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The New York Times.

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WITHDRAWAL FROM PEKING IS BEGUN

Russian Troops and Legation Start for Coast.

AMERICANS PREPARE TO GO

Bulk of Force to Proceed to Manila as Soon as Possible.

But Chaffee Has Not Countermanded Order for a Battalion to Take Part in the Shan-hai-Kwan Expedition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 30.—The following dispatch, dated Peking, Sept. 27, has been received from M. de Giers, Russian Minister to China:

"In accordance with orders from the highest quarters, I am leaving here for Tien-Tsin with the whole legation."

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PEKING, Sept. 25.—At the conference of Generals to-day, the Russian commander, Gen. Linevitch, announced the immediate withdrawal from Peking of the bulk of the Russian troops and the legation. He will leave here on Thursday, Sept. 27, and the legation will follow on Saturday. There will remain a mixed force of about 2,00 men to represent Russia.

Gen. Linevitch asserted that the dispatch from St. Petersburg transmitting the order to withdraw contained a statement that all the powers were adopting the same policy. The other Generals replied that they had received no orders of that nature.

Friction between the British and Russians over the railway continues, each party seizing and guarding small sections. The repairing is unsystematic, and the completion of the work very indefinite.

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TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 28.—Orders from Washington directing the withdrawal of the bulk of the American troops were received this afternoon, and preparations to comply were begun immediately. Gen. Chaffee is here directing the movement, which will commence at the earliest possible moment.

It is understood that the plan contemplates leaving a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery in Peking to protect American interests, and that the remainder of the troops will proceed to Manila.

The allied commanders had decided to dispatch a combined land and naval expedition to Shan-hai-Kwan, on the Gulf of Liao-Tung, leaving Taku Oct. 1, the total land force being 4,200. The American detail had not yet been made, nor had a decision been reached as to the naval force. Now that the order to withdraw has been received from Washington, it is possible that the plans for the expedition will have to be modified, so far as American participation is concerned. Gen. Chaffee, however, is proceeding on the opposite assumption, and has ordered the Fifth Marine Battalion to prepare to go.

The armored cruiser Brooklyn will probably be the only American warship in the expedition. The troops will go by water and be landed south of Shan-hai-Kwan. They will co-operate with a large Russian contingent already on the way.

The news of the American withdrawal created a sensation among the representatives of the other powers here.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—An unconfirmed report from Shanghai says Shan-hai-Kwan has been captured by the allies.

MORE IMPERIAL EDICTS.

Emperor Asks Aid in Restoring Peace from Czar and Mikado—His Real Attitude Uncertain.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Another sheaf of imperial edicts throws into still worse confusion the complicated Chinese situation. All the news with regard to the edicts emanates from Shanghai.

According to these advices, in addition to the edict ordering Grand Councilor Kun-Kang to offer oblations before the coffin of Baron von Ketteler, the edict directing that Li-Hung-Chang's entire plan be followed, in regard to the punishment of Princes and high Ministers of State responsible for the anti-foreign outrages, and the decree ordering that funeral honors be paid in Peking and Tokio to the remains of Sugiyama Akira, the murdered Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, Emperor Kwang-Su has addressed further letters to the Czar and the Mikado renewing his request for their aid in the peace negotiations.

Various opinions are expressed as to the importance of the edicts. The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The 'severe punishment' ordered by Emperor Kwang-Su will only mean a money fine. There are traces of Li-Hung-Chang's hand, under American influence, in the edicts."

On the other hand, The Standard's Shanghai correspondent remarks:

"The Empress Regent now realizes the true nature of the crisis. After consulting the Emperor, she summoned the Court dignitaries, and, on their assembling, while she remained silent, the Emperor, in a loud voice, delivered a tirade lasting a couple of hours against the courtiers. Then, in an angry voice, he dismissed them. After this the decrees were issued."

While these edicts have been promulgated, however, feverish war preparations are still reported from Shanghai, and new appointments have been made to the Chinese Army and Navy.

"The Chinese Official Gazette has resumed publication," says the Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring Sept. 24, "and contains an order directing the Peking officials to follow the Court unless their duties here prevent them from leaving."

THE CHINESE SCAPEGOATS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—No further light has been thrown on the course to be pursued by the Chinese Government toward the ringleaders of the Boxer trouble. Minister Wu has not been advised by his Government regarding the degradation of Tuan, four Princes, and others, as announced by Sheng to Consul General Goodnow. It is contrary to precedent for the Chinese to make such announcement to any of its representatives abroad. The only information in the possession of either the United States Government or of the Chinese Legation is the official dispatch of Mr. Goodnow and press reports.

Princes Chwang and Yih are reported to have been dismissed from hereditary rank and all offices. They are prominent advisers of the Throne, who, it is assumed, have given anti-foreign advice. Secondary Prince Tsai-Ying, also said to have been similarly degraded, and Duke Tsai-Lan, the fixing of whose penalty for anti-foreign action is now pending before the Board of War, are Tartar Generals in command of Manchu battalions.

Grand Secretary Kang-Yi, said to have been likewise handed over to a board of war for the fixing of penalty, is a member of the Privy Council and a notoriously virulent anti-foreigner. Chao-Chul-Chan, and Secondary Prince Tsai-Lien, also to be punished, are regarded as conspicuous anti-foreign leaders.

BRITISH LOSE OPPORTUNITY.

Chinese Offer to Allow Them to Occupy Shan-hai-Kwan, Tong-Schan, and Pei-Tang.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times from Peking on Sept. 24, says:

"At the same moment the Chinese offered to permit the British to occupy without opposition both Shan-hai-Kwan and Tong-Schan (?) they also made overtures to the British to occupy Pei-Tang.

"Although it was known that these overtures were supported by the British authorities in Peking, they were discountenanced by Rear Admiral Bruce on the ground that they would disturb the concert of Admirals."

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 28.—The Chinese abandoned and looted Tong-Schan (?) ostensibly because their wages were in arrears and they feared a Russian attack.

RUSSIANS INVEST MUKDEN.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—The Russians have invested Mukden, capital of the Province of Liao-Tung.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to The Times from St. Petersburg confirms the reports that the town of Kirin surrendered to the Russians without a shot on peremptory orders from Prince Ching.

The dispatch says that if similar orders were issued with regard to Mukden, the Russian conquest of Manchuria will be completed. According to the same authority no further reinforcements will be required by the Russian commanders in the Far East.

RICH LOOT IN PEKING.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says:

"Systematic Russian denudation of the Summer palace has resulted in stripping it of every valuable article. The loot has been packed and labeled, and is now awaiting transportation to Russia.

"On the second attempt the white pagoda and two adjoining temples were razed to the ground."

The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"British looting continues, and daily auctions are held at the legation. This is likely to last all Winter. Members of the nobility are the heaviest losers, Prince Ching in particular."

MR. ROCKHILL LEAVES PEKING.

Will Visit Yang-tse Valley and Urge Viceroys to Induce Court to Return to the Capital.

PEKING, Sept. 27.—William Woodville Rockhill, Special Commissioner of the United States, left Peking, with a cavalry escort, to-day for Tien-Tsin.

He will visit Nanking and the Yang-tse Valley, examine affairs there, and advise the Viceroys to memorialize the throne, urging the return of the Court to Peking.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—Wang-Wen-Shao, President of the Board of Revenue, who accompanied the Emperor and Empress Regent in their flight from Peking, says, in a letter received here, that their Majesties suffered great hardships, having scarcely any food for three days.

They had to ride on camels, and were almost deserted by their followers. As the country through which they traveled was being devastated by Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang's troops, they were unable to obtain even necessaries, and they saved no valuables.

MR. HAY BACK IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Secretary of State Hay returned to-day from his Summer's vacation in New Hampshire, and to-morrow will occupy his desk at the State Department.

Dr. Hill, who has been Acting Secretary during the latter part of the Summer, called early in the evening, and spent several hours with the Secretary. To all other callers Secretary Hay excused himself. There were no new advices regarding Chinese affairs awaiting him. He expressed his satisfaction with the steps taken by the United States Government, and gave a final and emphatic denial to the allegations recently set afloat that there were differences of opinion between himself and others of the Administration on the policy toward China. He reiterated the statement of Mr. Hill that he had been in constant touch and communication with the department during the progress of the negotiations, and was in thorough accord with the action of the Government in every phase of the situation.

Mr. Hay said he "was in the usual health of a man of his age."

ITO AGAIN PREMIER.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 30.—The Mikado has summoned Marquis Ito to form a Cabinet on the resignation of the Yamagata Ministry.

When intrusting the task to the new Premier his Majesty said that, as affairs in China were entering upon the diplomatic stage, the presence of Marquis Ito at the head of the Government was necessary.

THE POPE SHOWS MUCH VIGOR.

ROME, Sept. 30.—During the beatification of Antoinez Frassi, one of the first chiefs of the Order of Oratorians, at St. Peter's Cathedral this afternoon, the Pope venerated the effigy of the new saint in the presence of thousands.

His Holiness displayed remarkable vigor. Ordinarily he is aided in his movements; but on this occasion he raised himself from the place of kneeling, made a gesture refusing assistance, walked with a firm step to the altar, and ultimately returned to his seat without help.

American progress is again exemplified and railway traveling made enjoyable in trains equipped with Electric lights and fans. A clean, clear, and safe light and purified atmosphere. The electricity is generated by revolving car axle.—Adv.

CROKER'S ICE TRUST TALK

Gov. Roosevelt's Friends Control It, He Declares.

PLATT'S SON A STOCKHOLDER

Confident for Bryan in His View of the Political Situation—Attacks Mr. Hanna.

Richard Croker received a half dozen reporters at the Democratic Club yesterday. He was in good humor and willing to talk. Asked for his opinion of the attack by Gov. Roosevelt at Kansas City on the Ice Trust, Mr. Croker said:

"In attacking the Ice Trust I notice that Mr. Roosevelt was attacking Democrats alone. He said nothing about the Republicans connected with it. All the officers and a majority of the stockholders are Republicans. The President of it is a Republican. The Republican friends of Gov. Roosevelt who nominated him for Governor at Saratoga and for Vice President at Philadelphia control the Ice Trust. Frank H. Platt, a son of Senator Platt, is a stockholder.

"I have bought and sold ice stock as I would any other stock, and believe I have a perfect right to do so.

"Whatever responsibility there may be for an increase in the price of ice and any consequent suffering should be laid at the door of the friends of Theodore Roosevelt.

"The Ice Trust is a local corporation and practically confined to one city. In my opinion Mr. Roosevelt must indeed be short of ammunition when he tries to make me a National issue."

"What do you think, Mr. Croker," a reporter asked, "of the attacks in Colorado and elsewhere when Gov. Roosevelt was speaking?"

"Well," replied Mr. Croker, "the people out that way seem to have understood that it was Roosevelt's purpose to make trouble And you know that a man who goes looking for trouble generally finds it. I don't recall that the Democrats made any fuss in 1896 when Mr. Bryan was pelted with bad eggs in Chicago, or when Yale students attempted to break up his meeting in New Haven."

"What do you think of Hanna's trip here?" was the next question addressed to the Tammany chief.

"Oh, yes, Hanna's been here," answered Mr. Croker, "and he has gone to Chicago with his load."

"Of what?" asked a reporter.

"Why," rejoined Mr. Croker, "with the millions he filched out of Wall Street to corrupt the people. But the people are patriotic, liberty-loving, and non-purchasable, and will resent Mr. Hanna's attempt to buy their votes by rolling up a majority for Bryan and the whole Democratic ticket.

A Republican called on me last night and said that while he had nothing against McKinley, he couldn't stand Roosevelt, and as he could not split his ticket, he would not vote. If McKinley should die, my visitor continued, that crazy man would plunge the country into a war."

"Have you any objection to giving the name of that Republican, Mr. Croker?"

"I don't think it is necessary," he replied, "but I know of other Republicans who will do the same thing."

Congressman William Sulzer and Contractor John B. McDonald were present when Mr. Croker was speaking, and frequently expressed approval of their chief's sentiments.

MAYOR AND THE ICE TRUST.

Refuses, with Croker, to Talk of His Answer to Charges.

Charles J. Patterson of Brooklyn, counsel for Mayor Van Wyck, when asked whether the Mayor's answer to the charges arising out of the Ice Trust investigation, had been forwarded to the Governor, replied:

"I have nothing at all to say."

Mayor Van Wyck was equally reticent. Mr. Croker would say nothing concerning Mayor Van Wyck's answer to the Governor in the Ice Trust charges, and which is supposed to be in the possession of Private Secretary William J. Youngs.

WILD PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Part of the ceiling of the eastern gallery of St. Paul's Catholic Church, at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Park Avenue, fell in yesterday morning during the celebration of the 10 o'clock, or children's, mass, and caused a temporary panic. The building is an old one and badly in need of repairs, the ceiling being full of cracks and fissures.

The celebration of the mass had just begun when all were startled by a loud crash made by the falling ceiling among a dozen children, who screamed with fright. The people on the western gallery saw the cause of the trouble, but those on the eastern gallery saw only a cloud of dust rising from the seats beneath them and somebody set up a cry of "Fire!" In an instant a panic among the people on the eastern gallery ensued. Men and women jumped from their seats and leaped wildly over the pews, crowding madly for the doors. They became wedged in the narrow aisle.

The children on the main floor below took the alarm, and fled pell mell up and down the aisles, meeting each other in two streams, becoming wedged in the aisles and blocking them up.

Fathers McGurk and Jackson planted themselves in the doors and called loudly to the people to keep their seats, and the sisters who had charge of the children stood in the aisles and, by clapping their hands loudly, gave the signal to the children to stop. The well-disciplined children soon obeyed, and the organist began to play "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The panic among the children being thus quelled the grown people retreated from the doors and sat down in their pews. No one was hurt.

NEW THIRD-RAIL SYSTEM.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 30.—The New Haven and Derby Road will be equipped with electricity within the coming year, and a start made to build an extensive electric railway system connecting New Haven, Derby, and Bridgeport. There is now in process of construction on Long Wharf in this city an electric plant, which will be capable of producing 5,000 horse power. The plant for the present will be operated simply to light the local offices and station building, but it is being fitted up with apparatus to generate and conduct electric power, and this will be turned into the Derby Road and used as the operating power for that line. The third rail will be used in preference to the overhead trolley, and the steam locomotives taken off and replaced by motor cars.

The New Haven Road takes this important step toward introducing electricity on its local service in this vicinity because of the imminent danger of parralleling by the United Gas Improvement Company, which already has taken over several important street railroads in the territory between Stamford and Naugatuck, and is continually buying up new ones, the Derby Street Railroad being the last purchased. The gas company, which is said to be backed by Standard Oil money, intends still further to enlarge its holdings in Connecticut and to parallel the New Haven Road where possible. To forestall this and to get into the territory with an electric system of its own, the Consolidated Road is planning to establish third-rail communication between this city and Derby as stated and between other cities along the line. It is expected that work on the new third rail will be begun early next Spring, and that the new system will be in operation within a year's time.

A New Train to Chicago via New York Central. Leaves Grand Central Station 2:00 P. M., arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Sleeping, parlor, and dining cars.—Adv.

MURDER IN BROKER'S HOME

Servant of Milton Knapp Killed by Jealous Husband.

HE TRIED TO TAKE HIS LIFE

The Tragedy Enacted in the Billiard Room, in Plain View of Passing People.

The billiard room on the basement floor of the handsome residence of Milton Knapp, a grain broker and member of the New York Produce Exchange, at 113 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, was the scene last night of a murder and attempted suicide. Rosina Wolff, twenty-six years old, a maid in the employ of the Knapp family, had her head almost severed from her body by a razor in the hands of a jealous husband, Otto Wolff, thirty years old, a waiter, who had called to see her.

The tragedy occurred at 10:30 o'clock in plain view from the street in the most aristocratic neighborhood of Brooklyn Heights, and was witnessed by a passing pedestrian who, dashing into the basement door, arrived in the room just as the husband was drawing the razor across his own throat. The woman died in a few moments, and the husband was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where it is said he may recover.

Mrs. Wolff entered the employ of the Knapp family as a housemaid about ten days ago, and was looked upon as a model servant. She had formerly lived with her husband on President Street. Wolff called at the Knapp residence at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and he and his wife went for a walk. Wolff returned alone at about 10 o'clock last night, and inquired of Robinka Erikson, the cook, if his wife was there. Miss Erikson told him that she had not returned, but might be expected in at any moment.

All the members of the Knapp family having retired, Wolff went into the billiard room at the front of the basement floor and waited. His wife returned in about fifteen minutes, and went into the room to him. The cook soon heard loud tones, followed by screams. Rushing into the billiard room she saw Mrs. Wolff lying on the floor. Bending over her and pressing her down with his knee on her chest Wolff was slashing her throat with a razor, repeating again and again:

"I'm sorry, but you were not true to me."

Miss Eriksen stood transfixed with horror and unable to utter a cry. The shades of the front windows were up, and John Floyd of 62 Orange Street, who was passing outside, saw the terrible scene.

He instantly ran through the basement door, but arrived in the billiard room too late to stop Wolff from drawing the razor across his own throat. He fell to the floor beside his wife.

The cook meantime had rushed across the street and summoned Dr. J. F. O'Connell from his residence. The physician, responding immediately, found Mrs. Wolff dead.

Wolff had a long, deep gash in his throat and was almost unconscious and unable to speak from loss of blood. Patrolman Matthew Murphy of the Adams Street Station, who had been summoned, sent in a call for an ambulance, and the wounded man was hurried to the hospital. The physicians think his life may be saved.

The Knapp family were not awakened by the screams of the victim and knew nothing of the tragedy until awakened later by a policeman.

The only motive for the deed is indicated by the husband's mutterings uttered while killing his wife. The couple had been married five years. The husband since his wife got employment in the Knapp family has been living with his brother, at 439 Hicks Street.

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.'S, RUN.

He Comes from Newport on His Motor Vehicle in Thirty-six Hours.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who left Newport at 11 o'clock Saturday morning with his racing motor vehicle in an effort to make a record to New York, arrived at the Harlem River Bridge at 10:45 o'clock last night. On the machine with Mr. Vanderbilt were two men. The machine had a large headlight and one man spent all his time blowing a big horn. Mr. Vanderbilt rode on a narrow rear seat.

"I left Newport at 11 o'clock yesterday morning," said Mr. Vanderbilt. "Got caught in the rain in Connecticut. Got away from Larchmont at 8:46 o'clock tonight. Here I am."

That was all he would say. After a delay of one minute and two seconds at the bridge the party raced over the river and down town.

Mr. Vanderbilt went to 677 Fifth Avenue. He reached there a few minutes after 11 o'clock. After stabling his machine Mr. Vanderbilt left for the Waldorf-Astoria.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS IN RIOT.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The stormy and sometimes amusing proceedings of the congress of French Socialists culminated at this morning's session in uproar and general confusion. The congress first met two days ago, at the conclusion of the International Congress of Socialists, and the meetings have been devoted to interminable discussions on the subject of the constitution of the congress, the Guesdists, Blanquists, and Communists, who were in alliance, reproaching the Independents with having violated the constitution by a wrongful vote.

This charge served as an excuse for introducing all sorts of side questions provocative of heated arguments, which soon degenerated into threats and abuse. This morning it was evident that the delegates had slept but little over night. They were nervous and aggressive, and the gathering soon became a pandemonium, in the course of which the rival camps hurled insults at each other. M. Bagnol was accused by M. Andrieux of having sold himself to the other party. He dashed through the ranks of his supporters and struck his accuser on the head. When they had been separated it was found that M. Andrieux had been scratched on the hand, whereupon the Guesdists shouted "Assassins!" bounded to their feet, and left the Salle Wagram in a body. M. Guesde crying, "We have no longer anything in common with murderers."

The secessionists, representing more than a thousand groups and syndicates, met this afternoon in the Salle Vantier, formed a congress of their own, and adopted resolutions condemning the Wagram Socialists and favorable to the Ministerialists.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN PERU.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 30.—Owing to a lack of prudence on the part of the police authorities of Lima, a serious conflict took place this afternoon in the principal square of the city between the populace and a force of mounted police. So great was the excitement that the Cathedral bell rang an alarm.

Some of the leading journals of Lima urge President Romana to follow the example of MM. Casimir-Perier and Grévy, former Presidents of France, and resign.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday held a secret session, at which all the members of the Cabinet who had not tendered their resignations were present. It was unanimously resolved to deprive ex-Minister of Finance Velaunde of his privileges as a Deputy, to instruct the Minister of Justice to place an embargo upon his property in a suit for fraud, and to authorize the Executive to arrest the culprit. The Chamber also appointed a committee to conduct the proceedings against the former Minister. These steps were taken in consequence of complications regarding the payment for arms purchased in Belgium.

The ex-Minister was arrested and is now a prisoner in Fort Santa Catalina.

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BIG SAILING VESSEL HEELS OVER AT SEA

The Nonpareil's Crew Taken Off in Midocean by the Glengoil.

WERE CLINGING TO SHIP'S SIDE

One of the Rescuers Drowned—The Wrecked Freighter the Pride of the Standard Oil Fleet.

News of the wreck of the British ship Nonpareil, owned by the Standard Oil Company, and one of the finest vessels of her kind in the world, was brought into port yesterday by the tramp steamship Glengoil. On the tramp was the crew of the lost ship, consisting of twenty-nine men. They were rescued after having experienced almost unprecedented horrors for nearly two days.

When the Nonpareil sailed from here on Sept. 10, bound for Java and laden with 83,000 cases of oil, she was beginning her first voyage as a freight carrier, having recently made her initial trip in ballast. Her steel sides, polished and newly painted, had been looked upon admiringly by shipping men here for two or three weeks, and no one doubted the seaworthiness of the new vessel, which had been heralded as the greatest sailing craft ever launched.

For the first three days out the weather was perfect, but then a terrible hurricane arose in the southwest. It was all that the crew could do to haul down the sails before they were torn to bits, and even after that had been accomplished the big ship tossed about like a cork. Heavy seas swept over the decks and dashed against the superstructure all through the day, and finally, toward dark, the vessel was thrown on her beam ends, where she remained until the next morning. The officers saw from the start that there was something wrong. They knew the ship was "cranky" in her build, and later events showed that either there was some vital fault in her construction or that the immense cargo had been improperly stored.

With difficulty the vessel was righted on the next day, when the wind eased up a little. But the cement on the port side of her waterways and stanchions had started, the planks of the main deck had begun to separate from each other, and there were enough small rents in various parts of the decks to let in a steady supply of water whenever a big wave came along. The cases of oil, many of which were stored between decks, had been tumbled into one side of the ship, and the weight of the tall steel masts kept pulling her further down on that side. Although she went ahead with a few sails set, she never again rode upright in the water.

THE VESSEL LIES ON HER SIDE.

"This was on Friday, Sept. 14. Until the next Friday things went from bad to worse, storm after storm rising and dying away, each leaving the ship with a few more holes in her deck, a few more salis torn, and at last with a couple of big rents in her bottom.

Break of day on Saturday, Sept. 22, found the vessel listed over to starboard at an angle of 50 degrees or more, and the deck rail on that quarter was entirely under water. Along the decks twenty-nine men hung to whatever projections they could find, some of them having lashed themselves to the upper railings, others propping themselves on the sides of the cabins furthest from the water. The port side of the ship was so nearly level that one could walk on it, and some had crawled thither in preference to staying on deck in a hanging posture.

The ship had settled down to this position during the previous night, but even before that there had been an occasional lurch that left the men hanging for a minute or two in fear of being thrown overboard, and the water that entered through the ship's bottom had already filled the hold, the "'tween decks," and the main hatchway. When the vessel finally turned on her side the starboard deck cabins were flooded, and only a foothold for opening on the port deck could be entered.

When Saturday morning came Capt. Hatfield decided that the only chance of righting the ship was to cut off the masts, which, being of much weight, rendered it impossible for the vessel to regain a vertical position. Already nearly 500 cases of oil had been thrown overboard, but it was now out of the question to get rid of any more, as everything below deck was full of water. So he sent two men out to the mainmast, now lying almost parallel with the sea, ordering them to file it off.

For hours they worked, but afternoon found the big rod only half severed. Then, just as hope was apparently gone, the smoke of a steamship was seen to the southward, and after an hour of breathless anxiety the wrecked crew saw from their dangerous perches that the Glengoil was bearing past them under full steam. Meanwhile the storm had abated, and the sea, although still rough, seemed not likely to swamp them within a few hours, at least.

SIGHTED BY THE GLENGOIL.

The tramp steamship sighted the disabled vessel at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. First Mate William N. Thirlaway was scanning the horizon with his glass from the bridge deck when he saw three bare and sailless masts to the north. Instead of standing erect, they seemed to be bending over the water and almost touching its surface. As he took a second look one of the masts seemed to break off. He learned afterward that it was the mainmast, and that a rough wave had caused it to snap just where the men had been trying to file it in two. As the top part of the mast fell it hung suspended by a strip of steel, and the doomed ship, pulled down by this additional leverage, toppled over still further.

"When I saw her a little nearer," said Mate Thirlaway yesterday, "I knew she was a goner. Then I told the Captain, and we tried to see through our glasses whether anybody was aboard of her or not. At first we couldn't sight a soul, but as we came within a mile or so we saw the men hanging about on her decks. They were in a bad way, I can tell you.

"We weren't in good condition for rescuing people, for the hurricane of the day before had caught us, too. It's a wonder we weren't in as bad a way as they, and a greater wonder that their cranky ship ever lasted for as long as she did. Well, when we went to let down boats for the rescue we found that we had only two good ones left, the hurricane having stove in all the rest. And, having only two, we thought we'd just risk one, for it seemed we could get them off easy enough in the comparatively smooth sea.

"The one we lowered was the lifeboat on the starboard bow. In it were Second Mate Howsagoe, Boatswain Stoate, and four seamen, and I told them to make the stranded crew jump overboard from their ship, as it was risky for a small boat to go alongside and take them off with a ladder. Away they rowed, and in ten or fifteen minutes they were close to the Nonpareil. Then the queerest thing of all happened.

"The men who were hanging to that deck didn't want to leave. When Howsagoe yelled to them to jump and be picked up they shouted back, they wanted time to get their belonging together. What do you think of that? They had hung there for nearly eighteen hours without anything to eat or drink, and yet they wanted our men to wait while they crawled into their water logged cabins and brought out their rags. Gee! They weren't worth saving!

"Howsagoe told them he'd be d—d if he'd wait. Then six of them, the youngest ones, leaped over, among them being Capt. Hatfield's son, who was their chief officer. And while Howsagoe and his men were pulling away from the wreck, the men on board the Nonpareil began to jump overboard, and he accidentally ran into the side of their ship and stove in his boat. As it was fitted up with cork, it didn't sink, and, although it filled with water almost to the top, Howsagoe managed to get back to us safely with his six charges.

"We hauled up the boat, for it was too badly injured to make a second trip. Then Howsagoe and his crew took our last boat from the port bow and pulled away again. When they reached the wreck this time the men who remained there had rescued some of their clothes, and many of them were putting two or three suits on their backs. You can imagine what our men said to them. The wretches! Their ship looked as if it would go to the bottom every minute, and yet they weren't thinking of anything except their duds.

"Finally fourteen of them jumped over, and were hauled into our boat. Some of them were so clumsy from the extra clothes they had on that they couldn't move, and when they came under our side we had to haul them up with ropes. I have been at sea many a day, but d—n me if I ever saw sailors like them before. I've been wrecked four times myself, and I was always glad enough to escape with my skin without thinking of clothes or anything else.

ONE OF THE RESCUERS LOST.

"Nine men still remained on the wreck, climbing in and out of their cabins and growing even fatter with extra garments than the second lot had been. Howsagoe pulled off a third time, assisted by the same crew, with the addition of two who had come over from the Nonpareil and who seemed to think less of their belongings than did their comrades. Without much trouble the last nine were gotten aboard, but this third trip of the lifeboat crew cost us the life of one of our best men.

"He was Fred George, one of the four seamen who rowed with Howsagoe. After the last of the rescued had been hauled up only Howsagoe, Stoate, and George remained in the boat. The former two began to ascend the rope ladder which we had thrown to them, but George staid in the boat to fix the tackle that was to haul it on deck. As Stoate was about half way up he looked back and saw Howsagoe getting tangled in the ladder, whereupon he reached down and grabbed the latter by the collar. It was too late, however, and the Second Mate, losing his grip, fell into the sea.

"As he fell he struck George, who was standing on the edge of the lifeboat. Both of them then disappeared under the water, George's head hitting the bow of the boat as he was being knocked over by Howsagoe. The latter came to the surface at once, and we hauled him in, but George never came up. We searched for his body a long time, but couldn't find it. He was a young chap from Swansea, and had been with us three years. He was worth the whole bunch of those people we rescued."

The officers of the Nonpareil were Capt. Hatfield, First Mate Christian, Second Mate Slater, and Third Mate Hatfield. They, together with their twenty-five men, have gone to the Sailors' Home, in Cherry Street. None of their personal property was insured, and they are entirely destitute.

First Mate Christian said last night that he presumed the British Consul would send them home, but that he did not know whether the Standard Oil Company would recompense them for their losses.

The Nonpareil was built for an oil carrier by William Hamilton & Co., at Port Glasgow, Scotland. She was 351.9 feet long, had a beam of 46 feet, a depth of 23.5 feet. Her gross tonnage was 3,482. She was launched there on June 18 last, sailing from Greenock to New York on July 7 and reaching here early in August. On that trip she sailed with 500 tons in ballast, but when she was wrecked her ballast was only 130 tons. Capt. Hatfield says that this was thought sufficient, in view of the heavy cargo of oil, but he admits that it was a gross miscalculation, and that the people in charge of loading her did not reckon upon the fact that much of the oil was stored between decks, and hence was liable to topple over the vessel.

Although the wreck was still floating when last seen by the Glengoil's officers, every one who was there, including the officers and crews of both vessels, say that it was impossible for her to have staid on the surface for more than a few hours. The place where they left her was in latitude 39.50, longitude 42—about midocean.

On the Glengoil there is a crew of about forty men, commanded by Capt. Davison, whose wife and two daughters always travel with him. The vessel came here from Alexandria and other Mediterranean ports. She is a British steamship and carries a miscellaneous cargo.

STRIKERS IN FATAL FIGHT.

Affray Between Union and Non-Union Molders in Cleveland—Police Sergeant and Two Men Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30.—A fatal affray with revolvers, bricks, and clubs took place last night on Wood Street, near Hamilton Street, in the "Tenderloin" section of the city. It was between union and non-union molders. Detective Sergeant W. L. Foulks was killed, two men have died since from bullet wounds, and others known to have been wounded were carried away by friends. Over thirty shots were fired. Many arrests were made.

On account of the molders' strike in Cleveland the manufacturers have had non-union men in the strikers' places for some time, and the feeling between union and non-union men has been extremely bitter Early last evening five non-union men sauntered down Wood Street, and were attacked, it is asserted, by twenty union molders, a pistol duel following.

Sergt. Foulks ran into the middle of the affray and tried to separate the fighters. A man named Peck had been thrown to the ground. He had been shooting at the other men. He arose and started to run away, when Foulks tripped him and fell on top of him. Peck then fired several shots. Foulks arose, and, staggering a few steps, fell down at the curbstone. Peck then started to run away, but was placed under arrest by Patrolman Thorpe. Foulks died soon afterward. He had been shot through the heart.

Henry Cronenberger died at the hospital late last night. He was a union molder. William Steffield died to-day. He was a bricklayer and had not part in the fight. Paul Irving, Thomas Jennings, Edward McIntyre, and Willis Webster, non-union men, were arrested on the charge of shooting with intent to kill.

BROKER DETAINED AS A LUNATIC.

Chicago Man Says He Was Confined Although Sane—Sues for $25,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Condemned, although a sane man, to live among lunatics is the story told by D. W. Storm, a well-known Board of Trade man of Chicago, who has begun suit against the Kankakee Insane Asylum for $25,000. He says he was taken from his home unaware of his destination, confined in the Detention Hospital, led into court two days after to find his trial already in progress, and was led back to his cell, condemned without hearing. Two days later he was put on a train for Kankakee with a dozen maniacs.

He was transferred from ward to ward, he asserts, and on several occasions was strapped to his bed. According to his account, he was gradually placed in worse wards, and one night an assault was made on him, in which three of his ribs were broken.

Dr. J. C. Corbin recently replaced Dr. Stearns as Superintendent of the asylum. Mr. Storm says he was discharged then, and has since been employed on the Board of Trade.

Shipping Cabbages to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept 30.—Bay City is shipping cabbages to Germany via New York. The crop in Germany was a partial failure this year, while here it was unusually abundant owing to the fact that the truck gardeners this year turned their attention to cabbages instead of beets. The cabbages bring only $3 a ton, loaded on cars.

Horse's Necks, Manila Coolers, Etc., are at their best only when made with Myles Standish Ginger Ale. Grocer, Depot, 90 Wall St.—Adv.

A morning day and a morning way if your route be via the Pennsylvania Short Day Line.—Adv.

TEN PER CENT. RISE OFFERED TO MINERS

Operators Also Agree to Arbitration of Men's Grievances.

THE UNION NOT RECOGNIZED

But Opportunity Is Given to It to Regulate Settlement Terms.

Reading Company Has Already Posted Notices Near All Its Collieries Announcing the Advance in Pay.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 30.—At every colliery in the anthracite region a notice will be posted on or before Tuesday morning announcing a 10 per cent. increase in wages based on the present scale, effective Oct. 1. The notices will also say that the operators will arbitrate any grievances their employes may present.

There is no condition to be attached as to the men returning to work before the arbitration shall begin, so it is to be inferred that the men are privileged to meet in convention and adopt any plan of action they may deem advisable before entering upon arbitration.

It is supposed that the miners will come together as members of the union, fix the minimum of the concessions they will be content with, and then go as individuals to treat with their employers, through committees of employes. If arbitration proceedings are concluded satisfactorily the committees of employes will report back to the convention of United Mine Workers that they have come to a settlement and the strike will then be declared off.

This would avoid the recognition of the union by the operators, and at the same time permit the union to regulate the terms of settlement.

READING COMPANY'S NOTICE.

Announces 10 Per Cent. Advance in Wages at All Its Mines—Counterblast by Strike Leaders.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The following notice was posted to-day in the vicinity of all the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in the anthracite region:

"Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Oct. 1, 1900.

"This company will pay an advance of 10 per cent. on the wages of all men and boys employed at its collieries. This advance takes effect to-day.

"R. C. LUTHER,
"General Superintendent."

Beneath these notices others were posted reading as follows:

"Fellow Mine Workers—United Mine Workers of America:

"Do not pay any attention to this notice posted by Mr. Luther of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, but wait until you hear from President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, or until you have decided by your own locals what is right for you to do.

"C. B. POTTER."

Mr. Potter is an officer of the district branch of the United Mine Workers of America.

The regular Reading Company advance for the last half of September and the first half of October, had previously been fixed at 6 per cent. above the $2.50 basis. The scale for the preceding thirty days was on the $2.50 basis. The advance of 10 per cent. now offered by the Reading company is separate and distinct from the natural scale increase, and hence the total increase to the miners will be 16 per cent.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 30.—The posting by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company of a notice granting an increase of 10 per cent. to all the employes of its thirty-nine collieries in the Schuylkill Valley did not cause any appearent commotion at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers here to-day. President Mitchell did not know of the action of the Reading company until informed of it by a reporter. He did not express the least surprise. He refused to discuss the advance, but it is understood that he knew it would be made, and was anxious to see in what manner the information would be conveyed to the men.

What President Mitchell's first move will be, in view of this new phase of the situation is not known. The operators are evidently not taking me into consideration," he said, "but they will wish

region will be effected, if not to-morrow, in a few days.

John B. Fahey, one of the most active and prominent strike leaders, said this evening that the 10 per cent. advance in wages offered by the operators will positively not be accepted, and that in spite of the continued sending of armed deputies into the region, a complete tie-up will be accomplished without any further outbreak.

The Reading Company sent a large number of additional armed deputies into the Schuylkill region to-day. They are massed at those mines where the men worked on Saturday, and indicated that they do not wish to strike, for if there are any outbreaks at all to-morrow they will occur at those collieries where persuasion fails to get the men to join the strikers. The men working at North Franklin Colliery, the only colliery in the Shamokin district working nearly full-handed, will be strongly guarded, although the miners themselves say such protection is not only unnecessary but objectionable.

The operators will make attempts to start up a number of mines between Shamokin and Mount Carmel to-morrow morning. The strikers are keeping close watch on each other, and the indications are that the operators will not be able to induce any number of men to resume work.

Labor Leader Miles Dougherty is organizing the miners in Minersville and vicinity. At a meeting last night over 1,000 applications for membership in the union were received. This is the district where the Reading Company's nine collieries were in operation up to Saturday, and the men have shown great reluctance to joining the strike. They continue to assert that they have no grievances.

The men believe that should they go on strike the Reading Company will immediately issue orders to close up the Glendower and Richardson Collieries for goodo. They realize what a disaster this would be to themselves and those depending upon them. Under these circumstances the securing of 1,000 new union members shows the remarkable influence of the leaders.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MARKLE & CO

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 30.—G. B. Markle & Co. have posted a notice at all of the firm's collieries to the effect that, in accordance with the report of the committee of employes presented last night, that the arbitration agreement between the firm and the men has been broken, the contract is ended.

The firm also announces that it will start up all its collieries to-morrow morning and afford any of its employes an opportunity to work, so long as the collieries are sufficiently manned to operate them to the firm's satisfaction.

The notice also says the present rate of wages will continue until further notice.

ONE REGIMENT ORDERED HOME.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 30.—Gen. Gobin to-day ordered the Twelfth Regiment home, and the soldiers will leave here on a special train over the Philadelphia and Reading Road at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

There was a parade of all the troops here to-day, reviewed by Gen. Gobin. The town was full of visitors.

REFUSES TO HANDLE COAL CARS.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 30.—It was learned here this evening that the New York Central Railroad has refused to handle any Philadelphia and Reading or Jersey Central coal cars for the mines in the Clearfield region. In consequence they have been sidetracked at Newberry Junction.

Evidently the order of President Mitchell concerning coal hauling has been received by the men and is being obeyed.

STATE ARBITRATION PROPOSED.

Central Labor Union's Discussion and Action—Prediction About Strikes.

The Central Federated Labor Union, F. C. Eggerson of the Onward Labor Club presiding, took up the subject of the attempts which are being made to arbitrate the strike of the miners in Pennsylvania at its meeting yesterday in Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street.

Delegate Parkes introduced the matter by saying that if there was a Board of Arbitration with mandatory powers in the State of Pennsylvania, such a strike would be less likely to occur. He proposed that the Central Labor Union write to the Governor of Pennsylvania, asking him to use his influence for bringing about the passing of a law creating a State board with power to settle such strikes.

Delegate Christie of the Pipe and Boiler Fitters' Assembly said that in time there would be compulsory arbitration in this country. It had worked very well in New Zealand for some years, he believed.

"Strikes eventually will be a thing of the past, and arbitration will take their place," he continued. "It may be some time before the last strike has taken place, but we can do our best to hasten that time. The miners in Pennsylvania have many grievances, and just cause for a strike, and I hope in the meantime that they will win, as I believe they will."

Several others spoke to the same effect, and the motion of Mr. Parkes was carried unanimously.

DR. ECKMAN ON COAL STRIKE.

He Says the Pictures Presented as Types Are Misrepresentations.

"Jesus and the Labor Problem" was the subject of the sermon last night by the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. He took his text from St. Matthew xi., 28: "Come unto Me all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." His sermon was a plea for unity of thought and feeling, and mutual help between employer and employe.

"Let the principles of Jesus Christ," he said, "become thoroughly embodied in the commercial world, and the great problems of labor will have their solution."

Dr. Eckman held that it would be much better for the workingmen to make their contributions for the Gospel than for the expenses of the organizations.

"For," said he, "there is no power to exorcise the demon of avarice except the power of Jesus Christ."

Dr. Eckman touched upon the coal strike, saying:

"I lived in the coal regions all my boyhood days. The pictures presented as types are misrepresentations. To portray such pictures is to falsify facts. It works danger to the men themselves, and even makes them ridiculous. The truth ought to be known broadcast throughout the country. That the great Roman Catholic prelate can be given power, then in God's name let Jesus Christ and his representatives act in this great contest, which should result in peace now and in the future."

MINERS' ATTITUDE UPHELD.

Dr. Hubbell Tells His People of His Visit to Strikers—Urges Compulsory Arbitration.

"What I Saw in a Pennsylvania Coal Mine" was the topic of a sermon delivered last night by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Hubbell in the Woodstock Methodist Episcopal Church, on One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, near Prospect Avenue, Borough of the Bronx. The doctor vigorously defended the strikers, and declared that their cause was just. In describing his visit to a mine in the coal regions, he said:

"It's an old adage that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives, and quite likely as few care. Prior to my visit, strikes had almost seemed to me to be unwarranted. After my visit, having seen how they live in their rude cabins on the surface, and their perils and privations below, I thought that, if I were a miner, I would want about $90 a ton for mining coal, and would start a strike for an additional $10.

"Inexorable logic seems to call a halt in the way of treating miners. Capital, with the military on its side, courts with ready injunctions, are only two of the weapons used by the mine operators. To the miner the only alternative is to suffer or to strike. If the latter course be adopted, life and property frequently are placed in jeopardy, with disastrous results.

"Compulsory arbitration would solve the entire problem. If that plan be not adopted, the miners' wages should be regulated by State enactment and not left to the dictum or greed of sordid capitalists. No one except the bosses would object to a slight advance in the price of coal if they knew that the money thus obtained would go into the pockets of the underground toilers.

"I believe the Almighty never intended that a few men should control the coal output of the world, any more than that the water, air, and ice should be cornered. In the not remote future it may become the duty of the Government to acquire the mines and control them for the benefit of all. Otherwise, as it is now, it would be possible to tie up every line of steamships, make silent every factory, and practically stifle every industry throughout the world. This could be done by the cupidity of capitalists or the miners battling for their rights. Suppose a strike were on in time of war, where would our navy procure its coal supply? Naturally, the answer is, nowhere, except in a foreign land, and even then it would require cargoes of coal to enable steam war vessels to reach their destinations. After all, the Biblical plan is unsurpassed, 'Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn, and the laborer is worthy of his hire.'"

RAILROAD MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Was Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville at Birmingham, Ala.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 30.—Warner M. Newbold, Superintendent of the North and South Alabama and Birmingham Mineral Divisions of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad shot himself in the head at his residence in this city to-day and died at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He never spoke, and the cause of his act remains unknown.

Mr. Newbold was fifty years of age. He was a native of Pennsylvania and commenced railroad life as a telegraph operator. He became associated with the Louisville and Nashville in Kentucky as a station agent, and rose to the position of Superintendent of the Henderson and St. Louis Division. He came to Birmingham in 1888 to fill the position he held at the time of his death and held it uninterruptedly and with success. His wife, to whom he was devoted, died in January and her death caused him great grief.

This morning he went to his office as usual and dictated a number of letters. About noon he returned home and turned on the water in his bathroom. He took off his outer garments and returned to his bedroom, where he shot himself. The bullet entered near the mouth and came out the back part of the head, penetrating the brain.

The theory is that Mr. Newbold was suffering from despondency caused by his wife's death and probably other things unknown to the public and was simply tired of living. He leaves one son. His estate included several elegant houses in Birmingham, farms at Campbellsville, Ky., and other valuable properties. His finances were in excellent shape. It was recently reported that Mr. Newbold was engaged to marry, but this is not confirmed. His brother will arrive from Louisville to-night and make arrangements for the funeral.

MOTOR VEHICLES DEFENDED.

Albert C. Bostwick's Reply to Complaints Made by Horse Owners in Mamaroneck.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, Sept. 30.—Because of complaints about his motor vehicles by residents of Mamaroneck, who say that the machines frighten their horses, Albert C. Bostwick has sent a letter to a local paper in which he defends them. He has also issued a public notice to the effect that he will have any animal that is brought to his estate on Orient Point trained to become accustomed to motor vehicles.

Mr. Bostwick says the vehicles are not all to blame for frightening horses, and adds that, "If people would pay a little more attention to their horses and less to my automobiles when passing, they would have better-behaved horses the next time they meet one." Mr. Bostwick in his letter to the Mamaroneck paper further says:

"You are no doubt putting the automobile in the same class as the horse, and think it cannot be stopped as quickly, its direction changed, and people in the street warned of its approach as quickly. If, however, you would like to make a bet that I cannot bring my car, going at a speed of fifteen miles per hour, to a dead stop as soon as a horse and wagon going ten, I would be very glad to accommodate you, and would consider it a good way of impressing it on one's mind. I would also like to make a bet that I can drive a car through obstacles placed in the road at a greater rate of speed than a horse-drawn vehicle.

"The introduction of the motor vehicle is an important step in the advancement of road locomotion, and as such deserves to have the help of everybody, and especially of the press, which does so much to get people's minds started in either the right or wrong direction. It should be clearly shown how easily it can be steered and controlled, how capable it is of making long trips, if properly taken care of, and how few accidents occur from automobiles as compared with those resulting from horses, taking into consideration the number of automobiles as compared with the number of horses."

FOUR YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

"The Wide Awakes" Caught Stealing Lead Pipe and Brass Knobs.

A man sitting at the front window of 117 West Sixty-fourth Street yesterday saw a small boy go to the coal hole in front of No. 115, lift the cover and drop into the opening. He then carefully pulled the cover into place. His curiosity aroused, the man went into a back room to get his hat and coat, and saw three other small boys just climbing over the fence into the yard of No. 115.

The man sought Patrolman Michael O'Sullivan, who entered the house through the coal hole, and on the fourth floor captured the quartet of young burglars. They were armed with hammers, hatchets, saws, and tackpullers, and had two large note books in which they had drawn rough plans of the rooms.

They broke down and cried, declaring that they had done no harm. They had sawed off the lead pipe connections, taken brass knobs off doors, and mutilated gas fixtures, doing several hundred dollars' damage.

The boys proved to be John Meehan, seven years old, of 146 West Sixty-second Street; Henry O'Melia, eight years, old, of 115 West Sixty-second Street; Elbert Lelique, ten years old, of 140 West Sixty-second Street, and Willie McGinty, eight years old, of 145 West Sixty-second Street. The lads said they belonged to a gang known as "The Wide Awakes." They were sent to the Gerry society.

The house is the residence of Sall Stark, a retired merchant, who, with his wife and three daughters, is in Syracuse.

Acting Captain Kear, after a talk with the O'Melia boy, arrested John Sampson, twelve years old, of 157 West Sixty-second Street and James Stringer, fifteen years old, of 145 West Sixty-second Street. Last January they robbed a news stand and were discharged because of their youth. O'Melia told of a plot to rob four houses, including 145 West Sixty-fourth Street.

DIED FROM SWOLLEN LIP.

Physicians Cannot Explain Strange Disease of Young Woman.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Elizabeth Johnston, aged sixteen years, daughter of Brooks Johnston of St. Louis, died of blood poisoning last night at Lyndon Hall School in this city, where she was preparing for Vassar College. The disease first manifested itself in the form of a swelling on her lip, which she tried to treat herself, for a week before sending for a physician.

The best doctors in town, besides Dr. George E. Brewer of Roosevelt Hospital, New York, attended her. They are unable to explain the cause of the strange disease, but they think that the girl must have been inoculated with the septic poison before she arrived here a fortnight ago. Miss Johnston's mother and sister were with her when she died. They all spent the Summer at Cambridge, Mass.

Carl Armbruster Here to Lecture.

Carl Armbruster, a personal friend of Richard Wagner, the composer, arrived in this city on the Cunard liner Campania yesterday. He comes to deliver ten lectures on "The Life and Works of Wagner" before the Lowell Institute of Boston. He will also lecture in New York and other cities. Mr. Armbruster is accompanied by Miss Pauline Cramer, a pupil of Wagner, who will assist him in his lectures. She is a soprano, and at one time sang Isolde in "Tristan and Isolde" under the direction of Wagner.

Fatal Train Wreck in Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Sept. 30.—A Santa Fé passenger train was wrecked at Waterloo, eighteen miles north of here, today. Two persons were killed outright and three others were fatally injured. Thomas Mayers of Oklahoma City, a traveling man, was one

LORD ROBERTS PROMOTED

Made Commander in Chief in Place of Lord Wolseley.

TO REFORM THE BRITISH ARMY

Unionists Hail Announcement as Welcome Aid in the Election—To Withdraw Troops from Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—It was announced officially last night that Lord Roberts has been appointed Commander in Chief of the British Army. Yesterday was his birthday.

Lord Roberts is sixty-eight years old. He entered the service forty-nine years ago as a Second Lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery, and has received probably more decorations than any man in the British Army. He was made Field Marshal in 1895.

Lord Wolseley, whom Lord Roberts succeeds, was made Commander in Chief in 1895. He entered the army in 1852. He is sixty-seven years old and spent over thirty years in active field service. His last work of that character was in 1884-5, when he commanded the Gordon relief expedition. He became a General in 1882 and Field Marshal in 1894.

Although the fact that the appointment had been made was already known, the formal announcement is hailed by the Unionist party as a welcome pledge that army reorganization will be carried out in the most effective manner.

It was beginning to be recognized that something was needed to give strength to the Unionist campaign. Accordingly, semi-official announcements are out that George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, in his speech at Derby to-morrow evening, will outline the Government's scheme of army reforms, and that the War Office is arranging with Lord Roberts for the return of a large portion of the army in South Africa.

The Times, in an editorial reference this morning to the appointment of Lord Roberts as Commander in Chief, hints that Lord Kitchener will come home to assist him at his new post.

BOER IRISH BRIGADE'S PERIL.

Arthur Lynch, who was Colonel of the Second Irish Brigade in the Boer army, was a passenger on the French line steamship L'Aquitaine, which arrived in port yesterday morning. Col. Lynch resides in Paris, whither he returned after the disbanding of his brigade. Speaking of his object in coming to the United States, he said:

"I have come here in behalf of the Wolf Tone and Committee of '98 Memorial Association to collect funds for the Wolf Tone Monument. I will also, while here, write for the Revue de Paris, and will lecture to set the Boers right before the people of this country. I will stay until after election.

"I hope and expect that President Krüger will come to this country, and that he will make a great impression on the American people, and they will see that this grand old leader of South Africa, so scoffed at and maligned by the English press, is not only one of the grandest figures of our time, but is also one of the most advanced."

Col. Lynch said that his most thrilling experience in the war was at Elandslaagte after Buller had relieved Ladysmith, and had come up toward Dundee.

"I was under Gen. Louis Botha, and went down to attack the English. There were about fifty of my brigade all told, and we were sent forward to occupy the most advanced kopje where we were under the English fire. Not only that, but they were supported by three cannon. We replied with Mausers and drove them off, but could not disgorge the guns. Seeing this, I ordered the men to move to another part of the field, and to make this possible, we had to pass over a neck of which the English had the exact distance.

"We were in full view of the English gunners, but 300 yards away. So great was our danger that I ordered the men across singly. Two horses were killed, and as I was crossing over a shrapnel burst over my head. It was a terrible experience. The air was filled with missiles, and I thought for a minute the end of the world had come. However, I escaped without injury."

KRUEGER WANTED PEACE.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A report comes from Komati Poort to the effect that Mr. Krüger, in a letter to his wife announcing that he is going on a six months' holiday, said, in substance, that after the capture of Machadodorp he knew the struggle was hopeless and counseled moderation, but that Mr. Steyn's "arbitrary behavior" overruled his counsels.

Canadian Contingent Sails.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 30.—The Canadian contingent, under Col. Pelletier, sailed today on board the transport Idaho. The people of Cape Town accorded them a splendid impromptu reception, the Mayor voicing the thanks of the city for their brilliant services in the field.

CARNEGIE'S ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—The following open letter has been issued by Erving Winslow, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League:

To Andrew Carnegie, Skibo Castle, Ardgay, Scotland:

Dear Sir: Though we cannot share your faith that the Republican Party and Mr. McKinley are the instruments by which the policy of Imperialism and Militarism, which they instituted, and to which they are solemnly committed, is likely to be overthrown we must respect the sincerity of your convictions. If our efforts should fail to elect Mr. Bryan, who is pledged to reverse the wicked and fatal course which you still join with us in condemning, (and which your generosity has largely helped us in teaching the people to understand) we believe that only the most zealous continuance of our efforts can defeat the expressed intention of the Republican Party to convert the Republic into an empire.

In the new departure of the Anti-Imperialist League, which will then be immediately instituted, and in its endeavor to affect Congress and public sentiment, we shall rely upon your sympathy and cooperation to compass the salvation of Republican principles, if it appears, as we are confident that it will, that it can only be attained through redoubled labors in opposition to the Republican Party and Administration. If returned to power they will consider themselves indorsed in their nefarious attempt to betray the liberties of the people. Though the task will be a harder one than though it were accomplished by the obvious means afforded in the coming election it shall be accomplished, if God still reigns, in spite of the Government at Washington.

ERVING WINSLOW.

MESSENGER BOY'S ADVENTURE.

A. D. T. Messenger Boy No. 1,142 reads dime novels, and likes them. Last night after an exciting adventure, he admitted the impeachment.

There came late in the evening a double call to the Broadway office, where No. 1,142 is employed, from 22 West Thirty-seventh Street. The house was closed and dark, but the door yielded to No. 1,142's investigating touch. To his delight a man sat on the bottom tread of the main stairway in the hall holding a smoking revolver in his hand. He was bent over in agony, but whether physical or mental, No. 1,142 could not determine at a glance.

"Where's the body?" demanded the boy.

The man groaned.

"Killed her because she was sweet to the other feller?"

Still no answer.

"Say, youse, what's the matter with you, anyway? To go and do a glorious deed and then not tell a feller."

Bending over the silent one, 1,142 found that the man was unconscious. On the floor was a pool of blood. The next minute a badly scared messenger boy was running for Broadway. He found Policeman Mury near Thirty-seventh Street.

"Say, youse cop, there's a feller over in a house there that has killed an entire family and then shot himself," he gasped.

Mury and No. 1,142 went back to the house, where he found the man had recovered consciousness. He explained that he was Frank Rupert, watchman in the house, and that he had been shot in the foot through the discharge of his revolver, which he had dropped. The house had been vacant for some time.

But 1,142 insisted on searching for the body, and the policeman had to drive him out when he closed the doors, after Rupert had been taken to the hospital.

HANNA REPEATS CHARGE

Reiterates that Mr. Bryan Promised Croker a Cabinet Office.

TO HAVE FEDERAL PATRONAGE

Republican Chairman Suggests ex-Senator Murphy as the Beneficiary of the Plan.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Senator Hanna arrived home from New York this morning, and left to-night for Chicago. It is his purpose to return to New York about the middle of October, but he expects to be in Chicago the closing week of the campaign. In an interview Senator Hanna said he was pleased with the outlook in New York, where things were looking better than a month ago.

Referring to his recent interview in this city, in which he was quoted as saying Mr. Bryan had promised to let Richard Croker name one of the members of his Cabinet, if elected, Senator Hanna said:

"I have never denied that interview. In fact, what I said about Croker and a Cabinet position has been substantiated during the past week. I knew what I was talking about when I said that Bryan had promised Croker the naming of one of the Cabinet officers. I know that Bryan has promised to let Croker distribute the Federal patronage in New York, and if Bryan is elected Croker can put ex-Senator Edward Murphy in Bryan's Cabinet."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S DAY.

Takes a Long Gallop and Is Much Refreshed—In Iowa To-day.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 30.—A quiet day was passed by the Roosevelt party at the Midland Hotel. Gov. Roosevelt had intended to attend the Dutch Reformed Church in this city this morning, but found that church closed temporarily on account of the absence of the pastor. Therefore he accepted an invitation to attend services at Westminster Presbyterian Church.

During the afternoon he was driven to the Country Club, where he mounted a horse and took a gallop alone through the country woods. At 1 o'clock he met the newspaper men of his party at the hotel, and immediately went to dinner with United States Senator Beveridge of Indiana. In the afternoon he was entertained at the home of W. R. Nelson, editor of The Star. In the evening he entered his private car Minnesota much refreshed by the day's rest.

The special train is scheduled to arrive at Falls City, Neb., to-morrow morning, where a meeting will be held. Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4 will be spent in Iowa. The 5th will be spent in Nebraska. He is due in Chicago Oct. 6.

Gov. Roosevelt's Itinerary.

Senator N. B. Scott announced last night that Gov. Roosevelt's itinerary has again been changed. The Governor will be in West Virginia on Oct. 18 and 19, and in Maryland on Oct. 20, instead of the 28th, 29th, and 30th, as previously announced.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

To Spend Two Weeks in Connecticut—Mr. Youngs Goes to Albany.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, with the Roosevelt children, Theodore, Jr., Alice, Kermit, Archie, and Quintin, left Sagamore Hill yesterday for a two weeks' stay in Connecticut. The Governor himself is not expected to return until the latter part of October.

Private Secretary Youngs left yesterday for Albany, and will take a trip up the State before he returns.

A Rough Rider club is being formed at the Cove.

NEGRO PASTOR FOR McKINLEY.

Warns His Flock Against Bryan and Tillman—Attacks Bishop Turner.

From his pulpit in the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. H. C. C. Astwood, the new pastor, made a plea to his congregation last evening to vote for the re-election of Mr. McKinley as President of the United States.

"If McKinley is not elected President," declared Dr. Astwood, "there is going to be trouble in this country and a terrible lot of it."

He also urged his congregation to attend en masse the meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of protesting against the disfranchisement of negroes in the Southern States, and to urge Congress to cut down the South's representation in Congress.

"You must vote for McKinley," he continued, "and help save the Nation and give protection to your mothers and fathers in the Southland. If Tillman and Bryan and their gang get in control of the Government they will not only disfranchise the negro in the South, but will attempt to do the same in the Nation."

"That's true," "That's true," responded several of the older men.

Dr. Astwood was formerly United States Consul to Santo Domingo. He is publishing in Brooklyn a newspaper called The Defender. He circulated at the church last night copies of the current issue in which he attacks Bishop Turner, the senior Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, for supporting Mr. Bryan.

For Justice of the Supreme Court.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—Charles F. Taber was nominated yesterday for Justice of the Supreme Court by the Democrats of the Eighth Judicial District.

NEGRO BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Stolen Goods and Pawn Tickets Found in His House.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 30.—Charles Costello, a negro, was arrested early this morning as he was entering his home, at 498 Chester Avenue. Detectives Donovan, Murphy, Jaeggers, and Carroll, who had been shadowing the house, made the arrest. They had suspected Costello of being a burglar, and when they searched his house they found a large quantity of stolen goods and many pawn tickets. The booty was taken to Headquarters, where residents of the suburbs identified portions of it.

There was also found on Costello a newspaper clipping telling of the shooting of Policeman Hertzenberg by a negro burglar. This shooting took place not far from Costello's home.

Tried to Dynamite a Woman.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 30.—Friday night in Laurens, S. C., the home of Mary Bridges, a colored woman, was blown up with a dynamite bomb. The whole city was startled by the explosion and the house was demolished. The woman was away from home and no one was injured. To-day George Anderson, colored, was arrested for the attempt. He was enamored of the woman, but she rejected him, as he had a wife. The day before the explosion he threatened her life.

Aged Retired Merchant Killed by Fall.

John C. Brinck, ninety years old, of 348 West Twenty-eighth Street, died at his home late Saturday night of a fractured skull, received by falling down stairs on Thursday. Mr. Brinck was born in this State, and at one time was one of the leading dry goods merchants of the city, being senior partner of the firm of Brinck & Russell, of Canal Street. He retired from active business about fifteen years ago. He leaves two daughters and three sons.

Labor's Stand for Capt. Clifford.

The Central Federated Union yesterday adopted a resolution in reference to Capt. Clifford's trial for insubordination, arising, it is alleged, out of his connection with the Firemen's Mutual Benefit Association. It said, in part: "We protest against the persecution of Capt. James D. Clifford."

Our Army and Navy Heroes

depicted on highest quality playing cards—new designs—new series—25 cents a pack, in money or stamps. Address Malt-Nutrine Dept., Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.—Adv.

SAW HIS BROTHER STRICKEN.

Joseph Silverman of Great Falls, Mon., Dies from Heart Trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Levy of 156 West Ninety-seventh Street yesterday invited a number of their friends to spend the evening with them. Among them were Julius Silverman, a lawyer, of 26 West Ninjey seventh Street; William S. Bennett of 15 Manhattan Avenue, Mr. Dinkelspiel of 160 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. About 5:30 o'clock Mr. Levy's guests were playing cards in the basement room when Julius Silverman, looking up, exclaimed:

"Look at Joe! Something is the matter!"

The startled card players looked up just in time to see Joseph Silverman totter and sink to the sidewalk. The men rushed from the room to the street, and Julius Silverman and Dr. Dinkelspiel carried the fallen man into the house.

"My heart!" he feebly exclaimed.

Dr. Dinkelspiel gave him several injections of digitalis to help the heart action, but the stricken man quickly lapsed into unconsciousness, and in fifteen minutes was dead.

Mr. Silverman had been staying at the Herald Square Hotel. He was a wholesale liquor merchant of Great Falls, Mon., and came to New York on July 3 last to be treated for aneurism of the heart. He had been under the care of a specialist, but did not improve. Yesterday about 5 o'clock he left the Herald Square Hotel to visit his brother at 26 West Ninety-seventh Street. When he reached his brother's house he was told his brother had gone to Mr. Levy's residence, and he followed him there. Mr. Silverman was forty-eight years old, and unmarried. He had a profitable business in Great Falls, and was wealthy.

POLICEMAN, STABBED, MAY DIE.

Despite His Wound, Horn Held On to His Prisoner Till Help Came.

Policeman Charles L. Horn of the Vernon Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was probably fatally stabbed last night by Frank Gaffney of 427 Spencer Street. Policeman Horn had arrested James Roche, who resides at 202 Spencer Street, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct at the intersection of Myrtle and Nostrand Avenues. As he was leading him toward the patrol box, Gaffney came up and tried to get Roche away. Horn thereupon placed Gaffney under arrest and took him to the patrol box, Roche following.

When the two reached the box and Horn started to call up the station Gaffney drew out a knife with a long blade with two edges and stabbed the policeman in the abdomen. Horn, though frightfully cut, held on to Gaffney and called for help. Roundsman Creardon and Policeman Welsh came to his assistance. Gaffney tried to use his knife on them, and they used their clubs on him freely, inflicting several ugly scalp wounds.

The wounded policeman was carried to a near-by drug store and Dr. Hamilton of 441½ Classon Avenue was called to attend him. Dr. Hamilton found that Gaffney's knife had cut a wound four inches long and over an inch deep. An Eastern District Hospital ambulance was summoned, and Horn was taken to the hospital. Surgeon Halpin of the hospital staff said the wound would probably prove fatal.

Gaffney and Roche were taken to the Vernon Avenue Station and locked up.

WOMAN STOPS A DRIVER.

Her Indignation Aroused by the Beating He Inflicted on His Horse.

"Get down off that wagon, you big brute!"

A determined woman, stylishly dressed, and with eyes flashing with indignation, of One Hundredth Street and Columbus gave this command to Roland Herring, a negro, who was beating a horse covered with sores and so emaciated as to be scarcely able to stand, at the intersection Avenue Saturday afternoon. Herring tried to urge the animal on, but the plucky woman held fast to the horse's headgear.

A crowd quickly gathered, and Herring, seeing further resistance was useless, got down off the wagon. The woman then proceeded to unhitch the horse from the wagon, and, with the assistance of others, had about completed the task when Policeman McManus of the West One Hundredth Street Station, atracted by the crowd, came up.

"Arrest that man," said the woman, pointing to Herring. "I will make a complaint against him. Just look how shamefully he has been treating this poor beast!"

Policeman McManus took Herring to the station house, the woman and a great crowd following. There the complainant gave her name as Mrs. Mabel R. Pearson of 8 West Ninety-ninth Street. Herring gave his address as 210 West Sixty-second Street, and said he conducted an express business at that number. Mrs. Pearson said she had seen Herring beating his horse unmercifully.

Herring was arraigned yesterday morning in the West Side Police Court, and Mrs. Pearson was on hand as prosecuting witness. She related to Magistrate Meade the story of Herring's cruelty. Herring's only excuse for his conduct was that he was too poor to allow the animal to rest. He was severely reprimanded by Magistrate Meade and bound over. Agent Noble of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was ordered to investigate the case further.

PATERSON'S LABOR LYCEUM.

Andrew Carnegie Will Duplicate Contributions to the Fund.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 30.—Paul Breen of this city, one of the five Trustees appointed to carry out the project of a labor lyceum for this city, has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie, that for every dollar raised in this city for the purpose he will subscribe a dollar. The labor lyceum idea began eleven years ago. A fund was raised, and it became the subject of litigation. The fund was finally turned over to Mr. Breen and his associates to carry out the original intention.

The labor unions have taken the matter up and are endeavoring to increase the fund. It is proposed to assess each workingman $1, or one day's pay.

The trustees are acting under the advice and approval of William Pennington, who has been appointed by the Chancery Court as conservator of the fund now on hand.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:45 A. M.—138 Madison Avenue; S. Stitch; damage, $10.

5:20 P. M.—533 East Seventy-second Street; owner unknown; no damage.

To a cocktail or any drink in which whisky is used "Canadian Club" adds a zest that is decidedly pleasing and satisfactory. The addition of other ingredients does not destroy the delightful flavour and aroma which distinguish "Canadian Club" Whisky

It is bottled under the supervision of the Canadian Government, which guarantees its age and genuineness.

W. & J. Sloane

WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

Smith's Savonnerie Moquette and Axminster Carpetings

as reasonably priced floor coverings where decorative effect is sought for. Our Autumn assortment embraces all the latest patterns and the newest color effects.

Broadway & 19th Street.

"NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE." HAHNE & CO. NEWARK.

We Will Not Be Undersold. Money Returned if Article Was Lower Priced Elsewhere on the Day You Bought It.

Brass and Iron Beds.

Hints to Housekeepers and those who will go to Housekeeping.

We have a vast assortment of Brass and Iron Beds—double, yes, treble that of any other house in the State—and we control the sale here of all the best makes. Our figures are lowest because we bought in advance of the uplifting of the price of metal:—

Full size Brass Beds, finished in best gold lacquer, 5 ft. 2 in. high, 1⅛ inch posts, ⅝-inch filling rods, extension swell foot end, trimmed with heavy husks and vases, $35.00 value, for **18.98**

White Enamel Iron Bed, any size head end 4 ft. 7 in. high, 1-inch posts close filling rods, extension foot end, brass mounts, $4.50 value, for **2.69**

CARPETS.

Never so great and handsome a stock of Floor Coverings seen in New Jersey. Our prices are below those of the New York stores.

Royal Wilton Carpets, a leading manufacturer's entire line to select from, at **2.50** per yard.

Wilton Velvet Carpets, from 3 leading mills, all new and handsome, at **1.45** per yard.

Savonnerie Carpets, an elegant high pile plush carpet for parlor use, at **1.45** per yard.

Extra Axminster Carpets, large variety, handsome styles, at **1.10** per yard.

Saxony Axminster Carpets, in beautiful designs and colors, at **95c.** per yard.

Velvet Carpets, all wool face, 3 leading mills, plenty variety for selection, at **95c.** per yard.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets. Stinson, Smith and Sanford's best quality 10-wire carpets, 200 patterns to select from, at **75c., 79c., 85c.** per yard.

Other **Tapestry Brussels** at **69c., 50c., 49c.** per yard.

Rugs, Linoleum, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Art Squares, etc., in great variety. Measurements taken and estimates submitted on application.

Interior Decorations.

Don't waste time with small stocks, but come here and make choice from a great one. Curtains, Portieres, Curtain Goods, Poles, Fixtures, Fancy Wood Work, Grills, Window Shades, etc., are here for your inspection. PRICES ARE ALL RIGHT.

Renaissance Lace, **4.98 to 75.00.**
White Irish Point Lace, **2.50 to 35.00**
Ruffled Net, **1.50 to 12.00.**
Brussels Lace, **4.75 to 75.00.**
Nottingham Lace, **50c. to 9.00.**
Ruffled Muslin, plain and fringed centres, **75c. to 2.50.**

NOTE.—Drop a postal or telephone us, 798, and we will send a representative to take measurements and submit estimates.

Free Deliveries in Greater New York and at New Jersey Railroad Stations.—Hahne & Co., Newark, N. J.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Edward Bok, Philadelphia.

EVERETT.—Admiral J. H. Upshur, United States Navy.

GRAND.—Capt. J. R. Sayburn, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—Samuel K. Behrend, Washington; C. G. Heifner, Seattle, Washington.

PLAZA.—F. W. Huldekoper, Washington.

MURRAY HILL.—Lieut. George D. Jarratt, United States Army.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Lieut. J. D. Walley, London; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira; H. P. Young, United States Army; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods and linings; 258 Church Street.

Chapman, T. A., Company; Miss Steel, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bear, I., & Co., Lonaconing, Md.; M. Bear, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Haines, James B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Haines, Jr., domestics and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Ederheimer, woolens; Holland House.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Slear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Blass, Gus, & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; J. Blass, dry goods, 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; R. J. McKay, dry goods; A. E. Bell, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Kunkel Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Kunkel, notions, fancy goods, furnishing goods, and domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear, waists and muslin underwear; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Richardson, Roberts-Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. L. Rogers, furnishing goods; 31 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Goetle, Wheeler & Mottet, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. C. Wheeler, carpets, upholstery and furnishing goods; 320 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; M. C. Waldman, cloaks

FATHER TIME'S STEREOPTICONS—NO. 6.

1897.

BRILL BROTHERS buy a fourth "sinking ship" at 125th St. and 3d Av. On stepping stones of others' failures they rise to success. "Nerve," say the business men.

1900—Wise pluck the years proved it. FATHER TIME.

Brills

Fine Fall Clothing

is stacked high in our four convenient stores. Every man may know that—the wise men are profiting by it. Our stock of suits at

$12.00

includes Worsteds, Cheviots and cassimeres. Round-cut short coat; high-cut vest; wide trousers. Are you interested? Top coats, too, $7.50 up.

You can't get a better collar than the Cluett, 25c.; next to that is the Arrow brand, two for 25c.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 6th Av., Near 14th St.
125th Street, Corner 3d Avenue.

WATERS PIANOS

represent the highest ideals of an art piano. They are famous for fine tone, and are warranted to be durable.

A Great Offer!!

Style A—Waters Upright Piano, only

$225

cash, or $250 on installments; $10 down and $7 per month. Also

Style 90—Chester Piano, largest size,

$180

cash, or $200, payable $10 down and

only $5 monthly.

Send postal for Catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

"Mellowed by the stealing hours of time."—Shakespeare.

Maryland Club Pure Rye Whiskey

It tastes old because it is old

CAHN, BELT & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

INSTRUCTION FOR THE DEAF.

This is the only private school in the world for pupils with defective hearing which is equipped and conducted on the same scale as the finest private schools of New York. Instruction is wholly oral. Preparation for any college or for business. Lip-reading taught to adults. Hearing developed by scientific treatment. While adults are received it is greatly to the advantage of children to begin their study before reaching the age of six.

THE WRIGHT-HUMASON SCHOOL,
42 West 76th Street, New York.

OFFICE Partitions and Special Cabinet Work.
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., n'r. B'way.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Men's Thoughts Turn Toward Clothing.

Perhaps, through habit, cross the Bridge—but our newly opened Clothing Store has the best New York kinds—the maker's name insures that—and our guarantee of money back, if not perfectly suited, protects you besides.

Fredk Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

CHANDLER'S PARTY PLEAS

Senator Teaches the Young Voter in Socratic Form.

In a Dialogue He Illustrates the Achievements of Forty Years of Republicanism.

United States Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, who has been in the city for a few days, has written a paper on "The Issues of the Canvass of 1900." It is in the nature of a dialogue between an ardent Republican and a voter about to exercise the right of franchise for the first time.

"Why should I vote the Republican ticket?" the young man asks.

"Because," replies the ardent Republican, "of the record of the party during the forty years of its substantial control of the Nation.

"It defeated the attempted extension of human slavery into free territory and succeeded in striking the chains from the limbs of a race of five millions of people, now grown to ten million.

"It carried the war against secession to a successful issue.

"It established a tariff system which has enormously developed home production and made the Nation rich and prosperous, with good wages to all workingmen.

"It adopted a sound and honest currency good the world over and successfully prevented Democratic attempts to bring about the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the relative value of silver to gold is 32 to 1.

"It liberated the Cubans and Filipinos from the cruelty and tyranny of Spain."

"Well," the young voter inquires, "which of those achievements are beyond recall, and now in issue so that they would be imperiled by Democratic ascendency?"

"Two are beyond reversal," the ardent Republican answers. "These are the destruction of slavery and the cementation of the Union of States. Yet the Democrats threaten the safety of the colored people by depriving them of the right of suffrage.

"Two of the other achievements, the protective tariff system and a sound currency, are in danger. Remonetization is not to wait for an agreement with other nations; nor is it to be accomplished gradually, but it is to be done all at once; and 50 cents' worth of silver is, by Democratic laws, to be made a dollar for the payment of debts, the purchase of property, and the payment of the wages of labor.

"Regarding the fifth—the liberation of the Cubans and Filipinos—it is not likely to be reversed by a Democratic victory. The danger is different from that. The Bryanites have made the Philippine policy of the Republicans a paramount issue. It is only a false issue."

"Then there is no present paramount issue as to the Philippines?" the young voter asks.

"No present one," is the reply; "only a false one made by the Democrats against the Republicans. There is a real present issue—paramount I am willing it should be called—but it is made by the Republicans against the Democrats. It is that the latter are prolonging the war, with all the expenditure of treasure and sacrifice of American lives, by their needless, causeless, and unpatriotic denunciation of the Philippine policy of President McKinley.

"The Democrats almost unanimously aided in bringing on the war with Spain, but when a Republican Administration won such brilliant victories partisanship took the place of patriotism; and, again, the Democratic organization passed into the control of Copperheads. The same result has happened which came in 1861. Patriotic Democrats in great numbers have again left their party and declared against embarrassing the Government of the country in time of war. It is an issue of patriotism against Copperheads, and the latter will be destroyed.

"The Democrats say much, but deny little. A change to an Administration at Washington conducted by Tammany Hall, headed by Richard Croker, would be a curse instead of an improvement."

"But what about the trusts as an issue?" the young voter inquires.

"There is certainly no issue," is the answer, "between the two parties as to trusts, for the reason that both parties denounce combinations in the form of trusts which create monopolies. As Mr. Depew said at Philadelphia, 'Tammany's talk against trusts ought to make the ice rattle in the pitchers.'"

"Then you feel reasonably sure of Republican success?"

"Reasonably sure," is the reply. "Upon no estimate of any value can Mr. Bryan be elected unless he can carry Indiana and New York. Indiana may be doubtful, but New York will not vote for Copperheadism and repudiation; New York will not strike a deadly blow at the National honor and the National prosperity by giving full National power to a solid South, made solid by the violent suppression of free suffrage."

Millions of copies of the above dialogue, materially amplified, will be sent all over the country by the Republican National Committee.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

The Democrats Expect to Gain Two Seats, Making the Delegation a Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 30.—It is the hope of the Democratic leaders in this State that they will be able to gain two representatives in Congress at the coming election, making four members of each party. The solid Republican delegation was broken two years ago, when the Fourth District (Morris, Warren, Hunterdon, and Sussex Counties) elected Joshua S. Salmon, Democrat, and the Seventh District (part of Hudson County) chose William D. Daly, also a Democrat.

The re-election of Mr. Salmon is not considered doubtful, as the district is normally Democratic, although Mahlon Pitney carried it in 1894 and 1896. Ex-Judge H. Burdette Herr is the Republican nominee. In the Hudson District, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, Senator Allan L. McDermott is not likely to have any real contest, as the Republican campaign in Hudson, it is conceded, will be rather perfunctory.

It is in the Third and Fifth Districts that the Democrats hope to make their gains. The Third District includes the three doubtful counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, and Somerset, and Congressman B. F. Howell, Republican, won his third term in 1898 only after a hard fight. This year the Democrats have put up against him ex-Speaker James J. Bergen of Somerset, and he is making an energetic campaign. He served four terms in the Assembly and was Speaker of the "coal combine" Legislature.

Congressman James F. Stewart, Republican, seeks a fourth term in the Fifth District (Bergen and Passaic Counties), and against him the Democrats have pitted John Johnson, ex-President of the Paterson Board of Aldermen. This is the home district of William B. Gourley, the Democratic State Chairman, and he is devoting a large part of his energies to the task of electing Johnson.

It is in these two districts that the real work of the Democratic campaign in New Jersey will be done, no effort being spared to gain these seats for the Democrats. The Republicans realize that these are the points of attack and will contest every inch of the ground.

In the other districts the Republican members are reasonably confident of re-election as follows: First District, Henry C. Loudenslager; Second District, John J. Gardner; Sixth District (Newark), Richard Wayne Parker; Eighth District (Elizabeth), Charles N. Fowler.

LABOR PARTY'S PLANS.

Socialists to Hold a Mass Meeting—Big Parade Discussed.

Delegates of the Socialist-Labor Party from every Assembly district in the city met yesterday at the headquarters of its Executive Committee, 2 and 4 Reade Street, to make arrangements for winding up the campaign with a big demonstration. J. Crawford, delegate from the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, presided.

It was decided that an indoor mass meeting should be held in Cooper Union, the date to be fixed at a future meeting. A committee of arrangements was then elected, with Aaron Price of the Sixteenth Assembly District as Secretary, to make arrangements for this meeting, and make a report at another meeting of the delegates next Saturday, when the question of a parade will be taken up.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

Proposed Nominees for Congress and the Legislature—Tammany's Judicial Favorites.

The Democrats will hold many of their local conventions this week. Candidates for Congress will be named on Wednesday, for State Senators on Thursday, and for members of Assembly on Saturday. The Congressional slate is reported to be as follows:

Seventh District—Nicholas Muller.
Eighth District—D. J. Riordan.
Ninth District—H. M. Goldfogle.
Tenth District—Amos J. Cummings.
Eleventh District—William Sulzer.
Twelfth District—George B. McClellan.
Thirteenth District—Martin H. Vogel.
Fourteenth District—Champe Andrews.
Fifteenth District—Jacob Ruppert, Jr.

There is much controversy in the Ninth District, now represented by Thomas J. Bradley. The persons named as seeking the place are ex-Congressman Timothy Campbell, ex-Judge Henry M. Goldfogle, and Assemblyman Leon Sanders. The chances are said to favor Goldfogle.

In the Fourteenth District a new candidate has appeared in Lawyer Champe Andrews, who is backed by Congressman William Astor Chanler, ex-Senator Charles L. Guy has also been considered in connection with the nomination.

With the exception of Louis Munzinger in the Sixteenth District, the probabilities indicate the renomination of the present Tammany Senators.

The Assembly slate has not been agreed upon, but it will be materially the same as last year.

Ex-Senator Guy said to a TIMES reporter last night, with relation to the report that he was to be nominated for the State Senate:

"I do not want a nomination for the Senate. I would not accept one if assured of an election. I was at Albany five years, and that was enough for me."

At the County Convention next week it is said that Justice P. Henry Dugro will be renominated, while Corporation Counsel Whalen is expected to be named in place of Justice Edward Patterson, who is alleged to have incurred the ill-will of Richard Croker. It is more than possible that the Republicans will name Justice Patterson.

Assemblyman Green is said to be slated for the judgeship in the City Court.

MR. BRYAN IN WISCONSIN.

Will Return to Minnesota To-day—Twelve Speeches on His Schedule.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 30.—Col. Bryan arrived here early this morning and spent the day as a guest of State Senator Baldwin, an old classmate at college. He attended service at the Pilgrims' Congregational Church.

He is spending the night at West Superior, across the St. Louis River, in Wisconsin, and will make the first speech of the day in that city to-morrow morning. After that speech he will return to Duluth and will speak both in this city and West Duluth.

The other points at which speeches are to be made during the day are all in Minnesota, and are as follows: Carlton, Hinkley, Pine City, Rush City, North Branch, Stillwater, White Bear, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. The two last named places will be visited at night.

RIGHTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Question as to Their Legal Status Raised in a New Jersey Court—The Jury Disagrees.

The question as to the rights of a motor vehicle on a public highway was raised in the Bergen County Court at Hackensack, N. J., recently, and Justice Jonathan Dixon of the New Jersey Supreme Court, in charging the jury, interpreted the law bearing upon the issue raised. As the question depends not upon the construction of statutes, but upon the application of principles of common law, the Justice's analysis applies with equal force in this State.

The suit was for damages for the death of Mrs. John L. Guyre, who died from injuries received by being thrown out of her carriage at Midland Park, N. J., her horse having taken fright at a motor vehicle operated by Dr. William L. Vroom. After taking twenty-three ballots the jury reported its inability to agree upon a verdict.

The prosecution having made the contention that the motor vehicle was a nuisance and had no rights upon a public highway, Justice Dixon charged as follows:

"The question is whether the machine driving along the country roads without a horse in front and discharging steam behind is so likely to frighten a horse on the highway and thus endanger the road as to constitute the machine a nuisance.

"It is argued that it is an improved method of locomotion, but it does not follow that it is to be tolerated. The right to drive horses along the highway is an established right, a common right, and if a modern method of locomotion is used of such a nature that it commonly brings discomfort and danger to those exercising the common right, the established right of travel on highway, then it is a nuisance and cannot be tolerated.

"But it does not follow it is a nuisance because it occasionally or exceptionally frightens horses. That would not make it a nuisance. In order to make it a nuisance its common effect must be to substantially interfere with the people who drive horses along the highway.

"It is of such a nature that it is so likely to frighten horses and thus endanger travelers on the highway as to make it a nuisance, or is it only its exceptional effect? If it is its common effect, then it is a nuisance, if exceptional effect, it is not a nuisance.

"If this method of locomotion is a common nuisance, and was the approximate cause of death, then the defendant is responsible."

BOWLING ON THE GREEN.

Matches Decided on the Grounds of the Jersey City Club.

The grounds of the New Jersey Bowling Green and Curling Club, which overlook New York Bay from the Communipaw shore, were the scene on Saturday of some excellent work with the bowls. Much interest was shown in the first match of a home-and-home series between the local experts and those from the Kearny Bowling Green Club of Kearny, N. J. It was played in two rinks and a half. The return game will take place at Kearny on Saturday. The club winning the most points in the series will be declared the winner. The result of the opening contest follows:

Rink No. 1.—New Jersey Bowling Green and Curling Club—William Henderson, James Macfarlan, Thomas Patterson, and Robert Appleton, skip; total, 21.
Kearny Bowling Green Club—John Mills, John Hanson, James H. Armitage, and William Green, skip; total, 11.

Rink No. 2.—New Jersey Bowling Green and Curling Club—Charles M. Barrie, William J. Elliott, John W. Greig, and James Thaw, skip; total, 21.
Kearny Bowling Green Club—James Hill, Frank Comiskey, John Ogden, and John Bowden, skip; total, 17.

Rink No. 3.—New Jersey Bowling Green and Curling Club—William L. Moore and Peter McCree, skip; total, 21.
Kearny Bowling Green Club—Edward Hockey and David Worthington, skip; total, 18.

Points—New Jersey, 63; Kearny, 46.

Following the match came the closing contests for the junior championship of the local club. The prize was a handsome pair of ivory bowls presented by the club. The scores follow:

Semi-Final Round.—Henry Wolcott beat John W. Greig, 21—17; William L. Moore beat William J. Hulford, 21—6.
Final Round.—William L. Moore beat Henry Wolcott, 21—19.

The senior championship of the club was next decided. There remained to be played but one match in the semi-finals and the final round. The prize was the Young medal, donated by a former President of the club. The scores follow:

Semi-Final Round.—Thomas Paterson beat William Moore, 21—18.
Final Round.—Thomas Paterson beat James Thaw, 21—15.

There also remained to be played one match of the semi-finals and the final round for a pair of silver-mounted bowls given annually by David B. Cockburn, to be played for among members who have passed threescore years. The score follows:

Semi-Final Round—Peter McCree beat Robert MacDonald, 21—9.
Final Round—Peter McCree beat Alexander Martin, 21—15.

Century Wheelmen's Next Run.

An invitation has been extended to every unattached wheelman and wheelwoman to join the Century Wheelmen of New York on the occasion of their sixth annual Fall century run to Rockaway Beach and return, on Sunday, starting from Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. Entries should be sent direct to Capt. Charles Meyn, at the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street. The most prominent pacemakers in this country will guide the riders over the course selected by the Run Committee.

MORRIS PARK'S STAKES.

The $25,000 Matron for Two-Year-Olds Set for To-morrow.

The last of the great stakes for two-year-olds, the Matron, second in value only to the Futurity, to be run for to-morrow at the opening of the Westchester Racing Association's Autumn meeting at Morris Park, offers the final chance of the present season for a contest between the best colts and fillies of the year, but the prospects are that the field will be a limited one. The two best in the Keenes' stable, Commando and Tommy Atkins, are among those that are regarded as sure starters, and the race, in all likelihood, will be the last that they will run in this country. That Ballyhoo Bey will be started is very doubtful, as he has been indulged since he was injured in the race for the Flatbush Stakes at Sheepshead Bay. Mr. Whitney's most probable representative in the race is the filly Elizabeth M. Others in the race are Bellario, Irritable, Belnino, Telamon, Beau Gallant, Sweet Lavender, Golden Age, Kenilworth, Bedeck, Tower of Candles, All Green, Handwork, Lady Schorr, and The Parader.

The value of the Matron Stakes is guaranteed to be $20,000 by the Westchester Racing Association, but it is an indication of the success of the stakes that from entrance money and forfeits alone, without a dollar added by the association, the worth of the event, not including starting fees, is $24,350, or $4,350 in excess of the guaranteed value with ten starters, a number that in all probability will be reached; the gross value will be increased to $25,850.

The Westchester programme is uncommonly liberal in the number of stakes set for decision, and from two to four will be run for each day of the meeting.

On Wednesday two stakes, the Autumn Hurdle Handicap, at two miles, and the Hurricana, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, will be run. On Thursday the stake fixtures are Belle Meade, seven furlongs, for three-year-olds, and the Bronx Highweight Handicap, over the last six furlongs of the Withers mile, the first of the Autumn serial handicaps. Four stakes are set for decision on Friday, namely, the Friday Selling Hurdle, at a mile and a half; the Bonnibert Handicap, six and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds; the Fort Schuyler Selling, six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward, and the Grand Stand Handicap, one mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds. For Saturday the stakes are the Hunter Handicap, one mile, for fillies three years old; the Nursery Handicap, over the Eclipse course, for two-year-olds, and the Ten-Thousand-Dollar Champion Steeplechase, over the three-mile-and-a-half course.

The number of American turfmen who are represented on the English turf, or who have arranged to race in England next year, is growing steadily, and their names now make a long list. Some of these names, taken at random from among the nominations to English stakes, are Frank Gardner, J. R. and F. P. Keene, Pierre Lorillard, Arthur Featherstone, Duke & Wishard, John E. Madden, W. C. Whitney, Edward Corrigan, L. McCreery, Richard Croker, J. Drake, Major Covington, W. K. Vanderbilt, Marcus Daly, and J. T. Sloan. These, with the addition of the American trainers, who will cross the Atlantic this Winter and remain in England for next season's campaign, will make a Yankee representation that on records of the past should figure very prominently in British turf affairs.

Mare Georgena Is Disabled.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 30.—James Gormley, who accompanied his father's great mare, Georgena, from New York, to-night announced that she will not be able to start in the Transylvania. She is lame in the off hind foot. The fact is a great disappointment to Georgena's owner, as she was brought from Kentucky for the express purpose of winning the big stake. Her absence will make the race even more open than at first appeared, with the probabilities that Thomas W. Lawson's colt, Boralma, and the fast mare Bay Star will be the favorites.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—With two out and second and third bases occupied in to-day's baseball game between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, Waddell made a wild pitch, which lost the game for his team. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	1
Pittsburg	0	1	0

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	6	1
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	9	1

Batteries—Scott and Kehoe; Waddell and Zimmer.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	2
St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	10	2

Batteries—Young and Criger; Taylor and Nichols, Kling.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	4	8	4	
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0

Batteries—Hughes and Dexter; Hughey and Robinson.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	76	51	.598	Chicago	61	70	.466
Pittsburg	74	57	.565	St. Louis	59	69	.461
Philadelphia	69	60	.535	Cincinnati	58	73	.440
Boston	64	63	.504	New York	55	74	.426

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.

NO WIND FOR YACHTS.

Only One of Hudson River Yacht Club Fleet Finished.

Lack of wind spoiled the Fall regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club yesterday afternoon, only one of the nine yachts that started being able to finish within the time limit of seven hours. The fortunate craft was the 20-foot catboat Pilot, formerly the Adele Ray. It took her over five hours to cover the 15-mile course. In the race between launches the steamer Acadia was an easy winner, defeating her nearest competitor, the Mabel S., by 4 minutes 23 seconds. In addition to the club prize the Acadia won a fifty-dollar side bet from the Mabel S. The defeated boat was badly handicapped during the race by the temporary disability of her machinery.

All classes sailed twice over a seven-and-a-half-mile triangular course on the Hudson River. The starting line lay off the clubhouse, at the foot of West Ninety-second Street, and the outer marks were stakeboats anchored off Edgewater and the Guttenberg brewery. A light northerly breeze sent the yachts over the starting line, but it soon died away. Summaries:

CLASS A—CABIN SLOOPS.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Ella	2:04:50	Withdrew.		
Happy Hours	2:01:53	Withdrew.		

CLASS B—CABIN CATBOATS.

Clara S.	2:01:45	Did not finish.		
Dunilla	2:04:38	Did not finish.		
John Drew	2:04:50	Did not finish.		

CLASS C—LAUNCHES.

*Acadia	1:41:08	3:03:45	1:22:37	1:22:37
Mabel S.	1:41:50	3:12:50	1:31:00	1:26.50
Lida	1:39:00	Withdrew.		
Gesine	1:40:00	3:14:00	1:34:00	1:28:50
Racine	1:43:50	3:15:30	1:32:20	1:27:10

CLASS D—OPEN CATBOATS, UNDER 20-FEET.

Paul W.	2:02:50	Did not finish.		
Pilot	2:02:12	7:09:00	5:06:48	5:06:48
Loyal	2:03:40	Did not finish.		
C. T. Wills	2:01:40	Did not finish.		

Shamrock Harriers Run in the Rain.

Undeterred by the unfavorable weather, the Shamrock Harriers held their regular cross country run yesterday afternoon. The start was made from the Buena Vista Hotel in Van Cortlandt Park, at three o'clock, and the course was northward through the park to a point near Lowerre and return down South Broadway, a total distance of six miles. E. Estoppy Jr. was first to finish, followed by E. C. Clark, J. McLoughlin, A. Hamilton, M. Corbett and M. Judas in the order named. Estoppy's time was forty minutes.

The Shamrocks are training hard for the Hjertberg Handicap run, fifteen miles, which will be held on November 4, under the direction of the Olympia Athletic Club. Three Canadian runners have lately joined the club and are candidates for places on its team.

French Crowd Protests Bicycle Race.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—In the bicycle contests at Vincennes to-day Floyd MacFarland, the American, easily defeated Huret, the Frenchman, in a twenty-five-mile paced race. Time, 0:40:11.

The international scratch race, 1,000 meters, resulted unsatisfactorily. "Tom" Cooper, another American, was beaten by Vanoni by half a wheel. The crowd protested against the award of the judges, declaring that the race had been "fixed." Cooper himself entered a protest, which will be heard next Wednesday. Time 1:58 2-5.

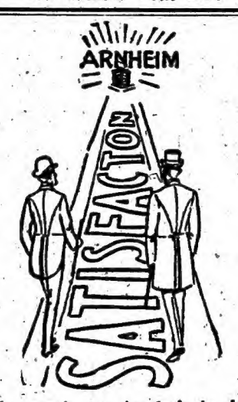
GOLD WATCHES.

Our new thin model Waltham Watches with solid 14-kt. gold cases are exceptional value.

MEN'S WATCHES.
Open face at 28.00; hunting case, 35.00; with heavier cases, from 42.00 to 85.00.

LADIES' WATCHES.
In engine-turned cases, 18.50.
Engraved designs, from 22.00 to 50.00.
Set with diamonds, 45.00 to 125.00.

A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14th ST.



The path to Arnheim's is the path to Satisfaction—clothes to suit or money back.

Special this week is our range of English Cheviots—suit to order, $20.00. Our black Vicuna Thibet for Prince Albert coat and vest, $18.00, is special value. English striped trouserings, $6.00. A variety of gray Cheviots, Coverts and Venetians—overcoat silk lined, $22.00. Full dress suit of Tuxedo, silk lined, $30.00. Up-to-date trimmings are all black. We guarantee ours fast.

Samples, measuring guide, Fashion Booklet of explanation, free.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

CARPET CLEANSING.
REFITTING AND RELAYING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
TEL. 1132 38th ST.
Estb. 1863. Send for Circular.
T. M. STEWART

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:57	Sun sets...5:43	Moon sets...10:59

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:23	Gov. Isl'd...12:01	H. Gate...1:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...	Gov. Isl'd...12:41	H. Gate...2:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Cevic, Liverpool		
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Tiomo, Inagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tihaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Montserrat, Cadiz		
Paraense, Northern Brazil	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Port au Prince	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4.

Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		12:00 M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $2, inclusive, for dispaach per steamship Empress of India (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $10, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe; and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. $14.) Mails for Australia (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. $14 and up to Oct. $27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. $27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 1.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Sept. 19.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 18.
Colorado, Brunswick, Sept. 28.
El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
Kentucky, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
Montserrat, Havana, Sept. 27.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 27.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

Alliance, Colon, Sept. 25.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 20.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 22.
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen, Sept. 21.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 22.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.

Ems, Gibraltar, Sept. 24.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 25.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 26.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4.

Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 20.
Ocara, Gibraltar, Sept. 20.

Arrived.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Sept. 22 and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:08 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Sept. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Caledonian, (Br.,) McLean, Liverpool Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Bridges, Marseilles, &c., Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Mercator, (Nor.,) Kaisen, Progreso Sept. 23, with hemp and passenger to Band Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 P. M. 29th.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Keller, Amsterdam Sept. 13, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Arlon, (Br.,) Clough, Sourabaya, &c., July 19, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Furness, Withy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Sept. 20 and Boulogne 21st, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Glengoil, (Br.,) Davidson, Beyrout, &c., Aug. 20, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Cannon, London Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Comal, Evans, Galveston Sept. 23 and Key West 26th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory.

SS Cacique, (Br.,) Crossley, Valparaiso, &c., Aug. 7, with nitrate of soda to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Parran, (Nor.,) Henriksen, Laguna Sept. 16 and Frontera 21st, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello, &c., Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 3:14 P. M.

SS Olinda, (Cuban license,) Hansen, Calbarien, &c., Sept. 17, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Etheired, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Maria and Port Antonio Sept. 25, with fruit and passengers to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 30, 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) for Glasgow via Londonderry.
SS Furnessia, (Br.,) for Glasgow via Moville.
SS Parana, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Biela, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Milano, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
United States revenue cutter Gresham, and returned.

Notice to Mariners.

MOOSE PEAK LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that while the tower at this station, on the easterly point of Mistake Island, seacoast of Maine, is undergoing repairs, its color, hitherto white, will be changed to red-brick color partly concealed by wooden staging. The repairs will be completed about Oct. 25, 1900, when the proper color, white, will be restored.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 20, No. 8, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 14.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—SS. Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton at 9:40 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Brave, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for Cherbourg and New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Capt. Osterman, from New York and Philadelphia for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Bearpark, from New York for Newcastle, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for London, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

By a writer who has had unusual facilities for watching the tactics of party managers

The Strategy of National Campaigns

DRAMATIC and viv

"Magnificent Autumn! He comes not like a pilgrim, clad in russet weeds; not like a hermit, clad in gray; but like a warrior; with the stain of blood on his brazen mail.—His crimson scarf is rent; his scarlet banner dripping with gore; his step like a flail on the threshing floor."—*Longfellow.*

The Charm of October Woods at Wanamaker's

THE whole store breathes the spirit of Autumn. The crimson and gold of the turning leaves have given their brilliance to Main aisle and Rotunda. Hundreds of trees, rich and resplendent with autumn foliage make the background of the picture. Here a deer bounds away, with the hounds in full chase; and partridges, pheasants and squirrels scurry among the underbrush. In the Rotunda looms up a brilliantly colored tree, probably forty feet tall; and along its base runs the old-fashioned snake fence, on which are seen chipmunks and crows, and red and gray squirrels. Hovering over the tree is a flock of a hundred and fifty blackbirds; and still higher up is seen a falcon seizing its prey, the heron. Around the arches of the Rotunda, are scattered two hundred small trees, also brilliant in scarlet and gold. On one side is a cabin with the bearskin stretched on the wall, and a deer, a jack-rabbit and a raccoon hanging on a pole nearby. On another side is a setter discovering partridges; opposite is a pointer and pheasants; and nearby a group of red foxes.

The glorious Autumn of forest beauty and hunter's delight is faithfully portrayed, as a setting for the fabrics and apparel now fully and completely ready for the new season all over the Wanamaker Store to-day.

Cloaks, Capes, JACKETS

Every Sort of Outer Garment for Women
Best Styles from America and Abroad

You have no idea, unless you've seen this remarkable gathering, of how many "best" styles there are. Visitors are shown this exquisite wrap from Berlin, and it's pronounced the handsomest they ever saw. Only to apply the same superlative, or one quite as expressive, to the next one shown. And the latter may be an American made garment. Our home manufacturers have never shown so much originality in designing, though they're hardly so apt in their selections of color combinations.

Of course the conspicuous features of this broad assortment are l'Aiglon styles. Conspicuous, however, only as features. Though a radical change from former styles, no more elegant nor tasteful garments have ever been shown. The display of the new Aiglon garments here is most interesting. Velvets and velours are everywhere in evidence, and in combinations with lace and chiffon and furs, and so on, some rarely beautiful effects are obtained. Never have we been able to show a finer collection of opera wraps. Wholly new in design, rich and beautiful. Three-quarter coats will be popular, and there's splendid choosing among them. And quite as satisfactory choice is offered among the Newmarkets and Ulsters.

In the less expensive capes and jackets—the unelaborate, yet still attractive and very practical sorts—a vast host of these. And the advances are in the shortest of steps.

Three-quarter coats at $18 to $110; velour capes at $48 to $140; opera capes at $26 to $225; Newmarkets and ulsters at $20 to $275.

Second floor, Broadway.

The "Cadet Girl" DRESSES and COATS

These are the handsomest garments for girls of six to twelve years that have been brought out this season. The styles are exclusively ours—made up over designs furnished by us, and not made for any other store.

The "Cadet Girl" suit is made of navy blue cheviot or cloth, with loose, full blouse, with sailor collar and shield, both of which have embroidered design; one sleeve has the strap and the other has elaborately embroidered chevron. The skirt is smartly cut, goes outside the blouse, and has belt at waist. It is the most effective suit for young girls that has ever been designed. Price, $14 a suit.

The "Cadet Girl" coat is of dark blue kersey, in box style; buttoned high to neck with military buttons; has chevron embroidered on sleeve; lined with satin. Very handsome. Price, $15.

Second floor, Ninth street.

FALL WRAPPERS

And *Dressing Sacques*

These warm house-garments are ready now. There is broad variety. The fabrics are serviceable, pretty and comfortable for the cooler weather. Made in tasteful styles, with neat and substantial sewing. This hint of some prices:

Flannelette Wrappers—

$1—Of figured flannelette, tight-fitting back; full front; trimmed with 3 rows of fancy braid; body lined.

$1.25—Of flannelette, in 4 styles; figured or striped; some with ruffle on skirt, others plain; some trimmed with fancy braid, others with ruffle over shoulders; body lined.

$1.50—Of flannelette, in 3 styles; fancy stripe with figure; some with ruffle on skirt; fitted back; with plaits; some have ruffle over shoulders, others plain; body lined.

$1.75—Of flannelette, in 5 styles; figures; dots, or stripes; all have ruffle on skirt, some have yokes trimmed with fancy braid; others with ruffle over shoulders and fancy braid; body lined.

Many other styles, up to $2.50.

Eiderdown Sacques—

New styles of eiderdown sacques in solid colors of light blue, pink, gray and red; some have zephyr edging, others ribbon bound; some have high standing collar, others rolling collar or sailor collar; some open front; others have silk frogs; fitted back; loose fronts. Prices, 85c to $3.75.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

Silver-Plated WARE

At Low Prices

These are mostly Rogers' Ware, and the genuine original Rogers that made the name famous. A few other first-class makers are also represented. The prices speak for themselves:

Tea Spoons, $1.10 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $2 doz.
Table Spoons, $2.20 doz.
Table Forks, $2.20 doz.
Dessert Forks, $2 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1.10 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Crumb Knives, $1.
Fish Knives, 85c.
Fish Forks, 85c.
Sugar Spoons, 20c.
Butter Knives, 25c.
Pie Knives, 50c.
Sugar Tongs, 35c.
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 doz.
Nut Picks, $1 doz.
Soup Ladles, $1.
Oyster Ladles, 75c.
Cream Ladles, 35c.
Berry Spoons, 50c.
Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.
Children's Sets, 50c.
Pickle Forks, 20c.
Mustard Spoons, 10c.
Gravy Ladles, 45c.
Preserve Spoons, 40c.

Tenth street aisle.

The SHOE Bargains

The Wanamaker Shoe Stores were stormed on Saturday. Sorry if you didn't get the usual careful Wanamaker service. We did the best we knew how, in the rush and hurry, to wait on all the thousands. There'll be less rush to-day—more time to serve you rightly, and no less bargains—maybe one or two lines sold out; but new lots brought forward to keep assortments of styles and sizes complete.

All sorts of shoes for business, or dress, for men, women and children, at

Half to Three-quarters of Their Worth

Any wonder that thousands come daily? Here is the remarkable news of kinds and prices:

Men's Shoes—

Tan Leather—

$1.90—Russian calf and kid lace; some button; fine high-grade shoes; just the thing for autumn wear; have been $3 to $4.

Patent Leather—

$1.90—Patent leather; lace; British and cadet lasts; worth $3.
$2.15—Patent leather; lace; welted; bulldog and Newark lasts.
$2.45—Patent leather; lace; usual stylish $3.50 grades.
$2.65—Patent leather Oxfords; winter weight; the swell flat last.
$2.85—Patent leather; lace; in several stylish forms; kangaroo tops; finely finished; suitable for full dress wear.

Waxed and Boarded Calfskin—

$1.90—Black calf; grain top; welted; leather lining.
$1.90—Box calf; double sole; full toe; drill lining.
$2.15—Box calf; heavy weight; new autumn last.
$2.45—Box and waxed calf; many swell styles represented.
$2.65—Boarded calf of extra grade; double sole; wide back stay.
$2.65—Wax calf Oxfords; double soles; winter weight soles.
$2.85—Fine wax calf; laced; medium weight flexible welted soles.

Kidskin—

$1.90—Stout grade for tender feet.
$2.15—Better quality; suited for dress wear.
$2.45—Kidskin, with extra welted soles of oak leather.

Boys' Shoes—

$1.25—School shoes of choice grades of kidskin and calf, with the stout soles that boys need; sizes 12 to 5½.
$1.50—Better grades of calf and kid; with some patent leather; some with welted soles.
$1.70—High-grade shoes, that in style and stock compare with the best $3 shoes to be found; sizes up to 5½, in kid, calf and some patent leather.

The above Men's and Boys' Shoes in the new store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Shoes—

At $1, instead of $1.50 and $2—Black kidskin button and lace shoes; with tips of patent leather or kid; good shoes, satisfactory in every way.
At $1.20, instead of $2—Some splendid shoes for school girls who wear women's sizes; stylish shapes; good leathers.
At $1.40, instead of $2.50—Black satin kid; firm but flexible soles; full round toes; laced and buttoned.
At $1.60, instead of $2.50—Black kidskin; solid welted soles; comfortable, serviceable, fashionable; medium heels.
At $1.80, instead of $3—Of extra fine light-weight kidskin; splendid dress shoes; several of the best models included.
At $2, instead of $3—Black kidskin; laced; with low heel and full toe with tip; excellent shoes for business women or for wear with the new short skirts.

Children's Shoes—

75c—Black kid; button or lace; sizes 5 to 8.
85c—Black kid; better grade; sizes 5 to 10½.
95c—Black kid; excellent school shoes; sizes 11 to 2.
$1—Finer quality kid; better grade soles; sizes 8½ to 10½.
$1.20—Fine grade of kidskin; several neat shapes; sizes 11 to 2.
$1.40—Large sizes, with spring heels; sizes 2½ to 5.

Small Boys' Shoes—

$1—Black box calf and satin oil leathers; little men's shoes; wide and medium toes; tips; stout soles; sizes 9 to 12½.
At $1.50, instead of $2—Patent leather; button; with straight tip; spring heels; flexible soles; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, $1.25.

The above Women's and Children's Shoes on the Fifth floor, main store.

Embroidered DRESS ROBES

From Paris

This is the top-most elegance in dress goods—the highest artistic attainment in fabric beauty. The most perfect cloths are chosen, and the embroidering is done with the most expert skill after the skirt of robe is shaped for the figure. The material for the waist is also elaborately embroidered.

We brought over a broad and handsome variety of the most beautiful robes that were to be found in Paris. They give promise of most sumptuous gowns; with all the graceful lines of latest Paris styles. It is one of the most interesting features of our Dress Goods stock—that beauty-loving women will most enjoy seeing.

These suggestive hints of robes and prices:

These in Colors—

At $95—Embroidered Robe of Venetian cloth and fish-net lace; the design richly executed in cloth on the fish-net.

At $80—Embroidered Broadcloth Robe; embroidery done with a narrow ecru lace, and leaving the design open around the bottom of skirt.

At $72—Embroidered Robe of Venetian cloth, in elaborate designs of lace and satin applique with silk soutache braid.

At $40—Embroidered Robe of Venetian cloth; embroidered in silk, forming elaborate design.

At $60—Embroidered Robe of Venetian cloth, with designs worked in lace, satin applique and soutache.

At $48—Embroidered Robe of Venetian cloth; design worked out in silk cord applique to give a basket plaid effect, and outlined with round soutache, forming a Vandyke pattern.

At $42—Embroidered Robe of Venetian cloth; designed in embroidery and satin applique, forming vine design.

These in Black—

At $115—Embroidered Lace Robe, with satin applique design.

At $100—Embroidered Robe of Venetian cloth; designed in satin ribbon, lace and embroidery.

At $85—Embroidered Robe of Venetian cloth; designed with a velvet flounce, satin applique, lace and soutache.

At $65—Embroidered Robe of lace net; designed with accordion plaited chiffon flounce, velvet applique, soutache, tinsel, and silk embroidery.

Rotunda.

Odd BUREAUS

And Other Furniture

These bureaus are called "odd," only because they have a style and design of their own which distinguishes them from the bureaus that are part of bedroom suites. The metal bedsteads started the demand for odd pieces in the bedroom, and now we show a magnificent variety of these single pieces—

Over 100 Styles of Bureaus

in the various woods, in the best finishes and newest patterns. The price range is broad enough to meet every wish. This particular word of a few:

At $22—Golden oak; quartered oak finish; serpentine front; top, 45x21 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers; shaped legs; pattern plate mirror, 24x30 in.; polish finish.

At $25—Mahogany; serpentine front; top, 45x22 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers; upright pattern plate mirror, 24x30 in.; highly polished, and of fine construction. At this price several styles.

At $28—Golden oak; quartered oak finish; serpentine front; top, 44x21 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers; pattern plate mirror, 32x26 in.; polish finish.

At $37—Bird's-eye maple; serpentine front; top 47x21 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers; French pattern plate mirror, 34x30 in.; nicely carved standard.

At $44; Curly birch; full swell front; top, 48x32 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers; French pattern plate mirror, 38x32 in.

At $50—Mahogany; colonial style; finished dull; color dark; oblong top; plain edges; size 46x22 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers with glass knob handles; French plate mirror, 34x28 in.; finest construction and finish. Chiffonnier, to match, at $45; toilet table, to match, at $28.

We also have some of the other Colonial style pieces, in mahogany of finest finish and construction—bureau and chiffonnier in styles, made to match.

Bureau, at $62. Chiffonnier, at $56.
Bureau, at $65. Chiffonnier, at $55.
Bureau, at $103. Chiffonnier, at $85.
Bureau, at $123. Chiffonnier, at $114.

Fancy Chairs and Rockers at Half

We have about 50 Colonial pattern chairs and Rockers, in white enamel, with upholstered seats, covered in striped or plain material. They are pretty, and they are new. Suitable for sitting room, parlor, or reception hall,—in fact pretty pieces for any purpose.

At $2.25, from $4.50—Small rocker. At $2.50, from $5—Arm chair.
At $4, from $8—Arm chairs and rockers.

Fourth floor.

FANCY LINENS

Some New Styles and *Some Bargains*

A large shipment of Mexican hand-worked linens has just arrived. It comprises various beautiful scarfs, tray covers, squares and doylies. Prices will be found very reasonable on these new goods.

Then here are other fine fancy linens at new little prices. Re-priced on account of soon-expected other shipments. Reductions like these should give us the required room without much delay. All these pieces are hemstitched—some have drawn-work corners:

All-linen Scarfs, fine quality, 18x70 in., at 75c; were 95c and $1.
All-linen Tray Covers, fine quality, 20x30 in., at 65c; were 75c and $1.
All-linen Table Cloths, fine quality, 1¼ yds. square, at $1.25; were $1.50 and $1.75.

Fourth avenue.

Men's BUSINESS SUITS

Made to Measure at *Moderate Price*

Very satisfactory choosing in this line of fancy mixed cheviots. Of them, and of blue and black cheviots also, we're making suits, with which the most particular man can find no fault. But even though he be perfectly satisfied that is not the final test. The suit must have the approval of our own expert people. And they will not permit a suit, however slightly imperfect, to leave the store.

Correct style, latest patterns, honest goods, careful making—all this in our custom made suits at $20 and $25. And they're a third to a half lower than many another good tailor would ask for equals.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Chamber TOILET SETS

New, Perfect, *Very Low-priced*

The stock to-day is still very well assorted, notwithstanding the great inroads made during the notable sale of last month. Important additions have been made recently, chief among which are various styles in excellent English porcelain.

Though both of these qualities below mentioned are unusually good values, as judged by their regular market values, yet they are only fair specimens of the offerings throughout the toilet ware lines:

$5—Full 12-piece sets; in attractive decorations in 4 colorings; pink, green, blue and olive; complete with covered slop jar. Easily worth $6.50.

$7—Sets of 11 pieces, including covered slop jar; pink, blue and green; shaded borders. Would be reasonably priced at $9.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

A DEARTH OF KICKERS

Few Football Players Can Boot the Ball Accurately.

PROMISE OF A GOOD SEASON

The Position of Captain Is Variously Distributed Among the Places In the Line-Up.

The present football season gives promise of bringing out its share of new gridiron stars, and, judging from the reports from the various seats of learning—which are a shade more hopeful than usual at this time—more than its share. Promising line men are attracting attention in the early practice, and also promising candidates for back of the line positions. All this is well, and points to several high-class elevens; but among these budding stars there is as yet a scarcity of first-class material in the kicking department. If there are future Brookes, Bairds, Butterworths, or Brewsters, either the coaches are not proclaiming that fact or else the kickers haven't yet shown their full ability.

Players of this kind who have appeared in the last ten years can almost be counted on one's fingers, without going over the fingers a second time. The sort of men referred to are those who combine accuracy with distance. When one names C. Brewer and Wrightington and Haughton of Harvard, Butterworth, McBride, and Sharpe of Yale; Brooke and Minds of Pennsylvania; Homans, Baird, and Wheeler of Princeton; O'Dea of Wisconsin, Romeyn of West Point, and Herschberger of Chicago, about all of them are named.

All of the foregoing were not strictly first-class all-around kickers. The best all-around kicker of them all was Brooke, who could kick far and high, and give the ball a twist that made it difficult to hold, and now and then could drop the ball over the goal bar.

Hudson, the Indian quarter back, deserves a place among the galaxy of star kickers because of his wonderful knack of making goals from a drop kick. He could also drop-kick goals from a touch-down with surprising frequency.

Yale doesn't need a new kicker quite so much as Pennsylvania, having Sharpe, a good man on the drop-kicks, although he has done nothing startling in the way of distance. Beside Hodgman Princeton has another promising kicker in Mattis, while neither has shown the versatility that Wheeler had. Hallowell of Harvard is a fair punter, but they need him more at end to chase kicks down the field. It is unfortunate that Ashley of Columbia is so light in weight, for he has shown a remarkable aptitude for the game, which, according to Coach Sanford, is an entirely new thing for him. Ashley can drop-kick with remarkable accuracy and is a fearless tackler.

A football statistician has discovered the interesting fact that out of twenty-four college elevens this season the number having captains in the line and the number having captains back of the line is just the same. There are twelve of each.

A list of captains for this year, with the positions they occupy, follow:

Harvard	Daly, quarter back.
Yale	Brown guard.
Princeton	Pell, tackle.
Pennsylvania	Hare, guard.
Columbia	
Cornell	Starbuck, full back.
Indians	Seneca, half back.
University of Chicago	Speed, tertre.
Lafayette	Chalmers, tackle.
Brown	Washburn, half back.
University of Michigan	Snow, end.
University of Minn	Page, centre.
Swarthmore	Hall, quarter back.
West Point	Smith, end.
Annapolis	Fowler, half back.
Washington and Jefferson	Phillips, half back.
Bucknell	Stanton, half back.
Penn. State College	Scholl, guard.
Wesleyan	Dodd, end.
University of Iowa	Griffith, full back.
Dickinson	Pedlow, tackle.
Northwestern Univer'y	Hunter, half back.
Williams	Simmons, half back.
Notre Dame	Farrelly, half back.
Johns Hopkins	Sayler.

Showing three guards, three tackles, four ends, two centres, two quarter backs, eight half backs, and two full backs.

Probable Changes in Yale's Line.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30.—Yale men are not altogether enthusiastic over Saturday's game with Trinity. The most important lesson learned by the Yale team was the necessity for better training of the ends and tackles in getting their man on a kick-off. This week there will be some hard work put in on this point, and Gould, Kunzig, and Coy will be given some training. Olcott's poor work at centre may result in Holt's stepping into the line on Wednesday, and Sheldon, in the opinion of the coachers, may give place to Hamlin or Goss. The half-back field gives general satisfaction.

BUSY WEEK FOR GOLFERS.

St. Andrew's Offers an Attractive Programme for Its Annual Tournament.

Golf events continue to increase in number as the Fall season advances, and the coming week will be the liveliest since the women's championship meet at Shinnecock. Interest in the local field will be kept at fever heat by the men's four-day tournament at St. Andrew's, and one of similar length for women at Ardsley. In Chicago on Thursday and Friday the open championship of America will be played, and particular interest attaches to it, as it will probably mark the only meeting in this country of the famous foreign visitors, Taylor and Vardon.

MONDAY, OCT. 1.

Powelton—Women's handicap.
Apawamis—Women's handicap.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

Ardsley—Women's team match with Shinnecock.
Montclair—Women's team match with Morris County.
Harbor Hill—Women's championship, final round.
Morris County—Women's semi-final round for Foote Cup.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.

St. Andrew's—Open tournament, qualifying round, thirty-six holes.
Richmond County—Women's handicap.
Ardsley—Women's open tournament.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4.

St. Andrew's—Open tournament match play for St. Andrew's and Captain's Cups.
Virginia Hot Springs—Open tournament.
Chicago—Open championship.
Montclair—Women's team match with Shinnecock.
Fairfield—Women's team match with Dyker Meadow.
Nassau—Women's team match with Powelton.
Ardsley—Women's open tournament.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5.

St. Andrew's—Open tournament, match play rounds for St. Andrew's, Captain's, and Governors' Cups.
Chicago—Open championship.
Virginia Hot Springs—Open tournament.
Ardsley—Women's open tournament.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

St. Andrew's—Open tournament, final rounds for the three cups.
Virginia Hot Springs—Open tournament.
Montclair—Qualifying round for October Cup.
Wee Burn—Second competition for the W. D. Phillips prize.
East Orange—Team match with Glen Ridge.
Flushing—Women's handicap.
North Jersey—Governors' Cup.
Richmond Hill—Team match with Westchester Golf.
Crescent Athletic—Team match with Oakland and club handicap.
Oakland—Golf ball sweepstakes.
Richmond County—Monthly handicap.
Apawamis—Team match with Laurence Harbor.
Harbor Hill—Handicap match play tournament.
Westchester Golf—Qualifying round for club championship.
Ardsley—Women's open tournament.
Morris County—Thebaud Cup, qualifying round, and semi-final round Thomas mixed foursomes.
Knickerbocker Field—Match play for club championship and Consolation Cup.

The St. Andrew's committee has made a generous offer of prizes. The chief trophy will be the St. Andrew's Cup, for which thirty-two players will qualify in the thirty-six-hole medal-play round on Wednesday. In drawing the players for the first match-play round, No. 1 will play No. 32, No. 2 will meet No. 31, and so on down the line. The sixteen defeated competitors in the first round will be eligible to play for the Captain's Cup, and the eight defeated in the first round for that trophy will compete for the Governors' Cup. The President's Cup will be the low-score prize in the medal-play round. The final rounds for the other three cups will all be at thirty-six holes and will be played on Saturday. There will also be a second prize in each event.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Mrs. Walter B. Smith has won the cup offered for women golfers by J. A. Pfarre of the Hackensack Golf Club. The club championship tournament will be played during the present month.

The women of the Harbor Hill Golf Club will play their final championship round to-morrow. Miss Marion Worth and Mrs. Upham will be the competitors. In the semi-final round Miss Worth made a new record of forty-three strokes for the first nine holes.

Harry R. Smith has won the Slayback Cup, which has been in competition during the Summer at the Glen Ridge Golf Club. He defeated B. R. Jacobs in the final round by 5 up and 4 to play. The annual meeting of the club will be held this evening.

The women's semi-final round for the Foote Cup, at the Morris County Golf Club, will be played to-morrow. Miss Marie G. Bryce meets Mrs. William Shippen, and Miss Elsa Hurlbut draws a bye. The latter will play the winner of the former match in the final round on Oct. 9.

Mrs. Charles Adams of the Nassau Country Club has won the Maxwell Cup, which has been in competition by the women for over two months. Close competitors for the trophy were Mrs. Walter Cobb, Mrs. W. H. Hagen, Miss Lena Richardson, Miss Wurster, and Mrs. C. O. Gates.

The Yale golfers held their first meeting of the season last week and elected Walter R. Hitt of Washington, President. T. Markoe Robertson of this city was re-elected Captain. Several promising new players have appeared this season, and a few team matches will be played before Winter.

The golfers of Boston who use the public links in Franklin Park are anxious to have a public tournament similar to those that are held two or three times a year on the Van Cortlandt course here. Monday, Oct. 8, has been selected as the date, and the greens are now being put in first-class condition.

Findlay Douglas has been spending his Summer vacation on a yachting trip through Long Island Sound with Frank M. Freeman. As a consequence he has done practically no golfing, but he intends to get in trim for the open tournament of the Fairfield County Golf Club near Greenwich, Conn., which has been fixed for Oct. 11, 12, and 13.

The annual open tournament for women at the Baltusrol Golf Club, beginning Oct. 16, will be opened socially that afternoon by a tea served by members of the women's committee on the piazzas of the clubhouse. In case of stormy weather the tea as well as the driving competition scheduled for that afternoon will be postponed until the following clear day.

The Princeton Golf Club has arranged several team matches which will give its members plenty of activity for the next two months. The Princeton team will go to the Essex County Club at Orange on Oct. 13; to Morris County on Oct. 20, and to Richmond County on Nov. 3. The annual college tournament for the Pyne Cup will begin next Wednesday and eight men will qualify for the match play rounds. The final will be played on Saturday, at thirty-six holes. John Stuart and Prentice Kellogg, Jr., are the only strong golfers the team loses by graduation. Among the old guard are Percy Pyne, 2d; L. B. Garretson, G. J. Cooke, Chester Griswold, and W. Dahlgren. Their ranks will be somewhat increased by a number of new golfers who have just entered Princeton.

Killed Lighting a Cigarette.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 30.—Striking a match to light a cigarette caused Louis Kresge's death last night. The fire alarm wires had become crossed with heavily charged electric-light wires, and Kresge on striking a match on the metal alarm box received a shock which killed him instantly. He was twenty-one years old and unmarried.

THE REAL THING

to remember is that our stock of Woolens comes direct from the mills and goes to the consumer without undergoing the middleman's manipulation. That is a distinct gain, the benefit of which we give to you in suit or overcoat for

$15

Order now and get the cream of 500 patterns.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,
1191 Broadway, Near 28th St.
AND
Sun Building, Near Brooklyn Bridge

EXCURSIONS.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY
ONE DOLLAR EXCURSION
TO MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO AND THE SWITCH BACK GRAVITY RAILROAD.
CHILDREN UNDER 12, 75 CENTS.
Switchback Tickets 50c. and 25c. Additional.
ON SUNDAY, OCT. 7,
Special train leaves New York from Liberty St. at 8:30 A. M. and South Ferry at 8:25 A. M.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, daily excursion (except Sundays) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." From Brooklyn by Annex 8:00 A. M. From Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 A. M. and West 22nd St. 9:00 A. M. Due back in N. Y. 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—In United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of J. TEITELBAUM, bankrupt. Joseph Shongood & Sons, United States Marshals, auctioneers, sell Monday, Oct. 1, 1900, at 10 A. M., at 24 Walker St., all assets of bankrupt, consisting of umbrella material Order of S. M. STROOCK, Receiver.
LEO. LEVY, Attorney, 320 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Field, Chapman & Co., 427 Broadway, will sell on THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1900, at 11 o'clock, by order of the assignee, the stock of Haig S. Iskiyan & Co., consisting of mattings, carpets, rugs, &c.

S. D. LEVY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS TUESDAY and following days Bric-a-Brac, Art Goods, &c., at 2,150 3d Av., at 7:30 P. M.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AA—In the NORTHPORT, 76 W. 103d St., Corner Manhattan Av., or the SOUTHPORT, 51 Manhattan Av.,
Corner 102d St. Very choice 6 and 7 room Apartments; large and light rooms; plenty of closets. Hall service; steam; gas ranges. References. On Premises or
CHARLES BUEK, 109 W. 42d St.

PERSONAL.

RE ROBERT MARRIOTT, DECEASED.
If William Marriott, who, in 1873, was residing at 89 Atlantic Street, Brooklyn, in the State of New York, nephew of Robert Marriott of Burton-upon-Trent, England, who died in the year 1873, if living, or if dead, his next of kin or representatives, will apply to Messrs. H. Goodger & Son, solicitors, Burton-upon-Trent, England, they will hear of something to their advantage.—Dated 19th September, 1900.
H. GOODGER & SON.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An active and energetic advertising solicitor. Address, with references, "Solicitor," Box 110, Times Office.

WANTED—First-class butler in private family. City reference only need apply, 9 to 11 o'clock, 29 East 79th St.

WANTED—An active and intelligent advertising solicitor. Address Press, Box 101, Times Office.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 623 and 625 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 281.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $21,640.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 205 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 95.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,462.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Harris, referee, Twelfth Avenue, east side, 41.6 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs north on Twelfth Avenue, 58.5 by east 100 by south 99.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, by west 12.10 by northwest 19.10 by west 98.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,612.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, 316 and 318 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,466; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A CITY HOUSE WITH COUNTRY SURROUNDINGS
FOR SALE OR RENT,
RIGHT IN THE BEST PART OF MANHATTAN.
Superb location; magnificent views, purest air, quietest and most genteel neighborhood; close to Broadway trolley and Rapid Transit; houses 20 and 25 feet, four-story, American basements; bright, new, clean, perfect.
Nos. 310, 314, 318, and 324 West 107th St.
CLOSE TO RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND PARK.
Will be sold low and on easy terms, or leased for three, four, or five years. Particulars on premises, or of
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CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DWELLINGS
$75 a Month
and upwards.
138th & 139th Sts., 7th & 8th Aves.
Several desirable, well-appointed dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.
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252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

TO LET.—House, 127 Waverley Place; twelve rooms; in good order; key at Reimer Brothers, next door. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—Small fully furnished house for family of three adults from Oct. 15 until May 1 next; must be between 42d and 72d Sts., Madison and 6th Avs. Address, with full particulars, G. T. N., 11 Broadway, New York.

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To Let
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Eight rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall service; rents, $60 and $65 per month.
Irvington & Rockland
136 TO 142 WEST 107TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $45 to $65 per month.
St. John, Wavecrest and Cedarhurst,
35 TO 41 EAST 50TH ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $45 to $60 per month.
The Berwick,
315 TO 319 WEST 58TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated; rents from $40 to $55 per month.
225 west 135th St.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated; rents, $45 per month.
269 west 136th St.
Gas ranges; seven rooms and bath; rents, $44 and $46 per month.
Janitor on Premises.

273 W. 138TH ST.
272 W. 139TH ST.
267 W. 139TH ST.
Corner apartments; all large, light, airy rooms. Handsomely decorated, steam heated, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rents, $37.50 to $47.50.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
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THE CLEVELAND,
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GRAMERCY PARK, 22—Gentlemen only; handsomely furnished suite of rooms, private bath and toilet; also front room, private bath; also single room; breakfast; references.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—TRENTON OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM COMPANY, plaintiff, against JAMES WEST, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Sept. 1, 1900.
LYON & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 34 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
To James West, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. George P. Andrews, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 28th day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1900.
LYON & SMITH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 34 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
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INSTRUCTION.

Hamilton Institute.
45 WEST 81ST ST. MANHATTAN SQ. NORTH.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 27th.
N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., M. A., Principal.

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Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
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Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 27.

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Preparation for all Colleges. Primary Dep't. Military optional to seniors. Day, Special and Resident students. Twelfth year begins Oct. 1st. Preliminary instruction Sept. 17th. Telephone 1260 Riverside for illustrated catalogue.

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REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Mygatt will be at the schoolhouse daily, 9 to 4 o'clock.

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COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

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Principals at the School after Sept. 17th.

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ROBERT H. SYMS.
WILLIAM C. SIMMONS.
Apply for circular. 22 West 45th St.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Removed to 26 East 56th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2D.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,
417 Madison Avenue.
19TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 27TH.

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257 WEST 93D STREET, NEW YORK.
For particulars, address the Principal, Miss Emma G. Sebring, A. M.

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Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships.

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Eleventh Season NOW OPEN. Circulars.

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Thorough work in all departments from Primary to College Preparatory. Little boys received in Kindergarten and Primary Classes.

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MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS, lately Dean of Women and Assistant Professor of English Literature at Northwestern University, will open Classes in Literature, History, and History of Art at Hotel St. Andrew, 72d St. and Broadway.

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Removed to 674 Madison Avenue.
Reopens Oct. 11th.

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Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 3d. Classes for Boys. Limited number of resident students received.

MISS Mc FEE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Resident and Day Pupils. 306 West 72d St.

Miss Carrier's School for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Manual training; also kindergarten.

NEW YORK CITY, 726 FIFTH AVENUE.—Miss M. D. Hugee's Boarding and Day School for Girls.

NO. 53 WEST 45TH STREET.
Miss Everdell's Classes for Girls reopen Wednesday, Oct. 3.

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Pupils taken at artist's studio, 52 East 23d St.
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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 17TH, 1900.
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Examinations for admission on the 13th and 14th of September.
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NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
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Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 10.

ELOCUTION.—New School opening. Day and evening classes. Enter scholarship competition. Booklet free. ELOCUTIONIST, 1,269 Broadway.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 36 West 45th St., reopens Oct. 2d. Special students admitted to regular classes.

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STUDENTS RECEIVED DAILY.
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VIOLIN PLAYING ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT pupil's residence or J. CHADOVITZ, Dumont Av., corner Osborn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A refined American Protestant as nurse and companion for an invalid lady residing in Brooklyn. The invalid is helpless, but no lifting will be required. Address, with references and terms, B. B., Box 203 Times.

WANTED—A competent chambermaid; one who can do plain washing. None need apply without city references, 9 to 12 o'clock, 128 East 79th St.

WANTED—Experienced waitress, with city references. Call, Monday forenoon before 12 o'clock, at 12 West 54th St.

WANTED—A competent waitress; one familiar with sewing. None need apply without city references; 9 until 12 o'clock, 128 East 79th St.

WANTED—Competent chambermaid and maid, with city references. Apply, Monday forenoon before 12 o'clock, 12 West 54th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting; very willing to learn. 121 East 77th St.; Wilkins's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid in private family; personal references. Call 9 A. M. to 12 M., 951 Madison Av.

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COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; will do coarse washing; city references. 438 West 35th St.; ring Brennan's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By an English Protestant cook; first-class; in private family; wages, $35; personal reference. 404 8th Av.

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DRESSMAKING.—Mme. Amelie, late with Redfern; Worth stage gowns; alterations; dressmaking; furs altered; moderate. 1114 West 40th St.

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LADY'S MAID.—First-class hairdresser, packer, and accustomed to travel; best of references. K. F., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

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LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to take washing home; a good ironer; best reference. 23 West 27th St.; top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress, especially of fine flannel, to take home washing. Mrs. Peterson, 328 East 34th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl; first-class reference. 827 3d Av., care Mrs. James.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—(German;) to a child; 4 years' reference. Weidlich, 332 East 86th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; takes work home; repairing dresses, alterations; family sewing by hand and machine; curtains, cushions. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

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WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in first-class family; wages $30. Call Monday and Tuesday at present employer's, 23 Park Av.

Washing.

WASHING and IRONING.—Will be done in first-class style; private families preferred. Gray, 204 East 36th St.

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GRADUATE MASSEUSE WILL GIVE MASSAGE; electric treatment; fine needles and vapor baths. D. LA ROSE, 24 West 60th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—General office man, age 25, desires position; well-experienced in business; wages moderate; can furnish good references. A. W., Box 205 Times Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to recommend her butler, (Frenchman;) a first-class man as butler and valet in every respect. L. G., Box 281, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a strong man; thoroughly understands his business; best of recommendations; is honest, sober, and willing; good and careful city driver. H. D., 1,517 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no incumbrances; with good references. J. M., 1,095 Broadway.

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SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL APARTMENTS. Wonderful tone; latest improvements. RENTS, $3.00. Big Bargains, various makes; easy terms. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

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GOOD TIRES 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75; all makes. Guaranteed by the mfrs. Special prices to dealers. WILLIS, 23 Park Row, op. P. O.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,818.—ANTHONY MARKERT, Jr., individually and as member of the firm known as Overin & Markert, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Anthony Markert, Jr., individually and as member of the firm known as Overin & Markert, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 29, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC WOLFENSOHN, bankrupt.—No. 2,950.
Notice is hereby given that Isaac Wolfensohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated September 28th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC LIFSCHITZ, Bankrupt.—No. 2,969.
To the creditors of Isaac Lifschitz, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac Lifschitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 24th, 1900.

LEGA

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
Edition de l'Exposition Universelle de 1900.
PARIS.

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Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London

THE CHANGE IN THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Secretary HAY, on his way to Washington from his long and enforced stay at his New Hampshire home, must have found the news sent by Consul General GOODNOW almost incredibly good.

In the tedious and complicated situation, with its constantly changing phases —"every day has its crisis," is the remark of one most familiar with the facts —nothing has been more harassing than the inevitable doubt, hanging, like a cloud of darkness, over the conduct and intentions of the Chinese Government. By the magnitude of its possible reserve strength, by the vast population with which it deals, and by the extensive and varied interests of the powers involved, the Chinese Government is one of prime importance. But there is no other Government in the world—not even that of the "unspeakable Turk," whose course it is so nearly impossible to forecast or whose actual motives are wrapped in such mystery. Its very composition is unknown. The Ministers who have lived for years at the doors of the imperial palace and been in constant communication with its officials do not know with precision who exercises decisive influence and possesses the power that can be made the basis of responsibility. There has been no time when our Government has not been compelled to face the most baffling and wearisome doubt, not merely as to what the Chinese Government would do, but actually as to what that Government was and who controlled it.

In these circumstances the Administration has clung with almost desperate tenacity to the resolution to deal with the Government of China as long as it should be at all possible, and neither to ignore it nor flout it, not try to destroy or replace it until such a course became absolutely necessary. The Administration has been the victim of no deception or delusion as to the difficulties of this course or the perplexities it was bound to present. The very origin of the recent disturbances was such as could not exist elsewhere. From the start we and all the powers had to deal with a Government unable or unwilling to meet the simplest and plainest duties of any civilized Government. Had any one of their own number been guilty of such atrocious conduct, the rest of the powers would have accepted it as a challenge to a contest for existence. But then they would have known what would follow such a contest. In the case of China nothing could be known, and the terrible responsibility of dealing with anarchy in China was one to be deferred as long as was in any way possible.

Nor must it be forgotten that among the powers making up the "concert" there were some with ulterior selfish purposes to whom anarchy might be expected to bring the benefits of partition. Not only could our Government not share in the remotest degree in purposes such as these, but it was bound by its own interests and by those of the world to oppose their consummation with all the influence it could exert. It was fortunate that the Chinese Minister at Washington was one with whom our Government could deal with what, in the circumstances, was an extraordinary degree of confidence. It was also fortunate that at the head of our State Department we had a man with whom any Minister could deal with the utmost candor. It is hardly too much to say that these two facts saved the situation so far as we can be sure that it is saved.

The news that Mr. HAY met on his return journey is certainly extremely encouraging. The position taken by the United States is much strengthened by it, not merely as to the premature and extreme suggestions of the German Government, but as to the general situation. We had held, and very firmly, that there should be given to the existing Chinese Government a chance to punish those responsible for the crimes against international law in Peking before the powers should undertake to designate and punish them. The natural and by no means unplausible reply to this proposition was that the Chinese Government was under the influence of the guilty and they could not be expected to punish themselves. But the news from the Consul General at Shanghai is that he has had communicated to him an imperial decree degrading four Princes, depriving Prince TUAN of his official salary and servants, and putting him on trial before the highest court of the empire. If this turns out to be correct intelligence, it is a complete justification of the course of the Administration with regard to the German plan, and it is much more than this. It is reasonably good evidence that the progressive and reform influences are to become uppermost in the Government and that the high and rational aims of the United States and Great Britain may be carried out. The substance of these views is decent government for China and the open door for the commerce of the world—in a word, advancement in civilization for China and for the powers as well.

BRYAN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Four years ago, when Mr. BRYAN was practicing oratory and prediction, preaching ruin and wretchedness as the inevitable results of adherence to the gold standard, in the attempt to convince the voters that he was a fit man to guide the affairs of the Nation, he made many prognostications that he regarded of such permanent value that he put them in his book, "The First Battle." That volume is interesting and valuable now, not for the soundness of the political theories it repeats nor for the accuracy of its predictions, but as an important work of reference for those who may have doubts about the entire sanity of the prophet and the quality and value of his notions in 1900.

Speaking to the people of Monmouth, Ill., as quoted in his book, Mr. BRYAN said:

> This question involves the welfare of our Nation. It involves humanity, it involves civilization, because, mark my words, if the gold standard goes on and people continue to complain, the gold standard advocates, instead of trying to improve the conditions of the people, will be recommending that you close your schools so that the people will not realize how much they are suffering.

This was a silly prediction on the face of it, but time has aggravated its absurdity and subsequent facts have made it preposterous in any sense that BRYAN could have intended to have it understood. The gold standard has gone on; not only have the people not continued to complain, but some of them who complained in 1896 have joined the supporters of the gold standard. And the schools, has BRYAN or anybody else recommended that they be closed, so that by that extraordinary course general suffering should be concealed?

In the year 1896 the average attendance in the public schools was 9,747,015, for whom 400,325 teachers were employed, at an expense of $116,377,778, the total outlay for education in public schools being $184,453,780. BRYAN was defeated, and immediately the prediction should have run against the schools. But in 1897 there was an average daily attendance of 10,089,620 children, there were 403,333 teachers, officers and teachers were paid $119,303,542, and the whole expenditure for public school maintenance was $187,320,602. In 1898 the schools still defied BRYAN's augury. They had 10,286,092 daily attendance, 409,193 officers and teachers were employed to conduct them, at $123,809,412, and the whole cost of public schools was $194,020,470.

The prediction of 1896 regarding the future of the schools was as idle, foolish, and false as the candidate's gloomy outgivings concerning prices, savings banks deposits, and wages and wage-earning opportunities. Two years after he promised that adherence to the gold standard would lead to the closing of schools, the school attendance had increased more than half a million daily, and the yearly outlay to maintain the schools had increased more than $9,500,000.

POLITICAL INVALIDS.

An experiment about to be made in Yonkers is likely to add much to our now limited knowledge of the means of reducing the mortality among people who do not get what they want. Its timeliness will be appreciated when we reflect that, within the next few weeks, a great many candidates now buoyed up by hopes destined to cruel and irretrievable disappointment will find themselves in a position to derive immediate and permanent benefit from the results expected from it.

An estimable citizen of Yonkers, long prominent as a local politician and for many years a successful applicant for the confidence and votes of his constituents, lately had the novel and distressing experience of suffering defeat at the polls. Naturally, it jarred his nerve centres as they had never been jarred before. Not even a naturally robust constitution could have resisted a surprise so sudden and overwhelming. He fell into a decline, which in this case is understood to mean that he was ready to decline anything except a nomination tendered under conditions making it equivalent to election. To remain at home and see the affairs of his ward administered by another was impossible. By advice of his physician he sought a change of climate and scene, and made the fatal mistake of deciding upon a trip to California. For a practical politician out of office, a temporary residence in that State cannot be considered restful. A glance into the arena of its political activities is calculated to create longings as profound as those which would surge within the bosom of a typical Irishman if he found himself a spectator of the customary diversions of Donnybrook fair without a bit of stick in his hand or a chance to participate. So he returned home no better for his trip, and presented to his friends and neighbors, and especially to his admiring ex-constituents, the mournful spectacle of a man with great potentialities of usefulness to his ward, like Merlin in the hollow oak, lost to life and use and name and fame by the cruel accident of an adverse majority. It was a sad case.

At this crisis in the civic history of Yonkers and in the career of its favorite son, some one was seized with an inspiration which should cause his name to be inscribed in letters of gold—unless, indeed, he should prefer to have them in silver sixteen times as large—in the American Parthenon to be built on Washington Heights. He launched this brilliant suggestion—that, to save this invaluable life, consecrated to the public service, all party divisions be for the moment forgotten and the invalid elected without opposition to his old place in the Board of Aldermen. It is believed by his friends that such an election would be equivalent to a draught from PONCE DE LEON'S fabled fountain, and that when the results are announced it will send the blood coursing with new vigor through the stagnant conduits of his wasted frame. No doubt this expectation is warranted. Should the experiment succeed, another important discovery will have been added to those which have distinguished the progress of medical science during the last half of the nineteenth century, and one which will relegate antitoxin, lymphs, and elixirs to a minor place in the scale of curative agencies. As a convenient and euphonious name for this new system of treatment we venture to suggest that it be broadly designated as the sinecure. Applied to ex-Postmasters of the second and third classes, ex-legislators, ex-Aldermen, and others now pining in civil life, confronted by the irrepressible problem of earning a living in productive or distributive industry, imperfectly nourished and insufficiently—or at least precariously—stimulated, it would, if continued long enough, make centenarians numerous in official life, and for at least one class of our citizens it will solve the problem of indefinite longevity. It is a great experiment, and one from which much may be expected.

THE GERMAN PRESS.

In his "Foot Note to History" ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON makes a pregnant and impressive remark upon the difference between the German-speaking and the English-speaking residents of Samoa when the troubles there began. To the Briton or the American, he says, criticism in a newspaper of the conduct of a public official seems to be far better justified than criticism upon a private person. To the German it is quite the other way. The fact that the criticism is public-spirited and honest makes no mitigation of the offense of criticising at all the actions of a man who is, by hypothesis, if not personally, the Lord's Anointed, nevertheless selected for public functions by the thus unguented personage. There was a time when all Europe held this view, and when the English law provided punishments of particular severity for what is called, in barbarous Latin, "scandalum magnatum," and what in the only civilized country in which it is still recognized as a peculiarly aggravated form of evil speech, is more vernacularly known as "Majestätsbeleidigung."

According to the consensus of the politically advanced nations, speech or writing against public officers, when done with good motives and on public grounds, is not only far more justifiable than similar speech or writing against private persons whose errors do the public no harm. It is an essential part of that liberty of the press which we hold to be in turn essential to civil liberty in general, but of which the Germans seem simply to have no conception at all.

Just now we have an illustration of the two points of view upon a very much larger scale than that upon which such an illustration was afforded in Samoa. In Great Britain and America the press is, so to speak, free born. The fight to muzzle it, and to keep fastened the shackles which still restrain it in the German-speaking countries, was fought and lost a full century ago. The attempt to-day to compel a public journal either to say what it did not think, or to suppress what it did think, upon any matter of public concern, would not be made by any local, national, or imperial Government in any English-speaking country.

The type of a mediaeval country, in this respect, is of course Russia. Nothing but what is altogether agreeable to the Government ever appears in any Russian journal. Consequently, nobody can resort to the Russian press to learn what Russia is thinking. Russian public opinion finds no expression except through dynamite, and the Russian Government is still the "absolutism tempered by assassination" which it was so long ago defined to be, and, curiously enough, defined by a German of the official class. But we are largely at a loss if we attempt to deduce the public opinion of German-speaking countries from the press of those countries. That press does have an influence on public opinion, but it is evident that, upon any topic of present political interest, its utterances are distorted through fear of the constituted authorities, and that the press in such countries is a very different agency from the press of countries in which, according to Mr. GLADSTONE'S famous phrase, "freedom is indigenous, familiar, and full-grown." There is always, in international affairs, room for suspicion that the German Government is accustomed to follow the suggestion of the "Biglow Papers":

> And kind o' deacon off the toon they want their folks to sing.

By observing the present course of the German press upon the Chinese question one can understand how it came to pass that, while a German Admiral was officially infuriating an American Commodore in Manila Bay, the German press was describing our war with Spain as a "robber raid," and causing unoffending American tourists to be mobbed and insulted in various parts of Germany.

Like causes have again produced like results. Because we have declined the German proposals, and further declined to allow our troops in China to serve under the orders of a German commander, of whom we have reason to suspect that he has private orders from Berlin in his pocket, the German press has broken out against us with a unanimity which bears every mark of inspiration. Even the German press in Austria has apparently received its orders to hold the United States up to public odium for the wariness of its Government. And this is the more remarkable because it is impossible to see what interest, direct or indirect, Austria can have in the settlement of the Chinese question, except as the Austrian Government may desire to please its ally in European politics, and may have "passed the word" to its newspapers accordingly. But one Viennese newspaper is moved to observe that "the retirement of the United States has fortified the erroneous impression entertained by the Chinese Government that the concert of the powers is seriously compromised." That, of course, is an opinion that an Austrian newspaper is free to entertain and express, and it is expressed with moderation and dignity. But the motive of the expression is painfully suggested by the observation of another Viennese newspaper, which has very possibly exceeded its instructions, and which observes that "misguided rapacity during the past eight years has seriously compromised the American Union." Here we recognize the tone of the reptile press of Berlin, which gives expression to the irritation of the German Foreign Office, over that American attitude which has spoiled the German game, in terms which it would not be seemly for that office to use, and which, indeed, Count VON BUELOW is too much a gentleman to use in his own person.

As to the "reptile press" proper, the most remarkable excess of its instructions which has come under our notice is the remark of a Berlin newspaper that "a country subject to whims, like the United States, cannot be permanently considered a serious factor in international affairs." If the zeal of this particular "reptile" had been tempered by knowledge and consideration, he would not have written that. Because it would have occurred to him that it might occur to his readers, native as well as foreign, to consider whether the settled sense of seventy-five millions of people was more or less likely to be "subject to whims" than the casual perceptions of one man who, as DISRAELI says of one of the characters in one of his novels, "lives in a perpetual gyration of energetic curiosity."

But the chief conclusion to be drawn from an inspection of the German press in these days is not one of anger, but one of sorrow. It is "the pity of it," that a great and highly civilized nation should not have attained, in some way, to some organ of expression whereby foreigners should be able to make out, when grave international questions were depending, what the thoughtful among its people really thought.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As was to be expected, The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier refuses to commend the display of good feeling in which representatives of the North and South recently took part at Portsmouth, N. H., when the tablets on the cruisers Kearsarge and Alabama were unveiled. Such evidences of the disappearance of sectional bitterness weary. The News and Courier, for its chosen mission is the perpetuation of that bitterness, and with a failure now practically complete staring it in the face, no wonder its emotions are the reverse of pleasant, its temper morose, and its language, when not angry, cynical. To express its sentiments regarding the Portsmouth lovefeast, the Charleston irreconcilable takes as text the innocent question of a Boston paper, whether it is probable that in 1935 the sieges of Ladysmith and Kimberley will be celebrated at gatherings in which will be joined in hearty union the British colonial officials in South Africa and the relatives or descendants of President KRUEGER, Gen. JOUBERT, and Commandant CRONJE. "This," declared the Boston commentator, "seems to be entirely improbable, but, as we said before, not a whit more improbable than would have seemed an event such as that which took place at Portsmouth to the American people of thirty-six years ago." And The News and Courier adds: "No doubt there will be found some reconstructed Boers to take part in such a celebration. There are time servers in all lands." We do not quote this unamiable growl with any idea of intimating that it is at all significant of Southern feeling. On the contrary, we believe that such talk creates more irritation in the South than in the North, for it hurts the South, so far as it has any effect—which isn't far—while in the North it seems only queer.

—In reporting on the sanitary work accomplished in the past year at Santiago Major L. C. CARR, the Chief Surgeon of the department including Santiago and Puerto Principe Provinces, makes the revelation—a most surprising one at first thought—that the Cubans most easily raised to civilized standards of domestic cleanliness are not those of wealth and eduction, but the poor and ignorant. When the Americans took possession of the city the condition of all the houses, as regards the essentials of sanitation, was much the same, and almost indescribably bad. The task of reformation was at once begun and pushed vigorously. "The poorer and uneducated classes," writes Major CARR, "have offered no objections, and, where poverty did not absolutely prohibit, obeyed the instructions of the Inspectors as best they could. Per contra, many dangerous places were found belonging to and inhabited by the people of education, refinement, and wealth, many of whom had traveled extensively abroad, representing the different professions and belonging to the best families in the city; many such have not only positively refused to clean their homes, but have been discourteous and insulting in their refusals." Major CARR expresses the hope, for the sake of Cuba's future, that this phenomenon is peculiar to Santiago, and will not be encountered in other parts of the island; but it can be stated on good authority that the same curious state of affairs has been observed in Havana. It is, however, the result of human nature, rather than of Cuban nature, and on reflection is not at all difficult to understand. The people of no pretensions feel little humiliation when informed that their houses are not in good order, and that better methods of living than those to which they have been accustomed are expected of them under the new régime. The more aristocratic islanders, on the other hand, resent criticism of their personal habits and resist changes the acceptance of which amounts to a confession persons of their stamp cannot make without pain. The matter will work itself out in time, no doubt.

—A critic who forgot to sign his name—but never mind that, for once—was shocked by the assertion made in this column the other day that "the inertia of corporations is often as mysterious as it is aggravating." "'Aggravate,'" declares our correspondent, no doubt with the kindest intentions, "never has this meaning; v. dictionary." Doesn't it, indeed! How, then, did the critic know what meaning it was which, according to him, we failed to convey? Of course he did know exactly what was meant, and therefore the assertion that "aggravate never has this meaning" was far from accord with the facts. But we will not be too harsh with the dear man. He was justified in objecting to the substitution of "aggravating" for "irritating," or some word of equivalent signification—justified, that is, if he is a person with a vast amount of leisure on hand, and is interested only in trifles as small as this. Beyond any question, best usage and highest authority insist that "to aggravate" is "to make worse," and condemn as "colloquial", the habit of which the sentence quoted above was an illustration. If we wanted to impugn what is undoubtedly a Supreme Court, we might say that, so far as etymology goes, "aggravate" might as well mean "to make better" as "to make worse," and its restriction to one of those definitions was as arbitrary and illogical as its "colloquial" extension to cover "to irritate" was natural and reasonable. All this, we admit, is arguing to no purpose, since in the end it must be admitted that the critic is right. Perhaps he in turn will also admit that the use of colloquial language, if it be thoroughly intelligible and otherwise unobjectionable, is no great crime, particularly when it is done in a column as modest as this one, to which the maintenance of a reputation for statelliness has not been confided.

—We published one day last week a New Haven dispatch about a will contest, and it was a very puzzling dispatch because it said that the testator, in leaving his money to the Advent Christian Publication Society of Boston, first described the doctrine of the immortality of the soul as "unscriptural, unreasonable, and pernicious," and then went on to express the hope that his bequest would be used in making "free and plain to all who will follow it the way to eternal life." The apparent contradiction is explained by the fuller information now at hand. The maker of the will, together with the sect to which he belonged, believed that the soul perishes with the body, and therefore is not immortal, but he also believed that the same soul that perishes is re-created at the resurrection day, providing the life on earth had been worthy of the life hereafter. This theory is decidedly more interesting than comprehensible, and it is said to have a considerable number of supporters in Connecticut and elsewhere. Mr. SIDNEY L. HALL of Hartford, the man whose will is to be contested on the ground that attacks on the doctrine of immortality are against public policy, led a most upright life, according to all accounts. He spent thousands of dollars in distributing literature defining and advocating his peculiar beliefs, and he deemed the teaching of them a matter of momentous importance. He left an estate worth about $15,000, all of which except $3,000 will go to the publication society—if other heirs cannot prevent it.

NUGGETS.

His First Ocean Trip.

"I tell you, this makes a man appreciate the Broadway cable cars."

"How?"

"In the cars you can hang on to a strap."—Brooklyn Life.

The Disabled Motorman.

"What was the matter with that motorman they brought to the hospital?"

"The street-car bell didn't work and the passengers had been punching him with their umbrellas."—Chicago Record.

Standard of Beauty.

Hoax—I don't understand what Binks sees in Baggs that he should always speak of him as "handsome."

Joax—Quite a number of people have told Binks that he looks like Baggs.—Philadelphia Record.

Patient Meeker.

"And now," continued his angry spouse, thoroughly aroused; "I am going to give you another piece of my mind—what are you doing?"

"I am turning the other ear," patiently replied Mr. Meeker.—Chicago Tribune.

Nevertheless.

"I see by the papers," remarked the Observant Boarder, "that the former Queen of the Sandwich Islands has bought an automobile."

"Ex-Queen Lil," added the Cross-Eyed Boarder, "may be throneless, but she is not horseless carriageless."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

A MIGHTY MAN.

From The Washington Star.

You want to brace up, Mandy, when you see me comin' round,
I'm a person of importance. It has suddenly been found
That the question of this Government, an' whether it shall last,
Must finally be answered by the way my vote is cast.
The orators have said it; they have said it loud an' long;
They said it so emphatic that, of course, they can't be wrong.
So act respectful, Mandy; not familiar-like an' free,
The country is in peril, an' it all depends on me.

I am the solid citizen; the man who tills the soil.
The waters have grown troubled an' they're hollerin' for oil.
So, Mandy, don't you bother me with talk about the chores,
An' start me out off-hand a-doin' errands out o' doors.
An' when I'm meditatin', don't you give my mind a shock
By rattlin' pans or kettles or a-windin' of the clock.
My livin' here should make you jes' as proud as you kin be.
The country is in peril, an' it all depends on me.

LACK OF SCHOOLS DENOUNCED.

Ignorance America's Chief Peril, Declares Dr. Myers in the Baptist Temple—The Mayor Assailed.

"The School Outrage" was in part the subject of the discourse of Dr. Cortland Myers last evening at the Baptist Temple. Five hundred members of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics attended the service in a body. Dr. Myers's text was "God Save the King." He said, in part:

"This is a strange subject for an American audience, and probably the first time it has ever been heard in this Republic. It is not the traitor's cry; it is the patriot's voice. That should be the watchword, sounding from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific slope, and from the lakes to the gulf, 'God save the American King.'

"The salvation of the King in this great Republic depends on several factors in our National riches and character. But not the least of these is his education. Ignorance is our peril. It is the hope of the political machine, but the death of the political party. You complain of the wicked 'boss'; then deprived him of his tools. Set men up against him, not sticks or dummies, and the battle is won. You complain of an Ice Trust, traitorous Mayor; but who elected him? Call it a game, for you might as well have wooden men at the ballot box as the uneducated, un-American men who crowd against the sacred chest and touch it with unholy hands.

"A republic cannot live unless its public schools live. There are tens of thousands of Americans who make only their 'mark.' And our blindness makes them the dupes of political knaves. The first care and provision of our Government should be for our public schools. Protecting those we have and building more until every child of school age shall be provided with a place and a competent, patriotic teacher. The blackest cloud in our sky now is not the want of schoolhouses, but the blindness of the people and the indifference to the disgraceful condition.

"In this borough of the great city there are thousands of children shut out of the schools and 40,000 given only a half day. The taxpayers have made millionaires out of political gamblers and thieves, while their children are left in ignorance. Some of these very party leaders or czars have had no other source of income, and yet can now bet enough on the election to build school accommodations sufficient for all the children in the city. Where did this money come from? Where did the school money go to? No schoolhouses, no water, large taxes, tells its own story and stamps itself with the word 'Outrage.' There ought to be an educational qualification for every voter, and then we would have our schoolhouses instead of our Tammany Halls. And that righteous change will not take place in a city where ignorance surrounds the ballot box and murders the citizen."

WARNING FROM THE PULPIT.

Church Figures Quoted to Show that an Awakening Is Needed.

The Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., preached yesterday morning in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, on the subject of the Evangelistic Church. The text which Dr. Carson selected was found in Luke xiv., 12—"Go ye into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled." In part, Dr. Carson said:

"It is not for us to discuss whether the Church has drifted away from the people or the people have drifted away from the Church, but the fact is the people are not in the Church. The Church is not making very rapid inroads on the world. The records of the churches show this.

"In the Presbyterian Church there are 7,285 congregations. The accessions by profession of faith during the past year were 53,883, or an average of about 7 persons to every congregation. One-fifth of all the Presbyterian churches report no conversions during the year. In the Congregational Church there are 5,604 congregations, and the accessions by profession of faith averaged four to a congregation, while 1,951 of these 5,604 churches, or about one-third of the number, report no accessions by profession, no conversions during the year. The increase in the Baptist Church by baptism was an average of a little more than 4 to each congregation.

"These figures are not quoted for criticism, but to emphasize and enforce the appeal to the Church to awake and put on her strength for an earnest effort to reach the unchurched. The whole Church must be made to throb with the conviction that the supreme work of the Church is the salvation of men. If the people do not come to the Church, then the Church must go to the people. There is need of a revival that will begin with the minister, and not end until it has touched the most obscure member of the Church."

DECLINES TO PREACH FOR PAY.

The Rev. R. R. Wightman Resigns His Pastorate and Will Support Himself by Secular Work.

The Rev. R. R. Wightman, pastor of Christ Presbyterian Church, yesterday announced his resignation, and Commissioners were named to present it to the Presbytery, which meets this morning.

It is said that Mr. Wightman has been offered a business position, and also a place on a religious newspaper. He will accept work of this sort and thus support his family, and will preach without pay, assisting other preachers, and may take part in a movement designed to reach the large class of people in the central part of the city who do not now attend religious services.

Christ Church is controlled and supported by the Brick Church, and Mr. Wightman held a life position. It was said at the church yesterday that there was no friction of any kind, and general regret was expressed that Mr. Wightman intended to leave. It was also stated that calls with large salaries had been offered to him. Mr. Wightman said yesterday:

"I resign solely because I can no longer preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ for pay. God has apparently blessed me in doing so, for Christ Church, of which I am pastor, received the largest accessions last year of any church in the New York Presbytery. But I feel I have larger views of the Christian ministry. I shall preach in future more than in the past, but shall accept no remuneration of any kind in payment for the same. I can support myself and shall try to do so.

"It may be there will be started a work designed to reach the great number of people resident in the central part of the city who came out of Christian homes but who do not now enter churches. It may also be that I shall have something to do with this work if it is started. Whether I do or not, I shall preach no more for a salary, or for pay in any form. The people mentioned have long impressed me with their needs. I have studied them, and want to serve them.

"As for the necessity of unusual methods in order to do so, let me call your attention to the fact that a sign must swing low in order to catch the average eye. The effective teacher of God's truth talks in the terms of to-day, and not in the stilted vernacular of the fathers. The apostles of vice are quick and ingenious. Their propaganda is conducted with the aid of electricity and wit. Their money flows like water to defray the expense of Mammon's crown, while every avenue of publicity is pre-empted by the spellbinders of error and shame. Such is the competition upon which the agents of truth may assuredly reckon."

The Rev. Mr. Wightman is forty years old. He lives in Mount Vernon.

Memorial Window in Oyster Bay Church.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 30.—A memorial window, the gift of Father James McEnroe, the first rector of St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church of this place, but now of Brooklyn, arrived here yesterday from the studio of Hardman at Birmingham, England, and will be put in place next week in the sanctuary. It represents the Blessed Virgin giving the rosary to St. Dominic. This is one of a series of three windows. The centre window, the crucifixion, is the gift of A. P. Montant of New York, in memory of his father and mother. The third window, the adoration of the magi, is the gift of F. C. and V. P. Travers, in memory of their father and mother.

New Premier for Quebec.

QUEBEC, Sept. 30.—S. N. Parent has accepted the Premiership of this province, to succeed the late Premier, Marchand. The composition of the Cabinet will be somewhat the same as formerly, the only changes being that Thomas Duffy will be the Provincial Treasurer and L. Gouin, M. P., of Montreal, will succeed Mr. Duffy as the Commissioner of Public Works.

SENOR SIXTO LOPEZ HERE

Comes Unofficially, He Says, to Make Known Filipinos' Desires.

HE WILL DO IT IN A BOOK

Volume Intended as an Answer to Report of First Philippine Commission.

Señor Sixto Lopez, who was Secretary of the so-called Philippine Peace Commission that visited the United States in the Winter of 1899, and who since that time has been one of Aguinaldo's trusted emissaries in Europe, returned to the United States yesterday on board the Cunard liner Campania. He comes to this country, he says, simply to publish a book of which he is the author, entitled "Independence," which is a reply to the report of the first Philippine Commission concerning affairs in the Philippine Islands. He is accompanied by Thomas T. Paterson of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, who first said he was an Irishman, not of the United but of the disunited, Kingdom, then that he was a Scotchman, and finally that he was an Australian. He added that he was a friend of Señor Lopez, and that if any one wished to connect him with the Filipino author in an official capacity he had no objection to being known as his official Secretary.

Señor Lopez had anticipated a visit from the newspaper men, and when they approached him on board the Campania he handed them the following written statement, remarking that it was the only statement he desired to make at present:

> My object in visiting the United States is not to interfere in American politics, but solely to tell the American people what the Filipinos desire in reference to the future government of our country. It has been said that my coming to America is in the interests of certain persons and parties. We as Filipinos know no party in the United States. We have only one desire, namely, to secure justice for our country.
>
> Those who desire to give us justice will, no doubt, be glad to know the wants and conditions of the Filipinos. All that we want is peace with independence, and with honor to both parties. And I hope to be able to show that the conditions in our country are such as to fit us for the maintenance of that independence.

Señor Lopez, however, was asked many questions concerning his intentions, Aguinaldo, the anti-imperialists in America, and one hundred subjects. He denied a statement that he had been one of Aguinaldo's secretaries, saying: "I was not a secretary to Aguinaldo but secretary to the commission of which Agoncello was a member."

When it was suggested that Agoncello had departed rather hurriedly from America and that he had followed him, Mr. Paterson intervened and answered the question before Señor Lopez could reply.

"Señor Lopez," he said, "did not fly from or leave the United States at that time. He remained in Washington for six weeks after hostilities began, and during that time I will say that he was treated in such a way by the American people that he has nothing to complain of. When he did leave he went to Canada and from there to London, where he has since remained."

Señor Lopez added:

"I have come over now of my own free will, in order to do my best to establish good will between your country and mine. I do not as yet know what my plans will be. My first concern is to publish my book entitled 'Independence,' which is already written, and is a reply to the report of the first Philippine Commission."

"Will you make any speeches?" he was asked.

"I do not know whether I shall or not," he admitted.

"Do you know of any Filipinos in the United States at present?"

"No, I do not."

"Where is Agoncello?"

"In Paris, working for the Filipinos."

Señor Lopez denied that he is the agent of Aguinaldo.

"I repeat that I came here to represent the Filipino people of my own accord and not at the behest of any one," he said.

"Do you expect trouble to result in the event of your making any speeches in this country?"

"No, of course not," broke in Mr. Paterson. "You are not savages, are you?"

"When I decided to come I was ready for anything I might receive," remarked Señor Lopez, quietly. "I am trusting to the honor of the American people."

Asked whether his visit at this time was not partly made with the idea of influencing in any way the present Presidential election, and whether he had been in communication with ex-Gov. Boutwell, Edward Atkinson, Erving Winslow, or others who have been active in this country, Señor Lopez, who seemed somewhat bewildered by the rapid fire of interrogation, replied by requesting that any further questions be put in writing, promising that he would consider them later at his hotel and answer such of them as he deemed advisable. His request was complied with.

On the dock Señor Lopez was met by Fiske Warren of Boston and a number of other persons. Some one said something about the Declaration of Independence, whereupon another member of the party remarked, amid a burst of laughter:

"The Declaration of Independence, did you say? Don't mention anything about that, or the Constitution, around here, for if Mr. McKinley hears about it he'll send you out of the country."

Señor Lopez was the only one in the party who seemed to be unable to discover anything humorous in this sally.

Mr. Warren took charge of Señor Lopez and his secretary, and they went to the Imperial Hotel. Here a few hours later Señor Lopez issued another statement to the reporters as a reply to the written questions addressed to him. It read:

> The only additional matter to which I will refer is the publication of my book on the Philippines. It is chiefly a reply to the Schurman Commission's report, and will contain the views of the Filipinos on past and present events, with notes on the history and ethnography of our country and people.

When it was suggested that he had failed to answer the question, Mr. Warner, replying for him, said:

"I think he has fully covered the subject."

"Will Mr. Lopez make any political speeches?" was asked.

"I don't know," said Mr. Warren.

"Does he know Mr. Bryan?"

"He knows Mr. McKinley, and I don't think he would object to meeting Mr. Bryan."

Señor Lopez admitted that he had been in correspondence with several anti-imperialists, but he declined to give any names, or to answer any further questions.

Mr. Warren, Señor Lopez, and Mr. Paterson left for Boston at 3 o'clock.

Gen. Tracy Back from Europe.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy was a passenger on the Cunard liner Campania, which arrived yesterday. He said he had been abroad on private business and had nothing to say anent the political situation here. Asked if he had met Sixto Lopez during the voyage he said he had not. "I guess he comes over to help the Democratic Party," he remarked, and left the pier.

FACULTY OF COLUMBIA.

The Number of Professors and Instructors Will Be 390—The New Teachers.

Several important changes in the Faculty of Columbia University have been announced. Additions have been made also which raise the number of the teaching force from 371 to 390.

Among the new men who will be connected with the university are Dr. William P. Trent of the University of the South, who will occupy the chair of English Language and Literature in Barnard College; Dr. Gonzales Lodge of Bryn Mawr, who will enter the Department of Classical Philology; Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, who will tach school administration, and Dr. Herbert G. Lord, who has been appointed to the lately established Professorship in Philosophy.

Prof. Adolph Cohn has returned from the Paris Congress of Teachers of Modern Languages, and will resume his professorship in the French department. Assistant Commissioner General Benjamin B. Woodford has also returned from Paris, and will be connected with the Department of Romance Languages. André Béziat de Borges, formerly of the Gracia Peninsular College of Barcelona, Spain, will be one of the lecturers in the French department. Dr. Curtis Hidden Page, who has been traveling abroad during the past year, has returned to resume his position in the Department of Romance Languages.

In the German Language Department the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. E. H. Babbit, who has accepted a professorship in the University of the South, will be filled by Dr. William Addison Hervey. Two new assistants in German will be Rudolph Tombo, Jr., and Emil A. C. Keppler.

At Barnard College, in the Department of Natural Sciences, Dr. Richards will teach chemistry and Dr. Maltby botany.

Leave of absence for the year has been granted to Dr. Bashford Dean of the Department of Zoology. He is to make a study of the fish in the waters of Japan. Drs. Todd and Fitzgerald will also be absent, traveling in France and Spain.

ARRESTS IN THE PECK CASE

Two Men Held by the Police to Tell What They Know.

POLICEMAN KEHOE SUSPENDED.

Teamster Layburn Testifies the Patrolman Neglected His Duty—Murder Theory Still Scouted.

After another hard day's work trying to solve the mystery which surrounds the death of Charles S. Peck, the real estate dealer, who on last Thursday morning was found dead on the sidewalk on West Seventeenth Street, near Ninth Avenue, the police last night admitted that they were still in the dark, although they maintained that the man's death was due to a fall and was not the result of foul play. Chief Devery and Capt. McClusky spent four hours at the West Twentieth Street Station during the afternoon, closely questioning James Layburn, a teamster, who lives at 123 Ninth Avenue, and who saw the body of Mr. Peck on the sidewalk.

One of the results of what the police learned from Layburn was the suspension of Patrolman Patrick Kehoe, who had the police post on which the body was found. According to Layburn, the policeman was in the rear of the engine house at 417 West Seventeenth Street at the time the body was lying on the sidewalk.

Chief Devery reached the station house early in the afternoon. He had been there but a few minutes when two detectives brought in a man who was arraigned on the technical charge of intoxication, although it was admitted that the arrest had been made in connection with the Peck case. Half an hour later another man was brought in. After his pedigree had been entered he was searched and taken to the rear room. Soon after Capt. McClusky walked into the station house. He held a long consultation with Chief Devery. The two then went up stairs followed by Capt. Moynihan, and the second mysterious man was taken before them. They remained in the Captain's room for nearly three hours, during which time the man was subjected to a rigid examination, or, as one person put it, he was "getting all the degrees known to the police."

At the close of the examination Capt. McClusky came down stairs and said that the two men who had been brought in were James Layburn and John Syron, a laborer, who lives at 321 West Seventeenth Street. According to Capt. McClusky, Layburn's story was as follows:

"I left home on Thursday morning at a little after 5 o'clock to go to my work. Going through Seventeenth Street I saw the body of a man stretched out on the sidewalk. I thought it was a drunk. There were two or three men standing in front of Reilly's saloon. One of them was James Taylor. I called to Taylor, and then to the others:

"'Come here and give us a hand to get this lush in out of the rain.'

"One of the men called back:

"'You had better leave him alone if you want to go to your work to-day. He's a stiff.'

"I took a good look at the man on the sidewalk and for the first time saw that he was dead. I then went to the engine house and saw Mulligan, the engineer. I told him there was a dead man out there, and then told me to wait a minute and he would get a policeman. A little later Kehoe come from the direction of the engine house and looked at the body. Several persons came up then, and a woman in the crowd said:

"That's the man I saw fall.'

"Kehoe then sent for an ambulance and the patrol wagon, and I went to my work. Before I left some one said to Kehoe:

"'Here's a woman who says she saw the man fall.'

"Kehoe paid no attention to the remark, and the woman walked away."

Capt. McClusky, in speaking of Layburn's statement, said:

"I am convinced that he has told us the truth. The Chief has suspended Kehoe, pending an investigation on a charge of not properly patrolling his post, and withholding information in regard to the case. His statement made to the detectives is far different from what we have since learned. We are trying to dig up the woman who said she saw Peck fall. I see no reason to change my opinion that he was not murdered. There is, however, no reason to doubt that a robbery was committed, but it was not necessary to kill the man in order to get his valuables. He was too drunk even to take care of himself, and you don't find crooks murdering that sort of people. So far we have been unable to trace Peck's movements after 1:30 o'clock on Thursday morning."

Chief Devery said that he believed that Layburn's story was true.

"I have suspended Kehoe," he said, "He denies that he was asleep in the engine house as has been reported. I have also had Mulligan, the engineer, before me and he backs Kehoe up. One thing is certain, however, Kehoe was not attending to his business at the time, and it remains to be seen if he was in the engine house."

Layburn, the Chief said, would be released. He added that Syron was too intoxicated to talk, and would be held and questioned to-day. The police would not say what they expected to get from Syron, but declared that they had been doing considerable talking about the case and they determined to find out if he really knew something or had been merely talking for the sake of getting some notoriety.

Mrs. Layburn, mother of James Layburn, when seen last night at her home, told a somewhat different story regarding the Kehoe incident. According to her, her son had told her that when he went to the engine house and saw Engineer Mulligan he asked:

"Who is the cop on post this morning?"

"Kehoe," Mulligan is said to have answered. "What do you want him for?"

"There is a stiff out here on the sidewalk, and he ought to know about it," said Layburn.

Mulligan, accordingto this version, then said:

"Wait down the street and I'll get Kehoe; he's asleep in the back."

Mrs. Layburn said that on Thursday night Kehoe saw her son after his return from work and said to him:

"Remember that you didn't see me come out of the engine house. I've put you down as an unknown witness in this case, and you want to stand by me."

Layburn, his mother said, had told nobody except her that Kehoe was in the engine house until he was sent for by the police.

James McCormick, who boards with Mrs. Layburn, had left the house fifteen minutes before Layburn. He said he saw the body on the sidewalk, but thought it was a drunken man, and did not stop.

ACCIDENT TO FINDLAY DOUGLAS.

Hit by a Golf Ball at Fairfield County Club, but Not Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 30.—Findlay Douglas, ex-golf champion, received a knock-out blow on the grounds of the Fairfield County Golf Club yesterday while he, as a member of the Fairfield team, was playing a match with the Apawamis team of Rye.

The accident occurred in the early part of the match while Douglas was on his way from the seventh to the eighth hole. Some player made a drive from the first tee, the ball taking a peculiar twist and hitting Douglas in the chest above the heart. He was talking to F. C. Hilliard at the time, and when hit dropped to the ground dazed. Restoratives were applied and in a short time Douglas was able to walk to the clubhouse. Later he was taken to the home of Frank M. Freeman, Captain of the club.

To-day Mr. Douglas is reported as being much better, although not entirely recovered from the effects of the blow.

FATHER AND SON IN A FIGHT.

Each of the Men Supposed the Other Was a Burglar.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 30.—C. M. Smith and his son Ira of Cortland each mistook the other for a burglar in their home early this morning.

The son fired several shots at his father and the father threw a kettle of boiling water and a lighted lamp at the son. The appearance of the mother and wife put an end to the hostilities.

The elder Mr. Smith then came to the conclusion that his son was trying to kill him, and had him arrested. Afterward a reconciliation was effected, and in court to-morrow morning the matter probably will be settled.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMPANIA.

Delayed by Dense Fogs, the Worst, the Purser Says, He Ever Saw.

The Cunard liner Campania, which was due in port Friday night, arrived yesterday morning, over thirty-two hours overdue, having been delayed by the dense fogs encountered on the trip. It was necessary to reduce speed for 68 hours and 17 minutes. Speaking of the fog, Purser Graham said:

"I have been crossing the Atlantic for years, but the fog on this trip was the worst I ever saw. It was impossible to see anything ahead and almost impossible to see across the deck."

On board the Campania there were 1,405 passengers, 740 of whom were in the cabin. Among those on board were Miss Margaret Allis, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, Carl Armbruster, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, Dr. E. H. Edwards, Mrs. Robert Garrett, Miss H. A. Hanna, F. V. Grand-D'Hauteville, Col. L. Lake, Dr. J. P. Oliver, Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Quimby, Capt. J. Donald Smith, James Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Simon H. Stern, and Lieut. J. D. Waley.

WILLIAM V. WOLCOTT DEAD.

Died in an Indianapolis Hospital—Was Member of the Banking Firm of Wolcott & Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—William V. Wolcott of Boston died to-day at St. Vincent's Hospital from a stroke of apoplexy received on a Big Four train yesterday. Mrs. Wolcott arrived to-night from Boston and Miss Camilla S. Wolcott, his daughter, came in this morning from St. Louis.

Mr. Wolcott was a native of Onondaga, N. Y., and located in St. Louis about thirty years ago. He became a member of the firm of Wolcott & Hume, publishers of The Journal and Times of St. Louis, and later was President of the St. Louis Car Coupler Company. He owned large interests in Missouri zinc mines, and at the time of his death was senior partner in the banking firm of Wolcott & Co., with offices at 27 State Street Boston, and 7 Wall Street, New York.

A search of his effects brought to light the fact that he carried with him a large fortune. He had $500,000 in Government bonds in his valise and about $2,000 in cash in his pockets.

COMMENT ON YERKES DEAL.

London Paper Welcomes Prospect of Modern Street Railways.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The purchase of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Underground Railroad charter by Mr. Yerkes and the other American capitalists associated with him forms the text for comment in the financial column of The Sunday Special, which says:

"This is a striking instance of the aggressive progress of American enterprise. Formerly European capital was supplied to the United States, and it helped to build most of the American steam railroads. To-day American capitalists, not content with supplying money to the Governments of Great Britain and Germany, are beginning to compete with English enterprise in that branch of electrical activity which promises the largest return, namely, local electric railways.

"This cannot but be favorable. If America helps us to develop and to make up to date our system of electric traction, she will confer as great a benefit upon us as we did upon her in providing the capital for her steam railways."

The Shah at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—The Shah of Persia arrived here to-day and was received by the Sultan with elaborate and brilliant ceremonies.

NEXT YEAR'S NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Construction, $20,000,000; Repairs, $7,000,000; Yards, $13,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The annual reports from the Naval Bureau chiefs, outlining the naval work to be done during the coming year, are now completed and in the hands of Secretary Long.

The chief item as usual is that for the "increase of the navy," covering both construction and engineering work on ships already authorized. This will be in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. In the branch of yards and docks it is understood the total will not be far from $13,000,000 and will not involve any additional dry docks or extensive changes in naval stations. In addition to the foregoing items there is the usual sum for repair of vessels already in service, which is a considerable item, amounting this year to approximately $7,000,000.

INSURGENTS LESS ACTIVE.

Skirmishing and Outpost Firing Continue—Two Americans Missing.

MANILA, Sept. 30.—The Filipinos in the vicinity of Manila have been more quiet of late, although last Wednesday night there were brisk attacks at Las Pinas and Paranaque, south of Manila, as well as outpost firing at Imus, Bacoor, and Munting-Lupa. The American officers are satisfied that the alleged amigos living in and around the towns in question participated in these attacks.

Official reports have been received on insurgent activity in Zambalos Province and in Batangas Province. Two skirmishes occurred during the week on the Bicol River, in the Province of South Camarines. It is estimated that the insurgents lost ninety killed in the various districts.

Two civilians, John McMahon and Ralph McCord of San Francisco, who started on a business trip for Vigan and Bangued, in Northern Luzon, have not been heard from for three weeks. It is feared that they have been killed or captured by the insurgents.

Mr. Dady's Estimate for Havana Work.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn contractor, has offered to the municipality of Havana a complete sewerage and paving system for the city, in accordance with plans officially approved, for the sum of $10,600,000. The municipality has the offer under consideration.

PULLMAN PORTER USES PISTOL.

Shoots Conductor as Result of a Quarrel—Victim Will Recover.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Julius Washington of New York, a colored porter on the Florida Express on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to-day shot and seriously wounded A. E. Hindle, the Pullman conductor of the train, whose home is in this city. The shooting occurred just after the train had left Chester, Penn., this afternoon, for this city, and was the result of a quarrel.

According to those on board the train the conductor and the porter had been quarreling all the way from Washington, and after leaving Chester the dispute again arose over a ticket. The porter drew a pistol, and the conductor ran through the car, but was shot while in the narrow passageway adjoining the drawing room. The negro again fired, but without effect. The porter was overpowered and word was sent to Broad Street station. The company's physician made an examination of Hindle's wound and expressed the opinion that he would recover probably.

Nome Region Smugglers Captured.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 30.—According to advices from Nome smuggling across the British Columbia line into the United States has been carried on extensively of late. The officers have been keeping a close watch. Collector Heustis has received a telegram from Sumas announcing the arrest of two men with a pack train of five horses, laden with general merchandise and miners' supplies. The goods were purchased in British Columbia, and were destined for mines twenty-eight miles from Sumas in the Mount Baker district. The customs officers think this capture important, and believe it may lead to other arrests.

308 Vessels Built Last Quarter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The quarterly statement of the Commissioner of Navigation shows that 308 vessels of 88,700 gross tons were built in the United States, and officially numbered during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1900. Of the vessels constructed of wood 100 were sail and 127 steam. Of the steel vessels 4 were sail and 17 steam. Of the whole number 100 were built on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 28 on the Pacific, 32 on the great lakes, and 58 on the Western rivers. The largest tonnage, 37,067, was on the great lakes, and the next largest on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

NEW TRUST ALARMS LABOR

Proposed Onion Combination Assailed in Central Union.

Allegations that Croker Is Interested—Chairman's Cigar Causes a Knight to Protest.

The Central Labor Union was dissolved in tears, figuratively speaking, for half an hour yesterday over the proposed so-called Onion Trust. The Municipal Council has under consideration an ordinance to tax dealers in all kinds of farm produce $300 a year, but has not given the matter a final hearing. The articles specified as being subject to the tax include onions, and it has been said that the proposed ordinance is for the veiled purpose of creating a trust.

The subject was brought up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union by Horace J. Parkes, delegate of District Assembly No. 253 of the Knights of Labor. He said that if the dealers in farm produce had to pay $300 a year for the privilege of selling or buying in the markets they would charge higher prices to the consumers.

"This Onion Trust which it is proposed to create," said Delegate Parkes, "is, I understand, going to help Richard Croker, who is said to be interested in a New Jersey truck farm. Be this as it may, we have too many trusts already, and don't want an Onion Trust."

"The idea brings tears into my eyes," said a delegate at the back of the hall.

Like Sergt. Buzfuz, Mr. Parkes found it difficult to jest with an aching heart, and he told his hearers so. He made a speech in which he said that the new tax would mean a higher price not only for onions, but potatoes, eggs, cheese, milk, and everything which constituted farm produce, and the poor would be the inevitable sufferers.

"What do we want with a new trust, especially a food trust?" he concluded. "We should insist upon an investigation of the matter, and find out if it means a plan to enrich Mr. Croker and others at the expense of the people."

Mr. Parkes then proposed that a letter should be sent to the Municipal Council asking it not to pass the proposed ordinance. Delegate Christie of the Salamander Labor Club of Pipe and Boiler Felters thought it would be a good thing to investigate the matter first.

A new delegate, who had not spoken before, said that this would be too slow. While the central body was investigating this matter the Municipal Council might pass the ordinance, and protests would be too late.

After some discussion a committee consisting of Delegates Christie, Parkes, and Beckmeyer was appointed to find out all about the proposed ordinance, with a view to protesting against it if it leads to another trust.

A complaint was made by Delegate Franko of the Italian Plasterers' Union that the Building Trades' Council had prevented members of his union from going to work on a building at Seventy-fourth Street and First Avenue by threatening a general strike. The reason was because his organization was composed of Knights of Labor, while the men at work belonged to the American Federation of Labor. A resolution was passed instructing the business agents of all the building trades represented in the Central Labor Union to go to the contractors and try to prevent the Italian plasterers from unfair treatment.

A delegate at the back of the hall said that he observed some of the others to be smoking.

"I see the Chairman with a cigar in his mouth," the delegate continued. "I think he could set an example of politeness to the others. Knights should observe all the proprieties."

The Chairman, F. G. Eggerman of the Onward Labor Club of Brassworkers, hastily withdrew the cigar from his mouth, remarking:

"I lit a cigar because I saw others smoking. I agree with my friend that Knights should be polite, and such of them as smoke should consider the non-smokers."

It was then decided to be the sense of the meeting that the delegates should refrain from using tobacco in any form while they were in session.

PARK EMPLOYES COMPLAIN.

Gardeners Say They Are Not Paid Prevailing Rate of Wages.

The delegate of the City Gardeners' Union obtained the privilege of the floor at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union to complain that Park Commissioner Clausen would not pay the prevailing rate of wages to the members of his union. The union had been trying for two years, he said, to get the prevailing rate of $75 a month for its members, but without success. Mr. Clausen had fixed the pay of six special men at $75 a month, while the others, numbering sixty-five, received only $65 a month.

The Park Employes' Association through its delegate complained that from October last until April 20 its members had been working only four days a week. There was also a system of laying off men from time to time for a week or two, and taking them on again. The association wanted half time abolished, so that if any of its members were idle they could look for other work.

Delegates O'Rourke, Henry, and Bohm were appointed as a committee to see Mr. Clausen in reference to both complaints, and ask that the gardeners be paid the prevailing rate of wages and that half time be abolished among the Park employes.

FOUND DYING FROM MORPHINE.

Police Attribute Silvia Dean's Death to an Overdose of the Drug.

Silvia Dean, who was twenty-six years old and unmarried, and lived on the third floor of the five-story apartment house 225 West Forty-third Street, died in her rooms yesterday morning from the effects of morphine poisoning. The woman was found in a stupor by Emma, a colored maid servant, who summoned Dr. Baldwin of 129 West Seventy-seventh Street, and Dr. Quackenbush of 159 West Eighty-eighth Street. The woman, however, expired without recovering consciousness.

Her death was reported to the Coroners' office and to the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. It was first thought by the police that the woman had taken the morphine with the intention of committing suicide, but they learned subsequently that she was accustomed to the use of the drug and came to the conclusion that she died from the effects of an overdose.

Miss Dean was the woman who attained some notoriety during the Summer by accusing "Honest" John Kelly, the sporting man, of having nearly bitten her fingers off during a quarrel between them. She threatened suit for damages.

Anti-Cruelty Societies' Convention.

The State convention of societies for the prevention of cruelty will be held at Rochester on Oct. 17 and 18. The various societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and humane societies of the State will meet at this convention. Elbridge T. Gerry will preside. Mayor George A. Carnahan of Rochester will welcome the delegates at the morning session of the first day. In the afternoon, President Gerry will deliver his annual address, after which reports of societies on matters relating to cruelty to animals will be read. In the evening there will be a reception at the Genesee Valley Club. The session of the second day will be devoted to discussing matters relating to cruelty to children. The convention will close with a public meeting under the auspices of the Rochester Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

BOOKS OF AUTUMN AND HOLIDAYS.

The special Autumn number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will appear next Saturday. It will comprise at least thirty-two pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed. The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be of considerably greater volume than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. The edition will comprise many more than 100,000 copies. On Oct. 6 THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be four years old. Order in advance to insure securing a copy from your newsdealer, who, as a rule, limits his supply to actual advance orders. Unsold copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES are not returnable.—Adv.

COUNTY TAX ALLOTTED.

New York, Kings, and Westchester Get Material Reductions.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—State Controller Gilman has prepared the usual schedule showing the amount of tax to be collected from each county during the fiscal year for State expenses. The total amount is $10,704,153, as compared with $12,640,228 last year, a reduction of nearly $2,000,000.

New York County, which usually, with its large property increase, finds its tax increased by over $1,500,000, has a decrease this year of over $750,000, having paid $6,116,055 last year, while this year only called upon to pay $5,315,175.

Kings County gets a reduction of $180,000 from last year, while other reductions are: Westchester, $75,000; Rensselaer, $37,200; Albany, $46,000; Broome, $16,000; Cayuga, $15,000; Chemung, $12,000; Clinton, $8,000; Erie $53,000; Jefferson, $15,000; Monroe, $131,000; Niagara, $17,000; Oneida, $35,000; Onondaga $44,000; Orange, $19,000; Oswego, $13,000; Schenectady, $5,000; Schoharie, $6,000; Ulster, $16,000; Washington, $9,000.

The tax on the larger counties is assessed as follows:

Albany	$179,464	Onondaga	$196,734
Broome	65,588	Orange	82,220
Cayuga	63,164	Oswego	51,858
Chemung	43,588	Queens	188,909
Dutchess	90,532	Rensselaer	141,397
Erie	506,568	Richmond	91,322
Jefferson	62,307	Saratoga	50,054
Kings	1,327,244	Schenectady	35,928
Monroe	256,581	Steuben	60,702
Nassau	48,220	Suffolk	83,616
New York	5,315,175	Ulster	54,447
Niagara	75,349	Westchester	295,007
Oneida	123,135		

EX-SENATOR CLARK'S RAILWAY

Plans Consummated for New Trunk Line to Los Angeles.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Senator W. A. Clark of Montana yesterday consummated plans for the building of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake City Railroad, after consultation with Salt Lake City and Los Angeles capitalists, who are in Chicago. Another chief promoter is R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, Republican National Committeeman from Missouri, who is also here.

Mr. Kerens stated that the new railroad absorbs the franchise and property of the Los Angeles Terminal Company, thus providing for its entrance into the Southern California metropolis. The Mormon Church has practically promised a terminal site in the Utah capital, and a tract of ten acres will be turned over to the railway for its stations and freight departments.

Between the termini the whole unopened Southwest will be spanned. The Sierra Nevada will be pierced through one of its southern passes, and the supremacy of the Southern Pacific Railway, hitherto unchallenged on the Pacific Coast, will be effectually broken, at least in Southern California. The death of Collis P. Huntington removed the last obstacle to the success of the Clark-Kerens syndicate.

The construction will require an expenditure of $25,000,000.

WRONGED HUSBAND BEATEN.

Quarrel with His Cousin Who, He Says, Took from Him His Wife and Children and Money.

Joseph Gottlieb, who keeps a small dry goods store at 569 Grand Street, Jersey City, was arrested last night charged with assaulting Herman Rapfogel of Aurora, Mo., and was held for examination.

Rapfogel says that he and Gottlieb are cousins. Four years ago he and his wife lived at Port Jervis, N. Y. He is a machinist, and by hard work and economy he had saved $7,000. Gottlieb boarded with them. He went home from work one night to find that his cousin, his wife, and his four children had disappeared. His wife had taken all the furniture and the $7,000, which had been put in the bank in her name. He traced them to a little town near Scranton, Penn., where they had opened a dry goods store. He went there and saw his wife, who told him she no longer loved him. Seeing that she was infatuated with Gottlieb he bade her good-bye, telling her she could keep the money for the support of the children. He then went to Aurora, where he found work.

He received a telegram on Thursday last from Gustave Rapfogel, a cousin, telling him that his wife and Gottlieb had gone to Jersey City, where they had established a dry goods store at 569 Grand Street, and that Mrs. Rapfogel had died the day previous. Rapfogel said he still loved his wife and he would still love the children. He arrived yesterday to find that his wife had been buried on Friday. He went to the store, where he found his eldest son and Gottlieb taking an account of stock. A quarrel ensued between him and Gottlieb, resulting in the arrest of the latter.

Rapfogel says he has no doubt the store was started with the money taken from him by his wife, and he will institute legal proceedings to have title to the property vested in his eldest son for the benefit of the four children, unless they choose to go with him to Aurora, in which case he will ask the court to order the store sold for the joint benefit of the children.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FETE.

Four Thousand People Gather at Harlem River Park—Beauty and Costume Prizes.

The Austro-Hungarian national festival, held yesterday at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, for the benefit of the Austrian and Hungarian Immigrant Home, at 14 Greenwich Street, proved a brilliant success despite the rain. About 125 different societies were represented, and during the evening there were about 4,000 people in the park and casino, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with national colors.

The official reception of the various societies occurred at 2 o'clock. Many of the societies were in costume. An hour later, Dr. J. H. Senner, ex-Commissioner of Immigration, who is President of the National Festival Society, formally opened the exercises with a brief address, in the course of which he gave a history of the society and its objects. At 5 o'clock there was a parade of all the organizations, followed by a vaudeville entertainment.

One of the features of the celebration was the contests for the beauty prize, a gold watch. It was won by Mrs. Emil Hochenadl, wife of the Treasurer of one of the societies. Little Olga Tottis, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Tottis, won the baby prize, being regarded as the prettiest baby present. To her was awarded a doll and an entire infant's outfit of cambric and lace. Miss Mamie Barbarich, fourteen years old, attired in a Dalmatian costume, won the costume prize, and the Gesang Verein Oesterreich, of which Richard Wolf is leader, carried off the prize for having the largest number of members in costume. About $500 was cleared.

Among the various societies present were the Austrian Kreigerbund, the Austrian Veterans, Society of ex-Austro-Hungarian Artillerymen, the Hungarian Singing Society, Wagthal Ladies' Aid Society, and the Austrian Benevolent Society of Brooklyn. The officers of the National Festival Society are: Dr. Joseph H. Senner, President; Bela von Perczel, First Vice President; Rudolf Ritter von Vesteneck, Corresponding Secretary; Joseph Winter, Recording Secretary; Bartholomeus Viola, Financial Secretary, and Emil Hochenadl, Treasurer.

TO ACT FOR ITALIAN COURT.

An American to Take Testimony in Quintovalle's Case.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 30.—James M. Trimble of this city has been appointed by Supreme Court Justice Depue Commissioner in the interests of the Italian Government to take testimony in the case of Quintovalle, the alleged Anarchist, arrested in Italy on the charge of complicity with Bresci in the killing of King Humbert.

The appointment is said to have been at the request of the Italian Government, conveyed to the Secretary of State. The understanding is that Mr. Trimble will act as a Commissioner of the Court of Appeals of Milan. He will sit in Paterson or elsewhere, and take any testimony laid before him either for or against Quintovalle.

The Rev. W. C. Oliver's Son Drowned.

HOBART, N. Y., Sept. 30.—William Oliver, son of the Rev. W. C. Oliver, a prominent Methodist clergyman of the New York Conference, was drowned in the Red Kill Creek, near Prattsville, Greene County, last night. Young Oliver left Prattsville about 8 o'clock last night to drive to Hunter. He was alone, and it is supposed that he got off the road, and in order to reach the highway again attempted to ford the Red Kill, a rapid and turbulent mountain stream. Oliver's body was recovered this afternoon.

BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS TALKS

The Elder Rejoices in the Propagation of Mormonism.

His Contest for a Seat in Congress, He Says, Has Given Wider Circulation to Joseph Smith's Message.

Mormon Elder Brigham H. Roberts, one of the Seven Presidents of the Seventy in charge of the propaganda of the faith of the Latter-Day Saints, spoke at the Amphion Academy, Bedford Avenue and South Tenth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. This was his first speech in this part of the country since he was barred from Congress. Elder William J. Snow, President of the Brooklyn Conference, presided at the meeting which was held in the small assembly room where the Mormon missionaries working in this city and their converts regularly assemble. Short notice of his coming had been issued in the advertisements which announced him as "Ex-Congressman Roberts," but the hall was crowded and people took turns in pushing their way to the doors to get a glimpse of the speaker, while many more were turned away. Young women composed fully half of the audience, and it was said by the Elders that the majority of those present were strangers to them. There was a prayer and a Mormon hymn which ran:

At the hands of foul oppressors
We have borne and suffered long,
Thou hast been our help in weakness
And Thy strength has made us strong.

Mid ruthless foes outnumbered
Our weary steps we trod,
For strength of hills we bless Thee,
Our God—our fathers' God.

Elder Roberts took as his text Revelation, xiv., 6, and his discourse was an argument for the doctrines of the Latter-Day Saints until at the very close, when he said:

"One thought that thrilled my heart in the midst of the severe personal attack upon me within the twelvemonth, the one rift that gave a silver, nay, a golden, lining, to all the dark storm clouds that gathered about me in the Capitol at Washington, was that hundreds of thousands would learn what Mormonism really is because of this consecrated storm upon my uncovered head, for if I am conscious of light and darkness, sorrow or joy, then I tell you, my friends, I know that the message that Joseph Smith came and delivered to this world is true, and has in it the power of God to work the salvation of those who believe and accept it."

To those who gathered about him after the meeting he said:

"The manifestation of sectarian bigotry that was exhibited in my case has ended in a triumph for us. It's a case of the faster you pluck us the swifter we grow. It is an agitation that will lead to the propagation of the faith, for there has been a marked increase in inquiry ever since. Take these men who are working here in their quiet way. In the great city by which they are surrounded many would not have heard of their faith, and now it has been spread to other lands. In Washington an attaché of the Russian Embassy came to me for material for an article for The St. Petersburg Gazette, and it resulted in a serious, unbiased exposition of the faith being circulated in that country where the intolerant laws have hitherto prevented us from even getting a hearing.

"I have often said in Utah that we should give our sister, Helen Gould, a polite vote of thanks. She will be astonished to find that she has been an instrument for the propagation of the Mormon faith."

Elder Roberts said he had come to New York on private business and was staying for a few days with friends at a private residence. He is traveling alone and expects to start back to Utah before the end of the week.

SAYS SHE IS RESOLVED TO DIE.

Grief-Crazed at the Death of Lawyer August Hassey, Woman Tries to Drown Herself.

A middle-aged woman tried to drown herself in the North River at the foot of West Fifteenth Street Saturday night. She was caught by Policeman Kelly just as she was about to throw herself into the water. She admitted that she wished to take her life, and begged the police officer to allow her to do so. When she was brought to the police station she said her name was Alice Bolt, and that the cause of her despair was the death of August Hassey, a lawyer, whom she had known for nearly fifteen years.

She met Mr. Hassey, she said, shortly after she came from Bar Harbor, Me., which was her home, and their friendship had continued up to the time of his death. Mr. Hassey died about two years ago, and since that time she had brooded until she no longer had any desire to live.

The woman was arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning. Magistrate Crane said to her:

"Would you promise not to make another attempt on your life if I should allow you to go?"

"No, I would not," she answered. "I would try to kill myself to-day."

"Well, I will put your case off for an hour. Probably in that time you will change your mind about it," said the Magistrate.

In half an hour the woman was again brought before the Magistrate.

"Have you changed your mind?" the Court asked.

"No, I have not," the woman replied.

"Then I will have to commit you to Bellevue for medical examination."

"I suppose I can kill myself at Bellevue as well as any other place," the woman declared, impassively.

She was taken to Bellevue and placed in one of the detention wards. She will be examined to-day to determine her sanity.

August Hassey, the father of the dead man, resides at 14 Second Street. It was there that August Hassey, Jr., died two years ago. Mr. Hassey, Sr., is now nearly eighty years of age, and is bedridden as the result of a sunstroke he received last Summer. He has two living sons, Edward F. Hassey, and William Hassey. Both of them are lawyers. They have an office at 11 Avenue A, and when their brother August was alive he was the senior member of the firm. Edward Hassey, the elder of the living brothers, lives at 46 West Seventy-fifth Street. He is now in Rutland, Vt., and his house is shut up. William Hassey was at Coney Island yesterday, and the father could not be seen.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will close their Newport season in a week.

Harry C. Ladd of St. Louis, who has been here for the season, has gone to New York.

Among the cottagers who will leave here to-morrow are Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mrs. William B. Ogden, Mrs. James Hopkins, Dr. William B. Hopkins, and Miss Dudley.

Gen. Francis V. Greene has selected plans for a large cottage to be built on his recently purchased property in Ledge Road. The cottage is to be completed by next Summer.

M. M. Shoemaker of Cincinnati has gone to New York for the Winter.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer have taken a cottage here for next season.

Rice—Rood.

At St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., on Saturday, Miss Margaret Rood, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Ogden N. Rood of 565 Park Avenue, this city, was married to Edwin T. Rice, Jr., a lawyer, of 59 Liberty Street. The Rev. Arthur Lawrence officiated at the wedding.

Killed Mexican in Self-Defense.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Sept. 30.—Henry H. Hollingsworth, formerly teller of the Third National Bank of Chicago, and recently employed on a plantation in the State of Vera Cruz, has been arrested for killing a laborer named Carmona. Hollingsworth was aiding the police in quelling a disturbance which had broken out among the Kobras. Carmona attacked Hollingsworth with a machete, trying to kill him, when Hollingsworth shot the man in self-defense. Hollingsworth is in prison, but is being treated with every consideration. His wife and child are on the plantation, which is owned by L. H. Lane. Carmona made an ante-mortem statement exonerating Hollingsworth.

CONCERT FOR FLOOD VICTIMS.

The Aschenbroedel Verein Benefit at the Garden.

As a musical affair the concert of the Aschenbroedel Verein, with its orchestra of 400 pieces and its chorus of 2,000 voices, and its well-known metropolitan conductors, was a success, but not as a practical expedient toward the relief of the Galveston sufferers, as the benches of Madison Square Garden were poorly filled yesterday afternoon.

About 2,000 people besides the actual participants assembled in the place that upon the occasion of the Corbett-McCoy fight was packed to the lobbies. The committee in charge attribute the apparent lack of interest to inadequate advertising. Then, too, the selection of the hour at which most New Yorkers eat their Sunday dinner had something to do with it, they say. But those who were present were enthusiastic over Sousa, Emil Paur, both the Damroschs, and Victor Herbert.

The programme comprised eleven numbers, the most of which were orchestral. After "America" had been sung by Frank Damrosch's Choral Union, Emil Paur conducted the familiar "Rienzi" overture. Mr. Paur was called away before his next number, Victor Herbert directing the orchestra without a score, though he had never conducted "Scenes Neapolitan" before. Walter Damrosch had three numbers—Largo, Handel; Wagner's "Kaiser March," and a Strauss waltz. The novelty of the afternoon was the Pilgrims' Chorus, from Tannhäuser, played by forty-four French horns, something which musicians present yesterday declared had never been attempted before. This was under the direction of Frank Damrosch. The musical arrangement had been made for the occasion by Herman Dutchke.

When Victor Herbert directed the orchestral forces in a medley of American airs arranged by himself, which he styled "American Fantasia," there was great enthusiasm among his hearers, who eagerly participated in the number, the entire assemblage arising in their places to sing the words. The soloists were Miss Hissen de Moss, who sang Handel's "In Verdure Clad," following it with "The Holy City," and Gwilym Miles, who gave the prologue from "Pagliacci." Sousa's appearance with the strains of "The Stars and Stripes Forever" was the occasion for more vocal patriotism and brought the concert to an end.

$672,476.29 FOR GALVESTON.

Amount Received by Gov. Sayers and in Transit to Him.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 30.—Regarding the contributions for the Galveston flood sufferers, Gov. Sayers to-day made the following statement:

"The amount of money received by me up to 12 o'clock noon of Sept. 30, 1900, for the benefit of the storm sufferers of the Texas coast is $672,476.29. This sum includes $3,892.50 that remained in my hands of the fund contributed for the relief of the Brazos River Valley sufferers last year. It also includes all drafts and authorizations to draw and which are in transit and are yet uncollected.

"This statement, it must be borne in mind, only embraces moneys and remittances that have been made to me directly and also amounts for which I have been authorized to draw.

"During the present week I will submit to the people of the United States a full, complete, itemized statement of the entire fund that has come into my hands, giving the amount and source of each contribution, and also the manner in which the sum total received by me has been expended and distributed.

"Every portion of the storm-stricken district is being provided for."

SERVICE FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS.

There was a special musical service, and a sermon was delivered last night by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Manhattan, at Christ Episcopal Church, Williamsburg. The object was to raise funds for the Galveston sufferers. After the sermon the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, the pastor of Christ Church, and his curate, the Rev. Charles E. Crugg, took up the offerings, which will be sent to Bishop Kinsolving, who is now in Texas.

Earl Gullck, the boy soprano, sang "O for the Wings of a Dove," and "I Will Extol Thee," from "Elí."

IN MR. SHEARMAN'S MEMORY.

The death of Thomas G. Shearman was alluded to in touching terms at the morning service at Plymouth Church yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. After the communion service there was a meeting of the church Trustees, at which S. V. White was requested to prepare a minute with regard to the death of Mr. Shearman, to be placed upon the records of the church at the regular meeting of the Trustees on Monday evening next.

In the afternoon a memorial service was held by the Sunday school of Plymouth Church, of which Mr. Shearman was for many years the Superintendent. The rostrum was banked with flowers, and a flower-wreathed portrait of Mr.

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Notice is hereby given that the balance of the purchase price for such Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock, being seventy dollars ($70) per share, will become due and payable on the 1st day of October, 1900, and that holders of such Interim Certificates for Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock will be entitled to receive the Voting Trust Certificates upon making payment of such $70 per share and upon return and surrender of such Interim Certificates before three o'clock in the afternoon of said 1st day of October, 1900, at the transfer office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will require payment of such balance of the purchase price for such Voting Trust Certificates and will hold the original subscribers and the holders of such Interim Certificates therefor.—Dated September 29, 1900.

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Mobile & Ohio R. R. Car Trust "P," "Q," & "R."
Newark, Ohio, Water Works Co.
New Philadelphia Water Co.
Pelham Park R. R. Co.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R'y Co. 4½ per cent., Series "A" and "B."
Phoenix Powder Manufacturing Co.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal R'y. Co.
St. Paul City R'y Co.
Victoria, Texas, City of. DUE OCTOBER 2, 1900.
Hornellsville Water Co. DUE OCTOBER 15, 1900.
Escanaba Water Works Co.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due October 1, 1900, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

L. I. R. R. Consolidated	5s
L. I. R. R. New Consolidated	4s
L. I. R. R. North Shore Branch	5s
N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. 1st	7s
N. Y., Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach	5s
City of Creston, Ia.	5s
City of Syracuse, N. Y., Improvement (And Bonds.)	4s
City of Fort Wayne, Ind., Refunding	3½s
City of Salem, Va., Refunding	4s
Franklin County, Ohio, Bridge	4s
Rockaway Hunting Club	6s
City of Minneapolis	5s
Kitsap County, Washington, Various.	
Manaos Railway Co.	5s
Vancouver, Washington, Funding	6s

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE OCT. 1ST:
Alamogordo & Sacramento Mt. Ry. Co.
Central Ansonia Sugar Co.
Central Railway, Peoria.
City of Dallas, Texas, 6% Fdg. Bonds.
Clay County, Minn.
Greenville Water Co.
Kansas City Cable Ry. Co. Cons.
Littletown Water, Power & Lt. Co.
Metropolitan Crosstown Ry. Co.
Maiden Electric Co.
New London Gas & Elec. Co. 1st & 2d Mtge.
New Mexico Ry. & Coal Co.
Pittsburg & Lake Erie 2d Mtge.
Reform Club.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co.
Santa Fe Water & Light Co.
Venice & Carondelet R. R.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend (No. 2) of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 16th day of October, to Stockholders of Record on the 6th day of October.
The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, October 6, at twelve o'clock M., and reopen October 16th, at ten o'clock A. M.
Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
August 29, 1900.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 136th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 26, 1900.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer-books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 21st, 1900.

The New York, Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach Railway Company.
Sept. 29, 1900.
Coupon No. 36 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company, due Oct. 1, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at
THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.
M. A. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railway Co.,
New York, Sept. 28, 1900.
Coupons dated Oct. 1, 1900, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date by the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall St., New York City.
J. B. McGEORGE, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 14, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Allegheny & Western Railway Company.
Coupons of the first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of this company, maturing Oct. 1, 1900, will be paid on or after that date at the Gallatin National Bank of New York.
C. O'D. ISELIN, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Sept. 26, 1900.
The coupons due October 1st, 1900, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York. J. BOWRON, Treas.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.,
135 Broadway, New York, Sept. 30th, 1900.
Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & EASTERN R'Y CO. maturing October 1st next will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice-Pres't & Treas.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due October 1st, 1900, from Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO., Chicago. Coupons, due October 1st, 1900, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the Chase National Bank, New York City.
HOWARD ABEL, Treasurer.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. First Mortgage coupons, due 1st October, 1900, will be paid on and after that date by Moran Brothers 54 William Street.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & CO.
OCTOBER 1ST, 1900.
Anacortes, Wash., School District No. 18.
Centerville, Ia., Independent School District.
Charleston, Ills., Refunding Water.
Chehalis Co., Wash., School District No. 29.
Coos Co., Ore., School District No. 41.
Cowlitz Co., Wash., School District No. 36.
Davison Co., So. Dk., Refunding.
Dayton, Ia., Water Works.
Decatur, Ills., Refunding.
Forreston, Ills., Water Works.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Refunding.
Greenville, Tenn., School Series "A."
Jerseyville, Ills., Refunding.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 50.
Knoxville, Tenn., Public Improvement Market School House.
Lee Co., Ia., Refunding.
Lenox, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Lewis Co., Wash., School District No. 19, (Winlock.)
Mason City, Ills., Water Works.
Menominee, Mich., Refunding.
Monmouth, Ills., Water Works Refunding.
Odessa, Mo., Electric Light Works.
Rock Island, Ills., Board of Education School District Refunding.
Salem, So. Dk., Water Works.
Sandwich, Ills., Electric Light.
Spring Valley, Ills., Water Works.
Williamsburg, Ia., Water Works.
York, Neb., School District No. 12 Refunding.
OCTOBER 2D, 1900.
Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding.
Sangamon, Ills., Board of Education School District No. 1, (Auburn School Building.)
OCTOBER 9TH, 1900.
La Moure, No. Dk., Town Hall.
OCTOBER 7TH, 1900.
Marion Co., Ore., School District No. 2.
OCTOBER 15TH, 1900.
Bethany, Mo., Water Works.
Burleigh Co., No. Dk., Refunding.
Clinton Co., Mo., Funding.
Westport, Mo., Refunding School.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y. City
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1ST, 1900:
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Registered 5s.
Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co. General Mortgage 4½s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Real Estate 6s.
Franklin, Ind., Mortgage 5s.
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage Unguaranteed 7s, First Mortgage Unguaranteed Ex. Land Grant 7s.
Grand Haven, Mich., Funding 5s.
Lawrenceburgh, Ind., Refunding 4½s.
Monroe County, Ind., Funding 5½s.
Pueblo, Col., Sewer 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s Series "D," Second Mortgage 7s Series "K," Interest Third Mortgage 7s, Quarterly Dividend 1¾ p. c., Special Stock. October 2d.
Monroe County, Ind., County 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co., Quarterly Dividend, 1¾ p. c., Regular Stock. October 3d.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 5s, Series 3. October 15th.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6s.
Pulaski County, Ind., Funding 5s. October 18th.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 6s, Series 1.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
OCTOBER 1ST, 1900.
Bloomington, Illinois, School.
Cass County, Iowa, Funding.
Cheboygan, Michigan, Refunding Water.
Chehalis County, Washington, School District No. 28.
Forest Home, Iowa (Des Moines), School District.
Hancock County, Iowa, Drainage.
Jonesboro, Indiana, School.
Kokomo, Indiana.
King County, Washington, School District No. 9.
North Manchester, Indiana, Water.
Norwalk, Connecticut, Funding.
Sherman County, Oregon, School District No. 4.
Snohomish County, Washington, School District No. 24.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
Spokane, Washington, Water, and General Municipal.
OCTOBER 2D, 1900.
Audubon, Iowa, Funding.
OCTOBER 9TH, 1900.
Veedersburg, Indiana, Funding.
OCTOBER 15TH, 1900.
Buchanan, Michigan, Water.
OCTOBER 29TH, 1900.
Waukegan, Ill., School District 3, Lake County.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS.
Coupon No. 5, due October 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 17th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of The Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen (13); and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to The Hocking Valley Railway Company for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston and Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
AMERICAN AIR POWER COMPANY,
621 Broadway, New York City,
August 30, 1900.
The meeting of the stockholders of the American Air Power Company heretofore called for August 30th, A. D. 1900, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the purpose of passing on and directing the method of winding up the Company under the statute in such case made and provided, and the measures and proceedings to be taken therefor and connected therewith, and of voting upon any other matters which should come before such meeting, has been adjourned by the consent of a majority in interest of the stockholders present at such meeting to October 3d, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City.
D. C. MOOREHEAD, President.
H. A. HIMELY, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, September 29, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third TUESDAY of October next, (being the 16th of said month,) at 12:00 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. October 5 and reopen on the morning of November 5, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the members of the New York Lumber Trade Association will be held at the offices of the Association, Number 18 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 10th day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
Dated New York, September 29, 1900.
Secrtary, President.
J. D. CRARY. CHAS. L. ADAMS.

New York & East River Ferry Company,
New York, September 19th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on THURSDAY, October 4th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from September 19th at 3 P. M. to October 5th at 10 A. M.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 28th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the banking house, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 9th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. PARSON, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Falling bank reserves continue to show. For the fourth consecutive week the bank statement has presented a smaller surplus reserve account and a steady loss of cash, chiefly by reason of shipments to the West and South for crop-moving purpose, and of an excess of Government receipts over expenditures. There is, it is true, still a fairly substantial surplus remaining to the banks, and much in excess of the figures of a year ago; but it is not clear that this can long be maintained. Interior needs are not yet satisfied, while demands for legitimate business purposes grow. Under the circumstances the banks, to protect themselves, may not improbably call in loans, now very large, to some considerable extent. This curtailment indeed already seems to have begun, if the bank statement figures of Saturday showing the condition of the loan account truly reflect the situation.

Yet time and call money rates continue easy, though a gradual hardening is reported. Speculation in Wall Street, however, is so limited that the demand is abnormally small, and for that reason, though rates may steadily stiffen, there is little likelihood, conditions remaining as they are, of any stringency. But that higher rates are inevitable—that they may be seen in a very short time—bankers are generally agreed.

As for the stock market, its immediate course is for the moment uncertain. Probaly, pending some positive developments, there will be no decided movement one way or the other. The short interest has been largely reduced and the experience last week of those operators who sold stock which they did not own was not such as to warrant them in hastily becoming again aggressive. On the other hand, the strong interests still are out of the market, while the public also holds aloof. This signifies that any buying disposition there may be is professional, and that is not what ordinarily results in permanent or substantial market improvement.

A WAITING POLICY.

Present dullness, according to leading authorities, is likely to continue in the security market for some time yet. Those Wall Street banking houses that have submitted to them every day various propositions for flotation of securities, are refusing to take hold of even the most promising. Of significance in this connection is the following letter by one of the foremost bond firms to an out-of-town capitalist:

"'Good local bonds, such as those you mention promise to be, should find a ready home market. The situation here is so unsatisfactory—such an absolute dearth of investment demand, especially for anything new—that even the most progressive houses are slow to take on any new obligations until a complete change in investment sentiment is observable. I have always claimed that any security for investment that I could heartily give my commendation and support, I could place. I do not find it so to-day. I believe that we will find a different and improved sentiment a little later on, but conservative business men prefer to wait—and really should wait—until this change in the situation takes place, rather than to try to anticipate by taking obligations in advance which they may not be able to shift to the investor.

"We claim to be reasonably good thinkers, and progressive in our ideas, but we cannot consistently take up a burden in these times in the way of underwriting when we cannot see our way reasonably clear to relieve ourselves of such a burden by a sale of the securities assumed by us. Hence, as far as your matter is concerned, and any connection that we might have with it, it must wait, for we prefer to let even the most promising things go until the time and tide are ripe for them.

"Democrat that I am, I believe and hope that Mr. McKinley will be re-elected, which would mean that the status quo would be assured four years longer, and financial confidence will again assert itself and anything good can be sold.

"We have only a few weeks to wait; let us wait."

OCTOBER DISBURSEMENTS.

In its monthly dividend computation, The Daily Stockholder to-day shows that corporation payments on Oct. 1, this year, are the largest ever known, several stocks receiving dividends for the first time, the most important of which is Union Pacific common. Interest is payable on bonds having a par value of $1,199,695,837, the amount of such interest being $27,448,172, as compared with $25,189,799 last year, $24,073,774 in 1898, $24,983,221 in 1897, and $20,059,074 in 1896. Dividend payments aggregate $30,272,965 on stocks having a par value of $1,622,884,332. These compare with $20,456,574 last year, $18,480,610 in 1898, $16,673,035 in 1897, and $14,924,029 in 1896. Combined interest and dividend payments are $57,726,137, as compared with $45,646,373 last year, $42,554,384 in 1898, $38,650,256 in 1897, and $35,883,103 in 1896.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The most striking feature of the Boerse last week was the smoothness of the monthly settlement. Not for years had Berlin seen such an easy September settlement.

Private discount fell yesterday ⅛, which is very unusual at the end of September. The market now expects the Reichsbank to be able to meet all money demands for the next ten days without raising the rate, which is also something of a phenomenon, not having occurred before for five years.

The Boerse was somewhat more agitated than usual during the week. A sharp rise in industrials occurred Wednesday, owing to the scarcity of shares for the carry-over. This was not maintained, however, and the week closed with this department of the market showing a decline.

Generally speaking, the trading was decidedly in favor of the bears. Imperial and Prussian funds suffered severely through the announcement that Hamburg had decided to raise a loan of 40,000,000 marks, choosing the 4 per cent. type. A similar depressing influence was exerted by the intimation that the Saxon Government contemplated a new loan at a higher rate than the old 3 per cents. The week's decline in imperial threes was 90 pfennigs, and in Prussian threes 100.

The first quotation on the Berlin Boerse of the New York German loan was 100.

There were heavy private and public sales of iron and coal shares during the week, owing to unfavorable reports from the iron centres.

Bank stock suffered severely from a bear attack, the bears arguing that the banks were overloaded with industrials, now heavily depreciated and unsalable. It also was pointed out that the refusal of the provincial bankers to use the Boerse register, which occurred frequently during the week, must reduce the business of the great banks.

The decline in Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific was followed at the end of the week by a strong recovery, the market being reassured by the ready absorption at New York of the German offerings.

The managers of the Dortmund Union Iron Works have reconsidered the recent decision to issue new shares to the amount of 10,000,000 marks. Debentures to the amount of 6,000,000 marks will be issued instead, and the financial press expects the 5 per cent. type.

In the Siegen district the pig-iron syndicate has been renewed for two years. Germany's pig-iron production for August was 722,244 tons, as against 681,651 tons in August of last year. The output broke the record.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 30.—The market shows substantially the same conditions as prevailed a week ago. Nothing has occurred to facilitate business. Last week's turnover was small. Buyers are awaiting a more favorable opportunity for their operations, while the stocks are the smallest known in thirty years.

There was some inquiry for cloth last week in several directions, but negotiations were difficult, owing to the poor limits which buyers offered. Nevertheless, a moderate volume of business was recorded. The India inquiry for staples and lighter fabrics continued. There were some transactions during the week in heavy shirtings for China, but many China buyers reported that there was no movement in staples. In some fancy specialties buying was noticeable.

The smaller markets were inactive, the American and West Indian markets being slack, and little being done by the home trade.

American yarns were irregular, the quotations being quite nominal.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Oct. 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar, Adjourned cases.

4—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Knox.
6—Daily vs. Platt-deutsche Volksfest Verein.
7—Sebeck vs. same.
8—Gregory vs. Connor.
9—Cimiotte Unhairing Co. vs. Blau Unhairing Co.
10—Streat vs. Klous.
11—Same vs. Longee.
11½—Same vs. Am. Rubber Co.
12—Same vs. Houghton Rubber Co.
13—Same vs. Nat. India Rubber Co.
14—Coppet vs. Unadilla Valley Ry. Co.
15—Same vs. same.
16—Malkins vs. Skinner. Cases noticed.
17—Ingalls Continental Chemical Works vs. Hartford.
18—Societe Anonyme, &c., vs. General Electric Co.
19—International Tooth Crown Co. vs. Hanks Dental Ass'n.
20—De Coppet vs. Unadilla Valley Ry. Co.
23—Schneider vs. Gray.
24—Roldan vs. United States.
25—Walek vs. Bachman.
26—Spear vs. Hubbinger.
27—Stokes vs. Collier-Weeks Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
2—Hamilton Bank vs. Aldhous.
3—Same vs. Jones.
4—McDowell vs. McDowell.
5—Chisholm vs. Eisenhuth.
6—Rosenwasser vs. Rockwell.
7—Cardoza vs. Andrews.
8—Scholle vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
9—Same vs. Met. Elev. R. R. Co.
10—Fuller vs. Beyer.
11—Richardson vs. Geo.
12—Skokes vs. Stanton.
13—In re Carrig. B. Douglas Co.
14—Aultman & Taylor Co. vs. Syme.
15—Stewart vs. Scott.
16—O'Brien vs. Hellman
17—Mason vs. National Surety Co.
18—In re Allen.
19—Marsh vs. Preese.
20—Washington Savings Bank vs. Fletcher.
21—Katz vs. Gaffney.
22—Maisner vs. Maisner.
23—Thorn vs. Alvord.
24—Garezynski vs. Bauer.
25—In re Pister.
26—Empire City Savings Bank vs. Wood.
27—McMillan vs. Mc-Quade.
28—In re Touroff.
29—Bailey vs. Castor.
30—Lyman vs. Schar-mann.
31—Lydig vs. Jacob.
32—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Bowley.
33—Wheeler vs. Eldridge
34—Leo vs. Leo.
35—Cunningham vs. Brennan.
36—Delaney vs. Hubert.
37—Banner vs. Ready.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear. Motions at 10:30 A. M. Demurrers.

1391—Vandyke vs. Wood
1392—Rosenfeld vs. Coudert.
1393—Same vs. Vall.
1394—Richard vs. Wagner.
1395—Same vs. same.
1396—Same vs. same.
1397—Thompson vs. Colonial Assur. Co.
1398—Willard vs. Associated Press.
1399—Belden vs. Wilkinson.
1400—Beyers vs. Tourning.
1402—Sherman vs. Tucker.
1403—Deming vs. Brockway.
1404—Poole vs. Mercantile Co-op. Bank.
1314—Mildenberg vs. James.
1381—Morgan vs. Buckl.
1178—Cohn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1179—Meyer vs. same.
1180—Ahmeyer vs. same
1405—People, &c., vs. Preservaline Mfg. Co.
1406—Mildenberg vs. James.
1407—Benedict vs. Guardian Trust Co.
1408—Roberts vs. Hartmann.
1409—Lindheim vs. Litt.
1410—Allison vs. Hildreth Varnish Co.
1411—Downs vs. Rogers.
1412—St. John Wood W. Co. vs. Smith.
1413—12th Ward Bank vs. Brooks.
1414—Clowes vs. Berckman.
1328—Moore vs. Alexander.
1415—Hamilton vs. Hamilton.
1416—Fulling vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
1417—Mittendorf vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
1418—Willard vs. Associated Press.
1419—Hamilton vs. Faber.
1420—Same vs. same.
1421—Columbia Bank vs. Equit. L. Assur. So.
1422—McDonald vs. Un. Surety & G. Co.
1423—Recknagel vs. Steinway.
1424—Sherman vs. City of N. Y.
1425—Stone vs. Hall.
1426—Recknagel vs. Steinway.
1427—Same vs. same.
1428—Same vs. same.
1429—Cohen vs. Goldstein.
1430—Medole vs. Penn. R. R.
1431—Opper vs. Hirsh.
1432—Flattery vs. Press Pub. Co.
1433—Crolly vs. Devlin.
1434—Izarn vs. Robbins.
1435—Cohen vs. Goldstein.
1436—Lynch vs. Stafford.
1437—Bernard vs. Huebel.
1438—Lynch vs. Newberry.
1439—Connolly vs. Hyams.
1294—Goodwin vs. Inter-State Casualty Co.
1473—Kohler vs. Feitner.
1336—Drier vs. same.
1548—Rouse vs. Kapelensky.
1549—Same vs. same.
1536—Manheim vs. same.
1577—Am. Circular Loom Co. vs. same.
1578—Brown vs. same.
1579—Eggers vs. same.
1580—Davis vs. same.
1581—Andrews vs. same.
1582—Zollikoffer vs. same.
1583—Same vs. same.
1584—Enoch Morgan's Sons Co. vs. same.
1727—N. Y. Bermudez Co. vs. same.
1198—Leggett vs. Muller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1253—Pope vs. Thrall.
1183—Stillman vs. Brandt
1338—Sheehan vs. Sheehan.
1341—Plaget vs. Headley.
1345—Kline vs. Farrell.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1576.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Arthur F. Harris.
2—Andrew Goger.
3—James Stuart.
4—Isaac Micalson.
5—Antonio Lauza.
6—Adolph F. Sass.
7—George Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes: Calendar clear.

5551—National Bank of Commerce vs. Adirondack Land & Imp. Co.
4932—Rhoades vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3053—Donberstein vs. Morris.
4856—Brown vs. Wiener.
5494—Potter vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.
5535—Shero vs. Shero.
5715—Kellar vs. Electric Illum. Power Co.
5815—Griffith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5847—Royce vs. Seitz.
5858—Merk vs. Hirsch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1770—Rothschild vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
1579—Rouse vs. Haas.
1776—Leland vs. Hearn.
2108—Frohling vs. Lawton.
3419—Knopf vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2144—York Wall Paper Co. vs. Hochmann.
2113—Jackson vs. Madigan.
1903—McGuire vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1908—Heinssler vs. same
1923—Cannon vs. same.
1924—Moore vs. same.
1927—Windle vs. same.
1932—Huff vs. same.
1936—Weingarten vs. same.
1940—Geins vs. same.
837—N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters vs. Whipple & Co.
838—Same vs. same.
806—Same vs. same.
807—Same vs. same.
1944—Weingarten vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1880—Robertson vs. same.
1881—Grosswirth vs. same.
4942—Gomez vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2256.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear. 1868—Heinbockel vs. Sieling. 1869—Same vs. same. 1914—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

1831—Kleiner vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1832—Hoffman vs. same.
4693—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
858—Di Bello vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
1890—Jacobson vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1910—Owens vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
1912—Dommerich vs. Bagot.
1913—Hussey vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1915—Kelly vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1921—Larson vs. City of N. Y.
2001—Turner vs. Schell.
2014—Horbelt vs. Steffens.
1230—Sullivan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary A. White.
Christian Bruckel.
Julius J. M. Scott.
Lena Deffas.
Benjamin Laurch.
Josiah Briggs.
Philip Schloss.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Contested motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

384—Lawrence vs. Samuels.
1161—Kalick vs. Bermas.
2177—Cavallone vs. Paperta.
1029—Brown vs. Leavy.
1106—Bland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1217—Eccles vs. Neorsch.
1851—Lifkowitz vs. Blumenthal.
1852—Mautner vs. Tamsen.
2219—Thiel vs. Hernschfeger.
1219—Wilmerding vs. Steiner.
460—O'Neill vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Co.
213—McCarron vs. Leavitt.
1719—Richardson vs. Morgan Co. vs. Gudewill.
1165—Zurinsky vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1023—Rottenberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1340—Bremen vs. Turtle.
1380—N. Y. Belting & Packing Co. vs. Fricke.
1351—Rogers vs. Vingaporn.
1353—Behrendt vs. Baker.
1354—Smilowitz vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1355—Loughran vs. same.
1356—Mitchell vs. same.
1368—Simonowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1360—Stackpole vs. same.
1364—Wiget vs. Patterson.
1237—Waterbury Mfg. Co. vs. Rosenfeld.
1240—Betts vs. Traders & Travellers' Accident Co.
1246—Sutphin vs. Klein.
1255—Flynn vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1256—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1257—Kelly vs. Feeney.
1035—Bandesson vs. Vogel.
1069—Gavin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1236—Hobbs vs. Fritz.
1349—Falk vs. P. R. Appleton Co.
1367—Bernhard vs. Mayer.
1368—Eichhorn vs. Abramson.
1369—Dreiblatt vs. Herter.
1370—Cohnfeld vs. Garrigues.
1372—Doying vs. Bradley.
1374—Goldberg, vs. Myberg.
1376—Gramp vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1377—Gussaroff vs. Krakower.
1384—Ladies' Stryzer Lodge, &c., vs. Gottlaffer.
1385—Goldwasser vs. Klingenstein.
1386—Salzman vs. Goldberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1470—Hirsch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1448—Bassett vs. Stelle.
1442—Adler vs. Todd.
1452—14th St. Bank vs. Vanderzee.
1455—Bachmann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1467—Engel vs. Weisberger.
1471—Ridgway vs. Woodley.
1387—Goldberg vs. Johnson.
1396—Horway vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1139—Holtz vs. Barnett.
439—Reich vs. Av. R. R. Co.
1952—Cruger vs. Dockstadter.
1181—Rosenthal vs. Man. Fire Ins. Co.
1182—Same vs. Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2822—Stone vs. Price.
2331—Kwitkowsky vs. Heinz.
2349—Solomon vs. McDonald.
2343—Keith vs. Greater N. Y. Amusement Co.
2103—Dobell vs. Hueg.
1717—Holzman vs. Michael.
1206—Union Drug & Mfg. Co. vs. Hanson Granule Co.
2164—Brewers' Journal vs. Schaefer.
2283—Goodwin vs. Lynch.
2254—Wessman vs. Watson.
2292—Dryfoos vs. Greenwald.
1808—Fay vs. Solomon.
2158—Bayles vs. Barney.
1844—Walt vs. Butler.
2280—Silverman vs. Graefinky.
2574—Lennon vs. Spencer.
2718—Same vs. Mc-Inerney.
2370—Ironton Wood Mantel Co. vs. Morton.
2023—Dexter vs. Ellis.
2624—Same vs same.
2504—Wanamaker vs. Clarke.
2429—Meyer vs. Daimler Mfg. Co.
2608—West vs. Duffy.
1972—Behan vs. Moore.
2395—Broughton vs. Metzner.
2391—Gulick vs. Jones.
2394—Greenwald vs. Sanger.
2359—Reichenbach vs. Ponty.
1785—Turner vs. Sheridon.
2586—Kendall vs. Clarke.
2631—Nadelman vs. Pickel.
2552—Boice vs. Christie.
2530—Moquin vs. Leon.
2436—Montanye vs. Wells Co. vs. White.
1759—Mierich vs. Mt. Morris Bank.
2443—Nolan vs. Freeman.
2352—State Bank vs. Burkhardt.
2670—Conti vs. Mercantile.
2572—Noble vs. Foster.
2404—Hudson River Stone Co. vs. Rogers.
2387—Steckler vs. Huber.
2647—Stein vs. Mottolo.
2648—Same vs. same.
2411—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Goldsmith.
2412—Pelousky vs. L. Pierson Mfg. Co.
2721—Ellender vs. Kaufman.
2722—Same vs. Jacobson.
2866—Graecen vs. Loftus.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank Brown, William Ferguson.
2—Jennie Lee.
3—Walter Gotti.
4—Peter Columbino.
5—Molly Lynn.
6—John Murray.
7—Annie Parker, Claude Lake.
8—William Matthews.
9—Joseph Doyle.
10—Edward J. Donovan, David Benson.
11—Emma K. Sargent, Jr.
12—Melville W. Wheeler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan, and Carr for the People.

1—Nathan Musher.
2—Thos. J. Murray.
3—Samuel Bernstein.
4—Patrick J. Deaney.
5—Michael J. O'Rourke
6—David Goldman.
7—Albertie Jackson.
8—George Lang.
9—Johann Meyer.
10—Dominic Rizzo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Collins, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Chas. Acipon.
2—Isaac Hoffer.
3—Oscar Roselle.
4—Isaac Nathan.
5—William Ernst.
6—John Morano.
7—Nathan Brodins.
8—Marshall R. Delaney.
9—Philip Mayers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gordon, Herman, and Keith for the People.

1—John Trump. Joseph Golding. Heyman Cohen.
2—Barney Goldberg. Morris Goldberg.
3—James Gleason.
4—Nicholas George.
5—Frank Taylor.
6—Frank Taylor.
7—George Talbot.
8—Patrick O'Donnell.
9—Arthur C. Leslie. George Reilly. Thomas Burns.
10—Albert M. Obayon.
11—Charles Campbell.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Cohen vs. Peyser—Isaac Rothschild. Corbin vs. Baker—William G. Davies.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Malcolm Graham vs. Michael Murray—George Boehm.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ. Non-enumerated motions called at 10 A. M.

151—Colbert vs. Knox.
152—Bungert vs. Welis.
153—Seward vs. Village of Sing Sing.
154—Webb vs. Clark.
155—Adee vs. Adee.
156—Matter of Westerfield.
157—Matter of opening 79th St.
158—Matter of Hicks.
159—McLain vs. Mathuchek Piano Co.
160—Matter of Rowland.
161—County of Queens vs. Petry.
162—Lorenzen vs. Dillon.
163—Kerrigan vs. Fielding.
164—Hughes vs. Roome.
165—Glassford vs. Glassford.
166—Eggleston vs. Richards.
167—Ketcham vs. Ketcham.
168—Angevine vs. Fleischmann
169—Redding vs. American Distributing Co.
170—Cardeza vs. Osborn.
171—Bell vs. Niewahner.
172—Dreyer vs. Tuttle.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Chambers—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M. Demurrers.

883—Hayes vs. Johnson.
895—Delaney vs. Levy.
896—Oesterreicher vs. Prince.
897—Peacock vs. Furlong.
898—Mallory vs. Drinkock.
900—Bernstein vs. Johnson.
901—Bernstein vs. Johnson.
902—Fogarty vs. Wanamaker.
903—Doyle vs. American Wringer Co.
904—Gregg vs. Lindsay.
905—O'Rourke vs. Nysack Heights Land, &c., Co.
906—McCormack vs. Mandelbaum.
907—Feldman vs. Leber.
907½—Matter of Nevins. General calendar.
732—Ametrano vs. Downs.
872—Smith vs. Day.
887—Allen vs. May.
847—Randel vs. Vanderbilt.
588—Dwyer vs. Nash.
440—Cleveland vs. Pomeroy.
825—Allison vs. Stevenson.
38—Rempel vs. Hogan.
367—Hothorn vs. Lewis.
1057—Smith vs. Firth.
790—Fetner vs. Kelly.
224—Clarke vs. Sullivan.
744—Jewell vs. McIntyre.
908—Townsend vs. Van Buskirk.
910—Geis vs. Plaisantin.
912—Gabriel vs. Gabriel.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Henriek, J.; Part V., Hooker, J. Calendar called at 10 A. M.

5871—Kline vs. Abraham.
2687—Bill vs. N. Y. Expanded Co.
2894—Green vs. Brown.
1736—Lang vs. City of N. Y.
2808—Welz & Zerweck vs. Bureiss.
6465—Kurth vs. Gruber.
2944—Schwarzbart vs. N. Y. Sugar Refinery.
3334—Crane vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2434—Belford vs. N. Y. & Rockaway R. R.
2102—Brennan vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
6762—Court vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
602—Moody vs. New Orange Industrial Assn.
1832—Adams vs. Nassau R. R.
890—Thornwell vs. Brook. Heights R.R.
8417—Wilson vs. Homeopathic Hospital.
5537—Tieman, Jr., vs. Tieman.
2542—Oliver vs. Burlington Sav. Bank.

The following causes if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

6212—Knoth vs. Smith.
6280—Lungen vs. Rubin.
6468—McKernan vs. Maillie.
6469—Collins vs. Maillie.
999—Rutherford vs. Donovan.
275—Kaiser vs. Latimer.
5877—Riley vs. B. H. R. R.
2313—Sullivan vs. Venneer Seat Co.
2518—Keller vs. Vernier Seat Co.
1124—Donovan vs. Ruppert.
3834—Harris vs. Livoti.
2335—Milbury vs. Lowenthal.
2130—Holly vs. B. H. R. R.
1404—Patterson vs. Biddle.
3062—Nelson vs. Curtis.
1415—Brahn vs. Tilyou.
6227—Grecke, Jr., vs. Lynch.
3320—Willets vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
904—Maujera vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.

Highest number reached, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Luigi Spinoza.
Bernard Smith.
Francis Maher.
John Walsh.
David Faden.
Martin Gavigan.
John Irish.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Civil calendar—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

539—Neary vs. B'klyn Hgts. R. R.
526—Benner vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
555—Vogel vs. Banks.
501—Kelly vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—10 A. M. Wills of Matilda C. Banks, Catharine Dempsey, Frederick A. Schneider, Bridget McManus, Minnie Ammon, Francis E. Goodrich, Catharine T. Clow, George Fitzgerald.

Guardianship of George F. Zipp.
Accounting of Cornelius N. Hoagland, (motion.)
Estates of Robert Murrell, Mary L. Kuhlke, Michael Freeman, William Doig.
Administration of John M. McGuire.
Transfer tax of Margaret Walz.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Monday, Oct. 1, 1900.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

142—Geisendorfer vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
170—Goodness vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
194—Skilton vs. Sanborn-Johnson Co.
200—Hamm vs. Johnson.
222—Comisky vs. Elect. Illum. Power Co.
225—Houghton vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.

The following causes, being on the calendar for the first time will be held for the day if answered "Ready":

302—Santaro vs. Erie Ry. Co.
303—Kamens vs. Fenchsel.
304—Wilson vs. Hough.
305—Molloy vs. L. I. El. R. R. Co.
306—Cowing, receiver, &c., vs. Sonn et al.
307—Carmer vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
308—Merwede vs. same.
309—Grabber vs. Northcote Warming and Ventilating Co.
229—Woodhaven Water Supply Co. vs. City of New York.
267—Trustees Union College vs. same.
290—Gumaldi vs. Michaels.
292—Burger vs. City of New York.
300—Foster vs. same.
310—Kohler vs. Clonin et al.
311—Emerald & Phoenix Brewing Co. vs. Seger.
313—People vs. Armstrong.
315—Polykrauss vs. Kransz, as Marshal, &c.
317—Tuohy vs. City of New York.
318—Roullier vs. same.
319—Bruce vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
3157—Spiess vs. Munyon's Remedy.
193, 194—Dykman vs. Keeney.
3917—Johanns vs. Nassau R. R.
5738—Day vs. Koch.
2964—Glassford vs. Glassford.
1859—Czwall vs. B. H. R. R.
2670—Harkins vs. Eidlitz.
2449—Evans vs. Erie R. R.
3286—Hickey vs. Hall.
2783—Ellis vs. Cavanagh.
997—Duffy vs. Freel, Jr.
1833—Adams vs. Nassau R. R.
3058—Ercola vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3443—Byrnes vs. Nassau Brewery.
6462—Behlen vs. B. H. R. R.
6640—Pender vs. same.
6003—Fay vs. B.H.R.R.
6708—Nowizka vs. City of New York.

Queens Co. R. R. Co.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES J. PHELAN, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Walter Stevenson, deceased, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL E. DUFFEY and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the 19th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment mentioned, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventeenth day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in Bedford Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

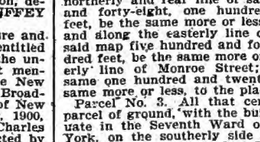
Beginning at a point distant three hundred and fifty-two and eight one hundredths (352 8-100) feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Southern Boulevard with the southeasterly side of Decatur Avenue, and running thence southeasterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the centre line of the block between Decatur and Webster Avenues; thence northeasterly along said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the southeasterly side of Decatur Avenue, and thence southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 22d, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau Street, (Manhattan,) New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Suburban or 201st Street.



Southern Boulevard or 200th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Four Thousand Five Hundred and ninety-three and 43-100 Dollars ($4,593.43) and interest thereon from June 12th, 1900; together with costs and allowances, amounting to Six Hundred and thirty-six and 61-100 Dollars ($636.61) with interest from June 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Seven Hundred and ninety-three and 12-100 Dollars ($793.12) and interest.—Dated New York, September 22d, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

s24-2aw3wM&W&o17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARES SHIRLEY and TIMOTHY F. DONOVAN, plaintiffs, against JULIA P. HALEY, Ellen Donovan, Thomas Holder, John Holder; Mary McCarthy, widow of John McCarthy; George McCarthy, Mary McCarthy, William McCarthy, Catharine Donovan; William H. Regan, individually and as executor of DANIEL DONOVAN, deceased; Mary Walsh and Timothy Walsh, her husband; Catharine J. Shirley, wife of the plaintiff Charles Shirley; Henry S. Shirley and Rosanna Shirley, his wife; Sarah Williams and John Williams, her husband; Jane Tierney and Matthew Tierney, her husband; Mary C. Donovan, wife of the plaintiff Timothy F. Donovan; John C. Lovejoy and Catharine Lovejoy, his wife; Florence F. Donovan and Mary P. Donovan, his wife; Michael Coughlin and Mary Coughlin, his wife; Ellen Lovejoy, Annie Lovejoy, Mary O'Brien, Mary A. Donovan, if living, and under whatever name she may now be known, and John Doe, the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, (the name "John Doe" being fictitious, the real name of the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, being unknown to the plaintiffs), the person intended to be described by the name Mary A. Donovan being, if living, a first cousin, once removed, of Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Mary A. Donovan be dead, the executor of her last will and testament, (if any), or the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said Mary A. Donovan, (if any), if she died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees or persons claiming through said Mary A. Donovan, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Annie Martin and Catharine Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of, or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of, or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Patrick Coughlin, if he be married, being unknown to the plaintiffs), the said Patrick Coughlin being a first cousin of said Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Patrick Coughlin be dead, the executor of his last will and testament (if any) or the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said Patrick Coughlin (if any), if he died intestate; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through said Patrick Coughlin, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Patrick Coughlin would have taken if he had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; John Martin and Mary Martin, his wife; James Martin and Jane Martin, his wife (said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "John" and "James" Martin herein to describe the two full first cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be males, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "Mary" and "Jane" Martin to describe the wives of the said John Martin and James Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married) and in the event that the said John Martin and James Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said persons or either of them would have taken if he or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; Annie Martin and David Martin, her husband; Catharine Martin and Stephen Martin, her husband (the said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "Annie" and "Catharine" Martin to describe the two first full cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be females, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "David" and "Stephen" Martin to describe the husbands of the said Annie Martin and Catharine Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married); and in the event that the said Annie Martin and Catharine Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of, or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Patrick Coughlin would have taken if she or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; the wives, widows and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties, all of whom are persons unknown to plaintiffs; James W. Power, Peter Condon and Daniel J. Quinlan, executors and trustees, in papers purporting to be last wills and testaments, and a codicil to one of said alleged last wills and testaments of said Mary Johnson, deceased; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, St. Joseph's Diocesan Seminary, the New York Catholic Protectory, the Roman Catholic Church of All Saints in the City of New York, the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children, and Michael A. Corrigan, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above entitled action by order of this court duly made and entered herein, and bearing date the 10th day of May, 1900, do hereby require each and every person, not a party to this action, who, at the date of said order, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property herein described, to appear before me on or before the ninth day of October, 1900, at my office, No. 145 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to prove his said lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises in question are described in the amended complaint herein as follows:

Parcel No. 1. All those four certain lots of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a map made of the estate of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, by Bridges & Popleton, dated November 15, 1813, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, as lots numbered 411 (four hundred and eleven), 412 (four hundred and twelve), 413 (four hundred and thirteen), and 414 (four hundred and fourteen), and which said lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of the said property hereby conveyed, being a point on the southerly line of Madison Street, distant ninety-eight feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets; running thence easterly, along the southerly line of Madison Street, ninety-eight feet to said corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets;

AN ATTACK ON TAMMANY

Dr. MacArthur Doubts If China Has an Organization So Vile.

Citizens Urged to Unite If Bishop Potter Will Lead, He Pledges Hearty Support.

At Calvary Baptist Church last night the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur took for his theme "The Church's Paramount Duty in Chinese Missions—Missionary Trnst Needed." He urged that there should be no withdrawal from missionary work in China and said that it did not become Americans to denounce the Chinese riots.

"Have we not had our Denis Kearney and other sand lots orators," said he, "shouting with a coarse brogue of foreign countries still on their tongues, 'The Chinese must go'? Is it remarkable that this cry echoes to China and takes there the form 'The foreign devils must go'? Have we not had our mobs and riots in New Orleans and in New York and in Akron, Ohio? Probably more Chinese have been killed by American mobs than Europeans have been killed during these recent Chinese uprisings.

"China might well send a few missionaries to Tammany Hall. It may well be doubted whether there ever was in China or any other part of heathendom a political organization so vile. Riding out from Benares, the headquarters of Hinduism, a Hindu Babu who was perfectly familiar with American politics and who could call the Tammany Sachems by their nicknames made this remark: 'If Tammany Hall is the best that democracy and Christianity can do in municipal politics I am glad that I belong to an Imperial Government and that I am what you call a heathen.'

"I tried to show him," continued the preacher, "that true democracy and true Christianity were not responsible for Tammany Hall—that it was a vile excrescence on the body religious and politic, and that the true Americans were hoping it would soon be removed by the scalpel of genuine patriotism. I then saw that one great obstacle to the spread of Christianity among educated men in India is found in the corrupt political organization in America of which Tammany is chief. By all means let us have some Chinese missionaries to help cleanse this Augean stable of American politics.

"Perhaps, however, in the present crisis it would be better to have patriotic American citizens of all political creeds and patriotic churchmen of all denominational faiths. If Bishop Potter will lead I pledge him our hearty support. The best newspapers of the city are ready to use their great power for the city's redemption. Tammany Hall is the synonym for social vulgarity, for educational vacuity, for political venality, and for moral turpitude. It is publicly charged that it uses its power to degrade manhood and to destroy woman. Even womanly virtue is sacrificed on its vile altars.

"Has not the time come when the noble citizens of New York shall arise in their resistless power and righteous wrath to thrust from their seats of power these vandals, vampires, and ghouls? May God help us to send them into some political limbo from which there shall be no resurrection."

PRISONER FOOLED HIS CAPTORS

Detectives Thought One of Four Alleged Chicago Thieves Was a Guileless Countryman.

Detective Sergeants Murphy, Crystal, and Kepper of the Central Office arraigned Charles Lane, George Watson, John Scott, and William Dixon, said to be Chicago thieves and bunko men, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. They were arrested at Third Avenue and Eleventh Street Saturday afternoon on the charge of fleecing James Adams, a Boston man, of $280, early in the week. Adams lives at the Broadway Central Hotel when in this city.

Lane deceived the detectives at the time of his arrest and for some time after. He is tall and high-shouldered, with an irregular beard, and wears an alpaca coat that reaches almost to his knees. He looks so much like an unsophisticated countryman that the officers thought the gang were trying to fleece him. He spoke in a drawling way, and said he was from Missouri, which was believed until the police found out the truth.

He told a story of his experiences to the detectives that represented him as the softest sort of bumpkin. He described his going into a music hall, where a girl played a violin as big as an organ, and of his watching workmen digging a big sewer at Spuyten Duyvil. The "big sewer," he was told by the detectives, was the new tunnel for the rapid transit system. He also said that he had given a girl in a Tenderloin resort a twenty-dollar bill to change, and that she had not returned with the change. Lane was about to be discharged at Police Headquarters, when some one recognized him as an alleged Chicago crook.

In the Police Court Lane talked in his natural voice and dropped the drawl. Scott and Dixon have already been arrested in New York, but the headquarters men have never had Lane or Watson before. Lawyer Louis Lowenstein, who appeared for the prisoners, declared that Dixon and Scott had been discharged by Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Court on Saturday on the same charge. The detective insisted that this was another charge and the Magistrate remanded the men for two days, by which time Adams will have returned here to appear against them.

MORE SEIZURES OF TRUNKS.

The Baggage of Two Women Passengers on L'Aquitaine Held.

Two seizures of trunks containing dresses and dutiable goods were made when the French Line steamship L'Aquitaine arrived at her pier yesterday morning.

The first trunk seized was the property of May Alice Benson of 34 East Twenty-third Street, a dressmaker, doing business under the name of Mashary. She declared that she had only two trunks And that she had only about 2,800f. worth of goods. Special Treasury Agent Theobald became suspicious of a trunk apparently without an owner that had been placed under the letter "M." He had the trunk watched. On questioning Mrs. Benson, she admitted that the trunk was hers. It was sent to the Public Stores.

The second seizure was that of baggage of Mme. R. Abby of Fifty-second Street and Broadway. She brought three trunks and declared that she had nothing dutiable. She admitted, however, that she had one dress on which duty might be collected. A superficial examination of the three trunks disclosed goods to the amount of 3,000f. Further examination was made and Agent Theobald had the trunks seized. Mme. Abby said that she was a friend of an Inspector.

JAMES J. CORBETT RETURNS.

Has Come Back, He Says, to Meet Any Charges His Wife May Make.

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, who, in company with his manager, George Considine, went to Europe a few weeks ago, returned on the Cunard liner Campania yesterday.

Emanuel M. Friend, Corbett's lawyer, met him at Quarantine, and held a conference with him on the way to the Cunard piers. When the Campania docked Corbett was among the first to land, being greeted by his business partner, John Considine, and several friends. In answer to a request for a statement concerning his wife's suit against him for divorce, Corbett replied:

"I have come back to meet any charges that may be made against me. That is all I have got to say, and that is all I am going to say." Mr. Friend here interrupted, saying that he was going to do all the necessary talking.

Corbett admitted that he had had trouble with his manager, but said that the affair had been smoothed over.

Greek Man-o'War's-Men at Church.

Commander Paul Countouriotis, twelve of the officers, and twenty-five men of the Greek training ship Navarchos Miaulis attended mass yesterday morning in the Greek Church, Twenty-seventh Street, near Lexington Avenue. The officers were in undress uniform. The mass was celebrated by Father Agathadoros, who, in the course of his sermon, bade the visiting seamen welcome. Greek Consuls Botassi of New York, Timayenis of Boston, and Janipoulos of St. Louis were in attendance.

Can't keep still about our Derby; it's our "favorite child."

We've studied and fussed over it till we're as sure as one can be that nothing better in a Derby way is made.

As to style, every "approved" block is here, as well as one or two of our own.

Alpines as well, cap-, knock-abouts, silk and opera hats, all at a little less than the other fellow—"economy is the easy chair of old age," you know.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

CARPETS

Special Sale (This Week)

200 pieces ROYAL WILTONS, Wilton Velvets and Axminsters,

At about 1-3 Less Than Regular Prices

Great Oriental Rug Sale!

A banker's entire consignment.

A NEW LOT just received.

450 PIECES EXCEEDINGLY FINE RARE MODERNS AND ANTIQUES, CONSISTING OF IRANS, KAZAKS, MOSSOUL AND SHIRVANS, TO GO AT THE Uniform Price of $24.50 Each.

Worth double the money.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

DETECTIVES AS MAGISTRATES.

They Remand Their Prisoners After Mr. Mott's Refusal to Have Anything to Do with Them.

Magistrate Mott in Centre Street Court yesterday morning, having disposed of the regular watch, as it is termed in police parlance, gave orders that those having no business in court retire, and that the doors be closed.

This was at 10:18 A. M., according to the official chronometer in the court.

"There are two Central Office detectives trying to get in down stairs with prisoners," said Policeman Smith, who does bridge duty.

"I don't care," shrieked the Magistrate. "Let them take them back or anywhere they want to."

Then followed a general exit of the court clerks and policemen. Two minutes later, and while Magistrate Mott was yet behind the railing leading to his private chamber, Detectives Stransky and McDonough, all breathless, rushed in, having in charge five prisoners. They were Henry Peters of 405 East Houston Street, accused of stealing a roll of silk from his employer; John Ryan of 207 East Forty-fourth Street, James Martin of 158 West Twenty-seventh Street, and John Melrose, address refused, all three ex-convicts, according to the detectives, arrested Saturday night for passing counterfeit money on ticket sellers in the elevated road stations, and Henry Smith of 16 East Second Street, accused of robbing a man in the Bowery Saturday night of a gold watch.

"We want these prisoners remanded, if it pleases your Honor," began the detectives, as they approached the Magistrate timorously.

"Remand them yourselves. I won't remand them, court is adjourned," answered the Magistrate.

"What will we do with them?" inquired the detectives.

"I don't care what you do with them," retorted the Magistrate.

"We only want you to remand them to to-morrow morning, so as to enable us to get further evidence against them," pleaded the detectives.

"Remand them yourselves. I refuse to listen to you people coming into court at this hour."

"We're not Magistrates. We can't remand them," suggested the detectives.

"I don't care. Do as you please with them, and take them wherever you want to," said Magistrate Mott, as he disappeared behind the door leading to his private chamber.

"Well, we'll transform ourselves into City Magistrates, for the time being," said the detectives, and they left the pedigrees of the prisoners with Court Interpreter Lamon, who tarried to hear the argument. They then remanded their prisoners, and took them back to Police Headquarters.

LEAPED WITH BABY IN HER ARMS.

Woman Took Desperate Chance in a Runaway and Landed Safely.

Edward Pray of 39 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, while driving along Montgomery Street yesterday with his wife and infant child lost control of the horse.

As the animal started to run Mrs. Pray jumped from the wagon with the child in her arms. Fortunately she landed on her feet and a bystander caught and prevented her from falling. Neither she nor the child was hurt.

Policeman Durrin stopped the horse after a run of a block. Mr. Pray was not injured. After the horse had been quieted the trip was resumed.

NOT DRUNK, ONLY "BEWILDERED."

Court Pardoned Irishman Who Said Rhine Wine, Not Whisky, Upset Him.

The calendar in the Essex Market Court yesterday was a light one, and most of the cases before Magistrate Pool were for intoxication. Michael McGlone, a big muscular Irishman, was arraigned charged with having been drunk but not disorderly. He had attended a mixed ale party at 222 Cherry Street, the house in which he resides, and had got into an argument with Policeman Smith of the Seventh Precinct.

"What have you to say to the charge?" asked the Magistrate.

"Shure, I was not dhrunk, your Hanner. I was bewildered."

"That is the newest excuse I have heard," responded the Court. "What did you drink?"

"Rhine wine," replied the son of Erin.

"Rhine wine?" repeated the Court. "I never heard of an Irishman drinking Rhine wine. Was it not whisky?"

"I wish it had been whisky. It was Rhine wine, and that was the cause of the throuble, yer Hanner. If I hadn't tasted that Dutch dhrink I should have been able to steer clear of the perliceman, but that furrin stuff was more'n I could stand."

"Hereafter, then, drink only what you know will agree with you," said the Court. "You can go, but let German wine alone in future."

"Thank you, Sorr," said the defendant as he hurried out of court.

Early Closing of the Menagerie.

Beginning with to-day, the menagerie at Central Park will close at 5 o'clock P. M. on week days and 5:30 on Sundays. The building has no artificial light, and it is necessary to adapt visiting hours to the length of the day.

Black Crêpe de Chine,

This season's most popular Dress Fabric, in two styles, one with a beautiful satin finish, the other a lustrous plain cloth.

Plain Cloth, from $1.00 to $5.00 a yard.

Satin Finished Cloth, from $1.65 up.

Embroidered Robes,

in a great variety of styles and colorings, many embroidered with gold, the latest fancy, $16.50 up.

English Suitings,

for tailor-made costumes, in stripes and checks, from $1.00 up to $3.25 yd.

Fall Plaids,

especially adapted for waists and children's dresses, in beautiful bright combinations, $1.00 a yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Imported Challies,

140 styles in every conceivable combination, very popular for house gowns, 35c. to 85c. a yard.

Fine German Henriettas,

in all desirable fall shades, including evening tints, 75c. a yard, formerly sold at $1.00 a yard.

Black Pebble Cloth,

75c. a yard, $1.00 quality.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Sale in *Oriental Department.*

300 Rugs,

$8 & $10,

formerly $12 to $15.

50 Fine Afghanistan Carpets,

$53.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

RAGGED CHURCH OPENED.

Coffee and Crullers a Feature of Services at a New Religious Institution on the Bowery.

Four hundred and fifty men of the Bowery and vicinity, some of them homeless and all of them almost destitute, gathered in the big room at 39 Bowery last evening and attended the opening service of the Ragged Church, an institution modeled after the church of that name in London, whose mission is to carry on religious work among the destitute. Alfred D. Dennett, who is in charge, is assisted by W. Austin, who some years ago was connected with the London Ragged Church.

The service was begun at 7 o'clock by the singing of hymns. At 7:30 coffee and crullers were served to the men, each of whom received four big crullers and a pint tin cup of coffee. Fifty-six gallons of coffee and a big barrel of crullers were distributed and disappeared as if by magic.

As the meal was being passed about by volunteers from the audience Mr. Austin opened the service. He told of the work done by the London Ragged Church, and spoke of what it was hoped would result from the service here. He said that on each Sunday hereafter there would be three services, one at 8 o'clock in the morning, one at 3 in the afternoon, and another at 7:30 in the evening. At each of these services coffee and crullers or rolls would be distributed, he said. He hoped the church would soon occupy new quarters—a big basement underneath the room now used, 163 feet in length, twenty feet in width, and with a high ten foot ceiling.

Mr. Dennett said that about $1,000 was needed to fix up the basement for occupancy.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

Sale of Black Dress Goods.

We sell none but the best makes of Black Dress Goods, and when we advertise a special line as a bargain you can depend upon it it is something unusually good, and that's what we announce for to-day.

We have just secured an immense quantity of the popular Black Dress Fabric,

Perola Cloth,

Comprising all the desirable designs that were ever made. These goods retailed throughout the city last week for $1.25 yard, but through the magnitude of this transaction we are able to offer them to you to-day for

65c. Yard.

A complete stock of all the new weaves in Black Goods at very attractive prices.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Suits.

Three Special Values for To-Day's Selling:

PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITS, with short fly front Jacket, notched collar and side pockets, lined throughout with extra quality of satin, new shaped skirt with inverted plait back, lined throughout with French percaline, velveteen binding . . . 16.98

CHEVIOT SUITS OF EXTRA QUALITY, black and colors, double-breasted tight fitting Jacket, new gored skirt; entire suit lined throughout with good quality of black taffeta . . . 22.50

PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITS of extra quality, double-breasted and fly front Jacket, revers of Peau de Soie, velvet collar, new gored skirt; entire suit lined throughout with black taffeta of excellent quality . . . 26.98

A complete line of Rainy-Day Skirts in all the new materials at lowest prices.

Special Values in Lace Curtains.

We offer to-day a special line of Lace Curtains in Point Arab Effects, exact copies of the real goods, at

5.50, 6.75, 7.75 and 9.00 Pair.

Worth 7.50 to 12.00.

Irish Point Sash Curtains, 3 yards long, white or ecru, worth 3.00 to 3.75,

2.25 and 2.65 Pair.

250 Pairs of Irish Point Curtains, in 10 patterns, worth 7.25 to 8.00 pair, marked for this sale,

5.98 Pair.

Sale of Belts and Belt Buckles.

We place on sale this morning a manufacturer's stock of Belt Buckles and Beaded Belts, goods worth 25c. to $4.00 each, at prices that are actually startling! Read for yourself:

300 dozen Beaded Elastic Belts, comprising Black-Jet, Black-Jet and Steel, Black-Jet and Turquoise, straight and bodice effects; worth 75c. to $4.00 each,

15c., 25c. and 39c. each.

500 dozen Belt Buckles, comprising Hard Enamel, Cut Steel and Enamel and Cut Steel, also Gilt with Jewel Settings; worth 25c. to 75c.,

10c. each.

Beds and Bedding.

Three Great Values in All Hair Mattresses.

Black Hair Mattresses, 40 lbs., 4x6 feet . . . 7.50
Gray Curled Hair Mattresses, 40 lbs., 4x6 feet . . . 12.98
Extra fine Curled Hair Mattresses, 40 lbs., 4x6 feet . . . 17.98

All made in one or two parts, as desired, and you have your choice of ticking. Smaller sizes at prices proportionately less.

Our Special Outfit,

Consisting of White Enamel Bed, all hair Mattress and all iron Woven Wire Spring, all sizes, 13.75

The Finest of Millinery.

Our Fall collection of Trimmed Millinery is the largest and finest we have ever exhibited, and includes scores of rich novelties in

Imported Round Hats, Toques and Bonnets,

as well as a choice variety of handsome designs from our own workroom. The assortment is large enough and varied enough to insure a perfect choice to every one, while the prices will be found more than attractive.

In the Untrimmed Hat Dept.

We are showing a most extensive assortment of the newest and best shapes and colors at very attractive prices.

FINEST FRENCH FELTS . . . 95c. to 1.65
SILK VELVET HATS . . . 1.45 to 5.98
FANCY BRAID & CHENILLE HATS . . . 2.48 to 7.50

In this department we are showing a particularly attractive assortment of READY-TO-WEAR TURBANS AND TOQUES in Velvets, Felts, Chenille, Panne Velvets and Tucked Silks, at prices ranging from, each . . . 2.98 to 5.98

A Choice Variety of Children's Trimmed Hats For School and Dress Wear at Very Attractive Prices.

Millinery Trimmings.

An elegant assortment of Fancy Feathers, Pompons, Breasts, Aigrettes, Wings, and Paris Novelties at prices ranging from

65c. to 1.45 each.

Special Values in Black Ostrich Plumes,

95c., 1.25 and 1.45 each.

Silk and Velvet Roses in the newest effects,

45c. to 2.25.

Millinery Ornaments and Buckles, Felt and Chenille Braids and Nets, etc., at lowest prices.

Sale of Silks.

A Special Offering To-day of 1,800 Yards of

Black Peau de Soie,

24 inches wide, regular value $1.85 yard,

1.25 yard.

Velvet Dept.

The largest and most complete line of Velvets in New York, including black and colored Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Panne Velvets, black Chiffon Velvets, black Velours in all qualities, Mirror Velvets in all colors, etc., all at

Very Attractive Prices.

Sale of Laces and Lace Articles.

All new and desirable goods of the best quality, choice designs and latest styles, at less than

One Half Cost of Importation.

Real Hand-made Gold Laces, Mis-fin gold, worth 65c. and $1.25 yard . . . 25c and 48c
Real Torchon Laces, Edging and Insertings, worth 8c., 15c., 18c. and 25c. yd., marked for this sale . . . 4c, 6c, 8c and 10c
Black All-Silk Guipure and Bourdon Laces, worth 25c. yard, marked for this sale . . . 10c
Point de Venise Edgings, straight and irregular Inserting and Gatons, in white, cream, butter and Arabian shades, very fine quality, worth 55c. and 75c. yard . . . 25c and 35c
Net Top Oriental, Point de Venise, Chantilly, Bourdon and other desirable Laces, 6 to 12 inches wide, black, cream, white and butter; worth 50c. and 75c. yard . . . 20c
Black Mercerized Silk Allover Nets, best quality made, 18 inches wide, worth $2.48 . . . 1.38
Black Silk Chantilly Lace Flouncings, 43 and 45 inches wide, worth $1.75 yard . . . 68c
Black Silk Chantilly Lace Drapery Nets, very fine quality, cost to import $2.50 yard . . . 1.48
Point Gage and Oriental Lace Nets for Over Dresses, 48 inches wide, with embroidered square, polka and ring dots; butter and natural colors, cost to import $2.50 yard . . . 1.18
Cream Silk Chantilly and Fedora Drapery Nets, 45 inches wide, cost to import $2.25 yard . . . 98c
Black All-Silk Guipure and Spanish Nets, finest quality made, 27 inches wide, cost to import $3.00 yard . . . 1.48

Also a large assortment of Lace Scarfs, Berthas and Collars at equally attractive prices.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. MET'N ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO. TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP. FAUST ALSO FRIDAY NIGHT AND WED. MATINEE. COMPETENT CAST. ALL AMERICAN CHORUS OF 100 VOICES. BAND OF 70, BALLET OF 32, AND AT REGULAR THEATRE PRICES. Evs. 50 to $2; Wed. Mat. 25 to $1; Sat. Mat. 50 to $1.50. TUES., THURS., SAT EVGS., at 8. MIGNON TANNHAUSER WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SATURDAY MATINEE. Subscribers may reserve same seats each week. No liability except to pay one week in advance. WEBER PIANOS USED.

Proctor's 23d St., 5th Ave., 58th St., 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. McIntyre & Heath, Dunham Family, Les Frasettis, Wright Huntington & Co., Marie Wainwright, Smith & Campbell, Isabelle Urquhart, Julie Mackey, Pianka, "Lady of Lions," Emily Lytton, Stanton & Modena, Mrs. Alice Shaw, Robert Downing, Harry Watson's Co., Bros. Damm, Hamilton Hill, H. Thurston.

—THE— DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. TROCADERO BURLESQUERS A 5th Av. Reception. A Night at the Paris Exposition.

THEATRE Tele. 3940-38. REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. JAS. A. HERNE in SAG HARBOR Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THE NEW YORK INSTANTANEOUS HIT. B'way, 45th St. Mat. Wed. & Sat., (Wed.) 50c. A MILLION DOLLARS

KOSTER & BIAL'S. DAILY, 25c., Matinée, Evgs., 25c. 50c., 75c., Boxes, $1.00. ELITA, PROCTOR OTIS, Dorothy Morton, Bettina Gerard, 20 others.

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. Opening postponed Oct. 8. THE MILITARY MAID. JOSEPHINE HALL. Box Office Open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. ANDREW MACK In his new play, "THE REBEL." Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Francesca Redding & Co., Burke Bros., & others.

GRAND OP. HO. WED. MAT. 25c., 50c. THE TELEPHONE GIRL.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, (Pop. prices.) Goethe's "EGMONT." Tues., "Sittliche Forderung" & "Der Tugendhof."

Baseball, Polo G'ds. To-day, 3:30 P. M. PHILADELPHIA vs. NEW YORK.—Adm 50c.

British Ship Disabled.

ST. MICHAELS, Azores, Sept. 30.—The British steamer Cayo Mono, Capt. Friend, arrived here to-day from New Orleans on her way to London, and reports that in latitude 37 north, longitude 28 west, she passed the British ship Ellisland, Capt. Brokenshaw, with her main, mizzen, and foretop masts carried away. The Ellisland sailed from New York Aug. 23 for Yokohama.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St., at 8. Dan'l Frohman.....Manager. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2. WEDNESDAY MATINEES RESUMED. THIS (MONDAY) EVENING AT 8. Augustin Daly Musical Co. (WITH JAMES T. POWERS) PRESENTING THE CHINESE-ENGLISH MUSICAL COMEDY SAN TOY. Now in Its Second Year at Daly's, London. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Thursday & Sat. Matinée, 2. MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled A ROYAL FAMILY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. LAST WEEK. BEN-HUR MONDAY, OCTOBER 8TH. BLANCHE WALSH, Presenting the New Romantic Drama, "MARCELLE." SEAT SALE BEGINS THURSDAY NEXT.

14TH STREET THEATRE, Nr. 6th Av. NEXT WEDNESDAY NIGHT, October 3. FIRST TIME in New York. Monday night's tickets good for Wednesday night. LOST RIVER. The companion play to "Blue Jeans."

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., Bway. & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. Gen. Adm., 50c THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK Matinée Prices 50, 75, $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées

The New Glory OF THE SAM BERNARD, Dick Bernard, and VIRGINIA EARL CASINO! 2D GREAT WEEK! in THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA!

AMERICAN Mats. Tues., Thur. and Sat. 25c. 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. HOODMAN BLIND

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE To-night, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Easily the best performance on N. Y. stage.—Life. ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great POWELL. Orchestral Concert.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL Mat. Tues. & Sat. 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

KEITH'S MR. & MRS. ROYLE. AMELIA SUMMERVILLE. MIMIC FOUR.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. CALEB WEST—CALEB WEST.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Matrimonial Lottery. Dixon-McGovern Fight.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. FOURTH WEEK. SEATS ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE. John Drew's Greatest Triumph. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS JOHN DREW in Edward E. Rose's dramatization of Winston Churchill's novel of Richard Carvel. "John Drew and the play have made a ripping success."—Herald. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS Wm. H. CRANE IN David Harum, A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE. Dramatized by R. and M. W. Hitchcock from the novel of "David Harum," by Edward Noyes Westcott. Copyrighted 1898-1900 by D. Appleton & Co., Publishers. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Evenings, 8:10. TO-NIGHT AT 8:10 CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS LESLIE CARTER AFTER HER LONDON TRIUMPH AS ZAZA IN DAVID BELASCO'S PLAY. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. 4TH WEEK OF Charles Frohman's Comedians. —LAST WEEK OF— the Rollicking Comedy Success, THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE. Preceded by the charming picture in 3 panels, entitled IB AND LITTLE CHRISTINA. By Basil Hood, by arrangement with Holbrook Blinn. NEXT MONDAY, SEATS THURSDAY, the newest farce, SELF AND LADY, By Pierre Decourcelle. Now being played with great success by Charles Frohman's Comedians at the Vaudeville Theatre, London.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—The Tree of Knowledge.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27TH ST. AND MADISON AVE. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. *** Closed to-night and to-morrow night for rehearsals. WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8, MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY. Seats now on sale.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. LAST SIX NIGHTS MATS. WED. & SAT. OTIS SKINNER IN THE GREAT BIG SUCCESS, PRINCE OTTO. MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 8. SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE Will appear in a new play, THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD. Seat sale begins Thursday, 9 A. M.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors. Evenings at 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. ENGAGEMENT LIMITED TO OCT. 20TH. FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA THE MONKS of MALABAR. "MADE A GREAT HIT."—Herald.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Louis MANN, Clara LIPMAN. "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES. WESTCHESTER, N. Y. TUESDAY, OCT. 2D, TO INCLUDE SATURDAY, OCT. 20TH. Racing Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Races on the Flat, Hurdle Races and Steeplechases. 1st Day, Tuesday, Oct. 2d. THE MATRON, MANHATTAN HANDICAP, JEROME HANDICAP, AND THREE OTHER RACES. FIRST RACE, 2 P. M. MUSIC BY LANDER. Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av.; thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 29...	1,810,703
Same week last year.....	1,466,145
To date this year.....	81,386,757
Corresponding date last year.	133,651,430
Bonds for the week.....	$4,783,000
Same week last year.....	$4,832,500
To date this year.....	$352,478,860
Corresponding date last year.	$693,076,470

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2; at three months, 4 @4½; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

A VERY HARD MONEY MARKET

Foreign Exchanges Becoming Threatening and Gold Still Departing—Increased Pressure in Germany—Capital Very Scarce in Berlin and Vienna—A Big War Loan Expected.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—We have had a very hard money market all the week, and I estimate that between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 has been borrowed from the Bank to enable us to get over the end of the quarter. The borrowing would have been heavier only the Bank itself took money from the market early in the month to force it then to harden its quotations, and this money is now being repaid. Their amount is a little more than £4,000,000, and the market can only have the use of that money for a day or two.

I accordingly look for no substantial recoil in short-loan rates this month. Day-to-day loans may fall back below 8 9-10 per cent. for an hour or two, or a day or two, but they cannot stay there, and the discount rate is bound to remain close to 4 per cent., if not often above, because foreign exchanges are becoming increasingly threatening and gold is going away instead of coming in.

It seems that the payments on the account of the loan made by your market to Germany will be financed through London, as we feared. This means that you are putting into the hands of the Germans additional power to draw bullion from our market, and we are quite sure that German bankers will not be slow to avail themselves of this opportunity.

All I hear from Germany indicates an increase of pressure there week by week from now until perhaps quite the end of the year. German bankers are loaded to the ceiling with securities, industrial and particularly electrical undertakings, into which their manufacturers and large contractors have launched with avidity all over the world, one may say, and are wholly unable to find the money for such enterprises as still remain to be financed. It is the same in Vienna; and almost the same in France, in spite of the enormous amount of money poured into that republic by the exhibition. I heard last week, for example, of a large firm of Berlin electrical engineers who have undertaken to construct an electrical tramway in Scotland, and cannot find the money either in Germany or here. It has tried all markets and failed. In like manner a Vienna firm which has successfully tendered for similar work on hand in Ireland has not even been able to raise at home the caution money necessary to secure the contract.

These are straws which indicate how the wind is blowing. At home it is equally difficult to lay hold of capital for any purpose, and the amount of unplaced securities now carried on borrowed money is something that makes prudent people gasp with dismay when some sudden lurch of the market reveals to them a fragment of the truth.

All this indicates that we are to have a difficult time in money from now onward, and I also look for another considerable war loan before the end of the year. Our Treasury figures last week show the Government to be sorely pressed for means, in spite of the plentiful assistance it has had. This being the position, I need not enlarge upon Stock Exchange prospects or hopes. The wonder to me always is that prices maintain themselves as they do, but the fact is that everybody is holding on with grim determination, waiting for the boom they all believe assured when peace comes.

I see no boom; on the contrary, many branches of industry not directly sustained by Government expenditure are showing signs of distress, and men from Lancashire and Scotland shake their heads and say, "We fear a black Winter."

A. J. W.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1¼	Hocking Valley	1
Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	Illinois Central	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	3	Int. Paper	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Int. Paper. pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Kan. City So. pf.	1⅜
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅜	Louis. & Nash.	2½
Am. Tin Plate	2¼	Manhattan	1½
Am. Tobacco	2½	Met. Street Ry.	3⅛
A., T. & S. F.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Nat. Biscuit	1⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Nat. Biscuit pf.	3
Canada Southern	1½	Nat. Tube	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	N. J. Central	3½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	2	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2	N. Y., O. & W.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅜	Norf. & West	1½
Chi. & Northwest	3	Pacific Mail	1½
C., R. I. & Pac.	2¼	Pennsylvania	3½
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	3	Reading 1st pf.	4½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3½	Reading 2d pf.	2¾
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Del. & Hudson	4½	St. L. Southw. pf.	1
Del., Lack. & W.	6⅞	Union Bay & P. pf.	2
Erie 1st pf.	2	Union Pacific	2½
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	Union Pac. pf.	1⅜
Evans. & T. H.	1⅜	U. S. Leather	1¼
Ev. & T. H. pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	1½
Federal Steel	1⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

American Coal	5	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	2⅜
American Ice pf.	1	North. Pacific	1⅜
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	North. Pac. pf.	1½
Cam. Pacific	1	People's Gas	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	4¼
Gas & El. Bergen Co.	3⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1	Wis. Central	1

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Baltimore & Ohio 4s.	1	Peo. Gas, Chic., 2d gtd. 6s.	2
Chic., Ind & L. rf. 6s.	1	Rich. & Dan. con. 6s.	2¾
Ch., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. Riv. 5s.	1	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s.	1
Det. & Mack. 4s.	3	Tenn. R. R. Assn., St. L., con 5s.	1½
Erie gen. lien	1	Texas Pacific 2d	2
Gal., H. & H. 5s.	3	Texas Pac., E. Div. 6s.	2⅜
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	1¾	U. S. Leather 6s.	1
Long Isl. unified 4s.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1⅜
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½		
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½		
Mo., Kan. & T. 1st.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s		Ft W. & D. C. 1st.	1⅜
T. R.	2½	Int. Paper 6s.	2
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s, reg.	1½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	1½	N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. 4s.	1
Central Pac. 3½s.	1	N. Y. Gas El. L. H. & P. 5s	1
Chic. Term. Trans. 4s	1½	W. Sh. Line con 5s.	1
Col. South. 1st 4s.	1	Pennsylvania 1½s.	1
Dul. & Iron R. 1st.	2	Tol. & Ohio Cent 1st.	1
Erie 1st con. 7s.	1½	Wisconsin Cent 1st.	2½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 1.

American Agricultural Chemical Company—Dividend payable on the preferred.
American Beet Sugar Company—Dividend payable on the preferred.
American Cereal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on the common and preferred.
American Ice Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Pneumatic Service Company—Books close.
Boston and Colorado Smelting Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Buffalo-Hump Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Cambria Iron Company—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Capital Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Castle Braid Company—Dividend payable.
Celluloid Company—Dividend payable.
Chartiers Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Gaslight and Coke Company—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred, A and B.
Cincinnati Street Railway—Dividend payable.
City Railway, Dayton, Ohio—Dividend payable.
Cleveland City Railroad—Books close.
Commercial Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Continental Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Continental Trust Company—Books close.
Cumberland Valley Railroad—Dividend payable.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Books close for dividend on common.
E. W. Bliss Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Fairhaven and Westville Street Railroad, (N. H.)—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Dividend payable.
First National Bank of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Frankford and Southwark Railroad—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Books close.
Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edwards Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Hall Signal Company—Dividend payable on common.
International Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Kodak Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Long Island Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Louisville Street Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Manhattan Railway—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Company—Dividend payable.
National Enameling and Stamping Company—Dividend payable.
National Shoe and Leather Bank—Dividend payable.
National Tube Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Air Brake Company—Books close.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Norwich and Worcester Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Traction Company—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on special stock.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Company—Dividend payable on common.
Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad—Dividend payable.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
Riverside Bank—Dividend payable.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company—Dividend payable.
Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
Street Railway Illuminating properties—Dividend payable.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Elevated Railroad, (Chicago)—Dividend payable.
Union Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Typewriter Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
United Traction and Electric Company of Providence—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Projectile Company—Dividend payable.
United Zinc Company—Books close.
Universal Trading Company—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway, (Boston)—Dividend payable on common.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable Oct. 10 to holders of record this date.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Westmoreland Coal Company—Dividend payable on common.
Wolverine Copper Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Oct. 2.

American Steel and Wire Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Sugar Refinery Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Annual meeting.
Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad—Annual meeting.
Fulton Street Railroad—Annual meeting.
Hocking Valley Railway—Annual meeting.
Horn Silver Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.
National Sugar Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and East River Railway—Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railroad—Annual meeting.
Union Ferry Company—Annual meeting.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Alabama Great Southern Railway—Annual meeting.
American Woolen Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads—Books close.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Annual meeting.
Morris and Essex Mutual Coal Company—Annual meeting

Thursday, Oct. 4.

Michigan-Peninsular Car Company—Annual meeting.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Oct. 5.

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on common.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
Trow Directory Printing and Book Binding Company—Books close.

Saturday, Oct. 6.

Central and South American Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Gallatin National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books close.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 528,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 2,561,000 pesetas.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 29, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Sept. 29. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 29, 1,810,703.	Amount Capi'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Sept. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 29, '00.
126 August 17.	114 January 6.	123	128	— 2	Adams Express.	$12,000,000	June 2, 1900.	2	SA	123¼	125	123	123	116	470
18 February 7.	12¼ January 25.	13¾	14	..	American Car & Foundry Company.	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	½	..	13¾	14¾	13¾	14	16	4,670
67⅛ April 2.	57⅛ June 25.	58	59½	+ 1¼	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	58⅝	60	58	59½	62	2,825
155 September 5.	150 September 24.	140	175	— 5	American Coal.	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	4	SA	150	150	150	150	..	100
37¾ April 7.	30 June 25.	33	34	+ 2¼	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	31	33¼	31	33¼	43½	1,070
100 April 5.	86⅜ September 19.	88	90	..	American Cotton Oil preferred.	10,198,600	June 1, 1900.	3	SA	88¼	90	88½	90	95	36
33½ January 22.	24½ January 4.	27	35	..	American District Telegraph.	8,845,000	May 15, 1900.	1	SA	26½	26½	26½	26½	..	30
150 May 2.	145 January 18.	150	155	..	American Express.	18,000,000	July 2, 1900.	3	SA	150	150	150	150	150	25
49¼ April 4.	27½ June 16.	32	33	..	American Ice Company.	22,689,100	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	30¾	32½	30¾	32	38⅝	990
78¼ February 3.	60¼ June 19.	62	65	— 1	American Ice Company preferred.	12,440,000	July 14, 1900.	1½	Q	64	64	64	64	85	160
16¾ February 6.	8⅝ September 25.	9	9½	— ½	American Linseed Company.	16,750,000	..	..	..	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛	508
60 February 5.	49 June 25.	50½	51	— ½	American Linseed Company preferred.	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	51	51	50	50⅝	50	702
7⅞ January 2.	3 June 2.	4	4½	— ¼	American Malting Company.	14,500,000	..	..	..	4⅜	4⅜	4	4¼	15⅛	750
31½ January 2.	18¾ June 27.	21¼	24	..	American Malting Company preferred.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	20	20	20	20	38	25
43⅝ February 6.	34½ June 18.	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Company.	27,000,000	..	..	..	36	36⅝	35½	36⅜	37	3,812
93 March 24.	85 June 25.	88⅝	90	+ 3	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	July 10, 1900.	1¾	Q	87½	90	87	90	87	1,788
4 February 15.	1½ September 6.	1½	3	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Co.	27,983,600	.....	..	..	3	3	3	3	5⅝	80
*14 September 26.	*14 September 26.	..	..	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf.	6,995,800	.....	..	..	14	14	14	14	27	20
60½ February 6.	17 June 25.	18½	18⅝	+ 1	American Steel Hoop Company.	19,000,000	..	..	..	18	19⅜	17⅝	18	33⅜	5,210
83 February 6.	61¼ September 26.	64½	65½	— ⅝	American Steel Hoop Company preferred.	19,000,000	July 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	65	66¾	64¾	65¾	84	1,400
37⅝ April 2.	25½ June 25.	30½	31	+ 1⅛	American Steel & Wire Company.	80,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	31¼	31⅝	30⅝	31	71	1,400
85 February 1.	60⅜ June 25.	72	73	+ 3	American Steel & Wire Company preferred.	40,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	70½	71½	69	71	111	1,400

Ranges for Year 1900. Highest.	Ranges for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Bids Sept. 30. Bid.	Closing Bids Sept. 30. Ask'd	Change from Last Week.	STOCKS.	Shares Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. % Paid.	Per Year.	Week Ended Sept. 30. First.	Week Ended Sept. 30. High.	Week Ended Sept. 30. Low.	Week Ended Sept. 30. Last.	Year's Avg. Price.	Week Ended Sept. 30, '00. Year Ended Sept. 30, '00.
127¼ February 4.	95¼ March 3.	116½	116⅝	+ 2⅝	**American Sugar Refining Company**	36,968,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1⅝	Q	114½	117⅝	113⅝	116⅝	148⅝	166,800
118 July 14.	107 March 2.	114	115	— ¾	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	114½	114½	114½	114½	...	190
95 February 1.	81 March 15.	86	91	..	**American Telegraph & Cable Company**	14,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	87	87	87	87	94¼	10
39⅝ February 7.	15 June 21.	28	27½	+ 2½	**American Tin Plate Company**	20,000,000	..	..	..	27	28	27	28	37	5,975
84¼ April 9.	70⅜ June 25.	79	79½	+ 2½	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,926,000	July 31, 1900.	2½	Q	77½	79¾	77	79¾	91	350
111¼ February 14.	84½ June 25.	89⅜	89	+ 2⅞	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	89⅜	89⅜	89¼	89¼	115¾	36,097
140 February 15.	123 May 17.	128	132	— 2	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	Q	128	128	128	128	...	450
64¼ April 8.	37⅜ June 25.	42	43	+ ⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Apl. 20, 1900.	1½	SA	41	42¼	40¾	42¼	...	2,228
45 April 2.	40⅝ July 24.	45	47½	— 2½	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	..	..	..	45	45	44⅝	45	41	225
25⅝ April 2.	16⅜ January 8.	27⅝	27½	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	..	..	..	26⅝	27½	26	27½	29⅝	29,065
74⅛ April 2.	58¼ January 11.	62⅝	63½	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,199,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	61½	64½	61⅝	64⅝	62⅝	54,710
89⅞ April 19.	65¼ January 8.	68¼	68¾	+ 1⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio**	42,500,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	66¾	68¾	66⅜	68½	80	48,154
90 April 18.	73⅜ January 9.	76½	76⅝	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	39,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	74	77	74⅜	76⅞	92¾	8,387
50¼ April 10.	47⅛ September 25.	50⅜	50⅝	+ ¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company	65,000,000	..	..	..	50¼	52¾	47⅛	50⅝	31	197,112
175 May 31.	140 January 2.	160	165	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1900.	3	SA	150½	160	150½	160	140	50
16⅝ January 25.	6¾ June 23.	7	8	..	Brunswick City	5,000,000	..	..	..	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	14	800
58¼ April 7.	47⅝ February 27.	49	50	+ 1½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	48½	48¼	48	49½	52¼	1,650
89⅝ February 13.	84⅝ September 26.	85¼	86	— 1	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	87	87½	84⅝	86	91½	1,725
33⅜ April 9.	24 June 25.	27⅝	27½	+ 1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	69,538,460	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	26½	27⅝	26	27⅜	25⅞	8,040
133⅛ April 2.	119¼ January 10.	122⅞	123	+ 2	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	96,422,500	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	120⅝	123½	120¼	123	129⅞	55,418
15¼ April 2.	9⅝ September 25.	10	10¼	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western	21,310,300	..	..	..	10	10½	9½	10¼	14½	2,365
78¾ April 2.	69⅝ August 22.	70¾	71	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,371,800	July 31, 1900.	2½	SA	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜	81⅞	100
29 April 16.	14 January 15.	20½	22½	— 2	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	..	..	..	20	21	20	20	11	740
63⅜ April 4.	45¾ January 24.	54½	55	+ 2	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mar. 20, '99.	1	..	54	55	54	55	44	570
129⅜ April 4.	103¾ June 25.	113¾	113½	+ 2⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,146,600	Apl. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	111	113⅝	110½	113⅜	126⅝	66,725
174½ March 21.	166¾ January 13.	173	173⅝	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	40,454,900	Apl. 20, 1900.	3½	SA	173½	173½	173½	173½	...	363
167½ May 22.	147¾ June 25.	163	163	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, 1900.	3	SA	158½	162	158½	162	167½	1,190
114⅝ March 28.	102 June 25.	104⅜	104⅝	+ 2¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	108¾	106¼	108¾	104⅝	112¾	12,214
13⅜ April 27.	9 January 10.	8½	10	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	..	..	..	7⅜	9	7⅜	9	14	80
30⅜ April 27.	27 September 20.	27½	28¾	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	..	..	..	27	28	27	28	43½	720
66⅝ March 30.	55 June 19.	61¼	61½	+ 3	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	57⅜	61⅝	57⅜	61	55	10,669
111⅝ March 29.	103¾ June 7.	110	110¼	+ 3½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	108	110½	108	110¼	99	385
3⅝ March 26.	½ September 24.	..	..	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. preferred	500,000	..	..	..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	200
51½ April 2.	29¼ September 24.	31	31½	+ ¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,000,000	..	..	..	30¾	31½	29¾	30½	57	4,620
7⅝ March 22.	5 September 25.	5	5½	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern	30,935,000	..	..	..	5¼	5½	5	5½	5¾	1,475
47¼ March 27.	36 September 22.	37	38	+ 1½	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	36	37½	36	37½	46	310
20¼ March 21.	14 September 24.	13⅜	15	— ½	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000	..	..	..	14	14	14	14	16	210
21 April 2.	11½ June 23.	12⅝	14	— ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	..	..	..	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	17⅜	100
190 January 3.	164 September 21.	164½	165	+ 1	Consolidated Gas	50,011,600	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	Q	164	166	164	165	187	4,134
38 January 3.	21⅜ May 21.	24¼	24⅜	— ¼	Continental Tobacco Company	47,545,000	..	..	..	24¼	25¼	23½	24¼	42⅜	9,009
80½ January 3.	70 May 12.	75½	76	..	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	48,845,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	75⅝	76	74⅜	76	82⅝	2,394
119¾ March 28.	106¾ September 20.	110	111¼	+ 4½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	108½	111	107¼	111	122½	2,405
186 February 20.	171½ September 19.	177	178	+ 6¾	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, 1900.	1½	Q	175	179	174	178	187½	2,100
24¼ March 26.	16½ June 22.	18½	18⅝	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	..	..	..	18	18⅜	18	18½	21⅝	1,460
76¼ March 26.	64¼ June 18.	65¾	66	— ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	22,650,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	65½	65½	65½	65½	75	415
19 March 26.	12 June 20.	12	14	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	..	..	..	10	10	10	10	17½	50
98⅛ June 14.	89 September 25.	..	..	— ½	Detroit City Gas	2,044,300	May 15, 1900.	2½	SA	89	89½	89	89½	...	400
6¼ March 5.	4 June 2.	4	5	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	..	..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	...	45
17⅛ March 5.	12 July 6.	11½	..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	13¾	100
14⅜ March 22.	10¼ September 26.	10⅜	11¼	+ ¼	**Erie**	112,347,400	..	..	..	10½	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	13	480
43½ April 4.	30⅜ September 22.	32¼	34	+ 2	Erie first preferred	42,882,800	..	..	..	32	32½	32	32½	36½	725
23¼ April 2.	15 September 24.	16	17	+ 1½	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	..	..	..	15¼	16½	15	16½	17½	900
54⅝ March 15.	39 September 17.	40½	42	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	May 1, 1900.	1½	SA	40	40½	40	40½	42½	600
94½ April 19.	76 September 15.	76	80	+ 2	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	2½	SA	79½	80	79½	80	97	245
57¾ February 6.	28¾ June 25.	31⅜	32	+ 1⅝	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	31¼	32½	30½	32	53½	16,532
77½ February 6.	60¾ June 26.	62½	63	+ ¼	Federal Steel Company preferred	52,261,000	July 20, 1900.	1½	Q	63	63⅜	61	62½	78¼	5,353
81 July 17.	64 May 17.	..	..	— 3⅜	**Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	..	..	..	78¾	78¾	73	76	...	450
141½ September 7.	120 January 10.	134½	135	— ½	General Electric Company	18,276,000	July 15, 1900.	1½	Q	135	135	132¾	134¾	120	1,877
58½ February 5.	44 May 15.	48¾	51	+ ¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	48¼	49	48¼	49	61	1,165
101⅜ February 1.	98 January 2.	98½	99	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	13,638,300	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	99½	99¼	99½	99¼	109	30
174½ January 3.	144¾ June 22.	149½	151	+ ½	Great Northern preferred	98,417,250	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	150¼	151	149½	149¾	163½	3,728
41½ April 21.	30 September 21.	31½	32¼	+ 1	**Hocking Valley**	10,348,600	..	..	..	31	32	31	32	34	1,335
67⅛ April 5.	58 January 8.	61½	61⅞	+ ⅝	Hocking Valley preferred	12,734,500	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	60¼	62¼	59½	61⅞	62⅜	2,755
120¼ July 23.	110 June 25.	115¼	116	+ 1	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	3	SA	114⅜	116¼	114¼	116¼	112⅜	5,388
103¾ June 7.	100¾ September 25.	100	..	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	July, 1900.	2	SA	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	...	175
25½ February 3.	14½ March 6.	17½	18½	+ 1½	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	16½	18½	18	18½	28¼	4,586
70½ February 6.	58 March 6.	61½	62½	+ 1	International Paper Company preferred	22,339,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	60¾	62½	60	61½	73¾	6,061
20½ July 20.	11⅞ January 12.	17½	18	— ¼	Iowa Central	8,512,900	..	..	..	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	13¾	1,000
58 March 30.	39 September 27.	37½	40	— 1	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,800	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	39	39	39	39	56½	220
17½ April 10.	7 September 10.	9¼	9½	+ .	**Kansas City Southern**	20,993,500	..	..	..	9	9⅝	9	9¼	...	2,680
43⅜ April 3.	27½ September 10.	28¾	29	+ 1⅜	Kansas City Southern preferred	21,000,000	..	..	..	28½	30	28½	29⅞	...	1,365
80 January 5.	65 May 10.	68	70	— ½	**Laclede Gas**	8,014,400	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	SA	69	69¾	67¼	69¾	65¼	1,490
34½ April 9.	20⅛ March 16.	25	27½	— ¼	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	..	..	..	25½	25⅝	25	25	...	940
100 April 2.	83¼ February 2.	93	95	..	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	93½	93½	92⅝	93	78½	485
89 May 5.	47½ January 4.	60	66	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	60	60	60	60	...	22
87⅞ April 20.	68¾ September 22.	71⅛	71½	+ 2½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	69⅞	71⅞	69⅛	71¼	77⅝	24,690
101 February 14.	84 June 25.	86½	86¾	+ 1½	**Manhattan Elevated**	48,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1	Q	85¼	87⅛	84	86¾	108¾	26,555
182 February 13.	143¾ September 26.	147¼	148	+ 3½	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	147	148¼	143¾	147⅞	196¼	12,677
37½ April 5.	24½ January 20.	30	31	— 2¾	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,498,700	..	..	..	30½	30½	30¼	30½	23½	100
83 September 14.	76 February 27.	81	82¼	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	2	SA	81½	81½	81½	81½	66	100
14¾ April 18.	10¼ January 8.	11	11¼	+ ⅛	Mexican Central	36,000,000	..	..	..	10½	11¼	10½	11⅜	14½	970
5 March 15.	2⅜ September 26.	2⅞	3	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	..	..	..	2⅝	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	5	910
115 June 8.	105 July 23.	105	..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1900.	2	SA	105	105	105	105	...	20
69⅜ March 28.	45½ June 18.	51¼	52	— ⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½	..	51¼	51¾	51	51⅝	...	700
98⅜ May 5.	87½ June 18.	91	92	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred	4,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA	91½	92	91½	92	95½	275
27 April 24.	14 September 20.	16	20	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	..	..	..	13	13	13	13	26¼	60
60 April 24.	50 February 5.	48½	53	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	..	..	..	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	66⅜	10
12¾ March 28.	9 September 19.	9	10	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	55,181,000	..	..	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	13½	500
40½ April 17.	25⅝ September 22.	27¼	27¾	+ 1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	..	..	..	25⅞	28	25⅞	27½	39¼	5,342
61½ April 16.	38⅜ January 18.	48¼	48½	+ ⅜	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	47½	49	46¼	48¼	44⅝	73,645
189½ May 8.	184 June 25.	186½	187½	+ ¼	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1900.	3½	SA	185¾	185¾	185¾	185¾	...	100
40¼ February 7.	23¾ June 18.	32	32¼	+ 1⅝	**National Biscuit Company**	20,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1	Q	31⅜	33½	31¼	32½	45	3,220
96 February 17.	79½ June 18.	85	87	+ 3	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	88	88	88	88	98	177
28¼ February 5.	15⅝ August 11.	17	17¼	+ ½	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	17	17½	17	17½	29¾	400
106½ February 20.	83 August 11.	90	92	+ ¼	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	89	90	87¾	90	110⅝	720
39⅞ September 14.	37 September 20.	37	40	..	National Salt Company	7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	12	Q	35	39⅝	35	39⅞	...	30
70 September 27.	63 September 26.	63	69½	..	National Salt Company preferred	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	63	70	63	70	...	40
53¼ February 6.	20 June 23.	24⅜	25	+ ¼	National Steel Company	32,000,000	..	..	..	24¼	25¾	23½	24¼	51	2,081
97 February 6.	79¾ June 26.	81	83	+ ¼	National Steel Company preferred	27,000,000	Sept. 29, 1900.	1¾	Q	83	83	83	83	96	522
54¼ April 5.	40⅝ June 25.	43¾	46	+ 1⅛	National Tube Company	40,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	44½	45⅞	44½	45⅞	...	2,181
94⅛ September 12.	86½ May 14.	92½	93¼	+ ⅛	National Tube Company preferred	40,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	92	93	92	92⅝	...	2,437
37 April 30.	33 August 15.	26	34	..	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	34	34	34	34	...	50
138 August 23.	115 January 6.	133	134	+ 3½	New Jersey Central	27,113,800	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	128	134½	128	133½	118¾	6,150
150 June 7.	112 September 25.	119	121	— ½	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	July 16, 1900.	2	Q	116	119½	112	119½	165	1,845
130¾ April 4.	124 June 25.	127	127¼	+ 1¾	New York Central	115,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	127¼	129	126½	126⅞	134⅝	15,030
215½ May 1.	212½ April 18.	208	..	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,638,100	Sept. 29, 1900.	2	Q	208½	209	207¾	209	216	62
26½ March 28.	18¼ June 20.	20	20¼	+ 1	New York, Ontario & Western	68,118,900	..	..	..	19	20¼	19	20	25	5,965
40⅝ April 18.	22⅜ January 10.	33¼	33½	+ 1⅛	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	..	..	..	31⅝	33½	31½	32⅝	24⅛	10,600
81 April 28.	67 January 8.	74	75	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	74	74½	74	74⅝	68¾	302
15⅜ March 24.	13⅜ January 23.	14½	15	..	North American	39,776,300	..	..	..	14½	14¾	14½	14½	12½	795
62⅜ April 4.	45¾ September 29.	46½	47	— 1⅜	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, 1900.	1	SA	48¾	49	45¾	47	52⅝	144,529
78¼ March 28.	67 September 27.	67⅜	68	— 1½	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	1	Q	68⅝	69	67	67½	75⅝	6,709
56½ September 10.	46 May 12.	53	55	+ ⅝	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	..	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	46½	150
66¾ January 2.	57 May 10.	63	65	+ ½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	...	100
47¼ January 2.	25¾ June 11.	29	29½	+ 1¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	28½	29⅞	27½	29⅝	40¼	3,580
142¾ April 5.	124⅝ September 22.	127⅞	128	+ 3½	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,700,000	May 31, 1900.	2½	SA	125	128¼	124¾	128	131½	34,135
111½ April 2.	82¾ September 24.	84½	84⅝	— 1	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	Aug. 25, 1900.	1½	Q	85¼	86⅜	82¾	84⅝	110	131,790
4 May 1.	1¼ September 28.	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	..	..	..	1½	1½	1¼	1¼	...	1,150
80½ January 2.	49¾ September 29.	47¾	50	— 4¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	..	..	..	51	51	49¾	49¾	75	240
94 January 8.	78 June 25.	79	80	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	79¾	80	79	80	...	825
38¾ January 17.	32½ September 26.	34	34⅝	— ⅞	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Aug. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	35¾	36¾	32½	34¼	54½	2,545
88½ January 17.	70¾ September 26.	70½	73	..	Pressed Steel Car preferred	12,500,000	Aug. 27, 1900.	1¾	Q	70¾	71½	70¾	71	89¾	395
180½ January 19.	176 June 25.	182	183	— ½	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	2	Q	183	183	182	182½	173	1,049
21¼ April 4.	15 September 22.	15⅞	16	+ ⅝	**Reading**	69,900,000	..	..	..	15¼	16	15	15⅞	21⅝	3,175
66¾ April 5.	49 January 9.	55⅜	55½	+ 4½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	51⅝	56	51	55½	58⅛	102,143
33⅝ April 5.	23⅜ September 24.	25½	25⅝	+ 2¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	..	..	..	24	26	23⅝	26	32⅝	3,200
27½ February 6.	8¾ June 25.	10½	11	+ ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,000	..	..	..	11⅝	11⅞	10½	10⅝	28	4,180
70⅝ February 6.	49 August 1.	51¾	52	+ 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,306,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	52	52	51½	51½	72½	598
65 August 17.	43¼ January 27.	53	55	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	53	53	53	53	...	20
93 March 22.	80 January 16.	...	90	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	7,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	81	87	81	87	82⅛	30
49⅞ January 2.	38¼ May 26.	43	47	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st preferred	5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1	..	41½	42	41½	42	51	200
12 March 31.	8⅝ June 25.	9⅝	10	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	..	..	..	9½	9½	9	9½	10⅝	825
72¼ March 30.	64 September 25.	63	65	— 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	64	64	64	64	71¾	130
39 March 30.	31¼ June 23.	32⅜	33	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,333,700	Sept. 5, 1900.	1	SA	31⅝	33	31½	33	37⅜	1,610
13¾ March 26.	8¾ June 20.	11½	12	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	..	..	..	11	11⅞	10½	11¾	15	2,560
34¾ April 16.	21⅞ June 23.	26½	26⅞	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	..	..	..	25½	27	25½	26¾	35½	5,035
67½ September 5.	59¼ June 25.	61	63	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company pf.	6,700,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	62	62	61¼	62	...	400
43 March 27.	30⅜ June 18.	31⅝	33¾	+ ¾	Southern Pacific	197,832,100	..	..	..	31	32½	30⅝	31⅝	37⅜	19,065
15⅝ March 27.	10⅜ June 25.	11	11¼	+ ¼	Southern Railway	119,900,000	..	..	..	10¾	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11⅞	5,820
61½ March 27.	49¼ June 25.	52	52½	+ ½	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Apl. 6, 1900.	1½	SA	51¼	52⅛	50⅝	52	52	13,348
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	4⅞	5⅝	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	..	..	..	4½	5	4½	5	7	2,035
104 February 2.	51¼ September 25.	55	55¼	— ¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	22,553,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	..	56	57	51¼	55¼	116	30,099
21 April 17.	13½ June 25.	14⅛	14½	..	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	..	..	..	14⅛	14⅝	14	14⅛	19	3,850
137⅛ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	108¼	109	— ½	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	109	109	108¼	108¾	160	325
10 January 24.	10 January 24.	8½	..	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,070,900	..	..	..	10	10	10	10	...	100
25 February 7.	10 June 18.	10¼	10⅝	— ⅝	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	16,000,000	..	..	..	11	11¼	10⅜	10⅝	29½	1,105
77¾ February 2.	56½ May 9.	65½	66¼	+ 2	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	63¼	66¼	63¼	66½	82	1,080
60⅞ April 4.	44⅜ January 10.	56⅜	56¼	+ 2¼	Union Pacific	96,860,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	54⅛	56⅞	53⅝	56½	44⅛	105,529
78⅛ April 4.	70½ June 23.	73	73¼	+ 1⅜	Union Pacific preferred	99,380,300	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	71¼	73	71⅞	73	76½	9,107
19 January 3.	7¾ June 25.	10¼	10½	+ 1½	United States Leather	61,500,900	..	..	..	9¼	10¼	9	10½	14½	10,195
77 January 3.	55 June 25.	66¾	67½	+ ½	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	66	68¼	65¼	66½	79¾	1,706
44 January 2.	21 July 6.	28½	29½	+ 1½	United States Rubber	23,666,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	1	..	27	29½	28	29½	47¾	1,480
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	92½	94½	+ 1½	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, 1900.	2	Q	91¼	95	91¼	93	115¾	840
9¾ April 27.	6½ March 13.	8¾	7½	— ¼	**Wabash**	28,000,000	..	..	..	7¾	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	7¼	850
24¼ April 27.	16 September 20.	17¾	17¼	+ ¾

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 29, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Weew Ended Sept. 29. $4,783,000

	Week Ending Sept. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103½	102⅝	103	25½
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	63	67	63	67	8
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	100	100	3½
Ann Arbor 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101	101¼	100⅝	100⅞	219½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s, reg.	100½	100½	100½	100½	25½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85	85¼	84½	85¼	217¼
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	96	96	95¾	95⅞	25
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	93¼	94	93½	94	19½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100⅝	101	100½	101	96
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	101	101	101	101	1
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	86¼	86½	85½	86	144
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103	103	102½	102½	10
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	91½	91½	91	91	3
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115⅝	115½	115⅝	115½	3
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust rects.	70	70	70	70	11
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108	108	19
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	92	92½	91	92	92
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	42½	42½	41½	42½	82
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	10	10	10	10	2
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122¾	122¾	122⅝	122¾	8
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg.	122	122¾	122	122¾	40
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	81¼	81¼	81	81	31
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	98	98	97¾	97¾	69
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	98⅝	98¾	98	98½	103
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	106½	106½	106¼	106½	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy debenture 5s	110¾	110¾	110⅝	110⅝	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	12
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Division 3½s	103½	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115¼	115¼	115	115	19
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117	3
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Lake Sup. Div. 5s	118	118	118	118	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	121	121	121	121	1
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	139½	139½	139½	139½	1
Chicago & Northwestedn gold 7s, reg.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	5
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	110	110	110	110	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	130	130	130	130	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg.	120½	129½	129½	129½	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106¾	106¾	105¾	106½	46
Chi., St. L. & New Orleans 5s, reg.	122	122	122	122	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92	92	91	91	3
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	97	97	97	97	11
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cairo Div. 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	92½	92¼	92½	92¼	4
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	72½	74⅞	72½	74⅞	13
Colorado & Southern 4s	80	80¼	78½	79	78
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98¼	98¼	97½	97½	7
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	103	103	103	103	1
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	102½	102½	102½	102¾	5
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land gr. 3½s	27	28⅝	26	28⅝	46
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	85	85	85	85	2
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	5
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. conv. 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½	7
Erie 1st consol. 4s	87½	87½	87	87¼	33
Erie general 4s	67	68	67	68	28
Erie 1st consol. 7s	136	138	136	136	8
Evansville & Indianapolis consol. 6s	105	105	105	105	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	72	72	72	72	20
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98¼	98¼	98	98¼	38
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Green Bay debenture, A	56	56	56	56	1
Green Bay debenture, B	5¾	5¾	5¼	5½	15
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	118½	118½	118¼	118½	4
Hocking Valley 4½s	98	99	98	98⅞	23
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	10
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	1
Illinois Central Louisville Div. 3½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	6
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
International Paper Company 6s	103	103	102¼	102½	15
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113	113¾	113	113	11
Kansas City Southern 3s	62¾	63	62	62½	100
Kentucky Central 4s	96¼	96½	96½	96½	2
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	120	121½	120	121½	8
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 5s	107	107¼	107	107¼	18
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	8
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	117	117	117	117	7
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 2d 7s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	3
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	110	110	110	110	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼	17
Long Island unified 4s	94	94	94	94	7
Long Island gen. 4s	100	100	100	100	6
Long Island consol. 5s	121½	121⅛	121½	121⅛	5
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	99	99	99	99	20
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99	99	98½	98¾	8
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Louis. & Nash., Mob. & Mont. 4½s	109	109	109	109	2
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 1st 6s	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	2
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	102	102	102	102	21
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	7
Metropolitan Street Railway (N. Y.) 5s	118	118	117¾	118	18
Mexican Central 1st income	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	25¾	20
Mexican Central 2d income	12½	12½	12½	12½	5
Mexican International consol. 4s	84	84	84	84	15
Michigan Central consol. 7s	107½	107½	107¾	107¾	15
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	5
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refdg. 4s	95	96	95	96	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	90	90	89½	90	7
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104	104	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90	91¼	90	91¼	51
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	64¾	65	64	65	95
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117	118	117	118	17
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	17
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	84	84	83	84	16
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	108	108	108	108	8
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	138½	138½	138½	138½	1
Morris & Essex 7s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
National Starch Mfg. Co. 6s	106	106	106	106	1
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	96	96	95½	95½	8
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	94	94	94	94	1
New York Central debenture 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	4
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904	105½	105½	105⅞	105⅞	1
New York Central deb. extended 4s	103	103	103	103	3
New York Central general 3½s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107	107¼	107	107¼	9
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	107	107	106	106	8
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	92¾	92¾	91½	92	69
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. 1st cur., 6s	118	118	118	118	2
New York & Northern 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	103½	103¾	103½	103½	1
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	98	98	97¾	98	70½
Northern Pacific general 3s	64¾	65	64	64	113
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¾	103¾	103	103⅝	62
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝	103⅝	75
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	4
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113	113½	112¾	113	25
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127½	127½	127	127	4
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	116½	116¾	116	116	8
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	87	88	87	88	3
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	26	26½	26	26¼	10
People's Gas & Coke of Chi. 2d gtd. 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	7
Reading general 4s	86	87	85¾	85½	138
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	28
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	4
St. Joseph & Grand Island 5-4s	85	85	85	85	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	77¼	77¼	76	76⅝	76
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	112½	112¾	112	112¾	61
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped	112½	112½	112⅜	112½	15
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	109	109¾	109	109	43
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	80	80	80	80	4
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89⅝	96
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	88	89¾	88	89	267
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	74½	74½	73¼	74	53
Southern Pacific of Cal. cop. 5s, stamped	106	107	106	106	24
Southern Pacific 4s	78	78	77⅝	77	94
Southern Railway 5s	108¾	108¾	108	108¾	83
Standard Rope & Twine Bonds	5	5½	5	5½	6

BONDS.	Week Ending Sept. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	105	105	105	105	12
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	113	113⅝	113	113	19
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	59	59	59	59	2
Texas & Pacific, Eastern Div. 6s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1
Terminal Ass'n, St. Louis, 1st con. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Third Avenue 1st 5s	122½	122⅞	122½	122⅞	12
Toledo & Ohio Central 5s	112½	112⅝	111½	111½	7
Tol. & Ohio Central 1st, Western Div. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	113¾	5
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	2
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104½	105¼	104½	104⅞	108
United States Leather Co. deb. 6s	114	114	114	114	6
Utah Central 1st 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	5
Wabash 1st 5s	117	117¼	117	117¼	22
Wabash 2d 5s	100¼	101¼	100⅛	101	91
Wabash debenture, Series B	30	31¾	29⅜	31½	235
West Shore 4s	112½	112½	112⅝	112½	58
West Shore 4s, registered	112	112⅝	112	112⅝	161½
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	93	93	92¾	92¾	31
Western union collat. trust 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Western Union funding & real estate 1½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	6
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Wisconsin Central general 4s	84½	85⅛	82	83	145

Total sales.....$4,748,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 29, 1900.

	Week Ending Sept. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	116	116	116	116	1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	5
United States 5s, coupon	113½	113½	113½	113½	6
United States 3s, coupon	109¾	109⅞	109¾	109⅝	17½

Total sales.....$28,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 29, 1900.

Tennessee settlement 3s	94	94	93⅝	93⅝	6

Grand total.....$4,783,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100½	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	114¾	Sept. 11
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	116	Sept. 24
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	134¼	Sept. 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 5	131¾	Aug. 10	134¼	Sept. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116¾	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	114	Sept. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116¾	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113½	Sept. 28
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¾	Mar. 9	108¾	Aug. 21	109⅝	Sept. 27
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	109¾	Sept. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	110¼	Sept. 19
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103⅛	Apr. 9	104	May 22
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	97½	Sept. 21

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116¼	Mar. 8	108¼	Jan. 8	109¼	July 17
Alabama, Class C	102¾	Sept. 10	102	Jan. 16	102¾	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s	108½	June 5	106½	July 6	108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106¾	May 21	106½	June 6	106½	June 6
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅝	June 7	93⅜	Sept. 29	93⅜	Sept. 29
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅜	June 7	90	Sept. 8	90	Sept. 8
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6½	July 31	6¾	Aug. 24
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	93¾	May 22	85	Jan. 5	89½	Sept. 19

KEY TO BOND LIST.

The following is a list of bonds which do not appear in their proper alphabetical order in the "Complete Bond Quotation List" on Pages 4 and 5, but are here so arranged. Opposite each is placed the name of the system under which they are given in the table referred to:

Railroad Bonds.

Road.	System.
Alabama Central—	Southern Ry.
Alabama Midland—	Sav., Fla. & Western.
Albany & Susq—	Delaware & Hudson
Allegheny Valley—	Penn. R. R.
Allegheny & Western—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts
Am. Dock & Imp.—	Central of N. J.
Atlantic & Danville—	Southern Ry.
Atlantic & Yadkin—	Southern Railway.
Austin & Northwestern—	Southern Pacific.
Battle Creek & Stur.—	Michigan Central.
Beach Creek—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Bellev. & Carondelet—	Illinois Central.
Booneville Bdg. Co.—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Brooklyn & Montauk—	Long Island.
Brunswick & Western—	Sav., Fla., & West.
Buffalo, New York & Erie—	Erie
Buffalo & Southwestern—	Erie.
Carb. & Shawneetown—	Illinois Central.
Carolina Central—	Seaboard & Roanoke.
Carthage & Adirondack—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Ced. Rap., Ia. F. & N.—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Central Ohio—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Central Pacific—	Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Erie—	Erie.
Chicago & St. Louis—	Atch, Top. & Santa Fé.
Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans—	Illinois Cent.
Chic., St. Louis & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Clearfield & Mahoning—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Cleveland & Marietta—	Penn. R. R.
Cleveland & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Columbia & Greenville—	Southern Railway
Col. & Hocking Valley—	Hocking Val. Ry.
Col. Connect. & Term—	Norfolk & Western
Dakota & Great Southern—	C., Mil. & St. P.
Dallas & Waco—	Mo. Kan. & Texas
Del. Riv. R. R. & Bdge. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge—	C., R. I. & Pac.
Des Moines & Minneapolis—	Chi. & N. W.
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo—	L. S. & M. S.
Eastern Railway of Minn.—	St. P., M. & M.
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga.—	Southern Ry.
Elin., Lex. & Big Sandy—	C. & O.
Elmira, Cortlandt & Northern—	Lehigh Valley
Erie & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Escanaba & Lake Superior—	Chi. & N. W.
Fargo & Southern—	Chi., M. & St. Paul
Fort Smith & V. B. B.—	St. L. & S. F.
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A.—	South. Pac. Co.
Georgia Pacific—	Southern Railway
Gila Val., G. & Northern—	South. Pac. Co.
Gouverneur & Oswego 1st gtd. g. 5s—	N. W. O.
Grand Rapids & Ind—	Penn. Co.
Grey's Point Terminal—	St. L. Southwn.
Hannibal & St. Joseph—	C., B. & Quincy.
Housatonic R.—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Houston, E. & W. Texas—	Southern Pacific.
Houston & Texas Central—	Southern Pacific.
Iowa, Midland—	Chicago & Northwest.
Jefferson R. R.—	Erie
Kalamazoo, All. & G. R.—	L. S. & M. S.
Kanawha & Michigan—	Toledo & Ohio Central.
Kansas City & Pacific—	Missouri, Kan. & Texas.
Kansas Midland—	St. Louis & San Francisco.
Kentucky Central—	Louisville & Nashville.
Keokuk & Des Moines—	C. R. I. & P.
Knoxville & Ohio—	Southern Railway.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	N. Y. C. & H.
Lehigh & Hudson River—	Central of New Jersey.
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre—	Central of New Jersey.
Leroy & Caney Valley—	Missouri Pacific.
Long Dock—	Erie
La. & Mo. River—	Chicago & Alton.
Lo., New Albany & Chicago—	Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
Mahoning Coal—	L. S. & M. Southern.
McKeesport & P. Valley—	N. Y. C. & Hudson.
Manhattan Elevated—	Manhattan Railway.
Memphis & Charleston—	Louisville & Nashville.
Metropolitan Elevated—	Manhattan Railway.
Metropolitan Street—	Manhattan Railway.
Mexican Central—	Mexican Central.
Mexican International—	Mexican International.
Mexican National—	Mexican National.
Mexican Northern—	Mexican Central.
Mexican Southern—	Mexican Central.
Michigan Central—	Michigan Central.
Mid., Lake Shore & Western—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Madison—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Northern—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Mil. & St. Paul—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Minn. & St. Louis gtd—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Minneapolis Union—	St. P., M. & M.
Mississippi River Bridge—	Chicago & Alton.
Mohawk & Malone—	N. Y. C. & H.
Monongahela River—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Montana Central—	St. P. & Man.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas—	S. Pacific Co.
Morris & Essex—	Del., Lack. & W.
Nash., Flor. & Shef—	Louisville & Nashville
New H. & Derby—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. J. Junction R. R.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co—	Penn. Co.
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach—	Long Island
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake—	Erie.
N. Y. & Harlem—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y., Lack. & Western—	Del., L. & W.
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western—	Erie.
N. Y & New England—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. & Northern—	N. Y., C. & H.
N. Y & Putnam.	N. Y., C. & H.
N. Y & Rockaway Beach—	Long Island.
N. Y., Sus. & Western—	Erie.
N. Y., Texas & Mexico—	Southern Pacific Co.
Northern Illinois—	Chicago & Northwestern.
Northern Ohio—	Lake Erie & Western.
Northern Railway, Cal.—	South. Pacific.
North Wisconsin—	C., St. P., M. & O.
Northern & Montreal—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ohio, Ind. & W.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Oregon & California—	Southern Pacific Co.
Oregon Railway & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon Short Line—	Union Pac.
Oswego & Rome—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P.—	Chi. & N. W.
Pacific of Missouri—	Missouri Pacific
Pensacola & Atlantic—	Louisville & Nash.
Peoria & Eastern—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., McKeesp. & Yough.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Rensselaer & Saratoga—	Del. & Hudson.
Richmond & Danville—	Southern Railway
Rochester & Pittsburg—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg—	N. Y. C. & H.
St. Louis & Cairo—	Mobile & Ohio
St. Louis & Iron Mount.—	Missouri Pac.
St. L., K. C. & N. St. Chas. Bge.—	Wabash
St. L., Merch. Bge.—	Term. R. R. of St. L.
St. Louis Southern—	Illinois Central
St Paul & Duluth—	Northern Pacific
St. Paul & North. Pac.—	North. Pac.
St. Paul & Sioux City—	C., St. P., M. & O.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass—	South. Pac. Co.
Scioto Val. & N. E.—	Norfolk & Western
Sherman, Shreveport & South.—	Mo., K. & T.
Silver Springs, O. & G.—	Sav., Florida & W.
South Carolina & Ga.—	Southern Railway
So. & No. Ala.—	Louisville & Nashville.
Sunbury & Lewistown—	Penn. R. R.
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.—	Del., L. & W.
Tebo & Neosho—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Texas & New Orleans—	Southern Pacific Co.
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Utah Central—	Rio Grande Western.
Utah Northern—	Union Pacific.
Utica & Black River—	N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Verdigris Val., Ind. & W.—	Missouri Pacific.
Virginia Midland—	Southern Railway.
Warren Railroad—	Del., Lack. & Western.
Wash., Ohio & Western—	Southern Railway.
Washington Central—	Northern Pacific.
Western North Carolina—	Southern Railway.
West Shore—	N. Y. Central & Hudson.
West Virginia & Pittsburg—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Wilkesbarre & Eastern—	Erie R. R.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls—	St. P. M. & M.
Winona & St. Paul—	Chicago & N. W.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Cahaba Ct. Min. Co.—	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
Chic. Gas Light & C. Co.—	People's G. & C. Co.
Clearfield Bitum. Coal—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Consumers' Gas Co.—	Peop. G. & C. Co.
De Bardeleben C. & I. Co.—	Tenn. C. & I.
Edison Ill., Brook.—	Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Edison El. Ill., N. Y.—	N. Y. G. & E. L. & P.
Equit. G. & F.—	Peop. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Fuel Gas Co.—	Peop. G. & C. Co.
Pacific Coast Co.—	Pacific Coast Co.

"Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it will be found under the head of the syndicate of which the road it is known to be a part. On Page 5 is printed a "key to bond lists," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	94¼ Mar 12	90 Jan 3	91 Sept 25	91	91½
Atl., Top. & S. F.—gen. & ter. 1995..A O*	102 Mar 31	95¼ Jan 4	100¾ Sept 20	100¾	100¾
Do registered.....A O*	100¾ Sep 24	99 Feb 14	100¾ Sept 27	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov.	85¾ Aug 16	76¾ Jan 10	83¾ Sept 20	85¾	85¾
Do do registered.....Nov.	.. ..	.. ..	79¾ De 11,99	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North 1st g. 5s, 1946..J D*	108 Apr 23	100¼ Mar 1	108 Apr 23	108	..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J D*	96¾ Apr 4	92¾ Jan 16	94 Sept 25	93¾	94
Do L. 4s, 1948.....A O*	105¾ Mar 27	97½ Jan 9	101 Sept 20	100¾	101
Do do registered.....A O*	101 Apr 3	100 May 10	101 Sept 20	..	..
Do S. W. 1st v. 1st g. 5½s, 1925..J J	91¾ Apr 5	85¼ Sep 25	86 Sept 20	..	..
Do P. Jc. & M. Div. 1st g. 5½s, 1925. M N	91 Apr 16	85 Sep 22	85 Sept 25	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.*A O	.. ..	.. ..	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*J A	112 May 11	111 May 22	111 May 24	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	.. ..	.. ..	111 Jne 5, 99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	114½ Jun 1	100 Jan 18	110¾ Sept 19	111	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.....*F A	131 Apr 3	120 Jul 10	128 July 10	128½	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	125¾ Sep 13	124 Jun 29	125¾ Sept 13	124½	127
Cleart. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	108 Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Susq. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....*O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	109 Mar 2	106 Jun 20	107 Sept 19	107	108
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934..*A O	118¾ Aug 24	115 Jan 19	118¾ Aug 27	116½	118½
Do do registered.....*A O	117¼ Aug 29	115 May 26	117¼ Sept 10	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	105 Jan 0,90	113½	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	108¼ Apr 5	105 Jul 3	108 Sept 27	107¾	108
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	109½ Jan 24	106 Jun 12	106½ Sept 11	106	..
Do do registered.....*M S	104 Apr 24	104 Apr 24	104 Apr 24	..	..
Can. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	90¾ May 31	87½ Jan 5	90 Aug 27	87¾	..
Can. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937.*M N	92¾ Jul 9	91 Jan 15	92¾ July 9	89	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945..F A	139 Jan 15	117 Aug 16	117 Sept 25	118	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	96 Apr 20	88½ Feb 23	92 Sept 29	..	..
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	.. ..	.. ..	97¾ Oc 22,99	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	45½ Aug 3	32½ Feb 24	42½ Sept 29	..	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	14½ Apr 19	9¼ Jan 3	10 Sept 28	..	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	7 Apr 12	4½ Jan 5	6 Sept 6	5	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	.. ..	.. ..	96 De 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J J	105 May 22	105 May 22	105 May 24	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	111¾ Apr 10	107½ May 3	107½ May 3	108	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	130 Jul 5	130 Jul 5	130 July 25	..	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J J*	125 Jan 29	117½ Jan 3	122¾ Sept 27	122¾	123¼
Do do registered.....Q J	123 Sep 6	116 Jan 10	121¾ Sept 27	121¾	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, 1912...Q Mar.	105 Aug 30	100 Apr 16	105 Aug 30	..	..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	101½ Jul 17	100 Sep 4	100¾ Sept 29	100	100¾
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	115¾ Apr 18	112¾ Jul 10	114½ Sept 5	113	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	118 Mar 30	115 Apr 18	116½ Sept 5	116	118
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	119¼ Mar 3	115¼ May 18	119 Sept 21	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	121¾ Apr 16	115 Jan 5	119 Sept 22	118	119¾
Do do registered.....*M N	117 Jun 11	117 Jun 11	117 June 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	100½ Apr 18	96¼ Jan 2	98½ Sept 29	..	..
Do do registered.....*M S	96 May 10	93 May 4	94¼ Aug 28	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	106 Jul 17	101 Jan 8	103¾ Sept 21	103¼	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99¼ Apr 5	92 Jul 3	98 July 23	96	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940...J J*	100 Jul 5	100 Jul 5	100 July 5	100	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M S	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Ap 29,99	..	..
Elks., Lex. & R. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	103 Feb 14	100¾ Mar 5	100¾ Sept 28	..	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	106½ Sep 24	105 May 2	106½ Sept 24	106¼	..
La. & Mo. River 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*	.. ..	.. ..	106½ Fe 24,99	100	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912. A O*	.. ..	.. ..	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	113¼ May 23	109¾ Jul 2	110¾ Sept 22	109¾	110¾
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	103 Aug 14	101 Apr 9	103 Sept 18	103	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112 Mar 30	108½ Jan 10	110¾ Sept 27	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	132 Apr 7	120½ Jan 18	125½ Aug 21	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	117 Mar 28	115¼ Jun 19	115¾ July 6	116	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107 Mar 28	103 Jan 5	105¾ July 10	105¾	..
Do-Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	103 Sep 10	100½ Feb 2	101½ Sept 25	101	102
Do South w. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102 Jan 31	102 Jan 31	102 Jan 31	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	104¾ Apr 11	104¾ Apr 11	104¾ Apr 11	101	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	105¼ Apr 27	100¾ Jan 5	103 Sept 29	103	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	113 Apr 23	108¾ Jan 2	111¾ Sept 27	111¾	..
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	111¼ Jne 2,99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	122 May 17	118½ Sep 27	118½ Sept 27	118	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	110 Mar 21	112 Jun 2	114½ Sept 18	114	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138 Jan 23	133½ Apr 19	136 Sept 14	..	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	117 Apr 4	112 Jan 2	115 Sept 24	..	115
Do do registered.....M N*	115 May 11	115 May 11	115 Aug 28	..	115
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	112 Aug 7	106½ Apr 18	100 Sept 11	107½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910. J J*	116¾ Jun 26	113 Jan 24	115 Aug 9	113½	115
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	107 Apr 10	100 Jan 31	102 Aug 9	..	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	117 May 7	111½ Jan 12	116 Sept 27	..	116
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902. J J*	169 May 16	166¾ Jul 13	167¾ Aug 22	168	..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	172¾ Apr 10	172¼ Apr 10	172¼ Apr 10	168	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	172¾ Apr 19	168¼ Jan 12	169½ Sept 18	168	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	173¼ Apr 20	166 Jul 11	169½ Sept 20	168	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	172 Apr 6	166 Jan 17	168¾ Sept 7	168	..
Do Southwest Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	119¼ May 2	116¾ Jul 12	116¾ July 12	116¼	..
Do 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	119¼ Apr 12	117½ Feb 14	119 Apr 19	116¾	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	121¼ Jun 18	117¾ Jan 6	119 Sept 24	117¼	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	127¼ Jan 29	124¼ Aug 15	125 Sept 19	124¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	111¼ Apr 5	109 Jul 19	109¼ Aug 9	109¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	120¾ Apr 20	117 Jul 19	118¾ Sept 10	117¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	122¾ May 4	118 Jan 2	119¾ Sept 27	118¾	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1920..J J*	122 May 9	120 Jul 25	121 Sept 27	119¼	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	111¼ Feb 16	110¾ Sep 10	110¾ Sept 10	110¼	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	118 Sep 24	117¾ Jan 23	118 Sept 24	117¼	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	120¾ Mar 16	117 Jan 3	117¾ Sept 12	117¼	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	115½ Jun 20	112 Apr 2	113½ Sept 17	113¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	137½ Jul 18,99	135	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 6s, 1916...*J J	115 Sep 4	110¼ Jan 2	115 Sept 4	113¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989..J J	113 Apr 20	109 Jan 10	110¾ Sept 25	109¼	..
Do do registered.....Q J	.. ..	.. ..	105½ Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	121 Sep 21	118 Jan 12	121 Sept 21	118	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122 Feb 8	120 Aug 9	120 Aug 9	119	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	144 Mar 14	139¼ Sep 24	139½ Sept 24	139	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	112¾ May 17	108¾ Jul 5	100¼ Sept 21	..	110
Do do registered.....J D*	111¾ Apr 2	108¾ Jan 6	100¼ Sept 24	..	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	119¾ May 10	117 Apr 12	118 Sept 22	117	121
Do do registered.....A O*	117 Mar 7	113¾ May 3	115¼ May 11	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110 Feb 10	107 Apr 26	109 June 2	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Mr 28,99	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	122 Apr 18	118¾ Jan 12	120¾ Sept 19	120	..
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	119¾ De 27,98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	109¼ Mar 29	107 Jan 3	107¾ July 12	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ..	.. ..	105 De 26,99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O 15	119 Apr 7	116¼ Feb 5	117 June 8	..	..
Do do registered.....A O 15	.. ..	.. ..	117¾ Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926...F A 15	111¼ Mar 30	108½ Jan 23	108¾ Sept 21	..	..
Do do registered.....F A 15	107 Mar 7	107 Mar 7	107 Mar 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110¾ Mar 21	105¼ Jan 9	110 Sept 27	..	110
Do do registered.....Q F	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901. J J*	103¼ Feb 26	103¼ Feb 26	103¼ Feb 26	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907. M N*	123½ Sep 21	120 Jan 4	123½ Sept 21	122¾	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	112¾ Apr 24	112¾ Apr 24	112¾ Apr 24	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909. *M S	111¼ Apr 24	110 Mar 20	111¼ Apr 24	108	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910....*M S	112¼ Apr 24	112¼ Apr 24	112¼ Apr 24	109	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	105 No 10,99	103	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	139¼ Feb 10	135½ May 22	135¾ Sept 26	135¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	106 Aug 4	105 Jul 9	106 Aug 22	105½	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929. *F A	127½ Jul 30	122¾ Feb 8	124 Aug 9	123¼	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*	137½ Aug 13	137½ Aug 13	137½ Aug 13	137½	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	130¼ Apr 5	130¼ Apr 5	130¼ Apr 17	136¼	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	112 No 13,99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	134 May 3	129 Jul 2	130 Sept 27	129	130½
Do registered.....J J*	132¾ May 4	127 Jan 8	123½ Sept 28	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	106¾ Jun 4	103½ Jan 8	106½ Sept 29	106	106¾
Do do registered.....*J J	107½ Sep 4	105¾ Feb 1	107 Sept 12	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	96 Mar 31	96 Mar 31	96 May 25	96	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	86¾ Aug 2	86¼ Aug 25	86¼ Aug 25	86¾	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	98¾ My 18,99	..	99
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	114 Feb 19	107 May 14	100½ Aug 31	109½	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Ap 15,97	..	110
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	136¾ Apr 16	131 Jan 8	134½ Sept 22	133	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	135 Feb 9	131½ Sep 21	131½ Sept 21	131	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	132½ Mar 21	127 Jan 10	130¾ Aug 14	131½	132½
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	140 May 31	140 May 31	140 May 31	135½	140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	97½ Apr 17	91 Sep 29	91 Sept 29	90	92
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919. M N*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Oct 4, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	120 Feb 6	118 Jan 20	118½ Aug 2	..	114
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off. J D*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 28,99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	103 Jan 17	103 Jan 17	103 Jan 17	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	117 Sep 20	117 Sep 20	117 Sept 20	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	113½ Sep 7	113½ Sep 7	113½ Sept 7	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941. *M N	114 Apr 24	112½ Aug 18	112½ Aug 18	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993..*J D	98½ Aug 7	94 Jan 2	97 Sept 24	96¾	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 Jne 20,99	98	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	104½ Apr 26	100½ Jun 13	102¾ Sept 17	102¾	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ..	.. ..	99 May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	.. ..	.. ..	87 Oct., 95	90	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	.. ..	.. ..	83 No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	98½ Aug 17	93 Jan 18	98 Sept 15	98	..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936. Q F	105½ Apr 5	105 Mar 24	105½ Apr 5	104½	..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g. 5s, 1928..*J J	115¾ Mar 21	114 Aug 17	114 Aug 17	115	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	92¼ Mar 31	84½ Jan 4	88 Sept 29	86½	88½
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	34½ Mar 27	24 Jun 18	26 Sept 24	25½	28
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	136 May 19	135¼ Aug 3	135¼ Aug 3	133	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	137 Apr 18	128½ Jul 24	131 Aug 18	130½	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C. C. C. & I. 1901. *A O	.. ..	.. ..	108¼ Fe 10,99	104½	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933...A O*	111 Sep 5	106 Jan 29	111 Sept 5	110	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130 Feb 16	128 Jan 5	130 May 8	125	..
Col. Mid Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....J J*	70¼ Mar 26	63 Jan 4	74½ Sept 13	72½	..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	80½ Mar 26	71½ Jan 2	74½ Sept 28	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929....*F A	87 May 31	78½ Sep 26	79 Sept 29	..	..
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943. *A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907...M S*	124½ Aug 14	123 Apr 21	124¾ Aug 30	120¾	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	122 Feb 8	122 Feb 8	122 Feb 8	120	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	142 Jan 19	136 Jan 4	138½ Sept 26	138½	..
1st 6s, 1871-1901.....A O*	107¾ Feb 13	104¾ May 18	104¾ Sept 21	102	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....J D	144½ Apr 19	138 Jan 16	139 Sept 24	137½	..
Do 7s registered.....J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Oc 26,99	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	127¾ Mar 26	123 Jan 18	125½ Sept 28	125	130
2d 6s registered.....*J J	123¾ Sep 14	123¾ Sep 14	125¾ Sept 14	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....*J A	120 Apr 24	119 May 1	119 Sept 12	119	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923.....*M N	106 Mar 7	105 Mar 7	105 Mar 8	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Au 1, 99	105	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917..M N*	148 Feb 13	140½ May 2	140½ May 2	148½	..
Do registered.....M N*	.. ..	.. ..	133 May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906..*A O	121 Sep 12	119 May 7	121 Sept 12	119	..
Do registered.....*A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jne 6,99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	115 Jan 12	112½ Apr 2	113½ Sept 5	113½	..
Do do registered.....*A O	113¾ Aug 27	112½ May 23	113½ Aug 27	110	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	148¾ Jul 18	147½ Jun 11	148½ July 24	150	..
Do registered.....*M N	148½ Jul 16	148¾ Jul 16	148½ July 16	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900....M N*	104¾ Apr 25	102¾ Jan 6	102¾ Aug 27	103	103¼
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	99¼ Feb 5	96¼ Jan 4	98¾ Sept 24	..	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	107½ May 19	106 Aug 29	107 Sept 4	106	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928...*J D	106 May 21	101¼ Jun 18	102½ Sept 25	102¼	..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	100 Feb 20	106¾ May 7	108¾ May 7	105	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	85 Sep 27	76½ Jan 8	85 Sept 27	..	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937....A O*	110 Apr 19	107 Feb 27	107 Sept 24	..	107
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928...*J J	.. ..	.. ..	92¼ Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	114½ May 5	110 Feb 16	114½ June 11	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	113 Apr 18	107½ Jan 9	110 Sept 15	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118 Jan 24	116¾ May 22	117½ July 23	..	119
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119¾ Jan 4	119¼ Jan 4	119¼ Jan 4	118¾	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	116¾ Jun 25	113¾ Jan 5	114½ Sept 6	113¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O	123¾ Mar 30	123¾ Mar 30	123¾ Mar 30	121	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ Ap 14,99	105	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142 Jan 22	134½ Sep 5	136 Sept 27	135½	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	.. ..	.. ..	143 De 30,98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	136¼ Feb 15	136¼ Jun 22	136¼ June 22	..	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909. A O	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 2, 99	105	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	117½ Apr 26	114 Feb 5	117 Sept 26	116¼	117
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*	118 Sep 27	118 Sep 27	118 Sept 27	116	..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946. *M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Oc 27, 98	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996.*J J	92 Apr 4	87 Sep 26	87¼ Sept 29	87	87½
Do registered.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	93¾ My 26,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	75½ Apr 4	67 Jan 8	68 Sept 29	67½	68½
N. Y., Sus & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	111 May 5	107¾ Jan 8	106¾ Aug 30	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	99¼ Apr 6	96 Feb 28	96½ June 12	94	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....*F A	97½ Feb 6	92 Jan 3	96 Sept 5	90	96
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	113 Apr 27	108¾ Jan 3	113 Apr 27	112	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942..*J D	106 May 31	104 Jan 4	104½ Sept 27	104½	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910..*J O	120 Mar 14	116½ Jan 25	119 Aug 10	..	119¾
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933..*F A	.. ..	.. ..	65 No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	125¾ Jun 14	120 Jul 30	123½ Aug 20	..	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	110 Mar 27	103 Jan 2	105¾ Sept 22	105	106½
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923...*A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 May, 98	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930...*A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sept., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st cons. gtd. g. 6s, 1926. *J J	106 Apr 18	100 Feb 16	105 Sept 25	..	106
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920. A O*	123¾ Jun 14	120 Jan 17	123¾ June 18	124	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	108¾ Apr 26	102 Jan 12	105¾ Sept 15	106¼	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	110 Apr 21	105 Jan 18	106 Aug 24	106	110
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	100 Sep 6	100 Sep 6	100 Sept 6	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	80¾ May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941..J J	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921..J D*	74¾ Jan 22	70 Mar 19	72 Sept 29	72	73
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4-4s, 1928..J J*	60 Feb 7	55 Jan 4	58 Sept 18	57	58
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913. *A O	104¾ Mar 22	100 Sep 20	103 Sept 27	100	..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945. A O*	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 12,99	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945. J J	89 Feb 5	89 Feb 5	89 Feb 5	..	97½
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929..J J*	99¼ Jan 22	99¼ Jan 22	99¾ Jan 22	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.....	58 Mar 29	53¼ Mar 7	56 July 6	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	8 Mar 27	5¼ Sept 24	5¼ Sept 24	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999. J J*	103¼ Apr 5	98 Sep 18	98⅞ Sept 28	98¼	99
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948. A O*	108 Mar 13	102 Jan 8	106 Aug 21	105	..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951. *J J	116 Jun 6	114 Feb 16	116 June 6	115	..
Do registered.....*J J	113¼ Mar 12	113¼ Mar 12	113¼ Mar 12	114½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951.....*J J	106 May 17	104½ Mar 8

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
St.L. & I.M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	113½	Mar 26	109¼	Jan *8	112½	Sept 29	112	112¾
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931.*A O	112½	Sep 28	110	Jan 23	112½	Sept 28	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s,1929..J J*	84¼	Apr 16	76	Sep 24	76¾	Sept 28	76½	77¼
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945..J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	109½	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	128¾	Apr 21	122¼	Jul 3	126	Sept 20	120½	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	124	Apr 20	120¼	Jul 31	120¼	July 31	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	84	Sept 28	84	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947..*F A	109½	Jun 11	106½	Aug 9	108	Sept 25	107½	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913..J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	127	Sept 7	126	128½
Do 2d 6s; 1901.....*J J	100¼	Jul 11	100¼	Jul 11	100¼	July 11	100	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	109	Sep 5	104½	Apr 11	108¾	Sept 13	107	108
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb..*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Brh., 1923..*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	113	120
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	112	Apr 6	108¾	Aug 21	108¾	Sept 18	108½	109
Do registered.....*J J	111	May 25	108¼	Jul 25	108¼	Sept 27	108½	..
Do reg. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	108	Feb 21	105	Sep 13	105½	Sept 27	105½	105½
Do do registered.....M S*	107¾	Feb 1	105¾	Mar 9	107¼	Aug 23	105½	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1839-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21,98	105¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	103¾	May 14	101¾	Jun 6	102¾	Sept 25	102¾	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 25,98	102¾	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	103¾	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	103	Sept 27	103	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	103	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....*J J	111½	Jun 12	108¼	Jul 6	109¾	Sept 27	..	..
Do do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	98	Apr 9	95	Sep 6	95¼	Sept 22	95	96
Do do registered.....*F A	96¾	Apr 7	94	Jun 5	96	Sept 13	..	..
Do Lake Shore col.g.3½s,1998.*F A	99	Jan 27	95½	Sep 28	95½	Sept 28	95	96
Do do registered.....*F A	98	May 2	94	Aug 22	94	Sept 28	94	96
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	115¾	Jun 22	110	Jan 2	112¾	Sept 28	112¾	112¾
Do registered.....*J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	112½	Sept 27	112	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	110½	May 24	108	Jan 4	109¼	Aug 2	100	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940.J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000.....*M N	115¾	May 2	115¾	May 2	115¾	May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	105	..
R.,W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922..A O	129½	Feb 13	126	Apr 2	128	Sept 12	127¾	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107¼	Jul 3	106¾	Feb 8	107½	July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	122½	Sep 28	122½	Sep 28	122½	Sept 28	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119¾	June 25	117	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	116½	Apr 4	111½	Jun 19	112¾	Sept 29	112	113¾
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	114¾	Apr 17	111½	May 31	111¾	July 14	112	113¾
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	111¾	May 25	109¼	Jan 6	110	Sept 29	110	..
Do do registered.....*J D	110½	Mar 17	110½	Mar 16	110½	Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	108¾	De 1, 97	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	129¾	Apr 21	129	Sep 7	129	Sept 7	127½	130
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932..J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	141	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902..*M N	109¾	Apr 19	105½	Jul 5	107¾	Sept 28	..	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	104¾	Apr 25	102¾	Jun 14	104	Sept 13	103	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	121	Aug 1	119¼	Apr 16	121	Aug 1	..	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	128	May 14	128	May 14	128	May 14	124	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	108	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	108¼	Mar 28	104½	Jan 3	107¼	Sept 25	107½	..
Do registered.....A O*	105	May 31	103½	Jan 3	105	May 31	..	..
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	191	Aug 6	185¾	Jan 5	191	Aug 6	190	..
Do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....*J J	193¾	Jun 11	185	Feb 27	189	Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	133	Apr 11	133	Apr 11	133	Apr 11	130	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	116	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	110	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	107¼	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	103½	Sept 26	102	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only...M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	114¾	Jun 9	110	Jan 15	113	Sept 24	112½	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	136	Sep 8	129	Jan 2	136	Sept 8	133	136
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	133	Mar 23	130	May 18	133	Aug 7	..	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30,98	126¾	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23,97	107	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	103	Apr 16	98	Feb 14	101	Sept 20	101	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.A O*	99¼	Mar 28	90¼	Jan 3	98	Sept 29	97½	98¼
Do registered.....A O*	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	105½	Mar 27	102½	Jan 2	103¾	Sept 29	103	103¾
Do registered.....Q J	105¼	Mar 13	101	Jun 22	104¾	Sept 18	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047..Q F	69	Apr 2	64	Sep 29	64	Sept 29	63¾	64¼
Do do registered.....Q F	68	Apr 6	66½	May 21	66½	May 21	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	132½	May 3	131½	Mar 22	131½	May 21	130	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948.Q M	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	86½	89½
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 99	123½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	113	Aug 20	109	Apr 19	113	Aug 29	112¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	100¼	Jul 23	97½	Apr 19	100¾	Aug 16	100¾	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	120	Mar 12	113	Aug 27	113	Aug 27	112	118
Ohio Riv. R. R.1st g. 5s, 1936...*J D	110	Jul 24	109	Apr 25	110	July 24	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95	Feb 1	90	Aug 13	95	Aug 20	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75	Apr 4	..	75
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	110	Apr 16	104¼	Jan 6	109¾	Sept 14	108¾	..
Panama sk. fd. gold 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	103¼	May 11	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	117	Sep 11	111½	Jan 10	116	Sept 27	116	118
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	121	Jul 10	121	Jul 10	121	July 10	120	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103½	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103¼	Mar 6	103	103¼
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.*J J	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	118	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J	101½	May 5	101¼	Apr 11	101½	May 5	..	..
P., C. & St. L. cn.s.gt.4½s,A,1940..A O*	117¾	Aug 31	114	Jan 9	117¾	Aug 31	117	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	117¼	Sep 19	113¾	Jan 12	117¼	Sept 19	117	..
Do. Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	100	Apr 12	106½	Apr 3	109	Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A	101¾	Jul 14	100	Apr 10	101¾	July 14	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	139¼	May 5	135	Jan 12	136	July 12	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136	Mar 1	135½	Aug 25	135½	Aug 25	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	131	Jul 9	131	July 9	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923..*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944..*M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117	May 1	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾	Mar 7	..	..
G.R. & I.-ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	111	Jul 5	108	Jan 15	111	Aug 2	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
Peo., Dec. & E. 2d g. 5s, 1926....M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. paid..	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130	Aug 28	130	Aug 28	..	132
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	101	Sep 19	98	Jun 6	101	Sept 19	101	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 28,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 28,98	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	113	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	116¾	Jul 28	113½	Jan 16	116½	July 28	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	101	Jun 1	98¾	Jan 18	100¾	Sept 17	100¼	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....J J*	101½	Jun 12	99½	Jan 11	100¼	Aug 30	100¼	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	90¾	Apr 5	83	Jan 9	86½	Sept 29	86½	86¾
Do registered.....*J J	87¾	Aug 28	87¾	Aug 28	87¾	Aug 28	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	100¾	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	98¾	Sept 29	98¾	99¼
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l.g.4s,1917.A O	88¾	Sep 27	85	Feb 20	88¾	Sept 27	88	88¾
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	77½	Aug 2	77	..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	93	Jul 31	92¾	Jul 30	93	Aug 27	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....*J J	85	May 28	81	Jul 5	85	Sept 26	85	86
St. L. & S.F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15,99	112½	114
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	113¼	Feb 15	111	May 3	112¾	Aug 23	112¼	114
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113	Feb 8	111½	Jul 3	112¾	Aug 31	112¼	114
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	125	Jun 11	121¾	Aug 17	122¾	Sept 28	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	113¾	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	109	Sept 28	..	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	104	Apr 20	103¼	Apr 4	104	Apr 24	103	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996....J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	80	Sept 29	..	81
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947....A O*	100	Jun 7	98½	May 16	100	June 18	85½	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929....*A O	93	Feb 19	91	Apr 12	93	July 3	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989.M N*	93¼	Apr 12	85	Jun 25	89¾	Sept 29	88¾	89¼
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989..J J	85½	Apr 16	53¾	Jan 10	59	Sept 29	58¾	59¼
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....*J J	127	Mar 12	117½	Jul 17	119	Sept 14	118½	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121¼	Apr 16	118¾	May 2	119¼	Sept 11	118½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142¾	May 9	137	Jan 3	137½	Aug 7	137	141¾
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾	Fe. 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	116¾	Apr 21	112¼	Jan 2	114½	Sept 18	113¾	115
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106¾	My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	105	Apr 16	102½	Jan 2	103¾	Aug 27	102¾	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja. 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	126	Apr 4	126	Apr 4	126	Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937...J J*	134¾	Feb 28	129½	Jan 10	130¾	Sept 8	131	131½
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	118¾	Jun. 6	117	Aug 23	117	Aug 23	116¾	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s,1908..*A O	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	107	..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11,99	117¾	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,99	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	112	Jun 9	112	Jun 9	112	June 9	..	..
Sa. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934..*A O	126¼	Jan 13	125¾	Jan 3	126¾	Jan 13	127	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.....M N*	106	Mar 28	102¾	Feb 8	103	June 15	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938....*J J	85	May 2	82¾	Sep 15	83	Sept 17	82	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do f. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	85¾	Apr 5	76½	Sep 28	77	Sept 29	76¾	77¼
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	100¾	Jan 26	97¾	Sep 28	97¾	Sept 28	97¾	98¼
Do registered.....F A*	99¾	Jun 1	99¾	Jun 1	99¾	June 1	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s,Aug.,1929.J D	86¾	May 10	81	Jan 9	81	Sept 28	81	82¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	110¾	Apr 27	110	May 28	110	May 28	110	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	106¾	Feb 28	104¾	Aug 8	105	Aug 15	77	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931..*M N	102¾	Jan 11	98	Sep 28	98¾	Sept 28	98¾	99¼
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N. 1st 5s,1933..J J	114	Apr 26	111	Jan 2	111	Sept 28	111	112
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937...*A O	87	Mar 28	81	Aug 21	81	Aug 21	..	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g.5s,1933..*M N	105	Mar 28	100	Jan 24	105	Aug 20	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	....	..	....	134	No 22,99	136	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	92	Jul 17	98½	Aug 8	98½	Aug 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943..*J J	80¾	Mar 31	73	Jul 9	74	Sept 20	74	74½
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116	Dé 14,98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104½	Jun 2	101	Jan 2	101¼	Sept 26	..	101½
S.P.of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch,1900-10.J J*	114½	Jun 11	110	Jan 2	110½	Sept 21	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905.*A O	110	Mar 26	109	Jul 3	110	Aug 24	110	110¼
Do do Series B.....*A O	110¾	Aug 24	110¾	Aug 24	110¾	Aug 24	110¾	111
Do do Series C and D, 1906.....*A O	112	May 28	111¼	Jun 18	111¾	Aug 24	112	..
Do 1st 6s, 1912.....A O	119	Jul 27	117¾	Jun 8	119	July 27	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	106	Sep 27	105¾	Jan 19	106	Sept 27	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	103½	Mar 29	104½	Jan 10	107	Sept 28	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.J J*	99¾	Apr 5	95	Jan 4	95¾	Sept 27	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911.*J J	116½	May 19	116	Aug 3	116	Aug 3	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	106¼	Apr 5	100	May 8	105¾	July 24	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994...J J*	112¾	Apr 10	106	Jan 8	109¾	Sept 28	108¾	109
Do registered.....J J	108¾	Jul 30	107¾	Jul 27	108	Aug 3	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	109½	Apr 23	108¼	Apr 10	109½	Apr 23	107½	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	112	May 8	108½	Jan 10	111½	July 3	108	109
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Au 17,97	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J J*	93½	Sep 14	93¼	Sep 13	93½	Sept 14	93	93¾
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis.g.5s,1930..J J*	117	Apr 16	114¾	Feb 19	116½	Sept 26	115	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	120	Apr 25	114	Jan 2	118½	Sept 20	118	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	124½	May 8	119½	Jan 16	121¼	Aug 9	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	124	Apr 20	118	Jan 3	121½	Sept 26	119	121¾
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	126	Apr 23	118¾	Jan 2	123	Sept 25	122¾	123½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101¼	Jul 20	101	Jan 11	101¼	July 20	100	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	109¼	Aug 25	104	Aug 14	108	Sept 6	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s,*1936.....*M N	111½	Jun 7	109	Jan 8	111	Aug 23	110½	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936....*M N	111	Jul 27	108	Jan 4	110	Aug 6	110½	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	91½	Sep 14	87	Jul 9	91½	Sept 14	90	93
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914..J J*	119	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	117¼	July 13	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	109	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	105¾	Sept 21	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s,1939..J J	117	Jul 25	117	Jul 25	117	July 25	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939..A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	113	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944....F A*	114½	Jul 2	113½	Sep 28	113½	Sept 28	113½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905..*M S	105	Aug 1	104¾	Sep 28	104¾	Sept 28	..	..
Do 1st g 5s, 2000.....*J D	116	May 4	110½	Jun 25	113	Sept 28	..	..
Do 2d inc. g 5s, Dec. 1, 2000...Mar.	69	Mar 13	53	Mar 8	59	Sept 25	60	63
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935....J J*	114¾	Apr 5	105	Jan 8	111½	Sept 29	111½	112½
Do gen. mtge. 5g, 1935.....*J D	102¾	May 15	92½	Feb 26	100	Sept 7	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	112¾	Sep 24	105	Jan 20	112¾	Sept 24	112	113
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	90	Mar 12	84½	Jan 2	90	June 29	89	95
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	84	Feb 9	78	Jan 3	82¾	Sept 27	82	82¾
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916.t.r.*J D	130¼	Jun 16	110	Jan 2	130¼	June 25	..	..
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946..J D	100	Sep 25	100	Sep 25	100	Sept 25	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928.*J D	107	Apr 18	103	Jan 3	106½	Sept 19	106½	107
Un. Pac. 1st & ld.grt.g.4s,1947..J J*	106¾	Jun 8	101¾	Jan 10	104¾	Sept 29	104¾	104⅞
Do registered.....J J*	105½	Jun 20	103¾	Jan 29	105½	June 20	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909.....J J*	110	Feb 3	110	Feb 3	110	Sept 5	109	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946...*J D	104¾	Mar 23	100½	Jan 8	102¼	Sept 26	102	..
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922.*F A	130	Jan 6	125¾	Aug 14	127	Sept 26	127¼	..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946.J J*	115¼	Feb 15	110½	Jan 8	113	Sept 28	113	114
Do non-cum. inc.A

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Books Close.	
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Sept. 1
Canadian Pac. com. (semi-annual)	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 1
Chartiers	¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 12	Sept. 17
Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 22	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 22	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Chi. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 30
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 3
C., H. & D. pf. A & B (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 20	Oct. 11	Nov. 1
Cumberland Valley (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Dayton & Michigan com.	1¾	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Dayton & Michigan pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 1	Oct. 22
Evans. & T. H. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 2
Evans. & T. H. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 16	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
Ga. R. R. & Banking (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Manhattan Railway (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Sept. 24
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 29
New York & Harlem com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 22
New York & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 22
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 29	Oct. 11
Norwich & Worcester pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	.....	.....
P., Ft. W. & C. (special quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Pitts., Wheel. & Kentucky	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 24
Pitts., Wheel. & Ky. (special)	6	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 24
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 29
Southwest Pennsylvania	5	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Southern Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 16	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 4	Oct. 10
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 4	Oct. 10
Western Pennsylvania	3	Oct. 15	.....	.....
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Capital Traction, Washington, D. C., (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Cincinnati Street Ry.	1¼	Oct. 1	.....	.....
City Ry., Dayton, O., com. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
City Ry., Dayton, O., pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Cleveland City Ry. (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Oct. 1	Oct. 10
Dartmouth & Westport, New Bedford, Mass., (quarter)	2	Oct. 8	.....	.....
Fairhaven & Westville, New Haven, (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Findlay (Ohio) St. Ry. (quarter)	¾	Oct. 10	.....	.....
Frankford & Southwark Pass Ry.	$4	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Glens Falls, (N. Y.,) Sandy Hill & Ft. Edwards	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Louisville Ry. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Louisville Ry. pf.	2½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Metropolitan St. Ry. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 26	Oct. 16
Philadelphia Traction Co.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 2
Pitts. & Birmingham Traction	1½	Oct. 18	Oct. 13	Oct. 18
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
Union Elevated (Chicago)	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
United Traction & Elec. Co. (Prov.)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
West End St. (Boston) com.	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 2
BANK STOCKS.				
Chatham National (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	20	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
First National, Brooklyn, (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 2
Gallatin National (semi-annual)	5	Oct. 6	Sept. 26	Oct. 6
Gallatin National (extra)	1	Oct. 6	Sept. 26	Oct. 6
Garfield National (quarter)	10	Sept. 29	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
National Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 2
Riverside (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Oct. 2
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Brooklyn, Brooklyn, (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 2
Continental Trust Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 10	Oct. 1	Oct. 11
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
L. I. Loan & Trust, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 22
Manufacturers' Trust, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 24	Oct. 2
Mercantile Trust Co. (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Title Guarantee & Trust Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 29	Sept. 28	Oct. 30
Amalgamated Copper Co. (extra)	½	Oct. 29	Sept. 28	Oct. 30
American Agricultural Chemical Co., pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
American Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 18
Am. Caramel pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
American Chicle Co.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 2
American Chicle Co. pf.	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 2
Am. Ice Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 20	Oct. 1	Oct. 22
Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 9	Sept. 22	Oct. 10
Am. Steel & Wire Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 17	Oct. 3
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 17	Oct. 3
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 5
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 3
American Surety Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 29	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Am. Tel. & Telegraph (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 29	Oct. 16
Am. Tobacco Co. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Am. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Am. Woolen Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 3	Oct. 16
Anaconda Copper Min. Co. (quarter)	$1.25	Oct. 27	Oct. 10	Oct. 28
Anaconda Copper Min. Co. (extra)	75c	Oct. 27	Oct. 10	Oct. 28
Boston & Colorado Smelting Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 2
Boston Electric Light (quarter)	$2	Oct. 15	Sept. 29	Oct. 15
Buffalo Hump Mining	1	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Cambria Iron	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Castle Braid Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Central & So. America Telegraph (quarter)	1½	Oct. 6	Sept. 29	Oct. 8
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 25
Cin. Gas Light & Coke (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	8	Oct. 10	Sept. 20	Oct. 11
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Consolidated Gas Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Consolidated Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Crucible Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Electric Boat Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Electric Vehicle Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Federal Mining & Smelting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
General Asphalt com. (extra)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
General Chemical Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
General Electric com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 29
Hall Signal Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 3
International Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Kodak Co., Ltd., com.	5%	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Kodak com. (extra)	5%	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Kodak pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2	Oct. 12	Oct. 4	Oct. 15
Michigan Telephone Co. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 3	Sept. 22	Oct. 3
Nat. Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
National Sugar pf.	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 12	Oct. 2
N. Y. Air Brake Co. (quarter)	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Dec. 29	.....	.....
Otis Elevator Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 13	Sept. 22	Oct. 15
Parrot Silver & Copper Mining Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Oct. 29	Oct. 13	Oct. 30
Pennsylvania Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 20
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 1
Pitts. Plate Glass com. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Procter & Gamble Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 19	Oct. 16
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co. pf. (quarter)	...	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. com.	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
St. Ry. & Ill. Prop. (Boston)	$1	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 26
Street's Western Stable Car Co. com.	50c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14	Oct. 26
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Trenton Potteries Co. pf.	2	Oct. 10	Sept. 29	Oct. 11
Trow Directory Printing & Book Binding Co.	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 21
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Union Carbide (quarter)	1	Oct. 5	Sept. 20	Oct. 9
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Union Switch & Signal com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 28	Oct. 11
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 10	Sept. 29	Oct. 11
Union Typewriter Co. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Union Typewriter Co. 2d pf.	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Union Typewriter Co. 2d pf. (extra)	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 29
United Gas Improvement Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 13	Holders of record	Sept. 20
United Shoe Machine Co. com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
United Shoe Machine Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
United States Oil Co. (quarter)	50c	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
U. S. Projectile (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
United Zinc Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Universal Winding Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Va.-Carolina Chem. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 15
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Oct. 10	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	5	Oct. 10	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Westinghouse E. & Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Westinghouse Machine Co.	½	Oct. 10	Sept. 20	Oct. 11
Westinghouse M. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 10	Sept. 20	Oct. 11
Westmoreland Coal com.	8	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Wisconsin Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 8	Sept. 20	Oct. 8
Wolverine Copper Mining Co.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.		Date.	Nature.
Alabama Gt. Southern Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
American Bicycle Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 9	Annual
Central of Georgia	.....	.....	Oct. 9	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway	Sept. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Annual
Chicago & Alton Railroad	Sept. 22	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Oct. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	Oct. 16	Annual
Distilling Co. of America	Sept. 27	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Annual
Erie Railroad	Sept. 28	Oct. 19	Oct. 9	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Forty-second St. & Grand St. Ferry R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
Fulton Street Railroad	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
Great Northern Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 11	Annual
Hocking Valley Railway	Sept. 4	Oct. 8	Oct. 2	Annual
Horn Silver Mining Co.	Sept. 8	Sept. 10	Oct. 2	Annual
Joseph Loth & Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 1	Special
Lake Erie & Western Railroad	Sept. 10	Oct. 8	Oct. 3	Annual
Louisville & Nashville Railroad	Sept. 21	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Annual
Metropolitan Trust Co.	Sept. 28	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad	Sept. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 3	Annual
Morris & Essex Mutual Coal Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
New York Central	.....	.....	Nov. 8	Special
N. Y. & East River Ferry Co.	Sept. 19	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
N. Y. Lumber Trade Ass'n.	.....	.....	Oct. 10	Election
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 17	Annual
North & East River Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
Norfolk & Western Railway	Sept. 29	Oct. 15	Oct. 11	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
Oregon Short Line R. R.	Sept. 22	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.	Sept. 17	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Plaza Bank	.....	.....	Oct. 9	Annual
Procter & Gamble Co. com.	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Procter & Gamble Co. pf.	Sept. 20	Oct. 15	Oct. 10	Annual
Pullman Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Rio Grande Southern R. R.	Oct. 5	Oct. 18	Oct. 15	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern Railway	Sept. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 24	Bondholders
Thirty-fourth St. Cross Town Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
Union Ferry Co.	Sept. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 4	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Wabash Railroad	Sept. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Western Union Telegraph Co.	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
Wisconsin Central Railway	Sept. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

ADVANCES.

Amal. Copper	1½	Electric Vehicle	3
Electric Boat	1	Inter. Pump pf.	1
Electric Boat pf.	5		

DECLINES.

Am. Ag. Chem.	2	Havana Com. pf.	1
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	3	Rubber Goods pf.	3
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	3	Standard Oil	1
Compressed Air	2	Storage Power	1½

During the first part of last week the selling movement of the previous week was continued, and prices suffered further material declines. The amount of stock offered for sale became less as the week progressed, and on the latter days quotations became much firmer than they had been at any time within the past two weeks. Net changes for the week show a more irregular course of prices than appeared on the previous Saturday, and some of the recoveries from the lowest figures were substantial. Such sharp declines had been brought about by rather urgent selling that many stocks reached prices that were as low, if not lower, than any at which they had yet sold. This fact seemed to bring into the market some few buying orders that served to steady quotations and to prevent further declines on the small amount of selling that was still in progress.

In some cases the losses which have recently occurred seemed to have been without any other cause than the necessity on the part of some to liquidate their holdings. Of late there has been very little unfavorable news to cause declines, and on the other hand there has been not a little to increase confidence in some of the issues which thus far have not assumed a well-recognized position. Some reports of earnings issued recently certainly indicate that present prices of many securities are very low in view of probable earnings. Nearly every stock now traded in on the curb, at all events among those which were placed in the market last year, is now selling far below the best prices of 1899, and in some cases the difference between present prices and those which prevailed then are remarkable. Just as in 1899 quotations were carried much beyond actual or even immediate prospective values, so no doubt present quotations are not a just norm of real values. One extreme is followed by the opposite.

In point of activity last week compared not unfavorably with the preceding one, but nevertheless the total transactions were relatively small. Only a few issues afforded much business, while the vast majority of the stocks that appeared in the week's trading showed totals of only a few hundred shares. Very few securities were active throughout the week, the issues traded in one day being neglected the next. American Woolen, probably the most active of the industrials, continued to occupy a prominent position. There was fairly good demand for the common stock, which advanced the price of that issue about 1 point, to 13¼, but subsequently part of this gain was lost. The buying of the stock was characterized as good, and to some extent at least seemed to be for out-of-town accounts. The buying orders in this stock seemed to be the result of the very satisfactory statement of earnings issued a short while ago.

Amalgamated Copper, the most prominent though not the most active of the copper shares, was strong throughout the week, and closed with a net gain of 1½ points. The advance from the low figures of the previous week brought out very little stock, and the quotation advanced easily. It rose as high as 87, and closed at 84¼ ex dividend. The other copper stocks attracted very little attention.

Some of the electric stocks which suffered such sharp declines the week before last recovered a large part of their losses; though in no case was trading in them active. Electric Boat preferred, after selling as low as 20½, recovered about 7 points, and ended the week with a net gain of 5 points. Electric Vehicle sold as high as 19½, and gained 3 points net.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	470
American Exchange	185	190
Astor	500	..
Bowery	290	..
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers	85	95
Central	170	..
Chase	475	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3950	..
Citizens'	140	150
City	330	345
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	255	275
Continental	130	..
Corn Exchange	340	..
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	2900
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3600	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	165	175
Gallatin	390	..
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	240	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	120	130

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Germania	400	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	395	410
Hide & Leather	120	140
Importers & Traders'	510	530
Irving	180	185
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	800	..
Manhattan	260	285
Market & Fulton	210	230
Mechanics'	200	210
Mechanics & Traders'	95	105
Mercantile	190	205
Merchants'	165	175
Merchants' Exchange	125	130
Metropolis	600	..
Mount Morris	185	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	175	..
New Amsterdam	675	..
New York	280	..
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	125	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	130
Ninth	88	95
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	175	190
Pacific	165	180
Park	400	440
People's	225	..
Phenix	98	105
Plaza	475	..
Republic	220	230
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	290	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	160	..
Shoe & Leather	100	105
State	300	..
State of New York	135	..
Twelfth Ward	100	115
Union Square	225	..
Western National	415	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	200	205
Bankers'	...	195
Brooklyn	400	415

Trust Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Central	1850	2050
Central Realty Bond & Trust	250	300
Continental	375	..
City	300	350
Colonial	300	340
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	425	..
Franklin	275	300
Hamilton	265	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	300	320
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	425	475
Morton	425	..
Nassau	187	195
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1350	1400
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	750	..
North American	200	208
People's Trust	290	310
Produce Exchange	135	145
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	210	..
Title Guarantee Trust	395	410
Trust Company of America	195	202
Trust Company of New York	195	205
Union	1300	1400
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	430	475
United States	1600	1650
Washington Trust	290	..
Williamsburg	190	..

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	16	19¼
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	82½	83½
East River Ferry	60	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	112
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	70½	71½
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	91	92
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	85
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds	105	107
Union Ferry	32	34
Union Ferry bonds	94	96

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	105	..
Commonwealth	80	100
Continental	540	..
Eagle	215	..
Empire City	80	85
German-American	500	510
Germania	290	305
Globe & Rutgers	40	..
Greenwich	150	..
Hamilton	85	100
Hanover	130	140
Home	195	206
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	145	155
New York	80	..
Niagara	155	..
North River	130	..
Pacific	115	130
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	175
Stuyvesant	60	..
United States	110	120
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114½	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	104½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112½	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	232
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	113	115
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	265	280
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	124	125
Central Park, N. & E. River	100½	101
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	104½	106
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	31	32
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	120	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	105	110
42d St. & Grand St.	390	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	74	76
42d St., Man. & St. N. Ay. 1st	114	115
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	80	82
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	107	111
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90
New Orleans Traction com	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf	93	96
Ninth Avenue	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry	25½	27
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	84½	85½
North Shore Traction com	15	16
North Shore Traction pf	84	80
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	14	15
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	17½	18½
Second Avenue stock	197	200
Second Ave. Consol. 5s	117	118
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	32½	36
Twenty-third Street	400	410
Twenty-third Street deb 5s	103	104
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. L. pf., ex div	62	63
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	83	84
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110	112
Worcester Traction common	31½	..
Worcester Traction pf	104	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper, ex. d	84¼	85
Am. Agricultural Chemical	22	24
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf	71	74
American Bank Note	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5½
American Bicycle pf	28	31
American Bicycle bonds	70	80
American Chicle	63	65
American Chicle pf	75	90
American Hide & Leather 5s	87¾	89¼
American Press Association	60	70
American Thread pf	4	5
American Type Founders	55	60
American Woolen	12¾	13
American Woolen pf	69½	69¾
Asphalt of Am., 2d ass't paid	6¾	7
Barney & Smith Car	12	15
Barney & Smith Car pf	94	98
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	10½	11¾
British Exchequer 5s	98¾	99¾
California Copper	¾	1
Cast Iron Pipe	3½	4½
Cast Iron Pipe pf	25	27½
Central South Am. Tel	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	64	69
Chesebrough Mfg	200	205
Chicago & Alton subs	103	103½
Chicago & Alton 5s	93	94
Consolidated Air	..	80
Consolidated Kansas City	6¾	7½
Consolidated Rubber	1¾	2

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Sept. 29. Bid.	Closing Sept. 29. Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.	Range in 1900 Lowest.	Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July, 1900 3½	*204 July 6	*204 July 6	*204 July 6, 1900
16	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	18 Mar. 28	16 Sept. 12	16 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	**At. & Charlotte Air Line**	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1900 3	.. ..	.. ..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1900 1	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	**Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf**	1,426,000	July, 1900 2	.. ..	.. ..	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf. Series B	5,000,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	21 Feb. 15, 1899
61	72	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	.. ..	73 Aug. 29	52 Feb. 27	73 Aug. 29, 1900
106	115	**Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf**	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900 3	115 April 26	95¾ Mar. 21	112 July 18, 1900
124	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	125½ June 11	125 May 23	125 Aug. 13, 1900
101¼	102½	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1	98 Feb. 26	91¾ Feb. 26	*95½ Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	**Central Coal & Coke**	1,500,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	June 1, 1900 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	171 Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. ..	39¾ Jan. 15	37 Apr. 25	39 Apr. 28, 1900
..	96	Chi. & East. Ill.	6,197,800	July 2, 1900 2½	109 Mar. 27	88 Jan. 31	93 Sept. 11, 1900
120	125	**Chi. & East. Ill. pf**	5,830,700	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	125 Aug. 15	120 Jan. 17	123½ Sept. 19, 1900
30	34	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	7,489,100	.. ..	42 Mar. 31	30 June 23	31 Sept. 21, 1900
82	82¾	Chi. Gt. West. deb	18,573,700	July 15, 1900 2	89 Feb. 1	81 June 19	82¾ Sept. 18, 1900
..	..	Chi. & Northwestern pf	22,396,600	July 6, 1900 1¾	207 Sept. 7	195½ May 9	204½ Sept. 20, 1900
110	115	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900 5	123½ Jan. 31	112 May 12	115 Aug. 15, 1900
160	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900 3½	175 Mar. 3	172 Feb. 8	*170 June 11, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	.. ..	.. ..	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	.. ..	.. ..	120 June 4, 1898
..	27	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	8,000,000	.. ..	28 Apr. 27	14½ Jan. 10	28 Sept. 6, 1900
62	67	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1¼	72 Apr. 10	46 Jan. 2	64 Sept. 21, 1900
182	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1900 1¾	187 July 30	*185¼ July 3	187 July 30, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	.. ..	2¾ Apr. 10	1¼ May 7	1½ July 3, 1900
110	115	Col. Fuel & I. pf	2,000,000	Sept. 5, 1900 8	131½ Jan. 17	118 Sept. 6	121 Sept. 11, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.. ..	12¾ May 3	9 Jan. 4	11½ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	.. ..	29¾ Mar. 21	21 Jan. 5	29 June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	30 June 9, 1899
160	180	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1900 1¾	*183 Jan. 17	*158 June 7	*175 Sept. 20, 1900
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	52 May 9	50 Feb. 16	*52 Aug. 31, 1900
..	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	.. ..	.. ..	110 June 20, 1899
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1900 3¾	*400 Jan. 20	*395 July 5	*395 July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	July 9, 1900 1¼	122¾ Feb. 23	101 Jan. 3	106¾ May 10, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	15¼ May 22	14½ Apr. 4	*15¼ Aug. 1, 1900
15	20	Ft. Worth & Rio G.	3,108,100	.. ..	19 Apr. 3	15 June 1	17 Sept. 15, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Oct., 1900 1½	.. ..	.. ..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	.. ..	.. ..	*45 Nov. 3, 1899
104½	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	38,291,100	July 16, 1900 2	115½ Jan. 11	106 June 25	*107 Sept. 21, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,000,300	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	*102½ July 17	101 June 28	*102½ July 7, 1900
103	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1900 1½	*106 Sept. 12	*106 Sept. 12	*106 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	Sep. 25, 1900 50c	.. ..	.. ..	*105 May 20, 1899
70	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Sep. 25, 1900 50c	*75 Aug. 13	65 Feb. 6	*75 Aug. 13, 1900
..	28¾	**International Power**	6,400,000	.. ..	30¾ July 14	24 June 30	28¾ Sept. 22, 1900
3	4	International Silver	10,000,000	.. ..	10⅞ Jan. 25	3¼ Aug. 2	*3¼ Sept. 20, 1900
13½	15	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.. ..	18 May 4	10 Jan. 10	15 Aug. 23, 1900
2¾	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.. ..	3½ May 24	3½ May 24	3½ May 24, 1900
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	July 2, 1900 50c	17½ Mar. 27	15 Feb. 2	16 June 19, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	.. ..	.. ..	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
3	10	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7¾ Nov. 9, 1899
10	20	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40 Feb. 13	15 Sep. 18	15 Sept. 22, 1900
45	55	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 3	66 Feb. 6	52½ July 21	52½ July 21, 1900
95	100	**Laclede Gas pf**	2,500,000	June 15, 1900 2½	100 Jan. 4	98 Jan. 11	*100 Aug. 24, 1900
205	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 28, 1900 3½	210 May 24	206 Apr. 26	*209 Sept. 21, 1900
8	15	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.. ..	19¾ May 2	6¼ Jan. 30	8 Sept. 18, 1900
65	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	June 30, 1900 2	81 Mar. 23	74 Sep. 18	74 Sept. 18, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 29, 1900 6	.. ..	.. ..	*152 May 31, 1899
33½	37	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, 1898 1	48½ Apr. 2	35 June 25	*35 Sept. 20, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	45 June 29	43 June 27	45 June 29, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	July 14, 1900 1½	.. ..	.. ..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
11	12½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14,000,000	.. ..	14⅞ Mar. 20	11 June 20	11 Sept. 22, 1900
70½	79	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 5	85 Jan. 31	75 June 20	*75 July 2, 1900
29	32	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	.. ..	40¾ Mar. 29	29 June 20	30 Sept. 20, 1900
131	134	**N. Y., Lack. & West.**	10,000,000	Oct., 1900 1¾	134 Feb. 28	130 Feb. 2	*132½ July 9, 1900
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Oct. 1, 1900 2	413 July 12	405 July 1	413 July 12, 1900
..	..	**Norfolk & Southern**	2,000,000	July 10, 1900 1	.. ..	.. ..	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**O. & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 1	31⅞ May 15	25 May 21	25 Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 Nov. 6, 1899
6	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	July 20, 1900 30c	9 Feb. 2	6¾ July 7	6¾ July 7, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,375,100	July 2, 1898 1	.. ..	.. ..	45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	**Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf**	1,161,800	July 2, 1900 2	.. ..	.. ..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
80	87	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1900 1¾	87½ Jan. 4	82½ Sep. 20	82½ Sept. 20, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	.. ..	.. ..	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	*110 June 20, 1899
400	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	*420 June 11	*420 June 11	*420 June 11, 1900
4	7½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.. ..	9¼ Mar. 26	5 June 19	5¾ Sept. 17, 1900
20½	22	Père Marquette	14,145,000	.. ..	29½ Mar. 27	20 Jan. 29	23½ Aug. 15, 1900
52	57	Père Marquette pf	10,162,200	.. ..	64½ Mar. 27	54½ Mar. 22	*53 Sept. 19, 1900
..	..	**Philadelphia Company**	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74 Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	.. ..	.. ..	*117 May 16, 1899
194	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Oct. 2, 1900 1¾	188 Feb. 16	186 Mar. 10	*188¾ June 7, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1900 3	.. ..	.. ..	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
1⅜	1½	**Quicksilver**	5,706,700	.. ..	2½ Mar. 29	1½ Aug. 1	1½ Sept. 5, 1900
..	8	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	10⅜ Mar. 28	8 June 1	8½ June 26, 1900
192	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900 4	*193 Aug. 7	*193 Aug. 7	*193 Aug. 7, 1900
132	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,500,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1½	131¾ M'h. 28	131¾ M'h. 28	*135 July 26, 1900
6¾	7½	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.. ..	7⅝ Aug. 21	5 May 24	7 Sept. 12, 1900
13	15	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	.. ..	16½ Feb. 15	11⅝ June 26	15 Sept. 18, 1900
63½	64½	Silver Bullion Certificates	.. ..	.. ..	60¾ Mar. 16	60¼ Jan. 16	60¾ Mar. 16, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	.. ..	.. ..	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
15	18½	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	7,500,000	.. ..	22½ June 15	19 Aug. 30	*18 Sept. 10, 1900
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1900 2½	.. ..	.. ..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,643,400	.. ..	*14 Apr. 11	*14 Apr. 11	*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*90 Apr. 9	*90 Apr. 9	*90 Apr. 9, 1900
14¾	16	Texas & Pacific Land Trust	8,840,000	.. ..	16¼ July 11	11½ Jan. 17	14½ Sept. 21, 1900
25	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	.. ..	.. ..	24 Nov. 20, 1899
45	..	Tol. & Ohio Central pf	8,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	45 Dec. 2, 1899
61	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1¼	63¾ Jan. 24	61½ July 5	62 Aug. 31, 1900
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1¼	142 Apr. 12	130 Jan. 2	*141¼ June 11, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 ¼	.. ..	.. ..	66 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1900 2½	*272½ Jan. 17	*272½ Jan. 17	*272½ Jan. 17, 1900
45	47	U. S. Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1900 1½	49 Apr. 6	45½ Aug. 23	*45 Sept. 21, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.. ..	¼ May 23	¼ May 22	¼ Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	.. ..	13½ Feb. 23	4 Mar. 23	*7¼ Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,090	Sep. 29, 1900 3½	.. ..	.. ..	105 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900 3½	.. ..	.. ..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
123	128	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 16, 1900 3	127½ Mar. 20	123 Feb. 21	124 Sept. 20, 1900
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1½	.. ..	.. ..	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1900 3	.. ..	.. ..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899
44½	47	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	4,091,000	.. ..	58½ Apr. 2	44½ Sep. 22	47 Sept. 22, 1900

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, New York and Harlem, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are each $25 par.

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Consolidated Fireworks pf	60	70
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5¼
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	32	36
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	70	75
Distilling Co. of America	4¼	4¾
Distilling Co. of America pf	4	4¾
Electric Boat	14	16
Electric Boat pf	25	30
Electric Vehicle	18	20
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	30
General Carriage	4¾	8
General Chemical	57	60
General Chemical pf	95	98
Havana Commercial	5	7¾
Havana Commercial pf	30	42
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	75	80
Hudson River Telephone	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1½
International Pump	10	15¾
International Pump pf	64	66
International Silver pf	37	39
Inter-State Oil	56¾	57¾
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat pf	50	60
Kings Co. Light & Power	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102
Markeen Copper	..	6
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	9	11
Mergenthaler Linotype	132	133
Nat. Enameling and Stamping	10	12
Nat. Enameling and Stamp. pf	74	78
Nat. Gramophone	15	20
Nat. Sugar pf	100	104
New England Transportation	3	3¼
New York Transportation	2¾	3¼
N. Y. & S. Amer. Tel.	15	20
Otis Elevator pf	84	85
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81
Procter & Gamble	480	500
Procter & Gamble pf	205	225
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	90¾	91½
Rubber Goods	28½	29¾
Rubber Goods pf	73	75
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	117	120
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65½	67
Seaboard Air Line com	8	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf	21	22
Singer Manufacturing	550	650
Southern Light & Traction	30	33
Standard Coupler	39	42
Standard Coupler pf	122	126
Standard Oil	532	533
Storage Power	10¼	12
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co 6s	101	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., 3d ass. pd	6	7
Tennessee Copper	12	13
Texas Pacific Coal	75	87½
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50	55
Union Copper	2¾	3
Union Typewriter	27	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf	103¾	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	115
Union Zinc & Lead	71	73
United Shoe Machinery	39¾	40
United Shoe Machinery pf	93¾	94¼
U. S. Pneumatic Power Co.	7½	8½
Welsh Pure Coal & Coke	3	4

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Worthington Pump pf	106	109½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375
Bay State	1	1½
Buffalo City	4	5
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	63	65
Central Union 5s, 1927	106	107
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	105½	106
Denver Gas	17	20
Denver Gas bonds	61	64
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	58	62
Grand Rapids	103	107
Grand Rapids 1st 6s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	78	85
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	99	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	57	60
Lafayette Gas bonds	58	62
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	58	60
Madison (Wis.)	68	71
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1925	107	109
Mutual	299	301
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	103	103½
N. E. Gas & Coke	9	10
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1927	56	57
N. Y. & E. R. 1st (5s, 1944	110	115
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	52	55
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, Inc	98	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	33
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	91	93
St. Paul (Minn.)	..	50
Standard (New York)	127	129
Standard pf	147	149
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	5½	7½
Syracuse 1st 6s, 1915	89½	93
Terre Haute Gas & Elec.	25	30
Terre Haute Gas & Elec. 1st 5s	88	93

NOS. 26, 28, 30 & 32 WILLIAM STREET.
CHARTERED 1853.

Capital, $1,000,000.00 **Surplus, $5,000,000.00**

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon Certificate of Deposit, or subject to check and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Acts as Agent for the transaction of any approved financial business.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
26 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000

Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.

Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.

Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

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Frank H. Platt,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
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HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.

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87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

A. M. Kidder & Co
BANKERS, 18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Dealers in Investment Securities.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 29, total transactions included 1,810,703 shares of stock, $4,783,000 bonds, including $28,500 Government and $6,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	*Sept.30,'99.	Sept.29,1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,466,145	1,810,703	344,558
Mining	1,100	1,350	250
Banks	.....	10	10

BONDS.

	*Sept.30,'99.	Sept.29,1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$4,832,500	$4,748,500	$84,000
State	15,000	6,000	9,000
Government	32,100	28,500	43,600

*Four days.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 29	$836,384,300	$46,249,635
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,450
Sept. 1	659,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,308,021	45,452,504
Aug. 18	736,760,290	49,880,774
Aug. 11	667,786,104	41,720,667
Aug. 4	783,061,788	55,383,359
July 28	753,779,590	45,311,780
July 21	785,578,094	46,704,063
July 14	865,929,981	51,182,188
*July 7	937,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,484
June 23	842,662,263	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9	898,061,096	54,623,659
*June 2	820,976,655	49,240,800
May 26	905,215,330	55,921,961
May 19	1,006,863,479	51,884,225
May 12	995,720,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,031	72,806,381
April 28	1,064,446,057	48,974,241
April 21	1,195,364,041	76,001,001
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,596,306	66,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,865,960	47,934,700
March 17	1,043,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	963,399,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	923,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,069	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,032,652	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,178,062	56,985,505
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,658,508
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,735,567
*Dec. 30	980,902,665	46,530,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,340,644,928	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,086,435	45,117,038
*Dec. 2	1,039,136,966	46,097,701
Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,263,854,833	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,286,145	54,674,673
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,261,186
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	66,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,614,303

*Five days. †Four days.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,331,285.98

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.

AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.

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RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

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2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....
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Leslie D. Ward,	William N. Coler, Jr.,
Thomas N. McCarter,	Thomas N. McCarter, Jr.
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OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
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$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

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Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
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Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,000,000.

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JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. W. NORTH DUANE, Treas

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R. J. Cross,	James O. Sheldon,
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Bonds, Stocks and Investments
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Transact a general banking business; act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.
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DAVID B. HILL SPEAKS ON IMPERIALISM

He Is Warmly Greeted at a Mass Meeting in Brooklyn.

CROKER'S NAME WAS HISSED

Cheers for Mr. Coler—Ex-Gov. Stone Tells When the Flag Should Come Down—Messrs. Clarke and Littleton Speak.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill spoke last night to the Kings County Democracy in favor of the National and State tickets of the Democratic Party, and faced the men, many of whom were on the platform with him, who only a few weeks ago defeated his aspirations to be again the leader of the party in New York State and prevented the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor.

It was clear at the beginning of the meeting that the audience had not forgotten this action. Some one in the audience shouted as Mr. Hill came down the stage to his seat:

"Who turned down Coler?"

The answer came back "Croker," and there was a wave of hisses that the applause of the officeholders on the stage could not drown.

The Controller was a popular man with the audience, and in the preliminary address of Bridge Commissioner Shea every mention of Mr. Coler's name was cheered to the echo.

The large Academy of Music, in which the meeting was held, was packed to the walls as early as 7:30 o'clock. The large stage, set so as to give as much room as possible, was also packed. Men and women stood patiently in the aisles during the preliminaries, and through the entire hour that Mr. Hill consumed in making his address. The decorations were profuse, consisting mainly of American flags draped from the boxes and balconies, while over the stage were two small paintings of the Democratic National condidates.

The proceedings of the meeting deaft almost entirely with what was again called "the paramount issue, imperialism." The Chairman, District Attorney Clarke, spoke of it at some length, and Mr. Hill made it the burden of nine-tenths of his address. In fact he touched on no other National issues or planks in the Democratic platform, except government by injunction and the Porto Rican tariff, the latter argument being included in his arraignment of imperialism.

It had been expected and announced that Controller Coler would preside at the meeting, but Bridge Commissioner Shea, who acted as temporary Chairman, read a telegram from the Controller, who speaks in Lockport to-night, stating that he would not disappoint the people there and that District Attorney John E. Clarke would act in his place. The mention of Mr. Coler's name elicited great applause, and Mr. Clarke was at once elected Chairman.

A few minutes before the permanent Chairman was proposed, Senator Hill came down the stage and the audience rose and gave him an enthusiastic reception. Among those who joined in the applause was Hugh McLaughlin, the leader in Kings County. With his family he occupied the right-hand stage box. This applause was repeated when Mr. Clarke referred to the orator of the evening as one of America's greatest statesmen. Some one in the audience answered this by the query:

"What's the matter with Croker?" and a general laugh answered the questioner.

JOHN F. CLARKE SPEAKS.

Mr. Clarke opened the proceedings by stating that, while Mr. Coler was in Lockport speaking on the same platform with Mr. Stanchfield, his heart was with the assemblage in Brooklyn. He said that this campaign was happily freed from the obnoxious and repugnant element of personalities, and that although the issues included financial and industrial questions, yet there was an overshadowing one—that of imperialism. He evoked great applause when he said that the only fault of the Filipinos was that they wanted to be free and wanted the United States to fulfill its moral obligations to them. The proceedings in the Philippines, he said, could not be described as expansion; that was a Democratic doctrine, but it was conquest, which was not Democratic.

"Who will right these conditions and fix the liberties of these people?" he asked.

"Bryan," came back the thundering answer, and the audience set up a roar of approval.

"Have they not given Cuba a Government, and were the Filipinos not given the same assurances?" was the next question.

"No" yelled a man in stentorian tones, and Mr. Clarke was for a moment nonplussed by the unfavorable reply.

Dr. W. J. Callan then read a set of resolutions indorsing Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stanchfield, as well as the platform, dwelling at length on the "paramount issue." The resolutions also contained the following and only allusion made at the meeting to the trusts.

> In the movement for the delivery of individual enterprise from the vast and increasing menace to the enormous aggregations of capital, largely brought into existence by the abuse of legislation and executive authority, we recognize a question which urgently calls for the attention of all Americans who desire to see the control of the Government retained by the people, and the gates of fair opportunity kept open to every child born under the American flag.

When Mr. Hill came forward in response to the brief introduction of the Chairman there was a burst of applause that lasted for over five minutes. The women in Hugh McLaughlin's box stood up and fluttered their handkerchiefs and Mrs. McLaughlin unpinned from her corsage a bunch of roses which she sent by one of the spectators on the stage to Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill took the flowers and bowed his acknowledgments to the donor.

Mr. Hill laid his watch on the speaker's table, as though he intended to time himself in the delivery of his address, and then proceeded to read his speech. He followed his text closely, but while it was noticed that in his manuscript he had written imperialism as "the most important issue," yet in his delivery he spoke of it as "one of the most important."

EX-SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hill began by thanking the audience for its welcome, which he said was one of the old Brooklyn kind. The invitation to speak, he said, came from the committee and was supplemented by "the veteran leader of the Kings County Democracy," a reference to Mr. McLaughlin that moved the audience to applause. He said that in view of recent circumstances his absence might be misconstrued, and, he said, "some facetious person might venture to suggest the query whether without my presence the proceedings would be entirely and strictly regular; and as 'regularity' is the watchword of the Kings County Democracy, I concluded to relieve both you and myself from embarrassment by joining once more with you in the ratification of our National and State tickets." This brought forth long-continued laughter and applause. Senator Hill said in part:

"It is true, as is well known, that I sought to secure a modification of the proposed National platform in some particulars, in which, however, I was only partially successful, but being reasonably satisfied with its utterances on the questions which seem to form the leading issues in this particular election, I expressed my intention at the convention in seconding the nomination of our National candidate for President in behalf of the masses of the Democracy of the State of New York, to give the ticket not merely my acquiescent adherence, but my active support, and that assurance I am now fulfilling. [Applause.]

"While my personal views of certain portions of the reaffirmed platform may not have changed, particularly as to their wisdom and expediency, it does not follow that either honor, duty, or consistency requires me to withhold my active co-operation in electing the ticket which was fairly and regularly nominated, much less do such considerations require me to cancel my party ties, or join another party, or support another ticket. I repudiate the idea so persistently inculcated by impracticable doctrinaries that every time a citizen is outvoted in a convention, a church, a corporation, or a society—even upon a material matter—he is in honor bound to bolt and form another party, establish a new church, set up a rival corporation, or organize a second society.

"This is a Government controlled by great political parties, the respective organizations of which are formed and maintained by those who largely agree upon certain policies of administration, but it is not expected nor is it practicable that such parties will, at all times, fully or accurately, represent the sentiments of every individual member. He need not indorse every line or plank of a platform in order to maintain his orthodoxy.

"A different policy would disintegrate great parties and create factions without number. Majorities must control in political parties as well as in Governments."

HE DISCUSSES IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Hill then began on imperialism. He said that interest in it increased as the campaign progressed, but the audience evinced less enthusiasm on this question than it did on any other, except when Mr. Bryan's name was mentioned. The audience appeared to be getting colder as Mr. Hill went on, but he roused them once while speaking of labor, by quoting the words that first brought the Democratic candidate into the full glare of the public light, "You shall not press the crown of thorns on the brow of labor," and then the audience went wild with delight.

Mr Hill went into the question of imperialism at great length, defining the issue. He spoke of the action of the Government in the Philippines as a gross violation of the Constitution. He said that some imperialists in their eagerness to adopt the British colonial system went so far as to say that the decision in the Dred Scott case had been "informally reversed."

"I beg to inform these gentlemen," he said, "that the Dred Scott case has never been reversed, either informally or otherwise, and its binding authority has never since been questioned by the Supreme Court of the United States. It has never been overruled either at Fort Pillow or Appomattox or anywhere else, but the decision upon the main question involved is no longer of practical importance, simply because of the subsequent amendments to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

Mr. Hill said that it was a monstrous doctrine that the Constitution did not extend to the Territories. Were this true, he argued, no citizen of New York journeying in the Territories, or "American colony," could demand the Constitutional safeguards. "Our flag," he said, "signifies little or nothing and becomes a meaningless symbol when separated from the great chart of our liberties."

In speaking of the Porto Rican tariff, Mr. Hill said that on the part of the President in first opposing and then approving the measure:

"It was a self-stultification by a high official seldom witnessed, and has no parallel in history. It never has been satisfactorily explained.

"This action could only have been taken upon a theory that Porto Rico was not a Territory of the United States but was a colony of the United States, and that a colony is not subject to the limitations of the Constitution; but may be governed by Congress according to its sole discretion.

"This was the first gun for 'imperialism.' It was the opening victory over the friends of Constitutional liberty in this country. [Great applause.]

THE "MANIFEST DESTINY" PLEA.

Mr. Hill roundly ridiculed what he said had been termed the "manifest destiny" argument. He said it was not only an insufficient but a cowardly answer to many questions.

"It is an attempt," he said, "to unload upon Divine Providence the errors, the weaknesses, the corruption, the selfishness, and the schemes of a discredited and unworthy National Administration.

"You recall the mixture of piety and politics," went on Mr. Hill, caustically, "the assurance and hypocrisy exhibited in the congratulatory dispatches exchanged between President McKinley and Senator Hanna after the latter had been 'elected' by corruption and fraud a United States Senator from Ohio, in one of which it was announced that 'God reigns and the Republican Party still lives,' as though Hanna's purchased triumph was a special dispensation of Divine Providence. The people will probably soon be told that McKinley must be re-elected because it is the will of the Almighty and our 'manifest destiny.' Our National destiny will largely be what we ourselves make it.

Mr. Hill's allusions to a Labor Department in the Government and opposition to government by injunction brought out great applause, and he announced that he desired to repeat what he said on these subjects in his Labor Day address at Troy.

He then reverted to State issues, arraigning the Republican Party for destroying home rule, as shown by the Raines law, the McCullagh election law, the "transfer tax grab," and other measures by which State boards ruled cities.

The ex-Senator's peroration evoked great applause. The people knew Bryan, he said, and he had stood the public scrutiny as no other modern statesman had done. "If elected," he said—"and his prospects are improving every day and hour—he will discharge the high and arduous duties of Chief Executive of the Nation to the satisfaction and honor of the American people. Men who have differed in the past are coming together for him. Men of gold and men of silver and all kinds of men are in favor of 16 to 1—16 for Bryan to 1 for McKinley. [Cheers and applause.]

THE FIGHT FOR CONTROLLER COLER.

There was tremendous applause when Mr. Hill referred to his fight for Controller Coler. "I was one of those," he said, "who favored the nomination for Governor of the distinguished Controller of Greater New York. I was actuated by no personal considerations. In his various contests with municipal rascality and corruption, he had attracted the attention and won the confidence of the masses and independent men of all parties as few young men have done, and believing that the people preferred—at least as their first choice—a candidate of proved courage in the battle of municipal reform, I regarded his nomination as desirable and timely.

"The convention, however, decreed otherwise and nominated my long-time associate and personal friend, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira—the home of Governors, and I assure you that his nomination affords me great personal gratification.

"He is an able and honest man, a citizen of high character, a cultered gentleman in the very prime of life, he possesses in a large degree the estimable qualities of heart and mind which fit him to make a worthy successor of Marcy, Seymour, Tilden, and Robinson.

"Let no elector be deceived by the silly attempt of our adversaries to create the impression that if elected Mr. Stanchfield will do the bidding of some organization, man, or coterie of men. They do not know our candidate. We can well judge the future of a man by his past, and in every public position which Mr. Stanchfield has filled—whether as Mayor, District Attorney, or member of the Legislature, or leader of his party in the Assembly—he has reflected credit upon his constituents, his friends, and himself.

"The people of the State will make no mistake in his election."

EX-GOV. STONE ON THE FLAG.

After Gov. Hill had finished the Chairman announced that Assistant District Attorney Littleton of Brooklyn, who was down as the next speaker, had consented to give way for a few minutes to ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri. The ex-Governor was cheerfully and uproariously received. His speech as brief and devoted almost exclusively to sentiments on the flag. He started off, however, by saying:

"I have been somewhat surprised and gratified to find such a strong 16 to 1 sentiment in Brooklyn. I am sure that all of us who are Democrats can unite on the ratio of value as stated by ex-Gov. Hill. [Cheers.]

"I am going to speak a thought that relates to the flag. I believe it the most beautiful flag in the world, but, beautiful as it is, it would not be that object of patriotic devotion if there were nothing behind it to express its meaning; it would be only a flag. The flag is dear to us because of what it stands for and represents. And what is that? A Republic as against an empire; a Constitution as against the arbitrary will of a single man or set of men; liberty and order as against despotism and disorder; the right of men to govern themselves as against the blasphemous declaration of the divine right of Kings to govern them.

"It is because the flag represents something like this that we love it and would die for it. We hear much now like this: 'Who will dare to pull down the flag?' Let me propound a more appropriate question. 'Who will dare to run up the flag over a cause which is wrong?' Who will pull down the flag? No man will pull it down from the temple of liberty. Who will dare to unfurl it over the temple of despotism? The flag has never been hauled down by force of hostile hands. It can't be taken down except to preserve our own country.

"We planted it in Cuba, and it floats there to-day; but will it stay there against the will of the Cuban people without its being tarnished? That flag must come down. We can't have it floating without honor. How can we preserve its honor? Not by electing a man who stands for lust and power and brutal aggrandizement, but rather by electing one who will defend it as the emblem of the Constitution at home and of sweet liberty throughout the world."

MR. LITTLETON ON TRUSTS.

Assistant District Attorney Littleton was received with almost as noisy a demonstration as the preceding speakers. He said that it took considerable nerve for him to get up and speak, considering the lateness of the hour, after two such speakers as ex-Gov. Hill and ex-Gov. Stone. "But," said he, "if you've got patience, I've got my nerve with me." This put the audience in good humor and many who had started to leave reseated themselves and listened to the Brooklyn man throughout.

Mr. Littleton touched upon the Philippine war, saying it had cost three hundred millions of dollars and already 6,000 soldiers had been killed.

"Will you who pay the taxes," he added, "get your share of the spoils? The answer is inevitable. Not more than 200 men will reap the harvest for which you paid, and for which your soldiers died, and when you pay these taxes which the war has entailed on you, you are simply forced to pay for the enlargement of the field of private monopoly."

Mr. Littleton said that the Philippines never bought more than $100,000 of American products in a single year until the war, and since then the increase was caused by the needs of the soldiers, which the American people paid by taxation. He figured out that the entire people of this country received two cents per head profit in sales as against $4 per head for war expenses. This statement produced howls of delight, and there were cries of "Down with Imperialism."

Speaking of trusts, the speaker said:

"The Republican Party for four years has been master of every department of our Federal Government, and its 'head and front,' Mr. Hanna, says that after four years of honest endeavor and persistent search that they have been unable to find any trusts in the United States. If he cannot find them around the time of elections, then they are badly lost.

"It may be well, therefore, just at this time, when the Republicans are exhausted from the hunt, to allow the Democrats to take up the trail and see what success they have. When a Republican gets tired of hunting for them, or when just about to discover one or a dozen, he begins to find arguments to show what a blessing they are to the commerce of the country.

"Then occasionally he grows extremely technical and demands a definition of a trust, and when you give it he says that it is not in his book. Then he says that what he means is that there are no 'legal trusts,' and that the Republicans have long ago destroyed all the 'legal trusts.' What we ask is that they will help us to destroy the illegal ones."

POPE THANKS THE PRESIDENT.

Tells Archbishop Ireland He Is Well Pleased with Treatment of Church In Cuba and Philippines.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Archbishop Ireland, who has arrived here on his way to the United States, is quoted as saying in an interview:

"In one of the audiences which he granted to me the Pope said:

"'We are well pleased with the relations of the American Government to the Church in Cuba and the Philippines. The American Government gives proof of good will, and exhibits a spirit of justice and respect for the liberty and rights of the Church. You will thank in my name the President of the Republic for what is being done.'

"When I repeated to Cardinal Rampolla (the Papal Secretary of State) my conversation with the Pope, the Cardinal declared such statements were what he, personally, believed and knew to be true, and that I was at liberty to repeat them to the American people.

"Furthermore, Cardinal Rampolla said that on no less than three different occasions petitions had been sent to the Vatican, in the name of the Filipino leaders, asking that direct official relations be opened between them and the Vatican. But the Vatican has always refused to listen to such petitions, out of consideration for the American Government."

ASKS $10,000 FROM MURDERERS.

Wife Sues the Nesbitts, Who Killed Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 1.—Mrs. Elizabeth Stillwell has filed suit in the Superior Court for $10,000 damages against Mark and William Nesbitt.

The Nesbitts shot and killed Mrs. Stillwell's husband at Swayzee Sept. 5. The Sheriff and posse pursued the Nesbitts and captured them, and they are now in jail here awaiting trial for murder. They own six good farms in this county.

FREIGHT BLOCK IN ILLINOIS.

Traffic at Bloomington Suspended Owing to Number of Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 1.—A freight block such as has never been known before is in progress on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the nucleus being in the yards of that company in Bloomington.

The block began to develop toward the end of last week, and reached its highest point last night. Despite all efforts and the use of every locomotive available, and all the men that could be mustered, the tracks in and about this city continued to fill faster than they could be cleared, and last night they were filled from the south limits to the north end between Towanda and Bloomington. Finally regular traffic was suspended, the lines being filled with freight cars that could not be accommodated on the side tracks. Five full freight trains lay on the south all night, being unable to get into the city.

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MANIFESTO OF AGUINALDO

Filipinos' Interest in the Election Is Confirmed.

Told by Their Leader that Independence Has Been Promised—Treatment of Those Who Surrender.

Light on some phases of the situation in the Philippines and confirmation of several stories of the interest taken by the Filipinos in American politics and the Presidential campaign are given in translations of documents sent to a friend in the United States by an American Army officer doing duty at the scene of hostilities. Some of the papers were taken from prisoners. This proclamation was issued by Aguinaldo last August, and was published in the National Press of Tapusi:

"FILIPINOS—

"The situation is becoming intolerable. The terms proposed in order to arrive at an honorable peace, which the country hopes for, have been overthrown, and other terms have been substituted by the military authority, which clearly show that our independence is very far from becoming a fact, if all united we do not conquer with the force of truth and our right, aided by the valiant Filipino Army, from whom the American Government has demanded the surrender of their arms.

"The proposed terms from the composition that resulted from the celebrated assembly held upon the 21st day of June last, before which was read, discussed, and approved the eight clauses upon which were based the terms for peace.

"The idea of the authors could not have been more elevated if the same idea had emanated from the statesmen who form the Council of our National Ministry, although some men propose and others agree that the country has all the proper liberty when the individual exercises his natural rights, but not without an army of their own, (which was not conceded to the proposition in the third clause,) and it is inevitable that it is in an army that we can assist ourselves to acquire our independence, which, moreover, is seen will not be granted us by the American Government. That Government appears to ignore that where people desire to be free they are free, so it has come about that to-day the American Government wishes to exercise absolute sovereignty over that of ours.

"But the American Government deceives itself, as do those men deceive themselves who with greater sincerity than fitness of time pretend and continue to pretend that peace must reign in our land before the light of liberty and independence can shine over the four cardinal points of our beloved country; the latter, however, will come about as circumstances are coming to assist us.

"Two elements are now struggling in the United States—those who desire the re-election of McKinley and the great Democratic Party that sustains the candidateship of Bryan.

"Let us wait, forewarned that the result will be favorable to us, because if the first party triumphs the events in China will come to our aid, as already they are beginning to do. The remainder of the army of occupation they are arranging to transport to the Oriental empire; and, if McKinley is overthrown, Bryan will grant our independence to us. Then what difference does it make if the forces which we have are denied to us against our wishes.

"Do not concern yourselves with the doings of Buencamino and his companions—we have men of greater worth who will know how to fight and to guide us without mistake along the road to our independence.

"No peace unless it comes preceded by a flag similar to that beautiful banner which is displayed on the fields of the Transvaal.

"Let us await confiding in the justice of our cause, and if fortune should be adverse to us let us not forget that it is more worthy to die with honor than to dishonorably live."

An order signed by Major Pedro Caballes, at Central Camp, Lumban, July 15, 1900, said:

"As soon as you receive this communication you will inform all the people of your district that by order of the commanding General of this province (Gen. Callies) there will be captured and shot those regular soldiers, policemen, and volunteers or other citizens who present themselves to the Americans and who surrender their rifles for money.

"All the military chiefs and presidentes locales will be held responsible if any one of their jurisdiction presents himself to the Americans; and, therefore, it is ordered that if any one has the intention of presenting himself to the Americans he will be captured immediately and sent to the central headquarters in accordance with the orders of our General."

At General Headquarters, May 6 last, Gen. Juan Cailles, the Civil and Military Chief, issued this proclamation:

"To the Presidentes Locales of Nagcartan, Rizal, Saluyan, Stmo, Rosario, San Pablo, and Alamines:

"Lieut. Col. Jus Herrera in an official communication, dated 30th of last April, informs me as follows:

"'Certain residents of the town of Bay named Domingo Punsalan, Manuel Revilla, and others, forgetting that they are (were) Filipinos, accepted positions given by the enemy, the first being appointed Presidente Municipal and the second Vice Presidente, and they displayed the United States flag on the Town Hall. The upright and patriotic residents of the above-mentioned town at the sight of such outrageous insolence invaded the Town Hall and killed Punsalan, Revilla, and some policemen.'

"In my turn I have the honor of transmitting the foregoing to you (the presidentes) in order that you may publish it in all the barrios of your respective towns that it may be known to all the inhabitants thereof, serving as a warning to the traitors."

THE MARINDUQUE DISASTER.

Press Dispatch, Held Up by Censor at Manila, Says Capt. Shields Is Reported Killed.

MANILA, Sept. 28, via Hongkong, Oct. 1.—Persistent native reports, which are generally believed, have been current in Manila for several days to the effect that Capt. Devereaux Shields and Company F of the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, consisting of fifty-four men, stationed at Boag, Marinduque Island, embarked Sept. 13 on the gunboat Villalobos and landed on the Marinduque coast Sept. 14.

It is said that 300 of the enemy, armed with rifles, supposedly from Luzon, surprised the Americans. The latter fought for several hours, until their ammunition was exhausted, after which the Americans were overpowered and surrendered, relief being impossible. At least four of the soldiers had been killed, among whom, according to reports, was Capt. Shields. The Americans also had several wounded.

Lieuts. Reeves and Bates of the staff, on board the gunboat Yorktown, left Manila on Monday. After gathering troops at Batangas they proceeded to Marinduque to verify the reports regarding the fate of Capt. Shields and his men, and, in case the native rumors were well founded, to punish the rebels and release the captives. News from this expedition is awaited with some anxiety in Manila. In the meantime the censor prohibits the transmission of news concerning the affair.

Col. Edward E. Hardin of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, who is now in Manila, admits it is possible that the native reports may be correct.

The first news of the disaster to Company F of the Twenty-ninth Regiment was received from Washington on Sept. 28, the censor at Manila, as shown in the dispatch from that city, having refused to permit the transmission of the news by cable direct to The Associated Press. Consequently, the correspondent was evidently compelled to send his message by hand to Hongkong, from which point it was cabled to this country.

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WHAT BRYAN MEN EXPECT OF CROKER

Demand 80,000 Majority Here to Carry the State.

STATEMENT OF MR. CAMPBELL

Tammany Leader Directs the Disbursements, but Apathy Has Prevailed at Headquarters.

State Chairman Frank Campbell has twice during the present campaign placed on Richard Croker's shoulders the responsibility for the outcome of the election in New York State. Yesterday, in an interview, Chairman Campbell said that if Tammany Hall and the Brooklyn organization rolled up a majority of 80,000 Mr. Bryan had a chance of carrying New York State.

Two weeks ago, Chairman Campbell, just before going into the executive meeting of the State Committee, stated to friends that New York State could be carried for Mr. Bryan if the New York organization was willing to contribute liberally to the expenses of the campaign. The sum of about $500,000 was to be asked of Richard Croker for this purpose. Chairman Campbell then said to a friend:

"Richard Croker has nominated the State ticket. He should contribute liberally to elect it. We have organized the machinery to carry on an active campaign, and if the funds are forthcoming we will win in New York."

Since that time there has been apathy at State Headquarters, and but little political work costing money has been done. Mr. Croker has directed the output of money, and the friends of ex-Senator Hill on the State Committee have had nothing to say about money matters. Mr. Croker orders all the campaign banners, dodgers, and printed matter.

Chairman Campbell, when asked yesterday as to the outcome in New York State, said:

"We will carry New York, I think, if the Democrats of New York City pile up a majority of 80,000 for Bryan. Everything up the State is all right. We will make gains there. From all the interior counties reports are coming in that Stanchfield is receiving hearty support, but we may need 80,000 majority in New York City."

Then, with a smile, Mr. Campbell asked:

"Don't you think we can get it?"

Chairman Campbell's attention was called to the fact that Mr. McKinley got a majority of more than 50,000 in Greater New York four years ago. He smiled again and said:

"Well, if New York City gives Mr. Bryan 80,000 majority, I won't say that we won't carry New York State."

Mr. Croker was not in a very happy frame of mind yesterday. When asked about the outlook he said:

"It is too early to make a canvass or to give figures. Anybody who wants to do figuring can do so. I won't. Why, some people say that we will not carry California. I say we will. We will carry Indiana and Illinois. A friend of mine came from California a short time ago. He informed me that the Democrats would carry the State by 20,000 majority. Bryan will be elected. I am sure of that."

"It has been stated at Republican Headquarters that there were more commercial travelers on the road now than in previous years. Have you anything to say about that, Mr. Croker?"

"They are on the road looking for jobs. There are sixteen times as many commercial men looking for jobs now as there were some time ago. It is all on account of the trusts. That is a 16 to 1 argument the Republicans can't answer. The men are looking for work—on the road."

Then Mr. Croker smiled.

Several attempts were made yesterday to get Mr. Croker to make some statement as to Controller Coler's speech in Buffalo, in which the city official arraigns the politicians who have found fortunes in politics.

"Will Mr. Coler be called off the stump?" he was asked.

"Why?" said Mr. Croker, in answer. "He is doing very nicely—very nicely."

The clerks at Democratic State Headquarters received their overdue salaries yesterday. Sergeant at Arms Wager handed the pay checks around with a statement that salaries would be raised 15 to 20 per cent. and in future pay checks would be handed out on time.

Ex-Senator Hill called at Democratic State Headquarters before going to the Brooklyn meeting. He had a long talk with Chairman Campbell. Mr. Hill said he preferred to make no prediction as to the outcome of the election. He said that all party men would be expected to take a rosy view of the situation and that it was the duty of the Democrats to work hard and wait for the results.

ROOSEVELT ENTERS NEBRASKA.

Thirteen Speeches First Day's Record —Pays His Respects to Nebraska's Governor.

McCOOK, Neb., Oct. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt's first day in Nebraska may be regarded as successful, though the morning started out wet and chilly, and the audiences of a necessity were small. Thirteen speeeches were made during the journey to-day and at night. Probably 30,000 or 40,000 people were addressed during the day. Gov. Roosevelt's special train remained at McCook until late in the night, when it pulled out for North Platte. To-morrow the Governor will cover a distance of 600 miles and will deliver eleven speeches.

In the smaller towns to-day Gov. Roosevelt's audiences were composed mainly of farmers. His talks to such audiences related chiefly to the prices of farm products in 1896 and 1900. At Falls City, where he made one of these talks, he said:

"I noticed the other day that Mr. Bryan said the Republican Party had no right to claim the benefit of the fact that pork and wheat and corn had gone up. He was speaking of hogs at the time. The Republican Party said four years ago that if its policies were adopted those articles would go up. Its policies were adopted, and they have gone up. You can apportion the responsibility between the evidence and the Republican Party as you choose, giving the Republican Party its share."

At Tecumseh, Gov. Roosevelt, paying his respects to the Governor of Nebraska, said:

"Your Governor has recently spoken of the soldiers of the regular army as 'hirelings'—as 'fifteen-dollar-a-month hirelings.' I have fought beside these hirelings at Santiago. I saw the First, the Third, and the Sixth white cavalry and the Ninth and Tenth colored cavalry go up the hill. I saw them leave behind them 300 dead and wounded hirelings, 300 men who have shed their blood for the honor of the flag—300 men who died that we might be proud that their country still held in honor the flag. And the reward is that these men should be sneered at as hirelings."

Speaking to the young men at Beatrice, the Governor said:

"I want to say a word to the young men voters of this year, to the men who are beginning their life of American citizenship. I want those young men to follow the example of our comrades who fought in the great war and those like them. Do they want to see their country prosperous and held in honor at home and abroad, and do they want to tread in the footsteps of their fathers and leave to their children a heritage of honor and renown? It is for them to choose."

A night meeting was held at McCook. A stand had been erected in the city park three-quarters of a mile from the station, to which the Governor was conducted by an escort of horsemen with a marching club and band. The absence of lights and other unfavorable conditions prevented the Governor from making any extended remarks. In the course of his speech he said:

"Nebraska sent a regiment which won undying fame for itself in the Philippines; it furnished its martyrs to the cause for which we fought. I ask you to see to it that the blood of your gallant Col. Stotsenberg was not shed in vain. I hope and pray that these people will keep the principles of orderly liberty which we have inherited from the men who fought through the civil war, and I know that you will not, in the face of the nations of the world, allow the flag to be dishonored."

BERLIN PAPER WARNS McKINLEY

Says He Cannot Have the German-American Vote Unless He Changes His Chinese Policy.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The Berliner Tageblatt, in the course of a reference to United States Ambassador White's letter to the German-American Republicans of New York City, says:

"The Germans will not regard President McKinley's answer to Count von Bülow's note as a proof of friendship. We undertake to advise President McKinley that he cannot have the German-American vote unless he changes his Chinese policy."

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S ANSWER.

Attorney General Davies Declines to Say Whether or Not the Document Is in His Hands.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—Attorney General Davies, when seen at the Hotel Ten Eyck to-night, refused to say whether or not Van Wyck's answer to the charges of violating the law by investing in the securities of the American Ice Trust was in his hands at this time.

Asked if the answer would be made public to-morrow the Attorney General replied that his position in the matter was such that he would rather be excused from answering.

It is thought that the Attorney General will not take any action until Gov. Roosevelt's return to the East.

MAYOR VAN WYCK SILENT.

Mayor Van Wyck refused to say yesterday whether he had sent an answer to the Ice Trust charges to Gov. Roosevelt. The officials in the Mayor's Office were without knowledge of the document, if such has been prepared.

Lawyer Charles J. Patterson of Brooklyn, counsel for Mayor Van Wyck, said to a TIMES reporter:

"I refuse to say whether an answer has been sent. I refuse to make any statement whatever about the matter."

A MILLIONAIRE SAILOR.

Young Man of St. Joseph to Sail on the Training Ship Dixie.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 1.—The United States training ship Dixie arrived to-day from an extended cruise. She has aboard a good many Northern and Western men, who enlisted as green landsmen, and have been transformed into able seamen.

At the Norfolk Navy Yard the Dixie will take on another batch of recruits, and among them Fritz Nave, a young millionaire of St. Joseph, Mo., who recently joined the navy as an ordinary sailor.

FIRE IN A CHICAGO BANK.

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Securities in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Fire last night threatened the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of securities, valuable papers, and cash in the vaults of the First National Bank, Monroe and Dearborn Streets. The damage, owing to the prompt work of the Fire Department, was slight, estimated to be less than $1,000.

The fire, which was discovered by the watchman, originated in the rear of the bank vaults, and is supposed to have resulted from crossed electric wires, a spark from which is believed to have set fire to a large supply of paper in a room through which they pass.

COUNTRY HOME FOR T. B. REED.

The ex-Speaker Secures an Option on Property at Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 1.—An agent of ex-Speaker Thomas Brackett Reed visited Oyster Bay to-day and secured an option on a fine piece of property adjoining the home of Gov. Roosevelt on Sagamore Hill.

The place is several acres in extent and is delightfully situated on Oyster Bay, commanding a fine view of the Center Island property of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and of the Sound. It is on an eminence of almost equal altitude with Gov. Roosevelt's home.

It is understood to be Mr. Reed's intention to erect a comfortable Summer home on the property, tearing down the present structure that is on the grounds and beautifying them.

STOVEMAKERS TO COMBINE.

Action Taken Toward the Consolidation of 400 Concerns.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 1.—Representatives of some 400 stove-making concerns scattered throughout the country are to meet at the Auditorium, Chicago, on Oct. 16, to take definite action on the formation of the National Stove Manufacturing Company, which will be capitalized at about $60,000,000, aside from a possible large issue of bonds. The promoters of the vast enterprise have already taken out a charter under the laws of the State of Delaware, and something like 200 of the stove manufacturing companies have optioned their properties and business.

John W. Baker, the corporation attorney and financier of Philadelphia, is at the head of the enterprise. Directors of the Pittsburg Stove and Range Company, one of the largest in the country, have authorized the delivery of an option on their extensive properties.

LARGE CHILDREN THE BRIGHTER.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—"The average large pupil is brighter than the small one. There are small pupils who excel in their classes, but the general rule is that the larger, stronger, and heavier the pupil is the higher will be his standing in school."

This is the conclusion on which may be drawn the results of the experiments carried on last year in Chicago schools by the members of the child-study department. About 7,000 pupils were examined, the intention being to obtain statistics which could be used as a basis for comparison. The department is now busy tabulating the results drawn from a close examination of the John Worthy School boys, and expects to make a comparison which will be of great interest.

Dr. Smedley said: "The rule of a sound mind in a sound body has always been known, but never has it been so startlingly demonstrated as in our test. It works with mathematical accuracy." The weight of the boys is greater than that of the girls up to the age of eleven years, when the reverse is true. At fifteen years the boys again become the heavier.

In lung capacity the figures are striking. At the age of five years boys and girls are of almost the same capacity. This holds true with a difference in favor of the boys until the fourteenth year, when the girls fail to make as rapid an increase as the boys. After the eighteenth year the lung capacity of the male pupils is nearly twice that of the females.

For Dyspepsia

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. T. H. Andrews, late of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "A wonderful remedy which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."—Adv.

1:00 P. M., 5:30, and 9:20 P. M.

At each of these hours a splendid fast train leaves Grand Central Station by the New York Central, Lake Shore and Big Four for St. Louis. There is no better service or more comfortable route.—Adv.

STRIKERS NOT SATISFIED

Concessions of the Mine Owners Fail to Placate Them,

SMALL OPERATORS ANGRY

Say They Cannot Advance Men's Pay 10 Per Cent. Unless the Railroads Reduce Their Tolls.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 1.—The coal operators of the Wyoming, Lackawanna, and Lehigh Valley regions held a meeting in this city this afternoon, and decided to offer the miners an increase of 10 per cent. in wages and also to reduce the cost of powder to the miners from $2.75 to $1.50 a keg. W. A. Lathrop, General Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Company, presided. Among those present were E. E. Loomis of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, C. C. Rose of the Delaware and Hudson Company, John Markle of G. B. Markle & Co., and Calvin Pardee and Frank Pardee of the Pardee Coal Company.

The whole situation was thoroughly discussed, nearly all those present taking part in the discussion. The powder question was the chief subject of debate, and next came the recognition of the union. So far as can be learned, none of the operators were in favor of recognizing the union in any way.

The meeting lasted from 2 P. M. until 6 o'clock. This evening W. A. Lathrop, the Chairman of the meeting, gave out the following:

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 1, 1900.

NOTICE.

This company makes the following announcement to its employes:

It will adjust its rates of wages so as to pay to its mine employes, on and after Oct. 1, a net increase of 10 per cent. on the wages heretofore received, and will take up with its mine employes any grievances which they may have.

W. A. LATHROP,
General Superintendent.

NOTE.

It is understood in the foregoing that powder will be sold to miners for $1.50 per keg, and that the difference between this rate and the old rate of $2.75 shall be taken into account in figuring the net advance of 10 per cent. noted above for this class of labor.

Similar notices will be posted by all the other companies represented at the meeting. The strikers say that under no circumstances will they accept the offer. They claim it is not as good an offer as the Reading Company makes to its men. E. M. Palmer, Chairman of the Press Committee at United Mine Workers' headquarters, said: "The men will not return to work

to-day. It was predicted by the operators that many of the strikers would return to work under the belief that the 10 per cent. would be the limit of the concession, and the unanimity of the men in deciding to stand out for a further advance caused considerable sprprise.

It was expected in some quarters that to-day would bring a turning point in the strike, but nothing came to the surface that would lead to any indication of the strike nearing an end. Since the operators began to hold conferences President Mitchell is receiving more information than formerly and giving out less. That he knows more about the situation than he cares to tell is hardly doubted by any one. He has practically admitted that he receives advices from New York as to the doings of the operators. There is still a lack of anything tangible on which to base the report of an approaching settlement.

Mr. Mitchell reiterated this afternoon his statement that, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, he is not preparing to issue a call for a convention, nor does he contemplate at this time the issuance of such a call. He said there is nothing in the situation at present which would suggest the necessity of bringing together the delegates, but he intimated that something might develop at any time which would require him to call a convention on one day's notice.

The strike situation in the Lehigh Valley was to-day still further in favor of the men. Several hundred men quit work at the Calvin Pardee mines, at Lattimer, as the result of persuasion on the part of 400 marching strikers, and at Oneida and Cranberry the coal companies lost additional men. No further collieries were closed down in this region to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Neither President Harris nor General Manager Henderson would to-day discuss the advance of 10 per cent. offered by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, other than to state that the notice speaks for itself.

Under the regular monthly adjustment of the wages paid by the company on what is known as the sliding scale, it has already made an advance of 6 per cent. in the wages of its men for the latter half of September and the first half of October. With $2.50 a ton for coal at the mines, the miners proper earn about $2 a day, it is said. The 6 per cent. advance increased the daily wages to $2.12.

The 10 per cent. advance now offered by the company, it was stated by subordinate officials, is distinct from and additional to the 6 per cent. advance, and makes the actual advance about 16 per cent. above the wages paid for the latter half of August and first half of September.

It was also unofficially learned that the company has no intention, in offering the 10 per cent. advance, to abolish the sliding scale.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 1.—The quiet work of the labor organizers yesterday bore fruit to-day, and most of the Reading Company's miners resolved to stay away from the mines in spite of the company's offer of an increase in wages of 10 per cent. The Reading Company's men struck in sympathy with the men in the upper anthracite belt, and they declare they will remain out until matters are arranged satisfactorily with the miners in the Lackawanna and Wyoming districts.

Over 2,500 men were to-day added to the ranks of the strikers in and near the Minersville district. The strike leaders were confident last night that they would gain many recruits in that district to-day, but mine operators and the people generally were surprised that so many men staid away from the mines in the face of the increase in wages offered. The Silver Creek and Eagle Hill collieries, which were shut down to-day for the first time since the strike began, are two of the Reading Company's largest operations. Silver Creek employed about 1,200 hands and Eagle Hill 900.

The Brookside, Lincoln, and Good Spring collieries, Reading Company operations at Tower City, also worked full-handed to-day. The number of strikers in that district does not exceed fifty, but if the strike is not speedily settled, the leaders will make extra efforts there, and are confident they will succeed in getting the men out.

Of the thirty-nine Reading collieries, but seven were in operation to-day, and some of these with very short forces.

Adam Boyd, Superintendent for the Reading Company in the Shenandoah district, estimates the number of idle mine workers of the company at 26,000. He says not any of the striking mine workers in his district have seen fit to avail themselves of the increase in wages offered by the company. There is no inclination whatever among the men in the Schuylkill region to return to work because of the increase in wages, and they seemed determined to stay out until ordered back by President Mitchell.

Less than 300 cars of coal were mined in the Schuylkill region to-day. Most of it was sent out from the mines to-night.

IN PANTHER CREEK VALLEY.

Strike Leaders Making Great Efforts to Induce the Miners There to Quit Work.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 1.—Panther Creek Valley is now the objective point of the strike leaders. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company operates a number of big collieries there, all of which have been working undisturbed since the mine workers' strike was inaugurated. Last night a branch of the United Mine Workers was formed at Coaldale by Organizer Benjamin James, who to-day expressed himself as sanguine of success in closing down the operations in the district.

It was feared by the officials of the company that the strikers who last night drove from Hazleton to Lansford and Coaldale would resort to violence in an attempt to keep the men away from the mines to-day, but no disturbances occurred. Gen. Gobin was in communication with Sheriff Toole until a late hour last night, but no requisition was made by the latter for troops, although he suggested that they be ready in case of an urgent call.

In order to secure definite information for Gen. Gobin concerning the situation at Panther Creek, Thomas Reese, Superintendent of the Shenandoah Powder Works, acting in the capacity of a special deputy, left here at 2 o'clock this morning for Lansford. At 6 o'clock he telephoned to the General that the collieries were all in operation, and no attempt had been made to interfere with the employes. Mr. Reese returned from Lansford this afternoon and reported to Gen. Gobin that the Lehigh Company's collieries were working full-handed, twelve hours a day. He asserted that 10,000 tons of coal were being shipped daily from the Panther Creek Valley.

The number of mine workers who joined the union last night is variously estimated at from 60 to 250. To-night another meeting was held.

Organizer James has informed President Mitchell that he anticipates a complete suspension of operations in the valley by the end of the week.

MARKLE MINES STILL WORKING.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 1.—When John Markle of the firm of G. B. Markle & Co. was asked how many returned to work in his collieries to-day, the only reply he would make was: "All the mines are working."

When the strike leaders were asked about the Markle mines they said there were very few men in the works. The firm owns five mines, and usually employs 2,500 men.

The Markles' Ebervale colliery, which has not been in operation since the strike began, remains closed.

Sheriff Harvey is authority for the story that most of the Freeland men who marched to Lattimer this morning intended to stop at the Markle No. 5 Jeddo mine on their way home. John Markle, he says, met the Freeland men at the outskirts of Jeddo. He found Sheriff Harvey with the marchers, and told him his services were not needed. Upon joining the men Mr. Markle marched with them to a schoolhouse near the No. 5 colliery, where he persuaded the strikers to go home.

BIG DEMONSTRATION TO-DAY.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 1.—Preparations are about completed for a big demonstration of strikers to be held in this city to-morrow. President Mitchell and other leading officers of the United Mine Workers will be present. After the parade a big mass meeting will be held.

President Mitchell makes the following statement to the miners of the Wyoming Valley:

"To the miners of Wilkesbarre and vicinity:

"I look forward with pleasure to the great demonstration which will be given under the auspices of the mine workers of the Wyoming Valley on Tuesday, Oct. 2. The mine workers of the anthracite region have by their law-abiding conduct won the respect and admiration of all justice-loving citizens of the United States. I feel assured that organized labor has won a great victory, and that in the future there will be in the families of the miners a little more happiness and sunshine, instead of the gloom and sadness too often finding a dwelling place there.

"JOHN MITCHELL,
"President U. M. W. of A."

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE.

An Anthracite Official Says Progress Is Being Made.

One of the anthracite coal road officials said yesterday in regard to the strike in the coal fields:

"There has been no hitch in the negotiations, which are still pending. Progress is being made, and we shall probably hear to-morrow or the next day from the men or their representatives."

President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western said:

"I have just returned from the Lackawanna district in Pennsylvania, and found there everything quiet. I did not attend any conference with other coal men, but simply transacted business for our constituent coal companies. I have just heard that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has offered to advance the wages of its miners 10 per cent. If this is true we shall wait to see how the men regard this action. As we are a small company we cannot lead, but must follow. We will be compelled, therefore, to advance wages if the other companies do."

FOR BURNING SOFT COAL.

Five Alleged Offenders Arraigned in Police Courts.

Five offenders charged by the Board of Health with violating the ordinance prohibiting the burning of soft coal were arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market, the Harlem, and the West Side Police Courts, respectively. They were:

Ernest G. Woerz of the firm of Beadleston & Woerz, 291 West Tenth Street, held in $200 bail by Magistrate Crane, in the Jefferson Market Court; Charles Peterson, chief engineer for Ruppert's Brewery, at 1,639 Third Avenue, held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate Olmstead, in the Harlem Court; Herman Wesdt, manufacturer of hygeia ice at 11 and 13 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate Olmstead; Herman Ludwig, a fireman employed by M. Groh's Sons' Brewery, at 238 West Twenty-eighth Street, paroled for examination this morning by Magistrate Meade of the West Side Court, and Luke Schreiner, Superintendent of Jacob A. Chamberlain's oil and lard factory, at 522 West Thirty-fourth Street, paroled by Magistrate Meade for examination this morning.

IRON MEN'S STRIKE ENDED.

Employes of Reading Company at Danville Decide to Resume Work.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., Oct. 1.—The 700 employes of the Reading Iron Company at Danville decided to-day to accept the 25 per cent. reduction in their wages which went into effect on Sept. 16 and against which they struck.

The men met to-day, and after hearing the report of the committee, which stated that other iron industries had made a similar cut, agreed to resume work as soon as the plant can be placed in operation.

READING, Penn., Oct. 1.—The cut in wages of the Reading Iron Company's employes took place to-day. Puddlers are reduced fro $4 to $3, and others in proportion. Some of the puddlers are idle to-day, and a general meeting of all employes has been called.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GOEBEL LAW.

New Election Bill Passed by Lower Branch of Kentucky General Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 1.—After six weeks in extraordinary session, the lower branch of the Kentucky General Assembly has by a vote of 58 to 39—every Democrat voting in the affirmative and every Republican in the negative—passed a new Election bill. Under the old law the Legislature elected the State Election Board, and this board named the County Boards. The State Board, as elected by the Legislature, was made up of three Democrats, but the County Boards, appointed by the State Board, must be made up of two Democrats and one Republican. These County Boards selected the precinct election officers, dividing them equally between the two parties. Under all contingencies under the old law the election machinery was absolutely in the hands of Democrats in every precinct in the State, unless the Democratic County Boards chose to be honest and fair.

The new law changes these things in the letter, but, according to its opponents, makes the situation as bad or worse in spirit and enforcement. The power of election is taken from the Legislature, and the Governor is authorized to appoint two members of the State Election Board, one a Democrat and the other a Republican; these two members to be recommended by the State Central Committees of the two parties. The third member of the board, who shall be Chairman and Umpire, is to be the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The County Election Boards are to consist of three members, one Democrat and one Republican, to be selected by the State Board from lists of five names furnished by the County Executive Committees of the two parties—the State Board to use its own judgment should there be any controversy or squabble in either party as to the lawful Executive Committee; the third member of the County Board to be selected by the State Board. This guarantees a Democratic County Board in every county in the State, despite the fact that in 1899 fifty-nine counties returned majorities for the Republican candidate for Governor.

The bill further provides that three of these officers—two Judges and the Clerk—shall be selected from lists furnished by the party committees in each county, there being one Republican Judge and one Democratic Judge, the Clerk being a Republican in each alternating precinct; but the fourth officer, the Sheriff, who shall have a say as to who shall be permitted to vote, and on questions of good or bad ballots shall be selected by the County Boards without reference to party affiliation. This guarantees a Democratic majority of election officers in every precinct in the State. The Clerk has no vote on disputed questions arising in the election booths, his duties being altogether clerical.

The bill will reach the Senate Monday or Tuesday, and here its opponents hope that it may be amended or changed so as to make it less partisan. The Senate has a majority of ten Democrats, but it is believed at least six of these will oppose the bill as it now stands.

QUAY TAKES THE STUMP.

Ex-Senator Begins a Series of Campaign Speeches in Pennsylvania.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Oct. 1.—Ex-United States Senator Quay to-night made the first of what is to be a series of speeches throughout the State of Pennsylvania in favor of the election of McKinley and Roosevelt and those candidates for the State Legislature favorable to that faction of the Republican Party recognizing Mr. Quay as its leader. His speech to-night was made before a large crowd and was listened to attentively.

Mr. Quay's speech was largely devoted to State issues, and he severely criticised the efforts of the Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans to effect the success of a fusion movement.

Referring to the United States Senatorship, Mr. Quay said he was not a candidate in the ordinary acceptation of the term. "The Republican State Convention," he said, "insisted upon the presentation of my candidacy to the people, and I submitted with some reluctance to their judgment. To me that high office is no longer attractive. Its duties have occupied the last twelve years of my life, and they were exceedingly vexatious and laborious. My career, as you all know, has not been exactly pleasant sailing upon Summer seas, and advancing years admonish me that if peace and recreation are to ever find me, in the course of nature they must come very soon.

"If the choice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania should fall upon another, their judgment will be greeted by me if not with satisfaction, at least with relief. If the issue could be presented to a popular vote of the Republicans of the State at the ensuing election, that course would tend very largely to subdue the ill-temper now manifest in certain distinguished quarters, and would serve as a lightning rod for our Republican local legislative and Congressional tickets."

In conclusion, Mr. Quay made an appeal for the election of McKinley and Roosevelt, expressing the opinion "that the best State in the Union will give the best majority in all this Union for the re-election of the best President God has vouchsafed to the Union since the death of Abraham Lincoln."

MR. BRYAN IN MINNESOTA

Makes Twelve Speeches, Talking Altogether Six Hours.

DISCUSSES RACE PROBLEM

Charges Republicans with Protecting Trusts—Compares the Latter to Bedbugs—Comments on Ice Scandal.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 1.—Mr. Bryan made the first speech of the day at West Superior, Wis., beginning before 8 o'clock in the morning. He immediately crossed the St. Louis River to Duluth, and, starting with an hour speech there, he made speeches at eight other places on the way, which, together with the speech at Duluth and Superior and those made to-night in this city, made an even dozen speeches for the day. Four of the speeches averaged an hour in duration, and the remaining eight fifteen minutes each, making about six hours of speeechmaking all told for the day.

He was accompanied throughout the day by Gov. Lind, Victor Lawson, Chairman of the State Populist Committee; E. H. Corser, Secretary of the National Silver Republican Committee; Mayor Gray of Minneapolis, Mayor Hugo of Duluth, National Committeeman O'Brien, and the Democratic State candidates. The train was decorated with the National colors and the special car bore the inscription, "The Republic; No Empire," and "Equal Rights to All."

In his speech at West Superior Mr. Bryan referred to a speech made by Mr. McKinley in 1894, in which he attacked the Democratic Party. He quoted the following from that speech:

They were the enemies of the trust when they wanted the votes of the people in 1892, and when they got the power to deal a blow at trusts, according to the testimony of their own members, they became the willing tools of the most gigantic trust of the country.

Remarking upon this quotation Mr. Bryan said:

"Mr. McKinley complained that the Democrats did not destroy the trusts when they had an opportunity, and when he complained you must believe he was honest in his complaint. You cannot accuse him of being a hypocrite, and yet Mr. McKinley has been President for three and a half years and during that time more trusts have been organized than in all the previous history of the country, and he has allowed three sessions of Congress to convene and adjourn and did not recommend a specific measure for the destruction of the trusts. Mr. Hanna, who stands at the head of the Republican National Committee during this campaign, and who stood at the head of the Republican National Committee in 1896, declared the other day that there are no trusts.

ASKS EXPLANATION.

"Now, if you believe Mr. McKinley was honest when he condemned the Democrats for not destroying the trusts, how can you explain his policy in doing the same thing? He selected an Attorney General from New Jersey, where most of the trusts have their homes, and that Attorney General draws his salary for not interfering with the trusts. The Attorney General of the State of Nebraska, a Democrat, elected on the Fusion ticket, has brought more suits in the State of Nebraska against the trusts than the Republican Attorney General of the United States has brought against the trusts of the United States."

Mr. Bryan, in his speech at Duluth, the next stop, referred again to Senator Hanna's declaration that, if the trusts should prove dangerous, the Republican Party would take care of them. "What a consolation," he exclaimed, "to know that Mr. Hanna has his arms around you and will protect you from the trusts!"

At West Duluth, Mr. Bryan said the Republican Party had not only reached the point at which it would need to revise the Constitution, but also the Ten Commandments, so as to make one of them read, 'Thou shalt not steal on a small scale.' Instead of having this, Lincoln wanted a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people. The Republicans would have it a government of the syndicates, for the syndicates, and by the syndicates."

In introducing Mr. Bryan at Pine City Gov. Lind said that he and Mr. Bryan had not been political associates when in Congress, but that they had been brought together "by the evolution of the American conscience."

Mr. Bryan devoted much of his speech to the Governor, saying that, if he, as President, could do as well as Mr. Lind had done as Governor, he would be entirely satisfied, and he believed that the people would be. He predicted that at the coming election many Republicans would imitate Gov. Lind's example and come over to the Democratic Party.

Mr. Bryan spoke from a stand at Stillwater, and the levee was literally lined with humanity. A large steamboat on the St. Croix River was also covered with people, as were several railroad locomotives, freight cars, and car sheds in the vicinity. Mr. Bryan spoke for about an hour, discussing at some length most of the issues of the campaign. Speaking of trusts, he said:

"The only way of distinguishing a good trust from a bad trust, according to the Republican idea, is to go to the trust for a campaign contribution. If the trust people liberally, it is good; if it gives stingily, it is bad." He said the Republicans knew nothing about anything but the Ice Trust. On this point his words were as follows:

"Not one of you is hurt by the Ice Trust. Every one of you is hurt by the Sugar Trust, the Lumber Trust, the Salt Trust. You are hurt when clothing goes up, when sugar goes up, when stoves go up. In all these things you are hurt, and yet none of you know anything about any but the Ice Trust, because the Republican papers do not keep you informed as to what is going on in the trust question."

Mr. Bryan said he felt about the trusts as a man had said he felt about bedbugs—that he had no objection to them, but did not like the way they made a living.

ON THE RACE PROBLEM.

The Auditorium in which Mr. Bryan spoke here was crowded to the very dome. Before proceeding with his speech Mr. Bryan was presented with a life of Abraham Lincoln, by A. H. McGee, a colored man, on behalf of the Colored Men's League.

In responding to this presentation Mr. Bryan eulogized Lincoln and congratulated Mr. McGee upon the advancement made by his people and said he was glad to know that so many of them are determined to study public questions and vote according to their convictions. Continuing, he said:

"Certainly you have repaid the present Republican leaders for all that they have done for your race. So far as offices are concerned you have bestowed Presidencies upon the Republican Party and received janitorships in return. So far as legislation is concerned you have been the victims of the same vicious policies which have injured the white man. More of your race are engaged in the production of cotton than in any other industry, and yet the cotton growers, without receiving any benefit from a high tariff, when they sell their product, suffer from the imposition of high tariff duties when they buy.

"The colored man is, as a rule, neither a money lender nor a holder of fixed investments, and therefore does not profit by the gold standard. He is not a stockholder in private monopolies, but when that trust passes through the land, even the blood of Lincoln sprinkled upon the doorposts of the colored man's humble home would not protect him from extortion.

"Lincoln wanted the Declaration of Independence applied to a black man, while the present leaders of the Republican Party are unwilling to apply it to a brown man in the Philippine Islands. None can deny the existence of race prejudice in this country, however he may deplore it. The race problem is with us and it will require the intelligence and patriotism of all our people, North and South, white and black, to solve it. But the existence of this very race prejudice should be a warning to us not to bring in a new race problem even more difficult of solution. It should be a warning to administering a carpetbag Government in distant colonies over people who are to be denied independence and yet excluded from citizenship.

"I appreciate the support promised by your club. If by the suffrages of my countrymen I become President of the United States you may rest assured that the rights of the citizens of this country, regardless of color, creed, or condition, will be protected as far as the Executive has power to protect them."

Continuing his speech, he said the Republican Party could not force a separation of the allied forces, and that if they were to be whipped, they must be whipped together and not separately. He said the Republicans were hard pressed for issues in the present campaign, and he predicted that before the campaign was over they would be forced back upon the war of the rebellion as an issue, as they had already been forced from the financial question to the tariff. He predicted further that as the campaign progressed there would be more and more of abuse and vituperation, and that the epithets of traitor and copperhead would become more and more common.

He talked of trusts at length, and repeated his statements made at Stillwater concerning the Ice Trust.

Speaking of the increase of the army, he said it could not be on account of the Indians, as they were growing fewer and fewer. The increase was made not only on acount of foreign questions, but on account of the wish to meet the demands of the laboring man with force. Mr. Bryan concluded with a brief discussion of the Philippine question.

MR. BRYAN'S EASTERN TOUR.

To Speak in Jersey City—Mr. Hill to Precede Him.

It was definitely arranged yesterday that Mr. Bryan will speak in Jersey City on Oct. 24, but the place for the meeting has yet to be selected. It is feared that no hall large enough can be found.

It was also announced that ex-Senator David B. Hill will speak at St. Peter's Hall on Oct. 20 and that W. Bourke Cockran will speak in the same hall at a date yet to be fixed.

A VICTORY FOR MR. HILL.

The Albany Penitentiary Superintendency Appointment a Blow to the Croker Faction.

The appointment of John E. Corscadden as Superintendent of the Albany County Penitentiary is a blow to the Herrick-Croker-Murphy combination up the State, in the opinion of politicians. To make the blow all the more severe, the appointment is for five years.

Charles F. Dearstyne, a Republican, has been the keeper. The appointment is vested in the County Clerk and the District Attorney of Albany County and a Commissioner appointed by the Board of Supervisors. County Clerk P. E. McCabe is a Hill man and a great friend of Eugene Wood. District Attorney Zeb A. Dyer trains with Herrick, Murphy, and Croker, while Isaac Haswell, the third member of the commission, is a Republican.

Messrs. Herrick, Murphy, and Croker believed that they had arranged a deal by which they could supersede Dearstyne with James McIntyre, ex-Superintendent, and boasted of it. But when the commission met, Dyer alone voted against Corscadden, who was elected.

This act gives the great patronage of the penitentiary to ex-Senator Hill and his friends, and it is said will make the Hill-Wood faction supreme in Albany Democratic politics.

Women's Bryan League to Meet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A special meeting of the American Women's National Bryan League has been called to meet at Indianapolis next Wednesday during the convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

W. H. COGGESHALL RESIGNS.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—State Controller Gilman to-day received the resignation of Walter H. Coggeshall, one of the collateral inheritance tax appraisers for New York County. The resignation was accepted, and the Controller appointed ex-Assemblyman William Halpin of New York City to fill the vacancy. No reason is assigned for the resignation. The salary is $4,000 per year. Mr. Coggeshall is a son of State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Waterville, Oneida County.

William Halpin served in the Assembly of 1895. He has always been a Republican, and is a political lieutenant of National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs. Mr. Halpin was born in this city Aug. 23, 1865. He attended the public schools, and when but fifteen years old went to work. In 1888 he went into business for himself, engaging in the manufacture of railway supplies.

ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT.

Results of Polling in "Little Towns" Show Democratic Gains.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—To-day was "town meeting" day in Connecticut, 162 of the 168 towns in the State holding "the little town" elections for the purpose of choosing officials of the town governments and settling for the coming year the liquor license question.

The towns and cities not participating in these political contests are Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Ansonia, Derby, and Naugatuck.

Returns up to midnight had been received from 138 towns, and the tables show Republican victories in 103 towns and Democratic success in 35. Full returns from all the towns in the elections of 1899 gave the Republicans 125 and the Democrats 37. Of the 24 towns not heard from to-night 16 went Republican last year and 8 Democratic. If the missing towns remain firm in their respective columns of last year it would mean a total of 119 towns Republican and 43 Democratic, a net Republican loss of 6 towns.

At three cities there were city elections. In New London and South Norwalk there were upheavals, Democratic Mayors being replaced to-day by Republicans.

In Norwalk a Democratic Mayor was reelected, but the Common Council will be Republican.

The vote throughout the State was generally light.

THREATS DETER POLICE.

An Arrest Prevented, It Is Alleged, by a Saloon Keeper's Defiance.

John Dean, a saloon keeper at 996 Dawson Street, defied a Roundsman and two patrolmen attached to the Morrisania Station, forbidding them to enter his house yesterday morning and arrest Frank Levendean, a bartender in his employ, who was charged with having assaulted Martin Daly, the janitor of a house owned by Dean.

Roundsman Sweeney, with several policemen, went to Dean's house to make the arrest. He directed Patrolman Grady to arrest Levendean. Dean, it is said, put his head out a window, and holding a revolver in his hand, shouted:

"If any of you fellows come up here I will fill you with lead."

Grady then told the Roundsman that the door was locked and he could not get in.

"Go up and burst in the door," Sweeney replied.

"I won't do it," the patrolman is said to have answered. "This is 'Pop' Dean. I'm afraid."

Dean shouted to Grady:

"Tom, is that you?"

"Yes," replied the patrolman.

"Well, leave me alone. That is all right," Dean replied.

The policemen, it is said, left the house without making any further effort to arrest the man.

Daly, it is said, was seated in front of his home when he was struck over the head with a bayonet in the hands of Levendean. Mrs. Daly tried to help her husband, and it is alleged that Dean attacked her. An ambulance surgeon sewed up the wound in Daly's head. Later in the day the injured man went to Fordham Hospital, and last night it was said he was in a serious condition, and that perhaps his skull was fractured.

Sergt. Hamilton of the Morrisania Station, when asked about the case last night, said that detectives had been sent out, but that no arrests had been made.

Levendean is said to be a relative of Dean's, and it is understood that he formerly conducted a resort in the Tenderloin. Dean is reputed to be the owner of much property and is said to be interested in politics.

COMMODORE GERRY ROBBED.

By hard work Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and Detective Duane of the same precinct last night recovered valuable papers belonging to Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, which had been stolen yesterday morning. At about noon Mr. Gerry reported to Capt. McClusky that papers valued at $5,000 had been stolen from his automobile which stood in front of the bank at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

Capt. McClusky sent out a general alarm to all precincts and detailed several of his own men on the case.

Last night Capt. Cooney and Detective Duane entered the saloon of John Murphy, at Thirty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue. They found the papers in the rear of the saloon on the floor. They were all placed together. The bag was missing.

Murphy was questioned, and he said that at about 9 o'clock he saw two well-dressed men enter the place, carrying a bag. They remained but a short time and then left. Murphy said he did not know the men.

Commodore Gerry was seen at the police station, and after examining the property said that not one was missing.

Capt. Cooney refused to say how he obtained track of the papers.

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A PLEA FOR THE PRODUCER

Senator Beveridge Says Statesman's Duty Is to Secure Markets.

AMERICA TO HOLD THE SEAS

Possession of Dependencies Best Method of Securing New Trade—Country Great by Its Colonies.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—Senator Beveridge of Indiana spoke here to-night to a large audience in a tent in Shelly Park on the necessity of opening new markets for the American producer. The Senator said in part:

"In this campaign the paramount issue is patriotism. For this is an American campaign. Higher than all partisan divisions are involved the interests of the American people against the interests of every other nation. Deeper than all surface discussions are involved the struggles of the American people with every other progressive people for the markets of the world.

"In securing these markets for what the American producer raises, for what the workingman in factory and mill produces, for what the American laboring man on ship and railway transports, the difficult and important thing is, not to find markets for the bulk of our products, but for the surplus of our products. The bulk of American products will always be consumed at home. It is, therefore, a question of the sale of the surplus upon which increasing wealth depends.

"And so it is that to secure markets for the American producer is the purpose and problem of every American statesman. The public man who does not understand this is not an intelligent servant of the people and has no business in the halls of the Nation's legislation. The party whose policies are not designed to this great end of acquiring markets for the American producer is not worthy of the support of the American producer. The whole problem of prosperity to-day and for all the future consists in finding and securing to ourselves forever markets for what we produce in factory and on farm more than we ourselves consume.

"If the opposition tell you that colonies do not help trade, ask them why, if that is true, it is that England's period of commercial greatness was when her period of colonial greatness. Ask them why it is that Germany, wherever she can all around the globe, is securing new possessions and dependencies. Ask them why it is that France is extending her dominions wherever pretext, circumstances, or opportunity affords. Ask them why it is that Russia is spreading her territory even when that which she already has is undeveloped. Russia's statesmen are the farest-sighted statesmen in the world. Germany's statesmen study nothing but Germany's commercial and military supremacy. England's statesmen, educated for the purpose, schooled in statecraft, maintained permanently in public life, are the shrewdest commercial statesmen the world has ever seen. France is awakening from the policy of ruin into which Napoleon plunged her, and her statesmen are devoting themselves to the growth of French commerce.

"And yet the statesmen of all these great powers agree that the possession of dependencies is the best method of securing new trade and holding that trade after it is secured. England sends one-third of all her exports to her colonies or dependencies. Germany and France are beginning to follow her example. And more than what those nations send to their possessions is sent to those markets which those possessions influence and command.

MANLEY ANSWERS DEMOCRATS

Denies Charge that Republicans Have a Corruption Fund—Calls Croker "Arch-Boodler."

Joseph H. Manley of the Republican National Committee was asked yesterday about the enormous corruption fund alleged by Richard Croker, Executive Chairman McGuire, Senator McCarren, and other Democrats to have been raised by the Republicans.

"Oh," replied Mr. Manley, with a smile, "it is a wail of Democratic distress. It is the familiar last-ditch cry, and shows that every other appeal to the voters is failing. 'The Republicans have boodle,' the Democrats say. 'The Republicans have raised millions, and are prepared to buy the Presidency.' This sort of charge has been heard in every campaign until the people are tired of it. They are satisfied of the pretense and hypocrisy of those who utter the cry, and they know how baseless it is. It is a little early in the campaign to revive this charge. But it will only peter out sooner than usual. It rarely lasts until election day.

"Mr. McCarren has attempted to give some figures, and Mr. McGuire has issued a 'bluff' in the form of a warning to his workers. The Republicans are charged with hiring voters to keep away from the polls.

"This charge is made after the members of the committee, with their coats off, have been working for more than a month to wake the people up so that they will go to the polls. It is not the policy of the Republicans to keep people at home, for on a full and fair vote they generally win. The stay-at-homes are generally Republicans, who need to be prodded in every way to induce them to vote.

"Who is it that is making this charge? It is the Tammany party, the crowd that boasted that when they elected their Mayor they would have money enough. It is the party that makes no secret of the fact that an assessment has been made, or is to be made, on all the office holders in the city.

"It is the party of Croker, who has grown rich without visible means of support, who declines to state where he got it. Do you suppose that there is a dive, a gambling house, or even a saloon that escapes this year?

"Four years ago the Republicans were in power in the city, and Croker could not assess the Government or the 'crooks.' A straight vote was then possible, and McKinley won on that.

"But this year things are different. Has not Croker a corruption fund which he is distributing freely at headquarters? Or else why has he been put in command? Is it his advice that is wanted? The Democratic mules have not ceased to trot since the Tilden campaign. Where there is a chance to win by hook or by crook the Democrats do not neglect to take advantage of it.

"Mindful of the past experiences of their own party they make these same old charges. They have apparently forgotten that Republican legislation has made corruption by the Democrats extremely difficult. They ought to know that the Republican campaign is carried on 'above board' and in the open.

"The modern campaign is one of education, and thousands of dollars are now spent on this work. The civil service law which the Republicans put on the statute book and are enforcing has taken so many of the offices out of the scramble that there is little left as a reward for the speakers. Most of them volunteer their services, but some of them demand cash. Many have been rejected because there was no money to pay them.

"And yet we are charged with attempting a 'boodle' campaign by that arch-boodler Croker, when we have barely enough to pay expenses."

CHARGE OF INTIMIDATION.

Republicans Accuse Martin Engel's Followers—A Lawyer Assaulted.

Republicans on the lower east side assert that the followers of Martin Engel, the Tammany leader in the Eighth, have already begun a campaign of intimidation against any one with Republican sympathies, and hope to terrorize such persons into not voting at all, or supporting the Democratic ticket.

Early yesterday morning Leonard Snitken, a young lawyer, took exception to a remark by "Soldier" Greenberg, an Engel follower, that Tammany would throw enough votes into the district to make it certainly Democratic. This statement was made on Grand, near Forsyth, Street, and when Snitken said there would be no colonization in Tammany's interest this year Greenberg kicked him and punched him in the face. Snitken was taken to his home, 70 Eldridge Street. Greenberg was arrested later, and the Republican leaders in the district say they will make an example of him if such a thing is possible.

NEGRO VOTERS STIRRED.

Told that Disfranchisement Is the Paramount Issue for Them.

The colored Republicans of Brooklyn held a mass meeting last evening in Myrtle Hall, in that borough, which was large and enthusiastic. When one of the speakers repeated the words of Douglass, that the Republican Party is the ship, all else is the sea, for the negro in America, the men stood up in their seats and cheered for several minutes.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Colored Republican Association of the Tenth Assembly District, and Dr. William R. Lawton, formerly of the Kings County General Committee, presided. In calling the meeting to order he declared that there were many issues that were paramount in the campaign, but to the negro voter, "disfranchisement is paramount."

The chief speakers of the evening were Benjamin F. Williams and Lawyer Alfred C. Cowan. Resolutions indorsing the Republican National, State, and local candidates were adopted.

RAILROADS ANGER POLITICIANS.

Voters Going Home from Washington Must Pay More than Usual Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Some dissatisfaction exists among Republicans over the attitude of the railroads. The Republican Congressional Committee has been making arrangements for the transportation of voters living in Washington to the States in which they have the right to vote. In former years the railroads granted a rate of one fare for the round trip. The committee endeavored to secure the same rate this year, but the railroads declined, and fixed the rate at one and one-third of the regular fare.

The local political clubs have protested, and the committee will forward their protests to the railways, although there is little expectation that they will have any effect. The committee is considerably displeased, desiring to have as full a vote as possible.

HANNA EXPECTS VICTORY.

Will Remain in Chicago During the Rest of the Campaign.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—In an interview to-day Senator Hanna said:

"I am going to do everything in my power to win this election for McKinley and Roosevelt, and I believe we will win, too; but I will not give estimates of States or predict majorities.

"I will remain in Chicago during the remainder of the campaign, and will make no speeches outside of this city. Here, however, I may address the laboring men several times. I like to talk to the workingmen. They can understand me, and I understand them."

East Islip Republicans Unite.

The Republican Club of East Islip, L. I., has been formed, with Dr. W. B. Savage as President and W. F. Wharton, an active member of the New York Stock Exchange, as Treasurer. For some months past the Republicans of this district have been too confident of the election of McKinley and Roosevelt, and the formation of this club was to put more vim into the campaign. On the first night over 100 members were enrolled. A grand rally will be held on Saturday evening, Oct. 6, at the Old Lake House, in Islip, at which Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, will preside.

Yale Glee Club's Winter Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 1.—The Yale 'Varsity Glee Club will this year take the most extended trip in its history, according to the announcement made by President Schneeloch this morning. For the first time the Yale Glee Club will go to the Far West to give its concerts, and will appear at San Francisco and Sacramento, besides singing at all the large cities on the way. The trip will be taken, as usual, during the Christmas vacation, and the Yale faculty has voted to give the men four extra days' vacation for the trip. The unusual trip this year will be undertaken that the club may arouse enthusiasm for the university in the West and to prepare for the bi-centennial celebration in 1901.

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GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTE

Republican Leaders Deny that Bryan Will Get It.

They Secure Interviews with German-Americans Here—The Opinion of Gustav H. Schwab.

At National Republican Headquarters the Democratic assertion that the German-American vote will be with Bryan this year is ridiculed.

Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia said yesterday that German-Americans would resent the Democratic statement as a personal insult. The Democratic leaders seemed to think they were privileged, he said, to treat German-American voters like a flock of sheep. He believes that very few German-Americans will vote the Bryan ticket.

"The attempt," remarked Senator Scott, "to win over the German-Americans from the sound-money ticket of McKinley and Roosevelt has not succeeded. This is evident from the answer that representative men make to the appeals of Carl Schurz and other Bryanites. The issue of 'militarism' and 'imperialism' has been trumped up in the hope of making some of the loyal German-Americans forget the real principles at stake—the preservation of the National credit.

"Interviews with local German-Americans disclose the fact that they are not disposed to follow the lead of Mr. Schurz."

In support of Senator Scott's statement, the committee has given out interviews with the following German-Americans, who pronounce the Bryan issues to be bugbears and assert that nearly all German-Americans will vote for the party of sound money:

Paul Goepel, ex-President of the Liederkranz, and Honorary President of the National Association of German-American Technicians; Gustave L. Jaeger, a manufacturer who directs large financial enterprises; Ralph Trautmann, Treasurer of the Palisade Committee; Julius Hoffman, manager of the German Society and formerly President of the Duetscher Liederkranz; Gustav H. Schwab, representative of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and many others.

Mr. Schwab, in his interview, says:

"Although I do not by any means agree with everything that our present Administration has done, I nevertheless honestly believe that we cannot possibly withdraw from the Philippines after having gone as far as we have. The spook of imperialism is an empty one. Militarism, so far as I can judge, will never develop itself here. Thoroughly contemptible is the artificially produced discussion of certain industrial combinations called trusts.

"The existence and development of the latter are a product of natural economic conditions of modern times. Every one, of course, will regard it as a matter of necessity to have such gigantic business combinations properly and lawfully regulated and restricted.

"On the other hand, nobody can deny that these very trusts have brought innumerable advantages to the consumer, whether he is a well-to-do merchant, a small dealer, or a workingman. Every one who for the last twenty years has watched the history and development of prices here knows that the most important articles are now not only much cheaper, but also infinitely better. Any attempt at instituting a crusade against these combinations for unscrupulous political purposes seems to me at least silly. It might be even denounced as positive crime.

"In spite of all assurances to the contrary, the money question is and will be of cardinal importance. Four years ago Mr. Bryan pledged himself that his first official action would be the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. During this campaign he has emphatically pointed out that he is still inspired with that idea. In spite of everything that, in the meanwhile, has happened to revive the business world.

"The victory of Mr. Bryan, to my mind at least, and I dare say also in the opinion of every well-informed citizen, would lead to the immediate abolition of the present money standard or to a panic and a most disastrous disturbance of all our commercial and industrial enterprises; hundreds of thousands of workmen would find themselves out of work and be deprived of bread, and this in the briefest possible time.

"Considering, thus, every possible point of view, I regard it as the most sacred duty of every American citizen who really cares for the welfare of his family and that of his country to vote for the candidates of the Republican Party."

SAYS INDIANA IS REPUBLICAN.

National Committeeman New Sanguine as to Result There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—National Committeeman Henry S. New returned from Indiana to-day with words of cheer for his chief.

"Indiana is going for McKinley," he said, "and I mean every word I say. It is the opinion of every Republican leader in that State with whom I came in contact during my visit to Indianapolis. Conditions are more promising than a week ago, and our leaders in Indianapolis do not fear any untoward effects from the meeting of the National Association of Democratic Clubs which is to be held there this week."

MR. MORRIS NOMINATED.

Democratic Club Rejoices at His Entry Into Politics—Social Claims.

David H. Morris gave a dinner at the Democratic Club last evening to fifteen friends from Westchester County. Mr. Morris was nominated yesterday for Senator in Westchester County, and the dinner was the start of his campaign.

Mr. Morris is another young man who has of late entered the political field. He is a part owner in the Morris racetrack. Several years ago Mr. Morris married the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard's daughter Alice quietly, and without many friends of the family being notified. Six years ago an elder brother, Alfred Henry Morris, ran for Senator in this district, and was defeated.

The coming of a member by marriage of the Vanderbilt family into the Democratic campaign was welcomed last evening by the politicians at the Democratic Club.

JOLIET MILLS IN POLITICS.

Closing of the Steel Works Discussed by Party Managers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Just what bearing the closing of the Illinois steel mills at Joliet, under an order issued last Saturday, will have on the situation in Illinois was to-day the subject of speculation at both Republican and Democratic National Headquarters.

President Buffington of the Steel Company, in announcing the fact that the mills were about to be closed, ascribed the act to the uncertainty of the political situation.

The Republican leaders say the practical side of the question will make many McKinley votes among workingmen who will not care to endanger their jobs permanently by electing Bryan, while the Democratic leaders argue that the moral effect on the entire country of the spectacle of a big corporation having the power so to influence its employes will react against the Republican regime.

Nomination for the Assembly.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Republicans of the First District of Westchester to-night at a convention held at the Getty House here nominated William C. Mains of Mount Vernon for member of Assembly.

Opening of the Chicago Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Thoroughly equipped as a school for students of all ages in all branches of learning taught in primary, elementary, academic, and pedagogic schools, the Chicago Institute—to-day opened its doors and received several hundred pupils from all parts of the country. The Institute has well-appointed quarters in the old Turngemeinde Building, 654 to 660 Wells Street. Mrs. Emmons Blaine, the founder of the school, arrived early and was present at the morning opening exercises.

MR. DEPEW ON FREE SILVER.

Addresses an Immense Meeting in the Academy of Music at Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew to-night addressed fully 10,000 people at two of the largest political mass meetings ever held along the Hudson River valley. The Academy of Music, capable of holding 5,000 people, was taxed to its fullest capacity, as was the Y. M. C. A. hall, while dozens of overflow meetings were held in the streets. Three railroads poured thousands of people into the city from the surrounding country.

Senator Depew received a most enthusiastic welcome. No such enthusiasm was ever before exhibited here. Senator Depew said in part:

"Mr. Schurz and Bourke Cockran advised their countrymen to vote against Bryan in 1896 because, they argued vehemently, the adoption of his silver views by the vote of the people would ruin the country finapcially and industrially. They now advocate Bryan, giving two reasons. First, that while they have not changed their opinion as to the disastrous consequences of Bryan's silver policy, the Senate will remain Republican during his term and will not permit him to carry it out. But if there is a revolution in public sentiment sufficient to carry Bryan to the Presidency, it will also be strong enough to give him a majority in the House of Representatives and a working majority in the Senate.

"Even if this result did not happen in the present election, the success of Bryan would be accepted all over the world as the defeat of the gold standard. The executive action which he would take as President in the payment of Government obligations in silver would be justified by the vote and would emphasize the triumph of debased currency. The result, which is always anticipated before an event happens, would produce as immediate and serious a panic as if Mr. Bryan carried with him the ability by having a majority in both houses at once to put into effect the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the repeal of the gold standard law, and the substitution of fifty-cent for one-hundred-cent dollars.

"These gentlemen appeal to the gold Democrats to vote for Mr. Bryan because, while the Republicans could hold him in check and prevent him from doing harm in silver, his election will defeat imperialism. The time to have defeated the acquisition of the Philippines was when the treaty of peace was ratified. The treaty was signed in Paris Dec. 10, 1898, and was ratified by the Senate on the 6th of February following. It contained all the clauses to which Cockran and Schurz object. Col. Bryan left his regiment in Florida and came to Washington, and by persistent efforts secured the seventeen Democratic votes which made the two-thirds necessary for the ratification of the treaty."

MR. STANCHFIELD IN NIAGARA.

With Mr. Coler, He Opens the County Campaign at Lockport.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Messrs. Stanchfield and Coler opened the Democratic campaign in Niagara County with a mass meeting at the Hodge Opera House to-night. Former County Judge Millar, who presided, was in 1896 District Committeeman for Palmer and Buckner.

Mr. Stanchfield was repeatedly interrupted by cheers, and Mr. Coler was also well received. Mr. Stanchfield's remarks relative to home rule were greeted with prolonged applause. He attacked the excise law, imperialism, and trusts. He said further:

"We do not profess to carry with us a remedy for every disease, but a tax, a Federal and a State, levied upon the gross receipts of corporate enterprise, sufficient to enable the Government to lessen the tariff upon necessaries, would be productive of ameliorated conditions. Does any one question the statement that the price of meats of every description, sugar, flour, and bread, together with wearing apparel in its every form, has increased during the past four years? Is not the cost of living, the output necessary for the conduct of one's house, greater by nearly one-third now than a few years ago?"

Mr. Stanchfield, continuing, said: "I have never at any time or place or under any circumstances made remarks against organized labor. I ask to be judged upon my record. While in the Assembly in 1895 I voted for eight bills advocated by organized labor and against none. In the Assembly in 1896, while leader of the minority, I voted in favor of fifteen bills advanced by organized labor and against none. At the close of the session I was thanked in writing by the Chairman of the committee having labor measures in charge at Albany.

"In addition to this I have been counsel for labor unions in times of strike in my own city, and have succeeded in dissolving injunctions which were oppressive to the workingmen. With my assistance the union men gained their point. I think that my record demonstrates my friendliness to organized labor."

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

Odds Demanded by Bryan Men—The Republicans' Offers.

There is little betting on the general result of the Presidential election. There is an abundance of Republican money in sight at odds of 2 to 1, but the Bryan men want 2½ or 3 to 1.

F. H. Brooks yesterday bet $2,500 to $1,000 on McKinley in Wall Street, and has $20,000 he wants to place on the Republican ticket at 2 to 1.

Joseph Wheelock and other sporting men want to bet, but as most of them want the McKinley end they are making few wagers.

WOMAN LAWYER WINS POINT.

Justice Refuses to Oust Her as Attorney in Damage Suit Case.

There was an interesting tilt between a woman lawyer and a man lawyer in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, in which the man lawyer was vanquished. F. De Witt Wells moved before Justice Marean to substitute himself in the place of Miss Lavinia Lally as attorney for the plaintiff in the suit of Julia Hayes Percy against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for $15,000 damages for personal injuries.

"I submit the papers, your Honor," said Mr. Wells when the motion was called.

"I insist upon arguing the case," declared Miss Lally, determinedly.

Mr. Wells stated that Miss Lally's fee was to be contingent on a judgment obtained by the plaintiff.

"Your honor," said Miss Lally with an air of indignation, "no gentleman would make such a motion as this. I have spent fifty-five days on this case. The company offered me $750 to settle, but my client refused it. I expect to get a better offer by the end of this week, for the company will never dare to face a jury with a woman as lawyer for a woman plaintiff. I have fought to get the case on this month's calendar, and I have got it on. Mrs. Percy has had outside influences brought to bear on her. Your honor, look at this letter, full of gratitude and affection. Why, your honor, my client came into my office, threw her arms around me, took my cheeks between her hands, kissed me, and said: 'My dear little attorney.'

"The sum to be paid me was not contingent on my winning the case. I cannot believe that this woman could prove a traitress to me, whom she kissed so affectionately, unless strong and undue influence had been exercised. A reasonable fee for me would be $2,000. The case has been most complicated. I attended a physical examination of the plaintiff and I have employed detectives. I had retained counsel, as the physician absolutely refused to allow a female lawyer to examine him on the trial."

Mr Wells said that he was agreeable that Miss Lally's expenses be paid, but not any fee. Miss Lally declared that she would accept no fee smaller than $500. Justice Marean said he would grant the order if Miss Lally was paid $250. Mr. Wells declared that he could not undertake to pay that sum, and Justice Marean thereupon denied the motion.

"I ask for costs," said Miss Lally, quickly. Justice Marean smiled and shook his head.

FRENCH WARSHIPS COMING HERE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Department of State has been informed by the French Embassy that Rear Admiral Richard, in charge of the French Naval Division in the Atlantic, now at Sydney, Cape Breton, contemplates visiting the coast of the United States with the Cecille, on which his flag is hoisted, for the good of the crew's health.

The Cecille will sail from Sydney for New York about Oct. 8, arriving there about the 12th, and will stay until the 22d. The vessel will then go to Chesapeake Bay, where she will remain until the 12th of November.

The Cecille probably will be joined by the French cruiser Suchet during the month of October.

JOINT DEBATE AT A BALL

Ex-Consul to Manila Meets a Chicago Lawyer.

Meeting Held Under Auspices of the Building Trades Council—Hisses for Mr. Williams.

The second entertainment and ball in aid of the locked-out building trades of Chicago, held in the Lexington Opera House last night, presented the appearance during the greater part of the evening of a very turbulent political meeting.

very turbulent political meeting. The meeting took place under the auspices of the Building Trades Council.

A large crowd of people, among whom were many women, assembled, attracted in a great measure by the announcement that Gov. Altgeld of Illinois was to debate with ex-Consul General at Manila O. F. Williams upon political questions. Gov. Altgeld did not appear, however, but Clarence S. Darrow, a Chicago lawyer, came in his stead.

When Mr. Darrow arrived at the hall Mr. Williams called him aside and said that he wished to speak to him.

"I intend making a speech on the geographical and historical aspects of the Philippine Islands," he said. "I want to come to an understanding with you. I want it understood that there are to be no political speeches."

"What do you mean?" asked Darrow.

"Oh, I want it made clear before we start that there is to be no campaign oratory," said Williams. "Gov. Roosevelt made an agreement with Bryan that they were not to drag politics into their speeches to workingmen. Bryan broke the agreement, and I don't want anything of the kind to occur here. This is an entertainment, and I just want to make a speech to entertain these people."

"Well, I want to tell you that I'm not an entertainer, and that politics will enter into my speech," said Darrow. "Do you suppose that I came all the way from Chicago to make anything but a political speech? That's the only kind of speech I make. We're going to debate on politics. That's what we're going to do."

The argument which followed this remark finally resulted in the agreement that the speeches would be political and that it would be decided by tossing up a coin which was to speak first. Darrow won the toss and made Williams speak first.

Mr. Williams opened his speech by saying that the past four years had been an era of unparalleled prosperity. This statement called forth such a storm of hisses that his next few sentences were inaudible.

"We have exported more in the last eight months," he was finally heard to say, "than we have in the preceding four years. Cleveland, instead of decreasing the material debt, ran the country into deeper debt."

"Cut that out," shouted a bass voice. "What about that strike in Chicago?"

"Put him out," yelled an excited looking man; "take him off the platform."

Joseph A. Lord, the Secretary of the Building Trades Council, climbed on the platform and made an attempt to secure order.

"You're a collection of men and women," he shouted, "and I wish that you would remember that you are men and behave as such. If you have any manhood and intelligence give this gentleman a chance."

"Ah, g'wan," said a voice in the back of the hall.

"I'll attend to you!" shouted Lord, leaving the stage hurriedly. He made a rush to the back of the auditorium, but before he had reached it, the individual he had promised to attend to had escaped to the street.

Mr. Darrow opened his speech by describing the Philippine Commission as a number of men who had been sent out to collect campaign evidence at the expense of the Government.

"McKinley is nothing but a mollusk," he said; "he hasn't any backbone and he's ruled by the most iniquitous ring that has ever infested this country—a ring of trusts."

"How about the Ice Trust?" said a red-faced man in the front row.

"I have no apologies for the Ice Trust," said Darrow. "I'm not here to defend Democratic scoundrels any more than Republican scoundrels. All the other trusts are Republicans. The followers of McKinley are getting money from the people. They're waging an unjust war to furnish offices for Republicans."

"Well, I never robbed anybody," said the red-faced man, "and I'll vote for McKinley."

The storm of hisses and catcalls that this called forth made the red-faced man look nervous.

The next speaker was F. F. Mackey, the President of the Actors' Society. The audience, which had been angered by Mr. Williams's speech and aroused to enthusiasm by that of Mr. Darrow, was soothed and put in good humor by Mr. Mackey.

"I want to urge you all," he said in concluding, "and I cannot urge you too strongly, to cast your votes on Nov. 6 for —whatever party you think best. I'm going to vote for Bryan."

The speeches were followed by a vaudeville entertainment of skill.

JUSTICESHIP FOR MR. WHALEN.

To Succeed Justice Patterson—The Latter Talks with Croker.

The word was passed around at the Democratic Club late last evening that Corporation Counsel Whalen would be nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Patterson.

A conference between Mr. Whalen and Justice Patterson was held yesterday. Richard Croker also held a long and earnest talk with Justice Patterson.

The arrangement said to have been agreed upon was that Corporation Counsel Whalen was to take the nomination this year and Justice Patterson was to retire gracefully from the field. As a reward for not making a fight and taking the Republican nomination against Corporation Counsel Whalen, it was said that Justice Patterson's demand for re-election to the Supreme Court bench next year would be favorably considered by Mr. Croker.

Justice Patterson, although not affiliated with Tammany Hall, was happy at the Democratic Club last evening. Mr. Croker refused to say whether Corporation Counsel Whalen would be a candidate.

The Tammany Society Meets.

A non-political meeting of the Tammany Society of the Columbian Order was held in Tammany Hall last evening. Grand Sachem Feltner presided. Resolutions on the death of Justice Smyth were passed. The following new members were initiated: William E. Wyatt, Louis F. Doyle, M. P. Ryan, John H. Gardner, Emil Witzel, H. O. Fanning, Eugene Kennedy, August Zimmerman, and Capt. Louis Wendel. Richard Croker did not attend.

EX-SECRETARY NOBLE'S VIEW.

John W. Noble of St. Louis, Secretary of the Interior during the Harrison Administration, was a late arrival in town last night.

"I think," said he, after a very evident desire to be silent, "that the Republicans have at least a fighting chance to carry Missouri for McKinley. They are making a very active canvass in all parts of the State, and are receiving the assistance of many influential Democrats who are opposed to Bryanism.

"We certainly will gain at least one Congressman, I believe the Fifteenth District, known as the zinc region, will certainly go up a Republican."

Muncie Fruit Jar Plants Start Up.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 1.—Fires in the two Ball Brothers' fruit jar manufacturing plants, recognized as the largest in the United States, were started to-night preparatory to the general resumption. The resumption of the fruit jar plants puts all skilled glass tradesmen to work, excepting the flatteners and cutters.

BOOKS OF AUTUMN AND HOLIDAYS.

The special Autumn number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will appear next Saturday. It will comprise at least thirty-two pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed. The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be of considerably greater volume than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. The edition will comprise many more than 100,000 copies. On Oct. 6 THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be four years old. Order in advance to insure securing a copy from your newsdealer, who, as a rule, limits his supply to actual advance orders. Unsold copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES are not returnable.—Adv.

HORN INJURED WITH SWORD.

Wounded Policeman in a Critical Condition—Gaffney Held Without Bail.

Frank Gaffney of 227 Spencer Street, Brooklyn, who on Sunday night stabbed Policeman Horn of the Vernon Avenue Station in the abdomen, after attempting to rescue James Roche, who was under arrest for disorderly conduct, was arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court and remanded without bail to await the result of the policeman's injuries. Horn's condition is critical. He was removed from the Eastern District Hospital to his home, 976 Myrtle Avenue, yesterday at his own request. The wound is nearly five inches long and is very deep.

When Gaffney was arraigned yesterday it transpired that the prisoner and Roche, with other men, had visited a house at Park and Nostrand Avenues, where an Italian wedding was in progress. They were ordered from the house, and Roche, who had a fencing sword, made a lunge at the bride. Much excitement followed among the Italians, who seized Roche and his companions and threw them out of the house. The noise made by the intruders on the street was heard by Horn and while he was arresting Roche Gaffney snatched the sword from Roche and jabbed the sharp point into the policeman's abdomen. Gaffney had nothing to say in court. Roche, who was also arrested, was remanded for trial.

Roche has been twice shot by Italian saloon keepers in Spencer Street, whose places of business he tried to clean out. Only recently he was discharged from a hospital where he had been under treatment.

JOHN E. HUDSON DEAD.

President of Bell Telephone Company Expires Suddenly in a Railway Station.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Oct. 1.—John E. Hudson, President of the American Bell Telephone Company, died suddenly in the Boston and Maine Railroad Station at Beverley Farms while waiting for a train to-day.

Mr. Hudson had gone to the station to get the train for Boston, which left at 8:11 o'clock. Mrs. Hudson was with him, and husband and wife were sitting in the waiting room. Suddenly Mr. Hudson threw up his hands and slipped from the seat to the floor. Several persons sprang toward the prostrate man, and he was raised up quickly, but it was plainly seen that he was dead. When a physician reached the station and had examined the body he said that death was due to heart disease. Mrs. Hudson was completely overcome by the shock, and she was taken to the Summer home of the family in a carriage. Soon afterward the body of Mr. Hudson was taken to the residence. The family comprised only Mr. and Mrs. Hudson.

Mr. Hudson was born in Lynn, Mass., Aug. 3, 1838. He completed his education in Harvard University, graduating at the head of his class in 1862. He remained in the university until 1863 as a tutor in Greek, and, after graduating from the university Law School, began practice in Boston. He became general counsel of the American Bell Telephone Company in 1880, and became Vice President of the company in 1887. Two years later he became President, succeeding Howard Stockton. Mr. Hudson was considered one of the finest Greek scholars in the United States.

TIMBER OUTLOOK PROMISING.

Enormous Cut Expected in Maine, and Many Pulp Mills Resume Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 1.—The timber cut in Eastern Maine this season will be the largest in years. The cut in this section, it is estimated, will reach 160,000,000 feet, and of this 40,000,000 will go into pulp. The price of manufactured lumber is higher than it was last year.

As a result of the large timber cut, a number of paper mills in the State, which have been idle several months, will resume operations. The Great Northern Paper Company's mill at Millinockett, which is one of the largest in the State, is about to resume work. It is expected that this mill will take 65,000,000 feet of lumber, and the Nekonegan mill, recently built at Oldtown, will in a few weeks be in operation. The outlook in the timber and paper mill industry of this State is most prosperous.

SOUTHERN IRON TRADE GOOD.

Large Exports in September—Mills Resuming Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 1.—September was the best month the Southern export iron business has enjoyed this year. The aggregate exports were over 30,000 tons, and steel billets were also shipped regularly, but in small quantities from the plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

The biggest day's record was last Saturday, when over 10,000 tons left New Orleans alone for Holland, Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, and Italy. Cotton vessels are at Southern ports asking for pig iron for ballast, taking from 2,000 to 3,000 tons in one cargo.

The furnace men report a greater activity in inquiries in the local and domestic field, and expect the domestic market to greatly recover itself to a great extent after the Presidential election. The export trade bids fair to be very heavy for the remainder of the year.

The Birmingham and Gate City Rolling Mills of the Republic Iron and Steel Company resumed operation this morning after being idle for three months. The Independent Rolling Mill of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, at Bessemer, resumed several weeks ago, and the rolling mill at Sheffield will also resume in the immediate future.

The resumption of work at the Republic Company's mills gives employment to 2,000 men, and greatly stimulates local industrial conditions at Birmingham.

Chicago Labor Leader Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—John Long, President of the Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades Council, to-day announced his intention of sending his resignation to the Steamfitters' Union, from which he is a delegate to the central body. Mr. Long will go to New York to work at his old trade of steamfitting. With Long dropping out, and other leaders in the organization being retired by their unions, the Building Trades Council, the contractors say, is on the verge of disintegration.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Baryon H. Grundy, Richmond; William James Hogg, Worcester; R. H. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.

CAMBRIDGE.—Col. Henry May, Washington; George C. Burgwin, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND.—Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; ex-Gov. Lucius F. Robinson, Connecticut; Senator H. Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.

GRAND.—L. R. Warren, Richmond.

IMPERIAL.—Ex-Congressman N. D. Merwin, Connecticut; E. B. Chandler, San Antonio.

VICTORIA.—Judge A. B. Hawkins, Raleigh; Col. F. A. Bostwick, St. Paul.

FIFTH AVENUE.—State Senator Edgar T. Brackett, Saratoga; ex-Secretary of the Interior J. W. Noble, St. Louis.

MANHATTAN.—C. B. Ely, Philadelphia; A. M. Stewart, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL.—Hamilton M. Bradd, Savannah.

PARK AVENUE.—E. B. Young, Baltimore; O. J. Woodhull, San Antonio, Texas.

HOFFMAN.—R. N. Taylor, Mobile; Frank Campbell, Bath, N. Y.; David B. Hill, Albany.

GILSEY.—Dwight Treadway, St. Louis.

ALBEMARLE.—Stewart Shillito, Cincinnati.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Braman, C. L., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, notions, fancy and furnishing goods; 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Burrows, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carroll, C. H., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. H. Carroll, upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Fisher, fancy goods and toys; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; S. Eisenberg, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. I. Mills, knit underwear, 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Franklin, M., & Brother, San Francisco, Cal.; M. Franklin, notions, 85 Franklin Street; Criterion Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. L. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, furnishing goods; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Halligan & Meagher, Oswego, N. Y.; J. J. Halligan, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions, 52 Franklin Street.

Hoyt Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Hoyt, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Miss Lee, ladies' and infants' wear; Rossmore Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorn, linens and white goods; S. C. Griffith, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Katz, S. & J., Company, New Orleans, La.; B. Landau, white goods; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Normandie.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. A. Becker, jewelry; 487 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods and embroideries; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenstock, A., & Co., Petersburg, Va.; A. Rosenstock, notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Schwab Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Schwab, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Norwell, silks, 373 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stambaugh & Haack, Lebanon, Penn.; S. E. Stambaugh, dry goods and notions; W. H. Haack, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Waite & Sabine, Lewiston, Me.; J. T. Waite, piece goods; D. S. Waite, piece goods; Hotel Albert.

White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. E. White, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lehman & Rosenthal, St. Louis, Mo.; L. J. Lehman, domestics; A. Rosenthal, millinery and ribbons; J. S. Salkey, cloaks, suits, and waists, M. W. Day, general buyer; E. Newman, millinery; H. G. Day, dress goods, silks, linings, and trimmings; S. Rosenthal, shoes; Miss M. Weaver, corsets and muslin underwear; J. H. Shortell, house furnishing goods; J. E. Seals, laces, embroideries, and trimmings; A. R. Motsch, hosiery, underwear, and notions; C. Levy, furniture and carpets; E. J. Seward, furnishing goods; Miss G. Jack, millinery, Broadway Central Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; C. O. Howard, dry goods; C. Bechtold, domestics; 377 Broadway.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Harris, L., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; D. M. Harris, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Allen & Co., Portland, Me.; W. C. Allen, clothing; Hotel Imperial, Hoffman House.

Schoenau, William H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenau, linens, white goods, and linings; W. T. Craft, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. G. Radcliffe, dress goods and silks; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. W. Geraghty, laces and ribbons; 648 Broadway.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Cross, upholstery goods; 369 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Topuitz, F., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; F. Topulitz, millinery; 11 East Houston Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Dechoim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. H. Milliken, prints; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and fancy goods; J. G. Milne, millinery; Miss Sturtevant, books; 57 White Street.

Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; William Greve, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions and fancy goods, 43 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Gorman, J., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. H. Scofield, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; C. Hayward, notions and gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., A. M. Liebanstein, furniture; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss S. Horgan, ladies' and infants' wear; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, clothing, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Williams & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; C. A. Williams, notions and furnishing goods, 607 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Famish, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Cut Out This List

Nearly all the items advertised in Sunday's papers may still be had. We have added the following values, none of which can be bought elsewhere unless you pay from one-quarter to over one-half more.

Cut out this list and compare the quotations with prices charged by others for similar qualities. That's the way to fully realize the advantages of the Macy policy.

$5.00 and $6.00 Warp-Printed Taffeta Silk Handkerchief Squares at 97c.

They are used for waists, parasol covers, shoulder capes, neckwear, dress fronts, hat trimming, pillow covers, table scarfs and the like. High-class French novelties in heavy warp-printed taffetas—warranted pure silk. The designs are exquisite in form and tinting—all the loveliest effects that can be wrought on the rich, strong surfaces of taffetas. They measure a trifle less than a yard square, and have been selling round town at $5.00 and $6.00.

Choice 97c. Choice

$7.81 for Women's $12.00 Black Kersey Jackets, lined with taffeta silk, suitable for mid-season wear.

$5.98 for Women's $10.00 Skirts, made of black cheviot and gray and brown homespun cheviot, seven gore flare style, lined with percaline.

$8.98 for Women's $12.50 Skirts, made of black taffeta silk, side-plaited flounce and tucks, made over drop skirt of percaline, trimmed with two silk ruffles.

$2.89 for $4.50 Black, and Colored Taffeta Silk Waists; back, front and sleeves corded and stitched; lined throughout.

$2.74 for $5.00 Polka-dotted French Flannel Waists, new autumn colorings, lined and unlined.

$2.99 for Women's $4.00 All-wool Cashmere Mackintoshes, velvet collar, single or double cape.

$3.99 for Women's $5.00 All-wool Cashmere Mackintoshes, double texture, velvet collar, double-breasted cape, plaid lining.

$1.59 for Misses' Cashmere-finished Mackintoshes, velvet collar, single cape; $2.39 for Misses' $4.00 Mackintoshes.

$10.74 for Men's $15.00 Sack Suits, made of all-wool domestic worsteds, bright and subdued colorings, lined with mohair serge.

$2.98 for Boys' two-piece Suits, made of absolutely all-wool cheviot, sewed with silk, double-warped lining.

$3.49 for Boys' $5.00 Sailor Blouse Suits, made of heavy wide wale serge, trimmed with silk soutache braid, embroidered shield and collar.

$1.19 for Boys' $1.50 All-wool Sweaters—red, navy and black, with brightly striped cuffs and collars. Sporting Goods Dept.—main building.

$1.88 for Men's $2.50 All-wool Foot Ball Jerseys—attractive alternate stripes in various college colors. Sporting Goods department, main building.

$3.97 for $6.00 Toilet Sets, including fancy covered Slop Jar, full size, new shape, flower and gold decorations, rolled-edge basin.

59c for Lowell's 75c. All-wool Ingrain Carpets. These are the best and most beautiful Ingrains that are manufactured.

$3.99 for $6.00 Solid Oak Chiffonniers, large size, five deep drawers—a serviceable and decorative piece of furniture.

$2.49 for $5.00 Pastel Landscapes, white mat, gilt fillet, framed in 3-in. gilt, matched metal corners, 26x30 inches.

$4.24 for Women's $6.50 Enameled Chatelaine Watches, red, green and turquoise, plain and figured, in satin-lined case.

Blanket Bargains

Blankets—manufacturer's slight imperfections—three-quarter wool—splendid values.

Ten-quarter size at $2.12 Eleven-quarter size at $2.49

19c for Women's 35c. Imported Fine Cotton Hose, plain black, tan and navy blue, with extracted polka dots, double soles, high spliced heels and toes.

29c for Women's 45c. Lisle Thread and Fine Cotton Hose, plain and Richelieu ribbed, small embroidered figures on insteps.

9c for Children's 15c. Fast Black Cotton Hose, double knees, heels and toes.

19c for Men's 25c. Heavy Merino Half Hose, plain black, natural and Oxford.

19c for Women's 35c. Heavy Fleece-lined Vests, pearl buttons, finished with silk tapes; Drawers to match, French bands, ankle length.

39c for Men's 50c. Heavy Wool Fleece-lined Shirts, pearl buttons, silk binding; Drawers to match, pearl buttons, double gussets.

Women's $2.00 Shoes at $1.24.

One thousand pair of Women's fine Dongola Kid Shoes, finished with patent leather tips, newest lasts, lace and button styles. They are fresh and bright—just from the factory, and cost more than $1.24 to make. Conservative judges say they are worth $2.00 and $2.25—our price $1.24.

8c. for 12c. Fast Black Percaline.

18c. for 29c. Parisian Shrunk Black Hair Cloth—20 in. wide.

Toilet Articles

Macy's Dentifricia Tooth Powder, in enameled tin box, equal to the kind sold elsewhere at 10c.; our regular price 9c.; special at 5c.

Macy's Complexion Soap; one of the best and purest Soaps on the market, will benefit the complexion of old and young; our regular price 12c.; special at 6c.

Macy's Petrolatum (amber), one pound put up in metal screw top glass jar; superior to the kind sold elsewhere at 23c.; special at 10c.

Macy's "

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Oriental RUGS

Time is a very necessary quantity in the gathering and buying of Oriental Rugs. The slow bartering of the Oriental maker or trader must be met and beaten in much the same manner as David Harum beat the "Deacon" on the horse trade. The shrewd Oriental will keep back his choicest rugs until he finds it absolutely hopeless to sell you trash. Then he will ask fabulous prices, and you have to come back and beat him down day by day, until you find him anxious to sell—then comes your opportunity.

Most rug buyers spend five or six days in Constantinople, and that ends their buying trip in the East. Our buyer spent a month there—stayed long after other buyers had gone away, and the owners of rugs found they must sell to him or not at all. Then came tempting offers—choicest rugs, lowest prices, and abundant variety of sorts and sizes to choose from. The splendid showing now here is fullest evidence of his good fortune, taste and skill; as well as his thoughtfulness of the various rooms that must be fitted—the range of sizes is most remarkable.

He obtained a choice collection of Beloochistan Rugs, which have been greatly admired by a man of international repute as a rug connoisseur, who tells us they are beautiful specimens. The dark, rich colorings, the fine wool, with its silky quality mark them as prizes for lovers of rug beauty. The average size is about 5x8 feet.

There is also a beautiful collection of Anatolian Rugs—the smallest of the Orientals—18x36 inches, or thereabouts; each one a little gem. Price, $3.75 to $7.50.

Third floor.

DRESS GOODS
Two Excellent Offerings

First is a lot of all-wool Surah Serges that we bought to sell at sixty cents on the dollar. Brand new; handsome, almost, as the imported goods; and in twelve best colorings, including tans, browns, cadet and navy blue, garnet, plum and green. 45 inches, at

60c, instead of $1 a yard

Fine as a henriettas, with the wear-resisting qualities of the serge.

The other bargain is a handsome lot of plaid-back cloths, in Oxford blue and brown mixtures, and black and brown in solid colors. The backs are checks, plaids and self-colors—eighteen patterns to choose from; at

$1.25 a yard, instead of $1.75

Just the ideal fabric for pedestrian skirts.

Fourth avenue.

GOLF CAPES
A Wide Variety of New Styles

We sell a great many of these practical, indispensable wraps. And that's the best commendation of our taste in selection and of the moderate prices that are asked for them here. We've been accumulating a new stock. It's complete now. Imported capes in the very latest fashion are in broad assortment, together with many of the best domestic garments that could be found. A brief word of just a few:

$9—Of black or blue double-faced cheviot; hood and flaring collar showing plaid; 32 inches long.

$10—Of imported cheviot; tan, gray, red and blue; high collar, hood and cape finished with scalloped broadcloth.

$12—Of double-faced cloth; new Bedouin hood; edges outlined with 2-inch stitched broadcloth; Medici collar; 34 in. long.

$15—Of imported vicuna; notched collar; edges finished with stitched broadcloth.

$16—Of imported chinchilla; extra long cape; high notched collar; finished with contrasting band of broadcloth.

$30—Of imported vicuna; flaring collar; new triple cape; finished with strapping of broadcloth; stitched in colors to match lining.

Second floor, Broadway.

Paris PETTICOATS
And New Elegance from American Makers

The imported silk petticoats that have lately come to us show not a few new touches in the trimming that add largely to their prettiness. The cut is a radical change. It, too, is an improvement. The shape is in a pronounced outward sweep from waist to the ruffled and ruched bottom. Laces are liberally used in the trimming; and chiffon is also most effectively employed. Fine taffeta silk, all of them in new, handsome colorings and black. Prices are $23 to $75.

The domestic made petticoats, of which we show a very broad assortment, are also in new tasteful shades, and made up in wholly new styles not much less attractive than those that are imported. The prices, however, are much less, $5 to $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

IMPORTED DRESSES
For Girls 6 to 10 Years of Age

These are very like the gowns that we've been bringing over this Fall for women. Still, they're not "too old." Enough of the children's style remains, and the new ideas in cut and trimming only serve to make the dresses more attractive than ever.

Some of the new ones are priced at $10 to $14. They have pretty box plaited shirt waists of white and blue striped serge; with rolling collar and cuffs, feather stitched. Plaited skirt of navy blue serge, with patent leather belt.

Others at $11.50 to $14.50. These are one-piece box-plaited dresses of handsome striped cheviots; hemstitched collar and cuffs.

Second floor, Ninth street.

BABIES' DRESSES
At Fifty Cents to Fifty Dollars

That's an assortment in which most people may find one or more dresses in styles that will meet their fancy. The numerous lines include all sizes from the six months to the three-year-olds—comprise about all of the pretty, tasteful styles that have appeared this season.

The Infants' Store is a very interesting corner at all times—particularly attractive now with its varied gathering of new, dainty, elegant things for baby to wear. These are noted among the wide variety of inexpensive little dresses that were lately received:

50c—Of nainsook; 3 styles; One, a Bishop dress, with neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery ruffle and beading. Another, with square yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. The third, with square yoke of drawn work and fine plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with lace.

65c—Of cambric; round yoke of fine plaits in clusters; finished with lawn ruffle edged with lace.

$1.15—Of nainsook; round yoke of hemstitched plaits, finished with lawn ruffle, edged with lace.

$1.75—Of lawn; square yoke of lace insertion; two ruffles over shoulder, edged with lace; skirt trimmed with ruffle edged with lace and 2 rows of lace insertion.

Other styles, handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery, up to $50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New TOP COATS
For Particular Men

The Top Coat is to be the important feature of a man's clothes for awhile now. A man will be well-dressed, or commonplace, according to the coat he wears. No need to go to the tailor. No need to pay a fancy price.

Here is an illustration of a wonderful dressy top coat at $25—

Made of a very fine Oxford Vicuna, silk-lined, and faced to edge—sumptuous; but here is another feature: The front will stay in shape permanently, even if worn without being buttoned. It is made with extra interlining of haircloth, an idea used by fine custom tailors; but not brought out previously in ready-made coats. $25.

There are also handsome Top Coats shown in every grade, as these hints tell:

Excellent all-wool gray cheviot Overcoats; serge lined; some with velvet collars; at $8.50 and $10.

Of all-wool gray serge; Italian cloth lined; satin sleeve linings—a correct coat for the neat dresser; at $12.

The dressiest top coat, and the best for the price ever shown, is made of black unfinished worsted; silk lined and faced to edge; long enough to cover a Prince Albert coat; at $15.

Covert cloth top coats; silk lined and very stylish; at $20.

Other top coats of covert cloth and Oxford mixtures, at $30.

Extremely stylish Raglan Coats; made of tan covert cloth; 32 in. long; cuffs on sleeves; serge lined; satin sleeve linings; $15.

Also tan covert cloth Raglan Coats; 45 in. long; serge lined; satin sleeve linings; at $20.

Gray covert cloth Raglan Coats; 40 in. long; cuffs on sleeves; at $20.

The very swellest Raglans shown ready-made are those made of tan covert cloth and gray Oxford-mixed cheviots; fine silk-lined; at $30. The swell custom tailor can make no better at double the price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Three Busy SHOE STORES
Advantages for Everybody in One or Another of Them

Interesting comment is frequently heard on the development of this shoe business. It has had a remarkable growth. The single store of less than four years ago now has two branches, both of which are larger than itself. And all three are doing very well, thank you.

On the main floor is the parent store. There will be found the newest shoes, and the very best of the newest. It is a high-grade shoe store, though low prices rule. Shoes for whatever use are there in unexcelled assortment, and every pair of shoes there is of honest leather, honestly made up, and in the latest approved style.

The Fifth floor is a bargain shoe store for women and children. Bargains in new goods, perfect and seasonable, and in desirable shapes, yet being sold at prices one-half to three-quarters their actual worth.

And the new store—devoted wholly to bargain shoes for men and boys—is on the corner of Fourth avenue and Ninth street, *opposite* the main building. Here are some of the splendid offerings in both bargain stores;

For Men—

$1.90—Tan shoes of Russian calf and kid; lace; some button; high-grade shoes for autumn wear; regularly $3 to $4.

$1.90—Patent leather; lace; British and cadet lasts worth $3.

$1.90—Black calf; grain top; welted; leather lining.

$1.90—Box calf; double sole; full toe; drill lining.

$1.90—Kidskin of stout grade; for tender feet.

$2.15—Patent leather; lace; welted; bulldog and Newark lasts.

$2.15—Box calf; heavy weight; new autumn last.

$2.15—Better quality; suitable for dress wear.

$2.45—Patent leather; lace; usual stylish $3.50 grades.

$2.45—Box and waxed calf; many swell styles represented.

$2.45—Kidskin, with extra welted soles of oak leather.

$2.65—Patent leather Oxfords; winter weight; the swell flat last.

$2.65—Boarded calf of extra grade; double sole; wide back stay.

$2.65—Wax calf Oxfords; double soles; winter weight shoes.

$2.85—Patent leather; lace; in several stylish forms; kangaroo tops; finely finished; suitable for full dress wear.

$2.85—Fine wax calf; laced; medium weight flexible welted soles.

For Boys—

$1.25—School shoes of choice grades of kidskin and calf, with the stout soles that boys need; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.50—Better grades of calf and kid; with some patent leather; some with welted soles.

$1.70—High-grade shoes, that in style and stock compare with the best $3 shoes to be found; sizes up to 5½ in kid, calf and some patent leather.

Men's and Boys' Shoes in the new store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street, opposite the main building.

For Women—

$1, instead of $1.50 and $2—Black kidskin button and lace shoes; with tips of patent leather or kid; good shoes, satisfactory in every way.

At $1.20, instead of $2—Some splendid shoes for school girls who wear women's sizes; stylish shapes; good leathers.

At $1.40, instead of $2.50—Black satin kid; firm but flexible soles; full round toes; laced and buttoned.

At $1.60, instead of $2.50—Black kidskin; solid welted soles; comfortable, serviceable, fashionable; medium heels.

At $1.80, instead of $3—Of extra fine light-weight kidskin; splendid dress shoes; several of the best models included.

At $2, instead of $3—Black kidskin; laced; with low heel and full toe with tip; excellent shoes for business women or for wear with the new short skirts.

For Children—

75c—Black kid; button or lace; sizes 5 to 8.

85c—Black kid; better grade; sizes 5 to 10½.

98c—Black kid; excellent school shoes; sizes 11 to 2.

$1—Finer quality kid; better grade soles; sizes 8½ to 10½.

$1.20—Fine grade of kidskin; several neat shapes; sizes 11 to 2.

$1.40—Large sizes, with spring heels; sizes 2½ to 5.

For Small Boys—

$1—Black box calf and satin oil leathers; little men's shoes; wide and medium toes; tips; stout soles; sizes 9 to 12½.

At $1.50 instead of $2—Patent leather; button; with straight tip; spring heels; flexible soles; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, $1.25.

Women's and Children's Shoes on the Fifth floor main store.

Women's Knit Underwear
UNION SUITS

When all the numerous good styles and qualities and weights and sizes are gathered up it makes a large stock. We have all of them here. Splendid assortments of underwear from the very best makers, dependable goods, carefully made and neatly finished. Moderately priced—which means that equal grades generally sell at higher prices elsewhere. Some of the newly received Union Suits are priced in this way:

$1.50—Of heavy white merino, ribbed; high neck; long or short sleeves; ankle length; silk trimmed and finished. Also medium weight merino, in low or high necks.

$2—Of fine white ribbed merino; high necks; long or short sleeves; attractively trimmed with silk.

$2.50—Of white or natural colored merino, medium weight; "Ypsilante brand;" high neck; short sleeves; ankle length.

$3—Of heavy weight silk-and-wool suits; high neck; long sleeves; white silk trimmed throughout.

$3.50—Medium weight Swiss wool, ribbed; white; high neck; short sleeves. Same in long sleeves, $3.75 each.

$3.75—Of Swiss ribbed white silk-and-wool; low neck; no sleeves. Same in high neck, short sleeves, $4.25 each.

$4.50—Of Swiss ribbed all-silk; white; high neck; short sleeves.

Broadway.

GUERLAIN PERFUMES
A New Departure

Guerlain is recognized as one of the best makers of perfumery. In Paris his perfumes are in greater demand than those of any other maker.

We control the sale of the following in New York City. They have never been sold in any but large quantities before, which deterred many people from giving them a trial. We have just started selling them by the ounce. 80c. $1.57 a bottle.

Heliotrope de Serre — Far West
Patchouly — Rose Coquette
Ikbal Bouquet — Floxine

Hegemoniene Cologne, $1.85 a bottle. Tan powders, three colors, $1.55.
Perfumed Flannel, heliotrope odor, $4.20 a yard.
Violette Almond Meal, 70c.

Tenth street.

PIANOS to Rent
Piano Tuning

We have an unusual variety of Pianos which we will rent by the month. Many of the usual size, as well as small pianos that are especially adapted for use in flats—bijou instruments that are attractive in appearance and melodious in tone. Choice of woods. $4 and $5 a month. All are nearly or quite new. We tune them without charge.

Piano Tuning. A great deal depends on this part of the care of a piano. The life of an instrument may be extended or abridged ten years by the tuner. Our tuners are experts from Chickering Hall—there are none of higher skill anywhere. They will re-voice a piano artistically, in your own home, if you wish. Extraordinary service, yet only fair prices for the work.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

Oriental LANTERNS
Half Prices

Numerous beautifully wrought Persian and Turkish lanterns, most effective in decoration, especially for smoking rooms and cozy corners. All of this offer is of genuine Oriental goods, exquisitely embellished with chased and filigree work. An opportunity like this is a rare one. The prices now are

$2.75 to $62.50

They were $5.50 to $125.

Basement.

New MUSIC

A piano and a batch of the latest popular music—a good suggestion for spending a pleasant evening.

The following are all 18c:

Vocal—

Nothing Doing. Weber & Fields. Stromberg.
Cindy, I Dreams About You. Dave Reed, Jr.
Ma Blushing Rosie. Stromberg.
Eyes of Blue. Mack.
When Reuben Comes to Town. Levy.
That Little Girl I Once Called Mine. Clauder
When the Harvest Days Are Over. Von Tilzer
Come Back My Honey Boy to Me. Stromberg.
I Can't Tell Why I Love You but I Do. Edwards.

Instrumental—

Lion Tamers. Two-step and march. Lorsch
Possum Hall Rag. Cake-walk and two-step. Fritch.
Cavalry Charge. Two-step and march. Steele.
Ragtime Reveries. Two-step and cakewalk. Carter.
Fiddle-Dee-Dee. Two-step and march. Stromberg.

Book Store, Ninth street.

A PICTURE Bargain

Some pretty etchings and artotypes in gilt frames are here this morning for $2, instead of $3, because we bought them that way. You can choose from probably a dozen subjects, and two styles of moulding. Size 20x24 in. inside the frame.

Fifth floor.

Enameled Iron BEDSTEADS

We feel satisfied that we have the best assortment of metal bedsteads for tasteful housekeepers to see, that will be found in New York. And yet we will have nothing to do with the multitude of trashy sorts that might swell the variety. We have enough in the cheaper grades *that are good.* We won't add risk for the sake of assortment.

In fine enameled iron bedsteads, in white and various colors, ours is assuredly the best of all stocks. Of course, a good store demands something more than just the stock of metal beds, and that something is to have a complete assortment of bureaus, toilet tables and chiffonniers. In these goods we have the best assorted lines and choicest designs.

A word of some of the iron bedsteads:

At $5.50—White enameled iron bedsteads in four sizes; 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.; 1 1-16 in. corner post; ⅜ in. filling rods; brass corner knobs; nicely finished in white enamel.

At $6.75—White enameled iron bedsteads in four sizes; 1 1-16 in posts; brass top rails; brass vases.

At $9.50—White enameled iron bedsteads in four sizes; extended foot piece with brass top rail; brass ornament and vases.

At $8—White enameled iron bedsteads in four sizes; 1 1-16 in. corner posts; ⅜ in. filling rods; brass top rails; brass vases and ornaments.

At $11—White enameled iron bedsteads in four sizes; 1 ¼ in. posts; ⅜ and ⅝ in. filling rods; brass top rail and brass vases.

Some other good styles, at $10.50, $12.50, $16 and $19.50.

Fourth floor.

A word of some of the colored enamel and ornamental iron bedsteads:

At $23—Pale green enamel; white filling rods and ornaments; gold decorations.

At $24—Dark red enamel; bronze ornaments; brass top rail and brass ornaments.

At $26—Bronze green enamel; gold decorations; this pattern bedstead in black enamel with red, green and gold decorations; also in pale yellow enamel with green and gold decorations.

At $25—Pale green and white enamel; bronze ornaments; brass top rail and ornaments.

At $32—Bronze green enamel; Griffith corner posts; brass top rails.

At $35—Bronze green enamel; very elaborate design; brass trimmings.

The above bedsteads are all full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide.

Fourth floor.

Renewed Interest in the Sale of HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Fresh impetus is given to the selling this morning. The tremendous lots of granite enameled ware have become greatly reduced in quantity. Cullings from it are now gathered into various groups and re-marked at much below value. Many of the pieces are now obtainable at about half—some at only one-third—of the regular prices. Three tables hold the following:

At 8c Each—Egg pans, pie plates, dinner plates, soup plates, dippers, covered buckets, ladles, soap dishes, cake forms, cups. Values up to 15c.

At 10c Each—Covered buckets, cake moulds, tea and coffee pots, funnels, pudding pans, milk pans, jelly cake pans, wash basins, pie pans. Values up to 25c.

At 25c Each—Coffee and tea pots; 3 quarts, coffee boilers, 8 and 12 quarts, pitchers, cuspidores. Values up to 60c.

Numerous other needfuls for kitchen, for pantry, for laundry, for everywhere about the household, all at a full third at least below usual prices:

Sugar Canisters, 7 lbs., 12c; 10 lbs., 15c
Galvanized Garbage Pails, with cover, 45c
Galvanized Coal Hods, 25c
Spice Sets, 10c
Japanned Coal Hods, 15c
Japanned Slop Jars, 20c
Egg Poachers, 10c
Japanned Chamber Pails, 20c
Pastry Boards, 10c
Chopping Bowls, 10c
Rolling Pins, 5c
Towel Rollers, 5c
Potato Mashers, 5c
Scrub Brushes, 5c
Stove Mitts, with dauber, 8c
Chamois Skins, 8c
Dial Scales, weighs 1 oz. to 24 lbs., 95c

Basement.

Echoes from the Recent Interesting SILVERWARE SALE

We purchased goods for that sale that could not be finished in time. But they're here now, and there'll be another sale. Quantities are not so large as in that one week ago, nor are there such varieties, but so far as designs and prices are concerned the present offerings are even more attractive than on the former occasion. Most of these goods are genuine Rogers' make. The remainder of a grade that ranks with Rogers. All of it fine extra plate, all perfect. Prices are a half below on some of the goods, none more than two-thirds regular. These low prices only become possible through the factories' discontinuation of certain designs—almost duplicates of other patterns that are at present in high favor.

Tea Spoons, $1.10 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $2 doz.
Table Spoons, $2.20 doz.
Table Forks, $2.20 doz.
Dessert Forks, $2 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1.10 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Crumb Knives, $1.
Fish Knives, 85c.
Fish Forks, 85c.
Sugar Spoons, 20c.
Butter Knives, 25c.
Pie Knives, 50c.
Sugar Tongs, 35c.
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 dozen.
Nut Picks, $1 doz.
Soup Ladles, $1.
Oyster Ladles, 75c.
Cream Ladles, 35c.
Berry Spoons, 50c.
Children's Sets, 50c.
Pickle Forks, 20c.
Mustard Spoons, 10c.
Gravy Ladles, 45c.
Preserve Spoons, 40c.
Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Tenth street aisle.

Men's MACKINTOSHES
Excellent Kinds Priced Unusually Low

Just eighty men may share in this offering. It comprises various odd lots, all good styles,—box-coats,—in desirable patterns. Some of fancy mixed cheviots; others of black and navy blue serge; all with velvet collars; all seams sewed, strapped and cemented. Guaranteed waterproof. Many of these mackintoshes are of the grade for which we asked $8.50—a moderate price. None in the lot is worth less than $7.50.

Choice at $5

And just at the time when mackintoshes are in greatest demand.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

New Fall GLOVES
For Men

We have a very broad variety of all sorts of gloves for men, for dress, or business wear; but to-day's special word is about two new lines of Men's Gloves at

One Dollar a Pair

These:

One-clasp Walking Gloves, pique and out-seam styles, in tan and red shades.

Also one-clasp Mocha Gloves, in gray.

Ninth street.

Opening of the FOOTBALL Season

A complete Sporting Goods Store offers its services for the equipment of football players.

anything and everything you need at almost any price you want to pay. Remember, we said a *complete* sporting goods store.

Rugby Footballs, 75c to $4.
Nose Masks, for boys or men, $1.50.
Mouth Pieces, 25c.
Head Harness, $2.50.
Crown Head Guards, $1 to $5.
Shin Guards, 40c to $1 a pair.
Canvas Trousers, 65c to $1.75.
Khaki Cloth Trousers, $2.50.
Moleskin Trousers, $2 to $4.50.
Canvas Jackets, 35c to 85c.
Khaki Cloth Jackets, $1.

That the needs of the Golf players are best served here goes without saying.

Golf Clubs—
Vardon Drivers and Brassies, $2.50.
Vardon Iron Golf Clubs, $2.
MacGregor Drivers and Brassies, $2.
MacGregor Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50.
MacGregor Iron Golf Clubs, $1.50 and $2.
B. G. I. Drivers, $2.
B. G. I. Brassies, $2.25.
B. G. I. Socket Brassies, $2.75.
B. G. I. Fork-spliced Drivers, $2.50.
B. G. I. Fork-spliced Brassies, $2.75.
Spalding Drivers and Brassies, $1.50.
Spalding Iron Clubs, $1.50.

Golf Balls—
Every good make from $2.25 to $4 a doz.

Caddy Bags—
Leather, $4.50 to $10.
Canvas, $1.50 to $2.50.
Plaid, $2 and $2.50.

Basement.

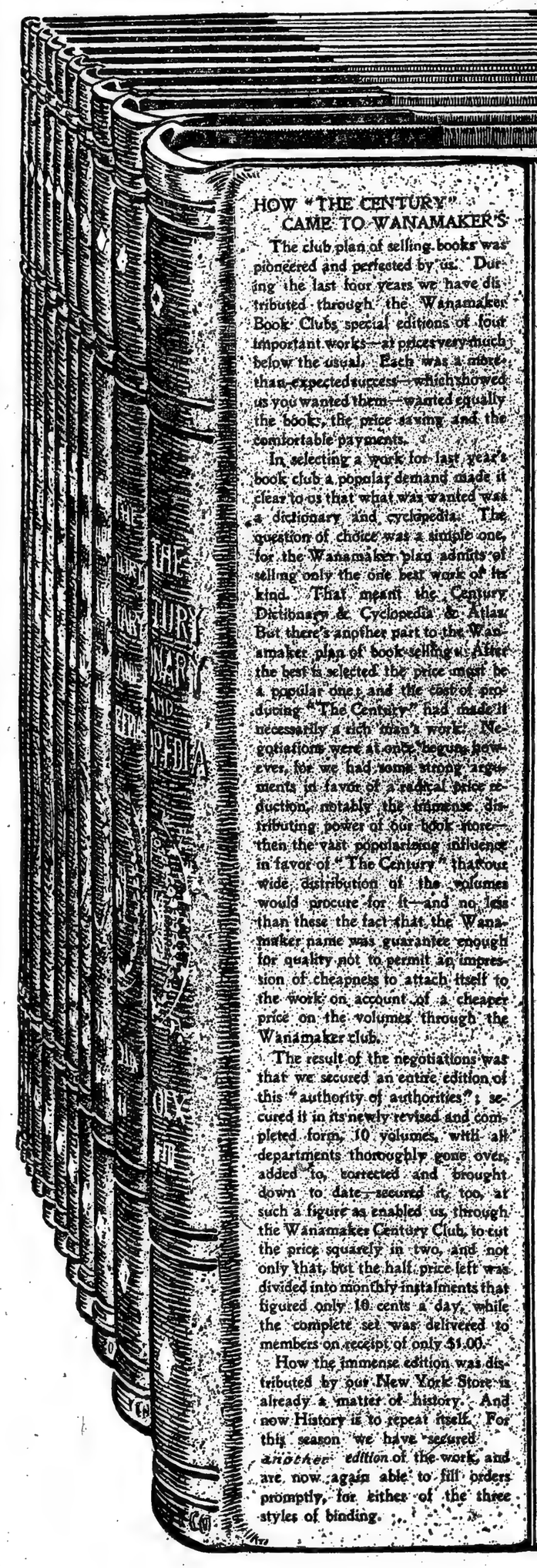
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

John WANAMAKER secures *another Edition* of the "CENTURY"

Last season's "Million-Dollar Sale of the 'Century'" through the Wanamaker Club was memorable as having surpassed all selling records known to retailing. An entire edition was distributed—at half the regular prices. The after-demand, both in the store and through the mails, lent added stimulus to our efforts to secure another edition of this most popular library of reference. Ready now to fill orders promptly—in any of the three styles of binding. The same half-price, and the same easy payment system obtain.



HOW "THE CENTURY" CAME TO WANAMAKER'S

The club plan of selling books was pioneered and perfected by us. During the last four years we have distributed through the Wanamaker Book Clubs special editions of four important works—at prices very much below the usual. Each was a more-than-expected success—which showed us you wanted them—wanted equally the books, the price saving and the comfortable payments.

In selecting a work for last year's book club a popular demand made it clear to us that what was wanted was a dictionary and cyclopedia. The question of choice was a simple one, for the Wanamaker plan admits of selling only the one best work of its kind. That meant the Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas. But there's another part to the Wanamaker plan of book selling: After the best is selected the price must be a popular one; and the cost of producing "The Century" had made it necessarily a rich man's work. Negotiations were at once begun, however, for we had some strong arguments in favor of a radical price reduction, notably the immense distributing power of our book store—then the vast popularizing influence in favor of "The Century" that our wide distribution of the volumes would procure for it—and no less than these the fact that the Wanamaker name was guarantee enough for quality not to permit an impression of cheapness to attach itself to the work on account of a cheaper price on the volumes through the Wanamaker club.

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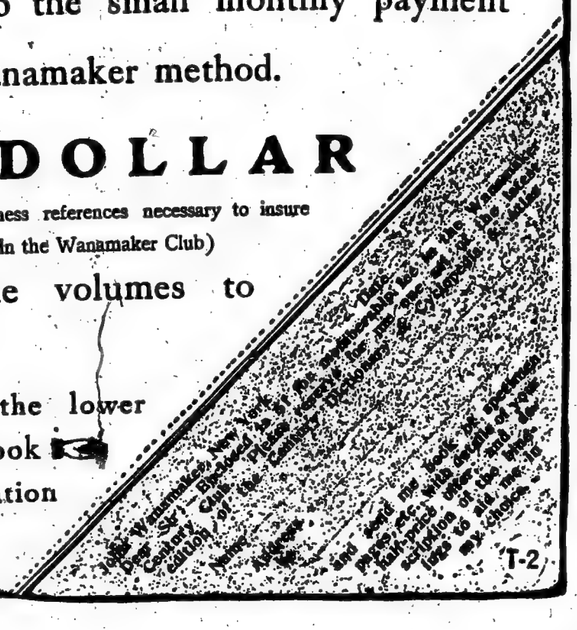

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JOHN WANAMAKER

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mr. Crane's Portrayal of David Harum an Unmistakable Hit.

The Play Is No Masterwork, but It Serves—"San Toy" at Daly's—New Plays in Other Cities.

There was never a doubt at the Garrick Theatre last night, from the moment of the spirited entrance of David Harum in his own dooryard, after a drive behind that famous bay horse that would stand without a halter, (and did,) that Mr. Crane's portrayal of the horse-trading financier and homely philosopher and humorist was a lifelike and satisfying embodiment of the idea of Harum one gets from Westcott's prodigiously successful book.

Exactly the man in outward aspect, in dress, in feature, even to the mole on his cheek; in the reflections of his voice, Mr. Crane's acting carried the likeness much further, and it is not probable that the warmest admirer of the story, (and there are some among its million or more readers who regard it as a veritable masterwork of literature,) will find a tone or a gesture, a touch of tenderness, a hint of mischievous fun, a gleam of sound horse sense, (which David probably possesses though his horses lacked it,) missing in this portrayal.

Mr. Crane has done nothing better, and perhaps he has never done anything quite as good as he will do in this rôle, after he has somewhat toned down the exuberance due largely to the nervousness that always afflicts him on a first night. This exuberance of speech, facial expression, and gesture was most noticeable in the second act, which is intrinsically the weakest in the piece, and in which the comedian received, in the first performance, rather feeble assistance from his fellow-actors, who in other parts of the play were much better than might have been expected.

Even in this second act, however, Mr. Crane obviously pleased a large majority of the spectators, while in the third he held the attention and easily swayed the sympathy of all. The night was one of great personal triumph therefore, for this admirable and popular comedian. He was called to the front repeatedly after each act and at the end of the play was prevailed upon to make the customary speech.

A play which enables an actor to make such a triumph must contain merit of an uncommon sort. Good actors are encountering disaster every day because of bad plays. The dramatization of "David Harum" is, indeed, a rather naif, and, in one episode, a clumsy piece of work, but the stage treatment of that never-to-be-forgotten transaction in horseflesh with Deacon Perry is cleverly managed, while the famous revelation on Christmas Day of David's long-standing debt to the widow of "Billy P." and his theatrical payment of it, are brought about rather more ingeniously and naturally than in the book.

The dramatization has the sound merit of preserving, in an intelligible theatrical form, every detail of the book relating directly to David that could be put to use in a play. As for the rest of the story, the twisting and perversion it has been subjected to do not matter. The transformation of Mary Blake into a quixotic young amazon and the chief opponent of David, the antagonist, in short, in certain scenes is unfortunate only because the part is acted by gentle Katharine Florence, whose style of beauty, voice, and clothes do not seem to fit it.

This endangers the interest of the piece, however, only in one violent scene of cross purposes, which in both its essence and its superficial details is unlike anything in real life. Otherwise the current flows smoothly, even in those few passages when delightful David is not in sight and hearing.

The sale of the bay horse to the Deacon is the principal incident of Act I., while the last act, not counting the development of the slight amatory interest, is occupied with the settlement of the affairs of Widow Cullum. The intermediate act exhibits David, like another Mr. Boffin, making a bad name for himself so that truth and Cupid may ultimately triumph. All of his famous aphorisms are put to good use, and they all hit the mark. One laughs immoderately sometimes, and in one passage sympathetic persons will find their eyes filling with tears. No better praise than this could be given to a popular stage piece.

The scenic pictures are all that could be desired, and great pains have been taken to reproduce the minor details of the surroundings ascribed to Harum in the story. The supporting actors who deserve the most credit are Eloise Clark, whose detotement of the patience and fortitude of Widow Cullom are convincing without being unduly distressing; William Sampson, who is droll and natural as Harum's factotum, Sarrabee; Homer Granville, who contributes an amusing sketch of the Deacon, and Kate Meek, who is satisfactory as bustling Aunt Polly.

The character of John Lenox is played with excessive boisterousness by a young actor named George Probert, who yet has a pleasing presence and may give a good account of himself some day. His part at best is thankless, and so are those allotted to those well-tried actors, Frank Burbeck and George Devere.

David Harum	William H. Crane
John Lenox	George S. Probert
General Wolsey	Frank Burbeck
Chet Timson	Charles Jackson
Dick Larribee	William Sampson
Deacon Perkins	Homer Granville
Zeke Swinney	Sheridan Tupper
Amos Elright	Will Dean
Dug Robinson	George F. Devere
Peleg Hopkins	Charles Avery
Bill Montaig	W. Dupont
Mary Blake	Katherine Florence
Aunt Polly Pitkee	Kate Meek
Widow Cullum	Eloise Frances Clark

"SAN TOY" AT DALY'S.

Production of the New Chinese Musical Comedy from London.

"San Toy," which had its first production at Daly's Theatre last evening, suffered somewhat by the preliminary announcement that it was the legitimate successor to "The Geisha" as a comic musical piece. Comparison between the two was therefore inevitable, and in that comparison "The Geisha" did not suffer. Both had this in common—that they dealt with Oriental subjects. There the similarity unfortunately ends. When "The Geisha" was first sung here it was presented by a company of singers some of whom at least had tuneful voices. "San Toy" suffered sadly in this respect, and what there was good in the music—and there was really quite a little—was lost because none of the principals of the company seemed able to sing very well. It would be charitable to them, possibly truthful, to say they were suffering from stage fright. Had the principals been better equipped vocally the reason for the long run of the operetta in London might have been apparent.

"San Toy" is picturesque, has some music far above the merit of the ordinary production of this class, and is full of opportunities that may be improved when the company gets more into the swing and atmosphere of the music, which is as a whole as essentially Chinese as the locale of the story. The book is far from brilliant, though some of the lyrics are rather clever, much more so than the dialogue.

Rich in costume, with two very handsome scenes resplendent in color, the musical comedy had all in its favor that could be desired so far as the stage manager and costumer went. It had some catchy songs, too; by far the cleverest of which was a song about the pagoda that Rhoda ran, a bit of foolery, the last verse of which was sung with such delicate cleverness by Minnie Ashley as to cause her recall a half dozen times. It was the hit of the piece, and will certainly find a place among the tunes that are sung and whistled all about town. Miss Ashley was easily the star of the company, though her voice is painfully small and her part one of the unimportant ones in the original scheme of the play. She was James T. Powers' partner in what fun there is in the production.

Mr. Powers was supposed to be the central funmaker as Li, but the authors have furnished him little opportunity, for such humor as he has, and his horseplay falls rather flat. This was especially true of the drill of the Amazons, which was apparently intended as the tidbit of the performance. If that was its purpose it failed completely. In both "The Geisha" and "The Runaway Girl" Mr. Powers found far better opportunities, and, as will be remembered, availed himself of them. He and Miss Ashley had a novel dance as a couple of china idols that was unique, and the only thing in which Mr. Powers made a hit.

A couple who helped make the second act the successful one of the performance were the Gordon sisters, Carolyn and Frances, who had a very graceful skirt dance to perform before the Emperor in his gorgeous palace. The dance was a hit, marred only by the attempts of Sarony Lambert, the Emperor, to be funny, in which he fell short of the mark and succeeded only in producing the idea that "the Son of Heaven" was but a lecherous senile, a character such as patrons of roof gardens may like, but that will offend people who go to Daly's.

George Fortescue was a bulky and comical Mandarin in his usual style and with all the mannerisms to which theatre-goers are accustomed. He had a bevy of a half dozen good-looking wives, who added much to the many very pretty pictures.

With the many opportunities for the character, it was unfortunate that Marie Celeste was a voiceless San Toy, for both as an actress and singer she had a royal chance to make a success. Her acting was better than her singing, and even in the pretty duet, "Love's A B C," sung with Capt. Bobby, she achieved only a partial success, though it was the nearest to one that she came in the production.

The musical gem of "San Toy" was the song of the Feast of the Full Moon, which has a delightful swing to the chorus, the entire company participating in this, also one of the prettiest pictures of a production that was on the whole more pleasing to the eye than to the ear. One thing in favor of "San Toy" is that the second act is better than the first in most respects. It has the one song that Melville Stewart sang well, "Tommy Atkins," just the sort of thing that would rouse a British audience, and that must have helped to the success of the piece in London.

Capt. Bobby Preston	Melville Stewart
Sir Bingo Preston	Wilfred Clarke
Sing-Hi	J. L. Weber
Lieut. Harvey Tucker	Henry Girard
Fo-Hop, a Chinese student	Joseph Godderowe
The Emperor	Sarony Lambert
Yen-How	George K. Fortesque
Wun-Lung	Florence Newcombe
Trixie	Carolyn Gordon
Rose Tucker	Frances Gordon
Dudley	Minnie Ashley
Poppy	Flora Zabelle
San-Toy	Marie Celeste
Li	James T. Powers

"JANICE MEREDITH" AT BUFFALO.

Stage Version of Mr. Ford's Novel Produced by Miss Mannering.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Mary Mannering presented the long-expected stage version of "Janice Meredith" at the Star Theatre to-night. An unusually sympathetic first-night audience greeted her and proclaimed the play to be a success. Miss Mannering met the popular idea of the heroine. She was well supported by Mr. Drouet, Mr. McIntosh, and Mr. Lipman. The scenery and costuming were most elaborate.

The dramatization of Paul L. Ford's widely-read romance, made by Mr. Ford and Edward E. Rose, is divided into four acts and introduces fourteen personages. The action begins in the farmyard at Greenwood, N. J., in 1775, when the neighboring patriots, stirred by the news of Lexington, are beginning to arm and drill. Lord Clowes and Lieut. Mobray of the British Army visit the farm where Janice, Squire Meredith's daughter, is discovered battling alone with more than one difficulty. She is sought in marriage by a man she cannot love, and her father favors that suitor. The man she loves, Charles Fownes, is a fugitive patriot, commissioned to secretly secure and deliver to the Continentals a quantity of powder stored near the town. This he succeeds in doing as well as in escaping from his British prisoners, and in both Janice helps him, but not to his knowledge. He believes her a traitor to him, and she is left powerless in hostile hands.

The plot is developed in the living room of the Greenwood farm, at the Drinkers' house in Trenton and in Yorktown, with the usual concommitants of romantic drama, hair-breadth escapes, heroic rescues, and lovers' misunderstandings, culminating in a reconciliation by moonlight. The last scene is particularly pleasing.

Charles Fownes	Robert Drouet
Philemon Hennion	Burr McIntosh
Lord Clowes	A. S. Lipman
Mobray	George Backus
Col. Rabi	Carl Ahrendt
Squire Meredith	Charles M. Collins
Squire Hennion	Martin J. Cody
Joe Bagley	Aubrey Beattie
Lieut. Baker	John D. O'Hara
Trooper Rossmore	R. R. Neill
Mrs. Meredith	Louise Rial
Tabitha Drinker	Amy Ricard
Sukey	Vivian Bernard
Janice Meredith	Mary Mannering

"HER MAJESTY" PRESENTED.

First Production of the New Play Well Received at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—"Her Majesty," with Grace George in the title rôle, was presented to-night at the Columbia Theatre. In spite of some dry spots in the dialogue and an unusual number of first-night hitches, the play scored a success, and after each act Miss George and Frank Worthing were called before the curtain three times, together with Fernanda Eliscu and Morton Selton, who shared the applause with them. The audience was restless during the love scenes, but enthusiastic over the mob scenes, and the evening was a personal triumph for Miss George.

The action of "Her Majesty" passes in Nordenmark, an imaginary kingdom, hemmed in between two great powers. The scenes represent the throne room of the royal palace, the public square in the capital and the guardroom at the citadel. The young Queen Honoria has just ascended the throne, and certain statesmen are taking advantage of her inexperience to benefit themselves. But she knows more than they think, and goes out secretly among her subjects to investigate the condition of her realm. As a town girl she attracts the notice and wins the love of a leader of the dissatisfied, known as Hiller. Together they are arrested at night and thrown in the guardroom, where Hiller's gentleness and his nobility of character are revealed. By a clever trick, Honoria escapes from her prison without revealing her identity, and the dénouement in which Hiller, too, is shown to be really Count Waldeck, is then close at hand.

Honoria	Grace George
Hugo Count Waldeck	Frank Worthing
Baron Hausman	Frazer Coulter
Goldarnheim	Ben R. Graham
Prince Engelbert	George Osbourne
Prince Cassimir	Ernest Hastings
Capt. Jepsen	Morton Selton
Max Hartung	George Pauncefort
Papa Schmidt	Frank Hatch
Clara von Altenheim	Augusta De Forrest
Countess Sidonie	Agnes McCarthy
Countess Isabel	Lillian Grant
Baroness Valerie	Louise Lloyd
Countess Rosa	Agnes Mark
Mlle. Jacqueline	Berta Hobson
Countess Hermengilda	Helen Harrington
Manon	Mary Davis
Sister Agatha	Annie Mifflin
Lisa	Fernanda Eliscu
Big Pauline	Nora Dunblane
Marcella	May Arthur
Larinda	Helen Donaldson

BLANCHE WALSH IN NEW PLAY.

The Romantic Drama "Marcelle" Has Its First Production in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—Blanche Walsh this evening at the Academy of Music produced for the first time on any stage Eugene Presbrey's romantic drama "Marcelle." The house was packed to the doors and Miss Walsh received an ovation. Her part is a strong one.

The play treats of a picturesque epoch in Canadian history, and Mr. Presbrey has provided Miss Walsh with a part suited to her powers. Joseph Kilgour and Harold Russell also scored successes. The play is splendidly staged.

The story of "Marcelle" is a reminder of Gilbert Parker's romance, "The Seats of the Mighty," and Beerbohm Tree's dramatization thereof. The action begins at the Court of the French King, Louis XV. Chevalier de Brissac, like Doltaire, is starting to Quebec as an emissary of Pompadour on a secret mission against the English. He endeavors to abduct Marcelle, a Huguenot girl, and take her with him. He is prevented by Marcelle's brother, Raoul, but Brissac interests that young man in his mission and makes a friend of him.

An English sea Captain, Robert Hardy, then becomes Marcelle's protector, and eventually her lover. Both she and Hardy are captured by Brissac, but not until they have been married by an old Huguenot preacher. An attempt is made to kill Hardy, but he saves himself and follows his wife and her captors to the ship which is to take them to Quebec. Hardy secures command of the vessel and turns the tables on Brissac. In Quebec Hardy passes himself off as Brissac and learns important secrets of state; he is discovered and privately conveys his information to Marcelle, who, by its aid, helps the British to capture Quebec. Brissac, like Parker's Doltaire, tries to blow up the citadel, but encompasses only his own destruction.

Marcelle	Blanche Walsh
Robert Hardy	Joseph Kilgour
Chevalier de Brissac	Harold Russell
Raoul de Varney	Algernon Tassin
Marquise	Emma Maddern
Arbo	Frank Sheridan
Manon	Katherine Power
Mira	Katherine Clinton
Beaudet	Thomas Lawrence
Mme. Beaudet	Emily Baker
Father Barteaud	Robert Gemp
Chevalier Bigot	Fred Perry
Gov. Vaudreuil	Ellis Ryse

"The Cipher Code."

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 1.—"The Cipher Code," Charles Klein's three-act play of Washington official life, was acted in the Detroit Opera House to-night, with John E. Kellerd in the leading rôle. Kellerd was called before the curtain for a speech after the second act.

The play is woven around a letter from the President to the Secretary of State, which is stolen from the safe in the Secretary's office, copied, and used by a set of conspirators to influence prices on the New York Stock Exchange. James Kelso, played by Mr. Kellerd, is the head of the conspiracy. The Assistant Secretary of State, Kelso's brother, is wrongfully suspected of complicity in the crime, and in order to save him, Kelso confesses to the officers that he is guilty.

Mrs. Carter in "Zaza."

Mrs. Leslie Carter began an engagement at the Criterion Theatre last night in David Belasco's powerful and now famous adaptation from the French called "Zaza." The house was crowded and the play was followed with close attention. This version of "Zaza" has now been acted in many cities, including London, and all that could possibly be said of it, from an artistic, moral, or a purely commercial point of view, has been said frequently and with all shades of emphasis.

It remains, in spite of adverse comment, an exceedingly powerful, though neither a refined nor an edifying play, and the acting of the principal character is a portrayal of extraordinary emotional force and pictorial variety. The minor rôles are as well played as they were in the long run of the piece at the Garrick Theatre. There have been few changes in the cast.

The Season of German Plays.

The second performance of the new season of German drama was given by Mr. Conried's reorganized troupe at the Irving Place Theatre last night. Goethe's "Egmont" was given, with all of Beethoven's music, well performed by a competent orchestra. Two new members of the company, Carl Zemmerich and Adolf Zimmerman, made their New York débuts. The rôle of Clarchen was attractively acted by that established favorite, Ada Merito, who studied that character for her benefit last Spring, but was prevented by illness from acting it then. Miss Merito is seen at her best in the classical drama, where her plastic grace and ease of gesture, and her practiced and harmonious speech count for much.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"Kidnapped," with its thorough melodramatic situations was favorably received last evening.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—A large and appreciative audience witnessed a successful revival of "Hoodman Blind" last evening.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The Dixon-McGovern fight pictures and the matrimonial lottery remain the chief attractions. An excellent vaudeville show is given in the theatre.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Trocadero Burlesquers were seen in their two burlesques, entitled "A Female Reception" and "A Night at the Paris Exposition," in addition to a lengthy olio.

EDEN MUSEE.—Extra attractions are offered for this week. They include Powell, the man of mysteries; concerts afternoon and evening by the new orchestra, illustrated songs by De Santis and Mumziato, and new series of moving pictures.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—One of the Casino's successes of recent years, "The Telephone Girl," was revived last night. Mabel Hite appeared in Clara Lipman's rôle of Estelle, and Dave Lewis was the Hans Nix. They had the co-operation of some capable funmakers.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Tree of Knowledge," with its amusing scenes and situations, explains the favor with which the play was received yesterday by the patrons of the Donnelly Stock Company. The admirable performance of the play reflects credit upon all who participate in it.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Elita Proctor Otis, with her new monologue specialty entitled "Safety Marriage," is at the head of an exceptionally interesting programme offered this week. There were many other good acts, including those of Bettina Gerard, Charles T. Aldrich, Dorothy Morton, Dolan and Lenhart, Lewis and Ryan, Carrie Behr, the Melrose Trio, and Maddox and Wayne.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Robert Downing and his "Gladiator" sketch headed the bill at this house. Harry Watson and his company in the farce, "The Two Flats"; Brothers Damm, Hamilton Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Esmonde, Howard Thurston, the Brannigans, W. T. Davis, and Haight and Dean were the other features in the bill.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—There was no excuse for dissatisfaction with the offering of refined vaudeville this week. There were numerous acts, the principal one being Francesca Redding and her company. Other performers were Duke Brothers, Miss Flora, comedienne; Rice and Elmer, an acrobatic comedy team; Quaker City Quartet, Raymond and Clarl, Three Dunbar Sisters, Bonita and La Rus, and many more.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—McIntyre and Heath in a new sketch, "On Guard"; the Dunham family, a quartet of gymnasts; Les Frasettis in a musical act, Wright Huntington and company in the comedy "A Stolen Kiss," Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy in their farce "The Seventh Son," W. B. Smith, Rae and Brosche, German farceurs; Leon and Adeline, and others made up the lengthy programme presented at this house.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Marie Wainwright in a new comedietta called "Lady Dye's Escapade," gave one of the best acts she has yet offered in vaudeville. Smith and Campbell, Isabelle Urquhart, with her sketch, "Even Stephen"; Miss Julie Mackey, Three Lukens Brothers, Josephine Gassman and her pickaninnies, Carta and Mirtziana, Anna Teresa Berger, Tegge and Daniels, MacFayden and Royal, made up the remaining part of the programme.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Gertrude Pianka and her cage full of lions amused both the afternoon and evening audiences with her numerous tricks, Emily Lytton and her company in a farce, and Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena furnished the dramatic numbers of the bill. Others were Mrs. Alice Shaw and her twin daughters in whistling novelties, James Richmond Glenroy, Silvern and Emerle, Mason and Frances, Brothers Bard, and the Kalatechnoscope pictures.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Four sketches provide the principal entertainment of the vaudeville bill offered this week. The most ambitious of these is given by Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter Royle in their farce called "The Highball Family." Amelia Summerville gave her monologue. The remaining part of the bill consisted of the Mimic Four in a vocal sketch, Al Shean, who produced a one-act sketch called "Quo Vadis Upside Down"; Little Elsie, who imitated prominent artists; Lizzie and Vinie Daly, who executed many clever dances, and J. C. Nugent and Grace Fertig, who presented a little drama called "At Sundown."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Leslie Bingham, who formerly belonged to Julia Arthur's company, has lately made a popular hit as Lucy, the waif, in the rustic drama called "The Dairy Farm."

Mrs. Sol. Smith, long a member of Julia Marlowe's company, has a congenial rôle in "Sag Harbor," as Mrs. Russell, the reminiscent widow of a whaling Captain.

Isaac Henderson, formerly one of the owners and publishers of The Evening Post of this city, and lately a resident of Rome, Italy, has just written a play entitled "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," which Charles Wyndham has accepted for performance in London. Some years ago Mr. Henderson dramatized his own novel, called "Agatha Page," and the play was acted without much success in London, Boston, and New York.

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH.

Opening of the Season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The regular musical season began last night with the series of performances of opera in English at the Metropolitan Opera House. The success of the experiment of giving operatic entertainments in the vernacular at the American Theatre naturally led to an essay on a larger scale. The history of the inception of the enterprise which made its first revelation to the public last night has been so much before the readers of daily papers in the course of its making that it calls for no rehearsal here. That the public was interested in the new attempt was abundantly demonstrated by the size and temper of the audience. The house was full, and the proceedings were watched with closest attention. The principal episodes were loudly applauded, and there was sufficient testimony to the kindly attitude of the assembly.

The audience, it may be noted, was not that of the Winter season, and that is, perhaps, a matter for congratulation. If the smaller cost of attending the performances shall attract a new set of auditors and make the standard works known to a wider public, no little good will be done for the spread of musical taste in this community. But in order that taste shall be benefited and good inure to art, the works must be made known adequately. There, indeed, lies the crux of this new endeavor. What is to be achieved in the direction of a general satisfaction of the demands of lyric art cannot be foretold from last night's performance. There was in it much to command immediate approval, something to make happy augury for the future, and yet some features to cause grave questionings as to whether the right methods of establishing a permanent success have yet been reached.

It was to have been expected that the factors of immediate attraction for the public would not be the principal singers so much as the combination of their efforts with those of a good chorus, a good orchestra, and intelligent stage management. Some of the singers, however, made a personal appeal to the audience, and one of them, Mr. Joseph Sheehan, the Faust of the evening, began with the impetus of an easy popularity imported from Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street. But the more experienced attendants on performances at the Opera House took keener note of unwonted things. These were to the fore chiefly in the department of stage management, which was in the hands of Mr. Edward P. Temple. This gentleman deserves praise for ruthlessly slaughtering a number of antique traditions which should have been put into their graves long ago.

Furthermore, he demonstrated beyond all question that the methods of operetta drill, when applied to grand opera, could produce excellent results in the action of the chorus. To be sure there were one or two bits of "business," which ran into the mechanical calisthenics of the Richard Barker school. This kind of action is absurdly out of place in serious opera, and Mr. Temple will probably see that for himself. But no one has ever seen the kirmess scene acted by the crowd with so much vivacity and meaning. In fact, the stage pictures all had life, and were a great relief after the stupid and senseless doings of the chorus in the more pretentious company. In this department lie both present achievement and promise for the future.

The orchestra is sufficiently large and vigorous for the house, and it is composed of young blood. Its knowledge of the traditions appeared to be extremely small, and its work showed greenness. But there is good material there, which gives promise for the future. The conductor, Mr. Sepilli, who is a man of no little experience, was not judicious in his tempi last night. He was in the depths of a divine despair lest he should hurry some extremely anxious singers. Caution in the delivery of Gounod's phrases was constantly in evidence, and Mr. Sepilli appeared to be too kind in accommodating the general desire to wait a little.

The individual merits of the principal singers must be mentioned but briefly and with the kindness of reserve. Mr. Sheehan was the same robust tenor he knew in Eighth Avenue, with the addition of the fact that his voice was partly lost in the new house. Of the new-comers the most substantial attraction was provided by Miss Phoebe Strakosch as Marguerite, and Mr. Clarence Whitehill as Mephistopheles. The former disclosed a voice of plentiful power, but bearing evidences of severe usage, and a knowledge of the traditions of the lyric stage. She will probably be a serviceable member of the company. Mr. Whitehill displayed a large voice and a knowledge of the conventions of his rôle, but he lacked the authoritative bearing necessary to complete conviction. Of the other persons of the cast nothing need be said at present. There will be sufficient opportunity hereafter to describe their worth. The Walpurgis ballet, which is usually omitted and is unnecessary to the completion of the drama, was given last night. It was a pleasing spectacle, and was heartily applauded.

MISS NETHERSOLE'S PLANS.

Will Open in "Sapho" at Wallack's on the Evening of Nov. 12.

Louis Nethersole in a communication to Theodore Moss of Wallack's Theatre, under date of London, says that he will sail for this city Oct. 6 on the American Liner St. Paul to attend to the various preliminary details in connection with his sister's engagement in this city and in the principal cities of the country. Miss Nethersole, he says, is well and has been recuperating in Scotland, where she went after her return from this country the latter part of last season. Miss Nethersole has recently spent considerable time in London prior to her visit of the principal cities of Germany and Paris, where she intends to devote her time up to the date of her departure for America on Oct. 22.

While in Paris French metropolis Miss Nethersole will purchase many new costumes for "Sapho" and "Magda."

Harrison Hunter, a young American who acquired his dramatic education in London, has been engaged to play leading rôles for Miss Nethersole, succeeding Hamilton Revelle, who severed his connection with the company at the conclusion of last season. Mr. Hunter will be seen in the part of Jean Jacques. Fred Thorne, who has been a member of Miss Nethersole's company for the past three seasons, has been re-engaged.

Miss Nethersole's season will open on Nov. 12 at Wallack's Theatre for a four weeks' engagement, during which time she will revive "Sapho" for three weeks, concluding the engagement with Mrs. Patrick Campbell's version of "Magda."

KENTUCKY'S GOVERNOR TO WED

Mr. Beckham Will Marry Miss Fuqua of Owensborough on Nov. 2.

Special to The New York Times.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Oct. 1.—Gov. J. C. W. Beckham and Miss Jeanne Fuqua, one of the prettiest girls in Owensborough, will be married at the First Presbyterian Church here on Nov. 2.

This will be the culmination of a long courtship, and the leading social event of the season. Miss Fuqua, who is a tall brunette, is the daughter of a large dealer in leaf tobacco, and the family is one of cvbthe most prominent in Owensborough.

FAMILY TWICE POISONED.

The Physician Suspects that There Was Arsenic in the Food.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 1.—Twice within a week the family of Jacob H. Rogers, a contracting builder doing business in Brooklyn and living in West Hempstead, suffered from an illness which is now believed to have been caused by arsenical poisoning.

All the members of the family were taken ill shortly after breakfast a week ago Sunday. Dr. Robert Lounte found indications of arsenical poisoning. During the week Mrs. Roberts discharged the cook, a colored woman who, with her husband, was employed by the family.

All the members of the family with one exception were again taken ill yesterday, and again Dr. Lounte found symptoms of arsenic poison. All the sufferers are out of danger except Mrs. Roberts, who is still quite ill.

The matter was reported to District Attorney Niemann, who instructed Dr. Louis N. Lanehart to take charge of portions of the food and have a chemical examination made.

Members of the Roberts family say the colored woman visited the house on Saturday morning to take away her clothing, and while there was alone in the kitchen for some time. The police have her under surveillance.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

A true account of Stephen Crane's first inspiration to write poetry is of singular interest. This young writer had an aversion to reading. He feared the influence on his style lest it quench his originality and put him in the way of unconscious imitation. One evening he was calling on William Dean Howells. A very short talk made it apparent that Crane knew little about contemporary literature. Mr. Howells induced him to listen to several of Anna Dickinson's poems. Crane became interested and admiring to the point of enthusiasm. On his way home with a friend he spoke of the revelation the poems had been to him. A couple of days later Crane called on his friend and asked him to listen to some things he had written during the last forty-eight hours. He had written yards and yards of poems, so insistent was the effect on his mind of hearing the work of another. He did not seem to think much of the poems he had written, but declared he wrote them because he could not help it. A long while after these identical verses were published, and they constitute in its entirety, Crane's volume "The Black Riders."

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Much of the finest work of famous artists and writers who had done under similar circumstances. Speaking of the case of Stephen Crane, Richard Mansfield said that he had felt similar influences very strongly in his life. "While a boy and attending school in Germany," said the actor, "I made my first acquaintance with the poetry of Goethe and Schiller and other masters. Under their spell I used to write sonnets and epics on a most exalted imaginative plane. Surely, under the influence of such inspiration these could not have been wholly criminal in a small boy. But they were taken from me and torn up in my presence, and I was warned not to do it again. Music was an early passion with me, and the works of Schubert, Bach, Schumann, and Rubinstein were childhood acquaintances. I can remember sitting up in bed at night and whistling long extemporized passages on the symphony and sonata pattern, for I knew no other. But I was rebuked and chastised, and made to get under the covers and hush myself in the darkness. I am glad that whatever talent I may have for acting began to express itself later in life, for if my early mentors had noted any such manifestations they would surely have ridiculed and quenched it."

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Will the vogue of the automobile result in the restoration of the old-fashioned linen duster is a question that is just now agitating the minds of men who have to furnish garments to other men. Time was when every traveler considered it necessary to own one of those long, light, and comfortable garments when he rode on a railway train or drove about the streets. The automobile kicks up a lot of dust when the streets are dry, and some of the drivers of these machines have taken to the duster as a means of protecting their clothing. All men are imitative animals, particularly when the party imitated is one of wealth and fashion. Such men have the automobile habit and have appeared with their linen dusters on the country roads. That makes it the proper thing. Now arises the query with dealers in men's furnishings. Will the use of the linen duster for these machines make it worth while to go into the manufacture of them in quantities to suit what may be a heavy demand for them during the coming Summer? They incline to the notion that this will be a profitable thing to do, and the matter is being very seriously discussed by them with the leading saltatorial authorities of the town just now.

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A hansom, its driver, and its supposed occupant were the principals in a comedy enacted in front of the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge Sunday morning. The cab, going at a leisurely rate, rolled up Park Row shortly after 6 o'clock. As it neared the bridge, its occupant jumped out and hastened away, shouting back when the driver remonstrated, "Oh, that's all right!" and then disappeared in the crowd.

The cab driver pulled up his horse and started in pursuit, catching up with a man whom he supposed to have been his passenger as he neared the bridge entrance. The usual crowd surged about the men to see what the trouble was.

"Say, there, what about de fare for that cab?" said the driver.

"What cab?" said the man accosted. "I don't know what you are talking about."

The cabman, about fifty years of age, smooth shaven, inclined to stoutness, and with all the characteristics of the Irishman, became very indignant at this answer and shouted;

"What! Ain't you agoing to pay for that cab, you sucker?"

"What do you mean?" snapped back the man addressed, who was plainly of the working class, and whose tone of anger gave the crowd the impression that he knew nothing whatever of the difficulty. "You're mistaken in your man. Do I look like a sport that rides in cabs? Trolley cars are good enough for me."

"Say, you don't bluff me like that; I'm too old a hand at the business. You pay me that $1.50, or off you goes to the run-in."

The crowd had increased rapidly, and a policeman standing by looked on in amusement. Suddenly in another part of the crowd a hat was seen to shoot in the air and to disappear under the feet of the surging mass of humanity. The man to whom the hat belonged made a pass at the person guilty of the outrage, and attention was diverted to what promised to be a general mix-up. Cabby and his friend forgot their altercation, and even the policeman gathered energy enough to bring a club to bear upon the scene. In a few seconds no one remained but the cabby, who, with a woe-begone face, stood surveying the fleeing crowd, his man having disappeared with it. As he walked away in the direction of his cab he was heard to mutter:

"Done, by jingo, done. Well, I'll be hanged."

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One of the members of the Columbia football squad that participated in the preliminary practice of the players at Branford, Conn., ran across a rather unusual freak in tree life while roaming about the little town seeing the sights. Not far from the quarters were the ruins of a large barn that had been burned a short time before the students invaded the town. The barn was at the edge of a large apple orchard, and the fire had badly burned a number of the trees, so that they were thought to be dead. Yet, when the students left that town last week, two of the burned trees had young shoots that had sprung from the apparently dead limbs, and these were loaded with blossoms, as if it was early Spring instead of late Fall and but a few weeks from bitter frost and snow.

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If you live out of town, where you have a bit of land sufficiently large to permit of the keeping of pets, you must have Belgian hares if you would be in touch with the latest fad. Save for his ears, the Belgian hare looks like the Angora cat, and one is about as useless as the other. Yet there is such a craze for the Belgian hare that nearly every steamer that handles such freight brings numbers of these animals to this country. The finer specimens of the bucks bring all sorts of fancy prices, one dealer asserting on his honor that some of the European prize winners have fetched as high as $1,000. These animals will be features at the chicken and other shows of pets to be held in the Garden this Winter. Already there has been formed a Belgian hare club, which has formulated a standard for the pets, and will offer the usual medals and ribbons to be competed for by owners of the huge animals. The craze is better developed in the West than in this immediate vicinity, but there are indications that the rich men up the Hudson who have a fancy for gardening and stock raising are going in for the fad. There are a few select hutches already in existence in the fashionable settlements in New Jersey towns, where such fads are taken up with a deal of alacrity. The hare is said to be very good eating, but at the price demanded for even the commoner of the stock brought here for breeding purposes—from $10 to $25 a head—it is altogether too expensive a luxury to indulge in. Like others of the rabbit tribe, the Belgian hare is very prolific, and after the fad has died out—and the chances are that it will do so rather quickly—the animals may have some economic value. It is said that their skins are very useful to furriers, and as they are edible, their raising will not be altogether profitless. Farmers in some parts of the West have protested against the raising of the animals in numbers on the ground that they multiply so rapidly that they may become as much of a nuisance as the common hare is in Australia or the jack rabbit in Kansas and other Western States. These objectors fear they will become as numerous as the English sparrows now are if they are ever allowed to run at large. They would certainly become more of a nuisance, as they are able to do more damage to growing crops.

B. Altman & Co. 18th St., 19th St., Sixth Ave.

MISSES' and GIRLS' DEP'T.

A large assortment is shown of Children's School Dresses in Russian Blouse and Sailor effects, also Flannel and Silk Waists, Separate Skirts, Tailor-Made and Fancy Gowns.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEP'T.

The most desirable styles of Juvenile attire for School wear and Dress occasions, including Russian Blouse and Double-Breasted Suits and Russian Blouse Overcoats. Hats and Caps.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT

Republican on National Issues, but Governorship in Doubt.

OPPOSITION TO FYLER'S MAN

Ex-Gov. Waller, Who Favors McKinley's Policy, Not to be Allowed to Speak for His Friend Judge Bronson.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1.—To say that the Republicans are confident of carrying Connecticut next November is to give but feeble expression to the feeling that prevails not only in the committee room of the State Central Committee but wherever Republicans meet. Four years ago McKinley's plurality was almost as great as Bryan's total vote. In a total vote of 174,390 the Republicans secured a plurality of 53,545, and two years ago the Republican candidate for Governor secured a plurality of 16,788, even though the vote was comparatively light and the Democrats had come together and presented a strong candidate in opposition to the Republican candidate, who was nominated after a bitter canvass in which a fierce attack was made on the State machine.

With these figures in mind, and with no very strong indications of a decided change in sentiment in the State, the Republicans are proceeding on the assumption that about all that was necessary for them to do was to put the necessary candidates in the slot and leave the voters to do the rest. Chairman Fyler of the Republican State Committee is entirely easy in his mind as to the result. No canvass has yet been made except in a general way. The reports which come to the Chairman from his lieutenants are favorable, and it is believed that McKinley and Roosevelt will carry the State.

"We feel very confident that Connecticut will do her part toward electing McKinley and Roosevelt," said Mr. Fyler today. "I see no indications of a change of heart on the part of the voters. The State has been exceedingly prosperous under McKinley. Never before have the manufacturing industries of the State been so prosperous.

"So far as I can see the policy of expansion is not going to change any votes here. There is no scare over the thought of keeping the Philippines and no fear of the evil effect of having a standing army big enough to prot

PRESBYTERY ON REVISION

Balance of Power with Party Opposing Doctrinal Changes.

THE CITY CLERGY'S ATTITUDE

Determined to Avert Acrimonious Debate in Discussing the General Assembly's Questions.

An expected debate on the question of the revision of the Confession of Faith drew a large number of clergymen and Elders to the meeting of the Presbytery held yesterday in the First Church. The question of revision was brought up at the General Assembly last May, and the 232 Presbyteries were asked to give expression to their views severally on the advisability of revision. A committee of the General Assembly, which had the matter in charge, made the following overtures to be passed upon:

1. Do you desire a revision of our Confession of Faith? Or,

2. Do you desire a supplemental, explanatory statement? Or,

3. Do you desire to supplement our present doctrinal standards with a briefer statement of the doctrine "most surely believed among us," expressing in simple language the faith of the Church in loyalty to the system of doctrine contained in Holy Scripture and held by the reformed churches? Or,

4. Do you desire the dismissal of the whole subject, so that our doctrinal standards shall remain as they are, without any change whatever, whether revisional, supplemental, or substitutional?

At the morning meeting these questions were referred to a committee consisting of the Rev. Drs. Sample, Alexander, Duffield, W. M. Smith, and Buchanan to report on the best method and time of taking up the subject. This was done after some discussion, which showed, as was admitted, that the question of revision did not receive any very strong support, and the make-up of the committee and its recommendation also showed that the anti-revisionists held the balance of power.

The committee reported at the afternoon session that the subject of revision be made the first order of business at the meeting of Presbytery to be held on Nov. 12, and also made the suggestion that the last question of the four sent from the General Assembly be acted on first. It is the plan of the anti-revisionists to shut off any acrimonious debate by declaring that it wants the whole subject dismissed without revision, supplement, or substitution.

A letter from the General Clerk of the General Assembly referring to the plan to raise $1,000,000 to mark the opening of the twentieth century, this sum to be used for general church work and to pay off church debts, was referred to the Committee on Minutes of the General Assembly, consisting of Drs. Sample, Alexander, John C. Palmer, and Ruling Elders Jonathan Marshall and William Erwin.

The Presbytery dissolved pastoral relations between the Rev. Robert T. Sample, D. D., LL. D., and the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and appointed him pastor emeritus of the church without salary. Dr. Sample will devote his attention to forwarding the interests of Lincoln University for Colored Ministers at Oxford, Pa. Pastoral relations were severed between the Rev. Dr. Stealy B. Rossiter and the North Church, of which he has been pastor for twenty-seven years. Dr. Rossiter will devote himself to the interests of the McAll Mission in Paris.

Two new churches were enrolled, the University Heights and the Bedford Park Church. The former has no pastor as yet, and in the latter the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin fills the pulpit. The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke was dismissed to the Presbytery of New Brunswick. The following ministers and elders were chosen as delegates to the Synod which meets in Geneva on Oct. 16:

The Rev. Drs. David G. Wiley, John Balcom Shaw, Robert T. Sample, J. Wilbur Chapman, Alexander J. Kerr, Henry M. Tyndall, Charles Cuthbert Hall, Alexander Sproull, D. S. Gregory, and Milton S. Littlefield; and Elders Henry W. Jessup, John Stewart, Thomas Cochrane, James Yereance, George E. Sterry, William Erwin, William E. Steiger, J. Wilford Allen, H. R. Elliott, and Killaen Van Rensselaer.

BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY'S VIEW

Not In Favor of Revision, but Desirous of a Shorter Form of Creed.

Revision of standards of doctrine was the chief subject discussed at the meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery, in the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon and last evening. After long discussion, during which many motions were made, the Presbytery decided that it was not in favor of a revision of the Confession of Faith, although it favored a shorter form of creed.

The Rev. Dr. L. M. Clarke of the First Presbyterian Church was chosen Moderator of the session. A resolution urging that Congress adopt an anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution was adopted.

The matter of creed revision was brought up by the presentation of the series of questions sent by the Presbyterian Creed Revision Committee to the stated clerks of all Presbyteries as to how each Presbytery stood with regard to the matter of revision.

The fourth question, "Do you desire to dismiss the whole subject?" was answered in the negative.

To the third of these questions, "Do you desire to supplement our present doctrinal standards with a briefer statement of the doctrines?" &c., the Rev. John P. Dawson offered a substitute to the effect that the Presbytery did not desire any change in substance or form in the longer or shorter catechism, but did desire the General Assembly to appoint a committee to prepare a shorter Confession of Faith. This motion was laid on the table.

The Rev. Alexander McGaffrey then offered an amendment, which was adopted, to change the third question so as to read: "Do you desire to substitute for our present doctrinal standards a briefer statement of the doctrines?" &c. This amendment was adopted by a vote of 31 to 15.

The second question, as to a supplemental explanatory statement, was answered in the negative by a unanimous vote.

The first question, regarding a desire for a revision of the Confession of Faith, was disposed of by a motion to the effect that revision was not desired by the Presbytery. It was carried by a vote of 37 to 1, the Rev. Harry S. Murdock voting in favor of revision.

Baptist Ministers' Election.

The Baptist Ministers' Conference at 182 Fifth Avenue yesterday elected officers as follows: President—W. J. Swaffield, Jersey City; Vice President—B. B. Bosworth, New York; Secretary and Treasurer—G. M. Shott, Scotch Plains, N. J.

Ministers' Association Election.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Association at 156 Fifth Avenue yesterday elected officers as follows: President—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley of Faith Church, New York; Vice President—Dr. Nelson A. Hollisted, Newark; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. George R. Cutting, Yonkers.

Philadelphia Presbytery Divided.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The committee of seven of the Philadelphia Presbytery, to which was referred the question of the proposed revision of the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, reported to the full meeting to-day against revision. After some discussion of the report, during which the fact developed that the Philadelphia Presbytery is almost evenly divided on the question, the matter of a final vote was postponed until next Monday.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD COMPANY.

Many Changes in Heads of Departments Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 1.—The following changes are officially announced by the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company:

J. M. Lewis, assistant to the President; John W. McQueen, Secretary and Treasurer, in charge of the sales department; Priestly Toulmin, general manager in charge of furnaces, coal mines, coke ovens, engineering, &c.; A. G. Palmer, general agent in connection with the traffic and sales departments; Charles H. Schoolar, auditor; Henry Hilden, purchasing agent.

Messrs. Lewis and Palmer came South with Edward C. Hopkins, the new President. Messrs. McQueen, Hilden, and Schoolar retain departments already held by them. Mr. Toulmin is advanced from the post of Chief Engineer. The following changes have also been made:

Second Vice President T. H. Aldrich, in charge of the coal department, has resigned; J. H. McCune, in charge of the furnaces, has resigned; John H. Means has succeeded Mr. McCune; Gentry Hillman has been placed in charge of the furnaces at Sheffield and Florence.

PECK SUSPECTS RELEASED.

Chief McClusky Says They Know Nothing of the Tragedy.

The two men who were arrested Sunday on suspicion of knowing something about the death of Charles S. Peck, were discharged yesterday. Chief of Detectives McClusky said he was convinced neither of them could shed any light on the case. The names of the men were James Layburn of 123 Ninth Avenue and John Syron of 32 West Seventeenth Street. Despite the statement of Mr. McClusky, he caused Syron to be re-arrested almost immediately after his release from custody on a charge of intoxication. The arrest was made on an old warrant sworn out a month ago by the prisoner's mother, who accused him of having stolen a pair of shoes.

The police succeeded yesterday in tracing Peck's movements on the night of the murder to Shanley's saloon, corner of Ninth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. He was seen there at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. He was much intoxicated at the time, and was drinking with what the police call a "grafter." A "grafter" is an individual who hangs about saloons waiting to be invited to drink. This particular "grafter," the police say, was trying to make friends with Peck, but was himself drunk and insisted on calling him Brown. At this Peck became angry, and finally shouted:

"I told you my name was Peck—do you hear? Peck! Peck!"

Mr. McClusky said that his men are still actively at work in the investigation of the case. His investigations, he said, show Peck's movements up to an hour before he was found dead. Not long before that he was in a Ninth Avenue saloon with a "shady" character of the neighborhood. Capt. McClusky says his men are looking for this clue.

FIERCE RUSH AT HARVARD.

Faculty Tries to Stop It, but Is Unsuccessful.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 1.—The annual rush between the freshmen and sophomore classes of Harvard took place this evening, and was the fiercest that has been seen here for many years, and finally resulted in the sophomores being driven off the field.

The Faculty attempted to break up the rush by postponing the regular reception to the freshman class, but the attempt to postpone it was unsuccessful. Shortly after 7 o'clock the two classes assembled in the yard, being called together by the class yells and bugle calls. As usual, several of the junior class were on hand to organize the freshmen.

The rushing began at 7:30 o'clock. Both sides were almost evenly matched in point of numbers, the freshmen having a slight lead. The first six rushes were about even, but in the seventh the freshmen began to get into the swing and were able to drive the sophomores back, although the rushing was very fierce.

The affair was over much earlier than usual, and the sophomores left the field fairly defeated.

MRS. LESLIE RETIRES.

Deposed, She Alleges, and Ousted from the Control of the Publishing Property.

Mrs. Frank Leslie announced yesterday that she is no longer the editor of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly and asserted that she had been ousted from the control of the property which she had built up while she was absent on a vacation tour in Europe during the Summer just passed.

According to her story told last evening in her apartment at the Chelsea, she leased the property of the Frank Leslie Publishing House, now at 147 Fifth Avenue, to a syndicate five years ago on a five-years' lease, at an annual rental of $6,000. The property then included several smaller publications, as well as the magazine. She leased it, she said, for the purpose of getting rid of some useless employes whom, for divers reasons, she could not discharge herself, and for the purpose of taking a rest and writing a book.

F. L. Colver, a successful advertising agent, became the business manager for the new concern.

The business did not prosper, Mrs. Leslie says, and at the end of three years it was reorganized as a stock company capitalized at $150,000, she taking half the stock and becoming the president of the concern and editor of the monthly, which was then reduced from twenty-five cents to ten cents in price.

Though there was an immediate rise in the circulation, she says, no dividends were paid, and early in the present year Mr. Colver, who had been elected President at her suggestion, asked for more money. She refused to make an advance, but surrendered half her stock as an inducement to bring Capt. Henry Drisler, formerly business manager of Harpers, into the concern. Capt. Drisler took the place of one of her friends in the Board of Directors.

Mrs. Leslie says that he joined with the directors in electing another, who was a total stranger to her, and that from that day her wishes have been disregarded in many important matters. Her woman assistant was discharged she says, without her knowledge; Henry Tyrrell, who had been connected with the monthly for twenty years, was supplanted as managing editor by Ellery Sedgwick, and while she was abroad last summer she herself was deposed as editor and a Mr. Page was put in her place. The new Directors, however, continued to use her name on the cover as editor, she says, until she wrote to them and forbade them to do so, and it is dropped in the current number.

Mrs. Leslie says that, notwithstanding her losses she is in no danger of financial embarrassment, and that she has already received several tenders of good editorial positions. None of the officers of the company could be found last night.

CHICAGO REJECTS BOND OFFER.

Drainage Board Dissatisfied with Bank Syndicate Bid for Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—At a special meeting held to-day the Drainage Board voted to reject the bid submitted by a syndicate of Chicago banks offering a premium of $2,500 for the issue of $2,500,000 worth of 4 per cent sanitary district bonds.

The conditions asked by the bidders were unsatisfactory, and on motion of Trustee Eckhart the proposal was rejected and the certified check for $75,000 which accompanied the proposition, was returned to the bidders. The board immediately readvertised for new bids, which will be opened at the regular meeting Wednesday afternoon.

To remove all doubt as to the legality of the bond issue, the board passed an ordinance declaring that the proceeds of the proposed sale will be used for necessary construction work on the drainage channel, and for no other purpose. This action, it is said, removed the objection raised by the bidders, and will facilitate the sale of the securities.

UNABLE TO MAKE PORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 1.—The British three-masted schooner Leonard Parker of St. John, N. B., came in sight of Block Island this afternoon, with a jury mast rig. The Harbor Master was unable to board the vessel, owing to the heavy sea which was running.

Capt. Bowne of the Leonard Parker stated that he ran into the hurricane on the night of Sept. 18 off Newfoundland, and before morning his fore, main, and mizzen-top masts, sails, and rigging were carried away. It was thought at one time that the vessel, which was in ballast, could not survive the terrible sea and wind. The vessel was baly strained and one of the crew injured.

The Leonard Parker came in from the westward in an attempt to make a harbor to secure food, as all her provisions were spoiled or used up and the crew was on the verge of starvation.

Being unable to make the harbor of Block Island, the ship stood up to Long Island Sound. She had lost all her boats, and looked like a wreck. For over a week she has been attempting to make a port, but the head winds and the reduced amount of canvas prevented her doing so. She was from Pernambuco, bound to St. John.

Relied on New York Times Paris Edition

Miles Finlan of Butte, one of Marcus Daly's chief lieutenants in Montana, is at the Hotel Imperial. He was a passenger on the Campania. "I depended upon the Paris Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES for information on home affairs while abroad," said Mr. Finlan to a reporter. "It is an excellent paper, and I found it so valuable that I had a copy of it every day for the six weeks I was in Germany, after leaving Paris."

COLUMBIA'S 147TH YEAR

President Low on the Change in Entrance Requirements.

LATIN NO LONGER DEMANDED

The College Now Open to Graduates from Any Course in the Public High Schools.

Columbia University entered upon her one hundred and forty-seventh academic year yesterday. The opening exercises were held in the temporary chapel in Schermerhorn Hall, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, and Chaplain of the university.

President Low welcomed the students and Faculty, and urged upon the students the utmost energy and attention to their duties, the cultivation of studious habits and close application, and attention to physical training as a necessary adjunct to high mental culture.

The President said that a munificent gift, received from an unnamed donor, would allow the building of a hall for the furtherance of the religious life of the students. This hall will be built on the west side of the university grounds, adjoining Engineering Hall, and will be under the general direction of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The first regular meeting for the college year of the Trustees of Columbia University was held in the afternoon.

President Low presented his annual report, showing that the past year has been one of unusual progress and development for the university, Columbia not only increasing greatly in the number of her students and the size of her Faculty, but also extending her influence along several lines, making Barnard College and Teachers College part of her educational system, enabling women to obtain the university's degrees.

"Incidentally," said Dr. Low, "these agreements determine the relation of the university to the higher education of women and to the professional training of teachers in a way that cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to those who have these interests at heart.

MAY ENTER WITHOUT LATIN.

"In the college," said Dr. Low, "a comparatively slight modification in the requirements for admission has made it possible for the college hereafter to accept graduates from any source in the public high schools, instead of graduates from the so-called classical course only." Explaining this, President Low said:

No substantial change has been made in the requirements for graduation; but because of this change in the requirements for admission, it has been possible for students who enter the college, without offering Latin, to take up the study of Latin in the college. Such students must study Latin in the college for at least three years, taking it, in their first year, for five hours a week. Students who enter the college upon Latin examinations are obliged to study it for one year only, for three hours a week. Students who do not offer Latin at entrance, are obliged to offer the equivalent, so far as time of preparation is concerned, either in mathematics, in the modern languages, in history, or in the natural sciences.

Such a change of requirements seems, on the surface, to be unimportant; but, as a matter of fact, the consequences of the change are likely to be far-reaching and profound. It relates the work of the college to the work of the public high schools, all along the line, in a natural and effective way, so that the articulation between the high schools and the college is complete.

In view of the fact that many of the students of the public high schools pursue courses containing neither Latin nor Greek. It has not before been perceived how to articulate their courses with the courses of colleges giving only one degree, without compelling the abandonment by such colleges of every requirement for classical training.

The solution of the problem adopted by the faculty of Columbia College has received the warmest commendation of the high school men to whose attention it has been called. The change made in the entrance requirements of Columbia College, although so slight, gives precisely the necessary flexibility, and permits students who have followed any high school course for four years after the completion of their grammar school work, to go forward with their education in college and to secure there that touch upon the classics which they have not had in school.

The officers of the university during the past year numbered 384, 21 more than in the preceding year. The number of students in the different schools of the university was: Law, 380; Medicine, 787; Applied Science, 491; Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science, 329; Columbia College, 465; Barnard College, 333; Teachers' College, 391; Teachers' College extension students, 751; Auditors, 71, making a total of 3,803. One-third of the growth of the university, the report states, has come from New York City, and two-thirds from a distance.

GIFTS TO COLUMBIA.

Referring to the gifts received during the academic year 1899-1900, the report gives a statistical summary, showing a total of $41,458.92 for current uses, $34,741.37 for equipment, $27,500 guarantee fund, making a total of $103,420.29. The endowments and bequests were as follows:

For the further endowment of the Avery Architectural Library, from Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Avery	$5,000
For the endowment of a Chair in Psychology, from John D. Rockefeller	100,000
For the Carl Schurz Library Fund	10,000
For the Carl Schurz Fellowship Fund	10,000
For the Axelander Moncrief Proudfit Fellowship	12,400
For the Maria McLean Proudfit Fellowship	12,400
For a new building, to be dedicated to the religious and spiritual activities of the student body	100,000
For the enlargement of University Hall—collected and pledged by the alumni but not paid in	100,000
By bequest from Dorman B. Eaton, subject to the life interest of his widow, for the endowment of a Professorship on Municipal Administration	100,000
By bequest from John J. Jenkins of the class of 1833	500
From E. J. Nathan, School of '81, Class of 1881, added to the Law Book Trust Fund	250
Total	$450,550

The annual report of the Vanderbilt Clinic was received by the Trustees. It showed that the number of patients treated during the year was 40,173, and that the total attendance at the clinic during the same period was 156,058.

The following appointments to the Faculty of the university were announced: George B. Germann, Ph. D., Register of the university; Charles H. Peck, M. D.; Warren S. Bickham, M. D., and Alfred S. Taylor, M. D., assistants in operative surgery; Alfred Tingle, Ph. D., assistant in analytical chemistry; Frank E. Pendleton, Ph. D., assistant in mechanical engineering; Llewellyn Le Count, assistant in civil engineering; Charles H. Hitchcock, assistant in mining; William G. Clark, assistant in metallurgy; Harlan P. Stone and Charles P. Terry, lecturers on law.

REUNION OF COLUMBIA ALUMNI.

Election of Officers—Fund for a College Hall Started.

The annual meeting and reunion of the Alumni Association of Columbia University was held last night at Sherry's, 200 members being present.

The following officers were elected: Edward Mitchell, '61, President; Julien T. Davies, '66, Vice President; Theodore F. Lozier, '76, Treasurer; Frederick P. Keppel, '98, Secretary; Frederick Coykendall, '95, to fill vacancy in Standing Committee, term to expire October, 1902. John Howard Van Amringe, '60, Francis S. Bangs, '78, Joseph W. Cushman, '84, Charles W. Ogden, '95, members of Standing Committee.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $1,000 to form a nucleus for a fund to build a college hall for Columbia University. The resolution also provided that contributions for the fund should be invited.

A dinner followed the meeting.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.

Its Property Now Worth $3,500,000—The Students Expected to Number 2,000.

The council of the University of New York met yesterday afternoon in the University Building, Washington Square East, and adopted a minute in memory of Robert Schell, for sixteen years a member of the council, who had died since the meeting in May, and had bequeathed $20,000 to the endowment of the university.

The council resolved to impress upon the Rapid Transit Commission the advisability of extending the road, after it issues from the tunnel in Harlem, along Jerome Avenue, which would bring it within three minutes' walk from the university grounds at University Avenue.

W. F. Havemeyer, Treasurer of the University, reported that the net value of the university's property, over and above all obligations, was about three and one-half million dollars. This is an increase of more than 300 per cent. in fifteen years, the institution having held property to the value of only $800,000 in 1885. In the net value of its property the university is twelfth among the colleges in this country.

The number of new students applying for admission this year is unusually large. There were 422 new enrollments yesterday in the College of Arts, the College of Applied Science, the Law School, and the Medical School. In the School of Commerce, the School of Pedagogy, the Graduate School, and the Veterinary School, which open to-day, 300 new enrollments are expected. It is estimated that the total number of students this year will be at least 2,000.

COOPER UNION CLASSES.

Over Nine Hundred Applicants in the Scientific Department.

The problem of satisfying 910 ambitious young men when there are accommodations for only 220 confronted Prof. George W. Plympton, Director of the Cooper Union, last night, when the regular school year began.

The 910 applicants for admission to the scientific classes were all beginners, those of the second and other years being already provided for. Since last July applications have been received. Those which were renewals of unsuccessful application made the previous year received the preference. The others were considered in the order in which they were filed. There is still some hope for the "left overs," as some may either not pass the examinations or else may drop out of the classes before the work is well advanced.

The examinations were held last night. Each applicant was met in the corridor by Policeman John R. Keeling, who for twelve years has been the guardian of the peace at Cooper Union, and was directed to Prof. Plympton, who assigned him to one of the classrooms, where an instructor was ready to put him through the examination, which consisted in working out some problem on the large blackboard.

Other applicants were in the room, while still others stood outside of the open door and freely criticised the work of the new applicant. The instructors were far more lenient than these critics and often helped out the applicants. The minimum age for students is fifteen years, and the average age is twenty-three years.

Some who came last night decided that they would prefer to take up the art course rather than the scientific. They found, to their disappointment, that the art classes were already full, and that they would have to wait their turn.

The real work of the school will begin on Thursday, when both the art and scientific departments will be in running order.

The new day classes for special branches of study will open at the same time. The enrollment in these classes has not been large. This is accounted for by the fact that the work of the Union is largely for those who have to earn their own living and who, therefore, cannot attend the day classes.

Prof. Plympton, the Director of the schools, is now serving his thirty-second year in that capacity.

"It's the same each year," he said last night; "we have hundreds of young men on hand eager to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them by the thoughtfulness of Peter Cooper. This year, however, we can take care of more than ever, and we will make a great record."

RUSKIN HALL COLLEGE.

Walter Vrooman Announces the Success of His Undertaking.

Walter Vrooman, the organizer of the Ruskin Hall movement in England, who came here some time ago to form a Ruskin Hall Society in this country, and to establish a Ruskin Hall College, made the announcement yesterday that he has founded such an institution under the most favorable auspices at Trenton, Mo. Mr. Vrooman's present headquarters are in the University Building, in Washington Square, which will be the headquarters of the Eastern branch of the Ruskin Hall Society.

Mr. Vrooman says that he was enabled to start the Ruskin Hall College, which is at Trenton, Mo., through the co-operation of the Faculty of the old Avalon College, in Trenton. An arrangement was made by which the Avalon College was turned over to the Ruskin Hall Society, and will become the Ruskin Hall College. The Faculty of the new institution will be composed of the members of the Avalon College Faculty.

"The old college building," said Mr. Vrooman yesterday, "is worth $40,000, and it has 1,600 acres of land adjoining it. We have now in hand $30,000 of the $50,000 subscribed by the English workingmen for the movement here, and $10,000 collected in this country. We will begin work to raise a fund of $100,000 for a merit fund for free scholarships.

"The College of Social Science, established in Buffalo, will also consolidate with the Ruskin Hall Society. It has turned over its headquarters, in the Unity Building, in Chicago, to us, which we will use for Western extension work. Prof. Thomas E. Will, late of the State Agricultural College of Kansas, has been appointed our General Secretary, with headquarters in the University Building, New York, where lecture courses will be arranged. We will shortly establish a resident college where young men can train for public life in all economic subjects.

Proposals of Names for Hall of Fame.

Proposals of names to be commemorated in the Hall of Fame have been received by the New York University Senate from ninety of the one hundred judges, and Chancellor MacCracken expected to hear from the other ten last night, as the time for proposing names expired yesterday. The Senate will meet on Monday, when the votes will be counted.

School Officers Confer.

Commissioners, Assistant Superintendents, and School Inspectors held a conference last night in the hall of the Board of Education, at the suggestion of Borough Superintendent Jasper. President Miles O'Brien of the Board of Education made a brief address, and Superintendent Jasper talked of the opportunities the School Inspectors had to increase the influence of the schools by suggestions to the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; northeasterly winds, becoming variable.

The dominating feature of the weather yesterday was an area of high pressure which covered the lake region and St. Lawrence Valley, causing fresh to brisk northeasterly winds from Maine to Florida. The tropical disturbance cannot as yet be definitely located. Fresh northeasterly winds continue on the East Florida coast. Light rains fell in Southern Virginia, along the South Atlantic Coast, Idaho, North Dakota, in Iowa, and Nebraska, and snow fell in Montana.

Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow, except in the South Atlantic States, the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the upper lake region, and the Northwest, where rain or snow will fall. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh, northeasterly, on the lower lakes fresh east to south winds will prevail, and on the upper lakes the winds will be mostly fresh southeasterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	TIMES. 1900.	1900
3 A. M.	44	67	68
6 A. M.	42	67	68
9 A. M.	49	68	69
12 M.	51	68	69
4 P. M.	52	69	71
6 P. M.	49	68	69
9 P. M.	45	67	67
12 P. M.	44	66	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65⅝
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1899	48
Corresponding date for last 25 years	61

The maximum temperature yesterday was 70 degrees at 1:45 P. M. The minimum temperature was 66 degrees at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 20.26 and at 8 P. M. 30.33. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .89 and at 8 P. M. .88.

The Ellisland Safe in Port.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The British ship Ellisland, Capt. Brokenshaw, from New York Aug. 23 for Yokohama, reported yesterday by the British steamer Cayo Mone sighted at sea with fore, main, and mizzen topmasts carried away, arrived safely at St. Michaels to-day.

FATHER TIME'S STEREOPTICONS—NO. 7.

1900.

BRILL BROTHERS'

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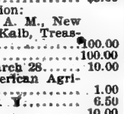
The comfort and style of Cluett Collars made them famous. On sale here, 25c.: Arrow brand, two for 25c.



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THE TIN PLATE CONFERENCE.

Wage Question Settled, but Other Questions Are Under Discussion.

The conference between the managers of the American Tin Plate Company and delegates representing the tin plate workers was resumed yesterday. The session lasted all day. There will be another meeting to-day.

"We have settled the wage question," said President Powell, "the company granting us a slight concession. The question that is now under discussion involves a principle, and unless it is recognized there will be trouble."

GALVESTON RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions were received yesterday by the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association of New York:

E. W. Gray	$5.00
Through The Tribune Association:	
Copestone Lodge 641, F. and A. M., New York City, through Martin Kalb, Treasurer	100.00
Mrs. A. B.	100.00
In memory of my mother, March 28	10.00
A. Griendturist, through American Agriculturist	1.00
John Irwin, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	6.50
J. J. Jewett	10.00
Total	232.50
Previously acknowledged	103,002.77
Grand Total	$103,235.27

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received check for $10 from "J. E. T." and $1 from "R." for the Galveston Relief Fund, and has turned them over to the Mayor.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Fire today in the residence owned by Frank A. Munson and occupied by Henry Whittemore did $5,000 damage to the furniture, library, and paintings. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The main building of the City Garbage Crematory, known as the Bayne's Garbage Works, on William Street, just outside of the city line, was burned this morning. Loss, $80,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

5 A. M.—33 Bond Street; D. Jacobonsky; damage, $2,000.

5:50 A. M.—754 Seventh Avenue; Annie Gibbs; damage, $10.

6:40 A. M.—643 Third Avenue; George Goff; damage, $20.

4:30 P. M.—540 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; James Farrell; damage, $500.

6 P. M.—68 Goerck Street; Annie Tanane; no damage.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:58	Sun sets...5:41	Moon sets....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:00	Gov. Isl'd...1:09	H. Gate...3:05
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:27	Gov. Isl'd...1:48	H. Gate...3:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cevic, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Montserrat, Cadiz	.....	.....
Paraense, Northern Brazil	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Port au Prince	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton,	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tiomo, Inagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4.

Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

Altai, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caledonian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caracas, La Guayra, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Ems, Naples	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaffir Prince, Argentine Republic, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru. (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 14.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 14 and up to Oct. 27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. 27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 2.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Sept. 19.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 20.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 22.
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen, Sept. 21.
Kentucky, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 27.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 22.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.

Algohquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 30.
Ems, Gibraltar, Sept. 24.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 25.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 26.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4.

Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 20.
Ocara, Gibraltar, Sept. 20.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 27.
British Queen, Antwerp, Sept. 22.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 30.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Sept. 24.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

Algiers, New Orleans, Sept. 30.
Etruria,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

PARIS EDITION THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES is published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and besides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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MR. CROKER ON THE ICE TRUST.

Mr. CROKER's defense of the share he and his fellow-Democrats have had in the Ice Trust and his attempt to throw all responsibility for the iniquity of that most revolting speculation on the officers, who, he says, are Republicans, is in accordance with a plan adopted after much study and discussion by himself and his friends.

It is not so foolish as it would at first seem. The voters likely to be affected by the greed of the Ice Trust are for the most part among the poorer class of Democrats. They are not as a rule capable of grasping more than one fact at a time, and the fact alleged by Mr. CROKER that the Ice Trust was run entirely by Republicans will be likely to overbalance or exclude the fact that the Democratic boss and his friends shared in the profits of the extortion. Indeed we have heard distinguished Democrats hold forth on that doctrine with much unction, and insist that the distinction between officers and shareholders was a vital one; it is true that they were among the latter.

Mr. CROKER's plea is based on the situation that he and Mr. PLATT have industriously brought about in this community, and are both ready to take advantage of at all times. It is a situation in which the profits of both are increased by each, and the responsibility of each is practically offset by the guilt of the other. Time and again there have been disclosed cases of scandal, corruption, and abuse of power in this city that would have led to a prompt overthrow of the party in power if it had not been morally certain that the only other party likely to succeed such an overthrow was either equally guilty or so compromised that no essential reform could be hoped for from it. So long as this remains true voters will continue to divide on the lines of National politics, and that is the reason why both bosses work with all their might to keep up the superstitious loyalty to National parties.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

It is evident that we are to meet, in the course of the negotiations with China, with many discouraging and vexatious hindrances. We need not belittle them in order to say that, upon the whole, they threaten much less awkwardness and disappointment than would be involved in the effort to take charge of China, and to govern it ourselves, or in conjunction with our allies. That proposition, either in its original form or in that modification of it proposed by Germany and already promptly declined by us, opens so gloomy a prospect as quite to justify the alternative adopted by our Government.

And yet it is greatly to be wished that the leading Chinese politicians were better acquainted with Western ways of thinking. If they were, they would understand that the hesitation of thinking persons in the Western world about going to war with China does not in the least include a willingness to accept less than a substantial satisfaction for the outrages inflicted in China on Europeans and Americans, and not prevented by the Chinese Government. If we desire "to save the face" of the Chinese Government, we have no desire to save the faces of the actual malefactors. And the Chinese Government is presuming altogether too far upon our forbearance when it names persons strongly suspected of being in the list of malefactors to negotiate upon the question what punishment shall be visited upon those malefactors. That seems to be their notion with respect to the reported appointment of YUNG LU, the Chinese Commander in Chief, who seems to have been immediately responsible for the connivance of the imperial troops in the outrages at Peking. If that be true, the Chinese Government might as well have appointed YU HSIEN, the Viceroy by whose detestable and cowardly treachery were murdered the missionaries in his Province of Shan-Si. He is one of the criminals upon whom justice will have to be done before the Chinese question can be regarded as settled, and it seems that the Chinese Commander in Chief must be regarded as another. The Chinese Government would save time, and might save other things even more important, by ceasing to treat the representatives of the Western world as children or fools.

Even if we accept the new Chinese Constitutional doctrine of the irresponsibility and inviolability of the sovereign, it ought to be understood at once that the Emperor himself is the only person to whom that exemption applies. The suggestion that we intend to "ignore altogether" the Empress Dowager will not be pleasing to those who have come to regard her as the head and front of the whole Chinese offending, and the person without whose public humiliation there can be no real safety for foreigners in China. Any settlement will be unsatisfactory that leaves it in her power to continue to tell bragging lies about us to her subjects.

POSTAL PROSPERITY.

When a general election approaches it has been the experience of business men to look in all directions for arrest of business, the interruption being caused, in some years, by both unduly excited public interest and properly aroused concern, or by one of these diverting reasons.

The campaign now in progress has not excited the people of the United States so profoundly as did the contest four years ago over the same candidates. The alarms of 1896 may be justified now in greater measure than the country is disposed to believe, and it may be that they are controlling many voters who do not regard it necessary to make a fuss before reasserting their former judgment; but it is certain that having more business to do than they had four years ago, the people are attending to it, are better satisfied, and do not care to be less busy.

The reports coming from the Post Office Department, covering operations in the Postal Service to June 30, were not prepared for political, or at least for campaign, purposes. They show a wonderful increase in the sales of postage stamps, a revenue of $98,000,000 from that source alone, an increase in the use of "special request" envelopes, used almost exclusively by business men, of more than 15 per cent., and a marvelous increase in the money-order business. In 1898-9 there were issued orders valued at $224,958,863. The value of those issued in 1899-1900 was $255,670,027. The amounts paid on money orders were $217,524,991 in 1899 and $249,120,285 in 1900.

There is no more trustworthy index, perhaps, of the industrial activity of the country than the Post Office. The spellbinder cannot by his eloquence materially affect the conditions that produce a demand for stamps or money orders. The political headquarters may fancy that they add greatly to the revenues by emitting carloads of matter to be transmitted at bulk rates. But their contributions are contemptible in amount and in value as statistics, as compared with the figures given to show what has been the natural and gratifying condition of real business in this country for the fiscal year.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Of course, everybody understands that the condition of the British Army has been shown by the Transvaal war to be far from satisfactory. If Great Britain had had to confront somebody of her own size, or of a tenth of her own size, she would have continued to be made such a show of in her military department as the Boers, in spite of the ridiculous inferiority of their numbers, contrived to make of her during the first weeks and months of the war, and until the arrival of Lord ROBERTS. Lord ROBERTS did precisely what Gen. GRANT had done a generation before. He gave his country, for the first time, the benefit of its immensely superior resources.

And yet it cannot be said to be other than a disreputable trick of the British Ministry to seize this occasion to supersede Lord WOLSELEY with Lord ROBERTS. True, Lord ROBERTS is a successful General, who deserves every honor that his grateful countrymen can pay him. But so was Lord WOLSELEY when he was appointed to the chief command in which he is now superseded. His success in "small wars" had been so great that he was correctly described at the time of his promotion in the English press as "Our Only Soldier." That a soldier with such a record should be superseded at the end of his career by a junior officer who is also an older man may appeal to the British Government as a sharp electioneering trick, but it is certainly not a movement for the improvement of discipline or effectiveness in the British Army.

All the less because it may be plausibly suspected to be an act of revenge upon Lord WOLSELEY for the vigorous and courageous speech which he made in August to the volunteers, in which he told them bluntly that they had not learned the A B C of the soldier's business. The British War Office, with an eye on the electorate, had been pretending, in the manner of the unlamented ALGER, that the amateur was capable of undertaking the national defense as well as the professional. The Commander in Chief pricked that bubble without ceremony. The real curse of the British Army is the aristocratical composition which makes it certain that, in times of peace, the high places and "soft things" in it shall not be allotted according to merit, but according to influence. Lord WOLSELEY did not introduce that system. It is very certain that Lord ROBERTS will not be able to do away with it. Both these officers are shining exceptions to the rule that promotion in the British Army goes by favor. To supersede one of them by the other, and thus to make the superseded officer the scapegoat of offenses which he did not commit and could not prevent, is to make the real reform of the British Army, the real application of the lessons of the South African war, more distant and hopeless than before.

EUROPEAN BARBARISM IN CHINA.

At the moment that the United States Government is being more or less sharply criticised for failure to stand by the severe measures suggested by some of the other powers in China, and when we are straining all the influence we can bring to bear to secure a settlement there that will promise something approaching stable friendly relations, it is not pleasant to read of conduct by the foreign forces that is reactionary, contrary to the usages of modern Governments, and in its essence as barbarous as the lawlessness of the Chinese themselves. It is especially disagreeable to know of the looting described by the correspondents of the London papers as carried on by the British as well as the Russians.

There have been reports from various sources of great inhumanity practiced by the Russians in the north, and of like offenses on a smaller scale by the soldiers of the other powers during the engagements in the Tien-Tsin campaign. But these have been less definitely reported, and they have the possible explanation that they were incited in the heat of battle by similar atrocities committed by the enemy on the spot. But the systematic robbery of the palaces and temples, the public and residential buildings in Peking, is a very different matter. If it is less outrageous to the ordinary feelings of humanity, it is more disgusting because of the low motives by which it is inspired and the contempt, as well as resentment, to which it must give rise in the minds of the Chinese. There is something less despicable in the ferocious and hot-blooded murderer than in the common thief.

According to the particularly trustworthy correspondent of The London Times the "'Russian denudation of the Summer palace has resulted in stripping it of every valuable article. The loot has been packed and labeled, and is now awaiting transportation to Russia." The same authority adds that "on the second attempt the white pagoda and two adjoining temples were razed to the ground." The correspondent of The Morning Post says that "British looting continues, and daily auctions are held at the legation. This is likely to last all Winter. Members of the nobility are the chief losers, Prince CHING in particular." The auction sales of stolen property are, we believe, for the "benefit" of some hospital fund. We should say that it would add a fine touch to the business to devote the proceeds to missionary work in spreading the teaching of that Golden Rule which CONFUCIUS taught some five centuries before the Christian era. A like distribution of the proceeds of the Russian plunder of temples would tend to set the character of the Christian nations more clearly before the darkened minds of the heathen.

Nothing could be more utterly stupid than the permission of such stealing by the common soldiery unrestrained by their officers, unless it be the practice of it by the order and under the direction of those officers. The taking of private property in time of war, though it be for the support of the armies in the field, is, by all civilized nations, forbidden unless receipts are given therefor and compensation offered. It is of the essence of the doctrine of modern times that war is waged against nations and Governments and not against private persons, and that the right of the latter to their property is as much entitled to respect as is their right to their lives. Vulgar looting is as contrary to the laws of war as the slaying of children and the outraging of women that used to be features of savage victory. In China the one hope that the powers can have of permanent and solid success in forcing on the people intercourse with foreigners lies in being able to convince them that the foreigners are not their enemies and would-be oppressors. To teach them by example and experience that the foreigners are thieves and wanton violators of religious edifices is not a good way to instill that conviction.

CUT RATES FOR MEDIUMS.

The official interpreters of the law for the District of Columbia are pestered by a problem most difficult to deal with. The District Commissioners require that all persons who give shows shall pay licenses. They have recently discovered that certain "demonstrators of Spiritualism" were giving shows without paying the prescribed licenses, and the police have so contrived it that the "demonstrators" have hesitated to attempt business without paying a revenue to the District for the privilege.

In support of a request that the usual license fee be not collected from the "demonstrators of Spiritualism," or that a reduced rate be made to suit their cases, they argue that they do not give "shows," do not amuse, and do not make much money: but exhibit "supermundane power" by written communications "marked for their pure moral tone." This sort of moral show is held in parlors, at the small admission fee of 25 to 50 cents, and it is protested that a half-dollar is too much to pay for the privilege of bringing spirit messages and spirit music over the borderland when the revenue from the average séance is but $7.50.

It must strike the persons not fortunate enough to be able to patronize these "demonstrators" that for business reasons they should not attempt thus to cheapen their wares. If the professors of Spiritualism have really important communications to make on behalf of the late GEORGE CHRISTY or the lamented JOHN BROWN, and they can establish a reputation for carrying only the most trustworthy messages, they may prove to be of such value to the Congress, to the Executive, and even to the Supreme Court, that the largest halls will not hold the multitudes that will listen to their banjos and their bone-rattling and wait upon the words freighted with wisdom that they may communicate.

For many reasons, therefore, it would seem advisable that the "demonstrators" and the District Commissioners could not do better than to discourage this mistaken movement for "cut rates" in spirit conversation, and should join to advance the license fee for such shows to at least the dignity and estimation in value of plain mundane performances for gain. And we are quite sure that GEORGE CHRISTY will agree with us, if his advice is really accessible.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—So considerable a portion of the city's population now passes a part or the whole of Summer in the country that when election time approaches many more people than was formerly the case find themselves in doubt whether they have a right to vote or not. For weeks past we have received many letters daily, asking for information about the gain and loss of "residence" in given circumstances, and now the number of these inquiries is so great that to give a separate answer to each one of them is practically impossible. In reality, the election laws of this State, and the principles governing their application, are simple. To vote, the citizen must have lived a year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days, including the day of election, in the election district. As for the folks who have been out of town, most of their uncertainties disappear if they remember that intention determines residence, and that if, when they went away, whether for weeks or months, they had what lawyers call the animus revertendi, the absence does not interfere with their exercise of the freeman's privilege. A man may even give up his house or flat in the Spring, storing his furniture and trusting to luck for an abiding place in the Fall, but, provided he really intended to return, and does return, he can vote with a clear conscience, and woe to those who try to stop him. Of course, when he gets back, something depends on just where he goes to live. If he settles down in his old election district—and has registered there—it will be all right though he arrive on election day itself. If he moves from one district to another, then the thirty-day provision comes into play, exactly as it would have done if he had not left the city at all, and, if his new and old homes are in different counties, then it is the four months' clause that fixes his rights. In none of this great class of cases does the temporary absence, whether from district, county, or State, count at all, and immaterial, too, is the mere fact of not returning to the house previously occupied. The voter is not a prisoner, and in election years, as in others, he can travel about as much as he pleases without incurring any other restrictions than those that fall upon stay-at-homes.

—There will be a disposition, we fear, to see in Dr. LILLIAN E. ABBOTT, whose sad case was rehearsed in a dispatch from Concord, N. H., which we published on Sunday, a typical victim of "Christian Science." Any such conclusion is unwarranted by the facts and therefore unjust. Miss ABBOTT studied medicine, obtained her degree of M. D. in the proper and orthodox fashion, and for several years practiced her profession with success. She was, it is said, numbered among the prominent physicians of her city. Recently she took up with Eddyism, and abandoned all her old ideas as to the nature and cure of disease. Now she is in the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, under treatment for confirmed and dangerous melancholia. But it was not "Christian Science" that sent her there. Her adoption of that crude and squalid cult was the first result of her mental breakdown, not its cause, and though of course no Eddyite will admit this, it is practically beyond question. A woman of her education and experience simply could not have been misled by either the facts or the fictions of "Christian Science," if her mind had not already been seriously affected, for, while in the possession of her faculties, she could not fail to understand exactly how the "scientists" work their occasional miracles, or to appreciate the inadequacy of a system which deduces a vast mass of absurdities from a few uncomprehended facts and calls the product a religion. This is not to assert that all, or even many, "Christian Scientists" are insane. People who have never had opportunity or inclination to study the phenomena of suggestion and its influence over disease prove only their lack of a particular sort of knowledge when they venerate Mrs. EDDY as the discoverer of a new philosophy, and their credulity is no more remarkable, no more implies mental deterioration, than does acceptance of the statement that a nation's name on a piece of silver adds to the silver's value in a way which the name of a bird or a flower would not. But Dr. ABBOTT had a special education that forced her to see the emptiness of Mrs. EDDY's pretensions as long as reason remained unimpaired, and therefore her malady must have been far advanced when she, a real doctor, turned quack.

—Gas meters, according to universal belief, have been carefully and successfully trained by the gas companies to make all possible mistakes but one—the mistake of favoring the consumer at the company's expense. The news that a certain gas meter has not only refused to register too much gas, but has actually insisted, through a long course of years, on registering too little, will excite widespread astonishment and perhaps almost as much incredulity. The truth of the news, however, seems to be beyond question. The marvelous meter was installed eighteen years ago in a building used by the Vestry of Rotherhithe, which is a part of London, as a public bath and wash house. The machine looked like all its fellows, and, though it was once suspected of making false returns, a careful examination of its conscience and other organs by the skilled experts employed by the South Metropolitan Gas Company resulted in a verdict of not guilty. Now, at last it has been discovered, by whom is not stated, that throughout the whole period of its service this amazing and unprecedented meter has been calling thousands hundreds, and tens of thousands thousands. The feelings of the South Metropolitan Gas Company can be imagined! As one expression of them—the only one, perhaps, that could be described in a paper with the motto of THE TIMES—the company sent to the Vestry a bill for arrears amounting to £2,927 14s. 9d. Appended to the bill was a note stating that, as the sum involved was so large, payment by installments would be permitted. The Vestrymen have the matter under consideration, and it is whispered throughout deeply interested London that they are inclined not to pay even the ninepence, to say nothing of the £2,927 14s. They will rest their refusal, if they do refuse, on the fact that the company had a good chance to discipline its unfaithful servant, and, instead of doing it, declared that everything was all right.

—Among the many letters of congratulation on his Portsmouth speech which Gov. JOHNSTON of Alabama found waiting his return to Montgomery was an especially enthusiastic one from Senator MORGAN. Not being an irreconcilable or a fossil, the Senator was not grieved by the ceremonies which brought together once more, but not in conflict, a Kearsarge and an Alabama. "The 'more perfect union' thus symbolized," he wrote, "is, as you stated, stronger and better for the trials that have given it new life. Those sacrifices have taught the world the great lesson that the devotion of our people to their rights under the Constitution, as they understand them, will always call for their determined efforts in their support." A second passage in the letter reads: "Another fact developed by the events that caused the great historical conflict between the old Alabama and the old Kearsarge establishes the perpetuity of the Union, by proving that our Government has the power of self-restriction in its complete adjustment, and with all the essential liberties of the people secured, after a war of vast proportions, and embittered conflicts, in which the heart of every American was tried to the uttermost." It is not easy to see just what the Senator means by "self-restriction," but it is all right, whatever it is, and The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier should study his letter long and earnestly.

NOISY STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When some months ago the Metropolitan Railway Company of this city substituted the comparatively quiet and safe horsecars in place of the pounding, bell-clanging, and oil-spreading juggernauts that made the lives of the citizens residing in Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets and adjacent areas almost unbearable, it was stated by the officers of that high-minded and thoughtful corporation that when the compressed air motor cars were restored to this route there would be an absence of all the features of those just withdrawn that made them unutterably obnoxious.

Within the past few days the alleged "improved" cars have been put in operation upon this route, and it is not resorting to exaggeration to state that, instead of being any improvement upon those first used, they are, if possible, more objectionable, with the one exception of there being no trail of dirty oil left along the middle of the tracks.

The pounding of the engines (as well as their puffing, for they are identical in mechanical action with a steam engine) is something extremely obnoxious, and at night this feature, in connection with the high rate of speed and the almost constant clanging of the bells, with all the force of which the feet of the motorman are capable, renders sleep to the writer, and presumably other residents, absolutely impossible until they stop, at 1 o'clock A. M.

There seems to be no system connected with the running of these cars, for the writer noted last night, while lying in his bed (unable to obtain sleep because of the noise) that several cars would follow quite near to one another, and then came an interim of five or ten minutes. The maintenance of this really infernal annoyance will result, I should think, in rendering Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets untenable as places of residence excepting for the deaf and inebriated.

The cars upon the Thirty-fourth Street line are operated by electrical storage batteries and are comparatively quiet. But why is not this wealthy corporation, which has obtained control of the entire street transportation of this city, (a mine of wealth,) compelled to put down an underground electrical system upon every line? The only reason it has given for not doing so is that it costs too much, which is no reason at all. INSOMNIA.

New York, Sept. 28, 1900.

TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Betterment in the housing of the masses of the people is desired by reformers and philanthropic people generally. Even the selfish are concerned, for a knowledge of filth diseases makes it clear that a city is only as healthy as its most unhealthy part.

The difficulties that interfere with proper changes arise from the property interests endangered by almost every reform proposed. Consequently a solution for the housing problem must be such a one as will not entail loss to owners of improved tenements because of the added cost and consequent necessity for increased rentals, which the masses cannot afford, resulting in vacancies and overcrowding.

If it could be made more profitable to the owners to erect model tenements their opposition would be converted into a willing compliance with the purpose in view. To accomplish this purpose I would suggest that the City Government invite architects to submit plans, sans exteriors, of model houses, suited to the various sized lots; that two at least of the best plans of each class, after selection by a competent board of examiners, be accepted and paid for by the city.

These accepted plans should then be filed with the Building Department as "standard," and any one who shall in the erection of tenements conform to the "standard" plans should be granted an exemption of $250 per front foot in the assessed value of the building.

The advantage thus secured to tenement house owners would be such a stimulus in dollars and cents as would make of them willing helpers in the development of a city free from unsanitary dwellings and ramshackles, and lead finally to a city beautiful and healthful.

The loss of taxable values would not be a true loss of revenue, for the saving to the city in fire losses, disease, death, and pauperism, and the improvement in the moral tone of the community would reduce, by more than the apparent loss, the need of revenue.

BENJAMIN DOBLIN.

New York, Sept. 29, 1900.

INDORSES THE HEWITT LETTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the great army of "perplexed voters" to whose plaints you have so often given space in the columns of THE TIMES, I desire to thank you for having republished the letter of Abram S. Hewitt, written by him on the present political situation, in your issue of the 26th inst. Mr. Hewitt has rendered a great service in writing such a letter for the guidance of his Democratic fellow-citizens who may be undecided as to what course to pursue in the coming elections. Coming as it does from such a source, it cannot fail to point the way to that numerous class—Democrats as well as Republicans—who, in the absence of a third ticket, are undecided as to how to cast their vote.

As an American citizen simply, I would like to say, with Mercutio, "a plague on both your houses," referring to the faults which have crept into each, but in the absence of a ticket which the dissatisfied members of both parties could vote without doing violence to their principles, and speaking from the viewpoint of a Democrat, I for one am ready to follow the course indicated by Mr. Hewitt in this emergency for reasons as stated by him in reviewing, as he so ably does, the entire political situation pertaining to the campaign of 1900. It ought to prevent thousands of true and old-line Democrats from reluctantly disfranchising themselves or from voting for Bryan simply because they are Democrats.

I confess to some disappointment in not finding any allusion to this very important letter in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, either editorially or by your numerous correspondents on the political questions of the day. I was in hopes the declared position of so prominent and honored a representative of the real and old-time Democratic Party as Mr. Hewitt is conceded to be would be editorially discussed in THE TIMES, believing that if stamped with its approval the letter would go far in assisting the many perplexed voters everywhere to see their way clear as to what will be their duty in the coming Presidential election. I would like to add that, in comparing some of the characteristics of McKinley and Bryan, the point has recently been made that of the two it is Mr. Bryan who possesses the qualities of dictator and imperator, and would exercise them if he got the chance.

At Kansas City his stubborn insistance, against the wishes of the majority of delegates, to reaffirm the 16 to 1 plank was nothing if not dictatorial. Does he not tell us in season and out of season, what "I would do if elected"—with the currency, with the public debt, with the Philippine Islands, and with the Constitution itself? What is the pronoun "I" used by a man placed in his position and under such circumstances but dangerously imperialistic? Therefore, I say, even as a Democrat, as that grand old Nestor of Democracy, Abram S. Hewitt, substantially says it, "let us bear the ills we have—for another term—rather than fly to others that we know not of."

L. B.

New York, Sept. 29, 1900.

THE WINE OF THE BIBLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. William Van Kirk's statement in to-day's issue of THE TIMES that the wine of the Bible was unfermented and not intoxicating was quite a revelation to me.

What kind of wine was it that Noah drank, (Genesis xi., 21; "and he drank of the wine and he was drunken,") or that Lot was made to drink by his daughters, (Genesis xix., 32-36)? Does unfermented wine make the eyes red, (Genesis xlix., 12, "his eyes shall be red with wine")? Why should the Nazarite be forbidden to drink unfermented wine, (Numeri vi., 3, "he shall separate himself from wine and strong drink")? What kind of wine does Isaiah mean by saying (v., 11, "till wine inflame them"; xxvii., 1, "overcome with wine"; xxviii., 7, "erred through wine"; xxix., 9, "they are drunken but not with wine")? What other intoxicating drinks were known at the time of Paul, when he speaks of drunkards, (I. Corinthians, v., 11,) or does Paul recommend unfermented wine for infirmities, (I. Timothy, v., 23, "drink no longer water, but use a little wine, for thine often infirmities")?

Why does Peter condemn the excess of non-intoxicating wine? (I. Peter, iv., 3.) I always thought that all these wines were ordinary intoxicating ones. Since there is no mention of what kind of wine Christ used, we are justified in assuming that it was the ordinary wine used from time immemorial. (Vide Ilias A. 225, "drunk heavily with wine.") Would Mr. Kirk kindly state his authority that the wine was unfermented? D. B. S. TALMEY.

New York, Sept. 29, 1900.

GOV. ROOSEVELT CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Gov. Goebel of Kentucky was cruelly shot down on the steps of the Capitol at Frankfort by an assassin who was instigated to this deed by conspirators, among whom were some leading Republicans, (which fact was clearly proved by the late trials,) Gov. Roosevelt was among the first to send a telegram to Gov. Taylor pleading with him not to falter in his attempt to retain the office to which, according to the highest court of Kentucky, he was not entitled. But when a few "hoodlums" in a Colorado mining camp, probably maddened by some insulting remarks to the Democratic Party, which is of daily occurrence in his speeches, attacked him, he cries out "Anarchy! Look, my friends, what the teachings of that arch Anarchist, Bryan, lead to?"

I ask you, Mr. Editor, or any of your many readers who, in the light of these events, is more of an Anarchist, Mr. Bryan, who immediately disclaims any responsibility for affairs in Colorado, or our Governor, upholding that dastardly outrage in Kentucky? J. ISRAEL.

New York, Sept. 29, 1900.

REPLY TO "A. J. W.'S" CRITIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The criticism by "An Englishman" of "A. J. W.," published to-day, entirely misses its aim. Instead of controverting Mr. Wilson's views, he—unintentionally and unconsciously, to be sure—gives them stanch support by overstraining his attack. "An Englishman" makes assertions without an iota of evidence to support them, while Mr. Wilson gives ample evidence in his own support; but, even if he did not do so, events up to the present time give potent argument for "A. J. W."

There are many other strong arguments in Mr. Wilson's favor, of which this paragraph will indicate a few:

1. He knows that all old-country cant and colonial bluster, of which we have heard so much, are of no use here; also what a great relief his letters give from all this, and acts accordingly. 2. Because of his frank and honest pen—it is such in spite of its gloom—the unctuous Briton hates him. Such hatred is one of his best tributes. 3. The silence of canting Britons about his letters for so many months has been not only strange, but very ominous indeed. 4. His apparent intention is to offer Americans small compensation for the sins of British snobbery, jingoism, and self-righteousness against them. As such, his letters are very manly. 5. To adopt metaphor, he ably shows how the African war has given to cant bitter medicine, instead of the food wished for. 6. At the time of the Jameson raid Cecil Rhodes called the English denunciation of it "unctuous rectitude," because he well knew that its chief wrong in only too many English minds was its failure.

No slash of "A. J. W." will compare with this, under which English editors writhed at the time.

The curb put upon free speech for the past year in England, which "An Englishman" advocates for Wilson, is a strong witness to all this. In wishing your London correspondent to mount the platform and be ejected therefrom his critic makes a confession of weakness. "Some idea of prevalent English opinion" is clearly shown in other news columns of THE TIMES.

To a writer who feels none of the passions of British faction, Mr. Wilson seems simply a product of the reaction from a time (not long ago) when the "buffoonery" (so called by "An Englishman") was the rule in English treatment of American people and matters. He is confessedly rather gloomy about many things, but has he really expressed any worse views than The London Speaker or Lord Rosebery, whose constituents threaten to reduce the Ministerial majority? The methods adopted to have Mr. Wilson's "impotent minority" "very shortly proved" are a disgrace to free institutions. If the anti-imperialists were suppressed in like manner, unctuous Britticism would rage with untold fury in The London Globe and its kind of papers. It can hardly, then, be "outrageous that Mr. Wilson should be allowed to write to a journal of the standing of THE TIMES his views of the South African question," but far the reverse.

Nevertheless, his remarks about Lord Roberts were rather overstrained. They were no less than insinuating and invidious. To one who has enjoyed his letters, as a pleasing contrast to the old-country cant and colonial bluster alluded to above, such a charge against a great man was much regretted. Lord Roberts has clearly shown himself too much of a soldier to do so unmilitary an act as to so arrange a report as a sop to a political faction.

The writer is in no respect an Anglophobe. He believes England strong enough to confess her weaknesses; so does Mr. Wilson, evidently. To preserve the Anglo-American rapprochement, it is just as necessary for the English to clear their minds of cant as for us to treat them fairly.

JAMES H. BATES.

New York, Sept. 30, 1900.

Criticises "A. J. W."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the matter with your London correspondent? Is he a dyspeptic, a renegade Britisher, or what? I have been a constant reader of THE TIMES for many years, and I always enjoyed reading your London letter when the late Harold Frederic was your correspondent, but I am disgusted with the way "A. J. W." abuses everything British. His frequent references to corruption, &c., would lead one to believe that the British form of government was a failure. Lord Roberts, with such a brilliant record of fifty years as a soldier, merits no praise from him.

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will soon have a London correspondent whose views will be more in harmony with the majority of your readers. "A. J. W." must certainly have a diseased mind. A WELSHMAN.

Rahway, N. J., Sept. 30, 1900.

Agrees with "An Englishman."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter by "An Englishman" in to-day's TIMES is perfectly justified. "London Topics of the Week" has dwindled down to nothing but an article giving the private views and opinions of a certain individual, and these views are all one-sided and biased to suit his opinions. Let him give us news; tell us of events that happen in the old country, and they will be better appreciated by your foreign readers.

I wish to thank THE TIMES for its unbiased, straightforward statements in regard to the unfortunate war in the Transvaal. THE TIMES has chosen a high standard; it is doing much to elevate journalism, and I trust it will continue to do so.

A SCOTCHMAN.

New York, Sept. 30, 1900.

ON CARL SCHURZ'S CHARGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The speech of Carl Schurz, delivered at Cooper Union on last Friday presents a number of disagreeable and indisputable facts in connection with the Filipino war, but the charge made against the Chief Executive that the war is being carried on in a spirit of imperialism for the purpose of expansion is a piece of folly that I would have believed the maker incapable of, were it not for the fact of his bringing it forward.

President McKinley is certainly a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and as such would realize that an act such as the one mentioned would be the signing of his political death warrant, and the unhappy precipitation of the country into a war with a hasty and misguided people is regretted by none more than himself. The charge that an American soldier fired the first shot of the war is all poppycock, for the provocation was ample. Frankly speaking, it is my belief that, had the Democratic Party been in power at the time the situation to-day would be precisely the same, with the exception that the Republicans would be crying down imperialism and the Democrats endeavoring to justify a war that had been forced upon them through no desire of their own. The wires do not generate the galvanism. The Republican Party has been the unfortunate victim of circumstances beyond its control, and, saddled as it is with this Filipino white elephant in a most trying and painful situation, it is the easiest thing in the world for its political enemies to sling mud at it.

That the present state of affairs is growing intolerable, however, is beyond question, and viewed from a strictly non-partisan standpoint, there is but one source whence relief may be expected, and that is the election of the Democratic candidate for President. There is no honorable means of retreat for the present Administration from the course it has been forced to pursue throughout this war, and, as the Filipinos have been led to believe that in the election of Mr. Bryan lies their salvation, and as it is furthermore the latter's avowed intention, in the event of his being elected, to immediately put a stop to the war and permit the Filipinos to establish a government of their own, there is every reason to believe that the present troubles should be brought to a speedy conclusion should the Democratic Party be successful next November. Nevertheless, the fact is easily recognizable that the latter would be entitled to but little credit by reason thereof.

It might be well on the above account to wish the Democrats success at the next election, but so far as the conduct of the present Administration in this matter is concerned, it must be said that it has performed its duty to the best of its ability in every detail, and if some of these details have been painful and disagreeable they are not chargeable to any spirit of imperialism or conquest on the part of President McKinley and his advisers.

BRYANT LAZELLE.

New York, Oct. 1, 1900.

Carl Schurz's Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can it be possible that the Carl Schurz who vilified the President of the United States in a speech at Cooper Union last night, is the same man whom we all delighted to honor during the civil war and whose tribute to Lincoln will always remain a classic? Physically, it may be, but mentally, certainly not.

Senility is at the bottom of it, and possibly a sojourn during the Summer in the Catskill Mountains—which had such a disastrous effect upon Rip Van Winkle—may be partially responsible for the transformation.

Think of a man of the former standing of Carl Schurz, as we love to remember him, characterizing the Chief Magistrate of this Nation, which has sheltered and honored him for so many years, as a "contemptible rascal." Is he speaking the truth when he says this? Does he not know it to be absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and unbecoming a gentleman? For shame! For shame!

Is such language as this and the felonious assault upon Gov. Roosevelt expected to make votes for Mr. Bryan and Tammany? Assuredly they will not, except among the most depraved. FAIR PLAY.

New York, Sept. 29, 1900.

Mrs. Gilman's Maid Was Faithful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As my mother, Mrs. Winthrop S. Gilman, feels that she largely owes her preservation from a terrible accident, noticed in your issue of to-day, to the presence of mind of her maid, Christine McGuire, who received severe burns in her efforts to protect my mother, we are not willing to allow the contrary impression to remain uncorrected. Christine kept her head and did everything that could possibly have been done under the circumstances.

Will you therefore kindly insert this card and oblige? ALICE IVES GILMAN.

New York, Sept. 30, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Female Paradox.

Tess—She's awfully nervous, isn't she?
Jess—My goodness, yes. She has no nerves at all.—Philadelphia Press.

Wished to Communicate.

Hibernian in front of unfinished building to fellow-workman at fifth-story window—Mulcahy, go to the spaking tube. I want to tell yez to come down.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

One Good Quality.

"It's terrible the way the price of coal is going up," wailed the pessimist.

"Well," there's one thing to be thankful for," said the optimist; "coal doesn't melt, like ice."—Philadelphia Record.

Extenuating Fact.

Judge—You hit the plaintiff with a chunk of coal, and your conduct presents not one extenuating circumstance.

Defendant—Beg pahdon, Sah, jes' one, Sah. It was soft coal, Sah.—Chicago News.

Condescension.

"Well—this is great, I must say."
"What's the matter?"
"I gave Delia money to get me some things in Paris, and here she sends a note with them worded as if she were making me a present of them."—Indianapolis Journal.

WHY PA IS ON THE FENCE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The pictures of the candidates are hangin' everywhere;
They're gettin' up processions, and there's music in the air;
The banners stretch across the streets most every block or so;
The papers they are tellin' how the 'lection's sure to go;
Some of them say McKinley's vote is bound to be immense,
Some say that Bryan's got it sure—but pa he's on the fence!

They're holdin' meetin's in the halls and everywhere around,
And men are flockin' there in droves and gettin' held spellbound;
They talk about free silver and the danger it would bring,
The orators jump up and down and jaw like anything;
The folks are mad and shakin' fists; ma says the strain's intense,
For 'lection ain't so far away—but pa he's on the fence.

The Joneses they're Republicans, the Smiths are Democrats,
They used to run together, now they fight like dogs and cats;
They talk about prosperity and what expansion means,
They scold about the army and about the Philippines;
But pa he runs a grocery, and he says there ain't no sense

CHINESE EMPEROR WILL PUNISH TUAN

Declares the Prince Entirely Responsible for the Bloodshed.

CHINA'S PEACE COMMISSIONERS

Russia Denies Annexation of Manchuria —Kaiser's Policy Unchanged—Dispatch from Mr. Conger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The news from China continues to be highly encouraging for the success of America's policy, or that part of which shows confidence in the willingness of the Chinese Empire to punish its own criminals.

Consul McWade reports that Prince Tuan, Kang-Yi, and other officials have been ordered before the imperial courts for punishment. His report also puts more emphatically a statement made somewhat vaguely in Consul Goodnow's report, namely, that the Emperor holds Prince Tuan and other officials entirely responsible for the bloodshed. Mr. Goodnow reported that the Emperor blamed his Ministers for encouraging the Boxers, which left it to be inferred that the Emperor might let all except Prince Tuan off with a reprimand. Mr. McWade's report shows that the officials are to be held to strict accountability.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, has received official confirmation of the issuance of an imperial decree degrading Prince Tuan, Kang-Yi, and other officials.

Minister Conger's report is that Gen. Jung-Lu, Tin-Kung-Yi, and Chang-Chih-Tung have been added to the Chinese Peace Commission.

The dispatches are as follows:

Canton, Oct. 1, 1900.

Secretary of State, Washington:

Decrees just issued—Emperor blames Ministers for whole trouble. Orders Tuan, Kangi, (Kang-Yi!) and other officials degraded and punished by imperial courts. Emperor holds Tuan and others entirely responsible bloodshed. MCWADE.

Peking, Sept. 27, 1900.

Secretary of State, Washington:

Have received notice to-day from Prince Ching that he, Earl Li, Gen. Jung-Lu, and Viceroys Tin-Kung-Yi and Ching-Chih-Tung will act in concert in negotiations for peace. Jung-Lu is in the interior. Li-Hung-Chang is at Tien-Tsin. CONGER.

Gen. Jung-Lu's appointment has already been reported. The United States will not consent to negotiate with him unless it can be shown that he is not guilty of the charges which have been made against him of abetting the attack on the legations. It has not been absolutely proved that Gen. Jung-Lu was responsible, but, inasmuch as the Chinese troops were under his command, there is little reason to suppose that he can prove his innocence. Tin-Kung-Yi is said to be pro-foreign.

AN EMINENT CHINAMAN.

The most notable appointment, however, is that of Chang-Chih-Tung, one of the most eminent men in the Empire. He is now described as pro-foreign, but this does not exactly describe his attitude. He has never had any liking for foreigners, and has always been a sincerely patriotic Chinese statesman, desirous of seeing his country freed from all foreign influences and allowed to work out her own destiny. He has, however, been progressive, and has been one of the foremost to recognize the importance of grafting as much as possible of European civilization upon China, with a view of waking her from her long slumber.

It was Chang-Chih-Tung who led the movement for the construction of the great trunk railroad from Peking, in spite of the opposition of the conservatives to European inventions. He insisted on its being built by Chinese engineers, however, and sank his fortune in the patriotic enterprise. This is notable, in view of the charges of corruption which have been brought against many Chinese statesmen. Chang-Chih-Tung has made no money out of the public service, but has lost much of his own instead. In short, he is an earnest Chinese patriot, far-seeing enough to dread foreign influence, but broad-minded enough to try to appropriate the good in it for his own country. He is now described as pro-foreign, because he held aloof from the Boxer movement and throughout upon it, doing all he could to preserve the peace in Wu-Chang, the province of which he is Viceroy. The same service was performed in Nanking by Tin-Kung-Yi.

With the exception of Gen. Jung-Lu, the United States will not object to the appointment of any of the new Commissioners. Chang-Chih-Tung's patriotism and anxiety to secure the best terms possible for his own country will not weigh against him, for the United States will concede the right of China to put her best foot foremost. The ground of objection to Gen. Jung-Lu is not that he is against the foreigners, but that he emphasized his opinions by firing on their Ministers. He may not have commanded the firing, but he certainly did nothing to prevent it, and it would be inconsistent with America's dignity to meet in negotiation a man whose troops have just been in arms against her flag.

Besides, it is not impossible that demand will be made for Gen. Jung-Lu's punishment, although he does not seem to have been one of the men who originated the Boxer movement. The foreigners in China appear bitter against him because he either ordered his troops to join the Boxers or tacitly consented to their doing so.

EARL LI'S DELAY.

It is the understanding of Minister Wu that the Viceroys will not come to Peking to take part in the commission, but will be consulted by telegraph. Li-Hung-Chang's long stay at Tien-Tsin is exciting some comment, as he is aware of the American instructions to Minister Conger to open negotiations with him at Peking. It gives the idea that Earl Li is not fully satisfied that the reactionary element is overcome at Peking, and is awaiting more positive assurances.

The attention of the officials of the navy being called to the report from Tien-Tsin that the United States is about to take part in a naval expedition organizing at Taku for operations against Shan-Hai-Kwan, it was stated that this report probably referred to an old project. Some time ago, while hostilities were in full progress, a movement against Shan-Hai-Kwan was projected to divert the Chinese from their resistance to the progress of the Peking main column.

With the fall of Peking the necessity for such a movement disappeared. It is regarded as unlikely that the United States forces will take part in it if it be revived by any of the other powers. It is not deemed good faith on America's part to continue offensive movements against the Chinese at this time. Admiral Remey has reported to Secretary Long that he will aid in the withdrawal movement, and it is therefore not expected that the Brooklyn will accompany the allies' ships to Shan-Hai-Kwan, if they go at all.

Gen. Chaffee reports that he is moving with rapidity toward the execution of the department's orders relative to the withdrawal of his troops. The dispatch follows:

"Received Sept. 30, 1900, via Taku.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Sept. 29, 30 cabled from Tien-Tsin. Received your numbers 42 and 43. The Eighth Infantry, Third Squadron of Sixth Cavalry, and light battery will constitute legation guard. Shall endeavor to get all supplies to Tong-Cho before water falls. "CHAFFEE."

Another dispatch from Gen. Chaffee is as follows:

"Taku, Sept. 30.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Health command good. Have accepted invitation hospital ship Maine to transfer some convalescents to hospital ship Relief, now repairing Nagasaki. "CHAFFEE."

FRANCE DECLARES HER POLICY

LONDON, Oct. 2.—"The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office," says the Vienna correspondent of The Morning Post "has received a circular note which France has addressed to the powers, in which she agrees as to the necessity of obtaining satisfaction for the anti-foreign attack, but suggests that the Ministers in Peking should immediately begin negotiations on the other questions at issue.

"The note also proposed the permanent prohibition of the import of arms and ammunition into China, the razing of the fortifications between Peking and the sea, and the maintenance of legation guards."

GERMAN ATTITUDE UNCHANGED

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The statement published in Paris that France, Russia, and Germany have arrived at a complete understanding in regard to the retention of troops at ...ding and that Germany abandons her demand for the punishment of the instigators of the outrages before the peace negotiations begin is denied here officially.

A Foreign Office official made the following statement on the subject:

"The Matin's story is inaccurate, particularly the intimation that Germany, Russia, and France have formed a separate diplomatic group. Negotiations between these powers continue as with the others. Germany does not expect Great Britain's answer to her proposal for several days."

The semi-official press uniformly discredits the Matin's assertions, but a well-informed diplomat says that he had excellent reasons for believing them to be true, especially as the German Foreign Office had itself admitted that Russia had dropped all intentions of withdrawing from Peking.

The Berliner Tageblatt accepts as true the intimation that the "Anti-British East Asiatic Triple Alliance of 1895" has been re-established.

The Berliner Post denies that the French, Russian, and American officers have refused to obey Count von Waldersee until hostilities are resumed. The Foreign Office is unable to confirm the reports of the degradation of Prince Tuan, but the admission is made that there has been an improvement in the disposition of China toward foreigners. This change the Berliner Post attributes to Count von Waldersee's arrival.

The Shanghai correspondents of the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Lokal Anzeiger confirm the issuance of imperial orders degrading Prince Tuan, but the Lokal Anzeiger's advices show that the edicts are regarded as a sham by foreign circles in Shanghai.

This evening the Berliner Post has a leading article which tends to exonerate the Chinese Government from responsibility for the atrocities and makes concessions in favor of the Emperor, Empress Regent, and Mandarins which are somewhat surprising when coming from a journal that has all along supported the German note. The article says:

"No doubt the Chinese Government was forced by considerations of self-preservation to yield to the all-powerful Boxers. So great was their hatred against foreigners that the Government feared annihilation if it resisted."

The papers generally do not discuss Emperor Kwang-Su's letter to Emperor William, although the Lokal Anzeiger remarks that neither Germany nor the other powers will be so easily satisfied.

An army order just issued shows that Germany does not intend at present to reinforce her troops in China, but she will be prepared for all eventualities.

GERMAN MINISTER AT TIEN-TSIN.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 29.—The German Minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, has arrived here. He has established himself provisionally at the German Consulate.

Baroness von Ketteler starts for Japan shortly on board the German steamer Halle.

RUSSIA DENIES ANNEXATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 1.—The Official Messenger to-day declares the tenor of the Government's official communications in regard to Russia's tasks in the Far East clearly demonstrate that the "reports of the annexation of Manchuria are devoid of all foundation."

RUSSIANS TWICE VICTORIOUS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 1.—The War Office announces that dispatches from Khabarovsk and Kharbin say Gen. Tschitschagoff sent Col. Kopelken with a detachment of Cossacks, railroad troops, and volunteers to engage a force of Chinese who had occupied the railroad at Sanchakan. The Russians won two obstinate fights.

Forty-three dead Chinese were left in the trenches after the second engagement.

BRITISH SHELL A VILLAGE.

HONGKONG, Oct. 1.—The British gunboat Robin has shelled the village of Luk-Lao, on the West River, in retaliation for the inhabitants firing on a British steamer. The ringleaders were afterward captured and flogged.

FRANCE TO ISSUE A YELLOW BOOK

PARIS, Oct. 1.—When the Chambers reassemble the Government will publish a Yellow Book on China and ask for an extra credit of 39,000,000f.

The Chamber of Deputies has already voted 19,000,000f., and, during the vacation, the Government opened another credit of 12,000,000f. The total credit for the Chinese operations is, therefore, 70,000,000f.

MISSIONARIES REPORTED SAFE.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The French Consul General at Shanghai, under date of Sept. 29, telegraphs that he has been informed by the Governor of Sent-Che-Li that, through the intermediation of Sheng, the missionaries and engineers at Theng-Ting-Foo were safe Sept. 23; that the military and civil authorities had taken precautions to protect all the missionaries, and that the Belgian mission at Ning-Tian-Lung was safe.

CHINESE REFORMERS TO MEET.

Bow Wong Society Working for the Country's Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, Sept. 24.—Word has just been received that a convention of delegates from all the Bow Wong societies of the world is to be held in Yokohama in October to consider what the society can do at the present time to aid in securing a modern government for China.

The Hawaiian branch of the society will be represented by C. Y. Lamsai, a young and wealthy Chinaman who has resided here for years, and some of whose relatives were imprisoned and others killed lately by order of the Chinese Government because of their relationship to him and to their activity in the reform society. He will leave by the Nippon Maru for Yokohama Sept. 29. It is expected that delegates from California, British Columbia, and Mexico will also be on the steamer.

The hope of the Bow Wong Society is to prevent a partition of China and to secure a stable Government, preferably under Emperor Kwan-Su, freed from the control and domination of the Empress Dowager and with the friendly assistance and advice of Americans, Europeans, and Japanese to inaugurate reforms in the methods of taxation and disbursement of revenues and in the organization of the army, navy, and internal police.

There are about 20,000 Chinese residing in Hawaii and at least nine-tenths of them are affiliated with the Bow Wong organization. About $200,000 has been contributed by the Chinese of Hawaii to the funds of the society, largely through the efforts and influence of Lung Chi Tsojtso, who went to Yokohama about two months ago.

CHINA AND THE MISSIONS.

Society of Christian Endeavor's President on the Uprisings.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—At the Congregationalist ministers' Monday meeting this morning the principal speaker was the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, whose subject was "Losses and Gains from the Uprisings in China." Dr. Clark, who has visited several mission stations in North China, where the massacres later occurred, said, in part:

"A heroic chapter of missionary annals has been written, a chapter whose records can never be dimmed. The native convert has proved himself worthy of the Saviour we died for him. The taunt of "Rice Christians" can no longer be thrown in his face. China has been awakened from her sleep of ages. She can never again fall back into the same comatose condition as before.

"A trumpet call has been issued to the Christians of America and Great Britain to go in and possess the land, to see to it that their comrades have not died in vain, and that the blood of the martyrs has not been spilled for naught. The regeneration has been begun in the dark and troublous days that close the nineteenth century. The new century about to dawn will see a long step taken toward the complete regeneration of the land of Confucius."

C. VANDERBILT DIDN'T APPEAR.

Booked for a Maiden Political Speech, He Sent Telegram Instead.

Cornelius Vanderbilt did not make his maiden speech at 126 Second Avenue last night. Officials of the Austro-Hungarian Republican League, which has its headquarters at that address, had announced his coming, and until nearly 11 o'clock an expectant crowd waited impatiently while local orators killed time.

Long before 8 o'clock people began to pour into the clubrooms to the music of a brass band on the sidewalk. Sentinels were placed along the neighboring blocks to watch for the millionaire guest, some of them keeping their eyes on the lookout for a cab of state and others for an incognito horse car passenger. The powers in the club had been unable to decide by which method of transit their star speaker would burst upon the oratorical firmament.

When the Chairman of the meeting, William Blau, began pounding with his gavel at 8:30, the little assembly room, capable of seating about a hundred, was so crowded that there wasn't elbow space. In front of the rostrum sat two dozen of more reporters, photographers, artists, and cartoonists.

Chairman Blau began to speak. He said something about Kossuth and Kosciusko being great men, about all Austro-Hungarians voting for McKinley, and about the worthlessness of Bryan and Democrats in general. The crowd listened badly.

"Ees Vandarebeeit gekommen?" cried a man in the rear.

Gustav Szobodka made a long talk in Hungarian. He was interrupted by cries of "Eijen! Eijen!" which, in that language, means "Hurrah!" When the native orator paused, there were more inquiries, and every time the band outside struck a particularly high note, people rushed to the door and made a great fuss.

About this time a telephone bell rang in the back room, which was behind the speakers' stand.

"That's him! That's him!" shouted the crowd, and a practical joker came out of the room with a sheet of paper, which he handed to one of the photographers. Thereon was written:

8:15—Vanderbilt not yet arrived from Newport.

When the note had been passed around, a dozen or two people got up and left. Then there were more speeches, and while they were going on still others lost hope of seeing Vanderbilt, and "cleared out." Finally only a scant audience remained.

Karl P. Hengel spoke in German for half an hour, calling the Democratic nominee "a yellow dog," and asking his hearers if they would like to have that species of animal as the next occupant of the White House.

There was finally another ring of the telephone bell in the back room. A bulletin followed. It read:

9:05—Vanderbilt sighted off Fifty-ninth Street. Due to dock at the hall at 9:30. Is practising on his speech.

Part of the crowd seemed not to recognize the joke, and hope was revived. Meanwhile, Julius Schwartz of Staten Island harangued the crowd.

"Great events always cast their shadows before them," he began.

"Er kommt!" yelled a man standing by the door, and those in the rear of the hall tumbled over each other in their efforts to get the first look. Another disappointment!

For the third time the telephone bell rang, and bulletin No. 3 came out. "Vanderbilt counted out," it said. Then Chairman Blau announced that he had just received a telegram from Newport. In it Mr. Vanderbilt said that he had missed his train and must therefore beg to be excused, but that he would be glad to speak before the Austro-Hungarian League at another time.

The meeting was declared adjourned immediately. It was nearly 11 o'clock.

DEMOCRATS ARE INTERESTED.

Tenth District Meeting Appoints Scouts to Find Whether Mr. Vanderbilt Speaks.

The Democrats of the Tenth Assembly District last night held a meeting at 94 Second Avenue. The meeting was ostensibly to welcome back County Clerk Sohmer, who had just returned from Europe, but it soon changed in part into a meeting to criticise a Republican meeting near by, at which Cornelius Vanderbilt was to have spoken.

Julius Harburger, leader of the district, opened the attack. "A few doors away," he said, "the Republicans have got a man with millions at his back to draw a crowd—millions in money, not people, I mean.

"They had to get the representative of one of the strongest monopolies, young Cornelius Vanderbilt, in order to get even a few people at their meeting, while we have our hall crowded and hundreds standing in the street, without any such attraction."

Just then the band at the Republican meeting started up a lively tune.

"We need no bands," continued Mr. Harburger, "to call our people together, because they will come at any time to hear their representative men speak."

"That's right. Hurrah for Bryan! No monopolies for us," said a man in the audience.

After the cheers and cries were over, Mr. Harburger stated the object of the meeting, saying:

"We have with us a man who is a representative German-American, whom we welcome here to-night in the name of the association; I mean our County Clerk, William Sohmer. He is one of us, and we need no imported talent such as Odell, Vanderbilt, and even Hanna, as I understand that he is scheduled for a speech in the district when he returns East for more funds."

Just then a scout who had been to the Republican meeting returned and from the rear of the hall shouted:

"Say, Vanderbilt didn't show up."

"Well," replied Mr. Harburger. "I meant what I said, anyway. I guess he didn't want to get into that crowd."

The County Clerk declined to make a speech, and satisfied himself with shaking hands with as many of the persons present as he could reach.

Henry W. Wolf, Joseph Steiner, Simon Loriniz, Joseph B. Solomon, A. James Laske, E. M. Freedman, Dr. Philip Ernst, and Harold Sidelberg the spoke on the issues of the campaign. Each of the speakers incidentally made some reference to the Republican meeting.

The fight in the district is a decidedly lively one, and an interesting feature of the campaign there will be a debate on Thursday evening at the Tammany Hall rooms, 94 Second Avenue, between Jacob Brand, the Republican nominee for Assembly, and Julius Harburger, the prospective Democratic nominee. The debate will be largely on State issues.

A. G. VANDERBILT AT WORK.

Young Millionaire Voluntarily Becomes a Railroad Clerk.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt went to work yesterday morning in the office of the Treasurer of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. It is not his intention to draw a salary for whatever services he may perform, as it is not so much a desire to work as it is a desire to become acquainted with the management of the large properties he inherited which induced the young man to enter the office.

In learning to manage the affairs of a railroad he is simply following in the footsteps of his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and two of his uncles, W. K. Vanderbilt and Fred W. Vanderbilt, all of whom learned the business in the same office and almost at the same desk.

His brother, Cornelius Vanderbilt, also started in that office, but he soon developed a mechanical turn of mind and went from the financial into the operating department, taking a desk in the office of Superintendent of Motive Power Waitt. Cornelius Vanderbilt has but recently had his desk moved into the controller's office, which is more convenient, and he spends most of his time in looking after the new engines which were built from his designs.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt will report every morning at 9 o'clock, and leave the office at 5 in the afternoon, taking half an hour for luncheon, but should he care to linger a little longer over his midday meal he will not be "docked" for such delay, and if he wants to take a day off no one will object.

The other clerks in the Treasurer's office with whom he will associate are mostly young men from the same sphere of life, among them being sons of E. V. W. Rossiter, the Treasurer, and sons of Samuel F. Barger, one of the Directors.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Autumn sports in the suburbs have begun with a rush. The Meadow Brook Hounds are in good shape, and the triweekly meets and runs have started with good fields. The Saturday meet and run, which takes place later in the day than on Monday and Wednesday, is preceded by a breakfast, either at the clubhouse or some of the many hospitable homes in the neighborhood of Meadow Brook. Many of the members of the Meadow Brook colony were absent last week at the Westchester and Tuxedo horse shows. These have now returned and are at their homes. The Autumn meeting at Morris Park will open to-day, and the Westchester colony will be out in force.

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The wedding of Faneuil D. Stein-Bethune and Miss Florence Curtis Jenner, daughter of William A. Jenner, will be celebrated in Grace Church Chantry by Bishop Satterlee of Washington this afternoon. The wedding will be a small and quiet one, owing to the fact that the bridegroom and his family are in mourning for their mother. There will be no bridesmaids or maid of honor. Charles A. Macy, second, will be best man, and Frederick De Wkt Wells, Faneuil S. Weisse, and Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., will be the ushers.

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J. Townsend Lansing and Miss Leontine de Kay Townsend, daughter of the late Dr. John Townsend of Albany, will be married at the American Episcopal Church in Paris by the Rev. Dr. Thurber on Thursday morning next. The wedding of the Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer and Miss Mary Campbell, sister of Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman Tower, will be celebrated in Trinity Church, Lenox, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 10, by the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith. Mr. Van Rensselaer is the rector of St. Helen's Chapel, at New Lenox, Mass.

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Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Mary Ludlow Harper, a daughter of Orlando M. Harper of 41 West Forty-seventh Street, and Calhoun Cragin. The marriage is to take place on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17, in Trinity Chapel.

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The engagement is announced of Thomas E. Peters, a young Englishman, and Miss Gladys Morgan Whitin, second daughter of Lewis F. Whitin of this city. Miss Whitin is a niece through her mother of W. Forbes Morgan, who married Miss Ellie Robinson, and is a cousin of Mrs. Wilford Chapman. She has only recently returned with her mother from a year's stay abroad. The Whitin family resided for many years at New Brighton, S. I., and Mr. Whitin was for some time President of the Richmond County Country Club. Two years ago they moved to New York and leased the house 9 West Fifty-sixth Street. Miss Whitin met her fiancé while traveling abroad, two years ago.

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The steam yacht Varuna, owned by Eugene Higgins, which is bringing her owner and a party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse of Boston and Mr. and Mrs. Alan Arthur, from Europe, was expected at Newport last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur were married in Europe last Spring, soon after Mrs. Arthur procured a divorce from her first husband, Clarence Andews of this city. She was Miss Myra T. Fithian. Mr. Arthur is the son of the late President Arthur.

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One of the belles of Lenox this Autumn season is Miss Natalie Schenck, who is a guest of Mrs. William Pollock. There has been much dinner giving at Lenox during the last few days. William D. Sloane gave a dinner on a recent evening to Senator Depew, and Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane were the guests of honor at another dinner given by Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, (Miss Georgie Cook.) Among the guests at the latter dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre.

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Among those now at Lenox, or who have recently visited there, are the Misses Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, who have been making a driving trip through the Berkshires; Peter Marié, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereux and Miss Mildred Devereux. John E. Parsons gave a large dinner on Saturday evening, and Mrs. George Westinghouse has issued cards for a large reception at Erskine Hall on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck, with their sons, have returned to New York. Harry Payne Whitney, with a party of friends, is spending a few days at the Whitney estate on October Mountain. They expect to enjoy good shooting there this month, as pot hunters and poachers have been kept off the estate and the birds are very plentiful. October Mountain is said to be one of the best covers for game birds in the Berkshires.

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Among those who arrived on the Campania on Sunday morning, whose names have not already been published, were Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, son, and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats and two children, Prof. Samuel Ives Curtis, Mrs. Foster Miss Foster, and Frank Frick, and Mrs. Robert Garrett of Baltimore; Alister Greene, Mrs. Charles Russell Hone and two sons, Miss Lurman of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Mellon and Richard Mellon, Dr. J. P. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Prime, Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson of Philadelphia, and James Henry Smith, T. Murray Swinyard, Reginald Thomas, David Alexander Wood, Felix A. Tuckerman, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Black.

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The French liner L'Aquitaine, which also arrived on Sunday, brought, among others, the Courtess Benoist d'Azy, Baroness Henri d'Avigneau, Major Lloyd, Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel and Mrs. Vanderpoel, Charles A. Strong, and the Duke of Warren Surrey and Countess Warren Surrey.

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Among those coming on the American liner New York, which was to have sailed from Cherbourg on Sunday evening, are Dr. and Mrs. Walter Barlow, the Rev. Robert Fulton and Mrs. Fulton and family, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, Mrs. Horatio Garrett and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, son, and daughter; Mrs. Thomas Morrison and family, Mrs. Alfred Roosevelt and the Misses Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tremenheere, Charles Hoppin, H. L. Hoppin, and Mrs. A. L. Mills and family. Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Acosta and four daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney, the Marquis and Marquise d'Alida, and J. W. Alexander sailed on La Touraine on Saturday from Havre. Robert W. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin, and Mrs. H. V. Newcomb sailed on the Auguste Victoria from Cherbourg on Sunday, while on the Etruria, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last, are coming, among others, Mrs. Robert Hoe, the Misses Hoe, Miss Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. McCormack, Miss Maude Arnott, and Dr. H. D. Nicoll and daughters.

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Amos T. French has been appointed a Trustee of the estate of the late Charles F. Havemeyer in place of H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., who recently married Miss Charlotte Whiting and is on his wedding trip abroad.

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Those of the many strangers in New York who attended the first performance of English opera at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, expecting to see New York society on dress parade, were presumably greatly disappointed. There were a few familiar faces in some of the boxes and stalls, but New York society is still out of town, and was chiefly conspicuous by its absence. It will not depart from its tradition and return to town a month earlier than is its wont, even for such a novelty as English opera in the Metropolitan.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are now occupying the house 677 Fifth Avenue, which they have leased for the Winter.

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Among those who arrived on the Atlantic Transport liner Manitou yesterday from London were Mrs. C. R. Dewey and Miss Grace Dewey, cousins of the Admiral; Capt. I. N. Lewis, United States Army, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parsons.

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The Oceanic, sailing for Liverpool to-day, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Alexander, the Hon. Edward Blake, F. B. Conover, T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden and daughter, Gould Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kingsbury, John Magee, Miss Magee, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson.

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Among the passengers expected on the Teutonic, due to-morrow, are J. C. Bancroft Davis, August Rogers, H. F. Griffin, Clarence Moore, W. H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, C. I. Rathbone, Louis Stern, George W. Smalley, and Henry T. Sloane and daughters.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton to-day, has few New York names on her list. Among those booked to sail on her are Col. Henry May of Washington, Mrs. May, (Miss Isabel Coleman,) and two daughters; Mme. Patenotre, (Miss Elverson,) wife of the former French Ambassador at Washington, and children; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Robeson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Redding, Miss Redding, Lord Revelstoke, and George F. and C. L. Victor.

DOREMUS GOLDEN WEDDING.

The Professor and His Wife Receive Congratulations of Friends.

R. Ogden Doremus and Mrs. Doremus were married on Oct. 1, 1850, in the old South Dutch Reformed Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and yesterday was consequently their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Prof. and Mrs. Doremus were the first couple to be married in the church. Their golden wedding yesterday was not marked by any celebration owing to the fact that the family is so scattered at present. Miss Estelle Doremus is with her parents, at 80 Madison Avenue, but one son, Thomas Cornelius Doremus, is in the South, and another, Arthur Lispenard Doremus, is in Europe.

Several friends called on Prof. and Mrs. Doremus to extend their congratulations, and numerous letters bearing felicitations were received by them.

Prof. Doremus was born in 1824. He has been a noted chemist for many years. He equipped the first chemical laboratory in America and has been connected with Bellevue Hospital for thirty years.

Mrs. Doremus was Miss Estelle Emma Skidmore, daughter of the late Hubbard Skidmore. She is prominent in the women's Revolutionary-historical societies of New York. She was second Regent of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and is now Honorary Vice President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 1.—The Baron and Baroness Hengel-Muller of Washington are at the Leclercq cottage on Dresser Street for a month's stay.

James V. Parker will remain at his cottage until late in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary have gone to New York, as have Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, for the Winter.

J. Thompson Spencer has sent his check to the Police Relief Association for $100 in recognition of the service performed by the Police Department during the fire at his cottage last Summer.

Mrs. William Astor will close Beechwood next Monday and return to New York for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews are visiting in New York for a few days.

The steam yacht Electra, belonging to Elbridge T. Gerry, went out of commission to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Addicks have taken possession of their property, Beivoir, on Beacon Hill Road, where they will remain until quite late in the Fall.

Mrs. William B. Ogden has closed her Pinard cottage and returned to New York.

Mrs. Eben J. Knowlton has closed her cottage, Idle Hour, for the season. Her son, Eben J. Knowlton, Jr., and Miss Grace Knowlton are to spend a week with Mrs. Charles M. Bull.

R. R. Remington left this evening for New York. He will spend the remainder of the season at Lenox.

James J. Van Alen, with his family, will remain at Wakehurst until the latter part of the month. They will pass the Winter in New York, where Mr. Van Alen has taken a house. The family will return to Wakehurst early next June.

On Sunday evening next Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and their family, accompanied by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, will go to Hot Springs for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan went to their country place near Philadelphia this evening.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave a large luncheon to-day.

Mrs. John R. Busken entertained at dinner this evening.

William Payne Thompson and C. Albert Stevens have started for Colorado, where they expect to bag some big game. Reginald Brooks is in the far West hunting with a party of friends.

Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Phillips of New York, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Taggart, have returned to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. H. Brenwick has closed her Newport season and returned to New York.

Commodore and Mrs. E. D. Morgan have closed their Newport season.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell is the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott of Rome are the guests of Mrs. Elliott's mother, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Coster—Gray.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Oct. 1.—A pretty wedding took place to-day in St. Saviour's Church, when Miss Maria Griswold Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, became the wife of William Bay Coster of New York City. St. Saviour's beautiful church was profusely decorated with white Autumn flowers, clematis, and red Virginia creeper. Several hundred invitations had been issued, and just prior to the hour set for the ceremony the church was thronged with guests. At 11:30 an organ recital was commenced by the church organist, Maurice Rumsey.

A little before 12 the full vested choir entered singing "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden" and took their places in the chancel. Mr. Rumsey then rendered the prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin" and passed into the wedding march when the bridal party entered. The bridegroom, Mr. Coster, accompanied by his best man, Michael Van Buren Davis of New York, came from the vestry room and took his station before the chancel steps while the wedding party proper proceeded up the main aisle.

First came the ushers, prominent New Yorkers, who made the trip to Maine to see that their friend and associate was properly ushered into his new state. The gentlemen invited to officiate, of whom eight were present, were O. H. P. Belmont, R. W. Reeves, Marion Story, J. M. Knapp, H. S. Redmond, W. Littauer, D. I. Jackson, E. H. Bulkley, W. T. Gray, a brother of the bride; Frederic H. Gebhard, and J. G. Feilansbee.

The ushers were followed by Mrs. Frederic Gebhard, who served as matron of honor, preceding the bride, who was beautifully gowned in white silk trimmed with lace and wore the customary bridal veil of tulle and carried a huge bunch of white orchids. The bride was given away by her father.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Coster led the procession from the church, followed by the best man and matron of honor and the ushers. A surprise awaited them at the church door. F. H. Gebhard had engaged the Bar Harbor band to serenade the wedding party, and its ragtime airs soon destroyed every vestige of formality.

Following the nuptials, about seventy guests, including the members of the wedding party and the more intimate friends, assembled at Briarfield, the handsome cottage of the Grays, on Cottage Street, and enjoyed a wedding breakfast. During the breakfast selections were rendered by an orchestra stationed on the veranda.

Among the guests at the breakfast in addition to the members of the bridal party were Mr. and Mrs. C. Weidenfeld of Oyster Bay, L. I.; Gen. and Mrs. Whittier of New York, Miss Frelinghuysen of New York, a sister of Mrs. Gray; Miss Townsend and Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin of New York, all of whom came especially for the ceremony; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, the Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Leffingwell, Miss Leffingwell, the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Munnikhuysen, the Misses Munnikhuysen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, and a score of other prominent cottagers.

After the breakfast was concluded Mr. and Mrs. Coster departed on the steamer Macot for some unknown destination. Mr. and Mrs. Coster will make their home in New York.

To Marry an Italian.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 1.—Cards have been received here for the marriage at the Italian Embassy in Brussels, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, of Miss Margaret Seymour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Seymour, Jr., formerly of Hawthorne Avenue, East Orange, and now residing at Ostend, Belgium, to Cavaliere G. Garibaldi Cottelletti, a relative of the Italian patriot, Garibaldi.

THE DELAYED BOND ISSUES.

Democratic Pressure Brought to Bear on the Assembly—Corporation Counsel Whalen's Decision.

There was a gathering of Democratic officials connected with the Municipal Assembly at the Democratic Club last evening. Richard Croker was sought out by Alderman John McCall, the Tammany leader in the Board of Aldermen, and by Councilman Oakley, the Tammany leader in the upper branch of the Municipal Legislature.

The hold-up of bond issues was discussed. Corporation Counsel Whalen also made known his views. After talking with the legislative leaders it was said that an attempt would be made at the meetings of the Municipal Assembly to-day to pass all delayed bond issues. Corporation Counsel Whalen claims that public improvements are being greatly retarded by the failure of the Aldermen and Councilmen to do their duty. He has refused to act for the local legislators in mandamus proceedings in future.

Here is a list of the bond issues which may be pushed through to-day:

Resolution for corporate stock, $500,000, for new East River bridge.

Resolution favoring stock issue of $112,637 for a school site in the Bronx.

Corporate stock, $167,000 for mains, sewer, relief, and extension fund.

For improvement of ground around Grant's Tomb, $30,000.

Award for lands on Chambers Street, $1,726,622.

Damages for water rights along Bynam River, Conn., $20,000.

For pumping engines at Jerome Park Reservoir, $313,000.

For improving Hudson Park, Manhattan, $15,000.

For pumping engines at Millburn, L. I., $75,000.

For water mains in the Borough of Queens, $75,000.

Issue of corporate stock for the new Hall of Records, $2,250,000.

Issue of stock for the construction of Vernon Avenue bridge, Brooklyn, $544,495.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday:

"It is not within the province of the Corporation Counsel to advise the Municipal Assembly

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

Little Evidence So Far of the Expected "Khaki Boom."

CONSERVATIVE NET GAIN, ONE

Winston Churchill Declared Elected at Oldham After a Recount—Many Prominent Men Returned Unopposed.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The general election results up to midnight show that 132 members have been returned. They are divided as follows:

Conservatives	93
Liberal-Unionists	18
Liberals	13
Nationalists	8

The Conservatives have gained two seats and the Liberals one.

Sixteen English and Irish boroughs, electing twenty members, were polled yesterday. In the following boroughs the sitting members were re-elected:

Devonport, Durham, Exeter, King's Lynn, Peterborough, Preston, Reading, Rochdale, Wigan, and the North and South Divisions of Westham.

In Durham the Unionists secured a majority of 781, as against one of 65 at the last election. The results in the other boroughs show little change, with the exception of a very significant increase in the Unionist majorities in Westham, where, in the North Division, the Unionists secured a lead of 2,480 against 704 at the last election, and in the South Division a lead of 1,196 against 755 at the last election. Westham is a densely populated, working class district at the east end of London; and the result there seems to show that the Liberals have little to hope from the metropolis.

On the other hand, Matthew White-Ridley, son of Sir Matthew White-Ridley, the Home Secretary, was elected at Stalybridge in the Unionist interest by a majority of only 81, as against the Unionist majority of 632 secured by T. H. Sidebottom at the election in 1895.

At Hartlepool Sir Christopher Furness, Liberal, received 6,491 votes, as against 4,612 cast for Sir Thomas Richardson, Liberal Unionist, who represented the constituency in the late Parliament. This is a Liberal majority of 1,879, as against a Liberal Unionist majority of 81 at the election of 1895.

Both the Conservative candidates were elected at Plymouth, which is a "double-barreled" constituency, the Conservatives gaining one seat. The voting was as follows:

H. E. Duke, Conservative	6,009
Hon. Ivor C. Guest, Conservative	6,005
Sigismund F. Mendl, Liberal	5,460
H. De R. Walker, Liberal	5,264

At Oldham, another "double-barreled" constituency, one Liberal and one Conservative candidate have been elected, the latter being Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill. The Liberals gain one seat. The polling was as follows:

Alfred Emmott, Liberal	12,947
Mr. Churchill, Conservative	12,931
Walter Runciman, Liberal	12,704
Mr. Crisp, Conservative	12,592

Frederick E. Goodheart, who was defeated at Devonport, is a son-in-law of Leander J. McCormick of Chicago.

Among the well-known men returned unopposed yesterday were:

Ministerialists—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, (Ealing Division of Middlesex;) Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, (Aylesbury Division of Buckinghamshire;) Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, (West Bristol;) Mr. Akers-Douglas, First Commissioner of Works, (East Kent;) William Lecky, the historian, (Dublin University;) Sir Edward Carson, the Solicitor General, (Dublin University.)

Nationalists—John E. Redmond, Chairman of the United Irish Parliamentary Party, (Waterford City.)

Liberals—Sir Edward Grey, formerly Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, (Berwick-on-Tweed Division of Northumberland.)

Considerable excitement was displayed along Fleet Street and the Strand last night, especially around the newspaper offices, where various illuminated devices displayed the election results.

A rowdy meeting at Westminster last evening was addressed by the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, and by Lord Mayor Newton. The latter's son, after ejecting a disturber, was savagely attacked. His head was forced through a glass panel, and he received a severe scalp wound and other injuries.

The editorials on both sides this morning express satisfaction over yesterday's returns, which, The Daily Mail asserts, prove that there is no "khaki boom."

The first count at Oldham gave Messrs. Emmott and Runciman elected, with Mr. Churchill at the bottom of the poll. The Daily News and some other papers print this as the result. Corrected returns, however, which arrived late, give the result already cabled, which may be accepted as accurate.

There was considerable excitement at Oldham while the polling was in progress, everybody taking a holiday. Mr. Churchill's return gives great satisfaction at "Parliament." The Morning Post remarks, "is obviously the right place for Lord Randolph Churchill's elder son, who has achieved a success at twenty-six which most men would count brilliant at fifty."

Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, the successful Conservative candidate at Oldham, is a son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, who married Miss Jennie Jerome of this city. Lady Randolph was recently married to Lieut. Cornwallis West.

Mr. Churchill was born on Nov. 30, 1874. He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, and entered the army in 1895. He served with the Spanish forces in Cuba in 1895. Two years later he served with the Malahand Field Force, and was present at the operations in Bajaur. In 1898 he was attached to the staff of Sir W. Lockhart as orderly officer with the Tirah expeditionary force. He also served with the Twenty-first Lancers, with the Nile expeditionary force.

At the outbreak of the South African war Mr. Churchill went to South Africa as a special correspondent. He was captured by the Boers, but made his escape. He has gained some repute as an author. Last year he contested Oldham, but was defeated.

Sir Christopher Furness, the new Liberal member for Hartlepool, is a wealthy shipowner and Lord of the Manor of Cundall. He is an extensive land owner, and is well known in this country.

CHAMBERLAIN'S BATTLE CRY.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Late last evening the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent to the editor of The Birmingham Daily Mail the following message to the nation, which was conspicuously displayed on the screen through which the paper was announcing the results of the polling:

"Patriotism before politics. May the union between the colonies and the motherland, now cemented by their blood, be forever maintained."

NEW POST FOR LANSDOWNE.

Rumored that He Is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Rumors are current this morning that the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, will succeed Earl Cadogan as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Considerable interest attached to the speech at Darby last evening of Under Secretary for War George Wyndham, because it had been semi-officially announced that he would outline the Government's proposals as to army reform.

The chief points in the speech were that the home army should have a higher training instead of being regarded as merely a training ground for the supply of the foreign army, and that greater opportunities should be given for home manoeuvres on an adequate war scale.

RENOUNCES LIBERAL UNIONISM.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Earl of Portsmouth, who, as Viscount Lymington, formerly represented Barnstable in the House of Commons, has formally withdrawn from the Liberal Unionist Association on the ground that Liberal Unionism no longer means anything but Conservatism.

CAMBODIAN PRINCE FOUND.

Says French Government Did Not Reply to Grievances He Presented.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Prince Inkanthor, son of the King of Cambodia, (French Indo-China,) who was recently a guest of France at the Exposition and who disappeared somewhat mysteriously, has been found in Brussels.

A dispatch sent on the Prince's behalf says he did not sail for home last week from Marseilles, as was arranged, because he has not received the French Government's reply to the letter of grievances from his father against the French officials in Cambodia, of which letter he was the bearer. He adds that he received a telegram from his father ordering him to return, but that he could not do so until he received the reply of the French Government, so he went to Brussels.

The Prince denies having any disagreement with his father, King Norodom.

EARL OF COVENTRY TO RETIRE.

Will Resign as Master of the Buckhounds Owing to Ill-Health.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Earl of Coventry, Master of the Buckhounds since 1895, is about to resign the office owing to ill-health.

George William Coventry, P. C., D. L., Earl of Coventry, is the ninth of his race to bear the title. He was born May 9, 1838. He married Blanche, daughter of the Earl of Craven. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. For seven years he was Captain of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions and twice Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms. He was Master of the Buckhounds from 1886 to 1892 and assumed the duties again in 1895. He owns many historical pictures of great value at Croome, where there is also the celebrated tapestry room. In politics he is a Tory.

LONDON WILL WELCOME YERKES.

The Daily News Says Such a Man as the Chicagoan Is Needed.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Daily News prints this morning an exhaustive article dealing with the personality and career of Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, who has just purchased the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Underground Railroad charter. Commenting editorially upon the entrance of Mr. Yerkes into the business life of London, it says:

"London needs such a man at this juncture; and, if he can put the same spirit into street railway enterprises here that he has displayed in Chicago, he will be a welcome sojourner among us."

Big Claim for Opera Singer's Death.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The heirs of Herr Fritz Planck, the famous Baireuth Wagnerian singer, are suing the proprietors of the Royal Theatre at Carlsruhe for $65,000 as damages for the accident—a fall of thirty feet in the theatre last Winter—which cost him his life.

German Jews Reported Organizing.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The papers publish reports that an organized Jewish movement is on foot, and it is intimated that a national meeting of the Jews will be held annually to combat anti-Semitism.

Uniform Car Fares in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The principal street-car lines in Berlin to-day introduced a uniform fare of 10 pfennigs.

ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING.

Bedford Council Won Honors of the Tournament's Opening.

Bedford, Fraternity, and Fern Councils of the Royal Arcanum opened the annual bowling tournament of that organization at Trainor's alleys, Reid and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn, last night. The honors of the first evening's play went to the Bedford team, which won both its matches. The Fraternity team won its match with Fern and lost to Bedford, while Fern lost to both Bedford and Fraternity. The high score of the evening was 210, which included four strikes, four spares, and one miss, made by Markwell of Bedford.

FIRST GAME.

Bedford Council—Morris, 155; Markwell, 188; Boemermann, 165; Miller, 194; Weingarth, 142. Total, 844.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 133; Field, 184; Myerlee, 146; Higgins, 147; Griffin, 160. Total, 770.

SECOND GAME.

Fern Council—Thomas, 141; Bennett, 171; Waldmann, 165; Hoff, 124; Trimmer, 129. Total —730.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 148; Field, 132; Myerlee, 169; Higgins, 146; Griffin, 157. Total—752.

THIRD GAME.

Fern Council—Thomas, 175; Bennett, 190; Waldmann, 139; Haff, 149; Trimmer, 170. Total, 823.

Bedford Council—Morris, 137; Markwell, 210; Boemermann, 159; Miller, 179; Weingarth, 204. Total, 889.

Greater New York League.

The Imperial Bowling Club scored two victories in the opening round of the Greater New York tournament, which was bowled last night at the Palace Alleys, Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, winning from both the Bushwick Council of the Royal Arcanum and the Echo Bowling Club. The Bushwick Council team broke even, winning from the Echo team and losing to the Imperials. The Echo Club lost both its matches.

The high score of the evening was 985, bowled by the Imperial team in the third game, and the highest individual score was 212, made by Myer of the Imperial team in that game. It comprised five strikes, four spares, and one miss.

FIRST GAME.

Imperial Bowling Club—Cordes, 165; Davis, 147; Myer, 152; Jackson, 187; Thyne, 128. Total, 779.

Echo Bowling Club—Healy, 152; Lilly, 158; Dinsmore, 142; Jewell, 142; Behman, 166. Total, 760.

SECOND GAME.

Echo Bowling Club—Healy, 152; Lilly, 153; Dinsmore, 125; Jewell, 121; Behman, 208. Total, 759.

Bushwick Council, R. A.—Linz, 167; Bucken, 115; Ridderhoff, 180; Scharfenberg, 192; Baker, 178. Total, 832.

THIRD GAME.

Imperial Bowling Club—Cordes, 201; Davis, 190; Myer, 212; Jackson, 201; Thyne, 181. Total, 985.

Bushwick Council, R. A.—Linz, 146; Bucken, 153; Ridderhoff, 146; Scharfenberg, 165; Baker, 192. Total, 802.

Columbia Bowling Tournament.

In the opening round of the Columbia tournament, which began last night at the Columbia alleys, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, the Friendship Bowling Club distinguished itself by scoring two wins over the Belvedere and Wang teams respectively. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Belvedere Bowling Club—Pearse, 141; Rehbein, 124; Wagner, 188; Buckbee, 172; MacDonald, 164. Total, 789.

Friendship Bowling Club—Bewes, 140; Brown, 160; Brodbeck, 170; B. Ebling, 154; H. Ebling, 169. Total, 793.

SECOND GAME.

Belvedere Bowling Club—Pearse, 164; Rehbein, 172; Wagner, 179; Buckbee, 213; MacDonald, 170. Total, 898.

Wang Bowling Club—Mederer, 129; Strauss, 135; Cohen, 135; N. Silberstein, 181; A. Silberstein, 178. Total, 758.

THIRD GAME.

Friendship Bowling Club—Bewes, 163; Brown, 165; Brodbeck, 167; B. Ebling, 161; H. Ebling, 146. Total, 792.

Wang Bowling Club.—N. Silberstein, 149; Mederer, 175; Strauss, 131; Cohen, 152; A. Silberstein, 168. Total, 775.

National Bowling Tournament.

The bowlers of the Manhattan Bowling Club carried off the honors in the opening round of the American National tournament at the Germania Assembly rooms, Bowery and Houston Street, last night by defeating the Palace Bowling Club of Brooklyn and the Orchard Bowling Club of this city.

FIRST GAME.

Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 158; Batch, 168; Haller, 136; Bauer, 199; Allen, 168. Total 829.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnegan, 161; Herzog, 131; Moore, 136; Beinert, 167; Dickson, 137. Total, 732.

SECOND GAME.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 163; Herzog, 132; Moore, 168; Beinert, 164; Dickson, 187. Total—814.

Orchard Bowling Club—Buchholtz, 200; Schroder, 189; Kuhlwein, 194; Schwacke, 162; Wilckens, 180. Total—925.

THIRD GAME.

Manhattan Bowling Club.—Sorenson, 153; Batch, 206; Haller, 185; Bauer, 211; Allen, 155. Total, 890.

Orchard Bowling Club—Bucholtz, 165; Schroder, 146; Kuhlwein, 204; Schwacke, 149; Wilckens, 170. Total, 833.

BARBOUR INQUEST IS HELD

Helen Parker Southgate Testifies Before the Coroner.

JURY SAYS IT WAS SUICIDE

Young Woman Gives in Detail the Events Which Led Up to the Tragedy of Sept. 13.

Coroner Anthony J. Burger yesterday conducted an inquest into the death of Henry Grosvenor Barbour, the son of the rector of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Manhattan, who on the night of Sept. 13 shot and killed himself in a room in the St. Charles Hotel, Brooklyn, after, as alleged, he had fired a bullet into the breast of Miss Helen Parker Forbes, or Southgate, his companion. The inquest was held in the Coroner's chambers, in the Brooklyn Borough Hall.

In the stories of the tragedy which have been told Miss Southgate has appeared as a young woman of remarkable nerve. On the witness stand yesterday she fully sustained this reputation. She faced her inquisitors calmly, and told the story of Barbour's tragic death unfalteringly.

Miss Southgate, who is a slender young woman of about twenty, with a face that is attractive, appeared in a demure costume, consisting of a black skirt, a light blue flannel shirt waist, and a felt hat of the rough-and-ready style. She came to the inquest from the Seney Hospital, where she had been since the night of the tragedy. The young woman was accompanied to the Coroner's office by her aunt, Miss Schell, of 132 Second Place. She was called as the first witness by Coroner Burger. She gave her name as Helen Parker Southgate, and said that her home was in Bryantown, Md. Barbour, she said, came to her aunt's house, in Second Place, where she was staying, on Sept. 13, and asked her to take a ride with him. They took a Smith Street car down town, and after walking around for a time went to the St. Charles Hotel.

"We had been at the hotel the day before to have a drink," continued the witness. "We did not go up stairs on that occasion. The second time we went into the sitting room. I had a drink and he had several. I had a milk punch; he ordered a whisky something. Then he ordered two more and drank them both. He then told me he wanted me to go out of the world with him. I did not consent. I tried to dissuade him. I don't know when I went to the hotel with him that he had a revolver. He had spoken to me of his desire to kill himself when I met him in the country, four or five days before he came to the city. He showed the revolver to me while in the sitting room of the hotel. He loaded four or five chambers of it and then left the room. He was gone about five minutes, I should think."

"Why did you not leave while he was away?" asked the Coroner.

"Because I was afraid he would see me on the way."

"So you waited until he came back? Did you see no one in the meanwhile?"

"Yes, I saw the porter. I did not express my fears to him. When Mr. Barbour came back we went up stairs to the room. I preceded him up stairs. We talked quite a while in the room. I was looking out of the window when I noticed a flash of light, and looking around saw him at the wash bowl burning the collars. He was about six feet from me. The bed was between the washstand and the window. I asked him what he was doing, and he said he was burning his collar. Then we talked about suicide. He said he was 'going,' and asked me to go with him. I told him that he mustn't, and that it was cowardly. At that he wheeled around and shot me. I was off to the side of him, a little to the left, and did not see the revolver. It was right against me. He shot me once and then I dropped. There was not a word between us after that. I could not speak. Then I heard the click of the revolver, and I lay there, I think, about ten minutes. I rang the bell and the porter came. I remember asking him what time it was, and he answered that it was twenty-five minutes to nine. It was half an hour after that before I went away. I dressed myself and went out."

In response to questions, Miss Southgate said that after the porter went out she reclined on the bed for some time, but that not a word passed between her and Barbour. After leaving the hotel she went directly to the home of her aunt, on Second Place, taking a Smith Street car. She went to her room, and an hour later saw her uncle. She told her uncle that she had shot herself, and he summoned a physician. Next evening she was taken to the hospital.

"There have been two X-ray pictures taken," said the witness with perfect calmness, "but the bullet has not yet been located. I have not seen the body of Barbour since. That is all I have to say."

Detective O'Brien testified that Miss Southgate had told him in the hospital that Barbour had been "planning" suicide with her for two weeks, and that Barbour had brought the revolver with him from Good Ground, L. I. This testimony was at variance with statements made on the stand by Miss Southgate. Assistant District Attorney F. X. McCaffry, who appeared for the District Attorney, had the young woman recalled.

In answer to questions she said that she had never seen the revolver before the night of the shooting, but remembered that Barbour had told her something about it.

The detective says that you told him Barbour had been planning this double suicide for two weeks," said Mr. McCaffry, inquiringly.

"I did not make that statement," said Miss Southgate, flatly. "I did not consent, and never considered it. It never entered my mind until he spoke of it at the hotel."

The case was then given to the jury. That body, after some deliberation, returned a verdict to the effect that Henry Grosvenor Barbour had come to his death "on the 14th day of September, 1900, at the St. Charles Hotel, on Jay Street, corner of Myrtle Avenue, from a pistol shot wound, self-inflicted, with suicidal intent." As all the testimony given was to the effect that Barbour had killed himself early in the evening of Sept. 13, the jury's grave announcement to the effect that the young man had died on Sept. 14 caused some surprise, and not a little amusement. No attempt was made, however, to determine by what process of reasoning the jury arrived at this extraordinary conclusion.

Coroner Burger and Assistant District Attorney McCaffry considered the question as to whether Miss Southgate should be held on a charge of attempting suicide, and decided that there was not enough evidence to warrant the young woman's further detention.

Miss Southgate left the Coroner's office in company with her aunt, and went to the latter's home. She declined to make any statement except to say that she was heartily glad that it was all over. It is said that Miss Southgate will return to Bryantown, Md., where she will make her home with her foster-brother, the Rev. Father Edward Southgate.

BOER ARMAMENTS CAPTURED.

Two British Soldiers Killed and Eighteen Wounded While Destroying Enemy's Ammunition.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Sept. 30, says:

"Rundle's troops in the Bethlehem district have recaptured from the Boers a mountain battery gun lost at Nicholson's Nek and also 65,000 rounds of Martini-Henry ammunition."

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 1.—An explosion occurred at Komatipoort while the British were destroying the Boer ammunition, resulting in the death of two Gordon Highlanders and the wounding of eighteen.

WHAT BOERS GIVE VOLUNTEERS.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 1.—The Austrian steamer Styria Lloyd has sailed from here, having on board 400 Transvaal refugees, part of them being Irish-Americans. All their expenses have been paid by the Transvaal Government.

Each man received 30s., ($7.50,) and will be paid £8 10s. ($42.50) on landing at any port which may be selected by him.

BADEN-POWELL'S NEW COMMAND.

PRETORIA, Oct. 1.—Gen. Baden-Powell has arrived here to take command of the police in the Vaal and Orange River colonies.

It is proposed to maintain a force of 12,000 men, all under Gen. Baden-Powell.

COLUMBIA'S RIGID RULE

First Year Special Students Barred from College Athletics.

FOOTBALL TEAM SURPRISED

A Large Squad of Aspirants for Honors on the Gridiron Out for Practice with the Ball.

Columbia football managers and candidates received a surprise that left behind it something near consternation yesterday afternoon when to each aspirant for honors on the gridiron was delivered a circular from the Faculty Committee on Athletics setting forth the rules that had been adopted regarding the eligibility of a student to represent the university on any of its athletic teams. The rule that led to the dismay is one limiting the eligibility of special students, and its particularly disheartening feature is a clause which disqualifies first year special students, among whom in the squad this Fall are big "Tom" Murphy, by far the most promising candidate for centre, and C. P. Rogers, who in all the practice scrimmages has snapped back the ball for the second eleven.

The rule, which is No. 3 in the list defining the requirements of a candidate, reads:

If a special student, he must take courses amounting to not less than fifteen hours per week, and must regularly attend their exercises. He must have been in the university at least one academic year; must have completed the courses in which he was registered, and must have passed the examinations when such were given.

The other five of the six rules define amateur status as agreed upon by all the larger colleges, set forth the standard of proficiency required in studies, prescribe a physical examination by the director of the gymnasium, and prohibit the playing on any university athletic team during his first year at Columbia of a student who has participated in athletics at any other college. These rules are identical with those in effect at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania, but in disqualifying first year special students without previous athletic experience, the Columbia Faculty has gone beyond the requirements enforced at any of the other colleges.

Accompanying the rules sent to the football candidates yesterday were registration blanks, which all will be required to fill out before training is begun. These blanks contain a series of questions which cover the provisions of the rules. The blanks must be signed by the candidate in affirmation of his answers to the questions and countersigned by the manager of the team before being submitted to the Faculty Committee on Athletics.

Coach Sanford put the candidates through hard practice lasting more than two hours yesterday afternoon. The squad was the largest of the season, having been augmented to just one man short of three eleven's by the return of Berrian and Wright, and the addition of several new players. Among the new men were C. R. Beekman and H. M. Smith, both of whom were tried in the line; L. G. Abreu and C. Taylor, and H. Townsend, half backs, and O. W. Lilliard, a full back, who showed considerable line bucking ability.

Two elevens were selected, and after signal practice two fifteen-minute halves were played. The line-up was as follows:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
H. C. McCollom	Left end	L. F. Le Prince
		C. E. W. Bateson
A. S. Austin	Left tackle	C. R. Beekman
C. A. Wright	Left guard	L. R. Wallheim
T. Murphy	Centre	C. P. Rogers
E. Bruce	Right guard	R. Kohrs
F. L. Tyson	Right tackle	H. M. Smith
C. F. Romig	Right end	Walter Pell
R. E. Ashley	Quarter back	B. Boyesen
H. Van Hoevenberg		
C. Berrian	Left half back	C. Taylor
		W. Young
		L. G. Abreau
H. Weekes	Right half back	A. Boyesen
		O. Townsend
R. E. Ashley	Full back	J. W. Spencer
H. Van Hoevenberg		O. W. Lilliard

The scrub again proved unable to stop the rushes of the 'Varsity, and fumbled badly when in possession of the ball. Only once did the scrub backs succeed in advancing the ball. This was in the second half, when Lilliard in three rushes carried the ball twenty-five yards through the 'Varsity's right wing. Four touch-downs were scored by the 'Varsity, two in each half.

Coach Sanford was assisted yesterday by Capt. Simons, Smythe, Knapp, last year's tackle, and Putnam, who was Capt. Wilson's substitute at quarter back last season.

OPPOSED TO NEW YORK GAME.

Princeton Undergraduates Clamor for Yale Football Contest on College Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1.—The undergraduates at Princeton are growing angry over the efforts of the football management to have the Yale-Princeton game played in New York instead of on Princeton University Field. The belief has almost become a conviction that the game will be played on Columbia Field instead of as scheduled, and the students are indignant.

Prof. Fine of the Faculty Athletic Committee issued a non-committal statement to the press to-night, in which he said: "The Faculty has taken no action to forbid the team from playing in New York." This is regarded as equal to an admission that the game will be played there, or at the least that the decision of the question rests with Yale. The students here believe that the game should be played on the home grounds that the Tigers may have the benefit of any slight advantage which might come from playing on their own field. The management wants the game played in New York for obvious financial reasons. To have the game in Princeton would make necessary the building of extensive new grand stands, and would also mean a smaller attendance than at New York.

Princeton's Team Had an Off Day.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1.—The most sanguine supporters of the Princeton 'Varsity to-night look forward to a small score in both Wednesday's game against Stevens and Saturday's against Lehigh. The practice to-day was discouraging, no interference on the end runs, no helping each other among the backs in the line backing, and in general, a slow, weak game. The 'Varsity could do nothing against the scrub. Twice did the second team hold the regulars for downs when within five yards of the goal line. Dana of the 'Varsity seemed to be the only line man doing his work. He broke through often and aided the runner in the bucking. The backs, with the exception of S. McClave, who made a thirty-five-yard end run, seemed utterly unable to make any ground, and rendered no assistance to each other. McCord was again in the game after his lay-off from a lame leg. Pierson, last year's first baseman on the 'Varsity nine, was practiced at quarter back plays, and, owing to his experience on the Germantown Academy team, showed up remarkably well for the first time out.

Football at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Harold E. Hastings of the class of 1901, who is now Cornell's leading quarter-mile runner, has been elected to the Captaincy of the 'Varsity track team, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. A. Kinsey. It is possible that Cornell's 'Varsity centre, Pierson, will be unable to play with the team this season. Unless the Medical Faculty here consents to his registering in the Ithaca Department rather than in Cornell Medical College in New York, the football team will lose his services. Pierson was prevented from playing in Saturday's game with Syracuse, and will not be allowed to play again until this question has been settled.

The colored candidate, Craighead, today reported and was immediately put on trial at centre, in Pierson's place. He may develop into a player at that position. In this case, Mamack will be transferred to tackle. To-day's practice was not of an encouraging nature, as there was much loose work.

Harvard Eleven in Poor Form.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 1.—Harvard's 'Varsity eleven continued its retrogression this afternoon by allowing the third eleven to push it about the field at will, and finally to send Putnam between Lee and Blagden for a touch-down, the first score against a Harvard 'Varsity eleven for a full year. The 'Varsity did not get beyond the third eleven-yard line. Hope had been raised by the appearance for practice of Shirley Ellis. He was in good trim, and began instruction under Coach Dibble. The game lasted fifteen minutes. It was the most discouraging exhibition by the 'Varsity given this year. E. Kendall fumbled repeatedly, tackles and guards proved weak, and Sherlock blundered very often. Roberts, the gigantic centre, showed up well in practice. Another candidate of promise is Whitwell, a last year's graded crew oarsman. Coach Walters took Whitwell in hand after the practice.

The freshman football squad, 143 in number, began practice this afternoon under Coach J. L. Knox. The 'Varsity and freshman track team candidates also began training this afternoon, and on the river six eight-oared crews were formed at the Weld and Newell Clubs to start Fall rowing.

Yale's Football Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—Capt. Brown tried the same eleven that went through the first half of the Trinity game in to-day's practice. Much the same sort of raggedness in play resulted. Olcott at centre let man after man through him for gains, and Holt, as his opponent, bettered him right along. Sheldon was severely overhauled for his slack work at guard. Kunzig at tackle and Coy at end carried off the honors for to-day's scrimmages.

It took the 'Varsity eight minutes to score a touch down against the second team the first half to-day, the play being full of fumbles by the 'Varsity line. Behind the line Sharpe, Hyde, and Cook did exceedingly clean work. Coy made a remarkable run of twenty-five yards across the field through the entire second team. Quarter Back Ely, Cutten, McBride, and Walter Camp coached the team this afternoon.

COLUMBIA CREW CANDIDATES.

Sixty-five Aspirants for Rowing Honors Before Coach Hanlan.

Columbia's new rowing coach, the veteran "Ned" Hanlan, entered upon his duties yesterday, and the university boathouse, at the foot of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, presented a scene of great activity during the entire afternoon. Sixty-five candidates for places in the various crews presented themselves and were inspected by Hanlan. The members of last year's crews were dismissed for the day at once, and most of them took advantage of the opportunity to get afloat in singles and doubles. The freshmen and other new men, some thirty in number, were weighed and measured. There was plenty of good new material, and Hanlan was well pleased with the appearance of the men.

Capt. Nash, who was present during the examination of the new candidates, picked out several individuals who looked as if they might make good football players and sent them over the hill to Coach Sanford with his compliments, telling them that some good football practice in the Fall would make them all the more fit for rowing in the Spring. This courtesy was highly appreciated by the football men.

The inspection and examination of the new men will be continued to-day.

MORRIS PARK'S OPENING CARD.

Eight Horses Named to Run for the Matron Stakes To-day.

The last important race meeting of the metropolitan turf year will begin to-day on the Morris Park track, to continue through three weeks, or until Saturday, Oct. 20, with racing five days each week. With the unusually large number of horses now in training on the New York tracks, there is every promise of high-class sport and success for the Westchester Racing Association. For the opening this afternoon, the programme has on it three stake events, with the second running of the Matron Stakes, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, as the chief attraction. The Matron is the last of the season's great prizes for two-year-olds, and with the eight horses named in the entries as starters, the race, which has a guaranteed value of $20,000, actually will be worth $25,550 gross. The star of J. R. & F. P. Keene's stable, Commando, is among the eight named to run, but W. C. Whitney's only representative is the maiden Morningside. It is probable, however, that Elizabeth M., the filly bought by Mr. Whitney especially to run for the Matron, will be added as a starter. The entries and riders for the race are:

The Matron Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances, the Eclipse Course; six furlongs:

Owner.	Horse.	Rider.	Weight.
S. C. Hildreth, Beau Gallant, (Bullman)			125
J. R. & F. P. Keene, Commando, (Spencer)			124
N. Bennington, Bellaric, (R. Williams)			119
J. F. Schorr, Lady Schorr, (T. Burns)			119
R. T. Wilson, Jr., The Parader, (McCue)			117
S. Hildreth, Telamon, (Henry)			114
W. Showalter, Ashes, (O'Connor)			113
W. C. Whitney, Morningside, (N. Turner)			109

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; the Withers mile. Andromicus and Semiquaver, 107 pounds each; Compensation, 111; Star Bright and Alcedo, 110 each; Prestidigitator, Star Chime, Brigadier, and Unmasked, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Pigeon Post, Talcose, Monad, American, Glinki, and Seminole, 122 pounds each; Margaret Hoffman, Spry, Bounder, Trigger, Alzars, and Philma Paxton, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Matron Stakes.

FOURTH RACE.—The Manhattan Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; the Eclipse course, six furlongs. Firearm, 122 pounds; Rush, 119; Vulcain, 113; Contestor, 112; Belle of Lexington, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—The Jerome Handicap for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter over the hill. McMeekin, 121 pounds; Brigadier and Alcedo, 110 each; Sidney Lucas, 108; Gonfalon, 105; Smoke, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Greenock, 110 pounds; Wooster Boy and Annoy, 107 each; Alvarado, II., 105; Locochee and Olea, 103 each; Rinaldo, 102; Belgrade, 93; Midnight Chimes, 90.

RESULTS ON OTHER TRACKS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Results at Hawthorne: Six furlongs—Compass, 107, (Irvin,) 1; Tonicum, 103, 2; Hampshire, 105, 3. Time—1:17. Six furlongs—Brownie Anderson, 114, (Alexander,) 1; Zaza, 108, 2; Auren, 108, 3. Time—1:17½. One mile—Senator Thompson, 104, (Tully,) 1; Little Singer, 104, 2; San Venando, 107, 3. Time—1:46½. Mile and an eighth—Alaho II., 98, (Buchanan.) 1; Molo, 114, 2; Owensboro, 101, 3. Time—1:58. Mile—Quanah Parker, 104, (Tully,) 1; Hub Prather, 104, 2; Locust Blossom, 104, 3. Time—1:46½. Mile and seventy yards—Precursor, 106, (J. Martin,) 1; Lennep, 112, 2; Irish Jewel, 103, 3. Time—1:49¼.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Results at Kinloch Park—Six and a half furlongs. Tildy Ann, 104, (Bassinger,) 1; Necklace, 116, 2; Harry Duke, 109, 3. Time—1:22½. Seven furlongs. Duelist, 118, (Bassinger,) 1; Obia, 97, 2; Orleans, 102, 3. Time—1:29½. Six furlongs. Doublet, 97, (Coburn,) 1; Master Mariner, 97, 2; Vicie Vance, 97, 3. Time—1:14½. One mile. Jim W., 106, (Bassinger,) 1; Glen Lake, 97, 2; Haviland, 104, 3. Time—1:44. One mile and a sixteenth. Love's Labour, 101, (Coburn,) 1; Alice Turner, 98, 2; Miss Mae Day, 94, 3. Time—1:49. Mile and a furlong. Amelia Strathmore, 100, (Coburn,) 1; W. B. Gates, 105, 2; Kitty Clyde, 96, 3. Time—1:57.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Results at Fort Erie: Six furlongs—Sauce Boat, 1; Salvador, 2; Queen Louise, 3. Time—1:17. Five furlongs—Tanker, 1; Ida B. Quicklime, 2; Gibson Girl, 3. Time—1:05. One and one-sixteenth miles—White Clover, 1; Alfred Vargrave, 2; Mouzletoff, 3. Time—1:51¼. Five furlongs—Maggie W., 1; Competitor, 2; Frank Morrison, 3. Time—1:03. Seven furlongs—Death, 1; Nancy Hill, 2; Hansborough, 3. Time—1:29¾. Five and a half furlongs—Cad Hazel, 1; J. H. Sloan, 2; Rabunta, 3. Time—1:09½.

Jockey J. Reiff Rode Four Winners.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—At the first day's racing of the Nottingham Autumn meeting today, "Johnnie" Reiff, the small American jockey, almost cleaned the board, riding the winners in four races, as follows: Bestwood Nursery Plate, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, won by Lord William Beresford's Choctaw; Lenton Firs Plate, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at six furlongs, won by Mr. R. More's White Nun II.; Nottingham Handicap Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a half, won by Mrs. McAuliffe's Glenart, and Maiden Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile, won by Lord William Beresford's Waltzer.

Woman Centenarian Dies.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Mrs. Ann Bryan Rowe died this morning, aged 102 years. She was probably the oldest person in Northern New York. Had she lived three months longer she would have lived in three centuries.

GOLF PRIZE NOT SANCTIONED.

Purse for Professionals Will Be an Outside Gift.

Much speculation has been caused in certain golf circles regarding the attitude of the United States Golf Association toward the special prize of $150 and a gold medal made by a sporting goods firm, to go to the professional other than Vardon or Taylor who makes the lowest score in the coming open championship tournament in Chicago. This event will be played on Thursday and Friday, on the links at Wheaton of the Chicago Golf Club, and will be 72 holes, medal play. The association gives eight prizes, ranging from $25 to $150, the latter amount, with a gold medal, going to the winner. The third prize is $125, so, assuming that Vardon and Taylor win the leading places, the third man will receive $275, nearly as much as first and second money together.

President W. B. Thomas of the United States Golf Association arrived in New York yesterday from Boston and will leave to-day for Chicago. When spoken to about this special prize he said:

"The United States Golf Association does not sanction the offer and will take no official recognition of it. The Executive Committee was never asked if it would permit the award of this extra purse, and the first we knew

WORKING ON CITY BUDGET

Secret Sessions Are Held by the Board of Estimate.

MAYOR OPPOSED TO INCREASES

The City Has Enough Officials, He Says —Bond Issues Authorized — New Court House Asked For.

The first work on the provisional budget of expenses of the City Government for 1901 was done yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Mayor Van Wyck presided, and made running comments on the items as read. No formal action was taken on any appropriation.

It was the custom for years to have all the work of preparing the budget done in open meeting. Mayor Van Wyck changed this arrangement, and now the perfunctory work is done publicly, while the members of the board in secret session hold their debates and fix the amounts for the several departments. Mayor Van Wyck has directed that the estimates shall be considered item by item, and a bulk sum allowed in the final appropriation for each department.

The public work of the Board of Estimate yesterday occupied about five minutes. Mayor Van Wyck said at the outset:

"I want to say that I will not vote for any increases in salaries of city officials. I will not sanction by my vote any increase in the working force of any department. I think the city has enough officials now, and I think no extra allowances for salaries should be made. So far as my vote is concerned, I shall keep the budget within the limits of last year. We must economize. The Davis school law alone will add $4,778,275 to the budget for next year."

The first estimate considered was that of the Mayor's office. It was for $27,000, the amount allowed last year. The Bureau of Licenses, a department of the Mayor's office, asked for $27,000, as against $26,455.

City Clerk Scully requested $228,552, as against $226,052. "The Municipal Assembly has voted to create new places and increase salaries," said Mr. Scully.

"So far as I am concerned," said the Mayor, "the amount will be the same as last year."

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, who is a member of the Board of Estimate, was taken aback when his budget came under consideration. He asked for an addition of $10,950 for increases in salaries, and for a larger clerical force.

"You have enough clerks, and they are paid enough," said Mayor Van Wyck. President Feitner did not attempt to explain why the additional sum was necessary.

Corporation Counsel Whalen asked for $390,758, and President Coogan for $12,000, the amounts allowed for this year. The other Borough Presidents asked for increases in each borough of $3,400. "I don't think those increases will be allowed," said the Mayor.

Controller Coler, through Deputy Controller Levy, asked for $873,102, an increase of $30,897. Deputy Controller Levy said that the increase was made necessary by the establishment of oranches of the City Paymaster's office in the different boroughs.

"I will not vote for an increase of any kind," was Mayor Van Wyck's comment.

The Board of Estimate decided to issue bonds to the amount of $1,145,275 to give the Board of Education sufficient funds to pay the teachers' salaries, as allowed under the Davis law. Bond issues were also authorized as follows:

New entrance to Central Park at Sixty-sixth Street, $8,250.
Improvements to Riverside Park, $5,000.
The surfacing of Riverside Drive, $40,000.
To pay city employes who served in the war with Spain, $10,000.
Opening of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, $78,731.
Forty-eight-inch main to connect Croton Aqueduct with King's Bridge, $150,000.
Expert accountants in the Controller's office, $50,000.

Justice W. W. Goodrich of the Supreme Court, Second Division, sent a letter to the Board of Estimate asking that $360,000 be appropriated for a new Court House for the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, there not being room enough for the courts. The matter was referred to Controller Coler.

PAYMENT OF CITY TAXES.

Long Line at the Receiver's Office—From Ten to Twelve Millions Paid In.

The windows of Tax Receiver Austen's office were opened yesterday for the receipt of taxes for 1900. Hundreds of people were on line before 10 o'clock to get the rebate of 6 per cent. allowed by the city to all who pay their taxes before Dec. 1. During the past week checks for millions have been sent to Tax Receiver Austen from the largest property holders in the city. It was estimated yesterday that the receipts for the first day will amount to between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000. Of this sum $8,000,000 was paid in the Borough of Manhattan, $2,500,000 in Brooklyn, and the balance in the other boroughs.

The long line of taxpayers extending through the corridors of the Stewart Building and down into the basement, included all sorts and conditions of people.

A sensation was created by an aged woman in the corridor of the Stewart Building.

"I've been robbed!" the woman yelled, and a crowd gathered at once. She was apparently poor, and those around expressed sorrow for her loss. Between moans and sobs the woman told how she had started from home with $110 to pay her taxes, and said that she had the money when she stepped on the line.

Patrolman Keenan told her to search her clothing. She left the line, and in a few minutes took her place again with smiles shining through a tear-stained face.

"Did she find the money?" asked the crowd.

"Yes; it was in her stocking," called out Patrolman Keenan.

Temporary branch offices for the receiving of taxes were opened yesterday in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

Charter Revision Commission.

The Charter Revision Commission will meet in executive session at 2 o'clock this afternoon in its rooms, at 280 Broadway. It is expected that the sub-committees, which have been at work during the vacation period, will be ready to report to the full commission. It was said yesterday that the commission might determine upon the advisability of holding further public hearings.

STRICKEN IN THE PULPIT.

The Rev. G. H. Gregory Succumbs to Heart Failure at Sunday Morning Services.

The Rev. Gilbert H. Gregory, Pastor of St. Stephen's M. E. Church, Marble Hill, King's Bridge, N. Y., was stricken in the pulpit Sunday morning and died a few minutes later in the vestry room where he was carried. Dr. Gregory had been a sufferer from heart trouble for years, and had been warned that if he continued active work he was likely to be stricken at any moment. For the past three weeks he had suffered severely from heart trouble, but on Sunday decided to resume his duties as pastor against the wishes of his physician.

The 11 o'clock service began and progressed as far as the singing of the hymn "Love Divine," when suddenly Dr. Gregory was noticed to seat himself in one of the chairs and throw his head back. Several members of the congregation went to his assistance, and he was carried into the vestry room. Dr. Martin, who happened to be passing the church, was called in. He at once saw that there was no hope for his patient, who died a few minutes later.

At the close of the service De Witt C. Overbaugh, one of the Trustees of the church, announced the death of the pastor, the body being carried to the rectory, which adjoins the church.

Dr. Gregory, who was sixty-three years old, was born in Modina, Ulster County, N. Y. His first charge was at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. He was pastor of the Forty-third Street M. E. Church in this city from 1876 to 1879, and at the Central M. E. Church from 1895 to 1896. He was also pastor at different times of St. James's M. E. Church at Kingston, St. John's at Newburg, and Trinity at Poughkeepsie. About two years ago he went to Morris Heights, and from there to St. Stephen's at Marble Hill last Spring. He was a bachelor and lived with his two sisters, Mrs. Depew and Miss Gregory.

TORPEDOES WRECK TOY STORE

Five Persons Are Injured at 298 Court Street, Brooklyn.

An explosion of torpedoes in the store of the Brooklyn Notion Company, at 298 Court Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon injured five persons and wrecked the shop. The persons injured were Charles Kozlay, thirty years old, of Orange, N. J., cut about the face, body, and arms; Mrs. Charles Kozlay of Orange, cut about the face and both hands burned; Miss Kate Lawler, twenty-two years old, of 68 Columbia Street, bruised about the arms and shoulders; Miss Hattie Kronheim, twenty-two years old, of 298 Court Street, burned about the arms; James Galvin, sixteen years old, of 59 Third Avenue, injured about the face.

The store in question is owned by Morris Kronheim, who deals in toys and makes a specialty of toy giant torpedoes. Miss Lawler, Miss Kronheim, and the boy Galvin were engaged in packing paper boxes filled with the torpedoes into two large wooden cases when one of them dropped one of the boxes to the floor. The torpedoes in the box exploded and they in turn caused the torpedoes in the wooden cases to explode. The explosion shook the building and wrecked the store. Besides the persons whose names are given above there were in the store at the time Miss Bertha Kronheim and Kozlay's little daughter.

The explosion attracted a big crowd to the scene. The police reserves of the Butler Street Station and the firemen of an engine company on Degraw Street hurried to the store and two ambulances were called. The injured persons were taken to a store next door and their injuries dressed. Charles Kozlay was injured so seriously that he was removed to the Long Island College Hospital. The others were able to go to their homes.

GREEKS GIVE LOVING CUP.

Captain of the Cruiser Nauarchos Miaoulis Receives Souvenir for His Ship.

A committee of three, representing the Greeks of the United States, visited the Greek cruiser Nauarchos Miaoulis yesterday and presented a silver loving cup to Capt. Coundouriotis, who is in command of her. The loving cup is a gift to the ship itself, and not to the Captain. The Captain received it on behalf of the ship.

The committee which presented the cup was composed of Theodore P. Ion, lecturer on international law at the Law School of the National University, at Washington, D. C.; Constantine Casanges, Ph. D., of the German University, and Alexander Evangelides. The party boarded the cruiser from a launch at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and was received in the cabin of the cruiser by Capt. Coundouriotis, Commander Caemclopoulis, and Lieut. Commander Matthewpoulis. The cup was placed on a table, draped with a Greek flag, and Mr. Casanges made a speech presenting it to the ship.

He said that to the Greeks in America the Nauarchos Miaoulis represented Greece itself.

Capt. Coundouriotis, after receiving the cup with a suitable speech, ordered his launch, in which the committee was taken ashore.

Yesterday morning Capt. Coundouriotis paid a visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, being conveyed there in Admiral Parker's steam launch, which had been set aside for his use. Last night, accompanied by his officers, he attended a dinner given by Admiral Farquhar on the New York, which is now lying in the North River.

A BARK BADLY BATTERED.

The Weathersfield Encounters Two Hurricanes on the Atlantic.

The New Zealand bark Weathersfield, which arrived from London yesterday, encountered two hurricanes on the trip across, the first of which was of such great force as to damage her to a considerable extent.

The first storm broke about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and by midnight the barometer fell to 29.50, the wind blew with hurricane force, and the seas became so rough that the ship was severely battered. The wind carried away the lower topsails, the foretopmast, and mizzen staysails.

About 3 A. M., when the storm was at its height, a sea of such force struck the ship as to throw her with a violent lurch to starboard, shifting her cargo, smashing the port lifeboat, port bulwarks, and poop ladders, and greatly damaging the deck fittings. It was only after the greatest exertions on the part of the crew that the ship was righted so as to enable her to proceed on her journey when the storm abated about noon.

The second hurricane, which lasted for twelve hours, was encountered on Sept. 24 but the bark succeeded in weathering it without suffering any additional damage.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE MASCOT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Mascot Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of lamps and novelties at 19 Barclay Street, made an assignment yesterday to John T. Booth. The company was incorporated on Feb. 17, 1899, with a capital stock of $20,000, as a consolidation of the business of J. Wallis Cook of this city, started in 1890, and that of The Mascot Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, which was started in 1871. J. Wallis Cook is the Treasurer. Mr. Booth said yesterday that the liabilities are about $7,000 and the assets, if properly worked up, will equal that amount. The cause of the assignment was that the present owners bought out a half interest, giving notes in payment. They had paid off all these notes except one, and they had other obligations coming due now which they were unable to meet. The factory is in Philadelphia.

Out of Town.

DAVID Y. LESLIE.—David Y. Leslie, a grocer, of Syracuse, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, with debts given as $23,540.57, and assets, $15,529.98.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MICHAEL GROSS.—Michael Gross of 328 East Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,265 and no assets.

PETER J. CARPENTER.—Peter J. Carpenter, master plumber of Dobbs Ferry, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,975 and no assets. He filed the petition to get rid of twelve judgments obtained against him in this city in 1895 and 1896.

PETER G. ARNOT.—Peter G. Arnot, residing at 35 West Ninety-eighth Street, this city, a stone contractor at Astoria, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,825 and nominal assets of $7,394 in uncollectible accounts.

MARK CHAMBERS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Mark Chambers, contracting furrier at 65 East Twelfth Street, by Bernard Benzozi, a creditor for $505 for goods sold to Mr. Chambers since Aug. 14. It was alleged that Mr. Chambers committed an act of bankruptcy on Sept. 29 by transferring while insolvent merchandise valued at $5,000. Deputy Sheriff Roberts received two writs of replevin yesterday against Mr. Chambers in favor of Albert Herskovitz for $3,132 and A. Marquis & Co. for $1,859. Mark Chambers, a furrier, went through bankruptcy on May 3, 1899, and was discharged from $34,000 liabilities.

MAX HILBORN.—Max Hilborn, wholesale dealer in hats at 215 Greene Street, who has been in business in this city since 1877, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $54,685 and nominal assets of $54,555. The assets consist of accounts, $29,276; merchandise, $23,000; notes, $1,635; cash, $94; real estate at Fordham Bridge, $350; mining stock, $50; fixtures, $150. Of the liabilities, $30,000 is for merchandise and the balance is for borrowed money. B. Lewinson of Lewinson, Kohler & Schattman, attorneys for the bankrupt, said that they had advised the step, so that all creditors would share alike, without preference, and no creditor is in any way secured. The assets are of considerably less market value than inventoried in the schedules, and the debtor, if he continues in business, could make a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, but no more. The failure is due in part to drawings for private use in excess of profits earned and to some unfortunate ventures in Wall Street. But all these would not have forced liquidation but for the fact that the resources to which Mr. Hilborn was accustomed to look for assistance were closed to him by reason of a pending family litigation, which has, for a considerable period already, completely tied up the funds which might otherwise have been available to tide him over.

CLAIMS AGAINST HOTEL MEN.

A Judgment in One Case and an Attachment in the Other.

Judgment for $9,849 was entered yesterday against Samuel Weber Parker and Frank Parker, who composed the firm of S. W. Parker & Son, in favor of Acker, Merrall & Condit, for wines, cigars, and groceries up to May 12, 1900. Frank Parker was served at Broadway near Thirty-ninth Street.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment against Fred C. Cannon, manager of the Bay State Hotel, at 963 Broadway, for $691, in favor of Nathan Schweitzer, for goods sold and delivered, and an execution for $1,089 in favor of the Bay State Hotel Company, and a keeper was placed in the office. The attachment was obtained on the allegation that Mr. Cannon could not be served with a summons at the hotel. It was expected yesterday that proceedings would be taken with a view of vacating the attachment.

Receiver for Hotel Company.

Vice Chancellor Stevens, at Jersey City, yesterday appointed Pierre J. Cook receiver for the Blanchard & Hagen Company, which conducts the Pequot Hotel, near New London, and the Fort Griswold Hotel, at Greton. The action was brought by Louis Todd of the Hotel Vendome, New York. The assets are $80,000 and the liabilities $91,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERT, Davis—New Amsterdam Gas Company	$529
AMERICAN FOOD COMPANY—The Norton Can Company	130
AUSTIN, Edward and Mary P.—M. Desci.	180
AUCHINCLOSS, Henry B.—E. Marshall, costs	23
BALL, John W.—Alice L. Ball	142
BANK, Samuel—New Amsterdam Gas Company	42
BLANKE, George—Consumers' Park Brewing Company of Brooklyn	141
BLUME, Herman—A. N. Ahrens	113
CONWAY, James P.—George W. Rodgers & Co	74
D'AMICO, Raffaele—New Amsterdam Gas Company	70
DURANT, McLEAN COMPANY—J. C. Pierrez	290
EHRGOTT, George M.—C. Francis	1,447
FELINO, Michael—New Amsterdam Gas Company	33
FRIEDMAN, Adolph—R. B. Ellison and others	38
GIBBS, Betty—M. E. Bronze and Plate Company	72
HART, Max—M. Meyer	89
HAYES, Anna C. C.—H. N. O'Neill	160
HOAG, William N.—P. Bauer and another	1,576
HOPPE, Henry—N. Metzger	431
HUGHES, Bernard—William J. Myer	107
JARAKOIN, David—W. H. Gentzlinger	22
JOHNSTON, George W.—J. H. Seed	70
KIERNAN, James—S. V. R. Townsend and others	135
KLAWONN, Malte R.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	26
KOEHLER, John J.—F. Schnitzlein and others	148
LENZ, Herman J. or Henry J.—C. H. Child and another	114
LAWRENCE, William, J.—C. W. Howe and another	212
LYNCH, Patrick H.—B. J. Rice	676
McCAFFREY, Rose—S. A. Sloman and another	27
McMULLEN, Catherine—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	84
MICHEL, Max—W. H. Matthews	980
MORGAN, Essie—John F. Hubbard, executor, &c	173
MULVANEY, Martin—L. S. Bones, costs	23
NANNES, Echale—A. Buchenholt	119
OHAYON, Albert M., and Russell C. Sparks—The People, &c	500
OHAYON, Albert M., and Lazarus Rosenweig—The People, &c	1,000
PARKER, Samuel W. and Frank—Acker, Merrall & Condit	9,849
PARSONS, Arthur W.—I. Stern and others	344
PETRINO, Vincenzo—P. Ballantine & Sons	134
PUCKHABER, John—A. N. Ahrens	75
SEDDON, Charles A., C. Jacobs	175
SEYMOUR, Frederick L.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	42
SHINN, Charles P.—J. H. Seed	70
SPINDLE, Herbert—J. G. Klumpp and others	44
SILVERSTEIN, Abraham—S. Lewis	220
SMITH, Ida H.—John A. Wood & Son	1,150
SPADER, Charles—Mamaroneck Grocery Company	622
STEIN, Louis—New Amsterdam Gas Company	33
STROMWASSER, Wolf—B. Rauch, costs	53
STUYDAM, Elizabeth M. and William A.—W. J. Rogers	84
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Egerton L. Winthrop and others	1,725
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Egerton L. Winthrop and others	575
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Egerton L. Winthrop and others	1,150
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Egerton L. Winthrop and others	1,806
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. F. Thomas	119
WALLACH, Abram—New Amsterdam Gas Company	38
WILCOX, James H.—D. A. Vanhorne and another	49

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 2.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty cases.

27—Sutcliffe vs. Seligman.
34—Bliven vs. Steamship Florence.
37—Clyde vs. Kainer & Co.
63—Davis vs. SS. Strathgyle.
78—Baker vs. Wentworth Gypsum Co.
82—Aitken vs. SS. Germanic.
83—Ins. Co. of N. A. vs. SS. Germanic.
49—Cowan vs. L. I. R. R.
85—Francis vs. SS. St. Paul.
87—Schofield vs. Schr. D. J. Sawyer.
86—Smith vs. Davis.
70—Bowring vs. SS. Ely.
90—Ertzberger vs. Tug Pocahontas.
97—Church vs. Canalboat Lizzie Crandall.
40—Smith vs. Booth.
95—Stephens vs. City of N. Y.
98—Adams Transportation Co. vs. Tug I. E. Wilbur.
101—N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co. vs. Tug Dolphin.
102—Grubnau vs. SS. Ontario.
103—Jonas vs. SS. Mississippi.
105—Stern vs. Comp. Generale Transatlantique.
107—Swan vs. Hoke.
109—Internat. Nav. Co. vs. Tug Atlantic.
111—U. S. Shipping Co. vs. Austro-Am. SS. Co.
19—Tucker vs. Gallagher.
106—Evans vs. Tug Lyndhurst.
112—Ardandhu SS. Co. vs. SS. H. Winer.
25—Newport News Steamboat, &c., Co. vs. Barge F. A. Georges.
94—Poole vs. Tug Geo. W. Elder.
69—Jacobson vs. Barge Eldorado.
70—Jacobson vs. Barge C. H. Douglas.
113—Brooklyn Wharf Transfer Co. vs. Steamboat Express, &c.
114—Bull vs. Tug J. D. Leary.
115—Baxter vs. Tugs Klondike and Florence.
116—Thames Towboat Co. vs. Lighter Somerset.
117—Bigley vs. N. Y. & Porto Rico SS. Co.
118—Huns vs. N. Y. & Porto Rico SS. Co.
119—Torgesen vs. Hay.
120—Walford vs. Behrens.
121—N. Y. & South Brooklyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 1.
122—Fahy vs. Standard Oil Co.
123—Clarke vs. Steamboat Crystal Stream.
124—Blackwell vs. N. Y. & Texas SS. Co.
125—Smith vs. Tug Arrow.
126—Hastorf vs. Tug John D. Dalley.
127—Baker vs. Lighter Joanna.
128—Tice vs. Barge Baker.
129—Ragusin vs. Southern.
130—Briggs vs. Prop. Hattie Palmer.
131—Owners Tug O. L. Hallenbeck, limitation liability.
132—N. Y. & N. J. Trans. Co. vs. Tugs Wilbur and Lindemann.
133—Tracy vs. Tugs Wilbur and Lindemann.
134—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. vs. Tug Municipal.
135—Conroy vs. Bark Springbank.
136—McCormick vs. Lighters King and Windsor.
137—Burtis vs. Two Scows without a Name.
138—Tracy vs. Ferryboat Garden City.
139—Otis vs. Canalboats Mahar & Burns and Brandall.
140—Seery vs. Propeller P. C. Van Wyck.
141—Tiefien & Lang D. D. Co. vs. Graney.
142—Warford vs. Staples Coal Co.
143—Dongherty vs. Bull.
144—McGlynn vs. Bull.
145—Vlasto vs. SS. St. Bernard.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

6—Williams vs. Jones.
9—Scallen vs. Brooks.
10—Topiitz vs. Topiitz.
17—Venner vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
19—Deegan vs. Kilpatrick.
21—Kneckel vs. Ryder.
23—J. D. Peck & Sons' Co. vs. Nat. Wholesale Druggists' Ass.
27—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Surety Co.
28—Wagstaff vs. Marcy
29—Country Club Land Ass'n vs. Lobdell.
31—Jarchover vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
46—In re Davison.
47—Dzinbienski vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works.
48—Hayne vs. Bottger.
49—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Mathews & Co.
2—Carley vs. Tod.
3—In re J. R. Williston & Co.
4—Haes vs. Gould.
5—Miner vs. Hall.
6—Harkness vs. Coler.
7—Same vs. City of N. Y.
8—Putnam vs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
9—Stewart vs. Scott.
10—Limon vs. Ingersoll.
11—In re 147th St.
12—In re 103d St.
13—In re 46th St.
14—Smith vs. Sweetzer.
15—Howlett vs. Hall.
16—Barnes vs. Standard Gas Light Co.
17—Gunn vs. Gunn.
18—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
19—Elsworth vs. Buckley.
20—People, &c., vs. Hazard.
21—Maccabe vs. Riveiro.
22—N. Y. Church, &c., Society vs. Coler.
23—Quigley vs. Veit.
24—Raphael vs. F. Wesel Mfg. Co.
30—Dillemuth vs. Rafferty.
31—In re Brill.
32—Equit. Life Assur. Society vs. Mott.
33—In re McIntyre.
34—George C. Flint Co. vs. Phelps.
35—In re U. S. Law Blank Co.
36—Le Pinlec vs. Le Pinlec.
37—Graf vs. Ott.
38—Macy vs. Judge.
39—Carpenter vs. same.
40—In re Trask.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Edgecombe Road.
2—Fairchilds vs. Hanover Nat. Bank. Demurrers.
1402—Sherman vs. Tucker.
1409—Lindheim vs. Litt.
1423—Recknagle vs. Steinway.
1426—Same vs. same.
1427—Same vs. same.
1428—Same vs. same.
1441—Hogan vs. Ward.
1411—Downs vs. Rogers.
1422—McDonald vs. Union Surety and Guaranty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1341—Piaget vs. Headley.
1417—Hayes vs. Schultz.
1334—Dulsen vs. Botneck.
1393—Jacob vs. Devlin.
1419—Schellenger vs. Glass.
1462—Sheppard vs. Engelhardt.
1468—Fyfe vs. Cameron.
1512—Kotshofski vs. Kotshofski.
1533—Germanis Life Ins. Co. vs. Romaine

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

5658—Lennart vs. Dreyer.
5673—Mulryan vs. Finnegan.
5743—Schmidt vs. Morning Journal Ass'n.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1903—McGuire vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1924—Moore vs. same.
1932—Huff vs. same.
1937—Weingarten vs. same.
1942—Gomez vs. same.
1624—Benjamin vs. Siemens & Halske Elec. Co.
1912—Dommerich vs. Bagot.
1930—Brown vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1926—Sharkey vs. same.
2235—Terry vs. Sauer.
3224—Wholey vs. Kane.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2250.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial. Inquest.

2229—Stephens vs. Vandervoer.
1832—Hoffman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1915—Kelly vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1921—Larson vs. City of N. Y.
2022—Bloch vs. Bradford.
2023—Marks vs. same.
2082—Barstow Stove Co. vs. Muthern Steam Heating Co.
1250—Rosenfeld vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1230—Sullivan vs. same.
1890—Jacobson vs. same.
2047—Terbruggen vs. Plath.
1911—Owens vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
3065—Powell vs. F. C. Linde Co.
4054—Same vs. same.
1919—Bradshaw vs. Un. Ry. Co.
1920—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until Oct. 8.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—George McHugh.
2—Bridget Harris.
3—Ida S. Nagel.
4—Ellen O'Brien.
5—Same.
6—Annie M. Rule.
7—Phebe E. Bonnefoux.
8—Same.
9—Annie Stern.
10—John Murphy.
11—Martha M. Huylar.
12—William Knorr.
13—Christine Ehmanne.
14—Fannie Lofius.
15—William Heimsoth.
16—James D. Ford.
17—Mary E. Hayes.
18—William McClurg.
19—Bernard Albrecht.
20—Wilhelm Fricke.
21—William V. W. Graham.
22—Eliet or Elias Sundel
23—Cornelia A. Mason.
24—Henrietta Barnest.
25—Ann Devlin.
26—Lawrence McCabe.
27—Ernest J. Kelly.
28—Frank Fox.
29—Mary M. Devine.
30—Amos Woodruff.
31—Emma Appell.
32—Mary Frances Baker
33—Ann Brennan.
34—Sette Rothschild.
35—Wright Holcomb.
36—Julia Bradford.
37—Bridget Moran.
38—John O'Connell.
39—Robert Stewart.
40—Jane Stewart.
41—Eliza Woehrle.
42—Thomas Kelly.
43—Robert Irwin.
44—Leon R. Sanchez De Agreda.
45—Bridget Thompson.
46—Sibilla Deutsch.
47—Joseph Naylor.
48—Ellen Riegel.
49—Hy. C. Wissman.
50—Tousaint Lagisr.
51—John O'Connell.
52—James Donnelly.
53—Mary Fagan.

Issue of fact.

372—Charles L. Lindsley vs. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Thomas Mathews, Katy Giesebrecht, James H. Campbell, Annie Maher, Christian H. E. Palm, Clementine P. Mapes.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Contested motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2047—Ryan vs. Seiter.
349—Kohn vs. Heyman.
758—Rosenthal vs. Jacobson.
1095—Dermody vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1111—Campbell vs. Moore
666—Sweeney vs. Union Railway Co.
2434—Levi vs. Mooney.
2439—Germain vs. Lauro
2205—De Grazia vs. Ferretti.
2046—Schlaenger vs. Meyer.
1435—Kreizer vs. Schworer.
1192—Connelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
935—Dwyer vs. McLaughlin.
571—Branne vs. Grand Lodge U. W.
535—Flynn vs. Dry D. &c., R. R. Co.
200—Coote vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1112—Linz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1118—Same vs. same.
1114—Saeger vs. same.
1090—Altschul vs. Zaget
1170—Rickey vs. Morison
1188—Jacobs vs. Rabinowitz.
878—Wagner vs. Union Ry. Co.
740—Rosendorf vs. Bogin.
848—Weill vs. Nordenschild.
1859—Buxbaum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2194—Hagedorn vs. Habrech.
2283—Equit. Loan Co. vs. Ames.
2089—Forst vs. Weehawken Wharf Co.
1200—Smith vs. Nat. Surety Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1364—Wiget vs. Patterson.
1434—Hartenstein vs. McClenehan
1436—Johnson vs. Rabbe
1437—Sciurka vs. Lancaster Ins. Co.
584—Bryant vs. McCarton.
1438—Wellbrook vs. Un Railway Co.
1439—Same vs. same.
1440—Willson vs. same.
1431—Hyde-Baker Printing Co. vs. Eagle Printing & Pub. Co
1421—Lewis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1422—Rothholts vs. Bruess
1427—Morrison vs. E. R. Holden Co.
1428—Riordan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1429—Pewzio vs. Union Ry. Co.
1430—Samuel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2925½—Ravin vs. Lubin.
1054—Levy vs. Schlesky.
1035—Masterson vs. Minsky.
1018—Kent vs. Man. Storage & Wareh'se Co.
968—George C. Davis vs. Tamsen.
1928—Delmage vs. Crow.
380—Blanke vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
386—Baxter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1243—Rosendorf vs. Walter.
1261—Consol. Stone Co. vs. H. F. Bisswanger Co.
1260—Donnelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1288—Fox vs. Waterbury Brass Co.
1294—Sternbach vs. Selig.
1303—Turner vs. Garry.
1305—Dreice vs. Electric Vehicle Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1442—Adler vs. Todd.
694—Fishman vs. Whitehead.
911—Ruppert vs. Freund.
1201—Ballin vs. Saba.
1202—Am. Mfg. Co. vs. Nat. Surety Co.
1203—Rosenstein vs. same
1204—Warner vs. same.
1205—Fleitman vs. same
1225—Auffmordt vs. Gutwillig.
1226—Remy vs. Smith.
1209—Wells vs. Stripp.
1208—Same vs. Lyons.
1212—Feinsilver vs. Goldberg
296—Abrahams vs. Cohen.
754—Kenneberg vs. Balcoln
712—Goodman vs. Lesser.
750—Lange vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1167—Kelly vs. Hogan.
1168—Flian vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1155—Cox vs. same.
1157—Falkenbach vs. same.
1121—Kraushaar vs. Butler.
1151—Am. Litho Co. vs. Diefenbach.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2349—Solomon vs. McDonald.
2223—Goodwin vs. Lynch
2574—Lennon vs. Spencer.
2394—Greenwald vs. Sanger.
2625—Int. Heater Co. vs. Heck.
2558—C. & C. Elec. Co. vs. Sayles.
2495—Hilson vs. Young.
2816—Graves vs. Felder.
2418—Levy vs. City Tr. &c., Co.
2587—Swart vs. Manter
Fuller's Earth M. Co.
2462—Yeaks vs. Farmer
2516—Peebe vs. Hensner
2671—Conway vs. Kahn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Av., Cor. 59th St.
(UNDER HOFFMAN ARMS.)
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.'
621 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 42 & 44 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Leonard H. Conant, C. P. A. James Grant.
Conant & Grant,
Public Accountants & Auditors
141 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF
PANAMA RAIL ROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1900.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 7th day of September, 1900, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and thirty-six (136) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

602	1087	1472	1887	2200	2626
627	1089	1522	1910	2240	2528
638	1132	1530	1959	2241	2537
640	1141	1534	1963	2253	2570
674	1156	1556	1984	2258	2615
688	1216	1616	2006	2284	2630
700	1220	1622	2018	2306	2632
701	1223	1626	2026	2308	2633
713	1261	1679	2036	2347	2660
739	1298	1689	2048	2358	2746
760	1303	1687	2070	2402	2759
768	1315	1715	2072	2407	2819
836	1328	1730	2091	2417	2836
853	1347	1746	2118	2435	2856
868	1361	1758	2126	2437	2857
885	1378	1775	2133	2460	2866
942	1393	1791	2148	2462	2904
943	1396	1798	2149	2496	2909
1009	1406	1832	2151	2497	2943
1021	1416	1833	2169	2500	2949
1050	1422	1856	2172	2509	2958
1061	1428	1864	2179	2518	2980
	1434	1878	2194	2521	

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, at par on the 1st day of November, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Rail Road Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 20, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 3.
Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DATED JULY 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty (20) First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

35	253	381	496	721
52	280	396	500	722
58	366	442	511	723
81	373	464	548	749

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1st, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

New York, September 5th, 1900.

We, the undersigned, HEREBY CERTIFY that the twenty bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the first day of January, 1901, at 110 per cent., together with the coupons maturing January 1, 1901, ($1,125 per bond.)

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)

Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,716,626 32

Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres.
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Cleary, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., Asst. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, Asst. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Wm. Barbour, H. S. Manning, Samuel A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Chas. F. Cutler, Emery McMillin, Jas. M. Donald, George Crocker, Edw. C. Schaefer, S. T. Dodd, Joel F. Freeman, William F. Spier, Anson R. Flower, H. S. Redmond, Jno. R. Hegeman, C. I. Hudson, Willard Brown, Philip Lehman, Edward F. Cragin, Geo. Blumenthal, Frank Jay Gould, Wm. A. Clark.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the SINKING FUND, $144,302.56 of the FIVE and SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1901, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction,
at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N.Y.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2d, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock.
For account of whom it may concern.
50 shares of capital stock of the Dimick-Sheldon Manufacturing Co., par value $100 each.

12 PER CENT. A YEAR.—We are paying monthly dividends at the rate of twelve per cent. a year. Old established business, stock our choice 6 share, non-assessable. Address TREASURER, P. O. Box 823, Providence, R. I.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 8 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
$3,000 Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R., 7 p. c. Bd., 1903.
$500 Mrris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bd., 1914.
$2,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. Ry. 2d 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
11 shs. Metropolitan National Bank, (in liq.)
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
150 shs. Houston & Texas Cent. Ry.
50 shs. Tripler Liquid Air Co.
77 shs. American Zinc Mining Co. (Hypd.)
27 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
$4,000 Chic. & Nor'west. Ry. 6 p. c. skg. fund Bds., 1929.
50 shs. N. Y. Net & Twine Co.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bond, 1902.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
12 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
280 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
32 shs. National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
2,000 shs. Lady Helen Copper Mining Co.
$13,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 Trenton (N. J.) Gas and Elec. Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1949.
100 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
80 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
50 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
10 shs. Gray Natl. Telautograph Co.
$3,000 Tol., St. Louis & Kan City R. R. 1st 6s, (Trust Co. receipts.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Importers & Traders' National Bank, $100 each.
50 shares United States Hosiery Co., $10 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Union Trust Company of America,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, Oct. 1st, 1900.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this Company as Trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this Company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the Office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 16, 1900, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

DIVIDENDS.

Southern Railway Company,
New York, September 10, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) out of income for the year ended June 30, 1900, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 16, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25, 1900.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Tuesday, September 25, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M., Tuesday, October 9, 1900.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, September 10, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, September 25, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 9, 1900.
On October 16, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (1½%,) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1900, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York.
October 1st, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 15th. The Transfer Books will be closed from 3:00 P. M. of Monday, October 15th till the morning of Monday, October 22d. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, October 1st, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 32.
A monthly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 6th.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 186th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 26, 1900.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., September 5, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including such measures as may be presented designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, and the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of October, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 25, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A copy of the Annual Report of the President and Directors may be procured on application to the Secretary.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, September 29, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third TUESDAY of October next, (being the 16th of said month,) at 12:00 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. October 5 and reopen on the morning of November 5, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the members of the New York Lumber Trade Association will be held at the offices of the Association, Number 18 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 10th day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Trustees.—Dated New York, September 29, 1900. President, CHAS. L. ADAMS; Secretary, J. D. CRARY.

Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 16, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

The Plaza Bank.
New York, September 28th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the banking house, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 9th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 1	331,343
To date this year	81,718,100
Corresponding date last year	134,058,468

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 1	$793,000
To date this year	$353,271,860
Corresponding date last year	$694,314,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2% 2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F.	½	Lake Erie & West.	2
Am. Ice	1	Manhattan	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Nat. Steel	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1¼	Nat. Tube pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅞	N. J. Central	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	N. Y. Central	1⅞
At., T. & S. F.	½	Norf. & West	1⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pennsylvania	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2½	People's Gas	1⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	2½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pressed S. Car pf.	2
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅛	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Texas & Pacific	⅞
Cont. Tobacco	½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅜	Union Pacific	1⅞
Det. City Gas	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Federal Steel pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
General Electric	1⅞	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & R. pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	½	Un. Bag & P. pf.	2
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Pac. 2d inc.	1	Nash. C. & St. L. 1st.	1½
Col. South. 1st 4s.	1¼	St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s.	1½
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3½s	1	Wabash deb., B.	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s.	1½	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. 4s, Series A.	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	3

MONEY MARKET ELEMENTS.

Altogether conflicting are the reports considered in Wall Street as to international exchange conditions and tendencies. The popular view is that gold being due to the United States from Europe is about to come this way in large volume. Some theories providing optimistic bases for speculators have it that England and Germany and France must all ship gold this way within the next month. According to these same chroniclers, England cannot avoid remitting tens of millions, with Germany a close follower in volume.

It may be that gold imports are to help us soon, but the tales in current circulation are sensational rather than a representation of fact. There are two reasons why Europe will not be required forthwith to send gold in large volume to the United States. One is that the relations of the United States with foreign customers are not of the sort which warrant immediate drafts; and the other is that the United States does not need this gold, can make a profit by continuing credits abroad, is content to leave balances overdue in Europe, being able would rather lend more gold than draw down what belongs here. And such situation reflects simply this: That the United States, becoming the creditor nation of the world, is able not only to continue to lend what hitherto it has been lending, but is competent to add materially to present advances.

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Speculators on the Stock Exchange are, of course, anxious to believe and have others believe that gold in substantial volume is at once to come this way; and some important stock market commitments are based on this expectation. It has happened that London and Berlin have both been free sellers of American stocks for some time past, and incidental to this feature of the market there has been free distribution of reports to the effect that European forecasts count upon much further exportation of gold from New York. If we are now, of a sudden, to have a complete reversal of this anticipation, instead of our sending gold abroad we are largely to draw it this way, not only are European calculations upset, but our own market situation must be affected favorably. English markets have been exercised largely because reflecting disturbances in Germany; and even yesterday's cable dispatches received in Wall Street were uncertain in prognosticating what might come soon to pass in German financial affairs, every manner of reckless booming having been exploited on the Berlin Boerse.

***

If, for any reason, gold does start this way in large measure, the influence will, of course, touch our security markets; and on this account we may have buoyancy apart from ordinary local conditions. We have been much worrying in New York during the past fortnight over money market conditions, the average theory being that if gold is to come this way from Europe, loanable funds here must become cheaper—and, of course, this signifies much that is helpful in a stock market way. Drafts West and South for crop-moving purposes having been much heavier than expected, New York bankers are making remittances beyond what have been annual averages. On this account observers of the money market and operators in it have been apprehensive of a squeeze in rates. Yet aside from fractional fluctuations the charges for funds have continued at the abnormally low figure for a long time prevailing. A canvass of important bankers in Wall Street discloses no expectation of any material alteration in the situation. In large majority banking authorities count upon no change of consequence. Even if some gold be imported it is the opinion of important bankers that interest charges will stay at about what has been the recent average. It will require large shipments of gold from Europe this way to make interest charges substantially lower. Practically there is agreement in every quarter that the rates which now prevail are likely to continue indefinitely. Political scares have accomplished nothing in the way of lifting rates. New abundance of funds will hardly reduce the charges.

With actual new business activity (after the Presidential election is over) a new basis for the valuation of money may appear.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Higher figures ruled on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Quotations quite generally advanced, in some instances substantially, and though toward the close a reactionary movement appeared, final prices were in almost every active stock well above the closing figures of Saturday. The tone in the room was better than on recent days, though the nature of the dealing was unchanged, professionalism dominating. Traders merely believed that a further rally from the low prices of some days ago was due, and worked accordingly. The fact that the formation of several new pools made up of skillful market manipulators was found necessary to bring about this further rise is, however, not a promising thing for a continued advance or for the substantiality of such as there has been. This, probably, the public realizes, else outside buying might yesterday have appeared. When it did not the logical reaction in the afternoon followed.

Generally, developments favored the side of the professional bull operators. Though no official announcement of the settlement of the coal strike was made—though, in fact, the strike news was rather less than more favorable—the belief is that the settlement is only a matter of time and that before the week is out harmony will reign in the now disaffected regions and the strikers will return to their work. Then, to add to the better tone, there were published election estimates much in favor of Mr. McKinley; railway earnings statements were, on the whole, favorable, while the tone of the foreign markets was better than had been expected. Prices were bid up all around, but it was apparent that at the higher figures a number of leading operators, taking advantage of the gullibility of some of the lesser lights, were quietly putting out a line of short stocks.

The expected happened when yesterday the rate for call money advanced one-half of 1 per cent. to 2½, probably 90 per cent. of the day's loans being made at that figure. Even at the advance, money brokers were not disposed to be too liberal in their offerings, and after the close of business the talk was of a further rise to-day. Remembering the experience of December last, and realizing that increased speculative activity must, of necessity, mean higher call money rates, the opinion in well-informed quarters is that overenthusiasm on the stock market can automatically check itself.

UNION PACIFIC, which on Saturday had been sharply advanced, was yesterday the feature of the market, appreciating more than 2 points on trading in over 68,000 shares—one-fifth of the entire market transactions. Early in the day the tip was put out that the stock was to be taken in hand and substantially advanced, and the current talk was that John W. Gates and his friends, who were active in the former advance of the issue above 60, were at the back of the movement. Large blocks of the stock were dealt in immediately following the opening of the market, and this activity was continued practically all day, 500-share transactions being the exception rather than the rule. There was no news in relation to the stock other than that the annual meeting of the company is to be held next week and that the earnings continue very satisfactory.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO was not particularly responsive to the generally better tone of the market, though it was said that the same pool operating in Union Pacific was undertaking to put up the price of the Baltimore security. The fact of the matter is that since the stock was lifted to around 90, only to be dropped more than 20 points once the insiders had unloaded, the public is rather disinclined to take further chances. It will be recalled that the Treasury stock issue was underwriten at 80, and it was thought that the price would be held there. The terms of subscription were $10 down and $70 on Oct. 1. Yesterday was the date of this final payment, and at the office of the company it was said that practically all the subscriptions had been paid, though the market value of the stock is 69. The total issue is $4,398,100.

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LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES advanced with the rest of the market, short covering appearing in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and inside buying in Manhattan and Metropolitan. Manhattan especially showed good strength, and officials were quoted as talking very optimistically on the property. In respect to Manhattan, the story persisted that certain political interests antagonistic to the company had been placated, and—the leaders having bought at low figures—an effort would be made to put the quotations higher. The rumor of Metropolitan buying of Brooklyn Rapid Transit was again in circulation, but in well-informed quarters of the Street Mr. Whitney's denial is taken as final. It is believed that if Metropolitan actually did seek control of Brooklyn—as probably one day it will—it would not be at present high figures. The talk was yesterday that lower figures for the Brooklyn property were in order.

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SUGAR TRUST stock was taken in hand by the bull pool in it, and moved up nearly 2 points. The arrival of several consignments of raw sugar was announced, and it was said that this would remove the necessity at this time of any further closing down of the trust's refineries. Other consignments are expected next week. It is said that now that the active demand for refined is over, a reduction in prices is not improbable.

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STEEL STOCKS moved irregularly, strength, however, generally appearing. The news of the day was conflicting. On the one hand, there was the announcement of the closing down of a number of the factories of the Illinois Steel Company, a branch of Federal Steel, because of a lack of orders. On the other hand, there was the report of the placing with the Pressed Steel Car Company of the largest order of its kind ever made. The common stock of the latter company at one time during the day sold up over 3 points, insiders being reported as purchasers.

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"BIG FOUR," of which the Vanderbilts have lately been reported as buyers, was again a strong feature, and the talk of closer relations with the New York Central, if, indeed, not actual absorption, continued. Net earnings for the month of August showed an increase of $12,800.

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LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE held well notwithstanding the decrease of $66,780 in net earnings reported for the month of August. Much of this decrease is due to an increase in operating expenses, the actual decrease in the gross figures being only $27,200. It is said that the falling off in receipts is due to the dullness in the Southern iron trade and a consequent reduction in freight offerings.

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NORFOLK AND WESTERN'S advance was on buying by specialists, and was helped by the excellent report of earnings put out by the company, an increase of $116,200 in the net figures for August being reported. London was a seller of the stock.

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COAL STOCKS.—Pending some definite news from the strike districts, traders were inclined to let these issues alone. The falling off in the demand resulted in some of the stocks showing heaviness, fractional declines appearing in the Reading group and Lackawanna. During the day the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on Jersey Central was declared.

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PEOPLE'S GAS was advanced on rather urgent covering demand from Chicago. The advance was accompanied by reports that the gas war had been finally settled and that the Ogden and People's Companies were again in harmonious working relations. Private advices received by interests in the city did not bear out these hopeful assurances.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC was one of the few active railway stocks that failed to show a net gain, though at one time the quotation was ⅝ above the closing figure of Saturday. There was an absence of the Berlin and London selling of the stock, so much in evidence last week, but local sentiment continued bearish.

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LEATHER TRUST common stock showed some activity, and an effort was made to create the impression that Rockefeller buying was responsible for the movement. Wall Street, however, is now too accustomed to this report to give it serious consideration and yesterday it failed to have effect.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S strength was due to buying for London and home account. It is said that the earnings of the property continue to show gratifying gains.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was not much of a factor in the market yesterday, dealing in scarcely more than 10,000 shares, about evenly divided between sales and purchases. The heaviest selling was in Baltimore and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western, while in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific there was fair buying.

LOANS CALLED.

The contraction in loans, as noted by the bank statement on Saturday, is simply significant of the fact that the banks have already begun to call loans. Yesterday this policy was continued, a number of large loans being called. It is said that the collateral offered is being more carefully scrutinized than for a long time.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

In relation to the smaller increases in railway earnings now being reported, it was said in the Street yesterday that the tendency toward lower figures will have striking illustration this week in a number of reports to be published probably on Wednesday or Thursday. Advance information is understood to be to the effect that material decreases will be shown.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Shipments of 499,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Re-election of the retiring Board of Directors of the Diamond State Steel Company.

Business begun by the new Stock Exchange firm of Newborg, Rosenberg & Co.

Company with $7,500,000 to be formed to control the rice markets of Louisiana.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of the securities of the Kansas City Southern Railway.

Lines interested to vote on a plan of reorganization for the Transcontinental Passenger Association.

Renewed reports that certain well-known capitalists will build a railroad from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles.

Prosecuting Attorneys of Texas notified by the Secretary of State that 243 foreign corporations doing business in the State have failed to comply with the anti-trust law.

Incorporations of companies with $1,000,000 or over capital in the principal Eastern States during September estimated at $90,700,000, the smallest of any month this year.

According to Chicago dispatches the officials of the large Western roads are highly pleased at the business being done on their lines, and over the fact that rates are fairly well maintained.

SEPTEMBER TREASURY FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Sept. 29 the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,106,156,671, a decrease for the month of $6,122,435. This decrease is accounted for by the increase in the cash on hand, and the redemption of 2 per cent. bonds.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt	$1,001,499,260
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	5,516,220
Debt bearing no interest	387,346,069
Total	$1,394,361,549

This total does not include $734,513,697 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Reserve fund in gold	$150,000,000
Trust funds	734,513,679
General fund	123,936,805
In National bank depositories to the credit of disbursing officers and to the Treasurer of the United States.	96,997,212
Total	$1,105,447,697

Against this total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $817,242,818, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $288,204,878.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures issued to-day shows that during the month of September the receipts from all sources amounted to $45,304,326, and the expenditures to $39,169,971, leaving a surplus for the month of $6,134,355.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Customs, $19,700,516; increase, as compared with September, 1899, about $580,000.
Internal revenue, $22,927,439; decrease, $1,437,000.
Miscellaneous, $2,676,371; increase, $827,000.

The expenditures charged to the War Department amounted to $14,125,284, increase, $3,600,000; Navy, $4,734,285, decrease, nominal.

During the three months from July 1 the total receipts have exceeded the expenditures by $1,300,000.

The monthly circulation statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business Sept. 29 the total circulation of National banknotes was $328,535,973, an increase for the year of $85,045,845, and an increase for the month of $4,112,163.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $294,222,979, an increase for the year of $86,908,806, and an increase for the month of $3,581,623.

The circulation secured by lawful money was $34,112,994, a decrease for the year of $1,862,961, and an increase for the month of $530,540.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $296,672,030, and to secure public deposits $87,655,780.

The monthly statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows that during September the coinage executed at the mints of the United States amounted to $6,440,938, as follows: Gold, $2,293,335; silver, $3,932,185; minor coins, $215,418.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $115,083,087; balances, $7,454,879; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $441,059.

Money on call in London, 3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was still weaker. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¼@$4.81⅝; demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜; cables, $4.85⅞@$4.86; commercial bills, $4.80¾@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 3-16 and 94⅞@94 15-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount, Boston—5@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 75c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Money was easier to-day, and there was less firmness in the discount market. An unimportant lowering of rates is anticipated, especially in view of the position of foreign exchanges.

On the Stock Exchange the tone was generally more cheerful, and the improvement continued throughout the day, owing to the better news of affairs in China. The New York banks' statement was better than had been expected, and this gave a fillip to American securities, even Northern Pacifics, which had been so persistently sold for Berlin account, showing some recovery. Grand Trunks were flat and were freely offered, owing to the disappointing revenue statement.

Consols for both money and the account, 98 7-16; Atchison, 28½; Canadian Pacific, 89¼; St. Paul, 114; Illinois Central, 118¾; Louisville, 73⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 75¼; New York Central, 132; Erie, 11⅛; Pennsylvania, 65⅝; Reading, 31½; Erie first preferred, 33⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 70; Grand Trunk, 6⅜; Anaconda, 8⅝; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver steady, 29¼d. per ounce.

Money, 3

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Most of the net changes resulting from yesterday's trading in the market for outside securities were on the side of advances, but in only a few cases were the changes more than fractional. Transactions were on a small scale, and only one or two stocks were sufficiently active to attract any attention. The point of most interest in the day's developments was the fact that quite generally the market showed strength, notwithstanding the few buying orders that came to the market during the day. The fact that many stocks are now at about the lowest prices at which they have sold induces from time to time a small amount of buying by outsiders which, whenever it has appeared, has easily caused more or less substantial recoveries. From the speculative point of view, at least, many stocks have become attractive by reason of the steady declines which they have undergone.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER was one of the strongest of the stocks dealt in yesterday. It is now selling ex dividend of 2 per cent., and it yesterday recovered part of this payment. Trading was limited to a few hundred shares, but these were sufficient to raise the price to 85½, an advance of more than a point over Saturday's closing bid. At the moment the supply of stock seems light, and during the last few days buyers have been forced to raise their bids materially to obtain stock. Several other copper stocks yesterday advanced fractionally, but in all of them trading was very limited.

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RUBBER GOODS was the most active stock, supplying about 1,000 shares to the day's total. It sold from 28¾ up to 29¼ and closed with a fractional net gain at 29 bid. The bid for the preferred stock advanced 1 point, but no trading in this issue was reported.

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PROCTER & GAMBLE common was still quoted at 480 bid. Sales of odd lots as high as 485 made on Saturday were reported yesterday. At the higher price, 50 shares were sold.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT, on transactions in 200 or 300 shares, sold up to 7 and closed with a net gain of half a point, at 6¾ bid. Within the past week the demand for the stock has grown considerably and offerings appear to be much smaller than they were a short time ago.

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CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE preferred was offered down to 30, and sold at or below that figure. At the close the best bid for it was 25.

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CAST IRON PIPE preferred sold at 26½, an advance of a full point over the last sale.

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GERMAN TREASURY 4s sold at premiums of an eighth and a quarter. Trading in them was limited to about 50,000 marks.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 1. Bid.	Oct. 1. Asked.	Sept. 29. Bid.	Sept. 29. Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	85½	85¾	84¼	85
Am. Agricultural Chem.	22	24	22	24
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	72	74	72	74
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5½	5	5½
American Bicycle pf	28	31	28	31
American Bicycle bonds	80	90	70	90
American Chicle	63	65	63	65
American Chicle pf	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼
American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	13	13¼	12¾	13
American Woolen pf	69½	70	68½	69½
Asphalt Co. of America	6¾	7	6¾	7
Am. Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	11½	11¾	10¾	11¾
British Exchequer 3s	98 3-16	98½	98¼	98½
California Copper	½	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3½	4	3½	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	26	27	26	27½
Central & So. Am.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs	102	102½	102	102½
Compressed Air	28	32		30
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	6¾	7	6¼	6½
Con. Rubber Tire		5½		5½
Continental Tobacco	28	34	32	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Cramps' Shipyard	69	72		71
Distilling Co. of Am.	4	4½	4¼	4⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. Tr. rcts	4	4½	4	4⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	17	18	17	18
Electric Boat	14	16	14	16
Electric Boat pf	25	30	25	30
Electric Vehicle	17	21	18	20
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3	2¾	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	30	22	30
General Carriage	4¾	5¼	4¾	5
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100¾	100¾	100	100¾
Havana Commercial	7¾	8	8	9¼
Hoboken Land & Improvement	39	43	39	43
Hudson River Tel.	115	120	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
International Pump	16	18	16	18¾
International Pump pf	64	65	64	65
International Silver pf	29	37	33	38
Inter-State Oil	58¾	59¼	58¾	59¼
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100	102
*Market & Copper	5	5½		5½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	16	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf	100	101	100	101
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Otis Elevator	24½	25¼	24½	25½
Otis Elevator pf	84	85	84	85
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	23¼	24	23¼	24
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	90¾	91½	90¾	91½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29¼	28½	29¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	75	78	75	78
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17½	18¼	17½	18¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65½	67	65½	67
Seaboard Air Line	8	8¼	8	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf	21	22	21	22
Standard Coupler	40	43	40	43
Standard Coupler pf	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	533	535	532	535
Storage Power	10¼	12	10¼	12
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	½	1-16	½
Tennessee Copper	12	13	12	13
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	5¼	6¼	6	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50		50	
Union Copper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Union Typewriter	25	28	26½	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105½	107½	105¾	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	73	71	72
United Rys. of St. L. pf	83	83	83	83
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83	84	83	84
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2½	4	2½	4
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	26	28	26	28
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. † Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	103	104	103	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114½	117½	114½	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	232	230	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	106	105½	106½
Columbus Railway	31	33	31	33
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½	91	92½
Cos. Traction of N. J.	59	60	58	60
Cos. Trac. of N. J. 5s	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	114	115	114	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey Co., Hob. & Pat.	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	78	80	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90	88	90
New Orleans Traction	18¾	19	18¾	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	98	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	23½	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116½	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114½	113¾	114¼
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113¾	111	113¾	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence	109½	111	109½	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½		31½	
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	45	45	45	45
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	65	63	65
Central Union 5s, gtd	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark		85		85
Con. Gas of New York bonds	103		103	
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Consum's Gas (J. C.) b'ds	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	12	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	299	301	298	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105	106½	105	105½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Va fund debt 2-3s 500 89

Adams Exp 4s 5,000 ..... 103¼

Ala Mid 1st 2,000 101

At, T & S F gen 4s 5,000cl ..... 99¼ 500 ..... 99½ 3,000 ..... 99¾ 7,000 ..... 99½

Balt & Ohio, S. W Div 3½s 30,000 ..... 86 4,000 ..... 86¼ 1,000 ..... 86⅞ 5,000 R 86½

B'klyn Un El 1st 2,000 ..... 91⅝

B'klyn Un Gas 5s 2,000 ..... 115½

Canada South 2d 1,000 ..... 106¼

Cent of Ga con 5s 7,000 ..... 92½

Cent of Ga 2d inc 5,000 11

Cent. Pac. gtd 4s 5,000 98

Chi, B & Q con 7s 1,000 ..... 109¾

Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A 1,000 ..... 109¾

C & P. W Div 5s 1,000 ..... 119 1,000 ..... 119¼ So Minn Div 6s 7,000 ..... 117⅝

Chi & N W gold 7s 1,000 ..... 109¼

Chi, R I & Pac gen 4s 1,000 106

Chi, St P, M & O 6s 2,000 134

C, C, C & St L gen 4s 5,000 97

Col & So 1st 4s 3,000s20F ..... 78¾ 4,000 ..... 79 3,000 ..... 79½ 1,000 ..... 79 2,000 ..... 79 3,000 ..... 79¾ 5,000 ..... 80 3,000 ..... 80¼

Det City Gas 5s 14,000 94

Det & Mack 1st 4s 2,000 85

Det, M & M 1 g 3½s 10,000 ..... 28⅞

Erie 1st con 4s 4,000 ..... 87½

Erie 1st gen 4s 2,000 ..... 67½ 1,000 68

F & P M 6s 1,000xl 121½

Gal, H & San An, M & P Div 5s 8,000 ..... 98¼

Hock Val 1st 4½s 1,000 ..... 98¾

Hous & T C con 6s 5,000 ..... 109⅝

Hous & T C 1st 5s 6,000 ..... 110¾

Ill Cent, St L Div 3½s 3,000 ..... 101⅛

Int & G N 1st 6s 5,000 ..... 121½ 1,000 ..... 120½

Kan City So 3s 5,000xl 61

Lake E & W 2d 5s 2,000 ..... 121½

Long Island gen 4s 1,000 100

Long Island unf 4s 10,000 94

Long Isl gld 4s 2,000 100

Louis & Nash. N O & Mob 2d 6s 2,000 117

St L Div 2d 6s 2,000 ..... 63¼

Met St Ry gen 5s 1,000 ..... 117⅞

Mex Cent 1st inc 5,000 ..... 25⅜

Mex Int con 4s 7,000 ..... 83⅜

Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 91

Total sales $84,890

Mo, K & T 2d 4s 10,000 ..... 65 12,000 ..... 64½ 16,000 ..... 64¼ 500 64

Mo, K & T ext 5s 3,000 ..... 89½ 3,000 ..... 89¾ 2,000 90

Mo Pac trust 5s 1,000 94

Nash, C & St L 1st 7s 2,000 ..... 128½

N Y C & H R deb 5s, 1884-1904 1,000 ..... 105¼ 1st 7s, reg 5,000s5F ..... 108½ Ext 4s 1,000 103

Norf & West, New River 6s 9,000 121

Nort & W con 4s 2,000xl ..... 96 2,000 ..... 96¼

Nor Pac gen 3s 5,000 ..... 64⅝ 9,000 ..... 64¾ 20,000 ..... 64⅝

North Pac 4s 2,000xl ..... 102¼ 3,000 ..... 102⅝ 2,000 ..... 102½ 4,000 ..... 102¾

Ore S L 1st con 5s 4,000 ..... 112¼

Ore S L 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 127¼

Peo & East 1st 4s 25,000xl 86¼

Reading gen 4s 30,000 ..... 87 17,000 ..... 86⅞

R, W & O con 5s 1,000xl 125⅝

St L & M gen 5s 8,000xl 109⅝ 27,000 109

St L & I M 4s 2,000 ..... 76¼ 3,000 ..... 76⅝ 1,000 ..... 77 11,000 ..... 77⅛ 23,000 78

St L & S F gen 6s 5,000s20F 109

St L & S F gen 6s 5,000 ..... 122⅝

St L S W 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 88⅝ 8,000 ..... 89⅛ 2,000 ..... 89⅜ 2,000 ..... 89⅝

St L S W 2d 4s 10,000 ..... 59½ 5,000 ..... 59⅝

San A & A P 4s 1,000 74

So Pac, Ariz, 1st 6s 1,000 110

So Ry 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 109¼ 8,000 ..... 109 5,000 ..... 108⅞

Tenn C, I & R, B Div 1st 6s 4,000 105

Tenn C, I & R, De Bardeln, C & I 6s 4,000 98

Tex & P, East Div 6s 1,000 ..... 104⅞

Tex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 113 1,000 ..... 113¼

Union Pac 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 105 11,000 ..... 104⅞ 500 ..... 105⅛ 19,000 ..... 104⅞ 3,000b3 ..... 104⅞

Utica & B R 4s 1,000 108

Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 117¼ 4,000 117

Wab deb, Series B 2,000 ..... 32½ 5,000 ..... 32½ 10,000 ..... 32⅝ 50,000 ..... 32½ 10,000 ..... 32⅝ 20,000 ..... 32⅝ 3,000 ..... 32⅝

West Shore gtd 4s, registered 1,000 ..... 112½

Wheal & L E 1st 5s 5,000xl 111¼ 5,000 112

Wis Cent gen 4s 11,000 ..... 83½

$793,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
2,850	Am. Steel & W.	31	31½	31	31½
18,530	Am. Sugar Ref.	116⅞	118⅝	116⅜	117⅞
1,700	Am. Tobacco	88⅝	90	88½	89¾
850	Am. T. & S. F.	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28¼
3,640	Am. T. & S. F. pf.	69½	70¾	69½	70
850	B. & O.	68⅝	69⅛	68⅝	69⅛
900	Bay State Gas	1	1	1	1
9,770	Brook. Rap. Tr.	50⅝	52⅜	50⅛	51⅝
100	Ches. & Ohio	27¾	28	27¾	27⅞
10,940	C., B. & Q.	123	124⅛	122⅝	124
4,390	C., M. & St. P.	113⅜	114¾	113¼	113⅝
410	C., R. I. & Pac.	105¼	106¾	105¼	106⅛
50	Cont. Tobacco	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
1,040	Federal Steel	31⅝	32½	31½	32½
650	Louis. & Nash.	71⅝	71¾	71¼	71⅝
1,730	Manhattan	87	88¼	87	87¾
130	Met. St. Ry.	27½	27¾	27½	27¾
1,600	Mo. Pacific	48¾	49⅛	48	49
30	N. Y., O. & W.	20¼	20½	20¼	20½
50	Norf. & West	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
3,910	Nor. Pacific	46⅞	47⅝	46⅜	47⅛
40	Pacific Mail	30	30¼	30	30
6,840	People's Gas	85	87	84⅝	86¼
140	Reading	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
2,140	Reading 1st pf.	55½	55⅞	55½	55½
400	Southern Pacific	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞	32½
170	Southern Ry pf.	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¾
200	Stand. R. & T.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,920	Tenn. C. & I.	55	56½	53¼	53½
8,280	Union Pacific	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
10	Union Pac. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
450	U. S. Leather	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
60	U. S. Rubber	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
40	Wash pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
20	West. Union	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Mo. Pac. con	118¾	118¾	118½	118¾
7,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	83½	83½	83½	83½
$12,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$138,204,878
Gold	80,131,162
Silver	7,199,366
United States notes	20,354,702
Treasury notes of 1890	115,812
National banknotes	9,079,798
Total receipts this day	2,029,958
Total receipts this month	2,029,958
Total receipts this year	146,978,200
Total expenditures this day	2,080,000
Total expenditures this month	2,080,000
Total expenditures this year	145,729,823
Deposits in National banks	97,021,718
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	373,379
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	1,442,332
Customs	551,743
Miscellaneous	55,882

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$239,826,679
Silver dollars	425,153,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,951,972
Silver bullion of 1890	64,762,028
United States notes	1,820,000
Total	$734,513,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$239,826,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,153,000
Treasury notes outstanding	67,714,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,820,000
Total	$734,513,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$49,414,832
Gold certificates	30,716,330
Silver coin and bullion	2,312,101
Silver certificates	4,887,265
United States notes	20,354,702
Other assets	16,227,067
Total in Treasury	$123,912,300
Deposits in National banks	97,021,718
Total	$220,934,018
Current liabilities	82,729,139
Available cash balance	$138,204,878

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

R. S. Schuneman has been appointed Cook County special agent of the Western Underwriters' Association of Chicago.

Charles Lyman Case, United States Manager of the London Assurance Corporation, (fire office,) will sail for Europe to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday announced the following changes for October in the membership of the standing committees of the Exchange: Arbitration—Samuel R. Weed, to succeed John E. King; Brokerage—George M. Coit, to succeed William M. Ballard; Executive—C. A. Garthwaite, to succeed G. W. Burchell. The change in the Rate Committee will be announced later.

Local fire underwriters, discussing the failure of the Long Branch plan to form a general rating agreement for the entire country, say that the only recourse left to the companies is a policy of careful inspection of risks, curtailment of expenses, and ready support for every local board proposing higher fire insurance rates. As for the effect of the heavy losses upon the smaller companies, it is generally stated that much will depend upon the market value of their securities on the last day of the year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 1, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14½	14½	2,200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14	15	14	14½	+ ½
59½	60	620	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	.....
33¼	33⅝	100	American Cotton Oil.	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
150	155	20	American Express	150	150	150	150	.....
33	33¼	400	American Ice Co.	33	33	33	33	+1
50¼	51	28	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	.....
36½	37	1,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36¼	37⅜	36¼	37	+ ⅝
87½	89	320	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89	89	88½	88½	−1½
18¼	18⅜	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
31	31¼	6,875	Am. Steel & Wire	31	31⅝	31	31½	+ ⅞
72⅜	72⅝	3,115	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	71⅞	73	71⅞	72⅝	+1¼
117⅜	117⅞	20,960	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117	118⅝	117	118	+1⅝
115	117	225	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	115	115½	115	115½	+1
26½	27¼	425	American Tin Plate	27	27	26⅞	27	.....
80	81	587	Am. Tin Plate pf.	79½	80½	79½	80½	+1
89	89¼	11,750	American Tobacco	89½	90	89	89	+ ¼
41¾	42¼	20	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43½	43¼	43	43	.....
27½	28	7,445	At., T. & S. F.	27½	28¼	27½	28	+ ⅛
69½	70	15,772	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69½	70¾	69⅝	70	+ ⅛
68⅞	69¼	3,500	Baltimore & Ohio	68½	69⅛	68¾	69	+ ⅛
78¾	78⅞	1,720	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78½	79¼	78¾	79¾	+2⅛
51½	51⅝	26,545	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50⅝	52¼	50⅝	51⅞	+ ⅜
27⅞	28	3,130	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
124	124¼	11,830	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123	124⅝	123	124¼	+1⅛
10⅝	10⅞	100	Chicago Great West.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
70	71	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	70½	70½	70½	70½	− ⅛
82	82⅞	110	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	82	82	82	82	− ⅛
113⅝	113¾	10,350	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	113¼	114¼	113¼	113⅝	+ ⅝
173	173¾	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	174½	173¾	173¾	.....
105⅜	106	4,097	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103½	106⅞	105	105⅞	+1⅝
62	62¼	1,580	C., C., C. & St. L.	62	62¼	62	62	+1
111½	112	320	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	112	110	112	+1½
31½	31⅝	1,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	30⅞	31⅝	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅝
5¼	5⅝	200	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5¼	− ¼
165	165½	1,273	Consolidated Gas	165½	165½	164⅝	165	.....
24⅜	25	800	Con. Tobacco Co.	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
75½	75⅝	445	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75⅜	− ¼
110¼	111	22	Delaware & Hudson	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	.....
175½	177	230	Del., Lack. & West.	177½	177½	177½	177½	− ½
18⅞	19	900	Denver & R. G.	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	− ⅛
66½	66¾	870	Denver & R. G. pf.	66	66½	66	66½	+1⅝
		200	Detroit City Gas	90	90	90	90	+ ½
		200	Erie	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
		600	Erie 2d pf	16½	16½	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
		2,880	Federal Steel	31½	32⅜	31½	32¼	+ ¼
		3,980	Federal Steel pf.	63½	63⅝	62	63	+ ⅛
			Gas & El., Bergen Co.	75½	75½	75½	75½	− ⅛
		390	General Electric	135½	136	135½	136	+1½
		510	Great Northern pf.	150½	150½	149¾	149¾	.....
		100	Hocking Valley	32	32	32	32	.....
		200	Hocking Valley pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
		20	International Silver	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼	− ¼
		125	Iowa Central	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
		10	Iowa Central pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	.....
		100	Lake Erie & Western	27	27	27	27	+2
		70	Lake Erie & West. pf.	95¼	95¼	95	95	.....
		1,950	Louisville & Nashville.	71	71⅞	71	71½	+ ⅛
		7,630	Manhattan Elevated	86⅝	88⅞	86¾	87⅞	+1⅞
148	149	2,480	Met. Street Railway	148	149½	148	148½	+ ⅛
		20	Mexican Central	11	11	11	11	.....
		200	Mexican National ctfs.	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
51½	52	100	Minn. & St. Louis	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
27	27½	2,043	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	27⅛	28	27	27	+ ⅛
48½	48¾	9,185	Missouri Pacific	48½	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	17¾	100	National Lead Co.	17½	17⅞	17½	17½	.....
24½	25	400	National Steel	24	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅛
82	84	800	National Steel pf.	83	83	83	83	− ⅛
45½	46	500	National Tube Co.	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	− ⅛
93	93¼	159	National Tube Co. pf.	93½	93¾	93¼	93¾	+ ⅛
133½	134	100	New Jersey Central	135	135	135	135	+1½
120	123	350	N. Y. Air Brake, ex d.	118	120	118	120	+2½
128¼	129	1,630	New York Central	127½	129¾	127½	128¾	+1⅝
20⅞	20⅝	610	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	34⅛	8,075	Norfolk & Western	33⅜	34¼	33⅜	34	+1⅜
74½	75	20	Norfolk & West. pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
47⅞	47¾	13,550	Northern Pacific	46⅞	47⅝	46¾	47	.....
68⅜	69	1,477	Northern Pacific pf.	68	68⅝	68	68⅝	+1¼
63	65	20	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	63	63	63	63	.....
30½	30⅝	400	Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
127⅜	128½	3,340	Pennsylvania R. R.	127½	128¾	127½	128¾	+ ⅝
86⅞	86¾	21,285	People's Gas, Chicago.	84⅝	87	84⅝	86¾	+1⅝
36⅝	37	1,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Fifth Avenue Lot Sold—Activity in the Riverside Section—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the estates of Edward Tracy and James Russell to Jacob F. and Joseph F. Cullman the lot on Fifth Avenue, 52.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth Street. This lot adjoins the apartment house known as The Fifth Avenue, which was recently bought by the Messrs. Cullman through Broker Goldsticker. The lot has been purchased both as an investment and also to protect the light and air of the apartment house. With this end in view it will probably be transformed into a small park, and no addition to the apartment house will be erected on it.

John H. Berry has sold for Robert Wallace the plot on the north side of Seventy-ninth Street, 69 feet east of Riverside Drive. These lots are unrestricted, and will probably be improved by the erection of a modern apartment house.

John C. Umberfield took title yesterday to the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 150 feet west of West End Avenue. These lots adjoin on the east a 100-foot frontage already owned by Mr. Umberfield, and will be doubtless included in the plan for improvement. The two lots in question are situated in the centre of a section that has recently been built up with the finest class of dwellings, and their transfer to Mr. Umberfield is important, as it precludes the possibility of any improvement of them not in thorough keeping with the high class character in that neighborhood.

The seven-story apartment house, 2731 Broadway, 31.7 by 83.9 by 24.10 by 101.7, has been sold to an investor.

William Buhler has bought, through Ahrens & Co., the six five-story double flats, 61 to 71 West One Hundredth Street, on a plot 150 by 100.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for Charlotte H. Gordel the dwellings, 50 and 52 East Third Street, 37.6 by 101.6, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, who have resold the plot to a builder for improvement.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother have sold for Mrs. A. L. Christie the five-story brownstone-front double flat house, 140 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 86 by 100; also, for Mrs. M. J. Reilly the lot adjoining the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 100.8; also, for Mrs. M. J. Halliday, five-story brownstone-front double apartment house, 138 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 32.6 by 90 by 100.

It is reported that the four-story dwelling, 776 Madison Avenue, 19 by 80, has been sold.

Arthur W. Enger conveyed yesterday to the Columbus Company for $30,000, over a mortgage of $190,000, the apartment house on the south side of Eightieth Street, 64 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 60.1 by 102.2.

Joseph A. Farley has transferred to A. S. Vosburgh the six-story apartment house, 112 and 114 East Seventeenth Street, 50 by 100.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of the four-story private residence 106 East Fifty-seventh Street, for William J. Elias, on private terms.

The dwelling 24 East Thirty-ninth Street has been leased for the Winter season by G. F. Stone to J. J. Van Alen.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

623 and 625 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 281.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Julius Hyman $54,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

316 and 318 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to E. J. Laughlin..... 11,233

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 128.4, four-story brownstone-front business building. Due on judgment, $36,341; subject to another mortgage for $83,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 19 and 21 East Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.9, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $12,120; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 243 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 283 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story three-family dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 400½ East Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 49.6 feet east of First Avenue, 20.11 by 48 and irregular, four-story brick tenement.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 60 Grand Street, north side, 125 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $10,893; subject to another mortgage for $54,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 520 to 526 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 18 by 99.11, four three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $12,357.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 23.3 by 102.2, 21 by 100.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,718.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, 464 Brook Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25.1 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $4,406.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Leopold W. Harburger, referee, 606 and 608 St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 30.5 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, each 16.10 by 105.4, two three-storye frame dwellings, with stores. Due on judgments, on 606, $5,587; on 608, $2,836; subject to another mortgage, on 608, for $3,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 29 Frankfort Street, west side, 118.3 feet south of William Street, 29.2 by 104.5 by 25 by 104.1, six-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $37,388.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-second Street, north side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.6; John McGovern of 94 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost of each, $25,000.

Fairmount Place, north side, 250 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 44; Catharine McEnily of 2,000 Washington Avenue, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 729 Fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and baths; M. Goldberger, premises, owner; H. Rochmovitz, architect; cost, $2,000.

Boston Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Union Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Charles Danewitz, owner; Charles Kreymborg, architect; cost, $1,000.

Second Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Wilson Marshall, Bridgeport, Conn., owner; E. W. Gries of 281 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

TITLE TO THE HARPER PLANT.

Transferred to the Reorganized Company—Large Mortgage Filed.

The deed transferring the title to the publishing plant of Harper & Brothers, together with the property 325 to 337 Pearl Street and 79 to 85 and 84 to 90 Cliff Street, was recorded yesterday. The transfer is made by Hamilton Odell, as referee, and the Morton Trust Company to Alexander E. Orr, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of Creditors, for a stated consideration of $1,100,000. The instrument bears $550 worth of revenue stamps.

Harper & Brothers, the reorganized company, of which G. B. M. Harvey is President, filed a mortgage affecting the above property in favor of the Morton Trust Company, as trustee, for $1,500,000 to secure a 5 per cent. gold bond issue maturing on Sept. 1, 2000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Monday, Oct. 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 25x100; Mary Reilly to Thomas T. Crotty. (R S $3, mtg $2,500)..... $1

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,784 to 1,786, w s, 54 x100; Niels Hansen to John D. Wilkens. 78,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 26 ft s of 150th St, 54x100; Frederick Haas to Solomon Marx. (R S $28, mtg $54,500).....Exchange

AVENUE B, e s, 83 ft s of 13th St, 25x105, map of Unionport; Julia L. Schuyler to Lizzie B. Hickox. (mtg $2,000).... 1

BARROW ST, 46, 22.6x97.6x22x97.4; Charles H. Thompson to Adolphine W. Thompson, all liens 1

BEEKMAN PLACE, s s, 40.6 ft e of 51st St, 20x100; Irene E. Harland to Moses J. Hess. (R S $12) 1

CANNON ST, 60, w s, 25x100; Louis Lese to Hattie Brandt. (R S $4.50, mtg $13,000) 17,500

COLUMBIA ST, 86, e s, 25x100; Davis Rosenkrantz to Sophie Green. (R S $10.50, mtg $28,000)..... 100

CROTONA AV, 1,017, 25x113.2x27.2x102.7; Mary A. Brief to Rowland W. Thomas, (mtg $4,500, R S $2.50)..... 1

CROTONA AV, or Franklin Av, e s, 25 ft s of Elmwood Place, 24.5x96.1x23.5x96.1; Ann Graham to Annie W. Fisher, (mtg $3,500, R S $2)..... 1

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 112.6 ft s of Broome St, 19x87.6; Peter Gorth to Simon Shapiro 17,750

ELIZABETH ST, 242, e s, 20x91.4x19.6x 91.4; Saville Levin to Paolo Bononcolo and wife 22,000

FORSYTH ST, 126 and 128, e s, 50x100; Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church to Rebecah Poel Zedek Anschei. (R S $25, mtg $45,000)..... 50,000

FULTON ST, 174, s s, 23.6x77; Maria Jones and others to Daniel B. Freedman, (R S $38)..... 1

FULTON ST, 174, s s, 23.6x77; Lillian D. Jones to Daniel B. Freedman..... 1

FULTON ST, 174, s s, 23.6x77; Julia G De Haven to Daniel B. Freedman..... 1

FULTON ST, 174, s s, 23.6x77; Georgette W. Jones, by guardian, to Daniel B. Freedman, (R S $30)..... 8,302

FULTON ST, 174, s s, 23.6x77; William H. Hampton and others to Daniel B. Freedman..... 1

FULTON ST, 174, s s, 23.6x77; New York Security and Trust Company and others to Daniel B. Freedman..... 1

GRAND AV, e s, 325 ft n of Oxford Place, 25x100; Joseph Rosch to William Rosch 1,000

KING ST, n s, 65.2 ft w of Congress St, 21x75; Charles H. Thompson to Adolphine W. Thompson, all liens. 1

LEXINGTON AV, 2,158, w s, 16.6x40; John Agnew to William H. Payne, (R S $5) 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 94th St, 100.8x87.9; Arthur J. Foster to William McCracken and William S. Dagnall, all title, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

MADISON ST, 328, 25x80.7; Jacob Chaimowitz to Ray Celler, Jr., (mtg $46,000, R S $9) 1

MADISON AV, 1,829, s e corner of 119th St, 25.11x100; John D. Wilkens to Niels Hansen, (R S $20, mtg $25,000)..... 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Salomon Marx to Frederick Haas, (R S $84, mtg $46,000).....Exchange

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 199 ft s of 180th St, 68x150; Julia A. Phelps to Peter Leckler, all liens, (R S $2.50)..... 1

PEARL ST, 325 to 337, and Cliff St, 79 to 85 and 84 to 90; Hamilton Odell, referee, and Morton Trust Company to Alexander E. Orr, as Chairman, &c., (R S $550)..1,100,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 57.9 ft s of Jennings St, 19x91.5x19.2x88.6; Furtanato D'Orofrio to Frank Herud 7,100

PLOT begins w s of land of the New York and Harlem Railroad, 123 ft s of land of John Bathgate and others, runs s 25x w 100x n 25x e 100; Lillian G. Bostick to Henry J. Saizmann..... 2,000

RIVER AV, e s, 17.9 ft n of 149th St, 10x 50x18.3x49.4; Henry L. Morris to Franz Markgraf, (R S $1.50)..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 255 and 257½, s s, 56.3x 60; Julius Schattman to Francis J. Schnugg. (R S $25.50, mtg $50,000)..... 1

STEBBINS AV, north of 169th St, 100x 47.10x102.9x41.7; Thomas Farley to John Zellweger, (R S $22, mtg $20,000)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 420, e s, 26.10x105; W. A. Bunker to Henrietta Stiehl, (R S $1, mtg $25,000)..... 1

THOMPSON ST, 215, w s, 25x100; Israel Lippman and another to Maria Canevari, (R S $10, mtg $29,000)..... 1

TINTON AV, 804 to 808, e s, 54x75; Timothy Flood and another to Joseph Weamers and wife, (R S $7)..... 1

VALENTINE AV, 2,000, ne line, 275.3 ft n of 179th St, 25x150; Charles Bjorkegren to Antonie or Toney Will, (mtg $4,500, R S $1.50) 1

2D AV, s e corner of 102d St, 25.11x100; Samuel N. Freedman to Albert J. Adams, (R S $10, mtg $30,000)..... 1

3D AV, w s, 22.5 ft n of 69th St, 26x57.10 x25.2x57.10; Samuel H. Stone to Morris Victorius, (R S $7, mtg $13,000)..... 100

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 215.3x 96; Elkan Kahn and another to Max Lederer, (R S $8, mtg $19,000)..... 1

4TH ST, s e s, 120 ft n e of Union Av, 20x 100; 4th St, s e s, 220 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; Annie Campion to Philip Wood, (mtg $3,200, R S $3) 1

11TH ST, s s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 94.9; Henry Timmermann to Katie Jacober 13,500

17TH ST, 112 and 114 East, 50x92; Joseph A. Farley to Adelbert S. Vosburgh, (mtg $110,000, R S $46)..... 1

19TH ST, 102 East, 25x92; Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society 20,000

20TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 40x92; Anna M. Brady to George Pfister..... 22,000

22D ST, s s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 74.6x 98.9; Albert Friedlander to Thomas J. Mooney, (R S $11.50, mtg $25,000)..... 1

23D ST, 263 West, 20x98.9; 24th St, 256 West, 20x98.9; Maria Del C. S. S. De Carvajal and another to Benigno S. Suarez 44,000

33D ST, s s, 143.9 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; Johanna Sullivan to Joseph Gantzer..... 11,200

35TH ST, 313 East, 18.9x98.9; Elise Cohen to Catharine Bescher, (R S $2.50, mtg $7,500) ..... Exch.

37TH ST, 228 West; Mathilda Addison to Charles H. Ehrenstrom, (mtg. $33,000, R S $20) 1

46TH ST, 150 East, 17x100.5; Jane and William Glaccum to Henrietta Stahl, (mtg $12,000, R S $5)..... 1

48TH ST, 515 West, 25x100.5; Henry J. Erickson to Alice C. Pardo, (R S $8, mtg $14,000) 100

62D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Lottie Zwisler to Nellie A. Murphy. (R S $9, mtg $16,000) 1

65TH ST, 14 West, 25x100.5; Helen T. Roberts to John McKay. (R S $5, mtg $27,000) 1

68TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Christian Dohm to Christian Behlmer. (mtg $15,000, R S $7) 1

69TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 174.6x101.8x155.7x100.5; James Martin to William E. Finn, (mtg $19,000, R S $20). 1

78TH ST, 167 West, 18x102.2; William Buhler to George E. Foster, (R S $10, mtg 22,000) 1

80TH ST, s s, 64 ft w of Columbus Av, 80.1x102.2x56.11x102.2; 80th St, s s, 124.1 ft w of Columbus Av, runs s 102.2 x e 3.2 x n 102.2, gore; Arthur W. Eaer to the Columbus Company, R S $30, mtg $190,000) 1

85TH ST, 122 West, 20x100.9x18.6x100.8; Alice C. Pardo to H. J. Erickson, (R S $12, mtg $5,000) 100

99TH ST, 302 West, 26x100.11; Martin B. Furlong and others to Edward Assor..... 21,075

100TH ST, 51 East, 16.8x100.11; Margaret F. Thornton to American Surety Company, secures contract..... ....

100TH ST, 61 to 71 West, 150x100.11; George E. Foster to William Buhler, (R S $60, mtg $120,000)..... 100

101ST ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Margaretta K. Welsh and another, executors, to Clarence D. Jones.. 21,500

105TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.11; 102d St, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 200x99.11; James Hagerty to Katharine A. Hagerty, (R S 50c, mtg $150,100)..... 1

105TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; Alice Knight to John C. Umberfield 44,000

109TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Alice L. Christie to Mary Reilly, (R S $3, mtg $21,000)..... 1

110TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 90.11; Michael A. Hoffmann to Frank Eberhard, (R S $17.50, mtg $11,000)..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 30x 100.11; James Martin to Frederick Euler, (mtg $34,500, R S $1)..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 30x 100.11; James Martin to Fred Euler, (mtg $34,500, R S $1)..... 1

112TH ST, 9 to 17 West, 125x100.11; Esther A. Wheaton to Julius Schattman, (R S $26, mtg $120,000)..... 1

114TH ST, 20 West, 17.8x100; Louise M. Bennett to Lassar J. Grinberg 12,000

114TH ST, 75 East, 25x100.11; Annie Foley to John J. Young and wife..... 20,000

117TH ST, 134 West, 25x100.11; Charles B. and John T. Murphy to James J. Galligan, (mtg $19,000, R S $7.50)..... 1

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 23.1x 100.11; Albert J. Adams to Katchen Elm, (R S $10) 1

117TH ST, 359 West, 16.8x100.11; Sophie Luders to Hannah Schriesheim, (R S $3, mtg $9,000) 1

119TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 35x 100.11; Agnes T. Diamond to Louisa W. Knecht, (mtg $30,000, R S $8)..... 1

119TH ST, 516 East, 25x100.10; John H. Lorcan to Andrew Zettler, (R S $2, mtg $4,000) 1

120TH ST, s s, 200.2 ft w of 8th Av, 25.1x 100.11; Eugene C. Potter to Martin C. Wendling, (mtg $20,000, R S $4)..... 1

123D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25.6x 100.11; Henry E. H. Hanson to Gussie B. Raymond, (R S $7).....Exchange

128TH ST, s s, 153 ft w of 2d Av, 52x 99.11; Kate Johnsen to Marie Baldauf, (R S $8, mtg $30,000)..... 1

129TH ST, 138 West; Hattie A. Hayward to Gustav Schweitzer, (mtg $25,500, R S. $10) 30,000

130TH ST, 244 West, 18.9x99.11; Henrietta Stiehl to Abraham Quackenbush, (R S $1, mtg $10,000)..... 1

134TH ST, 203 West, 25 ft s of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Meyer Greenberg, referee, to Henry Beste and another, executors and trustees..... 17,000

138TH ST, n s, 95.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 99.11; Ida M. Strauss to Equitable Life Assurance Society 1

138TH ST, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Julius Heyman..... 22,250

138TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Julius Heyman..... 22,250

138TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; Julius Heyman to Simon Adler and another, (R S $8.50, mtg $41,000) 1

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Solomon Moses to William H. Welher, (mtg $10,000, R S $1)..... 1

162D ST, 554 West, 18x99.11; Katherine A. Hagerty and another to Ernest B. Wintersmith, (mtg $12,000, R S $3) 1

182D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.10x79.9; Sarah E. Harney to Laura A. McClatchey, (R S $10.50)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 411; Frederick Frisch to Henry Pick, 2 7-12 years..... $1,000,

STAPLE ST, s w corner of Harrison St, 100.3x50; Joseph J. O'Donohue to Enterprise Cold Storage Company, 15 1-3 years..... $3,000, 12,000

STAPLE ST, w s, 53.6 ft n of Jay St, 38x25; Teresa M. J. O'Donohue and others, executors, to Harrison Street Cold Storage Company, 21 years..... 450

2D AV, 99; Martin A. Furchtenicht to Michael Gebhard, 20 years..... 1,680

12TH ST, 371 West; Hugh Slevin to Chris Noonan, 10 years..... 1,404

37TH ST, 139 East; Annie V. Gould to Cornelius Fellowes, 3 years..... 2,000

70TH ST, 9 West; Estelle L. Salomon to Jacob A. Cantor, 5 years..... 2,450

73D ST, 50 East; George S. Huntington to Ambrose R. Adams, 3 years..... 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Amelia Schellenberger; Washington Av, e s, 29.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... $2,000

ASSOR, Edward, to Serena Wronkow; 99th St, 72 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

ASSOR, Edward, to Joseph C. Furlong; 99th St, 72 West, 3 years 1,000

BALCLAUF, Marie, to Kate Johnsen; 128th St, 238 East, installments..... 2,000

BALCLAUF, Marie, to Kate Johnsen; 128th St, 240 East, installments..... 2,000

BEHLMER, Christian, to J. G. W. Pilgrim; 68th St, 306 West, 5 years..... 16,000

BLINN, Etta, to Nason Manufacturing Company; 122d St, n s, 100 ft w of Morris Park West, 2 months..... 5,500

CHEBRAH, Poel Zedek Anschei Illia, to Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church; Forsyth St, 126 and 128, installments... 20,000

COHEN, Ruth M., to Emma Archer and Emma Paul; 7th St, n s, 115.3 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years..... 11,000

COOK, Georgianna L., to William R. Gray; Grand St, 384, 1-7 part, ¼ year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

ECKES, Michael and Mary K., to Bowery Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, w s, 25.6 ft n of 144th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

EMMET, Ella B., to Greenwich Savings Bank; Duane St, 48 and 50, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Brook Av, e s, 150 ft n of 171st St, 3 years..... 10,000

FISHER, Annie W., to Agnes K. Mulligan; Crotona or Franklin Av, e s, 25 ft s of Elmwood Place, 3 years..... 1,200

FLURI, George V., and others to Melanie Wayland; Amsterdam Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 149th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to Henry A. C. Taylor; Fulton St, 174, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 40,000

GETHIN, Edward B., to Catherine Gethin; 1st Av, 976, demand..... ....

GOODKIND, Martin H., to Mary B. Mills, guardian; Lexington Av, s e corner of 105th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

GREEN, Samuel, to Joseph Edelstein; 102d St, s s, 42.4 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HAAS, Frederick, to Salomon Marx; Madison Av, n e corner of 98th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 65,000

HAAS, Frederick, to Salomon Marx; Madison Av, n e corner of 98th St, 1 year.. 65,500

HAMLIN, George S., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 112th St, 126 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

HANSEN, Niels, to John D. Wilkens; Madison Av, s e corner of 119th St, 1 year..... 10,000

HARPER & BROTHERS, a corporation, to Morton Trust Company, trustee; Pearl St, 325 to 337, and Cliff St, 79 to 83 and 84 to 90, due Sept. 1, 2000, 5 per cent. gold bonds 1,500,000

HESS, Moses J., to Gustav Falk; Beekman Place, 35 s, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

HEYMAN, Julius, and wife, to Randolph W. Townsend; 138th St, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 20,500

HEYMAN, Julius, and wife, to the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women; 138th St, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years 20,500

HUMMEL, Frederick P., to Bowery Savings Bank; Broadway, w s, 150.10 ft n of Terrace View Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 13,500

JAECKER, Katie, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 11th St, s s, 295.6 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

JONES, Clarence D., to Margaretta K. and Henry B. Welsh, executors, &c.; 101st St, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 16,000

KNECHT, Louisa W., to Agnes T. Diamond; 119th St, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

KNOCHE, Albert, to James C. Blauvelt; Elton Av, s e s, 75 ft s w of 158th St, 3 years 4,000

KORZENDORFER, Eva, to William L. Condit and others, trustees; 102d St, n s, 60 ft w of Manhattan Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

KORZENDORFER, Eva, to Louisa Mander; 103d St, s s, 50 ft w of Manhattan Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

LECKLER, Peter, to Julia C. Phelps; Mohegan Av, e s, 199 ft s of 180th St, due July 1, 1901 900

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn, and John J. Bell to Samuel L. Goldenburg and another, trustees of Julius L. Goldenberg; Nicholas Av, s w corner of 114th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 90,000

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn to Edward Oppenheimer and another; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 114th St, demand 130,000

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn to Edward Oppenheimer and another; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 114th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

LIPPMAN, Louis, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 11th St, s s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

LOVE, Samuel, to Madge I. Hennen; 84th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 25,000

MARTIN, Robert H., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Columbus Av, s e corner of 97th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 28,000

McCARTHY, Lawrence, to Michael and Annie Conroy; Lot 190, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, 1-3 year, 6 per cent..... 400

McCLATCHEY, Laura A., to Sarah E. Haney; 182d St, widened, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 8,000

MORRELL, Anita H. H., and others, to Bowery Savings Bank; 3d Av, 801 and 803, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 60,000

MOONEY, Thomas J., to Albert Friedlander; 23d St, n s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, due April 10, 1904 9,000

PAOLILLO, Joseph; to Catharina Wiget; 145th St, 792 East, 5 years 4,500

PFISTER, George, to Anna M. Brady; 20th St, s w s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 10,000

RADAM, William, to Benjamin Hill; 3d Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 54th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 45,000

SCHAECKERMANN, Charlotte and Hugo, to Peter Herrmann, trustee, &c.; 154th St, n s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, due Jan. 1, 1894 3,000

SALOMON, Estelle L., to Henrietta Papenheimer; 70th St, 9 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 26,500

SOLOMON, David, to Henry Gucker and another, trustees; 70th St, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,500

SHAPIRO, Simon, and wife to Gustav Falk; Eldridge St, e s, 112.6 ft s of Broome St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

SHAPIRO, Simon, and wife to Peter Gorth; Eldridge St, e s, 112.6 ft s of Broome St, 3 years 4,750

SROKA, Louis, and wife to Clara F. Moore; 63d St, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

SROKA, Louis, and wife to Lillie E. Moore; 63d St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 4½ per cent, 3 years..... 14,000

SROKA, Louis, and wife to Samuel Greenbaum; 63d St, 324 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,806

SROKA, Louis, and wife to Samuel Greenbaum; 63d St, 322 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,806

SROKA, Louis, and wife to Samuel Greenbaum; 63d St, 320 and 328 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 13,612

SROKA, Louis, and wife to Samuel Greenbaum; 63d St, 322 to 328 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,617

STANTON, Elizabeth H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 65th St, 50 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

TILLMAN, Clara W., to Sevilla Home for Children; 138th St, n s, 214.6 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 13,000

UGHETTA, Catharine F., to Excelsior Savings Bank; 19th St, n s, 170.10 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 2,500

UMBERFIELD, John C., to Alice Knight; 105th St, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 10,000

UMBERFIELD, John C., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 105th St, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

VON HINKEN, Henry, to Herman Von Hinken; 52d St, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

VOSBURGH, Adelbert S., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 17th St, 112 and 114 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 156,000

VOSBURGH, Adelbert S., to Joseph A. Farley; 17th St, 112 and 114 East, 2 years 7,500

WAINWRIGHT, William, to Lizzie B. Tooker; Lorillard Place, e s, 30 ft n of 188th St, and five adjoining lots, 1 year, (six mortgages,) each..... 3,500

WARE, Richard F. and Frederick A., executors, to Edward M. Shepard, trustee; 36th St, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 3,000

WENDLING, Martin C., to Frederick G. Potter; 120th St, 310 West, 1 year..... 1,000

WENDLING, Martin C., and Frederick G. Potter; 106th St, 71 East, 2 years..... 2,750

WHITTEMORE, Annie, to Elvira K. Wetmore; 11th Av, s w corner of 44th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,150

WILLIAMS, Tonyo, to Charles Bjorkegren; Valentine Av, e s, new line, 275.3 ft n of 179th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to Jacob D. Butler; 162d St, 554 West, 2 years..... 1,000

YOUNG, John J. and wife to Annie Foley; 114th St, 75 East, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,500

ZELLWEGER, John, to Thomas Farley; Stebbins Av, s e s, at n e s of 169th St, 5 years 15,000

ZETTLER, Andrew, to John H. Loscarn; 119th St, 518 East, 1 year..... 600

ZETTLER, Andrew, to Vinnie R. Rudolph; 119th St, 518 East, ¼ year, 6 per cent..... 500

ZINK, Thomas and Anastasia, to Frank Gass; 12th St, n s, Lot 312, Map of Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 300

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNSTEIN, Nathan, to Celia Lasker and others, executors $5,000

DIAMOND, Agnes T., to Margaret Jaeger. 3,000

EHRHARD, Philip, to Moses Goldsmith and another 6,000

FELLOWS, Edward B., and another, executors, &c., to Edward B. Fellows..... 3,000

FERGUSON, Harry, to Ernest A. Herb... 1,500

GEISZLER, David and Samuel, to Marks Kirshbaum 3,850

GESCHEIDT, Minnie D., to Henry M. Geschedt ..... Nom.

PETERS, George W., and another, executors, &c., to trustees of the Universalist Relief Fund 2,000

PETERS, George W., and another, executors, &c., to trustees of the Universalist Relief Fund 3,000

WALLACE, William, administrator, to Helen McCartney 811

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BROAD ST, 25 to 33, and Exchange Place, 44 to 56; Crane Company against the Broad Exchange Company, owner; George A. Fuller Company, contractors; Engineering Contract Company, sub-contractor $753

BROADWAY, 2,780 to 2,784; Walker & Chambers against Homer J. Beaudet and Joseph A. Stoll, owners and contractors. 1,956

ELTON AV, 756 and 758; Emil Nikolal against Therese Kramer and estate of Sylvester Kramer, owners and contractors 300

FORSYTH ST, 126 and 128; Herman Herskowitz against Ohel Zadek Anshel Elioim, owner and contractor..... 240

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 160th St, 75x 100; Francesco Pascarella against William G. Piqueron, owner; Ludovico Pascarella, contractor 180

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 400 ft n of 170th St, 100x148; Charles A. Christman against John Doe, owner; A. E. Smith, owner and contractor 249

8TH AV, 2,399; Thomas J. Conwell against J. S. Conibeer, owner; John McNulty, contractor 97

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; White Fireproof Construction Company against Agnes L. Brand and Horace E. Hartwell, owners; Wroxeter Realty Company, contractor 257

68TH ST, n s, whole front from Avenue A to exterior st, 542x—x irregular to avenue x25.1 to beginning; Edward F. Hampson & Co. against the Central Brewing Company, owner; Wilhelm Griesser Construction Company, contractor 1,329

124TH ST, 418 to 420 West; Samuel J. Hanover against Salvatore Spalone, owner; L. S. Folger, contractor..... 28

143D ST, 502 and 504 West; the William H. Page Boiler Company against Charles F. Rogers, owner; Heck & Wahlig, contractors 775

152D ST, n e corner of 8th Av, 50x100; Mehrhof Brick Company against William J. Begley and others, owners; Mark E. Stevens, contractor 342

152D ST, n e corner of 8th Av, 50x100; Mehrhof Brick Company against William J. Begley and others, owners; James D. Edwards, owner and contractor..... 177

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

22D ST, 36 East; Mayer S. Auerbach with Thomas F. Coghlan, four payments....$22,731

Lis Pendens.

BRONX ST, e s, 54.9 ft s of 180th St, 52x100x 52x118; John Kellermann against Charles H. Weigle and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

GREENWICH ST, 394; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against William J. Fryer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

LA FONTAINE AV, s e corner of 180th St, 38.4x100x21.1x101.1; Sarah A. Hitchcock against Charles A. Foss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Hitchcock.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 1; Katharine F. Popham against Cordelia F. Chillas, (foreclosure

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2365—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WARREN BLANCHARD, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Warren Blanchard of Spring Valley, County of Rockland, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Warren Blanchard was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in New York City, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
October 1st, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 2,029.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN BRODER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Benjamin Broder of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Benjamin Broder was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in New York City, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
October 1st, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 2388.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST M. CAHN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of August M. Cahn of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1900, the said August M. Cahn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in New York City, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
October 1st, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 2,959.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK W. DARRIN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Frank W. Darrin of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Frank W. Darrin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in New York City, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
October 1st, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS C. FULLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis C. Fuller of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Louis C. Fuller, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
October 1st, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 2382.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTHON GARTEN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Anthon Garten of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Anthon Garten was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in New York City, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
October 1st, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 2,845.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN A. McGARRY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of John McGarry of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said John A. McGarry was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in New York City, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
October 1st, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 3003.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD J. METZGER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Edward J. Metzger of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Edward J. Metzger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodore Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 1st, 1900.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 298 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1897.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Assessment Rolls of Real Estate, Personal Property, and Bank Stock in the City of New York for the year 1900, and the warrants for the collection of taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are now due and payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

Borough of the Bronx, corner of Third and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx, N. Y.

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue, and Fifth Street, Long Island City, L. I.

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

In case of payment on or before the 1st day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in Section 915 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897,) viz., a deduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next. DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

I, the undersigned, will sell at Public Auction, by Louis Levy, Auctioneer, pursuant to law, to the highest bidder, on the 18th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 516 West 21st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the following described property, viz.: Two bay horses, one black horse, and one sorrel horse; one double covered truck, one single truck, and one piano cart or wagon, and one set of double harness, to satisfy my lien thereon, which said property I now hold under and by virtue of a lien for the boarding and keeping of said horses, and the storage and keeping of said trucks, wagon, and harness, and that Patrick Black and James Black are the owners of said horses, trucks, wagon, and harness, and for whose account the same are held.

Dated October 2d, 1900.
ENOCH B. MOON, Lienor.
ROBERT GODSON, Attorney for Lienor, 320 Broadway, New York.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARGARET COOPER, plaintiff, against ISABELLA M. CURRAN, Annie Veronica McGrady, Maggie Curran Kay, and the unknown husband, heirs, next of kin, grantees, devisees, executors, and administrators of said Maggie Curran Kay, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 24, 1900.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Maggie Curran Kay, and the unknown husband, heirs, next of kin, grantees, devisees, executors, and administrators of said Maggie Curran Kay, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1900.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
s25-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JAMES MITCHELL, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE LIBERATA OZELAH HELENA BRELAZ MITCHELL, Defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 6, 1900.
VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.

To Alice Liberata Ozelah Helena Brelaz Mitchell, the defendant above named.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made herein and dated the 8th day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y. s10-1aw6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MOLLIE B. KEMERLE, plaintiff, against GEORGE KEMERLE, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1900. COHEN BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To George Kemerle:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated September 21st, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County. COHEN BROTHERS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
o2-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FIELD, MARY MOFFAT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, N. Y., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Moffat Field, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 149 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1901.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1900. FREDERICK G. CUNNINGHAM, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, and WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Executors. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executors, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy31-1aw6mTu

LEONARD, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEONARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. Burr, his attorney, No. 375 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, June 1st, 1900. STEPHEN LEONARD, Administrator. HENRY P. BURR, Attorney for Administrator, 375 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. je5-1aw6mTu

MACY, SARAH A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Alfred Macy, Josiah Macy, Florence Adele Macy, Emily M. Adams, Howard M. Adams, Alvin Adams, and Edward L. Adams, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate in the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why John R. Macy and William H. Beers, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of SARAH A. MACY, deceased, should not be authorized to compromise a claim against John H. Macy and Edwin S. Neal, heretofore doing business under the firm name of Josiah Macy's Sons, by receiving ten per cent. of the amount thereof, which, with forty per cent. thereof already received from the assignee of said debtors on account, will make fifty per cent. thereof, and why the said executors and trustees should not upon receiving such ten per cent. assign said claim to one Edward Valk, or his appointee or legal representatives, in furtherance of such compromise; said claim consisting of a balance, including interest to April 17, 1900, of $23,252.31, owing on a note made by said debtors to said testatrix in her lifetime, and held by said trustees as a part of the estate of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
o2-1aw6wTu

MARY M. SANDS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Ethel Sands, Mahlon Alan Sands, Morton Harcourt Sands, a minor over the age of fourteen years, persons interested in the estate of Mary M. Sands, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Levi P. Morton and Philip J. Sands, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]
Sup. Clt. on order.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
FREDERIC DE F. FOSTER, Attorney for Petitioners, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au29-1aw7wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

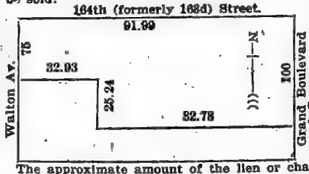
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN FENNELL, plaintiff, against AGNES SCHAEF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street with the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (formerly Mott Avenue,) and running thence westerly along the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street ninety-one 99-100 feet to the easterly side of Walton Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Walton Avenue seventy-five feet; thence easterly on a line parallel or nearly so with said 164th (formerly 163d) Street thirty-two 93-100 feet; thence southerly parallel or nearly so with said Grand Boulevard and Concourse twenty-five 24-100 feet; thence easterly again parallel with 164th (formerly 163d) Street eighty-two 78-100 feet to the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse as aforesaid, and thence northerly along the same one hundred feet more or less to the place of beginning, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Agnes Schaef by Sigismund B. Wortmann and wife by deed dated October 25th, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on March 29th, 1899.—Dated New York, August 27, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.
JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,958.75, with interest thereon from the 13th day of July, 1900, together with cost and allowance amounting to $240.71, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $495.08 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage, upon which $9,000 is due, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a second mtrogage for $1,250, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a third mortgage for $3,500, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, 27th day of August, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Friday, September 28, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 15, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Friday, October 12th, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—ELIZABETH RINTELEN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM RINTELEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 30th day of July, 1900, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 2d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

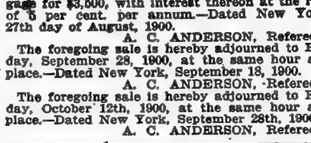
All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of 29th Street distant two hundred and fifty-nine feet ten inches westerly from Seventh Avenue; thence running westerly along 29th Street twenty-three feet five inches; thence running northerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between 29th and 30th Streets; thence running easterly along the said centre line twenty-three feet five inches; thence running southerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 2.

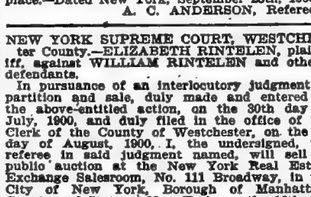
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of valuable building lots at Port Morris, in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, surveyed June 24, 1875, by William G. Livingston, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 14th day of October, 1875, by the numbers five (5) and six (6,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 147th Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of 147th Street and Prospect Street, running thence easterly along 147th Street fifty (50) feet; thence southerly and at right angles with 147th Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly and parallel with 147th Street 50 feet; thence northerly and at right angles with said street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.

BEVERLEY W. ROBINSON,
Referee.
HARRY OVERINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 2,706 Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property first above described (Parcel No. 1:)



The following is a diagram of the property secondly above described (Parcel No. 2:)



s25-2aw3wTu&F&o16.

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—LESTER LEVY, plaintiff, against MAX J. LEVINSON and others, defendants.

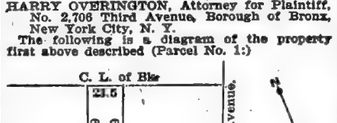
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 19th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Grand Street; in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on Grand Street seventy-five (75) feet west of the corner of Willett Street; running thence northerly parallel with Willett Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Grand Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly to Grand Street one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly along Grand Street in front twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the said dimensions more or less, said premises being known as number 474 Grand Street.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1900. MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Broome Street.



Grand Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $8,183 83-100 ($6,473 83-100) dollars, with interest thereon from 14th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty-four 80-100 dollars, with interest from September 22, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred and forty-nine 27-100 ($249 27-100), dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of eighteen thousand ($18,000) dollars, due November 13, 1900, and accrued interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum since May 13, 1900.—Dated New York, September 28, 1900.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OTTIWELL, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. OTTIWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Lambias, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July, 1900. CHARLES S. HENSCHEL, HERBERT A. SHIPMAN, Executors. JOHN F. LAMBIAS, Attorney for Executors, 7 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy24-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, Place of Trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, Plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

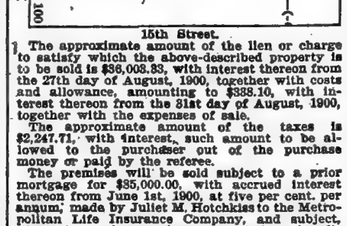
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the second day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.
SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $36,008.83, with interest thereon from the 27th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $338.10, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes is $2,247.71, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $35,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from June 1st, 1900, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 686 of Conveyances, Page 339, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 599 of Conveyances, Page 591.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.
s11-2aw3wTu&F&o2

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EDWARD FREDERICK BURKE, Plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 10, Block Number 2,706, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street Number 1,118 Intervale Avenue, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, distant one hundred and sixty feet and 65-100 of a foot southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Intervale Avenue with the westerly side of Kelly Street; running thence southeasterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall sixty-six feet and 49-100 of a foot; thence easterly at right angles with Kelly Street, fifty-eight feet and 32-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Kelly Street; thence southerly along the same, seventeen feet and 42-100 of a foot; thence westerly at right angles with Kelly Street sixty-four feet and 85-100 of a foot; thence northwesterly, at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall sixty-six feet and 49-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Intervale Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY,
Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,748 90-100, with interest thereon from September 14, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $352.00, with interest from Sept. 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $570.10 and interest.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY,
Referee.
s21-2aw3wF&Tu&o12

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDMUND A. TROUTON, plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at Public Auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 12th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 10, Block Number 2,706, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street Number 1,118 Intervale Avenue, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, distant one hundred and sixty feet and 65-100 of a foot southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Intervale Avenue with the westerly side of Kelly Street; running thence southeasterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall fifty-five feet and 95-100 of a foot; thence easterly at right angles with Kelly Street, fifty-one feet and 14-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Kelly Street, thence southerly along the same, seventeen feet and 42-100 of a foot; thence westerly at right angles with Kelly Street fifty-eight feet and 32-100 of a foot; thence northwesterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall fifty-five feet and 95-100 of a foot; thence northerly along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 20, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,748 90-100, with interest thereon from September 14, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $355.00, with interest from September 17, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $568.29 and interest.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
s21-2aw3wF&Tu&o12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PARKER, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. PARKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July, 1900. HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Executor. WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York.
jy17-1aw6mT

SCHRENKEISEN, MARTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

We do a very large business in

FLANNELS

because we offer the best of their respective kinds for Dresses, Waists, Shirtings and Underwear at same or lower prices than others ask for the inferior.

In Embroidered Flannels, for instance, we offer *bandloom* goods only.
"Schiffley" Embroideries, that do not wear satisfactorily, you will not find here.

By buying largely, and selling at close profit margin, we can and do sell the *good* for less than elsewhere asked for the poor.....Compare and test our statement.....So also with French Flannels, Shirtings, Domets and Canton Flannels——there are many kinds and many grades, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred, if you compare goods bought here with similar elsewhere, you will find that our prices are less for same grades, or our qualities are superior at same prices.

OUR FIRST FALL SALE OF FLANNELS

takes place to-day, when among other specialties the following will be offered:

Flannel Bargain No. 1
100 pieces Baby Skirt Flannels—not all wool, just enough cotton to prevent shrinking—40 styles in scallop and hemstitch—wheels, leaves, flowers and fancy figures..... .39
Better than goods for which we were recently asked 55 cents at wholesale.

Flannel Bargain No. 2
Fancy Cotton Elderdowns for Bath Robes and Wrappers—Gray, Blue, Brown and Strawberry Red in effective plaids and stripes—
Good, heavy quality..... 7¾

Flannel Bargain No. 3
Fine Fancy Waist Flannels—All wool Novelty and Camel's-hair Plaids; also French Printed Flannels—balance of a recent large purchase, which we sold at 59 cents.
To-day, entire lot..... .29

Flannel Bargain No. 4
Twill Homespun Flannels—11 shades—manufactured to sell and elsewhere sold at 29 cents—we have bought several cases at much less than regular and will offer the lot at.... .12½

100 pcs Table Damasks
Scotch, Irish and German—Oak Leaf, Vine, Spot, Ball, Clover, Fern, Duke of Leinster, Snowdrop, Fleur de Lis, Pansy, Rose and Moire and Cloud effects.
AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

60 inch.....	.39	68 and 72 inch...	.85
64 inch.....	.49	72 inch.....	.98
66 inch.....	.59	81 inch.....	.98
68 inch.....	.67	84 inch.....	1.19

Finer Satin Damasks to 1.98.

All Linen Napkins

Medium and dinner size.....dz.,	.98
Heavy Scotch—24 inch.....dz.,	1.29
Fine Scotch—three quarter size...dz.,	1.69
Double Damask—ex. heavy—24 in.dz.,	1.98
All Linen German—26 inch.....dz.,	2.98

Mexican Drawn Work
One of the finest collections ever shown in New York.
Those who realize the patience, skill and time required for completion of these exquisite specimens of hand needlework can best appreciate the moderate prices we quote:

Doylies.....	.19 to 1.50
Tea Cloths.....	2.98 to 8.98
Other large Pieces.....	3.98 to 24.98

Pure linen—with hand hemstitchings and Elaborate hand drawn and fancy stitched borders or centre designs—
We do not believe you can find equally beautiful pieces elsewhere for less than double above quotations.

Ladies' Underwear
Interesting offers here a plenty!

"Good Wear Muslin" Gowns—hemstitch ruffles and 2 insertings.....	.59
Muslin and Cambric Gowns—Empire, V or high neck—lace or emb'y trim—20 styles.....	.98
Muslin Skirts—two insertings of fancy lace or deep emb'd ruffle.....	.98
Cambric Skirts—deep ruffle of handsome emb'y—8 fine tucks.....	1.69
Cambric Corset Covers—V or square—lace or emb'y trim.....	.29
Fine Cambric front of Val lace insertings—lace edge—ribbon run.....	.49
"Good Wear Muslin" Drawers hem and tucks.....	.24
Muslin Drawers—inserting and ruffle of lace or emb'y—10 styles.....	.49
Muslin Chemises—yoke of tucks and insertings of emb'y and other styles..	.29
Muslin Chemise—round, square, or open neck—lace or emb'y trim.....	.49

IN SAME DEPARTMENT.

All Wool Flannel Skirts—white and colors—herring bone finish..	1.39
Fine Hemstitched Emb'd Flannel.....	1.79
Fine French Flannel—pretty pink and blue stripes—silk emb'd ruffle....	1.98
Fine Baby Flannel—deep umbrella ruffle, inserting and fancy lace.....	2.69

Still Handsomer Skirts to 7.98.
Large Assortment of Bridal Sets, 4 to 6 pieces—3.98 to 17.98.

Linen Dep't.

Fine double Damask Table Cloths.
2 x 2 1-2 yards, $2.75; Value $3.75.
2 x 3 yards, $3.25; Value $4.25.

Napkins,—
26 inch,—to match,—$4.00; Value $5.50.

Extra fine quality Double Damask Table Cloths, sizes from 2x3 yards to 2 1-2 x 5 yards, at 40 per cent. less than usual prices.

Towels,—
All-linen, hemmed Towels, bird's-eye weave,
$2.40 per dozen.

Hemstitched,—size 22 x 42 inches,
$2.50 per dozen.

Heavy, bleached, all-linen Huck Towels,—hemmed,—with white ends. Sizes 23 x 45,
$3.00 per dozen.

Linen Sheets,
finished with hemstitching or band of drawn work.
90 x 96 $6.50 per pair,
90 x 108 $7.50 per pair,
one third less than usual prices.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Opening of Ladies' Suits & Wraps,
Tuesday, Oct. 2nd.

Evening, Reception, House and Street Gowns, Street, Carriage and Opera Wraps, Misses' Dresses and Coats.

Including Latest Creations in *French Millinery.*

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

NOW—you need it, the light weight overcoat for early fall—all are marked off ⅓ to ¼ from the spring prices—they include Top-Coats—Raglans—Paddocks.

Great value everywhere.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

EDDY REFRIGERATOR
The Best for Family Use.
Our Special for a Quarter Century.
Nursery Refrigerators, Pantry Cold Chests.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 132 West 42d Street.

DESKS for Offices. All Styles and Prices.
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., near B'way.

The Raglan overcoat question was a question. Was it to be or not to be correct for the Fall and Winter of 1900?
It is correct.
Here is what man's highest Fashion authority says:
London, England, August, 1900.
We feel that the Raglan still holds its own, both as a stylish garment and one that gives varied service.
Raglans, $18 to $40.
All the other good kinds of overcoats, of course, as well as everything man wears—boys too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Fall Sale of Shoes,
Tuesday & Wedn'sday Oct. 2nd & 3rd.

Kid, Button & Lace Boots
hand welted soles,
$3.25, value $4.50.

Velour Calf Button & Lace Boots,
welted soles, for fall and winter wear,
$3.25, value $4.50.

Kid, Button & Lace Boots,
welted soles,
$3.85, value $5.00.

Patent Leather Kid Button Boots,
$3.85, value $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Sale of
New Table Linens.

We are showing a full line of new table linens, most of them exclusive new designs, fine satin damask finish, at prices much under the regular.

Table Cloths,
2x2 yds. square, $2.15 each.
2½x2½ " " $3.75 "
Dinner Napkins to match, $3.15 a dozen.
Breakfast Napkins to match, $2.10 a dozen.

Hemstitched Lunch Cloths,
1½ yards square, $1.95 each, value $2.75.

Japanese Art Linens,

Size 6x6	inches,	20c.	each
" 15x15	"	55c.	"
" 30x30	"	$1.25	"
" 18x27	"	75c.	"
" 18x54	"	$1.35	"
" 54x54	"	$3.25	"

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Opening of "The Linen Store's" New Salesroom.

We cordially invite your inspection of our new and commodious salesroom in the Spinning Wheel Building, 3, 5 and 7 West Twenty-second Street. It is immediately in the rear of and connects with our Twenty-third Street store, which has been completely reorganized and refitted.

All of our retail departments are now located on the *ground* floor of these two buildings—a floor of good light, broad aisles, and perfect ventilation.

Here our incomparable assortment of Table and Bed Linens, Dress Linens, Art Linens, Towels and Handkerchiefs may be carefully inspected at leisure—an inspection which, we feel assured, will fully justify our reputation as leaders in the distribution of fine flaxen products. Our departments of Bed Coverings, Fancy Art Materials, French and Scotch Flannels, and ready made Silk and Flannel Waists are, likewise, most comprehensive.

In every way our facilities for satisfying the needs of our patrons are greater and better than ever before.

On request we will mail free our Illustrated Catalogue.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d St. and 3, 5 and 7 West 22d St.

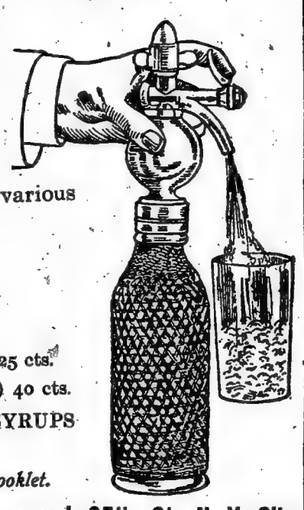
A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME

Sparklets
TRADE MARK

Small Steel Capsules Filled With Liquid Carbonic-Acid Gas.

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.

A child can use SPARKLETS with success, making soda water for the family. At the same time an epicure can delight himself by the varied results obtainable by the aeration of still wines and various punches.



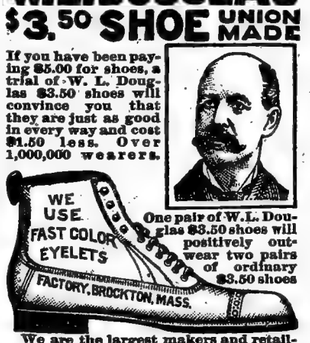
Pint Bottles, $1.50 up.
Pint Syphon Attachments, 50 cts.
Quart Syphons, $3.00 up.
Pint SPARKLETS, (10 in a box,) 25 cts.
Quart SPARKLETS, (10 in a box,) 40 cts.
MINERAL TABLETS AND FRUIT SYRUPS ALSO SUPPLIED.

All Dealers. *Write for Booklet.*

Compressed Gas Capsule Co., B'way and 25th St., N. Y. City

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

If you have been paying $5.00 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes will convince you that they are just as good in every way and cost $1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.



One pair of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes

We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U.S.

The reason more W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because they are the best that can be made. They fit like custom made shoes. The style is the best and always up to date.

BEST $3.50 SHOE — We sell direct from factory to wearer through our 61 stores in the large cities. The extra middleman's profits that others have to charge we add to the quality, and give to the wearers of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes. — BEST $3.50 SHOE

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway; 753-755 Broadway; 1,349 Broadway; 345 8th Av.; 974 3d Av.; 2,202 3d Av.; 220 West 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St.; 494 5th Av.; 708-710 Broadway; 1,367 Broadway. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.
On Tuesday and Wednesday,—October 2nd and 3rd.

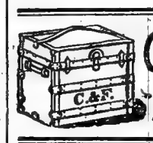
Fine quality, Vicuna,—with smooth satin finish,
$1.00 per yard; Value $1.50.

Venetian Cloth,—Fall weight,
$1.25 per yard; Value $2.00.

These fabrics are recommended for Tailor and Street Dresses.
They are 50 inches wide, and the quality is a guarantee of their durability and appearance.

"Egremont" and French Gauze Grenadines for Evening wear.
48 and 44 inches wide,
85 cents per yard; Value $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third St.



CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

CARPET CLEANING.
353 WEST 54TH ST.
Established 1875. Telephone 366 Columbus.
Altering and Relaying.
J. & W. WILLIAMS

EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Delivered at Your Home
NINE CENTS A WEEK.
Order in Advance from your newsdealer
THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper it is well to **Order It Delivered at Your Residence.**
Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES out of town may have THE TIMES mailed to them at the rate of sixty-five cents per month.

O'Neill's,

China Dept. Bargains

A few of the many money-saving opportunities offered this week in the China Dep't. There are hundreds of others equally attractive.

Dinner Sets
Dinner Sets of 100 Pieces, Fine Green Border Pattern with gold edges, open stock pattern, 12.50

Tea Sets
China Tea Sets of Fifty-six Pieces, new shape. Three Handsome Floral decorations to choose from, Pink, Blue or Yellow, worth 8.00, 5.98

Toilet Sets
Nine Piece Toilet Sets of American Porcelain, Underglaze Floral Decoration, three colors to choose from, 2.25
Handsomely Decorated Sets, choice of four colors. Formerly 9.00, Reduced to 6.25

Special Values in Cut Glass.

Salts and Peppers, large Sterling Tops. Each	48c
Vinegar and Oil Cruets	1.25
Fruit Saucers, 5 inch	98c
Bowls, assorted designs	4.66
Water Bottles	1.48
Tumblers to match, doz.	2.65

Pressed Glassware.

Tumblers, Each	2½c
Water Pitchers, Each 30c and	48c
Bowls, 8 inch	10c
Celery Trays	15c

Other Bargains in Household Goods.

Curtain Stretchers, 6x12 feet, without easel	1.43
With easel	2.20
Carpet Sweepers, Bissell's make, formerly 2.00.	1.25
Brooms, formerly 35c. each	25c
Wrought Iron Umbrella Stands	98c and 1.48
Blacking Cases	98c
Step Chairs, 4 steps	93c
Crusty Bread Pans, double	48c
Crusty Bread Pans, single	10c
Chocolate Graters	25c
Japanned Spice Boxes	29c

Grocery Department. (4th Floor.)

Some of the Special Prices we have made on Wholesome High Grade Groceries for this week:

Best Java and Mocha Coffee, lb.	25c	No. 2 Shore Mackerel, 5 lb. Pails	55c
Jamaka Blend Coffee, lb.	20c	Boneless Codfish, 3 lb. boxes	25c
Choice Teas, all kinds, lb.	35c	Salt Mackerel, Cream Sauce, can	20c
Macaroni, Imported, pkg.	10c	Kippered Herring, tin, 13c.; doz.	1.50
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, two lb. pkgs.,	7c	Fancy Maine Corn, can	9c
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, in bulk, lb.,	3c	Early June Peas, can	80
		Tomatoes, can	9c

Sugars at Refiners' Prices. We do not sell Wines, Liquors or Cigars.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street

Steinway

Owing to the variable demands of fashion in interior decoration, we are constantly taking in exchange some of our most beautiful instruments, entirely uninjured, indistinguishable from new ones, and second-hand only in name. These pianos are sold at reduced prices. A large number of buyers who desire Steinway pianos, debarred by the price, purchase poorer instruments. Here is an opportunity for such music lovers to obtain an ideal Steinway Piano.

STEINWAY & SONS,
107-109 E. 14th St.,
Near Union Square.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
MET'N ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP.
TANNHAUSER —ALSO— THURSDAY, SATURDAY NIGHT,
MISSES ELANDI, KRONOLD, STENDER, MESSRS. BROZEL, PAULL, CLARKE, BOYLE, CARR.
ALL AMERICAN CHORUS OF 100 VOICES.
BAND OF 70, AND AT
REGULAR THEATRE PRICES.
Evs. 50c. to $2.00; Wed. Mat. 25c. to $1.00; Sat. Mat. 50c. to $1.50.
WED. MATINEE, FRIDAY NIGHT, FAUST SAME CAST AS MONDAY.
MIGNON WEDNESDAY MATINEE, SATURDAY NIGHT.
Subscribers may reserve same seats each week. No liability except to pay one week in advance.
WEBER PIANO USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins 8. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Wed. & Saturday, 2.
SAN TOY
OPERA SEASON
The AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO. (including James T. Powers) presenting the Musical Comedy of San Toy, now in its 18th month at Daly's Theatre, London. A brilliant and worthy successor to "The Geisha" and "Runaway Girl."

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Thursday & Sat. Matinée, 2.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled
A ROYAL FAMILY.

Proctor's 23d St., 5th Ave., 58th St., 125th St. | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
McIntyre & Heath. Dunham Family. Les Frassettis, Wright Huntington & Co. Marie Wainwright, Smith & Campbell, Isabelle Urquhart, Julie Mackey. Pianka, "Lady of Lions," Emily Lytton, Stanton & Modena, Mrs. Alice Shaw. Robert Downing, Harry Watson's Co., Bros. Damm, Hamilton Hill, H. Thurston.

WALLACK'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Last 5 Nights—Last Mats. Wed. & Sat.
OTIS SKINNER IN PRINCE OTTO
MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 8.
SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE IN A NEW PLAY, ENTITLED, The Greatest Thing in the World. Seat Sale Begins Thurs.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Oct. 11, at 2:30.
Schumann-Heink AND Leonora Jackson
Direction.....Henry Wolfsohn
Seats $1, $1.50, and $2, now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

—THE— DEWEY E. 14th St. A 5th Av. Reception. | MATINEE TO-DAY. TROCADERO BURLESQUERS
A Night at the Paris Exposition.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS OF MALABAR

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | To-night, 8:15. Mats To-m'rr'w & Sat.
Easily the best performance on N. Y. stage.—Life.
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

THEATRE Tele. 3940-38. | REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Mats. Wed & Sat.; Prices, 50 JAS. A. HERNE IN SAG HARBOR 75, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. LAST 5 NIGHTS. MAT. SAT. THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTine IB & LITTLE CHRISTINA.
Next Monday—The New Farce, Self & Lady.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
WILLIAM H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday.
LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av. CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER.
CLOSED TO-NIGHT FOR REHEARSAL.
TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
LAST WEEK. BEN-HUR
NEXT WEEK Blanche Walsh in "Marcelle." Seat Sale Commences Thursday, 9 A. M.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25, 35, 50c. HOOLMAN BLIND
Mats. to-day, Thu., Sat. 25c.
Beginning Next Week. MATINEES DAILY Except Monday. All Seats 25c.

THE NEW YORK BARGAIN MATS. WEDS. B'way, 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat. Instantaneous Hit! 50c. A MILLION DOLLARS

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., Bway & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. Gen. Adm., 50c. THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK Matinée Prices, 50, 75, $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées

The New Glory OF THE SAM BERNARD, Dick Bernard, and VIRGINIA EARL CASINO! 2D GREAT WEEK! In THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA!

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av. TO-MORROW (Wednesday) NIGHT, FIRST TIME in New York of LOST RIVER.
The companion play to "Blue Jeans."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. ANDREW MACK In his new play, "THE REBEL." Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE The Great POWELL. Orchestral Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL Evs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Tues. & Sat. 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

KOSTER & BIAL'S DAILY, 25c., Matinée. Evgs., 25c. 50c., 75c., Boxes, $1.00. ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, DOROTHY MORTON, BETTINA GERARD, 20 others.

KEITH'S MR. & MRS. ROYLE. AMELIA SUMMERVILLE. MIMIC FOUR.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Evgs at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. CALEB WEST—CALEB WEST.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—The Tree of Knowledge.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Louis MANN, Clara LIPMAN, "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."

GRAND Opera House. WED. MAT. 25c., 50c. THE TELEPHONE GIRL.

Irving Place Theatre: Every Eve. "The great comedy success, "Sittliche, Forderung," and "Der Tugendhof." Sat Mat., "Egmont."

SAVOY, B'way & 34th St. Mon., Oct. 8, seats on sale THE MILITARY MAID. JOSEPHINE HALL.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Matrimonial Lottery. Dixon-McGovern Fight.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
(1st Day, Tuesday, Oct. 2d.
The Matron Handicap, Manhattan Handicap, Jerome Handicap, and Three Other Races.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Lander.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av.; thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M.
FIELD, 50 CENTS.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Threatening; northeasterly winds.

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FILIPINOS MAY YIELD IF REPUBLICANS WIN

Captured Letter of Rebel Leader So States Explicitly.

MR. BRYAN THEIR ONLY HOPE

Reliance Placed on the Anti-Imperialists of This Country to Bring About Democratic Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The War Department to-day made public some more captured Filipino correspondence. The letters are important, for they are the first that show the Filipinos to be holding out solely in the hope of Bryan's election. The other Filipino papers showed that the insurgents hoped for Bryan's victory, but did not state that they would yield in case of his defeat. In this correspondence Sandico, the Filipino statesman, declares in favor of surrendering in the event of Mr. McKinley's election. The correspondence in full is as follows:

"Santo Domingo, 23d July, 1900.

"Lieut. Col. Casimirio Tinio.

"My Distinguished Friend: The present campaign and some other circumstances have created in America a political situation that may perhaps produce the downfall of McKinley, which will signify the triumph of our ideals. For the same reason the disastrous war in the Transvaal, and more especially the fierce revolution in China, have created a political atmosphere sufficiently critical to cause the birth of a disturbance of the armed peace of the great powers that may result favorably to our aspirations, because America may prefer to sacrifice some of her plans with respect to the Philippine Islands, accepting our independence under her protectorate rather than sustain two wars and run the risk of losing the whole archipelago.

"I believe, then, that under the conditions so favorably colored by the present circumstances, it is necessary that we continue the struggle, and only accept peace on the base of independence, although under an American protectorate. In planning this line of conduct, it is not my desire to inaugurate a campaign against the noble and patriotic propositions of Señores Paterno, Buencamino, and Velardo, nor do I wish to signify by that that the leading men who are working patriotically for peace are proceeding on a basis of individual considerations, and are so simple in political matters that they do not recognize the present favorable circumstances, nor is it to be supposed for a moment that they are acting in bad faith, for I have always had the highest respect and elevated conception of our statesmen.

"I wish I to say only this: That their lofty work, however patriotic and humanitarian, is something inopportune, since if we wait but a few months more we may perhaps conclude a peace more advantageous without sacrifice of our nationality, and then acknowledge American sovereignty. If the re-election of Mr. McKinley be accomplished and the revolution in China be wiped out, and the war in the Transvaal take no new complications, then will I be the first to accept the peace that I believe to be necessary, though it be at the cost of acknowledging the sovereignty of the United States, since I consider that our forces are now impotent to defend our sacred and legitimate rights.

TO REJECT ALL PEACE PROPOSALS.

"I should properly tell you that all these conclusions are but my political judgment as to the results of McKinley's re-election. Nevertheless, if his re-election occurs, God knows what will become of our individual liberties.

"If you agree with me in my way of thinking, which is that of our honorable President as expressed to me by him at our last conference, we should reject every proposal for peace unless it be based upon independence, and we should continue our brilliant campaign. In the Camarines, Cagayan, Samar, Iloilo, and San Miguel de Mayumo, our guerrillas have borne themselves valiantly, causing the enemy to withdraw from those localities with many losses among officers and men, according to the American newspapers. I believe, moreover, it very necessary and urgent that we send a patriotic call to all the local Presidents in this zone that they lay down their offices (the Presidents of the briefest possible time; failing to do this they must be considered as suspects and as supporters of the American cause.

"In conclusion I send a copy of a letter directed to me from the Central Committee at Hongkong, signed by Gen. Riego De Dios, and from which we may deduce that our cause prospers in America.

"Hoping that you may agree with me in my manner of thinking in all the above, as should be the duty of all Filipinos who love the good and prosperity of the country, I take my leave as your affectionate servant, whose hand I kiss.

"T. SANDICO.

"The superior Chief Republican Guard."

Translation by E. V. Smith, Captain, Fourth Infantry.

REGIO'S EARLIER LETTER.

"Central Filipino Committee,
"Hongkong, May 16, 1900.

"Señor Teodoro Sandico:

"My Dear Friend and Distinguished Compatriot: I have received your reply to my letter of March 2 last. With this I communicate to you as most important the state of American politics with reference to our country. Above all, it is positively assured that the struggle between the imperialists and the anti-imperialists continues with implacable fierceness, the former feeling greatly encouraged by the triumph they expect to obtain for the upholders of the capitalists in the coming elections, and the latter, firm at their posts of honorable aspirations and not dismayed one moment, trusting that the light of justice will fall upon American ears and soon penetrate their hearts, carrying good for all.

"In Congress the imperialists have set forth that the Philippine Islands are not a part of America, but the property of the United States; that expansion is inherent to the genius of America and gives certainty of riches for the future; that in McKinley's hands should be placed all power to direct the future of the islands; that no resolution of Congress is necessary therefor; that the archipelago should be held to civilize it and redeem it from Tagalo savages. The anti-imperialists on their part have defended us. Whether protesting energetically against the extravagant applause of the imperialists for the ideas of expansion, whether opposing the policy of the Administration with regard to the islands, whether making inspired speeches that show the retention of the islands will surely bring international complications and constitute an economical error for the United States, or inaugurating the many demonstrations of sympathy, they show that the spirit of upright men is not lacking in the halls of Congress.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE PARTIES.

"From this it follows that the struggles between the parties rage around McKinley each time they grow more ardent concerning the propositions for the future. On the 17th of February a conversation occurred between McKinley and the editor of a prominent newspaper. McKinley said that he considered the Filipinos as in the same uncultivated state as the population of Hawaii, for which it was necessary that a benevolent rule of education be first inaugurated among them before they could receive their own Government.

"A counselor of the Department of Insular Affairs gives an opinion that the Filipinos may neither be considered as American citizens, nor may their products be considered as National products. The imperialists announce now the termination of the campaign in these islands, confirming it by the statements of Gen. Wheeler and Bishop Potter, and the War Department announces in this connection that there is necessary in our country nothing more than a strong police force, following a proclamation of amnesty and a declaration of intention to treat as bandits all revolutionists who do not seek for pardon. You know the organization of this police force—it is a kind of a civil guard, under the orders of the commission sent to these islands.

"This commission, which is the same as McKinley, arrogating to itself the exclusive powers of Congress, will promise heaven and earth and will propose among other things an armistice that will serve largely to convince the American people that the Filipino has laid down his arms, submitting himself unconditionally to imperialistic rule, and by this means it will be able to show that the Filipino has recognized McKinley as his redeemer. This obtained, the number of votes that McKinley now holds by purchase and through partisanship will undoubtedly be greatly increased. This is only a political play, since it will appear by an important newspaper that it is an act of the belligerents and consequently represents our army. This commission, I repeat, is absolutely lacking in power to concede anything that McKinley as President of the United States may not concede, or has conceded.

"Notwithstanding this, if the armistice offers to bring about a condition of independence, real and effective, then we shall say that we will submit offers for an understanding. Every offer except on this indispensable base must be energetically rejected by all Filipinos who love their country and who have on more than one occasion offered life for liberty.

WORK OF THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

"Our sympathizers continue imperatively in their campaign of redemption. The anti-imperialist convention of the East met on the 22d of February in Philadelphia. Great enthusiasm reigned at the meeting. Eloquent speeches were delivered in favor of our cause by many eminent orators, and not a few men of politics ranged themselves on the side of the orators, and various resolutions were passed. Among these was a very strong act of protest against classifying as bandits those who honorably struggled for their independence.

"On the 23d an influential politician in Boston delivered a speech in a great meeting, classifying imperialism as a new form of piracy. The announced possibility that McKinley would send a message to Congress asking for more troops, the impression produced by the arrival of the sick and demented soldiers from the field; American losses deduced from official reports; losses calculated mathematically as a regiment a month, as published by an important newspaper published in New York; the latest feats of arms of our soldiers; the question of Porto Rico that has started a great agitation against McKinley in the States of Indiana and Minnesota, which will draw many supporters; the anti-imperialist atmosphere taken altogether, spreads and defends itself against the imperial influence, and as an eloquent symptom of this, he called attention to the recent occurrence in New York, wherein the Methodist Bishop, seeing McKinley in his church, delivered many feeling sermon and said that it was impossible to deny rights to men of other races because we are the sons of the same great Father and worthy of love and fraternal affection.

"They say that McKinley heard the sermon with a confused, hypocritical look that characterizes him.

THE FILIPINO VIEW.

"From all this we may deduce:

"1. That we must not consider the armistice except upon condition of an immediate independence.

"2. That now in America proper the supporters of our cause are being increased in number.

"3. That the victories obtained by our seasoned army in this unequal struggle exercise great influence on the very impressionable minds of American people.

"4. This impression is and will be one of the determining causes of our triumph, which triumph will come soon if we resist a little more, now that little is lacking to change the announced elections—as with the downfall of McKinley comes the ascendance of the starred banner over our soil.

E. REGIO.
T. SANDICO."

"A copy.

[Translated by E. V. Smith, Captain Fourth United States Infantry.]

Gen. MacArthur in transmitting these papers says: "Possibly Sandico is as close to Aguinaldo as any of the leaders who continue in open hostility."

NOVEL SUIT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Owner of Racehorse Demands Indemnity for Illegal Seizure.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—A novel suit was entered in the courts here to-day by Mrs. Louis Finney of New Orleans against Theodore Fitzfaden, subrogate of the Gerfieri facias issued in a suit of the Germania York; Civil Sheriff H. B. McMurray, and J. E. Capdau for $2,000 damages.

The petitioner owns a racehorse named Torreon and a mare named Bristol. On Sept. 20 both were seized under a writ of fieri-facias issued in a suit of the Germania Company against one Camille F. Berges, to which petitioner was not a party. Fitzfaden furnished a bond, signed by Capdau for $2,000, and the animals were advertised for sale. Mrs. Finney asked for an injunction, whereupon her horses were released and the illegal seizure admitted.

She claims that Torreon requires more training than he can now get before the opening of the Winter races here, that he cannot now be expected to win any purses, &c. Therefore she asks indemnity.

INSURANCE RATES IN CHICAGO.

Underwriters' Association Purposes Making a General Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Owing to the increased percentage of losses on fire insurance risks in Chicago during the past three years, the Underwriters' Association has issued a call asking for united action toward a general advance in rates.

Since 1890 the losses paid on buildings have amounted to 7.34 per cent. of the risks carried, and on contents 19.36 per cent.

The Board of Directors of the General Agents' Union at a meeting to-day considered measures to adjust the premiums. A general advance in manufacturing rates is expected. It is reported that the increase will be as much as 100 per cent. in some cases. Buildings occupied by numerous small manufacturing concerns have proved the most dangerous, and it is probable that they will be slated for the largest percentage of increase.

Big Whale in Delaware Bay.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 2.—A large whale measuring probably forty feet in length was seen in Delaware Bay about a hundred feet from shore to-day. He dived after a few minutes and did not reappear.

St. Louis Without Extra Charge by the Pennsylvania Limited

leaves New York (West 23d Street) daily at 9:55 A. M.—Adv.

COURT OF APPEALS BARS AQUEDUCT CLAIMS

Corporation Counsel Scott's Confession of Judgment Set Aside.

CONTROLLER COLER'S FIGHT

City May Sue to Recover $700,000 Paid Under Protest and May Save $7,000,000—More Litigation Threatened.

The Court of Appeals handed down a decision yesterday which may result in the saving of $7,000,000 to the taxpayers of the City of New York. A litigation nearly as long as the famous Dickens case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce has been partly decided. The final determination of the court of last resort in the State of New York is that the then Corporation Counsel, Francis M. Scott, had no right to confess judgment in the sum of $700,000 for alleged extra work done on the Croton Aqueduct.

This judgment was confessed on the last day Corporation Counsel Scott held that office. He has since been elevated to the Supreme Court bench. The Supreme Court Judges in New York City decided that Corporation Counsel Scott had the right to saddle $700,000 on the taxpayers, as he was the lawyer for the city.

When Controller Coler took office his first fight was against the confession of judgments by Corporation Counsel Whalen of certain claims against the city. Then the claims of O'Brien & Clark and Howard & Brown for $700,000 were presented to Controller Coler for payment, and Controller Coler at once decided that the confession of judgment by Corporation Counsel Scott was not binding on the city, and he refused to pay the awards.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, who was then in a bitter fight with Controller Coler over his right to confess judgments, held that his predecessor had that right.

Then came the legal battle which ended yesterday. Controller Coler declined to pay the awards of $700,000 to O'Brien & Clark and other contractors, and told them to seek whatever legal redress they desired. The result was that a peremptory writ of mandamus was served on Controller Coler on Dec. 2, 1899, signed by Justice Truax.

Controller Coler procured Irving T. Bush of Brooklyn to bring a suit restraining him from paying the aqueduct claims, and to set aside the judgments obtained against the city by O'Brien & Clark for $700,000. The restraining order was signed by a Justice of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. The case was transferred to New York by Justice Dickey.

Corporation Counsel Whalen abandoned all attempts to save the city from being mulcted for the Croton Aqueduct awards, amounting to nearly $7,000,000. Controller Coler hired his own lawyers, paid their fees, and took up the fight. The result is that the decision of the Appellate Division of New York has been reversed, and Controller Coler and his lawyers, Kellogg & Beckwith, have been sustained in their legal contentions.

Controller Coler had to pay the judgments of $700,000 or go to prison for contempt of court. The sum was paid under protest. Now the Court of Appeals holds that Controller Coler was right, and allows the City of New York to bring suit for the recovery of the $700,000 wrongfully paid to the aqueduct contractors.

THE AQUEDUCT CONTRACTS.

The contracts entered into by the Aqueduct Commission were let by sections. The work was done and charges for alleged extra work outside of the specifications were piled up to the amount of $7,000,000. Suits were brought for this money. Controller Coler when fighting the claims said about this litigation:

"I am confirmed in the belief that these claims are unjust. The defeat of the city in its efforts to set aside and nullify the judgments confessed by a Corporation Counsel in the aqueduct claims should be a startling lesson to the taxpayers of New York. The city litigated these claims in the Court of Appeals five or six years ago, employing at large expense the most eminent lawyers in the city, and succeeded in finally defeating them on their merits. After this decision Corporation Counsel Scott confessed judgment to the sum of $700,000 on the ground that by doing so the city avoided the possibility of having to pay a larger amount by the passage of relief bills by the Legislature.

"In other words, the consideration of what would otherwise be a simple gift of the city's money was fear of future legislation adverse to the interests of the City of New York. Such a power as this should not be allowed to rest in the hands of any one man.

"If the Court of Appeals should finally decide that the Corporation Counsel possesses the power to confess judgments in unlimited amounts without the consent and against the protest of the Controller, in cases where the city's rights have been judicially maintained by the courts, upon such flimsy pretexts as fear of what future Legislatures might enact, it is certainly time that such powers should be limited by an amendment to the charter. No single defect in the charter possesses such threatening possibilities as this."

After making this statement Controller Coler had his lawyers apply for an injunction before Justice Bookstaver restraining the payment of the $700,000 in judgments. Justice Bookstaver decided that no injunction should issue. An appeal was immediately taken to the Appellate Division, and a further motion was made for an order preventing the collection of the $700,000 in judgments until the case could be heard. Justice Truax denied this motion, and under threat of punishment for contempt of court the sum of $700,000 was paid over to the Aqueduct contractors by Controller Coler.

The Appellate Division affirmed the decision of Justice Truax, but Justices McLaughlin and Patterson held that the majority were wrong in their decision, and handed down a dissenting opinion.

CONTROLLER COLER SUSTAINED.

Frederic R. Kellogg, on the direction of Controller Coler, carried the matter to the Court of Appeals. The attorneys who appeared for the Aqueduct contractors were Kellogg, Rose & Smith. They contended that the Aqueduct contractors were entitled to the money on the confession of judgment by Corporation Counsel Scott. Frederic R. Kellogg held that the Aqueduct contractors were entitled to no sums of money, and that Corporation Counsel Scott had no authority to confess judgment for the city. The judgment handed down yesterday sustains in every particular the claims of Controller Coler and his lawyers.

Frederic R. Kellogg, in a statement yesterday, said:

"The decision establishes the contention of the Controller in his long controversy with Corporation Counsel Whalen, which resulted in the passage by the last Legislature of the Confessions of Judgment bill, prohibiting the Corporation Counsel from taking such action without the consent of the Controller.

"The effect of this decision is to permit the taxpayer, Irving T. Bush, who started the litigation, to prosecute the action for the purpose of recovering the money which the Controller was compelled to pay to the judgment creditors.

The claims for extra work put in by Aqueduct contractors amounted to nearly $7,000,000. O'Brien & Clark, Brown & Howard, John C. Rogers, and a dozen other contractors started the suits against the city. The work done by these contractors was certified to by the engineers, and by all the officials connected with the job. An exposure of the system, however, took place, and fights were begun against payment of the extra claims.

"On the last day of Mayor Strong's administration Corporation Counsel Scott decided that it was better for the city to pay $700,000 as a settlement of the Aqueduct awards. The Court of Appeals had already decided that the Aqueduct contractors had no right to charge the city a dollar for the alleged extra work. Corporation Counsel Scott had already been nominated and elected to the Supreme Court bench on the Tammany ticket, although he was the Republican Corporation Counsel under Mayor Strong."

Corporation Counsel Whalen said about the matter yesterday:

"I have not seen the decision. The Court of Appeals has decided that the Aqueduct awards should not have been allowed by a former Corporation Counsel. This has been my idea from the start. A bill passed by the Legislature has effectively disposed of this matter so far as future actions are concerned. I believed all along that the Corporation Counsel had no right to confess judgment in these matters."

Alfred C. Petty of the firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith said yesterday:

"This is apparently a knock-out blow, but we will now be able to go into the courts on the facts of the case. Up to the present time the law points have been decided. The litigation has not been ended as yet. We can have the issue tried out in court, and we can bring in evidence to show that the work was done and that the contractors are entitled to the money."

THEFT AT THE VATICAN.

Burglars Carry Off Securities Worth 357,000 Lire and 3,000 Lire in Silver.

ROME, Oct. 2.—Thieves have entered the Vatican, forced a safe, and carried off securities worth 357,000 lire and 3,000 lire in silver.

The safe, situated on the second floor, belongs to the management of the Apostolic Palace, which looks after the horses and carriages and the decoration of St. Peter's Cathedral.

Evidently the burglars were well acquainted with the apartment and prepared for the theft at their ease.

Thus far the investigations by the Vatican police have been without results.

BRASS ASSOCIATION DISSOLVED

One of the Most Successful of the Recent Business Combinations.

Monday marked the disintegration of one of the most successful trade-combinations that has ever had existence in this country. Little was said about or heard of it, for that matter, though it was a combination well known in those business centres where its power was felt. It was called the "Brass Association," and was organized about ten years ago for the purpose of limiting production and maintaining prices. It expired by limitation Oct. 1, but up to that time it did all that it was organized for.

Through its efforts harmony was maintained among the brass producers of the country, most of which are located in the Naugatuck Valley, in Connecticut. Until there came the enormous demand for copper for electrical construction purposes, the association was able to practically hold up the copper miners and force them to terms. But with the new outlet for copper the association members had to buy that metal in competition with other consumers of great quantities. That was, perhaps, the real reason for the dissolution of the association.

In all the years of its existence the members of the association have been able to make money yearly, even when other manufacturing interests were languishing. The reason for its financial success was of course its working in harmony, and so controlling the output. But others looked on the brass field with a covetous eye, and decided to go into a business that seemed always profitable and able to pay dividends to stockholders whether times were good or bad. New mills were started during the past year, and, as the price of brass has fallen quite a little, some of the members of the association thought it wiser to go it alone, meet the new competitors springing up, and regulate their own output and prices. So the association ended its career on Monday, and hereafter the brass mills will each of them get what business they can in their own way and at their own prices.

Charles F. Brooker, now a member of the Republican National Committee, and the head of the Coe Brass Company and of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, saw what was coming, and about a year ago organized what is as near to a trust as anything that has developed in this line of industry. With his two companies as a basis, he organized the American Brass Company, taking in the Waterbury Brass Company and the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, the two latter located at Waterbury, Conn., and two of the largest concerns in the country. The American Brass Company is capitalized at $10,000,000, and is a Connecticut corporation, the stock being practically all held in that State. The Coe Company, of which Mr. Brooker is President, was the first in the country to go extensively into European trade, and up to the outbreak of the recent war practically controlled the brass market in Spain and the Mediterranean countries.

Brass men say that the dissolution of the Brass Association, the organization of the American Brass Company, and the building of new brass mills mean a lively war for business, and an even lower price for the product of the mills in the near future.

D. G. WING ELECTED.

Is Made Vice President of the Massachusetts Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Daniel G. Wing, ex-Special Bank Examiner and a close friend of President McKinley, was to-day elected Vice President of the Massachusetts Bank.

Mr. Wing came to Boston two years ago and discovered the crookedness in the Globe Bank, and by his efforts prevented a threatened panic. He was appointed receiver of the Globe Bank, and, while it was not thought that the depositors would get 10 per cent., he has already paid them 90 per cent., and expects in time to pay 100 per cent. He will continue as receiver.

Mr. Wing for eight years was cashier for the American Exchange Bank of Lincoln, Neb.

A SLEEP-WALKER'S FALL.

Boy Tumbles from a Roof Forty Feet High Without Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 2.—Alfred Sherman of Resort, a small Wayne County village, is a somnambulist, and his adventures while under the power of sleep have been many.

His fall of forty feet from the roof of his brother's cider mill last night will probably always rank as the most dreadful. Sherman's brother, hearing the outside door close last night, looked out the window and witnessed the somnambulist, attired only in a nightshirt, climb the high scaffolding surrounding the new cider mill he is erecting near the house, and pitch headlong to the ground, nearly forty feet below. Filled with horror, and expecting to find a corpse, he hurried to the spot only to be met by his brother, apparently none the worse for his fall, but now fully awake and running toward the house.

With the exception of a slight cut over one ear, the boy seemed all right, and the doctor who was summoned could not find anything the matter with him. Had Sherman been awake at the time he fell, he would undoubtedly have been killed instantly.

LONDON GIVES BIG COAL ORDER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Negotiations for the sale of 500,000 tons of American coal have practically been completed between a Chicago firm of bituminous coal mine owners and operators and an agent of a London brokerage firm who is now in this city. The purchasing parties will send their own transports to carry the coal. The deal is believed to mark the beginning of a regular demand by British concerns for American coal.

Right at Your Hand

is Grand Central Station of the New York Central with a through train every hour. Reservations made a month in advance. Trains at all hours. See time table.—Adv.

MISS WENDEL IN COURT

Examined as to Her Sanity Before a Sheriff's Jury.

HER APPEARANCE UNEXPECTED

It Caused a Sensation and Her Friends Were Overjoyed—Ready Answers to Questions.

After several weeks of legal sparring Gengiana G. F. Wendel was yesterday personally examined as to her sanity before the Commissioners and Sheriff's jury. Her appearance on the witness stand was unexpected and caused a sensation. It had been charged that her brother and sister were detaining her at their country home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and that they were trying to get possession of her property. Each time the Sheriff's jury met to inquire into her sanity there was an adjournment without taking testimony.

When the commission, consisting of ex-Justice Bookstaver, Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, and H. Samuel Truesdell, met yesterday with the jury of fifteen men in the County Court House, every indication pointed to another adjournment. William R. Snyder, counsel appointed to look after the interests of Miss Wendel, raised all sorts of objections, the chief one being that his client was not present, and that the hearing should not go on without her. Ex-Justice Bookstaver overruled all of his objections, and Bartow S. Weeks, representing John G. and Mary Wendel, the brother and sister, called his first witness, who was Dr. Egbert Guernsey.

After showing his qualifications as an expert in insanity cases, and telling of his being the family physician of Miss Wendel for over twenty-five years, Dr. Guernsey told of his visits to her at the house at Irvington last August. He said:

"I was telegraphed for on Aug. 6, and went to Irvington. I went there in response to a request from Miss Wendel's sister. When I arrived at the house Miss Wendel was in bed. I went to her room. She had her hands over her face, and when I came in she said: 'Dr. Guernsey, Dr. Guernsey, Mary had a little lamb, Mary—Mary had a little lamb!' Next day I saw her on the piazza. She was walking forward and back talking to herself about her brother and sister. She asked me what I came for, and then ordered me to go away, saying that she wanted to leave herself and go to friends in Brooklyn."

The doctor then told of making other visits, and described how Miss Wendel ate canteloupe and potatoes, using her hands only to convey them to her mouth, and how she had again ordered him away, declaring that he was there as a spy for her brother.

Mr. Snyder made innumerable objections to the doctor's testimony, the chief one being that he had tried to have his client in court, and that the brother and sister had refused to allow her to be present, and no testimony should be taken without her being present. He even asked the commission to call for her, and ex-Justice Bookstaver called out:

"Gengiana Wendel! Gengiana Wendel!"

"She is not here," said the Justice, as no answer was made to the call.

MISS WENDEL APPEARS.

Dr. Guernsey was allowed to continue his testimony, and then came the surprise.

"If it please you," said Mr. Weeks, "I would like to withdraw the witness for the present and place another person on the stand, as I understand that the jury would like to adjourn early, and I want the other witness heard to-day."

Mr. Snyder made vigorous objections to this, but finally the request was granted.

"Georgiana G. R. Wendel will please take the stand," said Mr. Weeks.

A murmur of astonishment went through the crowded court room, as no person had seen Miss Wendel in court. Soon she entered, accompanied by three stalwart female nurses.

A large number of her friends were in the room, and they immediately rushed forward and began hugging and kissing her. She finally took a seat along with her friends. She appears to be about forty-five years old, and is rather slight in build. She wore a plain black skirt, cream colored silk waist, and a black hat, trimmed with black ostrich feathers.

"Miss Wendel please take the stand," said Mr. Weeks.

"I object," said Mr. Snyder. "I am glad that she is here, but, as her counsel, I have a right to consult with her."

"You have already had that opportunity," said ex-Justice Bookstaver.

After some little argument Miss Wendel went into the witness chair, and Julius Weil, foreman of the jury, began to question her.

"Do you know what you are here for?" he asked.

"Yes," was the reply, given with a smile and nod.

"Where do you live?"

"Just at present I am stopping with my brother at his residence at Irvington. Before I went there I had been staying with a Mrs. Schmidt in Brooklyn, a very old friend of mine."

"Have you been ill during the past year?"

"I have had some trifling complaints."

The witness then told of the different experts who had examined her as to her sanity.

"Do you know what property you have?"

"Why, certainly."

"Do you mind telling us what property you have?"

"I do not care to say."

"Is it a fact that your liberty is withheld from you?"

"It is."

"By whom?"

"By Dr. Fitch."

"Who has the care of you now?"

"My sister Mary."

"Are you capable of handling your own property?"

"Yes."

Dr. Macdonald then took up the examination.

"Who is your counsel?" he asked.

"I attend to my own affairs, but when I need to get advice I consult Mr. Snyder."

"Are you restrained of your liberty by Dr. Fitch?"

"Yes, and by the nurses, who are worse than he is. Last Friday, when I was taking a nap, two of the nurses came into my room and dragged me about and tore my clothes off in order to get a few keys from me. They wanted to look at my private papers. When I resisted they called two of the servants to assist them."

"What motive was there for ill-treating you?"

"To please my brother and sister. My sister comes to laugh when I am abused."

"Are your brother and sister conspiring against you?"

"Yes, to get control of my property. My brother is a harsh, tyrannical man."

"Is your brother in his right mind?"

This question struck Miss Wendel as something amusing, and she laughed and said:

"Well—well, I don't know."

"What is the object of these proceedings?"

"To give me my liberty."

"Do you think the jury will do so?"

"Yes," she said very emphatically.

Miss Wendel then admitted ordering Dr. Guernsey away from the house when he visited her, but denied the eccentricities noted by him.

"Did any of the physicians prescribe medicine for you?"

"They never gave me any medicine except the hypodermic injection. My nurses gave me those. I do not approve of the use of the hypodermic syringe."

"Why do you not answer the question about your property?"

"I consider that my own private affair—just like ladies who do not like to tell their ages."

ALL A FAMILY QUARREL.

In answer to another question, Miss Wendel said with some animation:

"This is all a family quarrel, and should never have been brought into court."

Mr. Weeks then questioned her as to her movements in the Winter of 1899. He mentioned her being taken to Bellevue Hospital in the Spring of that year, and she corrected him, saying that it was in January. She was staying at the Park Avenue Hotel at the time, and, according to her testimony, she was taken from her room to Bellevue Hospital, where, she declared, she was ill-treated. In asking about her appearance that night, Mr. Weeks said:

"You thought your hair very beautiful that night?"

"No, I was very much ashamed of it. I had just washed it in oatmeal, and some of the oatmeal was still in it when I was rushed away."

Her further examination was as to her property. While she declined to state how much she was worth, she admitted that her annual income was considerably over $4,000. She owned much unimproved land which brought in no income. She said that her counsel could tell better what she was worth than she could.

When she left the witness chair there was another scene of hugging and kissing indulged in by her female friends.

At this point the hearing was adjourned until 3:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, and Miss Wendel left the room under the escort of her three nurses.

FIRE AT WILLIAMSPORT.

Dayton & Co.'s Shoe Factory Destroyed —Loss May Reach $300,000.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Oct. 3.—2 A. M.—Shortly after midnight fire broke out in the large shoe factory of J. E. Dayton & Co., and at 2 o'clock this morning was not under control. The plant will be a total loss. The factory and contents are valued at $300,000, partially covered by insurance.

Adjoining property is in imminent danger of being burned.

GOULDS WIN RAILWAY FIGHT.

Elect Their Men in St. Louis Southwestern Annual Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Southwestern or Cotton Belt Route was held today at headquarters in the Equitable Building. President Edwin Gould called it to order, the principal business being the election of three Directors. A fight was expected on the part of minority stockholders who protested against a new by-law passed at the meeting last year.

They claimed that no specific notice had been given in advance of that meeting of the intention to vote on a change in the by-laws, and that, therefore, the action taken was contrary to Missouri laws, under which the company is incorporated. The new by-laws calls for an election of only three Directors in each year, instead of electing the entire board of nine. This the minority forces claim destroys the cumulative feature of voting, which is recognized by the laws of Missouri.

Both parties held large bundles of proxies and the entire morning session was consumed in examining them. They were carefully scrutinized by the officials and attorneys of both interests. The following shares of stock were then declared to be represented at the meeting: In person, 13,776½ shares; by proxies, 324,775½ shares; total 338,552 shares, out of 365,000 shares outstanding.

Tellers were appointed, and at the afternoon meeting declared the following to be the new Board of Directors for the ensuing year: Edwin Gould, New York; F. H. Britton, St. Louis; Winslow S. Pierce, New York; William T. Taylor, New York; R. M. Gallaway, New York; Thomas T. Eckert, New York; Albert Loeb, New York; Murray Carlton, St. Louis, and A. L. Wolff, St. Louis.

This means that the Gould interests succeeded in electing their men, as the board is exactly the same as last year.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Several Members Arrested Before a Quorum Could Be Found.

The Municipal Assembly met yesterday and approved a few bond issues. Many others were held up, notwithstanding the mandamus issued by the Supreme Court directing the city officials to act.

At the Council meeting there was excitement from the start to the finish of the meeting. Sergeant at Arms Padden was sent from the Harlem district to the Battery to arrest members, so that public business could be transacted.

He made several arrests of delinquents and arraigned them before the bar of the Council. Councilman Murray was indignant when he was brought into the Council chamber under arrest. He denounced such action as an outrage. Then Sergeant at Arms Padden hurried off to arrest other delinquents. Councilmen Brice and Van Nostrand, who were late in appearing at the City Hall, were also directed to attend in the Council meeting at once. They obeyed orders.

Councilman McGarry offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of Highways to remove the Dewey Arch from Madison Square. Councilman Brice said that the arch was now an eyesore, and should be removed at once. When the resolution was put to the vote, however, Councilman Brice voted against it, and the members were at a loss to account for his action.

Sergeant at Arms Padden finally mustered twenty-two members. A bond issue for $2,200,000 to pay for land awards for the park at Pitt and Sheriff Streets was passed, as was also one of $267,000 for water mains in the Borough of the Bronx.

Councilman Dalton tried to pass an appropriation of $4,000,000 for work on the new East River Bridge. He explained that there would be serious delay to this work if the bond issue was not approved at once. Councilman Oakley, as a matter of revenge for the failure of Councilman Doyle to vote for the appointment of a Tammany man as Sergeant at Arms at a salary of $1,500, voted against the East River Bridge appropriation, and it was defeated. The other Tammany men who voted against the appropriation were Councilmen Engel, Hart, and Brice.

The Brooklyn members also tried to pass a bond issue of $250,000 for water mains in Brooklyn, but enough Tammany members left the room to defeat this ordinance.

The Board of Aldermen, acting under a mandamus, approved the bond issue for $365,000 to pay for land taken for the so-called Little Italy Park, at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and East River. Another mandamus also compelled the board to approve an issue of $500,000 bonds for the protection of the Croton watershed.

KILLED BY MR. ROUSS'S CARRIAGE

A Man Run Over in West Broadway—His Skull Fractured.

John Carroll, a laborer, of 330 Fourth Avenue, was run down and fatally injured last night at West Broadway and Thompson Street by a carriage in which were Charles Broadway Rouss, the merchant at 549 Broadway; his son, and a woman.

Michael Lynch drove the carriage. He said Carroll had tried to cross the street in front of the carriage, and staggered like a man who had been drinking. Policeman Becker corroborated Lynch's statement. Lynch said he had pulled his team on their haunches, but the carriage passed over the man. His skull was fractured and he was internally hurt. He died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Mr. Rouss was extremely sorry when he learned of the accident. He did not know at the time that Carroll was so severely injured. He promised to make whatever redress he could. The police said the Rouss party was blameless.

Later in the evening the driver, Lynch, was found at his home, 33 Barrow Street, and was locked up in the Mercer Street Police Station, on the charge of homicide.

E. S. Tyler of Hartford Dead.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2.—Edward S. Tyler, for many years prominent as a coal merchant in this city and a member of the firm of Hatch & Tyler, died shortly after midnight, after a long illness. He was born in Hunter, Greene County, N. Y., in 1824, and came to Hartford with his father when he was four years old. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

He Dines Well

who takes his meals in the dining cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad's trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

HANNA ON THE "ONE ISSUE"

Says Only Question Before People Is That of Prosperity.

THE POWER OF MR. CROKER

Republican Chairman Declares It to be the Nearest Approach to Imperialism in This Country.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Senator Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to-day made his first address in Chicago since his return from New York. He addressed a noon meeting of commercial men and retail salesmen. The large hall in which he spoke was filled, not a few women being in the audience.

Senator Hanna spoke in part as follows:

"It is encouraging for me to see that the business interests and the workingmen of the United States are awakening to the importance of the issue. Every Democratic issue that has been presented to the American public thus far has been for the purpose of leading astray the minds of the people from the real issue. There is but one issue, only one—the issue of prosperity and the continuation of it. The issue today is just what it was in 1896, only more so. The question is, Do the American people want as a foundation for their interest sound money and protection to American interests and American workingmen.

"I do not want to talk about imperialism, my friends. That is played out. It is a bugaboo. It was intended to be a bugaboo. It was intended to deceive the American people. It is an impossible issue; it is a fraud; it is a humbug to talk about the American people resolving themselves into an empire, or to say that a man with the reputation, with the character and ability of William McKinley, would be an Emperor.

"There was a conference in Chicago, recently of all the head chiefs of the opposition, and the New York people are anxiously waiting to know what will be the issue when Mr. Bryan comes east. He has been summoned there by his Emperor, Dick Croker, and he will be told that he must not talk free silver in New York. I have seen in the newspapers—and I believe every word of it, strange to say—that there was a deal made that puts Mr. Croker above even Mr. Bryan as far as power is concerned in this campaign; and I want to know of our Western friends, whether Democrat or Republican, whether they propose, in view of the present condition of affairs in our country, to follow any man who is dictated to from Tammany Hall.

"Everybody knows what politics is in New York. Everybody knows the power of one man in the rank of the Democratic politicians in New York, and if there is anything approaching imperialism in this country it is the power of the boss of Tammany. It was under his power that no person was permitted to land a pound of ice upon the docks of New York without the permission, and that permission was given to only one company. You hear about trusts. The Ice Trust of New York affects every poor man who lives within the limit of that great city, and is the worst trust that ever was, and it could not be made efficient unless, as was the case, the power governing the City of New York would not permit any other company to land a pound of ice upon a single dock in that great city. That is the motive that governs the men that are now dictating the policies in this campaign.

"By their almost united voice as far as the Electoral vote was concerned, the Northern States in 1896

MINE OPERATORS DIVIDED

Some Companies Refuse to Announce Increase in Men's Pay.

THE STRIKERS REMAIN FIRM

Will Not Go Back to Work Until Directed to Do So by Union—Want the Latter Recognized.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 2.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, and the Temple Iron Company were to-day the only companies in the Lackawanna region to post notices offering a 10 per cent. increase. These three companies operate 36 collieries. There are 98 collieries in Lackawanna County.

The Delaware and Hudson Company, with 21 collieries, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, with 27 collieries, joined with the individual operators in refusing to post the notices. These companies send their tidewater coal over the Erie Railroad. This places them practically on the same footing as the individual operators in the matter of tolls. The only difference is that instead of delivering their coal at the breakers they carry it to an inland junction and there deliver it to a seaboard carrier.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company announces that the offer to take up any grievances its men may have is not to be construed to mean that it will enter into a general arbitration. Each operator will deal with his employes separately.

The individual operators have sent a committee to New York to seek a reduction in freight charges, as they say that otherwise they cannot meet the wage advance.

There is not the slightest probability from present indications of the miners of this region going back to work until they get the word from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 2.—The coal operators of the Wyoming Valley who posted notices at their collieries last night notifying their employes of a 10 per cent. increase in wages had no information from their men to-day as to whether the offer would be accepted or not. They thought the strikers were too busy with the parade and mass meeting to take any action. The operators are in no hurry, and will await the pleasure of the strikers.

The miners, however, have about made up their minds that they will not consider the offer. The increase, they say, is a mere trifle and not worthy of consideration.

The fact that the operators have made what appears to be a studied effort to ignore the miners' union is what angers the strikers most. They say it is useless to talk of a settlement unless the Presidents of the big coal companies make up their minds to recognize the union. One of the officers of the United Mine Workers' Council of this district said to-day:

"I don't see how an agreement can be reached so long as the union is left out of the negotiations. The operators might as well understand now, as later on, that the union has come to stay, and that it will insist on its demands being granted."

President Mitchell, in aswer to a direct question to-night, said that not one local union in the entire anthracite coal field had requested the calling of a convention of the miners.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 2.—The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company this afternoon posted notices at its Audenried and Honeybrook collieries similar to those put up last night by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

This company's mines are located in the stronghold of the union mine workers in the Hazleton district, and it is not expected that any of the strikers will return to work as a result of the concessions offered.

PARADE AND MASS MEETING.

Wilkesbarre Decorated in Strikers' Honor—Mitchell Holds Out Hope of Early Settlement.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 2.—The parade and mass meeting of the striking miners in this city to-day was the greatest labor demonstration ever held in Northeastern Pennsylvania. The sun shone brightly all day, and the weather was more like June than October.

Early in the morning the steam and electric roads began hauling people into the city, and many thousands came by foot from the near-by towns. The buildings along the route of the parade were decorated with flags and bunting, and the city presented a holiday appearance.

President Mitchell and party arrived from Hazleton shortly after 1 o'clock, and were met at the station by a large and enthusiastic crowd.

The parade, headed by President Mitchell and the officers of the National Executive Board, started a little after 2 o'clock, and it required and hour and twenty minutes to pass a given point. It is estimated that there were fully 15,000 men and breaker boys in line. The great bulk of the parade was made up of stalwart men. As a rule they were well dressed, and some of them from their appearance might be taken for well-to-do farmers. They did not march with precision, but walked six, five, and four abreast. Music was furnished by about forty brass bands and drum corps.

Many banners and transparencies were carried. Among the mottoes were these:

"We want our dinner pails filled with substantial food, not coal barons' taffy."

"Our union must be recognized."

"We will no longer be slaves."

"2,240 pounds for a ton."

"We want two weeks' pay."

The breaker boys carried banners which read:

"We need schooling but must work."

"Save us from the whims of the Sheriff and deputies."

"Down with oppression; we will stand by Mitchell."

The parade passed through the principal streets of the city, and thousands of people lined the sidewalks. Here and there an enthusiastic admirer of President Mitchell would break through the lines and insist on shaking hands with him. The men from Pittston had a float with four men representing "Coal Barons." They were drinking what purported to be champagne. Directly following was a float with miners dining on bread and water. A stretcher was carried containing a dummy representing a miner who had just lost his life in a mine.

President Mitchell reviewed the great army of marchers on the river common. He was loudly applauded by the marchers.

Business was at a standstill in the city all the afternoon. The Superintendents of the coal companies and their clerks viewed the parade from their office buildings.

It was after 4 o'clock when the last of the marchers swept past President Mitchell. Then he and his colleagues were driven to West Side Park, where the big mass meeting was held. For several hours a crowd had been gathering there, and it was estimated that nearly 20,000 persons were massed in front of the stand when the union President began to speak. Mr. Mitchell said in part:

"A man would indeed be devoid of feeling if he were not proud to have the opportunity to stand before a multitude like this which is making a fight for something which it believes to be just. I am proud to know that you are composed of coal miners and their families. I am proud to know that you command in this fight the respect of the clergymen, that you have the sympathy of the public, and that the great American press has said with one voice that your cause is a righteous one. No man would go further to avoid a strike than I, but when all honorable methods fail then I favor strikes.

"I went to New York to call on the operators, at the sacrifice of personal dignity, to get a hearing. But the men who employ you turned me away, and even refused to receive a committee of their own men for the purpose of talking over the differences.

"The greatest strike in the history of the world is drawing to a close. Already the great coal-carrying railroads have agreed to increase your wages 10 per cent., which is a great victory in itself. True enough it is it does not satisfy us, but the time is not far distant when the anthracite coal miners will receive as much for their labor as any other class of workmen in the world.

"In this struggle do not place absolute faith in John Mitchell or any other one man. Put your faith in the organization. Work hard for its prosperity, for the stronger it is the better you are armed for the struggle in which you are now engaged. This strike shall not be declared off by me. It shall not be ended until a convention of anthracite miners shall so decide. Every union and every colliery will be asked to send one or more delegates to a convention to determine the question for themselves. Your interests are greater than mine. I shall not decide the question of your going back to work. You must vote on that yourselves. I will not pretend to determine your fate or that of the 500,000 who are directly affected by this struggle."

Mr. Mitchell then briefly reviewed the struggles of the miners during the past forty years, and said that they could not expect to have all the evils which have been heaped upon them during the last half century of unorganized labor righted at once. Continuing, Mr. Mitchell said:

"I firmly believe that victory will be achieved by the men standing together. Do not let one of you move until all move. If you stand together we will achieve a greater victory that was ever attained by labor in the anthracite coal region. If nothing else is achieved than the taking of the young boys who to-day yelled as I passed them in the parade that 'Mitchell is all right' out of the breakers and placing them in the schools, the future will show that Mitchell was all right. I am firmly of the belief that the mothers of the breaker boys nightly pray to the Ruler of the Universe to decide in favor of the men, so that their boys can go to schools.

WHAT MINERS SHOULD HAVE.

"A miner should receive for his wages as much as any man on earth, so that he himself can build a home on the present tumbling ruins of his hovel built by the companies, and so that he can afford to allow his children to have the advantages of the college, too.

"Through the efforts of the United Mine Workers we can secure justice for all. We want to stand together, and I hope that not one man will desert the ranks of the union and that not one man will go back to the mines until the victory is complete."

The National President was followed by Fred Dilcher, Benjamin James, and "Mother" Jones.

President Mitchell's address, as far as outlining any future move on the part of the labor leaders is concerned, was a disappointment. He intimated strongly last night that he would define the position of the union to-day on the 10 per cent. concession. His failure to do so has caused the impression to go out that he is still undecided as to what should be done, and that he is probably waiting for local unions to take some kind of action first.

On the other hand, there are some people who are in close touch with the situation who believe that Mr. Mitchell knows exactly what he is doing. They argue that his telling the men that they can settle the 10 per cent. increase question by holding a convention was a broad hint to the local leaders to carry out the suggestion.

Mr. Mitchell had no news touching upon negotiations for settlement to give out to-night. He said there was absolutely no change in the situation.

MORE READING MINES IDLE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 2.—One of the four slopes of the West Brookside Colliery, near Tower City, was shut down entirely by the strikers to-day, and the rest of the operation is running short-handed. This is the largest producer and probably the most profitable operation of the Reading Company, and it will probably be closed entirely soon.

The Lincoln and Good Spring Collieries, near here, were working to-day as usual, but their continuance appears to be only a question of a day or so, as the men are rapidly joining the strikers.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Reports received to-day by President Harris of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company from General Superintendent Luther of the company's mining properties are to the effect that two more mines, the Richardson and the Otto collieries, in the lower Schuylkill region, were compelled to close to-day because a sufficient number of workmen did not report for duty to operate them. This leaves five of the company's thirty-nine collieries still in operation, the Lincoln, Brookside, Good Spring, and Glen Dower, on the lower Schuylkill, and the North Franklin in the upper Lehigh or Northern region.

READING, Penn., Oct. 2.—With the gradual closing of the collieries in the western end of Schuylkill County coal shipments on the Reading Road are expected to cease unless the company draws on its storage yard at Schuylkill Haven, where it is said a small quantity of coal is on hand. To-day hardly 100 cars were produced.

It is now expected that all mines will be tied up in a few days and that the hard-coal trade will then stop altogether.

MINERS ELECT DELEGATES.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 2.—Meetings of all the local branches of the United Mine Workers were held here to-night to elect delegates to the convention to be called later by President Mitchell. One delegate was chosen for every 200 members. According to Organizer C. S. Pottier, 10 delegates were elected by the Lithuanians, 8 by the Poles, 4 by the Greeks, and 3 by the English-speaking mine workers. Their names were not divulged.

Mr. Pottier says resolutions were adopted at all the meetings expressing the strikers' determination to remain away from the mines until the operators decide to recognize the union. It was also agreed, Mr. Pottier asserts, that the men will only return to work in a body.

Big Order in View for Soft Coal.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 2.—A direct request was received to-day by the Pittsburg Coal Company for a price on coal for export, to be loaded at the seaboard, either at New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, and the amount was said to range from 200,000 to 1,000,000 tons.

The request was something of a novelty for the sales department of the big company and is under consideration. The company will seek more definite information regarding the quantity of coal wanted before determining what the price is to be.

DANGER OF A COAL FAMINE.

Mr. Pangburn Says that Warm Weather Prevents Distress.

"It is the weather alone which is preventing a coal famine in New York," said Jeremiah Pangburn, Jr., the Secretary of the Coal Dealers' Protective Association, yesterday.

"On Oct. 2 of last year," continued Mr. Pangburn, "the thermometer, I note by the papers, registered 42 degrees. If it were that cold to-day there would be actual distress in New York for the want of coal. But if the strike continues the distress is only postponed. Owing to the high price of coal, the majority of consumers have been postponing laying in a supply. When the first cold snap strikes New York there will be such a rush for coal as has never been known here. The dealers will not be able to supply the demand.

"There are fewer mines being worked to-day than were being worked a week ago, and consequently the production is much smaller. There is scarcely any hard coal coming into New York these days. The ruling prices to-day are $6.50 for white ash and $7 for red ash. Ten days of cold weather will exhaust the stock of coal which the New York dealers now have on hand or en route. They will not be able to procure any more unless they are willing to pay exorbitant rates. The railroad companies do not wish to take any more orders from New York until they can see the end of the strike in view. They wish to insure themselves against any possible shortage, and then, too, they are obliged to take care of their line trade before supplying New York."

"In case the strike should end, how soon would there be a relief in prices?" Mr. Pangburn was asked.

"In my judgment, the price of hard coal will not fall below $5.75 or $6 all Winter long," was the reply. "Whatever increase the operators are compelled to pay the miners they will put upon the price of coal."

"If the operators can make the public pay the increase, why do they delay in granting it?"

"Because they fear the competition of soft coal outside of New York."

COAL OFFICIALS CONFER.

A number of the coal railroad officials who are directly interested in the negotiations for a settlement of the strike in the anthracite coal fields talked over the situation yesterday.

One of the officials described the situation as "critical in the extreme."

John Markle, the managing partner of G. B. Markle & Co. of Hazleton, Penn., was in town, and a number of the Independent coal operators are represented as having asked the railroads not to make further concessions to the strikers. J. P. Morgan remained down town until after 5 o'clock.

Operating officials of the trunk lines were quoted in Wall Street circles as saying that any further prolongation of the strike would compel the railroad companies within two or three weeks to use soft coal.

Vice President Sayre of the Lehigh Valley Railroad said that he met John Markle of G. B. Markle & Co., and talked with him briefly.

"We are now waiting for the men," said Mr. Sayre. "It will take them some time to understand our offer, but they will be all right in a few days." Mr. Sayre added that he had not considered what should be done if the men refused to accept the offer.

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna and officials of the other coal roads professed utter ignorance in regard to the report that a delegation of Independent operators was on the way to this city to confer about the strike situation

BRYAN TALKS TO FARMERS

Discusses the Evil of Trusts and Danger of Imperialism.

HATES TRUSTS, GOOD OR BAD

Non-Producers of Wealth Are Producers of Laws—Roosevelt Should Go Home and Attend to Ice Trust.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 2.—When William J. Bryan concluded his last speech here to-night he had made eighteen addresses and had consumed about fifteen hours of time during the day. Beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning, he talked at intervals until 11 o'clock to-night, putting in fully six hours of speechmaking. The first speech was made at Shakopee, and after that he spoke in succession at Jordan, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Lesueur, St. Peter, Mankato, Janesville, Waseca, Towantona, Dodge Centre, Kasson, Rochester, St. Charles, and Winona, and made three speeches here to-night. The region traversed to-day is a rich agricultural section, and Mr. Bryan's remarks were addressed especially to farmers, the trust question receiving even a greater share of attention than usual.

At Shakopee Mr. Bryan said: "Why does the Republican Party want a large army? They want it at home to suppress by force the discontent which should be cured by legislation, and they want it abroad in order to exploit the Philippine Islands. If you look up the record you will find that the Republican member of Congress who stands at the head of the Army Committee of the House of Representatives is the President of the Philippine Lumber and Development Company. They have already gobbled up a lot of lumber lands and taken control of the improvement in the Philippine Islands. In their prospectus they say the labor question 'is easily solved. There is plenty of Chinese labor.' By reading their prospectus you can see why it is that some people want a large army and imperialism."

At Henderson, Mr. Bryan, in the course of a disquisition on trusts, spoke of the rise in the price of salt. He said that he heard a Republican say the increase was inappreciable because a man could not eat a barrel of salt in a lifetime. Mr. Bryan said this reasoning was fallacious; one might as well say he could not eat a suit of clothes. The objection was to the principle, and the great danger of trusts lay in their insidiousness.

ROOSEVELT AND THE ICE TRUST.

Mr. Bryan made the principal speech of the morning's run at Mankato, where a stop of forty minutes was made. Mr. Bryan stood on a coal draw while he talked. He asserted that the Republicans were trying to fight the campaign on the lowest plane on which a campaign was ever pitched. In the East, he said, they tell us of a prosperity in the West that we have never seen, and in the West of big wages in the East, which they do not dare to boast of in the anthracite coal regions. He referred to theh closing of the cracker factory at this place as an object lesson as to what might be expected of the trusts.

Referring to the Ice Trust, which he said is the only trust that Republicans know about, notwithstanding its operations were confined to New York, while the other trusts reach all over the country, he again suggested that the Republican Governor of New York should be at home looking after the trusts in his State instead of traveling over the country campaigning.

Speaking of the Philippine question, Mr. Bryan repeated that he was willing to assume all the responsibility for the ratification of the treaty, but not for the treaty itself. The Republicans had first given the credit to the Lord. Was it not a great come-down to attribute it to the speaker, he asked.

HIS EXPERIENCE IN CONGRESS.

At Rochester he said in part: "Prince Bismarck in talking to the farmers of Germany one day told them they must stand together and protect themselves from the drones of society who produce nothing but laws. Did you ever think of that? Divide society into two classes, and in the one class put the producers of wealth and into the other put the non-producers, and you will find that the non-producers produce more laws than the producers of wealth. And while the non-producers produce the laws it is more profitable to be a non-producer than to be a producer of wealth. There is such a thing as a legislative plow, and of all the plows ever put into the ground the legislative plow goes the deepest, turns over the most ground, and raises the crop least injured by flood or drought.

"It was my good fortune to be in Congress a short time—just a little while, but I would not take a great deal for my experience there. In all that time I did not see one single farmer asking for legislation, but I saw lots of fellows who asked for legislation against the farmer. In the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee I heard it stated only one farmer appeared, and he lived near enough to Washington so he could walk down. But the great corporations had their lobbyists there. You attempt to get a bill through to correct unjust railroad rates, and you will find a lobby there.

"If we have a colonial policy, we will administer it with injustice. God never made people selfish enough to want to govern other people and then unselfish enough to govern them well. Republicans, do you want to tear down the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor and send it back to France to tell them we are out of the liberty business? Instead of that, we ought to put another Statue of Liberty in the Harbor of Manila and proclaim liberty throughout the Orient."

HATES MONARCHIES AND TRUSTS.

At Winona, Mr. Bryan spoke to one of the largest gatherings he has had in the State of Minnesota. He said that he cared not whether a monopoly is good or bad. "I care not whether a king is good or bad," he said. "I hate a monarchy. So I care not whether a trust is good or bad, I hate a private monopoly."

PLANS FOR BRYAN RECEPTION.

Programme Arranged for the Ratification and Rally of Oct. 16.

Richard Croker last night presided at a meeting of the Ratification Committee of Tammany Hall to make arrangements for the reception to be given to William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson on Tuesday night, Oct. 16.

The programme provides for meetings at Madison Square Garden, Tammany Hall, and Cooper Union. While these meetings are in progress there will be an open-air meeting at the corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.

The principal meeting will be the one to be held at Madison Square Garden. The doors of the Garden will be opened at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and every effort will be made to have the crowd seated before the speaking begins, at 7 o'clock. Edward M. Shepard will preside. Mr. Bryan will be followed by Mr. Stevenson, W. Bourke Cockran, Webster Davis, John B. Stanchfield, and State Senator William F. Mackey, nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

As each person enters the Garden he will be handed a small American flag. The place will be decorated with bunting and the coats of arms of the various States. City Court Clerk Thomas F. Smith will act as secretary of the meeting, and each of the thirty-six Tammany district leaders has been instructed to furnish ten men to act as ushers.

Mr. Smith said last night that information had reached the committee that the Republican managers were scheming to interfere with the meeting. He said:

"We have learned that the Republicans intend to get 500 men, give them good suits of clothing, get them into the Garden, and when Mr. Bryan has been speaking for fifteen or twenty minutes these men, who are to be distributed throughout the audience, will be instructed to get up and walk out. We have taken steps, however, to spoil this little game."

While the speaking is going on there will be a display of fireworks from the roof and tower of the Garden.

When Mr. Bryan finishes his address at the Garden he will be driven to the open-air meeting at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. His carriage will be preceded by a squad of mounted policemen, and another squad will follow the carriage. It is planned that Mr. Bryan shall speak here at 8:30 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan will then be escorted to Tammany Hall, where he is expected to arrive at 9:15 o'clock. George McAneny will be Chairman of this meeting, and speeches will be made by Charles Bulger, State Senator Thomas F. Grady, Elliot Danforth, Augustus Thomas, and Joseph J. Johnson, Jr.

The Presidential candidate is expected to reach Cooper Union at 10 o'clock, where John De Witt Warner will preside. Speeches will be made by George Raines John B. Stanchfield, William F. Mackey Thomas C. O'Sullivan, and Franklin Quimby.

There will be displays of fireworks along the routes which Mr. Bryan will take on his way to the various meetings.

The announcement that W. Bourke Cockran will speak at the Madison Square meeting has caused considerable comment. There is a report that Mr. Cockran has become reconciled to and joined Tammany Hall again. Mr. Croker declined to discuss the report.

Mr. Bryan's Eastern Itinerary.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to-day announced the following itinerary for the Eastern campaign of W. J. Bryan:

Madison Square Garden, New York City, Oct. 16; at other points in the State of New York, Oct. 17 to 20 inclusive; West Virginia, Oct. 22; Maryland, Oct. 23; Delaware, Oct. 24; New Jersey, Oct. 25 and 26; New York City, Oct. 27. On the last-named date Mr. Bryan will address a meeting of Bryan clubs of the Atlantic Coast States.

It has not been decided whether Mr. Bryan will make any speeches in Illinois after closing his Eastern tour.

HILL'S IDEA OF BRYAN.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2.—A large crowd assembled to-night at the Reservoir Park Casino, a mile from the city, to hear David B. Hill of New York discuss the campaign issues. In the course of his speech Mr. Hill said it was right that Bryan was given the Democratic nomination, and held that in his public career for four years the nominee had not said a foolish thing.

Mr. Hill said that he brought good cheer from the Empire State; that the people there were falling into line; that the Democrats were working night and day; that nothing honorable would be left undone in order to gain a Democratic victory, and that the Democrats expected to carry New York State for Bryan.

MR. STANCHFIELD AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 2.—John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received a warm welcome to-night from the Democratic mass meeting before which he made a political address. Speaking of imperialism, Mr. Stanchfield said:

"While imperialism is outlaw to all our ancient principles, it has its material disadvantages as well. This Nation has grown rich and great under the policy of peace, good-will, and exact justice to all men.

"The old world has staggered for centuries under the burden of militarism, oppressed in spirit, dwarfed in mind and limb as a child compelled from infancy to carry a weight upon its head. We have kept ourselves free from the handicaps. To us have come fugitives by the million from grinding war taxation and universal conscription.

"Under the precepts of the forefathers we have resisted the temptation to seek glory on the slaughter fields of our fellow-man. We have refrained from sending our sons to bloody graves in distant lands. In a hundred years this policy has builded the grandest and strongest Nation on earth.

"Now for the first time we begin to listen to the tempter. We seek to edge one shoulder under the same burden from which every other nation of the Old World cries for deliverance."

MONTANA INDEPENDENTS.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 2.—Nineteen of the twenty-four counties of Montana were represented in the Independent Democratic State Convention which met here to-day. The convention was the outgrowth of the bolt at Helena during the Democratic Convention in which the Clark people secured control.

Gov. Robert B. Smith was both Temporary and Permanent Chairman. His speech attacked Senator Clark. The resolution affirms the principles and policies of the Kansas City platform and indorsed Bryan and Stevenson. On local issues the State Administration is indorsed, except the Lieutenant Governor, who is denounced for appointing a United States Senator during the Governor's absence from the State.

When nominations were reached the Presidential Electors named by the Democratic Convention were indorsed. Thomas Hogan, Populist Secretary of State, was unanimously nominated for Governor. C. F. Kelley was named for Congress. To-night the ticket was completed as follows:

Lieutenant Governor—JOSEPH E. MERRIAM.
Secretary of State—GEORGE M. HAYES.
Associate Justice—ROBERT LEE WORD.
Treasurer—ALEXANDER LIVINGSTONE.
Auditor—E. G. McLAIN.
Attorney General—W. R. C. STEWART.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—P. A. LEAMY.

PRINCE ALBERT MARRIED.

MUNICH, Oct. 2.—Prince Albert of Belgium, heir presumptive to the throne of that country, was married this morning to the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria. The civil ceremony took place in the throne room, and was followed by a religious service in the Chapel Royal, after which there was a reception.

All Belgium was en fête yesterday in honor of the royal wedding. Belgian and Bavarian flags were everywhere displayed. Special services were held in many churches, and during the evening there were military processions in all the garrison towns.

The Prince and Princess will arrive here next Saturday, when official and popular fête will begin, lasting several days.

King Leopold and King Charles of Roumania attended the wedding. The Archbishop of Munich officiated.

Prince Albert of Belgium is the son of Philippe, Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold of Belgium. The Prince was born April 8, 1875.

The Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria was born July 25, 1876. She is a daughter of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, the celebrated oculist.

OSMAN PASHA FLEES TO PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Gen. Osman Pasha, a near relative of the deceased Osman Pasha, the "Hero of Plevna," arrived to-day at Marseilles from Constantinople, whence he fled owing to the Sultan's suspicions that he was engaged in a conspiracy. He embarked surreptitiously on the steamer Bagdad in order to rejoin his relative, Mahmoud Pasha, in Paris.

Holding the rank of General of Division, he had long been an influential personage at the Ottoman Court. Recently the Sultan suspected him of disloyalty and had him closely watched. A few days ago he got wind of the intention of the Sultan to arrest him on a charge of plotting to assassinate the Ottoman ruler.

He succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the palace guards and reached the Bagdad just as she was leaving her moorings. During the voyage he took his meals with the other passengers, wearing his full uniform, with his breast covered with decorations, including that of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

It appears that a number of arrests have been made recently in Constantinople in connection with the alleged plot.

NEW SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

The School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance of New York University was opened last night in the University Building, in Washington Square. There were addresses by Chancellor H. M. MacCracken, C. W. Haskins, Dean of the new school, and each of the Faculty outlined the work of his department.

Dr. MacCracken stated that Prof. Pope had taken the place of Prof. Bogart in the Department of Economics, as the latter had accepted a full professorship in a Western college. The new school, he said, would be different from the others. It would be "only unprofessional." "Those who want the college course," the doctor continued, "can go to University Heights. The student of this school does not want the work given in the collegiate course. The man taking the college course can substitute his fourth year for the course at this school."

Dean Haskins delivered his first lecture on the history of accounting. He showed in a general way the path that was to be followed in investigating the origin and growth of accounting, of the development of the science of accounts, and of the rise of the profession of public accountant. He said that the literature of accountancy was in its infancy, awaiting the fostering care of cultured authorship. Three or four historical addresses of his own, he said, made up the bibliography of the subject.

PERRY BELMONT DECLINES

Will Not Accept Nomination in First Congress District.

Notification Committee Urges Him to Reconsider, but He Persists in His Refusal—Letter on the Issues.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 2.—Perry Belmont, who represented this district in Congress for eight consecutive years, beginning in 1881, was again nominated to-day by acclamation, Townsend Scudder, the sitting member, presided over the Democratic Convention which would listen to no other name except that of Mr. Belmont.

The nominee has peremptorily refused to accept, though he says that he highly appreciates the honor.

The district is composed of the Counties of Queens, Suffolk, and Nassau. When nominations were called for Andrew J. Weeks of Babylon presented Mr. Belmont's name. The nomination was greeted with cheers which lasted for several minutes. The nomination was seconded by James J. Daly of Queens. The roll brought out no other nomination and the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot.

This was despite the efforts of Mr. Belmont to prevent it. He had written a letter to Capt. I. J. Merritt of Whitestone declining to be the nominee. This letter was shown to the delegations by Leader Mara of the Third Ward of Queens, Capt. Merritt being unable to attend the convention. The delegations conferred four hours before the convention was called to order, but they could not be dissuaded from their wish to nominate Mr. Belmont. Delegate after delegate said he would have no one but Mr. Belmont.

HIS LETTER TO MERRITT.

The letter to Capt. Merritt was as follows:

New York, Sept. 27, 1900.

My Dear Capt. Merritt:

If my wishes in regard to the Congressional nomination expressed to you in conversation some time ago can be known by my friends in Suffolk and Queens they will abandon the idea of presenting my name to the Congressional Convention to be held at Mineola next Tuesday. I cannot be a candidate for Congress at present, but will do all in my power to aid the nominee of the convention.

Were it to be otherwise, there would be somebody amiable enough to insist that I went to Kansas City as your delegate and have since then zealously supported the Democratic ticket merely to recover Democratic regularity in an office-seeking sense. You all know what happened four years ago.

On my return from the Democratic National Convention at Chicago I explained to my Long Island constituents why I could not accept silver mono-metallism as a remedy for the terrible industrial and financial depression which had during four years afflicted our country. The supreme and only issue that year was silver mono-metallism versus gold mono-metallism.

Gold prevailed and what happened? We gold Democrats were deceived. President McKinley convened Congress in extra session. For what? To strengthen the gold standard and enact gold mono-metallism? Not at all. But to put the Dingley tariff on the statute book, which was done on July 24, 1897. There was no coinage or currency legislation till March 4, 1900, and then a make-shift not only cowardly but deceptive, in a political sense, as Secretary Gage has recently confessed.

The essential of sound money, if all the varieties of dollars with which the Republican Party has cursed our country are to be retained, is the parity of all, but the Republican leaders in the Senate rejected the House plan to enforce at the Treasury the convertibility of silver dollars into gold dollars on the demand of any holder.

The only purpose those Republican leaders had really in view last March, three years after McKinley's inauguration, seems to have been inflating our currency with bank notes and aiding the refunding of Government bonds.

Meanwhile and long before the Republican leaders could put their financial scheme of last March in operation, the terrible financial and industrial depression had passed away and confidence had returned. A clever German, Frederick Engels, has given a description of recovery from a long business depression which describes what began at the end of 1896:

"The stagnation lasts for years; productive forces and products are wasted and destroyed wholesale, until the accumulated mass of commodities finally filters off more or less depreciated in value, whereupon production and exchange gradually begin to move again. Little by little the pace quickens. It becomes a trot. The industrial trot breaks into a canter, the canter in turn grows into the headlong gallop of a perfect steeplechase of industry, commercial credit, and speculation, which, finally, after breakneck leaps, ends where it began—in the ditch of a crisis. And so over and over again."

The result would probably have been similar had Cleveland and a Democratic Congress been elected in 1896.

When the Republican Senate leaders assembled after the last Presidential election it was found that Silver Republicans were too strong to permit a strengthening of the gold dollar, and yet not strong enough to enact silver monometallism. Hence the Republican subterfuge of last March with a bimetallic attachment in the last section, in order to get the votes in the Senate of Silver Republicans led by Senator Wolcott, and in the mountain States which Mr. Hanna says is now foreboding the loss of those States to Bryan.

It is not surprising that so many voters advocated in 1896 more currency through free silver coinage as a remedy for the existing business depression. McKinley, a much older man than Bryan, came into public life long before him, and shortly after the terrible world-wide crisis of 1873. Ohio having emerged from greenback delusion, was then in the clutches of the silver heresy, and McKinley in the House, only some twenty years ago, voted for silver monometallism in its worst form. It is fair to assume that had he lived in Nebraska from 1892 to 1896, he would have urged free silver coinage in the last-named year. He would have gone with his State.

However that may be, the consequences of the financial and industrial depression of 1893 disappeared in 1897, and the free silver cyclone is, as the weather experts say, also passing off through the Rocky Mountain States, never to return. Beginning in Ohio, the breeding place of unrecognized money delusions, it has moved westward till it is now on the shores of the Pacific Ocean under the escort of Silver Republicans, soon to take the fatal plunge.

Whether McKinley, with a Republican Congress, or Bryan, with a Democratic Congress, be elected next November, there is no more probability that silver monometallism will be put on the statute book or that the Treasury will put the country on a silver basis than that Congress will vote that the mail bags be next year carried from New York to Suffolk County by stage coaches instead of by the Long Island Railway. There is probably not a Republican leader in the Senate from Allison to Wolcott who really believes that silver monometallism would be enacted into law even if McKinley were re-elected and perverted back to his former opinions of 1878. Truly yours,

PERRY BELMONT.

URGED TO ACCEPT.

After the nomination, made in spite of the foregoing letter, a committee of six was appointed to wait upon Mr. Belmont and tender him the nomination, and to insist that, no matter what his reasons or wishes, he accept it. The committee was empowered to fill vacancies in case Mr. Belmont should persist in his refusal after all.

The committee this evening went to New York and called on Mr. Belmont at his residence, 24 West Fifty-seventh Street. They argued with him for two hours. Mr. Belmont declined to run. Mr. Belmont was told that it was his duty to accept the nomination. In reply Mr. Belmont referred the committee to his letter. Still the committee would not listen or accept his refusal. All sorts of argument were made to have him remain the nominee. Each of the delegates spoke in turn, and there was a general conversation, but Mr. Belmont remained firm.

He said he could not see why the citizens of the three counties should take such a fancy to him, and thought there were plenty of younger men in their district who would be willing and anxious to serve. If there was anything he could do to help them or the party in the district, or if they would suggest anything, except his running for Congress, he would be only too willing to do it. He would not run for Congress, however. He believed a Democrat would win in the district this year, but it must be some other Democrat than he.

After this the committee again expressed its sorrow over Mr. Belmont's decision and withdrew.

The committee will meet in the Democratic Club in Long Island City and select the nominee. Who it will be cannot be said. Townsend Scudder, who probably could have it, if he could take it, has been warned by his physician not to accept.

BOOKS OF AUTUMN AND HOLIDAYS.

The special Autumn number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will appear next Saturday. It will comprise at least thirty-two pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed. The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be of considerably greater volume than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. The edition will comprise many more than 100,000 copies. On Oct. 6 THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be four years old. Order in advance to insure securing a copy from your newsdealer, who, as a rule, limits his supply to actual advance orders. Unsold copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES are not returnable.—Adv.

THE VARUNA IN PORT.

Eugene Higgins and His Guests Return from a Long European Cruise.

Eugene Higgins's steam yacht Varuna, with her owner and guests aboard, arrived in port at noon yesterday after a European cruise of nearly twelve months. Mr. Higgins's guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur, Miss Arthur, and Dr. Mitchell. The Varuna anchored off Stapleton, S. I., yesterday afternoon, where the party disembarked. Later in the day Mr. Higgins proceeded on the yacht for Newport.

The Varuna sailed from New York for Europe on Oct. 14, 1899. Several months were spent in the Mediterranean, and the yacht was next headed for the North Cape, nearly every Channel and North Sea port being visited on the way. It was upon her return from this northern voyage that the Varuna pulled Howard Gould's steam yacht Niagara off the rocks near Bergen, Norway. This proved the most exciting incident of the voyage. The Varuna's stern bits were pulled out by the strain and several of her blocks were lost.

A Baltic cruise completed the northern itinerary of the Varuna, and it was at this period of the long voyage that Mr. Higgins entertained the royalty of three nations. At Bergen the German Emperor spent two hours aboard the yacht. King Christian of Denmark was entertained at Copenhagen, and the Grand Duke Alexis visited the Varuna at St. Petersburg.

The Varuna left Havre Sept. 22. Heavy seas and some fog were encountered, but the trip was made in 10 days 5 hours. The yacht's best record for the same course is 8 days 19 hours. In spite of the rough voyage all aboard were reported well, excepting Able Seaman Wolfe, a sailor, who was seasick throughout the entire passage.

The Varuna is a steel vessel designed by Watson and built at Glasgow, Scotland, four years ago. Her deck length is 206 feet and her extreme breadth about 36 feet. She carries a crew of sixty men, including four engineers, sixteen firemen, nine stewards, five cooks, and four quartermasters. All are Englishmen or Scandinavians.

May Enjoin Commissioner Shea.

Members of the North Side Board of Trade, the Harlem Board of Commerce, and the Harlem Wheelmen contemplate applying to the courts for an injunction restraining Bridge Commissioner Shea from carrying out a contract recently awarded which provides for a five-foot sidewalk on the Lexington Avenue approach to Harlem Bridge. During Mayor Strong's administration it was proposed to have the sidewalk sixteen feet wide and built on brackets overhanging the structure and a bicycle path in addition, but up to the present time there has been no sidewalk at all on this approach.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Col. S. A. Jones, Waynesville, N. C.

BARTHOLDI—J. H. Stephens, Jacksonville.

CAMBRIDGE—H. Coleman May and Gerald De Courcey May, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Richard Olney, Boston; John T. Mott, Oswego; Judge Charles E. Fenner, New Orleans; Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, Washington; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

GRAND—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

HOLLAND—Ex-Mayor George E. Quincy, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Capt. J. W. Martin, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Capt. John R. Bartlett, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Isaac Borden, Fall River.

SAVOY—John B. Garrett, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA—Judge George C. Cochran, Cleveland.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Paymaster M. Peterson, United States Navy; George Gordon King, Newport.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Murray, dry goods; Hotel Vendome; A. T. Otis, jewelry, toilet articles, and housefurnishing goods

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS

Convention Nominates Robert T. Paine, Jr., for Governor.

SYMPATHY FOR FILIPINOS

Administration Attacked for Its Course in Porto Rico — Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Denounced.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The Democrats of Massachusetts met in Faneuil Hall here to-day, and with stirring speeches by the leaders of the party, nominated a full State ticket and adopted a platform. The ticket follows:

Governor—ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN B. O'DONNELL.
Secretary of State—LUTHER B. STEVENSON.
Auditor—E. GERRY BROWN.
Treasurer—JOHN L. CHALIFOUX.
Attorney General—JOHN C. CROSBY.
Electors at Large—THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON and THOMAS J. GARGAN.

The State Committee and the Committee on Resolutions of the convention held sessions to close up preliminary business during the early hours, but the programme of the convention, with the names of the candidates to be nominated, was arranged last night. There were no contests. Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called the convention to order. He stated that the State Committee had thought it well that the convention, being held on the anniversary of the first election of Jefferson, should hear the Declaration of Independence. The document was read with great effect by E. L. Logan. The address of Chairman Callahan was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its close an ovation lasting several minutes was given. Judge A. A. Putnam of Uxbridge, in response to repeated calls, made a humorous speech. William S. McNary was made permanent Chairman.

George Fred Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the platform, which, in part, is as follows:

We insist that the ideals of a century shall not be sacrificed to a sordid commercialism; that the lofty purpose for which the American people made war upon Spain shall not be degraded, and that our flag shall not become a mere commercial asset.

Neither conquest, colonization, nor forcible government are democratic or American. They have been forced upon the United States by a Republican Administration, but the Democracy protests against their adoption by the people. The offenses of Republican leaders against liberty become the guilt of the Nation, if indorsed at the polls, and as the Democracy has become the sole exponent of liberty and self-government, as expounded by Jefferson and Lincoln, it invites all patriots, regardless of party, to support its candidates.

We declare the law enacted by the Republican Congress for the government of Porto Rico to be a gross outrage upon the liberties of the people of that island—a scheme of despotic rule, devised for the plunder and oppression of the people, rather than for its just government. Carpet-bag government more despotic in control has not yet been conceived by any European monarch, save in the case of India. We maintain that the people of Porto Rico are entitled to all the rights of American citizenship guaranteed by the Constitution to all other sections of our common country, and should not be subjected to the wrong of taxation without representation, against which our fathers revolted.

To Cuba we owe a free Constitution, framed by free men and submitted to the people of Cuba for their approval, free from interference or influence by the United States.

To the Filipinos we owe a speedy restoration of their independence, our assistance in establishing a stable Government, and our protection of the new nation against the invasions of foreign powers.

We protest against the slaughter of those who dare to appear in arms for the defense of their freedom and against the policy which makes servile submission the price of peace.

Where the army of the United States is turned against freedom and self-government, whether at home or abroad, its purpose is perverted and disgraced, and the people should order its return to its legitimate functions.

We admire the sublime patriotism of the Boers and encourage them to a continued resistance in arms. They have reached the height of sacrifice, which ennobled our Revolutionary fathers, who chose liberty or death. We deplore the subserviency of the Administration to the invaders, which has prevented an expression of unbounded sympathy of the American people for the South African republics, struggling for liberty and life.

We object to any alliance, open or secret, with any foreign nation, deeming this Republic competent to protect its interests at home or abroad without assistance from foreign powers. The treaty devised by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote concerning the canal across the Isthmus should be rejected by the Senate. It places upon our Government all the burdens of building and maintenance, it throws open the waterway to the use of our commercial and political rivals, while we are denied the right of fortification and defense. We favor the immediate construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States and its supreme control by our Government.

We condemn the system of servitude which binds the worker to the workshop by forcing him to buy the necessaries of life from the company stores, by paying him his wages only at unreasonably long intervals, and by forcing him to pay extravagant prices for material used in his regular vocation. Such acts of injustice, committed by the operating companies, have but lately driven thousands of men out of employment in the Pennsylvania coal mines and obliged the public to pay enhanced prices for their fuel.

The platform approves "an income tax in State and Nation," and invites the support of the people "to our tried, devoted, and unrivaled candidates, Bryan and Stevenson."

The reading of the platform was interrupted by applause at nearly every paragraph, and when the plank which expressed sympathy for the Boers and that referring to the Nicaragua Canal were read the delegates gave "Three cheers for Williams." The platform was adopted by acclamation.

MR. VOGEL BARRED BY HIS YOUTH.

He Is Out of the Contest for Jefferson M. Levy's Seat in Congress.

That politics is mighty uncertain was demonstrated yesterday in the case of Martin H. Vogel, who was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Thirteenth District. His most formidable opponent was Jefferson M. Levy, the present representative. Early yesterday Mr. Levy was declared out of the race, and at noon the odds were 10 to 1 that Vogel would be named. His friends rejoiced accordingly.

About 1 o'clock some one, whose identity is not disclosed, approached Richard Croker with a copy of paragraph three of section two of article one of the Constitution of the United States.

"Read that, Mr. Croker," said his caller.

"Why?" the Tammany chief inquired.

"That bars Vogel," said his visitor.

The paragraph referred to provides that no one who has not attained to the age of twenty-five years is eligible as a Representative in Congress. Mr. Vogel, who is a graduate of Columbia University and a lawyer at 27 William Street, is twenty-four years old.

Mr. Vogel was sent for, and, according to political reports, was offered an Assembly nomination. This he declined, and said he preferred to wait two years and take his chances for a Congressional nomination.

The story is that Mr. Croker is favorably impressed with Mr. Vogel, who is a member of the Democratic Club. He recently was appointed to a receivership.

DEMOCRATIC POLL OF STATE.

Committee Asserts that 50,000 Republicans Will Vote for Bryan.

Chairman McGuire has given out a statement in which it is asserted that the preliminary canvass, or poll, of New York is about completed, and that it shows that 50,000 up-State Republicans will vote for Bryan. Mr. McGuire also announced yesterday that when Mr. Bryan makes his tour up the State after his speeches in this city he will be accompanied by Samuel M. Jones, the "Golden Rule" Mayor of Toledo.

Chairman McGuire denied the story that John B. Stanchfield, the nominee for Governor, had been assessed $25,000 by the Democratic State Committee.

T. J. CREAMER FOR CONGRESS.

His Nomination May Cause a Fight Against Patrick Divver.

It was reported last night that it had been definitely decided that Thomas J. Creamer is to receive the Tammany nomination for Congress in the Eighth District. He now holds a place in the office of the Corporation Counsel.

The friends of Congressman Daniel J. Riordan are indignant over the fact that he is to be "turned down," and are disposed to blame Patrick Divver, the leader in the Second Assembly District, for Mr. Riordan's defeat, and there are mutterings that the retirement of Mr. Riordan will be the signal for a fight to depose Divver from his leadership. Councilman Thomas F. Foley is mentioned as the man most likely to lead a fight against Divver.

For Justice of the Supreme Court.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 2.—Adelbert P. Rich of Auburn was nominated to-day for Justice of the Supreme Court by the Seventh District Republican Convention.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District, of which Frederick Haldy is leader, will formally open their new clubrooms at 3 St. Luke's Place to-night. Gen. F. V. Greene will be present. There will be some speechmaking and plenty of festivity.

The mass meeting of the Republicans of the Eighth Congress District to-night, to indorse the National and State nominations and to ratify the nomination of Richard Van Cott for member of Congress, will be one of the features of the campaign on the east side. It will be held at the Germania Assembly rooms, on the Bowery, near First Street. Ex-Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany and Abraham Gruber of this city will make speeches.

Eugene F. Vacheron, Republican nominee for Assembly in the Second Queens District, was the first candidate to file his certificate of nomination at Police Headquarters yesterday. The nominees for all offices, except those Independents nominated by petition, must be on file in the Bureau of Elections on or before midnight of Oct. 12. Independent nominees have until the same hour on Oct. 17.

Congressional Nominations.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Third District, Charles Q. Tirrell, (Rep.;) Fifth District, William S. Knox, (Rep.;) Sixth District, W. H. Moody, (Rep.;) Seventh District, Ernest W. Roberts, (Rep.;) Twelfth District, W. C. Lovering, (Rep.)

NEW YORK.—Twenty-eighth District, Robert L. Drummond, (Dem.;) Thirty-first District, William E. Diceu, (Pro.)

NEW JERSEY.—Sixth District, R. Wayne Parker, (Rep.)

Nominated for the Senate.

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—William T. Beaumont, (Dem.)

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—William B. Carmen, (Pro.)

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.—Robert S. Moody, (Pro.)

Assembly Nominations.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—Second District—William J. Butler, (Dem.)

CLINTON COUNTY.—John F. O'Brien, (Rep.)

MONROE COUNTY.—First District— The Rev. Horatio O. Abbott, (Pro.) Third District—Thomas F. Cormley, (Pro.) Fourth District—Lucius W. Bryan, (Pro.)

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.—Daniel D. Frisbie, (Dem.)

THE WIDOW WAS CAUTIOUS.

Refused to Lend Fiance Money, and Then He Disappeared.

LITTLE NECK, L. I., Oct. 2.—Mrs. William Kirkman, twice a widow, whose last husband was Capt. Kirkman of Saddle Rock oyster fame, answered an advertisement of a man who wanted a wife. The advertisement was answered in a few days by the appearance of a portly, well-dressed man of about fifty, who said he was a wealthy fruit grower of California. He said his name was Henry Mason, and that he was staying in Newark, N. J., while in the East.

A few days after Mr. Mason's first visit Mrs. Kirkman sold all her property to her stepdaughter, Mrs. Reeves, and was about to settle all her business in the East, prior to her marriage and migration to California. The widow's four children were fitted out in new clothes, and she bought a wedding outfit.

Mason explained that he wanted the children to be dressed in style, as his income was $15,000 a year. Then he asked for a loan of $600 to pay for the transportation of the family to California, explaining at the time that his affairs were in such shape that he could not obtain the ready money in Newark, although it was due him by a wealthy man there.

When Mr. Mason commenced visiting Mrs. Kirkman, Mrs. Reeves warned her against letting him have any money, and when Mason asked Mrs. Kirkman for money to get the railroad tickets for California, she told him that she would go with him to buy them. He left, saying that he would purchase the tickets on the wedding day. On the appointed day, Sunday, he did not put in an appearance. All day yesterday Mrs. Kirkman waited for him, and, when he did not appear, she concluded to let her neighbors know of the affair. Yesterday a detective from New York, who gave his name as Hannon, called looking for Mason. He said Mason had married a woman on Sept. 23 of this year, and had abandoned her after fleecing her out of about $500.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER FINED.

Ex-Tax Collector Roden Sentenced to Pay $200 and Costs.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 2.—David W. Roden, who was indicted on seventeen counts in the last December term of court for embezzling $3,800 city funds while filling the office of Tax Collector, changed his plea from not guilty to-day and pleaded non vult. He was sentenced by Judge Douglass to pay a fine of $200 and costs.

The money has been returned to the City Treasurer, but the city has spent a large sum in investigating and bringing to light the embezzlement.

FIERCE DUEL IN ALABAMA.

Nephew of ex-Gov. Lowry Fatally Wounded in Shooting Encounter.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Oct. 2.—Rodney Lowry, nephew of ex-Gov. Lowry of Mississippi, fought a duel yesterday at Moundsville, Ala., fifteen miles from here, with W. H. White, section foreman. Both, it is believed, were fatally wounded.

Lowry is agent for the railroad company at Moundsville. This morning he had some words with Section Foreman White over the moving of a car of cottonseed. White, it is alleged, threatened Lowry, and Lowry procured a pistol from his office. White was already armed, and as Lowry returned to the platform the men began shooting at each other, advancing as they fired.

Lowry was shot four times—in the leg, right side, right forearm, and chest. Each man fired five times, but Lowry's last ball was the only one that struck White. This last shot was fired within five feet of him and struck White in the abdomen. Lowry, with his right forearm shot, then clubbed White into insensibility with the butt end of his pistol. White has a wife and three children; Lowry is thirty-three years old and single. Both men are in a critical condition.

Damages for Grade-Crossing Accident.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The trial of the suit of Lena Brown and Mary E. White as administratrix, &c., of John A. White, against the New York Central Railroad took place to-day in the Supreme Court. John A. White, while crossing the tracks of the railroad company at Ashburton Avenue, in Yonkers, on June 4 last, was struck by a locomotive and received injuries which resulted in his death shortly afterward. He left nine children dependent upon him for support. This suit was brought for $50,000 damages. The jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict for $12,500 for the plaintiffs.

Two Sisters Sue Their Two Brothers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 2.—A suit was begun here to-day in which two sisters are the plaintiffs and their two brothers the defendants. The suit is brought by Mrs. Simon L. Westcott and Mary H. Biddle against Doremiah and John Showell, their brothers, to recover an interest in property here valued at $75,000. The sisters, it is stated, were disinherited by John E. Showell, the father. Lavinia Showell, the mother, had a half interest, and the daughters now claim it. Vice Chancellor Reed is hearing the case.

New Quebec Bridge Cornerstone Laid.

QUEBEC, Oct. 2.—In the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and 3,000 invited guests, the cornerstone was laid to-day of the new Quebec Bridge over the St. Lawrence. This bridge will have one span, that will be the biggest in the world. It will cost $5,000,000, and is to be finished in 1904.

LINCOLN CHEERS GOV. ROOSEVELT

Bryan's City Gives a Tremendous Ovation to New York's Governor.

GREETED BY EAGER CROWD

Plattsmouth Meeting Also a Great Success — Amusing Scenes in the Streets of Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 2.—Gov. Roosevelt was accorded a magnificent demonstration this afternoon by the citizens of Lincoln. Nothing equal to it has yet been seen during the progress of the Governor's journey through the West. Along the line of march from the station to Capitol House Square the streets, windows, and balconies were filled with cheering people. In many streets the crowds were so dense as to impede the passage of the carriages and the mounted escort.

Arriving at Capitol House Square, Gov. Roosevelt was conducted to a reviewing stand, before which the long procession passed in review, occupying more than an hour. There were many unique and amusing features in the parade.

First came about forty young women of the city in uniforms of blue, occupying a place in the column of march. At long intervals came two other troops of women in uniform, belonging to the Ida McKinley Club. Some of the banners displayed were amusing and significant. The Union Veteran Republican League, containing some 150 members, was carrying a horseshoe for luck. They had a banner bearing this inscription:

"We Helped Abraham Lincoln in 1860."
"We Are Helping McKinley Now."

After the procession had passed in review, Gov. Roosevelt was conducted to a speaker's stand, where he spoke for three-quarters of an hour, going over the same ground in his remarks as he has traveled over before upon the issues of expansion, militarism, imperialism, and patriotism.

His remarks were punctuated by frequent cheers. At the conclusion of his speech, on his way from the stand to his carriage, he was fairly mobbed by a wildly eager crowd, who wished to shake his hand or to get a word or look of recognition. He reached his carriage somewhat battered in appearance, but in fine spirits on account of the fervor of the reception. The train then pulled out for Plattsmouth, where an evening meeting was held.

The evening meeting at Plattsmouth was also a great success in point of numbers and interest. Fireworks, red torches, trumpets and drums, brass bands and miscellaneous sounds made speaking difficult, and the Governor made one or two efforts to start and then waited for the noise to subside. A thirty-minute speech, the eleventh one since morning, finished the volume of oratory for the day.

ROOSEVELT ON THE ICE TRUST.

Says He Cannot Attack It with Militia —Denounces Croker and Others— Asks Bryan a Question.

LEXINGTON, Neb., Oct. 2.—Gov. Roosevelt spoke to a large crowd in the public square here. He answered a question put to him by Mr. Bryan in a recent speech concerning the Ice Trust of New York, and took occasion to ask Mr. Bryan a question. He said:

"I have but a moment to speak to you, but I want to take advantage of this first opportunity of answering a criticism of Mr. Bryan, and of putting a question to him in return. No question can be asked me either about my past record as Governor, or concerning any present issues, that I am not ready to answer, and I would like to have similar frankness from our opponents. Last week at Blair, in this State, Mr. Bryan spoke of what I had said about the Ice Trust. His speech was reported as follows;

If Gov. Roosevelt was right in this matter the remedy lies with himself, as Governor of the State in which the trust was supposed to exist, as he possessed the power to destroy it.

"That is hardly correct, as a matter of Governmental knowledge. I cannot call out the military to destroy a trust. What can be done is to have the Legislature pass and the Governor sign a law to do away with the trust, and then have the Attorney General proceed under that law to enforce it according to the best of his capacity.

"Now, are not those the only things that can be done? Well, I have done them before. In the first year of my term as Governor we passed a very severe anti-trust law, and now the Attorney General is proceeding under that law against the Ice Trust. The difficulty comes in the delay caused by the trust's counsel, as they are appealing, as they have a right to appeal, to every legal technicality, and are making every effort to stop a decision on the merits of the case.

"The people who are responsible for the action of the trust's counsel are the stockholders of the trust, who are, among others, Richard Croker, the leader of the Democratic Party in New York, and Mr. Van Wyck, who was my opponent for Governor of New York two years ago, running on an anti-trust platform, and who is now one of the biggest stockholders in the Ice Trust.

"Mr. Van Wyck was the New York member of the Committee on Resolutions at Kansas City, which drew up the anti-trust platform. Messrs. Croker and Van Wyck and their party associates, like Mr. Guggenheimer, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Corporation Counsel Whalen of New York, are very severe on trusts in theory; in practice they are members of the worst trust in the country. Now the Attorney General is proceeding against that trust, and if Mr. Croker and Mr. Van Wyck and Mr associates, who are members of the trust, were not employing the best counsel in the State to delay action, we would have had a decision of the court long ago.

"The Republican Attorney General is pressing that action in every way under the law, introduced by a Democrat but passed by a Republican Legislature, and signed by myself.

"Now, as I have answered that question, I wish Mr. Bryan would enlighten us on the point as to whether if he comes into office, he will pay the obligations of the Nation in gold or silver. I will gladly answer any question he puts, and I would like to have him answer this question in return. Moreover, I would like to have him answer whether, if the consent of the governed that he is so insistent upon must be had in the Philippines, why it should not be insisted upon in North Carolina as well?"

GEORGIA'S ELECTION TO-DAY.

Democratic Party Expects to Have a Majority of 60,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 2.—Sixty thousand majority is the vote the Democratic Party of Georgia expects to obtain at the general State election to-morrow.

The Populists, who have a State ticket in the field, do not expect to elect it, but in many of the doubtful counties of the State they claim they will name the local officers and the members of the General Assembly.

The Republican organization has no State ticket to be voted upon. In some districts Congressional candidates have been named, more for the preservation of the party organization than for election.

On the Democratic ticket there are sixty nominees to be elected by a general vote of the State. The usual number was increased by a recent Legislature declaring for the election of Judges and Solicitors of the judicial circuits by the direct vote of the people.

MILLINERY MEN RAISE A BANNER.

Meeting of Merchants and Travelers' Sound Money League, No. 1.

A large McKinley and Roosevelt banner, said to have cost $250, was raised by the Millinery and Straw Goods Branch of the McKinley and Roosevelt Sound Money League in front of 600 Broadway yesterday afternoon.

The Merchants and Travelers' Sound Money League, No. 1, about 400 strong, after their noonday meeting, marched from their headquarters, 737 Broadway, to where the banner was to be raised, and took part in the ceremony.

The meeting which preceded the parade was enthusiastic. F. F. Davis, a California lawyer, told funny stories. When a Democrat in the audience sneeringly alluded to the "full dinner pail" the speaker asked him if he had ever seen a full dinner pail during a Democratic Administration.

"Give it to him!" shouted some one in the crowd. "Yes, give it to him! You will always have to give to the Democrats; they cannot help themselves."

Other speakers were Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat, W. J. Swoops of Pennsylvania, N. S. Schloss, and Norman Hapgood. The Merchants and Travelers' Sound Money League, No. 1, will raise a campaign banner on Thursday.

MR. MANLEY'S ESTIMATES.

Confident of 266 Votes for McKinley— He Concedes 112 to Bryan and Regards 54 as Doubtful.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine, representing the Republican National Committee, last night declared that McKinley will have not less than 266 of the votes cast in the Electoral College. He concedes 112 to Bryan and classes 54 as doubtful.

"The committee," said Mr. Manley, "now feels so positive as to the success of McKinley and Roosevelt that it has decided to inform the public as to the figures upon which it bases its expectations.

"The committee has been very careful in making estimates. They do not wish to mislead the public in any way. They have been criticised somewhat severely for persistently claiming that there was overconfidence on the part of the Republicans, which should be guarded against. This claim was well founded at the time. But of late there has been a material change. The situation has been closely watched. Every State has been carefully polled. The condition in every section is thoroughly known. They are absolutely confident as to the result, and know that it will be impossible to defeat the re-election of President McKinley. They are sure he will have more Electoral votes than in 1896.

"The committee is certain that McKinley will get the Electoral votes in the following States:

California	9	New York	36
Connecticut	6	North Dakota	3
Delaware	3	Ohio	23
Illinois	24	Oregon	4
Iowa	13	Pennsylvania	32
Kansas	10	Rhode Island	4
Maine	6	South Dakota	4
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Washington	4
Michigan	14	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
New Hampshire	4	Wyoming	3
New Jersey	10		
Total			266

"We concede to Mr. Bryan the following:

Alabama	11	North Carolina	19
Arkansas	8	South Carolina	9
Florida	4	Tennessee	12
Georgia	13	Texas	15
Louisana	8	Virginia	12
Mississippi	9		
Total			112

"We have classed as doubtful:

Colorado	4	Montana	3
Idaho	3	Nevada	3
Kentucky	13	Nebraska	8
Missouri	17	Utah	3
Total			54

"Now, we firmly believe that Kentucky will go Republican, but we also know that the chances are that the Republicans in that State will be counted out.

"In Nebraska the Republicans are confident of carrying the State, and the information received during the last few days would almost justify the placing of that State in the sure Republican column.

"The committee has not placed Indiana, with her fifteen votes, in any column. The fight in Indiana will be closer than in any of the other States, but, with the thorough organization which the Republicans have there, and with a popular State ticket, the chances are very largely that these votes will be found in the McKinley column, giving 281 votes for McKinley and Roosevelt.

"A determined and persistent contest will be made from now on to place Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Utah firmly in the Republican column, with their thirty-one votes. The committee feels confident that this can be done, and will work with a fixed purpose to see to it that McKinley and Roosevelt receive 312 votes, as against 271 for McKinley four years ago."

FREE SILVER IN THE WEST.

Senator Lodge Says It Is the Issue There —He Counts on Utah, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Kansas.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who has been campaigning in the Far West, was a caller at Republican National Headquarters yesterday. He is well satisfied with the outlook everywhere, and, being asked his opinion, said:

"There has been an astonishing revulsion of feeling in favor of the Republicans in the Far West during the last two weeks. I have seen it very plainly. The change is really quite remarkable, and all through the States west of the Missouri River which Bryan carried in 1896 the prospects for Republican success are generally excellent.

"In Colorado Senator Wolcott has made a grand fight, under adverse conditions, and there is a good chance that the State will go for McKinley.

"I consider Utah, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Kansas as absolutely sure for the Republican ticket. The change of sentiment in those States has been provoked chiefly by the anti-imperialist issue of the Bryanites. The people there are strongly for expansion. The universal prosperity has also injured the Bryanites, and all the farming elements are lining up for McKinley on the prosperity issue. They have little faith in Bryan's prophecies, when they are getting double prices for their wool and hides.

"The Democrats seem to have entirely dropped the issue of imperialism in the Far West, and have come out boldly for silver at 16 to 1. They are arguing for it on the stump, flaunting it on their banners, and loudly asserting their determination to overthrow the existing gold standard. It is important that this should be known in the East, where the Democratic managers are doing their utmost to becloud the real paramount issue and to conceal their intentions with regard to silver.

"The Colorado and Utah Democrats make no such attempts. They proclaim their purpose aloud, and it agrees precisely with Mr. Bryan's own proclamation, which he has repeated so often, in respect to what he would do about getting rid of the gold standard if elected.

"The brutality of the Bryan mob at Victor has cost the Democratic candidate many votes. It was a villainous affair, deliberately prearranged. The whole incident impressed itself upon the Colorado people as thoroughly characteristic of Bryanism.

"My advices are that there has been a great awakening of political interest among Republicans in the East. I am going to Massachusetts to work until the close of the campaign. I not only expect McKinley's re-election by a larger margin than before, but also a Republican majority in the next House of Representatives."

CLUB IN LOWER WALL STREET.

Tea, Coffee, and Sugar Traders in a Sound Money Organization.

The Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Business Men's Sound Money Club, which was organized in 1883, was reorganized yesterday afternoon for the present campaign. Col. Henry W. Banks was elected Chairman, and A. Wakeman was chosen Secretary. The following Committee on Permanent Officers was named: Joseph H. Lester, Charles M. Bull, Silas K. Small, Lewis Seligsberg, and George Pixley.

The club decided to participate in the sound money parade of Nov. 3. The words McKinley and Roosevelt were omitted from the title in order to appeal to Democrats as well as Republicans. The club accepted the banner swung over lower Wall Street bearing the inscription, "Sound Money Insures Prosperity." The meeting was attended by representatives of the tea, coffee, and sugar trade.

Defeated Leader Faints.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 2.—R. L. McDowell of Cranbury Township collapsed physically last night at the Republican primaries when it became apparent that his ticket had been defeated. McDowell was working in the interests of F. W. Hicks of this city for the Senatorial nomination. He boasted some time ago that he would control the delegates from Cranbury. This provoked opposition, with the result that McDowell and his ticket were badly beaten. McDowell fainted, and was removed to his home, where he was attended by a physician.

W. H. COGGESHALL'S RESIGNATION

Executive Chairman Barnes Says Politics Had Nothing to Do with It.

The unexpected resignation of Walter H. Coggeshall, son of the Oneida County Senator, as one of the General Appraisers appointed by the late Controller Morgan under the provisions of the collateral inheritance tax law, was the subject of much comment among Republicans yesterday.

Chairman B. B. Odell would not discuss the matter.

Executive Chairman Barnes said that politics had nothing to do with the resignation. He would say no more.

Ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs, whose protégé, ex-Assemblyman Halpin, was appointed to the vacancy, said: "I know nothing about the causes for the resignation. Mr. Halpin was a candidate for the place when Mr. Coggeshall was appointed. Mr. Halpin was long my private secretary. I recommended him for the vacancy and he was chosen."

Congressman Parker Renominated.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2.—Richard Wayne Parker was renominated for Congress by the Sixth Congressional District Republican Convention, held in Chester Row Hall, this city, this afternoon. This is Mr. Parker's fifth nomination. In 1892 he was beaten by Dr. Thomas Dunn English, but in 1894 he turned the tables on his opponent, and was re-elected in 1896 and 1898. There was no opposition to his nomination.

Republican Meeting at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 2.—The Princeton Republican Club, a branch of the College Republican League, has invited President Schurman of Cornell University to speak to the students on the issues of the campaign. He has accepted, and will address a mass meeting on Saturday night. The club is arranging for several rallies at which prominent men will speak.

BRITISH STEAMER BIELA SUNK.

Goes Down After Collision Off Nantucket Shoal—Crew Is Safe.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The British steamship Eagle Point, Capt. Hewison, from London for Philadelphia, arrived here late to-day, having on board Capt. Allen and crew and other survivors of the British steamship Biela, which was sunk by the Eagle Point yesterday. Capt. Hewison reports that while moving at moderate speed off Nantucket Shoal during a dense fog at 1 o'clock yesterday morning his ship ran down and sank the Biela, which left New York on Sept. 30 for Manchester, England.

The Biela carried a crew of thirty men, and, in addition, had on board eight cattlemen, and also two company employes who were returning home to England. One of the latter was a woman—Mrs. Rose Anderson.

All on board the Biela except the watch were asleep when the collision occurred, and were thrown violently from their bunks by the shock. All hands were called on deck, and preparations were made quickly to lower the boats. While this was being done some of the crew placed Mrs. Anderson, the only woman on board, in a water cask and threw the cask overboard. When the cask struck the water Mrs. Anderson was thrown into the sea, but she managed to grasp the cask and keep herself afloat until the sinking vessel's boat, by this time launched, came to her rescue. She was drawn in and placed safely on the deck of the Eagle Point, which, after the collision, had backed away and stood by to render all possible assistance. All the crew of the Biela were transferred in their own boats to the Eagle Point, uninjured, and brought to this city, where they were turned over to the care of the British Consul.

The Eagle Point crashed into the Biela amidships and almost cut her in twain. Immediately after the collision the Biela began to settle and in about twenty minutes the water reached the boiler room. The boilers exploded and shortly afterward the ship went down. The bows of the Eagle Point were stove in, but watertight compartment bulkheads prevented the sea from reaching the hold, and her cargo is undamaged.

The Biela was a steel steamer built at Hebburn in 1870, and registered 2,182 tons gross and 1,374 tons net. She belonged to the Lamport & Holt Line, and hailed from Liverpool. Her New York agents were Busk & Jevons.

At the office of Busk & Jevons it was stated that the Biela carried a full general cargo. It is said the Lamport & Holt Line does its own insuring. They did not care to give an estimate of the value of the vessel and cargo.

Two Sailors Drowned in Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The Standard Oil steamer Major Barrett, which sailed from this city to-day, ran into and sank the tugboat Fleetwood at the junction of the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, drowning two of the crew of the Fleetwood. Capt. A. N. Strawbridge, father of one of the drowned men, and his grandson, Robert S. Strawbridge, and Nathan Mattson, all of the tugboat, were saved, but were taken to a hospital in a serious condition. Mattson, who is an aged man, is not expected to live.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Threatening, northeasterly winds.

The barometric conditions have changed but little during the past twenty-four hours. The area of high pressure over New England still dominates the weather east of the Mississippi. Rains have fallen in the South Atlantic Coast States and Eastern Florida, and scattered showers have occurred in the extreme Northwest and the Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature changes have been unimportant. Continued cloudy weather is indicated for the Atlantic Coast districts, with rain from Virginia southward to Florida. Rain is also indicated for the upper lake region and portions of the extreme northwest. On the Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk northeasterly winds will prevail. On the lower lake region the winds will be fresh south to east. On the upper lakes fresh east to south winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	41	63	64
6 A. M.	40	61	63
9 A. M.	48	66	68
12 M.	52	69	69
3 P. M.	48	73	72
6 P. M.	49	71	70
9 P. M.	45	69	68
12 P. I.	42	69	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67½
Weather Bureau	67½
Corresponding date, 1899	45½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	60

The maximum temperature yesterday was 73 degrees at 4 P. M. The minimum temperature was 61 degrees at 6 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.40 and at 8 P. M. 30.40. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 77 and at 8 P. M. 72.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Fire last night in the six-story building 221 and 223 Market Street caused a loss of $54,000. This was divided between E. A. Trannis, owner of the building, and L. C. Wachmuth & Co., H. J. Wurzburg & Co., E. Rothschild & Co., and Rosenwald & Weil, clothing firms.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 2.—Four brick buildings of the Shamokin Milling Company were destroyed by fire this morning, the flames starting in a stable adjoining the warehouse. Stock valued at $20,000 was also consumed. Five horses were burned. The buildings were worth $30,000, and were partly insured. The principal owner of the mills is Andrew Robertson, operator of the Corbin and Excelsior Collieries near here.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1 A. M.—331 East Ninth Street, Gertrude Scherener; damage slight.

3:15 A. M.—257 Greene Street, William Weissenback; damage, $1,500.

1:45 P. M.—Twenty-eighth Street and Thirteenth Avenue, Nassau Smelting Works; damage, $300.

5:45 P. M.—187 Clinton Street, Mary Schaefer; damage, $100.

6 P. M.—214 Stanton Street, Samuel Bernstein; damage, $10.

7:30 P. M.—213 West Fifty-third Street, J. Young & Connors; damage, $10.

Evans' Ale and Stout
can be tested at any first-class place anywhere from the Atlantic to Pacific Oceans.—Adv.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

October Bargains.

Call the following a hodge-podge—if you care to. They are items gathered at random from different stocks and printed in bald, bold way without any hocus-pocus word-jugglery. Every paragraph represents unequaled value. And all are normal—regular—usual. None are specials—nevertheless, such prices are never associated with such qualities elsewhere. That's something to set the thrifty thinking. We could make the list many times longer, but the reading might tire.

$1.84 for Infants' Short Coats, made of cream wool eiderdown, trimmed with braid and Llama fur.

$1.99 for Infants' Short Coats, made of cream ripple eiderdown, large round collar trimmed with fur.

$3.99 for Infants' Short Coats, made of tan, navy, green and brown serge, trimmed with braid, sizes 2 to 4 years.

$4.74 for Women's Bath Robes, made of ripple eiderdown, effective sailor collar and cuffs bound with satin ribbon.

$2.99 for Women's Tea Gowns, made of good cashmere, square yoke, trimmed with ruffle and braid.

$3.99 for Women's Tea Gowns, made of fine cashmere, yoke and revers trimmed with fancy silk braid.

$4.99 for Women's Tea Gowns, made of cashmere, stylishiy trimmed with velvet ribbon and accordion plaiting.

99c. for Women's Wrappers, made of flannelette, round yoke, shoulder trimmed with ruffle, deep flounce on skirt.

$1.29 for Women's Wrappers, made of flannelette, yoke and revers trimmed with velvet ribbon.

$9.74 for Women's Jackets, made of black kersey cloth, double-breasted style, lined with rich black satin.

$12.99 for Women's Jackets, made of black kersey, fly-front effect, satin-lined, special sizes for stout figures—32 to 51.

$10.98 for Golf Capes—made of the swellest and smartest cloths and shawls in red, blue, brown and black plaids—many patterns.

19c. for Women's Heavy Fleece-lined Vests, high neck; short and long sleeves, finished with silk ribbons; drawers to match—ankle lengths.

94c. for Women's Three-quarter Wool Ribbed Vests, high neck; long and short sleeves; neck and front trimmed with hand-crocheted silk edging.

$1.19 for Women's Swiss-ribbed Merino Vests, white and natural, high neck and long sleeves—our own importations—short sleeves, 94c.

$1.44 for Women's Half-wool Combination Suits, white and natural, long and short sleeves, ankle length, neck and front finished with edging.

73c. for Men's Natural Half-wool Shirts, pearl buttons; bound with silk; Drawers with double gussets to match.

$1.19 for Men's Natural Wool Shirts, bound with silk, pearl buttons; Drawers to match made with overlocked seams.

39c. for Men's Shirts, lined with heavy wool fleecing, bound with silk; Drawers to match finished with pearl buttons.

$9.98 for Men's $12.50 Overcoats, made of all-wool Oxford gray frieze, body lined with mohair serge, sleeves lined with heavy satin.

$12.49 for Men's $15.00

The Wanamaker Store.

The Wanamaker Exhibit of PARIS COSTUMES

The Most Sumptuous Display of Dresses Ever Shown

A notable art critic, in an article, published in *Le Figaro*, of Paris, said:

"When I wish to see beautiful colors, new and exquisite harmonies, treasures of composition and of thought; when I wish to follow the events of the days in which I live, to endeavor to understand what is the true French artistic genius, I go and view the dresses."

To-day lovers of art in color and design may realize how true are these words; for here are assembled more than a hundred most elaborate Paris costumes—masterpieces of design and composition—true art studies of color harmony and relief. They represent the highest effort of the foremost dressmakers of the world to-day.

This has been a year of marvels in every branch of artistic effort. The Paris Exposition has brought out every latent energy—has stimulated art and handicraft—has made designers of fabric and costumes over-reach and pass far beyond all previous achievement. Some have worked for glory at the Exposition. Others who would not deign to compete there have conjured wonders of beauty to out-dazzle the product of those who did. Now all have far out-done their Exposition costumes for Wanamaker's Fall Exhibition, where they meet the eye of the women of the Western world; and fame here is just as important as at the Exposition.

We have gathered lavishly of this magnificence. Last spring we were prodigal in our purchases, and yet we brought only enough. New York and Philadelphia, and visitors to these two cities bought every one of them. This Fall our collection is still more daring—more boldly comprehensive of the handicraft of every modiste of Paris; and this year there is more versatility in each—more scope of treatment, because style is less confined, and trimming, though more ornate, yet wonderfully elaborate. Paris has depicted another period of her wonderful history in her style creations for this season. It is the Empire, with its blaze of glory, touched with the spirit of the great Emperor's son; or rather the spirit that the ambitious father tried to create for his "Eaglet" (Aiglon), whom he called the "King of Rome," and whom loyal, but defeated Bonapartists called Napoleon II., even when his empire was ruled by others. Bernhardt has told the story that has burned like wine in the veins of the citizens of the Republic, where the people still thrill with the glory of the man they conquered—whose dynasty they would not accept.

The costumes of her great play, bear the impress of this glorious period of the First Empire. The keynote was incentive to artistic study by the modistes, and the styles ripened and grew more beautiful as they worked and conjured. And thus L'Aiglon is the inspiration for costumes, suits and wraps. The Empire, at its glory; with its gold braids and lively ornament. Napoleon and Marie Louise hold court again—sumptuous, imperial, magnificent, as in the days when Napoleon dreamed of world conquest and the establishment of his son to succeed him as Grand Monarch of Europe.

And so the magnificent costumes show all of the most exquisite ideas of the styles of the First Empire, which are illustrated in garments with full capes; others with triple and quadruple capes. The large, graceful collars of the First Empire, dainty incrustations and braids of gold, beautiful ideas in gilt buttons, sumptuous, regal.

But though the impress of L'Aiglon is powerful, there is a wealth of other beauty—every school of design gets fullest representation.

The Cloaks are a companion Exhibit of equal elegance—wonders of composition. Then there are Dresses and Wraps for Girls, and most exquisite garments for tots and babies—these last on the Fourth avenue side; and no mother will want to miss the fascinating display of baby wearables.

The Little French Lingerie Store is a most important feature of the exhibition. What an amazing array of Paris Silk Waists—each one a picture! Then hundreds of crisp, lustrous, sumptuous Silk Petticoats; and other marvels in French Lingerie. This part of the display is too exquisite to miss.

The Dressmaking Salons, on the Fifth floor, have beautiful Paris models as suggestion and inspiration for suits and costumes to be made to order. These must be seen as well.

This magnificent collection is ready as you read. It is the most distinguished Exhibition that comes to America. We hope to have you present to-day.

DRESS TRIMMINGS
Embellishment in Every Leading Style

Richness, elegance everywhere in this display of spangles and jet, lace and chiffon, passementerie and garniture, and everything that pertains to the elaboration of dress. And elaborate dress is the vogue. Never since the early days of the century has there been such extravagant use of trimming; and never since that period have there been produced so many beautiful styles.

There's a marked tendency to return to the fashion's of Napoleon's court. The Empire ideas are conspicuous everywhere. A lavish use of gold sometimes, or merely a hint of it now and then, but the gold appears in one form or another in many of the season's handsomest costumes. And cut jet finds much favor, worked out in designs of rare beauty—effects hitherto undreamed of. Braids, of course. A profusion of styles. Some in rich Persian effect. But with all the glory of the Eastern coloring they're no more elegant than the quieter, yet splendid black silk braid.

Taffeta and passementerie boleros, yokes, and revers,—garnitures in a wonderful variety and all showing the master touch of the French originators.

The costume exhibit upstairs shows the effects. View it, study the designs. Here will be found the material to reproduce them, with your own dressmaker.

Tenth street.

Wanamaker Sewing Machines

It's a long settled question that a sewing machine is a necessity not a luxury.

The question now is, which machine shall I get?

You can pay $50 or $60 for a sewing machine and a name; or $18 to $35 for a Wanamaker Sewing Machine, which is the equal of the best.

The patents have mostly expired, and a machine can be produced for very little money now.

The Wanamaker is the embodiment of the best sewing machine ideas. We took a good point wherever we could find one, added a few of our own, and the Wanamaker is the result. It is easily managed and noiseless.

The working parts are the same in each machine. The difference in price is for extra conveniences and more elaborate finish.

Basement.

DRESS GOODS
Seasonable Undersprice

This is news of excellent dress fabrics that we obtained at most favorable prices. The makers had larger quantities than they saw immediate sale for; got anxious, and offered them to us at half price, or near it. The fabrics are equally desirable to those at full prices—their effectiveness depends only on the way they will be made up. This is a most favorable opportunity for large economy:

$1 Goods at 50c a yard—
50-inch All-Wool Bannockburn Cheviots, in eleven mixtures of grays, browns, garnet and green—goods that have much the same flaky mottled appearance of the genuine Scotch goods.

$1 Goods at 50c a yard—
50-inch All-Wool Striped Homespuns, in brown and tan mixtures; made from a quality of wool that has been thoroughly scoured and finely finished.

$1 Goods at 50c a yard—
43-inch All-Wool Suiting; checks, in fifteen different two and three-colored combinations.

$1 Goods at 60c a yard—
45-inch All-Wool Surah Serges, in twelve popular colorings, including garnet, navy and cadet blues, browns, tans, greens and plum.

75c Goods at 65c a yard—
50-inch All-Wool Homespuns, in Oxford and dark grays, brown and blue mixtures.

50c Goods at 28c a yard—
36-inch Plaid Cheviots, in attractive combinations for serviceable dresses for school children.

And these Black Goods:

$1 Goods at 55c a yard—
Mohair Crepons in high lustre goods, in twelve attractive designs.

85c Goods at 60c a yard—
46-inch All-Wool Zibeline, in high lustre goods.

50c Goods at 37½c a yard—
36-inch All-Wool Cheviot; good weight and built for service.

Fourth avenue.

Fancy LINENS
A Vast Collection A Bargain

This Linen store, noted for its most varied gatherings of fine fancy linens, now shows an assortment far excelling all previous efforts. Hardly a steamer during the past few weeks that did not bring its quota from somewhere famed for its linen products. And in each of the numerous shipments something wholly new. Handsomer, daintier designs than were shown before, and in such variety.

Some Renaissance Table Scarfs—not many—are marked a third below regular prices this morning. Promptness is essential to secure a share in these: $5.50 kinds at $4.25; $3.50 kinds at $2.50; other sizes at proportionate price reductions.

Renaissance Lace and Linen Scarfs, 18 and 20 inches wide, one yard long, $1.75, $2, up to $3.25 each; 1¼ yards long, $2.25, $2.50, up to $4.25; 1½ yards long, $2.50, $3.50, up to $4.75.

This particular word of the Mexican contribution to this unsurpassed stock. All fine hand-drawn work.

Mexican Hand-drawn Butter Plate Doilies, fringed; 4½ in. square; $1.90 a dozen, 17c each. Finger bowl size, 6½ in. square; $2.50 a dozen, 21c each. Plate size, 8 in. square; $2.90 a dozen, 25c each.

Hemstitched Doilies; 5 in. square; $2.90 a dozen, 25c each; 8 in. square, $2.90 a dozen, 25c each; 10 in. square; $5.90 a dozen, 50c each.

Main aisle, Broadway.

A New Four-in-Hand And an Object Lesson

One of the new Fall ties that just came in, is a narrow reversible four-in-hand. It is made of peau de soie; five different (solid) colors. You don't have to tie it before a mirror. The ends are alike and whichever way they're tied, will look right. Made especially to tie in a high turn-down collar. 50c.

And, by the way—these same ties are being sold by an exclusive men's furnishing store for $1.50.

Doesn't this prove that a first-class men's furnishing store need not necessarily be a high-priced store?

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Women's Equestrian Tights

You can get them as plain or as luxurious as you please, and pay anywhere from 50c for the cotton to $5 for silk. Ribbed cotton, merino, wool, silk-and-wool, and all-silk in Fall and Winter weights.

Swiss ribbed silk mixed tights; knee or ankle length, open; medium weight in black or white. $2.25 each.

Medium weight, all-silk Swiss ribbed tights; white; knee length, open, $2.75. Ankle length, open, $3.

Heavy weight, Swiss ribbed white all-silk tights; knee length, open, $3.50. Black; knee length, open or closed, $3.75. White; ankle length, open, $3.75; black, $4.

Fine silk tights, heavy weight, Swiss ribbed; ankle length, open; white or black, $5.

Broadway.

PARLOR SUITES
A Quarter to a Third Off

We have about forty or fifty Parlor Suites in styles that are not to be re-ordered. These suites have been used as samples. Most of them are perfect in every respect; a few with a slight hurt here and there that we will have to point out for you to find. Mostly three-piece suites, with divan, arm and wall chair. Some in mahogany, others in imitation mahogany, a few very handsomely inlaid. All of them in newest coverings. A splendid opportunity to buy parlor suites right at the beginning of the refurnishing season. Some price hints:

At $35, instead of $55—3 pieces; imitation mahogany; tapestry covering.
At $36.50, instead of $58—3 pieces; imitation mahogany; tapestry covering.
At $37.50, instead of $50—3 pieces; inlaid; tapestry covering.
At $37.50, instead of $60—3 pieces; imitation mahogany; tapestry covering.
At $48.50, instead of $80—5 pieces; inlaid; tapestry covering.
At $52.50, instead of $85—3 pieces; inlaid; tapestry covering.
At $55, instead of $95—5 pieces; inlaid; damask covering.
At $65, instead of $110—3 pieces; mahogany; tapestry covering.
At $60, instead of $100—3 pieces; mahogany; tapestry covering.
At $75, instead of $125—3 pieces; mahogany; tapestry covering.
At $80, instead of $150—3 pieces; Dutch inlay; tapestry covering.
At $82.50, instead of $110—3 pieces; mahogany; tapestry covering.
At $87.50, instead of $140—3 pieces; mahogany; damask covering.
At $90, instead of $140—3 pieces; mahogany; tapestry covering.
At $95, instead of $155—3 pieces; mahogany; damask covering.
At $100, instead of $133—3 pieces; imitation mahogany; tapestry covering.
At $112.50, instead of $190—4 pieces; mahogany; velour covering.
At $120, instead of $160—4 pieces; imitation mahogany; damask covering.
At $125, instead of $180—3 pieces; mahogany; damask covering.
At $125, instead of $200—3 pieces; mahogany; tapestry covering.

Fourth floor.

BOYS' CLOTHING

The first principle of our Boys' Clothing Store is, no trash at any price. So many people want cheap clothes for boys that there is great temptation to sell that sort.

Our starting prices are no lower than good dependable clothing can be sold for.

Here are some very pretty Russian blouse suits for little chaps of 3 to 8 years.

$5—Army blue and Havana brown; sailor collars and shields trimmed with silk soutache; belts of same material, with 2 rows of silk soutache; very stylish.
$8.50—Russian blouse suits of velvet, blue and brown, bound with narrow black braid; white leather belts.
$7 to $12—Oxford mixtures; blue rough-faced cheviots; corded velvets.

Second floor.

$6—Russian overcoats for boys from 2½ to 8 years, of all-wool brown and gray frieze; belt of same material.
$8.50—All-wool cheviot overcoats, in light tan, green and garnet; Russian leather belts.
$10—This is one of the most stylish Russian overcoats shown this season. Made of light blue kersey; regulation brass buttons; and chevron sewed on left sleeve; black patent leather belts.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

R. M. LORD TAKES HIS LIFE

Unsuccessful Speculator Rents a House in Which to Kill Himself.

HIS CARE TO INSURE HIS DEATH

He Mails a Letter to His Brother, Telling Him Where to Find His Body, and Then Inhales Gas.

A suicide, deliberately planned and carried out with a care for details which made its consummation almost an absolute certainty, was revealed yesterday morning in the finding of the body of Robert McCurdy Lord of Bayonne, N. J., in a vacant house in Mount Vernon. He had leased the house and paid a month's rent in advance. He arranged with the gas company to connect the meter, and carefully made the other preparations for his death. He had speculated unsuccessfully in Wall Street.

It was during the first week in September that Mr. Lord called at the office of John S. Lyon, a real estate agent in Mount Vernon, telling him who he was and saying that he lived with his family in Bayonne.

"I have decided to come to Mount Vernon to live," he added, "and I want you to show me some houses."

Mr. Lyon said yesterday that after talking the matter over Mr. Lord decided to rent the house at 348 Summit Avenue, in which his body was found. It is a three-and-a-half-story frame cottage, placed diagonally in a lot facing the road. The section, known as Chester Hill, is one of the prettiest in Mount Vernon, and all of the cottages are fine structures.

Mr. Lyon said that his client went through the house, commenting and making suggestions as any other man might have done, and there was nothing to suggest that his purpose was other than to occupy the place with his family.

On Sept. 18 Mr. Lord called on the agent and paid him a month's rent in advance. He made several visits to the cottage, but was not seen again until late last Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Lyons met him in the waiting room of the Grand Central Station, in this city.

"Going to Mount Vernon?" asked the real estate man.

"No, I am going to Tremont," responded Mr. Lord. "By the way, I intend to send my furniture out on Monday morning."

The agent asked if he should keep a lookout for the furniture, but Mr. Lord, he said, told him that it would not be necessary. "I'll be there myself on Monday," he added.

At a little after 6 o'clock on the same evening George Atwell, a policeman, met Mr. Lord in front of the cottage. The new tenant carried a valise and a walking stick, and after greeting the policeman went into the house and lighted the gas. A few moments later he came out and told the policeman that he was going for a short walk. That was the last seen of him alive.

A LETTER TELLS OF HIS SUICIDE.

Henry J. Lord of 567 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, a brother of the man, received a letter from him on Monday night. It was dated Sept. 29 and postmarked Mount Vernon, and was as follows:

Dear Brother: You did not meet me to-day. I have hired a house at 348 Summit Avenue, Mount Vernon; you will find my body in the bathroom. Tell Anna; good-bye.
ROBERT McCURDY LORD.

The brother hurriedly sent word to the Rev. Frederick M. Kirkus, rector of Trinity Church, Bayonne, of which Robert was a member. Accompanied by the rector, he proceeded to Mount Vernon, where the matter was reported to Sergt. Marz, at Police Headquarters, shortly after midnight.

Policemen Atwell and Dereauth were assigned to the case, and in company with the two men went to the cottage. The doors and windows were found to be tightly fastened, and not a light was visible. After trying to effect an entrance, Atwell remembered that he had in his pocket a skeleton key that he had taken from a burglar caught in an adjoining cottage on Sunday. By means of the key he turned the lock, and as the front door swung back a strong draught of gas blew into the men's faces.

Putting their hands over their mouths and nostrils, they entered the house and threw open the windows and blinds. When enough of the gas had escaped to make breathing possible they ascended to the second floor, where similar conditions prevailed. A search through the vacant rooms revealed nothing, but the bathroom door, in the rear, was found to be locked. The policemen broke open the door and were nearly overcome by the fumes. In the gloom, what appeared to be a man was seen lying on the floor. After the window had been opened and the air purified, Atwell struck a match.

At his feet lay the body of Lord. His head rested on the satchel, and by his side lay his coat, neatly folded. A new rubber tube attached to the gas jet was in his mouth, and was held in position by a harness of cords and a strap, so placed that his jaw could not fall. His eyes were bound with a silk handkerchief. Beside him stood a quart bottle of champagne, unopened, and a flask of whisky, from which a small amount had been taken.

HIS CARE TO INSURE DEATH.

There were also on the floor a paste pot and brush; investigation revealed the fact that before turning on the gas Lord had pasted strips of paper over every crevice through which the gas might have escaped. So careful were his preparations that he had not even forgotten to cover the vents to the waste pipes in both bathtub and wash basin.

Lord was well dressed; he wore a fancy white waistcoat and light trousers, in one pocket of which was found a loaded revolver. In another pocket were a watch, with pictures of his wife and child on the dial, and some blank checks and bills.

Coroner Birch of White Plains was notified, and early yesterday morning went to the house, accompanied by Policeman Atwell, the Rev. Mr. Kirkus, and Henry J. Lord. After the Coroner had viewed the body it was taken to an undertaker's, and arrangements were made for removing it to Bayonne to-day.

Mr. Lord was born in Kansas City thirty-five years ago. His mother died there about six years ago, leaving Robert and his brother equal shares of her fortune of $300,000. Robert received his share outright. His brother said yesterday that he lost a large amount of money, and was despondent. His family tried to cheer him up, he said, and he had recently made a trip to Europe, but he continued to show signs of despondency.

He told his family on Saturday that he was going away for a short trip, and bade them good-bye. He had two children, and his home life was said to have been happy.

It was reported yesterday that he had written a letter to his wife from Mount Vernon, saying that he was doing what he thought to be best, and that his death would give her and the children the $50,000 insurance on his life, with which they could maintain their social position.

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 2.—The body of Robert McCurdy Lord, who killed himself at Mount Vernon, was brought to his home here to-day. It will be buried to-morrow in New York Bay Cemetery, in Jersey City.

The house in which the Lords live is on Newark Bay, at West Fourteenth Street. They took possession of it only a few weeks ago. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Lord and their two children.

Mrs. Lord, who is twenty-six years old, is completely prostrated, and can see no one. Mrs. F. M. Kirkus, wife of the rector of Trinity Church, has taken charge of the household for the time being, and refuses to talk about Mr. Lord's suicide.

MR. LORD'S INHERITANCE.

Money Lost in a Saloon Venture—He Owned a Prize Team of Horses.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 2.—Robert McCurdy Lord inherited a large fortune from his mother, who owned two farms in what is now Kansas City. He sank $150,000 in a short time in a saloon venture in this city and spent much money on horses.

He owned the team Brilliant and Botanic that took prizes at the St. Louis, Chicago, and Kansas City Horse Shows. Lord left Kansas City about three years ago and sought to be a race track plunger, but was ruled off the track at Newport on a charge of trying to bribe a jockey.

MAN JUMPS FROM HIGH BRIDGE.

Lives Long Enough to Gasp that His Name Is Peter Burke.

A man believed by the police to be Peter Burke killed himself by jumping from the central arch of High Bridge into the Harlem River yesterday. He was rescued from the water and taken ashore by two men who happened to be passing under the bridge in a skiff. He was alive, but bleeding from the mouth and ears, and with great difficulty managed to say that his name was Peter Burke. Then he became unconscious.

Policemen Wilkins and Bronell were summoned, and they carried the man to the High Bridge Police Station, which is near the point where the boat landed. Here every possible effort was made to restore the man to consciousness, but without avail, and he died a few minutes before Dr. Mulholland arrived from Fordham Hospital with an ambulance. Nothing could be found upon the man that would give any clew to his identity or any reason for the suicide. The body was taken to the Fordham Morgue.

James Martin, a passenger in a New York Central Railroad train which had stopped at the High Bridge station, saw the man jump. He said he happened to glance up at the bridge as the train stopped, and as he did so was horrified to see a man leap off the central arch. The body, he said, turned a number of somersaults before it struck the water.

As far as is known there was nobody on the bridge at the time.

DIED ON HER SISTER'S GRAVE.

Johanna Caspers Left Letter Telling Why She Committed Suicide.

Lying on her face across the mound of her little sister's grave, Johanna Caspers, twenty-two years old, of 109 First Avenue, was found Monday afternoon by a gardener of the Lutheran Cemetery. She was dead. Her body was cold and stiff, and she had lain there some time. A white powder sprinkled on the bosom of her dress and adhering to her lips at once caused the suspicion of suicide.

The gardener had often seen the girl visiting the grave where she was found, but he did not know who she was. Sunday after Sunday, year in, year out, a tall blonde girl had come to the cemetery, each time bearing a wreath or bouquet for the little grave. For want of a name the cemetery employes called her "Elsie," this being the name on the tombstone over the tiny mound.

When the gardener found the body, he called an ambulance from St. John's Hospital. When the surgeon arrived he pronounced the girl dead. The body was then taken to the shop of Skelton, a Newtown undertaker, where it was identified this morning by the dead girl's brother, who had gone straight to the cemetery to seek the cause of her non-appearance at home.

Later in the day a letter was received at the dead girl's home. It was from her, was postmarked 7 o'clock, and was a pitiful appeal for forgiveness for the step she was about to take. As a reason she said she could no longer withstand the yearning after her little dead sister, and that she had to join her.

The body was taken to the girl's home last night.

EAST SIDE CLUBHOUSE OPENED

A Gift to Twentieth District Republicans by Capt. Goddard.

The new clubhouse of the East Side Republican Club, at 223 and 225 East Thirty-first Street, which has been built at the expense of Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, was formally opened last night. Speeches were made by Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Alderman Herbert Parsons, who is the Republican nominee for Congress in his district this year, and Capt. Goddard himself. The crowd, which packed the clubhouse and extended out on the street, drank large quantities of the beer which was passed around and showed its zeal for the Republican Party and Capt. Goddard by cheering at every opportunity.

The new clubhouse, which cost about $40,000, is composed of two two-story dwelling houses which have been thrown into one. The whole ground floor is taken up by a large meeting room, while the other floors contain clubrooms.

Every available inch of space in the whole clubhouse was filled long before the speakers arrived. The crowd finally grew impatient, and was cheering and shouting when several waiters appeared and began to distribute sandwiches. This attracted little attention, as very few of the audience seemed to want the sandwiches. When a second corps of waiters appeared, however, carrying large trays filled with steins of foaming beer there was a demonstration of enthusiasm that shook the building.

At this point Capt. Goddard, Gen. Greene, and Herbert Parsons pushed their way to the front, and the attention of the audience was drawn away from the beer. Capt. Goddard then introduced Gen. Greene.

Gen. Greene opened his speech by congratulating the audience on their clubhouse and on their leader.

"He's a public-spirited man," he said, "and has sense enough to turn his public spirit to good account. Next year I'm going to talk to you people. I'm going to tell you about the relations of Tammany Hall and the people in this city. This year, however, the issues are National, and I want to impress the fact on you that they are issues upon which the prosperity of the country and your prosperity depend."

Mr. Parsons, who spoke last, said that it was remarkable to see such a large Republican gathering in a district of which Richard Croker had formerly been the leader. There were loud hisses at the mention of Croker's name.

A vaudeville entertainment and more refreshments followed the speeches.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON HERE.

Senator Scott Asks Him to Make a Speech for McKinley.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with his wife and daughter.

"We have been in the Adirondacks all Summer," remarked the ex-President to a reporter yesterday, "and will stay in New York for a few days, to give me time to attend to some personal business and to avail myself of the opportunity to enjoy some good oysters and fresh sea food."

When the question of politics was broached, Gen. Harrison made the same reply to every question, "I have nothing to say."

He would not say that he would not make a speech before the close of the campaign, nor would he make a prediction about the probable result in Indiana.

Gen. Harrison did not visit Republican National Headquarters, but he had a long chat with John W. Noble of St. Louis, who was Secretary of the Interior in his Cabinet.

During the afternoon Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, one of the members of the Republican National Committee, called on the ex-President. When questioned about the latter, Senator Scott replied:

"I did not go to interview the General. I was going to luncheon, and sent up my card. Gen. Harrison received me very cordially. Naturally, I spoke of the campaign, and Gen. Harrison said when I intimated I would like him to make a speech:

"'I have an affection of the throat that makes my speech weak. I was advised by my friends in 1898 not to take the stump again.'

"I told Gen. Harrison that I did not want him to take the stump, but all I wished was that he would make a speech to his fellow-citizens about the issues of the campaign. He told me he did not think such action necessary, whereupon I told him that I did not agree with him. 'You were once,' I said, 'the ruler of the American people, and what you might say would be of interest to everybody.'

"Gen. Harrison thanked me, and said he could not say whether he would make a speech or not. He promised to think the matter over before he left the city, and said that he might make a speech or give out an interview expressing his views of the campaign."

Reading Matter for the Navy.

Capt. Chester of the United States battleship Kentucky has written to the Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association saying that the men of the Kentucky and of ships of the navy now in the Orient would appreciate any reading matter sent to them. During the Spanish war about 100,000 volumes were sent to the men of the navy. The Kentucky will start to China in about two weeks. Those who can forward reading matter should send it to A. Wakeman, 98 Wall Street.

ARMOR PLATE SITUATION

Manufacturers May Be Trying to Use Political Influence.

A VISIT TO MR. McKINLEY

President of Carnegie Company Goes to Canton with Senator Penrose—Their Mission Believed to Have Failed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—There are some curious doings just now with regard to armor plate. The opponents of a Government plant at the last session of Congress made a compromise with the advocates of that scheme by which the power of establishing such a plant was vested in the Secretary of the Navy, provided the armor plate corporations would not do the work cheaply enough. Thirty-five thousand tons of armor are now needed, and the three corporations—the Carnegie, Bethlehem, and Midvale—made their bids seven weeks ago.

The bids were all rejected by Secretary Long on the ground that they were excessive, and it was understood that new bids would be made. To-day was set for the opening of the bids. On Saturday representatives of the Carnegie and Bethlehem concerns had an interview with Secretary Long, which appeared to be highly unsatisfactory to them. Yesterday the President of the Carnegie Company visited President McKinley at Canton, unsuccessfully attempting to conceal the fact that he was in that town. With him went Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, the chief Senatorial champion of the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies. On Sunday advance sheets of Mr. Carnegie's article in The North American Review, indorsing the Republican ticket, were given out for publication.

Meanwhile it became rumored in Washington that no bids would be submitted, but that the armor plate corporations would try to arrange the matter with Secretary Long by conference. It was, however, not known positively until to-day that bids would not be opened. Even after Secretary Long definitely announced this morning that no bids had been opened in his office there was a report that they had been opened in the office of the Chief of Ordnance. This proved to be baseless, and then it was certain that no bids had been submitted.

Representatives of the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies saw the Secretary to-day, but no representative of the Midvale concern was present. It is understood that all three companies stand on their original bids, and since Mr. Long has declared these excessive everybody is asking why a conference was necessary at all. Apparently the representatives of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies did not succeed in making any impression on Mr. Long even by their visit to-day.

There is a strong belief, the origin of which cannot be traced, that the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies attempted to get the Midvale Company into a pool or trust, that the Midvale Company refused to go in on the terms offered, and that the older companies are now attempting to bring political influence to bear upon the Administration. Reports to that effect come from Pennsylvania, in addition to those which are current in Washington. If they are well-founded the attempts have apparently failed. If the companies have succeeded in anything, it is only in the postponement of the decision until after election.

A choice between the companies would be in favor of the Midvale, as that company offered the lowest bid.

HERLIHY MAY BE TRANSFERRED

Reported the Captain Will Quit the Eldridge Street Police Station.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of this diocese, was absent from the city yesterday, and his Secretary, the Rev. George F. Nelson, said that he would on his return in a few days act on the resolution offered at the Diocesan Convention last Thursday in regard to the conduct of the police toward the clergy of the Pro-Cathedral. The resolution asked the Bishop to investigate the indignities alleged to have been offered to the clergy and to make formal protest, in the name of the Church, to Mayor Van Wyck.

The Rev. Dr. Robert L. Paddock, who claims that he was insulted and browbeaten by Capt. Herlihy of the Eldridge Street command and by Inspector Cross, said yesterday that interest in his attitude toward the police was evinced in a number of letters received from persons of all degrees in the community and of every creed, expressing sympathy and interest and encouraging him to stand to his attitude of protest and indignation.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, expressed the view that enough has been said on a subject which is pending.

"I drew up the resolution which was offered and adopted at the Diocesan Convention," said he, "and the matter is in the hands of Bishop Potter. He will assuredly place it before the Mayor. When the Mayor's action is known, then will be time to discuss subjects that are related to the protest."

A rumor was current yesterday that the police officials had decided to make Capt. Herlihy a scapegoat by transferring him from the Eldridge Street command. President York said that he knew of no such decision. "But," he added, "I have nothing to do with such matters. See Chief Devery; it is he who makes transfers of this sort."

"That," said Chief Devery, when the rumor was repeated to him, "is a subject on which I will not speak. No, I will not entertain the matter in any way. I will not talk of it. That's my last word."

Inspector Cross said he knew of no plan to placate the offended clergy by transferring Capt. Herlihy. Capt. Herlihy declined to discuss the subject in any way.

HOLY ROSARY FESTIVAL.

Opens This Evening in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Great preparations have been made by the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Wall, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, for the grand triduum in honor of the festival of the Most Holy Rosary, which will open there this evening. It will continue to-morrow and Friday evenings, and on each occasion there will be rosary, sermon, and benediction at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Clement M. Thuente, O. P., will preach a course of sermons.

The feast day is next Sunday, when solemn pontifical mass will be celebrated at 11 A. M. by Bishop Monaghan of Wilmington, the sermon being by Bishop McQuaid of Rochester. At vespers, in the evening, the beautiful ceremony of blessing the roses will be performed.

MRS. CORBETT WITHDRAWS SUIT.

Does Not Wish a Divorce from Pugiliat —Referee in Selby Case.

The marital complications of the two prizefighters, James J. Corbett and Norman Selby, (Kid McCoy,) took a new turn yesterday. A. H. Hummel, counsel for Vera Corbett, gave notice of her withdrawal of her action for divorce from her husband.

The same attorney, counsel for Julia E. Selby, applied to the Supreme Court and had Daniel P. Ingraham appointed referee to take testimony in Mrs. Selby's suit for absolute divorce.

The referee was appointed so that the testimony could be taken in private and the papers sealed after the evidence was all in.

YOUTSEY'S TRIAL OPENS.

Stenographer Is Charged with Being a Principal in Goebel's Murder.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 2.—Henry Youtsey, a stenographer in the office of Gov. Taylor during the latter's incumbency, was called for trial to-day in Judge Cantrill's court on the charge of being a principal in the shooting of Gov. Goebel.

This is the third trial of those indicted in connection with the case, that of James Howard having resulted in the death sentence as a principal, and that of ex-Secretary of State Powers in life imprisonment for complicity.

The defense asked and was granted until to-morrow morning to answer whether ready for trial or not. Court then adjourned.

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THREE STREET CAR BLOCKADES

Occurred in Rapid Succession on Columbus and Cross-Town Lines.

Traffic on the Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue, Columbus Avenue, and the Fifty-ninth Street Crosstown car lines was delayed for more than an hour last evening by the catching of a fender on a Sixth Avenue car at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. In some unknown manner the fender became caught in the slot, and before the car could be brought to a standstill, had been twisted under the car. Several hundred cars and about 3,000 passengers were stalled during the blockade.

A few minutes after traffic on the Columbus line had been resumed, a curtain in a restaurant at 213 West Fifty-third Street, caught fire, and traffic was again suspended to allow the fire engines to fight the flames. The blaze was soon put out. The damage was slight.

Still later a heavy truck passing through West Fifty-third Street fell into a trench dug on the side of the street car tracks, compelling the cars to stop running until a wrecking crew could be summoned from the car stables at Fiftieth Street, and with a derrick, lifted the wagon out of the hole.

JUROR ACCUSED OF BRIBERY.

Detectives Say He Received $60 in a Suit Against a Street Railway.

Warren Dixon of Jersey City has begun suit in the New Jersey Supreme Court, at Trenton, to have set aside a verdict given in favor of the North Hudson County Street Railway Company in a suit brought for $75,000 damages by Samuel Armstrong of Union Hill, on the ground that one of the jurors was bribed.

The case was begun in the Hudson County Circuit Court, before Justice Lippincott, on April 18, and lasted three days. The testimony showed that, while Armstrong was driving through Union Hill, where he lived, his wagon was run down by one of the company's trolley cars at Humbold Street and New York Avenue. The wagon was wrecked and Armstrong's right arm was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

Testimony was given that the car was running at a high rate of speed, and that no bell was sounded by the motorman. The case was given to the jury at 1 o'clock P. M. on April 20, and at 5 o'clock they returned a verdict acquitting the company of all blame in the matter.

Mr. Dixon alleges that the verdict was contrary to the evidence and also to Justice Lippincott's charge. He further sets forth that after the verdict was recorded he employed six Pinkerton detectives to keep the jurymen under surveillance, being convinced that the verdict was not reached honestly.

The detectives cultivated the acquaintance of a juror, and they have made affidavits to the effect that he told them that he had received $60 from an agent of the company and that he could get a good situation from the company whenever he wanted one. On these affidavits Justice Lippincott granted an order to show cause why a new trial should not be ordered. It was made returnable at the November term of the Supreme Court, at Trenton.

Wallis, Edwards & Bumsted, the company's counsel, have filed their consent to the granting of the application. They deny in their answer that any juryman had been bribed or that they, the company, or any of its agents, had knowledge of any irregular proceedings in the case. The defense offered at the trial was contributory negligence on the part of the complainant.

The bribery charge will be referred to a Commissioner, who will take testimony in Jersey City.

The accused juror could not be found yesterday, as his address is not known.

EBEN J. D. CROSS STRICKEN.

J. K. Cowen's Law Partner Suffering from Paralysis.

Eben J. D. Cross of Baltimore, the law partner of President J. K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was stricken with paralysis late on Monday night while on his way to the Hotel St. Denis, where he had been staying for a few days. His entire left side is affected. Prof. Dana and Dr. Travell of West Twelfth Street are in attendance on the sick man. The members of his family were notified by telegraph, and are now with him.

SHOT BY HIS UNCLE.

Two Bullet Wounds in His Lower Jaw the Result of a Dispute.

Louis Barmess, a baker living at 777 Second Avenue, is at present nursing two bullet wounds in his lower jaw as the result of a fight with his uncle, Xavier Barmess, also a baker, in the vestibule of the latter's house, at 208 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Barmess went to his uncle's house at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and after creating a disturbance there he was ejected by two policemen. At 6 o'clock Xavier Barmess, who works at night, came home, and learning that his nephew had been at the house went out to look for him. He says that his nephew met him in the vestibule, and when he began to reprove him for his conduct, seized him by the throat.

"In self-defense," said Xavier Barmess, "I drew my revolver and fired twice at his face."

The elder Barmess was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and his nephew was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where two bullets were extracted from his lower jaw. Later in the day he appeared against his uncle in the West Side Police Court. He said that he had been intoxicated when he had called at his uncle's house. He had quarreled with his uncle previously over his father's will, of which his uncle had been the executor. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail.

NEGRO DIES AT THE STAKE

Large Crowd Watches Flames as They Consume the Victim.

Assaulted a White Woman in Alabama, Whose Husband Fires the Pile—Was Run Down by Bloodhounds.

WETUMPKA, Ala., Oct. 2.—Winfield Townsend, alias Floyd, a negro, was burned at the stake in the little town of Eclectic, fifteen miles from this place, a half hour after midnight, this morning. The crime with which he was charged was an assault upon Mrs. Lonnie Harrington, whose husband set fire to the brands which reduced Townsend's body to ashes.

Yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock the negro, a nephew of the negro Floyd who was hanged in the Wetumpka Jail week before last for assault, attacked Mrs. Harrington. Mr. Harrington was engaged in a cotton gin in Eclectic and lives one mile out of town. The negro came to the house and told Mrs. Harrington that her husband had sent him to get 20 cents from her. She told him she had no change. Then the negro left, but returned in about ten minutes. The woman's screams were heard by Bob Nichols, another negro, who was passing along the road at the time. He ran to the house in time to see Townsend escape.

As soon as Mrs. Harrington was brought back to consciousness Nichols gave the alarm. The news spread rapidly. All the stores in Eclectic were closed, all the gins and saw mills shut down; the people left their wagons in the road and their plows in the field, and gathered for a pursuit of the negro. The crowd divided, some scouring the woods near the scene of the crime, and others went to the penitentiary for bloodhounds.

The dogs were not brought to the scene until nearly dark. They were taken to where the negro's tracks disappeared, and an exciting chase ensued. The dogs stopped finally at a tree in front of Odion's store, on the outskirts of the town. The crowd coming up, soon discovered the negro sitting on a limb. He was brought down at once and taken to the scene of his crime. There he was confronted by his victim, who positively identified him.

Word was sent to the other searching parties that the negro had been found, and about 11 o'clock a crowd of several hundred was in the little village. The negro was then taken to the edge of the village and surrounded by the mob. He shivered with fear. The preparations for death were quickly made. A rope was flung over the limb of a big oak and a hundred stood ready to lend a hand at the rope.

Then a halt was called and the manner of death was discussed by the mob. To decide the matter a vote was taken, and the balloting showed that a majority of the crowd favored death at the stake.

The stake was prepared and the negro was bound to it with chains. Pine knots were piled about him and the flames were fired by the husband of the negro's victim. As they leaped to the wretch's flesh his wild cries upon God for mercy and help filled the air. The crowd looked on deaf to his cries, and in an hour the negro was reduced to ashes.

Townsend before being bound confessed the crime, and said he was also implicated with Alexander Floyd, who was hanged a couple of weeks ago for an assault on Miss Kate Pearson. He said he and Floyd had planned other crimes of like character, but that Floyd's being hanged put a stop to them.

PRIEST SHOT IN BOSTON.

Man Supposed to be Crazy Fires at the Rev. L. P. McCarthy.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—John Gleason, a man who is supposed to be demented, shot and seriously wounded the Rev. Lawrence P. McCarthy, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, of East Boston, at the parochial residence this afternoon.

It appears that Gleason called at the parochial residence and requested to see Father McCarthy. The first thing he said to the priest was: "Were you born in Ireland?"

Father McCarthy replied: "No, I was born right here, in East Boston." Immediately Gleason raised a revolver which had been concealed and fired four shots at Father McCarthy. One bullet took effect in the priest's back, and another grazed his left shoulder, and he fell to the floor.

Gleason, after the shooting, rushed from the building. He went at once to Police Station No. 7, which he entered with the revolver still in his hand. He approached the rail and said: "I am a good Catholic. I have got a gun, and I am afraid I will get into trouble with it if I don't get rid of it. You'd better take it." Gleason then placed the revolver on the desk. A moment later messengers rushed into the station and reported the shooting of the clergyman. Gleason was arrested.

The wounded clergyman was picked up by his servants, who had heard the report of the shots. A bullet of large calibre had lodged in the clergyman's back, causing a serious wound, but the attending surgeons think that the ball can be extracted and that the priest will recover.

The police think that Gleason is crazy. He is fifty-five years old, and resides in Boston.

Gleason's first words to Capt. Dugan were: "I never felt better in my life than to-day. At last I have done what I should have done fourteen years ago and what I have wanted to do all these years. I am only sorry that I did not kill Father McCarthy, and I wish it was the Bishop of Portland, Oregon. I would willingly start to-day to walk to Portland on my head, just for the satisfaction of killing the Bishop."

Fourteen years ago Gleason went to Portland, Oregon, and later took up a soldier's claim in Washington Territory. He returned to Portland, and a man was shot while he was there. He was locked in the same cell with the murderer, he claims, and all because of the enmity of the Bishop of Portland for him. He claims that he never did anything to arouse the enmity of the Bishop, who, he said, has pursued him all these years and persecuted him by the aid of Father McCarthy and other priests.

He said that the Bishop had interfered in his affairs and injured him daily till the very hour of his deed.

He has lived in Boston for about eight years, and for a time has worked at his trade of cotton weaving. Of late he has been receiving State aid, having become incapacitated for work by an accident.

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POLICEMAN SAVES FOUR WOMEN.

They Were in a Coach When Frightened Horses Bolted.

The courage and strength of Policeman Michael Mulhall of the Leonard Street Station averted a serious collision between a runaway coach, in which were four women, and a south-bound trolley car, at West Broadway and Canal Street, yesterday morning. The runaway was part of a funeral procession passing through Canal Street, and just as it crossed Greene Street Natali Visso, the Italian driver, was seen to rise on the box and lash his horses savagely for no apparent reason. The team broke out of the slow-moving line as the women in the coach screamed with terror, and dased madly along Canal Street. Mulhall started in pursuit.

The team came into collision with a truck, and the pole was broken short off. The horses were stopped for but a second, however, when they sheered off and continued their way more furiously than before. The brief delay had enabled Mulhall to seize the reins. As the horses leaped ahead he was thrown from his feet, but retained his hold on the lines as he was dragged for half a block along the street, close to many rapidly moving hoofs and wheels. His weight told at last, and the horses slowed down and stopped just as a car ran across their path. The women, when released from the coach, were so weak from fright that they had to be assisted to the sidewalk. They soon recovered, however, and, another driver and pole being obtained, rejoined the funeral cortége.

Visso was taken to the Centre Street Police Court, where Magistrate Mott fined him $10 on charges of intoxication and reckless driving.

TUG STRIKES FERRYBOAT.

Collision Causes Much Excitement on Board the Shinnecock.

The ferryboat Shinnecock of the South Ferry, while leaving her dock last evening, was struck by the tug Charles D. Kuper. The ferryboat, except for a dented plate, was not damaged. The tug, however, was badly smashed above the water line forward.

The accident happened about 6 o'clock, and there was a large crowd on the ferryboat. The ferryboat had just left the pier at Whitehall Street. She cleared the slip and was heading toward Brooklyn, when Pilot Davis of the Shinnecock noticed the tug coming down the East River. He signaled with his whistle that he would pass astern. He says that there was no reply from the tug, so he blew long blasts and began to back. The tug came on and the two boats came together just off the ferry slip.

There was great excitement until the passengers learned they were in no danger.

The Shinnecock kept on her way to the foot of Atlantic Avenue and the tug went to Brooklyn.

BOGUS PRIEST ROBS HIS HOST.

Jersey City Saloon Keeper Is Looking for the "Rev." James Cassidy.

A man about thirty years old, who said he was the Rev. James Cassidy, a Catholic priest, called on John H. Cronin, a saloon keeper, at 416 Henderson Street, Jersey City, on Monday night and asked for 75 cents to take him to New York and pay for a lodging. As the man had been drinking, Mr. Cronin invited him to stay at his house for the night. A room up stairs was given him.

A 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Cronin heard the supposed priest moving about, and a few minutes later he heard the street door close. He went to his guest's room, to find it vacant. Then Mr. Cronin made an investigation, which resulted in the discovery that $17 in cash and a gold watch worth $175 were missing. He ran to the Seventh Street Police Station, and a general alarm was sent out, but the Rev. James Cassidy has not yet been found.

Denies that His Daughter Is Engaged.

Ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, who was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, denied the published report that his daughter, Miss Mary Brown, was engaged to marry Baron Rudolph Lehmann of Amsterdam, Holland.

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Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London

THE FRENCH PROPOSAL.

Perhaps the main merit of the French proposal with respect to the Chinese difficulty is the evidence it furnishes that there is not the "Asiatic Dreibund" the existence of which some German journals seem to affirm, although the German Government seems to deny. The last Asiatic Dreibund of which we have any authentic knowledge was that formed in 1895, in order to rob Japan of the fruits of her victory over China. If the Japanese terms of peace had been allowed to be enforced upon China, it is not too much to say that the present crisis could not have arisen. Japan did not ask any commercial privileges for herself that she was not willing to share with all mankind. That would have been an excellent beginning for the modernization of China. But it would not in the least have suited Russia, which has no notion of taking her chances in open competition, and which was, in 1895, well aware that, under open competition, Great Britain would do all the business. How she constrained France to join her is perfectly well understood, and by all instructed persons deplored, but not by any means charged against France. How she persuaded Germany to join her has never yet been clearly shown, since the industrial expansion of Germany had already begun which has since gone to such lengths. We ourselves had at that time as imperfect a conception of our commercial interests as Germany seems to have had, and although Great Britain was aware of her commercial interests she showed much apathy about coming to their defense. Accordingly, the case went against Japan by default, since she could not safely defy the triple alliance arranged by Russia, and the present situation is the direct consequence of the successful bullying of Japan.

Now the French proposals, being evidently and avowedly counter-proposals to the German, at least show that this combination no longer subsists. The suspicion excited by the German proposal, that that proposal meant war with China upon the part of all powers which would put their troops into a "blind pool" under a German commander, with private orders from Berlin in his pocket, very likely led to the prompt action of our Government. Our Government not only proposed negotiation instead of coercion for the purposes professed by Germany, but made it impossible that our troops should be used to carry out the German programme, by withdrawing them before the arrival of the German commander. Our prompt expression of dissent from the German proposals has been worth to us the ignorant abuse of the German "reptile press," which has held us accountable for the failure of a concert otherwise complete. But, as time goes on, it is seen that there is, upon the basis of the German proposals, no concert at all. They have received the adhesion of powers like Austria and Italy, of which the interest in the Far East is either microscopic or nonexistent. They have not received the unqualified adhesion of Japan, of Russia, of Great Britain, or of the United States. A concert from which these four powers are absent is plainly no concert at all. The French note, of which the authenticity is now vouched for by the French Government, shows that the fears that were entertained of a renewal of the alliance of 1895 have no foundation. It was supposed, not unnaturally, upon the unprecedented promulgation of the unprecedented German proposals, that that alliance had been revived for the present juncture, and that Russia was to have what she wanted in the North, (as indeed she has it already,) Germany what she wanted in the centre, and France what she wanted in the South, while Great Britain, Japan, and the United States were to be left out altogether.

The French note is a gratifying destruction of that hypothesis. It has also the merit of proposing that we shall insist upon some substantial "security for the future" from China, although it does not make the exaction of this a preliminary to negotiation. For these reasons it is not to be supposed that the press dispatches purporting to give the unfavorable views of our State Department upon the French proposals can be authentic. The proposals are evidently serious and worthy of serious consideration, and are not to be lightly dismissed. It is of course unfortunate that they should have been made publicly and not privately submitted to the Foreign Offices of the nations concerned. But that is the misfortune and not the fault of the French Foreign Office. Like our own reply to the German proposals, they had to be made publicly, being a reply to a proposition indiscreetly published, which was properly confidential. The French Foreign Office is perfectly aware, none better, what things are "not done" in diplomacy. We may confidently look for some illuminating exposition of the proposals on the part of the French press. That press is also aware what things are "not done" in serious journalism.

AN ALARM BY MR. SCHURZ.

Frequent readers of this paper do not need to be told that we have at all times endeavored to refer to Mr. CARL SCHURZ as a man whose long public service, earnest and able advocacy of many good causes, scholarly discussion of great issues, and unquestioned sincerity entitle him to the fullest respect. It is characteristic of Mr. SCHURZ to be direct and positive, and he is much more apt to be right than wrong. No one ever doubts which side of a question or issue he is on. In a speech to a German audience Mr. SCHURZ said, in part:

> The question is whether a system of misgovernment resulting from the war * * * shall continue for four years longer.
>
> I have been a Republican, but as a Republican I will not give my vote to uphold such a system of government.
>
> During the war it became, as in the days of Rome, when the enemy was before its gates, necessary to clothe the Government with extraordinary powers, to enable it to save the country, and the country was saved in this wise. But Governments had a tendency under such circumstances to assume a despotic character, and the people had a tendency to submit to the exercise of extraordinary power. And through what political school had our young men passed? * * * They had not grown up in the spirit of our Constitution, and it is our duty to bring this young generation on the pathway of the Constitution.
>
> If the President was clothed with the arbitrary power to declare an act of war, as he has done, his powers are as arbitrary as those of the Emperor of Germany, for this potentate has not even the power to overrule the officers and legislators of the empire. If the President of the United States shows no respect for the laws of the Nation, what can be expected from officers of the lower grade?
>
> Fifty thousand Government officers, with a hundred thousand subordinates, form an immense political agency of the Administration, and a great machinery by which the President will enforce his re-election.
>
> Just think of the Treasury of the United States as a great campaign fund. Is this a Government for the people and through the people? Do you believe this Government belongs to the people? If so, you had better divest yourself of the pleasant delusion. This Government does not belong to the people.
>
> It [a re-election] would signify the sanction by the people of breaking the law. It would signify an indorsement of the man who violated the Constitution. It would signify a sanction of the violation of the Constitution.
>
> I know that there are Germans sympathizing with this movement, but not giving it their support, for fear of loss in business. Such reasons for withholding their support from a great National movement, when such great interests are at stake, are too small. The Germans have become at last a great people, and it is now time they ceased to be a people of small cheesemongers. They should not consider small losses in business when the Republic is in danger.

This speech was not delivered in October, 1900, in opposition to the re-election of Mr. MCKINLEY, but on Oct. 1, 1872, to prevent the re-election of Gen. GRANT. It was followed a month later by an election, in which Gen. GRANT secured 286 Electoral votes and HORACE GREELEY 47, GRANT carrying the country by a popular majority of 762,000. Mr. SCHURZ spoke in 1872 as if he was convinced that despotism, loss of Constitutional rights, extension of arbitrary power, Governmental tyranny, gross bureaucracy, the loss of the governing power by the people, would follow disregard of his advice. The people did not share his gloomy opinions. Will they disagree with him in November, 1900, by a popular majority of 700,000, or will the verdict be more emphatic?

THE BREATH OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

To those who traverse, regularly or occasionally, the noisy and noisome tunnel above the Grand Central Station the fact that a locomotive is a monster with an extremely bad breath is a matter of disagreeable experience. What it exhales in stertorous gasps from its iron lungs consists largely of gases which, in addition to lacking all life-sustaining properties, are in part life-destroying blood poisons and in part energetic irritants of the delicate mucous membranes of the nasal and throat passages.

A passenger engine consumes on the average about fifty-five pounds of coal per mile. Each pound of coal requires for its combustion in a locomotive fire box about 450 cubic feet of normal air, so that in running a mile a locomotive will deoxidize, say, 25,000 cubic feet of air. It will throw off from its stack about 30,000 cubic feet of gases and about 10,000 cubic feet of steam. The gases consist of varying admixtures of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphurous acid, and hydro-carbon vapors. With these are carried from the fire box by the forced draught induced by the exhaust a great deal of coal dust, unconsumed carbon as smoke, fine ashes, and sometimes a hailstorm of considerable cinders. The gases pass off very hot and the steam at an average temperature of probably 250 degrees. Steam and gases together, in each mile of engine run, represent at least 40,000 cubic feet in volume, and carry heat enough to raise about 350,000 cubic feet of tunnel air to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. These figures are liable to more or less variation under the type of engine, weight of load hauled, and rate of speed maintained, but they are near enough to an average to represent the normal breathing of an average passenger locomotive at work under average conditions of train service. To the discomforts thus created for the tunnel passenger must be added the heat radiated from the engine, which, with the best practicable jacketing, is ample and constant. When the number of trains passing through the tunnel every day is considered, it is not surprising that, to the multitudes who travel by the three roads using it, the plunge into this stifling cavern is a nightmare horror. At all times, but especially in Summer, the tunnel is a public nuisance of the most pronounced character.

Another and very objectionable feature of this underground route as at present maintained is the sharp alternation of dazzling daylight and black darkness, which is extremely trying to the nerves and distinctly injurious to the eyesight. The tunnel is the better for its occasional openings, but there is no good reason why the contrast between the covered and uncovered portions should be so unpleasantly sharp. Walls and roof could be made white and clean with lime at small expense, and the covered portions could be artificially lighted at much less cost than the results would be worth from the business viewpoint. We have an example of what can be done with a tunnel in the section under Park Avenue from Forty-first to Thirtieth Street. In this the alternations of sunlight and shadow are not disagreeable, and at night it is bright and cheerful. Its temperature is agreeable Summer and Winter, and since the horse cars were withdrawn its atmosphere has been fresh and pure. When electrical traction is substituted for locomotive engines, the upper tunnel can be treated in the same way with equally satisfactory results.

Assuming that the management of the important railroads using the tunnel are as considerate of the wishes and interests of the millions of people they carry as practical considerations of self-interest would warrant them in being, the problems of practical train service involved in dispensing with locomotive traction south of Mott Haven are not at all serious, since they have elsewhere been solved simply and satisfactorily. That it is more convenient to make up trains at Forty-second Street, couple the air and steam connections, and start them off complete, is undoubtedly true. It is equally true, however, that the enormous increase of traffic by the northern and eastern routes has so multiplied trains that provisions for tunnel ventilation deemed sufficient twenty-five years ago ceased to be so by 1890, and are now unable to keep the air safely breathable, and that convenience in train dispatching is secured by means which render the managements properly indictable for the maintenance of a public nuisance. If the officers and engineers of the three great railroads using the Grand Central Station cannot, or will not, discern and apply the remedy for the existing conditions, it will before long be prescribed for them in enactments they are likely to consider extremely oppressive. It is the frequent mistake of great corporations that they stretch the public patience beyond its elastic limit by postponing reforms which, if begun, would be left to work out satisfactory conclusions without interference. The fact that this disposition to disregard the emphatic demand of the traveling public is shown by the managements of the railroads using the tunnel warants the formal adoption by them, as an appropriate inscription for the principal façade of the Grand Central Station, of the epigram by which the late WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT is best remembered.

AMERICAN WINES.

The successful effort of the French vintners to have certain American wines excluded from competition for prizes at the exposition, on the ground that they are fraudulently sold under names they are not entitled to use, applies especially to the California champagnes and burgundies. The technical contention of the French exhibitors was that champagne is a wine produced exclusively from grapes grown in the department of that name and that burgundy wine can be produced only in the Province of Burgundy. It is accordingly insisted that when these names are used on American labels, even in connection with the names and addresses of the makers, they are used fraudulently, and this should lead to the exclusion of such exhibits from consideration by the judges, irrespective of their merits as wines.

Dismissing from consideration the motive which prompts this objection, and looking only to the contention itself, the conclusion is irresistible that this point is not well taken. Champagne and Burgundy are the only names by which two distinct kinds of wine are known to consumers on both sides of the ocean. They are associated with the localities in which they originated only in the sense that port wine is with Oporto, bourbon whisky with the county of Kentucky in which it is supposed to have originated, or sherry—originally written sherris in English—with Xeres. If these names had any such significance as the French vintners attach to them, their use to designate varieties of American wines which are labeled as the product of American vineyards would be an absurdity; but they have no such significance. Comparatively little of the champagne and burgundy exported from France comes from the localities from which these names are derived. Both are manufactured in a wholesale way wherever suitable grapes can be grown or successful imitations concocted. Large quantities of California wines are shipped to Europe and returned with French labels, just as American cottonseed oil is exported in bulk and returned in flasks as choice olive oil for salad dressing. To designate a wine as an American champagne, or an American burgundy, is not to misname it, since it could not be called by any other name that would be descriptive. The strictest code of commercial ethics is not thus violated. It is no great matter, perhaps, since the injustice suffered by American exhibitors has probably called more attention to the merits of their wines than they would have received in any other way.

Within the past five years great progress has been made in winemaking in this country, but we doubt very much if the excellence of the better grades of the native product is appreciated by our own people as fully as it is by those with whose product it competes. The reason for this is that the greater part of the stuff sold as native wines in the Eastern markets is of extremely poor quality, while those which are good reach the consumers under imitations of foreign labels. We think it would be profitable enterprise on the part of the Winegrowers' Association of California to establish direct relations with the Eastern clubs to supply them under honest labels such wines as one finds so cheap and so delightful in the clubs of San Francisco. Very few who have not visited the Pacific Coast know what excellent clarets, burgundies, and sauternes are made in this country or how little they cost at first hands. It is not surprising that those who recognize native wines only in grades so inferior that they could not be sold under any other name have a prejudice against them. It will need a long time to remove this prejudice if the growers are satisfied with dependence upon a business system which sells all good wine as imported and all inferior wine as native.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—After reading Archbishop IRELAND'S definite, and of course unquestionably correct, account of what the Pope and Cardinal RAMPOLLA told him about their complete contentment with the policies and acts of the American authorities in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, we are really sorry for papers belonging to the class of The New York Freeman's Journal. For those papers, ever since Spanish rule came to an end in the East and West Indies, have labored constantly and vehemently, not to say virulently, at the task of teaching their readers that American domination of the islands has been for the Church a season of cruel persecution and shameless robbery, that sacrilege and outrage have been the habitual occupations of American officers and soldiers, and that the warning which Archbishop NOZALEDA addressed to the Filipinos just before the fall of Manila has been fully justified by the subsequent course of events. They have lamented and denounced every measure taken with a view of emphasizing the complete separation of State and Church, they have declared that every complaint against the workings of the old system was a foul and impious calumny, and they have steadily refused to see a trace of merit in any one of the changes made under what they call the pretense of reform. And now Archbishop IRELAND quotes the Pope as saying: "We are well pleased with the relations of the American Government to the Church in Cuba and the Philippines. The American Government gives proof of good will and exhibits a spirit of justice and respect for the liberty and rights of the Church. You will thank in my name the President of the Republic for what is being done." With all of which Cardinal RAMPOLLA expressed earnest agreement, and then added that the repeated requests of the Tagal rebels for the support of the Vatican had been refused. This creates a situation that cannot fail to be most embarrassing for the editors who have been suffering so horribly from the atrocious conduct of the Administration and its bloodstained hirelings. They stand convicted of being vastly more Catholic than the Pope, and therefore, as said before, we are really sorry for them.

—Oneida County, like many others in the State, still has not a few roads that would be a credit only to a frontier wilderness, but it has some good ones, too, and they are slowly increasing in number, thanks to the fact that the county is the fortunate possessor of a Good Roads League composed of energetic, intelligent, and highly public-spirited citizens. The ultimate object of this organization is to do away entirely with the ancient but not venerable system under which abutting land-owners ignorant of the first principles of road construction are allowed to "work out" their road taxes instead of paying them in money, and the substitution for it of a system providing for the building and maintenance of highways by properly paid experts. Meanwhile the leaguers, who are very practical reformers, are doing what they can with the resources and laws at hand, and they are wisely taking care to make widely known both the methods they invent and the successes they achieve. The latest communication we have received from their Secretary says that the league is just now rejoicing over a notification which it has persuaded the District Attorney to send to all the Highway Commissioners in the county to the effect that if they and their subordinates neglect to perform the duties imposed upon them by law they will expose themselves to fines and indictment for misdemeanor. The District Attorney's warning is not as sternly worded as it might be, but it is at least a beginning, and perhaps it will awaken the highway officials to the fact that negligence on their part will no longer be allowed to pass unnoticed. The old idea that bad roads are cheap is disappearing, even among rural taxpayers, and, as the Secretary of the league writes, "when it is understood by the people in general that the responsibilities of overseers and Highway Commissioners include attention to duty there will be some improvement in our highways under the present law, and later steps will be taken to adopt the money system in order to create permanent highways."

—Some years ago one DORSEY FOULTZ, a negro living in Washington, committed a murder of particular atrocity, and to avoid arrest took refuge in an old sewer. From this retreat, so far as known, he never emerged. The case attracted a large amount of attention, and ever since the criminal's name has been used by Washingtonians as a synonym for complete wickedness of all kinds. Latterly it has acquired a sort of humorous significance, and when the "kissing bug" came along, that, too, was called a "Dorsey Foultz" by not a few people in the National capital. It is distinctly amusing, therefore, that one of our nearest neighbors should have published the other day, in all apparent sincerity, a letter dated at Washington, signed "DORSEY FOULTZ," and reading as follows: "I have voted the Republican ticket always, but this year I am convinced that it is the best for the interest of the country that BRYAN be elected, and I shall vote the Democratic ticket for the first time. Will you please inform me of the dates of registration in New York City?" This letter, according to The Washington Post, was obviously the work of some cynical Washington Republican who wanted to make our honest and industrious neighbor ridiculous, and to cast discredit on the Democratic cause. "Of course," The Post adds, "we do not for a moment believe that the publication will have this effect. The fact remains, however, that The New York Evening — has had its childlike trustfulness cruelly played upon, and that the country has received another, if superfluous, evidence of the depth to which Republican henchmen will descend in the effort to earn their wages." The joke was, indeed, a cruel one—almost as cruel as that by which another neighbor, at a period not very remote, was made to announce itself a pilferer of news. Even that blow was not fatal, however, and we so confidently expect a recovery to follow this one that we can appreciate its amusing, as well as its tragical, features. Our neighbor—whose name we would not reveal for the world, or even the journal—must learn, as we have, to be careful about the letters it publishes. Signatures are not always a guarantee of good faith.

—Gen. WILLIAM PRICE CRAIGHILL, the distinguished Union officer of engineers, is quoted by The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union as follows: "A curious scrap of history has recently come to my knowledge in connection with the burial of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE. Gen. LEE died Oct. 12, 1870. A few days before his death the great flood of that year in James River had swept everything before it, and Lexington was cut off from communication with the outside world. It was found that there was not a coffin in the town suitable for the occasion. In this dilemma some one found a box which had floated down the river and stranded. Upon opening it a beautiful casket was found in the box, and in this the body of the great commander was buried. Should anybody be disposed to doubt these facts, I am prepared to verify them absolutely." That is, indeed, a "curious scrap of history," and why the story was never told before is hard to understand. The authority of Gen. CRAIGHILL is very high, however, and he would not have vouched for it without evidence that he considered good. He is a West Virginian by birth. A First Lieutenant at the outbreak of the war, he was assigned, during most of the time it lasted, to service at the West Point Academy, from which he was graduated with high honors. Later he saw much and important duty in the field, and since the return of peace he has had charge of a number of coast defense works.

WILL FOLLOW OLNEY'S ADVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I intended to write you earlier regarding two editorials which appeared in your paper one day early in this month. One found fault with Senator Wellington of Maryland because of his support of Mr. Bryan and the other tried to pick to pieces the admirable letter of ex-Secretary of State Olney, in which he also recommended Mr. Bryan's election as the safest course for this country to pursue. It seems strange that THE TIMES, always an exponent of independence and freedom of action in political matters in the past, should now so sarcastically criticise Senator Wellington because he has the moral courage to openly disagree with his party on some of the great subjects now claiming the attention of the citizens of the United States. THE TIMES did not rebuke Republicans who left their party in 1884, and it seems to me that it can support Mr. McKinley now without running down, or criticising independence in others. Senator Wellington and others like him, no matter of what political faith, are to be praised and respected because they have the courage of their convictions and cannot be led to the polls like so many sheep.

The same remarks may also be applied to your treatment of Mr. Olney, who within a year has several times been mentioned in your editorial columns as a highly suitable candidate for President of the United States, and whose letter is frankly, conscientiously, and ably written. I do not doubt that this letter was a great disappointment to you, and perhaps it raised a doubt in your mind as to the wisdom of your course in supporting the candidate of the corporations, trusts, and carpetbaggers of the country.

Since the appearance of these two editorials to which I have referred, THE TIMES has shown some commendable independence by its support of Mr. Stanchfield for Governor of New York. The indignation of some of your Republican readers has been very amusing, but I have not seen one good argument against your course. It seems to me that exactly the same arguments which you use in respect to "bossism" in the New York State contest applies very largely in the National contest, although there are, of course, other issues entered in the National campaign. The fact remains, however, that while the Philadelphia convention was controlled by bosses, (belonging to the same party that controls the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of our Government,) the Kansas City convention was a representative gathering of the American people. If it is well to divide the responsibility of governing New York State between two parties, why is it not wise to do the same in our National Government? We want no colonies, no bloodthirsty Administration, no discriminate protective tariff, nor do we want or need a new Constitution or Declaration of Independence. The old ones are good enough for me.

Appreciating the courtesy with which your paper treats its correspondents, whether friend or foe, I am one who is willing to follow the advice of Richard Olney.

L. H. N.

Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 29, 1900.

MR. COLER COMMENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It matters not what your individual politics are, THE NEW YORK TIMES is, without doubt, one of the most impartial newspapers in Greater New York. The publication in to-day's issue of Mr. Cockran's speech at Chicago and Mr. Coler's speech at Buffalo is sufficient evidence that the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be kept fully posted on the present campaign.

Now, with regard to the merits of both speeches: In the first place, Mr. Cockran gave the good people of Chicago a fine exhibition of his powers as a speaker, in which he introduced, or, rather, reproduced, the fossil remains of extinct ideas of imperialism and militarism, about which his audience knew nothing and cared less, because neither of the phantom "isms" will endanger the prosperity of the country while the reins of State are in the hands of him whose principal aim is to protect the interests of the wage earners of this country and the honor of this Nation, and Mr. Cockran finally winds up his pyrotechnical display with the untrue statement that "McKinley is making war to take territory." Not alone is this statement absurd, but it is unpatriotic and absolutely false, judging from Mr. McKinley's record.

Now, Mr. Editor, how different is the speech of Mr. Coler. He does not present to the people the petrified and withered memorials of what has been, but, instead, he tells us in a plain, manly way, and in clear, convincing language, that the imperialism we have mostly to dread is right here in this State of New York; and that is the imperialism of bosses, who not only control the Legislature of the State, but who also aim to control, by coercion and by threats, the body and soul of the voting population thereof. I would also state that Mr. Coler is the only prominent Democrat who has given to the people any practical ideas regarding methods that may be pursued to curb the vampire imperialistic politicians who, by their desire for power, have made the New York State Legislature the greatest of all trusts.

It may be opportune at this time to remind the political chiefs that the desire for power was the cause of the fall of angels, and as the great leaders are not angels they may be more easily relegated to the place in which they belong, when the people's cause is championed by a man of the Bird S. Coler type.

J. W. G.

Tremont, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1900.

PLEA FOR A NEW PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was thinking the other day, Mr. Editor, what a difficult task it was for the City of New York, under the cumbrous, complicated machinery of our new charter, to accomplish any public improvement.

Such reflections come sharply upon me, as month after month and year after year I pass that neglected, unkempt spot in the Borough of the Bronx familiarly known as Bensonia Cemetery.

As time goes by its condition becomes worse and worse. The boys of the neighborhood have been the only factors who have attempted to better it in order to find space in which to play ball, but no one that I know of has been heartless enough to object to their selecting any place where the police cannot drive them away, lest they break the window panes of adjoining buildings.

Afternoons and evenings the intense heat of last Summer induced many of the occupants of the neighboring flats to seek the grateful shade of the few willows which are to be found there in order to get a breath of cool, fresh air.

The lack of benches and the mounds of dirt, rough stones, and ditches have made this tract a most uninviting place for rest and recreation, yet, daily, scores of persons during the months of July and August, for want of better accommodation, devised rough seats of the gravestones, and, ignoring the heaps of dirt and the uneven state of the ground, were glad to avail themselves of any chance of getting off the superheated pavement and away from the close and hot air of their crowded homes.

Now, while it would be most unjust as well as untrue to assert that our municipal authorities have hitherto done nothing to improve this disgraceful state of affairs, or that they have made no attempt to convert this old burying ground into a public park and playground, for, to do them justice, they have endeavored on several occasions to do both, problems difficult to overcome and unforeseen delays have repeatedly intervened, owing to the complicated nature and constitution of the many City Councils and Borough Boards, so we now are as far away from the desired end as we were forty years ago, when this forgotten, deserted cemetery was used for its appropriate purposes.

As all obstacles, I understand, have recently been removed, I would earnestly but respectfully urge those gentlemen of the Circumlocution Office who govern it and control Greater New York, to forget politics for a while and give their fellow-citizens another little park in the place and stead of the present dumping ground originally baptized "Morrisania Cemetery, situate at Bensonia."

AN OLD RESIDENT.

New York, Sept. 30, 1900.

A Reply to Mr. Brewster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is indeed surprising that a man so intelligent as Eugene V. Brewster has attempted to make the voters of this country believe that the inhabitants of Luzon are on the plane of savages and cannibals. If such were not his purpose why does he seek to justify imperialism by citing New Zealand as an instance favorable to imperialistic policy?

The Maoris doubtless were savages and cannibals when the islands passed under British control. There was no such thing as even a semblance of civilization when Wakefield landed. The population was scarcely more than 1,000 to each million of acres. This was sixty years ago, and at this time there are, according to the most reliable information obtainable, not more than about 45,000 Maoris in the islands. When Dewey landed in Manila he was met and greeted by natives far advanced in intelligence and living under civilized forms of government, aspiring to be a free and independent people. Many of these natives were graduates of European universities.

Subjugating savages and cannibals may be a justifiable procedure. Subjugating aspiring intelligence is a something forbidding and abhorrent. THOMAS W. ORGAN.

New York, Oct. 1, 1900.

Asks for a Library in the Bronx.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is my wish that when the free circulating libraries are reorganized in this city the authorities will start a library in the Borough of the Bronx. It seems strange that such an institution has not yet been established in this borough, which has a population of 280,000 and no library, except the Huntington, which is in a very remote part of the borough, in the old town of Westchester. I hope that the readers of THE TIMES who are interested in literature and "up to date" books on arts and science will give this matter as much publicity as possible. BRONX READER.

New York, Sept. 28, 1900.

Bryan at Madison Square.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the "Twentieth Century Club" leased Madison Square Garden for the ensuing year it was to be used exclusively for exhibitions of the manly art, thereby conforming to the Horton law.

Now we are informed that the Hon. William Jennings Bryan will hold forth on the 16th inst. at the above named place.

It would interest the writer to know what kind of a boxing exhibition this will be. I suppose Mr. Bryan intends to handle President McKinley without gloves.

G. H. J.

New York, Oct. 1, 1900.

NUGGETS.

The Worth of His Money.

"It takes four persons a whole year to make a high-grade cashmere shawl."

"That's all right; my wife bought one and it took me four years to pay for it."—Detroit Free Press.

Close Resemblance.

"So your name is Dorothy? Well, Miss Dorothy, do you know that you are the perfect image of your papa?"

"Oh, yes. I am often taken for my papa."—Harlem Life.

Rainy Days Welcomed.

"Why are you so anxious to be in Cuba during the rainy season?"

"Purely as a matter of economy. My wife refuses to do any shopping in wet weather."—Chicago Post.

The Stoics.

"Who were the Stoics, Pa?"

"Oh, the Stoics were a queer ancient people who didn't brag of their ailments and wouldn't stand and listen to any brag about other folks' ailments."—Indianapolis Journal.

Usefulness of Enemies.

The Old Stager—Young man, if you would be successful, you must do two things. First, get some enemies.

The Aspirant—And second?

The Old Stager—Second, irritate them so that they will make you prominent.—Harper's Bazar.

A LITTLE WHILE.

Ella Bentley in Yonkers Statesman.

It is so natural that we fall asleep
Like tired children when the day is done,
That I would question why the living weep
When Death has kissed the laughing lips of one.
We do not sigh when golden skies have donned
The purple shadows and the gray of night,
Because we know the morning lies beyond,
And we must wait a little while for light.

So when, grown weary with the care and strife,
Our loved ones find in sleep the peace they crave,
We should not weep, but learn to count this life
A prelude to the one beyond the grave;
And thus be happy for them, not distressed,
But lift our hearts with love to God, and smile,
And we anon, like tired ones will rest,
If we will hope and wait—a little while.

OPERA IN ENGLISH.

"Tannhaeuser" at the Metropolitan Opera House.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night "Tannhäuser" was performed in English. The performance was the second in the series of representations offered by Messrs. Grau and Savage, and was an extremely ambitious undertaking for so young an organization. The audience was not nearly so large as that of the previous night, nor was its applause of so unmistakably friendly a nature. Yet it was awarded in a way to suggest to the disinterested observer that the listeners regarded the work as an opera of the old-fashioned sort, and as it was performed last night such a view was not altogether unpardonable.

Wagner despaired of ever seeing a performance of "Tannhäuser" that was correct in spirit and faithful in dramatic details. He made wide and radical cuts in the score because he could not get such things as Elizabeth's prayer intelligently sung. He was even obliged to cut the horn quartet out of the first act because he could not find a stage manager capable of preparing the simple "business" of the entrance of the hunting party. He inveighed against the formal, marchlike entrance of the guests in the hall of song, and begged that if it was going to be done in that way his music should be replaced by a march from "Norma." But the conditions which strangled the genius of Wagner in the early forties have disappeared, and modern audiences are accustomed to performances adequately embodying the potent dramatic content of "Tannhäuser." Such performances were given in the Metropolitan Opera House no longer ago than last season.

It was, therefore, something of a shock to be suddenly and forcibly carried back into the period of darkness when performers could not grasp or make known the inner spirit of this mighty tragedy and all the requirements of the score in matters of detail could not be met. Such was the state of affairs last night, and it was not bettered by the employment of an English translation, which, when it could be heard, proved to be bald, prosaic, and without a single flash of the poetic spirit of the original. The elements of the stage management, which commanded praise in the presentation of "Faust" were conspicuously absent last night. The stage manager was evidently without insight into the organic unity of music and action. The burden of revealing the meaning of the tragedy fell upon the shoulders of the principals, most of whom were wholly incapable of sustaining it. Other elements which contributed to the failure of the interpretation were the incapacity of the orchestra and the utter lack of dramatic sense in the work of the chorus.

The orchestra was frequently out of tune, and its phrasing was of the heavy, rectangular sort inimical to the spirit of all Wagner's music. This may have been due to a lack of individual ability, but it seems more probable that it must be attributed to the rigidity of the style of the conductor, Richard Eckhold, an importation from the Carl Rosa company of London. He is an experienced routinière, but last night's performance did not reveal either warmth of temperament or flexibility of style. The singing and action of the chorus were also of the methodical sort, but it should be noted that the singing was done with a good body of tone and a fine balance of the voice parts. Something can be done with such a chorus.

The new-comers in last night's cast were Philip Brozel, tenor, and William Pauli, baritone. The former is a Russian and the latter an Englishman, and both are from the Carl Rosa company. Mr. Brozel is a man of good presence, with a fine fresh voice of excellent quality and a vocal method much to commend it. Neither his acting nor his singing has the heroic quality essential to the interpretation of such a rôle as Tannhäuser. He sang his music fluently and honestly, but he was not moving at any time. He will without doubt be more acceptable in parts which have a greater amount of purely lyric music. He has experience, knowledge of the stage, and voice. With these he should be able to make himself agreeable to the public.

Mr. Paull will doubtless grow in favor. He has a fine voice and a beautifully free and unaffected production. His chief fault was an inability to sing legato. His style was altogether too staccato for the music. But it is a pleasure to hear such good voice and method. The women of the cast were Rita Elandi as Elizabeth, Selma Kronold as Venus, and Frieda Stender as the Shepherd. Miss Elandi has been heard here in opera before. Her figure is somewhat ample for Elizabeth, and her action was without grace, dignity, or repose. She sang her music in a labored manner. Miss Stender delivered the simple bit of the Shepherd as if it were a sentimental ballad. Mme. Kronold, who has not the appearance for Venus and whose voice is much worn, nevertheless commanded hearty praise by a revelation of an understanding of the dramatic meaning of her rôle. The other parts might be passed without mention were it not for the public duty of pointing out the fact that W. H. Clarke as the Landgrave was, wholly out of his element, singing in a stilted manner, and frequently out of tune, and acting most inflexibly. It remains only to add that the brief ballet at the beginning of the first act was very awkwardly performed. Tonight "Mignon" will be given, and this afternoon "Faust" will be sung with the same cast as on Monday night.

"THE CHOIR INVISIBLE" STAGED.

Successful Production of the Dramatization in Boston.

Special to The New York Times:

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Whether "The Choir Invisible" as a play will approach the success of "The Choir Invisible" in book form is yet to be proved despite the apparent success of to-night's performance of Miss Frances Hasting's adaptation of the story under the direction of Liebler & Co., at the Park Theatre to-night. Mr. Henry Jewett, who played the rôle of John Gray, was tumultuously applauded and compelled to make a speech, while the audience frequently applauded throughout the evening. The scenery was superb.

The play is much like the published book. John Gray, however, does not marry a Philadelphia Philistine after his display of affection for Mrs. Falconer, and his mad infatuation for her niece, Amy Falconer. The adaptor has allowed Charles O'Bannon to live the evil tenor of his way until the finish instead of killing him off early after his introduction, as in the book. She has also added an element of comedy to the play which was lacking in the book, and John Gray is represented as a better man.

The part of Gen. James Wilkinson is taken by Frank C. Bangs, Major Falconer by William Hazeltine, the Rev. James Moore by William J. Le Moyne, Charles O'Bannon by T. J. McGrane, Mr. Bradford by A. W. Maflin, Mrs. Falconer by Judith Hathaway, and Amy Falconer by Gertrude Bennett.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Weber & Fields's new burlesque on "Arizona," which will succeed their present burlesque, "Quo Vas Iss?" will probably be produced within the next three weeks. No title for the burlesque has yet been decided upon.

Henrietta Crosman will begin her engagement at the Bijou Theatre in the Nell Gwynn play, "Mistress Nell," on Tuesday night next instead of Monday, as originally planned. This change of date, the management announces, is in consequence of the numerous other new productions which will be made on Monday night.

Considerable interest is being manifested in fashionable society circles of this city over the forthcoming appearance of Sarah Cowell Le Moyne as a star at Williams's Theatre in Harriot Ford and Beatrice De Mille's play, "The Greatest Thing in the World." Manager Theodore Moss has been besieged with applications for boxes and seats for Monday, the opening night.

The two new productions announced for this evening—Richard Mansfield in "Henry V." at the Garden Theatre and Joseph Arthur's new play, "Lost River," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—will be presented according to schedule. The dress rehearsal of "Henry V." was very satisfactory and Mr. Mansfield is confident that the production will be given without a hitch.

TO ENLARGE FORT WADSWORTH.

Condemnation Proceedings Instituted Against Adjacent Property.

United States District Attorney George L. Pettit yesterday filed a petition in the United States District Court to have two pieces of property on Staten Island condemned that they may be included within the territory of Fort Wadsworth. The Government intends to place a new mortar battery on the land.

The first piece of property, comprising three and a half acres, is owned by Henri Mouquin, who asks $60,000, as against the Government's offer

KAISER WARNS THE EMPEROR OF CHINA

Tells Kwang-Su Punishment Only Will Satisfy the Nations.

POWERS READY TO NEGOTIATE

Li-Hung-Chang Abandons His Journey to Peking — Fighting Near the Chinese Capital—Boxer Patron Seized.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The following is the text of the Chinese Emperor's message to Emperor William of Germany:

"Greeting: That your Majesty's Minister has fallen a victim to the rising which suddenly broke out in China without our officials being able to prevent it, whereby our friendly relations were disturbed, is deeply deplored and regretted. By decree we order that sacrifice be made on an altar for the deceased, and Chief Secretary Kun-Yang has been instructed to pour libations on the altar. The commercial Superintendents of the Northern and Southern ports have been ordered to take the needful measures concerning the conveyance of the coffin of the deceased. When it reaches Germany a second offering shall be made on an altar.

"Germany has always maintained the friendliest relations with China. We therefore entertain the hope that your Majesty will renounce all resentment so that peace may be arranged as soon as possible and that universal harmony be rendered possible for all time. This is our most anxious hope and our most ardent wish."

Emperor William replied, Sept. 30, as follows:

"To the Emperor of China:

"I, the German Emperor, have received the telegram of your Majesty, the Emperor of China. I have observed with satisfaction that your Majesty is anxious to expiate according to the custom and precept of your religion the shameful murder of my Minister, which set at naught all civilization. Yet, as the German Emperor and a Christian, I cannot regard that abominable crime as atoned for by a libation. Besides my murdered Minister there have gone before the throne of God a large number of our brethren of Christian faith, Bishops and missionaries, women and children, who, for the sake of their faith, which is also mine, have died the violent death of martyrs and are accusers of your Majesty. Do the libations commanded by your Majesty suffice for all these innocent ones?

"I do not make your Majesty personally responsible for the outrage against the legations, which are held inviolable among all nations, nor for the grievous wrongs done so many nations and faiths and to the subjects of your Majesty of my Christian belief. But the advisers of your Majesty's throne and the officials on whose heads rests the blood guilt of a crime which fills all Christian nations with horror must expiate their abominable deed. When your Majesty brings them to the punishment they have deserved, that I will regard as an expiation which will satisfy the nations of Christendom.

"If your Majesty will use your imperial power for this purpose, accepting to that end the support of all the injured nations, I, for my part, declare myself agreed on that point. I should also gladly welcome the return of your Majesty to Peking. For this my General, Field Marshal von Waldersee, will be instructed not only to receive your Majesty with the honors due your rank, but he will also afford your Majesty the military protection you may desire and which you may need against the rebels.

"I also long for peace which atones for the guilt, which makes good wrongs done, and which offers to all foreigners in China security for life and property, and, above all, for the free service of their religion.

"WILLIAM I. R."

Emperor William's reply to Emperor Kwang Su appeared in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung too late for comment by the papers generally. The Freisinnige Zeitung, however, points out that the latter is in harmony with the note of Count von Buelow demanding the punishment of the advisers of Kwang Su.

The paper doubts whether the Chinese ruler will follow the advice to return to Peking "since it would result in the downfall of the dynasty of the Manchus." It also deplores the emphasis laid by the Kaiser upon Christianity and its claims for punishment, in view of the fact that heathen Japan has suffered with the Occidentals and also taken a prominent, and even the pre-eminent, part in the military operations against China. It finds no fault with the general position taken in the letter, which has made, so far as can be gathered now, an excellent impression here.

A high official of the Foreign Office, while discussing Emperor Kwang Su's letter to the Kaiser, said:

"We see in this letter fresh proof of the Chinese Emperor's correct sentiments. Throughout all the troubles Germany never doubted the correctness of Kwang Su's attitude personally. It was the persons who seized the reins of government from him that were responsible for the atrocities. In the final settlement of accounts with China Germany will not demand harsher treatment for Emperor Kwang Su than any other power, not even the United States."

Official advices from Pekin, dated Sept. 23, assert that a further examination of the Chinese non-commissioned officer accused of the murder of Baron von Ketteler resulted in this statement:

"On June 21 I and my people received orders from a Prince to shoot foreigners wherever we came across them."

The accused, it appears, denied that the order was to shoot a Minister, the German Minister, and he declared himself unable to say which Prince gave the order.

AGREEMENT WITHIN SIGHT.

Belief that All the Powers Will Follow America's Lead.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Favorable news has reached Washington from the European Chancelleries indicating that a complete agreement as to China is within sight.

The agreement will be on the basis of the propositions laid down by Secretary Hay in his note of July 3, and the subsequent notes treating of that subject. The accord of Russia with the United States is more complete than was anticipated at first, and the reports show that all of the European nations probably are placing themselves in position to take advantage of the opening made by the United States, and soon will be ready to begin negotiations for a settlement with the Chinese Government. The Russians already have given notice of such purpose, and while the text of the French note on this subject, referred to in to-day's press dispatches, has not reached the State Department, the officials are satisfied that this is correctly reported, and that France, like Russia, is ready to negotiate at once.

As for Germany, either the position of that Government has been misunderstood or it has sustained a change of mind. Possibly the former is the case, but, however that may be, it is quite certain from the advices which have reached Washington to-day that the German Government, upon careful inspection of the plans for a settlement projected by the United States, finds therein nothing inconsistent with the German aspirations. Then it may be expected that Germany, too, will be prepared soon to join in this common movement toward a settlement. It may be stated that altogether the prospects of an adjustment of the Chinese difficulty without resort to formal war are very much brighter than they were one week ago.

The Chinese Minister has delivered to the State Department official confirmation of the degradation of Prince Tuan and many other Chinese leaders. The following official statement is made as to Minister Wu's dispatch:

"A cablegram received from Director General Sheng, at Shanghai, states that by imperial edict, issued on Sept. 25, Prince Chwang, Prince Yih, Secondary Princes Tsai-Lien and Tsai-Ying, are deprived of all their respective ranks and offices; that Prince Tuan is deprived of office, and is handed over to the Imperial Clan Court, which shall consult and decide upon a severe penalty, and his salary is to be stopped; that Duke Tsai-Lan and the President of the censorate, Ying-Nien, are handed over to the said board, who shall consult and decide upon a severe penalty, and that Kang-Yi, Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Civil Board, and Chao-Shu-Chiao, President of the Board of Punishment, are handed over to the Board of Censors, who shall consult and decide upon a penalty."

Minister Wu's information appears to put at rest all question as to the fall of the reactionary element, headed by Prince Tuan, and including the President of the Censorate and of the Board of Punishments. It shows, moreover, that the punishment of Tuan is more severe than heretofore reported. The Clan Court is directed to decide upon a "severe penalty," in addition to the loss of office, salary, and servants.

The State Department received a dispatch from Minister Conger to-day announcing the departure of the Russian Legation from Peking. It was stated officially that the reported French note to the powers regarding the opening of negotiations and the permanent disarmament of the Chinese, had not been received. If it prove true that such a note has been sent, it is said that the proposition for disarmament can hardly be considered with favor by this Government, owing to the commercial standing and recognized sovereign authority of China as a nation.

FRANCE'S NOTE TO POWERS.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—An official of the French Foreign Office to-day formally confirmed the accuracy of the details of France's note to the powers on the Chinese question as telegraphed from Vienna. Explaining the causes actuating the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in issuing the note, the official said:

"M. Delcassé has been contemplating this action for several days. France wants peace, and desires it expeditiously. The Minister is therefore anxious to find a middle course between Russia and Germany which will meet with the approval of all. There is no foundation for the statement that an effort is being made to secure Continental accord to the detriment of England or the United States. We are unable to understand exactly the course the United States intends to pursue, whether she will act entirely separate under all conditions, or whether she will negotiate in concert with the other powers in case they reach an agreement satisfactory to her.

"Germany's note, as understood here, presents two propositions. One, the punishment of the guilty; the other, the peace proceedings. While some people interpret it as meaning that the first is an absolute condition preliminary to the second, we see no reason why the powers should not proceed with the treaty preliminaries with those appointed emissaries of the Chinese Government at Peking, while the armies seek out and punish Prince Tuan and his guilty associates. There is no incompatibility which will not permit the two actions from occurring simultaneously.

"Our hope is for an agreement to begin negotiations, and the note expresses M. Delcassé's ideas of how best that end can be secured. We feel there is nothing in it antagonistic to the interests of the United States, and trust we will receive her acquiescence."

The French Consul at Canton, under date of Oct. 1, cabled that the gunboat Avalanche, with the French Vice Consul on board, had just returned to Canton, after co-operating with the Chinese forces in repressing the troubles in the disturbed districts of the West River. A certain number of the guilty underwent capital punishment. The material losses are very heavy, but there was no loss of life.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The German papers print the French note, and all comment upon it in the most favorable terms. The Freisinnige Zeitung says:

"If the note be genuine, harmony between the powers is at last assured."

The reply of Great Britain to Germany's proposal is expected very soon, and the belief is still held here that it will be favorable.

Prof. Harnack, in an address before the Missionary Society of Hamburg yesterday, defended the missionaries in China against the sweeping charge of being responsible for the outbreak against foreigners; but he took the position that Christian missionaries should never invoke protection from governments, and that governments should never give, nor missionaries claim, extraterritorial rights.

EARL LI NOT GOING TO PEKING.

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TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 29.—Li-Hung-Chang has abandoned his decision to proceed to Peking, and will, it is announced, begin negotiations with the Russian Minister, M. De Giers, upon the latter's arrival at Tien-Tsin.

Gen. Chaffee has designated the Ninth Infantry, the Third Squadron of the Sixth Cavalry, and Battery F to remain at Peking. He estimates that it will take a month to get the American troops out of China.

The New South Wales contingent of the British troops will winter in Peking.

SKIRMISH NEAR PEKING.

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PEKING, Sept. 26.—The German column, consisting of 1,700 men, under Gen. von Hoepfner, encountered a small Boxer force south of the Imperial Deer Park yesterday and killed forty of the Chinese during a fight which followed. The Chinese were put to flight and scattered. Four Germans were wounded.

The object of the movement was to punish the Chinese for firing on a German patrol. Gen. von Hoepfner's force, which included a battery, burned several villages where arms were found.

The German commander then proceeded to Nan-Hung-Nen and dispersed a body of Boxers outside the town. Half were armed with rifles and the others with pikes and swords. Some of them advanced to within twenty yards of the German rifles, performing Boxer exercises, and were mowed down.

The Americans, with the assistance of missionaries, are trying a system of pacification throughout numerous villages in the vicinity of Tung-Chau.

TAKU, Sept. 29.—The expedition to Paoting-Foo has been postponed, and the start will not be made until Oct. 6. Gen. Gaselee and the German General will command the Peking and Tien-Tsin columns respectively.

The Russians have occupied Tong-shan without opposition.

BOXER PATRON CAPTURED.

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PEKING, Sept. 26.—Chi-Hsin, a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen and noted anti-foreign statesman and a patron of the Boxers, has been captured in the Imperial City by the Japanese. His fate has not been determined upon.

MORE MISSIONARIES MURDERED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Mr. Goodnow, Consul General at Shanghai, reports to the Department of State in his dispatch of Aug. 25, just received, the murder of two American missionaries, Miss Hattie J. Rice and Miss Mary E. Huston, both of the China Inland Mission and stationed at Lu Cheng, in Shan-Si Province.

It is understood that a sister of Miss Rice, Mrs. J. P. Lewis, resides at Hartford, Conn., and that Miss Huston's mother resides at Mobile, Ala.

Aid for Chinese Christians.

Charles W. Hand, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, announced yesterday the receipt of a further list of subscriptions to the fund for the relief of native Christians in China. The total amount he reported was $626.53, which swells the fund to $5,677.82.

PERUVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 2.—The Cabinet has resigned owing to a unanimous vote of censure by Congress, being inevitable as a result of the scandal in connection with the purchase of arms in Belgium and the alleged use by Señor Velaunde, a former Minister of Finance, of Government funds for his private transactions.

The Ministers of Peru who have just resigned were appointed Aug. 31 last by President Romana, as follows:

President of the Cabinet and Minister of Home Affairs—Enrique Coronel Zegarra.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Felipe Osma Pardo.

Minister of Finance—José V. Larrabure.

Minister of Justice—Pedro C. Olaechea.

Minister of Public Works—Dr. Miguel A. Rojas.

Minister of War—Col. Pedro A. D. Canseco.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Annual Report of the St. Louis Southwestern Company.

The annual report of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company for the year ending June 30, 1900, was made public yesterday.

The report states among other things that during the last fiscal year, for the first time in the history of the property, was paid the full interest (4 per cent.) on the second mortgage income bonds. Prior to this the only interest ever paid on the second mortgage income bonds was during the preceding fiscal year, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the total amount of such bonds issued.

The highest gross and net earnings in the company's history were recorded last year, and, despite the heavy falling off in cotton tonnage, the loss in this traffic being nearly 29 per cent., a gain of $45,946 in gross earnings is reported. This is entirely due to the increase in passenger earnings of $102,159. Operating expenses decreased 1¼ per cent., while expenditures for improvements increased 56 per cent. The net earnings show an increase of 6 per cent., and the balance, after payment of dividends and all charges, is $270,293.

The report states that the physical condition of the property has been fully maintained, and large expenditures have been made for equipment, which policy is to be continued. Among this new equipment are six ten-wheel freight and seven passenger locomotives. The steady movement of cotton, lumber, and other freight indicates that this equipment will be taxed to its utmost to handle the traffic this Fall and Winter.

The average distance operated was 1,258 miles last year, as against 1,249 miles for the previous year. The number of tons moved was 2,101,048, an increase of 11 1-3 per cent. The rate per ton per mile was 1.11 cents, as against 1.21 cents for the previous year. The number of passengers carried was 994,503, an increase of 10 2-3 per cent. The rate per passenger per mile was 2.42 cents, as against 2.37 for the previous year. The total revenue train miles decreased nearly 4 per cent.

Gross earnings and operating expenses, compared for the years ending June 30, 1899, and 1900, are:

	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	$5,908,284	$5,862,238
Operating expenses	4,156,072	4,209,088
Net	$1,752,211	$1,653,250
Other receipts	95,685	84,457
Total	$1,847,896	$1,737,707
Charges	1,217,604	1,149,091
Balance	$630,292	$588,615
On second mortgage bonds	360,000	180,000
Surplus	$270,292	$408,615

During the past year a connection was effected with the Chicago and Eastern Illinois giving a through service between Chicago and Texas points, and a traffic agreement for the joint use of the Memphis terminals of the Iron Mountain was entered into.

AUGUSTUS NEWMAN RESIGNS.

Assistant General Freight Agent Leaves the Chicago and Alton Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Augustus Newman, for twenty-eight years Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Alton Road, has resigned.

Mr. Newman is one of the last old-time men of the Alton system to step out under the new management. He is one of the best known traffic managers in the West, and was generally presumed to be a fixture with the Alton. A few months ago his duties were changed in a way to give him charge of the company's live-stock business in a certain territory. This caused him to be out of the city much of the time. It was only a few days after the late T. B. Blackstone assumed the Presidency of the Alton that Mr. Newman took service with the road. He was older in the service than ex-Vice President Chappell or James Charlton, who recently resigned the General Passenger agency of the line.

Mr. Newman was born in New York City fifty years ago. His first railroad work was as clerk for the Alton Road in 1862.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE MEETING.

Stockholders to Act To-day on Plan to Distribute Part of Assets.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—President Walters and other officials of the Atlantic Coast Line Company left Baltimore to-day for Bridgeport, Conn., where the annual meeting of stockholders will be held to-morrow. A plan to distribute part of the assets of the company among the stockholders has been approved by the Board of Directors, and will be submitted to the stockholders for ratification. Details of the proposed distribution have been carefully guarded, but the scheme is to issue new stock or certificates of indebtedness equal to the increase in the value of the securities owned by the Atlantic Coast Line Company.

It is estimated that the company's assets have increased more than $10,000,000 as a result of the exchange of the old stock of the Atlantic Coast Line of Virginia and the Atlantic Coast Line of South Carolina for the new stocks and certificates of indebtedness of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. It is understood that the stockholders of the Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut will receive in the distribution anywhere from 50 to 100 per cent. of their present holdings in new stock or certificates of indebtedness.

The Atlantic Coast Line owns or controls a connected series of railroads extending from Richmond, Va., and Norfolk, Va., to Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston and Port Royal, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., a system of about 2,500 miles. In May, 1897, the capital stock was reduced from $10,000,000 to $5,000,000 by an issue of $5,000,000 certificates of indebtedness in lieu of the shares retired. In November, 1898, a stock dividend of 100 per cent. was distributed to represent accumulated profits and increased value of assets. The amount of capital stock authorized is $30,000,000.

The outstanding certificates of indebtedness are irredeemable, save that they rank as a claim against the company in preference to its capital stock only. Interest is payable semi-annually, not to exceed 2½ per cent., payable only if earned, and is non-cumulative.

SHIPPING LUMBER BY RAIL.

Northern Pacific to Carry 6,500,000 Feet of Logs to Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific has just entered into a contract with a Minnesota lumber firm for the removal by rail of 6,500,000 feet of logs from the logging camps to the mills at Minneapolis.

This is the first contract of its kind ever undertaken by a railroad, the logs having heretofore been removed to the mills by water, but this method has become unsatisfactory on account of the lack of rainfall and the great amount of time consumed in getting the logs to their destination.

Mr. Speyer and the Southern Pacific.

James Speyer, head of the banking house of Speyer & Co., who, together with the Huntington interests, is supposed to control Southern Pacific, declined yesterday to either confirm or deny the truth of the report from Europe that his interests in that property are to be acquired by J. P. Morgan & Co. At the offices of the Southern Pacific Company one of the officials said that there was no foundation for this report. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. all knowledge of the matter was denied.

Brief Railroad Items.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company yesterday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chesapeake and Ohio's Board of Directors has been called for to-day. Matters of importance will come up for disposition.

General Passenger Agent Calloway of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie, is sending out a cartridge with the inscription "Hot shot for keen sportsmen." Within the cartridge is a booklet telling of the hunting grounds along the line.

The jurisdiction of General Agent H. E. Du Bois of the Inter-State Dispatch has been extended so as to cover the entire South. The assistance of a traveling agent has been given to him, and E. H. Claypool has been appointed to that position.

The Lackawanna Railroad, which has never had a representative in Upper Canada, depending more or less on its connections, has decided to invade Canada with its own forces, and has opened an office in Toronto, with George Bazzard as Passenger and Freight Agent.

General Passenger Agent T. W. Lee of the Lackawanna will establish in connection with the Buffalo passenger office of that line a bureau for the distribution of literature about the Pan-American Exposition.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION

Results Up to Date Indicate Big Majority for Conservatives.

THEY WIN AN IRISH SEAT

Hon. Martin Morris Returned for Galway City — Messrs. Balfour, Labouchere, and Burns Re-elected.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Yesterday's pollings in the Parliamentary general election leave the state of parties at present as follows:

Ministerialists	178
Liberals	85
Nationalists	19

Of the 282 seats thus disposed of the Ministerialists have gained six, including Stockton, Galway City, Middlesborough, and Leicester, and the Liberals seven, including Gloucester, Grantham, Northampton, Swansea Town, Hastings, and South Wolverhampton.

Increased Conservative majorities are especially noticeable in London and Lancashire.

A few Scottish constituencies have been polled. All show that the Liberals are holding their own in Scotland.

The pollings prove that the country is taking a strong interest in the election, the aggregate of votes being in most cases much larger than in 1895.

The returns from East Manchester, Northampton, Swansea, and Battersea were published shortly before midnight. The result of the polling in East Manchester is the re-election of the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour by a majority which exceeds by 1,677 votes the majority he secured at the general election of 1895. The figures follow:

Arthur J. Balfour, Conservative	5,803
A. H. Scott, Liberal	3,350
Mr. Balfour's majority	2,453

The election at East Manchester attracted the most attention of any in the provinces yesterday. Apart from the fact that Mr. Balfour is the Government leader in the House of Commons and First Lord of the Treasury, there is much faith in the old proverb, "What Lancashire says to-day the rest of England says to-morrow."

The representation of Manchester is not changed in any of the five districts, but all the Conservative candidates elected secured big majorities. The Liberal majorities for Charles Ernest Schwann, in the North Division of Manchester, was reduced from 455, the figures of 1895, to 26.

So far from Henry Labouchere losing his seat in consequence of his correspondence with Mr. Krüger, Northampton is now represented by two Liberals. Mr. Labouchere, however, did not head the poll, although he secured a heavy vote. Dr. Shipman, who received the greatest number of votes cast, is a Liberal imperialist. The following shows the polling:

Dr. Shipman, Liberal	5,437
Henry Labouchere, Liberal	5,281
Richard R. B. Orlebar, Conservative	4,480
H. E. Randall, Conservative	4,124

At the last election the polling was:

Henry Labouchere, Liberal	4,884
Adolphus Drucker, Conservative	3,820
Edward Harford, Liberal	3,730
Jacob Jacobs, Conservative	3,394
T. G. Jones	1,216
J. M. Robertson	1,131

In Swansea Town Sir John T. D. Llewellyn, who represented the constituency in the late Parliament in the Conservative interest, carrying it in 1895 by a majority of 421 against R. D. Burnie, Liberal, has been defeated by Sir George Newnes. The figures follow:

Sir George Newnes, Liberal	4,818
Sir John T. D. Llewellyn, Conservative	3,203
Sir George Newnes's majority	1,115

In Battersea John Burns has handsomely defeated Mr. Garton, the Conservative candidate. His majority, instead of falling below the figures of 1895, is one vote in excess of that by which he defeated C. Ridley Smith, Conservative, at the last general election. The polling was as follows:

John Burns, Radical	5,860
Richard C. Garton, Conservative	5,606
Mr. Burns's majority	254

The fight in Battersea was the stiffest in London, and a great deal of ill-feeling has been in evidence between the contending factions throughout the campaign. There was intense excitement in the constituency all day yesterday, and large drafts of extra police were sent to Battersea in order to maintain peace and see that both candidates had fair play. The Conservatives counted on enough Liberal secessions, owing to Mr. Burns's extreme views on the subject of the war, to enable them to reverse the verdict of 1895.

The announcement of Mr. Burns's return was received with the wildest enthusiasm. The leading thoroughfare of Battersea was filled with a mob shouting itself hoarse for Burns, who appeared and acknowledged the ovation from the balcony of the Town Hall. A large force of mounted police attended, but there was no disorder.

Almost all the London divisions were polled yesterday. Islington, Clapham, and Lambeth show heavy Unionist increases.

The Right Hon. George J. Goschen's old seat, St. George's, Hanover Square, London, has been won by Col. the Hon. H. Legge, Conservative, with a majority of 2,574. The latter served in the Admiralty, who is now a Liberal Unionist, was returned unopposed for that constituency in the general elections of 1892 and 1895.

The result of the election at Galway City on Monday was not announced till yesterday. It was an unexpected Conservative gain. The Hon. Martin Henry Fitzpatrick Morris polled 862 votes, against 763 votes for R. Leamy, Nationalist.

The success of Mr. Morris was a genuine surprise. The constituency has long been a Nationalist stronghold. It is famous for the election there, in 1886, in which the late Charles Stewart Parnell took such a prominent part. That election resulted in the return of Capt. O'Shea, which, it is held in many quarters, originated the disagreements which subsequently led to the split in the Irish Nationalist Party.

The prominent men elected yesterday include the Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Blackpool Division of Lancashire; Victor William Cavendish, heir presumptive of the Duke of Devonshire, West Division of Derbyshire, Liberal Unionist; Charles K. D. Tanner, a whip of the Irish Party, Middle Division of Cork, and Patrick O'Brien, also a whip of the Irish Party, Kilkenny City.

Among the well-known new Liberal members is Henry Norman of The Daily Chronicle, who was elected member for Wolverhampton, receiving 3,701 votes as against 3,532 cast for Mr. Hulton, Liberal-Unionist.

Augustino Birrell, who abandoned a safe seat in West Fifeshire, has been defeated in Northeast Manchester, by Sir James Ferguson, Ministerialist, who has represented the constituency since 1885.

James Bryce, Liberal, has been re-elected for South Aberdeen.

Scenes of intense excitement were to be witnessed last night along Fleet Street, the Strand, and the Embankment, as well as at other points where the returns were exhibited, the even nature of the results serving to maintain interest and to keep thousands watching them until a very late hour.

ELECTION ROW IN BERMONDSEY.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Uproarious scenes occurred in the Bermondsey Division of Southwark, London, last evening, partly owing to the disappointment felt at the inability of Winston Churchill, the newly elected member for Oldham, to make a speech he had promised.

Mr. Churchill wired that Mr. Balfour had "commandeered" him to speak at Stockport. Henry J. C. Cust, former editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, undertook to speak in Mr. Churchill's place, but met with a very hostile reception, was obliged to abandon the attempt, and was assailed and maltreated, the meeting breaking up in confusion.

LONDON PAPERS' COMMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Conservative papers are quite satisfied that the Government will be returned to power with a majority quite as large as it had in the last Parliament, if not even a greater. The Liberal organs are still hopeful that the pollings yet to come may have some surprise in store, although they recognize that the Opposition's chances are slender. The Daily News says:

"A great improvement in the pace must be made if any sweeping reduction of the Government's bloated majority is to be effected."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Government are not entirely out of their calculation so far as the 'khaki' rally is concerned; but they will have to make the best of the fact that there is a strong Liberal rally at the same time."

The Standard and The Daily Mail agree that "Little Englandism" as a parliamentary force is dead, all the Liberals thus far returned, except Messrs. Labouchere and Burns, being Imperialists.

The Times considers that the pollings up to date "prove the existence of a big Unionist revival in all industrial and working class centres."

Anarchists Arrested in Milan.

ROME, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Milan announces the arrest of five suspected Anarchists from the United States. One was found in possession of a revolver and a poniard. They were supplied with American and English money.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is considerable movement to and fro, from town to country, and vice versa, of people well known in the society world, and at the White Star and German Lloyd wharves yesterday, there was quite a goodly delegation of people to see friends off to Europe. Among those who sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was Lord Revelstoke, who has been here for about a fortnight, having come over to visit his brother, Cecil Baring. Lord Revelstoke was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Metropolitan Club by James Stillman on Monday evening. He expressed himself to friends at this dinner and elsewhere as having greatly enjoyed his brief stay in this country. He was particularly charmed with Tuxedo, where he remained for some days. Among Lord Revelstoke's fellow-passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm were Count Clary, James Dwight Foot, Ralph Packard, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Robeson.

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The St. Louis, which sails for Southampton to-day, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Austin, Col. W. H. Chesebrough, J. F. Fahnestock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Dodge, Capt. G. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Platt of New Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Lawrence Townsend, Minister to Belgium, and son, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Barstow, John H. Rutherfurd, Vivian Spencer, and S. R. Van Duzer.

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The Friesland, sailing for Antwerp to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Percival V. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hayes, and G. and P. de Lichtervelde. On the Oceanic, which sailed a day ahead of her usual time for Liverpool yesterday, there were booked, among others, whose names have not previously been published, E. H. Gallup, Capt. L. H. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kingsbury, Col. W. Ingersoll Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Purdy, and Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse.

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The rental of the residence of Mrs. Stone, at 38 East Thirty-ninth Street, to James J. Van Alen, and of the residence 139 East Thirty-seventh Street to Cornelius Fellowes, are topics of interest in the fashionable world, as the Van Alen house in particular will probably be the scene of dinners and dances during the coming season. Mrs. Ward McAllister has leased the residence 603 Madison Avenue for the Winter. This house is well known, as it has been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay for several months. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, as already announced, will, with their family, occupy the Pitcher mansion, at Short Hills, N. J., which they have taken for the Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons (Miss Elsie Clews) have leased the house owned by Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, 112 East Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have had this pretty little house completely renovated and have just moved in there. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons's honeymoon trip was cut short by Mr. Parsons's acceptance of the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twelfth District. They returned to the city, and Mr. Parsons has since then been actively engaged in the work of the campaign.

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The Autumn society colony on Staten Island is to enjoy the novelty of a polo tournament, which will begin this afternoon on the field of the Staten Island Polo Club at the Manor Farm at West New Brighton. The tournament will be played by four teams, that from the Staten Island Club, and others respectively from Lakewood, Bernardsville, and Cedarhurst. George Gould will captain and play on the Lakewood team. The Staten Island team will be made up of Morton W. Smith, Charles F. Hart, Emil Pfizer, and Clarence H. Robbins. Robert and P. F. Collier, with W. A. Hazard and R. La Montagne will make up the Cedarhurst team.

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The wedding of Mr. Walter S. Kemeys and Miss Stone of Morristown, N. J., will be celebrated at the South Street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., at 12:30 P. M. on Oct. 30. The Rev. Dr. Babcock of the Brick Church, in this city, will officiate. A reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Stone. The maid of honor will be Miss Marie L. Baldwin, sister of Mrs. Walter Bliss of New York. She will have no bridesmaids. Reginald Ronalds will be best man, and the ushers will be F. O. Spedden, brother-in-law of the bride; George Brewster, Arthur Sturgis, Edward N. Crosby, Harold Barclay, and William Stone. The bride will be given away by her cousin, Christopher R. Corning. Mr. and Mrs. Kemeys will sail directly after their wedding for Europe, and will spend the Winter at a villa, just outside of Florence, Italy, which Mr. Kemeys has leased. Their permanent residence will be at East Sixty-second Street, in this city.

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The coach "Good Times" made its first trip of the Autumn season to Morris Park yesterday. It took quite a party from the Astoria to the Park. There were a number of well-known people at the opening of the Autumn race meeting, including most of the members of the Westchester Autumn colony, and the clubhouse lawn was well filled.

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Mr. and Mrs. Tallmadge Delafield celebrated their golden wedding at their residence, 206 West Eighty-sixth Street, last evening. Only the immediate members of the family were present, with the exception of John L. Sutherland and Mrs. Mary F. Neely, widow of the late Bishop Neely of Maine, who acted respectively as best man and maid of honor at Mr. and Mrs. Delafield's wedding, Oct. 2, 1850.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 2.—Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross R. Winans closed their Newport season to-day, going to their home in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric H. Paget have gone to New York.

It is reported that Herman B. Duryea has decided to put on the market his cottage in Beacon Hill Road, and when the estate is sold to erect a handsome cottage in Bellevue Avenue.

Royal Phelps Carroll, who has been confined to his cottage in Clay Street through illness, was able to go outdoors on crutches yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands have closed their Newport season, and have returned to their country house at Westbury, L. I. It is stated that Mr. Sands will purchase an estate and become a permanent cottager.

Mrs. Astor will close "Beechwood" next Monday. She will spend a week with her daughter, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, in Long Island before going to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey has returned from New York.

Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Storer and Miss Storer have returned to their home after an extended European trip.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer closed her cottage yesterday.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Stein-Bethune—Jenner.

Faneuil Stein-Bethune and Miss Florence Curtis Jenner, daughter of William A. Jenner, were married in Grace Church chantry at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. The bride had no attendants. Charles A. Macy, second, was the best man, and the ushers were Faneuil S. Weisse, Frederick De Witt Wells, and Montgomery Schuyler, Jr. The wedding was a small and quiet one, owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's mother.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Peter Masterson.

Peter Masterson, a Deputy Clerk at Police Headquarters since 1876, who was once a prominent contractor and a member of the Legislature in 1859 and 1860, and an Alderman of the Thirteenth District from 1863 to 1867, died yesterday at 169 West Sixty-first Street in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Masterson was one of the best known members of the Volunteer Fire Department, and as a "Vamp" he had an active and honorable career. He was chiefly identified with Engine Company No. 33, known as "Black Joke." The company was started in 1824 with James F. Allaire as foreman, and its nickname was after an Albany sloop, which was famous in the war of 1812. Her colors were "nigger" black, with a gold band. Masterson reorganized the company in 1844, and became its foreman.

While short and spare, Masterson in those days was one of the most powerful men in the department, and a fit leader of the company, which was a fighting one. Masterson was also a member of Engine Company No. 36, Equitable, and organized Hose Company No. 34 and Peter Masterson Engine Company No. 32.

In the draft riots of 1863 Masterson organized his company in the interests of law and order, and kept his apparatus ready for service. His conduct won him the thanks of a committee of citizens, and he was presented with a case pistols, and the members of his command received a purse of money. Mr. Masterson is survived by his wife, their son Roundsman Peter A. J. Masterson of the House of Detention, and a daughter.

Abraham Wolff.

Abraham Wolff of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. died suddenly Monday night at his home, in Morristown, N. J., from heart disease. He had been at his desk during the day, apparently as well as usual. He took the early express for Morristown. He was met by his carriage, and after being driven to his home, two miles outside of the town, ate his dinner. About 9 o'clock he went to the bathroom, and a few minutes later was found unconscious on the floor. Drs. Pierson and Henriques were telephoned for and arrived at the house within a few minutes. Both agreed that Mr. Wolff had died instantly from heart disease.

Mr. Wolff was born in Germany in 1839, and came to this city forty years ago. With a small capital he commenced business as an importer. He afterward entered the banking business, finally becoming a partner in the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which has been identified with the Chicago and Alton refunding, the Union Pacific reorganization, and the new German Treasury loan.

Mr. Wolff was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and a formal announcement of his death was made from the rostrum of the Exchange yesterday. He was also a Director of the Morton Trust Company and a number of other financial institutions, a member of the Lawyers' and City Clubs, and was actively identified with numerous charitable organizations. He leaves two daughters—Mrs. Otto Kahn and Mrs. H. Wertheim.

Isaac W. Lansing.

Isaac W. Lansing, one of the most familiar figures in local Republican politics, died at Rochester, this State, yesterday afternoon. Ex-Judge Lansing—he held a Judgeship in Nebraska—had for years taken the stump in the interest of the Republican Party, and was on his way to Batavia to speak on Sept. 24 when he was stricken on a train and was taken to a hospital in Rochester. He had long been a sufferer from nephritis, and he failed to rally from the acute attack.

In the campaign preceding the March primaries Judge Lansing was an active supporter of ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin in the latter's fight against Abraham Gruber in the Twenty-first District.

He was born in Watervliet, Albany County, fifty-seven years ago. His parents were well-to-do, and after being graduated he studied law. Being admitted to the bar, he practiced his profession in West Troy. In the early eighties he moved to Nebraska and made his home in Lincoln, where he was a near neighbor of William J. Bryan. He entered politics and was elected City Judge of Lincoln.

He returned to this State about ten years ago, and took up his residence in this city. He had a law office at 59 Li

COMMANDO WAS BEATEN

Keene's Colt Lost the $25,000 Matron Stakes to Beau Gallant.

JOCKEY SPENCER SUSPENDED

S. C. Hildreth, Owner of the Prize Winner, Barred from the Track for Rowdyism.

The Morris Park Fall meeting, with the $25,000 Matron Stakes as the chief event, opened yesterday with delightful weather, a fast and good track, and an excellent attendance. The racing was quite in keeping with the other conditions, though in the results there were numerous disappointments, greatest of which was the defeat of the hitherto unbeaten colt Commando by S. C. Hildreth's Beau Gallant for the Matron Stakes. Spencer rode the Keene colt, and seemed to be winning until close on the post, when Beau Gallant, coming up on the rail, passed and beat him. To many good judges, Commando seemed to be tiring and shortening his stride when Beau Gallant closed on him, but the Stewards thought differently, and after the race suspended Spencer for a week for his bad ride, the jockey having admitted when questioned that he did not see Beau Gallant close on him until the winner had passed him.

As an offset to Hildreth's good fortune in winning the big stake, that heretofore lucky owner was ordered barred from the track and his entries refused in future for disorderly conduct on the track grounds the night before, when Hildreth, intoxicated, assaulted a servant in the clubhouse and fired off a pistol while crossing the field after dark. The Stewards took no action concerning a later assault by Hildreth on John E. Madden, in Westchester Village, as that was out of their jurisdiction.

None of the eight originally named for the Matron Stakes was withdrawn, and the addition of Sweet Lavender and Elizabeth M. increased the field to ten. Commando was always favorite at odds on, and went to the post at 3 to 1 on, with the Whitney entry, Elizabeth M., and Morningside, the next in favor, at 6 to 1. The Parader started at 15 to 1, while from 20 to 1 upward was laid against the others. The horses hung at the post for fully half an hour, the delay being chiefly due to the bad behavior of Commando and his rider, Spencer. When the flag fell at last, Elizabeth M. was first off, with Sweet Lavender second, Commando third, and all the others away well except Bellario, who was practically left at the post. The pace was hot from the first jump, Elizabeth M. going on to make the running, with Commando second at her shoulders, and Sweet Lavender third. The Parader, Lady Schorr, and Beau Gallant, following in the order named. Elizabeth M. hung on in front for three furlongs, then was passed by Commando, who, galloping easily in front, looked to be winning as the horses came out of the low ground at the end of a half mile. Elizabeth M. was then second and in trouble, and Sweet Lavender third, with The Parader fourth and Beau Gallant fifth. In the next furlong, Sweet Lavender and Elizabeth M. died away, and The Parader and Beau Gallant began to close, but Commando still was only galloping. In the last furlong, Beau Gallant on the rail, went forward with a rush, and at the last sixteenth pole rangedalongside Commando, on whom Spencer was sitting still, while Bullman on Beau Gallant was riding hard. Close on the post, Commando began to shorten his stride and Beau Gallant passed him, Spencer then going to riding. The effort on the favorite was too late, however, and Beau Gallant, under the whip at the end, drew away and won by a half length, Commando second, a length and a half before The Parader, third.

For the Manhattan Handicap, six furlongs, on the Eclipse Course, for all ages, five ran. Belle of Lexington, the light weight and outsider of the field, broke first, and went on in front, leading from the fall of the flag to within a jump or two of the winning post, when Firearm, getting up in the last stride or so, won. Ridden out by a head, Belle of Lexington second, a half length in front of Vulcain.

For the Jerome Handicap, one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter over the hill, Patrick Dunne's Alcedo, by Esher-Elopement, br. c., 110 pounds, (McCue,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; Samuel C. Hildreth's Gonfalon, ch. c., 106, (Bullman,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by a neck from W. M. Bahnsen's McMeekin, b. c., 121, (Mitchell,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—2:07. Toddy also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, the Withers mile. W. C. Daly's Belgrade, by Belvidere-Merci, br. c., 3 years, 93 pounds, (Miles,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won, ridden out, by two lengths; Samuel C. Hildreth's Annoy, ch. g., 3, 107, (Bullman,) even and 2 to 5, second by three lengths from Brindle & Mitchell's Locochee, ch. g., 4, 103, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:41½. Olea, Rinaldo, and Midnight Chimes also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Autumn Hurdle Race. Two miles and eight flights of hurdles. Klondyke, 158 pounds; Don Eder, 156; Pilon d'Or, 150; Sir Hubert, and Cheesemite, 148 each; The Burlington Route, 130.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Modrine, 126 pounds; Hintine, 120; Meehanus, 116; Mr. Jersey, 111; Gold Lace, 108; Lady Uncas, 106; Silverdale, 105; His Royal Highness, 104; Lucrina, 101; Roppenecker, 99; Lady of the Valley, 97; Mesaba, 88.

THIRD RACE.—The Hurricane Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Seminole, 108 pounds; Groy Leg, Rowdy, and Add, 105 each; Lief Prince, Carnelian, and Isaac Hopper, 104 each; Fleetwing and Marathon, 103 each; Military, Monad, and Basuto, 102 each; Sweet Tooth and Templeton, 101 each; Cespedes, 98; Crespedes, 95; Tammany Chief, 92; Tour and Farsight, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Gold Heels, 115 pounds; Rolling Boer and Criterion, 113 each; Glade Run and Servilila, 110 each; Driscoll and Timothy Foly, 108 each; The Golden Prince and Margaret Hoffman, 102 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, the Withers mile. George Simons and Mar, 112 pounds each; Miss Mitchell, 109; Leon Ferguson, 104; Templar, Lizzie Regent, The Black Scot, and Fatality, 101 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, the Withers mile. King Barleycorn and Island Prince, 107 pounds each; Tenison, Sparrowwing, and Dolando, 104 each; Fonsolee, 102; Brisk and Godfrey, 101 each; Nabaclish, Aislke, and The Amazon, 99 each; Monmouth Boy, 96; Rinaldo, 93.

Results at Other Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—Six and a half furlongs—Captain Gaines, 107, (J. Matthews,) 1; Canrobert, 101, 2; Linden Ella, 101, 3. Time—1:22¾. Six furlongs—Pointz, 110, (Bassinger,) 1; Sarner, 110, 2; Miss Golightly, 107, 3. Time—1:02. Six and a half furlongs—John Morton, 107, (Bassinger,) 1; Loks, 101, 2; Silent Friend, 110, 3. Time—1:22¾. Five and a half furlongs—Propeller, 108, (Bassinger,) 1; Prosper la Gai, 108, 2; Empyreal, 106, 3. Time—1:08¾. One mile—Annie Oldfield, 114, (J. Matthews,) 1; Two Annies, 105, 2; Peter Duryea, 105, 3. Time—1:43½. Five and a half furlongs—Horse Shoe Tobacco, 122, (Bassinger,) 1; Miss Aubrey, 96, 2; Small Jack, 96, 3. Time—1:08.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Five furlongs—Little Tim, 101, (J. Martin,) 1; Sad Sam, 108, 2; Orie Goan, 95, 3. Time—1:02¼. Six furlongs—The Rush, 108, (Devin.) 1; Prejudice, 102, 2; Headwater, 110, 3. Time—1:14¼. Steeplechase, short course—Coronatus, 166, (Hueston,) 1; Donation, 142, 2; Frond, 187, 3. Time—3:11¼. Five and one-half furlongs—Bonnie Lissak, 109, (Buchanan,) 1; Blink, 110, 2; Harry Herendeen, 110, 3. Time—1:08¾. Mile and an eighth—Miss Patron, 95, (Buchanan,) 1; Depending, 102, 2; Larkspur, 103, 3. Time—1:55¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Josephine B., 101, (Martin,) 1; Hood's Brigade, 99, 2; Highland Lad, 103, 3. Time—1:45¾.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Peter H. Was Ahead of Four Other Pacers at the Finish of a Fast Trial.

The Speedway hadn't thoroughly recuperated yesterday from the rain, but going good enough for speed trials was found on the sides, and here the fast harness horses engaged in brushes at a lively rate for an hour or more. The closest brush of the afternoon was between the big pacer Jack, (2:12¼,) driven by Mrs. H. D. Gill, and the bay pacer Miss Meander, (2:16½,) over whom George Main held the reins. Miss Meander was ahead as they neared the finish, but Mrs. Gill brought Jack forward so fast in the final yards that Miss Meander's advantage was in serious danger. Miss Meander won by a nose.

A. B. Gwathmey, behind his trotter Tiverton, (2:21¼,) had a brush with Charles Lloyd, who was driving Richard B., (2:21¼.) It was a good race, with Tiverton the winner. Richard B. was also second in a brush to H. O. Armour's team, Erin G. and Bancroft. As animated a brush as has been seen on the Speedway this season found five fast ones involved: Miss Meander, Anheuser, (2:23¾,) driven by Dr. Gill; Peter H., (2:26½;) driven by A. R. Meyers; Dr. Kane's Dariel, (2:09¼,) driven by George Spear, and Laura W., driven by Dr. Kane—all pacers. Dariel, Miss Meander, Peter H., Anheuser, and Laura W. was the order at the finish. All went fast and steady except Laura W., who didn't like the footing and broke.

Others on the course were: John Howard, driving the fleet little trotter Louise Mac, (2:09¼;) W. G. Bird, with his black pacer Davis Boy, (2:19¼;) A. T. Kerker, with his chestnut pacer Attateeka; H. A. Stout, with the pacer Teddy Look, (2:20¼;) S. F. Paul, with the bay mare Katie A., (2:18¼;) Isaac Fleming, behind Our Jack, (2:13½;) William McLean, with his trotter Ben Mac, (2:19¼;) W. S. Clark, with the chestnut mare Marion; C. Winters, driving a fast pacer, Mabel Forn, (2:22¼;) J. P. Robertson, behind Flash, (2:21¼;) P. D. Schwildwachter, driving his chestnut gelding Ball Bearing; H. H. James, with the fast young trotter David Harum; Hugh Riley, with Commodore Porter, (2:13;) R. E. McMann, with Bachelor Boy, (2:25¼;) John Donley, with Glenmere Boy, (2:14¾;) J. P. Balter, behind Fairview, (2:09¼;) P. B. Utley, with his bay mare Lalla Cossack; Charles Massoth, with the bay pacer Gretchen, (2:28¾;) Patrick Kennedy, driving Ambidexter, (2:11¾;) L. Whitehead, behind his team of bays, Saratoga Belle and Marion Wilkes; Mr. O'Halloran, with Elsinora, (2:12½;) George Young, with the bay trotter Dandy; H. G. Leland, behind Angelo; J. W. Dodge, Jr., with Krischna; C. A. Koelsh, with the bay pacer Ben H.; Henry Hyde, behind the chestnut pacer Nerva; William Northrup, with the black mare Irene; W. A. Minor, with Dolly M., and George Putney, driving a pair of black trotters.

HARNESS RACES AT LEXINGTON.

Fereno Won the Kentucky Futurity for $16,000 in Straight Heats.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 2.—The twenty-eighth Fall meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association opened to-day.

The feature was the Kentucky Futurity for $16,000 for three-year-olds. There were nine starters, and Fereno, the Walnut Hall Farm filly, owned by L. V. Harkness, won in straight heats. In the second heat Fereno broke the Futurity record by coming under the wire in 2:10¾, the previous record being that made by Extacsy last year, 2:11¼. The summaries:

Kentucky Futurity.—Three-year-olds; purse, $16,000.

Fereno, br. f., by Moko, (Ed Benyon)	1	1	1
Susie J., ro. f., (F. D. McKey)	2	2	6
Lady Thisbe, blk. f., (Joseph Rea)	5	3	2
Porto Rico, b. c., (W. J. Kirby)	3	7	8

Time—2:12½; 2:10¾; 2:12.

Ive Dee, Major Delmar, Sonato, and Dreamer also started; Summer Morn distanced.

The Tennessee 2:09 Class.—Pacing; Purse, $3,000.

Connor, blk. h., by C. F. Clay, (A. P. McDonald)	1	1	3
Will Leyburn, b. h., (James Carpenter)	3	2	1
The Admiral, br. h., (John Payne)	2	6	4
Johnny Agan, b. g., (Roy Miller)	4	4	3

Time—2:05¼; 2:06¾; 2:07; 2:09¼.

Fannie Lillard, Major Muscovite, Colbert, and Sidney Poynter also started; Bonnie Direct distanced.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,600.

Chestnut King, b. g., by May King, (Ed Benyon)	1	6	1
Flashlight King, b. g., (George West)	2	2	2
Wauban, gr. g., (Richard Curtis)	5	2	4
First Love, b. m., (G. Y. Gatcomb)	3	7	6

Time—2:13½; 2:12; 2:13½; 2:13½.

Helena, Captor, Constanero, and Escobar also started; Marie C. distanced.

Brockton Fair Races.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—The Brockton Fair opened to-day with one of the largest first day crowds that ever collected on the grounds. Over 10,000 people were present. The 2:50 trotting race was won easily by Gene D. in straight heats. In the second heat of the 2:35 pace, two drivers were thrown and one horse jumped the fence and was seriously injured. Summary:

2:50 class, trotting; purse $300.

Gene D., b. m., (Laselle)	1	1	1
Kentucky Frank, b. g.	3	2	2
Winnie O., b. m.	4	5	3
Mr. Dooley, b. g.	2	4	4
Hertha B., b. m.	8	6	6
Burmaha, b. g.	6	3	7
Maud T., ch. m.	7	7	5
Ashmont, br. g.	9	dr	
Puzzle, blk. g.	9	dr	
Jack Rabbit, br. g.	dis		

Time—2:25¾; 2:25¼; 2:25¾.

2:35 class, pacing, purse $300.

Princess Mouquette, b. m., (Richards)	1	4	2
Seika, br. h., (Miller)	3	1	1
Lacondra, br. h.	2	3	4
Mary, ch. m.	5	2	3
Aggie H., ch. m.	4	8	6
Aladdin, br. g.	9	5	4
Baron Wood, b. g.	6	6	5
Walter W.	7	7	8
Bob Fitz, ro. g.	10	9	9
Gaze, b. g.	8	dr	
Regina D., b. h.	11	dr	
Remick, b. g.	dis		

Time—2:18½; 2:19¾; 2:20½; 2:17¼; 2:18¼.

New Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Official Turf Guide No. 12, with all the races run up to the beginning of the week, was published yesterday in time for the Morris Park races. It is as full of meat as ever, and a handy little volume that every racegoer must have.

Croker's Horse Won in England.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—At the second day's racing of the Nottingham Autumn Meeting to-day the race for the Bentinck Plate resolved itself into a match between Richard Croker's The Scotchman II., ridden by Lester Reiff, and E. Corrigan's Chimura, on which J. H. ("Skeets") Martin had the mount. The Scotchman II. won.

The Elvaston Castle Plate was won by R. More's Mi Novia, guided by "Johnnie" Reiff.

The Sherwood Nursery Plate was won by the Nemesis filly, owned by E. A. Wigan, on which Rigby had the mount.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 2.—In the series of races of the 17-foot boats of the City Island Yacht Club, G. W. Byle's Ask Me stands an excellent chance to win the pennant. This boat won yesterday with seven minutes to spare. A number of 70-footers will be built this Winter for the club.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's flagship Corona, New York Yacht Club, arrived from the lower bay, and is now undergoing the dismantling process, preparatory to going out of commission and laying up at the Hawkins yard.

The sloop yacht Hussar, owned by James F. Baird, arrived from her Lake Champlain tour and dropped anchor off the Jacobs yard to be laid up for the season.

Ralph N. Ellis's fin keel sloop Hera has been dismantled and hauled out at the Jacobs yard for the Winter.

Charles Banker's keel sloop Hebe, recently purchased from J. R. Maxwell, arrived from the eastward, and was hauled out at the Woods yard to be slid to her permanent berth for the coming rough weather.

A. Ebenspacker's keel sloop Bonnie Bairn has been hauled out at the Byles yard.

COLUMBIA'S FIRST GAME TO-DAY

Yesterday's Practice Was the Hardest the Football Squad Has Experienced This Season.

Although the new rule forbidding special students from representing the university in athletic competitions, until they have been a year in college, which was announced by the Faculty Athletic Committee of Columbia University on Monday, created no small degree of consternation when it first was made known, a careful consideration of the situation tends to give a more hopeful view.

The enforcement of the new rule will bar out Holman and Romig, ends, and Owens, a line man. Weekes, Wright, and Morley will probably play, as they are not affected by the new rule, but merely have conditions to make up. Murphy has entered the Law School as a regular student, and so will not be affected by the one-year rule, though he may have trouble because so many of the lectures in that school are given in the afternoon. Boehm and Ache, both Law School men, are already in difficulty on that account, but it is expected that some special arrangements can be made for their benefit.

Yesterday's practice lasted two hours, and was the hardest the team has yet had. The squad was the largest, too, numbering thirty-six men. Among the newcomers were Beveridge and MacKellar, who were placed in the line and did such good work that they will be taken to New Brunswick today. The others were men with no previous experience.

After some preliminary practice in dropping on the ball and punting the teams were lined up as follows:

'Varsity.	Positions.	Scrub.
McCollom, Boehm	Left end	Romig
Austin	Left tackle	Beveridge
Wright	Left guard	Owens
Tyson	Centre	Rogers
Ache	Right guard	Murphy
Bruce	Right tackle	MacKellar
Van Hoevenberg, Ashley	Right end	Pell
Van Hoevenberg, Goodman	Quarter back	Boyesen, Goodman
Berrien	Left half back	Young, Smith
Weekes	Right half back	Townsend
Van Hoevenberg	Full back	Jacobson

Two halves of twenty-five minutes each were played. The 'Varsity team showed more aggressiveness in offensive play than previously, but was weaker than usual in defense, and came in for considerable censure from Coach Sanford on that account.

The 'Varsity team made one touch-down in the first half, Berrien being shoved over for a touch-down from the three-yard line through left tackle. In the second half the 'Varsity kicked off from their twenty-five-yard line, and Young carried the ball back thirty yards until downed by Weekes. Later the ball was given to the scrub team at its fifteen-yard line and at the first snap back Young circled the 'Varsity left end for a magnificent run of sixty yards, eluding the tackling of nearly every man on the 'Varsity team until finally downed by Weekes.

To-day the first game of the season will be played with Rutgers College at New Brunswick. The squad will consist of the following men: McCollom, Austin, Wright, Tyson, Ache, Bruce, Van Hoevenberg, Ashley, Berrien, Weekes, Romig, Beveridge, Rogers, Murphy, MacKellar, Young, and Smith. They will leave West Twenty-third Street at 12:55 P. M.

PRINCETON'S POOR PRACTICE.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 2.—Owing to the fact that Stevens plays Princeton's football team to-morrow, the latter were not lined up to-day against the scrubs, as has been their custom, but light signal practice and passing the ball consumed the allotted time for drill. The practice was as unsatisfactory as was the pitiable performance on Monday. Team work was an unknown quantity, every man playing independently of his fellows and failing to render them assistance. Signals were misunderstood and wrongly given, and general confusion naturally resulted. The quarters juggled the ball in passing it back, and the backs fumbled it when they got it.

Davis, the Andover boy, was tried for the first time at his favorite position at right tackle, and did not fail to show his talent.

The probable line-up against Stevens will be as follows: Left end, Roper; left tackle, Pell; left guard, Wright; centre, Losey; right guard, Dana; right tackle, McCord or Black; right end, Little; quarter, Duncan or Meier; left half, S. McClave; right half, Hodgman; full back, Mathis or Underhill.

The powers that be in football at Princeton and Yale have suddenly come to an understanding about the place of holding the Yale-Princeton game on Nov. 17, and Capt. Pell to-night announced that the game will be played on University Field, Princeton, as arranged on the schedule, and not in New York City, as has been proposed.

HARVARD'S PLAYERS INJURED.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 2.—To-day was cripples' day on Soldiers' Field, and Harvard's football team suffered the loss of several good men. Kernan, left half, and Roberts, sub centre, were obliged to retire from the practice game of the 'Varsity squads because of slight injuries. C. W. Howe, '04, a sub centre, broke the bones in his right leg just above the ankle, and "Jack" Hallowell, 'Varsity right end for two years, sprained his ankle while attempting to block Capt. Daly's try for goal from the field on the 35-yard line. Howe was sent to the Cambridge Hospital. Hallowell was taken to his room temporarily. Kernan was only slightly bruised in the chest, and Roberts turned his ankle. The practice of the 'Varsity squad contained in itself no sensational and few encouraging features. The 'Varsity eleven scored three times on the third team. Graydon, last year's freshman tackle, was tried at full back, and made short gains on line plunging.

Yale's New Players Satisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 2.—During Yale's football practice to-day Bloomer, the Andover tackle, went in the 'Varsity rush line in Kunzig's place, and Wear took Fincke's place at quarter back. Both of the new men showed their ability to play in the same class with the regular 'Varsity, and Bloomer's clean work in the line may entitle him to a chance later on. Wear is about equal to Fincke, last year's quarter back, and his catching and running with punts is even better. Both men are playing a strong game at snap back, and will alternate during the first of the season. Sheldon's work at guard improved to-day, and he did some good line work with Stillman.

The 'Varsity went in against the second team for a touch-down, but it took the big fellows ten minutes to force the ball over the line, Sharpe scoring the touch-down by a series of brilliant centre plunges.

Hickok, centre on the '94 team; Armstrong, '93; Butterworth, '94; Ely, '98; McBride, and Cutten coached the teams this afternoon.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS.

Faculty Ruling Prevented W. C. Grant of Columbia from Competing.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Play in the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association's twentieth annual tournament started this morning on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, at Haverford, under somewhat disappointing conditions. An entry list in every way representative of the association's true strength had been confidently anticipated, but when the time of starting arrived it was found that only six of the members of the organization had representatives present.

Disappointments, however, did not cease with the indifferent number of entries—the absence of two of the most important players in the intercollegiate world was the cause of more sincere regrets. Beals Wright of Harvard, whose chances for the championship were of the brightest, could not arrange matters to the satisfaction of the Crimson Faculty, and Wylie C. Grant, the Columbia University champion, who had entered, was not permitted to compete by the Columbia Faculty.

In the absence of these two men, the singles contest is more or less an open one. Summary:

Intercollegiate Singles.—Preliminary Round—W. J. Clothier, Swarthmore, bye; C. L. Childs, Yale, beat R. C. Thomas, Harvard, 7—5, 6—2; W. B. Colket, Pennsylvania, won over W. C. Grant, by default; F. B. Alexander, Princeton, beat F. L. Linen, Princeton, 6—2, 6—1; H. A. Plummer, Yale, beat L. E. Mahan, Columbia, 6—2, 11—9; S. P. Ware, Harvard, beat A. Hitchcock, Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—2; R. D. Little, Princeton, beat S. L. Russell, Yale, 6—1, 6—1; Edwin Leonard, Harvard, bye.

First Round—W. J. Clothier, Swarthmore, beat C. L. Childs, Yale, 6—2, 6—3; F. B. Alexander, Princeton, beat W. B. Colket, Pennsylvania, 6—1, 6—1.

Intercollegiate Doubles.—Preliminary Round—R. C. Thomas and G. P. Ware, Harvard, beat W. B. Colket and A. Hitchcock, Pennsylvania, 6—2, 6—4.

First Round—M. Ogden and G. C. Shafer, Princeton, won over L. E. Mahan and W. C. Grant, Columbia, by default; W. J. Clothier and E. F. Harris, Swarthmore, defaulted to S. L. Russell and H. Gilpin, Yale; R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander, Princeton, beat Edwin Leonard and W. H. Laverack, Harvard, 6—3, 6—3; R. C. Thomas and S. P. Ware, Harvard, beat C. L. Childs and W. A. Plummer, Yale, 6—4, 6—4.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

East New York Council Team Scores Two Easy Victories.

In the second round of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament, which was rolled last night at Trainor's Alleys, Reid and Gates Avenues, the team of East New York Council carried off the honors of the evening's play, easily defeating the teams of Morning Star and Brooklyn Councils. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Morning Star Council—Ellis, 134; Fowler, 77; Stolsenberger, 125; Newburger, 145; Beinert, 164. Total, 645.

East New York Council—Kiefer, 171; W. Moore, 171; G. Moore, 188; Cordes, 109; Kiefer, 164. Total, 883.

SECOND GAME.—Morning Star Council—Ellis, 136; Katscher, 145; Stolsenberger, 104; Newburger, 158; Beinert, 150. Total, 693.

Brooklyn Council—Tabor, 112; Clark, 144; Claus, 153; Spencer, 157; Halloran, 162. Total, 728.

THIRD GAME.—East New York Council—Kiefer, 158; W. Moore, 146; G. Moore, 182; Cordes, 194; Kiefer, 168. Total, 848.

Brooklyn Council—Spencer, 187; Clark, 141; Claus, 151; Tabor, 130; Halloran, 170. Total, 729.

The Golden Rod team proved the winners in the second round of the American National tournament, which was bowled at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Easy Meat Bowling Club—Eastmead, 158; Schneider, 179; Littlefield, 155; Corydon, 146; Kennel, 149. Total, 787.

American Owl Bowling Club—Rentsch, 132; Kuebler, 146; Moore, 197; Wichterman, 164; Richemann, 193. Total, 882.

SECOND GAME.

Easy Meat Bowling Club—Eastmead, 156; Schneider, 145; Littlefield, 168; Corydon, 155; Kennel, 167. Total, 759.

Golden Rod Bowling Club—Dormayer, 145; Schroeder, 165; Yost, 150; Sherwood, 169; Eck, 137. Total, 768.

THIRD GAME.

Golden Rod Bowling Club—Dormagen, 153; Schroeder, 181; Yost, 141; Sherwood, 198; Eck, 179. Total, 852.

American Owl Bowling Club—Rentsch, 172; Kuebler, 131; Moore, 205; Wichterman, 146; Richemann, 157. Total, 811.

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen won two matches in the Columbia tournament at Schlussing's Columbia Alleys last night, beating the Oriental and Empire City teams. The score:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental Bowling Club—Mitchell, 164; Lehnert, 174; Oest, 147; Dent, 172; Gilhaus, 159. Total, 816.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detles, 179; Kitchelt, 217; Crum, 171; Cook, 145; Cantrell, 168; Total, 880.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental Bowling Club—Mitchell, 144; Lehnert, 168; Oest, 185; Meier, 154; Gilhaus, 149. Total, 748.

Empire City Bowling Club—Gross, 164; Draper, 150; Naugle, 166; Sullivan, 164; Braisted, 140. Total, 804.

THIRD GAME.

Empire City Bowling Club—Gross, 172; Draper, 145; Naugle, 147; Sullivan, 175; Braisted, 170. Total, 809.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detles, 174; Cook, 145; Crum, 173; Kitchelt, 174; Cantrell, 181. Total, 847.

NEW HOME FOR AUTOMOBILISTS.

Waldorf-Astoria Quarters Vacated for Astor Court Building.

A suite of half a dozen rooms in the Astor Court Building, fronting on Thirty-third Street, has just been taken by the Automobile Club of America for its headquarters during the coming year.

The membership has increased very rapidly during the past twelve months. The active list now contains 225 names, and there is a big waiting list for action at the next meeting.

The new quarters are by no means destined to be permanent, for the members are ambitious to own their clubhouse at an early date, and within another year the automobilists may occupy an elaborate home of their own, where a large charging station can be provided for electric vehicles.

The club will practically be one year old on Oct. 16, the anniversary of the adoption of its constitution and by-laws. The first meeting to organize was held June 7, 1899.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee it was voted to take an active and energetic part hereafter in the defense of any member or affiliated member whose rights on the highway have been assailed, or whose privileges have been in any way curtailed unlawfully or menaced by hostile legislation, whether State or municipal.

The coming automobile exhibit in Madison Square Garden is occupying the club's chief attention just at present. It will be held during the first week in November, and every inch of space was rented many weeks ago. The Exhibit Committee will open an office in the Garden within a few days. The Technical Committee of the club is arranging a series of tests, such as stopping, starting, turning, avoiding of obstacles, and grade climbing as one of the exhibition features, and a larger test of the same character will be held in some public park of the city at the close of the exhibition.

The annual meeting of the club will be held Tuesday evening, Oct. 23.

Westbrook Golf Championship.

Louis Livingston, Jr., yesterday won the championship of the Westbrook Golf Club in the annual thirty-six-hole medal play contest. His full score was:

Louis Livingston, Jr.—

Out	5	4	3	4	5	6	5	5	7—43
In	5	5	4	3	5	6	4	4	6—41—84
Out	5	4	5	3	5	7	5	5	6—45
In	5	5	6	4	5	6	4	4	5—44—89—173

PATROLMAN ROTH ACCUSED.

A Satchel Stolen in Bath Beach Said to Have Been Found at His House.

Police Inspector James Campbell's investigation of the disappearance of a dress, purse, and pocketbook belonging to Miss Prefa Knox, bridesmaid at a recent Bath Beach wedding, may result in charges against Patrolman Morris Roth of the Bath Beach Station. Affidavits made by Frederick Pflueger of 120 West Ninety-fourth Street and Miss Knox, connecting Roth with the disappearance of the satchel containing the articles, are in Inspector Campbell's possession.

On the evening of Sept. 26 Capt. Thomas Brown and Miss May Wilhusun were married at the Wilhusun home in Bay Eleventh Street, Bath Beach, and after the wedding banquet Miss Knox changed her dress and placed the satchel containing her property in the hall. Patrolman Roth, who was in the house, left a few minutes before Miss Knox missed her satchel.

Frederick Pflueger ran to Roth's house, near by, and as he went up the front steps he heard, he alleges, the click of a satchel being shut. Roth accompanied Pflueger to the Wilhusun house. While Frederick Wilhusun detained Roth, Pflunger returned to the policeman's house and, he alleged, found the satchel on the front stoop. Roth denied that he had taken it.

Inspector Campbell said last night: "Assertions of wrongdoing on the part of policemen made in letters to officials do not constitute formal charges. No formal charge exists against Roth as yet. For this reason he has not been suspended. Roth's answers to Capt. Burford's questions, I understand, were quite unsatisfactory. It is an unfortunate affair. Roth has a wife and five children."

Lieut. Max Wagner Killed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Gen. MacArthur reports the death of Second Lieut. Max Wagner of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, who was killed between Pavia and Santa Barbara, Panay, Oct. 1. Lieut. Wagner was a resident of West Medford, Mass., and during the Spanish War was a Lieutenant in the Signal Corps.

Population of Seattle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Census Bureau announces that the population of Seattle, Washington, is 80,671, as against 42,837 in 1890.

This is an increase of 37,834, or 88.32 per cent.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Mercer Pitched Well for the New Yorks and Philadelphias Were Beaten Easily.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Mercer of the New York baseball team pitched a great game here to-day, and the home team's hits were few and scattered. During the game Lajoie was hit by a pitched ball, and Delehanty hurt his arm in throwing. Both were forced to retire from the game. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	2	3	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	3	3	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	2	5	0	0	Slagle, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hickman, 3b.	1	2	0	0	1	Delehanty, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Bernard, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Chiles, 1b.	0	0	1	0	0
Doyle, ss.	0	1	0	5	0	Lajoie, 2b.	0	0	3	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	4	3	0	Dolan, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0	Flick, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Bowman, c.	1	0	4	2	0	McFarl'd, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Mercer, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Wolv'ton, 3b.	0	1	2	2	1
						Cross, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Total.	6	11	24	9	2	Dunn, p.	0	1	0	3	1
						Total.	3	7	24	10	2

New York	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—New York, 3. Two-base hits—Van Haltren (2,) Davis. Double plays—Lajoie, Cross, and Delehanty; Wolverton, Lajoie, and Delehanty; Mercer, Bowerman, and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 2; off Mercer, 1. Hit by pitcher—Bernard, Lajoie, McFarland. Struck out—Slagle, (2.) Time of game—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

BOSTON AND BROOKLYN TIE.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—To-day's baseball game besnappy, progressive ball. Kelley was put out of end of the eighth inning on account of darkness, the score standing 7 to 7. Both teams played snappy, progressive ball. Kelley was put out of the game for protesting in the sixth inning, Jennings taking his place. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	Jones, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Long, ss.	0	1	1	4	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Stahl, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Sheck'd, lf.	3	2	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	11	2	0	Kelley, 1b.	1	0	8	1	1
Collins, 3b.	1	0	1	2	1	Jennings, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0
Barry, c.	1	0	6	0	0	Cross, 3b.	0	1	0	4	2
Lowe, 2b.	1	0	1	3	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	7	0
Clarke, c.	1	1	4	0	1	Demont,

THE GAYNOR HEARING.

Mr. Westcott Made Angry by the Questions of Lawyer Kellogg.

Robert F. Westcott, father-in-law of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, again took the stand when the hearing in the matter of the Southern harbor improvements frauds was resumed, before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday at noon.

The purpose of the proceedings is to secure the removal to Georgia of B. D. Greene, J. F. Gaynor, E. M. Gaynor, and W. T. Gaynor, who are under indictment there for alleged complicity in the frauds. L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for the defense, showed Mr. Westcott canceled checks of the face value of $50,961.20, drawn by the witness to the order of B. D. Greene, and asked what they were for. Mr. Westcott replied that he couldn't remember, but said that until the beginning of the present proceedings he never knew that Greene was interested in any of the Savannah contracts. He also could not remember whether he had lent Capt. Greene $48,000, or any other sum.

"You sent those checks, didn't you?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

"I don't know. I have been so horribly deceived that I hardly know what to believe," was the reply.

"Did you get letters from Greene for every check you sent him?" was a question.

"No. Frequently I had nothing but instructions from Carter," said the witness.

Mr. Kellogg tried to have this answer stricken from the record, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Westcott could not remember having purchased property in Eighth Avenue six years ago which he transferred to Carter without profit. Mr. Kellogg again referred to information which Mr. Westcott had given to the Government.

"I never said a word until after Capt. Carter's sentence was confirmed and he was in jail," he retorted, angrily. He then emphatically denied that he had been a partner of John Gaynor.

"Did he not tell you to your face that you were his partner," Mr. Kellogg asked.

"He made that claim, but he backed down."

"Your memory seems to have suddenly improved," remarked the lawyer.

"It's a striking incident in a man's life when he is accused of being a damned thief. You know that I am innocent and that these statements are damned lies, made because I refuse to be implicated!" shouted Mr. Westcott, striking the table with his clinched fist.

Commissioner Shields rapped for order, and a little later Mr. Westcott admitted that he had received $100,000 from Capt. Carter with he thought came from Greene.

"I have had transactions of millions, and I cannot recall the details," he said.

The matter will be taken up again at 10:30 this morning.

FARMER'S WOUNDS PROVE FATAL.

Shot by a Discharged Employe Whom His Daughter Had Rejected.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2.—Horace Baldwin of Unionville, the farmer who was shot on Sept. 18 by Thomas Doyle, a discharged employe, died to-day at his home from the effects of his wounds. Mr. Baldwin was sixty-six years old. Doyle, who was shot by the farmer at the same time, is still in the hospital here.

Doyle was in love with Baldwin's daughter Grace, and for a time was encouraged. Later, however, Miss Baldwin learned that Doyle was inclined to be dissipated, and she refused to have anything to do with him. He left the village for a time, but subsequently returned.

On the evening of the shooting Doyle went to the farmer's house and tried to see Miss Baldwin. Her father took a shotgun, and, going to the door, ordered Doyle away. The latter fired several shots at Baldwin, all of which took effect. The farmer fired, and Doyle was terribly wounded, but it is said at the hospital that he is recovering. When he can be taken to court he will be arraigned on a charge of murder.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MAX HILBORN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson receiver for the assets of Max Hilborn, wholesale dealer in hats, at 215 Greene Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday, on the application of Julius Janowitz, a creditor, for $1,500. It was stated that Mr. Hilborn's stock was manufactured for the Fall trade, and it was for the best interest of the creditors that it be sold while there is a demand for it.

SILVERSTEIN, HAMMER & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an execution for $220 against Silverstein, Hammer & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 59 Grand Street, in favor of Samuel Lewis. When the Sheriff went to the place of business it was closed, and everything had been cleaned out. It was said that everything had been removed between Saturday and Sunday. The business was started in May, 1899, by Silverstein & Hanover, who were recently succeeded by Silverstein, Hammer & Co. The judgment is against Abraham Silverstein, Gustav Hammer, and Max Hanover. The liabilities are currently reported in the trade to be about $12,000.

Out of Town.

LOUIS SIMPSON.—Schedules of Louis Simpson, clothing dealer at Kingston, N. Y., in bankruptcy, show liabilities $12,430, and assets $4,180, consisting of real estate, $2,500, mortgaged for $3,500; merchandise, $1,651; cash, $4; debts due, $25.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DELL CASE.—Dell Case, hotel keeper, at Woodbourne, Sullivan County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $7,034 and no assets. There are 110 creditors.

HENRY A. STADLER.—Henry A. Stadler, dealer in gas fixtures and steam fittings at 892 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,252 and assets $2,590, of which $2,078 are outstanding accounts and $500 merchandise. Of the liabilities, $575 is for rent of store and $3,000 contingent on lease of the store. $1,854 is for money loaned by Katrina M. Stadler, and the balance is for merchandise. Mr. Stadler began business in 1857.

SAMUEL A. LEVY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel A. Levy, dealer in clothing at 36 Stanton Street, by the following creditors: Max Rosenthal, $283; J. Benjamin & Co. $185; Haass & Gottesmann, $144. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Sept. 28 removed a portion of his stock and permitted Max Brodowsky, his brother-in-law, to obtain a preference through legal proceedings by allowing a judgment by default for $350.

MARK CHAMBERS.—Another petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Mark Chambers fur manufacturer at 65 East Twelfth Street, by the following creditors: Leopold Weil & Brothers, $1,476; Joseph Ullmann, $1,784, and Otto Erlex, $5,124, all for goods sold to Mr. Chambers in August and September. It was alleged that at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning last he permitted to be removed from his place of business bags, parcels, and packages containing stock, which were carried some of 27 St. Mark's Place and others to 124 Fifth Avenue.

FRANZ LIST.—Franz List, who was a partner with Otto Seyd, importer of dress goods, at 60 Mercer Street, from February, 1898, to Aug. 3, 1900, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday to get rid of any liability on that account. Mr. Seyd filed a petition in bankruptcy on Sept. 28. Mr. List in his petition says he believes that by reason of his liability for the debts of the firm he is himself wholly insolvent. He is unable to state exactly the unpaid liabilities of the firm or the assets, as the books have been in possession of Mr. Seyd or the latter's assignee, and he is unable to rely solely on Mr. Seyd's schedules, as Mr. Seyd and the assignee have confessed Mr. Seyd's individual assets and liabilities with the firm assets and liabilities in such a way that Mr. List cannot accurately discriminate between the same without a careful examination of the firm's books. Ever since the dissolution of the firm on Aug. 8 Mr. List has been in litigation with Mr. Seyd for an accounting of the partnership business; that Mr Seyd by way of a counter-claim has set forth a pretended and fictitious claim against Mr. List for damages amounting to many thousand dollars, and that Mr. Seyd denies Mr. List's interest in the firm's assets. Mr. List gives the firm's liabilities as $94,605 and assets $81,726. Mr. Seyd's schedules showed total liabilities $100,719, and assets $59,296. Mr. List has individual liabilities of $600 to the Equitable Life Assurance Society for a loan on a life insurance policy of $10,000, and assets of $91 in cash, and a claim against Mr. Seyd; value not given.

CHARLES R. HEWITT BANKRUPT.

Lumber Merchant's Schedule Shows $351,519 Liabilities and No Assets.

Charles R. Hewitt, 11 William Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday, showing liabilities of $351,519.88 and no assets. The liabilities are divided as follows: Secured claims, $66,089.91; unsecured claims, $153,415.16, and notes and bills which ought to be paid by other parties, $132,015.81.

The petition states that a discharge is desired from the copartnership debts of William D. Wheelwright & Co., lumber merchants, composed of William D. Wheelwright and the petitioner, which partnership was dissolved, and no firm assets remain. The firm assigned to Henry L. Sprague, 15 Broad Street, in January, 1896. The statement is also made that the liabilities of William D. Wheelwright & Co. were $177,048, and the property transferred by assignment was valued at $8,787.

Among the creditors mentioned in the petition are the United States National Bank, $5,127; Bank of the State of New York, $13,353; Importers and Traders' National Bank, $6,107; Kimball Lumber Company, Appalachicola, Fla., $12,000; Danzler Lumber Company, Pascagoula, Miss., $9,495; Robinson & Booth, 18 Broadway, $20,783; Atlantic Lumber Company, Jacksonville, Fla., $4,320; First National Bank of Lock Haven, Penn., $7,223.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABBOTT, William A.—F. Wettervick	$153
BRENNAN, Caroline K.—Park & Tilford, costs	32
BERLIN, Zak K., and David J. Cohen—G. I. Miller	131
BERNSTEIN, Benjamin—W. Foster	2,886
BARNEWALL, M. Rutgers—F. L. Siazenger, and others	30
BELKNAP MOTOR COMPANY—O. B. Greene	287
CASEY, Daniel, and John E. O'Brien—G. H. Sargent and others	50
CLINTON, Henry F.—B. A. Beal	294
DURANT-McLEAN COMPANY—McKee & Harrington	700
DUFFY, Michael E.—John C. West	965
DROUGHT, William—Cornish & Anderson	76
DOELGER, Joseph, Jr.—L. G. Bloomingdale	262
DOYLE, John E. and Thomas O'Callaghan, Jr.—The Rand Drill Company	329
DAVITT, Elizabeth T.—William H. Liscomb	182
FLYNN, Charles S.—J. Junkuerra	54
GRAHAM, Thomas—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association	98
GUIDERA, Nene—J. Gallick	87
GUYON, Samuel T.—A. C. Smith	41
GUIDERA, Samuel and Nene—O. G. Borkstrom	819
GRANT, Frederick E.—Delta Kappa Epsilon Club	105
HYAMS, Walter—National Press Intelligence Company	36
HOFFEMAN, Jobst—William V. Gordon	831
HECK, Charles—A. M. Sadlier	137
JOSEPH, Jacob—Carl Schefer and others	105
KENNEDY, John C.—T. Matlack Cheesman, executor, &c	1,816
KINSELL, Thomas F.—H. Howell	64
KLEIN, Morris—E. Altmann	50
LENNON, George D.—A. Kronengold	114
LEVISON, Max S.—L. Schwarz	42
MURPHY, Minnie R., James E., and Charles P., also Nellie G. Farrell—J. Stikeman	433
MILLER, S. Millington—L. L. Igistrom	102
MILLER SALVAGE COMPANY—M. F. Frame	120
McADAM, Thomas — Edward Thompson Company	288
McDONALD, John—H. Salomon	428
NATIONAL FURNACE COMPANY—W. H. Caughey	130
NEUBERGER, David M.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	112
OSSUSKY, Henry and Miliard—F. Leinhos and others	111
OLANDT, William H.—Rapidan Creamery Company	674
PRICHARD, John H.—H. Lissa	289
PINCKNEY, Eugene A.—R. P. Noah	170
RUBINGER, Sall—H. Altman	26
RUBIN, Hyman—J. Volkommer	126
RUHLE, Robert—O. G. Borkstrom	36
STACOM, Philip—George E. Daun	255
SACKMANN, Washington — Consolidated Ice Company	68
SMITH, Henry F.—M. M. Smith	67
TANNEBERGER, Herman—W. Schweg-ler	95
TUMELTY, James F.—B. Well	41
TEMPLEMAN, Charles B.—L. S. Bryce	144
THE W. B. PERRY COMPANY—Charles M. Tiger and another	125
THE W. B. PERRY COMPANY—C. M. Tiger and another	125
THE C. C. WHITE PAPER MANUFACTuring Company—Fromme Brothers	503
VILAS, Freeman M., and Harriet H.—Queen City Bank	3,223
VILAS, Freeman M., and Harriet H.—The German Bank	617
VOGEL, Max—Udo S. Baudesson	367
WILCOX, Mary—J. S. Barker	318
ZIMMER, Ludwig — Continental Trust Company, committee, &c	466

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	.10⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71¼@72½c; No. 2 red, 76¼@78c; No. 2 corn, 40@40¼c; No. 2 yellow, 40¼@40½c; No. 2 oats, 22⅝@23c; No. 2 white, 25@26c; No. 3 white, 24¼@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; fair to choice malting barley, 54@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.50¾@1.53¾; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.55; prime timothy seed, $4.25@4.40; mess pork, per bbl, $12.80@12.85; lard, per 100-lb, $7.22½@7.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.10@8.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.60@8.70; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cutloaf, $6.00; granulated, $6.10; confectioners' "A," $5; off "A," $5.85.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton was less active yesterday. The market opened steady at a decline of 9@12 points, early cables being disappointing and early estimates pointing to large receipts. Later cables were more favorable, and the movement of cotton hardly justified the early expectations. Buying became quite general, conspicuously for Wall Street account, and prices moved up 15@24 points from the opening. Prices broke from 9.86 for January to 9.75 for that position. The trading partook of a local character. Reports from the Southern spot markets showed a less aggressive demand and rather more disposition to sell, but no pressure. The run of private crop gossip was favorable, indicating in the main excellent conditions for securing the crop, with the top crop outlook fair, though, depending on the date of frost, private Texas accounts were particularly encouraging. At the close the market was steady at a net decline of 12@22 points. Spot cotton closed dull, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 10⅞c for middling upland and 11¼c for middling Gulf, with sales of 105 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Savannah quiet at 10 1-16c, 1-16c higher; Wilmington firm at 10¼c, Baltimore nominal at 10¾c, Memphis steady at 10¼c, Augusta quiet at 10 3-16c, and St. Louis steady at 10¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	10.30	10.34	10.18	10.20@10.21
November	10.02	10.04	9.90	9.93@ 9.94
December	9.84	9.90	9.70	9.80@ 9.81
January	9.80	9.89	9.75	9.80@ 9.81
February	9.85	9.86	9.77	9.80@ 9.81
March	9.85	9.89	9.76	9.81@ 9.82
April	9.83	9.83	9.83	9.80@ 9.82
May	9.83	9.88	9.77	9.81@ 9.82
June	9.81	9.81	9.81	9.81@ 9.82
July	9.81	9.81	9.81	9.81@ 9.82
August	9.74	9.74	9.69	9.72@ 9.75

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices steady; American middling, 6¼d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 100 bales were for speculation and export, and included 6,600 bales American; receipts, 4,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 61-64d, sellers; October and November, 5 43-64@5 44-64d, buyers; November and December, 5 37-64@5 38-64d, buyers; December and January, 5 34-64d, sellers; January and February, 5 31-64@5 32-64d, sellers; February and March, 5 29-64@5 30-64d, sellers; March and April, 5 27-64@5 28-64d, sellers; April and May, 5 26-64d, buyers; May and June, 5 25-64d, sellers; June and July, 5 23-64@5 24-64d, buyers; July and August, 5 22-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Honors in the wheat market were about evenly divided between the bull and bear elements yesterday, with the latter finally on top, owing to an increase of 4,318,000 bushels in the world's wheat stocks for the week, according to Bradstreet's, coming right after last week's big increase. Previous to the posting of this statement, the market had shown a good deal of firmness and fair activity in response to local covering and scattered outside buying on bullish weather news from the Northwest. Not only was considerable rainfall noted on the map, but later predictions said that rain or snow might be expected on Wednesday throughout the Spring wheat belt also.. Weakness first made its appearance after 10 o'clock, when some of the smaller longs began to take profits on early purchases, and within a half hour the decline was in full swing, prices dropping about a cent a bushel, with the close ¼@½c lower than the previous night. More or less short wheat came out on the decline, but most of the selling seemed to be for long account. Spring wheat receipts at all interior points were only 608,000 bushels, against 1,147,000 bushels a year ago, and Winter wheat receipts amounted to 266,000 bushels, against 137,000 bushels last year. Seaboard wheat and flour clearances aggregated 750,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 89¾c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 84¾c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 83¾c; No. 2 red, New York, 81¾c, and No. 2 hard, Chicago, 79¼c. Exporters bought twenty-five loads.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—Close: Wheat—October, 78¼c; December, 78¼@78¾c; May, 80¾@80¼c; to arrive, 81¼c; No. 1 Northern, 79¼c; No. 2 Northern, 77¼c. Flour and Bran—Unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.20@4.45; Winter straights, $3.50@3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@3.85; Spring clears, $2.95@3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@2.80; no grade, $19.25@19.75, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Firm; fair to good, $3.15@3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@3.70. Cornmeal—Quiet; kiln-dried, $2.45@2.60, as to brand. Bag Meal—Quiet; fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 88@90c. Feed—Steady; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.60@16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@19.50, latter white middlings, $17@19.85; city bran, $17@17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $36.50; linseed oilcake, $28; corn oilcake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	....	....	....	80¾
December	82½	83½	82¾	83¾
March	84⅞	86¼	85¾	86¼
May	85⅝	86¾	85 7-16	85¾
Corn—				
October	45⅝	46	45⅝	46
December	42⅝	42⅞	42¼	42¼
May	41⅛	41⅞	41⅛	41½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	76⅝	77¼	76⅜	76⅝
November	77⅛	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛
December	78¼	78½	77⅝	77⅝
Corn—				
October	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
November	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛
December	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞
Oats—				
October	20¼	20¼	22	22
November	22 7-16	22½	22¼	22⅝
December	22 13-16	23	22⅝	22⅞

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firmer; mess, $13.25@$14.25; family, $16@16.50; short clear, $14@$16.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $10@10.50; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Quiet, but firm; bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 8c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9¼c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders dull, 6¼c; pickled hams steady, 9¾@10¾c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4¾c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—Firm, $7.75; city lard firmer, $7.40; refined lard firm; South America, $8.50; Continent, $7.90; Brasil, kegs, $9.60; compound firm; city, 6¼@6¾c; western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7½c bid; city lard stearine, 8¾c.

COFFEE.—The coffee market opened steady yesterday at an advance of 10@20 points and further advanced 5 points following an advance in prices at Havre and Hamburg, the advance in the former market being 1½d, while Hamburg was 3 marks 75 pfennig. Fresh buying was a feature; the higher ruling of prices also brought in some of the weaker shorts. The demand was met largely by one house and was to some extent checked by continued large receipts at Rio and Santos; these aggregated 72,000 bags. The market was finally steady in tone at a net rise of 20@25 points. The sales were 3,500 bags on the opening call, 16,750 bags up to 12 M., and 38,750 bags for the entire session. Yesterday's cable reported Rio clearances as 7,000 bags, (the amount was corrected to 17,000 bags.) Cleared Santos, Oct. 1, steamer Horace, 07,000 bags. Spot Brazilian coffee was steadier, but not active, on the basis of 8¼@8¾c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots. During September Rio shipped 112,000 bags to Europe and 128,000 to the United States; also 21,000 to other countries. Santos during September shipped 561,000 bags to Europe and 191,000 to the United States. Victoria shipped 15,000 bags to the United States. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	....	....	....	7.15@7.20
November	7.15	7.20	7.15	7.20@7.25
December	7.25	7.35	7.25	7.30@7.35
January	7.35	7.40	7.35	7.35@7.40
February	....	....	....	7.40@7.45
March	7.45	7.50	7.45	7.45@7.50
April	....	....	....	7.50@7.55
May	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.55@7.60
June	....	....	....	7.60@7.65
July	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.65@7.70

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 6$800; receipts, 50,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 1,083,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfg higher; 2:30 P. M., ¼ net higher; sales, 13,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady and ¼f higher; 12 M., unchanged; 3 P. M., quiet, ¼f higher; 5:30 P. M., ¼f higher; total sales, 37,000 bags; January, 47.25; February, 47.50; March, 47.75; April, 48.00; May, 48.25; June, 48.50; July, 48.75; August, 49.00; September, 49.25; October, 47.00; November, 47.00; December, 49.25. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7⅜d; exchange, 10d; receipts, 22,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 5,000 bags; stock, 243,000 bags.

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $14.75; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $9.75; lake copper, ingot, $16.75; tin, $29.75; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 5c; muscovado, 4½c; molasses, 4c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.65, and in bulk, $5.10; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.60, and in bulk, $5.05; refined cases, New York, $8.95. Cottonseed oil, prime crude, bbls, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 37c prompt; off Summer yellow, 36@36½c; prime white, 40@42c; prime Winter yellow, 41@42c; linseed, American raw, 65c; American boiled, 67c; Calcutta raw, 76c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 57@59c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $4.25; spirits of turpentine, 40¾@41c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.50@$1.55; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.85; I, $1.90; K, $2.05; M, $2.16; N, $2.40; W G, $2.70; W W, $3.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 2.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 38½@39½c; receipts, 25 casks. Resin steady, $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 7 bbls. Tar firm, $1.40; receipts, 65 bbls. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.10@$2.10; receipts, 107 casks.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 2.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 37c; receipts, 1,879 casks; sales, 1,341 casks; exports, 490 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 6,159 bbls; sales, none; exports, 9,397.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—Receipts—Resin, 221 bbls; turpentine, 62 casks. Exports—To Havana, resin, 100 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 2.—Turpentine firm, 36½c asked. Resin steady, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—CALVES—Veals, $4@$8; fed calves, $2.87½@$3. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$3.50; lambs, $4@$5.25; no really prime lambs offered. HOGS—Slow at $5.80@$5.80.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 3.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.
In re Wm. H. Riker.
In re Ray W Kenney.
In re H. Lockwood&Co.
In re J. Teitelbaum.
In re Elias Marks.
In re S. Robinowitz.
In re David Weil.
In re Balt. Diehl.
In re Bernard Foltz.
In re Joseph R. Stein.
In re Marco Gany.
In re Belle Stokes.
In re David Weil.
In re Bloch & Van Der Wheelen.
In re J. H. & M. M. Lewis.
In re Rachel Juster.
In re Henry Gutwillig.
In re Wolf Halkowitz.
In re David Loevi.
In re Bernhard Kuntze.
In Bankruptcy.
2477—J. F. Smith & Co.
2731—E. M. Pilzer.
2606—Shapiro & Novick. Discharges.
2742—Wertheimer & Steinbleger.
2734—George T. Higgins.
2782—Herman J. Newman.
2769—P. M. Suarez.
2704—Anton Liebler.
1373—Henry M. Baum.
2720—H. C. Babcock & E. B. Babcock.
2753—Leo Herrmann.
2755—Michael Brennan.
2736—Romer Gillis.
2819—Isidore Hymes.
2747—Theo. F. Jenkins.
2800—Jas. B. Blew.
596—H. L. & S. E. Montague.
2870—Louis Reiter.
2846—Henry A. Meyer.
2555—Nettie Kennedy.
2838—Max Wallstein.
2860—James J. Carroll.
2874—Joseph Fishman.
2852—Myron L. Lyons.
2707—John A. Hynes.
2533—Arnold Feldstein.
2847—Isaac Levy.
2827—Robert H. Hart.
2808—Louis I. Sherman.
2842—Leo Stein.
2780—Charles F. P. Twiggs.
2831—Alfred Marks.
2829—Cytron & Weinrib.
2464—Henry Maass.
2766—Charles F. Naegele.
2748—E. L. Wakeman.
2183—Louis Rosuck.
2678—Thomas H. Whitney.
Under objection.
1526—Louis Ladnicki.
2715—Max Katz.
2257—Cornelius Ryan.
2335—Max Hamburger.
2575—Eliza McCabe.
2403—Dellman & Lincks.
Adjourned cases.
170—Lewis Abrams.
2489—Simon Robbins.
1626—Philip Lovitz.
1960—W. H. Bard.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Mangag vs. President, &c., of the village of Sing Sing, Cire vs. Rosenquest and another, Benson vs. Manhattan Railway Company and another, McGown, Jr., vs. McGown, Lawrence vs. The Congregational Church of Greenfield, L. I.; Eppen Smith and Wiemann Company vs. Lowman Littlejohn and another, Hoffman vs. Solvay Process Company, Bennett and another vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, Cosgriff et al. vs. Dewey, People vs. The Buffalo Fish Company, Morgan vs. Holden et al., Rochester and Charlotte Turnpike Company vs. Pavior, Chemung Canal Bank vs. Payne et al., Sanderer vs. Ridinger et al., Disbrow vs. Disbrow, Cottle and another vs. Simon, Gordon vs. Kings County Elevated Railway Company, Arnold and another vs. R. Rothschild's Sons Company, Fleming vs. Harrison, Mahoney vs. McCloud, Lambkin vs. Palmer, Murphy vs. Leggett et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Kelly et al. vs. Lasher, Commissioner; In re application of Barry et al, in re petition of Snedeker vs. Snedeker, People ex rel. Castor vs. Carney, Commissioner.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Stahl vs. Roff, Peck vs. Dexter Sulphite Company, United Water Works Company et al. vs. Omaha Water Company et al., Boyd, as administrator, vs. Boyd.—Judgments reversed and that of Trial Term affirmed, with costs.

Stokes vs. Polley, Conley vs. City of Schenectady, Strobel and another vs. Kerr Salt Company, Carpenter vs. Taylor, Buker et al. vs. Leighton Lea Association.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Wolf vs. The American Tract Association et al.—Judgment reversed and that of the Trial Term affirmed, with costs.

In re account of Hall and another, trustees.—Judgment modified, as stated in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs of appeal to either party.

People ex rel. Bacon vs. the Northern Central Railway Company.—Order appealed from modified, as stated in the opinion, and, as modified, both orders are affirmed, with costs to the relator.

People vs. O'Brien.—Appeal dismissed.

People vs. Hallen.—Judgment affirmed.

People vs. Klingler.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Wales vs. Spring Forest Cemetery Association.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

Morgan vs. Holden ex rel.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Neuman vs. New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed, without costs to either party in this court.

In re Alexander Crane, (Biggs et al. vs. Edwards and another.)—Order reversed and decree of Surrogate so modified as to divide the share Emma Biggs would have received had she outlived testator's widow among her five surviving children, with costs to the appellants in all courts.

In re election of the Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Albany.—Order modified as stated in the opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party.

People ex rel. Percival vs. Cram et al., Commissioners of Docks.—Order reversed and motion denied, with costs.

Stuber vs. Coler, Controller.—Order reversed, with costs, injunction order vacated and question certified answered in the negative.

Bush vs. O'Brien et al.—Judgment reversed and the demurrer overruled, with costs in all courts, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days upon payment of costs. Question certified answered in the affirmative.

Worthington vs. the London Guarantee and Accident Company.—Order reversed, with costs to plaintiff in this court.

In re petition Meekin-Higgins vs. Sharp.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in affirmative.

Wendt vs. Walsh et al., Marren, O'Grady and another.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as so modified affirmed, with costs to appellant.

Lowenstein vs. Lombard, Ayers & Co.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed, and that entered on verdict at Trial Term affirmed with costs.

People vs. Lammerts.—Judgment affirmed.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

23—D. D. Peck & Sons' Co. vs. Nat. Wholesale Druggists' Ass.
27—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Surety Co.
46—In re Davison.
48—Hayne vs. Bottger.
49—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden.
57—Goetz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
58—Ely vs. Edison Elec. Illum. Co.
60—Woodruff vs. Woodruff.
63—Jacobs vs. Weber.
70—Biederman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
71—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
72—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Putnam vs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
2—Mermet vs. Mermet.
3—O'Connell vs. City of N. Y.
4—In re McDonald.
5—Prendergast vs. Sampson.
6—Tannenbaum vs. Johnson.
7—Platt vs. Gallo.
8—Am. Monolith Co. vs. Taylor.
9—Roosevelt vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
10—Zerega vs. Bell.
11—Strasberg vs. Holahan.
12—Eq. Life Assur Society vs. McKee.
13—Flannery vs. Harde.
14—Blaney vs. Hall.
15—Bauer vs. Cheevers.
16—Kager vs. Brenneman.
17—In re Shevlin.
18—In re Well.
19—Searing vs. Searing.
20—Perviel vs. Daly.
21—Stern vs. Witmark.
22—In re Syrop.
23—In re Luft.
24—Montgomery vs. Boyd.
25—Saunders vs. Saunders.
26—Barlow vs. Silverman.
27—Clark vs. Congress Brewing Co.
28—In re Mutual Aid Society.
29—Washington Sav Bk. vs. Fletcher.
30—Walsh vs. Walsh.
31—Harkness vs. City of N. Y.
32—Crow vs. Ellis.
33—Schawe vs. Schawe.
34—Saffer vs. Evans.
35—In re Ripley.
36—In re Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co.
37—Davis vs. Hecker.
38—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Norris.
39—In re Kanghran.
40—Delpart vs. Bd. of Education.
41—In re Tabor.
42—In re Socy. of the Employes of Herman Cahn.
43—Roach vs. N. Y. Cooperage Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear.
Divorces.
1586—Dahnke vs. Dahnke.
1587—Dahnke vs. Dahmo
1588—Scanlan vs. Scanlan.
1589—Cutler vs. Cutler.
1590—Merritt vs. Merritt.
1591—Mackay vs. Mackay.
1592—Notara vs. Notara.
1594—Steinhauer vs. Steinhauer.
1595—Bach vs. Bach.
1479—Allen vs. Allen.
1478—Riley vs. Riley.
1477—Herzog vs. Herzog.
1480—Glass vs. Glass.
1368—Ferry vs. Ferry.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
1417—Hayes vs. Schultz.
1334—Dulsen vs. Botneck.
1140—Johnston vs. Bertin
1075—Whitman vs. Holmes Pub. Co.
1220—Williams vs. Dalker.
785—Quinn vs. Quinn.
806—Lambert vs. Cuthbert.

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany

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Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
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Daily Market Letter on Application.
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LOCAL SECURITIES,
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Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
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1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.'
621 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
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71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y. Commission, 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES: 1440 Broadway, near 40th St, NEW YORK. Drexel Build., 5th & Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA.
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Market Letter on application.
Also Our New Book giving full information.
"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

Established 1863. Tel. call. 2385 Cortlandt.
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STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, Oct. 1st, 1900.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this Company as Trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this Company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the Office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 16, 1900, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, Series B, dated October 1st, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) par value, at or under par and interest.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. October 16, 1900.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, October 1, 1900.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

12 PER CENT. A YEAR.—We are paying monthly dividends at the rate of twelve per cent. a year. Old established business, stock one dollar a share, non-assessable. Address TREASURER, P. O. Box 320, Providence, R. I.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
BRANCHES: 85 State St., Boston, Mass. 402 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.
We offer our services to our friends and the public for the execution of orders for stocks, grain, cotton, and provisions on the various exchanges, for cash or on margin of 5 to 10%.
FRACTIONAL LOTS A SPECIALTY.
Market conditions and the financial outlook, in our judgment, indicate advancing prices. We believe this to be a favorable time to enter the market. Write or call for our 400-page
"GUIDE TO INVESTORS,"
giving detailed information to investors and operators relative to the various securities dealt in on the exchanges, with highest and lowest prices for ten years. Daily and weekly market letter upon application.
HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
53 Broadway, New York.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard, James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer, Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash, Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie, John D. Crimmins, James H. Post, Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack, Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits. $3,000,000
ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS; ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, OR COMMITTEE OF ESTATES; TRUSTEE UNDER THE MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS OF CORPORATIONS; REGISTRAR OR AGENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE STOCK AND BONDS OF CORPORATIONS.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit.
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
THOMAS F. RYAN.....Vice President
JAMES K. CORBIERE.....Second Vice President
H. M. FRANCIS.....Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS.....Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET.....Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY.....Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, Joseph Larocque, George F. Baker, D. O. Mills, Edward J. Berwind, Levi P. Morton, Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy, James B. Duke, W. G. Oakman, Henry M. Flagler, George Foster Peabody, G. G. Haven, Samuel Rea, Joseph C. Hendrix, Elihu Root, Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas F. Ryan, James N. Jarvie, John Sloane, Walter S. Johnston, William C. Whitney, Augustus D. Juilliard, A. Wolff.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Campmann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 8 WALL ST.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS ISSUED UNDER THE
Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad Co. First Consolidated Mortgage, Dated June 1, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of bonds issued under the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage, dated June 1, 1898, will be held in the City and State of New York, at No. 35 Wall Street, Fourth Floor, Room 1, on WEDNESDAY, October 24, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of efecting a Trustee under said First Consolidated Mortgage, according to the terms thereof, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as such Trustee.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 21st, 1900.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, September 29, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third TUESDAY of October next, (being the 16th of said month,) at 12:00 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. October 5 and reopen on the morning of November 5, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held on THURSDAY, October 18, 1900, at twelve o'clock (noon) in Room 1, fourth floor of the Mills Building, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the Company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary of the Company.
New York, September 18, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the members of the New York Lumber Trade Association will be held at the offices of the Association, Number 18 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 10th day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Trustees.—Dated New York, September 29, 1900. President, CHAS. L. ADAMS; Secretary, J. D. CRARY.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 28th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the banking house, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 9th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
$3,000 Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Bd., 1903.
$500 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bd., 1914.
$2,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. Ry. 2d 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
11 shs. Metropolitan National Bank. (In liq.)
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
150 shs. Houston & Texas Cent. Ry.
50 shs. Tripler Liquid Air Co.
77 shs. American Zinc Mining Co. (Hypd.)
27 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
$4,000 Chic. & Nor'west. Ry. 6 p. c. skg. fund Bds., 1929.
50 shs. N. Y. Net & Twine Co.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bond, 1902.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
12 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
230 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
32 shs. National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
2,000 shs. Lady Helen Copper Mining Co.
$13,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 Trenton (N. J.) Gas and Elec. Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1949.
100 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
80 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
50 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
10 shs. Gray Natl. Telautograph Co.
$3,000 Tol., St. Louis & Kan. City R. R. 1st 6s, (Trust Co. receipts.)

DIVIDENDS.

American Woolen Company.
Notice is hersby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the preferred capital stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of October, 1900, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed at the close of business October 3d, 1900, and will be reopened October 16th, 1900.
WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company,
No. 18 Broadway, Oct. 2, 1900.
DIVIDENDS NOS. 73 AND 74.
The Trustees of the company have this day declared their regular monthly dividend of 10 cents per share and an extra dividend of 10 cents per share on its capital stock, payable October 13, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from October 8, 1900, to October 13, 1900.
WM. H. POWER, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York.
October 1st, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 15th. The Transfer Books will be closed from 3:00 P. M. of Monday, October 15th till the morning of Monday, October 22d. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 138th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 26, 1900.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 9th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 11th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened November 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of the North River Insurance Company;
52 Cedar St., New York, October 2d, 1900.
A Dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 2d until the 10th inst. By order.
F. H. CRUM, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 18, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15th. The transfer books will be closed from September 20th to October 15th, inclusive.
D. E. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

George F. Baker Made President at Annual Meeting—The Other Officers.

George F. Baker, President of the First National and Astor National Banks, was elected President of the New York Clearing House Association at the annual meeting of that body yesterday, to succeed James T. Woodward. Henry P. Davison, Vice President of the Liberty National Bank, was chosen Secretary of the association, succeeding Francis L. Hine. Manager William Sherer and Assistant Manager William J. Gilpin were re-elected.

The Chairmen and new members of the standing committees are as follows:

Clearing House Committee—Chairman, Frederick D. Tappen; new members, William A. Nash and George G. Williams.

Conference Committee—Chairman, Joseph C. Hendrix; new members, Stephen Baker and Frederick B. Schenck.

Nominating Committee—Chairman, John M. Crane; new members, Edward Townsend and Raymond Jenkins.

Committee on Admissions—Chairman, William H. Kimball; new members, Stephen Kelly, Gates W. McGarrah, and Granville W. Garth.

Arbitration Committee—Chairman, Clinton W. Starkey; new members, Warner Van Norden, Edwin Langdon, and John S. McLean.

Manager Sherer's annual report shows that exchanges for the year aggregated $51,964,588,572.31, with balances of $2,730,441,810.27, making a total of $54,695,030,382.58. The average daily transactions aggregated $179,917,863.09.

The total transactions since the organization of the Clearing House, forty-seven years ago, amount to $1,344,758,793,987.93. The largest daily transactions recorded occurred on April 11, 1899, when they aggregated $370,228,019.12. The largest balance during the year just ended was $19,788,665.40, on Jan. 3, 1900.

The association is now composed of forty-four National banks and nineteen State banks, with the United States Sub-Treasury as a special member. There are seventy-four banks and trust companies in the city and vicinity, not members of the Clearing House which make their exchanges through banks that are members.

BROOKLYN RAILWAY HEARING.

State Board Will Hear Complaints of Taxpayers Oct. 12.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day announced that on Friday, Oct. 12, it will give a hearing at the City Hall, Brooklyn, in response to a petition of taxpayers of the Twenty-sixth Ward relative to the operation of the Brooklyn street roads leased to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

It is stated, while making no specific complaint, that the petitioners declaim in a general way against the methods of what they term a traffic trust in Brooklyn. It is not claimed that the company has discontinued any particular station on the elevated lines.

SUGAR BOUNTY IN MICHIGAN.

Supreme Court Declares the Act of 1897 Unconstitutional.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 2.—The State Supreme Court, in a unanimous opinion handed down to-day, declared the act granting a bounty of one cent per pound on all beet sugar manufactured in the State unconstitutional.

The act was passed by the Legislature of 1897. The decision is the result of a mandamus asked for by the Michigan Sugar Company of Bay City to compel the Auditor General to pay bounty earned in 1898.

Tin Plate Trouble May End To-day.

The conference between the officers of the American Tin Plate Company and the Tinworkers' Association, at which the wage question was settled Monday, was continued yesterday for the discussion of some principle, the exact nature of which neither side would divulge. After the session, Mr. Powell and Vice President Arms said that the situation was hopeful, and a satisfactory arrangement would probably be reached to-day.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 2	182,731
To date this year	81,900,831
Corresponding date last year	134,462,247

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 2	$928,000
To date this year	$354,199,860
Corresponding date last year	$895,640,470

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Erie 2d pf.	½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Int. Paper pf.	2
Am. Linseed	½	Kan. City So.	¾
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Lake Erie & W.	3
Canada South	2	L. E. & W. pf.	2
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Chi., I. & L. pf.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2¼	Northern Pacific	½
Col. South. 2d pf.	1	Third Avenue	1¾
Erie 1st pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Nat. Lead	¼
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	½	N. J. Central	1½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	N. Y., L. & W.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Pennsylvania	1
Anaconda Copper	½	People's Gas	¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Union Bag & P. pf.	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Union Pacific	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	U. S. Leather	⅝
Del., L. & W.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Federal Steel	½	U. S. Rubber	¾
Hocking Valley	¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	1⅞
Met. Street Ry.	1¼		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911.	1½	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s.	1
Chi., M. & St. P., So. Minn. Div. 6s.	1½	St. P., M. & M., Mont. Cent. 6s.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1	So. Pac. 4s.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	2	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1½
Ev. & T. H. gen.	1¼		
Texas Pacific 2d	1		

BANK OF ENGLAND RATES.

Cable dispatches from London yesterday indicate an expectation there that the Bank of England's discount rate will be advanced to-morrow. Such forecasts are chiefly the merest matter of guesswork.

Just at this juncture the policy of the Bank of England can command more than ordinary attention. If money be advanced in its market value, if loan rates be lifted, discounts made more expensive, there will be something more suggested to the financial communities of the world than a mere routine performance. The Bank of England's part in the making of money rates during the past six months has been exceptional. Always a leader, there has not on an average been anything like the dominance aimed at, even commanded, since last Spring. Large affairs complex to an extraordinary extent have been presented for settlement in quarters where the British Bank's relations are consequential, and ought to be effective. Some of these bigger matters are beyond the ordinary course of the bank's operations, outside the realm of Great Britain, indeed. When the history of Germany's acute situation during 1900 comes to be known, it will be found that the Bank of England, its representatives, auxiliaries, or dependencies, came in for a large measure of responsibility. Every liability test, however, has been amply met; and with betterment now showing at Berlin it seems probable that further financiering tasks will be relatively light.

But in order to make effective the extraordinary accomplishments which have been brought about, there have been moves upon the financial chessboard which cannot fail to have sequels. Thus the Bank has now to attend to evening-up processes, the natural aftermath of the crises which astute financiering has been able to overcome. And even if an advance in the Bank of England rate is made—no such thing can be certain until it is actually of record—the significance will be not as to what has taken place or anything that impends; it will be in token of comparatively unimportant leftover elements in the situation.

It is not to be doubted that unhappy financial circumstances do exist in London, and that the situation at Berlin continues acute; but there are now no disturbing or threatening factors active. And in so far as American conditions are involved or affected by stiffer rates at London, small reason exists for worry. American financial independence is altogether genuine.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The incipient bull movement on the Stock Exchange started by a number of professional room traders on Monday came to a rather inglorious ending yesterday when it developed that the public refused to be tempted by the bait so alluringly held out and declined absolutely to come into the market as buyers of stocks, and this though the promises in respect to the immediate future of those stocks were most rosy. Instead of the expected further advance, the market opened with a show of irregularity, which, followed by a period of dullness, finally developed into a generally weak condition, the closing prices for the day for the most part showing losses. There was an absence of any selling pressure, the market merely falling of its own weight and by reason of the lack of buying power.

The developments of the day were rather less favorable than on the preceding day. The reports from the coal strike districts were less assuring than had been expected, and while the Street does not abandon the hope that the dispute will be amicably and satisfactorily settled, the impression is growing that a solution of the difficulty may not be so near at hand as earlier confident predictions had led to expect. Then, too, the publication of several unfavorable railway statements, chief of the number being Southern Pacific, had a depressing effect; while London and Berlin were again sellers of stocks, though not, fortunately, to any considerable extent.

It becomes clearer that whatever market improvement may develop here must needs be without the aid of foreign buyers. Advices from London and Continental centres indicate that the money situation abroad is becoming acute, and that instead of being able to buy Americans, foreign investors will the rather be forced to sell those that they already have. This condition, in fact, in large measure explains much of the recent selling in this market for foreign account; and that selling is apparently likely to continue for some time. When, added to this, is the prospect of dearer money here—a prospect which, with the general uncertainties ahead, prompts conservative commission houses to warn against stock market commitments at present—it is not surprising that any rally in prices should be but temporary. Professionals may mark up quotations, but they cannot find buyers for stocks at the higher prices when no outside demands appear.

That this is so is shown by the course yesterday of those stocks which were most under manipulation on Monday, special weakness appearing where but twenty-four hours before apparent strength reigned. But so long as professionalism dominates the market such ups and downs are nothing more than may be expected.

A further decline in sterling exchange, due to pressure of cotton bills on the market, was reported yesterday. Yet this does not signify that gold imports are necessarily at hand. Expert authority is to the contrary. The market price of gold in London will probably be advanced; even a rise in the Bank of England discount rate to-morrow is not improbable.

Union Pacific, which on the previous day had been adroitly lifted over 2 points by a number of skillful room traders, who were loud and confident in their predictions that the stock would have a material further advance before it had any decline whatsoever, was one of the weak features of the market, declining nearly a point. The professional bulls in the room had builded much on the sudden rise of the stock on Monday, and, the name of a well-known operator being connected with the advance, the conclusion was immediately jumped to that this was but a forerunner of a general upward market movement. This belief was on the very face of it absurd, for leaders who purpose to advance the market first quietly accumulate stock at the low prices, and do not conduct their campaigns in the boisterous manner with which the Union Pacific stock was moved up. However, it may develop that when, on Monday, the lesser room traders were following in the lead of the larger operators, the latter were quietly selling much of the stock that they had bought at the lower figures. This may in a measure explain yesterday's decline.

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VANDERBILT STOCKS.—An upward movement in these issues was begun in the morning, with the strength well maintained throughout the day, notably in "Big Four," Lake Erie and Western, and Canada Southern. The report put out during the day was that the Vanderbilt interests were buyers of the stocks, but inquiry failed to bring out any substantiation of the report. As a matter of fact, shrewd market observers inclined very strongly to the belief that these stocks, for the very reason that they were Vanderbilt stocks, were seized upon by certain well-known bear operators and bid up to hold the market steady, while the rest of the list was being quietly and persistently sold.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC was advanced, principally on short covering, the cessation of Berlin liquidation having led to purchases of the stock by interests who had sold what they did not own. The annual meeting of the company was held during the day, but beyond the re-election of Directors, it was said that no important business was transacted. The Street hears that a leading bear operator is working on the short side of the stock. There was, however, no evidence of any such movement yesterday.

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COAL STOCKS.—Instead of the expected definite announcement of the settlement of the coal strike, Wall Street was yesterday treated to a variety of doleful reports respecting the difficulty in the anthracite districts, some of the statements being to the effect that a settlement is now further off than ever. While these extreme views are not shared in in the Street, it was evident yesterday that they were having effect on sentiment, so far at least as the coal stocks themselves were concerned. Weakness appeared in all the issues, Jersey Central selling down 1½ points, Lackawanna 2½, Pennsylvania 1, and Reading first preferred ⅝.

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LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES were heavy, little demand for the stocks appearing—a fact rather strikingly borne out by a drop of 1¼ points in Metropolitan stock between sales. Brooklyn Rapid Transit's weakness was due to the report that the Railroad Commissioners would this week give a hearing in respect to complaints against the system, while it was also said that political pressure was again to be directed against the company. Talk of a reorganization of the system was heard, but it seems to lack foundation.

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PEOPLE'S GAS held well in the early trading, but fell off rather easily in the afternoon, and it was said that Chicago interests were again sellers of the stock. The introduction in the Chicago Council of the ordinance seeking to fix the maximum price of gas at 75 cents per thousand was taken as a bear factor, and it was said that were it to become law a reduction in the People's Gas dividend would be forced.

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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO in the morning showed some strength, and for a time monopolized much of the attention of the room traders. It was reported that a meeting of the Executive Committee was to be held to-day, and that "important developments" were pending. What the exact nature of these developments was was not stated, but it was hinted that an increase in the dividend was in order. Best information, however, appears to be to the effect that no increase will be forthcoming at the present.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO was sold both for London and for home account. With the delivery of the new stock the apparent short interest in the issue has been eliminated. The sentiment on the Street is that the stock is selling too high as compared with some other 4 per cent. stocks.

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STEEL STOCKS were heavy during the day, notwithstanding the better feeling created by the Tin Plate dispute settlement. The closing down of a number of the factories of Federal Steel continued to have a depressing effect, and it was said that despite optimistic talk many of the other companies are suffering for lack of business. At meetings held yesterday the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. each on the preferred stocks of Tin Plate and Steel Hoop were declared.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC held comparatively steady, notwithstanding selling for London account, probably induced by the unfavorable showing made by the company in August, when, notwithstanding an increase in gross earnings of $102,200, a decrease in net of $116,070 was reported. The significant increase of over $218,200 in operating expense—just such similar increases eating into the gross figures of many of the other railway systems—explains the falling off in the net figures.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

The lessening of speculative activity yesterday resulted in a falling off in the demand for call money, with a consequent easing of the rate to 2 per cent. for most of the day's loans, though some loans were made at 2½ per cent. Time money is still firmly held.

The heavy loss in reserves reported by the Bank of Germany yesterday was regarded as likely further to develop bearish sentiment there, and perhaps lead to renewed selling in this market.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London did little in the market yesterday, trading in probably not more than 10,000 shares, about evenly divided between sales and purchases. Some buying of Northern Pacific was credited to short covering. Sales were principally in Baltimore and Ohio, Southern Pacific, and Louisville and Nashville.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

September output of the Dominion Coal Company 178,500 tons.

Re-election of the retiring Directors of the United Fruit Company.

Shipments of 92,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Re-election of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Trust Company.

Incorporation of the American Typewriter Company, with a capital of $750,000.

Retiring Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific re-elected by the voting Trustees.

Cut of timber in Eastern Maine this season expected to be the largest in many years.

Coinage executed at the United States Mints during September: Gold, $2,293,335; silver, $3,932,185; minor coins, $215,418.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange, making a decline of 1 cent. this week.

Rejection by the Drainage Board of Chicago of the bid of 100.01, the only one received for the $2,500,000 4 per cent. sanitary district bonds.

National Steel Company turning out large quantities of steel rails from its recently completed plant at Youngstown, Ohio.

Allotment of £1,000,000 British Treasury six months' bills at £97 19s. 6d. and £1,000,000 nine months' bills at £97 5d.

Statement that matters of importance will come before the Executive Committee of the Chesapeake and Ohio at the meeting to be held to-day.

Reduction of 10 points in the price of refined petroleum in New York, to $7.55 in barrels, and 5 points in bulk in Philadelphia, to $5.

Number of Directors of the Hocking Valley increased by the stockholders from nine to thirteen and lease of the Willston and Jackson Belt Railway approved.

According to Southern dispatches, the demand for soft coal has become so great that an actual shortage is reported at shipping ports.

Increase of $166,648 in the earnings of the railroads in the State of Michigan for the month of August, as compared with the same month last year.

Unanimous vote of the stockholders of the Michigan Peninsular Car Company to dissolve the company, which early in the year was sold to the American Car and Foundry Company.

Increase of $2,778,995 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $6,087,777, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MOVEMENTS OF CURRENCY.

The deposits at the United States Sub-Treasury for the shipment of currency have been as follows for the current season and the two preceding years:

	July 2-Sept. 29, 1900.	Aug. 30-Sept. 28, 1899.	Sept. 1-Sept. 29, 1898.
Chicago	$800,000	$2,200,000	$1,225,000
Kansas City	.....	.....	1,000,000
St. Paul	.....	.....	1,150,000
Minneapolis	.....	.....	875,000
West	1,550,000	.....	930,000
East	.....	.....	505,000
South	9 000	.....	1,345,000
New Orleans	5,185,000	2,075,000	550,000
	$7,344,000	$4,275,000	$7,580,000

The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $100,000 in currency to St. Louis. The bond account payments amounted to $76,000, and $274,000 was paid in New York exchanges for new gold deposited at Seattle and San Francisco.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $238,949,087; balances, $12,177,494; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,409,268.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅞ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very weak. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¼@$4.81⅜; demand, $4.85@$4.85⅛; cables, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜; commercial bills, $4.80⅛@$4.82.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16 @5.20⅝ and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛; reichsmarks, 94 3-16 and 94⅞@94 15-16; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16, and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 75c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The easier tendency in the money market continues. Short loans have been wanted in connection with to-day's tender for the issue of £2,000,000 of new treasury bills. Advances till to-morrow were obtainable at 2½ to 3 per cent.

On the Stock Exchange there was a lethargic tone, but it was fairly cheerful outside. In Americans there was little business, but the improvement in Americans continued. They are mostly in the hands of professionals. Some repurchases of Grand Trunks helped to rally prices.

Consols for money, 98⅝; for the account (November), 98⅝;

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

No change from the conditions which have recently prevailed occurred yesterday in the market for outside securities. Some further advances were recorded, but prices generally were somewhat irregular, no distinct movement in either direction appearing. In only a few stocks were the day's transactions on a scale sufficiently large to term the trading active, but it was made apparent in some parts of the list that quotations may be advanced or lowered without much activity accompanying the movements in prices. The market for so many issues is so narrow that changes of many points between sales often occur, and this in some stocks that last year were among the active issues.

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Little of interest appeared in the stocks that within the last few days have supplied the bulk of curb trading. The issues that were most carefully watched yesterday were several securities that generally are not much traded in.

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JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, AND PATERSON 4s were traded in to the extent of about $125,000, an unusually large amount in these bonds. They seemed to be in fairly good demand, and, although somewhat freely supplied, made a net advance for the day. The last transaction was made at 80. No trading in the stock of this company was reported.

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NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE 5s were active and strong. Good demand for the bonds in Boston, followed by some buying in this market, put the price from 61 to 65, at which latter price the bonds sold in Boston. The stock was also materially higher, selling up to 11⅞.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was traded in at prices fractionally higher than those of the previous day. The common stock sold at 4½, and the preferred was a full point higher, at 18 bid.

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STORAGE POWER.—For some time past very little has been heard about the experiments which it was reported were being carried on by the Storage Power Company. A semi-official statement issued yesterday contains the information that considerable progress has been made in the development of the company's new motor. It is said that tests recently made on the Putnam branch of the New York Central showed that the motor was capable of running a car at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and that a grade of 10 per cent. can be mounted without difficulty. These results, it is stated, are accomplished very economically.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 1. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	85½	86¼	85¼	85⅝
Am. Agricultural Chem.	22	24	22	24
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	72	74	72	74
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5½	5	5¼
American Bicycle pf.	28	31	28	31
American Bicycle bonds	70	80	70	80
American Chicle	64	66	63	65
American Chicle pf.	73	80	75	80
Am. Ride & L. bonds	87	88	87¾	88¼
American Thread pf.	5	6	4	5
American Woolen	12⅞	13¼	13	13¼
American Woolen pf.	69	70	69¼	70
Asphalt Co. of America	7	7¼	6⅞	7
Am. Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	10⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
British Exchequer 3s	98 3-16	98⅞	98 3-16	98⅛
California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3½	4	3½	4
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	26	27	26	27
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs.	102	103	102	102½
Compressed Air	28	32	28	32
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	6⅝	7¼	6¾	7
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5½	4	5½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	24	30	24	34
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Crampe Shipyards	69	72	69	72
Distilling Co. of Am.	4⅜	5	4	4½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts	4⅝	5	4	4½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	18	19	17	18
Electric Boat	14	16	14	16
Electric Boat pf.	25	30	25	30
Electric Vehicle	21	27	17	21
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅝	3	2⅜	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	30	22	30
General Carriage	4⅜	5	4⅜	5¼
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf.	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf.	39	43	39	43
Hudson River Tel.	115	120	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
International Pump	16	18	16	18
International Pump pf.	64	65	64	65
International Silver pf.	37	39	37	39
Inter-State Oil	58⅝	59¼	58⅝	59¼
Iron Steamboat	2⅝	4	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100	102
*Marke-n Copper		5		5
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp. pf.	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	101	100	101
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	6¼	7¼	6½	7¼
Otis Elevator	24½	25¼	24½	25¼
Otis Elevator pf.	84	85	84	85
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90¾	91½	90¾	91½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29	29	29¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	74	75	74	75
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17½	18½	17½	18½
Seaboard Air Line	8	8½	8	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	21	22	21	22
Standard Coupler	40	43	40	43
Standard Coupler pf.	122	125	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	533	535	533	535
Storage Power	10½	12	10½	12
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	12	13	12	13
Tel. Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	5¼	6¼	6	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50		50	
Union Copper	2⅞	2¾	2⅜	3
Union Typewriter	20½	28	24½	28
Union Typewriter 1 pf.	105½	107½	105¾	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	73	71	72
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	62	64	62	63
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83½	84	83½	84
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2½	3	2½	4
Va., Coal, I. & C. bonds	25½	30	26	30
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	100	109½	108	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	103	104	103	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114½	117½	114½	117¾
Broadway Surface 2d	102¼	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	232	230	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	106	105½	106½
Columbus Railway	31	33	31	33
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	56	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	106	106	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	114	115	114	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	15	16	16	17
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	79½	80½	79	80
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	78	80	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	18¾	19	18¾	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	95	93	95
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	117	118	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Pier Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	116½	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s. 1906	113¾	114¼	113¾	114¼
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	114	113½	113¾
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	203
Union Trac., Providence	109¼	111	109¼	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½		31½	
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	45	45	45	45
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	65	63	65
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	104	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	95	96	95	96
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds	103	105	103	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	86
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¾	106	105¾	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	290	301	298	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105	105½	105	105½
N. E. Gas & Coke	11¼	12	11	11½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	63	65	61	63
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	111	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	91	98	91	89¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock		50		50
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	120	123	127	130
Standard Gas W. Y. 1st	120	122	127	130

	Oct. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 1. Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8¼	9¾	..	11
Western Gas	89	91	89	91
Western Gas 1st 5s	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	16	19¼	16	19¼
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82½	83½	82½	83½
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	92	91	92
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	112	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	70½	71½	70½	71½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	110	105	110
Union Ferry	32	34	32	34
Union Ferry bonds	94	96	94	96

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S of M s fd 5s 1,000	96¼	Long Isl unif 4s 12,000	94
U S 3s, coup 3,000	117½	Met St gen 5s 3,000	117½
U S 5s, coup 1,000	109¾	Mid N J 1st 6s 1,000	115½
U S 5s, coup 5,000	113⅝	Mo, K & T 2d 4s 10,000	64¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000	90	10,000	64⅛
1,000	91	Mo Pac trust 5s 8,000	95
At, T & S F gen 4s 5,000	99¾	Mo Pac 1st col 5s 7,000	92
30,000	99⅛	N Y C & H R, L Shore col 3½s	
3,000	99¼	2,000	95½
8,000	99¾	6,000	95
1,000	99⅛	Mich Cent col 3½s 5,000	95
11,000	99¼	N Y C, El L, H & P pur m 4s 1,000	85⅝
5,000	99⅛	2,000	92¾
Adjustment 4s 1,000	85¼	Norf & W con 4s 2,000	96½
1,000	85⅝	North Pac gen 3s 1,000	64¾
Aus & N W 1st 5s 5,000	95½	North Pac 4s 8,000	102½
6,000	96⅝	2,000c	102¾
Balt & Ohio 3½s 1,000	94	3,000	102⅝
5,000	93¾	6,000	102⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s 15,000	99⅜	Ore R & N con 4s 3,000	102¼
25,000	99⅜	Ore S L 1st 6s 1,000	127½
500	99⅝	Pec & East 1st 4s 25,000	86¼
500	99⅜	Reading gen 4s 4,000	86⅞
1,000	99½	1,000	86¾
1,000	99⅛	12,000	86⅞
Balt & Ohio, S W Div 3½s 2,000	86¼	St L & I M gen 5s 10,000	108⅞
10,000	86⅜	10,000	109
1,000	86½	15,000	108¾
5,000	86⅝	3,000	108½
6,000	86⅞	5,000	108¾
11,000	86⅜	12,000	108½
B'klyn Un El 1st 1,000	91	St L & S F 4s 1,000	80½
Canada So 1st 5s 1,000	107½	St L & S F gen 5s 2,000	109
Canada So 2d 1,000	108¼	St L S W 1st 4s 10,000	89¾
Cent of Ga con 5s 1,000	93	25,000	90
19,000	93¼	5,000	90½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 13,000	97⅞	10,000	90
Ches & O 6s, 1911 3,000	117½	5,000	90¼
Ches & O 6s, Ser A 1,000	113	St L S W 2d 4s 11,000	59½
Ches & O gen 4½s 2,000	98¼	20,000	59¾
3,000	98½	25,000	60
Chi, B & Q s f 5s 2,000	100⅝	5,000	60½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 3,000	113	25,000	60¼
Chi, I & L ref 6s 3,000	116	15,000	60⅝
Chi, M & St P, So Minn Div 6s 1,000	119	St P, M & M, Mon Cent 6s 4,000	131½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 2,000	106½	Mont ext 4s 5,000	104
Chi Term Tr 4s 3,000	91	5,000	103½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 9,000	97	Mont Cent 6s 50,000	116⅞
7,000	97½	So Pac 4s 10,000	78¼
12,000	98	1,000	78½
Col Mid 1st 4s 2,000	74½	So Ry 1st 5s 2,000	108⅞
Col Mid 1st 5-4s 10,000	74½	Tenn C, I & R, B Div 1st 6s 1,000	103½
Col & So 1st 4s 8,000	80¼	Tex & Pac 2d inc 5s 2,000	68
1,000	80½	Tol & O C 1st 5s 1,000	111⅝
4,000	80	Tol, Peo & W 1st 4s 1,000	82¾
Den & R G con 4s 1,000	98¼	Union Pac 1st 4s 500	104¾
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000	67½	85,000	105
Erie 1st con 4s 1,000	87½	500	104⅞
Ev & T H 1st gen 5s 10,000	102½	2,000	105⅞
G, H & S An, Mex & P Div 5s 8,000	98	Wabash 1st 5s 2,000	117½
Hock V 1st 4½s 5,000	98¾	Wabash 2d 5s 4,000	118
K C So 3s 1,000	61¼	Wab deb, Series B 8,000	101
4,000	61½	15,000	82¾
10,000	61½	3,000	33
5,000	61¼	10,000	32¾
Knoxv & Ohio 1st 6s 5,000	121	10,000b3	32¾
Lacl Gas L of St L 1st 5s 4,000	107½	2,000	32¾
L E & W 2d 5s 1,000	116½	West Shore gtd 4s 1,000	112½
Manh Beach 2d inc 5s 2,000	117	W N Y & P 1st 5s 3,000	120
Met St Ry col tr 4s 5,000	103½	1,000	121
Mex Cent cons 4s 1,000	73	1,000	120¼
Mex Cent 1st inc 5s 1,000	38	West Un fd & real estate 4½s 1,000	106⅜
Mex Nat 4s 1,000	90	W & L E 1st 5s 17,000	111
Minn & St L 1st 7s 1,000	129	3,000	112
Mo Pac 3d 4s 1,000	102	Wis Cent gen 4s 5,000	83½
1,000	102⅛		

Total sales..... $928,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.19	.20
Best & Belcher	.31	.31
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.44	.44
Challenge Con	.20	.21
Chollar	.21	.22
Confidence	.79	.75
Con. Cal. & Va	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.36	.35
Hale & Norcross	.26	.25
Julia	.03	.04
Justice	.06	.07
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.34	.33
Occidental Con	.07	.07
Ophir	.74	.52
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.21	.21
Savage	.21	.19
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.31	.31
Standard	3.90	4.00
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.15	.15
Union Con	.20	.20
Utah Con	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.21	.22
Silver bars	63½	63½
Mexican dollars	50½	51½
Drafts, sight	.07¾	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	36¾	37	38	38½
Alamo	12	13	12	12¼
Argentum	26	27	26	27
Anaconda	43½	44	42	43
Anchoria	90	95	80	90
Banker's	12	16	13	15
Battle Mountain	22½	23½	23	24½
Blue Bell	11½	11¾	11¾	11¾
C. C. Cons	11½	11¾	11¾	12
C. C. & M	10	10¾	10	10¼
Columbine Victor	12½	13¾	12¾	14
Dante	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
Damon	17	17¼	17	17¾
Elkton	17½	17¾	16¾	16¾
El Paso	41¼	41¾	41¾	42
Findlay	14	14¼	14	14¼
Golden Fleece	20	24	20	25
Gold King	20	20	20	20
Gold Knob	12	12¼	11¾	12
Gold Coin	550	650	550	
Garfield	7¾	10	7¾	10
Gold Sovereign	7½	7¾	7½	8
Gould	34	34¾	34¾	34½
Hart	16½	17	16¾	17
Ingham	16	17	16	16¾
Isabella	89¾	90	88¾	89¼
Independence	40	41	40	41
Jackpot	49	50	48½	47½
Keystone	13½	14	13	14
Lexington	13¾	14	13¾	14
Mount Rosa	30	50	50	55
Matoa	16	19	16¼	18½
Mary Cashen	13½	14	12	13
Moon Anchor	30	40	30	40
National	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Nugget	22	23¾	22	25
Ophir	38	43	36	43
Orphan	15	17	16	17
Pharmacist	11¾	12¼	12¼	12¾
Pinnacle	16½	17¼	16½	17¼
Portland	330	335	322	325
Rose Nicol	10	10¼	10¼	10¼
Rawlings	21	24	20	25
Coriolanus	19	19½	15	20
New Haven	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Ida May	25	27	25	28
Union	9	13	9	14
Vindicator	135	140	136½	140
Work	22¼	22¾	21¾	22¼
Zenobia	12	13	12	12½

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Travelers' Trunk and Supply Company of New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—William R. Fox, Emma Eck, and M. M. Goodman, New York City.

Colonial Grocery Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Benjamin McClurg and Graham Witschelf, Newburg; M. R. Bookstaver, Brooklyn.

Lancaster Forge and Blower Company of Lancaster, to manufacture and sell forges, blowers, and blacksmith's tools; capital, $10,000. Directors—John A. Rudolf, Louis D. Voltz, and Sigmund Bock, Buffalo.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 2.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Economic Main Company of New York, to make, buy, and sell pipes; capital, $300,000.

Jenkins Automobile Company of Washington, to manufacture and sell motor vehicles; capital, $100,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900.

	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	15	15¼	300	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14¼	15	14¼	15	+ ½
	60	61	169	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	60	60	60	60	+ ½
	140	160	100	American Coal	150	150	150	150	....
	33⅝	33⅞	250	American Cotton Oil	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
	150	155	85	American Express	155	155	153	153	....
	33	33¼	500	American Ice Co.	33¼	33¼	32¾	33	....
	9	9¾	100	American Linseed Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
	36	36¾	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
	87¾	88¼	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
	17½	18	125	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	18	18	18	18	- ⅛
	30½	31	2,925	Am. Steel & Wire	31	31¼	30¾	31¼	....
	71½	72¼	115	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾	- ⅛
	116⅞	117¼	19,045	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117¾	117¾	116¾	117	-1
	88	91	16	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	88	....
	81	82	400	Am. Tin Plate pf.	81	81	81	81	+ ½
	88¾	89¾	2,920	American Tobacco	89½	89¾	88¾	89¾	- ⅛
	128	132	15	Am. Tobacco pf.	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	....
	42	43	220	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42	42	42	42	- ⅛
	45	47¼	40	Ann Arbor pf.	47½	47¾	45¼	45¼	....
	27¾	27⅞	4,550	At., T. & S. F.	27⅞	28	27¾	27¾	- ⅛
	69½	69⅞	8,460	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69⅞	70¼	69½	69¾	- ⅛
	68¼	68⅜	5,100	Baltimore & Ohio	69	69¾	68¼	68½	- ½
	78⅞	78⅞	1,180	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78¼	78½	78¼	78¼	- ½
	50⅝	50⅞	8,895	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51⅝	51⅞	50⅞	50⅞	- ⅝
	50	51	3,250	Canada Southern	49½	51¼	49½	51½	+2
	86¾	87	300	Canadian Pacific	86¾	87	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
	27¾	28	7,025	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅞	28⅜	27¾	27⅞	- ⅛
	123⅞	123⅞	5,750	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123⅞	124¼	123¼	123⅜	- ⅛
	10	10½	25	Chicago Great West.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	....
	21	22	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	21¾	22¼	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
	54½	56½	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	53	55	53	55	+2
	113⅞	114	6,880	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	113½	114⅝	113¼	114	+ ¼
	173	173⅝	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173¾	173	173¾	....
	161	163¼	200	Chicago & Northw.	161⅝	161⅞	161⅝	161⅞	- ⅛
	103	103¼	1,230	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	106	105	105	- ⅞
	62½	63	4,770	C., C., C. & St. L.	62	63¼	62	63	+1
	113⅝	114¼	900	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	111½	114¾	111½	114¼	+2¼
	31	31⅝	850	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31½	- ⅛
	5¼	5½	220	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+1
	14	15	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	+1
	163⅜	164¼	613	Consolidated Gas	165	165	164¼	165	....
	24	24¾	120	Con. Tobacco Co.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	....
	75¼	75¾	10	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼	....
	110½	111¼	100	Delaware & Hudson	111	111	111	111	....
	174½	175⅜	100	Del., Lack. & West.	175	175	175	175	-2½
	18½	18⅝	100	Denver & R. G.	18½	18¾	18¼	18¼	- ⅝
	66½	66⅝	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	66½	66⅞	66½	66½	....
	33¼	33⅜	350	Erie 1st pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
	17¼	18	200	Erie 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
	31¾	31¾	210	Federal Steel	31⅜	31¾	31⅜	31¾	- ⅛
	62½	63	15	Federal Steel pf.	63½	63¾	63½	63¾	....
	135½	136	400	General Electric	136	136	136	136	....
	49¾	50	35	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50	50	50	50	....
	48¾	51½	45	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	....
	150	151½	220	Great Northern pf.	150	150	150	150	+ ¼
	31	32	100	Hocking Valley	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¼	- ⅛
	114½	116½	10	Illinois Central	116½	116¾	116½	116½	....
	18⅝	19	215	International Paper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
	62½	63¼	400	International Paper pf.	62½	63¼	62½	63¼	-2
	29	29⅜	300	International Power	29	29¼	28½	28½	+ ¼
	17¼	17⅝	100	Iowa Central	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¼	....
	9½	10	200	K. C. Southern	9½	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
	99½	100	10	Laclede Gas pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	....
	29¾	31	1,400	Lake Erie & Western.	29¾	31

BOY MURDERER ON TRIAL.

Insanity Defense in Case of Garrabrandt, Who Killed Young Maass.

John Garrabrant, nineteen years old, who on May 5 lured Henry Maass, fifteen years, to the cellar of 182 Eighteenth Street, Jersey City, and killed him for the purpose of securing $3, was yesterday placed on trial for murder, in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court, before Supreme Court Justice Collins and Judge Blair. The case was heard by a struck jury.

The principal evidence presented by the State was two confessions made by Garrabrant at the time of his arrest. One was made before Justice W. W. Whyard of Nyack, N. Y., where Garrabrant was arrested the day after the crime. The other was made the same day to Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City, after Garrabrant had been taken back to that city.

In each confession Garrabrant said that he had gone to the shop where Maass worked in New York and asked him to go to the cellar of his home to look at something he had there to show him. His object was to secure the boy's wages, $3, which he knew had been paid to him. When they arrived at the cellar he told Maass to look behind a barrel that stood in a corner. As Maass leaned over the barrel Garrabrant said he struck him on the back of the head with a slungshot he had made for the purpose from a piece of lead pipe tied to a bit of rope. Maass cried out in pain, and he struck him a second blow which killed him. Then, the confession continued, Mrs. Julia Coyle, who lived in the same house, came down stairs and advised Garrabrant to hide the body until night and then place it on the railroad track. After telling his mother that there was a boy dead in the cellar Garrabrant said he left the house and went to the home of an aunt in Nyack, where he was arrested.

Mrs. Julia Coyle testified that the confession was false so far as it related to her. She said she did not know that there was a dead body in the cellar until she was told of it by the police, and she said she did not see the body at any time.

Mrs. Garrabrant, mother of the accused, testified that her son merely told her that a strange boy was lying dead in the cellar. She did not know that her son was accused of the murder until she and Mrs. Coyle were taken to Chief Murphy's office to be questioned in relation to the statements made regarding them in her son's confession.

Samuel Valencia, ten years old, who lived in the house with Garrabrant, was objected to by the defense because of his youth. The lad admitted that he did not go to church or Sunday school, and did not know the nature of an oath.

"Do you know where you will go if you tell a lie?" asked Justice Collins.

"Yes, Sir," said the boy, "I'll be sent to Snake Hill."

"You may swear him," said the Justice.

Valencia testified that Garrabrant the night before the murder showed him the slungshot and how it was used. He did not say why he had made it.

The State rested at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and the case went over until today. The defense will be insanity.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Ninety-second Street Apartment House Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Sonn Brothers have sold, through Kahn & Baumann, to a Mrs. Rotholz, for about $100,000, the six-story elevator apartment house 4 West Ninety-second Street, 45 by 100.8, taking in part payment, about $16,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 124 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Joseph A. Farley the five-story American basement dwelling 311 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 23 by 100.11.

William Bloodgood has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 325 West Eighty-ninth Street, 22 by 75.

It is reported that the Wilkie estate has sold the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 350 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 123.3 by 62.2 by 91.3.

McCafferty & Buckley have sold to Edward R. Wharton for $36,000 the three-story private stable 111 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 102.2.

Francis McMullen has sold the three-story brick dwelling 139 East Twenty-seventh Street, 20 by 98.9.

Herbert B. Rexer has sold for a client the two five-story double flats 238 and 240 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, on a plot 52 by 99.11.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Henry H. Dreyer to Rudolph Taubner the three-story brick dwelling, with stable on the east side of Fort Washington Avenue, 125 feet north of Depot Lane, on a plot 25 by 100.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Mrs. Mina E. Bristol the four-story brownstone dwelling 160 East Thirty-eighth Street, 13 by 80.

R. H. Jones has sold for Louis Eickworth to Eliza Roffe, 2,137 Hughes Avenue, a family detached frame dwelling.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

19 and 21 East Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 340 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.9, two five-story flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edmund Coffin $43,310

By William Kennelly.

243 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 283 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story three-family dwelling, with extension; public auction sale, to T. F. Hanlon 11,400

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

400½ East Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 49.6 feet east of First Avenue, 20.11 by 48 and irregular, four-story brick tenement; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Louis Kornarens 5,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

60 Grand Street, north side, 125 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas L. Watt 55,000

520 to 526 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, four three-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, No. 520, to the plaintiff, William W. Johnson 14,000

522, to M. S. Griffenhagen 12,960

524 to the plaintiff, the American Missionary Association 12,975

526, to M. S. Griffenhagen 12,960

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

464 Brook Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25.1 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, with store; foreclosure sale, to Jacob Ruppert 6,100

606 and 608 St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, each 16.10 by 105.4, two three-story frame dwellings, with stores; foreclosure sale, 606, to W. B. Kirchhof, 608, to C. O. Kuhnert 5,250

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 316 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 259.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 21.2 by 98 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,376.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,200.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph T. Ryan, referee, 523 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 334.6 feet east of Broadway, 40.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,130.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Roger A. Pryor, referee, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 350 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 100, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $2,247.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick and stone single flat; 407 Union Street, Brooklyn, north side, 58.8 feet east of Hoyt Street, 19.4 by 90, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, Park Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street, 102.2 by 40, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,163; subject to other mortgages for $140,000.

By L. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 534 and 536 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, one-story frame buildings, and vacant. Due on judgment, $11,668.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 374 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Gouverneur Street, 24.5 by 72.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,913; subject to another mortgage for $13,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Hirsch, referee, 180 Suffolk Street, east side, 126 feet south of Houston Street, 24 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick tenement with five-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $5,596.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 609 Sixth Avenue, east side, 49.6 feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, 24.8 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,632.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 2,474 Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 24.11 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $29,433.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 819 to 825 Jackson Avenue, west side, 162 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 18.5, 18, 18, and 20.1, respectively, by 75, four three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $2,832; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $3,750.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, 20.2 feet east of La Fontaine Avenue, for three three-story frame dwellings, 21.2 by 56.6; Nellie Rice of 660 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost of each, $5,500.

No. 114 Union Place, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 25 by 50; Catherine Schmidt of 112 Union Place, owner; Will A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $4,750.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 50 feet east of River Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 8; Franz Markrof, owner; A. Arctander of 362 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $175.

Alterations.

Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick hotel; Samuel Marks of 419 Sixth Avenue, owner; Julius F. Zeitner, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 252 and 254 Second Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and hall; Gross & Elsler of 220 Second Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $6,000.

Verlo Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to a one-story brick and frame greenhouse; Robert Caterson, owner; John C. Babcock, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 353 Pleasant Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement and store; Antonio Altieri, premises, owner; C. A. Millner of 30 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

River Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to alter and move a three-story brick dwelling and factory to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 100.11 feet east of River Avenue; Franz Markrof, premises, owner; A. Arctander of 362 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

GILL BUILDING TO BE SOLD.

Judgment Entered in a Suit to Foreclose a Second Mortgage.

James R. Torrance has been appointed referee to sell the property 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, known as the Gill Building. The appointment was made by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court upon entering judgment in a suit brought by Frederick Ayer against Frank N. Gill and others to foreclose a second mortgage of $233,000. Adams & Allen of 63 Wall Street are attorneys for the plaintiff. The judgment on the second mortgage was obtained by them last June, but was not entered until Monday, for the reason that the Summer months were not considered a good time to put the property on the market. There is a first mortgage on the property of $600,000, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Torrance, the referee, when seen last night, said the sale of the property will take place on Oct. 24. He said he thought it ought to bring the amount of both mortgages, $833,000. The property is to be sold subject to the leases made prior to the second mortgage. The judgment on the second mortgage was entered because Mr. Gill and his associate owners failed to pay the interest.

BUILDING CONTRACT ASSIGNED.

Lien for $27,000 Against the New Broad Exchange Structure.

The sub-contract for the sinking of caissons and preparing the foundations for the new twenty-story office building of the Broad Exchange Company, at the southeast corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place, was assigned yesterday by the Engineering Contract Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, to Harry E. Seal and Daniel E. Moran.

The contract was for $85,000, and there is now due $27,000, for which amount a mechanic's lien was placed on record yesterday at the County Clerk's office by Messrs. Seal and Moran. The contract was made by the George A. Fuller Company, which has the general contract for building the structure.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, Oct. 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 77.10 ft s of 103d St, 11x100; Hartford Maginess to Thomas Henry, (R S 50c.) quitclaim.... $1

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 22, map of new village of Jerome, 25x100; Marcus Nathan to Joseph Tesoro, (R S 50 cents) 100

AVENUE C, 294.2 s of 23d, 25x62.3; Wilhelmine Rothweiler to Lily R. Stern and another, (R S $3, mtg $10,000) 1

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 178th St, 60.6x93.5x60.6x91.3; Patrick Curley to Harry C. Hart, ½ part 5,000

BATHGATE AV, 2,079, w s, 25.2x86.6x 25x83.6; Charles P. Hallock to Susan Hagan, (R S $3, mtg $3,200) 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 100.2 ft s of 178d St, 50x114.5; Clinton S. Harris to Anna Luttenschlager, (R S $5, mtg $5,000) 1

BOSTON AV, s w corner of Summit Place, 102.7x116.6x104x139.6; Robert B. Johnston to City of New York, ½ part.. 1

BOSTON AV, s w corner of Summit Place, 102.7x116.6x104x139.6; Robert B. Johnston, executor, to City of New York, ½ part, (R S $4.50) 4,250

BOSTON AV, s w corner of Summit Place, 102.7x116.6x104x139.6; Robert B. Johnston and another, executors, to City of New York, ½ part 4,250

CANNON ST, 125 s of Stanton St, 25x99.11; Mollie Gross to Annie Harris, (R S $1) 1

CHERRY ST, 149, 20x90; Thomas E. Summers to John and Mary Clancy 7,300

CLINTON ST, 244, 30.1x71.11x29.10x71.11; Clinton St, 248, 30.1x71.11x29.10x71.11; David Periman and another to Henlo Siff 80,000

CLINTON ST, 211, w s, 25x95; George Herring and others to Julia G. Inness... 20,000

CRESTON AV, e s, widened, 146.3 ft s of 181st St, 25.7x68.9x25x90.6; Harriet A. Woodall to Peter C. Munn and wife... 600

DAWSON ST, 1,105, 25x100; Elizabeth Rippel to Elizabeth Quinn, (mtg $7,500, R S $4) 9,000

DAWSON ST, 975.6 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; Dawson St, n s, 157.8 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; William H. Holmes and another to Mary A. McNamara, all liens, (R S $1) 1

JACKSON AV, n e corner of Orchard St, 125x100; Lewis G. Morris to Isaac N. Hebberd 1

LENOX AV, n e corner of 119th St, 75.8x 85; Thomas F. Keogh, referee, to City Real Estate Company 28,500

LOT 90, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Logan G. Bleibtreu to Dennis M. and Elizabeth W. Maguire, (mtg $2,000, R S $2) ..... Exchange

LOT 339, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate; John B. Richards to Henry Kohlmann.. 263

MADISON AV, old line, 27.6 ft n from Lot 194, map of Central Morrisania, 27.6 x84x27.6x83; Ellen L. McCarthy to Samuel McCarthy and wife 3,700

MONTGOMERY ST, 30, 25x92; Bernhard Mayer and Jonas Weil to Aaron Adler.. 33,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 25x140x25.2x145.10; George Sarner to Harlan P. Wright, (mtg $7,500, R S $1) 1

PARCELS 1 to 5, 11 to 18, 29 to 36, Plots 6, 7, 19 to 22, 37 to 39, 50 to 53, 66 to 71, 81 to 83, 92 to 95, 48, 49, 8, 9, 54 to 59, 84 to 87, 72 to 75, 96 to 99, 23 to 28, 40 to 42, 10, 27, 28, 43 to 47, 88 to 91, 100 to 105, 60 to 65, 76 to 79, and 125 to 137, revised map of Givan homestead; John H. Judge, referee, to Peter J. Shields, (mtg $90,000, R S $25) 25,000

ROBBINS AV, n e corner of 152d St, runs e 110x s 95.11, w 79.11 to Westchester Av x s 76.6 to Robbins Av x s 83.6; William H. Holmes and another to Matthew Brady, (R S $1, mtg $35,000) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 934, 125x90; Elizabeth Wehrhahn to Hannah Zellweger, (mtg $14,000, R S $6.50) 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 114th St, 59.2x107.6x50.5x76.6; John H. Leith and another to John J. Bell, trustee, (R S $40, mtg $10,000) 1

STANTON ST, 103 and 110, 89x25; Samuel Mandel and others to Morris Rose and another 72,625

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 195 ft from monument placed at corner said avenue and road to West Farms, runs n e 100x s 75.4x100x75; George J. Corwin to William H. Carpenter, (R S 50 cents) 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 200 ft n of 164th St, 25x105; Nathan S. Kohn to Adolph G. Hupfel, (R S $1, mtg $18,000) ..... Exchange

WEST END AV, w s, 78.8 ft s of 83d St, 23.6x100 irregular; Cora A. S. di Brazza Savorgnan and another to Charles E. Willcox, (mtg $19,060, R S $1) 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 92d St, 123.9x125.2x117.1x125; 92d St, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 50x114.6x50.1x117.1; 92d St, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 25x109.1x25x110.5, ½ part; Alexander R. Chisolm to Helen del Garcia and others, reserves ½ interest in net income..... 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 92d St, 123.9x125.2x117.1x125; Riverside Building Company to Helen M. del Garcia and others, (mtg $90,000, R S $5) 1

3D AV, s w corner of Talmadge St, 190.8 x84.2x207.5x88.6; Ella L. Hebberd to Isaac N. Hebberd 1

7TH AV, 383 and 385, n e corner of 31st St, 33.9x60; Thomas L. Feitner, referee, to Catharine Getzger, (R S $43) 43,000

7TH AV, 383 and 385, n e corner of 31st St, 33.9x60; George Mundorff, executor, to Catharine Getzger 1

8TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 25.8x100; Samuel Levy, referee, to Jacob Willey.. 5,625

8TH AV, 2,764, s e corner of 147th St, 25.1 x100; Robert E. Deyo, referee, to Samuel Crouthers, (R S $23.50) 23,300

13TH ST, 136 West, 22x103.3; Catharine O'Donnell to Jennie Klenk, (R S $22.50) 100

22D ST, 262 West, 25x98.9; Garret S. Wright, executor, &c., to Oslas Kanner. 18,500

30TH ST, 137 East, 20x98.9; Mary E. Duncan to Esther B. Wolfe, (R S $7.50) 1

52D ST, 316 East, 19x100.5; Henry Kellus to Hulda Wittner, (R S $2.50) 1

58TH ST, 332 West, 20x100.5; Henry R. Hoyt and another, executors, &c., to Wallace Stuart 22,500

71ST ST, n s, 121 ft e of West End Av, 18x92.2; Sarah C. Newman to Estafina Rodrigues, (mtg $16,000, R S $19) 19,000

73D ST, 216 East, 25x102.2; Louis N. Ball to Sophia Taussig 16,000

84TH ST, s s, 173 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 102.2; Jacob and William and Elizabeth Betsch to George Schlereth, (mtg $11,000, R S $6) 1

84TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; Edgar L. Eppenstein and another to Flora H. Housman, (R S $30)... 100

87TH ST, 11 West, 16.6x100.8; Elias A. Conner to Julius Oppenheimer, (R S $11, mtg $18,500) 1

92D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 45x100.8; Rose Coshland to Sophie Rotholz 100,000

92D ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 50x114.5x50x117.1; Riverside Building Company to Helen M. del Garcia and others, (R S $5, mtg $35,000) 1

92D ST, n s, 278 ft w of 3d Av, 22.6x100.8; Stephen A. Palmer and another to John Negelding 24,500

92D ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 25x109.1x25x110.5; Riverside Building Company to Helen M. del Garcia and others, ½ part, (mtg $10,000, R S $5).. 1

101ST ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Clarence D. Jones to Mary C. Lawrence, (R S $6.50, mtg $16,000) 1

117TH ST, 320 West, 26.3x100.11; John D. Shewell to William A. Martin, (R S $1, mtg $18,500) 1

118TH ST, 140 West, 17x100.11; James C. Crawford to Herbert B. Rexer, (mtg $14,000, R S $7.50) 1

128TH ST, 122 East, 18.9x99.11; Catharine McKenna and another to Gertrude H. Ryder, (mtg $7,500, R S $1) 1

128TH ST, 160 East, 25x99.11; Michael J. Geary to William Kelly, (mtg $14,000, R S $3) 3,000

130TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Sophie Rotholz to Hyman Sonn and another 16,000

131ST ST, s s, 199.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; John Russell to Henry Grasse.... 12,900

132D ST, 556 West, 25x99.11; Max Kobre to Libby R. Walcoff, (mtg $17,500, R S $6) 1

133D ST, n s, 10 ft w of Madison Av, 10x 199.10 ft to 134th St; 134th St, n s, 10 ft w of Madison Av, 10x199.10 to 135th St; Edward J. S. Monaghney to Ida M. Hahn. 1

147TH ST, 819 East, 25x100; 813 East 147th St, 25x100; John J. Bell to William H. Weiher, (R S $10, mtg $26,000).. 100

187TH ST, n s, 120.3 ft w of 11th Av, 19.10x94.10; George C. Trede to Louisa C. Trede, (R S $2.50) 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,381; Henry Steubing to Vaclav Reichman, 3 years 336

BROADWAY, 2,681; Daily & Carlson to Samuel Wasseif, 5 1-6 years....$1,200 to $1,800

MADISON ST, 206; Solomon M. Schatzkin to Samuel Finger and another, 3 years. 6,000

PRINCE ST, 196; William M. Martin to Minnie Weidenstein, 3 12 years..600 to 1,300

RIVINGTON ST, 322, n e corner of Goerck St; Louis Lippmann to S. Roninson, 1 year 276

STANTON ST, 108 and 110, n e corner of Ludlow St; Morris Rose and another to Gustave Wachl, 4 years..... 6,450

2D AV, 1,210; George B. Christman to J. & J. G. Wallach, 8 7-12 years 2,600

6TH AV, 600; Marie Witthaus to William S. Young, 5 7-12 years.....6,000 to 7,000

10TH AV, 300; Jeannette Wertheim to William Gauss, 5 years .....900 to 960

49TH ST, 60 West, 20.10x100.5; Trustees of Columbia College to Emanuel S. Sutro, 21 years 714

64TH ST, 302 East; George B. Christman to J. & J. G. Wallach, 8 7-12 years.... 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Aaron, to Jonas Weil and another; Montgomery St, w s, 75 ft s of Madison St, 10 years, 5 per cent..... $7,500

ADLER, Aaron, to Jonas Weil and another; Montgomery St, w s, 100 ft s of Madison St, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,500

ADAMS, Margaret S., to Katharine Englert; Jackson Av, e s, 500 ft n of Columbia Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 800

ALTSCHUL, Joseph, to Henry Altschul; 70th St, n s, 507 ft w of 9th Av, (due on death of Joseph Altschul) 10,000

CLANCY, John, and wife to Thomas E. Sammon; Cherry St, 149, 5 years, 4½ per cent 1,300

CROUTHERS, Samuel, to the Harlem Savings Bank; 8th Av, 2,764, 1 year, 4½ per cent 20,000

EHRLICH, John, to Peter Vollmer; 1st Av, e s, 78.3 ft n of 11th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

EPPENSTEIN, Edgar L., and James D. Matthews to Henry Oppenheimer; 84th St, n s, 117 ft w of West End Av; also, 84th St, n s, 167 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

FARLEY, James, to Mary J. Archer; Hall Place, w s, 149.11 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 1,500

FISCHER, Kate, to William Seitz and wife; Lots 100 and 101, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, 5 years 1,500

FRIEDHOFF, John P., to Frederick Wiemann; 3d Av, n e corner of Tremont Av, or 177th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,000

GETZGER, Catharine, to Frederika Meser; 7th Av, 385, 5 years, 4¼ per cent.. 12,000

GRASSE, Henry, to Frederick Hooss; 131st St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 7th Av, widened, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HAGEN, Susan, to Charles P. Hallock; Bathgate Av, 2,079, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 400

HAGEN, Susan, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, w s, 1,027 ft s of Talmadge St, 3 years..... 3,500

HAMERSCHLAG, Mark, to James H. Aldrich and another, trustees; Ridge St, 136, 5 years 19,000

HANLEY, James M., to James G. Freaney; 34th St, s s, 20 ft e of 10th Av, 1½ years, 6 per cent 3,000

HOUSMAN, Flora H., to Gottlieb F. Hartraft; 84th St, 261 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 13,000

KANNER, Osias, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 262 West 22d St, demand, 6 per cent. 32,500

KLENK, Jennie, to Catharine O'Donnell; 130 West 125th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent... 17,500

LAUE, William, to Lauber Sudam; 222 and 225 East 39th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 25,000

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn to Henry Keale; 7th Av, s e corner of 114th St, 2 months, 6 per cent..... 20,000

LIBBEY, Jonas M. and Frederick A., to Melvin S. Dennett and others, executors, &c.; Fort Washington Ridge Road, w s, 9,957.6 ft n from s s of 155th St, extends to Boulevard Lafayette, &c., 2 years 19,000

MATTHEWS, James D., and another to Henry Oppenheimer; Central Park West, n w corner of 89th St, due as per bond.. 2,500

MATTHEWS, James D., and Edgar L. Eppenstein to the Bradley & Currier Company; Central Park West, n w corner of 89th St, ¼ year, 6 per cent..... 13,500

MATTHEWS, James D., and Edgar L. Eppenstein to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 84th St, n s, 117 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 20,000

MATTHEWS, James D., and Edgar L. Eppenstein to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 84th St, n s, 134 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 20,000

MATTHEWS, James D., and Edgar L. Eppenstein to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 84th St, n s, 167 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 20,000

MATTHEWS, James D., and Edgar L. Eppenstein to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 84th St, n s, 183 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 20,000

MATTHEWS, James D., and Edgar L. Eppenstein to Bradley & Currier Company; 84th St, 100 ft w of West End Av; also 84th St, n s, 167 ft w of West End Av, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 13,500

McMORROW, Patrick, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 107th St, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, ¼ year. 10,000

McSWEENY, Annie, and Marla Voccoli to David Kidansky and another; Mulberry St, 117, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 9,542

MEEHAN, John M., Jr., to Annie Grace; 132d St, s s, 91.8 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

MEEHAN, John M., Jr., to Annie Grace; 178th St, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MUNN, Peter C., and wife to Martha A. Roby; Creston Av, e s, 140.8 ft s of 181st St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

NAGELDINGER, John, to Henry Grubenbecher; 92d St, n s, 278 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

QUINN, Elizabeth, to Elizabeth Rippel; Dawson St, n w s, 375 ft s w of Longwood Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

REICHMAN, Vaclav, to Manhattan Consumers' Brewing Company; 1,381 Avenue A, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 350

REXER, Herbert B., to James C. Crawford; 140 West 118th St, installments... 5,000

RHEIN, Meyer L., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 61st St, 38 East, 4½ years, 4½ per cent.. 25,000

ROSE, Morris, and another to Samuel Mandel and others; Ludlow St, n e corner of Stanton St, installments, 6 per cent..... 11,625

RUMMLER, Alexander J., and wife to Edward E. Black; Woody Crest Av, w s, 138.7 ft n of 163d St, demand..... 800

RUMMLER, Alexander J., and wife to Edward E. Black; Woody Crest Av, w s, 138.7 ft n of 163d St, 2 years..... 7,000

SCHLERETH, George, to Bertha Sattler; 84th St, s s, 173 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

SIFF, Henio, to Henry Meyer; Clinton St, 248, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

SIFF, Henio, to Henry Meyer; Clinton St, 244, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

STUART, Wallace, to Daniel W. Smith and another, executors, &c.; 58th St, 382 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

SUTHERLAND, George, and James McNeil to Anne S. Malone; 9th St, s s, 177.5 ft e of University Place, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,500

SUTRO, Emanuel S., to Mary N. Mayo; 60 West 49th St, leasehold, 3 years..... 10,000

VOLK, William, to William Volk, guardian, &c.; 94th St, n s, 281.8 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 4,500

WATERS, Lillie V., and Irene B. Stewart to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 11th Av, 660, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,500

WEISBERGER, Aron, to the Trustees of Congregation Shearith Israel; Cannon St, 102, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

WOLFE, Esther B., to Mary E. Duncan; 137 East 30th St, 2 years..... 2,500

WOODALL, David L., to Harlem Savings Bank; Topping St, 1,778, 1 year..... 2,500

WOODALL, David L., to Harlem Savings Bank; Topping St, 1,780, 1 year..... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTSHUL, Henry, to Kate D. Altshul.. Gift

BOROUGH REALTY COMPANY to Gibson Putzel ..... Nom.

DINKELSPIEL, Regine, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 18,000

FITZPATRICK, Mary R., to Albert J. Whiteman, trustee $100

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Knickerbocker Trust Company ..... Nom.

HAPPEL, Adam, to Frederick Seibel.... 3,000

HAPPEL, Adam, to Frederick Seibel.... 3,000

HAPPEL, Adam, to Jacob Marks..... 2,040

HUMMEL, F. P., to Minnie Broese..... 425

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank ..... Nom.

LUTTENSCHLAGER, Anna, to Clinton S. Harris 7,500

MANDEL, Samuel, and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... Nom.

MOLOUGHNEY, Jennie A., to Theresa C. Curran 3,000

O'CONNOR, Daniel J., to the City Real Estate Trust Company..... 3,000

RECTOR, &c., OF THE PROTESTANT Episcopal Church of St. Marks, in the Bowery, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 9,000

SAXTON, Bernard F., and others, executors, &c., to Mary A. Saxton..... 2,585

SIEGMAN, Richard, to Benjamin Mordecai 680

STERN, Lilly R., to Wilhelmina Rothweiller 2,500

THURSTON, David, to Simon Strasberg, 2-19 part ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to John, Jr., and Amanda Bussing 1,400

WILCOX, Harriet H., to Jessie M. Alexander 12,422

Mechanics' Liens.

BROAD ST, s e corner of Exchange Place, 106.8x236; Harry E. Seal and another against Broad Exchange Company, owner; George A. Fuller Company, contractor; Engineering Contract Company, contractor $27,000

BROADWAY, 1, n e corner of 112th St, 100 x125; Michele Di Pasquale against George E. Wilson, owner; Nicholas Conforti, contractor 515

ELTON AV, 758 and 758; John F. Mason against Theresa Kramer, owner; Sylvester Kramer, contractor 800

HESTER ST, n s, 67.3 ft e of Forsyth St, 22.8x76.1; Ravitch Brothers against Isaac Marx, owner; Lawrence I. Rice, contractor 76

JEROME AV, e s, 150 ft n of 176th St, 100x100; Callixte Lemieux against Broker & Schroeder, owners; J. A. Skinner, contractor 45

JEROME AV, s e corner of Mount Hope Place, 232x116; Frank McGuire against William E. Brooker and Charles H. Schroeder, owners; Oscar Covello, contractor 64

WEST END AV, n w corner of 81st St, 129x107; Walter S. Bingham against John W. Doane, owner and contractor; M. Friedberg, contractor..... ....

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 50x100; Salvatore Di Vita against John Farrell, owner; Mark E. Stevenson, contractor.. 3,435

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; Stickney Heating Company against Wroxeter Realty Company, owner and contractor 1,675

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; William Parker against Wroxeter Realty Company and others, owners and contractors 64

64TH ST, 28 to 32 West; L. Imerchein & Co. against Katharine A. Barlow, owner; I. & H. Silverman, contractor..... 15

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

97th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 75x 100.11; Citizens' Savings Bank with Cecelia McCarthy, 5 payments.....$80,000

Lis Pendens.

LOT 81, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 24th Ward; Jennie Wood against Marie Toelberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

ROBBINS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 50x104; Cord Meyer and another, executors, &c., against Henry Bushman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. T. Horwill.

VALENTINE, J. e s, Lot 34, map south part of farm of Peter Valentine, Fordham; the Mutual Bank against Francis W. Elder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McCrea, Somerville & Taylor.

VANNEWATER ST, n s, Lot 31, adjoining land of Sylvanus F. Jenkins, 18.1x95x irregular; Charles A. Moran, trustee, against George W. Munro and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. G. Williams.

220 ST, 144 East; Edward A. Ridley and another against Mary J. Fitzgerald and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorneys, Baggott & Ryall.

125TH ST, 315 East; Francis W. Nuboer and another, trustees, against Margaret A. Kilcoyne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. A. Raymond.

150TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x 99.11, two actions; L. Bayard Smith, trustee, against Edwin B. Knowles and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Brownell & Patterson.

185TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x 100; Estelle Rossiter, executrix, &c., against John A. Knox and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. D. Lawton.

REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND T

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHEW, ELIZABETH H.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH H. CHEW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1900. A. S. MURRAY, Jr., Executor. GEORGE P. INGERSOLL, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my23-law6mW.

EGLESTON, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS EGLESTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of April, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Executors. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap18-law6mW

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 23d, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1900. IDA D. WARREN, FREDERICK H. VON STADE, Executors. BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap25-law6mW

GIBBS, JOHN BLAIR.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1900.—ALFRED W. GIBBS, Administrator. OLCOTT & MESSITER, Attorneys for Administrator, 4 Warren St., Manhattan, New York. ap25-law6mW

HALK, JOHN V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. HALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business of the estate, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1900. DORA EVA ARNOLD, JOSEPH HALK, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUER-DORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au8-law6mW

HARTZ, JULIET.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to George Hartz, Evelina Hartz, Mark A. Levy, Abraham J. Levy, and Napthali Levy, the heirs and next of kin of JULIET HARTZ, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, George Hartz of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Juliet Hartz, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

s19-law6wW

HONE, SUSAN J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN J. HONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900.

KATHARINE H. AUERBACH, Administratrix of the goods, chatteis, and credits which were of Susan J. Hone, deceased. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap18-law6mW

POOLE, JAMES E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emma P. Flaharty, Margaret M. Fitzgerald, Frances P. Ricketts, John G. Ricketts, Frances E. Meeks, Margaret J. Macher, Annabel Schellenburg, Margaret A. Scheckells, Thomas R. Watkins, William Watkins, Emma P. Alexander, John S. Watkins, Joseph P. Watkins, Nellie W. Donaldson, Helen D. Ricketts, Mary F. Barrick, James D. Drury, the heirs and next of kin of JAMES E. POOLE, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Lewis Hopper of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James E. Poole, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Petitioner, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. 03-law6wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WILLCOX and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

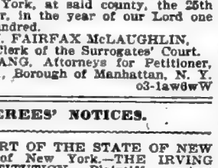
All that certain lot of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, (formerly Central Avenue,) at a point distant ninety-four feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Webster Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred and twenty-one and fifty one-hundredths (121.50) feet; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Webster Avenue seventeen and forty-one one-hundredths (17.41) feet, more or less, to a point on a line drawn parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly therefrom; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, nine and twenty-eight one-hundredths (9.28) feet; thence southerly at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, twenty-six and fifty one-hundredths (26.50) feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Street No. 627 East 179th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $11,865.75, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and eighty-two 90-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1900. The taxes and water rents for the year 1900, (the amount of which cannot at present be ascertained, the premises above described being assessed with other property,) will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

o5-5awSwW&S&o26

WEST 45TH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York. County of New York.—WILLIAM C. T. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against FRANK P. TREANOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 30th day of September, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, October 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, State of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of 45th Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue and the northerly line of Forty-fifth Street; thence running northerly and parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

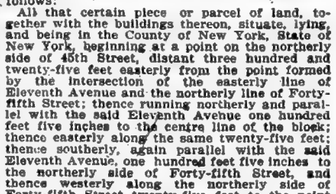
Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

LESLIE, MINOR & BLISS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

46th Street.



45th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is the sum of $5,318, with interest thereon from the 7th day of August, 1900, together with $346.80 costs, allowances, and disbursements of this action, with interest from September 10th, 1900, and expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is the sum of $700, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $6,000 and interest thereon from the first day of June, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

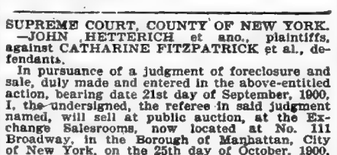
s12-2aw4wW&F.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN HETTERICH et ano., plaintiffs, against CATHARINE FITZPATRICK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 21st day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being at William's Bridge, in the City of New York and County of New York, (late of the Town of Westchester, and County of Westchester,) in the State of New York, and being part of lot known on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the Towns of East and Westchester and Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Henry B. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated May, 1854, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, by No. 209, (two hundred and nine,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) distant westerly 155 (one hundred and fifty-five) feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) with said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue;) and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to lot Number 208 (two hundred and eight) on said map; thence westerly along said lot Number (two hundred and eight) 208 and parallel with said northerly side of Tenth Street (late avenue) twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said first described boundary line one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet, to the first-mentioned point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1900. MEYER J. STEIN, Referee.

CHARLES J. GERLICH, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 1,204 Lexington Av., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $385.90, with interest thereon from 13th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $127.86, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $850.00 and interest.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1900. MEYER J. STEIN, Referee.

o3-2awW&F&o25

536 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—AUGUST LAMBERT, as sole remaining Trustee, &c., Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

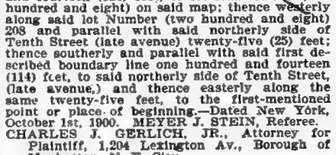
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street distant three hundred (300) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two (92) feet, more or less, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southerly side of Twenty-first Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-first Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 15th, 1900.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

21st Street.



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's liens upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,833.21.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 12th, 1900.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 26, 1900.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SALOMON MARX, plaintiff, against JOSEPH WEISS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

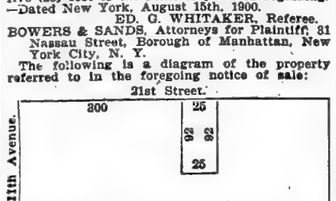
All that certain plot of ground in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 98th Street distant 200 feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Madison Avenue and 98th Street, running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line 100 feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 98th Street; and thence westerly along said northerly side of 98th Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 2d, 1900.

SAMUEL F. HYMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

99th Street.



98th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,883.74, with interest thereon from the 19th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $357.73, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, 2d day of October, 1900.

SAMUEL F. HYMAN, Referee.

o3-2awSwW&F&o25

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, Place of Trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, Plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant one hundred and thirty feet three inches more or less easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Maiden Lane and the easterly side of Broadway, adjoining the land now or late of G. Storms and others, and running thence northerly and along said land seventy-seven feet and one-half of an inch to land now or late of James McBride; thence easterly along said last mentioned land three feet eight and three-fourths inches, thence northerly still along said last mentioned land nine feet nine and one-half inches to land now or late of J. Heard, thence easterly along said land now or late of J. Heard and land now or late of M. S. Prentiss and other land now or late of said J. Heard fifty-one feet four inches to land now or late of T. & J. Cox, thence southerly along said last mentioned land nine feet eight inches, thence easterly still along said last mentioned land two feet eleven and one-half inches, thence southerly still along said last mentioned land seventy-eight feet five inches along the northerly side of Maiden Lane, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Maiden Lane fifty-six feet six inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said premises being now and formerly known as numbers nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, and being those which were conveyed to said Frank N. Gill by the New York Realty Company by deed dated April 30th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 41, Section 1, of Conveyances, page 238.

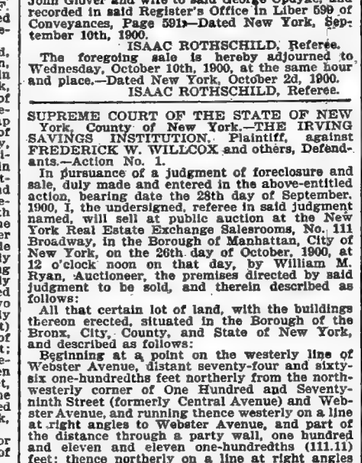
And also all the personal property and fixtures belonging to the said mortgagors, the defendants Frank N. Gill and Alice Gill, now in said building, including all elevator machinery, cars, platforms, cables, and connections of the elevator plant, dynamos, engines, switchboards, wires, cables and connections relating to the electric light and power plant, boilers, pumps, tanks, pipes, radiators, valves, fittings and connections of the steam power and heating plant, gas and electric light fixtures, shades, and all basins and other plumbing fixtures.—Dated New York, October 3d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as provided above, the street numbers being nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

Maiden Lane.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $233,000, with interest thereon from September 12th, 1899, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $28,812.46 and interest.

The premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $600,000, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from December 12th, 1899, $50,000 of the principal of which mortgage is now due and unpaid.

The premises are also to be sold subject to certain leases of offices or portions of the said premises, prior in date to the mortgage to satisfy which the property is to be sold, and subject to and saving the rights of the parties holding such leases.

Excepted from the property to be sold will be the mail chute, mail box, and appurtenances in the building on said premises, which are the property of the Cutler Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York, and the premises will be sold subject to the right of said Cutler Manufacturing Company to enter for the purpose of repairing or removing said chute, box, and appurtenances.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ANNA N. ROGERS, plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WILLCOX et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 17th day of September, 1900, bearing date the 15th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

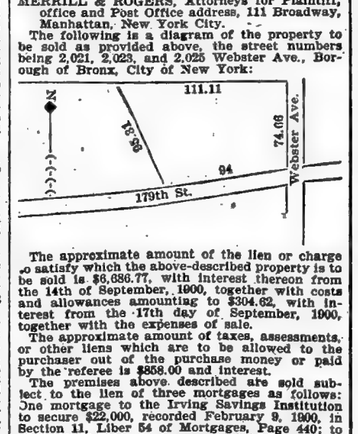
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the 24th Ward of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and 179th Street; running thence northwardly along Webster Avenue one hundred and seventy-six one hundredths (74.66) feet; running thence westwardly at right angles to Webster Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and eleven and eleven-one-hundredths (111.11) feet; running thence southwardly at right angles to 179th Street ninety-five and one-hundredths (95.31) feet to 179th Street; and running thence eastwardly along 179th Street ninety-four (94) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 17, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as provided above, the street numbers being 2,021, 2,023, and 2,025 Webster Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,686.77, with interest thereon from the 14th of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $304.62, with interest from the 17th day of September, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $858.00 and interest.

The premises above described are sold subject to the lien of three mortgages as follows: One mortgage to the Irving Savings Institution to secure $22,000, recorded February 9, 1900, in Section 11, Liber 54 of Mortgages, Page 440; to Noah C. Rogers, to secure $13,000, recorded in Section 11, Liber 54 of Mortgages, at Page 445, and to the Irving Savings Institution, to secure $11,500, recorded in Section 11, Liber 60 of Mortgages, Page 197.

Dated New York, September 17, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

s19-2aw3wW&F&o10.

534 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet to the southerly side of Twenty-first Street; thence easterly along said centre line 100 feet; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 98th Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of 98th Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 2d, 1900.

SAMUEL F. HYMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

99th Street.

98th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,883.74, with interest thereon from the 19th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $357.73, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, 2d day of October, 1900.

SAMUEL F. HYMAN, Referee.

o3-2awSwW&F&o25

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WARD, RAYMOND L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAYMOND L. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. FRANCES A. B. WARD, Executrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway.

my2-1awSwW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FREDERICK AYER, plaintiff, against FRANK N. GILL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the second day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

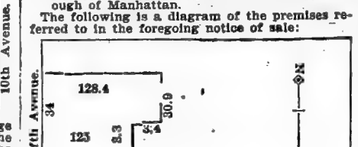
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $38,003.33, with interest thereon from the 27th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $338.10, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes is $2,247.71, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $85,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from June 1st, 1900, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 686 of Conveyances, Page 339, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 599 of Conveyances, Page 591.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, October 2d, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WILLCOX and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Webster Avenue, distant seventy-four and sixty-six one-hundredths feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street (formerly Central Avenue) and Webster Avenue, and running thence westerly on a line at right angles to Webster Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and eleven and eleven one-hundredths (111.11) feet; thence northerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, twenty-six and nineteen one-hundredths (26.19) feet; thence easterly on a line at right angles to Webster Avenue, one hundred and sixteen and thirty-four one hundredths (116.34) feet to the westerly line of Webster Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly line of Webster Avenue, twenty-five and sixty-seven one-hundredths (25.67) feet to the point or place of beginning.

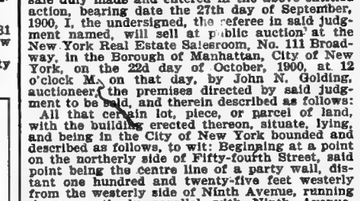
The premises above described being designated as lying and being in Section 11, Block Number 3,145 on the land map of the City of New York.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated New York, September 29th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $11,865.75, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and eighty-seven 35-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1900. The taxes and water rents for the year 1900, (the amount of which cannot at present be ascertained, the premises above described being assessed with other property,) will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

o3-2awSwW&S&o28

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—OSCAR HANSEN, Plaintiff, against AMALIE WOLTER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, said point being the centre line of a party wall, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of said party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the said northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning which premises are also known by the street number four hundred and seven (407) West Fifty-fourth Street.

Together with the right and privilege to have the drain and sewer pipes of the premises above described connected with the drain and sewer pipes of the two houses adjoining the same, on the westerly side thereof, as the same now exist and at joint expense for keeping said drain in good order and free from obstruction.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

JOHN R. TRESIDDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,867.20, with interest thereon from sixth day of September, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $392.87, with interest from September 27th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $508.97 and interest. The premises above described will be sold subject to a certain mortgage of $7,500, now a first lien thereon, with interest on the same from the first day of July, 1900, at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WARD, RAYMOND L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAYMOND L. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vou

CHARTER REVISERS MEET

Recommendations of the Five Sub-Committees Received.

Work on the Report to the Governor to Begin Next Week—To Hold Three Executive Sessions a Week.

The Charter Revision Commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt held its first session yesterday since the vacation period in the rooms of the commission, at 280 Broadway. All of the members of the commission were present. They are: George L. Rives, Chairman; George W. Davison, Secretary; Col. Franklin Bartlett, John D. Crimmins, Henry W. Taft, Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, Charles A. Schieren, James McKeen, William C. De Witt, James L. Wells, Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey, Alexander T. Mason, Isaac M. Kapper, Charles C. Beaman, and George Cromwell.

The meeting was an executive one, and was for the purpose of receiving the reports of the five sub-committees which have been at work all Summer on assigned subjects. It was said that all of the committees had reports ready, although two of them had not been able to finish their work in time to have the reports printed.

At the close of the meeting Chairman Rives said that nothing was to be made public and that the recommendations of the commission would be kept secret until after the commission had made its report to the Governor for transmission to the Legislature. This will be done on or before Dec. 1.

The commission decided to hold three executive sessions each week during the months of October and November. Every Tuesday afternoon the commission will meet in its own rooms, and every Wednesday and Thursday evening meetings will be held at the home of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, at 42 West Forty-fourth Street.

The actual work on the report will begin next Tuesday. The reports of the sub-committees must be considered by the entire commission and then "dove-tailed" so that there will be no conflicting sections. After this work has been completed the commission's report will be submitted to one or two lawyers, who will go over it. Whether these lawyers will be selected from among the members of the commission, among whom there are several, or will be outsiders has not yet been determined.

It was said that the advocates of a single head for the Police Department have some friends on the commission, and will make a determined effort to obtain a recommendation to that effect. Those who favor a single head point to the administration of the Fire Department in support of their arguments. They say that the single head for that department has worked well and that in cases where anything goes wrong there is no trouble in fixing the responsibility. The Detective Sergeants in the Police Department want the charter amended so that their rank will be made a permanent one, and this will be considered by the commission.

None of the Commissioners would discuss the report that a recommendation will be made to abolish both houses of the Municipal Assembly and create a Board of Alderman to consist of 120 members, two from each Assembly district in Greater New York. Neither would they talk about the plan to do away with the Board of Public Improvements or the suggestion to give enlarged powers to borough officials. The advocates of the last scheme, however, are confident that the commission will favor a plan by which each borough will be permitted to regulate its own local affairs, particularly improvements which are paid for by assessment on the property benefited and are not a charge against the general fund.

ACKRON ON THE STAND.

He Admits that He Was Convicted of Forgery and of Passing Worthless Checks.

Testifying in his own behalf, Charles E. Ackron, alleged dive-keeper, charged with the larceny of $800 worth of chairs from the Brooklyn Chair Company, yesterday in General Sessions admitted that he was convicted of forgery and again of passing worthless checks, but he declared he was innocent of forgery. Ackron's appearance on the stand was a surprise.

According to his statement, Ackron was unaware of the existence of the Brooklyn Chair Company or of any claim of this company against William Somers, from whom he testified that he bought the Tivoli. He testified that he paid from $12,000 to $14,000 to Somers's creditors.

George E. Yarrington's testimony was contradicted by Ackron, who swore he was never in Yarrington's rooms, had never arranged with him to represent that Yarrington was a man of wealth, and had had no business dealings with him whatever.

Ackron stated that he had never gone under an assumed name and had never eloped. For twenty-five years, he said, he had lived at 118 West Thirteenth Street.

"Were you ever convicted of a crime?" asked his attorney, Stephen J. O'Hare.

"I was, I am sorry to say," said Ackron hesitatingly.

"What was it?"

Stammering, with red face and close-set jaws, Ackron answered:

"Forgery."

This charge was preferred against Ackron by his employers, Gans & Co., clothiers, six years ago. He was convicted and sentenced to serve three years and ten months. Upon the recommendation of Recorder Goff, Gov. Morton pardoned Ackron Dec. 29, 1896.

Cross-examined by Assistant District Attorney Welsh, Ackron admitted that he was convicted of a criminal offense in New Jersey. Asked what he did, he said:

"Signed my name to a few checks I hadn't ought to."

This charge Ackron said he was guilty of. The charge of forgery he denied.

William Somers, he said, was the proprietor of the Tivoli. He himself was merely an employe. Before the resort opened Somers went away, leaving a note with $1,200 inclosed, instructing Ackron to pay some creditors therewith.

"I have not seen him since," said Ackron. "The note I've lost."

"Did you before the Tivoli opened pay one cent to any creditors?" asked the District Attorney.

Ackron reluctantly admitted that he had not. Somers paid the bills, he added.

Questioned regarding a mortgage, signed by him as manager, which Reichman, the furniture dealer, refused to accept, the ex-manager said that in his hurry and excitement, while transacting business with Reichman, he might inadvertently have signed the mortgage, not knowing its nature.

The Tivoli receipts were about $40 per day at the opening, increasing to $475 "during the busy season."

Judge Cowing adjourned court until Thursday, in deference to the wishes of several members of the jury, who desired to observe Yom Kippur.

Soldiers' Friend Recovering Health.

Mrs. George R. Sullivan, known as "the Angel of the Transports," has so far recovered from her recent severe attack of typhoid fever as to be able in part to resume her care of the sick, wounded, and destitute soldiers as they reach New York. She went on the trial trip of the transport Burnside eight days ago, and returned to her office in the Army Building on Thursday, and has been there daily since. She is living at Flemington, N. J., and has in prospect a trip to Cuba and Porto Rico for her health on one of the transports. She will start as soon as her health permits.

Miss Cad Was Not Poisoned.

An autopsy was performed yesterday on the body of Charlotte Cad of Providence, R. I., who died suddenly on Sunday while visiting her friend, Mary Patterson, the matron at the Lutheran Home for Emigrants, from what was supposed to be morphine poisoning. Dr. O'Hanlon said that she found no trace of poison in the body.

Wood to be Sold for Charity.

The woodyard of the Charity Organization Society, at 516 West Twenty-eighth Street, is overstocked with wood, which accumulated during the Summer months. The supply now on hand must be sold before work can be furnished to the homeless and needy men who will apply for help this Fall and Winter.

Membranous Croup frequently comes like a thief in the night. Prompt doses of Jayne's Expectorant rarely fail to effect a cure.—Adv.

Ordinarily to be in form one must conform to one arbitrary style of sack coat.

But the Autumn of 1900 gives you a choice of three styles; gives a chance to get a becoming sack coat and yet be "in it."

We've had the nerve to cut all three.

A fairly straight loose coat, a moderately close fitting, and one that hugs the figure—all sorts of colors and all good sorts of cloths; $15 to $32.

Also overcoats, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

EXPOSITION AMENITIES.

Tributes to Mr. Louis Stern, One of the National Commissioners at Paris.

From the Paris Epsotition Edition of The New York Times.

At the luncheon given yesterday at the National Pavilion in honor of Louis Stern, one of the National Commissioners from New York State, who sails for America next week, Commissioner General Peck, in opening the toasts, paid a very handsome tribute to the generosity of Mr. Stern. He stated that Mr. Stern of all the National Commissioners had been the only one who had declined to accept the salary of $3,000 which was allowed them by the United States Government, but, on the contrary, as fast as the vouchers for pay were issued to Mr. Stern, he indorsed them back into the United States Treasury. That, moreover, when the suggestion was made to raise a fund for the decoration of the National Pavilion, (no provision having been made in the general appropriation for this purpose,) Mr. Stern tendered 25,000f., but the Commissioner General felt that this was too liberal a donation on his part, and accepted only 10,000f. out of a total amount of 25,000f. contributed for this purpose.

These remarks of the Commissioner General were greeted with warm applause by the group of distinguished gentlemen assembled at the board. Ambassador Porter, who made one of his characteristically witty speeches, very felicitously referred to this generous act on the part of Mr. Stern by saying that only two conspicous figures in American history had declined to accept the salary given them by the United States Government. One was George Washington, when he declined $500 appropriated him by Congress, and the other was Louis Stern in the incident just related by the Commissioner General.

After the Ambassador had spoken, the Commissioner General called upon a number of gentlemen. In introducing the manager of the Paris Exposition edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who followed the Ambassador, he stated that he regarded the exhibit of THE NEW YORK TIMES as one of the most interesting, one of the most important, and one of the most valuable at the entire exposition, and undoubtedly to his mind stood second to none in point of interest and value among all the American exhibitors and was a constant source of pride.

The other speakers were Mr. Loree, President of the American Railway Association and manager of the Pennsylvania system; Mr. Harrahan, general manager of the Illinois Central Railroad; Major Truman of the California Commission, and Archbishop Ireland.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

One of the features in "A Million Dollars" at the New York Theatre is a ballet of the nations. It is a mass of brilliant colorings, and is full of fantastic exaggerations of the striking army uniforms of the different nations represented—Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Japan, Italy, Russia, and Ireland. This country is represented by a party of sailors who drag a Gatling gun, while the others are represented by females. The only feminine representative of the United States is a premier danseuse, who is supposed to represent America and its flag in her costume. Yet the distinctive feature of that costume is a blue overskirt of a cerulean tint, the palest and most indefinite blue imaginable. It is not the blue of the American flag by very many shades, and is a tint rather than a color. The fact that it was so incongruous was pointed out to a lady by her escort the other night, the man asserting that the color meant nothing and was therefore utterly inappropriate to the character the dancer was supposed to represent. "But it is the very latest thing in blue, and the height of fashion. Besides, the darker blue would not suit the dancer's complexion as well." Which was the feminine of the whole question, and therefore settled it finally.

***

A public nuisance that has been the cause of perhaps more profanity than any similarly minor annoyance in New York has at last been removed. It was the scale on the sidewalk at the southeast corner of the Post Office. For about two years it has stood there, theoretically for the purpose of weighing the coal dumped into the cellars of the Government Building. Practically, it was a stumbling block to about every pedestrian who tried to get around the corner in a hurry. From whichever direction he came he had, after stubbing his toes, to climb up one inclined plane, stumble over a lot of loose planking, and then go down another inclined plane to the sidewalk. This could be done when there didn't happen to be a coal cart and a pair of horses in the way. If the pedestrian happened to escape a cloud of coaldust which filled his eyes and throat he was more fortunate than the ordinary man. In this way that scale came to be a nuisance daily to about every one of at least 100,000 people. Its removal is therefore a source of joy to them. A new scale has been erected or buried in a proper place—the roadway at the northwest corner of the building—where coals can be weighed without material interference with man or beast. It might just as well have been placed there at the beginning. New York morals would then have been the better by just the amount of profanity and bad temper the sidewalk scales caused.

***

Chestnut roasters, manipulated by the "sunny sons of Italy" and "swarthy warriors of Greece," appeared on the street corners yesterday in sufficient numbers to make them noticeable. Chestnuts are not plenty in the market as yet, and those that are sold come from Northern New York and remote New England, where there has been just enough of frost to cause the burrs to open.

***

"Is this the place where that fellow named Hopper and the Russell girl perform?" asked a peculiarly gawky stranger in New York, as he strolled into the lobby of Weber & Fields's theatre and accosted Treasurer Minahan.

"It is," responded the urbane dealer in pasteboards.

"Dang glad I found it at last," remarked the bucolic, "'cause I've been looking up and down this street for a half hour trying to find it. Be they playing here to-night?"

Assured that they were, he leaned over to Mr. Minahan and blithely caroled, "All right, stranger; give me a couple of places for somewhere between 30 and 60 cents each!" And he really couldn't see where the ill-suppressed laugh came in.

***

If in passing through either Rector Street or Park Place late in the afternoon you meet with a procession of uncouthly dressed men with faces blackened and begrimed until the features are blacker than those of 50 per cent. of the negroes one meets, don't think you have met a minstrel troupe newly arrived in town. They certainly look like the men who took part in the old street parade of "nigger minstrel shows" of a couple of decades ago, and the faces seem to be smeared with grease paint. But it is nothing of the sort. The wearers of these artificially blackened faces are Italians headed for Mulberry Bend, and are men who have been employed as coal stokers during the day. They rarely stop to wash the coaldust from hands or faces after their work is done, but go to their homes to perform what they may think they need in the way of ablutions. A string of them headed across the City Hall Park is certainly one of the most unique sights of the city.

***

Some of the polo players and clubmen are having a quiet little laugh at the expense of George Gould, "Monte" Waterbury, "Bob" Collier, and C. R. Snowden of the Lakewood polo team, which played a match at Bernardsville, N. J., last week. That quartet of players went from here on a train that reached Bernardsville but a few moments before the hour set for play, and they were anxious to have their fun and finish their game so as to catch a train back to town before evening. There was little time to spare. So they decided to doff their walking clothes and get into riding togs on the train. The conductor was agreeable to the plan of the players, and allowed them to use a portion of the baggage car that was shut off from the main baggage room. With their valets, the men made their change of costume in the close little apartment in the baggage car, and prepared to reach to their coach. But on attempting to leave their dressing room they found they were held prisoners. A spring lock on the door had caught when the party entered the improvised dressing room. Meantime the conductor had seated himself alongside an acquaintance and dropped into a bit of friendly gossip that was so interesting that he had forgotten the polo ists in the cage in the baggage car. Mr. Gould and his associates, when they found themselves prisoners, first began intermittent knockings on the door of their pen, to attract the baggageman's attention. The rattle of the train killed these efforts. The air was getting close, the room uncomfortable, and the moderate taps at the door developed into a regular bastinado. This had no better result in effecting a release. The situation was getting decidedly uncomfortable, and they knew that Bernardsville was very near. Just at this time the conductor bethought himself of his passengers and wondered that they had not reappeared. He rushed to the baggage car, to hear the door being battered as if the men inside were determined to break it down. Then for the first time the conductor thought of the spring lock. He hurried forward to release the heated and red-faced lot of prisoners, to whom he was profuse in apologies. Now Mr. Gould and his friends are trying hard to convince themselves that they were made prisoners by accident and not as the result of a practical joke by the conductor.

***

What has become of the women of the stage with singing voices is a question that is frequently asked this season, and with good reason. At least three of the attractions at the city theatres need these for their success and are absolutely deficient in this respect. They are "Rogers Brothers in Central Park," "A Million Dollars," and "San Toy." Not one of the three has a woman in a leading part that has a singing voice of even the most moderate quality, and in the first two some of the principals have such poor singing voices that they content themselves with reciting to music words that were intended to be sung. Weber & Fields and the Casino companies fare better in this respect. "The Rose of Persia" was painfully lacking in this direction as well, which helped to its failure. Ten years ago—even as late as half that time—there were principals in comic opera, burlesques, extravaganzas, and musical comedies who could act and make a good bluff at singing as well. Now women who can do both seem extremely scarce. Fair singing voices, such as are needed for the sort of performances referred to, where highly cultivated voices are not an absolute requisite, are plenty among girls. Yet they do not seem to get to the theatres. It looks as if there should be here a good field for aspiring young singers.

Broadway and 11th Street.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.
Basement Salesroom.

2,000 yards,—Silkoline, 30 and 36 inches wide,
10 cents per yard.

Art Cretonne,—36 inches wide,
15 cents per yard.

Drapery Silks,—31 inches wide,
35 cents per yard.

These decorative fabrics show attractive designs and colors in extensive variety.

Bagdad Couch Covers,
$2.25 each.

100 Bagdad Portieres,
$3.25 each.

Down Sofa Pillows,—covered with Silk,
$1.25 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF LACE.

Lierre, Point de Venice, Applique, Edges and Insertions.
3 to 10 inches wide.
White, cream and ecru,
35, 45, & 75 cents per yard;
Usual prices 70 cents to $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FUNERAL OF MR. SHEARMAN.

Impressive Ceremony and Large Crowds at Plymouth Church—Body to be Cremated.

The body of Thomas G. Shearman lay yesterday in Plymouth Church, which he had served in so many capacities for over thirty-three years, while the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis and other of the dead man's friends pronounced glowing eulogies over him.

The body was brought to the church at 4 o'clock, following a brief ceremony at the home, 176 Columbia Heights, which was attended only by the relatives and closest friends of the deceased. The church was crowded with mourners, and the pulpit and platform were buried in flowers and palms.

The organ pealed forth in mournful cadence as the cortège entered the church. The Rev. Dr. Hillis walked after the coffin, chanting "I am the Resurrection and the Life," and following him came the pall bearers, all close personal friends of Mr. Shearman. They were: Frederick W. Hinrichs, Benoni Carpenter, W. C. Beecher, Benjamin F. Blair, I. Augustus Stanwood, John W. Sterling, John A. Carver, Henry Sanger Snow, Frank Rudd, Henry Ward Beecher Howard, and George H. Church. These were followed by the Board of Trustees of the church—J. M. Chapin, Mortimer C. Ogden, Hayden W. Wheeler, George J. Laighton, S. V. White, Henry W. Chapin, Jr., and Elisha W. Kennedy—and the family of the deceased, including Mrs. Shearman, his brother, John W. Shearman; a nephew, Thomas G. Shearman; his niece, Miss Helen Shearman Gue; William Partridge of Washington, D. C., a brother of Mrs. Shearman, and his son, William T. Shearman, of Columbia University.

A quartet sang during the services three of the favorite hymns of the deceased, and George L. Moore sang "Saved by Grace" as a solo. At the conclusion of the services Dr. Hillis requested the mourners to join in singing "The Shining Shore," a favorite with Mr. Shearman.

After the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott had delivered the prayer, Dr. Hillis began his address by reading from a memorandum left by the deceased and dated May 21, 1894. It read:

Dr. Hillis began his address by reading from a memorandum left by the deceased and dated May 21, 1894. It read:

I made a note several days ago. I wish an inexpensive, unostentatious, cheerful funeral, with no gloom, no darkened room, no dreariness of any kind. While I have had many happy days in life, I look forward to the day of my death as the happiest of all; not that I imagine myself prepared for the presence of God, but because I believe that the work of preparation will go on more rapidly in the future life than in the present, and because I have entire confidence in the goodness and love of God, who hates nothing that He has made, and who is able to take me with all my faults into His love and care without sullying His infinite purity.

Dr. Hillis spoke of the many services of Mr. Shearman to the church. "While jurists are praising him as the lawyer," said Dr. Hillis, "while social reformers are eulogizing him as a friend of the poor, and the press lauding his citizenship, we remember his goodness and his great and overflowing heart."

Rossiter W. Raymond delivered a brief address based upon close association with Mr. Shearman for many years, and the Rev. Howard Bliss of Montclair, formerly assistant pastor of the church, delivered the closing prayer.

For many hours after the services a stream of persons passed through the church and around the bier. Every person who passed plucked a flower from the many that surrounded the chancel, and quietly dropped it as a tribute on the coffin, until it was buried in a mass of fragrant bloom.

The first plans of the family included the burial to-day in Greenwood. This, however, was changed late yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Shearman's body will be taken to Fresh Pond at 8 o'clock this morning and cremated. The family explained that the decision to cremate the body had been made out of regard for the frequently expressed preference of Mr. Shearman.

County School Superintendents.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 2.—The State Board of Education met here to-day and the following County Superintendents were appointed: Bergen, John Terhune; Essex, Elmer C. Sherman; Hudson, E. A. Murphy; Monmouth, John Enright; Passaic, J. A. Wilson; Salem, J. Harry Smith.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Shoes.

The largest assortment in the world—greatest range of sizes—many styles made for us exclusively—finest kind for dress occasions—most serviceable for school and every-day.

Shoes for feet that are well formed, and shoes to keep them so; also shoes to remedy defects—the

Toe-in Shoe, Weak-Ankle Shoe, Flat-foot Shoe, Bow-Leg Shoe.

All at moderate prices—with quality guaranteed.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Silk Department.

Novelties in
Crêpe de Chine,
Chiffons,
Lousaines and Tinsel Effects.
Taffeta and
Peau de Soie,
in chameleon colorings.
Panné Velvets,
in plain and fancy. Newest colorings.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Lace Curtains.
Fourth Floor.

French, hand-made Renaissance Lace Curtains,—new, attractive designs,—finished with insertion or solid Lace edge, mounted on Bobbinette or Grenadine, per pair,
$4.00, $5.00, $7.50 and $12.50.

Arabian Lace Curtains,—long and sash lengths,—this season's patterns, per pair,
Long,—
$6.00, $8.50 and $10.00;
Sash,—
$4.50, $6.50 and $7.50.

About 300 pairs Bobbinette Curtains,—with ruffled borders,—finished with Valenciennes Lace, per pair,
$1.75, $2.75 and $3.75.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

WHY LITTLE LESLIE RAN AWAY.

Started to See Brother at Northampton—Only Got to Port Chester.

This is the story of a little boy who did not run away to fight Indians. His purpose in leaving home, secretly and alone, was more worthy, but he forgot to tell his father, and hence was responsible for a lot of unnecessary worry.

Leslie Mason is the boy's name and he is not quite eleven years old. His father, W. L. Mason, is a teacher in the Twenty-third Street High School. Leslie and his brother, Everett, were great chums notwithstanding the fact that the latter was three years the younger and had different tastes from his older brother. Leslie likes books and checkers, and lately has grown fond of chess. Everett, on the other hand, was fond of marbles and tops and drums. But despite this difference the boys got along together nicely.

Some time ago the boys' mother died. It was decided to send Everett to his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Chase, who lives in Northampton, Mass. It was pretty hard for both of the boys, but the grown-up folks naturally supposed that in time they would get used to it. Mr. Mason took a flat at 210 West Twenty-second Street, and there he and Leslie and the little boy's grandmother have been living. Grandmother made famous sweetmeats and the father played chess with the boy whenever he could spare the time. And so three years and a half passed and it was thought that Leslie had ceased to pine for his brother.

But the lad had not forgotten. He wondered whether Everett still cared for drums and tops; he even got to hoping that his brother had learned to play chess. Between longing to see him for his own sake and wishing to try his skill against that of his brother in his favorite game was born an irresistible temptation to go to Northampton. So Leslie began to save his nickels and dimes, and soon had what he thought was enough for the journey.

On Thursday last he came home from school, put down his books, and ate the nice dinner that grandmother had waiting for him. Then, without a word, he left the house. Leslie had once traveled all the way from St. Louis alone, so he was not in the least afraid. He got on a trolley car which took him to Port Chester. By the time he arrived there he was hungry. He went to a hotel and got something to eat. When he came to pay for it he found that all his money was gone.

It was getting rather dark by that time. Leslie glanced out and saw the long shadows, felt in his empty pockets, and then began to think things over. Home seemed a long way off, and Northampton even further. Finally he concluded to throw himself upon the sympathies of the hotel keeper, and to him he told his story.

In the meantime Mr. Mason had missed the boy, and after a long search he reported the matter to Police Headquarters. A general alarm was sent out, and on Monday night word came that the boy had been found in Port Chester. That is how it happened that when Leslie awoke yesterday morning, though the room looked strange to him, there was a familiar figure by his bedside, into whose arms he crawled with a whole lot of satisfaction.

Grandmother told the reporter all about it last night, and Leslie, apologizing because he was in bed, extended an invitation to come in and see his books.

"I thought you had run away to fight Indians," said the visitor.

"I don't read dime novels, do I, grandma?" was the answer. "But I did so want to see Ev. Papa has promised to let me go to-morrow or next day. I won't run away any more."

And Leslie looked like a boy who would keep his word.

SCHOOLBOYS ON STRIKE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 2.—The boys of the Rutgers Preparatory School went out on a strike to-day because the management of the school refused to give them a holiday to see the firemen's annual parade, which was held here to-day.

Although none of the other schools held sessions the petition of the pupils of the Rutgers Preparatory School for a holiday, which they handed in yesterday morning, was not granted. When school opened this morning the pupils were on hand and repeated their request. When it was again refused the boys rose in a body and walked out of the building. They forced open the doors of the girls' department, and some of the girls also left the class rooms.

The management threatens to punish the ringleaders if they can be found. The boys say if one is punished all must be, and that they will unite in refusing to study if any one is selected as a victim.

O'Neill's.

Reduction Sale of Furniture.

Rockers.
Large, comfortable Rockers, solid oak or mahogany finish, wood or cobbler seats,
Formerly 5.00 to 7.00,
3.69, 4.25 and 5.00.

Arm Chairs.
Oak and mahogany finish Arm Chairs, wood or cobbler seats,
Formerly 6.00,
4.25.

Morris Chairs.
With solid oak frames, reversible hair-filled cushions, covered in choice velours, spring seats,
Formerly 10.00,
7.50.

Extension Tables.
Solid quartered oak Extension Tables, well made and highly polished, extend six feet,
Formerly 16.98,
11.98.

Dining Room Chairs.
Quartered Oak Dining Chairs, rubbed and polished, cane box seats,
2.45.
Also other attractive values in Parlor, Bedroom, Library, and Dining Room Furniture.

Sale of Lamps,
With Three Very Special Values:

A special lot of Decorated Lamps, with globes to match, best Central Draft Burner and worth 4.50,
2.98 each.

Decorated Lamps, 28 inches high, with ten-inch globes to match, worth 5.50,
3.75 each.

High and Squat-shaped Lamps, with 10 and 11 inch globes, worth from 8.00 to 10.00,
5.00 each.

Special Values To-day in Beds and Bedding.

White Enameled Beds, with one-inch Pillars, Brass Ball Mounts, all sizes,
3.38.

White Enameled Beds, Brass Head and Foot Rods, Brass Vases, all sizes,
4.88.

White Enameled Beds, with 1¼-inch Pillars, Brass Head, Foot Rails and Trimmings, all sizes,
8.25.

Also Special Values in Mattresses, Springs, and Pillows.

☞ All Cash Purchases, except Bicycles and Sewing Machines, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins 8:10. Daniel Frohman ... Manager. Matinées Wed. & Saturday, 2.
"ACHIEVED ONE OF THE GREATEST SUCCESSES SINCE 'THE MIKADO.'"—Herald.
SAN TOY
THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO., (with Jas. T. Powers,) in the English-Chinese Musical Comedy.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Thursday & Sat. Matinée, 2.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled
A ROYAL FAMILY.

THEATRE REPUBLIC. 42d St., just west of B'way. Telephone 3940-38.
Oscar Hammerstein, Owner and Manager. Evenings 8:15. Matinee To-day. PRICES, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
"HERNE." IN
"'Sag Harbor' is delightful."—Alan Dale.
SAG HARBOR
("Better than 'Shore Acres.'")

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
LAST WEEK. BEN-HUR MATINEE TO-DAY.
NEXT MONDAY EVENING
BLANCHE WALSH
Will present the new romantic drama,
"MARCELLE."
SEAT SALE TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
McIntyre & Heath. Dunham Family. Les Frasettis. Wright Huntington & Co. Marie Wainwright, Smith & Campbell, Isabelle Urquhart, Julie Mackey. Pilnks. "Lady of Lions." Emily Lytton, Stanton & Modens. Mrs. Alice Shaw. Robert Downing, Harry Watson's Co., Bros. Damm, Hamilton Hill, H. Thurston.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE To-night, 8:15. Mats To-day & Sat.
Easily the best performance on N. Y. stage.—Life.
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

The New Glory OF THE CASINO! 2D GREAT MAT. SAT.
SAM BERNARD, Dick Bernard, and VIRGINIA EARL in THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA!

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St. & B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. Gen. Adm., 50c
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK Matinée Prices 50, 75, $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées

—THE— DEWEY E. 14th St. & 5th Av. Reception.
MATINEE TO-DAY. TROCADERO BURLESQUERS
A Night at the Paris Exposition.

KNICKERBOCKER, EVENINGS AT 8:15. B'WAY, cor. 38th. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS OF MALABAR

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. ANDREW MACK In his new play, "THE REBEL." Mats. today & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. DAILY, 25c. Matinée, Evgs., 25c. 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1.00. ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, DOROTHY MORTON, BETTINA GERARD, 20 others.

GASOLINE BLOWER EXPLODES.

Two Plumbers and Mrs. C. D. Blatchford Seriously Injured.

A plumber's gasoline blower exploded at noon yesterday in the residence of Charles D. Blatchford, the property clerk of the Police Department in Brooklyn, at 240 Grand Avenue, near De Kalb Avenue, that borough, seriously injuring Mrs. Leonie Blatchford, wife of the property clerk; Anthony Bristman of 249 Kingsland Avenue, and Charles Murdoch of 137 Steuben Street.

Bristman and Murdoch are plumbers, and were repairing the hotwater tank in the kitchen of the Blatchford residence. They endeavored to do this without extinguishing the kitchen fire, and placed their gasoline blower close to the heated range.

Mrs. Blatchford's father, Louis B. Day, who was in a room adjoining the kitchen, heard his daughter tell the plumbers to take the blower away from the range, and at the same moment there was an explosion. Mr. Day was knocked down by the shock. He heard his daughter scream and ran into the kitchen. The burning gasoline had fallen upon Mrs. Blatchford and her clothing was ablaze. Mr. Day rolled his daughter over on the floor and smothered the flames. The two plumbers lay stunned upon the floor.

Mrs. Day, the mother of Mrs. Blatchford, hurried down from up stairs and called the neighbors, who sent to Police Headquarters for Mr. Blatchford and for ambulances. Mr. Blatchford reached his home just as his wife and the plumbers were being taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

It was found that Mrs. Blatchford had been burned about the body, neck, and head. The plumbers were also badly burned. One of Bristman's fingers was partially blown off. At the hospital last night it was said that the injured persons were in a serious condition, but the doctors thought that they had a chance of recovery.

Mr. Day, who is eighty-two years old, was painfully burned on the hands and arms while trying to save the life of his daughter. His injuries were dressed at the house by a physician.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
MET'N ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
"Much to command immediate approval."—Times.
"Excellent performance of evenly sustained merit."—Herald.
"Opera in English has made a great start."—World.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 SHARP.
FAUST. ALSO FRIDAY NIGHT.
Prices This Matinee, 25, 50, 75, 1.00
TO-NIGHT AT 8. MIGNON. SAT MA
FIRST TIME OF MISSES DE LUSSAN, BALLSTROM, LINNE, MESSRS. D'AUBIGNE, PRINGLE, LIND, WALKER.
TANNHAUSER THURSDAY & SATURDAY NIGHTS AT 8.
COMPETENT CASTS. ALL AMERICAN. CHORUS OF 100.
REGULAR THEATRE PRICES.
Evs. 50c. to $2; Wed. Mat. 25c. to $1. Sat. Mat. 50c. to $2.
Subscribers may reserve same seats each week. No liability except to pay one week in advance. Next week—Carmen, Il Trovatore, Lohengrin.
WEBER PIANO USED.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2.15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. LAST 4 NIGHTS. MAT. SAT. THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE
1B & LITTLE CHRISTINA.
Next Monday—The New Farce, Self & Lady.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY.
WILLIAM H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday.
LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP,
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
HENRY V.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

14TH STREET THEATRE, Near 6th Ave.
To-night FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK.
Monday night's tickets good for to-night.
LOST RIVER.
The companion play to "Blue Jeans."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evgs. 8:15. 25, 35, 50c. Mats. Tues., Thu., Sat. 25c.
HOODMAN BLIND
Beginning Next Week, MATINEES DAILY Except Monday. All Seats 25c.

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Last 4 Nights—Last Mats. To-day & Sat.
OTIS SKINNER IN PRINCE OTTO
Next Monday—SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat
BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY. 50c. Instantaneous Hit!
A MILLION DOLLARS

SOUSA Met. Op. House
SUNDAY NIGHT. Popular Prices.
Seats on Sale Friday.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great POWELL. Orchestral Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL Evs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Tues. & Sat. 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats. to-day, Sat.
CALEB WEST—CALEB WEST.

KEITH'S MR. & MRS. ROYLE. AMELIA SUMMERVILLE. MIMIC FOUR.

GRAND Opera House. Mat. to-day, 25c, 50c. The TELEPHONE GIRL.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
Louis MANN, Clara LIPMAN.
"ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Matrimonial Lottery. Drawing, Nos. 1143, 1180, 1183, 1038, 668, 1242, 1264, 393, 214, 1589, call.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—The Tree of Knowledge.

Irving Place Theatre. Every Eve. The great comedy success, "Sittliche Forderung," and "Der Tugendhof." Sat. Mat. "Egmont."

SAVOY, B'way & 34th St. Mon., Oct. 8, seats on sale
THE MILITARY MAID. JOSEPHINE HALL.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
2d Day, Wednesday, Oct. 3d.
The Hurricane.
The Autumn Hurdle Handicap and Four Other Races.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Lander.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M.
FIELD, 50 CENTS.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cloudy; fresh northeasterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,831. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

CITY CLUB ON THE POLICE

The Department Is Called a Great Money-Making Machine.

Attention Called to Violations of Law at the Timothy D. Sullivan Picnic —Public Aid Invoked.

The meeting of the City Club last night was devoted almost entirely to an arraignment of the Police Department. The particular subjects considered in this connection were the conduct of the police in the August riots and the failure of the department to check "the continued and flagrant manifestations of vice in various parts of the city."

By a unanimous vote the club directed its council to offer to Bishop Potter and the clergy of New York the fullest co-operation of the club in a common endeavor to remedy the abuses in the police administration.

In a circular sent out on Monday notice was given by the club that its council would make a special statement respecting the subject, and members of the club and others having personal knowledge of facts tending to show police corruption were urged to be present and state their experiences. As a result the attendance was larger than at any regular meeting for many months.

Wheeler H. Peckham presided, and among other well-known members and reformers were Horace C. Deming, W. Cosby, Everett P. Wheeler, R. R. Bowker, Brooks Leavitt, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Jacob W. Mack, V. Everitt Macy, William Faure, Thomas R. Fulton, Adolph Oppenhym, and Alfred Grossman. After the reading of the general report of the council, Chairman Bowker offered, on behalf of the council, a set of resolutions bearing upon and following a statement of the alleged misrule of the police of this city. The statement pays a tribute to the bravery and devotion of individual policemen who, the report adds, "are disheartened and sent into obscurity for doing their plain duty, while by the same device of transfers corrupt favorites are put in precincts where vice pays."

The statement then reviews the recent race riots, and, continuing, says:

> On the east side, the daughters of honest citizens are lured into dens of ill fame, and their sons are decoyed by flagrant vice in the streets before the open eyes of the police. The University Settlement workers have ceased to make complaints to police authorities, in fear lest these should be used as new whips to extort more hush money from those complained of. The clergy, seeking to remedy these evils, have been insulted and even threatened with assault by the police. At the Tim Sullivan excursion, participated in by police officials and large numbers of men from the Eldridge Street and Mulberry Street Stations, the steamboat was crowded far beyond legal limits and against the protest of the Captain, to the endangerment of thousands of lives; 130 gambling games were counted in operation, practically under protection of the police; prize fights were "pulled to a finish" under the eyes of the police, although the repeal of the Horton law had become operative; the cost of the orgie being covered by forced contributions, through the sale of $5 tickets for distribution, from saloon keepers, corporations, political henchmen, and blackmailed citizens, said to have been so large as to leave over a large "campaign fund" for police and political corruption. The freedom with which the police club is used upon persons arrested for minor offences, and even upon unoffending citizens, affords, in the light of experience, a sure indication of the character of the administration of the department.
>
> If this perversion of a great department which the citizens maintain at an annual cost of millions, as the instrument of the people for enforcing the laws and maintaining order, has made it a protection to criminals, a shield to vice, and a danger to honest citizens, neither life nor property will long be safe in New York City. The evils complained of must in their nature increase in extent and intensity, unless they are met and overcome. They will not cure themselves. The police officials will not cure them. The remedy is with the people, and the City Club must do its part.

The Council therefore submits the following resolutions for the action of the club:

Resolved, That the City Club, holding that no citizen of New York is safe while the humblest of citizens can be abused by the police, and refused their protection against disturbers of the peace, and recognizing that only by the application of an aroused public sentiment can the maladministration of the Police Department be corrected and that the forces of evil overcome, directs its Council to offer to Bishop Potter and the clergy of New York, to the settlement workers on the east and west sides, to our colored fellow-citizens recently the victims of police violence, and to other interested citizens and organizations the fullest co-operation of the club in a common endeavor to remedy the flagrant abuses in police administration.

Resolved, That the Council be instructed to continue to urge upon the Charter Revision Commission the adoption of a provision, already advocated by this club and many other organizations and citizens, giving to the Police Department a single responsible head.

The chief speaker to the resolutions was James B. Reynolds, head worker of the University Settlement, Rivington and Delancey Streets, who instanced a case where he had complained periodically for six months of a disorderly house in his district kept by the Assistant Election District Captain of Tammany Hall. During this time the Police Captain of the precinct persistently answered that the place had been closed, whereas it flourished without intermission and is open to-day. Mr. Reynolds spoke of talks on this subject held recently with residents in the tenement district surrounding the University Settlement, and said that residents had told him that in fourteen years vice had not flourished there as it does to-day.

One teacher in a public school said that in her twenty years' experience she had never found it so difficult as now to impress moral ideas upon the children who lived amid these surroundings. The speaker told of a man who wanted to move into the district who could not find a single tenement untainted by the presence of unchaste tenants.

Everett P. Wheeler said that the Police Department had become a great money-making machine. "It cannot be put out of business except by a great combination which can work in the next municipal campaign to turn the rascals out. We should begin to get our ammunition together now."

C. H. Strong, by request of the club, read the account of the recent Timothy D. Sullivan picnic as contained in THE NEW YORK TIMES. This account was referred to as going further than many speakers to impress upon the minds of the people a need of reform in the Police Department, setting forth as it does the details of an afternoon's outing where policemen played baseball within a few yards of gambling tables and an illegal prizefight.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., May Try Again.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 3.—It is reported that William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is likely to make another trip between New York and Newport, as the route which he used last Saturday between here and New York was not as satisfactory for a time record as it might have been.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 49¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25⅝c; cotton, middling, 10⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.15; butter, Western creamery, 21½@22c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7
United Service.—Page 11.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Good music, grand scenery, glorious sail make travel by Hudson River Day Line enjoyable.—Adv.

VICTOR RIOT WAS PLANNED.

Gen. Merriam Says Attack on Gov. Roosevelt Was Work of Coeur d'Alene Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 3.—Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, United States Army, last evening made a sensational speech at the Loyal Legion banquet, in which he asserted that the recent riot at Victor was due entirely to Coeur d'Alene miners. He said: "We have heard of Gen. Irving Hale's experience with Roosevelt in Victor, when things were thrown his way. I want to tell you in this connection that I have in my desk the names of thirty men, murderers and violaters of law at the Coeur d'Alene, who were housed at Victor just before the incident alluded to. Places were prepared for them.

"The names were furnished me by the detectives who are placed in all the mining camps throughout the mining regions, and I tell you that discourtesy to the flag dates from the time of the riots in the Coeur d'Alene. Many of these men wore the United States uniform and the flag as a mask there. It is not strange that the flag when seen on the stage should provoke them as a red cloth does a bull. I hope soon to have the evidence in hand, and some of them will be called to answer indictments found against them in Idaho."

After returning to his Coeur d'Alene experience Gen. Merriam said: "The abuse of the press has never caused me the loss of sleep one night. Duty of this kind is the last that the soldier covets, but he does not hesitate to perform it, and for this we hear the cry of militarism, and by the same men who were yelling it in 1864. But militarism does not apply to the American soldier to-day any more than it did then. Does any one believe that any American soldier would follow a dictator or justify an act that would imperil the liberties of his country or the safeguarding of them?"

MAYOR McGUIRE'S STATEMENT.

Charges Responsibility for the Victor Mob Upon the Republicans.

Chairman James K. McGuire gave out from Democratic State Headquarters yesterday a long statement about the assault committed on Gov. Roosevelt and his rough treatment by a mob at Victor, Col. Chairman McGuire's statement is said to be based on information from the scene of the trouble.

The statement is to the effect that Senator Wolcott, who was bitterly disliked by the audience at Victor, advanced to the front of the platform while Gov. Roosevelt was speaking and shouted that he was willing to bet that Bryan would be defeated. The crowd yelled at Senator Wolcott and Gov. Roosevelt tried to quiet him. Senator Wolcott, it is alleged, made remarks calculated to rouse the anger of his Democratic hearers. As the procession was going up the hill to the train, escorting Gov. Roosevelt, a mine manager named Lyman White, by mistake created the whole disturbance.

The Republicans were grabbing Bryan banners from the hands of small boys, when Lyman White thought he saw one of Gov. Roosevelt's Rough Riders attacked by the crowd. A free fight was started. According to the statement issued by Chairman McGuire, guns were drawn, clubs were brandished, and rocks hurled.

In closing his statement Chairman McGuire writes that the Republican reports from Victor were deliberately false, and concocted when it was too late to prevent the truth from being printed in The Denver Republican. He writes:

"I now reiterate the statement I made that Roosevelt is the monumental fakir of both parties. Roosevelt went through New York as a non-partisan, and when elected Governor appointed none but machine men to office."

Chairman McGuire said he received his information from the proprietors of the newspapers in Denver.

FORTUNE IN A LOST TRUNK.

Dying Dancer Unable to Say Where He Left It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The trunk of the late Roderick J. McDonald, a championship dancer, which is said to contain a fortune of $20,000, is lost in Ohio, and despite the efforts of McDonald to tell those who were at his bedside its location, he was unable to do so.

McDonald died last week at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Brogan, 3,741 Wabash Avenue, from a nervous malady which rendered him speechless and unable to use his hands.

With every possible means of questioning Mrs. Brogan could only find out that the fortune was in the trunk which had accompanied the famous dancer on his travels, but where the trunk had been left by him inside the city she discovered. It is thought to be in Xenia or some town near by.

Besides the jewelry, medals, and the money in the trunk, there are also papers the definite value of which is not known, but which is thought to be considerable. The authorities of many of the Ohio cities have been notified and a rigid search is being made.

HARD FIGHTING WITH ASHANTIS.

First British Attack on Natives Repulsed—Second Succeeds.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Kumassi reports that heavy fighting took place last Sunday between Col. Willcocks's column and the Ashantis at Abu-Asu.

"After heavy firing," says the dispatch, "the British column made an ineffectual attempt to charge the Ashanti positions, but was obliged to retire and to resume the rifle duel while awaiting reinforcements.

"Eventually, after hard work, Col. Willcocks captured the positions and occupied the village of Isansu without opposition. Subsequently the British carried three other villages at the point of the bayonet and burned them. Seventy Ashantis were killed.

"The British losses were Major Melliss and Capt. Luard, severely wounded; three officers slightly wounded, three men killed, and twenty-eight others wounded.

"A flying column of 800 men, with two guns, was sent Monday in pursuit of the enemy."

THE PRESIDENT GOES DRIVING.

Rumors of a Plot to Assassinate Him Discredited in Washington.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 3.—President and Mrs. McKinley took their usual drive to-day. No plans, it is said, have been made for going to Washington. On the contrary, there is every indication that the President will be in Canton all of this week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The rumors of a plot to assassinate President McKinley, telegraphed from the President's home at Canton, are not credited here. The Secret Service Bureau professes entire ignorance of the matter.

Chief Wilkie is out of town, and this leads to rumors that he is working on the plot himself, but it is a very common thing for him to be away. George S. Foster, the secret service man in Canton, is an officer whose duty it is to be always with the President, and he has no other duty. He has been on the secret service rolls for several years.

Not to Build Mill Till After Election.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—The Hammond Cotton Mill Company, which has been preparing to erect a large cotton mill at Hammond, La., decided, at a Directors' meeting to-day, to discontinue all work until after the November election.

ROOSEVELT MAKES DENIAL

Never Said Every Man Who Goes on a Strike Should Be Shot.

Presented with Pair of Cowboy Spurs at Chadron, Neb.—Makes Speeches at Many Towns.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Oct. 3.—Immediately upon the arrival of their train here this evening Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Dolliver of Iowa were taken in carriages through the streets to the Deadwood narrow-gauge railway, where the party entered a train and were taken to Lead, a mining camp, where two speeches were made—one of some length in Miners' Union Hall, to a closely-packed house, and a brief talk from the carriage to the much larger crowd which could not gain admittance. The crowd in the streets here was the most demonstrative and excited that has yet been met with on this long journey of more than 9,000 miles.

In his speech at Lead Gov. Roosevelt, for the second time to-day, took occasion to emphatically deny the story published about an alleged speech said to have been made by him at the Auditorium about the Pullman riot, in which he is reported to have said that any man who engaged in a strike or who would go to a riot deserved to be shot. He characterized the story as a lie.

"We believe you, Teddy," was the cry from the audience.

In his speech at Chadron, Neb., denying this charge, the Governor said:

"Before I begin my speech I want to do something that I have not done in this campaign before now, and that is to answer one of the lies circulated in reference to me. I have not hitherto thought it worth while, but I have read a telegram from Capt. Allen G. Fisher stating that Populists have convinced labor organizations that Roosevelt said in the Auditorium after the Pullman strike, that 'any man who engages in a strike or any man who goes where a strike is on should be shot.'

"Capt. Fisher states that some credence has been given that statement, and I therefore want to answer it. Yet it is almost irritating to have to stop to answer such a statement, for I should suppose that any one of common intelligence would know that I not only never made any such statement, but that I am incapable of making it.

"At that time I never spoke in the Auditorium, to begin with, and I never said anything anywhere to any human being out of which could have been construed any such statement. It is not only a lie, but was made up by people who knew it was a lie to be circulated by others who also knew it to be a lie."

Another incident of Gov. Roosevelt's appearance here was the presentation to him of a set of spurs of the cowboy type. State Senator J. H. Van Dusen of South Omaha, in making the presentation, said:

"I was commissioned by the Nebraska delegation to the National Convention of Republican League Clubs to appear here upon this occasion and in its behalf and in behalf of the Republicans of our great State to present you the spurs that both upon our Western plains and upon the field of battle you have so honorably earned the right to wear.

"I am a native of Old New York. I am a Democrat of the Holland Dutch, and I see here New York's most distinguished son of good old Dutch ancestry, the fearless publicist, the matchless soldier, and the unconquerable Rough Rider.

"These spurs you will appreciate as typical of the great Northwestern country over which we have expanded, and which furnishes to-day a large portion of the beef that the world and which, above all in this year of our Lord 1900, will be found in the Republican column."

Gov. Roosevelt responded briefly, expressing his thanks for the presentation.

The Governor arrived at Broken Bow at 8 o'clock this morning. Senator-elect Dolliver of Iowa and Charles H. Deitrich, Republican candidate for Governor of Nebraska, joined the Vice Presidential candidate, and all three addressed a large crowd in the public square.

At Hyannis Gov. Roosevelt and Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston addressed the people. Gov. Roosevelt said in part:

"Mr. Towne has been appealing to our people against keeping the Philippines on the ground that they have under them the Sultan of Sulu with polygamy and slavery. Now, how will it be stopped if we go away? If we withdraw our flag that merely means that slavery and polygamy will become perpetual there. To put a stop to slavery in this country we did not withdraw the flag from the slave States; on the contrary, we kept the flag there until slavery vanished. That is also the way to handle the question in the Philippines. We should stay there and keep the flag there and slavery and polygamy will ultimately disappear."

At Alliance Gov. Roosevelt and United States Senator Dolliver made speeches from a platform in the town. The train stopped at Crawford long enough to enable the Governor, Senator Dolliver, and Mr. Dietrich to show themselves upon a platform in the middle of the town. Gov. Roosevelt spoke to his audience on the prosperity of the present time.

ROOSEVELT TO VISIT CANTON.

Will Speak There on Oct. 18 from Mr. McKinley's Porch.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 3.—It is announced that Gov. Roosevelt will come to Canton on the morning of Oct. 18 for a thirty-minute stay. In that time he will make a speech from the McKinley porch while his train is being transferred from one railroad to another. It is probable that the President will introduce him.

NINE PERSONS RESCUED.

Catboat Capsizes and Occupants Cling to Overturned Craft.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 3.—The catboat Ella capsized this afternoon while off Longport. Andrew Jeffreys and his wife and their two children, Benjamin Jeffreys, his wife and their one child, and Joseph Scull and his wife were on board. There was a light but puffy wind blowing, and the boat was sailing slowly toward this city, where all the persons named lived. Off Longport a squall hit the sail and the boat went over on her port beam. All of the party were thrown into the water.

The men assisted the women and children to the boat, and all clung to the overturned craft. Several times children slipped from the boat and had to be hauled back. All the party were exhausted and chilled when the Great Egg Harbor lifesaving crew reached the scene. The lookout at the station saw the boat go over and the start was made at once, but it was a two-mile row.

VALUE OF COLLEGE EDUCATION.

President Thompson Says It Is a Guarantee Against Poverty.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 3.—President Thompson of the Ohio State University, in the course of an address to-day on the subject "Does College Education Pay?" said: "In 1896, of the 9 members of the Supreme Court 8 were college graduates, while 6 out of the 8 Cabinet officers, 105 members of the lower house, and 70 United States Senators were graduates of some college or university.

"Sixteen Presidents of the United States have been college graduates and about three-fourths of all Cabinet officers have had the same training. At the close of the civil war nearly every leader of prominence on both sides was a West Pointer.

"The college-bred man gets into his position ten years earlier than the uneducated man and the young college men are becoming more and more leaders of the country. A college education is an absolute guarantee against poverty and distress. The successful men who are not college men only prove the greatness of opportunity."

Recreation by Travel.
Travel on the Pennsylvania Railroad is a delightful outing.—Adv.

A DEMOCRATIC FORECAST

Vice Chairman Johnson Figures 326 Votes for Bryan.

CONCEDES 88 TO McKINLEY

Counts New York, Illinois, and Indiana in Bryan Column—Michigan and New Jersey Doubtful.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—For the first time this campaign the Democrats have broken the rule they had established and have given out an estimate upon the election by States. Vice Chairman J. G. Johnson of the Democratic National Executive Committee reached Chicago this morning, and he at once proceeded to figure out a table showing how he thinks Bryan will get 326 electoral votes, McKinley only 88, and the doubtful list will number 33. This estimate was provoked by the list given out by National Committeeman Manley of Maine, the head of the Republican campaign in the Eastern States, in which 261 votes were predicted for McKinley, 112 for Bryan, and 69 doubtful.

The table prepared by Vice Chairman Johnson is as follows:

States.	Bryan.	McKinley.	Doubtful.
Alabama	11	..	..
Arkansas	8	..	..
California	4	..	..
Colorado	4	..	..
Connecticut	..	6	..
Delaware	3	..	..
Florida	4	..	..
Georgia	13	..	..
Idaho	3	..	..
Illinois	24	..	..
Indiana	15	..	..
Iowa	..	13	..
Kansas	10	..	..
Kentucky	13	..	..
Louisiana	8	..	..
Maine	..	6	..
Maryland	8	..	..
Massachusetts	..	15	..
Michigan	..	..	14
Minnesota	..	..	9
Mississippi	9	..	..
Missouri	17	..	..
Montana	3	..	..
New Hampshire	..	4	..
New Jersey	..	..	10
New York	36	..	..
Nevada	3	..	..
Nebraska	8	..	..
North Carolina	11	..	..
North Dakota	3	..	..
Ohio	23	..	..
Oregon	..	4	..
Pennsylvania	..	32	..
Rhode Island	..	4	..
South Carolina	9	..	..
South Dakota	4	..	..
Tennessee	12	..	..
Texas	15	..	..
Utah	3	..	..
Vermont	..	4	..
Virginia	12	..	..
Washington	4	..	..
West Virginia	6	..	..
Wisconsin	12	..	..
Wyoming	3	..	..
Total	326	88	33

"The figures which I give out," explained Vice Chairman Johnson, "are based not only upon the most reliable information which our committee has from every State in the Union, but also upon this further remarkable fact: Everybody knows that it was the Gold Democratic vote of this country which elected McKinley four years ago. It is equally well known now that at least 90 per cent. of this vote will go for Bryan this Fall.

"The German vote was almost unanimously against Bryan in 1896, while this year we have trustworthy information that leads us to believe that fully 80 per cent. of the German vote in the pivotal States will be cast for Bryan. This statement is true not alone of the Germans but of other distinctively foreign classes of voters. The great body of the organized labor vote which was induced to support McKinley four years ago will be nearly solid for the Democratic ticket next month."

STANCHFIELD HIS OWN MASTER.

Says He Is Not the Candidate of One Man or Any Set of Men.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 3.—John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received an enthusiastic greeting from the Democratic meeting which he addressed here to-night. In the course of his speech he said:

"I am not the candidate of any one man or any set of men. I am my own man and my own master."

NEW ORLEANS GOT $10,000,000.

British Army Headquarters There Finishes Purchases of Animals and Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 3.—The British Army Headquarters in this city are to be closed within the next few days. Since the English officers were sent here in August, 1899, to purchase horses, mules, and army supplies for South Africa, 15,000 horses and 42,000 mules have been shipped from this port to Cape Town, as well as large quantities of forage and supplies, entailing a disbursement here of about $10,000,000.

Two regular remounting stations have been maintained since the purchasing of horses began—one at Bonham, Texas, the other in this city. Sick lines were established in this city, where hundreds of sick and wounded animals were cared for and nursed back to health and shipping condition. Several thousand Americans have shipped on the transports for South Africa, a large number of whom found employment or joined the English Army there.

The sailing to-night of the big transport Montezuma, with horses and mules, for Cape Town has terminated the work practically, as no mules and horses will be needed in China, as was anticipated.

Bancroft Tablet Set Up In Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 3.—A tablet to mark the site of the birthplace of George Bancroft, the historian, on Salisbury Street, was dedicated this afternoon. The exercises took the nature of a centennial celebration, Bancroft having been born Oct. 3, 1800. The speakers were Gen. James Grant Wilson and the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. Rear Admiral Sampson, representing the navy of which Bancroft at one time was Secretary, was also present. A. S. Roe was the Chairman of the committee.

Glass Chimney Makers Combine.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—An organization to be known as the Glass Chimney Association has been formed by the largest producers, and general offices have been established here. It is expected that all the chimney makers will be induced to become members, agree to sell only at association prices, and thus stop the cutting of rates, which is said to have been quite heavy and disastrous recently.

Diphtheria Spreads at Ithaca.

ITHACA, Oct. 3.—The spread of the diphtheria epidemic in Ithaca caused more alarm to-day. The young son of Prof. C. W. Pound of the College of Law of Cornell University was taken with the disease yesterday, and this morning the house was quarantined. Several new cases are reported from different parts of the city.

Fell Dead on Wife's Grave.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 3.—While cutting the grass on his wife's grave to-day Frederick Fritz, seventy years old, fell dead in Riverview Cemetery. Heart trouble is supposed to have been the cause of death.

The Lake Shore Limited,
an up-to-date train in every respect between New York and Chicago every day at 5:30 P. M. via New York Central. Pullman sleeping cars to Chicago via Lake Shore Route, and to St. Louis via Big Four Route, making close connection for Kansas City. No excess fare to St. Louis.—Adv.

NEGROES AT COOPER UNION

They Protest Against Disfranchisement in the South.

ENTHUSIASM FOR McKINLEY

The Democratic Argument Against Imperialism in a New Light—Bishop Turner Attacked.

The negroes of New York turned out in large numbers last night and packed Cooper Union to protest, as the programme had it, against the wholesale disfranchisement of their brethren in Southern States. The meeting, however, by no means confined itself to that subject, but took up the pending political contest, and the speakers without exception, politicians, preachers, and Bishops, called on the negroes of the country to rally to the support of the Republican ticket in the Nation and the State.

The plea in every instance was based on the statement that the subject of negro disfranchisement and the political issues were inseparable, and more than one speaker asserted that where race riots had occurred where the ballot had been taken away from the negro, or where his interests were threatened, these conditions had existed in Democratic communities.

There was a tremendous amount of applause and much laughter throughout the evening, until nearly half past eleven, when the meeting adjourned. At first when Mr. Bryan's name was mentioned there were many hisses, but quite a number of cheers and some interruptions in his favor, but as the meeting went on, and it was seen that the sentiment of the audience was largely with the Republican side, the Bryan sympathizers subsided and the name of the Democratic nominee was received in silence. Every mention of the President and of Gov. Roosevelt awoke the wildest enthusiasm, as did the mention of the names of Lincoln and of negro men of prominence.

Just after Senator Elsberg finished his speech a man on the stage arose and in stentorian tones began to sing "John Brown's Body Lies a-Moldering in the Grave." Every man and woman in the hall rose, and they thundered back the song. It awoke the echoes of old Cooper Union as they have seldom been awakened, the rich voices of the singers rising in the chorus.

SUPPORT PLEDGED TO McKINLEY.

One of the auditors arose during the meeting and read a telegram which he wanted sent at once to the President, pledging him the support of the negroes of New York. He insisted on its being read and put to a vote, and the motion that it should be dispatched at once was unanimously carried.

William R. Davis, who has been dubbed "the Black Depew," created another diversion. He demanded that the Chairman allow him the courtesy of the floor. "I have a burning thought in my mind," he yelled. "Keep it there until it burns through," cried some one else, and there was a wave of laughter at the orator's expense. The Chairman finally promised Davis that he could speak at the end of the meeting, but before he could express his "burning thought" the audience began to file out. Davis went on undaunted, speaking from the floor as his auditors deserted him, and he was still talking when the lights were turned out.

Imperialism was treated at the meeting from a new view point. The provision in the Democratic platform quoted from the Declaration of Independence that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, was ridiculed, it being said that while the Democrats sought to apply this principle in relation to the Filipinos they at the same time sought to disfranchise the negro. The Rev. Dr. Butler Thompkins, Chairman of the meeting, speaking on this subject, said:

"We do not have to go to the land of the Filipinos to study imperialism, as the Democrats would have you do. We have to go but a few miles from this centre, below Mason and Dixon's line, in a section of our own country, within our own flag floats, and there we will find as an actual fact more than 7,000,000 of bona fide American citizens disfranchised and governed without their consent by force and intimidation. Though taxed to maintain the Government, they are deprived of a voice in its affairs."

Senator Elsberg said he had come to speak on the broad doctrine of equal rights, and he received a tremendous ovation. He reverted at length to the fact that the Democrats had disfranchised the negro in States surely Democratic, and thus had destroyed whatever right they had to put forward the "consent-of-the-governed" plea. He accused the Democratic Party of trying to keep the negro a slave; then concocting the Ku-Klux conspiracy to rob him of his rights as a free man, and now by stealth trying to take away his rights under the forms and cover of law.

"I consider," said Senator Elsberg, "that if given a chance the negro is the equal of any race on earth."

"And that's no joke," cried a woman in the front row amid general applause and laughter.

"An equal chance is what he wants," went on the speaker, "that's all."

"Yes, that's all, that's all," came from every part of the house in an immense chorus.

"Will he get these rights from the Democratic Party?"

"No," came the thundering response.

"You are right," said the Senator, in conclusion. "He'll get it only through the Republican Party that has been behind every piece of legislation for his good since he was made free."

BISHOP DERRICK'S SPEECH.

Bishop William R. Derrick aroused the greatest amount of enthusiasm, as well as laughter. "After the war," he said, "the white man of the South said the nigger was a fool because he sided with the Yankee. Well, where, in God's name, could he go? When they tried to trample him down in the land he loved and among the people he loved, the North opened its schools to him. It was then that he shipped aboard the Republican ship, and, thank God, he's been sailing in her ever since."

"Trouble with the nigger is," went on the Bishop, "he's too sweet (laughter.) Now I don't pat foot to everything people tell me. No, Sir; I'm too old for that. Nigger laughs too much. But now he's begun to think, and that'll bring on the day of glory."

Bishop Derrick took a hand in the general assault made on Senator Tillman. "Why that lusty leather-lunged gent, that clown of American white men, Ben Tillman," said the Bishop, "read the platform in Kansas City. He read the chapter on imperialism. He loves the Filipino man, who'd make a good dish of hash out of him if he got a chance, but he can't stand for the black man in South Carolina. (Hisses and laughter.) Why if the negro is going to have all his rights taken away and be made a parasite, he'd better have a master who would say 'Hands off, that's my nigger' than to be clubbed and booted and kicked and robbed of everything in the land he helped to build and to keep inviolate."

The Rev. Dr. William D. Cook made an attack on Bishop Henry McNeill Turner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. "I don't know what's the matter with my Bishop," he said; "I've followed him in many things, but when he can take into his system such a nauseous dose as Bryan I cut away from him. But he's out in Georgia, and it's been said of Georgia that it's half a mile from hell. Well, when a man's in hell I suppose he has to make a compact with the devil so as to keep matters quiet, but I want to tell him right here that there's no danger of our people falling in line on such a proposition."

There were many hisses when Bishop Turner's name was mentioned.

Addresses were also made by ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback and Charles W. Anderson. Resolutions indorsing the Republican nominees and protesting against recent race outrages were adopted.

NEGROES SECURE CONTROL.

Take Entire Supremacy in Republican Organization in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 3.—To-night for the first time since they were given the right to vote the negroes took entire control of the Republican organization in the State. E. H. Deas, a negro, displaced R. R. Tolbert, white, as Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and Robert Smalls, a negro, was re-elected Vice Chairman over J. H. Wheeler, a white man.

A State Convention was called to nominate Presidential Electors. But that became a mere incident in the fight for supremacy, and the negroes threw off the leadership of the whites. J. H. Fordham was elected Chairman of the convention, a position usually accorded a white man. There were several hours of wrangling before the organization was effected. There were about 12 white delegates and 150 negroes.

The following were nominated Presidential Electors for the State at large: Dr. W. D. Crum, colored, Charleston, and L. W. C. Bialock, white, Laurens.

For the several districts: George Holmes, white; L. A. Owdom, negro; J. W. Tolbert, white; H. H. Felton, white; R. P. Roberts, negro; M. K. Holloway, negro; George W. Murray, negro.

The attempt to nominate a State ticket failed, as there are only 10,000 registered Republican voters.

A feature of the session was a fierce denunciation of Senator Tillman by a negro.

HARVARD'S NEW WEEKLY.

First Issue of the Students' Democratic Paper to Contain Letters from Bryan and Stevenson.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 3.—The first number of The Harvard Democrat, edited by student voters of the university, will appear Saturday. It will be an eight-page weekly paper and it will be printed throughout the college year. George Marsh, Secretary of the Harvard Democratic Club, will be its first editor. In the first issue will appear congratulatofy letters from William J. Bryan, Adlai E. Stevenson, and Senator Jones, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. Letters on the issues of the campaign will appear from the pens of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Erving Winslow, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialistic League; George F. Washburn, President of the Bryan Club of Massachusetts, and ex-Gov. Boutwell.

A novel feature of the new political sheet will be a series of weekly cartoons by Homer Davenport.

Among those who have promised to contribute to early issues of the paper are Carl Schurz, Bourke Cockran, Webster Davis, George Wellington, Sam M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo; ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois, David B. Hill, ex-Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri, and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts.

The Harvard Democrat is not, however, the only evolution of the Democratic Club of Harvard. Plans are maturing for a weekly poll of the student body and for a joint debate with the Republican Club upon the paramount issues of the campaign. The first issue of the paper will also announce that Mr. Bryan will speak this Fall before the students of Harvard University, and the only meeting in Boston at which he will speak will be under the auspices of the Harvard Democratic Club.

GAS WAR IN CHICAGO COURTS.

Twenty-five Bills Filed Against People's Company and Thousands Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—War in the courts was begun this afternoon against the Chicago Gas Trust, and the battle over rates, which for weeks back has been "scattering," is now enlivened by firing all along the line.

At noon to-day twenty-five bills were filed in the Circuit Court against the People's Gas Light and Coke Company. They cover thirty printed pages and all are alike, except that there is a different plaintiff in each one. Among the complainants are C. M. Nichols, La Salle Street insurance agent; Albert Pick & Co., wholesale crockery dealers; John Govern of the Excelsior Machine and Oil Works, H. B. Brown, and numerous other gas consumers.

The plaintiffs reside in different parts of the city, and the cases filed to-day are the forerunner of many thousands more which are being prepared and will be filed as soon as they can be signed and sworn to. The attorneys of the complainants are Stein & Platt, while ex-Judge Moran and Levy Mayer appear as counsel.

Application for injunction will be made to-morrow morning. As the cases are so numerous and distributed upon every calendar of every Judge in the Circuit Court, it is not unlikely that the Judges will be asked to sit together.

If this is done one of the largest judicial benches in the history of the State will be assembled. About twelve Judges are now hearing cases in the civil branch of the circuit court.

Henry R. Platt, one of the attorneys in the proceedings, said this afternoon: "We will ask the circuit Judges for injunctions to-morrow morning. There are many thousand similar cases about ready to file. The magnitude of the questions and their great importance to every person in the city will necessitate practically an immediate hearing."

RAILROADS RAISE GRAIN RATES.

Central Freight Association Agrees on Systematic Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—At a meeting in Chicago to-day of the executive officers of the lines in the Central Freight Association, which covers the territory between the Mississippi River and Pittsburg and Buffalo, it was agreed that a systematic advance should be started by increasing the charges on grain. Now that the close of navigation is in sight, it has been decided to raise the grain tariffs several cents on the hundred pounds.

By the agreement entered into to-day the rate on domestic grain between the Mississippi River and New York will be advanced from 17½ cents to 20½ cents per 100 pounds, and the export tariff will go up from 15½ to 18½. Between Chicago and New York the domestic rate will be increased from 15 to 17½, and the export from 13½ to 16 cents. The increased charges will become effective Nov. 1.

The roads in the Central Freight Association and those in the Trunk Line Association (roads east of Pittsburg and Buffalo) will meet in New York Oct. 16 for the purpose of compiling and issuing a new classification for all classes of freight, to go into effect Jan. 1.

BALLOONIST'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Went Up to be Fired from a Gun—Hangs for a Time by One Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 3.—In the presence of 5,000 persons R. F. Burke of Blissfield, Mich., was loaded into a cannon attached to a balloon. At the height of 3,000 feet the cannon was to be fired. The trapeze of a parachute hung from the side of the balloon.

When Burke had gone 2,000 feet the balloon, parachute, and all began a rapid descent, and he climbed from the mouth of the cannon on top of the gun. Once he slipped and hung by one hand, but finally, with his balloon, he came down in a tree several miles away and was imprisoned therein for an hour and a half before he was found and released.

The Right Arm of Trade.
The Pennsylvania Railroad reaches all the leading cities of the land.—Adv.

CHINA SETTLEMENT BELIEVED AT HAND

Germany and Other Powers Ready to Act With America.

ALLIES SEIZE SHAN-HAI-KUAN

Italians Leave Peking—Kaiser's Message Praised in Berlin—Ministers to Witness Punishment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Officials in Washington are convinced that a rapprochement among the powers on the China question is near at hand.

There

for action. English ships were sent to demand its surrender, and the Chinese evacuated the place. The British then hoisted their flag, and the other flagships thereupon went thither and put up their respective flags over the forts."

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 20.—The American forces will not participate in the Shan-hai-Kuan expedition. The order sending a detachment of United States marines with the allied forces has been revoked.

Gen. Chaffee and the Commander of the Russian troops have formally notified Field Marshal Count von Waldersee of the withdrawal of the American and Russian troops respectively. The United States marines will proceed to Cavite.

The movement of Indian troops will begin in ten days. The British and Germans continue sending troops to Peking.

There are renewed preparations for an expedition in force against Pao-ting-Foo. The troops will probably leave in a fortnight, and columns from Peking will cooperate with the expedition. Resistance is expected, as the Boxers are there in large numbers.

Gen. Grodekoff, commander of the Amur Government, reports that on Sept. 19 he received a telegram from Prince Ching, through the Russian Foreign Office, showing that Prince Ching was authorized to negotiate on behalf of China with the powers, in co-operation with Chancellor Chun-Zu. Prince Ching, with a view of facilitating negotiations, had ordered the Dzian Dzun, or Governor of Tsitsikar, to cease hostilities. Subsequently 1,500 Chinese surrendered.

No further fighting in Manchuria is expected.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 3.—The Rusian General Staff has received a dispatch dealing with the operations north of old Niu-Chwang, which says that Gen. Fleischer's division of 6,000 men, with artillery, engaged the Chinese on a vast plain covered with high grass. The Rusians lost two officers killed and eighteen men wounded.

According to the same advices, Col. Artamanoff, while reconnoitring with two squadrons of cavalry, came into touch with 14,000 disciplined Chinese. These Gen. Fleischer is expected to engage.

ITALIANS LEAVING PEKING.

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PEKING, Sept. 27.—The Italian marines are being withdrawn.

Some concern is being expressed regarding the plans of the Germans, who are bringing a large force, which is expected to embark on a campaign of revenge, which, it is predicted, will seriously delay the establishment of peace.

After the return of the German expedition to the southward yesterday, a small Japanese force left Huang-Tsun for Tsing-Yang, where the Boxers are supposed to be congregating.

The Russians remaining in Peking are two battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery, Col. Trotiakoff commanding. They will hold the Summer Palace and the Machiapo Railway terminus.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Province of Shan-Tung, Oct. 1.—The British first-class cruiser Terrible and the British second-class cruiser Arethusa, with the transports having on board the Third Brigade of British Indian troops, started for Taku to-[illegible] at short notice.

BLAME FOR MISSIONARIES.

International Congress of Peace in Paris Is Opposed to a Religious Protectorate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The International Congress of Peace, now being held in Paris, passed to-day several resolutions concerning policy in China.

The Congress resolved that the action of the missionaries was often intolerant; that their religious propaganda should not be backed up by diplomatic or military force; that they should go into China at their own risks and perils; that Europe should abandon any religious protectorate in China; that forcible annexation of territory, especially that held sacred by the Chinese, should cease; that the powers should attempt to establish a stable native government, capable of undertaking internal reforms, and that the open-door for the honest commerce of the world on equal terms is the only policy which gives any guarantee for the country's future peace and stability.

RESCUED FROM THE SEA.

Officers and Crew of a Liverpool Ship Saved After Ten Days' Sufferings.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The British steamer Amana, Capt. Carr, from Samarang, Java, via St. Michaels, arrived this afternoon, having on board the Captain, Llewellyn Cook, First Officer John Jackson, Second Officer Carl Hensen, and thirteen of the crew of the Liverpool ship Ellersile, which was abandoned at sea, dismasted and waterlogged.

The steamer rescued the men on the afternoon of Sept. 29 after they had been buffeted about by fearful seas for ten days. One member of the crew, a native of Glasgow, aged twenty-one, was lost overboard on the morning of Sept. 18 by falling from aloft, where he had been sent to furl the upper maintopsail.

Capt. Cook states that the Ellersile left Pascagoula, Miss., Aug. 18, with nearly 1,000,000 feet of pine lumber for Liverpool, and had light winds until Sept. 3, after which a succession of gales was encountered, developing on the 18th into a hurricane. During the next few days the wind blew at the rate of eighty miles an hour at times, the vessel rolling and pitching in a terrible manner. The men were forced to the forecastle head to prevent being carried overboard.

The sufferings of the men became intense through lack of fresh water, the supply having become exhausted. After the masts went by the board the vessel was relieved somewhat, and the gale moderated soon afterward. The crew set to work clearing away the mass of wreckage from the deck in order to secure a donkey boiler with which to condense the salt water. About eight gallons of sea water were thus condensed and the crew given small drinks diluted with lime juice.

During all the ten days the vessel was being made the toy of the waves the crew was endeavoring by means of signals to attract the attention of passing vessels. Three or four steamers passed within sight of the shipwrecked men, but apparently did not see their signals of distress, or at least they paid no attention to them. Finally on the 20th at 2 P. M. Capt. Cook saw a faint streak of smoke far away to the eastward. The stump of the mainmast was now utilized for distress flags, and not only the British jack but a bunch of international code signals was nailed to it to catch the eye of the oncoming steamer. The latter proved to be the Amana, Java for Boston, and was soon within hailing distance. The steamer's afterboats were speedily lowered, and after several ineffectual efforts to get the men off the wreck from the side of their vessel, the boats were pulled under the jibboom, and by means of lines the men were lowered from this part of the wreck and taken on board the steamer. The Ellersile was then set on fire.

Capt. Cook and the officers and men of the wrecked vessel were loud in their praise of the conduct of the officers and crew of the steamer. Capt. Cook saved the ship's papers and his chronometer, but the crew lost most of their possessions.

The wrecked ship was built in New Brunswick in 1872; she registered 1,287 tons net and 1,380 tons gross, and was valued at $15,000 and uninsured. John Witherspoon of Liverpool was her managing owner.

The Mesaba in Collision Again.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Mesaba, Capt. Segrave, from New York Sept. 22 for this port, arrived here to-day with port bow damaged by collision with the steamer Zeta, whose port quarter was damaged. Both vessels are docking.

The Mesaba began her voyage with a collision, and she ends it with another. When passing out Swash Channel on Saturday morning, Sept. 22, she collided with the Wilson liner Martello, also outward bound. The Mesaba sustained only slight injury and proceeded on her voyage, but the Martello was so badly damaged that she had to return, and is now in dry dock undergoing extensive repairs.

KILLED BY UNKNOWN ASSASSIN.

MIFFLINTOWN, Penn., Oct. 3.—While reclining on a chair beside an open window last night at his home, at Oriental, Juniata County, Adam Goodling was shot through the mouth by an unknown assassin and instantly killed.

On Sunday Mr. Goodling was heard to remark that he had but two enemies in the world, of one of whom he was terribly in fear. The entire community thereabout has been thrown into a state of excitement and are requesting the services of an experienced detective to ferret out the murderer.

ATROCITIES BY CHINESE

Further Details of Terrible Fate of American Missionaries.

MEN'S HEARTS SENT TO PEKING

Women and Children Butchered—Heads Cut Off and Set on Gates—Treacherous Ambushes.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 5, via San Francisco, Oct. 3.—A terrible narrative of the massacres in Shan-Si Province has reached here through a native Christian teacher who ecaped, and, after a remarkable journey through the country by foot and boat, has just arrived. This man is a graduate from the North China College, speaking English fluently, and absolute confidence is placed in his statements by the American missionary officials here.

His story confirms previously reported murders and adds details of shocking cruelties. It covers a period from early June, when the trouble began, down to the latest-known outrage, which occurred Aug. 15 at Yen-Chou-Foo, about fifty miles southwest of Tai-Yuan, where Mr. and Mrs. Atwater and their two little children and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Prince and their son, all of the American Board; Mr. and Mrs. Laugreu of the Swedish Mission, and Miss Eldred, an English lady, were butchered. The refugee's story of the murders directly implicates Hu-Hsien, the Governor of Shan-Si, who has previously been charged with instigating and abetting the killing of foreigners.

It is said that a few days after the rescue of the legationers at Peking a prominent member of the Tsung-li-Yamen appeared at the British Legation and formally accused Hu-Hsien of inviting all the foreigners in Tai-Yuan into his yamen under pretense of escorting them in safety to the coast, and having them all put to death. The names of the victims at Yen-Chou-Foo were given by the Hoipers, who escaped. According to the refugee, none of the missionaries at that station had been molested up to Aug. 13.

One old Prefect of the district died shortly before that date, and the Governor of Shan-Si sent a new man, who, two days after his arrival, demanded of the local officials why the foreigners had not been expelled. The district magistrate, who was friendly to the missionaries, replied that there was no occasion for their expulsion, but, under compulsion, arrested the chief dispenser of the hospital.

DRIVEN INTO AN AMBUSH.

The man was given 300 blows, and the demand was made that he should secure the arms in the possession of the mission. There were accordingly given up two pistols and two rifles. The demand was repeated that they must hasten their departure. A request was made on behalf of Mrs. Atwater, who was about to be confined, that they be allowed a few days of respite, but the Prefect insisted that they were to be sent away to the coast, and must be ready the next day.

Four country carts were prepared for them and their goods duly packed. They were to start on Aug. 15, and a guard of twenty soldiers was made ready. As soon as the arrangements were made the foreign houses were sealed up. The missionaries requested that they be permitted to sell their house to secure silver for the journey. The official replied that all the property had been confiscated by imperial decree and could not be sold, but that a small property in a country village could be sold. This was accordingly done and a small sum of silver secured.

The escort leader rode a horse given him by Mr. Atwater. The soldiers compelled him to dismount and ride in the cart. He overheard remarks by the soldiers, and from these he gathered that mischief was meant, and on the advice of one of the soldiers escaped from the party some few miles from the village of Ksi-Shi.

The party was supposed to be sent to Ping-Yao, about thirty miles from Fu-Chow. When not far away on his line of escape he heard the firing of a gun. He afterward learned that this was the signal for the attack upon the party. They were escorted by the soldiers a few miles further, where they were met by another detachment, and all were attacked and killed with swords.

The officials here place no doubt in the accuracy of the report, as it is said to have been confirmed by close questioning and further upheld by a message from Mr. Price. This was written on a bit of linen which the refugee brought with him and surrendered to an officer at the gate of the walled city when he arrived.

Going back to early in June, this man gives a graphic and apparently reliable account of all the murders in the Shan-Si Province. Much of it is too horrible for publication. Men, women, and children were butchered, their bodies mutilated, and in many instances their heads placed on the gates of the villages.

So far as known, the first murders occurred June 28, when two women, members of the China Inland Mission, were killed at Hiasa-Ti-Hsifu. They were Miss Whitechurch and Miss Sewell, who lived alone at the mission, a remote place. On the day mentioned about 300 Boxers forced an entrance into the mission compound and some of the village men smashed the gate. The local magistrate was sent for, but it is said he reproved the messenger for disturbing him. The mob took this as an indication that they were not to be interfered with and forced an entrance into the house. The two women made vain appeals for mercy, but were beaten to death with clubs and heavy glass kettles. It is said that one of them survived the assault about an hour. Their clothing was stripped off and their valuables stolen. When the local magistrate was informed of the murders he sent two boxes, in which the bodies were placed and buried in the baptistery. The details of this outrage were learned from a messenger sent from the American Board Mission at Yen-Chou-Foo.

DIES FROM EXHAUSTION.

A Man Expires on His Way Home from the Synagogue.

Emanuel Werkheimer, sixty-eight years old, of 376 East Eighth Street, died suddenly last night in a drug store at 89 Avenue C from exhaustion and heart trouble.

The man had been observing the Day of Atonement in the Stanton Street Synagogue, remaining there from early morning until last evening. He started to walk home, and when in front of the drug store he fell to the sidewalk. He was carried into the store, but died before the arrival of Dr. Potter of Belleyue Hospital.

BRIDGE HEARING ANNOUNCED.

Action Upon Application of the Connecting Railroad Company.

Major E. H. Ruffner of the United States Corps of Engineers yesterday sent out a notice in reference to a public hearing on the proposed bridge across the East River between Long Island and Ward's Island at Hell Gate and the approaches thereto over Bronx Kill and Little Hell Gate.

The call for a public hearing says that the New York Connecting Railroad Company of 55 Broadway has made application to the Secretary of War for the approval of plans for the proposed bridge, and that the chief of engineers has ordered a public hearing at which every interested person will be privileged to express his views.

The hearing will be held by Major Ruffner at Room No. 8, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, at 12 noon on Oct. 23.

HAVEMEYER CASE IN COURT.

Suit of Anna M. Wright, Who Claims to be Thomas, Jr.'s, Widow.

The suit of Anna M. Havemeyer, formerly Anna M. Wright, who says she is the widow of Thomas J. Havemeyer, to secure her dower right in his estate, was up again yesterday in the Supreme Court in the form of a motion by her counsel to have the case placed on the preferred calendar before Justice McAdam and a jury.

Justice McAdam denied the motion on technical grounds, with leave to renew. The action is brought against Henry O. Havemeyer, brother and administrator of Thomas J. Havemeyer's estate, and others as defendants.

In opposition to the motion to hasten trial counsel for the defendants filed an affidavit made by Henry O. Havemeyer, in which he swore that never until after Thomas J. Havemeyer's death did the plaintiff assert herself to be his wife.

A BIG CUT MADE IN SUGAR

Trade Demoralized by Action of All the Refiners.

Reduction from 6.15 to 5.75 Causes Great Excitement and Trust Stock Breaks Violently.

The trade war between the American Sugar Refining Company on the one hand and the National and the Arbuckles on the other broke out in earnest yesterday, and the aggregate reduction in the price of sugar from 6.15 cents to 5.75 cents in one day is said to be the heaviest ever made in the history of the sugar trade.

Prices had been quoted for some time at 6.15, although 6.10 was the actual price, until the Trust announced late Monday a cut to 6 cents, which was followed yesterday morning with a cut to 5.95 by the Arbuckles and a later cut to 5.85 by the National.

Just before 2 o'clock the trust announced a cut from 6 to 5.75, with all guarantees withdrawn. This cut was met at once by the Arbuckles and the National.

Officials of the American Sugar Refining Company declined to talk.

A representative of the Arbuckles said: "The trust on Monday cut openly to 6, but secretly to 5.95. Accordingly, this morning we met the secret cut. Now that they have gone to 5.75, we are there, too. Probably they will now get in their stock of raw sugars with the help of these cuts. It is likely that they are short of raw sugars."

"Is this a revival of the sugar war?" he was asked.

"Well," he replied, "I thought they did not consider that they had any one worth fighting, but it looks as if they do."

President Post of the National said that the first cuts of the day were easily explained as being in the course of competition, but that in regard to the cause of the ¼-cent final cut, he was "all at sea."

The sugar trade yesterday was demoralized, as buyers were holding off to see if 5.75 will be the bottom price. Dealers said that the price was not significant until its stability could be tested.

The series of uniform advances just before the opening of the coming season gave rise to reports that the old trade war was over. It was said at that time, however, that the moment business slackened the war would break anew, and a cut has been looked for about Oct. 1, but the sharpness of the reduction has outrun the anticipation of the trade. It is stated in the trade that the market is likely to be dull for some time, and that buyers can now hold aloof until they see just where the price promises to stay.

On the Stock Exchange Sugar Trust stock broke violently at the opening, the initial figure showing a decline of more than a point from the closing quotation of Tuesday. Around that figure the stock held fairly steady for a time, but on later intimations that a further cut was impending it dropped to 114¼. When, shortly after 1 o'clock, this cut was announced fresh short selling appeared, and on the strength of this much of the short stock put out on the day previous by insiders was covered. Seeing this covering, other short sellers wished to buy, with the result that the quotation was carried up to 115⅝, a net decline, however, of 1¼ points on trading in 58,000 shares.

BURLINGTON TRAIN ROBBED.

Stopped Three Miles South of Council Bluffs Last Night.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 3.—A Burlington passenger train was stopped by robbers three miles south of Council Bluffs tonight.

The engine, baggage, and express cars were detached and run off. A relief train has just started from Council Bluffs.

BANKERS' FACTIONAL FIGHT.

Caused by Feeling Between Secretary Branch and Bradford Rhodes.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 3.—It transpired to-day that personal feeling between James R. Branch, Secretary of the American Bankers' Association, and Bradford Rhodes, editor of The Bankers' Magazine, has caused a sensation among the bankers, and this afternoon a hot fight was being waged among them. The matter is of such consequence that Mr. Branch's friends will make a bitter fight.

Myron T. Herrick, Chairman of the Executive Council, who is to be placed in nomination for Vice President of the association to-morrow, will disregard the probability of awakening antagonism from the Rhodes faction and will lead those who will defend Mr. Branch.

POLITICAL FIGHT IN FLORIDA.

Republican Nominee for Governor Comes to Blows at Ocala.

OCALA, Fla., Oct. 3.—In this city last night, during a speech by Col. M. B. MacFarlaine, Republican nominee for Governor, Richard Hendricks, a city fireman and Democrat, shouted Bryan's name.

The speaker, indignant at the interruption, challenged the interruptor to show himself. Sumter Mays, another fireman, stepped in front of MacFarlaine, and a words war ensued. MacFarlaine retired into the hotel, but immediately stepped back into the crowd and assaulted Mays, giving him several blows in the face. Mays struck back and the friends of both parties rushed to the belligerents. MacFarlaine was taken inside the Ocala House, his hotel, by his friends, and the doors closed. The incident created tremendous excitement, and further trouble is feared.

Col. MacFarlaine is a prominent lawyer and politician of Tampa.

PRIEST KILLED BY DRINK.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 3.—Father James McGuinness of Truxton, Cortland County, died under peculiar circumstances at Canastota early this morning.

Two policemen noticed a man clad only in night clothes approach the Erie Canal bridge, which was raised. They hurried after him. The man stumbled and fell on the bank of the canal. They picked him up and took him to a hotel, where a doctor was summoned. Before an examination of the injuries could be made the priest expired. There was no mark upon the body except an abrasion upon a knee as a result of the fall. Coroner Knapp says that death was due to alcoholism. The clergyman had been staying at a hotel in Canastota and had been drinking.

Father McGuinness was forty years old. He had been an assistant priest at Utica and Oswego. While in charge of the East Syracuse Parish he was suspended because of his habits. Upon reinstatement he was given the Truxton Parish.

GLASS MEN MEET IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—A special meeting of the Window Glass Manufacturers' Association, composed of independent manufacturers, was held here to-day. President C. P. Cole of Lancaster, Ohio, was Chairman. The Secretary recorded forty-two manufacturers present.

The prime object of the meeting was to determine whether a combine should be formed or a selling agency established on the lines of the old American Glass Company. After an all-day session discussing the matter, the latter plan was favored, and a committee of three—J. O. C. Campbell of Blair, Penn.; H. D. Van Cline of Kane, Penn., and Springer Cunningham of Pittsburg—was appointed to perfect details and report at a meeting to be called by the Chairman.

Before adjournment, the Secretary announced that the membership had been increased to 953 pots out of a possible 1,100. Over 600 pots are being operated with full crews of skilled men in the four trades, and 100 additional pots will be added next week. Prices were not changed.

BOOKS OF AUTUMN AND HOLIDAYS.

The special Autumn number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will appear next Saturday. It will comprise at least thirty-two pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed. The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be of considerably greater volume than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. The edition will comprise many more than 100,000 copies. On Oct. 6 THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be four years old. Order in advance to insure securing a copy from your newsdealer, who, as a rule, limits his supply to actual advance orders. Unsold copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES are not returnable.—Adv.

NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS

Tammany's Slate Ratified at Democratic Conventions.

Men Renominated and the New Candidates—No Contests in the Various Districts.

The Tammany Hall Congressional Conventions for the nomination of candidates were held last evening. There were no surprises and the slate prepared by the leaders went through without a break. The following were nominated:

VII. DISTRICT—Nicholas Muller.*
VIII. DISTRICT—Thomas J. Creamer.
IX. DISTRICT—Henry M. Goldfogle.
X. DISTRICT—Amos J. Cummings.*
XI. DISTRICT—William Sulzer.*
XII. DISTRICT—George B. McClellan.*
XIII. DISTRICT—Oliver H. P. Belmont.
XIV. DISTRICT—John Sprunt Hill.
XV. DISTRICT—Jacob Ruppert, Jr.*
*Re-nominated.

SKETCHES OF THE MEN.

NICHOLAS MULLER.—A railroad agent, sixty years of age, with offices at 1 Broadway. He has served five terms in Congress. He is a resident of Richmond County and is the Democratic leader of that borough.

THOMAS J. CREAMER.—At present he is an Assistant Corporation Counsel, drawing a salary of $7,500 a year. He has been active in Tammany politics and has been a member of the State Assembly, Senate and also served a term in Congress. He resides at the Everett House.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.—He has served five terms in Congress. He was formerly a newspaper man, but drifted into Tammany politics, and has been active both in New York and Washington in the interests of his organization. His hardest work in Congress has been as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE.—He is a lawyer and has served two terms as Justice of the Fifth Municipal Court. His last term expired on Dec. 31 last. He is forty-two years old.

WILLIAM SULZER.—Has served four terms in Congress. Is a lawyer, and has been an aspirant for higher honors on numerous occasions. He went to Kansas City as a candidate for Vice President. Mr. Sulzer is one of Tammany Hall's orators.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN—He is the son of the late Gen. George B. McClellan. Mr. McClellan has been active in Tammany politics and has served three terms in Congress.

OLIVER H. P. BELMONT—He is about forty years old. His father was the late August Belmont, and he is a grandson of Commodore Matthew C. Perry. Mr. Belmont is a graduate of the Annapolis Academy, and served as a Lieutenant in the navy for some time. He is a member of the Democratic Club.

JOHN SPRUNT HILL.—One of Richard Croker's young men in politics. Mr. Hill is thirty-two years of age and is a lawyer, a member of the firm of Hill, Sturcke & Andrews. He has never held public office. William Astor Chanler named Mr. Hill, taking him to Mr. Croker and advocating his nomination.

JACOB RUPPERT, JR.—He is associated with his father in the brewing business. He served on Gov. Hill's staff. He is a member of the Democratic Club.

TORONTO MAN DIES AT HOTEL.

John Robertson, a buyer for the mercantile firm of John McDonald of Wellington Street, Toronto, Canada, died suddenly, in Room 407 at the Hotel St. Denis, at 11:45 o'clock last night.

Mr. Robertson had been in Europe purchasing goods for the last few months. His wife and his step-daughter, Miss Blessington, had come from Toronto to meet Mr. Robertson, and since Sept. 30 had been at the Hotel St. Denis.

Mr. Robertson arrived from Europe yesterday morning, and joined his wife in the hotel. He was apparently in good health, and spent a part of the afternoon attending to his business. In company with his wife and Miss Blessington he dined at the hotel. The three then went to the room occupied by the Robertsons, and while they were chatting Mr. Robertson suddenly fell forward and dropped to the floor. His wife rushed over to him, but he was unconscious.

Miss Blessington summoned a bellboy, who informed A. J. Drake, the night clerk, that a man was seriously ill. The clerk sent for a doctor, and in the meantime William Gilson, the Superintendent of the house, went to the room to see if anything could be done to relieve Mr. Robertson. He found that life was almost extinct.

When Dr. J. W. Travail of 17 East Twelfth Street arrived, a few moments later, he pronounced the man dead, giving it as his opinion that death was due to heart trouble. The Coroner was notified.

Mr. Robertson was about sixty years old. Mrs. Robertson and Miss Blessington were prostrated by the shock.

SENOR COREA IN NEW ORLEANS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—Señor Don Luis F. Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister to Washington, arrived in this city to-night. Minister Corea has been in Nicaragua for five months, and will return to Washington without delay. He declined to discuss his instructions relative to the canal project until after he reaches Washington.

Of affairs in Nicaragua he said: "The country is entirely peaceful, and all the recent revolutionary talk has died out. President Zelaya has organized a very strong and popular Government, which is meeting with general commendation. The Government is now working to make the currency of the country as stable as that of the United States."

Speaking of his detention in quarantine Minister Corea said: "I have spent six days and nights at your quarantine station, devoured by mosquitoes. Your Quarantine is an outrage."

NEW YORK THEATRE PRICES.

Beginning with this evening's performance at the New York Theatre of "A Million Dollars," the Sire Brothers will introduce for the first time in the history of this house what they will term popular prices for both matinée and evening performances. The schedule for the evening will range from 15 cents to $1, while the matinée performances will be 25 and 50 cents to any part of the house.

In making this reduction Mr. H. B. Sire said last evening that he felt fully convinced that the theatre-going public were not desirous of patronizing an attraction like the one he was giving at regular Broadway prices, and therefore he has come to the conclusion rather than take the play off to give it to the public at the above prices. In the meantime every effort will be made to improve it.

Negotiations are pending to substitute Peter F. Dailey in his new farce, "Hodge Podge," with a considerably larger company than they now employ, but for some unaccountable reason the negotiations were not consummated, which means the continuation of the present attraction.

Manhattan Railway Tax Case.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The Court of Appeals to-day listened to arguments in the case of The People ex rel. the Manhattan Railway Company, relator, respondent, against the Commissioners of Taxes of New York City, Edward P. Barker, Theodore Sutro, and James L. Wells, defendants, appellants. The appeal is by the railway company from the decision of Justice Nash that the company is liable to the City of New York for more than $2,000,000 of taxes due for the years 1894 to 1898. W. L. Turner and James M. Ward argued for the appellants, and John F. Dillon and Julien T. Davies for the respondents.

Massachusetts Shoe Firm Assigns.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The Tileston Brothers' Shoe Company, at Randolph, Mass., has made an assignment to Charles L. Lewando, Treasurer of the National Shoe and Leather Exchange, for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are about $40,000, and the assets are somewhat in excess of this amount. A meeting of creditors has been called for Oct. 10.

Raised a Banner and Burned It.

The Democrats of the Sixth Assembly District of Kings County raised a banner at De Kalb and Marcy Avenues last night. There were speaking and fireworks. A rocket set the banner on fire, and it was burned after being lowered to the ground and before the firemen arrived.

George R. Blanchard Stronger.

George R. Blanchard, who is lying critically ill at his home, 1 Washington Square North, was said to be slightly stronger late last night by Dr. Babbitt, who is attending him.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

FOR OCTOBER. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE TEN CENTS

ELBERT HUBBARD, philosopher and wit, talks fascinatingly in the October number of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING on "The Art of Living." Mr. Hubbard is as breezy, in spots, as Mark Twain.

"THE SPEAKING VOICE"

THINGS which ought to have been said years ago concerning "The Speaking Voice" are spoken by the most eminent of voice specialists, Dr. Edmund Shaftesbury, in the same issue. The Raiston Health Club, with its 2,000,000 members, owes much of its strength and usefulness to Dr. Shaftesbury, who is the power behind it.

The stomach is of supreme importance, say the professors of biology; and in devoting itself to the Higher Life of the Household, the monthly magazine GOOD HOUSEKEEPING gives up page after page to the best cookery. In the October number, for instance, we find tempting and hygienic Menus, recipes for Roasted Chicken, Nut Preparations, Quinces, Canning of Fruit, etc., etc.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

IS particularly devoted to the training and entertaining of children. Young mothers will be vastly interested in and helped by Catherine T. Reighard's talk in the October number on "The Up-bringing of Baby." A father's talks to Fathers and Sons on "The Problem of the Boys" and "The Personal Relations of Fathers and Sons" in the same issue, are something entirely new, able and readable. Margaret E. Sangster's talks with parents are of real assistance; so is an article on "The Children's Room."

THE PHELPS PUBLISHING CO., Springfield, Mass.; Marquette Building, Chicago.

"UNLIKE ANY OTHER PERIODICAL"

ALLEGED BURGLAR'S BOAST

Has Funds, and Says He Will Spend Money for His Defense.

The Mount Vernon Police Think that He May Belong to Some Prominent Family.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 3.—It seems to be a strange coincidence that Gregory Carter, known to the police as the "gentleman burglar," who is locked up in the police station at Mount Vernon on the charge of burglary, was captured on Sunday last coming out of the Summer home of Peter Downey of New York on Summit Avenue, which is three houses from the cottage where Robert McCurdy Lord killed himself on Saturday night last.

Carter gave Policeman Atwell, who intercepted him as he was coming out of the rear door, a desperate fight, and was overpowered only after being knocked to the ground with a club.

The police say that considerable mystery surrounds Carter. He appears to have unlimited funds at his command, so Chief of Police Foley says, and for this reason it is believed that he is the black sheep of some prominent family. To-day he engaged Lawyer Emanuel Friend, and in addition sent a telegram telling him that the money was ready for him.

Carter is thirty-two years old, and in addition to being well dressed appears to be intelligent and refined. He has a full face, a small black mustache, and black hair, while his hands are small and as soft as those of a woman.

The examination of the prisoner will begin before City Judge Bennett on Thursday morning, and Carter declares that his lawyer will make a hard fight to secure his liberty, as he has plenty of money. The police say that Carter, previous to his entering the home of Mr. Downey, also robbed the residence of W. T. Ames, which is also in the same block where Banker Lord killed himself.

While Carter was being taken to Police Headquarters he was seen to place a piece of paper in his mouth, and after chewing it to bits he swallowed it before the officers could prevent him.

Carter, since he was locked up, has shown an unusual fondness for a kitten, the mascot of Police Headquarters, which sleeps part of the day and all night curled up on the cot beside him. The kitten refuses to leave the prisoner, and Doorman Marsh says it meows when he takes it away to give it something to eat. When arrested Carter said he was a salesman of Boston, Mass. It is understood by the police that Carter has a mysterious friend in New York, believed to be a woman, who is furnishing funds for the lawyer.

Carter makes the boast that hundreds of dollars will be spent to fight the case in court.

"Why, do you know," said Carter to Doorman Marsh, "I have dined with Senators; my family is prominent. I would not let my folks know my position for all the money in the land."

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

De Long Council, Royal Arcanum, Won from Dauntless and Brevoort.

De Long Council of the Royal Arcanum continued its victorious career by easily winning from Dauntless and Brevoort Councils in last evening's play of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys, Reid and Gates Avenues. Dauntless Council defeated Brevoort after a close game, in which Whitbeck of Brevoort rolled the high score of 232, making seven strikes and three spares, with no misses. Landmann of De Long rolled 214 in the first game, making five strikes and five spares. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Long Council—Blake, 162; Landmann, 214; Tuttle, 156; Schumann, 146; Hoff, 151. Total, 829.

Dauntless Council—F. Wannemacher, 177; C. Gollmar, 151; H. Gollmar, 163; Koster, 164; H. Wannemacher, 144. Total, 799.

SECOND GAME.

Brevoort Council—Meht, 145; Dalton, 135; Reynolds, 117; Whitbeck, 232; Wendel, 129. Total, 758.

Dauntless Council—F. Wannemacher, 160; C. Gollmar, 157; H. Gollmar, 126; Koster, 137; H. Wannemacher, 194. Total, 774.

THIRD GAME.

Brevoort Council—Meht, 137; Dalton, 126; Reynolds, 159; Whitbeck, 161; Wendel, 92. Total, 675.

De Long Council—Blake, 149; Landmann, 200; Tuttle, 145; Schumann, 157; Hoff, 135. Total, 786.

The champion team of the Bank Clerks' Bowling Club, captained by M. M. Miles of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, won both its matches in the Columbia Tournament at Schlussing's Columbia Alleys, last night, defeating the teams of the Dolando Bowling Club and Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Dolando Bowling Club—Dolin, 146; Kirby, 178; Strader, 190; Merkle, 104; Schlusing, 167. Total, 785.

Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Miles, 192; Hartzel, 189; Hill, 193; Ross, 234; Booth, 139. Total, 947.

SECOND GAME.

Dolando Bowling Club—Dohn, 157; Kirby, 160; Strader, 191; Roeschlan, 197; Schlusing, 168; Total, 873.

Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum—Barnes, 142; Brewer, 112; Lawrence, 197; Hunt, 130; Anderson, 148. Total, 729.

THIRD GAME.

Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum.—Barnes, 134; Brewer, 117; Lawrence, 151; Hunt, 168; Anderson, 176. Total—748.

Bank Clerk Bowling Club.—Miles, 129; Hartzel, 163; Hill, 146; Ross, 155; Booth, 181. Total—774.

The Arlington, Monarch, and Central Bowling Club teams met in the American National League tournament at the Germania Assembly Rooms' alleys last night and scored a draw, each team winning one game and losing one. Kahlsdorf of the Central team rolled the high score of 221, the best yet made in the tournament, making seven strikes, three spares, and one split. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Monarch Bowling Club—Kroninga, 149; Walter, 180; Cadieu, 196; Arpa, 171; Maas, 179. Total, 875.

Central Bowling Club—Hotaling, 165; Kuehn, 148; Wanderer, 166; Coster, 129; Kahlsdorf, 166. Total, 774.

SECOND GAME.

Arlington Bowling Club—Remple, 155; Constant, 181; Addicks, 182; Helitas, 131; Myer, 156. Total, 805.

Central Bowling Club—Hotaling, 199; Kuehn, 178; Wanderer, 147; Coster, 175; Kahlsdorf, 221. Total, 920.

THIRD GAME.

Arlington Bowling Club.—Remple, 156; Constant, 201; Addicks, 159; Helitas, 145; Myer, 171. Total, 832.

Monarch Bowling Club.—Kronig, A., 171; Walter, 163; Arpa, 116; Cadieu, 190; Maas, 180. Total, 820.

Intercollegiate Tennis Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 3.—The first round in singles and the semi-final round in doubles in the intercollegiate tennis championship tournament were finished to-day on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford under precisely the same conditions as prevailed yesterday, soggy ground, poor light, and an indifferent crowd of spectators. In the remaining single of the first round R. D. Little of Princeton University had no trouble defeating Edwin Leonard of Harvard by the score of 6—1, 6—3.

Two matches were played in the semi-final round of the doubles. Little and Alexander, the Princeton pair, defeated Russell and Gilpin, the Yale representatives, by the score of 6—1, 6—2. Thomas and Ware of Harvard beat Ogden and Shafer of Princeton after a most interesting and exciting match by the score of 5—7, 6—3, 8—6.

Patchen Beat Coney Easily.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Twenty thousand spectators attended the trotting, pacing, and motor tricycle races at the fair grounds to-day, drawn thither principally to witness the $2,500 pacing match between Joe Patchen and Coney.

In the first heat Patchen took the lead and led by a length to the half-mile post, when Coney forged to the front and led to the betting ring, when Patchen came on and won easily by a length. The second heat was practically a repetition of the first. Summary:

Special Race.—Pacing. Two in three. Purse $2,500.

Joe Patchen, (Dickerson)	1	1
Coney, (McHenry)	2	2

Time—2:06; 2:04¾.

Toledo Officials Indicted.

TOLEDO, Oct. 3.—Col. C. H. Voute, Street Commissioner of Toledo; A. G. Kinney, his secretary, and Barney Mattamore, his foreman, were indicted to-day by the Lucas County Grand Jury on a charge of falsifying pay rolls.

Mrs. H. N. Slater of Boston Injured.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Mrs. H. N. Slater, widow of Horatio N. Slater, was probably fatally burned at her home to-day by an explosion of gas.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:55 A. M.—229 East Forty-fourth Street, owner unknown; damage, $800.

2 A. M.—Sedgwick Avenue and Jerome Avenue, John O'Brien; damage, $200.

10:20 A. M.—132 Broome Street, I. Oschinsky; damage slight.

12:05 P. M.—381 East Third Street, J. Silver; damage, $50.

12:45 P. M.—40 Lafayette Place, Astor Library; damage slight.

1:15 P. M.—44 First Avenue, S. Carmbold; damage, $40.

3:40 P. M.—61 Mangin Street, B. Feet; damage slight.

4:15 P. M.—118 Suffolk Street, J. Bierman; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—441 West Sixteenth Street, Agnes Smith; damage, $1.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AUBURN, Oct. 3.—The wool house of the Melrose Woolen Company, with its contents, including 28,000 pounds of wool, 20 cases of blankets, and several thousand pounds of raw material, and some machinery, was destro

MR. BRYAN IN WISCONSIN

Travels by Easy Stages and Makes Only Five Speeches.

Talks About Taxation and Trusts—Says Charge of Prolonging Philippine War Is a Compliment.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Oct. 3.—Mr. Bryan to-day made only five speeches and traveled by easy stages from Portage City to this place, speaking only at Portage, Columbus, Watertown, Oconomowoc, and Waukesha. He said to-night he would give the 8th and 9th of the month to Illinois, the 10th and 11th to Michigan, and the 12th, 13th, and 15th to Ohio. He will go direct from Cleveland to New York.

At Portage Mr. Bryan took up the question of taxation. He said: "Unjust taxation simply transfers money from one man's pocket to another's, and is larceny perpetrated by law. The stealing done by those in the penitentiary is not so great as the stealing that is done by unjust law.

Mr. Bryan said the time had come to take official steps to prevent stealing. The same kind of striped clothes should be put upon the big thieves as upon the little ones, and if this were done he believed the trusts and private monopolies would soon be destroyed. Defining the different kinds of trusts, Mr. Bryan said that investigation would develop that "a good trust" was a trust which gives liberally to the Republican campaign fund, while a bad trust is stingy. "Mr. Hanna has told us," he said, "that there are no trusts. He now says there is no such question as that of imperialism. That settles it, of course. Indeed, I am beginning to think that there is no question except that as to whether the Republican ticket shall be elected."

Mr. Bryan referred to the Republican plea that Jefferson had favored expansion. That, Mr. Bryan said, was true. Jefferson had favored expansion but not imperialism. The territory that he had acquired had been converted into ten States and its people had become citizens, but, he said, "the Republican Party is not giving us lands to build into States."

At Columbus Mr. Bryan discussed the issues of the campaign, declaring that no man had the right to own and govern another. "If there are any Irishmen here I want to ask them how long it will take Ireland to become reconciled to foreign domination even with only a narrow channel of the sea between Ireland and the land of her governess."

At Watertown Mr. Bryan spoke in the Turner Opera House. He appealed to Republicans to make their party affiliations correspond with their convictions. In this connection he asserted that many of them waited for their party to declare its principles in convention before declaring their own opinions. He thought before deciding to follow the Republican Party people should assure themselves of the way it was going, and to illustrate his point he quoted an inscription placed upon a tombstone by a wag, who, reading there an invitation "to follow" the occupant of the tomb had written: "To follow thee I'm not content until I know which way you went."

Mr. Bryan said that when his opponents accused him of prolonging the Philippine war they paid him a compliment. On the subject he continued:

"The Filipinos knew of the Declaration of Independence before they knew there was a man in this country bearing my name. Instead of me being the cause, it was a higher power than a Democratic candidate that placed in their hearts the love of liberty. The Republican Party says that we are going to give the Filipinos a right to participate in their Government. We give them the right? It is not a man-given thing, but a God-given thing. God himself implanted in every human being love of liberty, and what God has joined together let not the Republican Party tear asunder."

Mr. Bryan was accorded a brilliant reception here to-night. His train was met by a great concourse of people, including a big flambeaux club. At the Casino Theatre he spoke to a large audience. He took up the trust question, saying: "If you are willing to apply a remedy to the trusts now you will get relief, but if you do not apply it soon you will need relief before you get it. The remedy is to vote the Democratic ticket." He declared that the Republican Party was powerless to destroy the trusts. Because of its dependence upon them for the sinews of war that party had in 1896 secured the biggest campaign fund ever before raised and had needed every cent of it. "And," he said, "they will need a bigger one this year."

"Why were all the lawbreakers against us in 1896, and why are they against us now? Because they were all afraid of being sent to prison in case of Democratic success. You noticed in the papers the other day that the wire trust threw 15,000 men out of work until after election. Republicans! dare you meet us in the open and fight this question? No, you cannot meet our arguments. But you resort to force and intimidation.

"Now you are willing to deny Filipinos a right to a voice in their own government. In this country your corporations are denying to employes a right to participate in their own government. How easy it is for Republicans to meet in some secluded spot and resolve that the war should be prosecuted. Cowards, if you want bloodshed in the Philippines, why don't you go there and shed your own blood? How convenient to load it all onto the Almighty."

Reference was also made to the Boer question, Mr. Bryan saying that no Republican dared send a word of condolence to the Boers for fear of being read out of his party.

At the close of his speech Mr. Bryan went to the Athenaeum, where he made a brief speech. He left late to-night for Chicago, enroute to Indianapolis, where he goes to attend the meeting of the National Club representatives to-morrow.

MR. BRYAN'S SWEEPING DENIAL.

Refutes Charge that He Got $150,000 for Insisting on Silver Plank.

PORTAGE, Wis., Oct. 3.—Mr. Bryan's attention was called to-day to a statement alleged to have been made by a Mr Kingman, that he received $150,000 for insisting upon the silver plank of the Kansas City platform. He said:

"It is hardly worth while to deny the charge of a man who hides behind a woman whose name he will not give, but in order that the most unscrupulous Republican may have no reason for repeating the charge, I will say that it is absolutely false in every particular. No one ever offered, promised, or gave me that sum or any other sum for urging that plank or any other plank in the Kansas City platform or any other platform.

"I don't know anything of Mr. Kingman, but it is said that he is a cousin of Senator Cullom, and I do know something of Senator Cullom. The Senator ought to know whether his cousin is trustworthy or not, and if the Senator will state over his own signature that he believes what his cousin says, and is willing to represent him in an investigation of the charge, I will make him a proposition which will give him an opportunity to produce his evidence."

COLER AND THE RAMAPO DEAL.

Says the Democrats Will Settle with Their False Brethren at Next Year's Municipal Election.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Referring to the Ramapo water deal, in a political address here to-night, Bird S. Coler said:

"The Buffalo Express criticised me, rather justly, in devoting so much attention to the Republican end of Ramapo and too little to the Democratic. However, I have this to say: that, as far as State matters are concerned, it is entirely a State issue, the whole job being put through, as we have shown, by a Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican Governor, and the only way to get it repealed is by defeating the party that created it. Nevertheless, I promise you that next year in the municipal election in Greater New York the Democrats themselves will settle with the Democrats who were false to their city in attempting to force the infamous contract upon the City of New York."

FUSIONIST RALLY AT LINCOLN.

Hogg Replies to Roosevelt—Wellington Talks on Imperialism.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 3.—Following the Roosevelt demonstration of yesterday the fusionists of Nebraska held a counter-rally to-day with Senator Wellington of Maryland and ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas as speakers. The crowd in the city was very large. Marching clubs escorted the speakers to the State Capitol grounds, where the afternoon meeting was held.

Gov. Hogg confined his address to an answer of Gov. Roosevelt. He accused the Vice Presidential candidate of flaunting the bloody shirt of forty years ago, and denounced what he called the strictures passed on the National Guard as compared with the Rough Riders.

Senator Wellington spoke for nearly two hours. He said he was still a Republican and differed with Mr. Bryan on the tariff and money questions, but was supporting him because imperialism was the issue of all others, and on that they were agreed. Senator Wellington accused the President of inducing him by false pretenses to vote to ratify the treaty of Paris. He said he was opposed to the war with Spain from the start, and still believed it was an unnecessary war. So far as Cuba is concerned it was simply a changing of masters and the last, he said, is worse than the first.

Senator Wellington and ex-Gov. Hogg spoke again to-night at an indoor meeting to a crowded house.

PASSAIC DEADLOCK BROKEN.

A Republican Candidate for Sheriff Chosen on the 450th Ballot.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 3.—The deadlock in the Passaic County Republican Convention over the nomination for Sheriff was broken to-night on the sixth ballot of the evening, which was the four hundred and fiftieth ballot taken. John J. Slater, one of the three aspirants for the nomination for Sheriff, withdrew after the four hundred and forty-ninth ballot, and the delegates who had voted for Slater, twenty-five in all, divided. The result was that John Sturr received sixty-six votes and John Wright sixty-five. Eight of the Slater men went to Sturr and seventeen of them to Wright.

The vote was taken amid great excitement, and when it was known that Sturr had the odd vote his followers paraded around the hall, yelling and cheering, while the Wright delegates hissed and hooted. The demonstration lasted several minutes.

GEORGIA ELECTION RESULTS.

Democratic Majority Will Be About 50,000—Little Interest Shown.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—Reports received from all parts of the State to-night indicate that the Democratic majority in to-day's general election for members of Congress, State House officers, members of the General Assembly, and local county officers will be about 50,000. No opposition developing against the Democratic nominees, except in a few counties where the Populist organization is strongest, little interest was taken in the election. In counties where the Democratic strength was undoubted the vote was light, as the result of the outcome of the election was certain.

In the doubtful counties the result will not be known until all the precincts are heard from, which will require some time, they being remote from communication.

The Democratic State House officers elected to-day are as follows: Governor—Allen D. Candler; Secretary of State—Gen. Phil Cook; Attorney General—J. M. Terrell; Controller—W. A. Wright; Treasurer—R. E. Park; Commissioner of Education—G. R. Glenn; Commissioner of Agriculture—O. B. Stevens.

Erie Democratic Primaries.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—Democratic primaries were held throughout Erie County last evening. Of the twelve wards of this city in which there were contests, the organization carried four and the "antis" eight. In speaking of the results this morning, National Committeeman Norman E. Mack said: "The organization wins 18 out of the 25 city wards and 23 out of the 25 towns. The complexion of the General Committee has been about 40 to 10 for the past four years, and the new anti-organization men elected last night only replace those who entertained the same opinions, and the organization continues the same."

Westchester Socialist Nominees.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Socialist-Labor Party of Westchester County has filed the following nominations: Sheriff—Charles E. Crolly, Pleasantville; Surrogate—Jonathan C. Pierre, Pleasantville; Coroner—Charles Zolot, Peekskill; Congress—John J. Kinnealy, New York City; Assembly—First District, Arthur Chambers, Mount Vernon; Third District, David Davidson, Pleasantville; Senator—Hubert Mealing, Jr., of Sing Sing.

REPUBLICANS IN THE BOWERY.

George N. Southwick Speaks—Col. Gruber's Poem on Bryan.

The Republicans of the Eighth Congress District had a mass meeting last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms, 293 Bowery. The big hall was packed, and there was much enthusiasm. The meeting had been advertised as the opening of the campaign of Richard Van Cott, the Republican candidate for Congress in the district, and there was an outpouring of the members of the Republican organizations. The Lincoln Club of the Fifth Assembly District and the Loyal Republican Club of the Sixth Assembly District marched to the hall headed by brass bands.

Gilbert Ray Hawes presided and denounced Thomas J. Creamer, the Tammany candidate, as a "carpetbagger."

Ex-Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany was the first speaker. He eulogized McKinley and Roosevelt as the "soldier statesmen," and caught his audience by saying:

"I am glad to see that there is Republican sentiment on the Bowery as well as up among the cornfields north of the Bronx, where we are going to roll up a majority for McKinley and Roosevelt of 200,000 votes."

He denounced the Democratic policy of Cleveland's second Administration, and charged that it was responsible for the panic which convulsed the country, and also for the army of tramps, which, under "Gen." Coxey, marched on Washington. He said:

"McKinley has changed all this. He has redeemed every promise he made four years ago. Instead of leading an army of unemployed to Washington, Coxey is starting a steel works out in Ohio and advertising for workmen. McKinley in 1896 was referred to as the 'advance agent of prosperity.' He not only came along with the samples, but he has delivered the goods. You don't find any soup houses on the Bowery to-day. There is no need of them."

When Mr. Southwick had finished cries came from all sides for Abraham Gruber, who was seated on the stage.

"You don't need an introduction, Abe!" called out an admirer, while from another came:

"Get on a chair, Abe, so we can all see you!"

Mr. Gruber began by saying that he and Mr. Southwick had been speaking together for three weeks. He created a laugh by saying:

"Up to this time Mr. Southwich has had the pleasure of following me, but to-night he spoke first. Nearly all the good things he told you to-night he has heard me get off during the last three weeks."

The speaker denounced the Democratic Party, and said that it had been trying to dodge the currency issue in sections of the country where the free coinage of silver was not popular.

"It is a political party," said he, "that is willing to preach morality in moral communities and immorality in places where immorality is the fashion. It's candidate for the Presidency, William Jennings Bryan, is the advance agent of adversity."

Mr. Gruber referred to the declarations made by Richard Croker that the young men in this country were "up against it," and had no chance to get along. He said that Mr. Croker's sons seemed to prosper.

"Why, only a short time ago," he said, "one of them paid $3,000 for an Irish bull pup. Croker says the young man has no show, and up jumps Mr. Coler, aged thirty-four, and says, 'Dick, you're right.'"

In reference to the Democratic candidate's campaign, Mr. Gruber read the following poem:

My platform is like Joseph's coat,
A crazy-quilt to get a vote.
The wildest "hobby" I will mount
If I can call it Paramount.

Come ye to me who nurse a sore,
And I will cure you evermore.
On only one thing I'm intent,
I want to be a President.

Mr. Gruber concluded by saying that the Democratic orators in this city were paying but little attention to the trust issue. "Why, the Tammany leaders are in every trust, from policy to ice," he said.

MR. SMITH IS DISGRUNTLED.

Postmaster General Displeased with His Experience in Indiana—Was Sent to Small Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Postmaster General Smith returned from his recent stumping tour in Indiana very much displeased with his treatment, and has not hesitated to express his opinion of the methods of the Republican State Committee. It is suggested that Chairman Hernly and his colleagues are putting the best orators into hopelessly Democratic districts and sending unknown orators to the places where votes are to be made.

Mr. Smith is one of the leaders among Republican orators, and was such even before he became Postmaster General. His position as one of the President's advisers, however, is enough of itself to place him in the front rank. When the National Committee assigned him to speak in Indiana, he thought nothing of it until he found that the State Committee had billed him to speak at Mount Vernon and other places of the same kind.

The Postmaster General discovered that Mount Vernon was a little town where hitherto candidates for the Legislature had been considered attractions. He knew that Posey County was hopelessly Democratic. When Mr. Smith resented making speeches in such a locality, and made known his views to the National leaders, they agreed with him. There was some telegraphic correspondence of heated style with the Speakers' Committee in Chicago. That committee was helpless. It contracted to furnish eminent speakers to the State Committees, the understanding being, of course, that the State Committee would put them where they would do the most good, but it could not arrange the dates.

Mr. Hernly's committee insisted on wasting the Postmaster General of the United States in Posey County. All efforts to induce them to change their minds failed, and Mr. Smith was forced to go to the rural districts. His experience has created a panic among other spellbinders of National repute, and the Indiana committee is likely to have some trouble in getting them into that State.

SENATOR WARREN CONFIDENT.

Claims Many Western States for the Republican Column.

United States Senator F. E. Warren of Wyoming was in the city yesterday, and speaking about conditions in the West, said:

"I am in the midst of doubtful States, but the current out there is all toward McKinley. Nebraska, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, and Utah, which surround Wyoming, all voted for Bryan in 1896. This year all of these States are admitted by the Democrats to be doubtful, and I think all of them can be claimed for McKinley. I believe, too, that Wyoming will go Republican.

"In fact, it is possible that the Republican candidates will sweep all the States west of the Missouri River. Free silver has been put to the front out there, and the Democrats are making the compaign on that issue."

Senator Warren will at once start for the Far West to take an active part in the campaign.

IMPERIALISM A "GHOST."

Senator Depew Says It Has Been Tried a Hundred Years.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 3.—Senator Depew, discussing imperialism to-night before a large Republican meeting, said:

"The terror of American imperialism is a ghost. It has been tried for a hundred years. It was practiced by Washington; it was tested upon an enormous scale by Jefferson; it was put in operation by Monroe, Jackson, Polk, and Pierce. American militarism was tried by Jefferson in Louisiana, by Jackson in Florida, by every Administration in the newly acquired Territories from time to time with no other results than their pacification, the restoration of peace, the opening of courts, and the protection of life, liberty, and property for the citizen.

Sound Money Club Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign Club was announced yesterday as follows: Hoffman Miller, Chairman; ex-Justice William N. Cohen, Charles H. Sherrill, Edward Van Ingen, Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., T. H. Baskerville, John H. Hammond, Henry C. Hunter, Julien Isaacs, and J. R. Lewis. The temporary headquarters of the club will be located in the office of its Assistant Secretary, Hugh A. Bayne, at 15 Broad Street.

Election Wagers in Wall Street.

Election betting in Wall Street yesterday was on a moderate scale, with odds in favor of McKinley slightly increased over the odds quoted a week ago. A bet of $200 against $80 was reported by J. J. Judge, a curb broker, who took the McKinley end, with a Consolidated Exchange house backing Bryan. Even money was offered on a total Republican plurality of 50,000 in this State. No takers were found.

Notes of the Campaign.

Walter B. Atterbury, Acting Chairman of the Kings County Republican Campaign Committee, announced yesterday afternoon that arrangements were being made for the holding of a Republican mass meeting at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, next Monday night. J. Sloat Fassett, it was said, would be one of the speakers at the meeting. Mr. Atterbury visited ex-President Harrison yesterday to get his consent to speak in Brooklyn. Mr. Harrison said that he could make no promise to speak. It was also announced yesterday that Seth Low had consented to deliver one speech in Brooklyn at a meeting to be held at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club.

A banner raising by the Central Dry Goods Division of the Sound Money Parade of 1900 is announced to take place at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. The banner will be unfurled at Broadway and Broome Street.

The Republicans will begin a cart-tail crusade on the lower east side next Monday. Forty speakers will take part in the movement.

The meetings at 132 Bowery under the management of the Republican Club have been so successful that the Campaign Committee of the club has decided to open four more meeting places on the east side.

The Republicans of the Thirty-fifth District will hold a mass meeting to-morrow night at the Casino, at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. C. A. Reed will preside, and the speakers will be Abraham Gruber, Senator N. A. Ellsberg, and N. P. Otis, the nominee for Congress. Two meetings to-night at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, respectively, will be addressed by Ernest Hall, M. J. Harrington, and John Yule.

Gov. Roosevelt is expected to open his campaign in this State on Oct. 22. On the afternoon of that day National Committeeman Frank Murphy of New Jersey hopes to have the Governor address a meeting at Newark. On his tour of this State Gov. Roosevelt will be accompanied by Job E. Hedges, ex-Fire Commissioner James R. Sheffield, Senator Nevada N. Stranahan, and James B. Whipple.

Senator W. P. Frye and Joseph H. Manley of Maine had a long talk with ex-President Harrison yesterday. While they said it was simply a social call, the report was that they labored with Gen. Harrison to induce him to make a speech in this city before he leaves for Indianapolis. The belief is growing that Gen. Harrison, despite an affection of the throat, will discuss campaign issues here.

Congressional Nominations.

CONNECTICUT.—First District, Joseph P. Tuttle, (Dem.)

MASSACHUSETTS.—Eleventh District, Samuel L. Powers, (Rep.)

NEW YORK.—Nineteenth District, Edward F. McCormick, (Dem.); Twentieth District, Martin H. Glynn, (Dem.); Thirty-second District, R. B. Mahany, (Rep.); Thirty-third District, Dr. Alva S. Alexander, (Rep.)

Senatorial Nominations.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.—Curtis N. Douglas, (Dem.)

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Henry W. Hill, (Rep.)

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.—William Metzler, (Rep.)

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.—George A. Davis, (Rep.)

Nominated for the Assembly.

ESSEX COUNTY.—John Anderson, Jr., (Dem.)

MONROE COUNTY.—Second District, Harry M. Cruner, (Dem.) Fourth District, Alphonso Collins, (Dem.

CROKER'S REPLY TO HANNA

What He Would Do if He Really Wore the Purple.

TALKS ANEW ABOUT ICE TRUST

His Views on the Currency Question—His Faction Beaten in Erie County Primaries.

Richard Croker gave out an interview last evening replying to attacks made on him by Senator Hanna.

Chairman James K. McGuire of the Democratic State Committee gave out a statement purporting to show that the riot out West over Gov. Roosevelt was really the fault of Republicans.

When seen at the Democratic Club Mr. Croker said:

"I see that Hanna calls me an Emperor. I want to say that if I was an Emperor I would make him skip the rope pretty lively. The Republican Party must be badly frightened when its leaders attack me. If I make a point against them which is contained in the Democratic platform they start in to abuse me. It seems that the only issue they have is Croker. You don't suppose I care how much Mr. Hanna attacks me. I have charged them with various things and they present no arguments. The only answer is bitter personal attacks on me."

"Are you still as confident as to the outcome of the election?" was asked.

"I tell you Bryan is going to be elected. It is the people who are not going around telling how they are going to vote who will elect Bryan. Take the man who is at the head of a big business. He will tell you that he is going to vote for McKinley. The men who work for him don't do any talking. They are for Mr. Bryan. Jump on the street cars, go into shops where you meet the man who works for a living and you will find there ten Bryan men to a very small number of men who will vote for McKinley."

"Do you care to make any statement now about the trusts?"

"The whole Republican Party is one gigantic trust. There is even a trust in lawyers in New York City. A young man has no opportunity now to rise in the legal profession. A man without a pull with the trusts has no chance to rise in any direction. The trusts, instead of becoming weaker and being legislated out of existence, are growing stronger every day.

"The workingman in the employ of the trusts is not going to tell you how he is going to vote, because if he says he is going to vote for Bryan he is in danger of losing his job. These men know that combinations of capital are not made for the benefit of the workingmen, but to cut down expenses by discharging men. The workingmen who are not employed by the trusts will vote right, because they do not want to suffer in the future."

"Do you know a law firm in the city in the trust class?" was asked.

"Every one knows Tracy, Boardman & Platt. Every one knows what kind of business they do. The Republican Party is doing all it can to deceive the people. They have even formed a trust in betting. The party has taken half a million dollars and put it in Wall Street at odds of two and a half to one for the purpose of deceiving the people. I don't get my political information from Wall Street.

"Sound money has been made an issue in the campaign."

"That's no issue. We favor all kinds of money, silver and gold and any kind of money. That is our policy on the money question. We favor bi-metallism. The Republicans are taking money from the slaves of the trusts and betting it on the election."

When asked about Gov. Roosevelt and Ice Trust matters, Mr. Croker said:

"There is that wild man riding out West and shooting off his mouth about the Ice Trust. That is entirely a local affair. The Republicans are back of the scheme. I don't know Mayor Van Wyck's lawyers. We are not making war on one trust, but on all the trusts. I don't know whether there is an Ice Trust or not. I know there are any number of small dealers owning wagons selling ice. I have no interest in the ice company. If it is a trust at all, the Directors and officers are all Republicans, and it is a Republican trust."

In closing the interview Mr. Croker said:

"Hanna seems to be attacking me all the time, but it doesn't bother me very much."

Then the Tammany leader laughed as if he really enjoyed his recent word contests with Mr. Hanna.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall met yesterday afternoon, and certificates were issued to the delegates to the various conventions.

Word was received at State Headquarters last evening that ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan had scored a victory in the primaries held on Tuesday in Buffalo. It was said that the Sheehanites secured strong gains in the General Committee of Erie County against Norman E. Mack, who made the fight for Mr. Croker.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan was at the Hoffman House late last night. He said:

"The defeat of Mack carries with it its own story. A different class of men will have charge of affairs in Erie County politics hereafter."

The politicians around State Headquarters claimed that the defeat showed that the rank and file of the voters wanted Controller Coler nominated for Governor, and defeated Mr. Mack at the primaries because he opposed Mr. Coler's nomination.

J. DE WITT WARNER'S ATTACK.

Says Soldiers in Philippines Are Drunkards, Robbers, and Ravishers—Mackey Speaks Also.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 3.—About 3,000 persons gathered on the grounds of the Chemung County Agricultural Society to hear speeches by W. F. Mackey, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and John De Witt Warner of New York. Mr. Mackey discussed the dangers of imperialism, pointing out that in the decade preceding the opening of this century the conflict between Democracy and imperialism was fiercely waged between Jefferson, who led the hosts of Democracy, and Hamilton, the leader of the Federalist Party. He then touched upon State issues, and declared that imperialism had been at work here, resulting in a concentration of power at Albany.

John De Witt Warner devoted most of his address to free trade, illustrating how, in his opinion, it made for the best interests of the country, and that it was one of the real issues of Democracy. He closed with a discussion of imperialism, in which he savagely attacked the American soldiers in the Philippines, characterizing them as drunkards, robbers, and ravishers.

As the addition of water does not affect in the slightest degree the unmistakable flavour and aroma peculiar to

"Canadian Club" Whisky

no matter how high the dilution, a High Ball made from it will be found delightful to the taste and unusually satisfying

The engraved stamp of the Canadian Government, under whose supervision "CANADIAN CLUB" is bottled, is a guarantee of its age and genuineness.

Steinway

When you purchase a second hand piano at the Steinway salesrooms you can be sure its quality will be all that is claimed for it.

STEINWAY Second-Hand Grands

We have a number of second-hand grands in stock at prices from $450 upwards. They present an unusual opportunity to get a fine instrument at a low price.

STEINWAY & SONS,
107-109 E. 14th St.,
Near Union Square.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS MEET

There Are 7,353 of Them, with 500 a Day Being Added.

Big Parade at Night—J. Hamilton Lewis Attacks McKinley, Hanna, and Roosevelt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—The City of Indianapolis to-night presented a scene of Democratic festivity. From the various buildings in the business portion American flags and streamers of bunting were flung to the evening breeze, while prominent among the decorations, portraits of distinguished leaders of the Democracy, framed in electric bulbs, were displayed. The occasion was the quadrennial convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

At 8 o'clock a parade of all the Democratic clubs and delegates marched through the streets, while thousands of persons lined the sidewalks.

The programme for the opening session of the convention, as officially announced, was changed just prior to the hour of meeting. President W. R. Hearst was expected to be present to preside, but telegraphed that he was ill and unable to attend. The convention was called to order by Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mayor Taggart was introduced and made an address of welcome, which was briefly responded to by J. R. Rice of Canton, Ohio.

Senator Jones, in opening the convention, said: "During the last two or three weeks clubs have been organized and have been reported to headquarters at the rate of over 500 a day, until there are now by actual count 7,353 Democratic clubs, with an average membership of more than 200, already organized in all the States of this Union. With an organization of this kind, consisting of more than 2,000,000 members, thoroughly organized and thoroughly awake to the necessities of the situation, at work in their localities everywhere, there can be no reasonable doubt of the result on the 6th of November next."

Organization was then effected by electing Thomas Taggart temporary Chairman; F. H. Ihmensen, New York, Secretary; W. Jefferson Pollard, St. Louis, Reading Clerk, and Myron D. King, Indianapolis, Sergeant at Arms.

At this juncture Adlai E. Stevenson was escorted into the hall by a band, and his appearance sent the convention into a pandemonium of applause. He said:

"My Fellow-Democrats: I thank you for this cordial greeting. I would not now undertake to address you, but at a later time, in accordance with the programme, I will have the pleasure to address some remarks to my fellow-Democrats of the United States. I can only say to you now that I bring you words of good cheer from the great Democratic State of Illinois."

The next speaker was Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo, who spoke on imperialism. He was followed by James Hamilton Lewis of the State of Washington, who said, in speaking of Senator Hanna:

"No bloated gorgon, swollen with party dictatorship, sits in sacred place, blinking his splenic eyes at us as signals for our every movement. Our ideas are our property; our manhood is our honor."

With reference to President McKinley he said: "Nor have we to put forth candidates for high office the chief of whom never advocated a policy which he would not immediately denounce for party advantage, nor denounce a principle which we would not espouse for the enticements of office."

Mr. Lewis alluded to Gov. Roosevelt and said: "We shall never be driven to the desperate ends of bolstering the decaying strength of a falling chieftain by pandering to the fantastic element whose hollow huzzas for what they neither understand nor can in the end hope of Impostors in the hour when neither reason nor justice dare be appealed to to sustain them."

The parade ended at 9:30 o'clock, and Tomlinson Hall was thronged with those who had participated in it. The meeting was called to order by Senator James K. Jones. He introduced Capt. Patrick O'Ferrell of Washington, who denounced the war in the Philippines and condemned a standing army. He was followed by Sigmund Zeisler of Chicago, who made a strong attack on imperialism.

TO PACK BRYAN MEETING.

Republicans Say They Scent a Scheme of the Democrats.

Members of the Republican National Committee assert that they have evidence that the Democratic managers purpose bringing to this city many thousand men from New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania on the occasion of Mr. Bryan's visit on Oct. 16.

The intention is to make the demonstration the most memorable in the history of American politics. The Democratic Committee feels that it can well afford the outlay for the moral effect that the outpouring will have on the voters of the Far West. Arrangements are being made for immense excursion trains, which will bring to New York thousands of non-residents, but who will be presented, the Republican leaders say, as citizens of Greater New York.

THE FRANCHISE IN VIRGINIA.

Hot Contest in Ninth District Postpones Call for Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 3.—The only real contest in Virginia is that in the Ninth Congressional District, where Gen. James A. Walker is the Republican candidate for Congress. His Democratic opponent is Judge W. F. Rhea, who seeks re-election. The district is the largest white one in Virginia, and the most independent in politics.

Two years ago the same candidates were pitted against each other, and the struggle resulted in a fight. Gen. Walker shot one of the Democrats, and was in his turn shot and badly wounded. This occurred during the taking of depositions in the contested case made up by Gen. Walker against his successful opponent. He declares the Democrats are seeking to enact a new franchise measure that may deprive thousands of illiterate whites of the ballot.

He asserts that it has already been announced that Gov. Tyler will call an extra session to arrange for the Constitutional Convention which is to enact this disfranchising clause. The effect of this arrangement has been to induce Rhea's friends to appeal to the Governor not to commit himself on this question of extra session, but to hold it in abeyance until after the Presidential election. This the Executive is doing.

Ordered to Guam Island.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Oct. 3.—Lieut. Commander Ebenezer Prime of this place has been ordered to sail in three weeks for Guam Island in command of the cruiser Yosemite.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

For nearly fifty years we have been selling goods cheaper than any other store in America—and are still doing so. That's vital to the domestic economist and pabulum for the advertising essayist.

We have no monopoly on the method; own no patent on the principles that enable us to take the lead in this respect.

We secure worthy merchandise in vast quantities at the lowest cash rates, and sell quickly on the smallest margin of profit. That expresses the pith of the controlling law of these stores. Any dealer in the world could do the same. But the hindrance to the Macy method being emulated is the fascinating temptation to make excessive profits. Most merchants yield to that lure. We never do. Our buyers—some of the new ones—often resent the instructions of the firm that force them to mark goods for much less than they are worth and would easily command.

The writer has heard them declare they could realize much more money for Macy's, and create a larger financial success for their department, if permitted to sell goods at higher prices. Such a course would conflict with the store's fundamental idea. We never violate or offend the low-price traditions that are associated with Macy's.

Bargains in Black Silks.

Black Taffeta, enriched with black satin stripes—splendid quality and guaranteed perfect dye. These Silks were made to retail at $1.00 per yard; our price 59c.

Black Taffeta, rich, heavy quality, measures full yard wide, large quantity, worth $1.25; at 99c.

Black Satin and Gros Grain Brocades—many handsome patterns in the collection, worth $1.25; at 99c.

Plain and Brocaded Black Satin Duchesse, warranted all silk, very stylish, worth $2.00; at $1.48.

Silk Petticoats and Waists.

Women's Petticoats, made of taffeta silk in many autumn colors, finished with corded umbrella-shaped ruffle, worth $5.50; at $3.99.

Women's Petticoats, made of colored taffeta silk, finished with umbrella-shaped ruffle and corded ruffle, worth $7.50; at $5.49.

Women's Petticoats, made of colored taffeta silk, trimmed with graduated accordion plaiting and pinked ruche, worth $10.00; at $7.99.

Women's Waists, made of black and colored taffeta silk, back, front and sleeves corded and stitched, $2.89.

Women's Waists, made of black and colored taffeta silk, back, front and sleeves trimmed with clusters of tucks, $3.49.

Women's Waists, made of heavy black and colored taffeta silk, back, front and sleeves corded, $4.49.

Claims of selling cheapest are hollow unless fortified by solid arguments that establish facts. Broad exaggeration flows ripplingly from many retail sources. We could write with the same facile grace, but crediting the public with intelligence, we prefer to print simple statements and back them with logical reasons. For instance:

No retailer in the world buys goods more advantageously than R. H. Macy & Co. Frequently we may not secure staple articles for less money than some others pay, but we invariably sell cheaper, because we are satisfied with smaller profits. The actual amount paid for goods is only a part of their cost. Every man and woman understands that each department must contribute its pro rata percentage for general store expenses—including the losses that the credit system involves.

Economies from Suit and Wrap Stock

Women's Jackets, made of unfinished Oxford worsted, double-breasted style, stitched peau de soie revers, silk velvet collar, lined with black taffeta, at $14.96.

Women's Jackets, made of black kersey, strapped seams, beautifully stitched, pearl buttons, silk velvet collar, at $17.56.

Women's Box Coats, made of tan and black kersey, double-breasted effect, pearl buttons, lined with self-colored satin, at $19.49.

Women's tailored Suits, made of black ladies' cloth and cheviots, Eton and blouse effects, lined throughout with good quality taffeta silk, at $29.99.

Women's Suits, made of blue and black cheviot, camel's hair and broadcloth, newest model, blouse style, pointed and "Paquin" sleeves, trimmed with braid and stitched taffeta in a variety of styles, lined with taffeta silk, at $39.99.

Misses' and Children's Tailored Skirts, made of blue and black cheviot serge, lined with percaline, length 28 to 39 in., at $2.98.

Misses' Suits, made of black unfinished worsted; blue, light and dark gray camel's hair, double-breasted style, flare sleeve and collar, lined with taffeta silk; flare flounce skirt, trimmed with black satin folds, lined with percaline, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, at $17.34.

Children's Reefers, made of navy blue serge, French backs, high storm collar and revers, finished with several rows of stitching and piped with velvet, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $4.88.

Children's Long Coats, made of navy blue and red cheviot cloth, double cape, bound with mohair braid, sizes 4 to 10 years, at $6.83.

Children's Box Reefers, made of brown castor, navy blue and black kersey cloth, handsomely tailored, lined throughout with satin, sizes 6 to 14 years, at $9.74.

Children's Three-quarter Box Coats, made of royal blue and castor kersey cloth, appliqued with stitched cloth, lined throughout with taffeta silk, sizes 8 to 14 years, at $14.96.

Misses' Fitted Jackets, made of black kersey cloth, double-breasted, effect, high storm collar, large revers, lined throughout with silk serge, sizes 14 to 18 years, at $9.11.

We do not sell on credit; we do not allow discounts; we do not give commissions; we are large manufacturers; we are not extravagant in store management. Other stores tax patrons for losses sustained through delinquent credit customers. Other stores levy tribute from you to compensate for the discounts and commissions granted a favored few. Other stores pay legitimate profits to jobbers, importers and mills for many lines of merchandise that we manufacture, thereby removing in-between costs.

Macy's is not an extravagant store. Merchandise features are always foremost. Brilliant and spectacular decorations are costly. They please the fancy, but increase the price of goods.

Our practical and conservative methods of store management are not intended to appeal to your sense of display. They are meant to accord with your ideas of economy. Many houses indulge in theatric effects at your expense. The Macy stores may be comparatively plain, but values are wholesome and distinctive.

Women's and Men's Underwear

Women's Medium-weight Swiss-ribbed Merino Vests, high neck and short sleeves, 94c.; high neck and long sleeves, $1.19.

Women's Heavy-weight Swiss-ribbed Merino Vests, high neck and short sleeves, $1.19; high neck and long sleeves, $1.34.

Women's Swiss-ribbed Silk and Wool Vests, high neck and short sleeves, $1.74; high neck and long sleeves, $2.09.

Women's Merino "Oneita" Combination Suits, white and natural, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length, $1.19 and $1.49.

Women's Ribbed Merino Combination Suits, white and natural, trimmed with silk ribbon and embroidered with silk, high neck, long and short sleeves, ankle length, $1.44.

Women's Black Merino Tights, knee and ankle length, 94c. Women's Black Wool Tights, knee and ankle length, $1.44.

Men's Pure Wool Medicated Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, $1.39.

Men's White and Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, full regular made, "shorts" and "stouts," sizes up to 44 in., at $1.59; 10c. rise on each larger size.

Men's White and Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, full regular made, $1.59.

The Wanamaker Store.

The World's Foremost Showing of Artistic Elegance in DRESS

EVERY woman who views this magnificent array of costumes must realize what masterful accomplishment has been necessary to bring it together.

First, the artistic genius that devised and produced such marvels of beauty—such masterpieces of handiwork; then the knowledge of makers and the being known by them, so that such gems of dress are made for Wanamaker's with as great or greater pride than if made for an International Exposition, or to be worn by royalty in some regal court of Europe. And these are not mere show pieces. They are finished with supremest care for every detail, and will soon adorn the best-dressed women of America. Yet they have another service to perform in coming here. First, from a purely artistic standpoint—for the pure enjoyment of men and women who appreciate the true beauty of color harmony and design in these realistic pictures in such life-like relief. Next, the suggestions which they give to women in the planning of their own gowns—and the inspiration they will give to our American dressmakers who are here by scores to study the higher art of their craft, from models from the fountain-head of dressmaking design—for Paris is "the ocean to which all 'fashion' rivers flow—from whence all others get their dew and rain"—

And the Greatest of All Paris is Here

Gathered with a lavish hand—in variety and elegance unmatched in America, and with a comprehensiveness unknown in Paris, where each modiste has only an individual, exclusive showing.

We invite Our Public to the fullest enjoyment of this our greatest display.

Liberty SCARFS *And Squares*

American women who have been abroad are as familiar with the Liberty stores on Regent street, London, as they are with Wanamaker's in New York. And how they love the exquisite things that are shown there, and to be found nowhere else in the world, except by their good will and consent. But it is just such exclusive daintiness that Wanamaker's is on the world-wide watch for. Just because these exquisite shoulder scarfs and squares were not to be had in America, we brought them here, right direct from the Liberty stores.

How soft and dainty and exquisite they are! You can draw them through a finger ring. The fabric is soft and sheer like a crepe chiffon, with soft, delicate color tones; and some in Persian and other Oriental designs.

Women of refined taste love them for evening wear—imagine a shawl as dainty and light as a lace handkerchief!

Some are scarf shape with fringe or chiffon ruffle; others are square.

Expensive? You'd expect so; but they are not. Prices, $6.50 to $10.50. They're shown at the Women's Neckwear counter.

This suggestion of other dainty neck pieces:

Arabian Lace Bolero Jackets, $10.50 to $32.
Point Applique Barbs, $3.75 to $6.50.
Point d'Esprit Barbs, with imitation Duchesse lace ends, 50c.
Liberty Silk Ruffs, 95c to $4.75.
Chenille Ruffs, from $2.25 to $32.

Broadway.

DRESSING SACQUES
Of Warm Materials, Prettily Made Up

One dollar to fifty dollars is the price range. That will give an idea of the comprehensiveness of the collection. No doubt that your fancy is contained in it. No doubt that your inclination as to outlay can be satisfied. Just a few suggestions:

At $1, a flannelette dressing sacque, in pink, blue and gray stripes, attractively made. Some at $1.75, a little finer and somewhat more elaborate.

Some fine French flannel sacques are priced $2.75 each. They have silk crocheted edges and ribbon at neck. Others at $4.50

Solid colored cashmere, lined, ribbon trimmed, at $3.50.

Silk sacques, domestic, at $6 to $14.50; imported at $15 to $50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

FANCY CHINA
In New Shapes and New Decorations

This is an importation of bright, beautiful goods that will greet American eyes for the first time this morning. It includes pieces for a wide variety of uses. Many new forms are introduced, numerous new effective decorations. Some are in panel designs. Some in Dresden effects. The showing is interesting, and not the least interesting feature is the moderate way the pricing is done.

Vase: $1 to $8.50 each.
Salad Dishes $2 and $2.25 each.
Cracker Jars, $1.50 and $1.85 each.
Cake Plates, $1.75 to $2 each.
Teapots, $1.75 each.
Sugar and Creams, $1.50 and $1.75 pair.
Celery Trays, $1.50 and $2.
Candlesticks, 75c and $1 each.

Basement.

Some Recent Arrivals in the LEATHER GOODS Store

The wrist bag is among the new things from across the sea. Some are made of castor (looks like Suede), and have nickel and gilt frames and chains; some have jeweled clasps. They look very dressy.

Handy to carry when you go to the theatre. They will hold your purse, handkerchief, and even some bonbons. $2 to $7.75.

The new chatelaine bags are made of castor and velvet, studded with cut steel: some have steel tracery. $3.75 to $10.50.

A few styles in black cloth with steel and gilt tracery, $3.75.

One of the new belts is made of silk elastic webbing, four inches deep, heavily studded with cut steel, and an elaborate cut steel buckle, $22, $25 and $29.

Another new belt is of black velvet, with a beautiful and heavy medallion, $9.

Come in and look over the new things. You'll be repaid for your trouble.

Broadway.

ORIENTAL FURNISHINGS
For Dens, Cozy Corners and Smoking Rooms

On the Third floor, east of the Rotunda, there's a large Oriental room fitted up with rugs, draperies, cushions and ornaments of various kinds, from the far Eastern countries. It is crowded with suggestions for those contemplating new decorations in their homes. You're welcome at any time to view the fittings there, and avail of the ideas in home beautifying there expressed.

We are making new cozy corners, complete, in splendid styles, at very moderate cost.

Canopies, including frame, hangings, tassels, spears and lanterns, with curtains of cross-stripe Damascus, at $27.75. Some made up of East India embroidered Phulkaries, Odneys, and Kutch skirts; at $44.50 to $69.50. And of fine East India embroideries, at $100, $150, and upward.

Afghan Print Curtains, in new and exclusive designs, $2 each.
Lahore and Merut Print Curtains, extra large, $2.25 and $3 each.
Damascus Cross Stripe Curtains, for doors and windows; well adapted for inexpensive cozy corners and dens; $2.50 to $6 pair.
Delhi Phulkarie Curtains, just opened, at $3.50 to $17.50 each.
Kutch Embroidered Skirts, handsomely embroidered and inlaid with glass jewels, at $3 and $3.75 each.
Damascus Carved and Inlaid Furniture—tabourettes from $8.50 to $17 each; chairs, $8, $12.50, $18.50 and $30.
East India Carved Rosewood Furniture—chairs, settees and tabourettes. Chairs at $23.50, $25 and $33 each.
Cushions, covered with Indian prints and Damascus stripes, at $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25 each.
East Indian Embroidered Cushions, filled with down, from $2.50 to $8 each.
Lanterns, for cozy corners or dens, in excellent variety, at $1.40, $2, $2.75, $5.50, $7, $9.50 each.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

PARLOR CABINETS
Much *Under-price*

This is a group of handsome parlor pieces that we wish to displace for the newcomers. All are of a high order, in wood, construction and finish; but odd lots, and now offered at

A Quarter to a Third Under Value

There are Parlor, Curio and Music Cabinets in the collection; now reduced this way:

At $15, instead of $23—Imitation mahogany music cabinet.
At $22.50, instead of $34—Mahogany music cabinet.
At $25, instead of $58.50—Mahogany inlaid curio cabinet.
At $25, instead of $40—Imitation mahogany parlor cabinet.
At $25, instead of $45—Vernis-Martin desk.
At $30, instead of $45—Imitation mahogany parlor cabinet.
At $37.50, instead of $56—Imitation mahogany parlor cabinet.
At $45, instead of $67.50—Vernis-Martin parlor cabinet.
At $57.50, instead of $85—Mahogany parlor cabinet.
At $60, instead of $92—Mahogany parlor cabinet.
At $65, instead of $98—Vernis-Martin parlor cabinet.

Fourth floor.

Sterling SILVER
Table Ware

Here is a most sumptuous collection of table ware in solid silver. Magnificent in design; refined in tone; the most artistic product of the best silver-workers. These are the latest patterns that have appeared, and designs and shapes are exquisite and most highly artistic.

Among the pieces shown are these:

Coffee Sets, 3 pieces, $28.75, $37, $50 and $60 a set.
Tete-a-Tete Sets, 4 pieces, $40 and $65 a set.
Tete-a-Tete Sets, 3 pieces, $32.
Tea Sets, 4 pieces, $65.
Tea Sets, 5 pieces, $165 and $175.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $10, $16.50, $20, $23, $24 and $26.
Bread Trays, $13.50 to $36.
Fruit or Salad Bowls, $16 to $50.
Gravy Boats, with tray, $16 to $35.
Platters, $31.50 to $42.
Cut Glass Loving Cups, 3 in. high, mounted in sterling silver, $2.50 each.
Cut Glass Cigar and Cracker Jars, $2 to $15; sterling silver covers.
Cut Glass Tea Caddies, sterling silver covers; $3.50 each.
Chests of oak and cherry, containing 30 pieces; spoons, forks and knives, $50.
Chests containing 84 pieces, spoons, knives and forks, $170.

Basement.

HANDKERCHIEFS
Many *New Styles* of Embroidery

The finer sorts are from Paris, of course. The French have already sent us an elegant assortment in preparation for holiday selling. But you may choose among them now. From St. Gall, too, they're coming in rapidly. Elegant new designs in embroidery, and all on pure linen. Some very handsome kinds are far from expensive. Prices begin at 12½ cents—that procures an unusually good and pretty handkerchief. There are also some at $75—and there's variety enough between to suit almost any one.

Broadway.

Sterling Silver Purses and SIDE BAGS

Sterling silver mesh purses and side bags are still quite the thing.

There's a beautiful collection of them here now.

Any number of different styles between the small finger purse and the heavy side bag.

Some in the bright and some in the French gray finish; plain and fancy mesh.

Soldered links make a purse much more serviceable—the links don't pull apart.

This is the first time we've had a $2.50 purse with soldered links. Best value we have ever shown.

Others, $2 to $15.75.
Side Bags, $15 to $62.50.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Pretty New Styles in Children's CAPS

There are three new and very pretty styles here at 50c each. One is of embroidered china silk with full ruche. Another of corded silk with double ruffle of lace around face, and with rosette of baby ribbon. The third is of china silk with several rows of cording and plaiting of lace around face.

At 85c, a dainty cap of china silk, with cording in clusters and edging of lace; also lace ruche around face.

Caps of crystal silk, with full ruche and loops of baby ribbon; also satin bow knot on top. Price, $1.50. Other styles in good variety, up to $4.75.

All of the above in sizes 11 to 16 in.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

All Around the Store

Jewel Boxes—One is really tempted to begin a collection of jewelry, an excuse to buy one. They are of crystal a bronze, with Roman figures, $6 to $9—or of china, with l'Art Nouveau decorations—$1.50 to $7.50.

Walking Skirts were appreciated yesterday by their prudent owners. Some at $3.75 are of cheviot, in black and Oxford; bell hanging; with 8 rows of stiching at bottom. A remarkable value.

Zenola is the chief of cleaners. No dirt can resist its persuasive powers. It brightens china, glass and silverware; cleans clothing, floors, and woodwork; is a valuable adjunct to the toilet, bath, or laundry. 5c a package.

Children's Underwear. One unusually good offering is heavy ribbed ecru or silver gray cotton vests and pantalettes; made after our own ideas, and thoroughly finished and trimmed. Prices are little, for the kind; 20c for 20-in. size, to 35c for 32 in.

The Fur store is ready for cold weather, and none to soon. Collarettes and other neckwear now in greatest demand, are there in all sorts of fur, including the most popular ones—lynx, fox, bear, marten, sable.

Dressing Sacques—Some pretty ones of light or dark flannelette, neatly striped; have full front, fitted back, pointed yoke, collar and cuffs bound. 65c. A black sateen petticoat of good quality, with deep plaited and small gathered ruffle, is $1.

Silk Underwear—Such as the Hosiery store displays, would tempt the most fastidious woman. Made in the best American mills, it is not surpassed by any of foreign origin. Vests of pure ribbed silk, flesh-colored, are $4.50 and $6; union suits, $7 and $10.

Ribbons—Some remarkably good satin-backed black velvet ribbon is offered, beginning at 6c a yard for No. 2, and including sizes up to No. 40 at 30c a yard.

Children's Gloves—Several new sorts for the little ones have just arrived. Some, imported, are one-clasp pique or outseam tan walking gloves, at $1 and $1.25. Others, of tan or gray mocha, at $1. And some warm hand-knit gloves for cold days—37½c and 50c a pair.

A new suit, just added to the stock of men's clothing, is of stylish hair-line gray worsted, a hard-twisted material which, with care, will last two seasons. It is made with a single-breasted sack coat. $15, though $18 would better represent its value.

Boys' Top Coats—One kind of all-wool frieze, for boys of 4 to 16 years, we sold last year at $5. We could not improve on it, but we have the same cost this year in Oxford, brown and blue at same price.

Framing is something the picture store does well. Its qualifications are: Skilled workmen, a splendid assortment of mouldings, the best of materials, and moderate prices. It also gives estimates on restoring paintings and regilding frames.

School Umbrellas — The little folks need substantial ones. Yet inexpensive. These are both—fifty cents for 22 or 24-inch. Of cotton.

Velvet Grip Hose Supporters do not injure the finest stocking, though they hold them firmly. The velvet button does this. The Notion store has many kinds to show you. 12c to $1.25.

Long TROUSER SUITS
For Boys, 15 to 19 Years of Age

It's an important epoch in the life of the boy when he discards the short trousers and dons the elongated style. He begins at this period to have greater interest in the question of dress, and begins, too, to become most particular. We've studied the boy at this age, and know his needs and his preferences. This season we're exceptionally well prepared to please him in pattern and cut. Equally well equipped to satisfy the parents as to quality of fabrics and workmanship.

Some of the new fancy cheviots at $10, at $12, $13.50 and $15—all very reasonable prices for the kinds of suits they represent. Many are in patterns that are ours alone. Men of small stature can be fitted in these. The new military sack suit is a feature the boys like very much. Most of these suits have it.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Raglan BATH ROBES

The Raglan sleeve has produced another comfortable garment for men. This time the Bath Robe. Ordinary bath robes are all made one size, and they either fit, or they don't—mostly don't. Shoulders are too wide, while sleeves are too short, and sometimes sleeves are too long and shoulders too narrow. The Raglan sleeves let the shoulder come where it will, and fit any man. Why didn't we think of it before—nobody did; but we got out of the woods first, and had our own selected Blankets made up in our own factory. Now they are all ready for men who want their lounging robe to feel good on them. Full sizes; proper length. Prices, $3.75, $6, $8 and $8.50.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

SCARFS and SHAMS
Spachtel Work, But Greatly Improved

In these new goods a noticeable feature is the sheerness of the cloth. That's one improvement. And the designs, too, are much handsomer than any we've ever seen before. The makers are leaving the beaten paths, and are successfully striving to introduce something new in spachtel work, that shall meet with favor. We bespeak yours for this collection.

20x54-inch Scarfs and 32x32-inch Shams, $1 to $2 each.
18x36-inch and 18x45-inch Scarfs, 75c to $1.25 each.

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

If you have been paying $5.00 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes will convince you that they are just as good in every way and cost $1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

One pair of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes

We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U.S.

The reason more W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because they are the best that can be made. They fit like custom made shoes. The style is the best and always up to date.

BEST $3.50 SHOE — We sell direct from factory to wearer through our 91 stores in the large cities. The extra middleman's profits that others have to charge we add to the quality, and give to the wearers of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes. — BEST $3.50 SHOE

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway; 753-755 Broadway; 1,349 Broadway; 345 8th Av.; 974 3d Av.; 2,202 3d Av.; 220 West 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St.; 484 5th Av.; 708-710 Broadway; 1,357 Broadway. JERSEY CITY—19 Newark Avenue.

Everybody saw the apple fall—Newton found out why. Every tailor knows you want good clothes at moderate prices—we learned how to give them.

Our inducement this week is a line of cheviots, including blacks and blues, also fancy worsteds, suit to order, $16.00. Special line of English trouserings, $6.00. Prince Albert coat and waistcoat, silk lined and faced, $23.00. Fine assortment of imported Kerseys, Meltons and Venetians, overcoat, silk lined, $25.00. Full dress suit, silk lined, $30.00. Tuxedo coats, silk lined, $18.00.

Samples, Fashion Book, Measuring Guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

Be Good to Your Stomach

TAKE

VICHY CELESTINS

with your meals.

It aids digestion,

and its medicinal qualities keep your stomach in good order.

Vichy is imported only in bottles.

Note: **So-Called Vichy in Syphons Is Not Vichy.**

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Fitted complete for Picnics, Travelers and Yachting.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 & 132 West 42d Street.

Wm Vogel & Son

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings Everything for Men's Attire.

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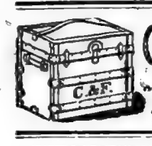
Sample free on Postal Request.

The only physiological local remedy for Constipation and kindred troubles.

Health Food Company, 61 Fifth Ave., N. Y.



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T. M. STEWART

REALTY DEALER DIES IN AN EMPTY HOUSE

Policeman Finds the Body of James Oliver West.

CARDIAC RUPTURE KILLED HIM

Reported Scandal Based on Letters Denied by Mrs. West—Some Unexplained Circumstances.

James Oliver West of 61 West Forty-ninth Street, a well-known holder of and operator in real estate, who had a fortune of not less than $250,000 and perhaps as much as $300,000, was found dead yesterday in the unoccupied house 2,012 Fifth Avenue, which he owned. The circumstances suggested an end like that of Robert McCurdy Lord, who on Monday suffocated himself with gas at 348 Summit Avenue, Mount Vernon. But a theory of suicide was entirely upset when last evening Coroner's Physician Albert T. Weston established beyond a doubt that Mr. West's end was due to a cardiac rupture, the result of gall stones which had troubled him for twenty years. The autopsy did not, however, clear up some singular features of the case, chiefly the presence of a pillow and a coverlet in the room where death occurred. There was a suggestion of a scandal, which appears to be disproved by those who know Mr. West's daily life.

The circumstances of Mr. West's passing away and the discovery of his fate are peculiar. Policeman Daniel J. McEvoy of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street command went on duty at midnight on Tuesday. His beat was past 2,012 Fifth Avenue. He did not try the front door of this house, which is of brownstone, four stories high, with a stoop and a bay window, during the night. At dawn, however, he saw that it was ajar. Suspecting lead-pipe thieves, he entered the house and explored it. He found nothing amiss until he reached a rear room on the third floor, when he was startled at seeing a dead man on the floor. There was no sign that he was a victim of violence. His features were placid and his limbs were as those of one in quiet sleep. He wore all his street clothing except his hat, coat, and waistcoat, which were in a closet. He lay on a couch formed of window shades, which had been torn from windows in the house, and a new white coverlet. Under his head was a sofa pillow.

In the room were a small towel and a piece of paper, on which was printed the name of a dry goods firm, with twine and a grip handle. In the pockets of the garments were $11.94, an open-faced gold watch, chain and charm, diamond cuff buttons, eyeglasses, a knife, keys, and sixteen letters, some from members of his family, others relating to business. These resulted in his identification. One bore the address of his agent, J. B. Ketcham, whose office is at 58 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. His clerk, told who the dead man was, and the police started to hunt up his relatives. A physician who came said that Mr. West had been dead for several hours and that he was unable to say from outward appearances if death was due to poison. The body was removed to an undertaker's place near by.

Mr. Ketcham was unable to account for Mr. West's death in the house. He said that he wanted to sell it for $21,000 because it was unproductive, and was much disappointed at being unable to get rid of it. Mr. West called at Mr. Ketcham's office late Tuesday afternoon and got the keys, saying he wanted to show the house to a man. He had no bundle and his prospective customer was not with him. He spoke of having arranged with Mrs. W. V. McManus of 217 East Fifty-third Street to come to the house to-day to take care of it, as a house next door was to be vacant. No one was found who saw Mr. West go into his house, and the coverlet and other articles were not traced.

Rodney Lugar West, a son of the dead man, and his brother, Col. Joseph G. West of Metuchen, N. J., who in the civil war was Major of the Fourth Regulars and Colonel of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, said that Mr. West's wife was unable to account for his extraordinary end. He had never in their married life of forty-seven years been away from home at night, and Mrs. West had sat up all Tuesday night, awaiting his return from business engagements.

Dr. Weston made a post-mortem examination in the presence of Dr. E. T. Ward, Mr. West's family physician, and Dr. W. H. Stewart. All agreed that the cause of death was fully explained by the condition the the vital organs, and Dr. Ward told of symptoms which accounted for the heart rupture. The body was without a scratch or a bruise, and no trace of narcotic or other poison was found. Arrangements for the funeral will be made when a daughter, who took the veil, arrives from Dubuque, Ia. Relatives attach little importance to the coverlet and pillow, while they will spare no effort to trace them. A story involving a scandal grew out of the reading of the letters now in the possession of Coroner Hart, by a policeman. Mrs. West uncompromisingly asserted that there was not the slightest foundation for it.

Mr. West was born in Franklin Street, this city, in April, 1833. His father was Joseph Irenaeus West, who founded the hoop skirt manufacturing firm of J. I. & J. O. West. His son went into the business, his firm being West, Bradley & Carey. Mr. West's mother's father was James De Gray Oliver, a retired merchant yet remembered as prominent in public school affairs. Joseph I. West died a millionaire some years ago at the age of ninety. His fortune was divided among James O. West, Col. West, and their sister, Mrs. Johnson,

James O. West was always known as a horseman, and from 1879 to 1887 he and Col. West managed with profit a stock breeding ranch at Spencer, Clay County, Iowa. Mr. West married Estella Lugar, daughter of a shipping merchant, and their surviving children are Norman, who has a fruit farm in Oregon; James O., Jr., who is an invalid; Rodney Lugar, who was in the Seventy-first Regiment during the Spanish war and is a real estate agent; Percy, who is traveling round the world and is now at Naples; Joseph I., who is a photographer at Washington, Conn.; Emily Augusta, wife of Oliver De Gray Vanderbilt, her cousin, who lives at East Orange and is Secretary of the Harrell Leather Goods Company, and Stella Louise, of St. Mary's Convent, Dubuque, Iowa.

Mr. West recently sold his country house at Arverne, L. I., for $20,000, and he and his wife had just returned from a visit to their son at Washington, Conn., to board in West Forty-ninth Street. They had hitherto passed their Winters at the Waldorf-Astoria and the Buckingham. Mr. West was a member of the Harlem Club and attended the Harlem Presbyterian Church. He had an office in a room at 147 West Twenty-seventh Street, which he owned.

WILL CONTEST AND A COMMA.

Delicate Point to be Settled by a Jersey City Court.

Vice Chancellor Stevens, at Jersey City yesterday, heard testimony in a disputed will, from which the absence of a comma may change the ownership of a house. Louis Mohl, the testator, died in Jersey City Sept. 18, 1881. He left an estate valued at about $25,000. His will, which was drawn by William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, divided the property among several. Then followed this clause:

I give and devise and bequeath to my beloved grandson, son of my stepson John Mesow, the house and premises 300 Newark Avenue.

It was supposed when the will was probated that the heir meant was John Mesow, one of the grandsons, and when he came of age the house was conveyed to him by the executors, and he sold it to Joseph Holerith, now dead. Some of the legacies left by Mohl were never paid, because there was nothing found to meet them, all his real estate being specially devised. One of the heirs was Frederika Mesow, to whom Mohl left $1,000. She did not become of age until a year ago, and when she applied for her legacy she was told that, as Mohl had left no money or personal property, the legacy could not be paid. She then brought suit to have the bequest to John Mesow set aside. Her lawyer, John Bowen, contends that, as there was no comma after the word "stepson" in the clause conveying the house, it did not mean John Mesow the grandson, but any grandson of John Mesow, the stepson indicated, the grandson being really John Mesow, Jr.

After hearing the testimony of the relatives as to the general belief that Mohl meant to give the house to John Mesow, Jr., who received and sold it, the Vice Chancellor instructed the lawyers to submit briefs as soon as possible.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

While the season for horse sales is still a month or more away, the few that are now held in the evenings serve to attract so much attention that they are sure to become a feature of the evening life of the town this Winter. Women will make them so. The character of these sales has been changed entirely within a year or so. Managers make a special effort to attract ladies to their sales rings, and there is one up-town establishment that has already gone to very considerable expense to make the place attractive to ladies. Seats are specially reserved for their use. Plants in flower are set all about the building. Handsomely framed "horsy" pictures decorate the walls by the score. Disinfectants are used as freely as they are at the Garden during the continuance of the Horse Show there. Scrupulously clean are the floors, the attendants are courteous, neatly uniformed, and instructed that their attentions must be devoted mainly to the comfort of women and their attendants. "It pays," said the manager, "to cultivate the ladies. Horse shows and riding have made them interested in horses, and some of them are as good judges of a horse, superficially, at least, as are the men who undertake to buy horses for their own use. It is harder to fool a woman who knows anything about a horse than it is a man. They know exactly what they want, and will have nothing else. The result of catering to the ladies has been that where we used to have a woman come to the stables in the daytime perhaps once a week to inspect and try a horse, we now have a score or more a day, and the season has not yet opened. We let them drive the horses on the road unattended when we are satisfied that the woman knows how to drive, and let them try them under the saddle in the Park. Incidentally, too, it may be said in confidence that a woman will pay more for a horse than a man will when she has her mind made up that she wants a certain animal. Naturally, then, we do all we can to make the sales attractive to women, and we find them among our best customers. Yet five years ago there were not a score of women in town who would try out and buy a horse for their own use. Now it is the proper thing for them to do, and quite a fashionable fad. There is one young lady worth millions who drives four-in-hand and tandem, who always mates and breaks her own teams. She does it as well as a professional could do it, and is only about twenty years of age at that."

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"I wonder if 'Gas' Addicks will be able to carry through his bluff to get into the exclusive society set at Newport any better than he did the one to get into the United States Senate?" queried one of that set who was having a bite at the Waldorf before starting for the races yesterday. "They say Addicks did not have quite enough grandfathers to make a social go of it in Philadelphia, even though he was willing to entertain lavishly in that town and as that town goes. So he is going to try the effect of his money in Newport. He has leased or bought the W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., cottage there, and is going to have all sorts of lavish alterations made in it so as to attract if possible. He will keep open house for fair. Good entertainers are needed down that way to keep the pot boiling all the season, but whetner he can get the right sort of people to cross the threshold is a puzzle to me. He tried hard to get into society by way of both the Washington and Philadelphia doors, and now he is battering at the Newport entrance. It would have been cheapor and more successful to have taken the European route. If you get on in Europe you are pretty sure to do so in Newport or New York."

***

"There was an item in THE TIMES the other day about a Connecticut woman who has gone into our business," said a Fulton Market oyster man yesterday. "I happen to know of a woman up that way who has gone the other woman one better, though she is not in the business as a business, but only for her own amusement. She is Mrs. Ed Hayes of New Haven, and her husband has a cottage just outside the city, in the Savin Rock section. The cottage is on the water's edge, and in the flats is a natural bed of both Little Neck and soft-shell clams. As a natural bed it is open to any one who cares to go there clamming, and that privilege is exercised by the Summer residents all about there. By the middle of the Summer the supply of both sorts of clams rah shy. Hayes had bought a lot of the water front to get a bathing beach, and Mrs. Hayes decided to utilize so much of it as was fitted for clam growing. So she had a portion of it staked off, indicating that it was private property. It was a matter of fun to her and her friends to go out clamming. She decided to utilize their efforts when the quantity of clams that were 'tread out' was greater than the demands of the appetites of the party. So the surplus stock was planted in the flats she had staked out, and before the season was over she had a half dozen bushels of big hard-shell seed clams—quahogs—planted in her bed. Now the authorities on fish culture are at odds as to whether this sort of thing can be done successfully or not, as clams are good and rapid travelers. She is going to settle the question practically. Oyster men up that way are watching the experiment with a good deal of interest to see whether this little family clam bed will induce the clams to stay at home and breed there. If it does the artificial cultivation of quahogs may be undertaken by capitalists on a large scale. So this little incident is really a matter of considerable importance to our business."

***

Some Yankee genius has invented a new instrument of torture for the approaching political and football seasons. It is a pocket megaphone which can be folded and stowed away in the pocket when not in use. It is ear-piercing and nerve-racking, and will be just the sort of thing a lot of students will take delight in when they are "rooting" for their team at a football game. The manufacturer has had his infernal machines painted in the various colors of the colleges, and counts on reaping a harvest when the football season is well under way. He has also had the horns properly decorated for the political campaign—in silver for the Democrats and gold for the Republicans—and expects a big sale to the marching clubs in the parades that he thinks are bound to come near the close of the campaign, even though the old-fashioned torchlight parade seems to have gone out of fashion this campaign.

***

This is going to be a good scallop year, which lovers of those delicate shellfish will be glad to know. It is just a bit too early for the large and tenderest of the bivalves to be taken as yet, but the reports from Great South Bay and Buzzard's Bay, the two great shipping points for the fish, are to the effect that when the sharp Autumn blows come there is sure to be a big harvest. Scallop fishermen base this assurance on the fact that the recent storm swept in a goodly number of the scallops, many of them of very large size, and of very luscious flavor. By the 1st of November the scallops will be at their prime and in the markets in large quantities. Such as are to be had now are small as a rule, and are held at a rather stiff price. Later they will be both better and cheaper.

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"If your finances are such as to prevent you from taking a cab every time you go to the theatre, and if you are forced to use the street cars as I am," remarked a well-to-do merchant at lunch yesterday, "you will be sure to agree with me that a public benefactor was the man who furnished women with the new stuff they clean their gloves with. It wasn't so very long ago that every time you stepped in a car to go to the theatre your nose was assailed with a strong odor of either benzine or naphtha. It was the odor left behind from the process of glove-cleaning that had been gone through with by about every woman in the car. White gloves soil very easily, and the economical woman had to clean her gloves frequently if she would have them presentable. I speak now of the class who cannot afford to wear a new pair of gloves every time they appear in public. Nowadays the odor is that of wintergreen or sassafras or some volatile oil of that sort. It comes from the cleaned gloves, and is particularly pungent when a party of young ladies files into a car. It dissipates quickly in the open air, but it is a big relief to sensitive nostrils from the pungency of benzine that even now occasionally fills a close car. I am peculiarly sensitive to odors of the benzine sort at any rate, and so I think the fellow that invented the sort of glove cleaner that does away with that annoying odor deserves a medal from the Chamber of Commerce or some other body that ought to be empowered to grant medals or decorations to chaps who turn themselves into public benefactors in this way. Whoever he may be, I hope he is making a fortune out of the thing."

GARRABRANT MURDER TRIAL.

The Defense Seeks to Prove the Boy a Degenerate, Insane from Cigarette Smoking.

When the trial of John Garrabrant, Jersey City's boy murderer, was resumed yesterday before Justice Collins and Judge Blair, Alexander Simpson, counsel for the defense, said that the atrocity of the crime was positive evidence that the defendant was a moral degenerate of the most pronounced type and totally irresponsible for his acts. He said that Garrabrant had been in the habit of smoking 150 cigarettes a day since he was five years old, and that nicotine poisoning had affected his entire system, including his brain.

Mrs. Garrabrant, mother of the prisoner, testified that her son had been an incessant smoker and a persistent reader of trashy novels, and ever since he was eight years old had manifested destructive qualities. She also testified that Libbie Garrabrant, now serving a life sentence in State prison at Trenton for murder, is a sister of her husband.

The prisoner's arm was bared, showing a number of bruises which had apparently been made by scratching his arm with his finger nails. These marks, the prisoner testified, were "fox bites."

Mrs. William Peters, who lives in the house with Garrabrant's parents, testified that the week before the murder the boy had a snake in a bottle. He told her it might poison her, but it wouldn't matter much if it did.

Dr. John H. Dougherty testified that he had examined Garrabrant on several occasions. He considered him a degenerate because he had a rigid palate, which is only found in degenerates. When he asked Garrabrant why he killed Maass he said he had seen a man killed in a play with a slungshot, and he wanted to see if he could kill Maass in the same way. He also testified that the boy's toes were deformed and that his head was abnormally small. He believed the boy's mind had been affected by the use of tobacco.

Dr. Carleton Simon testified that he had examined the boy, and believed him to be a moral degenerate.

The defense rested and the State called Dr. J. Leonard Corning, who testified that a rigid palate was not an evidence of degeneracy.

"It is a fact," said he, "that there is now in this courtroom a physician who has a rigid palate. It would be unprofessional to name him, but he is far from being a degenerate. I do not believe it possible for any one to be made insane by smoking cigarettes, and I never knew of such a case in all my experience. As for the size of the head, I have known men with small heads who had very large and active brains."

Chief of Police Murphy testified that all the criminals who had come under his notice habitually smoked, while the younger ones always smoked cigarettes. He did not attribute their criminal habits to the use of tobacco.

The trial will be continued to-day.

CANALBOAT SUNK.

The Ida Meyer Struck by Transport—Three Persons Rescued.

Shortly before noon yesterday a collision occurred in the Harlem River opposite the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street wharf between the transport Express of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the Ida Meyer, a canalboat, owned by the Randolph Cement Company. The Meyer was so badly damaged that she sank in a few minutes. Capt. Loomis, who commanded her, and a woman and two children, who were aboard, were rescued with difficulty.

The Express, which is a steel, twin-screw boat, was under the command of Capt. Higgins, who has been in the employ of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company for many years. She was backing out of the slip at the time. The Ida Meyer was coming up the river on her way to Harlem Heights. Capt. Higgins claims his signals were unheeded by the canalboat, which was coming along under full steam. The result was that the canalboat struck the transport on the port side. The port screw of the Express, which was revolving rapidly, cut through the bow of the Ida Meyer, and was itself wrenched from its rod. The canalboat filled rapidly and began to sink. The wash of the Express caused the sinking craft to sheer off toward the Harlem side. Capt. Loomis called out for help. A boat put out from the shore. Capt. Loomis and his passengers were taken into the boat, which narrowly escaped being caught in the suction of the Ida Meyer as she went down.

Capt. Van Gelder in charge of the marine section of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company, who was a witness of the accident, says the fault was clearly with Capt. Loomis. Others who witnessed the accident say Capt. Higgins did not allow the Ida Meyer any room to pass.

The Express had to be towed across the river and the train service on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road was considerably delayed. Later in the day a cofferdam was sunk on the port side of the Express and a new steel screw put on her.

NEW YORK WOMAN'S GUILT.

Rests Under Suspended Sentence for Swindling in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The police of this city yesterday arrested a young woman who gave her name as Elenore Howell, and who said she lived in New York, but at what address the police refuse to tell. The police, in fact, refuse all information in regard to the case.

The young woman was arrested upon a charge of swindling. It is alleged that she came to New Rochelle about three weeks ago and went about the city representing herself as a member of Trinity Episcopal Church and solicited funds for the purpose of establishing a bed in the New Rochelle Hospital by the King's Daughters of that church. She claimed to be a niece of the Rev. Dr. Canedy, the rector of the church.

How much she is charged with collecting cannot be ascertained. On Friday last she called at the residence of Henry M. Lester and to Mrs. Lester told her story. Mrs. Lester in the evening informed her husband of the matter, and, as Mr. Lester is a Trustee of the hospital, and knew nothing of the proposed free bed, he suspected that something was wrong and notified the rector whose name was being used. Dr. Canedy said he had authorized no one to collect for the hospital, and that there was no such organization connected with his church as the King's Daughters.

Dr. Canedy, from the pulpit on Sunday, warned his congregation and the public generally against the young woman and asked that if she called she be detained and the police sent for. Yesterday the young woman called at the residence of Mrs. Nathan Fonda and was detained there until Policeman De Veaux arrived. She was locked up. After a night in a cell she gave her name, and her father was sent for. The prisoner was arraigned to-night and entered a plea of guilty. Sentence was suspended.

A THIEVES' DEN DISCOVERED.

Abandoned Stable Fitted Up with Bunks—Much Plunder Recovered.

While chasing a thief who had stolen a whisk broom from the Erie Railroad freight depot in Jersey City yesterday, Detectives Breen and Guinan found a thieves' den at 215 Jefferson Street, Hoboken.

The place is an abandoned stable. It was fitted up with bunks, and there was a stove on which the thieves prepared their meals. In it the detectives found several shotguns and rifles, three boxes of ammunition, a number of brass journals, air brake valves, and screws taken from railroad cars, and half a dozen coils of copper wire that had had aparently been cut from trolley lines. The plunder, which filled two wagons, was taken to Police Headquarters to await identification by the owners.

Two boys were found in the place. They described themselves as Edward Dixon, seventeen years old, of 65 Jefferson Street, and Alfred Wilson, eighteen years old, no home. They were held for examination. The police expect to connect them with several robberies of boat clubhouses along the Hackensack River.

Catholic University of America Open

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Catholic University of America opened for the coming scholastic year to-day with the largest class of clerical and lay students ever enrolled by it. Nearly every section of the Western Hemisphere will be represented during the current session. Besides the leading Archbishops of the American Hierarchy, nearly every Bishop of prominence in the country has commissioned priestly students to take post graduate courses.

SAVES MEAT

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF

Makes Meat Go Further
Makes Soup Taste Richer

PEABODY FUND MEETING.

Insanity Among Negroes Said to be Increasing.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Peabody Educational Fund was held yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller was named First Vice Chairman and presided at the meeting. The Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, was elected Second Vice Chairman. Among other members of the Board of Trustees who were present were Henry A. Green of Massachusetts, James D. Porter of Tennessee, J. Pierpont Morgan, W. A. Courtenay of South Carolina, Henderson M. Somerville of Alabama, Charles E. Fenner of Louisiana, George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Richard Olney of Massachusetts, and J. L. M. Curry of Washington.

Resolutions of sympathy for William M. Evarts, Chairman of the board, in his long illness, and of appreciation for his services were adopted on motion of Bishop Whipple.

Dr. Curry, General Agent of the fund, read his report, in the course of which he said that the fund cannot shut its eyes to the needs of the negroes nor refuse assent to the resolutions of the Capon Spring Conference for the Discussion of Race Problems "that the National Government, in recognition of its moral obligations incurred by the enfranchisement of the negro, should aid in the establishment of primary and industrial education in the South.

A report from G. R. Glenn of Georgia contained this statement:

Our chain gangs and jails are filled with young negroes, the vast majority of them under thirty years of age. Dastardly crimes seem to be on the increase every year, as soon as the month of July comes. These crimes for the most part are perpetrated by young negroes under thirty years of age, and who have in most cases no education at all.

The other day I made a visit to our insane asylum, and I found there, to my astonishment, that more than one-third of the inmates were negroes, and most of them born since the war. The Superintendent of the asylum tells me that their insanity is the result of diseases that were almost unknown to the negro race before the war. Good men among my own people point to these things with ominous misgivings, and have no faith in ameliorating the condition of the negro by processes of education.

J. W. Abercrombie of Alabama reported that the State of Alabama is under lasting obligations to the Peabody Fund for aid. In a letter to Superintendent Abercrombie, Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute wrote that there had not been a year since freedom came to the negro that has witnessed such widespread discussion of his condition, and he believes it will be most helpful for the negro.

Dr. Curry reported that the distribution of the income of the Peabody Fund since Oct. 1, 1898, was as follows:

Alabama	$5,950.00	Texas	3,750.00
Arkansas	1,800.00	Virginia	5,300.00
Florida	1,200.00	West Virginia	1,650.00
Georgia	6,600.00	Peabody Normal College	15,100.00
Louisiana	4,200.00	Scholarships	25,355.61
Mississippi	2,500.00		
North Carolina	5,050.00		
South Carolina	5,400.00	Total	$84,055.61
Tennessee	1,200.00		

At the afternoon session J. Pierpont Morgan offered his report as Treasurer. All of the former members of the standing committees were reappointed as follows:

Executive Committee—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, William A. Courtenay, Daniel C. Gilman, Charles E. Fenner, James D. Porter, with the Chairman, William M. Evarts, ex officio.

Finance Committee—William M. Evarts, William Wirt Henry, George Peabody Wetmore, Henderson M. Somerville, Richard Olney, with the Treasurer, Mr. Morgan, ex officio.

J. L. M. Curry was unanimously re-elected General Agent, J. Pierpont Morgan Treasurer, and Dr. Samuel A. Green Secretary.

It was decided not to hold the next annual meeting on the first Wednesday of October, as is usual, because it would conflict with the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church in San Francisco. The first Thursday in November was chosen instead.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund held their annual dinner last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Norvin H. Greene presided. Among those present were Bishop Whipple, J. Pierpont Morgan, Chief Justice Fuller, Senator Hoar, Dr. Curry, Judge Charles E. Fenner, and ex-Gov. J. D. Porter of Tennessee.

YOUNG WOMAN SEEKS DEATH.

Takes Morphine Because Her Admirer Refused to Marry Her.

Deceived, she believed, by the man she had married, and rejected by the man whom she loved and wished to marry, Alice M. Woods attempted to end her life Tuesday night at her home, 321 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Harry A. Hill, a young physician of 1,175 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, who was the object of her affections, was with her at the time, and his medical knowledge and prompt action saved the girl's life.

After pleading in vain with the doctor to make her his wife, the girl excused herself from the room for a moment, and while away took a dose of morphine. Returning, she knelt down beside the doctor and rested her head on his knees. She asked him for one of his prescription blanks and his pencil, and wrote a line. Then she dropped and Dr. Hill, raising her up, saw from her face that something serious was the matter. He laid her on a couch and looked at the paper, on which she had written, "I love you."

The doctor accused her of having taken some drug, and she admitted that she had taken a dose of morphine. He called Mrs. Faust, with whom Miss Woods boards, and had her prepare an emetic of mustard and water. This he gave the girl and it had the desired action. Then he and Mrs. Faust walked the girl up and down and chafed her for some time. They summoned an Eastern District Hospital ambulance and Miss Woods was taken to the hospital, where she revived after several hours' work.

Miss Woods was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court before Magistrate Worth yesterday morning. She acknowledged that she had tried to take her life and was remanded to the Raymond Street Jail.

Miss Woods is a typewriter and works for Dow, Jones & Co., at 41 Broad Street, New York. She came here from Waltham, Mass. In February last Miss Woods was married, in Jersey City, to a man named John Atheson. In July she discovered, she alleges, that Atheson had been married previously and had a wife and child living. She brought suit against him for bigamy. The case came up for trial before County Judge Blair, in Jersey City, Monday. Miss Woods had in court the Rev. Daniel J. Kemble, who had married her to Atheson, and the Rev. G. S. Pratt of New York, by whom she tried to prove that Atheson had married another woman on Feb. 12, 1890. Mr. Pratt said he could identify the woman whom he had married at the time, but she was not in court. He was not sure whether Atheson was the man. Judge Blair ordered Atheson's acquittal.

Miss Woods had fallen in love with Dr. Hill. She sent for him Tuesday night and begged him to marry her. He refused.

"I refused" he said when seen yesterday, "because I was not able to support a wife. I loved the girl and told her if she was willing to wait a few years until I had built up a practice, I would marry her. I had no knowledge of her previous marriage. She would not listen to talk of delay; she wanted me to marry her at once. I told her that was impossible; that I felt I owed something to my mother, who had given me a classical and medical education at great sacrifice.

"It was then she went out of the room and took the morphine. After what she has done and what I have learned I could not think of marrying her now."

Dr. Hill is twenty-four years old. Miss Woods is four years younger. Dr. Hill is a graduate of the Long Island College Hospital. He was in court when the young woman was arraigned yesterday and talked with her. She expressed to him her sorrow for what she had done.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3rd AVE. 59th to 60th Sts.

Women's Silk Waists, $2.57.

FOR TO-DAY ONLY—This is one of the greatest bargains the Shirt Waist Department has ever offered. Women's Waists of fine quality taffeta silk, 13 rows of cording on back, 26 rows of cording on front, 6 rows on each sleeve, finished with flare cuffs, lined throughout; also another style, entire front of fine tucking, back cluster tucks, flare cuffs, separate collars, all lined, in black and colors. Regularly sold for $3.98.

2nd Floor, 59th St. Section.

The Last of Those Ribbons.

There are enough of those ribbons left to announce for one more day's selling. From the mass of 200,000 yds. about 35,000 yet remain intact. The late comers may thank the inclement weather of Monday for this other chance. The end of them, however, will probably be seen before 6 o'clock to-night. The purchase was extraordinary; the stock includes everything in style and color in vogue this season. They are priced thus:

At 5c. Per Yard—
1 inch all silk black Gros Grain.
1 to 2½ inch plaid Taffetas.
1 to 2½ inch Moire Taffetas (colors).
1 to 2½ inch Polka Dot Satins.
5 inch Gauze (black and colors).

At 12½c. Per Yard—Plain and changeable Taffetas, 3¼ inches wide, in an immense variety of new ideas in colors, in corded effects. The line of colors includes only the most desirable, such as pink, blue, lilac, Nile, mais, and white and black.

At 15c. Per Yard—5-inch Taffetas, black and colors, plain and hemstitched effects. 4 and 5 inch Satin Liberty, exquisite colors. 4-inch white Double-Faced Satin, cord effects, finest quality. 4-inch Printed Polka-Dotted Satins and Taffetas. Novelty effects in 4-inch white Taffeta, with fancy black edges.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

This Cozy Corner for $25.00.

We will erect a cozy corner on the style of this cut at your residence for $25.00. It is composed of Oriental Draperies Couch, Spears, a Set of Armor, three fine Pillows, Couch Cover and Lamp. It is one of the greatest bargains the Upholstery Dept. has ever offered.

3rd Floor, 60th St. Section.

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SAYS CITY PAYS HIGH RENT.

Justice Van Wart Thinks Cost of Court Quarters Excessive.

Civil Justice Gerard B. Van Wart of the Second District Municipal Court of the Borough of Brooklyn has sent to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund a letter, in which he puts on that body the onus of further hiring the premises at 794 Broadway, Brooklyn, at a rental which, he says, is four times in excess of its value. Justice Van Wart stated yesterday that his action in sending the letter to the Commissioners was to remove any impression that the people may have that the Justice of the court is responsible for the renting of the court quarters.

In his letter Justice Van Wart says that some time ago he wrote to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, asking that the property in question be not again leased.

"I desire to place myself on record," he adds, "as having protested against the city being compelled to pay for these premises $1,200 or more, when the rental value thereof, as fixed by the rental of similar premises in the same building, is only $288 per year, and not $1,200 per year."

Chamberlain Keenan was the only member of the commission that could be found yesterday. He said that he had no recollection of the matter having been before the Commissioners before, and that it would be necessary to look over the records to establish the fact. He was sure, he said, that the matter would be attended to at the next meeting of the commission, and that proper action would be taken in regard to it.

BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD.

Attendance in September—Report of Little Overcrowding Challenged.

At the meeting of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx last night Dr. George H. Muth, the new member, took his seat. He was appointed on Monday last by the Mayor to succeed James P. Lee, resigned. He was introduced to the Mayor by Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. His desk was decorated with a floral horseshoe, the gift of friends, and from behind this screen Dr. Muth voted "aye" on the various questions that came before the board.

Superintendent Jasper presented statistics showing that the attendance of pupils in all schools on June 29 was 212,888 and on Sept. 29 233,220. The average attendance for the fortnight ended Sept. 21 was 231,788. The number of pupils admitted in the fortnight ended Sept. 21 was 54,818. The number of children on the waiting list at the close of school on Oct. 1 was 2,183, of whom 458 were over eight years old.

Mr. Jasper added that within a month five new buildings would be ready for use. These statements by the Superintendent called forth some sharp remarks from Commissioner Burlingham:

"These statistics," he said, "are valueless, for they do not take into consideration the many children whose parents did not apply because they knew there would be no room. Besides, they will not prevent the overcrowding of sixty and more children into one room. That those five new schools will be ready on Nov. 1 no one with practical experience will believe."

Mr. Jasper denied that there were more than sixty children in any of the schoolrooms. Mr. Burlingham replied:

"I am amazed that Mr. Jasper should make such statements, for a miracle must have been wrought to bring about a change from the conditions which existed Sept. 11. He should know the conditions of overcrowding as they exist everywhere, and if he does not, he is negligent in performing his duties. But I will take him or any member of the board around with me and show them what the real conditions are."

Mr. Burlingham suggested that rooms near the schools be hired for the use of kindergarten children, in order to give the space occupied by them to the regular pupils.

Mr. Jasper insisted upon his assertions, and President O'Brien interfered, sustaining Mr. Jasper, and suggesting that Mr. Burlingham's plan in regard to the hiring of rooms for kindergartens be considered by a committee.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Private letters received from Havana indicate that much apprehension exists among the Americans there regarding the yellow fever, as the condition grows worse instead of improving.

Civilian employes in Cuba seem to be specially subject to the disease, and in several Government offices many have been stricken. There is as yet no fear of the fever spreading among the troops.

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THE PAST AND THE FUTURE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

One of our correspondents on Tuesday, Mr. BRYANT LAZELLE, expressed a view of the general Philippine situation which had at least the merit of extreme detachment and a sincere desire to deal with impartial severity with all parties. His opinion in substance is that the Republicans have done the best they could have done in the circumstances; that they have done very much what the Democrats would have done had they been in power; that the situation is intolerable, and that the only way out of it is to put the Democrats in power that they may stop the war and permit the Filipinos to establish a Government of their own. Probably he does not seriously think the American people likely to adopt a plan at once so philosophic and so impracticable as the one he suggests. We call attention to his proposition because it involves one error in regard to this matter which is at the root of much of the discontent with the outcome and the prospect. We may add that we are strongly persuaded that this discontent will be found to have no decisive influence on the verdict at the polls next month.

This cardinal error, as we take it, is in the assumption that the Filipinos are a fairly homogeneous and capable people with definite ideas as to political independence, and sufficient experience and intelligence to have been at the time of the expulsion of the Spanish and to be now safely intrusted with the administration of the affairs of the archipelago. The facts are on the whole quite at variance with this assumption, and the facts were what we had to consider when the question of the policy in the islands first came up for decision. We have to consider them now when Mr. BRYAN raises the issue of a complete change of that policy. It may be said that we had at the start and that we have now no business with the administration of the islands; that we could after the capture of Manila, and could now, leave it wholly to "the Filipinos," with no responsibility for the result. With that view we cannot agree. "The Filipinos" were then and to some degree are yet represented for the purposes of such a policy only by AGUINALDO and his band. This band is composed of members of only one of the many tribes in the islands, and they have shown in actual experience no conception of real freedom or of equal rights for all, being tyrannical, cruel, and bloodthirsty in the extreme. The question of turning the islands over to the natives was from the outset and is yet the question of turning them over to this band. Would that have been justifiable, and what was the alternative?

The chief reason why we think that it would not have been justifiable is that we had assumed responsibilities toward the people of the islands and toward foreign nations by the ejection of the Spanish which could not be met by such a course. Having destroyed the power of Spain we were in honor bound to take up her obligations to maintain order in the archipelago and to protect the large interests of other nations in its commerce. We had no right to surrender it to the anarchy which would have followed unrestrained and unlimited license to AGUINALDO and his adherents. The alternative is denounced by many sincere persons as "imperialism." It might have been that. We might have undertaken to rule the islands with no regard to the rights of the islanders, to extort from them all the tribute that the use of force would yield, to monopolize their trade, to deny them any voice in the fixing of their taxes or any share in the management of their affairs. This would have been real imperialism. We did not take that course. We took exactly the opposite.

While asserting and enforcing the sovereignty which we could not divide, and must either exercise or abandon, we offered to the natives the opportunity to organize local governments in which the taxes were to be fixed by their own representatives and expended within their own boundaries for their own exclusive benefit, and with the pledge to extend the area and scope of self-government as far and as fast as they themselves made it practicable. Some of our most enlightened and respected citizens were sent to the islands to establish this policy, to develop and extend it. They are now engaged in that work, and they are receiving the active support of a considerable number of the more intelligent natives, many of whom have heretofore been with AGUINALDO. The task is a perplexing and difficult one, and is bound at best to be tedious. But it is in the direction absolutely away from imperialism and toward the establishment of freedom, self-government, and order. We believe that in the long run it will succeed, and that it is the plain duty of those who agree with our view of it to give their support to the President and the party that are trying to carry it out.

What else is offered to us as voters? Only Mr. BRYAN'S scheme to establish a Government or Governments in the islands that he shall regard as stable, and then to give the Filipinos independence, with a guarantee against outside interference. The first part of this scheme involves the utmost assumption of arbitrary power that has been charged on the Republican Administration, the dictation of the form of government. The second involves the assumption of responsibilities toward all the world for the conduct of the Filipinos after surrendering all claim to control or guide that conduct. Anything more entirely unreasonable, rash, and perilous than this we cannot conceive. And if this were the only issue before the people we are confident that it would be decided against Mr. BRYAN.

CHINA AND "THE GERMAN VOTE."

The German Foreign Office cannot be pleased with the German press. In Russia the Government takes the precaution to see the leaders of the newspapers before they are printed, very likely in critical cases to write them itself. In France, in England, and in this country the Government relies, for newspaper support and exposition of its foreign policy in the press, upon the patriotism and the intelligence of independent journals, which come to and announce their own conclusions upon matters of foreign as well as of domestic politics. This is the only course to pursue in a country which is governed by public opinion, as the Russian method is the only one to pursue in a country governed despotically. The German Government being mixed, it might be expected that its dealings with its press should be equally mixed. But Count VON BUELOW must many times within the last few weeks have wished that he had had the "editorials" upon the Chinese situation written in the Foreign Office and sent to the press, instead of giving the newspapers "tips" of which, through ignorance and inexperience of international affairs, they are unable to make intelligent use, and which they accordingly so mishandle, in excess of zeal, as to thwart the Government's design.

The latest result of the incompetency of the German "reptile press" to serious discussion of international topics threatened at one time to be mischievous, but has now become merely amusing. Official Germany was doubtless disgruntled by the public dissent of the United States from the German proposals with respect to China, though the publicity of that dissent was absolutely compelled by the publicity given by Germany to proposals in their nature confidential. When it conveyed its disgruntlement to the reptile press, that sentiment appeared as wild and unintelligent abuse of the United States, which of course was not at all the German game in the hands of a skillful player. Then came to the German Foreign Office the open dissent, or the assent so carefully guarded and modified as to amount to a dissent, of all the powers in interest. Germany perceived that she had made a mistake. The replies of the powers to her suggestion foreshadowed a new concert on the basis of the position to which the United States had all along held and had been forced to reaffirm. In the very letter of the Emperor of Germany to the Emperor of China, which does so much more honor to his heart than to his head, he exhorts his imperial brother, as well as that of the Sun and Moon, to punish the guilty Chinamen, instead of threatening, as in his proposal to the powers, to punish them himself. It is this inauspicious moment that the reptile press seizes for renewing the assaults upon the nation of which the policy is vindicated by the Emperor himself, and that one of them chooses to commit a new offense.

The newspaper in question actually takes upon itself to warn President MCKINLEY that he will "lose the German vote unless he changes his Chinese policy." The gross indecency of such a threat we may suppose to have been unconscious. Indeed, what we are commenting upon in the German reptile press is precisely that it may commit gross international indecencies in complete unconsciousness. But we should like to know what American citizens of German birth think of appeals to them as the German "vote" in the United States. Of course, such an appeal is simply an insult. When they became qualified to cast votes in this country, and as a condition to obtaining that right, every man of them had to renounce allegiance to all foreign powers, and expressly, and by name, to the Emperor of Germany or the King of Prussia as the case may have been, if he happened to be the particular potentate under whose rule they were born. And here comes a German newspaper and announces that their votes upon a certain question of foreign policy will be cast in accordance with the policy of Germany and against the policy of the United States.

What can have given this Berlin editor this singular delusion? Presumably his authorities upon the United States are the newspapers printed therein in the German language. It is quite true that these newspapers have an interest in keeping alive the separation of German-Americans from other Americans as long as may be and in fostering the notion that there is a German-American "vote" which is moved by considerations peculiar to itself. Nevertheless, we believe that the deduction of the untraveled and unread German journalist, that certain American voters of German birth will cast their votes in accordance with the foreign policy of Germany, and against that of the country of which they are citizens, must have proceeded from the obtuseness of the German journalist in Germany and not from misinformation furnished to him by German journalists domiciled in the United States.

AT CHAIRMAN JONES'S HOME.

Possibly because he has been too busily occupied in laying out an advantageous route for Candidate BRYAN, or endeavoring to extract comfort from the New York situation, as it has developed under the joint guidance of Mr. CROKER and ex-Gov. STONE, Senator JONES appears to have been unable to shed that light upon the returns from the Arkansas State election that is desirable to make them sustain his predictions as based upon the State elections in Vermont and Maine.

It may easily be remembered, or referred to in case memory shall fail, that Chairman JONES assumed from the figures reported from Vermont that BRYAN'S election was assured, and Mr. G. F. WILLIAMS went so far as to assert that if all States would do just as Maine did, MCKINLEY would scarcely have enough Electoral votes to make it worth while to count them. Arkansas held its State election about the same time that Vermont voted, and Mr. JONES, before the detailed figures were at hand, rejoiced at the magnificence of the victory that JEFFERSON DAVIS had won over REMMELL, the Republican candidate.

Since then the figures have come along. To begin with, the vote was less than it was four years ago. It was but 132,979 as compared with 149,347 cast in 1896. Instead of the predicted 60,000 majority for the Democratic candidate, there is a majority of 44,290. BRYAN had 72,000 lead in 1896. It is not disputed that the Republicans gained 17.6 per cent. over 1896 and that the Democrats lost 2.7 per cent. by a like comparison.

Contemplation of these figures, indicating a let-up of Democratic interest and anything but apathy on the part of the opposition, must to some extent impair the confidence of Mr. G. F. WILLIAMS and of Chairman JONES in their prognostications based upon the Maine and Vermont elections. Do they not suggest the advisability of employing BRYAN'S eloquence in States that have been considered Democratic beyond peradventure, to keep them safe within the lines, rather than waste of his energy and his oratory on such sterile soil as that of New Jersey, which is as irreclaimable for the production of free-silver majorities as the State of Vermont?

CAMPAIGN ARMOR PLATE.

Just before the adjournment of Congress a heated controversy arose between the Senate and the House on the question of armor plate for vessels of the navy partly completed and projected. The Senate had adopted the position, which it adhered to very tenaciously, that the Secretary of the Navy should not pay more than $445 a ton for the best modern armor plate. If it could not be procured at that price the Secretary was to proceed, in his discretion, to construct a Government armor plant. Having gone so far as to intimate that it would fix $500 as the maximum price per ton to be expended for armor plate, the House eventually accepted the Senate proposition that the Secretary should be permitted to purchase armor plate at a price considered by him to be "reasonable and equitable." If he should be unable to procure it at a price regarded by him as complying with the requirements of the Appropriation bill, he was directed to procure a site for and to erect an armor plate factory, and $4,000,000 was appropriated toward the erection of that factory.

In due time the Navy Department received and opened bids for the 35,000 tons of armor plate. They were opened Aug. 10, and it was found that the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies had offered to provide the armor plate at $445 for armor of the first class, with $45 royalty, and for a less price for armor of the second class. The Midvale Company proposed to supply the best armor at $436. The Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies demanded each half of the whole amount of armor needed, as condition of closing their bids; the Midvale Company stipulated that if its bid was accepted it should be permitted to supply 20,000 tons of armor plate at its prices. The Secretary of the Navy rejected all the bids. He has since been in consultation with the bidders, but again it is announced that he has not found their bids and conditions "reasonable and equitable."

It is very desirable that the Secretary of the Navy should be in the way of completing several vessels that need armor plate, and that he should see his way clear to contracting for armor plate for vessels under construction and other vessels authorized but not yet laid down. Day after day he must be pressed by naval officers who are eager to see this work proceed, and he unquestionably has been pressed by the armor plate makers who hope to see the contracts for the armor made and in their possession. The prices offered are so little in advance of the minimum proposed by the Senate, and so much below the price suggested by the House, that laymen would not have been surprised if Secretary LONG had accepted bids and awaited the filling of contracts.

Our correspondent at Washington quite plainly intimates that the Secretary of the Navy has reasons of his own for refusing to close with any of the bidders, but that he has not fully disclosed them. If Secretary LONG has had good reason to believe that the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies have sought to get the Midvale Company into a pool with them and have failed, and now propose to exert political pressure upon the anxious Administration to induce it to accept their bids for armor plate, he has displayed a degree of strength and public virtue that is as rare as it is commendable. On the other hand, the visit to the President of representatives of the armor plate makers, just at this juncture, to obtain undue pressure upon the Secretary of the Navy, is both inconsiderate in respect to the President and calculated to prove prejudicial to the armor plate makers.

Under the circumstances we should not be surprised to see the armor plate question brought before Congress again by a report that the Secretary has proceeded under the discretion given him to arrange for the purchase of a site for a Government armor plant. The Congress plainly determined that the Secretary should not permit himself to be forced into contracts in any respect unreasonable or inequitable, and it was mandatory in its instruction to him as to the use of the appropriation of $4,000,000. Should he now accept contract conditions which he rejected in August as unsatisfactory he could scarcely expect to justify himself to Congress, in December, by the explanation that political conditions required that he should change his mind in October.

"APATHY" IN CONNECTICUT.

Apathy does not appear to have affected the Republican voter of Connecticut to any great extent in the recent town elections. According to The Hartford Courant, which has compiled returns from 135 of the 162 towns in which elections were held, the Republicans gained 2,690 votes and the Democrats 414 over their respective votes a year ago.

This indication is considered by Republicans as setting at rest all doubt about whether Connecticut has undergone a change during the Presidential campaign. The two facts that the whole vote is larger than last year, and that the Republicans have secured much larger gains than the Democrats, are important, but to the dweller outside of Connecticut they are not more interesting than that they indicate a majority for MCKINLEY somewhat less than that obtained in 1896, when he had a lead of 55,000.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Boston, naturally enough, is more interested in SIXTO LOPEZ than New York was, and, instead of treating him and his secretary, Mr. THOMAS T. PATTERSON of Brisbane, Australia, with an indifference mitigated only by a little mild amusement, is making apparently serious efforts to find out for just what purpose and at whose summons—and expense—the curiously assorted pair came here at this particular time. The efforts have not been very successful. Questions addressed to LOPEZ are usually answered by PATTERSON—always if they are of any importance in a political sense, or if the reply might throw light on the identity of the people who expect to secure advantages of one sort or another from the presence, arguments, and information of these mysterious envoys. Judging from his conversation, LOPEZ possesses no such knowledge of the English language as was implied by the excellently phrased and worded letters that have been issued over his name by several members of the Massachusetts group of anti-imperialists. This hints at extensive editing, if not at original work, done by somebody other than the well-heralded Filipino, whose eminence among his own people, by the way, is assumed rather than proved by those who are exploiting him. It is admitted on his behalf that he is not here in any representative capacity, and that he never had any personal acquaintance or dealings with AGUINALDO. What he and his present guardian say, therefore, is of a value dependent entirely upon their individual peculiarities and motives. They disclaim any affiliation with any American party or organization, and are careful to declare that their appeal is to the American people as a whole. That, of course, is very nice of them, and their employers, if they have any, are to be congratulated on securing the services of men so judicious—and cautious. Accepting LOPEZ and PATTERSON according to their own descriptions of themselves, that is, as volunteer emissaries acting in the interest of a would-be nation now in arms against the United States, they certainly show a most remarkable confidence in the magnanimity and forbearance of the American Government. In constant communication with public enemies, they enter the country as calmly as would the most friendly traveler.

—Shrewdness of a kind and to a degree not commonly credited to our police officials has been shown by them in dealing with the charges made the other day by Episcopalian clergymen connected with the Pro-Cathedral. Intrinsically, the accusations contained no elements of novelty, and the episode narrated was wearisomely familiar in all its details, but the case differed from scores of others in that it was presented by persons who could not be silenced by contemptuous contradictions, and whose evidence could not be counterbalanced by that of any half dozen policemen who happened to be convenient. The gravity of the situation thus created seems to have been instantly realized in police circles, and a policy of complete silence, absolutely the best one in the circumstances, was at once adopted and has since been maintained. The Captain and Inspector implicated would not even call attention to certain inaccuracies and exaggerations that crept into the original reports of their conduct, and this really remarkable display of self-restraint had its deserved reward; their victims and accusers had to come forward and declare that they had not been subjected to the extremes of outrage that had been described. Of course that had a considerable effect in calming public indignation, for it revealed that the accused officers were not quite so black as they had been painted, and raised a sort of presumption that they had done nothing very bad, after all.

—For more than a hundred years it has been noticed that after every northeast gale that beats upon Small Point, at the mouth of the Kennebec, the beach is strewn with coal of a peculiar but excellent quality. It is even more resinous and free burning than the cannel coal of England, and people living in the neighborhood of the point have long been in the habit of collecting it for use in forges and grates. Sometimes only a few pieces of the coal are washed up by the waves, and then a storm of more than usual severity will make a contribution amounting to a ton or two. The origin of this coal has been the object of repeated controversy. One rather disagreeable faction has contended that it comes from a source no more important than a ship that was wrecked and sunk at the mouth of the river in days of old, and some have gone so far as to tell the name of the vessel and the date of its loss. Careful investigation of the water off the point has not led to the discovery of a wreck, however, and the amount of the coal that has been thrown up in the course of the past century would hardly be accounted for by the destruction of a whole fleet of the biggest modern colliers. On the other hand, borings have been made several times along that part of the beach, and, though they cost a lot of money, they never revealed anything that to a geologist or miner would indicate the presence of a coal deposit. The highly valuable fuel keeps making its appearance on the shore, despite that fact, and the Maine mind is not easily discouraged when there seems to be a chance to secure a considerable number of honest pennies. So a new company has just been organized to have another try for the Small Point coal bed. The contributions of the stockholders are to be spent on a diver this time, and it is hoped that by a thorough examination of the ocean bed from the end of the point to Seguin Island the mysterious outcropping may at last be found. The practicability of working the deposit, if one exists, is by no means certain, for the sea on the coast of Maine is not easily brought into subjection.

—Galveston has already forgotten that the wisdom of trying to restore her fallen glory was seriously questioned only three weeks ago, and the work of reconstruction on the site devastated by the hurricane is now far advanced. It is said that at least $100,000 was handed over as one week's wages last Saturday to the army of men engaged in clearing away debris and putting up new buildings or repairing old ones. Among the most difficult problems recognized by the citizens of Galveston is that incidental to the distribution of the relief funds. The object is to aid the people in the rebuilding of their homes, but the possibilities of abuse and injustice are many. One suggestion that has been made is the creation by means of the funds on hand of a big loan association, from which each man who once owned a home, and still has a lot, can borrow, at a low rate of interest, enough money to put himself in something like his former condition. "By making the loans payable in monthly installments too small to be burdensome," declared the inventor of this plan, "the people will be placed in a position to help themselves, and the city will not suffer the demoralization which will result from a distribution of prizes." When he was asked what disposition he proposed to make of the money after it was paid back, he said: "Why, give it to the city, to be used for public improvements. As it will be paid in monthly installments, there will be sufficient money to keep the city going on pavement, sewerage, &c., very nicely for several years to come." It is evident that, whatever else Galveston may have lost in the storm, she still retains what the world's people would call her "nerve."

NUGGETS.

A Sweet Emerson.

"What a beautiful volume of Emerson's Essays you have, Miss Madge."

"Yes, isn't it lovely! It's a candy box."—Indianapolis Journal.

Effective Method.

"She attracts a good deal of attention."

"No wonder; she's so outre!"

"In what way?"

"Well, for one thing, she tries not to attract attention."—Detroit Journal.

Lived and Learned.

"Edith, haven't you known that young man long enough to find out what his intentions are?"

"No, mamma. But long enough to find out that he hasn't any."—Detroit Free Press.

Queer Conceit.

"Snaggs has a queer idea of college life," said one university man to another.

"So?"

"Yes; he said yesterday, when I told him to get ready for the cane rush, that he came to study and not to mix up in riots."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Quick Collection.

"My! What a splendid library your husband has, Mrs. Flashington. It must have taken him years and years to get all those books together."

"Oh, no. We moved into a house two years ago that had book shelves built all around one room, and he done it in about three weeks."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE COMING WOMAN.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

The coming woman's coming—she'll be ready after while—
And she'll take the reins, and drive us, with a calm, delightful smile.
She's been coming—coming—coming—for a half a century,
But she'll walk in some fine morning with a cool, "Make room for me."
'Twill be in the dim hereafter—dim hereafter to be blessed—
When the fashion plates cease troubling and the milliner's at rest.

Ah, the coming woman! Bless her, she will show us what is what.
She will teach us many doctrines that have never yet been taught;
She will solve the servant problem, she will do away with cooks,
And she'll have the men as noble as the heroes in the books!
Yes, the coming woman's coming. She is coming sure as Fate—
She is just delayed a moment while she puts her hat on straight.

Oh, the coming woman, She's the one—no duties will she shirk.
When she has done all she has planned, the man won't have to work.
The world will be much better when she takes affairs in hand.
For the coming woman's rulings will be dignified and grand.
Hark! Dost hear the coming woman, from her dim and distant sphere,
In a tone that's choked with hairpins, "Is my hat straight? Tell me, dear!"

NEWS OF THE THEATRES

Richard Mansfield Triumphs as Warlike Harry.

Good Acting and Splendid Pageantry in "Henry V."—"Lost River" Makes a Hit.

First of all, in an account of Richard Mansfield's production of "Henry V." at the Garden Theatre last evening, it is necessary to consider his own acting of the young King, for acting is more than pageantry in the theatre, and it is as an actor that he has won his renown. He is justly ranked among the few great actors of this hour, and it is a pleasure to be able to report that his newest portrayal will largely increase his histrionic repute.

Probably many persons who have watched his career with sympathetic interest hardly expected him to secure so great a triumph as this in a rôle so largely rhetorical and pictorial as Harry of England. Nothing could be further from the ground of some of his finest achievements hitherto than the heroic field that Harry treads. Yet Mansfield was most successful just where he might have been expected to be least effective.

In looks, when he entered the throne room at Westminster he might have been that very Hal who had roystered with old Falstaff and Ned Poins at the Boar's Head, who had just thrown aside his mask of frivolity and put on his kingly robes with a will to wear them well. A fair-haired, buoyant, gracious yet a kingly youth, his acting in the scene of the tennis balls and the declaration to the French heralds was dignified, earnest, and eloquent.

As the play proceeded, he was found to be fully in sympathy with his task. If the stirring appeal to his soldiers, "Once more into the breach," was lacking in the trumpet-toned magic that, one fancies, might be breathed into those lines, there is surely not another actor now in sight and hearing who could lend to the scene with the three traitors so much majesty of bearing, combined with gentleness and firmness; who could make the beautiful soliloquy on the eve of Agincourt, perhaps the noblest passage in the play, seem for the time the spontaneous utterance of a much-beset but still undaunted chieftain, or lend to the prayer to the God of Battles so much reverence and simple pathos without a hint of artificial posing or sentimentality.

In fact Mansfield's Henry V. will long be held in high esteem as a fine achievement in dramatic art, and, pictorially, it is, of course, noteworthy, too. He can wear the ermine as one born to it, and is personable and easy in chain armor. If his attitudes are not always Apollo-like, and his elocution invariably faultless, still his bearing is neither grotesque nor awkward, while his wonderfully varied and musical voice never sounded better. As a producer of plays, also, Mansfield must be considered when his revival of "Henry V." is the topic, and in that guise he triumphs, too.

The actor of this engaging young monarch is the central figure in a moving picture of martial strife, primarily representing for Englishmen the genius of English patriotic spirit and valor. The glorification of British arms and rule is, above all other objects, the aim of the poet in this work. It is a magnificent poetical transcription of history as Hollinshed wrote and interpreted it under the Tudor rule. It depicts the son of the usurping Bolingbroke, from whose widow's second marriage with the Welsh Owen Tudor the Seventh Henry was descended, as the bravest, purest, most pious, most kindly, of slaughterers of his fellow men for the sake of his country.

In comparison with its broad and high reaches of rhetoric its purely dramatic content is small, but in the arrangement of the work for performance on the modern stage, with a pictorial environment such as Shakespeare never dreamed of, much of the text that must have sounded grateful and cheering to the ears of the Elizabethans is necessarily curtailed. Long passages like the account of the origin and working of the Salic law are abbreviated, and much of the dialogue that is merely narrative is omitted. The fine speeches of the Chorus are retained, of course, though not without some abridgment, and while they sound well, and even add directly to the interest of the play for those who follow them closely, they sometimes seem almost superfluous in view of the elaborate scenic device employed in historical drama in these days.

Mr. Mansfield's representation of the field of Agincourt, for instance, is not made up of "four or five most vile and ragged foils, right ill-disposed in brawl ridiculous," but is splendid and lifelike in color and movement. The "very casques that did affright the air" are now plainly visible. The pikemen and the bowmen and the gallant knights are seen waging their conflict and crying "God for Harry, England, and St. George!" The culverin, the battering ram, the axe, and broadsword are displayed in use.

In these days, indeed, a very fair and illusive picture of "the vasty fields of France" may be obtained in the "wooden O" and "cockpit" of the theatre. We all still prefer, at a theatrical performance, to have the horses left to our imagination, to think that we see them—

"Printing their proud hoofs i' the receiving earth"—

but Mr. Mansfield employs at least one horse in his production of "Henry V.," as, indeed, Jarrett and Palmer did in theirs so many years ago. All that need be said now in the way of comparing one's inevitably vague memory of that gorgeous spectacle with the new revival is that Mr. Mansfield's "Henry V." as a scenic reproduction of mediaeval France and England is in keeping with his own record as a master of stage pageantry. It could not excel, in the harmony and truth of its many rich pictures, the accuracy of its appointments of dress and armor, the fidelity to the epoch in every small detail, his own great revival of "Richard III." in 1889, and to say that it will rank with that in the matter of pictorial interest and impressiveness is to award it the highest possible praise.

Theatrical machinery has been largely developed in recent years, and the employment of modern electrical appliances in presenting these showy and stirring views of war has been controlled by good judgment as well as enterprise. The displays of mediaeval armor and weapons, one may safely say, in this hastily prepared account of the first performance, have never been surpassed in the theatre. The use of the effects of light and shade in the pictures is ingenious, and the employment of appropriate incidental music is tasteful and always effective.

The succession of incidents, involving only a selection of scenes and parts of scenes likely to most interest the modern theatregoer, differs very little from that hitherto employed in stage performances of "Henry V." The young king on his throne receives the Dauphin's insulting challenge and prepares for war; he rebukes with dignity the traitorous nobles and condemns them to death; he marshals his hosts at Harfleur, goes about among his soldiers before Agincourt to give them courage, piously invokes the help of the Almighty, after his victory pays court buoyantly to the French Princess, rides in triumph through old London, and is wedded to Katharine in the Cathedral at Troyes.

Incidentally much of the humor arising from the knavery and boastfulness of Pistol and his fellow rogues, the obstinacy of the doughty soldier Williams, and the whimsicality of the Welsh Fluellen serve to lighten the sombre passages and to lend the human touch to the warlike pageant. Dame Quickly's touching account of the peaceful death of Falstaff is, of course, retained.

Of the history of this drama of war it is only necessary to say this morning that it was first acted in 1599, and has been frequently used on the stage. Many of the great actors who have excelled in Shakespeare have chosen to embody the warlike Prince. But in the memory of the present generation there has been only one other production of the play in New York—that at Booth's Theatre twenty-six years ago, in which the character of Harry was borne handsomely by an uninspired but comely and manly actor, George Rignold, who has long been a prosperous Australian manager. While the work is surely founded on a pre-Shakespearean drama, it is more surely Shakespeare's own than some of the other histories, and probably every line spoken on the stage at the Garden Theatre last night was written by Shakespeare.

The house was crowded in every part, and the applause from the beginning of the performance at 8 o'clock until the last curtain fell, after midnight, was frequent, hearty, and spontaneous. The acting of Mr. Mansfield was especially admired, and he was told so in unmistakable terms at every opportunity.

After the touching scene on the eve of the great battle he was summoned to the front with particular vehemence. The spectators applauded the pageantry, also, and while the tableau of the fight at Agincourt awakened much admiration, the spectacular representation of the King's return to London after his victories set the whole house to cheering wildly. It is not likely that a more beautiful and effective picture has ever been set on the stage. We need not talk now about the Meininger and the management of crowds at Baireuth.

Among Mr Mansfield's fellow-actors there was not one who failed to do his work well. The speeches of Chorus were spoken intelligently and with much grace of gesture by Florence Kahn, who made a pretty picture in her white drapery. In the part of the knowing boy who serves the three rascally camp followers, Dorothy Chester acted in a sprightly manner and made a hit.

The slight but taking rôles of the French Princess and her confidante, Alice, were acted with piquancy of expression and much personal charm by Ida Brassey and Suzanne Santjo. The veteran actor Joseph Whiting was admirable as bluff Williams.

King Henry V.	Richard Mansfield
The Duke of Gloster	Ernest Warde
The Duke of Bedford	Malcolm Duncan
The Duke of Clarence	B. W. Winter
The Duke of Exeter	John Malone
The Duke of York	Arthur Stanford
Earl of Cambridge	C. H. Geldart
Lord Scroop	Woodward Barrett
Sir Thomas Grey	J. F. C. Butler
Archbishop of Canterbury	John A. Dixon
Bishop of Ely	Salesbury Cash
Sir Thomas Erpingham	James L. Carhart
Gower	J. Palmer Collins
Fluellen	A. G. Andrews
Macmorris	Charles J. Edwards
Jamy	Augustine Duncan
Williams	Joseph Whiting
Bates	J. A. Wilkes
Pistol	W. N. Griffith
Nym	Wallace Jackson
Bardolph	B. W. Turner
Boy	Dorothy Chester
Charles VI.	Sheridan Block
Lewis	A. Berthelet
Constable of France	Prince Lloyd
Montjoy	Edwin Brewster
French Soldier	F. Gaillard
Chorus	Florence Kahn
Isabel	Georgine Brandon
Princess Katherine	Ida Brassey
Alice	Susanne Santjo
Dame Quickly	Estelle Mortimer

"LOST RIVER."

Joseph Arthur's Melodrama at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

"I have had successes at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in the past; such successes that I became ambitious and went up Broadway as far as Wallack's. They kicked me out up there. This seems to be my size, so I'm glad to get back home and am rejoiced that you are apparently glad to see me back once more." So said Joseph Arthur when called before the curtain to receive the plaudits of the crowd that saw the first production of his new melodrama, "Lost River," last night.

There was incident enough in "Lost River" for a half dozen melodramas. Its author is also prodigal with realistic effects, as those who saw his play "Blue Jeans" will remember. In the first act of "Lost River" there is, besides a bucolic scene of realism in an Indiana boarding house, an attempt to murder the hero, Robert Blessing, by one of the comic villains, Bill Loucks, and a rescue of the former and a timely wounding of the latter by the heroine, Ora, while all three are participating in a bicycle race along the river towpath. The thing is made effective by a rapidly moving picket fence in the fashion of the racing scenes in "The County Fair" and "Ben-Hur."

In the second act the "realistic" features were the arrival of the heroine at a dance in a country farm wagon; the performances of a typical country orchestra, in which costuming, make-up, and the playing of the instruments while the actors took part in the country dances were funny; and finally as a climax the holding off of a mob of workmen while armed only with a fire ax by the hero that this mob had attacked because their pay was overdue.

The third act brought more of the bucolic in the appearance of a drove of sheep, driven by a quartet of musical shepherds, who would stand and sing pleasantly to the audience, while the sheep wandered on. There was another rescue of the heroine by the hero at a closed tollgate, where the latter, mounted on a horse, was to have been held up and robbed by a couple of mounted highwaymen. The hero, of course, opens the gate just in time to let the girl pass through safely, and then closes it in time to face and put an end to the schemes of the robbers by bringing them to bay by the joint use of the tollgate and a revolver.

As a climax for the last act there was an aqueduct, with translucent sides, with the running waters of which the heroine is thrown by the principal comic villain. The latter is of course shot by the hero, who then plunges into the aqueduct and is seen swimming to the rescue of the heroine. That stone aqueduct, whose sides are made transparent under the rays of the calcium, seems the last step that can be taken in the way of the tank drama.

"Lost River" is a go as a play of its class, and will serve for a long time to fill the patrons of the Fourteenth Street playhouse with pleasurable thrills. There were few hitches in the production, and the company was able to bring out effectively all the good points of the play. The story is that of righting the wrongs of a deserted daughter by a repentant father who had left her in the wilds of Lost River because of the misrepresentations of his parents, who, offended at his marriage, told him, after a long illness, that wife and child were both dead. Robert Blessing, the hero, was he who untangled the snarl about the life of the deserted girl, Ora. Naturally he fell in love with her while building the aqueduct, and in the end, just as naturally, wins her as a wife in proper melodramatic fashion. Both characters were well played by Mary Sanders and William Courtleigh.

As the grandmother of the heroine Ada Dwyer had a good character bit which she played with skill and much humor. Hans Robert, as the roguish brother of the female villain of the play—a sister by a second marriage of the heroine, and who tried hard to keep Ora from her father and home—found a hearty welcome from the audience and made a decided hit in the character. His partner in fun was Mabel Taliaferro, who played the part of a little German girl cleverly. The rest of the company did well all that was required of them, and helped to make the play score, as it unquestionably did.

Robert Blessing	William Courtleigh
Thomas Middleton	John Winthrop
Claude Middleton	Hans Robert
Clara Middleton	Eugene Thain Lawton
Bill Loucks	P. Aug. Anderson
Ezra Cookus	Charles Abbe
Gabriel Gates	James Lackaye
Alexander Pickles	Dan Williams
Bard	H. M. Anderson
Big Jake Wolf	Frank Beal
Ora	Mary Sanders
Angie Voliner	Mabel Taliaferro
Grandma Gates	Ada Dwyer

Eden Musee Attractions.

Eden Musée visitors, strangers to the city for the most part, were mightily pleased last night by Powell, "the man of mystery," the cinematograph views of Galveston after the hurricane, and the creepy chamber of horrors. Powell's clever imitation of the Hindu cabinet substitution trick tickled the out-of-towners' fancy most.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Gen. Lew Wallace left Crawfordsville, Ind., yesterday for this city, to be present at the closing performance of "Ben Hur" at the Broadway Theatre Saturday evening.

Frank Tannehill, Sr., who was a well-known actor many years ago, is lying seriously ill at his home in this city with Bright's disease. His wife, whose stage name is Ella Clayton, is appearing in the West with a company presenting "Old Jed Prouty."

Pauline Hall, the wife of George B. McLellan, the former associate of George W. Lederer in the management of the Casino, has decided to go abroad and make her appearance in the music halls of England and on the Continent. She plans to leave this country just as soon as her present contracts here expire.

Miss Marie Burroughs will begin a tour early next month in a play which has been written for her by Willis Steell and Edward E. Rose out of Gilbert Parker's novel entitled "The Battle of the Strong." The first production will be in Chicago. She will come to New York at the end of January.

The final dress rehearsal of the new "Princess Chic" company will take place this afternoon at the Herald Square Theatre, and to-morrow evening the first performance will be given in New London. In the latter city additional dress rehearsals will be held, and from there the entire company will go to Providence, where the regular season will be opened.

STRIKERS' RANKS STILL UNBROKEN

But Operators Hope that They Will Soon Begin to Weaken.

UNION LEADERS' CONFERENCE

At Its Close Mr. Mitchell States that Only 5,000 Miners Out of 142,000 Are Still at Work.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 3.—Although most of the big companies have offered to the mine workers a 10 per cent. net increase in wages, not a move has yet been made by any of the strikers toward a resumption of work. The way the men have thus far stood together without showing any weakness in any part of the ranks is considered remarkable. That a break will come sooner or later, however, is believed by many to be certain. It is pointed out that as the strikers' funds grow smaller their hope will become fainter and they will then readily accept the 10 per cent. offered by the companies.

To-day President Mitchell was informed of the wide circulation of a story to the effect that he had reached an agreement with the Presidents of the coal mining and coal carrying railroads, and after verbally denying the report he issued a notice to the strikers, repeating his statement that there would be no settlement of the strike until a convention of the miners is held.

A secret conference was held to-night by the officials of the United Mine Workers. It lasted for an hour and a half. At its conclusion President Mitchell said the meeting was held for the purpose of canvassing the entire strike situation. It was found, he said, that only about 5,000 mine workers out of 142,000 were still at work. It was the opinion of the officials in the conference that all of these will also quit in a short time. Mr. Mitchell said that of the 5,000 non-strikers, 2,100 are in this (Hazleton) region and the remainder in the Schuylkill district.

President Mitchell to-night decided to go to Scranton next Wednesday to address the big mass meeting to be held there that day.

The situation in the Lehigh Valley as far as the number of men on strike is concerned remains the same. One hundred strikers marched from Milnesville to Lattimer and about twenty-five teams to Cranberry from Crystal Ridge to-day for the purpose of inducing mine workers at those places to quit, but they met with little success.

The question of relief is now receiving serious consideration by the United Mine Workers' officials.

An attempt was made at 2 o'clock this morning to blow up with dynamite the house occupied by Michael Zulick, a mine worker, in the eastern part of the city, but no extensive damage was caused. Zulick has been working since the strike went into effect. No other case of violence has been reported.

MINERS RETURNING TO WALES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 3.—The question of manning the mines should work be resumed at an early date is now becoming a serious question. Before the strike was begun experienced miners were scarce, and for the want of competent men many "breasts" in the mines had to remain idle. Since the strike began hundreds of the best miners have left the country for Wales. The places of these men cannot be filled at once.

Councilman D. W. Jones of this city, who has just returned from Wales, says since the great coal strike in that country has been settled miners are very scarce. The old hands left for other parts, many going to the war in South Africa and others to Australia. There is a scarcity of labor. American miners are in demand, and relatives of Welsh-American miners are writing daily for them to come back to the old country. It does not require a second invitation for many. With the promise of good wages and steady work they are leaving on every ship.

NEW OFFER TO MINERS.

Reading Company Posts Notice of Advance and Its Readiness to Arbitrate Grievances.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 3.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day posted notices at all of its collieries and in conspicuous places in the towns and mining "patches," announcing a net increase of 10 per cent. in wages and a willingness to arbitrate the grievances of its employes.

The local and district organizers were on the alert, and in less than five minutes after the company's proposal had been placarded a warning to the mine workers was circulated. In this town and vicinity Organizer C. S. Pottier distributed circulars, printed in English, Polish, and Lithuanian, calling on the strikers to pay no attention to the company's offer, but to wait for the decision of the mine workers' convention. The impression here to-night is that none of the strikers will attempt to return to work until so ordered by President Mitchell.

The Reading's Company's new notice differs from the one posted on Monday in that it definitely makes the offer of a 10 per cent. advance and agrees specifically to arbitration.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 3.—The reception of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's offer to arbitrate was received here to-day with many expressions of delight. The men feel that they have won the fight, but will not attempt to negotiate with the company until they ask instructions of President Mitchell.

The miners, as well as business men, feel that the strike will be declared off by next Monday.

NIGHT MARCH OF STRIKERS.

Special to The New York Times.

TOWER CITY, Penn., Oct. 3.—As the result of a remarkable demonstration here last night, Lincoln and Good Spring collieries are idle to-day, and Brookside colliery was in operation with only a small part of the usual force of men at work there. All of the collieries in the west end of Schuylkill County are therefore practically tied up.

The demonstration last night will long be remembered by those who saw it. Fifteen hundred men of the mines, clad in the clothes they wear when cutting out coal, a lighted mine torch on the hat of each, marched over the mountains. There was no disorder; the greater part of the march was almost in silence.

The twinkling, moving lights of the fifteen hundred torches on the mountain tops could be seen for miles. The procession was formed here at 8 o'clock, and shortly afterward started to make calls at the adjacent towns. The route was through Johnstown, Reiner City, Donaldson, Reinerton, and other smaller settlements.

The distance covered by the marchers was about six miles and return. There were frequent stops and accessions to the ranks. At different points addresses were made by George Henry, John Elkin, and Daniel Thompson.

ANOTHER READING MINE IDLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—General Superintendent Luther reported to President Harris of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day that only four of the company's thirty-nine collieries were working. This is one less than yesterday, the property to shut down being the Good Spring colliery, in the lower Schuylkill region.

Superintendent Luther also reported that only one of the two breakers was in operation at the Brookside Colliery, near Pine Grove. The only Reading Company collieries at work to-day were the North Franklin, Lincoln, Glendower, and a part of Brookside.

READING, Penn., Oct. 3.—Coal shipments on the Reading Railway have nearly ceased. There being no more coal to haul, navigation has stopped on the Schuylkill Canal.

The coal business as far as the anthracite trade is concerned, is practically at a complete standstill. This condition will affect a very large number of railroad men all along the line.

The Reading Company is keeping up its rush of cars into the West Virginia soft coal fields via Harrisburg and Shippensburg. About 500 cars were sent in the course of the last twenty-four hours, and the movement will be continued until further notice. It is stated that a number of firms in Eastern Pennsylvania are short of bituminous coal, and that they are having trouble in obtaining it.

TO WITHDRAW OFFER TO-DAY.

Some surprise was created yesterday by the announcement of the Lackawanna Company that the offer of a raise of 10 per cent. in wages to their men would be withdrawn after to-day, and by the statement of the New Central Coal Company that it would pass its October semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on account of the strike.

A number of coal road representatives and independent operators had an informal talk yesterday morning at the offices of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Among them was John Markle, managing partner of the Markle mines. What was done at the meeting those interested refused to discuss.

Vice President Sayre of the Lehigh Road said that, as far as he knew, Mr. Markle's visit had nothing to do with the strike. "I don't know what his plans are," said Mr. Sayre. "So far as we understand the situation, matters are at a standstill."

WOUNDED STRIKER DIES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 3.—Charles Mardus, a striker at the Clear Springs Brook colliery at West Pittston, who was shot last Friday night, died to-day at the hospital at that place.

Mardus and a companion were seen by two watchmen at the colliery as they were trying to break into the company's office. As the watchmen approached the men ran. Watchman Thomas Williams shouted to them to stop, but they continued to run and Williams fired. The ball struck Mardus in the back and he fell. His companion escaped.

Mardus was not thought to be dangerously wounded, but he died suddenly this afternoon.

UNABLE TO GET ANTHRACITE.

Brooklyn Manufacturers Tell Why They Burned Soft Coal.

The officials of the Health Department in Brooklyn yesterday caused the arrest of two persons for, as alleged, creating a nuisance in the neighborhood of their factories by burning soft coal. The persons arrested are Richard M. Dorsey, Superintendent of the National Lead Works, at 174 Front Street, and William P. Talbot, Superintendent of a paint factory at 256 Water Street.

When arraigned before Magistrate Bristow both men declared that they were unable to get anthracite coal, and were forced to use soft coal in order to keep their factories running. Both were paroled pending a hearing on Tuesday.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL ACCUSED.

Warrant for Former Superintendent of Reading Road for Discharging Brotherhood Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—On Monday a United States warrant was issued for the arrest of Isaac A. Sweigard, lately General Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, charging him with discriminating against and discharging employes of the Reading Road because they were members of the brotherhood. Four members of the brotherhood subscribed to the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued.

Mr. Sweigard is now in Atlantic City. His attorney to-day called upon United States Commissioner Bell and accepted service of the warrant. The Attorney stated to the Commissioner that Mr. Sweigard would appear before him next Monday and accept service personally.

OPERA IN ENGLISH.

Third Night of the Series at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The third performance of the season of opera in English at the Metropolitan Opera House took place last night, when Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon" was presented. The audience was a large one and there were many evidences of pleasure on the part of those present. The problems set before the management in the presentation of "Mignon" were much less difficult of solution than those offered by either "Faust" or "Tannhäuser," and the result was a performance which had not a little to commend it. The Wagner work offered on the previous night was a formidable undertaking for an opera company which is as yet in a state of formation, but "Mignon," except in some details, is not beyond the reach of a respectable opera comique company. In last night's performance, too, the managers brought forward some of their most experienced singers.

In "Mignon" there is little opportunity for a display of acting by the chorus, so that the stage manager could do little but adhere to the established traditions. These it may at once be said were not violated, and the general effect of the ensembles was commendable. The work set before the orchestra and the conductor was also not heavy, and here again tradition proved a safe guide. The interpretation of the pretty comedy fell to the principals, and these were, fortunately for the audience, chiefly persons who have gained their experience on the operatic stage and not in the ranks of the Castle Square Company. In Miss Zelie de Lussan as Mignon, Miss Ingeborg Ralstrom as Filina, Mr. Lloyd D'Aubigne as Wilhelm Meister and Mr. Lempriere Pringle, the auditors heard performers of what may be called cosmopolitan training, and three of the four had received much of that training in the Metropolitan Opera House among the greatest artists now before the world's public.

It was altogether creditable to Messrs. Savage and Grau that they had secured the services of these singers. Operatic artists who know English and are acquainted with their rôles in that tongue are none too many, and one of the difficulties in the path of the management is to find them. But to such experienced performers as Miss de Lussan and Mr. Pringle the treatment of their parts in English offers no serious obstacles, and last night they shone with unwonted brilliancy. Mr. d'Aubigny was less conspicuous because of the glare thrown upon him by his associates, but he will probably prove to be acceptable to the new audiences. Miss de Lussan, it should be noted, was in most excellent voice and spirits, and she sang and acted with variety and vivacity. She won a decided personal triumph, the audience apparently regarding her as the star of the occasion. Mr. Pringle sang his music generally well, though once or twice he was a trifle off the key.

Miss Ballstrom revealed herself as an operatic performer of experience and sound stage training. She is equipped with a very light soprano voice of sufficient carrying power, and fairly good quality. She sang her music with a good deal of style and with tolerably well-defined ornamentation. She was warmly applauded for her delivery of the polonaise. She will doubtless prove to be a useful coloricature soprano in this organization. Miss Ragna Linne as Mercedes sang respectably, and Mr. Hamer Hind gave a conventional performance of Laertes. On the whole it may be said that last night's performance, while not reaching brilliancy, or perhaps even distinction, nearly filled such expectations as might properly follow the announcement of the managers.

THE LEDYARD WILL DISPUTE.

Construction of Clause Relating to Mrs. Ledyard's Dowry Sought.

A suit for the construction of the will of Henry Ledyard in respect to the portion which relates to the dowry bequeathed to the late Matilda Cass Ledyard, has been begun in the Supreme Court. On motion of the plaintiff, Justice Bischoff yesterday placed the case upon the preferred calendar and ordered a trial of it on Oct. 25.

The action was brought by Henry B. Ledyard and Lewis Cass Ledyard as executors of the will against Charles E. Hughes and Maude Spencer Ledyard, as executors of the will of Matilda Cass Ledyard, and Maude Spencer Ledyard and Elizabeth Cass Goddard. The plaintiffs ask that the will be construed to mean that the widow had no right to expend any of the capital or principal of the estate except for her support. The defendants contend that Mrs. Ledyard did not have to use her own money under the terms of the will, for her own support.

Mrs. Ledyard died in London on Nov. 8, 1898, leaving a will, in which she bequeathed most of her fortune to her daughter, Maude Spencer Ledyard, with whom she made her home for many years. The other members of the family claimed that undue influence had been used.

LIBERALS STILL GAINING

But Not to An Extent Alarming to the Ministerialists.

LABOR VICTORY AT DERBY

Secretary of Railway Men's Union Returned—W. Pritchard Morgan Loses His Seat.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The results of yesterday's polling in the Parliamentary general election showed less surprises than those of Tuesday. The Conservative majorities still show increases in numerous contests, but in a less marked degree. On the other hand, the Liberals have gained additional seats.

On the whole, the indications this morning are that there will not be much change in the complexion of the new Parliament. As matters stand now, out of the 287 candidates returned, the relative strength of the parties is as follows:

Ministerialists	212
Liberals, including Labor members	47
Nationalists	28

Altogether the Liberals have gained ten seats and the Conservatives seven.

To-day will prove decisive as to the ultimate result of the election. There were only twenty-eight contests yesterday, but eighty-eight have been fixed for to-day, (Thursday,) including thirty in London alone. Excitement is likely to be raised to fever heat. Mr. Chamberlain especially, and most of the leaders on both sides, are exhibiting untiring energy, speaking nightly and writing letters of encouragement and thanks to candidates and successful contestants.

Only one Conservative seat was gained yesterday, but it was a very important victory. In the Brightside Division of Sheffield, an industrial constituency, held for ten years by the late Right Hon. Anthony J. Mundella, who was succeeded by Mr. Fred Maddison in 1897, the Maddison majority of 183 was converted by J. F. Hope, Ministerialist, into a Conservative majority of 964.

At Derby the Opposition had a striking success, recovering there the two seats wrested in the general election of 1895 from Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Sir Thomas Roe by Sir Henry Howe Bemrose and Geoffrey Drage. The following was the result of the polling:

Sir Thomas Roe, Liberal	7,917
Richard Bell, Labor	7,640
Sir Henry Howe Bemrose, Conservative	7,389
Geoffrey Drage, Conservative	6,776

Mr. Bell is the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and has been very prominent in labor disputes. Derby is a great railway centre. The outcome of the election is one Liberal and one Labor representative elected, which means a gain of two seats for the Opposition.

At Walsall Sir Arthur D. Hayter, Liberal, recovered the seat won from him in the election of 1895 by Sydney Gedge, Conservative, receiving 5,610 votes, as against 5,285 cast for Mr. Gedge.

The Liberals retain their seats in Dundee with increased majorities, showing that Scotland has not been affected by the "Khaki boom."

The result of the election in the Merthyr Tydvil District of Wales was as follows:

David A. Thomas, Liberal	8,598
James Keir Hardie, Labor	5,745
William Pritchard Morgan, Liberal	4,004

The Labor Party gains a seat from the Liberals by the defeat of Mr. Morgan.

The result of the poll at Westminster was as follows:

W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts, Conservative	2,715
H. H. M. Smith, Conservative	439
Mr. Burdett-Coutts's majority	2,276

At the last election Mr. Burdett-Coutts was unopposed. The contest at Westminster was curious because it was between Conservatives, Mr. Smith opposing the sitting member, William L. Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, on the ground that the latter's action in the South African hospital question tended to embarrass the Government. The official Conservative Association supported Mr. Burdett-Coutts, although his triumph is regarded by the Liberals as almost equivalent to a victory for themselves.

T. A. Brassey, Liberal, who was defeated by eighty-four votes at the last general election, when Abel H. Smith, Unionist, was elected, has reduced that majority to three in his contest with Major K. R. Balfour, the Unionist candidate, and the Liberals have demanded a scrutiny of the vote.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, has been re-elected for the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield, with an increased majority.

Gilbert Parker, the novelist, has been elected at Gravesend, securing a Unionist majority of 738 over the Liberal candidate, Hildebrand Harmsworth.

John Kensit, the anti-ritualist crusader, has been defeated at Brighton, although he polled 4,693 votes in the interest of his propaganda.

A curious accident prevents the result at Newcastle from becoming known tonight. It seems that a cab horse bolted and overturned and smashed one of the ballot boxes in the street. There is considerable interest in this election, where Capt. Lambton of the British cruiser Powerful is contesting the seat with a Ministerial candidate.

Yesterday's unopposed returns included that of William Wither Bramston Beach, Conservative, (Andover Division of Hampshire,) known as the "Father of the House of Commons." He has represented Andover since 1837. Also among those elected without opposition were Joseph Austen Chamberlain, eldest son of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, (East Division of Worcestershire,) Liberal-Unionist, and John Dillon, formerly Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, (East Mayo.)

F. R. Burnham, the famous American scout, who was on Lord Roberts's staff in South Africa, has been assisting the canvass of F. G. Ricarde Seaver, Conservative, in Newington West, London. Many women are engaged in electioneering, some of them making speeches and doing other work very successfully.

The Primrose League has issued an adroit circular to the effect that 33,836 more weddings took place during the last period of Conservative administration than during the previous period of Liberal rule.

William Pritchard Morgan, Liberal, defeated at Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, is well known in this country through the enormous concessions he succeeded in obtaining from the Chinese Government. He is a solicitor by profession, but after practicing in Australia and England devoted his attention to mining, and after great efforts succeeded in obtaining the exclusive right to tap the mineral wealth of the Province of Sze-Chuen, in the west of China. This province is said to be the richest in mineral wealth of any in the Celestial Kingdom. The Chinese provide 30 per cent. of the capital for working the mines, Americans 25 per cent., and Mr. Morgan 45 per cent.

Mr. Morgan is also at the head of a syndicate of British and American capitalists which has obtained a concession from the Korean Government to work all the mineral deposits in an area of about 300 square miles for a term of 75 years.

A good many of the English papers have been remarking the want of interest in the crisis in China, and this lack of interest was evidenced at a number of meetings which Mr. Morgan addressed. Both the House of Commons and the public have recently ignored his advice on Chinese affairs.

When the fate of the legations at Peking was in doubt the first word of hope came from Mr. Morgan, who denied the truth of the sensational report of the killing of all the foreigners, published in The Daily Mail before any official news came through. In spite of the fact that Mr. Morgan pledged his word of honor that the foreigners in the Chinese capital were safe Lord Salisbury paid no attention to his assurances.

The Merthyr Tydvil District was represented by two members—David A. Thomas and Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Keir Hardie, who has defeated Mr. Morgan, is the Chairman of the Independent Labor Party and editor of The Labor Leader. He was born in Scotland in 1856, and worked in the mines from his seventh until his twenty-fourth year. He was appointed editor of The Cumnock News in 1882, and resigned that position in 1886. He was elected to Parliament on the Labor ticket from the Southwest Ham in 1892, but was defeated in 1895. As a labor leader his name is frequently bracketed with that of John Burns.

By his anti-ritualistic agitation John Kensit, who was defeated at Brighton, gained much notoriety throughout England. On a number of occasions his opposition has taken the form of outspoken protests against and interruption of services. He has been arrested many times in London for these offenses. Among the churches at which he made his protests are St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.

RESULT OF QUEEN'S VISIT.

Brother of the Late C. S. Parnell Loses Seat in Parliament Because He Helped to Welcome Her.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—John Howard Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, has lost his seat in Parliament, South Meath, in a singular manner, while W. H. Carew, present member for the College Green District of Dublin, has been elected for South Meath without his own knowledge or consent.

It appears that Mr. Parnell, Nationalist, expected to be unopposed, and had deposited a nominal sum with the Sheriff, sufficient to defray the cost of an uncontested election. The local managers, however, angry with him because he had attended Queen Victoria's reception in April, at the last moment nominated Mr. Carew. Mr. Parnell did not have sufficient money with him to cover the cost of a contest, and, therefore, the Sheriff was compelled to declare Mr. Carew elected without opposition.

Mr. Carew happens to be opposed at College Green because he attended the Duke of York's levee, and his friends seized the occasion to put him forward by stealth for South Meath. He now offers to resign in favor of Mr. Parnell, but it is doubtful whether the law will permit this.

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "If there are any more royal visits to Ireland the bulk of the Nationalists will be unseated by their own friends."

SHARP ATTACK ON CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—At to-day's meeting of the Baptist Union the Rev. Dr. John Clifford, former President of the union, in moving a resolution generally condemning a resort to war in order to settle international disputes, referred to Mr. Chamberlain as follows:

"There is no greater personal menace to the well-being of the country and the well-being of the world than the man of masterful impulse now driving the chariot of the British Government."

The resolution was adopted.

PERUVIAN CABINET FORMED.

Rumors of Another Revolution Are Not Generally Credited.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 3.—Señor Domingo Almenara has succeded in forming a new Cabinet, which is constituted as follows:

Premier and Minister of Finance—DOMINGO ALMENARA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—FELIPE OHMO.
Minister of Commerce—ERNEST ZAPATA.
Minister of Justice—RAFAEL VILLANUEVA.
Minister of War and Marine—Col. PEDRO PORTILLO.
Minister of Public Works—AGUSTIN TORAR.

Congress has passed a vote of censure against the late Cabinet, as a result of the recent financial disclosures.

Rumors are current that Señores Durand and Parra have fomented a revolution at Huanuco. The reports, however, are not given credence, as it is asserted that Durand is now in Lima and Parra, who has just organized an important mining syndicate, would not be apt to head a revolutionary movement.

The rumors are believed to have had their origin in the fact that a battalion of infantry was sent to Huanuco for the purpose of maintaining order there. The population is greatly excited over the destruction in August last of the celebrated Convent of Ocopa, which is believed to have been the result of incendiarism.

SEEKING VATICAN BURGLARS.

Rome Police Make Arrest—Property, It Is Said, Belonged to the Pope.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The Italian police have begun an investigation into the burglary at the Vatican, where thieves the other day forced a safe and carried off securities worth 357,000 lire and 3,000 lire in silver, although the Vatican officials have not lodged a formal complaint, contenting themselves with merely announcing the theft.

Four persons are under suspicion, and one was arrested this morning. The Tribuna says that the Italian police warned the Vatican police in July of last year that a plan was on foot to commit some such robbery.

It is believed that the stolen property does not belong, as was originally asserted, to the management of the Apostolic Palace, but is a part of the private funds of the Pope.

EARL CADOGAN TO RESIGN.

Report that He Will Give Up His Post as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Vanity Fair announces that Earl Cadogan has intimated to his household that he intends to resign his post as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Earl Cadogan has been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland since 1895.

Roberts Reports Loss of Convoy.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts in reference to the capture of a convoy by the Boers, reported yesterday: "A convoy of twenty-two wagons, escorted by sixty mounted men, was attacked by 140 Boers Oct. 1 near De Jager's Drift, while on the way to Vryheid. Twelve of the men escaped. The fate of the others is not known. The Boers derailed a train near Pan yesterday evening. Five Coldstream Guards were killed and nineteen were injured. Commandant Birkson, who has been opposing Paget, has surrendered after a personal visit to Komati Poort to assure himself that Krüger had gone into Portuguese territory."

President of Berlin Singakademie.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—George Schumann has been elected President of the Singakademie of Berlin.

The Singakademie is one of the most important art institutions in Germany, and has served as a model for most of the vocal unions in that country. It was founded in 1791, with an original membership of 27, since grown to over 600, and has the best concert room in Berlin. The founder's object was to promote the practice of sacred music, and the original purpose has been closely adhered to.

Expects Thousands of Refugees.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 3.—The Military Governor on Sept. 28 informed headquarters that he would be prepared for the return of from 3,000 to 4,000 refugees weekly after Oct. 10.

Marshal von Blumenthal Very Ill.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Marshal Leonhard von Blumenthal, the last surviving prominent General of the Franco-Prussian war, is dangerously ill.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The continued warm weather is having a decided effect upon social life in the suburbs and in town. Even the golfers are complaining that Summer is lingering too long for their comfort and for the full enjoyment of their sport. Socially considered the town was almost as dead as midsummer yesterday for, notwithstanding the depressing atmosphere, all the leisure element went out of town to the polo games at Staten Island or to house parties in other suburbs.

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Every one who is numbered with the socially elect is in transitu. New York has not yet reached the stage of composure which is characteristic of London and does not have two seasons during which people can rush in and out of town at will. Social life is now all in the country, and Tuxedo and Long Island and Staten Island, Westchester, and the Hudson are having their innings. Lenox is having an exceptionally gay Autumn. Peter Marie and the little colony of foreigners from Washington, who always spend October there, have arrived, Mr. Marie laden with his usual array of prizes for the annual ladies' putting match, which he has organized for Saturday next. The Hempstead season is growing much longer and longer, and many people now linger in their comfortable country homes there until December or January. New York may, therefore, be called at present from the social standpoint a way station, and the season proper grows shorter each year.

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The party of people who arrived on Tuesday on Mr. Eugene Higgins's yacht Varuna, including Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse of Boston and Mr. and Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur, were much in evidence at the Waldorf yesterday, and were greeted by many friends, all curious and anxious to know the details of their stormy yachting trip across the Atlantic. Later in the day, Mr. and Mrs. Morse went on to Boston and Mr. Higgins to Newport, but Mr. and Mrs. Arthur will remain at the Waldorf for the present. Notwithstanding their stormy voyage, Mr. Higgins and his guests appear in the best of health.

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Among the many house parties in the neighborhood of New York at present are those at the residences of Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland, and Mrs. Jules Reynal in Westchester, at Col. John Jacob Astor's and Mrs. Astor's at Ferncliff on Hudson, and at Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White's and Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler's at Smithtown, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. James Clinch Smith, who have been in town for a few days, have returned to Smithtown. Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander are at Atlantic City, and Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingstone are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston at Tivoli-on-Hudson.

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Among late departures for Hot Springs, Va., are Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Oothout, and Mrs. Valentine Blacque. Miss Beatrix Jones is returning from Bar Harbor to-day. Her mother, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, will linger there until Oct. 15. Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer are on the Auguste Victoria from Cherbourg, due to-morrow. Mrs. Storrs Wells and Miss Nathalie Wells will sail for home on Oct. 13.

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There have been some changes in the arrangements for the wedding of Charles Lawrence Riker and Miss Selina Richards Schroeder, in the Episcopal Church, at Pelham Manor, on Tuesday, Oct. 16. The ceremony will be performed at 2:30 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, and a small reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilliatt Schroeder. A number of New Yorkers will go to the wedding of the Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer and Miss Mary Thorne Carpenter, a daughter of the late Jacob D. Carpenter, in Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 10. A special attached to the 9 o'clock train from New York will carry the guests and they will return in the same car on the 4:11 P. M. train from Lenox. The Rev. Mr. Van Rensselaer is a relative of the New York Van Rensselaers and a grandson of the late Henry C. Van Rensselaer of Albany.

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Hermann Oelrichs has arrived in San Francisco and will remain there probably through the Autumn and Winter. Mrs. George Crocker, her daughters, and the Misses Rutherfurd, are expected in California in November. One of the most elaborate fancy balls ever given in America recently took place at Burlingame, near San Francisco. It was given by Mr. and Mrs. Carolan to celebrate the completion of their handsome stables at that place. The Carolan stables are even finer than those owned by George Gould at Lakewood and George Vanderbilt at Biltmore. They are designed not only for the care of horses, but for the convenience of the caretakers and comprise a coachhouse, a large kitchen and pantries, supply, sick, and sitting rooms. Mr. Carolan has reserved a large room in the corner of one of the buildings for his own use. This is finished in beautiful carved woods. The ball was held in the stable and coachhouse and the scene, with the decorations of flowers, fruits, and electric lights, and the variegated costumes, is said to have been one never to be forgotten by those fortunate enough to witness it. The buildings are entirely of wood, and resemble the low, rambling manor houses of Normandy and Brittany. There is a large court 148 feet long and 98 feet wide, and this court is surrounded by covered porches into which every room opens and in which the horses can be exercised in rainy weather. A cupola towers fifty-four feet above the court over the coachhouse, which has no windows and is lighted from the cupola. The smart set in San Francisco society was present at this ball, at which some beautiful costumes were worn. Mrs. Carolan will next week give a servants' ball in these same stables.

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Among those booked to sail on the Columbia for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg to-day are Mrs. James W. Bell, Miss Eva Bell, A. L. Boyd, John L. Gibbs, Miss Horace Hart, E. G. Houghton and Miss Bessie Houghton, J. M. Heckscher, Roger B. Merriam, and Miss Jane Robinson.

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The Friedrich der Grosse, sailing for Bremen via Southampton to-day, has booked among others Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Allen, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis, Jr., Prof. Thomas Fitz Hugh, Prof. Albert Mann and Mrs. Mann, and Major C. H. Warren. On L'Aquitaine, sailing for Havre to-day, there are booked among others Mr. and Mrs. E. Anderson, the Countess de Beaujeu, Capt. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goldsmith, Lieut. Commander G. W. Magee, and Dr. W. H. Workman.

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The Ems, from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, and which arrived yesterday, brought among others Percival V. Baxter, H. C. Brown, C. F. Chandler, Mrs. J. H. Cook, George Coppell and Misses Helen and Edith Coppell, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ely and Miss Helena Ely, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ross, and H. de Castro.

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On the Teutonic, which arrived late last evening from Liverpool, there came among others, Mrs. John M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blake Baker, Mrs. Nathan A. Baldwin, Miss Elizabeth D. Bininger, Hugh J. Chisholm, Jr., the Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Mrs Davis, Mrs. David Dows, Robert Dows, David Dows, Kenneth Dows, Reginald S. Huidekoper of Philadelphia, Miss De Maurice, Col. John J. McCook, Mrs. McCook and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore, William H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, daughter and son, Mr. and Mrs. Morton S. Paton, Mrs. Henry Phipps, C. L. Rathbone, Henry T. Sloane, Miss Jessie and Miss Emily Sloane, George W. Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, Miss Sturgis, Henry O. Tallmadge, W. Storrs Wells, R. H. Weld, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. and Miss Pearson, H. S. Wright, and John Harvey Wright.

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Col. O. H. Payne's steam yacht Aphrodite arrived yesterday from Bristol via St. Michael, with her owner and his guests, who were Mr. and Mrs. Dean Sage and Miss Sage of Albany, Payne Whitney, Mrs Kernochan, and Mr. Turnbull. The Aphrodite left New York on July 10 last. On the homeward voyage she left Bristol on Sept. 22, calling at St. Michael for coal on the 27th. Fine weather was experienced throughout the passage. Her best day's run was 368 and her smallest 356 knots.

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A letter just received from London says: "Mrs. Moore, the American lady who is so well known in Paris, and who is one of the very few foreigners who have ever penetrated into the inner circle of the Faubourg, has just undergone a serious operation, which has so far been completely successful." This presumably refers to Mrs. "Pius" Moore, formerly Miss Katherine Robinson of this city, and whose husband, the late William T. Moore, was a brother of Clement C. Moore of New York. Mrs. Moore's Paris home is 43 Avenue Bois de Boulogne. The news of her illness will be a surprise to her many friends here.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 3.—Capt. and Mrs. French E. Chadwick have closed The Nutshell.

John A. Pinard, accompanied by his son Caseau Pinard, leaves for New York tomorrow for the Winter.

Col. Osman Latrobe of Baltimore is the guest of W. Watts Sherman.

Mrs. A. M. Wetherill has closed her Jamestown cottage and returned to Washington.

Commander N. E. Mason of the torpedo station entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt have gone to Hyde Park for the Fall.

The steam yacht Varuna arrived via New York from an extended foreign cruise this afternoon, making an average speed of 15 knots. She is to remain here several days. Eugene Higgins, her owner, came on shore and was driven to the cottage of his sister, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, who gave a dinner in his honor.

Several social functions will be given by the cottagers in honor of Mr. Higgins.

Mrs. F. O. French gave a luncheon yesterday.

The steam yacht Vision, owned by J. Edward Addicks, is the only yacht in commission in Newport Harbor this afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason returned to New York to-day.

George L. Scott has closed his Newport season. Mr. and Mrs. George Scott, his sisters, Mrs. Douglas Grant and Miss Louise Scott, will remain here until November.

Mrs. Hugh L. Cole, who has been passing the Summer with her father, John W. Ellis, and Miss Cole, have gone to New York.

Henry G. Marquand will close his villa on Friday.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg has gone to Meadowbrook for the hunting season.

Mrs. John O'Brien will go to New York to-morrow for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore have returned here for a short visit from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King have closed their cottage and departed for New York.

James V. Parker has gone to New York for a week's visit.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey went to New York to-day and closed her Newport season.

Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren have returned from New York.

J. J. Wysong has returned from New York and Mr. and Mrs. Wysong will remain at their cottage for several weeks longer and then pay a week's visit to Lenox en route to New York for the Winter.

This evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a theatre party at the theatre, where a popular-priced company is playing a week's engagement in repertoire. Later she gave a dinner at Gunther's. Her guests numbered thirteen, and music was furnished by the Glover banjo and guitar colored quartet. Among the guests were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Marion F. Mason, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Stuyvesant LeRoy, James J. Van Alen, and Count Tarnowski.

Miss Maud Wetmore and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore arrived this evening to visit her aunt, Miss Keteltas.

Lloyd Phoenix's auxiliary yacht Intrepid arrived to-night.

Among other arrivals this evening were Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor of Stamford are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Van Emburgh—Kline.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 3.—At 8 o'clock this evening, in St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Miss Lillian Annabelle Kline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Kline of Maple Avenue, this city, and Harry Clifford Van Emburgh of Plainfield were married by the Rev. Dr. George C. Wilding of Elizabeth, assisted by the Rev. Cornelius Schenck of Plainfield. The bridesmaids were Misses Della L. Van Sickle, Catherine Kerr and Jessmindo Mills of Elizabeth, Miss Lillian A. Force of Plainfield, and Miss Ella B. Buell of Bayonne. The maid of honor was Miss Catherine Benton of Elizabeth, and the flower girls were Helen Baker and Harriett Benton of Elizabeth. The best man was John G. McLaughlin of Plainfield, and the ushers were William E. Kline of Elizabeth, Addison Clark of Westfield, and Harry Maxson, William H. Runyon, William Slape, and H. H. Coward of Plainfield. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

SERVILIA WON ON A FOUL

Rolling Boer Disqualified, Lorillard's Filly Got the Race.

STEWARDS PROBE BETTING

Committee Investigating Layers' Sheets on the Matron Stakes at Morris Park.

The attendance at Morris Park yesterday was vastly better than the promise of the programme justified. The racing was only commonplace, in spite of the fact that two minor stakes were down for decision, and the only incident of the afternoon that was out of the ordinary occurred in the fourth race, which Pierre Lorillard's filly Servilia got through the disqualification of Rolling Boer for a foul. The foul took place in the middle of the stretch, when Rolling Boer, crowding through from behind, knocked down the favorite Criterion, and then went on and beat Servilia. The disqualification was deserved undoubtedly, but it proved little solace to the backers of Criterion, who was well up when he was interfered with.

The Stewards of the meeting, without explaining their purpose, called on the layers for the betting sheets on the race for the Matron Stakes, run Tuesday, and yesterday were busy examining these records. It was reported that the Stewards suspected a conspiracy and were seeking some other reason than carelessness in Spencer's management of Commando. It was intimated that a fraud would be uncovered, but nothing definite has been made public.

The Hurricana Stakes, selling, at five furlongs, for two-year-olds, brought out a field of thirteen, with Basuto the favorite and Tammany Chief, Templeton, and Military the next best back. The start was a fair one, but in the first half furlong Templeton and Basuto drew out of the crowd, and, racing clear of the others all the way, ran head and head, both fighting under the whip through the last furlong. To within a stride of the winning post the decision was in doubt, Templeton, with the stronger rider, McCue, then showing in front and squeezing home first by a neck. Basuto, second, was three lengths in front of Sweet Tooth, who came out of the bunch at the end and got third place.

Criterion was an odds-on favorite for the fourth race, six and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, in a field of six. Gold Heels, first away, was succeeded in front at once by Servilia, who made the running to close on the post, Criterion well up with her to half way through the stretch, when Rolling Boer, moving up, knocked Criterion to his knees, and then coming on beat out Servilia by a neck. Gold Heels was third, a length and a half away. Rolling Boer was promptly disqualified for the foul and Servilia got the race.

Seven ran in the fifth race, a mile, for maidens, with Templar a slight favorite over The Black Scot. Miss Mitchell made the pace for a half mile, The Black Scot the leader, taking first place and lasting in the lead to the last furlong, where Templar, under the whip, caught and passed him. Ridden out, Templar won by a half length, with The Black Scot second, hips before Fatalist, third.

In the last race, a mile, selling, old Dolando was an odds-on favorite in a field of ten. Naboclish led away, but in the first furlong permitted Godfrey to pass him. Godfrey, then going on, made the pace. Dolando closed at the head of the stretch, but could never get up, Godfrey winning with a little in hand.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Autumn Hurdle Handicap. Two miles and eight flights of hurdles. G. B. Hill's Kildyke, by Sir Modred-Lennotte, b. g., aged, 168 pounds, (Veitch,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won galloping by five lengths; J. W. Colt's Ben Edcr, b. g., aged, 55, (Finnegan,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by five lengths from F. H. Hume's The Burglar, Jennings Route, c., 130, (Owens,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—3:44. Sir Hubert and Cheesemite also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. The Osceola Stables' Lady Uncas, by Ben Strome-Prudence, b. f., 3 years, 106 pounds, (Mitchell,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 5, won handily by a half length; Charles Fleischman's Son's Yolando, b. g., aged, 104, (Henry,) 7 to 10 and out, second by two lengths from W. L. Oliver's Brisk, ch. g., aged, 101, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:41. Island Prince, Tension, Nobocilsh, Monmouth Boy, Alsike, Rinaldo, and Sparrowwing also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, the Eclipse course; six furlongs. Firearm, 127 pounds; Meehanus and Lieber Karl, 112 each; Vulcain, 110; Unmasked, 107; Red Path and Toluca, 100 each; Lady Uncas, 97; Smoke, 95.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Ashes and Mangra, 115 pounds each; Luerna, 112; Cherries, Animosity, Salamis, Onduris, and In Short, 110 each; Katherine and Gracious, 108 each; Looking Glass, Reina, and The Hoodoo, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Belle Meade Stakes, for three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Greenock and Modrine, 115 pounds each; Watercure and Brigadier, 112 each; Lady Elite, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bronx Stakes, for all ages; last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Vulcain, 123 pounds; Belle of Lexington, 119; Kinnikinic, 114; Gold Heels, 104; Handcuff, 100; Nanine, 95; Meehanus, 122.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; the Withers mile. Compensation and St. Simonian, 112 pounds each; Belle of Troy, 109; Cyrano, 106; Smoke, 103; Seminole, 96; Trigger, Queen Carnival, and Annie Temple, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. First Whip, 113 pounds; Millstream, 111; Oliver Mac and Buffoon, 108 each; Carbuncle, 105; Hammook, 103.

SMALL SPEEDWAY CROWD.

Good Brushes Witnessed by the Few Who Braved the Threatening Weather.

Threatening weather yesterday afternoon depressed the attendance on the Speedway, but good sport was witnessed by those that were out.

The most prominent performer in the crowd was the chestnut pacer King Tom, by Mambrino King, driven by Christopher Hackett. Not once did he encounter defeat. The first tilt in which King Tom engaged was against the handsome little trotter Alice Barnes, 2:11½, driven by Trainer George Spear. In two splendid brushes King Tom finished in front.

The star event of the afternoon was when King Tom met the fast bay pacer Elsinora, 2:12½, driven by Mr. O'Halloran. This proved a battle royal. King Tom was the quicker to get at speed, and in trying to hold her position Elsinora was carried from her stride. King Tom was in front as the two swept past the post.

After an absence of several weeks Walter Kilpatrick put in an appearance behind his brown trotter Royal Rene, (2:20,) and he was a prominent factor in the sport from first to last.

Among others seen on the course were Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Martin behind the black mare Susette; C. H. Munger, with the black gelding The Crab; William Schreiber, with the chestnut mare Lizzie Wilkes; E. O. Roselle behind the chestnut gelding Damiana, 2:22¼; E. T. Pierce, with the bay gelding Freeland, 2:17¾; A. T. Kerker behind the bay pacer Roslyn, by Artillery, 2:21½; A. B. Gwathmey, with Belton, Jr.; Charles Weiland behind the brown trotter Zarco; E. W. Holbrook, with the bay horse Lee Russell, 2:16¼; David McNeice behind the bay colt Trumps; J. P. Robertson, with the gray gelding Flash, 2:21¼; Mellville C. Boynton behind Dufour, 2:13¾; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Durando, with a team of brown trotters; Andrew Phillips behind the chestnut pacer Harry L, 2:24½; Mrs. Williams, with a bay colt; William Minor behind the brown mare Dolly M; Moses Perkins, with the bay mare Martha; Mr. and Miss McLean behind the bay gelding Ben Mac; Clyde McBride, with the handsome chestnut mare Gertrude, 2:12; George Spear, with the chestnut pacer Sphinx S, 2:09¼; W. W. Edwards behind his trotting team Bobby Bright and Sailor Boy; Mr. Bevins, with the bay mare Bess; C. R. Jarvis behind Edward R; John H. Myers, with the bay gelding Milksey; R. E. McMann behind the gray trotter Bachelor Boy; Henry Hyde, with the chestnut mare Nerva; Charles Massoth behind the bay mare Gretchen, 2:28½, and I. V. Cockcroft, with the bay trotter Amherst Boy, 2:24¾.

Results of Harness Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 3.—An interesting card drew a large crowd to the second day's races held under the auspices of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. The weather was exceptionally fine and the track fast. The Futurity, for two-year-olds, purse $5,000, was won by L. V. Harkness's Walnut Hall. The summaries:

The Futurity.—For two-year-olds. Purse $5,000.

Walnut Hall, br. c., by Conductor, (Benyon)	6	1	1
Mary F. Leyburn, ch. f.	1	2	2
Jay McGregor, b. c.	2	3	3
Jack Roche, br. c.	4	4	ds
Priola, b. f.	5	5	ds
Grace Arlington, ch. f.	3	ds	

Time—2:21; 2:20¼; 2:20¼.

2:12 Class.—Pacing. Purse $10,000.

Gam Boy, br. h., by Gambriel, (R. D. Berry)	1	1	1
Balmy L., br. m.	3	2	2
Vesper, ro. m.	2	3	6
Ione, br. m.	5	4	3
Rex, blk. m.	4	6	7
Lord Simrall, ch. h.	6	10	5
Scapegoat, b. g.	8	7	8
Sapphire, gr. m.	7	8	10
Fred M., b. h.	9	9	9
Wilkie Redbuck, ch. g.	11	5	4
Ituna, b. m.	10	11	11

Time—2:08¾; 2:08½; 2:08¼.

2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,500.

Georgeanna, br. m., by Messenger Wilkes, (Fred Noble)	10	11	1	1	1
Lamp Girl, b. m.	1	1	2	2	10
Edwin B. br. g.	2	2	10	9	5
Onward Silver, ch. h.	12	10	7	4	2
Chain Shot, br. g.	3	3	4	11	7
May Olcott, b. m.	4	4	3	13	6
Iris O., b. m.	8	6	8	3	3
Maggie Anderson, b. m.	5	5	5	5	4
Aggie Medium, b. m.	6	7	11	7	12
Red June, b. m.	9	9	6	8	8
Senator K., blk. g.	7	8	9	10	13
Arch W., ch. g.	11	13	13	6	9
Major Greer, ch. h.	14	12	12	12	11
Philorides, br. h.	13	ds			

Time—2:09; 2:10½; 2:09½; 2:10¾; 2:11.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—2:27 class, trotting; purse, $500.

Independence, blk. g., (McPherson)	2	2	3	1	1
William L., blk. c., (Hall)	1	1	2	4	3
Alice B., ch. m., (Newburt)	6	4	1	5	3
Easter, blk. m., (Johnson)	8	5	6	2	2
El Hado Girl, b. m., (Baylis)	4	3	4	3	5
Spira Spiragle, b. m., (Murray)	5	6	5	6	6

*Drawn.

Time—2:25½; 2:25½; 2:25¾; 2:26¾; 2:26; 2:26.

2:16 class, pacing; purse, $500.

Garnet, ch. m., (Miller)	2	2	1	1	1
Rondo, b. g., (Gillies)	1	1	2	2	6
Venora, b. m., (Baylis)	6	3	3	3	2
Curgies Boy, b. g., (Reynolds)	7	9	9	6	3
Carrie Strathmore, br. m., (Connell)	5	5	5	4	4
Gay, b. g., (Harlow)	4	10	8	5	4
Gambit, b. g., (Hurley)	10	6	6	7	7
Rubsley G., br. g., (Hay)	8	4	7	8	
Gagnaunt, ro. g., (Johnson)	3	7	4		
Hal Rhea, ch. h., (Folsom)	9	8			

*Drawn.

Time—2:15¼; 2:14¾; 2:14¾; 2:16¼ 2:16.

Free for all, pacing; purse, $800.

Little Boy, b. g., (Palmer)	1	1	1
Joe Pilot, b. g., (Kilburn)	3	2	2
Dan Q., b. g., (Clarke)	2	4	4
Art Alco, br. g., (Low)	4	3	3

Time—2:12; 2:13½; 2:09¾.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 3.—2:22 class, pacing, purse $300, (concluded.)

Pink Wilkes, blk. g., by Gifford Wilkes, (Smart)	2	2	4	1	1
Burt Booth, b. g., (McPherson)	3	1	1	3	2
Cricket, b. m., (Cox)	1	3	2	4	5
Were Wolf, b. g.	6	5	5	2	3
Tug Boat, blk. g.	5	4	3	5	4
Tommy Whitten	4	6	6	6	ds

Time—2:19¼; 2:17¼; 2:19¾; 2:18¼; 2:19¾; 2:20¼.

2:40 class, pacing, purse $300.

Barney King, b. g., (Bullman)	6	1	1	1	1
Chrystaline, br. m., (McDonald)	1	3	5	6	
Buck, b. h.	2	2	2	4	
Miss Manager, gr. m.	3	4	3	3	
Dot, br. m.	5	4	4	3	
Turvey Drop, b. g.	3	5	6	5	

Time—2:22½; 2:23¼; 2:23; 2:26.

2:29 class, trotting, purse $300.

Michael Strogoff, ch. g., by Wilkes, (Kervick)	1	1	1		
Judge Swift, blk. g.	2	2	2		
George H., br. g.	6	3	3		
Ralph Hanks, blk. g.	5	4	4		
Eddie Du Bright	2	5	ds		
The Marshall, blk. g.	4	6	ds		

Time—2:25½; 2:24½; 2:23¼.

2:20 class, pacing, purse, $300, (unfinished.)

Cartridge, b. g., by Coleridge, (Van Auken)	1	1	
Jim Mace, b. g.	2	2	
Rickford	5	3	
Little Tim	3	5	
Toboggan, gr. m.	4	4	
View View, ro. g.	6	dr	

Time—2:17¼; 2:17¼.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Four and one-half furlongs—Port Wine, 105, (Devin,) 1; Watita, 100, 2; Maud Gonne, 110, 3. Time—0:55¼. Seven furlongs—Goal Runner, 107, (Devin,) 1; Dagmar, 98, 2; Highland Lad, 110, 3. Time—1:27¼. Five and one-half furlongs—Fancywood, 106, (Alexander,) 1; Silurian, 112, 2; Barbara M., 109, 3. Time—1:07½. One mile—Aurea, 104, (J. Martin,) 1; Sir Kingston, 101, 2; Knight Banneret, 104, 3. Time—1:41½. Mile and fifty yards—Precursor, 101, (J. Martin,) 1; The Unknown, 112, 2; Found, 108, 3. Time—1:44½. Mile and a sixteenth—Eberhart, 112, (J. Boland,) 1; Bill Garrett, 100, 2; La Goleta, 104, 3. Time—1:47½.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Six and one-half furlongs—Uterp, 124, (Bassinger,) 1; Uhlers, 124, 2; Revenue, 124, 3. Time—1:23½. Six furlongs—Biger, 94, (May,) 1; Stella Berkley, 112, 2; Delsarte, 112, 3. Time—1:15. Four and one-half furlongs—Orleans, 107, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Miss Aubrey, 100, 2; Monos, 110, 3. Time—0:54½. Seven furlongs—Sevoy, 115, (Reardon,) 1; Omdurman, 99, 2; Bean, 87, 3. Time—1:27¼. Six and one-half furlongs—Maydins, 119, (Howell,) 1; De Blaize, 124, 2; El Ghor, 121, 3. Time—1:22. Mile and a quarter—Grey Forge, 99, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Kitty Clyde, 99, 2; Omella, 98, 3. Time—2:08½.

S. C. HILDRETH'S WINNINGS.

Horseman Under the Ban Said to Have Won $250,000.

The most talked-of man on the American turf just now is Samuel C. Hildreth. For about four months Hildreth's "luck" has kept horsemen guessing. He came into notoriety of another character on Tuesday, when the racing Stewards barred him from the privileges of the track by ordering the Secretary to reject his entries in future, the edict amounting practically to a ruling off the turf of the East, for an assault on a waiter in the clubhouse. Even then fortune clung to Hildreth, for at about the same time that he received notice of the Stewards' decision, his horse Beau Gallant won the $2,000 Matron Stakes, the last great prize of the season, and, in addition, Hildreth backed his entry at a long price.

Hildreth began the present season as trainer for the millionaire turfman W. C. Whitney, but failing to satisfy his employer, gave up Mr. Whitney's horses early in the Summer, and bought a few horses to race on his own account. Since then Hildreth has won innumerable races, has bought many other horses, and by a moderate estimate has won $250,000 in bets, stakes, and purses. He has bought up nearly every good selling class animal in the East, and now has about thirty horses in training, worth in themselves about $100,000, in addition to horses scattered among other trainers, but known to be Hildreth's property. He has won heavily from the bookmakers, too, and his success has been such that he now has difficulty in getting his money on when he wishes to bet.

Hildreth is a Western man, and formerly was a horseshoer, occupied chiefly in plating race horses. His earliest venture into racing was in partnership with William Angel, the firm campaigning Tam o' Shanter and Dago through Iowa, and later racing in Chicago. Hildreth came to New York about 1890, to race at Clifton, N. J., and later had some success as owner of the Khaftan Stable at Guttenberg. He has been in trouble with the turf authorities repeatedly, but always secured reinstatement. For a time he trained "Lucky" Baldwin's horses in California, but left that occupation to race on his own account. He sold to Mr. Whitney the horses he brought East, and then was engaged by Mr. Whitney as trainer. His present fortune he accumulated since he left Mr. Whitney's employ. The ruling against Hildreth will bar him from the Washington track, as well as from the tracks of New York. His big stable of horses cannot run in his name, at least. In the meantime, horsemen generally are indulging in much speculation as to the secret of Hildreth's remarkable success, but none has been able to explain it, except to credit it to good luck.

Kentucky Yearlings for England.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 3.—A cablegram was received here to-day from H. Eugene Leigh at Newmarket, England, asking that four yearling thoroughbreds be shipped to him at once. The youngsters have all been broken, and will leave here Saturday. Three belong to Edward Corrigan, and are by Riley, out of the dams of Hatty Harris, Miss Bowley, and Miss Murphy, while one is by Lazzarone, out of Arrowgrass, the dam of Vulcain. On the same car H. P. Hoadley will ship to Edward Kelley, New York, seven head of Mr. Kelley's yearlings, which have been broken at Beaumont Farm. They are by Halma, St. Maxim, and Margrave.

"Johnnie" Reiff on Three Winners.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—At the first day's racing of the Leicester October meeting to-day "Johnnie" Reiff, the American jockey, rode the winning horse in the three following races:

The Gopsall Plate, won by Anxious Moment. The Midland Auction Nursery Handicap, won by R. McCreery's Betty Badge. The Camp Selling Handicap, won by Eugie.

The only other competing American jockey who won a race was "Danny" Maher, who had the mount on Garter Knight, which finished first in a maiden two-year-old plate.

ROWING AT COLUMBIA.

Coach Edward Hanlan Gives a Freshman Eight a Severe Coaching.

Columbia's rowing candidates had their first actual practice yesterday afternoon, and at least eight of the would-be oarsmen found that rowing under the direction of a professional coach of the calibre of the veteran "Ned" Hanlan is no trifling matter.

Hanlan made his appearance at the college boathouse on the Hudson shortly after 4 o'clock. A scrub eight was quickly boated in the following order: W. Earle, bow; Stangland, 2; Alexander, 3; Tyler, 4; Akin, 5; Carter, 6; Ashley, 7; Updike, stroke; Wupperman, coxswain. All are freshmen except Carter, who is a sophomore. They got away from the float in pretty good form, and started down the river, while Hanlan, after telling the remaining men to get out in the smaller boats, followed in a single.

For over an hour Hanlan coached this eight, sculling alongside and illustrating his precepts by personal example. Although they splashed badly, the scrubs did very well for beginners, and it was evident that there was some good material in the boat.

Among the old men who were at the boathouse yesterday were Capt. Nash, Coffin, Falconer, Jackson, and Burt of last year's crew, and Smithers, Earle, and O'Loughlin of last year's freshman crew, and Coxswains Asche and Comstock. O'Loughlin, Smithers, Coffin, and Earle were in a fouroared gig, steered by Comstock, while Burt and Jackson were out in singles. A number of the new men were out in singles and doubles, and one of them capsized in midstream in the effort to avoid one of the fours.

A meeting of the crew candidates and others interested in rowing at the university will be held this afternoon in Schemerhorn Hall, when Hanlan and Francis S. Bangs of the class of '78 will speak, and the plan of work for the coming season will be outlined.

A Fall regatta has been planned to be held on Nov. 10. The races will be for single and double shells and four and eight oared gigs.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Philadelphia's Batting Rally in the Ninth Inning Enabled Them to Beat New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The Philadelphia baseball team defeated the New Yorks by a batting rally in the ninth inning here to-day, three singles and a double yielding 3 runs. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	3	2	0	0
Slagle, lf.	2	3	3	0	0
Flick, rf.	2	3	2	0	0
Chiles, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0
Douglass, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Wolf, 2b.	1	2	1	2	0
Dolan, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1
Cross, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Orth, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	5	12	27	12	1

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Selbach, lf.	2	2	4	0	0
Hick'an, 3b.	1	2	2	1	1
Bernard, rf.	0	2	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	5	0	1
Davis, ss.	0	1	1	3	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0
Grady, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Hawley, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	10	*25	4	2

*Winning run made with one out.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5
New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Slagle, Chiles, Hickman, Bernard. Stolen bases—Doyle, Davis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Orth, 1. Struck out—By Hawley, 2; by Orth, 4. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

BROOKLYN WON TWO GAMES.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Brooklyn took both games to-day from Boston. Lewis was wild and ineffective in the first game, while Yeager held the Bostons to five hits. Superior base running by the Brooklyns enabled them to win the second game. Both Tenney and Dahlen were put out of the game for kicking in the second inning of the second game. Jones's batting was a feature. The second game was called at the end of the seventh inning, on account of darkness. The scores:

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hamil'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Long, ss.	0	2	1	7	2
Stahl, rf.	1	1	4	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	1	2	5	0
Barry, lf.	0	0	4	1	1
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Sullivan, c.	1	0	1	0	0
Lewis, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total	4	5	27	10	2

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	3	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Kelley, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0
Cross, 3b.	0	1	1	6	1
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	6	1
Dahl, 2b.	1	0	6	5	0
Farrell, c.	1	1	1	1	0
Yeager, p.	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	6	7	27	18	2

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5
Brooklyn	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Jones, 2. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Home run—Stahl. Stolen bases—Jones, Sheckard, Long. Double plays—Cross, Daly, and Kelley; Dahlen, Daly, and Kelley; Cross, Dahlen, and Kelley. Long and Lowe. Base on balls—Off Lewis, 7; off Yeager, 2. Struck out—By Yeager, 1. Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Long, ss.	0	0	1	3	2
Stahl, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	3	0	0
Freeman, 1b.	0	1	4	0	0
Collins, 3b.	1	1	1	3	2
Barry, lf.	0	1	1	1	0
Lowe, 2b.	2	1	3	3	0
Connor, c.	1	1	3	1	0
Dineen, p.	0	2	0	1	0
*Clements	0	0	0	0	0
†Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	9	21	10	2

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Jone, cf.	1	2	1	1	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	1
Sheckard, lf.	2	2	4	0	0
Kelley, 1b.	1	0	5	1	0
Cross, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	0	1	1
Demont, ss.	0	0	1	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1
McGuire, c.	0	1	3	4	0
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	8	21	11	2

*Batted for Connor in seventh inning.
†Ran for Clements in seventh inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—5

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Jones, (2,) Sheckard, Freeman. Stolen bases—Dineen, Keeler, Sheckard. Double play—McGuire and Daly. Sacrifice hit—Daly. Base on balls—Off Dineen, 3. Struck out—By Dineen, (2;) by Kennedy, 2. Passed balls—O'Connor, McGuire. Wild pitch—Dineen. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CINCINNATI.

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	4	0	3
St. Louis	0	0	3

Cincinnati	4	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	—12	16	2
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—	6	11	5

Batteries—Phillips, Newton, and Kahoe; Young, Powell, and Criger.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	79	52	.603	Chicago	63	70	.474
Pittsburg	74	57	.565	St. Louis	59	72	.450
Philadelphia	71	61	.538	Cincinnati	59	72	.450
Boston	65	66	.496	New York	58	76	.424

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Brooklyn in Boston.
St. Louis in Cincinnati.

Mineola to be Rebuilt Here.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 3.—Surprise was expressed to-day in yachting circles at the departure of the seventy-footer Mineola for New York to be practically rebuilt there instead of at the Herreshoff works, in Bristol.

Some time ago it was believed that the damages sustained by the boats during the storm last August in the races for the trophy of the Newport Yacht Racing Association would be repaired by the Herreshoffs at their personal expense. The departure of the Mineola for New York has given rise to a report that the Herreshoffs have refused to accept responsibility on the ground that they built the boats according to the wishes of their owners. Common report has it that the hulls were much lighter than the Herreshoffs had wished to construct.

Just where the Rainbow and Virginia will be repaired is not known here definitely to-night.

COLUMBIA PLAYED POORLY

Only Two Touchdowns Made Against Rutgers Football Team.

GAINS THROUGH THE LINE.

Weekes and Berrien Carried the Ball Across the New Brunswick College's Line—Other Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 3.—A scant victory and still less glory fell to the lot of the Columbia University football team in its first game of the season, played here to-day, against the Rutgers College eleven. Though heavily outweighing their opponents, the Columbia players were able to make only two touch-downs, and they had the hardest kind of work to prevent Rutgers from rushing the ball over their goal line. Only one goal was kicked. The total score, 11 to 0, fails to tell the equality of the contest and narrow escape of the White and Blue from a defeat.

Columbia's line was woefully weak. Snap and courage were lacking in offensive play. Grit and determination failed when the team was on the defensive. Time and time again the lighter Rutgers line opened up holes big enough to drive a horse through, and the Rutgers backs plowed almost at will over any Columbia man the signals designated. Wright, at left guard in the Columbia line, displayed alone the dash and steadiness that will have to be acquired by his colleagues before Columbia can stand against a team her match or superior in weight.

Back of the line, the play of the New Yorkers was decidedly more encouraging. Harold Weekes, the plucky half back, who last year sped into intercollegiate fame by his sensational touchdown in the Yale game, was alert as ever, although his old fault of disregarding interference and even signals was in evidence. His was the first touchdown yesterday, scored from the middle of the field by a brilliant disobedience to the signal when he caught Rutger's left wing napping. Berrien, who was placed at full back, and made the second touchdown, played the nerviest and most aggressive game of the day. Boehm, who took Holman's place at left half-back in the latter part of the game, also gave an exhibition of nerve and dash, but his play was marred by costly fumbling. Van Hoevenberg put up a steady game at quarter, and considerably strengthened the line when he was shifted to right end in the second half.

There was little kicking in the game, but what there was resulted greatly to Columbia's disadvantage. Weekes did the punting for the visitors, invariably sending the ball straight up into the air for distances short of thirty-five yards. Capt. Mann, for Rutgers, sent three out of his four punts barely over the heads of the Columbia men, and none fell under 40 yards. In the return of these punts, as at the kick-offs, Columbia's urgent need of fast, tackle-dodging ends was apparent.

The game was called at 3:40 o'clock. Fifteen-minute halves were decided upon, and Columbia won the toss, taking the kick-off. At Referee Slocovitch's whistle Harold Weekes sent the ball spinning to Rutgers's twenty-yard line. Morris, left end of the new Jersey team, carried it back twelve yards. In four downs the ball was shoved another dozen yards through Ache and Tyson, at right guard and centre, before the Columbia line got fairly together. Then it held, and Capt. Mann was forced to punt for Rutgers. The ball fell short, thirty yards or less, and Van Hoevenberg fell on it. In the first rush Holman was pushed through left tackle for six yards. Then Weekes was given the ball, and his interference formed in circle Rutgers's right end. Weekes, however, saw a wide gap between his opponents' left end and tackle, and made for it like a shot. Dodging Left Half Back Hart, Capt. Mann, and a half dozen pursuers, he carried the ball the half circle of the field for a touch-down, planting it squarely between the goal posts. Ashley kicked an easy goal at just five minutes after the beginning of the game.

In the next three minutes of play Rutgers rushed the ball by steady line-bucking to Columbia's thirty-yard line before it was returned to the New Yorkers on downs. Weekes then circled Rutgers' right end for successive twenty-yard, seven-yard, and two-yard gains, and Bruce was shoved through Rutgers' right tackle for four yards. In the next play Poland broke through the Columbia line and downed Holman for a three-yard loss. Time was then called, while Coach Sanford made several changes in the line-up. Murphy was put in at centre, Tyson shifted to right guard, and Ache retired from the latter position. The change, however, was immediately followed by another disaster, Conger breaking through the line the first play and downing Weekes for a loss of another four yards. The half ended with the ball in Rutgers' possession on Columbia's fifty-yard line.

Coach Sanford gathered a blue-looking lot of players about him during the intermission, and gave them a ten-minute talk that sent the eleven back on the field with new determination when the second half was called. Boehm was substituted for Holman at left half, Van Hoevenberg sent to right end in Ashley's place, and Goodman placed at quarter. The Rutgers' line-up was unchanged.

Columbia's play was considerably improved in this half. The line had more dash on the offense, and held more firmly. Berrien was given the ball frequently and always gained. Goodman's fumbling at quarter alone marred the general change for the better. Throughout the half the Rutgers team did not get nearer Columbia's goal than the twenty-five-yard line. Columbia's second touch-down was made at the end of eight minutes of play. Berrien, after circling Rutgers' left end for a twenty-five-yard gain, repeated the trick on the next play for a touch-down. Behind Wright's magnificent interference he carried the ball forty yards, but was downed behind the line by Burnett before placing the ball advantageously. Bruce failed to kick goal. The line-up:

Columbia, 11.	Position.	Rutgers, 0.
McCollom	Left end	Moon
Austin	Left tackle

ELLIS H. ROBERTS ADDRESSES BANKERS

Speaks on "The Treasury and the Money Market."

AMERICA THE HOME OF GOLD

Treasurer of United States Tells Why the World Comes to This Country to Borrow Money.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 3.—At to-day's session of the annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association, Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, gave an address on "The Treasury and the Money Market."

Mr. Roberts began by referring to the attitude of Governments to the money market in early times. The Government, he said, was usually the borrower, often the needy borrower, whose effrontery and persistence became on occasion bold beggary, and more than once arrant robbery.

Passing on to speak of modern methods of finance, Mr. Roberts referred to the foundation and early history of the Bank of England. He added:

"In all the Old World the Governments touch the money markets first as borrowers, and use the banks to secure funds for the exchequer. They return privileges and immunities. By these monopolies interest is put up or down, foreign exchange is controlled, trade is affected, every industry feels the pressure. The Bank of England is the model of all these financial engines, master of the national funds, dictator of the money markets of Britain, of Europe, and until recently of the world. Long a fetich in finance, British criticism of its principles, its conduct, and its effects has become sharp, aggressive, unsparing."

The speaker then gave an outline of the relations between the Government and the money market in this country. He said in part:

"Finance has no devices which our country has not tried. The flood of Continental currency was the beginning of our evils. To fund the Revolutionary debt, to create a currency, to provide a way for collecting taxes, Hamilton called into being the Bank of the United States. His first aim was to frame 'the most effectual instrument of loans.' The institution served the Treasury well, but soon became a political force, and was permitted to die in 1811. With a new charter in 1816, Jackson found in it a monster threatening the Government, seeking to concentrate the whole moneyed power. His removal of the public deposits from it was a chief factor in politics for a decade.

"Gen. Jackson is often represented as waging war on banks. He did no such thing. He only transferred the deposits from one central bank, with branches, to several banks. Outside of politics it was simply a conflict between banks, of several institutions against a monopoly. The larger number won.

"But the many banks were met by an unexpected competition. The sales of the public lands increased rapidly from $5,000,000 in 1834 to $24,800,000 in 1836. Banks to the number of 788 were started, in large part to furnish currency to pay for the lands, so that between 1834 and 1836 the bank circulation ran up from $95,000,000 to $140,000,000. Of public funds they held November, 1836, $49,267,986, while they owed other depositors only $26,573,479. The States were greedy, and wanted the money. Congress voted to give them all but $5,000,000, in four installments, pro rata. Three were paid, but this demand with the inflation proved fatal. Specie payments were suspended, and the last installment was never paid. For the National Treasury it was just as well. The States lent this money on real estate, Congress forbade the Treasury to collect it, and it stands on the books as unavailable funds, $28,101,644.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

"Discussion resulted in the passage, July 1, 1840, of President Van Buren's project for an independent Treasury, which the Whigs repealed Aug. 1 of the next year. The Treasury was so poor that the banks derived little benefit. Congress tried to set up a fiscal bank, and a month later a fiscal corporation, to take the place of the Bank of the United States; but both were crushed by vetoes of President Tyler, Aug. 16 and Sept. 9, 1841. His own fantastic scheme of a board of control or exchequer, not unlike the cumbrous device of the Continental Congress, met with scant favor, and is known only to curious students.

"From a Bank of the United States, from local banks as sole depositories, from deposits of public funds with the States, from multifarious schemes, crude, dangerous, unworkable, Congress turned, if not in despair, in necessity, to an independent Treasury, whose previous career had been so brief. The act of Aug. 6, 1846, stands to this day, and its methods have prevailed longer than any other device for handling the finances of this Government. The maintenance of nine branches in different parts of the country solves the problem of exchange on both receipts and disbursements, and brings payments close to the people. By the designation of depository banks to receive the postal and the internal revenue, the friction of collection is reduced to the minimum and the drain of funds from localities is prevented.

"If proof were needed that the time is past when a single bank is needed to place Government funds, the Spanish war loan of 1898 affords it abundantly. The zeal of the banks in subscribing for that loan five times over deserves all praise for their loyalty and devotion, and the praise should be extended freely and graciously. But the offers in small sums from individuals were twice the amount called for.

"For two years our financial problems have related to the surplus. The Spanish war cost much less than the estimates. General prosperity has given large revenues. The Secretary of the Treasury has had to decide what to do with $178,000,000 of unused funds, for the Treasury was able to spare so much from quick resources, and yet to retain about $50,000,000 in its own vaults.

"The task was to serve the Government, and to respond to the frequent and somewhat urgent appeals for the relief of the money market. The prepayment of interest could be only a transient measure; bondholders showed no desire to accept interest in advance on rebate.

"Stronger measures were adopted and were successful. Offers were put out Nov. 15, 1899, to buy $25,000,000 in old 4s and 5s at the prices then current, and purchases were made of $19,800,650. In May, 1900, the Secretary of the Treasury gave notice that the 2s of the funded loan of 1891 would be paid on presentation and interest would stop on them Aug. 18. By that date $13,231,750 had been paid of the total of $25,364,500, and on Sept. 25 $4,700,750 remained unpresented, free of interest.

"The largest contribution of relief, however, was by the act of March 14, 1900. That provides for the exchange of 3s, 5s, and old 4s for new consols at 2 per cent. During the six months which have elapsed such exchange has been made to the amount of $332,137,850 which is 39.57 per cent. of the bonds eligible, to wit: $833,146,340.

"As a consequence of the provisions of the new financial law, the bonds pledged for National bank circulation ran up from $229,947,270 on March 14 to $290,172,880 Sept. 15. The whole volume of banknotes, including those secured by money, increased between the same months by $142,445,058, and became $361,880,936, which is more than ever before afloat.

"A greater addition to the available resources of trade and industry was the deposit of public funds in the National banks. This was not a new device, but an enlargement of a well-established practice.

"Deposits were granted to every bank applying with proper security while the surplus permitted, and about $50,000,000 was kept in the Treasury. The moneys so placed were at their maximum Feb. 10, 1900, at $109,094,878, including the credit of disbursing officers, and were reduced to $96,410,498 by Sept. 18. The depositories number 440, and they are found in every State except Mississippi and Nevada, and every Territory except Arizona and the Indian Territory. The banks holding $50,000 or less are 170; from $50,000 to $100,000, 93; from $100,000 to $200,000, 87; from $200,000 to $500,000, 61; from $500,000 to $1,000,000, 19; over $1,000,000, 10.

"May 23, to prepare for payment of old twos, a call was made on these depositories pro rata, and in June a second and a third call followed, to the aggregate of $14,836,700. No single institution, no one city, could have paid that money more promptly and with less friction than did these four hundred and forty banks all over the country.

CONTRACTION AVERTED.

"This is the plain story of the putting out of $178,000,000, from the Treasury, above current expenditures. The chronicle is brief, but the facts are impressive and the results are conspicuous. Except for the flurries in November and December, 1899, which were entirely apart from Treasury operations, quotations for call money have not been above 5 to 7 per cent., and then for only a short period, while the ruling rate, although touching 2½, has ranged from 1¼ to 2¼ per cent. Prime commercial paper has found sale from 3½ to 4, and seldom has the quotation been above 4½, though occasionally touching 5 per cent.

"These low rates for money, the lowest in the world, have brought Russia and Great Britain to borrow from us, and Japan and Sweden to seek loans here; last of all, Germany takes $20,000,000 of our money. New York has become one of the two financial centres of the world. Without the outflow from the Treasury all this would have been impossible.

"We all rejoice at large exports of wheat and corn and meat products. We each feel a personal pride in American mastery in iron and steel manufactures and accept it as a compliment to ourselves. When The London Times says that America makes better locomotives than the English our hearts beat quicker. In the export of $20,000,000 worth of coal this year we each claim a share. Russia buys from us in one lot 5,000 fat cattle, and no farmer regrets the trade. We count it fortunate for all our people that we exported of our manufactures $432,284,366 last year, which is more than the total of all our merchandise exported as late as 1870. The balance of trade in our favor for three years averages $569,946,396. To our stock of gold every year since 1896 has been added more than $100,000,000 on the average—a record never before known among nations. The gold in circulation, including certificates, has reached $831,084,025, which is more than all our currency prior to 1890, and is $10.63 per capita of our population, which is higher than the total circulation in 1862.

"In spite of the vast outflows, the gross gold in the Treasury is the largest it ever held—$437,221,191—and it is growing. Except the abnormal hoard of $450,000,000 of the Bank of France, likely to be soon reduced, there is nowhere else in the world so much of the yellow metal under single control. If this flow of gold shall satisfy the appeal for more money, how healthy our currency will be!

"The wealth of our people by the new census will not fall below $90,000,000,000, and their annual net production is at least $2,500,000,000. This wealth and this growth are beyond parallel in human annals.

"They explain why the world comes to us to borrow now. To those who borrow from us must pay with interest. It is just as healthy for us to export gold as it is to export coal or iron or cotton or grain or pork or beef, except as more labor enters into those articles.

"In such facts as letters American bankers hang out their sign, like a planet in the heavens: 'Money to lend to the nations; gold galore to spare.' But fair notice is served that the yellow metal must come back, for of all countries now and hereafter this is the home of gold."

Reports from the various States were read at to-day's meeting of the association, every section of the country reporting financial improvement.

The trust company section of the association met separately from the general body this morning, seventy-five members, representing nearly every State in the Union, being present. The section was welcomed to the city by John Skelton Williams, President of the Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company, who was followed by William C. Mather of Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman of the section, in response.

A paper on "The Duties and Liabilities of Trust Companies Acting as Transfer Agents and Registrars" was read by Henry J. Bowdoin, Vice President of the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore.

"The Proper Conservative Attitude of Trust Companies Toward Corporate Enterprises" was discussed in a paper by John E. Borne, President of the Colonial Trust Company of New York City.

"The Necessity of Trust Company Officers Having Legal Education" was the title of a paper by Henry Russell, counsel for the Union Trust Company of Detroit.

"The Advantages of Operating Safe Deposit Vaults in Connection with the Trust Company" was treated by William A. Carr, Treasurer of the Union Trust Company, Pittsburg.

A paper on "Trust Company Advertising" was read by Richard L. Crampton of the Northern Trust Company, Chicago.

Immediately after adjournment of the convention for the day the nominating committee, composed of one member from each State, met and agreed upon the following slate to be presented to the convention to-morrow, when the election of officers is to be held:

President—Alvah Trowbridge, President of the North American Trust Company of New York.

Vice President—Myron T. Herrick, President of the Society for Savings of Cleveland.

There will be a fight for the Presidency made on the floor on behalf of J. G. Forgan of Chicago.

W. L. Mayer of Butte, Mont.; Kenneth Clarke of St. Paul, Minn.; James H. Wilcock of Pittsburg; S. A. Morrison of Indianapolis, and William Hill of Richmond have been selected for the Executive Board. They will name the Secretary and Treasurer.

SUIT OVER A CAR SEAT.

Dispute Over a Commuter Taking a Place Another Had Reserved.

Two commuters are parties to a suit for which, lawyers say, there is no precedent.

T. Rhys Smith, a civil engineer, got on a train at the Grand Central Station on the afternoon of July 23 to go to his home at Cos Cob, Conn. He entered a car, and, preferring the shady side, he selected a seat and deposited his baggage. Then, having occasion to leave his seat, he placed his satchel in it.

A few minutes later George William Kemp, a druggist of 82 Maiden Lane, came into the car, removed Mr. Smith's belongings, and took possession of the seat. When Mr. Smith returned he asserted his right to the place, but Mr. Kemp refused to vacate.

What followed is told in the papers filed in a suit for $1,000 damages for an alleged assault brought by Mr. Kemp against Mr. Smith.

Mr. Kemp alleges that Mr. Smith repeatedly seized and laid hold of him with force and violence, and repeatedly seized him by his shoulders, chest, and throat, and "plucked and pulled at him and shook and pulled him about, and attempted to forcibly remove" him from the seat. At the same time, it is alleged, he used violent language in a high and threatening tone of voice, whereby Mr. Kemp was subjected to great indignity and insulted in the presence of his fellow-passengers, to his damage in the amount claimed.

Mr. Smith alleges in his answer that the plaintiff, disregarding a universal custom known to this plaintiff, and known by him to have been observed from time immemorial by all persons traveling in passenger cars, to consider as taken a seat in which they found bundles, bags, or personal belongings, and, notwithstanding that there were other unoccupied seats in the car, removed Mr. Smith's personal belongings and assumed possession of the seat. Upon Mr. Smith's return he requested that he give it up. Mr. Kemp, it is claimed, refused to vacate the seat. Thereupon, as Mr. Smith further alleges, "without any undue or unnecessary force, and without any malice, harsh language, or rudeness of manner whatever, he laid his hands upon, as though to take hold of," Mr. Kemp, for the purpose of removing him from the seat, when, as Mr. Smith further states, Mr. Kemp "evidenced a desire to surrender the seat," and he was permitted to retire therefrom.

A police court Magistrate, before whom Mr. Kemp had Mr. Smith summoned shortly after the occurrence, refused to issue a warrant, on the ground that the affair was too trivial to occupy the time of the Court.

MR. SHEARMAN'S BODY CREMATED

The Ashes Are to be Buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

The body of Thomas G. Shearman was incinerated at the Fresh Pond Crematory yesterday. The coffin containing the body was introduced into the retort shortly before noon, and the process of cremation was completed in about two hours. The ashes are to be placed in another coffin and buried in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

Only members of the family were present. The only religious service was the reading of a burial service, after which the body was introduced into the retort. The organ in the gallery above the main rotunda of the crematory provided the music for the services.

Bishop Dismisses a Rector.

The Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, has rendered a decision that the connection of the Rev. Dr. J. B. Blanchet with Zion Episcopal Church, Douglaston, (Little Neck,) L. I., be terminated and dissolved. The rector charged the present and former officials of the church with maladministering the trust funds of the church. These charges were denied by the vestry, which appealed to the Bishop and asked that the rector be dismissed.

MANY CAR LINES TIED UP.

Power House Fire Causes Cessation of Traffic.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at Third Avenue and Second Street. In an instant thousands of wheels ceased turning and stagnation came upon the street car traffic of a great district. For an hour not a wheel turned on more than a dozen lines. Just how the fire which caused all the trouble originated is largely a matter of conjecture. It is believed, however, that it was caused by the crossing of highly charged wires in the power house, resulting in a short circuit. This caused the concentration of a tremendous force of electricity over about 100 feet of wire. This terrific pressure, seeking a vent, wrecked one of the electricity generating dynamos and then shot back to the large switchboard which regulates the currents that go out to the different lines supplied by the power house.

The switchboard caught fire and burned rapidly. The flames shot up to the glassed and tiled roof of the power house, making holes through it in a few moments, so intense was the heat. Three alarms were sent out and twelve engines and the fireboat Seth Low responded. The power house is situated on the Gowanus Canal, but because of the low water the fireboat was unable to get within a third of a mile of the building. It did not take the firemen long to get the fire under control. It is believed that the loss on the building and the machinery it contained amounts to about $50,000.

The blaze occurred at 11:15 o'clock in the forenoon. The car lines affected by the sudden shutting off of the electric power were the Third, Hamilton, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Vanderbilt, and Marcy Avenue, the Court, Bergen, Douglass, and Fifteenth Street, and the Fifth Avenue elevated line.

Almost at the moment that the destructive short circuit was established at the power house and the switchboard fired there was a stoppage of traffic on the car lines named. The motormen were puzzled when their cars came to a sudden standstill. Long lines of cars filled with passengers were stalled on the principal lines. After waiting a long time most of the passengers on the stalled cars left them and either continued on their way afoot or hired cabs and other conveyances to get to their destinations. In a very short time the elevated railroad stations were jammed with people, there being at one time nearly a thousand persons on the transfer station at Bridge Street.

The railroad officials took immediate steps to get the blocked lines in operation again. Connections were made with the wires running from the Kent Avenue and Bay Ridge power houses, and after about an hour's delay traffic was resumed on most of the stalled lines.

A number of the feed wires running from the power house at Third Avenue and Second Street were destroyed. The heat which went out from the power house melted the tar coating which protected the insulation of the wires, and it dropped to the street. The wires running along Third and Fifth Avenues, from Twenty-third Street to Flatbush Avenue, were entirely denuded of insulation.

Most of the damage done to the wires had been repaired by last night.

CO-ORDINATE RABBIS NOW.

Amicable Settlement of the Differences of Drs. Kohler and Schulman.

There was a considerable flutter of interest and some suspense noticeable in the Hebrew congregation of Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon as the hour drew near for the Atonement Day services. This rather unusual stir was brought about by an incident which occurred during the Rash Hashonar observance at the temple, a little more than a week ago. At that service Rabbi Kaugmann Kohler announced to the congregation that on Atonement Day he would read the names of members of the congregation who had died during the past year. He desired that the names of all such be sent to him.

Immediately after this announcement, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, who is the younger and has been generally considered the associate rabbi, arose and somewhat astonished the congregation by stating that he would read the names of the year's dead on Atonement Day, and asked that they be sent to him. This abrupt announcement caused quite a flutter, coming as it did on Rash Hashona, when all differences of the year are supposed to be forgotten, and naught but good feeling prevails. But little information could be gleaned from the rabbis subsequently regarding the apparent clash of authority, and the subject has been the topic of much discussion and speculation among the congregation ever since.

Atonement devotional exercises last throughout the day, and the memorial service, which was observed yesterday at 3 o'clock, was only one feature of the meeting in the temple. Nevertheless, as the hour of 3 approached, the large edifice was filled to the doors, and hundreds were denied admission. Rabbi Schulman began the memorial exercises, and when he reached a certain stage was relieved by Rabbi Kohler. He in turn was relieved by Dr. Schulman, and thus, also, the list of the dead was read by them.

The Trustees of the congregation said later that the slight difference of opinion between the rabbis had been amicably arranged, and that they henceforth would officiate as co-ordinate rabbis instead of senior and associate. This arrangement is said to be absolutely new among the Jewish congregations.

ACKRON'S TERM IN SING SING.

Recorder Goff's Action in His Behalf—The Sentence Commuted.

The statement was made on the witness stand Tuesday by Charles E. Ackron, who formerly ran the Tivoli, that upon the representations of Recorder Goff, before whom the case was tried, he had been pardoned by Gov. Morton while serving a term in Sing Sing for grand larceny. This was disputed by the Recorder yesterday through his secretary, William Benicke, who produced the District Attorney's records to prove his contention.

According to the record, Acting District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, in a letter to Gov. Morton, dated Dec. 7, 1896, says:

I am informed that Recorder Goff has stated that he did not think it would meet the ends of justice to recommend a pardon; but there were some matters in regard to his unfortunate family brought to his attention which induced him to suggest—but not for the prisoner's sake—a commutation of the sentence. I coincide with this conclusion.

Ackron at the time had served fourteen months of his sentence. No evidence was entered by the defense during the trial.

Mr. Davis's letter also states that Ackron was convicted of petit larceny in Pulaski, N. Y., in 1879, and served a six months' sentence in Syracuse.

Ackron claimed on the witness stand that he had never been convicted of any crime in Pulaski.

"The Ackrons there have been scoundrels all their lives," he said, "and I'm no kin to them, if I am the black sheep of my own family."

Recorder Goff, since assuming office, has not recommended the granting of any pardons. He was induced to recommend a commutation of sentence in the Ackron case by Ackron's wife and mother. There is no record in the District Attorney's office of any pardon granted to Ackron.

Banquet of the Loyal Legion.

The Loyal Legion had its quarterly business meeting and dinner last night at Delmonico's. There were 350 present. Gen. Henry I. Burnett presided. The paper of the evening was read by Capt. John R. Howard. His subject was "Fremont in the Civil War." At the meeting before the dinner these candidates were admitted to membership: Brevet Col. William Falck, United States Army, retired; Capt. Alonzo I. King, United States Volunteers; Lieut. James K. Penfield, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Col. H. G. Sharpe, United States Army; H. W. Slocum, Stephen Tinton, Morris M. Whittaker, Fred Chester Cochen, the Rev. T. O. Lowe, and Abraham Bassford, Jr.

Dr. Morgan Dix Recovering.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, is recovering from a severe attack of bronchitis. At Dr. Dix's residence, 27 West Twenty-fifth Street, it was said last night that he was resting comfortably and slowly improving.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARK CHAMBERS.—Theodore M. Taft has been appointed temporary receiver of the assets of Mark Chambers, fur manufacturer of 65 East Twelfth Street, by Judge Brown of the United States District Court on the application of Bernard Bozozi, a creditor.

THE MAJOR CEMENT COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received two executions against the Major Cement Company of 461 Pearl Street in favor of Charles A. Wilson for $1,627 and William J. Watt for $374. The business was started in 1876 by A. Major, and the present company has carried it on since Nov. 10, 1896, but did not have any rating at Bradstreet's. It was incorporated under New York laws, with a capital stock of $10,000. The annual report filed in February last showed assets of $8,000 and liabilities of $4,500.

Out of Town.

B. H. ENGLE.—B. H. Engle, the most extensive builder in Harrisburg, Penn., has failed. His liabilities will reach $250,000, and his assets approximate $200,000. Judgments and mortgages cover about $100,000 of the liabilities.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GUSTAVE SIMON.—Gustave Simon, a salesman residing at 111 East Fifty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $78,686 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1884 as a partner in the firm of G. Simon & Co., manufacturers of ruffiings, laces, &c., at 26 and 28 Lispenard Street, who were sold out by the Sheriff in July, 1884.

MARY ELIZABETH BALL.—Mary Elizabeth Ball, residing at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Grant Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,408, of which $1,690 is to William Jackson, secured by assignment of a legacy under the will of Joseph Naylor. The legacy is valued at $1,000, and that is her only asset. There is $3,865 in unsecured liabilities to five creditors for borrowed money and judgments.

JOSEPH MERCY.—Joseph Mercy, the Newark hat manufacturer, who retired from business several months ago because of financial troubles, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J., showing liabilities $27,268.27, assets $25 worth of clothing. The secured creditors are James Perry, $32,000; Progress Building and Loan Association, $16,200; corporators of Peddie Institute, Hightstown, $10,000; George D. Denyee, trustee of John Ogden, $5,000; A. Gifford Plume, $5,000. Referee F. W. Leonard will examine Mercy on Oct. 8.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-one bankrupts, among whom were Isaac Levy of 219 Broome Street, formerly proprietor of New Irving Hall, whose liabilities were $57,953; Max Wallstein of 1,241 Third Avenue, formerly a woolen merchant at 86 Leonard Street, liabilities, $51,870; Theodore P. Jenkins of New Rochelle, formerly a manufacturer of sash, doors, &c., at 243 Canal Street, liabilities, $43,575; Dielman & Lincks, manufacturers of piano cases at 517 and 519 West Nineteenth Street, liabilities, $71,346.

CREDITORS SEEK A PAPER DEALER.

Joseph Davidson's Store Closed and the Stock Gone.

Joseph Davidson, dealer in paper at 104 Walker Street, has closed out the business, all the stock has been removed, the place is shut, and creditors have been making inquiries as to his whereabouts. It is said in the neighborhood of the store that all the stock was removed last Friday night, five loads of stock having been taken away. Mr. Davidson appeared at the store as proprietor of the business on Aug. 1, it having previously been carried on by the Cashriel Paper Company. Mr. Davidson was understood in the trade to have succeeded the company, but the Messrs. Cashriel were at the store a large part of the time. Mr. Davidson claimed at the start to have a cash capital of $7,000, and was said to have come here from Norfolk, Va., where he had previously been manager of a department in a store. Mr. Davidson is understood to have purchased most of his stock from out-of-town manufacturers, and one of them has been here trying to collect a bill for over $600 worth of paper.

Receiver for Rents of Flat Houses.

Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed George P. Hammond receiver of rents of 401 to 405 West Twenty-second Street, corner of Ninth Avenue, three four-story flats, in a suit brought by William Knight against William F. Donnelly and others to foreclose a mortgage of $75,000 made by Ludwig Heering on Jan. 25, 1895. Mr. Donnelly owns the equity of redemption, the property having been conveyed to him on June 11 last. It was stated in the papers that Albert I. Sire is the real party in interest, that there are five years' taxes unpaid, amounting to over $5,000, and that it will take about $85,000 to clear Mr. Knight's claim.

Dissatisfied with a Bond Purchase.

An attachment for $41,115 has been obtained here against Steiner Brothers (corporation) of Birmingham, Ala., by Charles Strauss, attorney for Gilbert Combs, on a claim growing out of the sale of bonds and stocks of the Meridian Gas Light Company of Mississippi. It was alleged that the corporation through its agent, Siegfried Steiner, induced Mr. Combs to buy bonds of the Meridian Gas Light Company for $31,115, and to exchange $10,000 of Elyton Township bonds for $10,000 stock of the Meridian Gas Light Company, under certain representations.

Arnold Feldstein Seeks a Discharge.

Arnold Feldstein, importer of raw silk, formerly at 41 Mercer Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on May 7, with liabilities of $972,897, and whose examination before Referee Hall by Blumenstiel & Hirsch disclosed that he had lost $200,000 in gambling houses within a few months, applied yesterday in the United States District Court for his discharge in bankruptcy. Objection was made by several creditors, and the matter went over for two weeks.

Judgment Against Henry P. Kingsland.

A deficiency judgment for $12,829 was docketed yesterday against Henry Pierre Kingsland in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society growing out of the foreclosure sale of 102 East Nineteenth Street.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BURNS, William J.—Carl Wolf	$48
BREID, Minnie G.—J. Habermann	91
COAR, Joseph—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association	127
COTTER, John, and John Heist—Henry Beste and another, executors, &c.	4,300
CORDE, David T., and George H. Kitchen, executors, &c.—George W. Dunn	342
DE VRIES, Maurice—R. F. Oipherts	35
ELWOOD SILK MANUFACTURING Company—Franklin H. Kalbfleisch Company	202
EAGLE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Company—Hyde Baker Printing and Publishing Company	1,038
EDISON CHEMICAL COMPANY—W. D. Boyce Company	76
FISCHER, Frederick—J. E. Mund	109
FLAGG, George W.—Thomas F. Duffy and others	228
GLASS, Samuel—M. Weisman	523
GRANT, Julius W.—J. Cartledge	112
HAM, John E.—New York Belting and Packing Company	31
HEAGEN, Patrick O.—M. Klaus	46
HEYMANN, Estella and Henry M., and Henrietta Heine—Charles F. Mattiage and others	235
HEYMANN, Estella and Henry M., and Henrietta Heine—Charles F. Mattiage and others	376
HARRISON, John—Margaret A. Keating, administratrix, &c.	302
HUTCHINSON, Walter L.—A. C. Williams	98
HOLDEN, Herman—Excelsior Shirt Company	72
JANES, Henry E.—P. Jurgensand others	63
JACOBS, Gustav—S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company	191
KINGSLAND, Henry P.—Equitable Life Assurance Society	12,829
KIMBER, Barnet—G. Laubenheimer and another	82
KILPATRICK, Edward W.—T. L. Watt	10,087
LYNCH, Howard—R. E. Goodwin	1,571
MOORE, John, Sr.—W. H. Jackson	59
MOLLER, William—George Gennerich and others	109
MAJOR CEMENT COMPANY—Charles A. Wilson	1,627
MAJOR CEMENT COMPANY—William J. Watt	374
McCANN, Edward—National Lead Company	290
NUSSBAUM, Regine—D. Sweeny's Sons	95
RICKARD, James L.—G. A. Williams	67
RIESINGER, John—The Hotopp Varnish Company	105
SAYLES, Samuel J.—Margaret Thompson	37
STAHL, Jacob, Jr., and Jacob, and Edward Seifert—E. A. Silberstein, trustee, &c.	949
SMALLEN, Cornelius J.—J. Gallick	54
STEDEROTH, Peter—G. L. Storm and another	39
SEVERIN, Angelo—H. Boschen	82
STRAHAN, J. Lewis—C. M. Allen, assignee, &c.	42
THATCHER, Edward C.—M. Thompson	40
THE RANDOLPH IRON COMPANY and Hugh W. Adams—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	1,023
WALL, Patrick T.—Ellen S. Auchmuty	180
WEED, Sarah E.—H. E. Ranney	103
WEBBER, William G.—The Hotopp Varnish Company	140
WHITE, Henrietta K.—James Curran Manufacturing Company	2,081
TOPLITZ, Emanuel—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	112
TOWELL, John B.—John K. Steeves and others	81

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises—6:00	Sun sets...5:38	Moon sets...1:12

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:20	Gov. Isl'd...3:47	H. Gate....5:43
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:42	Gov. Isl'd...4:10	H. Gate....6:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5.

Bristol City, Bristol	.....	.....
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Folmina, China, Japan, &c.	.....	.....
Hevelius, North Brazil	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Knight of St. George, Australia	.....	.....
Lavenburg, Havana, &c.	.....	.....
Navahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Themis, Kingston, &c.	.....	.....

SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

Altai, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Calderon, Manchester	.....	.....
Caledonian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
Caracas, La Guayra, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaffir Prince, Argentine Republic, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30, P. M. up to Oct. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 14.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 14 and up to Oct. 27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. 27, for dispatch per steamship Aiameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Nicaragua, Sept. 6; Yokohama, Sept. 14, and Honolulu Sept. 23, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, were dispatched east Oct. 1, are due here on Saturday, Oct. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 4.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, Sept. 29.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Oct. 1.
Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 20.
Kentucky, Barabury, Sept. 7.
Oceana, Gibraltar, Sept. 20.
Processet, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 27.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 27.
British Queen, Antwerp, Sept. 22.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 30.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Sept. 24.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

Algiers, New Orleans, Sept. 30.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 29.
Galileo, Hull, Sept. 24.
Jessica, Colon, Sept. 28.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 29.
Victoria, Algiers, Sept. 22.

SUNDAY, OCT. 7.

El Norte, New Orleans, Oct. 2.
Lampasas, Galveston, Oct. 1.
New York, Southampton, Oct. 1.

Arrived.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen Sept. 25, Southampton and Cherbourg 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 1:15 A. M., 4th.

SS Porto Rico, Smith, New Orleans Sept. 26, with mdse. to C. A. Healy; vessel to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.

SS Belvernen, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port au Prince, &c., with mdse. to the Cameron Steamship Company. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:40 P. M.

SS Sevonia, (Br., new, 2,346 tons,) Smith, Barry Sept. 19, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia Oct. 2, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Sept. 30, and Charleston Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Richmond, Catharine, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Washington, Knight, Tampico Sept. 26 and Havana 29th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Harrassowitz, Genoa Sept. 20, Naples 21st, and Gibraltar 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the B

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53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
BRANCHES: 85 State St., Boston, Mass. 402 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.
We offer our services to our friends and the public for the execution of orders for stocks, grain, cotton, and provisions on the various exchanges, for cash or on margin of 5 to 10%.

FRACTIONAL LOTS A SPECIALTY.
Market conditions and the financial outlook, in our judgment, indicate advancing prices. We believe this to be a favorable time to enter the market. Write or call for our 400-page

"GUIDE TO INVESTORS,"
giving detailed information to investors and operators relative to the various securities dealt in on the exchanges, with highest and lowest prices for ten years. Daily and weekly market letter upon application.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
53 Broadway, New York.

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated December 1, 1899, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of October, 1900, for the sale to it of eight thousand dollars ($8,000.) of bonds as above described.
CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
New York, Oct. 3, 1900.

12 PER CENT. A YEAR.—We are paying monthly dividends at the rate of twelve per cent. a year. Old established business; stock one dollar a share, non-assessable. Address TREASURER, P. O. Box 320, Providence, R. I.

DIVIDENDS.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York.
October 1st, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 15th. The Transfer Books will be closed from 3:00 P. M. of Monday, October 15th till the morning of Monday, October 22d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.
New York September 18, 1900.
Dividend No. 24.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 10, 1900, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record of September 30, 1900. Transfer books will be closed September 29, 1900, and reopened October 11, 1900. By order of the Board of Directors. CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 136th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 26, 1900.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

American Steel Hoop Company.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from October 17th to October 31st, both dates inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, October 2d, 1900.

American Tin Plate Company.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from October 17th to October 31st, both dates inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, October 2d, 1900.

New York Security & Trust Co.
46 Wall St., New York City.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable November 1st, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on October 29, 1900.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.
October 3, 1900.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., September 12th, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%. ($1 per share,) payable October 13th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29th. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Oct. 2d, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank held this day, a dividend of 3% was declared payable Oct. 15th. Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
F. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, September 29, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third TUESDAY of October next, (being the 16th of said month,) at 12:00 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. October 5 and reopen on the morning of November 5, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the members of the New York Lumber Trade Association will be held at the offices of the Association, Number 18 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 10th day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Trustees.—Dated New York, September 29, 1900. President, CHAS. L. ADAMS; Secretary, J. D. CRARY.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 20th, 1900. Transfer Books for Common Stock will reopen on October 11th; for Preferred Stock, October 15th, 1900.
D. B. GAMBLE, Secy.
Cincinnati, September 14th, 1900.

JOS. LOTH & CO.—A meeting of the stockholders of the above-named corporation will be held at 9 A. M. Thursday, November 1st, 1900, at 1,830 Amsterdam Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which is the city designated for the regular meeting of the Board of Directors, for the purpose of taking action on a resolution passed unanimously by its Board of Directors advising a dissolution of the corporation. Dated New York, September 19th, 1900.
E. LOTH, President.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 28th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the banking house, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 9th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Max L. Levenson & Co. of New York, to deal in clothing; capital, $75,000. Directors—Leopold Bruckheimer, M. L. Levenson, and A. B. Levenson, New York City.

S. Silverman Company of New York City, to deal in groceries; capital, $10,000. Directors—Isidor Grombecker, Nathan Abrahamson, and Jennie Abrahamson, New York City.

Hornellsville Telephone Company, to operate a telephone line between Hornellsville, Olean, Bath, Wellsville, and intermediate villages; capital, $50,000. Directors—Burt G. Hubbell, Cleveland, Ohio; F. D Sherwood and James B. Day, Hornellsville.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 3	383,411
To date this year	82,284,242
Corresponding date last year	134,556,314

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 3	$1,048,000
To date this year	$355,247,860
Corresponding date last year	$698,970,470

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & Fdy	1	Int. Power	1½
Am. C. & F. pf	1½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Met. Stree Ry	1¼
Am. Linseed	½	Minn. & St. L	3
Am. Linseed pf	¾	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. S. & R. pf	1	National Salt	½
Am. S. H. pf	¾	N. J. Central	½
Am. S. & W. pf	¾	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Norf. & West	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Northern Pacific	1½
Anaconda Cop	1	North. Pacific pf	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	⅛	Pacific Coast 2d pf	2⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf	1¼	Pacific Mail	½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	Pennsylvania	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1½	People's Gas	1⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	1⅝	Pressed Steel Car	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	2½	Reading	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	1	Reading 1st pf	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Reading 1st pf	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Railway	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Southern Ry. pf	¾
Den. & R. G. pf	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Det. City Gas	½	Third Avenue	⅝
Erie 1st pf	¾	Union Pacific	1⅝
Glucose Sugar	1¼	U. S. Leather	½
Great North. pf	1¼	U. S. L. E. 2d pf	¾
Hocking Valley	1⅜	Wis. Cent. pf	1
Hocking Valley pf	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	⅛
Am. Tel. & Cable	⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Con. Tobacco	½	N. Y. Air Brake pf	½
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Int. Paper	¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	N. Y., L. & W. con. 6s	2
C., M. & St. P., S. W. Div. 6s	1¼	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
Long Island unif. 4s	1	Peo. & East. 1st	2¼
Morris & Es. gtd. 7s	1½	Peo. & East. inc	2½

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Int. & G. N. 2d	1½

TRUSTEES AND TICKERS.

The Sugar Trust treated Wall Street to another "surprise" yesterday. It is only a few weeks since official announcements were proclaiming that not only had the sugar trade war ended, but that higher prices for sugar had been agreed upon and would be maintained by the trust and all the refineries formerly independent or in opposition. That was at the beginning of the canning season—and refined sugars were marked up sharply. Yesterday's incident was an abrupt reduction—and not that merely, but a semi-official outgiving to the effect that competition makes lower prices necessary, that there is to be forthwith a renewal of the old fight.

Of course, the market value of Sugar Trust stock dropped. Cynical people in Wall Street find no other reason, indeed, for sharp fluctuation in the current price of refined sugars. Yet judgment of this sort is based on such an unfavorable estimate of trusteeships that it is uncomfortable to accept it.

But what encouragement can be found by an investigator actually anxious to prove that the Sugar Trust—the representative trust, and from the Wall Street standpoint the chief of all trusts—is managed in the interest of the investors who own it, and not for the purpose of helping insiders make money through gambling in the stock market? A visit to the headquarters of the trust won't much help. Two things will be most easily found there. One will be that there is official contempt for the public, that rebuffs and insolence are the official replies to inquiries. And the other is that in the trust's "salesroom" is a collection of tickers.

One ticker gives minute by minute such news as is calculated to affect quotations. Another gives the quotations as they are affected.

Pleasing spectacle—why should Wall Street be surprised by official surprises?

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Stock Exchange professionals renewed their operations in the market yesterday, and, aided by some rather urgent short covering, succeeded in lifting quotations appreciably, gains of a point or more not being infrequent. The professional nature of the transactions considered, the upward movement is no more surprising than was the sagging tendency developed on the day previous. In a traders' market, such as that which now rules, fluctuations in prices are only natural and may be expected until the market begins to move and develop along definite lines. As it is at present price movements depend more upon the passing whims and fancies of the room trading element than upon developments that ordinarily would influence.

This is rather strikingly borne out by the course of yesterday's market, which rose in the face of developments which generally would have had unfavorable effect. A fresh price-cutting war developed in the sugar trade; the coal strike remained unsettled, though hope of its early conclusion held strong; such a representative system as St. Paul reported a decrease of over $62,900 in gross earnings for the fourth week of September; and bankers continued to talk not only of higher rates, but also of a bad bank statement to be shown on Saturday. Yet, all in all, these had little depressing general influence. On the other hand, the talk of gold imports, though not encouraged by authorities; the favorable Rock Island statement; the more hopeful sentiment resulting from the publication of another batch of figures in Mr. McKinley's favor, and the better news from China were seized upon by the room traders and made much of.

Superficially, the market tone was much improved; actually it does not appear that the advancing figures represent any substantial strength. It might be otherwise were the public in the market; but so long as the present uncertainty exists in respect to the future of money rates; so long as the danger of a well-managed "political scare," howsoever unjustifiable, impends; so long as conservative commission houses continue their counsels against market commitments, and so long as the foreign markets show nervousness—just so long is it likely that the market will continue merely as the plaything of the traders. It may be a fact worth mentioning that any substantial upward movement has never been developed by manipulators such as those who now control the market.

What the developments in the sugar trade war signify only the sugar men themselves know. It may mean, as on the surface appears, a renewal of hostilities; it may mean, as in some quarters is intimated, a stock jobbing move. So decided a cut, however, savors of actual warfare.

The advance in call money rates to 3 per cent. yesterday, even though temporary, is not without significance.

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PACIFIC STOCKS were among the strongest on the list, and may fairly be said to have led the upward market movement. Union Pacific, which on Monday had shot up so suddenly only on Tuesday to decline, was again taken in hand by the pool working in it, and advanced at one time as high as 59, with the close only fractionally lower. London and Chicago were reported as buyers of the stock to a limited extent, and the gratuitous tips circulated at the beginning of the week, to hold the stock for a substantial advance, were again distributed.

Missouri Pacific, almost as active, showed even more strength, advancing more than 2 points on short covering and buying for a speculative clique. As always is the case when this stock develops strength, the talk of a dividend assured this year was heard; but it can be said officially that there is no foundation for any such reports.

Northern Pacific, which recently has been sold by London and Berlin, was yesterday bought for both accounts, while at the same time continued short covering was in evidence.

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LOCAL RAILWAY shares showed strength, Manhattan rising 2 points, Metropolitan 1¾, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1⅛. The buying in Manhattan, as has been the case lately, was considered good, and it was said that insiders were advising their friends to purchase and hold the stock for a good rise, in anticipation of better net returns, once the electrical system is in operation.

In Brooklyn Rapid Transit the so-called "consolidated clique" supported the stock and forced a number of shorts to cover, running the price rather sharply up in the late trading. At the high figure long stock came out. The continuing failure of the company to make a clear statement of its financial condition, and the discussion over certain of the bonds of the system, are having unfavorable effect and tend to keep sentiment bearish.

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GRANGERS—A very cleverly planned campaign against the shorts in Burlington, resulting in forcing not a little covering and carrying the price for the security up over two points, was the feature of this group. For some time past there has been rather persistent short selling of the Burlington stock, but not by strong interests, and it was against these sellers that yesterday's move was directed, Boston interests joining with a number of New York houses in the crusade. So far as actual news on the stock was concerned, there was none.

St. Paul, selling ex-dividend of 2½ per cent., was well bought, notwithstanding the decrease in gross earnings of $62,900 for the fourth week in September and of $150,900 for the month.

Rock Island's gain was on the favorable report for August net earnings for the month increasing $55,900.

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COAL STOCKS were prominent among the rising securities. In the early trading there was not much dealing in them, the Street preferring to wait definite news from the strike districts. Shortly after noon a persistent rumor was circulated that the strike was at last settled on terms more favorable to the miners than had earlier been published. This, though unconfirmed, led not only to short covering but to some buying for long account, which carried the prices up. The biggest gains were in Reading first preferred, which advanced 1½ points, and in Pennsylvania, where the gain was 1½. Delaware and Hudson was an exception to the list, declining fractionally.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO was advanced by buying directed against a rather weak bear pool in the stock, and forced short covering carried the price above 70. It was said that at the high figures a well-known operator was putting out a line of short stock.

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TOBACCO TRUST stock was among the strongest of the industrials, and its movement would seem to indicate that the recently formed bear pool has come to grief and has been forced to lower its colors to the stronger bull interests. Insiders say that the earnings of the company have never been better.

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PEOPLE'S GAS was bid up on short covering, and it is now believed that that interest has been pretty well eliminated. There was no news on the stock one way or the other.

NEW SEABOARD BONDS.

Some Wall Street surprise is occasioned by the issue of a circular by brokers of Richmond, Baltimore, and Boston offering $2,000,000 of new Seaboard Air Line Railway bonds. No New York house joins in the offering, but copies of an elaborate prospectus were yesterday in circulation here. No forecast having been made of this output of new securities, lengthy explanation is warranted. The new bonds are wholly independent of the big issue of 4 per cents, concerning which there has been animated discussion; they are of collateral character, bearing 5 per cent., dated last Monday, and having only two years to run. There is to be a deposit of $4,000,000 of the blanket 4 per cent. issue to secure this $2,000,000.

The purpose of this collateral issue is officially declared to be for the provision of new motive power and equipment and the physical improvement of the system. Such use of funds is, of course, advantageous, for critics of the Seaboard system have been pointing out that properties in the syndicate have been neglecting even ordinary maintenance requirements. The Georgia and Alabama Railway in recent years has been spending barely 50 cents a mile for the renewal of steel rails, while the Florida Central and Peninsular has been getting along without such expediture at all.

The prospectus setting forth the attractions of the extra two-million-dollar bond issue says that the business of the system is growing rapidly, and it quotes approximate earnings since July 1 last as increasing 15 per cent. over the same period a year ago; and "to accommodate this expanding business" the company has found it necessary to purchase fifty new locomotives and 2,200 freight cars—this new equipment having been provided for by a special car trust mortgage through a banking house in this city. It is stated that more similar orders will have to be placed.

In an elaborate statistical statement the brokers offering the new bonds make a showing of net surplus of over $1,500,000 beyond bond interest and rentals. This statistical statement includes the curious feature of quoting "actual gross earnings" plus a 10 per cent. increase (prospective) added, along with a further item of "estimated additional earnings to result from the completion of Savannah terminals." There is no estimate of increased operating expenses. Operating expenses, says the circular, are to be reduced.

This special issue of bonds is to be indorsed and guaranteed by the Raleigh and Gaston and the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad Companies, constituent properties of the Seaboard Air Line itself. An interesting phase of this "guarantee" is that the two guaranteeing companies together earned last year a deficit of over $200,000.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

According to The Iron Age, in its weekly review of the iron and steel trades situation, a tendency toward weakness has developed in the pig-iron markets, due primarily to the fact that the lowering in freight rates from Southern furnaces has made competition keener from that source. This applies not only to foundry irons, but also to basic iron, moderate quantities of which have been sold. In the Pittsburg district Bessemer pig has sold down to $13.25, and it is stated that $13 might be entertained for large lots. In Pittsburg there have also been sales of low phosphorus pig to the extent of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons.

On general conditions The Iron Age says:

The export trade in pig iron is light, buyers and sellers being far apart. Only small lots are being placed.

Billets are still very dull. The foreign market is quiet. Freights to Liverpool have eased somewhat, and are now given at 13 shillings 9 pence, as against 15 shillings recently.

In the plate trade Chicago reports the placing of a contract for one of the Scotch shipyards.

A very satisfactory flow of work is coming to the American Bridge Company, which has taken about 4,000 tons of bridge material for the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and 10,000 tons for the Union Pacific Company. Among the orders taken is a lot of 650 tons for a bridge at Manila, and a round lot of material for car sheds and shops at Havana.

In car building the order of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, calling for 6,000 cars from the Pressed Steel Car Company, means a tonnage of about 70,000.

Of course, very little of the material for the two concerns reaches the open market, but it means work for the mills directly interested.

In the steel rail trade the situation is not quite clear as yet. Some of the anthracite coal roads and some stray New England and Southern lines have ordered rails, two Eastern mills taking in the aggregate about 40,000 to 50,000 tons. It is expected that the lines, notably the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio, who obtain a good deal of traffic from the rail mills, will soon act as leaders in placing orders for rails, many of the smaller roads considering it safe to follow when they take the initiative. In the West there does not seem to have been any buying movement as yet. Since it is there that the extension of systems is going on, we must wait for indications from there before the situation can be judged. Our Chicago correspondent telegraphs that thus far sales of standard sections aggregate 30,000 tons, which is not large. An interesting item is that Chicago has made a sale of 2,200 tons of thirty-five-pound rails to Italy.

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On the Stock Exchange yesterday the steel stocks moved irregularly, strength appearing in some issues, weakness in others. In the first hour of trading Tennessee Coal was a weak feature, breaking more than three points to 49 on further talk that the action on the dividend to-day might be unfavorable. A Director of the company who was last week quoted in these columns as saying that he knew no reason why the dividend should not be declared, repeated his statement yesterday and said that earnings were most satisfactory.

American Car and Foundry's advance was helped by the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and a dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. on the common stock.

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President Gary of Federal Steel, just returned from a Western trip, said yesterday that the labor situation with his company is satisfactory, and that the closing of certain of the company's mills has simply been due to lack of orders. After election Mr. Gary declared that the company hopes to have all its mills in operation. Discussing the steel rail situation, he says:

Orders for steel rails are coming in reasonably well. I have this morning sold 25,000 tons of rails to one railroad company. A number of railroad Presidents have stated to me that they are withholding a large portion of their orders until all uncertainty as to the election is removed. This is also true of a large number of our other customers concerning their needs. They are buying as little as possible now, but say, if the election goes right, they will be large purchasers at once. Depending on the result of the election there will be from 1,100,000 to 2,200,000 tons of steel rails required during the current year. If the latter amount is taken, the rail mills of the country will be operated to their full capacity for the year. This estimate of the number of rails required is based on statements made by a large number of railroad Presidents.

FAILURES FOR NINE MONTHS.

Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show commercial failures for the nine months this year to date to total 7,851 for this country and 1,024 for Canada. Comparison is made below of failures and liabilities this year and last for nine months in different sections of the country:

	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
New England	1,384	1,249	$17,512,286	$12,922,669
Middle	1,960	1,388	42,969,931	13,844,231
South	1,290	1,170	11,857,073	8,290,240
South West	594	485	3,964,618	2,920,571
Central West	1,496	1,228	17,479,606	14,804,020
North West	751	578	4,870,398	2,919,995
Pacific	703	747	3,413,536	3,002,119
United States	7,351	6,854	$101,867,448	$57,703,905
Canada	1,024	870	9,029,251	7,414,620

Final returns of commercial failures during the third quarter of 1900 make the aggregate 2,519 in number, and $27,119,996 in amount of liabilities. Manufacturing failures were 607 for $12,617,390, trading were 1,779 for $11,545,140, and other commercial 133 for $2,957,466. Comparison with the same quarter of last year shows an increase of 500 in number, and nearly $10,000,000 in amount, but this is owing to the phenomenal record of 1899 rather than any unsound conditions now existing.

In the corresponding three months of last year failures were smaller than in any year since 1881, and the amount of defaulted liabilities was only 83 cents for every $1,000 of solvent business, as measured by bank exchanges, the best showing with only two exceptions for twenty-five years.

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A striking comparison is made when the quarter just ended is compared in detail with the corresponding three months of 1896, when business was similarly disturbed by a political campaign, and conditions were not unlike those at present existing. The number and liabilities are given herewith, separated into seven sections of the country:

	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1900.	1896.	1900.	1896.
New England	482	422	$5,149,365	$6,635,184
Middle	589	976	10,052,517	24,122,042
South	366	518	4,198,326	7,059,950
South West	171	313	902,590	2,438,619
Central	476	831	4,118,726	25,164,496
Western	222	362	1,323,042	3,877,786
Pacific	210	335	1,375,430	1,926,572
Total	2,516	3,757	$27,119,996	$73,224,649
Banking	16	50	5,634,732	11,712,960

Notwithstanding the fact that the third quarter might be expected to bring the heaviest mercantile mortality, owing to the proximity to the election, and also including, as it does, two midsummer months that are always a strain on business, it appears that liabilities are $14,600,000 smaller than in the second quarter, and $5,900,000 less than in the first quarter of this year. This is encouraging, and suggests that recovery has already begun in many lines where disasters were heavy during the first half of the year because of the inflated prices and overproduction that unavoidably accompany prosperity.

SEPTEMBER CLEARINGS.

Interesting records are presented in the figures of the country's bank clearances for September and for the three-quarters of the year ended Sept. 30. Bradstreet's summary, issued last night, shows that they were, however, 2.3 per cent. larger than in September, 1898, and 1 per cent. heavier than in September, 1897. What is to some extent encouraging, however, is that a turn in the tide of clearings was noticeable in September, in that the totals for the latter part of the month were distinctly larger than for the first part of that period, and therefore, presumably, had begun to reflect the unquestionable expansion of Fall demand, which was a feature of the first month of Autumn.

The decrease in clearings of 20.5 per cent. from a year ago, when speculation and legitimate trade were alike active, brought the aggregate of September clearings down to $5,578,115,747, and the percentage of decrease was, therefore, the largest reported in any month this year. If comparison is made with a similar period four years ago, when the last Presidential election occurred, however, it is found that the gain is fully 52 per cent. In other words, current clearings are half as large again as they were in September, 1896.

The Middle States group leads in percentage of decrease with a falling off of 25.9 per cent., closely followed by the New England States with a decline of 24 per cent. The Western, Northwestern, and Far Western cities also have joined the decrease column, but the shrinkages are still small, and the Southwestern and Southern cities show gains of 2.8 and 10.8 per cent., respectively, large crops in the first case, and high cotton prices in the second furnishing reasons for the favorable showings. Outside of New York, it will be noted, the decrease of clearings is 7.6 per cent.

Nearly all the large cities figured in the decrease column during September. New York showed a decrease of 28 per cent., Chicago 5.8 per cent., Boston 25 per cent., Philadelphia 7.5 per cent., Pittsburg 4.5 per cent., St. Louis 1.2 per cent., Baltimore 8.7 per cent., and San Francisco 1.7 per cent. Among the cities showing gains, Kansas City is notable with a gain of 6.7 per cent., Indianapolis with an increase of 11 per cent., and New Orleans with an increase of 31 per cent. A phenomenal increase—150 per cent.—is noted in Savannah's clearings, which is, no doubt, partially explained by the early rush of high-priced cotton to market. One result of the disastrous effect of the cyclone upon Galveston is found in the decrease of 70 per cent. in that city's reported clearings.

Nine months, three-fourths of the year 1900, have now elapsed and it is worth noting that the total clearings at all cities for that period were $60,297,440,789, a decrease of 12.8 per cent. from last year's speculatively expanded total, but a gain of 23.4 per cent. over 1898, of 52 per cent. over 1897, and of 89 per cent. over 1894. As compared with 1896 the gain is 62 per cent., and the nine months' total this year is over $9,000,000,000, or 18 per cent. larger than the total clearings in the entire year 1896. Compared with a year ago, the New England and Middle States cities show decreases of 14.7 and 17.5 per cent., respectively, but the other groups show gains of from 4 to 12 per cent. each, and outside of New York City the total clearings for nine months are only a fraction smaller than a year ago.

UNION OF AIR POWER COMPANIES.

The stockholders of the American Air Power Company, in accordance with a call issued on Aug. 30 by President D. C. Moorehead, met yesterday afternoon at 621 Broadway and decided to dissolve the corporation. This action was only a legal formality preliminary to the corporation changing its name and becoming amalgamated with the Compressed Air Company of New York. The latter controls the American Air Power Company of New York and the Compressed Air Motor Company of Illinois.

The amalgamated companies manufacture and control the patents of the Hardie compressed air motor cars, some of which are in operation on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street cross-town line. Other styles are used in Rome, N. Y., and Chicago. Henry D. Cook was elected President of the new corporation.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

$1,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company 7 per cent. bond, due 1903, coupons January and July, 109½ and interest.

$2,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, Series M, due 1912, coupons June and December, 135½ and interest.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 154.

77 shares American Zinc Mining Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $50

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

With business so light that brokers on the curb were idle most of the day, changes of any importance in the outside market were not to be looked for. Yesterday's total was the smallest of the week thus far, and the number of issues the trading in which attracted any attention was very small indeed. No news of importance came to cause either selling or buying, and the market, left to the usual dull routine, developed very little of interest. The market generally was apathetic, the only section of the list that showed any life being the copper stocks. These were moved to a somewhat higher level, but no trading of importance developed in them. Even among the lower-priced stocks, which often supply a large amount of business in quantity, if not in the value involved, trading was very light.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER was strong, but transactions were limited to a few hundred shares. The stock seemed to be in demand for Boston account, and this helped to advance the price. It sold as high as 86¼ and closed with a net gain of half a point at 86 bid, with little stock offered.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER shared the strength of Amalgamated, and was more active than it. About 800 shares changed hands between 11 and 11¼, and it closed three-eighths of a point up for the day at 11¼ bid.

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AMERICAN BICYCLE.—An unofficial statement of the plans of the American Bicycle Company published in the Street yesterday attracted some attention. It stated that the company is preparing for a still further decrease in the bicycle business by reason of a lessening of the demand, by going into the business of manufacturing motor vehicles. On Oct. 9 the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held, and the President's report to be issued then will cover the work the company has done in this direction. It is planned to manufacture motor vehicles of various models, including gasoline and electric vehicles, and much experimenting has been done during the past year to meet the requirements of the market.

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JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN AND PATERSON 4s were again fairly active, but the transactions were not as large as on Tuesday, and no change in the price of the bonds occurred.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred sold at 19, a single purchase advancing the price to this figure. The stock closed with a net gain of 1 point, at 19 bid. The common stock also was firm at 4⅝ bid.

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FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE sold at 25, but closed unchanged at 22 bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 3. Bid.	Oct. 3. Asked.	Oct. 2. Bid.	Oct. 2. Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	86	86½	85½	85¾
Am. Agricultural Chem.	22	24	22	24
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	72	74	72	74
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5½	5	5½
American Bicycle pf.	28	31	28	31
American Bicycle bonds	70	80	70	80
American Chicle	64	66	64	66
American Chicle pf.	73	80	73	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds	87	88	87	88
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼
Am. Woolen pf. ex div.	67⅛	68	..	..
Asphalt Co. of America	7	7¼	7	7¼
Am. Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	..	..	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11⅜	10⅝	11¼
British Exchequer 3s	98¼	98⅝	98 3-16	98½
California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4	4½	3½	4
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	20	27	26	27
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs.	102	102½	102	103
Compressed Air	23	30	28	32
Consol. Ry. El. L. & P.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4	.3	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	24	30	24	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Cramps' Shipyard	69	72	69	72
Distilling Co. of Am.	4⅝	5	4⅜	5
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts	4½	5	4⅜	5
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	19	20	18	19
Electric Boat	14	16	14	16
Electric Boat pf.	25	30	23	30
Electric Vehicle	17	21	17	21
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke.	22	30	22	30
General Carriage	5	5½	4¾	5
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf.	93	98	93	98
German Treasury 4s	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf.	39	43	39	43
Hudson River Tel.	115	120	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
International Pump	15	18½	16	18
International Pump pf.	64	65	64	65
International Silver pf.	37	39	37	39
Inter-State Oil	58⅜	59¼	58⅜	59¼
Iron Steamboat	2⅜	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	102	100	102	102
*Markeen Copper	..	3½	..	5
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Graphophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	101	100	101
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Otis Elevator	24½	25½	24½	25½
Otis Elevator pf.	84	85	84	85
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal.	23½	24	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90⅜	91½	90⅜	91½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28⅜	29½	28⅜	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	74	75	74	75
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17½	18½	17½	18½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65½	66	65½	66⅞
Seaboard Air Line	8	8¼	8	8¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	21	22	21	22
Standard Coupler	40	43	40	43
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	535½	538	533	535
Storage Power	10½	12	10¼	12
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	½	1-16	½
Tennessee Copper	12	13	12	13
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	..	5¼	6¼	6
Trenton Potteries	..	4	0	4
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	50	..	50
Union Copper	..	2¾	3	2¾
Union Typewriter	..	26½	28	26½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105½	107½	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	73	71	72
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	61	62	62	63
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83	83¾	83½	84
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2½	4	2½	4
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	25	30	25½	30
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	365	375
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109¼	106	109¾

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	103	104	103	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114½	117½	114½	117¾
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102¾	103½
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	232	230	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	106	105½	106½
Columbus Railway	31	33	31	33
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s.	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	114	115	114	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	15	17	15	17
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	79½	80½	79	80
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	78	80	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	18¼	19	18¼	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	90	93	90	93
Ninth Ave. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82½	83½	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Sixth Av. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	116½	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	204	196	200
Union Trac., Providence.	109½	111	109½	111
Union Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½	..	31½	..
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	45	45	45	45
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	65	62	65
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of Newark b'ds.	..	103	..	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	106¼	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds, 6s.	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	299	301	298	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105	105½	105	105½
N. E. Gas & Coke	11	12	11½	12
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	64	65	63	65
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	111	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor. Fuel L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$136,968,654
Gold	87,878,290
Silver	7,014,707
United States notes	20,078,151
Treasury notes of 1890	69,158
National banknotes	8,571,747
Total receipts this day	2,378,810
Total receipts this month	5,929,392
Total receipts this year	150,877,635
Total expenditures this day	1,910,000
Total expenditures this month	5,836,000
Total expenditures this year	149,485,823
Deposits in National banks	97,479,391
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	287,504
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	1,059,470
Customs	965,539
Miscellaneous	372,800

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$240,073,679
Silver dollars	425,351,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,195,534
Silver bullion of 1890	64,334,466
United States notes	1,820,000
Total	$734,774,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$240,073,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,351,000
Treasury notes outstanding	67,530,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,820,000
Total	$734,774,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$51,746,439
Gold certificates	32,131,860
Silver coin and bullion	2,340,696
Silver certificates	4,674,011
United States notes	20,078,151
Other assets	15,613,222
Total in Treasury	$126,584,371
Deposits in National banks	97,479,391
Total	$224,063,762
Current liabilities	87,095,108
Available cash balance	$136,968,654

Swedish Bonds Sold.

It was announced yesterday by President Delafield of the National Park Bank that the entire amount of Swedish bonds consigned to the bank for sale in the United States had been disposed of, and that the coupons would be paid as they fall due at the National Park Bank.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅞	16	4,304	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15¾	16	15¾	16	+1
61⅜	61½	820	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	60½	61½	60½	61½	+1½
34	34½	1,320	American Cotton Oil.	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ⅞
32½	33½	100	American Ice Co.	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅞
62	65	10	American Ice Co. pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	..
9⅝	10⅛	150	American Linseed Co.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
51½	52½	800	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	50⅞	51½	50⅞	51½	+ ⅞
4	4½	100	American Malting Co.	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
36⅜	37	1,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
88½	89	186	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	+1
18¼	18⅝	745	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	17½	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+ ⅜
65	67	120	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	+ ⅞
31	31⅞	3,525	Am. Steel & Wire	31	31⅝	30¼	31¼	..
73	73½	1,065	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	72⅜	73	72½	73	+ ⅜
115⅜	116	58,106	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115¼	115⅞	114⅛	115⅝	—1⅛
88	91	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89	89	89	89	—3½
28¼	29	1,600	American Tin Plate	27	28½	27	28¼	+1½
90	90⅛	8,425	American Tobacco	88½	90⅛	88¼	90	+1⅝
43	43½	110	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43	43	43	43	+1
28¾	28⅞	12,060	At., T. & S. F.	27½	28⅝	27⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
70¾	70⅞	19,225	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69¼	70⅞	69¼	70⅝	+1⅞
70	70¼	7,385	Baltimore & Ohio	68⅝	70¼	68¼	70¼	+1⅝
79	79¼	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78	79½	77	79½	+1½
52¼	52¾	15,365	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50⅝	52¼	50⅝	52¼	+1⅝
124	..	30	Bur., C. R. & North.	123	123	123	123	..
50½	51½	50	Canada Southern	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	..
28⅛	28¼	2,960	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅜
126	126¼	19,065	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123½	126⅞	123¼	126⅝	+2½
10	11	770	Chicago Great West.	10	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
21½	22	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
55	56	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	55¾	56	55¾	56	+1
112¼	112⅝	8,255	C., M. & St. P., ex div.	111½	112⅝	111¼	112¾	+1
169⅜	170½	240	C., M. & S. P. pf., ex d.	170	170	170	170	..
161½	162½	920	Chicago & Northw.	161	161½	161	161½	— ⅜
..	..	80	Chi. & Northw. pf.	198	199	198	199	..
106¾	106⅞	5,621	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105¼	106⅝	105¼	106⅝	+1⅝
63¼	63½	820	C., C., C. & St. L.	63¼	63½	63	63¾	+ ¼
114½	115	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	115	115	115	+ ¾
31½	31⅝	1,020	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	30⅝	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	..
5½	5¾	100	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
37	38	10	Col. Southern 1st pf.	38	38	38	38	..
13	14	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
166	166½	548	Consolidated Gas	165	166	165	166	+1
24	25	130	Con. Tobacco Co.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24	— ¼
75	76	510	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	75¾	76	75¾	76	+ ¼
110	112½	500	Delaware & Hudson.	110	110½	110	110½	— ⅛
200	203	176	D., L. & West., ex div.	173½	173½	173½	173½	+ ½
700	710	1,300	Denver & R. G.	18⅞	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅛
850	870	850	Denver & R. G. pf.	66⅜	67⅝	66⅜	67⅝	+1½
200	..	200	Detroit City Gas.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ¾
575	..	575	Erie 1st pf.	33¾	34	33⅝	34	+ ¾
18	19	10	Erie 2d pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
80	80	30	Evans. & T. H. pf.	80	80	80	80	..
32	32½	1,940	Federal Steel	31⅝	32½	31⅝	32	+ ¼
63	63	1,350	Federal Steel pf.	62½	63¼	62⅝	63	..
137	137	100	General Electric	136	136	136	136	..
50½	50½	125	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50¼	50¾	50½	50¾	+1¼
152	153	365	Great Northern pf.	151½	151½	151½	151½	+1¼
10	..	10	H. B. Claflin Co.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
33	33	900	Hocking Valley	31⅝	33	31⅝	33	+1⅝
63	63½	830	Hocking Valley pf.	62¼	63¼	62¼	63¼	+1
60	..	60	Illinois Central	116	116	116	116	..
100	..	100	International Paper.	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
400	..	400	International Power.	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+1⅝
200	..	200	Iowa Central	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
340	..	340	K. & T. Southern	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
200	..	200	Lake Erie & West.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
3,070	..	3,070	Louisville & Nashville.	70⅞	72¼	70⅝	72¼	+ ⅛
6,265	..	6,265	Manhattan Elevated.	87⅝	89⅝	86⅞	89¼	+1⅝
288	..	288	Met. Street Railway	148	149	148	149	+1⅜
300	..	300	Mexican Central	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
600	..	600	Minn. & St. Louis	52¾	55	52¾	55	+3
100	..	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	92	92	92	92	..
100	..	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	48	48	48	48	—9
1,520	..	1,520	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	27½	28	27½	28	+ ¼
32,065	..	32,065	Missouri Pacific	48⅝	50⅝	47½	50½	+ ⅛
90	..	90	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	88	89	88	89	..
210	..	210	National Lead Co.	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
90	..	10	National Lead Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	..
100	..	100	National Salt	40	40	40	40	+ ½
550	..	550	National Steel Co.	24¾	24⅞	24¾	24¾	..
1,225	..	1,225	National Tube	45¾	46⅛	45¾	46	+ ⅛
382	..	382	National Tube pf.	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝	+ ⅛
1,130	..	1,130	New Jersey Central.	132½	134	132½	134	+ ½
120	..	100	New York Air Brake.	118	118	118	118	—2
3,030	..	3,030	New York Central.	128½	129¼	128	129¼	+ ¼
1,445	..	1,445	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20	20½	20	20½	+ ½
1,500	..	1,500	Norfolk & Western.	34	34¾	33¾	34½	+ ⅛
300	..	300	Norfolk & West. pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
30	..	30	North American	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
12,625	..	12,625	Northern Pacific	47½	48⅜	47½	48⅜	+1⅛
1,128	..	1,128	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅜	69⅛	68⅜	69⅛	+ ⅝
48	..	48	Pacific Coast	55	55	55	55	..
272	..	272	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	85	85	85	85	+2⅝
480	..	480	Pacific Mail	30¾	30½	30¾	30⅝	+ ⅛
5,046	..	5,046	Peoria & Pekin Union.	128	129	127½	129	+1½
11,820	..	11,820	People's Gas, Chicago.	85¼	87⅜	85	87½	+1⅝
50	..	50	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
50	..	20	P., C., C. & St. L.	51	51	51	51	..
76	..	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	..
37¾	..	1,000	Pressed Steel Car.	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
160	..	160	Pressed Steel Car pf.	73	73	73	73	..
820	..	820	Reading	15½	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ⅛
11,635	..	11,635	Reading 1st pf.	54½	56⅜	53½	55⅝	+ ⅛
800	..	800	Reading 2d pf.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
300	..	300	Rep. Iron & Steel.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
53	..	25	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	53	53½	53	53½	..
1,000	..	1,000	St. L. & San Fran.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
675	..	675	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33½	34	33½	34	+1
1,300	..	1,300	St. Louis Southw.	11½	12	11½	12	+ ½
3,625	..	3,625	St. Louis Southw. pf.	27⅝	29⅜	27⅝	28¼	+ ¾
9,980	..	9,980	Southern Pacific	32⅜	33⅝	32½	33¼	+1
750	..	750	Southern Railway	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
2,074	..	2,074	Southern Railway pf.	51⅜	52⅝	51⅜	52⅝	+ ⅞
70	..	70	Standard R. & Iron.	5½	5	5	5	..
630	..	25,380	Tennessee C. & Iron.	52	53	49	53	+ ⅛
210	..	210	Texas Pacific	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
630	..	110	Third Avenue	110	110¾	110	110¾	+ ¼
100	..	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
20	..	20	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	..
59	..	38,350	Union Pacific	57½	59	57⅝	58⅞	+1⅝
630	..	5,044	Union Pacific pf.	73⅝	73¾	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
525	..	100	United States Leather.	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
132	..	68	U. S. Leather pf.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
930	..	29	United States Rubber.	29	29	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
300	..	7	Wabash	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
820	..	175	Wabash pf.	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
23	..	127	Wells-Fargo Express.	127	127	125½	125¼	..
200	..	79	Western Union Tel.	79	79	78⅞	78⅞	— ⅛
200	..	8½	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
200	..	24	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23¾	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
500	..	31	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	30½	31	30½	31	+1

Sales..... 383,411

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	104	104½
2s c., w. is.	104	104½
3s, r., 1918	109	109¾
3s c., 1918	109¾	110½
4s, r., 1907	114¾	115¼
4s, c., 1907	114¾	115¼
4s, r., 1925	134¼	135½
4s, c., 1925	134¼	135½
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114
D. C. 3-65s	123	..
Adams Exp.	123	128
Alle. & W.	115	..
Alb. & Sus.	195	175
Am. Coal	140	175
A. C. O. pf.	88	90
Am. D. Tel.	29	33
Am. Exp.	150	153
A. M. Co. pf.	224	240
Am. Sp. Pf.	1¼	1½
A. S. R. pf.	115	117
A. T. P. pf.	81	82
Am. Tob. pf.	128	132
Ann Arbor	33	34
Ann Ar. pf.	45	47¼
B. & L. E. pf.	106	170
B. Un. Gas	162	170
Bruns. City	7¼	8
B., R. & P.	63	72
B., R. & P. pf.	107	115
Can. Pac.	86½	88
Cap. Tract.	101	101½
C. & E. Ill.	..	96
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	125
C. G. W. pf.	69⅞	70⅞
C. G. W. 1st	30	34
C. G. W. d.	82	82⅞
C., St. P., M. & Om.	110	115
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	150
C. T. & T.	9	10
C. T. & T. pf.	27	28
C., L. & W.	..	27
C., L. & W. pf.	62	67
C. & P.	182	..
C. F. & I. pf.	109	115
C. S. 2d pf.	14½	15
Com. Cable.	160	180
Consol. Coal	50	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	12½	15
D., S. S. & A.	4	5½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	..
Eighth Av.	375	425
Erie	11½	12
Ev. & T. H.	39	41
Ft. W. & R. pf.	15½	20
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	74	80
Gluc. S. pf.	98½	99
H. B. Claflin pf.	103	..
Hoboken Land	70	80
Ill. C., l. l.	100	..
I. P. Co. pf.	62	63
Int. Silver	2⅞	4
Iowa C. pf.	39	40
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
K. C. So. pf.	28	30
K. & T.	13½	15
K. & D. M.	2¾	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
K. I., Chi.	10	20
K. I., C., pf.	43	55
K. I., 2d

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fair Activity in Apartment Houses and Dwellings—The Day's Dealings in the Salesroom.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Aymar Embury the two five-story apartment houses, known as the Peerless and the Paragon, 115 and 117 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.11.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for Samuel G. Stewart the five-story flat 9 West Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

William M. Ryan has sold for the estate of Jacob Gunther to Frederick Roetting, for $27,000, the five-story fenement 454 West Forty-seventh Street, 27.6 by 100.

Porter & Co. have sold for E. Y. Jacobus the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 127 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

Sharrott & Thom have sold for Louis Wirth the five-story double flat, with store, 3,859 Third Avenue, 25.6 by 104.

Published reports of the sale of the Steinway Hall property, 109 East Fourteenth Street, running through to Fifteenth Street, are emphatically denied by Nahum Stetson, Secretary of the Steinway & Sons corporation. During the last year, he said, the property has been the subject of more or less active negotiations at one time and another, but there is little prospect of its sale in the near future.

It is reported that Samuel Cohn has bought the three-story tenement 63 Market Street, 25 by 60.

Plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday for the twelve-story building which John T. Williams will erect at 114 to 118 Liberty Street, running through to 119 and 121 Cedar Street. Its cost is estimated at $350,000.

Albert and Joseph Plaut, doing business under the firm name of Lehn & Fink, who are erecting a new building on the property 120 William Street and 79 John Street, have secured a building loan of $210,000 from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

The Germania Life Insurance Company has advanced $105,000 to Alfred H. Marvin as a building loan on the property at the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100.11 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By George R. Read.

216 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 259.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 21.2 by 98 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, N. G. Cooper..... $3,000

823 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 334.6 feet east of Broadway, 40.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James B. Laing, as executor.. 12,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 350 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 100, one and two story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles A. Parfitt..... 2,100

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

534 and 536 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, one-story frame buildings, and vacant; foreclosure sale, to Hannah Lynch..... 12,125

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

574 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Gouverneur Street, 24.5 by 72.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry Wellbrock..... 18,725

180 Suffolk Street, east side, 126 feet south of Houston Street, 24 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with five-story brick tenement at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Maria Muller..... 4,000

600 Sixth Avenue, east side, 49.6 feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, 24.8 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to Joseph A. Farley..... 100

2,474 Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 24.11 by 75, 24-ft. brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Clarence Cary and another..... 30,000

819 to 825 Jackson Avenue, west side, 162 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 18, 18, and 20.1, respectively, by 75, four three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Robert A. Tremper..... 16,941

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, James A. Dunn, referee, 12 West Street, 245.5 feet south of Morris Street, 26.5 by 89.8, four-story brick building; 18 Washington Street, west side, 245.5 feet south of Morris Street, abutting on the foregoing, 26.5 by 89.8, two-story brick stable; 17 Rector Street, south side, about 65.10 feet west of Greenwich Street, 30.5 by 45.10 by 29.7 by 47.4, vacant.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 46.10 by 104.5, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $49,744.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. Walker Otis, referee, 60 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 170.3 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $26,506.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Reuben H. Underhill, referee, 413 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $22,480.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, the block front between Third and Fulton Avenues, being 342 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 175 feet on Third Avenue, and 128 feet on Fulton Avenue, two, four, and five story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $118,210; subject to other mortgages for $80,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Max Altmayer, referee, 207 and 209 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 139.5 by 50.1 by 141.10, four-story brick tenement, with store and a one-story brick building. Due on judgment, $13,868; subject to other mortgages for $37,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, Park Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street, 102.2 by 40, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,103; subject to other mortgages for $140,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Undercliff Avenue, west side, 427.2 feet south of Sedgwick Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21 by 42.3; Margaret E. Jones, Morris Heights, owner; C. H. Spafry, architect; cost, $3,700.

No. 527 West Twenty-seventh Street and 526 to 532 West Twenty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick factory, 28 by 100; E. B. Merrill of 361 West Nineteenth Street, owner; William Higginson, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 314 West Forty-fourth Street, for a three-story brick shop and stable, 16 by 27 by 30.7; Fowler & Ryan of 307 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $500.

Ninth Avenue, southwest corner of Sixteenth Street, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25 by 100; Wilhelmina Ruck of 363 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 295 Riverside Drive, for a four-story stone dwelling, 25 by 83.10; William Baumgarten of 1,259 Washington Avenue, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $25,000.

Lillian Place, northwest corner of Boston Avenue, for two one-story frame dwellings, 45 by 20; August Vihlen, owner; O. F. Semsch of 35 Wall Street, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 114 to 118 Liberty Street and 119 and 121 Cedar Street, for a twelve-story brick and stone store and lofts, 70.6 by 112.9; John T. Williams, Stamford, Conn., owner; John T. Williams, Jr., of 27 William Street, architect; cost, $350,000.

Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 100.11 by 95; George E. Wilson of 104 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

Third Avenue, west side, 22 feet north of Eightieth Street; to four four-story brick tenements and stores; estate of Mary Baker of 1,192 Lexington Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 232 East Fortieth Street; to a four-story brick factory; William A. Rees, premises, owner; Frank A. Rooke of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Ogden Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; E. O. Smith, premises, owner; William H. Gorman, architect; cost, $75.

Greenwich Street, southwest corner of Rector Street; to a five-story brick tenement and store; McCarthy & Pendergast, premises, owner; J. L. Jordan, architect; cost, $3,000.

Avenue A, southwest corner of Eighty-sixth Street; to a four-story brick tenement and store; Jacob Schmidt of 899 First Avenue, owner; W. O. Tait of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

No. 1,857 Washington Avenue; to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and store; Jacob Oppenheimer of 333 East Eighty-second Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis of 42 Union Square, architect; cost, $500.

Broadway, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; to a four-story brick flat and store; Frank Lober, Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, agent; P. B. Ruggles of 647 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

UNION LEAGUE'S GROUND LEASE.

The Rental for the Clubhouse Site to be Doubled Next Year.

The Union League Club and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee under the will of his father, John M. Bixby, have arranged to have the lease of the land on which the clubhouse stands renewed for another term of twenty-one years. Formal proceedings to carry out this agreement have been begun in the Supreme Court, and papers have been served on the interested parties.

Under the existing lease, which will expire on May 1, 1901, the annual ground rental is $12,500, but under the new lease it will be double that sum. The land is valued at $500,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, Oct. 3.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, n e s, at centre line of 12th Av, old line, runs n 195.6 to 160th St x w 40 122d Av x s 151.6 to Boulevard Lafayette x s e 67.5; David B. Luckey to Mary H. Beals, (R S $11)..... $1

BRONX PARK, s s, at w s of the lands of the Neill estate, 218.6x187.1x237x176.9 x139.11x292.2; David Lydig to John H. Koenig and others, (R S $18)..... 1

BROOK AV, e s, 236 ft s of 168th St, 75.1 x104.6x75x100.9; George W. Arthur to Charles Unangst, all liens, (R S $21)..... 1

DIVISION ST, s e s, Lot 26, map of William Crowther, 25x100; Ellen McKniff to Henry Engesser, (R S $1.50).. 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 494.6 n of 156th St, 19.9x99.6; Ella Manning to Daniel E. Seybel, all liens..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 51.6 ft n of 139th St, 16x79.8; 139th St, n s, 151 ft w of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Nels Hanson and wife to Seba Bogert, (R S $11, mtg $22,000).. 11,000

GRAND ST, n s, 125 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; Eugene Smith, referee, to Thomas L. Watt, (mtg $54,000, R S $1). 1,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONcourse, w s, at dividing line between Lots 74 and 75, map of Prospect Hill estate, runs w 89 x s 100 x e 59 x n 100; Susan A. Valentine and others to William C. Bergen, (R S $4)..... 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 196.11 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 24x95; Louis Eickwort to Eliza Roffe, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,000).... 1

LOT 55, on map of building lots near William's Bridge Station, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25x131.11x25.2x135.3; Stephen Dugan to Filomena Calvelli, (R S $1)..... 1

LOTS 35 and 36, map of Cedric Park; Caroline Zoll to Jacob Conde, (R S $1, mtg $5,500)..... 1

LOTS 401 and 402 and gore Lots A O and A P, map of Washingtonville; Anna C. L. Weyland to Annie L. Miller, (R S 50c)..... 1

PARK AV, 4,050, 16x150x10.4x150; Joseph Tesoro to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $5,000, R S $1)..... 100

PELL ST, 16, n e s, 25.4 x ½ block; Ida Beiser to Catharine H. Webster, (R S $4, mtg $14,000)..... 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 225 ft n of 169th St, 25x98.9x irregular; Catharine A. Lavelle to John Carroll..... 8,000

PLOT at the n e corner of the property hereby conveyed, 50 ft s w of Bronx Park, runs s w 250 x n w 100 x n e 250 x s e 100; Henry Kemp to David Lydig..... 100

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 133.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x74.5x50x74.11; Jennings St, n s, 87.2 ft w of Bristow St, 25x175.7x25x174.2; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Abraham Kaufman, rerecorded..... 3,250

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 150 ft s of Westchester Av, 25.3x84.11x25x81.2; William Ferber to Jacob M. Ferber, ½ part, (R S $2)..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 162, e s, 25x100; Claus P. C. Oellerich to Henry F. Boehringer and another, (R S $9, mtg $11,000)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 139th St, 29.7x99.9x25.5x111.5; Jacob Herb to Lily Herb, (R S $1, mtg $40,000).... 100

WEST FARMS ROAD, n e corner of Bronx River, runs e 102 x n w 400 x s w 176 to river x s e 465.7; David Lydig to John H. Koenig and others, (R S $18)..... 1

WEST 152D ST, 100 ft w of Mount Morris Av West, 50x100; Daniel Fitzpatrick against Etta Blinn, owner; Charles Blinn, contractor..... 64

125TH ST, 530 to 536 West; Patrick Brynnan against Stephano Greco, owner; Cicconc Brothers, contractors..... 59

137TH ST, 896 to 902 East; J. Reeber's Sons against William Bernhart, owner and contractor..... 64

156TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 100x100; George M. Foster and another against Samuel Rosenfeld, owner; William P. Irving Company, contractor..... 65

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

CHATHAM SQUARE, 7 and 8; Emma Decker with Peter Herter, installments..... 40,000

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; the Germania Life Insurance Company with Alfred H. Marvin, four payments..... 105,000

WILLIAM ST, 120, and 79 John St; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with Albert and Joseph Plaut, eight payments..... 210,000

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 809 and 811; 7th Av, s e corner of 133d St, 25x100, and 133d St, 200 West; Frederick Baar and others against John H. Oeters and others, (to declare three deeds void, &c.;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

GREENWICH AV, 39; 9th Av, e s, 233.3 ft n of 30th St, 23x75; 40th St, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Edward F. Browning against Meyer L. Sire and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, R. C. Taylor.

LOT 44, map of Unionport, 100x108; Hulda Mierhofer against George Mierhofer and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Meighan.

RAILROAD AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 150th St, 77.7 x91.2x74.6x71.8; William A. Sutton against Sarah Cotter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harris, Corwin & Gunnison.

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 78.4 ft s of Cortlandt St, 50.9x110.2x50.2x112.5; lot in Brooklyn; Henry J. Norris against Ellen A. Robert and others, (partition;) attorney, W. J. Lippmann.

WEST END AV, 387; Harry L. Goodwin and another, trustees, against Arthur M. Rose and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Steele, De Forest & Brotherhood.

47TH ST, 233 West; Stanton St, n s, 92.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 20x100; Walker St, s s, 127.1 ft e of Elm St, old line, 44.10x75x43.11x75, and Walker St, s s, 101.8 ft e of Elm St, old line, 25.5x75; 4th St, n w corner of 10th St, 20.7 x88x20.7x88; Edward F. Browning against Albert L. Sire and others, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorney, R. C. Taylor.

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100.11; J. Jones & Son against James H. Cassidy and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Bennet & Silverman.

28TH ST, s s, 56.11 ft e of 7th Av, 18.7x78.2x irregular; Mildred E. Jacobs against John J. Buckley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis, Foster & Coleman.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 4.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 86, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

In re Belle Stokes.
In re Max Krellman.
In re David Weil.
Admiralty calendar at 11 A. M.
137—Burtis vs. Two scows, (no name.)
In re Rachel Juster.
In re Amelia A. Meyers.
In re David Weil.
140—Seery vs. Propeller
P. C. Van Wyck.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 1089, 1114, 211, 501, 502, 579, 581, 582.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

57—Goetz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
60—Woodruff vs. Woodruff.
63—Jacobs vs. Weber.
70—Biederman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
71—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
76—O'Sullivan vs. Devlin.
79—Hawkins vs. Mayor, &c.
82—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4 Dimon vs. Keery.
31—Jarchover vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
83—Bannan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
84—Lambert vs. same.
85—Dipavlo vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
86—Rudden vs. Rudden.
103—Downer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lang vs. Mead.
2—Reilly vs. Reilly.
3—McDowell vs. McDowell.
4—Hamilton Bank vs. Aldhous.
5—Farmers and Merchants' Bank vs. Vilian.
6—In re John Patten Mfg. Co.
7—Schwartzenback vs. Weil.
8—Eggleston vs. Talbot.
9—In re Mott St.
10—Rothenberg vs. City Trust Co.
11—Nelson vs. Hatch.
12—Furmes vs. Stern.
13—Sears vs. Colt.
14—In re East 164th St.
15—In re Cedarhurst Stable Co.
16—Bleiuling vs. Canavan.
17—Am. Soda Fountain Co. vs. Etzold.
18—Cohen vs. Guggenheimer.
19—Francischini vs. Sullivan.
20—Stevens vs. Carroll.
21—Olin vs. Shafer.
22—McEnroe vs. McEnroe.
23—Maxson vs. Maxson.
24—Kabosky vs. Lebowitz.
25—Schlichter vs. U. S. Rubber Co.
26—Union Trust Co. vs. Driggs.
27—In re Barnes.
28—Van Nordan vs. Plass.
29—Weinstein vs. Frank.
30—Muller vs. Shefflin.
31—Dobson vs. Dobson.
32—Hass vs. Gould.
33—Alexander vs. Colonial Bldg. Co.
34—Braun vs. Braun.
35—Hibbard vs. Jay.
36—Topilitz vs. Topilitz.
37—Appleby vs. Welsh.
38—Le Pinlec vs. Le Piniec.
39—Vanpel vs. Vanpel.
40—Reich vs. Goldstein.
41—Gerofsky vs. Gerofsky.
42—Schwartz vs. Levine.
43—Eaton & Glover Co. vs. Western Watch Case Mfg. Co.
44—Sonn vs. N. Y. Tel. Co.
45—Bingham vs. Zimmermann.
46—Salant vs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
47—N. Y. City Church, &c., Society vs. Controller.
48—Gilmont vs. Gilmont.
49—Burgi vs. Burgi.
50—Saunders vs. Saunders.
51—Taber vs. Guggenheimer.
52—McLaughlin vs. Chafee.
53—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.
54—Quigley vs. Velt.
55—Wolff vs. Wolff.
56—Fitzgibbon vs. Keller.
57—Finch vs. Finch.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear.

Motions.

1—Obry vs. Byrne.
2—Doble vs. Doble.
3—Doelle vs. Doelle.
4—Putnam vs. Hoffberg.
5—Sackett vs. Hally.

Also motions to confirm reports in street opening proceedings.

Demurrers.

1411—Downs vs. Rogers.
1422—McDonald vs. Union Surety Co.
1397—Thompson vs. Colonial Assur. Co.
1408—Roberts vs. Hartman.
1425—Stone vs. Hale.

Preferred causes.

1335—Crozier vs. Clifford.
1297—Schnaier vs. Gallagher.
1961—Webb vs. Morris.
1946—Richberg vs. Van Riper.
1877—N. Y. Security & Trust Co. vs. Howell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1334—Duisen vs. Botneck.
1140—Johnston vs. Berlin
1075—Whitman vs. Holmes Pub. Co.
1220—Williams vs. Dalker.
755—Quinn vs. Quinn.
806—Lambert vs. Cuthbert.
1554—Hollahan vs. Treanor.
1373—Muhlker vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1386—Jaeger vs. Schaake.
1469—Corney vs. Gallagher.
1556—Erchenauer vs. Becht.
1561—Wright vs. Wright.

807—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1576.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

5771—Hervey vs. Daily Telegraph Co.
5776—Hajek vs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
5800—Johnson vs. Yellow Pine Co.
5812—Winston vs. Leeson.
5860—Hervey vs. Morning Journal Assn.
5679—Brennan vs. Geo. A. Fuller Co.
5730—Sullivan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5747—Schaffer vs. Brucker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and VI. for trial.

Inquest—599—Tuoti vs. Woolsey.
1939—Brown vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2255—Terry vs. Saver.
1776—Leland vs. Hearn.
1936—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1940—Geins vs. same.
1944—Weingarten vs. same.
3224—Wholey vs. Kane.
1236—Baughan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2256.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part. IV. Adjourned until Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

1915—Kelly vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1250—Rosenfeld vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1230—Sullivan vs. same.
2047—Terbruggen vs. Dohnohue.
2827½—Collins vs. Gorman.
802—Tolentino vs. California Wine Assn.
319—Greene vs. Electricity Newspaper Co.
2422—Tiffany vs. Manhattan Co.
1734—Abeloff vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1274—Johnson vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
2839—Falk vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2066—Wyckoff vs. Parker.
2007—Kelly vs. Eidlitz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until Oct. 8.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Frederick Hamm.
Charles Quinn.
Edward Pfaff.
Samuel McNeill.
Christian H. E. Palm.
William C. Frazee.
Allan S. Duncan.
At 2 P. M.:
John D. Smith.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Contested motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

945—Gale vs. Crosstown R. R. Co.
925—Derwinski vs. Christie.
874—Bischoff vs. Harjes.
2273—Simon vs. Brady.
1102—Furley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1107—Rogers vs. Wohlfeil.
2849½—Vietor vs. Nichol.
2529—Feiner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1333—Quigley vs. same.
2954½—Langer vs. Gross.
2311—Carr vs. Ehrich.
2320—Kakowitzer vs. O'Donohue.
1851—Phillips vs. Tansen.
2219—Thiel vs. Hansschlegel.
1462—O'Halloran vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1483—Ridler vs. Bloch.
1484—Horwitz vs. Robinson.
1485—Sultan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1486—Kobey vs. Fobey.
1487—McCabe vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
1488—Lincoln Nat. Bk. vs. Robbins.
1489—Klein vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1490—Cabinet Work & P. F. Co. vs. Haas.
1491—Davidson vs. Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co.
1492—Stanley vs. Bloomingdale.
1493—Cunningham vs. Heller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

976—Lally vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
989—Sergansky vs. Smitow.
976—Meltzer vs. Campe.
977—Levy vs. Hintze.
992—Rabinowitz vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
1004—Day vs. same.
1010—Julliard vs. Solomon.
1011—Price vs. Solomon.
1012—Julliard vs. Levin.
1019—Allen vs. Baldwin.
1021—Vaughan vs. Mauser.
1051—Kline vs. Katzenstein.
1053—Rathonsky vs. Markowsky.
1086—Perrech vs. Erskinsky.
964—Harris vs. Zanger.
965—Lewis vs. Read.
900—Christian vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
908—Klein vs. Jonasson.
902—Scheuer vs. Sprung.
814—Stabwasser vs. Burnham.
812—Wood vs. Flint.
452—Goldman vs. De Baum.
962—Scharfstein vs. Lubin.
1068—Frost vs. Alleson.
1235—Rosen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1378—Kornbloom vs. Henry.
1381—Popkin vs. Adler.
1382—Rice vs. Flagler.
1423—Berlin Iron Bridge Co. vs. Clason.
1424—Specher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1494—Weiller vs. Krauss.
1495—Melnick vs. Ab. Fire Ins. Co.
1496—E. H. Gate Cigar Co. vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
1497—Lefort vs. Simon.
1498—Waterman vs. Fcise.
1499—Same vs. Hochheimer.
1500—Pierce vs. Wolfenter.
1501—Coppola vs. Gross
1502—Keller vs. Rothschild.
1503—Leland vs. Watson.
1504—Numan vs. Reid.
1505—Crane vs. Enstein.
1506—Margolies vs. Litschitz.
1507—Hatch vs. Van Brunt.
1508—Weil vs. Dean Plaster Co.
1509—Leo vs. Mayer.
1510—Lewkowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1511—Bechtold vs. Pierce.
1512—James vs. Coe.
1513—Springer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1514—Lamothe vs. Wolff.
1515—Saunders vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1516—Massis vs. Gennings.
1517—Richard vs. Siegler.
1518—Bendit vs. Ellery.
1519—Lanck vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1520—Rosenthal vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1521—Ernst-Marx-Nathanson vs. Gerling.
1522—Miller vs. Eberl.
1523—Becker vs. Bullowa.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

1902—Lippmann vs. Christman.
2292—Dryfoos vs. Greenwald.
2628—Dexter vs. Ellis.
2324—Same vs. same.
2392—Danner vs. Henry Zeltner Brew Co.
2377—Dierig vs. Callahan.
2714—Ellis vs. Glass.
2282—Cohn vs. Sonneberg.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1523.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

1—Molly Lynn.
2—Charles Goldsmith.
3—William Matthews.
4—John Ryan.
5—Gaetano Chango.
6—Frank Trailor.
James Slattery.
7—Frank Smith.
John Smith.
8—William Queen.
Ambrose Escoffery.
Pleadings.
1—James Kennedy.
2—Theodore Doeliner.
3—William Coyle.
William Dunn.
4—George Cuddy.
5—James Quinlan.
6—William Clouse.
7—Edward Walsh.
8—Charles Moore.
9—Sydney Burnett.
10—Maggie Smith.
John Smith.
11—John Murray.
12—Leon Monach.
13—Richard Dibow.
14—John Cook.
15—Natalo Demasco.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan, and Carr for the People.

1—Charles Ackron.
2—Benjamin Brauch.
3—Patrick W. Deaney.
4—Robert.
5—William H. Lewis.
William Mitchell.
6—Annie Scott.
7—Andrew Eberhardt.
8—James Smith.
9—Julius Liselia.
10—Frank Martocci.
11—Ella O'Connor.
John O'Connor.
12—Herman Washer.
Daniel Bellowitz.
13—Gerald Griffin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Sullivan, and Collins for the People.

1—Charles Cockron.
2—Leon Rubin.
3—Marshall R. Delaney.
4—Henry Brady.
5—John Tighe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gordon, Herman, and Keith for the People.

1—Frank Taylor.
2—Joseph Golding.
Herman Cohen.
3—John Ferner.
4—Nathan Musher.
5—Benjamin Wolf.
6—John F. McCusker.
7—Beatrice Trese.
8—Henry D. Schneider.
9—Louis Buhn.
10—Thomas Quinn.
11—Morris Weiss.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—William Knight vs. William C. Donnelly—George P. Hammond.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—John McKesson vs. Quillas A. Meyer—James J. Nealis.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Zerega vs. Bell—Grosvenor S. Hubbard. In re Kaughan—Daniel P. Ingraham. In re Bowes—James J. Nealis. Leo vs. Leo—James J. Nealis. Walsh vs. Walsh—Augustine E. McMahon. Okonite Company vs. Gleason—Edward D. O'Brien. Plass vs. Frank—John F. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Teachers' Cooperative Building and Loan Association vs. Houlahan—Stanley H. Bevins. In re Schonberger—Phineas Lewinson. Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. McKee, (eight cases)—Edward E. McCall.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Gomprecht vs. Seivers—Max Altmayer.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Early vs. Brooks—Edward B. La Fetra.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar.

319—Brown vs. B. H. R. R.
337—Eddington vs. Messersau Mfg. Co.
347—McPherson vs. Gillespie.
348—Nelson vs. Masonic Life Association.
349—Rabinowitz vs. Bay State Clothing Co.
354—Becker vs. Weidenfeld.
357—Frost vs. Frost.
359—Jacobson vs. De Navarro.
361—Baldwin vs. Abrahams.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dickey, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Hendrick, J.—Dal calendar.

890—Thornwell vs. Brook. Heights R.R.
6504—Mould vs. Wiltse.
2036, 2037—Van Alen vs. B. H. R. R.
4434—Watts vs. Met. St. R. R.
5678—Keating vs. Naumer.
3232—Tuberofsky vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
5110—Brush vs. City of N. Y.
6505—Devenney vs. Head.
6212—Knoth vs. Smith.
275—Kaiser vs. Latimer.
1124—Donovan vs. Ruppert.
3834—Harris vs. Livoti.
2130—Holly vs. B. H. R. R.
1404—Paterson vs. Biddle.
3320—Willets vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
3155—Spiess vs. Munyon's Remedy.
193, 194—Dyk

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .82¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .49½
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .25¼
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.40
Cotton, middling ..... .10⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .08¼
Sugar, granulated 5.75
Molasses, O. K., prime ..... .43
Beef, family 10.75
Beef hams 20.50
Tallow, prime ..... .04⅞
Pork, mess 14.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb ..... .07¼
Lard, prime 7.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 15.75
Butter, Western creamery ..... 21½@22

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72¾@77½c; No. 2 red, 77½c; No. 2 corn, 40¾@41¼c; No. 2 yellow, 41¼@41½c; No. 2 oats, 22½@23c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 23½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; fair to choice malting barley, 56@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.53; No. 1 Northwestern $1.56½; prime timothy seed, $4.25 @$4.35; mess pork, per barrel, $13.20@$13.25; lard, per 100 lb, $7.37½@7.40; short ribs, sides (loose, $8.10@$8.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.00@$8.70; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton was fairly active yesterday. The market opened firm at an advance of 80@81 points, Liverpool, after opening at a decline matching our weakness of yesterday, recovering partially and retiring considerable speculative interest here, while also causing shorts to cover. Trading was at no time very active. Local traders bought most of the cotton sold on Liverpool hedges. There was also some desultory buying by Wall Street parties. The South bought, while the Southern spot markets were generally unchanged; in one or two instances a shade lower. The final phases of the local market reflected a disposition to hesitate; but the close was steady at a net rise of 5@8 points. Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10¾c for middling upland and 11¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 52 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet at 10¼c; Mobile quiet at 10c; Savannah easier at 10 1-16c; Charleston steady at 10c; Wilmington firm at 10¼c; Norfolk steady at 10¼c; Baltimore nominal at 10¾c; Memphis steady at 10 3-16c, 1-16c lower; Augusta quiet at 10¼c, 1-16c off, and St. Louis steady at 10¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	10.28	10.31	10.24	10.29@10.30
November	10.04	10.05	9.94	10.00@10.01
December	9.93	9.95	9.82	9.87@ 9.88
January	9.92	9.92	9.81	9.86@ 9.87
February	9.90	9.90	9.80	9.86@ 9.87
March	9.93	9.93	9.82	9.87@ 9.88
April	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.86@ 9.88
May	9.92	9.92	9.82	9.87@ 9.88
June	9.90	9.91	9.86	9.86@ 9.88
July	9.89	9.89	9.83	9.86@ 9.88
August	9.77	9.79	9.76	9.77@ 9.81

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices barely steady; American middling, 6⅛d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 5,200 bales American. Receipts, 11,000 bales, including 6,000 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 58-64@5 59-64d sellers; October and November, 5 42-64d buyers; November and December, 5 36-64d buyers; December and January, 5 32-64@5 33-64d sellers; January and February, 5 30-64@5 30-64d buyers; February and March, 5 27-64@5 28-64d buyers; March and April, 5 25-64@5 26-64d buyers; April and May, 5 24-64d buyers; May and June, 5 23-64d buyers; June and July, 5 21-64@5 22-64d buyers; July and August, 5 20-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market was somewhat difficult for traders to follow yesterday, but a good scalping affair, having several distinct movements, with the general tendency upward in keeping with strong developments in corn and provisions and bullish news from the Southwest. Most of the irregularity noted above occurred during the first hour, when conflicting influences controlled local sentiment and made both sides hesitate somewhat. It was reported that millers from Ohio and Indiana were after wheat in St. Louis. At all Winter points the arrival for the day aggregated 243,000 bushels, against 124,500 bushels a year ago. Spring wheat receipts were 352,200 bushels, compared with 1,246,000 bushels a year ago, including only 427 cars at Minneapolis and Duluth, against 315 cars last week and 926 cars a year ago. Through the afternoon our market maintained a firm to strong tone, being part of the time active and again rather quiet, but always firm in response to demands from early sellers and the strength of other markets, notably corn. Late reports from the Northwest supplemented early news with predictions of further showers and this, backed up by considerable interest at Minneapolis, also helped to inspire buying orders in the local market. Highest prices of the day were reached near the close on renewed covering by shorts, and last quotations showed ⅝@⅞c net advance. There was not much feature to the cable news. English markets closing unchanged to ½d higher, Paris partly 10 points higher, Berlin ½ mark lower, and Antwerp unchanged. Argentine cable contradicted recent news by claiming that crop prospects suggested a yield even larger than last year. Export business amounted to 28 loads. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 82¾c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 87¾c; No. 1 Northern New York, 85¾c; No. 1 Northern Chicago, 84¾c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 90¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, cash, 75c; October, 75½c; December, 70¾c; May, 80¾@80¾c; No. 2 hard, 72¾@72½c. Corn higher; No. 2, cash, 38¾c; October, 37¾c; December, 34¾@34¾c. Oats higher; No. 2 cash, 23c; October, 23¼c; December, 23¾c; May, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 27c.

DULUTH, Oct. 3.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 82½c; October, 82¼c; December, 83c; May, 89¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 80¾c; October, 80½c; December, 81c; May, 83¾c. No. 2 Northern, 72@74c. Corn, 38c. Oats, 23¾@23½c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 3.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 Northern, 81c; No. 2 Northern, 78@80c. Rye lower; No. 1, 55@55½c. Barley easier; No. 2, 59c; sample, 50@58c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—Close: Wheat—October, 79¼c; December, 79½c; May, 81¾c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, 80¼c; No. 2 Northern, 79c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.20@$4.60, Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $19.25@$19.75, spot and to arrive. Rye flour firm; fair to good, $3.15@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Cornmeal firm; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.60, as to brand. Buckwheat flour, fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed firm; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks to arrive, 200-lb, $16.60@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.87; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $28; corn oil cake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October				80⅝
December	82⅞	83 7-16	82 7-16	83⅛
March	85⅞	86⅝	85⅝	86⅜
May	85⅝	86 5-16	85⅝	86⅜
Corn—				
October	40¼	40¾	40¼	40⅜
December	42⅜	42 9-16	42⅜	42⅝
May	41⅜	41¾	41⅜	41½
Lard—				
October				$7.92½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	76⅝	77	76½	77
November	77¼	77¾	76 15-16	77¾
December	78⅛	78½	77½	78½
Corn—				
October	40	40¾	39⅞	40⅜
November	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37½
December	34⅞	35⅛	34⅞	35
Oats—				
October	22	22¼	22	22⅛
November	22 5-16	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
December	22¾	22¾	22 11-16	22⅝
Lard—				
October	$7.12½	$7.40	$7.12½	$7.37½
January	6.90	7.07½	6.90	7.07½
Ribs—				
October				8.22½
January	6.32½	6.42½	6.32½	6.42½
Pork—				
October	12.80	13.25	12.80	13.15
January	11.77½	12.02½	11.77½	12.02½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Strong; mess, $13.50@$14.50; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $14@$16.75. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $19@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20@$21. DRESSED BEEF—Steady; bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7½c; pigs, 8c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9¾c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders dull, 6¾c; pickled hams quiet, 9¾@10¾c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 4⅞@5¼c. LARD—Strong; $7.90; city lard firmer; $7.50; refined lard stronger; South America, $8.75; Continent, $8.15; Brazil, kegs, $9.85; compound firm; city, 6¼@6⅝c; Western, 6¼@6⅝c. STEARINE—Firm; oleo, 7¼c bid; city lard stearine, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess quiet, 68s 9d; prime mess nominal. Pork—Prime mess, Western, quiet, 70s. Lard—American refined, in pails, firm, 40s 3d; prime Western, in tierces, strong, 38s 9d; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 49s 9d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 50s 6d, long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, steady, 46s, long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 44s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, strong, 44s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 50s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, easy, 32s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, quiet, 52s 6d; American finest colored, quiet, 53s 6d.

COFFEE.—There was an easier feeling in coffee circles to-day following Tuesday's advance. The primary cause of the reaction was the continued movement showing up at Rio and Santos, where receipts reached 94,000 bags. The market here opened at a decline of 5@10 points, and displayed a feeble undertone throughout the session. The world's visible supply showed an increase of 840,000 bags. The trade had been prepared for a large increase; but few looked for a gain of more than 700,000 bags. September receipts were 1,500,000 bags against 1,450,000 bags the same month last year. October receipts point to 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 bags, against 1,567,000 bags for October last year. This indicates that Brazil must be a heavy seller right along; and the question arises: Can it be accomplished at current prices, which are far above the figures of last year, while new crop conditions continue favorable? Some of the trade answered the query by selling for short account, which kept the market weak most of the time, with the tone finally steady at a net decline of 5@10 points. Total sales, 15,750 bags, including 2,000 bags for October, 3,000 bags for December, 5,000 bags for March, and 5,000 bags for May. We may state that the sales reported were only a part of the business transacted during the past eight days. In the market for spot coffee the feeling was easier, closing with sellers on the basis of 8¼c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10@7.15
November				7.15@7.20
December	7.25	7.30	7.25	7.20@7.25
January	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.30@7.35
February				7.35@7.40
March	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.40@7.45
April	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45@7.50
May	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50@7.55
June	7.60	7.60	7.55	7.50@7.60
July	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55@7.60

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market firm; good average Santos, 6$900; receipts, 53,000 bags; stock, 1,071,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, ¼f lower; at 12 M., declined ¼f; at 3 P. M., steady and ¼f lower; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f higher; total sales, 40,000 bags. January, 47.25; February, 47.50; March, 47.75; April, 48.00; May, 48.25; June, 48.50; July, 48.75; August, 49; September, 49.25; October, 47; November, 47; December, 47.25. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 7$750; exchange, 10d; receipts, 11,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 239,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.55, and in bulk, $5; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $4.95; refined cases, New York, $8.85. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 37@37½c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 36@36½c; prime white, 40@42c; prime Winter yellow, 41@42c; linseed, American raw, 65c; American boiled, 67c; Calcutta raw, 75c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 57@60c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil barrels, $4.25. Spirits of turpentine, 40½@41c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.50@$1.55; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.85; I, $1.90; K, $2.05; M, $2.15; N, $2.40; W G, $2.70, and W W, $3.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 3.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 36½@37c; receipts, 48 casks. Resin steady; $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 300 barrels. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.10@$2.10; receipts, 47 casks. Tar firm, $1.40; receipts, 65 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 3.—Spirits of turpentine, 36½c; receipts, 1,083 casks; sales, 700 casks; exports, 540 casks. Resin firm, unchanged; receipts, 1,842 barrels; exports, 740 barrels.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—Resin—Receipts, 215 barrels; turpentine, 40 casks; exports, none.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 3.—Turpentine firm, 36½c asked. Resin steady, unchanged.

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $14.75; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $9.87½; lake copper, ingot, $16.82½; tin, $29.87½; exchange, lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.12½.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, $4.70@$5.35; bulls, $2.25@$3.50; cows, $1.50@$3.25. Cables steady. CALVES—Veals, $4@$8; little calves, $3.75@$4; grassers, $2@$2.75; mixed and fed calves, $3@ $3.60. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4; choice wethers, $4.25; culls, $2@$2.25; lambs, $4.50@$5.50; Canada lambs, $5.10@$5.40; culls, $4.50@$4. HOGS—Steady to firm; ordinary to choice, $5.65@$5.85.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED AS ASSOCIATE FOR THE DIRECTION of select institution of learning, a refined young lady or gentleman, speaking French; prominent situation in the highest literary and artistic circles of New York and Paris; references exchanged. Art, Box 59, 1,242 Broadway.

WANTED—Woman to cook and do some washing. Call, with references, at apartment, 101 West 78th St.

WANTED—Girls to feed on round point folders. Apply Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Lithographic poster artists in black and colors; good wages and steady employment to competent men. Address THE DONALDSON LITHO. CO., Cincinnati, O. (Newport, Ky., is a suburb of Cincinnati, O.)

WANTED—An active and energetic advertising solicitor. Address, with references, "Solicitor," Box 110, Times Office.

WANTED—An active and intelligent advertising solicitor. Address Press, Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; assist with fine work; good city reference. 36 West 37th St.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—By competent young woman; best city reference. 123 East 58th St., basement door.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class Norwegian cook in private family; wages, $35; good references. 1,073 2d Av., cigar store; no cards.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman as cook; objection to the country; excellent reference. 403 East 80th St., McCabe's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; first-class city references; private family. 217 East 41st St., Knight's bell.

COOK.—By young colored man as cook; private or boarding house; good references. W. N., 1,269 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Do you want a French governess or conversational French? Blanche, , 1,269 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl, lately landed, general housework in private family. 411 East 29th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and first-class seamstress; reliable person; highest city references. M. M., Box 354, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—German; long years' reference; experienced traveler, packer. O., Box 1,515 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent nurse and chambermaid; first-class reference. James, 827 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in a private family; best city references. C. M., 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE GRADUATE, MANHATTAN TRAINING School, will give massage and electric treatment to ladies and children; highest reference. Address Mrs. J ROSE. 215 East 18th St.

GRADUATE MASSEUSE WILL GIVE MASsage; electric treatment; fine needles and vapor baths. D. LA ROSE, 24 West 60th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER (25) SEEKS POSITION; GOOD correspondent; speaks French; security and references; salary moderate. A. B., Box 204 Times.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Best recommended married butler wishes to take care of private house over Winter. Apply 807 5th Av., basement.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 35; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 160 lb; wishes steady position; will be disengaged Oct. 10; thoroughly understands the duties of a coachman in all its branches; good rider and careful driver; city or country; first-class written or personal references. W. R., 179 East 85th St.

COACHMAN.—By a strong man; thoroughly understands business; best of recommendation; is honest, sober, and willing; good and careful city driver. H. D., 1,517 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—Understands care of good horses, &c.; single man; Protestant; prefers country. Thomas Moffat, care John Atkinson, 418 West 32d St.

Waiters.

WAITER, &c.—By young colored man as waiter or care for gentleman's apartment; good references. W. J., 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION.—Young gentleman, 30, linguist, traveled extensively, wishes companion's position with pleasure-business party. L., Box 99, 1,242 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1900, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES R. FLOYD'S SONS, a domestic corporation lately doing business in the City of New York, at No. 539 West Twentieth Street, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said James R. Floyd's Sons, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Philbin, Beekman & Menken, No. 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1900. Dated, New York, September 29th, 1900.

MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND, Assignee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Assignee, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 29th day of August, 1900, by the Hon. David McAdam, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of M. SCHULTZ & BRO., composed of Michael Schultz, Jr., and Edward Schultz, lately doing business at No. 152 East Houston Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber the duly appointed assignee of the said M. Schultz & Bro., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business at the office of Louis F. Doyle, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1900.

MICHAEL SCHULTZ, Assignee.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Assignee, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au30-1aw6wTh&s1oll

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BINSSE, JOHANNA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA W. BINSSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1900.

Administrator, with the will annexed.

apr26-1aw6mTh

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. J. Karby O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated September 5th, 1900. EMIL A. NERESHEIMER, CHRISTINE DE R. COEURET, Executors. J. KARBY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

s6-1aw6mTh

GREENWOOD, LANGDON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LANGDON GREENWOOD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Robert S. Rudd, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1900. LANGDON GREENWOOD, Jr., Administrator. ROBERT S. RUDD, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap19-1aw6mTh

HODGINS, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HODGINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bilger & Nixon, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on or before the 10th day of March, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1900. DANIEL DONOVAN, Executor. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City, (Borough of Manhattan.)

LYONS, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP LYONS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. BENJAMIN LYONS and RAPHAEL LYONS, Executors. JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

my10-1aw6mTh

NOON, MARIA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. NOON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank M. Hardenbrook, their attorney, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900. JULIA E. CAMERON, MARY C. NOON, Executrices. FRANK M. HARDENBROOK, Atty. for Executrices, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

je7-1aw6mTh

PETH, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PETH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Foley, Wray & Taylor, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York the 20th day of June, 1900. ELIZABETH PETH, Administratrix. FOLEY, WRAY & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 71 Wall St., (Manhattan,) New York. je21-1aw6mTh

RUTTER, JOHN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. RUTTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated the 9th day of May, A. D. 1900. BEATRICE BAIRD RUTTER, Administratrix with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of John R. Rutter, deceased. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Administratrix, &c., No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

my10-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY VANDEWATER, (formerly FOWLER,) plaintiff, against BETSEY MUSLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, distant eighty-nine (89) feet and eleven and one-fourth (11¼) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street and the easterly side of West End Avenue, opposite to the westerly line of the westerly wall of a building now erected upon the premises herein described, and running thence southwardly and parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way along said westerly line of said westerly wall eighty (80) feet and nine (9) inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street ten (10) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and two (2) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and along said centre line five (5) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street; and thence westwardly and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street fifteen (15) feet and one-fourth (¼) of an inch to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 14th, 1900.

ARMOUR C. ANDERSON, Referee.
13 Chambers Street.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 256 West 105th Street.

105th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is eighteen thousand six hundred and eighty-one and 25-100 dollars, ($18,681.25,) with interest thereon from the seventh day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances and compensation to the guardian ad litem amounting to four hundred and eighty-one and 43-100 dollars, ($481.43,) with interest from August 30th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price or paid by the referee is three hundred and fourteen and 44-100 dollars ($314.44) and interest, exclusive of the taxes for 1900, which will also be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee in case they shall be liens on the said premises at the time of the completion of the sale. The approximate amount which the taxes of 1900 will amount to is $247.25.—Dated New York, September 14th, 1900.

ARMOUR C. ANDERSON, Referee.

s20-2aw3wTh&S&o11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOB A. ZIMMERMANN, plaintiff, against EMIL SIMON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-first (31st) Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-first (31st) Street with the westerly side of Ninth (9th) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Ninth (9th) Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Ninth (9th) Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-first (31st) Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

s11-2aw3wTu&F&o4

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TIFFANY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TIFFANY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Baldwin & Boston, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 2d, 1901.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1900.

BELMONT TIFFANY, Administrator.

BALDWIN & BOSTON, Attorneys for Belmont Tiffany, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.

au2-1aw6mTh

WEEKS, JULIA A. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA A. M. WEEKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, W. Holden Weeks, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1900.

WILLIAM H. WEEKS, Administrator.

W. HOLDEN WEEKS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy19-1aw6mTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARIE MOTT GAGE, also known as MARY E. GAGE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Marie Mott Gage, also known as Mary E. Gage of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Marie Mott Gage, also known as Mary E. Gage, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 3d, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 2,594.—In the matter of MATTHEW C. KERVAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Matthew C. Kervan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,

Acting in the place and stead of Margrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 3d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX MICHAELIS and ANNIE TAYLOR, Bankrupts.—No. 2,970.

To the creditors of Max Michaelis and Annie Taylor of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Max Michaelis and Annie Taylor were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 1st, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADLER, MILLARD F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILLARD F. ADLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 906, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1900. LEON M. ADLER, Executor. ENGLEWEIER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, (Room 906) 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap12-1aw6mTh

ALLING, ASA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ASA A. ALLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, individually, or as a member of the firm of Kennedson, Crain & Alling, to present the same, with vouchers th

POLICE BUDGET INCREASE

The Amount Demanded by the President Over $12,000,000.

Mr. York's Sharp Discussion with the Mayor—The Advance Asked in Other Departments.

President York of the Police Board came to the City Hall yesterday ready for an argument with Mayor Van Wyck. The crowd at the meeting of the Board of Estimate when the police budget was under consideration heard a short but lively debate. The amount allowed for police purposes in 1900 was $11,992,503, and President York asks now $12,520,306. In explaining the increase President York said: "The sum of $106,850 is needed for additional patrolmen."

"We gave you money to increase your force last year," said Mayor Van Wyck, "and you did not do it. According to the estimates of the Commissioners of Accounts, who have supplied me with the report, you will have a surplus of $400,000 for the present year."

"That is only guess work," retorted President York.

The Commissioners of Accounts are personal friends of Mayor Van Wyck. Their reports are made to the Mayor direct. Mr. York's statement, made with emphasis, aroused Mayor Van Wyck's anger.

"The surplus was estimated last year at $250,000, and it exceeded that amount. Your payroll is the same as last January," said the Mayor.

"That was luck," said Mr. York.

"And you'll be lucky if you get your money this year," said the Mayor.

"Conditions might change," replied Mr. York. "We might make promotions."

"Then why don't you make them?" asked the Mayor.

"You will have to ask me that again," said Mr. York. "Ask me again, and I will tell you I don't know. I am only one member of the Police Board."

Mayor Van Wyck looked as if he would like to continue the bitter discussion, but he said calmly:

"How many vacancies in captains and sergeants have you, Mr. President?"

"Fourteen captains and seventy-one sergeants," replied Mr. York.

"Don't you think it would be better for the discipline of the department if these vacancies were filled?" asked Mayor Van Wyck.

"They ought to be filled," was all Mr. York would say.

After considering the police budget a short time Mayor Van Wyck declared that all vacancies should be filled at once, and President York declared that promotions would be made as soon as the civil service lists were ready.

The Health Department budget was considered. Col. Michael C. Murphy asked for $1,348,688, as against $1,066,661 allowed for this year. There were many increases in salaries asked for.

"They will not be allowed," said Mayor Van Wyck.

The Health Department of the Bronx Borough asked for an increase of $52,062 in salaries.

"You must get along with what you have. It is impossible to allow these increases," said the Mayor.

The Health Department of Brooklyn wanted to increase salaries by $29,000.

"Not a dollar of it will be allowed," said Mayor Van Wyck. "This Board stands ready to appropriate any amount necessary for maintaining the health of the city, but it will not sanction any increases in salaries."

Col. Murphy said he thought his department could get along on the same amount of money allowed for maintenance this year.

The Bureau of Elections wants $111,020 to increase the compensation of election inspectors. President York also asked for $146,000 for putting in the police signal system in several sections of the city. He also asked for $22,000 for horses and wagons, and $40,000 for putting police electric wires under ground.

HINTS FOR HOME-LOVERS

People who still talk with scorn of horsehair furniture should do so with reservation. Even the ordinary, old-fashioned black horse hair some people like as a foundation on furniture for cushions and covers of bright colors. But this is quite a different material from the horse hair which is imported and which comes in colors and in figured goods. Horse hair in red and green is a covering that is most attractive and it wears well.

***

Many turn to the quaint mission furniture in Winter as well as in Summer. There is a great charm in its simplicity of line and general massiveness. It has staying qualities and gives an effect of permanency in a house that is eminently comfortable. For Winter use it is upholstered, and many of the chairs are most comfortable. One of the coverings which is serviceable and has a style of its own is pigskin. But there is no effect of luxury when this covering is used. It is put on hard and tight and firm and does not suggest feathers. But it looks well.

***

Hand-painted tapestries are some of the new and handsome materials which are used for hangings, draperies of all kinds, and even for upholstery. The tapestry comes with large, conventialized flowers in striking colors, and is effective.

***

Hand-woven wicker furniture comes in comfortable shapes and thoroughly upholstered for the cool weather. There are no cushions, the upholstery is put in to stay, and even extends down the front of the chairs to the floor to add to their comfort.

***

One of the prettiest lamps ever used in a house is all of crimson glass, with the exception of the gold setting, which shows but little. All sorts of monstrosities are to be found in lamps. There are all kinds of strange designs put into them, more, perhaps, than into any one other article made for real use. The crimson glass lamp is ornamental, and at the same time it is thoroughly adapted for use as a lamp. There is a broad, large bowl of this glass set on a low standard of gold, which barely shows. There is another touch of the metal around the burner, and a big spreading shade of the glass like that in the bowl. It is a most comfortable looking lamp.

***

Some of the prettiest and most inexpensive little tabourets to be seen are in black Flemish oak. They are called Austrian tables, and are in simple lines. They are pretty for the bedroom or for use as tea tables or work tables. They range in price from $3 and $4 up.

MR. CROKER'S SON'S WORK.

Herbert Croker in Mold Loft in the Nixon Shipyard.

A story was printed in a number of newspapers yesterday to the effect that Richard Croker, Jr., had entered the employ of Lewis Nixon at the latter's shipyard, in Elizabethport. When Mr. Nixon was seen yesterday in his office at the shipyard he said:

"Herbert Croker, the third son of Mr. Richard Croker, is employed in the yard. He is just out of school. Some time ago he said he would like to learn shipbuilding, and, hearing this, I invited him to come to my yards.

"A very ridiculous story was printed in an evening paper saying that young Croker had begun his career in the blacksmith shop, where he was swinging a sledge, attired in a pair of overalls and a leather apron. This is untrue. In time he may enter the shop and work through one department after another, but for the present he is employed in the mold loft, the most essential department in a shipyard."

Richard Croker, Jr., lately began a career in the Law School at Cornell University. There he is already showing his instincts as a politician. Such an institution as a Democratic Club had never occurred to the Cornell men until Croker's arrival. He is a general favorite. He has announced his intention to try for a place on the 'Varsity eleven.

Seek Employment for a Young Man.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, which recently made an appeal for funds to provide a false leg for a young married man, succeeded in that purpose. It now seeks to provide employment for him. The bureau is confident that the young man would make a capable watchman, driver, or elevator man.

Snug, snugger, snuggest.

That fairly describes our three cuts of sack coats—coats from the comparatively nearly straight to the more or less ultra tight fitting.

Brown is the new color. You will find that here too.

You'll find everything man wears, everything boys wear, boys as young as 3.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

FASHIONS FOR WOMEN.

It may be one of nature's Fall combinations, the cardinal flower and the purple aster, but when it comes to gowns it certainly looks odd enough. Red and heliotrope or purple. But there it is in the cloth gowns by first-class makers, red frocks with purple revers and collars.

***

Those funny little Eton jackets of fur which looked so little and cold last year seem to have shrunk during the past Summer. The style has, anyway, and the jackets look smaller and colder than ever. Fortunately the centre of the back is not a delicate spot, and the jackets usually manage to cover the lungs. If they shrink again, however, there will be nothing left but the collar.

***

The big fur capes look sumptuous. Long and with a deep flounce they are the epitome of elegance for a matronly looking woman to wear. Furs are again seen as trimmings in narrow bands for light gowns.

***

The silver cloth used for broad turn back collars and cuffs, striped at intervals with a narrow silken braid of white, hardly more than a line, stitched on, makes a handsome finish to a gown. Some of the handsomer belts and collars are of the silver brocaded, or it looks more as if they were embossed in soft colors, and the effect is very rich.

***

A handsome material for a pattern frock is of black net with a broad lace edge of lace composed largely of narrow black satin folds, while patterns in conventional designs in the satin are scattered at intervals over the body of the net.

***

A handsome evening gown exhibited uptown has a familiar look to women who saw Mrs. Le Moyne in "Katherine." This gown is of black net, and over it are appliqued at intervals black lace swallows, set off with silver sequins. Mrs. Le Moyne in the play had a marvelous black velvet gown with a flight of swallows in overlapping puilettes, growing from large to small, down the front and around the sides of the gown. It was a magnificent gown, though to realize the entire beauty of the design it was necessary to see near at hand to appreciate.

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Another evening gown has medallions of silk set into the broad lace insertions which trim it, and these medallions are painted with tiny flowers in a bright color, the only color which appears on the frock.

***

Chiffon over silk and the chiffon almost entirely covered with patterns of velvet in a delicate color cut out and put on to the waist some way, some how, no one but the maker could tell. The velvet is cut in the narrowest of strips and the edges are left unfinished.

***

New crystal umbrella handles make one think of those funny little bottles that used to be seen frequently showing interesting little landscapes and various other things inside too large to go in at the top. The handles are round, and within, standing up distinctly, are scenes of game birds. A couple of bluebirds are flying in one, and the heads of foxes appear in others.

***

The late outing or rainy-day skirts come, many of them, with the lower part, which is stitched, showing a decided flare. Some people like these, but others will have nothing but a plain, straight skirt for wear of this kind.

***

Some handsome, coarsely crinkled crepons in black are effective with a tiny figure in color.

***

The Eton jackets show fronts double, triple, and even quadruple. Shaped ruffles at the lower edges of the skirts with these give the effect of nearly as many skirts.

***

In the general reversion of things, flannel is being combined with velvet or one of its less expensive sisters, which come under the name of velveteen and other similar titles. A simple little brown gown of one of these materials has two falling collars, one of pink and the other of white flannel, and a small gulmpe and standing collar of the white flannel strapped with the pink.

***

A real velvet gown is trimmed extensively with a heavy, coarse braid lace around the skirt, and the jacket nearly covered.

***

A princess effect is given to some gowns by carrying the plaits which finish the back of the waist down the skirt. These may be in box or side plaits. One frock of this kind, which has a broad, loose corsage belt, has the belt begin under the two sides of the plaits in the back, whence it comes around to the front, which is finished with an Eton jacket effect.

***

A gown which gives something of the same effect has a regular Eton jacket of black velvet, and from the lower edge of this in the back falls a long lined scarf of the velvet nearly to the bottom of the skirt, standing well out from the waist.

***

Here is another color combination which has not been seen, and which has frequently been called a color abomination, when different articles of dress have been worn together in it—brown with gray. A gray cloth gown is made up with brown velvet, and taste is so easily cultivated it does not take much time to become accustomed to it.

***

There is an excellent effect in those skirts on which are stitched lengthwise long strips of cloth on silk or velvet, the skirt then plaited. The velvet or silk, as it shows occasionally in the inverted plait, is effective.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST MRS. LORD

Claim for Groceries Against the Widow of the Mount Vernon Suicide.

Deputy Sheriff Roberts yesterday received an attachment for $1,078 against Annie R. Lord, widow of Robert McCurdy Lord, who committed suicide at Mount Vernon. It was in favor of Park & Tilford for groceries sold to her from April 10 to June 1, for which payment had been demanded, but no part had been paid.

The attachment was obtained on the ground of non-residence. Mr. Lord lives at Buyonne, N. J. It was served on the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Broadway and 11th Street.

Sale.

On Thursday, October 4th.

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS.

$1.00 each;
Value $1.50.

700 Dozen,—made of white, Williamsville A. 1. Muslin, with York Street Mills, Belfast Linen bosoms.

"PERFECTION" CUT,—WITH FELLED SEAMS,—HAND FINISHED AND LAUNDERED. RE-INFORCED BACK AND ARMS.

Various models of these Shirts are:—
Open back with eyelets.
Open back and front with eyelets.
" " " " " stud holes.

For full dress,—open back and front with extra size bosoms. Sizes 13½ to 18 inch neck. Extra large body,—15½ to 20 inch neck.

$1.00 each;
Value $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
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SALE.

1000 Umbrellas.

$1.75 each;
Value $3.00 to $6.00.

Men's 26 and 28 inch,—black.

Women's 24 and 26 inch,—black, navy, garnet and myrtle.

Close rolling, steel rod,—8 ribbed, paragon frame,—covered with high grade Silk.

Handles:—Sterling silver,—silver mounted ivory, horn and pearl,—plain, or silver and gold trimmed English furze and box woods,

$1.75 each;
Value $3.00 to $6.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
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Shirt-Waist Dep't.

French Flannel Waists,—with tucked back and tucked yoke front.

Soft collar. Dress sleeves.

Light, medium and dark Autumn shades, and black and white,

$2.95.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
$3.50 per pair.

No other Shoe is so thoroughly satisfactory.

Sold in New York City exclusively by

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

ATTACK PRESIDENT GROUT

His Position on Brooklyn Water Supply Criticised.

Stormy Meeting of the Board of Public Improvements—Queens County Company's Offer Opposed.

The shortage in the water supply of Brooklyn caused a very bitter discussion before the officials of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday.

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn had read the offer from the Queens County Water Company to supply from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 gallons of water daily to the city at $35 per million gallons, or half the price which the Ramapo Company wanted to charge the city. President Bowley of Queens, who claims that a water famine exists in his borough, said:

"I am surprised at Mr. Grout of Brooklyn wanting to make a contract with a private water company. In the Ramapo matter Mr. Grout opposed any contract with any water company, and said that all private water companies should be wiped out of existence by condemnation proceedings. Why doesn't he advocate that the plant of the Queens County Water Company be condemned?"

President Grout replied that a contract with the Queens County Company would relieve the water system, and as a temporary arrangement would be beneficial to the city, as the lack of water was hurting real estate values.

"Mr. Grout took umbrage at me," said President Bowley, "because I wanted a contract made with a private water company in the County of Queens. Mr. Grout now comes here with a proposition which will enhance the value of the Queens County Water Company three-fold. This is as bad as the Ramapo scheme, and I am opposed to it."

"I expected some such outbreak as this," said President Grout. "This proposed contract for a short term of years will not enhance the value of the water company's plant. It will take too long to condemn the property, and the people of Brooklyn are now in urgent need of water."

Commissioner Kearny moved that the matter be referred to the Commissioner of Water Supply. President Grout pressed for immediate action. On the roll call President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements spoke sarcastically of President Grout's change of heart as to contracts with private water companies.

A tilt then took place between President Holahan and President Bowley over a resolution introduced by the latter.

"This resolution will not be read," said President Holahan. "It contains statements that are not true."

"The statements are true, and you know it," yelled President Bowley, white with rage.

"I won't have the resolution read," said Mr. Holahan.

"I move that the resolution be read," said President Grout. "It was offered by a member of this board, and he is entitled to this privilege."

Mr Holahan, relented. President Bowley's resolution referred to the fact that no work had been done on the improving of the streets in the Borough of Queens in three years.

"My borough is being discriminated against and we wish we were out of the Greater New York," yelled President Bowley.

A resolution was offered by President Bowley declaring that better progress should be made in improving the street system of Queens Borough. It was adopted unanimously.

The Westchester Water Company was ordered to supply consumers of the Borough of the Bronx at the same rate as to consumers in Mount Vernon. A lawyer for the water company protested.

Several property owners in Brooklyn protested against the city's locating a public park at Pitkin Avenue and Eastern Parkway, in Brooklyn.

Testimony in the Gaynor Case.

The cross-examination of Robert F. Westcott was continued yesterday morning before Commissioner Shields in the proceedings for the removal of J. F., E. H., and W. T. Gaynor, and B. D. Greene to the jurisdiction of the Georgia Federal courts. Mr. Westcott testified to certain business transactions, but nothing of especial interest was brought out. The hearing will be resumed at noon to-day.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS' DISPUTE.

Surveyor Investigates Agent Theobald's Charge—Mrs. Abbey Explains Her Remark.

Surveyor Croft of the Custom House yesterday instituted an investigation of the charge made by Special Agent Theobald in regard to Mrs. R. A. Abbey, who arrived Sunday on the steamship L'Aquitaine. Special Agent Theobald, who is attached to the Collector's office, held Mrs. Abbey's baggage, saying that she was a dressmaker and that she asserted that she had an arrangement with Col. Traitteur, who is under Deputy Collector Phelps of the law division, through whom the baggage was to be cared for.

The investigation was attended by Mrs. Abbey, who has shown that she is not a dressmaker; a companion of Mrs. Abbey; Inspector John C. Ward, who was about to pass Mrs. Abbey's trunk when it was seized; Col. Traitteur, and Col. Phelps. Special Agent Theobald asked to be excused.

Surveyor Croft decided that Mrs. Abbey made no statement which in any way implicated Col. Traitteur.

Mrs. Abbey said that her remark was that she was not and never had been a dressmaker, "and if you don't believe me ask Col. Traitteur, who has known me for years."

Col. Phelps examined Mrs. Abbey's baggage and found it properly packed. He said there was no evidence of any attempt to defraud the Government.

Mr. Theobald declined to say anything yesterday, and Col. Traitteur said that the case would be brought before the President if necessary.

It is understood that Collector Bidwell has referred the whole matter to Washington. The Collector declined to talk about the case yesterday.

RUNAWAY IN PARK ROW.

A Broncho Attached to a Mail Wagon Makes a Dash for Freedom.

A broncho attached to Mail Wagon No. 109 stood in Mail Street yesterday afternoon. The tailboard of the wagon was backed up against the rear of the Post Office and the pavement-sore horse was facing the greensward of City Hall Park toward Mayor Van Wyck's office. Mailbag after mailbag had been dragged out of the wagon until it was empty. Something stirred in the bony-ribbed beast a wild desire for freedom. After kicking twice with his hind legs he plunged forward at full gallop.

"Stop him! Stop him!" yelled employes of the Post Office, but the Western horse was flying along Park Row at this time. His speed was phenomenal, considering that at his heels was a heavy wagon. Policemen rushed into the street to stop his flight. A thousand people were yelling, and at the windows of the large office buildings heads began to be seen. When opposite Frankfort Street, a dozen men tried to stop the runaway, but they failed.

As the horse dashed toward the bridge entrance the crowd felt that a fatal catastrophe was imminent. Through the crowd the horse rushed, the people scattering like flies in every direction.

A Madison Avenue car was near the bridge entrance, with the motorman on the platform. The horse, when within ten feet of the front board, swerved to the right at full speed. The mail wagon smashed into the car sidewise, the wheels going up on the top of the fender and the roof of the mail wagon catching on top of the car. The horse jumped out of his harness and stood stock still. A thousand people were yelling, but the steed never moved.

A policeman seized him by the bridle with both hands.

"Why, the horse is blind," he said. The horsemen around stood wondering what instinct made the brute swerve from his course in time to save himself from dashing into the car. The blind horse was put in the harness again and was led back to the Post Office as docile as a lamb. There was not a scratch on the horse. The cost of repairing the wagon will be about $10.

O'Neill's

Special Values IN Women's Suits

Black Cheviot Suits with Fly-front Jacket, Notched Collar and Side Pockets, also in Oxford mixtures, lined throughout with Satin, new shaped Skirt lined with Percaline,

10.98

Walking Suits of double-faced cloths in Oxford mixtures, double-breasted Jacket, correctly shaped and perfect-hanging Skirt,

16.50

Fine Cheviot Suits, Jacket has new box-shaped front, facings of silk and lined throughout with Taffeta, new flare flounce Skirt finished with stitched Taffeta bands, lined throughout with French Percaline, entire Suit strictly men tailored,

19.98

A Complete Line of Flannel and Silk Waists in all the newest shapes and colors at Very Attractive Prices.

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No Better in the World

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours.
Gold Medal at Paris Exposition.

MOTT ATTACKS POLICE

Charges that They Are Interested in Bowery Vice.

Alleged Robbery in a Resort Leads the Magistrate to Sharply Criticise Capt. Stephenson.

Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Police Court, lectured Capt. Stephenson of the Mulberry Street Station yesterday on the way in which the unregenerate, as the Magistrate said, are allowed to run things in his territory.

The arrest on Tuesday night of Harry Black, the Superintendent of "Paris by Gaslight," at 252 Bowery, was the cause of the Magistrate's display of indignation. On that evening Ramirode Villas, a Peruvian, staying at the Hotel Martin, complained at the Mulberry Street Station that last Thursday night he was robbed of $500 in the place at a game which he could not describe, but which seems to have been the "pin" game. The show, he said, was a "fake," and that after he had been induced to play he saw that he was being cheated. He mentioned something about having the men arrested, when, as he alleges, his money was taken from him and he was ejected. The reason for delaying the complaint, he said, was that he did not want any notoriety. Detective Galligan was assigned to the case, and when they went to the Bowery resort Villas picked out Black as the man who had taken his money. Black was arrested.

In the police court yesterday morning Villas, whose knowledge of English is limited, was accompanied by Frederico Bergmann of 19 Whitehall Street, the Peruvian Consul General in this city. Mr. Bergmann was present to assist in pressing the charge. Capt. Stephenson and Detective Galligan were also present. When Clerk Church heard the story he referred the complainant and Mr. Bergmann to Magistrate Mott, saying they would better see him before any formal complaint was drawn up. Mr. Bergmann acted as interpreter.

"This is a very strange case," exclaimed the Magistrate when he had heard the story. "It strikes me that it is a most extraordinary thing that such a place could be in existence and carried on openly. Where were the police?"

"This is the very first that I knew of it," said Capt. Stephenson, who stood on the bridge.

"Oh, I don't intimate that you knew anything about the place," replied Magistrate Mott with emphasis.

"Well, there are lots of people who go in such places," said the Captain.

"There should be no such places," interrupted Magistrate Mott in a louder tone.

Capt. Stephenson said he wished that the police could get rid of them.

"That could be done," replied the Magistrate in a decided tone. "The police here are paid. I believe the police know of and are interested in these places. Anybody who walks along the street can see these places. Disorderly women, thieves, and thugs frequent the streets down here. Here is a respectable man robbed of several hundred dollars. It is shameful; it is scandalous. Have you any kind of a complaint to make against this man?"

"It is for you to decide that," said Capt. Stephenson.

"No, it is not," replied the Magistrate. "You and your policemen know all about the matter. It is your business to know."

In reply to a question, Capt. Stephenson said that the place had been running a long time.

"Then," said Magistrate Mott, "it is a disgrace to the city. The police get a spasm of vigor, but it does not last long enough to do any good."

Capt. Stephenson said that anybody could walk into the place.

Magistrate Mott retorted that the police could do so, also, and then added in tones of sarcasm that the police were utterly unable to see the thieves and disorderly women who frequent the Bowery.

Capt. Stephenson remarked, still unruffled, that Villas went in to gamble.

"If you were running your precinct properly there would not be any place for him to gamble in," said the Magistrate. "It is a shame and disgrace that such pest holes should be allowed to exist. You should see that your precinct is cleaned out."

To the Captain's statement that this was the first time such a thing had happened Magistrate Mott gave this reply:

"First time? Why, the whole city knows about it. It is common talk. The papers are full of it. If you have no complaint to make I shall have to let this man go, much as I regret to.

"I want to tell you, Capt. Stephenson," said the Magistrate slowly, "that the people of this city know of the disgraceful condition of the Bowery. Thieves go there to assault people, and your men can see them any time."

Acting for Villas, Mr. Bergmann decided not to press the case at that time, but intimated that he would go to Police Headquarters.

Capt. Stephenson, when asked if he had anything to say regarding Magistrate Mott's charges, replied:

"No; nothing. I do not want to criticise the old man."

O'Neill's.

Great Sale of Kid Gloves!

12,000 PAIRS EXTRA GLACE KID GLOVES, Two Clasp, in White, Black, Brown, Tan, Oxblood, Beaver and Mode.

Regular Price, 75c. to $1.00.

55c. Pair.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

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Athletic Goods

Designed especially, and made exclusively for the use of Boys and Youths in Gymnasium and Out-door sports. Correct in styles, shapes and sizes; of great durability; at moderate prices:

Football Jackets and Pants—Face Masks and Shin Guards;
Ribbed, Shaker and Double Collar Sweaters;
Full Sleeve and Quarter Sleeve Jerseys;
Striped and Laced Jerseys—Jersey Knee Tights;
Running Shirts—Cotton Running Pants;
Golf Vests and Jackets—Blanket and Fancy Robes.

Also

Golf Clubs, Balls and Caddy Bags—Foot Balls;
Boxing Gloves and Striking Bags;
Two wheel and Four wheel Roller Skates.

60-62 West 23d Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. MET'N ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO. "Much to command immediate approval."—Times. "Excellent performance of evenly sustained merit."—Herald. "Has made a great start."—Evg. World. TO-NIGHT—ALSO SATURDAY NIGHT TANNHAUSER AT 8 SHARP. SAME CAST AS TUESDAY. FRIDAY AT 8, LAST TIME OF MIGNON FAUST NO CHANGE IN CAST. SATURDAY MATINEE Same Cast as Wed. Eve. ALL AMERICAN CHORUS OF 100. REGULAR THEATRE PRICES. Evgs. 50 to $2. Wed. Mat. 25 to $1. Sat. Mat. 50 to 1.50. BOXES nights & Sat. Mat. 5,6,7,8,10 Wed. Mat. $4,5,6. Next Week—Carmen, Il Trovatore, Lohengrin. WEBER PIANOS USED.

THEATRE REPUBLIC Tele. 3940-38. 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices 50, 75, 1, 1.50, 2. "HERNE" IN "'Sag Harbor' is delightful."—Alan Dale. SAG HARBOR ("Better than 'Shore Acres.'")

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. McIntyre & Heath. Dunham Family. Les Frasettis. Wright Huntington & Co. Marie Wainwright, Smith & Campbell, Isabelle Urquhart. Julie Mackey. Pianka, "Lady of Lions," Emily Lytton, Stanton & Modena, Mrs. Alice Shaw. Robert Downing, Harry Watson's Co. Bros. Damm, Hamilton Hill, H. Thurston.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. LAST WEEK. BEN-HUR LAST 4 TIMES. NEXT MONDAY EVENING BLANCHE WALSH Will present the new romantic drama, "MARCELLE." SEATS NOW SELLING.

WALLACK'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last 3 Nights—Last Matinee Saturday. OTIS SKINNER IN PRINCE OTTO. MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 8TH. SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE In a new play, entitled THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD. Seat Sale begins to-day, 9 A. M.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. Gen. Adm., 50c. THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK Matinée Prices 50c, 75, $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Enormous Success. "Another Blue Jeans." Liebler & Co.'s Picturesque Production, LOST RIVER.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS OF MALABAR

—THE— DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. TROCADERO BURLESQUERS. This Sunday Night, Grand Concert, 25c. and 50c.

The New Glory of the CASINO. SAM BERNARD, Dick Bernard and VIRGINIA EARL in THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. ANDREW MACK In his new play, "THE REBEL." Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great POWELL. Orchestral Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. DAILY, 25c., Matinée, Evgs., 25c. 50c., 75c., Boxes, $1.00. ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, DOROTHY MORTON, BETTINA GERARD, 20 others.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL Evs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Tues. & Sat. 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

LAWYER SENT TO PENITENTIARY.

C. Wilbur Monroe of Rochester Convicted of Fraud.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 3.—C. Wilbur Monroe, the young lawyer who was arrested several days ago on a charge of petty larceny in obtaining by fraudulent representations the sum of $25 from Mrs. Minnie Cansdale, was convicted in the Police Court to-day, and was sentenced by Judge Ernest to serve a term of two months in the Monroe County Penitentiary. The convicted lawyer did not have the alternative of paying a fine. He was led to the prisoners' room, and a few minutes later entered the patrol wagon and was hustled off to the penitentiary.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2.15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. LAST 2 NIGHTS, MAT. SAT THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE IB & LITTLE CHRISTINA. Next Monday—The New Farce, Self & Lady.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday. LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av. CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER. TO-NIGHT AT 8, MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins 8:10. Daniel Frohman Manager. Matinées Wed. & Saturday, 2. "ACHIEVED ONE OF THE GREATEST SUCCESSES SINCE 'THE MIKADO.'"—Herald. SAN TOY. THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO., (with Jas. T. Powers,) in the English-Chinese Musical Comedy.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Matinées Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled A ROYAL FAMILY.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Oct. 11, at 2:30. Schumann-Heink AND Leonora Jackson. Direction ..... Henry Wolfsohn. Seats $1, $1.50, and $2, now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

THE NEW YORK BARGAIN MAT. WED. B'way, 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat. Instantaneous Hit! 50c. A MILLION DOLLARS. Special Popular Prices commencing to-night, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. and $1.00. No higher.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25, 35, 50c. HOODMAN BLIND. Mats. To-day, Sat. 25c. Beginning Next Week, MATINEES DAILY Except Monday. All Seats 25c.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE To-night, 8:15. Next Mat. Sat. Easily the best performance on N. Y. stage.—Life. ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

SOUSA Met. Op. House SUNDAY NIGHT. Popular Prices. Seats on Sale Friday.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Francesca Redding & Co., Burke Bros., & others.

KEITH'S MR. & MRS. ROYLE. AMELIA SUMMERVILLE. MIMIC FOUR.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—The Tree of Knowledge.

GRAND Opera House. Nxt wk.—James—Kidder. TELEPHONE 6 GR.

Harlem Opera House. Louis Mann, Clara Lipman. Evs. 8:15. "All on Account of Eliza." Mat. Sat. 2:15. Nxt Week—Otis Skinner in "Prince Otto"

MANHATTAN THEATRE, Ev'gs at 8:15. 33d & B'way. Mats. Wed., Sat. CALEB WEST—CALEB WEST.

Irving Place Theatre. Every Eve. The great comedy success, "Sittliche Forderung," and "Der Tugendhof." Sat. Mat. "Egmont."

SAVOY, B'way & 34th St. Mon., Oct. 8, seats on sale THE MILITARY MAID. JOSEPHINE HALL.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

3d Day, Thursday, Oct. 4th.

The Belle Meade, The Bronx Handicap and Four Other Races.

First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Lander.

Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M.

FIELD, 50 CENTS.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh southwesterly winds.

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A BRITISH "KHAKI" BOOM

Conservatives Gain 21 Seats Against Liberals' 14.

UNEXPECTED STRENGTH SHOWN

Majorities from Workmen—Lord Mayor Newton, Dr. A. Conan Doyle, and Capt. Lambton Defeated.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The "khaki" boom has swept the country. Yesterday's pollings are a tale of increased Ministerialist and diminished Liberal majorities. The returns from the rural districts to-day (Friday) and to-morrow may do something to rehabilitate the Liberals, but the results thus far have fully justified Mr. Chamberlain and the party organizers who are backing the Government in their choice of the moment to dissolve Parliament.

Few will doubt that an appeal to the country a month or two earlier would have produced an even more remarkable Unionist outburst. Nevertheless, the Ministerialists may already congratulate themselves on being returned with an increased majority. Yesterday the Conservatives gained twelve seats, as against three gained by the Liberals.

The workingmen of the country have replied in a very decided voice in favor of the war and of the annexation of the republics. Even Liberal Scotland is at last feeling the full force of the shock, the Glasgow Tories being as much astonished as the Liberals at their unexpected success in winning two seats. Andrew Dryburgh Pround, who was defeated in the Blackfriars Division, had sat for Glasgow in the Liberal interest since 1886, and the Bridgeton Division was Sir George Otto Trevelyan's old seat. Both had long been Liberal strongholds. In the former A. Bonar Law received 4,140 votes, as against 3,140 cast for his Liberal opponent, and in the latter J. Scott Dickson received 5,032, as against 4,041.

The results in Liverpool and other industrial districts tell a similar story of increased Unionist majorities.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was listening to the results over the telephone, sent the following message to the people of Birmingham:

"This has been a good day's work for the empire."

London itself felt the full tide of the Unionist victory. The Liberal representation from the metropolis will not amount to more than seven or eight out of sixty-two members. Indeed the isolated Liberal successes only serve to enhance the sweeping nature of the Unionist triumph. In all directions the anti-war candidates have been defeated. Even Mr. Cremer's success in Haggerston is doubtful, as a recount has been demanded.

Londoners were not slow last evening to testify to their delight. Wherever the results were displayed crowds collected to cheer and to demonstrate in favor of their favorites. In various polling districts the candidates appeared at windows or drove about, receiving ovations. The returns from many points will not be known until toward noon to-day.

At midnight returns received showed the total number of elected to be 397, with the relative strength of parties as follows:

Ministerialists	280
Liberals, including the Labor Party	72
Nationalists	45

The Conservatives have gained altogether twenty-one seats and the Liberals fourteen. The Daily Mail describes the elections as "the rout of the pro-Boers" and "the debacle of 'Little Englandism.'"

DETAILED ELECTION RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Only one of the seven boroughs of Birmingham was contested, but the Liberals organized an aggressive campaign to take one seat in Mr. Chamberlain's city. He took an active part in the canvass in behalf of Sir J. Benjamin Stone, Conservative candidate for East Birmingham, and the victory of the latter, with a majority of 2,151, is considered in part a personal triumph for the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir John Benjamin Stone represented East Birmingham in the last Parliament. He has long been a prominent public man in Birmingham and was formerly Chairman of the Conservative Party there. He has traveled nearly all over the world and is the author of several books.

In the Central Division of Edinburgh Dr. A. Conan Doyle, Conservative, was defeated by G. M. Brown, Liberal, who received 3,028 votes, as against 2,459 cast for Dr. Doyle.

South Edinburgh was carried, as at the election of 1895, by the Liberal-Unionists. In that contest the majority was 91. Today Arthur Dewar, Liberal, who won the seat at the bye-election last year, was defeated by 111 votes. He polled 5,555 against 5,766 for Sir A. M. Agnew.

In the Scotland Division of Liverpool T. P. O'Connor, who has represented the constituency since 1885, was re-elected. His vote was 2,044, and his majority is 77 less than it was in the general election of 1895, when he defeated W. E. Macartney, Conservative, by 357 votes. In the other Liverpool boroughs the Conservatives gained largely.

In the Central Division of Leeds, Gerald William Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and brother of the First Lord of the Treasury, defeated his Liberal opponent and nearly doubled the majority he received at the 1895 election. He received 4,144 votes, against 3,082 for his opponent. He won at the last Parliamentary election by 654 votes.

The Conservatives have gained a seat in the East Division of Leeds, which was represented in the last Parliament by T. R. Leuty, Liberal, who carried the constituency in 1895 with a majority of 710. Mr. Cautley, the successful candidate, polled 601 votes more than the combined votes of his Liberal and Labor opponents.

Herbert J. Gladstone, Liberal, carried West Leeds by a majority of 521, receiving 7,043 votes, as against 6,522 cast for his Conservative opponent, Col. T. W. Harding. Mr. Gladstone is the youngest son of William E. Gladstone. He has held a number of offices under Liberal administrations, and has represented West Leeds since 1880.

At Newcastle-under-Lyne Sir A. E. Haslam, Liberal Unionist, defeated William Allen, Liberal, by a vote of 3,750 against 3,658.

The Liberals hold Whitechapel, where one of the closest of the London contests has been fought. S. N. Samuel received 1,679 votes, as against 1,608 cast for his Conservative opponent, D. H. Kyd. In the general election of 1895 the Liberals carried Whitechapel by a majority of thirty-two, which Mr. Samuel has increased to seventy-one. Lord Salisbury supplied carriages to take Mr. Kyd's voters to the polls, and Lord Roberts, according to The Standard, sent Mr. Kyd an encouraging message.

In the other East London boroughs the Conservatives heavily increased their vote, gaining seats at Stepney and Hoxton. In the former borough Major W. E. Gordon received 2,783 votes, as against 1,718 cast for the Liberal candidate, W. S. Steadman, Secretary of the Barge Builders' Trade Union, who captured the seat by a majority of 20 votes at the bye-election in March, 1898. Major Gordon's majority is 1,065. In Hoxton, Claude Hay, Conservative, received 2,866 votes, as against 2,595 cast for his Liberal opponent, Prof. James Stuart, who had represented the division since 1885, and who in the 1895 election defeated Mr. Hay by 128 votes.

In West Southwark Sir A. J. Newton, Lord Mayor of London, was defeated by Richard K. Causton, who has represented the constituency since 1888. Mr. Causton polled 2,893 votes against 2,763.

At Hanley Arthur H. Heath, Conservative, carried the election, receiving 6,586 votes as against 5,944 cast for Enoch Edwards, his Liberal opponent.

In Bethnal Green, London, S. Ford Ridley, Conservative, has defeated by 348 votes Edward H. Pickersgill, Liberal, who had represented the division since 1885. The winning candidate received 2,862 votes, against 2,514 cast for his opponent.

In Haggerston, London, W. R. Cremer, Liberal, carried the election, receiving 2,294 votes as against 2,267 cast for his Conservative opponent, John Lowles, who carried the constituency in 1895 against Mr. Cremer by a majority of 31 votes.

Mr. Cremer is the publisher of The Arbitrator and founder of the International Parliamentary Conferences, which have met since 1888 at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Budapest, and Brussels. Mr. Cremer has twice visited the United States in favor of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. For twenty-eight years he has been Secretary of the International Arbitration League.

In North Camberwell, London, J. T. Macnamara, Liberal, was elected, receiving 4,820 votes, as against 3,485 cast for his Conservative opponent, J. R. Diggle.

At Stockport a Liberal and a Conservative were elected, the polling in this "double-barrelled" borough being as follows: Sir Joseph Leigh, Liberal, 5,568; Beresford V. Melville, Conservative, 5,377; E. Green, Liberal, 5,200; Dr. Hillier, Conservative, 5,098.

In the "double-barrelled" Borough of Southampton the Ministerialists captured one seat and held the other, the polling being as follows: T. Chamberlayne, Conservative, 6,888; Sir J. S. B. Simeon, Liberal Unionist, 6,253; Sir Francis H. Evans, Liberal, 5,575; C. G. Hyde, Liberal, 4,652.

At Portsmouth the Conservatives have gained two seats, J. A. H. Majendie and Reginald Lucas being elected.

Another Conservative gain has been made at Burnley, where Sir Philip Stanhope, who throughout his canvass, attacked Mr. Chamberlain with great virulence, has been defeated by Mr. Mitchell, the Conservative candidate, by 600 votes.

The Conservatives suffered defeat in the St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin, the polling being as follows: J. McCann, Independent Nationalist, 3,431; Campbell, Conservative, 2,853.

John Morley Reiterates His Views.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—John Morley, the Liberal leader, who was formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, and who represented the Montrose District in the House of Commons, being unable to make a speech, has written a supplementary manifesto, in which he says he withdraws no word of what he has said about the South African war, and adds: "I regard it as a baleful incident of a retrograde policy. The incorporation of the two Boer States is one of the most evil blunders of our history."

GENTLEMAN BURGLAR PLEADS.

Report that Gregory Carter's Attorney Will Make Full Restitution.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Never before in the history of Westchester County was such a mysterious prisoner locked up in the County Jail at White Plains as Gregory Carter, known as the "gentleman burglar." That the prisoner has friends of means was demonstrated to-day when Lawyer Emanuel Friend appeared in the Mount Vernon City Court to defend him. Previous to the arraignment, the lawyer, it is said, was met in the Grand Central Station by a tall young woman, who was heavily veiled, and who had a long talk with him. It is said that she furnished the funds for Carter to fight for his liberty.

Carter, when arraigned before Judge Bennett, was plainly humiliated by his position. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of robbing the Downey residence, and on waiving examination was held to await the action of the Westchester Grand Jury.

"This is the prisoner's first arrest," said the lawyer to Judge Bennett, "and we wish you to fix bail as low as possible. We also desire to have the case go before the Grand Jury immediately." When Judge Bennett had fixed the bail at $1,500 Lawyer Friend said that was too high, and without delay he required it. He declared he would go before County Judge Lent on Saturday and have him fix bonds. Carter was taken to White Plains Jail by Sergeant Marz and locked up in cell No. 8, which is the same one in which John Hammond, the "barefooted burglar," committed suicide a month ago.

The deeper the police go into the case of this so-called "gentleman burglar" the darker becomes the mystery surrounding his life. He positively refuses to give any information about himself.

"Yes, I come from a good family," he said to a reporter to-day, "but why should I disgrace them by giving publicity to my past life. They shall not know that I have been locked up on such a charge if I can prevent it. Why did I break into the Downey house? I don't know, to tell the truth. I must have been crazy." At this juncture tears came into his eyes, and he refused to say anything more about himself.

Chief of Police Foley says that Carter appears to have unlimited funds at his command.

The strangest part of the affair is that Lawyer Friend made an arrangement with Chief Foley to-day to go to New York and obtain all the booty which Carter took from the Ames residence. Chief Foley agreed that if all the stolen stuff was returned he would take it into consideration in the prosecution of Carter. Mr. and Mrs. Ames were in court and told Chief Foley that Carter was the same man that called on them to buy the house, but that he had changed his clothes.

ONE LABOR UNION THAT PAYS.

Window Glass Cutters Able to Loan Straitened Employer $50,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The workman's side in the question of trade arbitration was presented before the Industrial Commission to-day by A. M. Hammett of Pittsburg, one of the officers of the Window Glass Cutters' Union, which is perhaps the most strongly organized union in the country, and at the same time maintains about the closest and most friendly relations with the manufacturers.

Mr. Hammett said that at present the cutters did not make more than seven or eight months' time a year, owing to the fact that the glass production was in excess of the domestic demand. The workers have a Wage Scale Committee, which meets with the manufacturers each year and adjusts the wage scale and other matters for the ensuing year. The wages of the cutters now run from $5 to $6 a day.

The men are not at work now, owing to some differences over the season's schedule, which is still in conference between the workmen and the employers. The cutters are practically all Americans, there being only twenty-five or thirty foreigners in the union. The initiation fee is now $25 and dues 1 per cent. of the wages. The union is rich, having at times as much as $200,000 in its treasury. Mr. Hammett cited one case where a certain manufacturer, being in financial difficulties, borrowed $50,000 at 4 per cent. from the workmen and started up his factory. The money was well secured, and the loan was a good thing for both sides. There are a good many co-operative factories, some of them old and successful, while others started on the same basis have failed.

The highest wages paid in the trade are those of the blowers, who receive from a minimum of $140 a month to $400 or $500. Apprentices are taken into the shops only with the consent of the men, a workman having a right to take in his son or his brother where the quota of the factory is not full. These apprentices work for three years without wages, after which they are taken into the union as full journeymen.

Covers 1,100 Miles Every Day.

"Lackawanna Limited" to St. Louis is a 17-hour train. Superb dining cars. 10 A. M. daily.—Adv.

The Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., now open. The Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., now open.—Adv.

DR. CUYLER ON THE ISSUES

Brooklyn Preacher Tells Why There Should Be No Change.

Regards President McKinley as a Safe Man and Brands Bryan as a "Skulking Coward."

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, for thirty years pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, according to his custom for over a decade, last night addressed his friends and neighbors on the issues of the National campaign. The meeting was held in the assembly room of the Republican Club, at 104 South Oxford Street, and was under the auspices of the Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts Associations of the Twentieth Ward. The room was packed, many people being unable to gain admittance.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Owen E. Houghton, the President of the Republican Club, and he called upon Mr. Howard McWilliams, President of the Eleventh District Association, and George N. Gilbert, President of the Twelfth District Association, to preside. After "America" had been sung, Mr. McWilliams introduced Dr. Cuyler.

"For forty years," said the doctor in opening, "I have wintered and summered in South Oxford Street. I have preached the Word of God on the Sabbath, but I have never shirked the duties of citizenship on the other six days in the week.

"We are now in the midst of a great campaign, and the paramount issue is shall we change pilots?"

Cries of "No; no," came from all over the hall.

"Before the new man climbs up the gangway," continued the doctor, "let's stop him and question him. The Presidency of the United States is the loftiest office that any man on God's globe can hold. What qualifications has William Jennings Bryan for it? First of all he is a clean man. Let's be thankful for that. So is McKinley. Bryan is a splendid rhetorician. Nobody can deny that. He has a great command of words except when words get command of him. [Laughter.] Speechmaking is not the highest function of the President of the United States. Bryan is intensely ambitious. He has been a self-seeking man ever since the day he set foot in Nebraska. He has sought the Presidency day and night. The greatest Presidents we have had never sought the office; the office sought them. Bryan is what the French call a doctrinaire—a visionary, a man who is always propounding theories.

"Four years ago he propounded a most preposterous theory about money. He staked his reputation upon certain predictions, every one of which has been fulfilled. Now everybody knows his 16-to-1 theory was insufferable rot. He is a man who has never held an executive office in his life and whose executive ability is therefore an unknown quantity.

"Bryan has never repented of his view on the money question. He holds to it to-day as firmly as four years ago, despite its proven folly. He stands for it steadily with a mulish obstinacy and is pledged to carry his pernicious theory into effect if he gets an opportunity.

"McKinley, too, had unsound views with regard to money some years ago, but he threw them off like Saul of Tarsus did his heathenism when he saw the light. The man who never changes is a fool.

"Bryan, moreover, lacks clear, calm, well-balanced judgment, such as should be characteristic of a President.

"What sort of colors would he plant on the ship if we summoned him for pilot? He is a Populist, masquerading as a Democrat. His platform is a hodgepodge of bogus issues. The platform makers threw in a great deal of Populism, some silver, a little Democracy, and a few bogies, and Bryan was given the ladle to mix together the contents of this witches' caldron. [Laughter.]

"I deny the right of Bryan to come forward as the champion of anti-imperialism. After helping to ratify the peace treaty which gave us sovereignty over the Philippines, he is the last man in the country to make that issue.

"Do you think for a moment that Bryan, if elected, will be able to carry out his ideas with regard to the Philippines? How can he, with nearly all the big men in his party committed to the very ideas which he opposes.

"Senator Morgan is for Bryan, and he is one of the most pronounced expansionists in the country. Tillman is for him, too—Tillman, who in the interest of the brown men and would deny it to black men.

"And there is that brutal despot, Richard Croker. Didn't he come out in an interview in which he advocated the retention of our sovereignty in the Philipines? And Stanchfield? Didn't he make a speech at Amherst College in favor of holding all our new possessions?

"When Bryan was speaking about liberty for the Filipinos the other night he was interrupted by a man who asked him, 'How about the black men of South Carolina?' What did he say? He told his interrogator that if he would turn his eyes toward the Sulu Islands and see what was being done there he would forget all about South Carolina.

"For that cowardly dodge, for not daring to stand up for the right of the negroes at home, I here, in the presence of this audience and before the whole country, brand William J. Bryan as a skulking coward. [Cheers.]

"If Bryan were made our pilot, what sort of a crew would he bring on deck with him? Altgeld, Tillman, Towne, George Fred Williams. Yes, and that brutal despot who sits upon a throne erected upon the necks of the people of New York—Richard Croker. He would come forward, too, to demand his pound of flesh, and Tammany Hall, which is now a cancer on the body politic of New York, would spread over the vitals of the Nation.

"No, my friends, when that pilot's head comes above deck we must make short work of him. The present census shows that during the past decade Lincoln, Neb., has lost largely in population. We will not deprive Lincoln of another citizen. [Laughter.]

"When you've got a good thing keep it. If Adam had had that wisdom he would never have been ejected from the Garden of Eden. [Laughter.]

"As you well know, I have not agreed with President McKinley in all his policies. He is not infallible; no man is. But when you consider him in the aggregate, so to speak, he is so far and away a safer pilot than Bryan that my mind revolts at the thought of a change. Mr. McKinley has out of his kindness of heart yielded his opinions on one or two occasions when I believe it would have been better if he had not. But I am convinced that he has ever been guided by a lofty patriotism, and that if we make him our pilot for four years more he will bring the old Ship of State safely to the desired shore. I earnestly trust, therefore, that on the day after election we will be able to make a funeral announcement for Mr. Bryan similar to that made for the miner out West who was kicked by a mule: 'Funeral to-morrow at 2, provided the fragments of the deceased can be found.'"

At the conclusion of his address Dr. Cuyler's friends crowded about him and offered congratulations.

CONCENTRATING CONSUMPTIVES

Plan to Give Each State Land on Fort Stanton Reservation.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTE FE, Oct. 4.—The largest plan ever known for a concentration of the consumptives of this country in one section came to light to-day in connection with the Fort Stanton Reservation, 150 miles south of Santa Fé, where the United States Marine Hospital for consumptives is located.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen made application to the Government for permission to erect a sanitarium for consumptive members on the reservation, and the Woodmen, Odd Fellows, and other secret orders followed rapidly.

A plan to allot each State desiring it sufficient ground for a sanitarium is being seriously considered, owing to the prevalence of tuberculosis in portions of the East.

No Jolt or Jar

on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Its trains ride like an air ship.—Adv.

HANNA ASSAULTED WITH ICE.

A Ten-Pound Chunk Dropped Through an Aperture Over His Head as He Spoke in a Chicago Tent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Senator Marcus A. Hanna was the target for a ten-pound chunk of ice to-night at the Thirty-first Ward Republican meeting, Sixty-fifth and Halstead Streets. The missile was dropped through an aperture in the tent directly over the speakers' stand. It did not miss Hanna's head over two inches, and had it struck him it would have knocked him down and probably fractured his skull.

Senator Hanna retained his composure and quietly seated himself, while Congressman James R. Mann went on with the entertainment.

On the outside of the tent was a crowd of boisterous young men and half-grown boys. The police found the place where the ice had been placed on the sidewalk, but could get no trace of the person who threw it.

SUFFERING FROM DROUGHT.

Highland Falls, N. Y., Has Neither Light Nor Water—West Point Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The situation on account of the long-continued drought is becoming desperate here. Unless rain comes quickly there is no telling what may happen. For weeks the electric plant which supplied the town with light has been idle. There is no water to run it. The water supply has been cut off from the whole town, and families are forced to carry supplies from springs at long distances. During the past few days even those springs have shown a tendency to cease flowing.

The lakes and ponds in the mountains are all dry and fish are dying by thousands.

At West Point the water supply is also running short, and the Quartermaster has notified the post residents that they must exercise great care and save every drop of water possible.

FED DIAMONDS TO POODLE.

Baffled Detectives Say This Scheme Was Resorted To by Woman Smuggler.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 4.—For some weeks past Special Officers Gaffney and Schwartz of the United States Customs Service have been searching high and low, from St. Paul to New York, for a certain young actress whom they wish to interview with reference to the recent smuggling into this country of something over $100,000 worth of diamonds.

Last year she posed at the Omaha Exhibition as one of the Nation's beauties. Here she succeeded in winning the attentions of a certain speculative New Yorker, who is said to deal extensively in gems from Boston to San Francisco, selling to dealers in the larger towns and cities. She is said to have made no less than five round-trip voyages from Liverpool to Halifax. Some weeks ago information reached Washington that the young lady was a highly skilled diamond smuggler, and that during the season she had brought into this country over $400,000 of dutiable gems free. On her last trip the customs officials were led to believe she was carrying over $100,000 worth of diamonds.

She was "spotted" as she stepped from the steamer at Halifax and closely followed to Montreal, where she took rooms for three days at St. Lawrence Hall. She suddenly departed via the Canadian Pacific Railway for the West.

With her, though unannounced, went Gaffney and Schwartz. She branched off and took the Soo line for St. Paul, as did the detectives. Beyond a small hand satchel she possessed no baggage. She was accompanied only by a Japanese poodle. As the boundary line was crossed this young woman was subjected to careful and diligent search, the customs officers sparing neither pains nor the young woman's feelings, but not a thing was discovered liable to duty. On the trip down her poodle became ill, and a stop-over was made in Milwaukee. Here the young lady took rooms at the Hotel Physter. During the night the dog died. The officers say it was poisoned by its mistress.

It is claimed that in Montreal she had starved the poodle for hours and then fed it dainty pieces of fat, in each one of which was stowed a diamond.

SCALLOP SEASON OPENS.

Exceptionally Abundant This Year—2,000 Bushels from One Place.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 4.—The law on scallops was off Monday. Indications thus far point to a particularly good yield. This is especially so in waters about here. At old Greenwich Cove, in Sound Beach, where some of the best scallop beds in these parts are situated, the number so far secured is extraordinary. So far it is known that 2,000 bushels have been procured from the beds.

Scallop men say that there are thousands of bushels there yet, but for the most part they are too small for use. Bright and early Monday morning, the first day the law was off, 500 men were at the cove. These came from Stamford, Greenwich, and towns in Westchester County. There was such a crowd about the beds that it is feared many of the scallops were destroyed by being trampled. In Greenwich and Byram harbors also the yield is said to be exceptionally good.

MOTOR-VEHICLE CAMPAIGNING.

How Mr. Hunter Will Work for an Assembly Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County held a convention in Port Chester this afternoon and nominated Frank K. Hunter of Pelham Manor for Assembly. The candidate is a New York broker, and a member of the Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club.

Mr. Hunter is an expert operator of motor vehicles, and it is reported that he will use his machine in going about conducting his campaign. His Republican opponent is Assemblyman Alfred W. Cooley.

SECRET ROOMS ON PRIVATE CAR.

Minstrel Company Had a New Scheme for Cheating Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—A new scheme for cheating railroads has been discovered by officers of the Burlington and Pennsylvania Railroads.

A well-known minstrel company has been in the habit of traveling in a baggage coach and baggage car of its own. It was entitled to the use of its special coach upon payment for tickets for twenty-five persons.

Agents of the lines named recently became suspicious that more than twenty-five persons were traveling in the private cars. An examination of the baggage car revealed two secret compartments, difficult to discover. These compartments were fitted with sleeping bunks, in which from ten to fifteen additional people could be carried.

The company had traveled about 1,500 miles before the secret bunks were discovered.

No Excess Fare to St. Louis.

The New York Central's "St. Louis Limited," giving magnificent service via Lake Shore and Big Four.—Adv.

RICE'S LAWYER AND SECRETARY ARRESTED

Patrick and Jones Accused of Forging Millionaire's Signature.

HANDWRITING EXPERTS' VIEW

Charge is that Prisoners Signed the Dead Man's Name to Checks and Assignment Drawn by Him—Statement by Patrick.

Albert T. Patrick, the attorney, and Charles F. Jones, the secretary, of the late millionaire, William Marsh Rice, were arrested last night and taken to Police Headquarters, charged with forgery. They are accused of having forged signatures to checks and assignments drawn by Mr. Rice.

Mr. Rice died in his apartments at 500 Madison Avenue a week ago last Sunday.

On the following day Lawyer Patrick took to the banking house of S. M. Swenson & Sons, 15 Wall Street, a check drawn in his favor and signed by Mr. Rice for $25,000; another for $65,000, and two checks on the Fifth Avenue Trust Company for $25,000 and $135,000 respectively.

All these checks were submitted separately to Handwriting Experts William A. Kingsley, David Carvalho, and Mr. Hagen of Troy, N. Y. They examined the checks separately and agreed in the conclusion that the signatures were forged.

The experts found that an assignment purporting to have been signed by Mr. Rice was a forgery. On the findings of the experts the arrests were made. Jones was arrested in his room in the late millionaire's house. Patrick was arrested at the office of the New York Safe Deposit Company, where the vault containing Mr. Rice's securities had just been opened.

It appears that Mr. Rice made two wills. The first was executed in September, 1896, and was sent to Mr. Rice's attorney at Houston, Texas, Capt. James A. Baker.

Mr. Patrick produced a copy of a second will drawn by him on June 30, 1900. In this second will, it is alleged, he, Patrick, received about nine-tenths of the millionaire's estate.

The second will contained all the beneficiaries mentioned in the first and gave them more money than had been bequeathed in the first will.

The William M. Rice Institute for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, at Houston, Texas, which was to get nearly nine-tenths of the property by the first will, was cut out largely in the second will.

The prosecutors claim that subsequent to the signing of the second will, Mr. Rice assigned and transferred to Mr. Patrick absolutely all his estate and he, Patrick, agreed to give him an annuity of $10,000 a year, and to erect a monument costing $5,000 over his remains.

Capt. James A. Baker was at Police Headquarters when Capt. McClusky gave out the story of the arrest.

"After I arrived here on Thursday morning," said Capt. Baker, "I investigated as fully as I could all of the facts in connection with the case. As the result of my investigation I received an invitation from Capt. McClusky to call upon him, and he told me that the two checks presented to Swenson & Sons were suspected by that firm of being forgeries."

"I secured the checks from Mr. Patrick and turned them over to Capt. McClusky. They were then submitted to the experts who have reported their suspicious character."

There were in Capt. McClusky's room at the time he gave out the story, Capt. Baker and James Watson Gerard of Bowers & Sands, a law firm, who appeared for Capt. Baker as counsel and also for Swenson & Sons.

MR. PATRICK'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Patrick, the prisoner, was permitted by Capt. McClusky, in the presence of his counsel, John R. Potts, to make a statement for publication of his own defense. He said:

"All of the transactions I had with Mr. Rice were the result of a previous acquaintance which I had with him. The assignment of the account at the Fifth Avenue Trust Company and the account at Swenson & Son's was prepared in my office and were sent to him by a trusted messenger for execution.

"On the day when the messenger took them there he reported that Mr. Rice would not sign them on the ground that contrary to his custom to sign papers of that kind without due consideration.

"Two days later I was requested by Mr. Rice to have the witnesses sent up to his house. He acknowledged, and they witnessed the assignment. It was then brought back to me.

"If, indeed, these checks which were brought to me on Saturday before his death are forgeries, I cannot conceive that they are so. The checks which Swenson & Sons did not certify when informed of Mr. Rice's death by my instructions I freely and willingly turned over to Capt. Baker for his investigation, and I have never made any request to him other than that he probe the matter to the bottom.

"On the same day that the one hundred and sixty thousand-dollar check was certified to by the Fifth Avenue Trust Company I offered the cashier of that company to receive them back if he thought they were irregular. He expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with them. Subsequently, on the application of Thomas Rushmore of the counsel for the trust company, he received the checks from me for $135,000 as custodian, they being given freely to him by me.

"The animus of this prosecution against me is as follows: In 1896 Mr. Rice's wife died and her executors claimed under the Texas law that she was entitled to one-half of his estate. We had always been friends, but I was retained by Mrs. Rice's executors and succeeded in securing for Mr. Rice the promise to settle the case against him for $250,000. Capt. Baker refused to sanction this settlement, saying he was afraid of Mr. Rice. Capt. Baker therefore bundled the old man off to New York, where he left him to live alone.

"In 1896 Mr. Rice made a will giving the entire estate to the William M. Rice Institute, at Houston, a paper corporation of which James A. Baker, Jr., was made President. Mr. Rice opened communication with me. In the meantime he began to discuss his private affairs with me, and proposed to prepare a will by which the friends and relatives would be better provided for. He afterward concluded that his affairs should be turned over wholly to me and that his property should be turned over to me in trust, so that I should carry out the provisions of his will.

DID NOT WANT HIS PLANS KNOWN.

"He intended that I should lay out money for such persons as he wished to benefit before his death, thus including many relatives and friends. I was to give him an annuity of $10,000 up to the time of his death. He directed that none of these conclusions as to his property should be made public until the claim against his estate by his wife's executors should be settled. It was understood that as soon as I got the matter ready for payment the $250,000 should be paid.

"Mr. Rice was unable to get down town to transact his business for several weeks, and, although he was ailing, his health seemed to grow better, and I know that he did not anticipate his death. Only a night or two before he died his doctor assured me that he would get down town the next week.

"On the Saturday morning I received the checks from him, but, as I had other matters to attend to I did not go down town to get them certified. His death fell on us like a thunderbolt. I did the best I could under the circumstances. I permitted myself to rest under suspicion rather than make public his affairs until the settlement of the suit against him.

"I have never doubted the signatures of the checks or assignment, and if they are suspected it has come to me like a thunderbolt. Capt. Baker tried to get me to compromise with the institute. I had not seen him until to-night at the safe deposit vault. I am satisfied that the whole proceeding is born of the suspicion occasioned by selfish desire. From what I know of the relations of Mr. Rice and Mr. Jones, the clerk, with Swenson & Sons I am certain that they have much to do with the prosecution and would not stop to put on foot the proceeding.

"I shall not bail myself out. I have retained Frederick B. House as my attorney and he will have me out on a writ of habeas corpus."

MR. RICE'S STRONGBOX OPEN

Contains Securities Estimated at $1,000,000—Gerard's Presence Objected to by Patrick.

The strongbox belonging to William Marsh Rice was opened last night, in the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company of New York, at 140 Broadway. There were present Capt. James A. Baker of Houston, Texas, who was the Southern representative of the dead financier; James W. Gerard of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, retained by Capt. Baker to represent his interests; N. S. Meldrum of Texas, who was associated with the late Mr. Rice in railroad business; Albert T. Patrick, who was the legal representative of Mr. Rice in this city, and a representative of the Safe Deposit Company of New York.

It was necessary to have the safe opened by experts, as the parties interested in the case declared that they were not possessed of the combination. While they were waiting for the experts to appear Mr. Patrick turned to Capt. Baker and said:

"Capt. Baker could open the box if he wanted to; he has the combination."

The Texas attorney smiled, but shook his head and made a negative reply.

It required three hours for the workmen to open the box. In order to do so they were compelled to drill a circle of holes in the steel partition separating the Rice box from another compartment. The piece of steel was then knocked in and the lock of the Rice box removed. Over two hours was spent in examining the papers and securities found. After he had completed an inventory of the contents of the box, Capt. Baker said he estimated that the securities represented at least $1,000,000. Capt. Baker, through his counsel, made it clear that he was preparing for litigation over the estate, but what direction this proposed litigation will take he refused to say.

Mr. Patrick was the first person to reach the offices of the company. He appeared to be in a happy frame of mind, and chatted with the reporters. When asked about the contents of the box he said:

"The contents of the box are in my possession, and they will be in my possession when this examination is concluded. I intend to make an objection to the presence of Mr. Gerard, as I know of no reason why he should be at this examination. There has been a leak from his office in this case. Capt. Baker and myself had an agreement that this business should be kept quiet, but stories got into the newspapers. I did not give them out, and Capt. Baker has assured me that he kept faith. Mr. Gerard was the only other person who knew of these things, so I am forced to believe him responsible for their publication."

When Mr. Gerard arrived there was no sign of recognition between him and Mr. Patrick. The entire party went into the offices together, where they remained for five hours. At the end of that time Capt. Baker, Mr. Gerard, and Mr. Meldrum came out and walked rapidly away. Mr. Patrick came out later. When questioned, he said:

"The contents of the box have been examined and Capt. Baker and myself each made a rough inventory. I had an inventory before the examination, and it agreed substantially with what was in the box. I did as I told you and objected to the presence of Mr. Gerard. After I had gained my point, I relaxed."

"What was found in the box?" was asked.

"Papers and securities," was the answer.

"Was another will found?"

"No will was found. I turned over to Capt. Baker a will made by Mr. Rice in 1896."

"How about the will Mr. Rice is supposed to have made a few months ago?"

"I have not said anything about another will, and do not intend to talk about wills at all."

"What do you estimate the amount at, which these securities represent?"

"I must refuse to answer such a question. I consider this a private matter, and I do not believe that such matters should be given to the public."

"Do you anticipate any litigation over the estate?"

"I have no reason to believe that there will be any litigation."

"When will any will that may be in existence be filed for probate?"

"You must go to Capt. Baker for all information of that kind," replied Mr. Patrick, adding: "This is only the New York end of this thing."

Capt. Baker was found later with Mr. Gerard. Speaking of the examination of the contents of the strong box, he said:

"We have a complete inventory of the papers and securities. Roughly speaking, I should say that they represent a value of about $1,000,000. There is $500,000 worth of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, several thousand shares of preferred stock of that road, and many real estate mortgages. Some of these mortgages are good ones, while others are not worth the paper they are written on."

Capt. Baker then referred his questioner to Mr. Gerard, whom he said represented him in this business. Mr. Gerard was asked to give his version of the trouble between him and Mr. Patrick. He said:

"Mr. Patrick has an idea that I have been too friendly with the newspaper men—at least, he says that that is the reason he made objection to my being present to-day. I was there, however, and I staid there, too. If I remember rightly, Mr. Patrick decided to withdraw his objections. I do not believe that Capt. Baker had any agreement with Mr. Patrick such as the latter claims existed; did you, Captain?"

Capt. Baker gave a negative shake of the head.

SAVAGES KILL VESSEL'S CREW.

Captain and 20 Men of Wrecked Bark Almond Massacred by Negros Islanders.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 4.—The steamer Miowera, from Australia, brings from Los Negros a story of the wrecking of the trading bark Almond, which ran ashore on a coral reef and was surrounded by hundreds of savages, who murdered Capt. Lyne, First Officer John Garland, Second Officer Peter Mullen, three white, and fifteen native sailors by beating them to death with clubs.

The Miowera also brings advices of the wrecking of the Japanese mail boat Ftami Maru on rocks at Mindora Island. The passengers and crew, numbering 150 persons, were saved. The loss of the vessel and cargo approximated $1,500,000.

PASSENGERS BADLY SCARED.

A Clinton, Mass., Car Nearly Fell Over a Precipice.

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—Sixty persons returning from a dance were badly frightened this morning, when one of the two cars of the Clinton and Hudson street railroad left the rails and, running along the road, slid within three or four feet of the brow of the precipice overlooking the Nashua River.

The motorman stuck pluckily to his post, used sand freely, and reversed the power. The plunge over the hill into the river seemed almost inevitable, but at the critical instant the heavy car twisted from its course and stopped, its length parallel with the light fence that prevented foot passengers falling over the precipice.

The passengers were shaken and thoroughly scared. Several were injured and many women fainted. All the glass in the car was broken.

Cameron Street Hill at this point is very steep. The night was foggy and the rails were slippery. The wheels began to slide, and neither brake nor sand was effectual.

The Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., now open. The Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., now open.—Adv.

CROKER'S WORK FOR BRYAN

The Campaign to Open with the Candidate's Arrival.

BIG GARDEN MEETING PLANS

**From That Time Till Election

ROOSEVELT IN NEBRASKA

Receives an Enthusiastic Ovation at Omaha and Other Points.

EXPOSES BRYAN PROPHECIES

He Makes Ten Speeches During the Day—Addresses Are Made Mostly to Cattlemen.

OMAHA, Oct. 4.—Gov. Roosevelt received a most enthusiastic greeting from the citizens of Omaha, before whom he discussed the campaign issues this evening. He was met at the train by the Reception Committee and, after a parade through the streets, was conveyed to a tent where an enormous audience had assembled. He spoke an hour and a half and was listened to with profound attention.

Gov. Roosevelt, in the course of his speech here, said:

"I appeal to you less as Republicans than as citizens of this great country, for I feel that in this year we have the same right to appeal to all men without regard to their political past we had in 1864, thirty-six years ago. Then, as now, the issues at stake were so great that they overshadowed all questions of mere party affiliations. I have to ask you to look at all sides of these issues—the material side and what is often greater than the material side, the moral side, the side of the greatness and honor of the Nation.

"Now, a moment for the material side. It is difficult to know what issue to discuss because our opponents change the paramount issue so often. I am perfectly willing to meet them on any issue if they will only stay long enough on it. Now, what need is there for me to discuss economic and financial questions when they do not dare to discuss them themselves?

"Now take the question of free silver. If any of you are fortunate enough to know whether Mr. Bryan, if elected, will pay the obligations of the Nation in gold or in silver, I wish he would divulge his knowledge, for Mr. Bryan will not. There is no doubt about where we stand. We stand on the gold standard, and we stand on it on the Atlantic seaboard and in the Rocky Mountains—anywhere.

"We are fortunate enough in having issues which stand wearing thin in any part of the country. Some people say that the silver issue is dead. This issue cannot be dead when people are uncertain as to how a candidate of one of the two great parties would pay the obligations of the Government. No issue is dead when you cannot tell whether creditor or a pensioner or whoever he may be is to get 48 cents or 100 cents on a dollar. It is dead to this extent, that nobody ventures to argue in its behalf. If they pay the debts of the Government in 48 cents dollars, we care little about the principles of the argument or the basis upon which they rest to reach the conclusion that warrants that conduct.

"All I want you to do from a material standpoint is to exhume Mr. Bryan's prophecies of four years ago and then for yourselves compare them with their signal non-performance.

"The spirit moved Mr. Bryan, and he prophesied. And he prophesied that unless you had free silver the wageworker would stand idle in the market places. That was the prophecy. The fulfillment was that the wageworker has very nearly double as much work as he had before. That was the way it came out. And he prophesied again. He said if they elected McKinley the farmer would find the products of his farm diminishing in value, when in your own State of Nebraska they have increased from 15 to 60 per cent. in the different productions. You do not have to take my word for anything of this. Simply look up the statistics and find out what has happened among your friends.

"Mr. Bryan prophesied again. The savings banks attracted his attention, and he said if we did not have free silver the deposits in the savings banks would diminish in Nebraska. They have increased 25 per cent. He said that the amount in circulation per capita would diminish, and it has increased from $20 to $25. So far, Mr. Bryan had been saying that everything would go down. He failed in his prophecies."

Gov. Roosevelt discussed at considerable length the franchise tax law passed in New York and its operations. He also illustrated what he denominated the twin phantoms, imperialism and militarism, and appealed to all true Americans to stand by the policies which had made the American Nation powerful among the other nations of the earth.

The Governor made ten speeches to-day.

At Valentine, where he made a short talk at 7 o'clock this morning, his audience was composed for the most part of cattlemen. In the course of his speech the Governor said:

"Once when I was in Texas, in a little cow town called Nueces, there was a large cowpuncher, leaning against a wall, and a little dago fellow standing near with a little nickel-plated revolver in his hand. By some means it went off. The cowpuncher looked at him a moment and then remarked: 'Now, if you shoot me on purpose I may forgive you, but if you shoot me by accident I may kick you out of town.' Now don't let us shoot ourselves by accident and put up the excuse that we didn't know it was loaded. Do not go back to the old conditions. Now we have tried the experiment we have got a good thing, and we should stand by it.

"There are just two types of men who are our opponents. One is the short-sighted foolish and the other is the unpatriotic. Every man who is worth his salt is proud of his country. Every man who feels keenly the honor of the flag, who realizes the debt that all of us owe to those who upheld the honor of the flag in times gone by, should stand with us to-day."

At O'Neill Gov. Roosevelt again paid his respects to Gov. Poynter, speaking as follows:

"The other day at Lincoln, I stated that Gov. Poynter had been reported as having spoken of the United States regular soldiers as $13 a month hirelings. He has denied that he ever made such a statement, attributing to me the use of the word butcher, which I never used. Not only was he reported in the press as having made such a statement, but Mr. Dietrich and Mr. Stuefer, now running on the Republican State ticket, heard him make use of those words in the latter part of August at an old soldiers' picnic at Dakota City.

"The name of this town, Oneill, will always have a very close association to me, because of one of my Captains who was killed at Santiago—Buckeye O'Neill. Three stations back there were on the platform with me three men, the sons of farmers from the neighborhood, who had grown into the regular army and served at Santiago. Those are the men to whom Gov. Poynter alludes as 'hirelings.' I was glad enough to have these 'hirelings' on either side of my regiment down there.

"The 'hirelings' at Santiago left between 1,300 and 1,400 of their killed and wounded. The mold is fresh on the graves of these 'hirelings,' who lay in the Philippines. Have they not deserved well of their country? I have answered the statements of Gov. Poynter and have given names and dates. I do not make any statement that I cannot stand by."

At West Point the Governor said:

"I ask you men of the West, whatever may be your birthplace or creed, or whatever your ancestry, or in whatever way that citizenship has been created, to stand by us because we say, whether born abroad or here, whether in creed a Catholic, Protestant, Jew, or Gentile; whether born in Germany, Great Britain or Ireland, or in Scandinavia; whether descended from the stock of Jefferson or from the Puritans that landed at Plymouth Rock, that we know no distinction, that claim the right of American citizenship without reservation for any man who shows himself to be such in deed and not merely in name."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CHICAGO VISIT.

Senator Hanna and Others to Escort Him on Saturday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Republican National Headquarters will be abandoned practically next Saturday and Monday.

At 9:30 o'clock on Saturday morning Senator Hanna, Vice Chairman Payne, National Committeemen Stewart and Foster, and Perry S. Heath of the Press Committee, and others will board a special train for De Kalb, where they will meet Gov. Roosevelt, whom they will escort to Chicago, arriving here shortly after 5 o'clock P. M.

Monday morning the same party will leave this city with the Governor, escorting him on his trip to St. Louis, where it is probable that Senator Hanna will make a brief speech.

POST OFFICE NAMED ROOSEVELT.

Inhabitants of a Georgia Settlement Asked for the Title.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A Post Office in Gilmer County, Ga., was to-day named after Theodore Roosevelt at the request of the inhabitants. Another in Braxton County, West Va., is evidently located among persons of a scientific turn, and is named after Nikola Tesla.

A curious example of the way in which our new colonial possessions are adding to the language is found in the fact that a Post Office in Clay County, Ark., has been named Datto. Datto is the name for Chief in the language of our new dependency, the Islands of Sulu.

COLORED WOMEN ORGANIZE.

Form the "Wide Awake Republican Club," After Some Difficulty, Due to Bashfulness.

Five colored women, three emissaries from the West End Women's Republican Club, and a number of colored men met last night at the house of Mrs. Mary P. Smith, 246 West Fifty-third Street, and organized the Colored Women's Wide Awake Republican Club, "to encourage their husbands and sons to vote for McKinley, Roosevelt, Mr. Odell, and the other gentlemen," as the Chairman put it.

The club came near not being organized at all, for, although the selection of the president went according to programme, the filling of the temporary secretary's position proved a most difficult undertaking. All the colored women present were nominated, one after the other, and they all declined it for various reasons. Mrs. Finch had been "house-huntin'" all day and was tired. Mrs. Jones had "jes' dropped in to see how you was gittin' along," and Mrs. Johnson was not sure she could do it.

At this juncture one of the men interfered. "Ef de ladies," he said, "am all gwine to refuse, Ah sugges' de hono'ble Mistah Cyarter as Secretary ob dis club."

The "hono'ble Mistah Cyarter" declined on the ground that he could not write well enough, and the meeting threatened to dissolve in dismay and bashfulness, when the President and organizer, Mrs. Smith, rose to the occasion and took her shy friends to task.

"I want to ask you," she cried, "to remember that you is no chillun. You is grown-up women, and I ask you to stand on your womanhood and work for the Republican Party and take this here chair of the temporary Secretary. Mrs. Jones," she continued, with a rising voice, "what did you come here for? Didn't you come to work for the Republican Party? Then set yourself down there and act as Secretary right now."

With that she took her friend by the arm and by gentle force placed her in the chair of the Secretary.

"Mr. Carter," said Mrs. Smith, "will you please take the chair, I want to talk." Mr. Carter took the chair. "We've got to nominate a Treasurer," she continued, "and a chairlin to open the meetings with prayer and song, and if there's enough ladies to go round we'll elect an Assistant Secretary."

Just then another woman entered.

"The lady who just came in," said the President, "I don't know her name, but she's elected Assistant Secretary."

Mrs. Smith's sister-in-law was then elected Treasurer, and the other officers were elected in a similar manner.

The first speaker was Edward D. Labitue.

"I am like the lost son," he said. "I voted de Democratic ticket foh years, but I's come back to de G. O. P., not fo' one year, but fo' de existence of my life. I's o'ganized de cullud Democracy nex' doh, Number 246 West Fifty-third Street, an' now I's gwine to o'ganize de Republican Party. I move, pervidin' I can git a second, dat dis here club be declared o'ganized."

Then Edwin M. Gibbons, the associate editor of The Colored Republican, got up and made a speech, in which he denounced Southern abrogation of the negro's right to vote, and said he was glad to hear that Mr. Labitue had repented of his sins.

"Ah ain't got no sins to repent," answered this gentleman, "an' Ah'll jes' say that Ah come back to de party not exac'ly as a lost son but as a hired man."

For this sentiment he was severely reprimanded by a Mrs. Dr. Sargood, and he finally subsided, after receiving the assurance that he should be placed on the rolls as a member of the Colored Women's Wide-Awake Republican Club."

Mrs. Smith then announced that, if agreeable, the club would meet every Wednesday night, instead of Thursday, as that night most of them had to go to parties and entertainments. After listening to some more oratory the club adjourned.

BRYAN FORECAST DISPUTED.

Report to German-Americans on Ohio, Missouri, and Wisconsin.

The German-American McKinley and Roosevelt League, of which Arthur von Briesen is President, denies the accuracy of the figures given out in the forecast of the Democratic National Executive Committee, in which the committee claims Wisconsin, Missouri, and Ohio for the Democratic column.

The contradiction is made on the strength of the report of William V. Weber, a representative of the league, who was sent to those very States with instructions to secure reliable information from all sources, Democratic as well as Republican, from which to form an unbiased estimate of the situation.

In this report Wisconsin is declared to be for the Republican ticket beyond doubt, and it is stated that the nomination of a German for Governor of Wisconsin by the Democrats of that State is regarded as a huge joke.

Mr. Weber finds that Missouri may be classed among the doubtful States, but he says that within a week there has been a decided change of opinion in favor of the Republican candidates, while the Germans of St. Louis are united in their efforts to carry the State for the Republicans. In Belleville he found that E. Abend, a Bryan elector four years ago, with a large number of Democratic friends, is supporting McKinley.

Gov. Nash is quoted in the report as saying that Ohio will go Republican by a larger majority than in any recent Presidential election, and Mayor Fleischmann of Cincinnati as promising a Republican majority of between 10,000 and 25,000 in that city alone.

THE CHAMPION COTTON PICKER.

Walton County, Ga., Boy Gathers 732 Pounds in Twelve Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

MONROE, Ga., Oct. 4.—On the record of a sixteen-year-old boy Walton County challenges the world for cotton picking. On his last birthday, a few days ago, Warner Hale of Goodhope was sixteen years old. He decided to celebrate his birthday by beating the world's record in cotton picking.

When the sun was down numbers of citizens were present to witness the end. The day's picking footed up to the wonderful record of 732 pounds. In the first six hours of the day Hale picked 407 pounds and the last six hours 325 pounds, an average of over 60 pounds per hour. In four and a half days last week young Hale picked one thousand eight hundred and thirteen pounds.

COAL AND WATER POWER.

As the First Grows Scarce Commerce Turns to the Last.

Owing to the gradually decreasing supply and the increasing expense of mining, as greater depths are reached, it does not seem probable that coal will ever be much cheaper in Europe than it now is, although there is at present a great deal of complaint in England that the coal companies are making excessive profits. Their coal supply is a limited one at the best, and the time seems not far distant, says The Electrical World, when every available water power of any size will be requisitioned for commercial purposes.

In the United States and Canada, however, the supply of water power appears at present almost illimitable. Canada is reported to have 50,000,000 horse power; this country 200,000,000, of which only some 4,000,000 is now in use. The practical development of much of this wasted energy is sure to be seen in the near future. And if it were "turned loose" on our railroads and various other large power consuming industries it would be sure to cause a revolution in carrying rates, and the prices of manufactured goods, as well as in the price of general fuel in this country. The next great industrial revolution which seems just now beginning will carry us from the age of steam into that of electricity generated by water power.

TO-MORROW.

The special Autumn number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will appear. It will comprise forty pages, more than twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed. The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be of considerably greater volume than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. The edition will comprise many more than 100,000 copies. To-morrow THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be four years old. Order in advance to insure securing a copy from your newsdealer, who, as a rule, limits his supply to actual advance orders. Unsold copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES are not returnable.—Adv.

STANCHFIELD ON ICE TRUST.

Says Proceedings Against It Are a Sham—Coler Explains Why He Was Not Nominated.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Democrats of Syracuse had their first political rally of the campaign to-day. Bird S. Coler, J. B. Stanchfield, and William J. Stone spoke at the Onondaga County Fair this afternoon to 3,000 persons, and at the Opera House in the evening to about 1,500, a crowd which about half filled the house. Mr. Coler, in closing, asked for support of Stanchfield as an independent candidate.

"He was nominated," said Coler, "not because those who named him loved him the more, but they loved me the less."

Mr. Stanchfield spoke for over an hour upon National issues, devoting his attention to imperialism, militarism, and trusts. Mr. Stanchfield did not touch upon silver, but discussed the State administration in its relation to trusts at length. He said:

"You are familiar with what is known as the Ice Trust. Instead of commencing an action to dissolve the trust or suppress the combination and drive it out of the State, the same kind of an application has been made as in the Coal Trust; that is, an application to have the officers of the trust examined to see whether they would tell that they were engaged in any illegal combination.

"Of course, the officers of the trust resisted this, as did the officers of the Coal Trust, and for much the same reasons, and that litigation is proceeding from one court to another, and no matter what the end may be, the Ice Trust is carrying on its business just the same, regardless of the proceedings of the Attorney General, and both sides, the prosecution and the defendant, are laughing in their sleeves at this last display of how not to prosecute trusts, and at the same time the deluded people have an idea that the State Attorney are engaged in the honest discharge of their duty."

TAKES MR. BELMONT'S PLACE.

Roland Miles Nominated for Congress in the First District.

Roland Miles of Suffolk County has been nominated in place of Perry Belmont in the First Congressional District of New York. Mr. Belmont declined the nomination after the convention named him, and the committee appointed to fill vacancies was compelled to act.

Mr. Miles is a lawyer. He ran for District Attorney of Suffolk County two years ago, and, although the district is strongly Republican, he received many votes. The men who named Mr. Miles dined at the Democratic Club last evening.

ALBANY COUNTY'S FIGHT.

Hill Faction's War on Herrick May End in a Split.

A split in the Democracy of Albany County is feared by the State campaign managers. The fight of the Hill-Wood faction against Justice D. Cady Herrick has become so bitter that it is feared that Congressman Glynn, who is seeking reelection, will be defeated.

The reports received at Democratic State Headquarters indicate that the factional fight in Albany County may cost the National ticket a number of votes. The followers of David B. Hill and Eugene Wood are bitter because some of their delegates to the Assembly district conventions were unseated before the State Convention by followers of Justice Herrick.

MR. McGUIRE TO NEGROES.

Renews Attack on Gov. Roosevelt and Praises Colored Troops.

Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, Chairman of the Democratic State Campaign Committee, made a speech to the United Colored Democracy in their rooms, 152 West Fifty-third Street, last evening. Mr. McGuire called Gov. Roosevelt a "monumental fakir" and gave his version of the trouble at Victor, Col., at which Roosevelt was attacked by Bryan men. He also said:

"Long after the grass has grown over our graves it will be found that in the history of the Spanish war the most heroic regiment was not Roosevelt's Rough Riders, but the negro regiment."

THE REBEL YELL FOR HILL.

Ex-Senator Greatly Pleased with His Reception in Virginia.

David B. Hill arrived at the Hoffman House last night from his Southern speaking trip. He said to friends that his reception at Danville, Va., was most hearty. He told of an incident at a mass meeting when the audience rose in the seats and gave the rebel yell as given at the Kansas City Convention in his honor.

Mr. Hill also said that his reception at Richmond was most cordial, and that many of the National bank Presidents then in session called on him to pay their respects. Mr. Hill will speak in Newark this evening.

FIRST VOTERS MEET.

McKinley and Roosevelt Club Hear Speeches at 132 Bowery.

The first down-town meeting of the McKinley and Roosevelt First Presidential Voters' Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District last night filled to the doors the hall at 132 Bowery. All the speakers were young men, members of the club. They talked of the issues of the campaign from the Republican point of view, and several of them departed from the custom of political orators by inviting questions and making gallant efforts to explain such propositions as the interrogators seemed to be in doubt about.

The passing of a Democratic parade with a band, torchlights and redfire, almost stampeded the gathering when half the programme had been finished, but the hall soon filled again, and all the youthful speakers of the evening were heard. The flowers took kindly to the occasion, and there was much applause and enthusiasm.

Leonard M. Croft, President of the First Voters' Club, was Chairman, and after a short speech, introduced the orators of the evening. These were Arthur B. Murtha, Otto W. Henschell, David B. Costuma, Bertram Lebhar, and Lucien Warner. Lucien Warner, a Columbia student, devoted his attention kindly to the trusts, dividing them into two classes, good and bad, defending combinations of capital for the promotion of industrial enterprises, and condemning the combines formed merely to raise prices and corner products.

HAWAIIANS NAME DELEGATES.

Republican and Democrat Conventions Put Up Natives.

HONOLULU, Sept. 26, via Victoria, B. C., Oct. 4.—Republicans and Democrats each held their conventions on the 24th. Each party named a native Hawaiian for delegate to Washington. The independents are sure to put up Robert W. Wilcox.

The Republican nominee is Samuel Parker, Chairman of the Hawaiian delegation to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia. The Democrats have put up Prince David Kawananakoa, who would have been in line for succession to the Hawaiian throne if the monarchy had lasted.

Both Parker and Prince David are widely known and very popular natives, and with Wilcox in the field, the campaign promises to be an interesting one. Wilcox is an avowed Royalist and an enemy of annexation, and has a large following of natives.

The Republican Convention adopted a platform indorsing President McKinley's Administration and containing many planks dealing with measures of interest to the Territory of Hawaii. Chief among them are declarations in favor of the Nicaragua Canal and the Pacific cable, and pledges of efforts to secure harbor improvements and good public buildings for the island.

Senate Nomination in Richmond.

J. L. Havens was nominated for Senator on the Democratic ticket in the First District of Richmond County last evening. Edward M. Muller presided at the convention. The nomination was unanimous.

Brooklyn Man Dies in Drug Store.

A man, who by papers found in his pockets was identified as William J. Hirschman of 736 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, died of heart disease in Hanson's drug store, at 465 Sixth Avenue, last evening. The man a few minutes previously had walked into the place and complained of being ill. A call was sent to New York Hospital for an ambulance, but before one had arrived the man had expired.

CHIRALLA LOST HIS SHEEP.

Was Intended for a Wedding Feast—Ceremony Is Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The loss of a sheep is causing the family of Nicholas Chiralla of Storm King, a small station near Cold Spring, a great deal of unhappiness. The wedding of Chiralla's daughter was announced a few weeks ago to take place next Sunday. In order that the event might be properly celebrated, Chiralla purchased a fine sheep, which was taken home and fed on the most dainty morsels which could be procured. The fattening process was watched by Chiralla and his family with intense satisfaction. The sheep was chained in the front yard, and neighbors and friends who called to extend their congratulations were shown with pride the animal which was to be killed to make them a feast.

Saturday morning when Chiralla arose he peered from the window through the partial darkness to the spot where the sheep had been chained. It was missing. When the fact became known the prospective bride was considerably excited. But she calmed when her father assured her that he would find it soon, but a thorough search failed to reveal its whereabouts. Then in order to calm his daughter the matter was reported to the Matteawan police.

Thinking the sheep had been taken as a joke and would be returned, the police paid little attention to him. But this morning Chiralla returned. No trace of the missing sheep had been found. The daughter was hysterical, and did not see how the ceremony could proceed under the circumstances. The police were urged to do everything in their power to restore the animal and advertisements were inserted in the local papers stating the circumstances and imploring whoever had taken it, if in a joke, to return it at once. If stolen, a liberal reward would be paid for the return and no questions asked. Up to a late hour to-night the sheep was still missing.

CHILD'S HOOP STOPS TRAFFIC.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Part of the Washington street-car system was tied up to-day by a little girl's hoop. Late this afternoon she was rolling the hoop along C Street Northeast, when it rolled on the tracks of the electric railroad. Just as a car came along the hoop fell into the slot between the tracks.

The electricity acted upon the iron hoop so as to make it white hot. The car stopped with a jerk, and in a few moments a crowd was gathered around the strange obstruction. No one dared touch it or even approach very near. Before long the cars which came along behind the first car were halted, and there was a blockade all along the line. All sorts of schemes were tried and all failed.

It was half an hour before the employes of the road gave it up and telephoned to the power house to turn off the power, and it was long after that before traffic on the street was in normal condition. The child during the whole disturbance had been crying and lamenting the loss of her hoop.

TO COERCE COUNCILMEN.

Another Mandamus Granted Ordering a Bond Issue.

Another writ of mandamus was obtained in the Supreme Court yesterday directed to the Municipal Assembly, ordering it to convene forthwith and authorize another bond issue.

The application was granted by Justice Lawrence at the request of Thomas T. Tabor, a taxpayer. The order calls upon the Municipal Assembly to meet forthwith and pass the resolution passed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on April 28 last, authorizing the Controller to issue bonds for the amount awarded in condemnation proceedings for the land to be acquired for the opening of a new park to be known as Jefferson Park.

BENJAMIN PRINE IS DEAD.

Was Born in 1794—Probably New York's Oldest Citizen.

Benjamin Prine, one hundred and six years of age and probably New York's oldest citizen, died on Tuesday last at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robinson, on Elm Street, Port Richmond, S. I. Prine was born a slave on Staten Island in 1794 in the family of David Van Pelt.

In 1822 he was freed by the Northern Slave act. He drove the first stage coach on the island, and for fifteen years made daily trips from Long Neck to Richmond. He and Commodore Vanderbilt and the brothers and sisters of the latter played together when children.

During the war of 1812 he, on several occasions, defended the family and property of his owner from the English. He helped to construct the fortifications on the island at that time. He delighted to tell how the kitchen of the Van Pelt house had a floor of cobblestones, while a flat stone served as a hearth. Under this stone, when danger threatened, the faithful slave would secrete the family treasures.

In 1864 Prine entered the employ of the late Charles Jones of Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island, where he remained up to five years ago. Since then he had resided with his daughter, Mrs. Robinson. He was married twice, and is survived by four children and seven grandchildren. His funeral will be held on Wednesday afternoon.

DR. KENNEDY'S APPEAL.

Counsel for Murderer of "Dolly" Reynolds Argue for New Trial.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—The appeal of Dr. Samuel F. Kennedy, the New York City dentist convicted of the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds, better known as "Dolly" Reynolds, was argued this afternoon before the Court of Appeals. William W. Cantwell and Robert M. Moore asked the court to grant a new trial, on the grounds of errors in the first trial and newly discovered evidence.

The people's case, counsel argued, was devoid of motive, and the contentions of the District Attorney that Kennedy killed the woman in order to obtain a thirteen-thousand-dollar check which was found on her person after the murder and that the bludgeon that was used for the crime was prepared at New Dorp, S. I., and carried to New York City were inconsistent. There was nothing to show that Kennedy had any acquaintance with "Dolly" Reynolds other than a casual business acquaintance.

Assistant District Attorney C. E. Le Barbier, who argued for the people, maintained that the killing of the Reynolds woman by Kennedy was premeditated and deliberately carried out. "Dolly" Reynolds was found with her skull crushed in a room at the Grand Hotel, in New York City, on the morning of Aug. 15, 1899. Suspicion fastened upon Dr. Kennedy, who was last seen in her company at the hotel, and his arrest and conviction followed. He was sentenced by Justice Williams to be executed at Sing Sing Prison the week beginning May 22.

FOR MISTREATING IMMIGRANTS.

A Gateman and Two Messengers Dismissed from the Barge Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Assistant Secretary Taylor to-day took action in the case of four employes of the Immigration Office at New York who had been charged with various offenses of a more or less serious character. Four other cases now under consideration, it is expected, will be disposed of in a day or two. The action of the Assistant Secretary is the result of a recent investigation conducted at the Barge Office in New York.

Emil Auspitz, gateman, is dismissed for violent and profane language and generally rough treatment of immigrants. The Commissioner at New York recommended that he be reprimanded, but retained in the service. The Commissioner General recommended his dismissal. The appointment division referred the matter to Assistant Secretary Taylor for direction.

Karl E. Kumpf, messenger for the board of inquiry, is dismissed for accepting money from the friends of immigrants.

J. Ross Stewart, messenger, is dismissed for receiving money from the friends of immigrants.

The charges against John Lederhilger, alleging brutality toward female immigrants, were dismissed at the direction of Assistant Secretary Taylor.

Horse Breaks Plate Glass Window.

A horse attached to a cab and owned and driven by Thomas Cook of 438 West Forty-eighth Street, became frightened at Thirty-third Street and Astor Court last night and dashed into one of the large plate glass windows in Astor Court, demolishing it. The damage is placed at $100. The horse escaped injury.

Good Judgment and Good Taste lead to the selection of Evans' Ale or Stout.—Adv.

TRAIN ROBBER SHOT DEAD.

One of the Men Who Stopped the Kansas City Express Killed.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 4.—Lying at the Morgue in this city, with a bullet through his heart, is a man powerfully built, black hair and mustache, about six feet tall, and aged apparently forty-five years. He was one of two men who, as stated yesterday, held up the Kansas City passenger train on the Burlington Road, three miles south of this city, at midnight. Express Messenger Charles Baxter killed him.

The two men boarded the train at Union Pacific transfer, and climbed over the tender just as the train was crossing the Mosquito Creek bridge. The engineer and fireman were ordered to slow up as soon as the train had crossed the bridge. While one man held a revolver on the engine crew his companion went back and cut off the baggage and mail cars, leaving the day coaches and sleepers standing on the main line.

Acting under orders, the engineer pulled the train half a mile down the track, where a stop was made. Here the robbers approached the express car and ordered Messenger Baxter to open the door. He refused to do so. Under compulsion, the engineer attached a stick of dynamite to the side door of the car and blew it open. In the meantime Messenger Baxter seized his gun and escaped through the door on the opposite side of the car. As soon as the door was opened one of the robbers entered the car, while his companion marched the engineer and fireman back to the engine.

Baxter meanwhile crept around in front of the engine and, seeing the robber keeping guard over the engine crew, fired one shot and killed him instantly. As soon as the shot was heard the robber in the car jumped to the ground and fled through a cornfield.

The dead man was picked up and placed on board the train, which was backed into this city. The robber was later partially identified as a barber who worked here for a short time a month ago. His name has not been learned. He was dressed in a neat suit of black clothes, over which overalls and jumper had been drawn. In the pockets were found about $15 in money and a watch and chain. The conductor who was in charge of the train thinks the dead man is one George of St. Joseph.

The robber who escaped was larger and taller than the dead man, being apparently above six feet in height. Both men were masked, and both wore overalls and jumpers. The door of the express car was badly shattered by the explosion of dynamite.

The robber inside the car was preparing to blow up the safe at the time his companion was killed. He ceased operations at once, and no damage was done to the contents of the car, nor was anything taken. After putting on a new express car and transferring the freight, the train proceeded to Kansas City.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 4.—A man who gives the name of D. R. Knight was arrested this afternoon on suspicion. He came in on a train from Pacific Junction, Iowa. There is no evidence against him, except his alleged suspicious actions.

VICE DENS GET WARNING.

More Caution Observed in Certain Streets on the Lower East Side.

A rumor flitted through sections of the lower east side yesterday that a tip had gone forth to the keepers of disorderly houses to close up temporarily pending the threatened investigation of Bishop Potter backed by the clergy of the Episcopal Church. That some sort of word had been sent along the line was apparent, for at least in one locality more circumspection was observed in such resorts.

In Allen Street, the worst locality in point of the number of disorderly places and in the usually flagrant attitude of the inmates, a new condition was observed. There has been considerable moving during the past few days on the part of residents of the street, and one or two of the places have been closed up. On some of the other resorts variously worded "for rent" signs had been hung out, but a trip through the district last night showed that, although the signs were still displayed conspicuously, the curtains were drawn and lights within shone as brightly as heretofore. In Stanton, Delancey, and other streets of the district no change was noticeable.

Capt. Herlihy of the Eldridge Street Police Station was asked last night if a tip had gone forth to close up, and his answer was:

"I have refused to discuss this matter, and I still adhere to that decision."

The Rev. Dr. Paddock of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street, refused to discuss the conditions of the district in which he lives.

"Not now," said he. "I returned to-day from a short trip out of town for rest, and while away I concluded to keep silent for the present."

It was announced last night that the Trustees of the Church Club of 578 Fifth Avenue, at a meeting on Wednesday night, passed resolutions of sympathy with and support of the action of the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church regarding the relations of the police to the vice of the east side. The club is likely to take some further action concerning the matter.

MR. CROKER'S SENTIMENTS.

Said Paper Submitted to Him Contained Them, but Refused to Sign It.

A statement prepared by a newspaper was submitted to Richard Croker at the Democratic Club last night, with a request that he attach his signature to the document. Mr. Croker said after reading the paper two or three times:

"Those are my sentiments, but I will not sign any document of that kind."

In the verified statement Richard Croker is made to say:

Regarding the published statements that the city is "wide open," I would say that any citizen has it within his power to make complaint of any transgression of law to the proper authorities, and it is my judgment that if the complaint is found to be truthful the party or the parties who are the law breakers will be arrested and their nefarious business suppressed.

There is no one more desirous than myself to see this great city morally pure. The young men and women should be particularly protected from the snares set for them, and I have always done everything in my power for their moral intereat and welfare.

Every person knows that in all large cities, and particularly in those of a cosmopolitan character, certain forms of vice are practiced, and it requires the greatest watchfulness and most careful attention by the police to keep the evils within check.

The statements that gambling has been openly carried on I question. If so, it is done in such a manner that the police are unable to procure evidence. Regarding the charges of blackmail and extortion, I consider them ridiculous. Such charges are always made when an excitement like this comes up, but they always, when it comes to the point, lack confirmation.

I wish to say here, once and for all, that I am and always will be most anxious and willing to do all I can to assist them (Bishop Potter and his ministers) or any others in such a movement.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM'S MYSTERY

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Oct. 4.—A thorough search of Larned Pond, made to-day, has raised grave doubts whether Mrs. Jennie Harvey, who mysteriously left her home Wednesday, really drowned herself, as at first supposed. Her husband, Ruel F. Harvey, private secretary to Major Isaac N. Marshall, Superintendent of this division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, stated to a reporter today that he was firmly convinced that his wife had flung herself into the pond.

"It is a terrible thing to think of," he said, "but I have no doubt that we shall find her body there. I cannot give any reason for her doing so. She has not been ill. When I left the house at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to return to my office, she appeared to be in her usual state.

Mr. Harvey heard that last night a woman was seen in Framingham Centre acting in an eccentric manner and hurried away mysteriously when approached. At first he declared it could not have been his wife. After a moment's thought, however, a thorough search was made, with the result that the mystery is deeper than ever, for the woman certainly was seen by several persons.

When Mrs. Harvey's absence from home was first noticed her brother went to the pond to look for her. He found the boathouse doors wide open and Mrs. Harvey's handkerchief lying upon the ground outside. The canoe was missing, but the paddle was floating in the water in the boathouse. Going around the edge of the pond, he found the canoe against the bank near the icehouses, about 200 yards from the boathouse. In it was a woman's slipper, with the button holding a strap, torn away.

There was no paddle and the cushions and inside of the boat were perfectly dry. The pond was dragged for several hours and the shores of the pond and adjacent woods scoured by searching parties, but nothing was found.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart therefrom."

Our Children's Shoes are made in the proper way and of the best material and put together good and strong. They not only last longer than any other kinds, but they give the greatest freedom and comfort to the feet. The child's health is thereby greatly increased. There are no shoes for children like our Shoes, and no prices like our prices, for they are the lowest.

Black Glace Kid, Welt Soles, Patent Leather Tips and Kid Tips, Button and Lace Shoes.

Child's sizes, 6 to 10½, $1.50.
Misses' sizes, 11 to 2, $2.00.
Misses' large sizes, 2½ to 6, $2.50.

Black Glace Kid, Welt Sole, Patent Leather Tip, Broad Toe, Button Shoes; Child's sizes, 6 to 10½, $1.50. Misses' sizes, 11 to 2, $2.00.

The Junior Little Gents' Calf and Kid Lace Shoes, sizes 9 to 13½, 2.00

The Junior Little Gents' Calf and Box Calf Lace, sizes 8 to 2 . . 1.50

Indestructible Shoes for Boys, $2 per pair

Our Indestructible Shoes for boys are made so that they are practically un-wear-outable. We insert in the leather soles "U"-shaped pieces of steel, so that instead of wearing the leather the boy wears the steel insets. It thus becomes a steel sole, with the lasting wear of steel.

Boys' Enamel and Patent Leather Lace Shoes, sizes 2½ to 5½ . 3.00
Youths' Enamel and Patent Leather Lace Shoes, sizes 11 to 2 . 2.50

Shoes to Prevent Children from Toeing In, and High Counter Shoes for Weak Ankles.

STORE OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., cor. 20th St.

OPPOSED THE TALK TRUST.

Young Man Listened Patiently, but Finally Spoke His Mind.

He boarded a De Kalb Avenue car up town in Brooklyn the other day, and sat down beside a dapper looking young man, who was engrossed in an afternoon paper. He ran very much to hair and not a little to frayed edges, and he appeared to have something on his mind.

"Say," he remarked, with an engaging smile, to the young man with the newspaper, "is that a McKinley paper?"

"No," returned the other good-naturedly, "it's a Bryan organ."

The man with something on his mind chuckled.

"I'm glad to see you reading it," he said, with an approving nod. "Now I feel that I can talk to you with freedom. It is indeed very gratifying in these days to find some one who will listen to me."

The other looked up, smiled curiously, but said nothing.

"It gives me a severe pain," continued the talker, glibly, "to meet so many young men who are so blind to their own interests as to be supporting the candidacy of this trust-owned man, McKinley. What has he done for young men? What has he done for old men, or for middle-aged men, for that matter? Ain't they all got to work? Of course they have. You know that to be so yourself. Well, now, what has brought about this shameful condition of affairs? What, I repeat? Why, the trusts. The trusts are simply ruining this country, young man. There's my butcher, for instance. He called upon me this morning in relation to a little business matter between us, and complained to me, with much bitterness, that this trust business was simply driving him to the wall.

"It is so, too, with my grocer, and even the man who leaves milk at my house expresses to me strong anti-trust sentiments. I go among the small tradespeople everywhere about my neighborhood and I find not one of them that favors a trust. I have a friend who is in the saloon business near where I live. I dropped into see him the other day and the trust question came up in the course of our talk. He had very pronounced views on the matter.

"'When a guy drifts in here and puts that trust proposition up to me,' he said, 'I tell him I'll chalk it down on the ice.' He laughed when he said this, and I suppose that in his bitterness against trusts generally he could not help getting in a dig at the so-called Ice Trust. While I am on the subject, I might mention the druggist my wife patronizes. I refer to him merely to strengthen my argument that there is a strong anti-trust sentiment among the common people. Why, my wife tells me that the man is so full of his views on the subject that he displays in his shop the significant legend: '

MR. BRYAN ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC CLUBS

Points Out Need of Money and Work They Should Do.

DISCUSSES PHILIPPINE WAR

Examines Charge that Democrats Are Responsible—Roosevelt and the Ice Trust.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—The hall in which was assembled the National Association of Democratic Clubs was thronged this afternoon, probably 5,000 persons being present, but as the hour approached for the advent of Mr. Bryan at 4 o'clock the aisles were filled and the hall became crowded almost to suffocation. After a speech by Adlai E. Stevenson, James R. Sovereign, ex-Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, spoke, dealing with the workingman from a political standpoint. He said labor is the foundation of liberty in all the world.

He was followed by Bishop J. Milton Turner, Minister to Liberia under Grant's Administration, who spoke briefly. After enlarging on the patriotism of the negroes, he said: "We come with a fresh born, disinterested patriotism to put forth our might at this time in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, New York, and New Jersey, and other States where we have been making the Presidents for the last twenty-five or thirty years, and we think this time we will be able to make up such a quota for the election of William Jennings Bryan that we will elect this ticket without any possibility of McKinley defeating it."

As Bishop Turner concluded Mr. Bryan appeared upon the platform, and there was a wild shout of greeting. This soon developed into a demonstration, which continued for about six minutes—until, indeed, there was a call for a cessation from Mr. Bryan himself. The speech was liberally applauded throughout, and when it was concluded there was a rush to the stage on the part of those in the audience who wished to shake hands with him. He, however, avoided this demonstration, and soon found his way back to his hotel.

Gov. McMillan of Tennessee introduced Mr. Bryan, but before the latter began speaking the announcement was made that the Democratic National Committee was in need of money, and that for every dollar raised by the Democratic clubs and the members thereof, President W. R. Hearst of the National Association of Democratic Clubs would put up an equal amount to help elect the National Democratic candidates.

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows: "I am here not because I am needed, but because I want to be. Not because you need me, but because I am glad to meet you. It is not necessary that I should speak to you, for you have already listened to enough to convince any who were not convinced, and one follows me to-night who will convince any who may still be without the fold. You have heard this afternoon from my distinguished colleague on the ticket, who disputes the saying of Nestor when he complained that the gods did not give all things to a man at the same time; that the gods withheld the vigor of youth when they gave the wisdom of age. I think you will agree with me that my colleague is able to combine both the vigor of youth with the wisdom of age.

"But I appreciate the work done and being done and to be done by this Association of Democratic Clubs, and I appreciate the energy and enthusiasm and the ability displayed by Mr. Hearst, the President of this association. I believe in these clubs. We need them. We need clubs far more than the Republicans need clubs. In fact, my friends, the work of Democracy, being a work for the people, must be done by the people.

CLUBS NEEDED TO RAISE MONEY.

"Machinery is not sufficient when we have but machinery alone to win a Democratic fight. We need these clubs to aid in the work and to supplement the efforts of our National, State, and local organizations. We need the clubs to help us collect money to carry on our campaign. The Republican Party can get its money from the corporations, which plunder the people between campaigns in return for the money contributed during campaigns.

"We cannot go to a trust and ask it to help us, because we do not expect to be helped. We know that every speech made by a Democrat against these trusts makes it easier for their party to raise a campaign fund, you understand that. We need these clubs to help us collect money to carry on the campaign. The Republican Party does not collect money for its National campaign from one Republican out of a hundred, and when the election is over ninety-nine out of a hundred Republicans have nothing to say about the running of the Government.

"We expect that the Administration will be conducted in behalf of the great mass of American people, and we have the right to call upon them to help with their money as well as with their votes to win this fight, which is their fight and not our fight. We need the clubs to help circulate literature. If every member of the clubs will pick out some acquaintance and find out what he is thinking about, prepare to meet his argument, supply him with literature, and work for his conversion, the members of these clubs will be astonished to find how much can be done. We need the clubs to poll the votes, for we must do by voluntary effort what the Republicans can afford to pay for having done.

"We need the clubs to help get the votes out on election day. Out in our State we sometimes arrange to have volunteers who will go out and when they find a man who thinks he is too busy husking corn to spare the time to vote, the volunteer husks in his place until he goes and votes. We need these clubs to help get the votes out.

REPUBLICAN DODGING.

"The Republican Party is not prepared to meet the issues of this campaign. The Republican Party is to-day dodging, running from nearly every issue in the campaign. When they started out they said the money question was the question of paramount importance. But, my friends, they found that when a man says that a question of money is more important than a question of Government he at once arouses suspicion and people begin to wonder whether he thinks a dollar is more important than a man. They were afraid in 1896 that we were going to have a fifty-cent collar. Now they have given us an 85 per cent. citizen in Porto Rico, and they don't dare tell us what per cent. of citizenship the Filipino is to have. In 1896 they said we could not have a double standard of money. Now they think we can have a double standard of Government, a republic here and a despotism in the Philippine Islands. They said in 1896 that we could not maintain a parity between a white metal and a yellow. How can they maintain a parity between a white citizen and a yellow subject in the Philippine Islands? They find that it is too sordid a doctrine to say that the standard of money you have is more important than the form of government under which you live.

THE NEW YORK ICE TRUST.

"And yet, my friends, while they cannot now boast of the supremacy of the money question, they are not prepared to meet the other issues. Mr. Hanna says there are no trusts. That settles that question. He ought to ask his wife. Every wife knows there are trusts. The only trust that any Republican in this country seems to know about is the Ice Trust, and the Republicans don't know much about that, for if they did they would know that every stockholder is a Republican. If they knew more about the Ice Trust they would know that its harm was confined to the people of New York, and if they knew that they had a Governor of the State of New York, a man who would not let any harm come to his people, they would know there could be no ice trust or the Governor would kill it.

"New York has a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature, and you Republicans who have been worrying so much about the Ice Trust can just ease your minds, for as long as the Governor is out West making speeches you may be sure nobody is being heard in New York. Why is it that no Republican knows anything about the Standard Oil Trust or the Sugar Trust, or the Salt Trust, or the Cracker Trust, or the Window Glass Trust, or the Envelope Trust, or the Writing Paper Trust, or the trust in paper that Republican editors use to write a defense of the trusts upon? Why don't they know about these trusts? Is it dishonesty or is it ignorance? Why is it that no Republican speaks out against any trust except the Ice Trust, and why is it that the Republicans in charge do not destroy that, so you can believe Mr. Hanna when he says there are no trusts?

"The Republican Party is not prepared to defend itself on the trust question, therefore they try to get it out of the campaign. The Republican Party is not prepared to defend itself on the army question. They say there is no question of militarism, and yet an army four times as great as the standing army of 1896 is demanded by the President's message of December, 1898. How much do we spend for education in the United States? Less than $200,000,000 a year. How much do the Republicans want to spend on a military establishment? One hundred million dollars a year. They want to spend more than half as much for a military establishment as we spend for the education of all the children in the United States. Is that not a step toward militarism? What reason can they give for it? They can give only one. That is the one they do not give.

REASONS FOR A LARGE ARMY.

"What domestic reason is there for a large army? To protect us from the Indians? No; the less Indians we have the more army the Republican Party wants. That is not the cause. Why do they want it? So that they can build a fort near every large city and use the army to suppress by force the discontent that ought to be cured by remedial legislation. The laboring man asks for arbitration and gets a large army; he asks relief from government by injunction and gets a large army; he asks protection from the blacklist and his answer is a large army; he asks for shorter hours of labor in order that he may have more time with his family and for the development of his mind, and his answer is a large army. He asks for representation in the President's Cabinet in order that labor may be protected, and his answer is a large army. That is the domestic reason which is not given, and yet it is a reason entertained by many. What is the reason they give? They say we need it for our foreign policy, but, my friends, they asked for the army before the American people had ever decided upon a foreign policy that made a large army necessary.

DEMOCRATS AND FILIPINOS.

"The American people have not yet decided in favor of imperialism. The Republicans refuse to meet it. You do not hear defenses of imperialism from those authorized to speak. You find that now the Republicans are trying to hide behind first one subterfuge and then another. They say now that the reason we are in the Philippines, the reason our boys are dying, the reason a large army is necessary, the reason we cannot come home is because I helped to ratify the treaty.

"My friends, I want you to go back a few moments and you will find that the Republican Party said we were in the Philippine Islands because of the act of God, and it is a great come down from God to me.

"If it is the hand of God that takes us to the Philippine Islands, why do the Republicans want to lay it to a Democrat? If it is well to be there, if it is a part of the divine mission, why don't they defend their being there? They claim to be silent partners with the Almighty, but the trouble is they make all the noise and thus far the Almighty has been the silent partner. Now they say the war would stop if it were not for the Democratic Party. They say the Filipinos would lay down their arms but for the hope they have that I may be elected. My friends, whenever a Republican tells you that, you tell him that the colonists fought the same battle that the Filipinos are fighting and they did it nearly a hundred years before I was born.

"Tell them that the republic of South Africa fought the same fight before this question ever arose in American politics. Tell them that the Cubans waged a war for thirty years to secure the same rights before there was ever an anti-imperialist party in this country or ever need for such a party. Tell them that the Filipinos issued a declaration of independence patterned after ours before the question of imperialism ever entered into American politics. My friends, they do me too much honor when they say that I am responsible for the Filipinos' hatred of foreign domination.

"My friends, until human nature is entirely changed, people held in bondage will rise against it whenever there is a prospect of success. God never made a race that would become a foreign master, and 1,000 years from now, no matter what party is in power, the Filipinos will hate us and stand ready to rise against us if we attempt to hold them in vassalage and tax them without consent.

"Republicans, if you are simply going to kill the Filipinos off and come home, we might get over the crime. But that is not your policy. You dare not kill them off, because you want to trade with them. You would destroy your trade argument if you kill them. You cannot trade with dead people. When a man is dead all he needs is a shroud and a coffin, and he can get along without both of them if necessary. You have got to let the people live if you want to trade with them, and if they live they will have to be citizens or subjects; but you shall not have them for subjects if we can prevent it.

"You tell me that every nation in Europe approves of our title. Every nation in Europe approved of the English title to the American colonies when the Declaration of Independence was promulgated. Four years ago Cuba was fighting to throw off the Spanish yoke. She had borne the yoke for 300 years, and Spain's title was good in Europe. Two republics in South Africa rise not against a yoke they had borne, but against a yoke which is to be imposed upon them; and yet you Republicans are afraid to express a sentiment on the Boer question to-day.

"I cannot better describe the fall of the Republican party; I cannot better picture its demoralization; I cannot better describe its complete surrender to the doctrines that underlie monarchies and empires and despotism than to tell you that when a king dies a Republican President can send a message of condolence, but that when two republics expire no Republican should shed a tear. I want this nation to be the patriarch among the nations. I want it to stand erect. I want it to be just and upright, so that when other nations quarrel, instead of calling out great armies to kill each other, they will say: 'Leave the question to the United States; they can be trusted.' I want this nation to be a peacemaker among the nations."

The concluding session of the convention, of which W. Bourke Cockran was the speaker of the evening, witnessed a densely packed hall and rampant enthusiasm. Gov. McMillin of Tennessee called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Cockran, who was received with great applause.

Mr. Cockran devoted his speech to the question of imperialism, discussing it in a similar manner to that of his recent address in Chicago. In conclusion, he said:

"If Congress has the right to erect in any territory newly acquired whatever form of Government it pleases, we may have the President of the United States exercising more multifarious duties than Poo-Bah, the hero of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera bouffe. He may be made Constitutional monarch in Canada, a Captain General in Mexico, Pro-Consul in South America, Son of Heaven in China, I know not what elsewhere."

MR. STEVENSON'S ADDRESS.

The speech of Adlai E. Stevenson, at the afternoon session, was, in part, as follows:

"I congratulate the Democracy of the entire country upon the success of this great convention. This great organization of Democratic clubs is with us to stay. Its influence will be potent for good in the present and future Presidential contests. The importance of the pending struggle for political supremacy cannot be measured by words. The supreme issue is that of 'Republic or Empire.'

"The trust evil has, by our platform, been justly condemned as a menace to popular government. But important and far-reaching as the trust evil is, it is secondary to the yet greater evil of imperialism. No unmeaning words are used when it is declared 'the paramount issue' of the campaign. Other questions, however important, must remain in abeyance until this question is determined.

"In each of the Presidential contests of the past the result has in large measure hinged upon a single issue. Imperialism was the issue of the pending contest before even the assembling of political conventions. The re-election of President McKinley will be held by himself and his party—and justly so—an indorsement of the policy of the Administration toward the Philippine Islands. Let no Republican with uneasy conscience delude himself with the hope that if sustained at the polls there will be a change in the methods and policy of the Administration. Such delusion is worse than midsummer madness. The re-election of the present Executive would be a vote of confidence, a solemn indorsement by the American people of a war of conquest—the salient feature of his Administration."

At the forenoon session Gov. McMillin of Tennessee presided. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was submitted to the convention. It recommended that the following officers be elected: President—W. R. Hearst; Secretary—Max F. Ihmsen; Treasurer—Marcus Daly. Addresses were made by Lewis C. Stevenson, son of the Democratic nominee for Vice President; Augustus Thomas, the playwright, of New York, and by George B. McClellan of New York, who denounced imperialism.

At 10:30 o'clock to-night the convention adjourned sine die.

NO HALL FOR MR. COCKRAN.

He Will Not Speak in St. Louis Before the Anti-Imperialists.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—W. Bourke Cockran, who was to speak at St. Louis next Saturday under the direction of the Anti-Imperialistic League, has canceled the engagement, owing to the league's inability to procure a hall.

At Democratic National Headquarters it was said to-day that the Republicans had engaged all the halls in St. Louis for the date in question. Mr. Cockran will speak Saturday night at Topeka, Kan.

MR. WAGER'S DOG STOLEN.

Democratic Headquarters Clerks' Pay Depends on His Return.

A bulldog from Troy has been the sole occupant of one of the largest rooms in Democratic State Headquarters for a week. The tail of that dog is short, and his jowls are as heavy as the $5,000 prize bulldog "Rodeny Stone," owned by Richard Croker

The room in which the dog was housed in the St. James Building is labelled, "Document Room, Democratic State Headquarters." Outside of a few stray pamphlets the bulldog has held the fort there, much to the disgust of the campaign clerks.

"That dog will chew your bones," said Sergeant at Arms Wager, as a notice to all that the animal must not be disturbed.

"He is a prize dog from Troy," continued Mr. Wager. "I brought him here to sell for $100, and he's cheap at that price. Don't touch him, and if you find any stray curs around the street just bring them up to headquarters so that my dog can have some practice."

The night before last Sergeant at Arms Wager's dog disappeared. The clerks were charged with the theft. Each in turn denied that the dog had ever been disturbed, and the loss of the animal soon became as great a mystery as the disappearance of the picture of David B. Hill from Democratic Headquarters.

"I want my dog," announced Mr. Wager yesterday. "I don't care who took the pup but you fellows can't have your pay checks until you produce my prize bulldog."

Sergeant at Arms Wager has charge of paying off the force at Democratic State Headquarters. Yesterday was pay day. True to his promise, the clerks found no checks ready for their weekly wages.

"I told you fellows what I would do. You fellows stole my dog, and you don't get paid until he is brought back. Do you think I am going to lose a hundred-dollar dog for a lot of cheap clerks?"

This was Mr. Wager's pronunciamento Last night the clerks were scurrying about trying to find Wager's dog. An appeal will be made to State Chairman Campbell by the clerks for wages if the dog is not found.

BRYAN MEN'S MOTTOES HISSED

Thrown Upon Platt and Odell in Fifth Avenue Hotel Balcony.

The McKinley Guards of the Thirty-first Assembly District, preceded by a band and a number of guests, attended a meeting on the east side last evening. The guards were attired in khaki uniforms and carried red, white, and blue pampas grass plumes. On their way up town they decided to serenade Mr. Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Intelligence of their coming was sent to the nominee for Governor, and shortly before they reached Twenty-third Street Mr. Odell appeared on the balcony over the Fifth Avenue entrance. With him were Senator Platt, Executive Chairman William Barnes, Jr., and Luther B. Little.

The McKinley Guards, to the number of about 500, were drawn up in company front in the plaza facing the hotel, and gave three cheers for McKinley, Roosevelt, Odell, and Platt. Then there were calls for a speech from Mr. Odell, who, bareheaded, was bowing to the serenaders.

Those in charge of the Democratic searchlight stereopticon on the roof of the Hotel Bartholdi saw what was going on, and the operators threw the light on the Fifth Avenue Hotel balcony, and in rapid succession passed in variegated colors over Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell such mottoes as "Bryan and Stevenson Will Win," "Roosevelt's Fake Riots," "No Monarchies for Us," "Hanna's Trusts Bryan will Bust," "Imperialism Is a Menace," and "Vote Under the Star."

Then a vignette of Bryan was brought into play.

Congressman J. D. Richardson of Tennessee was among the spectators, and seemed to enjoy the scene. But the people did not, and such a storm of hisses arose that they must have been heard by the men on the roof of the Bartholdi, for the light was turned upon the Dewey Arch.

There the same mottoes were reproduced, and when that referring to trusts was shown there was a cry of "Ice! Croker's Ice!" This was taken up with a will.

Then the paraders wheeled into "fours right," marched around the arch, cheering meanwhile for McKinley, Roosevelt, Odell, and Platt, and through Twenty-third Street to Second Avenue, where they boarded cars for their homes.

For Justices of the Supreme Court.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 4.—John Rosecrans of Auburn was nominated to-day by the Democrats of the Seventh Judicial District, to succeed Justice Charles B. Dwight of the Supreme Court.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Fourth Judicial District Democratic Convention this afternoon nominated Louis M. Brown of Glens Falls for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Nominations in New Jersey.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 4.—The Democratic County Convention nominated Howard E. Packer of Burlington for Senator, to succeed himself. Thomas Gash of Bordentown and J. M. B. Jennings of Shamong were nominated for members of the Assembly.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 4.—The Middlesex Republican County Convention this afternoon nominated Theodore Strong of this city for State Senator. The three present Assemblymen were renominated. They are Adrian Lyons of Perth Amboy, H. R. Groves of New Brunswick, and J. E. Montgomery of South Amboy. Dr. F. C. Henry of Perth Amboy was named for Coroner.

SENATORS AT HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. Penrose Says the Re-election of Quay Is Assured.

It was Senators' day at Republican National Headquarters yesterday. Among the callers were Senators William P. Frye of Maine, Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania.

Senator Frye left during the day on a stumping tour, which takes in the principal points in New Jersey, Maryland, and West Virginia.

Senator Aldrich stated that, so far as his observation had extended, the outlook for Republican success was very bright, and growing brighter daily. The people evidently understood the importance of the real issue at stake, he said, and were preparing to support the cause of sound money, as strongly as they did four years ago.

Senator Penrose said that one of the features of the campaign in Pennsylvania was ex-Senator Quay's stumping tour.

"Mr. Quay's re-election to the Senate," he remarked, "is practically assured, because 170 of the 250 men to be elected members of the Legislature are considered as certain to vote for him. It is expected that the Republican Party will gain at least three Congressmen. Mr. Sibley is sure of re-election to Congress as a Republican.

"The strike that has agitated the State has little practical significance, if any. The conservative action of the Governor is praised by Democrats and Republicans alike. The only violence has been the shooting of a miner by a Democratic Sheriff. I expect an early settlement of the strike, and I consider the re-election of President McKinley absolutely certain."

Congressional Nominations.

CONNECTICUT—Third District, James H. Potter, (Dem.)

MASSACHUSETTS—Third District, John R. Thayer, (Dem.) Fourth District, Charles G. Lewis, (Dem.) Fifth District, Joseph J. Flynn, (Dem.)

NEW YORK—Thirty-second District, William H. Ryan, (Dem.) Thirty-third District, H. W. Richardson, (Dem.)

Senatorial Nominations.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Lester J. Bashford, (Dem.)

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—John J. Ryan, (Dem.)

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—J. N. Adam, (Dem.)

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Samuel Ramsperger, (Dem.)

Assembly Nominations.

ERIE COUNTY—First District, John L. Cronin, (Rep.); John H. Bradley, (Dem.) Second District, Edward R. O'Malley, (Rep.); Frank J. Tanner, (Dem.) Third District, John Leible, (Rep.) Fourth District, William Schneider, (Rep.); Charles V. Lynch, (Dem.) Fifth District, Charles F. Brooks, (Rep.); Joseph Bergmann, (Dem.) Sixth District, George Ruehl, (Rep.) Seventh District, John K. Patton, (Rep.) Eighth District, Elijah Cook, (Rep.)

MONROE COUNTY—First District, George Webster, (Dem.)

ULSTER COUNTY—Second District, Solomon P. Thorne, (Rep.)

NOMINEES FOR THE SENATE.

The Republicans Practically Complete Their List of Candidates.

The Republicans of this State have practically completed their list of nominations for the State Senate. In a very few districts where heavy normal Democratic majorities prevail no candidates have been named, but it is possible that selections may be made before next Friday, when all certificates of regular nominees must be on file. The nominations to date are as follows:

District and Nominee.
First—William M. Kinney.
Second—William W. Cocks.
Third—No nomination.
Fourth—A. J. Audette.
Fifth—Dr. G. H. Parshall.
Sixth—Rudolph G. Fuller.
Seventh—George A. Owens.
Eighth—*Henry Marshall.
Ninth—William Schnitzpan.
Tenth—No nomination.
Eleventh—No nomination.
Twelfth—Edward Kohn.
Thirteenth—Lucas L. Van Allen.
Fourteenth—William Whitaker.
Fifteenth—*Nathaniel A. Elsberg.
Sixteenth—John W. Hutchinson, Jr.
Seventeenth—No nomination.
Eighteenth—La Mott Hartshorn.
Nineteenth—Samuel S. Slater.
Twentieth—W. R. Spooner.
Twenty-first—M. J. Harrington.
Twenty-second—Isaac N. Mills.
Twenty-third—*Louis F. Goodsell.
Twenty-fourth—*Henry S. Ambler.
Twenty-fifth—William S. C. Wiley.
Twenty-sixth—*William L. Thornton.
Twenty-seventh—*Hobart Krum.
Twenty-eighth—*Edgar T. Brackett.
Twenty-ninth—James B. McEwen.
Thirtieth—Michael Russell.
Thirty-first—Spencer G. Prime.
Thirty-second—*George R. Malby.
Thirty-third—*James D. Feeters.
Thirty-fourth—Garry A. Willard.
Thirty-fifth—*Elon R. Brown.
Thirty-sixth—*Horace White.
Thirty-seventh—*Nevada N. Stranahan.
Thirty-eighth—George E. Green.
Thirty-ninth—*Benjamin M. Wilcox.
Fortieth—Edwin C. Stewart.
Forty-first—*Franklin D. Sherwood.
Forty-second—John Raines.
Forty-third—*Cornelius R. Parsons.
Forty-fourth—*William W. Armstrong.
Forty-fifth—*Timothy E. Ellsworth.
Forty-sixth—*Lester H. Humphrey.
Forty-seventh—Henry W. Hill.
Forty-eighth—William Metzler.
Forty-ninth—*George A. Davis.
Fiftieth—*Frank W. Higgins.
*Renominated.

SENATOR FRYE'S CONFIDENCE.

Declares that Expansion Is Indorsed—Agrees with Mr. Hanna on Trusts.

William P. Frye of Maine, President of the United States Senate, is in the city.

"I see," said he yesterday, "that the Democrats are claiming that they will elect Bryan by an overwhelming majority and carry all but eight or ten States. In that case, of course, they would have the next Senate, too. While I do not concur in their forecast, it shows the public what would happen to the Senate if it turns out to be correct.

"But even without a silver Senate at his back, Mr. Bryan, as President, could practically do as he pleased about silver. Secretary Gage has shown this plainly in his letters to Mr. Schurz, which are true in every word, and there is no getting away from them. If Mr. Bryan were elected there would practically be no barrier against the flood of free-silver ruin which now threatens the country.

"The Bryan-Croker talk about trusts is absolute rubbish and fustian. Senator Hanna is right in saying that there are no trusts in the original signification of the term. The trusts were destroyed by the Republican Sherman anti-trust law. The subsequent combinations of capital are not inimical to the interest of the young men, as Mr. Croker so pathetically laments. On the contrary, they afford young men a better chance than ever before.

"No doubt there are some bad combinations of capitalists, or so-called trusts, but the most wicked trust of all is Mr. Croker's Ice Trust. The Bryan-Croker trust issue will prove a boomerang for the Democrats.

"Wherever I have been this season I have found the people much interested in the subject of expansion, but just in the opposite way to that desired by the Democrats. The people are strongly in favor of expansion. The plea of Mr. Bryan that we are buying the Filipinos at $2 per head is everywhere recognized as a stupid piece of campaign buncombe.

"As the people are perfectly well aware, the United States, in proffering a certain sum to Spain in return for the cession of the islands, was only following a common precedent and a universal custom among nations, and was doing just as we have done before in the cases of Alaska, Louisiana, and other territory.

"The re-election of President McKinley seems absolutely certain."

WOODRUFF ANSWERS MACKEY.

Points Out Misstatements in Latter's Speech at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—In a political speech here to-day Lieut. Gov. Woodruff devoted his time to an examination and criticism of the speech made here yesterday by Senator Mackey. He ridiculed the assertion made by the latter that the question of imperialism had been fought out long ago between Thomas Jefferson, representing the anti-imperialists, and Alexander Hamilton, the representative of imperialism. Later in the course of his speech, Mr. Woodruff said:

"Mr. Mackey, before he got through, launched into a tirade against trusts and undertook to demonstrate the iniquity of all these trusts; he announced that up in the valley of the Genesee, the salt works were closed down. I do not think he knew when he said that that I, who was coming here the day following to address an audience of intelligent electors of our State, was engaged in the salt business, and had the largest salt plant up there in the entire State or in the United States. And that therefore I was able to declare out of my own experience that that was not true, for we are running night and day, and paying the biggest wages I have ever paid since I have been in the business. [Applause.]

"Some one told me that Mr. Mackey in order to demonstrate that these trusts were awful things had pointed out a certain foundry near the City of Elmira which he had noticed was closed because it had joined the trust. I made an inquiry about that, and you can tell me whether I am right or wrong, but the statement made to me was that that foundry never belonged to the trust, and the only reason it was closed was because it could not get trust. [Laughter.] And that was what closed the whole of them between 1892 and 1896, under a Democratic Administration. [Cheers.]

"Now, I realize that I am in the home city of the Democratic candidate for Governor, J. B. Stanchfield. Stanchfield, to me, has always been the most charming, genial gentleman, and one whom I very much admire as a lawyer, and I am told that all through this southern tier his reputation is second to none, but he is as bad off in the Democratic Party to-day with all his brains as he would be in the Republican Party if he did not have any at all." [Laughter and applause.]

SITUATION IN MARYLAND.

Mr. Manley Questions Reported Estimate of Senator Gorman.

"Maryland will give 30,000 for Bryan," ex-Senator Gorman is alleged to have told a reporter for The Associated Press.

"I can scarcely believe that Senator Gorman made any such statement," said Joseph H. Manley of the Republican National Committee when the matter was called to his attention by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

"I have reasons for saying that Mr. Gorman does not entertain any such belief.

"It is my candid opinion that Maryland is as sure for McKinley as Massachusetts. I don't mean by that that the Republicans are in the majority in Maryland, but that McKinley will get the benefit of the votes of thousands of Democrats who will not support Mr. Bryan.

"I had a call from a man a little while ago who said he was commissioned to bet $1,000 even that Missouri would give her electoral vote to Bryan. He seemed impressed with the idea that I ought to accept the wager, because in my forecast I placed Missouri in the doubtful column. I said him I did not want it. But I told him that I would bet $1,000 even that McKinley and Roosevelt will have not less than 268 votes in the Electoral College. He would not accept the offer."

Later a TIMES reporter met Col. L. Victor Baughman of Maryland in the Waldorf-Astoria. He is ex-Senator Gorman's right hand man in political affairs. When he was told of Senator Gorman's alleged remark, he shook his head and said:

"Did he tell you that?"

"No," the reporter replied.

"I thought not," responded the Colonel, "but you can say for me that I disagree very materially with Senator Gorman about the conditions existing in Maryland to-day, so far as the majority is concerned."

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS

State Convention Renominates Gov. Crane—Full Ticket Selected.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Republicans of Massachusetts met in the Boston Theatre to-day to hold their State Convention, and the following ticket was nominated:

Governor—W. MURRAY CRANE.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN L. BATES.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM M. OLIN.
Treasurer—EDWARD A. BRADFORD.
Attorney General—HOSEA M. KNOWLTON.
Auditor—HENRY E. TURNER.

Roger Wolcott of Boston and William Whiting of Holyoke were chosen Presidential Electors at Large, and an Elector from each of the thirteen Congressional districts was named.

The only contest of the convention was for the office of Auditor, for which there were three candidates. It took three ballots to decide the question of who should be the nominee.

The chief feature of the convention, outside of the regular programme, was the presence of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who made a speech, in which he eulogized Senator Hoar, urging his re-election, and declared that the doctrine of Bryan and his followers is that of hatred of one American for another, the outcome of which is to array one section of the country against another.

PARTY MEN CLAIM THE STATE.

Majority for McKinley Above the Harlem 200,000, They Declare.

The Republicans have completed their poll of the State, and it is confidently predicted that the Republican majority above the Harlem will not be less than 200,000.

"I have received," said Chairman Odell yesterday, "1,600 reports, and can now say positively that we will carry New York State."

"What do you think of Vice President Johnson's estimate predicting Mr. Bryan's election?" Mr. Odell was asked.

"Do you mean the one giving Mr. McKinley 88 votes in the Electoral College? I have no fault to find with it. I think Mr. McKinley will get 88 votes."

"What about Executive Chairman McGuire's statement relative to the assault on Gov. Roosevelt at Victor?"

"Colorado is without my jurisdiction," replied Mr. Odell, with a smile, "and I can't speak about happenings there."

Mr. Manley and ex-Senator Gibbs characterized the Johnson estimate as absurd.

GEN. O'BEIRNE NOMINATED.

Sketch of the Man Chosen for Congress in the Seventh District.

The Republicans of the Seventh Congress District, in convention at Tompkinsville, S. I., last night nominated Gen. James R. O'Beirne for Congress.

Gen. O'Beirne is a familiar figure in New York politics, in which he has always taken an active part. He has an excellent record as a soldier. Mayor Strong appointed him a member of the Charities Commission.

Gen. O'Beirne was conspicuous last year in the prominent part he took in supporting the cause of the Boers in South Africa. He has served in the Assembly, and was Assisting Superintendent of Immigration under the Harrison Administration. At the close of the civil war he was Provost Marshal for the District of Columbia.

PARTY FIGHT IN THE 12TH.

Republicans Secure Coveted Quarters—Some Gibes and Jeers.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Assembly District held their first meeting in their new quarters last night, on the ground floor of 458 Grand Street. John Stiebling, leader of the district, is in charge. Opposite the room is the Democratic headquarters, but so far no clash has occurred, the young men of each side contenting themselves with hurling occasional gibes and jeers across the road. Before the room was opened by the Republicans the Democrats attempted to get possession of it by bidding $90 for the remainder of the campaign. Mr. Stiebling promptly advanced the bid to $100, and the Tammany men gave up.

The speakers last night were Joseph Goldstein, candidate for Assembly in the Twelfth District; Rabbi Morris Ebstein, and Morris Goldwater. To-night three speakers selected by the National Republican Committee will be present, and meetings will be held every night until the close of the campaign. Beginning next Monday, cart-tail meetings will be held in the district. Mr. Stiebling said last night that the Republicans expect to materially reduce the usually heavy Democratic majority in the Twelfth.

RIVAL PAPER AT HARVARD.

Republican Club to Issue a Political Organ on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 4.—The Harvard Democrat, which is to be published by students of the university, is to have a rival in the form of a paper which will be issued by the Harvard Republican Club, an organization of considerably larger membership than that of the club which advocates the election of Bryan. The first number of the Republican paper will appear next Friday. It will contain articles by the members of the club, as well as by prominent Republican politicians.

The Republican Club has planned also a mass meeting, which will be held in Sanders Theatre some time this month, probably led by Senator Hoar. Gov. Roosevelt was asked to address the meeting, but other engagements prevented his presence.

A monster torchlight parade through Boston, as well as Cambridge, also is announced by the Republican Club.

Gov. Roosevelt has assured the club that if he is elected Vice President he will take his oath upon a Bible to be presented by Harvard Republicans.

No Opponent to Gen. Ketcham.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of Dutchess, Ulster, and Putnam Counties, comprising the Eighteenth District, was held here this afternoon, but no candidate could be found to run against Gen. John H. Ketcham, the veteran Republican Congressman, and he was renominated.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

An American flag which stretched clear across the street was unfurled yesterday at Broadway and Broome Street under the auspices of the Central Dry Goods Division of the Sound Money Parade of 1900. A large platform had been erected on Broome Street, just off Broadway, for speaking, and a band of music engaged. The speakers were Col. C. F. Homer, the Chairman of the meeting, and ex-Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia. Col. Homer in closing the meeting said that the Central Dry Goods Division was now organizing for the sound money parade to be given on Nov. 3. Gen. J. W. Congdon is to be the marshal of the parade.

William T. Wardwell, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, and Henry W. Wilbur of Elmira will to-night discuss the issues of the campaign from the Prohibition standpoint before the Liberal Club. German Masonic Hall, 220 East Fifteenth Street.

Henry Birrell has consented to manage the canvass of Alderman Herbert Parsons, Republican nominee for Congress in the Twelfth District. He has arranged for four mass meetings to be held at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, on Third Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, on Oct. 9, 16, 26, and Nov. 2. Candidate Parsons has established his headquarters at the rooms of the Madison Square Republican Club, 1,146 Broadway.

The Republican County Committee is securing permits from property holders in Broadway and elsewhere for the flying of 150 American flags, each 20x40 feet.

Congressman William Sulzer of the Eleventh District has announced his purpose, if possible, of securing the indictment of Perry S. Heath, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, on a charge of criminal libel. Mr. Heath, so the Congressman alleges, caused the circulation of a paper in which Mr. Sulzer was accused of not accounting for the money collected to defray the expenses of the reception to the Boer delegates in Washington.

The McKinley and Roosevelt Club of the Paper and Associated Trades will hold a meeting at its headquarters, 24 Reade Street, Monday at 3 o'clock P. M., to complete its organization and make arrangements for taking part in the big parade of Nov. 3.

President Ziegel of the Commercial Travelers' McKinley and Roosevelt Club, No. 1, of 737 Broadway, announced yesterday that to-morrow noon there will be a banner raising in front of the building occupied by the club. Frederick W. Holls will be the principal speaker and George F. Corey, former Consul to Holland, will preside. There will be several speakers.

A movement was set on foot at Columbia University yesterday afternoon for the formation of a Republican campaign club among the students. In response to a call issued by the Campaign Committee a mass meeting was held in the library. Speeches were made by Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., who is a senior; Samuel J. Tilden, Bernard M. L. Ernst, and others. A committee of ten men was appointed to canvass the university to ascertain the number of Republicans in the student body. The club will furnish some campaign speakers and will organize a sound-money parade.

A mass meeting under the management of the Republican Club will be held at Carnegie Hall next Wednesday. Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black will be one of the speakers.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Richmond County has secured John B. Stanchfield to speak in Prohibition Park Monday evening.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. | from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Men's and Boys' Clothing.—Annex.

Competitors may indulge in claims ad libitum. They are free to disparage us and one another. The continuous growth of our Clothing Business keeps us serene, complacent, satisfied. Its progress baffles opposition. The principles we apply are original. The results are phenomenal.

This was never a fledgling Clothing store. In the beginning it vaulted into the arena full-panoplied to win popular preference. Merit sustains every effort. Achievement follows achievement. A history of the business would be an inspiration for callow Clothiers. But we haven't leisure for textual advertising. Keep in close touch with what we do. You'll be the gainer—greatly the gainer. Our bargains are not "job lots" or depleted lines.

Mediocre manufacturers pay us the compliment of never approaching us with their products. We have no dealings with bunglers.

When notable makers—great, strong, honored concerns—are obstructed by unsold balances, or congested with over-production, they invariably turn to the immense Macy outlet. If we can agree on prices the goods come to our counters for your benefit. A few cases in point:

Men's Trousers, made of strictly all-wool worsted, handsome autumn styles, sewed with pure silk—only two hundred pair—sold elsewhere at $4.00; our price . . . $3.13

Men's Sack Suits, made of black Hawthorn cheviot—a celebrated material, warranted absolutely all wool and fast color; strong, reliable linings and rightly tailored; worth $12.50; our price $9.98

Men's Sack Suits, made of Oxford gray and fancy mixed cheviot

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Can Fashion's World Hold Any Secrets Not Known to Visitors to Wanamaker's?

TRULY here is "the be-all and end-all" of the productions for women's wear. The world where fashion grows is a thrice-mown field before we are satisfied with our gatherings. The emblazoned names of aristocratic couturiers that first attract the world's eye, do not satisfy us. We seek beauty along highway and hedgeway—choice blossoms that because of modesty, or lack of fame, might be missed by the world, but not by our watchful chief, who remembers those whose names, now famous, were unknown and unpatronized until he saw and exploited to the world their genius. Hence the wonderful breadth of this collection; and the fealty acknowledged to Wanamaker's which brings here, as nowhere else in the world, the supremest efforts of these master composers of costumes.

But the blaze of royal beauty cannot detract from the interest in the practical garments gathered here in such well-planned profusion. These are not mere show days. New York women are busy selecting Fall and Winter dress. Never was Wanamaker's—never was any store—more splendidly prepared to delight and satisfy women of particular taste. Costumes or wraps for dress occasions; suits or cloaks for street wear—for women, for girls, for infants. What America has produced—what Europe has evolved—the best of all is here.

Not to know what is shown at Wanamaker's is to have the world's best in fashion unknown. To have seen Wanamaker's is to leave nothing beyond to be desired.

Women's JACKETS
Fine Imported and American Kinds

Which are the handsomer? We shall not attempt to say, when so many people of excellent taste falter and hesitate in their selection. And there's been no noticeable partiality yet. In no previous season have the American makers competed so successfully. And we believe that never have imported garments been offered more reasonably. There is a gathering of both kinds here than which there is no more complete anywhere in the world to-day. And here follows just the merest hint of the collection:

$15—Imported jacket of double-faced cheviot; Oxford gray, blue and brown; high l'Aiglon collar of velvet, stitched with white; fly-front; turnover cuffs.

$17—Of fine kersey in variety of colors; Medici collar; lined throughout with excellent satin; finished with stitched strap seams of same material.

$18.50—Of fine kersey; black, blue, tan and castor; double breasted; inlaid velvet collar having high turnover effect; seams all heavily strapped and stitched.

$32—Imported jacket of frieze; collar of broadcloth; double breasted; darts of stitched broadcloth; pocket at top and tapering to a point; lined with fancy figured satin.

$45—Of black or castor kersey; three-quarter length; collar and revers of beaver or Persian lamb; double breasted with strapped seams; lining of satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black Oak FURNITURE

This refined style of furniture is usually and inaccurately called Flemish oak. It would more properly be called the Belgian finish; for the rich black is more modern than the blackish brown finish of the real old Flemish oak. But it is noble and artistic in its furnishing effect—particularly ideal for a lounging-room or den, as well as sitting-room and hall. There are also handsome pieces for the dining-room.

A splendid collection is here—handsomely constructed, artistically finished, and fairly priced. These suggestions:

Tables—
At $6.50—Jardiniere stand; waterproof top.
At $6.50—Tabourette.
At $8—Jardiniere stand; waterproof top.
At $8.50—Oblong table, with four legs.
At $12—Drop leaf hall table.
At $16—Round centre table, with four legs.
At $18—Oblong hall table, drawer and shelf.
At $18.50—Round top table; pedestal centre.
At $23—Oval hall table.
At $35—Hall table, handsomely carved.

Chairs, Rockers and Seats—
At $4—Cafe chair.
At $5.75—Colonial rocker.
At $7—Small chair.
At $8.50—Chair, with rush seat.
At $9—Rush seat chair.
At $10—Hall chair, red leather seat and back.
At $10—Small bench.
At $11, $12 and $15—Arm chairs, carved.
At $16—Settee, with rush seat.
At $25—High back hall seat.
At $28—Arm chair, with box seat.
At $33—Hall seat, handsomely carved.
At $40—High back hall seat.
At $53—Hall settle, box seat.

Fourth floor.

Black PETTICOATS
Serviceable, Inexpensive, Yet Attractive

The sateens appear in unusual variety here this fall. Strong, durable fabrics, made up into the newest approved fashion. At least a half dozen styles to choose from at $1—with umbrella ruffle and corded, or with 4 small ruffles or deep plaited ruffle. Some at $1.25, with ruche trimming and lined with stiffening. Others at $1.50 and up to $3.25.

Of the new black moreen petticoats, there's also good assortment. Some at $2.50—they have umbrella ruffle, are corded, and are bound with velveteen. Same style, in better quality, at $3.25. And at $4.50, petticoats of fine quality moreen, with deep plaited ruffle, and small gathered ruffle.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

CORSETS
The Lillian and Two Other Favored Kinds

Some particularly light and dainty Lillian corsets have just come in. We import these splendid corsets—think they are the best imported corsets made, though they are not as high-priced as some others. Two dollars for these. Girdles of the same brand, of real whalebone, at $2.50. And new Lillian straight front corsets, $3.75.

An excellent corset at a little price, is the L. R. at $1—in short, medium and long waists.

The J. B. straight front corset at $1.75, perfect fitting and of very good quality. In same model, but made of fine fancy brocade, at $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' SUITS, COATS and WRAPS
A Display Hardly Less Interesting than the Notable Showing of Adults' Costumes

Outshone for the time by the splendor of that unsurpassed exhibit of women's dress. Still splendid enough in itself alone is this showing of Girls' wear to attract widest and most pleased attention. Imported costumes, here, too, for the little misses—simple, yet wholly new in design and rarely beautiful. For the larger girls—the 14 to 16-year sizes—some more elegant costumes of silk, and with trimming effects that, though not so elaborate as those on elder sisters' costumes, yet betray no little ambition to imitate them.

And this tendency to copy the dress of adults is shown to an even greater degree in the girls' tailor-made suits. The youthful effects are just retained in the cut—in all the rest these suits are women's suits. Indeed, many little women are well fitted in these stocks, and well pleased, too, with the choosing they're offered in this widely assorted line.

Here's a little group of tailor-made suits that were noted here and there in a hurried inspection yesterday. Numerous pretty, well-made kinds, at prices between the figures quoted, and up to $43.50. That last price represents an elegant costume of dark red Venetian cloth, beautifully trimmed with velvet and braid.

$10—Suits of navy blue, black or gray mixed cheviot serges; fly-front coats, silk lined; skirts percaline lined; strictly tailor-made.

$15—Suits of blue or brown mixed covert cloths; jaunty blouse, beautifully trimmed with braid and lined with colored taffeta silk; skirts have circular flounce, and are percaline lined.

$18—Suits of brown mixed Venetian cloth; stylish blouse, corded all over diagonally; lined with satin; well cut flare skirts, also corded to match blouse.

$18.75—Suits of brown and blue mixed cheviot; double-breasted blouse; revers, collar and cuffs of stitched velvet; lined with taffeta silk; well cut skirt, percaline lined.

Separate Skirts, in all the materials that are employed in women's separate skirts—just as attractively made—just as wide assortment. And the rainy day skirts, too, in fully as satisfactory variety.

Jackets and Reefers in many more styles than most people will care to view in a single visit. About everything that is good and tasteful in the season's new products for girls of 4 to 14 is shown. Prices range from $5 to $23.50.

And the story of fall clothing for girls is just begun here. Columns would not tell it all. But there's greater pleasure awaiting you in viewing of it—in sharing in the offerings.

Second floor, Ninth street.

More ECLIPSE BICYCLES
With Morrow Coaster Brakes

The factory had two hundred and fifty wheels to finish up for us, and they have just arrived. Some of you have orders waiting on them—they're ready to-day. The whole lot will likely be gone in a jiffy. Splendid riding-time; splendid bicycles, with the greatest bicycle convenience—The Morrow Coaster Brake—attached; and now offered at

Twenty Dollars Complete

Men's wheels only; in 22 and 24-inch frames.

We still have a number of Eclipse Bicycles, without brakes—Women's 21-inch frames and Men's 20-inch frames—at **$15.50**

Basement.

Electroliers from Paris And the New LAMPS

It was Paris that chained lightning to sentiment. Depend on the art-loving city of the Seine to devise beauty for the most practical of things. No clumsy wire could twine up to a commonplace chandelier in their decorative scheme. If light is to blaze in the hall, it must be the hand of Prometheus from which comes the lightning flash; hence this graceful bronze figure that holds the incandescent bulb in its hand. Again it is the torch of Mercury that lights the way. Art has been requisitioned to provide fitting settings for Nature's most subtle light. The artistic bronze figures that once served idly as dull-corner ornaments, are now thrilled with life, and have a double beauty and a double purpose to serve.

There are more than a score of quite elaborate pieces, and many more that are smaller. A most interesting and truly artistic collection.

Prices range from $12 to $150.

Among the new Lamps is much rare beauty. Many are in classic designs; others decorated in the newer art. There is beauty at modest prices, as well as elegance of the highest order. Prices range from $3.50 to $100. We invite you to see the display to-day.

Basement.

BUSINESS SUITS for Men
Particularly Our $15 Suits

If you don't know Wanamaker clothing, you don't know yet how much your money will buy. Most men are accustomed to paying a certain price for a business suit.

If you've been paying, let us say $18 to $20, just come and see whether $15 won't buy as good a suit here. You'll get your money's worth no matter what you pay, but we are particularly proud of our $15 suits. The materials, cut and tailoring are superior to those you'll find in the average suit at that price—just a good instance of how we do the clothing business. Plenty of good patterns, including the new stripe cheviots that are so popular this season. You can get the new military sack coat in a $15 suit, too. Broad shoulders, shaped at the waist.

Another very good value is our $10 black cheviot sack suit. Black satin shoulders and body lining of fancy plaid worsted materials; silk sewed.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The New BUTTERFLY TIES

A tie that's going to be very popular this fall is the new butterfly shape bow tie, 75c.

They're made of soft satin in only two colors, navy blue and black, but in any number of pretty figured patterns. Very easy to tie *right*, after you do it once—the narrow part of the bow shows just where it is to be tied.

Ninth street.

All Around the Store

Illustrated Post-cards. The gathering of these clever and artistic souvenirs has attained the proportions of a "fad." Those returning travelers who have caught the fever in Europe should add some views of New York to their collection. We have them—a tempting assortment—in our basement Stationery store. 10c and 20c a dozen. Albums, too, in ten varieties, from 65c to $2.50.

The "Margery Daw" shade is a happy solution of the problem of how to keep one side of a room dark while giving light to the other. It is especially valuable for the sick-room, bedroom or nursery. Three kinds, for gas, Welsbach and electric lights. 25c each.

Hungarian hemstitched squares, scarfs, centerpieces and doilies, prettily hand-embroidered, are shown in the Linen Store. They are in deep reds and blues, and lend charm to the cosy corner and afternoon tea-table. They are priced about a quarter less than formerly, too. 75c to $4.25, instead of $1 to $5.75.

Brass Inkstands, single and double, are among the latest arrivals from Europe in the Stationery Store. There are other ornamental desk needfuls,—paper weights, card-receivers and paper racks.

The Crown Piano is versatile—it reproduces the tones of the harp, mandolin, banjo and zither, in addition to its own clear, pure voice. Its possibilities are illustrated to-day in the Piano Store by the "Angelus Orchestral"—the first and best of the cabinet piano-players. And the Angelus can play anything you ask for.

Hair Barrettes form an interesting part of the Jewelry Store's display. They are there in alluring array, in the newest styles of shape and finish—round, oval, diamond, horse-shoe; some plain, others set with rhinestones, opals, or turquoises,—all gold-filled. 50c to $2.

Glace Taffeta Ribbons are here, in all the new autumn shades. They are particularly well adapted for use in trimming hats. 4⅞ in. wide, 35c yd.; 5⅞ in., 45c yd.; 7 in., 75c yd.

Merino Underwear for women. $1.25 a garment is a little price to pay for them, American made though they are. White or natural color vests and drawers; plain; medium weight; silk finished, stitched and trimmed.

Wrappers—pretty ones at $1—are shown on the second floor. They are of flannelettes with fancy light figures on dark ground; or of black-and-white checked percale; trimmed with fancy braid; body lined.

Boys' Suits—Two new kinds with double-breasted jackets, for boys of 7 to 16 years, have made their appearance. They are of fancy cheviot—absolutely pure wool—all silk sewed and with buttons that will stay on. $3.75, and not easy to better for the price.

Umbrellas—Dubious days, like yesterday, remind one that when umbrellas are needed, they are needed badly. Here are some unusually good ones at $1.25—26 and 28-inch, of union taffeta. Both sizes have natural wood handles—those on the 28-inch size are particularly choice.

The Furnished Flat—Entering the reception hall two pieces of furniture at once attract one. A small card bears the following: "Settee and chair, period of Charles II., about 1680, originals owned by W. H. Evans, Esq., of England." The settee is 64 in. long and the back 52 in. high; frame of oak showing only below the seat; finished black with a lustre: in front four legs of fine shape connected with ornamental carved woodwork; end legs have rounds and through the centre is a long stretcher; back and arms upholstered and covered with flower figured tapestry; seat has loose cushions fitted to the frame; arms extend up the back to top, forming headrests; finish around the edges is done in large headed dull brass nails. Sofa, $115; chair, $65.

Silks. Three groups are well worth emphasizing—one of plain taffetas of excellent quality and large variety, at 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c, and $1.25 a yard. Another—the new Chameleon taffetas, with their rainbow play of color, for waists or trimmings, at $1.25, $1.50 and $2 a yard. A third—23-in. black taffeta; a splendid silk, at 55c a yard.

Camping Blankets—for use in the autumn woods. Here is one kind,—a blue-gray,—that, though easily carried, bars out the cold. $3 and $4. Another sort can be used as a small shelter tent or hammock-back, for it is covered with a thin sheet of rubber and khaki, and is thoroughly waterproof. Price, $7.50.

Lace Pins are such inexpensive luxuries that it's a pity not to have plenty of them on your dressing table. Pretty ones, in three colors—pearl, coral and turquoise—costs 6c for small ones, 10c for larger ones.

Pompons are retaining their popularity as hat trimmings. The chrysanthemum pompons yield to those of chenille, or maraibo tipped with chenille, in black, white, or black-and-white; or coque feathers in black or colors. Some of chenille and satin braid, with yellow centres, are fashioned after, and take the place of those of straw.

Lions and Tigers, splendidly life-like, are to be seen in the Picture Store. They glare at you through 24-in. circular frames of Flemish oak. They are appropriate subjects for the hall, office or dining-room. Price, $6.

Briar Pipes are, after all, the extreme of comfort in pipe smoking. Some, at the pipe counter in the basement, are of genuine French briar, in various shapes. And, better yet, they are marked at 15c, though 25c and 30c are their regular prices.

A $10 Suit. It seems a very small price for an all-wool suit. But it is—of special black all-wool cheviot, with sack coat, shoulders lined with black satin, and body lining of plaid worsted; silk sewed throughout. It cannot be equaled by any store in the city.

Oilcloths and Linoleums play an important part in our Carpet Store. There are more varieties and prices here, we believe, than you can find anywhere else in the world. Oilcloths cost from 25c to $1.25 a square yard, linoleums from 50c to $1.50 a square yard, according to the amount used. The quality is always the same—the best.

BLANKETS, SPREADS, Comfortables
Worthy kinds Priced Low

We have had made specially to our order some fine blankets of all-white wool on light cotton warp. No borders, but neatly bound. These are very similar to the splendid borderless French blankets—except in price. For single bed size, $7; three-quarter size, $8; full size, $10.

There are always people looking for extra long blankets. We have some 108 inches long. The sleeper is assured of being covered full length with these, and having plenty to spare, however tall he may be. The blankets are of fine wool on cotton warp; $8.50 for single bed size, $10 for three-quarter size, $12 for full bed size.

The "Elkins"—White wool, cotton warp; 69x76 in.; 5 lbs. $2.50 a pair.
The "Raritan"—White wool; strongly woven on cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs. $3.25 a pair.
The "Beverly"—Well made; sightly; wool filling, cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs. $3.75 a pair.
The "Chesapeake"—All-wool in warp and filling; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs. $5 a pair.
The "Physicians' Favorite"—Thoroughly made; wool filling, cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs. $4.50 a pair.
Down comfortables, covered with sateen, figured both sides; filling of pure odorless down, at $3.50 each.
White crochet bedspreads, fringed all around; cut to fit metal beds, forming a valance; full bed size, at $2 each.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Good CLOTHING for Boys
And Little to Pay

If you want your boy to be well-dressed for little money, you should buy his clothes at Wanamaker's.

Looks aren't everything, though. Put a romping boy in a flimsily-made suit, that looks pretty, and it won't take him long to knock all the prettiness out of it, and lay bare the wretched tailoring.

Our suits are made for wear as well as for looks—nor is one sacrificed to the other.

Here are some dressy clothes for little money. Judge the rest by these: Sizes 7 to 16 years. Double-breasted jacket suits, made of all-wool fancy cheviots, in a large variety of patterns. An extra pair of trousers with each suit. $5, although $6.50 would be a fair price. All-wool fancy cheviots, in two shades, $3.75.

Fall top coats of all-wool tan covert cloth, patterned after our men's coats. $3.50 and $4, according to size.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

OPERATORS IGNORED BY THE MINERS

Not One Striker Has Accepted the 10 Per Cent. Advance.

MORE READING MINES CLOSE

Union Leader Prevents 8,000 Men from Marching on North Franklin Colliery — The Mine Will Shut Down.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 4.—Not the slightest notice has been taken by the striking miners of the 10 per cent. increase offered to the employes by several of the larger coal companies. As far as is definitely known, not one striking miner has accepted the advance, but, on the other hand, more men have quit their places, notably in the Schuylkill region, where three additional collieries of the Reading Company were shut down. The United Mine Workers' officials are still hard at work trying to close the few mines that continue in operation. All the organizers and the National Committeemen were in some part of the field during the day, only President Mitchell being on duty at headquarters. Mr. Mitchell did little else than attend to his correspondence and answer telephone calls from different sections of the region. When he was asked what was new in the strike situation, he briefly replied:

"We are waiting on the operators."

He says he had no information to-day as to the movements of the mine owners other than that printed in the newspapers. He also remarked that the call for an anthracite miners' convention is not yet in sight. When the convention is called, however, Scranton will probably be chosen for it, because of its availability for convention purposes. But it is too early yet to say that a convention will be held there next Wednesday.

Applications by striking miners for relief are beginning to be received by local unions in several sections of the anthracite field. President Mitchell said to-night that wherever applications have been made for relief necessary supplies were furnished. A report was received from Wilkesbarre to-day that a committee representing twenty-three locals, embracing about 14,000 miners, would confer with the National President over the telephone about relief, but up to to-night this had not taken place.

About eighty men marched from Freeland to Pond Creek to-day for the purpose of inducing forty men employed by the Pond Creek and Wilkesbarre Coal Company to join the strikers. The marchers reached there at noon, just as the men were leaving the mines. The strikers were met by J. Latrobe, President of the company, and Superintendent Thomas McFarland, who explained to the strikers that the company was only developing the mine and would send no coal to market if the strikers would not ask the men to quit work. The marchers agreed to this proposition, and Mr. Latrobe took the Freeland men to the village grocery store and treated them to crackers and apples.

BIG PROCESSION STOPPED.

Strike Leader Disperses 8,000 Angry Men Who Were Marching on the North Franklin Colliery.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 4.—Three thousand strikers, headed by a band and two boy slate pickers, the latter carrying small American flags, left Mount Carmel at 6 o'clock this evening to march to Trevorton, sixteen miles distant, in Northumberland County, to compel the workmen of the North Franklin colliery to remain at home to-morrow.

The North Franklin operation had not ceased work since the strike started and strikers from all over the region were angered over the failure of the Trevorton men to tie up the colliery, hence, as the Mount Carmel marchers swung along the highway, they declared they would not be balked in their effort to take the matter up themselves.

Meantime the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company had rushed a special train, consisting of five carloads of deputies, from Schuylkill County to the scene. Gen. Gobin at Shenandoah had been asked to hold himself in readiness to dispatch troops to Trevorton in case a fight occurred and the Sheriff should call for military aid. President Fahey of the United Mine Workers, Ninth District, telephoned from Pottsville to George Hartline, Secretary of the district, to stop the march.

Hartline, accompanied by several local members of the Executive Board, hurried up the road and at Green Ridge, three miles out from Mount Carmel, came upon the marchers. The committee mounted a platform, and Hartline, in a five-minute address to the highly excited men, persuaded them to go home. Then he hurried to this place, where 5,000 miners were gathered on Shamokin and Commerce Streets, awaiting the arrival of the marchers. From a hotel balcony Hartline told of his successful mission and pleaded with his auditors to disperse, which they did.

Some time later officials of the North Franklin announced that to prevent trouble the colliery would not be operated until the strike was settled.

LACKAWANNA'S OFFER USELESS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 4.—"On or before Thursday, Oct. 4," was the limit set to the offer of 10 per cent. increase and separate arbitration contained in the notices posted by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.

A reporter asked Chief Clerk Tobey of the Lackawanna's mining department how many men showed up for work.

"Well, I cannot tell you exactly," replied Mr. Tobey, "but I can give you the exact number of collieries that resumed operations."

"Yes," remarked the reporter, "how many?"

"Not a blamed one," and Mr. Tobey resumed his desk work.

The fact of the matter is that the same answer would apply to the first question. The sentiment of the North Scranton miners, as expressed in the resolution adopted by Local Union No. 306 last night, prevails throughout the whole Scranton district. No offer, the miners say, that any company may offer individually to its men will receive consideration except in a general convention of the United Mine Workers.

Coal Shipments Practically Cease.

READING, Penn., Oct. 4.—Coal shipments to tidewater have practically ceased over the Philadelphia and Reading Railway. To-day about twenty cars passed down the road, while the average before the strike was about 1,400 cars daily.

AMERICAN COAL ABROAD.

Competitive Test in London Showed the Product of This Country to be Better and Cheaper.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—In view of the coal crisis in Europe resulting from the falling off of the English coal product, with the consequently enhanced prices, Chief Emery of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department recently addressed instructions to United States Consuls at some of the more important ports abroad, requesting them to indicate the prospects at their posts of the introduction of American coal.

A preliminary report just published by the bureau shows astonishing results. With fifteen important ports heard from, it appears that almost without exception the American product is rapidly entering the markets of the world, and in many places has overcome the British coal, long regarded as superior at every point. These reports come from Turin, Marseilles, Nantes, several points in Great Britain, the Netherlands, Austria, Algiers, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Russia, Sierra Leone, Formosa, Prussia, and even the Yukon country.

Consul Halstead at Birmingham incloses the results of a competitive test of American and British coal by the South Metropolitan Gas Company of London. The Chairman reported that American coal yielded 15,000 feet of gas per ton, against 10,000 in the English coal, while the coke was plentiful and good. Consequently, while the American was quoted higher than English coal, it was actually cheaper. It had been found also that the American coal was superior to the Australian coal, and a market was opening in that direction for it. There was talk of building 10,000 ton vessels for the express purpose of bringing American coal to the Mediterranean, because the freight rates at present made the price of the American coal higher than it should be.

Consul General Osborne, at London, in commenting upon the arrival of a cargo of American gas coal there, predicts that during the coming Winter coal will rise to $12.15 to $13.36 per ton, or more than double the ordinary Winter price.

MISTOOK MAN FOR A DEER.

Howard Fetterly of Euclid, N. Y., Killed in the Adirondacks.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Howard Fetterly of Euclid, N. Y., aged twenty years, a guest at the Otter Lake Hotel, in the Adirondacks, was mistaken this afternoon by John App for a deer, shot through the heart, and instantly killed.

An inquest will be held to-morrow morning. App has not been taken into custody.

ARTIFICIAL INFANT FEEDING.

Dr. Jacobi Discusses the Subject at Academy of Medicine.

The New York Academy of Medicine held its first stated meeting for the Fall last night at the Academy Building, 17 West Forty-third Street. Dr. A. Jacobi read a paper on "Artificial Infant Feeding," it being the complete report written for the Children's Section of the Thirteenth Medical Congress.

Dr. Jacobi said that the attempt to make a complete infants' food, based on the analysis of the mother's milk, must be a failure, because no two such analyses were alike. They differ, note merely at different stages of the child's growth, but at even different hours of the same day. The basis, he declared, should be cow's milk, and he laid great stress upon proper sterilization.

A resolution was passed establishing a separate section of the academy on otology. At the suggestion of the President, Dr. William K. Thomson, it was decided to set apart a special evening for a symposium on the theme covered by Dr. Jacobi's paper.

CELLARS OF HOUSES FLOODED.

Trouble in West Ninety-third Street—Mr. Austin's Home Damaged.

Many of the cellars of the residences in West Ninety-third Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue, were flooded last night with water which escaped from a large water main which runs through the street.

The south side of the street is occupied by private dwellings, while on the north side there are only two buildings. One is the residence of George C. Austin.

A servant at 270 noticed that the cellar of that dwelling was becoming damp and the policeman on post was notified. He notified Sergt. Kelly of the West One Hundredth Street Station, who, in turn, notified the Department of Public Works.

An hour later Mr. Austin noticed that the cellar of his house was filling up with water. The city laborers were on the ground by this time and several fire hydrants were opened in order that a portion of the water might escape in that way. A vacant lot adjoining Mr. Austin's house began to fill up, and in a short time there were a couple of feet of water in it. The damage will amount to several hundred dollars.

YOUTHFUL COUPLE MARRIES.

Bridegroom Is 18 and the Bride Only 16 Years Old.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 4.—Miss Mamie Hand, daughter of a banker of Millville, was married last night to Maurice Wriggins, also of that place. The bride is about sixteen years of age, and the bridegroom two years older. The wedding, although taking place in the home of the bride's father, was the outcome of an elopement.

The couple had long wanted to marry, but their friends and relatives said they were too young. They decided not to obey their friends and to elope, and on Sept. 5 they departed. Mr. Hand tried to head the elopers off, but they caught an express train out of Millville just as the father of the girl rushed to the station. The girl repented her act, and when the train reached Camden she boarded a train back to Millville. Her father reached this city on the next train, passing his returning daughter en route. The police had been requested to head the couple off at the ferry to Philadelphia, and owing to his being alone Wriggins passed unsuspected. Mr. Hand was surprised when he reached Millville and received word that his daughter had reached home.

Since then Mr. Hand has relented and blessed the marriage.

FIRE ON PARK ROW.

One Man Fatally Burned, and Lodgers and Tenants Alarmed.

George Adler, an old man who lived in two rooms at 122 Park Row, was severely burned in a fire which occurred there about 11 o'clock last night. Adler makes jewelry boxes for the trade, and works in the rooms on the third floor. A pawnbroker occupies the ground floor, and seven other tenants, mostly Italians, live on the remaining three floors.

One of the Italian tenants noticed flames crackling in Adler's rooms as he was going through the halls last night. The door into the apartment was locked, and the frightened tenant ran into the street and called for help. Policeman Britton sent in an alarm. Policeman Kane went through the house arousing the tenants. Nearly all of them were able to make their way down the stairs, but a few had to come down the fire-escapes.

The firemen arrived and threw a stream into the Adler rooms which speedily extinguished the flames. Then they came upon Adler lying on the floor near the door. He was burned about the face, arms, and hands, had inhaled smoke, and was unconscious. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. Dr. Smith of that institution said that Adler's death was a matter of a few hours. He is about sixty years old. No one was able to tell whether he had any friends or relatives.

The lodgers in a cheap house next door to the building where the fire occurred were badly frightened, and a number of them tried to climb down the fire-escapes at the same time. There was much confusion. The fire was confined to the apartments of Adler, and did only about $300 worth of damage.

Prof. Goodyear's Lectures.

Prof. William H. Goodyear's Saturday afternoon free lectures on the "History of Art" at the Brooklyn Institute Museum, where he is Curator of Fine Arts, will be resumed to-morrow and continue with the omission of only two Saturdays, during the holidays, until the end of May. The lectures will commence at 4 o'clock, which is half an hour later than in former seasons.

The scheme contemplates a four-year course, moving in the order of history, and in pursuance of this the topic of the present season, which is the third, will be ancient Italian and Roman art. The plan of illustrating the present appearance of the sites of ancient cities and monuments will be continued, and the topic to-morrow will be "American Cast Collections and European Museums of Ancient Statuary."

Tramp Killed by Watchman.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 4.—Alexander McGlenan, a tramp, was shot by John Warner, a watchman, at the Bergen County Ice Company's plant last night, and died in the Hackensack Hospital at 3 o'clock this morning. Warner says four tramps came to the factory last night and refused to leave when he ordered them to do so. When he tried to put them out McGlenan assaulted him and he fired two shots, one passing through the man's left side near the heart.

Aurelia Osborn Fox Hospital.

The cornerstone of the Aurelia Osborn Fox Memorial Hospital at Oneonta will be laid to-day with appropriate ceremonies. The building will be erected and maintained at the expense of Col. Reuben L. Fox of the Republican State Committee as a testimonial to the memory of his wife. Mrs. Fox died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a few months ago.

Dr. Morgan Dix Better.

Dr. J. F. Smith, who is attending the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who has been confined to his home at 27 West Twenty-fifth Street for several days with lung trouble, said last night that Dr. Dix was somewhat better.

George R. Blanchard's Condition.

George R. Blanchard, who has been sick for several days at his home, 1 Washington Square, was in a critical condition late last night.

MR. STERN TALKS OF PARIS

Is a New York Commissioner to the Exposition.

AMERICA MAKES GOOD SHOWING

Does Not Consider the Fair Equal to That Held in Chicago — Many Criticisms Unjust.

Louis Stern, one of the members of the New York Commission to the Paris Exposition, returned home on the Teutonic on Wednesday night. He was at his desk yesterday looking bronzed and hearty from his five months' sojourn abroad.

"I have had a most delightful time," said Mr. Stern. "On none of my trips abroad have I enjoyed myself so much, and my duties as Commissioner were not onerous enough to entirely interfere with my sight-seeing.

"There is a great deal to say about the exposition. It certainly as a whole was a great success, and, although ideas may differ on some points connected with it, my feeling is that it came up to expectations, and the American exhibitors have every reason to feel satisfied with the recognition they received. I believe that next to France they received the highest number of medals and awards.

"It may be true in a measure that the older manufacturers, especially those who took honors at the exposition of 1889, did not make such a strenuous effort in competition as did their younger competitors, being satisfied with past honors. The awards were made in almost every instance for merit rather than favor. Here and there it is possible that some favor was shown, but rarely did the best exhibits fail to carry off awards.

"As to the value of exposition there seems to me to be no doubt that while they are good things, they have by no means the value that they had fifteen or twenty years ago. The reason for this is plain. The world has grown very small in late years, and buyers know exactly where the best in this or that product is to be had, and who the manufacturer is. The result is that little is shown to the buyer of products with which he was not already familiar.

"Yes, the American Building has been much criticized, but I do not think that in every instance the criticism has been fair. The critics have not paused long enough to go to the bottom. It is true that the British and German buildings, for instance, were much more artistic, but this is true only of their interiors. Both of these countries had priceless art treasures to draw upon. Valuable tapestries were hung on the walls and the best of what was in their national museums was transferred to their buildings. We had no such fund to draw from, and when these things are taken into consideration I think it will be generally admitted that we did as well as any other country.

"It is to our credit that our building was not a huge shop, as were so many of the foreign buildings. Nothing was sold in the United States Building, which was simply a meeting place for Americans. It had its Post Office, where Americans could get their mail; there were meeting rooms and committee rooms, and in every way it fulfilled its requirements.

"While I am on the subject of the American Building, I want to say that it suffered more than any other by the crowding together of buildings. The best view of it, that from the Alexander Bridge, was entirely shut off by the Turkish Building, which stood directly in its way.

"The exposition suffered by comparison with the Chicago World's Fair mainly on account of the way the buildings in the Paris inclosure were crowded together. In Chicago there was plenty of room, and had there been as much space in Paris, the beauty of the exposition would have been greatly enhanced. The machinery and agricultural exhibits in the United States section were objects of the widest attention, and I understand that all of these exhibits have been sold. The other exhibitors, however, are much disappointed at the smallness of the orders received by them."

Mr. Stern said that the part of the exposition which made the strongest impression on him were the two art palaces, which are to be permanent buildings, and which, he said, were well worth a visit, even if the rest of the exposition were gone. No words, he said, could adequately express the beauty and grandeur of these art palaces and the treasures they contained.

"The Paris edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES was one of the successes of the exposition," said Mr. Stern. "It was received with the greatest favor, and was appreciated as it should have been. I don't like to talk about it in the past tense, for I sincerely hope it will be a permanent institution. I am not a publisher, of course, but I see no reason why THE TIMES over there should not continue to be the success it undoubtedly is and has been."

Of the Paris underground railway system Mr. Stern spoke in terms of the highest praise. "It is a great success," he said, "and while the trains do not make what would be fast time to us, and there is the drawback of no elevators, yet the tunnel is excellently lighted and there is plenty of good, pure air. The fare is 4 cents.

"I heard also that France was a very rich country," he said. "I was told by prominent bankers that the Bank of France had in its vaults more gold than England, Germany, and Russia combined. Speaking of Germany, it might be well to say that the exposition has done more to wipe out the old feeling between that country and France than any other thing. Thousands of Germans visited the exposition and went away with what they saw. In fact, I believe that the greatest number of foreign visitors came from Germany."

Although he has been away nearly six months, Mr. Stern said that he had kept in touch to some extent with the political situation here. "It is my firm conviction that Mr. McKinley will win in the country and Mr. Odell in the State," he said. "I look for a very large Republican gain in New York City, not only as a rebuke to Tammany Hall and its methods, but because I believe that the people of this city still have the same old fear of Bryanism that they had four years ago, and will make it plain at the polls."

ARGENTINA GIVES CONCESSION.

Two Hundred Square Leagues Granted for Agricultural Colony.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Government of Argentina, according to the Buenos Ayres correspondent of The Times, has decided to grant a concession of 200 square leagues of territory in the Province of Formosa, to Señor Valle for the purpose of founding an agricultural colony. The contract, the correspondent says, provides for the settlement of 20,000 Japanese there.

Vatican Thieves Being Tracked.

ROME, Oct. 4.—The Vatican authorities have informed the Italian police in connection with the recent burglary and the theft of securities valued at 357,000 lire that more than a fifth of the stolen property came from America. It is said that the thieves are being tracked.

Body Found on Riverside Drive.

The body of an unidentified man about sixty-five years old was found yesterday morning at West One Hundredth Street and Riverside Drive. It was that of a man about five feet eight inches in height, weighing 165 pounds. It was dressed in a light overcoat of good material and dark color, dark suit, striped tie, and a soft hat. On the band of the hat were red polka dots.

The man had no underclothing nor were there any shoes. In the clothing were some fishing lines, a six-inch rule, two apples, a corncob pipe, an old knife, and in one pocket some sandworms for bait.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF TOURNEY.

Miss Abbott of Chicago Takes First Prize for Women Players at Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The International Golf Competition at Compiegne, in connection with the Paris Exposition, was concluded yesterday. In the ladies' championship, where there were ten entries, the results were as follows: First, Miss Abbott of Chicago, 47; second, Miss P. Whittier of St. Moritz, 49; third, Mrs. Huger Pratt of Dinard, 53, and Mme. Froment Maurice of Compiegne, 53; fourth, Mrs. Ridgeway of d'Euville, 57, and sixth, Mme Fournier Sarloveze of Compiegne, 64.

In the Men's Handicap, where there were twenty-nine entries, the following were the results: First, A. B. Lambert of Paris, 73; second, P. Deschamps of Paris, 75; third, Lord of Dinard, 81; fourth, G. Thorne of Weston-super-Mare, 84, and Mackenzie Turpie of Scotland, 84; and fifth, W. B. Dove of England, 85.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Philadelphos Council Won Two Royal Arcanum Matches.

Philadelphos Council of the Royal Arcanum won two victories in the bowling tournament of the Brooklyn councils of that organization last night, defeating De Witt Clinton and Pro Patria Councils, while De Witt Clinton defeated Pro Patria. The scores were:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 165; Medicus, 192; Vandekar, 200; Bierschenk, 140; Jenkins, 116. Total, 813.

Pro Patria Council—Rodenbergh, 126; Goerke, 106; Meek, 117; Powles, 147; Kemble, 161. Total, 659.

SECOND GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Engel, 147; Molter, 122; Robinson, 154; Lockwood, 164; Talbot, 147. Total, 734.

Pro Patria Council—Rodenbergh, 112; Goerke, 114; Meek, 119; Powles, 161; Kemble, 156. Total, 662.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Engel, 161; Molter, 144; Robinson, 159; Lockwood, 164; Talbot, 147. Total, 712.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 154; Medicus, 145; Vandekar, 205; Bierschenk, 132; Jenkins, 156. Total, 792.

In the Columbia tournament at Schluessing's Columbia Alleys last night the Corinthian Bowling Club team made the excellent score of 923, with only two missed spares. It won both its matches, beating the Rosedale and Cyclone teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Selbers, 179; Bellmer, 169; Mesloh, 163; Kessler, 168; A. Selbers, 156. Total, 835.

Cyclone Bowling Club—Johnasmeyer, 154; Le Beau, 143; Setzer, 138; A. Boettjer, 130; C. Boettjer, 168. Total, 783.

SECOND GAME.

Cyclone Bowling Club—Johnasmeyer, 173; Le Beau, 160; Setzer, 200; A. Boettjer, 167; C. Boettjer, 142. Total, 842.

Corinthian Bowling Club—S. Walter, 161; Clinch, 203; Zollinger, 179; Smith, 188; Schaeffer, 192. Total, 923.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian Bowling Club—S. Walter, 190; Clinch, 145; Zollinger, 181; Smith, 184; Schaeffer, 184. Total, 884.

Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Selbers, 169; Bellmer, 179; Meslop, 168; Kessler, 155; A. Selbers, 149. Total, 820.

The team of the Fidelia Bowling Club won all three of its matches with the Roseville Athletic Association of Newark in the National tournament at Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Roseville Athletic Association.—Pierson, 158; Diedrick, 190; Wood, 176; Canmerr, 159; Meyer, 164. Total, 847.

Fidelia Bowling Club.—Coster, 136; Rothermer, 203; Kibber, 188; Folge, 161; Amann, 180. Total, 868.

SECOND GAME.

Roseville Athletic Association—Pierson, 143; Diedrick, 178; Wood, 156; Canmerr, 157; Meyer, 196. Total, 829.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Coster, 168; Rothermer, 178; Kibber, 189; Folge, 160; Amann, 178. Total, 873.

THIRD GAME.

Roseville Athletic Association.—Pierson, 137; Diedrick, 171; Wood, 155; Canmerr, 132; Meyer, 156. Total, 751.

Fidelia Bowling Club.—Coster, 159; Rothermer, 157; Kibber, 170; Folge, 181; Amann, 148. Total, 815.

MORRISTOWN'S HORSE SHOW.

Entries for the Field Club's Horse Show at Morristown, N. J., to be held Oct. 11, 12 and 13, have closed with 300 nominations. This number exceeds any previous record of the Club. The quality of the entries is also notable, many previous prize winners being among the candidates for the blue ribbon.

The entries are well distributed among the forty-odd classes. In the contests for roadsters the exhibits include those of Robert H. McCurdy, C. M. Sanderson, De Witt C. Flanagan, Richard A. McCurdy, C. M. Decker, and A. L. Page. For the honors in the harness classes some of the candidates are from the stables of Thomas B. Hidden, William H. Barnard, R. F. Carman, H. C. Hoskier, W. Allston Flagg, George B. Post, Jr., Stoneacre Stable, H. McK. Twombly, A. F. Hyde, Walter P. Bliss, Richard H. Williams, Philip Livingston, and Arthur Whitney. Saddle horses will be exhibited by E. T. H. Talmage, Miss Scribner, Harry T. Peters, the Orange Riding Club, and others. Among the hunters and jumpers to compete are those of Charles Pfizer, Jr., Louis Batjer, Lewis Hallock, Jr., Robert L. Stevens, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Arthur Whitney, Miss Catlin, and Richard Newton, Jr.

CHANGES IN CORNELL'S TEAM.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The feature of to-day's work with the Cornell elevens was the line-up between the first and second 'Varsity teams in which, by rapid work and close end interference, the regulars twice crossed their opponent's goal line.

Changes were made at quarter back, where Brewster of the University School of Cleveland was given his first chance, and at left half back, where Purcell displaced Otis. In addition Alexander, right 'Varsity tackle, resumed his position and played for fifteen minutes. Lueder was shoved from right tackle to left, where he promises to perform his duties well. In the absence of Pierson, who is likely not to resume his position at centre, Namack was played. Hunt was chosen for right guard, and the combination made up worked with better results than any team organized by the coaches this season. Capt. Starbuck has not yet lined up for hard playing, and will probably refrain until next week, when he will prepare for the Washington and Jefferson contest.

Albert L. Skinner's New Yawl.

A new auxiliary yawl has just been launched from the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, and Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Morris Heights, for Albert L. Skinner of Yonkers. The new yacht is a flush-deck craft with fine lines, and will probably prove very fast under sail alone. She has already been given a satisfactory trial under her motor power, which consists of a twenty-four-horse power gasoline engine.

Comfortable cruising was Mr. Skinner's first care in the designing of the yacht. She measures 76 feet 6 inches over all, 62 feet on the water line, 17 feet beam, and 7 feet 6 inches draught. The accommodations below her flush deck are unusually ample. In addition to a roomy saloon, finished in mahogany, and furnished with broad sofas, are three large staterooms. Each has a comfortable divan as well as berths. A folding washbasin and wardrobe complete the furnishing of the staterooms. The bathroom is large and fully equipped. All these apartments, like the saloon, are finished in mahogany. Forward of the owner's quarters are the Captain's stateroom, a large galley, refrigerator, pantry, pipe berths for the crew, and large lockers. These rooms are finished in butternut.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

The steam yacht Presto, recently purchased by John S. Newberry of Detroit, from Commodore J. A. Molenhauer of the Pensaquit Corinthian Yacht Club has sailed for her new home by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal and great lakes.

F. C. Henderson's sloop yacht Cymbra, which was dismasted during the Fall regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club two weeks ago, will have her rig altered to jib and mainsail before being placed in commission next year.

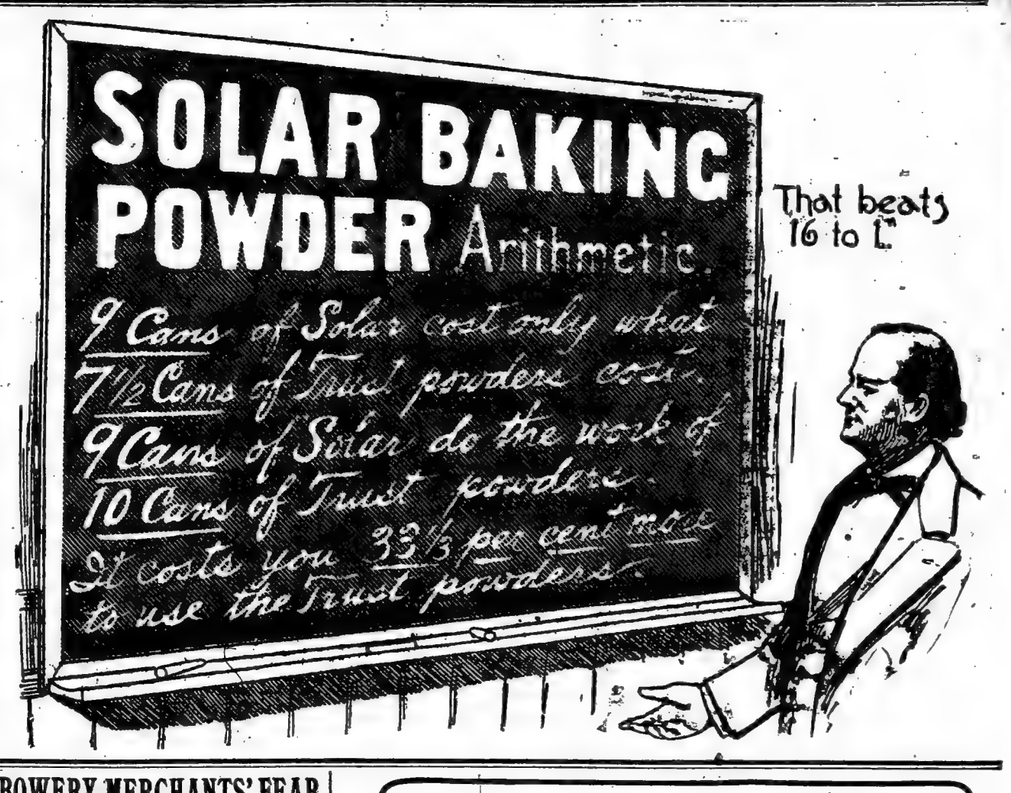
Howard Gould's large steam yacht Niagara will be put out of commission within the next few days. Mr. Gould will then use the swift little steamer Vamoose, which he recently purchased from Frank T. Smith, as a ferryboat between his home at Sands Point, L. I., and this city.

The Atlantic Yacht Club's house at Sea Gate will be closed for the season on Oct. 15. The Transportation Committee of the club has arranged a ferry schedule, to remain in effect until Nov. 1, whereby boats will leave Sea Gate at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., and 4:25 P. M. and New York at 12:30 P. M., 3:25 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. The Sunday boat has been discontinued.

The annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Union of North America will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Yachtsmen's Club, 47 West Forty-third Street. Unusual interest is attached to the meeting this year, as a revision of the racing rules, particularly with reference to racing measurement, will be considered. A special committee made up of Frank Bowne Jones, Ralph N. Ellis, and Clinton H. Crane, will report suggestions for a revision of the present code.

In the basins of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Morris Heights, the following steam yachts have been laid up for the Winter: E. E. Smathers's Toinette, J. H. Rutherford's Margaret, J. Campbell Smith's Annabel, J. F. Zimmerman's Hirondelle, George L. Ronald's Reva, E. S. Woodward's Raynham, Mrs. Julia Curtiss's Calypso, L. D. Fiske's Genevieve, Charles M. Pratt's Electra, Frank Bement's Franeda, Julius Fleischmann's Hiawatha, Edward Weston's Wachusett' Blakely Hall's Hildegarde, Dr. H. A. Mandeville's Marjencha, Alexander Stein's Rex, and R. W. Cumming's Eleanor.

The steam yacht Colonia, owned by Rear Commodore Postley of the Larchmont Yacht Club, has been put out of commission, and berthed for the Winter at Tebo's South Brooklyn Basin. In McIntosh's Basin, at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, these yachts have already been laid up for the Winter: John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, George B. Wilson's Anita, Miss Eloise L. Breese's Elsa, R. P. Doremus's sloop yacht Ubra, and H. B. Shaen's sloop Maricuita. At Port Jefferson, L. I., A. Hart McKee's steam yacht Parthenia has been put under her Winter coverings, and A. Holland Forbes's sloop Penguin has been dismantled at Cold Spring Harbor.



BOWERY MERCHANTS' FEAR

Corroborate Magistrate Mott's Attack on the Police.

Resorts Warned When Complained Of—Protection Alleged Through Sullivan's Influence.

Magistrate Mott's criticism of Capt. Stephenson of the Mulberry Street Police Station for allowing Bowery dives to run unmolested, and saying that he believed that the police know all about and are interested in those places, caused much talk yesterday among the merchants in the vicinity of "Paris by Gaslight," against which it is charged that it is simply a "fake" show conducted as a blind for a dishonest "pin" game. Capt. Stephenson reiterated yesterday what he had said the day before in reference to proceeding against the place and making arrests if any of the alleged victims would point out the man or men who had robbed them.

The "Paris by Gaslight" is run by James Smith, who asserts that he has a "pull" with the police. Harry Black, who was arrested on complaint of Ramirode Villas that he was robbed in the place, but who was subsequently discharged by Magistrate Mott because Capt. Stephenson refused to make a complaint, is his manager. Smith runs a like show, the "Oriental," a block south of "Paris by Gaslight." Complaints by alleged victims in both places are to the effect that the "pin" game is run in them.

It came about yesterday, so it was asserted by a merchant in the vicinity, that the publicity given to "Paris by Gaslight" had resulted in the game being transferred temporarily to the "Oriental." Smith, it is asserted, is a member of the Eagle Club, frequented by the gambling fraternity and other Bowery residents, and whose members are followers of Senator Sullivan, but it was not charged that Sullivan has anything to do with Smith's enterprises except perhaps in the way of an indirect "pull" with the police when protection is needed.

Interviews yesterday with several of the respectable merchants within a stone's throw of the two places revealed a peculiar state of affairs, of the same nature that Magistrate Mott complained of. Plainly speaking, a reign of terror exists among them. They are afraid to make open complaints or to have their names used. One reason, as explained by one of the merchants, is this:

"The men connected with these 'joints' are a lot of thugs, and if I should make open complaint, likely as not I would get slugged with a blackjack or some similar weapon, and it would probably be done in such a way that I would not be able to punish the real offender. The police know all about these places, and could close them instantly if they wished to.

"Here is a cases in point. A colored man named J. M. Murray of 62 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was cheated out of $9 in 'Paris by Gaslight' early last Saturday evening. He complained to Capt. Stephenson, who told him to come back to the station at 9 o'clock. Murray went there at that hour, and he was told to come back on Monday between 12 and 1 o'clock. On the way to the station a man walked up to him and after a few words gave the colored man the amount he had lost. Murray then let the matter drop. This has happened more than once, and is the reason why there are not more complaints in court."

The merchant also said that Murray complained to a policeman on the Bowery, and that the policeman told him that he could do nothing.

"That's the way," he added. "The policemen can do nothing. They are afraid, and it is just as Magistrate Mott said, they find it to their interest not to see these things."

Another merchant, who was induced to talk only on condition that his name should not be used, said that many of his fellow-merchants who are Hebrews, and who keep open on Sunday, feared to complain, being convinced that if they did the police would close their places. They preferred to stand the nuisance rather than run the risk.

"It is of no use for a man who has been cheated or robbed to complain to the police," said the merchant, "because almost invariably when he goes to the station and a detective is sent around with him, in fact to any of these places, the tip has gone out beforehand and all signs of gambling apparatus have been removed."

Complaint will be made to-day by one man who has decided to proceed on his own account to Mayor Van Wyck, because he says complaints to the police are ignored. He said that more than one complaint on the ground of a public nuisance has been lodged with the Health Department against "Paris by Gaslight," but nothing has ever come of it.

Brockton's Fair Attractions.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—All records for attendance at the famous Brockton Fair went to smash this afternoon, with 50,000 people on the grounds, a total of 90,000 for three days.

In the horse show T. W. Lawson, Boston; W. H. Barnard, New York, and Crow & Murray of Ottawa, Canada, were the big winners. It was Lawson's day by long odds, and his horses won $340 for him, besides a number of ribbons. If Mr. Lawson did not win, either his wife or daughters did, and it was all in the family that the big prizes were gained. The summaries follow:

2:13 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Genevieve, ch. m.	2	1	1	1
Alcalone, blk. h.	3	2	2	2
Homeward, b. g.	1	4	4	3
Don L., g. g.	4	3	3	4

Time—2:14½; 2:14; 2:15½; 2:16.

2:23 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Black Beauty, blk. m.	1	1	1	
Atlanta Malega, b. h.	3	3	2	
The Nun, b. m.	4	2	4	
Sir Electroid, b. h.	2	4	3	

Time—2:23¾; 2:22½; 2:23.

2:19 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500. First division.

Uncle Angus, b. g.	7	1	1	2	1
Minnie B., br. m.	2	2	2	1	2
Della J., b. m.	1	3	4	2	5 ro
Van Deman, ch. g.	3	4	7	7	4 ro
Mars Chan, br. g.	5	5	3	3	6 ro
Christy, ch. m.	8	8	5	6	3 ro
Red Snedd, b. g.	6	6	6	5	
Daisy Bell, ch. m.	4	7	8	dr	

Time—2:17½; 2:17; 2:18½; 2:17½; 2:17¼; 2:18¾.

Free for All.—Trotting. Purse $800.

Alcidalia, ch. m.	2	1	1	1
Captain Jack, blk. g.	1	2	2	2
Hesperus, b. h.	3	3	3	3
Benton M., ch. h.	4	4	4	4

Time—2:13¼; 2:12; 2:13; 2:13½.

Maryland Club

Pure Rye Whiskey

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Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents. 5

NEW YORK DEFAULTER CAUGHT.

Frank W. Travis Surrenders in San Francisco for Theft Here.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Frank W. Travis, a New York defaulter, surrendered himself to-day to the police, and acknowledge that he had stolen from his brother, D. R. Travis of 41 Park Row, New York, who is an agent for the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of Binghamton, N. Y.

Travis would make no statement, but simply said the theft was committed July 2. He would give no other details.

TROLLEY TRACKS TORN UP.

Erie Company Tries to Shut Newark and Hackensack Line Out.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 4.—The Newark and Hackensack Traction Company, which for two years has been trying to reach Hackensack, is in more trouble. This morning, about 2:30 o'clock, a force of workmen in the employ of the Erie Railroad, who were under guard of four Erie detectives, tore up the trolley tracks where they crossed through the abandoned Lodi branch embankment. The steam road's men then proceeded to fill in the cut made by the trolley road through the embankment. As a result of this action, the trolley line is a half-mile further away from Hackensack than it was.

The Erie has put up a barbed wire fence along its property on both sides, and posted notices forbidding trespassing. Ex-Judge Van Cleve of Paterson has been employed by President Giles to take charge of the trolley company's case, and he hopes to placate the Erie management.

DISORDER FEARED IN BELGIUM.

Parade in Honor of Prince Albert's Wedding May Be Dropped.

BRUSSELS, Oct 4.—The festivities arranged for Saturday and Sunday in order to celebrate the wedding of Prince Albert of Belgium to the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria threaten to be troubled by Socialist demonstrations. The Socialists propose to gather Sunday in the square in front of the Bourse, where the Prince and his bride are to witness a procession of 7,000 school children.

The Socialists' organ, Le Peuple, calls on the populace to demonstrate that they are in favor of amnesty and universal suffrage. It deprecates a disturbance of order, declaring that an immense clamor for justice will suffice to achieve the object in view.

Nevertheless, the authorities fear that the proposed assemblage of Socialists will lead to disorder, and are considering the abandon

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THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Last Saturday there appeared to be a prospect of an early adjustment of the differences between the coal miners of the anthracite region and their employers, the return to work, at increased rates of compensation, of something like 140,000 men who have now been idle for nearly three weeks, a renewal of the supplies of hard coal at normal prices, and a resumption of ordinary business conditions in the anthracite coal country. To-day a settlement seems to be no nearer than it was a week ago. Indeed, the prospect for a prolonged suspension of hard coal mining, with increasing distress to miners and increased cost to consumers of hard coal, appears to have been dimmed by the very offers that were made to induce the coal miners to return to work.

The offer to increase the pay of miners 10 per cent. net, made by some of the operators, appears to have been too little or too much. Increased pay was not all that the United Mine Workers asked for. What the directors of the strike, the pilgrim agitators from the bituminous coal fields, desired most was the recognition of the Mine Workers' Union. The bill of grievances emitted by the organization of which JOHN MITCHELL is President contained some specifications that deserved attention and that should be met by redress. To compel acceptance of all the demands made for the miners MITCHELL issued the strike order. It has been complied with so generally as to compel the belief that the grievances were fairly representative of the wishes of the miners.

It cannot appear to the public that the coal producers, either in or out of the great coal transporting corporations that control 72 per cent. of the whole output, have met the situation either sagaciously or with a proper regard for the public comfort or the real interest and assumed rights of the miners. That the coal producers should understand the difficulties of the situation better than the layman will not be disputed. That they can afford to pay more wages to the miners can scarcely be disputed, since the offer of a 10 per cent. increase was made. That there are complex difficulties, such as the question of the relation to pay of the cost of powder, the conditions of mining in different mines, the character and number of "stoppages," must be plain to any one who looks into the matter. But the public will soon be entitled to complain because the coal producers, who must understand these things fully, do not give the public the benefit of their knowledge by proposing a plan of settlement with the miners other than the one for increased wages, which the operators have signified a willingness to meet by an advance of 10 per cent.

The striking miners deprived themselves of some sympathy which they might have retained by the course they pursued at Hazleton in rejecting a compact made to secure a fair settlement of all disputes between employer and employed by arbitration. By insisting upon rigid compliance with the Markle agreement, by advising that it be imitated all through the hard coal region, MITCHELL would have strengthened the cause of the miner, made popular the principle of arbitration, and won the reputation of establishing that principle to settle the existing and all future controversies between miners and their employers in the anthracite region. The comparatively small supply of coal that would have been turned out by the Markle mines would not have relieved the distress of the market appreciably or lessened the impressiveness of the strike. As it is, arbitration has received a set-back, the miners have encouraged the notion that they can without much hesitation break a solemn compact when it suits them to reject it, and, as Father PHILLIPS said at Hazleton, "have struck the severest blow at organized labor which has been inflicted for years."

If there is any speculative purpose behind the failure of the coal producers to submit a plan of settlement considerate and comprehensive, and any determination to prolong the strike as long as there is a supply of anthracite coal to be sold at prices greatly advanced beyond justifiable figures, there is trifling with a very serious question. The public is not likely long to read with patience of a strike that will bring distress to the families of men who admittedly ought to receive more pay, when that strike is believed to be prolonged to increase profits that belong in greater measure to the men who are striking.

JUSTICE PATTERSON.

We have the best authority for saying that there is not the slightest foundation in fact for the story recently circulated that Justice PATTERSON has come to an understanding with Mr. CROKER and Mr. WHALEN, by which the Justice is to refrain from seeking a renomination in order that Mr. WHALEN may be named for the Supreme Court this year, and a nomination may go to the Justice next year.

It is hardly necessary to add that neither we nor any one who knows the career and character of Justice PATTERSON could suspect him to be capable of that kind of "truck and dicker" with reference to the high office he has held so honorably.

We do not know who was responsible for starting the story, unless it were Mr. WHALEN, but we venture to doubt that it originated with Mr. CROKER, or that that astute politician would have sanctioned it. His course as to judicial nominations has at times been singularly wrong, and even he must see that his indulgence of his personal prejudices on one conspicuous recent occasion cost his party the Governorship. We hardly think that he is now inclined to repeat such an error. We are not aware that he has any prejudice against Justice PATTERSON, and the precedent in the case of Justice BARRETT last year is evidence that he is capable of recognizing the qualities which the two eminent Judges possess in common.

It may be that Mr. CROKER desires the election of Mr. WHALEN, though the conduct of that gentleman in his present office has brought a good deal of trouble on the Tammany administration which a man of greater ability and more common sense would have avoided. But from the point of view of a leader who sees the value of the approval of decent men for his course in matters as to which public opinion is very sensitive, Mr. CROKER ought not to be blind to the consequences of deliberately preferring the partisan election of such a man as Mr. WHALEN to a share in the unanimous election of such a man as Justice PATTERSON.

GERMANY'S NEW PROPOSAL.

The prompt adhesion of our Government, to-day announced, to the modified proposal of Germany, gives good hope of maintaining the concert of the powers in China until all the grievances of the Western world have been redressed. It offers a promise of that "indemnity for the past and security for the future" upon which we have all along insisted. Our insistence was not at all relaxed, even while we were disagreeing with the terms of the first German proposal. We were simply acting in the line of our steadfast contention that both wrong and mischief would be done if we denied at the outset the sovereignty of China by refusing to allow its Government every fair opportunity to redress our wrongs. Not to mention the other grave reasons for not making it such a denial would impose upon the powers the awful burden of undertaking to govern, in their own way, some hundreds of millions of human beings of whom, as every day's news more fully admonishes us, we know very little.

It is very possible that, if there had been a concert of Europe upon the original proposal of Germany, Germany would have been emboldened to persevere in the proposed policy in spite of the defection of the United States. That would have put us in a position of temporary awkwardness, and we should have had to wait for our vindication until the policy suggested by Germany had had "its perfect work," and the experiment of a European government of the Chinese Empire had been tried. Our own refusal to try it we had emphasized by ordering the withdrawal of our troops from the possibility of being used in behalf of interests which we did not regard as our own, and thereby sustaining our position, that joint action was justifiable only in behalf and to the extent of common interests.

But we have not been subjected to that trying experience. The European powers, except in the other two members of the European Dreibund, whose interests in the matter, joint or separate, are very slight, have in effect taken our ground. Germany herself has been constrained to admit that there could be no agreement upon the basis of her original proposals. She has accordingly modified them in the sense of the objections to them of the United States. And the new concert will be arrived at upon the basis of our objections to the original German proposals.

That is a very pleasant position to occupy. There is no reason why the present position should be unpleasant for Germany. Whatever unpleasantness it may contain for the German Government, which fortunately for itself has the prudence always to keep its press readily disclaimable, arises from the irregularity of its own procedure. If it had made its original proposals privately instead of publicly, it would have been made aware of our objections to them, and it could have acknowledged the force of those objections privately, instead of publicly, as it has in fact compelled itself to do. Meanwhile, it has put in a position of much awkwardness the press which so enthusiastically supported the unmodified German proposition. Of course we do not mean the German press itself, which is inured to sorrows and acquainted with snubs, but the more serious and responsible press of other countries, which committed itself headlong to the original proposals, and poohpoohed as frivolous the objections which the German Government now practically admits to have been important and well taken. These journals are now put in the position of having been more royalist than the King, more imperialist than the Kaiser. However, all is well that ends well, and, as we began by saying, the prospect for maintaining an effective and, moreover, a just concert of the powers in China is now almost unclouded.

THE POLICE AND VICE.

If there were to be an election this year to determine the character of the City Government for the next Mayoralty term, it is almost certain that there would be a radical change decreed by the people. Being a year in which National issues attract all the attention that is given to politics, and no municipal offices of importance being involved the present rulers of the city seem to think—correctly enough—that the public will stand about everything in the patient way that is habitual with the American community until it is at once awake and sure of a chance to do something. In no department of the administration is this more apparent than in the police.

The perfunctory investigation into the outrageous conduct of the police at the time of the race riots last Summer has produced the results that might have been expected from the announcement by President YORK that the real offenders were the negroes who insisted in getting into the disorderly crowds that were pursuing them with murderous intent. Nothing is more certain than that a man, black or white, will not be hurt by a mob if he keeps out of the way, but it is not easy to keep out of the way of a mob formed to hurt the man, and Mr. YORK's theory of police responsibility in this matter was pure impudence. It will apparently suffice to save the police officers on trial from the just consequences of their brutal misconduct.

While this scandal is still fresh in the minds of the people, the treatment of the Protestant Episcopal clergymen who complained to the police in the vain hope to secure aid in stopping the foul traffic in young girls in certain sections of the city, is brought up and made the subject of investigation by the Bishop of the diocese. While some exaggerated and unauthorized statements on this subject have been made, there is no doubt as to the substantial basis of the complaints made to the police, or as to the sufficient occasion for the action of the Diocesan Convention in referring the matter to the Bishop for investigation. The police authorities take their usual course in affairs of serious import; observe discreet silence, arrange to secure all the delay possible, and wait for the thing to "blow over." It will not blow over, however, and Bishop POTTER is a man who cannot easily be thwarted in any task he takes up, and cannot at all be frightened. He will ascertain the truth, and when he announces what he has ascertained, the people of New York of every class will believe him.

Last of all comes the disclosure of the vice and rascality going on in the grossest form under practical police protection in the Bowery. It is no worse than the vice and rascality that have enjoyed the police protection, for which payment has been duly extorted, in other parts of the city for a long time; it is only more of the same sort. But it happens to affect a class of dealers doing business in that neighborhood, considerable in number, who have not heretofore been usually counted among the active opponents of Tammany. The same class on the east side are gradually being aroused to the influence exerted on their interests by the licensed pollution of their neighborhoods. They are beginning to see that there is something more ruinous to them than the animosity of the police, and that the misconduct of the latter is driving decent patronage from their shops. All this can have no immediate effect on the fortunes of Tammany, but it is a cumulative influence; it will not die out; the facts on which it is based will continue, and when the time comes next Fall that the people can strike an effective blow, the big men in Tammany and the little men will find they have a heavier job on their hands than they have ever had before.

COMEDY IN CONTROVERSY.

To one who can read the oft-recurring contributions to the literature of the campaign by Mr. RICHARD CROKER with a full power of appreciation of the humor to be extracted from them, it cannot be altogether matter for regret that the campaign will last yet another month. In that time Mr. CROKER will have many opportunities to demonstrate a capacity to amuse of which he was never before suspected, and which he does not now fully appreciate at its true worth.

It is sometimes asserted that there have been successful comedians who were quite destitute of the sense of humor. But while that may be true of those comedians who depend for their fun-making upon intelligent and skillful use of the words and situations provided by others, Mr. CROKER's reading must have informed him that it is not so of those who adopt comedy parts in politics. And the men who accept the heavy parts in politics when they lack inspiration stick faithfully to the text of platforms instead of venturing to attempt dangerous improvisation.

Besides lacking humor, or the willingness or ability to appreciate the humor of others, Mr. CROKER lacks and should cultivate patience, good temper, the self-control indispensable to enable a political antagonist to meet attack and retort courteously and incisively at the same time. The man in or out of politics who is prone to try his joke on others but is resentful of the joke of others at his expense is destitute of the comedy sense. If Mr. CROKER could take a joke he would be well on the way to making plausible jokes of his own.

If there is anybody near Mr. CROKER who will dare to remonstrate with him for taking Mr. HANNA too seriously, we sincerely hope he will do so. When Mr. HANNA referred to Mr. CROKER as an "Emperor," knowing that Mr. CROKER, from the bottom of his heart, and in sympathy with his party and his party leader, detests the word "empire" in all the senses in which it may be used, it was not the "cue" for the comedy politician to express a desire to make Mr. HANNA "skip the rope pretty lively." The idea suggested is really funny, but we do not suspect Mr. CROKER of considering it so. It is not advantageous to Mr. CROKER, of all public political disputants, to lose his temper. If he does he is apt to do as Mr. CROKER did when he declared that no lawyer has opportunity for success unless he is a trust lawyer; that there is no Ice Trust, but that it "is purely a local affair," and without the least touch of humor indulges in incoherent and inconsistent jabber about dumb workingmen, the slaves of trusts, who are assumed from their silence to have decided that security and prosperity for the future are to be assured by voting with Mr. CROKER for W. J. BRYAN.

There is room for suspicion that Mr. CROKER was unconsciously humorous in his detestation of betting as a way of expressing political confidence, particularly when the betting is at odds of two and a half to one, "for the purpose of deceiving the people." Unless we have been misinformed, Mr. CROKER has adopted a very effective way to rebuke that practice by taking the odds in blocks much larger than some opulent gentlemen of leisure have ventured to express their confidence in favored horses. Mr. CROKER is matter of fact when he comes down to money. "We favor," he says, "any kind of money"; and while he might have seemed to be "twitting on facts," he would have been regarded as an audacious joker if he had added, "and almost any old way of getting it."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is both hard and easy to believe the statement, telegraphed from Columbus, Ohio, that the President of the Ohio State University in a recent address to the students told them that "a college education is an absolute guarantee against poverty and distress." This declaration, as everybody knows who has used even moderate powers of observation with any degree of intelligence, is an exaggeration at once grotesquely and stupidly wild, and at first thought it seems impossible that a man, presumably himself the product of the sort of education he commends, could say anything so obviously out of accord with the truth. But, alas! the impulse to acquit is followed almost instantly by an impulse to convict. The whole teaching fraternity, including the members of college Faculties, are subjected to a curious influence, one of the most marked and not least lamentable effects of which is a tendency to overemphasis in the expression of their opinions and beliefs. Speaking with authority year after year to those who because of youth are less well informed than themselves on topics which they regard as of great importance, and rarely encountering contradiction or hostile argument, they lose the sense of caution that restrains less carefully guarded persons and saves them from innumerable mistakes. Hence arises, doubtless, the reputation for impracticality that goes so generally with the professorial position and to so large an extent deprives its occupants of the right to effective participation in the world's work which their virtues and their learning would otherwise assure them. For the same reason that "academic" is a derogatory epithet, humorous or contemptuous according to circumstance, the conclusions of college professors in matters at all removed from their narrow special domain do not carry weight with politicians, business men, or even their own pupils. A boy or girl would have to be young, indeed, to be unaware that a college education is not an absolute guarantee against poverty and distress, or who could hear the assertion made without smiling appreciation of its inaccuracy. A college education is a most excellent thing, but it isn't an absolute guarantee against anything whatever, and the man who says it is makes himself ridiculous.

—Beautifully typewritten on the finest of paper, there has come to us from Munich a letter of absorbing interest. We are not quite sure what the writer of the letter wants, but apparently his object is to save New York from the Ramapo conspirators, and therefore he can draw upon our affections at will. "In our German journals," he begins, "the supply of water for the City of New York has been spoken of and it was declared there that all the springs which are coming in consideration for the present and future supply of water for the said city have been bought by a share-company. On account of this circumstance New York would be obliged to pay the prices the Company would charge to them, in other words the said company could do what she pleases to." She could, indeed, and it delights us to know that the case is so well understood abroad. Next our correspondent details his qualifications for assisting us. "As I am studying the subterraneous proportions of water for years," he writes, "and as I have made it my special line, I have great interest for the respective situations of that city inasmuch as the preferred conclusions of the journals are not corresponding with my experiences and conclusions." Then comes a scientific passage: "Water-springs are the running off and over of subterraneous groundwater-streams. The appearing of springs are nothing else as the natural running off and over of such groundwater-springs. If one knows the running and reaching of the groundwater-stream he can make very easily drilling, and he will have an artificial spring. Under these circumstances one is not obliged to buy natural springs." The last page of the letter contains what we are almost sure is an offer from the resident of Munich to come here and, after an examination of the lay of the land, to tell us just where our groundwater-streams are concealed. Uncertainty as to whether the Munich man's motives are purely philanthropical or are tinged with the desire for fees prevents us from printing his name. His use of the English language, however, is most charming, and he would be certain to have a good time here anyway, so he would better pack up his witch hazel, or whatever it is that he uses in his water hunting, and come along over.

—Attention is called by The Toronto Globe to the fact that while for months past the political opponents of President MCKINLEY have been asserting that the German vote would be cast against him because of his militarism and imperialism, now the press of Germany threatens him with the loss of that same vote if he doesn't back up the Kaiser's schemes. The point is certainly a curious one, and it really looks as if either the anti-imperialists of the United States or the imperialists of Germany must be wrong. One cannot lose what one has already lost, and, on the other hand, one cannot have already lost what there is still danger of losing. Escape from prolonged oscillation between these contradictions, with its resulting mental confusion, is to be found only in the theory that there is no such thing in this country as a "German" vote. How can there be one, since, except for a few travelers, there are no Germans here? Descent and nationality are quite different things, and the distance which an intelligent voter puts between the two is not to be bridged by a ballot, even when it is as long as those used in Presidential years.

—As we expected—and said—the morose comments of The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier on the friendly participation of Northerners and Southerners in the unveiling of the Kearsarge and Alabama tablets, were as distasteful in the one section of the country as in the other. The News and Courier said, it will be remembered, that "there are time-servers in all lands." To this The Nashville American replies: "Let's see about those 'time-servers.' Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Admiral SEMMES's daughter, HILARY A. HERBERT, JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON—well, if these are the sort of people The News and Courier brands with the contemptuous term of 'time-servers,' the Nation will begin to consider the appellation as a badge of honor. But, then, 'the Bourbons remember nothing and forget nothing,' and the fate of that family is commended to The News and Courier as a profitable subject for study." The Columbia (S. C.) State treats the matter in another way. After refusing to defend what it calls "the unreconstructed remarks" of the Charleston paper, it lectures us for lecturing its neighbor, when there is one of our own, and a very near one, that indulges in "continued unjust attacks upon the South and persistent efforts to misrepresent and malign the Southern people of the present day and of thirty-five years ago." This is a repetition of the ancient advice not to look far afield for objects of criticism, and is an argument often effective, but never particularly logical. It may or may not convict the critic of unjust discrimination; it does not affect the gravity or the reality of the facts he chose to consider. And doesn't The State itself show a preference for aiming its adjectives at a remote target instead of at one close at hand?

CAUSE OF CHINESE UPRISING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In interest of the truth I am compelled to send you a few lines to contradict the statement given in your issue this morning of Herr von Brandt "that the missionaries caused the anti-foreign uprising by persisting in mingling in political affairs and seeking to gain political influence." And, if Bishop H. C. Morrison is correctly reported, his statement conveys an impression as far from the facts as the north pole is from the south. I am a missionary under the American Baptist Missionary Union, and have watched the growth of the causes of the present trouble during daily contact with the people of the Tsih-Kiang province. I can speak two dialects, and before July 28 last, when I sailed from Shanghai, constantly came in contact, and exchanged views, with the poor and the rich, the magistrate and merchant, and, indeed, all classes of Chinese people. I have spent days together alone among towns and villages where no foreigner but myself ever goes, and I have found during the last eighteen months, at least, until the present troubles began, nothing but courtesy and respectful attention, and usually a warm welcome—often generous hospitality—and that from complete strangers whom I had never seen before.

From the lips of numberless Chinese I have learned that the causes of the outbreak are the seizing of ports by France, Germany, England, and Russia, and the recent demand of Italy; also, the usurping of political power by the French Roman Catholic priests; besides all this, there is a never-dying sense of wrong in the infamous opium traffic, which sense is deepest in the hearts of the unhappy victims of that awful curse.

Protestant missionaries unanimously rejected the temptation to hold political power. Any one who has taken sufficient trouble to acquaint himself with the facts of the case knows that all Protestant missionaries were canvassed about two years ago by one of their number, and the results were printed in The Shanghai Recorder. All unanimously rejected political power. There is a distinction made by the Chinese people in all places where the Roman Catholic missionaries and the Protestant missionaries work side by side. The French priests have gone so far as to imprison and fine Chinese magistrates and set aside the Chinese laws, and administer what they call justice with all the ceremony and show of regular Chinese officials. More than once the Chinese, goaded by these indignities, have arisen and destroyed the Catholic chapels, while the chapels of the Protestant missions have been wholly unmolested.

On one occasion known to the writer, at a place called Tai-Chow, the China Inland Mission Chapel stood exactly opposite to the Catholic chapel which was destroyed. Last July the Rev. J. Goforth of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission saved his life and the lives of those who traveled with him by calling out to the mobs that attacked him that neither he nor any of his party were Roman Catholics. Three times in one day that party was thus saved.

Pardon me for thus trespassing on your space, but justice and truth seem to demand that the public should know the Chinese people have arisen against foreigners, not because they do not want them, whether missionaries or merchants who are engaged in any honorable trade, but because they have suffered injustice, robbery, oppression, and wrong at the hands of certain European powers.

CYRIL E. BOUSFIELD.
New York, Sept. 30, 1900.

WAR AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading Dr. Knopf's letter on the "needs of the consumptive poor," I was led to wonder how we as a Nation could afford to spend hundreds of millions on philanthropic (?) work in foreign lands and leave thousands upon thousands of our own people in the clutches of the "grim terror" that in the long run kills, and that by slow torture, more than war, pestilence, and famine put together. It is universally accepted as a fact that the large proportion of these victims can be cured, and that with energetic, well-directed action, the monster itself can be annihilated.

Who would count as misspent $100,000,000, or even $500,000,000, if this, our greatest curse, could be removed? The world is not half awake to the possibilities in this direction. In a half-hearted, tentative way we have taken certain measures of precaution, but they are nothing to the purpose. We must attack the enemy all along the line and keep it up to unconditional surrender. As a Nation, we are, if anything, too rich, and can well afford to take this work in hand and carry it to a successful issue. Let our millionaires think of this. They have done nobly, but, be it known to them, such a movement would be the glory of the age, far-reaching beyond measure.

There are thousands of acres of land among the "sand hills" of the Carolinas admirably adapted to the establishment of sanitaria, the soil being so porous that one can go out almost at once after the heaviest rainfall, without waiting for the water to evaporate, as in places where the soil is of clay or loam. Among these hills too, is the home of the health-giving, long-leafed pine, which grows here as it does nowhere else.

These lands can be had at low cost, and such large tracts are unoccupied that any number of sanitaria could be scattered among the pine forests without interfering with each other. To these places, and such as these, could be brought every known case, rich or poor, of incipient tuberculosis, and kept in strict but kindly surveillance as long as the necessity remained. This treatment need not involve hardship—in fact, anything of that kind would be extremely detrimental. Properly arranged, each place should offer amusements in variety; gardens to be cared for by slight cases and convalescents; perhaps a farm or vineyard, for, with good, dry air, and good food, amusement, or any out-of-door occupation which interests without too great fatigue, forms the rational basis of treatment. The apothecary shop should be small and relegated to an obscure position, difficult of access.

All cases in the advanced stages should be cared for in sanitaria by themselves, when it is possible to do so, with the strictest precautions against infection. When this is not possible, they should still be under official inspection, and the proper precautions taken. The majority of these will be under any treatment, but if we work conscientiously their places will cease to be filled, and slowly but surely the time will come when we shall have none on our hands but the incipient and curable cases, with a glorious victory over the demon in full view. I speak feelingly as the survivor of a consumptive family of six. POITRINAIRE, M. D.
Easthampton, L. I., Oct. 2, 1900.

LEGISLATION AND INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has often occurred to me that the party platforms are based upon an assumption having very little substance, and I have often wondered at the credulity of the public with regard to it. It reminds me of the old problem as to why a bowl of water containing a live fish weighs no more than it would without it.

The parties act upon the premise that industrial prosperity depends upon the respective policies they stand for, and, judging from the claims they make, you would imagine that the earth would cease to yield up its treasures, that the hand of the artisan would lose its cunning, and the chase after the dollar would stop if Jones instead of Smith were to be elected to hand out the offices.

Now, as a matter of fact, to what extent are economic conditions affected by politics? If there was any danger of revolutionary changes, of course the movement of industry would be checked, but the practical good sense for which the American people as a whole are noted precludes such a possibility. Study the works of the standard economists (I don't mean the kind who write for hire) and you cannot help but notice what little importance is attached to legislation and even forms of government. The resources of a country, the independence and energy of its people, are counted upon.

There is no need of undervaluing the effect of good legislation. It can certainly cure evils and stimulate industrial development, but when you figure on the vastness and complexity of our system of industry and the natural enterprise of the people it does seem as though it could weather mistaken public policies, inefficient and corrupt government without serious injury to itself. It is very doubtful if even an unsound currency could cripple industry, because the National wealth and the amount of business done is out of all proportion to the amount of the circulating medium. The effect of an unsound monetary system would be just about the same as an inefficient transportation system; the utmost it could do would be to cause inconvenience and hamper trade. England passed through protracted and bloody wars while her commerce and manufactures went right on; France has been convulsed with upheavals and is even threatened with more, but she still holds her prominent place among industrial nations; during our unparalleled civil war, when about one-half of the population was trying to kill off the other half, we contrived somehow to produce sufficient necessaries for all, and yet the politicians would make us believe that prosperity or disaster is dependent upon the success of one party or the other.

The most potent argument during a campaign is to show that the country had been prosperous under this or that Administration, as though there were not a thousand contributing causes other than the political one, and perhaps the results were attained despite the party then in power. We have had good times under the rule of both parties and vice versa. With goods crops at home and poor crops abroad, nothing can interfere with prosperity, not even if Mephistopheles himself were running things at Washington.

If the ever-recurring scares created for political effect would cease to frighten, perhaps issues of a higher order than the mere feeding of the stomach would have a chance of becoming paramount.

HENRY WHITE.
New York, Oct. 2, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Defeated.

He—Sorry to hear your engagement with young De Rocks is off.

She—Yes; he ran away and enlisted to fight in China, the coward!—Chicago News.

A Tumultuous Moment.

Doctor—I'm afraid your husband doesn't get enough exercise.

Mrs. De Style—Well, he'll be exercised enough when my dressmaker sends in her bill.—Chicago News.

Unendurable.

"How did you ever happen to marry him?"

"Why, he made me mad."

"Mad? How?"

"He acted as if he didn't think I would and rather hoped I wouldn't."—Chicago Post.

Local Pride.

"By the way, who started that notion that fish was brain food?"

"Some Yankee, of course. I asked a Southern man the other day what was the best brain food, and he said it was corn bread and salt pork."—Indianapolis Press.

THE MERCY OF THE MIGHTY.

Alfred Austin in London Standard.

I.

No, not that they were weak, and we are strong,
Nor to avenge imaginary slight
To England's virgin majesty and might,
And make her long-armed Sceptre yet more long,
From field and forge She mustered virile throng,
And sped her war-shares through the waters white,
But to uphold repudiated Right,
And bring to end insufferable wrong:
That, on remotest shore where her renown
Wakes sluggish souls to strenuous discontent,
On her fair Flag should be nor stain nor rent,
No man to no man kneel nor grovel down,
But, all men wearing Freedom's kingly crown,
Hope still might dawn for darkest Continent.

II.

So to the Lord of the embattled host,
Not unto us, praise and thanksgiving be,
Who made this Isle vicegerent of the Sea,
And spread its empery from coast to coast;
Empire whose sole and not unworthy boast
Is to proclaim the fettered must be free,
And, firm as Fate enforcing that decree,
Is least avenging when victorious most.
Therefore let now raid and rebellion cease,
And Might's twin, Mercy, heal the wounds of war,
Solace the hurt, and cicatrize the scar;
Let race with race commingle and increase,
And Concord's portal henceforth stand ajar,
Guarded by Justice, Liberty, and Peace!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Various Theatrical Topics of Current Interest.

The Dramatization of "David Harum"—Great Success of "San Toy"—The German Plays.

In his speech before the curtain at the Garrick Theatre last Monday night, Mr. Crane alluded to Mr. and Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock as having "first dramatized 'David Harum'" and cordially praised Mr. Edward E. Rose, "who has helped us so much." It is said that the dramatization of Westcott's story, which now promises to last in Mr. Crane's repertory for more than the thousand-odd nights "The Gilded Age" served John T. Raymond, differs greatly from the piece which was tentatively acted in the towns "up in the State" last Spring. Mr. Rose, who has become the busiest "adapter" of this hour, has done much twisting and changing and has probably largely increased the pictorial interest of the play. Yet he has not done more than to provide a fairly adequate setting for the exhibition of David's humor and eccentricity and his Boffin-like idea of making himself seem a cruel and miserly person in order to encompass a worthy end.

The noisy climax of Act II., in a thunderstorm, in which all the personages, except complacent David, are talking at once, and the cheated Deacon is seen in the rain trying to make the balky horse he has bought of David go home, barely serves. The second act, indeed, might well be subjected to some further alteration. But David interests and amuses us in the first and holds our sympathy all through the last, which, in the circumstances, could hardly be improved.

In the character of David Harum, Crane finds a rôle that suits him as well as Shingle suited Owens, Dundreary the elder Sothern, Mulberry Sellers Raymond, and Rip Van Winkle Jefferson, and it may truthfully be said that the play is quite as good as any one of those used by his predecessors. It is a piece of acting that wins the sympathy and at least once brings tears to the eyes, and if the element of "low comedy" predominates, ought we not to be grateful for such a good example of old-fashioned, wholesome, infectious low comedy now when so much of the fooling on the stage is of a joyless, acrobatic sort?

Some years ago that ambitious and uncommonly intelligent actress, Maude Banks, appeared at a special matinée in the Fifth Avenue Theatre in a piece called "Wildfire," taken from the German of the author who called himself Friederich Halm. The original is not well known to the German playgoers of this city. It will be like a new play to the frequenters of the Irving Place Theatre when it is acted there next Monday night for the début of the new ingénue, Marie Eisenhut.

The central personage is a girl, who has been brought up as a boy, far from the haunts of men. She is supposed to be wonderfully innocent, yet to exert a strange fascination over the handsome and equally innocent young man who is her constant companion. The piece was not interesting in English, probably because its sentiment defied the translator.

The group of comic personages in the superb production of "Henry V." at the Garden Theatre is presented as well as could be expected. The actors are all well trained. Elizabethan humor is archaic. The late Charles B. Bishop lent to Ancient Pistol a measure of personal humor which is lacking in the portrayal of the vociferous humbug by Mr. Griffiths. Nobody could be expected to laugh heartily at the jealousy of Nym or the petty disputes of the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh soldiers, but these are not overdone. Mr. Andrews as Fluellen is as alert, voluble, and Welsh as could be desired, but one seems to remember that Fred Thorne was actually funnier in the part.

Mr. Thorne, by the way, will be a member of Olga Nethersole's company again this season. He has been on the stage many years, but never made another hit to compare with the success of his Fluellen at Booth's Theatre. Estelle Mortimer is not out of place as Dame Quickly, but she failed at the first performance to touch the note of sincerity in her account of Falstaff's death. The nimble, smart Boy, with his knowledge of human nature and the French language, is capitally acted by Dorothy Chester, and makes a larger individual hit than any other of the comic personages. Doubtless, however, when some of the scenes have been curtailed and the two long waits shortened Shakespeare's comic relief will seem less heavy. Probably nobody was actually bored by it Wednesday or last night, when another large audience saw "Henry V."

All the acting is sensible, intelligent, well directed, from the impressive French King of Sheridan Block to the two speechless pages who drink the dregs of the wine after the carouse in the Dauphin's tent and then lie down to slumber. Mansfield's King Henry will be remembered as one of his greatest histrionic triumphs.

There may be nothing in "San Toy" quite so good as the best in "The Geisha," but the new "musical comedy" contains a larger amount of really charming music than the predecessor to which it will inevitably be likened, because of its dainty quality and its Oriental pictures. "San Toy" is not quite as truthfully Chinese perhaps as "The Geisha" was Japanese, but in its pictures no pains have been spared to secure local color of the most gorgeous description. Many of the dresses worn by the men have actually been imported from the Flowery Kingdom. Those of the women, of course, represent China artistically conventionalized. The materials are rich and the combinations of color satisfy the most exacting taste.

The one great fault with "San Toy," as dramatic coherence, wit, and poetry are not looked for in "musical comedy" of this London brand, is the comparative dullness of the first act, which is, however, not too long and does, indeed, contain some very pretty music. Perhaps in time some of the rich supply of taking songs and dances in the long Act II. will be transferred to Act I., which already contains the elaborate "Moon Song" and the Mandarin's "Kow-Tow." The music of "San Toy" will be very popular for dancing this Winter, and "The Pretty Pagoda Rhoda Ran" will be sung by everybody everywhere. The piece is drawing big crowds at Daly's.

Louis James and Kathryn Kidder appeared in Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Music Hall in Orange, N. J., last night. They will act in the same play at the Grand Opera House in this city next week. The scenery, largely that painted for Augustin Daly, is handsome and the dresses new, and the production is on the same elaborate scale as that of "The Winter's Tale" last year by the same managers, Wagenhals and Kemper. Mr. James acts Nick Bottom and Miss Kidder Helena, the character Ada Rehan sustained in the famous revival at Daly's.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager George W. Lederer will introduce Wednesday matinées at the Casino at reduced prices, offering any seat in the house for 50 cents, the first performance at this price taking place next Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Minnie Tracey of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company will arrive in this country from Europe on the Touraine Sunday next. Miss Tracey will make her first appearance in opera on Monday night in the title rôle of Aida.

Arrangements have been made for the first production of the new comedy, "In Rocky Mount," by the Charles Dickson company, in New Orleans during the week of Oct. 14. The play will be presented through the South and West and brought into New York in February, when it will be seen at the Bijou Theatre.

George Clarke, who for many years was identified with the late Augustin Daly's productions in this city, will make his début in vaudeville at Keith's Union Square Theatre next Monday. His play will be entitled "A Match for a King," which is a condensation of "Don Caesar de Bazan." Mr. Clarke will be supported by Miss Lillian Swain

GERMANY SUBMITS A NEW CHINA PROPOSAL

Suggests That Question of Punishment Be Left to the Ministers.

PLAN AGREED TO BY AMERICA

Kaiser, However, Still Refuses to Negotiate Until the Guilty Have Paid the Penalty.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Germany has issued a second note to the powers regarding the method of securing punishment for those guilty of the outrages in China. This note is issued as a result of the edict of the Emperor of China beginning proceedings against Prince Tuan and others. The text of the note is as follows:

"The Imperial Government is informed of an edict of the Chinese Emperor by Sheng, the Taotai of Shanghai, whereby the punishment is ordered of a number of Princes and dignitaries named for having supported the Boxers. The Imperial Government assumes that all the other Cabinets concerned have received a similar communication. Accepting the authenticity of the edict, on which we, for our part, do not wish to cast a doubt upon until evidence is received to the contrary, we can perceive in it the first sign toward a practical basis for the re-establishment of an orderly state of things in China. The Imperial Government, therefore, proposes that the powers come to an agreement to instruct their diplomatic representatives in China to examine and give their opinion on the following points:

"First—Whether the list contained in the edict of persons to be punished is sufficient and correct.

"Second—Whether the punishments proposed meet the case.

"Third—In what way the powers can control the carrying out of the penalties imposed.

"The information received up to the present concerning the reception of this proposal by the powers justifies the belief that a general understanding on this matter may be looked for."

The German Foreign Office shares the American optimism regarding the Chinese situation. It denies, however, that Baron von Sternberg has informed Secretary Hay that Germany is no longer opposed to the commencement of peace negotiations. It admits that the terms of peace are subject to discussion among the powers, but declares that they will not be discussed with China before the guilty have been punished.

Foreign Office officials accept Emperor Kwang-Su's edict of Sept. 25 as authentic. They are confident that all the powers will accept to-day's German note without reservation. At the Foreign Office late this afternoon it was asserted that the United States Government had already given Mr. Conger instructions in accordance with Germany's latest note.

Following the cue of the Foreign Office the semi-official papers are endeavoring to represent the policy of Germany as triumphant and consistent, and to conceal the fact that Germany has been forced by these reservations in the answers of the powers to her proposal to abandon her demand for the giving up of the guilty. The Berliner Post and the others represent that Emperor Kwang-Su's telegram was the result of the German note of Sept. 18.

The independent papers, however, freely admit that there has been a transformation in Germany's policy. They point out that to-day's note entirely abandons the proposal as to the surrender of the guilty as a condition precedent to diplomatic intercourse with China. The Freisinnige Zeitung observes:

"Emperor William's telegram is in itself a resumption of intercourse. Punishment by the Emperor of China corresponds with the standpoint which the United States Government took from the beginning, in contrast with Count von Buelow's note.

Despite the utterances of the inspired press, official circles are unable to conceal the logical hiatus between the two notes. A high official of the Foreign Office remarked to-day that Great Britain's answer was no longer essential, inasmuch as Germany's later note superseded the former one. The Berliner Tageblatt, developing this idea, says:

"England is no longer forced to choose between the United States States and Germany."

Nevertheless the Berliner Post asserts that Great Britain's answer is expected this week, adding that Lord Salisbury will probably propose the formation of a commission of inquiry, including one or two Chinese advisers.

AGREEMENT BY AMERICA.

Important Proposition Made to the United States by France and Russia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Propositions of a far-reaching character concerning China are being presented in rapid succession to this Government. The State Department had no sooner disposed of one of these propositions to-day by delivering a response to the German Government than it was confronted by an even more important proposition submitted by the French Government, and within half an hour formally seconded by the Russian Government.

The reply of the United States Government to the German note relative to the punishment of Chinese offenders is as follows:

"The Secretary of State to the Imperial German Chargé d'Affaires:

"Memorandum in response to the inquiries made of the Secretary of State, Oct. 2, 1900, by the Imperial German Chargé d'Affaires, touching the Chinese imperial edict in regard to the punishment of Prince Tuan and other high Chinese officials.

"The Chinese Minister communicated to the Secretary of State on the 2d inst. a telegram received by him from Director General Sheng, conveying the purport of an imperial edict dated Sept. 25, 1900, by which the degradation and punishment of Prince Tuan and other high Chinese officials is decreed.

"The Government of the United States is disposed to regard this measure as a proof of the desire of the Imperial Chinese Government to satisfy the reasonable demands of the foreign powers for the injury and outrage which their legations and their nationals have suffered at the hands of evil-disposed persons in China; although it has been thought well, in view of the vagueness of the edict in regard to the punishment which some of the inculpated persons are to receive, to signify to the Chinese Minister the President's view that it would be most regrettable if Prince Tuan, who appears from the concurring testimony of the legations in Peking to have been one of the foremost in the proceedings complained of, should escape such full measure of exemplary punishment as the facts warrant, or if Kang-Yi and Chao Shu-Chiao should receive other than their just deserts.

"With a view to forming a judgment on these points, the United States Minister in Peking has been instructed to report whether the edict completely names the persons deserving chastisement; whether the punishments proposed accord with the gravity of the crimes committed, and in what manner the United States and the other powers are to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted.

"It is hoped that Mr. Conger's replies to these interrogories will confirm the Government of the United States in the opinion which it now shares with the Imperial German Government that the edict in question is an important initial step in the direction of peace and order in China.

"Department of State, Washington, Oct. 3, 1900."

The American note is regarded as one of the most important moves thus far made, not only in fixing the course of events in China, but in giving formal expression to a growing and most satisfactory state of feeling which has arisen lately between the Governments at Berlin and Washington. This has come about after several extended conferences between Secretary Hay and Baron von Sternberg, all of them looking toward common action by the two Governments.

The Franco-Russian proposal takes a much broader scope and submits a programme under which the negotiations for a complete settlement can be carried forward. The French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Thiebaut, handed the proposition to Secretary Hay shortly after noon to-day, and held a brief conference concerning it. Half an hour later M. De Wollant, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, arrived at the State Department and handed to Mr. Hay a note expressing Russian approval of the propositions just submitted by France. Mr. Hay gave no formal answer to the two communications, as they will go first to the President at Canton.

The Franco-Russian proposition is under four heads—namely: First, punishment of the guilty parties; second, interdiction of the shipment of arms into China; third, permanent indemnity to the powers, and, fourth, sufficient guarantees for the future.

In addition, a suggestion is made for the establishment of a permanent legation guard at Peking, for the razing of the Taku forts, and for the maintenance of a line of communication between Peking and the sea.

The impression here, in advance of action on these propositions by our Government, is that they contain nothing essentially unfitting them to be subjects of consideration in a final settlement.

As to the interdiction of arms, the State Department already has intimated that there may be a question as to its wisdom, and there is reason to believe, also, that Germany will not view that particular feature with approval.

What the United States Government particularly desires to avoid is entering into a programme that leans in any manner toward the maintenance of a foothold on Chinese soil.

SERIOUS RISING IN CANTON.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, wiring Wednesday, says:

"A thousand braves have left Canton to suppress a rebellion intigated by Triads at Wai-Chau, in the Sa-Non district. There is grave unrest in the two Kwang provinces, and precautions have been taken at Kow-Loon."

A dispatch to The Daily Express from Hongkong reports a serious rising of Triads in Canton, and the whole country to the south is said to be in a ferment.

A dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated Oct. 2, says:

"Gen. Gaselee claims that the British from the gunboat Pigmy were the first to receive the surrender of the Shan-Hai-Kwan forts."

The Morning Post's correspondent at Taku asserts that the persecution of Christians has been revived in the Province of Shan-Tung.

Shanghai dispatches announce the dismissal of two Tartar Generals who have been defeated by Russians in Manchuria. The head office of the Chinese commissariat has been removed from Chin-Kiang-Foo, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, to Hankow, and the Viceroys have been ordered to establish branch offices between Hankow and the Province of Shen-Si.

By imperial orders, Chinese troops, artillery, and stores, which would regularly ascend the Grand Canal, are now diverted to Shen-Si Province, by way of Hankow.

It is reported from Chinese sources that the Imperial Court has already been removed to Si-Ngan-Foo.

The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post sends the following:

"The representatives of China in Europe, I hear, are about to issue a collective manifesto to the powers expressing their horror at the crimes of Prince Tuan."

RUSSIANS OCCUPY MUKDEN.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The Naval Society's News Bureau in China cables that the Russians have occupied Mukden, capital of the Province of Liao-Tung.

The Lokal Anzeiger's Shanghai correspondent says that Lu-Chuan-Lin, recently appointed President of the Grand Council, is a tool of Prince Tuan.

The Taegliche Rundschau publishes Count von Waldersee's diary of his trip to China, carrying the record up to Sept. 5. The Field Marshal's observations are uninteresting and commonplace.

AMERICANS HAVE LEFT PEKING.

PEKING, Sept. 30.—The withdrawal of the United States force from Peking will begin on Oct. 3. The marines, Major William P. Biddle commanding, will march to Tien-Tsin, and the Fourteenth Infantry regiment will follow them closely.

The American garrisons at Ho-Si-Wu and Pei-Tsang will also be withdrawn.

Most of the allied Generals are opposed to the campaign of revenge which it is supposed the Germans have in view.

The Germans are planning a movement east of Tung-Chow to capture the arsenal.

The Dowager Empress has deputed the highest official of the empire to make all necessary arrangements for a most imposing funeral in honor of Baron von Ketteler, the late German Minister to China.

She has also ordered the erection of a suitable temple at the capital to his memory. The Superintendent of Trade at Tien-Tsin has been ordered to meet the body on its arrival at Taku, and the highest officials at other ports will pay the greatest honor to the dead.

An imperial edict degrades from all ranks and offices Prince Tuan, Lan-Yi, Kang-Yi, Tung-Fuh-Siang, and others concerned in the Boxer movement.

The public telegraph between Peking and Taku has been completed.

The commanders of the international forces are arranging for a combined official reception of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee. A detachment of mixed cavalry will escort him from Tung-Chow to this city.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps here are still of the opinion that only Prince Chung and Li-Hung-Chang can be recognized as peace negotiators.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 2.—The Russian and Belgian Ministers arrived here Oct. 1. The German Minister remains here.

About 1,800 American troops are to stay in North China. The missionaries will petition Washington to increase this number.

At a meeting of Americans here the following resolution was adopted:

"We, citizens of the United States, deplore the contemplated withdrawal of a large part of the United States troops in North China. We feel the work of the allied armies is far from accomplished and that the refusal of the American Government to take its part therein is sure to be regarded as an unworthy act by the allies and as a sign of indifference by the Chinese. We urge our Government to carry to an end the work it has so honorably and efficiently begun and to maintain a sufficient force here to secure the protection of American mercantile and missionary interests until a settlement of the present trouble is accomplished."

ENGLAND APPROVES THE NOTE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Lord Salisbury, according to the Berlin correspondent of The Morning Post, has replied to Germany's last note in terms of approval.

The Times, discussing the note, says:

"Probably all the powers will agree with Germany's proposal, which shows Emperor William and Count von Buelow have known how to conciliate the susceptibilities of certain powers, while adhering to the substance of their original proposal."

The Daily News, which describes it as "clear, straightforward, and manly," expresses a hope that all the European powers, and also the United States, will agree with Emperor William's latest proposal.

Emperor William's latest proposition is regarded at the Foreign Office here and in other diplomatic circles as going further to pave the way to both an agreement of the powers and the success of the negotiations with China than anything which has yet occurred. The text of the German proposals was wired in its entirety to Lord Salisbury, who is out of town.

FIGHTING NEAR PEKING.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, under date of Oct. 3, says the Chinese report that 2,000 Boxers attacked two battalions of Germans at Kau-Ku-Men, near Peking. The Boxers, it is added, lost 400 men and the Germans 5. The latter are now said to be burning the Boxers' villages around Peking.

PEKING, Sept. 28.—The Japanese expedition has returned here. It met with slight resistance at the village of Yalfa. Such expeditions have small effect on the Boxers, who recongregate in the villages as soon as the allied forces leave.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 1.—British official reports announce that Shan-Hai-Kuan surrendered to a British warship Sept. 29. Three British regiments leave here Oct. 2 to garrison Shan-Hai-Kuan and Chung-Thsien-So-Tcheng and take possession of the railroad.

Gen. Chaffee has left here for Peking.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4.—The Dutch warships Gelderland and Holland have suddenly been ordered to Swatow and Amoy respectively.

Cattle for Germans in China.

"Germany," says the London correspondent of The Chronicle, a New York insurance journal, "is buying herds of cattle in Queensland for shipment to Kiao-Chow for the feeding of her troops, and these shipments are being underwritten here. Creditable reports have it that insurance to the substantial tune of $1,250,000 has already been accepted."

AMERICAN MARINES PRAISED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The following letter has been received by Gen. Heywood, Commandant of Marines, from Col. Biddle, the senior marine officer in China:

Legation of the United States of America.
Peking, China, Aug. 20, 1900.

Sir: It affords me great pleasure to transmit herewith a copy of resolutions passed by the American missionaries besieged in Peking, expressing their hearty appreciation of the courage, fidelity, and patriotism of the American marines who so bravely and tenaciously held the key to our salvation during the whole of the trying time.

I most heartily and sincerely join in this expression and beg you to communicate to both officers and men my personal commendation of and gratitude for their heroic and faithful services. Yours very respectfully, E. H. CONGER.

To Major W. P. Biddle, commanding United States Marines in Peking.

The resolutions referred to say:

"The Americans who have been besieged in Peking desire to express their hearty appreciation of the courage, fidelity, and patriotism of the American marines, to whom we so largely owe our salvation.

"By their bravery in holding an almost untenable position on the city wall in the face of overwhelming numbers, and in cooperating in driving the Chinese from a position of great strength, they made all foreigners in Peking their debtors and have gained for themselves an honorable name among the heroes of their country."

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S PLANS.

Will Leave Canton for Washington on Monday.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 4.—It is probable that the departure of President and Mrs. McKinley for Washington next Monday will end their Summer vacation in Canton.

The Canton home will not close, so that if they desire to come here for a time or to spend the closing days of the campaign here everything will be in readiness for them. The President's leaving is likely to necessitate a change in the plans for the Roosevelt meeting on Oct. 18, which the local committee had been arranging to have held on the McKinley lawn, and at which they had hoped to have the President introduce the speaker. The meeting will probably be held down town.

THE COMUS BEATS THE EL SUD.

Cromwell Liner Reaches New Orleans 3 Hours 40 Minutes Ahead.

The reported race between the Morgan Line steamship El Sud and the Comus of the Cromwell Line, from New York to New Orleans, was won by the Comus, which arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, beating the Morgan liner by about 3 hours and 40 minutes. The time of the Comus was 4 days 16 hours and 45 minutes from bar to bar.

The record for the run between the ports is held by the United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie, which, in October, 1897, made the voyage in 4 days 4 hours and 50 minutes. The Dixie was then known as the El Rio.

Lieut. Hobson at the Cotton Exchange.

Lieut. Hobson was taken on the floor of the New York Cotton Exchange shortly after noon yesterday by Charles W. Lee of the cotton brokerage firm of W. Lee & Co. He was immediately recognized and was conducted to the rostrum, where he was officially introduced. A speech was demanded, and he responded by saying that the noise of the Exchange was greater to him than that on board a battleship. Three cheers were then given, and the Lieutenant was accorded special privileges on the floor.

WEBER AND FIELDS' NEW RULE.

Liquors Not to be Sold at the Tuesday Matinee.

Weber & Fields have decided to abandon the sale of all liquors hereafter in their music hall at the Tuesday afternoon matinées, and they also propose to prohibit the men attending these performances from smoking. This new rule will go into effect next Tuesday. Mr. Weber said last night that they have had this idea under advisement for some little time, and had only arrived at a decision yesterday.

He said they are prompted in taking this action not because they are desirous of preventing the gentlemen who patronize their theatre during these performances of part of their pleasure, but simply because they are greatly in the minority, the audiences thus far this season consisting largely of women unaccompanied by male escorts.

"A PARLOR MATCH" IN LONDON.

Two Acts Applauded, but Displeasure Shown at the End.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—John Farrington, for many years Mr. Daly's manager in London, and A. H. Canby of New York, inaugurated their lease of Terry's Theatre last evening with a production of Charles Hoyt's "A Parlor Match."

W. E. Ritchie, who had been cast for the leading part, withdrew two days ago; but the rôle was assumed by Alfred Wheelan, who shared with Christopher Burns and Miss Mabel Russell such personal honors as the piece afforded, while the Manhattan Comedy Four contributed largely to the entertainment.

Two acts of the performance were vigorously applauded, but there were numerous manifestations of displeasure at the final curtain, due apparently to lack of sufficient rehearsals.

"Belle of New York" in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—A local theatre has secured the German rights of "The Belle of New York," which will be given in Berlin during the present season.

For the Galveston Sufferers.

Mayor Van Wyck acknowledges the receipt of $1,330 from the Aschenbroedel Verein, through Fred Kuhn, Treasurer, for the benefit of the Galveston sufferers. The contributions previously acknowledged aggregate $29,670.95.

WOMAN STOPS RUNAWAY.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 4.—Mrs. M. F. Tremann of New York, a daughter-in-law of former Mayor Tremann of Buffalo, a guest at the Smith House, at Islip, saw a horse driven by Farmer Elvin Ketcham coming down the road running away while she was dressing to-day. Partially dressed, Mrs. Tremann ran out and leaped to the bridle of the horse and clung on until she stopped him.

The feat was accomplished with great difficulty and at the risk of her own life. The shafts were broken and the horse was uncontrollable from the wagon. Mr. Ketcham was exhausted, and probably would have been killed had it not been for Mrs. Tremann's prompt action.

Death of Lloyd McKim Garrison.

Lloyd McKim Garrison of this city, thirty-three years and six months old, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon at the country place of H. P. Pease, Lenox, Mass., where he had been visiting for the past two months. Mr. Garrison, who was a lawyer and prominent clubman, had been ill with typhoid fever for six weeks or more, but it was only recently that his illness took a serious turn. His wife was with him at the time of his death, and Mr. Kirkham of New York, his brother-in-law. The body will be brought to this city this morning.

Lloyd McKim Garrison was the son of Wendell Phillips Garrison, literary editor of The New York Nation, who lives at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. He was a relative of the noted abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison. He was graduated from Harvard University in the class of '88.

He married Miss Alice H. Kirkham, who survives him. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison were well known in Lenox, and particularly in the younger set of New York society. Their Winter home was at 27 Washington Square North, this city.

Mr. Garrison had an office at 2 Wall Street. He was Secretary and a Director of the Bedford Company, a Director of the Joseph H. Bauland Company, Secretary and Director of the Palletier Dry Goods Company, a Director of the Peoples' Stove Company, Secretary and Director of the S. E. Olsen Company, and a Director of Spencer, Clawson & Co. He was a member of the Harvard Club of Newport, the University Club, and the Bar Association.

STORY OF THE SIEGE AND FALL OF PEKING

Dr. Martin Describes the Ever-Memorable Legation Defense.

COURAGE OF THE BESIEGED

Men Fought and Women Worked—The Last Prepared to Die Rather than Surrender.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received a communication from the Rev. Dr. William Alexander Parsons Martin, the aged President of the New Imperial University of China, reciting the story of the siege and fall of Peking as he saw it. Dr. Martin first went to China as a Presbyterian missionary to Ning-Po half a century ago, and is widely known as the author of many books dealing with China. His communication is as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Forty-two years ago it was my privilege to supply you with a full account of the negotiation of the treaties at Tien-Tsin. Then a young man, I was interpreter for the United States Minister, and the following year I came in the same character to Peking with another American Minister. It has now fallen to my lot to see those treaties torn to tatters, the legations of thirteen foreign powers beseiged for two months by the imperial army, and relieved, as by miracle, a week ago.

The rescue was the work of Christendom, aided by Japan, which deserves to be admitted into that honored brotherhood. The British troops were the first to enter, coming in by the water gate under a portion of the wall held by our legation guard.

THE LEGATION GUARDS.

Early in June a small guard of marines arrived for each of the principal legations—numbering 55 for the United States and 414 in all. The railway was destroyed the next day, and if that little force had not been at hand every foreigner in Peking would have perished at that precise time. Their presence delayed the attack for nearly a fortnight, when the killing of the German Minister in the street by a Chinese officer caused all of us to take refuge in the British Legation, where for eight weeks we were assailed by fire and firearms of every description. Covering five to seven acres of ground, full of good buildings, and surrounded by a wall eight feet in thickness, it was no mean citadel. The Minister generously received all comers, including some two hundred native Christians. Committees were organized for defense, for fortifications, for food supply, for sanitation, &c., on which men of all nationalities and creeds served with a unity of purpose that grew out of a common peril.

The marines were supplemented by about 200 volunteers. But more than half of both were occupied elsewhere. The United States force held the wall above our legation, which was untenable; the French, German, and Japanese defended their own legations and the grounds of a native Prince, (called a Fre,) which had been taken as an asylum for Roman Catholic Christians numbering about 1,700. In the Roman Catholic Cathedral were as many more refugees, and Bishop Favier, aided by forty marines and a company of native converts, held his ground nobly—thus cut off from communication with us as completely as if he had been in Tibet.

The first visible sign of our great danger was the burning of churches, missions, and legations in exposed places. The enemy even set fire to Chinese shops filled with foreign goods, part from hatred to foreign products, partly in the hope that the flames, driven by a south wind, might reach the foreign quarter. A tower of the great front gate was consumed on that occasion. On the day after our flight they set fire to two imperial buildings adjoining the British Legation, believing that the flames would overleap the wall, and so they would have done had not our people repelled them by tearing down outlying structures and by pouring on floods of water. How frightful to hear the fire alarm when it meant a bloodthirsty enemy at the door! So imminent was our peril that even women and children passed buckets from hand to hand.

One of the imperial buildings thus destroyed was a grand coach stand for the palace. And this was the Houlen Academy—the focus of learning and summit of the whole literary system; its priceless library, largely of manuscripts, was reduced to ashes or trodden underfoot. Nothing shows the bitterness of the determination to destroy as like the sacrifice of such a monument.

UNDER A TERRIBLE FIRE.

At short intervals every night, and often through the day, we were subject to a fusillade from many thousand rifles, the soldiers taking no aim, but firing upward in expectation of some shots falling on our heads. Needless to say few took effect. The same is true of the bombardment, in which hundreds of shells burst in midair. Still, in sorties and in conflicts at critical points, our losses were very heavy—no less than 60 killed and 140 wounded.

Not only were our men at their post of danger night and day, but the women were equally diligent and equally brave. They made sand bags in great numbers, (over 10,000,) using curtains of silk and satin, as well as other costly materials. The sand bags were used to strengthen our defenses, many of them serving for parapets on house tops, where guards were stationed.

The cheerfulness of our ladies did much to encourage the men. All knew that the enemy would give no quarter, and that women falling into their hands would suffer a fate worse than death. Young women requested their friends in that event to shoot them; and a mother of six resolved to shoot her children and then to kill herself. Stern necessity admits no argument. During an attack one woman broke down and went into hysterics, and one more went mad. These were solitary instances of weakness. The general calmness and even hilarity prevailed.

A secret society had long been in existence, composed of various pagan elements, combined with the single aim of destroying Christians. They were called "Boxers," and professed to be patriots. Some years ago they murdered two German missionaries, giving the Kaiser a pretext for seizing a seaport. The seizure of the port of Kiao-Chow aroused the Boxers to fresh activity, and led the Chinese Government to patronize them.

Emboldened by their success in burning Christian villages, they resolved to sweep all foreigners out of the empire, beginning with the capital. Nobody believed their audacity would go so far. But the Empress Dowager and Princes became convinced that the whole pantheon was on their side, had them enrolled in the army, and the volcano burned with fury.

For a time the Government kept up an appearance of friendship—throwing the blame on the Boxers, as an uncontrollable mob. When, however, the forts of Taku were taken as a step toward our deliverance the Chinese Government chose to regard that as an act of war, and replied by declaring war against the world. Pagan fanaticism was at the root of the movement—a blind fiend which made no distinction between railways and churches, embassies and missions. It resembles in many points the Indian mutiny, but far exceeds it in madness and folly.

THE RESCUE.

Our provisions were running low when our troops approached. Horses and mules had been eaten, and dog meat was threatened. Each night the attack grew in ferocity. We feared the enemy would escalade our walls, burst in some weak point, or spring a mine and blow us in the air. On Monday, the 13th of August, a soldier waked us up to listen to the machine guns of our deliverers. No music could be so charming. Women fell on each others necks and wept for joy. Yet our friends had to wait for daylight to force the gates. This they did early in the forenoon, almost without opposition. The Chinese had been cowed by frequent defeats, and now thought of nothing but flight. The Empress Dowager and Court fled the same day, intending to set up a new capital at some inaccessible spot in the far West.

On Sunday was held a thanksgiving service, conducted by an English chaplain in the open air, assisted by Dr. Arthur Smith, who spoke of ten items as showing the hand of God in our deliverance.

Through these trying days I was kindly cared for by the United States Minister and his excellent wife. To them next after God, my thanks are due. I also take occasion to thank Mr. Squiers, the Secretary of the legation, and his worthy wife, for their hospitality.

Mr. Squiers was throughout prominent as Chief of Staff, devising plans and leading charges. To him is chiefly due the holding of the city wall, without which not one of the legations would have been tenable.

The Manchu dynasty is incapable of restoration, and, no other claimant being in the field, it is probable that a partition will be arranged between the great powers.

W. A. P. MARTIN.

P. S.—The new Imperial University, of which I have the honor to be President, is occupied as a barracks by Russian troops. It is likely to share the fate of the Manchu dynasty.

Peking, Aug. 23, 1900.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The continued humid and depressing weather conditions are having a marked effect on the social world. Many families in the nearer suburbs, and even at Newport, Southampton, and the further resorts, who spent September there, prepared to come in town this week, but have postponed their coming on account of the continued warm weather. There has been no great rush, as had been expected, on the incoming boats and trains. The Upper Jersey coast presents the anomalous aspect of Summer life in October, although the Autumn schedule of boats and trains has gone into effect, and there are only two boats a day and fewer trains than during the Summer between the city, Seabright, and Long Branch.

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If the report that Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are to follow the example of their fellow Chicagoans, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, who have leased the Robinson house on upper Washington Square, intend taking a large house on upper Fifth Avenue for this Winter, lovers of gayety may expect more entertaining than they had anticipated. Mrs. Palmer is an accomplished and charming hostess, and has gained through her two Summers at Newport a place and position in New York society which will make her a welcome addition to the list of New York fashionable matrons.

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The Lahn, which arrived from Southampton yesterday morning, brought among other passengers Dr. Theodore H. Boyesen and Mrs. Boyesen, Edward O. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Page, the Rev. W. R. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Hugh White, and J. J. White.

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Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer has returned to her city residence on Madison Avenue and has with her her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Winslow. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jesup and Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Jesup's mother, return to-day from Lenox to their city house, 555 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg has left Newport for the season, and is now at Westbury, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. William Sands have also left Newport, and are also at Westbury. Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., at the latter's country place near Port Chester, N. Y., have returned to their Westbury home.

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The celebration of the fifty-second anniversary of the Church of the Transfiguration, better known as the "Little Church Around the Corner," on Sunday next, Oct. 7, will bring a number of well-known people who are interested in the church to town for the event. The attendance at this church is, with two exceptions, the most fashionable in the city. It was in 1850 that the founder of the church, the late Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, held the first services in the original building, which is now the west end of the new and adjoins the chapel of the present church building. The Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton, the present rector, who succeeded his uncle, the original rector, at the latter's death three year ago, has conducted the work of the church along the same liberal lines followed by its founders, and which gave it its unique title and popular character.

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Mrs. Nathaniel Wallace of New Orleans, formerly Miss Couttreaux, and her sister, Miss Couttreaux, are at the Astoria for a few weeks' stay, as is also William Pinckart of New Orleans. Mrs. Wallace has long been considered one of the most beautiful women in the South, and was queen of the New Orleans carnival before her marriage to Mr. Wallace, who died some five or six years ago. Mr. Pinckart is the bachelor beau of New Orleans, and has been a leader of the cotillions and prominent in the social life of the Southern city for a number of years.

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The annual Orange County Horse Show will be held at Goshen, N. Y., on Saturday next. Many of the more prominent members of the Tuxedo colony are among the patronesses and Stewards, and Tuxedo will be largely represented among the entries and the spectators. The judges are to be George Willing of Philadelphia and William Pollock of Pittsfield, for trotters and roadsters; Frank Griswold and Pierre Lorillard, Jr., for hunters and saddle horses, and F. C. Grenside, for harness horses. Among the givers of special prizes are George E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, R. T. Wilson, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy.

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Mrs. James F. Ruggles has leased her house at 69 Irving Place for the Winter and has taken one at 244 West Seventieth Street for the season. Mrs. Ruggles is still at Southampton, but will return to New York next week. The Southampton colony is lingering there much longer than ever before, and comparatively few of the larger houses have been closed. Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and their daughters, Mrs. Charles Bruce Ismay and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, will not come to New York for another fortnight.

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Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., and Mrs. Flint, Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, and Mrs. John O'Brien have come on from Newport. Among familiar faces seen on the avenue and in the fashionable restaurants during the past few days have been those of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, Gen. J. Frederic Pierson, Mrs. James Harriman and Miss Alice Harriman, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, and the Misses Hewitt.

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Lady Savile, who has been entertaining the Prince of Wales, with other notables, at a house party in England, was formerly Mrs. Hellyar, who fifteen years ago, when she was the wife of an attaché of the English Embassy at Washington, was well known in New York and Newport society. She was then a tall and willowy blonde with superb figure. She returned to England about twelve years ago, and two years after her husband's death, which occurred about that time, married Lord Savile.

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Mrs. "Monty" Newhouse, an American woman, who during the past few years has acquired a prominent position in English society, has taken a handsome house in Clarges Street, London, where she now is, and where she will give a series of little dinners during the Winter. Her husband is a prominent member, with Reginald Ward, A. A. Blow, Lord Donoughmore, and others, of what is known as the "Utah set" of copper kings in London. Mrs. Newhouse and Mrs. Blow became well known through the entertainments in aid of the Maine hospital ship fund. Mrs. Blow is now visiting her relatives in Colorado, having come over with her husband for that purpose a few weeks ago.

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The old story that Raynham Hall, the house formerly occupied by the late Marquis of Townshend and now the property of Lord Townshend, is haunted has again been revived in England. The ghost, which is said to walk the corridors of stately Raynham Hall, is said to be that of the beautiful Dorothy Walpole, who married a Lord Townshend and who is supposed to appear before the death of the owner. Raynham Hall was a Mecca among English country seats for many American tourists during the lifetime of the late Marquis of Townshend, who was always very hospitable to Americans.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 4.—An important sale of real estate in the heart of the Summer colony was announced to-day by John Whipple, who sold for Mrs. Catherine L. Kernochan her estate known as The Cloisters, on the cliffs, to James T. Woodward of New York.

The estate is one of the handsomest in the cottage district, and was this season occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, and during the previous season occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, where many brilliant social functions occurred.

During the past season Mr. Woodward occupied Arleigh, on Bellevue Avenue, and entertained elaborately. For some time there has been a rumor to the effect that Mr. Woodward intended to purchase an estate here, or build one, but The Cloisters so well suited him that he closed the deal the earlier part of the week, and the news of the purchase yesterday was hailed with delight among the cottagers and townspeople. The estate is taxed for $48,000.

Another important real estate transaction will shortly be announced.

To-morrow afternoon the naval apprentices of the training station will enjoy a programme of sports on the island and afloat through the generosity of Mrs. George Dewey, who, some time ago, sent Commander Hunker of the training station a check for $100 to be used for the entertainment of the apprentices.

James Stillman and Miss Stillman will go to New York to-morrow for the Winter.

S. Horatio Whitwell and Miss Whitwell have gone to Boston for the Winter.

Mrs. Hamilton Rowan has gone to Fort McPherson.

Mrs. S. M. McMasters has closed her house and has gone to Montreal. Her daughter, Mrs. C. S. Scott, has gone to Newburg, N. Y.

Edward M. Riley has joined his family here, and is the guest of John R. Caswell.

Mrs. George Griswold, who has been passing the Summer at the Jay cottage on Buena Vista Street, has returned to New York.

Commodore S. Nicholson Kane is visiting among the cottagers.

Mrs. Frederick Gebhard of New York is the guest of Mr. Joseph Harriman.

Miss Frances Minturn Hall of New York is the guest of Mrs. Charles Porter.

Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer is occupying her cottage on Ochre Point.

Many of the cottage owners have given out considerable work to contractors here for improvements to be made at their Summer homes this Fall and Winter.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave a dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Paget sail for Europe Nov. 1 for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews have returned from New York.

Eugene Higgins is the guest of his sister, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks. He will remain here until Sunday, when he will sail on the Varuna for New York.

Mrs. Henry Clews gave a luncheon today.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, who will sail for Europe Saturday, have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing have returned to their Winter home in Boston.

Mrs. Robert Garrett has returned to New York.

The Rev. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Miss Eunice Terry, Mrs. J. Russell Soley, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands closed their Newport season to-day and went to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan have returned to New York for the Winter.

Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, has gone to New York to remain with his aunt, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for a few days, while Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs visits Hot Springs.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Eager—Donavin.

Miss Marie Donavin of Delaware, Ohio, was married to Joseph P. Eager of New York at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony took place at the Hotel St. Andrew, Seventy-second Street and Broadway. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the Church of the Devine Paternity officiated. Miss Florence H. Eager, sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. J. K. Donavin. After the ceremony the banquet was served in the banquet room of the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Eager left on the 8 o'clock train for the South on their wedding tour.

Heller—Engel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The marriage of Miss Florence I. Engel, daughter of Mrs. F. F. Engel of 4,429 Ellis Avenue, to Henry Heller of New York took place to-night at the Lakeside Club. The Rev. Dr. Stolz officiated. Only members of the families were present, and there were no attendants. The bridal gown was of white lace made over satin, with the back of the skirt trimmed with a succession of narrow net ruches edged with satin. The veil was of tulle, caught to the hair with lilies of the valley. The bride carried a Prayer Book of white moir with her monogram in silver. Mr. and Mrs. Heller will reside at 310 West Seventy-first Street, New York.

Miller—Mosback.

Dr. Charles H. Miller was married yesterday to Mrs. Elizabeth D. Mosback, in Queens, L. I. Dr. Miller is a native of this He was graduated in medicine in 1865, but although he is a landscape painter of considerable reputation, medicine and not art has been his first choice as a profession. He graduated in medicine in 1865, but even even while pursuing his medical studies, he painted occasional pictures which attracted attention. He is prominently known as a follower of the early English school, and was sometimes called the "American constable."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. William Webb Browning.

Dr. William Webb Browning died Wednesday night from a stroke of apoplexy, at his home at 155 Reid Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn. Dr. Browning had been in good health up to Wednesday afternoon, when he was stricken while riding along the Eastern Parkway with his daughter in an automobile. Miss Browning succee

BORALMA'S TRANSYLVANIA

Kentucky's Great Trotting Event Won by a Boston Horse.

BIG BETTING ON THE RACE

Lawson's Fast Trotter Collided with Bay Star Near the Finish in the First Heat.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 4.—Interest in the third day's programme of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeding Association Fall meeting was centred on the Transylvania 2:13 class trotting, purse $5,000. Boralma, winner of last year's Futurity, from Lawson's Boston stables, was the favorite at 2 to 3, and at this figure was played heavily, about $38,000 being placed on him. The night pool-selling record on the Transylvania was broken, nearly $100,000 going into the box.

In the first heat Boralma and Bay Star collided about 125 yards from the wire. Both went down, and John Kenney, Bay Star's driver, received a wrenched knee. The field finished, York Boy winning at the conclusion of the heat. The judges announced that both Boralma and Bay Star could remain, as they had not finished the race, owing to the accident, which was, in their opinion, unavoidable. Bay Star was placed eighth and Boralma ninth in the heat.

In the second heat Boralma was the outside horse, but took the pole before the first quarter had been reached. He kept this position to the finish. In the stretch York Boy gave the Boston horse a hard drive.

Boralma won the third heat easily. Before the start of the fourth heat the betting was 3 to 10, with the crowd backward about taking. The Boston horse finished first in this heat, winning the race.

Thomas W. Lawson's winnings in the Transylvania will be given to local charitable institutions. Summary:

The Transylvania; 2:13 Class—Trotting; value $5,000.

Boralma, ch. g., by Boreal, (J. Y. Gatcomb)	9	1	1
York Boy, br. h., (Cummings)	1	2	3
Lord Derby, b. g., (Geers)	5	8	2
Prince of India, br. h., (Lyons)	2	3	4
Cornelia Belle, c. m., (Kirby)	7	7	5
Silver Wilkes, gr. g., (McDowell)	4	5	6
Bay Star, b. m., (Kinney and McCarthy)	3	4	5
Alverda Akin, b. m., (Graves)	7	6	8
Greenfield Boy, b. h., (Langford)	6	*	

Time—2:10¾; 2:08; 2:09; 2:08¾.

*Distanced.

2:20 Class—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Stranger, b. g., by Easton Wilkes, (W. Evans)	3	5	1
Newton A., br. g., (Anderson)	1	1	3
King Humbert, b. h., (Tucker)	2	2	10
Free Silver, b. h., (Loomis)	5	3	6
Molo, b. g., (Mitchell and Dillinger)	7	9	4
Ebba, gr. m., (Wennings)	11	4	2
Electropoise, b. h., (McMahon)	9	12	9
Telitale, ch. m., (Fleming)	4	6	8
Miada, b. m., (Middleton)	6	7	7
Wilhelm Meister, br. h., (Meyer)	10	8	7
Wm Lawrence, br. g., (Pittman)	12	10	12
Pantheon R., br. h., (McAllister)	8	11	13
Sally Simpson, b. m., (Cromer)	13	13	11
Otto Weis, b. g., (Waller)	*		

Time—2:13; 2:13; 2:13¾; 2:15; 2:12½.

*Distanced. †Drawn.

Futurity, two-year old; pacing; purse $10,000.

Alice Mapes, b. f., by Oratorio, (Graves)	2	1	1
Miss Ophelia, b. f., (Hickok)	3	3	2
Furl, br. f., (Marvin)	1	2	3
Caire Maneck, b. f., (Bowerman)	*		

Time—2:15½; 2:16; 2:14¾.

*Distanced.

GOOD SPEEDWAY SPORT.

Trotters and Pacers Indulge in Many Fast Brushes on the Course.

The amateur reinsmen went to the Speedway yesterday afternoon in a humor for brushing, and there was much good sport on the course. One of the earliest and best brushes found A. B. Gwathmey driving Louise Mac (2:00¼); George Spear driving Dr. Kane's fleet pacer Daniel (2:07¼), and H. H. James behind the trotter David Harum, involved. The clip was so fast that David Harum broke, while the other two had the keenest sort of a tussle for first place. They looked to be on even terms at the finish.

It was a good day for Dariel all around. She won a stepping duel from David Harum by half a length, and later showed the way to David Harum and Little Gem (2:15½), driven by Dr. Kane, in a swift rush down the road. Louise Mac, too, did exceedingly well in the speed bouts. She beat H. A. Stout's fast pacer Teddy Look (2:20¼), while a few moments later Teddy Look beat the pacer Woods Boy (2:25¼).

Teddy Look lost ground in several brushes by breaks. Such was the case when he tackled Dr. Randell's gray pacer T. N. B. (2:10½). Teddy showed a fine burst of speed when he caught him, but the gray flier beat him out. Teddy Look, however, beat Andrew Phillips's Harry L. who in turn outfooted P. D. Schildwachter's chestnut gelding Ball Bearing.

There were two smart encounters between Dundess (2:23¼), driven by her owner, Henry Zahn, and John A. Cockerill's mare Rival (2:17¼), both of which resulted in victories for Dundess. Col. Cockerill also drove Swift (2:16½), and the big bay won a brush from the pacer Harry G., driven by George McBride. Harry G. won a fast brush later in the day.

James Murphy of Chicago, behind his brown pacing mare Amy Wilkes, was in front in an exciting tilt with T. N. B. and Little Gem. Amy won by a length, with T. N. B. only a nose ahead of Little Gem.

Others seen on the road were Charles Welland with his mare Salient, John Howell driving Tiverton (2:21¼), George Ely with the black trotter Eagle Woodnut (2:20¼), T. Kirker with his pacer Roslyn, A. E. Meyers with Peter H. (2:26½), J. W. Cornish with David B. (2:09¼), W. G. Bird with Davis Boy (2:14¼), A. E. Perren of Buffalo driving Siva (2:13¾), Frank Markey with Jennie C. (2:19¼), H. K. Fancher with Strathbelle (2:14¼), J. E. Disbrow with his team, Lady Axtell and Valley Maid; Charles Massoth with Gretchen (2:29¼), William Hoegg with a green mare by Mansfield, C. J. Munger with The Crab, William McLean with Ben Mack, William Schreiber with his chestnut pacer Lofty, Bernard Zahn with Oscar (2:20½), C. H. Jarvis with Rosalie Hill, S. F. Paul with Katie A. (2:18¼), Mrs. Flagge driving Highland Lassie (2:13½), John Perung with the bay mare Alice B., R. F. Dwyer with the brown trotter Manilla, and J. P. Balter with Fire Gilt (2:11¼).

Trotting and Pacing at Nashua.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 4.—2:20 class, pacing; purse $300, (concluded.)

Cartridge, b. g.	1	1	1
Jim Mace, b. g.	2	2	5
Little Tim, b. g.	3	5	2
Toboggan, g. m.	4	4	4
Rickford, br. g.	5	3	3
View View, fo. g.	6	dr	

Time—2:17½; 2:17¼; 2:17¼.

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

The Wilkes, b. g.	3	1	1
Gloria, b. m.	1	3	4
Greenwood, b. g.	7	2	2
Arius, b. g.	2	4	5
Helen, b. m.	6	9	3
Carmine, b. g.	8	7	7
Nellie Potter, b. m.	4	6	8
H. E. C., ch. m.	5	5	6
Henry's Girl, b. m.	9	8	dr

Time—2:16; 2:12¼; 2:15; 2:15¼.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Helen A., b. m.	1	1	2
Vulcan, ro. g.	3	2	1
Tom Crow, blk. g.	4	2	3
Camden Boy, g. g.	2	4	4

Time—2:17½; 2:18½; 2:17¼; 2:19.

2:24 class, pacing, $300, (unfinished.)

Lady Gloddy, blk. m.	2	1
Bertha Wilkes, b. m.	1	3
Drummer Girl, b. m.	3	2
Hazel, ro. m.	4	4
Cobrino, b. g.	5	5
Blue Boy, g. g.	6	6
Kitty K., b. m.	7	8
Eva W., ro. m.	8	7

Time—2:18½; 2:19¼.

2:15 class, trotting, purse, $300, (unfinished.)

Philip E., b. g.	1	2
Alberta, b. m.	2	1
Harry Shedd, b. g.	ds	

Time—2:18; 2:18.

MODRINE ALWAYS FIRST.

B. B. Morris's Colt Was Never Headed for the Belle Meade—Musette's Runaway Race.

A fairly attractive programme at Morris Park yesterday produced racing that was vastly more exciting and interesting than the card promised, and, though the results were far from satisfactory to the betting men, the sport was excellent. The gloomy weather did not prevent a good attendance. The track was fast and safe. Two added starters, Kamara and Flaunt, increased the field for the Belle Meade Stakes, seven furlongs, for three-year-olds, to its original number, five horses, after Greenock and Lady Elite had been scratched. Modrine, ridden by Bullman, started favorite at odds-on, with Brigadier the next choice. As the flag dipped, Modrine showed in front and, going on, he led from end to end, shaking off Brigadier and Kamara when they challenged him in the stretch, and winning ridden out by a length and a half, with Brigadier second by a head from Watercure. McCue, who rode Brigadier, went into the Stewards' stand to complain of crowding that happened in the early part of the race, but the Stewards took no action, and the horses were placed as they finished.

The withdrawals from the field of seven named on the card for the third race, the Bronx Handicap at six furlongs for all ages, were replaced by Belle of Troy and Musette, added starters. Belle of Lexington went to the post favorite, with the added starters about equal second choices. Musette was eighth as the barrier was lifted for the start, but, going forward with a rush, she took the lead in a half furlong, and once in front galloped there all the distance, winning easily by two lengths from Mechanus, who was second throughout the race, and finished in that place a length before Belle of Troy, third. Belle of Lexington ran prominently to the head of the stretch, but stopped when called on at the finish.

For the opening race four horses ran, with Red Path the post choice. Lady Uncas, first away, led for nearly two furlongs down the Eclipse course, Red Path second to that point, then going to the front and galloping there to the end, winning easily by three lengths, with Vulcain, who closed in the last quarter, second, a head before Toluca, third. Eleven ran in the second race, five furlongs for fillies two years old. Ashes, first away, was passed in the first furlong by Ondurdis, who led for the remainder of the distance, and won easily by two lengths. Katherine, a long-priced outsider, came out of the crowd in the last furlong and got second place by a length from Inshot and Cherries, a head apart, third and fourth.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the Eclipse course, six furlongs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Red Path, by Rayon d'Or-Red Girl, ch. g., 3 years, 100 pounds, (Henry,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by three lengths; Samuel C. Hildreth's Vulcain, ch. c., 3, 110, (Bullman,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a neck from William C. Whitney's Toluca, ch. f., 100, (Odom,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Lady Uncas also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old, special weights and allowances; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. G. F. Johnson's Onduris, by Kingston-Skadi, br. f., 110 pounds, (McCue,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won handily by two lengths; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Katherine, ch. f., 108, (Littlefield,) 60 to 1 and 15 to 1, second by a length and a half from Michael Clancy's In Shot, br. f., 110, (N. Turner,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:00. Manga, Ashes, Luerna, Cherries, Salamis, Gracious, The Hoodoo, and Reina also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Belle Meade Stakes, for three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,500 in 1900 at the time of entry; special weights, penalties, and allowances; last seven furlongs of Withers mile. Green B. Morris's Modrine, by Sir Modred-Katrine, ch. c 115 pounds, (Bullman,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, won, ridden out, by a length; August Belmont's Brigadier, b. g., 112, (McCue,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a head from Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Watercure, ch. g., 112, (Littlefield,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:26½. Kamara and Flaunt also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bronx Highweight Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; last six furlongs of the Withers course. J. S. Ferguson's Musette, by Juvenal-Trill, ch. f., 3 years, 103 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Samuel C. Hildreth's Meehanus, ch. c., 122, (Bullman,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from J. E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, b. f., 4, 122, (Mitchell,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:14. Belle of Lexington, Gold Heels, Kinnikinic, and Nanine also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners of $700; special weights; the Withers mile. Michael Murphy's Cyrano, by Pessora-Brodwick, ch. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, (McCue,) 18 to 5 and 7 to 5, won ridden out by a neck; B. E. Beach's Compensation, br. c., 4, 112, (Bullman,) even and 2 to 5, second by two lengths from John E. Madden's Trigger, ch. f., 2, 87, (Rausch,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:41¼. St. Simonian, Smoke, Seminole, Annie Thompson, and Queen Carnival also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upwards; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. James McLaughlin's First Whip, by Duke of Montrose-Theresa, br. c., 3 years, 113 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, won driving by a head; Heffner & Wimmer's Millstream, b. h., 6, 111, (Henry,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by three lengths from Thomas T. Healey's Carbuncle, b. g., 3, 105, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:47. Oliver Mac, Buffoon, and Hammock also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling hurdle race for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. Challenge, 153 pounds; Island Prince, 151; The Burlington Route, Holland, and Kyrat, 145 each; Mazo, 142; Dick Furber, 138; Magic Light, Long Isle, and Matt Simpson, 136 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Bonnibert Handicap for two-year-olds. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Telamon, 114 pounds; Servilia, 113; Lief Prince, 109; The Musketeer, 112; Glenelle, 111; Moor, 103; Doctor Barlow, 100; Salamis, 97; Colchester, 92; Yelp, 90; Carnelian, 87.

THIRD RACE.—The Fort Schuyler Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Himtine, 105 pounds; Dolando and the Pride, 102 each; Trillo, 99; Elfin Conig, 98; Pupil, 96; Oread, 93; Sparrow Wing, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; the Eclipse course; six furlongs. Plumed Knight, Mark Lane, Ginki, Satire, Tarcoe, Timothy Foley, Yelp, Pigeon Post, and Lord Pepper, 110 pounds each; Philma Paxton, Brookweed, Whangdoodle, Tour, and Fleetwing, 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; special weights; the Withers mile. Radford and Lucky Bird, 115 points each. Marothen, Lizzie Regent, and Support 110 each.

SIXTH RACE.—The Grandstand Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth over the Withers course. Favonious, 126 pounds; Intrusive, 121; Charentus, 117; First Whip, 106 Bombshell, 100; Hardly, 97.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Five and one-half furlongs—Barbara M., 115, (Tally,) 1; Tenney Belle, 105, 2; Compass, 115, 3. Time—1:07¼. Six furlongs—Goebel, 104, (Tully,) 1; Peace, 114, 2; The Barrister, 114, 3. Time—1:13¾. Steeplechase, short course—Manchie, 129, (Saffell,) 1; Alice B., 135, 2; Babe Robertson, 135, 3. Time—3:21. One mile—Prejudice, 104, (J. Martin,) 1; Advance Guard, 115, 2; Florizar, 110, 3. Time—1:40. Mile and an eighth—Our Nellie, 102, (Devin,) 1; Koenig, 102, 2; Old Mike, 102, 3. Time—1:53¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Piccola, 97, (Buchanan,) 1; Locust Blossom, 95, 2; Nan-O-Kee, 90, 3. Time—1:48.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—Missouri Breeders' Handicap, six furlongs—W. J. Baker, 107 pounds, (J. Matthews,) 1; Vicie Vance, 101, 2; Hi Nocker, 99, 3. Time—1:13¾. Six and a half furlongs—Master Mariner, 102, (Bassinger,) 1; Tayon, 105, 2; Go Out, 108, 3. Time—1:21. One mile—Celtic Bard, 96, (Coburn,) 1; Meddlesome, 99, 2; Jim Mc, 108, 3. Time—1:42. Mile and a quarter over five hurdles—Eva Moe, 125, (Porter,) 1; Yaruba, 105, 2; University, 140, 3. Time—1:29½. Five and a half furlongs—Duellist, 99, (Bassinger,) 1; Doubiet, 114, 2; John A. Morris, 127, 3. Time—1:06. Mile and an eighth—Love's Labour, 100, (Coburn,) 1; John Baker, 95, 2; Haviland, 92, 3. Time—1:53.

FEATHERSTONE'S HORSE SALE.

Rich Turfman Reduces His Stable Before Going to England.

The weeding out sale of race horses in training by Arthur Featherstone, the Chicago millionaire turfman, preparatory to his transferring his racing establishment to England, was held in the paddock at the Morris Park track yesterday before the races. Reserve prices, put on several horses, were not reached, and the animals were retained by Mr. Featherstone. Other horses sold fairly well. The details of the sale follow:

PROPERTY OF A. FEATHERSTONE.

Mercenary, by Phoenix-Thora, by Longfellow, b. c., 2 years; J. Alexandre $475
Monad, by Albert-Lady Useful, by Longfellow, ch. c., 2 years; J. H. Steiner 1,125
Missionary, by Hanover-Ursuline Nun, by Longfellow, b. c., 3 years; Richard Loud 800
Fonsolee, by Fonso-Jennie Lee, by Luke Blackburn, ch. c., 3 years; J. White 550
Templar, by Order-Hattie B., by Pat Malloy, b. g., 3 years; J. Alexandre 325
West Baden, by Hanover-Miss Baden, by Baden Baden, ch. g., 3 years; A. C. McCafferty 625
Andronicus, by Strathmore-Ovation, by Ondaga, br. h., 5; A. C. McCafferty 2,000

PROPERTY OF H. BALCOM & CO.

Termless, by Tremont-Mythology, by Bertram, b. c., 2 years; E. F. Hugh 2,000

$700,000 Damage by a Lunatic.

From The London Daily Mail.

ROME, Sept. 10.—A doorkeeper at the Archaeological Museum in Florence was suddenly seized with madness yesterday, and tried to murder the Director of the museum.

Failing in this he took hold of a chair, and began to smash everything near him. A most ancient vase, found in China in 1844 and worth more than £20,000, was among the victims of his unaccountable fury, and a still more valuable treasure, an Egyptian chariot, for which £120,000 would be too small a price, was also broken to pieces by the madman.

FOR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Vardon Leads Taylor by One Stroke for the First Thirty-six Holes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—With the open golf championship of the United States half over at the links of the Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton, Harry Vardon, former champion of Great Britain, leads his greatest rival, Champion J. H. Taylor, by one stroke. Vardon negotiated the 36 holes in 157 strokes. At the end of the morning's play Taylor was the cynosure of all eyes with his total of 76. Vardon had had a streak of bad putting and had made 79. This was one stroke worse than the score of David Bell of Midlothian. Taylor's afternoon round of 82 was a decided loss for the champion, whereas Vardon's 78 showed a gain of one stroke over the morning.

Alec Campbell of the Brookline Country Club, Boston, and Stuart Gardiner, the Lenox man, tied for fourth honors with 163 each. George Low of Dyker Meadow, although a sick man, totaled 164. Willie Smith of Midlothian, the United States champion, was off in his putting all day and had to be satisfied with a total of 165.

The cards of the principal golfers were:

Harry Vardon, Ganton, England—									
Out	5	4	4	5	6	5	4	4—40	
In	4	4	6	5	4	4	4	4—39—79	
Out	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	3—38
In	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	6—40—78—157
J. H. Taylor, Great Britain—									
Out	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—41
In	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4—35—76
Out	5	4	5	5	4	6	5	4	3—41
In	3	4	5	6	4	4	6	4	5—41—82—158
David Bell, Midlothian—									
Out	5	5	4	5	4	7	4	3	3—40
In	4	4	5	6	4	4	3	5	3—38—78
Out	4	6	6	4	5	6	4	5	3—43
In	3	4	6	6	4	4	4	4	6—41—84—162
Willie Smith, United States Champion—									
Out	5	4	5	6	5	6	4	3	3—41
In	3	4	5	5	6	4	4	5	6—41—82
Out	5	5	4	5	5	5	7	4	3—45
In	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	5—38—83—165

There were sixty-two starters, and the weather conditions were good for perfect golf. Several amateurs tried conclusions with the professionals, and H. R. Johnstone, the long driver of the home club, led the list of amateurs with an 85 and an 87—172, as his total for the day. The other amateurs, among whom was William Waller, Western champion, were not satisfied with their scores.

Some of the other scores follow:

Alec Taylor, Exmoor, 176; George Turpie, Edgewater, 173; Henry Turpie, Edgewater, 171; Henry Gullane, Philadelphia, 178; James Hutchinson, Philadelphia, 175; Alexander Findlay, Boston, 177; Laurence Auchterlonie, Glenview, 166; James Foulis, Wheaton, 174; A. Rigby, Racine, 176; David Hunter, Baltusrol, 175; Willie Thompson, Philadelphia, 173; George Braid, Kansas City, 177; Harry Rollins, Waumbek, 170; Willie Norton, Lakewood, 174; Robert Foulis, Wheaton, 174; Laye Foulis, Wheaton, 176; Arthur Smith, Edgewood, 174, and W. B. Schlottman, Detroit, 179.

GOOD GOLF AT ST. ANDREW'S.

Cochrane and Reid Win Two Matches—Defeated Players Drawn for Other Cups.

A. De Witt Cochrane was as successful yesterday in his two matches on the St. Andrew's links as his wife was in the women's tournament at Ardsley. He proved that he came worthily by his gold medal honors on the previous day, for he won both of his competitions by the high score of 8 up and 6 to play, beating in the morning B. H. Warford of Fairfield and in the afternoon D. P. Kingsley of the home organization. Cochrane's score of 82 in the match with Warford equals the amateur record for the course.

The defeated sixteen in the morning round were drawn to play for the Captain's Cup in the afternoon, this ingenious method of managing the qualifying sets having met with warm approval, and the interest in each contest is well sustained. Eight players who were defeated in the afternoon round for the St. Andrew's Cup will meet this morning for the Governors' Cup, the original thirty-two therefore still being competitors, the match play results having divided them into three classes for as many cups. The results of the day's play were:

St. Andrew's Cup.—First Round—A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley, beat B. H. Warford, Fairfield, 8 up and 6 to play; D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's, beat T. W. Monteith, Fairfield, 3 up and 2 to play; Dr. James C. Wells, Englewood, beat C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, 2 up; H. R. Townsend, Nassau, beat J. C. Ten Eyck, St. Andrew's, 1 up (19 holes;) Patrick Grant, Brookline, beat Marc M. Michael, Yountakah, 6 up and 4 to play; R. H. Robertson, St. Andrew's, beat Harry Holbrook, St. Andrew's, 3 up and 1 to play; Maturin Ballou, Apawamis, beat C. W. Dayton, Jr., St. Andrew's, 2 up and 1 to play; Sidney Maddock, Crescent, beat S. D. Hooper, Fairfield, 2 up and 1 to play; A. H. Larkin, Yountakah, beat F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, 5 up and 4 to play; J. P. Mills, Jr., Nassau, beat Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton, 1 up; George A. Armstrong, St. Andrew's, beat J. B. Naething, St. Andrew's, 1 up, (19 holes;) F. A. Marcellus, Yountakah, beat J. S. Lapham, St. Andrew's, 5 up and 3 to play; W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg, beat Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, 1 up, (19 holes;) C. T. Stout, Richmond County, beat C. S. Ransom, Albany, 6 up and 4 to play; N. F. Griffen, Richmond Hill, beat William Clark, Jr., Baltusrol, by default; John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's, beat W. R. Innis, St. Andrew's, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—Cochrane beat Kingsley, 8 up and 6 to play; Wells beat Townsend, 1 up; Robertson beat Grant, 3 up and 2 to play; Maddock beat Ballou, 2 up; Larkin beat Maxwell, 6 up and 4 to play; Carnegie beat Armstrong, 1 up; Stout beat Marcellus, 2 up and 1 to play; Reid beat Griffen, 3 up and 2 to play.

Captain's Cup.—First Round—Warford beat Monteith, by default; Hamilton beat Ten Eyck, 4 up and 3 to play; Michael beat Holbrook, 2 up and 1 to play; Hooker beat Dayton, 8 up and 7 to play; Tiffany beat Kimball, 7 up and 5 to play; Chadwick beat Naething, 4 up and 2 to play; Ransom beat Upham, up and 2 to play; Innis beat Clark by default.

MRS. COCHRANE WINS AT ARDSLEY

She Gets the Archbold Cup and Miss Brooke the Consolation.

Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane of the Ardsley Club, who beat Mrs. Edward A. Manice, the Lenox champion, for the gold medal in the qualifying round of the women's invitation tournament on the Ardsley Club links, repeated her victorious performance again yesterday, when she defeated Mrs. Manice in the final round for the Archbold Cup. The match play round was nine holes, and Mrs. Cochrane won by a single hole.

Seven pairs turned in scores for the foursome handicap. Miss Edey of Nassau and Miss C. L. Clarkson of Ardsley won the prize in a net score of 92 strokes. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Miss Edey, Nassau, and Miss C. L. Clarkson, Ardsley	106	14	92
Mrs. E. A. Manice, Lenox, and Mrs. A. D. Cochrane, Ardsley	94	0	94
Mrs. F. L. Eldridge and Miss May Barron, Ardsley	109	14	95
Miss Herron, Pittsburg, and Miss Julia Clark, Shinnecock	99	4	95
Mrs. A. B. Turnure and Miss Marie Harrison, Baltusrol	102	4	98
Miss Grace Frazer and Miss Nina Hewitt, Ardsley	123	24	99
Mrs. J. C. Tappen, Westbrook, and Miss Fargo, Ardsley	110	9	101

The tournament will be continued to-day, the chief feature being a team match, each club to be represented by four players.

Hot Springs Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 4.—With sixty entries the golf tournament that opened here to-day was a great success from the start. H. M. Forrest of the Philadelphia Country Club got the qualification Cup with a score of 78, and Livingston Beeckman of Meadow Brook came in second with 83. The first sixteen to qualify were:

H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia Country Club, 78; Livingston Beeckman, Meadow Brook, 83; L. L. Harban, Columbia, 84; George Ingalls, Cincinnati, 85; Sidney Carpenter, Philadelphia, 86; J. F. Wilkins, Chevy Chase, 87; A. W. Black, Lakewood, 88; Ormsby McCammon, Chevy Chase, 88; A. R. Fish, Dyker Meadow, 88; F. O. Beach, Meadow Brook, 89; E. Jewett, Dyker Meadow, 90; George Lafferty, Chevy Chase, 90; F. W. Hanewinckel, Richmond, 91; C. A. McClintock, Alleghany, 91.

In match play this afternoon for the Virginia Cup, Fish defeated Manning, 7 up and 5 to play; Jewett defeated Hanewinckel, 3 up and on; Carpenter defeated Beach, 2 up; Forrest defeated McClintock, 6 up and 5 to play; Wilkins defeated Ingalls, 3 up and 2 to play; Lafferty defeated Black, 6 up and 5 to play; Beeckman defeated Snow, 5 up and 4 to play; Harban defeated McCammon, 1 up.

A golf dinner was given this evening by Fred Sterry for the first sixteen.

Friends and Quarrels.

If when your friends quarrel you side with one, you lose the other; but if you try to act as peacemaker you lose both.—Brooklyn Life.

NEW RUNNING RECORDS

"Maxey" Long Creates World's Figures for 440-Yards.

ON GUTTENBERG'S TRACK

New York Athletic Club Sprinter Also Lowers the Time for 300 and 400 Yard Marks.

On an improvised portion of the old Guttenberg horse racing course—hard, dead, and sloping upward for the first 300 yards—Maxwell W. Long of the New York Athletic Club yesterday created three new world's records for 350, 400, and 440 yards, making them in 0:36 2-5, 0:42 1-5, and 0:47 respectively, and demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that he is the fastest sprinter of the age. Moreover, the conditions yesterday under which these performances were made were so unfavorable for record breaking that the assembled judges were unanimous in their opinion that the young athlete had not shown his top speed, and that, with perfect conditions of track and weather and the stimulus of a number of fellow competitors and an enthusiastic crowd of spectators, he would have lopped another second from the quarter-mile record.

The former record of 0:47¾ for a quarter mile straightaway was made by Wendell Baker of Harvard at Boston, Mass., on July 1, 1886.

It was just 5:10 o'clock when Long emerged from the training quarters and walked around the circular course to the back stretch. Here a running stretch straightaway had been improvised by sprinkling and rolling the loose, gravelly top dressing of the old horse track. It was smooth and hard and entirely dead, with none of the spring of a cinder track. It had been carefully surveyed by E. J. Giannini and measured by a committee of experts composed of John R. Van Wormer, F. M. Housling, T. R. Fisher, and E. J. Keane of the New York Athletic Club, James E. Sullivan of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and J. P. Boyle of the Pastime Athletic Club.

E. J. Giannini of the New York Athletic Club was starter and H. Arnold of the Union Settlement Athletic Club was judge at the start. At the 350-yard mark three timers were stationed, Samuel See and Henry Lyons of the New York Athletic Club and F. G. Abbott of the Newark Athletic Club. George H. Taylor and Robert Lyon of the New York Athletic Club and J. P. Boyle of the Pastime Athletic Club were timers at 400 yards, and Robert Stoll, Bartow S. Weeks, and Evart J. Wendell of the New York Athletic Club and Charles Dieges of the Pastime Athletic Club were timers at the finish, assisted by at least a half dozen volunteers. There were in all about forty spectators.

For the first furlong W. S. Edwards, the speedy sprinter of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, had been chosen to set the pace, while P. G. Walsh, Long's clubmate and oft time opponent, stood on the 220-yard mark ready to take up the pace at that point.

At exactly 5:15 the signal to get on the line was given, and Long took his position next to the tape line which marked the course. Edwards took the outside position.

The starting signal was given by a pistol shot. A handkerchief was dropped at the same time, but the precaution was unnecessary, as the flash of the pistol was seen with more distinctness, and the time was taken from that.

At the pistol flash the two white, crouching figures seemed to spring to double their size, and the group of starters faded into the background. It was soon seen that Edwards, though running at his top pace, had a lead of less than a yard. At the 2:20 mark he dropped out, and the anxiously expectant Walsh took up the pace.

On came Long, running as for life, his head thrown back, his mouth open, his face set and drawn, his fists clenched, and every feature and muscle indicating the intensity of his effort. At the 400-yard mark he received a rousing cheer from the group of timers there, and as he neared the finish, the shouts of encouragement which arose spurred him to such an extent that Walsh was hardly able to hold him, and, despite his advantage, beat him by less than a yard across the line.

A comparison of the timers' watches showed that Stoll's indicated 0:47 1-5, Wendell's 0:46 4-5, and Weeks's and Diege's, 0:47 each, which was accepted as the time.

Although Long's athletic career dates back less than five years, it has been remarkably brilliant. He has proved himself invincible at all distances from 100 yards to a quarter of a mile, and has won metropolitan, National, and inter-collegiate championships at those distances. While abroad last Summer, he defeated the best foreign athletes and established a new Scotch record of 0:49 2-5 for the quarter-mile in a pouring rain. After his return to this country he won the metropolitan championship at 100, 220, and 440 yards; the National championship at 100 and 440 yards, losing the 220-yard race because it was run immediately after the quarter-mile. These achievements were followed by the creation of a new world's record at Travers Island last Saturday and three more yesterday.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE GAMES.

F. Schleuter, Class of '02, Won the All-Around Championship.

The Fall games of Manhattan College were held yesterday afternoon at Clason-on-the-Sound.

The all-around championship was won by F. Schleuter, '02, with T. Kearns, '02 second, and the banner for the class scoring the largest number of points was won by the class of '01. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Schleuter; Cotter, second; Whelan, third. Time—0:10 3-5.
220-Yard Dash.—Won by Kearns; Cotter, second; Whelan, third. Time—0:23 3-5.
440-Yard Run.—Won by Cotter; Whelan, second; Pommer, third. Time—0:56 4-5.
880-Yard Run.—Won by Kearns; Pommerer, second; Cotter, third. Time—2:12.
One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by O'Sullivan; Brennan, second; Kilroy, third. Time—2:46 1-5.
120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Walsh; Schleuter, second; Whelan, third. Time—0:16 4-5.
220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Walsh; Kearns, second; Cotter, third. Time—0:29 1-5.
Relay Race, One Mile.—Won by Class '02; Commercial Class, second; Class of '01, third.
Throwing the 12-Pound Hammer.—Won by McCarthy; Pommerer, second; Kearns, third. Distance, 136 feet 9 inches.
Throwing the Discus.—Won by Kean; Sullivan, second; Halpin, third. Distance, 97 feet 11 inches.
Putting the Shot.—Won by Sullivan; Roche, second; O'Sullivan, third. Distance, 37 feet 8 inches.
Running Broad Jump.—Won by Schleuter; Sullivan, second; Kane, third. Distance, 21 feet 9 inches.
Running High Jump.—Won by Schleuter; Kane and Whelan tied for second. Height, 5 feet 10 inches.
Pole Vault for Height.—Won by Whelan; Kearns, second; Cotter, third. Height, 9 feet 7 inches.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS.

Singles and Doubles Won by Princeton's Experts Little and Alexander.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Dull, threatening weather greeted the contestants in the intercollegiate lawn tennis championship tournament when play was resumed on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford to-day. The balls played heavily owing to the dampness of the ground, and notwith

BANKERS' MEETING CLOSES

New Officers Elected by American Association.

IMPORTANT ADDRESSES MADE

Financial Future of the United States Painted in Rosy Colors—$5,000 Sent to Galveston.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4.—The American Bankers' Association closed its annual meeting this afternoon. The association elected the following as its officers:

President—Alvah Trowbridge, President of the North American Trust Company of New York, the present Vice President of the association.

Vice President—Myron T. Herrick, President of the Society of Savings of Cleveland, Ohio, the present Chairman of the Executive Board.

Chairman of the Executive Committee—Caldwell Hardy, President of the Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk.

Vice Presidents from all the States and Territories.

The Executive Council elected Col. James R. Branch, formerly of Richmond, Secretary, and Mr. George M. Reynolds of the Continental Bank of Chicago, Treasurer, both succeeding themselves.

Two cities were placed in nomination for the next session of the association. They were Buffalo and Milwaukee, the former city being represented by Col. W. C. Cornwell, and the latter by Mr. F. C. Bigelow. The question was referred to the Executive Council, which will decide it at the meeting to be held next Spring.

The Executive Council was requested to appropriate $5,000 to the Galveston Relief Fund.

A resolution declaring in favor of putting the Consular Service under civil service rules was tabled after long discussion.

Through a resolution sent to the Executive Council for action, the association indorsed the proposition for a Federal Department of Commerce and Industries. The Council was instructed to send copies of the resolution to the President, Members of the Cabinet, and members of Congress.

In the course of the day several addresses touching matters of interest to bankers were made.

COUNTRIES' FINANCIAL FUTURE.

Charles A. Conant of the New York Journal of Commerce discussed the financial future of the United States. He dwelt at length upon the recent events that have caused a change to come over the whole economic world—changes that have been participated in to greater benefit by the United States than by any other country.

Sending abroad an enormous volume of our products and increasing our exports of manufactures within five years by much more than 100 per cent., we have built up credits which have enabled us to subscribe to several large foreign loans from our surplus savings. Russia, Japan, and Great Britain have touched the fountain of our credit and abundant streams of wealth have gushed forth for their use.

All these events, according to the speaker, have contributed to bring New York into the circle of international money markets and have raised the question whether the star of financial supremacy was not to move westward from the precincts of Lombard Street to our own chief city.

"Supremacy among the money markets of the world," declares Mr. Conant, "comes only by a combination of favorable conditions. The part of legislation is small so long as freedom is left to native skill and enterprise to develop along natural lines. The part which positive legislation has to play in national economic progress is chiefly to afford the guarantees of security and order, the execution of contracts according to their honest terms, and the enforcement by law of the highest principles of business honor. Beyond these limits its interference is usually harmful and often hampers rather than advances a country in its progress toward industrial and financial supremacy.

"There is one important prerefuisite to financial power in which legislation plays an important part. This is giving permanency to the standard of value. The United States has recently planted herself beside other great commercial States by prescribing that a given weight of gold shall henceforth constitute the metallic standard. If this declaration is established beyond dispute or probability of change, it equips this country in this respect to compete for the control of the exchanges of the world."

In instancing other elements in attracting to our chief city the exchanges of the world, the speaker pointed out that the policy of customs duties should not be enforced in such a manner as to cause needless annoyance to merchants or to impose unnecessary formalities upon American exporters in getting the benefit of free raw materials. In closing, the speaker said: "The subject of reducing credit to its lowest terms and highest efficiency by the most complete organization and the best monetary system is the contribution which the American banker should make to the solution of the problem of carrying American commercial supremacy in the wake of the flag around the girdle of the earth."

GEN. BARNES'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, President of the Astor Place Bank, New York City, spoke on the internal revenue law, referring more particularly to the war revenue laws.

"Most of our present bank taxes," he said, "originated in the Spanish war of 1898, when our people, frenzied by the loss of the Maine, overran the earth with hollow ships and marching armies. Now we must pay the piper who furnished the field music for that great Anabasis.

"To provide for this unusual expense our comfortable Government, which had enough and to spare under old conditions, enacted the war revenue law of 1898. This law seeks to take tithes of capital at rest and tolls of capital in motion. It is very ingenious and inquisitive. It searches the corners of every mart and brings many hidden things to light. If in the multitude of your possessions, gentlemen, there is anything you have overlooked or mislaid, the tax collector will find it for you whether you acknowledge his services or not.

"Of course banks are always a shining mark when the arrows of assessment are flying, and so the total tax on bank capital and bank transactions aggregates some $3,000,000, or nearly 9 per cent. of the war revenue.

"The Government has compelled us to take shares in the enlarged business of the Uncle Sam Expansion Company, Unlimited. Now let us see what we have to show so far for our investment in Spanish war futures. We have the following items: Woe of war, glory of conquest, philanthropy of power, expansion or territory.

"Now we are prepared to review the Spanish war account and strike a balance. Debit items: Human suffering and money cost. Credit items: The glory of our country, the redemption of down-trodden peoples, the revenues of the opulent East. Now, if the Celestial bookkeeper will kindly offset the distress of war with the opening of closed lands to the light of the Gospel—matters which are out of our province—we can readily see how new trade will wipe out the expense and leave us the splendid satisfaction of triumph for our glorious country, as a net, undimmed profit from the Spanish war."

"The country has bravely borne its burden, and the banks their full share of it, but there is a time to be taxed and a time to cure. Do you realize that we are still under the full drain of war taxation, though the war ceased two years ago? True, a large and costly armed force is necessary to guard the new possession and suppress the insurgent element. Probably we shall never be able to return to the modest old military and naval establishment. Then, too, there is that little affair in China. Don't you suppose we will have to take a slice when that great pie is cut, notwithstanding all our disclaimers? We may have to do it if only to defray our expenses there incurred.

"But in time every fertile province to which we take title will pay for its own administration as well as for the war which shook it into our basket. Why, then, should we taxpayers part with our good 4 and 5 per cent. money toward a debt insignificant in itself when the Government can borrow at 2 per cent. and redeem its war bonds eventually from the revenues of the provinces?

"Before it was foreseen that we would have any provinces the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in reporting the War Revenue bill, explicitly stated that it was their proposition when the war is over to cut out the war taxes and pay the bonds as we paid the bonds of the civil war, out of the usual and ordinary taxes.'

"Well, the war is over, and what are we doing? Just busy increasing the Government hoards by pouring in enormous sums which lie idle in the Treasury.

"During the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the National revenue exceeded the expenditures $80,000,000. The income from all sources was $567,000,000, of which only $105,000,000 was collected under the Revenue act of 1898. We expended for the army and navy $190,000,000, being $100,000,000 less than during the previous fiscal year, which goes to show that the additional income from the War Revenue act is already superfluous, and that its prompt repeal is in order."

THE PUBLIC AND THE BANK.

"Public Opinion and the Bank" was the subject of the address delivered by J. A. S. Pollard of Richmond, Va., who, after touching upon the functions of the banker in his relation to society, said that the bank, being an important complement of trade and commerce, seemed to have been selected as the scapegoat upon whose devoted head are unloaded the anathemas of those who have positive ideas upon financial and commercial questions, ranging from the economic policy of adhering to an enlightened monetary standard to the political expediency of combinations of capital.

"It is not exaggeration to say," continued the speaker, "there are those in every community who believe the banker a financial despot, whose mandate is potent to cause bankruptcy; who believe the banker chuckles in unholy glee in times of panic and business depression—going forth like a black-winged cormorant to devour the farm, the cottage, or the succulent collateral tidbit. And these same wiseacres picture the banker turning his attention to the National calamity business when the supply of individual victims runs short—buying up the people's representatives in the interest of pernicious legislation, or getting up panics to satisfy the bankers' well-known love of excitement [?] or meeting in conventions, as has been said, to consider what shall be done, who shall be done, and how we shall do them!

"Certainly there is nothing in the history of banking in this country to justify much prejudice. The banks have always been a power for good in the community when honestly managed, and every banker of experience has known sleepless nights trying to work out the salvation of his customer and at the same time fulfill his duty in the preservation of his sacred trust as a public custodian.

"Whoever heard of a man getting rich at the banking business? I mean starting at the foot of the ladder and acquiring wealth in that manner. It's a nice business after you have accumulated wealth in some other department of commerce, in which to invest surplus capital with safety and fair profit, but did you ever hear of a young man who becomes a millionaire in the approved style, starting life on a farm, studying by the light of a tallow dip, and coming to the city with 45 cents and a ham sandwich—who ever heard of his going into the banking business and getting to be a railroad owner? No; he must first accumulate the millions by sweating out the office of his future partner at $7 a month, and when he is gray-headed, gouty, and wealthy, then it is time for him to embark in the banking business and dodge missiles hurled by people who do not own bank stock.

"The public is rapidly coming to realize that the bank has no designs upon the Government, no diabolical plots for the financial enslavement of the people, but that its interests are identical with the interests of the people; it prospers only when they prosper."

One of the most striking features of the morning session was the representation of splendid silver loving cups to President Walker Hill and Secretary James R. Branch of the association. The event was unique in that the recipients of the handsome gifts, the two chief officers of the association, are both natives of the same city, Richmond, a coincidence which probably will never occur again. The cups were presented by the Clearing House bankers of Richmond, Mr. A. B. Blair, cashier of the Security Bank, making the address.

The bankers go to Old Point Comfort on a complimentary excursion to-morrow morning.

THE PASSENGER WAS NOT DEWEY.

Detective Thought He Had "Discovered" the Admiral on a Liner.

Considerable excitement was caused at the Hamburg-American docks, Hoboken, just prior to the sailing of the Columbia yesterday, by a report that Admiral Dewey was among the passengers. It was Detective Nelson who made the discovery. He pointed out an elderly man with gray hair and mustache as the Admiral, and finally he spoke to the man, greeting him with a hesitating "How d'ye do, Admiral?"

"I beg your pardon," said the man, "did you address me?"

"Yes," said Nelson, "aren't you Admiral Dewey?"

"No," was the reply, "I am not, though I'd like to be."

Nelson and the crowd that had gathered fell back, but Nelson persisted that the man was Admiral Dewey until the "suspect" happened to remove his hat, when it was seen that he was almost entirely bald. Then Nelson gave it up.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Heavy Damages in Vineyard Districts—Troops Aid in the Harvest.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Heavy storms throughout France have done much damage to property and live stock. Many of the rivers are overflowing, devastating wide tracts. The vine-growing districts are the greatest sufferers. Over a large area the vineyards have been terribly injured. The vines have been beaten down, and in many cases the crops are almost ruined.

The damage done in the Haute Pyrenees amounts to a disaster. The situation is so critical in Burgundy, Auvergne, the Rhone, and the Saône vineyards that, in response to the urgent requests of the growers, the Minister of War, Gen. André, is sending troops to aid in the harvesting.

LION RESENTS OFFER OF WINE.

Renda Man Who Placed Glass of Champagne Under Its Nose.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—There was a serious accident to-day in the menagerie of a country fair near Privas, in the Department of Ardeche. A large audience gathered to witness a local butcher enter the lion's cage, play a game of cards with the lion tamer, and drink a bottle of champagne.

The performance was successful until the butcher foolishly and without warning the trainer, approached the lion and held a glass of champagne under his nose, whereupon the lion bounded upon the butcher, ground his shoulder within his jaws and mauled his body dreadfully. When the butcher was removed he was almost dead.

In the meanwhile the audience was panic-stricken, and in the stampede to escape from the menagerie many persons were trampled upon and badly injured.

Mascot for the Vicksburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 4.—Chief Gunner's Mate Gaynor of the navy, who has been ordered to join the gunboat Vicksburg for service in China, has been presented with a small white goat by the citizens at his home, which he will present to the ship's company of the Vicksburg as their mascot. The "billy" has already been named "Newport Boy" at the naming ceremony, which occurred to-day at the presentation of the mascot.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department:

Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, and report to the commanding General, Department of Porto Rico, for assignment to duty.

Capt. George M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at San Juan, Porto Rico, to take effect upon the arrival at that place of Capt. Frick, and will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer for duty at that post by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Jones, recently appointed from Acting Hospital Steward, with rank from July 25, is assigned to the Eleventh Infantry, Company K. He will proceed on the first transport sailing after Oct. 12, to join his company at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Major Charles A. Vernon, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

Transfers in the Fifth Artillery: Second Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, from Light Battery F to Battery N; Second Lieut. Harrison Hall, from Battery I to Light Battery F. Lieut. Hall will join the battery to which he is transferred.

Navy.

Commander J. P. Merrell's order to the Puget Sound Naval Station is revoked.

Surgeon S. H. Dickson is detached from the Washington Yard and ordered to Marine Headquarters, Washington.

Surgeon C. G. Herndon is detached from the Naval Museum of Hygiene, Washington, Oct. 8, and ordered to duty at the Washington Yard.

Surgeon E. H. Green is detached from Marine Headquarters, Washington, and will wait orders.

Railway System Named.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 4.—The new name for the consolidated street railways, owned by Senator Kean and the Hine-Ryker syndicate, has been decided upon. It is the Elizabeth, Plainfield, and Central Jersey Railway Company.

TO SUBDUE FILIPINO REBELS.

Large Force Sent to Marinduque, Where Capt. Shields Was Captured.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department:

Manila, Oct. 4.

First Infantry sent to Marinduque on the Sumner; Gen. Hare is to command on the island, with orders to push operations until the insurrection is stamped out absolutely. He will have twelve full companies of infantry for the purpose. Anderson's first operations developed nothing. No reports since Oct. 2. MACARTHUR.

The above dispatch relates to reinforcements sent to the Island of Marinduque, where Capt. Shields and fifty-one men of the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry were either killed or captured by the insurgents. At that time Gen. MacArthur sent Col. Anderson and two companies of the Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, with the Yorktown and two gunboats, to the relief of Shields and his command, if they were still alive. It is evident that Gen. MacArthur believes reinforcements are necessary, as Col. Anderson was able to accomplish nothing with the small force which was first sent out.

PHILIPPINE APPROPRIATIONS.

Commission Allots $287,000—Widow of Loyal Filipino Gets $1,500.

MANILA, Oct. 4.—The new commission this morning appropriated $287,000 (Mexican) for the payment of sundry expenses incurred by the military for the benefit of the insular Government during September, and also gave $1,500 (Mexican) to the widow of the loyal and efficient Filipino President of the town of Santa Cruz, who was murdered by the insurgents. The purpose is to show the United States Government's intention to protect its friends and faithful servants.

A detachment of the Forty-fourth Regiment, at Bohol Island, one of the Visayan group, has encountered a force of the enemy, killing thirty of them. One American was killed.

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

Eighty-four Cases Now Under Treatment in Cuban Capital.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—The yellow fever situation is not improved. During the month of September 257 cases were officially reported, with a mortality of 25 per cent. Eighty-four cases are now under treatment, and twenty-eight new cases have been reported during the last forty-eight hours.

Many cases are not reported at all as yellow fever because of the non-development of the albumen symptom, although all the other symptoms are unmistakable. The physicians are unwilling to diagnose as yellow fever the non-albumenous cases because they fear to increase the yellow fever statistics.

There are some leading medical authorities here, however, who contend that yellow fever is possible without the development of albumen. The opinions of the Yellow Fever Board and the military physicians are divided on the point. Consequently, in many cases sanitation is neglected after recovery, with the result that contagion is facilitated. Non-immunes should be warned that until February Havana cannot be considered secure against a yellow fever epidemic.

The Viking Goes Aground.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—The revenue cutter Viking, with Governor General Wood on board, ran aground Tuesday afternoon on a key near the coast, about sixty miles from Batabano. A steamer has gone to tow the Viking off the reef. All the members of the party are safe.

HART'S MARCH AGAINST BOERS.

Was Out Over a Month and Fought on Twenty-nine Days.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Lord Roberts has wired as follows to the war office:

"Hart returned to Krügersdorp Oct. 1. He has been thirty-three days from his base, marched 310 miles, was in contact with the enemy twenty-nine days, killed an unknown number, and captured 96. The British lost 3 killed, 3 prisoners and 24 wounded. Hart brought back 2,720 head of cattle and 3,281 sheep.

"Buller has returned to Lydenburg from Spitzkopf with 1,000 sheep. There are skirmishes with the Boers daily, but they are small affairs.

"The Dublin Fusiliers made a night assault with the bayonet on a Boer laager, between Pretoria and Johannesburg, and captured 9 men, mostly important Boers who have troubled the district.

"A party of Boers have penetrated the southern part of Orange River Colony, entering Dewetsdorp and Wepener. Detachments are after them."

Seminarians Cannot Vote.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Court of Appeals has decided that the students of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Seminary at Dunwoodie, have no right to vote in this city. There are about sixty seminarians affected by the decision. If they desire to vote this Fall they will have to go to their homes to do so.

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J., Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.

McCotter vs. Flinn.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Grant vs. Acme Electric Light Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Goldstein vs. Independent Order Ahawas Israel. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Equitable General Providing Company vs. Inshaw.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Laino vs. Focarile.—Final order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Shanahan vs. Gardner.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Weber, Wheelock & Co. vs. Corcoran.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Schultz vs. Berger.—Judgment as to defendant Carrie Berger reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide event; judgment as to defendant, Max Berger, affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Brockman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Memorandum per curiam.

Sahson vs. Herter.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Memorandum per curiam.

Ficken Paint and Oil Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Shonnard vs. De Montravel.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hooper vs. Staten Island and Midland Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Caldwell vs. De Korven.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Loughran vs. Kenyon.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Kommer vs. Anderson.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by O'Gorman, J.

Ketchum vs. Belding.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by O'Gorman, J.

Weinhandler vs. Colonial Brewing Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide the event. Memorandum per curiam.

Jacobson vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Goldberg vs. Shapiro.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide the event. Memorandum per curiam.

Bowman Cycle Company vs. Dyer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Beekman, J., not voting.)

Steinhardt vs. Phelps.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Memorandum per curiam.

O'Neill vs. Meighan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Baumann vs. Sayre.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Bracco vs. Schnitzer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Lang vs. Temerson.—We are satisfied that diligent effort was made by the attorney for the appellant to serve the notice of appeal upon the respondent, and that his practice in then serving it upon the clerk of this court was, under the circumstances, correct. So much of the motion, then, as asks for a dismissal of the appeal on the ground that the appellant had failed to perfect it is denied. The further motion that the appeal be dismissed on the ground that the return has not yet been filed is granted, with $10 costs, unless the appellant cause such return to be filed within ten days after service upon him of a copy of this order, in which event the motion is denied, without costs.

Union Trust Co. vs. Livor, Thun vs. Iserman, Eberle vs. Schilling.—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 1114, 501, 502, 579, 581, 584, 587.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Masterson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2—Kegel vs. Kegel.
3—Pease vs. Bodine.
4—Cleverly vs. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
5—In re Grant.
6—In re Kantsky.
7—Delavan vs. Feitner.
8—Great Eastern Casualty Co. vs. same.
9—In re Van Vleck.
7—Hoffman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8—Stout vs. Grisby.
9—Cohen vs. Cohen.
10—Am. Malting Co. vs. Kearney.
11—In re E. 181st St.
12—In re Simon.
13—Heath vs. Butler.
14—Conlon vs. Emrich.
15—Schaefer vs. Brice.
16—Barnes vs. Barnes.
17—Romandetta vs. Bataille.
18—In re Conner.
19—Howlett vs. Hall.
20—Brown vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
21—In re Walton.
22—Gall vs. Gall.
23—Gray vs. Griggs.
24—Roosevelt vs. Man. Ry. Co.
25—Searing vs. Searing.
26—Osters vs. Groth.
27—In re Luft.
28—Hart vs. Stachelberg.
29—Rose vs. Purves.
30—Scoville vs. Duggan.

1—Hussey vs. Press P. Co.
2—Morris vs. Morris.
3—Strobridge Litho. Co. vs. Davis.
4—Reno Oil Co. vs. Culver.
5—In re Grand Boulevard & Concourse.
6—In re Van Vleck.
7—Hoffman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8—Stout vs. Grisby.
9—Cohen vs. Cohen.
10—Am. Malting Co. vs. Kearney.
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25—Searing vs. Searing.
26—Osters vs. Groth.
27—In re Luft.
28—Hart vs. Stachelberg.
29—Rose vs. Purves.
30—Scoville vs. Duggan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear.

Preferred causes.

1—Marsland vs. Marsland.
2—In re Public Place at Tremont Av.
3—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse. Demurrers.
1411—Downs vs. Rogers.
1434—Izarn vs. Robbins.

1877—N. Y. Security and Trust Co. vs. Howell
1854—Powell vs. Newhall.
1855—Same vs. same.
1856—Same vs. same.
1857—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1334—Dulsen vs. Botcheck.
1140—Johnston vs. Bertin.
1075—Whitman vs. Holmes Pub. Co.
785—Quinn vs. Quinn.
806—Lambert vs. Cuthbert.
807—Same vs. same.
1854—Hollahan vs. Treanor.
1373—Muhlker vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.

1469—Corney vs. Gallagher.
1561—Wright vs. Wright.
1239—Schrum vs. Schrum.
1852—Markstein vs. Eisenberg.
1301—Brown vs. Bohart.
1344—Reilly vs. Reilly.
782—Schlick vs. Schmidt.
1383—Fay vs. Gallagher.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1576.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Mc-Adam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

5802—Sullivan vs. Poor.
5705—Fassig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5765—Schoenblum vs. City of N. Y.
5849—O'Brien vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
5649—Katz vs. City of New York.
5807—Hess vs. Brady.
3294—Oppenheim vs. Davidson.
5766—Markowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V. and VI. for trial.

Inquest—599—Tuoti vs. Woolsey.
1936—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1940—Geins vs. same.
1944—Weingarten vs. same.
1904—Angerman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1978—Fitzpatrick vs. Barry.
1979—Same vs. same.

1847—Olsen vs. Westergreen.
2030—Gerken vs. Plimpton.
2017—Meyers vs. Fair.
1684—Pecchenenda vs. Aggoglia.
1252—Kaminski vs. Schefer.
2050—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Associated Manfr's Mut. Fire Ins. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2256.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV. Adjourned until Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

1915—Kelly vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1250—Rosenfeld vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1230—Sullivan vs. same.
3065—Powell vs. F. C. Linde Co.
4654—Same vs. same.
2839—Falk vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4692—Morse vs. Press P. Co.
1912—Dommerich vs. Bagot.
1842—Ryan vs. Reagan.

1832—Hoffman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2023—Marks vs. Bradford.
512—Cabrey vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
2215—Mackintosh vs. Thompson.
4647—Weigley vs. Kneeland.
1000—O'Connor vs. Penn. R. Co.
6174—Place vs. Dudley.
1424—Englund vs. Wellbrock.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until Oct. 8.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Thomas B. Clarke.
2—Ann Hanify.
3—Christine Ehmanne.
4—Mary E. Hayes.
5—Eliza J. Hartley.
6—Jennie L. Parrish.
7—Charles Herring.
8—David Seaman.
9—Harriet L. Melville.
10—Richard Taylor.
11—Helen C. Brush.
12—Frank Yoran.
13—Wm. J. Crawford.
14—Caroline Haug.
15—Christian Kurz.
16—Amos Woodruff.
17—Mary F. Baker.
18—Mary Roach.
19—Eliza Woehrle.
20—Mathilde C. Schults.
21—Patrick Haman or Hamon.
22—Thomas Green.
23—Adolph Leiper.
24—Honora Keano or Kane.
25—Martin Lyons.
26—Michael Farrell.
27—Thomas Hay.
28—Esther Fagan.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.:

Mary Mierhofer, Johanna A. Bauman, Joseph Schmidt, Lewis G. Morris, Eliza B. Downing, Samuel A. Noyes, Herman Intemann, Patrick J. McArdle, Ebenezer H. Phillips, Sarah Fuller Abbe, Emily Hamilton.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Contested motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1161—Kalish vs. Bermas.
2205—De Grazia vs. Ferretti.
1524—Hamilton Bell & Co. vs. Grommer T. & T. Co.
1525—Cohen vs. City Trust Safe Deposit Co.
1526—Meyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1527—N. Y. Insulated Wire Co. vs. Sire.
1528—Ackert vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1529—Steinway vs. Wells.
150—Benjamin vs. Smith.
1531—Healey vs. Burke.
1532—Adler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1533—Reden vs. Black.
1534—Carfagnio vs. Palladinas.
1535—Trayer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1536—Altieri vs. Schneider.

1537—Carroll vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1538—Slavin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1539—Brooks vs. Bloomingdale.
1540—Same vs. same.
1541—Lehmann vs. Scharsmith.
1542—Bremer vs. Simonds.
1543—Goldberg vs. Tyrrel.
1544—White vs. Belasco.
1545—Treat vs. Magnus.
1546—Rider vs. Ericsson Engine Co. vs. Winthrop.
1547—Hyde vs. Werner.
1548—Hatch vs. McArthur.
1549—Morton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1550—Connolly vs. same.
1551—Downey vs. O'Brien.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1349—Falk vs. R. R. Appleton Co.
594—Bryant vs. McCartin.
1437—Scuirka vs. Lancaster Ins. Co.
1552—Mariam vs. Tomasula.
1553—Beyer vs. Consol. Gas Co.
1554—McCarthy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1555—Humpper vs. Plathy.
1556—Schwarz vs. Kurtz.
1557—Gall vs. Clifford.
1558—Cantner vs. Auerbach.
1559—Steinway vs. Roeder.
1560—Malone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1561—Youmans vs. Schiffels.
1562—Frankel vs. Hiram Walker & Sons.
1563—Mott vs. Whitmore

2586—Kendall vs. Clarke
1759—Mierich vs. Mt. Morris Bank.
2721—Ellender vs. Kaufmann.

Highest number reach'd in regular call, 1606.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

1—Claude Laird.
2—Peter Glias.
3—George Gray.
4—Joseph Doyle.
5—Walter Gott.
6—Joseph Fitzgerald.
7—Walter Golden.
8—Molly Lynn.
9—John Ryan.
10—Michael Kelly.
11—William Matthews.
12—Max Marks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan, and Carr for the People.

1—James Egan.
2—William H. Stiles.
3—Joseph Eremito.
4—Albert Robert.
5—Augustine Cellai.
6—William Gibson.
7—Max Meyer.
8—Andrew Eberhardt.
9—Isadore Sutler.
10—Salvatore Burns.
11—Abraham Nannes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Sullivan, and Collins for the People.

1—Christopher Thompson.
2—Nathan Brodius.
3—John Myers.
4—William H. Mangels.
5—Joseph Illis.
6—James Giordano.
7—Morris Becker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gordon, Herman, and Keith for the People.

1—Michael H. Dunn.
2—Charles S. Judson.
3—George Talbot.
4—Frank Buckholz.
5—Terence McLaughlin.
6—Rudolph Hediger.
7—Jermeah Chorn.
8—Sing Cue.
9—Walter Hirsch.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Cereals Manufacturing Company—Henry Kropf.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—N. T. Sweesey, Son & Co. vs. Emille Felix—Jacob Clark.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Olin vs. Shafer—Arthur D. Weekes. In re John Patten Manufacturing Company—George W. Ellis.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Webb vs. Norris—William J. A. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Barber vs. Nash—Thomas Kilvert.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Barry vs. McDonald—Wilber McBride.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Eichenauer vs. Brecht—Peter B. Olney.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

349—Rabinowitz vs. Bay State Clothing Co.
354—Becker vs. Weidenfeld.
359—Poulson vs. De Navarro.
361—Baldwin vs. Abrahams.
364—Halliday vs. B. H. R. R.
1012—Cherry vs. Harbor, &c., Suburban, &c., Association.
1013—Gibbs vs. Gibbs.
1014—Black vs. Cohen.
1015—Storer vs. Sharkey
1016—Deacon vs. Haines

2722—Same vs. Jacobson.
2603—Papay vs. Gibbons
2206—Martin vs. Jones.
2670—Wolfson vs. Brady

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.—Day calendar. Short cause calendar.

6538—Louis Feuring, an alleged incompetent.
6539—Stebbins vs. Woodin.
6634—Stewart vs. Baird.
5480—Bertsch vs. O'Connell.
5804—Gottlieb vs. Greenberger.
6657—Humphreys vs. United Engineer. Co.
6641

FINANCIAL.

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270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

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Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
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W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, Oct. 1st, 1900.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this Company as Trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this Company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the Office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 16, 1900, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Ralghley, Sec.

PUBLICATION BY THE NINETEENTH WARD BANK, N. Y., of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article L., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892.
Jas. O'Connor $66.80
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Louis H. Holloway, Cashier of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, N. Y., in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article L., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 18th day of August, 1900. SEBASTIAN ROGGEMANN,
[Seal.] Notary Public, No. 94, N. Y. Co.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, Series B, dated October 1st, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) par value, at or under par and interest.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. October 16, 1900.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, October 1, 1900.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL tells you things about Investment Securities and the market that your broker cannot tell.

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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, Sept. 18th, 1900.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 5.
The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾) on the PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK of the Company, payable October 9th, 1900, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, September 22d, 1900.
The books of the Company for the transfer of the Preferred Stock will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, September 22d, 1900, and will be opened October 10th, 1900.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, Oct. 4, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the first quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year, beginning April 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. October 15th, 1900, payable Oct. 31st, 1900.
The Preferred Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. Oct. 15th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. Nov. 1st, 1900. CHAS. R. FLINT, Treas.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 B'way, New York, October 4, 1900.
At a meeting the Executive Committee have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENTUM upon the common and outstanding preferred stock of this Company, payable November 1st, 1900, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 16, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. October 16th and reopened 10 A. M. November 2, 1900. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend (No. 2) of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 16th day of October, to Stockholders of Record on the 6th day of October.
The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, October 6, at twelve o'clock M., and reopen October 16th, at ten o'clock A. M.
Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
August 29, 1900.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York.
October 1st, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 15th. The Transfer Books will be closed from 3:00 P. M. of Monday, October 15th till the morning of Monday, October 22d. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 136th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 26, 1900.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Office of the North River Insurance Company,
52 Cedar St., New York, October 2d, 1900.
A Dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th October inst. The transfer Book will be closed from the 2d until the 10th inst. By order.
F. H. CRUM, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, September 29, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third TUESDAY of October next, (being the 16th of said month,) at 12:00 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. October 5 and reopen on the morning of November 5, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the members of the New York Lumber Trade Association will be held at the offices of the Association, Number 18 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 10th day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Trustees.—Dated New York, September 29, 1900. President, CHAS. L. ADAMS; Secretary, J. D. CRARY.

Fernwood Park Land and Improvement Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above corporation, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, 622 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, Friday, October 19th, 1900. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.
M. C. LICHTEN, President.
BENJ. G. GLOVER, Secretary.
Dated Seutember 29th, 1900.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 28th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the banking house, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 9th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETS.

Fourteen New Members Elected—Galveston Fund Report.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday held its first regular meeting since the Summer recess. President Morris K. Jesup presided.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the Galveston Fund Committee, reported that $106,232.86 had been raised and that the expenses had been $150, leaving a balance of $106,082.86.

The following new members were elected: George Louis Beer, Adolf H. Borman, J. Adrance Bush, Marshall H. Clyde, Thomas Clyde, Joel B. Erhardt, William S. Gray, Franklin W. Hopkins, Samuel E. Kilner, Theodore F. Miller, John W. T. Nichols, Edward C. O'Brien, Percy Selden Straus, and William H. Truesdale.

On motion of Charles Stewart Smith, the following committee was chosen to make arrangements for the one hundred and thirty-second annual banquet of the Chamber, to be held at Delmonico's on Nov. 20: J. Edward Simmons, Henry W. Cannon, Charles S. Smith, Cornelius N. Bliss, and John S. Kennedy.

George F. Seward, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, presented a digest of the existing tax system, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Executive Committee.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 4	433,260
To date this year	82,717,502
Corresponding date last year	134,839,035

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 4	$1,157,000
To date this year	$356,404,880
Corresponding date last year	$698,294,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice. Co.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2
Am. Malt. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	⅞
Am. S. & W.	1¼	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	1½	Nat. Lead	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Nat. Steel	2½
Am. Tin Plate	2½	Nat. Steel pf.	2½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Nat. Tube	¾
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅞
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	4
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Chi. Great West.	⅝	North. American	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅞	Pacific Coast	6¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¾	Pac. Coast. 2d pf.	4½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Pressed Stsel Car	1⅞
Consol. Gas	2½	Rep. Steel	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	1¾
Federal Steel	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Federal Steel pf.	1¼	Tenn. C. & I.	3¾
General Electric	1	Texas & Pacific	1½
Great North. pf.	1	Un. Bag & P. pf.	½
Int. Paper	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Int. Power	1¾	Wis. Central pf.	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	⅝		
Manhattan	4		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Evans. & T. H. pf.	3
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Hocking Valley	⅝
Canada So.	⅞	Lake Erie & W. pf.	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	½	Mo. Pacific	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	People's Gas	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Int. & G. N. 2d	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1¼
Kan. City So. 3s.	1¼	Tenn. C. & I., B. 6s.	1
Leh. Val., N. Y. 4½s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	1	L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s	1

A RUMOR OBJECT LESSON.

Two or three weeks ago a sudden, violent attack was made on the Stock Exchange upon an important iron and steel security—the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company—along with emphatic assertions that the company's business had become so bad that dividends would have to be suspended. From above $70 per share Tennessee Coal and Iron stock fell below $60, and sensational tales in variety had free circulation.

At about the low point then touched a statement was published in the financial columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES—having official authority—showing that the circulating representations were baseless, that regular dividends were being earned and that they would be paid. The prosperity of the property was clearly shown. And a market rally resulted.

But bear speculators kept up vicious attacks and quotations were continually hammered, the statement that dividends were to be suspended getting frequent and very positive recitation—the result being that the market price of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock was a few days ago knocked under 50.

Yesterday was dividend declaration day, and there were sensational seesaws. When the Directors went into session an announcement that the regular dividend was to be paid sent the quotation four or five points upward, and half an hour later, specific reports having it that the dividend was to be reduced or suspended, sent the market figures down again from 58 to about 53. On intrinsic value no transaction was based—though over 20,000 shares of the stock were during the day traded in. At the end it was found that the regular dividend—just as was forcast in THE TIMES a fortnight ago—had been declared, and the closing market figures of the day were close to the best.

In this incident is illustration of the condition and factors which are nowadays making a little Wall Street. Facts count relatively for little. Stalwart rumor mongering is more than anything else effective. To be a master of the market much manipulation has to be resorted to, and they who lie largest and loudest seem sometimes most important leaders.

In this Tennessee Coal incident is shown, however, not merely the fact that rumor mongering can have effect, but more clearly even is disclosed the fact that it is dangerous to listen to or heed any representation that is given a Wall Street gallop. Investors have no warrant, and can have no excuse, for listening to circulating rumors. What they need to know are the facts that reflect the condition of the properties whose securities they buy. And such facts are not hard to get. Involved is merely the matter of business inquiry and business common sense.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Professional operators continued in control of the stock market yesterday, and in those issues to which chiefly they devoted their attention higher quotations were in evidence, while the general list was stronger in sympathy. It seems to be a fact that a number of the larger operators, emboldened by the show of success which thus far has attended their efforts, have joined hands to lift quotations and, if possible, to repeat the market operations of four years ago, anticipating Mr. McKinley's election. Thus far little outside buying has appeared as a result of these efforts, though unquestionably sentiment is becoming more bullish. Yet the fact that some of the leaders are making an effort to create the impression that the public is actually in the market is on the face of it rather suspicious, and suggests that the purpose may be to convey this notion in order that other buyers may be tempted and stocks unloaded upon them. This conclusion, however, may not be warranted by the facts as they shall develop.

The truth is, it is a difficult matter to determine the exact position of the market or the outlook for the immediate future. Prices have gone up, but solely through professional operations. They may through the same causes go higher still, and if they do, no doubt the public will finally come in. On the other hand, just as the professionals have bought, so may they sell, a fact very clearly borne out by the declines in the closing fifteen minutes of business yesterday, when prices in not a few instances fell off sharply from the high figures of the day. Let the suspicion prevail that pool members are selling out on one another, and any upward movement would shortly come to grief.

So far as the news influences at work in the market yesterday were concerned, they were inconsequential. The only positively favorable development was the declaration of the Tennessee Coal dividend, about which for some time the Street—without reason—has been in doubt. Sentiment, however, was improved by the rise in election odds in Mr. McKinley's favor; by the failure of the Bank of England to advance its discount rate; by the publication of a number of favorable railway statements, and by continued hopeful utterances of an early settlement of the coal strike. Beyond these, there were no influencing factors one way or the other, even the 3 per cent. call money rate being ignored.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON, about whose dividend there lately has been much speculation, was easily the feature of the market, the high and low quotations marking a difference of over 6 points. In the early dealings the stock sold down to 52½, on rather persistent talk that the dividend would be either passed or reduced. Later, on somewhat more encouraging reports, it sold up to 58, only again to fall to 53⅜, where it stood when official announcement was made that the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred and a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the common—the same as the last common stock dividend—had been declared. The next quotation recorded a jump from 53⅜ to 56, and in very short order the figure was carried to 58¾, urgent short covering, as well as good buying, being in evidence. Thereafter the quotation moved somewhat irregularly, with the final figure at 56⅝, marking a net gain of 3⅜, on trading in 21,000. shares. Officers of the company speak very hopefully of the condition and future of the property.

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STEEL STOCKS held generally strong throughout the day, and were helped in the final trading by the dividend declaration on Tennessee Coal and Iron. Brokers close to John W. Gates were reported as buyers of the stocks, while Western interests were also in the market as purchasers, though it was said that much of this latter buying represented covering by belated shorts. American Tin Plate was a feature, one broker buying fully three-fourths of the 10,000 shares dealt in and bidding 31 for large blocks. The stock opened up one-half point higher, and steadily rose to 31½, with only a fractional decline in the afternoon, apparently due to some profit taking. The settlement of the Tin Plate wage disputes and further talk of a consolidation of the so-called Moore properties were responsible for an improved tone in the securities.

In Federal Steel there was better support than for some time past, on the strength of President Gary's statement that good orders were coming in and larger ones were assured in the event of Mr. McKinley's election.

Colorado Fuel's strength was in the belief that, with the preferred stock dividends out of the way, a dividend on the common stock will shortly be forthcoming.

The weakness of Republic Iron and Steel preferred was not due to any news developments, but seemed to represent forced liquidation.

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PACIFIC STOCKS.—Further pool buying in the morning and early afternoon resulted in carrying these stocks higher for the time, but the tone was not so good, nor was the strength so well maintained as on previous days. In the closing hour of trading profit taking appeared, while at the same time a number of venturesome shorts put out a line of short stock, with the result that all the earlier gains were lost and actual net declines appeared—in Missouri Pacific of ⅝, in Southern Pacific of ¼, in Northern Pacific of ⅛, and in Union Pacific—which was the leader in the present general upward movement—of ⅝. After the close of business, however, brokers who have been active in the stocks declared that the reactions were but natural, and that the advance would be further continued. The only news affecting the stocks was the report of Missouri Pacific for the fourth week of September, which showed a decrease in gross earnings of $25,000.

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LOCAL RAILWAY shares showed activity and strength, the buying in Manhattan continuing especially good, with the same interests in the market as have lately been conspicuous as purchasers. The stock was more extensively traded in than on any day in weeks, over 21,000 shares changing hands at a net advance of 2 full points. Officials of the company were quoted as saying that the earnings of the present quarter would make a very favorable showing.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, after holding steady around 52½, was suddenly bid up 2 points in the afternoon on the rumor that the Pennsylvania Railroad had obtained control of the property. This is an old story, which has already been made to do stock-jobbing purposes, but apparently it has lost none of its power and usefulness. Yesterday it chanced that one of the Pennsylvania's Vice Presidents was near at hand to deny the story, and the upward market movement was for that reason speedily nipped in the bud, the stock, following the denial, declining as sharply as it had risen.

Insiders were reported as buyers of Metropolitan.

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SUGAR TRUST stock acted just as shrewd market observers believed that it would act—advanced in the face of the unfavorable trade developments, and this, though apparently the war has been renewed with even more vigor than formerly. Opening down a full point, at 114¾, the quotation hung around that figure for some time, only later, on a drive against the short interest in which several large stop orders were reached, to go up to 117¾. This buying for short account ended, the quotation dropped back to 116¼, where it closed, a net gain of ⅞ on transactions in some 44,000 shares.

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AMERICAN TOBACCO was further moved up by the bull pool yesterday, though the advance was stoutly resisted by the bears, while the appearance of long stock at the higher figures tended to check the advance. There was no news on the stock, but it was said that the business of the company, as well as of the Continental Company, which also advanced, was steadily improving.

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PEOPLE'S GAS was bid up early in the day on a revival of the story that the difficulty with the Ogden Company had finally been settled. Insiders here, however, said that they know nothing of any such settlement, and, when later it was announced from Chicago that an order had been issued restraining the company from shutting off the meters of certain complainants who had refused to pay more than 40 cents per thousand, the stock dropped nearly 2 points from the high figure, closing at a loss of ½ on transactions involving 13,000 shares.

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COAL STOCKS were inactive and rather inclined to heaviness. Until a final settlement of the strike is arrived at, the disposition of the Street seems to be to let the stocks alone, the shorts fearing another fright and the bull element preferring to await definitely favorable developments.

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PACIFIC COAST issues showed decided strength, the common advancing 6¾ points and the preferred 4¼. There was vague talk of favorable developments impending, and the report was of largely increased earnings. The movement, however, seemed largely to represent covering for short account.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S advance was due to buying ascribed to Mr. Keene and Mr. Gates, and it was said that a sudden upward move, much like that brought about several months ago, has been planned and that a large line of the stock, in anticipation of this, has already been secured.

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ICE TRUST stock was dealt in to the extent of nearly 1,500 shares, at a net gain of 1¾ points. The buying seemed to be purely speculative.

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TEXAS AND PACIFIC, which lately has been comparatively neglected, was a strong feature, and in the Street the talk was that closer relations with other important systems, which would be much to the advantage of Texas and Pacific, are shortly to be brought about.

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Among the industrials that moved up with the general market, and without any news influencing to the higher figures, were Consolidated Gas, which advanced 2½ points; International Paper, whose gain was 1, and Union Bag and Paper preferred, which rose 1¼.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Of the total of over 400,000 shares traded in in this market yesterday, London's share did not amount to more than 15,000, with probably 10,000 representing sales and 5,000 purchases. Some of the selling was in the Pacific group, while the buying included some blocks of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FIRMER.

The firmness of the foreign exchange market yesterday in the face of continued offerings of cotton bills was much commented on in the Street, and had the effect of stopping for the time the talk of gold imports—talk that exchange authorities have all along refused to countenance. Yesterday's strength was said to be due to improved demand for remittance, presumably in connection with the foreign loans negotiated here.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 100 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 261 and 73 shares at 260½.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

First mortgage bonds of the Texas and Pacific Eastern Division to the amount of $118,000 drawn for redemption at par.

According to Southern advices, it is generally understood that the Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western have made arrangements for a joint steamship service to Continental points.

Western dispatches stating that the lines in that section are beginning to complain of the shortage of cars.

Transcontinental Passenger Association to begin business on Oct. 15 with a membership of eighteen roads.

Re-election of the retiring Directors of the New York and East River Ferry Company.

Further reduction of 10 points in the price of refined petroleum in barrels and 5 points in bulk.

Statement that only routine matters were considered at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £2,164,000, circulation increased £1,028,000, bullion decreased £1,136,109, other securities increased £1,215,000, other deposits increased £4,454,000, public deposits increased £395,000, notes reserve decreased £2,113,000, and Government securities increased £5,797,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 44.41 per cent. Last week it was 53.98 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $147,195,076; balances, $9,341,970; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $932,175.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was a shade firmer. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾; demand, $4.85; cables, $4.85⅝; commercial bills, $4.80⅞@$4.81¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅜ less 1-16@5.22¾ and 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 1-16 @94⅜ and 94 13-16; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 75c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The continued weakness of foreign exchanges shows fears of gold withdrawals from the Bank of England, and the ready available supplies in the open market are being bought up for the Continent. So, though money is fairly plentiful, a great deal of caution is evident in the discount market, and there is an indisposition to do business on three months' paper below 4 per cent. Partly influenced by the advance in Americans operators on the Stock Exchange were cheerful to-day. Prices were mostly improved, and home railroads were up. Among the foreigners, Brazilians were firm and Chinese further improved, operators approving what they term "Emperor William's muscular Christianity." Americans were buoyant, in sympathy with the upward movement in New York. Grand Trunks relapsed on realizations. The volume of business generally was slack. This was reflected by the Stock Exchange's a Galveston subscription list, which remains in the neighborhood of £2,000.

Consols for money, 98⅜; for the account, 98 11-16; Atchison, 29⅜; Canadian Pacific, 89⅞; St. Paul, 116; Illinois Central, 119⅜; Louisville, 74½; Union Pacific preferred, 76; New York Central, 134; Erie, 11⅞; Pennsylvania, 66⅜; Reading, 8⅜; Erie first preferred, 35¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 71⅜; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 8⅝; Rand Mines, 42.

The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 4 per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.

Bar silver closed firm at 29 1-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 4.90; Madrid, 30.25; Lisbon, 38; Rome, 6.56.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Prices on the Bourse today were firm, under the influence of the reassuring China news and the recovery of electric railroads. Kafirs were strong on London advices, and Rio Tintos were active and advanced, in consequence of a rumor that the dividend would be 42s. 6d. On the official announcement that the dividend was 40s. the advance was lost. Internationals were inactive.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 2½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 72.70.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 99,775,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 30,450,000f, gold in hand increased 26,400,000f, bills discounted increased 5,840,000f, and silver in hand decreased 3,975,000f.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The diplomatic development in regard to the situation of affairs in China being considered satisfactory, owing to the declaration of the Government in connection with the edict of the Emperor of China, all departments of the Boerse were more or less favorably influenced to-day. Local securities were particularly firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Movements of Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $954,000 in currency to New Orleans and $200,000 to Chicago; $704,000 of the New Orleans shipment related to a special transaction in regard to a municipal loan; $363,327 was paid in New York exchanges for new gold deposited at Pacific Coast points. The bond payments amounted to $221,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

For the first time in a number of days the market for outside securities yesterday displayed some life, and the monotony of the market was broken by sharp advances in a number of prominent issues. The whole list showed signs of new strength, and the demand for stocks seemed broader than it had been in some days. Yet the actual increase in business was small, and the only favorable development of the day, apart from the mere improvement in prices, was the evidence which the trading furnished of the fact that selling pressure has been removed from the market. Prices move up so easily that it becomes evident that holders are not now trying to dispose of their stock, and it seems probable that now the market is really in better condition in this respect than it has been at any time within recent months.

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Copper stocks were the most prominent group, both in respect of strength and activity. Nearly all these issues were in increased demand, and some substantial advances over the previous day's prices were recorded.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER, on transactions in only a few hundred shares, sold up to 87, and maintained all this advance till the close. For some days past it has appeared that the supply of Amalgamated was small, and the ease with which yesterday's further advance was made proved the strength of the stock's position.

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UNION COPPER sold up to 3, and was in large demand at that figure. It was the most active stock of the day.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, TENNESSEE COPPER, and ROYAL COPPER, the latter having but recently appeared on the curb, were all quoted higher than on Wednesday, and in one or two of them trading was fairly active.

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HALL SIGNAL, a stock that has been traded in only at long intervals, was inquired for yesterday. At the close 40 was bid for it, and it was offered at 47. On the previous day it had been offered at 50 without a bid.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was strong, and in the common stock trading was larger than on any day recently. The preferred stock sold at 20, but only 100 shares changed hands during the day. Most of the sales of the common were made at 4¾.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN, common, on trading in 500 shares or more, sold up to 13¼. It closed with a fractional net gain at 13⅛ bid. The preferred stock advanced half a point net, to 68 bid.

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RUBBER GOODS sold at 29½, and showed a slight net advance. The preferred gained a full point, closing at 75 bid.

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STANDARD OIL was in good demand, and the price advanced about 6 points. Transactions aggregated 135 shares.

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Among the other stocks that advanced were International Pump preferred, Otis Elevator common and preferred, American Agricultural Chemical, Cast Iron Pipe preferred, and Compressed Air.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 3. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	87	87¼	86	86½
Am. Agricultural Chem.	23½	24½	22	24
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73½	74½	72	74
American Banknote	47	48	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5½	5	5½
American Bicycle pf.	28	31	28	31
American Bicycle bonds	70	80	70	80
American Chicle	64	66	64	66
American Chicle pf.	78	90	75	90
Am. Hide & L. bonds	87	88	87	88
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	13½	13¼	12⅞	13¼
Am. Woolen pf. ex div.	68	69	67½	68
Asphalt Co. of America	7¼	7¾	7	7¼
Am. Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	11½	11⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 4, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅝	15⅞	550	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
61	61½	410	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	61½	61½	61⅜	61½	.....
34	34½	500	Am. Cotton Oil.....	34⅜	34⅝	34	34	— ½
150	155	10	American Express ...	152½	152½	152½	152½	.....
33½	34½	1,460	American Ice Co.....	33	34⅜	33	34½	+1⅝
9⅞	10⅝	55	American Linseed Co.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	.....
51⅜	52	83	Am. Linseed Co. pf..	52¼	52½	52	52	.....
4¼	4½	215	Am. Malting Co.....	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
22¼	24	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+1⅛
37⅛	37½	510	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37¾	37¾	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
88¾	89	441	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	89	89	89	89	.....
17	19⅛	3,665	Am. Steel Hoop Co..	18⅝	19½	18½	19	+ ⅝
66	67	15	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	.....
32⅛	32¼	10,765	Am. Steel & Wire.....	31¼	32⅝	31¼	32¼	+1⅛
74	74¼	2,400	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73½	74⅝	73½	74⅛	+1⅛
116⅛	116⅝	44,780	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	114⅝	117¾	114⅝	116¼	+ 1½
31	31⅝	10,280	American Tin Plate..	29	31½	29	31	+2½
81	83	310	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	82	82	82	82	+1
90	90⅜	18,120	American Tobacco	90¼	91½	90¼	90½	+ ½
43¼	43½	780	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43½	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ½
28⅝	28⅞	11,050	At., T. & S. F.....	28⅜	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
70½	70⅝	24,365	At., T. & S. F. pf....	70⅜	71½	70⅜	70⅝	.....
70¼	70½	9,352	Baltimore & Ohio...	70⅝	71¼	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
79	79¼	525	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79½	79¾	79	79	+ ⅛
52⅞	53	27,818	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	52	54⅞	52	53	+ ⅞
50½	51½	500	Canada Southern	51¼	51½	50½	50⅝	.....
87	88	10	Canadian Pacific	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
28¾	28½	5,010	Chesapeake & Ohio...	28½	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
125⅞	126	21,405	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	124	126¾	123⅞	126	+ ⅞
10⅞	11	770	Chicago Great West..	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
82	83	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb..	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅛
21½	22	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
112	112½	11,510	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	112¼	113⅛	112¼	112¼	— ¼
161⅛	162½	900	Chicago & Northw...	162	162	161	161	— ½
106¼	106⅜	4,565	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	106⅜	106⅞	106¼	106¾	— ⅛
29¼	30	565	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29½	29¼	29¼	29¾	+1⅝
62⅝	63	570	C., C., C. & St. L....	63⅜	63⅝	62¾	62¾	— ⅛
114	115	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	115	115	115	.....
32¼	32¾	1,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	32	32½	31⅜	32½	+1⅜
5½	6	100	Colorado Southern	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
38	38⅜	250	Col. Southern 1st pf..	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
14½	15¾	600	Col. Southern 2d pf..	15	15	15	15	+2½
167½	168	1,895	Consolidated Gas	166	168½	166	168½	+ 2½
25	25⅛	980	Con. Tobacco Co.....	25	25¼	25	25	+ ¾
76	76¾	355	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	76	76	76	76	.....
19¼	19¾	300	Denver & R. G.....	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	+ ⅜
67⅜	67⅝	420	Denver & R. G. pf...	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼	— ⅞
11⅜	11⅝	10	Erie	11	11	11	11	.....
33⅜	34¼	100	Erie 1st pf	34	34	34	34	.....
17¼	17⅜	200	Erie 2d pf.....	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
75	80	100	Evans. & T. H. pf...	77	77	77	77	—3
32½	33	4,000	Federal Steel	32½	33¼	32½	33	+1
64¼	64⅝	1,300	Federal Steel pf.....	63½	64⅝	63½	64¼	+1¼
136	137	112	General Electric	137	137	137	137	+1
49⅝	50¼	1,080	Glucose Sugar Ref....	50	50	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅜
152	152⅜	750	Great Northern pf...	151⅜	152½	151¾	152½	+1
104½	....	25	H. B. Claflin Co.....	110½	110½	110½	110½	.....
32¼	32½	200	Hocking Valley	32⅞	32⅞	32¼	32¾	— ¾
63	63¼	310	Hocking Valley pf....	63	63	63	63	— ½
116¼	116⅜	195	Illinois Central	116¼	116¼	116½	116½	+ ¼
19¼	19⅜	1,000	International Paper ..	18½	19⅜	18½	19¼	+1
63	63¼	200	Internat. Paper pf....	63	63½	63	63¼	.....
32	32¼	600	Internat. Power	30½	31⅜	30½	31⅝	+1⅝
17¼	18	400	Iowa Central	17½	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	.....
9¼	9½	200	K. C. Southern	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	.....
29½	30¼	650	K. C. Southern pf....	29¼	30	29½	29½	— ⅜
29¼	29¾	100	Lake Erie & West....	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
94	95	120	Lake Erie & West. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
71⅜	72	4,500	Louisville & Nashville	72¼	72¾	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
94	94½	20,775	Manhattan Elevated..	93¾	94⅜	93⅝	94⅛	+2
150¾	151¼	2,745	Met. Street Railway ..	150	152	150	151¼	+2
11⅞	11⅝	500	Mexican Central	11⅝	11⅞	11½	11½	+ ⅜
2⅞	3	800	Mexican National ctfs	2	3	3	3	.....
55¼	56¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis....	55½	56	55½	56	+1
28¼	28⅝	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
40⅜	40⅞	14,925	Missouri Pacific	50½	51	50½	40⅞	— ⅞
34½	35	50	Mobile & Ohio.....	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	.....
33¼	34⅜	800	National Biscuit Co..	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
88	90	800	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf..	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
17½	18	300	National Lead Co....	17½	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
38	41¼	300	National Salt	39¾	40	39¾	40	.....
27	27¼	3,600	National Steel	25	27⅝	25	27	+2¼
83	84¼	191	National Steel pf	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¼	+ ¾
46¼	47	1,650	National Tube	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	+ ⅜
93½	94	1,795	National Tube pf.....	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	+ ⅛
134	134½	800	New Jersey Central..	134	134½	133¾	134	.....
119	120	300	New York Air Brake..	118½	119½	118½	119½	+1½
129¼	129⅝	1,570	New York Central....	130	130	129¼	129¾	+ ⅞
12¼	12⅞	350	N. Y., C. & St. L....	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
80	85	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	79	79	79	79	+4
34	34½	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	32¾	34	32¾	34	+2
208	212	140	N. Y., N. H. & H....	210	210	210	210	.....
20¼	20⅝	800	N. Y., Ont. & West...	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
34¼	34½	550	Norfolk & West.....	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
14⅞	15	330	North American	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
48⅜	48¾	9,570	Northern Pacific	48¼	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
69¼	69⅝	1,045	Northern Pacific pf..	69½	69¾	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
60	60½	1,908	Pacific Coast	57½	60½	57½	60	+6¾
68	70	1,080	Pacific Coast 2d pf..	68	69¼	68	69¼	+4¼
30¼	30⅝	1,320	Pacific Mail	30½	31	30½	31	+ ¼
128¾	129	6,186	Pennsylvania R. R....	128¾	130½	129½	129	.....
86¾	86⅞	18,334	People's Gas, Chicago.	87	88⅛	86⅝	86⅞	— ⅛
1¼	1⅝	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5	7½	100	Peoria & Eastern....	6	6	6	6	— ½
51	57	500	P., C. C. & St. L.....	50	52	50	52	+2½
39¾	39¾	1,630	Pressed Steel Car....	38	39⅜	38	39⅜	+1⅝
182	185	80	Pullman Company	184	184	183	183	.....
15⅞	16	200	Reading	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
55¾	55⅞	4,510	Reading 1st pf.....	55¾	56	55½	55½	— ¼
25½	26¼	200	Reading 2d pf.....	26	26	25¾	25⅞	.....
12	12¼	840	Republic Iron & Steel.	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
52½	53	410	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	53	53	53	53	+1¼
7	7½	300	St. J. & G. I.....	7¼	7¼	7	7	.....
10	10¼	460	St. L. & San Fran....	10	10⅞	10	10⅛	.....
64½	66	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	65½	65½	65	65	+1
33¾	34½	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	34¼	34¼	34	34	.....
11½	12¼	100	St. Louis Southw.....	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
28¼	29	1,370	St. Louis Southw. pf..	28⅝	29¼	28	28¾	— ¼
33½	33⅝	13,630	Southern Pacific	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33½	— ⅛
11⅝	12	820	Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
53	53⅜	5,840	Southern Railway pf..	52⅝	53⅜	52⅝	53	+ ⅜
56⅞	57	21,099	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	53½	58⅝	52½	56¾	+3½
16	16⅛	8,050	Texas Pacific	15¼	16⅝	15¼	16½	+1⅛
110¾	111½	100	Third Avenue	110⅜	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	.....
11¼	11½	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
65¼	65⅜	410	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	65	65½	65	65	+1½
58½	58⅝	31,750	Union Pacific	58⅞	59¼	58¼	58¼	— ⅞
73¾	74	1,040	Union Pacific pf.....	73¾	74	73½	73⅞	+ ⅛
45	47	10	United States Express.	46½	46½	46½	46½	.....
10	10⅜	800	United States Leather.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅛
68¼	68⅜	154	U. S. Leather pf.....	68⅜	68⅝	68¾	68⅜	+ ⅜
28¼	28⅞	1,635	United States Rubber.	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅝
93	96	20	U. S. Rubber pf.....	95¾	96	95¾	96	.....
18	18¼	700	Wabash pf	18	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
78⅜	79¼	624	Western Union Tel....	78¾	79	78¾	79	+ ⅛
8¼	8⅝	210	Wheeling & Lake Erie	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	.....
23½	24	500	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
31	32¼	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	32¼	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+1⅛
Sales.....		433,260						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	104	104½	Gluc. S. pf..	98½	99
2s c., w. is.	104	104½	H. B. Claflin		
4s, r., 1918..	109	109¾	2d pf.....	103	....
4s, c., 1918..	108¾	110½	Homestake..	70	80
3s, c., 1918..	sm.109½	110½	Ill. C. l. l.	100	....
4s, r., 1907..	114¾	115½	Int. Silver..	2	4
4s, c., 1907..	114¾	115½	Iowa C. pf.	39	40
4s, r., 1925..	134	134¾	Joliet & Chi.	175	....
4s, c., 1925..	134	134¾	Kan. & M..	13½	15
6s, r., 1901..	113¾	114	K. & D. M..	2¾	4
5s, c., 1904..	113¾	114	K. & D. M. pf.	....	....
D. C. 3-65s.	125	....	K. I., Cst.	10	20
Adams Exp.	123	128	K. I., C., pf.	45	55
Alb. & Sus.	195	....	Kings. & P...	8	10
Alle. & W..	115	....	Laclede Gas.	69	70
Am. Coal..	140	180	Lacl. G. pf.	97	100
A. C. O. pf.	88	90	Lake Shore.	205	....
Am. D. Tel..	28	....	Long Island.	60	70
A. I. Co. pf.	63	65	Man. Beach..	9	13
Am. Sp. M..	1½	2½	Md. Coal pf.	65	75
A. S. R. pf.	117	118	M. W. S. El..	....	....
A. T. & C.	88	91	M. W. S. El. pf.	30½	31
Am. Tob. pf.	129	131	Chi., pf..	81½	....
Ann Arbor..	16	18	Mich. Cent..	105	....
Ann A. pf..	45	47¼	M. & St. L. pf.	106	....
B. L. pf.	106	....	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	91	93
B. Un. Gas.	162	170	M., St. P. & S. S. M..	16	20
Bruns. City.	7¾	8½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	48½	50
B., R. & P.	63	72	Mor. & Es..	185¾	187½
B., R. & P. pf.	109	115	Nat. L. pf..	89¾	92
B., C. R. & N.	124	....	Nat. S. pf..	65	69
Cap. Tract..	101	101¼	N. Cent. C.	20	34
C. & E. Ill.	....	90	N. Y., L. & W.	120¼	132½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	....	125	N. & W. pf.	75	76
C. G. W. pf., A.	70	70½	O. & Ind. G.	25	33
C. G. W. pf., B.	31	34	Ont. Mining.	6	7
C., I. & L. pf.	55	56	P. C. 1st pf.	87	90
C. M. & St. P. pf.	169½	170½	Penn. Coal..	400	....
C. St. P. M. & Om.	110	115	Pere Marq.	21	23
C. St. P. M. & Om. pf.	160	180	Pere M. pf.	52	58
C. T. & T.	9	10	P. C. C. & St. L.	78	80
C., L. & W.	....	27	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	184	....
C., L. & W. pf.	62	67	P. F. W. & C.	182	....
Cleve. & P.	182	....	P. F. W. & C. sp.	182	....
C. F. & I.	109	115	P. S. C. pf.	74	78
C., H. C. & I.	13	15	Rens. & Sar.	192	200
Com. Cable.	160	180	R. W. & O.	132	....
Consol. Coal.	50	....	Rio G. W.	53½	55
Del. & Hud.	111	112	R. G. W. pf..	....	90
D., L. & W.	173½	176	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	45	47
D. M. & Ft. D.	13	15	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	15
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	....	Sil. B. ctfs.	64½	65
D., S. S. & A.	4	5½	Sixth Av.	200	225
D., S. B. & A. pf.	12	....	Sloss-Sheff'd.	15	18
Eighth Av.	375	425	Sloss-S. pf..	61	63
Ev. & T. H.	38½	39½	S. R. & T..	4¾	5
Ft. W. & R. G.	19¼	20	T. P. L. Tr.	14¾	16
Gen. Elec. Co.	74	81	Tol. & O. C. pf.	45	....
			Tol. & O. C. pf.	45	....
			T. P. & W.	84	....
			T. C. R. Tr.	60½	....
			Wabash	7	7¾
			W.-F. Exp.	123	138
			W. & L. E. 1st pf....	44¾	47
			Wis. Cent....	11	12

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	338	339
4th week Sept....	$157,473	$122,908	$101,469
Month	483,558	409,693	338,230
From July 1.....	1,459,968	1,088,134	1,026,244
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,478	6,952	6,678
4th week Sept....	733,000	852,000	757,000
Month	2,013,000	2,000,000	2,341,000
From Jan. 1.....	21,889,951	20,148,025	18,199,247
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,476	1,445	1,524
4th week Sept....	475,887	317,622	313,370
Month	1,350,564	1,123,048	1,022,201
From July 1.....	3,913,376	3,280,101	3,022,084
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	171,189	212,721	170,502
Month	614,239	650,085	538,728
From July 1.....	1,754,472	1,701,881	1,444,956
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,675	1,673	1,673
4th week Sept....	296,500	314,400	240,400
Month	1,020,100	948,500	788,700
From July 1.....	2,980,400	2,452,900	2,232,900
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	174	167	167
4th week Sept....	36,109	40,520	33,674
Month	119,603	125,081	.....
From July 1.....	370,604	384,060	330,283
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	156
4th week Sept....	7,760	9,384	8,912
Month	30,279	32,286	.....
From July 1.....	89,396	99,079	92,117
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	546	509	509
4th week Sept....	64,361	79,425	64,180
Month	204,015	237,321	209,938
From July 1.....	561,957	660,547	548,866
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,266	1,219
4th week Sept....	162,983	175,595	157,966
Month	594,649	536,505	473,170
From Jan. 1.....	5,897,314	5,116,567	4,478,779
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
4th week Sept....	944,000	969,000	854,000
Month	2,801,000	2,062,000	2,384,000
From Jan. 1.....	21,846,383	19,983,070	19,050,038
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Sept....	44,000	48,000	40,000
Month	181,000	133,000	102,000
Year to Sept. 30..	1,012,034	907,393	982,789
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	876	876	879
September	475,400	478,809	382,291
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week Sept....	33,685	30,905	23,915
Month	145,292	132,454	102,495
From Jan. 1.....	1,049,368	841,533	703,540
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
4th week Sept....	53,159	50,928	44,050
Month	199,271	180,804	144,480
From July 1.....	635,964	536,036	465,745
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for the year ended June 30—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings..	1,227,916	929,254	298,662
Operating ex....	742,338	568,161	174,177
Net earnings...	485,578	361,093	124,485
DETROIT & MACKINAC for July—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings..	73,743	61,641	45,856
Operating ex. and taxes....	49,881	39,801	32,911
Net earnings...	23,862	21,840	12,945
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for August—			
Gross earnings..	164,352	135,167	113,006
Operating ex....	114,534	77,142	78,398
Net earnings....	49,818	58,025	34,608
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	1,035,779	974,893	853,630
Operating ex....	817,203	749,818	583,323
Net earnings...	218,576	225,075	270,307
POUGHKEEPSIE & EASTERN for the quarter ended June 30—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings..	11,089	11,026	63
Net earnings:...	1,412	177	1,235
Total income....	1,766	208	1,558
Surplus....	866	*466	1,332
*Deficit.			
ULSTER & DELAWARE for the year ended June 30—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings..	473,063	417,193	405,267
Operating ex....	331,287	291,318	289,202
Net earnings....	142,376	125,775	116,065
Total income....	153,776	136,675	415,267
Surplus....	17,118	10,022	6,100
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for August—			
Gross earnings..	490,917	559,651	451,373
Operating ex....	309,390	310,201	258,428
Net earnings....	181,527	249,449	192,945
Total income....	183,065	250,268	.....
Fixed charges....	133,804	128,394	119,855
Surplus....	49,261	121,883	84,793
From July 1—			
Gross earnings..	941,123	1,059,140	871,222
Operating ex....	596,424	605,534	504,900
Net earnings....	344,698	453,606	366,322
Total income....	347,265	455,296	.....
Fixed charges....	271,169	282,270	235,858
Surplus....	76,096	103,019	153,803

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the United States Rubber Company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coupon 1,000 ..... 109⅞
U S 5s registered 10,000 ..... 118¾
North Carolina con 4s 2,000 105
Tenn Settlement 3s 9,000 94
Virginia fund debt 2-3s 10,000 ..... 68¾
Adams Express 4s 1,000 103
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 90¼
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 9,000 ..... 99⅜
21,000 99
26,000 ..... 99½
2,000 ..... 99⅝
Adjustment 4s 42,000 86
3,000 ..... 85⅞
7,000 86
500 ..... 85⅞
Balt & Ohio 3½s 7,000 ..... 83¾
Balt & Ohio 4s 59,000 ..... 99½
Balt & Ohio, Pitt. J. & M Div 3½s 14,000 85
Southw Div 3½s 10,000 ..... 86⅜
Brook Union Elev 1st 4,000 ..... 91½
Bur, Ced Rap & Nor 1st col trust 5s 2,000 116
Brooklyn Rap Tran 5s 1,000 100
Brooklyn W & W H 5s Trust Co certfs 5,000 70
Cent Pac std 4s 1,000 ..... 97⅞
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 2,000 ..... 98⅝
L Sh & Mich So 2d 7s 1,000 ..... 112½
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st rtd 4½s 1,000 110
Louisville & Nashville col trust 4s 3,000 97
Unified 4s 4,000 99
S & N Ala con 5s 10,000 109
Manhattan con 4s 1,000 ..... 100¼
Metropolitan St gen 5s 6,000 ..... 117⅝
Total sales..... $1,167,000
Mexican Cent 1st inc 60,000 26
10,000 ..... 26¼
12,000 ..... 26½
10,000 ..... 26¾
Mexican Cent 2d inc 1,000 13
Mexican Inter con 4s 10,000 ..... 83¾
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 4s 5,000 65
2,000 ..... 65¼
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 5,000 ..... 92½
Mo Pac trust 5s 5,000 95
Mob & Ohio new 6s 3,000 126
Nasn, Chat & St Louis 1st 7s 1,000 128
N Y Cent & H R deb 5s 1894-1904 10,000 ..... 105¼
N Y Cent & H R Lake Shore col 3½s 6,000 96
10,000 ..... 96½
1,000 96
Mich Cent col 3½s 2,000 ..... 95½
N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur money 4s 14,000 ..... 92⅝
8,000 93
N Y, L & W const 5s 2,000 121
N Y, Ont & W ref 4s 1,000 ..... 103½
North Pacific gen 3s 10,000 ..... 64¾
Northern Pacific 4s 10,000 ..... 102⅜
10,000 ..... 102⅝
3,000 ..... 102⅜
Oregon S & N con 4s 1,000 ..... 102¼
5,000 ..... 102⅝
Pacific Coast 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 109½
Peo & Eastern 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 88½
1,000 89
1,000 ..... 89¼
4,000 ..... 89½
Peoria & Eastern inc 4s 5,000 ..... 29¼
5,000 29
49,000 30
Reading gen 4s 13,000 ..... 86⅞
10,000 ..... 86¾
Rio Grande West 1st 4s 3,000 ..... 95½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 6,000 ..... 108⅞
25,000 109
St L & Iron Mt 4s 30,000 78
St L Southwest 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 90¼
1,000 ..... 89¾
St L Southwest 2d 4s 4,000 61
16,000 ..... 61¼
14,000 ..... 61½
5,000 ..... 61⅝
10,000 ..... 61⅜
5,000 ..... 61¾
11,000 ..... 61⅝
20,000 ..... 61⅝
10,000 ..... 61¾
San An & Ar Pass 4s 3,000 ..... 74½
Southern Pacific 4s 5,000 ..... 78½
500 78
1,000 ..... 78½
South Pac Cal con 5s stamped 2,000 ..... 106¾
Tenn C, I & R, Birm Div 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 104½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 20,000 ..... 113½
2,000 ..... 113½
Texas & P East Div 6s 4,000 ..... 104⅞
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 112¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s 10,000 105
7,000 ..... 104⅞
U S Leather deb 6s 1,000 114
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 101
Wabash deb, Series B 32,000 ..... 33¼
West N Y & Penn gen 5s 3-4s 5,000 ..... 91⅝
25,000 ..... 91¾
West N Y & Penn 1st 5s 12,000 ..... 120¼
W U Tel col trust 5s 1,000 ..... 109¼
Wilks & East 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 104½
Wisconsin Cent gen 4s 10,000 $20F 83½
90,000 $20F 83
2,000 ..... 83¼
5,000 ..... 83¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
4,460	Am. Steel & W.	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	32¼

WATER SCARCE ON WEST SIDE.

Commissioner to Investigate Trouble on Lower Eighth Avenue.

Complaints about the water supply in the neighborhood of Eighth Avenue and Sixteenth Street have been numerous during the last two days. Inquiry by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter in that section last evening showed that the pressure generally was low, while one of the tenants on the top floor of the five-story flat at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Sixteenth Street said that the only water he had had since Tuesday had come up in pails instead of through the pipes.

When informed of the difficulty last evening Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton said that he had not heard of it before, and that no complaint in regard to the matter had reached his department. To satisfy himself, he went immediately to the neighborhood in question, and found the conditions substantially as stated.

"This is the first complaint of a scarcity of water that has come from the lower section of the city," he said, "and without having some examination made I am at a loss how to account for it. Brief shut-offs in certain localities may be necessary in connection with the rapid transit work, but none of these could affect this section. I am inclined to think," he added, "that there is some local trouble in one of the mains hereabout. In any event, I shall have an engineer on the ground to-morrow morning, and the difficulty will be straightened out as soon as we can find what has caused it."

Stone Masons Out on Strike.

A strike of thirty stone masons employed by J. C. Rogers, a contractor for the city, was ordered yesterday by Walking Delegate Zeph of Brick and Stone Masons' Union No. 30 for the union wages and the eight-hour workday. The union wages are $4 a day, and Zeph says that the men were paid less than the union rate and were working ten hours a day. Eleven of the men were employed on the new viaduct at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the others were employed on the new Hunt's Point sewer.

May Be Ambassador to Italy.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to-day confirmed a report that George Von L. Myer of Hamilton, Mass., had been recommended to President McKinley for apointment to the vacant Ambassadorship to Italy. Senator Lodge said that both he and Senator Hoar had joined in making the recommendation.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day's Dealings Involve Small Properties—West and Washington Street Parcels Sold at Auction.

Julius Levy & Co. have sold, for about $26,000, the six-story tenement 244 East Thirtieth Street, 25 by 100.

Collins & Collins have sold for Helen A. Skidmore, to Dr. Howard D. Collins, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 50 West Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for the estate of Mrs. Frank Hasbrook, to a Dr. Gardner, for $34,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 325 West Eighty-ninth Street, 22 by 75.

Rosenzweig & Klingenstein have sold the four-story flat 2,387 Second Avenue, 30 by 87; also the front and rear old buildings 57 Allen Street, 25 by 87.6.

Rubenoff & Blum have sold to L. Monday, for about $40,000, the new six-story tenement 121 Orchard Street.

Manelbaum & Lewine have bought the three-story dwelling 308 East Fifth Street, 21 by 96.

Paleske & Feldman have sold for Hattie L. Haywood, to Gustav Schweitzer, the five-story flat 138 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 99.11.

It is reported that the three-story dwelling 3,689 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, has been bought by S. C. Rodenstein.

Georgetta W. Lippiatt has sold the three-story dwelling 443 West Twenty-first Street, 19.6 by 98.9.

The Auction Room.

The partition sale of three small parcels on West, Washington, and Rector Streets, conducted yesterday by Auctioneer Smyth, brought forth lively competition among owners in the neighborhood, and the prices, if anything, surpassed the expectations of those having charge of the offering. The results of this and yesterday's other auction sales are given below:

By Philip A. Smyth.
Partition Sale.

12 West Street, 245.5 feet south of Morris Street, 26.5 by 89.8, four-story brick building; to Andrew J. Doyle.....$22,250
18 Washington Street, west side, 245.5 feet south of Morris Street, abutting on the foregoing, 26.5 by 89.8, two-story brick stable; to Andrew J. Doyle..... 14,050
17 Rector Street, south side, about 65.9 feet west of Greenwich Street, 20.5 by 45.10 by 29.7 by 47.4, vacant; to H. Matz 9,000

By William M. Ryan.

60 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 170.3 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees. 25,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

413 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Harriet H. Wilcox..... 23,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

207 and 209 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 139.5 by 50.1 by 141.10, four-story brick tenement, with store and a one-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Daniel H. Smith, as executor..... 41,094

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street, 102.2 by 40, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jacob Holzman..... 171,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 533 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement; due on judgment, $5,864; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 219 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-first Street, 28.3 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; 303 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick flat; 215 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 166 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; 156 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 245 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. Phelan, referee, 40 West Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 260 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $34,658.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Washington Avenue, west side, 122.8 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25.2 by 78.3; Elizabeth A. Hays of 65 Lexington Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Twelfth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, for a four-story brick storage house, 40 by 96; Joseph and John E. Conron of 11 Bloomfield Street, owners; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

No. 77 Columbia Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; M. Zasuly of 216 Delancey Street, owner; M. Jarmulowsky, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 45 and 47 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick restaurant; William E. Thorne and Hugo Rosendorf, owners; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $125.

No. 865 Southern Boulevard, to a three-story brick tenement and store; Charles Farber, premises, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick school, 26 by 54; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $45,000.

No. 2,504 Lorillard Place, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; John F. Dennerlein, premises, owner and architect; cost, $500.

No. 7 East Forty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. A. Pallipine, premises, owner; G. W. Von Arx of 206 Orden Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Hull Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Suburban Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; E. Gunther, premises, owner; G. H. Budlong of 133 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Thursday, Oct. 4.

BRADHURST AV, w s, 245.9 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x67.8x17.11x70.2; Anna Ogren to Belle G. Beveridge, (R S $10, mtg $7,500)..... $1

GARDEN AV, s s, 400 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 25x200 to Elm Av; William H. Stonebridge to Edward H. Smith..... 2,200

GRAND AV, n w corner of 192d St, 300x106; Elmer A. Allen to John B. McDonald, (R S $15)..... 1

HESTER ST, 175, n e corner of Mott St, 26.6x45.2x25.10x45.5; Vito Cimino to Faust D. Malzone, (R S $9, mtg $27,000) 1

HUGHES AV, e s, 150 ft n of 187th St, 25x87.6; John Martin to Joseph Tesoro, (R S $1, mtg $300)..... 1

JEROME AV, e s, 25 ft s of Potter Place, 25x100; Alexander Isler to Mary A. Isler..... 300

LENOX AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 114th St, 25.2x75; Henriette E. White to Anna L. Gardner, (mtg $27,500)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 24.9 ft n of 61st St, 22x85.1; John H. Coppenhagen to Lou B. Coppenhagen, (mtg $23,000, R S $14) Gift

MULBERRY ST, 169, 25x100; Vito Cimino to Faust D. Malzone, (R S $6, mtg $21,000)..... 1

STEBBINS AV, s e s, at n e s of 169th St, 100x47.10x102.9x41.6; John Zeilweger to Hannah Zeilweger, (mtg $35,000, R S $7)..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 128 ft e of Retreat Av, runs s 50x s—to mill brook x w—x n w 29.9x n w 254.5; Harriet A. Purdy to Annuccio Santini and wife, (R S $18)..... 1

WEST FARMS ROAD, e s, at east bank of Bronx River, 192.1x400x176.9x466.7; John H. Koenig and others to Bronx Consumers' Ice Company, (R S $7, mtg $10,500)..... 1

WILLETT ST, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 18.8x100, with 10 ft. strip; John Bauer to Bertha Bauer, (R S $5, mtg $18,000)..... 1

1ST AV, n e corner of 105th St, 25.8x91; Angelo De Grazia to Raffaela de Grazia, (R S $2)..... 1

1ST ST, w s, 150 ft s of 19th St, runs s — to 16th Av x w — to centre Bronx River x — to 19th St x e — x s 150 x e 120, Wakefield; John Schrader and another to William Wilsson, (R S $3.50)... 1

20TH ST, 36 and 38 East, 40x92; Henry Thompson, referee, to William R. Rose. 70,000

22D ST, 262 West, 25x98.9; Gitty A. Wright and others to Oslas Kanner..... 1

38TH ST, 314 East, 21.2x92.8, leasehold; Thomas F. Keogh, referee, to Norman G. Cooper..... 3,000

52D ST, 67 East, 14.2x100.5; Central Trust Company, executor, to A. D. Nichols... 19,500

53D ST, 413 West, 25x100.8; Charles Anthony to Gustav Peetz, (mtg $17,500, R S $6)..... 1

55TH ST, s s, 315 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Helen A. Skidmore to Helen G. Collins..... 39,000

70TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5; Joseph A. Kehoe to Sarah M. Briggs, (mtg $18,000, R S $11)..... 1

70TH ST, s s, 351.6 ft w of 9th Av, 18.6x100.5; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to Thomas Allen..... 29,000

71ST ST, 267 West, 17x92.2; John R. Thorpe to Gertrude A. Evans..... 22,100

76TH ST, 50 East, 17x102.2; George J. Gillespie to William Bowe..... 1

83D ST, 441 East, 24.11x102.2; William Baisley, trustee, to Jacob Schlamp, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

83D ST, 441 East, 24.11x102.2; Benjamin Schwartz to William Mann, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

87TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; James R. Paterson to Ephraim A. Jacob, (mtg $27,000, R S $6)..... 1

92D ST, 155 and 157 East, 28x100.8; Dorothea M. B. Dahnke and another to John Nageldinger..... 15,050

92D ST, 117 and 119 West, 38.6x100.8; John Bauer to Bertha Bauer, (R S $8, mtg $47,000)..... 1

102D ST, 14 West, 18x100.11; Henry Belem to Ephraim Drucker, (mtg $18,000, R S $25)..... 25,000

106TH ST, 303 and 305 East, 50x100.9; Alexander Haft to Eugene C. Potter, (R S $10, mtg $56,000)..... 1

106TH ST, 315 and 317 East, 50x100.11; Alexander Haft to Eugene C. Potter, (R S $30, mtg $54)..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; Mayo to Katharine M. Johnstone, ½ part, (all liens, R S $1) 1

112TH ST, n s, 131.3 ft e of 8th Av; 92.9x100.11; Ernestine Nicholsburg to Daniel D. Lawson, (all liens, R S $1)..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Isaac M. Bernstein to Israel Lewis and another, (mtg $30,000, R S $6.50)..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 399.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Conrad Schram to R. H. Hamilton..... 100

136TH ST, 1,002 and 1,004 East, 50x100; Annie Malcolm to Carmela Paolillo. 28,000

138TH ST, n w corner of Lenox Av, 125x199.10 to 139th St; Anna M. Somerville to Alexander Haft, (R S $50, mtg $100,000)..... 1

141ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of Walnut Av, 125x100; Vincent Victory to Hiram Forbes, (R S $4)..... 4,000

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; F. J. Haas to A. J. Wise, (mtg $24,000, R S $14)..... 14,000

165TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, runs w 20 x s 96 x e 22.6 x n 71 x w 2.6 x n 25; Henry Herrmann to William Dresing and another, (R S $6, mtg $15,000).... Exch.

167TH ST, s s, 158.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20.7x100.5x irreg, to Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association to Katie S. Unangst, (R S $5)..... 1

181ST ST, s s, at line between 207 and 208, map of Prospect Hill, Fordham, 25x100; Lizzie B. Sullivan to James A. Ryan and wife..... 4,100

187TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Jackson Av, 35x50; Hudson P. Rose to Frank Forgace, (mtg $1,500)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 877; Sarah Welch and others to George P. Lehr, 10 years.. $1,500 $2,000

HESTER ST, 175, corner Mott St; Faust D. Malzone to Joseph Faggiello, 4 7-12 years..... 2,500

JACKSON ST, 65, s w corner of Water St; Hubener & Escher to B. S. Greenspoon, 5 years..... 720-840

MULBERRY ST, 160; Faust D. Malzone to Joseph Faggiello, 4 7-12 years..... 2,500

OAK ST, 44 and 44½; Rebecca Meryast to Louis Braco and others, 5 years..... 7,200

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Goerck St; Louis Lippman to B. B. Badanes, 3 years at $720 and 2 years at..... 780

7TH AV, 821; C. F. Bode to Adolph Lyons and another, 5 years..... 1,500

13TH ST, 445 East; Frank Locuto to Biaggio Badami, 2 5-6 years..... 380

58TH ST, 2 and 4 East; the Plaza Bank to Rudolph Wilhelm, September, 1900, to May 1, 1909..... 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

AARON, Emilia, or Amelia, to Clara Charig; 124th St, s s, 265 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... $5,000

ADAMS, Matilda A., to Martin J. Burke; King's Bridge Road, s s, 25.2 ft w of Fox Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 150

ALLEN, Thomas, to United States Trust Company; 70th St, 140 West, demand... 20,000

BALDWIN, Mary N. and Townsend B., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Madison Av, s w corner of 33d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

BARRY, James T., to German Savings Bank; Franklin Av, e s, 37.7 ft s of 167th St; also Franklin Av, e s, 65.1 ft s of 167th St, and 167th St, s s, 97 ft e of Franklin Av, 1 year, three mortgages, 5 per cent., each..... 13,000

BRIGGS, Sarah M., to Joseph A. Kehoe; 70th St, n s, 25 ft w of Columbia Av, collateral..... 9,000

COLLINS, Helen G., to Sarah M. Hallock; 55th St, s s, 315 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent., each year..... 29,000

COOPER, James W., to Joseph L. O'Brien; Washington Av, w s, old line, 400 ft n of 180th St; Washington Av, w s, new line, 125 ft n of 181st St, ¼ year, 6 per cent..... 9,500

DEEGAN, Kathrine G. and Edward J., to Mary A. McPartland; 177th St, s s, 94.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 5 years..... 6,000

FELLMAN, Anna, to Babetta Kaufmann and another, executors, &c.; 87th St, 19 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

HAHN, George, to Rosetta Wolff; 8th Av, 2,053, 2 years..... 2,000

HATTON, Elizabeth, to Sarah Y. and George W. Perkins; Forest Av, w s, 123.9 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

HENNESSY, David, to William L. Flanagan, managing director; 23 West St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 468

JOHNSEN, Kate, to American Mortgage Company; 18th St, 423 and 425 East, 5 years..... 9,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Harriette W. Goelet and another, executors, &c.; Grand St, s e corner of Essex St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 75,000

KIELY, John, to Francis X. Keller; 140th St, s s, 220 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 2,000

KING, Vincent C., to Mount Morris Bank; 125th St, 131 East; 126th St, 110 East; 15th St, 214 West, and 14th St, s s, between 7th and 8th Aves, 25x103.8; assigns interest to secure advances, &c.... 20,000

KOTTEK, Jacob, to the Bowery Savings Bank; triangular parcel, bounded by Division St, Hester St, and Suffolk St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 80,000

KRUSE, Anna M. B., to Theodore Hinss; 349 West 47th St, due April 2, 1897..... 1,000

MARCANTONIO, Vito, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another; Beach Av, n w corner of Dawson St; also Beach Av, w s, 50 ft n of Dawson St, 1 year. 19,800

McSWEENY, Annie, and Marie Voccoli to Harry Martin; 117 Mulberry St, ⅛ year, 6 per cent..... 14,000

NICHOLS, Anthony D., to George P. Upham; 52d St, 67 East, 2 years..... 13,000

NILSSON, William, to Christina Sackmann; 19th Av, s w corner of 1st St, Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,000

NORTON, Mary E. and Patrick, to Martin Lalor; 64th St, s s, 231.5 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

NORTON, Mary E. and Patrick, to Maurice D. Barry; 64th St, s s, 231.5 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

NORTON, Patrick, and wife to the Mutual Bank; 154 East 61st St, 2,336 3d Av, and 127th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 2 months..... 5,000

PAOLILLO, Carmela, to Annie, Malcolm; 136th St, 1,004 East, 2 years..... 750

PAOLILLO, Carmela, to Annie Malcolm; 136th St, 1,002, 2 years..... 750

ROESER, Louis, and wife to Margaret E. Mitchell, trustee, and another, executors, &c.; 82d St, s s, 600 ft e of Park Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000

RUMORE, John, to Harlem Savings Bank; Crotona Av, w s, 225.6 ft s of 177th St, due..... 8,000

SANTINI, Annuccio, and wife, to Harriet A. Purdy; Westchester Av, s s, 128 ft e of Retreat Av, 5 years..... 15,000

SCHLESSINGER, Adolph, and Samuel Strasbourger to Henry Strasbourger; Suffolk St, 150 to 158, leasehold, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 36,000

SCHMIDT, Henry and Hartman, to Marie Butt; Audubon Av, s w corner of 183d St, ¼ year..... 3,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis, to Karsch Brewing Company; 8th Av, 906, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

SCHUCHMAN, John J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 12th St, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 35,000

SILVERSTEIN, Sarah and Morris, to George R. Smith; 195 and 197 Canal St, ⅛ part, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

STAFFORD, Walter M., to Dollar Savings Bank; 156th St, n s, 50 ft e of Union Av, 1 year..... 11,000

STAFFORD, Walter M., to Dollar Savings Bank; 156th St, n s, 25 ft e of Union Av, 1 year..... 11,000

STEINER, Adolph, to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; Avenue B, w s, 69.8 ft s of 14th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

VAN BRUNT, Christiana, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 99 Watts St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,500

WILSON, Maria A., to Mary F. Pisco; Frederick St, e s, 100 ft n of Jacob St, 3 years..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herrman to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..$35,000

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY of New York to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 31,000

ARCHER, Frances L., to J. Frederic Kernochan..... 1,235

BOGERT, Ralph, to Albertine H. Wake.. 3,000

BRAKER, Henry J., to Harriet A. Lourel, executrix, &c..... 25,000

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, assigns two mortgages..... Nom.

DU BOIS, Anna M., executrix, to Anna M. Du Bois, 1-3 part..... Nom.

EICKWORT, Louis; to Lillie Sanger, assigns four mortgages..... 1,600

HANDEBODE, Peter, to Mary J. Syme.. 1,000

KEMPNER, Samuel, to Harlem Savings Bank, assigns two mortgages..... 14,209

KREHBIEL, Henrietta to Hermann Krehbiel, assigns four mortgages..... Nom.

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Samuel L. and Stephen R. Hewlett..... Nom.

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Hannah and Arthur S. Levy and another, trustees, &c..... 15,000

MACDONELL, Allan G., to Walter W. Taylor..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Francesco and Anna F. Bianchi. 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

IRVING PLACE, n e corner of 14th St, 122x204; Frederick J. Maeder against E. E. Gilmore and Eugene Tompkins, owners; William A. Dawson, contractor. $199

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 150 ft n of 188th St, 143x97; Boyle, Everts & Co. against William Wainwright, owner and contractor..... 2,542

11TH ST, 323 to 327 West, 84x95; Dunbar Box and Lumber Company against Joseph F. Doyle, owner; Andrew T. Doyle, owner and contractor..... 70

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

WASHINGTON AV, old w s, 400 ft n of 160th St, 50x150; Washington Av, new w s, 125 ft n of 181st St, 25x145; Joseph L. O'Brien with James W. Cooper, 5 payments..... 7,500

Lis Pendens.

JEFFERSON AV, n e corner of Seton Av, 100x100; Rudolph Mathesheimer against Gustav Franke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

101ST ST, n s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100; the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company against Sylvester A. Murphy, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. A. Place.

140TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Tony Malkowitz against Sophie Herman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

185TH ST, n s, 117.8 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100; Denis Burns against John F. Dowd and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. M. Pollock.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	.10⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	14.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.80
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	.19½@ .20½

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 74@78¾c; No. 2 red, 78½c; No. 2 corn, 40¼@41c; No. 2 yellow, 41@41¼c; No. 2 oats, 21¾@22¾c; No. 2 white, 26@26½c; No. 3 white, 23¼@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 32¼c; fair to choice malting barley, 55@62c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.61; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.61½; prime timothy seed, $4.25@4.35; mess pork, per bbl, $13@$13.20; lard, per 100 lb, $7.30@7.32½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8@$8.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.50@$8.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cutloaf, $6.60; granulated, $6.10; confectioners' A, $6; off A, $5.85.

COTTON.—Yesterday's 9@15 points advance was supplemented to-day by a further net improvement of 3@7 points. Bull opinions predominated, and as these views were backed by substantial orders, prices improved apace. The opening was steady, with prices unchanged to 4 points higher. By midday the advance had been increased to 9@11 points, while at the best figures of the day a net rise of 10@13 points was apparent. The close was steady, with prices 3@7 points above the final prices of yesterday. The optimistic conclusions of the trade and the public were founded upon bullish cables and disappointing information bearing upon the crop condition. Liverpool advanced in sympathy with the improvement here, and later displayed inherent strength of its own on a scare of foreign shorts, following reduced crop estimate from the South and claims that cotton shipped by Manchester spinners' representatives in the interior of the belt would not reach English mills in the time allowed. Buying orders were cabled to our market and helped to strengthen bull convictions. An Associated Press dispatch to the effect that the damage to the crop in Texas by the recent floods would reach 400,000 bales was additional strength to the market in the early afternoon. Firmness in Southern spot market estimates for small receipts at leading towns tomorrow and a forecast for wet weather over the central and eastern sections of the belt were bull influences of no small importance. Here the close selling for profit broke the market several points, but in no way weakened the feeling in general. Trading was brisk throughout the session. Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10⅞c for middling upland and 11¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 217 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady at 10¾c, Mobile quiet at 10c, Savannah quiet at 10c, 1-16c lower; Wilmington firm at 10¼c, Baltimore nominal at 10¾c, Memphis steady at 10 3-16c, and St. Louis steady at 10¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	10.29	10.40	10.29	10.32@10.34
November	10.02	10.10	10.00	10.03@10 04
December	9.98	9.98	9.89	9.92@ ...
January	9.90	9.98	9.89	9.91@ 9.92
February	...	...	...	9.91@ 9.92
March	9.89	9.98	9.89	9.92@ 9.93
April	9.90	9.96	9.90	9.92@ 9.93
May	9.89	9.89	9.89	9.93@ 9.94
June	9.93	9.93	9.92	9.93@ 9.94
July	9.92	9.92	9.91	9.91@ 9.92
August	9.86	9.86	9.86	9.82@ 9.85

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—Spot cotton—Moderate business; prices easy; American middling, fair, 6 27-32d; good middling, 6½d; middling, 6 7-16d; low middling, 6¼d; good ordinary, 5⅝d; ordinary, 5¼d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 200 were for speculation and export, and included 5,200 bales American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, including 3,800 American. Futures opened quiet but steady and closed steady; American Middling, low middling clause, October, 5 60-64@5 61-64d buyers; October and November, 5 45-64d sellers; November and December, 5 39-64@5 40-64d sellers; December and January, 5 35-64@5 36-64d buyers; January and February, 5 33-64d sellers; February and March, 5 31-64d sellers; March and April, 5 28-64@5 29-64d buyers; April and May, 5 27-64d buyers; May and June, 5 25-64@5 26-64d buyers; June and July, 5 25-64d buyers; July and August, 5 23-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—After a day of almost constant changes over a narrow and unimportant range of prices, the wheat market closed yesterday exactly where it left off on Wednesday. At one time the market showed about ¾c advance, but profit taking on every bulge by the local element destroyed all chances of a higher market. At the same time the apparent ease with which the market rallied from every setback rather suggested that the undercurrent of sentiment was a little more bullish than otherwise on wet weather advices from the Northwest and smaller movement at all points. St. Paul reported over two inches of rain and predictions indicated that showers would continue throughout Thursday night and into Friday. Minneapolis showed about ⅝c advance over the previous night during the forenoon, but, like the local market, displayed a good deal of irregularity during the session and closed unsettled with most of the early advance lost. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 82¼c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 90¼c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87⅛c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 84¼c, and No. 2 hard, Chicago, 80c.

CORN—For half the session the bull movement in October corn both here and at Chicago was continued, with an active demand from shorts still a feature, but in the afternoon a disposition to take profits in that and other deliveries caused a general weakening of the whole list, which left final prices at the low point of the day and ⅛@¾c under the previous night. Although cables were ½@¾d higher, Chicago receipts of corn were 92,000 bushels over the estimate and seaboard clearances amounted to only 227,000 bushels. Crop conditions were satisfactory under clear, mild weather, but The Price Current reported some damage to corn west of the Mississippi. Car lot estimates for Friday were 585 cars. No. 2 corn closed 48c, elevator; 48½c, free on board afloat end of week; 48¼c middle of October, and 47½c.

DULUTH, Oct. 4.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 82⅝c; to arrive, 82¾c; October, 82⅝c; December, 83c; May, 85⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 80⅝c; to arrive, 80⅞c; October, 80⅝c; December, 81c; May, 83¾c; No. 2 Northern, 75¾c. Corn, 41c. Oats, 23⅜@23½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—Close: Wheat—October, 79c; December, 79@79¼c; May, 81½c; to arrive, 82½c; No. 1 Northern, 80¼c; No. 2 Northern, 77⅝@78½c. Flour—5c higher; first patents, $4.35@4.45.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 Northern, 81¼@82½c; No. 2 do, 79@80½c. Rye—Steady. No. 1, 55@55½c. Barley—No. 2, 58@59c; sample, 45@52c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.20@$4.60; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.40; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $19.25@19.75, spot and to arrive. Rye flour quiet; fair to good, $3.15@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Cornmeal, dull; kiln dried, $2.45@$2.60, as to brand. Bag meal, quiet; fine white and yellow, 98@98½c; coarse, 90@91c. Feed steady; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.85; dirty brown, $17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $28; corn oil cake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	81¼	81¼	80⅞	80⅞
December	83⅜	83 13-16	83⅛	83½
March	86⅝	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
May	..	..	..	86½
Corn—				
October	46⅞	46⅞	46½	46¼
December	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42¼
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$7.82½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	77¼	77 7-16	76⅝	76¾
November	78	78¼	77⅝	77⅞
December	78⅝	79	78⅛	78¼
Corn—				
October	40¾	40⅞	39⅝	40
November	37½	37¾	37	37⅜
Oats—				
October	22¼	22⅜	22½	22¼
November	22½	22 9-16	22⅜	22⅞
December	22 15-16	22 15-16	22¾	22⅞
Lard—				
October	$7.35	$7.35	$7.27½	$7.27½
January	7.07½	7.07½	6.97½	6.97½
Ribs—				
October	8.22½	8.22½	8.05	8.05
January	6.40	6.40	6.32½	6.32½
Pork—				
October	12.95	13.10	12.95	13.10
January	12.00	12.00	11.85	11.85

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $13.50@$14.50; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $14@$16.75. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $10@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7½c; pigs, 8c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9½c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders dull, 6½c; pickled hams quiet, 9½@10¾c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4⅞@5c; country, 4⅝@5½c. LARD—Easy; $7.80; city lard steady; $7.50; refined lard easier; South America, $8.75; Continent, $8; Brazil, kegs, $9.85; compound steady; city, 6¼@6⅝c; Western, 6¼@6⅝c. STEARINE—Firmer; oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8½@8¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess quiet, 68s 9d; prime mess nominal. Pork—Prime mess, Western, quiet, 70s. Lard—American, refined, in pails, strong, 40s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, strong, 39s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, strong, 36s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 50s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 40s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 45s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 l

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ABELL, CORA B.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To William J. Abell and Mabel E. Macdonald.—Send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits that were of CORA B. ABELL, deceased, should not be issued to Ada F. Chamberlain, and each of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

H. B. BRADBURY, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

oc5-law6wF

ADEE, FREDERIC W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC W. ADEE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Philip E. Connell, his attorney, No. 45 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1901.

Dated, New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

PHILIP H. ADEE, Administrator.

PHILIP E. CONNELL, Attorney for Administrator, 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

se21-1awFum.

ARMOUR, CARRIE COLWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE COLWELL ARMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 714, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. CHARLES WINFIELD ARMOUR and ELLA LOCKWELL, Administrators. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Administrators, 34 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

my25-1aw6mF.

BAITER, KATE EVA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE EVA BAITER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 703 Washington Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. JACOB P. BAITER, Executor. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 34 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

my25-1aw6mF.

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 3-5, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET OSGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au10-1aw6mF

DIEHL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Peter Diehl, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Wilson, Barker & Wilson, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900. PHILIP BRAENDER, Executor. WILSON, BARKER & WILSON Attorneys for Executor, 48 Wall Street, New York City.

je8-1aw6mF

HABIRSHAW, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HABIRSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December, 1900.

Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1900.

ADELAIDE HABIRSHAW, Executrix. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

je15-1aw6mF

LEWIS, BABETTE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Doreth Sugenheimer, Lena Samuels, Jacob Wachtel, Julius Wachtel, Mayer Wachtel, Michael Lebeck, Julia Frankland, Samuel Lebeck, Henrietta Cohen, and Louis Lebeck, the heirs and next of kin of BABETTE LEWIS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Herman Landecker of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of BABETTE LEWIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of October, one thousand nine hundred, (1900,) at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you who are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 20 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

au24-fmw8wF&o5

NORTON, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. NORTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 607-612, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1900. ADELAIDE C. NORTON, Administratrix. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap20-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SUSAN H. GEISSENHAINER plaintiff, against RAY GOLDMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and known by the street number 351 (formerly 180) East Seventeenth Street, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

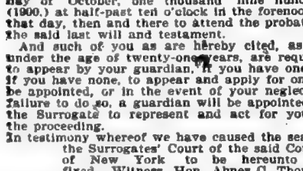
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Seventeenth Street distant about eighty (80) feet west of the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of First Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet, more or less, to the centre of the block; thence running west parallel with Seventeenth Street about twenty-one (21) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue to the northerly line of East Seventeenth Street, and thence easterly along the same about twenty-one (21) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, September 25th, 1900.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The premises are known as Number 351 (formerly 180) East Seventeenth Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,470.84, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $398.35, with interest from September 22d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,699 64-100 and interest.

Dated New York City, September 25th, 1900.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY A. MAURER and another, plaintiffs, against SOPHIA L. M. FELL and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL I. All that certain lot of land, with the building erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street distant one hundred and sixty-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet to the point of beginning.

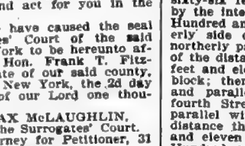
PARCEL II. Those two certain lots of land, with the building erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Eighth Avenue with the northerly line of Twenty-first Street; thence running northerly along the westerly line of Eighth Avenue twenty-eight feet and three inches; thence westerly parallel with Twenty-first Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue seventy feet and six inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly line of Twenty-first Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Twenty-first Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions severally more or less, together with all right, title, or interest, if any, of which the said Susan H. Maurer was seized at her death in and to the land in Twenty-first Street and Eighth Avenue opposite and adjoining the said premises.

PARCEL III. All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street distant two hundred and forty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street; thence running southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence easterly along said middle line twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, September 13th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

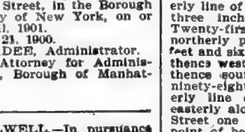
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel I. The street number is 215 West 134th Street:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $380.33, and interest.

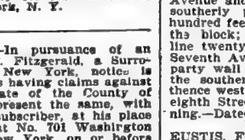
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel II. Said parcel consists of two lots, as indicated in the diagram, which will be sold separately. The street numbers are 303 West 21st Street and 219 Eighth Avenue:



The lot designated as "A" will be sold subject to a mortgage for $35,000, with interest at four per cent. from May 15th, 1900, and the lot designated as "B" will be sold subject to a mortgage for $15,000, with interest at four per cent. from May 15th, 1900.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $854.13, and interest, on the lot designated as "A," and $404.50, and interest, on the lot designated as "B."

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel III. The street number is 156 West 58th Street:



The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $25,000, with interest at five per cent. from May 15th, 1900.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $539.45, and interest.—Dated New York, September 13th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

s14-2aw3wF&S&o5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH C. LEVI, as Trustee, against FRANKLIN BIEN, as substituted Trustee, &c., and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the ninth day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New York, on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, being part of a lot known and designated as the letter E, and by the number four hundred and twenty-five on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled, Map of the residuary real estate of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, deceased, in the City of New York, as partitioned by the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the suit of Gerard Stuyvesant against Hamilton Fish and Rutherford Stuyvesant, October 21st, 1848, which map is certified by the said Commissioners, and a copy whereof is annexed to the report of the said Commissioners as filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, which lot is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-six feet northwestwardly from the Second Avenue, and running thence northeastwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue ninety-two feet; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with the said street fifteen feet; thence southwestwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue, ninety-two feet to Seventeenth Street, and thence northwestwardly along Seventeenth Street fifteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Julian I. Morrison by Lucas L. Van Allen, referee.

Dated New York, September 15, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

HARRY H. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 211 East 17th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,614.44, with interest thereon from December 18, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $640.45 and interest, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $813.66 and interest.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

s17-2aw3wM&F&o9

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MOORE, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert Moore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ronald K. Brown, Number 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.

Dated New York, the twenty-third day of May, 1900. WILLIAM T. MOORE, Executor.

RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

my25-1aw6mF

STEINAM, LOUIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS N. STEINAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James, Schell & Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1900. JOSEPH L. STEINAM, Administrator. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, New York City.

jy13-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

PARTITION SALE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—PETER J. HUNT, plaintiff, against PATRICK COSGRIFF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of January, 1900, as amended by order duly made and entered in the action bearing date the 19th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and now known as Number 122 Bank Street, commencing at a point on said southerly side of Bank Street two hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Greenwich and Bank Streets; thence running southerly along the westerly line of land now or late of Isaac Haring, known as Number 120 Bank Street, for a distance of ninety-five feet or thereabouts; thence westerly, parallel with the southerly side of Bank Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the easterly line of land now or late of James H. Newman, known as Number 124 Bank Street, ninety-five feet or thereabouts, to said southerly side of Bank Street; and thence easterly along said southerly side of Bank Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the same lot of land conveyed, or intended to be conveyed, by Joanna Bethune, widow of Divie Bethune, to Robert McCartee, by deed bearing date the twenty-ninth day of February, 1828, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 233 of Conveyances, Page 98, on the third day of March, 1828, and also by Mary Dyckman, a grantee thereof, to John G. Cosgriff, now deceased, by deed bearing date the eleventh day of March, 1864, and recorded in the office of the said Register of the County of New York in Liber 894 of Conveyances, Page 509, on the twenty-third day of March, 1864, and being the premises in possession whereof John G. Cosgriff, late of the City of New York, died seized.

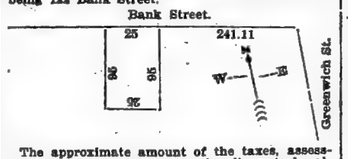
SECOND PARCEL.

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant one hundred and eighty feet eastward from the easterly side of Third Avenue, running thence southerly, and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, (partly through a party wall,) to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

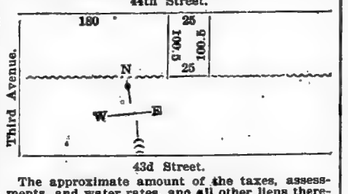
W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 33 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the first parcel of the property to be sold, its street number being 122 Bank Street.



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $982 6-100 and interest.

The following is a diagram of the second parcel of the property to be sold, its street number being 210 East Forty-fourth Street.



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and all other liens thereon, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is the sum of $11,300 62-100 and interest.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

s25-2aw3wTu&F&o16

WEST 45TH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York.—WILLIAM C. T. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against FRANK R. TREADWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 10th day of September, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, October 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

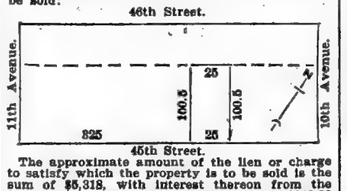
All that certain piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, State of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of 45th Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue and the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street; thence running northerly and parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

LESLIE, MINOR & BLISS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is the sum of $5,313, with interest thereon from the 7th day of August, 1900, together with $346.80 costs, allowances, and disbursements of this action, with interest from September 10th, 1900, and expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is the sum of $700, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $6,000 and interest thereon from the first day of June, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

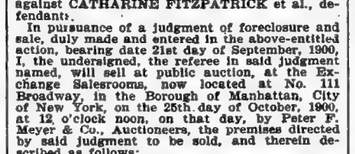
s12-2aw4wW&F.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN HETTERICH et ano., plaintiffs, against CATHARINE FITZPATRICK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 21st day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being at William's Bridge, in the City of New York and County of New York, (late of the Town of Westchester, and County of Westchester,) in the State of New York, and being part of lot known on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the Towns of East and Westchester and Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Henry B. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated May, 1854, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester by the number 209, (two hundred and nine,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) distant westerly 155 (one hundred and fifty-five) feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) with said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue;) and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to lot Number 208 (two hundred and eight) on said map; thence westerly along said lot Number (two hundred and eight) 208 and parallel with said northerly side of Tenth Street (late avenue) twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said first described boundary line one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet, to the first-mentioned point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1900. MEYER J. STEIN, Referee.

CHARLES J. GERLICH, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 1,204 Lexington Av., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $585.90, with interest thereon from 13th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $127.86, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $50.00 and interest.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1900. MEYER J. STEIN, Referee.

s3-2aw3wW&F&o25

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EDWARD FREDERICK BURKE, Plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 10, Block No. 2,706, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the Street Number 1,116 Intervale Avenue, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, distant one hundred and sixty feet and 65-100 of a foot southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Intervale Avenue with the westerly side of Kelly Street; running thence southerly along the westerly line of land now or late of Isaac Haring, known as Number 120 Bank Street, for a distance of ninety-five feet or thereabouts; thence westerly, parallel with the southerly side of Bank Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the easterly line of land now or late of James H. Newman, known as Number 124 Bank Street, ninety-five feet or thereabouts, to said southerly side of Bank Street; and thence easterly along said southerly side of Bank Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the same lot of land conveyed, or intended to be conveyed, by Joanna Bethune, widow of Divie Bethune, to Robert McCartee, by deed bearing date the twenty-ninth day of February, 1828, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 233 of Conveyances, Page 98, on the third day of March, 1828, and also by Mary Dyckman, a grantee thereof, to John G. Cosgriff, now deceased, by deed bearing date the eleventh day of March, 1864, and recorded in the office of the said Register of the County of New York in Liber 894 of Conveyances, Page 509, on the twenty-third day of March, 1864, and being the premises in possession whereof John G. Cosgriff, late of the City of New York, died seized.

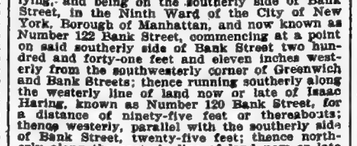
SECOND PARCEL.

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant one hundred and eighty feet eastward from the easterly side of Third Avenue, running thence southerly, and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, (partly through a party wall,) to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

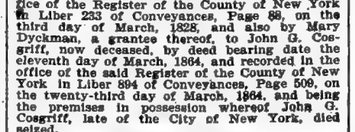
W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 33 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the first parcel of the property to be sold, its street number being 122 Bank Street.



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $982 6-100 and interest.

The following is a diagram of the second parcel of the property to be sold, its street number being 210 East Forty-fourth Street.



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and all other liens thereon, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is the sum of $11,300 62-100 and interest.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

s25-2aw3wTu&F&o16

WEST 45TH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York.—WILLIAM C. T. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against FRANK R. TREADWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 10th day of September, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, October 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, State of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of 45th Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue and the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street; thence running northerly and parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

LESLIE, MINOR & BLISS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is the sum of $5,313, with interest thereon from the 7th day of August, 1900, together with $346.80 costs, allowances, and disbursements of this action, with interest from September 10th, 1900, and expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is the sum of $700, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $6,000 and interest thereon from the first day of June, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

s12-2aw4wW&F.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN HETTERICH et ano., plaintiffs, against CATHARINE FITZPATRICK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 21st day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being at William's Bridge, in the City of New York and County of New York, (late of the Town of Westchester, and County of Westchester,) in the State of New York, and being part of lot known on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the Towns of East and Westchester and Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Henry B. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated May, 1854, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester by the number 209, (two hundred and nine,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) distant westerly 155 (one hundred and fifty-five) feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) with said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue;) and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to lot Number 208 (two hundred and eight) on said map; thence westerly along said lot Number (two hundred and eight) 208 and parallel with said northerly side of Tenth Street (late avenue) twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said first described boundary line one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet, to the first-mentioned point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1900. MEYER J. STEIN, Referee.

CHARLES J. GERLICH, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 1,204 Lexington Av., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $585.90, with interest thereon from 13th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $127.86, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $50.00 and interest.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1900. MEYER J. STEIN, Referee.

s3-2aw3wW&F&o25

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EDWARD FREDERICK BURKE, Plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as foll

CLASH OVER THE BUDGET

Mayor Van Wyck Objects to President Holahan's Demands.

Head of Public Improvements Department Departs in Anger—Other Estimates Presented.

The feature of the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday was a dispute between Mayor Van Wyck and President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements. Mayor Van Wyck made charges against President Holahan, who replied: "You have no right to make such statements," and then jammed his hat on his head and hurriedly left the City Hall.

The session was for an hour dull. Departmental budgets were considered quickly and without bitter debate. As soon as the demands of the Board of Public Improvements were made for expenses for next year Mayor Van Wyck said:

"Mr. Holahan, you win the prize. Your figures startle me. Last year you got $246,500 and now you ask for an increase of $220,935. Think of it, an increase of 90 per cent! How do you explain that?"

President Holahan was on his feet in an instant. He was angry. He said:

"You never allowed money enough to run my department."

"Well, do you expect to get more now?" asked the Mayor.

President Holahan tried to explain that an increase in the force was necessary because street opening proceedings had grown from 200 to 600 a year, and damage maps were required in each proceeding.

"You ask for four times as many men as you have and four times as much money," said Mayor Van Wyck.

"If we had ten times as many men as we have now we could not meet the demand," was the reply of President Holahan, who pounded the table in front of him with his fist.

"You multiply everything by four, and I tell you that won't do," said Mayor Van Wyck.

"I can't get along with the force I have and you might as well know it. I say that you are putting me in a wrong light," said Mr. Holahan.

"You have asked for four times as much help for your bureau, or I don't know anything about arithmetic," said the Mayor.

"Well, Mr. Mayor, when people are pounding me all the time—"

President Holahan got no further with his statement. At the moment he was standing with his fist clenched and raised, about to bring it down on the table with a resounding thump.

"Well, I get pounded and pounded," and Mayor Van Wyck brought his fist down on the table so that the books and inkwells dauced.

The other members of the board sat back quietly in their chairs.

"I appreciate the fact that your Honor has been pounded," said President Holahan, in loud tones.

There was a smile from all but the disputants.

"We must have a field force. You take in the whole department when you say I ask for such an increase," said Mr. Holahan.

"You ask for four times as much as you did last year," said the Mayor.

"You have no right to say that," replied Mr. Holahan.

"You have not assisted me in the slightest degree. You give this board no aid. You don't say why the increase is necessary, and instead you throw the responsibility on this board and ask us to determine the needs of your department," said the Mayor.

This was too much for Mr. Holahan. He picked up his hat, and, looking wrathfully at Mayor Van Wyck, left the office in a hurry.

The budgets considered yesterday were those of the Department of Streets and Highways, Parks, Sewers, and the Board of Public Improvements.

Commissioner of Highways Keating asked for $4,255,954, as against $2,255,644 allowed for this year. Mayor Van Wyck discussed the items in the budget, and said that many would have to be cue down. The sum of $1,000,000 was asked for repaving streets in the various boroughs. Mayor Van Wyck said this money would have to be raised by an issue of bonds.

President Clausen of the Park Board asked for $2,785,588, against $1,825,113 allowed for this year. Mr. Clausen explained the different items. He asked for $2,000 to increase the salaries of the Superintendent and Chief Engineer.

"You can't have them increased," said the Mayor.

Deputy Controller Levy wanted to know whether the city should continue to support a zoological garden in Central Park and one in the Bronx. Mr. Clausen said the Central Park menagerie was very popular.

Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn made a strenuous effort to get an appropriation of $200,000 to build a large pavilion and bathing establishment at Coney Island. He said that if the city did not improve the property $1,000,000 would be lost by encroachments of the sea.

The Department of Sewers asked for $970,281, an increase of $157,208 over the amount allowed for this year.

SUSPECTED OF SMUGGLING.

Medical Student's Baggage Is Being Held by Customs Officials.

R. Blum, who said he was a New York medical student, arrived Tuesday on the Grosser Kurfurst from Europe. The customs officials say he declared there was nothing dutiable in his trunks.

The officials decided, however, to detain his baggage for examination.

When the trunks were opened, the Inspectors found 2,163 gross of mother of pearl buttons, various fancy smokers' articles, many instruments used by the dental profession, leather goods, a diamond ring, cameo brooch, jeweled belt, six pairs of ladies' hose, together with many other dutiable articles.

The officials were looking for Blum yesterday, but he has not been apprehended yet. Meantime his trunks have been seized by the custom officials and are stored in the public stores.

SHOT HIMSELF ON HER GRAVE.

Schmidt's Attempt at Suicide Attributed to Grief at Mother's Death.

John J. Schmidt of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Webster Avenue tried to commit suicide yesterday afternoon on his mother's newly made grave in Woodlawn Cemetery by shooting himself through the left lung. Grief over her death is thought to have caused the attempt.

Shortly after 4 o'clock, while a number of funerals were taking place in the cemetery, Policeman Ennis of the Wakefield station saw a man dressed in deep mourning enter the cemetery. The man seemed very dejected and absent-minded. He was seen to go toward a newly made grave where a woman had been buried the day before. Then he knelt beside the grave in prayer and wept bitterly.

Policeman Ennis's attention was next drawn to the man when he saw him arise from his knees. He was then crying aloud and was evidently in such distress that the policeman started toward him. As he did so the man drew a revolver and fired two shots into his right breast. Ennis and a number of other men ran to the prostrate form. A hurry call was sent to the Fordham Hospital. Meanwhile the man's pockets were searched. A letter signed by the Hartford Iron Works and addressed to John J. Schmidt, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Webster Avenue, led to the discovery of his identity.

At the hospital it was said that Schmidt's wounds probably would prove fatal.

Soldier Married in Police Court.

James F. Haggerty of 608 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, a member of the Fifth United States Cavalry, dressed in his uniform, and with a handsome young woman on his arm, walked into the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon and told Magistrate Plummer he wished to be married. He introduced the young woman as Miss Alice Teresa Cowley of 2,132 Washington Avenue. Haggerty told the Magistrate that he was home on a furlough that expired to-morrow, when he expected to leave for Porto Rico. The Magistrate married the couple.

Bremen Sails Under Her Own Steam.

The North German Lloyd steamship Bremen, one of the ill-fated ships of the Hoboken fire, sailed under her own steam for Philadelphia yesterday. Since she was floated the Bremen has been lying in Erie Basin.

TRIAL OF FOREMAN CLIFFORD.

Fireman Tells of His Connection with Benevolent Association.

The trial of Foreman James D. Clifford of the Attorney Street Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, on charges based on results of his activity as President of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association was yesterday continued before Commissioner Scannell at Fire Headquarters. Charles Blandy of the Law Department appeared for Chief Croker, Clifford's accuser, and J. Van Vechten Olcott and John P. Everett for the defendant.

Foreman Clifford was examined by Mr. Olcott. Asked if he had obeyed his oath of office, he replied "To the best of my ability." He asserted that he had obeyed his superior officers, had done his best for the interests of the department, and had never done anything to injure its discipline.

As to what is known as the Platoon or Ford bill he consulted Chief Croker and Commissioner Scannell. Chief Croker was opposed to it and Mr. Scannell appeared to be disposed to be neutral. He assisted in drawing up the bill "as an individual and a citizen."

"When," asked Mr. Blandy, "did you commence to advocate the so-called reforms?"

"From my birth, I fancy."

"Then you are a born agitator?"

"Yes, Sir; perhaps. I tried to better my condition as a fireman from the first day I joined the department."

"And when you became assistant foreman you were more active as an agitator?"

"No, as a fireman."

Deputy Chief William Duane testified that when he was Chief of Battalion the men in it tried to get him out. "They went," he said, "to politicians; what I would call a lot of lobster politicians." He, like the other witnesses for the prosecution, could not, under Mr. Olcott's questioning, be pinned down to a positive assertion that the malcontents and insubordinates were members of Clifford's association.

Battalion Chief John J. Cashman gave testimony on the same lines. Since 1895 the relations between officers and men had been strained. It was not a lack of duty but of willingness—discipline was not as good.

Others who testified on the subject of the present strained relations between officers and men were Battalion Chief R. W. Callaghan, President of the Uniformed Association, which he said had 500 members; Battalion Chief George L. Ross, and Foreman W. E. Clark, T. F. Freel, and Thomas F. Barrett.

The next hearing will be on Oct. 18.

At the old Fire Headquarters on Mercer Street, near Houston, last night, a meeting of the Greater New York Fire Department Benevolent Association was held. The association is the one that has been started in opposition to that of which Capt. James Clifford is the head. Chief of Battalion Callahan is President, and he announced that the total membership is now 1,078. It was decided to increase the death benefit from $300 to $500.

The President said that he hoped that before very long the association would be able to make it $1,000. There were present men of all ranks. Deputy Chiefs, Chiefs of Battalion, Captains, Lieutenants, engineers, firemen of the first grade, second, third and fourth grades, and also firemen on probation.

It was decided that all members of another benevolent association who joined this one should be in full benefit as soon as they joined, so that they would not suffer by leaving their old love for the new one. It was also decided to have a representative in each company and in addition the battalion representative.

The Chairman then announced that the organization was not in any way a secret one. Any members of the press or citizens were at liberty to attend the meetings.

Commissioner Scannell Explains.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday addressed a letter to Charles McGovern, Financial Secretary of Court Sunset Cox, Order of Foresters, which had protested against his action against the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association in placing Foreman James D. Clifford of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18 on trial. In the letter the Commissioner denies that he is hostile to the organization except so far as it allows its members to become partisan agents for political purposes.

ACKRON TRIAL A FAILURE.

Jury Were Unable to Agree in Case of Alleged Proprietor of the Tivoli.

After deliberating three hours and forty minutes, the jury in the case of Charles E. Ackron, the alleged proprietor of the notorious Tivoli, charged with grand larceny by the Brooklyn Chair Company, failed to reach an agreement, and were discharged by Judge Cowing. The jurors stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. Foreman Dix reported that further consideration would be useless, the two dissenting jurors absolutely refusing to change their opinion.

Ackron stood to hear the jury's verdict, scanning the jurors' faces closely. He appeared to be somewhat disappointed that no agreement was reached. Assistant District Attorney Walsh, who prosecuted Ackron, seemed to regret exceedingly the jury's failure to agree. "We will try Ackron again," said he, "probably at the next term. It's too bad we've wasted three days for nothing."

Ackron's bond of $2,000 was continued, and he left the courtroom with his counsel, Stephen S. O'Hare.

WATSON DIVORCE CASE.

Referee Recommends that Custody of the Children Be Given to the Father.

John Brodsky, referee in the divorce case of Thomas H. Watson against his wife, filed the testimony and his findings in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Brodsky recommends that the divorce be granted, and that the custody of the two children be given to the plaintiff.

Mr. Watson is the manager of a large wholesale drygoods store. He and his wife separated by mutual agreement several months ago. In August last he, with detectives, traced her to a hotel near Point Pleasant, N. J., where she was found in company with a man known as Baron von Koppen, who is named as corespondent in the divorce proceedings. Revolvers played a prominent part in the scene which followed at the hotel.

A few days later Mrs. Watson went to the Highlands, and attempted to get possession of the two children. Another display of revolvers followed. She got the children, but only kept them a few hours when they were taken from her. She is now living with her mother, Mrs. Wickham, in Brooklyn.

INSPECTING SUBWAY WORK.

Rapid Transit Commissioners Express Themselves as Pleased.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners made its first official inspection yesterday afternoon of the work on the subway railroad. The regular weekly meeting was postponed until next Thursday on this account. The inspection began at 3 o'clock. The Commissioners took carriages from their headquarters at 320 Broadway and were accompanied by Chief Engineer Parsons, Assistant Engineer Rice, and Secretary Burrows. They first drove to the sewer work in Canal Street and proceeded up town, taking in the several excavations on the way. They expressed themselves as well pleased with the progress made up to the present.

The answer to the complaint made by B. L. M. Bates, proprietor of the Everett House, in his suit for the removal of the tunnel plant and inclosure at the north end of Union Square, erected by the contractors of the section from Great Jones to Thirty-third Street, is expected to be made early next week. Mr. Bates said yesterday that the noise and soft coal smoke from the place continue to annoy the patrons of his house, and he proposes to push his case to the end.

"There is no personal spite in my action," said he. "I have made this plain to Mr. Holbrook of Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, the contractors, with whom I am friendly, and have explained that my action is simply in the line of preserving my business from loss."

Deputy Court Clerk Appointed.

George F. Spinney was yesterday appointed by the General Sessions Judges, a deputy court clerk at a salary of $3,000 per year. Mr. Spinney succeeds Clerk Edward Hall, who resigned some weeks ago.

WHITE CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Officials Say Court Has Practically Nullified It.

Decision in the Percival Case Will Make Legislative Action Necessary —Removals Not Expected.

The decision of the Court of Appeals this week that Thomas J. Percival, a dockmaster, who sued to be reinstated after having been removed, was properly removed, or, at least, that the department had the power to remove him without charges, has dealt a blow at the White civil service law, which has for some time been expected by its supporters, especially the Civil Service Reform Association.

Percival's case was deemed an important one by the association, and when the case was on trial and later on appeal before the Appellate Division, which sustained the lower court, the counsel for the association aided the litigant's private counsel in the case. In reversing the two courts below the Court of Appeals practically holds, with Justice Bartlett of the Appellate Division of the Second Department, that the rule, No. 42, made by the Civil Service Commission under power vested in it by the White law is illegal in that it delegates legislative power to a subordinate body. It holds that the power given to heads of departments under Section 1,543 of the charter to remove subordinates except where the Legislature has limited that power cannot be taken away or limited by the rule in question, and that by making such a rule the civil service boards sought to usurp legislative functions. Rule 42, under which the case was tried is as follows:

To secure compliance with the provisions of the civil service law prohibiting removals because of political opinions or affiliations, no removal of any person in the classified civil service of the City of New York shall be valid unless and until a statement of the causes of such removal shall be filed with the municipal commission, and a copy of the same furnished to the person so sought to be removed, and until such person has been afforded an opportunity to present an explanation in writing.

The decision, according to Secretary McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association and members of the Civil Service Commission, will have a far-reaching effect, and all employes except those especially provided for in specific acts are again unprotected in their positions. The Civil Service Boards cannot protect them, and the only remedy lies in the Legislature.

"When the White civil service bill was up for passage, there was a provision in the then existing law which the White law superseded," said Mr. McAneny, "which provided against summary removal. Our association sought to have this provision incorporated in the new law, but there was much opposition to it in the Legislature, and as the White law provided for so many things that the former law did not, we waived insistence on the passage of this provision so as to have the new law pass. There was a provision, however, that gave the State Board the power to make rules to carry out the effect of the act. Rule 42 was one of these and its provisions show that rule was a fair one in every way.

"Now that it has been practically, in fact really, nullified, there are quite a number of employes in the State and city civil service who are unprotected in their positions. Those not affected are teachers, policemen and firemen, veterans, bureau heads, and regular clerks. Of course there is in the general law a provision that removals cannot be made for political purposes, and the board or commission making removals must state a specific cause for such removal; the mere allegation of incompetency will not do; there must be specifications, but there does not need to be a trial, so that the power of removal is largely increased. I believe that some 15,000 employes are affected, including laborers.

"There is this to be said on the other side. We do not think it likely that many removals will be made under this new ruling, because the law relating to appointments still stands, and employes must be taken from the civil service lists. When a removal is made it is usually for the reason that the appointive power has some favorite that he or they want to put in the place, and the law relating to appointments effectually shuts this off. The board did not desire to hamper to any great extent the power of removal vested in commissions, and it was therefore thought that Rule 42 was a good one and covered the matter fairly."

Mr. McAneny said that, while it was now too early to speak of any proposed legislative agitation, there was little doubt but that the Civil Service Reform Association would make an attempt to have the rule, or some law covering the matter, passed by the next Legislature.

Col. Silas W. Burt said yesterday that he was not surprised by the decision in the Percival case, and that he was not alone in his opinion that Rule 42 was weak. He said that in his opinion it was unwise to hamper the appointing power too much, and that it should be given a comparatively free hand in making removals.

Secretary Lee Phillips of the local board said that the rule had been considered unwise, and that Mayor Van Wyck had refused to approve it. The State Commission, however, he said, had forced it on the city board, and the latter had tried to enforce it. Mr. Phillips agreed with the statement of Mr. McAneny that as the law now stood, many of the employes of the city and State were without civil service protection.

GARRABRANT ESCAPES HANGING

Jury Finds the Boy Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

The trial of John Garrabrant, Jersey City's boy murderer, who killed Henry Maas on May 5, in order to rob him of $3, was concluded at 8:30 o'clock last night, when the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The penalty is imprisonment in State prison not to exceed thirty years. Garrabrant heard the result with the same coolness that he has shown throughout the trial. He was remanded for sentence.

Dr. William Fisher, who was called by the State, in rebuttal, testified that he, Dr. McGill, and Dr. Corning had examined Garrabrant and found no evidence of insanity. He said the fact that the boy had a rigid palate was not an evidence of a weak brain or mind. He then exhibited his own mouth to the court and jury to show that he had a palate exactly like Garrabrant's.

"Is it a mark of degeneracy?" asked Prosecutor Erwin.

"I would rather not testify on that point," said the witness.

"Well, is it a mark of degeneracy, taken by itself?" continued the prosecutor.

"No," replied the witness, "it is not."

Continuing Dr. Fisher said there was nothing abnormal about the shape of Garrabrant's skull, and no evidence of mental weakness. He seemed to realize his position, and his memory, judgment, perception, and will power were all good.

Dr. John D. McGill, who took part in the examination of Garrabrant, corroborated Dr. Fisher's statements.

This concluded the testimony, and after counsel had summed up Justice Collins charged the jury, and the case was given to them at 5:15 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS MANDAMUS.

Railroad Company Ordered to Show Cause Why Trains Are Suspended.

An order, returnable on Saturday morning, directing the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued to compel the company to resume the elevated road service on the Brooklyn Union Line, in the northern part of the Twenty-sixth Ward, where it has been abandoned on Sundays and legal holidays, was granted yesterday by Judge Marean, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn.

The lawyers say that this is only the entering wedge of a course of litigation.

Money Needed for Destitute Widows.

The Charity Organization Society recently asked for a sum sufficient to pay $15 a month to help two widows, one with three and the other with five children. In response to the appeal the sum of $138 has been obtained, enough to pay the sum needed for a period of a little more than nine months. An offer has been received from a friend to be one of three contributors to make up the remainder. The society would appreciate two favorable responses to this suggestion. Any money sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

RECOVERED HIS STOLEN BAG.

How the Tenderloin Police Forego Sleep to Read a Grateful Author's "Odd Tales."

All the Tenderloin knows of Walter Beverley Crane and his volume of "Odd Tales," and last night each policeman, as he came in from post, instead of going immediately to bed or holding converse and more or less acrimonious discussion upon the higher criticism, dug down under his pillow and produced a copy of the "Odd Tales," in which was inscribed: "To my very good friend, the police force, from the author." There was a time when the average Tenderloiner dwelt in profound ignorance of the young author and his "Odd Tales." But that was before Wednesday night.

Mr. Crane's writings had attained a fair degree of popularity when some of his friends intimated to him that his works lacked that fine local coloring adorning the pages of his cousin, the late Stephen Crane.

"But how am I to get the color, in a paint shop?" asked the author.

"Do as Stephen did," his friends answered; "go to the Tenderloin for it."

To the Tenderloin went Walter Beverley Crane. The dwellers on the cynical block of Thirtieth Street, bounded by Sixth and Seventh Avenues, where the green lamps of the Tenderloin Station blink a warning to sinning humanity, saw early in the evening a quietly dressed young man with eyeglasses, carrying a little handbag. The bag contained manuscripts into which the local color was to be poured on the spot of its origin, and a few copies of the "Odd Tales." Roundsman Daly met him under the green lamps.

"Seen any color around here lately, Rounder?" asked the author.

Puzzled, the Roundsman regarded him.

"Color," he said, slowly; "it depends what kind of color you want. The lamps here are green, the sky overhead is blue, and if you want black, just go around the corner to Seventh Avenue and start a race riot."

The author put down his bag on the pavement.

"Well, I'm blowed," he began.

Then, leaving his bag behind, he went close to the Roundsman.

"Local color," he said, "is but a misleading term for something that is not color at all, but merely local. It is that artistic element that, incorporated in a piece of writing, makes it savor of the soil. It is entirely distinct from the dramatic element, which is the art of creating unexpected situations. It is that attention to the detail of the 'local' of a story that stamps the story as having been written of and about a particular locality, the characters and characteristics."

Unnoted by the bulging eyes of the Roundsman and the eagerly flashing eyes of the author, a shadow that had hovered over the bag for some moments, towered and descended upon it. From the depths of the shadow a black hand shot forth, snatching up the bag and gathering it unto itself. Then the sound of rapidly running feet broke into the lecture upon local color. The author and the Roundsman, facing sharply about, looked up the street.

"I'm afraid, Sir, that there goes your bag," spoke the Roundsman.

As the shadow gliding Sixth Avenueward neared a lamppost, out of its density came the outlines of a human figure—a human figure running like a suburbanite to catch the 8:05.

The author cried aloud:

"My manuscripts, my new book, gone, stolen, and here in front of the station house!"

The next moment another shadow neared the lamppost, that of a quietly dressed young man with eyeglasses, but carrying no handbag. The author reached Sixth Avenue. No handbag or runner was in sight. Sorrowfully he returned to the station house, and in response to his appeal Detectives Shibles and Lockwood were put upon the case, and he was told to return at 5 A. M., when the detectives would have had a chance to investigate.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a sleepy young author stood before the Sergeant's desk.

"My bag, my manuscripts?" he asked, eagerly.

The Sergeant passed a small bag across the rail to him.

"Wonderful, wonderful!" exclaimed the author, assuring himself of his manuscripts' safety. "Who says the police are not a wonderfully efficient organization? Where was it found, Sergeant?"

"In Jersey City," he was told.

Yesterday afternoon a package arrived at the station house. It contained copies of "Odd Tales" for a good portion of the force.

VALUES BOY'S TOOTH AT $2,000

Father Alleges that a Dentist Pulled a Sound One, and Wants Damages.

"Two thousand dollars for pulling one sound tooth," is the claim made by Gustav Altenburg, guardian ad litem of his fourteen-year-old son Otto.

It appears from the papers filed in the City Court yesterday that on May 2 the boy was suffering from toothache, and his father sent him to the office of the New York Painless Dental Company, at 2 West Fourteenth Street, to have the bad tooth extracted. One of the dentists placed him in a chair and inserted a pair of forceps in the boy's mouth. There was a pull and a yell, and a tooth was waved triumphantly in the air by the dentist. Far from experiencing any relief, however, Otto, his father says, suffered worse than ever, and investigation showed that a perfectly sound tooth had been extracted and that the tooth which had caused all the trouble had been broken off by the forcible withdrawal of the sound tooth, which was next to it. The father alleges that the operation was anything but "painless," and the boy suffered "great pain and agony." Feeling that there should be some compensation for this alleged discomfort, the father retained counsel and thought $2,000 the proper damages for the loss of his son's tooth.

The attorney and Mr. Altenburg were in doubt as to just in what form the action should be brought. Accordingly, the facts were placed before City Court Justice Hascall, and application was made for permission to sue. The defendant company raised the point that the corporation, as a corporation, could not be sued in such a case. The Justice in his decision said:

The Court is disposed to grant this application, but requires some additional proof before determining the same. While the name of the defendant indicates its exemption from discomfort as a company, yet possible indifference to the condition of its clients may leave them in an entirely different plight, as this petitioner appears to be. It should be shown whether defendant is a corporation, capable of being sued by name, or whether a joint stock association, enjoying the immunity it holds forth. The decisions run that lack of personal possessions in the petitioner, not of his guardian, furnishes ground for making the order. Additional affidavits may be submitted without notice.

The additional affidavits will have to clearly show that the company was responsible for the pulling of the sound tooth and that the boy did not designate it as the one which was causing him all his trouble.

TO TEXAS IN A WAGON.

Architect Dalwigh of West Hoboken Plans a Novel Trip.

Herman Dalwigh, an architect of West Hoboken, whose home is in San Antonio, Texas, will start from the Town Hall at noon on Saturday on an overland trip to visit his family. He recently inherited from a relative who died in Germany a sum that he says will enable him to retire from business.

His trip will be made in a wagon built for the purpose. It resembles an omnibus and is fitted up for two persons. Mr. Dalwigh will be accompanied by James Hersh, who will act as driver. The route will be by way of Washington, D. C., and then through West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

Not the Only Gobelin Tapestry Makers.

P. Emile Delarbre, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, protests against a statement recently made by William Baumgarten to the effect that William Baumgarten & Co. are the only manufacturers of Gobelin tapestries in this country. Mr. Delarbre asserts that his firm, P. Emile Delarbre & Co., has been manufacturing Gobelin tapestries in this city for the past six months.

Censorship Lifted in South Africa.

The Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday the removal of the censorship on cables to and from South Africa to the extent that cables may be sent at sender's risk to Cape Colony and Natal in any of the authorized commercial codes.

No need to "cry up" the good qualities of good covert cloth for boys' Fall overcoats.

Satisfactory alike to the boy's peace of mind and the parents' pocket-book.

Here they are, our sort—the good sort, for as little as $8, for boys of 10 to 16.

If younger than ten, $7 will buy one.

Everything boys wear.

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SHOES

It is still the quality, style and fit of our shoes which satisfy our patrons.

There is nothing in a fancy or catchy name. It neither improves poor shoes, nor does it detract from the merit of good ones; yet really good shoes require no such fantastic commendation.

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WANTS MISSING MAN'S MONEY.

Tyrrel Says Sweeney Gave Him His Bank Books, Then Vanished.

If John Sweeney, a veteran of the civil war, would turn up on Monday next he would do much to solve the complication now existing over his bank accounts. For nearly nine years he has been missing. Meanwhile his bank accounts have been accumulating interest and a man who had befriended him, and who has had the books all these years, would like to draw the accounts in order to aid himself, now that he is poor. These facts and more will be brought out in the Supreme Court next week.

Sweeney served in the civil war as a member of a battery of artillery. In one of the battles his eyes were severely injured, impairing his sight. In 1866 he came to New York and met Daniel Tyrrel, then engaged in a good carpenter business. Tyrrel put Sweeney to work in his shop, and for eight years the old soldier remained at his employment. Finally his eyesight gave out and he was compelled to give up his work. He had no money, so he began to peddle lead pencils about the streets. It was at this time that Tyrrel became his friend and benefactor. Whenever Sweeney would go into the carpenter's shop he was sure of several dollars for a few pencils.

A few years later he was prevailed upon to apply for a pension. It came, with back pay, and he deposited a considerable amount in the Seaman's Bank for Savings. Instead of drawing on this, he would ask Tyrrel for money if he ran short before his quarterly pension was due. On Oct. 31, 1891, he visited Mr. Tyrrel and asked for the loan of $10. This was given to him. He then handed Mr. Tyrrel, the latter says, two bank books, representing nearly $1,000 on deposit, saying that he presented them to Mr. Tyrrel on account of the kindness shown him. After leaving, he met Mr. Tyrrel's son and invited him to take a drink with him. Sweeney left the saloon then, and from that day to this not another trace of him has been found.

Mr. Tyrrel has placed the bank books in the hands of Lawyer Theodore Prince, with instructions to collect the money. In order to do this Mr. Prince will have to prove that Sweeney has been missing for more than seven years, and is therefore presumed to be dead, and that he made the gift of the books to Mr. Tyrrel before he disappeared.

ELEVATOR BOY FIGHTS THIEF.

Holds on Till Policeman's Arrival—Man Had Stolen a Diamond Pin.

A man claiming to be an Inspector for one of the big gas companies secured admission to the rooms of Mrs. Albert Whitesell, in the apartment house 400 West Twentieth Street, yesterday afternoon, and stole a diamond pin valued at $150. He passed through the rooms examining the burners, and then, pronouncing everything in good condition, went out. Mrs. Whitesell immediately noticed that her jewel case was standing open on the table and that the diamond pin was missing. She called Robert Stevens of 324 West Fifty-first Street, the elevator boy, and he found the man on the third floor. He accosted him, and the man repeated his story.

"Oh, no, you don't come from that company," the boy replied, "for another company supplies this house." The man tried to run, but the boy grabbed him, and they fought all the way down the stairs, while Mrs. Whitesell fled to the street, shouting for help. Policeman Dierkes of the West Twentieth Street Station responded and arrested the man. On the way to the station house Mrs. Whitesell told the prisoner that she would not appear against him if he would return the jewel. The thief handed it to her, but before she could take it the policeman seized it and told her he could not allow such a bargain.

Seeing her property in the policeman's hand, Mrs. Whitesell went home. The prisoner said he was Arthur Somerville of 72 Middagh Street, Brooklyn. In Jefferson Market Police Court Magistrate Cornell held him in $1,000 bail for examination today and issued a summons commanding Mrs. Whitesell to be in court.

Joy Line's New Pier.

The Joy Steamship Company, which runs its boats between this city, Providence, and Boston, has awarded a contract for the erection of a new pier at the foot of Catharine Street, East River, the company's present site. The new pier will be of modern design and will cost about $50,000. It will take about three months to build it. The company has made arrangements to run one of its boats all Winter between this city and Providence.

Driver Budd Doble Divorced.

Mrs. Marie Doble yesterday obtained from Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, Budd Doble, who was famous as a horseman twenty-five years ago. The papers in the case were sealed.

O'Neill's,

Special Values in Misses' Suits.

MISSES' SUITS of gray or Oxford covert cloth, fly front jacket, silk trimmed reveres, velvet collar, flare skirt lined with percaline, 14 to 18 year sizes,

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MISSES' CHEVIOT SUITS in brown, light gray and dark Oxford shades, collar and reveres trimmed with panne velvet heavily stitched. Jacket lined with taffeta, flare skirt with lap seams and lined with percaline, 14 to 18 year sizes,

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Sale of Children's Reefers and Sailor Suits, With Two Great Bargains.

GIRLS' REEFERS of tan or blue covert cloth, deep notched cape and turned down collar, handsomely trimmed with fancy braid, 6 to 14 year sizes,

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CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS of blue or red serge, waist and skirt lined, trimmed with white braid, 4 to 14 year sizes,

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Also Attractive Values in Infants' Coats, Caps, and Dresses.

A Choice Variety of Children's Trimmed Hats for School and Dress Wear at Very Attractive Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Fall Suits

in all the new combinations of colors.

Our style of cut is the very latest.

New Colored Shirts, narrow striped body, wide striped bosoms; blue, pink, ox-blood, lavender, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50.

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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. MET'N ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO. "Much to command immediate approval."—Times. TO-NIGHT AT 8, LAST TIME OF MIGNON. FAUST. NO CHANGE IN CAST. SATURDAY MATINEE. SATURDAY NIGHT, NO CHANGE IN CAST. TANNHAUSER. All American Chorus of 100. Regular Theatre Prices. Evs. 50 to $2. Wed. Mat. 25 to $1. Sat Mat. 50 to $1.50. Boxes—Nights & Sat. Mat. $5, 6, 7, 8, 10. Wed. Mat. $4, 5, 6. Next Week—Carmen, Il Trovatore, Lohengrin. WEBER PIANOS USED.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Tele. 3940-38. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices 50, 75, 1, 1.50, 2. "HERNE" IN "Sag Harbor" is delightful."—Alan Dale. SAG HARBOR ("Better than 'Shore Acres.'")

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. McIntyre & Heath. Dunham Family. Les Frassettis. Wright Huntington & Co. Marie Wainwright, Smith & Campbell, Isabelle Urquhart, Julie Mackey. Pianka, "Lady of Lions," Emily Lytton, Stanton & Modena, Mrs. Alice Shaw. Robert Downing, Harry Watson's Co., Bros. Damm, Hamilton Hill, H. Thurston.

Harlem Opera House. Louis Mann, Clara Lipman, Evs. 8:15. "All on Account of Eliza." Mat. Sat. 2:15. Next Week—Otis Skinner in "Prince Otto"

SAVOY, B'way & 34th St. Mon., Oct. 8, seats on sale THE MILITARY MAID. JOSEPHINE HALL.

Baseball, Polo G'ds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK.—Adm. 50c.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2.15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. LAST 2 NIGHTS. MAT. SAT. THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE IB & LITTLE CHRISTINA. Next Monday—The New Farce, Self & Lady.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. WILLIAM H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday. LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av. CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER. TO-NIGHT AT 8, MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V. MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins 8:10. Daniel Frohman.... Manager. Matinées Wed. & Saturday, 2. "ACHIEVED ONE OF THE GREATEST SUCCESSES SINCE 'THE MIKADO.'"—Herald. SAN TOY

THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO., (with Jas. T. Powers,) in the English-Chinese Musical Comedy.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Matinées Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled A ROYAL FAMILY.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Enormous Success "Another 'Blue Jeans.'" Liebler & Co.'s Picturesque Production, LOST RIVER. "Received with plaudits of enthusiasm."—Tribune

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. LAST WEEK. BEN-HUR LAST 5 TIMES. Seats selling for BLANCHE WALSH.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; fresh southwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,833. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. ONE CENT Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

RIOT AT CONVENTION IN BRONX BOROUGH

Haffen and Nagle Forces Fight in Twenty-first Senate District.

THE LEADERS COME TO BLOWS

Borough President and Commissioner Separated by the Police—Croker Called—A Deadlock.

The Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-first District was held in a hall at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue last evening. Its feature was a riot in which many delegates, many more of their partisans, a number of city officials, and fifty or more police armed with clubs and revolvers, participated.

More than one head was cracked and blood poured from so many battered noses that the man without an injury was the exception. Some of the delegates who had seen political fights and had their part therein in older districts said they had never seen the like of last night's battle.

There were two candidates. Joseph P. Hennessy, a lawyer, of Boston Road was one. He was known as "Haffen's man," because Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, was his sponsor. Haffen, besides being President of Bronx Borough, is leader of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, which, with the Thirty-third, makes the Twenty-first Senatorial District.

The second candidate was Henry Schrader, a saloon keeper of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. He was "Nagle's man," and back of him was Street-Cleaning Commissioner Percival E. Nagle.

Mr. Nagle is leader of the part of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District below the Harlem River. August Moebus, Commissioner of Parks for the Bronx, is leader of the upper part of the same district. He did not figure prominently in last night's troubles.

ALL EXPECTED TROUBLE.

Everybody knew there was a prospect of trouble at the convention, as it was known that the Haffen and Nagle forces were almost equal. Charges of fraud in the choice of delegates were too common to be noticed, and it was openly declared that "brawn and not brains" would decide. Both sides accepted that issue. Prior to the convention the saloons in the vicinity did a rushing trade, and the delegates went up into the convention hall well primed for a row.

It was 8:30 o'clock before either Mr. Haffen or Mr. Nagle appeared. Without leaders the delegates got along nicely, and aside from an occasional bickering between one or two of the more excitable ones there was little apparently to justify the presence of the score of policemen under command of Capt. Wiegand, Sergts. O'Toole and Hamilton, and Roundsman Sweeney of the Morrisania Police Station.

Commissioner Nagle and President Haffen appeared almost at the same moment in an anteroom.

"Good evening, Commissioner," said President Haffen in what seemed to be a friendly manner.

"You can't talk that way to me," replied Commissioner Nagle warmly. "Any man that's been doing dirty work like you and your gang."

"Oh, I don't know about that!" retorted Haffen. "I've got the votes. You've only got 175. I've got 201. You people won't be in it."

"You're a —— liar," roared Commissioner Nagle, his face pale with anger.

Before friends could get between them Mr. Haffen drew back and landed a right-hand blow in Commissioner Nagle's face.

"I'm a liar, eh?" he cried. "Take that!" and he landed another blow.

Mr. Nagle can fight, and he rushed at Haffen. For five minutes they fought. They rained blows on each other, and once or two anxious friends who tried to get between them were hurled aside. The word got into the convention hall that the two leaders were fighting, and instantly the delegates divided and took up the battle.

THE POLICE INTERFERE.

Capt. Wiegand perceived that law and order would not be restored unless he could separate Nagle and Haffen, and he formed ten of his men into a flying wedge for this purpose. It was successful, and after Capt. Wiegand had talked to both men they agreed upon a temporary truce and, puffing and blowing, they both went on the platform. The delegates at once stopped fighting and began to cheer.

Commissioner Nagle stepped forward, and raising his hand for order, announced his intention of calling the roll. His friends cheered while Mr. Haffen's men hissed. Then Mr. Haffen stepped forward and said he guessed he could do a little roll-calling himself. His friends in turn cheered, and Mr. Nagle's men hissed. Both men then proceeded in the pandemonium of alternate hissing and cheering to call the roll. They were not heard, although both were roaring.

The delegates waited until both men finished and then, moved by the same impulse, they rushed for the platform. It is about four feet above the floor, and not more than fifteen feet square. On the platform was a heavy oak table. The two rivals stood on either side of this table. The angry delegates, throwing coats and hats on the floor, then began the fight anew.

Capt. Wiegand and his men used night sticks as if they were in a race riot, but they were like so many schoolboys. Helmets were crushed, shields were torn off, and new Fall uniform coats were "put on the bum," as one policemen later expressed it. Somehow Roundsman Sweeney got out of the hall to a telephone and called for the Morrisania reserves. They came on the rush, fifty strong.

But the partisans of the two politicians other than delegates had gathered in the street to the number of several hundred and were having a riot of their own. Through these the reserves had to club their way.

Some of the delegates smashed the heavy table on the platform, and Mr. Haffen, grabbing one of the table legs, and Commissioner Nagle another, attacked each other again. They swung their bludgeons wildly. Back to back with Mr. Haffen stood Michael J. Cunningham, famous in the Bronx as an orator. He fought with great energy. With the Commissioner was Thomas Kennedy, who is regarded as equal to three ordinary men in a struggle. He knocked the Haffenites down on all sides. The platform was covered with blood.

Down in the body of the hall the delegates, unable to get on the platform, were attacking each other with chairs and divers other missiles.

THREATENS TO SHOOT.

When the riot was at its height, Capt. Wiegand managed to get up on the wrecked table, and drawing a revolver, shouted:

"Sit down, d——n you! Sit down, or I'll shoot your d——d heads off!" The effect was magical. Capt. Weigand, quick to follow up the advantage, repeated his threat, and his looks indicated danger. The delegates were quiet.

Quiet had not been fully restored up to 1:30 o'clock this morning. Chief Devery had been communicated with, and he instructed Capt. Weigand to restore order so that the business of the convention could be carried on.

Efforts were made to get either Richard Croker or Judge Van Hoesen, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, on the telephone, to receive instructions, but neither man could be located. Some of the delegates insisted that Mr. Croker should come to the convention and settle the trouble.

During the evening Messrs. Nagle and Haffen again made several attempts to call the roll of delegates, but each time found it impossible. When either of the men would get on his feet it was a signal for an outbreak by the opposite faction.

Commissioner Nagle announced to the delegates that he would remain at the hall for a week if necessary, or until the convention got down to business.

The situation looked very serious at 3 o'clock this morning. No Chairman had as yet been named, and the crowd was eating sandwiches and drinking beer, becoming more ugly every moment, and it seemed likely that were a Chairman to be put up the act of choosing him would be the signal for another furious battle.

The police stood about the hall with drawn clubs ready for any emergency. Mr. Haffen expressed his willingness for an adjournment until Monday night, but his followers would not allow this and Mr. Nagle himself also favored settling the matter before the convention broke up.

MICHIGAN CORPORATION TAX.

Gov. Pingree Calls Special Session of the Legislature to Pass Constitutional Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 5.—Gov. Pingree has called a special session of the Legislature for next Wednesday noon. It will be called upon to pass a resolution submitting to the people a Constitutional amendment for the ad valorem taxation upon cash value of the property of railroads and other corporations, the same as individual property is taxed.

This is the amendment the last State Senate refused to submit to a vote of the people, the passage of which, the Supreme Court held, is essential. The amendment will also include the repeal of all special charters under which the Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads are at present operated in Michigan.

If the Legislature refuses to adopt the measures which Gov. Pingree will advise next week, the probabilities are that he will come out squarely for the Democratic nominees, especially the legislative condidates in Michigan.

On the other hand, the Republican politicians say that the Governor has chosen an opportune time and that the members of the "Immortal 19" and his old opponents will not dare to disrupt the party by opposing the proposition to amend the Constitution. If the Legislature accepts the situation immediately, then the Governor will have cleverly won a victory which will aid the party in Michigan.

Gov. Pingree declared this afternoon that the speakers of both parties have been going about the State shouting for equal taxation, and promising that the next Legislature would take up the matter in earnest. The Governor says he will invite all the Gubernatorial nominees to visit the Legislature. In special session assembled, with the special purpose of giving them an opportunity of presenting their views.

The members of the Republican State Central Committee, with one exception, announce that they are in favor of the special session, and will urge that Gov. Pingree's measures be adopted. Senator McMillan, against whom Gov. Pingree has been very bitter for the last six years, would not commit himself, although it is apparent that he is uneasy.

AFTER CHICAGO CORPORATIONS.

Expected Now to File Schedules of Intangible Property.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Schedules of intangible property running into millions will be filed soon, it is probable, by the large Cook County corporations with the Board of Assessors. For twenty-four years no such schedule has been filed by one of these companies, and the action is to be taken, it is thought, on account of the fact that the Teachers' Federation is about to bring mandamus proceedings to compel the Assessors to schedule the companies at very large figures.

Not only does the federation threaten the use of mandamus, but also an appeal to the public, in which case each of the 6,000 teachers will be asked to use her influence in the cause, together with that of her friends.

Several of the large traction, telegraph, and telephone companies had representatives in the office of the County Clerk Thursday seeking information as to the tangible personal and real property of the companies from the books in the clerk's possession.

THE WISCONSIN VERY FAST.

Belief that the New Battleship Will Break the Record.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 5.—The new battleship Wisconsin, which arrived from Port Orchard yesterday, proved during her trip north that she is a very fast vessel, and her builders believe she will break the record.

The Wisconsin up to the present has surpassed the performance of any vessel ever turned out from the Union Iron Works. From Seattle to Point Bonita Light she covered the distance, 806 miles, in fifty-nine hours. The steamer Queen, which has the reputation of being the fastest boat on the coast, arrived from Seattle the night before. She made the voyage in sixty-five hours.

Those who went north on the Wisconsin are delighted with her work in every respect. She averaged on the run down 14 knots an hour. Irving M. Scott, the Wisconsin's builder, said: "She can be handled like a yacht. She minds her rudder so as to turn in a length and a half at any speed. Every part of the ship worked to perfection."

The Wisconsin's trial will take place in Santa Barbara Channel next Thursday.

THE GAS WAR IN CHICAGO.

Twenty-one Complainants Get Injunctions Against People's Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Without a contest, the complainants in the twenty-one suits filed against the People's Gas Light and Coke Company have secured restraining orders in the Circuit Court enjoining the Gas Company from interfering with the gas furnished to them till the further order of the court.

Attorney John P. Wilson, representing the gas company, appeared to-day before Judge Haney and made no objection to the entering of temporary injunctions in nineteen of the suits now before the court. The remaining two complainants—Mary E. Gubbins and Albert Pick—have received restraining orders from Judges Dunne and Clifford.

The nineteen complainants were represented in court by Attorney Levy Mayer and Attorney H. R. Platt. Mr. Mayer asked Judge Haney to enter the temporary injunction. Attorney Wilson made no objection, and consented to a similar order being made in each of the cases which are assigned to the other Judges of the Circuit Court.

Preparations have been made for the filing of an indefinite number of similar suits. An attempt will be made to have the hearing set before several of the Judges sitting en banc, that one decision may be used as a precedent for the settlement of all the cases.

The Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., now open. The Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., now open.—Adv.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 82½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25¼c; cotton, middling, 10¾c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $15.75; butter, Western creamery, 21c.—Commercial World.—Page 12.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
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If You Feel Irritable Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage, and is an invigorating tonic, soothing to the nerves.—Adv.

PATTERSON MAY BE NAMED

Change in the Plan to Make Whalen a Supreme Court Justice.

NO CAMPAIGN PREDICTIONS

Mr. Croker Willing to Investigate Haunts of Vice with Ministers—New York Good City, He Says.

There was a sudden change yesterday in the plan to nominate Corporation Counsel Whalen for the Supreme Court bench in place of Justice Edward Patterson. The news leaked out from the inner circle of politicians who surround Richard Croker. It was accepted as settled by many politicians at a late hour last evening that Corporation Counsel Whalen had stepped aside and that Justice Patterson would be renominated on the Democratic ticket.

A TIMES reporter asked Mr. Croker last evening:

"Is it true that Justice Patterson is out of the race for renomination?"

"No; he is in the race."

"The story is that Corporation Counsel Whalen will surely be nominated?"

"I have not said so. Justice Patterson is in the race. Why, you know Mr. Whalen is a personal friend of Justice Patterson."

To another reporter Mr. Croker is alleged to have said:

"There is no truth in the statement that Justice Patterson has been 'turned down.' I am in favor of the renomination of Justice Patterson, but I will leave the matter to the convention."

Richard Croker was willing to talk about the war on vice, politics, and etiquette in the use of searchlights in political campaigns, but he would make no prediction as to whether the Greater New York would give as big a majority for Mr. Bryan this year as it did for Augustus Van Wyck, the candidate for Governor in 1898.

Ex-Gov. Stone, in an interview, put the situation up to Richard Croker by saying that the Democrats up State would do their duty this election, and that if the Van Wyck majority was polled in New York City this year Bryan would carry New York State and would be elected.

"Have you anything to say about Gov. Stone's statement?" he was asked.

"We will have to see what the people do. We will have to leave it to the people. I am not going to make any campaign predictions or give out any figures."

"Won't the usual canvass of the Tammany district leaders be given out this year," was asked.

"No. The figures will not be given out."

Mr. Croker was asked whether he had offered to go to gambling places and other haunts where the law was being violated with any committee of ministers. He said: "I will. will go where they go. I am just as much interested in having New York morally pure as they are. If they show me a place where the law is being violated I will as a private citizen do as much as I can to right the wrong."

"If you find that the law is being openly violated as to gambling and other resorts, will you advocate a change in the Police Department?"

Mr. Croker hesitated before answering this question. He said:

"It is not for me to judge. If any public official fails to do his duty I think he should be removed. These attacks on vice come before election every year. I think New York is a clean city. Go travel around and then come back to New York, and you will decide that New York is a good—a very good place. People come here from all over the world. They are of all classes, but I think that New York is a good city."

When Mr. Croker was told how the searchlight used by Tammany Hall on the Bartholdi Hotel was flashed in Mr. Platt's face while reviewing a Republican club parade the other evening he said:

"That is not right. Sent word down there that the light must not be turned on houses in which people are living. We would not want a searchlight turned into our club windows."

Mr. Croker said that THE TIMES's story to the effect that the real campaign to carry New York City would begin on the arrival of Mr. Bryan on Oct. 16 was true. He said:

"We are only skirmishing now. When Mr. Bryan arrives the real battle will be begun. From then until election day our real campaign work will be done."

Then reverting to the vice crusade Mr. Croker said:

"There is no reason in the world why Tammany Hall should be attacked as an organization because some member of it may possibly do something that does not meet with approval. If such a condition of affairs exists as has been outlined in the newspapers then I am surprised. There should be no corruption of young persons. Every protection possible should be thrown around them, and I have no sympathy for a police Captain or other official who feels otherwise."

JOLIET STEEL MILLS TO RESUME.

Between 1,200 and 1,500 Men to Go to Work Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Between 1,200 and 1,500 men will be put to work Sunday by the resumption of operations at the Illinois Steel Mills at Joliet.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the billet mill and converter at the works would start up. These departments, together with the rod mills, closed a week ago.

The Pressed Steel Car Company's plant, which has been idle for three weeks for repairs, will open to-morrow with a double turn, embracing about 500 men.

GALES DELAY THE IROQUOIS.

Steamship Will Be Thirty Hours Late in Reaching Jacksonville.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 5.—The Clyde steamship Iroquois, from New York, due here at 7 o'clock this morning, will not be in port until noon to-morrow.

There was considerable excitement and alarm in the city this morning at reports that the passenger steamship had been disabled at sea. The rumors were caused by the fact that the steamship had not even reached Charleston. It was finally ascertained that she reached Charleston during the forenoon twenty-six hours late. The Iroquois will be thirty hours late when she reaches Jacksonville. Capt. Kemble notified the officials in this city that the cause of the delay was due to a very rough voyage and high winds.

The Iroquois has repeatedly encountered severe storms and braved them successfully. She has the name of being one of the stanchest steamships afloat. Several well-known Florida and South Georgia people are aboard.

NEW YORKERS INJURED.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood Thrown from Motor Vehicle at Larchmont.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—A motor vehicle in which were a man and a women, who said they were Mr. and Mrs. Wood of New York, but who refused to give any other name or address, passed through New Rochelle this afternoon on their way to Danbury. In Larchmont the locomobile was wrecked by one of the wheels catching in the frog of a trolley car track. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were thrown from the machine and were badly bruised and scratched by striking on the macadam road. Later they left for New York.

Enjoy Fall foliage and the elixir of the Autumn air on Hudson River Day Line steamers.—Adv.

TO-DAY, FALL ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER

(40 Pages)

Saturday Book Review

ACCOMPANIES THIS ISSUE OF

The New York Times.

ROOSEVELT IS GIVING OUT

May Not Be Able to Carry Out the Present Programme.

TO POSTPONE EASTERN DATES

Decision to be Reached To-night at Chicago—Speeches in Iowa and at Rock Island.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 5.—Gov. Roosevelt, who spoke in this city and Davenport, Iowa, to-night, thus closing another day of hard campaigning, is beginning to feel the effects of the arduous work undertaken by him at the request of the Republican campaign managers. Since he began his itinerary through the Northwestern States he has been speaking from ten to twenty times each day, closing the day's labors usually with a night meeting. Many of these meetings have been in the open air, requiring extra exertion on his part.

He has now been on this journey for more than thirty days, and he is beginning to show signs of distress and a failing voice. He has been worked unmercifully by the State Committees of the different States through which he has passed. Beyond this he has had to endure unlimited handshaking, interviews without number, and much pulling and hauling by the eager but inconsiderate crowds which have swarmed around him in all the cities of any considerable size which he has visited.

If some relief is not afforded he may be unable to last to the end of the campaign. It has been suggested that all his Eastern engagements be postponed for one week. This matter will be determined by the National Committee on the arrival of Gov. Roosevelt in Chicago on Saturday night.

The trip through the State of Iowa with Senator Dolliver, Governor Shaw, and Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., to-day has been a very satisfactory one, large meetings being held at all points where stops were made. At Waterloo great preparations had been made for the visit and an immense crowd was assembled in the park adjacent to the station to listen to the speaking. The meeting was addressed first by Gov. Roosevelt, next by Gov. Shaw of Iowa, and next by Judge Curtis Guild, followed by several others on the State Republican ticket. The Governor said in part:

"I have little fear as to the electoral vote in Iowa. You are going to vote right because you are built that way. We want to see not only our President McKinley re-elected, but we want also to see Speaker Henderson re-elected. Now, then, we are asked to give up our material prosperity. Why are we asked to give it up? For the sake of turning over the Philippines to an unspeakably cruel and an unspeakably corrupt syndicate of Chinese half-breeds."

"What about the trusts?" asked a voice.

"We will have to ask that an essay be written by Mr. Croker on that subject, and then of you would like further literature on trusts, we will get Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee to write one on the Cotton Bale Trust.

"I would be more than willing to fight this election through on that one issue of the Philippines. In fact, I would be thankful to fight it on any of the issues that the Democratic Party raises. The only thing I wish they would do is to fix their paramount issue and keep it paramount for about two weeks."

The train stopped at West Liberty for the purpose of changing engines some time after dark to-night. The fact becoming known about town, a wild and enthusiastic crowd surrounded the cars and insisted on the Governor showing himself. Gov. Roosevelt appeared on the rear platform of the car and greeted his audience with a few words. A rush was then made to shake hands, and women and children became involved in a whirlpool of humanity which for a time promised disaster to some of the weaker ones. Fortunately the train pulled out in time to prevent accident.

Two immense meetings were addressed by the Governor this evening, one at Davenport and the other here. At Davenport the Governor and his party were driven to a tent in the limits of the city, where a large meeting was held and where he spoke for thirty minutes. Immediately upon the conclusion of his remarks at that place he was driven to Rock Island, where a big street parade was moving. Great numbers of people lined the streets on all sides, and the Governor's carriage was driven for several miles through the shouting populace. It was 9:30 o'clock before he reached the stand to talk. He spoke for not more than twenty minutes.

NEW COUNTERFEIT IN CHICAGO.

Bank Proprietor Arrested for Selling Imitation "Shinplasters."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—A new kind of counterfeit has been discovered in Chicago. It is a counterfeit of the fifty-cent "shinplasters" of the issue of 1863.

These notes are now very scarce and much sought after by collectors. The counterfeit is a poor imitation of the original, and would not deceive any but a novice. David Bernstein, proprietor of the United States Loan Bank, 173 Clark Street, has been arrested by Capt. Porter on a charge of attempting to sell several. He was taken before Commissioner Humphrey and bound over to the October term of the Federal Grand Jury.

THE OLD DOMINION DAMAGED.

Struck by a Sailing Vessel, and Is Towed into Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The Joy Steamship Company's side-wheel iron steamer Old Dominion, Capt. Durkee, with about 750 tons of freight and several passengers, arrived this afternoon in tow of the tug O. L. Halenbeck.

The vessel sailed from New York on Saturday night. On Sunday morning about 3:30 o'clock Capt. Durkee saw a tug ahead. An order was given to reverse engines, but too late to prevent a large sailing vessel from grazing the side of the Old Dominion. The name of the vessel could not be learned.

The Old Dominion was stopped, and an investigation showed that her starboard paddle bucket had been struck. Two of the paddle blades were broken and the steamer careened somewhat on her side.

The accident occurred near Middleground, L. I. It was decided to put back to New York. The broken paddles were removed and the steamer went back under her own steam as far as Whitestone, L. I.

It was stated by the officers that, as the accident was not serious, the steamer could continue on her trip, but the owners arranged to have a tug take her in tow.

The injury to the Old Dominion is so slight that it can be easily repaired, and she will return on schedule time.

All Railroads Lead to Chicago,
But the Pennsylvania Railroad is the short line and offers unparalleled service.—Adv.

KILLED HERSELF AND TWO CHILDREN

Mrs. Lillian Smith Also Wounded Her Eldest Daughter.

USED A REVOLVER AND ACID

Tragedy Discovered by a Servant, Who Gave the Alarm—Woman Had Been in Bad Health.

Mrs. Lillian Smith, thirty-three years old, wife of Walter Smith, who is employed in a Broadway dry goods store, yesterday afternoon killed herself, her six-year-old son Andrew, and her four-year-old daughter Mabel. She used a revolver and carbolic acid, and she also shot her daughter Ethel, twelve years old, twice in the breast. The girl will probably recover.

She tried to force acid down the throats of all the children, and their faces were horribly burned. The two little girls were taken to Fordham Hospital, where it was found that the younger had been shot four times. She died at 8:50 P. M. The older girl's most serious wound is in the left side, but though she was in a wild delirium last night, the doctors said she had a chance for recovery. The boy was shot through the heart.

The house in which the tragedy occurred is known as the old Frank Leslie mansion, at Broadway and Two Hundred and Seventh Street. It is a two-story brick structure of rambling architecture, old-fashioned but suggestive of great comfort. It has about fifteen rooms.

The property belongs to James McCreery and the Smiths had been living there only about a fortnight. Early in the afternoon Mrs. Smith told her servant, Mary Moore, to take the carriage and go for a drive. The girl went out and drove for about an hour, and when she came back her mistress opened the door for her and said: "What did you come back so soon for? You might as well have a nice drive."

Then, after a pause, she took the servant by the hand and said: "Now, Mary, if I should die I want you to promise to take care of my husband." Mary told her employer that she shouldn't talk that way, but she drove away again, returning at about 5:30 o'clock.

On opening the door the girl found the little boy lying dead on the hall. Then she rushed up stairs and found Mrs. Smith lying on the floor in the hall, with her head lying in her bedroom. The other children were unconscious by her side.

The boy attended the Inwood school, which is almost directly opposite the mansion, and it was learned that his mother had gone there and brought him home at noon, and had not permitted him to go back for the afternoon session. Just what happened in the house afterward can only be conjectured.

As soon as the maid had discovered the extent of the tragedy she notified the police of the King's Bridge Station and a hurry call for an ambulance was sent to Fordham Hospital, which is nearly two miles away. The police found a letter written by Mrs. Smith, but they forwarded it unopened to the Coroner.

When Mr. Smith arrived home he went at once to the home of Dr. F. Payson, a Presbyterian minister, near by, and spent the evening there. He said that Mrs. Smith had been ill for a long time and of late seemed to be very despondent, but that when he left home yesterday morning she had seemed to be in better condition and spirits than usual.

Late last night at the hospital Ethel Smith had revived somewhat, but was suffering most intense agony, and in her delirium called on her father to prevent her mother pouring the acid into her mouth, and at other times she begged the doctors to kill her and put her out of her misery. Curtis Moore, the husband of Mary Moore, was the family coachman, and he it was who answered his wife's shrieks when she discovered the bodies. With Policeman Schiffert, he made a careful search of the premises, and they found another letter addressed to Mr. Smith, which read as follows:

Dear Walter: I am responsible for what has happened. I am very sorry, but can find no other way. LILLIAN.

The other letter was addressed to her father, and both Mr. Smith and the Coroner declined to make its contents public. The little boy's schoolbooks lay by his side, indicating that his mother had killed him as soon as they reached the house, perhaps pouring the acid into his mouth to make sure that her deadly work had been accomplished.

It was thought at first that Ethel had been shot but three times, but a further examination of her body showed that four bullets had been fired into her. The revolver with which the shooting was done was picked up on the floor. It was of 38 calibre, and of the most powerful type for its bore.

A box of cartridges lay near the revolver, showing that the maddened woman had reloaded it during the progress of the slaughter. A pint bottle that had contained the poison was standing on a table nearly empty. Coroner Owen gave the necessary papers to permit an undertaker to commence the funeral arrangements.

Mrs. Smith herself was shot through the heart.

No word of the tragedy reached Mr. Smith until he got to the railroad station at Inwood. Neighbors went there and met him as he left the train and broke the news as gently as they might. He seemed stunned by the intelligence, and friends watched with him through the night to save him from possible harm.

WASHINGTON BARS TOY HOOPS.

Ordinance Issued Forbidding Them Being Rolled on the Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—An ordinance has been issued prohibiting the rolling of hoops in Washington.

This is a result of the incident yesterday, when, as related yesterday, a little girl rolled a hoop into the slot of the electric railway. The hoop became charged with electricity and tied up the street car system.

The police have been directed to watch for children who roll hoops and repress the practice. The hoops are to be confiscated.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM'S MYSTERY

Belief Now that Mrs. Harvey Left Town in Fit of Insanity.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Oct. 5.—It is now believed that Mrs. Jennie Harvey, who disappeared from her home and friends so suddenly on Wednesday, did not drown herself, but left town in a fit of insanity.

Two women who knew Mrs. Harvey well told the police this morning that they saw her waiting for a car a quarter of a mile from her home on Wednesday afternoon.

This clue, the police say, has solved the question as to whether Mrs. Harvey was drowned. But searching parties are still in the woods trying to discover the reason of the mysterious screams heard about midnight Wednesday in the woods near the pond.

The statements made by two girls that they saw a woman acting strangely on Wednesday afternoon were corroborated to-day by several reliable persons.

Speaking of Block Signals.

"The New York Central has, firstly, the interlocking system, superadded to this, secondly, the union of the lock and block system (Syke's)"—Extract from an address of Mr. John P. O'Donnell, the English expert on block signals, before the American Society of Civil Engineers.—Adv.

BY TROLLEY TO NEW HAVEN.

Company Seeks Permit to Build One Link in the System.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 5.—The Greenwich Tramway Company filed an application with the Greenwich Board of Selectmen to-day asking for permission to lay its tracks from Port Chester through the quarry district and nearly parallel to the Consolidated Railroad to the Greenwich Station. The Selectmen have given notice that they will give a public hearing next Thursday.

The trolley between Port Chester and Stamford is to be completed by next Spring and then continuous trolley trips from New York to New Haven will be possible. There has been much opposition expressed by city residents to having the trolley come here, but this has been overcome.

YOUNG MAN KILLED BY SHOCK.

Father's Unexpected Visit After Long Separation Proved Fatal.

Special to The New York Times.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 5.—Curtis Stoobs, a young man of twenty-four, residing on Big Black River, near Vicksburg, was superstitious all his life, and to this fact was due his sudden and pathetic death to-day.

Some years ago the young man ran away from home after a quarrel with his parents and took up his residence on Big Black River. He never expected to see his father again; the family breach was apparently never to be healed. Years rolled by, and his longing to return to the old home grew stronger each day, and weighed upon his mind until visions of his father would awaken him at night. So did the father's love for his boy grow, and the old man decided to effect a reconciliation. He traced the boy to his new home, and wishing to surprise him, came suddenly and unexpectedly upon the young man. Young Stoobs stared blankly a moment, his eyes widened, and with a shriek he fell to the ground. He died in a few moments, and the doctor said he succumbed to the shock.

AUTOMOBILE RUN TO THIS CITY.

J. Dunbar Wright to Try for a Record from Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 5.—According to reports current here among automobilists, a number of record runs will be made this Fall between this city and New York. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., it is said, will make another attempt, while J. Dunbar Wright, another well-known automobilist, has arrived here with a fast racing nine-horse-power gasoline machine to underfake the run.

Mr. Wright will leave here Monday morning by boat at 7:05 o'clock for Wickford, and thence to Providence by road, thence to New London by post roads, remaining there Monday night, and starting again on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock for Sag Harbor, thence to Long Island City, a distance of 150 miles. At Long Island City he will board the ferryboat, and land at Sixty-sixth Street, East River, where the run will end. He will be accompanied by an expert automobile machinist of this city.

Mr. Wright has already made a number of long runs on his machine, one, in particular, from New York to Utica, making an average of fifteen miles an hour over the worst roads in this part of the country, especially about Utica, where the hills were most troublesome.

JUMPED FIFTEEN-FOOT ALLEY.

Fleeing from Police, Man Leaps to Fire Escape on Next Building.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—To escape arrest on a trivial charge of larceny, Samuel Stevens risked his life by taking a flying leap through the air from a fourth-story window to the fire escape of a building across a fifteen-foot alleyway early to-day. That he failed to escape the police after the daring leap was due to the fact that in alighting on the fire escape of the adjoining building he fractured his left ankle. He was suffering agony when a policeman approached, but it was only when the officer drew his revolver that Stevens hobbled down the iron stairway, unloosed a weight which upheld the bottom stairway of the escape, and was placed under arrest. Hundreds of persons saw him take the leap.

Stevens secured employment yesterday at the Continental Hotel, Wabash Avenue and Madison Street, and in the afternoon a valise containing clothing and other valuables belonging to C. L. Weatherwax, a traveling salesman, was stolen from his room. Suspicion fell upon Stevens, and in his absence from the hotel last night a check which had been in the valise was found in a pair of trousers previously worn by him.

PROTEST BY NEGRO CLERGY.

Methodist Conference Adopts Report Denouncing Race Prejudice.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Oct. 5.—The North Ohio African Methodist Episcopal Conference at Oxford to-day adopted a report declaring that the Church and education have failed in their efforts to solve the negro problem, and that the race is confronted by a menacing growth of prejudice and violence. The report was adopted after a sharp debate, in which the most eminent negro educators and clergy of the Middle West took part. The Rev. Charles Bunday of Cleveland, Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Church and the Negro, wrote the report. It said, among other things:

"Riots are becoming more numerous and bloody. They are no longer confined to the region of the negroes' former bondage, but disgrace the States of Ohio, Illinois, and New York, where, since the civil war, the negro has been heretofore secure in his rights. We find to our sorrow that prejudice against the negro is increasing to an alarming degree."

President J. H. Jones of Wilberforce University asserted that the negro is being made the victim of a National conspiracy, and that his only hope is in immediate moral and intellectual education. Bishop Abraham Grant of Indiana said the negro was strong enough to protect himself, but he must be made to realize and use his strength.

ALL REPUBLICANS IN BURTON.

Stores Closed Up So the Owners Could Attend Political Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Oct. 5.—An important Republican meeting was recently held in the town of Burton, southwest of here, and every business place in the town closed all day in honor of the event. Unlike possibly any other town of any size in the United States, every business man within its borders is said to be a Republican.

Burton and Chardon are the principal towns of Geauga County, Burton's population perhaps exceeding 1,200. The crowds driving in from the country on the day of the meeting found all the business places closed. In the window of each store was a card explaining why the day was a holiday. One sign read, "Closed to secure a lively business for four years more"; another said, "These times are good enough for us"; others, "Five days' trade now is better than seven days under Democratic times"; "Closed from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., prosperity is good enough," &c.

The Republican gathering and the rally surpassed anything before held in the county. As hundreds of persons came in from the rural districts their presence in town meant large trade to the merchants, but still the business men preferred to attend the Republican meeting.

St. Louis in Twenty-eight Hours.

No extra charge on the Pennsylvania Limited to this point.—Adv.

SAY RICE'S NAME WAS TRACED FROM MODEL

Experts Find Signatures Exactly Alike on the Swenson Checks.

REASONS FOR FORGERY CHARGE

Hearing of Patrick and Jones—Held for Examination—The Chemist's Report Not Ready.

Albert T. Patrick, who was the attorney for William Marsh Rice, the millionaire who died suddenly on Sept. 23 last, and Charles F. Jones, who was Rice's private secretary, were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court before Magistrate Mott yesterday afternoon and held in $10,000 bail each for examination on Monday morning. The charge of forgery in the second degree was made against both defendants. The bail was not forthcoming, and the two men were locked up. Their counsel, Frederick House and Morris Grossman, stated that Patrick's bail would be supplied to-day; they were not sure of obtaining the necessary bondsman for Jones.

The formal complaint was made by Detective Carey of Capt. McClusky's staff, and is based on two checks, dated Sept. 22, the day before Rice's death. They are drawn on S. M. Swenson & Sons, bankers, of 15 Wall Street, one for $65,000 and the other for $25,000, both to the order of Mr. Patrick. The body of the checks was admittedly filled in by the defendant Jones. Five experts have so far said that the signatures are forgeries, and exceedingly clumsy forgeries at that. Detective Carey alleged, on information and belief, that the defendants were the forgers.

When the defendants were first brought into court in the morning, Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who has charge of the case, asked for an adjournment until the afternoon on the plea that the complaint had not been drawn. He said that it would be based on the charge that they had forged checks to the amount of $250,000; the two checks above referred to and two others, which had been certified, both drawn on the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, one being for $135,000 and the other for $25,000, and both dated Sept. 22, 1900. The $25,000 check has been cashed, and it is stated that the amount is still in the hands of the defendant Patrick.

When the case was called in the afternoon, however, the two checks on the Fifth Avenue Trust Company were not included in the charge, and the men were arraigned charged only with the forgery of the Swenson checks. It is stated that there were several reasons for this. One is that in the matter of the Swenson checks the experts claim to have the most absolute evidence of forgery; another is that should the defendants be bailed on the charge they are now held under they may be rearrested on the other checks.

SEVEN EXPERTS CALLED IN.

When the investigation of the signatures was begun five experts were called in, each separately, and each working without the knowledge of the other. Later two more were called in, and these are still at work, so their names are not given. The first five were Carvalho and Kinsley of New York, Hagan of Troy, Osborne of Rochester, and Gumpel of San Francisco. The following documents were given to them for examination:

The four checks already referred to.

An assignment in reference to the lease of the vault in the New York Safe Deposit Company, containing two signatures of Mr. Rice, the

sult of this is that what appear as universal light strokes in the genuine signatures are heavy strokes in the tracings, because the pen was dragged over these parts and the nibs parting left a heavy line. It is a fact that it would have been impossible for Mr. Rice to have written his signature as these forgeries were written.

HALTS IN THE WRITING.

"In the tracings, under a glass, you can plainly see the halts in the writing. That occurred when the tracings were being filled in. In two places it will be seen the ink even refused to flow and left a plain space in the middle of the letter, yet there was ink enough on the pen to continue the writing to the end of the signature. To an expert, also, the traced signatures look flat and dead. There is no life, no motion to them, as is plain in the originals, where the handwriting flowed naturally. The tracer is a mere machine, and his attention being given entirely to get the signature exact he gets the same effect that one would get from an automatic piano in contrast with the same music played naturally by an artist. The automatic playing is too perfect, there can be no mistake, but the effect is flat and dead. It is very much the same with a signature that is traced.

"We have discovered also in the assignments that the inks used in them were of different character. Rice's signature was in one kind of ink, while the body of the documents, the writing of the witnesses, and the attestation of the notary is in another kind of ink. This latter is a black, heavy-bodied fluid, while the other is lighter. I have my own theory as to how these papers were made, but as they do not at present enter into the case at issue there is no need of my stating it, and withal it would be only surmise. All else is scientifically exact."

"Can you tell from the tracings, in comparison with the writings of the men under arrest, whether either of them wrote the tracings?" Mr. Carvalho was asked.

"It would be hard to do, but by no means impossible. Very often in work of this character the writer allows certain characteristics of his own handwriting to creep into the simulated hand. I have not examined the writings of the suspected persons closely enough to make any positive assertions."

"What can you say in this regard about the free hand forgeries? Do any of them show enough to determine who the writer was?"

"None of the papers on which the free-hand forgeries appear are in evidence, for the charge against the men includes only the Swenson checks. For this reason I do not think it would be proper at this time to bring them into the case."

Mr. Carvalho has also discovered another thing in connection with the $135,000 check on the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, which was certified, but not paid, which he would only partly explain yesterday. In the upper right-hand corner and the lower left-hand corner of this check there are two distinct pin holes, about a sixteenth of an inch apart. In the two other corners are one pin hole. According to the experts, this check was forged free-hand, and not traced. When Mr. Carvalho was asked to explain the seeming contradiction in this he said he could only do so on the theory that the forgers had started to trace this check by pinning it over one that was genuine, but had abandoned the plan, and had made the forgery in free hand.

VIEWS OF OTHER EXPERTS.

Expert Kinsley agreed with Mr. Carvalho in all the main points of his examination, except that he would not indorse the "dry pen" theory. He thought the tracer had used a light pencil, or had, perhaps, as other tracers had done, made the tracing direct, using an electric light under the original, over which the traced document was laid. He said that the work was clumsily done, and that any expert's opinion on it would be almost immediate. To a practiced eye, he said, it did not even take a microscope to detect the forgery. He also laid particular stress on the fact that the signatures on the Swenson checks measured exactly alike in every particular, which, he said, was absolute evidence that they had both been traced from the same model. The Rice signatures on the other documents, he said, were free-hand forgeries, and evidently the work of a novice.

Expert Hagan said that the two Swenson checks were handed to him, and he was asked to look at the signatures. He at once pronounced them forgeries without ever having seen any genuine signature of Mr. Rice.

"I don't suppose," he said, "that a layman would have looked to see whether the signatures were exactly alike, but an expert would, and nothing could more clearly prove forgery. As soon as I saw that when superimposed the signatures fitted exactly, and that each of them occupied exactly the same position on the checks, it was clear that the forger had traced them both, using a genuinely signed check of the same kind as a model.

"It was hardly necessary to go further, but I did, nevertheless, and found by other tests that my suspicions were confirmed. The other signatures are also forged, but in a different way. They are better than the tracings, but even at that their character can be demonstrated without a shadow of a doubt. The dead character of the tracings, as Mr. Carvalho has put it, is also another evidence of the spurious character of the signatures."

Mr. Kinsley and Mr. Hagan were both asked if they could tell from the tracings or the free-hand forgeries who the forger was, but they declined to go into that part of the matter.

CHEMIST'S REPORT NOT READY.

Dr. Witthaus, the chemist who has the viscera of the dead man for analysis, has not yet made a report to the police or to the District Attorney. He said yesterday that he had not finished his analyses, and that from the gravity of the case he was proceeding very slowly and cautiously.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne was asked last night if he would proceed before the Grand Jury on the forgery charge against Patrick and Jones without waiting for the report of Dr. Witthaus.

"If the Magistrate holds the men on the charge of forgery," he said, "I will send the case to the Grand Jury at once. I am working entirely along the lines of forgery and will pursue it to the Grand Jury. I do not know whether any other crime has been committed or not."

Capt. McClusky said there was no news in the case except on the forgery matter, and he intimated that there would be none. He said that he had had before him the notary, David L. Short, and that Short had stated positively that Rice signed the assignments in his (Short's) presence. He said he had not examined Meyers, the witness to the assignments, but stated that there would be no doubt that Meyers would make the same statement as did Short.

"We recognize that we have to overcome the testimony of these men and of the accused to prove the forgery of these assignments, if it ever becomes necessary to charge them with these forgeries," said Capt. McClusky. "For the present I think we have a dead open-and-shut case on the Swenson checks. Who made the forgeries is a question for later decision."

DEFENDANTS MAKE NO STATEMENT.

In court yesterday the defendants were perfectly cool, leaving matters entirely in the hands of their attorneys, House & Grossman. They declined to make any statement.

Capt. Baker, who was also in court, denied that he was in possession of the original of the second will, the provisions of which have already been stated. Mr. Patrick said on Thursday that he had given this will to Capt. Baker. There was no will found among the papers in the safe deposit vault, which was opened on Thursday night.

Capt. Baker was also asked regarding the alleged forged revocation of his right to enter the vault where Rice kept his papers.

"It remains a question," he said, "whether such a revocation would be of any value. Mr. Rice took the vault in our joint names and told me of it in October last. 'For what reason?' Well, you will have to figure that out for yourself. I have my impression about it. He went off rather suddenly, you know. It is possible that he might have wanted me to look after his property in case there was any trouble. However, the question as to the value of the revocation was not tested, as all parties agreed to be present and allow the others to examine the contents of the vault."

Frederick House of counsel for the defendants said that his clients had evidently decided that they would allow their counsel to talk for them. "I am confident," he said, "that Mr. Patrick will come out of the case all right. I have the utmost confidence in his defense, despite the remarkable condition of affairs and the peculiar combination of circumstances. He acted openly and above board. He has had nothing to conceal from the beginning, and he is as hopeful now as ever."

Mr. House said he had for the present dropped all ideas of habeas corpus proceedings, and will try to get his clients out on bail. He said he would probably be ready to proceed with the examination on Monday.

MR. PATRICK A TEXAN.

His Father Freight Agent of a Railroad at Austin.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 5.—Albert T. Patrick of New York City, whose arrest in New York on the charge of forgery occurred yesterday, is a son of Capt. H. D. Patrick of Austin. Capt. Patrick is local freight agent of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and his family are highly esteemed.

Albert T. Patrick was born and reared here. After his graduation from school he studied law and practiced in Houston about ten years ago. He removed to New York City a year later, and little has been seen of him in Texas since then.

One of his sisters a few weeks ago was married to a millionaire of Denver, Col., named Millikin, while another one of his sisters is the wife of a wealthy St. Louis wholesale druggist of the same name.

"GUESTS" OF SOPHOMORES.

Columbia Freshmen Unwilling Performers at an Entertainment.

Columbia "freshies" were the unwilling guests yesterday at an entertainment given to them by the sophomores. All the afternoon bands of marauding sophs patrolled the campus picking up any stray freshman who happened to be loitering around. About thirty captives were thus made, and the band was corralled in a room in the College Tavern, which had been secured for the purpose.

The prisoners were bound hand and foot to their chairs, where they were kept under a strong guard until 3:30 o'clock, when their captors unbound them and conveyed them to a large moving van which had been hired. After this vehicle had been filled, a cavalcade was formed, the van leading, which started out in search of a vacant lot, where the freshmen could be put through some "stunts," as the college boys say, preliminary to the sport of the evening.

No lot, however, was found, and the procession was compelled to return to the tavern, where it remained until it was time to set out for the Lion Palace, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Broadway, where a concert hall had been hired for the performance.

The fun began at 7:30. The first item on the programme was a speech by a tall young freshman with a sickly mustache, who was variously saluted as "spinnach" and "whiskers." He was somewhat embarrassed, and his remarks were few, but before retiring he was compelled to drink a toast of milk from a nursing bottle, to the Class of 1904. The next number was a song, which ran as follows:

When you meet a bumble bee
Coming o'er the lea
If you have any sense you'll
Let that bumble be.

The song was not very well received, and the singer was showered with streams of seltzer water directed from various parts of the room. The next performer said that his name was Percy. His part was to repeat after the Chairman the following:

"I am Zozo, the mountain goat, who may be seen leaping from crag to crag scattering my horns not singly but one by one in all directions."

After there had been a sufficency of amateur talent several performers from the vaudeville staff of the Lion Palace were called in to entertain the audience.

The freshmen will probably meet soon to form plans for speedy vengeance.

THE VARIAG'S FAST SPEED.

New Russian Cruiser Succeeds in Making 23¼ Knots.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The Russian cruiser Variag to-day arrived at the Delaware Breakwater, after a successful trial trip of twelve hours' continuous run straight out to sea, during which she exceeded by one-quarter of a knot her contract speed of 23 knots an hour.

The Variag left this city last Monday, but stormy weather prevented the run being made. Yesterday morning at 6:40 o'clock the cruiser put to sea in the teeth of a northeast gale and made the run, returning to-day.

EX-SHERIFF BUTTLING'S BETS.

Says to Back McKinley Is Like Getting Money from Home.

Ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling of Brooklyn has something like $4,000 outstanding in bets that the Republicans will be victorious this Fall in the State and Nation. Mr. Buttling is looked upon as one of the shrewdest bettors in Kings County. He has wagered, for one thing, that McKinley will carry that county.

"These bets have been forced upon me," said the big ex-Sheriff, a day or two ago. "It makes me sad to have to bet this Fall. It's like taking candy from a baby. A Democratic friend of mine, whom it grieves me very much to separate from his coin, wagered me the other day, on the strength of the miners' strike, that Bryan would carry Pennsylvania. I took the bet, but I feel guilty over it. It will be like getting money from home—a remittance from mother."

QUICK RISE IN PORK.

Price in Chicago Jumps $2 a Barrel—Lipton Back of the Deal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Shorts in October pork received an unexpected shaking up to-day by the price jumping $2 per barrel, part of it at the rate of 50 cents between trades. The price went from $13 to $15, and closed at $14.50, a net gain of $1.40 for the day. Within thirty days there has been an advance of $3.20.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton, the English yachtsman, tea merchant, and packer, is behind the deal. The advance was without any great excitement or trade, as not more than 6,000 barrels changed hands. It was a scramble on the part of the shorts with light offerings. It is intimated that high prices may be looked for, as there is still an uncomfortable shortage outstanding.

A week ago there was an estimated shortage of 75,000 barrels, or more than double the actual stock here. Lipton is stripping it and selling the strips in large quantities at 6¾ cents a pound, one lot of 300,000 pounds being disposed of to-day at that figure.

"We have no pork to sell for speculative purposes," said Sir Thomas's representative, "but if anybody wants it to ship it out we can accommodate him at reasonable figures."

ELUDE FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

Woman and Girl, Twice Deported, Now in This Country.

After having been twice excluded and deported from the country, Mrs. Felicia Beaume, who is said to own property in Soda Springs, Idaho, has, according to information received by Commissioner Fitchie, succeeded in entering the country.

Word was received at the Barge Office yesterday that the woman is now at Soda Springs, having come in by way of Philadelphia. With Mrs. Beaume is a young French girl, Leontina Simona, who was also excluded and deported. Mrs. Beaume represented that the girl was her niece.

At the Barge Office it was said that the woman and the girl had arrived on La Champagne on Jan. 27, 1900, but they were excluded and sent back. On the 17th of February they arrived in Canada and crossed the border one at a time. Inspector Miller arrested them, and they were brought to this city from Vanceborough, Me. They were deported the second time on May 8.

Officers from the Barge Office will go to Soda Springs and an attempt will be made to again deport them.

Gifts to Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 5.—Trinity College, a Methodist institution at Durham, N. C., was to-day the recipient of a gift of $100,000 from Washington Duke, the cigarette manufacturer. This last gift makes, altogether, $500,000 given by Mr. Duke to this college. In addition to this, another member of the Duke family has given to the college $100,000, and a library that will cost $100,000 is now being built by J. B. Duke.

British Order Alabama Coal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—An accredited representative of an English syndicate to-day contracted for 750,000 tons of Alabama coal, to be delivered at some point on the Gulf of Mexico. The deliveries are to extend over a period of two years.

The parties interested are said to own valuable terminals below New Orleans, and it is therefore presumed that this Alabama coal will go to New Orleans for shipment to Europe.

OPERATORS AGREE TO MAKE CONCESSIONS

Decide to Offer Same Terms as the Coal Roads.

MAY MEAN END OF STRIKE

Belief that President Mitchell Will Now Call a Convention, but the Miners Are Not Wavering.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 5.—According to the statement of President T. H. Watkins of the committee which went to New York to demand better tolls for the individual operators, the latter will to-morrow join with the big companies in posting notices of the 10 per cent. offer, by which it is hoped to end the strike.

The announcement was made at the conclusion of meetings of individual operators, held simultaneously in this city and in Hazleton. The Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley men met in Mr. Watkins's office, and the Lehigh Valley men in Hazleton. The meetings were in order to hear the report of the committee as to what it had been able to do in the way of securing concessions from the carrying companies.

They have declared, though, that they would fall in line if the offer was accepted. E. L. Fuller of the Fuller Coal Company said he did not know whether or not he would post notices, but it is supposed he would join in the offer.

What impelled the individual operators to call off their revolt was not given out. Mr. Watkins said the committee had not secured any concessions from the carriers, but he left it to be inferred that he was advised in a roundabout way that the individual operators would not be made to suffer.

A theory which gains credence is to the effect that the committee was told to suggest to the individual operators that a request from them would come with better grace after they had withdrawn their refusal to post the notices of increase and because, further, of the affiliation of so many of them with the project to build an independent road to tidewater.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company has taken no action as yet toward substituting something for the ineffectual 10 per cent. offer to wean its men back to work. Superintendent Loomis said to-day: "We will wait a while and see what turns up." He added that the offer has not as yet been rescinded, although its time limit has expired. The company, however, reserves the right to withdraw it at any time.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 5.—The belief prevalent here that the anthracite coal strike is approaching an end is considerably strengthened to-day by the action of the individual operators in following the lead of the big coal-carrying and coal-mining railroads by offering a net increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

The first break among the individual operators in this district was made to-day, when A. Pardee & Co., operating the Cranberry and Crystal Ridge collieries, offered their employes a 10 per cent. net increase in wages and a reduction in the price of powder to $1.50 a keg. The decrease in the price of powder is to be taken into account in the advancing of the wages. That four more of the individual mine owners will make the same offer is hardly doubted.

It was learned to-day that before the advance was made public by the Pardee Company several of the General Superintendents of other individual coal companies were invited to the Pardee Company's office in this city for the purpose of giving their views on the proposed offer.

There is a strong belief here that President Mitchell is waiting for all the coal companies in the anthracite region to offer the 10 per cent. increase before he will call a joint convention to consider the proposition. Mr. Mitchell would say nothing on this particular subject to-day. He continues to declare that the strike cannot be settled without a convention, and that he is waiting for the operators.

In the meantime the men now on strike, said to number 138,000, are not wavering under the proffered increase in wages. In the Lackawanna and Wyoming districts not a mine is working. The conditions remain about the same in the Lehigh Valley region, while in the Schuylkill district more men have laid down their tools and quit work.

NO FURTHER INDUCEMENTS.

If Mitchell Now Delays Action Looking to a Settlement Strike May Be Prolonged Indefinitely.

WILKESBARRÉ, Penn., Oct. 5.—The crisis in the coal miners' strike seems to be approaching. Both sides are playing a waiting game, and each imagines that it has the winning card up its sleeve.

The declaration of President Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey to-day that the companies have made all the concessions they propose to make bears out the dispatch from this city yesterday to the effect that the companies would offer no additional inducements for the men to return to work.

If President Mitchell now delays action, with the idea that the operators will make a better offer, he is liable to delay a settlement of the strike indefinitely. An analysis of the 10 per cent. increase offered shows that the average miner's wages would not be increased fully 10 per cent., but it is argued that it is better than nothing; that it is a victory after all for the strikers; that it is the entering wedge, and that if the United Mine Workers keep their organization intact they can compel the operators to make further concessions in the years to come.

It is said that President Mitchell takes this view of the situation himself. If the strikers accept the offer of a 10 per cent. increase then it is a victory for him. If they do not accept it, and the strike is fought to a finish and the men beaten, it will be a defeat for their leader. It is known, however, that some of President Mitchell's advisers are against settlement on the 10 per cent. basis.

President J. Rogers Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey said yesterday: "The operating companies have made every concession that they intend to make. Such of the companies and independent concerns as have not yet agreed to an advance promise to announce their willingness to-morrow. It will then be up to the miners. They will do well to remember that it is their opportunity. We will not go beyond that."

LAWLESSNESS AT LATTIMER.

Non-Strikers Attacked by Women in Morning and by Mob of Men at Night—Further Conflict Feared.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 5.—Eight Italians employed on the night shift of the Calvin Pardee & Co. colliery at Lattimer were attacked on the public road leading from that place to Hollywood early this morning by twenty-five women, who had marched from Milnesville. The women were mostly Hungarians and Italians.

A few of the women were armed with clubs, but most of them carried stones in their aprons. The first non-striking mine workers to leave the colliery were the eight Italians. They saw the women on the road ahead of them, and suspecting an attack crossed the field in an endeavor to avoid them. The women, however, were on the alert. They also crossed the field, and, overtaking the men, hurled showers of stones at them. The workmen did not attempt to defend themselves, but ran away and were soon out of the reach of the women.

One man received a severe cut on the head, while several of the others were struck by pieces of rock but not injured. The women returned to their homes, satisfied with their demonstration.

At quitting time to-night another attack was made on the mine workers employed in the Lattimer mines. About fifty of the men, while being conveyed to their homes at Hollywood in a railroad car drawn by a mine engine, were attacked by about one hundred strikers. Stones and rocks were thrown at the men in the car, and two of the workmen were severely cut about the head.

Sheriff Harvey, who was on the car, ordered the engineer to stop, and as he and a few deputies stepped from the coach the attacking party scattered. Two pistol shots were heard, but which side fired them is not known.

Some of the foreigners are beginning to show an ugly disposition. They are seen in greater numbers on the highways, and as some of them carry clubs a collision between them and the coal and iron police may occur at almost any time.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE RIOT.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 5.—Edward J. Coyle, who was shot in the riot here on Sept. 21, died early to-day. He was fifty years old, and is survived by a widow and nine children.

Coyle was not a participant in the riot. He was hit by a stray bullet.

Peace Union Offers to Arbitrate.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—On behalf of the Universal Peace Union, Alfred H. Love, its President, has issued an offer to the mine operators, miners, and others interested in the anthracite strike to arbitrate the differences. An alternative suggestion is that delegates be appointed by the miners and operators to confer on the questions under dispute. The Peace Union offers its rooms in the Logan Building here for such a conference.

MISS WENDEL'S CONDITION.

She Appears Before Commission—Counsel Says Armed Guards Threaten His Life When He Visits Her.

The question as to whether Miss Georgianna G. R. Wendel is insane or not promises to be a subject for extended litigation in the courts. Another hearing before a commission and Sheriff's jury was held yesterday afternoon.

Just how much Miss Wendel is worth has been a question in dispute ever since the lunacy proceedings were commenced. Yesterday Peter F. Meyer went on the stand at the hearing, and swore that from the schedules submitted to him he would say that she had real estate worth $300,000 and personal property worth $100,000.

Dr. Egbert Guernsey, who had been withdrawn as a witness to make way for Miss Wendel on Tuesday last, was recalled yesterday.

The doctor said that there had been a marked improvement in Miss Wendel's condition since last August.

"In your opinion, is Miss Wendel competent to manage her own affairs?" he was asked.

"Perhaps for a day or two, but not longer."

Amelia M. Member, a nurse, then testified that when she was sent to the house at Irvington she found Miss Wendel in a bathtub.

"Was she violent?" asked Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for John G. Wendel.

"No, she was not. She was always trying to demagnetize me."

"What did she do?"

"She put her hands on my nose and made me put mine on hers in order to get rid of the electric current."

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday next.

An effort was made before the hearing to have Miss Wendel removed from the custody of her sister, Mary E. A. Wendel, who is now her committee, pending the decision in the lunacy case.

William L. Snyder, counsel for Miss Wendel, applied to Justice Lawrence to have his client removed to some place where he could see her whenever it was necessary. In his argument he said:

"Miss Wendel is constantly surrounded by nurses and armed guards. These guards have pistols and have threatened to use them. It is positively dangerous for any of Miss Wendel's friends to call on her. I admit that I am afraid to go to the house.

"It is impossible for me or any of Miss Wendel's friends to see her unless they first appeal to the courts and get an order directing such a course. I frequently desire to consult with her, and it is impossible for me to come to this Court each time and get an order."

Justice Lawrence then entered an order that Miss Wendel be allowed to see her counsel and physicians at any time free from interference from her brother and sister.

TUNNEL EXCAVATION CAVES IN.

The Men Were Quitting Work and Escape Without Injury.

About thirty feet of the bank of the Rapid Transit tunnel excavation along the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, caved in late yesterday afternoon, just as the laborers were quitting work.

The trench at this point is about fifteen feet deep. Nearly a hundred men were engaged in excavating in this block. Most of them had gotten out of the trench when the cave-in occurred. Some few were caught at the end of the excavation, but escaped without injury.

The cave-in almost filled the trench, and Contractor Shields, who is in charge of Section 11 of this work, immediately began removing the earth that had caved in.

CARTER MAKES RESTITUTION.

Stolen Goods Returned to Mount Vernon by Express.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 5.—An Adams Express wagon drove up to Police Headquarters here this morning, and three satchels were carried into the station house. They were addressed to Chief of Police Foley. They had been shipped from New York. When opened, they were found to contain the valuables stolen from the Ames residence on Sunday night by Gregory Carter, "the gentleman burglar," now in the county jail at White Plains.

Yesterday Emanuel Friend, who has been retained as counsel for Carter, said he would try and have the stolen goods returned. It is expected the goods stolen on the same night from the Downey house, adjoining, will be returned later.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—F. P. Fish, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE—Mrs. Eugene Hals, Washington; F. W. Hunbach, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. T. Draper, Cleveland; Gen. S. B. Buckner, Kentucky.

GILSEY—John Harper, Aberdeen; H. W. Morgan, Cleveland; Thomas Henderson, Toronto.

GRAND—George T. Homer, Boston; John A. Hancock, Richmond.

HOFFMAN—Eugene Hughes, Syracuse; John Dick, Meadville.

HOLLAND—E. H. Gay, Bostop; Alan D. Wood, Pittsburg; C. G. Howes, Cleveland; Mark Ewing, St. Louis; Gen. Lew Wallace, Crawfordsville, Ind.

IMPERIAL—J. H. Kinne, Rochester; A. F. Ravenel, Roanoke, Va.

MANHATTAN—Huntington Mason, Chicago; ex-Congressman Stephen W. Kellogg, Waterbury, Conn.; Oakes Amss, Boston; De Witt Clinton, Buffalo.

MURRAY HILL—W. E. Hagen, Troy.

PLAZA—Lewis Hamburger, Baltimore; Charles H. Moss, Sandusky, Ohio.

SAVOY—Robert T. Coe, Boston; W. E. Lester, San Francisco.

VICTORIA—Mrs. Robert Garrett, Baltimore; Col. E. M. Hawkins, Denver.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. G. McDowell, Roanoke, Va.; Henry Hunt, Korea; George Heard, Pittsburg.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bittner, Hunsicker & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. F. Hunsicker, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens and white goods; 346 Canal Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Morton, clothing; E. W. Brown, corsets; 104 Worth Street.

Griggs, H. H., & Co., Newark, Ohio; W. H. Mazey, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. G. Hower, dry goods; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

Hurst, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. L. Jackson, domestics; Holland House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Harkness, holiday goods; E. C. Meacham, silverware; 484 Broome Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions; 57 White Street.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. E. Blake, notions; 57 White Street.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Levy, shoes; Hotel Marlborough.

White, E. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Wile Brothers & Well, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. Well, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

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BROOKLYN'S CAR SERVICE

Rapid Transit Company Severely Criticised.

Committee of Fifty of the Manufacturers' Association Advises an Appeal to the Courts.

The alleged inadequacy of service, mismanagement, and total disregard of the comfort of the traveling public on the part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was the topic of discussion at last night's meeting of the Committee of Fifty of the Manufacturers' Association at its headquarters in Montague Street.

The report submitted last night by the Sub-Committee on Rapid Transit and adopted criticised the management of the company severely and recommended that the people carry their grievances into the courts.

William E. Pulsifer presented the report, which, after reviewing a score of minor instances of neglect and disregard of the public comfort on the part of the Rapid Transit Company, says:

"During the Summer months we have taken the trouble to go all over the lines operated by the Rapid Transit Company, and as a result we are convinced that the people of Brooklyn, and especially of East New York, have such real grievances against the management of this company as to challenge the attention of the courts and to warrant the Railroad Commissioners in taking drastic measures to secure the rights of the people against this company.

"While the company may not say in terms 'The public be d—d,' many people believe they are acting in the spirit voiced by this sentiment. Property owners in one section of Brooklyn complain that tenants who have suffered such uncomfortable and dangerous experiences have given up their homes in disgust and moved away.

"It is clear that Mr. Rossiter, the President of the system, has a problem to solve that is beyond him. He can never satisfy the traveling public if he attempts to so economize as to earn dividends on the large amount of existing watered stock. The public has nothing to do with the fact that these roads are overcapitalized. The streets of this city have been granted to these railroads with the understanding that the traveling public shall be given safe and comfortable transit.

"If the company, as it is organized, cannot give safety and comfort, the city, we believe, should appeal to the Legislature, to the Railroad Commissioners, or to the courts for remedy."

William McCarroll, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty, indorsed the report in every particular. He told of cases where citizens in certain outlying districts had sold their property for nearly one-third less than its real value on account of having despaired of ever getting adequate transit facilities; others had rented their houses and moved to more favorable districts.

George McLeish said that not only the schedule but the cars of the company were a disgrace. Half a dozen other members gave personal experiences, which they said showed gross mismanagement.

The report was adopted and the committee was directed to secure lawyers to take legal action in the matter, and the committee was directed to appear before the State Railroad Commission at its meeting in Brooklyn Borough Hall on Oct. 12.

TWO JURORS FOR ACKRON.

Their Alleged Attitude in the Jury Room—District Attorney's Office Investigating.

Moved by the published intimations that undue influence had caused the disagreement of the jury in the case of grand larceny against Charles E. Ackron, who formerly kept the Tivoli, several of the jurors called upon Assistant District Attorney Walsh yesterday to clear the ten jurors who voted for Ackron's conviction of any suspicion of bribery, and also to reveal the names of the two who held out for Ackron's acquittal.

The names given to the District Attorney as those who, it is alleged, voted for Ackron's discharge are Charles F. O'Brien, a tinsmith of 875 Elton Avenue, and Samuel Bobbe, a clothier of 2,011 Second Avenue.

The District Attorney's office is investigating the rumors of jurors having been approached. Assistant District Attorney Walsh said that the circumstances, as he had learned them, appeared suspicious, and that his movements in the matter would be guided by the result of his investigations.

It is alleged that O'Brien from the time the jury retired absolutely refused to discuss the case. Placing his feet on a chair, it is said, he read the newspapers and seemed to pay no attention to the jury's deliberations. It is further alleged that O'Brien's conduct at one time almost precipitated a serious disagreement between himself and the other jurors, who construed his actions as an insult to themselves. When remonstrated with, it is alleged, he said:

"What you fellows say, can't change my opinion at all. My mind is made up."

Bobbe frankly stated, it is said, that he doubted that the man arrested with Ackron at Atlantic City was Somers, and that, therefore, he would not vote for his conviction.

In the opinion of one of the jurors, Bobbe, could have been won over to the majority but for O'Brien's obstinacy.

The first ballot, it may be stated on excellent authority, resulted in a vote of six for acquittal and six for conviction.

Each juror, excepting O'Brien, explained his reasons for voting as he did. Four of the six stated that they had their minds made up, but wished some discussion of the evidence before casting a final ballot, as they did not wish to appear to be "railroading" Ackron. After deliberation the ballot stood 10 to 2 for conviction until Judge Cowing sent for the jury.

Oscar Bormann, a plumber of 1,583 Third Avenue, one of the jurors, said to one of his fellow-jurors that on Monday night, after he had retired, some one rang his door bell, and through the speaking tube requested a private interview. The voice was that of a man. Refusing to tell his business, except to Bormann in person, the latter closed the tube and went back to bed.

Assistant District Attorney Walsh said last night that he had not been able to get hold of Bormann.

"The District Attorney's office," said Mr. Walsh, "is not so much impressed with the necessity of prosecuting the jurors as it is concerned with bringing to justice the bribers, if there has been bribery. If it is a fact that tampering with juries is coming to be a practice we will leave no stone unturned to find it out and bring the offenders to justice."

Juror O'Brien moved from the Elton Avenue house about two months ago, and his present whereabouts is unknown there.

Mr. Bobbe was seen at his home last night, and denied that he was approached by anybody interested in the Ackron case. "If bribery had even been mentioned to me," he said, "I would have reported the matter to the District Attorney at once. I based my opinion on a doubt. The Judge charged us that if there was any doubt the prisoner was to have the benefit of it.

"I never knew O'Brien or saw him till the day I met him on the jury. When we got into the jury room at first he talked a lot and tried to win the jurors over for an acquittal, but when he found he couldn't do this he planted himself into a chair and took a newspaper, and took no further part in the discussion, even when approached by the other jurors. When asked for his opinion, he simply replied that his mind was fully made up and that they might talk all night and it would not change it in the least."

DIVEKEEPERS MORE CAUTIOUS.

Disquietude in Capt. Herlihy's District, but No Abatement of Vice—An Alarm Quickly Given.

If the divekeepers in the district which is under the jurisdiction of Capt. Herlihy of the Eldridge Street Station fear a general order to close, there was little outward evidence of it last night on any of the streets where the disorderly houses abound. Notwithstanding this, the rumor that has prevailed for a day or two that a tip had been circulated to the proprietors to be careful was again current. While the houses in Allen, Delancey, Stanton, Chrystie, Forsyth, and other streets were running as usual, some of the "pullers-in" were missing from their usual posts on the sidewalk, but in Delancey Street, near the Living Waters Mission, conditions were about as usual.

That the divekeepers, in view of Bishop Potter's expected crusade, are somewhat alarmed, was demonstrated early in the evening. A NEW YORK TIMES reporter, to try the effect of a question, told one of the attachés of a Stanton Street disorderly house that he understood that a tip had been sent out by the police to close up. The man said it wasn't true, but immediately excused himself for a minute, and running to another man who stood a few feet away, whispered something in his ear. The man spoken to started on a dead run for the place to which he was attached and disappeared inside. A few minutes later another messenger came out of this house and started down the street to warn other places that something might be expected. By this system of communication a large number of places were quickly notified, but the alarm soon wore off, for it was said that the police assured the proprietors that "nothing is going to happen to-night."

Bishop Potter's expected crusade, however, has caused considerable disquietude in the district, though the divekeepers expect nothing more serious than a few weeks of enforced order. They say they have too much of a "pull" to be forced out of business.

Bishop Potter, it was said at his residence last night, is still out of town, and will not return until early next week. It has been suggested, however, that Bishop Potter is in town and quietly conducting an investigation on his own account. The Rev. Dr. Paddock will not say where the Bishop is, and refuses to discuss the matter more than to admit that he is himself engaged upon Bishop Potter's work.

Superintendent Reynolds of the University Settlement in commenting yesterday upon Mr. Croker's attitude, said it must be remembered that election is approaching, and that Tammany feels it necessary to put on its Sunday clothes.

"I do not especially blame Capt. Herlihy or the other east side Police Captains for these awful conditions," said he, "for they are only acting under orders from their Chief. Time was not so long ago that vice about here was more or less hidden. The clearest evidence of its openness is that where formerly children knew not what it meant to-day they know its meaning, and are more or less familiar with the conditions."

RAID ON "THE BLACK RABBIT."

Anthony Comstock Visits the Resort and Takes Five Prisoners.

Anthony Comstock, assisted by more than a dozen court officers, ununiformed policemen, and private detectives, made a raid on a resort known as "The Black Rabbit" last night. The place is at 188 Bleecker Street, and Mr. Comstock, acting as the representative of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, had been collecting evidence against the place for some time.

Five arrests were made, the prisoners giving their names as Michael Davis, William Sheridan, Jules Dumont, Pauline Sheldon, and Edith Myrtle Lynch. Davis is alleged to be the manager of the resort. All of the prisoners were locked up in the Mercer Street Police Station, after Capt. Chapman had seen to the taking of their pedigrees. Mr. Comstock's men had secured evidence against seven people, but two of them failed to appear at their "hang-out" before the place was besieged.

Considerable excitment prevailed in the neighborhood, from inhabitants of which Mr. Comstock says he has received numerous complaints about "The Black Rabbit." He says also that he has never before raided a place so wicked, and that "Sodom and Gomorrah would blush for shame at the hearing to what depths of vice its habitues had descended."

OLD ALABAMA'S OFFICER DEAD.

SUNNYSIDE, Ga., Oct. 5.—Capt. John McIntosh Kell, Adjutant General of Georgia, and one of the most noted men in the South, died at his home near this place this evening. He was seventy-seven years old, and had been in bad health for a long time.

At the age of sixteen Kell was appointed a midshipman. He served with distinction in the Mexican war and was present at Mount Airy, Cal., when the United States flag was hoisted over the territory. He was later an officer in Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan. In October, 1856, he married Miss Julia Blanche Monroe of Macon, Ga.

Upon the secession of Georgia he tendered his services to his native State, and in May, 1861, he reported for duty to Capt. Raphael Semmes at New Orleans, where he served with the Sumter. Later he was with Capt. Semmes as executive officer of the Alabama, the famous Confederate battleship.

After the loss of the Alabama he returned to the Confederacy and was given command of the ironclad Richmond. In 1886 he was appointed Adjutant General of Georgia, which office he held until his death.

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You, or your husband, or your wife, or your son, or your daughter

J. H. ECKELS ON BRYANISM

Tells a Chicago Audience Why He Supports McKinley.

AN ATTACK ON DEMAGOGUES

Ex-Controller Says They Are Preaching Doctrines Which, If Enforced, Would Mean Disaster.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Treasury, spoke in the Auditorium to-night to an audience that packed the great hall, hundreds of people being turned away.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Sound Money Business Men's League and embraced men of all parties who oppose the 16 to 1 plank of the Democratic platform. Mr. Eckels was introduced by William Davis of Chicago, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, who made a short address. The iron and steel industries were strongly represented at the meeting.

Mr. Eckels spoke in part as follows:

"I propose in this campaign, as a Democrat, to support William McKinley, the nominee of the Republican Party, for re-election to the Presidential office, and on that behalf I am upon this platform.

"The fact may well challenge the thoughtful attention of every laboring man that nowhere does the declaration of principles of the Democratic Party, as to-day constituted, or the utterances of the Democratic candidate, appeal to any business interest, whether that interest be small or great. In every section of the country business men, no matter what the calling, repudiate them as violative of all sound rules of business conduct and destructive of those underlying principles upon which the common welfare of the successful commercial world must rest.

"On analysis, the laboring man will find that this almost universal rejection of Bryanism, by those who are conducting the great affairs of finance, of manufacturing, of trade and commerce, and who in the very order of things are giving the largest measure of employment to labor, does not arise from a selfish, a political or class prejudice, as Mr. Bryan would have them believe, because neither enter into the forming of that opinion. It is their knowledge of the subject, gained through study, and their knowledge, gained through experience in transacting business affairs, which uniformly unite in a verdict against the issue promulgated by a debauched Democracy and a theorizing Populism. They do not wish to evade any legal responsibility, to pay less than their just proportion of taxes, to treat unjustly their employes, or to deal unfairly with the public. They want only stability in money, equity in law, and wisdom of word and action in the Executive. They distrust Mr. Bryan because he has made it impossible for them to trust him.

"The question which I submit with confidence to the laboring man is, who has most at stake in this country, the business man whose energy, thrift, and venture of capital, has made possible its greatness, or the political demagogues who are going up and down the country preaching a gospel of discontent, arraying class against class and proclaiming doctrines which if enforced would bring widespread and far-reaching disaster upon every interest which now stands for the use of capital and the employment of labor? Who to-day are employing the thousands upon thousands of men in mine and mill, in furnace and factory, upon the railroads and the seas, in store and office? Are they the Bryans, or the Tillmans, the Altgelds or the Weavers, the Townes or the Crokers?

"If Mr. Bryan stands for any one thing more than another it is in his antagonism to all forms of aggregated wealth. If he is to be believed, the country is menaced by the fact that each returning year shows the American people to have accumulated greater wealth. He selects above all else the bank as the institution which threatens most, and the banker as finding his source of employment in enriching himself at the expense of distressing poverty to his fellows. I submit, without fear of successful contradiction, that a bank, whether it be a National, State, or private one, properly conducted and honestly managed, instead of being a cause of detriment to any community or harmful to any interest, public or private, is a source of strength and benefit. I allege further that no one is more benefited by such institutions than labor. Over and beyond the distinctive feature of the good of savings departments, providing a safe and profitable place for labor's earnings, rests the greater good accomplished by the bank in gathering to itself the surplus money of the country which would lie in idleness, and directing it into proper channels of trade and commerce, thus making it possible to carry on the thousand undertakings which furnish the daily wage of labor.

"I would impress upon the laboring man both now and in my discussion of the money question how great his interest is in maintaining the integrity of the banking systems of this country. In the debasement of the currency of the country and in that general assault upon banks which would follow the inauguration of Mr. Bryan's policies, nowhere would disaster fall more quickly and more completely than upon savings institutions. It is here are kept the means of those who can least afford to lose their surplus available capital, while the securities held by them are largely Government and railroad obligations, the value of which, under a depreciated currency would be greatly diminished. The injury done to the creditors of National banks would be comparatively no greater than that done to those of savings ones, though such could better stand it. And yet even in the face of this mighty burden of responsibility which you have voluntarily placed upon him, Mr. Bryan would have the country believe that the banker prospers in the distresses of the people.

"In the campaign upon which we have now entered the Democratic candidate, changing from the issue announced at the opening as paramount, has taken up the discussion of the trust question. I do not misstate the fact, I think, when I say he is discussing this issue in the manner which has characterized all the other discussions with which he has favored the public. He does not undertake to go into the merit of the question, for that would not be Bryanesque. He knows that such a course must eliminate the political advantage which he seeks for his party to his own advancement, and therefore he does not make it. The argument which he makes is addressed to prejudice, backed up by misstatements, illogical in presentation, and unfair in deduction.

"There is no man of any prominence to-day standing in defense of illegal combinations of capital, whether great or small, formed for the purpose of throttling all competition, raising the price of articles of consumption, and burdening the people. But there are a vast number who, recognizing the economic soundness in the added volume of business to be obtained through aggregated capital, properly brought together and wisely managed, deny that from such any harm flows to either the consumer or the laborer. They go further and assert, with an emphasis not to be mistaken, that far from being harmful such combinations are on the contrary productive of good, most of all to the laboring man. I am not speaking for combinations illegal, unsound, and unsafe, but solely for those which, though large in the amount of capital invested, have regard for all rules which control in ordinary business affairs. On principle, I do not perceive why there is more harm or danger to the interests of the citizen because a thousand men are employed by one concern instead of a hundred, or a million dollars of capital invested rather than a hundred thousand.

"The misinformation which is on every hand upon this subject has arisen from an insistence upon a discussion of it in the light of partisan politics instead of in that of economic truth and history. If those who are now protesting so vigorously against what they deem the baneful effects of so-called trusts would better inform themselves we would have more reason and less declamation from press and platform. I am sure I do not misdefine the term when I say that what they call a 'trust' is not a trust at all, but merely the concentration of capital or labor, or capital and labor, for a specific, legitimate purpose. It is the unification of the resources of many for the common welfare. In political life it ultimately assumes the form of government; in finance it results in systems of banking, upholding the transactions of the business world; in transportation it finds fruition in railroads and steamboat lines; industrially it evidences itself in manufacturing plants, in mines and mining and the thousand forms of industry which make for an advanced state of civilization. It is, I assert, the highest development of a complicated and efficient form of civilization, made more manifest as man is more and more removed from the influence of ignorance and barbarism."

Democratic Club at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 5.—The Democratic students met in Dickinson Hall to-night and organized a Democratic Club. The following officers were elected: Presidents—Edgar Y. Clausen, 1901, and John Brewer, 1901; Secretary—Calvin Fentress, 1901; Treasurer—Ralph P. Swofford, 1901.

WAYNE MACVEAGH'S ATTITUDE.

Ex-Ambassador to Italy Gives His Reasons for Supporting McKinley and Roosevelt.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 5.—In a letter to The Ledger, which will be published in that paper to-morrow, Wayne MacVeagh, who was Ambassador to Italy under President Cleveland's Administration, in giving his reasons for supporting Mr. McKinley, says in part:

"For the war with Spain the politicians of both parties were equally responsible, but Democrats, both in Congress and in the press, were even more shrill and insistent in demanding war than Republicans, while the President was resisting the importunities of both. If Congress had left the matter a few months longer in his hands I believe he could have persuaded Spain to withdraw her flag from the American Continent in peace, as the other European nations, with only one exception, had withdrawn theirs.

"Then followed the ignoble, hysterical condition into which we all lashed ourselves over victories won from an enemy whom we outnumbered more than five to one in population and more than twenty to one in all the resources now needed in war. It was in that mood the treaty with Spain was negotiated and ratified.

"While the treaty was before the Senate an amendment was proposed placing the Philippines on the same footing as Cuba, thus depriving the treaty of its most obnoxious feature—that of a grave and serious departure from the fundamental principle of those free institutions which have been at once the strength and the glory of the Republic in all its splendid history. Senator Vest's amendment would have prevented the war in the Philippines, which we all so much deplored. That amendment was defeated by Mr. Bryan, and nobody else could have defeated it. I do not question that his motives were patriotic, but extend the same charitable construction to President McKinley. When the treaty was ratified without that amendment, and thus became part of 'the supreme law of the land' the deplorable consequences which have followed would have followed just the same, in my opinion, if Mr. Bryan had been President.

"Nor can I believe anybody with ordinary common sense is in danger of regarding President McKinley's re-election as an indorsement of the war in the Philippines. It seems to me the present tendency of President McKinley's mind can be discerned in the true American policy he is now pursuing in China."

Continuing, Mr. MacVeagh says he finds himself in harmony with the Republican platform on the gold standard.

"But the controlling reason with me for supporting McKinley and Roosevelt," he concludes, "is the unwillingness I feel to intrust the government of the country to the men who now represent and control the Democratic organization, standing as they do upon the Chicago platform of 1896."

W. N. COLER, JR., FOR CONGRESS

The Controller's Brother Nominated in Newark—Hill Quotes Depew on Imperialism.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 5.—The Democratic Congress Convention for the Sixth (N. J.) District was held in the Kreuger Auditorium this evening. William C. Nichol presided. William N. Coler, Jr., of this city, a brother of Controller Coler of New York, was nominated for Congress without opposition. Frank M. McDermit, who was a candidate, withdrew before the convention met.

After the convention a mass meeting was held, and ex-Senator David B. Hill, who was the guest while in the city of ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., made an address.

Senator Hill argued that such a large turnout as that in the hall augured well for Bryan and Stevenson in November. If did not bear out the statement that Jersey Democrats were afflicted with hopelessness. Mr. Hill then took up the issue of imperialism, and devoted most of his speech to it, contending that it was the paramount issue, and would not down. He said that Senator Depew had said two years ago, in a speech in Chicago, that to keep the Philippines would be a violation of the traditions of the founding of the country, and would mean the enlargement of the navy to the standard set by the militarism of Europe. Mr. Hill desired to agree with the Depew of two years ago and differ with the Depew of to-day.

Senator Hill advocated the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and the establishment of a department of labor.

WILLIAM F. MACKEY ILL.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—William F. Mackey, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor of New York, is ill in bed at the Hyland House here. He was to address a meeting in the Opera House here last evening. He arrived at noon, suffering from a severe attack of acute rheumatic gout. Although unable to walk without assistance, Mr. Mackey attended the meeting and made his speech, although suffering intensely all the time. His physician thinks he can get out again in a few days.

POLITICAL CENSUS IN CHICAGO.

Republican Managers Hope to Poll Entire County in Less than a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—An army of 2,000 Republican workers was started out to-day in an effort to beat any record ever made in Chicago by any census—school, political, or National. With one or more workers in each precinct the Republican managers hope to complete a poll of the entire county inside of one week, or before next Thursday night. By that time, unless some hitch develops in the execution of carefully prepared plans, the County Committee will have in its possession records showing the name, age, nationality, and political preference of almost every voter within the county limits. It took four weeks for the Federal census enumerators to finish their work in Chicago.

Each worker has been provided with carefully ruled forms and instructions as to his duties. Every detail of the gigantic undertaking has been planned and provided for with all the care that a directory firm would give to a similar work. Nightly reports are to be made by canvassers to precinct and Ward Executive Committees, when lists will be revised, missing places filled, and the totals tabulated.

Strict orders have been given to show no partiality in making the returns. Each canvasser has been directed to put down "Republican" or "Democrat" after a name only after he has learned the exact truth. "Doubtful" is the word to be used, with "Republican leanings" or "Democratic leanings" after it, as the case may be, and the voter so recorded will find himself much sought after.

ICE NOT AIMED AT HANNA.

Boy Probably Threw a Small Piece at a Hole in the Tent.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Senator Hanna made merry to-day over the stories about the "attempt to assault him." He said:

"The facts are as follows: After I had done speaking and was sitting down listening to Congressman Mann, a piece of ice about as big as your closed fist struck the corner of the table in front of me and fell to the floor of the platform. I paid no attention to it, thinking some one had upset the water pitcher and the ice had fallen out. I looked up and saw a hole in the top of the tent through which the chunk of ice had evidently come.

"That it was thrown at me is nonsense, as, in order to do that a man would have to have climbed on top of the tent, and it would not bear any one's weight. What probably happened was that some mischievous boy, seeing the piece of ice on the sidewalk outside and the convenient hole at the top of the tent, could not resist the temptation, and tossed it through. It could not have been aimed at any one, as whoever threw it in could not have seen any one inside.

"The stories about it weighing five or ten pounds are ridiculous. I paid no attention to the incident at the time, and have not thought about it since."

Judgment Against W. H. Journeay.

Transcript of a judgment from Rockland County for $6,513 was filed here yesterday against William H. Journeay, in favor of Charles H. Master

GOLD DEMOCRATS' APPEAL

Executive Committee Urges Voters to Defeat Mr. Bryan.

No Greater Evils Can Befall the Country, It Says, than Those Mr. Bryan Is Pledged to Effect.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5.—The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee issued the following address to-night:

"To the National Democracy, the Gold Democrats of the United States:

"Four years ago your patriotic position saved the country from the peril of Mr. Bryan's election. You were not deceived by the plea of regularity in his nomination. You saw him truly as the nominee of a combination which had taken your party name to gild principles unknown to Democracy.

"You stood steadfastly by the financial views and political philosophy of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland. In your National Convention at Indianapolis you declared that you had 'assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people in order that the Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party.'

"That convention said that 'the Democratic Party has survived many defeats, but could not survive victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago.'

"You went firmly to your duty, and did it well, in the hope that there would be no further attempt to use your party name as a mask to the abhorrent principles advocated by Mr. Bryan. In his defeat his misled supporters were admonished and chastened to an extent which turned them away from the path to which he allured them. The Kansas City Convention was averse to reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and a majority of the delegates honestly hoped to purge the party of the vicious heresies which had lost it the respect and confidence of the country.

"But through the power of his organization and by reason of the hope of success born in his nomination by the Populists, Mr. Bryan prevailed against the better sense of the convention, compelled indorsement of the false doctrines of 1896, and by the votes of Alaska and Hawaii forced the specific restatement of his dangerous and destructive financial theory. He stands now, therefore, for all he advocated in 1896, and accepting the Populist nomination has added thereto his declaration in favor of an unlimited issue of greenback currency.

"He is pledged by his own declarations to destroy the gold standard, to effect the free coinage of silver at the artificial ratio of 16 to 1, to the expulsion of both gold and silver from the country by a resumption of an issue of greenbacks, to destruction of judicial independence and revolution in the judicial tenure, to a system of direct legislation which transfers law-making to the ballot box and destroys our representative institutions and to a change of the veto power from the Executive to the ballot box, removing one of the checks provided by the Constitution and unbalancing the system created by that instrument.

"This assault upon the three co-ordinate branches of our Government, if it succeed, will revolutionize and destroy the whole system. What will follow is already visible in his appeals to class hatred, envy, and prejudice. Since 1896 the National Democratic Party has promoted the purposes which then justified its existence. We have urged and accomplished legislation to strengthen the gold standard. In that standard the interest on the public debt has been reduced to 1 per cent., and the National credit has been so strengthened that our 2 per cent. bonds are at a premium. Private credit has felt the impulse of this improvement.

"The producing and wage paying industries of the country are promoted by the command of abundant capital at the lowest interest known in our history. Cheap capital, represented in economy of production, has opened the world's markets to our surplus and we hold primacy in the world's trade. The gold standard has transformed us from a debtor to a creditor nation, and has made the United States the clearing house of the commercial world. It has increased the consuming power of the people by industrial restoration and has added value to the farm crops of the country and to the land which produces them. The further effect of the gold standard is the ready employment of American labor and payment of its wages in the best money in the world.

"The destruction of that standard, the degradation of the public credit, the paralysis of industry, the restriction of commerce, increased cost of production, and descent to a paper basis, are the disasters threatened by the election of Mr. Bryan, and he is pledged to inflict them on us as soon as he gets the power. He seeks that power by an appeal to the anti-expansion and anti-trust sentiment of the people.

"The difficulties of our external policy were as unforeseen as their solution is at present unrevealed. The evil of trusts has no party parentage and will be remedied by the combined intelligence of our parties. Without minimizing the perils of either, we affirm that no greater evil can befall our Government than the impairment of its vigor, the destruction of its credit, and the ruin of our industries, which Mr. Bryan is specifically pledged to effect if he gets the power. Therefore, we appeal to our countrymen again to avert disaster from their country by his defeat.

"THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
"By CHARLES TRACEY, Chairman."

A YALE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Organized at an Enthusiastic Meeting—Prominent Undergraduates Elected Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 5.—The Yale Republican Club was organized this evening at a mass meeting attended by some 700 of the undergraduates. James R. Sheffield, Yale, '87, of New York City, addressed the college men, and an enthusiastic meeting was held.

The undergraduates met on the campus at 7 o'clock and marched in company formation to College Street Hall, headed by the Second Regiment Band. Capt. Gordon Brown of the Yale football team acted as head Marshal, and a number of prominent undergraduates assisted in forming the line of march, among them Stillman, Fincke, Wear, Coy, Bloomer, Wallace, and Rafferty of the football team, Manager R. B. Hixon of the Football Association, Capt. Blagden of the crew, and Capt. Robertson of the baseball team.

The following officers were elected at the meeting:

President—Julian Day, 1901, of New York City; Vice President—Augustus G. Blagden, 1901 S., of Washington, D. C.; Secretary—Robert E. Crowe, 1901 L. S., of Chicago; Treasurer—J. R. Swan, 1902, of Utica, N. Y.

The club will be formed into a marching organization later, with Capt. Brown of the football team as the Generalissimo, and a band and drum corps is to be formed to furnish the music. A striking college uniform is to be adopted, and the club will march in all the local Republican rallies and will also go to Hartford and near-by cities. Gov. Roosevelt will, it is expected, speak here this Autumn, as will Senator Depew and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who is a Yale man.

The Yale undergraduate Democrats were the first to organize. A strong marching club, numbering some 400 men, has already been formed, and will hold rallies and parade. There has been no campaign enthusiasm here since 1892, when Noah Swayne organized the Phelps Battalion, and nearly the whole undergraduate body marched under the Republican banner.

DEMOCRATS CHARGE TRICKERY.

Pettigrew's Speeches Sent Out with a Republican Answer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Democratic Congressional Committee is much exercised over what it asserts is a Republican scheme to make Senator Pettigrew's speeches convert doubtful voters to McKinley. The committee recently sent out through the public document room a large number of Mr. Pettigrew's most powerful and convincing efforts. When they reached their destination, it is alleged, the voters whom Mr. Pettigrew's arguments were to convert to Bryan found inclosures in the package.

The inclosures were four-page folders answering all Mr. Pettigrew's arguments and urging that everybody should vote the Republican ticket. The Democrats claim that these documents were inserted either in the document room or in the Post Office.

New Jersey Elector Chosen.

De Witt C. Blair of Belvidere, N. J., was named yesterday as Presidential Elector by a sub-committee of the New Jersey Republican State Committee, sitting at Newark. He takes the place on the ticket of Luther Kountze of Morristown, who is in Europe and failed to qualify.

STATE SENATE NOMINEES.

Results of the Tammany Conventions—Sketches of the Men.

The Tammany Senatorial Conventions were held in all the districts last evening. The following were nominated:

X. DISTRICT—John F. Ahearn.*
XI. DISTRICT—Timothy D. Sullivan.*
XII. DISTRICT—Samuel J. Foley.*
XIII. DISTRICT—Bernard F. Martin.*
XIV. DISTRICT—Thomas F. Grady.*
XV. DISTRICT—Harris Lindsley.
XVI. DISTRICT—Patrick F. Trainor.
XVII. DISTRICT—George W. Plunkitt.*
XVIII. DISTRICT—Victor J. Dowling.
XIX. DISTRICT—Charles L. Guy.
XX. DISTRICT—Thomas F. Donnelly.*
XXI. DISTRICT—Fight over nomination.
*Renominated.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

JOHN F. AHEARN—He started in politics in 1882, and has been in public office continually since. He was elected to the Assembly, has been a Police Court Clerk, and was elected State Senator in 1889. He was re-elected in 1891 and 1893.

TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN—The "Boss of the Bowery" has been in the Legislature since 1889. He was elected to the Assembly in 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894. He is serving his eleventh consecutive term in the Legislature. In 1895 he was elected to the Senate, and has been there since.

SAMUEL J. FOLEY—He served three terms in the Assembly, and was in 1895 elected to the Senate.

BERNARD F. MARTIN—He has been a New York Alderman, a Coroner, a Commissioner of Jurors, a Police Magistrate, and in 1895 was elected to the State Senate. He has been there since. Senator Martin is a real estate dealer.

THOMAS F. GRADY.—He started his career in the Assembly in 1877. He served three terms. He was elected State Senator in 1882, 1883, and 1888. He was appointed a Police Justice, and in 1895 was elected to the Senate. Mr. Grady studied law in the office of William C. Whitney.

HARRIS LINDSLEY.—He is a new-comer in Tammany politics. Mr. Lindsley is a lawyer. He is a member of Squadron A, and served as Second Lieutenant in the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry in the war with Spain.

PATRICK F. TRAINOR.—He started in politics in 1888 by stumping for Hugh J. Grant for Mayor. He was in the Assembly in 1894 and served six terms. He was Democratic leader of the Assembly during the last session.

GEORGE W. PLUNKITT.—He started in politics in 1866, and has been in it ever since. He served one term in the Assembly, four years as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and two years as Acting Police Magistrate. He served as State Senator during 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1892, and 1893. Mr. Plunkitt returned to the Senate in 1899.

VICTOR J. DOWLING.—He served one term in the Assembly, and was defeated in 1895 for the same place. Mr. Dowling is a lawyer.

CHARLES I. GUY.—Mr. Guy was elected to the Senate from the Bronx Borough. He is a lawyer. At one time he was independent of Tammany Hall.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY.—He has been active in Tammany politics for ten years. He served three terms in the Assembly, and in 1898 was Democratic leader. In 1898 Mr. Donnelly was elected to the Senate. He is the author of the Donnelly bill against trusts.

MR. GUY AGAINST RAMAPO.

Speech of the Nineteenth District Candidate in the Convention.

Charles L. Guy, in accepting the nomination for State Senator last night at the Democratic Convention in the Nineteenth District, said in part:

"While this nomination has been unsought and unexpected, I should be, indeed, wanting in gratitude did I not appreciate the high honor you have conferred upon me in again selecting me as your candidate for the office of Senator. When I accepted your nomination five years ago, I promised you that, if elected, I would endeavor to the best of my ability to uphold the dignity of the high office to which you had called me, that I would return to you with clean hands and a good reputation, and that during my term of office it would be my most earnest effort to faithfully guard your interests and to promote your welfare individually and collectively.

"It now remains for me to state the platform upon which I seek your suffrage.

"I shall favor liberal expenditures for our public schools, and the improvement of our canals. In particular I shall exert every influence I can toward urging the National Government to speedily complete the Harlem Ship Canal.

"I shall advocate the establishment of a system of good roads throughout the entire State, to be built and maintained at State expense.

"I shall oppose all attempts of the Ramapo Company, or any other company, to control the water supply of this city, and shall insist upon New York City having every right of condemnation enjoyed by other cities in the State.

"I shall do all in my power to provide that amendments to our city charter shall be in the direction of wise, economical, and efficient government.

"I shall labor zealously to reduce the present exorbitant price of gas.

"If elected I shall insist upon every possible occasion and under all circumstances upon the right of home rule, or local self-government, for the people and city I represent, and shall oppose every effort on the part of rural legislators to interfere in our local affairs."

Second District Nomination.

The Democratic Convention of the Second Senatorial District held at Flushing, L. I., yesterday, nominated Assemblyman Charles Wissel for Senator.

Nominated for the Senate.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—W. S. C. Wiley, (Rep.); Arthur M. Murphy, (Dem.)

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Herman S. Searle, (Dem.)

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Fred W. Smith, (Dem.)

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT—George B. Burd, (Dem.)

Assembly Nominations.

ERIE COUNTY.—Sixth District, John Streitcher, (Dem.) Seventh District, James E. Huff, (Dem.) Eighth District, Ward Wiber, (Dem.)

ONEIDA COUNTY.—Third District, H. G. Burley, (Pro.)

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—Third District, Martin L. Cadin, (Rep.) F. W. Hammond, (Rep.)

SULLIVAN COUNTY—Edward R. Dusinberry, (Rep.)

Albany County Candidates.

ALBANY, Oct. 5.—The Democrats of Albany County made nominations to-day in three districts for members of Assembly as follows: First District—William G. McIntosh of Albany; Second District—John T. Gorman of Cohoes; Third District—George T. Kelly, (renominated.) Messrs. McIntosh and Kelly represent the McCabe-Wood faction and Gorman the Herrick-Croker faction.

Congressional Nominations.

KENTUCKY—Sixth District, W. McD. Shaw, (Rep.)

NEW JERSEY—Sixth District, W. N. Coler, Jr., (Dem.)

NEW MEXICO—For delegate, B. S. Robey, (Rep.)

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.

6:30 A. M.—303 East Sixty-fourth Street; J. Welsman; damage, $500.

11:15 A. M.—131 Goerck Street; Max Goldberg; damage, $10.

11:15 A. M.—347 West Thirty-ninth Street; Nora Brown; damage, $150.

12:30 P. M.—145 East Forty-second Street; David Kantsell; damage, $500.

12:30 P. M.—4,242 Park Avenue; W. Jenny; damage, $8,000.

4 P. M.—215 Eighth Avenue; unknown; damage, slight.

10 P. M.—110 Charlton Street; Edward Hayes; damage, $100.

MR. BRYAN TOURS INDIANA

Makes Twelve Speeches in Nine Counties Near Indianapolis.

Talks Principally About Trusts—Says There Is Not Much Doubt About Indiana's Vote.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 5.—A meeting which closed here at 10 o'clock to-night was the last of a series of remarkably large political demonstrations made in connection with the appearance in Indiana of W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Bryan left Indianapolis early this morning with the intention of visiting during the day as many places as possible in what is known as the gas belt of the State, and in pursuance of that purpose he almost circled the City of Indianapolis, visiting no fewer than nine counties and making an even dozen speeches. The speeches were made in succession at Noblesville, Arcadia, Tipton, Elwood, Alexandria, Marion, Hartford City, Muncie, Winchester, Richmond, Newcastle, and Anderson.

A majority of these places are important manufacturing centres, and all the communities traversed are considered Republican in politics. They could not, however, have given the Democratic candidate a more cordial reception than they extended if the sentiment had been pronouncedly for him. There were immense outpourings at all the towns visited, and no interruption indicating pronounced opposition occurred. On the contrary, there was at most places much enthusiasm manifested by Mr. Bryan's supporters.

The speeches averaged half an hour in duration, though the Anderson speech was much longer, and most of them were made either from the car platform or from stands erected in the immediate vicinity of the stopping places. In one or two instances Mr. Bryan refused to go to distant stands, because of the difficulty of getting through the crowds and the loss of time. Trusts formed the subject of most of the speeches of the day, but at Richmond Mr. Bryan devoted all his time to imperialism.

The presiding officer at the Richmond meeting was Henry U. Johnson, formerly a prominent member of Congress, and until recently a pronounced Republican. When he introduced Mr. Bryan, the latter was received with great applause by one of the largest audiences of the day. The speech at this place was prefaced by a reference to Mr. Johnson's change of party affiliations.

Mr. Bryan began his day's campaign at Noblesville, Ind., where he arrived at 8 o'clock and spoke from a stand near the station for fifteen minutes. His audience was large and liberal with its applause. Mr. Bryan traced the Democratic position on all the issues of the campaign. At Arcadia a ten-minute talk was made.

At Tipton Mr. Bryan was introduced by J. W. Kern, Democratic candidate for Governor, who presented him as "the next President." Mr. Bryan said in response:

"I am glad to be introduced to you by the next Governor of Indiana, for, whatever may become of my chance in this race, I do not think there is much doubt about Indiana. Mr. Kern only has Indiana to fight for, while I have forty-four other States."

Elwood was the next stop. The audience covered an immense plot of ground near the station, and Mr. Bryan gave practically all of the thirty-minute speech to the trust question. Referring to the visit of President McKinley to Elwood when the tin plate works there were opened, he said:

"To-day the Republican Party must meet its record on the trust question, on the army question, and on its colonial policy. Whenever an institution is opened, the Republicans make a great day of it and invite distinguished people from abroad to be present at the opening, but when a trust closes a factory it does not invite a President or anybody else to preside at the closing.

"I find that the Tin Plate Trust has closed tin plate mills all over the country. I find that these trusts organized to monopolize the trade and control the market, and fix the price on raw material and finished product, and the price of labor, are to-day destroying industrial independence and condemning our children to perpetual clerkship under monopoly.

"The Republican Party is building up an industrial despotism that compels millions of people to get on their knees in the morning and pray to the trust: 'Give us this day our daily bread.' I want to ask you whether you believe it is a good system."

At Alexandria, another manufacturing town, Mr. Bryan also attacked the trusts.

At Marion Mr. Bryan declared that the Republican Party had made so many turns in recent years that there was very little left of the old party. It had been a bi-metallic party and was now a gold standard party. It had been a greenback party and a liberty-loving party. It was neither any more. Lincoln had signed an income tax bill; now the party was pronounced in its opposition to such a tax.

Indeed, the party had degenerated from a party of convictions to a party of mere political activities, many of its adherents waiting to read the party platform before forming their opinions on political questions. The Republican Party reminded him, Mr. Bryan said, of a group of athletes trained to turn somersaults in concert when the leaders say "flop."

At Hartford City Mr. Bryan found a text for his remarks in some McKinley posters conspicuously displayed on a dead wall in the distance. Referring to these posters, Mr. Bryan said: "I see over on the side of that barn a bill or a poster, and all that I can make out from here is that McKinley was right. Now, the question I want to ask is, Which time was he right? You know, my friends, a man who is on both sides of a question has a great advantage over the man who is only on one side, for the man who gets on both sides must be right some time."

Muncie furnished the largest crowd of the day. There were three or four times as many persons as could hear the speaker's voice, the crowd extending in some directions as much as two blocks. The Presidential candidate devoted the greater share of his attention to the trusts.

"The Republican Party," he said, "is neither willing to destroy the Ice Trust in New York nor any other trust. That party will prosecute a man for stealing a broken-down horse, but will not prosecute a man for a big theft. It has amended the commandment to make it read 'Thou shalt not steal on a small scale,' or so as to say if the stealing is done in Cuba it is all right."

This remark brought out long and prolonged cheers, with numerous exclamations of "Hit 'em again." Muncie is the home town of C. F. W. Neely, the alleged embezzler of postal funds in Cuba.

BRYAN AND THE FILIPINOS.

Senator Depew Says the Democratic Candidate Is Keeping the War Alive.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Speaking here this evening before a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting, Senator Depew said:

"The Hon. John De Witt Warner said in his speech before a large audience at the fair at Elmira the day before yesterday that William McKinley was a murderer—a murderer because the United States army is protecting American interests in American territory in the Philippine Islands.

"The Democratic Party in 1864 was divided into peace Democrats and war Democrats, as it is now into Bryan Democrats and sound-money Democrats. The peace Democrats denounced Lincoln as a butcher. They met in Chicago and adopted a platform which declared the war a failure. The Confederacy at that time was defeated and ready to surrender; it was exhausted and its credit was gone. This declaration kept the war alive for another year. It also gave the Confederacy credit in Europe, and it was again supplied with arms and ammunition by the blockade runners. This attitude of the peace Democracy sacrificed at least 100,000 lives and $100,000,000.

"Now, we have the Philippine Islands; first, by conquest, then by treaty supported by Col. Bryan and the Democratic Senators, and then by purchase. The Bryan Democrats insisted on July 4 at Kansas City. The defeated and fleeing leaders of the insurrection in the Philippines now take hope. We have their captured letters to each other—the stronger show of resistance and the bigger the fight we make against the United States Army, the more help we will render to our friends, the Filipinos, in the United States, who, if they succeed, will recognize us as the Government.

"Mr. Bryan speaks day after day words of encouragement to the Philippine insurgents. The Filipino agent, Sixto Lopez, at Boston, cables his remarks to Hongkong with encouraging comment as to the prospects of Bryan's election. The speculative Junta at Hongkong sends them to Aguinaldo and his band in the Philippines, and thus brigandage, loot, and assassination will continue until this encouragement ceases by the triumphant election of William McKinley."

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A PREACHER IN POLITICS

Rev. Daniel W. Wisher, Colored, Has a Turbulent Time.

Trouble Began with His Support of Tammany Hall—Will Seek New Pastorate.

Politics has thus far brought nothing but unmixed and bitter woe to the Rev. Daniel W. Wisher, colored, late pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, in West Fifty-third Street, and still later pastor of the Baptist Temple, in West Forty-sixth Street. It was during the campaign two years ago that the Rev. Mr. Wisher, from the Mount Olivet pulpit, indorsed Tammany Hall as the rock on which the colored citizen should stand. Subsequent events, however, proved the Croker organization a rock on which Pastor Wisher's congregation was rent in twain. Now it is announced that that clergyman has at last severed his connection with the Tammany Hall Colored Democracy, and will hereafter devote his entire attention to the duties of a simple religious shepherd tending to his flock.

Dr. Wisher's experiences were turbulent in the extreme, and strewn with Dead Sea fruit from the moment that he uttered his pro-Tammany advice to his hearers, two years ago. The advice was resented by a large number of the deacons and elders, and the congregation soon became hopelessly divided. There were months of internecine strife, enlivened at certain church meetings by hymn-book throwing, hair pulling, kicking, and biting between the opposing brethren and sisters of the Mount Olivet congregation.

The situation finally became so strained that a church meeting could not be held without calling out the police reserves. The anti-Wisherite faction finally gained the victory, and the Rev. Dr. Wisher and his followers went forth and established themselves for a time in a hall at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street. Later they purchased St. Stephen's Episcopal Church building, on West Forty-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and established themselves as the Baptist Temple congregation.

Things looked fair and promising for the Rev. Mr. Wisher for a time, but the fact that the congregation had never properly resigned from the Mount Olivet Church prevented their becoming members of the Baptist City Mission or the Southern New York Baptist Association. This horror of being looked upon as Baptist pariahs kept the new congregation sore at heart. They finally decided that Dr. Wisher's day of usefulness was gone and hinted as much to him. The pastor took the hint and early last August tendered his resignation as pastor, giving ill-health as a reason. The Temple did not immediately go about getting another pastor, however, and it is rumored that the members thought that if Dr. Wisher should withdraw altogether from politics he might be again given charge of the flock.

R. H. De Sayles, President of the Board of Trustees of the Baptist Temple, when seen yesterday, did not express a hopeful view of Dr. Wisher's rehabilitation in his congregation.

"Dr. Wisher resigned," said Mr. De Sayles, "because it was believed his usefulness in the congregation had been destroyed. He has since asked for a letter of honorable dismissal from the congregation in order to seek another pastorate, and this letter will be given him at the next church meeting. Our new pastor will probably come from Charleston, S. C. Dr. Wisher's resignation was entirely free from any scandal."

Other colored church leaders, when seen, corroborated Mr. De Sayles, and were inclined to point to the sad experiences of the Rev. Mr. Wisher as an example to clergymen not to venture into the sea of politics.

GEN. BUCKNER'S VIEWS.

Denounces Bryanism and Goebelism—The Situation in Kentucky.

"The advices that I have received from Kentucky make me believe that the McKinley Electors will receive a majority of the votes cast in that State."

This remark was made at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night by Gen. Simon B. Buckner, who, in 1896, was the running mate of the late Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois on the National Democratic ticket.

"The real Simon Pure Democrats of Kentucky have no sympathy," continued the General, "with either Bryanism or Goebelism. Bryan in his trip through Kentucky identified himself with Goebelism and drove away from his support the real Democracy of the State.

"The candidacy of Mr. Bryan on the Kansas City platform is in opposition to the principles of true Democracy, and his election would be a menace to civil liberty.

"I am not going to take the stump for anybody, but I shall do what I can to secure the re-election of Mr. McKinley, not because I love McKinley, but because I am unalterably opposed to Bryanism in any form in which it may appear. The only hope for the perpetuation of true Democracy lies in the defeat of Bryanism.

"The Goebel election law is an infamous measure. So infamous is it that the

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The Power of the TWIN SCREWS
Regular and Special

A Double Team—Twin Screws. The metaphor fits our business at twenty points. To-day note the two merchandise ideas that are always co-related.
The REGULAR which takes account of staple goods in perpetual demand, and goods of the season that come in and go out with the changing periods.
The SPECIAL which demands constant alertness that we may capture the price prizes that recognize no season.
The following contains serious statements (about both regular and special offerings) that have claims on your earnest attention:

Regular MERCHANDISE
One of the Twin Screws

This store and our warehouses are filled to overflowing with the best selections of merchandise for our respective stocks, gathered from all the markets of the world.

Exclusive Dress Goods from Paris. Scores of styles that are shown only here.

Black Dress Goods. A collection that is unmatched in the market—European or American.

Staple Dress Goods. Every desirable fabric. It should be a satisfaction that the cheapness of our prices is guaranteed. You get the largest selection, and the best qualities, at the minimum cost.

Fancy Dress Silks. Lyons and Paris lead, and the American silk mills follow. Our Rotunda shows the best from each and all.

Carpets. Everybody should know but not all *do* know the extent of the carpet stocks shown here. There are many exclusive styles, obtainable by no other New York house, to be found here. It is a great Carpet Store that you'll find on the third floor.

Rugs. Oriental and domestic. At one great bound we have placed our stock of Oriental Rugs strictly in the first class. They are not the residuum of the London or New York markets. The whole new collection was personally selected by our rug expert very recently in the Oriental markets. It is said that we have the largest retail trade in New York for miscellaneous Rugs. If so, Why? The stock gives you the answer.

Furniture. Artistic taste finds satisfaction in the great stock. Economical preferences are fully met. The critic of domestic furnishing finds delight in the furnished apartments.

Men's Clothing. Clothing and Wanamaker's are deeply associated in the popular mind. The association broadens and deepens as New York men cultivate the acquaintance of our clothing store.

Boys' Clothing. Good taste marks the style of the cheapest. The stock reconciles the demands of rollicking boys with the purses of prudent mothers.

Books. The great retail book stores of the country are in our two great stores. Authors and publishers unite to praise our book business. People generally enjoy it. And that's why our book sales are so big.

Women's Dresses and Wraps. Our imports of models are the largest. We teach half the dressmakers in New York by means of costumes from the great French designers. Our store is an echo of Paris.

The general stock supplies the sorts of goods that suit practical women for constant wear.

Great modern retailing finds its highest and best expression at Wanamaker's. Advertising points the way—doesn't tell the story.

This *Constantly Remarkable* SALE of SHOES

Twenty thousand pairs of shoes added to this sale in the last three days!

For the moment there seems to be no apparent limit to the supplies in every line for men, women, and children; but the limit exists. Such splendid shoes at such low prices are only obtainable at very uncertain intervals. Supplies are quickly exhausted and cannot be duplicated until trade conditions bring about an equal opportunity for more masterful merchandising.

Tremendous trade power, sharp, shrewd judgment, broadest facilities and distributing capacity, are necessary to such a movement as this. Nowhere else do they exist in an equal degree to Wanamaker's. Nowhere else is such a sale. Greater New York is realizing the fact more fully every day that

Wanamaker's Shoes Are Unmatched in Both Quality and Price

This is true of the regular shoes and triumphantly true of the bargain shoes. There are startling prices named, but there is not an unworthy shoe in the collection at any price—not a shoe that you need keep after you buy it, if you don't think it splendid money's worth.

Every price-line is filled up to-day, complete in styles and sizes. Strong or fine Winter Shoes of latest shapes, at these prices:

For Men—

$1.50—Wax calf; lace; square and London toes; $2 and $3 values.

$1.90—Black and tan shoes of Russian calf and patent leather kid; lace; some button; high-grade shoes for autumn wear; regularly $3 to $4.

$2.15—Patent leather; lace; welted; bulldog and Newark lasts.

$2.15—Box calf; heavy weight; new autumn last.

$2.45—Patent leather; lace; the usual stylish $3.50 grades.

$2.45—Box and waxed calf; many swell styles represented.

$2.45—Kidskin, with extra welted soles of oak leather.

$2.65—Patent leather Oxfords; winter weight; the swell flat last.

$2.65—Patent leather; lace; fine dress shoes, in swell shapes.

$2.65—Boarded calf of extra grade; double sole; wide back stay.

$2.65—Wax calf Oxfords; double soles; winter weight shoes.

$2.85—Patent leather; lace; in several stylish forms; kangaroo tops; finely finished: suitable for full dress wear.

$2.85—Fine wax calf; laced; medium weight flexible welted soles.

$2.85—Enamel leather; button and lace; with heavy soles; the swagger winter shoe.

For Boys—

$1—Stout black lace shoes; with stout soles; with heels; sizes 12 to 2.

$1.25—School shoes of choice grades of kidskin and calf, both tan and black, with the stout soles that boys need; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.50—Better grades of calf and kid; with some patent leather; some with welted soles.

$1.70—High-grade shoes, that in style and stock compare with the best $3 shoes to be found; sizes up to 5½; in kid, calf and some patent leather.

Men's and Boys' Shoes in the new store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street, opposite the main building.

For Women—

$1, instead of **$1.50** and **$2**—Black kidskin button and lace shoes; with tips of patent leather or kid; good shoes, satisfactory in every way.

At **$1.20**, instead of **$2**—Some splendid kid shoes for dress or business; stylish shapes.

At **$1.40**, instead of **$2.50**—Black satin kid; firm but flexible soles; full round toes; laced and buttoned; some cloth tops.

At **$1.60**, instead of **$2.50**—Black kidskin; solid welted soles; comfortable, serviceable, fashionable, medium heels.

At **$1.80**, instead of **$3**—Of extra fine light-weight kidskin; splendid dress shoes; several of the best models included.

At **$2**, instead of **$3**—Black kidskin; laced; with low heel and full toe with tip; excellent shoes for business women or for wear with the new short skirts.

Women's Slippers at 40c—Velour slippers with carpet soles. Worth 75c.

For Children—

75c—Black kid; button or lace; sizes 5 to 8.

85c—Black kid and cloth tops; patent leather tips; sizes 5 to 10½.

95c—Black kid; excellent school shoes; sizes 11 to 2.

$1—Finer quality kid; better grade soles; sizes 8½ to 10½.

$1.20—Fine grade of kidskin; several neat shapes; sizes 11 to 2.

$1.40—Large sizes, with spring heels; sizes 2½ to 5.

For Small Boys—

$1—Black box calf and satin oil leathers; little men's shoes; wide and medium toes; tips; stout soles; sizes 9 to 12½.

$1.50, instead of **$2**—Patent leather; button; with straight tip; spring heels; flexible soles; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes $1.25.

Patent Wool Soles at 13c—Half price for the best known soles in the market. Always sold at a quarter.

Women's and Children's Shoes on 5th floor, main store.

CHICKERING PIANOS
A Current Falsehood

There is a falsehood in the air. It is repeated constantly, and comes to us continually. It is circulated with intent to injure our piano business, and needs correction.

The Falsehood

consists in the statement that we have bought out the Chickering manufacturing plant, and are carrying it on upon a debased basis. It is charged that by cheapening the quality we are making large profits by selling inferior pianos at full prices, and thus swindling the Public in the use of the Chickering reputation for exploiting pianos of a debased quality.

The Truth

The statement above quoted is false in general and in particular. We have not bought the Chickering piano works. We have not a single dollar invested in them. The making of the Chickering Pianos continues undisturbed, and they have never in the past been equal to the present product.

We have taken the control of the sale of them in New York and Philadelphia. The business of selling all the Chickering Pianos we possibly can, from our two stores, is the whole of our relation to them

Our Piano business is organized upon a piano basis. Competent managers, salesmen, tuners and handlers are employed. There do not exist more legitimate piano stores than are to be found in our two places of business.

The cheap "department store" sneer falls harmless, and the falsehood about our relations to the Chickering piano-making will prove a boomerang.

The guild of piano manufacturers contains many noble names and honest firms that will join with us in the interests of truth. A falsehood so widely circulated will take root in honest minds. All such will now use their influence to kill it. Sharp competition marks the higher ranks of the piano business. But it can rest on wit and merit and needs not to use unworthy weapons.

UNDER-PRICED Offerings
The Other Twin Screw. Fifty Bargains for Saturday

Each one seasonable, pungent, sharp, startling. Little type stories with vast economies told by each:

Number One. Second floor.
Two Hundred and Fifty Men's Suits with sack coats. They include cassimeres, cheviots and worsteds in mixed colors and fancy styles, mostly sample suits, splendidly made for the present season. Many of them are worth $30, and not a suit in the lot but is well worth $18 to-day. The price is **Twelve dollars and a half each suit.**

Number Two. Second floor.
Two Hundred Men's Fall Weight Top Coats. They include coats of Oxford mixed and black cheviot, gray serge and tan covert cloths—all new, splendidly trimmed and beautifully made. Values are $12 and $10. Price, **Eight Dollars and a half.**

Number Three. Second floor.
Two Hundred Boys' Sailor Suits, sizes 3 to 12 years. Blue Serges, Cheviots, Fancy Worsteds, beautifully trimmed and made in the best manner. Values are $6 to $7.50. **Four Dollars and a half a Suit.**

Number Four. Second floor.
Sixty-four Women's Tailor-made Suits, of homespuns and Serges; in black, navy blue and various mixtures; tight-fitting and fly-front jackets; stylish well-tailored skirts. Some silk-lined. Values $15, $16 and $18. **Ten Dollars.**

Number Five. Second floor.
Fifty Women's Tailor-made Suits of Venetian, covert and camel's-hair cloths; also of zibeline; all in blouse style; trimmed with bands of satin; some with trimming of velour and gold braid. The new flare skirts, some of which are trimmed. Values $22.50 and $25. Price **Fifteen Dollars.**

Number Six. Second floor.
Seventy-five Dress Skirts of black cheviot, with 9-gore flare; lined throughout with excellent taffeta silk. Value $12. The price **Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents.**

Number Seven. Second floor.
Thirty Dress Skirts of Whipcord Venetian cloth; with 7-gore flare; gracefully hanging skirts, all taffeta lined, and a good $15 value. Price **Ten Dollars.**

Number Eight. Second floor, Tenth street.
Five Hundred and Eighty-seven new and handsome black Taffeta silk Waists—latest style ideas—four varieties to choose from; plaited or corded in new ways; some trimmed with tabs and small black buttons. Best and newest of $5.00 Waists in all sizes, in this Under-Priced Offering at **Three Dollars and Fifty Cents each.**

Number Nine. Second floor, Tenth street.
Four Hundred and Twenty White Lawn Aprons—good quality; two styles, with one or two rows of inserting of embroidery; deep hem. Regular value 50c. This Under-priced Offering at **Twenty-five Cents each.**

Number Ten. Second floor, Tenth street.
About Two Hundred Dainty Corset Covers, of lawn or nainsook, in seven styles; round or low neck, trimmed with edging and insertion lace, and ribbon-trimmed; all have drawing string at waist. Not all sizes in any one style. Value $1.50 and $1.75. Now choose for **Seventy-five Cents each.**

Number Eleven. Basement.
Seventy-four Charles Field Haviland Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces, including soup tureen; dainty flower decorations. Never sold at less than $20. This Under-Priced Offering at **Thirteen Dollars and Fifty Cents a set.**

Number Twelve. Basement.
Twenty Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, of 113 pieces, handsome flower decorations. Never sold for less than $35. This Under-Priced Offering at **Eighteen Dollars a set.**

Number Thirteen. Basement.
A Hundred and Fifty French China Dinner Plates, decorated with double bands of maroon, covered with relief gold, with wreath of roses on white ground between the bands; gold rosette centre. Were cheap at $21 a dozen. Now at **One Dollar each.**

Number Fourteen. Basement.
Three Hundred and Sixty Bavarian China Dinner Plates, with rose and green lustre borders, on which are three medallions of flowers in border of gold, connected with wreaths of gold over color. Were $12 a dozen. Now at **Fifty Cents each.**

Number Fifteen. Basement.
Four Hundred and Eighty French China Dinner Plates, with rose border and roses scattered over centre of plate. Were $6 a dozen. Now **Twenty-five Cents each.**

Number Sixteen. Basement.
Twenty Chamber Toilet Sets of nine pieces, with tinted bodies and flower decorations. Value $3.25. This Under-Priced Offering at **Two Dollars a Set**

Number Seventeen. Basement.
Eighteen Chamber Toilet Sets, complete with slop jar; floral decorations, with wide clouded gold rims. Value $8.50. This Under-Priced Offering at **Five Dollars a set.**

Number Eighteen. Third floor.
Eighteen Pairs of Renaissance Lace Curtains; just one pattern,—a very desirable style. New, perfect goods that were yesterday $16.50 a pair. The price is reduced to-day to **Ten Dollars.**

Number Nineteen. Third floor.
Sixty pairs of Irish Point Lace Curtains. All in one attractive design. Goods that were bought but a month ago, and that sold until to-day at $6 a pair. The price now is **Three Dollars and Seventy-Five Cents.**

Number Twenty. Third floor.
Forty-five pairs of Mercerized Cotton Portieres, in six good colorings. These portieres look much like fine silk. Yesterday's price was $15 a pair. The new price is **Nine Dollars a pair.**

Number Twenty-one. Basement.
Fourteen five-piece Tea Sets, quadruple silver-plated on white metal; spoon holder and cream pitcher gilded inside. New shape and design. Value $14. Now **Eight Dollars a set.**

Number Twenty-two. Basement.
Twenty Butter Dishes, quadruple silver-plated on white metal. Value $2. In this Underpriced Offering at **One Dollar each.**

Number Twenty-three. Basement.
Thirty Cake Baskets, quadruple silver-plated on white metal; attractive pattern. Value $2.25; now offered at **One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents each.**

Number Twenty-four. Basement.
Twenty Salad or Fruit Bowls, quadruple silver-plated on white metal; excellent shape. Value $2.25; now offered at **One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents each.**

Number Twenty-five. Basement.
Seventy-five dozen Oyster Forks, Rogers' Extra (A1) silver plate Value $2; now offered at **One Dollar a Dozen.**

Number Twenty-six. Basement.
Fifty Dozen Coffee Spoons, Rogers' extra (A1) silver plate. Value $1.50; now offered at **Seventy-five Cents a Dozen.**

Number Twenty-seven. Basement.
Fifty Pairs of Stag-handle Steak Carvers, knife and fork, guaranteed steel. Value $1.50; now at **Seventy-five Cents a Pair.**

Number Twenty-eight. Basement.
One Hundred and Fifty Men's and Women's Eclipse Bicycles. The best bicycle bargain of the year in a "1900" model. The Eclipse sold regularly until our recent purchase of 1,500 wheels at $40 each. No more when this lot is sold, except at regular price. Women's, 21 in., only $15.50. Men's, 22 and 24 in., with Morrow coaster brakes, at **Twenty Dollars.**

Number Twenty-nine. Fourth avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-eight Dozen Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels, of clean, good, pure-linen yarns—our regular 15c. value, at **Eight Cents each.**

Number Thirty. Fourth avenue.
One Hundred and Sixty Dozen Strong, Heavy Bleached Dinner Napkins of Scotch damask; in a range of good patterns; 24 inches square. Our regular $2.50 quality; now offered at **One Dollar and Sixty-Five Cents a dozen.**

Number Thirty-one. Fourth avenue.
About Sixteen Hundred Yards of Splendid Bleached German Damask Table Linen—handsome, yet one of the best wearing weaves that is made; 70 inches wide. Our regular $1 quality, in this Under-Priced Offering at **Sixty-Five Cents a yard.**

Number Thirty-two. Third floor.
Seventy Pairs of Blankets—"The Astoria"—made of clean, well scoured wool, on cotton warp; warm and sightly; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs. They were low-priced at $3.75. But they're made still lower. Now **Two Dollars and Eighty-Five Cents a pair.**

Number Thirty-three. Third floor.
Seventy Pairs of White Blankets—"The Physicians' Favorite." Of heavy pure wool filling, on strong, hard-twisted spool cotton warp. Well scoured and thoroughly freed of oils; 76x86 in., 6½ lbs. Regularly $5. Reduced to **Three Dollars and Eighty-Five Cents a pair.**

Number Thirty-four. Broadway.
Seven Hundred Dozen Women's Linen Handkerchiefs. Some scalloped and embroidered, others hemstitched and embroidered. Beautiful goods, yet termed "seconds." They are not strictly perfect. A dropped stitch that may be discovered if searched for, or perhaps a flower not fully formed. No more serious faults. But they make half prices. 25c. qualities are now 12½c.; 50c. kinds are 25c.; 75c. grade at 35c.; and $1.00 and $2.00 handkerchiefs at **Fifty Cents each.**

Number Thirty-five. Rotunda.
Seven Hundred Yards of Fancy Silks—figured peau de Cygne in solid colors, striped taffetas, figured taffetas, in dark and evening shades—large variety of patterns. Values in the lot up to $1.50—none sold for less than 65c. until now. This Under-Priced Offering at **Fifty Cents a yard.**

Number Thirty-six. Rotunda.
About Twelve Hundred Yards of Fancy Silks—brocaded satins in solid colors, and white ch color; black-and-white taffetas. None sold for less than 85c, and some are $1.25 values; others sold at $1.10 yesterday. Now **Sixty-Five Cents a yard.**

Number Thirty-seven. Rotunda.
About Eight Hundred Yards of Fancy Silks—blistered crepes, embroidered taffetas, striped taffetas, figured Louisines in evening shades, and brocaded surah in solid colors. Values $1.25 to $2. In this Under-Priced Offering at **Eighty-Five cents a yard.**

Number Thirty-eight. Fifth Floor.
Thirty-five Trunks reduced to **Half-Price**, right from our own stocks; all in good condition; some for women, others for men. Values $10.50 to $25; now at **Five Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents to Twelve Dollars and a Half each.**

Number Thirty-nine. Basement.
Fifteen Gas Radiators, to make rooms comfortable before the furnace is started, and to help afterward when needed. Now offered at **Half Price.** Values $3.50 to $14. Now at **One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents to Seven Dollars each.**

Number Forty. Basement.
Nickel-plated Chafing Dishes, three-pint size, with water pan, wrought-iron stand and alcohol lamp. Only one to each customer. Value $3. Now at **One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents each.**

Number Forty-one. Basement.
One hundred boxes of Fairbank's Laundry Soap. Worth $2.50 a box. Only one box to each customer at **One Dollar and Fifty Cents for a box of one hundred cakes.**

Number Forty-two. Fourth avenue.
Eight Hundred Yards of All-Wool Venetian Cloth, 36 inches wide, in thirteen choice colorings of tan, brown, gray, navy blue, garnet, cardinal, cadet blue and green. Value 60c.; now offered at **Thirty-eight Cents a yard.**

Number Forty-three. Fourth avenue.
Two Thousand Yards of All-Wool Henrietta, 38 inches wide, in twenty new colorings, made for this present season, to be sold at 50c. Now offered at **Forty Cents a yard.**

Number Forty-four. Fourth avenue.
Fifteen Hundred Yards of Black All-Wool Zibeline, highly lustrous from the fine quality of wool used in the making; 46 inches wide. Regular 85c. quality; now offered at **Forty-five Cents a yard.**

Number Forty-five. Ninth street.
One Hundred and Sixty-seven Men's Mackintoshes, in box-coat style; various excellent weaves; 18 patterns and colorings; all with velvet collars; seams sewed, strapped and cemented. Guaranteed waterproof. Sizes 34 to 46. Regular would be $10 to $16.50. Choice at **Five Dollars each.**

Number Forty-six. Ninth street.
Two Hundred Dozen Men's Percale Shirts; latest patterns, tasteful colorings. Sizes 14 to 17½. Clear-up of two manufacturers' stocks, representing such qualities as sell usually at $1 each. Wide assortment. **Fifty Cents each.**

Number Forty-seven. Ninth street.
One Hundred and Twenty-five dozen Men's Scarfs of silks and satins, with neat, bright stripes on dark grounds. Imperial shape. Suitable for wear with high turnover collars. The usual 50c. qualities, but cut a trifle smaller than formerly. Three for a dollar would be reasonable. Price **Twenty-Five Cents each.**

Number Forty-eight. Fourth floor.
Box or Wardrobe Couches, with self-opening spring attachment to lid; do not have to be moved from wall to open; square tufting; best springs; all-hair, with cotton wadding top; coverings of denim, Hungarian cloth or drapery effects; size 6 ft. 4 in. long, 30 in. wide; box 8 inches deep, muslin lined. Value $22. Now made to order and delivered in a few days at **Fourteen Dollars each.**

Number Forty-nine. Fourth floor.
Oak or Imitation Mahogany Wood Frame Couches; carefully constructed pillow head; square tufting; all hair with cotton wadding top; size 6 ft. 4 in. long by 30 in. wide; coverings of velour in latest colorings and latest patterns. Value $25. Made to order and delivered in a few days at **Sixteen Dollars each.**

Number Fifty. Fourth floor.
Bow Foot, Pillow Head Couches, 6 ft. 4 in. long by 30 in. wide; square tufting; all hair with cotton wadding top; covered in velours or tapestry; finished with heavy bullion fringe; fine construction and finish. Value $26. Now made to order and delivered in a few days at **Eighteen Dollars Each.**

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Platt's Chlorides

The household disinfectant.

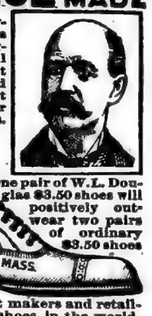
An odorless, colorless liquid; powerful, safe, and cheap. Instantly destroys foul odors and chemically neutralizes disease-breeding matter.

Especially prepared to meet the daily sanitary uses of the careful housekeeper; for purifying the waste pipes, water closets, sinks, cesspools, etc.; for sprinkling about the cellars, stables, and all suspicious places where disease germs lurk.

Sold in quart bottles only, by druggists, high-class grocers, department stores, and house furnishing goods. Prepared only by Henry B. Platt, Platt Street, New York.

W.L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

If you have been paying $5.00 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes will convince you that they are just as good in every way and cost $1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.



One pair of W.L. Douglas $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes

We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U.S.

The reason more W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because they are the best that can be made. They fit like custom made shoes. The style is the best and always up to date.

BEST $3.50 SHOE — We sell direct from factory to wearer through our 61 stores in the large cities. The extra middleman's profits that others have to charge we add to the quality, and give to the wearers of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes. — BEST $3.50 SHOE

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway; 753-755 Broadway; 1,349 Broadway; 345 8th Av.; 974 3d Av.; 2,202 3d Av.; 220 West 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St.; 494 5th Av.; 708-710 Broadway; 1,367 Broadway. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

Straight Whiskeys Must be Pure.

OLD CROW RYE

IS straight and therefore pure. How many of the various brands advertised can claim they are straight? Gold Medal awarded at Paris Exposition.

We make no misstatements.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

CARPET CLEANSING.

REFITTING AND RELAYING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
TEL. 1132 38th ST.
Estb. 1863. Send for Circular.
T. M. STEWART

DESKS for Offices. All Styles and Prices. CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., near Bway.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

It will Cost any Man a New Suit

(If he wants one) just to drop in and see our newly opened ready-to-wear clothing store. Every garment is made as carefully and as well as the best made to venture—but you save on the price. Money back too if you're not perfectly suited.

Fredk. Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Delivered at Your Home

NINE CENTS A WEEK.

Order in Advance from your newsdealer

THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper it is well to **Order it Delivered at Your Residence.**

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES out of town may have THE TIMES mailed to them at the rate of sixty-five cents per month.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Much Interest in the Erie's Annual Report Just Issued.

"Coal Business for the Year Satisfactory"—An Increase of 11.77 Per Cent. in Tonnage—The Balance Sheet.

In view of the fact that the Erie Railroad is one of the lines involved in the present anthracite coal strike, its annual report, issued yesterday, attracted more than ordinary attention.

The report shows that the coal tonnage transported by the company for the year ended June 30, 1900, amounted to 12,701,256 tons, an increase of 11.77 per cent. over the previous year, of which 6,687,301 tons were anthracite coal. The revenue received from this source amounted to $8,675,226, an increase of 20.63 per cent.

The average rate per ton-mile shows an increase of 4.58 per cent., having been 4.57 mills, as against 4.37 for the previous year. "As a whole," says the report, "the coal business for the year was satisfactory. While the average rate per ton per mile is an improvement over 1899, it continues lower than any of the other preceding years and lower than the traffic warrants.

The entire freight traffic of the company, including merchandise and coal, amounted to 26,947,592 tons, an increase of 8.15 per cent., while the general average freight rate was 5.59 mills, an increase of 8.12 per cent. The revenue per freight train mile was $2.06, an increase of 25.99 per cent., and the average trainload of revenue freight was 369 tons, an increase of 16.60 per cent. The average cost per ton per mile was 4.27 mills, an increase of 7.56 per cent. "This increased cost per ton," says the report, "is due to the increase in the volume of business, and to the large expenditures for improvements charged to operating expenses. It is worthy of note, however, that a larger tonnage was handled with a smaller train service."

This same statement holds good as to passenger traffic. The total number of passengers carried was 16,527,876, giving a revenue of $6,905,224, an increase of 9.43 per cent. The increase in the average revenue per passenger per mile, which was 0.58 per cent., was due to the local business.

"The company's suburban passenger traffic in the territory adjacent to New York," says the report, "continues to grow, and justifies the expensive service, although the rates continue very low, being in some cases only about street-car fare. Although the competition in the through business, both in respect to fares and service, has been sharp, yet the company has been able to increase its volume of this traffic satisfactorily."

The total mileage operated was 2,271.63, and the expense of maintenance of way and structures on this mileage increased 29.28 per cent. It is more than probable that still further expenditures in this direction will be required to enable the company to maintain its position in respect to tonnage, as well as to further reduce the cost of handling the traffic.

The following statement shows the gross earnings, expenses, and net earnings from operations for the year of the entire system, (excepting the New Jersey and New York Railroad and the coal companies,) including the Union Steamboat Line, Union Dry Dock, dining cars, and restaurants as compared with those for 1899:

Earnings.	1899.	1900.
Freight	$17,617,041.76	$20,152,762.44
Coal	7,191,481.83	8,675,226.09
Passenger	6,310,443.87	6,905,224.28
Mail	486,019.74	492,171.45
Express	592,612.97	616,029.57
Rents	131,108.84	120,985.77
Miscellaneous	1,223,094.91	1,330,632.27
Total earnings	$33,752,703.92	$38,293,031.87
Expenses.	**1899.**	**1900.**
Maintenance of way and structures	$3,074,317.45	$3,974,618.01
Maintenance of equipment	5,174,136.80	6,889,647.42
Conducting transportation	15,204,801.54	15,806,021.02
General expenses	725,729.00	780,786.75
Taxes	990,931.49	997,522.94
Total expenses	$25,169,926.28	$28,448,605.14
Net earnings from operation	8,582,777.64	9,844,426.73
Ratio of expenses to earnings	74.57%	74.29%

The condensed balance sheet follows:

Cost of road and equipment	$280,564,188
Additions	11,028,132
New York and Greenwood Lake construction and equipment	319,647
Miscellaneous securities owned	1,968,333
New York, Susquehanna and Western stock	25,240,200
Materials and supplies on hand	2,004,401
Chicago and Western Indiana Sinking Fund	603,942
Line Traffic Associations and agency funds	29,000
Special English tax deposit	100,000
Insurance paid not accrued	13,027
Current assets	5,934,339
Total	$328,406,214

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$171,240,200
Bonded debt	141,418,100
Redeemed bonds held for exchange	5,000
Construction obligations	340,052
Mortgages on real estate	431,725
Equipment trusts outstanding	4,652,284
Interest and rentals accrued not due	1,011,827
Contingent special tax	100,000
Reserve funds	292,498
Due to subsidiary companies	17,891
Current liabilities	5,435,963
Profit and loss	3,454,873
Total	$328,406,214

*Cents omitted.

The operations of the New Jersey and New York Railroad for the year are not included in this report, but they have been satisfactory, and that property is taking care of itself.

The report says, speaking of general conditions surrounding the transportation industry, that they have shown a marked improvement during the year. Although competition has been strong, the universal prosperity of the country finally reached the railroad companies, enabling them to obtain a more adequate compensation for the work performed and insuring a greater stability of freight rates.

IMPROVEMENT EXPENSES HEAVY.

Large Increase in Earning of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling.

The pamphlet report of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling for the year ended June 30, 1900, shows that large expenditures for betterments and improvements have been made during the year, requiring an increase in the bonded indebtedness and large charges to operation for maintenance of way and equipment.

The following table shows a comparison of the gross earnings, expenses, &c., for 1899 and 1900:

	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	$2,092,574	$1,621,982
Operating expenses	1,461,159	1,137,895
Net earnings	$631,415	$484,087
Other income	.....	7,000
Total income	$631,415	$491,087
Interest and rentals	320,503	298,571
Surplus	$310,912	$194,516

The percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings was 69.83 as compared with 70.15 for last year. Freight earnings increased 32 per cent., and the net earnings per mile operated were $3,555, an increase of $786.

PORT CHALMETTE TERMINAL.

Will Be Put Up at Auction To-day in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—The Port Chalmette Terminal, equipped for handling, compressing, and loading cotton by the newest and cheapest methods and also for handling grain, and which is considered the finest terminal of the kind in the world, will be offered for sale at auction by order of the courts at noon to-morrow, at an upset price of $1,500,000.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to the probable purchasers, the Southern Pacific, Illinois Central, and other trunk lines being mentioned in this connection, but it is asserted in financial and railroad circles that the magnitude of the upset price will prevent any bidding. Even the reorganization committee, of which Mr. Peabody is Chairman, will not bid, according to a prominent local banker who is a member of this committee. This will mean that the matter will go back to the courts in order that the upset price may be reduced.

Charles B. Van Nostrand, President of the New Orleans and Western Railroad, a part of the Chalmette property, and Mr. Peabody arrived to-day from New York and will be present when bids are called for.

Of the $1,500,000 upset price $500,000 represents the charges of the receiver.

Brief Railroad Items.

General Traffic Manager Whitney of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City is in the city.

The mileage tickets of the Plant system, the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac have been made interchangeable.

The sale of the Chicago and Grand Trunk under foreclosure will be held at Port Huron, Mich., on Oct. 31.

At a meeting of the Chesapeake and Ohio Executive Committee, the purchase of additional equipment, including 600 fifty-ton coal cars, was authorized. The annual meeting will be held Oct. 23.

The tracks of the Albert Lea and Southern Railway, which is controlled by the Illinois Central, have been completed between Lyle and Glenville, Minn., and connection has been made with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern. This means that the Illinois Central trains will soon run from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

BOOK CANVASSER'S GAME.

Wore Uniform and Tried to Sell "Official" Book on Spanish War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has been advised that a short time ago a young man called at a house in Augusta, Me., and presented a card on which was printed: "Committee on Distribution Official Records, Washington, D. C. Represented by Arthur J. Chalmers."

The young man Chalmers was dressed in a uniform like that of officers of the army, except that it lacked shoulder straps, and had as collar and cap ornaments the letters "W. R." He informed the gentleman of the house, who happened to be an officer of the army, that he, Chalmers, represented the War Records Office, of which Gen. Marcus J. Wright had been for twenty years the head, and he wished to sell the "Records of the Spanish War."

The work proved to be a pictorial account of the late Spanish war, published under a misleading title. The officer refused to subscribe, as he knew the canvasser was misrepresenting the facts, and had no right to wear such a uniform. Fearing the public might be deceived, he reported the matter to the War Department. The department, however, already had acted by bringing the subject to the attention of the Postmaster General for such action as it was possible to take.

Gen. Marcus J. Wright referred to is a subordinate employe of the department. He never was the head of the War Records Office. That office ceased to exist on June 30, 1899, and neither it nor any other office or bureau of the War Department has had anything whatever to do with the work in question. It purely is a private enterprise, and is in no sense an official publication of the Government. No one has had access to the official records for the purpose of compiling and writing it, notwithstanding the statement on the title page of the book that it was "compiled and written directly from the official records at Washington."

REPORT ON EUROPEAN ORDNANCE

Capt. Dunn Says Field Artillery Is Receiving Most Attention There.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Capt. Beverly W. Dunn of the Ordnance Bureau has returned from Europe, where he spent several months in the study of ordnance matters in England, Germany, France, Belgium, and Switzerland. He was able to secure much valuable information regarding the manufacture of ordnance, and found the army officers of the European Governments very accommodating in giving their methods and views.

In the preliminary report he has made to the Ordnance Bureau here, Capt. Dunn says that all ordnance officers as well as field officers of European armies believe the subject of field artillery is one of the most important being considered. They think that the development of this artillery has reached a very critical stage, and that there are about to be great and important changes. The interest is intense and the belief is general that field artillery is to be the most important part of modern warfare. Events in the Philippines, the war in South Africa, and the campaign in China, it is said, have made this apparent.

European officers are working in the direction of rapid-fire guns almost exclusively. They desire to secure rapid-fire guns, and if possible preserve the present degree of mobility, but they are inclined to sacrifice a little time in firing the guns into action in order to secure the greatest effectiveness from quick firing.

As to coast defense and fortifications, Capt. Dunn reports that the tendency is toward longer guns with a higher velocity and smaller calibres. In this the European war offices approve the position of the United States. It is believed that the new type of gun will be more effective than heavy guns of large calibre, but with shorter range.

Capt. Dunn reports that the European officers are well aware of the importance of keeping abreast of the times in all kinds of gunnery and ammunition, and are watching with interest everything the United States does in this direction.

McKINLEY COMMUTES SENTENCE.

Private Miller Gets Twenty Years' Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Private Frank Miller, Company I, Twenty-third United States Infantry, was convicted by court-martial at Cebu, P. I., of the charge of criminal assault, and sentenced to be "shot to death with musketry." The case having been submitted to the President, he commuted the sentence to "dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor in a penitentiary for the period of twenty years." The penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, has been designated by the War Department as the place of confinement.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William B. Gordon, Ordnance Department, will make one visit each week for ten weeks from Watertown Arsenal to the C. H. Cowdrey Machine Works, Fitchburg, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles.

Major Henry H. Adams, Eighteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Oct. 24, 1899, vice Lieut. Col. Richard I. Eskridge, Twenty-third Infantry, who is relieved.

Major William E. Almy, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed at once to rejoin his station in the Department of Porto Rico.

Navy.

Capt. W. H. Brownson is detached from duty in connection with fitting out the Alabama, and ordered to duty on board her, Oct. 16, as commanding officer.

Lieut. Commander C. J. Badger is ordered to duty on the Alabama as executive, Oct. 16.

Lieut. Commander A. V. Zane is ordered to duty on the Alabama, in charge of the engineering department, Oct. 16.

Lieut. Commander A. Gleaves is ordered to duty on the Alabama as navigator, Oct. 16.

Lieuts. W. W. Phelps, T. G. Dewey, and C. T. Jewell are detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Alabama, Oct. 16.

Lieut. S. S. Robison is detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Alabama, Oct. 16.

Lieut. W. C. P. Muir is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Alabama, Oct. 16.

Naval Cadet V. A. Kimberly is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Alabama, Oct. 16.

Naval Cadet D. P. Mannix is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Alabama, Oct. 16.

Naval Cadet C. P. Snyder is ordered to duty on the Alabama, Oct. 16.

Surgeon E. H. Green is ordered to duty on the Alabama, Oct. 16.

Paymaster S. McGowan is ordered to duty on the Alabama, Oct. 16.

Lieut. Commander D. H. Mahan is ordered to the Washington yard for ordnance instruction, Oct. 10.

Lieut. H. E. Smith is detached from the Texas and ordered to the Atlanta, Oct. 15.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic station:

Lieut. H. G. Leopold is detached from the Petrel and ordered to the hospital at Yokohama.

Assistant Surgeon T. M. Lippitt is detached from the Monocacy and ordered to the Yokohama Hospital.

Capt. L. M. Gulick, United States Marine Corps, is detached from Guam and ordered to Cavite station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Albany, which is bound for China to reinforce the fleet, sailed to-day from Port Said to Perim. The Wilmington, under similar orders, has arrived at Rio from Montevideo to take on coal to cross the Atlantic.

The Amphitrite has sailed from New Bedford for Boston.

The Saturn has sailed from Singapore for Cavite.

INNOCENT MAN IN PRISON

District Attorney's Office Blamed in Cazielles's Case.

Months in the Tombs After Grand Jury Dismissed the Charge—Court Releases Him.

Accused of no criminal offense, Jean Cazielles, a Frenchman employed as a waiter in a saloon at 123 West Twenty-sixth Street, arrested for alleged violation of the excise law, remained in the Tombs prison from July 21 until yesterday, awaiting trial on a charge long since dismissed by the Grand Jury.

Cazielles was sent for and released by Judge Newburger when the case was brought to his attention. In addition to seveny-five days in the Tombs, Cazielles was also imprisoned many days in the Jefferson Market Prison. The responsibility, it is asserted at the Tombs, rests entirely with the District Attorney's office and the clerks of General Sessions.

Special Agents Collier and George of the Excise Department on July 6 bought some liquor in the saloon at 123 West Twenty-sixth Street, and immediately arrested Cazielles for violating the excise law in selling liquor under a license that had been revoked.

Cazielles the same day was held for trial by Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Court. Failing to give bail, the waiter was pleaced in the prison. Owing to the crowded condition of the Tombs, it is said, the prisoner was detained in the Jefferson Market prison until July 21.

Warden Hagan states that his census for these dates does not show a crowded condition of the Tombs. Cazielles's commitment papers, the Warden says, preceded the arrival of the prisoner.

The Grand Jury, deeming the evidence insufficient to indict, dismissed the complaint July 17, Cazielles being still in the Jefferson Market prison. The papers in his case, in the possession of the District Attorney, should have shown his whereabouts, declares Warden Hagan.

Cazielles's name appeared on the prison list sent to the Tombs from the District Attorney's office. It was returned to the District Attorney with "Not in Tombs" written opposite the name.

"I knew nothing of the man," said Warden Hagan. "The District Attorney's office should have instructed me to get him from the Jefferson Market prison. Cazielles arrived at the Tombs on the 21st. His name appeared several times on the report I make to the District Attorney each Thursday of all prisoners confined in the Tombs over thirty days. I also make a monthly report.

"Becoming anxious about this man, because he spoke but little English, and had no friends or counsel to visit him, I began an investigation yesterday into the cause of his detention. While I, with Clerk McKenna, was looking up the record of the case, a clerk of General Sessions said Judge Newburger had just sent for Cazielles. It was certainly a strange coincidence."

Judge Newburger explained to Cazielles the circumstances of his long imprisonment, and told him he was free. Overjoyed at regaining his liberty the Frenchman left the courtroom, first fervently thanking the Judge in French for his release, and dancing up and down with tears in his eyes.

Judge Newburger said the man's case had been called to his attention, he thought, by a clerk, although he could not remember positively.

Assistant District Attorney Unger stated late last night that the District Attorney's connection with cases ended with the dismissal of the complaints. It then becomes the duty of the court, he said, to discharge the prisoner. This is done through the clerk of Part I., General Sessions, who makes out the prison list of those prisoners to be discharged.

FATHER-IN-LAW KILLS ATTORNEY.

Family Quarrel in Wheeling, West Va., Followed by a Tragedy.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 5.—M. E. Dryden, a prominent attorney, was shot and killed to-day by Thomas Workman, his father-in-law, in a family quarrel.

Workman claims the shooting was done in self-defense.

FRANK J. GOULD'S PURCHASE.

He Acquires a Property Adjoining His Stable.

Frederick Zittel has sold to Frank J. Gould the four-story private dwelling 220 West Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5. This house adjoins Mr. Gould's stable, giving him a frontage of 45 feet on Fifty-eighth Street. Mr. Gould also owns the 50 feet in the rear of this property on the north side of Fifty-seventh Street, which the same broker sold to Mr. Gould last January.

Major Mills to be Mayor of Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 5.—By the majority of 168 votes, Major Livingston Mills, President of the Capital City Club, called the "Beau Brummel" of Atlanta society, and who in his official capacity has entertained all the distinguished visitors coming to Atlanta, was elected to the Mayoralty of the city. The campaign has been very bitter, rival corporations contesting for the control of public utilities and taking a vigorous part in the contest. Major Mills was regarded as the least promising of the candidates at the start.

Supposed to be Poor; Died Rich.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—John Hovey, an old man, who for many years had been gardner on the Pelham Priory estate, died to-night in the New Rochelle Hospital. Just before he died he revealed the fact that he had savings to the amount of $100,000 invested in securities. No one suspected that the old man was wealthy. He was unmarried, and so far as any one knows here, has no relatives anywhere.

Dawson Now a Moral City.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 5.—Dawson no longer has gambling establishments, dance halls, and kindred institutions. A wave of vigorous reformation emanating from the Government at Ottawa has swept the city of its vices and left it, according to the passengers who arrived from the north on the Dolphin to-day, a model city.

Youtsey's Trial for Murder Begins.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 5.—When the case of Henry Youtsey, charged with being a principal in the shooting of Gov. Goebel, was called in the Circuit Court to-day counsel for the defense moved a further postponement. Judge Cantrill overruled the motion. He said the defense had been given ample time to prepare for trial and must now proceed. Counsel then moved that the defendant be discharged, alleging the indictment filed in this county was only a copy. This motion also was overruled.

White Plains Police Chief Stricken.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Chief of Police Edward W. Bogart has been stricken with paralysis, and now lies at his home in a critical condition. He has been the Chief of Police for a good many years.

Italy Protests to United States?

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Le Journal publishes a dispatch from its Rome correspondent, saying that the Italian Government has sent to Washington a protest against the "excessive liberty" accorded to Anarchists in the United States.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:00	Sun sets...5:36	Moon sets..3:35

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:15	Gov. Isl'd...5:45	H. Gate...7:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:40	Gov. Isl'd...6:07	H. Gate...8:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Calderon, Manchester	.....	.....
Caledonian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caracas, La Guayra, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaffir Prince, Argentine Republic, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 8.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Belgravia, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $10, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. $14.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. $14 and up to Oct. $27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. $27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 6.

Algiers, New Orleans, Sept. 30.
British Queen, Antwerp, Sept. 22.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 3.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 30.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 29.
Galileo, Hull, Sept. 24.
Jessica, Colon, Sept. 28.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 29.
Scara, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
Ohio, Hull, Sept. 22.
Orizaba, Havana, Oct. 2.
San Juan, San Juan, Oct. 1.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 27.

SUNDAY, OCT. 7.

El Norte, New Orleans, Oct. 2.
Kansas City, Savannah, Oct. 4.
Lampasas, Galveston, Oct. 1.
New York, Southampton, Oct. 1.

MONDAY, OCT. 8.

City of Rome, Glasgow, Sept. 27.
Finance, Colon, Oct. 1.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, Oct. 1.
Massapequa, Havre, Sept. 23.
Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 3.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Oct. 5.
Trave, Bremen, Sept. 29.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

Alene, Port Limon, Oct. 2.
Hildur, Curacao, Oct. 1.
Ibernian, Liverpool, Sept. 26.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 27.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Oct. 2.
Manila, Gibraltar, Sept. 26.
Westernland, Antwerp, Sept. 29.

Arrived.

SS Acara, (Br.,) Kilgour, Shanghai, &c., July 17, with mdse. to Shewan, Pomes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg Sept. 27 and Southampton and Cherbourg 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 P. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Rotterdam Sept. 22, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Providence, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

U. S. transport McPherson, Byrne, Galveston Sept. 29, to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department.

SS Yuma, Warren, Philadelphia via Raritan Canal, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Saratoga, Johnson, Cienfuegos, &c., Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:08 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Scott, St. Lucia, &c., Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:25 P. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol Sept. 15 and Swansea 20th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Frazer, Bermuda Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bellaggio, (Ger.,) Buss, Santos, &c., Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Preoria, (Ger.,) Karlowz, Hamburg Sept. 24 and Plymouth 26th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:57 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Navahoe, for Charleston.
SS City of Jacksonville, for Jacksonville.
SS Folmina, (Dutch,) for Hongkong, &c.
SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Bristol City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that a spar buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, has been established in 27 feet of water at mean low water, to mark a canal boat sunk in the Hudson River, New York, on the following magnetic bearings: Rockland Lake Lighthouse, N. W. ½ N.; Tarrytown Lighthouse, S. The buoy is about 20 feet north of the wreck, over which there is 15 feet at low water.

HATTERAS INLET LIGHT STATION, NORTH CAROLINA.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the illuminating apparatus of the light at this station, on Oliver Reef, southerly side of Pamlico Sound, and about 4 miles inside from the seaward entrance to Hatteras Inlet, was reported disabled Sept. 27, 1900. The light will show fixed red, instead of flashing red, until about Oct. 8, when the characteristic of the light will be restored to flashing red in accordance with Notice to Mariners No. 144 of 1900.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 132, No. 683, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1900," Pages 112 and 125.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—SS Kaiser Friedrich, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelot, from New York, arr. at Havre at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilheim II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 9 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Southampton for New York via Cherbourg at 1:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Pattinson, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Elbruz, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Karamahia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York via Marseilles, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Cam, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Capt. Nunan, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York via Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York via Fayal, arr. at Lisbon to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day and proceeded. Passed Hurst Castle 8:10 A. M.

SS Horace, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, sld. from Santos for New York Oct. 2.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Fenrice, sld. from Santos for New York to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, sld. from Almeria for New York yesterday.

SS Turbo, (Br.,) Capt. Fairfield, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York today.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Ireland, sld. from Shields for New York Oct. 3.

SS Gut Heil, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroeder, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York yesterday.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, sld. hence for New York to-day.

SS Californian, Capt. Perry, sld. from Glasgow for New York to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Garlick, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day, not previously.

SS Auchenarden, (Br.,) Capt. Peat, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Adelaide previous to to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, (from Hamburg and Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Minterne, (Br.,) from Iloilo, Manila, and Colombo for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day for coal.

SS Umbria, (

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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HOW IT WOULD WORK.

We have received a certain number of inquiries, some of which we have published from time to time, as to how the election of Mr. BRYAN would affect the business interests of the country. The number of such inquiries is not nearly so great as it was four years ago, and it is evident that the true character of Mr. BRYAN'S policy and ideas is more clearly understood than at that time. The question that now seems to interest certain minds is how far he can and will carry out those ideas and that policy. This question has been raised, very naturally, and we doubt not with sincerity, by the not very numerous prominent supporters of Mr. BRYAN who in 1896 were his opponents, and who find it necessary to justify their change of attitude. Although they are not very numerous, they are men of ability and standing, and they exert an influence which must be reckoned with.

How far Mr. BRYAN will try to carry out the ideas and pursue the policy that he has not in any degree modified and has shown not the slightest intention to modify is a question that must be answered by inference only. It is a fair inference that he will do all he can in that direction, if he is an honest man. He is not quite candid enough to state clearly what his intentions are, but that may be from a desire not to embarrass the friends who are supporting him on other grounds. He has, however, obstinately resisted all attempts to induce or force him to repudiate his avowed views, or to say that he will not act on them as far and as fast as he can. The only really important question, then, is how far and how soon he can act on them if elected.

As to the law governing his powers there is no dispute. The standard silver dollars coined under the various acts since 1878 are a full legal tender for all dues public and private, unless otherwise expressly provided in the contract. The Treasury holds of these some $427,000,000. All but a couple of millions are held as a fund for the redemption of silver certificates, of which there are some $420,000,000 in circulation and $5,000,000 in the Treasury. It is not denied by any one, so far as we are aware, and it cannot correctly be denied, that the silver dollars can be used to pay the interest on the great body of the bonds and to pay the principal when the bonds fall due, if the silver certificates are returned to the Treasury. The only argument of any plausibility that we have seen as to the safety of the country against such a course by Mr. BRYAN is to the effect that the certificates are all in active circulation, that they are needed in the prosperous condition of trade, that they will not be turned into the Treasury, and that Mr. BRYAN will have no silver dollars available to pay the public obligations with.

This appears to us a very feeble reliance. With the election of Mr. BRYAN precisely the conditions will come about that on several occasions have caused the payments into the Treasury to be changed from gold to silver certificates. There will be a strong tendency toward a check in the activity of trade. Doubt and uncertainty as to the future conditions of investment and enterprise will prevail. Silver certificates will be the only kind of money issued by the Government that is not a full legal tender, and the only kind that cannot be turned into gold on demand under the present laws. The sole place where they can be used at their full par value in gold will be the Treasury. They will commence to flow into the Treasury in a volume proportioned to the sense of uneasiness that may prevail. That is what has happened with unfailing regularity every time since the first issue of certificates under the act of 1878 that there has been the slightest reason to doubt either the willingness or the ability of the Government to meet all its obligations in gold at the option of the holder. In case of Mr. BRYAN'S election there will be no hope of the willingness of the Administration to give Government creditors the option of taking gold or silver. Instead of doubt as to right intentions or as to the ability to carry them out, there will be certainty of wrong intentions. It will be but a short time before silver certificates will flow into the Treasury in volume to release all the silver dollars needed to pay interest in silver.

So much for the definite, specific situation that will be created by the election of Mr. BRYAN. There is no room for doubt that he will have all the silver dollars he wants to put in practice his theories as to the equality of silver with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. But quite apart from the immediate effect of any action that he may take or threaten, the effect of the mere fact of his election would be very great. It would be the verdict of the people of the United States in favor of turning the course of the Government toward the free coinage of silver, that is, toward inflation, depreciated currency and a fluctuating and uncertain standard of value. No matter how slow the change in the course of the Government might be, no matter what barriers might have to be overcome before Mr. BRYAN could reach his goal, there would remain the ugly fact that the country had put at the head of its affairs a President intent on reversing the progress of nearly forty years toward a sound currency and a stable standard of value.

Within the last four years this Nation has advanced from a position of inferiority to one of leadership in the commerce, industry, and finance of the world. It has challenged the supremacy held for more than a century by England, and the best minds of England have seen that the challenge is a formidable one. It is known by every one entitled to an opinion on the subject that one indispensable condition of the supremacy of England has been her unfaltering adherence to an unchanging standard of value. We have advanced to a position where we can hope to compete with her because we also have practically adopted that standard. If now by the election of Mr. BRYAN we halt in that course and proclaim that the hard-won victory is to count for naught and the tedious and costly conflict is to be renewed, we shall imperil all that we have gained, and lose much. Of that act of stupid folly we do not believe that the American people will be guilty.

CROKER AND THE CLERGY.

It is much to be hoped that nothing will occur to check the flow of CROKER'S new-found loquacity. His deliverances upon National and State politics may be merely diverting; but next year, when the character of his rule over this city comes up for investigation, his remarks upon municipal politics may be serious enough to turn many votes. Judging by what he is now saying, they will turn every one of them away from Tammany Hall.

The question whether vice on the east side flourishes under police protection is one upon which profound silence would be at once prudent and becoming for CROKER, because everybody knows that a large part of the revenue of Tammany Hall, and perhaps a still larger part of its influence, is due to its protection of vice and crime. When CROKER challenged proof the other day that Tammany had ever directly blackmailed unlawful resorts, everybody knew that he was quibbling. That is not, in fact, the modus operandi. It is the police that Tammany blackmails, as was shown before the Lexow committee, and as was perfectly well known before to every New Yorker who went about town with his eyes open. If a Police Captain has paid for his Captaincy several years' salary in advance the blackmailing of disorderly resorts and of lawbreakers is the readiest and indeed the only means he has of reimbursing himself. Tammany Hall, through its official agents, need simply connive at the process. It would be a breach of faith and a violation of the maxim of honor among thieves which is held in great respect in the organization, if it were to do anything else. Can any citizen for a moment imagine such a story as Dr. PADDOCK and the other clergymen concerned had to tell about a Police Captain and a Police Inspector having been told, or tellable, about the police when WILLIAM L. STRONG was Mayor and THEODORE ROOSEVELT President of the Board of Police?

But when RICHARD CROKER comes out and says that "there is no one more desirous than myself to see this great city morally pure," he is no longer quibbling. There is no polite word to say what it is that he is doing. There is no one who knows enough to read his words who does not know that it is to the moral impurity of the city that he and his gang owe a large part of their livelihood, and that the purification of the city would mean their impoverishment. How did CROKER get his money? That is always a fair question concerning a man who has had no visible means of support but politics since he took to politics, and whose last dollar, honestly earned in productive industry, was earned the last day that he worked at his trade, and that was a long time ago. It is certain that we shall get no answer to this question from CROKER himself. He has explicitly declined to tell us, upon the ground that it was "his private business," though it is many years since he had any private business that was not immediately connected with the public business. We know that his revenue comes from the same polluted sources which supply the revenues of Tammany Hall. And we know that those revenues are derived from preventing the moral purification of New York, and keeping it wide open, for a consideration.

As it would be suicidal for CROKER to take an honest part in any movement for the suppression of vice in New York, so it is barefaced impudence in him to profess a willingness to take part in such a movement, and to tender to the clergymen who have undertaken such a movement his "support and aid, as a private citizen, in the movement they are about to undertake to better the condition of the east side." His real cooperation in such a movement would be equivalent to his resignation of the bossship and his retirement from Tammany politics. Everybody knows that, and it is foolish of him to take the trouble of publicly saying what nobody will believe, and of publicly denying what everybody knows. It is on every account to be hoped that he will keep on talking until the municipal election, and that the efforts of the Boys to keep him quiet may all result in failure.

A PAINFUL SITUATION.

Not enough attention has been paid to one aspect of Mr. ODELL'S canvass for the Governorship, which nevertheless is of considerable public importance.

Mr. ODELL is not only a candidate for the Governorship of New York. He is also Chairman of the Republican State Committee, the business of which is to secure the election of the party candidates, and to secure them, among other means, by providing money for the expenses of the campaign. It is the business of Candidate ODELL, in his capacity of Chairman ODELL, to apply for subscriptions to the Republican campaign fund from persons who expect to be benefited by the election of a Republican Governor. The solicitor of their subscriptions is the very person from whom they will expect, in case of the success of the ticket, the worth of their money. It will be he to whom they will appeal, and feel that they have bought the right to appeal, for favorable executive action upon measures affecting their interests.

The conjunction is unprecedented, so far as we know, and it is certainly unfortunate. If Mr. ODELL is elected Governor, it will put him in a position which to a man of scrupulous sense, either of personal honor or of public duty, would be quite intolerable, for it would subject him to the necessity of choosing between the imputations of malfeasance in office and of personal ingratitude. Such a prospect should, we think, have led Mr. ODELL to insist upon being relieved from the responsibilities of his Chairmanship before he assumed those of his candidacy. It might also very well turn the scale with doubtful voters by determining them to extricate Mr. ODELL from an untenable position. Doubtless he will have no trouble in collecting a very large campaign fund. No State Chairman before him has had so much to offer, upon equally high authority, in return for contributions. But that is the very reason why he should be relieved, since he has not seen fit to relieve himself, of the embarrassment which his election would create for him.

TRY ARBITRATION.

It is perfectly evident that if the coal miners and the coal operators persist in their courses an adjustment of the strike in the anthracite coal region will be postponed indefinitely. The needs of the unemployed miners begin to assert themselves in demands for relief from the miners' organization, and this may lead the operators of mines to expect that hunger may break the spirit of the strikers and lead them to accept in desperation such pay and conditions as may be offered to them. But that will not now be a satisfactory outcome of the contest. The offer of some of the operators of an advance of 10 per cent. in pay has made it clear enough that all of the grievances of the strikers are not unreasonable. What may seem at first like an admission that too little has been paid to the miner may prove to be an illusion, if it is shown that in advancing slightly the pay of the miners a like advance is to be made in the price of coal to the public.

The proposition to redress all the grievances of the miners by an advance of 10 per cent. in wages becomes more and more ineffective as a cure for a complicated trouble the more it is considered. A correspondent who calls our attention to some possibly defective figures used by us only strengthens by some of his statements our conviction that the grievances of the miners are real and many, that they cannot be redressed by an advance in wages alone, and that the subject is one of such importance as to deserve consideration at the hands of a board of arbitration that will inquire fully, with the assistance of men of experience in mining and disposing of coal, before reaching conclusions touching the chief points involved in the dispute and recommending remedies for such evils as can be cured. To say that there is nothing to arbitrate is to admit the obligation to the public to arbitrate, for the arbitration would at least make plain whether the miners or the operators are wholly at fault, or whether both miners and operators are partly right in their contentions.

As to the matter of excessive docking by the "docking boss," it is not denied at the mines by operators that it is sometimes excessive for protection of the operator against dishonesty on the part of the miner. There must be some merit in the demand of the miners that they be accorded the privilege or right of employing a representative, to be paid by them, to supervise and restrain the representative of the operator whose docking adds to the profits of the operator. There does not appear to be anything unreasonable in the form or purpose of this demand that arbitration could not discover. Then there is the powder question, which G. B. MARKLE & Co. of Hazleton were anxious to submit to arbitration with the stipulation that they would abide by the decision of the arbitrator.

We are unable to accept the suggestion that it can be right to charge the miner $2.75 for powder that costs the operator $1 or less on the theory that the miner is apt to use powder more economically and safely if he has to pay for it 250 per cent. more than it costs or than it ought to cost him. The operators cloud the understanding of the layman with their attempts to explain this powder charge. They could not hope to befog a board of arbitration made up of members familiar with all the explanations and theories. One of the most fair-minded and generous of individual operators has admitted that he could not defend or justify the excessive powder charge. According to a recent statement issued by Wilkesbarre operators it is almost candidly admitted to be part of a complicated programme arranged to keep the average earnings of a miner down to $52 a month, and this programme, if adhered to after the 10 per cent. advance is accepted, would deprive the miner of any immediate advantage by reason of the advance.

As the operators are determined not to recognize the Mine Workers' Union, and as the strike has proved that the union may exist without recognition, the question of recognition might be waived as immaterial. It does not seem impracticable to secure a conference of representative miners and operators to arrange for an arbitration between the employers and the employed. It is for the disputants to find bases for arbitration suited to different conditions in different sections and collieries. The MARKLES were willing to submit to arbitration all disputes arising between them and the miners in the Jeddo collieries. There was no difficulty about finding a base for arbitration there. It was unfortunate for the MARKLES, disgraceful in their employés, and discouraging to those who have hope in the adoption of arbitration for the settlement of all such controversies that the compact to arbitrate was rejected at the very moment that it should have been binding. Arbitration still promises a way out of the strike, and its application now, upon the initiative of the coal producers or of the miners, seems to us to be both an opportunity and a duty.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Anybody who tries to harmonize the various statements, all made without a trace of uncertainty, in regard to "the German vote," will only be saved from insanity by keeping constantly in mind the amusing incongruities of the theories he hears put forward. The object of most of them, however, has been to explain exactly why President MCKINLEY had lost or would lose the vote in question, and therefore there is the element of comparative novelty in the discovery by The London Globe that the German vote "has undoubtedly been finally secured to President MCKINLEY by his refusal to accede to the retaliation proposals of the German Government circular." The Globe is informed that previous to that refusal the startling similarity of the Administration's imperialistic policy to that of Emperor WILLIAM had turned all German-Americans into passionate supporters of free silver, but the rejection of the Emperor's plan has convinced them that the Republic is all right and in no danger of following the example of their beloved fatherland. All this was written early last week, however, and by this time, presumably, The Globe has changed its mind and sees in the agreement reached on Chinese affairs between the United States and Germany good reason for announcing that our German vote has again moved itself from pole to pole, and thereby, of course, shifted the balance of our political world. Evidently nothing, in the estimation of observers like The Globe, is so mutable as the fixed determination of a German-American voter. If the latter likes to be shifted about—on paper—in this vertiginous way, nobody else need complain, but does he like it?

—A foreigner who observed with trained eyes the recent manoeuvres in and near the Harbor of Newport was struck not so much by the excellence of the work done by officers and crews and the value of the lessons taught—both of which he recognized with cordial enthusiasm—as by the fact that the game of mimic warfare played under the auspices of the Naval War College did not excite the interest or attract the presence of any of the Navy Department officials. The other branches of the service, curiously enough, showed no such indifference, and several of its departmental representatives thought it worth while to get a close view of the operations. The great civilian rulers of the navy had other and more important things to attend to—vacations, with incidental fishing and golf, perhaps—and none of them, so far as known, made his appearance anywhere near Newport while the manoeuvres were in progress. The queerness of this is very queer, or so it is said by those able to judge thereof, and it is faintly whispered in certain safely remote corners that the disposition of the Navy Department is to say, "You've got the War College you howled for so long; now go ahead and do what you like with it, and don't worry us any more." If there is any truth in these rumors the situation is unfortunate in many ways. Neither big secretaries nor little ones are expected to be practical sailors, but it is of considerable importance that they should know as much as possible about the workings of the huge weapon they control. Their absence from Newport did not tend to encourage the zeal of their subordinates, or to increase the public's estimate of the worth to the Nation of the instruction given there. The matter has made a lot of talk, mostly quiet and confidential as yet, and it does not tend to increase the efficiency or quicken the progress of the navy of which we are all so proud.

—Steam locomotives, according to The Electrical Review, are already an anachronism on railway lines seeking to transport passengers in the regions close to great cities. Service of this sort, it declares, can be satisfactorily and economically performed only by electric cars operated by and as feeders for the steam roads. "It does not seem yet within the bounds of engineering practicability," the writer says, "to construct electric systems for very long-distance lines, and for the operation of high-speed trains with few stops, that will show commercial results. Electricity has absolutely displaced every other variety of tractive force, however, for the working of street railroads or passenger carrying for very short distances at low speeds and with very frequent stops. It is rapidly taking its place as the sole agency in use for what may be called intermediate service, whereby passengers are transported at higher speeds to greater distances and with fewer but still relatively many stops. The next development of passenger transportation in which it is destined to become pre-eminent is that of express and local trains between cities separated by one hundred miles or less in crowded and densely populated sections." The conclusion is that the railroads must go into the trolley business or lose the short-haul passenger traffic which has hitherto been an important contributor to their revenues. It is easy to see, also, that the change described will add to public convenience. Most residents of the suburbs now use both the trolley and the railway, and rarely indeed is there such harmony between the time schedules of the two as to reduce the delay attending transfer from the one to the other to a minimum. Rivalry for patronage involves the element of hostility, and though this sometimes results in reduced fares, it does not always do so, and the passenger who must use not one or the other of the two means of conveyance but both never finds in the managers of either of them the regard for his needs he would like to see.

—Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN'S latest poem, "The Mercy of the Mighty," is certainly not of an excellence to fill his friends with enthusiasm, or to fill those who have criticised him in the past with repentance, but it is the work of a man who knows the rules of versification, and it expresses well enough the official English view of recent operations in South Africa. We fear that irreverent folks will laugh not too kindly at some of the figures the Laureate has devised; "long-armed Sceptre," for example, is an unhappily directed flight of fancy, and the poet's cool assumption that the Lord has made his—not His—isle vice-regent of the sea will try the patience of many; but the verses on the whole will escape any very well deserved ridicule, and, at least as compared with certain recent productions of the same hand, are distinctly admirable. By the utmost stretch of charity, however, "The Mercy of the Mighty" cannot be said to justify the selection of Mr. AUSTIN for the position he holds. His labored alliterations, his utter lack of spontaneity, his substitution of weight for strength, his smug morality, and his insular conception of the Divinity and things in general are all painfully apparent to the disinterested critic. But they are just the sort of verses desired by Mr. AUSTIN'S employers, and to have honestly earned one's wage is no small achievement. That they are not just the sort of verses the rest of us want is a fact of no great consequence. The poets whom we like better can still write as much as they please, regardless of the fact that they are not Laureates. The only really lamentable feature of the situation is the fact that everything Mr. AUSTIN puts into measured lines gets the wide publicity earned only by masterpieces, and we are all under a sort of compulsion to read and discuss every exudation of his muse. If we need any revenge for this injustice, it is to be found in the probability, or rather the certainty, that Mr. AUSTIN is as little pleased by the enforced criticism he receives as the critics are by the necessity under which they have been placed of wasting their valuable time over his verses.

A Correction by Dr. Cuyler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of my address last evening you make me to speak of the "funeral of Mr. Bryan on the day after election." I was speaking of Bryanism as a conglomeration of heresies, and when its funeral took place it could be said, as of the miner kicked by the mule, "it would be buried if the fragments of the deceased could be found." Please publish this correction; for I should be sorry to have it supposed that I would speak so offensively of Mr. Bryan himself. THEODORE L. CUYLER.
Brooklyn, Oct. 5, 1900.

NUGGETS.

For Luck.

"Dat's a queer hoss-shoe over your door, Mr. Johnsing."

"Hoss-shoes is out of style; dat's a automobeel tire."—Chicago News.

A Plutocrat.

"Clytie, is this young man you are engaged to well to do?"

"Oh, Pa, he's rich; he's so rich that he doesn't have to care whether he pays his debts or not."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Sweeter Parting.

"So you wish to take my daughter away from me," remarked her doting father.

"Well—ah—that wasn't just exactly my thought," stammered the nervous young suitor; "my folks could perhaps spare me with fewer pangs."—Philadelphia Record.

According to Contract.

House Owner—You didn't pay the rent last month.

Tenant—No? Well, I suppose you'll hold me to your agreement.

Owner—Agreement—what agreement?

Tenant—Why, when I rented you said I must pay in advance or not at all.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

He Could but He Wouldn't.

"Come, now," persisted the lawyer, "are you not able to say that the defendant was in the room at the time and objected to the whole proceeding?"

"Yes, Sir," savagely replied the witness. "I am able to say it, I reckon, but I'd be telling the blamedest lie you ever heard of if I did."—Chicago Tribune.

WHEN MY NEIGHBOR SINGS.

Wade Whipple in Richmond Dispatch.

I sometimes wish my neighbor, Munn,
would never try to sing,
For, oh, it's such a sad attempt at imitating tune,
That when among his acres wide he gives his lungs full swing
It seems to break a string upon the sweet-toned harp of June;
Yet when I stop a-listening, and creep up through the corn
And see what gladness lights his face all through his singing mood,
I sort of hush my protests 'gainst his effort so forlorn,
For it doesn't hurt me any, and it seems to do him good.

We've got to take the bitter with the sweet in life, of course,
And oftentimes what seems to us a strain of bitterness
Is Nature's way of sweetening some fructifying source
Of benefit, that later brings a gladdening caress;
If it wasn't for the cackling we would lose the eggs, perhaps;
But for the direful tuning up the violin were dumb;
The blessed rain oft reaches us through shocking thunder claps,
And other benefits in wake of things unpleasant come;

And arguing thus, I conclude, regarding neighbor Munn,
(For he's a heart as golden as the pumpkins that he grows,)
That though his style of singing's like the bursting of a gun,
It's just his way of tuning up his heart's good natured throes;
So when his vocal clamorings make fractures in the air,
And startle all the denizens of orchard, grove, and wood,
I nowadays just laugh, instead of starting in to swear,
For it doesn't hurt me any, and I know it does him good.

CARL SCHURZ TO RESIGN

Proposes to Leave Civil Service Reform Association.

Criticism of His Advocacy of Bryanism Declared to be the Cause—Members' Statements.

Carl Schurz has decided to resign the Presidency of the National Civil Service Reform Association. Mr. Schurz, who is still at Lake George, has written a letter to the Executive Committee, in which it is understood he treats of questions affecting his proposed resignation.

The exact contents of the letter are not to be had at the present time, nor will they be made known until Mr. Schurz has consented to their publication. The resignation is to be offered, nominally it is said, on the the ground of old age and overwork. It is denied that pressure from within the organization itself has been brought to bear. On the contrary, it is asserted that the strongest personal sympathy exists between Mr. Schurz and its members.

Edward M. Shepard, a member of the Executive Committee, said when seen yesterday:

"I understand that Mr. Schurz has tendered his resignation, the cause of his action being the public clamor against his advocacy of Mr. Bryan's election. Mr. Schurz is so admittedly an honorable man that it is absurd to think that his personal or political views could affect his civil service reform work. We trust him not to mix the two, and I hope he will not resign. I cannot say who might take his place or anything definitely now about the acceptance of his resignation."

Silas W. Burt, also a member of the Executive Committee, said:

"I wish that Mr. Schurz's letter could be published, for that would be the best way of setting the public aright in the matter. I have spoken to other members of the committee about it, and we will give it out if we have Mr. Schurz's consent to do so, but not otherwise. The letter will be taken up at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, Oct. 20.

"We have all felt badly over the way partisan politicians have stormed at Mr. Schurz. I have known him for thirty years, and have always known him to be one of the most high-minded patriots in this country. There is always some chaff that falls from the grains of wheat, and every bit of chaff in this case has been snatched up and used unfairly against Mr. Schurz. There is no feeling against him in the association. It does not touch imperialism, however, except in recommending the application of civil service rules to territories that have been taken.

"I am opposed to Mr. Schurz's resignation. We need him, and I don't know whom we could choose to follow him in the long line of illustrious Presidents. It is a matter of pride with us that, besides having a capable man, we should have a patriotic figure like Mr. Schurz. If, however, we find his duties too pressing on him, for he has a great deal of writing and other work of his own, we will agree to relieve him of the work."

URGE CHANGES AT WEST POINT.

Board of Visitors Recommends Raising of Admission Standard.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Board of Visitors to West Point for 1900 has submitted its report to the Secretary of War. The board considers it unfortunate that so much time during the first year is of necessity devoted to the study of elementary subjects, and for the purpose of obviating this necessity recommend that the standard of admission be raised.

To inaugurate this change the board advocates no definite scheme of admission requirements, but suggests that an arrangement similar to that which exists at the Naval Academy should be put in force—namely, an arrangement whereby the Secretary of War should have control over the conditions of admission, thus making it possible to keep the admission requirements constantly in harmony with the standard of preparation prevailing in the high schools of the country.

The board feels that it is but fair that the cadet of the Military Academy be put upon the same footing in regard to pay as the naval cadet, who receives $500 per annum, plus one daily ration commuted at 30 cents, making a total of $609.50 per year, which gives the latter the advantage of $60.50 per annum, or $278 in the course of four years.

The board is thoroughly impressed with the present necessity of making proper provision for the increase, made under recent legislation, in the numerical strength of the corps of cadets. This necessitates the enlargement of several buildings now at the post and the construction of some new ones.

The report concludes with the statement that whatever may be said to the disadvantage of the Academy at West Point by those not in sympathy with its purposes, no one can examine into its methods as this Board of Visitors has done without being satisfied that it is on the whole admirably fulfilling the purposes of its creation, and that it is in every way worthy of the most liberal treatment on the part of Congress.

LOUIS ALDRICH TO ACT.

Will Return to Stage After Seven Years' Absence.

Seven years' retirement from active stage life has satisfied Louis Aldrich, who on Thursday night made an arrangement with David Belasco whereby he is to return to the stage next season under Mr. Belasco's management in an elaborate revival of Bartley Campbell's play "My Partner."

The drama will be somewhat revised by Mr. Belasco and brought more up to date, but with Mr. Aldrich in his original rôle of Jim Saunders. The attraction will only be presented in popular price houses and sent through the country, opening in September.

Mr. Aldrich's last appearance on the stage was in Augustus Thomas's play entitled "Surrender," which was presented under Charles Frohman's direction.

THE "VANITY FAIR" SUIT.

Action Against Miss Gertrude Coghlan Argued at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The action brought by Harrison G. Fiske and Mrs. Fiske, the actress, against Miss Gertrude Coghlan and her managers, Delcher & Hennessey, for infringement of the copyright of Langdon Miller's dramatization of "Vanity Fair" was argued before Judge William J. Wallace in the United States court here this afternoon. Many affidavits were presented to show that Coghlan's "Becky Sharp" is not an infringement.

Miss Anna Alliston of Miss Coghlan's company says that she made a dramatization of "Vanity Fair," which was played in England thirty years ago, and that the Fiske play is copied after it.

No Advance Sale for L'Aiglon.

It has been known for some time that Charles Frohman would present Miss Maude Adams at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Oct. 22 in Edmund Rostand's latest play, "L'Aiglon." So that no complaint can be made or dissatisfaction expressed, a departure in the opening sale of seats will be made. Ordinarily when a new important production is about to be given, orders for seats are received by mail or in person at the box office of the theatre, and frequently every seat in the house is sold before the opening night. Under the new arrangement it is proposed to present to the public an entirely clean box office sheet when the seats are placed on sale, and under no circumstances will orders be received by mail or otherwise.

The Viking Refloated.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.—The United States revenue cutter Viking, which ran aground early in the week on a key about sixty miles from Matabano in the course of a tour of inspection of the coast by Governor General Wood, has arrived at Cienfuegos. Gen. Wood and the members of his party are well.

FIRE DAMAGES WELBECK ABBEY

Famous Seat of Dukes of Portland in Danger—Art Treasures Saved.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A serious fire has occurred at Welbeck Abbey, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, the famous seat of the Dukes of Portland. The Oxford wing was gutted, but the priceless pictures and furniture were saved. The damage was about £25,000. The Duke and Duchess of Portland are at present absent from home.

The greater part of Welbeck Abbey is modern. The Oxford wing, which is apparently the portion destroyed in the fire, is one of the oldest portions of the building. It takes its name from the famous eighteenth century Countess of Oxford, who restored the great Gothic hall of Welbeck in 1731.

This Gothic hall was regarded as the most striking feature of the portion of Welbeck which is above ground. It contained a large number of valuable tapestries, suits of armor, and other mediaeval objects, as well as some fine family portraits of the earlier ancestors of the Cavendish-Bentincks.

The fame of Welbeck Abbey is based largely on its extraordinary subterranean apartments and passages. These were constructed for the fifth Duke, who died in 1879. To these underground rooms were carried most of the priceless paintings, statuary, and other art objects in which Welbeck is rich, and these have escaped destruction apparently. The riding school, one of the largest of the subterranean apartments, has been converted into a museum and library.

Welbeck is situated at the northern extremity of the famous Sherwood Forest. The neighborhood is known as "The Dukeries" from the large number of estates there belonging to members of the highest order of the nobility of the United Kingdom.

FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Paris Congress Issues an Appeal to the Nations, Based on Its Work.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The International Peace Congress epitomized its work in an appeal to the nations, adopted this afternoon, in which it says the congress condemned the refusal of the British Government to agree to arbitration or mediation in South Africa and expresses keen regret that the majority of the Governments which might have offered mediation abstained from so doing, in spite of their pacific declarations at The Hague.

Regarding China, the Peace Congress, after recognizing and pointing out the primary causes of discontent upon the part of the Chinese, urged that the solution of the conflict be just and equitable and in conformity with the inalienable right of the populations to freely dispose of themselves.

The congress also characterized the Armenian massacres as the most odious deeds of recent times, and expressed the hope that the universal indignation of the civilized world would force the Governments to find a radical solution.

Continuing, the congress points out the moral and material injury resulting from formidable armaments and recommends to Governments to study these questions, on the solution of which, it is asserted, depends the prosperity and the very existence of the nations.

The congress then recommends international arbitration and urges the conclusion of treaties making arbitration permanent and obligatory.

It is asserted that the congress has thus placed before the world the bases for a preliminary study of international differences as they occur, in order to facilitate pacific solutions before irritation spreads to the ill-informed masses.

POLITICAL UNREST IN SPAIN.

Ex-Minister Says Present Conditions Will Lead to Revolution.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—Señor Romero y Robledo, who in 1896 was Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of the late Señor Canovas del Castillo, has caused a stir by a violent speech dealing with the political and economic situation of Spain.

He declared that if matters were to continue long as they are now revolution would be inevitable. Although he has always been a stanch supporter of the monarchical principle, he hinted that in certain eventualities he would espouse the republican cause.

He warmly eulogized the Union National, a widely ramified organization now agitating for drastic administrative reforms and economies in the public service.

California to Give Away Exhibits.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The Californian Exposition Commissioners have decided to present their effects and exhibits to prominent Frenchmen and to the museums, hospitals, and schools of Paris. A beautiful redwood table, eight feet in diameter, made from a California tree, and which attracted much attention, has been accepted by President Loubet. A large number of forestry specimens, which secured a grand prize, have been given to the Vincennes Forestry Museum. Similar gifts have been made to other museums. The great Paris Hospital, the Hotel Dieu, has received a selection of California wines, fruits, and other foodstuffs.

To Reconsider German Sugar Bounties.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—It is now officially announced that representatives of Germany, Austria, and France will meet in Paris in a few days to reconsider the sugar bounties question. The French Government proposed the reconsideration. The German delegates are not instructed, and it depends on the result of the preliminary conferences whether the deliberations, which were abortive at Brussels, will be resumed. If France is prepared to concede enough to justify the hope that an understanding can be reached, all the sugar-producing countries will be invited to another conference.

Socialists and Soldiers in Conflict.

GHENT, Belgium, Oct. 5.—A serious conflict took place to-day between a number of Socialists and soldiers during an open-air performance by a regimental band. The latter was playing a royalist air, and the Socialists began singing revolutionary songs and stoned some of the soldiers who were in company with the bandsmen. The soldiers thereupon drew their swords, and in the fight which followed several persons were wounded, including the bandmaster and an officer. Many arrests were made.

Suez Canal Not Entirely Blocked.

PORT SAID, Oct. 5.—The Suez Canal is not blocked, as reported in the United States, by the sinking recently in those waters of the American steam collier Emir, bound for Manila with coal for the American fleet. Twenty-one vessels have been stopped by the wreck, but there is no delay in the case of vessels under forty-five feet in beam. The Emir's position is unchanged.

Berlin at Odds with the Empress.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—After a long and secret session to-day the Town Council of Berlin voted not to tender congratulations to Empress Augusta Victoria upon her next birthday, Oct. 22, because Baron von Mirbach, her Majesty's Chamberlain, answered the Council's congratulations last year with a caustic criticism of the way in which the Council had treated certain religious questions.

Protest Against Cook Island Seizure.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 5.—The Government is preparing to protest strongly against New Zealand's annexation of the Cook Islands on the ground that the large trade of New South Wales with the islands would probably be diverted if New Zealand were to arrange a tariff intended to accomplish that object.

Mark Twain to Go Abroad Again.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) who, with his family, leaves for the United States to-day, told a representative of The Daily Mail yesterday that it was more than likely that he would revisit England next Summer.

Municipal Ownership for Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Herr Brinkmann, who was to-day inaugurated as Second Burgomaster of the City of Berlin, came out strongly in his inaugural address in favor of municipal ownership of transportation facilities, better dwellings for the poor, and various social reforms.

CZAR'S SHIP ATTACKED BY CHINESE FLEET?

Suggested that China Is Playing with the Powers to Gain Time.

MORE INFLAMMATORY EDICTS

New Capital to be Inaccessible from the Coast—Report that America Wants Prince Tuan Beheaded.

LONDON, Oct. 6—4:15 A. M.—It is reported in St. Petersburg, according to the correspondent of The Times at the Russian capital, that the Chinese fleet in Formosa Strait attempted to engage the Russian armored cruiser Rurik, but the latter's speed frustrated the plan.

The correspondent says it is probable that the allied squadrons will force the Chinese fleet to capitulate or will destroy it.

The Times's representative at Shanghai says:

"It is believed here that highly inflammatory edicts are being issued secretly and that the recent public edicts are only intended to hoodwink the powers."

Other Shanghai telegrams announce that the imperial edict, dated Sept. 30, ordering the Court to be removed to Tsi-Nan-Foo, was issued owing to the famine at Tai-Nan-Foo, capital of the Province of Shan-Si. They also express the opinion that the object of the recent edicts regarding the degradation of Chinese personages of high rank is merely to gain time and to enable China to be in a better position to defy the powers, as the new capital will be virtually inaccessible from the coast.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post, discussing this aspect of the case, remarks:

"The German troops have no means of transport, and any attempt to follow the Chinese Court would be, therefore, quite futile."

He says that the Chinese firmly believe in the existence of a Russo-German agreement under which Russia will take all the territory north of the Great Wall and Germany the provinces of Chi-Li and Shan-Tung.

The Gazette, in publishing Vice Admiral Seymour's report of the first Peking relief expedition as cabled Sept. 6, and Rear Admiral Bruce's report of the taking of the Taku forts June 17, gives a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty warmly complimenting Admiral Seymour on his tact and judgment in directing a force composed of so many nationalities, and adds that Lord Salisbury entirely concurs in the expressions of approval.

AMERICA WANTS TUAN'S HEAD?

LONDON, Oct. 6—4 A. M.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following statement by its Washington correspondent:

"The United States Government has proposed to the powers to insist that Prince Tuan be beheaded, that the Emperor be induced to go to Peking to form a Government of Progressives, under the support of European bayonets, and that the Empress Dowager be deposed."

The Daily Chronicle admits that it finds considerable difficulty in believing this report.

PROPOSALS BY FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The following official note was issued here this afternoon:

"The Foreign Minister has instructed the representatives of France to sound the powers whose troops are co-operating with ours in the extreme East regarding the adoption of a common programme for the negotiations with China. Our representatives acquitted themselves of this mission and left with the various Foreign Ministers a copy of the following note:

"'In sending their forces to China the powers proposed, first of all, to deliver their legations. Thanks to their union and the valor of their troops, this aim has been attained. It is now a question of securing from the Chinese Government, which has given Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang full powers to negotiate and treat in its name, suitable reparation for the past, and serious guarantees for the future. Penetrated with the spirit which inspired the previous declarations of the different Governments, the Government of the Republic believes it sums up their real sentiments in the following points, which it submits as a basis for negotiations to be entered upon immediately after the usual verification of the powers:

"'First—The punishment of the principal culprits, who will be designated by the representatives of the powers at Peking.

"'Second—The maintenance of the prohibition of the import of arms.

"'Third—Equitable indemnities to States, societies, and individuals.

"'Fourth—The formation of a permanent guard for the Peking legations.

"'Fifth—The dismantlement of the fortifications.

"'Sixth—Military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien-Tsin to Peking, which would thus be always open to the legations wishing to go to the sea or to forces proceeding to Peking from the sea.

"'Presented collectively by the representatives of the powers, supported by the presence of the international troops, it appears impossible to the Government of the Republic that these conditions, which are so legitimate, would not be accepted by the Chinese Government at an early date.'"

CZAR AGREES WITH GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The following dispatch from St. Petersburg has been semi-officially issued here:

"The Russian Government assents to the proposals in Count von Bülow's note of Oct. 1. M. de Giers has been instructed in that sense."

A high official of the Foreign Office today asserted that the second German note had met with a warm reception everywhere. "The Chinese question," he said, "will now make more rapid progress toward solution, so far as the powers are concerned. All, however, depends upon the attitude of the Chinese Government."

Referring to the note of M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, the official refused to give details, but intimated that it contained some new points calling for friendly discussion among the powers, in which the German Foreign Office expects that an agreement will be speedily reached. He said, furthermore, that the French note contained some points "already superseded by very recent diplomatic events."

Official circles here lay great stress upon the entire harmony between M. Delcassé's proposals and Germany's latest suggestions regarding the punishment of the guilty. It is understood that the other points in the French note do not press for decision.

The semi-offical Berliner Post expresses surprise that Germany was not consulted by France before M. Delcassé put himself into communication with the powers.

Meanwhile the Government organs continue their efforts to cover Germany's change of front, making use of some extremely lame arguments. For instance, the Berliner Post berates the Radical papers for "misunderstanding" the September note, pretending that the expression "surrender the guilty" is the diplomatic equivalent for "ascertain the guilty."

Now that Germany has accepted the Chinese initiative in the meting out of punishment, the opinion is expressed here that this plan offers a prospect of more effective vengeance, inasmuch as the Chinese know the guilty parties better than the Foreign Ministers could, and will be inclined to impose severer penalties than the European conscience would tolerate.

ENGLAND FOLLOWS AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The British Government has followed in the footsteps of the United States in the Chinese negotiations. It has authorized Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister at Peking, to enter into relations with the Chinese officials, just as our Government did in the case of Mr. Conger. It has left to its Minister discretionary power to pass upon the sufficiency of the credentials of Li-Hung-Chang, Prince Ching, and the other Chinese envoys.

Although the formal response to the last German proposition has not been returned by Lord Salisbury, the United States Government has been informed that, though such answer may not be made at all, being unnecessary in the light of recent developments, yet Sir Claude MacDonald will be instructed to make the same inquiries relative to the punishment of the Chinese ringleaders that have been committed to Mr. Conger.

The first practical outcome of Special Commissioner Rockhill's investigation has been an instruction to him by the State Department to co-operate with Minister Conger in the inquiries with which that official is now charged relative to the character of the Chinese envoys and punishments. Mr. Rockhill's previous acquaintance with the Chinese officials and his knowledge of Chinese methods, supplemented by the inquiries he has made since his arrival in China, it is calculated, will fit him materially to assist Mr. Conger.

The next step toward the final settlement of the Chinese troubles must come from Mr. Conger and his brother Ministers at Peking. They are charged now with inquiries into the matter of punishments, which certainly will occupy some time, and it is not expected that much headway will be made in other directions until this phase of the case has been passed. The latest French note is a distinct movement toward the initiation of negotiations for a settlement while this question of punishments is still pending. It is probable that exchanges will take place with the French note as the basis while the Ministers at Peking are at work under their instructions upon the subject of punishments, but even though some advance is made with the French note, it is not likely, in the judgment of officials here, that all of the complex questions involved therein can be agreed upon by the powers before Mr. Conger and the other Ministers are ready to report upon their branch of the case.

In the mutual congratulations that are being exchanged relative to the success which has attended the efforts of the powers to get together upon the German note, the intention of the Chinese Government respecting this important subject has escaped attention. It is believed here, however, that the Imperial Government will make the earnest effort to meet the demand of the powers respecting the punishments. Touching the French proposals, however, the officials here have already received intimations that the Chinese Government is preparing to offer strenuous objection to some of them, notably to the propositions looking to the razing of the Taku forts and the interdiction of the importation of firearms.

The news that Gen. Jung-Lu is not to be forced upon the Chinese Peace Commission is well received here as indicating the readiness of the Chinese Government to heed any reasonable remonstrance from the powers, for in this case our Government had indicated a hope that his appointment as a Peace Envoy would not be pressed.

TO ASK £40,000,000 INDEMNITY.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4.—It is reported that the allies will demand an indemnity which will aggregate £40,000,000, ($200,000,000.)

The astonishment of the Chinese was great when, to-day, they received official notification from the Viceroy to the effect that foreign pressure had necessitated the degradation of prominent members of the Court.

The new German cable from Che-Foo to Tsin-Tau has been opened.

It is reported that rinderpest has broken out at Kiao-Chow.

There was great jubilation among the foreigners in Shanghai when they learned of the nature of Emperor William's reply to Emperor Kwang-Su.

EARL LI GONE TO PEKING.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 3.—Li-Hung-Chang and M. De Giers, the Russian Minister to China, had a lengthy conference to-day, after which it was announced that Li-Hung-Chang would depart for Peking to-morrow.

Earl Li will be accompanied by the Russian Admiral, a Russian guard, and his own bodyguard.

The orders given to Gen. Jung-Lu (the Commander in Chief of the northern armies and one of the most influential men in China) to join Li-Hung-Chang have been countermanded.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—According to the dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, Li-Hung-Chang has left Tien-Tsin under Russian escort, deeply depressed because Count von Waldersee refused to receive him.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 3.—A landing party from the British armored cruiser Aurora has occupied Ching-Wan-Tao.

An order has been sent to Shanghai for the immediate delivery of a plant for the construction of a branch railroad from Tang-Ho, on the Gulf of Liao-Tung, to Ching-Wan-Tao; also for the erection of a pier to which ships may be moored. It is expected that the work will be completed within two months, thus securing facilities for a Winter port.

The failure of the Russians to rebuild the railway to Peking is causing talk among the commanders of the restoration of the line to English owners for reconstruction and operation.

It is reported that the Russians are moving from Shan-Hai-Kuan toward Chin-Chau.

The Germans have demanded possession of the railroad between Tien-Tsin and Peking, and the Russians have agreed to let them have it. The Germans will shortly begin to repair the portion of the road between Yang-Tsun and Peking.

The sick among the Americans are being sent to the hospital ship Maine, which will sail soon for Nagasaki and Yokohama.

SITUATION IN PEKING.

PEKING, Oct. 1.—A small body of imperial Chinese troops appeared at Pei-ta-Chu yesterday. They informed the British garrison that their purpose was to disperse the Boxers, and they were not molested by the British.

It is announced the Germans will Winter 8,000 men in Peking. The British are reducing their force in preparation for the Winter. One thousand coolies will start for India soon, and the Indian cavalry will probably be withdrawn.

The volume of business being done is steadily increasing, especially in the Japanese and American districts.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—From its correspondent at Shanghai the Lokal Anzeiger has received a dispatch saying that Count von Waldersee has begun systematically to clear the country between Tien-Tsin and Peking of Boxers.

ALLIES MISTAKEN FOR BOXERS.

ROME, Oct. 5.—The Tribuna publishes a dispatch from Taku, dated Oct. 4, which, after confirming earlier reports of the brilliant behavior of the Bersaglieri (the Italian force of 500) in the attack on the Shan-Hai-Kwan forts, says that a mistake occurred between the Russians and the French, who fired upon each other in the belief that they were assailing Boxers, and that several were killed and wounded on each side.

Bishop Coleman's Walking Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 5.—Bishop Leighton Coleman of the Episcopal diocese of Delaware, arrived home late to-night from his annual pedestrian tour. The fifteen days were spent in the mountains of Lower Pennsylvania, and the Bishop covered 200 miles on foot during his trip. The greatest distance traveled in one day was 27 miles. He traveled incognito, as is his custom, but he was recognized several times in the course of the journey. This was the first trip on which any one ever discovered his identity, and this the Bishop attributes to the announcements made of the journey. He is much improved in health by the outing, which he thoroughly enjoyed. The Bishop is sixty-three years old.

TORIES ARE STILL GAINING

Voting Power in Commons Already Increased by Sixteen.

SIR W. LAWSON LOSES SEAT

Famous Temperance Advocate Defeated in Cumberland—Gen. Laurie Again Elected.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Thirty-two contests took place yesterday in the Parliamentary general election. Most of them were in rural districts, and the results have not yet been announced.

Up to the present 441 members have been officially declared elected, and the relative strength of parties is as follows:

Ministerialists	301
Liberals	77
Nationalists	60
Labor representatives	3

Thus far the Ministerialists have gained twenty-three seats and the Opposition fifteen, which will give the Government an additional sixteen votes on a division in the House of Commons.

In the Stretford and Widnes Divisions of Lancashire Sir John William McClure and John Saunders Gilliat, who respectively represented those constituencies in the late Parliament, have been returned by the Conservatives with enormously increased majorities.

Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, Attorney General, was re-elected as the Liberal Unionist candidate in Inverness Burghs.

At Maidstone the Liberals captured a seat, their candidate, J. Barker, receiving 2,200 votes against 2,162 votes cast for his Conservative opponent, Fiennes S. W. Cornwallis, who represented the borough in the late Parliament from 1898.

The Liberals heartily welcome the return to Parliament of the Right Hon. Charles Robert Spencer, the heir of his half brother, Earl Spencer. Mr. Spencer was defeated for the Middle Division of Northamptonshire in 1895.

Timothy M. Healy retains his seat for North Louth after a bitter fight.

The Liberals suffered an unexpected loss in the defeat of Sir Wilfrid Lawson in the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland, and the Conservatives made another unlooked-for gain in Londonderry. Gen. Laurie, Conservative, retains his seat as the member for Pembroke.

Last evening Mr. Chamberlain sent the following telegram to a candidate:

"Let all patriotic Englishmen remember the words of the Mayor of Mafeking, 'A seat lost to the Unionist Government is a seat gained by the Boers.'"

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., whose defeat for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland has occasioned a good deal of surprise, has represented that seat in the Liberal interest since 1886. He is one of the foremost advocates of total abstinence in Great Britain, and is in favor of the most extreme legislative measures for the repression of the liquor traffic. On many occasions he has attacked and voted against his own party when it introduced bills which in his opinion gave legislative encouragement to the sale of intoxicants. He is President of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

Lieut. Gen. John Wimburn Laurie, Conservative, who was re-elected for Pembroke Boroughs, is well known in Canada, where he served for many years. He is one of the most prominent British Freemasons, being Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons, South Wales, and Grand Master of Freemasons of Nova Scotia.

Gen. Laurie was second in command and commandant of base and lines of communication during the half-breed rebellion in Northwestern Canada in 1885. He served with much distinction during the Crimean war, saw service in India during the mutiny, and took part in the Transvaal expedition of 1881. He was inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Canada from 1861 to 1881, and held the offices of Warden of the Halifax County Council and President of the Nova Scotia Board of Agriculture.

RESULTS IN DETAIL.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Among the results in the general election announced yesterday are the following:

BELFAST—NORTH DIVISION.

Mr. Haslett, Conservative	4,172
Mr. Harrison, Nationalist	1,855

CORK CITY.

William O'Brien, Irish Nationalist	5,812
J. F. X. O'Brien, Irish Nationalist	5,513
J. C. Blake, Irish Nationalist	2,235
M. Healy, Irish Nationalist	1,986

CUMBERLAND—COCKERMOUTH DIVISION.

J. S. Rawles, Conservative	4,278
Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., Liberal	4,067

DERBYSHIRE—SOUTH DIVISION.

J. A. Gretton, Conservative	6,073
Mr. Raphael, Liberal	5,777

DURHAM COUNTY—BISHOP AUCKLAND DIVISION.

John M. Paulton, Liberal	4,072
Mr. Hopkins, Conservative	3,641

ESSEX—MALDON DIVISION.

The Hon. C. H. Strutt, Conservative	4,649
Mr. Henderson, Liberal	3,301

LIMERICK CITY.

Michael Joyce, Irish Nationalist	2,571
Mr. Kearney, Unionist	474

LINCOLNSHIRE—SLEAFORD DIVISION.

Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, Conservative	4,228
Mr. Reinhardt, Liberal	2,785

LONDONDERRY CITY.

Marquis of Hamilton, Conservative	2,361
Count Moore, Nationalist	2,294

LOUTH—NORTH DIVISION.

Timothy M. Healy, Irish Nationalist	1,604
Haviland Burke, Conservative	1,285

NORFOLK—SOUTH DIVISION.

Arthur Wellesley Soames, Liberal	3,986
E. H. Mann, Conservative	3,566

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—MIDDLE DIVISION.

Right Hon. Charles R. Spencer, Liberal	5,399
James Pender, Conservative	4,809

PEMBROKE DISTRICT.

Lieut. Gen. J. W. Laurie, Conservative	2,679
Mr. Terrell, Liberal	2,667

TYRONE—SOUTH DIVISION.

T. W. Russell, Unionist	2,499
Mr. Thompson, Liberal	2,409

SCOTCH PEERS' ELECTION.

The Sixteen Representatives to Sit in the House of Lords Chosen.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Peers of Scotland met in the Palace of Holyrood at noon today and elected sixteen representatives to the House of Lords. The present representative peers were re-elected. Two vacancies caused by the death of the Earl of Airlie and the resignation of Baron Polwarth were filled by the election of the Earl of Northesk and Baron Belhaven and Stenton.

There are sixteen representative peers for Scotland, as follows: Baron Balfour of Burleigh, Baron Belhaven and Stenton, the Earl of Carnwath, the Earl of Dundonald, Viscount Falkland, Baron Forbes, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Earl of Leven and Melville, the Earl of Mar, the Earl of Mar and Kellie, the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Northesk, Baron Saltoun, Baron Sinclair, and Baron Torphichen.

PATERSON'S ANARCHIST GROUP.

New Jersey's Investigation Begun at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 5.—An investigation into the alleged existence of a group of Anarchists in this city was begun in the District Court here to-day by James M. Trimble, a lawyer of Montclair, who has been appointed a Special Commissioner by Gov. Voorhees to inquire into the matter upon the formal request of the Italian Government. He was assisted by the Italian Consul.

The proceedings were held behind closed doors. Five Italians, not one of whom speaks English, were examined at the morning session. Some of these worked in the silk mills here and are believed to have been acquainted with Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert.

Commissioner Trimble will continue his investigation in West Hoboken at the Town Hall to-morrow morning.

BOUNTIES ON BEET SUGAR

Justice McAdam on the Adverse Decision in Michigan.

Questions Strongly Its Effect Upon the Constitutionality of the New York Statute.

The unanimous decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Michigan declaring unconstitutional the law allowing the beet sugar manufacturers of that State 1 cent a pound in bounty has aroused much interest among those engaged in the beet sugar industry in New York, because of the influence the decision may have in this State. It is predicted by the manufacturers that it will prove a serious blow to the beet sugar industry of Michigan, which in the past three years has grown to large proportions.

The law was passed by the Michigan Legislature in 1897. Encouraged by the promised bounty, a great amount of capital was invested in beet sugar factories and beet culture became one of the most profitable pursuits of the Michigan farmer. There are at the present time eleven beet sugar factories in the State, representing an aggregating investment of about $4,000,000. The gratuity earned from the State by these industries in two years has amounted to $400,000. The demands based upon the seven-year law threatened to absorb the major part of the revenues of the State, and the Auditor General felt himself compelled to withhold some of the bounty earned.

The Michigan Sugar Refinery Company of Bay City, which had already been paid $28,000 in bounty, brought mandamus proceedings against the Auditor General to force him to pay the balance due them. The constitutionality of the act was then raised, with the result stated. The Michigan Supreme Court declared in brief that the beet sugar bounty law was class legislation, and that public money cannot, under the Constitution of the State, be diverted to private uses.

The Beet Sugar Bounty bill passed by the Legislature of New York, which received the approval of the Governor and became a law in May, 1897, is similar to the law just declared unconstitutional in Michigan. The bounty allowed is the same—1 cent—but the New York law provides that the grower of beets must receive a net sum of not less than $5 per ton. There is a probability, therefore, in view of the Michigan Supreme Court's decision, that the constitutionality of the New York law may be attacked.

Justice David McAdam of the Supreme Court of New York was seen last night, and a newspaper abstract of the Michigan court's decision shown to him. He was asked his opinion of the general principles of law laid down in the decision. He said:

"Whether that decision is far-reaching enough to affect a somewhat similar act passed in New York, and which became a law May 18, 1897, cannot be determined without first examining the entire opinion, and the Constitution of the State of Michigan as well.

"The Legislatures of the different States possess all the powers of the British Parliament, excepting such as limitations thereon are contained in the Constitution of the State; and in this respect the Constitutions of the different States vary so much that what may be good law in one State under one Constitution cannot be applied to another State acting under a different Constitution. I will not, therefore, criticise the opinion of the Michigan Court, for it must until reversed by a higher tribunal, be regarded as the law of that State, but I doubt very much its applicability to the New York statute under the Constitution of our State.

"The Federal Government has granted gratuities in the way of subsidies whenever the United States deemed itself benefited thereby, and the Government was the sole judge of that question. The State has granted gratuities to those who enlisted in the army during the civil war. These grants by the State have been held Constitutional whenever challenged.

"The Court of Appeals in the case known as 'The Town of Guilford vs. the Supervisors of Chenango County,' (Thirteenth N. Y., Page 149,) said: 'The Legislature is not confined in its appropriation of public moneys, or of the sum to be raised by taxation in favor of individuals, to cases in which a legal demand exists against the State. It can thus recognize claims founded in equity and justice in the largest sense of these terms, or in gratitude or charity. Independently of express Constitutional restrictions, it can make appropriations of money whenever the public well-being requires or will be promoted by it, and is the judge of what is for the public good.'

"The same principle was reiterated in 'Cayuga County vs. the State,' (153 N. Y., Page 286,) and in 'Bush vs. the Board of Supervisors,' (159 N. Y., Page 212.)

"The making of sugar from beets raised within the State is clearly for the benefit of the State. The act was passed to encourage a new industry, and to induce the investment of capital therein by any person disposed to take the benefit of its provisions. In order to get the benefit expensive factories would have to be built, giving employment to many worthy hands, causing, to an extent, the distribution of wealth among the people of the State. In turn the investment is subject to taxation, and in this manner the State would probably receive much more consideration than the small gratuity given. When the enterprise was established on a paying basis the State would probably withdraw its promised gratuity, as subsidies are withdrawn by the Federal Government when a steamship line is made self-supporting.

"It could hardly be claimed that such a statute was in the nature of a contract that could not be impaired, for being a gratuity the person taking it would take it subject to future legislation. It is difficult to believe that the power of the Federal Government to benefit its people, and of the State to benefit its inhabitants, when it benefits itself at the same time, can be seriously questioned."

CLERGY CONDEMN BRITISH.

Presbytery of Dutch Reformed Church Passes Resolution Denouncing War Against Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 5.—The Presbytery of the Dutch Reformed Church, by a vote of 23 against 4, to-day adopted a resolution strongly condemning Great Britain's policy in South Africa. The Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Steytler, in the course of a vigorous speech, declared that he was only loyal under compulsion, and did not care who knew it.

"The Orange Free State and the South African Republic," Mr. Steytler continued, "are still unconquered. I am ashamed of the so-called Christian British, who have been burning houses inhabited only by innocent women and children. Such things might be expected of Turks and Chinese. I hope the eyes of the British will be opened before it is too late to redress these wrongs. The sooner home rule is given to South Africa the better."

ENGLAND AND AMERICAN COTTON.

London Times Pleased that Further Cornering Is Opposed Here.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Times, in a special article dealing with the Galveston tornado and the cotton situation, says:

"There seems to be no hope that the injury to the growing and ripening crops in Texas will be any less than was anticipated in the earlier telegraphic reports. It is gratifying to find that the great cotton interests in New York have taken strong grounds against any further cornering of the American supply.

"Thus the artificial element will be eliminated so far as possible, and every market will be able to adjust itself to the conditions of the year without danger of partiality or favoritism.

"On the whole, the attitude of the Lancashire spinners seems to have had a very wholesome effect, in spite of the fact that it happened to be taken at a time which might easily have seemed inopportune."

Boer Refugees to Return.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner: "The refugees will begin to return to the Transvaal Oct. 16 at the rate of about 1,000 weekly. It will take at least three months to repatriate those who are waiting in South Africa."

Managua Fears a Mud Flood.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 5.—The recent torrential rains, which have been frequent, have led the people of Managua to fear a repetition of the mud flood which descended from the neighboring volcanic mountains twenty-four years ago and covered the principal streets of the city to a depth of five feet.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The annual Horse Show at Goshen will be the notable social event of to-day. A large society delegation will go up from Tuxedo, many of whom are to exhibit horses and to participate as riders or drivers in the show. There will be a meet of the Meadow Brook Hounds at Meadow Brook, which will be preceded by a breakfast.

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The wedding of J. Lansing Townsend and Miss Leontine de Kay Townsend of this city was celebrated in Paris on Thursday. The wedding took place in the American Episcopal Church of the Trinity, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Morgan.

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The arrival in this city of a young Frenchman who calls himself the Duke of Warren-Surrey, and who, with his mother and sister, has registered at the Buckingham Hotel, has caused considerable agitation in certain circles, based, it would seem, upon some idea that the visitor is in search of a wealthy American wife. As no evidence is forthcoming of his having made any move looking toward such an alliance, the agitation regarding the validity of his title appears superfluous and unnecessary.

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The wedding of Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Hillis Wynkoop, daughter of Dr. Gerardus Wynkoop, will not, in all probability, take place until December. Miss Wynkoop returned on Monday last from Seabright, where she spent a large part of the Summer. The wedding is to be a large church affair, and is to be followed by a reception for the relatives only of the two families. Miss Wynkoop will have no attendants. Mr. Morris's brother, Richard L. Morris, will be best man.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison (Miss Mary Crocker) are on the American liner New York, due on Monday next. The house they have leased at 6 West Fifty-sixth Street, the Swits Condé house, was occupied last season by Addison Cammack of Tuxedo. Mrs. Burton Harrison is now at the Curtis Hotel, Lenox, where she will remain until the middle of the month.

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Among Americans recently in Paris have been Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., at the Hotel Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Scheil at the Hotel Chatham, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, (Miss Charlotte Whiting,) Mrs. D. L. Einstein, and Mrs. R. Collins.

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The alterations that have been under way in the large clubhouse at Tuxedo will be completed next week. The clubhouse has really been made over as to its interior, and thoroughly repaired and equipped throughout with new heating apparatus and plumbing; electric lights have also been put in. The rooms in this large clubhouse have all been engaged for late October and November. The new and smaller Winter clubhouse will be kept open for the annual Autumn ball, which will probably be held at a later date this year than usual.

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Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis, who occupied the Ballard Smith cottage at Tuxedo, left it on Oct. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon arrived at Tuxedo from Bar Harbor this week. Mr. Condon is building a new cottage, which will be completed at Thanksgiving. Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Schwab are now in their Tuxedo cottage, which was occupied during the Summer by Dr. Edwin G. Janeway and Mrs. Janeway. Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor moved from the Van Cortlandt cottage at Tuxedo into their newly completed residence Oct. 1, and were succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Coats, who have been in Scotland during the Summer. James Brown Potter and his daughter, Miss "Fifi" Potter, will open their Tuxedo cottage next week and will winter there. It is reported that Miss Potter's wedding to James Stillman will take place at Tuxedo early in the Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have leased the Mason Jones cottage at Tuxedo and will spend the rest of the Autumn there. The coming to Tuxedo of Mrs. Fish is an event of interest in the colony there, as it is thought that her presence will lead to much gayety.

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George Emmons White, son of Rear Admiral Edwin White, United States Navy, and a grandson of the late Admiral Emmons, through his mother, was married to Mrs. Trella Evelyn Toland, widow of Dr. Charles G. Toland of San Francisco, at Cavalry Church on Thursday. The wedding was a small and quiet one. Mr. White was born on the old Emmons homestead at Princeton, N. J., and passed his early life there.

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The Deutschland, which sails to-morrow from Plymouth for this city, is bringing among others ex-Gov. Morton and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes. Some unprecedented prices have been paid for cabins on this trip of the fleet liner. Upward of $50,000 has been expended, it is said, for stateroom accommodations for those coming on the Deutschland. She will bring 1,067 passengers in her first and second cabins alone. Charles T. Yerkes is said to have paid $5,000 for the cabins which he and his wife are to occupy.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Ems for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples, are Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Allen, Dr. William N. Bullard and Mrs. Bullard, Lieut. Col. J. Dunlop Gemmell and Mrs. Gemmell, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Greenleaf, the Rev. William J. Fitzgerald, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles P. Lombard and Mrs. Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Phillips, and J. K. Paulding.

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The Pennsylvania sailing to-day for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, has booked among others Mrs. E. J. Dillon and Miss Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Owen, and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Powell. The Rotterdam, sailing to-day for Rotterdam, has booked among others Horatio M. Allen, Howard H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Corlies, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Petit, J. Alden Thwachtman, the artist, and Mrs. Thwachtman, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Morgan Wood. The Manitou, for London, to-day has booked Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brotherson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Herron, John Harper, and William P. Wainwright.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 5.—Dr. William T. Bull has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a dinner this evening. They will remain at Wayside until Nov. 1.

F. P. Garrettson has returned from New York to-day, after a week's absence. Miss Redmond of New York is visiting Mrs. Garrettson.

Mrs. C. A. Siegfried is visiting friends here.

Frederick Gebhard has joined Mrs. Gebhard at Mrs. Joseph Harriman's cottage.

Egerton L. Winthrop gave a dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn have returned to Philadelphia for the Winter.

Mrs. Slater has returned from New York.

J. Dunbar Wright of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, who gave a dinner this evening, were entertained at luncheon to-day on board the Varuna as the guests of Eugene Higgins.

Thomas F. Cushing has gone to New York for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Marquand have gone to New York for the Winter.

Miss Gray, who has been the guest of Miss Elsie French, has returned to New York.

Miss Post is the guest of Mrs. E. C. Post.

Mrs. H. H. Fay, who has been visiting at Wenham, Mass., has returned to her cottage on Greenough Place.

William Turnbull of New York is the guest of Daniel B. Fearing.

Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt arrived from New York this evening, and are the guests of their sister, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Mrs. Whitney and her children leave for New York to-morrow, while Mr. Whitney remains here a few days longer to close their cottage.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Campbell Goffe.

Charles Campbell Goffe, head of the stock brokerage house of C. C. Goffe & Co., died early yesterday morning at his home, 174 West Seventy-fifth Street. His death was caused by a malignant carbuncle which developed about ten days ago.

Mr. Goffe was fifty-one years of age and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange on April 21, 1879.

He was formerly the senior member of the brokerage firm of Goffe & Randle, which was forced to make a suspension on May 14, 1884, chiefly because of the speculative transactions of President John C. Eno of the Second National Bank, for whom they were reported to have carried from $75,000 to $100,000 worth of stocks, principally Union Pacific, Oregon and Transcontinental, and New York Central.

Mr. Goffe was married to Miss Florence Wheelright, who, with two sons and two daughters, survives him. He was a member of the Colonial and the New York Athletic Clubs.

James P. Curry.

James P. Curry, for the last eighteen years Auditor of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, (Nickel Plate,) died at his residence in Cleveland yesterday. Mr. Curry was born in 1845 in Jefferson County, Ohio. He entered railway service in 1864 as clerk in the Auditor's office of the Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati. In 1866 he went into business for two years, but returned to railroad service in 1868, when he took a position in the auditing department of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, (Pan Handle.) In 1874 he became chief clerk of the Auditor's office of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, which he left in 1877 to become Auditor and Secretary of the Scioto Valley Road. He became Auditor of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis in 1882. He had been in ill-health for more than a year.

John F. Allen.

John F. Allen, a well-known inventor, died suddenly Thursday evening while at work on a new engine to be used in a motor vehicle. Funeral services were held yesterday at the residence, 635 Walton Avenue. Mr. Allen was born in England in 1829, and came to this country when twelve years of age. He learned the trade of an engineer, but devoted his entire life to inventing engines and mechanical appliances. He invented the Allen high-speed engine and had a factory at 370 Grand Avenue. Among other inventions which he had patented was theAllen valve, and the Allen air compressor. He leaves a wife and one son.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN M. ADREAN, aged sixty-six years, a prominent contractor and Street Commissioner of Utica, and a member of the Board of Town Auditors, died yesterday.

ELIAZER SANCHER, senior member of the shoe manufacturing firm of Sancher & Co., New Canaan, Conn., died suddenly yesterday, aged seventy-three. Death was caused by neuralgia of the heart.

CHARLES C. STRATTON, senior proprietor of The Fitchburg (Mass.) Daily Sentinel and prominent among different orders in Fitchburg, notably the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor, died at Fairlee, Vt., his native place, yesterday. He was seventy-one years old. Mr. Stratton was born in 1829 and in 1846 entered the employ of The Democratic Republican, Haverhill, N. H., afterward working in Boston and New York. In 1854 he went to Fitchburg, where he started on The Sentinel. He purchased a half interest in the paper in 1868.

ARMS AGAINST HER NEIGHBORS.

A Widow Declares that She Is Prepared for Unruly Visitors.

"I will continue, with my revolvers, and the help of God, to live here despite my troublesome neighbors," said Mrs. Margaret D. Fullam of 635 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, after the funeral of her husband, A. Judson Fullam, who was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

For years the Fullams were known to the residents of Washington Heights as an eccentric couple, who, despite their professed desire to be left alone and lead a quiet life, were always getting in trouble with somebody. The feud with the unruly characters of the neighborhood began when Mrs. Fullam, who has a brogue, which she says she is proud of, laid down certain laws in regard to the tenement, which adjoins their property at the rear, and in enforcing them caused many evictions. She insisted that no drunkards or children should be among the tenants. Drunkards, Mrs. Fullam argued, were a disorderly element and a constant source of trouble, while tenement house mothers invariably beat their children unmercifully and thereby kept their neighbors in a ferment.

Three months ago Mrs. Fullam was fined $10 in Harlem Police Court for shooting at a boy in a cherry tree. Her husband shot an evicted tenant by the name of McManus about a year and a half ago, but escaped punishment on the plea of self-defense.

Mrs. Fullam expected visits from unruly neighbors yesterday and reloaded her revolvers.

Skeletons of Bunker Hill Warriors?

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Workmen employed in digging a trench between two of the timber sheds at the

HENRY ON FOUR WINNERS

Jockey All but Cleaned Up the Programme at Morris Park.

INTRUSIVE BEAT FAVONIUS

Dr. Barlow Captured the Bonnibert Handicap and Himtine the Fort Schuyler Stakes.

Four stake events in a programme of six races made an ambitious card at the Morris Park track yesterday, and gave such promise of sport as to draw an unusually large attendance. The weather was warm, and the track good. The racing was spirited from first to last, though foul and reckless riding somewhat marred the sport. A jostle, due to Intrusive, just as the horses were coming out of the back stretch knocked back and apparently beat Favonius for the last race, the Grand Stand Handicap. Another jostle mixed up the two-year-olds in the Bonnibert Handicap near the finish, and spoiled what seemed to be an excellent chance for Glennellie to win. In the fourth race three or four horses were permitted to swerve all over the track by their riders. Straight through the meeting there has been reckless riding, but so far the Stewards have not thought fit to punish any of the offenders. The riding honors of the day fell to Jockey Henry, who all but cleaned up the card by riding four of the five winners on the flat, and finishing third on his only other mount.

For the Bonnibert Handicap, six and a half furlongs, for two-years-olds, seven ran, with Telemon favorite and Dr. Barlow second choice. The Musketeer, first at the start, raced out in front to the last turn of the Withers course, Carnelian second, and Telemon third to that point, and Dr. Barlow trailing last. On the straight both The Musketeer and Carnelian tired and stopped, Telemon then showing in front, while Glennellie and Servilla closed on him from the middle of the crowd. All were whipping in the last half furlong, Telemon still in front, when a jostle for which Carnelian seemed responsible knocked Glennellie back. At the same time Dr. Barlow closed with a rush from back in the rear, and, catching the tiring Telemon close to the post, beat him out by a length and a half. Glennellie closed again after being interfered with, and finished at Telemon's shoulders.

Three horses—Himtine, The Pride, and Dolando—were nearly equal in the betting in the Fort Schuyler Stakes at six furlongs, for which five ran. Himtine at post time being a slight favorite. Elfin Conig was the first away, and set the pace to the far turn on the Withers course, Himtine second to that point, with Dolando, off badly, last. On the turn Himtine went to the front, and opened a gap of two lengths, Elfin Conig and Pupil then the closest up. For the remainder of the race Himtine held on in front, galloping in his ease, and winning with something to spare by two lengths. Elfin Conig bled and stopped on the stretch, and Dolando, closing from last place, joined Pupil and fought out with him for second place, Pupil, hard ridden, lasting just long enough to get second money by a head.

The Grand Stand Handicap, one mile and a furlong, last on the card, had five in it with Favonius the favorite. Favonius was first away, and, taking the rail, went on in front, with Intrusive second, and Hardly third. This was the order through the back stretch to near the far turn, where Intrusive jostled against Favonius, causing the favorite to fall back. Intrusive then going to the front and racing there for the remainder of the contest. Favonius closed again after Bullman steadied him, but could never catch Intrusive, who won rather easily by three lengths, Favonius second, five lengths away from Charentus, third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Friday Selling Hurdle Race, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1900; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Mazo, by Rossington-Rena B., ch. g., 4 years, 142 pounds, (Veitch,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won handily by a length; Lawrence Waterbury's Long Isle, b. c., 3, 136, (Dayton,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a half length from C. F. Hill's Holland, ch. c., 4, 145, (W. Creevy,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—2:47¼. Challenger, Island Prince, The Burlington Route, Kyrat, and Matt Simpson also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Bonnibert Handicap, for two-year-olds; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. W. L. Kilpatrick's Dr. Barlow, by Chorister-Illogical, b. c., 100 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; Sasaba, (T. Hilde,) 112, Mclemon, ch. c., 114, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 9 to 10, second by a half length from John Daly's Glennellie, ch. f., 111, (Henry,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:23¾. Servilla, The Musketeer, Colchester, and Carnelian also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Fort Schuyler Stakes; selling; for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1900; last six furlongs of the Withers mile. John J. McCafferty's Himtine, by Himyar-Satine, b. c., 4 years, 105 pounds, (Henry,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by two lengths; Green B. Morris's Pupil, b. c., 3, 90, (J. Slack,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from Charles Fleischmann's Sons' Dolando, b. g., aged, 102, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:13½. The Pride and Elfin Conig also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, two-year-olds; special weights; the Eclipse Course; six furlongs. Heffner and Witmer's Tulcan, by Swasseth Brook, ch. c., 110 pounds, (Henry,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by three lengths; J. L. Holland's The Golden Prince, ch. g., 107, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck from the Pepper Stable's Lord Pepper, b. c., 110, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:12¾. Timothy Foley's Satire, Yelp, Pigeon Post, Ginki, Plumed Knight, Tour, Whangdoodle, and Philma Saxton also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three year old, special weights, the Withers mile. L. V. Bell's Radford, by Palsetto-Virgiline, blk. c., 115 pounds, (Henry,) 1 to 2 and out, won ridden out by a neck; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Support, ch. g., 112, (Ryers,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by six lengths from James Galway's Lizzie Regent, ch. f., 112, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:42. Lucky Bird and Moraton also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The Grand Stand Handicap, for three year olds and upward, one mile and a furlong, over the Withers course. Lawrence Waterbury's Intrusive, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, ch. h., 5 years, 121 pounds, (Henry,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by three lengths; Green B. Morris's Favonius, b. c., 4, 126, (Bullman,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by five lengths from O. L. Richards's Charentus, b. g., 6, 117, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:54¾. Bombshell and Hardly also ran. Bombshell bled and was pulled up.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, special weights; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Firearm, 119 pounds; Rush, Godfrey, and Alvarado II., 112 each; Midnight Chimes, 107; Joe Frey, 102; Janice and Trigger, 92 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Hunter Handicap, for fillies three years old; the Withers mile. Killahandra, 129 pounds; Kamura, 118; Belle of Lexington, 117; Iroquois Belle, 115; Star Chime, 107; Miss Hanover, 106; Oneck Queen, 100; Lady Elite, 99.

THIRD RACE.—The Nursery Stakes, handicap for two-year-olds; the Eclipse course; six furlongs. Beau Gallant, 129 pounds; Bellario, 123; Allard Scheck, 122; Fair Rockaway, 120; Water Color, 118; Conroy, 116; Enever and Mr. Hidle, 115 each; Handwork, 114; Garry Herrmann and Silver Dale, 113 each; Bedeck and King Lief, 110 each; Smile, 105; Beau Ormonde and Baron Pepper, 100 each; Xanthus, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—The Champion Steeplechase Stakes; three and one-half miles. Trillion, 170 pounds; The Bachelor, 166; Arion, 160; Old Tank, 157; Plato, 154; Sir Hubert, 142.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; the Eclipse course; six furlongs. Rolling Boer and Glade Run, 110 pounds each; In Shot, 107; Lief Prince, Billionaire, Moor, Piederich, and Himself, 105 each; Marothen, 104; Snark, 103; Cherished and Dactyl, 102 each; Animosity and Kid, 97 each; Gracious, 92; Quite Right, 87.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Pink Coat, 126 pounds; King Barleycorn, 123; Duoro, 106; Greenock, 107; The Amazon, 106; Cyrano and Kinnikinic, 105 each; Handcuff, 97.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Six furlongs—Hampshire, 106, (Dupee,) 1; Tonicum, 106, 2; Hurry, 97, 3. Time—1:14¼. Six furlongs—Sim W., 111, (Buchanan,) 1; Tame Irishman, 100, 2; Emma R., 103, 3. Time—1:13¾. Seven furlongs—Sharp Bird, 102, (Harshberger,) 1; Sir Kingston, 99, 2; Ben Alder, 99, 3. Time—1:27¾. Five furlongs—Port Wine, 104, (Boland,) 1; Katherine Ennis, 97, 2; Bengal, 109, 3. Time—1:01. One mile—Louisville, 100, (Wilkerson,) 1; Mitten, 93, 2; Walkenshaw, 109, 3. Time—1:40. One mile and 70 yards—The Slugard, 108, (J. Boland,) 1; Prince Blazes, 98, 2; Depending, 88, 3. Time—1:44¼.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—Six furlongs—Dorallee, 114, (Cochran,) 1; Reefer, 114, 2; Weideman, 100, 3. Time—1:15. Seven furlongs—Pirate's Daughter, 106, (Coburn,) 1; Kenoval, 98, 2; Al Lone, 134, 3. Time—1:29. Five and a half furlongs—Poynta, 110, (Bassinger,) 1; Scorpelette, 107, 2; Downhearted, 105, 3. Time—1:09. Seven furlongs—Tom Kingsley, 104, (Dominick, 1; Two Annies, 99, 2; Jack Adie, 104, 3. Time—1:28. One and one-sixteenth miles—Einstein, 100, (Bassinger,) 1; Grey Forge, 100, 2; Linden Ella, 90, 3. Time—1:49. Seven furlongs—Annie Oldfield, 116, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Maydine, 110, 2; Percy R., 115, 3. Time—1:28.

MANY SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

Buffalo Was Well Represented on the Course by Zembia and Crystal Chimes.

The fast steppers met in brushes so frequently on the Speedway yesterday afternoon that there was almost a continuous procession of speed contests. From 3:30 o'clock until 6 there was something going on nearly every minute, and a splendid day's sport was the result. The brushes were as spirited as they were numerous.

A. E. Perren of Buffalo was a prominent reinsman. He had his brown mare Zembia (2:11¼) and Crystal Chimes, a half brother to The Abbot, on the course, and was always in the van or very close up. Crystal Chimes showed rare quality as soon as he became used to the footing. Mr. Perren drove Zembia first, and her first brush was with A. E. Thompson's Watcheye (2:11¼) and James Murphy's trotter Mohican, (2:18½.) Zembia won, and repeated the victory over Mohican in two other brushes.

Watcheye was not going to suit Mr. Thompson, but improved after the harness had been adjusted. He was half a length in front of Crystal Chimes in a sharp tilt, the Chimes gelding going to a break. Crystal Chimes was also beaten by H. A. Stout's chestnut pacer Teddy Look, (2:20¼,) but after that went steadier and faster. He took the measure of Mr. Murphy's good trotter Fred B. (2:10¾) in neat style. Another factor in this brush was E. F. Pierce's sturdy bay trotter Freeland, (2:17¾,) Freeland entered into the strife several lengths behind, and eventually overhauled Fred B., but could not get up to Mr. Perren's young flier.

Dr. Kane had a good day with his little chestnut pacer Laura W. Laura showed a clip that was not only true and smooth, but rapid as well. Her first brush was with Louis Kuhl's bay pacer Hyannis (2:11¼) as a competitor. From the bend to the quarter, then to the finish, they hustled along vigorously and close together. Laura W. reached her destination first by half a length.

Laura W. won another exciting brush, this time from Little Barefoot, (2:18¾,) driven by W. S. Clark, and then she participated in as stirring a struggle as the Speedway ever witnesed. Her opponent was Teddy Look. Their heads were together all the way, Laura W.'s showing in front as they neared the finish. It looked like Laura's brush, but a grand effort by Teddy Look landed him the winner by a nose.

Miss Dillie, driven by F. W. Dunlop, displayed speed. She came down ahead of George Main's pacer Miss Meander (2:16½) and Henry Hyde's chestnut mare Nerva. Miss Meander won a close brush from C. E. Abbott's gelding Mantara later. E. O. Binzen behind his rangy gray trotter Elmira stepped over the half mile with the chestnut mare Hattie Walters, driven by George Coleman. The gray mare's speed was such that Hattie Walters could not hold the clip, and a break put her out of it.

Fred B., fast though he is, struck a snag in the way of Thomas Lynch, Jr.'s, bay mare Dark Secret. The latter was a length in front of the Chicago horse at the finish. Soon after this S. Bloch's Jim the Penman (2:20¼) vanquished Mr. Cole's mare Maggie Wood, and C. A. Koelsh's pacer Ben H. beat Jim the Penman.

Others on the course were L. G. Kahn with the pacer George Wallace, (2:17½;) George McBride, driving Yellow Belle; Capt. McDonald, with the young trotter Tom Cox; B. B. Cockroft, with Amherst Boy, (2:24½;) Charles Welland, with another half brother to The Abbot, Master Chimes; George W. Young, with Dandy; S. F. Paul, with the black gelding Aldrich; H. O. Armour, driving Erin G. and Bancroft; J. W. Cornish, with his trotter David B., (2:09¼;) A. B. Gwathmey, driving Tiverton and Cover to pole; Popper, with Ira P.; Dr. Rottenburg, driving Adrian; A. T. Kerker, behind his fast pacer Alitateeka; Joseph Garneau, with his bay pacer Dictum, 3, (2:20¼;) R. E. McMann, with Bachelor Boy, (2:25½;) Elmer Stevens, driving Abe; William Schreiber, with his new mare Lizzie Wilkes; C. S. Munger, driving The Crab; C. H. Jarvis, with the green trotter Edward R.; M. I. Maibrunn, with the black trotter Charley Wilkes; A. Frankenstein, with Bobby J.; H. G. Leland, with Angelo; J. E. Disbrow, with Lady Axtell and Valley Maid; Bernard Zahn, with Oscar, (2:20½;) and William McLean, with his big trotter Ben Mc.

Harness Racing Results.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 5.—The track was fast to-day, and game Charlie Herr broke the track record for a race by going the second heat in the 2:08 trot in 2:07 flat, which is a new record also for the little bulldog trotter. He won the race in straight heats and was loudly applauded when the race was over. The summaries:

2:08 Trot.—Purse $1,500.

Charlie Herr, br. h., by Alfred G., (Kelly)	1	1	1
Grattan Boy, b. h., (Miller)	2	2	2
Gayton, b. h., (McCoy)	3	3	3

Time—2:09½; 2:07; 2:08.

The Wilson.—Purse $2,000; for 2:20 pacers.

Vesper, rn. m., by Cuckoo, (Neil)	6	2	1 1
Saul, br. g., (Honey)	1	5	5 5
Cuba, b. m., (Pritz)	5	7	4 2 2
Annie Thornton, b. m., (Milton)	3	4	6 3 3
Tom Calhoun, rn. g., (Mowen)	4	3	3 4 4
The Admiral, b. h., (Payne)	2	1	2 dr
Joan Ingelow, blk. m., (Graves)	7	6	7 dr
Bonnie Direct, blk. h., (McCoy)	dis.		

Time—2:09½; 2:09¾; 2:11¾; 2:15; 2:13¾.

2:24 Trot.—Purse $1,000.

Dolly Bidwell, blk. m., by Inglewood, (Carpenter)	2	1	1 1
Belle Coward, b. m., (Jamison)	1	13	5 11
Springdale, b. m., (Wilson)	10	7	2 2
Margaret, br. m., (Curtis)	6	2	6 9
Red Cliff, b. g., (Elrgman)	4	4	3 3
Cozad, b. g., (McKay)	5	3	9 7
Henrietta, blk. m., (White)	3	5	10 8
Mabel C., br. m., (Gallaghan)	7	8	4 4
Lord Linton, ch. h., (Fuller)	11	9	8 5
Minka, ch. m., (Ryan)	9	6	11 6
Baron Bell, b. h., (Hudson)	12	12	7 10
Hozanna, gr. m., (Stevens)	8	10	dis.
William J., b. g., (Singer)	13	11	dis.
Caito, b. g., (Fleming)	dis.		
Sally Spencer, b. m., (Gornell)	dis.		

Time—2:14½; 2:13¾; 2:15; 2:14.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 5.—2:24 class, pacing; purse, $300. (Concluded.)

Drummer Girl, b. m.	3	2	1 1 1
Lady Gloddy, blk. m.	2	1	4 3 2
Bertha Wilkes, b. m.	1	3	5 8 7
Eva W., ro. m.	8	7	7 2 4
Hazen, ro. m.	4	4	2 6 6
Blue Boy, br. g.	6	6	3 5 5
Corbrino, b. g.	5	5	8 7 3
Kitty K., b. m.	7	8	6 4 8

Time—2:18; 2:19¾; 2:19¾; 2:19¾; 2:18¾.

2:15 class, trotting; purse, $300. (Concluded.)

Alberta, b. m.	2	1	1 1
Philip E., b. g.	1	2	2 2
Harry Shedd, br. g.	Drawn.		

Time—2:18; 2:18¾; 2:16¼; 2:18.

2:14 class, pacing; purse, $300.

Dinvolo, br. g.	1	1	1
Henry T., br. g.	6	2	2
Maggie Usher, b. m.	2	5	4
Joe Gahn, blk. g.	3	3	3
Martha Marshall, b. m.	5	4	*
Annie Seyburn, b. m.	4	6	*

*Distanced.

Time—2:15¼; 2:14¼; 2:18¾.

2:40 class, trotting; purse, $500.

Red Cross, b. m.	1	1	1
Clontarf Boy, b. h.	2	2	2
Clinton Girl, b. m.	3	4	3
The Marshal, blk. g.	5	3	5
El Pato, b. h.	4	5	4

Time—2:26¾; 2:26½; 2:31.

American Jockeys on Winning Mounts.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—At the first day's racing of the Kempton Park Autumn meeting to-day the Imperial Produce Stakes, of 3,000 sovereigns, was won by H. Chaplin's bay filly, by Gapolin, out of Queen Adelaide, ridden by "Danny" Maher. Second place was captured by Mr. Theobold's brown colt Volodyovski, by Florizel II.-La Reine, Lester Reiff having the mount, and Santa Linda came in third.

The Middlesex Selling Plate was won by Fallulist, guided by J. H. ("Skeets") Martin. Mergante ran second, with Rigby up, and Yusen, with "Tod" Sloan in the saddle, was third.

The Half Moon Selling Nursery Handicap was won by Bredacott, ridden by Maher.

The Richmond Plate was won by J. A. Drake's bay colt Sir Hercules, by Sir Hugo; dam by Galopin, out of Miss Foote, on which Lester Reiff had the mount.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 5.—H. M. Crane's raceabout Raider arrived from the eastward, and is undergoing the dismantling process preparatory to laying up at the Jacob yard for the Winter months.

Charles G. Wey's schooner yacht Lydia has been hauled out on the marine railway at the Robertson yard, and preparations are being made to slide her to a permanent berth for the coming months.

Alfred Peat's 30-footer Enpronzi, built this season by B. F. Wood of this place, has been dismantled to haul into the yacht sheds at the Jacob yard. The Enpronzi is offered for sale.

William E. Iselin's schooner yacht Emerald, New York Yacht Club, arrived from the eastward, and is being dismantled and otherwise prepared to be laid up at the Hawkins yard for the Winter months.

VARDON GOLF CHAMPION

J. H. Taylor, Great Britain's Premier Golfer, Was Second.

WINNER LED BY TWO STROKES

Former American Champion "Willie" Smith Was Fifth—Dyker Meadow's Professional Well Up.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Before the largest gallery that ever witnessed a golf championship in America, Harry Vardon, former champion of Great Britain, won the United States Golf Association open championship from Great Britain's premier golfer, J. H. Taylor, by the narrow margin of two strokes, on the Chicago Golf Club links, at Wheaton, this afternoon. For two days these wonderful golfers from English links had battled, far in the lead of the representative field of English, Scotch, Irish, German, and American players, for the title of Champion of the United States. With them, although not so close up as he might have been, was the holder of the emblem, Willie Smith.

David Bell of Carnoustie, the professional at Midlothian with former champion Willie Smith, gained third place in the championship, with a total of 323 strokes. Bell won the $150 in cash and the gold medal presented by a big golf supply house for the American engaged golfer who finished next to Vardon and Taylor.

Laurence Auchterlonie of Glenview, formerly one of the best amateurs at St. Andrew's, Scotland, was fourth, with 327 strokes. Fifth place fell to Willie Smith, whose total was 329.

George Low of Dyker Meadow, who recently, with Tom Hutchison as a partner, defeated Vardon in a "best ball" match 11 up 10 to play, was sixth, with a total of 331. Tom Hutchison of Shinnecock Hills was seventh, with a total of 333, and Harry Turpie of Edgewater was the eighth man—last prize winner—with a score of 334.

Several amateurs started, but only a few concluded the 72 holes of play. Charles B. MacDonald, formerly amateur champion of the United States, played through to the end, and captured the United States Golf Association trophy, with a score of 352.

Weather conditions for the two days of the open championship could not have been improved upon at this season of the year. A strong southerly wind blew across the links each day, and this made golf difficult during the last round, to even Taylor and Vardon. Vardon seems to have played a bit more consistently than his rival.

All the interest in the first round of play centred in the two Vardon's. When Taylor turned in a 74 to Vardon's 79, the critics predicted that Vardon would let himself out. This he did in the second round, and made 78 to Taylor's 82, and having one stroke the advantage. Vardon's concluding rounds in 76 and 80, to Taylor's 79 and 78, showed the closeness of the race. It was not until the last hole had been played by Vardon—and he putted so indifferently on the eighteenth green that some feared a tie would result—that the gallery dared cheer the Isle of Jersey man as the victor. The medal scores of the three winners for the tourney follow:

Harry Vardon, Ganton, England—

Out	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—40	
In	4	4	4	6	5	4	4	4	4—39—79	
Out	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—38	
In	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	6—40—78	
Out	5	3	5	5	4	6	4	4	3—39	
In	3	3	5	6	4	4	4	4	4—37—76	
Out	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	4—40	
In	3	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—40—80—313	

J. H. Taylor, Great Britan—

Out	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—41	
In	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4—35—76	
Out	5	4	5	5	4	6	5	4	3—41	
In	3	4	5	6	4	4	6	4	5—41—82	
Out	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	3—40	
In	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—39—79	
Out	5	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	3—42	
In	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	5—36—78—315	
David Bell, Midlothian—										
Out	5	5	4	5	4	7	4	3	3—40	
In	4	4	5	6	4	4	3	3	5—38—78	
Out	4	6	6	4	5	6	4	5	3—43	
In	3	4	6	6	4	4	4	4	6—41—84	
Out	6	4	5	5	5	6	4	5	4—44	
In	3	6	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—39—83	
Out	5	5	4	5	6	6	4	4	3—42	
In	2	3	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—37—78—323	

The summary of the tournament follows with best scores other than above.

William Smith, Midlothian, 329; David Bell, Midlothian, 323; Alec Campbell, Brookline, 339; Stuart Gardiner, Lenox, 336; George Low, Dyker Meadow, 331; L. Auchterlonie, Glenview, 327; Val Fitzjohn, Sadequeda, 338; Tom Hutchison, Shinnecock, 333; Robert Simpson, St. Louis, 343; Willie Anderson, Canoncorso, 339; Harry Turpie, Edgewater, 334; W. H. Way, Detroit, 344; James Foulis, Chicago, 343; Fred Herd, Washington Park, 344; Alex Smith, Washington Park, 340; William Norton, Lakewood, 345; A. Smith, Edgewood, 344; W. B. Schlotman, Detroit, 350.

Amateurs.—C. B. MacDonald, Chicago, 352; William Holabird, Jr., Glenview, 1901; H. R. Johnstone, Chicago, 356; W. E. Egan, Onwentsia, 379.

C. B. MacDonald, who is the man who introduced golf in the West and laid out the Chicago Golf Club links, and who is President of this club, which acted as host for the professionals who attended the opening tournament, said he was happy over winning the amateur trophy, but not proud of his score or the fact that he beat a slim field.

NEW ST. ANDREW'S RECORD.

John Reid, Jr., Clips a Stroke from the Old Golf Score.

John Reid, Jr., yesterday in the continuation of the St. Andrew's Golf Club tournament, turned in a card of 81 strokes, which establishes a new amateur record for the links. The former record was 82, made some time ago by Reid, and equaled twice this week by De Witt Cochrane.

Cochrane, from playing at the top of his game on the two previous days, got his match in the morning by default from Dr. James A. Wells of Englewood, the latter failing to appear. In the afternoon, however, he had a close call, and narrowly escaped being dropped out by Sidney Maddock of the Crescent Athletic Club. Cochrane just pulled out a winner by 1 hole. He and Reid will be the opponents to-day in the final round for the chief trophy, the St. Andrew's Cup.

The survivors for the Governors' Cup are Maturin Ballou of Apawamis, and J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr. The final rounds for each of these three trophies will be the only events to-day at St. Andrew's, and each will be 36 holes. The results of the matches yesterday were:

St. Andrew's Cup.—Third Round—A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley, beat Dr. James A. Wells, Englewood, by default; Sidney Maddock, Crescent Athletic, beat R. H. Robertson, St. Andrew's, 1 up; A. H. Larkin, Yountakah, beat W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg, 1 up; John Reid, St. Andrew's, beat C. T. Stout, Richmond County, 3 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Cochrane beat Maddock, 1 up; Reid beat Larkin, 3 up and 2 to play.

Captain's Cup.—Second Round—C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, beat B. H. Warford, Fairfield, 9 up and 8 to play; Marc M. Michael, Yountakah, beat T. D. Hooper, Fairfield, 1 up; Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, beat Gilman F. Tiffany, Powelton, 1 up; W. R. Innis, St. Andrew's, beat C. S. Ranson, Albany, 1 up.

Semi-Final Round—Hamilton beat Michael, 2 up; Innis beat Chadwick, Jr., 3 up and 2 to play.

Governors' Cup.—First Round—H. R. Townsend, Nassau, beat D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's, 4 up and 3 to play; Maturin Ballou, Apawamis, beat Patrick Grant, Brookline, 1 up; J. R. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, beat George E. Armstrong, Fox Hills, 1 up; F. A. Marcellus, Yountakah, beat N. F. Griffen, St. Andrew's, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Ballou beat Townsend, 2 up and 1 to play; Maxwell beat Marcellus, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Golf at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 5.—Weather and turf were favorable for good golf to-day, except for a shower of short duration during luncheon. There have been no real surprises to-day for the men who were looked upon as promising for the final meet to-morrow. These are Jack Forrest of Philadelphia and Dr. Harban of Washington. As the play will be over thirty-six holes, it is thought that Dr. Harban will capture the cup, as he is a stronger man on the long game.

In the match play for the Virginia Cup E. Jewett of Dyker Meadow defeated A. R. Fish of the same club 2 up and 1, H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia defeated Sidney Carpenter 1 up, George Lafferty of Chevy Chase defeated J. Wilkins of the same club 2 up and 1, and L. L. Harban of Columbia Club, Washington, defeated L. Beeckman of Meadow Brook 8 up and 6.

In the semi-finals Forrest defeated Jewett 6 up and 5. Harban defeated Lafferty 5 up and 4. Forrest will meet Harban tomorrow in the consolation class. E. L. Denny defeated W. S. Dey 2 up and 1. Walter Watson of Monmouth Beach defeated M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati 1 up on nineteen holes. J. Moller, Jr., Lakewood, defeated Burton Hollister 1 up on nineteen holes. F. O. Horstmann, Chevy Chase, defeated H. C. Carbaugh 6 up and 5.

In the semi-finals, same class, Denny defeated Watson 3 up and 2. Horstmann defeated Moller 1 up on nineteen holes. Denny and Horstmann will meet in the finals to-morrow.

Women Golfers at Ardsley.

Two competitions marked the continuation of the women's golf tournament yesterday on the Ardsley Club links. A foursome played in the morning was won by Miss Lucy Herron and Miss Ethel Wickham, who, playing from scratch, won by 104 strokes. The scores of the competitors were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Miss Lucy Herron, Pittsburg, and Miss Ethel Wickham, Shinnecock	104	0	104
Mrs. E. A. Manice, Lenox, and Miss Julia Clark, Shinnecock	106	0	106
Mrs. A. D. Cochrane and Miss May Barron, Ardsley	108	0	108
Miss Edey, Nassau, and Miss J. Hewitt, Ardsley	129	18	111
Miss Lillian Brooks and Miss Hewitt, Ardsley	124	10	114

A driving competition was held in the afternoon, the average of three drives counting. Mrs. Manice, the Lenox champion, won by a drive of 133 7-9 yards, with Miss Ethel Wickham of Shinnecock a close second, with 130 1-3 yards. The others who competed:

Miss Lucy Herron, Pittsburg, 127 8-9; Miss Eunice Terry, Ardsley, 123 4-9; Miss Marie Harrison, Baltusrol, 118; Miss Lillian Brooks, Ardsley, 114 2-9; Mrs. A. D. Cochrane, 111; Miss May Barron, 105 2-9; Miss Julia Clark, 106 2-9; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Ardsley, 103 2-9; Miss Edey, Nassau, 97; Miss A. Hewitt, 75 1-3; Miss J. Hewitt, 65 2-9.

COLUMBIA ROWING PRACTICE.

Many of the Freshman Oarsmen Kidnapped by the Sophomores.

Only about half the usual number of rowing candidates reported at the Columbia University boathouse for the regular practice yesterday afternoon, as the sophomores had captured a number of the freshmen and imprisoned them in the upper rooms of the College Tavern. Later they were loaded into a furniture van and taken to the Rathskeller of the Lion Palace, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Columbus Avenue, where they furnished amusement at the sophomore smoker.

An eight was finally boated and sent out in the following order: W. Earle, bow; O'Connell, 2; Alexander, 3; Wupperman, 4; Carlson, 5; Carter, 6; Ashley, 7; Updike, stroke; Jackson, coxswain. Jackson, who rowed in last year's 'Varsity crew, coached the crew about two miles down the river and back again. Hanlan remained at the boathouse, as he has found that the inexperienced, in many cases, careless handling of the boats by the new men was resulting in considerable damage to them. He has asked for an assistant to take charge of the boathouse and boats, and has recommended the appointment of Fred Plaisted, the professional oarsman, who coached the crews of the Clifton (S. I.) Boat Club during the past season. It is probable that Plaisted, who was at the boathouse yesterday, will be appointed, as the considerable damage done to the boats by careless handling last season could have been prevented if the boathouse had been in charge of a competent person.

In addition to the eight, a number of smaller boats were out, mostly singles and doubles.

When the freshman oarsmen emerged from the boathouse after the practice they found the enemy awaiting them in overwhelming numbers, and they were quickly overpowered, loaded into the waiting van, and carted off to join their comrades in misfortune.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Royal Arcanum Victories Divided Among Three Councils.

Commonwealth, Lefferts, and Adirondack Councils of the Royal Arcanum divided their matches in the bowling tournament of the Brooklyn councils of that organization last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Commonwealth Council—Stoner, 170; McDermott, 115; Falk, 193; Muhlhausen, 126; Brown, 192. Total, 796.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 100; Freed, 142; Brand, 150; Dodez, 111; Smith, 167. Total, 739.

SECOND GAME.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 199; Freed, 122; Brand, 102; Dodez, 118; Smith, 138. Total—759.

Adirondack Council—Meyer, 136; Crutchley, 140; Hesser, 151; Thrune, 185; Cummings, 123. Total—735.

THIRD GAME.

Adirondack Council—Meyer, 151; Crutchley, 129; Hesser, 141; Thrune, 134; Cummings, 176. Total, 730.

Commonwealth Council—Stoner, 150; McDermott, 134; Falk, 172; Muhlhausen, 100; Brown, 160. Total, 725.

The bowling team of the New York Athletic Club made its first appearance in the National tournament at Starr's alleys last night and won three straight games from the Germania Bowling Club team, one of them by the narrow margin of two pins. Kringhoffer bowled two remarkably clean games, making a score of 205 in the first game and 210 in the second. The New Yorks score of 919 in this game is the highest yet bowled in the tournament. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Dreen, 159; Booth, 173; Lyon, 190; Kringhoffer, 205; Arnold, 182. Total, 909.

Germania Bowling Club—L. Sauer, 152; Hayes, 197; Claus, 113; W. Sauer, 154; C. Sauer, 150. Total, 766.

SECOND GAME.

Germania Bowling Club—L. Sauer, 215; Hayes, 138; Bruchman, 167; W.Sauer, 149; C. Sauer, 145. Total, 814.

New York Athletic Club—Dreen, 197; Booth, 182; Lyon, 184; Kringhoffer, 210; Arnold, 146. Total, 919.

THIRD GAME.

Germania Bowling Club.—L. Sauer, 192; Hayes, 172; Bruchman, 164; W. Sauer, 122; C. Sauer, 109. Total—819.

New York Athletic Club.—Dreen, 146; Booth, 159; Lyon, 170; Kringhoffer, 179; Arnold, 167. Total—821.

The Grove Hill Bowling Club won both its matches in the Columbia tournament at Schlussing's Columbia Alleys last night, defeating the Linwood and Phoenix teams. Neither the Grove Hill nor Linwood team had bowled on the alleys before, which accounted in a measure for the smallness of the scores:

FIRST GAME.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Popps, 140; Voigt, 91; Sossel, 132

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Auspicious Opening of the Union Theological Seminary.

More Pupils Enrolled than in Any Previous Year, Although More Rigid Rules Have Been Made.

Notwithstanding that the requirements for admission to the Union Theological Seminary are this year more rigid than ever before, there is a considerable increase in the number of students enrolled over last year. The changes in the requirements for admission affect principally non-collegiate students. These are compelled to pass a very severe examination to prove their intellectual fitness, and in addition they, in common with the college men who apply for admission to the seminary, must show to the satisfaction of the Faculty that they are in other ways fitted to become ministers of the Gospel. The President of Union Seminary, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, in speaking of this latter requirement, said:

"The Faculty of the seminary has adopted a policy which leads it to be most rigid in determining the fitness of men applying for admission. The Faculty reserves the right to deny entrance to a man, even if his papers are correct, if in its judgment he does not appear to be a person likely to be of service in the Christian ministry. Notwithstanding the thorough enforcement of this principle the accessions to the seminary of new men are much larger this year than last. The graduate class, composed entirely of men who have taken diplomas in theology, and who seek admission here for the purpose of pursuing advanced work, is the largest in the history of the seminary.

"The junior class, composed exclusively of men who are taking the full regular course for the diploma, is more than one-third larger than the entrance class of last year. Every man in the class is a college graduate, and among the colleges and universities represented by them are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, New York University, Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, and Hamilton. One of the pleasant features of the seminary life is the presence at the lectures of men and women who come as guests. We receive numerous applications from clergymen and laymen from New York and vicinity for the privilege of attending some of the courses as auditors. If the person making such application is properly vouched for the request is usually granted and a 'guest card' is issued to him. There are no fees attached."

There have been no changes in the seminary Faculty. During the Summer Prof. McGiffert lectured six weeks at the Summer session of the University of Chicago and President Hall served for a time in connection with the Harvard Divinity Summer School. Prof. Francis Brown is still at Oxford, working on the Hebrew Lexicon, but it is expected that he will return in January and will take up his regular seminary work for the second half-year of the term. President Hall expects to fulfill his duties in India during the Winter of 1901-2. He is under appointment by the University of Chicago as Haskell lecturer in India, and will serve there upon leave of absence from his seminary duties, to which he will return in the Spring of 1902.

President W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth College is to be the lecturer upon the Morse foundation for the current year. The lectures will be delivered in the late Winter or early Spring. The Sunday afternoon services in Adams Chapel, which have been so greatly enjoyed for the past two Winters, will be resumed in December.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Oct. 14, 1900.

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SUBJECT—Parable of the great supper.—Luke, xiv., 15-24.

GOLDEN TEXT—Come, for all things are now ready.—Luke, xiv., 17.

The lesson of last week was the preface to this. The occasion is the same. Jesus is still speaking to the same audience as last week, and on the same subject, but He addresses Himself now to one individual in that audience. His words, however, are intended for all. The man to whom He now speaks has evidently been not only deeply impressed by what He has been saying, but it has filled him with such rapture that he cannot refrain from interrupting the discourse by exclaiming, "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the Kingdom of God." (Verse 15.)

Now, this exclamation of joy reveals to us very clearly the great subject of which Jesus had been speaking, although not a word of it is recorded—just as an echo in the mountains tells us what has been spoken by some person in surroundings entirely hidden from our sight. As we read the narrative, it appears as if Jesus had been simply reproving the Pharisees. But this echo from His admiring listener tells us plainly that He was using that feast and its attending circumstances for an altogether different purpose—for the lifting up of their minds to a heavenly feast. The characteristics and conditions of that feast He must have depicted in most eloquent and attractive terms as the great feast to which His Father in heaven invited all men, rich and poor alike, where there was no selfishness nor pride, and where all rested in His infinite love. No wonder that this man cried out as he listened; "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the Kingdom of God."

And yet what are the facts? As soon as this man made this exclamation, Jesus turned to him and said in effect, Yes, but let me tell you how the invitation to that feast is received by men. This He then set before him and before us by the parable of "The Great Supper."

This parable in many important points is very much like another which He spoke some months later, and which is known as the parable of "The Marriage of the King's Son." (Matthew xxii., 1-14.) But they are by no means identical or in any way to be confounded with each other. The one was spoken at this social gathering in a private house; the other in the Temple at Jerusalem. The invitation in the one case was sent by a private citizen; in the other, by the King. The one emphasizes the relation of those invited to the invitation; the other their relation to him who invited them. So the result in the one case is simply that those who refused the invitation were not permitted "to taste" of the supper. (v. 24.) They were denied a privilege. In the other case, they were "miserably destroyed." (Matthew xxii., 7.) They were guilty of a crime.

In considering this parable of "The Great Supper," however, especially as that of "The Marriage of the King's Son" will not come before us at all in this course of lessons, we may very properly combine the two and justly recognize that this "certain man" who made a great supper and bade many, and this "certain King which made a marriage for his son," represent alike none other than "The King of Kings," who invites men to "eat bread in the Kingdom of God."

INVITATION FREELY GIVEN.

Now the making of this "great supper," by this "certain man," and by this "certain King," was in both cases entirely voluntary. There was no obligation on the part of either, to do anything of the kind. Both did it out of regard for their friends or dependants. They desired that these should enjoy the luxuries and comforts which only their wealth and love could supply. So they sent out their invitations, not to a court spectacle, or to some display of magnificence which could be looked upon, but to a "feast" of which every one could partake to his full satisfaction. In fact, no term gives a higher idea of honor, joy, agreeable companionship, light, warmth, and everything gratifying to mind and body, than the term "feast." It includes all that the heart of man can wish for, and when applied to God everything that infinite power, wisdom, and love can give.

Now not one of those invited to this "great supper" could say that he did not know that he was expected. On the contrary, every one had been fully instructed. This was the Oriental custom. A friend of my younger days, born in Smyrna, once gave me some very interesting personal reminiscences concerning this matter. He said that his father's family lived on the outskirts of the city, and, being comparatively well-to-do Europeans, they received many courtesies from the people. Among these were invitations to their weddings and other feasts. On such occasions the attention of the household would be arrested by the sound of music on the street, native drums and cymbals, with a great crowd of noisy attendants approaching their door. They were the messengers from some one in the city, bearing an invitation to attend a wedding, or a feast, at some unknown time in the future. The invitation was courteously delivered, and as courteously received, but no questions were asked, and no information given, as to when the guests were expected to be present. The company then passed on to deliver similar invitations to others.

After a considerable lapse of time—extending somo times to several months—the attention of the household would again be attracted by music on the street, and the approach of another procession from the same parties as before. But now the company was larger and more imposing, and accompanied by a number of servants bearing in their hands great covered dishes of cooked food. Then those who had before been invited were informed, not only that the time had been fixed and was immediate, but that every preparation had been completed, the cooked food confirming the announcement. So these second messengers came to call them that were bidden," and to say to them, "Come, for all things are now ready." If to refuse, or to slight in any way, the first invitation showed a want of good manners, to refuse the second was not only the height of rudeness, but a downright insult if the host were simply a householder. But if the invitation came from the Sultan, to refuse it was open rebellion, for an invitation from him was equivalent to a command requiring prompt obedience.

NOW THE ACCEPTED TIME.

As illustrating another point in the parable of "The Marriage of the King's Son," my friend gave me his reminiscences of a visit in Constantinople at the time that the uncle of the then reigning Sultan made a feast in honor of his daughter's marriage. To show his great wealth and glory, he arranged that the feast should take place on the plain of Scutari, opposite the city. There were pitched—lights and music provided—and the great feast continued for many days and nights. To still further show his wealth and good will, he himself paid the marriage dower for two hundred and fifty young men of good repute, who were too poor to bear the expense themselves. In addition to this, he gave to each a purse of money and several suits of clothing. Every one was thus well dressed, and all presented a very attractive appearance. For many nights, my friend said, great crowds from the city flocked to the place to see the sight, and to enjoy the happiness of these young men in their rich "wedding garments"—the gracious gift of their royal benefactor. For the time being they were his children—adopted into his family. Such a provision in the East was no uncommon occurrence.

Thus true to the conditions of Oriental society, our Lord in His parable based the invitation "Come," upon one fact—"all things are now ready." So with the invitation to the heavenly feast—"The marriage supper of the Lamb," (Rev. xix., 9,) it is not for one who is invited who is to make himself "ready." He may say that he is not fit to come, but it says to him,

All the fitness He requireth
Is to feel your need of Him.

He may say that he expects to come at some time, but it says,

If you tarry till you're better,
You will never come at all.

The invitation of the Gospel is to "Come," to come now, for "behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation," (Second Corinthians vi., 2,) "all things are now ready."

That men might "eat bread in the kingdom of God," everything was made ready from the beginning, "according to His own purpose of grace in Christ Jesus before the world began." (Second Timothy, i., 9.) It was made reay when, in the counsels of eternity, the Son said, "Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God" (Hebrews, x., 7,) "as a lamb without blemish and without spot." (First Peter, i., 19, 20,) "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world," (Revelations, xiii., 8,) "to offer one sacrifice for sins forever," (Hebrews, x., 12,) and thus "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." (John, i., 29.) That readiness was announced to man in the promise of Eden, as soon as he had sinned. (Genesis, iii., 15.) It was manifested to him when in "the fullness of time God sent forth His Son to redeem them that were under the law." (Galatians iv., 4, 5.) In Him, and by Him, every provision of God's law which man had broken was met and satisfied. Hence the invitation of the Gospel is to a "finished" redemption. (John, xix., 30.) The invited, therefore, can neither add to it nor take from it. The only question for them to consider is, are they ready—ready to say,

Just as I am, without one plea,
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou bidst me come to Thee,
O Lamb of God, I come?

In human society when invitations are sent out to a feast they are generally at once accepted. The mere fact of receiving them is considered a mark of kindness and respect which cannot be slighted, and to attend the feast is looked upon both as a privilege and as an honor. If anything absolutely prevents attendance, a note expressive of regret is promptly sent. But in both of these parables our Lord pictures exactly the opposite condition of affairs—the invitation is looked upon as of no importance, and attendance at the feast as something unworthy of consideration.

This is the emphatic point in both parables. For both were intended to set forth the difference in men's estimation between earthly feasts and the heavenly. So our Lord uses what is very uncommon in regard to the earthly, to declare clearly what is most common in regard to the heavenly. When the guest in the Pharisee's house exclaimed, "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the Kingdom of God," he evidently looked upon it as a great privilege, and as one which every one would appreciate. But our Lord, in His parable, says to him, No. Men do not so look upon it, but when invited "they all"—so rare is the exception—with one consent begin to make excuse." (Verse 18.)

NO VALID EXCUSE.

They little think, however, that by so doing they acknowledge that they have no valid reason for not accepting the invitation and attending the feast. If they had they would not be obliged "to make" or manufacture "excuses." For sound "reasons" grow naturally and spontaneously out of circumstances and conditions, and every candid mind at once accepts them without questioning. But "excuses" are always artificial. They have to be "made," and they are always looked upon with suspicion. These men in the parable, however, flattered themselves that because "they all with one consent began to make excuse," that their number gave value to their excuses. There are many whom they represent who still think the same, as if a thing which is wrong, or foolish, in itself, could ever be made right, or wise, by multiplication!

But it will be noticed that no one can find the least fault with the material used "to make" these excuses. Even our Lord does not. They were made out of "merchandise," "farms," "oxen," and domestic comfort—things essential to human progress and happiness. So our Lord does not intimate that there was anything wrong in buying "a piece of ground," or in going to "see it." The man said, "I must needs go." The comfort and welfare of his family, or the nature of the transaction, may have made prompt attention to the matter very necessary. Neither was there anything wrong in the purchase by another of "five yoke of oxen," and there certainly was no objection to his giving his personal attention to their treatment and manner of working, when in the hands of new drivers and on new ground. And as to the man who had "married a wife," it was certainly proper that he should bestow upon her all the attention belonging to the new relationship. The only difficulty was that all of these men put right things in the wrong place. They made them first instead of second. And that, not because they possessed any qualities which entitled them to be first, but because they, themselves, "made" them first by using them as "excuses."

This is more clearly brought out by the parable of "The Marriage of the King's Son." In that parable it is said the expected guests "made light" of both the invitation and the feast. They knew, and undoubtedly acknowledged to themselves and to others, that both were weighty matters, worthy of, and entitled to, their earnest consideration, because of the character of the King who invited them, and because of the sumptuousness of the feast to which they were invited. But at the moment their attention was engaged with something else. So they hastily weighed the question. Into one pan of their scale they placed the invitation, and all that it implied, and it weighed very heavily. Into the other pan they placed their "merchandise," and "farms," and "oxen," and personal enjoyments. But all of these did not turn the scale, until they added to them the weight of their own wills. Then the opposite scale quickly rose, and the matter of the King's feast seemed very "light." Thus man sets his will against God's command—"Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness." (Matthew vi., 33.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Under what circumstances was this parable spoken, and what do they reveal?

With what other parable is this compared, and why may both be considered at this time?

Who is represented by the "certain man," and the "certain king," and what is said of their obligation, and of the feast?

How is the Oriental method of giving invitations illustrated?

What illustration is given concerning the "wedding garment"?

Upon what one fact was the invitation based, and how is it applied?

When, and how, were all things made "ready" for the feast to which the Gospel invites, and what is the conclusion?

What is the emphatic point in both of these parables, and what is said of it?

Why did these people "make excuses," and how did they justify themselves?

What is said of the material out of which the excuses were "made," and what was the real difficulty in the case?

How did they make the invitation appear "light," and what is the conclusion?

Twentieth Century Fund Growing.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—At to-day's session of the Central New York Methodist Episcopal Conference at Canenovia, Secretary E M. Mills of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering Fund reported that $3,000,000 had been subscribed for Christian education, $4,000,000 for church debts, and $750,000 for philanthropy and charities. His mail to-day contained $130,000. He said that by January one-half of the desired $20,000,000 will be subscribed.

HIGHER CRITICISM ATTACKED.

Baptist Educational Institutions Condemned at Connecticut Meeting.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Oct. 5.—The adjournment late last night of the anniversary meeting of the New Haven Baptist Association was preceded by a lively debate occasioned by a sensational attack on the Newton Theological Seminary, near Boston, and the University of Chicago.

A resolution was presented asking that all of the churches in the association be asked to take a collection for the Newton Theological Seminary. It was announced that John D. Rockefeller had promised to give the institution $150,000 if a similar amount could be raised in other quarters. The Rev. T. A. T. Hanna of Shelton opposed the resolution in vigorous language. He said:

"This seminary and also the Baptist University at Chicago are beds of heresy. Their instructors lead the pupils from the solid foundation of the old theology to the shifting quicksand of the new so-called scientific religion.

"Young men," Mr. Hanna continued, "go to these institutions with a true, unwavering faith in the Almighty. Before long, however, they are shaken by the doubts of their tutors, who turn on the Bible the searchlight of science, and while not absolutely rejecting portions of it as untrue, they so hedge certain passages with doubts and scientific data that their teachings lose their weight and their pupils become atheists at heart if they do not show their agnosticism outwardly."

The speaker went on to say that the teachings of some of the Doctors of Divinity in the Baptist seminaries had become so outwardly agnostic that it had been necessary to relieve them of their positions. "The weeding, however," he said, "is not yet completed, and the seminaries still hold men who endanger the future of the Christian cause."

Mr. Hanna's remarks led to a heated controversy. The Rev. Raymond Mapleson of Middletown admitted that much that had been said was true, but added that many of the objectionable men had been divested of their power to do harm. The President of Newton Seminary had assured him that in the future there would be no cause for complaint.

Other speakers vigorously defended the institutions and characterized the attack as uncalled for.

THE REV. DR. TWING TO MARRY.

Pastor of Calvary Church, Brooklyn, Will Wed Miss Collins.

Parishioners of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, at Marcy Avenue and South Tenth Street, Williamsburg, are much interested in the announcement that the Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing, the rector of the church, is to be married. His prospective bride is Miss Abbie L. Collins, a nurse in the Flatbush Hospital. The marriage is to be celebrated Oct. 17 at Lansingburg, N. Y., in the Church of the Ascension, the Rev. James Caird officiating. Dr. Twing was born in Lansingburg sixty-four years ago, and was the son of a clergyman in charge of one of the churches there. He has been a widower for three years, and has two daughters and a son. The son is also in the ministry.

Dr. Twing has been chaplain of the Flatbush institution for the last twenty years, and it was there that he formed the acquaintance of Miss Collins, who has been employed in the hospital for seven years.

The home of Miss Collins is in Troy, but a short distance from Lansingburg, and her parents yet reside there. She is a graduate of the Long Island College Hospital.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Avenue and 20th Street.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: The Everyday Behavior of the Saviors of Men." The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 8 P. M. on "Relations of Pastor and People."

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, cor. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7.45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, preaches. Protestants and Catholics cordially invited.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach; morning service, 11; evening, 8.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 33th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor, will preach.—11 o'clock A. M., subject, "The Making of a Millionaire; a Word of Appreciation of the Life and Career of Collis P. Huntington." Evening service 8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Charles F. Patterson.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Howard L. Jones, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. All cordially welcome.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 68th St.—Rev. Wm. C. Stinson, D. D., the pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "The Ideal Christian Life"; 8 P. M., "The Spiritual Dead Line." Sunday school 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services Sunday, Oct. 7, at 11 A. M. & 4:30 P.M.
Dr. Babcock will preach.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class 10 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11; Dr. Diaz of Cuba, 8. Public invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway. Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Mr. Lowrie will preach. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Communion at 4:30 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for Communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and sermon, 10:45. Solemn evensong, 4. Full musical services resumed.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St.—Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Anthem, "Holy Redeemer".....Arcadelt
Offertory, "Hail, Gladdening Light"....Martin
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M. "Influence of Liberal Churches on Religion."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH AV., Above 45th St.—Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer. Sermon by the Rector. 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by the Rev. E. E. Madeira.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av.
Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M., holy communion.
9:30 A. M., children's service.
11 A. M., service and sermon.
11:30 A. M., holy communion.
4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.
8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.
All sittings free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—Pew for sale, near chancel, north side of south aisle; very reasonable. Address PEW, care Mail and Express.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner of Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Dr. Minot Savage will preach, Subject, "Back Again to Work." Sunday school, 10 o'clock in chapel. Entrance Park Av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth.—Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Administration of the Holy Supper.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109TH ST., EAST of Madison Av., J. Sumner Stone, Pastor.—Sabbath, 10:45 and 7:45. Miss Updegraff, soloist and Musical Director.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 20th St.—Communion, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Choral CELEBRATION, 10:30. 52d Anniversary. Mozart's Mass. Preacher, Bishop Weed. Choral EVENSONG, 4 o'clock, PROCESSION. Four anthems.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN,)
REV. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor,
323 W. 56th St.
10:45 A. M.—First Anniversary Sermon.
8 P. M.—Gems from Proverbs.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27e RUE Est.—Service religieux le dimanche a 10h.½ et a 8h. Rév. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—The pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., will conduct the services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on the 7th inst. Afternoon topic, "The Secret of the Power of the Cross." The public cordially invited. Services preparatory to the Communion on Friday, Oct. 12th, at 8 P. M.

FIRST MENTAL SCIENCE TEMPLE, 226 WEST 58th St.—Healing service and lecture Sunday at 8 P. M.; subject, "Contentment." Paul Tyner, lecturer.

.HENRY FRANK.
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av. Morning, 11:15, Independent Liberalist. Subject: "Recent Revolutions in Religion."

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN,
special Evangelist to men, will address them Sunday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock, Association Hall, 23rd Street and 4th Avenue. Subject: "A Broken Hedge." The celebrated Park Sisters Quartet of cornets will be heard in several selections. All men invited and admitted free.
PARK SISTERS QUARTET,

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d, Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "From Christ into the World"; 8 P. M., "Jonah Shirking Duty."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th St.—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 11 A. M., and new members received. The pastor, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach at 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

MADISON C. PETERS PREACHES REGULARly at Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, corner Decatur, Brooklyn, every Sunday morning and evening and lectures Friday nights. Church can be reached by taking Twenty-third Street cross-town car, Broadway ferry, Sumner Avenue car, or Fulton Street car at the bridge, New York side, to Sumner or Kings County elevated to Albany and Sumner. The public cordially invited.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Avenue and 24th Street.—The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M. Communion service, 4 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "What the Spirit saith unto the Churches. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered after the sermon, and at 8 P. M., subject: "This is the Victory."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Mackay will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—Dr. Judson, 10:45; Mr. MacMurray, 7:30. Service every night.

Metropolitan Temple Parish.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Holy communion at 10:30; preaching by Dr. Cadman at 11:30, 4, and 8.; meetings every evening; illustrated lecture Tuesday.
JANE STREET CHURCH, between Eighth and Greenwich Avenues.—Rev. T. S. Bond at 11 and 8.
PERRY STREET CHURCH, Near Greenwich Street.—Rev. J. C. Coddington at 11 and 8.
AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE TO-NIGHT grand concert; bugle solos; vocal and instrumental music, with 10-minute address on Wm. McKinley, by Dr. Cadman.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. Seats free.

N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. The public are cordially invited to the reopening of these non-denominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught:
1. Primary Union in Chapel, Broadway Tabernacle, Saturday, Oct. 6, 2:15. Mrs. S. W. Clark, teacher.
2. In Broadway Tabernacle, (34th St.,) Saturday, Oct. 6, 3:30. Dr. Schauffler, conductor.
3. Broome St. Tabernacle, 395 Broome St., Monday, Oct. 8, 8 P. M. Rev. A. J. Kerr and J. W. Miles, leaders.
4. In Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Tuesday, Oct. 9, 8 P. M.
5. Olivet Memorial Church, 63 2d St., Thursday, Oct. 11, 8 P. M.
6. North Side Primary Union, in North N. Y. Congreg. Ch., 143d St., bet. 3d and Willis Avs., Friday, Oct. 12, 4 P.M. Mrs. H. E. Foster, leader.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av., Dr. A. P. Atterbury, Pastor.—Dr. T. C. Hall preaches to-morrow 11 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Rev. N. D. Hillis will preach in the morning and evening; morning topic: "Discontent and Restlessness in Life and the Sources of Satisfaction"; in the evening Dr. Hillis will give the first monthly lecture before the Young Men's Club of Plymouth Church on "Oliver Cromwell and the Need of a Revival of Puritanism in American Life and Thought."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner 73d St.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. LEANDER T. CHAMBERLAIN, D. D.
Preparatory service Friday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor Emeritus.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY.—Regular morning and evening meetings resumed 713 Lexington Av., near 58th St. Mrs. Helen Temple Brigham, speaker. Music. Seats free.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "How Christ Learned Obedience." Evening subject: "Why Did God Make Man?"

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF-MUTES, 148th Street, West of Amsterdam Avenue.—48th anniversary service at 3 P. M.; sermon by Rev. Arthur H. Judge, interpreted by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, COR. 44TH St. and Madison Avenue, the Rev. D. H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Morning prayer and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 4 o'clock. The Rt. Rev. James S. Johnston, D. D., Bishop of Western Texas, will preach in the morning.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH Madison Av. and 126th St.
Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.
10:30—Holy communion.
7:45—Sermon, "Christ, the Only Foundation."

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH STREET, near Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany, holy communion, and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by Pastor.
Evening Subject: "THE SOCIALISM OF JESUS." Prayer service Wednesday evening 8 o'clock.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Gerald Birney Smith. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST. REFORMED CHURCH, West of 8th Av.—Rev. John R. Elliott will preach; 11 A. M. topic: "The Cry of a Loyal Heart"; 8 P. M. topic: "A Rallying Call."

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in the afternoon of to-morrow at four o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Bible class for men in the church house at ten o'clock. Wednesday evening service at eight o'clock.

WALTER A. WYCKOFF,
AUTHOR OF "THE WORKERS,"
will address workingmen and men interested in them on the subject of "Strikes." West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 West 57th Street, near 8th Avenue. Singing by Glee Club, and
EARL GULICK, BOY SOPRANO.
Sunday, 4:15 P. M. Exclusively for men. Free.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The PACKARD 43d YEAR COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
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Individual instruction in all commercial branches. Students may enter at any time.
For more than forty years the Packard School has been in closest touch with the business world, and has opened the door of success to thousands of young men and women in all departments of business.
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Registration day for applicants for admission on September 12th.
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The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
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Thorough preparation for all colleges.
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Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

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High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics under the successful director, P. M. Seixas.
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Non-Sectarian Day School for boys and girls. Fortieth year began Sept. 18th. Splendidly located opposite Stuyvesant Square. Thorough courses from Kindergarten to College preparatory work. Physical culture training without extra charge. Catalogue gladly sent on request.

CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENED MONDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 10.

DRISLER SCHOOL.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application.
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Morse and Rogers School for Boys.
(J. F. MORSE'S.)
423 MADISON AV., NEW YORK.
Reopened October 1st. English, Classical, and Mathematical, with primary department.
Principals at the School after Sept. 17th.

REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS.
College and U. S. Government. Central Preparatory School, 18-20 East 42d St. Principal, W. W. SMITH, B. A.

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Instruction by an experienced editor. Send for circular. BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
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Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
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Notice to Redeem.
THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Office of The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given to the owners and holders of the first and only mortgage bonds of The Procter & Gamble Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and doing business at Cincinnati and Ivorydale, Hamilton County, Ohio, that said Company has, in pursuance of the right reserved in said bonds and the mortgage securing them to redeem the said bonds on any interest day after the 1st of July, 1900, determined to and will, on January 1, 1901, at the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, of said city, redeem each and all of said bonds, numbered from 1 to 2,000, both inclusive; all owners and holders of either or any of said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time and place, or cause the same to be so presented, for redemption; provision has been made for depositing the necessary funds and the same will be on deposit with said Trust Company to make such redemption at said time and place by paying the interest on each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal of each bond and ten per centum premium thereon; and, in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage, interest shall cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
By WM. A. PROCTER, its President.
D. B. GAMBLE, its Secretary.

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FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10th, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
30 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Hartford.
$5,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Extn. and Impt. 5 p. c Mtge. Bonds, 1930.
100 shs. American Malting Co. common.
30 shs. American Malting Co. Prefd.
$500 Riding and Driving Club of B'klyn 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1905.
$1,000 Riding and Driving Club of B'klyn 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
$15,000 Virginia Coal Co. of Wise Co., Va., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., dated Oct., 1895, due Nov., 1915, all coups. on.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
66 shs. North American Trust Co.
$5,000 City of Mobile, Ala., 4-5s, due 1906.
$1,101.73 Note of Chas. B. Luf, dated Apl. 25, 1900, payable 3 mos.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
14 shs. Sugar Manufacturing Co.
$750 New York Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
2 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
50 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$5,000 Denver & south Western R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., 1929.

DIVIDENDS.

American Car and Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., October 2nd, 1900.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was Resolved, that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the Company be declared and paid on Thursday, November 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 35 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record, at the close of business on October 10th, 1900. Transfer books will close Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, and reopen Friday, November 2nd, 1900.
WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

American Car and Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., October 2nd, 1900.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was Resolved, that a dividend of one-half per cent. (½%) on the common capital stock of the Company be declared and paid on Thursday, November 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 35 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10th, 1900. Transfer books will close Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, and reopen Friday, November 2nd, 1900.
WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Co,
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2, 1900.
ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK to the Registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this Company on the 15th inst., being the amount of interest for six months ending Sept. 30th, 1900.
Transfer books will close Oct. 10th and reopen 15th inst.
Blank orders may be procured at the office of the Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1900, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company,
9-13 Murray St., New York, Oct. 4, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the first quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year, beginning April 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. October 15th, 1900, payable Oct. 31st, 1900.
The Preferred Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. Oct. 15th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. Nov. 1st, 1900. CHAS. R. FLINT, Treas.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York.
October 1st, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 15th. The Transfer Books will be closed from 3:00 P. M. of Monday, October 15th till the morning of Monday, October 22d. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 136th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 26, 1900.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

American Steel Hoop Company.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from October 17th to October 31st, both dates inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, October 2d, 1900.

American Tin Plate Company.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from October 17th to October 31st, both dates inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, October 2d, 1900.

Office of the North River Insurance Company.
52 Cedar St., New York, October 2d, 1900.
A Dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 2d until the 10th inst. By order.
F. H. CRUM, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable Oct. 15, 1900. Transfer books will be closed from Oct. 6 to Oct. 15, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner Church and Worth Streets, New York City.
October 5th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the common stock will be paid October 15th.
Transfer books for the common stock only will be closed at 3 P. M. October 8th, and reopened at 10 A. M. October 16th, 1900.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Oct. 2d, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank held this day, a dividend of 3% was declared payable Oct. 15th.
Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Annual Meeting.
Office of
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 27th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The Procter & Gamble Company that its annual meeting will be held at its office in Jersey City, New Jersey, on October 10th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 P. M., to elect a Board of Directors, and to consider and pass upon a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted September 27th, 1900, to increase the common stock of said company one hundred per cent. in par value and to increase the number of shares thereof accordingly, and to do and perform such other business as may come before such annual meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
Jackson, Miss., September 21st, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capital Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 5th to November 5th, 1900.
By order of the Board:
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, September 29, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third TUESDAY of October next, (being the 16th of said month,) at 12:00 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. October 5 and reopen on the morning of November 5, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the members of the New York Lumber Trade Association will be held at the offices of the Association, Number 18 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 10th day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Trustees.—Dated New York, September 29, 1900. President, CHAS. L. ADAMS; Secretary, J. D. CRARY.

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New Orleans, on Wednesday, November 7th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 6th, 1900.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 28th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the banking house, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 9th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

TWO BROKERS EXPELLED.

Consolidated Exchange Directors Charged "Obvious Fraud."

President Wagar of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange announced from the rostrum of the Exchange that John Zeeman and Harry L. Williamson of 52 Broadway had been expelled from membership by the Board of Directors for alleged "obvious fraud" and "false pretenses."

Mr. Wagar declined afterward to say anything explanatory of the decision. It was stated on the floor, however, that the firm of J. Zeeman & Co. had been fairly large operators for several months, but that their business on the floor had recently shown a radical decrease in volume, which led to the investigation and subsequent expulsions.

The present management of the Exchange was elected on an anti-bucket shop platform, and is engaged in the investigation of a number of cases.

At the offices of Zeeman & Co. yesterday the cashier said that Mr. Zeeman was out of town and that he himself could make no statement. He said that Mr. Williamson had been a member of the firm, but was no longer connected with it, although he had a desk in the office. When asked whether the firm would continue in business, he replied that he did not know.

Mr. Williamson called out from an inner office that he had nothing to say.

Mr. Zeeman became a member of the Consolidated Exchange on Feb. 9, 1900. He came to this city from Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Williamson had been a member of the Consolidated Exchange since Nov. 15, 1892.

TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CASE.

The Grand Jury Recommends Further Investigation.

The Grand Jury yesterday completed its investigation into the affairs of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, and found no indictment. The inquiry was based upon Examiner Vanderpoel's report, that the statement of the affairs of the company signed by President Halsey and Secretary Sutro had been falsified. The Grand Jury suggested, however, that the District Attorney continue the investigation.

Assistant District Attorney Unger, who has charge of the case, said: "This is by no means the end of this matter. There is some evidence of the commission of crime, but until I confer with District Attorney Gardiner I am not at liberty to state what line our investigations will follow."

Later in the day Mr. Unger and Col. Gardiner were closeted together for some time. Mr. Unger would not disclose the result of the conference.

The Grand Jury yesterday examined Theodore Sutro, L. D. Garrett of the brokerage firm which bought 65 per cent. of the company's stock at 25 cents on the dollar, Examiner Vanderpoel, and H. L. Smith, a clerk in the receiver's office.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

M. L. Benham has been elected Secretary of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company.

The Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago has decided to apply for a license to do business in the State of Kentucky.

The T. W. Griffith Company of this city has been incorporated, with $100,000 capital, under the laws of New Jersey, to transact a general insurance agency and brokerage business.

Rumors were current at the close of business yesterday to the effect that negotiations are pending for the purchase of the controlling interest in a local fire insurance company. Inquiries were made at the offices affected, but no definite information was vouchsafed.

It was reported in insurance circles yesterday that J. U. Taintor, who was Secretary of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford until the company was recently purchased by the London and Lancashire Insurance Company of England, is now taking steps toward the organization of a new stock fire insurance company, with headquarters at Hartford.

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of a metropolitan fire insurance agency copartnership by West Pollock and William Ellsworth, their representation to include the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh, the Potomac Insurance Company of Washington, and the Caledonian-American Insurance Company of New York.

WALTHAM FIRE STATION BURNED.

Entire Signal System of the City Rendered Useless.

WALTHAM, Mass., Oct. 5.—This city is without proper facilities for giving fire alarms to-day, the Southside fire station, headquarters of the signal system, having been burned early to-day. Seven horses trained for fire service perished, considerable apparatus was damaged, and ten members of the companies who occupied the building were injured, one perhaps fatally. The financial loss is placed at $40,000.

When first seen, the flames had reached all parts of the street floor. The firemen, who were asleep in the upper stories, on hearing the alarm started to come down the sliding pole as usual, but it was so hot that they were forced to loosen their hold and drop, in some cases fifteen to twenty feet, into the mass of flames below. Frank Whelpley had three ribs broken. He is at the hospital, and only slight hopes for his recovery are entertained. The other men sustained bruises, cuts, or burns, but it is thought they will be able to return to work after some days.

Attempts made by the firemen and the citizens to save the apparatus were partly successful, but the Chief's wagon and a supply wagon were destroyed and a hose wagon and the aerial ladder truck were badly scorched.

The central station of the fire signal system was situated in the burned building. Arrangements have been made in case of fire to have an alarm rung from the various church bells.

It is believed the fire was caused by "spontaneous combustion."

Flushing Fireman Badly Injured.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 5.—Dooley Bulger, a volunteer fireman, was terribly injured while answering an alarm of fire to-day. He was on the tongue of a hose-cart, and was trying to turn a corner when the machine ran in the gutter. Bulger was thrown violently down. His head was cut open, several of his ribs were broken, and he received internal injuries. He was taken to the Flushing Hospital. The hose-cart was badly smashed. The damage done by the fire was slight.

Fire in Weehawken Hotel.

The Pointview Hotel, in Weehawken, was partly burned early yesterday morning. An employe of the hotel discovered flames issuing from a window. An alarm was sent in, and the fire was soon under control. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the kitchen range.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 5	326,900
To date this year	83,044,402
Corresponding date last year	135,248,248

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 5	$1,138,000
To date this year	$357,542,860
Corresponding date last year	$699,802,170

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Hocking Valley	¾
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Int. Power	1½
Am. S. Hoop pf	3	Int. Silver	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Iowa Cent. pf	1
Am. S. & W. pf	⅞	Lake Erie & W.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	Md. Coal pf	1
Anaconda Copper	½	Mst. Street Ry.	½
Balty & Ohio	1⅝	Mexican Central	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1	Norf. & West	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Northern Pacific	1¼
Consol. Gas	2½	Pennsylvania	1⅝
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Erie	1¼	Rep. Steel	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Federal Steel	1⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Fed. Steel pf.	1½	Sloss-S. pf.	1
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	⅝	Wis. Central	1
Gt. North. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Nat. Steel	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pacific Coast	¾
Det. City Gas	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅞
Nat. Lead	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio, P., J. & M. Div. 3½s	1	L. I., N. Sh. Branch 5s	5¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1¼	Peo. & East 1st	1
Int. Paper 6s	1½	St. L. S. W. 1st	1⅝
Int. & G. N. 2d	1	Tex. Pac. 2d	6

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. 4 g. 3½s	1⅛	Long Is. Fy. 4½s	⅜

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

The developments in the week in business circles have not been important. While the general tone is favorable, the situation at present may fairly be termed a waiting one. Where activity appears it is for the most part in the line of actual necessaries. Where orders can be withheld—where, in other words, wants are not pressing—there orders are withheld. The fact clearly impresses itself that this is a Presidential year, and that, because of the incident uncertainty and hesitation, general business halts. Capitalists are not making new commitments, while in established lines only normal activity shows.

Perhaps the exact position is best reflected in the steel and iron trades. Here, according to the testimony of President Gary of Federal Steel and other such authorities, while orders are coming in fairly well, very much larger ones are assured in the event of Mr. McKinley's election. It is only where needs are imperative that orders have been placed.

Not unnaturally, the delay in the settlement of the coal strike has had depressing influence, and in the affected regions a material falling off in business is reported, prejudicing not alone the railroads but the general merchants along the line. The production of coal is steadily diminishing, and unless the strike is soon settled higher prices must result. Fortunately, the reports indicate a speedy termination of the difficulty; though, inasmuch as these reports have persisted for over a week now, it is perhaps not surprising that impatience at the delay should develop in some quarters.

In dry goods and in boots and shoes a better demand is reported; while in the sugar trade semi-demoralization seems to be the order. Collections continue slow.

Discussing the general situation, Bradstreet's says:

Despite some irregularity both as to demand and prices, due partly to warm, rainy weather, but likewise a reflection of a hesitancy to embark largely in new business pending political events, the general tone of trade is a favorable one, and confidence as to the outlook for business in the balance of the year is notable. Some diminution in the volume of jobbing business is noted at larger Western centres, and continued rainy weather in the Northwest alike checks the movement of wheat to market, injures the grade of the same, and discourages retail and jobbing distribution.

Ten-cent cotton is the key to the very favorable report which comes from the South, and the character of reports from this section is more nearly favorable than for many years past at this time.

The indisposition to contract heavily as to the future is perhaps most marked in the iron and steel trade, and here also the most marked tendency toward weakness in the cruder forms of production is noted.

The industrial outlook has been improved by the signing of the tinplate scale, but the anthracite coal situation is, on the surface at least, rather more unfavorable than a week ago, more mines and miners being idle and production steadily diminishing.

Specially good reports come from the boot and shoe and allied trades, which are active, with prices firm and tending upward.

Special strength is noted in provisions and hog products, in which the very strong statistical position is receiving more attention.

On the same subject Dun's says:

The anthracite strike settlement has been delayed another week, and the effect upon business in the East is more apparent, though distribution in the West and South seems no less active. Seasonable weather in the East would quickly aid matters. Prices are slightly lower in iron, wool, coal, and sugar, but the produce and textile markets are firm; and in all departments of business an effort by distributors to increase transactions would quickly advance prices.

There is little ordering ahead in any kind of merchandise, but steel rail makers look for contracts for about 2,000,000 tons after election. Rain is needed in the South and on the North Atlantic Coast, but in the Southwest rains have checked cotton picking.

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Talking of iron and steel, Bradstreet's says:

The rail situation is the cynosure of eyes in the iron and steel trade. A Western road has bought 25,000 tons at Chicago, and a large anthracite railroad has gone into the market at the East, but the heaviest systems have not yet contracted for their requirements, though announcements are awaited with interest because of the example they set to buyers generally. Chicago reports a sale of light rails to Italy, but also notes that much business is held back pending election. Pig iron is weak all around, being lower at the South and at Pittsburg, and demand is largely for small lots. Export demand is being favored by lower freights. A help to the market for plates has been offered by the order for 6,000 steel cars given by a trunk line.

On the same subject Dun's says:

Most manufacturing concerns are delaying extensive production until after election, and are buying little raw material. Pig iron has declined on small orders, and was also depressed by the cut in Southern freight rates. Finished material and structural lines are steady, and export buying does much to prevent dullness. Contracts for cars, bridges, and plates for shipbuilding were signed during the week, and rails were sold at $28 to domestic roads, while a small amount was taken by Italy.

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Of cotton and wool Bradstreet's says:

Cotton is slightly higher on reports of rains and rather smaller than expected receipts, but telegrams attribute some of the backwardness in movement to the desire of the farmers to take advantage of the very favorable picking weather. Influenced by the satisfactory prices, farmers are reported willing to sell, and advices as to trade and collections are uniformly good. Cotton goods partake of the strength of the raw material, though demand is quiet at first hands.

Southern yarn manufacturers have advanced quotations, but it is noted that they, no less than the Northern manufacturers, are unwilling to contract ahead heavily in the present uncertain situation as to raw supplies. There is a growing feeling, however, that lower prices of cotton are unlikely. Woolen goods note the effect of warm weather on retail distribution, while quiet at first hands, but rather more activity in wool has been largely at the expense of prices.

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Of grain products Dun's says:

Wheat is steady. For the week Atlantic exports were 3,252,994 bushels, flour included, against 3,562,062 in 1899. After the end of September there was a decline in the price of corn for the current month's delivery, but elevator prices remained firm, and receipts for the week were only 4,340,802 bushels, against 7,679,540 last year, while Atlantic exports were 2,144,619 bushels, against 2,992,232 a year ago. Lower stocks at Chicago caused a sharp rise in prices of pork products.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Further strength showed in the stock market yesterday, and for the first time since the present upward movement began there were signs that the public had come in as buyers of stock in fair volume. Much the greater part of the trading, however, remained in the hands of the professionals, and until their attitude is more clearly defined it is altogether uncertain what the immediate future of the market will be. Surface indications favor further improvement. It would appear that the leaders who now control the movement of prices may be in for more than a turn, as the saying runs; that, in fact, encouraged by the more favorable election reports indicating Mr. McKinley's election, they may purpose, as they did four years ago, to discount the success of the Republican Party at the polls. It is significant that the very stocks which some months ago were hit upon as leaders to begin the upward movement at that time are much in evidence in the present rise; and it is a fact that the operators who then were most prominent are the factors controlling and influencing to the present higher prices.

The market yesterday was much after the style of that of the day previous—strength well maintained until near the close, when profit taking appeared, causing a reaction, but not consequential, with a disposition finally to rally, leaving closing prices generally near the highest. The buying, however, was better distributed than on the day previous, and it was noticeable that it had extended beyond the Pacifics and Grangers and Vanderbilt stocks to the steel group. As a consequence the general tone was improved.

Yet it does not necessarily follow that all this marks the beginning of a bull campaign. Mr. Bryan is shortly coming East, and there is no knowing what effect his visit may have upon sentiment. Undoubtedly at the moment the feeling that Republican victory is assured is strong; but traders have a faculty of changing their opinions and positions overnight. Whether they are prepared to resist any scare that may come remains to be seen. Their talk certainly indicates not only no present fear, but a firm belief in a substantial rise in the market before election.

Of news developments of the day there was none of consequence yesterday. The tone of the London market was better and London was a buyer of stocks; the news in respect to China was more favorable; while, with the exception of the Louisville and Nashville statement, showing a decrease of $63,500 in gross earnings for the fourth week of September, other statements were good. What most concerned the Street was the probable showing to be made by the bank statement to-day. Undoubtedly a further decrease in surplus reserves will be shown, but just how much is the question. The known movements of money indicate a loss to the banks of approximately $4,500,000; the loss by reason of interior shipments—making allowance for the receipt last week of $3,000,000 in Alaskan gold, which did not figure in the statement for that week—being $2,800,000, and to the Sub-Treasury, $1,700,000, representing the excess of Government receipts over expenditures. The loan item is, of course, a matter of conjecture. It was in anticipation of an unfavorable statement that some of yesterday's selling toward the close of the day appeared in the market.

STEEL STOCKS.—Yesterday superseded the Grangers and Pacifics in point both of activity and of strength. Speculative interest early in the day switched to the steel group, and aided by Western and outside buying quotations were lifted appreciably, particular strength appearing in Steel and Wire, Federal Steel, and the Moore properties. John W. Gates and his followers were reported as heavy buyers of Steel and Wire, and it was said that Mr. Gates was endeavoring to accumulate a line of stock to strengthen his position on the board. During the day a Director of the company was quoted as saying that the company in the first six months of the present year had more than earned the dividends for the full year on both the preferred and common stocks and that there was no reason why the dividend on the common should be discontinued.

Tennessee Coal and Iron moved erratically, profit taking appearing at the high figures by interests who had bought when the stock was around 50.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO was one of the features of the market, advancing nearly 2 points on buying said to be by strong interests, as well as by the bull pool. For the past few days the Street has been given to understand that an upward movement in the stock has been planned, and the rise yesterday and the day previous is said to be only preliminary to a much greater advance.

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LOCAL RAILWAY shares were again well bought, and though a fractional decline appeared in Manhattan, it was said merely to represent profit taking. One house which on Thursday bought about 10,000 shares of the stock is said to be holding it for movement account. The Consolidated Exchange clique again supported Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

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PENNSYLVANIA'S advance was on buying by a newly formed pool in the stock, who, apparently to aid their efforts, put out the rather time-worn story that an increase in the dividend rate is likely. There is no official foundation for the report.

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GRANGERS were advanced by buying for Boston and Chicago account, while home interests were also conspicuous as purchasers. It is said that a bear account in Burlington was finally closed out yesterday.

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PACIFIC stocks continued to show strength, with Northern Pacific as a leader. London bought this stock, and it is said that a leading operator who earlier in the week was thought to be a bear on the issue was working on the bull side.

THIRD AVENUE'S YEAR.

Wall Street read with interest yesterday the published figures showing the earnings of the Third Avenue Railroad for the quarter ended June 30 and for the full year ended the same time. The showing was not regarded as particularly favorable on the face of it, but it will be seen that the deficit of $88,300 reported for the quarter and of $282,300 for the year is directly due to the large expenditures made upon the property.

For the quarter the net earnings totaled $242,200, a decrease of $44,200. Fixed charges in the same time increased $241,300, making a deficit for the quarter of $88,300, as compared with a surplus in the corresponding quarter last year of $427,900. For the fiscal year gross earnings totaled $2,123,800, a decrease of $35,500; net amounted to $808,390, a decrease of $93,500, while, after payment of charges and dividends, a deficit of $282,300 is reported, as compared with a surplus of $36,460 in the preceding year. During the year there was spent in betterments $8,252,500, as compared with $2,782,500 in the previous year. The number of passengers carried increased 199,148, the total being 49,072,524.

The item "other income" is reported for the final quarter of the year as $2,458, as against $248,350 in the same quarter last year.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London sent over higher prices at the opening of the market here yesterday, and followed them up with some fairly large buying orders, particularly in the Pacific stocks, Baltimore and Ohio and the Atchisons. All told, about 30,000 shares were bought. The tone abroad was reported much improved.

GOLD IMPORT RUMOR.

There was a report on the Street late yesterday afternoon that $1,000,000 in gold had been engaged for import; but the report could not be substantiated. Foreign exchange experts declared that the shipment could not be made without a loss.

The foreign exchange market was weaker yesterday, due to continued offerings of cotton bills.

FAILURES FOR NINE MONTHS.

Reviewing the failures for the past nine months, Bradstreet's publishes an interesting table giving the number of the failures, the total assets, and the aggregate liabilities, and the percentage of the assets to the latter in these months, with comparisons as far back as 1882, as follows:

	Number Failures.	Actual Assets.	Liabilities.	*
1900	7,083	$41,022,586	$86,755,988	47
1899	7,075	20,230,931	65,855,218	44
1898	8,855	53,742,809	102,197,887	51
1897	9,833	65,454,923	118,484,659	55
1896	11,230	99,613,765	170,350,222	58
1895	10,269	61,162,107	109,756,723	56
1894	9,251	59,707,031	110,674,234	54
1893	11,140	227,378,231	327,273,109	70
1892	7,378	39,709,761	76,971,771	51
1891	8,066	71,811,320	138,811,510	51
1890	7,538	44,450,712	92,541,980	48
1889	8,334	50,751,994	101,755,518	50
1888	7,330	44,649,552	83,941,091	53
1887	6,958	43,545,000	90,632,000	49
1886	7,518	37,397,000	77,110,000	48

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Advances recorded on Thursday were well maintained yesterday and some further gains were made. The outside securities market at present is strong, but little activity develops. Some of the largest of the day's gains were accompanied by transactions in only a few hundred shares, and the improvement that showed in closing quotations was due not to any large buying, but to the scarcity of stocks. In the case of most of the more substantial issues the offerings are very small, and buying orders for a few hundred shares as often as not result in large advances. Weak holders seem to a large extent to have been eliminated from the market, and others find little to induce them to sell at this time. However long it may be before the market returns to activity, it does not seem probable that further declines of consequence will occur. Apparently the declines that have already marked down quotations have carried prices at least to their normal level. While this is true of many stocks, the position of which is well enough known to command some confidence, there are a number of issues which seem to be so entirely in the hands of manipulators that trading in them, for any one but an insider, is as likely as not to prove most unsatisfactory.

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STANDARD OIL was active again and enjoyed an advance even larger than that of the previous day. It sold from 540 up to 550, and closed at 549 bid, a net gain of 9 points. Since the beginning of the week the stock has advanced about 18 points. Trading yesterday amounted to about 150 shares.

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INTER-STATE OIL was active for the first time in some days. It sold at the opening from 50 down to 58¾, and up again to 59, closing practically unchanged for the day at 58¾ bid. These movements seemed so entirely the results of manipulative orders that by the majority of curb brokers the stock was watched with more curiosity than interest.

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AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER preferred sold in an odd lot at 80, and later a full lot was offered at this price. Considerable interest was taken in this sale, as it was the first transaction in this stock made in some months. Yesterday's sale represents a very heavy decline from earlier quotations. During the present year there has been little or no trading in the stock, but in November last it was trading above 89, and the common stock, which is now quoted at 5, was then selling around 35.

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COPPER STOCKS.—Copper shares continued strong, but the day's trading in these issues was small. Amalgamated sold up to 87½, and gained three-eighths of a point net. Union Copper was firm at 3 bid, and British Columbia Copper sold at 11⅝ and closed an eighth up, at 11½ bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 4. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	87⅜	87¾	87	87¼
Am. Agricultural Chem.	23½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73½	74¼	72½	74¼
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5½	5	5½
American Bicycle pf.	28	31	28	31
American Bicycle bonds	70	80	70	80
American Chicle	64	66	64	66
American Chicle pf.	73	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	9¼	...	...
Am. Hide & L. pf.	28¾	30	...	...
Am. Hide & L. 6s	87¼	88	87	88
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	12⅞	13¼	13½	13¾
American Woolen pf.	68½	69	68	69
Asphalt Co. of America	7⅜	8¼	7¼	7¾
Am Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	...	107½	...
British Columbia Copper	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝
British Exchequer 3s	98⅛	98 3-16	98 5-16	
California Copper	⅛	1	⅛	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3⅜	4½	3⅜	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	27½	30	27½	30
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs	102½	103	102	102½
Compressed Air	29	34	29	35
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	6½	7	6¾	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3	5	3	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	24	30	24	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Cramps' Shipyard	60	72	60	72
Distilling Co. of Am.	4¾	5	4⅝	5
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rects	4¾	5	4⅝	5
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	19	20	19	26
Electric Boat	14	16	14	16
Electric Boat pf.	28	30	25	30
Electric Vehicle	17	20	17	21
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	30	22	30
General Carriage	5	6¼	5	6¼
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf.	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100¼
Hall Signal	42	49	40	47
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf.	39	43	39	43
Hudson River Tel.	115	120	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
International Pump	18½	18¾	17	18½
International Pump pf.	85	86	85¼	86
International Silver pf.	37	39	37	39
Inter-State Oil	58¾	58⅞	58¾	59¼
Iron Steamboat	2⅜	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100	102
Marlceen Copper	...	3½	...	3½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	101	100	101
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	7¼	6½	7⅝
Otis Elevator	25½	27	25½	26
Otis Elevator pf.	85	87	85	87
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal.	23½	24	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81	80	81
Retsof	20	32	20	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99¾	101½	99¾	101½
Rub. Goods Mfg.	28	29½	29	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	75	77	75	77
Safety Car Heat & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17½	18¾	17½	18¾
Seaboard Air Line	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Seaboard Air Line pf.	8	8½	8	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	21	22	21	22
Standard Coupler	40	43	40	43
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	549	550	540	543
Storage Power	12	16	11½	12
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13	14¼	13	13⅜
Tel. Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
Trenton Potteries	5	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	...	50	...	50
Union Copper	3	3¼	3	3¼
Union Typewriter	26½	28	28½	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105½	107½	105¼	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	73	72	73½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	61	62¼	61	62
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	82½	83½	82	83¾
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2½	4	2½	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	28	30	28	30
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Washington Pump pf.	106	110	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	103	104	103	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	112	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114½	117¼	114½	117¼
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102¾	103½
Brooklyn City Railroad.	230½	232	230	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101¾	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105	106½	106½
Columbus Railway	31	33	31	33
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s.	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	114	115	114	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	15	17	15	17
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	80¾	82	79¾	80½
Kings Co. Elev. 4s.	75	80	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90	90	96
New Orleans Traction	18¼	19	18¼	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s.	83½	85½	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119¾	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 5 p. c. 1st.	116½	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906.	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock.	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence.	109½	111	109½	111
Union Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½	34	31½	...
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	...	4½	...	4½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	65	63	65
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	...	55	...	55
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds.	...	103	...	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	15	19	15	19
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	299	301	299	301
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam Gas	104¾	105	104¾	105
N. E. Gas & Coke	11	12	11	12
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	64½	65¼	64½	65½
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co.	111	114	111	114
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	102	103	102	103
Nor. End L., H. & P. Co.	53	59	55	59

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29⅝d per ounce and in New York at 64⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 50⅝c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .46, 100 Alice at .55, 500 Comstock at .04, 100 Crescent at .10, 700 Gould and Curry at .45, 300 Isabella at .32, 100 Iron Silver at .70, 500 Leadville at .07½, 200 Little Chief at .19, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .26, 200 Ophir at .86, and 300 Savage at .25.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.51		Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11	
Adams Consol	.25		Potosi	.20	
Belcher	.18		Quicksilver	1.25	
Best & Belcher	.10		Quicksilver pf.	6.00	
Breece	1.00		Savage	.20	
Bruns. Consol	.25		Sierra Nevada	.32	
Caledonia, B. H.	.50		Standard	4.00	
Chollar	.20		Small Hopes	.60	
Crown Point	.10		Union Consol	.20	
Chrysolite	.04		Utah	.04	
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15		Yellow Jacket	.20	
Con. T. Co. stock.	.03½		Argentum Juanita	.25	
Com. T. Co. bonds.	.04		Alamo	.11	
Com. T. Co. scrip.	.05		Anaconda	.41	
Crescent	.08		Crip. Ck. Con	.11	
Catalpa	.09		Creede & Cr. Ck.	.11½	
Dunkin	.10		Cable	.0	
Deadwood Terra	.10		Golden Fleece	4¼	
Daly	1.15		Isabella	.87	
Eureka Consol	.15		Mollie Gibson	.23	
Father De Smet	.35		Mount Ross	.45	
Gould & Curry	.38		Pharmacist	.12	
Hale & Norcross	.22		Portland	3.20	
Horn Silver	1.12		Union	.06	
Iron Silver	.65		Work	.22	
Kingston & Pemb.	.10		Damon	.17	
La Crosse	.16		Elkton	1.70	
Leadville Con.	.00½		Findlay	.14	
Little Chief	.37		Garfield	.07	
Mexican	.31		Jack Pot	.48	
Moulton	.30		Pinnacle	.16	
Ontario	0.00		P. I. W. No. 2	10.00	
Ophir	.74		P. I. W. No. 3	10.00	
Occidental	.05		P. I. W. No. 4	9.00	
Plymouth	.10		P. I. W., Grey F.	3.75	

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240½	247	Cent. Mass.	13½	14
Bost. & Low.	...	244	Cent. M. pf.	62	...
Bost. & Me.	188	190	Fitchburg pf.	137½	138½
Bost. & Pr.	298½	301	N. Y. & N. E.	6s	...	110¼
Bost. Elev.	146½	147	West End	92	92½
Bost. G.	5s	80			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & Tel.	138⅜	138¾	N. Eng. Tel.	...	124
Chi. Stk. Y.	136	137	U. S. Oil	14	...
Dom. Coal	38¾	39	Westinghouse Electric	47	48
Dom. C. pf.	111	...	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	62	62½
Erie Tel.	95½	96			
Mex. Tel.	2	2½			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Great strength continued to pervade the stock market today, indicating that bullish sentiment was steadily growing. The more important features in point of activity and strength were Union Traction, United Gas, and the Choctaws, all of which responded more or less sharply to covering by the short interest, increased commission house buying, and support of an inside character. Inside buying was most noticeable in Union Traction, in which a large and somewhat aggressive short interest had been built up. Shorts in the stock were driven to cover by the persistent drives made against them by insiders. To buying by the insiders was attributed the advance of 1 point, to 31⅝. Attending the rise, talk of favorable earnings for September was heard.

Recognizing the fact that United Gas had been depressed unduly of late, investors came into the market, and their buying was instrumental in bringing about the sharp advance of 2 points, to 114. Influenced by favorable statements of earnings and the declaration of the regular semi-annual dividends of 2 and 2½ per cent. on the common and preferred, respectively, the Choctaws both advanced sharply; the common rose to 31½ and the preferred to 41. Some strength was noted in the coal stocks, presumably based upon belief of an early settlement of the labor troubles in the anthracite regions. Prices were firm, but without much change. Strength continued in evidence in nearly every direction up to the close of the market.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
A. Co. of A.	7⅛	7⅝	E. Co. of A.	9	9¼
Cambria	14⅜	14⅞	Leh. Valley	23⅞	24
Choctaw	31	31½	Marsden	7⅝	...
Choctaw pf.	40	41	Phila. Trac.	97	97¼
Cons. T., P.	22½	22⅝	Union Trac.	31¼	31⅜
C. T., P., pf.	61	61½	U. Gas Imp.	113½	114

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Business on the Exchange was comparatively quiet this morning. Biscuit common and Union Traction preferred both sold ex dividend, and the prices made on them showed a firm tone. Biscuit brought from 32½ to 32¾, Traction 49⅜ to 50½. Northwestern Elevated preferred sold at 66 for a few small lots, and Metropolitan Elevated preferred moved up from 82¼ to 83. A broken lot of Chicago Packing common sold at 1¾. Quotations for Linseed were unchanged.

	High.	Low.	Close.
10..American Linseed	10¼	10¼	10¼
15..American Linseed pf.	52	52	52
200..American Tin Plate	30¾	30¼	30¼
10..Chicago Packing	1¾	1¾	1¾
50..Chicago Union Traction	12	12	12
135..Chi. Union Tr. pf. ex div.	50½	49⅝	49⅞
10..Diamond Match	121	121	121
325..Metropolitan Elevated pf.	83	82¼	83
955..National Biscuit, ex div.	32¾	32⅜	32½
45..National Biscuit pf.	88	88	88
28..Northwestern Elevated pf.	66	66	66
44..South Side Elevated	98½	98	98
25..Union Loop	89	89	89
10..West Chicago	100	100	100

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York this week were valued at $1,771,743, against $1,902,053 last week and $1,598,618 last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,868,145, against $1,908,856 last week and $1,548,028 last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 5, 1900.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	16¼	16⅜	3,500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅞	16½	15½	16¼	+ ⅛
	61⅞	62	360	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	61	61⅞	61	61⅞	+ ⅞
	151	155	10	American Express	150	150	150	150	...
	33	34½	100	American Ice Co.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	− ¼
	...	...	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
	4⅛	4½	100	Am. Malting Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
	37½	37⅝	1,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅜	37⅝	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
	88⅜	80	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	...
	20½	20⅜	8,150	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19½	20⅞	19¼	20½	+1½
	67½	68	1,000	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	67	68	67	68	+3
	33⅜	33⅝	13,780	Am. Steel & Wire	32½	34½	32½	33⅜	+1¼
	74⅞	75	3,170	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74¼	75	74¼	75	+ ⅛
	117⅛	117⅜	14,660	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116⅝	117½	116¼	117¼	+1
	88	91	45	Am. Tel. Cable Co.	89	90	89	90	...
	31	31½	4,890	American Tin Plate	30⅜	31⅜	30⅜	31	...
	91½	91½	4,950	American Tobacco	90¾	91½	90½	91½	+1
	129	131	18	Am. Tobacco pf.	130½	130½	130½	130½	...
	43⅜	44¼	613	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43½	44	43½	44	+ ⅛
	28⅝	28½	8,010	At., T. & S. F.	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ⅛
	70⅞	71	11,035	At., T. & S. F. pf.	71	71⅜	70⅜	70⅞	+ ⅛
	71⅞	72	7,676	Baltimore & Ohio	70¾	72⅜	70¾	72	+1⅝
	79½	79⅝	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79	79½	79	79¼	+ ⅛
	53⅜	53⅝	22,205	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53	54⅛	52¾	53⅜	+ ⅛
	50½	51½	300	Canada Southern	50⅞	50⅞	50½	50⅝	+ ⅛
	28⅝	28⅞	3,260	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝	...
	126⅜	126⅞	12,500	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126	127	125¾	126⅞	+ ¾
	30	34	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31	31	31	31	...
	83	85	300	Chi. Gs. West., deb.	83	83⅜	83	83⅜	+ ⅛
	54	56	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	55	55	55	55	−1
	112⅜	112⅞	9,425	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	112⅜	113	112¼	112⅝	+ ⅛
	161½	163	100	Chicago & Northw.	162	162	162	162	+1
	106¼	106⅝	2,820	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106⅜	107¼	106⅜	106½	+ ¼
	61½	62	210	C., C., C. & St. L.	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¼	− ½
	185	...	100	Cleveland & Pitts.	186½	186½	186½	186½	...
	33¼	33½	2,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	32⅝	34	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
	5⅝	5¾	295	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅜
	170⅝	170¾	2,637	Consolidated Gas	168½	170¾	168½	170¾	+2¼
	25½	25¾	1,365	Con. Tobacco Co.	25⅜	26	25¼	25¾	+ ¾
	77	78¼	150	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	76⅜	78¾	76⅜	78¼	+ ¾
	110	111	137	Delaware & Hudson.	110¼	111	110¼	110¼	...
	19½	19½	100	Denver & R. G.	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
	67¾	68¼	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	+ ⅛
	...	...	200	Detroit City Gas	90	90	90	90	− ½
	12½	13	120	Erie	12	12	12	12	+1⅛
	34⅝	35	670	Erie 1st pf	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅝
	34	34½	7,150	Federal Steel	33½	35	33	34⅝	+1⅝
	65⅞	66	5,470	Federal Steel pf.	64¼	66	64¼	65⅝	+1½
	74	81	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅝
	136½	137	100	General Electric	137	137	137	137	...
	...	...	40	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49⅝	50½	49⅜	50½	...
	152	153	525	Great Northern pf.	153	153	153	153	+ ½
	32½	33	100	Hocking Valley	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
	63⅜	63½	600	Hocking Valley pf.	63¼	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
	116¼	116⅝	303	Illinois Central	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
	33¼	40	400	International Power	32⅛	33½	32⅛	33¼	+1⅛
	19	19½	315	International Paper	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
	63	63½	520	Internat. Paper pf.	63	63	62½	63	− ⅛
	8	9	1,075	International Silver	4	5	4	5	+1½
	17½	18	412	National Lead Co.	17½	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
	90	92	180	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	90	90½	90	90½	+ ⅛
	26½	27	2,780	National Steel	27	27½	26¼	26¾	− ⅛
	84	85	300	National Steel pf.	84½	84½	84	84¼	+ ⅛
	46¾	47	775	National Tube Co.	46¾	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
	93⅜	93¾	560	National Tube Co. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
	122	125	300	New York Air Brake.	119½	122	119½	122	+2½
	129¾	130	1,738	New York Central	130	130	130¼	129⅞	+ ⅛
	80¼	85	10	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	80	80	80	80	...
	33	35	75	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	...
	208	210	25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	209	209	209	209	...
	20¼	20½	100	N. Y., Ont. & W.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
	34⅞	35¼	910	Norfolk & Western	34⅜	35¼	34½	35	+ ⅝
	75	76½	10	Norfolk & West. pf.	74⅝	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	...
	14⅞	15	100	North American	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
	49¾	49⅞	16,070	Northern Pacific	48⅝	50⅜	48⅜	49¾	+ ⅛
	68½	69¼	2,387	Northern Pacific pf.	69	69½	69	69¼	...
	59	59¼	1,075	Pacific Coast	60	60	59¼	59¼	− ⅜
	65	67½	400	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	− ¾
	30¼	31	450	Pacific Mail	31¼	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅜
	130¼	130⅝	26,682	Pennsylvania R. R.	129	130⅝	129	130⅝	+1⅛
	86⅜	87	6,175	People's Gas, Chicago.	87	87½	86½	86⅞	+ ⅛
	1¼	1⅝	100	Peo. Dec. & Evans.	1½	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
	81	82½	700	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	79	81	79	81	+1
	40	40¼	2,680	Pressed Steel Car	39	40⅜	39	40	+ ⅝
	15⅞	15⅞	300	Reading	16	16	16	16	...
	55⅜	55⅝	4,100	Reading 1st pf.	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55½	...
	12	13	1,100	Republic Iron & Steel.	11⅜	13	11⅜	12½	+ ⅝
	53	54	450	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	53¼	53⅜	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
	10⅞	10⅝	100	St. L. & San Fran. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
	34	34½	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33⅜	34	33½	34	...
	12	12½	100	St. Louis Southw.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	...
	29	29⅜	1,750	St. Louis Southw. pf.	28¾	29¼	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
	62	63	200	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	61¾	62	61¾	62	+1
	33⅜	33⅝	10,730	Southern Pacific	33⅜	34	33⅜	33½	+ ¼
	11⅞	12	1,915	Southern Railway	12	12½	11⅞	11⅞	...
	53	53¼	1,010	Southern Railway pf.	53	53⅝	53	53⅜	...
	47⅜	47⅝	23	Standard R. R. T.	...	49¾	49¾	49¾	...
	54½	56⅜	11,755	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	58½	58⅝	55¾	56½	− ¼
	16	16¼	1,050	Texas Pacific	16¼	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	...
	110½	111½	130	Third Avenue	111	111	111	111	+ ¼
	61	62½	150	Twin City R. T.	62	62	62	62	...
	11	11½	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	...
	64½	65	11	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	...
	57⅜	58⅜	27,370	Union Pacific	58¾	59⅛	58¾	58⅞	+ ⅛
	74	74½	2,580	Union Pacific pf.	73¾	74¼	73¾	74	+ ⅛
	45	47	15	United States Express.	45	45	45	45	...
	10¼	10½	1,013	United States Leather.	10	10⅛	10	10⅜	− ⅛
	68¼	69	1,200	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅜	68⅞	68⅛	68½	− ⅛
	28½	29½	930	United States Rubber.	29⅜	29⅝	29	29	+ ⅛
	94	96	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	96	96	96	96

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot at Audubon Avenue and 186th Street Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Max Marx has bought, through David Stewart, from William C. Baker of Grand Rapids, Mich., the plot having frontages of 157.10 feet on Eleventh Avenue, 162 feet on Audubon Avenue, and 350 feet on One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street.

Philip Jeselson has effected the sale for Max Marx, to John F. Comey, of the plot on the southeast corner of Boulevard and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, being 157.10 feet on the avenue and 150 feet on One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street. In part payment Mr. Comey gives 844 St. Nicholas Avenue, a five-story American basement dwelling on lot 21.5 by 67.6; also 528 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, a three-story American basement dwelling on lot 19.3 by 75.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold, for Gustav B. Treloar, to Leopold Solomon, the three-story house 17.6 by 54 by 100, 522 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, on private terms.

John R. Davidson has sold for Robert T. Meeks the three-story private residence 132 West One Hundred and Third Street. The price obtained was $16,000.

M. Kamak has resold for Morris H. Hayman the two five-story brick flats, 2,562 and 2,564 Eighth Avenue, 50 by 88. Mr. Hayman has now disposed of five out of a row of eight houses bought about two weeks ago.

The residence of the late Recorder Smyth, 15 West Forty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 21.6 by 100, has been sold through Brokers Greene & Taylor.

James E. Levine has sold for the Phelps estate the leasehold property 78 Warren Street, a four-story building, on a lot 25 by 100.

Rosenzweig & Klingenstein have bought from Thomas J. Byrne the three-story dwelling 135 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20.10 by 100.11.

M. J. Waters has sold to Calvin G. Dolg the five-story brick tenement 433 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for the Boylan estate the five-story two-family flat 450 West Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 80 by 98.9.

George F. Johnson & Sons will soon erect twenty two-story two-family houses on a part of their large holdings in the Bronx. Architect W. C. Dickerson filed the plans yesterday for the buildings, which will be situated on either side of Beck Street, beginning 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. The houses will be of brick and terra cotta construction and will cost about $6,000 each.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

532 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William C. T. Baldwin.....$12,775

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

219 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; together with 203 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick flat; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Henry A. Maurer..... 86,000

215 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Henry A. Maurer..... 8,000

156 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 245 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Henry A. Maurer..... 30,520

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

40 West Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 260 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Samuel McMillan... 35,800

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 172.7 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, for three three-story brick and stone dwellings, 16.4 and 16.10 by 52; Lucy Lynn of 430 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; Moore & Landsleidel, architects; cost of each, $10,000.

No. 657 Tenth Avenue, for a six-story brick dwelling and store 25.1 by 85.6; Charles Engelhardt of 830 Gerard Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $28,000.

Beck Street, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for ten two-story brick dwellings, with stores, 20 by 50; George F. Johnson & Sons, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and Dawson Streets, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost of each, $6,000.

Beck Street, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for ten two-story brick dwellings, with stores, 20 by 50 by 35; George F. Johnson & Sons, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost of each, $6,000.

No. 3,022 Third Avenue, for a frame woodshed, 10 by 15; C. D. Thois of 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $50.

Pilgrim Avenue, west side, 308.10 feet north of Liberty Street, for a one-story frame stable, 15 by 12; Leonard Dalve of 444 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $60.

Alterations.

Rogers Place, east side, 350 feet north of Westchester Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Edward O'Flaherty, owner; Charles Krymborg, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 670 to 674 Broadway, to a five-story brick store; Adele De T. Perigord of 45 Wall Street, owner; the Rusling Company, architect; cost, $1,000.

Tenth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick store and dwelling; Conrad W. Rickhardt, premises, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $750.

Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick office; D. H. Gould of 251 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $100.

Woodycrest Avenue, east side, 212 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to alter and move a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling to Woodycrest Avenue, southwest corner of Birch Street; W. G. Ver Planck, owner; J. I. Campbell, architect; cost, $150.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, Oct. 5.

BATHGATE AV, 2,002 and 2,004, 28x80.6x38x88.10; Ellen Mulholland to Minnie K. Weber, (mtg $11,000, R S $1.50).. $100

BRONX PLACE, n s, Lots 79 and 80, map No. 1, South Vernon Park, Cranford Property, 50x100; George P. Langdon to Maria A. Langdon, (mtg. $500, R S 50 cents) 1

CONVENT AV, w s, 120.7 ft n of 127th St, 20.1x55.8x22.1x51.11; Pennington Whitehead, referee, to Henry S. Dudley, (R S $9) 8,700

DELANCEY ST, 108.-n s, 21.10x100; Max Brand to Morris Marx, (R S $3, mtg $19,000) 1

ELM ST, 138 and 140; Julia A. Hughes to Brian G. Hughes, quitclaim, (R S $15).. 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, 28, 23.11x83.6; Louise L. Cherey to Mamie Levenson 32,750

GRAND ST, s e corner of Essex St, 50x 50.7x50x50.3; Leopold Kaufman to Jonas Well and another, (R S $35, mtg $75,000) 1

HIGHBRIDGE ROAD, s w corner of 5th Av, being Lots 21 to 23, map of Emma Thompson property in 24th Ward; Robert T. Meeks, and others, to George H. Muskat, (mtg. $1,488, R S $1.00) 1

KELLY ST, e s, 100 ft n of 156th St, 25x 100; George F. Johnson to John F. C. Cordes 12,500

LEGGETT AV, s s, 244.1 ft e of Prospect Av, 19.1x88.5x21.8x77.11; also strip adjoining on s s, 21.8x2x—x1; Frederick McCarthy to James B. Curry, (mtg $1,000, R S $3) 1

MADISON AV, w s, 41.5 ft n of 66th St, 19x80; Daniel B. Freedman to Cora A. Carpenter, (R S $49.50) 1

MADISON ST, n s, 47.8 ft e of Jefferson St, 47.8x100; Charles H. Lee to James H. Lee 1

MARION ST, n w s, Lot 166, map of East Tremont, 86x150; Hiram P. Rowe and another, heirs, &c., to William P. Daniels, (R S 50 cents) 1

MONROE ST, 266 and 268, s s, Morris Jacobson to Jacob Quartner, (R S $1).... 500

NEW PIER 7, East River; Anna R. Decatur to Stephen Decatur and others, quitclaim ..... Gift

NORFOLK ST, w s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Abraham C. Weingarten to Anna C. Storner, (mtg. $32,500, R S $7.50) 100

PARK AV, w s, 388.3 ft n of 2d St, 16.8x 100, map of Olinville; John S. Putney to Marion H. Putney, all liens, (R S $3) 1

PLOT bounded by Boston Av, Jackson Av, and Home St; Fine Feristein to Pauline Glassmann and another, all liens, (R S 50c) ..... Exchange

SHERIFF ST, s, 19x100; Julius Goldklang to Naomi B. Goldklang, (R S 50 cents).. 500

WOODRUFF AV, s s, 240 ft s of Prospect Av, new line, 25x100; Mary A. and William G. McCormack to Theophonsine N. Lecuyer, rerecorded (mtg $2,500, R S $6.25) 6,400

1ST AV, n s, 140 ft e of 3d St, 40x100, Woodlawn Heights; John Forsyth to Frances C. Forsyth, (R S $3) ..... Gift

1ST AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 91st St, 75x94; Julius C. Halpern and another to F. H. Dressel, (R S $18, mtg $86,000) 1

3D AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x90; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to Robert Boyd 18,500

5TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x114; William Bloomfield to Isabella Bloomfield, (mtg. $5,000(R S $2.00) 1

7TH ST, 94, 21.5x90.10; Sarah Quittner to Rosie Greenfield 28,050

9TH ST, No. 619 East, 25x92.3; Rosie Greenfield to Edward Quittner, (mtg. $14,000, R S $4.00) 100

13TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 22.6x 100.3; Joseph Gunther to Jacob Prencowitz 18,500

45TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Louis C. Raegener, referee, to William C. T. Baldwin, (R S $7) 6,675

52D ST, 67 East, 14.2x100.5; Anthony D. Nichols to Josephine L. Hoagland 23,000

56TH ST, 307 East, 25x100.5; George Hahn to Maurice Cohen 15,000

101ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Hannah B. Williams and others to Joseph Carr, (R S $5,) quitclaim 1

106TH ST, 60 West, 27x100.11; A. Walker Otis, referee, to A. B. Fletcher and another, trustees 25,000

135TH ST, s e corner Brown Place, 25x 100; Catharine M. Clark to Simon Adler 33,000

136TH ST, n s, 1,050 ft w of Home Av, 50 x100; Katie S. Unangst to Annie Campion, (R S $4, mtg $10,500) 1

136TH ST, n s, 1,000 ft w of Home Av, 50x 100; Sophia Hencken to Annie Campion, (R S $6, mtg $9,500) 1

163D ST, s s, 25 ft e of Jackson Av, 25x 72; Walter Seaman to George Bisner, (mtg $9,000, R S $6) 1

165TH ST, 774 East, 25x98; Ellen Mulholland to Isaac C. Birch, (R S 50 cents, mtg $13,500) 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE D, 59 and 61; Morris Diuzasch to Raphael Maclaire, 1 year..... $960

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Dawson St; Augustus Garciss, Jr., to Charles H. Jacobi, 5½ years..... $840-1,104

3D AV, Willis Av, and 148th St; William F. Smith and another to North American Trust Company, 5 years $2,500-3,500

13TH ST, 531 West; Henry Lohmann to Valentine Scheuerman, 5 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

ALLEN, Elmer A., to Frederick W. Devoe; Grand Av, e s, 444.8 ft n of St. James Street, 1 year $6,700

ASCHER, Albert, and wife to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c.; Parker Av, w s, Lot 53, map of St. Raymond's Park, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,400

BOYD, Robert, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 14,000

CARPENTER, Cora A. and Herbert S., to Henry A. C. Taylor; Madison Av, w s 41.5 ft n of 66th St, 1½ years, 4½ per cent. 38,000

CARPENTER, Cora A. and Herbert S., to Daniel B. Freedman; Madison Av, w s, 41.5 ft n of 66th St, 1 year..... 5,000

COLAHAN, Frank J., and wife to Thomas Morris; 39th St, s s, 340 ft e of 3d Av, ½ part, 1 year..... 1,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, to Germania Life Insurance Company; 109th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, ¾ year, 6 per cent.. 62,000

CURRY, James B. to Frederick McCarthy; Leggett Av, s s, 244.11 ft e of Prospect Av, and adjoining strip, 5 years 1,400

DICKERSON, Elmira M., to Joseph S. Decker, executor, &c.; Washington Av, widened, w s, 90.11 ft s of 168th St, widened, 3 years..... 12,000

EAGAN, Thomas J., and wife and another to Jacob Newman; parcel begins at division line between Lot 152a and 153, map of village of Morrisania, at n w s of land of Harlem Railroad, extends to Brook Av, and lot adjoining on n s, 1 year, 6 per cent. 300

EDGAR, Newbold Le R., and wife to Caroline W. Astor; Hudson St, 42, 6 years.. 20,000

EISNER, George, to Enoch C. Bell; 163d St, s s, 25 ft e of Jackson Av, 3 years.. 3,500

FORSTER, Frederick P., and wife to Harriet F. Rogers; 8th Av, w s, 25.2 ft s of 117th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000

FRASER, Elizabeth C., to New York Savings Bank; 25th St, s s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, due Dec. 1, 1902..... 6,000

HARTMAN, Arthur, and Emanuel Levy to John F. Halsted and others, trustees; 76th St, 109 East, 5 years..... 17,500

HARTMAN, Arthur, and Emanuel Levy to Philip H. Many and others, trustees, &c.; 76th St, 111 East, 5 years..... 17,500

HOUPT, Missouria B., and Harry S., to Isaac P. Houpt, Jr.; 119th St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 1½ years, 6 per cent... 10,000

JOHNSON, Solomon, to William J. Underwood; 55th St, n s, 146.3 ft w of Lexington Av, due April 1, 1901..... 1,000

LAWSON, Daniel, to George W. Campbell; 112th St, n s, 131.3 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 11,000

MARX, Morris, to Louis Wertheimer; Delance St, 103, 3 years..... 6,000

MOORE, James B. and Arthur J., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 92d St, 3½ years, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

MUSKAT, George H., to Mary J. Novills; 5th Av, s w corner of High Bridge Road, 24th Ward, due Nov. 25, 1900.. 700

SCHMIDT, Louise M., to Katharina Muller; 1st Av, s e corner of 12th St, 4½ years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

SHEAFER, Walter S., to Union Dime Savings Institution; King's Bridge Road, new line, w s, 96 ft s w of Dyckman St, if produced east, runs n w 323.6x n w 297x n w 300.8x s w 5x n w 456x n w 92.8x s w 1.176x s e 537.6x irregular to road x n e 850, 3 years, 4 per cent....100,000

STENGELE, Rosalia, to Bowery Savings Bank; Brook Av, e s, 25 ft n of 140th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 7,000

WEINSTEIN, Bertha, to Mala Malinzky; Jackson Av, w s, 134.3 ft n of Clifton St, 1½ year..... 1,000

WOEHLECKE, Clubestina M., to Henry E. Pierrepont and another, executors, &c.; 79th St, s e corner of Lexington Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Gibson Putzel $42,750

CAMPBELL, George W., to Jonas B. Kissam 100

DRESSLER, Anna, to Leopold Greenwood 950

ELDER, William, to Joseph S. Decker, executor, &c..... 11,500

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS Bank to New York City Baptist Mission Society, (assigns three mortgages). 5,000

FORSYTH, Josephine and Frances C., administratrices, &c., to Josephine Forsyth, (three assignments) ..... Nom.

FORSYTH, Josephine and Frances C., administratrices, &c., to John Forsyth, (three assignments) ..... Nom.

HAND, Isaac P., Jr., to Harris Solomon.. 100

MALONEY, William P., to New York Security and Trust Company..... 7,201

MENDEL, Charles N., to Charles Stich.. Nom.

PEPPLER, John, and M. Magdalena, to New York City Baptist Mission Society.. 4,000

STORNER, Anna C., to Abraham C. Weingarten 2,030

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to John B. Taylor and Lawrence E. Ellis 5,000

WANDLE, Jeanie T., to William P. Maloney ..... Omitted

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 30 ft s of 155th St, 94.10x80; Brooklyn Vault Light Company against John R. Salmon, owner; Martin V. Cook, contractor..... $870

BROAD ST, 25 to 33, and 42 to 58 Exchange Place; Samuel P. Senior against Broad Exchange Company, owner; Engineering Contract Company, contractor.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; Gregory I. Leahy against Etta Blinn, owner; Frank Larouf, contractor 218

HENRY ST, 219 and 221; William Brennan against Israel Block, owner and contractor 13,975

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 30 ft n of 188th St, 305.6x100; G. B. Raymond & Co. against William Wainwright, owner and contractor 186

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 76 ft s of 95th St, 50x96.11; Lawrence Hoynes against Robert E. Westcott, owner; John McDermott, contractor..... 300

SPARPLE PLACE, n s, 53.6 ft e of Jay St, 38x25; Brooklyn Vault Light Company against the estate of Joseph J. O'Donohue, owner; Martin V. Cook, contractor. 450

WASHINGTON ST, 385 and 387; Thomas A. Meagher against William C. Dewey, owner and contractor..... 150

2D AV, s w corner 65th St, 175x100; Brooklyn Novelty Works against John J. Houlahan and Frieda Hart, owners; Max Hart, contractor..... 226

WEST END AV and 148th St; Clifford L. Miller against F. W. Spierling, owner; Fred Damm and Nicola Pizzani, contractors 227

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 76 ft s of 95th St, 50x96.11; John McDermott on Robert E. Westcott to Lawrence Hoynes.. $300

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

CROTONA AV, w s, 225.5 ft s of 177th St, 50x116; Harlem Savings Bank with John Rumore, 5 payments..... $8,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 91.2x99.1x irregular; Henry Daily, Jr., against Homer J. Beaudet and another, (action to set aside discharge in bankruptcy, &c.;) attorney, H. Daily, Jr.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 265.10 ft s of 165th St, 106.7x102.5x99.11x149.6; also Amsterdam Av, w s, 205.10 ft s of 165th St, 40x150x irregular; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Jacob D. Butler and others, two actions, (foreclosure two mortgages;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

WASHINGTON AV, widened, e s, 50 ft s of 179th St, 100x92.10x100x93.3; Ames C. Stephens against John J. M. Dunlop and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Carpenter.

9TH ST, s s, 280.7 ft w of 5th Av, 25x93.11; North River Savings Bank against Theresa A. Anderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. De Peyster.

38TH ST, 217 East; also property in Broome, Putnam, and Westchester Counties; Emma L. Barnes against Spencer S. Mead and others, (partition) attorney, F. S. Barnum.

59TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.4; Lyman G. Bloomingdale against Margaretha Scharnberger, (specific performance;) attorney, D. S. Ritterband.

76TH ST, n s, 60 ft e from w s of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Cecelia Lisso against Moritz Freedman and others, (action for reformation of deed, &c.;) attorney, J. Kohler.

103D ST, n s, 240 ft e of West End Av, 77x101.9 x63.7x100.11; David W. King against the Metropolitan Investment Company and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. R. Horton.

124TH ST, n e corner Broadway, 75x101.10; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Lewis F. Mortimer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

128TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 75x99.11; Bertha Barth against John C. Brady, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippmann & Buck.

186TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 40x 100; Josephine C. Christman against George A. MacDonald and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

186TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 80x100, two actions; William P. Sandford against George A. MacDonald and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	82½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	48¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	26½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	10¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	04¾
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	07¾
Lard, prime	7.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	21

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72½@77c; No. 2 red, 77¼@78c; No. 2 corn, 40½@41c; No. 2 yellow, 40¾@41c; No. 2 oats, 22¼@23c; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 24½@24¾c; No. 2 rye, 52c; fair to choice malting barley, 58@65c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.63½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.64; prime timothy seed, $4.25@$4.35; mess pork, per barrel, $14@$14.50; lard, per 100 lb, $7.25@$7.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8@$8.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.50@$8.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27.

COTTON.—The situation was something of a stand-off in the local market yesterday, the public and talent being nervous over the approaching Government report and the possible damage to the crop by an early frost. The market opened steady, with prices up 2@7 points on light room and outside support, created by stronger Liverpool advices, public and private, than expected, together with gloomy crop reports from several parts of the belt. During the late session trading dragged to a discouraging degree, and prices kept within the limits scored in the morning. The week-end figures from the South and abroad were about in line with preconceived ideas, and while they attracted thoughtful attention, played an unimportant part as an influence. The private wires declared Southern spot markets were holding firm on unabated demand from the export contingent and smaller offerings from the interior. The weather forecast and the official estimates for to-day's receipts were regarded as of bullish significance, and helped to sustain prices in the last hour. Reduced crop estimates continued to sift in from the South, and sellers of spot cotton quietly loaded up Winter month futures. All sorts of opinions were expressed in connection with next week's bureau report. Near the close another decline occurred, under a flurry of liquidation, started by selling for New Orleans account. At the close the market was steady, with prices net unchanged to 7 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ½c lower on the basis of 10¾c for middling upland and 11c for middling Gulf. Sales, 130 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady at 10¼c; Mobile quiet at 10c; Savannah quiet at 10c; Wilmington firm at 10¼c; Norfolk steady at 10 5-16c, 1-16c up; Baltimore nominal at 10½c; Memphis steady at 10 3-16c; Augusta quiet at 10¼c, 1-16c off, and St. Louis steady at 10¼c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	10.36	10.39	10.28	10.32@
November	10.06	10.03	9.97	10.00@10.01
December	9.98	9.98	9.85	9.88@ 9.89
January	9.97	9.98	9.84	9.87@9.88
February	9.98	9.98	9.98	8.87@ 8.88
March	9.98	9.98	9.86	9.88@ 9.89
April	9.99	10.00	9.91	9.88@ 9.89
May	9.99	9.99	9.87	9.89@ 9.90
June	10.00	10.00	9.93	9.87@ 9.89
July	9.98	9.98	9.89	9.75@ 9.78
August	..	..	..	9.75@ 9.78

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—Spot cotton quiet; prices steady; American middling, 6 7-16d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 5,100 bales American; receipts, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 61-64d. sellers; October and November, 5 43-64@5 44-64d. sellers; November and December, 5 36-64@5 37-64d. buyers; December and January, 5 33-64@5 34-64d. sellers; January and February, 5 30-64@5 31-64d. sellers; February and March, 5 28-64d. buyers; March and April, 5 26-64d. buyers; April and May, 5 24-64@5 25-64d. sellers; May and June, 5 23-64d. sellers; June and July, 5 21-64@5 22-64d. buyers; July and August, 5 20-64d. buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Up to the last half hour of business the prevailing tendency in wheat yesterday was toward a lower level, with the local contingent rather indifferent to the speculative side of the market, and discouraged holders the principal sellers. At the same time the sharp rally near the close was proof that considerable short wheat had also been put out during the day. Last official prices were unchanged to ⅛c net lower, but at the highest point of the day, with December 83¼c bid at New York, and later on the curb selling at 83¾c. During September the receipts at Duluth of No. 1 Northern proved to be only one-fifth as large as they were in the same month last year. Export business in wheat was a little bit slow again, aggregating but 24 loads at all ports, of which 15 loads were No. 2 red to Lisbon. At Baltimore, however, exporters claimed to have made the best flour sales of any day on the crop. At all Spring wheat points receipts were 619,000 bushels, and at Winter wheat points 442,200 bushels, against 552,000 bushels and 295,000 bushels last year, respectively. The Modern Miller mentioned favorable progress in plowing and seeding Winter wheat. A full acreage is assured, being reduced only where there was Hessian fly this year. Argentine shipments were 598,000 bushels, against 1,344,000 bushels last year, and Danubian shipments 1,376,000 bushels, against 1,736,000 bushels the previous week, and 112,000 bushels last year. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 82¾c; No. 1 hard, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, old, 88¾c; No. 1 Northern, new York, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 84¾c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 79¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—Close: Wheat firm: No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 75½c; October, 75c; December, 76¾@76¾c; May, 80¾c; No. 2 hard, 72½@73c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 39½c; October, 37¾c; December, 33¾c. Oats lower: No. 2, cash, 23½c; October, 23½c; December, 23¼c; May, 24⅝@24¾c; No. 2 white, 28c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 5.—Close: Wheat—October, 79½c; December, 79½c; May, 81¾@81½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, 83¼c; No. 2 Northern, 79¼@79¾c. Flour—First patents, $4.33@$4.45; second patents, $4.15@$4.25; first clears, $3.15@$3.20; second clears, $2.15@$2.25. Bran, $12@$12.25, in bulk.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 82¾c; to arrive, 82¾c; October, 82¾c; December, 83c; May, 85¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 80¾c; to arrive, 80¾c; October, 80¾c; December, 81c; May, 83⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 75¾c; No. 3 Spring, 72¾c. Corn, 41¼c. Oats, 23¾@24c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 Northern, 81c; No. 2 Northern, 78@80c. Rye higher; No. 1, 55½c. Barley lower; No. 2, 58@59c; sample, 50@57c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents quoted at $4.20@$4.60; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80, and no grade, $1960@$19.50, spot and to arrive. Rye flour quiet; quoted fair to good, $3.15@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Corn meal quiet; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.60, as to brand. Bag meal dull; quoted: fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 88@90c. Feed steady; quoted: Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middling, $17@$19.50; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $23.50; corn oil cake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	..	..	..	80¾
December	82¾	83 3-16	82 11-16	83½
March	..	..	..	86¾
May	85¾	86	85¾	86
Corn—				
October	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾
December	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
May	..	..	..	41¼
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$7.75

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	76¾	77	76¾	77
November	77¾	77 11-16	77 1-16	77¾
December	78	78 5-16	77¾	78¼
Corn—				
October	40	40¾	39¾	40¼
November	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾
December	34¾	35	34¾	34¾
Oats—				
October	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¼
November	22¾	22½	22¼	22¾
December	22⅞	22 15-16	22¾	22¾
Lard—				
October	$7.25	$7.27½	$7.20	$7.27½
January	6.97½	7.00	6.95	7.00
Ribs—				
October	8.02½	8.07½	7.95	8.07½
January	6.32½	6.37½	6.32½	6.37½
Pork—				
October	13.00	14.50	13.00	14.50
January	11.85	12.00	11.85	12.00

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firmer; mess, $14@$15; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $14.50@$17. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$17.50. BEEF HAMS — $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Quiet; bacons, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10c; 12 lb, 9¾c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders dull, 6¼c; pickled hams easier, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4¾c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—Easy, $7.75; city lard steady, $7.50; refined lard quiet, South America, $8.75; Continent, $7.95; Brazil kegs, $9.85; compound quiet; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Firm; oleo, 7¾c; city lard stearine, 8¼@8¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5. — Closing—Beef — Extra India mess steady, 70s; prime mess steady, 65s. Pork—Prime mess Western quiet, 70s. Lard—American refined, in pails, strong, 40s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 39s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, strong, 50s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 50s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 46s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 46s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, strong, 44s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, strong, 50s 3d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, strong, 33s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, quiet, 52s 6d; American finest colored, quiet, 53s 6d.

COFFEE.—The coffee market was steady at the opening yesterday, ruled quiet during the forenoon, and became a little more active, but easier later. The market opened at an advance of 5 points, with sales of 2,000 bags on the first call. Sales up to 12 M. had reached about 7,000 bags, with the market at that hour 5 points higher. The total transactions were 20,250 bags, with the market finally steady in tone at net unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. The dealings were confined to five positions; there was practically no public speculation. The earlier slight improvement was due to a better run of cables than had been looked for; but in the absence of public support the local contingent became bearishly disposed, and sold in a conservative fashion. Receipts at Rio and Santos, while showing some falling off, were still large, (56,000 bags,) and of 21,338 bags, warehouse deliveries, 6,820 bags were taken ex ship. In the open market for spot coffee there was a quiet feeling at about unchanged prices, with the market more or less nominal on the basis of 8¼c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots. Cleared Rio, Oct. 3, steamer Eastern Prince, 31,000 bags. Cleared Rio Oct. 4, steamer Buffon, 20,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15
November	..	..	..	7.20@7.25
December	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.25@7.30
January	..	..	..	7.35@7.40
February	..	..	..	7.40@7.45
March	7.55	7.55	7.45	7.45@7.50
April	..	..	..	7.50@7.55
May	7.60	7.60	7.55	7.55@7.60
June	..	..	..	7.60@7.65
July	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.65@7.70

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Steady; good average Santos, 6$900; receipts, 49,000 bags; stock, 1,071,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ¼@½ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., ½@¾ pfennig net higher; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Opened quiet; ¼f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., quiet, ¼f lower; at 5 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 16,000 bags; January

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

Friday, Oct. 19th, 1900,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

at 565 & 567 B'way, cor. Prince St.,

for account of whom it may concern,
Stock of
JAMES TALCOTT, (Annex) City,
Consisting of
$300.00 worth of
"Werthelmer's" Celebrated Kid Gloves,
Comprising
"ASTORIA," "MAJESTIC," "WALDORF,"
"PEERLESS," "ASCOT," and other well-known brands.

☞95 per cent., of stock in absolutely perfect condition, and will be so guaranteed. Entire stock WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE OR LIMIT, and will be divided in lots to suit the trade.

☞Goods will be on exhibition, with Catalogue, Wednesday, Oct. 17th, 1900.

☞Terms Cash.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.
Western Salvage Wrecking Company.
FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

HOTELS.

HOTEL JEFFERSON,

102-104-106 East 15th St., N. Y.,

Two doors east of Union Square.

A quiet, homelike family and transient hotel, most convenient location in New York. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS. A few very desirable suites of 3 to 6 rooms, with private hall and baths, at attractive prices. SUPERIOR CUISINE. J. E. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

Sherman Square Hotel

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly family hotel, choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

HOTEL VICTORIA,

Broadway, 5th Av. & 27th St., New York City.

Entirely new; European plan. Rooms en suite or single, with or without bath.
ROBERT T. DUNLOP, Manager.
Formerly of Hotel Imperial.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

COACH HORSES.—I wish to buy at a fair price a good strong, safe, reliable, well-matched team; bays preferred; shall require a week's trial; unquestionable references. Address Box 201, West Orange, N. J.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$250 to $750.—Sole agency two articles est. 12 years. Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, Richmond, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans, California. H. STANYNOUGHT, Joelin, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE E. BEAUDET, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George E. Beaudet, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 5th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES W. LOVELL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles W. Lovell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHL. A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 3d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. BOHART, bankrupt.—No. 2,938.

To the creditors of William B. Bohart of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said William B. Bohart was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 5, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL EINHORN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Einhorn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 6, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 17, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 5, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEROY J. ELLIS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leroy J. Ellis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 5, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR O. GOLDSMITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur O. Goldsmith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 25, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 17, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR S. HEREN-DEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur S. Herenden, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 27th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALTER NEEDELMAN and CHASKEL BIRNBAUM, Bankrupts.—No. 2,907.

To the creditors of Alter Needelman and Chaskel Birnbaum of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Alter Needelman and Chaskel Birnbaum were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 4th, 1900.

NO. 2,834.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN NEUS and HENRY NEUS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John Neus and Henry Neus of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1900, the said John Neus and Henry Neus were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau Street, in New York City, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 5, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,788.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—JULIUS HOLLANDER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Hollander, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 4, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the City and County of New York, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 5, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RACHEL JUSTER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rachel Juster, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated September 13, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 5th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY D. STRINGER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry D. Stringer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York; Oct. 5, 1900.

NO. 2,488.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS TAKAGI, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Thomas Takagi of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Thomas Takagi was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 5th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LIZZIE CAMPBELL, John S. Campbell, James Campbell, Jr., Henry D. Campbell, Richard P. Campbell, Charles W. Campbell, Robert Campbell, Bessie Campbell, William Campbell, Thomas Campbell, Eliza Campbell, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John S. Campbell and Lizzie Campbell, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
s22-1aw6wS&nov3

CAREY, CATHARINE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE C. CAREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph T. Ryan, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of May, 1900. AMELIA CAREY, JOSEPH A. CAREY, Executors. JOSEPH T. RYAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 149 Broadway, New York. je 2-1aw6mS

DOWD, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOWD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, 25 Spring Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1900. JEREMIAH ARCHER, JAMES J. SLEVIN, Executors. BENJ. B. KENYON, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, New York City. jy14-1aw6mSa

WALBRIDGE, NELSON.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Calvin C. Walbridge, George A. Walbridge, Mary Muriess, Elizabeth De Wolf, Dwight Walbridge, Lucy Usher, John Walbridge, Milton Walbridge, whose residence is unknown and cannot, after due diligence, be found, or if dead, his heirs, if any, whose names are unknown, nor their address, and cannot with due diligence be found, the heirs and next of kin of NELSON WALBRIDGE, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Mary H. Walbridge of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 15th, 1870 relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Nelson Walbridge, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
SHAW, FISK & SHAW, Attys. for Executrix, 150 Nassau St., City. s22-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the law office of L. S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1900. MARTIN Y. GROSSMAN, GEORGE I. GROSSMAN, Executors. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

MACURDY, EMMELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMELINE MACURDY, late of Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, deceased, who died leaving personal property within the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York the 31st day of August, 1900. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. sep1-1awS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WILLCOX and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and described as follows:

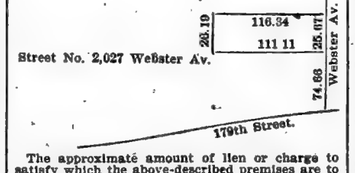
Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Webster Avenue, distant seventy-four and sixty-six one-hundredths feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street (formerly Central Avenue) and Webster Avenue, and running thence westerly on a line at right angles to Webster Avenue, and parallel with the distance through a party wall, one hundred and eleven and eleven one-hundredths (111.11) feet; thence northerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, twenty-six and sixty-six one-hundredths (26.19) feet; thence easterly on a line at right angles to Webster Avenue, one hundred and sixteen and thirty-four one hundredths (116.34) feet to the westerly line of Webster Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly line of Webster Avenue, twenty-five and sixty-seven one-hundredths (25.67), feet to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described being designated as lying and being in Section 11, Block Number 3,142 on the land map of the City of New York.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated New York, September 29th, 1900.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



Street No. 2,027 Webster Av.

The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $11,865.75, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and eighty-seven 35-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1900. The taxes and water rents for the year 1900, the amount of which cannot at present be ascertained, the premises above described being assessed with other property,) will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
s3-2aw3wW&S&o26

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WILLCOX and others, Defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

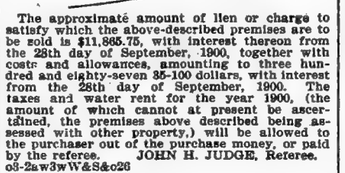
All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning at the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, (formerly Central Avenue,) at a point distant ninety-four feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Webster Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred and twenty-one and fifty one-hundredths (121.50) feet; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Webster Avenue seventeen and forty-one one-hundredths (17.41) feet, more or less, to a point on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and distant one hundred and seventy-five feet northerly therefrom; thence southerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, nine and twenty-eight one-hundredths (9.28) feet; thence southerly at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, twenty-six and fifty one-hundredths (26.50) feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Street No. 627 East 179th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $11,865.75, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and eighty-two 90-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1900. The taxes and water rents for the year 1900, (the amount of which cannot at present be ascertained, the premises above described being assessed with other property,) will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as guardian, &c., plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. CRONIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of August, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on August 30th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

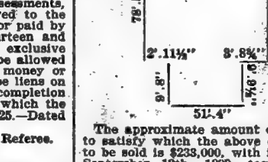
All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant one hundred and thirty feet three inches more or less easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Maiden Lane and the easterly side of Broadway, adjoining the land now or late of G. Storms and others, and running thence northerly and along said land seventy-seven feet and one-half of an inch to land now or late of James McBride; thence easterly along said last mentioned land three feet eight and three-fourths inches, thence northerly still along said last mentioned land nine feet nine and one-half inches to land now or late of J. Heard, thence easterly along said land now or late of J. Heard and land now or late of M. S. Prentiss and other land now or late of said J. Heard fifty-one feet four inches to Bigler Street ten (10) feet; thence southerly along said last mentioned land nine feet eight inches, thence easterly still along said last mentioned land two feet eleven and one-half inches, thence southerly still along said last mentioned land seventy-eight feet six inches along the northerly side of Maiden Lane, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Maiden Lane fifty-six feet six inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said premises being now and formerly known as numbers nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, and being those which were conveyed to said Frank N. Gill by the New York Realty Company by deed dated April 30th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 41, Section 1, of Conveyances, page 238.

And also all the personal property and fixtures belonging to the said mortgagors, the defendants Frank N. Gill and Alice Gill, now in said buildings, including all elevator machinery, cars, platforms, cables, and connections of the elevator plant, dynamos, engines, switchboards, wires, cables and connections relating to the electric light and power plant, boilers, pumps, tanks, pipes, radiators, valves, fittings and connections of the steam power and heating plant, and all electric light fixtures, shades, and all basins and other plumbing fixtures.—Dated New York, October 3d, 1900.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as provided above, the street numbers being nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $233,000, with interest thereon from September 12th, 1899, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $28,812.46 and interest.

The premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $600,000, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from December 12th, 1899, $60,000 of the principal of which mortgage is now due and unpaid.

The premises are also to be sold subject to certain leases of offices or portions of the said premises, prior in date to the mortgage to setisfy which the property is to be sold, and subject to and saving the rights of the parties holding such leases.

Excepted from the property to be sold will be the mail chute, mail box, and appurtenances in the building of said premises, which are the property of the Cutler Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York, and the premises will be sold subject to the right of said Cutler Manufacturing Company to enter for the purpose of repairing or removing said chute, box, and appurtenances

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—OSCAR HANSEN, Plaintiff, against AMALIE WOLTER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, said point being 125 feet 8 inches easterly from the line of the centre line of a block, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of said party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the said northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, which premises are also known by the street number Four hundred and seven (407) West Fifty-fourth Street.

Together with the right and privilege to have the drain and sewer pipes of the premises above described connected with the drain and sewer pipes of the two houses adjoining the same, on the westerly side thereof, as the same now exist and at joint expense for keeping said drain in good order and free from obstruction.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

JOHN R. TRESSIDDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,857.20, with interest thereon from sixth day of September, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $392.87, with interest from September 27th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $508.97 and interest. The premises above described will be sold subject to a certain mortgage of $7,500, now a first lien thereon, with interest on the same from the first day of July, 1900, at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.
LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOB A. ZIMMERMANN, plaintiff, against EMIL SIMON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

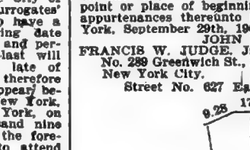
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Alden Place, (the said Alden Place being a private street thirty feet in width running parallel with 179th Street, and distant therefrom 100 feet measured along a line drawn at right angles to said 179th Street and Alden Place,) distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the southeast corner of Webster Avenue and Alden Place, running thence southerly and parallel with Webster Avenue eighty-one (81) feet; running thence eastwardly on a line at right angles to the westerly side of Vanderbilt Avenue West seventeen and one one-hundredth (17.01) feet; thence northerly and again parallel to Webster Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall eighty-one and forty-five one-hundredths (81.45) feet to Alden Place, and thence westwardly along Alden Place seventeen (17) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises lying in Section 11, Block No. 3,028, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1900.

JAMES R. ELY, Referee.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being No. 688 Alden Place:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,851.75, with interest thereon from the 21st day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $238.64, with interest thereon from September 24th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price or paid by the referee is $100 and interest.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.
JAMES R. ELY, Referee.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.— FREDERICK AYER, plaintiff, against FRANK N. GILL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant one hundred and thirty feet three inches more or less easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Maiden Lane and the easterly side of Broadway, adjoining the land now or late of G. Storms and others, and running thence northerly and along said land seventy-seven feet and one-half of an inch to land now or late of James McBride; thence easterly along said last mentioned land three feet eight and three-fourths inches, thence northerly still along said last mentioned land nine feet nine and one-half inches to land now or late of J. Heard, thence easterly along said land now or late of J. Heard and land now or late of M. S. Prentiss and other land now or late of said J. Heard fifty-one feet four inches to Bigler Street ten (10) feet; thence southerly along said last mentioned land nine feet eight inches, thence easterly still along said last mentioned land two feet eleven and one-half inches, thence southerly still along said last mentioned land seventy-eight feet six inches along the northerly side of Maiden Lane, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Maiden Lane fifty-six feet six inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said premises being now and formerly known as numbers nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, and being those which were conveyed to said Frank N. Gill by the New York Realty Company by deed dated April 30th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 41, Section 1, of Conveyances, page 238.

And also all the personal property and fixtures belonging to the said mortgagors, the defendants Frank N. Gill and Alice Gill, now in said buildings, including all elevator machinery, cars, platforms, cables, and connections of the elevator plant, dynamos, engines, switchboards, wires, cables and connections relating to the electric light and power plant, boilers, pumps, tanks, pipes, radiators, valves, fittings and connections of the steam power and heating plant, and all electric light fixtures, shades, and all basins and other plumbing fixtures.—Dated New York, October 3d, 1900.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as provided above, the street numbers being nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $233,000, with interest thereon from September 12th, 1899, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $28,812.46 and interest.

The premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $600,000, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from December 12th, 1899, $60,000 of the principal of which mortgage is now due and unpaid.

The premises are also to be sold subject to certain leases of offices or portions of the said premises, prior in date to the mortgage to setisfy which the property is to be sold, and subject to and saving the rights of the parties holding such leases.

Excepted from the property to be sold will be the mail chute, mail box, and appurtenances in the building of said premises, which are the property of the Cutler Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York, and the premises will be sold subject to the right of said Cutler Manufacturing Company to enter for the purpose of repairing or removing said chute, box, and appurtenances

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—OSCAR HANSEN, Plaintiff, against AMALIE WOLTER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, said point being 125 feet 8 inches easterly from the line of the centre line of a block, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of said party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the said northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or

COL. BATES WAS OBDURATE

Refused to Order Election in Seventy-first Regiment.

Declined When a Committee of Officers Waited Upon Him to Make Known His Reasons.

Officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, who made a request for an election for Lieutenant Colonel several months ago, have by no means given up the attempt to bring about the much-desired ballot to fill the long-vacant office. A few nights ago another request was made to Col. William G. Bates by a committee of officers that an election be ordered, and after quite a spicy interview the committee departed with no better satisfaction than that experienced at the previous interviews.

The facts of what transpired at the last interview between the Colonel and the committee have been jealously guarded by all concerned, but they leaked out yesterday. It is known that among the officers who called on Col. Bates on Tuesday were Capt. David L. Hough of Company K and Lieut. Charles F. Boynton of Company F, who, it is said, were the chief spokesmen.

The following conversation is said to have taken place:

"We have come," said the spokesman, "to ask for an election for Lieutenant Colonel. We believe the vacancy has existed long enough."

"I cannot grant the request," said the Colonel.

"What is your reason?" asked Capt. Hough.

"Well, one is often not at liberty to do what he wishes," was the answer.

"Do you mean to tell us that you are under the influence of higher powers? If so, we should like to know it," said Capt. Hough.

"I wish to qualify that remark, if you so understand it," was the Colonel's answer. Then he went on: "Gentlemen, I have this on my mind all the time. It is with me day and night. It follows me on the train as I ride to and from the city, and—"

"Excuse the interruption, Colonel," said Capt. Hough, "but I know how you can get rid of it."

"How?"

"Why, just order the election."

Here Col. Bates shook his head and frowned deeply. "No, no, that would never do," said Col. Bates, half to himself.

"Well, how much longer is this delay to continue? It is unheard of in the history of the Guard."

"Well, you know, a Colonel is not bound to order an election until in his judgment it is proper."

"May we not take the liberty of suggesting that the proper time is when the majority of the officers ask for the election?" replied Lieut. Boynton.

"Even then the Colonel may not deem it advisable to grant the request for what he considers good and sufficient reasons."

"All right," said Lieut. Boynton. "If we cannot find out the reason for this delay we shall have to report back to those who sent us to that effect," and with the military salute the committee left the room.

There is considerable discussion in the regiment over the delay, and the consensus of opinion is that there is some outside influence at work to postpone the election. Some even go so far as to declare that Col. Bates has received orders from Albany not to permit or order an election until he is sure that former Major Clinton H. Smith cannot be elected, as the victory of Smith would be considered a slap at the Governor as Commander in Chief, and might hurt his political chances in the State.

Col. Bates when seen yesterday refused to discuss the election question in any particular except to say that any statements to the effect that politics in any way controlled his actions was absurd.

OLD GUARDSMAN RETIRES.

Drum Major Smith of the Seventh Regiment Honorably Discharged.

Drum Major John M. Smith of the Seventh Regiment, who has served longer in the military service, it is claimed, than any member of the Guard on record, has been honorably discharged, after a service of fifty years, and has received the brevet of Lieutenant. Lieut. Smith first entered the military service as a private in the regular army April 15, 1840, and was discharged after five years' service April 15, 1845. He enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment of Militia, in May, 1845, and was discharged in 1852. From 1852 to 1856 he served in the Tenth and the Fourteenth Regiments of New York State Militia, and from 1856 to 1861 he served as a drummer in the Seventh Regiment Band.

At the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. Smith was appointed Drum Major of the Twelfth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and was the first Drum Major to march over the Long Bridge into Virginia, the Twelfth being the first regiment to cross the bridge at the head of the United States forces. This was at 2 o'clock A. M. May 24, 1861. Col. Daniel Butterfield commanded the Twelfth. Smith served with the Twelfth until Aug. 13, 1861, when he took his discharge, and then joined the Fifth New York, better known as the Duryee Zouaves, as band leader, Sept. 15, 1861. He took his discharge from this organization on Aug. 7, 1862. During the latter year he joined the Seventh Regiment Band and served therein until 1865. From 1866 to 1867 he served as drum instructor of the Twelfth Regiment, and on Oct. 1, 1868, he again joined the Seventh as Drum Major, and served with it until honorably discharged a few days ago and brevetted Lieutenant for his long service.

TRAVIS NOT WANTED HERE.

Expense of Bringing Him On Likely to Free an Alleged Thief.

Frank W. Travis of this city, who left New York last July after stealing over $1,000, it is said, from his brother, D. R. Travis, New York agent of the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of Binghamton, N. Y., and who surrendered himself to the San Francisco police on Thursday, is not likely to be brought to this city for trial.

The partners of D. R. Travis, at their office, 41 Park Row, said yesterday, in the absence of Mr. Travis, that, while the latter is ready to prosecute, he did not believe him to be willing to stand the expense of bringing Frank Travis across the continent. The police of this city last night sent word to the San Francisco police that they did not want Travis.

The prisoner has a wife and two children in a small town in the Catskills.

SUIT OF UNWILLING BRIDE.

Says She Was Tricked into Marriage at City Hall.

Justice Truax yesterday denied the application for alimony of a young woman who claims to have been tricked into matrimony. The plaintiff is Annie Hochmann, seventeen years old, who says that on July 14 last she was tricked into marriage with Max Hochmann, against whom she has a suit pending for divorce and from whom she would like to collect alimony pending the decision.

Mrs. Hochmann, in an affidavit, says that she had been engaged to Hochmann, that the latter became distasteful to her parents, and that thereupon, the engagement having been broken, Hochmann sent a notary public to her house informing her that in order to make impossible a breach of promise suit, certain affidavits and papers would have to be signed. She promised to sign the papers and to appear at the City Hall on June 14, this being the day set for the signatures.

On her arrival at the City Hall, she says, she found Hochmann and his parents. All went into a room in the basement, where a man came forward and began to marry her to Hochmann. A number of other persons were present at the ceremony, she says, and she feared to interrupt the ceremony on account of the notoriety she knew this would cause. Immediately after the ceremony, she says, she returned to her parents and has not seen her husband since.

Canalboat Employe Drowned.

While the canalboat G. D. Walker was being towed to Hudson Street, Jersey City, last night by the tugboat Uncle Abe they came in collision with the tugboat Henry M. Young. John Roberts, employed on the canalboat, was knocked overboard and drowned. The body was not recovered. The boats were not damaged.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Here is a highly moral tale which will make good reading for both old and young. It is a valuable illustration of the text "The way of the transgressor is hard." It is a story of a woman and an umbrella. It is apparent that the umbrella has been the cause of the fall from strict honesty of many otherwise irreproachable individuals. The woman in this story, up to the occurrence of this particular event, however, had found the umbrella to be the source of the display on her part of many excellent virtues and had suffered many things because of them. She had been snippily treated by women, barely thanked by men, and openly snubbed by the autocrats of the surface cars in her efforts to see that absent-minded people did not lose their umbrellas. And in some way she seemed always to be finding unattached umbrellas, and her conscience forbade her leaving them without an attempt to find the owners. On this particular day she was resting quietly in one of the parlors of a big New York shop, when quite according to her custom she espied beside her an umbrella. It was rather dark in that corner of the room, and she could not see the umbrella distinctly, but she put her hand on it, found that it was silk, and with a weary sigh rose to find some one who would take charge of it. Why should she be made the public custodian of umbrellas? Nevertheless she started to find the colored woman in charge of the room, but she had slipped out. She went in search of a floor walker, but not one was in sight. In and out around counters she walked wearily, but not a floor walker to be seen. Then the temptation came.

"What a goose you are!" said the inward voice. "Here you spend your time looking up people to take charge of lost umbrellas, and I don't believe that once in a thousand years they ever reach their owners. Take that umbrella home with you and don't be a fool." The voice was growing emphatic.

It was probably because she was tired, but, anyway, without a moment's resistance the woman stopped her search and walked out of the shop with the umbrella which would now be hers. She walked on with conscious carelessness, not venturing to give glance at it. She did not do this until she was in the car on her way home. Then she did look down, and saw in her hands a silk umbrella, to be sure, but old and ragged, an umbrella which would be a disgrace to the poorest costume. Some woman had bought a new umbrella and discarded this rag. And now the finder must get rid of it. She hadn't felt like a thief before, but now she did. How could she get rid of it? She did not dare throw it in the street, for that would be conspicuous. She laid it on the seat, as far back as possible, looked unconscious again, and at last sneaked—that was the way she felt—out of that car and actually ran until she was around the corner and no one could possibly return to her the umbrella she had voluntarily stolen.

***

A well-educated animal becomes a connoisseur of food and understands the principles of eating. A large and handsome Brooklyn cat regulates his meals according to seasons. This Summer, during the hot weather, he ate only one meal a day, his breakfast, and kept himself in prime condition during the season the most trying for cats. With the cooler weather he is taking two meals a day. He has a delicate discrimination in regard to even a tid-bit like catnip, which he will not take unless it exactly suits him. He has one satisfactory source of supply, Nantucket, and the catnip sent by a friend there he eats usually with great pleasure. But catnip sent by another out-of-town friend he will never touch, even though it comes from the town of his birth. He is not at any time a plebeian cat, who will indulge in rhapsodies over a little green weed. He will not always eat even his favorite brand of catnip and he always takes it with great dignity.

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There are not many persons who know how the relations between Dundee, Scotland, and the United States have changed within the last few years. The Scotch town formerly did a big business in burlaps. It was the chief industry of the place, and the United States was one of the biggest consumers. The jute with which the burlap is made is grown in India and was sent to Scotland. Then a few good business men wondered if the burlap could not be made in India to better advantage. Plants were started in Calcutta, and with the material right on the ground and Indian labor at 6 cents a day, it was made at a much lower rate and is brought here by a direct line of steamships, and Dundee is practically out of the business. A burlap plant was started a few years ago in the United States, but it was not a success. Climatic conditions had something to do with its failure, it was said, and the machinery went to waste. An enormous and increasing amount of burlap is used in this country, 500,000,000 yards a year now, it is said. Burlap is used for making bags, it figures in coat linings, among other things, and is even entering, in a dressed-up state, into wall coverings. But it is chiefly used for packing and wrapping, and with our increasing export trade great quantities of it are demanded.

***

A Brooklyn girl who was married one day last week had a more sensible send-off than is always granted a bride. It was a charming little home wedding, and there were the usual number of lively young people present. The bridal couple had entered the carriage and the carriage had started off, when there was to be heard the most awful clatter of tin pans. Of course they were tied to the carriage, and the young couple urged the driver on that they might get out of reach and get them off. But as they drove away from the house the sounds gradually lessened and finally ceased altogether. The pans were rattled in the hands of the lively guests, and there was nothing disfiguring on the carriage. Then when the bride entered the carriage she looked as if she had been in a snowstorm, but it was not rice, but confetti, which makes a less dangerous shower than rice in the hands of enthusiastic friends.

***

The broiled turkey is the ambrosia for the up-to-date palate. Young turkeys are raised in the incubator and taken when they are some two months' old for broilers, served as young ducks have been, and there is nothing more delicious. They have the appearance of culinary poems, they are so white and delicate when they are dressed ready for cooking.

***

Women who have a pretty taste for culinary affairs have been following the example of the Englishwomen this Summer, and have been cultivating herb gardens. They raise not only their own seasonings but lavender to scent their fine linen. The names of the herbs in such a garden—thyme, rosemary, and lavender—make it worth cultivating if only for that alone. Many of these herbs make delicious seasonings for salads.

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"Women can understand," said the man, "why when they want to get out on the 'near side' of a street the conductor will never stop the car, while on the next street the car will apparently stop on that side of its own accord. I figured it out myself," he went on. "I knew there must be some reason why semi-occasionally the cars would make these stops. Then I happened to remember that on those particular streets there were fire engine houses. Wasn't there some connection between these two facts? I thought there was, and when I asked the conductor he assured me that I was another Sherlock Holmes, and had guessed right first time."

***

It is a woman who asks why it is a metropolitan masculine habit to return papers that have been read to the newsboy to sell again. "I feel that I have been cheated when I find that I have bought a second-hand paper," she says. "I don't believe the men would like it themselves, and I can't see any generosity, not to say honesty, in the practice."

ELEVATOR BOY KILLED.

Raymond Webb Knocked into Shaft, Falling Ten Stories.

Raymond Webb, eighteen years old, an elevator boy in the Manhattan Life Insurance Company's building at 17 New Street, was instantly killed yesterday morning, falling ten stories. Webb and William Haley were cleaning Elevator No. 2, between the ninth and tenth floors. Elevator No. 1 was coming down from the floors above No. 2.

Webb, who was on top of No. 2, leaned over the edge into the track of No. 1. The bottom part of No. 1 struck his head and shoulders. His neck was broken and he fell downward between the two cars to the basement. His address was not known at the building, though he had said he boarded in West Forty-third Street.

Every form of Lung or Throat Disease can be relieved and the great majority cured by the use of Jayne's Expectorant.

WALL STREET HINTS AT ICE TRUST CHANGES

The American Company May Soon Be Reorganized.

Mr. Morse's Policy Now Criticised by Stockholders—Tammany Men Displeased—Their Losses.

The sixty-million-dollar American Ice Company has for several days been the subject of gossip in Wall Street because of stories that it is to be reorganized. One of the most persistent of the stories was that the most active of its Vice Presidents, J. D. Schoonmaker, is to succeed President C. W. Morse, who created the company and dictated, up to last May, its policy. This culminated in increasing the price of ice to householders in this city from 30 cents to 60 cents per 100 pounds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES on May 6 last exposed the policy of the corporation and furnished data to prove that the doubling of the price of ice was not warranted, as there was an adequate supply of Hudson River ice, more ice in Maine than any dearth of natural ice here could exhaust, and an output of artificial ice that should keep the price to the 30-cent basis. At such a basis it was shown that the interests of the stockholders of the corporation would not suffer. There is still a good stock of ice in the Hudson River houses, an output of 6,000 tons daily of artificial ice produced in this city, and so much ice left in Maine that a full crop will not be cut this Winter.

The stories of the reorganization of the company have been accompanied by hints that President Morse's policy up to last Spring caused dissatisfaction to many stockholders because the company had to stultify itself by lowering the price of ice after it had raised it, pay large sums to defray expenses of defending litigation against the corporation to terminate its existence, and brought about competition which will culminate in aggressive rivalry when the season opens next year. It is also stated that the Tammany interests in American Ice are incensed because a pool in which its leading members had interest resulted in a loss of about $500,000, due to depreciation in the quotation of American Ice common and preferred stock. Ice common sold April 4 last at 49½, and yesterday at 34½, and preferred at 78½ Feb. 3, was yesterday quoted at 65. The common stock, whose issue is $22,939,100, pays 4 per cent., and the preferred issue, $72,440,000, 6 per cent. per annum.

Another item of the gossip of the financial district is that all the Tammany holders of Ice stock have sold out their holdings, and that the organization is in an unfriendly or neutral attitude to the corporation.

The rumors about the reorganization of the American Ice Company were yesterday brought to the attention of Vice President Schoonmaker.

"I had," he said, "no knowledge of such a scheme. We had our annual meeting early in the year, and at it arranged our programme for the coming year, and nothing has occurred to make a change advisable. There is really nothing in the story while," smiling, "I would not mind being the President of the company.

"As to the stories of certain stockholders having disposed of their stock, it is not the policy of the American Ice Company to in any way discuss its stock list."

Mr. Schoonmaker said of that part of Mr. Bryan's address at Indianapolis on Thursday which said: "The only trust that any Republican in this country seems to know about is the Ice Trust, and the Republicans don't know much about that, for if they did they would know that every stockholder is a Republican":

"Well, there are certainly many Republicans who are stockholders in the American Ice Company, but Mr. Bryan errs, because may Democrats are stockholders. If he had referred to the officers and Directors of the company he would have been nearer right, because, with but one exception, I believe, they are all Republicans. I am one, and so is President Morse."

The Democrat on the official staff and in the board is Vice President W. H. Gelshenen, President of the Garfield National Bank. Mr. Gelshenen refused to discuss the story of reorganization, and directed the inquirer to apply to the Ice Trust's offices for information.

Richard Croker last June was reported to have 500 shares of common and 1,000 shares of preferred Ice stock. He has recently been quoted as saying that he had disposed of his holdings, but that if the price of the stock was tempting he would again invest in it.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck was credited with holding 300 shares of common and 1,500 shares of preferred Ice stock. "Kindly excuse me from answering," was his reply yesterday to an inquiry if he had disposed of it.

Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck's answer to such inquiry may be in his answer filed in Albany to the charges made against him. He was last June believed to hold 3,825 shares of common and 2,660 shares of preferred Ice stock.

Others identified with Tammany Hall who four months ago appeared on the American Ice Company's stockholders' list were John F. Carroll, 4,242 shares common, 3,900 preferred; Mrs. Richard Croker, 1,500 shares common; Hugh J. Grant, 1,000 shares common, 1,400 preferred; J. E. McDonald, 2,066 shares common, 200 preferred; Anthony N. Brady, 750 shares common; Thomas E. Crimmins, 200 shares preferred; Thomas F. Gilroy, 250 shares common; Garfield National Bank, 1,600 shares common; John Whalen, 500 shares common.

The full list of officers and Directors of the American Ice Company is: President—C. W. Morse; Vice Presidents—D. W. Hunt, W. H. Gelshenen, W. M. Oler, J. D. Schoonmaker; Secretary—Robert A. Scott; Treasurer—J. T. Sproull.

Directors—C. W. Morse, W. H. Gelshenen, D. W. Hunt, J. D. Schoonmaker, Wesley M. Oler, C. H. Church, F. R. Sturgis, Thomas Sturgis, R. W. Poor, Oren Dennett, James McCutcheon, J. Manchester Haynes, John R. Bennett, A. W. Hoyt, and C. T. Barney.

ACTION OF THE DOCK BOARD.

Manhattan Company's Requests for Ice Bridge Privileges Refused.

Requests on the part of the Manhattan Ice Company for permission to erect ice bridges on the water fronts of Manhattan and Brooklyn for the landing and discharging of ice were refused at the meeting of the Dock Board yesterday. In the absence of President Cram, Commissioner Meyer presided. He said that the requests were too general. No places where the desired bridges were to be erected were mentioned in the communication sent to the Dock Board.

James Jackson, Vice President of the Manhattan Ice Company, appeared before the board. Commissioner Meyer told him that the company must say specifically where it desired to erect the bridges. Mr. Jackson said that he would designate the sites within a week.

BOY CHICKEN THIEF CAUGHT.

"The Pin Feather Gang" Loses Its Precocious Leader.

Ten-year-old "Eddie" Dorin is the acknowledged leader of "The Pin Feather Gang," which makes West Street and the North River steamship piers its stamping ground. Mrs. Dunston of 815 Greenwich Street, "Eddie's" stepmother, fearing last night that he had a plan of some sort on hand, told her own son, Thomas, to keep an eye on him.

Thomas followed "Eddie" and other boys to a market wagon in West Street, and saw the gang under his brother's command surround a wagon, and proceed to steal chickens from crates. Each chicken's neck was deftly wrung, and then the fowl was stored in a bag. Ten chickens had met this fate when the avenging stepbrother appeared. With his mother's commission he dragged "Eddie" to the Charles Street Police Station.

The atmosphere of the station was lurid with profanity from the youthful culprit.

"Me mother thinks he'd better be sent away now," said Thomas. "She says he'll go to the gallows if he ain't cured now."

Library for Sound Beach School.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 5.—Miss Annie De Camp Porter has written to the School Committee of Sound Beach from Paris, France, offering to endow a library in the new school building at a cost of $1,000 in memory of her great-grandfather, a Mr. Perrot, who had a cabin on what is now the site of the Sound Beach school and instructed the children there. The offer has been accepted and the Perrot Library will be a feature of the new building. Henry O. Havemeyer, J. Kennedy Tod, and other New Yorkers have contributed largely toward a new schoolhouse to be erected new Spring.

3 years ago we commenced copying the styles and shapes of the most expensive shoes of the most notable shoe makers; we gave $14 style and as good leather and workmanship as $5 could possibly give. Result: our shoe sales jumped.

Now we've taken another step in advance. The men who made our models are making our shoes.

No shoe store in New York City, no matter how exclusive, can give anything better in shoes—of course we have to charge more than $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren st.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1230 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d st.

We fill orders by mail.

ENJOINED FROM GOING HOME.

Mary Conlon Wishes Court to Forbid Husband to Enter the House.

Mary Conlon, the wife of an architect and the mother of his twelve children, has brought injunction proceedings to restrain her husband from entering his own home. Mr. Conlon surprised Justice Lawrence and many lawyers in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday by pleading his own cause.

The trial of Mrs. Conlon's suit for separation will come up next Wednesday, and meantime she wants the defendant to keep away from her.

Her counsel said that twenty-six years ago she had married Conlon, and that recently he had been cruel to his wife and had been drinking.

After counsel for Mrs. Conlon had completed his argument, a tall man arose and began addressing the Court.

"Do you represent the defendant?" asked Justice Lawrence.

"I do," said the man, who then continued his argument in which he denied all the allegations made by the other side.

"May I ask who you are? I do not remember you as a lawyer practicing at this bar," said Justice Lawrence.

"Why, I am the defendant," said the man. "I am interested in both these injunction proceedings and my wife's action for a separation. Her allegations are untrue. I am not a drinking man. In rebuttal of her charges as to my misconduct, I desire to say that for years I have been the object of my wife's abuse. On many occasions she has dragged me about the house by my whiskers."

The Justice appointed James J. Neails referee to take testimony in the injunction proceedings.

DOMICILE FIXED BY WILL.

Two Wealthy Women Must Live on East Side or Forfeit Legacy.

An effort will be made in the Surrogate's Court to-day to have one section of a peculiar will set aside. As the will now stands, heirs to about $200,000 worth of property will have to live the rest of their lives in East Third Street.

There are other heirs under the same will, and they insist that the two beneficiaries who will gain $200,000 should reside in the house as long as they are alive.

Esther Woods is the person who made this peculiar will. She was the widow of Richard H. Woods, and for years lived at 38 East Third Street. She died in August, 1898, and in her will disposed of about $400,000 worth of property. One-half of her fortune she left in small bequests to various relatives and charitable institutions, the rest she gave to Sarah and Ellen Hart, two maiden relatives who lived in Chicago.

The bequest to them included the house in East Third Street.

A condition of this bequest was that the two beneficiaries should reside the remainder of their lives in the house and maintain it just as Mrs. Woods had left it.

If the beneficiaries complied with this condition and did not let or sub-let the house, they would have the right to bequeath it to their children, if they should have any; otherwise the property was to go to Martha M. Hart and her daughter, Mrs. Imogene L. Guion.

The Misses Hart accepted the legacy, and for two years have been living in the house. They are not especially charmed with the neighborhood and would like to move.

They have asked the Surrogate, through their counsel, ex-Justice Charles F. Browne, to order the executors under the will to turn over to them the securities, chiefly stock in the Chemical National Bank, which they are entitled to under the will.

Coudert Brothers and James W. Gerard represent other heirs who oppose the application.

ROOMS ROBBED DURING FIRE.

Many Tenants at 122 Park Row Lost Money and Jewelry.

While the fire at 122 Park Row, in which Max Adler, a jewelry box manufacturer, was fatally burned, was in progress on Thursday night, two thieves were ransacking the rooms which had been deserted by the tenants and appropriating any valuables they could lay their hands on. When the tenants returned to their rooms many of them found that they had lost small sums of money and articles of jewelry.

James Foppiano, who with his wife and two children occupies two rooms in the front of the third floor, says that he had a personal encounter with one of the thieves. When the fire, which broke out in the rear of the third floor, was discovered, Foppiano gathered his family together and started to lead them down the stairs, which were filled with smoke. As he reached the head of the stairs a man ran up the steps, shoved him to one side, and ran into his rooms.

"I turned around to look after him," said Foppiano, "when another man ran up to me, pushed me up against the wall, and, holding me there, began to go through my pockets. After struggling with him for a moment I punched him in the face and knocked him down.

"I didn't bother about him in the hurry to get my children and wife out on the street. When I got down there I though that both men must be thieves, and started up stairs again. I was stopped by a policeman, who wouldn't let me up because the house was still burning."

When Foppiano returned to his rooms after the fire had been put out he found all the furniture scattered about on the floor. The bed was upset, and a purse which had been under the pillows and which contained several rings and $6 in money was gone.

Publisher Attempts Suicide.

George Probst, sixty-nine years old, a dealer in music and engravings at 17 East Sixteenth Street, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself twice in the breast with a revolver. He was removed to the New York Hospital, where it was found he was not fatally injured. Despondency over the verdict of a doctor who told him he suffered from an incurable disease was assigned as the cause for his attempt. Probst is a publisher, and conducts a business on one of the lower floors of the building in which he lives. He is also the President of the firm of J. C. Buttre & Co., engravers and publishers at 17 East Sixteenth Street.

Misses' Suits and Golf Skirts.

Golf Skirts, — made of double-faced Cloth.
Heavy stitched hem,—inverted pleat back.
Length 36 to 39 inches.
Belt finished with oxidized clasp,
$7.50.

Coat and Skirt, — School or Street Suits. Fly-front Coats, — lined with Taffetas.
Blue, oxford, gray and black.
Sizes 14 to 16 years,
$10.00.

Camels-hair Suits, — with double-breasted silk lined Eton Coats, finished with stitching or braid.
New grays and blues.
Sizes 14 to 16 years,
$12.50.

New Russian Blouse Costume,—Coats finished with latest "Aiglon" collar, — trimmed with stitched velvet, — lined throughout with silk.
Materials,—Venetian Cloth, Camels-hair, Cheviot and Homespun.
Colors, blue, mode, gray and black.
Sizes 14 to 16 years,
$16.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Fall Suits.

To follow the dictates of fashion you should wear cheviots this Fall.
We have the newest colorings and latest styles for Men, Boys and Children, every garment our own manufacture.

Our Furnishing and Hat Departments are overflowing with the new styles.
Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

ALLEGED BUNKO MEN CAUGHT.

Brooklyn Police Say They Have Balked a Big Swindling Scheme.

The Brooklyn police yesterday arrested three alleged confidence men, who, they claim, they balked in an effort to swindle Capt. John C. Trecartin, a wealthy retired mariner, who lives at 189 Gates Avenue. It is believed by the police that at least one of the men under arrest was of the gang which swindled the late ex-Alderman John French of Brooklyn out of $5,000 about a year ago.

The scene of the alleged attempt was a house at 52 Putnam Avenue. About two weeks ago a well-dressed man, about forty years old, hired the front parlor of the house. Several days ago Capt. John W. Eason of the Classon Avenue Police Station learned that three men who were regarded with suspicion were hanging around in his precinct, and he instructed his men to watch them closely. Yesterday morning he learned that the three men were at Gates Avenue and Downing Street, and he went there with his brother, Sergt. Charles Eason, and Sergt. Wills, all being in plain clothes.

Just before the policemen reached the corner mentioned, Capt. Trecartin, who is about seventy-five years old, left his home and started for a walk down Gates Avenue. A few blocks from his residence he was met by an affable stranger, who, it is alleged, by pretending to be a friend of his, struck up a conversation with the Captain. The two walked along together in deep conversation until they reached the Putnam Avenue house. Capt. Eason and his men in the meantime had found two of the suspicious trio they were looking for at Gates Avenue and Downing Street, and shadowed them to the house in Putnam Avenue. The two men entered the house, and about fifteen minutes later the officers waiting outside saw the third man come up with Capt. Trecartin and enter.

After waiting a few minutes Capt. Eason and his men entered the house. In the centre of the room was a green-covered table, on which was a pack of playing cards and two rolls of money, each of which was marked "$1,000." The cards were numbered as coupons, and when the officers entered the room, it is claimed, one of the men at the table was trying to induce Capt. Trecartin to buy one of the coupons. Capt. Eason and the two Sergeants promptly put the three alleged swindlers under arrest.

At the station the three prisoners described themselves as John D. Doyle, 41, two years old, clerk, no address; Henry Jung, forty-two years old, clerk, Grand Central Hotel; William Butler, fifty years old, bookmaker, address refused.

Capt. Trecartin refused to make any statement.

Detective Sergeant James Roche of the Central Office, who looked over the three prisoners, thought that he recognized in one of them a member of the gang which swindled ex-Alderman John French out of $5,000. Mr. French died not long after being robbed.

Last night John Ferdinand of 574 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, identified the prisoner who had given the name of Henry Jung as Harry Witherow, alias Harry Pratt, who, Ferdinand asserted, was arrested in Philadelphia in 1894 for conspiracy, on which charge he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Great Sale of Boys' Suits,

2.98, worth Five and Six Dollars.

A purchase just made of

A Manufacturer's Surplus Stock,

comprising this season's most desirable fabrics and styles, such as

Mottled Cheviot Stripes; Rough Twills;
Navy Blue Cheviots; Invisible Checks;
Smooth-face Pinhead Cassimeres,
Strictly all wool——Ages 7 to 16.

All with double-breast jackets—Trousers with double knees and seat—full cut—extra quality linings—make and finish throughout superior.... There are suits among them that wholesaled at nearly double the price we ask—but it is so easy to give figures, and so impossible to show qualities in print, that it must suffice to say—you will find values to repay a journey of many miles.

We also offer Following Values of Particular Interest.

Russian Blouse Suits—
Also Russian "Middy" Suits—in cheviots and serges—the up-to-date dress suits for little fellows 3 to 8 yrs.....4.98
Finer—special novelties—to 9.98.
Our 9.98 suits equal outfitters' at $15.00
Our 4.98 suits equal outfitters' at $7.00
See—Compare—Prove!

Boys' Sailor Suits
Navy blue cheviots—all wool—blouses cut full—contrasting shields or braid—most becoming and comfortable suits for little chaps up to 10 years.
Three special prices....1.98..2.98..3.98

Fancy Juvenile Suits
Vestee and Norfolk—3 to 10 years—plain colors and neat fancies.....3.98
Military—blue and gray—velvet collar, heavy braid—emb'd gold stars.....4.98

"Mother's Friend" Waists
Laundered Percale—made and laundered in best manner—Round or Byron Collar—4 to 14 yrs.—always sold at .49 to .69.. .29

Boys' Flannel Waists
Navy and Red—4 to 13 yrs..... .49
Finer, all colors .69 to 1.29

Flannel Fauntleroy Blouses
Fine all wool—cloth finish—best colors—plain and braid trim'd—3 to 8 yrs..... .98

Boys' Dress Shirts
Fine, fancy Percales and white—stiff bosoms—regularly .69; now..... .49

Misses' Department
You can have no idea of the exquisite garments we show for Misses and Children, unless you see the stock—nor realize how moderately we sell the finest unless you know our prices....Misses' fine Box Coats at $19.98, elsewhere $25.00 and more; Children's Novelty Coats at $16.49, that others sell at $21.50—are actual comparisons between our prices and those where high profits are asked—it is so throughout department—the rich, the medium and the popular—for each and all our prices will be found exceptionally low.

Misses' Tailor Made Suits
Fine quality; all wool Homespun—Havana and Gray—Russian Blouse, velvet collar and pointed belt—double breast, Military effect—carved pearl buttons—worth $14...10.98

Fine Cloth Box Coats
Rough and Smooth—Box and Three-quarter length—leading shades—with and without shields—flat metal or carved pearl buttons—lined and unlined—6 to 14 years—Ten-dollar values 7.98

Girls' Reefers and Box Coats
Heavy, fancy Cloaking Cheviots—plain and mixtures—sailor or round velvet collars—irreproachable styles 3.98

Girls' Blouse Dresses
Extra quality Serge—Cardinal, Navy and Brown—embroidered stars and full trim of contrasting braids—lined skirts—4 to 10 yrs—regular price, 5.98—special 3.98

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE REPUBLIC Tele. 42d St., just west of B'way. 3940-38. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
"HERNE" IN
"Sag Harbor" is delightful."—Alan Dale.
SAG HARBOR
("Better than 'Shore Acres.'")

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. MET'N ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
"Much to command immediate approval."—Times
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MIGNON. SAME CAST AS WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
Prices, this Mat., 50 to 1.50. Boxes, $5, 6, 7, 8, 10.
TO-NIGHT AT 8. TANNHAUSER. NO CHANGE IN CAST.
LAST TIME OF
All American Chorus of 100. Regular Theatre Prcs. Evs. 50 to $2. Wed. Mat. 25 to $1. Sat. Mat. 50 to 1.50. Boxes—Nights & Sat. Mat. $5, 6, 7, 8, 10. Wed. Mat. $4, 5, 6.
Next Week—Carmen, Il Trovatore, Lohengrin.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. { McIntyre & Heath. Dunham Family.
5th Ave. { Les Frasettis, Wright Huntington & Co. Marie Wainwright, Smith & Campbell, Isabella Urquhart, Julie Mackey.
58th St. { Planka, "Lady of Lions," Emily Lytton, Stanton & Modena, Mrs. Alice Shaw.
125th St. { Robert Downing, Harry Watson's Co., Bros. Damm, Hamilton Hill, H. Thurston.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25, 35, 50c. MATINEE TO-DAY. 25
HOODMAN BLIND
Beginning MATINEES DAILY Except Monday. All Seats 25c.
Next Week.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Enormous Success "Another 'Blue Jeans.'"
Liebler & Co.'s Picturesque Production,
LOST RIVER.
"Received with plaudits of enthusiasm."—Tribune

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST MATINEE, BEN-HUR LAST NIGHT.
Seats selling for BLANCHE WALSH.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45 St. POPULAR PRICES 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., & 1.00. Mat. Today 25c, 50c A MILLION DOLLARS

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. Gen. Adm., 50c
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK
Matinée to-day. Prices 50 75, $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MAT. TO-DAY.
Easily the best performance on N. Y. stage.—Life.
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

WALLACK'S LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT.
OTIS SKINNER IN PRINCE OTTO
Next Monday—SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE.

SOUSA Met. Op. House
To-morrow Night. Popular Prices.
Seats Now on Sale.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS OF MALABAR

THE DEWEY E. 14th St.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
TROCADERO BURLESQUERS
To-morrow Night, Grand Concert, 25c. and 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. ANDREW MACK In his new play. "THE REBEL." Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15

KOSTER & BIAL'S. DAILY, 25c., Matinée, Evgs., 25c., 50c., 75c., Boxes, $1.00. ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, DOROTHY MORTON, BETTINA GERARD, 20 others.

MAT. TO-DAY! The New Glory! CASINO! SAM BERNARD, Dick Bernard and VIRGINIA EARL in THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA!

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2.15.
Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
LAST MAT TO-DAY. THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE
LAST NIGHT. IB & LITTLE CHRISTINA.
Next Monday—The New Farce, Self & Lady.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2:15.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.
WILLIAM H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St.
Evenings at 8:10. Matinée To-day at 2.
LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
TO-NIGHT AT 8,
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
IN HENRY V.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins 8

OCT 1900

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

An English gentleman, Frederic H. Sawyer, is about to bring out in the country through Charles Scribner's Sons a book showing the results of fourteen years' residence in the Philippines. It is intended to be the most thorough and comprehensive work yet published on the subject. In it will be combined all pertinent historical events, together with the story of the relations between the Spaniards and Filipinos and the character of the Filipinos themselves as weighed from the point of view of Western civilization. The volume will be called "The Inhabitants of the Philippines," and it will be illustrated with many interesting photographs.

Ellen Thornycroft Fowler, author of "The Farringdons" and "Isabel Carnaby," will shortly publish through D. Appleton & Co. a new volume of fiction entitled "Cupid's Garden." The volume is said to be in a much lighter vein than any of her previous works. She shows herself, too, as the mistress of the art of story telling, according to the French rather than the English school. Maarten Maartens has also a new book, which will be published by the same house. It is a collection of short stories, which are all intimately related to the title, "Some Women I Have Known."

To the Congress of Librarians, which, under the Presidency of M. Leopold Delisle of the French Bibliotheque Nationale, has just closed its sessions, has been offered the awarding of two prizes of 500f. and 100f., respectively, by anonymous donors, who harbor illfeeling against the book worm. The prizes are both offered for the most useful pamphlet on the subject of insects destructive to books and the best means of preventing their ravages and destroying them. As the congress does not meet again for five years there ought to be abundant opportunity for research and experiment.

John Morley is said to have made so much progress with his "Life of Gladstone" that the first volume will be issued in January. The work will be presented in two volumes, one of which will consist of the life and letters and the other of documents and notes. The first volume will be illustrated with numerous portraits, so far as possible from original or contemporary sources. Another important book of the London season, which will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson, is "Letters of Sir Philip Francis and Members of His Family," edited by C. F. Keary. It promises to prove that Francis is Junius after all! Still another important biographical book, which will be published immediately in London, is entitled "The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain: The Man and the Statesman," by N. Murrell Marris. It will contain a very full and intimate account of the Colonial Secretary's career, including a condensed history of much of the political life of Great Britain during the last thirty years. There will also be numerous portraits and other illustrations.

A volume similar to the "Philobiblon of Richard de Bury" is being prepared by Meyer Brothers & Co. with the title of "Bibliomania in the Middle Ages," by F. Sommer Merryweather, with an introduction by Charles Orr, librarian of Case Library. The book will form the second volume in The Book Lovers' Classic Series. Although originally published in 1849, Merryweather's "Bibliomania" has never been reprinted.

A book that will doubtless excite more interest here than in England, although its subject is nearer to the English than it is to us, is "The Wrongs of Indian Womanhood," by Mrs. Marcus B. Fuller, which will be presented Oct. 15, with photographic illustrations, by the Fleming H. Revell Company. The whole subject of domestic life in India, particularly among the Hindus, is thoroughly discussed, and the relation of the Hindu woman to the domestic circle and to the Indian Government is set forth in a way that is full of pathos and interest.

A volume of Gertrude Atherton's short stories descriptive of old days in California will shortly be presented by the Continental Publishing Company under the title of "The Splendid Idle Forties." At the same time this house will present a new illustrated edition of "The Doomswoman," by Mrs. Atherton, which, we believe, has so far only seen light in the small first edition published several years ago, and which was withdrawn from the market on the failure of the firm which then brought it out.

The October issue of The Book Buyer contains the first installment of an article which should be of considerable interest to all lovers of Dickens. "The Writing of Pickwick," which is its title, is the work of Hammond Hall, editor of The Daily Graphic of London. Mr. Hall is an authority on all matters relating to Dickens's life and work. The article will be illustrated throughout with many photographs, fac similes, and heretofore unpublished drawings. Incidentally, Mr. Hall's papers will give a charming picture of Dickens's early married life and his first dealings with publishers.

The elaborate "Universal History," in course of publication by the Bibliographische Institute of Leipsic, is to be published in English in eight volumes by Dodd, Mead & Co. in America and by Heinemann in London. The work is under the direction of Prof. Helmolt, and some of the first historians of the day are contributors to its pages. The English edition will have an editorial introduction by James Bryce, M. P. It will be illustrated by colored and black and white plates and also by numerous maps. The first volume will appear early in January, and the succeeding seven at quarterly intervals.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company will bring out shortly a volume of law stories by Frederick Trevor Hill, entitled, "The Case and Exceptions." This title has a special significance for the legal fraternity, as it is the phrase meaning the printed record on appeals. All Mr. Hill's sub-titles are chosen with the like purpose of including a double meaning—one for the layman and one for the lawyer. Some of these sub-titles are "Outside the Record," "The Finding of Fact," "The Conclusion of Law," "The Burden of Proof," "An Abstract Story," "By Way of Counterclaim," "In the Name of the People," "In His Own Behalf."

The Century Company will issue within a fortnight two books which will have interest for literary workers, but particularly for newspaper men and women. One is Miss Geraldine Bonner's "Hard-Pan," for while it is not a story of journalism, it is a story by a journalist, the author being one of the brightest writers on the staff of The San Francisco Argonaut. It is a love story pure and simple, doing for the California society of to-day what Mrs. Harrison has done for New York society in "The Anglomaniacs." The other book is Albert Bigelow Paine's "The Bread Line," the tale of an attempt to found in New York a weekly paper called The Whole Family and to push it to a circulation of a million. The principal characters are two writers, two artists, and a very attractive girl.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Recent Volumes on Mount St. Elias, The Antarctic, and the Canadian Rockies.*

DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI'S ASCENT OF ST. ELIAS.

The ascent of Mount St. Elias, accomplished for the first time by the Duke of the Abruzzi and his party, was not an easy undertaking. Add to this the attainment of the "furthest north" point, and we have a record which entitles the Duke to be ranked among the most successful modern mountaineers and arctic explorers. The expedition for this attack on St. Elias was gotten up on an elaborate scale, and, besides the Duke of the Abruzzi and the author, included Lieut. Cagni of the Royal Navy, Cavaliere Gonella, Cavaliere Sella, and five Alpine guides. Ten American porters, four of them university students, under the leadership of E. S. Ingraham, joined the expedition at Sitka. The record of their achievements, prepared by Filippo de Filippi, is a sumptuous volume and a splendid specimen of English bookmaking. In paper and typography it is luxurious, and the illustrations, which include several superb photogravures and other reproductions from photographs taken by members of the party, are equal to the splendid ones which adorn the records of the mountain expeditions of Conway, Fitzgerald, and Whymper.

The first real expedition for the purpose of making the ascent of Mount St. Elias only dates from 1886, and was organized by THE NEW YORK TIMES. It consisted of Messrs. F. Schwatka, W. Libbey, and Lieut. Seton-Karr, and while they did not succeed, yet they obtained the first stock of reliable observations o the nature of the country and the difficulties to be overcome in exploring it. Three expeditions followed, the last in 1891, none of which reached the summit, and it remained for the Italian Prince and his party to accomplish the feat. The region dominated by Mount St. Elias offers such marked characteristics and unusual conditions of life and activity that a thorough knowledge of these is required in order to grasp the real nature of the expedition. If the winning of Mount St. Elias only meant the ascent of the terminal cone, made in one day from Russell Col, it might be compared with many of the easier climbs in the Swiss Alps. The exceptional difficulty consists in having to cross a zone of ice and snow of far greater extent than any to be found in other mountain groups. The Alaskan coast ranges are in the identical condition that prevailed in the Alps during the ice age; their glaciers descend to the sea, while the snow-line is as low as 2,500 feet above the sea level. Nearly 14,000 feet must be climbed above the snow-line to reach the summit, and fuel, specially prepared provisions, cook stoves, and other requisites must be carried that distance. This condition of things differs greatly from those which obtain in other American peaks and peaks of the Andean range, where forest vegetation is often found up to the thirteen-thousand-foot level.

A member of THE NEW YORK TIMES expedition, in an address before the Royal Geographical Society in 1887, predicted that if Mount St. Elias "was ascended at all, it would only be accomplished by experienced Alpinists." Scarcely a single mountain expedition in any part of the world has been performed without their skilled assistance. They were with Whymper, Conway, and Fitzgerald in their successful labors in the Himalayas, Andes, and New Zealand Alps. In many quarters it was a matter of surprise that trouble was taken to import Italian guides for this expedition, but the wisdom of the plan is now apparent. The whole profit on the sale of the Italian edition of this work, together with all royalties and rights on foreign editions, will be dedicated to an insurance fund for Italian guides. Hundreds of these guides are employed in mountain climbing, and their lives are exposed to continual hardship and risk, requiring great self-denial. An insurance fund such as this will furnish effectual aid to many who lose their bread-winners by unforeseen mountain accidents.

The Duke and his party left Turin on May 17, 1897, with sixty cases, containing stores, equipment, luggage, and camp and sanitary material, and, traveling via London, New York, and San Francisco, arrived at Seattle on June 11. Sitka was reached June 20, and on the 23d a landing was made on the west coast of Yakutat Bay. There they crossed the Malaspina and Benard Glaciers, the latter being the greatest known glacier of the Alpine type. It is forty miles in length,

*THE ASCENT OF MOUNT ST. ELIAS. By H.R.H. Prince Luigi Amedeo Di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi. Narrated by Filippo de Filippi. Illustrated by Vittorio Sella and translated by Signora Linda Villari, with the author's supervision. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-341. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. Price, $12.50.
THROUGH THE FIRST ANTARCTIC NIGHT. By Frederick A. Cook, M. D. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.
THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS. By Dr. Karl Böckel. Translated by A. Sonnenschein. 8vo. Pp. xii.-366. With Maps, Plates, and Illustrations. The Macmillan Company. New York; Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. London. Price, $3.
THE ROCKIES OF CANADA. By Walter Dwight Wilcox, F. R. G. S. 8vo. Illustrated. Pp. viii.-300. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $2.50.

from three to six miles in breadth, and pierces the chains like a high road, dividing the groups of Mount Cook and Mount St. Elias. The expedition took sixty-seven days from the coast to the summit and back again, and in order to traverse the more than one hundred miles of ice and snow, everything except what was considered absolutely necessary was left behind. The sole object was to reach the summit of Mount St. Elias, and all else was subordinated to that aim. No topographical survey nor other scientific investigation was made, only a series of meteorological observations was taken. We need not detail the steps which culminated in the summit of the mountain being reached at about noon on the 31st of July and its height being ascertained as 18,000 feet. Prof. Russell, the American explorer, had in his two expeditions, in 1890 and 1891, crossed all the glaciers and attained a height of about 14,500 feet, and subsequently described the principal features mentioned in this volume. We do not intend to underestimate the achievement of this expedition, but would quote a remark made by Freshfield, a well-known mountain explorer, in an address before the Royal Geographical Society: "Those who went first and opened the way are not less entitled to credit than these who came afterward and reaped the fruit of their predecessors' labors." To the Italian expedition great credit is due for their good judgment and persistency. They undertook the task, thoroughly equipped, and, when success crowned their efforts, it could not be said to be due in any way to good luck or favorable weather. In fact, they not only met with very bad weather, but also encountered dangers and serious obstacles, such as had compelled their predecessors to turn back in dismay. The Italians freely acknowledge their debt to Russell, but their success was largely due to their ample and excellent equipment. Of course, they never would have reached the summit if they had not possessed indomitable pluck and a technical knowledge of the requirements of successful mountaineering.

In appendices to the volume we have a detailed description of the equipment, meteorological observations, medical notes, animals collected during the expedition, rocks and minerals of South Alaska, and works on Alaska. There are also several panoramic views which portray the country traversed from Gakutat to Mount St. Elias. Like many foreigners who catch but passing glimpses of our large cities, the author has gathered some incorrect impressions. He speaks of the Decoration Day parade in Chicago, which he witnessed, as "the great military parade celebrating the anniversary of the war of the secession." While he mixes things in Chicago, it is evident that he is familiar with all the scientific features of mountaineering, and the volume is readable in every page. The work will undoubtedly be welcomed by all who can afford to purchase a copy or can have access to it at the public libraries. It is to be hoped that a popular, low-priced edition will follow in due course.

FREDERICK A. COOK'S ACCOUNT OF RECENT EXPLORATIONS.

The history of the long struggle to find the Northwest Passage, which was at one time deemed vital to the interchange of commerce between the Eastern and Western world, is familiar to almost every person whose reading has been varied. No newspaper reader of to-day can be wholly unacquainted with the story of the endeavors to reach the north pole, and the narratives of struggles in the frozen regions of the far north are still read with avidity. The character of the fight against ice and snow and cold and darkness has not changed since the voyages of Ross and Parry, and the explorations of Kane and the nature of the difficulties remains the same. The merciless grip of the ice pack is as dangerous to the steam-propelled, iron-hulled modern vessel as to the oak-ribbed sailing craft, whose lofty topsails availed her no more than the screw does her modern descendant.

Expeditions to the icy waters of the south have been made, but there has never been the same romantic interest in them as there has in those to the northward. The north pole has always been more popular, and the theory of an open polar sea and the lure of the "farthest north" have always exercised a potent spell on the public mind. But in these days the fabulous stories of the polar regions no longer find credence, and there is no longer any reason to seek that fleeting vision of the Northwest Passage. Scientific research has taken the place of commercial investigation, and in this department of human enterprise the south pole should play as important a part as the north. For this reason Dr. Frederick A. Cook's story of "Through the First Antarctic Night" ought to find many eager readers.

The volume is indeed most readable. What story of lonely struggle of brave men against unknown dangers is not? And here is a land of danger almost entirely unknown, as Borchgrevink and Cook went out to explore the antarctic, and he circumnavigated the globe near the antarctic circle, thus showing that if there was an undiscovered continent down there it must be further south. Sixty years later other expeditions were sent out, and the great antarctic continent was found. Again sixty years elapsed, and the Belgian Government fitted out the expedition of which Dr. Cook has told the fascinating story. The engineer of this enterprise, the man who succeeded in making an actuality, and who became its commander, was Lieut. Adrien de Gerlache. To him Dr. Cook pays a well-earned tribute of high praise.

The story of the departure and the return of the Belgica, the vessel in which the expedition was made, has been told in brief in the newspapers, but the details of the experiences of her crew are now made public for the first time in this country. It was at the end of August, 1897, that the Belgica left Antwerp, whence she went to Rio Janeiro. Thence she went down the South American Coast, and finally took her departure from the known world at Staten Island on Jan. 13, 1898. On Jan. 28 of the same year she came in sight of new land, apparently composed of islands. This was christened the Palmer Archipelago. In this archipelago the explorers discovered a new strait, into which they sailed, charting about 500 miles of coast line not before known.

The ship passed out of this strait, and in the South Pacific attempted to enter the main body of pack ice. "The work of the first three weeks," says the author, "in the new regions proved the discovery of a highway perfectly free for navigation during the Summer months from Bransfield Strait, southwesterly through unknown waters, to the Pacific." This highway was called Belgian Strait. Later the ship entered the pack ice, and was imprisoned in it. Backward and forward she drifted for thirteen long and weary months, not escaping from the deathly grip till March 14, 1899. In this drifting experience it was discovered that in the Winter the prevailing winds were eastward, and in the Summer westward, and that the drift followed the winds, or, rather, preceded them. The furthest point south reached by the expedition was on May 31, latitude 71 degrees 36 minutes south and longitude 81 degrees 40 minutes west. Soundings taken during the drifting prove the existence of a sea where there was previously thought to be land.

Magnetic observations demonstrated that the true position of the magnetic south pole was about 200 miles east of its formerly assigned position. Hourly metebrological observations and zoological studies were carried on, and their results will doubtless prove to be of immense value to scientists. This is a very brief and cursory glance at the contents of this unique book. From beginning to end the narrative is interesting, though it may be said that Dr. Cook's descriptions of Rio and its surroundings might have been spared. The real meat of the volume begins when the Fuegan Territory is reached. But no fault need be found with a volume which contains such an absorbing record.

The book is very handsomely made. The letter press is a delight to the eye, and the reproductions of photographs are of surpassing excellence. Two or three tinted pictures are included with a view to giving some idea of the color scheme of the antarctic landscape. The author confesses that they are not entirely satisfactory, but they certainly are good, and go far toward fulfilling their commendable purpose. Dr. Cook has told his story clearly, and that is all that should be asked of him. The book is timely and welcome.

WORK DONE AND TO BE DONE IN THE ANTARCTIC.

The unusual interest now being manifested in antarctic exploration makes the volume of Dr. Karl Fricker on "The Antarctic Regions" most timely. It is both comprehensive and concise, and not only outlines most of the work already done, but also points out what remains to be accomplished in the vast field of antarctic exploration. Since 1843, when Sir James Ross returned from the antarctic, attention has been almost exclusively centred in arctic exploration. The unexplored area around the north pole has gradually receded until the present year has witnessed the return of the Italian expedition under the Duke of the Abruzzi with the report of having attained a point 500 miles nearer the north pole than the highest latitude, 78 degrees 50 seconds, recently reached by Mr. Borchgrevingk and his party.

Since 1892 the tide of interest has turned and the south pole has attracted the attention of exploring expeditions from various nations. A Belgian expedition under Dr. Gerlache left Antwerp in 1897, and the preparations for a splendidly equipped German expedition, under the leadership of Herr Erich von Drygalski, are being rapidly pushed forward, the construction department of the German Imperial Navy now being engaged in the construction of a special ship for the expedition, to cost $150,000. Sir George Newnes's expedition, under the scientific direction of Dr. Borchgrevingk, has recently returned, having attained the important scientific object of the location of the southern magnetic pole—or, rather, the group of points of intense magnetic influence, of which a magnetic point is now supposed to consist; longitude 149 degrees east, latitude 73 degrees 20 minutes south. The voyage seems to have been full of unexpected discoveries, and on Feb. 16, 1900, the Southern Cross reached the extreme southern limit of her voyage, and Dr. Borchgrevingk went on nearly due south by a sledge for a day's journey, reaching latitude 78 degrees 50 minutes south, the "farthest south" yet visited. In England private munificence has come to the aid of the scientific societies, to whom a conditional grant of £45,000 has been promised for the equipment of a national antarctic expedition, which, under Dr. Gregory as its scientific head and Lieut. Scott as commander, it is hoped will attain as high a latitude in the southern hemisphere as that already reached in the northern polar regions, and also greatly enlarge our knowledge of the antarctic region.

As early as 1533 Johannes Schöner, a geographer and astronomer of Nüremberg, prepared a globe on which the antarctic polar land was depicted as separated from South America by a narrow strait and including in its boundaries the continent now known as Australia. It was not until 1738 that the belief of a southern polar continent which reached into the temperate zone was laid to rest. In 1768 the celebrated English explorer, Capt. James Cook, circumnavigated the world and gave the true outlines of New Zealand and Australia. In January, 1773, while in command of a second expedition, Cook crossed the south polar circle, the first time this had ever been accomplished, and during the following year penetrated to 71 degrees 10 minutes south, by far the most southern point reached, either before or many a decade after. The result of Cook's second circumnavigation of the globe was of the greatest importance as regarded the knowledge acquired of its actual surface. He proved that in place of the mystical southern hemisphere that had loomed large since the palmy days of classic antiquity, the southern hemisphere of our earth was covered by boundless wastes of water. He was the first to relate the dangers of the southern polar ocean, covered with ice and innumerable icebergs. In 1837 an expedition, consisting of two corvettes, was sent out by the French Government, under the command of Dumont D'Urville, an excellent navigator and hydrographer, as was shown by two voyages around the world, both with remarkable results. In 1838 a squadron of five vessels under orders from the United States Government left Chesapeake Bay under the command of Commodore Charles Wilkes. The results achieved by both of these expeditions were of great value. A succession of more or less connected groups of land had been seen over an extent which equals the length of the west coast of Greenland from Cape Farwell to Upernivik.

The achievements of the Ross expedition, which left England in 1839, overshadow those of both D'Urville and Wilkes. What was destined to be for nearly sixty years the highest southern point was attained, Victoria Land was discovered, and extended scientific observations were carried on, which remain to the present day invaluable in the study of physiography. After the Ross expedition, a lull in antarctic discovery set in which lasted until 1873, when German expeditions renewed interest in the southern polar regions, but made no actual discoveries. These were followed in 1892-4 by Scottish and Norwegian expeditions, which, while fitted out primarily as whaling expeditions, were also equipped for scientific exploration. They were commercially unsuccessful, but both met with unexpected success in their explorations, and were the forerunners of the work that has been lately accomplished by Borchgrevingk's party.

Since the present volume went to press Borchgrevingk has returned and, in an address before the Royal Geographical Society, given an account of his adventures. While the expedition did not meet with the success it anticipated, yet something has been added to our stock of antarctic knowledge. Human beings have wintered for the first time on the antarctic continent. The explorer in that region is without many of the aids on which the arctic explorer may reckon. There are no bears, foxes, musk oxen, or reindeer, and accordingly nearly double the quantity of provisions must be taken on an expedition of a given distance. The powerful gales, some reaching a velocity of 108 miles an hour, make it not only impossible to travel for long periods, but difficult to exist at all.

The vessel for the German expedition, which is to leave both in 1901, will carry coal and stores sufficient for three years, and will have accommodations for thirty people. The vessel for the English expedition, now building at Dundee, will be larger than the German boat, and have accommodations for about fifty persons. She will also carry three years' supplies. Both vessels are being constructed of wood, and both will start about the same time next year, the British vessel from the Thames and the German vessel from the Elbe, the former making its base at Melbourne and the latter at Kerguelen Island, whence they will attack the south polar regions on opposite sides of the antarctic circle.

The fact that the present volume makes no mention of the recent American explorers and gives no details of the achievements of the Borchgrevingk party, shows that antarctic explorations is making history with rapid strides. It is a topic replete with interest, and this volume serves as a satisfactory review of the early history of antarctic exploration, as well as a guide to the scientific features and climate of that desolate region. A list of important books, articles, and maps pertaining to the antarctic section is one of the valuable features of the work.

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

Akin to the interesting volumes depicting the adventures and explorations of Whymper, Fitzgerald and Conway in the Alps of Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, is the sumptuous volume which is now before us bearing the title of "The Rockies of Canada," and which describes the experiences of the author, William Dwight Wilcox, in the Canadian Alps. The work is a revised and enlarged edition of "Camping in the Canadian Rockies," and contains the results of several seasons of explorations in that fascinating region since the appearance of the author's earlier book. It is illustrated with more than forty superb photogravures and other illustrations from original photographs taken by the author, and is in every respect an excellent specimen of bookmaking.

In comparison with other mountain ranges of the world the Canadian Rockies are unusually interesting. While there have not yet been discovered any single peaks or groups of mountains equal to the Jungfrau, the Matterhorn, or Mont Blanc, yet no other mountains in the world combine with greater charm the gentle beauty of placid lakes, of upland meadows, gay with bright flowers, or the vast sweep of green forests with the sterner grandeur of rugged cliffs, snow fields, and magnificent peaks, which are characteristic of these Canadian Alps. Interest in that region is increased by the fact that many of the larger rivers and mountain ranges remain as yet unexplored, and every side valley offers some possibility of discovery. Add to this a wonderful natural beauty and solitudes unfrequented by travelers, and we have a region which must be a magnet to the tourist, mountain climber, and explorer. Though these mountains have not the absolute height of those of Colorado, their apparent grandeur is greater because the valleys are both deep and narrow, richly forested, and frequently guarded by cliffs which are precipitous for three, four, or even five thousand feet. Above are snow fields and hanging glaciers, which often awaken thunders among the mountains by avalanches of ice.

In 1886, upon the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, all this region, which had been before that practically an unknown wilderness, was opened to mountain climbers and travelers. Among the places of unusual interest chosen among the mountains was Banff, in the Canadian National Park, a reserve similar in aims and government to our Yellowstone Park. It covers about 260 square miles, and has a prospect of a much greater extent in the near future. At Banff and other points on the Canadian Pacific Railroad there are now stationed Swiss guides, who are at the service of those who wish to indulge in mountain climbing or exploration. The Canadian Rockies offer exceptional opportunities to the mountaineer. There are hundreds of unclimbed mountains within a few miles of the railroad, and the history of mountaineering in that section is in its early chapters. As the highest peaks are between eleven and thirteen thousand feet, the actual ascent of every mountain can usually be made in one day, so that high level camps are unnecessary. Of course, the scaling of these heights does not include the elements of excitement, hardship, or danger in any such degree as that experienced by Fitzgerald and his party in the ascent of Aconcagua and Tupungato in the Andean Alps, but that there is considerable danger is attested by the casualty record which already mars the serenity of the mountain-climbing history of the Canadian Alps.

The present volume will be found full of interest for those who delight in mountaineering or the rough life of camping in the wild regions of the high mountains. It contains considerable information about unfrequented portions of British America, and the detailed results of the author's discoveries.

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NOTES FROM THE MAILBAG.

A Word for "The Redemption of David Corson."

MORRIS ROSS of the Indianapolis News writes regarding Glasgow's "The Redemption of David Corson": "There is a historic anecdote that his majesty once received the announcement from a writer ambitious of attention that his 'Apology for the Bible' would soon be completed, and that he would have the pleasure of presenting it to his Majesty. The regal reply was that he did not know the Bible needed an apology. The charge of immorality against 'The Redemption of Richard Corson' will have to most people a ring of the same surprise. Until it was made few, it is safe to say, knew that there was immorality in that book. The story presents a somewhat melodramatic but vastly vivid and searching portrayal of the redemption not merely of David Corson, but of Pepeeta and of Andy McFarlane, a character as rugged as St. Paul's—a wild, blasphemous son of Anak, a born leader among equally reckless woodmen. David's words of life come to him, and the heavens are opened to him as they were to St. Paul, and, like his great prototype, his life henceforth is burned out in the service of his Lord and Master. Does one lose this powerful picture in hunting for David's iniquities? There is a glimpse of a sainted mother, one of those women whose eyes are homes of silent prayer, the burden of whose life's great error is carried saint-like and sealed within her lips by death; a picture of a father, if not a husband—David's father—who has suffered for his own wrongdoing, but has not repented and who goes on in the downward path with the lamp of experience still shining brightly about his feet; of a quack doctor who is wronged by David, and whose nature is simply hardened by it, dedicating his life to vengeance and going out in the vain attempt to compass it; of a young skeptic who is aroused to a sensibility of a life of better things, but not aroused to a purpose strong enough to follow it. So there is something more than the iniquities of David Corson in this book, although it is averred that two-thirds of it sags with their weight. It is not easy to see it so, nor to recognise the picture that is described as being one of illicit love, vehemently portrayed and persistently kept before the reader.

"The allegation that the sins are set out with an unmistakable effort to make them dramatic and interesting, and so presented as to be fascinating to a degree, brings the whole indictment to the touch. The jury must surely say "not guilty." Having read the book without a thought that it was immoral, afterthought recalls no such impression. The test lies in the question, Are David's love for Pepeeta, their flight and marriage, their personal relations, set out in a way that interests the reader in the act and not in the purpose? That may be taken as the definition of lasciviousness in literature, the description of a thing for its enjoyment as a means—making the act the end. Not only is there an entire absence of this in David Corson, but we are not able to recall words, phrases, or situations that suggest this or arrest the attention or distract the thought from the struggle between good and evil that goes on as it has gone on from the beginning in the soul of the man and the woman; and these two here are virgin souls as they might have been the first pair.

"Is it possible that any one can find immorality in this book, whose fault, if it be a fault, as a homily on didactic effort, is that it tells the story of souls so virgin in their views, so unusual in their surroundings, so elemental in their make-up, so unsoiled in their contact with the world as to leave the wafarer, not entirely comforted by its lesson, but satisfied only with its beauty, entertained only by its dramatic interest and its artistic development?

"The tale has something of the purity, depth, and directness, and all of the passion of an evangel. The characters are so unusual in their innocence, in their elemental strength and weakness as to make their story almost a romance, but the human touch is not wanting. Pepeeta brings herself to the judgment bar with her confession that she sinned against light and knowledge in listening to the pleadings of her heart that David should go with them. She is sinless enough surely in all this drama to satisfy the most artificial moralist, but her real sinfulness is not spared here, and there is a foretaste of finality in her analysis. She sees as we shall all see when we come into the light by which we shall judge ourselves.

"There is a fine distinction between the temptations that sway the woman's character and those which sweep the man's. The differentiation of the masculine and feminine is exact and firm. This is a real man and a real woman, not a set of passions labeled for convenience in working out a story. There is a fresh atmosphere here that strikes the sense like a new breath of life. These characters have not been 'clapper-clawed with the palms of the vulgar.' Their little valley might be another paradise, and that it was regained is an outward and visible sign of the reality of this 'redemption.'"

A Word from the Author of "Senator North."

GERTRUDE ATHERTON, writing from New York, says: "Will you mind if I answer one or two points in your editorial in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 29, on Senator North"? I have not the egoism to attempt to be a teacher, but I do know the world as it is. I have had unusual opportunities to study it, and perhaps I am the only woman who has ever dared to write of the world exactly as she has seen it. (I do this because I live for my work and nothing else, having practically no personal life; and, therefore, can afford to be quite indifferent to any personal estimate that people may form of me from my books.) Now I know that all men and women of unusual brain power—except bookworms—are sensual. I know that when a man has an invalid wife for twenty years, although he may be kindness itself to her, he cannot fail to find life a good deal of a burden, and unless he is more than human, that it will be satisfactory to her, that his friends will condone it, however they may condemn the offense in theory. I know that brilliant, high-minded women will have their hours of fantastic revenge, reserve the right to bedevil, reject their suitors, and are merely fascinated when a man persists in pursuing them whether wanted or not. It is the mediocre woman who is the prey of the "hunter." The other does not "run after" a man, or "throw herself at his head," but she knows what she wants and is imperious enough to have it. And a man of the world recognises this type the moment he meets it, and rarely makes a mistake. If he does he is sorry. If he waits for the signal he ends by falling a great deal more deeply in love than if he had pursued; for the "hunter" rarely values his prey. In real life "Senator North" and "Betty Madison" would have acted exactly as they did in the book, being themselves; and that is all I attempted to portray. My ambition is to be a correct historian of my own times; to tell people who have had fewer advantages—and possibly posterity—what they do not know already. The rock on which most women writers split is this very question; either they know nothing of the world and copy other authors—notably Ouida—or take refuge in the obvious; or they know too much, and are so afraid that the world will find it out that they make all their characters citizens of a sort of materialised hereafter.

I object to your saying that the negro episode is sensationally treated. I know that it is not, and the proof of it is that you find it "brutally cruel," and "wince" over it. You would not if it were sensationalism, because you belong to the cultivated class of readers. And it is logically treated. Logic is not always pleasant, and when people do not like a statement they are very apt to deny it in toto. But ideals are not facts. I note you say that there can be only one opinion of "Senator North," however much the critic may differ about other books. It may, therefore, interest you to know that if I had written ten or a dozen different books instead of one, I could not have had more or more widely different opinions both here and in England. On the whole, however, the opinions are more generously favorable in England, for they both know and face life over there, and have emerged from that Puritanism which both waters and rots so many fine minds in this country."

A Saturday Review Club Suggested.

ANNIE JOSEPHINE LEVI, New York, writes: "Those of us who have been fortunate enough to appreciate the feast of mental culture offered by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and the number is legion, should strive to cement still closer the bond of sympathy between editor and reader by banding ourselves together into a SATURDAY REVIEW Club. The idea came to me as an inspiration, and no moment of true inspiration should be permitted to pass unnoticed.

"THE SATURDAY REVIEW is now entering its fourth year. What gifts has it not bestowed upon its countless readers all over the world! Not only has it helped us to keep abreast of the times, but we have been encouraged to exchange ideas on matters literary and artistic, thus stimulating us to broaden our otherwise limited views upon subjects appealing to general interest in greater or less degree. Authors, publishers, and readers have, in one direction or another, felt the benign influence of the weekly visitor, and the daily routine has seemed less monotonous when looking forward to the inspiring sheet on books and art. Letters of approval and admiration have not been wanting, but can we not show our appreciation in more tangible fashion?

"After the meeting place shall have been determined, we who live in New York and vicinity might come together Saturday evenings to personally exchange ideas and enjoy social intercourse. Our membership could be filled from the ranks of writers, musicians, and artists, (which include teachers, critics, and editors,) as well as non-professionals, and our aim ought to be on the broadest possible lines. There should be no question as to nationality, creed, or social status. We must meet as common brothers and sisters, attracted to one another by the desire to come in contact with the most exalted influences, giving and receiving the best that in us lies. Thus would the appeals of 'Friendless' and others in the same position be answered. For those outside our city similar clubs could be organized on lines like ours, and I predict untold pleasures from the results thus obtained.

"Like all new undertakings there would be obstacles confronting us, but let them be met and conquered, no matter how long the time consumed. Great events move slowly. The first and foremost would be the demand for space. How shall we be able to accommodate the many subscribers in our great city? An abler subscriber than myself must cope with this problem. The question of funds would have to be settled by a committee, but it should be so arranged that those whose mental gifts exceed the contents of their purses shall not suffer exclusion.

"I reserve the principal feature for the last. We shall need a head to grace our new organization. I know I am voicing the multitude when I say let our good editor assume the chair, and we shall gladly do his bidding.

"Let the fourth anniversary be aptly celebrated by this new impetus to the betterment of mankind. Who can predict what the end shall be?"

"The Saturday Review as a Means to Friendship."

MRS. SHERWOOD writes from Westport, N. Y.: "You have a charming little article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 22 on 'THE SATURDAY REVIEW as a Means to Friendship,' to which I wish to add my grateful quota. I have five new friends, hitherto unknown, who have been so kind as to write to me and call on me from the interest my papers published in your delightful REVIEW have excited, and I can count many letters, most of them, I regret to say, unanswered, (which I take this opportunity of replying to with grateful thanks,) speaking enthusiastically of the papers, 'Shall Heroines Smoke?' and 'Heroines,' full of such kind and, it seems to me, such undeserved approbation, that I cannot but be deeply grateful to THE SATURDAY REVIEW for being my ambassador to these new Golcondas of praise. My pinnance to those golden shores,' which I should never have known of else."

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ART AND ARTISTS.

The art schools are now opening their doors for another year of work and study.

The classes of the Art Students' League of New York opened for the Winter term of 1900-01 at the studios and classrooms of the league at the American Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Monday morning last. There were two hundred students registered. The Advisory Director is John La Farge, N. A., President of the Society of American Artists and of the National Society of Mural Painters. Corps of Instructors—H. Siddons Mowbray, N. A.; George De Forest Brush, N. A.; Kenyon Cox, Joseph De Camp, Robert Blum, P. N. A.; Frederick Dielman, P. N. A.; J. W. Twachtman, Bryson Burroughs, William St. J. Harper, George Grey Barnard, Arthur W. Dow, and B. West Clinedinst, N. A.

***

A number of students from Washington, California, and Nebraska were enrolled, and there were students from Porto Rico, Japan, and Canada. The league Summer school closed Sept. 20, after a term of four months. Over fifty students were enrolled. Many of these Summer workers were teachers engaged during the Winter as teachers of drawing and painting in schools and academies.

***

The league was founded in 1875 and incorporated in 1878. It now has a membership roll of 397. The objects of the society are the maintenance of an Academic School of Art, which shall give a thorough course of instruction in drawing, painting, and sculpture, and the cultivation of a spirit of fraternity among art students. Nearly 1,000 students, many from distant sections of the country, now avail themselves of the advantages of this progressive school, which for a quarter of a century has held a leading position among American academies of the fine arts. The school is managed by a Board of Control, which has the direction and management of all the concerns of the society during its term of office and is responsible to the league for the maintenance of the school and the advancement of the objects of the society. The officers are elected by the members of the league at the annual meeting in April, and serve for one year. They receive no remuneration for their services. A majority of the members of the board are actually at work in the school. The membership of the league is limited to artists and students who intend to make art a profession, but the classes are open to all who show the required proficiency. A high standard of work is maintained. Students are admitted to the classes at once, during any month of the year, upon submitting examples of work indicating that they have attained the required standard. The school is open during the entire year. The Summer term extends from June 1 to Sept. 29, and the Winter term from Oct. 1 to June 1.

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The awards offered to students working in the league classes during the season are as follows: The Evans Prize of $50, given by Mr. William T. Evans for the encouragement of the practical side of art; the Milhau Prize of $50, given by Miss Zella Milhau for best composition done in the illustration classes; the Saltus Prize of $50, given by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus for the best drawing made in the antique classes; a scholarship consisting of one year's free tuition in the classes of the league for the best work done in each of the following classes: Men's life, antique, sketch, women's life, sculpture, illustration classes, and classes of Summer school. These prizes and scholarships will be awarded by a jury consisting of the President and instructors of the league during the annual exhibition of school work in May, 1901. All work winning prizes or scholarships remains as the property of the league.

***

The league gives scholarships each year not only to students working in its classes, but to the students in a number of schools throughout the country. The drawings submitted in competition for these scholarships are sent in every Spring, and the award is made during the annual exhibition. These scholarships consist of a year's free tuition in the classes of the league. The schools which have had these scholarships are: The Art Students' League of Savannah, 1896-7, 1897-8, 1898-9, 1899-1900; the Art Students' League of Washington, D. C., 1896-7, 1897-8, 1898-9, 1899-1900; the Art Students' League of Buffalo, 1896-7, 1897-8, 1898-9, 1899-1900; the Norwich Art School, 1896-7, 1897-8; the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, 1896-7, 1897-8; the Detroit Art Academy, Detroit, 1899-1900; the Cleveland Art School, Cleveland, 1898-9, 1899-1900, and the Young Women's Christian Association of New York, 1898-9, 1899-1900.

***

The oldest art schools in the country, those of the Pennsylvania Academy, in Philadelphia, opened this week with a registration of students larger than on any first day on record. The actual registration was 113, which indicated that the number for the season will exceed the 350 limit, which prevailed during last season. The growth of the school may be judged by contrasting the registration on the opening day five years ago, which numbered 35, and that of the present year, which is 113. Among the students who began with the new term many come from distant places. One of the reasons for the advance in attendance is that the academy has established classes for drawing from the antique, in which beginners are received. The academy has found it necessary to adopt this plan in order that it may reach students early in their careers, and thus make a foundation on which its higher instruction can be built without the necessity of unlearning bad instruction. It has been found that the result of this plan is to produce young artists whose ideals and tastes are perfected before they come into contact with less favorable influences. Students may now enter the schools without an examination, and are advanced to the intermediate and higher classes as fast as their ability will admit. The Faculty of the academy for the present season is the same as last year—William M. Chase, Miss Cecilia Beaux, Thomas P. Anshutz, Hugh H. Breckenridge, Henry J. Tregrom, Charles Grafly, George McClellan, M. D., and Frank Miller Day. An efficient instructor in illustration will be added in due season.

***

There are now on exhibition at the Wunderlich Gallery, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, a carefully selected number of etchings and engravings, which include some rare and remarkably fine plates and impressions of old English and German line engravings, including impressions of Sir Joshua's Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and Goldsmith, several very fine Fox plates, and some notably superior plates of Whistler's Venice series, and Seymour-Haden's "Pool." Mr. Kennedy returned from his annual trip abroad in August and has secured an unusually good selection of engravings, etchings, and black and whites.

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The London Chronicle says: "Now comes the announcement that the west front of the Abbey, including one of Wren's towers, is to be restored. If the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings can do nothing in the case of new ones, no such reason holds good where the Abbey is concerned. It should always be made clear that restoration is necessary, and that the wearing away of details is not merely an excuse for wholesale destruction. The public has begun to understand what restoration means, and a protest is more useful before a restorer gets to work than after he has finished his job to his own satisfaction and the rest of the world's dismay."

***

The Brooklyn Institute announces a season of evening classes in freehand drawing from models and the antique and in drawing and painting from life, the latter class for men. Joseph H. Boston will be in charge of these classes, which are to meet in the Art Building on Montague Street on five nights a week. These classes began on Oct. 1, and will end in the last of May. The sessions will last from 7:30 to 9:45 o'clock, and students will be admitted to the lectures on art and related matters that are to be given during the season by Prof. William H. Goodyear, Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, Louise Both-Hendricksen, Barr Ferree, Frederic Hovey Allen, Edward R. Smith, and others. The class in freehand is open to all students without charge, provided they show ability and make progress, but for the life class a fee of $10 a quarter, or $40 a year, is charged. Several improvements have been made in the hall of the Art Building during the Summer, so that it will be in better condition for shows and lectures than ever before.

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The National Arts Club has secured the house, 39 West Thirty-fourth Street, next to its present building, No. 37, and is joining the two, so as to obtain an exhibition gallery 40 by 50 feet, a billiard room and twelve bedrooms for transient visitors, besides retaining the best of its former rooms. A new entrance from the street level is being made. The art library, on the second floor, will be about 50 by 35 feet. The National Arts Club has now about 1,125 members. The Salmagundi Club, at 14 West Twelfth Street, is building an addition to its house to make room for a larger exhibition gallery and to give more space for recreation.

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The Ruskin Exhibition at Coniston, in the English lake district, has just closed, having realized £640. This will be sufficient for the erection of the new Ruskin Memorial Museum behind the present institute there. The museum will contain minerals and flora given by Mr. Ruskin to the Coniston Institute, to which will be added original sketches, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Severn, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, photographs from the Sheffield Ruskin Museum Committee, and others. Of the 10,500 persons who visited the exhibition, at least 10 per cent. came from the United States and Canada.

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The American Art Commissioner for the Paris Exposition is arranging a collection of all the press notices which have been made regarding the American picture display at Paris. As time goes on, the opinion expressed in this column that while the American picture exhibit at Paris is a good one, it is not thoroughly representative is gaining ground everywhere. The very writer who combated this opinion more forcibly and courteously recently says: "While admitting that there is a considerable leavening of work by certain of the Americans residing in Paris, which is not distinguishable in character from the average of French painting, their work undoubtedly lowers the standard of the American exhibit as a whole, but its admission was unavoidable. These painters still call themselves American, and in the maelstrom of intrigue which surges round an international exhibition and impedes the action of the administration, having even the power to do serious mischief, it was absolutely necessary for the Director of the department not to convert into irreconcilables persons who by long sojourn in Paris had more or less, or might have, the ear of the French authorities."

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has temporarily vented the indignation of Dr. Price of Birmingham, England, that she wears "pantaloons" when she goes shooting in France. As details of ladies' costumes are always topics of interest to the French press, this denial is sure to be widely republished, and yet we trust that the French scribe will be careful in translating it.

Ernest Seton-Thompson writes to Bird-Lore from abroad of a growing superstition in Paris against the wearing of "aigrettes," which, with characteristic originality, he voices in rhyme, as follows:

The Dames of France no longer wear
The plumes they used to prize;
They find that aigrettes in the hair
Bring crows' feet in the eyes.

Even the diligent reader of book notes might fail to detect that there was such a thing as a distinctive Portuguese literature—one which had, withal, proved a rather valuable mine for certain English writers who happened to know the language. What is generally admitted in Portugal as the most eminent novelist of that country has just passed away at Neuilly, near Paris, bearing the name of Senhor J. M. d'Eca de Queiros. His first work of any note, "O Primo Basilio," 1878, remains his greatest. It has been translated into French under the title "Cousin Basile," by Mme. Rattassi; into German as "Eine wie Tausend," and into English for Ticknor of Boston, in 1889, by M. J. Serrano, under the title of "The Dragon's Teeth." This study of Lisbon life certainly proves him a powerful artist in realism—a style which he practically introduced into Portugal. "O Mandarin" appeared in 1880, and ran into more than one edition; and his other publications included "Scenas da Vida Devota," 1880; "A Reliquia," a dream study of the passion, 1887; "Os Maias," or "Episodios da Vida Romantica," in two volumes, 1888, being a pungent attack on Portuguese society. He was for some time director of the Revista de Portugal. At the time of his death he was Consul General for Portugal at Paris, and resided at 35 Rue de Berri. In addition to his own books he had an amiable weakness for writing prefaces to those of other people. He performed this task for the "Aquarellas" of Joao Dinis, 1889; for the "Asulejos" of Pinheiro Pindellas, 1886, and also for the "Almanach Encyclopedico," 1895.

We learn from a writer in The Critic that Ralph Connor, whose books "Black Rock" and "The Sky Pilot" have placed him in the very front ranks of Canadian idealists, is no other than the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, pastor of St. Stephen's in Winnipeg. In addition to the books above mentioned, Mr. Gordon has written a beautiful little idyl called "Beyond the Marshes." The father of the writer, the Rev. Daniel Gordon, was a Scotch Highlander, who came to Canada in the early forties, settling for a time in the remote district peopled by emigrants from the North of Scotland. Later he removed to the Highland settlement of Glengarry in the Indian Lands, where he remained twenty years, and where Ralph Connor was born. It is said that the father was a man of great force and originality, "with a double portion of that white-heated passion we call Highland fire, and an eloquent preacher. He played the bagpipes as only a musical Scot can, and those who have heard him wail out 'Lochaber No More!' and the weird pibrochs can never forget them." He was a teller of thrilling tales, and the tales that are told of him would fill a large volume. Some day Ralph Connor may be induced to relate them.

"This explains and excuses many things," adds a correspondent in The London Academy, after an attempt to establish the age of Marie Corelli by data furnished by herself. "There is something very far wrong," he begins, "with the chronology of Miss Corelli as displayed by her in The Academy note of last issue relative to the late Eric Mackay. Miss Corelli states that she never met him until he returned as a man of forty-five to her father's house when she was a child of twelve. Now, Eric Mackay was born in 1851 and died in 1898, at the age of forty-seven. Hence it follows that Miss Corelli is only fourteen years old now. This explains and excuses many things." Apropos of this gifted authoress's latest novel, "The Master Christian," much of the criticism of the work has approached dangerously near mild personal abuse. British reviewers in particular find it very hard to separate the idiosyncrasies of the woman from those of the writer, and the consequence is that in many of the reviews published in London, Miss Corelli comes in for some pretty sharp raps. This sort of thing is not ill-natured, however, and some of it is very funny. For example, a writer in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of London says in speaking of certain textual blunders, that "the French of Marie is almost as abominable as the Italian of Corelli."

Mr. G. W. T. Omond's article in The North American Review makes an effort to supply a long-felt want in an unusually sane article entitled "The Art of Robert Louis Stevenson." The niche, however, among the immortal pillars of literature into which Mr. Omond pops Stevenson is rather the result of eccentric judgment than of rational opinion. It will, in fact, strike some persons as being very humorous:

There can be little doubt that what Stevenson wrote will stand the test of time, and that hereafter he will hold a place in the goodly fellowship of the immortals, with Balzac, and Defoe, and Cervantes, and the rest, but no man knows better than Stevenson that he shorn them all, Scott moves by himself along the higher ridges of the mountain tops, unapproachable.

The "Lounger" writes as follows in the current number of The Critic:

"Elizabeth," she of the "Garden," has sent me a message through her publisher, asking me to say that it is she, and not Princess Hedwig of Pless, who wrote "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" and "A Solitary Summer." She makes this statement because she wishes the delightful letters that she receives from her American admirers to come to her instead of going to the Princess Henry. I regret that I was misinformed as to the authorship of the two books in question, but the fact that I published my misinformation has resulted in unearthing the real "Elizabeth," who, as THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has already announced, is the Countess von Arnim. It will interest the readers of The Critic to know that there is now an August baby, which makes the fourth girl in "Elizabeth's" family. Readers of the "German Garden" may not have noticed that under date of Jan. 15 is written "The April baby will be six next month." That is, in February.

Richard Kearton will shortly arrive in America and deliver a series of popular lectures on natural history subjects. He has just finished a volume for boys and girls on the same theme, entitled "Our Bird Friends," which is a simple account of the most curious characteristics and habits of English wild birds amid their natural surroundings. It deals with feathers and flight, the architecture of nests and the coloring of eggs, and with the feeding habits of birds and their songs. Cassell & Co. will bring out the book with reproductions of photographs from nature.

William Dudley Foulke, the author of "Maya, a Story of Yucatan," which will be published next week by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a graduate of Columbia College in the class of '60. He has been a member of the State Senate of Indiana and President of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association. At the Chicago Exposition of 1893 he was special Commissioner of the National Civil Service Reform League and Chairman of the Suffrage Congress. He is the author of "Slav or Saxon," and "Life of Oliver P. Morton." His forthcoming book, as has already been said, is an entrance upon a new field of fiction, having its basis, however, in historical facts gathered among the ruins of palaces in Yucatan, the only remains of an extinct people.

The corporation of the City of London is debating the subject as to whether a great new thoroughfare which is shortly to be opened between Holborn and the Strand should be called "Dickens Avenue." A writer in Literature points out that it will run through a portion of London which plays a prominent part both in the life and work of Dickens, containing as it does the house in which the old Household Words offices were situated; Somerset House, where John Dickens worked in the Navy Pay Office; Clare Court, where young Dickens ate à la mode beef for dinner; while Sardinia Street figures in "Barnaby Rudge," and Lincoln's Inn Fields in "Bleak House." Kingsgate Street, Holborn, sheltered the immortal and squalid figure of Mrs. Gamp. "However," remarks The Academy, "we cannot consider the suggestion as suitable. The new thoroughfare will be the biggest thing in metropolitan streets that we possess; it should not be treated from any local point of view, even though it may be associated with so great a name as Dickens. If a writer must lend his name, why not go to the greatest—Shakespeare?"

The current number of La Grande Revue of Paris, a periodical which is more or less under the direction of Maitre Labori, contains an analysis of two unpublished collections of letters written by Mme. de Warens, celebrated for her friendship with Rousseau. The correspondence does not betray the possession by the writer of the smallest intellectual or literary interest, and an unusual ignorance of orthography, syntax, and style is only too apparent. Her sole preoccupation is business, and there is much mention of contracts—commercial, not social—and lawsuits. With Mme. de Warens commercial enterprise was a passion, and in indulging it she was never discouraged by the constant ill-fortune that attended her ventures. A silk-stocking manufactory which she established at Vevay shortly after her marriage did not enrich her. After separating from her husband, she induced him to transfer his means to her. Subsequently we find her manufacturing drugs at Annecy; chocolate, soap, and stoneware at Chambéry; forming a company for the exploitation of "mines situated in Chamounix," purchasing furnaces in the Maurienne and coal pits at Harache, and ruining both herself and her friends, always with the best intentions. Many of the earlier letters contain requests for capital to promote her various undertakings, but in her old age her needs were of a more personal and pressing nature, for on one occasion she is forced to beg her correspondent to send her "quelques petites provisions de bouche" to enable her to maintain her modest household.

We understand that the plot of "The Circular Study," Anna Katharine Green's new detective story, published this week by McClure, Phillips & Co., was originally designed for a drama. Several years ago the author wrote in collaboration with a friend the first act and the synopsis of the play. It was cast in the romantic setting of the days of Napoleon I. Other stories intervened and "it was with a sense of freshness," the author writes, "that the old plot recurred to her mind, this time in the surroundings of modern New York City." The book is already in its second edition.

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OCT

STRAY TOPICS

Ruskin in Westminster.

The distinguished English gentlemen of the literary vocation who would place a medallion portrait of John Ruskin in Westminster Abbey may not be aware that their scheme has already been condemned by Ruskin himself. They should brighten up their knowledge of his autobiography. Ruskin had no patience with the way the monuments were "tossed into the Abbey." They were to him the "incoherent fillings of the aisles of Westminster." Every sincere lover of Ruskin, and every man who has felt his own life and work made more worthy of endeavor and purer by the teachings of the great art critic, will fervently hope that Ruskin's intimated wish may be respected. There are, of course, worthy monuments in the Abbey, representing truly great men, but Ruskin, owing to his peculiar genius, would seem out of place among them. In the same way a certain great French novelist would be out of place in the French Academy. It has been suggested to the committee that a more appropriate memorial than a picture in Westminster Abbey would be the purchase of a high cliff overlooking the sea, which could be made a shrine for pilgrims that would be peculiarly suggestive of Ruskin's finest inspirations.

Concerning the proposed memorial Mr. Arthur Severn thus gives his opinion in The London Times:

> The suggestion of buying some headland or beautiful place and preserving it to John Ruskin's memory is all very well, and, of course, the kind of monument most of us would wish, but such a scheme is beset with difficulties, and even if carried out might be very unsatisfactory. The Sheffield Museum is an admirable monument, and if the house on Herne Hill could be bought, and the garden that he loved kept in order that would be another most interesting and appropriate memorial. In any case, I feel sure the tablet in Poets' Corner (the only available site) is what most people would approve, and when my wife spoke to Ruskin of it as a possibility (when discussing his being laid to rest at Coniston) he made no objection in the event of such an honor being offered.

Among the opinions of other well-known persons that have been expressed is that of Mr. Frederic Harrison, who says: "Not a foot of ground remains for burial in the Abbey, the sacred burial place is now absolutely full." Cannon Gore says the same thing, and adds, "But I should like to say that there would be no more burials there."

It is said that lately when a distinguished person has been buried in the Abbey the grave has been literally on the top of another one. The authorities have simply found an old grave, dug it a little deeper, and dropped the old coffin a few feet, thus making room for the new one.

With regard to the John Ruskin memorial the first idea was to put it in "Little Poets' Corner," near to Wadsworth's, but space was finally found on the wall between Oliver Goldsmith's medallion and the Duke of Argyll's monument. The memorial which will probably, unless the plan be abandoned, take the form of a medallion, will be executed by Mr. Onslow Ford.

The Didlington Hall Papyri.

The Egyptian collection at Didlington Hall, Norfolk, England, is a famous one. It is remarkable for its Egyptian papyri. The germ of the collection was a purchase made by Lord Amherst in 1868. Since then there have been many additions. Here are two papyri of great rarity, portions of novels, entitled the "Story of the Peasant and His Townsman," and a fragment of the "Story of Senehatu," a romance of the twelfth dynasty, B. C. 2800. One interesting document has to do with a harem conspiracy against the life of King Rameses III. There are records of this cause célèbre in the museums of Paris and Turin.

It was one Ti who was at the head of the conspiracy. Ti was the mother of Pentaur, and she wanted to place her son on the throne. All the ladies of the harem were for Ti. Her main coadjutor was the steward Pal-bak-Amen. He did the work of the conspiracy outside. He was to arouse the common people. What is most curious is that the conspirators resorted to the "black art." In the papyrus may be found this passage: "Bring me a book which will teach me to perform deeds of cunning and strength." It was Penhuiban who made the demand for this particular kind of literature, and he was provided with a publication where there were incantations, which he was assured would strike people blind. There were directions as to the way of shaping figures in wax and the treatment of these waxen figures. We see from this how old is the idea of harming an enemy by means of sticking pins into a wax figure. This was in vogue in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The worship of the gods was opposed to the black art, and it was deemed the most heinous of crimes. The plot having been discovered, Penhuiban was condemned to death, with the privilege of killing himself. The Egyptian hari-kari was not deemed honorable as was the Japanese "happy dispatch." It was supposed to carry with it eternal damnation of both body and soul.

In the papyri are the records of the robberies of the tombs of the Kings, which were judicially treated in the reign of Rameses IX., B. C. 1150. The tomb of the King Sebakemsauf and his Queen, Nub Khaez, of the thirteenth dynasty had been looted. The servants of the High Priest of Amen were the leading rascals. The reporter of the time has recorded the deposition of the culprits. It reads: "We opened these coffins, and their wrappings, which were on them, and we found the noble mummy of this King. There were two swords and many amulets and necklaces of gold [illegible] with many stones, and [illegible] with gold. We took off the gold that we found on the noble mummy of this god. We found the royal wife also. We tore off all this we found from it likewise, and we set fire to their wrappings. We took their furniture which we found with them of gold, silver, and copper vases." The culprits were put in prison. Tomb thieves were numerous. Sometimes the callings of the robbers are mentioned. They were merchants, oil boilers, washer-women, boatmen, scribes, and priests."

Stevenson's "In the South Seas."

Inadvertently last week we mentioned that Chatto of London was about to publish what was approximately a new Stevenson book, "In the South Seas," which, having appeared only in the Edinburgh edition, is scarcely known to the general reader. As a matter of fact, the letters forming this volume of nearly 400 pages were published in book form in New York in 1896. These letters were the result of three voyages—one of seven months, from June, 1888, to January, 1889, in the yacht Casco, which embraced a trip with San Francisco as a starting point to the Marquesas, to Paumotos, Tahiti, and northward to the Hawaiian Islands, where the Casco was paid off, the next six months being spent at Honolulu. The second voyage, which was taken in the trading schooner Equator, was from Honolulu to the Gilbert Islands; while the third voyage, which lasted from April to September, 1890, was taken in the trading steamer Janet Nicoll, starting from Sydney to Penrhyn in the Eastern to the Marshall Islands in the Western Pacific.

Before starting on these voyages Stevenson had made arrangements for the serial publication of the letters which go to make up the volume, a portion of which originally appeared in London in the pages of Black and White, February to December, 1891, the letters as a whole appearing in the columns of The New York Sun during the same period.

The idea of republishing this matter in book form came later; Stevenson's plan being to issue a book which should combine accounts of travel and personal experience with the results of research, not only from personal observation, but also from careful inquiry into the history, customs, belief, and traditions of the various islands visited. These voyages, it must be remembered, brought about also "Father Damian" and the group of Polynesian stories.

In the Stevenson Letters will be found many additional facts, from private letters and Sidney Colvin's introductions, not to be gathered from "In the South Seas" as it appeared, bearing the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons, in 1896, and also as Volume XX. of the Edinburgh edition, neither book containing the voyages as a whole, Stevenson having decided that his attempt at combining personal and impersonal elements in the same volume was not too successfully accomplished. Among the additional "South Sea" matter to be found in the Stevenson Letters is a draft of a proposed dedication to John Addington Symonds, which is so beautiful it seems doubly a shame it was never used, the dedication as written taking the form of a letter.

> You are to conceive us, therefore, in strange circumstances and very pleasing; in a strange land and climate, the most beautiful on earth; surrounded by a foreign race that all travelers have agreed to be the most engaging. * * * It was you, dear Symonds, who should have gone upon that voyage and written this account. With your rich stores of knowledge you could have remarked and understood a thousand things of interest and beauty that escaped my ignorance; and the brilliant colors of your style would have carried into a thousand sick rooms the sea air and the strong sun of tropic islands.

As all Stevenson bibliographies give the Scribner "The South Seas" among first editions, it is probable it appeared before the letters were included in the Edinburgh edition; at any rate the former was its first appearance in separate book form, so that the Chatto edition will never rank as a first edition.

It is possible, however, that the London firm intend publishing these letters exactly as they were originally given in serial form, for which all Stevenson lovers would be duly grateful; such serial form having included a visit to the Kona Coast, and another to the leper settlement at Molokai, which were omitted from the Scribner and Edinburgh editions, because these chapters did not come out to Stevenson's entire satisfaction. Our readers will remember the impression made upon the latter by his visit to Molokai, as shown in private letters to be found in the second volume of the Stevenson Letters, which, as often as they are read, reveal new and unsuspected beauties.

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*RICHARD NEWCOMBE. By S. Elizabeth Sisson. New York: Eaton & Mains. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

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OCT

HAWTHORNE

Discouragements Amid Which His Early Work Was Done.*

The student of Hawthorne and his work cannot escape the sense of disagreement between the outward events of the author's life and that which he instinctively feels to have been the needs of one side of his nature. There were within him two personalities—the recluse and the man of action. The latter, the descendant of sturdy Puritan ancestors, in vain sought development; circumstances were favorable alone to the development of the recluse, who grew to abnormal proportions and strength, and pitilessly smothered the struggles of the unequal rival. What, under other circumstances, Hawthorne might have become it is difficult to say; hardly the writer as we now know him. He was the product, as few other authors have been, of early local associations and habits.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was born at the little town of Salem, Mass., on the 4th of July, 1804, thus belonging to the elder group of American writers who at this period made their appearance. For generations both his father's and his mother's family had been rooted in the legendary soil of New England, a fact which could hardly fail to have influence on the mind of an imaginative boy. Whether the love of locality be cumulative, transmitting itself with increased strength from generation to generation, is a suggestive question, but one not admitting of definitive solution. Like many of his ancestors, Hawthorne's father was a follower of the sea, having risen to the rank of Captain. In 1808, while away from home, he died, and left "Madame" Hawthorne, as his wife was invariably styled, with three children, the second of whom was Nathaniel, but with very little money. Returning to her father's house, which was also in Salem, Mme. Hawthorne now entered upon an unnatural, almost Hindu-like state of seclusion, which continued unbroken till her death, forty years later. But despite her idiosyncrasies, Mme. Hawthorne was by no means deficient in common sense, and her education of Nathaniel and his two sisters was as good as such one-sided education can be. "One of the peculiarities of my boyhood," writes the romancer, "was a grievous disinclination to go to school, and (Providence favoring me in this natural repugnance) I never did go half as much as other boys, partly owing to delicate health, (which I made the most of for the purpose,) and partly because much of the time there were no schools within reach."

Despite delicate health, which consisted mainly of long-continued lameness occasioned by an accident from ball-playing, and despite four years of primitive life among the wilds of Maine, Hawthorne managed to prepare himself for entrance at Bowdoin College, whither his uncle sent him when seventeen years of age. Students of the present day would smile at Hawthorne's ridiculously small list of expenditures, which he vainly strove to reduce even lower, as they doubtless also smile at the meagreness of the mental fare offered their ancestors in institutions of learning. Even of this meagreness Hawthorne does not appear to have taken fullest advantage, confining himself with the prerogative of genius, in which alone is preserved the instinct of animals regarding proper ailment, to such courses as he felt were needful to his development. "I was an idle student," he writes, "negligent of college rules and the Procrustean details of academic life, rather choosing to nurse my own fancies than to dig into Greek roots and be numbered among the learned Thebans." Allowing, however, to this exaggerated statement its face value, it would be by no means correct to suppose that Hawthorne's stay at college represented lost time. Indeed, it was probably of vital importance to his career as an author, for besides endowing him with the culture which comes not so much from the knowledge of facts as from the breathing of a purer air, it brought him into contact with men who later played an important rôle in his life. The class of 1825 numbered among its members more than a just allowance of men destined for fame—Hawthorne, Henry and Samuel Longfellow, Jonathan Cilley, and Franklin Pierce. Nearer, however, to Hawthorne than any other of his classmates stood Horatio Bridge, who seems earlier even than the embryo writer himself to have divined his true calling, and who throughout continued an important factor in his life. The great weakness of reserved, exclusive natures is their undue dependence on the few friends whom they admit to confidence; they are like those gamblers who stake their all upon a few throws. To this class belonged Hawthorne, and although by no means a weak man, it may well be doubted whether his work would have been done had not fate sent him proper counselors, notably his wife, Sophia Amelia Peabody.

Soon after entering college the thought of literature as a profession came to Hawthorne, although it did not ripen into resolution until several years later. "What do you think," he writes to his mother as early as 1821; "of my becoming an author, and relying for support upon my pen? Indeed, I think the illegibility of my handwriting is very authorlike."

Exactly in what way was made the first successful step upon the slippery path is not recorded, although the earliest definite attempts at authorship date from the Bowdoin period, leading as a consequence to the writing of "Fanshawe," his maiden effort in the field of the novel. Speaking of this period, his elder sister Elizabeth says: "He wrote some tales to be called 'Seven Tales of My Native Land,' with the motto from Wordsworth's 'We Are Seven.' I read them and liked them. I think they were better than 'Fanshawe.' These 'Seven Tales' he attempted to publish; but one publisher, after keeping them a long time, returned them with the acknowledgment that he had not read them. There was more of his peculiar genius in them than in 'Fanshawe.' I recollect that he said when he was still in hopes to publish them, that he would write a story which would make a smaller book and get it published immediately if possible, before the arrangements for bringing out the 'Tales' were completed. So he wrote 'Fanshawe' and published it at his own expense, paying $100 for that purpose."

Not thus easily, however, was Hawthorne to conquer fame. "Fanshawe" fell stillborn from the press, and its author was perforce content to seek acknowledgment by the slower medium of the short story. As a matter of fact, his genius was still immature, not yet capable of the sustained effort of a long romance. Indeed, many years were yet to elapse before strength should come for the writing of the "Scarlet Letter," in which was first distinctly proved to the world that a novelist of high rank had made his appearance. "Talent develops in seclusion," says Goethe, "but character is the strife of the world." In regard to Hawthorne's talent this was certainly true, although the development was extremely slow. Indeed, one may doubt whether the firm determination to become a professional writer had been formed as late as the appearance of "Fanshawe." "It was my fortune or misfortune, just as you please," he says, "to have some means of supporting myself; and so, on leaving college, in 1823, instead of immediately studying a profession, I sat myself down to consider what pursuit I was best fit for. And year after year I kept considering what I was fit for, and time and my destiny decided that I was to be the writer I am. I had always a natural tendency (it appears to have been on the maternal side) toward seclusion; and this I now indulged to the utmost, so that for months together I scarcely had human intercourse outside of my own family, seldom going out except at twilight, or only to take the nearest way to the most convenient solitude, which was oftenest the seashore. I had read endlessly all sorts of good and good-for-nothing books, and, in dearth of other employment, had early begun to scribble sketches and stories, most of which I burned. Some, however, got into the magazines and annuals; but, being anonymous or under different signatures, they did not soon have the effect of concentrating any attention upon the author. Still, they did bring me into contact with certain individuals. Mr. S. C. Goodrich (a gentleman of many excellent qualities, although a publisher) took a very kindly interest in me, and employed my pen for 'The Token,' an annual."

This Mr. Goodrich, the celebrated "Peter Parley" of our parents' school-days, was the owner of "The Token" and was quick to recognize the value of his new "find," although not quite so quick to recognize the justice of an unknown author's claim to fair remuneration. Other editors, however, had also begun to welcome Hawthorne's work, and during the early and inconspicuous years of his apprenticeship numerous stories from his pen appeared in the columns of The American Magazine of Knowledge, which he edited for two years, The Democratic Review, and The New England Magazine. "Between 1830 and 1836," writes Miss E. P. Peabody, later Hawthorne's sister-in-law, "some stories in The New England Magazine attracted my attention. I thought they were probably written by some 'New-light Quaker,' who had outgrown his sectarianism; and I actually wrote (but never sent) a letter, asking him how he knew that 'sensitive natures are especially apt to be malicious.' It was not until 1837 that I discovered that these stories were the work of Mme. Hawthorne's son."

If it was thus possible for one who had known Hawthorne for many years, although, to be sure, but slightly, to remain in ignorance of his claims to fame, it is not to be wondered at that the great indifferent public, which, after all, takes interest only in achieved success, should have been at no pains to drag the overmodest young writer forth from his anonymity.

It may be doubted whether a writer of Hawthorne's ability could to-day remain in obscurity for such a length of time, literary agents, paragraphers, and editors having found it contrary to financial interests to allow genius to pine in shadow, often, indeed, not waiting till eyes are strong enough to sustain the bright light of notoriety. But fame, sixty years ago as to-day, in the long run sought its level, and eventually merit was fairly certain of recognition. So that, once launched upon the literary stream, it was but a question of time till Hawthorne should find himself upon the sea of popularity.

The year 1837 was the turning point in the career of the young author, three events of great importance falling together at this period—the publication of the first volume of "Twice-Told Tales," a collection of stories already printed in various magazines, the appointment as weigher and gauger in the Boston Custom House under George Bancroft, and the engagement with Sophia Amelia Peabody. Hawthorne had at last awakened to the realization that he had unduly indulged his love of solitude, and that association with men and events was necessary to his well-being. "I want to have something to do with the material world," he wrote to Miss Peabody at this period, and in pursuit of this desire he exerted himself to secure the position of historian to a Government exploring expedition to the South Seas. The effort, however, proving abortive, Mr. Bancroft's offer of employment met with ready acceptance. Indeed, the kind of employment was to Hawthorne of little importance. "I am ready to do anything that is honorable and clean," he wrote, "of whatever nature."

The "Tales," which had appeared in March of this year, did not bring fame to their author, but they may be said to have laid the foundations thereto. To a generation when the monthly sales of successful books are numbered by the tens of thousands, the statements of Mr. Goodrich that the collection had received high praise from some of the most eminent critics in Boston and Cambridge, and that within two months between six and seven hundred copies had been sold, sound somewhat incongruous. Nevertheless, as Hawthorne wrote of the "Tales," "they had the effect of making me known in my immediate vicinity; insomuch that, however reluctantly, I was compelled to come out of my owl's nest and lionize in a small way."

In 1841 Hawthorne was turned out of office by the new Whig Administration, and thereafter for a short time he was associated with the communistic experiment at Brook Farm, an experience later embodied in "The Blithedale Romance." In the Summer of 1842, despite extremely low exchequer, he and Miss Peabody were married and moved to the "Old Manse" in Concord, where they remained for the next three years. The "Mosses" and the collection of children's stories called "Grandfather's Chair," which appeared about this time, did little more than deepen the opinion of Hawthorne's genius already held by those who knew him, although they can hardly be said to have introduced him to fresh circles of the reading public. Indeed, during all these years his fame resembled those streams whose channels deepen year by year, but which are immutably hemmed in by banks of granite. In 1845 Hawthorne's friends secured for him the position of Surveyor in the Custom House of his native town, which he held for the next four years, until fortunately ousted from office by a conspiracy of political and personal enemies. This furnished the longed-for opportunity to set to work on the novel which had long been germinating in his mind—"The Scarlet Letter," which was destined to make him famous. Within less than a year's time it was completed and published, and at the age of forty-five Hawthorne found that the world had at last awakened to a realization of his due. The success of the book was by no means phenomenal, but its merit was undisputed and ungrudgingly recognized both in America and England, so that on Hawthorne's removal to Lenox the same year he found himself no longer in the morning mist of popularity, but in its full glare. Success has seldom been withheld so long from genius, but, on the other hand, genius has seldom been of such slow development as in the case of Hawthorne.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

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Vollon, who came of poor, working parents, must often have lingered, as a child, in envious ecstasy over some luscious pear or delicate vegetable. He had the same eye for the bibelot, the rusty armor, and yellow ivories of second-hand shops. He put his whole soul into painting these things, which he painted better than any one who has ever lived, his master, Chardin, excepted. Moreover, he could never paint anything else.

It is said that Vollon once attempted a portrait which gradually became transmogrified into a magificent boar's head, with a bit of lemon between its jaws. His "Espagñol" was a stick of sarsaparilla, and Manet said of his "Femme du Pallet" that it was a perambulating hamper. One of Vollon's first patrons was Alexandre Dumas fils, who, all his life long, did a rattling trade by buying cheaply the pictures of likely young artists and selling them again at a large profit when the painters became famous. When Dumas sold his collection, shortly before his death, he still had some choice Vollons left, which fetched very big prices. Vollon was extraordinarily prolific, and in the latter years of his life his style, through haste, lost some of its delicacy.

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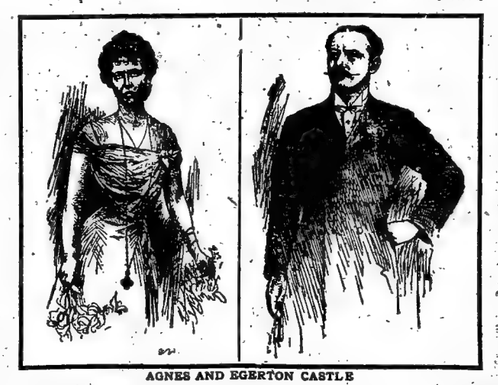

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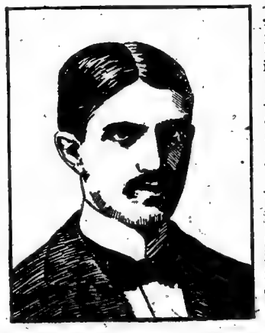

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TWO NEW NOVELS.

Marie Corelli's "The Master Christian."

Felix Rospré, the venerable and saintly "Cardinal-Archbishop of a certain small, half-forgotten but once historically famed cathedral town of France," visits Rouen, and lodges opposite the cathedral. In the stress of the night he hears a wailing cry, and going out into the moonlit square he finds a desolate boy leaning against the cathedral door. "For me the world is empty," cries the child. "I should have rested here, but it is closed against me." The Cardinal takes to his heart and home the waif, who will tell him nothing of himself save that his name is Manuel, and thenceforward the two are inseparable. We are at once made aware of something supernatural about the foundling, and, as the story goes on, we perceive that he is nothing less than the Christ Himself, who chooses this way of moving unrecognized through the later years of the nineteenth century. He comforts the sorrowful, heals the sick, reproves the Church of its sins, and rises to the height of His mission in a dramatic scene with Leo XIII. That He is indeed the Christ, the Emmanuel, God with us, is never for a moment suspected by the dense souls of His professed followers.

We think in this thread of allegory running through the story Miss Corelli has done a daring and difficult thing with both reticence and delicacy. To portray the Divine boy at the age of which Scripture gives us a single glimpse, the age at which He astounded the doctors of the temple, is less repellant than to attempt to supplement the fuller revelation of His manhood. When the reader becomes assured of the true personality of the mysterious child, and looks back upon His words in the light of that knowledge, they are found to be singularly consistent with His character. The author has succeeded in fitting this fanciful conception into its modern setting without disturbing the reader's reverence, and in applying forcibly through Manuel's words the standards of Christ to modern conditions.

The faults of the book are upon its surface. The canvas is too crowded, the tale too complex; the characters are all abnormally good or abnormally bad. The impression left is of phantasmagoria, not of real people. We are bewildered, too, by having fairly hurled at us the author's opinions on every possible subject. We have here loves pure and impure, intrigue, crime, repentance, revenge, the writer's views of France, of England, of Italy, of America, of social problems, of marriage, of religion. The purpose, however, of every event and of every episode is to emphasize the utter selfishness, worldliness, corruption, of churches in general, and of the Church of Rome in particular.

The motto upon the title page is the cry of the book: "Why call ye Me 'Lord, Lord,' and do not the things which I say?"

Without doubt "The Master Christian" holds much truth; but if it be true that one may not draw up an indictment against a nation, much less may one draw up an indictment against that multitude of all kindreds and tribes and people whose loyalty is not to a flag but to a cross, Miss Corelli's too sweeping denunciations destroy the force of the lessons she fain would teach. It is nothing short of absurd to declare: "Twelve fishermen were enough to preach the Gospel, yet now there cannot be found twelve faithful souls who will protest against its falsification." Granting that in all Churches may be found worldliness, venality, cowardice; granting even the existence of such barefaced hypocrites as Miss Corelli depicts, it is, nevertheless, true that in every Christian communion, from the Church of Rome to the most obscure sect, there are scores of brave preachers of righteousness, protesting fearlessly against "falsification" of the teachings of Christ. Taking at random two magazines from our table, we find in the one a bold and noble sermon on behalf of progress by a Catholic Bishop under the very shadow of the Vatican; in the other an article by the Bishop of Hereford fearlessly denouncing England's political attitude, and insisting that the laws of Christian ethics be applied to politics. The time is very evil, but it does not lack warning words and better than spoken or written word, there are still in all the churches multitudes of "living epistles, known and read of all men"; there are even more potential heroes and martyrs for Christ "than this world dreams of."

It is inevitable that "The Master Christian" should challenge comparison with "The Christian." We much prefer the leading character of Miss Corelli's novel, the gentle Cardinal, full of "sweet reasonableness," to the erratic and well-named John Storm. We have always privately held that "The Christian" might have been published under the title of "The Lunatic," without exciting any surprised comment. We are grateful, too, that Miss Corelli introduces us to no such exasperating baggage as Glory Quayle, spurning not only the ordinary conventionalities, but the primal social decencies, and yet demanding implicit faith in her virtue. Miss Corelli's women, if impossibly gifted and beautiful, are gracious and womanly, and do not get on to one's nerves. In many respects the novels may be bracketed together. Both are written with evident sincerity of intention and loftiness of purpose; both are deep-dyed in pessimism; both, by reason of melodramatic characters and sensational situations, fail to reach the height of their "great argument," and lapse into mere extravaganza.

Still, despite these things, and, although it seems to be the half-mark of a cynic that he should stigmatize the name of Miss Corelli, it is true that "The Master Christian" may be added to the various books now appearing that tend to make the so-called Christian world measure itself against the teachings of Christ. Some of these books, like "Resurrection," are masterpieces of literature; others, like "In His Steps," are not literature at all. Others, like Hall Caine's and Miss Corelli's Christian stories, still appeal to the always ill-evidenced "average man." If all these have their widely diverse classes of readers even a little more ready to hear through the jarring voices of the world and the Churches the Divine Voice that taught men how to live, they will have fulfilled a mission not to be despised, however regrettable may be the form into which some have been cast.

[1] "THE MASTER CHRISTIAN. By Marie Corelli. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Maurice Thompson's Fine Story.

A recent number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW quotes from The Academy a sort of Index Prohibitorum of phrases loved by reviews "not wisely but too well." Alas, it is in many of these forbidden phrases that Mr. Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes" may be most fitly described! "We can truthfully say" it is a vivacious" tale, "on no account to be missed." It contains "an ingeniously woven plot" with "a tangled skein of incident." It is "full of telling pages," "the interest never flags," we hail it as "a real creation," and "the most exacting reader" will find himself "unable to lay aside" "a strong story," "admirably sustained," and "told with extraordinary force and fire." It is "distinctly a book to be read," and "will be devoured with zest" by those who love fighting, mystery, historical romance, or the ever new old, old story.

The characters are as animated as they are diverse, including soldiers, Indians, the early French settlers of Indiana, a dear old priest of pious heart and the arm of a Friar Tuck, and a beautiful young woman of heroic and tender mold. Uncle Jason is particularly delightful, full of that wonderful French gaieté de coeur that laughs at danger and death. Over all the life and action of the story floats "la bannière d'Alice Roussillon," and Zhorsh Vasinton is its watchword. Such a book comes into the midst of the morbid fiction of the day like a breath of October air. There is tonic in its pages. The women of those stirring times had a simple code of love and loyalty that did not include other women's husbands. Life, whether in peace or in war, was too energetic and strenuous for overmuch introspection. The day's work filled heart and hands. The "idle brain" which is "the devil's workshop" was rarely found. True, it was a rough time; human life was too lightly esteemed, and the demon of drink then as now numbered its victims by the thousand, and brought desolation into the homes it invaded; but there was none of the modern beating of the wings against the cages of circumstance. Men and women stood in their lot; they recognized the inevitable, and accepted bravely the consequences of their mistakes. As a result, there was something wholesome and sane in the atmosphere. Everybody was too busy living to indulge in fine-drawn subtleties about life; and, perhaps, in those rough homes, with danger and death lurking behind every tree, there was less real unhappiness than in the "stately pleasure domes" with which the modern Khubla Khans are making our land magnificent.

At any rate these thoughts visit one as he reads "Alice of Old Vincennes," and falls in love with the heroine and "the brave days of old" that produced her.

Mr. Thompson has recently shown how Indiana is forging to the front in letters. The old question "Who's yer?" (which gave the name to the Hoosier State) is to be answered now by a long list of those who have achieved things of which the mother State may well be proud; and of these Mr. Maurice Thompson is in the foremost rank.

[2] ALICE OF OLD VINCENNES. By Maurice Thompson. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

Eighteenth Century Color Prints.

One of the most sumptuous books of the present season will be found to be Julia Frankau's "Eighteenth Century Color Prints," an essay upon certain stipple engravers and their work in color. The volume is to be illustrated with fifty plates in color, printed from copperplates, chosen as best exhibiting the characteristics of the artists whose works are described in the volume. The book presents a double claim to the attention of readers, outside the interest of its text; first through the interest attaching to the artists represented in the volume, and secondly through the charming personality of many of those eighteenth century personages whose portraits will be found in the volume. Among the illustrations will be found plates after the following artists and engravers: Sir Joshua Reynolds, Angelica Kaufmann, Cipriani, Morland, Peters, Cosway, Stockard, Romney, Bartolozzi, Charles Turner, C. Knight, White, Wilken, and Schiavonetti, to mention a few only among these noted names; while among the subjects of the portraits will be found the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Betty Foster, Lady Beauchamp, Lady Crewe, Mrs. Wilbraham, Mrs. Siddons, Miss Farren, (afterward Countess of Derby), Miss Kemble, Lady Spencer, Mrs. Fitzherbert, Lady Hamilton, Topham Beauclerk, and many other equally well-known names.

Unfortunately this volume can only be for the few, for the reason that the expense attendant upon its production have been so great that its publishers, the Macmillan Company, announce that the ordinary edition, which is limited to four hundred folio copies, with plates printed in bistre, will be $50 net; the colored edition, limited to two hundred copies, with the plates printed in color, will be $125, while the de luxe edition, which is limited to fifty copies, at $175 net, will contain plates in bistre, with a portfolio containing a duplicate set of proof impressions of the plates printed in color on India paper. Specimen plates from this beautiful book may be seen at the publishers', while orders may be given either directly or through any bookseller or art dealer.

[3] ALICE OF OLD VINCENNES. By Maurice Thompson. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for The New York Times Saturday Review by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Sept., 20.—The Institute of Journalists is a very respectable body, and it is earnestly desirous of improving the profession which it represents. At its last meeting it decided that the time had come for the examination of persons wishing to enter the profession of journalism, and accordingly the Council is to draw up a scheme for such an examination. The appearance of this perfected scheme will be awaited with considerable interest. On what subjects will budding journalists be examined? Presumably, among others, on their knowledge of the elementary rules of English grammar. But will they also be examined in history, literature, and all the sciences generally? A journalist, according to the common theory, ought to be able to write at a moment's notice on every possible subject. If he happens to have some knowledge of the particular subject on which he writes it is certainly a good thing, but to require a candidate for journalism to be examined in everything would be rather a large order.

It is certainly odd that a body of professional journalists should fancy that journalism can be learned in any other than the Spartan system. A man can learn journalism only by being a journalist. To suppose that a young man can go to a crammer and be taught the science and practice of journalism and then present himself to the Institute of Journalists and pass an examination seems to most men who are or have been journalists flat nonsense. And then suppose the candidate whom the Institute examines fails to pass his examination? Is there anything to prevent him from going to work and learning journalism practically, as all other men have hitherto learned it? If the institute wishes to make its examinations of any value it must first procure the passage of an act of Parliament making it a misdemeanor for any one to practice journalism without a diploma from the Institute of Journalists.

Even if such a law were passed, men could procure cheap diplomas from some of the American establishments for the manufacture of degrees, and if the establishment were really incorporated his degree would have to be recognized. Fancy the bitter hostility that would spring up between journalists with regular diplomas and mere quack journalists! We should find regular reporters refusing to report anything in company with a quack, and probably in time we should have different schools of journalists, each one of which would assert that the others were no better than quacks. For myself, I do not think that I will go up for examination. The diploma will doubtless cost something, and I doubt if I should ever get back my money's worth.

***

Miss Marie Corelli and Mr. Hall Caine are having a noisy quarrel in the press, though it is only fair to say that most of the noise is made by Miss Corelli and that Mr. Caine has conducted his part of it with dignity and decency. Miss Corelli asserts that once Mr. Caine, in his capacity as reader to a firm of publishers, advised the rejection of one of her manuscripts. Consequently she never reads his books, and proposes never to lose an opportunity of doing what is vulgarly called "getting square with him." Mr. Andrew Lang once committed the same offense against Miss Corelli as that of which Mr. Caine is guilty, and in one of her novels Miss Corelli introduced him under another name and dealt severely with him. Somebody ought to try to point out to Miss Corelli that if she has any desire to be an author she ought to play the game fairly. No man ever dreams of cherishing a bitter animosity against a reader who does not counsel the publication of his manuscripts. One of my best friends declined to advise a publishing firm with which he was connected to publish a book of mine, and he was probably right. At any rate I never thought for an instant of regarding him as an enemy. Mr. George Meredith also failed to advise a publishing firm for which he was the reader to publish another book of mine. I still think that in some respects the firm would have done well to publish it, but my only feeling in regard to Mr. Meredith was that I was honored by the notice which he had taken of the manuscript. I venture to say that this is the sort of way in which ninety-nine of every hundred authors regard the rejection of their manuscripts by readers, but in Miss Corelli's case, if a reader does not approve of one of her books, he must expect to be the object of her hatred and revenge. This, as I have said, is not playing the game fairly. The man or woman who cannot take blows when entering the publishing ring ought never to enter it.

As a result of the quarrel many people will think more highly of Mr. Caine than before. His literary taste may not be perfect, but at any rate he did do his best to save us from at least one of the Corelli novels. For this he deserves our thanks. The fact does him great credit, and it will do much to prevent the public from confounding him in the future with Miss Corelli.

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A new book by Mr. Henry James is announced called "A Little Tour in France." Why this should be called a new book is not clear. It was published in America a good many years ago, and can be bought in the Tauchnitz edition in Europe. Whether Stevenson's "In the South Seas," which is also announced as a novelty, has been published in the Edinburgh edition or not I cannot say, for as I cannot afford to buy it, I should be tempted to kill a hawker and buy it with my bloodstained money. However, whether the South Sea book is in the Edinburgh edition or not it will be exceedingly welcome to all those who like myself have never seen it. Of course, it is the book of travels in the South Seas of which Stevenson wrote so often to Sidney Colvin. Stevenson, it will be remembered, thought very highly of the book, which cost him a vast amount of labor, but the opinion of it was not shared by Mr. Colvin. It is to be hoped that we shall have, before very long, a complete edition of Stevenson which will be within the means of people of small incomes. There is a complete edition of Miss Corelli's "works" at 6s. each. Stevenson may not have been as popular an author as Miss Corelli, but it does seem as if there would be room for a popular edition of his books.

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The Academy some time ago offered a prize for the best suggestion as to the cultivation of style, and the answers which it received are on the whole amusing. Most of the competitors for the prize seem to think that style is a profound mystery, and that no matter what pains a man may take to acquire a style he must wait till it is supernaturally sent to him. It does not seem to have occurred to any one to answer the Academy's question by referring it to Herbert Spencer's essay on "Style." In that essay Mr. Spencer does not treat style as if it were a mystery to be approached with unsandaled feet, but he tells the reader what are the elements of good writing, and the distinction between good writing and style is a narrow one. Can it be that there is not one of the many readers of The Academy who has read the essay in question?

***

Several newspapers have been suggesting that the new avenue to be cut from the Strand to Holborn should be called Dickens Avenue. No fault can be found with this suggestion except when we come to think of its probable consequences. If we have a Dickens Avenue we shall soon have a Thackeray Avenue and a Scott Road and a Meredith Street. Whenever a new street is opened the County Council or the Vestry which has the power to name it will be urged by the admirers of different authors to name it after some favorite author. Now the County Council or the Vestry of Marylebone may consist of eminently respectable citizens, but it is hardly probable that they are men of exceptional literary taste. They would be morally certain to give us a Corelli Avenue, running at right angles to a Hall Caine Road, and intersected by Lyall Street, Yonge Street, and, say, Ouida Circus. This is a prospect which would make the boldest man shudder, and perhaps it would be well to make a stand at the outset and decline to name any street after an author.

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Not only Mr. Anthony Hope, but also Dr. Conan Doyle and Mr. J. M. Barrie, intend to stand for the House of Commons at the next general election. I hope they will all be signally defeated. It would be shame if any one of them was to waste his time in legislating for the country instead of writing novels. There are hundreds of thousands of men who are quite capable of discharging the duties of a member of the House, but there is no one who could write precisely the sort of stories that Barrie and Hope and Doyle can write. Fancy Dr. Doyle making a speech on the budget or Mr. Hope denouncing the Secretary for the Colonies or Mr. Barrie moving the disestablishment of the Scottish Kirk! They should stop at home and engage in better business.

***

Mr. Kipling's new novel is to appear as a serial, so it is said, in Cassell's Magazine. This is rather surprising. Cassell's Magazine is especially the organ of the Nonconformists, and it is hardly probable that Mr. Kipling's story will entirely meet the views of the Nonconformist conscience. However, perhaps Cassell's Magazine means to take a new departure. Of its kind it is an excellent publication, but all the same it is perhaps the last place in which we should have looked for a novel by Mr. Kipling, except, perhaps, The Sunday Magazine or The Leisure Hour.

W. L. ALDEN.

Later Love Letters of a Musician.*

It was with considerable hesitation that Myrtle Reed's second volume of a musician's love letters was taken up, a natural inference being that Miss Reed could scarcely hope to repeat her first success. Yet that she has equaled, if not surpassed, the interest of her earlier letters is soon apparent. Here will be found the same delicate fancy, the same beautiful imagery, and the same musical phrases from well-known composers, introducing the several chapters, and giving the key to their various moods. How successfully Miss Reed has accomplished her purpose in both series of letters will perhaps be best realized when we recognize how dangerously near the beautiful sentiment embodied in these letters approaches to the sickly sentimentality which is never apparent in either volume.

It will be remembered that the first series of letters were written by a young violinist, who was as he supposed hopelessly attached to the beautiful girl to whom the letters were addressed. These letters, which were never intended to actually meet her eye, and which were, as he supposed, safely posted in the recesses of his own trunk, yet through accident accomplished their mission. A serious illness befalling the young musician, the letters were found and posted, the result being the bringing together of the two lovers.

While the present volume is in reality a continuation or sequel to the first series, yet the thread of plot upon which the letters are strung is so slight—both volumes depending for their interest upon the beauty of the language and the delicate fancy apparent on every page—that ignorance of the contents of the first volume need be no special drawback to our enjoyment of the present series of letters, although we feel quite sure a reading of either volume will be a strong temptation to read the other.

The opening chapter of the present volume, "The Angel of Memory," with its musical motto from Schumann—"Devotion"—explains the need for the present series of letters. A concert tour of six months' duration having been undertaken by the young husband, with his violin for his only companion, we find him writing:

"I little thought, my Lady, when last I wrote to you that I should ever do it again. I could imagine no circumstance so extremely fatal that should take me from your side. But the veiled Prophet has over strange things in store for us, and so to-night I am away from you—not willingly, as you know.

"Five golden years, Heart of Mine, have we walked the way of life together, and there is not an hour I would have changed; there is no moment when I would have you other than you have been. It is the fashion these days, I know, to say that love ends at the altar, but it is not so. You and I have found the old dream of the world divinely true. It is neither a poet's fancy nor a trick of the imagination, but a thing of fadeless and unending beauty.

***

"I wonder, after all, if we have had what the world calls a home—if it has not rather been a regained and glorified Eden. At the beginning, it seemed impossible, for you to be even a little dearer than you were, but each day has bound us closer together, and now I realise, perhaps for the first time, that we are truly one.

The second chapter, "September," contains a beautiful description of Autumn, prefaced by a lovely slow movement from Chaminade, the whole chapter rendering in prose almost the exact spirit of a charming poem on "Autumn" to be found in "More Songs from Vagabondia." As, for instance:

"The crimson and yellow of some of the maples, the brilliant gold-green of others, and the russet coloring of the oaks, shading almost to purple, blended together in sunset harmony. Like a tawny ribbon trailed amid the pageantry, the road wound across the fields and over the hill, who would not follow when the soul of the woods has thrilled in answer to the bugles of the frost!

Every chapter possesses an individuality and charm peculiarly its own, and hardly a page can be turned which does not reveal a sentence or a paragraph which tempts to quotation. "The Country of the Heart" is the name of a beautiful chapter, introduced by a phrase from Vieuxtemp's "Fantasia Appasionata"; "A Country of the Heart, my lady, where all the joy and pain of the world are found." This chapter, which is cast in the form of an allegory, is particularly beautiful, but it is too long for quotation, and too closely related to be given in part. "After the Storm" is a visit to the seashore after a wild day of rain and heavy winds, the contrasting peacefulness and beauty following on the edge of the storm being shown by a bar from Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony.

"Indian Summer," with a bit from a Tschaikowsky andante as its motto, is so written as to connect the beautiful warm days of that season. "This magical violet haze and Summer sweetness," with the golden hours when the young violinist is with his wife in spirit, the Winter months lying between their actual meeting, as does that season—between the Autumn and the Spring.

"The House of Dreams" is also in allegory form. "Upon the misty threshold of unknown lands, there lies the garden of sleep," while a phrase from the Rheingold introduces another beautiful chapter, "The Cathedral of the Deep." "The Soul of the Master Musician," prefaced by a phrase from a Tannhäuser andante, is a beautiful description of a concert, wherein the thought, "it is for her," he lost concern for the thousands of people who were waiting to either coldly criticise or approve.

The orchestra began the overture to Tannhäuser. In those first deep notes lies the very soul of the master musician, comprehension, universal sympathy, and deep abiding love. Out of the wilderness of temptation the heavenly melody came like a prayer of faith. And at the end that splendid cry of triumph, which must put new courage into any faltering heart, swelled into a magnificent paean of praise and joy.

As the Spring and the end of their separation approach the chapters have a closer and closer connection with various aspects of nature, as, for instance, one chapter, describes for his wife, "who will understand," a midnight walk in the woods after a concert, while trailing arbutus, offered for sale on city streets, suggests a new theme for graceful imagery, while a "Nocturne," with a bar from Chopin as its motto, is a charmingly written description of a beautiful Winter night, with most unusual cloud effects, which followed a gray day, without a glimpse of the sun even at its going down.

At last March arrives, and finally the last three days of the separation, and now we come to the last chapter, the final letter, "Auf Wiedersehen," which is prefaced by a bar from a composition of the same name, by Liebe.

There is a little phrase which seems to me to hold all the sweetness of the lilac, and its inmost meaning is beyond translation. Someway it brings a vision of the early Summer, before the freshness of the Spring is quite gone—some parting which is not farewell. It is only to be used by those who love.

And so, when one writes for the last time to her whose little hands have held his heart for many years in a true and tender clasp, and whose exquisite womanliness hath ever made his soul to bend in worship, it is the word of all others:

And so—"Auf Wiedersehen."

Miss Reed's book is most attractively printed, with running titles and side chapter captions in red, but, like the first volume of letters, its binding is horrible, both in color and design, although it is signed by well-known initials. Indeed, the cover is one which is well calculated to frighten away possible purchasers, who may not be familiar with the delicacy and charm of the text.

*LATER LOVE LETTERS OF A MUSICIAN. By Myrtle Reed, author of "Love Letters of a Musician." New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, the Knickerbocker Press. 1900. $1.75.

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Several years ago Dr. Philip Schaff pointed out that the experiment of "a free Church in a free State" was a novelty when adopted as a working principle along with other basic features of American liberty. It is so difficult for us to realise that any other condition could ever have been possible, that it seems to be wise for us sometimes to hark back to a time when our not very remote ancestors in England were slowly learning the alphabet of civil and religious liberty.

"In Cromwell's time," to quote from Mr. Roosevelt, people "were only beginning to see that each body of seekers (after the will of God) must be left to work out its own beliefs without molestation, so long as it does not strive to interfere with the beliefs of others. The great merit of Cromwell and of the party of independents which he headed and which represented what was best in Puritanism, consists in the fact that he and they did, dimly, but with evergrowing clearness, perceive the principle, and with many haltings strive to act up to it. The Independent or Congregational Churches, which worked for political freedom and held that each congregation of Protestants should decide for itself as to its religious doctrines, stood as the forerunners in the movement that has culminated in our modern political and religious liberty."

Mr. Roosevelt's Cromwell is not the Cromwell of English history as our parents read it. Hume would have failed to recognize him, and Macaulay, we fear, would have had none of him. Carlyle made the first worthy effort to rescue the great Protector and his party from historical obloquy, but his Cromwell is a giant with Carlylean peculiarities. Perhaps the historian whose point of view most nearly coincides with Mr. Roosevelt's, as he reviews the course of English history which led to the downfall of the house of Stuart and the elevation of the Protector, is Froude. But to a busy and impatient generation the fifty pages into which our author has epitomized that preparatory period are better than the impressive volumes that serve mainly to ballast the bookshelves of libraries.

A pen picture of Cromwell, as he was at the beginning of his career, closes the first, or introductory, section of the book before us. "When Cromwell grew to manhood he was a Puritan of the best type, of the type of Hampden and Milton; sincere, earnest, resolute to do good as he saw it, more liberal than most of his fellow-religionists, and saved from their worst eccentricities by his hard common sense, but not untouched by their gloom and sharing something of their narrowness. Entering Parliament thus equipped, he could not fail to be most drawn to the religious side of the struggle. He soon made himself prominent. A harsh-featured, red-faced, powerfully built man, whose dress appeared slovenly in the eyes of the courtiers—who was no orator, but whose great power soon began to impress friends and enemies alike."

The man who tried his 'prentice hand both at war and government, and has learned not a little, in the most practical schools, of the principles of the one and the arts of the other—the Colonel of the Rough Riders and the Governor of New York State—has naturally taken hold of the Cromwellian epoch with warm appreciation. There may not be apparent the graces of literary style in Roosevelt's Cromwell, but there is vigor of expression and a certain clarity of appreciation and constitutional sympathy with the man and the methods that he describes.

In scope the volume embraces the preliminary period already referred to, under the heading of "The Times and the Man." The Long Parliament follows in natural sequence, taking in the first civil war. Then the second civil war, culminating in the death of the King, carries us beyond the middle of the work. The remaining sections are occupied with the Irish and Scotch wars, the Commonwealth and the Protectorate, and finally the personal rule of the Protector.

If there is a distinction to be made between the author's treatment of the different parts of his work, it seems to be that the narrative of military movements is presented with more freshness and originality than the analysis of political events. This is not unnatural, for, while there is a great gulf fixed between the modern legislator and the Parliamentarian of 1640, there is no such far cry from San Juan to Marston Moor, in spite of the disproportion in arms and equipment.

In this way the organizer of the Rough Riders describes that other organization known as the "Ironsides." "Cromwell's horse are described as 'freeholders and freeholders' sons, who upon matters of conscience engaged in this quarrel, and being well armed within by the satisfaction of their own consciences and without by good iron arms, they would as one man stand firmly and charge desperately.' Cromwell at once distinguished himself * * * alike by the absolute obedience he rendered to his superiors, and by the incessant, unwearied activity with which he drilled his men in the use of their weapons and horses. * * * In a news letter his regiment is described as composed 'of brave men, well disciplined. No man swears but he pays his twelve pence; if he be drunk he is set in the stocks, or worse; if one calls the other roundhead he is cudgelled: insomuch that the troubles from whom they come look for joy and come in and join with them. * * * He (Cromwell) realised to the full that the quality of troops was of vastly more consequence than their numbers; that only the best men can be made the best soldiers, and that these best men will make but poor soldiers unless they have good training."

Of Marston Moor we read: "While disaster had (thus) overtaken the Parliamentary right, on the left Cromwell had completely the upper hand. His steel-clad troopers crashed into Rupert's horsemen at full speed. The fight was equal for some time; neither stubborn Roundhead nor gallant Cavalier being able to wrest the mastery from the other. But Rupert, who always depended upon one smashing blow and put his main force into the front line, did not, like Cromwell, understand how best to use a reserve. Cromwell's reserve, the Scotch Cavalry, came up and charged home, and the royalist horse was overthrown with the shock. 'God made them as stubble to our swords,' said Cromwell.

"Sending his leading troops in pursuit to prevent the enemy from rallying, Cromwell instantly gathered the bulk of his horse and fell on the right wing of the royalist foot—already hard pressed by the foot of the eastern association. The King's men fought with dogged courage, most conspicuous among them being Newcastle's own Northumbrian regiment, the famous White Coats, who literally died as they stood in the ranks. Sweeping down the line, the Ironsides smashed one regiment after another, until, in the fading Summer evening, Cromwell had almost circled the royalist army and came to their left wing, where he saw the royalist horse charging the right flank of the Scots and harrying the routed Yorkshire foot. Immediately he re-formed his thoroughly trained squadrons almost on the same ground where Goring's horse stood at the beginning of the battle * * * and just before nightfall the Puritan cavalry and infantry made their last charge. Goring's troopers were returning from their pursuit, Lucas's men were recoiling from their last charge, in which Lucas himself had been captured. They were scattered like chaff by the shock of the steel-clad Cromwellian troopers, riding beot to boot, and the remaining royalist foot shared the same fate. The battle was over just as night fell, stopping all pursuit."

This is one of the most readable books of its kind that has appeared in recent years. There is no dullness in it, and it presents an essentially American appreciation of Cromwell's life and character.

The volume is embellished with nearly forty well-made illustrations, most of them in half-tone. There is, facing Page 108, an excellent wood-engraved portrait of King Charles I. after the replica at the Dresden Gallery, by Sir Peter Lily. The workmanship of this book, type, paper, and press-work, are of high quality.

*OLIVER CROMWELL. By Theodore Roosevelt. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

An Afternoon with Curtis.

Great as is the charm of the writings of George William Curtis, so much the greater was that of his conversation and manners. To know the man was to be impressed by his nobility of mind.

I called upon him in Thirty-first Street one afternoon, and in a few words told him of my wish to talk with him about his work and his future plans. I could see that he was fatigued after his trip from Massachusetts, and I made my visit very brief, with the promise on Mr. Curtis's part that he would receive me at his place on Staten Island, and that he would write me in the near future, appointing the day. After a week or so I received the following note:

West Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

Dear Sir: I have been exceedingly busy since my return, but I have not forgotten my promise, and if you could come down on Saturday afternoon, leaving town by the 2 o'clock boat and taking the train to Livingston Station, you would find me at the corner of Bard and Henderson Avenues, not far from the station. Faithfully yours, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

At a quaint-looking cottage, a cottage that reminded me somewhat of Elmwood, the home of James Russell Lowell, at Cambridge, Mass., I found Mr. Curtis awaiting me. The day, though it was in November, was bright and balmy, and through the library windows streamed the warm sunshine. Everything about the room denoted the scholar and the man of letters. Against the walls and reaching almost to the ceiling, were built shelves on which were plied in endless array books—books. On the mantles and tables were also books, with here and there a portrait of a celebrity or a piece of bric-à-brac to give variety to the furnishing of the room. One had only to look at the tier upon tier of books to see from their well-worn condition that they had not been used as Daudet styles it, "for external use only."

Mr. Curtis was pleased to see me. There was nothing of the dissembler about George William Curtis. He was not only the Bayard of letters, but also the Bayard of manners as well, and if there was one word the personal use of which he was unacquainted with, it was hypocrisy. The visit lasted the entire afternoon, he telling me of his work in the early days and of the people he had met, I all the while listening, entranced with his charm of recital of a long and busy life.

On a side table rested a good-sized portrait of James Russell Lowell. While speaking of the famous men he had met, Mr. Curtis arose from his chair and, crossing the room, took from the table the Lowell portrait and, gazing upon it reverently, said with a touch of pathos in his voice: "Ah! that was a noble soul. A noble character, indeed, was Lowell."

I had but a short time graciously finished reading the life of Longfellow, written by the poet's brother, and here and there appear in the poet's diary quaint expressions as: "Got a letter to-day from that scamp Curtis." "Have just heard that Curtis is traveling in Nile." "Charming fellow that Curtis," and suchlike expressions of endearment about "Curtis." I suspected who "Curtis" was, therefore I was acting somewhat of the hypocrite when I asked: "Mr. Curtis, to whom does Longfellow refer when he speaks of that 'scamp Curtis'?" The genial author was nonplussed. He for a moment did not know what reply to make to my question. He did not want to display an egotism, at the same time some acknowledgment had to be made, so at last he said: "I am afraid I must confess to being that scamp Curtis."

Then the talk branched off to the days spent with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, lecturing through the Eastern and Middle States, of the hardships endured and the discomforts to be met with. Different from the ease and luxury the traveling public enjoys to-day.

"Those were, indeed, hard trials," said Mr. Curtis, in a reminiscent tone. "For one hundred and fifty miles we had to ride over a corduroy road in a tumble-down conveyance from town to town, to keep lecture engagements, and the hardship of such rides, along with the bitter cold, no one but those who have gone through a similar experience can appreciate."

And so the talk ran on from one subject to another. He told me of his books, of his plans, of his peaceful life, and so interested was I that the shallows had been lengthening for some time before I started to take my leave. It was only a short time after that I learned of his death, and they say the same grace and charm that he showed while in health, he also displayed as his vision of this world grew dim.

The surgeons asked permission to perform an operation, in order, if possible, to ascertain the cause of the severe internal pain from which he was suffering. In his gentle way he protested. The men of science did not insist. They let him have his way. One morning they found him seated in his armchair dead. The life of him who has been called the Bayard of literature had ended.

C. T. C.

By Eden Phillpotts.*

Slipshod Honor Endicott—that is to say, the woman is mentally slipshod! What a strange and incomprehensible heroine Eden Phillpotts has drawn! Honor is indeed a woman to try a man's patience. She never could have had that loyalty which is the grand quality of the woman. She never did know her own mind. Certainly, Honor was full of caprice, for she cultivated that essentially bad quality. Honor was an unnatural creature. She is represented as capable of loving two men at the same time. Christopher Yeoland was to Honor as might be Worcester sauce, and Myles Stapledon as bread. It was necessary for the woman that the condiments and the plain food should both form a part of her mental diet.

Honor had been brought up with Christopher and liked his whimsical ways. Myles was a cousin, who came later into her life. Christopher was a worthless, amusing spendthrift, Myles the embodiment of good common sense and thrift. Singular is the plot of the romance, and in order to carry out the plan of it the "Sons of the Morning" is of extreme length. A novel of pretty nearly 500 pages must have merit, or for the major part of the readers it would be a severe task to get through with it all. The quality of the author is, however, so remarkable that, though the interest may flag at times, nevertheless curiosity compels you to read the book all through. No more complex situations were ever imagined than to make a woman in love with two suitors at one and the same time. Then Honor marries one of her lovers. The first husband dies, and in time she takes the other man. It may be said in palliation of Honor's singularity that she believed that one of her lovers was dead. He had gone to Australia, and a snake bit him and he was said to have succumbed. The able and watchful novel reader is quite certain that Christopher will turn up. That is exactly what he does, and at the most unfortunate of times. Honor, who is about to become a mother, suffers from such a shock, for she believes that she has seen Christopher's ghost. Then the child about to be born comes into the world dead. In his peculiar way, the author presents many dramatic incidents. Do what you may, you cannot like, even respect, Honor. She is not English nor American, but has a decided French twist. She is la femme incomprise, and should you fathom her you would be inclined to detest her.

Through this romance, the locality of which is in Devon, Eden Phillpotts has run a rural episode. In this portion of the story the strange ways of the farm laborers are shown, and with exceeding cleverness. Their superstitions, their curious dialect, are introduced. The descriptions of the scenery of the moors and the heath are wonderfully presented. If anything, there is an overexuberance. There is material sufficient in the "Sons of the Morning" for several romances. To use a stereotyped phrase, the author has the defects of his qualities. The subtle philosophy of the volume inclines the reader toward study. Finally the volume under notice is not to be passed over without the consciousness of its singular merits. The appreciation of it will not, however, be general, for every now and then there will come, even to the most callous, some feeling of shock.

*SONS OF THE MORNING. By Eden Phillpotts. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN LITERATURE

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Q. What is LOVE?
A. LOVE is the joy that we experience consequent on an awareness of the unity of ourselves with other beings.
Q. How may one become aware of this unity?
A. By living in harmony with the best we know.
Q. What has our knowledge to do with LOVE?
A. This—that our highest knowledge prompts us to ignore distinctions, and to act without regard to personal ends—as the Lover acts to the one loved. The result of such a relationship is a unity of souls which ends in the joy we call LOVE.
Q. Name two such lovers.
A. Peter Marchdale and the Duchessa di Santangiolo.
Q. Where may one meet them?
A. IN THE MOST DELIGHTFUL LOVE-STORY OF THE YEAR.
Q. What is it called?
A. **The Cardinal's Snuff-Box.**
Q. Who wrote it?
A. HENRY HARLAND, author of "Comedies and Errors," "Grey Roses," etc.
Q. Where can I buy the book?
A. At any bookseller's store. Price $1.50.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
FORTY PAGES.
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

FOUR YEARS.

On an October morning, just before daybreak, THE SATURDAY REVIEW four years ago was born. There were eight pages in that birthling. To-day it has grown to sixteen pages for ordinary Saturdays and to forty for some other Saturdays of the year. Eight goes into sixteen twice, and into forty five times. Such are the advantages of being born with a good constitution and getting reared on wholesome food in a salubrious neighborhood.

Many potent influences have led to this growth. Some of them shall be nameless here, but others are entitled to an acknowledgment long deserved and now tardily bestowed. THE SATURDAY REVIEW was not many months old when readers began to write to it—sometimes letters of comment, occasionally with offers to review books, more often sending special articles on literary topics. These communications came at first from many parts of the East, but the area whence they arrived was steadily widened. From points westward, southward, and eastward they came, until California was as likely to be heard from as Connecticut; Oklahoma as likely as New Jersey, Arizona as likely as Maine.

Some of these communications have been printed with signatures and date line, so that readers have known their origin; but many others have appeared with no such clues. Readers, no doubt, have often supposed these anonymous papers were all written in the office, (and it has been flattering to have them think so;) but we may say frankly that, in any list of best articles, a very large representation would be made by writers who first became contributors through their own initiative.

These writers have often had names that were unknown in periodical literature. Some of them never before had written for publication anywhere. For years they had remained simply as well-educated readers of good books, known only in private life. Stores of knowledge had thus been acquired, with the best literary taste, the finest literary feeling. Hence they were able to write out of full minds; they had real love and knowledge of books; had enthusiasm, clearness of understanding, literary appreciation, joyousness in work, culture, purpose, power. For what they have done to enlarge the interest of THE SATURDAY REVIEW and to give it breadth and charm the obligation is one which cannot be discharged.

Let a word be added as to the future. THE SATURDAY REVIEW has found its place, and its purpose is a forward one—forward on the lines already laid down. It will devote itself, as in the past, to what it believes to be good literature—the books that have some practical value, some ennobling influence, in the life of man to-day. While dealing mainly with current books (in so far as they make for the things of light) it will not forget the great old books—the classics of our tongue, the books that were born with messages between their covers fit for the heart of man in all seasons and beneath all roof trees. A secure and glorious past will not be forgotten while endeavoring to pilot the craft safely down that uncertain, ever-torrential stream that flows from our well-meaning friends the publishers.

ENGLAND'S MERRY ANDREW.

How are the mighty fallen! There was a time within the memory of living men when Andrew Lang was regarded as a sort of Sainte-Beuve, or a lesser Taine, or a Matthew Arnold. But the fate of the pitcher that goes too often to the well is notorious. This merry Andrew could not content himself with writing criticism when his convictions called upon him to do so. He took to writing it as a trade, for the sake of fame and fortune. And thus he found that all things under the sun were as meat for his axe, and he wrote each day's chapter thereof, in the sweet summer days and through all the cold Winter nights. And the name of him was printed in magazines of all colors and carried unto the four corners of the habitable globe. And great was the glory thereof.

But in the course of time the peoples began to weary of the sameness of the comments of the merry Andrew, and it became necessary for him to do something to make the nations sit up. Now many lesser men in this strait would have gone into retirement and thought and thought and thought until the warming of their brains flashed into sudden inspiration. But Andrew had no time to think; he was too busy selling "copy." Furthermore, had he gone into retirement for a month the Kurds or the Nubians or the Grand Llama of Tibet might have missed his verbal pranks or even forgotten him. And so the merry Andrew, without even stopping to think, conceived what appeared to him to be an idea. He said to himself, "Wherefore should I not pursue the easy path of 'roasting' some one of whom all the world is talking?" And so, looking about him, he readily perceived that the world was talking about a dead and buried poet named Omar Khayyam. Thereupon the merry Andrew proceeded to indite an essay in which he sought to show that the philosophy of the said Omar was vulgar and withal a trifle immoral, and that he was no such "great shakes" as a poet as people were saying. And having published his screed the merry Andrew laughed in his sleeve, for the admirers of Omar, whose name was legion, sat up in very deed and truth. They wrote letters to editors, and in each and every one they spoke of the merry Andrew, and the fame of him went round about the globe once more, and he was very happy. All of which makes necessary an addition to Lowell's famous lines:

These pearls of thought fr Persian gulfs were bred,
Each softly lucent as a rounded moon;
The diver Omar plucked them from their bed,
FitsGerald strung them on an English thread;
But Andrew said they never should be read.

COLLEGES AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

One part of the annual address of the President of Columbia University ought to attract general notice. It is that which sets forth the assimilation of the various requirements of the colleges in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and the holding of entrance examinations by an intercollegiate examining board. The committee, or board, of examiners, according to the plan, is to represent both the colleges which accept it, in the field it aims to occupy, and also the preparatory schools in the same territory. This committee will report to the Faculty of the college concerned the results of its examinations of candidates for that college, and the Committee on Admissions of the institution in question will act upon the report. That committee will naturally reserve the right to decide, upon the report of the general committee in the case of any particular applicant, whether he shall be admitted with or without conditions, or whether he shall not be admitted at all.

Nevertheless, the plan can hardly fail to work to the advantage of sound learning. Every college desires the largest number of students it can obtain. But no college covets the reputation of a "Botany Bay," which has in the past been possessed by certain colleges, of a place to which a student, or a pretended student, can gain access on easier terms as to scholarship than would be required by competing institutions. All the colleges concerned would therefore be likely to stiffen their standards in the presence of a common board of examiners; and the reports of such a board would be practically accepted without question by all of them.

Without doubt that would be a good thing for education. All the better because it would have an almost irresistible tendency to assimilate the requirements for admission, so as to make them virtually the same in all the colleges that accepted the common board of examiners. The variations are perhaps now not very great, but they are great enough to make a difference in the work of examination, according to the institution which the candidate has in view, and to complicate and embarrass the work of requirements, to borrow a metaphor from mechanical production, "standardize," the work of the board would not only be simplified, but made more effective. It can scarcely be doubted that that result would speedily follow the establishment of a common examination.

A still more important result might follow. When once the requirements for admission were made common, the question would arise with increased force why the requirements for graduation should not also be made common. If that could be brought about we might once more know what was the precise meaning of the mystical letters A. B. appended to a man's name, a question upon which for a generation we have been left at the mercy of a conjecture steadily widening its field.

"DAVID HARUM" ON THE STAGE.

The play taken from "David Harum" has now been produced with a sufficient measure of success to indicate that the publishers of the novel, who, with the copyright, hold also the property rights in the play, will make still more money within the year or two out of their wise investment in Westcott's story, and that the heirs of the dead author will have their royalties handsomely increased. In these practical and wide-awake days the successful dramatization of a novel means larger profits for publisher and author, as well as fame and wealth for dramatist, manager, and actors. To be sure, the stage version of Westcott's story is not to be regarded very seriously as dramatic literature. But it serves to enable a fine comedian to embody with excellent pictorial and humorous effect the varied traits ascribed by Westcott to his hero, and it reflects all the humor and some of the homely pathos found in the original work.

The right actor being at hand, a dramatization of "David Harum" was inevitable in spite of the essentially undramatic character of the story, for the principal personage was obviously worthy of a place in that theatrical gallery of native American types which includes Jefferson Scattering Batkins, Solon Shingle, and Mulberry Sellers. It may be said, too, Mr. W. H. Crane having proved to be exactly the comedian to make David live again on the stage, that the play is quite as logical and worthy as the best of its predecessors of the same humble sort. It is much better, indeed, than the piece George Dusenbury of San Francisco constructed out of the materials he found in "The Gilded Age," which was afterward attributed on the playbills to Mark Twain himself, and which survived more than a thousand profitable performances. A thousand profitable performances means something like a million spectators, and there is no reason to doubt that the theatrical version of "David Harum" will draw that many before it is laid aside. Doubtless many publishers and authors of fiction, therefore, find the production of this piece an incident of extraordinary interest.

A SIDE ISSUE.

The columns of to-day's issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will sufficiently excuse this article. A friend, after saying many kindly things about us recently, closed his praise with this paradoxical assertion:

> But the part I like best about your little paper is not its editorials, its reviews, its news notes, or its letters—though these are a delicious aggregate. It is the advertisements. They make the pudding; the rest is the sauce. Doubtless they would be flat and insipid enough without the setting that you furnish; but when the editorials, the news notes, and the fearless and frank reviews have put me in just the proper spirit, then I love best of all to turn to the advertisements. They are the zest and crown of the paper.

Something of this feeling, to be perfectly frank about it, has entered into our own appreciation of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Perhaps it is widespread. At any rate, there are a good many reasons why a reader ought to find a world of pleasure in our advertisements. In the first place, they are up-to-date. There is no part of the paper of which this quality can be asserted more truthfully. If a man read no more than the advertisements in these columns he would be well versed in the current literature of his day, in its history and its tendencies, from its broadest scope to its narrowest fads. Each announcement is also pervaded by a sense of its writer's deep earnestness. This in itself is a charm. You feel that he is not writing for his own sake. There is no superficial cleverness which he wants to show off, as there is in so much of literature. He is writing each word with a purpose.

When it is realized that every line is paid for, how fascinating becomes the study of the art with which you imagine each word's value has been calculated, how it has been chosen from its fellows as most surely hitting the mark, how its very size has been determined by an estimate of its effect. The choice is sometimes for the bizarre, the blatant, the striking; and sometimes for modest print, either in order that, speaking less loudly, more may be said in the like space; or with an outpreaching for the "art that conceals art." How you would like to measure the returns from each method and learn which is most efficacious!

In the main, too, the advertisements are well written. Why should they not be, coming whence they do and saying what they say? They have also the unusual advantages over those in ordinary newspapers, even over those in the other columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that they are new, changing with every issue, and not repeating familiar and hackneyed names in an old and tiresome way; and that they harmonize with the subject matter of the paper. We do not speak of wars and then shout in the next column "Lawn mowers." Our discussion is not of ethics, leaving the eye next to fall on a specific; nor do "Dress Goods" scream above a call to some political duty. We talk of literature and of art, and the advertisers speak of books and of pictures. How fit that these things should be!

There is further pleasant thought, if one gives rein to fancy, in picturing the rare pleasure that these announcements must be giving to many hundred persons. Here are a certain publisher's "new books," making a list of a dozen or fifteen. How proud each author is to see there the title of his volume! What a day this is for him and his household—the day for which they have waited and looked so long! And after each title there are a few words, in description or in praise; never in unkindness. As far as that half page goes, it can be bringing nothing but pride and happiness to those whom it concerns most nearly, to them and to their kin. Below is the advertisement of a popular novel. The book was written by a young girl, and the card says that the sale is already—a few months after issue—at the quarter-million mark. How glad that must be making somebody!

So it goes: All is friendliness, kindness, and of good report. Whatever rivalry may be in the trade is here hidden out of sight. Each book named is recommended for its own sake, without a fling at any other. You go through the columns of the advertisers, and it is as though a bibliophile had taken you to his book shelves, and, caressing each volume as he came to it in turn, had read you the title, told you who wrote it and who published it, and a word or two about it in description and in praise. A few you recognize and love as fondly as does he, and then what lookings back you have in the world of memory! But mainly the glimpses are into the land of dreams and fancies, as your brain weaves stories from the titles and terse suggestions of the nature of the plots. Then it is like going through a city street, where you, a stranger, learn that every house has a story in it, and are told only a word or two as you pass. How, indeed, can our contributors (their numbers are as the leaves of a tree) hope to compete successfully with our advertisers?

As to advertising, it seems proper to add here that the first number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW contained not a single line from any publisher or bookseller, while to-day's issue—well, the count at this writing is seventy columns of the main sheet length and slightly over ninety-three columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW length. From such an acorn (apparently no acorn at all) has a tall oak in four years grown.

"PRETTY GOOD WRITERS."

As the editors of all kinds of periodicals, including daily papers, are aware, there is, in our time and country, a formidable and insatiate horde of what may be called "pretty good writers." Overwhelming quantities of "pretty good" compositions are sent to these editors for print. Of course, there is a still greater body of flat and intolerable writers of all kinds, but here I mean to speak only of the pretty good ones. Perhaps I ought also to say that, at this time, I intend to refer only to the volunteer writers for the press, not to the professional ones.

If anybody were to tell me that there are a million of these volunteers in the United States, I could not dispute the statement. We have beyond twenty thousand periodicals—dailies, weeklies, and monthlies—in our country; and I know that at least one of them gets manuscripts from hundreds of voluntary contributors. Indeed, I can testify from personal knowledge that in the case of particular papers these contributors run up beyond a thousand in the course of a year. I have heard editors of monthlies say that they receive thousands of un-

sought manuscripts every year, and I do not doubt that they take the trouble to keep count of them.

It is not true that "everybody writes for the press," but if, outside of the regular hands, who surely number over one hundred thousand in the United States, there are a million occasional or tentative writers for it, we must conclude that a good proportion of the adult population of the country "try their fists" periodically on the press. I doubt whether one-tenth of them all, or even one-twentieth, are women.

In regard to the general horde of pretty good writers, I may remark, after handling the manuscripts of untold hundreds of them, that the publication of all their productions would not be desirable, would not inure to the advantage of the periodicals to which they are sent. They may write pretty well, but most of them seem to have nothing in particular to say. They have no valuable or special knowledge to communicate, no fresh or novel idea, no notable or impressive thought, no distinctive experience, no marked personal quality, no serviceable invention of the intellect. "Story!" said the Knife Grinder. "God bless you! I have none to tell, Sir."

Let me say that any one who spends time in writing for the press should always make sure that his knowledge or thought is deserving of print. Cartloads of manuscript are thrown away every day in New York because, as a famous editor, recently deceased, used to say, "It is not up to the mark."

I have noticed that lots of the pretty good writers whose manuscripts I have examined lack courage or the aggressive genius. They are too timid to say what they seem to think and are fearful lest their productions may give offense to editors. This is weakening to the writers; it renders their powers ineffective; it is also destructive to the soul. Other writers of the pretty good kind lack suggestiveness, a thing which is of especial value to the intelligent reader; they deal in platitudes; they lack what is often wantonly spoken of as "originality." Lots of others among them lack that confidence in their own reason or judgment which is needed by men who would, as the French say, "take the initiative."

But, mind you! my dear literary aspirant, I do not say that, if your manuscript be ever so meritorious—if it be fresh, or brave, or suggestive, or thoughtful, or wise, or erudite, or full of novelty—an editor is sure to print it. Oh! no. There are many editors of the flathead type, many more who believe only in the humdrum, and yet more who drag a lengthening chain as the slaves of circumstance. It is too bad. Such editors don't want manuscripts of the kind just spoken of. The chances are against every flagrant writer who sends his free mind's best to such parties. He must seek consolation in the belief that his work, though rejected, has tended to the emancipation or elevation of his own spirit or life. It is solid consolation, too.

There are some pretty good writers who rant, and that is dangerous, if the rant be not first class. There are others who indulge in drivel at times, or who slop over, or who straddle the fence, or who are vain of their eccentricities, or who fool with the moonbeams, or who "bite off" too much. When I say that they write pretty well, they have got all the praise that I can give them at this time.

The great increase in the number of writers for print has kept pace with the extension of popular education and the spread of that unsatisfactory thing now known as "intelligence." The older editors tell me that in our day there are a hundred times as many pretty good writers as there were forty years ago. I am glad of it. Many of them are on the path to paradise. A multitude of the posterity of "Bottom the Weaver," "Snug the Joiner," and "Snout the Tinker," as well as "Pyramus" and "Thisbe," can now write pretty well for the press, and have something to say, too, as you may see by looking at any one of the hundreds of "labor papers." It is, in my opinion, the best news of the times, and yet it is premonitory. There are even hundreds of our colored brethren who, as I am told by a colored editor, write for the papers of the colored people, and a fair proportion of them can write pretty well. Here, also, is a star for that heavy-laden mortal whom Carlyle called "Cuffey." For, you see, every pretty good writer, whether white or black, must indulge in some kind of thinking.

A conscientious editor is likely to be often in doubt as to how he shall dispose of the manuscripts of some of the pretty good writers. Perhaps the last manuscript that he examined was "passable," (to use a word in the editorial lingo,) but, for some reason or other, it was "unavailable." What could the editor do, anyhow, with the heaps and stacks of unsolicited manuscripts that are offered to him by pretty good writers?

I therefore take the liberty to remark that, unless a literary business, attitude, or hungry peddler of "pot-boilers" has something in particular to say, something new or valuable, something with brains, nerves, heart, bones, soul, or maulies in it, he had better save himself the trouble of writing wantonly for the anorexial press, even though he be able to write pretty well.

JOHN SWINTON.

TEN BOOKS FOR A DESERT ISLAND AGAIN.

You hint, and quite justly, that the list of ten books to take along when you are cast away for life on a desert island is more or less conventional. I have sprung the question on half a dozen groups, and the Bible has always headed every list. Yet I would swear that not one out of ten of those who made the lists ever thinks of reading the Bible for pleasure, or ever will. Those who read Shakespeare often, habitually, and for pleasure are almost as few, and yet Shakespeare comes second in all the lists. People know that the Bible and Shakespeare are the greatest works of literature in the world, (at least in our world,) and so they know they ought to choose them for the desert island, but these are the last books that they will take up so long as they remain among the habitations of men. "Fool! said my muse to me; look in thy heart and write."

But that is not what I set out to say. Why not ask men who have tried life on a desert island and get them to speak from experience? Doubtless there are such men to be met on Broadway every month, if not every day. For instance, my experience on a desert island lasted, off and on, more than four years. For months I saw no man who spoke any European language or thought my kind of thoughts. Every one around me was a stark naked savage or a half-naked barbarian. It was, on the whole, better than being alone on a desert island, but practically it meant weeks and months of solitude. And yet I was contented and often almost happy, and I read quite enough. Leaving out Vega's Logarithms, Lee's Tables, Chauvenet's Spherical Trigonometry, Loomis's Astronomy, a Nautical Almanac, the Naval Projection Tables, and Mahan's Outposts, I don't believe I had ten books.

Herbert Spencer's "First Principles of Philosophy" was an unfailing mine of information and aid to reflection. It made me think till I was tired. Probably it would have done so for indefinite years. Beaumarchais's "Mariage de Figaro" amused me and gave me hours of pleasant occupation to turn pages into English and back to French. "The Newcomes" never grew old, but perhaps it would after a dozen readings. My enjoyment of the Bible was more a matter of moods, but I can see that it would have grown from year to year had the exile lasted. Shakespeare I had not, and indeed I think that, excepting a few accidental and trashy French novels not worth counting, I have mentioned all my library. It was not selected with thought; in fact, it was not selected at all—it happened. My point is that it answered.

Further, my desert island experience leads me to think that no ten books and no thousand would continue long to mitigate a life of solitude unless they helped you to do some work of your own. There is where the lists all fail. They start on the assumption that the exile is to be diverted for a lifetime by reading. He would hate his books and go mad or kill himself if he did not do original work, more or less robust, according to his natural ability. Therefore the ten books should include some mathematics within the powers of the individual exile; this to keep his mind toned up and to ward off sloth and irresolution. One of my little boys suggests that he should have a "Boy's Book of Sports" to teach him to do things. My wife says he should have a cook book. They both discern the fundamental truth. The list should contain something to provoke and help to actual work.

Let me state the principle in another way. Self-respect is an essential element of happiness; it is an element of mere contentment. But a man cannot spend his life reading, enjoying, and appreciating even the best books and still keep his self-respect. He may be contented to "lie down and be ministered to" if he has done a day's work and knows that he has the strength of mind to do another one. If Omar Khayyam had made more tents and better ones, and had spent less time with his book and jug and with thee, "singing in the wilderness," he would have been a good deal happier. He "put up a good bluff," but any man of discernment can see that he knew that he was a loafer and was ashamed of it and was just bluffing.

H. G. PROUT.

Nutley, Sept. 24.

Mr. Howells's New Activities.

Mr. William Dean Howells is to become one of the literary advisers to the reorganized house of Harper & Brothers. He will revive the department of "The Easy Chair," in Harper's Magazine, which, it will be recalled, was made famous by George William Curtis and abandoned after his death. He will also contribute regular critical articles on contemporary literary tendencies to The North American Review. By special arrangement Harper & Brothers have secured from Mr. Howells both periodical and book rights to all his future works.

Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) was the first incumbent of "The Easy Chair," which was established as far back as 1851. Two years later Mr. Curtis occupied the position, which he constantly filled until a few months before his death.

Mr. Howells has been associated with the Harpers in various ways for several years. As a supplement to "The Easy Chair" he conducted for some time a department in the magazine known as "The Editor's Study," in which he was finally succeeded by Charles Dudley Warner. Then, too, many of Mr. Howells's best known novels have appeared serially in the Harper periodicals before their publication in book form.

Simultaneously with the revival of "The Easy Chair" in the December Harper "The Editor's Study" will be revived by Henry Mills Alden, the veteran editor of the magazine, whose thirty years of experience in the editor's chair and as literary adviser to the house make him especially fitted for the task.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.'S
NEW POPULAR ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,

The World's Work.

With a full realization of all the difficulties of starting a new magazine in a land where there are hundreds already, but with an absolute faith in its success and unbounded enthusiasm for the task, we shall publish on Saturday, October 20th, the first number of a periodical which we expect in a few months will be looked upon as a necessary magazine by a large class of readers.

The work of starting such an enterprise we divide into four distinct steps, somewhat as follows:

I. THE IDEA.—Obviously no periodical can reach success without an idea at the back of it. The idea of The World's Work is to make a first-hand magazine covering everything of important contemporaneous interest in American activity and achievement. It will be written by men who believe that our own country and our own time are good to live in. It will be a part of the cheerful world of action.

II. THE CONTENTS.—The magazine will tell the men who are doing "the world's work" and who are pressed for time what is best worth knowing and thinking about. It will hit the kernel of what is before the world among men of action and alert mind and temper—and intelligent women are interested in the same things.

The editor will be Mr. Walter H. Page, with a staff of experienced men, with the ability to write interestingly. No list of famous authors will be sought—*the idea* of the magazine, well carried out, is relied upon to win respect.

Every number will contain an illustrated editorial interpretation in paragraph form of events in many countries—a short cut of what is most important month by month.

A Section under the head "Among the World's Workers" tells the busy men of tendencies in various branches of business and the professions, gathered by the magazine's own representatives for people whose occupations represent something beyond the mere "making of a living." Among the subjects treated as the occasion suggests without dry facts or statistics, will be:

Steamship Interests.	Finance and Banks.
Exports.	The Law.
Railroads.	Medicine.
Electrical Interests.	Surgery.
Cotton and Cotton Goods.	Dry Goods.
Life and Fire Insurance.	Steel and Iron.

Concerning the magazine's appearance, we have spent months in working out these points:

Large type and page. Trimmed edges.
Bound so as to lie open flat in the hand (not wired).
Large illustrations and not fanciful ones.
A cover (and a good one) *not* changed monthly.
The whole effect beautiful to the eye.

Price 25 cents. $3.00 a year. We could not make the sort of magazine we wanted for 10 cents without asking the advertiser to pay most of the bills.

III. THE ADVERTISING.—Because the editorial [illegible] advertisers are even more so. No one who hasn't tried it knows how difficult it is to get advertisers to use a new magazine—to even think of it; but this part of the enterprise, which we looked forward to as the most difficult, proved the easiest, *because the idea* on which The World's Work is founded appealed strongly to their practical business sense. Here is an extract from one of many letters received with a page order:

"I am very much pleased with the general outline of Doubleday, Page & Co.'s proposed publication, and think they have struck a lead which has not been worked, and that has in it the prospects of considerable value both to themselves and to their readers and subscribers."

The World's Work will start with about 70 pages of advertisements, representing many of the most progressive firms in the country.

IV. THE CIRCULATION.—Having a good idea, well carried out, and the confidence of the advertisers, we come to the buyers of magazines themselves. If the people who have read this advertisement will order at least this first number of the magazine from their newsdealers *before it appears* (Saturday, October 20th) or send us their subscription, our work of starting will be gloriously concluded.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, New York.

THIS WEEK'S BEST SELLING BOOKS.

The Voice of the People.
By Ellen Glasgow . . $1.50
The Gentleman from Indiana.
By Booth Tarkington . $1.50
The Heart's Highway.
By Mary E. Wilkins . . $1.50
Bob, Son of Battle.
By Alfred Ollivant . . $1.25

P. S.—We are American agents for Mr. John Murray's important new magazine, "The Monthly Review." The October number is ready. Price 60 cents. $7.00 a year.

"I am delighted with the set of Shakespeare. Have been searching for years for just such an edition. It combines qualities that together exist in no other edition, qualities that must appeal to book-lovers who are also book-readers."—Extract from letter.

Complete Works of

Shakespeare

Knickerbocker Edition.

The features of this edition are:

Complete accurate text—Adequate notes at the end of each play—500 dainty illustrations—Critical studies by Goldwin Smith and Walter Bagehot—Full Glossary and Indices—Excellent type—Flexible paper—Substantial binding—Comfortable size for reading, but suitable for library shelf.

15 Vols., 16mo, (4½x7 inches,)
Cloth, gilt tops, $20.00.
Half Vellum, 25.00.

***SEND FOR DETAILED PROSPECTUS.*

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

London. New York.

DÜRER

the truest representative of German art, and one of the greatest of the old masters, whether he be considered as a painter, as an engraver and designer or etcher, forms the latest volume in the valuable and popular series of

Monographs on Artists

edited and written, jointly with other authors, by Prof. H. Knackfuss, and translated into English by Campbell Dodgson. This volume, like its predecessors on Raphael, Holbein, Rembrandt and Van Dyck, is lavishly illustrated, in chronological order, and bound in excellent taste.

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THROUGHOUT THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD THE

CRITICS, the PRESS and the PUBLIC are unanimous in their praises of

FREDERICK W. HAYES'

Remarkable Historical Novel

"A KENT SQUIRE,"

Being a record of certain adventures of Ambrose Gwynett, Esquire, of Thornhaugh.

Illustrated with sixteen full-page drawings by the author. Size, 7½x5¼. Long primer type. 537 pages. Extra paper. Beautifully printed. Exquisite cover design.

Price, $1.50.

A well-illustrated book is always a delight.—*N. Y. Times*, April 7th.

The Bookman: A book to be read and hugely enjoyed.

Mail and Express: Mr. Hayes' book is essentially a novel of adventure by land and sea, and a good one.

The Daily Telegraph: The book possesses merit of the very highest order.

Newark Daily Advertiser: It is the best book we have seen in respect to cover, contents, and cuts.

Burlington Free Press: Combines with a powerful love story to make the reader unwilling to stop reading till the last page has been reached.

Minneapolis Times: Well worth reading.

The Liverpool Mercury: Not a dull page in the book.

The World: This fascinating romance.

Pall Mall Gazette: Throughout, the dialogue is noticeably clever.

Ladies' Pictorial: As fascinating in its way as Dumas' "Three Musketeers."

Anna Katharine Green: "A Kent Squire" is worthy of any favor it may receive. The author strikes me as being a remarkable man.

A WOMAN'S BOOK.

SOUTHERN HEARTS.

By FLORENCE HULL WINTERBURN.

Size, 7½x5¼ inches. Small pica type. 466 pages. Extra paper. Beautiful cover design. Extra cloth. **Price, $1.25.**

There is excellent reason why Florence Hull Winterburn's new book, "Southern Hearts," should be a favorite with women. Equally good reason why men should not care for it. The author has drawn her characters with vivid, graphic touch, to the life. A brighter, pleasanter collection of stories for Winter reading there cannot be. Says the Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.:

"The author has portrayed with strength and delicacy the many phases of character she has introduced into her stories, and has shown rare insight in her delineations."

"They are far better than the average short story, so much better that it is a long way from a good comparison; in fact, it is almost sacrilege. But one must read them. The book is certainly one that the author and publisher may well be proud of."—Toledo Daily News.

"The book is an excellent one for Summer reading."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

New Book by the Author of "The Leavenworth Case," "Agatha Webb," etc.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN.

Size, 7½x5¼ inches. Small pica type. 344 pages. Handsome design on cover. Extra cloth. **Price, $1.25.**

"Her power shows no sign of deterioration. She thoroughly entertains her readers."—Buffalo Commercial.

"The book is in the clever author's happiest vein."—Rochester Herald.

"Sherlock Holmes at his best has seldom written more interesting detective stories than contained in this book."—Inter Ocean, Chicago.

For sale by all booksellers.

The F. M. Lupton Publishing Co.,
New York.

New Books That Have Commanded Attention.

"A MASTER OF LIFE."

by Zola M. Boyle, and "The Life of the Master," by Ian MacLaren, are two most impressive books. "The Life of the Master," as its name implies, deals with the life of the Master while on earth.

"A MASTER OF LIFE"

deals with the great psychic laws which the Master revealed, and upon which so much of the deepest thought of our times is exercising itself.

[CLOTH BOUND, $1.25.

The Hermit of the Catskills.

By DEWITT C. OVERBAUGH.

"It is a thrilling story."
—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

"It graphically describes tragic scenes along the Hudson and thrilling escapes from Indian massacres."

"The reader will lay the book down fully pleased with it."
—*Albany Times-Union.*

"The description of the athletic contests is as exciting as that of the chariot race in 'Ben Hur.'"—*Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer.*

CLOTH BOUND, $1.25.

G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY, Publishers, N.Y.

BOOKS OF THE AUTUMN

Classified Lists of Works Now Ready or in Preparation.

THE READING TIME COME AGAIN.

Although nature presents comparatively little evidence that October is here once more, the leaves being still almost as dense as in midsummer, with no brilliant coloring to be seen, there are other signs which point to Autumn's presence, such as the announcement of the Winter concert seasons, the Kneisel, the Philharmonic, or the Boston Symphony, and the opening of the various theatres for a supplementary if not for the regular season. And now once more we have the long evenings, when not only are lights bearable, but absolutely necessary to make homes cheerful, and we have occasional crisp mornings and evenings, when an open fire is most enjoyable. At this season one turns with fresh pleasure to the publishers' announcements, carefully classified lists of the season's books—both new works and old favorites in attractive editions—being herewith presented.

Owing to the war, England's books, many of which come to us in American editions or by importation, are unusually small, many books which were held over from last Spring not having made their appearance up to the present time. Numerous volumes, however, on the various aspects of the Boer war have been published on both sides of the Atlantic, including several of unusual interest.

It used to be said that a Presidential election year was considered a poor one for literature and the booksellers, but as it happens the present season shows a marked increase over last year's issue, which was then thought to have been most phenomenal. Not only is this increase apparent in the number of books issued, but while the general average of excellence seems remarkably high, it is easy to point to an unusual number of volumes which are exceptionally fine.

The new poetry of the season is the weakest feature on the lists, the one volume of unusual importance being Mr. Stedman's long expected American Anthology, which, after repeated postponements, is at last definitely promised. The third and concluding volume of Bliss Carman's and the late Richard Hovey's "Songs from Vagabondia" will make a strong appeal to owners of the foregoing volumes, while of old favorites there will be found many attractive reprints, including several in the delightful garb always to be expected in Mr. Mosher's charming issues, in which also will be found many interesting prose reprints, the most important of which is his edition of Walter Pater's "Marius the Epicurean," with an introduction by Richard Le Gallienne.

In fiction, too, will be found a long list of uniformly good books, including such unusually interesting volumes as Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel," which somehow scarcely equals, fine as it is at intervals, the charm of "Sentimental Tommy," while Mrs. Ward's "Eleanor," Zangwill's "The Mantle of Elijah," and a new Marion Crawford will make the strongest appeals to many readers.

But it is in biography and general literature that the season's lists are so unusually rich. The year's output contains such books as the two-volume biography of Thomas Henry Huxley, scientist, philosopher, and humanist, and withal so charming a man that the present biography, which has been prepared by his son, can scarcely fail to be found most fascinating, while the biographies of Coventry Patmore, James Martineau, and Francis Parkman, as well as Stillman's "Autobiography of a Journalist," and the concluding volumes of A. J. C. Hare's autobiography, also promise many delightful evenings. W. D. Howells's "Literary Friends and Acquaintances" mingles both biography and autobiography in charming fashion, and will interest those who fell victims to the charm of these papers as they appeared in magazines from time to time, and which seem to have been written by a fresher, less sophisticated hand than the Howells of the more recent work. To many whose interest in Theodore Parker has not only been strong, but constantly increased by the numerous references to be found to him in good biographies of New England or Middle States authors, Mr. Chadwick's "Theodore Parker, Preacher and Reformer," will present itself as one of the books of the year.

Those who have owned and read the opening volumes of Macmillian's "National Studies in American Letters" will welcome the announcement of two new volumes in the series, while Prof. Barrett Wendell's "Literary History of America" should be found most useful in giving a general survey of a most interesting subject.

But as we continue to glance over these lists attractive titles come thick and fast. "More Letters from Edward FitzGerald" is surely a book to be devoutly thankful for, even though we may not care for the life of FitzGerald, also announced.

Mr. Mabie's "Shakespeare," with its beautiful illustrations, as well as the witty commentaries of Gertrude Hall, Thomas Hoegnett, and John Morley, should attract many readers, while the recent discussions about the need of a Professorship of Books suggests the benefits to be derived from a reading of Mr. A. R. Spofford's charming "Book for All Readers." Equally valuable should be found "Counsel upon the Reading of Books," by many competent hands, whose introduction by Dr. Van Dyke guarantees its interest and helpfulness.

But a glance at the lists given below will show that such special mention might be long continued, so that with a brief mention of the fact that such record is unusually strong in fine art books, such as Mr. Lionel Cust's "Van Dyke" and beautifully illustrated editions of old favorites, such as Helen Hunt's "Ramona," illustrated by Henry Sandham, these references to special attractions offered by the season's output must be brought to a close.

It will be readily seen that the field thus presented is unusually wide and rich, and that it only lies with us to make wise choice of the new volumes to be selected for our Winter reading. Leigh Hunt has said that the universalist is the only true reader, because he is the only one on whom no writing is lost, but in these lists will be found books for the specialist, for the student, for the man who simply wishes to pass pleasantly enough an odd hour or two, and, above all, books, and books in abundance, for the true book lover, who alone of all classes of readers extracts the greatest amount of pleasure and profit from his favorite volumes. The man who fancies he has no time for reading or is too tired for it should remember Sir John Herschell's advice:

> Now, of all the amusements which can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man after his daily toil, or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an interesting book, supposing him to have a taste for it, and supposing him to have the book to read. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which he has had enough or too much. It relieves his home of dullness and sameness. * * * It transports him into a livelier and gayer and more diversified and interesting scene, and while he enjoys himself there he may forget the evils of the present moment. * * * Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work, and if the book he has been reading be anything above the very idlest and lightest, gives him something to think of besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his everyday occupation—something he can enjoy while absent and look forward with pleasure to return to.

To the book lover there is nothing more fascinating than to read the various estimates of books and reading recorded by well-known men. One writer speaks of books as the chloroform of the mind, while another and equally good authority will speak of the invigorating qualities of a good book, but all these men seem equally to agree upon their power to open to us the best society the world affords and to reveal to us the finest thoughts the living man may not have been willing to share with even his most intimate friends. The footing we obtain in the republic of letters is a matter for our personal decision, and we will find most good writers pointing out how thoroughly the pleasure to be derived from books and reading, depended upon our own attitude and receptivity, which feeling is admirably expressed by George Otto Trevelyan in the following extract:

> The true writer is much, but the true reader is something likewise, and, indeed, when we study the lives of those favored and honored few who were really and genuinely both true readers and true writers, it is worthy of notice that they were proud, with a deeper and purer pride, of their love of books than of their faculty of producing them. Shelley regarded himself as a student who was a poet at odd hours. Gibbon did not set so high a value on his history as on that invincible love of reading which, to use his own words, he would not exchange against the treasures of India. Cowper never wrote so straight from the heart as when he described the joys of the hour when the curtains are drawn upon the lamplight and firelight of a Winter's evening to be spent in converse with the best company of all ages and nations. * * * The Muse, like other women that are worthy the name, gives her choicest favors not to those who court her for the wealth, the fame, the fashion, which are among her attributes, but to the humble and loyal admirer who loves her for herself. And among the list of those who love literature for itself, he alone can claim to be enrolled who, as long as he has books and leisure to read them, is never consciously poor, never entirely unhappy, never solitary, never unemployed. He alone is a true reader who can make a profession of reading as men make a profession of scientific research, of travel, and still more often of field sports.

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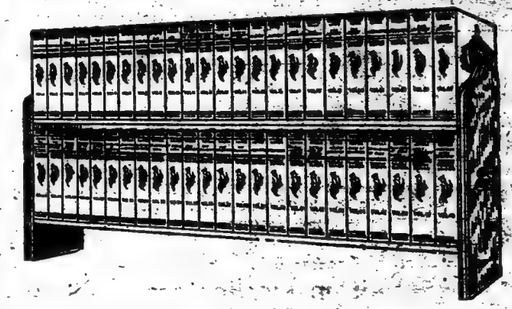

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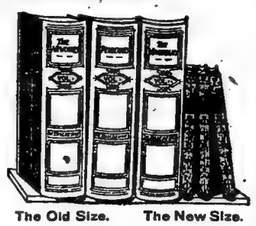

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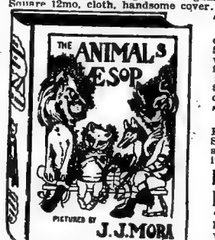

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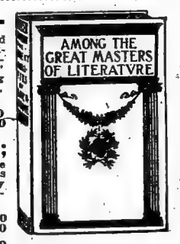

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I have been instructed, delighted, and filled with admiration and interest. Everybody who loves the ocean, or likes to hear about it; everybody who sets high value upon gallant, fearless deeds; everybody who rejoices to see the triumphs of manhood over solitude, danger, and death itself, should and must read this wonderful story of resolute adventure. I do not hesitate to call it the most extraordinary book, in its way, ever published; and the adventure itself by far the most courageous, sustained, and successful enterprise of the kind ever undertaken by mortal man.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Sixty thousand pounds of paper have just been received at Harper & Brothers' to be employed in the one volume edition of "Eleanor." The paper if placed one sheet upon another would make a tower 550 feet high. If these sheets were placed end to end in a straight line they would extend for about 1,000 miles. In all about 5,000,000 square feet of paper will be printed over.

"The English-American," a novel of love and adventure, the scenes of which are laid in England and America, is a book by Emma Homan Thayer, which will shortly be presented by the Continental Publishing Company. Mrs. Thayer, it will be recalled, is the author of "Wild Flowers of the Rocky Mountains" and "Wild Flowers of the Pacific Coast."

"A Lady of the Regency," Mrs. Stepney Rawson's new historical romance of the Court of Queen Caroline, will be published next week by Harper & Brothers.

"Sister's Vocation and Other Girls' Stories," by Josephine Dodd Dascom, author of "Smith College Stories," is in press at Charles Scribner's Sons'. The volume of stories presents several diverse heroines, each figuring in a striking situation or incident. In all there are eight stories, the titles of which are "The Fleshpots of Egypt," "Her Stepfather," "Sister's Vocation," "A Fair Exchange," "A College Girl," "Her Father's Daughter," "A Taste of Bohemia," and "A Singer's Story."

Count Tolstoi's new book, "Slavery in Our Times," will be published in this country Oct. 20 by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Springtown on the Pike," a new novel by John Uri Lloyd, which has been running as a serial in The Bookman, will be presented in book form in about a fortnight by Dodd, Mead & Co. At the same time will also be published Paul Laurence Dunbar's new novel, "The Love of Landry."

"A New Way Around an Old World" is a volume of travels by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, President of the Christian Endeavor Society, which Harper & Brothers have in preparation.

Frederick A. Stokes Company will issue next week Cutcliffe Hyne's new novel, "The Flibusters."

Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford is publishing her first novel, "Dupes," through G. P. Putnam's Sons. The scene is divided between New York and Europe. The hero of the tale is a lawyer, who writes tracts for a certain religious cult for the fun of the thing. At length he makes the awful discovery that he has actually established a cult, and that his fiancée has renounced all intention to marry, and has joined the cult, adoring the unknown leader and prophet, who, of course, is the lawyer with his joke. The satire in the book is said to be very telling, and many of the scenes and personages doubtless have existence in real life.

"The Dishonor of Frank Scott" is selling in its second edition at Harper & Brothers', while Miss Braddon's "Infidel" is in its fifth.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this week Dresser's "Education and the Philosophical Ideal," Eva Scott's "Rupert, Prince Palatine," Roscoe's "George Selwyn," Dew-Smith's "Diary of a Dreamer," and Schwab's "Papacy in the Nineteenth Century."

Mr. Richard Mansfield has written for the current issue of Collier's Weekly an article entitled "My Audience—and Myself." It contains many humorous and pathetic touches and some extremely interesting reminiscences.

E. A. Dithmar's "John Drew" will come from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company next Monday. Mrs. Gilbey has been occasioned in presenting this volume owing to the fact that many portraits had to be incorporated in the text. The cover design, too, has received much care both in selection and in reproduction.

John Kendrick Bangs's "The Idiot at Home," published yesterday, is already in its second edition.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing this week Page's illustrated edition of "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock," and Du Chaillu's "The World of the Great Forest," the latter with fifty illustrations by C. R. Knight and J. H. Gleeson.

The Fleming H. Revell Company will publish within the coming fortnight a new volume in the Looking Upward Booklet series by William George Jordan, entitled "The Majesty of Calmness"; Robert E. Speer's "Studies of the Man Paul," uniform with "The Man, Christ Jesus," and G. Campbell Morgan's "The Spirit of God."

Paul Leicester Ford, whose marriage has just occurred, had sold of his last novel, "Janice Meredith," 283,000 copies on the day of his wedding. Ten thousand more were then on press.

Ralph Henry Barbour, author of "The Half Back," has written another story of school life and interscholastic sport, which D. Appleton & Co. will shortly bring out. It is entitled "For the Honor of the School."

A study of modern social conditions as they affect the Jews in the United States is presented by Miss Emma Wolf in her novel, "Heirs of Yesterday," which will shortly be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago.

The "authentic edition," so called, of Charles Dickens, which is being published in London by Chapman & Hall, will be presented in this country through Charles Scribner's Sons. It will be completed in twenty-one volumes, of which the first two are now ready.

Judge Dessar's novel, "A Royal Enchantress," has just appeared in its third edition from the press of the Continental Publishing Company. It will be recalled that the story deals with Cahina, the last Queen of the Berbers.

The life of the late Lord Granville has long been in the hands of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M. P., who was for some time Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, but its publication we are told will probably be postponed until after the appearance of Mr. Morley's work on Gladstone, owing to the more active part which Lord Edmond has taken in politics.

What is called the remarque edition of Little Masterpieces, a series of small volumes being brought out by H. M. Cadwell, has every volume printed on hand-made deckel-edge paper from entire new plates and with an original etching frontispiece by Marcel. The volumes are bound in two styles, one cloth and one leather. Among the titles we notice "Destruction of Pompeii," by Pliny and Bulwer; Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," Stevenson's "Virginibus Puerisque," Emerson's "Friendship and Love" and "Heroism and Character," "Poor Richard's Almanack," and Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

There will be an autograph edition of "Eleanor," consisting of 250 numbered sets. W. D. Howells's "Literary Friends and Acquaintance" will also appear in an autograph edition of 150 copies.

The Delineator has hit upon a novel scheme for increasing its circulation for the next year by making it possible for 1901 women to win $17,500 in prizes. The novelty in the idea is that the towns in which the competition will be held are divided into classes according to population. Thus, a woman taking subscriptions in a town of 900 population will be in the seventh class and a competitor in one of 601 prizes. Unsuccessful competitors will receive the ordinary commission paid to canvassers.

Meyer Brothers & Co. are about to bring out an illustrated work in several parts entitled "Our Players." The first part, which will shortly be ready, will present half-tone reproductions of the latest photographs of Maude Adams, Viola Allen, William Crane, Maxine Elliott, Lettice Fairfax, Mrs. Fiske, and others. The size of the publication will be quarto.

Ainsworth R. Spofford's "Book for All Readers," published a week ago by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has gone into a second edition, as has "Later Love Letters of a Musician," presented at the same time.

Yet another instance has appeared of how "there's nothing new under the sun," in book titles at least. Henry Holt & Co. have at the last moment changed the name of Miss Marion Bower's novel, "The Puppet Show," to "John Thisselton," as it appears that a novel of the earlier name by Leonidas Westervelt had already been published. The new book is said to be rich in incidents—several of them verging on the sensational.

"Her Little Sister Polly," by Ella F. Padon, will shortly be published by the Continental Publishing Company. It is the story of a clever parrot.

The October number of Book News has as its leading article a sketch with portrait of W. W. Jacobs, author of "Many Cargoes." It has also a portrait and sketch of Alice Brown. Dr. Talcott Williams writes about the latest publications.

"The Women of China" is an illustrated article by Mrs. E. Louise Liddell in the October number of The Ledger Monthly. "New York to Boston by Trolley," by Dawson Stearns, is an interesting account of a trip made by the author and his wife between the cities mentioned.

The American Annual of Photography for 1901 has just made its appearance. Among

Ogilvie's New Books.

Black Rock.

By Ralph Connor.

Author of "Sky Pilot," etc.

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For the Year 1901

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1900

the articles is a monograph by Joseph P. Kelley on "Photography and Progress."

Something new in children's gift books has just come from the press of the Fleming H. Revell Company under the title of "Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes," translated and illustrated by Prof. Isaac Taylor Headland of Peking University.

The Bookman, a literary magazine of six years' standing, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., has been awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition.

"The Substitute Quarter Back," by Eustace L. Williams, is a new tale of athletic contests for boys, which is being published by Dana Estes & Co.

"The College Scrap Book," which is presented in colored covers to suit the emblems of any college, is being presented by R. S. Mighill & Co.

"Present-Day Problems of Christian Thought," considered in twelve essays, by Randolph H. McKim, D. D., of Washington, and "The Path of Life," a volume of new sermons by Dean Hodges of Cambridge, will shortly be published by Mr. Thomas Whittaker.

The November and December numbers of The Century, we are informed, will be the two handsomest numbers of that magazine ever issued.

Henry Holt & Co. have just issued the fifth impression of Jerome K. Jerome's "Sketches in Lavender, Blue, and Green," a book in which this popular author displays to advantage his pathos as well as his humor.

A new and important work upon a subject that is becoming every day more and more interesting is a "Handbook of Photography in Colors," which is being published by E. and H. T. Anthony & Co. The work is edited by Thomas Bolas, Alexander A. K. Tallent, and Edgar Senior, and contains a succinct history of the successful experimental work and investigations in this most important field of photography up to date. It is complied in England from the most recent contributions to the literature of the subject, including the investigations of Ives, Becquerell, Lippmann, Prof. R. W. Wood, and others. It is illustrated by nearly 100 half-tones, diagrams, and drawings.

"Fortune's Boats," a romance of New York life by Barbara Yechton, will be published this Autumn by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The story, which originally appeared as a serial in The Churchman, deals with the career of five sisters living in an obscure New York flat with their mother. Their methods of self-support are ingenious and varied; their romances of love are said to be equally so.

The October number of The Outlook contains an article by Jacob A. Riis on "Theodore Roosevelt, Sr.," the father of Gov. Roosevelt, with an excellent reproduction of Daniel Huntington's painting of Mr. Roosevelt, especially photographed for The Outlook. "Social Economics in the Paris Exposition" is an article by Dr. W. H. Coleman, Secretary of the League for Social Service. There is also an illustrated article on the artist, George Frederick Watts, by Cosmo Monkhouse.

The October McClure's contains what is said to be an important article entitled "The Strategy of National Campaigns," the author of which is a well-known politician, although he prefers to write anonymously. Dr. A. Conan Doyle has written "Some Lessons of the War," in which he takes up the various branches in the service in the South African war and criticises their conduct. In the same number there is also a story by E. Hough entitled "The Horse Thief."

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"STUDENT," New York City: "Please tell me something about Arthur Clough, whom Lowell speaks so highly of, and also about Sidney Dobell, author of a sonnet on America."

Arthur Hugh Clough was born at Liverpool, Jan. 1, 1819; passed some years of his childhood at Charleston, in Virginia; was at school at Rugby from 1829 to 1837; was Scholar of Balliol and later Fellow and Tutor of Oriel; resigned his offices in Oxford in 1848; was Principal of University Hall, London, for a short time afterward; again went to America; returned in 1853 to take a post in the Education Office. He died at Florence, Nov. 13, 1861. His poems were mostly written between 1840 and 1850. "The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich" being published in 1848, and many of his shorter poems appearing in a volume called "Ambarvalia" in the next year. A final edition of his poems, edited by his wife, appeared in two volumes in 1869. Sidney Dobell was born at Cranbrook, in Kent, in 1824; was educated at home, and was engaged in business in Gloucestershire for the greater part of his life. His first published poem, "The Roman," inspired by his lifelong enthusiasm for the Italian cause, appeared in 1850; his next, "Balder," was finished in 1853. In 1855 he wrote, in conjunction with Alexander Smith, a series of sonnets, suggested by the Crimean struggle. This volume was followed by another, of descriptive and lyrical verses, on the same theme, "England in Time of War." His health gave way, and after being much of an invalid for several years he died at Barton End House, near Nailsworth, in 1874. A complete edition of his poems was published in 1875.

"K. K.," Point Pleasant, N. J.: "Kindly give me, through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, the titles of the books written by Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, and the publishers."

"My Experiences in the Franco-German War," 1872, (Hurst & Blackett, London, two volumes, 30s.); "Glimpses Through the Cannon Smoke," 1890; "Chinese Gordon," 1884, (Funk & Wagnalls, New York, 75 cents;) "Souvenirs of Some Continents," 1885; "William I. of Germany," 1898, (Cassell, London, 3s. 6d.;) "Life of Havelock," 1891, (the Macmillan Company, New York, 75 cents;) "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," 1891; "The Afghan Wars, 1839-42 and 1878-80," 1880, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.75;) "Czar and Sultan," 1894, (Scribner's, $2;) "Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde," 1895, (the Macmillan Company, 75 cents;) "The Black Watch: the Record of a Historic Regiment," 1896, (Scribner's, $1.50;) "Memories and Studies of War and Peace," 1896, (Scribner's, $2.50, with portrait;) "Camps, Quarters, and Casual Places," 1896, (the Macmillan Company, $1.75;) "Life of Napoleon III.," 1898, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $3.50.)

"R. A. F.," New York City: "What edition of Shakespeare, with notes, is the best one for use by a college student?"

Perhaps the best among recent editions is the "Eversley Shakespeare," edited, with introduction and notes, by C. H. Herford, thirty-seven volumes, each 35 cents, the Macmillan Company, New York City. Rolfe's "Friendly Edition," twenty volumes, with notes and illustrations, Harper & Brothers, $25, may also be recommended.

"Constant Reader," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly give me the name (in THE SATURDAY REVIEW) of a good family medical book; also name of publisher?"

J. H. Greer's "A Physician in the House for Family and Individual Consultation," Chicago, J. H. Greer, $3, will perhaps answer our correspondent's purpose.

"William H.," New York City: "As Rostand's 'L'Aiglon' is soon to be produced in this city, would you be kind enough to inform a reader of your excellent SATURDAY REVIEW where it is to be obtained here? I have inquired for it at several book stands, but failed to find it. I would rather have it in the original if it is to be obtained here."

Inquire of Brentano's, Union Square; Meyer Brothers, West Thirty-third Street, or of any dealer in French books.

"Plessis Les Tours," New York City: "Kindly inform me in THE SATURDAY REVIEW what good illustrated and annotated editions of Scott's 'Ivanhoe,' 'Talisman,' and 'Quentin Durward' have recently been published."

No recent editions of these books have been published, but they can be obtained, together with Scott's other novels, in the edition edited by Andrew Lang, 25 volumes, each $1.50, with 130 etchings, notes, glossaries, &c., Boston, Dana Estes & Co.

"X. Y. Z.," New York City: "The inquirer for a list of Dr. Chivers's works, and the reader who asked for his poem of 'Lily Adair,' will find both in Joel Benton's book entitled 'In the Poe Circle.'"

Appeals to Readers.

W. B. DARRACH, Ambler, Penn.: "Can any of your readers inform me who is the author of a short poem, entitled 'How Doth Death Speak of Our Beloved?' It is a short poem I copied some years ago from an English magazine, I think. The refrain is:

"'How doth death speak of our beloved
When it has laid them low—
When it hath set its touch
On speechless lip and brow?'

"Also, who is the author of a poem, entitled 'St. John, the Aged'? It begins:

"'I'm growing very old. This weary head
That hath so often leaned on Jesus' breast,' &c.

"I wrote off my copy from The Sunday Magazine (Scotch) of February, 1879. I believe several have claimed the authorship. I think the poem is quite well known. I should also be glad to know where it is published, in what collection."

E. A. VAN VLERK, 44 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "Will you kindly inform me in what novel of Balzac and in what story by Victor Hugo occur detailed descriptions of the Chateau Blois (Indre et Loire, France)? Have seen references to these descriptions, but have not been able to find them."

"E. C. L.," Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly tell me where I may find the poem beginning:

"'It was an old distorted face,
An antique visage rough and wild,
Yet from behind with starry grace,
Laughed the fresh features of a child,'

and the name of the author? I think it was named 'The Baby and the Mask.'"

Wanted and to Exchange.

JOSEPH J. CASEY, Principal of Public School No. 83, East One Hundredth Street, New York City: "My little want brought response and papers from two sources, and I am emboldened to try it again. Wanted, copies of the daily (morning and afternoon) papers for Aug. 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1898."

W. WINANT, 120 Broadway, New York City: "I would like to purchase the following books: 'Life of Rufus Choate and Speeches,' and Lord Macaulay's 'Bernard of Clairvaux.'"

J. VAUGHAN MORRILLY, Oaklands, Magnolia Street, Roxbury, Mass.: "I want a copy, in good condition, of 'The Idler in France,' by the Countess of Blessington."

THOMAS L. JENO, 758 West End Avenue, New York City: "I have a complete file of The New York Herald, 1876—Centennial year—Tilden and Hayes campaign, that I wish to dispose of."

MARY MACCRACKEN, Urbana, Ohio: "I wish the Xmas, '99, number of The Saturday Evening Post, and the Easter, '98, number of The Woman's Home Companion. Will buy or exchange. Also wish any numbers of Mosher's 'Bibelot' before February, 1900. I offer in exchange 'Bibelot' for April, 1900; 'Philistine' for January and August, 1900; McClure's for 1900 to October; 'Sleep by the Downs,' by Blackmore; 'Rubaiyat of Doc Sifers,' Riley; 'Mavericks,' by Puck's authors; Jean Ingelow's 'Poems,' Red Line edition; Thomas Campbell's 'Poems,' Red Line edition. All in good condition."

GEORGE H. GARDINER, 66 West Forty-eighth Street, New York City: "I will sell THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, from Nov. 11, 1899, to Sept. 15, 1900, inclusive, in all forty numbers."

A. D. CLOUGH, fourth floor, New York Times Building, New York City: "I would like to obtain a copy of the large-type edition of Draper's 'Intellectual Development of Europe,' (must be in good condition,) for which I would pay a reasonable price or exchange 'Pickwick Abroad,' by G. W. M. Reynolds, with forty steel plate illustrations by Cruquill and with numerous woodcuts, published by Bohn in 1864; and the first four issues of 'Bradley His Book,' with the small poster advertising the first number. All clean and in first-class condition."

W. B. DARRACH, Ambler, Penn.: "I wish to dispose of for a reasonable sum two bound volumes (the first volume) of Frank Leslie's Magazine; also, Frank Leslie's Magazine for 1866, bound in half morocco. Both are in good condition."

P. P. MADIGAN, Glens Falls, N. Y.: "I have the following books for sale or exchange: 'Frank Forrester's Horses and Horsemanship of the United States,' 1857, two volumes, cloth; Vanity Fair, New York, 1859-63, Volumes I.-IV., half leather; The Whig Review, Volumes I.-X., half leather; The Country Gentleman, Volumes I.-VIII., half leather; New York Mirror, 1833-34, three volumes, half leather; Catalogue of the Redwood Library, Newport, 1880; History of Kentucky, 1834, half morocco; Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan and the China Seas, 1858, cloth; Tyrrell's 'War with Russia,' two volumes, with steel engravings, in half morocco; The Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography, Glasgow, 4 volumes, with steel portraits, cloth; Muspratt's 'Chemistry,' Glasgow, two volumes, steel portraits, full leather; Fasquelle's 'Le Prisonnier,' Paris, 1846, [illegible] half morocco."

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Why "Jesting Pilate"?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am moved by your felicitous reference to "jesting Pilate" on the editorial page of THE REVIEW of to-day to seek light on a matter that has for long interested and perplexed me. "'What is truth?' said jesting Pilate, and he waited not for an answer." So Lord Bacon begins his famous essay, and nearly (but not quite) all the world adopts the phrase, and makes the Roman Governor a contemptuous hearer of the sublime words addressed to him. Some, however, use a different adjective to describe his action and character. Matthew Arnold makes him "the sad, melancholy Pilate," while a superannuated chemist who, some thirty years ago, published a book he called "The Conflict Between Science and Religion," (now deservedly forgotten,) made Pilate "thunder" his all-important question at his prisoner. Dr. Johnson called him "the perplexed Pilate," and several others of lesser note, I have found in my reading, characterize him by an epithet of their own. But still it is the Baconian phrase that mostly prevails.

I never could discover in the Gospel narrative (and there is nowhere else to seek) the least justification for saying that Pilate was or meant to be frivolous, or "a jester," or comported himself otherwise than as became his high office. I am speaking, of course, only of his language and bearing on the occasion. He certainly took the Saviour seriously, and not as a fanatic or revolutionist. He was convinced of His innocence, and tried to save Him; was influenced, besides, by his wife's warning, and was even frightened ("was the more afraid," John, xix., 8,) by the claim and assertion that He was the Son of God. In truth, nothing is further from one's mind, after the perusal of the story of the passion in any of the evangelists, than the idea that Pilate was "a jester," or sought to ridicule Christ. My perplexity, then, comes from finding nearly every one quoting and adopting Bacon's expression. Why do they? There is no authority for it, and to me it only illustrates the unfortunate propensity of the human mind to follow with passive sequacity the views of others when confidently asserted or boldly maintained. I will indeed be glad to read in your columns the views of some of your learned readers on this matter. TENTH NEW JERSEY.

New York, Oct. 1, 1900.

H. M. Cadwell of New York and Boston are presenting a series of novels, which have become identified with the stage through dramatization, called "The Green Room Edition." The text of the volumes is printed upon excellent paper, and the scenes are illustrated by photographs taken from the stage production of the stories. Thus, Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities" has forty illustrations of Henry Miller and his company in "The Only Way," together with a photogravure portrait of Mr. Miller suitable for framing. In a similar manner have been produced J. M. Barrie's "Little Minister," with photographs of the play as produced by Miss Adams and her company; "Romeo and Juliet," "The Three Musketeers," and "Vanity Fair."

Elder & Shepard of San Francisco are publishing a collection of dog stories by Morgan Shepard entitled "Observations of Jay," "Sptynx, and Other Poems," by William Henry Hudson of Sanford University, and "Haphazard Quotations," by L. E. B.

AMERICANA.

Plays and Poems Printed Before 1800.

Below will be found a chronological list of the American poems and plays in the McKee collection, printed before the year 1800. As already announced in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the McKee collection, a very remarkable collection, is to be sold this season by John Anderson, Jr. This will form only a small portion of that division of the library devoted to poems and plays. There are scores of very choice items later than 1800, but a list of about 120 titles, before that date, chronologically arranged, possesses novel interest.

POEMS.

NEW ENGLAND, (NOVA ANGLIA.) The earliest published poem written in America. By the Rev. William Morrell. London: 1625. One of a hundred copies reprinted by The Club of Odd Volumes. Boston: 1895.

OVID'S METAMORPHOSIS. Englished by George Sandys. The second published poem (partially) written in America. London: 1626.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE. The third published poem written in America. By William Vaughan. London: 1626.

QUODLIBETS. The fourth published poem written in America. By Robert Haymar. London: 1628.

THE TENTH MUSE LATELY SPRUNG UP IN AMERICA. By Anne Bradstreet. London: 1650.

NEW ENGLAND'S CRISIS. By Benjamin Tompson. Boston: 1676. One of a hundred copies reprinted by The Club of Odd Volumes. Boston: 1894.

POEMS. By a Gentlewoman in New England, (Anne Bradstreet.) Boston: John Foster, 1678.

POEM ON REV. URIAN OAKES. By Cotton Mather. Boston: 1682. One of 100 copies reprinted by The Club of Odd Volumes. Boston: 1894.

POEM ON THE DEATH OF REV. SAMUEL WILLARD OF HARVARD COLLEGE. By Benjamin Colman. Boston: 1707.

THE DAY OF DOOM. By Michael Wigglesworth. Newcastle-on-Tyne: 1711.

THE DAY OF DOOM. By Michael Wigglesworth. Sixth edition. Boston: 1715.

GLORIA BRITANNORUM. By Francis Knapp. Boston: Printed by James Franklin, 1723.

POETICAL MEDITATIONS. By Roger Wolcott. (The first volume of verse printed in Connecticut.) New London: 1725.

POEM ON THE DEATH OF KING GEORGE. By Mather Byles. Boston: 1727.

COLLECTION OF POEMS BY SEVERAL HANDS. Rare portraits inserted. Boston: 1744.

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS. By John Adams, M. A. Boston: 1745.

PHILOSOPHIC SOLITUDE. By (Gov.) William Livingston. The rare first edition. New York: James Parker, 1747.

PIETAS ET GRATULATIO COLLEGII CANTABRIGIENSIS APUD NOVANGLOS. Boston: 1761.

ODE ON THE LATE GLORIOUS SUCCESSES OF HIS MAJESTY'S ARMS. By Nathaniel Evans. Philadelphia: 1762.

WAR: A Heroic Poem. By George Cockings. Boston: 1762.

AN ECLOGUE ON THE DEATH OF REV. ALEXANDER CUMMING, A. M. By Jeremy Belknap. Boston: 1763.

A LITTLE LOOKING GLASS FOR THE TIMES; OR, A BRIEF REMEMBRANCER FOR PENNSYLVANIA. By G. C. Wilmington, Del.: 1764.

EPISTOLAE FAMILIARES ET ALIA QUOEDAM MISCELLANEA. By John Beveridge, with poems by other authors. Philadelphia: 1765.

MONODY ON MAJOR ANDRE. By Anna Seward, with corrections and autograph of the author. Litchfield: 1781.

MEAT OUT OF THE EATER. By Michael Wigglesworth. New London: 1770.

LIBERTY. By Rusticus. Charlestown: 1770.

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS. By Nathaniel Evans. Philadelphia: 1772.

THE PROGRESS OF DULNESS. By John Trumbull. First editions of the three parts, with the first edition of McFingal. New Haven and Hartford: 1772-82.

PSALMS OF DAVID. Tate and Brady's version, with the Essex Harmony. By Daniel Bayley. Boston and Newburyport: 1772.

POEMS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. By Phillis Wheatley, a negro servant in Boston. London: 1773.

STORY OF AENEAS AND DIDO, (BURLESQUED. Charlestown: 1774.

THE POOR MAN'S ADVICE TO HIS POOR NEIGHBORS. (A rare and humorous Revolutionary poem.) New York: 1774.

THE PATRIOTS OF NORTH AMERICA. (A rare Tory poem.) New York: 1775.

AN ELEGY ON THE TIMES. By John Trumbull. New Haven: 1775.

A VOYAGE TO BOSTON. By Philip Freneau, "the Poet of the Revolution." Philadelphia: 1775.

CHRISTIAN HYMNS, POEMS, AND SPIRITUAL SONGS. By James and John Relly. Burlington, N. J.: 1776.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE WEST INDIES. By J. Singleton. London: 1777.

THE COW-CHACE. By Major John André. New York: James Rivington, 1780.

THE AMERICAN TIMES. By Camillo Querno, (the Rev. Jonathan Boucher.) Manuscript copy entirely in the handwriting of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home." The poem was published with André's "Cow-Chace" in 1780.

McFINGAL. By John Trumbull. First edition. Hartford: 1782.

THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN. By Timothy Dwight. Hartford: 1785.

POEM ADDRESSED TO THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES. By Col. David Humphreys. Paris: 1785.

POEMS. By Philip Freneau. First edition. Philadelphia: 1786. Presentation copy from the author.

PSALMS OF DAVID. By Dr. Watts, with Joel Barlow's additions. Worcester: Isaiah Thomas, 1786.

LYRIC WORKS OF HORACE. With original (Revolutionary) poems. By Lieut. Col. John Parke. Philadelphia: 1786.

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, WRITTEN IN PENNSYLVANIA. By W. M. Smith. Philadelphia: 1786.

A JOURNEY FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK BY WAY OF BURLINGTON AND SOUTH AMBOY. By Robert Slender, (Philip Freneau.) Philadelphia: 1787.

THE VISION OF COLUMBUS. By Joel Barlow. Hartford: 1787.

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS. By Peter Markoe. Philadelphia: 1787.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS. (Poems and Essays.) By Philip Freneau. Philadelphia: 1788. Presentation copy from the author.

THE TIMES. By Peter Markoe. Philadelphia: 1788.

THE BEAUTIES OF RELIGION. By Elijah Fitch, A. M. Providence, R. I.: 1789.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS. (Poetry and prose.) By Col. David Humphreys. New York: 1790.

ONABI, AN ITALIAN TALE. By Sarah W. Morton. Boston: Isaiah Thomas and E. T. Andrews, 1790.

POEMS, DRAMATIC AND MISCELLANEOUS. By Mercy Warren. Boston: 1790.

THE TRIUMPH OF INFIDELITY. By Timothy Dwight. London: 1791.

ISAIAH. Chap. 35. Christian Hymns, &c. By Jeremy Belknap. Boston: 1792.

[illegible] By John Trumbull, Elihu Hubbard Smith, David Daggett, Joel Barlow, Col. Humphreys, and others. Litchfield, Conn.: 1792.

POSTHUMOUS WORKS IN PROSE AND VERSE. By Asa Dunbar. Boston: Revise of manuscript copy. New York: 1793.

HYMNS ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS. By the Rev. Andrew Fowler. New York: 1793.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. By George Richards. Boston: 1793. (Reprint.)

THE CONSPIRACY OF KINGS. By Joel Barlow. Newburyport, Mass.: 1793.

GREENFIELD HILL. By Timothy Dwight. New York: 1794.

COLUMBIAN MUSE. (American Poetry from Various Authors of Established Reputation.) New York: 1794.

POEMS, WRITTEN BETWEEN THE YEARS 1768-94. By Philip Freneau. Monmouth, N. J.: 1795.

THE DEMOCRATIAD. By Lemuel Hopkins. Philadelphia: 1795.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, PROSE AND POETICAL. By John Blair Linn. New York: 1795.

THE COLUMBIAD. By R. Snowden. Philadelphia: 1795.

THE INVENTION OF LETTERS. By Thomas Paine, (afterward Robert Treat Paine, Jr.) Boston: 1795.

THE COMPASS. By Charles P. Sumner, (father of Charles Sumner.) Boston: 1795.

AN ADDRESS TO A DEIST. New London: 1796.

THE GUILLOTINA. By Lemuel Hopkins. Philadelphia: 1796.

THE GROUP. By William Clifton. Philadelphia: 1796.

THE LAY PREACHER. By Joseph Dennie. Walpole, N. H.: 1796.

THE FAMILY TABLET. Edited by Abiel Holmes. Boston: 1796.

NOAH'S FLOOD. By Joseph Vail. New London: 1796.

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS. By John Swanyick. Philadelphia: 1797.

POEMS. By a Tutor in Rhode Island College, Josias Lyndon Arnold. Providence: 1797.

BEACON HILL. By Sarah W. Morton. Boston: 1797.

THE RULING PASSION. By Thomas Paine, (afterward Robert Treat Paine, Jr.) Boston: 1797.

POEMS AND COMPOSITIONS IN PROSE. By William Munford. Richmond, Va.: 1798.

JUVENILE ESSAYS. A Collection of Poems. By Henry Pepper. Philadelphia: 1798.

THE VIRTUES OF SOCIETY. By Sarah W. Morton. Boston: 1799.

AUDROBOROS. A manuscript copy from the printed original in possession of the Duke of Devonshire. The only two copies known. The play was written by Gov. Hunter of New York, assisted by Chief Justice Lewis Morris, and has to do largely with Trinity Church affairs. It was printed in New York by William Bradford in 1714.

THE PRINCE OF PARTHIA. A Tragedy by Thomas Godfrey, Jr. The first play written, acted, and printed in America. Philadelphia: 1765.

PONTEACH, (PONTIAC.) A Tragedy. By Major Robert Rogers. Contains an extremely rare portrait of the author. London: 1760.

THE DISAPPOINTMENT. A Comic Opera. By Andrew Barton, (Col. Thomas Forrest.) One song is to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." New York, Philadelphia: 1767.

THE SISTER. A Comedy. By Charlotte Lennox. (a native of New York.) Original epilogue by Oliver Goldsmith. London: 1769.

THE GROUP. (an anti-Tory Revolutionary Play.) By Mercy Warren. Boston: 1775.

THE GROUP. The rare New York edition, printed by John Anderson: 1775.

THE BLOCKHEADS. A Farce, (Revolutionary.) By Mercy Warren. Boston: 1776.

THE FALL OF BRITISH TYRANNY. A Tragi-Comedy. By John Leacock. Philadelphia: 1776.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL. A Play in Five Acts. By H. H. Brackenridge. Philadelphia: 1776.

THE BATTLE OF BROOKLYN. A Farce. New York: Rivington, 1776. (One of a few copies privately reprinted.)

THE DEATH OF GEN. MONTGOMERY. A Tragedy. By H. H. Brackenridge. Philadelphia: 1777.

THE DEATH OF GEN. MONTGOMERY. The rare Providence edition, 1777.

THE POLITICAL DUENNA. A Comic Opera. Philadelphia: 1778.

THE PATRIOT CHIEF. A Tragedy. By Peter Markoe. Philadelphia: 1784.

THE MERCENARY MATCH. A Tragedy. (Performed by Yale College students.) By Barna Bidwell. New Haven: 1785.

COLUMBIA AND BRITANNIA. A Dramatic Piece. By a Citizen of the United States. New London: 1787.

THE FATHER; OR, AMERICAN SHANDYISM. A Comedy. By William Dunlap. (Reprinted by the Dunlap Society.) New York: 1789.

DARBY'S RETURN. A Comic Sketch. By William Dunlap. (Washington attended the performance of this play.) New York: 1789.

LUCY SAMPSON. A Tragedy. Translated from the German by David Rittenhouse. Philadelphia: 1789.

THE BETTER SORT. A Farce. Boston: Isaiah Thomas & Co. 1789.

THE CONTRAST. (The first performed American comedy.) By Royall Tyler, Chief Justice of Vermont. Philadelphia: 1790.

THE RECONCILIATION. A Comic Opera. By Peter Markoe. Philadelphia: 1790.

THE ROBBERS. A Tragedy. Translated from the German of Schiller. New York: 1793.

DEATH OF LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH. A Tragedy. By William Preston. Philadelphia: 1794.

THE TRIUMPHS OF LOVE. A Comedy. By J. Murdock. With very rare portraits. Philadelphia: 1795.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN. A Play. By James Bacon. London: 1795.

BELISARIUS. A Tragedy. By Margaretta V. Faugeres, (daughter of Ann Eliza Bleecker.) New York: 1795.

THE DISAPPOINTMENT. A Comic Opera. By Andrew Barton, (Col. Thomas Forrest.) The Philadelphia edition of 1796.

THE ARCHERS. An Opera. Founded on the Story of William Tell. By William Dunlap. New York: 1796.

TELL TRUTH AND SHAME THE DEVIL. A Comedy. By William Dunlap. New York: 1797.

EDWIN AND ANGELINA. An Opera. By Elihu H. Smith. New York: 1797.

ORLANDO. A Tragedy. With rare portrait of the author. William C. White. Boston: 1797.

THE POLITICIANS. A Dramatic Piece. (By J. Murdock.) Philadelphia: 1798.

ANDRE. A Tragedy. By William Dunlap. (Reprinted by the Dunlap Society.) New York: 1798.

PLAYS AND POEMS. By the late Col. Robert Munford of Virginia. Petersburg: 1798.

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little child, the apple of his eye, had possibly died for the want of a doctor.

The man who is a mystic, is dumfounded when he hears of his sentence. What, he a murderer? He, who only lived for his boy? In the court there was some one who stood up for Dunstan. It was a shrill, street child's voice, and it cried, "How durs you gi 'im six months—'m as wouln't 'arm a bloomin' babby!" It is Jock, a London street Arab, who stands up for Ezra. The fanatic, for a fanatic he was, is a poor shoemaker. He had lost his dearly beloved wife, and now his darling had been taken away. Ezra, when Jock was starving, had fed the lad, had given him good advice. The street waif had even an affection for the little boy who was dead. Jock waits patiently until Ezra's term of prison is over. Then Dunstan comes back into the world an altered man.

He has been stunned. He has no desire to live. His belief in God has been shattered. Ezra meditates suicide. Anything to get away from himself. It is Jock who suspects that Dunstan is bent on drowning himself. Jock is clever. A life in the streets of London has sharpened his wits. He saves Dunstan from suicide. Then begins the regeneration of both Ezra and Jock.

Mrs. Herbert Martin's story is most cleverly worked up. We must even believe that "Jock's Ward" will not be read without a certain amount of emotion. The descriptions of rural England where the larger portion of the action takes place are full of pretty pictures. The two clergymen, the old widow woman, the crabbed gardener, are all lifelike. Reviewers are rightly or wrongly held to account for using about the same terms in the laudation or disparaging of books. Be this as it may, we are quite ready to insist that it has been a long time since we have read so honest and so well written a romance as the one under notice. "Jock's Ward" is pervaded with what is true and devout Christianity.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

HOGARTH'S WORKS. With life and anecdotal description of his pictures. By John Ireland and John Nichols. In three series. 12mo. Pp. xii.-324. Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.

GEORGE SELWYN. His Letters and His Life. Edited by E. S. Roscoe and Helen Clergue. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-302. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE WORLD'S BEST ORATORS. Official Edition. From the Earliest Period to the Present Time. In ten volumes. Vol. IX. David J. Brewer, editor. Octavo. Pp. viii.-3,071. St. Louis and Chicago: Ferd P. Kaiser.

ALASKA. 1899. Copper River Exploring Expedition. 8vo. Pp. 160. Illustrated. Washington: Government Printing Office.

PICTURES OF THE OLD FRENCH COURT. By Catherine Hearne. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-376. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

FIFTY YEARS AFTER. A School Girl Abroad Fifty Years Ago. By Mary Wiley Staver. 12mo. Pp. 222. Bethlehem, Penn.: Moravian Publication Concern.

RELIGION.

THE GOLDEN LEGEND OR LIVES OF THE SAINTS, as Englished by William Caxton. Vol. V. 18mo. Pp. vi.-257. The Temple Classics. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

WHEN THOU HAST SHUT THY DOOR. By the Rev. G. H. C. Macgregor. 12mo. Pp. 24. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

STUDIES IN ZACHARIAH. By A. C. Gaelelein. 12mo. Pp. 150. New York: Francis E. Fitch.

MAKING A LIFE. By the Rev. Cortland Myers. 12mo. Pp. 326. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company.

PUBLIC WORSHIP. By T. Harwood Pattison. 12mo. Pp. vi.-271. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.25.

THE MODEL PRAYER. By the Rev. Gerard B. F. Hallock, D. D. 12mo. Pp. 38. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

SPIRITUAL LESSONS FROM THE BROWNINGS. By Amory H. Bradford. 12mo. Pp. 38. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

THE LIFE OF LIVES. Further Studies in the Life of Christ. By F. W. Farrar. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-444. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE CONFESSIONS OF S. AUGUSTINE. In ten books. One volume. 8vo. Pp. xxvi.-348. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

POETRY AND ESSAYS.

ESSAYS, LETTERS, AND MISCELLANIES. Translated from the Russian of Count Lyof Nikolayevitch Tolstoi. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

PERIODS OF EUROPEAN LITERATURE. Edited by Prof. Saintsbury. IV. The Transition Period. By G. Gregory Smith. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-422. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE ART OF OPTIMISM. As Taught by Robert Browning. By William De Witt Hyde. 12mo. Pp. 35. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS. Two volumes, 8vo, cloth. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Per set, $4.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER. Two volumes. Introduction by Thomas R. Lounsbury. 8vo, cloth. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Per set, $4.

LITERARY ESSAYS OF THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY. Selected and edited by George A. Watrous. Pp. xxiii.-321. Handy volume edition. 18mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

NEW FICTION.

HEATH'S HOME AND SCHOOL CLASSICS, including: Goody Two Shoes, by Goldsmith; The Wonderful Chair and the Tales it Told, by Frances Browne; Jackanapes, by Mrs. Ewing. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 60. Paper. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 10 cents per vol.

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. By Dinah Maria Mulock, (Mrs. Craik.) Illustrated in color. 12mo. Pp. viii.-421. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

IVANHOE. A Romance by Sir Walter Scott. Colored illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 518. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE ROMANCE OF THE ROSE. By W. L. Lorris and J. Clopinel. Englished by F. Selfe. Volume L. The Temple Classics Series. 18mo. Pp. xxxi.-326. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

THE ATTAINMENT OF WOMANLY BEAUTY OF FORM AND FEATURES. The Cultivation of Personal Beauty Based on Hygiene and Health Culture. Edited by Albert Furner. 16mo. Pp. viii.-303. New York: The Health Culture Company. $1.

THE SCIENTIFIC ANGLER. Being a general and instructive work on angling. By the late David Foster. 12mo. Pp. 160. London: Warne & Co.

New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

FICTION.

THE SALT BOX HOUSE. Eighteenth Century Life in a New England Hill Town. By June De Forest Shelton. 12mo. Pp. 302. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company.

A SELF-MADE COUNTESS. The Justification of a Husband. By John Strange Winter. 12mo. Pp. 317. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE REAL DAVID HARUM. By Arthur T. Vance. Illustrated. Pp. 123. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company.

THE RED MEN OF THE DUSK. A Romance. By John Finnemore. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 328. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

A BREAKER OF LAWS. By W. Pett Ridge. 12mo. Pp. 310. New York: The Macmillan Company.

FATE THE FIDDLER. By Herbert C. Macilwaine. 12mo. Pp. 365. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE HERESY OF PARSON MEDLICOTT. By Imogen Clark. 12mo. Pp. 28. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

THE HALF-HEARTED. By John Buchan. 12mo. Pp. 307. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE ACTOR'S CHILD. A study of hereditary or Ante-Natal Influences. By Henrietta iv.-240. New York: Peter Eckler. $1.

THE SMOKING CAR and AN INDIAN GIVER. By W. D. Howells. Two volumes. 18mo. Pp. about 70. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents per volume.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG

AGUINALDO'S HOSTAGE; OR, DICK CARSON'S CAPTIVITY AMONG THE FILIPINOS. By E. Irving Hancock. 12mo. Pp. vii.-366. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

THE JACK OF ALL TRADES. By D. C. Beard. New Ideas for American Boys. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-295. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE MIDDLE FIVE. Indian Boys at School. By Francis La Flesche. 18mo. Pp. xvii.-227. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

A HANDBOOK OF GOLF FOR BEARS. By Frank Verbeck and Hayden Carruth. Square folio. New York: R. H. Russell.

WITH BULLER IN NATAL; OR, A BORN LEADER. By G. A. Henty. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 370. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

IN THE IRISH BRIGADE. A Tale of War in Flanders and Spain. By G. A. Henty. 12mo. Pp. 384. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE LITTLE BIBLE. Being the Story of God's Chosen People Before the Coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ upon Earth. Written Anew for Children. By J. W. Mackail. 12mo. Pp. viii.-285. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

OUT WITH GARIBALDI. A Story of the Liberation of Italy. By G. A. Henty. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 346. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Fault of American Novels.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am not going to enter into the discussion as to whether the characters in "David Harum" are drawn from life or from imagination. I don't know; I don't care. Sufficient it is that I have read the book, and liked it so much that I bought a copy for the "shelf." The characters are fine, and some of them do one good to have read about, real or imaginary. I mention "David Harum" because it happened to be that particular book that helped to clear up a point that I was "hung up at," and that was, "Why do such a large section of the English-reading public dislike American novels?"

I rarely read a modern English novel, preferring American writers. To my mind they are truer to nature and use finer points. Why, then, this dislike? Perhaps it is sometimes due to the National antipathy, of which there is quite a deal, to anything Yankee, but I felt sure this was not wholly the reason. I have recommended American books to subscribers, books I had read and judged they would like, and have had them brought back, saying, "I don't like that," "I would manage that better," &c. Well, I came along to "David Harum," read it, liked it, and recommended it; had it returned once or twice as per usual, "I don't like it." I much wondered at this; then I recommended it to a subscriber that I knew liked American novels. Behold! it came back with the message that Mrs. —— did not like this at all! I wondered at this, and guessed that something was wrong, so had a good think, and it came to me that they had not read far enough. So, when Mrs. —— came herself to change books, I asked about "David Harum," and she said she did not read far; she did not like it. I said: "Take it again, read further, and you will like it." She took it, read it, brought it to me, and said it was one of the best American books she had ever read. Now, is this a general fault of American novels? Are the opening chapters too flat? I have noted the same thing in other American books. I will not make such a drastic statement as is made by "Hornet," Seabright, N. J., in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 18, under "Women Who Read Stories Backward," but yet I say, give your readers something to catch hold early in your book, be it ever so small, and you save them, and the book. I do not say "all," but a great portion.

C. ROPER.

Norwich, England, Aug. 30, 1900.

The New Era Publishing House, Lancaster, Penn., has printed for the author, Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, ex-President of the Pennsylvania German Society, a large and well printed 8vo. volume, with the dual title of "The German Immigration into Pennsylvania Through the Port of Philadelphia, 1700-75," and "The Redemptioners." These are chapters in the provincial history of Pennsylvania that have so far not received that thorough investigation from historians which their importance deserves. The author's "The German Exodus to England in 1709," published several years ago, was well received by students of our Colonial period. The book will contain many original illustrations, maps, fac simile titles, portraits, and inserts. It will appear in November.

"The Psalms of David," with sixteen full-page illustrations and numerous illustrations in the text, by Frederick Dorr Steele, will be published by the Pleasant H. Revell Company Oct. 15. An introductory study to

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1900

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END OF STRIKE NOW IN SIGHT

Convention of Miners' Representatives Is to be Called.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MITCHELL

Men to Decide Whether They Shall Accept Operators' Offer.

Belief that They Will Elect to Do So—Conference of Union Leaders to be Held To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers has at last announced his intention to call a convention of miners to decide what action shall be taken in regard to the operators' offer. He made the announcement to-day in a speech at a miners' mass meeting at Shenandoah. He said he would issue a call in a few days.

The belief is general that the men will give a majority vote in favor of accepting the concessions made by the operators, which include a reduction in the charge for powder to the miners as well as the 10 per cent. increase in pay for all mine workers.

The date and place for holding the convention will be decided upon at a conference at Hazleton to-morrow by President Mitchell and other officials of the United Mine Workers. The question of the number of convention delegates to be allotted the local branches will also then be disposed of.

Special to The New York Times.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 6.—President Mitchell announced at the mass meeting which followed the strikers' parade here to-day that a convention of miners is to be called. In the course of his address he said:

"The Reading Company officials said their people would not strike, as they had no grievances. To-day they are all out. They have as many grievances as any of the others. They believe they are entitled to a higher rate of wages, and so they are. The motto in the parade to-day, 'Schuylkill Will Be Loyal to Luzerne,' is the grandest thing I ever witnessed. It means union. We must win this battle or go down together. Never will my consent be given to the men to return to work until all go."

Mr. Mitchell denied that the strike was in the interest of political parties, saying, "Hell is not sufficiently hot to receive any man who expresses such sentiments." He added:

"The strike is about over. I believe you are on the verge of a great victory. When the Reading Company posted a notice of a 10 per cent. increase it was a victory for the United Mine Workers. How strange that they never posted such notices before! This strike will not end until the anthracite miners in combination vote to go back.

"I wish to announce to-day for the first time that in a few days a convention will be called. Every mine will be required to send delegates. If you believe a net advance of 10 per cent. in your wages is enough, then your votes will decide the question. If you prefer that the strike shall go on, Mitchell will be with you. In this strike we must all win together or go down together."

The parade which preceded the mass meeting was the biggest ever seen here. Over 5,000 striking mine workers marched through the streets and up to Soldiers' Monument Park, Locust Mountain, where they held the meeting. The strikers came from all sections of the anthracite coal regions, those from near-by points marching in a body headed by bands, while those from more remote points came in trolley cars.

President Mitchell, accompanied by President Fahey of the Ninth District, arrived from Hazleton shortly after 2 o'clock. A large crowd of mine workers had assembled to meet Mitchell, and his appearance was the signal for a mighty cheer. A reception committee composed of members of the four local unions—English, Lithuanian, Polish, and Greek—escorted the President to a stand in Maine Street, where he reviewed the parade.

Every man and boy in the parade either carried in his hand or wore on his coat a small American flag. Banners with inscriptions proclaiming the strikers' demands and intentions were numerous.

MARCHERS CAUSE SHUT-DOWN.

Nearly 2,000 Strikers Visit Lattimer and Prevent Pardee Employes from Going to Work.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 6.—Nearly 2,000 strikers, with 50 women and girls, marched into Lattimer early this morning and completely tied up the two collieries of Calvin Pardee & Co., situated at that place. It was the greatest march that has taken place since the present strike began.

It was the most exciting day that Lattimer has had since the tragedy of three years ago. Strikers from the South Side concentrated on the back road to the place. They had left their homes at midnight. The women, including "Mother" Jones, were conveyed in wagons, while the men walked.

A little before 6 o'clock 1,000 South Side men entered Lattimer, headed by a fife and drum corps and the women. They marched and countermarched on the Lattimer public road until 7 A. M., when the whistle blew for the starting of work at the collieries. A great shout went up from the crowd as it saw that no one responded to the call. Shortly after this a faint cheer was heard in the distance, and suddenly a crowd, which proved to be North Side marchers who had gathered on the opposite side of the town, burst through a gate on the further end of the company's property, about half a mile away.

The combined forces, after a short rest, formed two by two, and, with the women and girls in the lead, started on another parade through the town. This was kept up until 8 o'clock, when the marchers began to leave for their various home towns.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 6.—Sheriff Harvey came to Wilkesbarre from Hazleton this afternoon. His story of the Lattimer affair this morning is as follows:

"At 4 o'clock this morning I had a half dozen deputies at Lattimer. Shortly after that hour we heard in the distance the tramp of many feet and occasionally the rumble of wagon wheels. Listening, we could hear the tramp, tramp in other directions. I cannot say that we were nonplused, but confess to some surprise.

"In the dim light we saw rounding a curve in the road several hundred men. They were unarmed and seemed peaceful. From the woods came another several hundred, and from another direction came nine wagon loads of women. Entering the other end of the town, we saw what appeared a thousand strikers, and simultaneously all these bands met in the centre of the town. They did not stop there, but continued marching in opposite directions up and down the main street. As soon as one band marched to an extreme end of the town it would countermarch, the other bands acting in a similar manner and by that means for nearly two hours they occupied the street in files of eight and twelve. It was utterly impossible for any one to cross the street or pass through this compact mass of moving humanity. It was a complete mobilization, and we could only stand and look on.

"The frightened occupants of the company houses did not attempt to pass out to work or anywhere else.

"The marching was continued until after 7 o'clock, when the hundreds of strikers, having accomplished their object, withdrew as silently as they came.

"Last evening at dusk myself and five men were on board a train conveying thirty-five workmen to their homes. Near Milnesville, as the train pulled under a high plain, a shower of rocks and sprags was rained down on top of the cars. It is miraculous that no one was killed."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Calvin Pardee of Calvin Pardee & Co. issued the following statement from the main office of the firm in this city to-day:

"A mob of upward of 2,000, many of its number armed with clubs, in the presence of Sheriff Harvey and a large force of Deputy Sheriffs, drove off our men at Lattimer mines to-day from their work, and we have deemed it best to suspend work there until further notice, and have posted the following at our mines:

NOTICE.

The Governor of Pennsylvania and the General commanding the National Guard of this State, stationed at Shenandoah, having failed to send troops to aid Sheriff Harvey in preventing the marching of mobs and assaults on and intimidating of men pursuing their usual daily work in the mines of Luzerne County, and the Sheriff also having failed to do this with his numerous deputies, and it being impossible for us to prevent further injury and possible loss of life to our employes in their homes or going to and from their work, we deem it best to suspend work at our mines this day and until further notice.

MORE NOTICES OF ADVANCE.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 6.—On Tuesday last six of the large companies, representing 68 per cent. of the total tonnage of this district, posted notices of the offer to increase the miners' wages and make other concessions. A number of smaller companies did likewise. To-day as a result of yesterday's meeting most of the more important individual operators joined in the offer, and the Delaware and Hudson Company, operating twenty-one collieries and carrying 9 per cent. of the total tonnage, also fell into line by posting the notices.

Those individual operators who refrained from posting notices explain their failure to do so by saying that it is absolutely of no consequence whether or not they post notices; their only choice is between acceding to whatever concessions are made or closing up their mines.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company is the only large operator in this region that has not posted notices. Third Vice President George B. Smith says he is awaiting instructions from New York. President W. V. S. Thorne has stated that the Pennsylvania will agree to whatever the others do, so that this company is practically in line.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway has evidently become satisfied that its men will not return to work till the strike is settled. All the mules in its nineteen mines were taken out to-day and put on pasture. Some of these animals had not been out in the daylight since they were taken underground twelve or fifteen years ago, and for several days will be as blind as bats in the sunlight.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 6.—Nearly all the individual operators of the Wyoming region posted notices of a 10 per cent. increase in wages this morning. The Delaware and Hudson Company posted a similar notice to-night. At the office of the Susquehanna Coal Company it was stated that that company had not posted notices of an increase, and it was not known if it would do so. This company operates all the mines at Nanticoke.

Coal Output for September.

According to an official estimate the output of anthracite coal for the month of September last was 2,959,550 tons. There was an output of 4,365,049 tons for the same month last year.

RUSH AT PRINCETON.

Lively Contest Between Freshmen and Sophomores.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6.—One of the most furious rushes in the history of Princeton University took place to-day after the freshman-sophomore baseball game. The first-year men won the game, and to celebrate the victory endeavored to parade the streets of Princeton under the protection of the junior class.

The 1904 men in close array, with upperclass men on the flanks, moved out of the university field down Williams Street to Washington Street, where the sophomore class awaited their coming, drawn up five abreast, intending to cut the freshman column in twain as it passed up the street. The juniors anticipated this move, and headed the freshmen straight for the enemy. The two columns came together with great force, and a battle, in which fists and clubs were used freely, lasted for ten minutes.

The sophomores, overwhelmed by numbers, slowly retreated, and a running fight ensued, which was stopped by the combatants becoming widely scattered over the campus. Many of the students were badly used up, but no serious injuries were inflicted.

The game over which the trouble occurred was the annual game between the freshman and the sophomore teams. The sophomores this year introduced megaphones as a noise-making instrument, and did their best to disconcert the freshman pitcher and other players by vociferous guying, but all their noise and loud attire of striped jerseys and fancy headgear did not suffice to "rattle" Underhill.

In the medley crowd were to be seen cowboys, farmers, knights, cavaliers, gendarmes, college professors, farmers and their wives, all mingling in the most promiscuous fashion.

Oom Paul Krüger, in the person of Paul Brokaw of St. Louis, maintained through all the merriment, an air of melancholy, thinking, no doubt, of St. Helena.

"Dust Rhodes" Charles H. Dugro rode his automobile and carried a banner inscribed, "Down with the price of gasoline." He announced "Willie K., Jr.," as his candidate for President.

Jack Randall Crawford was a ferocious brigand and fought with imaginary foes. Several Indians were in the parade, one of them being Gansworth, the real Tuscarora Indian. He was in war paint glory, and looked like the real thing.

One of the hits was the "Country Couple," represented by Malcolm Imbrie and Archibald Alexander. They led a pig, which was painted in gaudy colors, and protested against this unusual treatment by lusty squeals.

"Mellin" Matthews was a Mellin's food baby, weight "203 pounds." A card announced that he had been prize baby at the Trenton Fair, and another proclaimed his National ticket to be McKinley and "Mellin's Food." His nurse was Malcolm Huey, who flirted constantly with the "Princeton policemen," Swain, Harding, Stoffen, and Von Krug.

THE DEUTSCHLAND AGROUND.

New Liner Runs Ashore After Sailing for New York.

HAMBURG, Oct. 6.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutchsland, Capt. Albers, which sailed to-day for New York, went aground at Pagensund.

Norbert Stieglietz a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Norbert Stieglietz, a real estate dealer, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day asking to be relieved of a large number of debts. Practically all of them were contracted over ten years ago by the firm of Heidweyer & Stieglietz, which dissolved partnership in 1884. The concern at that time did business in New York. The total liabilities of Stieglietz are $158,234.12, while the assets are only $50 worth of exempted wearing apparel.

Nothing Else So Comfortable as the great trains of the New York Central which leave for the North and West every hour. Scenery, track, service, perfect.—Adv.

FORGERY IS THE ONLY CHARGE IN RICE CASE

The Dead Millionaire's Lawyer and Secretary Still in the Tombs.

DR. W. CURRY'S STATEMENT

Capt. McClusky's Reasons for Not Suspecting Foul Play—The Second Will Not Produced.

Albert T. Patrick and Charles F. Jones, the attorney and secretary of William Marsh Rice, the aged millionaire who died suddenly at 500 Madison Avenue Sept. 23, will pass to-day in the Tombs prison, not having secured $10,000 bail each for their appearance to-morrow for examination on charges of forgery. Their counsel, Frederick B. House, was with them yesterday, and instructed them to refuse to talk about the charge on which they were arrested on Thursday or their dealings with Mr. Rice. Effort to secure their release on bail will be renewed to-morrow.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who is preparing the case of forgery for the People, said that he had no intention of preferring a charge of murder against the forgery suspects.

"The crime of which they are accused," said he, "is forgery in the second degree, and this relates so far to checks. There is to be an expert's report on an examination to discover other explanations of Mr. Rice's death than that already given, but in present circumstances I have no intention of acting on an idea that death was not due to natural causes."

"All I have to say," said Chief Detective George McClusky, when he was asked if he was acting on a theory that Mr. Rice's death was due to design, "is that I am busy with the question of Mr. Rice's property and if any criminal attempt was made to get any of it.

"The case is certainly mystifying, while it is easy to start a murder theory and build around it. But didn't Mr. Rice, in view of what has developed, die too soon? If he had died forty-eight hours later would not, assuming that all these suspicions of forgery are true, those who would have profited by forgery have 'taken the trick' and be out of reach? If Mr. Rice did not die a natural death his end was so inconveniently sudden as to force the hands of those who appear at present to have committed crime to get his wealth."

Capt. McClusky and several of his detectives were very busy yesterday in sifting evidence against Patrick and Jones. In the morning he talked at Police Headquarters with David L. Short, publisher of a trade paper and a Commissioner of Deeds at 150 Nassau Street, and Morris Meyers, who has a desk in Patrick's office, at 277 Broadway. They were witnesses to the signing of papers by Mr. Rice.

Capt. McClusky, when they went away, said that they had made statements which corroborated those of Secretary Jones in regard to their witnessing Mr. Rice's acknowledgments to documents, and that he did not know that he had any further need of information from them.

"Neither Short nor Meyers was under compulsion," said he. "Short had been to see me before. He told me that the Monday after Mr. Rice's death Patrick gave him the $25,000 check on Swenson & Sons to get it certified. At the bank the spelling of Patrick's Christian name. Abert instead of Albert was discovered, and the check was returned to Short. Patrick corrected the name and Short returned to Swenson & Sons, who refused the certification because they had learned that Mr. Rice had died. Short gave the check back to Patrick and secured the certification of the $135,000 check on the Fifth Avenue Trust Company.

"Patrick promised to let me have Mr. Rice's first will and the assignment of all Mr. Rice's property in consideration of an income to Mr Rice of $10,000, as well as other papers. He has yet to fulfill these promises.

"As to Meyers he corroborated all that Short said about witnessing Mr. Rice's signature."

Mr. Short declined to talk of his visit to Police Headquarters. "I have nothing to say for or against it in any way, manner, shape, or form," was his reply.

"Will you specify what documents you witnessed?"

"No. Capt. McClusky told me to talk to no one, and I propose to abide by that. I will not say if I secured my appointment as a Commissioner of Deeds through Mr. Patrick. Of course I know Mr. Patrick and Mr. Meyers."

Mr. Meyers also declined to say anything about his talk with Capt. McClusky.

DR. CURRY'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Walker Curry of 23 East Sixty-first Street, who attended Mr. Rice in his last illness, was much annoyed yesterday by published statements which quoted him as saying that the millionaire had been dead an hour when he saw him Sunday evening, and intimating that nux vomica, which he had prescribed, might have caused his death.

"Eight or ten days before Mr. Rice died," Dr. Curry said, "Jones, his secretary, brought me a small bottle of little white pellets which he said Mr. Rice had been taking. They were from one-eighth to one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and the bottle, small and oval in form, might have contained 250 of them. I do not remember exactly what it said on the bottle, but I know that the label read that the pellets were good for deafness and would also cure sleeplessness and restlessness. I didn't find out where Mr. Rice got them. Jones said he called my attention to it because he did not think he should be taking medicine without my knowing it.

"As I didn't know what they were I told Mr. Rice that I would give him something that would answer the same purpose. I prescribed the nux vomica as a vaso motor stimulant. Being an old man, Mr. Rice's heart was a little weak, and it was an advantage to him. I ordered on a prescription one half ounce of tincture of nux vomica, which was about as little as you could ask a druggist to put up, and I told Mr. Jones to keep this in his own room lest Mr. Rice should take it by mistake. Then I told Jones to get a three-ounce bottle and put in it twenty-four drops of the tincture and fill it with water and leave that in Mr. Rice's room, so that the old gentleman could not have more than twenty-four drops of nux vomica in his room at any one time. I directed Mr. Jones to give him one tablespoonful of the mixture in the big bottle every evening before retiring. As there are six tablespoonfuls in three ounces, this made only four drops of nux vomica. If he had taken the whole twenty-four drops at a time it would not have injured him. I have given as much as twenty minims to a dose, and I only gave him four.

"I have never stated what quantity of nux vomica would kill a man. I don't think the whole half ounce would kill a man. It might some men. A fatal dose of nux vomica would cause contractions of the muscles—but nux vomica poisoning is out of the question. You might as well say he died of bilious fever.

"I saw Mr. Rice the morning of the day he died and on the day before. It would appear from some of the papers that Jones was derelict in his duty in not sending for me promptly. He was not. Late Sunday afternoon he suggested to Mr. Rice that he send for me, but Mr. Rice said that he was going down town Monday and that it would be time enough when he came back.

MR. RICE'S DEATH.

"Jones called me at about 8:30 in the evening when Mr. Rice died. When I got there the body was warm and perfectly limp and the rigor mortis had not set in. There was no disorder or confusion of any kind, but I didn't look for anything of the kind, for I never suspected there was anything wrong and I saw nothing to indicate that there was anything wrong then, nor since, except in the newspapers. I saw the three-ounce bottle on the mantelpiece, and I know Mr. Rice had taken some of it, for once he complained to me of its bitter taste. I suppose the bottle is there to-day, for I told Jones to keep everything as it was when Mr. Rice died, not that I suspected anything, but I always prefer having medicines remain as they are. Then the undertaker came, and I made out my certificate and left.

"Jones told me that he left Mr. Rice for about two hours and went into the adjoining room to write a letter to his mother. He fell asleep over it, and when he awoke he went into Mr. Rice's room with a bottle of water, as was the custom the last thing at night. He asked Mr. Rice if he would take a drink of water, but there was no response, and he saw that he was motionless. He thought he had fainted and lifted his arm, and found it limp. Perhaps he did say it was cold. He might have in his excitement, but the body was perfectly warm when I got there. He sent a messenger for me, and he told Mr. Patrick over the 'phone that Mr. Rice was very sick and that he had better come by my house so as to get me in case the messenger was late.

"Mr. Patrick called me, but I had been working very hard and had retired, and he went on. I came down as quickly as I could, and on the steps I met the messenger. I don't remember whether the messenger was in uniform or not, or even whether he was white or colored. I found Mr. Rice without pulse or respiration. He might have been dead five minutes or he might have been dead an hour, although I don't think he was dead as long as that. The life might still have been in him when Jones sent for me.

"If there is anything wrong about Jones he certainly showed more interest and more kindness to Mr. Rice than any one would have a right to expect. Rice said to me two or three weeks before he died that he had the utmost confidence in Jones, and that he was efficient and honest.

"I told Jones thirty-six hours before the death that Mr. Rice was depressed at that time, but I thought he would recover from it, but if the worst came not to be surprised."

HAD KNOWN PATRICK SOME YEARS.

Dr. Curry said that he had known Mr. Rice for five months and seven days before he died, but that he had known Patrick for eight or ten years. He met him when he had desk room in the office of E. S. Jamieson, a banker, with whom Dr. Curry is connected by marriage, and with whom he had business. He attended Mrs. Patrick until she went South, where she contracted her last illness, about three years ago, and had cared for Patrick himself on several occasions when he had had bilious attacks.

The one thing that roused Dr. Curry's anger were the circumstances surrounding the autopsy. He was offended that the body should have been taken to the Morgue in a dead wagon, "like that of a criminal or convict," as he put it, and insisted that the work should have been done in the handsome apartment which was the dead man's home, and for which he had paid a heavy rent.

"Why was I not asked to be at the post-mortem, I who had been in charge of the man five or six months?" he asked, and he said that as the Board of Health had accepted his certificate a representative of that department of the City Government should also have been in attendance.

"I think it was a very great disrespect to the old man's remains, to the Board of Health, and to me," he said.

He said that he had suggested to Mr. Rice's brother that he, Dr. Curry, should go to the crematory with the body, and Mr. Rice expressed the wish that he do so, and he went accordingly.

At present the authorities are considering only the two checks drawn on Swenson & Sons. If it should be necessary, it was said, for additional evidence to be furnished, it will be placed in the hands of District Attorney Gardiner when it is needed. Five handwriting experts have seen the four checks, alleged to have been signed by the late Mr. Rice. Each of these experts has pronounced the signatures on the checks to be unqualified forgeries. With the exception of Mr. Kinsley, who has been engaged by the local authorities, the other handwriting experts have been retained by the representatives of the Rice estate. It was said yesterday that other well-known experts have been retained, and will reach this city to-morrow.

Three of the experts were engaged yesterday on papers and documents other than the four checks. Among these papers is the general assignment presented by Patrick, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Rice and turning over all of his property to the accused lawyer. With the exception of Mr. Kinsley and Dr. Hagen of Troy, none have examined the checks for the purpose of a comparison between the writing on the bogus checks and the signatures. These experts have not yet been asked to state their conclusions in this respect.

It was stated yesterday that Capt. James A. Baker has in his possession a copy of the second will which Mr. Rice is said to have drawn. The original of this will is said to be in the custody of Mr. Patrick. In this will it is said that Patrick is named as residuary legatee and that the sum of $500,000 goes to relatives and to the Rice Institute of Houston, Texas.

William B. Hornblower has been engaged by Capt. Baker as personal counsel. Associated with him is James W. Gerard. Mr. Gerard said yesterday that he estimated the value of the Rice estate at $4,000,000.

A LETTER FROM MR. RICE.

Capt. James A. Baker, Jr., of the firm of Baker, Botts, Baker & Lovett of Houston, Texas, who were Mr. Rice's attorneys for over twenty years, admitted last night at the Normandie Hotel that his firm had received a letter from Mr. Rice on the day before his death. Asked whether, in this letter Mr. Rice had made any reference to the compromise which Mr. Patrick alleges he and Mr. Rice had reached with regard to the will of Mrs. Rice, disposing of about one-quarter of Mr. Rice's property, a right she is alleged to have had under the laws of Texas, Capt. Baker refused to discuss the matter further. He said he regretted having said anything about the letter. It would be introduced in evidence, he said, at the proper time.

When Capt. Baker was in New York last Fall to act as Mr. Rice's attorney in the suits brought by the legatees under Mrs. Rice's will to recover the amounts which they claimed, Mr. Patrick was then acting as the attorney for the legatees, having been employed by O. T. Holt, the executor of Mrs. Rice's will, and one of the legatees. At that time, it will be brought out in court, Mr. Rice's antipathy to Patrick and Holt was so great that he would not go into the same room with them. Patrick was solicitous to effect a compromise. Mr. Rice told Capt. Baker he would not pay a cent more than $50,000. The firm of Baker, Botts, Baker & Lovett never received from Mr. Rice any intimation that he had changed his views on the subject.

Capt. Baker said last night he did not care to make public the second will. Mr. Patrick had the original, and he preferred that Mr. Patrick should give it out. Capt. Baker says that he was always made to understand by Mr. Rice that the Rice Institute at Houston was to be his residuary legatee. It is incredible to him that Mr. Rice should have changed his mind and named as residuary legatee the man who had been conducting a legal fight against him to deprive him of a quarter of his fortune.

One of the legatees under Mr. Rice's will, who is much annoyed by the notoriety into which his name has been brought, when seen last night said Mr. Patrick's statement about the compromise of the legatees' claim was as astounding to him and the other beneficiaries under Mrs. Rice's will as it was to Capt. Baker. The legatees had never authorized Mr. Patrick to make a compromise for $250,000 or any other amount.

He had wired O. T. Holt, the executor of Mrs. Rice's will, asking if he could come on to New York, and Mr. Holt had replied that he could.

No effort to probate the first will of Mr. Rice will be made until the forgery charges against Patrick have been disposed of. If the checks are found to be forgeries, the attorneys for Mr. Rice will proceed upon the theory that the will in favor of Patrick was also a forgery.

Port Chalmette Terminal Not Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—The valuable and thoroughly equipped Port Chalmette Terminal of the New Orleans and Western Railroad went begging for a purchaser to-day when the entire property, which cost several millions of dollars, was offered under the hammer at an upset price of $1,500,000. There were no bidders. The courts will be asked to reduce the upset price.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE PIER BURNED

Spectacular Blaze Illumines the Lower West Side.

Tugs Join in Fight Against It—Firemen Narrowly Escape Being Cut Off—Damage Estimated at $100,000.

Another spectacular pier fire took place last night. Almost the whole of the Atlantic Transport Line's pier at the foot of Clarkson Street was destroyed, and Chief Croker roughly estimated the damages at $100,000.

A Pennsylvania Railroad tug out in midstream sighted the flames shortly after 11 o'clock. In an instant its whistles gave the signal, and three fireboats put out from their berths and made full speed toward the burning pier. They were the Van Wyck, New Yorker, and Zophar Mills.

Meanwhile the tug that had sighted the fire drew alongside the pier and began to work its own hose. Other tugs, too, came up, and by the time the fireboats arrived, as many as a dozen streams of water were spurting into the flames.

Policeman Barnes of the Charles Street Station turned in an alarm on land just a second or two after the tug's warning whistles. Engines, trucks, hook and ladder companies, Fire Chaplains, Deputy Chiefs, and the Chief himself arrived. When they got there the water end of the big 400-foot pier was sending up a column of flame that could be seen for miles, and the fire was rapidly spreading inward.

By good fortune not a single steamship or boat of any kind was lying alongside the pier, and the fire never acquired enough headway to endanger the craft moored at Piers 39 and 41, the burning one being No. 40.

As one of the company's vessels, the Manitou, had just sailed in the afternoon, there was comparatively little produce and merchandise stored on the floor and in the various rooms. It consisted of a miscellaneous lot, from great bales of hemp to tightly closed boxes, the contents of which could not be guessed.

A second and a third alarm were turned in immediately after the First Engine Captain reached the scene and saw how quickly the flames were spreading.

Then, for fully an hour, it was a hard fight for the firemen, and when they at last obtained control of the situation periodic jets of fire would start out at different points where it was thought they had been quenched entirely. The greater part of the pier was destroyed.

Chief Croker and Policeman Barnes both said that the fire had had its origin in a small store room situated on the southwest corner of the pier, just over the water's edge, because could be discovered. The Chief said he had no reason to suspect incendiarism.

The flames were of such intensity that they would certainly have spread to other property, the firemen say, had they been any wind.

The ony very exciting incident of the fire as at the beginning. Several firemen of Engine Company No. 24, Capt. Walker, and of Engine No. 30, Capt. Begnin, ran down the pier ahead of his other comrades.

They hastened to get their hoses in position, and suddenly, while they were still untangling the yards of rubber tubes, the fire broke out behind them, having traveled over their heads by way of the roof.

The men had to beat a hasty retreat to keep from being penned in with nothing but water and flame on all sides. They left behind them about 200 feet of hose, which was destroyed.

SURPLUS OF ICE IN MAINE.

Trust Will Carry Over a Part of the Season's Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Oct. 6.—The ice-shipping season in Maine is practically over, and, contrary to expectations at the first of the season, and even up to a few months ago, a considerable part of the crop will be carried over to next Spring. On the Penobscot there was at the beginning of the season a stock of 171,000 tons, and of this about 117,000 tons have been shipped. Of the remainder, 30,000 tons are good ice, while 24,000 tons must be classed as doubtful and subject to heavy waste.

The trust, or the American Ice Company, now controls 115,000 tons of the capacity on this river, and all of this was full when the season opened. It has shipped about 93,000 tons, and will probably carry over the balance.

On the Kennebec only about 400,000 tons of the 890,000 tons stock have been shipped, and shipments are about over for this year. The conditions on that river are not very encouraging. It is thought that the American Ice Company will have opposition in Maine this Winter, as representatives of various concerns in New York and Philadelphia have been in Maine looking up sites for houses and getting options on existing houses. It is also reported that the American Company will establish docks in Boston, with the view of supplying that city from the Kennebec.

The agent of the American Company in Bangor states that every house on the river will be filled next Winter.

VIRGINIA'S DIVORCE STATUTE.

Radical Changes Recommended by a Legislative Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 6.—Virginia proposes to check the way to easy divorces. The three Commissioners appointed at the last session of the Legislature to recommend legislation on this subject to-day reported their bill. Public attention was first directed to the easy way in which a divorce might be obtained in Virginia by the famous Paget case a number of years ago.

The wife in this case, who was highly connected in London, slipped down here from New York to obtain a divorce. Her residence in Virginia consisted of dining at a fashionable hotel here. The newspaper reporters got wind of the movement and published the whole story. The result was that divorce proceedings were abandoned. This experience demonstrated the necessity for radical changes in the divorce laws of the State to prevent migrating litigants from coming here. The result has been that these Commissioners have formulated a bill which will prevent such action as that attempted in the Paget case.

WRECKED A BRYAN STATUETTE.

House Fell In, Demolishing the Ornament on Parlor Mantel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 6.—A statuette of Mr. Bryan was wrecked here last night under curious circumstances.

A contractor was given the job of removing the cellar from a house. He pulled down the cellar walls and the house toppled over on another building. Then the chimney fell in, breaking through the roof and demolishing, in its descent through the floors, a statuette of Bryan on the parlor mantelpiece.

Now the owner of the building is suing the contractor for breaking down his house, and is asking the courts to give him $40 for his broken statuette of Bryan.

The lighting of railway passengers trains by electricity generated from the revolving car axle is steadily growing in popularity.—Adv.

FATAL TORNADO IN MINNESOTA.

Storm Strikes the Town of Biwabik, Killing Two Persons and Injuring Others.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 6.—One of the fiercest tornadoes that ever visited Northern Minnesota struck the edge of the Mesaba Range town of Biwabik at 4:10 this afternoon, killing two persons, injuring eight, and doing damage variously estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000.

The principal damage consists of the destruction of shafthouses, dwelling and business houses. The Austrian settlement of Biwabik suffered severely. Twenty houses were blown down in the district, and the storm in crossing one side of the town managed to distribute the damage to about all classes of property represented there.

The people of Biwabik were filled with terror this afternoon to observe a low-hanging funnel-shaped cloud bearing down upon the town from the southwest. Its appearance was sinister and threatening in the extreme. The approach of the monster cloud was accompanied by a whirring sound. People ran into their cellars and sought other places that promised safety.

The cloud passed over the town with seeming slowness and deliberation, but with a power that was irresistible. It tipped locomotives over, lifted cars off the track, and carried them from 100 to 300 feet. Houses in the path of the tornado were blown to atoms and the furniture scattered for miles.

The Duluth Mining Company shafthouses and other buildings were blown down. The Drake-Stratton Company sustained considerable loss to locomotives and cars. The company is engaged in stripping operations, and had $100,000 worth of property on the work.

Tornado conditions have prevailed to-day all over Northeast Minnesota. Violent thunderstorms have been almost continuous from midnight last night until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The air was oppressively close and hot, and a great amount of rain has fallen.

The tornado at Biwabik was followed by a tremendous downpour. Iron mines which had been flooded by recent rains and which were getting in shape to operate are flooded again in many cases. When the damage to the iron mines as a result of shutting them down is considered, the loss from to-day's storms will be much greater than the estimates given.

PLOT AGAINST PRINCE ALBERT.

Arrests in Brussels in Connection with a Conspiracy Against the Heir to Belgium's Throne.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 6.—A plot against Prince Albert of Belgium has been discovered here, and five arrests have been made. Among those taken into custody are persons accused of complicity in the plot of Sipido, the youth who attempted to assassinate the Prince of Wales in Brussels in April last.

The Magistrate sat at the Town Hall until a late hour to-night to investigate the plot. One of the arrested persons has been released, but the others are detained and other arrests are probable.

Later reports, however, reduce the importance of the conspiracy.

The Socialists ridicule the alleged plot, and assert that the persons taken into custody are simply police agents.

Prince Albert and his bride, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, arrived here shortly after 3 o'clock. King Leopold and the Count and Countess of Flanders met and embraced the couple as they descended from the train. The Queen's ill-health prevented her presence at the railroad station.

CHICAGO TEXT BOOK REFORM.

Poor Spelling of Pupils May Cause Changes in System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Members of the Board of Education are considering the advisability of a radical change in the textbook system of the public schools and the course of study. Trustee Brennan, Chairman of the School Management Committee, is considering a plan of revision. Trustees Dawes and Gallagher are in close sympathy with the movement. The recent "flunk" in spelling by 165 applicants for admission to the Northwestern University has, it is said, stirred the board to a realization of the situation.

Trustee Sexton is in favor of the reinstatement of the spelling methods used in country schoolhouses twenty years ago, and other members of the body say they were more effective than the present teaching.

Conventions were held in each of the fourteen school districts to-day and nominations made for two members of the Board of Trustees of the teachers and school employes' pension and retirement fund. This afternoon the conventions of the engineers, janitors, and employes of the board was held in the board rooms.

INK BLOT WORTH $115,000.

Chicago Jury Convinced that a Property Deed Is Spurious.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—By the decision of a jury in Judge Ball's courtroom to-day an ink spot in the right place is worth $115,000.

The decision was reached in the litigation involving the old McCaffery farm, at Seventy-first Street and Western Avenue. Montville W. Howard brought suit in ejectment to recover possession of the property, claiming title under a deed said to have been given him by McCaffery in 1893. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank contested the suit, claiming that the deed was spurious.

Handwriting experts testified that the signature on the instrument was genuine, but that the body of the deed had been eaten away by chemicals and the description of the property altered after the signature. The witnesses made it clear to the jury that the body of the instrument had been written after the blot, which had been made at the time the original deed was drawn. Judgment in favor of the parties now in possession was given after a short deliberation.

BARRED FOR USING TOBACCO.

Excitement at a Conference of Chicago's Garfield Park Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—From a lethargy of routine the Rock River Conference at the Garfield Park Church was thrown into a spasm of excitement to-day when the name of G. C. Stewart came up for consideration for full membership.

Everything was progressing smoothly, when the Rev. S. C. Leavell arose and asked, "Would it not be well for the conference to find out whether the brother has used tobacco?"

He had been told that Stewart had been seen on a railroad station platform smoking a cigar.

One pastor declared that he had just talked with Stewart, and the latter had declared he had been misrepresented, and that he had signed the pledge conscientiously. The next instant another pastor called out: "Why, I just asked brother Stewart is he used tobacco, and he said, 'I do.'"

It was finally decided that Stewart should go on probation for another year.

EXECUTOR FOR MISS VANLEW.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 6.—John Philip Reynolds of Boston to-day was qualified as one of the executors of the estate of the late Miss Elizabeth L. Vanlew. The most interesting part of the estate is the manuscript and personal papers of this woman, whose career was so eventful. All of these papers were bequeathed to Mr. Reynolds. They embrace, it is believed, the most interesting accounts of the wholesale escape of Federal prisoners from Libby ever written. It was Miss Vanlew who aided the men to get through the lines.

Plant system mileage books good from Washington to Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery, Jacksonville, Port Tampa, and intermediate points. Address J. J. Farnsworth, 200 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

CHICAGO HEARS ROOSEVELT

Immense Throngs Greet the Vice Presidential Candidate.

THOUSANDS ARE TURNED AWAY

Governor Enters Exhaustively into the Issues of the Campaign—Speeches at Other Points.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Concluding the programme of a busy day of campaigning, embracing a dozen speeches, Gov. Roosevelt to-night addressed two Chicago audiences which crowded both the Coliseum and the First Regiment Armory, yet he had to disappoint several thousand persons on whom the doors were closed after the big buildings were filled. For more than three hours before the arrival of Gov. Roosevelt the crowd had been gathering in Wabash Avenue. When the train rolled into the station, the party aboard, among whom were Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, Senator Cullom, and Richard Yates, candidate for Governor, received a mighty cheer. Hundreds of Republican Club members, mounted and in khaki uniforms, were formed in line, and the Governor was escorted to the Auditorium Hotel, where he took dinner.

Along the route the sidewalks were thronged, and numerous bands made music for the marchers. While the throng at the Coliseum awaited the National candidate various speakers occupied the platform. Among them was Judge Yates, at whose request the audience rose and gave three cheers for McKinley and Roosevelt.

A change had been made in the Coliseum for Gov. Roosevelt. The platform from which Bourke Cockran spoke one week ago on the end of the hall had been moved to the east side, and the chairs were so arranged that every one in the vast building faced the speaker and was thus enabled to hear distinctly.

For ten minutes after Gov. Roosevelt's arrival at the Coliseum the crowd cheered, men yelled themselves hoarse and waved flags. Women stood up on chairs, waved handkerchiefs

which peace and true liberty can be brought to the islands, and that is under the shadow of the American flag.

A SOLDIER'S TESTIMONY.

"A former soldier of my regiment, now an officer in the regular army serving in the Philippines, as gallant a young fellow as ever drew breath and the son of a no less gallant Confederate officer, wrote to me the other day in part as follows, his letter being dated Aug. 2, 1900:

"So now, with but a very slight chance of any more hard fighting, I come to believe that the thing I can tell you of is most civil and peaceful.

"I look from the window of my room, across the green plaza, (with our flag floating lazily from an immense cocoanut tree stem,) and see the children playing in the streets, and even now the padre is passing in his sombre black skirts. The sounds come to me of a town containing more than 3,500 people, which on June 13, 1900, had been but a single family. Then this town was the most mournful place I have ever known, the grass was knee high in the streets, houses deserted, broken, and gutted, not a dog, pig, or chicken, and as silent as the grave. The town was circled by thousands of boleros and many guerrilla bands of fusileros. Now the guerrillas are scattered in the mountains, and just across the plaza are the busy sounds of hammers and axes, and a big boys and girls' school is going up with more than enough to fill it. Our bridges are rebuilt, streets clean, and a good police force organized. Actually a telephone line will soon be here. Of course I don't begin to claim all of this as the work of my hands, but I have put in so much of my best thought and work that I feel a fatherly interest in it all. At any rate the other commanding officers of the station have come and gone. I laid the foundations, I asked to be assigned to the district because it had my sympathy, and had been through such a rough time. I imported a Presidente, Chief of Police, and a whole police force.

"On our marches we brought in all the women as well as men captured. Most of them had the fever and nothing to eat. We gave them medicine and rice. Soon the men followed the women and brought the children. All were in the same condition. I hunted up the padre, caught him and brought him in. Soon the church bells were ringing. That was the first start, and since then other officers have been in command and by justness, fairness, and energy, have built well. We have done all, including the improvements of roads and bridges, paid the police force regularly with not a cent of income from taxes and not a dollar from the United States. You know we feel glad that I have been permitted to take part in doing some good, and through all my life it will be a thing pleasant to remember."

"This letter," continued Mr. Roosevelt, "interested me so much that I think it will interest you. It shows that the real battle in the islands—the battle for civilization, for peace, and for prosperity is being waged; and now our opponents propose to undo the work done by these gallant, generous officers of our blood and race, and to turn the islands back for Aguinaldo's cruel followers to work their wicked will on those who have been friendly to us and who, under us, have had rest given them in the place of turbulent misery. We cannot with due regard leave the islands now. If we did so, great though the wrong would be to us as a nation, it would be a greater wrong by far to those in the Philippines who have trusted in our good faith.

THE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

"Moreover, remember that when we made the treaty with Spain we undertook certain sacred obligations. The men who opposed that treaty have some small justification in still denouncing our course if they see fit, but they have no justification whatever in helping, directly or indirectly, Mr. Bryan, who did his best to secure the ratification of the treaty, and now wishes us to go back on our plighted faith. In that treaty it was explicitly stated that the civil rights and political status of the islanders should be determined by Congress, so that when Mr. Bryan urged the ratification of the treaty he no less explicitly abandoned all right to champion the queer doctrine that he calls by the name of the 'Constitution Following the Flag,' a doctrine which vanished from our political life with the vanishing of the generation of politicians who, to aid the cause of slavery, upheld the Dred Scott decision. In that treaty we guaranteed certain rights to Spanish subjects and guaranteed protection to them, and when Manila capitulated it was on our promise that 'the city, its inhabitants, and its churches and private property should be specifically placed under the special safeguard and the faith and honor of the American people.'

"These are solemn promises, and we cannot as a Nation go back upon them save at the cost of impairing the National reputation for good faith. It may be that our opponents can point to details here and there in which they think that our work could have been bettered. It would be strange if such was not the case. There will always be critics who find flaws in the work of the doers. Mr. Schurz, for instance, in 1864 complained that the cause of freedom and union was 'burdened by a very vulnerable Administration'—this same Administration being that of Abraham Lincoln. Looking back, gentlemen, how infinitesimal seem the points for criticism of Lincoln's Administration compared to the vital necessity of continuing it in power. Let Mr. Schurz sit at the foot of Gen. Franz Sigel and learn from him the patriotism which is also as much needed now as it was in 1864.

"Remember that the chief hope of the insurgents is in the triumph of the Democratic Party. You do not have to take this on my say so. The letter recently captured on an insurgent General from a member of the Filipino General Committee at Hongkong, E. Riego, to Theodore Sandico, sets forth this fact. Sandico was Aguinaldo's Cabinet officer, who commanded the massacre of all Americans, and, furthermore, of all people who were not Filipinos, without regard to sex or age, his proclamation to this effect being published at the time of the Filipino assault on Manilla. In this letter to him Riego states that the downfall of McKinley is necessary for the ascendancy of the Filipino flag—that is, for the downfall of the American flag—and in a companion letter it is stated, not less explicitly, that if McKinley is re-elected the insurgents must give up hope. Out of their own mouths they are judged. Every true American, every friend of Christianity and civilization, it seems to me, is in honor bound to work for the re-election of President McKinley this Fall.

THE WORK DONE IN CHINA.

"When men get pointed in the wrong direction they often go very far. The opponents of the Philippine policy have actually denounced us for the stand we took in China—a stand dictated not merely by patriotism, but by every consideration of humanity and justice. Apparently these critics of ours wished us to leave, not only our Minister, but the wretched women and children in Peking to their awful fate. It is difficult to speak without indignation of advice at once so dastardly and so inhuman. President McKinley has deserved for all time the credit of this Republic for the promptness with which he sent Gen. Chaffee and his gallant band of American regulars to join the advance of the civilized powers in the rescue of the hunted creatures before whom loomed death and torture at the hands of a mob of unspeakably cruel barbarians.

This year our opponents rest their hope of success upon exciting envy and hatred in one class of our citizens against other classes. They are striving to stir up the forces of social ill-will, and therefore of social disorder. Both their desperation and their lack of conscience is shown by the way in which they seize upon this act of noble rescue as a justification for saying that now we will bring the Chinese into competition with our own wage workers. They well know that every one in this country believes in keeping out the cheap labor of China, and in preventing its being brought into this country. Every Republican leader is against letting down the bars to Chinese immigration. The Chinese Exclusion act will be enforced as long as President McKinley is in the White House, but our opponents champion a course which would be almost as bad for the American wage workers as to let in Chinese cheap labor; that is, they champion letting in the products of Chinese cheap labor and driving out the products of American labor. The Democratic candidate for the Presidency in his speech in the House of Representatives Jan. 13, 1894, put himself forward as the special exponent of this policy, which would let in the handiwork of the yellow men of Asia against the interests of the wage workers of the land. I ask you to judge by deeds and not by words, and if you so judge you will find that the Republican Party is the real champion of true Americanism in every shape."

Gov. Roosevelt then entered upon a discussion of the trust question.

In the afternoon Gov. Roosevelt spoke at De Kalb, Ill., and Sterling, Ill. At De Kalb Normal Park was crowded, despite a heavy rain, when the Governor, accompanied by Senators Hanna and Cullom, Richard Yates, candidate for Governor of Illinois, and others reached the platform. A thin awning was over the Governor's head. He stood in a chair and talked. He said in part:

"I appeal to you on two grounds—the preservation of the prosperity which has been builded under the Presidency of William McKinley and the maintenance of the untarnished honor of the flag. I ask you to take the prophecies which Mr. Bryan made four years ago and compare them with what has not happened since then. Bryan says the prosperity we now have is not due to McKinley, but to Providence. Well, you see there is fusion between the Republican Party and Providence, and the Democrats have fused with everything else."

At Sterling he also spoke from a stand in the park. He said, in part:

"I appeal in this contest not so much to merely Republicanism as to Americanism. I feel that we have a right to ask all true Americans who have the honor and interest of the Nation at heart to stand with us, because we stand for the material well-being of our people, and for honor of the American flag. We appeal to you, mostly, as American citizens. I have just come from Nebraska, where we are championing a man of German birth for Governor. Our candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kansas is also of German parentage. Up in Minnesota they are running a man of my own blood, Holland Dutch.

"In one State the candidate for Secretary of State was born in Ireland. In Iowa we are again to make Speaker, David Henderson, who was born in Scotland. In South Dakota I have been on the stump with old Knute Nelson, a veteran of the civil war, who was born in Scandinavia. We come before you, not as Germans, Irishmen, Scotchmen, or Scandinavians, but simply as Americans, appealing to our fellow citizens."

GOVERNOR MAKES A RECORD.

Has Visited Fourteen States and Addressed More Than Half a Million People.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—When Gov. Roosevelt arrived in Chicago to-night he had been on a campaign tour thirty-two days, and the number of miles traveled will far outstrip any record ever made by a Vice Presidential candidate in a canvass for office. In the thirty-two days out he will have covered 12,651 miles, and made other interesting records, as the following will show:

Number speeches made, 288.
Number railroad systems used, 16.
Average number speeches daily, 9.
Highest number speeches one day, 19.
Lowest number one day, 3.
Largest audience, 30,000.
Total number addressed during trip, 576,000.
Average audience, 2,000.
Towns and cities where stops were made, 325.
Average speed of train per hour, 62.3 miles.
Highest speed per hour, 78 miles.
Number people with whom he has shaken hands, 40,000.
States visited, 14.

When the Governor completes his tour at Baltimore on Oct. 20 he will have been out forty-seven days and traveled over 15,000 miles. The trip up to Chicago has taken the Governor through a hurricane in South Dakota, snow in Colorado, and fierce unseasonable heat in Nebraska. Computing his speeches at an average of 2,000 words each, which is a low estimate, he has spoken in their delivery alone 576,000 words. This is equal to 384 columns in an ordinary newspaper.

AN INSANE MOTHER'S DEED.

Mrs. Cowan Sought to Emulate the Smith Tragedy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cowan, thirty-four years old, wife of Frank Cowan, a builder, while insane tried to drown their three children in the bathtub at their home at Jefferson Street and Morris Park Avenue yesterday afternoon. She began with her two-year-old baby Margaret, and held the child's head beneath the water until help arrived in response to the screams of the older children, who witnessed the deed, but were too little to stop it.

Acting Captain Henry Burfiend of the Westchester Police Station, who was passing on the other side of the street, heard the outcry and rushed up to the Cowans' flat, which is on the second floor, and burst in the door. Then, followed by a number of tenants and neighbors, he ran to the bathroom, guided by the frantic screams, and forced that door, too.

The children, Robert, five years old, and Violet, four, were entirely nude, as was the drowning baby, which had by this time ceased to struggle. Acting Captain Burfiend tore the little one from her, and she fought desperately to drive the rescuers from the room. Other policemen ran in and held the woman, while attempts were made to resuscitate the infant.

Mrs. Cowan had suffered much from nervous prostration during the Summer, and of late had shown signs of religious mania. She read the story of how Mrs. Smith killed her children and herself at Inwood Friday in her morning paper, and this example precipitated the act.

While the work went on over the baby, which soon began to gasp, a hurry call was sent to Fordham Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Mulholland, who came with it, found the little one breathing almost naturally, but still unconscious. The powerful restoratives he applied soon caused the child to revive. He took the woman, still raving, to the hospital, and on the way questioned her as best he could. She told him incoherently that during the night God had come to her in a dream and commanded her to sacrifice all her children, and that when she awoke in the morning she read all about the Smith tragedy. She attempted several times to jump from the ambulance, and falling in this, grabbed Dr. Levy by the throat and attempted to choke him. The physician and a policeman who accompanied the pair found it necessary to hold the woman to the bottom of the ambulance during the trip.

She was still violent when the hospital was reached, and her outcry disturbing the patients, she was transferred to Harlem Hospital, whence she was sent on to Bellevue.

The children said that the mother had first locked the door and then undressed them one after the other as the water rose in the tub. They were cared for by neighbors until their father, who was at work in Brooklyn, returned home.

STOP PLAYING FOOTBALL.

Students of Lake Forest University Act on Player's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—At a mass meeting of the students and Faculty of Lake Forest University to-day football was declared off for the season. It was decided that the death of Lawrence Pierson, half back, resulting from injuries received in the game of Sept. 26, has cast such gloom over the sport at Lake Forest that all games for this season should be canceled.

Capt. Carstons, Roosevelt, Stiles, McCullough, and Rumsey said that they had orders from home not to play. Several members of the second eleven had like orders, and a general desire to give up the game prevailed.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Has Loaned 499,070 Books in Twelve Months—Seven Branches.

The Brooklyn Public Library, through its librarian, Arthur E. Bostwick, has issued a circular letter giving a summary of the year's work. The letter was prepared because the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet on Oct. 12 to consider the application of the Directors for an increase in the library's annual appropriation.

On Oct. 1, 1899, the library had five branches in operation, and now there are seven branches. While some of these branches have been open only a portion of the year, 499,070 volumes have been circulated in twelve months, 434,255 of which volumes went to the homes of the users.

During the last library year over 60,000 persons used the reading rooms, and about 20,000 persons are at the present time using the circulating department, as shown by the registration books. The library contains 50,000 volumes, of which half were added during the past year. The plans of the library call for twenty branches.

Death of James L. Morgan.

James L. Morgan, a retired manufacturer of chemicals, died at 8 o'clock last night, at his home, 7 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Westchester County in 1821, and was educated at a private school in Bedford, N. Y. He came to this city in 1837, and was engaged in the manufacture of chemicals in Fulton Street, Manhattan, from 1843 to 1890, when he retired. In 1839 he joined the Fifth Company of the Twenty-seventh New York Regiment, and when that regiment was absorbed by the Seventh Regiment in 1846 he was elected First Adjutant.

Mr. Morgan was President of the Long Island Bank for some time, a Director of the United States Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the Hamilton Club, the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association and the Advisory Board of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum. He was connected with the First Reformed Episcopal Church in Manhattan, but for some time had attended the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn. He leaves one son, James L. Morgan, Jr.

Miss Emily T. Dykman to be Married.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The engagement is announced of Miss Emily Trowbridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Dykman and granddaughter of ex-Justice J. O. Dykman, to Walter B. Craighead of Louisiana.

BRYAN ENDS INDIANA TOUR

Makes Fourteen Speeches at Various Points in the State.

DISCUSSES THE INCOME TAX

The Tariff and the Laboring Man—Great Enthusiasm Greets the Candidate Everywhere.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6.—W. J. Bryan to-day concluded his tour of the State of Indiana, arriving here about 8:30 o'clock to-night, an hour and a half late.

He made fourteen speeches during the day before crossing the Ohio River. These speeches were made at Plainfield, a small station a few miles out from Indianapolis; Greencastle, the seat of the De Pauw University; Brazil, an important mining centre; Terre Haute, Lewis, Linton, Elnora, Washington, Shoals, Mitchell, Orleans, Salem, New Albany, and Jeffersonville. His audiences were all large except at the very small towns. At such places as Terre Haute, Linton, Salem, and Washington, there were multitudes of people. At all the stopping points great enthusiasm was displayed.

A light rain fell the greater part of the day, but this circumstance was not allowed to interfere with the meetings in any way. The people did not desert on account of it, and Mr. Bryan protected himself with an umbrella.

The first stop to-day was at Plainfield, Hendricks County, where Mr. Bryan discussed trusts, and told the people that they had the remedy for them in their own hands.

Greencastle was reached while Mr. Bryan was at breakfast. He left the table good-naturedly and went to speak to the people, who had congregated in large numbers. As the train moved off a big chorus, occupying a large and patriotically decorated float, sang a song predicting triumph for Mr. Bryan and destruction for all his foes. At Brazil Mr. Bryan spoke for half an hour to a large audience composed largely of coal miners. His speech was devoted to labor questions.

At Terre Haute Mr. Bryan spoke for half an hour to a large audience.

Mr. Bryan made two stops between Terre Haute and Elnora, namely, at Lewis and Linton. At Lewis he impressed upon the people the importance of electing a Democratic Congressman. He said on this point:

"Send down to Congress a man who will vote against government by injunction, who will vote for arbitration between labor and capital; who will vote to give labor a representative in the President's Cabinet, who will vote against private monopolies in every form, who will vote for a small standing army and a citizen soldiery ready to respond to his country's call, and who will vote against colonial policy."

Rain was falling when Mr. Bryan reached Linton, but he had an immense audience, notwithstanding he spoke in the open air. Speaking of the income tax question, Mr. Bryan said:

"The Republican Party has placed a tax on consumption, and when we wanted an income tax the wealthy men of this country fought it. They said that an income tax makes people lie. But if a man attempts to lie when you try to tax him I say make the law so that you can punish liars until they quit lying. When you place a tax upon consumption you make men pay according to what they want, not according to what they have. Men's wants are more nearly equal than their possessions, because God gave us our wants and He was democratic and gave us about the same wants, but the Republican Party is largely responsible for the possessions of people and for the inequality of possessions and they are not democratic."

On the tariff he said:

"You will be told that the protective tariff is levied for the benefit of the laboring man, but if you will look in Summer resorts you will find there the beneficiaries of protection, but you people never meet them there. You do not get the blessings of a high tariff. It was never levied for the benefit of the producer of wealth. It was levied for those who call themselves the Captains of industry, but it is as in the army, where the officers get the glory and the big pay and the private does the work and gets little reward."

At Washington Mr. Bryan spoke for half an hour to an immense crowd. In connection with his discussion of the trusts at Washington, Mr. Bryan stated that he had just received a telegram calling his attention to the fact that the report of his Indianapolis speech had made him say that all the stockholders of the Ice Trust were Republicans. He said that he had not intended to make that statement, but to say that all the Directors of that company were Republicans. This latter statement, he said, was true, but he did not know about the stockholders.

At Salem Mr. Bryan said: "If I am elected, I will not have to search very long or to search very far to find a Commissioner of Pensions who will be more satisfactory than the present Commissioner."

Mr. Bryan concluded his day's work with a speech to an audience that taxed the big auditorium in Louisville to its utmost. Before crossing the river he made a fifteen-minute address in Jeffersonville from the rear platform of his train to a large crowd.

At the meeting in Louisville Mr. Bryan was introduced by ex-Gov. J. B. McCreery.

Mr. Bryan will leave at 2:30 A. M. for Salem, where he will spend Sunday with relatives. On Monday he will begin a campaign of Illinois.

OVATION TO MR. STANCHFIELD.

Enthusiastic Reception Given to Him and Mr. Coler at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Centre Street Opera House, the largest auditorium in this city, was filled to overflowing to-night, on the occasion of the visit to this city of John B. Stanchfield and Bird S. Coler. On their arrival they were met by a deputation of prominent Democrats, who conducted them to their hotel, where they shook hands with hundreds of persons. The meeting was preceded by a large parade, about 3,000 men being in line. Fully 5,000 persons were crowded into the Opera House, and the addresses were interrupted by hearty applause from time to time.

Mayor John H. White presided and introduced the speakers, and Mr. Coler was the first to speak. He alluded to the fact that he was earnestly endeavoring to secure the election of Stanchfield, "than whom," he said, "a more honest, devoted, public-spirited gentleman does not exist in the State." Mr. Coler, in conclusion, said, referring to the Ramapo measure: "It is the duty of the people this year to annihilate the Republican initiators of the job." Mr. Coler was greeted with more cheers as "the next Mayor of Greater New York," as he sat down, at which he smiled grimly.

Mr. Stanchfield received an ovation that lasted fully ten minutes. When he could make himself heard above the cheering of the crowd, he thanked his audience for their good wishes and then referred to the industries of this vicinity.

Mr. Stanchfield in conclusion arraigned Senator Hanna regarding the existence of trusts. He said: We have a Democratic candidate for Attorney General of New York who will do all that may be done to protect the people from trusts."

MR. CROKER'S POLICE VIEWS.

Favors Single-Headed Commission—Charges ex-Commissioner with Instigating Recent Attacks.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday asked Mr. Croker for his opinion of the reported troubles in the Police Board and the remedies which he considered would be effective in allaying them. Mr. Croker unhesitatingly declared that he was in favor of a single-headed Police Commission as the proper solution of the problem and the best method of control in the department to serve the interests of the people.

"The Police Board," declared Mr. Croker, "is now bi-partisan, and there is too much scrambling for the patronage to be obtained in the department. I believe it would be better to have one Commissioner, for in the case of one man all responsibility could be fixed without question.

"As to the present crusade against the police, it is stirred by an ex-Police Commissioner."

"Is that Frank Moss?" he was asked.

"I will not say who it is," laughingly replied Mr. Croker.

The quality, flavor, and brilliancy of EVANS' ALE and STOUT are the most perfect ever shown in bottled ale. All dealers.—Adv.

HENNESSY FOR SENATOR

The Nagle Faction Takes No Part in the Convention.

It Will Meet To-morrow and Nominate a Ticket—President Haffen in Control.

The delegates to the Tammany Hall Senatorial Convention in the Twenty-first District from the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, which is controlled by Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, met last night at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street and nominated Joseph P. Hennessy for State Senator. The Thirty-fourth Assembly District delegation, controlled by Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival Nagle and Park Commissioner August Moebus, did not take part in the convention.

The Nagle-Moebus faction charge that the proceedings of last night were irregular, that the convention when it adjourned yesterday morning after a fruitless all-night session adjourned until to-morrow night.

Commissioner Moebus is authority for the statement that the delegates from the Thirty-fourth District will assemble to-morrow night and nominate a candidate for Senator regardless of the action of last night.

President Haffen called the convention to order last night, and his private secretary, Michael J. Garvin, acted as Secretary. The delegates had been instructed to vote for Joseph J. Marrin for Chairman. The Haffen people claimed that every one of the 201 delegates from the Thirty-fifth was present, and on the roll call every man voted for Marrin. Secretary Garvin called the roll of delegates from the Thirty-fourth District, but not a voice was heard as the 176 names were called off.

Mr. Marrin took the chair and lost no time in having the convention proceed to business. A roll call for the nomination of a candidate for Senator was at once ordered, and it resulted in every vote present being cast for Mr. Hennessy, who was declared by Chairman Marrin to be the regular Democratic nominee in the Twenty-first District.

The customary committee to fill any vacancy was appointed. President Haffen and two of his lieutenants, John J. Barry and John J. Brady, were named from the Thirty-fifth District, and Commissioners Nagle and Moebus of the absent faction were named from the Thirty-fourth.

The candidate, who was in the building, was escorted into the hall, and made a speech of thanks to the delegates. He said in part:

"I want to tell you that this nomination exemplifies that fundamental principle of Democracy, that the majority shall rule; it also exemplifies that Louis F. Haffen is the undisputed leader of the Thirty-fifth District. I want to tell you that I am a dyed in the wool Tammany Hall man and have been with the organization since my inception, and I want to say to you now that if I am elected, and I have no doubt of that election, that I will always be where Tammany Hall is."

"I want to tell you that I am proud of the privilege of being on the ticket with William Jennings Bryan, for whom I will this year vote the second time. I want to tell you that I appreciate the high honor of being named for the upper house of the Legislature to represent the largest constituency in any Senate district in the State. We should have two Senators, or three or four Assemblymen, but have been deprived of our just rights by the Republican Party."

When Mr. Hennessy had concluded, some one moved that the convention pass a vote of thanks to Capt. Welgand, who so ably preserved the peace here last night.

"I move to include all the brave boys in blue," cried some one else. "And Inspector Grant, too," came from another voice.

"The amended motion was passed amid much laughter. President Haffen declared that he knew of no reason why the delegation from the Thirty-fourth District had failed to appear. There was an agreement that the convention should meet to-night. When the time arrived we proceeded to business and named our candidate. We had a majority of the votes."

Mr. Haffen, when asked about the report that he and Commissioner Nagle had engaged in a personal encounter on Friday night, grew indignant and said: "It is a contemptible lie from start to finish. There was a great deal of noise and confusion, but there was no fighting. We are the best of friends. Of course, each leader was looking after his own section, but that was all that there was to it."

Commissioners Nagle and Moebus also denied that there had been any personal encounter between Nagle and Haffen. "There was plenty of excitement," said the Street Cleaning Commissioner, "and some of the boys hit each other, but I did not hit anybody and nobody hit me. Mr. Haffen and myself had several warm arguments, but no blows were struck, neither was there any blood spilled, as was reported."

Capt. Weigand of the Morrisania Police Station denied that he had drawn his revolver while he was in charge of the reserves on Friday night, and says that there was plenty of hard language used and some blows struck. The police last night took no chances and were prepared for possible disorders. Inspector Grant, with the reserves from all the neighboring precincts, was on hand, but as only the Haffen people were present everything was harmonious.

Commissioner Moebus, who is the Tammany leader on the north side of the Thirty-fourth District, was seen last night and asked why his delegates had remained away from the convention. He said: "When we met last night John J. Hart was regularly elected Chairman of the convention. He declared an adjournment until Monday night. He was the only officer of the convention who had the right to do this. We have to-day been advised by counsel that our position in this matter is right, and we have acted accordingly."

"We will go to the convention hall on Monday night and hold our convention regardless of to-night's proceedings, which we have been advised by counsel are illegal. Mr. Nagle told me to-night that he had notified Mr. Haffen of our position. Haffen was not our officer of the convention, and he had no right to say anything about it. We will, on Monday night, hold the only legal Senatorial Convention in this district, and we will name the candidate for Senator, too."

Tammany men in the Bronx and Harlem asserted last night that Richard Croker himself would have to settle the quarrel between the two factions. The Nagle-Moebus people favor the renomination of Senator Richard H. Mitchell or the nomination of Henry C. Schrader. The latter is a saloon keeper in the Bronx and is an ex-President of the Schnorer Club. He was the Nagle candidate two years ago but was defeated after a stormy convention.

About a year ago he was seriously injured by being struck on the head with a bottle in a political quarrel. Hennessy, who last night was nominated by the Haffen convention, was until a few months ago the private secretary to President Haffen. He resigned in order to be eligible for the Senatorial nomination. He was formerly one of the lieutenants of Henry D. Purroy, but cast his political fortunes with Purroy's enemies soon after the latter left Tammany Hall. He has never held an elective office.

John Nagle, the district leader, said last night that the convention had been adjourned by Chairman Hart until Monday night, and that his faction purposed to hold the convention at that time in the same hall.

"The Haffen crowd," he said, "held a snap convention, but we have the only legally qualified Chairman, and on Monday night we will proceed regularly to nominate either Mitchell or Schraeder. We have had this same kind of a fight right along. The Haffen people try to walk away with everything, and we are forced to it. After we have made our nominations we will carry the matter before the Secretary of State and get his decision on the ground of regularity."

It was rumored in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District last night that Percy Nagle was in consultation with Richard Croker regarding the factional fight. This report could not be confirmed.

MR. CROKER ON THE FIGHT.

Regards It as Showing a Healthy Condition in the District.

Richard Croker, when asked last night in regard to the fight in the Twenty-first Senatorial Convention, said:

"I know nothing about the matter, except what I have read in the newspapers. I think it has been exaggerated. If the statements are true about the convention, it shows a healthy condition of affairs.

"It is better to have a contest than to have things prepared and have them go through as if oiled. I don't believe in a fight, and it ought to have been settled. The principle of home rule, as believed in by Tammany Hall, should be applied in this case, and I will not interfere. I want you to understand that whenever there is a Democratic convention, the people have the privilege to express their approval and to object to any candidate."

Mr. Croker was asked whether he had seen any of the leaders concerned in the Bronx Senatorial fight.

"I have seen no one concerning it," he replied. "Several persons called on me, but I sent down word that I was not to be seen. I did not see a soul. They went into that contest, and they must settle it. I never mix up in district affairs."

THE HAFFEN-NAGLE MILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely the public owes a vote of thanks to President Haffen and Commissioner Nagle. These gentlemen have done much to restore the dignity and importance of fisticuffs. Much modern pugilism is a compound of effeminacy and fraud. The pugs "fight" with an eye single to box office receipts and to royalties on moving pictures. And that eye is never swollen or bleeding from hard knocks.

What a grateful relief from the paltry "fakes" of professional sluggers is the honest, hearty contention of Messrs. Nagle and Haffen! No time is lost in wrangling over the selection of a referee. Only a few sharp words, and then come blows a-plenty, so strong and earnest that the timid friends who intervene are brushed aside as foam is blown from the beer in Henry Schrader's barroom.

Carping criticism might object to the table leg as a violation of Queensberry rules. Away with such faultfinding! If my neighbor breaks in to warn me that my house is on fire, shall I hold him as a burglar? The great, glorious fact is that President Haffen and Commissioner Nagle fought sincerely, each with a burning desire to put the other "on the bum." That they were guilty of technical impropriety is a subordinate matter.

Will the camera pugilists please take notice that, after the Haffen-Nagle mill, the platform was covered with blood? Not tobacco juice, mind, but blood. The omnipresent demon of good taste prevents your masculine readers from saying that they are sorry they did not see that fight. But if they were to tell the truth and shame this particular devil, what interesting testimony you could present, showing that the love of a shindy is ineradicable from the nature of man.

JOSEPH ELDRIDGE ESRAY.
Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 6.

NOMINEES FOR ASSEMBLY.

Results of the Democratic Conventions in the City.

Conventions were held in the thirty-five Assembly Districts of Manhattan and the Bronx last night to place in nomination candidates of the Democratic Party for the Assembly.

A surprise was sprung in the Fourth Assembly District, where Assemblyman Patrick H. Roche had confidently expected a renomination until he was summoned to the Democratic Club last Thursday and told that he would have to step aside. He had represented the district for two periods of several terms each. He placed the successful candidate, William H. Burns, in nomination. Mr. Burns had no intimation that he was to be selected until yesterday afternoon.

The Fifteenth District Convention adjourned until next Thursday at 7 P. M.

In the Twenty-third District Thomas A. Mangin defeated the present Assemblyman, Maurice M. Minton. The latter received only a few votes.

The nominees in the various Assembly Districts are as follows:

1—Michael Halpin.*	19—N. W. Kerngood.
2—James A. Riordon.*	20—Henry C. Honeck.*
3—Wauhope Lynn.	21—John P. O'Brien.
4—William H. Burns.	22—Joseph Baum.*
5—A. Wells Stump.	23—Thomas A. Mangin.
6—Timothy P. Sullivan.*	24—Lee Philip Ullmann.
7—James E. Duross.	25—G. T. Goldthwaite.
8—Isidor Cohn.*	26—John J. O'Connell.*
9—William H. Wilson.	27—Walter H. Wood.
10—Julius Harburger.*	28—John T. Dooling.
11—Michael J. Dempsey.	29—Moses R. Rytten-berg.*
12—Leon Sanders.*	30—Samuel F. Hyman.*
13—Richard S. Reilly.	31—Isaac B. Smith.
14—Louis Meister.*	32—John Poth, Jr.*
15—No nomination.	33—John J. Egan.*
16—Samuel Prince.*	34—John J. Scanlon.*
17—James J. Fitzgerald.*	35—Henry Bruckner.
18—George P. Richter.	*Renominated.

Sketches of the Candidates.

MICHAEL HALPIN, renominated in the First District, real estate agent, son of the late Police Captain Michael Halpin, and brother of Henry Halpin, at present a Police Captain. Elected to the Assembly in 1898.

JAMES A. RIORDON, renominated in the Second District, manufacturer and dealer in silk hats. Has served two terms in the Assembly.

WAUHOPE LYNN, nominated in the Third District, born in Ireland in 1856, came to the United States in 1867, was graduated from New York University Law School in 1882, appointed Assistant District Attorney in 1890, appointed by Gov. Flower Justice of the First District Court, to succeed the late Justice Peter Mitchell, and chosen at the next election for a full term of six years.

WILLIAM H. BURNS, nominated in the Fourth District, born in the district twenty-nine years ago, educated in the public schools, and at De La Salle Institute. Engaged in the liquor business.

A. WELLS STUMP.—Nominated in the Fifth District; thirty years old, lawyer; unsuccessful Democratic nominee in 1898.

TIMOTHY P. SULLIVAN.—Renominated in the Sixth District; twenty-seven years old; educated at public schools; was admitted to the bar this year, being one of the honor students in a class of 467; first cousin of State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan; member of the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Democratic Club, and Tammany Hall; has served four terms as Assemblyman.

JAMES E. DUROSS, nominated in the Seventh District; twenty-eight years old; lawyer; first candidacy for public office.

ISIDOR COHN, renominated in the Eighth District, born in Philadelphia in 1874, studied law at the New York University, admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of law.

WILLIAM H. WILSON, nominated in the Ninth District; graduate of the College of the City of New York; studied law at New York University, appointed stenographer in the Eighth District Court in 1898, now night manager of the New York Cab Company.

JULIUS HARBURGER—Renominated in the Tenth District; forty-eight years old, clerk in Fourth Civil District Court, appointed Excise Commissioner by Mayor Strong; member of several lodges, and for years has been Grand Master of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel.

MICHAEL J. DEMPSEY—Nominated in the Eleventh District to succeed John J. O'Connor, who has served three terms. Mr. Dempsey is thirty-five years old and was born in the district; large rolling mill owner, member of the Democratic Club and the Tammany Society.

LEON SANDERS, renominated in the Twelfth District, born in Russia thirty-three years ago, graduate of New York public schools, lawyer, clerk in office of the Commissioner of Jurors from 1890 to 1895, a prominent Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

RICHARD S. REILLY, nominated in the Thirteenth District, about twenty-nine years old, sign painter, never held office.

LOUIS MEISTER, renominated in the Fourteenth District, twenty-nine years old, jeweler.

SAMUEL PRINCE, renominated in the Sixteenth District, born in England 1858, came to the United States at age of eleven years, member of Cigarmakers' Union 251, was President of the Central Federated Union, and the organizer of the American Federation of Labor, prominent in Masonic circles.

JAMES J. FITZGERALD, renominated in the Seventeenth District; lawyer, member of General Laws Committee and Federal Relations Committee in the last Assembly.

GEORGE P. RICHTER, nominated in the Eighteenth District; twenty-seven years old; cigar manufacturer.

NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, nominated in the Nineteenth District; born in Baltimore in 1874, graduate of the University of Virginia in 1891 and Columbia Law School in 1894.

HENRY C. HONECK, renominated in the Twentieth District; thirty-five years old; born in the district; attended public schools and the College of the City of New York; hotelkeeper; has served one term in the Assembly.

JOHN P. O'BRIEN, nominated in the Twenty-first District; twenty-seven years old; graduated Georgetown University and Holy Cross College; lawyer; never held office.

JOSEPH BAUM, renominated in the Twenty-second District; coal merchant; thirty-seven years old; born in the district; has served two terms in the Assembly.

THOMAS A. MANGIN; nominated in the Twenty-third District, elected Assemblyman in 1898, and served one year, previously a switchman on the Manhattan Elevated Road.

GREAT FUR SALE.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,

42D STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY & 6TH AVENUE,

Has decided for the purpose of perpetuating his name and business to organize a stock company, to be known as the C. C. SHAYNE FUR COMPANY. The organization of the company will be effected about February 1st, 1901, or as soon as his stock of manufactured furs and skins, amounting to over $500,000, shall have been sold.

$150,000 Worth Russian and Hudson Bay Sables.
100,000 Worth Sealskins, Garments, Etc.
100,000 Worth Persian Lamb, Chinchilla and Ermine.
100,000 Worth Alaska Sable, Otter, Beaver, Fox, Lynx, Etc.
50,000 Worth Sleigh Robes, Fur-lined Overcoats, Rugs, Etc.

This will undoubtedly be one of

The Largest Sales of Furs Ever Held.

Merchants who handle reliable Furs will have an opportunity to purchase this class of goods at lower prices than from any other source.

To effect sales manufactured goods will be sold at about

THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

SEALSKIN COATS.
Newest designs, from $35 to $50 less than prices quoted in Paris.

RUSSIAN SABLES.
At lower prices than in any European city. Ladies who have just returned acknowledge our prices to be very much below those quoted for same quality abroad.

FUR-LINED CIRCULARS, Cloth-Covered.
At $20, $35 and $50, $5 to $15 less than elsewhere.

GENTLEMEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS.
All sizes, lined and trimmed with desirable Furs. At lower prices than in London.

PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS AND COATS.
Latest styles in stock or to order without extra charge.

This sale will continue until the entire stock of Furs is sold, and as it will attract more customers than have ever attended a Fur sale, parties intending to have Fur garments made to order or altered are advised to have the work done promptly.

THIS SALE BEGINS TO-MORROW.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,

42d St., between B'way & 6th Ave.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

CAMMEYER'S STANDARD

$3.00 SHOES FOR WOMEN.

The Greatest $3.00 Women's Shoe in the World.

60 Different Styles, Button and Lace.

IN KID, BOX CALF, ENAMEL AND PATENT LEATHER.

They have no pegs or waxed ends of thread, no nails or any other th

MR. McGUIRE ON THE ISSUES

Mayor Delivers a Savage Attack on Gov. Roosevelt at Syracuse.

ON MILITARISM AND TRUSTS

Philippines and Imperialism—Criticises the Local Republican Machine for Its Opposition.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 6.—Mayor James K. McGuire, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, delivered a speech here to-night before an audience which filled the assembly hall in the City Hall. He dwelt exhaustively upon trusts and imperialism, and toward its close he pitched into the local Republican machine for its opposition to his administration of city affairs.

The Mayor prefaced his speech with an extended reference to the alleged assault on Gov. Roosevelt and his party at Victor, Col. He quoted from the statements of eye witnesses and from newspaper descriptions of the incident and reiterated the assertion he made at the time that the so-called disturbances were fake riots. He said that if they were not inspired by Gov. Roosevelt himself, they were at least by his "motley retinue of cowboys, rough riders, and camp followers that have accompanied the Governor like a Wild West show across the plains." He also said of the Governor:

"An arrant hypocrite, he constantly speaks of the close attention that public servants ought to give to their official duties and yet it is notorious that the Governor does not spend two months out of the twelve in the Executive office at Albany. He talks of economy in public office. He put the machine politician Hendricks in charge of the Insurance Department at Albany, and the expenses of that department increased $100,000 in the last year. He talks of reducing the number of Commissions and has appointed one-third again as many special Commissioners in the history of the State."

Mayor McGuire was taken ill and was obliged to stop before completing his speech. He was taken to the Yates Hotel, where he was put to bed. Later he was driven to his home. He says he will go to New York to-morrow.

NATIONAL ISSUES.

The Mayor spoke as follows on National issues:

"Spanish diplomacy got the better of us in the dear purchase of the Philippine Islands. The world generally has come to understand that the revolutionist party had defeated the Spaniards and were on the point of crushing out Spanish rule in the islands when our country was misled into attempted possession against the will of the inhabitants and contrary to the history, tradition, custom, and Constitution of our own land. It is certain that with the defeat and utter destroyal of the Spanish fleets, both at Cuba and the Philippines, the Filipino Republicans would have driven the Spanish invaders out of their land and set up a republican form of government without our aid. No discussion is necessary at this time to have doubted that result. It is apparent to all in the light of events.

"We paid $20,000,000, at the rate of $2.50 each for 8,000,000 strange people, in a climate where Americans can never hope to survive. Poor old Spain must have had a grim laugh in her sleeve (if she had a sleeve left after the war) when she sold these 8,000,000 revolutionists to us at $2.50 apiece. Spain was glad to get out of the Philippines, and month after month, year after year, we are leaving and sending our boys there to die of fever or to be killed, and already the war has cost us $300,000,000 and no man can foretell the end. And all this misery and havoc of life and property is to be continued in order to sustain a National Administration which has made a most deplorable blunder in attempting to govern the country and believes it to be 'good politics' to continue the massacre.

"Our ranting melodramatic-acting Governor, wildly the fountain source of the war spirit, is endeavoring to excite the young men of the country and induce them to depart from peaceful pursuits and embark in perilous undertakings, in order that he may retain high office. He talks and acts like a madman, under his Buffalo Bill hat, talking of shot and shell and the 'strenuous spirit.' Only yesterday a well-informed newspaper correspondent, fresh from the Philippines called on me. He has been in that country nearly two years and is obliged to write the Administration side of the war for a Republican newspaper. He says that our soldiers are wildly anxious to get away from that fearful country, and that it will take many years and seas of blood and thousands and thousands of lives and treasure unlimited before the millions of natives will be subdued.

"Colonies cannot be governed and controlled without the aid of great standing armies, the cost of which maintenance is apt to be greater than the profits from the revenues of these strange countries, to say nothing of the loss to the country of time, sickness, and death of our soldiers. Every time a worker joins the army, industry receives a blow. Industry loses a producer, and industry is also taxed for his support. It is the working classes of the United States who must support and give sustenance to the army in various ways. On the backs of labor the burdens of the army must rest.

DANGER OF MONOPOLY.

"Whenever you find colonies, behind them is the armed strength of the governing power. Compulsory military service in Europe has given the United States at least 30,000,000 of her population.

"To those who would find alarm in the declaration favorable to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, we say the country is in greater and more immediate danger from monopoly. The trusts are not a mere theory. They are here at our doors, omnipresent, a grim reality; cornering every staple and necessity of life, centralizing, narrowing, and concentrating human endeavor and human energy and toil through the combined agencies of vast capitalistic combination, until now we have reached the point where ten great capitalists own the United States, and an agreement among these ten could 'tie up' the United States in a single hour. The combined capital of the one hundred leading trusts in the country amounts to more than $8,000,000,000. The stock and bonds of the trusts controlling food products, such as sugar, milk, ice, cereals, biscuit, and tobacco foot up near $1,000,000,000.

"Now, the question is what independent business or profession a young man can enter to-day and hope to make a fair livelihood. There is no doubt but the organization of human industry, and the concentration of human endeavor, righteously controlled, will prove a boon and a blessing to humanity. Great waste could be prevented, and the necessaries of human life would be cheapened and increased. But the trusts do not aim to improve humanity and benefit labor. They seek to restrict production, reduce competition by artificial means, and increase the cost of the necessaries of life to the citizen, so that the trust magnates may roll up colossal fortunes, wrung from the sweat and tears of the people. This is why it has been made possible at the beginning of the nineteenth century for ten capitalists to control the giant industries of the country.

"The trusts are trying hard to stem the tide until after election, hoping for a new lease of power if their representative, Mr. Hanna, wins. But they have milked the cow dry and the end is approaching. The Democratic National Party has set out to crush the trusts, and if it fails the trusts will finally crush the country.

"The National platform declares for direct legislation, and is the first great party to declare for this great reform, which means the restoration of the people's rights which have been usurped by the corrupt corporations, who buy and control Legislatures. If our pledge for direct legislation is fulfilled, the people will be given an opportunity to pass judgment directly through their votes on all important questions."

J. N. Adam Declines Nomination.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—J. N. Adam, nominated by the Democrats of the Forty-seventh Senatorial District, has declined the nomination.

LA ROCHE WILL NOT RUN.

He Gives Business Reasons—Democrats Hint at Others.

Senator William J. La Roche of the Sixth District, Kings County, yesterday afternoon addressed a letter to the Democratic Party managers in the county, in which he announced his determination not to seek a renomination for the State Senate. The Senator explained in his letter that his business demanded too much of his attention for him to seek to be returned to Albany.

There has been a great deal of talk in local Democratic circles lately to the effect that Senator La Roche could not have a renomination even if he wanted it. It has been said that the organization leaders have been opposed to him for his advocacy of Senator Mackey of Buffalo for the Gubernatorial nomination and for other reasons. His announcement that he is not a candidate for renomination is regarded in certain quarters as anticipating a possible "turning down" by the leaders.

New Jersey Nominations.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 6.—The Monmouth County Republican Convention to select three candidates for the Assembly met at Educational Hall at noon today. The three present Assemblymen, Samuel W. Kirkbridge of Asbury Park, William H. Pyres of Freehold, and Charles R. Snyder of Atlantic Highlands, were nominated.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 6.—At a meeting of the Atlantic County Democratic Executive Committee to-day, Joseph L. Veal of May's Landing was nominated for Assembly, to fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by the refusal of E. A. Hightsee, who was regularly nominated in convention last Saturday, to accept. The office went a-begging all the week.

Assembly Nominations in Queens.

The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Queens County met in Maspeth last night and nominated Luke A. Kernan of Long Island City. There were three names presented—Keenan, Patrick J. Gleason, and August Reymerth of Newtown. On the first ballot Keenan received 14 votes, Gleason 1, and Reymerth 11. The second ballot showed 15 votes for Keenan and 11 for Reymerth.

Congressional Nominations.

NEW MEXICO—For delegate, E. O. Lavazalo, (Dem.)

NEW YORK—Thirty-first District, Martin S. Mindnich, (Dem.)

NORTH CAROLINA—Seventh District, A. C. Shuford, (Pop.)

SOUTH CAROLINA—Sixth District, R. A. Stewart, (Rep.)

Assembly Nominations.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—First District, Edward V. Baker, (Rep.); Second District, Frederick D. Frank, (Rep.)

ROCKLAND COUNTY—Franklyn Taylor, (Rep.)

SULLIVAN COUNTY—Peter H. Ferguson, (Dem.)

ULSTER COUNTY—First District, John Fatum, (Proh.); Second District, Wilson P. Fuller, (Proh.)

CROKER AND THE JUDICIARY.

Tammany Leader Approves of Both Justice Patterson and Mr. Whalen —Answers Gov. Roosevelt.

Richard Croker was asked yesterday if a decision had been reached as to judicial nominations. He said:

"I think Justice Patterson should have the nomination, but it is for the convention to decide. I never 'turned down' John Whalen. He is a gentleman and is fit for the nomination, and can have it if he wants it. Whalen is a friend of Justice Patterson."

Mr. Croker was asked about Gov. Roosevelt's attack on him. He said:

"The question of trusts is the main issue of the campaign. No matter what is called the paramount issue, the real issue is the trust question. If a young man had $10,000 and wanted to go in business he couldn't do so, because of the trusts. The party can say that this issue or that issue is the real thing, but it is not unless they mention the trusts.

"Mr. Roosevelt again attacks me about ice. Now, supposing we admit that there is an ice trust and I own it. If I uphold the Democratic platform I would be upholding a platform against trusts, and that would be against myself. Mr. Roosevelt then might say that I was insincere. If that was the case. I would be insincere, for my party would be working for Roosevelt. Isn't that ridiculous?"

MR. HOLLS TO REPUBLICANS.

His View of Trust Problems—His Denunciation of Tammany.

The Commercial Travelers' McKinley and Roosevelt Club No. 1 had a meeting and banner raising at noon yesterday at its quarters, 737 Broadway. The banner, 40 by 25 feet, was strung from 737 to 740 Broadway. It was the gift of Cornelius N. Bliss, and Ferdinand Ziegel, President of the Commercial Travelers' Club, superintended its unfolding.

The banner bears the inscription, "Progress, Protection, and Prosperity," the name of the club, and the portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt and of Odell and Woodruff.

Previous to the banner raising there were some short addresses in the hall. George J. Corey introduced the speakers, Frederick W. Holls, W. H. McIlroy, B. Rigley, and J. W. Biglow.

Mr. Holls said the question before the voters of the country is are they willing to say to the world at large that they are dissatisfied with the present National prosperity and to register a vote of want of confidence in Administration that has forced from the world a recognition of the power and greatness of the country? A decent regard for the consideration of civilized nations, Mr. Holls said, was one of the reasons for the publication of the Declaration of Independence.

"A change in the Administration at present," he went on, "would be a great blow to our prosperity and National character. The Republican Party does not ask for your votes because of the prosperity of the country, but because, since 1856, it has always told the truth, and always kept its promises to the people. It has done nothing to justify a vote of want of confidence."

After ridiculing the Democratic talk of imperialism, Mr. Holls said:

"Where is there any imperialism in the country? Need I ask that in the City of New York, in the shadow of Tammany Hall, where one man's will prevails to an extent that is a disgrace to God and men?

"The trusts? That is a problem of business and legislation. It has nothing to do with political platforms. The danger of the trusts menaces Democrat and Republican alike. It is a problem that concerns all Americans. The man who makes it an issue to inflame the rich against the poor, or the poor against the rich, is not a patriotic American. He is a demagogue and a blatherskite. The most dangerous trust in the United States is the voting trust of Tammany Hall, through which this city is kept under the thumb of as corrupt a gang of scoundrels as ever managed to keep out of State prison."

WOODRUFF SPEAKS AT OWEGO.

OWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Col. Archie Baxter addressed a large audience here this evening. The Opera House was filled to the limit of its capacity and many stood during the entire evening. Mr. Woodruff spoke for an hour, following the same line of argument as in his previous speeches of the week. He showed the effects of his hard week of campaigning, being visibly fatigued and in bad voice.

He was followed by Col. Baxter, who has spoken in Owego in many previous campaigns, and who received an enthusiastic reception. He reviewed the several issues of the campaign.

ANOTHER SOUND MONEY CLUB.

The Sound Money Club of the New York Cotton Exchange was formed yesterday, with a membership of about 100 cotton brokers. The following officers were elected: President—M. B. Fielding; Vice President—S. T. Hubbard, Jr.; Secretary—F. B. Guest; Treasurer—George Brennicke.

The organization will make its fight during the campaign on the question of sound money to the exclusion of all other issues, and it was stated that no party lines will be drawn in the membership of the club.

The first contribution to the club's treasury, a check for $50, was received yesterday from William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank.

President Adams to Retire.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 6.—Dr. Charles Kendall Adams will not resume the office of President of the University of Wisconsin. His retirement is strenuously asserted to be but temporary, but in a small circle its permanence is known to be a fact. It is probable that Dean Birge will be his successor.

For some years past Dr. Adams has been subjected to more or less criticism, and there have been persistent rumors that the Regents felt that it would be best to make a change. The friends of Dr. Adams assert that the Regents would part with Dr. Adams with great regret, and that the sole reason for making the change would be the President's failing health.

FIGHT FOR COFFEY'S SEAT

Kings' Democratic Organization Puts Up a Candidate.

Many Party Men Still Consider the Senator Strong in His District—Other Nominations.

It was announced at Democratic Headquarters in Brooklyn last night that Dr. Andrew M. Gillen had been slated by the organization leaders for the Senatorial nomination in the Fifth District, which has long been represented at Albany by Senator Michael J. Coffey. The local machine believes that because of its defeat of Coffey in the recent primaries it will be in a position to dictate the nomination of a candidate in the Fifth Senatorial District.

The organization, however, beat Mr. Coffey only by the narrow margin of half a dozen votes in the primaries, and there are many Democrats in the district who doubt that it can have its way as to the nomination of a candidate for State Senator. The result of the primaries is regarded as showing that Senator Coffey is still very strong in his district and that he must be reckoned with in the selection of a candidate to succeed himself. Mr. Coffey has not disclosed his plans as to the nomination, and the organization leaders are somewhat puzzled as to just what course he intends to follow.

Dr. Gillen, who, as announced last night, is slated by the organization to succeed Mr. Coffey, is a bachelor, twenty-seven years old, and lives at 560 Clinton Street. He has never held a political office. At Democratic headquarters it was said that his selection by the organization was in the nature of a recognition of the young element in the party in the district, "which has long clamored for some adequate reward for party work."

The Democrats of Kings County are to nominate this week candidates for Congress, the State Senate, and the State Assembly. The Congress conventions will be held to-morrow night, the Senate conventions on Tuesday night, and the Assembly conventions on Wednesday night. The following Representatives in Congress, it was said last night, will very probably be renominated:

Second District—John J. Fitzgerald.
Third District—Edmund H. Driggs.
Fourth District—Bertram T. Clayton.
Fifth District—Dr. Frank Wilson.

The organization, it is expected, will oppose the renomination of Mr. May in the Sixth District, and it is believed some other candidate will be named.

The State Senate slate at present is as follows:

Third District—Thomas H. Cullen.
Fourth District—J. Grattan McMahon.
Fifth District—Dr. Andrew M. Gillen.
Sixth District—Walter C. Barton.
Seventh District—P. H. McCarren.
Ninth District—Joseph Wagner.

No Democratic candidate has as yet been slated in the Eighth District, which is strongly Republican. The Assembly slate has not yet been made up.

TILLMAN ON THE FRANCHISE.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ill., Oct. 6.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina delivered an address to 3,000 people in the public park here this afternoon. He criticised the policy of the Administration in regard to the Philippines and Porto Rico, and claimed that the Sugar Trust was responsible for the Porto Rico Tariff bill, which was opposed by a majority in Congress until the trust pressed the button and whipped them into line.

He stated that if the people knew the villainy that was perpetrated in Congress by the corporations and trusts, they would march to Washington and hang half the members. He defended the disfranchisement of the colored voters in his State, saying that it was the only method for the whites to prevent control by the blacks. This he considered no worse than the disfranchisement of the yellow man in our new possessions by the Republicans.

SENATE REPEALS GOEBEL LAW.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 6.—By a vote of 21 to 17 the State Senate to-day repealed the Goebel election law and amended the previous law, which provides that the County Judge shall name the election officers by a provision alternating between the two parties and the Sheriff of election in precincts, the Sheriff having the deciding vote in case of a dead-lock between the two Judges.

The Senate also passed the bill passed by the House last week, but so amended as to make it a return to the old County Judge system, with such restrictions on the County Judge as to force the appointment of election officers, be they good or bad, who may be named by the politicians who control the County Committees. No discretion is given the County Judge to appoint from a list of names in each precinct, but he must appoint the two men selected by each party committee.

The Democratic leaders in the House say they will certainly reject any such measure, and the prospects for the passage of a new law are gloomy. Unless passed by next Saturday, it could hardly be put into operation for the coming election, as it would take so much time for the State board to appoint the county boards and for all the new machinery to be put into effect.

FLOODS IN MEXICO.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 6.—A dispatch from Tampico, Mexico, says: The Panuco and Tamesir Rivers, which empty into the Gulf at this place, are on one of the biggest rises in their history, and great damage has been wrought by the floods in the populated and cultivated valleys above here. At one point near Chila Station, on the line of the Mexican Central Railroad, the Tamesir River is over fifty miles wide and has swept to destruction hundreds of houses occupied by Mexican families and laborers.

Many cases of drowning are reported. All the tributaries of these rivers in the southern and eastern parts of the State of San Luis Potosi are out of their banks and have washed away whole villages and ruined thousands of acres of growing crops.

DENIES HERESY CHARGES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Concerning the Rev. L. A. L. Hanna's denunciation of the Chicago University as a hotbed of heresy, President Harper said:

"Such an outburst as this on the part of Mr. Hanna is absolutely unwarranted. His statements are not based on facts as they exist to-day and have always existed in this institution. If he were familiar with the routine and policies of the University of Chicago, he would not have made such ridiculous statements.

"There is no heresy in the university teachings. We are not taking the young student and filling his mind with scientific teachings which shake the solid foundations of the old theology, as is charged by Mr. Hanna. We do not ask or endeavor to influence students to give up the old orthodox ideas. Every one acquainted with the theological department of the institution is thoroughly aware of the injustice of such a charge.

"It is quite true that we teach students the scientific as well as orthodox principles. We teach them all a well educated man ought to know, but we leave them to form their own opinions upon religion as well as other subjects."

MRS. HUTCHINSON'S SANITY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 6.—An application was made in Trenton on Monday of this week before Vice Chancellor Emory by J. K. Rice, representing Mrs. Theodosia Carman, mother of Mrs. Belle Hutchinson, for the appointment of a commission to inquire into her sanity.

Mrs. Hutchinson lives in a handsome house in Easton Avenue. Her husband, who was a broker in New York, died several years ago. Previous to his death and since then James A. Nichols, who was at one time the manager of the Mathushek piano establishment on George Street here, lived with the Hutchinsons.

The application is based upon the affidavits of Mrs. Carman and Dr. J. S. Van Marter and another relative of Mrs. Hutchinson, who allege that she has been sick for a long time and that the ravages of disease have completely undermined her mental system.

Nichols is now in town, and is staying at the City Hotel. Mrs. Hutchinson has been an invalid for a long time, and has been confined to her bed for a year, suffering, it is said, from Bright's disease.

AMERICA AND SULU SLAVES

Congressman Grosvenor Answers the Attacks on President McKinley.

NO SLAVERY TREATY MADE

Gen. Bates's Agreement Only Temporary and Subject to Approval of Congress—Text of State Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Congressman C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio spoke at a Republican meeting in Evanston, Ill., to-night in defense of President McKinley's action regarding the so-called slavery treaty with the Sultan of Jolo. Gen. Grosvenor said:

"I want to condemn without qualification the assault inaugurated by Mr. Bryan in the form of a personal attack upon President McKinley, and which has been reiterated from one end of this country to the other by the smaller lights of the Democratic Party. Over and over again it has been charged that the President had made a treaty with the Sultan of Jolo and others by which slavery heretofore existing in that country had been ratified and affirmed by the President. The statement was a wicked and malicious falsehood when it was made, and has been repeated by others, either in ignorance of the facts or in disregard of the truth. In the first place, no treaty was made with the Sultan as described and asserted, but it is true that Gen. Bates, acting on behalf of the armed forces of the United States, entered into a temporary agreement with the Sultan and others, by which, if it had been approved by the President and by Congress, slavery would have been recognized and possibly fortified in that territory. But it must be borne in mind that the arrangement was only a temporary one, intended to prevent an outbreak of war at the time when Aguinaldo had a large force, and which, while it was in no sense a treaty, was a moral obligation for the time being, for the President had agreed to it and confirmed it.

"Now, for a fair discussion of this subject, it must be borne in mind that the treaty with Spain by which the United States acquired title to the islands of the Philippine Archipelago, contained in Article 10 a distinct agreement in the following words:

Article 10.—The civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress.

"This is a most important article of that great treaty. It differentiates all the treaties with foreign nations by which heretofore we have acquired title to territory. The treaty by which Mr. Jefferson acquired the title to the Louisiana Purchase is also the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo by which we acquired title to New Mexico and other vast possessions. These treaties will contain a stipulation that the people of those Territories should become citizens of the United States upon their election, but this treaty, the treaty of Paris, carefully guarded that situation and provided that in the hereafter Congress should settle the question of the relation of these people to the United States both as to their civil rights and their political status. So it will be seen that the agreement made by Gen. Bates, even if approved by the President, could not have affected the status of the inhabitants for the very good reason that the paramount law of the land had remitted that whole question to Congress.

SLAVERY PROPER ABSENT.

"Now I have to remark two things: In the first place there was no such thing as slavery, within the modern and American acceptation of the term, existing in the Archipelago of Jolo, and any gentleman who assails the President upon this question, whether he be a candidate for President of the United States or the merest toady following in his footsteps, knows perfectly well, if he knows anything about it, that his assault is wicked from this very fact: The slavery existing there was voluntary.

"Major Murray, the Inspector General of the forces in the Philippines, under date of Dec. 10, 1899, reported that the character of the domestic slavery existing in the archipelago differs greatly from the former slavery institutions of the United States, in this: That the Moro slave, so-called, becomes a member of the owner's family, enjoying certain privileges, and that he even voluntarily sells himself to better his conditions and to secure some slight temporary individual benefit. And it should be borne in mind that one of the stipulations of the so-called treaty or agreement was Article X:

"Any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the market value."

"Now this was the statement, and all there was to it. Now let us see what happened. At once when the agreement of Aug. 20, 1899, to which reference has been made, was presented to the War Department, the following action was taken by the War Department:

War Department,
Washington, Oct. 27, 1899.

Sir: The President instructs me to advise you that the agreement signed Aug. 20, 1899, between Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, representing the United States, of the one part, the Sultan of Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Attik, the Dato Calbi, and the Dato Joakanain, of the other part, is confirmed and approved, subject to the action of Congress provided for in that clause of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain which provides "the civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress," and with the understanding and reservation, which should be distinctly communicated to the Sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu Archipelago, a thing which is made impossible by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. At the same time when you communicate to the Sultan the above-mentioned understanding, the President desires that you should make inquiry as to the number of persons held in slavery in the archipelago, and what arrangement it may be practicable to make for their emancipation. It is assumed that the market price referred to in the agreement of Aug. 20, 1899, is not very high at present, and it may be that a comparatively moderate sum, which Congress might be willing to appropriate for that purpose, would suffice to secure freedom for the whole number.

It is needless to suggest that the inquiry should be prosecuted in such a way as not to create the impression that we now have authority to make such an arrangement and in such a manner as not to create extravagant expectations.

Very truly yours,
ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

Major Gen. E. S. Otis, Commanding United States forces in the Philippines, Manila, P. I.

Office of the Military Governor in the Philippines, Manila, P. I., Dec. 10, 1899.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the War Department communication of Oct. 27, 1899, containing information of the conditional approval of the agreement of Aug. 20 last, between Gen. Bates and the Sultan of Jolo, by His Excellency, the President of the United States, and to inclose instructions on the subject which have been given to Gen. Bates, who is now present in command of that section of the Philippines. Very respectfully yours,

E. S. OTIS, Major General,
United States Military Governor in the Philippines.

Office of the Military Governor in the Philippine Islands,
Manila, Dec. 10, 1899.

The Secretary of War, Washington:

Sir: I am directed to inclose for your information, action, and guidance, a copy of a confidential War Department communication, dated Oct. 27 last, which contains notice of the approval of his Excellency, the President of the United States of the agreement of Aug. 20, 1899, between yourself as agent of the Government, and the Sultan, and certain datos of the Jolo archipelago, subject, however, to the conditions stipulated in the last clause of Article XI. of the late Paris Treaty, and which reads as follows: "The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress."

This conditional approval, it will be seen by reference to the War Department communication, is given with the distinct understanding that the existence of slavery, involuntary servitude in any portion of the Philippines, is in nowise authorized as under the Thirteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution the authorization or recognition of the continued slavery status by the Executive of the Government is impossible.

You will carefully note the instructions in the communication, which directs that when the Sultan is informed of the President's conditional approval of the agreement that inquiry be made as to the extent which slavery is practiced in the archipelago, the number of people held as slaves, and what practical course of action looking to their emancipation can be adopted.

By reference to notes of your interviews and conferences with the Sultan and his representatives which accompanied the agreement when submitted to this office, and from information obtained from other sources, it is believed that the market price of slaves in the archipelago is insignificant, ranging from $30 to $90 Mexican, and that in some instances owners will be pleased to grant freedom to their slaves if they can escape the burden of supporting them.

"It is understood, too, that the character of domestic slavery existing in the archipelago differs greatly from the former slavery institutions of the United States, in this, that the Moro slave so-called becomes a member of the owner's family, enjoying certain privileges, and that he often voluntarily sells himself to better his condition and to secure some slight temporary individual benefit. Hence it is desired that you report upon the character of this Moro slavery in order that the institution as existing may be fully appreciated. The number of slaves secured by the Moros through capture or by purchase from other bands, tribes, or races and now held by them and the number of them in use who voluntarily or involuntarily entered the condition of slavery might be approximately stated.

"You will conduct your inquiries with a caution prescribed in the inclosed War Department communication, making full report of the results of the same to this office as soon as practicable. You will also extend your investigation, with a report thereon, to other Philippine islands inhabited by Moros and where they have planted their domestic institutions. Very respectfully,

"C. H. MURRAY,
"Major and Inspector General, United States Volunteers."

"Brig. Gen. Bates, Commanding the District of Mindanao and Jolo, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

"War Department, Washington, Jan. 25, 1900.

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Dec. 10, 1899, inclosing copy of your instructions of the same date to Brig. Gen. Bates, United States Volunteers, commanding the District of Mindanao and Jolo, and communicating to him a copy of the War Department communication dated Oct. 27 last.

"The instructions to Gen. Bates contained therein are approved.

"ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

"Major Gen. E. S. Otis, Military Governor, Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I."

CHARGE ENTIRELY FALSE.

"Thus it will be seen that the statement that the President of the United States in any way ratified, confirmed, or approved of the existence of slavery or involuntary servitude in the Jolo archipelago was utterly false in its inception and is criminally false in its repetition.

"There lives not on this earth one man with a greater horror of slavery than William McKinley. There lives not one man who utterly condemns or despises discrimination against individuals by reason of color or race as does William McKinley. His life has been one long struggle in favor of the promotion of equal rights and the uplifting of all men, and it is a little late in the day for a candidate for President, who has not a ghost of a chance to get a respectable vote except by the practical suppression of the ballot to raise such a story.

"Let us see. Mr. Bryan has a reasonable show at this stage to get 147 Electoral votes. Of this number he will get the following from States in which there is substantially no election to be held: Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 9; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9. There are 73 votes that will come to him with nothing behind them but a fraction not exceeding one-fourth of the electors in these States voting for or against Bryan, while in the States of Tennessee and Virginia the election laws and the reign of public sentiment in hostility to a free ballot will be so great that there will be scarcely a semblance of a full and complete election. Here, then, are 97 votes, which will come to Mr. Bryan tainted by the condition that negatives the whole theory of a free ballot and fair count."

MR. McKINLEY INDORSED.

Dr. Cadman, at His "People's Concert," Says Sound Money Is the Issue.

President McKinley's re-election was advocated; sound money was declared the paramount issue of the campaign; demagogues were denounced, and Richard Croker was declared utterly ignorant of the financial question by the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman, a free-trade Democrat, at his weekly "people's concert," held last night in the Gospel Tabernacle, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

"Mr. McKinley's foreign and home policies are more sagacious, constructive, and honorable than those of his opponent," said Mr. Cadman. "Bryan elected on a 16 to 1 platform would be fatal to the prosperity of this country. There is no imperialism. Sound money is the issue. It cannot be obscured nor obliterated.

"I favor a dollar which can stand the perils of a sea voyage and will not depreciate in value the minute it loses sight of Sandy Hook."

Characterizing the Administration's treatment of the Filipinos as magnanimous and wise, Dr. Cadman paid his respects to demagogues who foment labor troubles and incite class conflicts in this language:

"Class divisions there have been and will ever be, but class antagonisms there need never be. No one can do more disastrous work than to arraign from the platform class against class. He who does this is the veriest demagogue, and, unfortunately for us, there are such demagogues, and they have no small constituency."

Regarding Mr. Croker and the money question, Dr. Cadman said:

"That conspicuous specimen of American disinterestedness, Mr. Richard Croker, showed his profound ignorance of the money question when he foolishly suggested Congressional regulation of the currency every four years. (Cheers.)

"Trusts should be taken out of politics. The man who says all trusts are bad knows not whereof he speaks. Trusts should be legally regulated and restricted, and if any are found to be crushing the young men of this country or ruining their chances of success in life, the people should rise in their might and annihilate that trust."

Concluding, Dr. Cadman said:

"Mr. McKinley is pledged up to the neck for sound money, yet if his Administration is to stand or fall upon his miscalled imperialistic attitude, I assert there is no other possible platform. Mr. Bryan, if elected, would have to do precisely as Mr. McKinley is doing regarding the Filipinos.

"The gravest international complications were averted by the taking possession of the Philippines by the United States. If Bryan is elected he can't pull down the flag in those islands. They are ours. There the flag will stay." [Cheers.]

MR. SCHURMAN AT PRINCETON.

Speaks on Campaign Issues to the University Republican Club.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6.—The National campaign was opened here to-night, when President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University delivered an address before the university Republican Club, in Alexander Hall.

President Schurman reviewed the issues of the campaign four years ago and asserted that despite the prophecy of the Democratic Party that the gold standard would surely bring distress to the people, the country is now teeming with prosperity. He then said that the Republican Party comes before the American people this year with no new fad, but with the financial issue which, despite the attempt of other parties to displace it with a "paramount" issue, demands the attention of every American thinking man.

He said he believed there was no feasible way in which the United States could settle the Philippine question except that undertaken by President McKinley. "The Republic may be prone to many evils," he said, "but I verily believe that the last thing that this country is in danger of is imperialism."

MR. ODELL MAY SPEAK.

Confers with Gen. Greene Before Going to His Home.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., left for his home in Newburg yesterday afternoon. Before going he had a long conference with Gen. Francis V. Greene and William H. Ten Eyck. He denied that he was authority for the statement that New York would give 80,000 majority for McKinley and Roosevelt. He would not say whether he would make any speeches or not.

National Committeeman Gibbs said he thought Mr. Odell would make a few speeches.

SENATOR DEPEW AT BUFFALO.

Great Republican Mass Meeting in City Convention Hall.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew was the central figure at a great Republican mass meeting to-night, which was by far the most important of the party demonstration in the west end of the State during the present campaign. The new City Convention Hall had its capacity tested for the first time, and the streets were filled with immense crowds, who watched an imposing pageant of marching clubs from the wards of Buffalo and the surrounding towns.

George Clinton presided at the meeting. Senator Depew confined his remarks to the general issues of the campaign.

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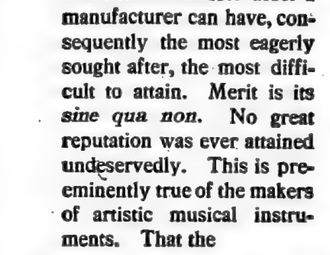

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AN "ENDLESS CHAIN" SWINDLE

A. B. Watson of New Mexico Must Now Pay the Penalty for Working an Ingenious Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 6.—Albert B. Watson was sentenced last night to six months in the Territorial Penitentiary and fined $500 and costs. He worked an "endless chain" swindle, operating under the name of the Ohio Specialty Company of Cincinnati.

His plan was to sell a ticket for 25 cents, the purchaser to send him $1 for four similar tickets. When four persons purchased tickets and sent them to Watson with $1 each the original purchaser received a four-dollar pair of shoes. Thus the purchasers multiplied by the thousand, but 90 per cent. of them received no shoes, and Watson was fast growing rich when arrested. He operated from Las Cruces, N. M., his mail being forwarded from Cincinnati.

Watson numbered among his victims hundreds of men and women in Texas, Louisiana, California, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Arizona, Montana, and other States, besides New Mexico. The case has been a complicated one, and the Government spent several thousand dollars in running down the culprit, his arrest being effected several months ago by Post Office Inspector C. L. Doran. Victims were present at the trial who traveled over a thousand miles to give their testimony.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh southerly winds.

Saturday was characterized by unusually high temperature for the season in the lake region, Ohio Valley, and along the eastern slope of the Appalachians. The temperature at 8 P. M. ranged from 10 to 20 degrees above the seasonal average, with maximum temperatures during the day ranging from 80 to 88 degrees. Rain fell generally throughout the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys and in the northern half of the upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	62	68	69
6 A. M.	61	67	69
9 A. M.	62	69	76
12 M.	60	75	77
4 P. M.	59	73	76
6 P. M.	58	68	70
9 P. M.	57	66	66
12 P. M.	55	64	65

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yes

CHINESE EMPEROR SELECTS NEW CAPITAL

Decrees that Singan Be Chosen Because "Defended by Nature."

UNEASINESS IN WASHINGTON

Lord Salisbury Accepts Germany's Proposals—Japanese Leaving Peking —Li Frees Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The State Department learned to-day that the Chinese Emperor contemplates establishing his capital at Singan, in the Province of Shen-si, instead of returning to Peking.

The Japanese Minister left to-day with the Secretary of State a copy of a telegram, dated Oct. 1, received from the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, to this effect:

"The Japanese Acting Consul at Shanghai reported on the 28th ult. the publication in Chinese papers of an undated imperial edict, the purport of which was as follows:

"'Though we have accompanied her Majesty the Empress Dowager to Tai-Yen and settled there, it is not our intention to remain there permanently. Inasmuch as Singan was the seat of the ancient rulers of China, and is defended by nature, we order the Acting Governor of Shen-Si to select a suitable site for the imperial palace in the City of Singan, and to provide everything necessary for our journey thereto. He should bear in mind the hardships we are now exposed to and refrain from all extravagant preparations.'"

The peculiar wording of the edict has distinctly dampened the optimistic sentiments which have prevailed here. The edict does not announce that the Emperor will go to Singan because he prefers that city or because the Imperial Palace at Peking has been profaned by foreigners. He distinctly states that he selects the city because it "is defended by nature," as if the strategic position of his capital were just now the paramount consideration with him. This edict, coming at a time when there are so many rumors of activity on the part of the Chinese army and navy, looks as if the Emperor were not overconfident of a peaceful solution of the negotiations.

It is further noted that the edict is a most businesslike paper, differing considerably from the usual Chinese document. It reads as if it were written by a man under the pressing need of haste. The Emperor warns the Acting Governor of Shen-Si that this is no time to make elaborate preparations. Evidently he wishes the Governor to get everything ready as quickly and with as little ceremony as possible.

Singan is indeed, as the Emperor says, "defended by nature." The province of Shan-Si is on the northwestern border, and many mountain ranges must be traversed to reach it. Before a hostile army can get from Peking to Shen-Si it must traverse the great province of Shan-Si as well as a considerable part of Pe-chi-Li. Singan is in the southern portion of Shen-Si, almost surrounded by mountains, with the big Pe-Ling range at its back. Whether for defense or for flight after defense is exhausted, Singan is as good a place as could be found in the Chinese Empire. It would be a vastly different matter to threaten the Emperor in Shen-Si from what it would be to threaten him in Peking. It is as if the United States Government should remove its capital, during an invasion, from Washington to Chicago.

The official view is that it does not matter where the Emperor goes, because negotiations can proceed without his presence at Peking. America is anxious to have him return to Peking, but she cannot reasonably object to his going where he will.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6.—The British river gunboat Woodcock has gone to Hankow to survey the Han River.

It is significant of future events, regarding the capture of the Chinese Court, that the British river gunboat Woodlark is surveying a landing place near the Kang-Yin forts.

ENGLAND INDORSES GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Lord Salisbury, it is understood, answered Germany's last note to-day, accepting its proposals.

There is a general impression in England that a basis of united action by the powers is now in sight. That such a satisfactory stage has been reached through Lord Salisbury's following America's lead is ignored by the English papers, which have not yet grasped the fact that the present German action is a direct consequence of Lord Salisbury's verbal refusal to become a party to the suggestion that the surrender of the guilty Chinese officials must be precedent to the peace negotiations. Great Britain, it is fairly safe to say, will now never formally answer Germany's first note. But her informal answer had, perhaps, a greater effect on the negotiatfons than any recent circumstance, besides making the Continental plan for working independently of the United States unfeasible.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—A feeling of general satisfaction has been caused by the French note. It receives courteous treatment, but is considered to contain matter that can wait. A Foreign Office official, discussing the note this morning, expressed the view that the prohibition of the importation of arms to China should be indefinitely prolonged, and also held that the military guard to be maintained at Peking by the unanimous consent of the powers should remain for an indefinite period. He also said that since the powers now hold the Taku fortifications the question of their demolition is not pressing, for they can be demolished at any time. Regarding indemnities, he said there was no difference of opinion on the question of the principle which will prevail, though the details will require discussion.

Certain newspapers criticise the omission of the word "international" in M. Delcassé's proposal of a permanent military occupation of the district between Peking and Tien-Tsin, expressing the opinion that the omission indicates that Russia will insist upon sole proprietary rights to the district, upon the ground that her administration of the railroads justify it.

The officials of the Foreign Office expressed the opinion that this conclusion was extraordinarily far-fetched, adding:

"All the powers are equally interested in maintaining communications with Peking."

The new American note, announced via London, is discredited here.

While the latest German note has, apparently, not yet been formally answered by any of the powers, the Foreign Office here has been informed that they all agree to it.

The press of various shades of opinion regard the new German note as the rallying point of the powers in the present negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The American answer to the French note, which is the pending phase of the Chinese negotiations to be disposed of, has been pretty well defined, although it will remain for the return of the President and a meeting of the Cabinet to give the answer formal definiteness.

Already, however, intimations have been conveyed to some of the foreign representatives that this Government may not be able to concur in the interdiction of the import of arms into China, and also that there may be serious Constitutional reasons requiring at least two of the French proposals to be submitted to the American Congress before they can be acted upon affirmatively. These two latter propositions relate to the establishment of a permanent legation guard at Peking and to the permanent maintenance of a line of communication from Peking to the sea. The permanency of these plans appears to involve a possibility of territorial occupation, though of a limited character, and it is understood that even if these moves were regarded with favor by the executive branch, there would be Constitutional reasons making it desirable to submit them to Congress.

CHINA AND LAW OF NATIONS.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Prof. Jelinck, Professor of International Law at Heidelberg, shows in the Deutsche Juristentag that relations, according to international law, between China and the powers, do not exist, since China has never voluntarily recognized the obligations of international law. The latter presupposes the equality of the States, whereas the Chinese theory is that the other States are vassals of the Emperor of China.

The fact that China has been forced to permit Ministers of the powers to reside at Peking does not change the situation. The Ministers merely enjoy treaty rights. Therefore the attack upon the Ministers was merely a breach of treaty rights. The Chinese are utterly in ignorance of the idea of the sanctity of the Ambassadors.

JAPANESE LEAVING CHINA.

PEKING, Oct. 2.—The Japanese retrograde movement has begun, and Japan's forces in China are being rapidly reduced. It is officially stated that half of the army will return to Japan. Several Japanese trains, said to contain a lot of treasure, have departed from the city. The Japanese assert that the trains contain ammunition.

The British authorities have arrested a party of Peking Chinese for selling ammunition to the Boxers.

The Americans are making a search of the Forbidden City for the imperial porcelain collection, not for loot, but merely for the purpose of examining the collection.

The Russians have evacuated the Summer Palace.

The Ninth Japanese Brigade is leaving here. The Twenty-first Japanese Brigade will remain at Peking and Tien-Tsin.

LI FREES BELGIAN PRISONERS.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 5.—Li-Hung-Chang has ordered the release and safe escort to Peking of five Belgian engineers and fifteen missionaries who have been kept prisoners many weeks at Pao-ting-Foo.

Earl Li is apparently doing his utmost to please the powers.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Chinese Embassy has been advised that Li-Hung-Chang left Tien-Tsin Thursday for Peking.

Baroness von Ketteler Leaves China.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A telegram from the United States Consul at Tien-Tsin conveys the information that the Baroness von Ketteler left for Yokohama Sept. 30.

FOUGHT IMPULSE TO SLAY.

Mrs. Smith, Who Killed Herself and Two Children, Left a Note Asking Her Husband's Forgiveness.

Ethel Smith, the oldest of the three children whom Mrs. Lilliam Smith shot before committing suicide at her home in Inwood, Friday afternoon, was still alive at a late hour last night, and the physicians connected with Fordham Hospital say there is a chance for her recovery, although she will probably be disfigured for life by the carbolic acid. It is thought that the bullet which wounded her went through her body, for up to the present time it has not been located.

The Coroner is convinced that Mrs. Smith was insane. She was a great sufferer from nervous trouble, and at times brooded over the thought of dying and leaving her children, whom she idolized. The idea of putting an end to all her troubles by taking her own life and those of her children at the same time is believed to have seized the woman Friday afternoon, and before even her servants realized that she was insane the fatal shots had been fired. Mrs. Smith was thirty-three years old, and was married to Walter M. Smith when she was about twenty years of age. The husband said yesterday that their married life had been an exceptionally happy one, and, except on the theory that his wife had gone suddenly insane, he was at a loss to account for the tragedy. Until about three weeks ago the couple lived on Lenox Avenue, near One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Mrs. Smith's physician, Dr. J. W. Cassell, who had been treating her for melancholia, advised a change of scene and air, and it was finally decided to rent the old Frank Leslie homestead on Broadway, near Dyckman Street, at Inwood. The house is beautifully situated, and the children, as well as Mrs. Smith, who to all appearances improved daily, were delighted with the surroundings.

On Friday morning Mrs. Smith was evidently in the best of spirits, and drove to the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Station of the elevated road with her husband; Curtis Moore, the coachman, whose wife is the house servant, driving her back home. The boy, Andrew, went to school, but Ethel, complaining of feeling ill, remained at home. During the early part of the day Mrs. Smith acted rationally, but how and where she obtained the revolver, the box of cartridges, and the carbolic acid is a mystery. After lunch had been served, she suggested that Moore take his wife out for a drive. They returned at 3 o'clock, when Mrs. Smith gave Moore two letters to take to the Post Office.

The boy Andrew entered the house as Moore drove away, and apparently the mother began her homicidal work at once by shooting him as he started to cross the kitchen, for he was found lying face downward, with his books still under his arm. On the second floor, in the room where Ethel and Mabel were found, there was every evidence of a fierce struggle. She had first tried to induce them to drink the acid. Failing, she attempted to force it down their throats, bruising their faces and necks badly. Finding it impossible to accomplish this, she again resorted to her revolver and shot them both, after which she turned the weapon upon herself and fired two shots, one entering her heart. At 4 o'clock the Moores returned and discovered the tragedy.

Mrs. Smith left a letter to her husband explaining that for days she had been fighting against an irresistible impulse to kill her children and herself, and that it had finally overcome her. She begged forgiveness.

PASTOR CHARGES SLANDER.

He Seeks Damages for Being Acqused of Pawning the Communion Service.

The Rev. Hermann H. Rippe, who up to last January was pastor of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, in the Borough of the Bronx, has had papers served in a suit for slander which he is bringing against Miss Mary Hey of 3,608 Park Avenue. Mr. Rippe, who is suing for $10,000, states in his complaint that Miss Hey, while speaking about him in German to a party of German friends, said that he had pawned the silver communion service of the church. The word she used, he says, was "versetzt," which is a German equivalent for the English word "pawn."

Henry F. Lippold, Miss Hey's counsel, has prepared an answer, in which his client admits that she used the word "versetzt," but says that she used it meaning "to mortgage," and says, moreover, that Rippe had mortgaged the silver communion service of St. Stephen's Church before he was requested to resign by its congregation last January.

Mr. Rippe was formerly a pastor of the Missouri Synod, but left it about six years ago. He was born in Germany, and received a theological education there. After leaving the Missouri Synod he went to work as a grocery clerk in the Bronx, and started a church in a grocery store at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. Miss Hey, who with her brother, George Hey, is the proprietor of a silk label factory at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, became a member of his congregation, which did not number more than sixty. Rippe succeeded in having a chapel built in Union Avenue.

The present church building, which is big enough to accommodate 800 to 1,000 people, and which has a large parsonage adjoining it, was built three years ago and is mortgaged. Mr. and Miss Hey, who are well-to-do, gave large sums to keep the church from being seized by a foreclosure of the mortgage and to support the pastor.

Miss Hey, in her answer to Rippe's charge, says that last year she learned that Rippe had mortgaged all the furniture in the parsonage. The mortgage was foreclosed in the beginning of January. She says that when the representatives of the loan association arrived to seize the furniture in the house they started to carry off the communion service. Mr. Hey, who was present at the time, objected to this, and a paper was shown in which Rippe had mortgaged all the silver in the house. The communion service, she says, was the only silver of any value in the parsonage. In order to save the communion service, Mr. Hey paid off the debt himself, she says.

A meeting of the congregation was held the next night, and Rippe was requested to resign, and he moved out of the parsonage.

Mr. Lippold, Miss Hey's counsel, says that he has heard nothing of the case since he sent the answer to Rippe's lawyer.

"I don't expect that it will be followed up," he said. "The whole case rests on the meaning of one word, and it is perfectly plain what my client meant when she said it. Rippe acted foolishly in bringing the suit."

COLLEGE MEN'S NEW CLUB

University of Pennsylvania Alumni Formally Open Quarters.

Provost Harrison the Guest of Honor—The Musical Programme—Work for Undergraduates.

Nearly a hundred alumni of the University of Pennsylvania gathered at 44 West Forty-fourth Street last night for the formal opening of the quarters selected by the local alumni club representing that institution. Provost Charles Curtis Harrison was the guest of honor. William B. Boulton, President of the club, presided and made a short address of welcome.

"At last we have our club," he said, "which means that old 'Penn' is in line to share the influence of the other great universities in this city. They have had their organizations for some time, but there is no reason why we, with almost 500 alumni here, should not equal any of them before very long."

Dr. Harrison, when called upon for a speech, congratulated the club on its successful start and spoke of its formation as being one of the late happenings of which the university should be proud, among the others being the numerous expeditions sent out for researches in Asia and Northwestern America, the addition of many new buildings to those already owned by the institution, and the signal achievements of "Pennsy's" athletes during the past Summer and before.

"Your association here," he said, "will have a reflex influence on us over at Philadelphia, for when we see our old students working to uplift the reputation of the university it makes us work all the harder ourselves."

He then told his hearers of the newly established General Alumni Association, with headquarters at the university. Through this it is designed to keep all who have ever attended the institution in touch with it and with each other, the official printed organ of the association being the medium through which such a result is to be forthcoming. All alumni are expected to report changes in their addresses and such other pertinent facts about themselves as are of public interest. And, if this is done, the Provost and his assistants will be enabled to inform each one of the old students of what is going on at the university from time to time.

Next to Provost Harrison, the lions of the occasion were Messrs. Kendrick and Donaldson, who for several years past have been the leading spirits in the well-known University of Pennsylvania dramatic club, The Mask and Wig. With these two in charge, an informal musical programme was rendered, young and old alumni joining in one college song after another. "The Red and Blue," of all tunes the most popular in undergraduate circles, was sung more than once. Others in the list were "Here's to Good Old Penn," "Hail Pennsylvania," and "The Pennsylvania Girl."

From now on the officers of the club intend to increase the membership as rapidly as possible, all of the local alumni whose addresses were known having already been notified of the organization's existence. The membership is now 185. Those who are eligible are all graduates and matriculates who have left the university in good standing, all professors or instructors who are now or may hereafter be connected with the institution, and all who on March 1, 1900, were members of the New York Alumni Society, from which sprung the new club.

One of the chief purposes of the club is to provide rooms for any undergraduates or out-of-town alumni who may happen to come here from time to time. In the apartment house where the clubrooms are situated arrangements have been made for the temporary acquitement of such sleeping quarters as may be wanted. The regular quarters include four rooms, a restaurant being established in one of them.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Long Island Road's Annual Report Shows Record Passenger Earnings.

The report of the Long Island Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was published yesterday. It is the first report issued since the road went into the hands of the Pennsylvania interests, but as this event took place only a month before the close of the fiscal year, the influence of the new control had not had time to make its effect felt.

The Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad is not included in last year's report, the road having been leased to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

The passenger earnings, according to the report, were the largest in the history of the road. The gross earnings from all traffic show a decrease of $65,215.63, as compared with 1899, but as the revenue from Government business during that year amounted to $157,000, the actual gross from ordinary traffic exceeded 1899 by $91,784.37.

The passenger, freight, and express earnings have shown constant increase for four years. This increase is largely due to additional and improved train schedules.

Earnings have increased steadily since 1897, an increase in freight earnings of 11 per cent. during that time having been obtained with less freight train mileage. The increased cost of material and supplies has affected operating expenses adversely, and no new work has been undertaken on that account. The total charges to capital on account of additions and betterments to property amounted to $219,765.

The net surplus of the system was $178,537, a decrease from the previous year of $33,015.

The following table shows earnings and expenses as compared with 1899:

*Earnings.	1899.	1900.
Passengers	$2,492,783	$2,499,740
Freight	1,397,176	1,300,629
Express	590,104	595,847
Mail, telegraph, &c.	152,411	161,042
Total	$4,622,474	$4,557,259
Operating expenses—		
Maintenance of way	$520,344	$516,855
Maintenance of equipment	443,449	419,643
Conducting transportation	2,199,737	2,208,310
General	147,841	132,534
Total	$3,311,371	$3,276,073
Net earnings	$1,311,103	$1,281,185
Other income	161,998	275,911
Total income	$1,473,102	$1,557,097
Fixed charges and taxes	$1,223,030	1,397,604
Net income	$250,071	$159,493

*Ciphers omitted.

After deducting $100,000, transferred to the reserve fund, a balance of $59,493 remained, which was credited to profit and loss.

The condensed general balance sheet shows:

Assets—	
Cost of road and equipment	$31,872,541
Other permanent investments	3,021,418
Securities owned at cost	2,688,790
Real estate mortgages	206,487
Current assets	636,103
Other assets	971,312
Profit and loss account	844,310
Total	$40,150,963
Liabilities—	
Capital stock	$12,000,000
Funded debt	21,210,702
Outstanding securities of leased lines	4,048,000
Mortgages	281,237
Notes payable	400,000
Interest, rentals, accrued, not due	304,022
Taxes accrued	217,539
Interest and rentals, due and unpaid	26,471
Reserve fund	117,220
Current liabilities	645,769
Total	$40,150,963

Traffic statistics show that 12,387,649 passengers were carried, as against 11,777,205 for the previous year, the average per passenger per mile being 1.46 cents, as against 1.49 cents for the year before. The number of tons of freight carried were 1,513,387, as against 1,389,679, the average per ton per mile being 8.15 cents, as against 8.64 cents for the previous year. Gross earnings per mile of road were $12,005, and net earnings $3,376, as against $12,181 and $3,455 respectively for the previous year.

BIG EQUIPMENT ORDER.

Baltimore and Ohio Makes Contract for 3,000 Freight Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—A contract for 3,000 freight cars, involving an expenditure of $1,865,000, was awarded to-day by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Pullman Company. This large contract is in line with the policy of the new management of the Baltimore and Ohio, which is re-equipping the entire system. The new cars will be supplied with the latest appliances, including safety couplers and air brakes.

This is the second large order for equipment given by the company within a week. The first was placed with the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburg. It was for 6,000 cars. Of these, 4,000 will be flat-bottom gondolas, of 80,000 pounds capacity, and 2,000 self-clearing hopper-bottom gondolas, of 100,000 pounds capacity.

The contract with the Pressed Steel Car Company involves an expenditure of about $6,000,000, or a total of $7,685,000. The company is also in the market for passenger equipment and about 40,000 tons of steel rails. The expenditure on account of steel rails will amount to over $1,000,000.

It is understood that the company will issue car trust certificates with which to pay for the new equipment.

The addition of the new cars will give the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about 80,000 freight cars of different types. Of this number, 12,000 will be steel. The company now has 6,000 steel cars in service.

Valley Railroad Sold.

SHARON, Penn., Oct. 6.—A deal was closed yesterday whereby the Valley Railroad, rolling stock, and other properties passed into the possession of Townsend, Reed & Co. of Chicago. They also purchased the franchises of the Sharon and Wheatland electric line and certain rights in the proposed Sharon and Youngstown Road. Within an hour after the deal closed work was comemnced on the new road to Wheatland.

Brief Railroad Items.

General Passenger Agent A. J. Smith was presented by his subordinates with diamond cuff buttons on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday.

The Erie Railroad last year paid $15,507,855, or 54½ per cent. of the total expenditures, to its 30,000 employes.

President Callaway and Chief Engineer Wilgus of the New York Central have just completed an inspection tour of the Fall Brook and Beech Creek Roads, composing the Pennsylvania division.

The Santa Fé has been giving free illustrated scientific lectures for the benefit of its employes. The attendance at the first five lectures was large, and the system will be extended.

The Lake Shore management denies that an eighteen-hour train is to be run between New York and Chicago. There will be an extra service next year from all points into Buffalo, on account of the Pan-American Exposition. Other lines which are planning similar special service are the New York Central, Lackawanna, Erie, Lehigh Valley, and Michigan Central, as well as some of the smaller roads.

All the grade crossings of streets in Jersey City with the main tracks of the Erie Railroad have been abolished, and there are now seven tracks between the tunnel and Henderson Street, for a distance of 3,700 feet, resting upon solid embankments retained by masonry within the limits of the company's property and carried over the streets by plate girder bridges with solid floors, making altogether a permanent structure; besides these seven tracks a new passenger car yard, with a capacity of fifty-six coaches, has been built upon the new elevation, together with a supply storehouse, provided with a heating plant for the warming of passenger cars. A two-story brick freight house has been constructed, in connection with the track elevation, upon the site of the old house, between Henderson and Grove Streets; the lower story of this house is upon the street level and the upper one that of the elevated tracks. The Jersey City terminus is now completed, and every available foot of ground owned by the company is occupied.

Sea Island Cotton 23 Cents.

VALDOSTA, Ga., Oct. 6.—The Sea Island Cotton Growers' Association had a meeting here to-day, and after hearing reports from every section as to the condition of the crop, &c., the Advise Board advised that the price be advanced to 23 cents. It is believed that 25 cents will be the basis for sales before many days, as reports indicate a very small crop.

Train of Cotton for Liverpool.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—A special train, consisting of twenty-six cars of cotton, left Chicago last evening over the Red Line, consigned to the Dominion Steamship Company of Boston. The train will run on special time to the seaboard, and it is expected that the trip will be made in four days. All the cotton is of Texas production, and after the transfer at East St. Louis is made is made special freight by the Red Line. It is destined for shipment to Liverpool on the Dominion steamships.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Israel Putnam, United States Army; J. Matsumato and T. Hayami, Asaka, Japan; Josiah Quincy, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE—Count C. G. de Lichtervelde, Belgian Minister, Washington; Andrew Carnegie, second, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Col. Ambrose Buckley, San Francisco.

PARK AVENUE—Admiral Joseph N. Miller, United States Navy.

GILSEY—Gen. J. Wallace Randolph, United States Army; Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. Theodore Payne Thurston, Winona, Minn.; Francis Hendricks, Syracuse.

PLAZA—Duc de Warren and family, Paris.

MANHATTAN—Capt. J. S. Bartlett, United States Navy.

VICTORIA—Major A. Manix, United States Army; Col. Charles A. Lagen, United States Army.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—Dr. J. M. Richards, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Field, Marshall. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Jackson, woolens; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, ribbons and millinery; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. S. Powers, dress goods and silks; 86 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Morell, dress goods, silks, and suits; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Victoria.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. J. Mack, laces; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

10:30 A. M.—146 Bridge Street; Isidor Seigendaum; damage, $10.

12:20 P. M.—72 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Mrs. Horn; damage, $25.

6:45 P. M.—332 West Twenty-fourth Street; P. C. Loughlin; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—E. S. Chatfield's foundry, in Addison, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $20,000; no insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The public school building at Ardmore, Penn., seven miles west of this city, caught fire at 11:20 to-day and burned furiously. Aid was summoned from this city, and two fire companies went to Ardmore on a special train. The structure, which is of stone, cost $40,000, and was destroyed.

B. Altman & Co.

DRESSMAKING and LADIES' TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THE IMPORTATIONS OF MODEL GOWNS FROM PARIS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED. ORDERS FOR COPIES OR MODIFICATIONS PLACED NOW WILL BE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

LARGE HATS, TURBANS, TOQUES and BONNETS.

A COLLECTION OF EFFECTIVE DESIGNS INCLUDING LATELY RECEIVED PARIS MODELS AND PRACTICAL STYLES FOR GENERAL WEAR.

Hanged Himself in His Barn.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 6.—Samuel McConarchy, a retired farmer living at Jacksonburg, committed suicide by hanging himself yesterday in his barn. On Thursday his brother was taken to the asylum, and this affected him greatly. He had been a Township Committeeman and an Elder and a Trustee of the Presbyterian Church for years.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:03	Sun sets 5:33	Moon sets 4:50

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	6:06	Gov. Isl'd 6:37	H. Gate 8:33
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	6:32	Gov. Isl'd 6:58	H. Gate 8:54

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, OCT. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Burgundia, Naples	.....	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Belgravia, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.
Georgic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chicago City, Bristol	.....	.....
City of Washington, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Massapequa, Havre	.....	.....
Mercator, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Specialist, Havre	.....	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	.....	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §10, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. §14.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. §14 and up to Oct. §27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. §27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 7.

El Norte, New Orleans, Oct. 2.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 29.
Galileo, Hull, Sept. 24.
Jessica, Colon, Sept. 28.
Kansas City, Savannah, Oct. 4.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 29.
New York, Southampton, Oct. 1.
Ohio, Hull, Sept. 22.

MONDAY, OCT. 8.

Bovic, Liverpool, Sept. 28.
City of Rome, Glasgow, Sept. 27.
Finance, Colon, Oct. 1.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, Oct. 1.
Massapequa, Havre, Sept. 23.
Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 3.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Oct. 5.
Trave, Bremen, Sept. 29.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

Alene, Port Limon, Oct. 2.
Hildur, Curacao, Oct. 1.
Iberian, Liverpool, Sept. 26.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 27.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Sept. 27.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Oct. 2.
Manila, Gibraltar, Sept. 26.
Westernland, Antwerp, Sept. 29.

THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

Concho, Galveston, Oct. 5.
Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 3.
Lavra, Hamburg, Sept. 20.
Servia, Liverpool, Oct. 2.

Arrived.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Citta di Palermo, (Ital.,) Bruno, Girgenti, &c., Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Orizaba, Leighton, Campeachy, &c., Sept. 21, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Oct. 3 and Charleston 4th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Nicholas, Shields Sept. 21, in ballast to the Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Sept. 29 and Key West Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Ohegan, Antwerp Sept. 22, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Copenhagen Sept. 21 and Christiansand 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 5th and anchored.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg Sept. 23, Boulogne 24th, and Plymouth 25th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Atlas, (Br.,) Segent, Sourabaya, &c., July 19, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Co., vessel to Furness, Withy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS San Juan, Sampson, Ponce Sept. 29 and San Juan Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Algiers, Prescott, New Orleans 6 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 6, 9:30 P. M., east, fresh breeze, cloudy and foggy.

Sailed.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Manitou, (Br.,) for London.
SS Caledonian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Caracas, for Ponce, Curacao, &c.
SS Altai, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Andes, (Br.,) for Port au Prince, &c.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Helios, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Ems, (Ger.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Olinda, for Matanzas, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Arthur Fitger, (Ger.,) Denker, from New York for Yokohama, was spoken Sept. 22. Location not given.

Notice to Mariners.

GREAT ROUND SHOAL LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Oct. 20, 1900, Light Vessel No. 42 will be replaced on her station to the southward of Great Round Shoal, southeasterly entrance to Nantucket Sound, and Relief Light Vessel No. 58, temporarily marking the station, will be withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 42 as to characteristics of lights, fog signal, or general appearance. (L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 125 of 1900, and Bulletin No. 112, Par. 4.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 42, No. 147, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1900," Pages 71 and 74.

NANTUCKET SHOALS LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Oct. 21, 1900, Light Vessel No. 66 will be temporarily withdrawn from her station, about 14 miles S. W. by W. from Asia Rip, Phelps Bank, Nantucket Shoals, and the station will be marked by Relief Light Vessel No. 58. Relief Light Vessel No. 58 will show a fixed white reflector light at the head of each of her two masts, and during thick or foggy weather will sound 12-inch steam whistle with the same characteristics as that on Light Vessel No. 66 viz., blasts of 5 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 25 seconds.

Relief Light Vessel No. 58 is a flush-deck steam vessel with a red hull, having "Relief" in large white letters on each side, and "58" also in white, on each bow; two masts,

NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated with a Capital Stock of $5,000,000.

Organized as a Result of the Chicago Board of Trade Grain Ticker Service Controversy.

A certificate of the incorporation of the Exchange Telegraph Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, was filed yesterday with the Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J., and with the County Clerk of Hudson County, N. J.

The incorporators named in the certificate are Louis B. Dailey, Clifford Perkins, Evan J. Dudley, Charles H. Barkley, Kenneth K. McLarren, Forrest F. Gould, Millard W. Baldwin, Thornton Parker, John I. Billings, and Adolphus Smedburg, Jr., all of New Jersey.

James B. Vredenburgh, the attorney for the company, said the company had ample resources and expected to do a very extensive business. He declined, however, to give the names of the capitalists at the back of the new corporation.

The news of the incorporation of the company excited favorable comment on the floor of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, and while no direct confirmation was obtained, the report was in circulation to the effect that the company was designed primarily to aid the Chicago Board of Trade in its controversy with the telegraph companies over the grain ticker service.

The objects of the company are stated to be as follows: To acquire by purchase or lease and to operate throughout the United States a system of telegraph and telephone wires, to conduct the business of transmitting messages by telegraph and telephone and transmitting and selling market and all kinds of news, to operate tickers and like instruments for the prompt transmission of all market quotations and other news; also to lease to other companies wires and to conduct in the cities and villages of the United States a general messenger service; also to manufacture and sell electrical power and do a general telegraph and telephone business.

STATEMENT BY W. S. WARREN.

Plans and Privileges of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Officers have not yet been selected for the new Exchange Telegraph Company. The committee which has in charge the organization of the company consists of W. S. Warren, President of the Chicago Board of Trade; A. O. Slaughter, Charles Counselman, P. B. Weare, P. A. Valentine, John F. Harris, and John R. Walsh.

Mr. Warren said to-day that the work of construction of the Exchange Telegraph Company's system will begin as soon as practicable. Stock in the new concern will be placed on the market shortly after Nov. 1. When completed, the lines will be 4,700 miles in length.

According to President Warren, the new company will have exclusive privileges in the matter of telegraph wires on the floor of the Chicago Exchange.

"The project for building a new telegraph system to connect the various commercial exchanges of the country," said he, "has grown out of the efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade to suppress bucket shops, through the medium of the control of their quotations.

"It being necessary for the carrying out of their plans to have a telegraph company which would co-operate with the board, and, the existing companies having declined to accede to certain reasonable conditions imposed by the board, it was decided to incorporate this new company, with which the board has authorized an exclusive contract for space in their building and for the distribution of their quotations to points which the new company will reach. This will include all cities where commercial Exchanges exist, and other points where the grain business will justify it.

"A representative of the Exchange Telegraph Company is now engaged in securing from other Exchanges contracts for free space, and the co-operation of all the Exchanges will insure the success of the new company beyond a peradventure, as it is well known that the inter-exchange business and the leasing of private wires to brokers is the most profitable business in all the field of telegraphy."

USED SOAP TO FIGHT FIRE.

Stranger's Request for a Cake of It Astonished Tenants of Burning House.

There are four tenants in the flathouse 72 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street who will not have large gas bills to pay this month, owing to the fact that their gas meters were destroyed by fire yesterday morning in a very peculiar manner. In the cellar directly under the shelf that supports the meters is a small gas bracket that extends about four inches out from the wall. The key of the bracket had become much worn with constant use, and yesterday a few minutes before noon, while the gas was alight the key dropped out of the bracket completely and allowed the gas to escape freely.

It was ignited by the flame from the bracket, and instantly there was a jet of fire that reached up to the lead pipes connecting the meters with the service pipe. The connections began to melt and add gas to the flame, when a grocery boy discovered the fire, and gave the alarm by running to the elevator shaft and shouting "Fire!" at the top of his voice. By this time the woodwork was ablaze and the smoke began to pour up through the light shafts, causing the tenants to leave the building in a state of panic.

At this juncture an unknown man, evidently a gas fitter or plumber, arrived in front of the house attracted by the cries of fire. When told that the gas meters were on fire he asked one of the tenants for a cake of soap, saying that he would put the fire out. How he was going to extinguish the blaze with a cake of soap everybody was at a loss to know. However, the soap was brought to him, and drawing a heavy wrench from his pocket and throwing his jumper over his head he ran down into the cellar. Instantly there was the sound of heavy blows being struck and a crash, when suddenly the flames seemed to abate. A moment later the firemen arrived at the scene and soon extinguished the fire that was consuming the woodwork. Then it became known what the stranger had done. He had smashed the service pipe that leads to the meters, where it entered the cellar from the street, and then stopped it up with the cake of soap, thereby preventing what might have been a disastrous fire. Four meters were destroyed and the damage to the building will amount to about $100.

SOLDIER WOOD SENTENCED.

Nineteen Years for Assault and Robbery—Novel Ground for Appeal.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 6.—County Judge Smith Lent has sentenced Charles Wood, a soldier, who was a few days ago convicted of robbing another Fort Slocum soldier named Charles Smith of $35, and then leaving him for dead, to nineteen years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison. His accomplice, Thomas Jackson, received a similar sentence last week.

Wood's counsel, David H. Hunt, will appeal the case on novel grounds, viz., that as the United States was at war against the Filipinos only United States law prevailed, and the County Court had no legal existence or jurisdiction over soldiers, and, furthermore, that as the southern boundary of Westchester County is Long Island Sound, and this robbery took place near Davids Island, the county had no jurisdiction.

Allan Line Steamer in Collision.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—The Allan Line steamer Norwegian, while leaving port this afternoon, came in collision off East Boston Flats with the four-masted schooner Frank A. Palmer, from Norfolk, which was being towed to an anchorage. The vessels came together at the bows and the Norwegian carried away the stays from the foremast to the short bowsprit and also twisted the bowsprit. After the accident the vessels anchored. The chief damage was to the starboard bow, but is not serious.

GIRLS MUST NOT TALK.

Cumberland Telephone Company Issues an Order to Operators.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6.—The "hello" girls here are wailing long and loud. The Cumberland Telegraph and Telephone Company, which owns all the leading lines in the South, has issued an order requiring operators to furnish a guarantee bond of $25 that they will not talk over the lines themselves.

This order was made necessary by the fact that a number of operators were accustomed to use the lines for gossiping with each other and with male friends.

SON KILLED, WIFE INJURED.

William Faith Sees Train Strike Wagon Containing His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 6.—In sight of her husband, who was waiting for her to drive him home, Mrs. William Faith of New York City was struck by a train on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad at Mount Pleasant, in the Catskills, this afternoon, and is now at her home in a precarious condition. Her son, twelve years old, who was in the wagon, was instantly killed, while Andrew Watson, an uncle, escaped with but a few injuries. The Faiths had been summering at the home of Mrs. Watson, an aunt, but expected to return within a few days. Mr. Faith arrived on the up train, which reaches the station a few minutes before the down train is due, and waited for his family to meet him with their horse and wagon.

Suddenly his attention was drawn to the down train which appeared around the curve 500 yards distant and crashed into the wagon. Running hurriedly to the place with other passengers he discovered his wife, his dead son, and his uncle alongside the track. The boy had died upon striking a stone heap against which he had been thrown. The wife had scarcely any clothing on her body, and neighbors furnished a skirt which she wore in being taken home.

Overhauling of the New York Put Off.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—It has been decided finally by the Navy Department to retain the flagship New York in commission. It was thought that she might have to be laid up at the New York yard for general overhauling, but this will be deferred until next Spring.

The Texas May Be Retired.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The battleship Texas is about to be passed upon by a Board of Survey at Norfolk to determine whether it is worth while to spend any more money on this obsolete type of ship. If the overhauling can be brought within reasonable limits it is probable that it will be authorized, but if the sum required is large the vessel will practically retire from service.

Torpedo Boat Craven Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Navy Department to-day finally accepted the torpedo boat Craven, built at the Bath, Me., yards.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed to Chicago on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Major Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to Newport News, Va., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department in connection with the army transport service.

Major Charles Bird, Quartermaster, will proceed to Newport News, Va., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department in connection with the army transport service.

First Lieut. Albert S. Brookes, Eighteenth Infantry, will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and enter upon recruiting duty in that city for a period of four months, and he is appointed an Acting Quartermaster for the time he may remain on recruiting duty.

Capt. Edward T. Winston, Nineteenth Infantry, is directed to report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Governors Island, at such time as may be designated, for examination by the board.

Major Louis S. Tesson, Surgeon, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon of that department in addition to his duties as Surgeon at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Capt. William H. Bean, Commissary of Subsistence, is relieved from further duty with the United States forces in China, and will proceed to Chicago, and upon arrival report to Major William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, purchasing Commissary in that city, for duty as an assistant in his office.

Chaplain Thomas W. Barry is relieved from further duty at Pinar del Rio, and will proceed at the expiration of his present sick leave of absence to Matanzas, and report to the commanding officer of the United States troops at that place for duty, and by letter to the commanding General, Department of Western Cuba.

The retirement from active service, Oct. 5, 1900, of Major Frederick M. H. Kendrick, Seventh Infantry, upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced.

Navy.

Commander E. S. Prime is ordered to Guam, via the Solace, for command of the Brutus; he will report at Mare Island Oct. 30.

Ensign J. H. Roys is detached from duty in connection with the fitting out of the Alabama and ordered to duty on board of her Oct. 16.

Assistant Paymaster R. C. Schenck is detached from the Wabash, Oct. 15, and ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, Oct. 22. (Section 1,496 to 1,493.) thence home to wait orders.

Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson is detached from the navy yard, New York; he will proceed home, and sick leave is granted for six months from Oct. 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The naval tug Fortune will be converted into a gunnery practice ship, the work of conversion being done at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The ship will be stationed at Newport.

The training ship Hartford sailed this morning from Havre for Lisbon.

The collier Nero has been placed in commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

WATER SUPPLY FOR THE BRONX.

The Famine Relieved by Connection with the Old Aqueduct.

The temporary twelve-inch mains which Chief Engineer George W. Birdsall of the Bureau of Water Supply has been laying from the old Aqueduct in Jerome Park to connect with the Bronx mains in Sedgwick Avenue were put into service at 9 o'clock last night, when Frank Holahan, who has charge of a force of laborers, opened the valves that let the water rush through.

Immediate relief was felt in the sections which have suffered most from the scarcity of water, especially Marble Hill, where there has been a famine for the last three weeks. A section around Bailey and Decatur Avenues and a portion of King's Bridge have also suffered much.

The new pipes will add about 500,000 gallons a day to the Bronx water supply, and much of it will find its way to the lower part of the borough.

Newark's New City Hall Site.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 6.—The Commissioners appointed to select a site for a new City Hall met to-day and practically agreed upon Military Park for the site. City Counsel Price is to give an opinion as to the city's right to place the building in the park, and if he decides favorably the Commissioners probably will select that location. They will have a big fight on their hands, however, the feeling of the people being that the park should not be used for such a purpose.

Killed His Companion's Husband.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—R. Crampton, a resident of Georgetown, D. C., was shot and killed to-day by Chilton Gray of Antietam, Md.

Crampton found Gray and Mrs. Crampton walking together and threatened to kill Gray. He threw several stones at Gray, and the latter drew a pistol and fired several shots at Crampton, who died of the wounds soon after. Gray has been arrested.

Refused Mormons Permit to Preach.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 6.—Wilford Benion of Idaho and James J. Facer of Utah, Mormon Elders, applied to Mayor Myers for permission to preach on the streets and to offer Mormon books and other literature for sale. The Mayor consulted the city attorney with respect to his authority in the premises, and was informed that it was in his discretion whether permission should be given. He thereupon declined to allow the Mormons either to preach or peddle their books.

YACHT PRIZES DECLINED

Rainbow's Owner Refuses to Accept Trophies Won in Races.

TOO MUCH BALLAST USED

In This Particular Owner of the Seventy-Footer Unwittingly Disobeyed Terms of Agreement.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, owner of the 70-foot racing yacht Rainbow, one of the four one-design Herreshoff sloops that furnished such excellent sport during the past Summer by their contests off Newport and in neighboring waters, has written to the Regatta Committee of the various yacht clubs and associations under whose auspices he raced, declining the prizes won by Rainbow. In his letter Mr. Vanderbilt says that he unwittingly violated a term of the agreement entered into by the owners of the four sister yachts in adding ballast to increase Rainbow's water line length to the maximum limit of seventy feet after her official measurement had been made, at Newport early in July. Although the ballast was added through a misunderstanding of the agreement, he asks that Rainbow be disqualified in all the races in which her prizes were won. In the letter he says:

"The owners of the four so-called seventy-footers entered into an agreement which governed certain of the races between them during the last Summer. It was my general understanding of this agreement that it gave the right to any one of the yachts, at her own option, to add ballast for the purpose of bringing her water line length up to that of the longest yacht, and for this purpose I took in additional ballast on board Rainbow at different times.

"My attention has just been called to the fact that I had no right to take in additional ballast in any case, after the yacht had once been measured, without notifying the authorities under which the races were conducted, or procuring an official remeasurement. It had never occurred to me that I was obliged to comply with this condition, but I hasten to say that I think my yacht was subject to disqualification for taking on additional ballast without being officially remeasured, and that she was not entitled to any prizes won under these circumstances.

"I deeply regret that I should have been guilty of such a blunder, and can only frankly say that it was a blunder, but was committed thoughtlessly and without intention. I cannot, of course, consent to accept any prize which was won by my yacht in violation of the rules, however unwittingly such violation occurred. I beg, therefore, to say that I must decline to accept the prizes offered by your club, to which I otherwise would have been entitled.

"I shall at once notify the other owners of these facts, and shall at the same time write to the various committees in charge of the other races which I have sailed, and inform them of my error and how it came to be made. At the same time, I shall return all the prizes I have received, and refuse to accept the ones not yet delivered."

The other yachts of the quartet are the Mineola, owned by August Belmont; the Yankee, owned jointly by Herman B. Duryea and Harry Payne Whitney, and the Virginia, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Rainbow sailed twenty-seven races during the Summer, and until the cruise of the New York Yacht Club during the second week of August was the least successful of the four sister yachts in the run of the cruise from Glen Cove to Huntington Bay, however, Rainbow won the Special Cup offered by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard. She also finished first on the run from New London to Newport, winning thereby a club prize. On Aug. 18, 20, and 21 the Rainbow again showed her improvement by finishing first in races under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association. These performances, however, brought her no trophies, as they were part of a series of ten races for a series prize, which on a percentage basis was won by the Yankee.

Rainbow's success at the very end of the season was its most-talked-of feature. In the last three races indulged in by the seventies she won three cups. These were the thousand-dollar trophy offered by Sir Thomas Lipton and sailed for on Sept. 13 off Sandy Hook Lightship under the direction of the New York Yacht Club; the Adams Cup, raced for two days later under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and a cup offered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. In the Lipton Cup race all four of the seventies contested, but in the last two races, Mineola was Rainbow's only competitor.

The incident leading up to Mr. Vanderbilt's discovery of his error and his declination of the prizes was a matter of much speculation among the yachtsmen who heard of his letter last night. Whether the matter was brought to Mr. Vanderbilt's attention through a formal protest to the Regatta Committee of one of the clubs involved, or by the personal protest of one of the other yacht owners could not be learned. Officers of the New York Yacht Club would not discuss the question, and none of the owners of other seventies could be seen. As to the disposition of the prizes won by Rainbow, members of the Regatta Committee that were interviewed ventured no opinion before formal action upon Mr. Vanderbilt's declination had been taken. The probable course will be their award to the yacht finishing second to Rainbow in each case

SPILL AT HARLEM R. C. REGATTA.

Four-Oared Gig Capsizes, but Crew Escapes with a Ducking.

Considerable excitement was caused at the annual regatta of the Harlem Rowing Club yesterday afternoon by the capsizing of a four-oared gig in the race for that class. The crew, H. Nonnenbacher, Cody, Fitzpatrick, and Hanlon clung to their boat until rescued by boats from the clubhouse, and so escaped with a wetting.

The races were rowed over a course of about half a mile, with a finish off the boathouse at the head of Lexington Avenue. Summary:

Single Gigs, Novice, Handicap.—Won by Ormond J. Butler, (15 seconds;) Thomas Lancer, (30 seconds,) second. Time—3:00.

Junior Single Gigs, Handicap.—Won by Edward Hoffman, (scratch;) Charles E. Schofield, (scratch,) and D. G. Riley, (10 seconds,) rowed a dead heat for second place. Time—3:12.

Single Shells, Club Championship, Handicap.—Won by John Schultz, (12 seconds;) John A. Rumohr, (scratch,) second. Time—2:46.

Double Gigs.—Won by D. G. Riley, bow; Hugh Nonnenbacher, stroke. Michael Graham, bow; John O'Regan, stroke; second. Time—2:26 1-5.

Four-Oared Gigs—Won by George Nonnenbacher, bow; F. J. O'Leary 2; J. A. Heratz, 3, Stephen Moen, stroke. Charles Schofield, bow; G. W. Randolf, 2; John O'Regan, 3; W. Reid, stroke; second. Time—3:13 2-5.

Eight-Oared Barges.—Won by W. E. Gearson, bow; Charles Schofield, 2; S. Moen, 3; F. Cody, 4; W. Reid, 5; T. Scannell, 6; D. Riley, 7; J. Nagle, stroke. M. Daniels, bow; A. Frazier, 2; J. B. Kelly, 3; J. O'Regan, 4; S. Dolan, 5; E. Eisen, 6; J. E. Galvin, 7; J. A. Rumohr, stroke; second.

YACHTSMEN IN SESSION.

North American Racing Union Rescinds Girth Measurement Rule.

There was an unusually full attendance at the annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Union of North America, which was held yesterday afternoon at the Yachtsmen's Club, 47 West Forty-third Street. Beyond the rescinding of the girth rule of racing measurement only routine business was transacted.

A special committee comprising Frank Bowne Jones, Clinton H. Crane, and Ralph N. Ellis had been appointed at last year's meeting to consider a revision of the present racing rules, but the suggestions received from the clubs and associations in the union were confined to the question of racing measurement, and it was with this rule that the committee's report alone dealt. As a result of its investigations, the committee offered the following resolution, which was adopted without dissent:

Whereas, The adoption of a new rule of measurement is to be considered during the coming Winter, and as it is probable that a rule will be suggested that will be generally acceptable,

Resolved, That the rule of measurement now incorporated in the racing rules of the corporation be rescinded, and that it be recommended that the associations and clubs in the union use locally such rule of measurement as they consider most desirable for the present.

The meeting was presided over by Newbury D. Lawton. Secretary Frank Bowne Jones, in his annual report, said that the union was in a very satisfactory condition. It is now made up of nine associations, comprising 113 clubs, and ten separate clubs. The Treasurer's report showed a balance sufficient to justify the suspension of dues during the next year.

The Conanicut Yacht Club of Jamestown, R. I., was voted membership in the union, and the following yachtsmen were elected members of the Council, to serve during the ensuing year: Newbury D. Lawton, Frank Bowne Jones, H. J. Prime, F. M. Hoyt, and Oswald Sanderson of New York, A. H. Higginson and L. M. Clark of Boston, A. J. Bancroft of Philadelphia, Benjamin Carpenter of Chicago, G. H. Duggan of Montreal, Ralph N. Ellis of Newport, Aemilius Jarvis of Toronto, Joseph M. McDonough of San Francisco, A. M. Potter of Providence, and J. A. Mollenhauer of Brooklyn.

LACROSSE AT BAY RIDGE.

Final Game of the Season at the Crescent Athletic Club.

The final lacrosse match of the season at the Crescent Athletic Club was played yesterday afternoon on the club grounds at Bay Ridge, between two club teams. Several members of the "Black" team, which won the club championship in the two preceding games of the series, had been transferred to the "Red" team in order to make the match more even, and a closely contested game resulted, which was finally won by the "Reds" by the score of 6 to 4.

In the first half McLain got the ball from the face-off, and passed it into the "Reds'" territory, where Miller managed to shoot a goal in less than three minutes' play. This roused the "Reds" to a vigorous attack, resulting in goals by Kennedy and Masson. Bennett then scored for the "Blacks," and Dobby two for the "Reds." Mason shot another goal for the "Blacks" just before time was called, making the score for the first half 4 to 3 in favor of the "Reds."

In the second half Curry shot a goal for the "Blacks" and tied the score in the first minute's play, and Mason and Jewell each made one for the "Reds," after which neither side was able to score.

The defense of Sand and Doyle and the passing and team work of Dobby, Kennedy, and Wall were noticeable. The line-up:

BLACK.	Positions.	RED.
Boyle	Goal	Sands
Griffin	Point	Starr
De Casanova	Cover point	Wall
Drakeley	First defense	Kruse
Field	Second defense	Jewell
McLain	Centre	Dickey
Rose	First attack	Kennedy
Miller, Capt	Second attack	Dobby
Curry	Third attack	Heignike
Bennett	Outside Home	Mason

Referee—J. D. Dorsey. Goals—Miller, Kennedy, Mason, (2,) Bennett, Dobby, (2,) Curry, Mason, and Jewell.

WILL RAISE TROTTING HORSES.

A. C. Bostwick of New York Buys Kentucky Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 6.—Albert C. Bostwick of New York has embarked in the trotting horse business. He came here in company with Thomas W. Lawson, and seeing the success which has crowned the efforts of Mr. Lawson and L. V. Harkness, announced that he will breed and race trotters.

He purchased to-day about ten head, but it cannot be learned to-night what they are. They cost him in the neighborhood of $20,000.

SPINDLE CITY CYCLERS' RACES.

Hamilton Defeats Keegan in Motor-Paced Ten-Mile Race.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 6.—Even with unfavorable weather, the last race meet of the Spindle City Wheelmen brought out a big crowd. The prominent feature of the programme was the ten-mile race, motor paced, between Hamilton and Keegan, the New England circuit riders. Hamilton lapped Keegan after six and a quarter miles had been covered, and then won as he pleased. His time was 21:04. The other results:

Half-Mile Open.—Won by Claude Hamilton, Lowell. Time—1:07 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Charles Connors, Lowell, 150 yards. Time—2:11 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Claude Hamilton, scratch. Time—4:07 3-5.

Tennis on Newport's Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 6.—In the second round of the juvenile tennis tournament at the Casino the following scores were made:

F. Mahoney beat L. Morgan, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0; M. Sands beat P. French in a five-set match, score not given; A. Sands beat M. Josephs, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

In the semi-finals F. Mahoney beat A. Sands, 6—2, 6—2, and M. Sands drew a bye. The finals will be played next week.

The mixed doubles tournament has been finished. Only three teams entered, and the results were:

F. Mahoney and Miss Mary Sands beat A. Sands and Miss Dolly Potter, and in the finals beat Seth French and Miss Pauline French.

Y cht Yankee to be Repaired.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 6.—Harry Payne Whitney visited Herreshoff's to-day to arrange for the repairs to the seventy-footer Yankee, which will be made at the expense of Messrs. Whitney and Duryea, owners of the yacht, which was towed to Bristol this afternoon.

Hjertberg to Coach at Columbia.

S. Aylmer Small, graduate manager of the Columbia University Athletic Association, announced yesterday that Ernest Hjertberg, the well-known athlete and cross-country runner, had been engaged to coach the Columbia track and field teams. Hjertberg will enter upon his duties to-morrow, and will begin with the cross-country team who will have their first practice run to-morrow afternoon.

Dual Athletic Meet.

A dual athletic meet between the St. Bartholomew and Star Athletic Clubs will be held at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L. I., next Sunday afternoon. The events will be a seventy-five-yard run, one-half-mile run, one-mile run, running high jump, putting twelve-pound shot, pole vault, and potato race. There will also be a match game of football between the teams of the St. Bartholomew and Lafayette Athletic Clubs.

Dyker Meadow Golfers Won.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 6.—On the Fairfield County Golf Club grounds the Dyker Meadow ladies' team won from the Fairfield ladies by 24 to 4. Following is the score:

Fairfield—Mrs. Alexander, 0; Mrs. Slocum, 1; Mrs. Freeman, 0; Mrs. Hilliard, 0; Miss Hoyt, 0; Miss Adams, 3. Total, 4.

Dyker Meadow—Miss Chauncey, 7; Miss Suydam, 4; Miss Pearsall, 3; Miss Kalbfleisch, 3; Miss Seaman, 7; defaulted, 0. Total, 24.

CORNELL'S LOW SCORE.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Bucknell University eleven put up a strong game against Cornell to-day, and the home team was able to make but one touch-down and goal, and that in the latter half of the game, after playing on the defensive most of the time. The score was 6 to 0 in favor of Cornell.

The Bucknells surprised the Ithacans at the opening of the game by their aggressive play. They rushed the ball through Cornell's line several times for thirty or forty yards, immediately after the kick-off. They fought the ball down to Cornell's fifteen-yard line, and Coffin had to punt to keep the ball from going over their line. They played on the defensive until the close of the first half.

In the second half Cornell got up spunk, and after the kick-off gained seventy yards on end plays and tackle formations. Cornell had the ball within eight yards of Bucknell's goal when she lost the ball on a fumble, and Bucknell punted back to midfield. Cornell made continuous rushes, and finally carried the ball over Bucknell's goal. Purcell made the touch-down and Morrison kicked a clean goal. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Bucknell.
Lueder	Left end	Barrett
Whitney	Left tackle	Rowe, Wilcox
Warner	Left guard	Taylor
Namack	Centre	Sweet
Hunt	Right guard	Gillis
Alexander, Burns	Right tackle	Gray
Taussig	Right end	Freunberger
Brewster and Finucane	Quarter back	Cattarall
Coffin, Otis, and Purcell	Left half back	Stanton
Morrison, Purcell	Right half back	Pritchard
Schoellkopf	Full back	Christy

Touch-down—Purcell, 1. Goal from touch-down—Morrison, 1. Referee—Percy Large, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Evans. Linesmen—Messrs. Torney, Cornell; Sheppard, Bucknell. Timekeepers—Messrs. Heskins, Bucknell; Cross, Cornell. Length of halves—15 and 10 minutes.

Bedford Makes a Touch-Down.

Before a crowd of spectators such as Jasper Oval never held before, the football team of the Bedford Athletic Club defeated the De La Salle team yesterday afternoon. By steady line-bucking during the second half the Bedfords neared their goal, until Newin carried the ball between the posts for the only touch down made. The line-up:

Bedford A. C., 5.	Position.	De La Salle, 0.
McGovern	Left end	Murphy
Van Dien, Miller	Left tackle	Curry, Adden
Chetwood	Left guard	Thorpe, Smith
Prince	Centre	Kelly
Bernhardt	Right guard	Granson
Litts	Right tackle	O'Connell
Kavanagh	Right end	Lynch
Pulvermacher	Quarter back	Allen
Lovebohn	Left half back	Kieler
Newin	Full back	I. Thorpe
Kayser	Right half back	O'Brien

Referee—Mr. Boylan, College City of New York. Umpire—Mr. McGee, Manhattan College.

INDIANS, 45; GETTYSBURG, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 6.—The Carlisle Indians defeated Gettysburg College in their annual game here to-day by the one-sided score of 45 to 0. The line-up:

Carlisle, 45.	Positions.	Gettysburg, 0.
Rogers	Left end	Singmaster
Wheelock	Left tackle	Wolf
Redwater	Left guard	Hoffman
Smith	Centre	Shaup
Dillon	Right guard	Speer
W. Bayne	Right tackle	Felton
Hare	Right end	Siehe
Johnson	Quarter back	Kraut
Rinard, Lay	Left half back	Rice
Parker	Right half back	Stiffel
Pierce	Full back	Swaring

NEITHER SIDE SCORED.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 6.—Dartmouth met her match in Union College to-day, failing to score, yet keeping her opponents from winning. The game was disappointing, as Dartmouth, while superior in play, could not take advantage of opportunities to score. Both sides were strong on the defensive, and would hold just at the time that their goal was in danger.

AMHERST AND TRINITY TIE.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 6.—Just as last year, neither Amherst nor Trinity scored in to-day's game, so well matched were they. Trinity was the heavier, but Amherst had the speed. For exchanging blows in the mix-ups one player from each side was put out of the game. Amherst did much punting.

CHICAGO, 17; PURDUE, 5.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The eleven of Chicago University defeated that of Purdue University at football to-day by the score of 17 to 5.

Schoolboys Tie at East Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

The East Orange High School football team opened its season this morning in an exciting game with the Newark Academy team, resulting in a tie. East Orange made a touch-down just as time was called at the end of the first half and the point was lost. In the second half neither side scored. Blanchard and Bramhall were carried off the field in the second half, suffering from slight injuries.

Curtiss to Manage Football Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—Julian W. Curtiss, Yale, '79, has been appointed manager for the Yale-Harvard football game, to be played in this city, and for the Yale-Princeton game in Princeton. This is the first time a Yale man has been invited to manage the Princeton game. Mr. Curtiss was here to-day arranging for the preliminaries of the Harvard game.

Scores of Other Games.

At Andover, Mass.—Phillips-Andover, 32; Williston, 5.

At Groton, Mass.—Dean Academy, 5; Groton School, 0.

At Williamstown, Mass.—Williamstown, 12; Rensselaer Polytechnic, 0.

At Worcester—Worcester Academy, 6; Worcester Polytechnic, 0.

At Geneva, N. Y.—Geneva High School, 6; Auburn High School, 0.

At Blairstown, N. J.—Blair Hall, 17; Stroudsburg Normal School, 5.

At Exeter, N. H.—Exeter, 6; Massachusetts Institute Technology, 6.

At Syracuse—Syracuse University, 70; St. Lawrence, 0.

At Cazenovia—St. Johns, 17; Cazenovia, 0.

Boy Climbs Roof of Church.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 6.—Charles Murray, the eight-year-old son of a Denver attorney, being dared to-day by his juvenile comrades to catch the pigeons in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church steeple, promptly accepted the challenge. Doffing his shoes and stockings, he clambered to the eaves of the steep, sloping slate roof, and laboriously worked his way to the ridge pole, over 200 feet above the ground. The boy then slowly crawled along the ridge pole to the street side, but one glance downward caused him to lose his nerve, and he began to cry. His comrades, equally frightened, summoned the janitor, and the latter turned in a fire call. After considerable exertion a hook and ladder company got the boy down.

Millard E. Mudgett Dead.

Millard E. Mudgett of the firm of J. P. Bass & Co., publishers of The Bangor (Me.) Commercial, died at 9:45 last night at his home in Bangor. Mr. Mudgett suffered a severe attack of appendicitis while at Bar Harbor a month ago, and after the surgical operation failed rapidly until his death. He was born in Dexter, Me., forty-five years ago, learned the printer's trade in that town, and had been connected with The Commercial for twenty-five years, since 1879 as a member of the firm of J. P. Bass & Co., publishers. He was also largely interested in timber lands and was highly respected in business circles. He leaves a wife and two children.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Hats and Caps.

From the greater variety of styles which we invariably carry it is always possible to select the most becoming hat a boy can wear. It costs no more on that account, but is much more satisfactory. We invite attention to the following:

Felt Telescope, in grey, blue and tan, $1.35.

Felt Alpine, pearl grey, brown and black, $1.50.

Children's Tam O'Shanters (all wool), $1.00.

Infants' Toques, in pink, light blue, cardinal and white, 39c.

60-62 West 23d Street.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1900.

Cut Glass, China, Lamps and Bric-a-Brac.

Special selections from our new Fall and Winter stocks, which will serve to illustrate our goods and prices.

Dinner Ware.

We import our dinner ware direct from the best makers in France, Germany, Austria and England. We carry no "Seconds" in stock—nothing but high grade goods throughout.

DINNER SET, 100 pieces, fine thin porcelain, handsomely decorated in 4 designs, every piece full gold traced, regularly worth $12.50, special at 8.50

DINNER SET, 102 pieces, fine English porcelain, in flow blue, every piece full gold traced, regularly sold at $22.00, special at 14.25

DINNER SET, 102 pieces, fine thin German China, with Soup Tureen and large platter, richly decorated and gold stippled, regularly sold at $18.00, special at 13.50

DINNER SET, 100 pieces, French Limoges China, with large 16-in platter, in 4 decorations, regularly sold at $28.00, special at 17.75

Cut Glass.

Fine American cut glass, in the newest and most brilliant designs, all hand polished, rich and heavy.

WATER BOTTLE, new rich design, regularly sold at $4.00, special at 2.45

OIL OR VINEGAR CRUET, new shape, new cutting, with cut glass stopper, regularly sold at $1.25, special at 75

CUT GLASS BOWL, 14 in. size, regularly sold at $25.00, special at 17.50

SPOON HOLDER, rich design, regularly sold at $4.00, special at 2.95

BUTTER TUB, special design, value $10.00, special at 7.50

SUGARS AND CREAMERS, cut glass, fancy shapes, deep cuttings, regularly sold at $2.50, special at, per set, 1.85

OLIVE OR BON BON DISHES, very rich design, in three sizes, regularly worth $1.75 and $2.00, special to-morrow at 1.00

OLIVE OR BON BON DISHES, with handle, in deep brilliant designs, regularly sold at $1.75 and $2.25, special at 1.50

FLOWER VASES, new design, 12 in. high, special at 1.00

FLOWER VASES, new design, 16 in. high, special at 1.75

Bric-a-Brac.

Mostly odd shapes, all handsomely decorated, offered at about half regular prices.

LOT 1—Several odd shapes in AUSTRIAN VASES, regularly sold at $1.25 to $1.50, special at 75

LOT 2—A special selection of GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN VASES, fancy shapes, in a great variety of decorations, worth $1.75 to $2.00, special to-morrow at 1.00

LOT 3—GERMAN, AUSTRIAN AND ENGLISH VASES, and handsome fancy pieces of BISQUE AND BISQUE FIGURES; very richly decorated, regularly worth $3.50 and $3.00, special at 1.25

Lamps.

Our Lamp Dept. is now fully stocked with all the newest French Baccarat Globes and rich ruby Globes, with handsome gold dragon decorations. Note a few prices for fine, handsome lamps:

TABLE LAMP, with globe, nicely decorated, complete, special at 2.75

TABLE LAMP, with 10 inch globe, very handsomely decorated, worth $5.25, special to-morrow at 3.95

Interesting Upholstery News.

From the most complete department in America. Art and Economy here go hand in hand. Whatever you may need, you'll find it here, and for first-class quality the price is lowest. A few quotations follow, to illustrate:

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 2,000 styles to choose from. We guarantee qualities!

Usual $1.00 to $1.15 qualities, per pair, 75

Numerous handsome designs, value $2.25, per pair, 1.35

Accurate real lace copies, excellent $3.50 value, per pair, 1.95

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, regular $4.50 and $4.75 values, pretty styles, per pair, 2.95

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, heavily appliqued, artistic styles, value $6.50; per pair,

AMATEUR WON RICH RACE

Gentleman Jockey on The Cad Took the $12,000 Steeplechase.

BELLARIO WON ALL THE WAY

Was First from Start to Finish for the Nursery Handicap Stakes at Morris Park.

The prettiest steeplechase race that has been seen since the revival of cross-country sport under the supervision of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association rewarded visitors who were at the Morris Park track yesterday, when The Cad, with a gentleman rider in the saddle, won the twelve-thousand-dollar Champion Steeplechase, over the full course—about three miles and a half. The starters were a picked lot, and though some of the more noted jumpers of the year were absent, those that ran jumped well and raced as if they were all of a class, the victory being in doubt until the last obstacle had been cleared. The best cross-country riders that steeplechasing has produced rode in the race, and the sight of the evenly matched field, sweeping through the green course, all well together, and fencing in faultless style, aroused cheers each time that the horses passed the crowded grand stand. It was a splendid, spectacular race, and the victory of The Cad, ridden with rare pluck and more than average skill by his owner, the amateur jockey Harry W. Smith, was a popular one. This race was only one of the three stake events on the half-holiday programme, and, though it took precedence on the score of merit, the racing straight through the day was of the highest class. The finishes, as a rule, were close and spirited. A fog that shut down after the fourth race permitted but little more than the finish of the fifth race to be seen and partially obscured the view of the last event.

The field for the Champion Steeplechase numbered seven, The Cad being an added starter. Plato was always the favorite at a price ranging about even, with The Bachelor second choice, and long odds against all the others. As the field went away, Plato showed in front, and for nearly three miles of the race galloped in front, Old Tank, Sir Hubert, Perion, and The Cad alternating in second place until they came to the water jump for the second time, The Cad then moving up to Plato and showing in front. Plato resumed the lead on the pad dock turn and held it to the jump near the far turn, where The Cad, with Mr. Smith at work on him, rushed to the front again. From that time The Cad was not headed, and, ridden out, with Plato and Perion closing on him after they reached the flat, The Cad won, all out, whipping, by a length. Plato, second, beat Perion by five lengths. The Cad's victory brought much joy to the clubhouse contingent, for Mr. Smith, an enthusiastic sportsman and daring rider in the hunting field, had made no secret of the fact that his horse was trained to the hour, and that he expected to win unless beaten by accident. The winning horse had been prepared for the race at Brookdale, and knowledge of his condition caused a heavy play on him just as the horses were going to the post. The victory was not all The Cad's, however, for Mr. Smith rode him with reckless courage and excellent judgment, and after the race had cause to plume himself on his success against six skillful professional riders.

The Hunter Handicap, for fillies three years old, at a mile, was the first of the stakes run, and brought out a field of seven, with Killashandra the favorite, at even money, and Kamara the next choice. The start was made with Belle of Lexington off with a running start, two lengths clear of her field, Oneck Queen, Kamara, and Killashandra following in the order named. Belle of Lexington made the most of her advantage, and at the end of the first furlong was away so far in the lead that it looked hopeless for any of the others. The three nearest behind her closed steadily, however, and after Belle of Lexington led into the stretch by three lengths she began to tire, and Oneck Queen, still second, moved by her, followed by Killashandra. In the next furlong Belle of Lexington stopped, and left Oneck Queen and Killashandra to fight it out, Oneck Queen winning, hard ridden, by a scant length, Killashandra second, five lengths before Kamara.

Only two of the fourteen named to run for the Nursery Handicap, six furlongs on the straight course, for two-year-olds, were withdrawn, leaving in all the best of the lot engaged. Bellario, with Henry up and carrying 123 pounds, and Beau Gallant, with the top weight—123—and Bullman riding, were always the best backed, Bellario starting favorite, at a price slightly shorter than that against Beau Gallant, while Far Rockaway, Water Color, and Smile were the next best backed. The start was delayed for nearly twenty minutes, and there were numerous breaks before the flag fell with the field off in good order. Bellario was the first to show in front, followed by Silver Dale, Water Color, and Beau Gallant, all lapped. These were the leaders throughout the race, Bellario always first, drawing out a bit at the end, and, ridden out, winning by a length, Water Color, Beau Gallant, Silver Dale, and Alard Scheck fought out, heads apart, for the place, which Water Color secured, with Beau Gallant third.

The fifth race, six furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds, had ten in it, with Rolling Boer the favorite. In the last quarter Rolling Boer raced to the front, and, with his rider hustling him at the end to keep him going, won cleverly by three parts of a length, and Himself second, a length in front of Billionaire.

There were seven starters in the last race, with Duoro the favorite, at a short price, and The Amazon the next choice. The Amazon shot to the front at the fall of the flag and made the pace to half way though the stretch, Kinnikinic second to that point, where the filly in the lead began to tire, and Kinnikinic went on, followed by Duoro. In the last furlong Kinnikinick and Duoro drew away from the others, Kinnikinic, hard ridden, winning by three parts of a length, with Duoro, who crossed over to the rail behind Kinnikinic just as he began his run, and had to be pulled out again, second, two lengths away from The Amazon, third.

Early in the afternoon notice was posted that Beau Gallant had been sold by S. C. Hildreth, and would run for the Nursery Handicap in P. H. McCarren's name. This brought out the fact that Beau Gallant and King Bramble had been sold to Senator McCarren on private terms. It was said later that the horses were bought for Richard Croker, who will send them to England to race.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, special weights; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. William C. Whitney's Rush, by Wadsworth-Reine d'Or. b. f., 4 years, 112 pounds, (Odom,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by a length and a half; J. H. Steimer's Godfrey, b. g., 4, 112, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by two lengths and a half from J. F. Schorr's Joe Frey, b. c., 2, 102, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:26⅘. Firearm also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Hunter Handicap, for fillies three years old; the Withers mile. The Oneck Stable's Oneck Queen, by Ben Strome-Mary Letcher, b. f., 100 pounds, (McCue,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 won ridden out, by three parts of a length; William C. Whitney's Killashandra, ch. f., 126, (N. Turner,) even and 2 to 5, second by five lengths from J. P. Martin's Kamara, br. f., 118, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:40½. Belle of Lexington, Iroquoise Belle, Star Chime, and Lady Elite also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Nursery Handicap, for two-year-olds; the Eclipse course; six furlongs. Newton Bennington's Bellario, by Belvidere-Madge Stuart, ch. c., 122 pounds, (Henry,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Water Color, blk. c., 118, (Littlefield,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a head from P. H. McCarren's Beau Gallant, b. c., 129, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:10¾. Alard Scheck, Silver Dale, Far Rockaway, Handwork, Garry Herrmann, Bedeck, King Lief, Smile, and Beau Ormande also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Champion Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; special weights, penalties, and allowances; about three miles and a half. Harry W. Smith's The Cad, by Uncas-Parasol, b. g., 5 years, 153 pounds, (Smith,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length; Mr. Chamblett's Plato, b. g., 4, 154, (Veitch,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 2, second by four lengths from Frederick Gebhard's Perion, ch. g., 160, (Mars,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—7:12. Trillion, The Bachelor, Old Tank, and Sir Hubert also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; the Eclipse course; six furlongs. A. C. McCafferty's Rolling Boer, by Dutch Roller-Woodranee, b. c., 110 pounds, (R. Williams,) 5 to 2 and even, won handily by three-parts of a length; L. V. Bell's Himself, ch. c., 105, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from J. H. Carr's Billionaire, ch. c., 105, (Bullman,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:11¼. In Shot, Glade Run, Moor, Snark, Cherished, Kid, and Animosity also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Thomas J. Healey's Kinikinic, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, br. g., 6 years, 105 pounds, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by three-parts of a length; S. Sanford & Son's Duoro, br. g., 3, 108, (Henry,) 3 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths from W. Keye's The Amazon, b. f., 3, 106, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:40½. Pink Coat, King Barleycorn, and Handcuff also ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Six furlongs—Silurian, 109, (Buchanan,) 1; Blink, 108, 2; Fancywood, 109, 3. Time—1:14. Six furlongs—Rosa Diah, 99, (Devin,) 1; Jim Gore II., 109, 2; MacLaren, 107, 3. Time—1:14⅘. Steeplechase, full course—Coronatus, 142, (T. Murphy,) 1; Mr. Dunlap, 184, 2; What Next, 135, 3. Time—4:30⅘. Six furlongs—Headwater, 109, (Dupee,) 1; Sly, 106, 2; The Rush, 108, 3. Time—1:13⅘. Mile and sixteenth—Brigade, 107, (Buchanan,) 1; Chappequa, 101, 2; Found, 107, 3. Time—1:47⅘. One and a quarter miles—Clay Poynter, 105, (Boland,) 1; Koenig, 101, 2; Molo, 107, 3. Time—2:08.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Seven furlongs. St. Wood, 112, (Dominick,) 1; Imp. Kinsmage, 107, 2; Mr. Brookwood, 108, 3. Time—1:29. Six furlongs. Omdurman, 109, (Bassinger,) 1; Tony Lepping, 109, 2; Merriman, 103, 3. Time—1:14. Five and a half furlongs. Frank Bell, 111, (Coburn,) 1; Gold Or, 109, 2; Felix Hard, 106, 3. Time—1:07. One and a quarter miles, over five hurdles. Eva Moe, 130, (Porter,) 1; Imp. Loiterer, 129, 2; Willie Price, 126, 3. Time—2:20½. Six and a half furlongs. Tayon, 106, (Dominick,) 1; Hungarian, 104, 2; Master Mariner, 107, 3. Time—1:19½. One mile. Ida Ledford, 100, (Dominick,) 1; Loving Cup, 109, 2; Meddlesome, 101, 3. Time—1:41.

LUCILLE'S SMART PERFORMANCE.

C. K. Billings's Mare Makes New Records on Lexington's Track.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 6.—The track was in fine shape and very fast this afternoon. Lucille, the fast road mare owned by C. K. Billings of Chicago, went to beat her record of 2.09¼ to wagon, and finished the mile in 2:07 flat. Time—0:32¼; 1:03¼; 1:35½; 2:07. She secured a new mark for herself and the world's trotting record to wagon driven by an amateur.

The Johnston Stake was won easily in straight heats by the fast mare Contralto, who was never in trouble. She was the favorite at $50, while the others were $25 each. Bay Star made a poor showing and only got second money. Summaries:

The Johnston, 2:24, trotters, purse $2,000.

Contralto, ch. m., by The Conqueror, (McCoy)	1	1	1
Bay Star, b. m., (Kinney)	3	2	2
Joe Watts, ch. g., (Young)	2	3	3
Single K., ch. g., (Rush)	4	4	4
Annie Burns, gr. m., (Wilson)	dis.		

Time—2:10; 2:11⅝; 2:12½.

2:06 pace, purse $2,000.

Edith W., b. m., by Ben Lomond, Jr., (Weldman)	2	2	1	1	1
Flirt, blk. m., (Renick)	1	4	2	2	2
Choral, b. m., (Kinney)	3	3	3	3	3
The Maid, b. m., (Curtis)	4	1	4	dis.	

Time—2:07½; 2:07⅝; 2:09; 2:08¾; 2:09⅛.

CRESCEUS TROTS IN 2:04.

Famous Stallion Makes New World's Record at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 6.—At the Glenville track this afternoon Cresceus made a new world's record for trotting stallions by going a mile in 2:04, which beats his own previous record by three-quarters of a second.

Cresceus covered the mile without a slip, his time by quarters being 0:31¼, 1:01½; 1:33, 2:04.

Other Harness Races.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 6.—The two events of the afternoon at the Nashua Driving Park were those postponed from yesterday. The 2:26 class pace went to Warren B., the favorite, in straight heats. The 2:22 trot was badly mixed up, and there was much dissatisfaction with the judge's decision. The summary:

2:26 class, pacing; purse $300.

Warren B., b. c.	1	1	1
Nat. C., b. g.	2	3	2
Graduate, b. g.	5	2	3
Allie Snell, b. g.	6	4	4
Darius, b. g.	4	5	5
Crystal Red, ch. h.	3	dis.	

Time—2:24¼; 2:24¼; 2:21½.

2:22 class, trotting; purse $300.

Denville, ch. g.	8	5	2	1	1
Parker G., b. g.	2	4	1	3	2
Bryan Wilkes, blk. g.	1	1	3	7	7dr
Othamar, br. g.	3	3	4	2	3dr
Fanny Wright, b. m.	4	6	6	4	6dr
Leland H., b. m.	6	2	8	5	5dr
Moccassin Boy, ro. g.	5	8	7	6	4dr
Deceiver, g. g.	7	7	5	dr.	

Time—2:22¼; 2:21¼; 2:20¾; 2:22; 2:21¼; 2:20¼.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 6.—With the close of the Danbury Fair this afternoon, it is estimated that fully 1,000 show people, venders, and fakirs, left the city to-night. The attendance during the week has been upward of 60,000.

An unfortunate accident marred this afternoon's sport, as S. N. Klotz of Brooklyn, starter of the races, was knocked down by a horse as he was crossing the track and seriously hurt. He was unconscious for half an hour, and it was feared to-night that he sustained a fractured skull. This afternoon's racing included two events, which resulted as follows:

2:25 Pace.—Purse, $250. Won by Miss Austin, b. m.; Red Lawn, second; Billy Palmer, third. Best time—2:18¾.

2:30 Trot.—Purse, $250. Won by Lord Norval, c. f.; Lamberton, second; Virgie Harkaway, third. Best time—2:25½.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

Charles Welland's recent purchase, the bay gelding, Master Chimes, has been a mile in 2:16. He is a racy-looking youngster, which is not surprising, considering his distinguished relations. He is a half-brother to The Abbot, (2:03¼.)

One of the most pleased men on the Speedway last week was A. E. Perren of Buffalo. It was the day that The Abbot yanked one of his wagons a mile in the lightning time of 2:03¼.

F. M. Boynton, a Buffalo roadite, has brought his team of fast movers here to try to give the dust to some of the good ones on the Speedway. H. O. Armour's team is going pretty good about now, and it would make good sport if they or some other fast pair should encounter Frank Bowers's Philadelphia team, which cleaned up the local talent at the Empire City track.

William Schreiber has another promising green one, the chestnut trotter Lizzie Wilkes.

Nutwood Wilkes is the sire of as many fast performers for his opportunities, as any stallion living. Nearly all of this young sire's get that have records were bred and developed by his owner, and until the last few years few outside mares were bred to the horse.

The last year of the century sees the champion trotter, The Abbot, (2:03¼;) the champion stallion, Cresceus, (2:04,) and the champion stallion race, with Cresceus first, Charley Herr second, with the fastest five-heat race ever trotted.

"McKinney," says a critic, "is certain to be the champion sire of 2:15 performers before long. He already has fourteen in that exclusive list, at thirteen years of age, and two or three more are getting ready to get into the circle before the year is ended."

The sire of John A. McKerron, the great wagon horse, is rapidly rising in public favor, and it is said that he will soon be transferred from the Pacific Coast to Kentucky. Nutwood Wilkes (2:16½) is the sire.

Nightingale, (2:10¼,) the black trotting mare, which was a sister or half-sister of Cresceus, her dam being Mabel, by Mambrino Howard, died recently at the Riverside Stock Farm, Berlin, Wis.

The close race that Charley Herr gave Cresceus at Readville makes some think that another champion stallion is in sight. Charley Herr reduced his record and practically established himself as the second best stallion on the turf.

It was little more than half a century ago that Ethan Allen, the first horse to hold the trotting championship among stallions, was foaled. His record was 2:28, and it was made when he was nine years old. Ethan Allen was a member of the Morgan family, a tribe of medium-sized, hardy horses, which had their origin in New England, and for many years made that section of the country the trotting horse centre.

Sellers, a very fast colt in Kentucky, is inbred to George Wilkes in an unusual degree. His sire, Mincemeat, is by Eagle Bird, grandson of George Wilkes, dam Tansy, by George Wilkes, and the dam of Mincemeat is by Simmons, out of Guy Wilkes. The dam of Sellers is Sister Ethel, by Jay Bird, son of Guy Wilkes, and the dam of Sister Ethel is Mag's Luck, by Young Jim, son of George Wilkes. Here are five crosses quite close up.—Turf, Field and Farm.

McGrattan, (2:30,) and Gratt, (2:23¾,) pacing, are black horses, by Grattan, out of Molly Hicks, by Prompter. They took their records on the same day, at Belton, Mo., which is a very unusual, if not unprecedented, occurrence for full brothers.

The table of sires, with three or more new ones in the list this season, is as follows:

Name.	Record.	New Perfs.
Nutwood Wilkes	2:16¼	6
Alerton	2:09¾	5
Brown Hal (p)	2:12½	5
Dexter Prince		5
Direct (p)	2:05⅛	5
Guy Wilkes	2:15¼	5
Sphinx	2:20½	5
Alcantara	2:23	4
Coast Range		4
McKinney	2:11¼	4
Online (p)	2:04	4
Apple Jack (p)	2:18	3
Ashland Wilkes	2:17¼	3
Ambassador	2:21¼	3
Baron Wilkes	2:18	3
Bourbon Wilkes		3
Conductor	2:14¼	3
Director	2:17	3
Don Pizarro (p)	2:14¾	3
Electrite	2:28½	3
Elyria	2:25¼	3
Jack Dawson	2:16¼	3
Mambrino King		3
Onward	2:25¼	3
Sable Wilkes	2:18	3

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Mercer Won in a Pitcher's Battle Against the Boston Team.

In a pitchers' battle, the New York baseball team beat the Bostons at the Polo Grounds again yesterday afternoon. Mercer used a slow ball that was a puzzler. The Bostons escaped a whitewash by a rally in the last inning. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stahl, rf	0	0	2	0	0	V'Haltren, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Long, ss	0	1	1	3	0	Selbach, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	2	0	0	Hickman, 3b	0	0	1	0	1
Tenny, 1b	0	0	1	0	0	Bernard, rf	1	0	3	0	0
Duffy, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	14	1	1
Fre'm, cf, 1b	0	0	5	0	0	Davis, ss	1	0	2	3	0
Barry, lf	0	2	5	0	1	Murphy, 2b	1	1	1	4	1
Lowe, 2b	0	0	2	1	1	Grady, c	0	1	1	1	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	2	2	0	Mercer, p	0	2	0	5	1
Nichols, p	1	1	0	2	0						
Total	1	5	21	8	2	Total	4	4	24	14	4

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	.	—4

First base on errors—Boston, 4. Left on bases—Boston, 5; New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 3; off Mercer, 2. Struck out—By Nichols, 2; by Mercer, 1. Stolen bases—Davis, Mercer. Sacrifice hit—Murphy. Double play—Doyle, (unassisted.) Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

BROOKLYN, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 6.—Brooklyn defeated Philadelphia by better fielding in to-day's baseball game. Both pitchers were effective, but McGinnity was the steadier at critical stages. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Thomas, cf	1	2	3	1	0
Keeler, rf	0	3	2	1	0	Slagle, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Sheck'rd, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Flick, rf	2	3	5	0	0
Kelly, 1b	2	2	10	1	0	Chiles, 1b	0	2	10	1	0
Cross, 3b	3	1	1	5	0	McFarl'd, c	1	1	1	3	0
Dahlen, ss	2	3	2	5	0	Wolv'n, 3b	1	3	2	2	0
Daly, 2b	1	4	2	6	0	Dolan, 2b	1	1	1	1	1
Farrell, c	0	1	5	4	0	Cross, ss	0	0	2	3	1
McGin'ty, p	0	1	0	2	0	Fraser, p	0	2	2	4	1
Total	8	17	27	18	0	Total	6	14	27	15	3

Brooklyn	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Sheckard, Flick. Three-base hits—Daly, Flick, Dolan. Double plays—Farrell and Cross; Kelly and Dahlen; Farrell and Daly. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—McGinnity, 5; Fraser, 3. Struck out—By McGinnity, 3. Passed balls—McFarland, 2. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PITTSBURG.

	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	2
Pittsburg	0	2	7

Batteries—Powell and Criger; Seever and Zimmer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Brooklyn	81	52	.609	Chicago	68	70	.474
Pittsburg	74	58	.561	St. Louis	62	72	.463
Philadelphia	72	62	.537	Cincinnati	59	74	.444
Boston	65	69	.485	New York	58	77	.430

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati in Chicago.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.

Princeton Freshmen Won at Baseball.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6.—The annual sophomore-freshman baseball game was played on University Field this afternoon before fully 2,000 people. The freshmen won by the score of 5 to 0, all the runs being made in the first inning. Burnell, the sophomore pitcher, made several wild pitches, which accounts for most of the runs.

After the time-honored custom, the seniors paraded around the field in fantastic costumes and the juniors furnished tin horns for the freshmen, who kept up a hideous noise throughout the game. When the last inning was finished a class rush took place. Two sophomores and a freshman were quite badly hurt, though not seriously. The score:

	R	H	E.
1904	5	0	0—5
1902	0	0	0—0

Batteries—Burnell and Parsons; Underhill and Hillebrand.

LAKE MAKES A TRACK RECORD.

Rides a Half Mile Unpaced in 1:05 1-5 at the Cove Track.

John H. Lake of Port Richmond, S. I., established a new half-mile unpaced record of 1:05 1-5 for the Cove track, West New Brighton, S. I., at the race meet given there yesterday in honor of his return from Europe. There was a large attendance of local wheelmen and some good racing. The meet was held under the auspices of the Harlem and Kings County Wheelmen. Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by Paul Gilligan, Port Richmond, S. I.; Harry Stone, West New Brighton, second; C. Meyer, New York, third. Time—1:13 4-5.

One-Mile Open.—Won by W. A. La Due, Newburg Wheelmen; John Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, second; M. Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, third. Time—2:27 2-5.

Half-Mile Exhibition, (Unpaced.)—John H. Lake, Port Richmond. Time—1:05 1-5, (track record.)

100-Yard Dash.—Won by David McCullogh, Stapleton; C. W. Hamilton, Tottenville, second; L. Snedeker, Jr., West New Brighton, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by M. Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, (120 yards;) M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, (40 yards,) second; L. R. Lake, Brooklyn, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:16 3-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by W. A. La Due, Newburg Wheelmen, (scratch;) M. Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, (300 yards,) second; Frederick Wanner, Brooklyn, (200 yards,) third. Lap prize won by L. R. Lake, Brooklyn. Time—12:52 3-5.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	.10⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	7.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Cash quotations were as follows:. Flour quiet: Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; straights, $3.20@$3.80; bakers' $2.30@$2.55; clears, $3.20@$3.60; Spring patents, $4.00@$4.70; patents, $3.60@$3.90; straights, $3.10@$3.60; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@78½; No. 2 red, 77¾; No. 2 corn, 40⅝@41c; No. 2 yellow 41@41½c; No. 2 oats, 22¼@22½c; No. 2 white, 25½@26½c; No. 3 white, 23¾@25c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; fair to choice malting, 54@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.58; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.58; prime timothy seed, $4.20@$4.30; mess pork, per barrel, $14.50@$15; lard, per 100 lb, $7.25@$7.27½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.90@$8.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.40@$8.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27.

COTTON.—The market for cotton was quiet from start to finish yesterday, the smallest affair of recent active times. Prices changed but little, except in the case of October, which showed a range of 12 points, selling as high as 10.37 and as low as 10.25. The rest of the list worked within a range of 4@10 points. Crop accounts were conflicting enough to keep the shorts nervous, while the indications as to the movement pointed to continued full receipts, which, in turn, gave the bulls something to think about in connection with the yielding tendency of the Liverpool market under spot pressure, offerings from the South for October and October-November shipments being still very heavy. The market here was finally steady at a net rise of 3@5 points. Spot cotton was steadier and ⅛c higher, at 10⅞c for middling upland, and 11⅛c for middling Gulf. Sales were 836 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	10.28	10.37	10.25	10.37@10.38
November	9.98	10.05	9.95	10.03@10.04
December	9.86	9.92	9.84	9.91@ 9.92
January	9.87	9.91	9.83	9.89@ 9.90
February	9.88	9.91	9.88	9.90@ 9.91
March	9.87	9.94	9.85	9.92@ 9.93
April	9.89	9.91	9.88	9.92@ 9.93
May	9.88	9.93	9.88	9.92@ 9.93
June	9.88	9.93	9.88	9.92@ 9.94
July	9.89	9.93	9.89	9.92@ 9.93
August	9.74	9.74	9.70	9.78@ 9.82

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—Spot cotton quiet; prices easy; American middling, fair, 6 13-32d; good middling, 6 15-32d; middling, 6 13-32d; low middling, 6 7-32d; good ordinary, 5¾d; ordinary, 5½d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, including 3,400 bales American; none for speculation and export; receipts, 10,000 bales, including 5,900 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 57-64@5 58-64d, buyers; October and November, 5 40-64d, sellers; November and December, 5 35-64d, sellers; December and January, 5 31-64@5 32-64d, sellers; January and February, 5 28-64@5 29-64d, sellers; February and March, 5 26-64d, buyers; March and April, 5 24-64d, buyers; April and May, 5 22-64@5 23-64d, buyers; May and June, 5 21-64d, sellers; June and July, 5 20-64d, sellers; July and August, 5 18-64d, value.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	81 1-16	81 1-16	81	81
December	83 9-16	83 9-16	83 5-16	83⅝
March	86⅝	86⅝	86½	86½
May	86 5-16	86 5-16	86⅛	86⅛
Corn—				
October	...	...	...	46⅛
December	42 5-16	42 5-16	42⅛	42⅛
May	...	...	...	41⅛
Lard—				
October	...	...	...	$7.65

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	77⅝	77⅝	76⅞	76⅞
November	78 1-16	78⅛	77½	77½
December	78⅝	78¾	78⅛	78⅛
Corn—				
October	40¼	40⅝	40⅛	40¼
November	37½	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
December	35	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞
Oats—				
October	22¼	22 5-16	22⅛	22⅛
November	...	...	...	22¼
December	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
Lard—				
October	$7.27½	$7.27½	$7.20	$7.27½@
January	7.00	7.00	6.82½	6.95
Ribs—				
October	7.97½	7.97½	7.97½	7.97½
January	6.37½	6.37½	6.30	6.52½
Pork—				
October	14.25	17.00	14.25	17.00
January	11.95	11.95	11.82½	11.87½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market yesterday was, as usual, rather quiet, but had a stronger opening, in sympathy with an unexpected firmness abroad and continued rain in the Northwest. On subsequent predictions that clearing weather would follow the rain in Spring wheat States, all markets of the country eased off near the close, and on the curb weakened still further, selling off from 83¾c on December to 82 15-16c, closing at 83c asked at 1 o'clock. The strength abroad consisted of ⅞@1½d advance in Liverpool futures and ⅛@⅜d rise at London. This firmness in face of the 6@10 point decline at Paris was set down to expected small arrivals in the near future. Foreign houses had little to do on either side of the market, and export business was only about 10 loads at all ports. The Northwest receipts made a larger total than usual for the day, aggregating 573 cars, against 730 cars last year. At Duluth and Minneapolis during the week 3,135 cars were received, compared with 2,852 cars the previous week and 5,950 cars a year ago. World's exports were figured at about 4,000,000 bushels, or almost as large as the previous week. At all Spring wheat points receipts for the day were 557,000 bushels, and at Winter wheat points 236,000 bushels, compared with 745,000 bushels and 212,000 bushels, respectively, last year. No. 2 red closed at 81¾c, elevator, and 82¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 87¼c, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 90½c, both free on board, afloat. FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.20@$4.60; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.25@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.90@$19.50, spot and to arrive. Rye flour dull: fair to good, $3.15@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Corn meal quiet; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.80, as to brand. Bag meal dull; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 89@90c. Feed steady; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.25; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $28.50; corn oil cake, $20.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 75c; October, 75c; November, 75⅝c; December, 76¼c; May, 80¼c; No. 2 hard, 72½@72¾c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 38⅛c; October, 37⅜c; December, 33⅜@33⅞c; year, 33½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 23½c; October, 23c; December, 23¼c; May, 24¾c. No. 2 white, 28c.

DULUTH, Oct. 6.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 1c arrive, 80¾c; October, 80¾c; December, 80¾c; May, 83¾c; No. 1 hard, cash, 82¾c; to arrive, 82¾c; No. 2 Northern, 75¾c; No. 3 Spring, 72¾c. Corn, 40½c. Oats, 23¾@24c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—Wheat, in Store—October, 78¾c; December, 78¾c; May, 81¼@81½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 81¾c; No. 1 Northern, 79¾c; No. 2 Northern, 76¾@78¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—Wheat

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

What the Tory-Unionist Victory at the Polls Signifies.

EXTENT OF LIBERAL DEFEAT

How Constituencies Are Demarked and the Voting Register Is Made.

Multiple Voting—The Prospect of an Early Assembling of Parliament—The South African Aspect Still Gloomy, It Is Said.

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LONDON, Oct. 6.—All hope of a Liberal victory was abandoned from the first, if anybody, indeed, ever entertained it. After the result of the boroughs' pollings was declared yesterday morning all talk of a reduction of the present majority has also ceased. The Liberal Party may think itself fortunate if it escapes a worse fate than befell it in 1895. Then the outcome of the ballot boxes put it in a minority of 152. To-day, with all the English boroughs polled, it is in a minority of fully 160.

From many points of view this is a hard fate, and not the least from the relative strength of the parties as shown in the numbers polled. Had the seats secured in 1895 been in proportion to the strength of the parties as revealed in the number of votes recorded the Unionist majority would have been 14 instead of 152. On the present occasion the polls were often exceedingly heavy on both sides, and had the seats been distributed according to the numerical strength of the parties the ideal Unionist majority would not be much bigger than that of five years ago. An academic sort of consolation may be found in these comparisons, but for practical purposes we can only deal with the broad fact that the Unionist working majority is to-day overwhelming, and may, by the end of next week, when all the counties have been polled, reach a figure quite as high as it did in 1895.

All sorts of explanations and excuses are being given for this, to Liberals, disastrous outcome. None of them really explain away the fact that with the great urban constituencies the war is still popular. Some look at it purely from a prize-ring point of view—an enemy to be fought and downed, and we backed our own side in the fight. This passion has been most diligently and unscrupulously fomented by the Government. Even Gerald Balfour has stooped so low as to issue a placard with the legend, "Remember that to vote for a Liberal is to vote for a Boer," and we have the ludicrous spectacle of Capt. Lambton, an Imperialist Liberal and the real hero of Ladysmith's defense, turned out of Newcastle as a pro-Boer, for even Roseberyites, as he was, do not escape that opprobrious nickname.

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THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

Behind this passion there have, however, been a variety of influences at work to the injury of the Liberal Party's prospects. Some of these I have frequently indicated to you in recent letters, especially the split between the more radical section of the party and the old Whigs or "Hangback" Liberals on the whole policy behind the war. A strenuous and influential opponent of the war complained to me the other day that the Liberal Party had had no leader, and said he felt sure that London would back the Government because there was no one to rouse its enthusiasm. All the leaders, such as they are, were stumping the provinces and only one, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, came to London and delivered a speech which was like a bucket of cold water on the enthusiasts who went to hear him. Our best fighter, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, has required all his energies in his own constituency. John Morley was throat-bound, and London has been left to second and third rate men, to the nursing of brewers and millionaires, with results disastrous to the Opposition.

It is a noticeable fact that the men who have stalwartly taken a clearly defined position of hostility to our whole South African policy, and, to the present war in particular, have generally fared better at the hands of the electors than those who tried to sit on the fence and shout Tory sentiments while promising to vote Liberal. Look at the remarkable fight made by John Burns in Battersea. To my knowledge that constituency was intensely hostile to him and his outspoken condemnation of the war less than six months ago, and he himself told me that he quite expected to be defeated, but he persevered doggedly day by day, week by week, and in the end even a rich and popular local brewer was not able to cast him out. But against his victory, Bryce's and Sir Robert Reid's, we may place the defeat of Philip J. Stanhope at Burnley, and that of Fred Maddison at Leeds. The latter, however, had to fight a constituency of men employed in the armor plate works kept busy by Admiralty orders, and some local influence is said to have upset Stanhope.

These contrary instances, however, do not really vitiate the contention that the downright man has fared better than the shillyshallier even in London, but particularly in the provinces. For rural elections are lotteries in this country, perhaps more than anywhere else.

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BRITISH ELECTION LAWS.

The reason why an enormous vote secures such a small share of the representation for the minority lies partly in the arbitrary sub-division of the constituencies. We never have had a thorough reform of our electoral laws, and consequently the small boroughs and petty districts retain the right to return one, sometimes two members, when they should be merged into larger constituencies. It therefore follows that the capture of a series of small constituencies like those into which part of London is divided, or places like Pontefract or Colchester, counts as much in the production of members of Parliament as the enormous constituencies like some of the Divisions of Leeds, Glasgow, or Manchester, or the big counties. Then our registration system is such that the wealthier voter is at an enormous advantage always, but particularly when the poll is taken on an old register.

You probably have no idea of the way we work these things. A sentence or two may enlighten you. The register of voters in England is made up each year on July 20. Owners of real estate under all forms of tenure prevalent must have resided six months in a constituency previous to that date to become qualified to have their names put upon the register.

Hirers of dwellings and lodgers must have been twelve months in residence, not only in the constituency, but in the particular dwelling occupied by them when the register is made up.

Election agents for both parties are supposed to be busy hunting up names and putting them on the roll, and courts are held to test whether the lists submitted are all genuine names or not. Once finally adjusted by a revising court the register comes into force on the succeeding 1st of January, and remains in force for twelve months.

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THE FLOATING POPULATION.

Now in large towns, as I have explained, a great proportion of the working population is migratory, and no attempt is made to follow its movements. Therefore when an election takes place, as in the present instance, on a register made up nearly fifteen months before the date of polling, it follows that great numbers of the lower ranks of voters, particularly in the larger cities, have gone away, and either cannot be traced at all or are traced with great difficulty and at much expense. These electors are not disfranchised in a technical sense because they remain for a whole year qualified to vote in the constituency where their names were put upon the roll, although they may have left it a week after the list was made up.

Here, however, another peculiar hardship comes in. Every country has its grievances about political arrangements and elections, and ours is the spread of the polling fixtures over a fortnight instead of fixing the whole elections of the country to take place in one day, and making that day a general holiday. This also favors the property voter, because we have not come to the stage of progress yet implied in "one man, one vote." One man in this country may have twenty votes provided they are in different constituencies, and if the pollings are judiciously distributed he can career about the Three Kingdoms and support his candidate in every constituency where he is qualified. But not so the workingman, the man whom both political parties court with assiduity when it pleases their purpose. Workingmen have only one vote, and frequently cannot use it because they would lose perhaps a day's wages if they traveled the distance necessary to reach the constituency where they are qualified. Hence a practical disfranchisement of thousands when the register is old.

I am not at all sure that if the election had been fought on a new register the result would have been very different. Next January, perhaps, the war fever will have subsided a few degrees further, but the polls have been in many places exceptionally heavy and indicative of excellent organizations and unusual enthusiasm on both sides.

The best thing, therefore, that the Liberal Party can do is to put the household in order. It is not only divided against itself on the main question of the day but split up into fragments of all sorts and kinds ridden to death by faddists. Your anti-vaccinationist who has captured a seat at Gloucester would have nothing to say to the Liberal candidate who will not carry the banner of his fad on high. Your strict Sabbatarian is equally determined to turn his back upon the lax wooers of his suffrages who play tennis or cricket on Sunday, and the teetotaler, excellent creature though he is, bores his nose in everywhere, demanding that would-be members of Parliament should take his pledge or perish. This sectional warfare mars unity, and when we add local interests and pulls, it is not difficult to understand why immense energy and much polling should often produce so much futility.

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WORKS FOR THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

For some time I have insisted that the new Parliament must meet for an Autumn session because of the necessities of the Government. This view was scouted when first broached, and met by the confident assertion that the first assembly would be postponed until February as usual. Now, however, it is generally admitted that the wants of the Government are too urgent to admit of delay. It has exhausted all its borrowing powers and is in further debt on every hand. All forecasts of the cost of this war have been falsified, and instead of asking for the power to raise another £13,000,000, when he last came down to the House for a loan, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach should have obtained the liberty to raise another £30,000,000. The War Office calculation upon which he based his demand was that the troops would be on their way home by the end of September. We are on the eve of the anniversary of the Boer invasion of Natal, with all our army, except a few colonials and volunteers, still in the field. This means that expenditure on the full scale goes on and there has been no provision made for it. Therefore Parliament must meet "to grant supplies," as it is called, and meet soon.

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LORD ROBERTS AND THE ELECTION.

For the life of me I can't see when this South African turmoil is going to end. It is all very well for the leaders of both political parties to declare that annexation is irrevocable, that once incorporated within the sacred limits of the British Empire, there can be no giving back; but annexation is not acquiesced in by the inhabitants. Their leave has never been asked and they are persistently saying so all over both States. It still is as it was from the beginning. Outside the very limited area that is constantly changing and shifting, British authority can only assert itself along the lines of railway communication and our army is not by any means so mobile as when Lord Roberts began his grand march from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. It has lost horses, mules, and oxen in tens of thousands and cannot replace them. Of course, everything is being kept beautifully quiet and Lord Roberts is proving a most excellent special correspondent during the present contest, but before annexation can be an accomplished fact, we must fully occupy the annexed territory and put down all opposition. That means a prolongation of war and of expenditure for Heaven knows how many months yet.

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THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

We are once more saying smooth things to ourselves about the accord of the powers in China. Germany has modified her demands and come into line with the temporizing potentates. Yes, but Germany has also obtained from Russia the control of one end of the Tien-Tsin-Peking Railway, built mostly with British money, and Germany is not a free trader. I like the situation in that far country no better than before, and unrest is spreading. Any day we may hear that even the Yang-Tse Viceroys have proved unequal to the task of keeping their vast populations quiet.

A. J. W.

Suez Canal Open for Traffic.

PORT SAID, Oct. 6.—The American steam collier Emir, which recently sank in the Suez Canal while on her way to Manila with coal for the American fleet, has been floated and the canal is now freely open to traffic.

Another Case of the Plague at Glasgow.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A special dispatch from Glasgow says another case of bubonic plague has been discovered in a part of the city hitherto free from the disease.

International Technical Dictionary.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The German technical societies have decided to issue an international technical dictionary in English, French, and German.

TORY MAJORITY MAY BE 150.

Contests Still to be Held in British Election Not Likely to Affect Present Position of Parties.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The only results of yesterday's polling in the Parliamentary general election received last night were those from the Flint and Carnarvon districts, both of which elect Liberals, and from the Shipley Division of Yorkshire, West Riding, which returns a Unionist. These do not alter the gains of the respective parties.

There have been elected 481 members thus far, 322 of whom are Ministerialists and 159 representatives of the Opposition. The Ministerialist gains are 23 and the Opposition 16.

There is no probability that the result of the balloting in the 189 constituencies still to be heard from will materially affect the present position of the parties, and it is generally conceded that the Ministerial majority in the new Parliament will be in the neighborhood of 150.

Among the results of Friday's polling, announced yesterday, it may be noted that the Liberals captured a seat in Westmoreland, where Sir Joseph Savory, Conservative, the former Lord Mayor of London, suffered defeat. Sir Robert Reid, Liberal, who was connected with the Venezuela arbitration, was re-elected for Dumfries by a slightly decreased majority, while the Liberal Imperialist, the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, was returned from East Fife with double his previous majority.

The Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, (Liberal Imperialist,) who has been returned for East Fife with a greatly increased majority, is regarded as one of the ablest and most promising of the younger Liberals. He is now forty-eight years old. After a brilliant career at Oxford he became a barrister, and was appointed a Queen's Counsel before he was forty.

He entered the House of Commons at about the same time, and soon made his mark there. From 1892 to 1895 he was elected Secretary of State for the Home Department, being one of the youngest men to hold a Cabinet position since the days of Pitt.

Mr. Asquith has been married twice. His second wife was formerly Miss Margaret Tennant, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant. She is said to have been the original of E. F. Benson's "Dodo."

FURTHER LIST OF RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Following are the results in the general election announced yesterday:

BUTESHIRE.

The Right Hon. A. G. Murray, Conservative	1,241
Mr. Lamont, Liberal	1,048

CARMARTHENSHIRE—EAST.

Abel Thomas, Liberal	4,337
Capt. E. Richardson, Conservative	2,155

CHESHIRE—WIRRALL DIVISION.

J. Hoult, Conservative	6,084
W. H. Lever, Liberal	5,079

DENBIGH BOROUGHS.

Hon. G. T. Kenyon, Conservative	1,862
C. Edwards, Liberal	1,752

DERBYSHIRE—ILKESTON DIVISION.

Sir B. W. Foster, Liberal	6,633
F. Wright, Conservative	5,698

DONEGAL—EAST.

E. McFaddin, Irish Nationalist	3,112
Mr. Cooke, Conservative	2,660

DORSET—NORTH.

J. K. Wingfield-Digby, Conservative	3,705
Mr. Gordon, Liberal	3,165

DUMFRIES BURGHS.

Sir Robert T. Reid, Liberal	1,847
W. Murray, Liberal	1,800

DURHAM—CHESTER-LE-STREET DIVISION.

Sir J. Joicey Bart., Liberal	5,830
Capt. Nicholson, Conservative	5,391

DURHAM—NORTHWEST.

L. Atherly-Jones, Liberal	5,158
J. Joicey, Conservative	5,187

FIFESHIRE—EAST.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Liberal	4,141
A. H. B. Constable, Conservative	2,710

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—NORTH.

The Hon. A. E. Fellowes, Conservative	2,893
G. J. Phillips, Liberal	1,742

KENT—SOUTHWEST.

A. S. Griffith-Boscawen, Conservative	5,579
C. Cory, Liberal	3,494

LINCOLNSHIRE—SOUTH.

Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Conservative	4,302
T. Wallis, Liberal	2,692

NORFOLK—EAST.

R. J. Price, Liberal	4,563
Capt. W. Prioleau, Conservative	3,733

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—NORTH.

S. G. Stopford Sackville, Conservative	4,594
F. Barlow, Liberal	3,252

NORTHUMBERLAND—WANSBECK DIVISION.

C. Fenwick, Liberal	5,474
J. S. Appleby, Conservative	4,283

OXFORDSHIRE—SOUTH.

R. T. Hermon-Hodge, Conservative	3,622
H. Samuel, Liberal	3,450

SUFFOLK—NORTHWEST.

Ian Malcolm, Conservative	4,431
F. C. Horobin, Liberal	3,068

WARWICKSHIRE—NORTHEAST DIVISION.

F. A. Newdigate, Conservative	5,736
Mr. Johnson, Liberal	4,432

WESTMORELAND—NORTH.

R. Rigg, Liberal	2,835
Sir Joseph Savory, Conservative	2,256

WILTSHIRE—EAST.

E. A. Goulding, Conservative	3,732
F. E. N. Rogers, Liberal	3,111

YORKSHIRE — NORTH RIDING — RICHMOND DIVISION.

J. Hutton, Conservative	4,573
Hon. G. Howard, Liberal	3,117

YORKSHIRE — WEST RIDING — HOLMFIRTH DIVISION.

H. J. Wilson, Liberal	4,505
Major E. M. Stuart-Wortley, Conservative	3,738

THE NEXT BRITISH CABINET.

Will Probably Be Very Similar in Constitution to the Present Body.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—As a big Conservative majority daily becomes more and more assured, speculation as to the personnel of the next Cabinet grows rife, and all sorts of guesses are published. None of these, however, seems inspired. All take it for granted that sweeping changes will be made, but this conclusion, it is learned, is unjustified. Lord Salisbury, always uncommunicative, has not broken the habit of his life for the benefit of close friends or even fellow-Cabinet members; but from a peer high in Conservative councils the information comes that the make-up of the next Cabinet will be so similar to that of its predecessor that it will come as a startling surprise.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who, next to Mr. Chamberlain, is the object of more attacks than any other Cabinet member, can have the War Office portfolio again if he desires, and he probably will accept it, as he has implicit belief in Lord Roberts and is anxious to co-operate with him in reforms which he has been contemplating for some time, but which he would not commence with Lord Wolseley, the late Commander in Chief, and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, the Adjutant General, with whom his relations are greatly strained.

It is untrue that either Lord Lansdowne or the Duke of Marlborough has received the offer of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, and it is quite improbable that either will have such an offer, though Earl Cadogan does intend to retire, much to the relief of the leading Conservatives in Ireland, who are bitterly opposed to Gerald Balfour's (the Chief Secretary) and Earl Cadogan's attempt at non-partisan government.

Lord Salisbury will resume the Premiership and the Foreign Office portfolio; at least, everything he has said to his fellow-members of the Cabinet points to his doing so. Probably the only really important change made will be in the Admiralty, for which the Right Hon. Robert William Hanbury is being favorably considered. Lord George Hamilton, who formerly was at the head of the Admiralty, could have the portfolio again, but he prefers to remain at the head of the India Office.

The Earl of Selborne, at present Mr. Chamberlain's assistant, has been selected for preferment. He is regarded as one of the strongest men in the Government, and may have a seat in the Cabinet in place of the Right Hon. Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture. If he accepts he will add one more to the long list of Lord Salisbury's relatives controlling Great Britain's destinies, as he married the Premier's daughter.

IRISH PARTY DISORGANIZED.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—It is claimed that Timothy M. Healy has split the Irish Party to almost as great a degree as did the late Charles Stewart Parnell, and that the bitterness injected into the present fight equals that of the historic division. The Freeman's Journal declares that any one voting for Mr. Healy's candidates is "without an atom of self-respect," and describes his campaign as one of "secret calumny and vilification." The paper blames him for the loss of Galway, saying: "Galway has disgraced the national solidarity, broken once more by the treason of renegade Home Rulers and the flag of the Union has been planted beyond the Shannon."

On the other hand, The Dublin Independent supports Mr. Healy, and Cardinal Logue has also come out with a declaration in his favor.

As a result of the split Londonderry and Galway have changed their colors, and other constituencies are likely to follow suit.

The Duke of Abercorn, whose son, the Marquis of Hamilton, ousted Count Moore from Londonderry, said to-day:

"Frankly, you can say to the Americans that the people in my part of the country are more prosperous and more thrifty than ever. The Irish Channel and lack of coal and many other facilities are drawbacks to the development of many of our industries. But everything will come in time, and, whether Ireland returns an increased or a decreased Nationalist majority, I believe she will improve commercially. So we may eventually decrease the number of good Irishmen who annually go to your side of the water."

John Howard Parnell, who was so curiously ousted from South Meath, only secured the nomination by recanting his action in presenting the keys of Dublin to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her visit to that city in the following words:

"I would sacrifice my official position of Sheriff if I ever again had to undergo such a humiliating degradation."

Mr. Parnell was thereupon declared suitable as a member, and would have been sent to the House of Commons but for the ingenuity of the friends of James Laurence Carew, who was defeated in the contest for the College Green Division of Dublin, not only on account of his attending the Royal garden party, but because of his support of Mr. Healy. Owing to a technicality Mr. Carew was elected for South Meath without opposition.

AGAIN ATTACKS CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The vigorous personal attacks upon Mr. Chamberlain continue, and seem to gather bitterness as the reality of defeat dawns upon the Liberals.

The Hon. P. J. Stanhope's reverse at Burnley is construed by the Conservatives as a direct rebuke for his bitter denunciations of Mr. Chamberlain, but Mr. Stanhope adheres to his attitude, reiterating that he is ready to prove in the courts that Mr. Chamberlain only "whitewashed" Cecil Rhodes in the House of Commons because another member had letters in his pocket incriminating Mr. Chamberlain with the Jameson raid. This member, though not named by Mr. Stanhope, is, it is learned, Abel Thomas, a Liberal, who represented East Carmarthenshire in the last Parliament.

In the meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain is apparently unmoved, and is serenely sending messages to the nation and stumping the country, putting all his vigor and strong personality into the campaign, in marked contrast with the other Cabinet Ministers.

American and British Elections.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—An altogether timely article of considerable length appears in The Daily Chronicle commenting on the orderliness and moderation of the election crowds in the United States compared with the ruffianism and lack of fair play exhibited so often in the present campaign in the United Kingdom. The article is written by an Englishman who knows America well.

THE GERMAN GRAIN DUTIES.

Tariff Commission Agrees on Higher Rates than Formerly Demanded.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The forthcoming grain duties have been discussed in a lively manner this week, being the central feature of domestic politics. It is now admitted that the agricultural section of the Tariff Commission has agreed that the minimum duties on wheat and rye should be 80 and 65 marks, respectively, per metric ton.

It is interesting as an illustration of Agrarian methods to note that until a year ago the highest demands were 60 and 50 marks. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the Minister of the Interior, and the Moderate press conceded these rates. This concession only encouraged the Agrarians to demand more, and the Agricultural Section of the Tariff Commission having sanctioned 80 and 65 marks, the Agrarian League boldly demanded 100 and 75 marks as the rate. The 80-mark rate equals 50 cents a bushel, and the Radical papers calculate that it would mean an annual burden of $257,000,000 upon the consumers.

OPENING OF FRENCH CHAMBERS.

Body Expected to Reassemble the Second Week in November.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—It is understood that the Chambers will reassemble the second week of November. The organs of the Opposition are already clamoring for an earlier date, asserting that the Ministry is reluctant to face the charges and the criticisms to be brought against it. But there is really no ground to assume that the Government is in any way apprehensive as to its position, in view of the splendid support it received from the provinces on the occasion of the big banquet to the Mayors of France.

Both the Ministers of War and Marine, however, have to meet attacks; Gen. André on account of his reorganization of the Military School of St. Cyr, which he makes more democratic, instead of leaving it, as it has hitherto been, an aristocratic preserve. M. De Lanessan will be called upon to answer charges of constant faults in his direction of the navy and of indulging in the most shameless favoritism. Neither of the officials, however, appears very uneasy at the outcome of the debates.

FORTUNE LEFT TO M. LOUBET.

Widow of Lyons Senator Bequeaths Bulk of Her Property to Him.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—A special dispatch to La Patrie from Lyons announces the death of Mme. Perret, wife of the former Senator of that name. She leaves a fortune of many million francs, the principal beneficiary being President Loubet.

Jean Baptiste Perret was a well-known manufacturer. He was born at Lyons in 1815, and died at Colonges, Switzerland, in 1887.

GREAT SCARCITY OF CURRANTS.

Failure of Crop in Greece Sends Price Up.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Christmas promises to be more expensive than ever unless people are willing to eat currantless plum puddings and subsist without fires.

Owing to the failure of the currant crop in Greece the price of the fruit is going up with alarming rapidity. Instead of the crop realizing the usual 200,000 tons, it will produce barely 38,000 tons. As England alone requires 50,000 tons between now and Christmas, currants promise to become comparatively as expensive as coal. Within the last few days currants rose nearly 35s. a hundredweight.

The Grecian Consul General in London has opened a subscription for the relief of the suffering laborers of the currant fields.

QUEEN NATALIE'S WRATH.

Speaks of Queen Draga as a "Petty, Narrow-Minded Subject."

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Free Lance has published a remarkable interview with former Queen Natalie of Servia, who has been summering at a villa near San Sebastian. The Queen does not mince her words in regard to her son and the present Queen of Servia. She says:

"The charge that I sent her insulting postcards is an infamous bit of malignity on her part, got up as a pretext for the dismissal of a few officers of my household still at Belgrade, and in order to pocket their allowances. Never was a man more infatuated than my dear, deluded son by this petty, narrow-minded, narrow-hearted Servian subject, fifteen years his senior."

No language is too strong, apparently, to express Queen Natalie's dislike for Queen Draga. She recounts her fruitless efforts to put a stop to the affair before it approached a serious point.

Peruvian Currency Reform.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 6.—Congress has sanctioned the new law providing that the Peruvian gold pound and the pound sterling shall henceforward be legal tender for ten soles each, and that half-pounds be coined immediately.

BOERS ADVANCING ON WEPENER

Preparations Being Made to Defend the Town—Merchants Destroying Their Stocks.

ALIWAL NORTH, Cape Colony, Oct. 1.—Gen. De Wet is reported to be a few miles south of Wepener. The Boers near here are in a state of great excitement.

All the outpost camps have been called in and preparations are being made to defend the town.

A detachment of Cape police engaged in reconnoitring Rouxville (somewhat less than half way between Aliwal North and Wepener) rode out of one end of the town as the Boers galloped in at the other end. Two mounted Australians were captured.

Some of the Rouxville merchants have destroyed their stocks to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Boers.

16,000 BOERS NOW PRISONERS.

Lord Roberts Says the Number Increases Daily.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A dispatch received from Lord Roberts, dated Oct. 5, says:

"The number of prisoners captured or surrendering is daily increasing, and must now aggregate nearly 16,000 men.

"Commandant Muller has surrendered to Clery and Commandant Dirksen and others are on their way to Pretoria to surrender.

"A detachment of the London Irish endeavored to surprise a party of Boers near Bultfonstein, Oct. 4, but had to retire after three hours' fighting, with six men wounded. The Boers suffered heavily."

Out of 30,000 men wounded in the war in South Africa, 29,000 have returned to duty. Such quick recovery of such a large percentage of the wounded rather breaks down Baron Bloch's theory that a modern war is impossible, owing to its slaughter, though, it is true, 10,000 British soldiers have found graves in South Africa.

London is already in a state of expectancy, awaiting the return of the City Imperial Volunteers from South Africa, and as soon as the elections are over the whole country is likely to give itself up to a period of jubilant anticipation, pending the arrival of Lord Roberts, whose return home will be marked by celebrations such as Great Britain has not seen for many a year.

The attitude of the Canadian electors toward the policy of sending soldiers to South Africa from Canada is awaited here with some interest. The Globe editorially expresses the hope that Mr. Bourassa and others agreeing with his ideas may be defeated, but adds: "Whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier [the Premier] is returned or not, we believe the next administration of Canada will be even more strongly imperialist than the present."

OOM PAUL'S PLANS.

Mr. Krueger to Sail Shortly for Belgium.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 6.—Mr. Krüger's grandson, Eloff, will sail on Oct. 10 to prepare a residence in Brussels for the ex-President of the Transvaal.

The latter will sail on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland a few days later.

PRINCE INKANTHOR'S CHARGES.

Semi-Official Reply Says He Is an Impostor Not Worthy of Credence.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The flight of the Cambodian Prince Inkanthor to Brussels is furnishing the Parisians with much interesting reading, and is giving the foreigners a glimpse of French colonial officialdom.

A leading paper somewhat indiscreetly publishes a letter containing the grievances which Inkanthor presented to the French Government on behalf of his father. This appeal for justice is eloquently worded, and is almost pathetic, although the defenders of the Governor General of Cambodia, Doumer, claim that Inkanthor and his father, King Norodom, are strikingly faithful to the Oriental traditions of mendacity. The document charges Doumer and his followers with robbing and browbeating the King.

Similar accusations are brought against Doumer's predecessors, and Prince Inkanthor says he found among the leading personages in the colonial world of Paris a man who became rich by selling King Norodom brass for gold and sorry Australian hacks for French thoroughbreds.

An inspired reply to the document, just published, admits that the French administration is not above reproach, but declares the documents are not worthy of credence, as Inkanthor is an impostor, representing himself as the heir to the throne, when the French Government alone decides this matter and has designated the King's brother as his successor. Moreover, the King is accused of conspiring to overthrow French domination by fomenting an insurrection.

It is now reported that the French Government has asked that Inkanthor be expelled from Belgium, and the Parisians are waiting to see what is going to happen to King Norodom, who is sixty-seven years old. He is not likely to be disturbed, as to-day he telegraphed to the Government expressing regret at his son's action and saying Inkanthor was not authorized to make a claim against France. At the same time the King telegraphed to Inkanthor at Brussels ordering him to return home immediately and threatening him with serious punishment in case of disobedience.

LONDON SEES "AULD LANG SYNE."

Seymour Hicks's and F. G. Latham's War Play Not Well Received.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The first production at the Lyceum Theatre this evening of Seymour Hicks's and F. G. Latham's war drama, "For Auld Lang Syne," was not well received by the audience, and the leading critics assert that the attempt to concentrate in the first serious drama since the Transvaal war something of the important influences which such a war must have exercised on the English character was unfortunately enshrouded in such a mist of tawdry melodramatic incident as to obscure totally a picture which might well deserve a high place in modern English drama.

Leonard Boyne, J. H. Barnes, W. L. Abingdon, and Lily Hanbury strove hard to redeem the performance, but they and the elaborate scenic effects could not save it from harsh criticism.

Exposition Will Not Be Prolonged.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The exposition has been shorn of one of the most picturesque exhibits in the departure of the majority of the Orientals and Africans attached to the colonial section. Although the weather is still fairly warm, the Orientals have been shivering with cold and demanding their return home. While some people are still asking that the exposition closing be postponed, there is no chance of their appeals being granted. The exposition will close Nov. 5.

Remarkable Skin-Grafting Case.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A remarkable case of wholesale skin grafting has occurred at Blackburn, where a factory girl was literally scalped by her hair catching in some machinery. Twenty pieces of skin have already been taken from her arms and grafted on her head. They have taken root, and promise to form an adequate protection, though the doctors say the girl will never have any hair and that a year must elapse before she will have fully recovered.

Spanish Fishermen Attack Gunboat.

VIGO, Spain, Oct. 6.—The fishermen of Cangas, Province of Pontevedra, who are in conflict with those of this neighborhood on account of industrial rivalry, fired on the Spanish gunboat Vasco Nunez de Balboa as that vessel was leaving the port to-day, and many were wounded. The naval commandant of the port was also attacked. The Government has decided to send a war vessel to the scene of the trouble.

Big Fire at the Vickers-Maxim Factory.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A disastrous fire has occurred at the cartridge factory of the Vickers-Maxim Company. A large stock of shells, ready for shipment, was destroyed. The fusillade caused by the explosions of the shells caused the greatest consternation. There were no fatalities.

Gen. and Mrs. Merritt Sail for Home.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Among the Americans returning to the United States on the Cunard Line steamer Lucania to-day are Major Gen. and Mrs. Wesley Merritt and Col. Sanger, who will present his report on European army methods to the authorities at Washington.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

Sandalwood fans are much prettier than they were when they were brought home to our grandmothers by their sea Captain uncles. The sticks are heavily carved with flowers which stand out naturally, and the fan part is of satin, with Chinese or Japanese embroidery in colors. Boxes and many other pretty things are also made of sandalwood.

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Sandalwood incense comes in a powder and is sold by the box, 60 cents or $1, according to size. It is burned in charming little bronze incense burners, and gives a delightful Oriental fragrance to the room. There are any number of pretty fancy shapes in which the incense burners come, but there are none so attractive as some of the old incense burners which some people are fortunate enough to own and which are not injured by use.

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Cus-cus is not a swear word. It is the name of the root of an Oriental plant which is delightfully fragrant and is warranted to keep out moths.

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Ribbon with a pattern of horseshoes woven into it can be used for a good many purposes by the girl who is fond of horses. It can also be used for picture frames, handkerchief cases, the ever useful cushion, and any number of other things.

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All sorts and conditions of cushions, this year, have the appearance of having been to the barber's for a hair cut. They are shaved clean around the edge, and not a sign of a ruffle is to be seen. Already the ruffle seems to have been a strange superfluity.

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One of the prettiest materials for an evening gown for a young girl is a sort of point d'esprit with a larger figure in addition to the usual dot, and at intervals small silver spangles. There is a daintiness and delicacy about it which is charming.

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Her clothes were of good quality and well made, but she wore a blue skirt with a purple waist and—it sent a shiver of horror through the observer—a light blue turquoise pin in the back of the purple belt.

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The hatpins which do not injure the hat have two little catches sewn to the hat under the rim close to the head on either side. The hatpins themselves are like extra long hairpins, with heads which will not go through the little catches. The pins go through and fasten securely into the hair, holding the hat in place. They are really excellent. There can be elaborate heads to these pins also, but, alas! they hardly show at all.

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Snowdrops are in the flower shops, and there are few things that are more delicately pretty. A pretty girl who wore a white Summer gown with pale-green ribbons the other evening and a bunch of these snowdrops was a picture. But the snowdrops will fall, if not handled with care, and then they "squash."

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The flowers in tinted gold are certainly beautiful. Not the enamel, that has an unreal look. Take an oval belt buckle in gold with a wild rose and buds lying across it, the rose-tinted pink and the buds showing a little pink and the pretty green calyx, and there is nothing more beautiful in metal.

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The up-to-date young man who expects some time to marry the up-to-date girl has sent her a box of bon-bons, the box in the form of one of those hideously charming French Faience cats that are to be seen in the china shops, yellow with green eyes and purple spots all over their gay coats. They can be found in papier maché bon-bon boxes. Then because he had heard the girl say that there was nothing like a combination of gold and silver, he filled the yellow cat with silver-covered almonds.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 6.—Despite the cold weather to-day, several bathers were seen in the surf at Bailey's and Easton's Beaches.

Mrs. James A. Swan is confined to her cottage as a result of falling from her bicycle last Friday while passing along Bellevue Avenue. Mrs. Swan was badly shaken up, and will be compelled to use crutches for some time. To-day, when the accident became known among the cottagers, many floral tributes were sent to Mrs. Swan.

At an early hour this morning a severe thunder and lightning storm, accompanied by strong winds, swept over Newport. The heavens fairly opened and the rain fell in torrents for several hours. It was badly needed here.

Several dinners were given by the cottagers this evening, among those entertaining being Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. E. C. Post, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Mrs. R. I. Gammell.

Mrs. William T. Bull gave a luncheon at Dudley Place.

R. R. Remington has returned from Lenox, and is registered at the La Farge cottage.

Mrs. Astor will leave on Monday for Long Island to visit her daughter, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, for a week before going to her New York house for the Winter.

It is quite likely that the officers of the training station will give a ball in the new naval barracks before the apprentices take possession next month.

It is now understood that Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer have rented Beaulieu, the property of William Waldorf Astor, on Bellevue Avenue, for next season.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse are at the Muenchinger King cottage, looking over the estate on the avenue, with a view to the extensive improvements which they will make during the Winter.

F. H. Potter is registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell has gone to Westchester.

Mrs. William B. Rogers gave a reception this afternoon, which was largely attended.

Miss S. E. Blatchford will go to New York on Monday for the Winter.

Dr. and Mrs. French, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives will end their Newport season on Monday and return to New York.

Lawrence Godkin of New York is the guest of Commodore Lewis C. Ledyard.

J. W. Minturn, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Miss Marion Mason are registered at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Richard Peters has returned from New York.

D. R. Rough has gone to New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Judge John Olney.

Ex-Judge John Olney, the oldest member of the Chicago bar and the last Illinois Lincoln Elector, died yesterday morning at the residence of his son, John Olney, Jr. The cause of death was a stroke of paralysis, which he suffered a few days ago. Judge Olney was one of the best-known characters in Illinois. He was a pioneer and was identified with the growth of that State. He was Supervisor of Revenues during the Grant Administration and the whisky ring days. During the civil war he was Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry. Preparations for the funeral have not yet been made. The burial, however, will be at Rose Hill, where Mrs. Olney was buried twenty-six years ago.

Obituary Notes.

PATRICK GRACE, a leading Democratic politician of Oswego, N. Y., died at his home in that city yesterday after a long illness. He was for many years Police Commissioner of Oswego.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON

COLUMBIA BEAT WESLEYAN

Local Football Team Scored 12 Points to Opponents' 0.

SHORT HALVES WERE PLAYED

Blue and White Made Most of Their Gains Through the New Englanders' Line.

There was cheer among Columbia students over the showing of their football team in the game with Wesleyan University eleven on Columbia Field yesterday afternoon. The total score rolled up against the visitors was only 12 to 0, but the play of the local team, in spite of the depressingly warm and humid air, had in it the nerve, dash, and determination that has all along been lacking.

Two touch-downs were scored. After twelve minutes of play in the first half of the game Berrien, left half back, was shoved over the Wesleyan goal line. Hard line bucking did the work. In the second half it took just eight minutes of similarly aggressive play to force Morley through the Wesleyan centre for the second touch-down. Bruce kicked both goals.

The game was singularly devoid of spectacular plays. Wesleyan was strongest at ends, while her line was vulnerable at every point. Columbia's gains were therefore made by steady hammering at the visitors' line. Not once did Columbia lose the ball on downs, and only once was the local team forced to punt. Wesleyan, on the other hand, failed to rush nearer Columbia's goal than the forty-yard line, although the beautiful kick-offs of C. Dodds and the speed of Garrison and Capt. S. Dodds, the Wesleyan ends, had the ball on two occasions behind Columbia's twenty-five-yard line.

At ends Columbia again showed the greatest weakness. The ends were slow and almost useless in the interference. The line, strengthened by Smythe at left tackle, showed more even ability and determination than at any time this season. Weekes again gave way to his tendency to leave his interference, but his alertness at finding open spots almost atoned for this fault.

Nearly 3,000 spectators, chiefly undergraduates, witnessed the game from the grand stand and bleachers, while as many more were gathered on the viaduct and Speedway. The game was called at 2:45. Fifteen and ten minute halves were decided upon, and Columbia won the kick-off.

Weekes kicked to Wesleyan's twenty-five-yard line. It was returned three yards. The visitors lined up in a flash, and their play began with a dash that promised ground gaining. At the first snap-back Lacey was shoved through Columbia's left wing for eight yards. Two one-yard gains on the same play followed. Then, however, the Columbia men got together and their line became a stone wall.

Something of the Wesleyan dash was caught by the Columbia eleven, and Berrien, left half-back on the local team, struck the Wesleyan left tackle for successive six and seven yard gains. On Weekes's punt for thirty-eight yards, the Columbia men were for once admirably quick in getting down the field, and Lacey was downed without advancing the ball an inch.

At the line-up Lacey circled Van Hovenberg's end for a twelve-yard gain. This brought determination to the Columbia team. On the next play Sykes and Morley broke through the opposing line, downing Calder for a loss. Wesleyan again tried Columbia's right end, but this time not an inch was gained, and Inglis was forced to punt. The ball sailed forty yards, directly into the arms of Harold Weekes.

Then came the most sensational play of the day. Behind magnificent interference by the ponderous Wright, the hero of last year's Yale game carried the ball forty-five yards before being downed in a wicked-looking tackle by Capt. Dodds. This left Columbia with the ball on Wesleyan's forty-five-yard line.

The first play promised a score. Weekes was hurled over left guard for four yards and Wright broke through Wesleyan's left tackle for another nine-yard gain. Another series of line plunges brought the ball to Wesleyan's ten-yard line.

The Columbia rooters were by this time standing in their seats, yelling and throwing hats in the air, while at the side lines there was more cheer on the face of Columbia's substitutes than has been seen for days. On the first down Weekes made one yard through right guard and Wright followed through the opposing left tackle with another four yards. Morley then hurdled centre for three yards, and Berrien was shoved through right guard for a touch-down. The ball lay just between the posts, and Bruce kicked an easy goal.

Time was then called with the ball in Wesleyan's possession in mid field.

The heat had told severely on both teams, and twenty minutes of rest was given before the second half was called.

The ball was still Wesleyan's at the kick-off, and C. Dodds landed it on Columbia's ten-yard line. Berrien caught and ran the ball thirty yards before he was downed. Shortly after the line-up Weekes was again given the ball. He ran outside of his interference for a loss, and Berrien was then tried for successive seven and two yard gains through left tackle. Wright followed with fourteen yards through the same vulnerable point. On Weekes's punt Wesleyan got the ball, but was forced to yield it shortly after, and their line was again battered for the second touch-down, which devolved on Morley to make. Bruce kicked goal from an easy angle.

There was then only two minutes of play left, but several changes were made in the Columbia line-up. Berrien was shifted to left end, Morley to left half back, and Ashley went in at full back. Wesleyan lined up for the kick-off with but little spirit, and Dodds sent the ball only to Columbia's thirty-yard line. In four downs Columbia had returned it by sheer line-bucking to near the middle of the field. Weekes then punted, and Inglis was downed in his tracks. In a half dozen rushes Wesleyan brought the ball back to her fifty-yard line, but time was then called. The game ended with a score of 12 to 0 in Columbia's favor. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Wesleyan.
McCollom, Berrien	Left end	S. Dodds
Smythe	Left tackle	Yarrow
Wright	Left guard	Silliman
Tyron	Centre	Montgomery
Bruce	Right guard	Pike
Bruce	Right tackle	Ackart
Van Hoevenberg	Right end	Garrison
Sykes	Quarter back	C. Dodds
Berrien, Morley	Left half back	Lacey, Gillespie
Weekes	Right half back	Calder
Morley, Ashley	Full back	Inglis

Touchdowns—Berrien and Morley. Goals from touch-downs—Bruce, 2. Referee—Mr. Neidlinger, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Newell, Harvard. Time—First half, 15 minutes; second half, 10 minutes.

PRINCETON DOWNS LEHIGH.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6.—Lehigh was defeated here to-day in a game poorly played by both sides. The work of the Princeton team after the game of last Wednesday and the practice of the week was a great disappointment to the coaches and will result in a general stirring up next week in the ranks of the 'Varsity. The interference on end runs was a mere sieve through which at times three and four of Lehigh's men tackled the runner, or, as was generally the case, no interference at all was accorded the runner. The backs showed no headwork at all while running, failing to make use of numerous openings and making no attempt to ward off the tacklers. They fumbled, forgot signals, and hit the line with head up. Lehigh seemed to find wide openings in the line, and though their backs were not of star rank, yet the necessary five yards were gained much too frequently to suit the Princeton supporters. Halves of fifteen and ten minutes were played.

In the first half Lehigh kicked off to Duncan. Princeton punted and Lehigh fumbled the kick. Little fell on it. Then Princeton by a series of end runs and line plunges shoved Hodgman over the line for the first touch-down, in four minutes and forty-eight seconds of play. This was the Tigers' only really brilliant work. Hodgman kicked the goal. From that time on they played very poor football.

In the second half Princeton's backs were changed and several new linemen were also put in. Lehigh fumbled Princeton's kick-off, and Little fell on the ball on the twenty-yard line. The ball was then pushed over by Henry for a touch-down. Underhill kicked goal. On a fumble of Meirs, Gearhart scored for Lehigh, but failed to kick the goal. The ball see-sawed in the centre of the field until the close of the game. The only feature of the game was the line playing of McCord and Dana for Princeton and of Whitehead and Fairbaugh for Lehigh. The final score was 12 to 5, in Princeton's favor. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Lehigh.
Roper and McClave.	Left end	Gearhart
Pell	Left tackle	Peeples
Wright, Mills, and Fisher	Left guard	Beagham
Losey and Hale	Centre	Burrows
Dana and Brown	Right guard	Bray
McCord	Right tackle	Avery and Shunk
Little and Davis	Right end	Dornin
Duncan and Meirs	Quarter back	Whitehead
Hodgman and Henry	Right half back	Fairbaugh
S. McClave, Levick, and Morse	Left half back	Fuller
Mattis and Underhill	Full back	McCormick

Touch-downs—Hodgman, Henry, Gearhart. Goals—Hodgman, Underhill. Referee—Mr. King. Umpire—Mr. C. Young.

SCORES OF FOOTBALL TEAMS.

Goal-Line of Two of "Big Four" Has Already Been Crossed.

Two of the teams of the football "big four" already have been scored against. The Quakers were subjected to that disagreeable treatment in their first game, while Princeton had to swallow the dose in its second game. Lehigh did the scoring in both instances. Harvard and Yale have a clean slate thus far, but at the rate things are going, are not likely to go through the season without a score against them by some of the smaller teams.

Columbia has not been scored against, either, but, on the other hand, has been held down to small scores. The University of Pennsylvania has the top score to date, and apparently has a team that is likely to do a great deal of scoring. Yale is next in number of points in the same number of games, while Princeton in two games has scored more points than Harvard in three. The Crimson, as yet, has not distinguished itself as a scoring team.

The scores of the leading teams hereabout follow:

HARVARD.			
Harvard	24	Wesleyan	0
Harvard	12	Williams	0
Harvard	12	Bowdoin	0
Total	48	Total	0
YALE.			
Yale	22	Trinity	0
Yale	27	Amherst	0
Yale	30	Tufts	0
Total	79	Total	0
PRINCETON.			
Princeton	30	Stevens	0
Princeton	12	Lehigh	5
Total	52	Total	5
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.			
U. of P.	27	Lehigh	6
U. of P.	47	F. & M.	0
U. of P.	38	Haverford	0
Total	112	Total	6
COLUMBIA.			
Columbia	12	Rutgers	0
Columbia	12	Wesleyan	0
Total	24	Total	0
CORNELL.			
Cornell	16	Colgate	0
Cornell	6	Syracuse	0
Cornell	6	Rochester	0
Cornell	6	Bucknell	0
Total	34	Total	0
WEST POINT.			
West Point	5	Tufts	0
West Point	0	Penn. State	0
Total	5	Total	0
BROWN.			
Brown	27	Colby	0
Brown	18	Holy Cross	0
Total	45	Total	0

DECISIVE DEFEAT FOR HAVERFORD

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—To-day's University of Pennsylvania-Haverford football game, which the Red and Blue won in rather easy fashion by the score of 38 to 0, demonstrated that Pennsylvania is not particularly strong on the ends, and that one if not both positions at the end of the line are positively weak. While Davidson was playing the left end was fairly strong, but after he retired in favor of Hodge the Haverfordians found little trouble in circling the other end, and all of their gains were thus made, as the Red and Blue line was well-nigh impregnable. The game was an exhausting one, particularly to Pennsylvania, and her men were frequently changed, and, though Haverford tackled well, played a fast and aggressive game, the Red and Blue goal was never in serious danger.

Pennsylvania had to rely entirely on her old men—Hare, McCracken, and Wallace—to gain ground. Graves and Gilmore did some pretty work, frequently breaking up the opposing interference and doing some daring tackling.

Considering it was Haverford's first regular game of the season, her team work was fair, and she frequently held the heavy Pennsylvania line. Worthington was Haverford's star, though Stone, Warrington, Phillips, and Grant played well. The line up:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Haverford.
Davidson, Hodge	Left end	Winslow, Neilson
Zimmermann, Baird	Left tackle	Wood
Hare	Left guard	Simkins
McCloskey	Centre	Ross
Teas	Right guard	Worthington
Wallace	Right tackle	Reeder, Cadbury
W. Gardiner, Bennett		
Townsend	Right end	Warrington
Graves, Woodley	Quarter back	Phillips
Potter, Gilmore, L. Smith	Left half back	Stone
J. Gardiner	Right half back	Mellor
McCracken, Gilmore, Davidson	Full back	Grant

Touchdowns—Zimmermann, McCracken, Wallace, (3.) J. Gardiner. Goals from touchdowns—Hare, (6.) Safety—Grant. Referee—Dr. Charles H. Schoff, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Samuel Boyle, Pennsylvania. Timekeeper—Charles Wharton, Pennsylvania. Linesmen—Zane, Pennsylvania, and Winslow, Haverford. Time—20 and 15 minute halves.

NAVAL CADETS AHEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 6.—The naval cadets played the first game of the season this afternoon with the Baltimore Medical College. The Navy kicked off in the first half. The Medical College could not make many gains through the cadets' lines nor around the ends. When the Navy men received the ball, with heavy line bucking and long end runs, they succeeded in making a touch-down. The visitors kicked off, and the Navy received the ball and brought it up the field for fifteen yards. The cadets did some hard bucking through the visitors' line, making five and ten yards at a time. Freyer then punted the ball down the field, and Bray returned. The Navy had the ball near the middle of the field when time was called for the first half. Score: Navy, 6; Baltimore Medical College, 0. The first half lasted twenty minutes.

In the second half the visitors kicked off, Nichols received the ball and brought it up the field for thirty-five yards. In this half Fowler made fine runs around the end for gains of fifteen and twenty yards. Time was called at the end of fifteen minutes, with the ball in the visitors' possession, between the middle of the field and their goal. Neither side scored. The line-up:

B. M. C., 0.	Position.	Navy, 6.
Hickock	Left end	S. Reed
Jennings	Left tackle	Williams and Whitlock
Mayer	Left guard	Fremont
Turner	Centre	Adams
Hebb	Right guard	Belknap
Scannell	Right tackle	Nichols
Blair, (Capt.)	Right end	Weaver
Noble	Quarter back	Long
Henkle	Left half back	Fowler, (Capt.)
Noland	Right half back	Land
Bray	Full back	Freyer

Touch-downs—Nichols, 1. Goals—Belknap, 1. Umpire—Prof. Chew, S. J. C. Referee—Mr. Randolph of Pennsylvania State College. Time Keeper—Mr. McDermott.

YALE DEFEATS TUFTS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—Yale won from Tufts this afternoon by the score of 30 to 0, in what was one of the fiercest football games ever seen at the Yale Field in early season. Tufts played a strong and aggressive game, and while they were unable to score, held Yale's tremendous line plunges in good shape and made the Yale backs very wary of trying end runs. Yale made two touch-downs in the first half and three in the second, all of the scoring being done by heavy line plunges, supplemented by fast work of the backs through Collins and Kennard and by fierce centre plunges. Cook, for Yale, made a fine 50-yard run in the first two minutes of play that would have been a touch-down had not Knight, the Tufts' full back tackled him in clever style on Tufts' 15-yard line. Knight, Pierce, and Yates for the visitors put up a star game. In the first half Collins was hurt, and later on Ray and Hale were taken off the field. Hale was severely used up.

The work of the Yale team was a vast improvement on anything seen thus far this season. Fincke made several blunders that cost his team a number of yards, and there was more or less ragged play in the rushes. Gould and Coy played a great game at end, Gould tackling several Tufts men who were making good speed down the side lines. The last four touch-downs were made by tremendous line plunges by Hale, Hyde, Sharpe, and Chadwick, the latter playing a remarkable game at half back. The line-up:

Yale, 30	Position.	Tufts, 0.
Ward, Gould	Left end	Harris, Plunkett
Bloomer	Left tackle	Collins
Brown	Left guard	Kennard
Olcott	Centre	J. Butler
Hamlin, Richardson	Right guard	Pierce
Stillman	Right tackle	Lamb, Cole
Coy	Right end	P. Butler
Wear, Fincke	Quarter back	Yates
Miller, Sharpe	Left half back	Flagg, Ray
Cook, Chadwick	Right half back	Perkins
Hale, Hyde	Full back	Knight

Touch-downs—Hale, (2,) Chadwick, Hyde, (2.) Goals from touch-down—Hale, (2.) Brown, (3.) Referee—Dr. Hammond. Umpire—Mr. Moyle. Linesmen—Mr. H. C. Turner, Tufts; Mr. Atkinson, Yale. Timer—Dr. Hull.

LOCAL COLLEGE MEN DRAW.

At Ohio Field yesterday afternoon the New York University football team opened the season with the alumni men. The 'Varsity team was weakened by the absence of Fernald, guard, and Brennan and Weidner, backs, but still it made a good showing, and at the close of the game the score was nothing to nothing. Coach Hatch acted as Captain of the alumni team, and was a big factor in preventing the 'Varsity from scoring.

The alumni refused to play long halves, and thereby saved themselves from defeat, for had either half lasted five minutes longer, the alumni would have been defeated. Moore and Tuthill were put in at half back, and the work they did was a revelation, and shows that there is no weakness this year behind the line. The game was closely contested. On Tuesday the team will play Stevens Institute. The line-up:

N. Y. U., 0.	Position.	Alumni, 0.
Cornell	Left end	Featherstone
Lane	Left tackle	A. Evans
Marsten	Left guard	Kafka
Lyon	Centre	Barringer
Weinberger	Right guard	Nutter
Bergman	Right tackle	Halford
Hill	Right end	Greacen
Rorke	Quarter back	Russell
Moore	Left half back	Hatch
Tuthill	Right half back	Delmar
Cleverdon	Full back	Washburn

Referee—Mr. Smith, Wesleyan. Umpire—Mr. Cann, N. Y. U.

STATE AND WEST POINT DRAW.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The game between Pennsylvania State College and the cadets ended to-day with the score nothing for either side. The weather was extremely hot and both sides suffered from its effects. The cadets' playing was greatly improved since the game with Tufts. Bettis, Farnsworth, Smith, and Casad did some good work for the cadets.

Cummings kicked off for the Pennsylvanians. Burnett brought the leather back fifteen yards. Phillips punted and the visitors started in to hammer the cadets' line. Small gains were made by these tactics, but offside play gave the ball to the West Point men. The ball changed hands several times for offside play. Clark made a hard fumble, which gave the ball to Pennsylvania, but West Point secured it again and Casad made a thirty-five-yard gain around Ruble.

The ball was dangerously near State's goal when they lost five yards for holding. With only a minute of the first half remaining the cadets pushed hard for a touch-down. The referee's whistle blew with the ball just half an inch from Penn's goal. The second half was well played by both sides. The line-up:

West Point, 0.	Position.	Penn. State, 0.
W. D. Smith	Left end	Ruble
Farnsworth	Left tackle	F. F. Miller
Boyers	Left guard	Dodge
Bettison	Centre	T. H. Miller
Goodspeed	Right guard	Scholl
Bunker	Right tackle	Yocum
Burnett	Right end	Harris
Lahm	Quarter back	Hewitt
Casad	Left half back	Martin
F. W. Clark	Right half back	Walworth
Phillips	Full back	Cummings

ORANGE LOSES TO MANHATTAN.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 6.—The football season of the Orange Athletic Club opened on the Orange Oval yesterday with the Manhattan College team. The visitors won by the score of 2 to 0. Orange outplayed the Manhattans, breaking through the line almost at will. At the very outset of the game the ball was given to Orange for holding, but the Manhattans made a row over the matter and threatened to leave the field, when the umpire yielded the point. Neither side scored in the first half. At the opening of the second half Gonda, for Manhattan, kicked off to the Orange five-yard line. Joralemon fumbled and the ball rolled over the goal line, forcing Joralemon to make a safety touch-down. The line-up:

Orange, 0.	Position.	Manhattan, 2.
Kyle	Left end	Waters
Estey	Left tackle	Roberts
Lancon	Left guard	Payne
Mohor	Centre	Murphy
Buell	Right guard	Stevin & McCarthy
Torrey	Right tackle	Parker
Clark	Right end	Golden
Work	Quarter back	Cotter & Donovan
Williams	Left half back	Kilroy
H. Schwinn, F. Schwinn	Right half back	Benford
Joralemon	Full back	Gonda

Umpire—Dr. Carl Sutphen. Referee—M. A. Oakley. Timer—E. W. Pierson. Linesmen—D. Cohalon, E. L. Pratt.

HARVARD MEN DEFEAT BOWDOIN.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 6.—With a snap promising better results Harvard defeated Bowdoin on Soldiers' Field 12 to 0 this afternoon. A safety and the loss of a goal from touch-down would have duplicated last year's record. The Harvard eleven played in better form than before this season. In the centre and guards were the weak spots. Lawrence and Blagden at tackle were aggressive and quick. The ends showed signs of weakness. Campbell was not up to form, Farley was boxed often, and Clark was not at his best. With Daly at quarter the plays went quick and snappy, the backs starting fast. Fincke was slow with his signals. Kernan punted well with the wind, sending the ball long and low and out of touch. Sawin who relieved him, excelled on end runs, and with good interference would have made a sixty-yard run for touch-down. Kendall exhibited many bad faults. He never used holes made for him, but tried to clear ends and make a grand-stand run. This policy lost Harvard much ground. Kendall also erred in knocking a caught punt from Fincke and attempting to advance.

Graydon at full bucked the line in promising style, but Ellis was clearly his superior. Ellis failed at punting, the ball going high and without direction. Harvard suffered chiefly from lack of team play, obedience to signals, interference, and from weakness at centre and guards. Bowdoin did not have the ball in Harvard's territory, used mainly line-bucking plays, and made several gains. The line-up:

Harvard, 12.	Position.	Bowdoin, 0.
Campbell	Left end	Hamilton
Blagden	Left tackle	Marshall
Hollingsworth	Left guard	Leighton
Sargent	Centre	Bodwell
Barnard	Right guard	Phipps
J. Lawrence, O. Lawrence	Right tackle	Dunlap
Farley, D. Clark	Right end	L. A. Ferrier
Daly, Fincke	Quarter back	Pratt
Kernan, Sawin	Left half	Gregson (Capt.)
Kendall	Right half	Hunt
Graydon, Ellis	Full	Upton

Touch-downs—Kernan, Kendall. Goals from touch-downs—J. Lawrence, 2. Umpire—Dr. J. M. Knowlton, Bowdoin. Referee—Guy Murchie, Harvard. Timekeeper—Frederick T. Wood, B. A. A. Linesmen—Beery, Bowdoin; Ellis, Graydon, Harvard. Time—15 and 10 minute halves.

STATEN ISLAND TEAM WINS.

There was a large crowd at Prospect Park yesterday to witness the first game of the season of the Manhattan Association Football Club. The Manhattans were opposed by the Staten Island Association Football Club, who defeated the home team by three goals to two. The line-up:

Manhattan A. F. C.	Position.	Staten Id. A. F. C.
Benyon	Goal	Lichtenberg
Smedley, Balmer	Full back	Hodge, Hill
Butcher, Reynolds, Moose	Half back	Catty, J. Sparks, Ross
Draycott, Gill	Right wing	W. Sparks, Gillespie
Adam	Centre	Whitelaw
Austin, Burney	Left wing	Fisher, Arnott

Referee—C. Moore, Manhattan Association Football Club. Goals kicked—Burney and Adam for Manhattan A. F. C.; Whitelaw, W. Sparks, and Hill for Staten Island A. F. C.

BROWN WINS FROM HOLY CROSS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6.—Brown defeated Holy Cross to-day on the home grounds 18 to 0. The Brown team was weak in interference and made several costly fumbles. Holy Cross went through the Brown line for good gains and outpunted her, making big gains every time the pigskin was kicked. Brown's strength lay in her backs, and the substitute backs did faster work than the regular men. The Brown team outweighed their opponents and carried them back after tackling the man with the ball. Brown made but one touch-down and one goal in the first half, and her own goal was in danger twice. In the second half Brown made her two touch-downs in 18 minutes, and had the ball on Holy Cross's thirty-five-yard line when time was called. The line-up:

Brown, 18.	Position.	Holy Cross, 0.
Cann, Bumstead	Left end	Sullivan
Keene	Left tackle	Rice
Whitemore	Left guard	Shagnon
Hall	Centre	McCabe
Melendy, Stearns	Right guard	King
Sheehan	Right tackle	Lawlor, Noon
Bartlett, Smith	Right end	Ruddy
Wade, Scudder	Quarter back	Shields
Washburn, Ball	Right half back	Baldwin
Barry, Newton	Left half back	Dowd
Bates, Kimball	Full back	Cahill, Reid

Touch-downs—Bates, 2; Barry. Goals—Bartlett, 2. Referee—Bigelow, Harvard. Umpire—Hillyard, Brown. Timekeeper—Briggs, Brown. Linesmen—Chase, Brown; Bacon, Holy Cross. Time—20-minute halves.

Yale Scrub Beat Freshmen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—The Yale freshmen played their first game of the season this afternoon, holding the strong college eleven down to two touch-downs, the score standing 12 to 0 in favor of the scrub eleven. While the freshmen did not score, they came near it in the first half and lost the chance only on a fumble.

MICHIGAN, 11; KALAMAZOO, 0.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 6.—The University of Michigan beat Kalamazoo College this afternoon on Regent's Field by the score of 11 to 0. It rained during the game, and the field was soft and slippery. Both teams played a good defensive game, but Michigan was better on the offensive and excelled the Kalamazoo men at punting.

Another Football Player Injured.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 6.—In a football game here this afternoon Ogdensburg defeated Canton by a score of 29 to 0. Scott, a member of the Canton team, was injured internally, and was carried unconscious from the field. He is in a critical condition

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A small lot of Jouvin & Cie's finest quality of Undressed Kid Gloves, street length Mousquetaires, absolutely fresh and perfect, in the most delicate tones of fawn and mode, reduced from $2.00 to 95 cts. per pair—the best glove value we have ever offered.
Also a lot of children's Mousquetaire Suede Gloves, white, opera and tan shades, especially suitable for dancing school, small sizes only, reduced from $1.25 to 50 cts. per pair.

$2.00 Umbrellas for $1.00.

A manufacturer's special lot of regular $2.00 grade of Union Taffeta Umbrellas, 26 and 28 inches, with fancy and fine hard wood handles, to be closed out at $1.00 each.

Another Special Sale of Fine Linens.

Table Cloths, odd patterns, in designs which have been discontinued by the manufacturers, 2 and 2½ yards wide by 2 to 5 yards long, some hemstitched, REDUCED TO COST AND LESS. A few can be matched in Napkins. On special tables in Annex.
New hemstitched Satin Table Damasks, Cloths, Napkins Squares and Tray Cloths to match, just received.

Special Offers
In the Cloak Department.

Twenty-five Rainy Day Suits, gray, brown and tan, double-breasted and tight fitting styles, skirts nicely stitched on bottom. Suits that have sold at $15.00 and $18.00 reduced to $7.75 each.
100 Dress Skirts in Cheviot, Homespun and Mohair, regular $6.00 and $7.00 Skirts, reduced to $2.95 each, to make room for new goods.
New Pebble Cheviot Suits, blouse or tight-fitting styles, all silk lined, made of the best materials to be had and tailored to perfection, $22.50.

Important Special Sale of Hankerchiefs.

300 boxes of Ladies' pure Linen Handkerchiefs, initial and hemstitched, laundered ready for use, six in a box, 75 cts.

Washable Laces, 5 Cts. Per Yard.

An attractive lot of Torchon, Point de Paris, Venice and other Laces and Insertions, all washable, choice patterns, suitable for Underwear, Pillow Shams, etc., at 5 cts. per yard.

Muslin Underwear Specials

Corset Covers, good Cambric, V neck, trimmed with wide embroidery, 19 cts.
Muslin Drawers, hem and five tucks, all sizes, 19 cts.; trimmed with three clusters of tucks and embroidery, 29 cts., instead of 50 cts.
Night Gowns, Cambric and Muslin, square and V neck, some with yoke of tucks and embroidered insertion, finished with embroidered ruffle, others with insertion and lace edged ruffle, 65 cts.

Z. Z. Corsets $1.79 Instead of $3.50.

Low bust, long hips, Venus back, perfect fitting, black only, sizes 18 to 26, $1.79, to-morrow.

White Goods at Less Than Mill Prices.

Wamsutta Muslin, best made, 36 inches wide, 9 cts. per yard.
Soft Long Cloth, 36 inches wide, 12-yard pieces, $1.10.
Soft Nainsook, 40 inches wide, 12-yard pieces, $1.50.
Also, Table Oil Cloth, 45 inches wide, best quality, 20 cts. per yard.

Men's Goods.
Unlaundered Dress Shirts, 65 Cts.

Made in our own workrooms, of Utica Nonpareil Muslin, with 2100 Linen Bosom, hand-made buttonholes, open front and back; sizes 13½ to 17; first-class Shirts in every respect, 65 cts.; value, $1.25.
SILK SLUMBER ROBES, in the latest novelty weaves and shades, 95 cts.; value, $1.50.
AUTUMN SCARFS, in all the latest shapes, 50 cts.

Curtains at Cost of Importation.

White Irish Point and Duchesse Lace Curtains, in Renaissance, Empire, Louis XV. and Louis XVI. styles, 12-4 wide by 3½ yards long, at $5.00, $6.00, and $7.50 per pair—just what they cost to import. Third Floor.

Antique and Modern Rugs,

At especially LOW PRICES, in choice colorings and designs.
Carabagh and Hamidan Rugs, 3.4x5.3, at $7.50; reduced from $12.00.
Beloochistan and Daghestan Rugs, average size, 3.8x5.9, at $9.00, $10.00 and $12.00; reduced from $16.00, $18.00 and $20.00.
Shirvan and Cabistan Rugs, 4.3x6, $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00; reduced from $20.00, $25.00 and $30.00.
A full assortment of Afghans, Bokharas, Khivans, Kazaks and Cashmeres, all sizes, at low prices. Third Floor.

Have You Seen Our Bedding Department?

Brass and Enameled Bedsteads, select assortment, $4.00 and upward.
Wire Spring Cots, $1.50 and upward.
Fringed Spreads, for brass bedsteads, $1.50 each; regular price, $2.25.
Very soft, downy Comfortables, filled with pure white cotton, 95 cts. and $1.45.
Lace striped, sateen bordered Comfortables, $2.25; regular price, $3.00. Third Floor.

Clearing Sale of Fine Writing Paper and Envelopes.

Odds and ends from our regular stock of Geo. B. Hurd's goods, at 5 cts. per quire for regular 15 to 20 ct. Paper, and 3 cts. per pack (or 2 for 5 cts.) for 10 to 20 ct. Envelopes.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

BROADWAY, GRAHAM AND FLUSHING AVENUES, BROOKLYN.

China Department.

There will be some ripe bargains here for Monday's picking.

CUSPADORES. American Porcelain, neat shape, assorted spray decorations, gold stippled, 39c.
CUSPADORES. American Porcelain, tall shape, assorted spray decorations, and gold stippling on richly tinted ground, 49c.
TOILET SETS. American, pink spray decorations, gold stippling; a complete set, (10 pieces,) $1.98.
TOILET SETS. American Porcelain, new shape, in refined transfer decorations, gold stippled; a complete set, $3.24.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE.
At Very Low Prices.
Your Choice of Patterns.

Tea Spoons	per set	$1.24
Table Spoons	"	$2.48
Table Forks	"	$2.48
Table Knives	"	$1.99
Berry Spoons	each	85c
Gravy Ladles	"	65c
Cold Meat Forks	"	65c

CUT GLASS.

On strictly first quality blanks. All desirable patterns, cuttings; deep, rich and brilliant.

Olive Dishes, handled, $1.98.
Olive Dishes, unhandled, $1.98.
Vinegar and Oil Bottles at much less than ever before, three prices, 74c., 98c., $1.49.
Jugs, in Tankard shape, worth 1-3 more than price asked, special at $1.98, $2.98, $3.98.

GROCERY DEP'T.

Good Groceries, staple and fancy, Araboga Coffee, that you cannot beat at any price, and our price for this elegant Coffee is cheap and within the reach of the many. Tea that pleases and cheers—pleases because we do not ask a grocer's profit; cheers because the qualities are excellent. Canned Goods of the best quality, all kinds at prices consistent with popular prices.

Araboga Coffee, "the old original," per lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., $1.40.
Morning Glory Coffee, special blend, per lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., $1.15.
Maracaibo Coffee, for those who want good coffee at a low price; special, per lb., 17c.
Tea, Finest Oolong, English Breakfast, Mixed, (Green and Black,) &c., per lb., 60c.; 5 lbs., $2.75.
Butter, Fancy Elgin Creamery, "better than ever," per lb. brick, 26c.
Uncle Jerry Pan Cake Flour and Uncle Jerry Buckwheat, per package, each 10c.
Pure Maple Syrup, "for your Flap Jacks," per quart can, 35c.
Duff's New Orleans Molasses, per quart, 17c.; ½ gallon, 30c.; gallon, 55c.
Luncheon Olives, firm Crisp, appetizing fruit, 15c. size, per bottle, 10c.
Pure Cider Vinegar, best for all purposes, per gallon, (jug free,) 25c.
Whole Mixed Spices best, 16 kinds spice, per ¼ lb. box, 5c.
Green Ginger Root, for pickling and preserving, per ¼ lb., 5c.
Fancy No. 1 "Messed" Mackerel, 10 lb. net weight, the very best, white, fat, and juicy, per kit, $1.50.
Grape Juice "Fenners" makes a delicious drink, per pint 22c., per quart bottle, 42c.
Exquisite Washed Figs, packed in basket, each 25c.
Hazard's Love Apples, "best Shrewsbury Tomatoes," per can, 15c.; per dozen, $1.70.
French Peas, imported sur extra fins, small, tender, and delicious, per can, 21c.; dozen, $2.40.
PROMPT ATTENTION, SMART DELIVERY.

HOUSEFURNISHING
at very much below price.

PARLOR BROOMS, very high grade, special, 23c.
CURTAIN STRETCHERS, will not sag, 69c.
GALVANIZED ASH CANS, iron bound, $1.39.
GALVANIZED GARBAGE CAN and COVER, large, 49c.
ASH

HORSE SHOW AT GOSHEN

Orange County's Annual Society Event Was a Success.

TUXEDO'S CONTINGENT OUT

Famous Stallions Bred Near the Show Grounds Admired by Those Attending the Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Orange County Horse Show, a training school for the big exhibition at Madison Square Garden, came off successfully in the presence of nearly ten thousand people at Goshen this afternoon. The Tuxedo contingent arrived by special train at an early hour and scattered over the grounds, establishing reception tents in different parts of the grounds.

Among the most prominent ladies present were Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mrs. A. D. Juillard, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mrs. Henry W. McVickar, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mrs. Jules V. Vatable of Tuxedo, Mrs. B. B. Odell, Jr., of Newburg; Mrs. Campbell Steward, Mrs. George W. Murray, and Mrs. Louis Bedell of Goshen.

As to the show itself, it proved one of the best exhibitions of the six thus far given by this society. One of the most interesting events of the day, from the horseman's standpoint, was the special exhibition of four of the most famed stallions in the world. These were Stamboul, 2:07½, owned by E. H. Harriman; Fred Kohl, 2:07¾, owned by Senator John McCarty; Advertiser, Gen. Tracy's famous animal, and Mahogany, shown by Guy Miller. These animals now are all at Goshen, and were bred within a short distance of their show place. Gen. Tracy's Kiosk-captured the blue ribbon for three-year-olds. George E. Dodge won the blue ribbon for the best pair over 14 hands 2 inches, and was successful in the competition for four-in-hands, winning out over the turnouts of W. M. V. Hoffman and Pierre Lorillard, Jr., who won second and third, respectively. The only dissatisfaction of the day was in the award of the judges in Class 6. Mrs. Harriman's Sun Dance won the blue in this event, with Pierre Lorillard, Jr., second with Lovelace and Hearts. The crowd felt that Mrs. Caroline Blosdell, who was riding Vanity, a beautiful sorrel, owned by John A. Staples of Newburg, should have first prize. The judges decided against Vanity because the animal's tail failed to meet their requirements.

The special prize, a ladies' cup for the best roadster or park horse shown by a lady, was one of the most interesting contests of the day. The belles of Orange County were out for this cup, and the class was as much a beauty show as a horse exhibition. Renne, a gray mare shown by Mrs. William Robbins of Goshen, won the blue. In the pony-and-saddle classes for ladies the Misses Harriman succeeded in earning several ribbons. Senator McCarty's Parkway Farm Stables had no trouble in landing a good share of the awards. Mrs. Mortimer, Mrs. Vatable, and W. M. V. Hoffman of Tuxedo received tokens of much value. The judges were: Trotters and Roadsters—George Willing, Philadelphia, and William Pallock, Pittsfield, Mass.; Saddlers and Hunters—Frank G. G. Griswold, New York. Harness Horses—F. C. Grenside, New York.

FLEISCHMANNS' HORSES SOLD.

Racers Offered at Auction to Dissolve Brothers' Partnership.

The sale of race horses in training by Charles Fleischmann's Sons to dissolve the brothers' partnership and permit Max Fleischmann to retire from active racing, was held in the paddock at the Morris Park race track before the races yesterday. Julius Fleischmann, who will continue on the turf, with the firm's old trainer, Thomas Welsh, in charge of his stable, was a prominent bidder, through his trainer, and bought in several of the best horses for his new establishment. A number of yearlings of the Fleischmanns bidding brought poor prices. The jumpers from E. S. Craven's stable were also sold. The horses bringing $200 or over are as follows:

PROPERTY OF C. FLEISCHMANN'S SONS.

Dolando, by Powhatan-Barbiche, by King Alfonso, b. g., aged. J. J. McCafferty	$2,100
Fix Shooter, by Sir Dixon-Kentucky Belle, by Hindoo, br. c., 2 years. A. L. Aste	2,600
Margraviate, by Margrave-Mount Vernon, by Uhlan, b. c., 2 years. Brendle & Mitchell	750
Bombbert, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, by Elkwood, ch. c., 2 years. Edward Hefner	8,700
Dachund, by Dandie, Dinmont-Borealis, by Albion, br. g., 2 years. Brendle & Mitchell	375
Woolgatherer, by Juvenal-Born Fool, by Highborn, br. g., 2 years. H. Stanfield	475
Irritable, by Iroquois-Toriberra, by Great Tom, ch. c., 2 years. Julius Fleischmann	2,500
Fresnal, by Fresno-Marian, by Hubbard, blk. c., 2 years. Thomas Welsh	350
Barbara Frietchie, by St. Maxim-Frances S., by Stratford, b. f., 2 years. Thomas Welsh	2,000

PROPERTY OF E. S. CRAVEN.

Philae, by Empress-Philippa, by Darebin, br. m., 6 years. L. V. Bell	700

Drivers' Parade in New Jersey.

The parade of the Hudson County Road Drivers' Association, which is scheduled for Oct. 17, bids fair to be the greatest event of the kind ever held in New Jersey. It will take place on the Hudson County Boulevard, from Bergen Point to Fairview. New Jersey horsemen are greatly interested in the event, and M. T. Connolly, President of the association, has been indefatigable in his efforts to assure its success. It will be the first parade held on the Boulevard since it was opened, in 1894. Secretary T. E. Smith will lead the parade, which will start from Bergen Point at 1 P. M. It is believed that 500 horsemen will be in line with the finest turnouts that New Jersey possesses. Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, Mayor Fagan of Hoboken, County Superintendent Chrystie Smith, Police Commissioners Coyle and Lally of Hoboken, and many other officials of the two cities will review the parade.

ON CREEDMOOR'S RANGES.

Regular Supplementary Practice of the Season Took Place.

CREEDMOOR, L. I., Oct. 6.—The regular supplementary practice day of the season was held here to-day for the marksmen and sharpshooter classes. The weather was very warm, a light 4 o'clock wind blowing throughout the day. The attendance was large. Shooting and issuing of decorations were under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y. Oct. 13 and 20 will be the last days this season for the marksmen and sharpshooter classes. Oct. 27 and 31 expert class only. Sharpshooter qualifications follow:

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	Regt.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. R. M. Kollock, N. C. S.	7	22	20	42
Capt. J. E. Schuyler, Co. B.	7	23	21	44
Corp. E. Dominick, Co. K.	7	23	21	44
E. Gilman, Co. D.	7	22	20	42
D. Sherwood, Co. D.	7	22	20	42
W. E. McCord, Co. F.	7	23	21	44
E. Pulder, Co. D.	7	22	20	42
Corp. G. W. Herbolt, Co. A.	8	24	19	43
Sergt. F. N. Janson, Co. G.	8	22	21	43
Sergt. G. H. McCauley, Co. H.	8	23	19	42
F. A. Sickendick, Co. K.	9	23	22	45
Corp. T. W. Kelly, Co. K.	12	23	22	45
Capt. P. S. Pillot, Co. H.	12	22	20	42
A. Scheibal, Co. H.	12	22	21	43
Corp. G. F. Ritter, Co. H.	12	22	22	44
G. F. Meier, Co. D.	12	23	21	44
A. D. Doty, Co. D.	12	22	20	42
W. Bishop, Co. A.	13	22	21	43
Sergt. L. B. Becker, Co. G.	13	23	19	42
Corp. M. F. Foster, Co. D.	13	23	19	42
First Lieut. A. Faila, staff.	14	22	20	42
W. G. Leland, Co. I.	14	22	20	42
W. Kemiske, Co. G.	14	23	19	42
H. O. Winson, Co. E.	22	22	21	43
Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, staff	22	23	20	43
Lieut. V. Price, Co. E.	22	24	21	45
Lieut. J. McAllister, Co. D.	22	24	18	42
C. H. Townsend, Jr., Co. G.	23	24	18	42
Corp. H. R. Onderdonk, Co. B.	23	24	19	43
S. Wood, Co. E.	23	24	19	43
C. W. Myer, Co. E.	23	23	20	43
A. W. Bowie, Co. H.	23	24	23	47
C. W. Martine, Co. B.	23	23	21	44
W. A. Bowles, Co. E.	23	22	21	43
Lieut. C. Du Boies, staff.	23	24	21	45
Corp. J. Craven, Co. G.	47	23	19	42
Corp. A. F. Horton, Co. E.	47	22	20	42
Lieut. F. H. Hobby, staff.	47	22	22	44
2d Lieut. P. J. McGuire, field.	69	23	19	42
Capt. P. Farrelly, staff.	69	22	20	42
B. J. Delaney, Co. H.	69	23	19	42
Corp. P. R. Potter, Co. D.	71	22	20	42
1st Sergt. L. W. Thompson, Co. E.	71	23	19	42
1st Lieut. F. H. Weyman, staff.	71	22	21	43
C. E. Winterton, Co. C.	71	25	18	43
Sergt. R. A. Crockett, Co. A.	71	22	21	43
Sergt. J. O. Kyle, Co. E.	71	22	21	43
Gun Capt. E. C. De Kay, 2d Div., 1st N. B.		23	19	42
B. M. H. D. Rogers, 2d Div., 1st N. B.		22	20	42
Gun Capt. H. Guion, 2d Div., 1st N. B.		23	20	43
Lieut. R. Raynor, staff, 1st N. B.		22	20	42
Seaman R. A. Camp, 1st Div., 2d N. B.		22	22	44
Sergt. A. E. Braithwaite, N. C. S., Squad A.		21	21	42
G. M. S. G. B. Agnew, Troop 2, Squad A.		21	20	41
J. F. White, Troop C.		21	20	41
C. W. Lemare, 1st S. C.		22	21	43
Lieut. Col. W. E. Lambert, staff, 1st Brigade.		22	20	42
Lieut. Col. H. S. Clark, staff, 1st Brigade.		22	22	44

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

The Market's Best at the Market's Lowest Figures. Any Unsatisfactory Purchase Cheerfully Exchanged.

MILLINERY.

A New Stock of Natty Felt Walking Hats.

Lot No. 1, 25c. each.
Lot No. 2, 69c. each.
Lot No. 3, 98c. each.

This Stock we will not be able to renew.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

The special feature for next week will be a Silk-lined Pebble Cheviot, not so-called silk lined, nor so-called pebble cheviot, but the genuine article in both instances. Double breasted jacket, good value at $25; our price $16.50

A long line of blouse and tight-fitting suits.

The Rainy Day Skirt stock has been replenished, prices, $4.50 to $16.00

Skirts. Black Taffeta Skirts trimmed with baby ribbon $10.57

Black Silk, seven gore, flare flounce, silk lined platted ruffle $27.00

Other Skirts, in cloth and silk, $20.00 and upwards.

Elderly Women's Capes, in black kersey, 31 inches long, storm collars, satin lined, at . . . $10.98

A line of Jackets and 26-inch Box Coats, in black kersey, bell-shape sleeve, satin lined, handsomely trimmed, $9.75

Silk Waists: All Wool Flannel Waists . . $2.65
French Flannel Waists . . $2.98

Black and Colored Taffeta Silk Waists, tucked front, finished with Vandyke points, special, at . . $4.98

At $3.98 Tucked Taffeta and Hemstitched Waists, in black only.

SHOE SELLING 1-3 to 1-2 Under Price

Good, Stylish, Well-made Shoes. Monday, and until all are sold, you will find the best bargain of the year ready for you.

Women's $3.00 Shoes, at $1.65 a Pair.

1,200 pairs of Vici and Dongola Kid Button and Lace Shoes, with McKay sewed and stitched extension soles, opera and full round toe shapes, with patent leather tips, good stout oak soles of medium weight and just right for fall wear. They are dressy, comfortable, and perfect fitting, and any pair of them would be counted good value at $3.00 a pair. A size or two missing, here and there, but mostly all sizes, sizes 2½ to 7, widths B, C, D, and E.

Women's $3.50 Shoes, at $1.95 a Pair.

950 pairs of Women's Shoes, fine glazed kidskin, button and lace shoes, with welted and stitched soles, all the newest and best fall toe shapes, English, bulldog, opera and medium round toes, kid or patent leather tips, heavy or medium weight soles, regularly they would cost you $3.50 and $4.00 a pair. Unusual circumstances brought them to us much below their regular value, so you can choose any pair of them here at $1.95 a pair. Sizes 2½ to 7, widths A to E, a pair $1.95

Boys' Steel Shod Shoes, at $1.29 a Pair.

Only 270 pairs of them, made of fine black glazed kid, in lace, broad and full round toe shapes, with kid tips, solid oak sewed soles, reinforced seams and all the fixings that have made the steel shod the best Boys' Shoe made. We guarantee every pair to stand resoling. This lot has all spring heels, regular $2.50 a pair, sizes 10 to 13½, widths D and E, at . . . . . $1.29 a pair

CLOTHING SALE.

We are satisfied with a moderate profit on clothing, as well as all other lines of goods in the store. For Monday, commencing at 8 A. M., and the balance of the week, we have gotten up this sale to fully demonstrate what we mean by SMALL PROFIT. Again we state that no matter how low the prices, depend upon it, the goods have merit or they wouldn't be here.

Men's Clothes.

Suits at $6.85.

Of blue and black all wool cheviots, and brown and gray cassimeres, made up in the popular four-button sack style.

Suits at $9.85.

Difficult to equal these under $12.50. They're of fine velour cassimeres, in handsame patterns, fine pure wool Oxford, vicuna and black Thibet, up to date in all details, at $9.85.

Youths' Suits—

(Sizes 14 to 19 years, 30 to 35 chest.)

At $5.98, of all wool blue cheviot, single-breasted sack coat, with double-breasted vest.

At $6.98, of an excellent grade of pure wool cheviots and cassimeres, in fancy mixtures and plain blue suits, with style and character about them; $9.50 value, at $6.98

Youths' Fall Overcoats, $4.98, of all wool Oxford cheviot and tan covert, positively worth $7.00, at $4.98

Sack and Frock Suits at $11.95.

The frocks are cut on the new three-button styles and are black undressed and clay worsteds; the sacks are of superior grades of fancy worsteds and cheviots, plain blue and black and Oxford, worsteds and worsted cheviots, black vicuna and Oxford Melton, stout and regular sizes, good $16.00 to $18.00 value. $11.95

Boys' Clothes.

Three-Piece Vests Suits, (ages 9 to 16)

At $3.98, of fast blue and Oxford gray cheviot, with double-breasted vests, well made dressy Suits, worth $5.50, at $3.98

At $4.98, of pure wool fancy mixed fabrics, for durability and appearance they cannot be excelled; about $2.00 under usual price; others at $5.98 and $6.98.

Men's Trousers. At $1.98, of striped worsteds, handsome, dressy patterns, regular $3.00 kind, at $1.98

At $2.98, of finer grade of striped worsteds, dozens of different designs, and black Clay diagonal, worth $4.50, at $2.98

Youths' Trousers. (Sizes 28 to 32 waist.) — At $1.49, of genteel striped worsteds, stylish and serviceable; others at $1.98 and 2.98

Double-Breasted Suits, (ages 7 to 15.) At $1.89, unusually good Suits, assortment of neat mixtures, worth $2.50, at $1.89

At $2.79, of all wool pretty mixtures, in brown and grays, the usual $3.75 Suit, at $2.79

Others at $3.98 and $4.98.

Boys' Heavy Overcoats at $2.98, (ages 3 to 15.) They're of brown and gray Melton, cut in the nobby box style, fly front velvet collar, fancy or plain lining.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

The Great, New Store Is Almost Ready.

WE must ask your indulgence for a little time longer. The work of preparing our vast, new addition for occupancy has been far more exhaustive than even we contemplated. But it must be in every respect worthy of union with our present store, a credit and a satisfaction to the people of Brooklyn and of the greater city.

That it may be beautiful, hundreds of workmen labor daily; that it may be perfect as skill and time can make it, its opening has been delayed.

Because of necessary changes in the departments of this great establishment consequent upon the removal of some to the new building and the enlargement of others beyond their present quarters, some portions of the store are not as sightly, perhaps not as convenient as you are accustomed to find them. Again we ask your indulgence.

In a short time now the new building will be opened to our public. Twenty-five thousand square feet will be added to the four main floors of the present store, and the result will be one of the largest and, we are confident, the most beautiful stores in the world.

Our endeavor is for Brooklyn as well as for Abraham & Straus. Brooklyn has been proud of her greatest establishment in the past; we intend to make her proud of it always in the future. So for a little time we ask your indulgence.

The best and newest merchandise is here in widest variety. We do not ask indulgence for that or for its pricing. It is lowest priced now as it has always been, perhaps more now than ever. Come now and we will serve you readily, economically.

A Marvelously Low Priced Sale of Good

Oriental Rugs & Carpets

Bigger bargains than in the great sale of a few weeks ago.

This is quite the greatest achievement in Oriental Rug enterprise in this vicinage. In the sale of a few weeks ago more than a thousand fine color-symphonies from the Orient were offered for the lowest prices which such Rugs have cost since the time when Oriental Rugs began to be appreciated in the Occident. It was a sale unprecedented in size, in value giving. To-morrow a great quantity of Rugs newly arrived will make choice and price savings possible that even in the former sale were beyond the bounds of possibility. Chief among the newcomers are:

150 Oriental Carpet Rugs for the Lowest Prices in Rug History.

They are not the products of the aniline dyers of Daghestan with colors that will fade. We guarantee the permanency of the colors in every Carpet—you may wash them and they will be more lustrous than ever. It is a rare chance to carpet a room with a choice Oriental Rug for little more than the cost of a good domestic Rug. And such wide selection even at regular prices is not to be found in this vicinage. The list includes Cashmeres, Bokharas, Afghans, Ghiordes, Kirmans, Persians, Gulistans and Indias.

Among the smaller Rugs the range is even wider and the prices quite as low. Every piece is perfect, most are antique with the silky finish and lustre which antiquity gives. There are Karabaghs, Silky Guenjes, Daghestans, Shirvans, Kabistans, Bokharas, Beloochistans, Anatolins, Kazaks and fine, rare Persians.

This hint of the prices:

The Small Rugs. Antique and Anatolian Mats, average size 1 1-2x3 feet, from . . . . . $3.00 up
Antique Karabaghs, average 3 by 4 to 5 feet . . . . . $5.50 and $6.50
Fine antique, silky Guenjes and Kazaks, average 3 1-2x5 1-2 feet . . . . . $8.50 and $10.25
Antique Daghestans, Shirvans, Kazaks, Bokharas and Beloochistans, average 3x4 or 6 feet $12.25
Antique Daghestans, Kazaks, Shirvans, Bokharas, Beloochistans, average 3 1-2x6 feet $13.25
And many others, equally rare and low priced.

The Carpet Rugs. These are average sizes and prices among the Ghiordes, extra Persians, Kirmans, Cashmeres, Afghans, Bokharas, Indias and others that make special price offerings:

6x 9 ft., from $31.50 up.
7x10 ft., from 44.25 up.
8x10 ft., from 48.50 up.
8x11 ft., from 55.00 up.
8x12 ft., from 59.00 up.
9x12 ft., from 66.50 up.
9x13 ft., from 72.50 up.
9x14 ft., from 81.00 up.
9x15 ft., from 84.50 up.
10x14 ft., from 90.00 up.
10x13 ft., from 76.50 up.
10x16 ft., from 95.50 up.

The Richest of Black Silks And Very Little to Pay.

5,200 yards—lowest prices anywhere.

The Black Silks wanted most at prices that will make even 5,200 yards go in a jiffy. Qualities are right—the rich, strong and lustrous Silks that wear for years and never crack or break. This way for to-morrow:

85c. Satin Striped Taffetas, 59c.

2,000 yards, corded and satin striped, an exceptionally good quality in a large variety of new and handsome styles.

$1.50 Figured Taffeta, 99c.

1,500 yards of pure dye black figured Taffeta, in medium and small designs. This is a very superior quality, soft in finish, rich in lustre and guaranteed to wear.

$1.25 Plain Taffeta, 88c.

1,700 yards, 36 inches wide—note this width—quality is excellent and the silk is exceedingly low priced.

Main floor, New Building.

Black Taffeta Percaline. The 15c. Kind at 9c. a Yard.

Nothing more to say except that this is an excellent Percaline and priced here regularly at 15c. a yard—which is the lowest regular price anywhere. To-morrow all you want here for 9c. a yard.

Main floor, rear.

Tailored Suits and Skirts For Women.. Their Beauty and Low Pricing.

The Tailored Suits and Skirts are more various in style than they have ever been before—the men tailors and the women dressmakers have come closer together, each one helped the other with his and her best, and the results are garments with originality and individuality that make you wonder at their charm.

The choicest are here now—hundreds of Suits and Skirts that are finding quick favor with the tasteful women of Brooklyn. Not least interest among them is their low pricing—you will be surprised to see how far a little money will go.

Come to-morrow. These hints:

The Suits. Tailor made Suit of black pebble cheviot with double breasted reefer coat, pointed collar—a suggestion of "L'Aiglon"—the revers faced with black peau de soie and the edges finished with rows of stitching. Lining is black taffeta. Skirt is the new seven gore flare with mercerized percaline lining and corduroy binding. Sizes 32 to 44 . . . . $21.50

Suits of fine black cheviot, double breasted, semi-tight fitting jacket with slightly dipping front, velvet collar, revers faced with peau de soie and lining of black taffeta. Skirt is seven gore flare, tight over hips, percaline lined and velveteen bound. Sizes 32 to 42 . . . . $21.75

Suits of fine black cheviot; new blouse front jacket, with velvet collar, revers faced with black peau de soie, two ornamental pockets and stitched seams. Quite the handsomest blouse front jacket of the season. Skirt is the seven gore flare and the entire suit is lined with black taffeta. Sizes 32 to 40, $24.95

Dress Skirts. Of fine black camel's-hair cheviot, nine gore flare, tight over hips, lap seams, lining of heavy black taffeta, velveteen bound; exceedingly low priced, at $9.98

Pedestrian Skirts. Of heavy, double-faced cheviot, light or dark Oxford gray outside, with pretty plaid or check back bottom finished with band and many rows of stitching; open in front, inverted pleat back, very low priced at . . . $5.25

Second floor, front.

Girls' Tailored Suits. The Season's Lowest Prices.

Smart and elegant wear for girls from 14 to 16 years old—not a whit less beautiful than the prettiest of the wear for their elders—priced here to-morrow much below the usual.

They are made of excellent pebble cheviot, the jacket a pretty blouse front, double-breasted, with collar of good taffeta silk and rows of stitching on collar and revers. Skirt is the new seven gore flare, perfectly made and gracefully hung. Lining throughout is black taffeta silk, colors are blue, brown and black and the Suit is exceptional value for $16.75

Second floor, front.

Underwear, Dressing Sacques, Petticoats.

Special Interest in This Store of Lingerie.

Special interest first because each garment is fresh and new—has all the daintiness and prettiness that new fashions in fine Lingerie have suggested. Interesting again because each garment is splendidly made—tried and tested to make sure of this. Interesting lastly because prices in this Lingerie Store are lowest prices anywhere.

And choice is as wide as the making of fine wear for women. These suggestions of rare price savings for to-morrow:

Muslin Underwear.

Gowns. Good quality muslin Gowns, high neck, Mother Hubbard yoke, finished with feather stitching, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves 48c

Muslin Gowns, V neck, with four insertions of choice embroidery and clusters of tucks in yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves 59c

Cambric Gowns, square neck, with five insertions of choice embroidery and clusters of tucks in yoke; another style empire, with insertion of lace and embroidery beading across front and four insertions of lace and cluster tucks at side 97c

Drawers. Muslin Drawers, with full cambric umbrella ruffle and cluster tucks above, 29c

Cambric Drawers, with lawn hemstitched umbrella ruffle and hemstitched tucks above 49c

Walking Skirts. Cambric Skirts, with full lawn umbrella ruffle with hemstitched tucks, others cambric umbrella ruffle, with two insertions and edge of cotton torchon lace, also dust ruffle 97c

Corset Covers. Round neck Corset Covers, with four insertions of fine embroidery in front, and finished nicely with ribbon run beading and embroidered edge . 69c

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, in pretty shades of pink, blue, gray and lavender, with rolling collar prettily braided and two silk frogs in front; others of Ripple Cloth, with rolling collar and nicely finished crotchet edge 98c

Flannelette Negligee Gowns

Flannelette Negligee Gowns, Mother Hubbard yoke back and front, rolling collar with braided edge 44c

Petticoats.

Fine quality Black Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, made with full umbrella ruffle, trimmed with two small ruffles, with three rows of cording above. Others in all the leading shades, including black, trimmed with deep knife plaited ruffle . . . 97c

Second floor.

Short Back Sailor Hats.

$1.25 kind for 75c.

50 dozen more now—the others went with the telling.

They are made of fine French fur felt in the most popular shape of the Short Back Sailor Hat with welt edge. Cost $1.25 generally—when they are to be found. Here to-morrow at 75c.

Main floor, centre.

CRESCENTS AT THE TRAPS.

O'Brien Wins October Cup Shoot on the Bay Ridge Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

The October Cup shoot of the Crescent Athletic Club was decided yesterday afternoon at the Bay Ridge traps, and was won by O'Brien, with a handicap of four targets at the expert trap and three at the Margenthaler trap, his total score being 46. Banks and Kenyon tied for second place, with scores of 44 each. A special prize shoot, twenty-five targets, at the expert trap, resulted in a tie between Banks and Geddes. In the shoot-off the former won.

OCTOBER CUP MATCH—50 TARGETS.

	Expert Score. H'cap.	Total.	Marg. Score. H'cap.	Total.	Grand Total.
O'Brien	4	24	3	22	46
Banks	0	21	0	23	44
Kenyon	6	25	5	19	44
Geddes	1	22	1	20	42
Hallock	3	22	2	20	42
Kryn	2	21	2	21	42
Marshall	4	20	4	20	40
Rasmus	7	17	6	19	36
Rhett	4	17	2	16	33
Stake	3	15	2	17	32
Notman	3	14	2	17	31
Borland	7	15	7	14	29

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOOT—25 TARGETS—EXPERT.

	H'cap.	Total.
Banks	0	24
Geddes	1	24
Kryn	2	23
Hallock	2	23
Rasmus	7	21
Marshall	4	19
O'Brien	4	19
Borland	9	19
Dr. Little	4	19
Snider	0	18
C. Kenyon	0	18

SHOOT-OFF.

Banks	0	23
Geddes	1	21

Sweepstakes, 10 Targets, Expert Trap.—Banks, 9; Townsend, 7; Hallock, 7; Rhett, 5; Borland, 2; Marshall, 1.

Sweepstakes, 25 Targets, Expert Trap.—Kryn, 21; Snider, 18; Hallock, 9.

Sweepstakes, 25 Targets, Expert Trap.—Snider, 21; Kryn, 20; Hallock, 16.

Sweepstakes, 25 Targets, Expert Trap.—Kryn, 17; Hallock, 16; McKenzie, 16.

DURYEA'S BIG SCORE.

Gets 95 Out of 100 Birds in Contest with S. Van Allen.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, L. I., Oct. 6.—The much-talked-of match between Stephen Van Allen of Brooklyn and Louis T. Duryea of the Carteret Gun Club for 100 live birds, at thirty yards rise, for a purse of $100, was shot off at the Interstate Park to-day before a large number of the prominent wing shots in the vicinity of New York. The event was won by Duryea with a score of 95 out of a possible 100 birds. Van Allen killed 89. He was unfortunate in encountering an exceedingly fast and difficult lot of screamers and twisters. He missed one bird in the first twenty-five, four in the second, five in the third, and one in the fourth, of which four died out of bounds, being hard hit. Duryea missed five, three dying out of bounds. He missed one in the first twenty-five, one in the second, and three in the last round of twenty-five.

Several miss and out followed the match event, in which a number of the spectators of the match competed. The summary:

Ten-Bird Event.—Won by Robert A. Welch and W. Hamilton, with a clean score of 10 birds; F. A. Thompson killed 9, Robert Lee, 8; "Bob" Hill, 4.

Seven-Bird Event.—Won by Dr. Wynn, with 7 killed; W. F. Sykes, L. Woodcock, and F. A. Thompson, divided second money with 6 killed. Robert E. Lee killed 5, Dr. Hill 1.

The event for the Mauser rifle prize was won by William Hamilton in a miss and out event. The rifle must be won three times before it becomes the property of any one man. Robert Welch won it on the first occasion, and J. Hallock, W. Wood, and P. Kryn, have each won it in the order named.

MEADOW BROOK'S DRAG HUNT.

Heat Prevents the Riders Finishing a Ten-Mile Course.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 6.—Foxhall P. Keene, Mrs. Waller of the Rockaway Hunt Club, and Samuel Willets, on his crack hunter Winchester, carried away the honors at the drag hunt held to-day by the members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. The drag was laid out over the stiffest and most picturesque hunting country on Long Island, and nearly fifty difficult fences were taken in a clever manner by those in the saddle. The course was to have been ten miles, but the heat prevented the huntsmen riding more than seven miles.

Mrs. Waller, Mr. Willets, and Mr. Keene were close up with the hounds as soon as they were released, and throughout these riders were but a short distance behind them. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, on her favorite hunter The Dutchman; William C. Hayes and E. Willard Roby rode over a portion of the course, but were compelled to retire, their horses having become exhausted by the heat.

The hunters met at the Meadow Brook Clubhouse and rode to Red Bridge, at Westbury, where the pack was released. It ran for some miles in an easterly direction to East Williston, where a check was called. When the pack was again given the scent, it turned to the east and ran over the estates of Perry Tiffany, Frank Grey Griswold, and Dudley Winthrop to that of Mrs. Magoun, where the event ended.

Quite a number of the women of the hunt followed the hounds in traps along highways.

American Jockeys on Winning Mounts.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—At the second day's racing of the Kempton Park Autumn meeting to-day the Duke of York Stakes, for three-year-olds, was won by A. Bailey's Mount Prospect, ridden by Lester Reiff; second place was captured by C. S. Newton's Ameer, guided by "Danny" Maher, and Lord William Beresford's Caiman, with "Johnnie" Reiff in the saddle, came in third.

The Kempton Park Nursery Handicap Plate was won by C. S. Newton's Friar's Wash, on which Maher had the mount.

The Stanley Plate was won by W. M. G. Singer's chestnut filly Floreal, by Tarporley-Flore, "Tod" Sloan having the mount.

The Waldegrave Plate was won by Sir E. Cassel's chestnut colt Martini, by Martagon-Melanesia, with L. Reiff up.

STRUCK BY A GOLF BALL

Mrs. Duryea Injured While Playing at Van Cortlandt.

BROWN WINS MOROSINI CUP

John Reid, Jr., Defeats Cochrane at St. Andrew's in a Tight Game—Other Golf Events.

Nearly five hundred golfers of both sexes kept the public links at Van Cortlandt Park in a state of lively animation yesterday, and to the usual Saturday interest that never lags at Van Cortlandt were added the misfortunes of an accident, and the final competition for the Morosini Cup. The victim of the accident was Mrs. Franklin P. Duryea of 32 West Sixty-eighth Street, who was playing in a foursome competition with her husband. Mrs. Duryea, so it was stated, unadvisedly walked several feet in front of the tee after driving her ball, and then turned to watch the others drive. One of the balls failed to get away straight, and, being deflected from the club, ran off at a sharp angle and struck Mrs. Duryea heavily over the left eye.

Mrs. Duryea is a nervy woman, and she did not faint, although the blow was a severe one, but the wound bled profusely and the skin was cut for three or four inches. This accident stopped her game at once, and after Mrs. Duryea's eye was well bandaged at the little clubhouse, she left for home with her husband.

The golf competition was one of the important ones of the year for the Van Cortlandt golfers. It was the fifth annual match for the silver cup by G. P. Morosini, which was practically the first competitive event held on the public links. Because H. E. Brown won the cup yesterday, being his second victory, he becomes absolute owner of the trophy.

Fred A. Burrall, Jr., got second place with 92. Only a limited number of cards were turned in, for when it became known that 89 was low, many of the competitors went home with their cards in their pockets.

The scores turned in were:

H. E. Brown—										
Out	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	6—40	
In	5	4	5	5	6	5	7	6	6—49	89
Fred A. Burrall, Jr.—										
Out	6	3	6	3	5	5	4	5	6—46	
In	5	5	5	6	4	3	6	7	5—46	92
E. O. Houghton—										
Out	6	5	5	5	4	6	5	5	5—46	
In	5	6	4	5	5	6	6	7	4—48	94
Arthur Stern									50	50	100
Paul Moller									46	54	100
James Elgar									52	50	102
James Duncan									52	52	104
P. F. Gilmartin									52	55	107
E. L. Barrett									49	51	110
J. Campbell Phillips									55	55	110
T. T. Archibald									58	54	112
Benjamin Brudi									58	59	117
D. J. McCarthy									64	67	131
R. T. Lockwood									63	68	131

Val Flood, the Van Cortlandt professional, announced that $100 had been collected, most of it coming in yesterday, toward raising a purse to secure Vardon for an exhibition match. Several of the leading golfers started the idea some time ago, but the news of Vardon's victory in the American open championship added fresh fuel to the scheme, and it looks as though the money would now be secured. The only available date that Vardon has open for this Fall is Saturday, Nov. 3, and that will be the time he will appear at Van Cortlandt, if at all.

REID BEATS COCHRANE.

Narrow Victory of One Hole for the St. Andrew's Cup.

John Reid, Jr., the St. Andrew's golfer, and until his graduation from Yale two years ago the golf champion of his university, won the St. Andrew's Cup yesterday in the final round of that club's open tournament, at Chauncey, Westchester County. Reid beat his strong rival, A. De Witt Cochrane of Ardsley, by the slim margin of 1 hole in the 36-hole final round. In the morning round of 18 holes Cochrane led by 1 hole, and equaled Reid's new record for the links of 81, made the day before.

The scores of the competitors were:

John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's—										
Out	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	3	5—39	
In	4	4	5	5	6	6	5	5	7—46	85
Out	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	6—42	
In	5	4	5	5	5	4	6	7	4—45	87 172
A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley—										
Out	5	5	4	5	6	4	6	4	5—44	
In	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	4—37	81
Out	6	4	5	4	5	5	6	3	6—44	
In	6	5	5	6	5	4	6	5	4—46	90 171

Marc M. Michael of the Yountakah Club neatly defeated Joseph Chadwick, Jr., of Powelton at Newburg, for the Captain's Cup, the second trophy in importance, by 2 up. This was also a hot game, with the result in doubt until the thirty-sixth hole had been played out. The cards were:

Marc M. Michael, Yountakah—										
Out	6	4	4	5	4	5	6	3	6—43	
In	5	5	5	3	6	3	6	6	4—43	86
Out	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	7—45	
In	4	5	5	5	6	3	6	6	4—43	88 174
Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton—										
Out	6	5	5	6	3	5	5	4	5—44	
In	5	5	6	4	5	5	3	6	5	4—43	87
Out	4	5	4	5	5	6	7	4	7—48	
In	4	6	4	5	5	4	6	6	4—43	91 180

Malcolm Ballou of the Apawamis Club beat J. R. Maxwell, Jr., with ease by 1 up and 8 to play for the Governors' Cup.

Compton Leads at Westchester.

The members of the Westchester Golf Club, near West Farms, played their qualifying round yesterday at eighteen holes for the club championship. A. D. Compton, who won the Otsego and Richfield Springs Cups last Summer, won the prize for the lowest score, 92 strokes. Sixteen qualified to continue at match play. They are, with scores:

A. D. Compton—										
Out	5	8	6	4	5	5	4	5	4—46	92
In	4	5	7	6	6	4	4	6	4—46	92

	Out.	In.	Total.
Alexander Moffat	50	44	94
G. Fox Tiffany	45	50	95
A. B. Wadsworth	45	51	96
F. B. Wesson	50	49	99
F. S. Coffin	46	53	99
C. R. Gale	51	48	99
Hugh Miller	50	51	101
John G. Bates	51	51	102
R. P. Langdon	53	50	103
R. L. Redfield	50	53	103
E. W. Beebe	45	58	103
H. L. Tiffany	55	50	105
R. Hickox	54	55	109
Dr. M. S. Palmer	56	56	112
George L. Shearer	53	60	113

The draw for the first match play round is Coffin and Moffat, Palmer and Gale, Wesson and Tiffany, Compton and Miller, Tiffany and Bates, Hickox and Redfield, Beebe and Shearer, Langdon and Wadsworth.

Crescent Links Full of Golfers.

A big field of golfers turned out yesterday on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club, near Bay Ridge, to compete in the regular club handicap. C. E. Halstead, playing a stronger game than usually falls to his lot, won handily, his handicap of 20 strokes giving him a good margin of victory with the net score of 77 strokes. C. B. Van Brunt made the lowest gross score, 88. The results:

C. E. Halstead:	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Out..5 6 6 5 5 9 3 5 4—51			
In...5 5 9 3 5 6 4 5 5—46—	97	20	77
Fred Gurney	103	20	83
J. F. Meader	99	15	84
C. B. Van Brunt	88	2	86
A. E. Whitney	89	3	86
M. H. Goodwin	92	6	86
W. P. Pickett	101	14	87
H. A. Tucker	91	4	87
J. C. Taylor	93	6	87
C. T. Hamilton	105	16	89
E. S. Prindle	103	14	89
C. J. Patterson	99	9	90
T. S. Napier	99	8	91
G. W. Titcomb	95	3	92
H. S. Bowns	94	1	93
J. C. Cropsey	110	13	97
W. R. Simmons	119	18	101
C. G. Rasmus	116	14	102
H. C. Smith	109	6	104

Forrest Wins Virginia Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 6.—H. M. Forrest of the Philadelphia Country Club won the Virginia Cup in the Hot Springs tournament this afternoon by defeating L. L. Harban of Columbia Club, Washington. It was the closest match that has ever been played on the links here, and the excitement was high. F. O. Horstmann of Chevy Chase won the consolation cup. Horstmann was also fortunate in landing the handicap cup by going around scratch in 75, which was three better than Forrest's score Thursday. The best scores:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
F. O. Horstmann, Chevy Chase	75	0	75
C. O. McClintock, Hot Springs	86	9	77
Walter Watson, Monmouth Beach	85	7	78
Sydney Carpenter, Phila. C. C.	88	5	83
N. Longworth, Cincinnati	88	5	83
Burton Hollister, Cincinnati	90	7	83
T. Moller, Jr., Lakewood	90	7	83
G. Snow, Jr., Ardsley	92	9	83

Many Games at Ardsley.

Golf was unusually active yesterday on the Ardsley Club links; for besides two regular club competitions, the women's invitation tournament was brought to a close by two events, a mixed foursome and an approaching and putting match. Miss Eunice Terry and M. M. Van Beuren won the mixed foresome prizes, making the best gross score, 105 strokes, notwithstanding their handicap of 4. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Miss Eunice Terry and M. A. Van Beuren	105	4	101
Mrs. E. A. Manice and Robert Kelly	112	4	108
Miss Edey and W. Chrystie	116	8	108
Miss Lillian Brooks and H. M. Brooks	112	0	112
Mrs. F. L. Eldridge and L. M. Greer	112	0	112
Mrs. A. D. Cochrane and F. F. Chrystie	114	2	112
Miss Marie Harrison and C. W. Barnes	114	1	113
Miss May Barron and T. Barron	129	8	121

Mrs. E. A. Manice of Lenox won the approaching and putting match, with a score of 10. The others who played were: Miss May Barron, 12; Miss Lucy Herron, 12; Miss Marie Harrison, 12; Mrs. A. D. Cochrane, 13; Miss Griffen, 13; Miss King, 13; Miss Lillian Brooks, 14; Miss B. Hewitt, 14.

In the men's handicap contests, E. A. Dalley won in Class A and Howard Melville led the field in Class B. The results:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
E. F. Dalley	102	15	87
Robert Syms	102	11	91
L. M. Greer	98	6	92
Pierre A. Proal	97	5	92
J. M. Hodgson	110	15	95
F. T. Kittridge	110	15	95
M. M. Shaffer	105	9	96

CLASS B.

Howard Melville	114	27	87
A. Dawe	114	21	93
William Burke	119	23	96

Mrs. Eugene Griffin won the women's club putting match by a score of 38 strokes.

Paterson Wins in a Low Score.

Albert E. Paterson won the monthly handicap yesterday at the Richmond County Country Club, near Dongan Hills, Staten Island. He captured first place from scratch, his score being 82, which was 8 strokes better than the next lowest score, 90 strokes, made by George A. Willis. The results were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
A. E. Paterson	82	0	82
W. H. Busk	93	9	84
E. Kent, Jr.	101	15	86
T. W. Hoste	106	18	88
G. A. Willis	90	0	90
Oliver Wren	102	12	90
C. G. Taintor	101	10	91
C. W. Pierson	100	8	92
H. M. Baldwin	106	14	92
H. B. Pimpton	103	10	93
F. L. Hughes	111	18	93
E. O. Schuyler	94	0	94
J. R. Chadwick	95	0	95
C. T. Stout	97	0	97
H. B. S. Jones	115	18	98
H. R. Wood	117	18	99

Ackerson a Golf Champion.

P. T. Ackerson won the golf championship of the Knickerbocker Field Club yesterday on the links near Flushing. The matches for the Consolation and Inconsolables Cups were brought down to the final round, which will be finished during the week. The results of the matches for the three cups were:

Championship Cup.—Semi-Finals—P. T. Ackerson beat E. H. Driggs by 6 up and 5 to play; Dr. H. F. Atkinson beat Dr. G. F. Lazarus by 2 up and 1 to play.

Final—Ackerson beat Atkinson, by 2 up.

Consolation Cup.—Semi-Finals—J. M. Hill beat J. P. Whitlock by 1 up; H. F. Falk beat E. W. Haskins by 2 up and 1 to play.

Inconsolables Cup—Semi-Finals—G. M. Boardman beat F. Hallene by 1 up; E. P. Maynard beat F. F. Cowperthwait by 2 up and 1 to play.

On Marine and Field Links.

The bogy handicap on the Marine and Field Club's links yesterday was won by G. P. Fiske, who finished 4 up. The results were:

G. P. Fiske, 4 up; A. D. Seaver, 1 down; H. C. Anthony, 6 down; D. A. Fuller, 6 down; C. S. Jackson, 7 down; C. A. Boody, 7 down; W. I. Follett, 7 down; D. R. Aldridge, 7 down; F. B. Fiske, 8 down; Percy S. Mallett, 8 down; H. Smith, 9 down; P. R. Towne, 12 down; H. M. Gorland, 15 down.

Dyker Meadow Golfers.

Arthur E. Whitney won the members' bogy handicap yesterday on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. He finished two up on bogy. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Bogie.
A. E. Whitney	88	6	2 up
Alfred L. Norris	88	2	Even
L. C. Bush	96	8	1 down
Burnham Clark	93	5	1 down

SQUADRON A AT POLO.

Troop 2 Wins the First Match for the Mrs. A. M. Earle Cups.

Squadron A resumed its polo activity yesterday, which was begun so auspiciously last Spring, by the first of five contests for intertroop pairs. Troop 1 and Troop 2 met on the polo field of the Westchester Country Club in a contest of three periods, and the latter, represented by Robert C. Lawrence and J. O. Nichols, won by 7 goals to 5½. The Troop 1 pair consisted of Raymond L. Herbert and W. L. Cowperthwaite. Henry M. Earle, Captain of the Squadron A Polo Club, was the referee, and a number of the troopers were present to watch the sport, Major Oliver B. Bridgman being among the number.

For the winners Lawrence did the superior work, and struck most of the goals, while the honors of the defeated contestants were shared by Cowperthwaite. The final match, Troop 2 playing Troop 3, will be played at the same place on Wednesday, and the victors will receive the silver cups offered by Mrs. H. M. Earle.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

At Auction. F. M. WARE, Auctioneer,

At the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and 50th St., N. Y., on Thursday and Friday evenings next, Oct. 11th and 12th, commencing each evening at 8 o'clock, under W. D. Grand's management. Special sale of 60 high-class road horses, with and without records.

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AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE,

Broadway & 50th St., N. Y.

$150 Buys handsome road horse, sire Alcantara; 6 years old, 15¾ hands high; very stylish; safe for any one to drive; good pole horse; will warrant him sound, kind, and trot in 2:25 or better; allow reasonable time to test speed and good qualities; also runabout wagon, bicycle wheels, nearly new; harness, blankets, robes, &c. OWNER'S PRIVATE STABLE, 65 Madison Av., near 27th St.

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MINING ENGINEER WILL TAKE BUSINESS for Arizona and California, Report on, or develop properties, perfect titles, advise as to treatment of ores; locations made for non-residents. Address EXPERT, 1,289 Broadway.

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45 WEST 81ST ST. MANHATTAN SQ. NORTH.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Reopens Sept. 27th.

N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., M. A., Principal.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

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REOPENS SEPT. 17TH, 1900.

Registration day for applicants for admission on September 12th.

Examinations for admission on the 13th and 14th of September.

Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.

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These terms include all the studies.

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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1900.

Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

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Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

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Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 10.

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Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic and commercial courses; location unsurpassed; military drill; terms moderate. Address Brother AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

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Handball, boxing, fencing, baths, &c. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St. Entrance, $5.00; monthly dues, $2.00.

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ELOCUTION, SPEECHES, VOICE STRENGTHening, recitations, gestures, languages, conversation, culture. Mr. and Mrs. KINGSLEY, 8 East 15th St.

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WANTED—English-German translator for better-class work several afternoons per week. Philolog, 557 5th Av.

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SMALL CLASSES; FRENCH AND GERMAN conversation; 25c. an hour. Miss SCHAFLER, 146 West 62d St.

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Thorough preparation for the leading universities.

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Preparation for all Colleges. Primary Dep't. Military optional to seniors. Day, Special, and Resident students. Twelfth year began Oct. 1st. Preliminary Instruction Sept. 17th. Telephone 1260 Riverside for illustrated catalogue.

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Instruction by an experienced editor. Send for circular. BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS, lately Dean of Women and Assistant Professor of English Literature at Northwestern University, will open Classes in Literature, History, and History of Art at Hotel St. Andrew, 72d St. and Broadway.

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NEW YORK CITY, 726 FIFTH AVENUE.—Miss M. D. HUGER'S Boarding and Day School for Girls.

NO. 53 WEST 45TH STREET.

Miss Everdell's Classes for Girls reopen Wednesday, Oct. 3.

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Pupils taken at artist's studio, 52 East 23d St. PERCIVAL DE LUCE, A. N. A.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

FREE FRENCH CLASSES, ADULTS AND children; last notice for this course. ROCHEFORT, 2,405 Broadway, near 91st St.

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Terms from $15 upward per quarter for instrumental (or vocal) lessons, including instruction in harmony and sight singing. All departments under personal supervision of Mr. ALEXANDER LAMBERT.

Students received daily.

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TERMS $5 PER QUARTER.

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Strictly family hotel, choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

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GASTON RESTAURANT and European Café. Table D'Hote Dinner, $1.00. Opens Tuesday night, Oct. 9th. Tables can be reserved by Tel., 1794-38th St. 5th Av., 38th and 39th Sts.

WHERE TO DINE.

TRAVELERS' INFORMATION CO., **8 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq.**

A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Pompeiian Room, Gilsey House, B'way & 29th New, Original, Unique.

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Terrace Garden 58TH ST., near LEX. AV. 22d Reg. Band. A & T D, 75c.

Marsh's, 104 W. 34TH STREET. A LA CARTE. Theatrical Suppers.

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Hotel Avon 116th St. & Madison Av. Tdh., 50c.; with wine, 75c. Evening Concerts.

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AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

Friday, Oct. 19th, 1900,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

at 565 & 567 B'way, cor. Prince St.,

for account of whom it may concern, Stock of JAMES TALCOTT, (Annex) City, Consisting of $300.00 worth of "Wertheimer's" Celebrated Kid Gloves, Comprising "ASTORIA," "MAJESTIC," "WALDORF," "PEERLESS," "ASCOT," and other well-known brands.

95 per cent. of stock in absolutely perfect condition, and will be so guaranteed. Entire

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Standing of the Clubs in the Principal Tournaments.

A comparison of the standing of the clubs in the principal bowling tournaments shows that low scores rule, as is to be expected in the opening week, when pins and alleys are new, and the men not yet in form. The highest score recorded is 985, made by the Imperial Bowling Club in the Greater New York tournament at the Palace alleys, Brooklyn. This is closely pressed by the score of 947 by the Bank Clerks' Bowling Club, which leads in the Columbia tournament, which is bowled at the Columbia alleys, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, Manhattan.

In the National tournament, which began on Tuesday at Starr's alleys, on West Fifty-ninth Street, the New York Athletic Club team leads, with the score of 919. The teams in this tournament have not been well matched so far, as the result of each evening's play so far has been that one team has won all three of its matches and another has lost three.

The Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, which is the largest of all, three teams playing each evening, has the poorest scores, 889 by Bedford Council being the largest. In the Long Island tournament only one round has been played, and the Reinecke team leads with a high score of 900.

COLUMBIA TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	High Score.
Bank Clerks	2	0	947
Corinthian	2	0	923
Friendship	2	0	793
Royal Arcanum	2	0	880
Grove Hill	2	0	794
Belvedere	1	1	898
Empire City	1	1	840
Dolardo	1	1	873
Rosedale	1	1	835
Phoenix	1	1	752
Wang	0	2	792
Oriental	0	2	816
Yonkers	0	2	820
Cyclone	0	2	842
Linwood	0	2	947

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	High Score.
New York A. C.	3	0	919
Fidelia	3	0	873
Golden Rod	3	0	870
Corinthian	3	0	935
Berkeley	0	3	853
Germania	0	3	819
Roseville A. C.	0	3	847
Spartan	0	3	827

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	High Score.
Imperial	2	0	985
East New York	2	0	906
Arlington	2	0	855
Monarch	1	1	994
Empire	1	1	876
Bushwick	1	1	832
Spartan	0	2	809
Metropolitan	0	2	830
Echo	0	2	760

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Club.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	High Score.
Bedford	2	0	889
East New York	2	0	863
De Long	2	0	829
Philadelphos	2	0	813
Dauntless	1	1	799
Commonwealth	1	1	796
De Witt Clinton	1	1	775
Fraternity	1	1	776
Lefferts	1	1	759
Adirondack	1	1	735
Brooklyn	1	1	729
Fern	0	2	823
Brevoort	0	2	758
Morning Star	0	2	693
Pro Patria	0	2	662

LONG ISLAND TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	High Score.
Reinecke	2	0	860
Manhattan	1	1	891
Greenwood	0	2	794

$1,000 Purse for 100-Yard Run.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 6.—Edward Donovan of Natick, Mass., defeated P. H. Fadgen of Clinton, Mass., in a match foot race of 100 yards for a purse of $1,000 this afternoon. The distance was covered by Donovan in 9:10 1-5. He defeated his opponent by two and a half yards. The result of the race was never in doubt from the start to the finish. It is estimated that $2,000 changed hands on the race.

New World's 20-Mile Running Record.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—At Woodgreen to-day Len Hurst broke the world's professional twenty-mile running record, covering the distance in 1 hour 53 minutes and 42 seconds.

Fatal Ending to Boxing Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—"Steve" Flanagan, the pugilist, who collapsed last night at Industrial Hall during a fight with "Jimmy" Devine, died at the hospital to-night. He did not regain consciousness since the time of his collapse.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

General Postponing of Operations Until After Election.

SMALL DEALS IN GOOD VARIETY

Sales by Brokers—The Bradish Johnson Estate Offering—Other Auction Events for the Week.

Reports of last week's business have served only to strengthen the belief that there is a general tendency on the part of those who may have in view realty operations of any considerable magnitude to await the result of election. The amount of inquiry among brokers and of actual negotiation is in the highest degree encouraging, but the disposition to hold off is everywhere apparent and will probably have the effect of keeping the volume of this month's dealing considerably below the average. Buyers and sellers will not be idle during this period, however, and November will doubtless witness the closing of many deals, the terms of which will be arranged between now and election.

Transactions of the last few days, if of somewhat conventional character, have shown a fair variety. A renewed demand for vacant property in the Riverside section was shown in the sale of Robert Wallace's lots on Seventy-ninth Street, just east of the drive, and in the purchase of two lots on One Hundred and Fifth Street by John C. Umberfield. The latter plot is situated in the very centre of several groups of handsome dwellings, now building or recently completed by Mr. Umberfield. Peter Wagner and Stewart & Smith, and the passing of it into safe hands and the removing of any chance for undesirable improvement of it are causes for general satisfaction.

The week has been unusually productive of rumors—some apparently made out of whole cloth, and other traceable to pending negotiations. One of these has had to do with the Hemingway estate's block front on Battery Place, between Greenwich and Washington Streets, on which it is said options have been given to the projectors of a new office building. The Hemingway property extends only 37 feet in depth on Greenwich and Washington Streets, and the owners of adjoining property on both streets—which property it would seem must necessarily be included in any site for a new building—deny that any deal is in progress at that point.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for the estate of Mrs. Mary B. Harmon the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 18 East Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 60 by 100.5. This house was bought by Mrs. Harmon in 1896 and was remodeled and refitted by her at considerable expense.

Louis Lese has bought the plot 50 by 100, on the west side of First Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Maurice Cohen has bought the four-story flat, with stores, 307 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The five-story flat, with store, 2,053 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100, has been sold to George Hahn.

David Stewart has sold for Gillie & Ungrich to Max Marx the three-story limestone-front dwelling 407 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 18 by 99.11.

The Auction Room.

The sale of the Bradish Johnson estate properties on Thursday promises to contribute almost a record-breaking day's business for the salesroom, so far as the value of the property offered is concerned. Whether the event will be the subject of any general interest, however, remains to be seen. The offering is made up of a few very valuable and attractive parcels, such as the Broadway, Fifth, and Sixth Avenue corners, and a large number of others, including blocks and block fronts on Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Avenues. The slight effort which has been made to attract public attention to the event has led to the very general impression that it will resolve itself into a more or less spirited competition among the heirs. A complete list of the properties to be sold will be found below.

Several smaller parcels to be sold under owners' or executors' orders, will also be noticed in this week's schedule, including the dwellings 111 East Fifty-fifth Street, 305 West Twelfth Street, and 503 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and the five-story tenement 439 West Twenty-sixth Street. The adjourned foreclosure sale of 70 Fifth Avenue is down for Wednesday, on which day the six-story building 201 and 203 Wooster Street will also be sold by order of the court to satisfy a claim of $78,250.

Auctioneer Smyth's partition sale last Wednesday of three small parcels, 12 West Street, 18 Washington Street, and 17 Rector Street, brought out some bidding that was indeed refreshing. The properties were of moderate value, but the fact that nearly one hundred bids were taken before 12 West Street was struck down for $22,250 shows that there was no lack of those willing to buy.

There were recorded last week 293 mortgages for $5,571,307, of which 100, for $2,770,800, were at 5 per cent.; 125, for $1,299,707, were at more, and 70, for $1,500,500 were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 883 mortgages for $5,051,091, of which 153, for $2,260,200, were at 5 per cent.; 156, for $1,321,631, were at more, and 74, for $1,470,200, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, Oct. 9.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 220 and 222 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, each 25 by 100.4, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on 220, $24,118; on 222, $23,083.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas I. Donnelly, referee, 510 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 127.4 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $7,463.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gerard B. Townsend, referee, 1,424 and 1,426 Minford Place, east side, 75 feet north of Jennings Street, each 25 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $1,174.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 417 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 212.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $11,279.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 303 West Twelfth Street, north side, 71.6 feet east of Hudson Street, 23 by 80, four-story brick and brownstone dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 111 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 108.9 feet east of Park Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 439 West Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 382.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27.6 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 79 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 18 feet west of Park Avenue, 15.7 by 75 and irregular, three-story brick and brownstone dwelling; 503 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 75, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 421 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 92, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,254.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 2,068 Fifth Avenue, west side, 80.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 19.6 by 75, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,209.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 123.4, four-story brownstone-front business building. Due on judgment, $36,341; subject to another mortgage for $35,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 201 and 203 Wooster Street, west side, 143.1 feet north of Bleecker Street, 36.9 by 100, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $78,250.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James J. Neails, referee, 99 Perry Street, north side, 125.3 feet west of Bleecker Street, 27.11 by 95 by 24.6 by 95, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,975.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Hone, Jr., referee, 517, 519, and 521 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $70,807.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 621 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, 19 by 55.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,007; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, One Hundred and 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.3 by 103.5 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement with store, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $28,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 235 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 46.10 by 104.5, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $49,744.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Armour C. Anderson, referee, 256 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 89.11 feet east of West End Avenue, 15 by 100.11 and irregular, four and five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,160.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 390 Canal Street, south side, 42.1 feet west of West Broadway, 21.1 by 65.7 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $28,268.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James J. Farren, referee, 80 and 82 Wooster Street, east side, 126 feet south of Spring Street, 50 by 110, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $110,044.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 2,021, 2,023, and 2,025 Webster Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 74.8 by 111.2 by 95.4 by 94, three four-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $6,991; subject to other mortgages for $46,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale to recover dower, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, 464 Robbins Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, two one-story frame buildings.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 285 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 306 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,764.

FRIDAY, Oct. 12.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, 1,118 Intervale Avenue, east side, 140.7 feet south of Kelly Street, and running through to Kelly Street, 20 by about 107, three-story frame flat; 1,116 Intervale Avenue, east side, 160.8 feet south of Kelly Street, adjoining the foregoing on the south 20 by about 119, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, on each, $8,103.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, St. Nicholas Place, west side, 133.10 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, running through to St. Nicholas Avenue, 101.6 by 225.3 by 167 by 106.8 by 66.3 by 104, three-story brick and frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $4,240.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, the block front between Walton Avenue and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, being 92 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 75 feet on Walton Avenue and 100 feet on the Concourse, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $2,193; subject to other mortgages for $13,750.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 811 to 817 East Fifth Street, for three six-story brick tenements, 20.4 and 26.8 by 85; Balleisen & Wexler of 264 Bushwick Avenue, and 380 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost of each, $25,000.

Forty-first Street, south side, 70 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for a five-story and basement rectory, 27 by 58.10, with extension, 19 by 15.3; St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church, owner; George H. Streetor of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 549 to 555 West Twenty-sixth Street, for a six-story brick factory, 82 by 98; John Williams of 558 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; C. H. Caldwell of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Two Hundredth Street, for five one-story frame sheds for coal storage, 100 by 25; Olin J. Stephens of 444 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; John Sexton of 260 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

No. 81 Macdougal Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; estate of N. Low of 268 Bleecker Street, owner; McIlvaine & Tucker of 19 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 12 Union Square East, to a four-story and basement brick office and salesroom; H. J. Dam, owner; cost, $1,100.

Twelfth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, to a two-story brick market; Eastern Beef Company, premises, owner; H. E. Gest, architect; cost, $8,000.

Fulton Street, west side, 100 feet north of Elizabeth Street, Wakefield, to a two and one-half-story frame dwelling; John E. Shannon, premises, owner; J. M. Lawrence, architect; cost, $100.

No. 40 Canal Street, to a three-story brick loft building; H. J. Scheuber of 206 Hudson Street, owner; W. T. Totten, architect and builder; cost, $175.

No. 40 West Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Richard Delafield, premises, owner; Donn Barber of 18 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 241 Pearl Street, to a four-story brick warehouse; Martha Pope, South Orange, N. J., owner; C. S. Morrell, architect; cost, $600.

Broadway, northeast corner of Twenty-second Street, three-story brick billiard parlor and art gallery; American Art Association, owner; Hill & Stout of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $3,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Saturday, Oct. 6.

BROADWAY, 740 and 742, e s, 51.1x116.1x 54.5x96.9; M. W. Bruce to Catharine W. Looney ..... Gift

BROADWAY, n w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; New York and Rosendale Cement Company to Samuel R. Betts, (R S 25 cents) 1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; Consolidated Brick Company to Samuel R. Betts, (R S 25 cents) 1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; Jarvis Benjamin and another to Samuel R. Betts, (R S 25 cents) 1

CENTRE ST, e s, 138 ft n of Hester St, 22.4x125.4 to Baxter St x irregular; J. Bruce Gibson and another to Florence M. Dow, (R S $10,) one-sixth part 1

CHARLTON ST, 6, s s, 22x56; Peter Berk to Josephine Berk, (R S $4, mtg $4,000).. 1

HESTER ST, 113, n s, 21.8x75; Hyman Nanes and another, executors, to Mayer Kalmonovitz, (R S $5.50, mtg $17,000).. 22,250

PARK AV, 1,249 and 1,251, e s, 50x100; Elias Gussaroff and another to Fannie Hahn 52,000

33D ST, 118.9 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x 98.9; Joseph R. Wigger to Emma B. Matthaeus, (R S $7, mtg $10,000) 1

161ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Emma Schwartz to Amelia Stiner, (R S $5) 1

121ST ST, s s, 339 ft w of 7th Av, 18x 100.11; Edward J. Brookett to Frederic P. Sands, (mtg $15,000) 1

133D ST, 4 East, 20x99.11; Friedrich Kraus to Anna Markman, (R S $1, mtg $17,500) 1

136TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 100x100; William P. Carroll to William W. Davis 100

138TH ST, n s, 1,000 ft w of Home Av, 100x100; Annie Campion to Columbus Mutual Building and Loan Association, (R S $27, mtg $40,000) 1

153D ST, s e corner of Melrose Av, 20x 100; Thomas D. Malcolm to William B. Aitken, (R S 88 cents, mtg $24,000) 1

156TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Kelly St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to John F. Gilhooly and wife 9,500

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 130, store, &c.; Samuel Grossman to Max Deutsch, 8 months, with renewal privilege $480

AVENUE C, 129, store, &c.; Samuel J. Cohen to John Lyman, 2 years ..... 540 to 600

GREENWICH ST, 280, store, &c.; John G. H. Ahrens to Louis Baeppler, 2 years. 1,200

GOUVERNEUR ST, 28; Mamie Levenson to Jacob Jacobs, 5 years 2,400

3D AV, 2,643; Anton Spiehler to Charles Degenhardt, 5 years 1,560

166TH ST, 982 East, store, &c.; Sabina Bund to Fred W. Darling, 3 years 720

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

FORNACE, Frank, to Hudson P. Rose; 187th St, n s, 80 ft w of Jackson Av, 8 years $1,120

GILHOOLY, John F., and wife to George F. Johnson; 156th St, n s, 50 ft e of Kelly St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 2,000

HERR, Jacob, and William Seitz, Jr., to Marie Nuoffer; 90th St, n s, 244.4 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 15,000

KARP, Davis, to Louis Lese and others; 109th St, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 24,000

MERYASH, Rebecca, to Margaret E. Mitchell, trustee, and another, executors, &c.; Oak St, 44, n w corner of Oliver St, 5 years 53,000

MERYASH, Rebecca, to William L. Beadleston; Oak St, 44, n w corner of Oliver St, 5 years, demand, 6 per cent 8,500

ROGERS, Andrew J., to Marie E. Rogers; 3d Av, e s, 56 ft s of 141st St, 1 year 5,220

SCHONEWEG, Anna, to William H. Payne; 133d St, s s, 300 ft e of Cypress Av, secures advances, 6 per cent 5,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Charles T. Dotter; Webster Av, e s, 98 ft s of 169th St, 5 years 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHN, Walter J., to Charles E. Murtagh and another, ⅓ part $1

FRED OPPERMANN, JR., BREWING Company to Tarrytown National Bank.. 1,500

GALLAGHER, Annie, to Morris Frank, executor, &c. 6,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Sigfried Wittner .. Nom.

KARPAS, Gottlieb M., to Pauline Shapiro ..... Nom.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to State Bank ..... Nom.

ROGERS, Marie E., to George W. Germaine 100

SPRUNG, Isaac, to Tarrytown National Bank 251

TODD, Mary S., to Cornelia K. Manley... 3,000

TODD, Robert W., to Anna I. Lyman.... 4,200

WOODBURY, S. Emilie, guardian, &c., to United States Trust Company..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 139th St, 100x100; the Alignum Company against Charles T. Barney and James R. Hay, owners; John O. Baker, owner and contractor $133

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 116th St, 75x100; Clarke & Hogan against James Butler, owner; Homer J. Beaudet, contractor 684

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 165th St, 72.9x84.8; Harry W. Bell against Walter McLaughlin, owner and contractor.. 200

50TH ST, 54 East; Ewout J. Van Saun against Walter D. Buchanan, owner; Charles Buek, Jr., contractor 23

116TH ST, 308 West; John J. Halloran against Jennie Hussey, owner and contractor 492

167TH ST, s e corner of Franklin Av, 125x100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against James T. Barry, owner; Thomas Brennan, contractor 219

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

133D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Cypress Av, —x—; William H. Payne with Anna Schonewes, 4 payments $5,000

Lis Pendens.

HAMPDEN ST, s s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 25x 100; Warren B. Sammis against Richard S. Treacy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Sammis.

STANTON ST, 304; Mary A. Lawrence against Barned and Louis Cohen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. K. Hayward.

58TH ST, n e corner of 9th Av, 125x100.5; the German Savings Bank against John M. Ruck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Moale.

102D ST, 110 East; James F. Halpin against Jacob B. Kellog and another, (action to impress vendee's lien, &c.;) attorney, S. Levy.

129TH ST, n s, 110 ft e e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; also 3d Av, e s, 75.7 ft s of 104th St, 24.10x 110; Bertha T. Shupe against William H. Breisacher and others, (partition;) attorney, G. W. Stephens.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NENE GUIDERA.—Judgment for $5,107 was entered yesterday against Nene Guidera, builder, at Brook Avenue and St. Paul's Place, Bronx, in favor of the Overbaugh Camp Company on four notes due Sept. 1. He has been in the building line seven years.

ALBERT B. ROEDER.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday for $9,687 against Albert B. Roeder at the Exchange Court Building in favor of Joseph H. Claffy on notes made in Denver, Col., in January, 1896, to the order of Albert O. Headley.

Out of Town.

CUMBERLAND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—A receiver was appointed yesterday for the Cumberland Building and Loan Association of Tennessee, at Chattanooga. Liabilities are stated to be about $144,000. No statement of assets was made.

CHARLES M. LEE'S SONS.—The assignment of the firm of Charles M. Lee's Sons, boot and shoe manufacturers, 288 Devonshire Street, Boston, and of Athol, Mass., was announced yesterday. The assignees are L. C. Southard and Edwin L. Sanborn, both of Boston. The liabilities are placed at $125,000, with assets not stated. The creditors, having had some trouble among themselves, have enjoined the assignees from disposing of any of the assets until further order is secured from the Court. The firm is composed of George M. and W. Starr Lee, and they operated a large factory at Athol.

Attachment in a Bond Deal.

Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against John S. Armstrong of Wilmington, N. C., for $4,913 in favor of Rosenberger & Livermore of this city on a claim for non-delivery of sixty bonds of Onslow County, N. C., under a contract. The firm received a telegram on the 5th inst. from Mr. Armstrong that the deal was off. The attachment was served on a bank here.

Two Carloads of Glass Attached.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against the Smethport Glass Company of Smethport, Penn., for $1,023 in favor of Linda A. Thorne, which was obtained on the ground that it is a foreign corporation. The Sheriff attached two carloads of glass which had just arrived in this city.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AVONA, Maria—L. Monaco $260

ALLEN, J. Jay, and C. W. Perkins—C. W. Bock and another 283

ALLEN, J. Jay, and C. W. Perkins—C. S. Wright 687

BRUCE, Benjamin F.—John Burke and others 129

BERNHARDT, Mary B. and Harry C.—Mary E. Man 1,023

BELL, Frank—Columbia Electrical Supply Company 230

BENSON, James H.—H. J. Barclay 30

DREY, Nathaniel—M. L. Phillips and another 129

ENGLEHARDT, Herman, Henry S. Bergman, and Paul F. Roth—Franklin L. Sheppard and another 831

FARLEY, John F.—J. O. Farrington 269

GENERLICH, Olga and Charles—T. Morgan 137

GUIDERA, Nene—Overbaugh Camp Company 5,107

HERRMANN, Peter—A. S. Nichols 101

HUTTLING, George—C. F. Vanni 31

HELMES, William H., and Patrick Smith—John Cowmeadow and another 830

HINDS, Uriah W.—Eddington Art Furniture and Decorating Company 83

JARVIS, John—The American Electrical and Maintenance Company 154

JAQUES, George B., Jr.—R. Dick 125

KRUSE, Frederick T.—S. M. Barber 81

LEFFERTS—Harry L.—J. L. Shoemaker & Co. 149

LIVINGSTON, George—H. J. Sellen 234

LAMBERT, Charles—Corydon Conger and others 163

MOMAND, Ragland—F. McMulkin 299

MIERISCH, Charles—Mount Morris Bank, costs 140

NEIL, William—New York Academy of Sciences 775

PARSLEY, Maud—W. G. Crump 265

ROEDER, Albert B.—J. H. Claffy 9,687

SCHROEDER, Albert—I. Sommers 195

ULMER, Mary—J. Wolf 22

WAGNER, Charles H.—C. L. Norris 373

WHITE, Charles W.—W. J. Brown 1,638

WEINER, Minnie—M. Meister 80

YOUNG, James W.—American Ice Company 345

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK—De Press Critten and others 4,679

STANDARD QUARRYING AND CONstruction Company—Thomas Martin 98

CONSOLIDATED COPALQUIN MINES Company, Limited—Broadway Realty Company 89

L. ABRAHAMS COMPANY—Ogden & Wallace 1,054

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y., at 12 o'clock noon, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1900, by order of the heirs of the Estate of DANIEL SCHNABEL, Dec'd,
318 AND 320 EAST 45TH ST.,
between 1st and 2d Avs.,
two 5-story tenements; 4 families on a floor; size of each 25x about 75x100.5.
NO. 41 SUTTON PLACE,
between 58th and 59th Sts.,
3-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, containing 10 rooms and bath; size, 16.8 x abt. 40x75.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Grand opportunity; a Westchester County land company, having sold about 450 lots, desires to close out the balance of its property at Elmsford, N. Y., consisting of 68 acres unplotted, value $15,000, and 450 lots, 20x100, value $45,000; together or separately. Address FERNWOOD PARK LAND CO., 622 Broadway, N. Y.

CONTINUOUS COMFORT, INEXPENSIVE REfinement, accessible healthfulness at FAIRVIEW, Yonkers; send for booklet. GORDON, 20 East 42d St.

High Class Apartments

re now equipped with the U. S. Mail Chute, Cutler Pat. Mailing System. Tenants post letters in any story, privately, conveniently. Messengers unnecessary. Saves its cost in reduced elevator expenses. Readily installed in completed buildings in connection with the U. S. Free Collection Service.

CUTLER MFG. CO.
ROLL MAKERS AND PATENTEES, Rochester, N. Y.

THE PRESENT.

He must indeed be hard to please who wants more in a home site than is offered at South Midwood as it now is: For this advertisement deals only with its present state.

First: It is in the best part of the beautiful Flatbush district. For the family with children it offers the fresh air, room, and sunshine of the country.

South Midwood

(Flatbush, one mile South of Prospect Park) has further every modern city convenience and advantage, perfect, macadamized streets, asphalt sidewalks with lawn borders.

South Midwood is strikingly handsome; its residences are of the highest order; its advantages for the majority of home-seekers who demand a good locality can hardly be exaggerated.

Come and see. The Flatbush Ave. cars afford the prettiest trolley ride in the city.

A limited number of handsome, thoroughly first-class, modern 12 and 14 room houses, from $7,000 to $9,000. Villa plots of any desired size not less than 50 feet front.

Two trolley lines: Flatbush Ave. (marked "Bergen Beach" or "Vanderveer Park"); Marcy Ave. (marked "Ocean Ave."). Booklets, maps, and information sent on request.

GERMANIA REAL EST. CO.
South Midwood Office, 1364 Flatbush Av. | New York Office, 38 Park Row.

Beautiful, Artistic Homes

30 MINUTES FROM PARK ROW.

2 and 3 Story Houses	Near Prospect Park; Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Ave.; neighborhood restricted; stone houses of various colors and designs. Swell and square fronts. Box stoops.	Prices Low. Terms to Suit.

70 HOUSES TO SELECT FROM. 40 ALREADY SOLD.

These houses are modern in every particular. The rooms are arranged with a view to comfort. Foyer or saloon parlors. Hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing, large closets, tiled bathroom, dumb waiters, etc. Can be seen any day.

W. A. A. BROWN, Owner.
Brooklyn office, corner Flatbush Ave. and Midwood St. New York office, 149 B'way. Open evenings until 9. Sundays and holidays all day.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.
EXECUTORS' SALE. FROST EST.
Country Seat of 441-3 Acres at WESTBURY, L. I.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1900,
At the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M.

BY ORDER OF WILLIAM M. VAN ANDEN AND GEORGE R. READ, EXECUTORS OF NEWBURY H. FROST, DEC'D.

CHARMING COUNTRY PLACE,
44½ ACRES, GOOD DWELLING, CONTAINING 12 ROOMS, MODERN PLUMBING; LARGE BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, &c., LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF THE RESIDENCES OF FOXHALL KEENE, PERRY TIFFANY, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, STANLEY MORTIMER, AND OTHERS.

WILLIAM B. DAVENPORT, Attorney, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Maps, full particulars as to time table, &c., from Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER,
will sell **Monday, Oct. 15,** at 12 M.,
at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SPLENDID PRIVATE RESIDENCE
110 West 69th St., between Columbus Ave. and Broadway, 4-story, high-stoop, basement and cellar brownstone dwelling, beautifully finished in hardwood, with parquet floors. Property can be seen any day bet. 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Sundays included.

MOODY & PETTY, Attorneys, 206 Broadway. JULIUS FRIEND, Agent, 695 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at Auction
Tuesday, October 9, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
439 West 26th St.,
five-story and cellar brick tenement, with store, size of lot, 27.6x98.9.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, October 9, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
Estate of Mary A. Dolan, deceased,
By order Kate R. Dolan and J. A. Dolan, executors,
111 East 55th St.,
three-story base. and cellar brownstone-front Dwelling, containing 10 rooms and bath; size of lot 18.9x100.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' Offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
303 WEST 12TH ST.,
four-story basement and cellar brick, stone Dwelling, containing 18 rooms and bath; size of

CHARGES AGAINST BROKER

Alleged Victim's Lawyer Says Hundreds May Prosecute.

Bodesch, the Accused Man, Said to Have Dealt in Spurious Stocks—His Clients' Losses.

Adolph Bodesch, sixty-two years old, of 20 East Third Street, who said he was a stock broker, with an office at 309 Broadway, was arraigned yesterday morning in the Centre Street Court, charged with swindling. He was held in $2,000 bail for further examination. According to the statement of the lawyer who is prosecuting him, Bodesch has been carrying on his alleged swindles for at least three years, and may have hundreds of complaints lodged against him from those who say they are victims.

The complainant in the case which led to Bodesch's arrest was Mrs. F. Peterson of 110 East Forty-first Street, who alleges that on Oct. 13 last she bought $100 worth of stock at $1 per share from him, the stock having been represented as that of the Anglo-American Mining, Dredging and Trading Company, with a capital of $3,000,000 and headquarters in Washington. Mrs. Peterson, through her lawyer, R. R. Billington of 20 Broad Street, said that she had since found the stock spurious; that Bodesch misrepresented himself as a stock broker, and she alleges, further, that for three years he has swindled poor people unlikely to understand financial affairs.

Mrs. Peterson is the wife of Peterson, the pedestrian, who won the San Francisco six-day go-as-you-please race, and who, later, at Madison Square Garden entered a similar contest. Mrs. Peterson in all invested $240 in stock vouched for by Bodesch, the money being from her husband's winnings at San Francisco.

Mrs. Peterson said she knew Bodesch through her husband, the two belonging to the same secret society. Bodesch, she said, induced her to invest money in the Anglo-American Company's stock, saying that he would guarantee to double the investment in a week. Upon Bodesch's representation that the money had been doubled, Mrs. Peterson instructed him to buy Third Avenue stock, then at 103. Bodesch handed over a receipt on a bill headed "Adolph Bodesch & Co.," and Mr. and Mrs. Peterson waited for the stock to rise. When it was quoted at 140 she ordered Bodesch to sell. Bodesch said that he could not, as he had already sold the stock and, in trying to further his client's interests, had lost the money in an unfortunate venture.

Thereupon Mrs. Peterson retained Lawyer Billington. Mr. Billington insisted on his right to know from Bodesch where the stocks had been bought. This, the lawyer says, Bodesch refused to tell. He was therefore arrested, and Mr. Billington began to investigate.

The lawyer found, he says, that Mrs. Ella Hoffman of Newark, N. J., had invested $700 in Bodesch's alleged stock. According to Mr. Billington, Mrs. Hoffman's father died a year ago, leaving her a house. She decided to sell this and put a bill outside of it announcing the property for sale. Through this bill, the lawyer says, his client was indirectly swindled.

A stranger who in time made himself known as Max Schwarz appeared, ostensibly to buy the house. After calling a number of times he spoke of a friend, in business in Wall Street, who had splendid investments to offer in stocks that would double the principal invested within two weeks. On his next visit he introduced Bodesch, and together they induced Mrs. Hoffman to invest $485. Some time later, when the woman asked for the return of her money, she was told, Mr. Billington says, that the stocks had gone wrong; that the firm of Adolph Bodesch & Co. had lost the $485, and in trying to save it had lost $300 of their own money, which amount she would have to pay back.

Upon continuing his investigations, Mr. Billington said, he found that the prisoner formerly had an office at 235 Broadway. There, it is alleged, there was such a steady stream of poor Germans and Swedes and other people who called at Bodesch's office that the other tenants in the building objected to the visitors, and signed a statement threatening to leave the building if Bodesch was not dispossessed. From 235 Broadway Bodesch moved to 309 Broadway, where he has desk room in a tenant's office.

Mr. Billington said that upon Bodesch's arraignment before Magistrate Mott he was recognized by Anthony Comstock as a man whom he had arrested for running a lottery. Mr. Billington continued:

"Among other stocks in which the prisoner said he dealt were Thomas Edson, Jr., stock, he misrepresenting the name as that of the famous Edison, and the William Holzer Steel and Iron Process Company's stock. It is impossible to tell at this date the full extent of the swindles, but the chances are that the publication of Bodesch's arrest will bring forth hundreds of victims."

NEGRO PASTOR SUES FOR PAY.

Says He Received Only $1 a Week for a Long Time.

The Rev. D. D. Turner, pastor of Bethesda Baptist Church, colored, of Jersey City, yesterday began suit in the Hudson Circuit Court for $565.23, which he alleges is due him for salary, the contract being that the congregation should pay him $25 a month. He has been pastor of the church for four years. For a portion of this time he says he only received $1 a week.

The answer of the Trustees sets up a general denial. The case will be heard before Judge Nevius on Oct. 18.

HONORS FOR FATHER PORCILE.

Made a Chevalier of the Holy Roman Empire by the Pope.

The Very Rev. Eugene H. Porcile, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, at Aberdeen Street and Broadway, Brooklyn, has been made a Chevalier of the Holy Roman Empire, by the Pope. It is said that Father Porcile is the first priest in this country to receive this honor, which was conferred upon him in recognition of his work in the interests of the Church especially for the care he has taken in organizing pilgrimages to Rome, in particular the last National pilgrimage.

Father Porcile has been in charge of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes for a number of years. He is an Associate General of the Order of the Fathers of Mercy and was formerly President of a college conducted by the order at Vineland, N. J.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN'S WILL.

His Widow to Receive the Bulk of the Estate—No Bequests to Charity.

The will of Thomas G. Shearman was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County yesterday. No schedule was filed with the will, but it is understood that it disposes of an estate worth about $250,000. The will was dated June 17, 1899. Mr. Shearman leaves the bulk of the property to his widow, Elmira Shearman. No charitable bequests are made. One portion of the will reads:

Having expended upon charitable purposes an amount far exceeding the value of all the property I have left and all which I have spent upon mine own household, I make no bequests to public charities.

One-sixth of the estate is to be put in trust for the testator's sister, Julia, and one-third of the residue is to be placed in trust for his brother, James. To John W. Sterling, Mr. Shearman's law partner, is left $20,000. The remainder of the estate is left to the widow of the testator. The testator's books are left to Mr. Sterling, who is named as the sole executor of the will.

Falls Dead on a Ferryboat.

Edward Gillespie dropped dead on the ferryboat Robert Garrett of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company yesterday morning. He was a retired policeman of Tottenville. He was unmarried, and boarded with John J. Creighton, who was also formerly on the New York police force. Gillespie was sixty-eight years old. He was appointed to the police force in 1863, and after thirty-two years of service was retired in 1895. His only living relative is his sister, Mrs. Harrington, of 2,850 Broadway.

Every form of Lung or Throat Disease can be relieved and the great majority cured by the use of Jayne's Expectorant.

FIRE PLANT IN NAVY YARD.

Salt Water to be Used to Fight Flames and Sprinkle Roadways.

A new system of fighting fires in the Brooklyn Navy Yard is now being perfected under the supervision of Capt. P. C. Asserson, the civil engineer of the yard. When the plant is completed salt water will be used exclusively, not only for extinguishing fire, but for sprinkling the roadways and flushing the sewers and basins. In sprinkling the roadways Capt. Asserson says that the salt water will be especially valuable in preventing the growth of weeds and other vegetable matter. A similar plant constructed on a much smaller scale was placed in the Norfolk Navy Yard some two years ago by Capt. Asserson, and is now being operated with great success.

The supply of water will be taken from the river at a point three feet below low-water mark, and will be carried by gravity through a main thirty inches in diameter to the new electric power house where the reservoir and two driving pumps will be situated. Each of the two pumps will be capable of delivering 3,000 to 4,000 gallons a minute, and will permit fourteen or fifteen streams of water to be thrown within a minute from the time that the fire signal is given. Larger and more modern hydrants will be placed throughout the yard and heavier cast iron pipes will take the place of the present mains.

As soon as the plant is completed the system will be introduced in the interior of such buildings as need it, with an automatic device by which the water will be turned on in case of fire.

Capt. Asserson declared yesterday that salt water will put out a fire much more quickly than fresh water will, and believes that the system will be adopted in cities throughout the country wherever conditions will permit it, not only for the purpose of saving the supply of drinking water, but because of its greater effectiveness. The chances of finding frozen fire hydrants in Winter are smaller and the supply is not likely to give out at a critical moment. There is more corrosion caused by salt water than by fresh, but not very much.

FERRYBOAT IN COLLISION.

The Southfield Strikes a Scow in the Lower Bay During a Fog.

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Company's ferryboat Southfield, while on the way to Manhattan yesterday morning, collided with a scow, which was one of six in tow of a tug. The accident was due to the fog, which was so dense that the pilot was unable to see ahead to any considerable distance.

There was considerable excitement among the 300 or 400 passengers on the Southfield, but it subsided quickly, as they soon learned that nothing serious had resulted. The scow was not wrecked and the Southfield was only slightly damaged. Nobody was injured.

UNITED STATES FLOUR MILLING.

Order in Case of Hecker-Jones-Jewell Bonds.

Herman Stutzer, through counsel, obtained from Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday an order requiring the United States Flour Milling Company and others to show cause why they should not be enjoined from parting with $60,000 worth of bonds of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, belonging to Mr. Stutzer.

The bonds in question, with others, were deposited with the Franklin Trust Company pending a reorganization of the United States Company. It is alleged that the purposes for which the reorganization was undertaken have not been carried out. It was planned to combine all of the large milling companies of the country, but many of the principal milling companies have failed to come into the United States Company. The order is returnable on Oct. 24.

BOYS' THREATS OF LYNCHING.

Their Little Victim's Screams Arouse a Whole Neighborhood.

James McCormick, eleven years old, of Madison and Eleventh Streets, in the meadow district of Hoboken, aroused the neighborhood at 11 o'clock Friday night by his screams. A crowd of nearly a hundred men and women rushed out of the surrounding tenements in alarm. They found McCormick standing on the corner with a rope tied in a noose about his neck. He was alone, but a dozen larger boys were seen running across the meadows to the foot of the Heights.

McCormick said the fugitives had threatened to lynch him, because, earlier in the evening, he had informed John Cavanagh that some of the boys living in the neighborhood were trying to steal his goat. McCormick said they waylaid him as he was going home, and after threatening to hang him to a telegraph pole they tied the rope about his neck. He believes they would have carried out their threat if his screams had not brought help. The boy said he did not know the names of his assailants. Mr. Cavanagh corroborated the boy's statement as to the attempt to steal his goat.

OVER TRANSOM AFTER HIS MAN.

Policemen, Warned by a Witness, Prevent a Burglary.

Three men were seen acting in a suspicious manner in the doorway of Samuel Scheer's tailor shop, at 42 Second Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a passerby. He summoned Policemen Hackett and Steinmeyer of the Fifth Street Station, but when they came there were only two to be seen, one having in the meantime climbed into the store through the transom, which was open.

The men ran as the policemen approached and one of them got away, but Steinmeyer captured the other, who proved to be William Martin, a shoe-plaster of 426 West Twenty-sixth Street. Hackett after a survey of the premises took off his coat and helmet and climbed over the transom after the man inside. He found him hiding behind a screen in the rear of the store. The man made a lunge at the policeman with a pair of shears when discovered, but the sight of a revolver cowed him. He is Thomas Monroe, a laundryman, who said he lived at 143 Macdougal Street.

Hackett could not safely bring the man out by the way they had entered, and waited until the proprietor, who lived next door, could be summoned to open the store. Both prisoners were held in $2,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Police Court.

TO COMPEL BETTER SERVICE.

Mandamus Proceedings Against Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

The mandamus proceedings brought by Stephen C. Baldwin on behalf of the Citizens' Committee of the Twenty-sixth Ward, to compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to furnish the people of that neighborhood with better transit facilities, came up before Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on the return of an order to show cause, obtained by Mr. Baldwin on Thursday.

The complainants claim that the railroad company, after inaugurating the loop system at Manhattan Junction, discontinued the running of through trains on the elevated railroad to East New York and closed the stations on the line east of Manhattan Junction. The change, it is alleged, was made without the consent of the Railroad Commissioners, and the citizens seek to compel the company to run trains as formerly.

John L. Wells, representing Sheehan & Collin, appeared for the railroad company yesterday and asked for an adjournment until next Thursday in order that answering affidavits might be prepared. After some argument on this proposition the hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday.

Garden Motor Vehicle Exhibition.

The Automobile Club of America will hold an exhibition of motor vehicles in Madison Square Garden Nov. 3 to 10. The arena and the restaurant will be devoted to exhibitors. A track twenty-five feet wide will be built around the arena below the boxes, where the vehicles may be tried, while arrangements have been made so that they may also be taken out into Madison Square Park.

Seek Aid for Irish Cathedral.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty of Derry, Ireland, has sent two priests, the Rev. Fathers O'Doherty and McGlynn, to this country to solicit funds to aid in the completion of St. Eugene's Cathedral at Derry, which was begun forty years ago. The two priests announce that they will receive donations at the Sinclair House, 754 Broadway.

Horner's Furniture.

THE best and the most fashionable of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts is represented in our stock. And not only this, but the assortments are absolutely complete as to the variety of woods and styles, and range of prices.

Your choice in over two hundred different styles of Bedroom Suits——Almost endless lines of Parlor, Drawing Room and Dining Room Furniture——Hundreds of Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Fancy Chairs, Writing Desks, &c.——The foregoing simply cited as evidence of the large variety to select from. Prices convincingly moderate, and in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

KILLS HERSELF IN ATTIC.

Woman Takes Acid in the Grand Hotel —Her Identity Not Known.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station were notified by the coroners' office after midnight this morning that an unidentified woman had committed suicide, in the Grand Hotel, Thirty-first and Broadway.

The report the coroners' office received was that an unknown woman had walked into the hotel, and taken carbolic acid. At the coroners' office it was said that the report had been sent in by some one, from the Grand Hotel.

tered the Thirty-first Street entrance of the hotel and had gone to the parlor on the floor above. She asked the maid, Ellen, for writing paper, and she wrote a letter, three pages long, partly in English and partly in German. The English was almost undecipherable. She went to another room and came back staggering. She tried to reach a sofa, but fell on her knees, and then lay prostrate.

The few women in the room screamed and got excited, while Proprietor Leland and Dr. Townsend, the hotel physician, were summoned. Mr. Leland found a bottle without a label and a glass in the toilet. They smelled of carbolic acid.

Dr. Townsend pronounced the woman dead. Mr. Leland did not notify the police, but sent for Undertaker Minor of 433 Fourth Avenue, who got a permit for the removal of the body from the Coroner on the statements of Mr. Leland and Dr. Townsend that there was nothing suspicious about the death. Mr. Minor took the body, the letters, and the woman's effects to his establishment.

Mr. Leland could not be seen by any one inquiring for him at the hotel, nor could Dr. Townsend, and no one else would give any information about the matter.

TROUBLE ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Three Passengers Arrested for Intoxication and Disorderly Conduct.

Three well-dressed men were arrested on board a south-bound Ninth Avenue train at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue last night and locked up in the West Fifty-eighth Street Station, charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct.

The men boarded the train at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, and immediately began to annoy the passengers by walking the entire length of the train, singing and talking loudly. The conductor, John Higgins of 2,455 Eighth Avenue, tried to quiet the men, but they persisted in continuing their noise. At Sixty-sixth Street Patrolman White of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was summoned, and the men were taken into custody.

At the station house the men who had caused the trouble described themselves as Rupert Alexander, twenty-three years old, a civil engineer of 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Benjamin West, twenty-five years old, also a civil engineer and living at 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and William Rostrand, twenty-five years old, an electrical engineer of New London, Conn. They will be arraigned in the West Side Court this morning. Higgins will appear against them as complainant.

CHILD CRUSHED UNDER CAR.

Hoboken Crowd Wanted to Lynch the Motorman Who Ran Her Down.

Annie Heitkamp, three years old, of No. 301 First Street, Hoboken, was perhaps fatally injured early this morning by being run over by a trolley car of the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson Railroad. The motorman of the car, John Washburn, of Homestead had a narrow escape from being lynched.

Shortly after midnight Annie, in company with her grandmother, started to cross the trolley tracks as car No. 86 came down First Street. The little girl could not get out of the way quick enough and the car struck her. The car had to be jacked up to get her body from under the wheels.

Cries of "Lynch the motorman," were raised by the excited onlookers, and Motorman Washburn would have fared badly had not Patrolman Young placed him under arrest. On the way to the police station the officer had considerable trouble in keeping the crowd at bay.

The child was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

WOMAN WRAPPED IN FLAMES.

Her Children's Screams Bring Help—Her Condition Critical.

While Mrs. May Klauer, twenty-five years old, was cleaning an old bedstead at her home, 267 Powers Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon with kerosene, the oil ignited from a lighted candle and an explosion occurred. The woman's clothing was set on fire, and she was soon enveloped in flames. Her screams were heard by her four children, who were playing in another room. When they saw their mother's peril they ran screaming to the street.

John Lang, who lives in the neighborhood, was passing the house at the time and ran upstairs, where he found Mrs. Klauer lying on the kitchen floor, writhing in agony. He wrapped his coat about her burning garments and put out the flames. A call was then sent to St. Catharine's Hospital. When Dr. Allen arrived he found that the woman was horribly burned all over her body. She was taken to the institution, where her condition is very critical. In extinguishing the flames Lang's hands were badly burned.

IMPORTED CRAFT HAS EYES.

A Sanpan Brought from China Excites the Wonder of Longshoremen.

A sanpan, a peculiar Chinese boat, was brought to this country on the steamship Acara, which arrived from China and Japan yesterday. It is a gaudily painted and substantially built affair, about 30 feet in length. The bow is decorated on each side with a big green eye. The boat was consigned to Mr. Eddy of Flint, Eddy & Co.

One of the seamen of the Acara was busily explaining why the boat had eyes to several intensely interested longshoremen yesterday.

"You see," said the sailor, "those Chinamen always put eyes on their boats. They say a boat's no good that can't see how to get through the water, and all the sanpans they turn out have eyes on 'em big enough to see from Hongkong to Singapore."

"Well, I'll swear," said a long, gaunt longshoreman, turning toward his companions, and then they all laughed.

Insurance Company's License Revoked.

The Minnesota license of the American Union Life Insurance Company of New York has been revoked by the Insurance Department of that State because of the impairment in the company's capital reported by the New York Insurance Department.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday, in their
Women's Cloak Departments

Paris Mantles, Capes & Coats

For Autumn and Winter Wear

Also Special Values in

Women's Coats of Cheviots, Oxford and Kersey Cloth, lined with Satin or Taffeta Silk, $9.50 / $13.75

Women's Tailor-made Suits

of Oxford and Black Cheviots, blouse effect, handsomely trimmed with stitched velvet, latest shape skirt, entire suit lined with taffeta silk, $36.50

Real value $50.00

Fall and Winter Weaves of

Colored Dress Fabrics

Zibelines, Camel's Hair, Armures, French Poplins, Venetians, Cashmeres, Satin Cloths and Broadcloths, From 85c / To $1.45

Also

3500 Yds. All-Wool Albatross double width, in an unusually complete assortment of colorings for house and street wear, 48c yd.

Girls' and Misses' Suits

Sailor Suits, of blue, brown or red English Serges, with soutache braid, 2 to 12 yrs., Value $5.50 — $3.85

Misses' Golf Suits of English Melton, 14 & 16 yrs., Value $13.50 — $9.75

Girls' Tailor-made Suits, of Cheviots, jackets or blouses satin lined, 8 to 14 yrs., Value $11.50 — $7.95

Misses' Tailor-made Suits of Pebble Cheviots, lined with Taffeta Silk, 14 & 16 yrs., Value $25.00 — $19.75

Lace Curtains

Irish Point	pr.	$4.95,	5.75, , 7.50
Renaissance	"	$6.25,	8.75, 10.50
Marie Antoinette	"	$6.75,	9.75, 11.50
Renaissance Sash Curtains	"	$3.75,	4.95, 7.75
Stores Bonne Femme	each	$8.50,	10.00, 16.50

Heavy Curtains for Doors & Windows

Plain Velour, fringed, Formerly $11.25	pr. $ 6.95
Silk Derby, corded or fringed,	" $13.75
French Velour, reversible,	" $35.00
500 Yds. Silk and Cotton Armures specially adapted for hangings	$1.75 yd.

Designs and Estimates Submitted for all Kinds of Draperies and Hangings

Unusual values in

Oriental Rugs

1 Bale Carabaghs	$9.00
2 Bales Daghestans	$14.75
1 Bale Silky Mossouls	$18.00

Also a very handsome collection of

Antique Carpets in all sizes, ranging in price from $750 to $3000

which decorators are especially invited to inspect.

West Twenty-third Street.

THE TRECARTIN BUNKO CASE.

Two of the Prisoners Identified as Expert Confidence Men.

The three men, describing themselves, respectively, as Henry Jung, William Butler, and James D. Doyle, who were arrested in a house at 52 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, while attempting, as alleged, to swindle Capt. John Trecartin, seventy-four years old, a wealthy retired mariner, by means of a supposed bunko game, were arraigned yesterday in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court. Butler was charged with registering bets or stakes on a lottery drawing in a room of the Putnam Avenue house, and Jung was accused of meeting the complainant, Capt. Trecartin, on the street and inducing him to go with him to the house to make a drawing in the lottery scheme. Doyle was charged merely with vagrancy. The prisoners were held in $500 bail each for a hearing on Tuesday.

The police had in court John Ferdinand, janitor of a house at 808 Gates Avenue, who identified Jung as Harry Witherow, who, it is believed, was associated with Edward, or "Boston," Tibbetts in fleecing the late John French out of $5,000 in Brooklyn about a year ago. Ferdinand said that Tibbets and another man, whom he believed to be Jung, had apartments in the Gates Avenue house at the time of the swindling of Mr. French, and disappeared immediately after that affair.

Detective McGrath exhibited in court a picture procured from the Philadelphia police, which had been identified by Mr. French after he had been swindled, as a likeness of one of the men who had victimized him. Detective McGrath believed that the picture was one of Jung.

Detective McNaught of the Central Office, Manhattan, identified Butler as Harry Raymond, a confidence man.

Among the men who figured in the recent trial of Charles E. Ackron, keeper of the Tivoli, was George E. Yarrington. Yarrington turned State's evidence against Ackron in the Brooklyn Chair Company case. Henry Jung, one of the men arrested in the Trecartin case, is reported to have been associated with Yarrington and others in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia gang was involved, it is said, in an attempt several years ago to get possession of the estate of a millionaire of that city named Whittaker by means of a forged will. The same men, it is alleged, turned their attention to Brooklyn in 1892 and victimized a number of persons. Working with a woman confederate, the swindlers are said to have secured $18,000 from a wealthy German residing in Williamsburg. One of the gang is also alleged to have swindled a well-to-do spinster of Brooklyn out of $1,500 by proposing marriage to her.

TO TEXAS IN A WAGON.

Architect Dalwigh Starts from West Hoboken Amid the Cheers of a Crowd.

Herman Dalwigh, the architect of West Hoboken who recently inherited money and planned a trip by road to San Antonio, Texas, in a wagon specially built for the purpose, started on his long journey yesterday afternoon from the Town Hall amid the cheers of a crowd.

The wagon is inclosed like an omnibus, and is long enough for a man to sleep in. The floor is so arranged that it can be transformed into a bed. Around the sides of the wagon are places for provisions. Mr. Dalwigh is accompanied by a young man named Hersh.

BROOKLYN POLICE WARNED.

Deputy Chief McLaughlin Tells Captains He Will Not Tolerate Gambling There.

When the Police Captains and commanding Sergeants of Brooklyn Borough assembled at local Headquarters yesterday for their usual weekly instructions they were informed by Deputy Chief McLaughlin that there was a likelihood that gamblers, poolroom men, and criminals would flock to Brooklyn, hoping to find there an easy field to carry on operations. The commanding officers were instructed to keep a sharp watch for all lawbreakers and to arrest any of them they might find at work in their precincts.

"I have received positive information," said Deputy Chief McLaughlin, "that every effort will be made to open poolrooms and other gambling places in this borough. I now warn you all that I will not tolerate gambling in Brooklyn. You must prevent even the opening of any place which you may have reason to believe is to be used as a poolroom or similar resort, and you must suppress all forms of gambling in your precincts."

The Deputy Chief would not say from what source he obtained his information as to the contemplated flocking of gamblers to Brooklyn. It was understood, however, that the suggestion had come to him from Manhattan that, as the poolroom men in this borough would probably be forced to keep under cover for a time, many of them might cross over to Brooklyn to carry on operations.

ACTRESS' PLEA IN DIVORCE SUIT.

Made Sacrifices to Save Husband, Then Found He Was Faithless, She Says.

After sacrificing her jewels and furniture to save her husband from imprisonment on a charge of grand larceny, Bertha Howard, an actress, found, she alleges, that he had spent the money he was charged with stealing on another woman. George Kemerle is the man's name, and he was formerly Treasurer of the Broad Street Theatre in Philadelphia. The actress, who in private life is known as Mrs. Mollie B. Kemerle, was married to him in that city July 4, 1880. Now she has commenced an action against him for an absolute divorce, her attorneys being Cohen Brothers of 346 Broadway.

Lawrence Cohen of the firm said yesterday that she was only seventeen years old at the time of the ceremony, and that when Kemerle's accounts were examined in 1897 a shortage of $2,000 was discovered. He was arrested and his wife came to his rescue, only to have him abandon her immediately after his release. The woman named in the case is Anna McLoughlin, wife of a Philadelphia furniture dealer.

Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order directing the service of the summons and complaint by publication.

Collision Near Port Byron.

PORT BYRON, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Owing to the failure of the brakes, two freight trains collided head-on this afternoon on the New York Central. Engineer W. F. Decker of the east-bound train was injured, but not fatally. The Empire State Express was flagged just in time to prevent another collision.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

The First Autumn Showing of

Ladies' Suits, Jackets, Waists and Skirts

Will Be Monday and Following Days.

The assortment of Tailor Made Suits includes the newest foreign and domestic models, in imported Venetian, Cheviot, Broadcloth and Homespun; the fit and workmanship superb; the best colorings in blouse, tight fitting, double breasted and reefer effects, with new style flared and flounce Skirt, from - $13.75 to $95.00

Fall Jackets, the newest and most attractive styles.

A large variety of Dress Skirts from - - - - - - - - $4.98 up.

Walking and Rainy Day Skirts of all wool double faced cloth; the best colors; seven inch hem and pockets at $8.50, materials alone costing $10.00; also a line at $4.25; worth $7.00.

Fancy Waists of colored silk, all styles, from $2.98 up.

Black Taffeta Waists, fall styles, at - - - - - - - - - - $4.50

French Flannel Waists, all colors, tucked or plain, at $2.75; worth $3.75

A special Silk Petticoat, in all the newest shades, with accordion plaited graduated ruffle and ruche, some with double accordion plaited ruffle, for - - - - - - - - - - $10.98; value $16.00.

LYONS VELVETS.

A complete assortment awaits your inspection, including Mirroir and Panne Velours in the correct Millinery Colors.

We mention a few remarkably good values:

Lyons Mirroir Velvets, soft Millinery Finish, 30 colorings - 98 cts. yd.

Panne Velour in beautiful evening and street shades, at - $1.45 yd.

Silk Face Velvets, every color and Black - - - - - - - 89 cts. yd.

An excellent Millinery Velvet in Black

Mirroired - - 98 cts. yd. | Plain - - 89 cts. yd.

Rich Black Panne Velour, soft and bright - - - - - - - 85 cts. yd.

24-inch Lyons Printed Velutina, Small Novelty Patterns, choice colors, for waists - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50 cts. yd.

A really handsome Black Velvet at - - - - - - - - - 69 cts. yd.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Underwear.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Underwear of the best English makers.

Merino, Silk, Silk and Wool, and All Wool.

Balbriggan and Linen Mesh Underwear.

Balbriggan and Swiss Ribbed Underwear for Women.

Hosiery.

Ladies' and Children's

Plain and Fancy Cashmere and Merino Hose.

Men's Fancy Embroidered Half Hose.

Cotton, Merino, Cashmere, and Silk.

Golf Hose.

Ladies' Hand-Knit Shetland Wool Spencers.

Broadway & 19th Street.

TROLLEY CARS CRASH IN FOG.

Three Persons Badly Hurt in Accident on Flushing Meadows Trestle.

There was a head-on collision between two cars of the New York and Queens County Line yesterday morning at Flushing, Borough of Queens. The accident occurred on the trestle on the Flushing meadows, and was due to the dense fog that prevailed. Three persons were seriously injured.

The accident occurred between the first and second switch of the trestle. Car 307 was going from Long Island City, and was in charge of Conductor D. Mulligan and Motorman Thomas Bell. The other car, No. 309, was arriving from an opposite direction on the same track, and was in charge of Conductor R. Chapman and Motorman C. H. Childauer. The collision was so violent that most of the passengers were thrown from their seats.

Motorman Childauer, who lives in Long Island City, was severely injured about the head and body. Miss Ella Munson of Flushing, one of the passengers, received a severe scalp wound, her face was terribly cut by flying glass, and she was also internally injured; her condition is serious. Motorman Bell was injured about the body.

SALUTE PASTOR AS PRESIDENT.

Boys Recognize Mr. Blight's Resemblance to Mr. McKinley.

The Rev. P. G. Blight, pastor of the Palisade Methodist Church of Jersey City, had an amusing experience on Friday afternoon. He bears a slight resemblance to President McKinley, and this he has increased by shaving off his mustache. Pastor Blight says he did not do this to add to the resemblance, however. He was passing through New York Avenue when, just as he approached, a group of boys who were playing on the sidewalk, one of them said:

"Git off de walk, youse fellers. Here comes President McKinley."

"You are mistaken, my boy," said Pastor Blight.

"Say, dat don't go," was the reply. "Don't you 'spose I know President McKinley when I see him?"

Pastor Blight said he did not think it worth while to argue the matter with the boy, and he passed on his way.

Freight Wreck Near Geneva.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—A bad freight wreck occurred last night on the main line of the Lehigh Valley Road. The train broke in two and thirty-five loaded cars were piled in a heap. The accident occurred about three miles south of the junction of the old and new branches, two miles east of Geneva station. All trains on the main line leaving here after 9 o'clock last night went on the old road to Sayre. The officials of the Lehigh Road refuse to state the extent of the damage. No one is known to have been killed or injured.

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.

Revenues, $102,354,579.29; Expenditures, $107,249,298.13; Deficit, $4,894,718.84.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Auditor Castle for the Post Office Department received to-day the trial balance showing receipts and expenditures of the postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. This statement, taken in connection with that of the money order statement, which was completed a week ago, shows the entire financial results of the postal service for the fiscal year. The financial statement of the postal service proper for the year 1900 is as follows:

Expenditures, $107,249,298.13; revenue, $102,354,579.29; excess of expenditures over revenue, $4,894,718 84.

The excess of expenditures over receipts or net deficit of the postal service is about $1,500,000 less than the deficit for the preceding fiscal year.

The principal item of revenue is the sale of stamps and stamped paper. That item, for the year under review amounted to $94,013,699.63, an increase of $6,733,045.62 over the preceding year. The total financial transactions of the postal service, including the money order statement, were $714,394,191.22 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

TO THROW OPEN INDIAN LANDS.

Secretary Will Dispose of 74,125 Acres in Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Secretary of the Interior has decided to dispose of, at public sale, the ceded lands of the Chippewa Indians, adjoining the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations, in Minnesota. These lands comprise 33,316 acres of agricultural land near the White Earth Reservation, and 39,922 acres of pine land, containing 76,384,000 feet of pine. The value of this pine land is $231,489.

The Red Lake land is 887 acres of pine, containing 488,000 feet, valued at $1,485. The aggregate area of land to be disposed of is 74,125 acres.

OFFERED STOLEN CURTAINS.

Clark Tried to Pledge Them in the Shop Whence They Had Come.

Two hand-painted curtains valued at $50 brought William Clark of 423 East Twenty-eighth Street to grief in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. They were sent by the Globe Loan Company, a pawnshop, to the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms to be sold Friday afternoon, and they had hardly reached there when Clark stole them and carried them back to the pawnshop from which they had come as fast as his legs would carry him to negotiate a loan.

Manager Rogers sent for a policeman as soon as he had recovered from the surprise of seeing the property so promptly returned in such a manner and Clark was arrested. Magistrate Cornell held the prisoner for trial in $500 bail.

Sunday
October 7, 1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-22

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Special Sale of Untrimmed Hats

500 dozen Ladies' Untrimmed Fur Felt Hats in a large variety of new dress shapes, short back sailor effects, etc., black and all colors; were formerly 85c. to $1.35 each, reduced to **50c** each.

Large assortment of genuine French Felt Hats (Paris make); all dress shapes; imported for ideas; black and choice colorings; colors that cannot be made in this country; were formerly $2.00 to $2.75, reduced to **1.00** each.

Special Values in Feathers.

50 dozen Bronze Green Coque Breasts, 12 inches long; value 65c., at **45c** each.

25 dozen Fancy Black Birds, good size; formerly 68c. each, reduced to **35c**

200 dozen French Wings, several styles; black and colors (all Paris make); formerly 48c. to $1.00, at **25c** and **48c** per pair.

30 dozen Imported Quill effects, in black, white and colors; very desirable for simply trimmed hats; formerly 65c. each, reduced to **19c**

Ostrich Plumes.

50 dozen ¾ Black Ostrich Plumes, all good hard flue; brilliant black, 12 inches long; value $1.50 each at **1.15**

Final Sale of Special Fancy Silks.

Only immense lots could withstand the buying these have undergone. In spite of thousands of yards retailed, there is still a goodly aggregation left behind.

The Prime Favorites in Braided Designs;
The Best of the year's Print Warp Taffetas;
Besides an Excellent Variety of Lace Effects.

Intrinsic 1.25 and 1.50 values. Silks that measure to our best standards.

67c Gives choice of them all. It is an event that merits attention from all.

Other Notable Specials.

27-inch Black Taffetas, very desirable quality, carrying our decided recommendation **69c**

23-inch Black Satin Duchesse, admirable grade **69c**

Masterpieces of Modern Laces.

We have secured the pick of the creations displayed at the Paris Exposition—true works of art, blending the subtlest skill in execution with a designing ability that pertains only to genius. It is at once a liberal education in fashion, and a delight to all connoisseurs.

Selected Specimens Adorn Our Windows.

Spangled and Beaded Nets.

Newest small figure and leaf designs, 27 inches wide **1.25 to 1.95** yard.
Large bowknot and ribbon effects, medallions **2.25**
Scroll designs, spangled and beaded, well covered **2.68**
Large and small flowers and figures **3.85 to 4.68**

Point D'Esprit Nets—Special.

44-inch all-silk black Point D'Esprit Nets **70c**
45-inch white cotton Point D'Esprit Dress Nets **48c**

Venise Laces—Special.

A number of single pieces were included in our purchases, a limited quantity only of each design, hence grouped at one price.

Venise Irregular Bandings (serpentines and garlands), in butter, champagne and Arabe shades;—also Batiste Applique Bandings in garland designs, whose full values reach to $1.75 yd. from $1.25. One uniform price, Monday, covers the whole **98c**

SUIT and WRAP PRICES at Close of Season Could Be No Lower.

Tailor Jackets in black and colored all wool kersey, a taffeta lined handsome model coat **10.00**

Fur Trimmed Coats in best kersey, tan or black, Persian and beaver revers and collar, silk lined throughout, the $30 grade **24.75**

Top Coats in tan, black and Oxford high-class tailor finish, silk lined,

18.00 21.00 29.75 45.00

Novelties in Blouses and Paletots.

Tailor Suits, black broadcloth and pebble cheviot, fly front or loose double-breasted, new flare skirt, *entire Suit silk lined* **19.50**

Tailor Skirts, fine all wool black cheviot, new effect, best tailor finish **7.50**

Silk Velour Eton Coats, plain or elaborately embroidered with satin or mohair braid; lined with heavy satin **29.75**

Opera Wraps, extra long, with double fronts; shoulder cape and high storm collar, edged with Thibet, quilted lining **19.75**

Golf Capes, of all-wool Scotch plaid back rugs and shawls, with or without hoods **7.50**

Imported Golf Capes, 40 inches long, finished with rows of stitching, new flare velvet collar **12.50** and **16.50**

"Liserine" Seal Plush Cape (guaranteed waterproof), collar and front trimmed with Alaska Sable, finest satin lining, insure satisfaction **25.00** and **35.00**

Opening Sale of Imported Petticoats.

A more artistic, charming collection was never exhibited.

PAQUIN, FELIX, PORET and CALVAYRAC,

whose triumphs of design secured highest Exposition honors in the Women's Temple of Dress, are represented by

Most sumptuous confections, each a picture of itself, created for wear at Receptions and Theatres.

From these rare models we have produced facsimiles and adaptations, forming an aggregate of attraction that is unequaled anywhere.

Imported models of Paquin, Felix, Poret and Calvayrac—richest brocaded silks, embellished with laces, ribbons, and insertions, beruffled and ornate **49.00**

Petticoats after the same models, street and evening **25.00**

A collection of Lace Trimmed Silk Petticoats **12.50**

Petticoats, with deep double knife pleatings, ruche top and bottom, in black, street and evening colorings **8.98**

Petticoats, with 9-inch accordion pleating, ruffled edge, black and all new Autumn colors **4.98**

The Underskirts of Every Day.

Black Mohair Underskirts, most serviceable **1.69**
Black Mercerized Underskirts, deep knife pleating, flounce and ruffling **1.49**
Black and Colored Mercerized, knife pleated **98c**
Misses' Sateen Petticoats, 8 to 16 years **69c**
Outing Flannel Underskirts, lace trimmed, Spanish flounce, emb. edge **50c**
Plain Outing Flannel Underskirts **19c**

Nineteenth Street — Sixth Avenue — Twentieth Street

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

ANNUAL PLATE SALE

For several years it has been our custom to hold at least once a year a Special Plate Sale.

These sales are not gotten up on the impulse of the moment, nor are they the getting together of odds and ends of poor selling patterns, etc., and offering them to you at a slight reduction. This sale is the result of carefully laid and well matured plans, which it has taken many, many months to consummate. Over 1,000 dozen plates have been specially purchased for this sale. We believe you should anticipate your plate wants at this time. A few examples must suffice for hundreds, yes, a thousand dozen, of plates.

Among the 25c. Plates There are in this lot many different styles and characters of decorations. Some with solid tinted borders and gold, others with flower decoration, all highly ornamented and not a plate in the entire lot worth less than 50c., some more. You select one or as many as you wish, at **25c. each**

Among the 50c. Plates There are several different manufactures of plates at this price; assorted decorations, sizes, etc.

Among the $1 Plates Here are Doulton plates with flower decoration and raised enamel border, Limoges plates with pink or green borders, festoons of flowers and gold lace and gold edge. Austrian plates with green or maroon borders and gold, cupid centre decoration with cloud effect.

Special Lot of Austrian Plates at $1 These are some that were specially manufactured for this sale. Maroon border with large clusters of flowers in centre and also on border of plate, heavy gold edge and also gold lace work over the colored border. You would expect to pay $2.00 for these plates.

Welsh Rabbit Plates A most decided novelty which we originated and which we control for this country. There are six different designs all in rabbit decoration. Plates are entirely new and will not be seen elsewhere in this city, Price, **4.50 dozen**

Closing Out Rich Dinner Set at 25% Less than Regular Price We have eight very rich dinner sets which we desire to close out at once. There are five Haviland, one Guerin & Co., one Elite and one T. & V., all celebrated Limoges makes. The sets are perfect in every way and artistically and beautifully decorated. The prices range from $175.00 to $300.00, from which a reduction of 25% will be made. The opportunity is here presented for purchasing of rich dinner sets, at an unusual saving. We also call special attention to our open stock dinner sets, carrying as we do the largest assortment of open stock patterns of any house in this country. You purchase any number of pieces that you wish from hundreds of different patterns and at prices here, as throughout our entire store, "¼ less than elsewhere."

Glassware Our department of table glassware was never as complete as at the present time. Some new gold patterns have been recently added, also some new shapes in fine imported glass sets. We ask your special attention to this department of our business.

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

AS SPECIALS

for this week, and this week only,

The following

Extraordinary Values.

Dress Silks.

	Value.	This Week.
Black Silk Taffetas—yard wide	1.15	.79
Black and White Satin Stripes	.75	.49
Black Satin Stripe Taffeta	.75	.49
Col'd Taffetas—27 inch	.98	.69

ALSO

Corded and Plisse Taffetas—white, black and colors; worth 69		.49
Black Satin Duchesse and Poult De Soies—rich, lustrous qualities—were 1.25		.98
Black Corded Taffetas—scattered over with woven Satin Spots		.85

Silk Dress Velvets for trimming or entire Waists and costumes—black, and all shades to match or contrast with leading colors .79.... .98.... 1.25

Dress Goods.

	Value.	This Week.
All Wool Homespuns—54 inch	.89	.59
All Wool Homespuns—40 inch	.65	.49
Plaid face Suitings—52 inch	1.25	.79
Granite Weaves and Invisible Checks	.49	.26
All Wool Zibelines	.49	.29

ALSO

50 inch Venetian Cloths—worth 1.19	.89
Silk and Wool Plaids; best colors	.69
Handsome Cloth Plaids—54 inch	.98
Black Cheviots—sponged and shrunk	.49
Black Broadcloths—50 inch	.98
Fine Black Broadcloths—54 inch	1.69
Imported Black Venetians—52 inch	1.98
Kersey Cloakings—all shades—54 inch	1.85 to 2.85

Comfortables and Quilts.

	Value.	This Week.
White crochet—full size—hemmed or fringed	1.29	.98
Full size crochet—pink, blue and gold—fast color—fringed	1.95	1.49
Persian Cloth Comfortables	1.75	1.25
French Sateen—ex. heavy	2.49	1.79

Upholstery Department.

	Value.	This Week.
Novelty Irish Point Curtains—col'd applique borders	5.98	3.98
Mercerized Brocade Portieres	8.98	5.98
Persian Stripe Draperies	.59	.39
All Silk Satin Damasks	2.98	1.98
Ruffled Muslins—lace trim	.29	.19
Brocade Armure Table Covers—3 yds	2.98	1.49

ALSO

Large variety of Irish Point Curtains, uncommon and very artistic designs, such as Empire Wreath, Baskets, Flower Scrolls, Pond Lilies and solid work of Scroll and fancy designs—bought to special advantage and worth fully a third more 7.98...9.98...11.98

Mercerized Brocade Curtains—solid shade—beautiful effects 9.98

Imported Velour Portieres—richest quality—high art colorings and designs—Reversible Sides in artistic contrasts.. 32.98...29.98...24.98

Tapestry Portieres—Triple color combinations, full length and width—far below value 2.98

Tapestry Portieres in heavy Corduroy weaves—all colorings to match any furnishings—all with heavy fringes 4.98

High Art Decorative Tickings—for Walls and Furniture—light and dark, particularly dainty effects in flower festoons and stripes—others ask .40 .25

Tapestry Couch Covers—Moorish and Turkish designs—fringed all round; worth 4.50 3.49

Also, in Rugs

SMYRNA HALL RUNNERS

Reversible—colorings to harmonize with any furnishings or decorations—

2½x 9 feet 3.98
3 x 9 feet 4.98
3 x12 feet 6.49

Comparison with similar elsewhere will show these prices to be exceptionally low!

ROYAL WILTON CARPETS

Rich dark reds, combined with dull blue and terra cotta—Bokhara effects; Olive with white and Egyptian red combinations; also, small Persian designs in striking combinations—also a dozen other designs and colorings—the handsomest Rugs yet produced by a firm who are famous for artistic designs—

8¼x10½ ft. 23.98 | 9x12 ft. 26.98
6x9 ft. 14.98 | 10x15 ft. 38.98

Each size Two to Three dollars less than lowest prices elsewhere for same Rugs.

Household Muslins

Why do we do so great a business?....Why can we SELL a single yard, or a single sheet, for less than case price?....We do a great business because we offer none but reputable goods, at prices that make them great values....We can sell at the prices that we do because we are such large cash buyers.

These prices illustrate the point:—

PILLOW CASES AND SHEETS.

Good, strong Bleached Muslin—torn, not cut—will iron straight—will please in wear and bring you here again when others are needed.

PILLOW CASES.		SHEETS.	
42x36	8	63x90	.29
45x36	9	72x90	.33
50x36	10	81x90	.37
54x36	11	90x90	.41

Other Brands equally low.

Unbleached Sheets—extra wide hems—81x90 inches (2¼x2½ yds.) .45

Made of an excellent Muslin that sells at 22 cents a yard—you save ten cents besides making and sewing.

Unsurpassed "Wamsutta" Muslin for shirts and underwear—yard wide—worth 12½ 8¾

Ladies' Wrappers

Department enlarged—and removed to New Third Floor Addition.

	Value.	This Week.
Dark Cambric—Best colors	.98	.69
Flannelette—Flounced skirt	1.29	.79
Cashmere Tea Gowns	4.98	3.98
Elderdown Sacques	1.25	.79

ALSO

Flannelette Wrappers—French Flannel colorings and designs—tucked yokes with round ruffle, or yoke effect with full satin ribbon or emb'y trim—deep flounce—fitted back—worth 2.69 1.49

Ladies' Dresses and Wraps.

	Value.	This Week.
Fine Kersey Jackets	7.50	4.98
Fine Tan Kersey Jackets	15.00	9.98
Golf Capes—Plaid faced	12.00	7.98
Tailor-made Suits	16.50	10.98
Black Silk Dress Skirts	14.00	8.98
Golf Skirts—Dble face	5.50	3.98
Golf Skirts—Best colors	8.98	5.98
Corded Silk Waists	3.98	2.98
French Flannel Waists—4 styles	3.50	1.98

ALSO

Ladies' Col'd Taffeta Dress Waists—all over insertings and tucks or fancy velvet trim'd yoke—Bishop sleeve or flare cuff—lined throughout 5.98

Finer Silk Waists to 27.98

Black Brilliantine Waists—fine tucked yoke—box pleated back—new collar and sleeves—full lined 1.98

Ladies' fine French Flannel—emb'd front—roll over collar—flare cuff sleeve—corded back—lined throughout— 2.69

Fine French Flannel Military—strap shoulders—gilt soutache and Button trim—Bishop sleeves 3.98

Finer Flannel Waists to 4.98

Fine Tailor Made Suits—fitted or blouse Jacket, silk lined—new flare skirt—stitched seams—finest tailor finish—colors and black 15.98

Blouse Suits of Plain Cloth and Pebble Cheviot—colors and black—taffeta or satin lined Jacket—satin stitched double collar, belts to match—skirts, inserted flare or flare ruffle 18.98

Finer Tailor Made Suits to 59.98

New Box Coats of Fine Kersey—best shades—tailor stitched collars and cuffs—fine satin lining to match 15.98

Finer Jackets and Automobile Coats to $53.98. Many dollars less than same qualities are elsewhere sold.

Ladies' Underwear.

	Value.	This Week.
Empire Night Dresses	.59	.49
Tucked Drawers	.29	.21
White Skirts—trimmed flounce	1.35	.98

ALSO

Cambric Corset Covers—hemstitched tucks front and back or round neck, with inserting and lace; worth 39 .27

Ladies' Gowns—superior muslin—V or high neck—four Emb'y insertings hemstitch tucks and insertions .69

Muslin or Cambric—V, square or high neck—20 styles—lace or emb'y trim .98

Fine Cambric Gowns—Empire or high neck—dainty trim of emb'y or hemstitch tucks and insertions 1.25

Finer Gowns to 13.49

Ladies' Muslin Drawers—tucks and ruffle of embroidery .39

Cambric or Muslin—wide ruffles, two or three insertings of fancy lace or deep embroidery .59

Finer—wide ruffles of Point de Paris, Val, or extra fine emb'y .79

Finer Drawers to 4.98

Babies' Wear

	Value.	This Week.
Cashmere Dresses—light colors	1.39	.98
Long Bedford Cord Coats	2.69	1.98

ALSO

Manufacturers' Sample Line Fine Dresses—fine lace and embroidery trim—value 2.69 1.49

Value, 3.50 1.98. Value, 2.98 1.69

Fine all wool Bedford (long or short;) also short boucle coats—lace, emb'y, ribbon and braid trim—box or bias cut—sizes to 3 years 4.98

Babies' Short and long coats—heavy and medium cord silks—round, pointed or waist effects—newest emb'y, lace, furs and ribbon trim—silk lined throughout 8.98

Still finer Coats to 25.00.

Babies' Silk caps—baby pattern emb'y trim—cordings and hand stitchings—ruches, ribbon run—special value .98

Finer Caps to 3.98.

Little Children's crystal Bengaline bonnets—full pleated fronts, Normandy crowns—feather and ribbon trim—wide silk ties 2.98

Finer Bonnets to 10.98.

Ladies' Petticoats

	Value.	This Week.
Mercerized Moire Sateen—look like silk—deep flounce	2.39	1.89

ALSO

Fine Taffeta Silk—deep accordion flounce—ruche finish—also dust ruffle—excellent quality and good wearing—value 8.98 6.98

Silk Moreen—double umbrella ruffle cord finish—full width skirt—value, 3.50 2.79

(Extra size—for stout figues, 2.98.)

Fine Mohair—lined throughout—deep umbrella ruffle, with cluster tucks 2.79

(All above in Black and leading colors.)

At all prices up to $18.98 we show a most complete stock of the most desirable styles in Taffeta Silk, Silk or Wool Moreen, Mohair, Plain and Mercerized Sateen and Italian Cloth—Black, Colors, and fancy Stripes—with trimmings of Lace, Pleatings or Flounces—pinked, corded or ruche finish.

Compare prices with those elsewhere for same qualities.

Boys' Clothing

	Value.	This Week.
Navy Sailor Suits—3 to 10	2.98	1.98
Double Breast Suits—6 to 15	2.49	1.59
3 pce. Suits—10 to 16 yrs	4.50	2.98
Outing Flannel Shirts—7 to 16	.49	.29
Percale and Outing Waists	.29	.19
"Mother's Friend" Waists	.49	.29
Cheviot Knee Pants—4 to 15	.50	.25
Worsted Golf Caps	.25	12½
Blue Cloth Tams	.39	.25

ALSO

Double Breast Suits—2 pr. trousers—splendid quality—worth 4.98 2.98

Russian Blouse Suits—also Russian "Middy" Suits—in fine Cloths and velvet corduroy—up-to-date dress suits for little fellows—3 to 8 yrs 4.98

Finer—special novelties—to 9.98.

Our 9.98 suits equal outfitters' at $15.00.
Our 4.98 suits equal outfitters' at $7.00.

See—Compare—Prove!

Fancy Juvenile Suits—Vestee and Norfolk—3 to 10 years—plain colors and neat fancies 3.98

Military—blue and gray—velvet collar, heavy braid—emb'd gold stars 4.98

GAMBLERS AWAIT ORDERS

Moved to Observe Caution After a Mysterious Hint.

THEIR TRUST IN THE POLICE

Fear Reserved for Agents of Reform Societies—Credit Croker with a "Bluff."

The mysterious "tip" which closed the gambling houses in the lower part of the city on Friday night, notably along Park Row and the near-by side streets, lost its force yesterday, and all the places were running as usual. It had been expected, and some of the policemen on beat in this locality went so far as to say that no proprietor would open until after election, and the "scare" was attributed generally to the influence of Richard Croker, who, within the last few days, has said he will be only too glad to co-operate with Bishop Potter in his efforts to purify the lower east side. Some of the gambling-house keepers took this to apply indirectly to them and have been on the lookout for anything that might happen, knowing, they said, that if they were ordered to close it would be only temporarily or at most until after election.

The "tip" on Friday night was as sudden as it was unexpected to the playing public gathered in the various gambling houses. Up to within 7:55 o'clock crowds surrounded the tables and betting was brisk. Suddenly the change came. There was no commotion, but as if by common consent lights began to go out, chips were hurriedly cashed, the players were bundled unceremoniously into the streets, and the places were in darkness as the last of the players groped their way down the different stairways, each man asking his neighbor what was up. Some of the "lookouts," to accelerate their movements, cried out: "The cops are coming," and it had the desired effect.

Whether a word from Chief Devery's men, or whether telepathic communication from Headquarters permeated the lower town resorts simultaneously, no man could or would explain, and the patrolmen seemed equally in the dark.

The movement, however, did not affect the houses above Fourteenth Street. The Tenderloin was wide open as usual. Not a gambling house was closed, no "lookout" was more careful than usual, and even the disorderly women in the streets were undisturbed by fear of any new orders from high police sources affecting them.

Conditions yesterday in the Tenderloin were unchanged. The "scare," also, that had been thrown into the down-town district, had in practical effect, worn off, but there prevailed a lingering belief here as well as up town that something is going to happen before long, and it might be as well to observe caution. This feeling related only to the gambling houses. The poolrooms had not been molested, and there were no signs that the police are paying any attention to them. They were not only running and crowded, but the doors of nearly all were wide open, and men came and went at will without even the formality of a challenge from the "lookouts."

The gambling houses were more difficult of access. One place in Park Row, near the City Hall, that up to Friday night had been operating as a gambling resort, opened yesterday as a poolroom. The roulette wheels and other gambling paraphernalia had been put out of sight, and nothing was to be seen in the room save the racing cards and the accessories to race betting. The most significant indication that something, at least, "is in the air" was the caution observed by the "lookouts" in the gambling houses. Unless a man was known it was in some instances impossible to get in. In several places access was denied, and it was said that there was "nothing doing," yet the rattle of chips could be plainly heard, showing that games were in progress. One gambler explained the situation thus:

"This threatened crusade and the approach of election have caused considerable uneasiness. The police feel that they must make a bluff, and we are prepared for the shut-down when orders come, but at the same time we are going ahead, knowing that, so far as the police are concerned, we will get proper notice. But what we are afraid of is that some of these law and order societies will send a new gang of spies out—men that we don't know—and make trouble. But you can bet that we are going to run to the limit, and if Croker feels that he has got to make good his bluff to satisfy the church people, why, then, 'close' is the order until the storm blows over."

It is expected that the Society for the Prevention of Crime may make a move before long. Reports have come to its officers lately of sums lost in Tenderloin houses, and one complaint was lodged only a day or two ago by a man who said that he had lost over $3,000 in a West Thirty-fourth Street gambling house within the last two weeks. The officers of the society would not talk for publication yesterday.

Neither Chief Devery nor the down-town precinct Captains had anything to communicate yesterday of Friday night's mysterious "tip."

Bishop Potter, it was reported yesterday will be in town to-morrow, and his report in reference to vice on the lower east side together with charges against police officials, will be presented to Mayor Van Wyck. This could not be confirmed through any one connected with the Bishop in his expected crusade.

Pythian Wheelmen Incorporated.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—A certificate of incorporation of the Pythian Wheelmen of Greater New York was filed to-day with the Secretary of State for the purpose of encouraging wheeling and establishing a clubhouse for the Knights of Pythias of the State. Among the Directors are B. B Levy, Dr. Isadore Goldstein, P. McNeil, and Leo Levy, all of New York City.

Dr. Taylor's Many Anniversaries.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Taylor of this city is in Whitney's Point to-day, celebrating the following anniversaries: The seventy-ninth anniversary of his birth, the fifty-third anniversary of his marriage, the fifty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the ministry, the anniversaries of his son's marriage, and of the christening of his grandson.

Paramount Issue in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 6.—Mr. Morine, the leader of the Opposition, issued a manifesto to-day, in which he declares himself an adherent of the Reid contract, which he makes the main issue of the campaign. Mr. Morine will not seek to withdraw the telegraph line from Mr. Reid, but will support and co-operate with him. He states his intention to resign Mr. Reid's solicitorship if he be intrusted with power.

Burglars Rob Argusville Post Office.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Post Office at Argusville, N. Y., was entered by burglars last night. The safe was blown open and some money and stamps taken. Sylvester Lehman, brother of the Postmaster, was awakened by the explosion, and he fired several shots at the three burglars, who fled, returning the shots as they ran.

Greek Prize Awarded at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—The Hugh Chamberlain Greek Prize, awarded for the best entering examination in Greek to Yale College, was divided between Robert Elmer Chandler of Auburndale, Mass., and Francis Edward Howland of Asheville, N. C. Honorable mention was made of Harry Gickson of Milwaukee, Wis., and Raymond T. Hill of North Branford, Conn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S POPULATION

State Now Has 411,588 Inhabitants, a Gain of 9.3 Per Cent. Since 1890.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Census Bureau has made public the figures for the State of New Hampshire. The population of the State in 1900 is 411,588, as against 376,530 in 1890, representing an increase since 1890 of 35,058, or 9.3 per cent. This rate of increase has been substantially constant for three successive decades, having been 8.5 per cent. for the decade from 1880 to 1890 and 9 per cent. for the decade from 1870 to 1880. There was a decrease in the population of the State of 2.3 per cent. from 1860 to 1870, and an increase of only 2.5 per cent. during the decade immediately preceding.

The population of New Hampshire in 1900 is nearly three times as large as the population given for 1790. The largest increase was for the decade from 1790 to 1800, when it was 41,973, or 29.5 per cent. The total land surface of New Hampshire is, approximately, 9,005 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the present time being 45.7.

The population of the State by counties is as follows, the first figures in each case being for 1900 and the second for 1890:

Belknap	19,526	20,321
Carroll	16,895	18,124
Cheshire	31,321	29,579
Coos	25,468	28,211
Grafton	40,844	37,217
Hillsborough	112,640	93,247
Merrimack	52,430	49,435
Rockingham	51,118	49,650
Strafford	39,337	38,442
Sullivan	18,009	17,304

There have been no territorial changes in the counties of New Hampshire since 1890. Of the ten counties in the State all but two have increased in population during the decade. The greatest gains are shown in Coos County, 26.9 per cent., and in Hillsborough County, 20.7 per cent. Hillsborough County shows much the largest numerical increase, having gained 19,393 inhabitants. Manchester is situated in this county.

The two counties showing a decrease in population are Belknap and Carroll. There are ten cities in New Hampshire for which the population is separately returned, exclusive of Manchester, which, being over 25,000, has been already announced. They are as follows, the first figures in each case being for 1900 and the second for 1890:

Berlin	8,886	3,729
Concord	19,632	17,004
Dover	13,207	12,790
Franklin	5,846	4,085
Keene	9,165	7,446
Laconia	8,042	6,143
Nashua	27,890	19,711
Portsmouth	10,637	9,827
Rochester	8,466	7,396
Somersworth	7,023	6,207

Of the above named ten cities, the smallest, Franklin, has a population of 5,846. They all show a marked increase in population since 1890, but the most striking instance of growth is presented by the City of Berlin, which has increased in population from 3,729 to 8,886, or 138.2 per cent.

FURTHER CENSUS RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Census Bureau announces the population of the following cities:

Troy, N. Y., 60,651, against 60,196 in 1890, a decrease of 305, or .50 per cent. The population of the city by wards is:

Ward 1	3,527	Ward 8	3,865
Ward 2	4,370	Ward 9	4,396
Ward 3	4,730	Ward 10	6,618
Ward 4	4,586	Ward 11	3,923
Ward 5	6,890	Ward 12	4,829
Ward 6	3,938	Ward 13	5,852
Ward 7	5,582		

The population of the annexed territory of Troy, which becomes effective Jan. 1, 1901, is 14,406, making a total population for the city of 75,057.

Tacoma, Washington, 37,714, against 36,006 in 1890, an increase of 1,708, or 4.74 per cent.

Newcastle, Penn., 28,339, against 11,600 in 1890, an increase of 16,739, or 144.30 per cent.

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WON UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

List of Successful Candidates Before the Cornell Faculty.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Secretary of the Cornell University Faculty to-night gave out the following list of successful candidates for the university scholarships, each valued at $400:

Carrie Louise Allen, arts, Buffalo; Daniel Martin Bucklet, Millbrook; George Willbert Cottis, Bergen; Clarence Augustus Dawley, Everett; William Jameson, Buffalo; Ernest Wilbur Jones, John Frank Korn, Dunkirk; Roy Henry Kipp, Shortsville; Walter Hamlin Kniskern, Deposit; Frank Davis Mitchell, Mount Vernon; William Noff, Walton; Robert Rankin, Ithaca; Frederick William Rope, Brooklyn; Harland Bryant Tibbett, Ithaca; George Burr Upton, Ithaca; Carrie Adele Warner, Rochester; Louise Electra Watrous, Mansfield, Penn.; Avice McIntosh Watt, Brooklyn.

"Sam'l of Posen" a Bankrupt.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 6.—M. B. Curtis, ("Sam'l of Posen,") the actor, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day, confessing liabilities of $117,000; assets, $25.

Battleships to be Laid Up.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The battleships Indiana and Massachusetts will be laid up at the League Island Navy Yard, it having been decided that it is unwise to begin extensive repairs on them at this time.

WERE MARRIED IN SECRET.

Miss Eugenie Coupe Became Mrs. Foulke Two Weeks Ago.

DOUGLASTON, L. I., Oct. 6.—Announcement was made to-day of the marriage two weeks ago of Miss Eugenie Coupe and Bayard Foulke. Miss Coupe is the daughter of a wealthy retired broker, and Mr. Foulke is the representative of a New York publishing house.

They had known each other for two years, and the only objection to the marriage by their parents was on the score of youth. The young couple were unwilling to wait, however, and on Sunday, Sept. 24, they met by arrangement and went to the home of the Rev. Charles N. Newbold, pastor of Christ's Church, at Manhasset, and asked him to perform the ceremony, which he did in the presence of a member of his family.

After the marriage they returned to their homes and said nothing about it until Friday, when the bride told her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Foulke have been forgiven and are receiving the congratulations of their friends.

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IN THE THEATRES

THE STRIKING FEATURES OF MANSFIELD'S "HENRY V" AND "LOST RIVER."

In the multitude of hastily recorded impressions of the work of any great actor, when that work is still new, the personality of the artist is found to count for more than his art. That was the case with a large proportion of the contemporary criticisms of Macready, Forrest, and Edwin Booth. The last named was particularly lucky, though, in his lack of all eccentricities of voice and manner, in the beauty and dignity of his presence, and the perfection of his elocution. Except by old stagers, who would not accept as true dramatic art acting so unlike the stilted performances of their theatrical favorites, he was accepted as the very prince or knightly hero he essayed to portray. All through his career, even in his sorrowful later years, there was little of the customary ignorant caviling about his "conception" of his rôles. But few other actors, even the greatest, have been so fortunate.

Richard Mansfield has triumphed above all reasonable expectation in his denotement of the valor, the integrity, the royal dignity, the noble sympathy of Shakespeare's King Henry V. He is a great actor, whose fame has been largely associated with sombre, sinister, fantastical subjects. The cruel ambition of Gloster, and his delirium on the eve of his downfall; the pride, lust, and cowardice of Nero; the horror and remorse of the student, Rodion, starving in his garret; the vanity, extravagance, and pitiable degradation of the imaginary Beau Brummell, and the demoniacal wickedness of Hyde come to the mind of the practiced playgoer when Mansfield's name is mentioned.

It was known that both in Richard and Shylock his delivery of verse had greatly improved in his regard for cadence and measure in recent years; that he had outgrown the idea which seemed to control him once that the action is of vastly more importance than the word even in poetical drama, and had developed his portrayals of the crook-back King and the usurer of Venice accordingly. But that he could so far divest himself of mannerisms of speech and bearing, and repress his inclination to give illustrative "business" a foremost place in his acting, as to properly and effectively present an embodiment of Shakespeare's warrior King, was felt by some of his warmest admirers to be all but impossible; for "Henry V." is essentially a rhetorical piece. The actor of Henry is the chief soloist in a splendid declamatory and lyrical glorification of English prowess. He must sing the music or his attempt to embody the King fails. That is the chief thing, and Mr. Mansfield's splendid triumph therefore is one of the most notable incidents of his brilliant career.

While to the eye which demands the most commonplace symbolism he may not seem exactly like the young and soldierly King, (though it is even doubtful if much objection will ever be urged against his King Harry on that account,) the figure he presents is both graceful and fascinating. He is kingly, if it is kinglike to be ever gracious and dignified, and to bear one's self with authority. In the heroic passages he sustains the illusion. These statements are made to record both the impression made by an unprejudiced view of his acting upon the mind of one practiced observer and student of theatrical art, and the obvious effect of the work upon the crowds of intelligent spectators who have been drawn to the Garden Theatre. Mansfield's acting of Henry V., in short, is the most noteworthy feature of his magnificent production of the historical play, concerning the spectacular features of which enough has already been said.

To a large number of artistically inclined persons for whom the contemporary theatre offers little that is edifying, his portrayal of Henry will be particularly gratifying, as his Gloster was. That, in his novitiate, caused the loss of a small fortune in money, though it is now sure to draw a crowd whenever it is announced, but it brought to him the recognition and encouragement of artists and folks interested in art for its own sake, whose influential support was ultimately of great value to him. Such persons will take much pleasure in the moderation and fitness of his denotement of this hero's traits and the rare beauty of design in his environment; but it is a matter of greater moment that the multitude will also admire his fine acting, which will thus become a factor in the development of public taste and artistic education. To the young generation his matchless delivery of the rebuke to the conspirators,

Thou that didst bear the key to all of my counsels,
That knew the very bottom of my soul,

will come as a revelation. There is no other English-speaking actor who could so surely and touchingly express all the meaning of that passage, or could give the semblance of spontaneous utterance and deep feeling to the King's soliloquy on the eve of Agincourt—

'Tis not the balm, the sceptre and the ball,
The sword, the mace, the crown imperial.

How melodious and inspiring, too, is the delivery of that long passage, beginning: "What's he that wishes so?" and concluding with that magnificent prophecy of the future glory of St. Crispin's Day! The prayer is uttered as the hastily breathed, reverent devotion of a soldier about to go into battle, without the rather pretty theatric artifice that lesser actor, Rignold, used to lend to it, and equally modest and free from the trickery of the ordinary "star" are Mansfield's interviews with the soldiers and his demeanor in the beautiful climax of the scene after the announcement of victory. Of course, in the happy episode of the courtship of the English King and the French Princess an actor of his varied attainments could not fail.

Without a playhouse of his own, and, indeed, he is better off without one in this epoch, Mansfield now surely has a theatre of his own, and commands the support of all who look to the stage for entertainment not merely frivolous and diverting. He shares with two other men the foremost place on the English-speaking stage and his associates are now aged.

This has thus far been a term of many successes in the local theatres. The failures have been few. Joseph Arthur's new pictorial melodrama, "Lost River," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is another new play that will draw great crowds while it remains on view, and its popularity will not hurt the public morals in the least. Virtue never triumphed more completely than it does in "Lost River," while Vice has a hard struggle from the very first, and is finally riddled with bullets and irony.

I fancy, though, that the new drama is not quite as clever and vertebrate a play as the same capable play-builder's "Blue Jeans," and that, divested of its purely pictorial accessories, it would seem rather flat. But the pictorial accessories are fine and inspiring, especially the real sheep and horses, the toll gate, and the race for life on bicycles. The aqueduct of "real water" in the last act seemed to an unprejudiced eye very much like a very ordinary theatrical aqueduct of useful "scrim," and the rescue of the floating heroine reminded one of the marine effects in the old, old spectacle of "The Naiad Queen"; but that aqueduct does not amount to much after all.

The acting is all satisfying, from the hero to the sheep, though it seems that Mr. Courtleigh's experience in the politer drama has made him a somewhat repressed protagonist of melodrama. Doubtless, though, he knows his business, and he is certainly cheered as vigorously as the ones who play the villains are hissed. Mary Sanders is smartly effective in her taking rôle of the ungrammatical little girl who is so purposeful and pure, while a young comedian, Hans Roberts, acts with vim and unusual intelligence.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

Mrs. Le Moyne at Wallack's, Blanche Walsh and Henrietta Crossman.

Mrs. W. J. Le Moyne will begin her first engagement in New York as a star at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night in a play by Beatrice de Mille and Harriet Ford, called "The Greatest Thing in the World." The scene is laid in New York in the present day, and Mrs. Le Moyne will impersonate a wealthy widow, whose two sons are saved from disaster, moral and pecuniary, by her devotion and influence. The supporting company will include Florence Rockwell, Adelaide Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. John Glendinning, Wilton Lackaye, Robert Edeson, and Walter Thomas.

Blanche Walsh will begin an engagement at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night in a romantic melodrama by Eugene Presbrey, entitled "Marcelle," the story of which strongly resembles that told by Gilbert Parker in his widely read novel, called "The Seats of the Mighty." The scene changes from the France of Louis XV. to the neighborhood of Quebec at the time of the conquest of Canada by the British. Marcelle is a noble young woman, pursued by an unworthy but powerful lover, who is baffled at every turn by the man she loves. The play abounds, it is said, in exciting incidents and involves some handsome pictures. The supporting company will include Joseph Kilgour, Harold Russell, Algernon Tassin, and many others.

The new farce from the French of Pierre Decourcelles, called "Self and Lady," which will be acted for the first time in this country at the Madison Square Theatre to-morrow night, has the traditional "Pink Dominoes" kind of a plot. The treatment is everything in this kind of a piece. It is said in London, where the play has already been performed, that it is bright and diverting. It ought to be well acted at the Madison Square, as the cast will include E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, Arnold Daly, Isabel Irving, and May Robson.

Louis James and Kathryn Kidder will appear as Nick Bottom, the weaver, and Helena in Sahkespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night. Norman Hackett, Jane Oaker, T. C. Cooke, J. J. Ryan, Ina Brooks, Ethel Browning, Jessie Merritt, and Aphie Hendricks will also be in the cast, and it is said that the scenery, dresses, and light effects will be appropriate and unusually magnificent.

The opening of the Savoy Theatre on West Thirty-fourth Street, postponed from last week, is also set down for to-morrow night. The play will be a musical farce called "The Military Maid," and Josephine Hall will have the principal part. She will sing a new song entitled "Sister Mary Jane Has Got the Measles."

Henrietta Crossman, well remembered here as a lively and pleasing actress, will appear at the Bijou Theatre Tuesday night as Nell Gwynne in a historical and fanciful comedy, written by George C. Hazleton, and called "Mistress Nell." Gay Charles II., his sombre brother, James, gallant Buckingham, and roystering Rochester, Charles Hart, the famous actor of the Restoration, and other celebrated personages are involved in this play in a light intrigue, which promises plenty of diversion. A handsome production is promised, and among Miss Crossman's fellow-actors will be Aubrey Boucicault, Hallett Thompson, William Herbert, and Adelaide Fitz Allan.

TWO CAMPAIGN STORIES.

A Windmill Run by Water—Pat and J. D. Rockefeller's Wealth.

The campaign orator cannot well get along without stories. They are the oases in deserts of facts. Refreshed by them, the crowd is willing to mentally travel over another dreary waste of statement. The orator who does not enliven his speech with anecdotes is apt to lose his audience, and it is because they realize this that campaign speakers are always on the lookout for new stories which they can make use of in their political addresses.

The present campaign in New York has not been prolific of new stories; that is, of new stories which have the merit of real wit or humor. Here are two which have an Irish flavor. The first was told by Senator Hamilton of Illinois, President of the Young Men's Republican League of America, who came East to address the convention of Republican Clubs of New Jersey.

"One night," said Senator Hamilton, "I was addressing an open-air meeting from a stake wagon. There was quite a wind blowing, and as I had to talk right against it, I soon became hoarse. In order to loosen up my vocal cords so that I could make myself heard, I was obliged to drink frequently from a pitcher filled with water which the committee had placed on the front seat of the wagon. There was an old Irishman in the crowd who was a Democrat. He had come to the meeting half-loaded, and he interrupted me frequently during the course of my speech with good-natured questions and comments. Finally he climbed up on the tongue of the wagon, and just as I was pouring out about my tenth glass of water he turned to the crowd and remarked:

"'Well, I have seen all the wunders of the wurld, but this is the first time I have ever seen a windmill run by water.'"

At the raising of Mr. Bryan and Stevenson banner by the producing men of New York, at Washington and Reade Streets, the other day, Commissioner Keller said the Republican Party was responsible for the centralization of the money of the United States in the hands of a few men. He held up John D. Rockefeller as a striking example of how great a fortune one man could amass under the existing system.

"Rockefeller is worth over $100,000,000," said Mr. Keller. "A young man who has figured on Rockefeller's wealth says the Standard Oil magnate is $45 richer every time he draws his breath."

"Did you mind what Commissioner Keller said 'bout Rockefeller, Pat?" asked one Irishman of another, when the meeting was over. "How would you like to be $45 richer every time you drew your breath?"

"Oh, begob," answered Pat, "sure, it's asthma I'd hav in a week."

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

Three Desperate Prisoners at Watertown Try to Escape.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Three of the most desperate prisoners in the County Jail, Loveland F. Miller, accused of manslaughter; Herbert McBride, accused of robbery, and Weldon Lane, accused of highway robbery, attempted to break jail last night.

They had broken off the iron legs from a table in their apartment and with these had broken off the lock on the inner grated door, and had sprung the solid iron door on the outside. They were caught in the act by Turnkey Cleveland and locked in separate cells, where they will subsist on bread and water.

Duel Fought on Top of a Fast Train.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—On the top of a Chicago and Alton passenger train running forty miles an hour, William Burke of this city and an unknown man fought a duel yesterday. The two men were beating their way to Chicago. The stranger drew a revolver and demanded Burke's money. Burke refused to comply with the request and grappled with his antagonist. During the struggle the unknown man shot Burke in the side, but the latter pushed him from the coach. He was picked up with his skull crushed in and otherwise horribly injured. Burke will recover.

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH.

Lessons Drawn from the First Week at the Metropolitan.

Some lessons may be drawn from the first week's work of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company. The first of these may be crystalized into the text "Rome was not built in a day." Mr. Savage's newly launched craft is laboring severely under the disadvantage of being manned by a partly inexperienced crew. This is not the Captain's fault. He has done the best he could, but it is some years since this country possessed the apparatus of an English opera company capable of presenting the serious works of the operatic repertory in a serious manner. Already Mr. Savage finds that the past of the Castle Square Opera Company affords but a poor and insufficient starting point for the future of a real grand opera organization. The stage of the theatre at Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue did not provide a training ground for artists able to create an illusion on the operatic stage. The traditions of amateurism, not professionalism, fastened themselves upon that institution, and the methods there acquired by singers who had not gained experience in broader fields are found unsuitable when transferred to a larger and more ambitious plane of activity.

The manager, of course, had some prevision that this would be the case or he would not have taken the trouble to engage singers who had hitherto been heard in more important companies elsewhere. He has not been able to fill all the gaps, and the weak spots in his present company are thrown into prominence by the acting rather than by the singing of his older employes. There is a vast amount of routine in the performance of opera. This cannot be learned on a stage, which, despite its location in the midst of a metropolis, is undeniably provincial. The ease and certainty of old routiniers are to be gained only in theatres where the traditions are a part of the surrounding atmosphere. Such an atmosphere could never be obtained in the American Theatre.

But the defects which arise from the inexperience of some of the principal singers will probably disappear in the course of time if the organization now on exhibition at Broadway and Fortieth Street shall prove to have innate strength enough to maintain a prolonged existence. The infusion of genuine operatic blood into the company will do good. The less will learn from the more experienced. If the public favors the new company, it will live till age cures the faults of youth. But only by contact with singers trained in the regular operatic school will the aspirants of the Castle Square registry gain a knowledge of their business. Meanwhile the public may look to see a constant improvement in the ensemble. That is only natural, and the growth will in all likelihood be stimulated by the ambition of the stage manager. In Mr. Temple the company has a stage manager who, suffering from the same lack of valuable experience as some of the singers, is actuated by a desire to get away from the cut-and-dried conventions of the older operatic stage and to make the action of an opera take on a dramatic aspect. That he will make mistakes is to be expected. But it is to be hoped that he will not be discouraged for that reason. He has a fine field for the exercise of energy and judgment, but he will have to back these qualities with carefully acquired information.

One fact which the stage manager and the conductors of this enterprise will have to bear constantly in mind is that what is daily described as "a good all-around performance of opera without star casts" can be obtained only by the most perfect union of endeavor on the stage and in the orchestral chair for the precise and lifelike interpretation of the spirit of every work. The action must be designed so as to breathe in motion the thought of the music, and the conductor must not aim at purely musical effects without consideration of the mise-en-scène. To this end there must be complete harmony between the stage manager and the conductors. If they work at cross purposes or indulge in the petty jealousies so common in the theatre, good-bye to all intelligent ensemble.

The perfection of the ensemble is more essential to the prosperity of the organization than that purity of diction which is so conspicuously absent from the stage at present. This will come in time, when singers realize that they must acquire it in order to attain artistic success. Before it is acquired about 90 per cent. of the singing teachers will have to learn that tone production is not the whole of their art, and that they must teach their pupils to enunciate the words of that which they sing. Several of the members of the new company enunciate well, and their achievements in this matter should be a stimulus to the others. Nothing more admirable has yet been heard than Mr. Paull's clean and fluent enunciation of the recitative preceeding Wolfram's address to the evening star. It was a piece of perfect declamation and the quality of the vocal tone was just as beautiful as the singer could have made it by forgetting all his consonants and thinking only of his vowels.

And this brings us back again to the inevitable between the well-schooled performers of the company and those who have deluded themselves into the belief that they were acquiring the right methods of performance in the operatic kindergarten which used to exist in Eighth Avenue. Some of these singers have fed themselves for years on the easily obtained praises of trade journals, whose transparent policy it was to tell them that the engagement of artists born or trained abroad was a crime, and that Americans should sing for Americans. Now the influence of nationalism is notably inconspicuous in art. What the native singers should do, instead of permitting themselves to be bamboozled by a silly outcry against foreign artists and their high salaries, is to set to work to learn all that those artists know, and thus raise their own salaries.

The dearest wish of every sincere American music lover is to see a great National school of interpretation built up, and opera in the vernacular is the rational form of the entertainment. Honest effort backed by good judgment will do wonders with the company organized by Messrs. Savage and Grau.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The piano scholarship of the National Conservatory of Music, founded by Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, has been awarded to Miss Bertha Roy, an eleven-year-old musical prodigy of Quebec, Canada. There were several hundred applicants for the scholarship, which has been open since May last. Miss Roy will receive a five years' education in the Conservatory. Her instructor will be Miss Adele Margulies.

With the warrant of public approval gained by its successful Summer season at St. Nicholas Garden, the Kaltenborn Orchestra will inaugurate a series of Sunday evening concerts at the Herald Square Theatre next Sunday evening, Oct. 14. This organization, which numbers fifty selected musicians, will be under the direction of Mr. Franz Kaltenborn. The chief feature of the inaugural concert will be Mme. Schumann-Heink, and a carefully selected programme is promised. Reserved seats for the series will be placed on sale to-morrow morning.

Mr. Ludwig Breitner has decided to transfer the centre of his field of operations from Paris to New York. He is already here, and Mme. Breitner, who is a violinist, will join him in a few weeks. The pair will doubtless be heard in recitals this season.

Sousa will give the third concert of his popular series at the Metropolitan Opera House this (Sunday) evening, presenting new soloists, and giving the first performance here of a new American overture by the talented young composer, Henry K. Hadley. The soloists will be Miss Louise M. Brehany, soprano, and Miss Martina Johnstone, violiniste. Of the band instrumentalists, Mr. Frank Hell will be featured as fluegelhorn soloist. The popular encore numbers that give these concerts their characteristic flavor, with the stirring Sousa marches, including the latest, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty," will, as usual, be at the command of the audience. The following programme will be given:

"Invitation to the Dance".....Weber
Fluegelhorn solo—"Alla Stella Confidente".....Robaudi
Suite—"Henry VIII.".....Saint-Saëns
Soprano solo—"The Holy City".....Adams
Overture—"In Bohemia" (new).....Henry K. Hadley
Fourteenth Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt
a. Intermezzo—"The Dream of William Radcliff" (first time here).....Mascagni
b. March—"Hail to the Spirit of Liberty" (new).....Sousa
Violin solo—"Ballade et polonaise".....Vieuxtemps
Introduction to third act of "Lohengrin".....Wagner

Mme. Schumann-Heink will appear in a number of recitals previous to and during her engagement with the Maurice Grau Opera Company in Southern and Western cities, under the management of Mr. L. M. Ruben, by special arrangement with Mr. Maurice Grau.

Miss Sara Anderson, who was one of the soloists at the late Worcester Festival, sailed for Berlin last Tuesday morning on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She will remain abroad until the end of February, when she will return home to sing a number of concert engagements. Mr. Henry Wolfsohn, her manager in this country, has arranged through his Berlin representative, Hermann Wolff, several appearances for Miss Anderson in Berlin, one being with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

Mr. D. Ffrangcon-Davies, the English baritone, arrived in this country during the past week, and left immediately for the Maine State Festivals, where he has been especially engaged to sing the part of Elijah. He will sing the same part with the Boston Handel and Haydn Society on the 21st. In addition to these he will give several song recitals, including one before the Brooklyn Institute on the 17th. On the 24th of this month Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies will return to Europe, where he will open his tournee on Nov. 12, in Dusseldorf.

The leaders of the orchestras of the principal New York theatres, wishing to show their admiration for Herr Eduard Strauss as an artist and composer, have declared their intention to play a Strauss programme during the week of the great conductor presence in the metropolis. Eduard Strauss's famous "Kaiser Franz Josef" March," will find a place on each theatre programme. There is also a proposal on foot to tender Herr Strauss a reception, by the Manuscript Society of New York, on his return from his engagement in Boston in December next.

The programme at the Metropolitan Opera House for the week is as follows: Monday and Friday evenings and Wednesday afternoon, "Carmen," Miss de Lussan, Miss Ballstrom, Mr. Brozel, and Mr. Paull in the leading rôles; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights, "Il Trovatore," Miss Golden, Miss Meisslinger, Mr. Sheehan, and Mr. Winifred Goff; Wednesday evening and Saturday matinee, "Lohengrin," Mr. Wegener, Mr. Mertens, Mr. Pringle, Miss Strakosch, and Miss Meisslinger.

Mme. Schumann-Heink and Miss Leonora Jackson will be heard in a joint recital at Carnegie Hall on Thursday at 3 P. M. The programme follows:

Aria of Dejanira: "Herakles".....Handel
Aria: "St. Paul".....Mendelssohn
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Rondo Capriccioso.....Saint-Saens
Miss Leonora Jackson.
Songs—
"Aus Meinen Grossen Schmerzen".....Robert Franz
"Die Rose, die Lilie, die Taube, die Sonne".....Robert Franz
"Herbstlied".....Schumann
"Frublingsfahrt".....Schumann
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Violin solos—
Aria.....Borowsky
Berceuse.....Arensky
Hungarian Dance.....Brahms-Joachim
Miss Leonora Jackson.
Songs—
"Die Junge Nonne".....Schubert
"Wohin".....Schubert
Arietta: "Waffenschmied".....Lortzing
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Hungarian Fantasie.....Ernst
Miss Leonora Jackson.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

Gossip of Singers and Players in Various Places.

Boston's new temple of music, to be known as Symphony Hall, will open on Monday evening, Oct. 15, with the first of this season's concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The programme consists of a chorale by Bach and Beethoven's mass in D. In this the solo singers will be Clementine De Vere, Gertrude May Stein, Evans Williams, and Joseph Baernstein. Boston has long needed an improved music hall, built in modern style and more conveniently located than the historic old hall. The new edifice is described as singularly successful in meeting the requirements of a building to be devoted to high-class concerts. It is large, commodious, well ventilated, and handsomely decorated, and it is equipped with a fine organ. It will be the future home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has completed his new operetta. It is on an Irish subject dealing with the rebellion of '98. Meanwhile "The Pirates of Penzance" is attracting such large audiences at the Savoy Theatre that there is no need to hasten the production of the new work.

London has heard from this country that Mme. Melba will this season sing at the Metropolitan Opera House Zerlina in "Don Giovanni," and Leonora in "Il Trovatore." Truth, in commenting on this information, says justly that Mme. Melba should have added the Mozart rôle to her répertoire years ago; but is unable to see what use she has for the other part. In this inability Americans will share. "Il Trovatore" has its occasional uses, but they are most frequently those of adversity, and it would be a waste of Mme. Melba's gifts to devote them to the warbling of the infrequent woes of Leonora.

At a little place called Hovingham, in England, there recently took place an interesting festival of music under the direction of a clergyman; the Rev. Canon Pemberton, who personally conducted the orchestra. That this gentleman is a conductor to be taken seriously is shown by the fact that some of the most competent solo singers of London and no less a personage than Joseph Joachim took part in the performances. Joachim played Mozart's concerto in A, and sustained the violin part in Bach's concerto in F for violin, flute, oboe, and trumpet. Canon Pemberton's conducting is warmly praised by some of the London papers.

Sirs Hubert Parry, A. C. Mackenzie, Frederick Bridge, and George Martin, with Dr. Stanford, have been appointed to select three musicians willing to accept the Ormond Professorship of Music at Melbourne, at the handsome stipend of from £800 to £1,000 a year, plus, it is understood, any fees the musician may earn by private teaching. The income comes from a sum of £27,000, bequeathed by the Hon. Francis Ormond, founder of the Ormond Presbyterian College of Melbourne, and the post has been held for ten years by Mr. Marshall Hall. Musicians are to send in their applications to the Agent General for Victoria before Oct. 20. Three names will be selected and will be sent to Melbourne by the mail which leaves on Nov. 3, and one of the three will be elected for at least five years. The post is, with two exceptions, viz., the Principalships of the Royal Academy and Guildhall Schools of Music, the most valuable open to a British musician, and it is worth more than the stipends of all the English University Chairs of Music combined. The drawback, of course, is that there are comparatively few opportunities in Melbourne of hearing high-class orchestral and chamber music. From a clause, however, in the pious donor's deed of gift it was obviously contemplated that the Ormond Professor should make such opportunities for himself.

Eduard Strauss, who will appear here with his orchestra on Oct. 20, is the youngest of the three brothers, (Johann, Josef, and Eduard,) sons of the Johann Strauss who died in Vienna in the year 1849. The father was the founder of the Strauss Orchestra (1823) and was distinguished by the Emperor of Austria with the title of Imperial and Royal Court Ball Music Director of Austria-Hungary. Eduard Strauss received an academic education and was graduated in philosophy. His original idea was to devote himself to the Consular service. Making his début as leader of the Strauss Orchestra in 1862, he has conducted successive orchestras for a period of thirty-eight years. At the close of the seventies he undertook extended concert tours with his orchestra through the whole of Germany, and was the first musical director to undertake such a large tour with a strong orchestra. For about twenty years now he has made these extended tours every Summer, covering all of Germany, Holland, and Scandinavia. In the year 1890 he went further and visited sixty-one cities of America, when he achieved a veritable triumph. He has been three times in London, twice in St. Petersburg, sixteen times in Berlin, sixteen times in Munich, seventeen times in Cologne, twenty times in Paris, &c. He and his orchestra have given concerts at fourteen international expositions as well as at the principal Courts of Europe. To sum up, Eduard Strauss has in the last twenty-two years visited over 800 cities in two hemispheres. He is commander, officer, or knight of twelve orders and possesses valuable presents from thirty-two different rulers. He has held the position of Imperial and Royal Court Ball Music Director of Austria-Hungary since 1872 and of the American orders since 1885. He has published 300 of his own compositions, besides over 200 arrangements of operas, concert pieces, and songs.

Miss Phoebe Strakosch, who made her American début at the Metropolitan on Monday night as Marguerite, was born in Stockholm. She is the daughter of Ferdinand Strakosch, a brother of Maurice and Max, whose names are identified with the operatic history of America. It was Maurice Strakosch, the husband of Amalie Patti, the eldest of the three sisters, who introduced the famous Adelina Patti to the world. Miss Phoebe showed early aptitude for music. Her first teacher was her aunt, Carlotta Patti, the last one Sbrigila. In 1895 she made her début at Trieste as Marguerite. Miss Strakosch created the leading rôles in "Sapho," "Andrea Chenier," and "Fedora," when those operas were produced for the first time on any stage in Milan. Last year Miss Strakosch sang at Covent Garden, London, the rôles of Santuzza, Elsa, and Hero. She has an extensive repertoire. It includes, in addition to those already mentioned, Desdemona, Valentine, Violetta, Suzel, Manon, Donna Anna, Juliet, and Leonora.

Mr. Clarence Whitehall, who made his first appearance in New York as Mephistopheles, is the only American basso upon whom the distinction of singing at the Opera Comique in Paris has been conferred. He made his début in Brussels in 1896, as Friar Lawrence in "Romeo and Juliet." At the conclusion of this engagement, Mr. Whitehall was at once secured by M. Carré, then Director of the Opera Comique. He first appeared there as Nilakantha in "Lakme," and since that time has sung all the leading rôles in the repertoire. Mr. Whitehall was born in Merengo, Iowa.

Philip Brozel, who appeared on Tuesday night as Tannhäuser, ranks as England's most popular English singing tenor. Mr. Brozel is a native of St. Petersburg, Russia, but was brought up and educated in England. He is a graduate of the Royal Academy of Music, and made his début in 1896 at Covent Garden as Canio in "I Pagliacci." His present artistic status rests upon his performances of Lohengrin, Don José, Faust, Tannhäuser, Tristan, (which he created in the first English production of the work,) and Don Ottavio. He sang the latter rôle in a memorable performance in which Adelina Patti was the Zerlina and Victor Maurel the Don Giovanni.

Mr. William Paull, who was heard here for the first time as Wolfram, is an Englishman. He made his operatic début with the Carl Rosa Opera Company as Capulet in "Romeo and Juliet." He remained with the organization for three years, and played over thirty parts, scoring his principal successes in "Tannhäuser," "Lucia," "Carmen," "Il Trovatore," "Faust," and "The Bohemian Girl." He also created Marcel in the first production in English of "La Bohème."

Miss Ingeborg Ballstrom, the Filina in "Mignon" on Wednesday night, was born in Stockholm. She made her first professional appearance there at the Royal Opera as Filina in "Mignon." For three seasons she was that city's favorite artist in florid song. Her best-known rôles are Michaela, Martha, Violetta, Suzanne, Lucia, Rosina, and the Queen in "The Huguenots."

The Philharmonic Society.

The fifty-ninth season of the Philharmonic Society will begin on Friday afternoon, Nov. 16, when the first public rehearsal will be given at Carnegie Hall. The society announces for the season eight concerts, each preceded according to custom by a public rehearsal on the foregoing afternoon. The dates of the concerts are as follows: Nov. 17, Dec. 8 and 22, Jan. 12, Feb. 2 and 16, March 9 and 30. The programme of the first concert is this:

Academic Festival Overture.....Brahms
Toccata in F major.....Bach-Esser
Concerto in B flat minor for piano and orchestra.....Tschaikowsky
Mme. Teresa Carreno.
Symphony in E, opus 14 (new).....Josef Suk

At the second concert the solo performer will be Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, and Richard Strauss's tone poem, "A Hero's Life," will be produced. Other soloists announced are Mr. Henry Holden Huss, who will play his own piano concerto; Miss Maud Powell, violinist; Ernest Dohnanyi, the pianist, and Hugo Becker, 'cellist. The engagement of Mr. Huss is especially gratifying to those who have long watched with interest and hopefulness the career of this sincere and profoundly scholarly American musician. His recognition by the Philharmonic Society is a well-deserved compliment, which gives honor in both directions. Miss Powell's return will be welcome. She has been playing throughout musical Europe with the brilliant success due to her abilities. Fritz Kreisler was here some years ago as a juvenile prodigy, and Prof. Becker is said to be the best 'cellist in Europe. Josef Suk, the author of the new symphony to be played at the first concert, is the leader of the celebrated Bohemian String Quartet in Berlin. He has distinguished himself before by some excellent work in the line of chamber music, while his new symphony has been successfully performed by several of the leading concert organizations in Europe. The novelty at the second concert, "A Hero's Life" ("Ein Heldenleben,") by Richard Strauss, is his latest and perhaps most impressive tone poem for orchestra. It has been performed in this country by the Chicago Orchestral Association, under Mr. Theodore Thomas, and under the same conductor at the Cincinnati Music Festival last Spring.

ANNOYED BY LOAFING LADS.

Residents of Riverside Drive Complain —Four Boys Arrested.

For a long time people living on Riverside Drive have been annoyed by the crowds of lads who daily divert themselves by sitting on the stone wall separating the drive from the park. These boys—for most of them are under twenty years of age—are in the habit of making many unseemly noises, flirting with the girls who attend a certain school on the drive, and making themselves generally obnoxious.

Four of them were taken before Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Court, yesterday morning, and there appeared several of the vexed upper west side householders to testify against them. The boys were Louis Cassanova, Philip Straus, Stewart Huntington, and Harry Douglas. They were arrested Friday night by Policeman Nerney of the West One Hundredth Street Station on the complaint of Edwin W. Scott, who lives at 145 Riverside Drive.

Before the prisoners were brought into court Officer Nerney heard that they "had a pull," and were going to claim unjust arrest, whereupon he canvassed Riverside Drive to find some people who would supplement Mr. Scott's statements as to the disorderliness of the youths. Acting upon the policeman's request, Arthur H. Ely, a brother of the Misses Ely, who have a school for young women at the Drive and Eighty-sixth Street, came to court.

"Last year," he said to the Magistrate, "there were times when a line of twenty or more young chaps would assemble in front of my sisters' school. Whenever a girl would appear on the front piazza or in a window they'd throw kisses and wave their hands. It became so bad that the girls had to be forbidden to stand in the front windows."

Mr. Ely could not say that the four prisoners belonged to the bad gang. Neither could Glen Veiele, who lives on the Drive, and who came to court to testify. The boys pleaded that they had not done anything wrong. They were discharged after the Magistrate had warned them that should they be brought up for a second time their punishment would be a severe one.

Late yesterday afternoon the Park wall was pretty well decorated with boys, most of them, however, being much subdued.

WILL NOT PAY FOR WAKES.

Government Draws the Line at Post-Mortem Expenses of a Pensioner.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Controller of the Treasury has rendered a decision to the effect that the Government is not liable for the expenses of a "wake" held prior to the interment of a pensioner who leaves no estate. In this case the pensioner was a woman living in County Kerry, Ireland. She was the mother of a deceased United States soldier and drew a pension of $12 per month.

The total bill rendered was for £8 9s., the cost of the "wake" being over half of this amount. The Controller went over the bill rendered very carefully, as the law permits a liberal allowance for the funerals of indigent pensioners, but he found no authority for allowing the extra expense, and so disallowed those items in the bill.

EIGHT DAYS IN AN OPEN BOAT.

Nome Miners Blown Out to Sea During a Storm.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 6.—Eight days at sea in an open boat with plenty of food but not a drop of fresh water is the painful experience of Samuel Dutton and John Bauer, two Alaska miners, who started out from Nome Sept. 15 to round the cape on a prospecting trip.

They were caught in the great storm, were blown out to sea, and left in a helpless condition until they were rescued by the steamer Centennial, which has arrived here with the unfortunate miners aboard.

North Carolinians Form a Society.

The North Carolinians in New York are organizing a society similar to the Ohio Society. The committee on preliminary organization is composed of N. N. Fuller, Joseph H. Strange, D. I. Haigh, George Gordon Battle, and Lindsay Russell. North Carolinians residing in the city are requested to send their names and addresses to Lindsay Russell, 6 Wall Street.

Progress of Cherokee Enrollment.

VINITA, Indian Territory, Oct. 6.—The Dawes Commission has closed its work of enrolling Cherokees at this place. The commission has passed on the applications of 4,016 persons whose claims to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation are unquestioned, 619 doubtful, and 54 rejected, making a total of 5,289 applications. The commission left for Bartlesville, where it will enroll Cherokees next week. More people applied here than the commission could enroll.

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Another week of Special Sale of Grand and Upright Weber and other pianos, some of which have been used but a few weeks, some a few months, and others that are perfectly new, but of discontinued styles, at prices that will astonish the purchasing public and afford an opportunity to those desiring a
WEBER PIANO
who could not otherwise afford the luxury.
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NAVAL OFFICER ARRESTED.

A British Paymaster, Charged with Embezzlement, Sought Here.

Francis Roe, Assistant Paymaster of her Majesty's ship Hermes, which is now stationed at the Bermudas, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. He waived examination and was held to await a warrant of extradition.

Roe came here on the steamship Madame from the Bermudas, arriving late last night. Word regarding him had been sent to the British Consul's office here, and Deputy Marshal Bernhard arrested Roe in his berth on the arrival of the steamer. Roe had assumed the name of F. Rowland. When arraigned he admitted his identity. The charge against Roe is that on last Tuesday he embezzled £71 of the funds in his charge and deserted his ship. Though only twenty-seven years old, Roe had been in the service ten years.

FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

Decision Against the New York Dredging Company and Its President.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday issued an order in the suit of Alphonso B. Bowers against the New York Dredging Company, which may result in the imprisonment for contempt of George W. Catt, who was President of the company.

The suit was begun in 1898, and was for an

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter, (Miss Jacobs,) Oct. 8, 1851.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stoneacre Ellis, (Miss Waterbury,) Oct. 11, 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, (Miss Gibson,) Oct. 8, 1851.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lawrence Bogert, (Miss Osgood,) Oct. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell, (Miss Mott,) Oct. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stuyvesant Chanler, (Miss Chamberlain,) Oct. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard, (Miss Godwin,) Oct. 10, 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Wharton, (Miss Fisher,) Oct. 10, 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, (Miss Harriet Biddle,) Oct. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, (Miss Bonner,) Oct. 12.

Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, (Miss Frelinghuysen,) Oct. 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. De Peyster, (Miss Morris,) Oct. 10, 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Chapman, (Miss Ethel Forbes Morgan,) Oct. 12, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. James Crosby Brown, (Miss Mary Agnes Hewlett,) Oct. 12, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Erwin, (Miss Bessie Schuyler Campbell,) Oct. 13, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Carroll Harvey, (Miss Elizabeth Duer,) Oct. 5, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Augustus Clarkson, (Miss Maria Howard Reese,) Oct. 4, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Hunt, (Miss Ethel Sloane,) Oct. 12, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, (Miss Platt,) Oct. 14, 1858.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy, (Miss Emma Baker,) Oct. 14, 1858.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, (Miss Alice Duer,) Oct. 5, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, (Miss Amy Bend,) Oct. 7, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Livingston Pell, (Miss Ellen Van Buren Morris,) Oct. 9, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic De Witt Wells, (Miss Laura Prime Jay,) Oct. 9, 1899.

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The social calendar of October's second week, which begins to-day, is not as crowded with suburban events as has been that of the past two weeks. The Morristown horse show opens on Thursday, and will be the county event of the week. The annual invitation women's golf tournament at the Baltusrol course, which is to open with an afternoon reception and tea, will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 16, and continue until Oct. 20. The Ardsley tournament has continued all the week, and has been of great interest to the large society colony on the east bank of the Hudson.

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These annual feminine golf contests have become events of great interest, not only to women, but to men players of the imported Scotch game, all over the country, as golf is one of the few outdoor sports in which women can compete with men. The champion of this year, Miss Griscom, as well as Miss Hoyt, Miss Cassatt, Miss Curtis, and Miss Livingston, could probably defeat all save a score of the best men golf players in America, and there are numerous other women golfers that can more than hold their own with the majority of their brothers who have won any fame and reputation on the best links.

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The Ardsley tournament has made matters gay at the Ardsley Casino. This casino has built up the social interest of the community where it is situated, and has made all the surrounding district, which extends all along the east side of the Hudson from Riverdale on the south to Sing Sing on the north, what may be called the Tuxedo of the nearer Hudson.

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It has been again a quiet week at Newport, and there is little going on there except informal theatre parties, dinners, and fishing excursions. These last are now the rage, and at least a score of yachts and catboats laden with parties go out every day from Newport in pursuit of mackerel, blackfish and flounders. Great sport has been had in fishing for mackerel with a fly. The Newport women, who are as enthusiastic mackerel fishers as the men, have in several instances made exceedingly good catches during the week.

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Tuxedo continues to be gay. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have leased the Mason Jones cottage and will spend the remainder of the Autumn there. Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, who spent the Summer at Murray Bay, and Mr. and Mrs. George King have just arrived from Newport and are at their cottages on Tower Hill. James Brown Potter will the coming week open his cottage at Tuxedo, and will with his daughter, Miss Fifi Potter, spend the Winter there. James Henry Smith, the new multimillionaire, who recently returned from a Summer abroad, will occupy the Suffern Taller place, which he leased last Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Suffern Taller are stopping at the new Tennis Clubhouse. Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds have left the Glover cottage, which has been leased to Mrs. James Rook of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Westmoreland Davis, who have recently arrived from Europe, have opened their cottage. George E. Dodge will open his new cottage this week, preparatory to the arrival from Europe of his family.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who are now at Tuxedo, will have a house party this week. They expect Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, (Miss Mary Crocker,) who are due to arrive to-morrow on the New York, to visit them. Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, who have been at Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen's, have returned to Shelburne, Vt. Miss Greta Pomeroy was the guest of Mrs. Addison Cammack for the Horse Show.

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Amos T. French has closed his Tuxedo cottage and gone abroad for the Autumn. During the week many dinners were given by the cottagers. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer gave one in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison one in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Dupont Coudert, who have just arrived from Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., one in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce and Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget of Newport, who were their guests during the week and at the horse show; Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord also gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll and Mrs. J. Blacque of New York. Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker are now at the Lorillard cottage, which they recently purchased and have had remodeled. They had Mr. and Mrs. Victor Loew, Jr., as guests during the horse show. Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Swan were the guests of the Misses Wallace during the week at the De Rham cottage. Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams are now at the Tuxedo House, which was vacated by Mr. and Mrs. William S. Lawson last week. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman have moved into their new house on Tower Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane will arrive from Lenox during the week.

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Those who spent the week at the Tuxedo Club were Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkie, Charles W. Gould, Mrs. Isaac Bronson and Miss Bronson, W. W. Payne of London, guest of James Brown Potter; Mr. and Mrs. George Barclay of the British Embassy at Constantinople, Cecil Baring, and Lord Revelstoke of London.

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Invitations for the Tuesday Evening Assemblies, which will be given, as for three seasons past, at Delmonico's, will be issued on Oct. 10. The patronesses will be Mrs. William A. Parke, Mrs. Clement C. Wilcox, Mrs. John S. White, Mrs. Joshua M. Varian, Mrs. Thomas H. Wheeler, Mrs. Russel A. Cowles, Mrs. Henry B. Slayback, Mrs. Henry C. Wilcox, Mrs. William R. Hentz, and Mrs. Henry W. Eaton. The Board of Governors consists of Charles B. Best, Arthur L. Doremus, F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., L. Hasbrouck Newkirk, Andrew E. Foye, James A. Van Wagenen, Walter R. Quick, and Bedell H. Harned, and the Treasurer is Henry D. Mills. The meetings will be held on Nov. 27, Dec. 18, Jan. 8 and 29, and Feb. 19.

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Miss Emma Dorrance Stone, who is to be married to Walter S. Kemeys on Tuesday, Oct. 30, is the second daughter of the late George F. Clark, whose widow has a residence at 38 East Thirty-ninth Street, this city, and also a country place at Morristown called Fair Oaks. The present Mrs. Stone was Miss Georgiana Colgate. She was the second wife of Mr. Stone. Miss Stone's mother was Miss Margaretta Corning, a daughter of the late H. K. Corning of this city. The ceremony is to be celebrated in the South Street Presbyterian Church at Morristown, at 12:30 o'clock, and the Rev. Dr. Babcock of the Brick Church of this city will officiate. The maid of honor will be Miss Marie L. Baldwin, a sister of Mrs. Walter Phelps Bliss of New York. There will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Kemeys's best man will be Reginald Ronalds, and the ushers are to be Frederick O. Spedden, who was married to Miss Margaretta Corning Stone, a sister of the bride, at Morristown, on June 6; George Brewster, Arthur Sturgis, Edward N. Crosby, Harold Barclay, and William Sloane. Miss Stone's cousin, Christopher R. Corning, will give her away. Directly after the wedding the couple will sail for Europe. They purpose spending the Winter in a villa near Florence, Italy. On their return to this country they will make their home at 7 East Sixty-second Street.

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Mrs. Astor, as announced a week ago in these columns, will arrive at her town house to-morrow. It had been her intention to go to Bayshore, L. I., on Wednesday next to visit her daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson, but as Mrs. Wilson, it is said, has decided to come to town herself on Monday, Mrs. Astor of course will not carry out her plans. It is quite likely, however, that Mrs. Wilson may remain at Bayshore a few days longer.

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The polo tournament at Bernardsville scheduled for last week was almost a failure, inasmuch as some of the teams that should have been represented did not put in an appearance. Golf, therefore, was the attraction of the week, and was greatly enjoyed. Among those who are lingering in Bernardsville are Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Almet Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Poor, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Nicoll, Dr. T. E. Schley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dun Douglass, Mrs. W. P. Wadsworth, and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hurlbut, Jr.

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Polo and hunting have been the chief amusements at Southampton since Sunday last. The meets and runs of the hounds under the direction of Robert J. Collier have been attended by full fields. Mrs. Charles Bruce Ismay, who was injured by her horse falling on her at the first meet a fortnight ago, has happily recovered and has taken part in some of the late runs. The Summer art school at Shinnecock Hills has closed for the season, and the last meeting of the class took place last week. The art village is now deserted, and most of the cottages there are closed.

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The Autumn season at Morristown continues to be gay. The morning music at the Golf Club on Tuesday was greatly enjoyed, although the attendance was small. The first of two receptions given by Mrs. F. G. Burnham was given on Monday, and the second and last will be held to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Burnham was assisted in receiving by her daughters, Mrs. John R. Emery, Mrs. Erdman, Mrs. Paul Erdman, and Mrs. Carter. Mrs. Julius Catlin gave a luncheon on Wednesday at Fairholme and Mrs. Grinnell Willis a reception on Friday for her daughter, Mrs. Harvey Ladew Williams. Mrs. Willis was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Williams, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, and Mrs. Ridley Watts. Miss Buxton, Miss Evans, and Miss Mary March presided over the tea and refreshment table. Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold, Mrs. Amy, Mr. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rutgers Whitney, Gen. H. H. Walker and Mrs. Walker and Miss Louise Walker have all returned to Morristown, as have also Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Miss Lord, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Keasbey, the Misses Keasbey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Bailey, and Miss Mary C. Smith and Miss Bostwick. The sale last week of the boxes for the coming horse show resulted in higher prices than have ever been before obtained.

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The season on Staten Island moves along very pleasantly. The Women's Club had its first meeting for the season in its clubrooms at St. George on Wednesday. The President, Mrs. William C. Walser, presided, and Mrs. Lozier and Miss Annie Rhodes gave interesting talks on their travels last Summer in Europe and Porto Rico, respectively. Mrs. Charles H. Ingalls and Mrs. George A. Middlebrook received the guests. The Ladies' Club, which has its clubhouse on the grounds of the Livingston Field Club, will next week close for the season. The first Autumn meeting of the Kate Wheelock Whist Club will be held at the residence of Miss Henderson to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Leslie Irving, Miss Mary and Miss Frances Robinson, Archdeacon Johnson, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Annie Johnson, Miss Alice Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Grote Higgins have returned to New Brighton from their Summer and Autumn trips. A new historical society, recently organized, held its first meeting on a recent afternoon at New Dorp on the site of the first church on Staten Island. The Rev. Wilbur Fiske Wood, Ira K. Morris, Justus K. Smith, and Ernest Flagg are the officers of the society. The centre of social life on Staten Island continues to be the Richmond County Country Club, at Dongan Hills, where the members and guests gather to golf, lunch, and dine, especially on Saturdays and Sundays.

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The engagement is announced of Frederick W. Jones of Staten Island and Miss Suydam. The engagement is also announced of Norman Grant and Miss Sophie Coles of Staten Island, a daughter of the late Rev. Hiram Coles.

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The wedding of Guy Phelps Dodge and Miss Mary A. Rhodes, daughter of James Mauran Rhodes, will take place at Emysdell, near Philadelphia, on Thursday. James Sinclair Jenkins and Miss Gladys Pomeroy, daughter of William L. Pomeroy, will be married on the afternoon of Tuesday, Oct. 16, in St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn. A reception at Mr. Pomeroy's country place, Miramar, near Stamford, will follow the ceremony.

***

There has been some misapprehension in regard to the sale by Mrs. James L. Kernochan of one of her houses, the Cloisters, at Newport. This misapprehension has led to the statement that the sale meant the permanent absence from Newport social life of Mrs. Kernochan. The Cloisters is not the Kernochan villa, where Mrs. Kernochan and her late husband have for so many years lived at Newport, but a smaller house on the grounds, which was built for their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell. It is not likely that Mrs. Kernochan will divorce herself from the Summer life of Newport, in which she has for many years been so prominent a figure.

***

Among recent American visitors in Italy have been Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. and Miss Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Luckemeyer, Mrs. von Hoffman, the Marquise de Mores, Mrs. Richard S. Ely, Mrs. and Miss Newberry, and Dr. Mckay Smith and Mrs. Smith of Washington.

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Lady Lister-Kaye (Miss Natica Yznaga) has been stopping in Paris with a large party, including the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and Miss Yznaga, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vincent Higgins, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have been there also, and among other Americans lately in Paris have been Mrs. Bruce Brown, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Miss Antoinette Martin, and Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Pratt.

***

Mrs. Henry White has returned to London from the Continent, and Lady Strafford is at Harrogate with her daughter, Miss Colgate. Bradley Martin has taken a new lease of the Balmacaan estate. The many house parties in Scotland for the shooting are breaking up, and people are returning to London. It now looks as if there would be a short late Autumn or early Winter season in that city.

***

The wedding of Lord Granville and Miss Nina Baring took place on Thursday, Sept. 27, at St. Thomas's Church, Portland Square. Many Americans were among the guests at the wedding and the following reception. Lady Violet Brassey and Mr. Brassey, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Rothschild, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. Hwfa Williams, and Sir Blundell Maple have been the chief entertainers at the first October Newmarket meeting. The October Newmarket meeting is always considered an enjoyable one, although not so large as the Caesarewitch or the Cambridgeshire at the month's end. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, on the first day's meet, wore a black serge coat and skirt with a deep rose-red blouse, a black velvet hat trimmed with ostrich plumes, and for a wrap a long, mastic coat, with capes. With Lady de Trafford, who was in a nut-brown gown with a little souave bodice of the same, and her hat trimmed with pale lavender gray, she was the most admired and noticed of the smart women present. All the gowns were effective but quiet, as it is considered a decided mistake to overdress at Newmarket. The Prince's absence from Newmarket was much felt, but the Bird Cage was filled with notables.

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As the "tripper" season draws to a close, Paris fills up with a different class of English visitors than those most in evidence during the Summer. Among recent notable English visitors in Paris have been Sir George Chetwynd, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Mar and Kellie, Lord Angleseа, the Duke of Connaught, Sir Charles Cust, and Lord and Lady Savile.

***

Among those booked to sail yesterday on the Campania were C. Willis Adams, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Mrs. Coler Bloodgood, Mrs. N. Devereux Clapp, Miss Edith Clapp, Miss Teenie Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Dodge, C. T. Garland, Mrs. Robert H. Hobson and children, Thomas Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Redding, Lieut. Col. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Whitehead of Newark, and Fitzhugh Whitehouse.

***

The Pretoria, which arrived from Hamburg and Plymouth yesterday, brought among others Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heber Clark, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dulaney, Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Rogers, Richard Stockton White, Prof. Arthur G. Webster and Mrs. Webster, and William B. Wilson.

***

The Augusta Victoria, from Southampton and Cherbourg yesterday, brought among others Charles A. Baldwin and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bishop, Daniel Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Congdon, Mrs. John J. Laurence, Miss S. S. Laurence, the Rev. John Nelson Mills and Mrs. Mills, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Col. A. F. Stevenson, Edward N. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wood, and Arthur Wagstaff.

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Among the members of the house party now being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Ophir Farm are ex-President and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Bowers Lee, and Brown Winthrop. Among the guests who have been invited by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid to meet the ex-President and Mr. Harrison at dinner have been W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Clarence Stedman.

SOCIETY NOTES.

William Scott is entertaining at the Westchester Club Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Salisbury of New York and Bernardsville, and Miss Ethel Whitmore of Boston.

Gen. Thomas L. James and Mrs. James, Mrs. William T. Cornell, and Miss Lillian Cornell sailed from Liverpool for Boston on the new Dominion steamer Commonwealth on Thursday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Rose, formerly of Utica, N. Y., now of 183 Lenox Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence, and Arthur Louis Glor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Glor.

The Rev. Percy Butler Wrightman, son of F. B. Wrightman, and Miss Edith Booth, daughter of the late Dr. Booth of Auburn, N. Y., are to be married on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at the Buckingham Hotel.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret J. Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Allen of Larchmont Manor, and Richard Henry Lee Martin, son of the Rev. Thomas W. Martin, rector of Trinity Church, Rockaway.

The engagement is announced of Richard H. L. Martin, and Miss Margaret J. Allen, daughter of Mrs. S. Allen of Larchmont Manor. Mr. Martin is a son of the Rev. Thomas W. Martin, rector of Trinity Church, Rockaway.

Miss Catharine Zita Wynne and John Charles MacCormack were married on Monday evening at St. Patrick's Church, Brooklyn. The bride wore a becoming traveling dress. She was attended by her sister, Miss Minnie Cecilia Wynne, as bridesmaid.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Meserole, who for some years have been at the Osborne, in Fifty-seventh Street, have rented the residence of Mrs. George R. Howell, 52 East Forty-fifth Street. Their two young daughters will probably be brought out next year.

Charles Crist Delmonico and Miss Jeanne Ross Edwards, only daughter of John F. Edwards of Brooklyn, will be married on Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, 119 St. Mark's Place. There will be no attendants, and the ceremony will be quiet, only relatives and a few intimate friends being invited.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Ange Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hollister, and Joseph William Carr, Ph. D., of the Faculty of the University of West Virginia. Dr. Carr is a graduate of Harvard University, Class of '93, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Leipsic in 1890.

Clarence Mann Fincke of Brooklyn, at one time quarter back in the Yale football team, and one of the 'Varsity nine, and who was graduated from Yale two years ago, will be married on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 18, to Miss Elisabeth Whitman, daughter of Isaac Allen Whitman of Brooklyn. The ceremony is set for 5 o'clock.

The wedding of Miss Mary Ludlow Harper, daughter of Orlando M. Harper of 41 West Forty-seventh Street, and Calhoun Cragin, which is to take place on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at Trinity Chapel, will be a quiet and small affair, and will be followed by a reception at the house of the bride's parents. Miss Harper will be given away by her father. The chapel is to be profusely decorated with chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves.

Miss Louise Sutherland, a granddaughter of the late Gen. Charles Roome of this city, and Benjamin L. Allen of Boston, now residing at Orange, N. J., will be married on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 10, in Grace Church, Orange. The Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, assisted by the Rev. Claudius Roome of Christ Church, New York, and the Rev. Alexander Mann, associate rector of Grace Church, will perform the ceremony.

John Drew has purchased at Easthampton, L. I., a plot of ground, part of the Mulford property, on Lily Pond Road, near the ocean, and will build in the Spring a handsome cottage upon it. Mr. and Mrs. Drew and their daughter, Miss Drew, spent the past Summer at Easthampton instead of taking their customary European trip, and were so pleased with the place that they decided on having a Summer residence there.

On Thursday, Oct. 4, at the home of the bride's parents, 134 East Seventy-ninth Street, Miss Bertie Baran, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Julius Baran, was married to Theodor Ladenburger, Dr. K. Kohler officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Baran, as maid of honor, and Julius Ladenburger, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The young couple will leave for an extended trip abroad until midwinter, when they will return to make their home in New York.

Invitations have been issued by Col. Charles A. Burt and Mrs. Burt of 30 West Fifty-ninth Street for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Elsie Charles Burt, and Dwight Dana Miller. The ceremony will be performed at Trinity Chapel on Monday evening, Oct. 15. Miss Nannie M. Burt, a sister of the bride, is to be maid of honor. The Misses Elizabeth Burt, Maud Wright, Edith Miller, May Wild, and Marion Goodhue are to be bridesmaids. The best man will be Dr. Crosby Green of Boston, and the ushers selected are Arthur Stanwood Pier and Ivers Shepard Adams of Boston, Stanton Wolcott, Moses Ely, Dr. Arthur Cassabeer, and W. Creighton Peet of this city.

Raymond Latimer Walkley and Miss Grace Dean were married on Thursday evening, Oct. 4, in Grace Church Chantry. Miss Luella Cook was the maid of honor, and Mr. Arthur Dean of New London, Conn., was best man. The ushers were Charles Mindeleff of New York and Ross Stevens of Chicago, who, with Miss Abby Reed and Miss Jessy May, preceded the bridal party up the aisle. The Rev. Neilson Poe Carey performed the ceremony. The chantry was prettily decorated with goldenrod and ferns, and a number of the friends of the bridal couple were present.

Opening of the Dodge Y. M. C. A. Building

Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Gen. John R. Brooke will make addresses on Wednesday afternoon at the formal opening of the new Young Men's Christian Association Building on Governors Island, which William E. Dodge built last Summer for work among soldiers. Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Brooke, and Mrs. McAlpin will be the receiving party at the reception. A general Secretary has been secured for work among soldiers, and at some of the posts local Secretaries are employed.

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EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

If the ladies of New York could see the extraordinary care and skill which goes into the manufacture of my hair goods, they would understand why my productions have been the acknowledged standard of quality for 40 years. I invite them to call. Among my specialties are:

Marie Antoinette Coiffure. The most pleasing and satisfactory coiffure ever designed. It is invaluable to ladies whose hair is becoming thin or losing color.

Newport Coil. Patented by me, a great improvement over the old-fashioned switch. It is easily adjusted to any becoming fashion.

Wigs and Toupees made by me are famous for quality, fit and comfort. They are made under my personal supervision, and are guaranteed to be satisfactory and to keep their shape. Private fitting rooms.

Ornaments. Real tortoise shell ornaments, with 14-carat (guaranteed) gold mountings and pearl settings. Real tortoise shell combs, pins, etc., in exquisite ruby shadings, in rare amber tones, and in the pure amber color.

Hairdressing Parlors. The persons employed in this department are masters of their craft. They have every device that can aid in hair coloring, French waving, shampooing, singeing, etc.

NO BRANCH STORES. 933 Broadway (21st and 22d Streets). NO AGENTS.

"MILITANT" the STRAIGHT-FRONT Style of THOMSON'S

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is unexcelled in quality, durability, comfort and fashion.

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345 B'way, New York.

For Sale by All Leading Dry Goods Stores.

MAIDS OF ALL WORK SCARCE.

The Flat House Creates an Increasing Demand for This Kind of Help.

The servant girl problem has become more perplexing than ever to housekeepers, owing to the increasing number of people who live in flats and apartment houses, according to the records of the New York State Employment Bureau, Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway. John J. Bealin, Superintendent of the bureau, made a statement yesterday, in which he said that, while there was a fair supply of cooks, housemaids and other specialists, the maid of all work, so essential to domestic comfort in flat life, was very scarce.

"The modern apartment houses," he said, "are so well equipped with all conveniences which tend to make housekeeping easy that plenty of people who used to keep two or in some cases three servants now keep only one, a maid of all work. There is now such a demand for servants of this kind that only 60 per cent. of the people who want them can be supplied, and knowing that their services are at a premium, they can command higher terms."

Mr. Bealin had been instrumental in introducing a bill at Albany to place all servants' registry offices under State supervision.

"This bill," he continued, "has been made a part of the Republican platform, and will be signed by Gov. Odell—I say Gov. Odell, because I am sure he will carry the State."

Proprietors of some of the private employment agencies who were seen said that the same scarcity of maids of all work as Mr. Bealin found prevailed in their respective districts.

A member of the Workingwomen's Society said yesterday that the scarcity of servant girls would stave off the formation of the oft-threatened Servant Girls' Union.

MR. ROUSS WITHDRAWS OFFER.

Satisfied Now that Even a Million Cannot Restore Sight.

Charles Broadway Rouss has announced the withdrawal of his offer of $1,000,000 to any one who can restore his eyesight. He said yesterday that all hope was now gone and that he had made up his mind that he must remain blind to the end.

Mr. Rouss suffers with paralysis of the optic nerve. The eyes are dead, so far as sight is concerned, and the greatest specialists in the world have told him that his trouble is absolutely incurable. Since the publication of his offer he has been besieged by hundreds of alleged healers, Christian Scientists, divine healers, hypnotists, second-sight seers, and pretenders of every kind. Instead of placing himself at their tender mercies, Mr. Rouss hired James J. Martin, a poor man, who is afflicted exactly as he is, and on whom the tests have been made. Every cure failed, and Martin and his employer are hopelessly blind.

Mr. Rouss stated yesterday that he had terminated his contract with Martin, and that under no circumstances would he investigate any further tests. He is sixty-four years old, and has been blind for five years.

A PLENARY COUNCIL LIKELY.

American Archbishops May Call Meeting at Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—One of the most important questions to be considered by the American Archbishops at their meeting in Washington next week, it is said, will be the advisability of convening a general council of the Roman Catholic Church in this country at an early date. Sixteen years have elapsed since the last plenary council was held in the United States. It was convened at Baltimore in November, 1884.

It is stated that the Church authorities believe that another general meeting of American prelates ought to be held coincident with the opening of a new century, and as Baltimore has been the field of all the episcopal councils in this country since October, 1829, when Archbishop Whitfield held the first, the See of Baltimore probably will be chosen as the location for the next meeting. It is the Mother See of the Union, having been founded Nov. 6, 1789, and originally embraced the whole American Republic.

WORKMEN IN NATIONAL GUARD.

Their Enlistment Objected to, as They Might Have to Resist Strikers.

A number of labor organizations, it was said yesterday, object to their members joining the National Guard on the ground that they may be called upon at any time to take up arms against their fellow-workmen during strike riots. This applies more particularly to the National unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the Federation will be asked to take action on the question at its coming annual convention. The unions do not object to their members joining the regular army, and in nearly all of the unions there are members who have seen service during the war with Spain. A member of one of these organizations said yesterday:

"The objection to members of trades unions joining the National Guard does not arise from unpatriotic motives. As a matter of self-preservation, every member of a trades union sympathizes with all strikes. It would be, therefore, repugnant to him to be compelled to fire on rioters who were on strike, independent of the question whether the riot was provoked or not."

GOLD ARRIVES FROM NOME.

The Centennial Reaches Seattle with Passengers and Treasure.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 6.—The steamship Centennial has arrived in port with 325 passengers and $150,000 of treasure from Nome. She left Nome Sept. 22.

Nome is demanding more supplies, and from a business standpoint it is said could scarcely be more prosperous.

Last Trips of the Albany Day Line.

The Hudson River Day Line announces that the last trips of its two boats, the New York and Albany, will be made as follows: From New York, Saturday, Oct. 20, and from Albany, Monday, Oct. 22.

NEWS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It has been decided that the annual inspections and musters of the several organizations of the National Guard shall be finished before the end of December. The object of this is to embody in the annual reports of the Adjutant General and Inspector General, which are made at the end of December, the strength and condition of the Guard at the time the report is made, instead of showing its existing strength and condition for nearly a year earlier, as has heretofore been the custom. Inspections of separate companies and other organizations have already begun.

***

An inspection and muster will be made of the First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, next Wednesday at Van Cortlandt Park. There will be mounted battery drills and other evolutions. The two platoons of the battery alternate every Sunday in taking a practice ride. Battery drills have been ordered for the season. The first platoon, under Lieut. Hathaway, drills on Friday evenings, and the second platoon, under Lieut. Esper, drills on Tuesday evenings. Wednesday evening is devoted to theoretical drills under the direction of Capt. Wendel. First Sergt. Janssen drills the recruits on Monday evening.

***

Col. Edward E. Britton of Gen. McLeer's staff, Second Brigade, proposes to establish a circulating library at Brigade Headquarters, where books of a technical nature as well as works of general interest to the military service, can be found.

***

The following are the companies in the First, Second, and Fifth Brigades who have won the prizes offered by the State for making the highest general figure of merit at Creedmoor in the annual rifle practice:

FIRST BRIGADE, GEN. BUTT.

Co. A,	9th Reg., Capt. O'Donnell	56.66
Co. G,	9th Reg., Capt. Willcocks	54.40
Co. C,	22d Reg., Capt. Lilliendahl	52.51

SECOND BRIGADE, GEN. McLEER.

Co. E,	23d Reg., Capt. Hamilton	73.56
Co. K,	23d Reg., Capt. Todd	70.84
Co. F,	23d Reg., Capt. Hull	61.59

FIFTH BRIGADE, GEN. SMITH.

Co. B,	7th Reg., Capt. Schuyler	82.27
Co. G.,	7th Reg., Capt. Underwood	78.94
Co. C,	7th Reg., Capt. McDougal	78.33

The prizes are of the value of $100, $75, and $50, respectively, and will be awarded in the near future. It will be observed from the above table that the Seventh Regiment has made the best showing.

Up to Sept. 29 the records show that the Fifth Brigade has qualified 184 sharpshooters, against 130 by the First Brigade, but in the qualifications for the honor of "Expert"—the highest grade of marksman—the First Brigade holds the record, with forty qualifications, against twenty-eight in the Fifth Brigade.

***

The armory baseball season will open on Nov. 3. The General Committee will meet at the Ninth Regiment Armory the evening of Oct. 9 to complete plans. The Ninth and Sixty-ninth Regiments have been added to last year's list of competing clubs, and it is expected that the Seventh will also be represented. The New York and Brooklyn teams will be in separate leagues, and the champion team of each league will play off for the season's championship in the Spring.

***

Capt. Murphy of company A, Twenty-second Regiment, has appointed a new First Sergeant in the person of Sergt. C. H. Connor, and the appointment has been approved by Col. Bartlett. First Sergt. Connor takes the place of Sergt. E. J. Sheridan, who served with the regiment for thirteen years. Connor was in the volunteer regiment during the Spanish-American war.

***

Assistant Inspector General James S. Long of the New York State Corps, Spanish War Veterans, is mustering in a commandery of the order to be composed entirely of officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment. Long was with the Seventy-first at San Juan, and was wounded there. When the commandery is formed Col. Clayton of the Fourteenth Regiment will be the speaker at the formal proceedings of organization.

***

There has been a close race between Companies E, F, and G of the Ninth Regiment for the honor of being the largest company. The following figures from the official returns at First Brigade Headquarters show the standing of all the companies at the present time: Company A, 54; B, 50; C, 64; D, 48; E, 81; F, 82; G, 85; H, 49; I, 46; K, 70. Company F shows the greatest net gain—34—Company C coming next, with a net gain of 20. Company F has unanimously elected Private J. T. Madden Second Lieutenant.

***

Col. Jarvis of the Eighth Regiment announces that armory rifle practice will begin on Monday evening. The team match for the challenge cup among the several companies will be shot during the week commencing Dec. 4. A squad match for teams of six men under their own Corporals will be shot during the last week of April. The omnibus match, open to members of the regiment who have qualified as armory marksmen, will be shot during the months of December, January, February, March, and April. A team of three match will be shot on the third Friday evening in January and April.

***

Major David K. Case of the Twenty-third Regiment, having returned from Europe, the Colonelcy question, it is understood, bids fair at last to receive an early settlement. A meeting of officers has been called at the armory for Monday night. The semi-annual returns of the regiment show its aggregate strength to be 696, which is a net loss of nine. Company A is the largest company, with a roll of eighty-four members, and the smallest is H, with 46.

***

Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment announces that the following members of his command will receive medals for long and faithful service: For Twenty Years—Sergt. J. Kelly of Company G and Sergt. Charles A. Miller of Company E; for Fifteen Years—First Sergt. Joseph B. Plac of Company E and Sergt. John Surhaff of Company D; for Ten Years—Capt. H. B. Baldwin, Company E; Sergt. J. H. Kelly, Company D; Private C. Clements of Company D, and Private J. H. Kenny of Company H.

***

In the Old Guard, Capt. J. Kent Mason has been retired from the position of Chief of Engineers, and in consideration of his long service has been appointed on the honorary staff, with the rank of Captain. William H. White has been appointed Chief of Engineers, to succeed Capt. Kent.

***

Col. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment has appointed ex-Lieut. Edward O. Power a Battalion Adjutant, with the rank of First Lieutenant. Lieut. Power has just returned from the Philippines, where he was serving as a Lieutenant in the Forty-third United States Volunteers, being app

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23D ST. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M. TO-MORROW & ALL WEEK.

MLLE. PIANKA'S LIONS.

Marvelous Animal Act.

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in the farce, "Next."

The WINDOM QUINTETTE, STINSON & MERTON, 7 REED BIRDS, BROS. DAMM, the KALATECHNOSCOPE, 3 DE RIGNEY SISTERS, THE CRAIGS, MARSH & SARTELLA, MAX RITTER, MILLIE SCOTT, LAWSON & NAMON, THE MARTINIS, PICTORIAL TOURS, etc.
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Continuous Concert To-day, 1:30 to 10:45 P. M.

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McINTYRE & HEATH

in the Burntcork Skit, "On Guard."

CHERIDAH SIMPSON

in a Musical Specialty.

WRIGHT HUNTINGTON & CO., THREE POWERS BROS., IMOGENE COMER, BROS. BARD, WEST & WILLIAMS, DAVENPORT BROS., J. W. BINGHAM, DOOLING & BRENNAN, the KALATECHNOSCOPE, FRED HOWARD, LEON & ADELINE, VIEWS OF PARIS EXPOSITION, etc.
BROADWAY'S LOWEST PRICES, 25 and 50c. Box Seats, $1.00.
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PALACE 58th St. and 3d Ave. 2 to 10:45 P. M. TO-MORROW & ALL WEEK.

GRAY-STEPHENS' LANDSEER DOGS

in a Heroic Dog Drama.

DUNHAM FAMILY,

Daring Aerialists.

CHARLEY CASE, MR. & MRS. MARK MURPHY, HAMILTON HILL, THREE WESTONS, ANNA TERESA BERGER, RAE & BROSCHE, SISTERS LAWRENCE, GORDON H. ELDRID, the KALATECHNOSCOPE, MAY HOEY, etc.
BARGAIN PRICES: Afternoons, 15 and 25c. Evenings, 15, 25, & 50c.
Continuous Concert To-day, 2 to 10:45 P. M.

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Grandest of all Illuminated Dances. Marvelous. Bewildering. Gorgeous.

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"FEATHERED WONDERS OF THE WORLD," STANTON & MODENA, JOSEPHINE GASSMAN & PICKS, IDA VAN SICLEN & Co., JOHN D. GILBERT, MORTON & ELLIOTT, MASON & FRANCES, ERNEST NIZARRAS, the KALATECHNOSCOPE, BURKE'S DOGS, RAMSEY SISTERS, etc.
Note the Prices: Afternoons, 15 & 25c to all parts of house. Evenings, 15, 25, & 50c.
Continuous Concert To-day, 2 to 10:45 P. M.

"For three hours it kept the audience in a state of wild excitement,"

is what the MAIL & EXPRESS said of LIEBLER & CO.'S magnificent production of JOSEPH ARTHUR'S new play,

LOST RIVER,

now running at the

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And Her Company, Including

Wilton Lackaye, John Glendinning, Walter Thomas, Adelaide Thurston, Robert Edeson, Charles Stanley, Florence Rockwell, Mrs. Glendinning.
(Liebler & Co., Managers.)
Will appear in a new play by Harriet Ford and Beatrice De Mille, Entitled

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Last Week of the Charming Play,

CALEB WEST

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Wm. A. Brady's Production of THE NEW ROMANTIC PLAY,

HER MAJESTY,

With GRACE GEORGE as the GIRL QUEEN OF NORDENMARK, and a Company of Fifty, including Messrs. Frank Worthing, Frazer Coulter, Ernest Hastings, Morton Selten, Frank Hatch, George Osbourne, Ben Graham, Geo. Pauncefort, Thomas Meighan, Mesdames Fernanda Eliscu, Augusta De Forrest, Isabelle Bowman, Mary Davis, Annie Mifflin, Nora Dunblane, and other players of distinction.
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JOSEPH BROOKS AND BEN STERN PRESENT

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"MARCELLE"

BY EUGENE W. PRESBREY.
SEATS ON SALE TWO WEEKS AHEAD.

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CARNEGIE HALL
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, at 8, Reappearance of LILLIAN

BLAUVELT

Grand Orchestra under the direction of FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN.
Direction.....Henry Wolfsohn
Res. seats, $1 to $2, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

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NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR AT DALY'S THEATRE, LONDON.

NOW PLAYING TO CAPACITY OF DALY'S THEATRE, NEW YORK.

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MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats., 2.

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MONDAY, OCT. 22.
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MAUDE ADAMS as L'AIGLON
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By Augustus Thomas.

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"Swagger society has taken to the play. • • A double edge given to its popularity."—Mr. Dunlop, Journal.

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Mme. Schumann-Heink, Soloist.
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GRAND TRIUMPHAL REAPPEARANCE OF ENOCH—MAN FISH.

Only amphibious human being. Breathes, eats, smokes, plays musical instruments under water. Remarkable and realistic reproduction of the

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THEATRE 2 co.'s. All stars. Ada Jones, Fred Roberts, Matthews, Whitley & Bell, Felix & Claxton, McCabe & Emmet, Dot Heywood, Billy Conlon, and others.
SUNDAY CONCERTS. SPECIAL BILL.

BIJOU BROADWAY, 30TH ST. MATS. WED. SAT.

THE NELL GWYN PLAY THAT STARTED THE FAD.

HENRIETTA CROSMAN

(THE ORIGINAL "GLORIANA") AS

NELL GWYN

In the merry play,

MISTRESS NELL,

By George C. Hazleton, Jr.
NELL GWYN IS MAKING LONDON LAUGH.
SEAT SALE NOW PROGRESSING.

Hammerstein's, 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. **VICTORIA** Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Gen'l Adm., 50c.

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JAMES O'NEILL in "MONTE CRISTO."
SOUVENIRS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

CARNEGIE HALL
Thursday Afternoon, October 11, at 2:30,

Schumann-Heink AND Leonora Jackson

Direction.....Henry Wolfsohn
Seats, $1 to $2, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

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3D AVENUE THEATRE. Matinée Monday Big Melodrama, RIDE FOR LIFE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
FIRST WEEK'S RECORD.

"Grand Opera in English has taken a grand start."—Ev'g World, Oct. 2.
"The success of the experiment assured."—News.
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"Excellence performance of evenly sustained merit."—Herald.

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Maurice Grau, Henry W. Savage, Man'g Directors

Second Week's Repertoire, Commencing Monday,— OCT. 8

Mon. and Fri. Night at 8, Wed. Mat. at 2. o'clock. Conductor, A. Seppilli. **CARMEN** in English. Misses De Lussan, Niven, Ramey, Armstrom, Messrs. Brozel, Paull, Knight, Boyle, Ranney.

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All American Chorus of 100. Orchestra Over 50.
AT REGULAR THEATRE PRICES.
Ev'gs, 50, 75, $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10. Wed. Mats., 25, 50, 75c., $1. Boxes, $4, $5, $6. Sat. Mats. 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. Boxes, $5, $6, $8, $10
Next Week, Oct. 15—Aida, Bohemian Girl, La Traviata.
—WEBER PIANOS USED.—

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT.

SOUSA AND HIS BAND

The Fad of Paris.
The Rage of Berlin.
The Hit of Holland.
The Success of Belgium.
THIRD POPULAR CONCERT.
NEW SOLOISTS. NEW MUSIC.
SOUSA'S GREAT MARCHES.
LAST SOUSA CONCERT NEXT SUNDAY

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.

1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals on Friday afternoons—Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 8, March 29.
Eight Concerts on Saturday evenings—Nov. 17, Dec. 8, Dec. 22, Jan. 12, Feb. 2, Feb. 16, March 9, March 30.
RENEWALS of SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 15 to Oct. 27.
GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after October 29.
PROSPECTUS with particulars for the season at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Sec'y of N. Y. Phil. Society, Carnegie Hall.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. 8:15.
Mon., Tues., Wed. Ev'n'gs and Sat. Matinée, Holm's Comedy, "WILDFEUER."
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings, Blumenthal's Comedy, "PROBEPFEIL."

NEW THINGS IN THE VARIETY WORLD

Odd Features in Demand, but Hard to Find.

THE SKETCH HAVING ITS DAY

Individual Acts Are Popular, and Monologists Have the Advantage of Dancers and Jugglers.

"Why don't I get something new?" exclaimed the manager of variety shows when the question was put to him a few days ago. "I wish I could. That's what I am trying to do all the time, but I can tell you it is hard for one in my business to think of anything out of the ordinary. Ever since variety shows grew popular we managers have spent our time looking for the unique, offering fancy sums to people who would furnish us with fresh ideas, and working to outdo each other in the introduction of novelties. To tell the truth, we have come to the end of our tether.

"Every year originality grows rarer. All we can do these days is to improve on old ideas. Jugglers, tricksters, jokemakers, dancers, and the other kinds of continuous show artists have existed all along, but, of course, the quality of their acts improves as time goes on, for each one profits by the example of his predecessors, and adds a few extra curls to his peculiar accomplishment. But as to originating entirely new acts—pshaw! Impossible! There aren't any to be originated.

"The newest thing we have, as everybody knows, is the sketch. Not many years ago variety bills had nothing but variety numbers, the whole programme being monopolized by high kicking, alleged humorous dialogues, sword swallowing, and the like. But nowadays such performances are the 'fillers,' and the short plays, most of them comic, are featured at every house. Some of the old diversions have almost entirely disappeared from variety and have relegated themselves to the freak museum and traveling circus. Who knows but that vaudeville and legitimate are about to be merged into each other? They seem to be approaching that end every day."

As the manager said, the sketch is undoubtedly the most prominent element in New York's vaudeville theatres to-day. In all of last week's bills one or more of these short plays were given, many of them acted by players who were once in the "legitimate," all of them differing only in their length from the kind of drama that one would expect to find in any orthodox playhouse. Some of them were even tragic or pathetic, and the elaborateness of costumes and scenic appurtenances was, generally speaking, something far beyond anything seen on the vaudeville stage of a few years ago.

Among the most successful of these pieces was "Even Stephen," presented at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre by Isabelle Urquhart and company. The "company" consisted of a man, who, although he seemed to perform his part well enough, was not dignified by having his name on the programme. He and Miss Urquhart represented the proverbial husband and wife of domestic quarrels. They had not been married long. The husband, wearying of household broils, decided to slip away from home and attend a masquerade ball, whereupon he disguised himself in a villainous false beard, much paint and powder, and a military uniform. Just as he was leaving the house his wife discovered him, but, in order to have revenge, she pretended not to recognize him and told him that she was glad he had come in to help her amuse herself during her husband's absence.

That made him furious. He fell into the trap, supposing her a faithless flirt; and, as she made love to him, he tore his hair in desperation. Then she pretended to think him ill, and made him drink a mixture of red pepper and vinegar, announcing, just as he swallowed it, that she had made a mistake and had given him beetle poison. Whereupon he howled lustily that he was dying, and finally disclosed his identity, upbraiding her for murdering "a loving spouse." Complications followed. At last there was a reconciliation, and the sketch ended in the usual lived-happy-ever-afterward climax.

One of the other popular sketches of the week was James F. Dolan's and Ida Lenharr's "A High-Toned Burglar," in which Mr. Dolan, a housebreaker who called himself Lord Atwell, appeared at midnight in the boudoir of the lady. Upon being discovered, he explained his presence by saying that he "was passing by when a rascal of a burglar came climbing down the fire-escape." Terrified damsel then fell captive to the valiant rescuer, and Lord Atwell went his way without having his thieving character exposed, but gloating over the affection he had won.

Down at Mr. Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre Emily Lytton and company have been doing a piece called "Next," and at the Fifth Avenue Marie Wainwright, assisted by two men called "company," appeared in "Lady Dye's Escapade." This Lady Dye was a grand dame, whose two lovers were no less personages than the Prince of Wales and Lord Somebody-or-Other. She managed to get the two sequestered in a lonely chamber, opening into a ballroom, and there, posing as a Frenchwoman and wearing a mask, she tested their affection. The Prince flirted at random, pretending what Lady Dye would do if she knew it," but the other lover declined to make love to the masked stranger. Therefore Lady Dye decided the latter faithful to her, and the treacherous Prince was discomfitted.

Mr. Keith's chief attraction for the last two weeks has been "The Highball Family," presented by the company of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Milton Royle. Mr. George Highball was a clubman of bibulous habits. In his family were Mrs. Highball, a mother-in-law, and a brother. To cure Highball of drinking, wife and mother-in-law plotted darkly, at last evolving a scheme that made the tipsy husband a model of sobriety. The two women, waiting for one of the rare occasions when he was at home and sober, made pretense of getting very drunk themselves. They fairly upset the house, tearing things to pieces and making more noise than Mr. Highball had ever made during his worst orgy. When things quieted down, after many funny situations, the master of the house vowed "never again," and peace reigned in the family thenceforth.

Another of Mr. Keith's offerings was a pathetic "pastoral comedy," called "At Sundown," which was played by J. C. Nugent and Grace Fertig. To offset this sombre sketch there followed a travesty on "Quo Vadis," by Al Shean and Charles T. Warren. It was dubbed "Quo Vadis Upside Down," and the actors, one a German comedian and the other a tragedian, spent half an hour misunderstanding one another. The tragedian acted passages from the original play with great solemnity, but the German couldn't comprehend a word of it all. Altogether, it was a kind of Weber and Fields play in brief.

Among other sketches of the week were "The Gladiator," a tragedy in one act, presented at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre by Robert Downing's company; "The Two Flats," given at the same house by Harry Watson's comedians; "For Reform," a satire on the new woman and an introduction of the new man, acted by Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena in Proctor's Pleasure Palace; "A Stolen Kiss," the Wright Huntington troupe's piece at the Twenty-third Street Theatre; "The Messenger Boy and the Thespian," a comic play dealing with the theatrical manager's worries, played at Koster & Bial's by Maddox and Wayne, and "Two Actors," a laughable skit, by Tom Lewis and Sam J. Ryan, also given at Koster & Bial's.

Although these and other sketches were featured on their respective bills, and seemed to excite hearty favor from the audiences, yet at every variety performance in the city the greater part of the time was taken up by individual specialties. The crowds liked the occasional features, but they liked the other, too; even the stalest of jokes and the most awkward of dances were not entirely unacceptable, and the really good acts of trickery, dialogue, and dancing were rewarded with even more applause than were the "legitimate" features.

Charles T. Aldrich, who was on the bill at Koster & Bial's, was a prime attraction, although most frequenters of variety theatres had seen him often before. His imitations of Ching Ling Foo, the Chinese magician, provoked laughter each night. One of the things he did was to produce handkerchiefs from nowhere, returning them later to the same place—an old trick, but performed this time with new variations and accompanied by a running fire of talk with the audience. Besides, Mr. Aldrich conjured up whole barrels of water from space, caught in his mouth cannonballs as big as his head, and did all manner of other funny tricks. He was not the only juggler in town, but the way that he captured his audiences showed what kind of thing the variety lovers wanted.

On the same programme with Mr. Aldrich was Artie Hall. She was painted, head and shoulders with a coffee-colored mixture, and looked for all the world like a mulatto. Her songs sounded like echoes from a Southern cotton plantation, and not many who saw her would have known that her skin was white, unless, at the close of her singing, she had turned her back and exposed a part of one shoulder that had not been painted. People seemed to like Miss Hall, for she was called back for more than one encore every night.

Monologists, old species of variety amusers, abounded everywhere. Some of them had new jokes, others had old ones; people laughed at both kinds. There were Amelia Summerville, at Keith's; J. W. Harrington, a mimic, on the same bill; John T. Ray, who was called "an eccentric comedian" on the programme of Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre; Gordon H. Eldrid, who, besides talking off jokes at the rate of at least ten a minute, sang songs, and Bettina Gerard, who mimicked all sorts of freak people and changed her voice from bass to soprano so quickly that one would have thought she was two people at the same time. Mr. Eldrid was at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Miss Gerard at Koster & Bial's.

Among these performers there were many who had managed to instill occasional novelty into their acts, however prosy and aged was the order of the thing they were doing. Even the acrobatic performers, though, it was the "same old thing" all the time. As a certain manager said, the people who talked could be original easier than those who depended on their legs and arms to divert people; the latter had evoluted, it appeared, to the limit of physical possibility, while there still remained a few new "wrinkles" of speech for the former. Whether or not the manager was right when he intimated that the "legitimate" part of variety shows was gradually driving out the rest may be disputed. At least, any one who heard the prolonged applause that greeted a vendor of time-worn jokes in one of the vaudeville houses two nights ago would have had his doubts. Here is a sample of the humorous tilts that elicited three encores:

"That coat of yours is a beautiful fit," said one actor to another.

"Yes; it's almost a convulsion," was the reply.

Undoubtedly the answer pretty well described the coat in question, which was as remarkable a piece of incongruous coloring and hideous misshapenness as even stage people ever wear. But that the joke, or, rather, the alleged joke—provoked stupendous applause was not a fact calculated to be convincing proof of a lately acquired elevation in the tastes of variety-show patrons.

LONDON THEATRICAL NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Mrs. Langtry has acquired the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, for several years. She will renovate it and open it in the Spring with "Marie Antoinette," which is now being written for her.

Yet another theatrical combination has been formed, this time among the music hall managers of London, who have come to an agreement to fix a maximum sum for comic opera stars, and who have also agreed not to endeavor to secure each other's stars during the run of pieces in which they are performing. This action is said to be due to the huge salaries demanded.

"Red Pottage" has been dramatized, and will shortly be produced.

Charles Wyndham reopens his theatre on Oct. 9 with H. A. Jones's new play, "Mrs. Dane's Defense."

Olga Nethersole sailed on the St. Paul to-day for an American tour.

Vroom, the dramatist, sails shortly to produce "Marsac of Gascogny" for the first time in America, under the management of Jacob Litt. Another Vroom play will be produced at Drury Lane at Easter.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last weeks of Andrew Mack in "The Rebel" are announced.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—The new mechanical play, "A Ride for Life," will be the attraction this week.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew begins the second month of his "Richard Carvel" engagement to-morrow evening.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Zaza" is playing to larger receipts than when it was first presented here.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Francis Wilson in his new comic opera, "The Monks of Malabar," will be the attraction for another fortnight.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—The Irish comedians Murray and Mack will present a new musical comedy, which is entitled "Shooting the Chutes."

CASINO.—Arthur Weld has succeeded Paul Steindorff as musical director of "The Belle of Bohemia," and Miss Virginia Earl sings two new songs.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—Rehearsals for the burlesque on "Arizona" are going on, and within two weeks the new skit will be produced.

GERMANIA THEATRE. — Manager Philip's latest play, "Secrets of New York," has pleased his patrons so thoroughly that he proposes to continue it indefinitely.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"Caleb West" to-morrow evening will begin the last week of its engagement and will then be transferred to McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, for a run.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—To-morrow night a second edition of "A Million Dollars" will be given. Many parts of the extravaganza have been practically rewritten and new novelties introduced.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. — "The Rogers Brothers in Central Park" remains but seven weeks more. Renewed interest is created each week by the introduction of new features.

LION PALACE MUSIC HALL.—James F. Hoey with his humorous sayings will be the particular headliner offered this week. Assisting him in the entertainment will be the Lamonts, acrobats, and many more.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Otis Skinner moved his attraction from Wallack's Theatre, where he scored a success, both financially and artistically, in "Prince Otto," to this house for one week's engagement.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Miss Maria Eisenhut, the new member of the company, will make her first appearance in Halen's comedy entitled "Wildfeuer" (Wildfire.) The leading male part will be assumed by Herr Carl Emmerich.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Miss Annie Russell's success in "The Royal Family" has been so pronounced that the author, R. Marshall, has promised to write a new play for her, with the possibility that she may appear in it in London.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Magistrate," a comedy by A. W. Pinero, produced some years ago at Daly's Theatre, will be revived by the Donnelly stock company. The cast will include Henry V. Donnelly and all the principal members of the company.

EDEN MUSEE.—Powell, the man who presents many interesting tricks and illusions, has proved quite a drawing attraction. In addition to him are afternoon and evening concerts and hourly exhibitions of new moving pictures, and many new wax groups are shown.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. — The fourth week of "Arizona's" run was characterized by attendance and enthusiasm of a nature to warrant the announcement that Mr. Thomas's play will still be the attraction for some time to come. Mr. La Shelle is already arranging for two more "Arizona" companies to tour other cities.

DEWEY THEATRE.—During the week commencing at to-morrow's matinée the attraction will be the Majestic Burlesquers. The organization is well known and always gives satisfaction. Two burlesques, "Down the Line" and "The Devil's Daughter," serve to introduce twenty girls and a quartet of comedians. An excellent olio is another feature.

AMERICAN THEATRE. — An entire change in the style of play will be made to-morrow night, when by special arrangement with the authors, "The Senator" will be presented with entirely new scenery and accessories and a cast that will enlist the services of every principal member of the stock company. Beginning with this week matinées will be given every day except Monday.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—McIntyre and Heath, the burntcork minstrels, will show to Broadway the coming week a negro farce entitled "The Man from Montana." Cheridah Simpson in a novel musical act, and Wright Huntington and company in "A Stolen Kiss," are prominent in the bill. Others are: Three Powers brothers, bicyclists; Imogene Comer, baritone; Davenport brothers, acrobatic comedy; West and Williams, talking comedians; Brothers Bard, acrobats; J. W. Bingham, ventriloquist, and others.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Papinta, the myriad illuminated danseuse, will make her appearance this week in Harlem. She has a new series of electric dances. Other features are Marzella's trained birds, Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena in "For Reform," Josephine Gassman and her comical pickaninnies, Ida Van Siclen and company in the comedietta "A Sport's Education," John D. Gilbert, humorist, Morton and Elliott, musical act; Mason and Frances, comedy skit; the Kalatechnoscope, &c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—This afternoon and evening the house presents Miss Elita Proctor Otis, Dorothy Morton, Bettina G

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES.

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

TO HOMER.

Blind singer of the world's desire,
Thy world is ours. Thy song, Troy town
Built, burned; and then thy lyre
Burst in a blaze of fire
Seas shall not drown.

First kindled in a woman's eyes,
Fire burned high Troy; and beckoned men
From home, and from the skies
The gods; those flames yet rise,
Yea, now as then.

Yea, now as then, the world's desire,
Though hidden from us, still doth dwell
In Helen's heart of fire,
And breathes upon thy lyre
Her mighty spell. * * *

Oh, thou who first, when earth was young,
Sang fate defied and mortals slain,
Upon that honeyed tongue,
How sweet thy songs, though sung
Of mortal pain.

What songs have we thou dost not sing,
What fates thy heart hath not foretold?
Breathe thou the songs we bring;
Bees on thy mouth still cling,
Now, as of old.

—ALEXANDER BLAIR THAW, in The Atlantic.

HOW ANIMALS SLEEP.

Dr. Louis Robinson in Pearson's.

"The chimpanzee, as far as I have been able to ascertain," says the writer, "never sleeps upon its back, its favorite position being on its side, with one arm under its head. In this respect it resembles children of from four to ten years of age. The only gorilla which I have had an opportunity of observing also apparently preferred this attitude, but occasionally seemed to sleep comfortably in a crouching position, with its head bowed down between its knees. This latter attitude appears to be the one adopted by nearly all the lower monkeys.

"When turned out at pasture all horses, except those which are crippled by disease or injury, lie down at night with their legs folded beneath their bodies. Some of the short-limbed and thick-jointed animals, such as the elephant, hippopotamus, and rhinoceros, find a difficulty in bending their legs under them after the manner of their more slender kindred. Hence they sleep upon their sides in a piglike attitude.

"Bears, as far as I have been able to observe, have no characteristic sleeping attitude, for you see them lying in all sorts of grotesque positions, as if they found one quite as comfortable as another. Indeed, a well-favored bear, covered with a good layer of fat and a thick coat of fur, may be said to carry his bed about with him, and any part of his skin will serve either for mattress or coverlet, as occasion arises. Nevertheless the bear, when sound asleep, tends to curl himself up with his nose and paws inward, and this is probably the attitude which, in cold climates, he adopts when hibernating in his den during the Winter season.

"Kangaroos also appear to be quite indifferent as to the position of their bodies during sleep. Any sunny afternoon at the Zoological Gardens you may see them sprawling on the straw in all imaginable attitudes. The only things they seem to demand in order to be perfectly comfortable are reasonable warmth and plenty of elbow room."

AN EAST LONDON TYPE.

Sir Walter Besant in The Century.

Very early in life he acquires a thirst for strong drink that is destined to keep him down and drag him lower, and to cut the thread of life when he ought to be in the prime and full strength of manhood.

Some of these boys learn very early the way to pick up things unguarded and unwatched. You may recognize one of these lads by the way in which, with silent and slouching step, and with furtive glance before, behind, to right and left, he shambles quickly past a shop or stall where things are exposed for sale, guarded, perhaps, only by a little girl. You may see, if you pretend to be looking the other way, the hand dart out and snatch something which disappears in a pocket, while, without changing his step or his slouch, the boy goes on unsuspected. He is ready to pick up everything—a loaf from the baker, an onion from the green grocer, a banana from the costermonger. Nothing comes amiss to him.

There are still lingering by the riverside survivals of the good old days when the whole people lived in luxury on the robberies they committed from the ships loading or unloading in the river. The barges go up and down with the tide. At ebb they lie in the mud. The men in charge go ashore to drink; the boys climb on board in search of whatever they can get. If the barge is laden with sugar, they cut holes in the bags and fill their pockets, their hats, their boots, their handkerchiefs with sugar, which they carry ashore and sell. They get a halfpenny a pound for their plunder. If the barge is laden with coals, they carry off all that their clothes will hold. One goes before to warn the rest of danger. Plenty of houses on the way are open to them. It is a comparatively safe and certainly a pleasant way of earning a penny or two.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE TAI-PING REBELLION.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Hung-Sen-Tsuen, the originator and leader of the rebellion, who afterward styled himself the "Tien-Wang," or "Heavenly King," was the son of a small farmer who lived near the North River, within thirty miles of Canton, and belonged to a race of squatters called "Hakkas," or "Strangers," considered almost too low to be entitled to enter the civil service of the State—the natural privilege of every true-born Chinaman. Hung was born in 1813, and when he attained to manhood, whether from prejudice on account of his race, or from his own want of ability, he was repeatedly unsuccessful in the competitive examinations at Canton, and failed to take a degree.

Disappointment and poverty, as well as ambition and revenge, combined to work upon a diseased imagination, and instigated him to action against the Government and the established order of things. He developed into a religious fanatic. He set himself up as a reformer and the destroyer of the system of idolatry, venerated by the followers of Confucius. He became subject to trances and ecstacies, and was soon the admired leader of a large band of followers. He read Christian tracts, and in 1847 put himself under the teaching of a half-educated American missionary, with the result that he engrafted on his own superstitions all kinds of fantastic caricatures of Christianity. Finding favor with the missionaries, his subtle mind imbibed their instruction only to use it to advance his own pretensions to a divine mission. He lived concealed in the hills propagating a new creed, which was eagerly accepted by thousands of the poor and wretched who had nothing to lose and everything to gain by revolution.

The new creed abhorred idolatry, adopted the Ten Commandments as its moral code, and the belief in one God as its main tenet. Although it was certainly an advance upon Confucianism, it was a curious medley of very partially comprehended Christian dogma, gross superstitions, and the glorification of its chief apostle, Hung-Sen-Tsuen.

An attempt to arrest Hung in 1850 led him to proclaim his intention to overthrow the Manchu dynasty, and to establish a new one, named "Tai-Ping," or "Universal Peace," in its place, with himself at its head, under the title of the "Tien-Wang," or "Heavenly King." His adherents, whose number rapidly assumed large proportions, allowed their hair to grow long, and twisted it round their heads like a turban, in token of their allegiance to the "Tien-Wang." They plundered and massacred wherever they went. Hung nominated five of his friends, of the same low extraction as himself, to be "Wangs." They were given commands, and were known as the Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western, and Assistant Kings.

IS GOLDENROD A MENACE TO HEALTH?

From Lippincott's.

The goldenrod has been a much-abused plant of late. Some very scientific persons have suddenly discovered that it is the cause of hay fever, and I have been requested—in some instances ordered—to cease saying friendly things about it. If I continued to speak of it as a plant to be tolerated, to say nothing of its being enjoyed, I would be set down as a deliberate conspirator against the health of my fellow-men. Now there happen to be unlimited quantities of the plant growing all about the locality in which I reside, acres and acres of it, all along the lowlands near the river, while the pastures and hillsides are brilliant with the bonfires which it kindles on every hand. It is certainly reasonable to suppose that some of us who live where it flourishes ought to have hay fever if this disagreeable disease is so produced. But the fact is, we do not have it. The only cases of hay fever ever known in the eastern part of Wisconsin are those which come from the city. By coming into the haunts of the plant, they at once find relief, and, moreover, if the sufferer comes early enough in the season he may escape it altogether. Another charge not long ago made against the goldenrod was that horses were killed by eating it. This charge is quite as absurd as the other, for horses and cattle are pastured where it grows year after year, and we have never heard of one case of injury from it. So far as I have been able to observe, they never touch it.

THE ESCAPE FROM PRETORIA. THE DOGS.

From Blackwood.

From constant listening and peering through the darkness eyes and ears have grown far more sensitive, and the least sound of voices, or dogs barking, or the faint glimmer of a light in a bridge guard's tent, did not escape our senses. I cannot but think that the use of dogs in war by us British, a dog-loving nation, has been unaccountably overlooked. I believe certain nations—the Germans and French—use them; but we, who have our kennel clubs, and every encouragement to breed the best and purest of the canine species, do not include these faithful friends among our war material. In India, where one suffers so much from rifle thieves, without his dog there would be many a court-martial on the owner of a stolen rifle. There the dogs are chained to the arm racks, sentries with whose vigilance no human being can compete. Often in Tirah the wily Afridi would bring his dog with him when bent on disturbing our rest by firing into camp. He knew right well that if the plucky little Ghurka was engaged in stalking him, his four-footed friend would give him timely warning.

THE UNICORN.

From Topsell's "History of Four-footed Beasts." 1658.

The Unicorn is an enemy to the Lion, wherefore, as soon as a Lion seeth a Unicorn, he runneth to a tree for succour, that so when the Unicorn in the Swiftness of his course runneth against the tree, wherein his sharp horn sticketh fast, then when the Lion seeth the Unicorn fastened by the horn, without all danger he falleth upon him, and killeth him. These things are reported by the King of Ethiopia in a Hebrew Epistle unto the Bishop of Rome.

THE FAUNA OF CHINA.

From The Spectator.

There is a general impression about Chinese animals, as about the Chinese people, that they are quaint, ineffectual, and of no particular use except to Chinamen. Whether the Chinese pug dogs, their hollow-backed pigs, or dwarfed trees, or the absence of almost any good books on sport in the Forbidden Empire have given rise to this idea, it is a very mistaken one. In Northern Asia the species increase not only in numbers, but in size the further east the region, and in Northern China their numbers are greatest and their size most remarkable. Take, for instance, the deer. The big red stag of the Caucasus is surpassed by those of Eastern Siberia, and in the Altai and the Thian-Shan Mountains it has become either a giant red deer, or, as is now believed, its place is taken by an Asiatic wapiti, which, if not quite so large as the monsters of the Rocky Mountains, has the largest antlers of any existing deer. Besides these, roebuck are common, as well as several species of smaller deer, among them one resembling the Japanese stag now introduced into our parks, Swinhoe's deer in Formosa, hornless water deer, and in the hunting park of the Emperor at Peking a deer whose native home is not certainly known and which was discovered by Père David when taking a peep into the forbidden precinct over the park wall.

The largest tigers in the world are found in Manchuria, and wild boars, leopards, tiger-cats, while lynxes, with brown bears in the north and black bears in the south, make up a large fauna of sufficient distinction for a Chinese censor to be proud of. In the Tartar camel the empire owns the best beast of burden in the world; it produces the best of all ponies, and though the yellow Chinese cow is small, it is good and prolific, a very even cross, as it would seem, between the humped cattle of India and the Bos taurus of Europe. The distinguished Chinese naturalist who described the indigenous animals in the Taiwanfoo Gazetteer notes that Formosan bears have such thick bristles that arrows cannot pierce their bodies, that they climb trees and that the top cross-legged, that their bellies contain much suet, and that their paws, as delicacies, are "among the eight pearls."

AT DEAN PRIORY.

A hill-encompassed vale that Summer long
Retains the fresh moist verdantry of Spring,
Druidic groves whose shady aisleways ring
With winged warblers choiring free and strong;
A brook that flows with little bursts of song;
Wide meadows lush for rhythmic scythes aswing;
And set amidst this fair environing
A small, quaint church where moss and lichen throng.

Here Herrick preached and prayed. Yon sturdy rose,
Blooming beside the modest vicarage,
May be the shoot of one he trained to climb;
Daily he trod this quiet churchyard-close,
And haply 'neath that beech-bole, hoar with age,
Shaped his sweet lyrics for the ear of Time.

—CLINTON SCOLLARD in the Critic.

ABRAHAM AND LEGAL TENDER.

Poultney Bigelow in The Contemporary Review.

So I boarded a sleeping car and paid my fare to Kansas City. In the berth below me were a couple who were also bound for the great convention. He was a long-haired farmer from Ashtabula—a silver advocate. She also had long hair, and was the more useful of the two, for she could cook, and insisted upon my sharing her luncheon basket, which was twice the size of their other luggage. My prejudice against long-haired men was not weakened by this trip, for he told me that in his opinion the chief function of good government was to make money when it became needful—not to leave that to selfish private bankers, who kept hoarding gold, or, worse still, shipping it to England at times when it was more needed here.

Of course I could not question so plausible a proposition, but I ventured to think that he was not radical enough—that what we needed was not merely a silver dollar, but a brass one as well—it would cost less.

"No, Sir," said he; "silver it must be, because silver is the stuff first mentioned in the Bible as legal tender—silver is the coin of manifest destiny. When Abraham was buried they paid the undertaker in silver—and you can't go behind that."

It was worth while traveling two days and two nights to find a man so honest and at the same time so tortuously minded as this silver apostle. I had not rubbed up against such political economy since leaving the Transvaal; no wonder he sided with the Boers and regarded Englishmen as bloodthirsty tyrants.

SOLDIERS AND CHURCH PARADE.

From The National Review.

The corps in which I am serving is on the march through Northern Natal, and we hope, before long, to join hands with Lord Roberts in the Transvaal after clearing out the intervening Boers, if necessary by forcible means. We have just got through five rather trying marches since our last stop, and to-day—Sunday, 27th May—we are halted to await the arrival of supplies, delayed owing to railway bridges broken by the Boers.

When one is within a few miles of an active and wily foe, Sunday cannot be observed in the same way as in a peaceful English village, and after a few days' marching in a rough country there is a good deal of refitting to be done whenever opportunity occurs. Still, a halt day on the march is a day of comparative rest, and we all felt glad that chance had made it a Sunday. By 9 A. M. we had finished "stables," men had breakfasted in agreeable leisure, and were sitting about smoking the pipe of peace while cleaning up harness, repairing or washing clothes, removing the growth of days from stubby chins, and generally preparing themselves to continue the march in good trim and to give a creditable account of themselves at the first opportunity. There was a general sense of rest, cheerfulness and ease, albeit much useful work was in progress. Could soldiers of a Christian nation have spent a Sunday morning in a more befitting and edifying manner? There is not much of the beautiful in war, but there was at least a bright corner. The spell was broken by the sudden arrival on the scene of an orderly from headquarters, whose errand was speedily guessed by the men as he approached our camp. He was the bearer of an order notifying us that a church parade would take place at 10 A. M. I sincerely wish that a few of those who believe that compulsory church makes for religion could have seen the reception accorded to this emissary by our worthy workers. The useful occupations had to be abandoned, while they dressed themselves in the best they could muster, and were marched off to attend a rather lengthy and dull service. The very necessary works on which they had been engaged had to be resumed in the afternoon (which would otherwise have been a time of well-earned repose) or else neglected altogether.

We laugh at our brother Boer who sings psalms and quotes Scripture to suit his actions, however reprehensible, but are we justified in doing so?

OFFICERS IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

From Harper's Weekly.

The officers of the British Navy are caught young. They are required to pass through the Britannia, a training ship, at present anchored in the beautiful waters of the Dart, not far from Plymouth. At the age of fourteen they begin to learn the lesson of command, the sanctity of duty, and the seriousness of life. By the time he is twenty-three a British Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant has acquired that indefinable power and authority over his men which is only too often absent in the officers of the sister service, where Sergeants and Corporals do the bulk of the work of a regiment. The manner in which a naval Lieutenant drills his men, the alacrity, cheeriness, and vim with which his orders are obeyed, present a marked contrast to the scenes at Aldershot or in many barrack drillyards or exercise grounds on foreign stations. An English subaltern of the line can generally manage to get through his work, when not on special duty, in a couple of hours. In the navy an officer's duties extend the round of the clock, with short intervals, seven days a week, except when on leave. The rule in the British Army is that officers are rewarded if they do their duty; in the navy they are punished if they fail to do it.

THE YELLOW GARDEN.

In a ring of emerald hills,
Where the sapphire of the skies,
Overflows in lakes and rills,
There the yellow garden lies.
Every inch of fertile earth,
Every patch of teeming sod,
In the sun has given birth
To a spray of golden rod.

There a square of cavalry
Fell in battle, sword and plume;
And their gorgeous ghosts you see
When the acre bursts in bloom.
Sorcery has worked a spell
As it did in days of old,
And has changed a common dell
To a field of cloth of gold.

MINNA IRVING in The Smart Set.

LACE WORK FOR WOMEN.

Ada Sterling in The Atlantic.

In all of the foremost countries of the world except the United States the manufacture of hand lace is encouraged as a source of social good, and the ambition of the needlewomen engaged upon it is stimulated by the approbation and avowed patronage of the rich. American women display sharp acumen in selecting the best examples of handwork abroad, paying high prices to middlemen, and, added to this, the regular duties, or tariff; but the advisability, not to say necessity, of transplanting this home industry to this side of the water and here protecting it seems not to have occurred to them. Nevertheless, no nation needs more to provide an interesting and quieting occupation for its working women than does this one.

Here is a distinct and untrodden field for the women who are now devoting themselves indeterminately to the so-termed amelioration of the condition of their sex, especially the poor among them. Once the enterprise is thoughtfully entered upon, it is not to be conjectured that Congress will refuse admission to the qualified teachers whom it would be necessary to attract to America for a proper establishment of the industry. Let a coterie of earnest moneyed women be formed in each large city, obligated to support the industry by purchasing and wearing the lace locally produced, and another five years would see this gentlest of all strictly feminine occupations in a thriving condition.

CONGESTED LONDON.

From The Westminster Review.

In some parts of London, particularly in the southeast, the congestion is so acute that the population cannot grow. Through clearances and closures the habitable area has been gradually decreased and the population squeezed outward by the brute force of insufficient house room and high rents. Suffering, of course, often comes from such squeezing. This centrifugal action is a blessing, it is true, but not without its attendant evils. Suburbs which less than a decade ago could boast of green fields are in their turn becoming congested, with a consequent development of slums, and the continual exodus of everybody who can afford it from the centre of this great city to some point on its circumference tends to leave that centre one dull, dead mass of the very poor. Mr. Charles Booth's poverty map of London, now about twelve years old, colored light blue for poor districts, would, if the investigations were repeated at the present time, have its light blue areas very largely increased. The increasing congestion and poverty of London proper, as apart from its extensive suburbs, in spite of all attempts at amelioration, is a sad and pathetic fact, and one which should have due weight with the social reformer. In Southeast London the authorities are often compelled to shut their eyes to palpable instances of illegal overcrowding, because the offenders, if turned out, would have nowhere to go, and cases are not unknown of families being forced into workhouses through sheer lack of house room.

VAUDOUX IN HAITI.

From The Geographical Journal.

There can be no manner of doubt that Vaudoux is merely a survival of the savage beliefs which the negroes imported as slaves during the period of the French occupation brought with them from the shores of Africa. Kindred ideas and practices are, as is well known, to be found among the natives of the West Coast at the present day, as well as to a small extent among the negroes of Jamaica and other West Indian islands, and they are also entertained in secret by the black section in the Southern States of America. The chief difference is that in Haiti the people are their own masters; black is the ruling color, and the peculiarities of the race have there full opportunity for unchecked development.

So in Haiti Vaudoux flourishes exceedingly. There is said to be two sets of Vaudoux worshippers: one which sacrifices fruits, white cocks, and white goats to the serpent god; the other, a far more dangerous and sinister cult, the lesser ceremonies of which call for the blood of the black goat, and whose ultimate rites can only be carried out by the sacrifice of the "goat without horns," a euphemism for child-sacrifice. White is the sacred color of the former and more innocent sect; red that of the latter. But my own personal experience leads me to believe that the two divisions, those who sacrifice under the white and those whose ceremonial color is red, not infrequently mingle in actual practice.

This is, I am aware, not a generally received opinion, but it happens that on one occasion I was lucky enough to witness a function where the flags and handkerchiefs used were both red and white, pointing to an intermixture of the two forms, and the cocks sacrificed were both black and white, again bearing evidence in the same direction.

The Vaudoux ceremonies usually take place at night and in pseudo-secrecy, but the worshippers are practically free from all hindrance or interruption on the part of the authorities.

THE CHINESE AND FILIAL PIETY.

Max Muller in The Nineteenth Century.

Looking at the family as the unit of political life, Confucius holds that organizations of all political bodies can be built up with these units, and that if children have once learned to discharge their duties to their parents, they will have learned how to treat their superiors in larger political associations, and to show proper respect to their rulers in church and State. Peace and harmony will be preserved, and those who honor their father and mother will, in the language of the Old Testament, live long; that is, live long in peace in the land which God has given them.

Confucius then proceeds to show how filial piety should pervade all classes, from the common people to the very Son of Heaven; that is, the Emperor.

The common people must follow the course of heaven, (in the revolving seasons;) that is to say, they must observe the order of the heavenly signs for the purpose of agriculture, or, as he expresses it, they must distinguish the advantages afforded by different soils, be careful in their conduct, and economical in their expenditure, in order to nourish their parents. This is the filial piety of the common people.

Inferior officers show their filial piety in serving their fathers and loving their mothers, and in serving their rulers and reverencing them. Love is what is chiefly rendered to mothers, reverence to the rulers, and both love and reverence to fathers. When they serve their ruler with filial piety they are loyal, and when they serve their superiors with reverence they are obedient, and when they never fail in this loyalty and obedience in serving those above them they are able to preserve their emoluments and to maintain their sacrifices. This is the filial piety of the inferior officers.

Chief ministers and great officers, if controlled by filial piety, must never presume to wear robes other than those appointed by the laws of ancient kings, nor to speak words other than those sanctioned by their speech, nor to exhibit conduct other than that exemplified by virtuous ways (morality.) When these things are all as they should be they can preserve their ancestral temples. This is the filial piety of the ministers and great officers.

DECOYING ELEPHANTS—SIAM.

From The Cornhill.

The kraal is only a couple of hundred yards from the river, and there is a funnel-shaped inclosure extending from the north gate to the ford. Into this the animals are slowly led, for they must now be kept very quiet. One leader and then another passes through the narrow gateway, followed by some confiding friends. The decoys stand near, by way of encouragement to those in the rear, which are imperceptibly crowded forward. A few get restless, but before long they are all safely in, and the trained elephants slip out through the other gate. Then it is that the wild ones realize that they have been trapped, and, madly eager to get out, trumpet, bellow, and groan, creating, as a local paper truly said, "a scene of such confusion that no two people saw it alike." The walls now swarm with spectators, who amuse themselves by watching the bewildered beasts, some of which seem to resent their imprisonment, while others are indifferent, and others again engage in settling private quarrels, or roaring defiance at the gallery. One inquisitive youngster, destined for a civilized and useful life, tried to squeeze between the piles of the refuse, and got jammed across his ribs—the thickest part of his body. His efforts to get free attracted his friends, who watched him while he struggled and bellowed. One big fellow tried to push him back, but failed; then there was a pause, during which one could almost see them thinking; and another, having apparently worked it out in his mind, tried from behind, and, fairly lifting him off his legs, pushed him through, amid shouts of applause from the crowd. A native put his head between the timbers of the fence and was immediately charged at by a large bull that had been busying himself by raking up with his forefoot little mounds of earth, heaping them on the end of his trunk, and then blowing them over his back. Many others were doing the same thing; but their object was not very evident. I believe it was meant as an insult; it looked like one. I was told that when the elephants are wild, and they cannot throw earth about, they plaster great cakes of mud on their foreheads.

There were three baby elephants, and one, only ten days old, that had been carried across the river in his mother's trunk, attracted much attention; but he kept himself so carefully between her legs that not once did he seem in the slightest difficulty, even when in the thick of a crush.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE IN ALGIERS.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

In the square at Algiers, the Arabs, in statuesque white draperies, watched the eclipse with their usual silent gravity until the burst of light at the end; then the contagious enthusiasm of the crowd became irresistible, and the sun was cheered in many tongues. In the steep streets of the native quarter, white-veiled Arab women and gayly dressed Jewesses thought to help on matters by clashing together their pots and pans, and, as a matter of fact, the light did return a full two seconds earlier than the astronomers had predicted.

In the villages all the French were on the qui vive; school teachers marched their children to good points of view on hilltops. The Kabyles, who are engaged on house and field work, side by side with their conquerors, scoffed at the whole thing and betted freely that nothing unusual would take place. But when the darkness came on, one exclaimed in consternation, "Si le bon Dieu se mêle de ce jeu, je ne parie plus."

Another had confidently boasted that, although the foreigners might be clever with machinery and inventions, the Kabyles must know as much about their own earth and sky; after the eclipse he came humbly to his mistress, saying: "I see that the French are a great people, while the Kabyles are but foolish folk."

An Arab woman, believing the end of the world was at hand, went and sat by her son's grave, so as to be quite ready for the resurrection.

RODDY MOR THE ROVER.

Of all the roamin' jacks that yet to Farranfore kem over,
As paramount I'd surely count ould Roddy Mor the Rover,
Wid steeple hat and stiff cravat and nate nankeen knee breeches,
And on his back a peddler's pack just rowlin' o'er wid riches.

For so it was when o'er the hill his coat tails they'd come flyin',
The sharpest tongue of all was still, the crossest child quit cryin';
Ould women even left their tay, ould men their glass of toddy,
An', spoon in hand, a welcome grand would wave and wave to Roddy.

An' when his treasures he'd unlade in view of all the village,
In from her milkin' ran the maid, the boy from out the tillage;
The while the rogue in each new vogue the lasses he'd go drapin',
Until their lads his ribbons, plaids, and rings had no escapin'.

"Now whisht your prate, and take your toys," cried he, "my darlin' childer,
Or my new ballads wid your noise completely you'll bewilder."
Then his Come-All-Ye he'd advance wid such a quare comether
That you might say he tuk away our sinse and pince together.

But there! of all the roamin' jacks that trass the counthry over,
For paramount I'd ever count ould Roddy Mor the Rover;
For 'deed an' I believe that when his sperrit parts his body,
If he's allowed he'll draw a crowd in Heaven itself, will Roddy!

—By the Author of "Father O'Flynn" in Blackwood.

DANIEL O'CONNELL'S EARLY ROWS.

From The Cornhill.

Early in his career at the bar O'Connell was counsel at the Kerry Assizes in an action against a relative named Mr. Siggerson, and, having occasion to refer to that person in somewhat strong terms in his speech to the jury, Siggerson jumped up in court and called him "a purse-proud blockhead." O'Connell said: "In the first place, I have got no purse to be proud of, and, secondly, if I be a blockhead, it is the better for you, as I am counsel against you. However, just to save you the trouble of saying so again, I'll administer a slight rebuke," whereupon he struck Siggerson soundly on the back with a cane which the tipstaff accommodatingly lent him for the purpose. That evening Siggerson sent him a challenge, but next morning he wrote stating he had discovered that O'Connell's life was inserted in a very valuable lease of a portion of his lands. "Under these circumstances," he continued, "I cannot afford to shoot you, unless, as a precautionary measure, you first insure your life for my benefit. If you do, then heigh for powder and ball. I'm your man."

The other case had an ending almost as ludicrously absurd. It also arose out of a lawsuit and affords us yet another curious glimpse of that arena—the Irish courts of law—in which O'Connell had at the time of which I write already won fame and fortune. In the August of 1813 O'Connell, appearing in a case tried at Limerick, interrupted his learned friend, Counselor Maurice Magrath, who was engaged on the other side, by exclaiming: "That's a lie, Maurice," to which Magrath replied by flinging the volume of the statutes from which he was quoting at O'Connell's head and then kicking him on the shins. O'Connell sent a challenge, which of course Magrath accepted. A refusal to fight when challenged in those days led to one inevitable conclusion—that it was due to cowardice. On the old windmill field outside the city—the scene of many an affair of honor—O'Connell, as he stood before his opponent awaiting the signal to fire, exclaimed with deep emotion: "Now I am going to fire at my dearest and best friend." The duel was stopped, and the seconds, after a long discussion, arrived at an amicable settlement. It was arranged that the two combatants should again face each other, loaded pistols in hand, and each declare aloud his regret for what had occurred. After this somewhat comic episode O'Connell and Magrath warmly shook hands amid the acclamation of those present and returned to Limerick in the same carriage.

PINS.

From Good Words.

Queen Catharine obtained pins from France; and, in 1543, an act was passed: "That no person shall put to sale any pinnes but only such as shall be double-headed and have the heads soldered fast to the shank of the pinnes, well smoothed, the shank well shapen, the points well round-filed, cauted, and sharpened."

At this time most pins were made of brass, but many were also made of iron with a brass surface. France sent a large number of pins to this country until about the year 1626.

In this year, one John Tilsby started pin-making in Gloucestershire. So successful was his venture that he soon had 1,500 persons working. These pins made at Stroud were held in high repute.

In 1636 pinmakers combined and founded a corporation. The industry was carried on at Bristol and Birmingham, the latter becoming the chief centre. In 1775 prizes were offered for the first native-made pins and needles in Carolina; and during the war in 1812 pins fetched enormous prices.

Pins vary from three and a half inches in length to the small gilt entomologists' pin; 4,500 weighing about an ounce.

THE PRICE.

That was a sorry bargain that I made—
You offered me an hour's talk with you
By the great logs that light your chimney-place;
An hour's right of looking on your face—
A fleeting smile, a little laugh or two;
How could I guess the price that must be paid?
That was a sorry bargain that I made.

How could I guess the price that must be paid?
Outside the wind dashed like a 'wildered bird;
Against your window flashed the driven rain,
And in its pauses thrilled your voice again;
Little I knew the cost of every word.
That was a sorry bargain that I made.
How could I guess the price that must be paid?

That was a sorry bargain that I made;
For that one hour this is the price I give:
Old days, old dreams, and thoughts aforetime free,
The inmost heart, the very soul of me,
Content of all the days I have to live.
How could I guess the price that must be paid?

That was a sorry bargain that I made.
—THEODOSIA PICKERING GARRISON in Harper's Bazar.

THE MURDER OF SLEEP.

From The Westminster Review.

The question of city noises has come to the front of late, and an endeavor has been made to restrain and regulate them in some degree; but there has been a good deal of straining at the gnat and swallowing the camel in the matter. Organ-grinders and street hawkers are doubtless a nuisance sometimes; but their operations are a mere trifle compared with other noises that we have to endure, and, moreover, the disturbance they make is usually confined to the hours of daylight. When preventable noises invade the hours of sleep, the matter becomes more serious; for, in this busy, harassing life, sound rest at night is an essential to the maintenance of the working powers.

One of the most alarming concomitants of modern civilization is the increasing prevalence of lunacy and other nervous diseases. The cause is doubtless to be found in the hurried, anxious lives that we lead, in the intensity of our studies, the fierce competition in business, and the general difficulties of life with most of us. How many breadwinners, whether professional men, business men, artisans, or factory girls, return to their homes day after day utterly exhausted by their continuous labors! To such, undisturbed sleep is the best of all tonics; but this is often difficult to obtain, and its deficiency means impaired health, or even complete breakdown. The contrast between the health and development of the agricultural laborer and that of the average industrial operative is due, not alone to the out-of-door life and healthy occupation of the former, but in no small degree to early hours of retiring and quiet nights.

THE NURSE.

From Chambers's Journal.

The care of the sick can scarcely reach its highest ideal save where personal attachment supplements knowledge and skill. Therefore, it belongs to the life of every woman. There are few households, indeed, where any girl can grow up without some opportunities for this experience. Such opportunities may well be supplemented by lectures, courses of reading, and well-planned demonstrations. If every woman could (as she should) under ordinary circumstances undertake the care of the sick in her own home this would but accentuate the value and raise the status of the "born nurses," who, never happy save in the special exercise of their gift, would then quite suffice for hospital cases and the grand occasions of major operations. The sight of the cap and veil of the hired trained nurse when imported into a household with women members scarcely raises one's idea of the family morale!

ELIZABETHAN SEAMEN.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The Elizabethan seaman seems to have been a rather serious-minded man. There is little of the happy-go-lucky, Saturday night sailor about the men of Hawkins or Drake. Their officers gave them a very indifferent character; they were a "loose rabble"; "vagrant, lewd, disorderly;" "a regiment of common rogues." Raleigh said that "they go with as great a grudging to serve in his Majesty's ships as if it were to be slaves in the galleys." Perhaps this description was only meant to apply to the sailors of James I., of whom it was written. If we are to judge from the records of the voyages of Hawkins, Drake, or the Earl of Cumberland, the tide of Puritanism was already rising among them. They accepted the wonders of the New World with the unquestioning faith of children, and most of its unpleasant surprises were attributed to direct Satanic agency. Prayerfully and powerfully they fought the Spaniard, who was antichrist, and prayerfully and frugally they inaugurated the slave trade, which filled their pockets. When Hawkins, with a hold full of negroes, encountered bad weather, and the cargo sickened and died, he consoled himself with the pious reflection that "the Lord would not suffer His elect to perish." The negroes, not being of the elect, perished freely.

THE ECONOMY OF ELECTRICITY IN MINING.

From The Engineering Magazine.

In the first place, its great convenience must be noted. An electric lamp can be placed and used where no other lamp can, and practically any candle power that may be required can be had from it. An electric motor to do certain work is much lighter and handier than any other form of motor, and the cables which feed it with energy are lighter, handier, more easily got into position, and more easily maintained than the pipes required for either steam or compressed air. The electric signal and the electric telephone will do what no other apparatus will. All these are sources of economy in themselves, and the busier the mine the greater the economies effected. But apart from these considerations, the electric motor and the electric system of transmitting power is far more efficient than any other system.

WHY HE MARRIED.

From Chambers's Journal.

In the North of England, where rabbit coursing is a very popular sport, swift, well-trained dogs often win large sums of money and local fame for their owners. An old Yorkshire collier, well known for his success in the coursing field, surprised his mates a year or two ago by marrying a decidedly ugly woman. In addition to this, he was generally considered a confirmed woman hater. "Why has ta gone an' got spliced, lad, at thy age?" one of his cronies asked. "It's not much of a tale," the old man replied, carelessly. "I agree wi' ye 'at Bessie 's nowt in the beauty line, but that dog o' mine, 'e wos simply pinin' for some 'un to look after 'im while I be away at t' pit. I cud na bear to leave 'im t' 'ouse by hissen, so I married Bessie. She ain't 'andsome, but she's mighty good company for the dog."

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THE VICTORY OF BRITISH "IMPERIALISM."

In spite of the fact that a few days before the British general election the Liberals seemed to be presenting an unexpectedly united front on questions of internal policy and on the alleged repudiated promises of the Conservatives, yet in general the struggle at the polls has been fought out on the question of imperial expansion and colonial government as maintained by Lord SALISBURY'S Ministry for the last five years. The "Khaki or non-Khaki" issue upon which the Government made its appeal to the country was of sufficient force and meaning to obliterate in all important constituencies the local phantoms that at the last moment the Liberal whips conjured up from the past. The Ministerialists will be returned to power with a majority that will evidently exceed the 130 possessed at the time the last Parliament was prorogued; it would not be surprising if it should go beyond the 152 majority won by Lord SALISBURY five years ago.

Of course, in a narrow yet none the less emphatic sense, the Liberal defeat is a great personal victory for the Secretary of State for the Colonies. To criticise without him the work of the Conservative Government during the last administration would be, to employ a threadbare figure, like attempting an analysis of "Hamlet" with the melancholy Dane left out. We may criticise his methods, but the British electors have overwhelmingly indorsed the results he has achieved. He saw what needed to be done and determined to do it without procrastination and without indirection.

But the Government majority, when robbed of Khaki enthusiasm, means something more than a triumph for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. With the reconstruction of South Africa another block will be laid in the foundation of the British Imperial Federation, the cornerstone of which was dedicated a few months ago with the establishment of the Australian Commonwealth. A new order of things has been set up. For example, the Irish question is now an imperial issue, and not one of the United Kingdom. Canada will not long be content to maintain relations to the central Government that are inferior to those maintained by Australia. Nor is it likely that South Africa will be kept in either military or civil leading strings when once the ability for self-government under the British flag has been demonstrated there. The establishment of the Federation of South Africa is a question for no remote future. And inextricably interwoven in this issue is the subject of direct communication between Egypt and the south.

While devoting all its energies to the solution of the South African problem it has been frequently charged that the British Government has caused the empire to lose prestige in other quarters—in Asia Minor, in China, and on the Persian and Afghan frontiers. But no one will now deny that the loss, so far as it is something more than the imaginings of amateur diplomatists, is within the range of speedy recovery. In these varied and intricate questions, involving the advantage and civilization of a large part of the world, the Salisbury Government has had a cautious policy, but not a feeble one. This policy now has the approval of the British masses.

The story of the Liberal defeat has been recorded from day to day by cable. The number of the seats gained by the Government over the Liberal gains sufficiently shows that at no time did the "latent liberal forces," that were supposed by "Little Englanders" to be ready to "redeem the country," offer serious opposition. PARNELL'S stronghold of Galway City refused to return a Nationalist, and although at Battersea, JOHN BURNS, the labor anti-imperialist candidate, was returned with an increased majority over that which he received five years ago, there has everywhere else been evidence, as The London Times says, of a "Unionist revival in all industrial and working class centres," or, as The Daily News puts it, it has been "the rout of the pro-Boers" and "the débâcle of 'Little Englandism.'" Apparently there is only one thing left for the defeated and disorganized Liberals, and that is to gather to their support the "Liberal Imperialists" of the Rosebery type under some young broad-minded leader. The leader, however, is not yet in sight.

OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

We observe without astonishment that the Bryan press is making an unfair and uncandid use of the memorial of the American residents in Tien-Tsin to our Government not to withdraw any part of our troops in China. That press presents the Administration with the pleasing dilemma that, if it withdraws the troops, it will be leaving our "nationals" in China at the mercy of a casual Chinese mob, or relying upon foreign troops to protect them; and if it does not withdraw them, it will be "wading through slaughter to a throne," just as it has notoriously been doing in the Philippines.

There is no occasion for the Administration to trouble itself about this line of criticism. But the question of retaining or withdrawing our troops now in China is nevertheless a question to which it is doubtless giving some attention, and it is not a very easy question. That the troops would be useful in the Philippines, and are really needed there, may be true enough, but that consideration should not be allowed to be controlling. The remaining force in the Philippines is large enough, according to all accounts, to enable us to hold our own, if not to make the additional occupations and garrisonings required for a general and permanent pacification.

But the urgency of the Philippine question was evidently not the reason for the order of withdrawal, but the urgency of the European question. Germany had, in her first proposals, laid down a programme in China which we could not possibly help to execute and yet upon which she might be expected to insist. The commander of the allied forces in the East, under whom our troops might be called upon to serve, was a German officer. When we recorded our dissent from the German proposals, it was the dictate of common prudence that we should withdraw our troops from the chance of being called upon to carry out a programme to which we could not give our assent. Now that the German proposals have been so modified as to command our assent, there is every prospect that the joint action of the troops will not be required, except in the common interest. Whether that prospect is clear enough to justify a revocation of the order of withdrawal is a question which has doubtless been taken into consideration and discussion at Washington, and in the consideration of which the memorial of the Americans at Tien-Tsin has no doubt had its due weight.

MR. ECKELS AND MR. MACVEAGH.

The support of Mr. MCKINLEY and the general policy of the Administration by such men as Mr. ECKELS and Mr. MACVEAGH will have and ought to have much influence on public opinion. Both are men of acknowledged ability and independence of judgment, both have shown in their political life that they form their own opinions with scant regard to the dictates of partisan loyalty, and especially both have a practical way of deciding complicated questions by a survey of the whole field and an estimate of the net outcome.

In this instance, the decision of Mr. ECKELS is significant because of all men who have recently been connected with our public affairs, he has been one of the closest students and one of the clearest and most intelligent thinkers with reference to the influence of Governmental action on the vast business interests of the country. Mr. MACVEAGH, on the other hand, is notable as an early and pronounced opponent of all that now goes under the name of imperialism. That he is not carried away by the fascination of mere names, that he is able to weigh impartially the responsibility of each party for the course which he deplores, and to perceive which one is now the safer for the country, makes his contribution to the current discussion very weighty.

These men are neither partisans nor theorists, and in that we believe they are representative of the temper of the great body of the American people. If this seems an extreme statement as regards partisanship, we think, nevertheless, it is in accordance with the facts. If we look back over the past score of years, that is, over the period since the tremendous questions immediately connected with the civil war ceased to sway the minds of voters, we see that there has been a political change at every National election. We see also that the issue in each election has either changed, or has elicited a surprising change in the action of the people. In 1884 there was a protest against the evils developed by the civil war; in 1888 there was a revolt against Mr. CLEVELAND'S premature and extreme tariff reform programme; in 1892 there was a revolt against extreme reaction toward protection; in 1896 came the culmination of the contest over the currency. Each campaign was settled in a manner that could not have been predicted from the previous campaign. Each, on the whole, was settled with a rough good sense, and with a sturdy independence of mere partisan motives. There was an equal independence of abstract theory. Neither the bosses nor the doctrinaires have the final word.

This is the reason why we think that in this campaign, it is the lead of such men as Mr. MACVEAGH and Mr. ECKELS that will receive the most respect. Their judgment corresponds to the judgment of the "average" American. It is the effort to make the best of the situation as it presents itself. It is neither timid nor overconfident. It is eminently practical, and it is likely to be found as safe in the future as it has been in the past.

NEW CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

Modern ingenuity, which has provided us with innumerable conveniences unsuspected by our forbears, has also afflicted us with a number and variety and inconsistency of penalties for the excessive, wrong, hurtful, or untimely use of these conveniences that is bewildering when one comes to contemplate them as they are presented in one book. When Mr. SAMUEL J. BARROWS prepared his compilation of "New Legislation Concerning Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Penalties," which the Congress ordered published, it was his purpose less to show the form and structure of statutory criminal law in this country than to show its spirit and tendencies and the legal and ethical distinctions which are made in different States in the definition of and punishment of crimes and misdemeanors. In undertaking to illustrate the tendencies by giving the changes in law during the years 1897 and 1898 he unavoidably used up a good share of his volume of near 500 pages to enumerate some of the laws made necessary by the introduction of what may be included in the term "modern improvements."

In gaining the aid of electricity in a great diversity of methods of application, while enjoying the many uses of the bicycle, when rejoicing in the advantages of more prompt, swift, and comfortable transportation, as we appreciate the immense exemption from distress and fatal shock secured by the employment of anaesthetics, we are apt to forget that each of these books has helped to swell the law books and to promise new occasions for practice to the rising generation of lawyers. The crimes of savagery and those incidental to early development have been long since penalized, and the efforts of those who hope to harmonize the laws of different States are devoted to getting rid of some of the gross inconsistencies which are pointed out by Mr. BARROWS.

Electricity as property is engaging the attention of legislators. You go to the county jail for possibly ninety days, or pay a fine of $50, for "stealing electricity" in Connecticut. In Montana the offense is "larceny," and the penalty for the crime is a fine of from $100 to $500, the same punishment being inflicted for larceny of gas or water. In Michigan the penalty is $100 and costs, or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both fine and imprisonment. Maryland, New Jersey, and Iowa apply similar penalties, while Georgia makes the offense a misdemeanor and the fine $1,000 and the chance added of working in the chain gang for a year. These various penalties are intended to deter the taking of electricity for power, heat, or as it is used to carry messages. At the same time that laws have been passed to prevent the taking of electricity by theft, other laws have been made to prevent taking it as a gift, Nebraska forbidding telephone and electric-light companies from giving free or reduced rates to any city or village officers, and punishing the officers or agents of the offending companies with a fine of from $100 to $500 and imprisonment for from one to six months.

It is a crime in some States to "steal a ride." "To prevent tramps and others from stealing or attempting to steal a ride on railroad trains" the State of Georgia has provided a law making it unlawful to avoid payment of fare. The "tramp" who is caught at it may have to pay a fine of $1,000 or work with the chain gang a year. To steal a ride in Utah subjects the thief to imprisonment for not exceeding fifty days or a fine of $50, or to both penalties. While new penalties for offenses against new modes of transportation are accumulating, it is observed that Texas has reduced the penalty for horse-stealing and Florida has increased it.

The bicycle is responsible for some new laws. Where penalties are no longer greatly needed to prevent horse-stealing it is necessary to punish bicycle-stealing severely. Sometimes the law favors the rider, at other times it suggests the propriety of recognizing rights in the pedestrian. To steal a bicycle worth more than $25 is punishable in Connecticut by imprisonment for a year. To use the bicycle of another without that other's permission may cost $50 or three months' imprisonment. There are also severe penalties for willful injury to bicycle paths, and the extended use of the pneumatic tire accounts for the prohibition against the planting of tacks in the highway under penalty of $20. Ohio has shown peculiar regard for bicyclists by reserving for them a dry strip on all roads that are sprinkled.

There are new laws in several States that follow the spirit of that recent New York statute forbidding, under penalty of ten years' imprisonment for violation of it, any person not a physician to have in his possession any narcotic capable of producing stupor with intent to use it without the advice of a licensed physician. The law begins to assert that the use of palliatives to pain must be regulated. Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, and Massachusetts have made it unlawful to sell cocaine without a prescription. To peddle medicine in South Carolina invites a fine of $100 or one hundred days' imprisonment.

There are new laws to punish the adulteration of candy, to protect the health of animals and trees, to protect miners and other laborers, to discourage the use of "Klondike," and other "sure-thing" slot machines, new laws to prohibit or regulate the use of spirituous liquors, and some laws about trusts. To enumerate them is impossible; to explain them and account for the variations of penalty in States or even in counties of the same State would be an interminable and unprofitable task, for in the forty-five States the new legislation in which these laws are hidden filled up 30,000 pages in the years 1897 and 1898.

BRAWLING IN THE BRONX.

If it had been permitted to RODMAN DRAKE to revisit "his own romantic Bronx" on Friday evening, it is certain that he would not have recognized it. We do not wish to make too strong a point of that certainty—because it is not wholly to the discredit of a thriving suburb, on the one hand, that it should not be recognizable as a sylvan vale after three-quarters of a century, more or less, and, on the other hand, it is highly unlikely that the bard would have recognized it if he had arrived on Friday morning. As a rural refresher, the borough has been a failure for some time. But on Friday evening it wore an aspect as different from the ordinary aspect of a thriving suburb as from the normal appearance of a sylvan vale. It befitted the muse of DRAKE less than that of "John Phoenix," whose idyl would have been really pertinent:

And all night long, through the sweet little village,
Is heard the soft note of the pistol,
And the delicate squeak of the victim,
As he's being shot through the gizzard.

Not that firearms were actually used. The Tammany statesmen of the Bronx, unlike their honored leader, have contented themselves with the weapons that GOD and Nature have put into their hands. NAGLE, indeed, seems to deny that he struck HAFFEN, or HAFFEN him, even though the morning papers seemed to agree that they had been punching each other through the noisy watches of Friday night and had not forborne to punch each other up to the hour of going to press. Mr. NAGLE'S diction is of such a flowery and metaphorical technicality that it is difficult for a layman to make out just what it is that he means to deny or affirm, and so it is hard to extract from the reports of the interviews with him any sentiment other than an intensification of that pride and pleasure which all civilized New Yorkers must feel in the fact that he has been chosen by their rulers to occupy the office in which Col. WARING made his reputation as a faithful public servant. But when the Commissioner of Street Cleaning says, "Me hit HAFFEN! Not on your life!" we can scarcely err in inferring that he means to deny that he hit HAFFEN. This denial gains strength from his candid admission that there was, as a matter of fact, "informal mixin' it up on the side." This seems to be a partial confirmation of the reports of all the newspapers that the Tammany leadership in the Borough of the Bronx was left to the dread arbitrament of a free fight which lasted all night. And how the newspapers all got the impression that the two aspirants to the leadership were personally "mixin' it up" we own our inability to explain upon any hypothesis consistent with the veracity of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to observe that the boss views this primitive method of settling disputes about the district leadership merely with amusement, and publicly "chuckles" when asked for his views. In civilized circles such questions are supposed to be decided by the vote of the majority, and the Tammany, or Donnybrook, method is discountenanced or obsolete. The boss, however, adheres to the good old plan of private war. As the historian HALLAM remarks of the tenure of the Irish gavelkind, "No better method, it is evident, could be provided for a perpetual renewal of those civil feuds in which the Irish are popularly supposed to place so large a part of their enjoyment." The attitude of the boss is highly interesting. He holds himself aloof from the local struggles, like the primitive maiden who saw herself being fought for by two stalwart rivals, prepared to bestow his lily-white hand, in the form of the district leadership, upon the winner. That method would save him trouble, even if it be not very civilized. But if Tammany insists upon Irish methods of settling disputed supremacy, we suggest that "the better element" would be better pleased if, in a contest for a district leadership, the precedent of Kilkenny were substituted for that of Donnybrook.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Louisiana Republicans have chosen the elephant as their party emblem on the official ballot, preferring it to the American flag.

* * *

The bootblacks of Boston have been forbidden by the police authorities to do any "shining" on Sundays in the public streets of the city.

* * *

The large down town hotels and restaurants in Chicago are to attempt to achieve economy by bulking their forces and their efforts in the establishment of a big co-operative laundry. No outside "bundle" work will be accepted.

* * *

A Kansas City professor complains of a sign reading "Homade Bread," which was long displayed on a prominent avenue in that city. English spelling, he says, is a matter of eyesight, and signs paraded before the children and the young make indelible impressions.

* * *

Vermont is rich in Republican aspirants for the United States Senatorship, among them being ex-Gov. William P. Dillingham, Congressman William W. Grout, Jonathan Ross, now Senator by appointment of the Governor, and Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Charles A. Prouty.

* * *

Col. John D. Rogers, who thinks he lost as much as any other man in Galveston in proportion to what he owned, is by no means discouraged, but is telling the other business men of the city that if the people of Galveston get off the island, other people will go there and build up a city, as its maintenance as a port for the West is imperatively necessary.

* * *

Three men are each claiming the reward of $250 offered by the City of New Orleans for the capture, dead or alive, of the negro, Robert Charles, whose murder of a policeman precipitated the recent race conflict in the Crescent City. Arbitrators will be asked to decide which one is entitled to receive it. It was generally believed that Dr. C. N. Noiret fired the fatal shot, but Adolph Anderson, a young militiaman, insisted it was by his gun that the desperado was laid low, and recently a third claimant has appeared in the person of John Banville, an attaché of the First City Court.

FACTS ABOUT COAL MINING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I saw an editorial on the anthracite miners' strike which said: "The miner has been paying too much for the powder that is indispensable in his work, that costs the operator $1 or less and is sold to the miner for $1.50 to $2.75. He has too often been 'docked' by a docking boss out of forty tons of coal a day, after he has made a day's work of tons running all the way from 2,600 to 3,700 pounds, the 'docking' being for impurities found or not, according to the honesty of the docking boss, whom the miners insist they should have some control over, at their own expense."

I have a high opinion of THE TIMES'S love of fair play, but the above quotation shows a lack of that knowledge of coal mining that is absolutely necessary to any one seeking to judge the points at issue.

As others, judging by current newspaper comment, are no better informed, I take the liberty of stating a few facts, easily verified, which must be taken into consideration in estimating the merits of the case.

The miners in the Wyoming, Lehigh, and Schuylkill regions, who work on contract, mine by the car, the car being the unit of measurement. Consequently, as the cars in any one colliery are of uniform size, the miners know how much material they have got to break down for a certain price. The car is supposed to contain about two and one-half tons of coal as mined. It has been found by years of mining that two and one-half tons of coal as mined will make but two tons of the screened, prepared coal of the various sizes used for domestic purposes. With increasing depth and higher fixed charges, the companies now mine much poorer seams of coal than was customary thirty years ago. In some collieries, therefore, where the seams worked contain much slate or "bone"—that is, coal containing fine bands of slate—the cars contain three tons of coal as mined. The car, however, as stated, is the unit of measurement, and the companies, in fairness to themselves and to their miners, pay a higher price per car for mining poor seams than good ones. The miner has reason to complain only when the price per car is not increased in proportion to the increased size of the car or the hardness of the vein. But here, again, is a matter of contract, and one miner can make fair wages when another cannot.

As to docking, it must be remembered that the miner does not load the mine car. Where coal breaks well, a miner in three hours' work can get down enough to keep his laborer busy the rest of the day. The miner then goes home. The laborer may be a new-comer in the region, and possibly shovels up with the coal a lot of slate and waste, which should be cast separate by. For this the docking boss deducts a certain weight, judging roughly the amount of waste or slate as the car is dumped. When the miner finds out that he has been docked, he has a grievance. Of course, docking can be abused, and often has been, but where a breaker is handling 2,000 to 4,000 tons of coal a day there should be some check against improperly loaded cars; it costs something to separate slate and coal.

Your statement that the miner is docked forty tons a day is clearly a misprint. The average return to the miner per ton of coal mined is between 40 and 45 cents per ton. Your statement would imply that he is docked $16 to $18 per day. A miner who could get out twenty tons a day would consider himself very fortunate, indeed.

As to the price of powder, this is again a matter of contract. The miner knows how much he will have to pay for his supplies when he contracts to get out the coal at so much per car. It is to the interest of the miner that there shall be some check on the amount and quality of explosives used. Any misuse of powder may cause a terrible disaster, for some of the anthracite mines are very full of gas. Again, high powder means as little used as possible. Heavy charges shatter the coal, making a lot of waste, which a company must raise, pay royalties on, and throw away. The United Mine Workers some months ago agreed to a mining scale in the bituminous mines of Missouri under which powder was to be charged at $2 per keg.

Finally, it must be remembered that bituminous mining and anthracite mining are radically different. Bituminous coal needs little preparation. The cost of preparing anthracite for the market, counting in the waste which goes to the culm pile, may nearly equal the cost of mining. A bituminous mine usually works but one seam; an anthracite colliery may work four or five, each seam having its peculiarities and differing decidedly from the others seams. Any given seam in a district may show wide differences in collieries two miles apart. For this reason a uniform scale, such as can be applied in bituminous regions, is utterly absurd in anthracite mining. In fairness to all miners, the price per car should be adjusted to the peculiar conditions of each seam at each colliery.

S.

New York, Oct. 4, 1900.

CAMPAIGN USE OF THE FLAG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Republican Party never loses an opportunity to pose as the upholder of all law and everything that is right and truly good. Just now in every part of the city we may see evidence of the evasion of a law and the degradation of the National flag on the part of the Republican Party, and doubtless it is the same in all other cities.

Some time ago there was a law passed prohibiting the use of the National flag for advertising purposes—and a very good law it was, too. The Republicans are now using the flag—the same as they used it four years ago—in connection with their candidates' names. It is true that the strip of cloth that bears the names is not directly fastened to the lower part of the flag as it was four years ago, but it is suspended directly above, so as to make it appear as one; and right here is the evasion of the law. The act is not a crime in the strict sense of the law, and the perpetrators cannot be punished, I suppose, though there should be no difference between one who evades a law and one who breaks one; the intent is the same.

In the present case the law was passed to protect the flag, and through the evasion of the Republican Party it has failed in its purpose. I am a Republican, and have always voted that ticket, but am lately disgusted with the hypocrisy and cant of my party. The unlawful use of the flag is only an instance of the way they have evaded and openly trampled upon the fundamental principles of our Government.

No doubt a majority of voters will choose the lesser of two evils and vote the Republican ticket in November, though they may not be in sympathy with the present Administration, but there are many others who will prefer not to vote at all rather than to do so against their convictions of what is right. Mr. McKinley should win, but should do so on so close a margin as to show conclusively why he was elected.

I must add—as I have in a former letter—that THE NEW YORK TIMES has the thanks of its readers for its liberal treatment of correspondents that in many cases do not fully agree with THE TIMES.

F.

New York City, Oct. 2, 1900.

THE BOULEVARD TREES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The muddle of the Boulevard trees, for example, is a subject worth rubbing into the sensibilities of the citizens who are supposed to take some interest occasionally in the more general affairs of the community. Two Winters ago, having simply and solely for its purpose the systematic planting and care of trees in the streets and avenues of this city, a bill was presented to the Legislature, passed both houses unanimously, was favored by the Governor, but failed, where it should have been warmly welcomed, by the veto of the Mayor. This bill had been prepared by Dr. Stephen Smith, an eminent physician of this town—an experienced and recognized sanitary authority. It was indorsed and advocated by the Tree Planting Association and other disinterested citizens, and, without exception, I believe, approved by the press of the city. Last Winter the same process was gone through with—without the slightest objection being manifested until it reached the Mayor's office, where, despite a most earnest presentation and advocacy of the interests to be subserved, it was again vetoed. The last public appearance, I believe, of the recently deceased Dr. Lewis Albert Sayre was at this meeting, where, feeble in health, he nevertheless was present to urge the approval of the bill.

Authority for the work contemplated was to be vested in the Park Department, which seemed to be the proper agency to carry out such a law, but no provision for the expenditure of money for any of the purposes of the bill was made other than through the Board of Estimates. Had this bill become a law two years ago and had any reasonably intelligent effort been made to make available its provisions, it is safe to say that the unfortunate muddle of the trees before referred to could have been avoided, or at least ameliorated. As we are to-day, so many changes are necessary and imminent in regulating and extending the street system of the city, where will be involved the fall of many mature and choice existing trees in the Bronx, Richmond, Queens Boroughs, &c., for instance, or where extensive systematic tree planting may be inaugurated, that such a law as has been contemplated, so sadly belated in this great city, is absolutely a necessity if we would be regarded as a cultured community.

In the meantime the individual householder, the enterprising builder, and all lovers of trees can do their share of this desirable work by planting the trees themselves. Planting is now in order and will be till hard frost sets in to render the proper handling of the roots impracticable. It has been demonstrated by the experience of the Tree Planting Association that trees can be successfully grown on our streets and avenues; many of the most available varieties of trees, such as the maple, poplar, sycamore, elm, sweet gum, &c., readily adapting themselves to the existing conditions.

What is needed only is that this, like any other work worth doing, should be well done. First is required a carefully selected young nursery-raised tree, sound, shapely, and with good roots; next an ample provision of soil for the support of the tree, and the work of planting and protecting the tree, by a suitable guard, properly done.

The Tree Planting Association, through its Secretary, Dr. J. Duncan Emmet, 1 Madison Avenue, or any of its officers, will supply information and advice on the subject free of charge, personal or written.

JOHN Y. CULYER, C. E., L. A., T. P. A.

New York, Oct. 4, 1900.

THE HARLEM TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been a commuter on the New York Central and Hudson River Railway for many years, your timely editorial on "The Breath of a Locomotive," in your issue of Oct. 3, interests me. All that you state regarding the horrors of the passage through the Harlem tunnel is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. A mixture of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphurous acid, and hydrocarbon vapors is not strictly a "wholesome" combination to inject into the lungs and doubtless consigns to an early grave many who are compelled to inhale and absorb it twice daily.

To avoid the passage through the tunnel there are scores of passengers that can afford it who leave the trains at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and take the elevated roads down town, and return in the same way. I know several myself who do this.

Some years ago I inquired how many trains passed Mott Haven in the course of a day, and was told 200 each way. Doubtless there are more now. Each of these trains carried, I suppose, on an average at least six cars, or say 300 passengers. Multiplying this by 400 would amount to 120,000 souls daily who pass through the vitiated and health-destroying atmosphere of the tunnel.

It may be claimed that this estimate is excessive, because the majority pass through the tunnel twice daily. Admit it, and it only aggravates the case, for the reason that the majority are thereby compelled to inhale these poisonous gases twice as often daily as the transient passengers, and consequently with more fatal effect.

There is an ordinance which forbids the use of bituminous coal within the city limits, but it is a "dead letter" so far as the New York Central is concerned. Anthracite coal would largely, if not entirely, do away with the smoke nuisance, and with it the sulphurous and suffocating gases, but then anthracite coal costs more money, and the traveling public is not to be considered when this is the case. It must take what it can get or walk home if it don't like it.

If the American people were not the most long-suffering and forbearing of any on the face of the earth this intolerable nuisance would have been abated long ago. There has always been a remedy for it if it had been enforced.

What has become of the Board of Health? Are they dead-headed, denostrilized, or deceased when they travel through the tunnel? Do they patronize the New York Central only when on their way to Woodlawn or some other cemetery? They can scent a "smoky chimney" miles away, but are apparently purblind and insensible when brought in contact with the same fumes on the inside of a car. Their olfactory nerves are evidently in a bad condition and want looking after.

Which is of greater importance, to stop a chimney from smoking or to stop making "smoke consumers" of 120,000 patrons of a wealthy corporation? We are "saving at the spiggot and losing at the bung" in this matter, and the sooner the Board of Health realizes this fact the better. Come, gentlemen of the board, wake up and get a move on you! Do your duty without fear or favor or resign and give others a chance to do it.

ANTI-COMBUSTION.

New York, Oct. 4, 1900.

TAMMANY AND CITY WORKMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tammany Hall should remember the well-known and oft-repeated saying of Abraham Lincoln, "You can fool the people once; you might twice; but you cannot fool the people all the time."

For several weeks the men employed on public works, highways, parks, &c., have been working half and three-quarter time, more so in the Bronx district, and within the last few days many have been laid off for no other excuse than "necessary financial retrenchment." How is it that such "necessary financial retrenchment" does not apply to the weekly appointments of numerous new, extravagantly salaried officials, apparently for no other purpose than to help the present army of well-paid officials, who are more or less always idle? They do nothing, and for doing it the present incumbents are having their salaries constantly raised. Does Tammany think it can fool the people all the time?

Is it not possible that the workingmen might some day wake up to their own interests, and, with their votes, combined with the overburdened taxpayers, "turn the rascals out"? It has been done before, through the instrumentality of THE NEW YORK TIMES; it can be done again.

The population of New York is composed of a good-natured, easy-going, happy-go-lucky set—it can be bunkoed, "flim-flammed," cajoled, and fooled to a great extent, but I doubt if it can be fooled all the time. When Winter arrives with its cruel, cold blasts, and the workingman idle—idle owing to "necessary financial retrenchment"—sees his little ones cold and crying for bread, while he also sees an army of well-paid, useless officials (70 per cent. more in number than necessary to carry on the City Government on a business basis) living in luxury, then he might wake up to the fact that he has been used as a tool only.

Cannot another Charles O'Conor be found? Another Samuel Tilden? Another such Committee of Seventy as they were really at the head of, and which once forced the then all-powerful Tammany to the wall and sent Tweed to jail? Cannot such a man be found once again to purify the politics of New York?

That another Moses will arise for the good of the city and its long-suffering inhabitants is the prophecy of

A TRUE DEMOCRAT OF THE BRONX.

New York, Oct. 2, 1900.

OUTRAGES IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit one of your regular readers to express his satisfaction at the occasional editorial scourging of the allied powers in China (or such of them as are guilty) in your clean columns? In the name of Christian civilization, what does the "looting" of Pekin and other captured places mean? Is it a reversion to barbarism by those nations which have progressed furthest on the road to liberty, humanity, and law? Leaving out of question the higher considerations of morality, and the obligations of those who assume to be messengers of light to the heathen, what is to be said of the ruthless slaughter and spoliation of Chinese villages by the trained soldiers of European powers, unrestrained and unpunished?

Why, it seems to me the cause of missions has been put back a thousand years by the occurrences of the last few weeks! Whatever else the Orientals may be deficient in, they have memories. If they have heretofore regarded our merchants and missionaries as "foreign devils," what words can be found to express their hatred of the people who have desecrated their tombs and devastated their villages after the actual conflict of battle was over?

Do the nations owe nothing to their own dignity and chivalry and humanity? Shall such outrages continue, even in retaliation for the outrages of a benighted and undeveloped race? If so, we may well repeat the question, "Where is the promise of His coming?"

F. H. WEBB.

New York, Oct. 4, 1900.

Fire Department and Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day under the heading "Commissioner Scannell Explains," our worthy Fire Commissioner is credited with a denial of any hostile feeling toward the Firemen's Mutual Benefit Association, "except so far as it allows its members to become partisan agents for political purposes." What a farce! Is it possible the public is willing to accept this as sincere?

I do not know Capt. Clifford, even by sight, and I have no interest in him or his association, but I have an interest in our admirable Fire Department and have studied its workings for many years. If politics play no part in the department, its promotions or "business," how is it that since Commissioner Scannell took office no man has been advanced on his record unless he had a "pull"? The appointment of Chief Croker, even, was originally made contrary to law or justice to those of the rank entitled to the position.

"Lobster politicians," as Chief Duane is reported to have designated certain interests antagonistic to the Fire Department, may not be the right kind of politicians to be in with, but that politics and politicians are the ruling factors in this as in all other city departments no one can doubt who is in the least posted.

L. F.

New York, Oct. 5, 1900.

Fear of Bryan Moves a Democrat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hanna tells us to "trust President McKinley." Well, have not we been doing it for almost four years? We trusted him at the beginning of the late war, and he sent an army to invade Cuba at the beginning of the rainy and sickly season, when all authorities agree that it is impossible for even acclimated troops to engage in a campaign for any length of time, an army so poorly equipped they did not have the means to transport supplies to the front, or ambulances to take the wounded to the rear, resulting in an untold amount of suffering, agony, and death.

We trusted him to feed that army, and they received canned roast beef, so vile that only starving men could eat it, and they could not retain it on their stomachs. (I take this from Mr. Roosevelt's own testimony.) So bad that Mr. Roosevelt testified before the investigating committee that it was unfit for food. And yet Mr. McKinley did not punish the rascally contractors who furnished it. We trusted him to make a treaty with Spain and he paid her $20,000,000—for what? Certainly not for Manila, for we had that; nor for the balance of the Philippines, for we have not got them yet. But he did get a war that has cost us thousands of American lives and millions of money. And we are still trusting him, as blindly as Sherman did, but not so much because of our faith in him as because of our fear of Bryan, so I am going to vote for William McKinley, although a

DEMOCRAT.

Brooklyn, Oct. 3, 1900.

"A Straw from Nebraska."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A prominent jeweler in Malden Lane reports that one of his traveling men who travels through the State of Nebraska, on a recent trip took with him a large number of campaign watch charms that were made up of silver plate for Bryan and gold plate for McKinley. To the traveling man's great surprise he sold them in about the following proportions:

Out of each dozen there would be three or four for Bryan and the balance for McKinley. The proprietor says that all subsequent orders from the jewelers were entirely for McKinley charms and that a great many of the jewelers have returned the Bryan charms and want them exchanged for those of McKinley, because they could not sell the Bryan charms.

This is no campaign story, but a fact.

JOHN L. SHEPHERD, Chairman of the Jewelers' McKinley and Roosevelt Club

New York, Oct. 5, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Seeing Their Finish.

Farmer Green (reading)—The English has sent ten regiments of lancers to Peking."

Mrs. Green—My goodness! That's enough doctors to kill the hull of China.—Judge

Long Strides.

Short One—Go azy, Tim, ut's tree moiles thot's before us!

Tall One—Sure an' thot's phy O'm hurrying; O, want to git there before I git all tired out!—Brooklyn Life.

His Choice.

Father—You have been a good boy today, Johnnie; so I guess I'll give you ten cents for pocket money.

Johnny—I think I'd rather have it for spending money, Pa.—Boston Transcript.

Wary.

Contributor, (reading aloud)—"His eyes were riveted on her face."

Magazine Editor—"Riveted"? Here, cut that out. If he didn't belong to the union you'll have all the boilermakers in this country down on us.—Chicago Record.

Bound to Remedy It.

Disgusted American (on a dusty road)—Well, here we are riding behind a pair of horses and taking their dust, just because our grandfathers did.

Friend—What's the matter now?

"The horses ought to be hitched at the rear end of the carriage. Quick as I have ten minutes to spare I'll invent some way."—New York Weekly.

A SONG OF PROGRESS.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Just can't stop the march o' Time;
The world's progressing.
New bells must ring with merrier chime,
New seas to cross, new heights to climb;
Just rock along then with the time—
The world's progressing!
New stars are comin' into view;
The world's progressing.
We know more than our fathers knew—
We've traced the planets in the blue,
Great dreams to dream, great deeds to do—
The world's progressing!
On, on forever to the goal!
The world's progressing.
On, with the strength of heart and soul—
A strength no stern fate may control;
On, where the higher thunders roll!
The world's progressing!

OBSTACLES TO ORDER IN THE PHILIPPINES

Natives Abandon Open Warfare and Resort to Guerrilla Methods.

NOT YET READY FOR PEACE

Possibility that Aguinaldo May Help to Restore Tranquillity in the Islands—How Friendly Natives Fare.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, July 21.—If civil government for the Philippines is ready before the Filipinos are ready for civil government, no one here in a position to know the state of the islands will be surprised. Doubtless a great majority of the people would prefer quiet to disorder and peace to confusion, and it probably matters little to them what their flag may be, if under it they may go about their affairs undisturbed. But if government of any kind must be preceded by the oath of allegiance to the United States, something more will be needed to maintain it in comfort and safety than the small show of force which the army is able to present in sections away from this and other large settlements. Government may take form, as it has already done in many municipalities; but it can have little substantial meaning or promise of endurance so long as an expression of friendship for Americans puts the man who makes it on guard for his life, and fear of native raids, because of such friendliness, keeps communities in unrest and timidity.

Public utterances in respect to conditions here should be read through an interpreter. There is no Filipino army; the so-called native Government has collapsed; insurgent leaders have sworn allegiance to the United States; a finger cannot be laid on the map of the archipelago on a place said to be in revolt. On the other hand, 300 army posts exist; the troops keep busy in reconnoissance and patrol; reports arrive with great frequency of surprises and attacks, of engagements and casualties, of invasion, pillage, and murder by native bands in towns on any account left unguarded. No place may be called safe except where force to insure safety is visible. With an army not large, widely scattered in small detachments, an active development in a given locality leaves the remainder of the district uncovered and subject to raid. The people have learned by hard knocks that even the suspicion against a man or a community of friendliness toward the governing power carries danger with it. Attack may come from marauders, freebooters, bandits, or what not, but it proceeds under cover of the insurrection and it tends not only to retard the cause of good order, but to make even those tired of strife and disorder afraid so to declare themselves. Pacification may be accomplished in the sense that no tangible armed force can be located, but unrest and distrust have not been allayed.

GUERRILLA WARFARE CONTINUOUS.

Throughout almost all of Luzon and in a large portion of the Visaya group southward guerrilla pracices prevail. Road travel is not safe for small parties of Americans. Even when the traveling force is large enough to face an armed body it may receive a few shots by way of reminder that it is in an enemy's country. The shots usually come from woods or heavy undergrowth. When search is made for their origin no enemy can be found. The searching party is likely to come upon a field where natives armed only with farming implements are tilling the ground as if that were their only thought.

This happens not as a stray experience in some wild and remote region, but it occurs commonly within twenty miles of Manila. Only this week near the lake in which the Pasig River has its source, a run of only two hours from here by slow passage, a shot from the woods killed a Signal Corps Sergeant engaged in repairing telegraph lines. Search followed resulting in the round-up of a field of amigos, of peaceful expression and mild demeanor. On the day that the Sergeant died a bush-beating party surprised a few armed natives in that vicinity, and captured those whom they did not kill, for that proved a stroke of luck. The daily story runs otherwise. It tells of shots from hiding places, of bullets whizzing close to American heads, and not always missing the mark, and of "mucha amigos" near by working the soil with peaceful tools. The troops pass on, leaving the natives at their farms. All goes quietly until another squad of soldiers patrol that way, to be greeted with a fresh volley. A soldier drops off now and then, while the industrious cultivation of the fields proceeds.

Only a few weeks ago Simeo De Gea, Vice President of Bacoor, twelve miles from Manilla, lost his life by murder. He belonged to an excellent family, which had always lived at Bacoor, and he enjoyed the respect and good will of his fellow-townsmen. Convinced of the futility of war, he counseled acquiescence in American control and apparently succeeded in guiding the sentiment of Bacoor toward peace. He assisted the Americans in various ways to drive disorderly elements from that region. The troops caught Aguinaldo's brother through his help.

One day he received an invitation to attend a fiesta at San Nicolas, a neighboring village. The affair had been organized in his honer, it appeared, to testify to the popular appreciation of his success as a peacemaker. On the way home, accompanied by his young son, a band of men, strange to that section, waylaid him, subjected him to various tortures, and finally killed him. They let the lad go, and he carried the story of the murder to Bacoor.

Diligent search failed to ferret out the murderers, although the lad, who saw all the captives whom the troops brought in on suspicion, thought that one of them might have been implicated in the affair. The prisoner was sent here, and through some mishap he escaped. Search for him was at once renewed by the troops, but he had disappeared from the Bacoor region.

When the victim's funeral occurred only the family attended, and in the entire neighborhood, where he had been honored in life, and which enjoyed through his influence the protection and countenance of the American authorities, and which was pointed out as a bright example of pacified government, not one person dared to give open expression of regret for the act or of sympathy for the family. Moreover, within a week after the funeral, the family had a visit one night from a band of strange men who took away all the provisions they could find, and threatened further murder if the visit was reported. The troops provided other shelter and a guard for the family, and unless such protection is continued, the consequences may be easily surmised.

DYNAMITE IN MANILA.

A recent capture on the outskirts of this city brought to light a scheme to dynamite the Lawton funeral and dispose of the military administration with a single bomb, Gen. Otis, Gen. MacArthur, and all the prominent officers stationed here attended the funeral. The papers captured showed that such an attendance had been anticipated, and that plans were carefully laid to spring the bomb where it would do the most harm. The scheme miscarried, according to the report, from "failure of heart" at the opportune moment on the part of those to whom the coup had been intrusted.

Papers captured near the lake within a fortnight and forwarded here contain a letter from one of Aguinaldo's lieutenants which says that his chief appreciates the folly of opposing forces to force in open warfare, but that the cause may be upheld for a long time by present methods—picking off Americans from hiding places or ambushing small parties of them, as chance may offer, and that on no account must the struggle be abandoned so long as a loyal Filipino can handle a gun.

The letter says that ammunition may be furnished indefinitely. Something like confirmation of this statement is afforded by instructions lately issued to the customs authorities to exercise special vigilance in looking for arms and ammunition. Even the effects of army officers from the United States, which heretofore passed in without inspection, now go to the customs officers for an overhauling before delivery to their owners. Such an application of the new order may be meaningless except to show that no one can escape it, but it is certainly made and examinations are most thorough.

Guerrilla warfare imposes few losses numerically on either side. The Filipinos all profess friendship in the presence of Americans, but it is noticed that when one of them is killed, the innocent field hands abandon farm work and follow his body to the grave. They make no concealment of personal affiliation with him, while standing as friends before Americans. Since no soldier molests them, their course seems safe enough.

DISORDER IN VARIOUS ISLANDS.

From other parts of Luzon and from the Visayas come reports as provoking as those gathered near by. There are sections in which disorder does not occur, but in view of actual happenings the authorities cannot judge with confidence whether such peace as prevails comes from fear or choice. All surmise or statement that only the Tagalogs are disaffected goes to the winds in view of conditions in the Vasayas. Tagalogs carried the seeds of rebellion to Panay and the southern islands, where they found fruitful soil and have sprouted into vigorous growth. Natives there, as in Luzon, know better than to fight in the open, but they furnish continuous evidences of their opinion that the only good white men are dead ones, and upon that theory they live up to their convictions are well as they can.

Results, as elsewhere, show in small afflictions, but they suffice at present to keep troops in a state of irritation, and they portend for the future consequences that horrify the imagination should the scant protection now furnished be withdrawn by anything like wholesale retirement of troops as enlistments expire. Every bandit then who may choose to put on the mask of an insurrecto would feel that he had his license to loot and murder at will.

WAYS FOR PEACE.

There are two ways that promise early peace and security. One is by enlisting Aguinaldo in their behalf and the other is by the cruel energy of real warfare. Comment prejudicial to the character and conscience of the Filipinos may not be expected perhaps to take into account points that do credit to their loyalty of purpose. Their attitude toward Aguinaldo may serve as an illustration. He is known personally to comparatively few, but he embodies a sentiment that should not be ignored. The strength of devotion to that sentiment appears in the care that has guarded his whereabouts. It may well be believed that thousands of natives could go directly to him unaided, and other thousands could learn the way, if they do not already know it. Yet not a guiding whisper has reached the authorities from a native source, and there has been no time when the military knew where to look for him.

If Aguinaldo were in American hands, willingly or a prisoner, the immediate outlook would be greatly improved. His death could be regarded only as a misfortune, for it would raise him to martyrdom and invest the sentiment he has created with fresh intensity. Military commanders understand the importance of saving his life. If an engagement were to occur in which he was known to be involved, positive orders would be issued that no one intentionally harm him.

As an agent of peace, Aguinaldo's power would be unbounded. Having proved his mettle and enjoying the most implicit general confidence, he could do his people infinite service by acquiescence in the Government's plans. His associates and lieutenants, who have voluntarily signified their allegiance to the United States, declare without dissent their conviction that force cannot avail against American resources. They intimate that Aguinaldo realizes the hopelessness of changing the control or of contributing to the welfare or contentment of the islands by hostility.

RIVAL POLITICAL LEADERS.

In the movement which looks to a personal visit by Aguinaldo to the authorities here for a talk over the situation and the outlook, Pedro Alejandro Paterno, who served at the head of the first Filipino Cabinet, and Felipe Buencamino, another Cabinet officer with a shifting record, ending in his capture last year by the Americans, are the leaders. Each has his own following and his separate aspirations, and each professes a purpose conducive to the pacification of the islands. Their relations toward each other have been compared to those of Blaine and Conkling, from which it may be understood that personal prestige enters largely into their calculations. Effort to get them to unite for the common good has met with no success. Suspicion is not wanting, indeed, that if either thought the other in the way of getting credit for bringing about a visit by Aguinaldo or any other event promising important results, he would bend his energies to thwarting such plans. It seems impossible to cure the rivalry.

Both Paterno and Buencamino have taken the oath of allegiance, responsive to Gen. MacArthur's recent amnesty proclamation.

If by any reasonable inducement the professions of these leaders and their followers may be utilized for peace or even for a fair trial of peaceful government, the authorities most gladly will extend it. Plans for the common welfare, under an improved system of government will be put into effect in any event.

As to the alternative proposition, that of applying harsh measures to sections in which disorder occurs, the army has had annoyances enough to need no special incentive to stamp out peace. When the discovery of rifles in the trunks of trees close to fields in which natives are at work leads to nothing except confiscation; when a show of white flags by natives becomes so profuse at windows, along highways and on lookouts, as to be detected as a signal of American approach rather than as a pledge of truce, and nothing comes of this discovery except to pass it over as a native joke that need not be further pursued; when the movement of troops from one point of a district to another, if only for a few days, inflicts upon the place vacated riot and robbery of inhabitants whose only offense is that they are peace-loving, there are many who think it time for vigorous action. If a town that harbored disorder were destroyed or its inhabitants sequestered, hardship might be visited on many innocents, but those not innocent would be corralled. A few examples of this class of punishment would possibly make outlawry less facetious than now and cause communities prone to disorder to take measures toward efficient policing their boundaries.

A large army cannot always be maintained in the Philippines. If home spirit did not object to the cost, it would be impracticable on other accounts. The climate furnishes a powerful argument against it. If the remnants of insurrection can be quelled through native agency, no better way can be found; if that agency cannot be induced to do it, the army will be more than ready, whenever ordered, to implant in the native mind a lasting lesson on the danger as well as the folly of defiance to constituted authority.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

ARTIFICIAL DAYLIGHT.

Newly Discovered Substitute for Use in Determining Color Values.

None of the ordinary methods of artificial illumination produce a light giving the same color values as daylight, so that colors vary much in appearance under different illuminations. Certain greens by daylight become red browns by gaslight; certain violets change to purple; a gray to heliotrope; a shade of tan to a brick red. The color of a body depends, in the first place, on the nature of the light falling on it. In a monochromatic red light a red appears much the same as in daylight, but a yellow changes to red, a green is almost black, while blues and violets become red.

The need of an artificial light which will show colors in their true relationships has long been felt by workers in color. At present the electric arc light is largely used for color work, but it is far from satisfactory. In a recent paper read before Section A of the British Association, Dufton & Gardner announced the attainment of an approximation to artificial daylight, so far as color values are concerned. They use simply an arc light, inclosed in a pale blue glass globe, which has been colored by means of copper salts. The results obtained are said to be very satisfactory.

New Rectory for St. Raphael's Church.

St. Raphael's Church will build a five-story rectory, costing $25,000, on the south side of Forty-first Street, just west of Tenth Avenue, on a lot adjoining the church edifice. The plans, filed yesterday at the Building Department by Architect C. H. Streetor, show a structure with a brick and marble exterior, 27 feet front, and having an extension 19 by 15 feet in size. The present pastor of St. Raphael's is the Rev. M. A. Cunnion.

An Appeal for a Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $120 to help pay the rent of a widow who has five children to support. She does the utmost possible, but cannot maintain the whole family, even when in health, and has lately been disabled by an accident. Any money sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

Contributions for Two Widows.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following additional contributions in response to its appeal for a monthly pension of $15 wherewith to help two widows, one with three and the other with five children, all under fourteen: "W." $15; N. Witherell, $10; "M. I. B.," $5; Mrs. T. W. Cauldwell, $2.

SPENDTHRIFTS RUIN INDIA

Natives Squander all Their Savings on Family Celebrations.

PEOPLE LOADED WITH DEBT

Money Lenders the Country's Curse—Government's Attempt at Reform Opposed.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, Sept. 6.—The outlook throughout the majority of the famine districts continues of a hopeful character. The rains have been on the whole copious and general, and though some parts of the country are calling out for more, others profess to have already had too much.

The crops sown with the first showers are promising well and should shortly come to maturity. When this happens hundreds of thousands of people, who for many long months past have been dependent on Government or on private charity for their daily bread will once more be in a position of comparative affluence.

Perhaps this term indicates too much, since at no time is the peasant cultivator of India too well off. His spendthrift habits prevent it, apart from the repeated periods of scarcity which trouble him. It is the universal custom all over India for a man whose monthly income is perhaps $3 to spend as much as $300 on the marriage of his daughter. This sum he borrows from the local money lender, a veritable bloodsucker, whose minimum rate of interest is 24 per cent., which is only accorded to thoroughly well-to-do people. The ordinary peasant, small shopkeeper, or domestic servant pays one anna per rupee per mensem in the way of interest, and as sixteen annas go to the rupee it will be seen that this works out to 75 per cent. per annum. As a rule it is more than the borrower can do to pay off this interest, and so the debt goes on growing and is handed down from father to son, a terrible load which is never got rid of.

LOADED WITH DEBT.

An immense proportion of the people of India are loaded with debt in this way, all brought about by senseless extravagance at weddings and other social feasts. Hundreds of rupees are squandered on sweetmeats, native music, dancing, and fireworks on these occasions. There is nothing to show for it afterward except the frequent visits of the money lender demanding payment. Thus it happens that when the time of scarcity does come the people have no credit. Could they but borrow a few hundred rupees they could dig wells on their land, import forage, send their cattle to the nearest forests, and take similar measures to ward off the distress. As it is they can in most cases do nothing of the sort. They sell their wives' trinkets, their cooking pots, the greater portion of their clothing. When the proceeds of these have been spent they turn at the last to Government for help, and go, the hale ones to the relief works, and the old and sickly to the poorhouses and free kitchens.

Government, in the meanwhile, tries to do what, if the peasant were but more thrifty, he should do himself. Wells are dug, reservoirs made, cattle fed, &c. But it is often necessary to save the people in spite of themselves. They have to be brought almost by force to the kitchens and poorhouses. They make no effort to save themselves. Weighed down under a burden of debt, they have no heart, no backbone, to fight the famine as it should be fought. It is all kismet, they say. God has willed that they should die this year; why fight against the inscrutable decrees of Providence?

Such is their reasoning, and countless thousands who might be saved would they but hold up a little finger for help lay themselves down to die with the calm resignation of despair. This indebtedness of the agricultural population is one of the most thorny problems which beset the Indian administrator. An attempt is now being made in the case of one province, the Punjab, to prevent the selling up of the ancestral lands of the peasantry. For years past the people have been getting more and more into debt, they have had decrees given against them in the law courts, their lands have been seized and given over to their creditors, and they themselves often become the paid laborers of the money lenders from whom they originally borrowed.

This wholesale supersession of the hardy agricultural class by traders and money lenders is recognized to constitute a serious political evil. The money lenders come of the softest and most timorous class of the natives of India. The agriculturists of the Punjab, on the other hand, furnish thousands of our best and stoutest soldiers. Dispossessed of their lands, they no longer have any stake in the country. They are liable therefore to grow restless and turbulent, longing for change, since under no circumstances can their situation be worse than it is in many cases now. A bill is now before the Government of India which seeks to deal with this admitted evil. It greatly hinders the mortgaging of ancestral lands, and is drawn with a view to altogether preventing their permanently passing out of the hands of the agricultural class. In the worst case they will simply be handed over to the creditor for a term of years, at the end of which the debt will be taken as paid off, and the lands will be handed back to the rightful owner.

BILL NOT POPULAR.

This bill, though conceived with the best intentions and with the sole view of trying to save the people from the results of their own reckless extravagance, has not, on the whole, been well received. Two important and very noisy classes are against it, for the best of reasons. The money lender is naturally against it, and so, also, are the lawyers, who make nine-tenths of their living out of the innumerable lawsuits which arise from these land mortgaging transactions. There is, practically speaking, no public opinion in India. But the lawyers and pleaders who swarm in every city, and who eke out their existence by means of disreputable journalism, are attempting to rouse as much opposition as possible to this Land Alienation bill. As for the landlords, they also profess to view the bill with disfavor, inasmuch as it diminishes their credit. Money lenders will no longer lend with the same avidity as before. But this may only be a bit of bluff on the part of the fraternity of usurers. Once the bill has passed, as it assuredly will during the course of next month, they may perhaps lend on much the same terms as before.

But the real remedy for this terrible load of indebtedness lies in social reform. It is impossible to prevent all the poverty and distress which undoubtedly exist among the people unless they can first be got to see the error of their ways. The idea of a working class couple in Europe or America spending eight years' income borrowed at 75 per cent. on the occasion of a birth or a marriage in the home would be preposterous. Yet this is exactly what the native of India does, and until he can be got to celebrate domestic events with a larger amount of thrift and frugality, it is well-night hopeless attempting to enact other measures for his salvation.

There is already some glimmering of a desire for social reform. But it is as yet a mere night light amid the vast and dark expanse of India. Many years must elapse before the necessity of reform is brought home to the bulk of the people. And in the meanwhile debts will go on accumulating, poverty increasing, the usurers waxing fat, the agriculturists being ruined, in spite of all the endeavors of the Government, all the advice of the local authorities.

It may perhaps be asked by those who know not India how it is that these evils exist; why should people be ruined, land be alienated, in these days under British rule? Surely these things are of but recent growth? This is true enough. These evils arise simply from a settled and ordered system of government, a system of law and order where every man is as good as another, and all have their rights before the courts. In the good old days, so often lamented, the money lender never dared to put on the screw too tight. If he did he was probably murdered or tortured by his clients. Those were the days when the strong took what they willed from the weak, when the local chief with his feudal retainers was lord of all he surveyed, when trading and banking classes were as dirt beneath the feet of the warrior, to be bullied and fleeced as they willed. To-day all is different. The money lender can recover his money and his interest in our courts, and if violence is offered to him severe punishment awaits his assailants. Thus civilized government has brought into being a crop of evils which were practically unknown at the time when the English first set foot in India.

Returning, however, to the subject of the present famine, it is gratifying to note that last week there was another great decrease, close on 400,000, in the number of people on relief works. The total for all India is now just under 5,000,000, and there is little doubt that this week's returns will show a further decrease of close on 500,000. The bulk of the people are rapidly returning to their homes in preparation for the forthcoming monsoon harvest, followed by the Autumn sowings.

But there are many districts still in India where acute distress exists, and will continue to exist for many months to come. There are yet other districts whose condition is critical, and which will require very careful watching for many months to come. There is still need of charity and the various organizations will be hard at work for months to come. During the coming Autumn Lord Curzon will again pay a flying visit to some of the famine tracts. Leaving Simla on Oct. 22 he goes through Sind to Karachi, there taking ship for Cutch and Kathiawar. Thence he will proceed through Baroda, where famine and cholera alike have been bad, to Bombay, and so onward to Southern India.

TROOPS SENT TO CHINA.

The dispatch of troops to China from India has now practically ceased, after continuing throughout a couple of months. All told, a force of some 19,000 men has left these shores for the Far East, and it may well be asked how it is that so long a time was taken in getting them away. The answer is simple. Had the London Cabinet asked for 20,000 men straight away, India would have dispatched them expeditiously enough. But we were indented on in driblets. First of all, one brigade was asked for, then another, then a cavalry brigade, followed by later demands for a third and a fourth infantry brigade. Thus the work, which might have been speedily carried out as a whole, has dragged through this long-drawn-out demand for detachments.

There has been some slight delay, too, in getting the necessary shipping. The busy export season of India is just over and most of the shipping well on its way to Europe or in European ports. There was, consequently, not much left in Indian ports for transport purposes, thus causing some delay in the dispatch of troops. Besides troops India has supplied a large number of bullocks for the siege train on its way to China from South Africa, and some hundreds of horses for the horsing of the "pom-pom" batteries also en route from the Cape. Whether these units will fire a shot when they arrive in China is another question. At present it looks as if they would not.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN AUSTRIA.—In the time that will elapse before the first week in January, when the elections will take place which are to return the members to the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath, the Koerber Ministry will, it is said, in spite of all precedent to the contrary, take an active part in the campaign, and by every means in their power attempt to close the breach between the race factions which for the last two years has made legislation practically impossible in Austria. It is also intimated by the inspired press of Vienna that Emperor Francis Joseph will himself seek to address the electors on every important occasion and impress upon them the grave consequences that must attend a further policy of obstruction in the Reichsrath. In fact, his speech in Galicia the other day, where he was witnessing the manoeuvres, is taken as the forerunner of many other addresses, much more to the point, that he will deliver from time to time should the signs of reconciliation be no more apparent than they are at present.

In receiving the Polish Parliamentary deputation in Galicia, the Emperor impressively informed their President that the dissolution of the Reichsrath and the coming elections were the last constitutional means which would be employed by his Government. This is taken to signify that if the new Parliament will not bury their differences and legislate, the Constitution will be suspended.

The moderate elements in all parties most strenuously opposed a dissolution, and they are quite sure that the next Parliament will prove more unruly than the last, as the radical elements, such as the Anti-Semites, the Czech extremists, and the Pan-Germanic group, will be strengthened, while the moderate factions themselves will be swamped. These politicians of moderate views are said to be gradually uniting on one question of the introduction of universal suffrage, which they assert is the only alternative should the new Parliament refuse to carry out its obligations according to the Constitution. The Vienna press is almost united in the opinion that the only advantage gained in January will be by the obstructionists, which, however, will bring the long-impending chaos just so much nearer.

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THE STRIKE OF THE BAKERS IN MARSEILLES.—It is reported in Paris that M. Millerand, the Socialist Minister of Commerce, has drafted an important measure, which will be introduced on the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies; this measure is intended to make labor ruptures similar to the strike of the bakers' employes in Marseilles next to impossible. The strike in the Mediterranean port has revealed to foreigners the curious attributes that the "loaf of bread" has in France.

The size of the loaf is regulated by the Mayors, while the wages of the baker workmen are fixed by agreement between them and the master bakers, who are under the direct protection of the national Government, whose duty it is to see that the necessary supply of bread is maintained. These varying contingencies have made an equitable settlement of the affair in Marseilles most difficult. When on Sept. 10, the bakers' employes struck, they promptly wrecked two bakeries before they could be dispersed by the police aided by the military.

In the meantime, that the poor might not be in want for bread, military bakers were supplied from the garrison towns of Toulon and Avignon to the master bakers. The strikers thereupon applied to the Mayor to intercede, asking him to reduce the size of the loaf or permit a rise in its price proportionate to the wages claimed by the men. This he refused to do. Since then the demand for military bakers has been so great that the Government finds it impossible to supply them, and, owing to the industrial laws "scab" bakers may not be introduced from other cities. These two contingencies tend toward the advantage of the strikers. On the other hand, the Government has ordered the cities in the neighborhood of Marseilles to supply the port with bread, so that, although many of the 650 bakeshops have been forced into idleness, the exertions of the Government are directed toward maintaining the legal size and price of the loaf.

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MOVEMENT AGAINST CHILD LABOR IN FRANCE.—The prevalence of child labor in France which, in spite of the many attacks made upon it on moral and sociological grounds, modifying it from time to time by inadequate legislation, has at length attracted the attention of La Fronde, the only daily paper conducted by women in France, if not in the world. This paper, which took an important part in the recent Women's Congresses at the exposition, protests purely on economic grounds, and it directs its attack toward the form of child labor that is maintained in the various State orphanages. The pith of its protest is that this form of child labor takes so much from the mouths of the working man and woman. To support its charges La Fronde cites the following figures:

In 1890 the number of philanthropic institutions amounted to 1,573, in which 20,000 children were under the age of thirteen years, 901 were from twelve to thirteen, 17,500 were from thirteen to sixteen years old, 11,500 from sixteen to eighteen years, and 8,000 from eighteen to twenty-one years. La Fronde points out that these 60,000 children, in laboring for the State, are thus deprived not only of education, but of the wages which children are paid outside the orphanages. On the hypothesis that 50,000 of these orphans at least do definite work, and fixing the uniform daily wage at 50c. (10 cents) per child, at the end of one year the money that these State charges have deprived the working classes of amounts to 8,000,000f. By the hypothesis, also, that nine-tenths of these children are girls, 7,000,000f. would be a minimum figure which the free working women of France are deprived of. This competition, La Fronde also maintains, is mainly responsible for the excessively low price paid for women's work.

Most of the Paris papers which do not make fun of the movement inaugurated by the "Feminists" say that the logic of the writers in La Fronde is faulty, for, if the children produced nothing, the community as a whole, including the workmen, would be taxed to just the amount earned by the State charges which contributes to their support.

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EXPOSITION FAILURES.—A fortnight ago sixty proprietors of restaurants and other auxiliary attractions at the Paris Exposition informed M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, that they intended to sue the State on the ground that their interests were damaged by the delay in the completion of the buildings, by "fallacious promises" and by "the negligence of the administration."

Later they modified their desires by expressing their willingness to have recourse to three arbitrators, one of whom should be selected by themselves and one by the State, a third being added later on. They further demand that the decision shall be delivered within six months after the court of arbitration shall have been established. Among those who have signed the protest are the proprietors of the Topsy-Turvy House, of the Grand Guignol, of the Aquarium de Paris, of the Palais du Danse, the Duval establishment, the Restaurant de la Femme, and of other cafés. Most of the promoters of these enterprises are out of pocket, they themselves confess, while some have already assigned. Moreover, they declare that should the Minister of Commerce be unmindful of their demands, they will close up every private or incorporated entertainment in the exposition.

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THE RETIREMENT OF SIR HORACE RUMBOLD.—Sir Horace Rumbold, who is reported to have just arrived in London from Vienna, has permanently retired from the British diplomatic service. His last office was, therefore, that of British Ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian Court. His diplomatic career began in 1849, and since then he has served in many subordinate and several administrative posts. He was Minister to Athens in the critical time that followed the Bulgarian war. He was in China at the time of the bombardment of the Taku forts in 1860, but the most important part of his career has been identified with the British Embassy in Vienna, where he went as Ambassador in 1896.

It is said in diplomatic circles in the Austrian capital that the whole diplomatic corps there recognized him as a brilliant but unassuming diplomatist. The Emperor thoroughly liked him, and his position at Court is said to have been exceptional. During the first few months of the Transvaal war, when the whole of Austria, and most of Hungary, manifested a rabid anti-English attitude, it is said to have been in a great measure due to Sir Horace Rumbold that the old friendly feeling for England, which is traditional with the Austrian Emperor and Court, was maintained in such a satisfactory way, and that, moreover, it was to his influence that the Vienna press gradually modified their Anglophobe sentiments until at length many of them found in the history of the Boer republics the absolute justification for Great Britain's action.

Although Sir Horace has reached the limit of age, owing to his intimate relations with the Austrian Court much speculation is indulged in by the Corps Diplomatique in Vienna as to the motives in Downing Street for removing so valuable a servant from a post which he filled to the entire satisfaction of the power to which he was accredited, and, it is believed, of his own.

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs, who lives in the Ninth Assembly District, had a funny experience the other day. He was busy at his desk at Republican National Headquarters, when a "horny-handed son of toil" appeared and remarked:

"Senator, I have a scheme, and if you adopt it it will insure the election of Hutchinson to the State Senate from the Sixteenth and Sheeran to the Assembly from the Ninth."

"No!" exclaimed the Senator, who appeared astonished.

"Sure," replied his visitor.

"Well, let's hear your plan," the Senator remarked.

"Why, run me on a labor ticket for Assembly and a friend of mine for Senator. We will divide the labor vote, as we are very strong with the working classes. Of course your committees will have to provide the funds."

"But how am I to know that you can divide the labor vote?"

"Know! Why, that's easy. I can stop any street car by giving the distress sign. All the railroad employes in the district will vote for me if they have the chance. Let me give you a practical illustration of my influence over the street car drivers."

A little later Senator Gibbs, the would-be labor candidate, and a third party were on Tenth Avenue. A street car came bowling along, and the labor man took a position on the track right in the course of the vehicle, and began waving his hands and gesticulating. As the car neared him the driver shouted:

"Get off the track!"

The man did not stir, but continued giving the distress sign. The car driver applied the brake, meanwhile yelling at the labor man in language more forcible than polite. Still the man did not move.

But the driver did. He wrapped the reins around the brake handle, and, leaving his car, he knocked the would-be labor candidate all around the street. Then he jumped on the platform of the car, loosened the reins and the brake, shouted "Get up!" and was gone.

"Your distress sign did not work well," said Senator Gibbs, who was laughing heartily.

"But I stopped the car," replied the man, wiping the blood from his nose.

"Yes, any one could do it that way, but I don't think they would care to try it. I guess we don't want you to run. Go get a drink."

The Senator handed the fellow a bill, and returned to headquarters with his friend.

These are the days when the political "striker" is in his element. Already the "strikers" are appearing in force at the different political headquarters. And they are very resourceful. One scheme which often works well is about due. It is that of the fellow who lives out of town, wants to go home and register, but is short of funds to pay car fares. All of them, too, seem to live at remote points, and they are Republicans or Democrats, as the occasion requires. Nearly all of them live in Greater New York, and succeed in getting money enough to get intoxicated. But the committees do not intend to be caught this year, and have made their preparations accordingly.

Many spellbinders have false teeth, and unless the plates fit well there is liable to be trouble when they soar into the realms of enthusiastic oratory. An annoying, yet amusing, incident occurred the other day to J. Leslie Gossin while addressing an audience on the Bowery. Mr. Gossin is an actor, a teacher of elocution, and a fine speaker. Conversing with a friend, he complained that he suffered a good deal of trouble because his false-teeth plate frequently fell when he was speaking loudly.

"That's easily remedied," replied his friend.

"How?"

"Get some gum and sprinkle a few drops on the plate and put it in position again."

The gum was procured, but Mr. Gossin made the mistake of applying so much of it to the plate that before he had been speaking ten minutes the gum had scattered about his mouth, so that his lips, except in one small spot, were almost sealed. Mr. Gossin had to stop speaking.

EXERCISE AND ELECTRICITY.

A Machine to Strengthen Muscles and Stimulate the System.

A company in Wisconsin has conceived the happy idea of combining an ordinary home exerciser with an electric machine, so that the stimulating effect of electricity is obtained in combination with the muscular exercise.

In appearance the machine resembles the ordinary exerciser with elastic cords passing over pulleys. But the cords serve as conductors, and the handles as electrodes. Somewhat below the middle of the board on which the pulleys are fastened a coil is placed, and wired to an induction coil secured to the upper part of the board. The induced current is conducted through the elastic cords, to the handle, and back again. A metallic foot plate, furnished with the apparatus, can be placed in the circuit, so that the current may be passed completely through the body, if desired.

Vaccination Cures Warts.

Dr. J. D. Staple, a public vaccinator of Bristol, (England,) gives a curious account of how a bad case of warts on the hands of a fifteen-year-old girl was cured. The girl herself had counted ninety-four warts on one hand; several popular remedies had been tried, but did no good. Finally the parents consulted the doctor, and he suggested that she be vaccinated, as he had somewhere seen the statement that after the revaccination of a "warty boy" the warts had disappeared, much to the surprise of the vaccinator. The girl was revaccinated on June 1, and in about seven weeks the warts "gradually disappeared," leaving temporary white spots. By the end of August even the white spots were gone.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Where do the fillers-in at the continuous performances come from?" was the query put to the manager of one of the agencies that supplies this sort of people to the vaudeville managers all over the country. The performers referred to are the light weights at the shows who "do a turn" while the afternoon audience is disappearing and the evening audience is beginning to trickle into the house. They have little talent, are painfully unoriginal, and generally their acts are of the sort that serve to convince people in the house that they have had enough of the show for one day and one price of admission. A natural response from one of the party was that they came from the shows on the Bowery. "Guess again," said the show purveyor. "The Bowery wouldn't stand them for a minute. Broadway tolerates what the Bowery would hiss off the stage. Most of them come from the country and the trolley roads are responsible for bringing them into existence. Near every big city or town where there is a sufficient population to warrant it the trolley roads maintain picnic grounds, and on those grounds they have a show during the Summer months. As a rule the shows are free, or the price of admission is a very nominal one, the shows being run to attract the nickels for fares that people will give up freely, particularly when they get a free show at the end of the run. Managers of these 'palaces of amusement,' as they are generally termed, cannot afford to pay much for the services of actors, and they employ the cheapest 'talent' it is possible to get. So men and women who are stage struck, who can sing a little, or talk a little, or do a bit of a dance, get at these places an opportunity to do what they would never be allowed to do elsewhere. They acquire stage experience, get the acting fever, and after the Summer resorts are closed they drift to New York or other large cities. Because of their familiarity with stage management and with facing an audience they get the chance they yearn for to appear before a larger public. A few of them have talent that develops later, but the vast majority are what we call 'fatters' and 'fillers.' Such they will remain to the end of time. These are shifted about from city to city, willing to travel cheaply and accept a very small salary to fill the gaps that must be filled in the running of a continuous performance. The glamour of the footlights is on them, and they are content to plug along in this sort of life. Every one of them is of 'the crushed tragedian' type, and firmly believes that the day will come when some manager to whom they are sent will see in them the talent they believe themselves to possess, will rescue them from the ranks of the fillers and give them the place they are sure they deserve in the ranks of the 'top liners,' as the stars of the shows are called. They're a queer lot, and it would surprise you to know that a very great majority of them have been mill hands in the larger of the New England towns. Very few of them come from the Bowery or any other part of this city."

***

Gen. V. D. Groner of Norfolk, Va., one of the most interesting figures in the South and a leading Republican in Virginia, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He occupied a seat in the "Amen" corner yesterday with ex-Collector of Customs Thomas Murphy. They are old friends and both were great admirers of President Grant. Gen. Groner and his staff surrendered under the terms of the agreement between Gens. Grant and Lee, and were paroled. They proceeded to Richmond, where they were treated very handsomely by Gen. Ord. Subsequently Gen. Groner went to a point down the river, where Gen. Gordon, a Bostonian, was in command. The latter's assistant was a Col. Mann, who insisted on the removal of Gen. Groner's insignia of rank from his uniform. Groner protested, but Mann insisted and was supported by Gordon. Gen. Groner then had one of his own staff remove the decorations and filed a complaint with Gen. Grant, who promptly relieved Gordon of his command for disobeying the terms of the Appomattox agreement. This act endeared Grant to Groner. Subsequent conversation disclosed that ex-Collector Murphy and Gen. Groner were the sole survivors of the noted dinner given by the former to Gen. Grant and many other famous Generals and statesmen.

***

"People around New York do not seem to understand opening oysters," said the New England man, "while in the most insignificant places in Rhode Island or Massachusetts there are experts. Here you all have a regular instrument for it, while in New England a man can open an oyster with nothing but a knife, and do it quicker than any one can eat them, without breaking the shell. Here you have a block of lignum vitae, with a cold chisel or something of that nature standing up in the centre. On that the man breaks the edge of the oyster shells and then prys them open with his knife. Now my friend, Aleck, gave me lessons in opening oysters, and I think I could do it myself better than any one I have seen try it around here. Aleck lived in a small town where he kept a very small market, in which he sold meat on meat days and fish on Fridays and oysters all the week through. To open oysters as Aleck did you lay the oyster with the rounded half of the shell in the hollow of your left hand with the hinge to the wrist. Down about an inch or an inch and a half from the hinge is what Aleck called an eye, and in that he would insert his knife, gave a quick upward motion, and the upper shell was off in a jiffy, the oyster lying as clean as possible in the hollow shell. It was out if it had to come out with another quick motion of the knife. There is really only a little knack to it. There was never an oyster that Aleck could not open, and with his eyes open or shut, drunk or sober. Aleck was proud of his expertness as an oyster opener in a county of oyster openers, and it was when he was drunk that he was most likely to give exhibitions. Aleck was one of those men who are never drunk in their legs. The liquor made him talk, and he had an amiable desire to show off. On the occasions of his special sprees he was likely to take himself out of town to Boston or Providence, and once he got as far away from home as Chicago. His habit when he reached a strange place was to drop into an oyster place and tell the man opening oysters that he didn't know anything about his business. Aleck in his best clothes did not have the appearance of being in the oyster-opening business. The result would be that there would be a challenge, and Aleck would always come out ahead. He could open oysters behind his back almost as quickly as he could holding them in sight."

***

The country swain and his sweetheart had come in from the mountain fastnesses to be married at the minister's house, in an Adirondack town. The ceremony was over, but the bridegroom hesitated. There was another important function

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FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, Oct. 1st, 1900.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this Company as Trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this Company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the Office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 16, 1900, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
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DIVIDENDS.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, Oct. 4, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the first quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year, beginning April 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. October 15th, 1900, payable Oct. 31st, 1900.
The Preferred Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. Oct. 15th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. Nov. 1st, 1900. CHAS. R. FLINT, Treas.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 11th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened November 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York, October 1st, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 15th. The Transfer Books will be closed from 3:00 P. M. of Monday, October 15th till the morning of Monday, October 22d. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, September 29, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third TUESDAY of October next, (being the 16th of said month,) at 12:00 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. October 5 and reopen on the morning of November 5, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the members of the New York Lumber Trade Association will be held at the offices of the Association, Number 18 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 10th day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Trustees.—Dated New York, September 29, 1900. President, CHAS. L. ADAMS; Secretary, J. D. CRARY.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 28th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the banking house, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 9th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Cromptons Sell Out Loom Interests.
WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 5.—The Crompton interests of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works has been acquired by the Knowles interests. The $1,500,000 in stock held by the Cromptons will be retired and in its place gold debenture bonds to the amount of $1,500,000 will be issued. C. H. Hutchins will remain President. The bonds have been taken by a syndicate of bankers, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston acting as trustee.

Steam Fitters Combine in Pittsburg.
PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 6.—The Pittsburg Valve, Foundry and Construction Company, a combination of a majority of the blast furnace and steel mill steam fitters and pipe benders of this city, has been formed with $1,100,000 capital, and operations will begin on Nov. 1. The business of the Pittsburg Steam Fitters, which has heretofore been confined to the territory west of New York and east of the Mississippi River, will be expanded to include the entire country.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

With but a month remaining before election, Wall Street naturally becomes more interested in the political situation. At no time during the campaign has there been doubt in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange as to what the November result will be; and only through transparent betting devices on the curb has there been any suggestion even that the financial centre was giving even slight attention to the claims of Mr. Bryan's managers. During the past week these betting odds lost some of their fabricated fierceness. Curb-stone brokers no longer shout in the open streets their anxiety to bet two to one. They were yesterday even unable to respond to offers of four to one. Of course, there is some expectation that the arrival of Mr. Bryan in the East, with a big mass-meeting reception, may exert some influence upon the nerves of sensitive folks; and upon this account conservative counselors are still urging buyers of stocks to go slow, pointing out that it may be possible to get better bargains following the hubbub that Mr. Bryan will try to start up here in "the enemy's country."

Quite apart, however, from politics is the market tendency which responds to the manipulative practice of those clever traders who proceed upon the theory that "a rise is due." Such are the chief influencers of the current market. They represent small vested interests, they are not in any way related to any holding that is important. Their view is that sentiment can be capitalized from day to day, utilized in market movements, can be made to serve continually.

Just now the professional view is that the country is become confidently expectant of President McKinley's re-election, and they therefore rush to mark up quotations. Bryanism they are persuaded will be repudiated at the polls next month; and thus, they figure, net results must be encouraging and helpful to every interest that has investment relationships. Meantime, the rank and file in Wall Street seem to stand ready as echoers of this cheerful view, and—with betting odds changing satisfactorily—they commit themselves unqualifiedly to confidence in a sensible and wholesome election result. Thus, political prospects become encouraging instead of depressing, and the whole market reflects the effect.

While, however, optimism in free and easy fashion distributes political confidence, it is the part of good sense to measure business conditions and the elements having bearing there. We have shrinkage in buying power. It is not the part of sense to doubt this. The proof of it shows in a hundred quarters, and in a hundred ways. To be quite honest, investment conditions have been changed largely—and disastrously—by developments of the past six months. At the beginning of this year not merely confidence, but enthusiasm ruled as to industrial investments. The big and the little investors of the country alike hurried to load up with trust stocks. It was clearly shown that such properties were earning big returns, that from 12 to 20 per cent. was of record; and on every hand was evidence that warranted confidence in the expectation that extraordinary dividend disbursements would soon be declared. The net result so far has been that disappointment is on record—and not this merely, but the outlook is that encouraging action will not be possible for some time to come.

The iron and the steel stocks are naturally conspicuous in the market every time material change occurs—for the iron and steel stocks have had conspicuousness throughout the year. Present quotations reflect enormous declines in value. Shares which were gilt-edged at the beginning of the year now go begging without any collateral status whatever. In a variety of ways the iron and steel stocks seem to have set the pace for the rest of the market. In so far, at least, as the professional element is concerned, fluctuations in the iron and steel issues have had more importance than most of the rest of the market put together. In view of this fact, notable interest is involved in the showing of important properties suggestive of earning improvement. The Federal Steel Company, the Steel and Wire Trust, National Steel, and some other conspicuous properties are now evidently making the biggest earnings in their history; and on this account it may be that market buoyancy can be furthered. But sensible, careful calculators will prefer statements certified by independent auditors rather than trust to the reports of the corporations themselves—for the official outgivings of the properties have hitherto been chiefly in the interest of speculation, careless of what may have been facts.

Six months ago it became evident that in the iron and steel trade extraordinary manipulation was at work effectively and men of sense could discern that buoyant quotations were unwarranted, that there was being capitalized a prosperity which was artificial. Not among iron trade experts alone was this clearly of evidence, but clear-headed observers, independent of trade influences, recognized the status, pointing out that reaction, even of a sensational sort, was to be apprehended. All that they foresaw came to pass. Steel rails, for example, from a fixed syndicate figure of $35 per ton, have slumped 33 per cent. and practically every other branch of the iron and steel trade has correspondingly suffered.

One noteworthy example of the way in which wide-awake business men have treated these changing conditions appears locally in the official action of the East River Bridge Commission. That board asked for proposals in midsummer and received estimates ranging from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, which Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the board, set aside, calling for new proposals on the ground that the iron trade must resume such normal conditions as would permit the city to save a large amount. In the second list of estimates over $1,000,000 was the reduction recorded—a saving offered to the city of from 30 to 40 per cent. There has not yet been an award by the commission, but to whomsoever the work is allotted the city benefits tremendously, and this is a matter wholly resultant from the good sense and the foresight of Lewis Nixon—representative of the good sense calculation which men of affairs were warranted in making. Hubbub in Wall Street counts for little outside of Wall Street. Business tests are the tests that tell. And such were the tests that Lewis Nixon has insisted upon—Lewis Nixon agreeing with men of business sense who could comprehend conditions in the iron trade and the prospects there, irrespective of Stock Exchange speculation.

Yesterday's bank statement shows tremendous loss—close to $7,000,000 in surplus reserves. On this account Stock Exchange speculators forecast higher interest rates for the coming week. But bankers do not agree in this view. They point out that many things may happen which will help changes toward betterment.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 6	138,356
To date this year	83,183,448
Corresponding date last year	135,635,515

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 6	$699,500
To date this year	$358,257,360
Corresponding date last year	$697,556,170

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net change in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	⅝	General Electric.....	½
Anaconda Copper.....	⅝	Great North. pf....	⅞
B'klyn Union Gas..10		Int. Power.....	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B..1½		Lake E. & W. pf....	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I....	½	Nat. Lead.....	½
Erie 2d pf.....	1½	N. Y. Air Brake....1	
Gas & El., Ber. Co.2¾		Pressed S. Car pf....2¾	

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop.....	½	Cont. Tobacco.....	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf..	½	Louis. & Nash.....	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.....	⅞	Manhattan	⅜
Am. Tobacco.....	1½	Met. Street Ry.....	¾
Balt. & Ohio.....	½	Minn. & St. L.....	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf....	½	Mo., K. & T. pf....	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.....	⅞	Missouri Pacific....	⅞
Chi., B. & Q.....	½	Northern Pacific....	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.....	½	People's Gas.....	⅝
Chi. & N. W.....	½	Rep. Steel.....	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L....	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron..	¾
Consol. Gas.....	2¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Geo. Pac. 6s.....	1¼	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s.....	4½

Bonds Declined.

C., H. & D. 4½s....	1¼	N. Y., L. & W. con. 5s	1½

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

The course of the stock market yesterday reflected merely the further operations of the professionals, with here and there some public buying appearing. In the early trading strength developed, though the activity was not so pronounced as on previous days. The same interests lately conspicuous as purchasers were again in evidence as buyers, and it was these interests who came to the support of the market when the unfavorable bank statement was published, showing very much larger shrinkages in surplus reserves and cash holdings than had been looked for. It is this support, in fact, that is leading to the many confident predictions that the professional operators are in for more than the temporary scalping of profits, and are working for a sustained upward movement. But clearly until the public is tempted to come in in greater number there can be no such movement. The professionals have their work before them.

Few of the active stocks varied yesterday more than a point in their movement. Tobacco Trust sold off 1¼ points on profit taking; Consolidated Gas declined 2⅜ without any influencing news developments, and Erie second preferred advanced 1½ on the favorable earnings report of the company. Other changes of a point or more were in generally inactive stocks.

Baltimore and Ohio, Union Pacific, and the Steel stocks, which seem especially to be in the hands of the leaders, had good support throughout the day.

The official estimate of the total production of anthracite coal in September at 2,959,550 tons, as compared with an output in the same month last year of 4,365,649 tons, not only shows the ill-effect of the strike to the anthracite carrying roads, but also tends to call attention to the increased business which must necessarily result, so long, at least, as the strike lasts, to the bituminous roads. It is for this reason that market operators say that if any bull movement should now come the soft coalers will have a substantial rise. Inquiry for low-priced issues, such as Norfolk and Western, Wheeling and Lake Erie and Chesapeake and Ohio already appear.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was a distinct and unpleasant surprise to the Street, with very much larger decreases than had been expected in the cash holdings of the banks and in the surplus reserve item. Quite generally no larger decrease in surplus reserves than $3,000,000 had been expected, and when the statement set out the decrease at no less than $6,700,700, the figures were a shock to the Street. In like manner the decreases of $5,752,300 in specie and of $2,822,400 in legal tenders were much larger than had been looked for, and certainly more than the known movements of money had indicated. Probably, however, the actual condition of the banks is better than the figures would lead to believe. The "average system" on which the statement is made up is at best misleading. As may be recalled, in the preceding week the figures had been more favorable than had been expected.

So far as the other items in yesterday's statement went, the figures relating to deposits were about what would be expected, a decrease of $7,496,000 being reported. Loans fell off $661,900, which is rather hard to explain in view of the increased speculative activity.

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The stock market had been strong preceding the publication of the statement, but sold off when the unfavorable figures appeared. Fair support, however, appeared at the decline, and toward the close there was a disposition to rally.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$816,816,700	$710,582,500	$636,380,100
Deposits	877,210,800	781,158,800	710,806,800
Circulation	30,110,800	15,534,700	15,473,200
Specie	163,404,100	147,252,400	142,850,900
Legal tenders	62,140,500	48,680,500	52,594,700
Total res.	$225,544,600	$195,932,900	$196,445,300
Reserve req'd	219,302,700	195,289,700	177,701,700
Surplus res.	$6,241,900	$643,200	$18,743,600

PRESIDENT HILL'S VIEWS.

President James J. Hill of Great Northern, at present in the city, denies emphatically that he attended any secret conference of railroad Presidents to discuss the steel rail situation or that he said that the railroads would not buy until the price of rails was reduced to $22 per ton. President Hill says:

"All that talk is just so much nonsense. I attended no conference, and I do not believe that any was held. We are not in the market for steel rails, and are not concerning ourselves with the price. However, I do think that if plates are selling for $18 and $19 that rails at $26 are high. But, as I say, we are not interested in the matter. The fact is that we are about done with Bessemer steel. There is plenty of open hearth steel in this country, and though it is more expensive it gives much better satisfaction.

"As for general business conditions, I can only say that in the West they have been good, and they still are good. Of course there has been a shortage in the wheat crop in some sections, but that, in a measure, is made up for by the higher prices. The general outlook is most promising.

"Transcontinental business is very good, and is constantly growing. The fact is that the people of this country do not realize how enormous this growth has been. It is hard to conceive, but it is the truth nevertheless that we haul more cars in one day now than we hauled in a week five years ago."

IMPROVEMENT IN BERLIN.

Reports from Berlin during the week just past indicate that the position in that centre has been very much improved. The market tension has ceased, and money is very much easier. The facts of the case may best be summed up in the words of a member of the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. of this city, who says:

"It is an indisputed fact that the situation at Berlin is much improved. Discounts are easier, and the tone generally is better. The truth of the matter is that the earlier reports of extreme nervousness and of apprehensions of large failures were exaggerated. We took occasion to make careful inquiry at the time, and our private cable advices were much more assuring than the general published statements.

"Of course, if we should begin to draw gold from London and Berlin, this would tend to a return of the disturbing foreign conditions, but I do not think we want to draw gold—and for this very reason that any such movement would be reflected in the foreign markets, and liquidation of our securities would be renewed."

On the same subject a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. says:

"Unquestionably conditions at Berlin are much better and the outlook is brighter. Money has become easier, and at the present it looks as if it might continue so. Because of the great industrial activity in Germany more money has been needed in the past year than at any time. Present appearances are that this boom is about at an end."

THE COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY.

John H. Davis, discussing current events, says:

"The strike in the Pennsylvania coal regions is remarkable, not only for its magnitude, but for the method in which it was fomented and promoted. As a Pennsylvanian of wide acquaintance and long financial experience in the affairs of that State puts it: 'The operators were never approached with complaints; the miners were never so generally employed at so satisfactory wages; the outlook for continuance of work during the Autumn and Winter was never better; the mass of the miners had no grievance (beyond those differences between employer and employes which have always existed and always will exist) and did not want to strike; but at the word of an outside party who was not a miner the strike was inaugurated, and when representatives of the actual workers proposed to go to the operators and confer upon the alleged cause of the strike they were refused permission by the arbitrary leader of the movement on the ground that it would spoil the strike.'

"Was there ever before the spectacle of more than 100,000 men laying down the tools of their trade and jeopardizing the livelihood of their families under such remarkable conditions? It forces one to look outside of real labor or trade conditions for the inciting motive of so disastrous a disturbance of industry. A determined effort has been made to extend the strike to the coal-carrying railroads, thus still further crippling manufactures, and bringing distress into the homes of not only the strikers themselves, but of every poor family to whom the cost of coal is a serious problem. The fact that so many interests will suffer should, and no doubt will, tend to forestall that public sympathy without which no extended or prolonged strike can succeed.

"It is significant that, under such circumstances as noted, this widespread movement should have been precipitated in the closing weeks of an important National political campaign, in which the notable prosperity of the country's industries and the universal employment of labor at satisfactory wages during the four years of the present Administration is the hardest argument its opponents have to meet.

"The South, as well as the West, is enjoying exceptional prosperity. Its great staple, cotton, is selling at much the highest figure for years. The crop is short, but more money will be realized from it than in years of exceptional growth. Ten-cent cotton is to the South what seventy-five-cent wheat is to the West. One cent a pound means $5 per bale, and cotton has advanced 2 cents a pound in two months, and seems likely to go considerably higher before the end of the year. Suppose the crop should not exceed 9,000,000 bales; an average advance of $5 per bale gives $45,000,000 more to the growers in the cotton States.

"There is practically no residue of last year's crop on hand, and the growers in the cotton belt who are fortunate enough to make even a lessened crop are feeling independent and happy. The South is also feeling the effect of the sudden widespread demand on the part of foreign countries for the coal which this section has in vast quantities."

GOOD TIMES IN THE WEST.

President Stickney of Chicago Great Western is a firm believer in the country's prosperity. Speaking to the matter, he says:

"The West has not 'shut up shop' because a Presidential campaign is in progress. As a matter of fact, despite the general tendency to temporary business reaction, the Western section of the country has been exceptionally prosperous, and already I can see signs of a fresh awakening. If Mr. McKinley is elected there will be a wonderful boom; indeed, even if Mr. Bryan should triumph I do not think the country would altogether go to the 'bowwows.'

"The earnings of the Great Western have held up surprisingly well, and our future is very promising."

METROPOLITAN ROAD REPORT.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company reports to the State Railroad Commission the general balance sheet of its system, as of June 30, 1900, as follows:

THIRD AVENUE.—Cost of road, &c., $25,165,505; stock of other companies, $9,636,497; bonds of other companies, $306,150; open accounts, $20,655,338; profit and loss deficiency, $282,309; total, $56,045,800. Liabilities—Capital stock, $15,986,800; funded debt, $40,000,000; real estate mortgaged, $50,000; total, $56,045,800. The betterments for the year were: Track, roadway, and underground construction, $6,093,515; real estate, buildings, and fixtures, (new power house One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street) and repairs to buildings, $922,893; equipment, cars, $1,285,845. Credit—Horses sold, $5,490; tools and machinery sold, $24,240. There was paid for law expenses $79,580; injuries and damages $66,630. The cash statement shows among receipts, new stock issue, $3,095,800; bond sale, $240,000; interest, $2,281; rent of track, $3,345; rent of property, $9,999; bills payable, (temporary loans,) $9,872,983. The disbursements include: Loans, $7,512,400; Forty-second Street general account, $2,375,614; King's Bridge Road account, $303,731; Empire City Traction Company, $1.50; Dry Dock Railroad stock, $67,381; Forty-second Street Railroad Company stock, $38,518; Union Railway Company stock, $112,337; cash on hand June 30, 1900, $218,196. Tracks operated, 29.375 miles.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Dividends, $108,000; betterments, $362,424. Balance sheet—Assets: Cost of road, &c., $2,455,421. Liabilities: Capital, $600,000; funded debt, $400,000; due lessee company for additions and betterments, $874,356; bills payable, $500,000; profit and loss surplus, $61,004. Track operated, 17.10 miles.

FORTY-SECOND STREET AND GRAND STREET FERRY.—Dividends, 18 per cent., $134,640; rental under lease, $134,640; betterments, $500. Balance sheet—Assets: Cost of road, &c., $1,032,620. Liabilities: Capital, $748,000; funded debt, $236,000; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, $500; profit and loss surplus, $48,620. Tracks operated, 9.63 miles.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY.—Betterments, $4,575; gross earnings, $632,906; operating expenses, 459,809; other income, $6,036; fixed charges, $131,740; net income, $47,393; sundry charges, profit and loss, $15,335; total surplus June 30, $7,875. Tracks operated, 20.48 miles.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE.—Rental under lease, $210,000; dividend, 10 per cent., $210,000. Balance sheet—Assets: Cost of road, &c., $13,332,775; open accounts, $52,500; total, $13,386,275. Liabilities: Capital stock, $2,100,000; funded, $9,650,000; dividend unpaid, $52,500; due lessee company for betterments and additions, $1,582,775. Tracks operated, 17.13 miles.

BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY.—Rent under lease, $13,500; dividend, 1½ per cent., $13,500. Balance sheet—Assets: Cost of road, &c., $1,801,931; bond extension account, $30,501; total, $1,832,432. Liabilities: Capital, $900,000; funded debt, $700,000; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, $30,501; profit and loss surplus, $201,931. Tracks operated, 11.18 miles.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER.—Betterments, $857,339; rental under lease, $162,000; dividend, 9 per cent., $162,000. Balance sheet—Assets: Cost of road, &c., $4,048,803; profit and loss deficiency, $189,832; total, $4,238,695. Liabilities: Capital, $1,800,000; funded debt, $1,200,000; due lessee company for betterments and additions, $1,238,695. Tracks operated, 25.38 miles.

SECOND AVENUE.—Betterments, $4,329,390, (includes expended account change of motive power, &c., tracks and roadway and underground, $3,257,779; buildings and fixtures, rebuilding Ninety-sixth Street car house, $368,172; equipment 276 new electric cars, $703,438;) rental under lease, $148,960; dividends, 8 per cent., $148,960. Balance sheet—Assets: Cost of road, &c., $8,194,413; profit and loss surplus, $77,586; total, $8,272,000. Liabilities: Capital stock, $1,902,000; funded debt, $6,410,000. Tracks operated, 29.53 miles.

GOLD IMPORT OUTLOOK.

Notwithstanding the further decline in foreign exchange, experts do not look for gold imports in the immediate future—unless, indeed, extraordinary conditions should develop. It is again pointed out by authorities that the selling price of gold is not unlikely to advance in London, and that before imports could be made at a profit the rate would have to fall perhaps a full cent lower. This is the testimony of leading banking houses with large foreign connections, including Lazard Frères, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.

On the general situation C. Schumacher & Co. in their weekly review say:

A further decline in exchange took place this week. France showed exactly the same fluctuations as sterling, while reichsmarks, which did not decline more than 1/16@3-16 per cent., recovered fully 1-16 per cent. The present week's decline, like that of last week, was caused by a supply of cotton bills far in excess of the demand of our banks and bankers' capacity to absorb the large amounts which came in day after day, and which, if continued at their present rate, must result in a much further decline in exchange later on.

Of our friends in the cotton business a majority believe that shipments will continue at their present volume all this month. If this opinion is correct, the decline in exchange must be removed at an early day. Such heavy receipts, moreover, are bound eventually to affect our money market most seriously.

So far the rate of money on call has advanced but moderately, but if the drain continues we do not see how our money market can stand it. Even now it is found difficult to obtain such temporary advances against cotton in course of shipment as most of our shippers always require between the time of this purchase and the delivery of their exchange.

Should this state of affairs result in a money squeeze, exchange would, of course, be the most affected, and might rule at very low figures until the pressure is relieved by the gold which Europe would then be forced to send here. Exchange, however, being already very close to the gold import point, it is to be hoped that gold enough can be secured abroad in time to avert a money squeeze here.

The amount of gold needed to relieve us efficiently, however, is probably very much larger than Europe can spare.

COLORADO FUEL'S EARNINGS.

Figures published yesterday by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the month of August were in Wall Street regarded as indicative of the company's ex ptional prosperity, showing net earnings r the month of $235,190, an increase, as compared with the same month a year ago, of $137,140.

President Osgood of the company, who has just returned from a Western trip, says, discussing the affairs of the company:

"Our coal and coke business is the largest ever known. Our steel business has doubled in the past thirty days. The tendency of prices is stiffer. Western roads will be large purchasers of rails, the new price being satisfactory to most of them. Their hesitation is due to the election. Colorado Fuel and Iron has completed 200 coke ovens and has 300 more under way, while another hundred will probably be built next Spring. Our new blast furnace will be ready March 1. Our steel plant is being improved and enlarged."

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 6, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1900.	1899.	P. C.
New York	$821,273,403	$1,243,885,606	— 33.2
Boston	103,095,102	141,573,849	— 27.2
Philadelphia	79,316,607	86,685,703	— 8.5
Baltimore	18,965,065	17,216,923	+ 10.2
Chicago	124,213,474	119,592,170	+ 3.9
St. Louis	27,669,571	30,199,595	— 8.4
New Orleans	9,658,038	7,815,453	+ 23.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,194,191,260	$1,646,969,299	— 27.5
Other cities, 5 days	220,407,612	230,014,406	— 4.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,414,598,872	$1,876,983,705	— 24.6
All cities, 1 day	238,971,416	324,566,058	— 26.4
Total, all cities, for week	$1,653,570,288	$2,201,549,763	— 24.9

Complete returns for the week ended Sept. 29 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1899, a gain of 4.4 per cent., with the same week in 1898 a gain of 13.4 per cent., and with 1897 an increase of 8.8 per cent. Outside New York the loss, as compared with 1899, was 4 per cent., the excess over 1898 reached 21.9 per cent., and, making comparison with 1897, the increase is seen to be 17.8 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $158,088,340; balances, $8,485,001; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $403,546.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and unchanged. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¼; demand, $4.84⅝; cables, $4.85½; commercial bills, $4.80½@$4.81¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, $5.20⅝@$5.20⅜ less 1-16 and $5.18¾ less 1-16@$5.18⅝; reichsmarks, 94 3-16 and 94⅞; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10c discount @par

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's trading in the market for outside securities brought about little change in the position of the market, and only a few stocks showed material variation from the previous day's figures. As usual on Saturday, trading was extremely limited, and even the issues which on several days of the week had been fairly active were lifeless yesterday. Some substantial advances were nevertheless recorded, showing how little is needed to cause quotations to advance. Rubber Goods preferred advanced nearly 2 points, and New England Gas and Coke stock advanced 3 points, though in neither of these securities were there transactions in more than 100 or 200 shares. For some time past this condition has been apparent, but no buying orders seem to result from this proof of the market's strength.

The fact that outside buying is so entirely absent makes even more evident than it would otherwise be the manipulation that is employed to attract attention to certain stocks. It is easy to make a stock active and in some instances to advance quotations, but in the present condition of the market it is difficult to make the public or others suppose that advances are due to "investment buying," when as a matter of fact both buying and selling orders have a common origin. It seems the part of prudence to avoid stocks that are thus evidently in the hands of manipulators, and among the stocks that have within the last few days been most active on the curb are one or two that seem to belong to this class.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER, in common with most of the copper shares, remained firm, but showed little activity. It sold at 87⅝, and closed with a fractional net gain at 87½ bid.

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UNION COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 100 shares, which sold at 3. It closed with a net loss of an eighth of a point.

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GERMAN TREASURY 4s were in demand, and sold to the extent of 50,000 marks at 100¼. For the past two or three days most of the sales have been at this figure, the general demand for the bonds having seemingly increased considerably since the first days of trading.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 5. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	87½	87¾	87⅜	87¾
Am. Agricultural Chem.	23½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73½	74¼	73½	74¼
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5¼	5	5½
American Bicycle pf	25	30	28	31
American Bicycle bonds	70	80	70	80
American Chicle	64	66	64	66
American Chicle pf	73	80	73	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	7	5	6¼
Am. Hide & L. pf	26	30	26¾	30
Am. Hide & L. 6s	87¼	88	87¼	88
American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	13	13¼	12⅞	13¼
American Woolen pf	69	70	68½	69
Asphalt Co. of America	7¾	8¼	7⅞	8½
Am Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
British Exchequer 3s	98⅛	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝
California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4½	3¾	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	27½	30	27½	30
Central & So. Am. Tel	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs	102½	103	102	102½
Compressed Air	29	34	29	34
Consol. Ry. Lt. & E	6½	7	6¾	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3	5	3	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf	24	30	24	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Cramps' Shipyard	69	72	69	72
Distilling Co. of Am	4¾	5	4¾	5
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. ctfs	4¾	5	4¾	5
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	19	20	19	20
Electric Boat	14	16	14	16
Electric Boat pf	25	30	25	30
Electric Vehicle	17	20	17	20
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	3	3¼	2⅞	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	30	22	30
General Carriage	5	5¼	5	5¼
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
Hall Signal	40	47	42	49
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	39	43	39	43
Hudson River Tel	115	120	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
International Pump	18	19	18½	18¾
International Pump pf	65	66	65	66
International Silver pf	37	39	37	39
Inter-State Oil	58½	59	58¾	58⅞
Iron Steamboat	2⅜	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100	102
*Markeen Copper		3½		3½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf	100	101	100	101
New England Transport	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	7¼	6½	7¼
Otis Elevator pf	25½	27	25½	27
Otis Elevator pf	85	87	85	87
Pitts. Bess. & Lake E	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23¼	24	23¼	24
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	90¾	91½	90¾	91½
Rub. Goods Mfg.	23	28	23	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76	78	75	77
Safety Car Heat & Lgt	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17¾	18¼	17½	18¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85½	87	65½	67
Seaboard Air Line	8	8½	8	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf	22½	24	21	22
Standard Coupler	40	43	40	43
Standard Coupler pf	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J	550	554	549	550
Storage Power	9	11½	10	11½
Superior & Boston Cop	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13	14	13	14¼
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50		50	
Union Copper	2⅞	3½	3	3¼
Union Typewriter	26½	27½	26½	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105½	107½	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	73	71	72
United Rys. of St. L	61	62¼	61	62¼
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83	83½	82½	83½
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2½	4	2½	4
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	28	30	28	30
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf	106	108	106	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102¾	104	103	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117	114½	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City Railroad	230½	232	230	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	106
Columbus Railway	33	38	31	33
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N.Av. 1st	113½	114	114	115
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat	15	17	15	17
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	80½	82	80¼	82
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	78	80	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s	90	92	88	90
New Orleans Traction	18¼	19	18¼	19
New Orleans Traction pf	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	205	208	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119¾
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116½	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence	109½	111	109½	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31	33	31½	
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock		4½		4½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	63	63	63
Central Union 5s, std	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark		55		55
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds		103		103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs Gas (J. C.) b'ds	105¼	106	105¼	107
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds, 6s	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	299	301	299	301
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	104⅜	105	104⅜	105
N. E. Gas & Coke	11		11	12
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	64½	65¼	64½	65¼
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	111	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	109	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38		38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50		50
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	129	132	129	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	149	152	149	152
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8½	9¾	8½	9¾
Western Gas	89	91	89	91
Western Gas 1st 5s	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	19¼	18	19¼
Brooklyn Ferry 6s	85	88¾	82½	83½
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91¾	93	91	92
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	112	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	73	75	73	75
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	32	32	34
Union Ferry bonds	94	96	94	96

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup - 1,000 ..... 109½
Alabama, Class A 3,000 ..... 109¼
Alabama, Class B 3,000 ..... 109¼
Adams Exp 4s 2,000 103
Am Cot Oil 4½s 2,000 ..... 100½
At, T & S F gen 4s 1,500 ..... 99½
10,000 ..... 99½
5,000 ..... 99⅝
10,000 ..... 99½
Adjustment 4s 1,000 ..... 86⅜
7,000 ..... 86½
Aus & N W 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 95¼
Balt & Ohio 4s 5,000 ..... 99⅝
5,000 ..... 99½
Balt & Ohio, S W Div 3½s 2,000 87
B, W & N W 5s, Trust Co ctfs 10,000 70
Cent of Ga con 5s 3,000 ..... 93½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 14,000 ..... 97⅝
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 20,000 ..... 80⅞
Chi & N W s f 6s, registered 5,000 112
Cin, H & Day 4½s 35,000 ..... 112¼
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 2,000 ..... 98½
Col Fuel gen 5s 5,000 ..... 92½
Col Mid 1st 4s 8,000x20F 74⅜
30,000 75
Col & South 1st 4s 5,000 81
3,000 ..... 80¾
Den & R G con 4s 1,000 ..... 98⅜
Erie 1st con 4s 1,000 88
10,000 ..... 88¼
Erie 1st gen 4s 15,000 ..... 68½
10,000 69
10,000 ..... 68⅝
Ft W & R G 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 58½
Gas & El Co of Bergen Co con 5s 5,000 ..... 102½
6,000 ..... 102⅝
4,000 ..... 102⅜
Ga Pac 1st 6s 4,000 ..... 122½
Hock Val 1st 4½s 1,000 ..... 99½
2,000 ..... 99⅜
3,000 ..... 99½
Long Is unif 4s 5,000 ..... 95¼
2,000 ..... 95½
Louis & N gen 6s 2,000 118
Met Elev 1st 1,000 ..... 115½
Met St gen 5s 2,000 118
3,000s5F 118
Met Cent 1st inc 10,000 27
Mex Cent 2d inc 2,000 ..... 12½
Mex Int con 4s 8,000 ..... 83½
6,000 ..... 83⅝
Total sales $699,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104½
2s, c., 1930	104	104½
3s, r., 1918	109	109⅝
3s, c., 1918	109⅝	110
3s, 1918, sm	109½	110½
4s, r., 1907	114⅜	115½
4s, c., 1907	114⅝	115½
4s, r., 1925	134	134⅝
4s, c., 1925	134	134⅝
5s, r., 1904	113¼	114
5s, c., 1904	113¼	114
D. C. 3-65s	123	...
Adams Exp	123	128
Alb. & Sus	195	...
Alle. & W	115	...
Am. Coal	140	170
Am. C. Oil	23¼	24¼
Am. Cot. Oil	88	90
Am. D. Tel	25½	31
Am. Exp	150	155
A. I. Co. pf	63	67
Am. Lin. Co	9½	10
A. L. Co. pf	51	52
Am. Mc Co	4⅛	4½
A. M. Co. pf	23	24
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	3
A. T. P. pf	83	87
Am. Tob. pf	129	131
Ann Arbor	16	18
Ann A. pf	45	47½
B A L. pf	106	...
Bruns. City	8½	...
B., R. & P.	63	72
pf	107	115
B. C. R. & N.	124	...
Can. Pacific	87½	88½
Cap. Tract	101	101½
C. & E. Ill.	90	...
C. & E. Ill. pf	120	125
C. G. W. pf.	70¾	71
C. G. W. d.	83	85
C., I. & L.	21½	22
C., M. & St. P. pf	169½	170½
C., M. & St. P. & Om. pf	108	115
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf	160	180
C. T. & T. pf	9½	10
C. T. & T. pf	28¾	30
C., C., C. & St. L.	110	115
C., I. & W.	4	27
C., I. & W. pf	62	67
Cleve. & P.	182	...
C. F. & I. pf	110	115
Col. South.	5⅝	5⅞
Com. Cable	160	180
Cont. T. pf	76⅞	78
D., L. & W.	173½	176
D. M. & Ft. D.	13	15
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	86	...
D., S. S. & A.	4	5¼
D., S. S. & A. pf	12	...
Eighth Av.	375	425
Erie	12¾	13
Ev. & T. H.	39	40
Ev. & T. H. pf.	75	80
Ft W. & R. G.	15½	20
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	103	...
Hock. Val.	32½	33
Hock. V. pf.	62	63¼
Ill. C., l. l.	100	...
Int. F. Co.	19	19½
Int. Silver	3¼	5
Iowa C. pf	39	41
Jolie & Chi	175	...
K. C. S. pf	28½	30
Kan. & M.	13½	15
K. & D. M.	2¾	4
K. & D. M. pf	13	18
K. I. Chi.	10½	20
K. I. C., pf	45	55
King. & P.	3	10
Lacl. Gas	69	71
Lacl. G. pf	98	100
Lake Shore	205	210
Long Island	60	66
Man. Beach	10	15
Md. C. pf	70	80
M. W. S. El.		
Chi., pf	82	...
Mich. Cent.	105	...
M. & St. L. pf	91	92
M., St. P. & S. M.	14	18
M., St. P. & S. M. pf	50	50
Mo., K. & T.	10½	10½
Mo., K. & T. pf	28	28
Mobile & Ohio	35	38
Mor. & Es.	185½	187½
Nat. Biscuit	32	32⅜
Nat. Bis. pf	85	90¼
Nat. Lead	90	92
N. Cent. C.	20	32
N. Y. & N. H.	208	212
N. Y. C. & St. L.	12	12½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	80¼	85
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	31½	34
N. Y., L. & W.	130¼	132½
N. & W. pf	75½	76½
North Am.	14½	15
O. & Ind. G.	25	33
Ont. Mining	6	7
Pac. Coast	57½	59
P. C. 1st pf	85	90
P. C. 2d pf	67	68
Penn. Coal	400	...
P., D. & E.	1½	1⅝
Peo. & East.	5½	7½
Pere Marq.	21	23
Pere M. pf	52	58
P., C., C. & St. L.	51	61
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	78½	82
P., F. W. & C.	184	...
P., F. W. & C. pf	182	...
Quicksilv.	2	3
Quicksilv. pf	6	8
Rens. & Sar.	192	200
R., W. & O.	132½	...
Rio G. W.	53	55
R. G. W. pf	...	90
St. J. & G. I.	6½	7
St. J. & G. I. pf	45	47
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	13	15
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	66	68
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	64½	65½
Sixth Av.	200	225
Sloss-Sheff'd	16	18
Sloss-S. pf	62	63
St. P. L. Tr.	15½	16
Third Av.	110½	111½
Tol. & O. C.	28	...
Tol. & O. C. pf	48	...
T., P. & W.	8½	...
T. C. R. Tr.	60	63
T. C. R. T. pf		141
U. B. & P.	11	11½
U. B. & P. pf		
U. S. Exp	45	47
U. S. R. pf	93½	95½
Wabash	6⅞	7⅛
W.-F. Exp	124	128
W. & L. E. 1st pf	44½	47
Sales	138,350	

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House bank statement in detail:

*Capital.	*N't Pr'f'ts	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Cir'l't'n.
$2,000,000	$2,074,100	Bk. N. Y. N.B.A.	$14,386,000	$2,649,000	$1,023,000	$14,185,000	$50,000
2,000,000	2,310,600	Bk. Man. Co.	19,891,600	2,971,700	2,220,000	22,008,000	.....
2,000,000	1,909,100	Merchants' Nat.	12,337,300	2,375,700	1,592,200	14,696,800	.....
2,000,000	2,184,900	Mechanics' Nat.	11,622,000	3,209,000	406,000	12,468,000	.....
1,500,000	2,916,400	Bk. of America	20,824,100	5,266,500	1,688,200	24,757,200	.....
1,000,000	222,800	Phenix National	5,171,000	1,300,000	93,000	5,343,000	49,500
10,000,000	5,501,600	National City	107,048,100	28,527,000	3,880,900	121,993,800	4,288,900
300,000	6,849,500	Chemical Nat.	24,998,100	5,203,500	2,439,500	25,836,600	.....
400,000	117,900	Mech. & Trad.	2,160,000	737,100	577,400	5,142,700	49,500
1,000,000	1,896,100	Gallatin Nat.	8,675,900	1,245,700	875,200	7,320,000	989,000
300,000	88,400	Nat. Butch. & D.	1,039,600	201,300	69,900	1,021,600	48,800
400,000	117,900	Merch. & Trad.	2,160,000	226,000	193,000	2,327,000	.....
200,000	182,200	Greenwich Bank	1,962,500	373,300	331,200	3,281,200	.....
600,000	477,300	Leath. Mfrs. Nat.	4,285,700	937,500	243,100	4,268,900	491,100
300,000	216,900	Seventh National	3,439,100	549,700	363,700	4,403,700	300,000
1,200,000	568,100	Bk. State N. Y.	3,833,500	441,700	258,900	3,099,600	.....
5,000,000	2,964,000	Am. Exch. Nat.	27,990,000	3,690,000	910,000	20,489,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	6,802,800	Nat. Bk. Com'ce.	64,487,400	6,559,400	5,639,800	52,243,500	7,564,100
1,000,000	1,575,900	Nat. Broadway	9,000,000	910,900	392,000	5,894,000	199,800
1,000,000	1,191,800	Mercantile Nat.	13,669,000	2,118,700	1,365,200	14,248,700	998,300
422,700	484,400	Pacific	2,787,200	198,400	394,500	3,239,800	.....
1,500,000	1,060,500	Nat. Bank Rep.	20,022,400	4,552,300	767,800	22,070,900	1,428,900
450,000	996,900	Chatham Nat.	6,164,400	719,700	882,200	6,298,900	50,000
200,000	334,300	People's	2,239,900	186,300	360,000	2,456,500	.....
1,000,000	870,500	Bk. of N. A.	12,231,800	2,544,000	1,192,200	14,738,600	784,400
3,000,000	5,070,200	Hanover Nat.	44,506,400	9,600,000	3,451,700	48,396,800	2,435,000
500,000	434,500	Irving National	4,191,000	712,200	573,500	4,644,000	172,400
600,000	382,100	Nat. Citizens'	2,936,500	650,700	195,100	3,308,600	195,700
500,000	284,000	Nassau	2,742,700	532,700	132,400	3,160,600	.....
900,000	1,008,700	Mar. & Fulton Nat.	8,548,200	886,500	1,251,300	6,970,900	238,500
1,000,000	200,600	Nat. Shoe & L.	3,836,100	870,100	207,400	4,260,200	50,000
1,400,000	1,771,400	Corn Exchange	20,350,000	3,577,000	2,337,000	24,119,000	.....
1,000,000	508,300	Continental Nat.	4,713,400	868,300	512,600	5,565,100	346,900
300,000	401,100	Oriental	2,013,000	141,000	411,000	2,016,000	.....
1,500,000	5,957,400	Imp. & Tr. Nat.	25,065,000	3,043,000	1,743,000	23,974,000	44,800
2,000,000	3,350,700	National Park	46,281,000	11,210,000	3,238,000	56,585,000	49,800
250,000	155,500	East River Nat.	1,201,300	163,000	183,300	1,302,300	50,000
3,000,000	2,285,500	Fourth Nat.	23,893,000	5,016,200	1,465,200	25,454,600	50,000
1,000,000	518,400	Central Nat.	10,728,000	2,836,000	1,027,000	14,197,000	60,000
300,000	814,300	Second Nat.	8,614,000	1,698,000	574,000	9,345,000	268,000
750,000	101,800	Ninth National	2,462,800	605,700	263,000	2,835,600	49,700
500,000	9,114,300	First National	7,751,300	1,985,300	36,400	34,636,800	486,100
300,000	101,000	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	3,014,900	533,300	317,300	3,225,500	258,100
250,000	714,200	Bowery	3,286,000	386,000	358,000	3,449,000	.....
200,000	378,400	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,097,600	782,700	381,400	4,076,400	50,000
750,000	343,800	German-Amer.	3,518,400	560,800	241,300	3,399,600	.....
1,000,000	2,000,800	Chase National	38,859,100	8,219,700	3,308,700	44,489,700	800,000
100,000	1,311,800	Fifth Avenue	5,593,300	2,216,100	487,000	9,910,900	.....
200,000	639,000	German Exch.	2,570,400	197,800	761,200	3,190,500	.....
200,000	530,000	Germania	3,074,600	402,200	574,700	4,453,000	.....
300,000	909,600	Lincoln National	10,964,200	2,840,100	641,800	13,033,200	248,100
200,000	1,062,900	Garfield National	5,679,900	1,839,000	322,300	6,027,400	49,800
200,000	344,000	Fifth National	2,104,600	427,200	162,200	2,323,500	156,700
300,000	992,500	Bk. of Metrop.	7,162,700	1,237,400	445,000	7,358,100	.....
200,000	409,100	West Side	2,765,000	382,000	446,000	3,308,000	.....
500,000	743,600	Seaboard Nat.	11,388,000	2,180,000	1,248,000	13,594,000	495,000
2,100,000	1,687,400	Western Nat.	36,293,200	8,720,500	2,391,900	43,588,900	50,000
300,000	522,400	First Nat. B'lyn.	4,055,000	486,000	1,054,000	4,673,000	75,000
500,000	549,500	Liberty Nat.	6,497,800	1,202,900	425,000	6,540,100	497,900
1,000,000	411,000	N. Y. Prod. Ex.	4,141,400	589,800	370,000	3,944,500	.....
250,000	416,900	Bk. of New Am.	5,071,300	827,200	742,200	6,022,600	.....
350,000	252,300	Astor National	3,699,000	758,300	185,700	3,873,300	300,000
500,000	306,300	Hide & L. Nat.	2,593,200	446,200	81,700	1,912,400	380,000
62,800,000	$74,871,200	Total Nat. Bks.					
11,422,700	15,238,700	Total, State Bks.					
74,222,700	90,109,900	Total	816,810,700	163,404,100	62,140,500	877,210,800	30,110,800

*As per official reports. 44 National banks, Sept. 5, 1900. 19 State banks, Sept. 4, 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Oct. 6 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Net Profits.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY, Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,384,500.00	$16,500.00	$105,400	$198,300.00	.....	$1,468,100.00
Columbia	300,000	1,965,000.00	112,000.00	92,000	239,000.00	.....	2,014,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,112,728.09	42,575.00	49,200	275,522.98	.....	1,338,423.90
Fourteenth St.	100,000	1,166,300.00	59,100.00	59,600	264,900.00	.....	1,472,400.00
Gansevoort	200,000	696,373.57	7,120.63	48,461	27,251.09	.....	707,711.32
Hamilton	200,000	1,395,600.00	96,100.00	109,500	103,700.00	.....	1,549,600.00
Mount Morris	250,000	1,983,900.00	102,000.00	125,800	207,300.00	.....	2,539,800.00
Mutual	200,000	1,251,335.11	83,391.00	111,570	159,678.17	.....	1,336,440.32
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	1,245,271.00	21,669.00	137,773	212,085.00	.....	1,327,646.00
Plaza	100,000	1,840,000.00	45,000.00	94,500	244,000.00	.....	2,150,000.00
Riverside	100,000	933,303.87	16,003.86	71,844	79,589.01	$107,500.00	962,979.55
State	100,000	3,020,000.00	220,000.00	109,000

NOVELTIES FOR CHILDREN

Christmas Toy and Game Trade at Its Busiest.

NEW INVENTIONS ARE OUT

War Games a Feature, and Wonderful Kinds of Dolls to Delight the Youthful Mind.

This is the time of the year when the toy and game trade is at its busiest. Dealers in that line say that the general prosperity (or lack of it) over the country "cuts no figure." Folks must have Christmas toys for their youngsters, be the times good or bad

Every Fall finds the wholesale houses sending many salesmen on the road, often as soon as Sept. 1 or earlier. But the local trade does not begin to grow lively as soon as does the out-of-town business, hardly ever reaching its height until the first fortnight in October. The retailers here in the city postpone the purchase of Christmas stock from fear that some new inventions in the toy line may bob up just before the holidays and detract popularity from the stock they have already bought.

There is no end to the novelties of this year. New kinds of games, dolls, steam engines, tops, blocks, puzzles, and every imaginable toy fill the showcases of the big "children's goods" stores along Broadway. So numerous are the recently invented things that one might describe them all day and not get to the end of the list, and, besides, hundreds of old ideas have been improved and perfected so that results are practically original.

Without doubt the prismatic top is to be the new toy, which will win the greatest popularity. It is formed of a steel disk through the centre of which is a pivot of the same material. At the end of this pivot is the point on which the thing spins. A cord is used to start the motion, and after the top begins to whirl rapidly, a paper disk, of like size with the steel one, is placed on top of the latter.

EVEN THE DEALERS LIKE IT.

Then a small paint brush, covered with fluid of any color, can be applied for an instant to the top of the paper disk. The result is a circle concentric with the pivot on which the top spins. Then more concentric circles, different in color, may be made in the same way, until the paper disk is gayly decorated all over. The toy is a most fascinating one, and every retail dealer who sees it immediately orders a big supply, after having amused himself by playing with it for half an hour or so.

Probably no game of this year's production is more striking than La Roche, which its manufacturers say has been adjudged a rival of checkers by such experts as Mr. Pillsbury. The men are shaped like those used in the latter game, and the board is filled with somewhat similarly arranged spots. But instead of a captured piece being removed from the board, it is transformed into the property of the player who takes it, being then played by him until it is retaken or until the end of the game. Each piece is differently colored on its two sides, so that when it is captured it only has to be turned over to make it look like the opposing pieces.

Another new game is la lutte, which is played on the principle of deck billiards A flexible enameled cloth, marked with numbered squares, is spread upon a table, and then disks are made to slide over it by means of small cues. From two to eight people can play at the same time, and luck, as well as skill, is necessary for winning.

"Roosevelt's Charge" and "The Rough Riders" are similar games, both being played on gorgeously painted boards and with wooden men that move in accordance with the revolutions of whirling disks that look something like miniature roulette wheels. On each board is a picture of a battlefield. The wooden men are soldiers, and they climb San Juan Hill or make ignominious retreats, according to the disk commands them. So it is in the game called "Fighting with the Boers," in which English and Transvaalers rout and mangle each other along the banks of the Modder or among the fastnesses of green-painted mountains. As the disk is very impartial, President Kruger's army is as likely to be the victor as not.

"THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN."

Other novelties in the line of games are "The Man Behind the Gun," played with disks and counters: "The Cardinal Number Board," which is instructive as well as diverting and teaches the child how to do elementary arithmetical problems; and four called "Humpty-Dumpty," "Little Bo-Peep," "Old King Cole," and "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," all of which, though having old names, are played in new ways on gray colored boards.

Comic rubber stamps are of late origin. They come in boxes, and each one makes the impression of a funny figure or a humorous scene. Among the most elaborate of these impressions is that of a "coontown cakewalk," wherein eight or ten miniature people are seen doing all sorts of curious steps. Another picture shows the New York Fire Department at work, and the firemen, although in the centre of a great conflagration, are represented as funny little men who dance about on the scaling ladders and play tricks with the hose. Brownies, Indians, ballet dancers, acrobats, and circus performers are plentiful on the stamps; in fact, there are pictures of pretty nearly everything one can think of.

A toy gun, harmless and of accurate aim, is sure to be popular. The missile that it shoots is a rubber-tipped arrow, which, as soon as it strikes the target, sticks there. What holds it is the vacuum that is formed in the hollow of the rubber top as soon as it comes in contact with a flat surface. There are also pocket pistols of similar attributes.

AS TO MECHANICAL TOYS.

In the line of locomotives several original designs are being introduced. One is an automobile with a tiny electric motor; another a vehicle that is made to go along by the friction between its main wheel and the floor or table on which it travels. The varied assortment of railroad trains, buses, street cars, and steamboats that is exhibited in the showcases includes many models that have been improved almost to perfection within the last year. Several new kinds of stationary engines are also to be seen, one of them having attached to it a miniature tool shop, in which correspondingly diminutive saws and knives are made by the steam to cut up chips of wood into intricate scrollwork.

Of puzzles the supply seems to be inexhaustible. One is called "Dewey Did It," and the question to be solved is how to bring six big ships safely into a harbor that is defended by forts and a war vessel larger than any one of the six. Another is dubbed "Come Out of It," a gentleman finding himself trapped by fourteen giants and being confronted with the task of eluding them. "The Prisoner's Cell" shows how a famous murderer gets out of the penitentiary at Sing Sing, and "The Rang it All Puzzle" is a trick of brass rings hung on nails, the difficulty being in putting the right ring on the right nail.

Dolls, say the dealers, furnish the most fertile field for originality in toys. Every Christmas sees hundreds of fresh designs, both in the cheap domestic doll and in the grand creature imported from Paris to be sold at a fancy price. Improvements capable of being made in the latter kind seem to have no limits, and more expensive specimens of talking, walking, or sighing china damsels are making their appearance all the time. But there are new things on the cheap dolls' shelves, too, some of the most "taking" novelties being the least costly.

THE LITTLE CROCKERY GIRL.

The best of all of them is a little crockery girl with a hole in the back of her head. She is used for a savings bank, the aperture receiving pennies, dimes, or even quarters. She is unclad and clumsy, and she sells by the thousand at the per capita rate of a few cents. The only trouble with her is that, if many coins are dropped down her back, some of them may get lodged in her feet. In which case she must be smashed, or the money is lost.

And the Filipino dolls! They are beautiful brown things, with feathers in their hair like Indians. Some of them carry clubs and look almost like the pictures of "Aguinaldo's Wild Men" that adorn the billboards of some fakirs' shows along the Bowery. Others are beautiful girls of a Chinese yellow hue and clad in scant aprons of leaves or plumes. Some of them are Aguinaldo himself, others are his wife.

Then come the flower dolls and the butterfly dolls—china females, out of whose heads sprout lilies-of-the-valley, roses, ferns, or many colored insects of the butterfly variety. Some of them have pictures of flowers and bugs painted on their bodies and limbs. Some, too, have insect wings attached to their shoulders or feet, and these are called flying dolls. Others have whistles in their ears that make a great fuss if any one blows into those organs. A few are equipped with bells in their stomachs, and jingle whenever you touch them.

Three things have just been invented that dolls will not be able to live without in the future. They are the doll's saratoga trunk, folding bed, and sewing machine. The trunk is as complete as possible, with drawers and mirrors and straps galore. The bed, 18 inches long when extended, can be telescoped into a little bundle not as big as a pocket camera. On the sewing machine, which is not more than 10 inches high, the doll's owner can make clothes and do all sorts of fancy stitches, although the instrument, needles, and all, is not worth $2 in the stores.

"WHO NOSE ME."

Among the toys that are classed as miscellaneous is one called "Who Nose Me." It is a kind of game. There is a big picture on canvas representing a life-size person, but lacking the nose. In place of that feature is an aperture. When a party of children, or even grown persons, want to play the game they take turns at standing behind the canvas with their noses poked through the hole. Then the people in front guess whose nose it is.

A new kind of wooden building blocks, made so that they can be riveted to each other, can be put together into buildings of such solidity that nothing short of a good kick can knock them to pieces. Sky-scrapers of twenty, thirty, or maybe forty stories are possible; bridges, too, are provided for, and with some of the more elaborate sets of the blocks steamships can be built to a nicety. There is, in short, hardly anything that these blocks will not make, and one remarkable thing about them is that the beauty of the things that are made depends on the skill and practice of the child who uses the blocks.

A useful toy, introduced some time ago, but recently perfected, is an icecream freezer that has a capacity of only three-quarters of a pint. In it the cream can be made just as well as in a "regular" freezer, and a retailer of toys has reported that he sells more of them for use in sick rooms than for playthings.

Miniature shooting galleries and imitations of disappearing dummy booths of the Coney Island kind form a class of toys which is comparatively new. Little pistols, with rubber balls or corks as ammunition, are used in the former, while marbles are fired at the vanishing figures in the latter. In both cases the targets are pasteboard men, which, when hit, bob up or down on rubber bands.

While the retailers, as they lay in their Christmas stock, are interested in seeing what is new and out of the ordinary, they think a long time before plunging heavily into the purchase of untried toys. At first they order only a few of the latest fads, buying mainly such things as have proved of lasting popularity year after year. Later in the season, however, they will learn which ones of the late inventions are going to be in demand, and then, probably in the latter part of November, or even as late as the week before Christmas, their orders for such novelties as have stood the test will pour into the toy factories and wholesale stores. That will be what the trade calls "the last rush."

CUBA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Imported Merchandise to the Value of $43,459,055 in Seven Months—Exports, $19,955,492.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department made public to-day the following summary of its regular monthly bulletin, giving the commerce of the Island of Cuba for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1900.

The summary shows that the total value of merchandise imported into the island during the period named amounted in value to $43,469,055, of which amount $1,851,443 was admitted free of duty.

Of the total imports into the island $34,264,169 worth entered at the Port of Havana. The imports from North America amounted to $22,391,511.

The total value of merchandise exported during the period named was $19,955,492, classified as follows: Products of agriculture, $10,374,809; manufactured articles, $8,080,290; products of the forest, $176,872; products of the mines, $440,052, and articles not classified to the value of $944,479.

Tobacco being the leading article of export, it will be interesting to know that leaf tobacco to the value of $5,973,557 was exported from the island during the period named. Of this amount $5,046,778 was taken by the United States. The exportation of cigars during the period named amounted in value to $7,383,963. Of this amount $3,508,316 was taken by the United States. The exportation of cigarettes during the period named amounted in value to $192,505. Of this amount $21,239 was taken by the United States. The exportation of all other tobacco during the period named amounted in value to $56,450, of which amount $5,773 was taken by the United States.

CUBAN FARMERS PROSPEROUS.

Revival of Agriculture Throughout Large Part of the Island.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—Marked and substantial agricultural prosperity is reported throughout the region lying between Havana and Cienfuegos. The reconstruction of the cane and sugar centrals is actively proceeding, and the restoration of commercial confidence in agricultural ventures is gradually made evident by the large importation of American refining and agricultural machinery which has been recorded.

Both the sugar and tobacco industries are settling down to a large and permanent production, and the earnings are now estimated at over $6,000,000. New sugar machinery is at present in the course of erection in various parts of the island.

During the last three days 1,860 immigrants from the Canary Islands and Barcelona have arrived here and have left for the country districts, where employment is readily obtained. This continual influx partially solves the labor question, many of the plantations having been idle owing to lack of labor to cultivate them. Cuban labor is dilatory, and does not want work, by reason of long inactivity. Señor Perfecto Lacoste, the Minister of Agriculture, extends every inducement to desirable immigrants, and high authorities claim that carefully governed, desirable immigration will be the salvation of Cuba.

UNIFORM NAVAL SALUTES.

The United States May Make Overtures to Other Countries on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Navy Department has initiated a movement to secure an international agreement upon a uniform system of naval salutes. The greatest diversity now exists in the practice of the various nations, and the friction engendered by quarrels between naval commanders over the salutes has given them in some instances almost the importance of international incidents.

The British naval salutes are each less by two guns than the corresponding American salutes. The same difference exists between the military salutes of the two nations. The French salutes are like those of none of the other great powers of the world.

In view of the misunderstandings which might arise it has been considered advisable by the Navy Department to bring the matter to the attention of the State Department and suggest that the other Governments be communicated with, with a view to their appointing representatives to an international conference to secure the adoption of a system of uniform salutes.

Mysterious Poisoning at Southington.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Oct. 6.—Several cases of mysterious poisoning, one of them fatal, and seven others serious, are being investigated. At the Italian boarding house of Peter Orofine last night the meal consisted of a mixture of macaroni, lard, and beans. Gennaro Buoni, a boarder, was taken violently ill. In a short time the others were stricken. Buoni died before midnight. Members of the family of Joseph Cusano, next door, were similarly stricken after partaking of corned beef, cabbage, and beans.

W. S. Jones Goes to the Rutland.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 6.—William S. Jones, a native of Jefferson County, formerly Superintendent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg division of the New York Central Railroad, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Rutland Railroad with headquarters at Rutland, Vt. He was at one time Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, and later at the head of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad. He began his railroad career as a station agent.

PLEDGES IN A CURIO SHOP

Unredeemed Articles that Have Been Sold by the Pawnbroker.

Athletic Trophies, Masonic Emblems, Military Decorations, and a Militiaman's Uniform to be Found There.

Outside of London and Paris there is probably not a city in the world where such varied and unique collections can be found as in the shops of the curio dealers of New York, who make a business of buying up articles at pawnbrokers' sales. If the pawnshops contain silent evidences of family and individual woes, the house of the curio dealer has them multiplied many fold, and with them untold family histories, romances, and even crimes.

Odd phases of human nature are often revealed in the character of pledges, and one of the oddest of these is often the seeming indifference displayed by a numerous class who for various causes have parted with gifts which have their names engraved thereon. Just how and why most of these articles find their way to the curio dealer's shop before redistribution to the general purchaser, once more to go on their travels, is a mystery which no man may fathom.

In a Bowery shop near Houston Street, where the proprietor, M. Rosenthal, buys anything from a suit of clothes to family relics, heirlooms and diamonds, are pledges in one shape or another from all parts of the world, and some of these date back to the time of the Egyptian Kings. But, coming back to modern life, one of the features of the collection is the number of trophies won by sporting men and athletes, whose names are more or less familiar, and who have become separated from their property, once proudly worn as evidences of strength or skill.

A shining and conspicuous article in the collection from the pugilistic field is a champion belt once belonging to Prof. O'Donovan, now instructor in athletics at the New York Athletic Club. The belt is a heavy solid silver affair, bearing in front at the clasp an American shield, flanked by the American and Irish flags and this inscription:

Presented to
MICHAEL O'DONOVAN
by his numerous friends of San Francisco, Cal., for his gentlemanly conduct as a boxer. William Riley, J. Staples, P. Darcy, J. Reardon, J. McCarthy, M. Price, M. Keys.
Champion Middleweight of America.
Beaten by Billy Crowley, May 18, 1866.
Beat Mike Conway, June 22, 1868.
Beat John Poyne, Jan. 12, 1868.
Draw with Jim Murray, Aug. 29, 1873.
Beat Billy McClellan, April 6, 1878.
Beat Billy McClellan, May 18, 1878.

The belt started on its wanderings some years ago. About three months ago the professor, who it is now explained spells his name Donovan, heard that it was resting in a Bowery show window, and sent some friends down to enter into negotiations. They departed, saying they "would call again." Subsequently the professor denied that the belt belonged to him.

Many athletic trophies are to be found in the curio shops. One of these is a gold and enameled medal won by J. W. Kennedy in a dumb-bell lifting contest. The trophy records that Mr. Kennedy lifted a thousand pounds. George Whistler, who won fame as the champion water walker of America, deposited his property on the counter of a Bowery pawnbroker, who sold it when the law allowed. Badges for marksmen and Masonic emblems appear in goodly numbers. How they got into the hands of the pawnbroker might furnish many an interesting and pathetic story, but whatever the reason, no owner ever called. Among the marksmen's trophies is Valentine Lorz's gold King's Medal, presented to him in 1899 by the Harlem Independent Schuetzen Corps.

One of the most curious things in the collection is a German badge, from fifty to seventy-five years old. It is of gold, showing a star in the foreground, and in between the points, as a background, is represented the German eagle. A remarkable circumstance about this decoration that has found its way across the ocean only to rest among other pledges is that it is bestowed only upon members of the royal family or upon renowned Generals of the empire who may win it by deeds of unusual valor. On one star point is a crown, and underneath a letter "F," supposed to stand for Frederic. The decoration also bears this inscription: "Pour le merite."

A pledge of equal or even greater rarity is a large medallion of Jefferson Davis inclosed in a leather case. It has the inscription "Confederate States of America, '22 Feb., 1862," and "Deo Vindice." Only enough of these were made originally, to supply each member of Jefferson Davis's Cabinet before it was broken up.

Back in 1873, the officials and citizens of Clyde, N. Y., presented to the Fire Department of Lyons, in token of generous aid rendered, a finely chased and carved speaking trumpet. The presentation was made on Oct. 8 of that year, and bore the name of the chief engineer of the Lyons firemen. His name was carefully erased either before or after the trumpet started on its tortuous journey among strangers, and to-day the trumpet is one of the old soldiers in the shop.

A heavy silver-backed mirror left Orange, N. J., some time within the last ten years. In 1890 the Orange Lawn Tennis Club held an open tournament. The trophy was for ladies' singles, but the winner never had her name carved in the space set apart to indicate that she was the successful player. Of feminine and masculine silver ornaments won at contests and given as presents there are legion, fallen from their estate into the hands of the businesslike pawnbroker, only to be sold to the highest bidder when time was up.

Even the insignia of law is not sacred to the pawnbroker, as is evidenced by the solid gold badge of Frank Wolf, one time Deputy Sheriff in this city. The near neighbor of this badge is a diamond affair presented to Capt. Frank Gregory by Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, away back in 1880. Hugging this latter closely is the insignia, in gold and precious stones, of Sir William H. Heck, Past Eminent Commander of St. Mary's Commandery, No. 36. Knights Templars, whose home in 1876 when he received it was in Philadelphia. That city is also represented in the badge of Past Eminent Commander Sir I. Spencer Smith of Corinthian Chasseur Commandery, No. 53, Knights Templars.

Of college fraternity pins there are dozens, many of them bearing their owners' names or initials.

One would hardly believe a militiaman would part with his uniform, but one did during the Spanish war. He was a Seventh Regiment man, who apparently had no further use for his soldier clothes.

S. MALLET-PREVOST SAILS.

He Denies that He Is Going to Venezuela to Collect Gen. Harrison's Fee.

Among the passengers on the Red D Line steamship Caracas, which sailed yesterday for Venezuela, was S. Mallet-Prevost, the lawyer of this city who was associated with ex-President Harrison before the arbitration tribunal in Paris which dealt with the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

In regard to the rumor that the Venezuelan Government has not yet paid Gen. Harrison his $250,000 fee for his services in behalf of that country, and that Mr. Mallet-Prevost's mission to South America was to try to collect this, the latter said yesterday:

"I must refuse to discuss the relations existing between ex-President Harrison and the Government of Venezuela. I will say, however, that my trip to Caracas has nothing whatever to do with this affair. My business is entirely foreign to the Guiana arbitration, and is in the interests of clients. You can also quote me as saying that the visit of Gen. Harrison to my office on Tuesday was of a friendly character."

Mr. Mallet-Prevost said in regard to the decision of the tribunal that the citizens of Venezuela considered it a complete victory for their Government.

Cuban Student Kills Mexican Friend.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 6.—Leopold Gont, a young Mexican, fourteen years old, was accidentally shot and instantly killed to-day by Daniel Del Valle, a Cuban, sixteen years old. The fatality occurred in Del Valle's room at the Lehigh Preparatory School, where both boys were students while they were examining a revolver which Del Valle wanted to sell to Gont.

PROF. LADD ON IMPERIALISM.

Returns from a Journey Round the World Convinced America Should Not Retain the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 6.—Prof. George T. Ladd, head professor of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology at Yale University, who has just returned from a trip around the world, has become an ardent anti-imperialist through his personal investigations into conditions in the Far East. Prof. Ladd spent about four months in Japan and the whole of one Winter in India, and came into contact with many of the foremost educators and statesmen of the Orient. He personally looked into conditions in the East and the prospects for American and Western civilization, and has come to the conclusion that America is making a great mistake to enter the Philippines as ruler and possessor. Prof. Ladd said to-day:

"The attitude of the United States in retaining the Philippines is entirely unjustifiable. It was wrong from the very beginning, from the moment when the Commissioners of our Government forced Spain to sell us the islands. It is impolitic, immoral, and contrary to all of our traditions. But now that we are responsible for the islands, the question has become a difficult one to solve. Holland has had long experience with similar tribes in Sumatra, and they are constantly in rebellion. Even in India the British, who are the most gifted people for governing colonies known since history began, find the problem of governing growing yearly more difficult.

"The history of the world shows that in every case where a higher tribe has tried to subjugate a lower one, the lower one pulls the other down to its level. This is seen in the history of our own troops in the Philippines. In spite of the fact that our soldiers went out there with good intentions, and from civilized communities, they have been inevitably led into excesses of cruelty in their warfare. Our troops also have never been accustomed to give strict obedience to the orders of their superiors, and the danger has been accentuated on this account.

"We are now listening to complaints against the cruelty of the Russians in China. In spite of the fact that the Russian private soldier is much less educated than our own, his training in strict obedience to superiors secures him against such excesses. When the Russians take a town and their officers forbid them to loot it, the order prevents the soldiers from doing so. How has it been in the case of our own troops? Both officers and men have looted towns. A comparatively recent example, from trustworthy sources, is that of eighty persons who were killed in a single Filipino village to avenge a private quarrel in that village.

"It would have been possible not to have held the Philippines. I suppose that the State Department wanted to pay Great Britain back for indirectly assisting in the Cuban war. Great Britain wanted no other nation to take the Philippines, and so we were induced to take them. In three or four years we have gone over to the policy of backing up our strife for commercial supremacy with an army. That is what all the world is doing, but the policy is disastrous and wicked. It is directly contrary to the genius of this Nation.

"The Philippines can learn to govern themselves just as we have learned to govern ourselves. They are, for that matter, better prepared than were we a few centuries ago. Just see what the Japanese have done in the last century in adapting themselves to modern civilization. No troops in China have behaved themselves more splendidly than have the Japanese. Yet it is but fifty years ago that they were in the dark ages. There is probably much the same blood among many of the higher Filipinos that there is in the Japanese. We might have given the Filipinos some such friendly assurance as we gave by Cubans. People are going to be deceived who think that the end is coming quickly. The chances are that the Filipinos will always keep in rebellion till they either have self-government or are exterminated.

"The question which is on trial in this country is whether we are fit ourselves for self-government. We don't need to take any more Government jobs on our hands."

STREET RAILWAY MEN MEET.

Fourth Anniversary of the Metropolitan Employes' Society.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Association celebrated its fourth anniversary last night at Carnegie Hall. This association was organized four years ago by the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. For 50 cents a month it secures to its members free medical attendance, about one-half their usual wages when incapacitated for work by illness and an insurance of $150.

It has paid out since it was organized nearly $44,000 in sick and death benefits. It has a surplus invested in securities of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. It owns a bed in St. Vincent's Hospital, the gift of President Vreeland. It has a circulating library of 1,300 books, to which members and their families have access. Its ability to pay $14,000 a year in sick and death claims, as it did last year, is due to the fact that it pays no salaries. Its membership has increased in four years from 100 to 3,312.

GALVESTON RELIEF FUNDS.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the Galveston sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:

Citizens of Morristown, N. J.	$437.50
De Long Council, No. 725, R. A.	50.00
Through the New York Evening Post.	44.25
Previously acknowledged	106,356.86
Total	$106,890.61

Subscriptions by the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association:

Amount raised at entertainment at Strasburg, Penn., remitted through Miss Bertha A. Mowery	$7.25
Simon Rothschild, Hotel Netherland	50.00
Mr. Carroll Leigh, through Fifth Avenue Bank	5.00
"M. E. A.," through New York Tribune	100.00
"Sympathy," through New York Tribune	10.00
"Cash"	2.00
The Stephen T. Smith Company, through the Bradstreet Company	50.00
Previously acknowledged	104,305.57
Total	$104,529.82

C. C. Shayne Fur Company to be Formed

The C. C. Shayne Fur Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, is to be incorporated shortly after Jan. 1 next. The company will take over the business of Mr. Shayne in Forty-second Street, and he will invest $500,000 in the concern, capitalists furnishing a like amount. It is the intention of the company to do an importing, exporting, manufacturing, wholesale, and retail fur business. In forming the company Mr. Shayne will perpetuate his name and business, in which he has been active for the past twenty-five years. He will in all probability conduct the affairs of the new corporation.

The West Side Y. M. C. A.

The West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has engaged Tali Esen Morgan as its musical director for the coming year. On Wednesday evenings he will conduct classes in "sight singing" for men. A mixed chorus of 350 voices which will sing at the Young Men's Christian Association meeting in Carnegie Music Hall one Sunday afternoon a month, is also being formed.

The West End Choral Union.

The West End Choral Union has been reorganized, with over 200 enrolled members. The chorus is under the direction of Tali Esen Morgan, the director of the Ocean Grove festival choruses. The chorus will begin rehearsals on Tuesday evening on Gaul's "Holy City," which will be given in December. This will be followed by Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Cowen's "Rose Maiden."

John W. Alexander Returns.

Among the passengers who arrived on the French liner La Touraine was John W. Alexander, the portrait painter, who has been for two months painting portraits in Scotland. He expects to spend the Winter in New York, having built a new studio at 123 East Sixty-third Street.

Classes in First Aid to the Injured.

The Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured is now forming classes for men and women. Persons wishing to join may apply to the Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street, Room 411.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Crowding Opportunity to Its Best Achievement.

There's always opportunity in this great store—vigilance in watching it and seizing it brings its profit. Besieging a chance is the great thing. Cold weather has been a laggard—slow in coming; but its very slowness has brought to us big offers of merchandise from large makers and importers whose regular channels for sale are blocked by unseasonable weather. They come to us of course because we can quickly distribute immense quantities. Thus, for to-morrow are the advantages even greater than ever—the cold weather will come and it is economy to provide now. If you seize the chance you will crowd opportunity to its utmost achievement.

A Book Sale Extraordinary.

Record Breaking and Record Making Prices.

At 10c. to 30c. on the Dollar.

These books—over 1,000 titles—represent the entire bound stock (of which they wish to dispose) of several of the leading publishers of America. We are not at liberty to mention names, but they are household ones. The prices are from one-tenth to one-third of the publishers', and it will more than pay you to anticipate Christmas purchases. Good books have never been offered before at such prices. Send for catalogue of over 1,000 titles. They will be delivered free only within the limits reached by our wagons.

	Publisher's Price.	Loeser's Price.
Harper's Franklin Square Library of paper books (mostly copyrights); over 100 titles; published prices ranging from 25 cents to $1.00. Your choice, nine cents		$0.09
Harper's Round Table, 1895	$2.50	.75
Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War, 2 vols., one-half morocco	16.00	3.75
Abbott's Histories for the Young	1.00	.24
Over 50 other titles of Abbott's books at 70 per cent. off the published prices. Send for catalogue	7.50	2.25
Bismarck's Autobiography, 2 vols	7.50	2.25
Barras's Memoires, 4 vols	15.00	4.50
Funk & Wagnalls's Standard Dictionary, full sheep, indexed. (This is cheapest price ever quoted)	12.75	4.98
St. Nicholas, 1899, 2 vols	4.00	1.98
Ellis, E. S. Our Naval Commanders from Paul Jones to Dewey	1.50	.48
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VOL. L...NO. 15,834. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1900.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS ON THE OUTLOOK

He Explains His Active Support of President McKinley.

VIEW OF TAMMANY'S STRENGTH

Declares that Doubt Must Be Removed from Workingmen's Minds for Their Own Interest.

John D. Crimmins, for many years one of the most influential members of Tammany Hall, is an active worker this year in the interest of the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket. He says he has made it his business during the past few weeks to exchange views with many master builders and foremen in the building and other trades. He has been one of the most extensive employers of labor and has been in close touch with the leaders of labor opinion. In an interview yesterday he said:

"The Irish in the United States are apt to be strongly inclined toward the Democratic Party. It was the Democratic Party which made them welcome to the country and gave them the opportunities they have so splendidly improved.

"Upon the one great issue to be decided at the polls in November, however, the foreign-born voters, the workingmen of all nationalities and beliefs, can vote but one way, as I see the situation. They must vote to protect their own interests by the continuance in our country of abundant employment at good wages, paid in a currency as good all over the world as it is in the markets of New York. They must vote for financial honesty and honor. Many of them send part of their earnings to the old country. They want their remittances to represent as much value there as here. To protect their best interests, to maintain and continue the prosperity which gives them the opportunity of earning such wages, they surely cannot aford to vote otherwise than for the party of good money.

"But to the workingman who has been voting the Democratic ticket for the reason that the Democratic Party was the friend of the poor and the oppressed, this situation of the National campaign of 1900 is not clear.

"I have talked with many of the skilled workmen of New York. I have exchanged views with master builders and with foremen. I do not find the same unanimity of feeling among them now as four years ago. I do not find them as ready to express their views. Many of them say they have not yet made up their minds.

"There lies the danger. There is by no means a certainty that the majority for Tammany Hall in the City of New York may not be great enough to overcome the sound-money majority with which the Republican Party will come down to the Harlem River.

"The Republican Party? Yes, Democrats must look the situation fairly in the face. The friends of sound money, of individual and National honesty, are compelled to enroll themselves in the Republican ranks.

"Four years ago I voted for Palmer and Buckner. This year I shall cast my ballot for McKinley and Roosevelt. Such I believe to be the present duty of those Democrats who maintained party allegiance and yet supported their principles in 1896. In State and city affairs other considerations may come into play, but in the National campaign no other course seems to me possible.

"Nor do I concede that this is un-Democratic. In the Chicago Convention, which Mr. Bryan stampeded by his speech, I sat almost across the aisle from him. I had the honor and pleasure of being near such Democratic leaders as William C. Whitney, David B. Hill, and Roswell P. Flower. I heard Mr. Bryan with amazement, with dissent. His arguments were not convincing to me. His theories seemed to me destructive. They were not then, and are not now, the doctrines of Democracy.

"That is a catchy, a dangerous word—'imperialism'—which the Populists, as I prefer to call them, have put in the Kansas City platform. Well did they know its value among the oppressed of other countries. The dangerous delusion the Populists are trying to foster—that this country is, or ever can be, anything but free—should be banished promptly from all reasoning minds.

"'Forward' is our watchword. Neither the Nation nor the flag must ever go back. Expansion has advanced our material prosperity. It has brought us new trade; it promises opportunities for a great exchange of commodities. With our trans-isthmian canal completed, we will be able to outstrip the fleets of Europe in the race for the markets of the East.

"Whether Mr. Bryan be elected or not, the flag, I hold, will remain flying triumphant in the Philippines. There should be no misunderstanding of public sentiment on that subject. No revolution will ever be needed in this country to keep the Stars and Stripes flying where patriotism and justice have planted them. Americans, by whatever party names they call themselves, will not submit to the degradation of their flag or their country's honor.

"The talk against holding the islands is good enough talk until after election. There are thousands of Democrats who condemn it as heartily as do the Republicans.

"A change of 20,000 votes can be made in New York City between now and Nov. 6. That change might decide which of the two great parties shall carry the State. There is need of immediate and concerted action by the friends of sound money. The organization of Tammany Hall was never more thorough and effective than now. Mr. Croker's plan of meeting his men personally at the Democratic Club and sitting down among them is a new one in politics and has worked well.

"The facts of the situation, as they appear purely from a business point of view, should be prepared concisely and set forth clearly to the workingmen. With capital employed, labor is employed. With capital assured of returns, labor is assured of wages. Conditions in 1901 would be assuredly different in the event of Mr. Bryan's election. The tide of our prosperity would sustain a severe check.

"Mr. Bryan's adherents are not makers of employment, of wealth, of prosperity, or of advancement. They are not of the men I have been accustomed to train with in the Democratic Party—men such as Seymour, Tilden, Manning, Hewitt, Cooper, Clausen, Anderson, Grace, Bigelow, Green, Ryan, Bissinger, Schell, Vanderpool, Campbell, Whitney, Simmons, Hendricks, Frissell, statesmen, merchants, and manufacturers.

"But there is great danger, a danger the more to be guarded against because heretofore too little suspected, right here in the City of New York."

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TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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Prejudice Overcome by
Myles Standish Ginger Ale, of domestic manufacture. Ask your grocer. Depot, 90 Wall St.—Adv.

GEN. BLACK FOR McKINLEY.

Commissioner of Pensions Under Cleveland to Make Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Gen. John C. Black, who was Commissioner of Pensions under President Cleveland, has declared for McKinley and Roosevelt. The Republican State Committee is now making speaking engagements for him.

Gen. Black was a Gold Democrat in 1896 and was urged to take the Gold Democratic nomination for Governor. His attitude in the present campaign was in doubt until yesterday, when he sent word to Republican State Headquarters that he was ready to go on the stump for the Republican ticket.

He will make his first speech in the campaign at the Stock Yards Tuesday noon. Next Saturday night he will speak at Springfield with Mr. Yates, and is billed for Danville Oct. 18. On Oct. 20 he will go to Covington for the first of a series of speeches in that State.

WHARTON BARKER'S OPINION.

Populist Nominee for President Says McKinley Will Be Elected—Predicts Financial Distress.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 7.—Wharton Barker, Presidential nominee of the Mid-Road Populists, is at the Paxton Hotel. Mr. Barker talked freely of campaign affairs, and said he expected to see McKinley elected. He added that he was of the opinion that were it not for his own (Barker's) candidacy Bryan would have a majority in the Electoral College, but he thought the Populists would poll enough votes in Nebraska, Indiana, and West Virginia to take them away from Bryan and give them to McKinley. He said he regarded Missouri and Kentucky as doubtful States for the same reason.

He denied that the Mid-Road movement was a Republican adjunct in purpose, although admitting that it would be such in effect. He said: "We believe that the ultimate success of our principles will be hastened by the election of McKinley, for this reason:

"A condition of financial and industrial stringency and distress is certain to result this Winter, regardless of who may be elected. Nothing can stop it. If Bryan should be elected, this condition would be promptly laid at Bryan's door, and the Republican Party would sweep into power again in 1904. On the other hand, if McKinley is elected it will settle the Republican Party as a party, and the Democratic Party would also go to pieces, because it would be impossible to hold its various elements together.

"This would bring the principles for which we contend into prominence, and from the ruins of the two great parties of to-day would come the forces to enable us to put our principles into effective operation.

"I do not believe that Bryan could be elected even should he carry New York, because of the losses he will sustain by reason of the Mid-Road movement."

When asked as to the strength he expects to develop at the polls, Mr. Barker said he would poll 500,000, and possibly 1,000,000, votes. He said he polled 200,000 in Texas and 50,000 in Georgia, which he thought possible, his total vote would approximate 1,000,000. He figured the vote of Woolley at 250,000 and that of Debs at about the same.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN ILL.

His Voice Gives Out and He Cancels All His Dates for Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 7.—W. Bourke Cockran to-night canceled all his speaking dates and went to Kansas City to consult a throat specialist.

Since his speech here last night Mr. Cockran has been unable to talk above a whisper. It is probable that he will proceed to New York as soon as he is able to make the trip.

SOCIETY MEN ARE FINED.

Members of the Essex Troop Convicted of Riding Down Boy Paraders.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 7.—Stephen Van Rensselaer, John L., Young, and Eugene Crane, three members of the crack Essex Troop of Newark, all of whom are well known in society circles in Essex County, were fined $20 each in the East Orange Police Court last night for disorderly conduct. Van Rensselaer, who created a sensation in social circles by joining a Wild West show a year ago, was accused, with his companions, of having broken up a Republican parade in East Orange on the night of Sept. 23.

The three men, who were on horseback, chased the paraders, who were boys, through the streets and over lawns, one of them even riding on to the piazza of a house at 150 Prospect Street, and galloping along the porch in pursuit of one of the young paraders. Several boys were slightly injured in the chase, and one little fellow was thrown into hysterics and has been seriously ill since.

At the time of the affair the Junior Second Ward Republican Club of East Orange was having a parade and banner raising. The members range in age from twelve to fifteen years, and are the sons of prominent citizens. While the parade was in progress the three troopers, who had been dining at the Orange Club, in Prospect Street, rode into the ranks of the boys, scattering them right and left.

In the police court last night several of the boys swore to the facts. The three men denied that they were intoxicated or that they had chased the boys. Young declared that his horse had become frightened at the parade and ran away and that the boys had stoned him. Recorder Elliott fined the men $20 each, which they paid.

ACTOR WEEPS FOR HIS DOG.

Francis Wilson Mourns the Loss of His Big St. Bernard.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Oct. 7.—There is sorrow in the home of Francis Wilson. The actor's big St. Bernard dog, Dan, died on Saturday, having contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia. Dan was found dead on a neighbor's lawn and brought home by Mr. Wilson in his carriage. He was wrapped in a shroud, placed in a coffin, and buried beneath a tree in the rear of Mr. Wilson's home, The Orchard. Mr. Wilson and all of his children were present at the burial and the comedian wept.

Dan was given to Mr. Wilson when he was a puppy by A. R. Heimar of Lockport, N. Y., and had been the family watchdog for nine years. No one dared to approach the actor's residence while Dan was on guard. Mr. Wilson says that he will have a tombstone erected over the grave.

THE DEUTSCHLAND NOT ASHORE.

Touched a Shoal in River Elbe and Backed Into Deep Water.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Hamburg-American steamship Deutschland, Capt. Albers, which left Hamburg yesterday for New York and was reported as having grounded in the Elbe, sailed from Southampton at 1:40 P. M. to-day.

Capt. Albers, in the course of an interview at Southampton, denied that the Deutschland went ashore. He explained that her bow just grazed a shoal in the Elbe, owing to the easterly wind and the receding water. The vessel was backed into deep water, where she anchored for a couple of hours to await the rising of the tide.

A Delicious Nightcap.
A cold bottle Myles Standish Ginger Ale "just off the ice." Your grocer or depot, 90 Wall St.—Adv.

CAPTAIN PARKER ACCUSED

Herman B. Duryea's Statement Regarding Ballast in Rainbow.

MR. VANDERBILT EXONERATED

English Skipper's Action on the Yacht Was Without the Owner's Knowledge.

A new face was last night given the events leading up to the declination by Cornelius Vanderbilt of all the prizes won by his yacht Rainbow in the races this season between the four Herreshoff seventy-footers by a formal statement from Herman B. Duryea, joint owner with Harry Payne Whitney of the Rainbow's sister yacht Yankee. Mr. Duryea's statement shifts the blame entirely to Capt. George Parker, the Rainbow's English skipper, and charges directly that Capt. Parker surreptitiously placed aboard the Rainbow ballast not merely sufficient to bring her water-line length up to the maximum of seventy feet, but considerably above that limit. Mr. Vanderbilt is entirely exonerated from any blame in the matter, and Mr. Duryea further declares that, although he personally called Mr. Vanderbilt's attention to the alleged fraud, it is his desire and that of the owners of the other seventies that Rainbow retain the prizes. The action of himself and Mrs. Whitney, he says, was taken solely for the purpose of disclosing the unsportsmanlike conduct of Capt. Parker, of which, he further declares, he has adequate evidence. Mr. Duryea's statement, which was given out at the Waldorf-Astoria, follows:

"Rumors have been current in reference to myself in connection with Mr. Vanderbilt's letter returning his cups."

"The suggestion, as I understand it, is that Mr. Vanderbilt was driven to this recent attitude by insinuations made by Mr. Whitney and myself. This does him great injustice as well as us.

"The facts are that not until the racing season was over had we any idea that any such thing could have happened. Immediately upon the information reaching us I sent Mr. Vanderbilt a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"'My Dear Vanderbilt: It has come to my knowledge, by such conclusive evidence as to leave no doubt in my mind that your skipper, Capt. Parker, in the middle of our recent racing season and after we had all been measured by the official measurer of the New York Y. R. Club, changed the trim of Rainbow by putting in more ballast without notice to the officials having charge of the racing, and without any official remeasurement, in violation of the agreement we made with each other as owners of the 70-footer class and in violation of the rules of all yacht clubs. I am sure you will agree with me that you should be put in possession of the fact, that you may inaugurate by yourself the measures proper to be taken under the circumstances. Upon application from you I will, if Capt. Parker denies it, furnish you the proof. Very truly yours,

"'H. B. DURYEA.'

"We never had the slightest idea that Mr. Vanderbilt was cognizant of the transaction, and we did precisely what we could have expected another gentleman to do to us—we mentioned it to no one, but informed him at once.

"It is a matter of congratulation that Mr. Vanderbilt by his sportsmanlike action has cleared himself of blame, as he has in every one's mind, and Mr. Whitney and I will be the first to insist that the cups remain where they are, and certainly we will never sail for them ourselves, but in neither will we sail in any competition in which Capt. Parker is the sailing master of a competing boat.

"He is the one who has placed Mr. Vanderbilt and American yachtsmen in this position. Capt. Parker was to The Rainbow what I was to The Yankee. He managed and sailed her as I did The Yankee. Mr. Vanderbilt had a right to rely upon him as a person experienced in the rules of racing. He had sailed all his life in England, and knows that after a boat is officially measured a man may not change the weights and immersion of his boat without a remeasurement and official certificate, showing his compliance with the conditions of the race.

"The rule is differently stated in different associations, and in some cases one is permitted to give notice and be remeasured after a race. But nowhere would it be deemed honorable to change your weights and immersion and accept the results of a competition without an official certificate of the measurer that your boat complied with the conditions of the race.

"A similar situation we would have been in as yachtsmen if this matter had slept and Capt. Parker had gone home and reported—as he quite likely would have done—that we were given to such practices. Mr. Vanderbilt's action has saved us from any imputation of intentional wrongdoing, but as to Capt. Parker the case is not the same. The circumstances showed plainly that Capt. Parker knew well the character of his acts.

"Mr. Whitney and I had been a good deal puzzled in the middle of the season by the sudden change that had somehow come about in the sailing qualities of the different boats, especially the Rainbow. After being officially measured on the 13th of July, the Yankee won of the first five races four, and was second in the other. We were quite unable to account for the subsequent racing of the boats, but neither made nor entertained any suggestion that there was anything wrong about it.

"Just as the racing season was ending facts were stated to us to which we were obliged to give attention, to the effect that The Rainbow had extra ballast on board. We still did not believe it. We knew that if it was on board it would necessarily be removed at some time, and until the removal had been actually seen by reliable witnesses we would not believe any such thing. Capt. Parker removed it at night in the most secret manner, and his men engaged in it skulked and denied what they were doing. It was then that we wrote Mr. Vanderbilt, believing that he had been deceived as well as we.

"The truth was Capt. Parker was deceiving him as to the rule, and us as to the facts. It is fair to say that if our information is correct as to the quantity of ballast added by him the Rainbow's immersion was not only considerably in excess of the longest boat, but in excess of the seventy-foot limit of our class as well.

"However, the amount of change made by adding ballast is not to the point. We may not guess at the length of our water line or the amount of our immersion, and add and subtract ballast as we guess.

"The official measurer's certificate is a title to enter a class, and we may not change our weight or immersion on any view of our own without official verification of our act. This is the rule throughout the world, and no one knows it better than Capt. Parker."

The charges of Mr. Duryea against Capt. Parker came as a climax to the series of unpleasant incidents connected with the racing of the seventy-footers this season. The friction has heretofore been caused by the sharp sailing tactics of the English skippers, and "Bob" Wringe, Captain of August Belmont's Mineola, has come in for the greater share of the blame.

In all the protests which have resulted from the meeting of the four seventies, Mineola has played a part. The first occurred as the result of a tilt between Mineola and Rainbow at the start of the Glen Cove Cup races of the New York Yacht Club on June 19. Mineola was declared at fault by the Regatta Committee of the club, but at Mr. Vanderbilt's request the Belmont yacht was not penalized.

Another protest resulted from a collision between Yankee and Mineola during one of the races under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association in August. Capt. Wringe was again declared at fault and Mineola was disqualified. The third protest in which the seventies figured resulted from a foul between Rainbow and Mineola at the start of a special match under the auspices of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club on Sept. 18. Rainbow was this time declared in the wrong and the match resulted. No allegations similar to those of Mr. Duryea, however, have previously been made against any of the four yachts. With the exception of the Yankee-Mineola collision the two yachts sailed by their amateur owners, namely, Yankee and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Virginia, have not figured in the protests.

The Rainbow Affair at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 7.—In yachting circles here to-day the report that Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-footer Rainbow had carried extra ballast in her races gave room for plenty of gossip. The belief is general that Mr. Vanderbilt was wholly ignorant of the placing of the extra ballast on board his yacht. The English skippers are being condemned on all sides here, and their future engagements in American yachting circles is talked of as being very slender.

WOMAN SAVES CONDUCTOR.

Attacks Intoxicated Men on a Car and Later Testifies Against Them.

"I couldn't help it; I just felt that I would have to protect that little man."

This was the reply given by Mrs. Charles Valentine of 723 Adams Street, Hoboken, when asked, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, why on the night before she had come to a Second Avenue trolley car conductor's assistance and severely beat two obstreperous passengers who were assaulting him.

Thomas Ryan and Michael Griferty of 419 East Twenty-second Street, the former suffering from a black eye as the result of Mrs. Valentine's right fist, were arraigned on a charge of assault preferred by William C. Breihof, the conductor in the case. Mrs. Valentine appeared as a witness. Ryan, one of the prisoners, is 6 feet 2 inches tall, and weighs over 200 pounds. Griferty is of medium size, while Conductor Breihof weighs only about 105 pounds. Mrs. Valentine is a well-built woman, and would weigh in at about 150 pounds.

All were in a south-bound Second Avenue car about 8 o'clock Saturday evening. The car was of the half-open and half-closed variety. Mrs. Valentine was sitting on the forward cross seat.

Ryan and Griferty, who were intoxicated, started a row with the conductor at the entrance to the closed section, and proceeded to throw him off the car. The conductor resisted, and during the scuffle Mrs. Valentine started for the combatants. She cleared the backs of the five seats like a professional hurdler. She stepped on a man's head to clear the sixth seat, and landed a couple of stiff blows on Griferty's nose before he could get away. She then turned her attention to Ryan. Ryan finally ducked a terrific pivot blow, and jumping from the car, which had stopped, ran for the nearest saloon.

Mrs. Valentine followed and got in several more right and left body blows before a number of bystanders got in between them and protected Ryan. A policeman arrived at this juncture, and at Mrs. Valentine's request, arrested Ryan and Griferty. In court Mrs. Valentine said little about the help she had given the conductor, but declared that both Ryan and Griferty had struck her. The prisoners each paid a $5 fine.

INVENTOR CHARGES FRAUD.

Declares He Was Induced to Part with Patent Rights After Being Drugged.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 7.—Charles Rodecker, the inventor of a window screen, has begun suit in the Chancery Court of this State to have set aside the sale of his patent rights, which he claims were effected through fraud. Mr. Rodecker is a wealthy resident of Kansas City. He claims to have been made intoxicated and to have been drugged, and that, while in that condition his signature was obtained to the bill of sale. He will ask the court to set aside the sale and restore to him his patent rights.

His allegation is that he came to this section to sell the State rights to the use and manufacture of his invention. He had previously sold the State rights in four other States and realized from them $100,000. He came here in May last. His bill filed in the Chancery Court sets forth that he met a lawyer named Joseph Hanna of Philadelphia, William Wills, editor of The Mount Holly Herald, and R. Harry Page of Bordentown.

He alleges that he was intoxicated, and while in that state was induced to go to Trenton, where a State company was to be formed. He further alleges that while the preliminaries were under way for the accomplishment of this, drugged whisky was given to him.

Mr. Rodecker claims to have no recollection of what occurred between that time and four days later, when, he again asserts, he came to a realization of events in a hotel in Atlantic City. Subsequently he ascertained, so he says, that he had signed away all his title and interest in his patents for the sum of $1. He claims never to have received the money. He also claims that the contract is absurd under its face, as it calls on him to sell for $1 rights worth at least $1,125,000.

The bill of the defendants filed in answer denies the charges as a whole, and specifically. The case is expected to occupy the attention of the court for a considerable time to come.

D. D. DARE IN EGYPT.

Western Bank Wrecker Said to be an Official of a Street Railway There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 7.—A German traveler just returned from a tour through Egypt reports that less than six months ago he saw and conversed with D. D. Dare, the defaulting cashier of the Cheyenne National Bank and the National Bank of San Diego, Cal. The bank wrecker is said to be an official of the Alexandria Street Railway in Alexandria, Egypt. The German says Dare has changed his name and wears a full beard, and would hardly be recognized by any of his old acquaintances in this country.

Dare came to Cheyenne in the early eighties and spent a great deal of money. It afterward developed that it was money belonging to wealthy Pennsylvania relatives. He lost large sums in real estate deals and other speculations, and in 1891 both banks with which he was connected closed their doors. Two of the officials committed suicide.

Dare fled to Europe, and it is charged that he attempted to murder his wife in the voyage across the Pacific. Mrs. Dare returned to Colorado Springs soon afterward and obtained a divorce. Dare's stealings are said to have amounted to $400,000.

It is understood that Government officers are now en route to Alexandria to place Dare under arrest.

PHILADELPHIA ACTOR KILLED.

Shot by a Jealous Man in a West Virginia Restaurant.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Oct. 7.—William J. McCaully, an actor of Philadelphia traveling with Barker & May and taking a leading rôle in the farce comedy, "A Woman In the Case," was shot and instantly killed at a restaurant here this morning.

McCaully and three companions had entered the restaurant and were drinking wine. Miss Dorsey Brown sat at a near-by table, and she was invited to join the party. She accepted the invitation.

Soon after Pearl Newman, one of Miss Brown's admirers, entered. He became infuriated when he saw her drinking with the theatrical party, and hurled a glass at McCaully, who was seated nearest her.

McCaully attempted an explanation, but Newman shot him through the heart and escaped. McCaully was twenty-eight years old and single.

FROM CENTRE TO CENTRE.

You go from the centre of New York to the centre of each of the great gateways of commerce of the Central West by the New York Central, through the richest country in the world.—Adv.

THE HAMILTON SINKS SCHOONER AT SEA

In Collision with the A. A. Shaw in the Dense Fog.

IMPERILED CREW RESCUED

As the Wrecked Craft Lies She Is a Serious Menace to Coastwise Navigation.

Aboard the Old Dominion Line steamship Hamilton, which arrived here yesterday from Norfolk, Va., was the crew of a schooner that the big steamship had run into and sunk off Cape May. Within less than fifteen minutes after the accident happened the schooner, which was the A. A. Shaw of Philadelphia, went down with all her sails set.

There was a dense fog when the Hamilton passed the Northeast End Lightship, two miles off the cape, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Suddenly the watch of the steamship sighted a schooner not 100 yards ahead and heading off shore toward the southeast. At the same time the fog whistle of the sailing craft became audible, a wind in the opposite direction having kept it from being heard before.

The warning was too late, and in another minute the two vessels had crashed into each other, the Hamilton's bow piercing a big hole in the starboard side of the schooner and sending her over on one side. More than 100 passengers were on the steamship, and many rushed up to the decks. For some minutes there was much confusion.

On the schooner seven men were saving themselves as best they could. The mate, William Howlett, had seen the steamship just before she struck them, and his shouts of warning had brought the crew on deck by the time the crash came. For an instant after the collision it seemed as if all hands on the schooner had disappeared, for the fast-sinking craft quivered and danced as though she were flying to pieces, her mainmast falling with a crash against the Hamilton's side and many of her ropes snapping with sharp reports.

But the crew had cared for themselves temporarily. Capt. Smith, Mate Howlett, Frank Souza, and John Mindes were seen clinging to a rope on the forecastle head. Julius G. Sanders, the steward, together with Joseph A. Fernandez and Raphael Gomez, had managed to unfasten the yawl from its davits and were seen seated safely in it for a minute, when it suddenly overturned and sent Gomez flying overboard.

The sailors on the steamship threw out ropes to the men at the forecastle head, and with much difficulty all of them were hauled to safety, the undertaking being rendered very hazardous on account of the shattered rigging and sails of which they had to clear themselves. Meanwhile a lifeboat had been lowered, and into it Gomez was finally dragged, having already sunk twice and being much exhausted by his fight with the rough water.

Sanders and Fernandez, who were by this time floating safely on their yawl, were brought in easily, and it was only when they were on the steamship deck that the cabin passengers regained their composure.

When the last man had been rescued the Hamilton began to back out of the wreckage. As soon as this had been done the A. A. Shaw, no longer propped upon the surface by her destroyer, sank to the bottom. When the Hamilton finally circled around and began to put on full steam for New York, only the two topmasts of the steamer were visible, sticking twelve feet out of the water.

After the wrecked seamen reached here, Mate Howlett told this story of the catastrophe:

"We were bound from Philadelphia to Providence, R. I., having aboard a cargo of 900 tons of coal. Our schooner was about fifteen years old, and was owned in Philadelphia. She was of 557 tons burden.

"I had just reached the deck when I saw the Hamilton loom up in the fog. Our horn was blowing, but the wind was too high for easy hearing, and the fog was so thick that you could not see the length of the steamer ahead of you. We were managed to gain the deck, but we were no sooner there than the Hamilton had cut us right through past the hatch.

"We lost all we had in the world, some of us having landed here without even hats or shoes. I am out $170 in cash, and the Captain lost still more. The two vessels were not together long, and ours sunk as soon as the steamer was separated from her. After we had been rescued the passengers were most kind to us, and I wish I could thank them enough for the money they gave us.

"The schooner is now lying right in the path of navigation traveled by coastwise boats. Her mizzen and jigger masts show a few feet above the water."

The Hamilton's Captain said that his vessel was sailing at a 10-knot speed when the collision occurred. Everything possible was done to avoid the crash, he said, but his men sighted the schooner too late on account of the fog. The other officers of the steamship agreed that the accident was unavoidable.

BULLER CHASING THE BOERS.

Over 4,000 of Them, with 26 Guns, Retreat from Pilgrim's Rest.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It is estimated, according to the Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, that from 4,000 to 5,000 Boers have retreated from Pilgrim's Rest, northeast of Lydenburg, with four Long Toms and twenty-two other guns. The correspondent understands that their Long Tom ammunition is almost exhausted.

LYDENBURG, Oct. 2.—Gen. Buller's force has been pursuing the Boers through Pilgrim's Rest and Krügerspost. He is now near Ohrigstadt and is still marching northward.

London Volunteers Sail for Home.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 7.—The City of London Volunteers sailed for England to-day, their departure being attended by a scene of great enthusiasm. Sir Alfred Milner, in the course of an address thanking them for their services to the empire, told them that a still greater reception awaited them at home.

CONVICT TO BE REARRESTED.

Leaves Jail Tuesday—Wanted for Crime of Thirty-four Years Ago.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Maximilian Schoenberg, aged sixty-six years, whose record covers three or four pages of Inspector Byrnes's book on noted criminals, and who is now serving a term of three years in Clinton Prison at Dannemora, will be discharged from there next Tuesday morning.

When he walks out, the Chief of Police of Concord, N. H., will be waiting for him with extradition papers signed by Acting Governor Woodruff, as he is wanted in that city for breaking jail there no less than thirty-four years ago.

The crime for which he is now serving in Dannemora was a burglary committed in Schoharie County, and this is his third term in State prison in New York State, while it is known that he has served terms in other States.

Mrs. Faith Dies from Her Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 7.—As a result of their injuries from an accident on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad at Mount Pleasant on Saturday, Mrs. William Faith of New York City and Andrew Watson died to-day.

No visitor to New York can afford to miss Hudson River Day Line one-day excursion.—Adv.

CROKER INDORSES DEVERY.

The Head of the Police Force, He Says, Has Made a Very Good Chief.

Mr. Croker had a good deal to say at the Democratic Club last night.

"Did you hear, Mr. Croker," said a reporter, "that Senator Platt will favor a State constabulary measure if the next Legislature is Republican?"

"Yes," the Tammany chief answered. "But he had better get the Legislature first, hadn't he?"

"But suppose the Legislature is Republican?"

"Then I suppose," remarked Mr. Croker, "that Mr. Platt will do as he pleases."

"What do you think of a State constabulary?"

"I have no opinion to express on that point," was the answer.

"Senator Platt says that Chief Devery controls the police force."

"I think," replied Mr. Croker, "that Devery has made a very good Chief. The power to remove him is vested in the Police Board, and if he has done any wrong why don't the Commissioners remove him?"

"How can they?" suggested a reporter. "The board stands two to two."

"That's where the trouble is," was Mr. Croker's reply.

"Mr. Barnes of the Republican State Committee estimates that New York County will not give Mr. Bryan more than 40,000 plurality and that Kings will be a stand-off. What do you think of his figures?"

"I won't give any figures," replied Mr. Croker.

"What about the trouble among the Democrats in the Twenty-first Senate District?"

"You know as much about that as I do," Mr. Croker rejoined.

"Have you seen Mr. Haffen, Mr. Nagle, or Mr. Moebus?"

"No. Why should I?" Mr. Croker asked. "There is no reason why I should interfere. Let them settle the trouble among themselves."

"John D. Crimmins has announced his intention to support Mr. McKinley. Anything to say about that, Mr. Croker?"

Mr. Croker's only answer was a smile.

"What is there, Mr. Croker, in the story that you are interested with Charles T. Yerkes and others in the London underground railroad system?"

"Not a word of truth in it. I have nothing to do with it."

"Are you still interested in the autotruck business?"

"No," Mr. Croker responded. "I am out of it. I am not in any combinations at all."

HELEN KELLER AT RADCLIFFE.

The Blind Deaf-Mute Passes the Examination and Is Admitted — She Takes Up Languages.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The many friends of Helen Keller, the phenomenal blind deaf-mute, will be gratified to learn that she has passed the entrance examination to Radcliffe College with flying colors, and is now reveling in the delights of the higher education. When it is remembered that she was seven years old before she was taught anything, her accomplishment is all the more remarkable. All languages are a joy to her, and since she learned to speak English by placing her fingers upon the lips of her instructor, she could of course learn the oral part of any other language in precisely the same way. For the rest—grammar, composition, and so on—the raised letter books and her wonderful memory supplied everything needed.

She has, therefore, chosen French, English, and German courses, and in addition a course in history. At the lectures Helen is invariably accompanied by Miss Sullivan, who sits close beside her and gives her in the manual language whatever the instructor may be saying.

The examination papers were in the raised-point system, and the answers she wrote upon a typewriter, in the use of which she is an expert. Her teachers say that, while at "snap" questions she has no more aptitude than the majority of her fellow-students, when she has time enough she outdoes them in the quality of her work.

PROF. KOCH'S MALARIA STUDY.

Berlin Scientist Returning from Hongkong — Says He Can Extirpate Mosquitoes and Malaria.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 7.—Prof. Robert Koch, the Berlin bacteriologist, who has been conducting scientific investigations in the German colonies for a year past has arrived at Hongkong, on his way home. He announces to physicians there that he has discovered means of preventing the spread of malaria in malarial districts and even of stamping out the disease. His experiments in this line were conducted in New Guinea where large numbers of natives die yearly of malaria.

Dr. Koch's treatment consists of giving patients a medicine he has discovered, the chief ingredient of which is quinine. This is both curative and preventive. He also found it necessary to expel the "malarial" parasites, chief among which were mosquitoes. To accomplish this most stringent measures were necessary, but reports received here do not give details as to how it was done. Dr. Koch stated, however, that in his opinion the total extirpation of malaria is possible.

Last Spring, when the conditions were most favorable, he succeeded in reducing the number of cases at Stephansport to a minimum. He left physicians there who will carry on the work. By the adoption of his methods, Dr. Koch believes that every malarial district may be absolutely purged of malaria. In temperate climates it will be much easier than in tropical. His investigations will be completed in his Berlin laboratory.

DIVORCED IN TWELVE HOURS.

"Lucky" Baldwin's Daughter Ends the Romance of Eight Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—"Lucky" Baldwin's daughter Anita secured a divorce yesterday from her husband, George Baldwin, in the record-breaking time of twelve hours. This was the prosaic climax of a romantic elopement and marriage on the high seas eight years ago. Young Baldwin is a son of "Lucky's" brother and his uncle gave him a good salary in his hotel as a clerk. George fell in love with Anita, but Baldwin laughed at their talk of marriage and called them "foolish kids." So one day they went out in a tug beyond the Golden Gate and were married.

They arranged to keep their marriage secret, but it leaked out. Baldwin was very angry and disowned George, but ultimately he relented and forgave them. The couple lived happily till one year ago, when George deserted his wife. The complaint was filed Friday night in Oakland, and answer was filed here half an hour after, and yesterday morning the Judge signed the paper.

Peary May Not Return This Year.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 7.—The failure of the Peary exploring steamer Windward to return from the North leads local observers to believe that the explorer will not attempt to get back this Autumn. Probably the season just past was an open one in the Far North. Should that have been the case, Lieut. Peary is likely to have taken the Windward into some high latitude, hoping to use her in a further expedition next season. This would mean that he has made no special record this present year.

The lighting of railway passengers trains by electricity generated from the revolving car axle is steadily growing in popularity.—Adv.

M'CULLAGH WARNS DEVERY

He Says There Is an Organized Plan to Colonize Illegal Voters.

DEMANDS THE AID OF POLICE

Illegal Resorts and Houses of Suspicious Character, He Says, Are Used to Harbor Repeaters.

John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections for the metropolitan district, yesterday sent a letter to Chief of Police William S. Devery, calling his attention to certain facts affecting the registration of voters for the general election to be held on Nov. 6. The first days of registration will fall upon Friday and Saturday, Oct. 12 and 13, and the last two days of registration on Oct. 19 and 20. Superintendent McCullagh says in part in his letter:

The past experience of this department demonstrates very clearly that the sources of the debauchment of the franchise in the City of New York are chiefly found in the poolrooms, gambling houses, disorderly houses, houses of prostitution, saloons run under the guise of hotels in order to evade the provisions of the excise law, and dives of even baser sort.

In support of this statement I desire to call your attention to the fact that one of the leaders of the gangs of colonizers and repeaters who invaded the Nineteenth Assembly District in 1899, in pursuance of a contract made with a city official to furnish two hundred (200) illegal voters, known as John Sullivan, alias Charles Moon, who was the official bouncer at the nefarious resort known as McGurk's, otherwise known to infamy as "Suicide Hall," on the Bowery, pleaded guilty to the charge of illegal voting, and was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for a term of two years and six months.

As illustrating the methods pursued in procuring colonization and repeating at election, Mr. McCullagh quoted the affidavit made before him by Moon. Referring to his written agreement with a city official, Moon said in his affidavit:

The said work referred to the men I was to furnish for voting in that district, each man to receive the sum of one dollar and a half ($1.50) for registering. I then furnished him with one hundred and twenty-nine (129) names and ages, which he located in various flat apartments in the Nineteenth Assembly District, and which were redelivered to me in the Amsterdam Club rooms the day previous to the first day of registration, Oct. 12, 1899, the same names located in various houses and specifying a time

N. E. cor. 8th St. and 2d Av.
176 Chrystie St.
94 E. 9th St.
123 Allen St.

186 Grosse St., Colonnade Club.
48 4th Av.
211 Bowery, Colonnade Club.

I desire to particularly direct your attention to the fact that the places herein referred to, especially the saloons which masquerade as hotels, are used as a base for the corruption of voters and a rendezvous for repeaters on the days of registration and election, and are kept open in direct violation of the provisions of the excise law during the time the polls are open on the day of election.

I shall detail my deputies on the day of election to procure evidence against these places for violations of the provisions of the excise law, and in all cases where evidence is procured shall proceed or cause proceedings to be instituted to revoke the licenses of such places, and I demand from you that you shall take such action as will prevent these places violating the provisions of the liquor tax law on the day of election.

I hereby formally notify you that I do demand that you and the members of your command shall take such action as will prevent any act tending to violate the integrity of the election, and to render me and my deputies such aid and assistance as may be required to that end.

At the same time Superintendent McCullagh sent a letter to Capts. John D. Herlihy of the Eldridge Street Station, Thomas D. Diamond of the Fifth Street Station, and John H. Stephenson of the Mulberry Street Station, inclosing to each Captain a copy of his letter to Chief Devery and calling attention to the Captains' duty in the matter under the law.

Superintendent McCullagh also sent copies of his letter to Chief Devery, to Mayor Van Wyck, and to the Police Board, demanding their "aid and assistance to the end that the purity of the election shall be assured."

MYSTERIOUS BRONX SWAMP.

Engulfs Everything Thrown Into It—Causes Modification of Contract.

The Borough of the Bronx has a bottomless swamp that has, up to the present time, defied all efforts to fill it in, and has just caused the modification of a big sewer contract. The swamp is known by various names, such as the "black swamp," the "black hole," &c., and many strange tales are told about the rapidity with which it swallows up everything that is thrown into it, whether it be a box or barrel or a tree with spreading branches. It is also said that some years ago a man lost his life while trying to cross the swamp, and sank out of sight in the mire.

The swamp is situated just south of One Hundred und Seventy-second Street, and Morris Avenue is in process of being regulated and graded across it. Tons upon tons of dirt and rock have been dumped there without avail, and it has been ascertained after official examination that the nature of the swamp is such that there is a constant settling of material deposited there, and that such a condition of affairs is likely to continue for at least two years.

As a result modification of the contract of M. J. Leahy for building the sewer in Morris Avenue has been voted by the Council, so as to free him from the construction of that portion of the brick sewer extending about 200 feet, and that portion of the pipe sewer extending about 700 feet, all on Morris Avenue, south of manhole No. 24, which is located between East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and Teller Avenue.

UNION RAILWAY CRITICISED.

Citizens in the Borough of the Bronx Still Plead for Extensions.

There is a general complaint from residents of the Borough of the Bronx about the poor service rendered by the Union Railway Company, which has a monopoly of the surface traffic north of the Harlem River, and which, according to statements of citizens, operates the road as it pleases without regard for the rights of taxpayers. It is also alleged that the company shows little or no activity in completing lines already laid out for which it holds franchises.

A citizens' committee is being organized in the Bronx for the purpose of obtaining better service, and the extension and completion of several of the most important lines. A prominent member of the North Side Board of Trade, when interviewed on the subject, said:

"The Union Railway Company being the only surface street railway operating in the Borough of the Bronx, the residents of that section are necessarily dependent upon it for intercommunication between the different sections of the borough. Several of its lines fall short of serving the public convenience by reason of the company's failure to complete them as laid out.

"The line as now operated to Mount Vernon, for instance, requires one hour for the trip, which would be materially reduced by the completion of the Webster Avenue extension. The Tremont Avenue line, one of its most important cross-town lines, now ends at Jerome Avenue in an undeveloped section. Repeated requests by the Heights Taxpayers' Association and others for the extension of the line through to the Morris Heights Station, as laid out, have proved thus far of no effect. And the same applies to the extension of the Sedgwick Avenue line northward from High Bridge.

"There is a pressing need for these and other extensions, yet the company prefers to build lines in the more rural sections of Westchester County, aiding in their development at the expense of the city. There are other extensions which are advocated by the people, notably that of the Jerome Avenue line across Central Bridge and the Westchester Avenue line across Bronx River, in both of which the city, through its Department of Bridges, blocks the way.

"The completion of these extensions is considered necessary not alone for the present convenience of the residents, but for the development of sections of the borough not tributary to the city's underground system."

MISS BECKETT COMMITTED.

The Ballet Mistress Sent to Bloomingdale Asylum.

Rose Beckett, the ballet mistress who lived at 16 West Sixty-fifth Street and who was discovered acting in a queer manner on Columbus Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street on the evening of Sept. 23, was sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation. Drs. Fitch and Waldman, after making a thorough examination, recommended her commitment to Bloomingdale Asylum, where she was taken on Sept. 28.

Miss Beckett has been prominent in theatrical affairs given in this city for many years. She first came to this country from London, when J. C. Duff brought his company over here to present "The Queen's Mate," in which she instructed the ballet.

Prior to this engagement she appeared for many years at the Drury Lane Theatre, and in London at the time she was considered one of the cleverest dancers and most competent teachers of dancing England possessed.

Her sister to this day appears during pantomime season at this house, and at all times when ballets are produced.

After severing her connection with J. C. Duff's company, she became identified with various managers to put on ballets where their attractions required. In addition to this she devoted considerable time in teaching prominent society people fancy dancing, where she had a large clientele, having always expressed a desire to establish such a business.

She was on many occasions engaged to instruct the Columbia College students in fancy dancing whenever they presented their annual attraction. She taught young Eugene Kelly the dances that made him famous in Columbia College theatricals.

Miss Beckett was particularly fond of cats, and took considerable interest in the exhibition which takes place in this city every year. She is the owner of several famous cats. One of them, which she christened Grover Cleveland, was rewarded the blue ribbon at the first cat show. Nickie, another of her cats, received first prize in a special class. She has no relatives in this country, and is about forty years of age.

Drowned Herself in the Canal.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—Miss Della Warren of Buffalo, twenty-eight years old, committed suicide to-day by jumping into the Erie Canal at Tonawanda. Miss Warren left home this morning, saying that she was going to church. She evidently went from her home to Tonawanda. A boy saw her leap into the canal, but was unable to save her. An unhappy love affair is supposed to be the cause of her act.

Died the Victim of a Scorcher.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 7.—Magloire Bousquet, aged fifty-five, died in West Springfield this morning from the effects of a bicycle accident Thursday evening. When crossing the street Bousquet was run into by a scorcher—Harry Morton, aged sixteen—and never regained consciousness. Morton may be held on the charge of manslaughter.

STRIKE LEADERS CONFER

Meet at Hazleton to Discuss the Coming Convention.

ITS DATE NOT ANNOUNCED

President Mitchell Says There Will be No Attempt to Influence the Miners in Their Decision.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 7.—A conference which is believed to mark the beginning of the end of the anthracite coal miners' strike, which enters upon its fourth week to-morrow, was held at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers here this afternoon. Those present besides President Mitchell were Fred Dilcher of Ohio, a member of the Executive Board, and Presidents T. D. Nicholls of District No. 1, (Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys,) James Duffy, District No. 7, (Lehigh Valley,) and John Fahey, District No. 9, (Schuylkill Valley.)

Although no information was given out, it is known that the question of issuing a call for a joint convention was the principal matter discussed, and it can be announced that the coming convention will be held at Scranton unless something unforeseen should arise between now and the time of issuing the call.

Besides taking up the matter of a convention call it is understood that the question of representation was considered. The three district Presidents made full reports as to conditions now existing in the respective districts.

President Mitchell after the conference said he would have something to say tomorrow in regard to the convention. If the date has been fixed only Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues know it.

Of course, the principal matter to come before the miners will be the acceptance or rejection of the 10 per cent. net increase offered by most of the operators. President Mitchell said to-day that not one official of the United Mine Workers will attempt to influence the men at the convention. They must themselves settle everything that comes before them. How long the convention will be in session depends on the amount of business that may be presented.

The belief is general that the miners will accept the increase. Most of the mine owners who have granted the wage concession do not specify in their notices how long the advance shall remain in force, and it is not unlikely that an attempt will be made by the miners in convention to open negotiations with the operators looking toward an understanding in the matter.

President Mitchell and the other labor leaders are strong advocates of an annual wage scale arrangement similar to that in force in the bituminous coal fields. The operators in those regions meet their employes each year and fix the wage scale. If this proposition and that relating to the abolition of the sliding scale are brought before the convention and negotiations with the mine owners are opened it might considerably delay the settlement of the strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—It is the general belief that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers will to-morrow issue the call for a convention of miners, to be held at Scranton, and the supposition is that Thursday next will be named as the time.

Indications are coming to the surface that hasty action by the convention is not likely, and that recesses will be taken pending conferences of committees with the operators. These conferences will be requested for the purpose of obtaining a clear understanding as to the permanency of the increased pay, if accepted, and also to ascertain the operators' view on the proposition of the increase to be respectively allowed to the miners and mine laborers.

OPERATORS' OFFER NOT CLEAR.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 7.—Now that a convention to consider the 10 per cent. offer is assured, attention is turned to the question of what the companies mean by 10 per cent. in the case of the miner and his helper.

The miner works by contract and pays the laborers out of his earnings. As a rule, the miner cuts six loads of coal, for which he gets $6.30. Out of this he pays for powder, oil, the repair of tools, and the wages of his helper. The laborer's pay is fixed at so much a day, and in this region it averages about $1.75. After paying the laborer and the expenses of powder, oil, &c., the miner has about $2.30 left for himself. A 10 per cent. advance gives the miner 63 cents extra a day. The laborer wants his 10 per cent., or 18 cents, and as a consequence the miner must be content with 45 cents extra, or 7 per cent. But in many instances a miner has two laborers. This means that 36 cents must come out of the 63 cents, and the miner would find himself enjoying an advance of only 5 per cent.

Just how the operators want this offer interpreted is not known here. The local operators say that the men who framed the offer either did not have in mind the fact that the miner pays the laborer, or else left it for the miner and laborer to settle between themselves what, if any, portion of the 10 per cent. the laborer should receive. The laborers will not, it is thought, be content with anything less than a full 10 per cent. raise, and this is likely to cause a hitch when the convention comes to consider the question.

SHERIFF'S MEN READY.

Preparations to Prevent Further Lawlessness by Marchers in Hazleton District.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 7.—It is learned to-night that Sheriff Harvey has reached the limit of his patience in regard to the marching of large bodies of men, and that the strikers must obey his request to remain within the pale of the law or take the consequences. He feels he has been as lenient with the crowds as he could possibly be. The action of several hundred men in running across the property of Calvin Pardee & Co. at Lattimer yesterday has had much to do with the Sheriff's decision to be more stern hereafter.

To-night a carload of the Sheriff's deputies, fully armed, lie in the Lehigh Valley Railroad yards ready to start at a moment's notice. A locomotive is near by with steam up, and all the telegraph operators on the Lehigh Valley system in this region are on duty for the purpose of sending messages to Sheriff Harvey and to the Chief of the Coal and Iron police.

Owing to rumors of contemplated marches to-morrow morning, all the coal companies in this region have extra Coal and Iron policemen on duty to-night. All the Lehigh Valley Coal Company collieries in this city are heavily guarded. This company had squads of its policemen brought here to-night from Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, and Lost Creek.

Sheriff Harvey called on President Mitchell at strike headquarters this afternoon and requested him, as President of the United Mine Workers, to use his influence to have the strikers refrain from further marching. Mr. Mitchell, it is understood, informed the Sheriff that orders for the marching did not emanate from headquarters, but, nevertheless, he would do all in his power to have the men on strike preserve the peace in every way.

W. J. Elliott, an aide on Major Gen. Miller's staff, was visited to-night by President Mitchell. The two were together for a short time. The object of the conference is not known, as neither would say anything regarding it.

Railroad Union Officials Meet.

TOLEDO, Oct. 7.—A meeting of men prominently identified with the five great railroad organizations and women officials of auxiliaries convened here to-day. P. M. Arthur, F. P. Sargent, E. E. Clark, and many others made addresses this afternoon and evening. An executive session was held late to-night. Several objects are in view. One is to prepare for concerted action on important points; another is to establish a general pension fund for superannuated employes, and the coal strike situation may be taken up to-morrow. Political discussions are not permitted. About 1,200 or 1,400 are here from all over the country.

FATHER DUCEY ON COAL STRIKE

"The Man with the Pick," He Says, Is the Victim of Oppression.

"The Man with the Pick" was the subject of Father Thomas Ducey's sermon in St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church yesterday morning. He said, in part:

"The Man with the Pick" is a sad study, but it is a study for justice and true religion. His evolution from childhood to manhood is for every follower of Jesus and sympathetic man an appeal to heaven; it is the cry of a soul for justice, and if the cry of the Man with the Pick is not heard here it will be heard by God. God's vengeance must and will smite the sordid hearts of the wealthy—the men responsible for the present unjust social conditions. Any man capable of feeling and sympathy who studies the surroundings of the Men with the Pick will clearly acknowledge the deep grievances that justify the miners in their present attitude, and in the stand they have taken against the private operators in the coal region.

"But more particularly have they, and the private operators as well, deep grievances against the real sinners—the chief sinners in the oppression of the Man with the Pick—the coal operating roads that work discrimination in their freight rates to tidewater against the private operators and in favor of the coal roads.

"These men and the corporations they represent are the chief enemies of the people at large—of all this vast country, but they are in more disgraceful manner the oppressors of the Man with the Pick, the poor miner, powder ground, by these creatures of avarice.

"If the trusts, monopolies, and great money kings can, by their power, grind down the Man with the Pick, where will the country land? These men of money can buy dogs worth $1,000, horses at $10,000 to $50,000 apiece. They build yachts that cost $500,000 or more; the palatial residences of the legitimate wives and children of some of these men are almost as splendid as the sensual production of Louis XIV. at Versailles. I should say such indulgence is not legitimate in our teachings of Christianity, even in their family homes. These men live like the Grand Pashas, and all this comes out of the blood of the Man with the Pick, who, for ten hours' work, cannot exist in decency."

PROF. WYCKOFF ON "STRIKES."

He Sees in Organization the Solution of Labor Troubles.

Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff of Princeton University, who spent eighteen months as a laborer in various parts of the country in 1891 and 1892, spoke on "Strikes" yesterday afternoon before an audience largely composed of workingmen in the Young Men's Christian Association branch at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street.

"Senator Hanna was right," said Prof. Wyckoff, "when he said recently in a speech that there were no trusts. In most of the States trusts are not recognized by law, but combinations of capital cannot be prevented, and they have come to stay. It is strange that we do not see the absolute necessity of centralization of labor. It is necessary on account of the organization of capital. In the matter of labor organizations this country is fifty years behind England. The higher the degree of labor organization the more quickly will the problem of the conflict between capital and labor be solved."

Of the strike in the Pennsylvania collieries Prof. Wyckoff said that it was the mistake of a generation for the leaders of the strike, self-constituted as they were, to call out the men of the Markle mines. The very things they were striking for had been in existence in the Markle mines for years.

AN APPEAL FOR GALVESTON.

President of the Red Cross Asks for Large Amount of Material to Restore Buildings There.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 7.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the National Red Cross Society, has issued the following statement to the manufacturers and business men of the country, in which she appeals to them for aid in the way of material to be used in the building of homes for those who lost their all in the recent storm:

To the Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber, Hardware, Builders' Materials, and Household Goods, and to the Business Men in General of the United States:

This unfortunate seaport island and town had, four weeks ago, a population of about 40,000 persons. In one day and night it is estimated that approximately 10,000 of those were either drowned or killed by the fury of the storm. These buildings were largely slate or metal roofed; this broken rock and metal must have been hurled through the air like cannon shot. The bodies found are badly mangled.

We believe it is reliably stated that there is not one house in the area of the storm undamaged by it. A large proportion of those persons formerly occupying them are entirely without homes or even shelter, save such as persons nearly as destitute as themselves can offer them temporarily, to their own great inconvenience and cost.

The number of this homeless class is estimated at 8,000 or more. Winter is less than two months away. Although this is a mild climate, still snow and ice are known here. If tents would protect, which they would not, the sea sand and the quicksand would not hold them down; the first norther would leave their occupants as unsheltered as before, and hardships, pneumonia, and consumption would finish what the storm has left

Some substantial shelter must be had at once for those people, and it would seem to be the duty of those on the ground to put the facts in an intelligent form before the people of the country, who are not here and cannot see for themselves, and who could not comprehend without seeing.

With this view the National Red Cross has, with the co-operation of the General Committee, obtained estimates from the best architects of the vicinity regarding the material needed for the construction of the necessary number of houses, tenements, or homes for the suitable sheltering of those now unsheltered thousands of suffering people.

The following summary represents substantially the lumber and building material that would be required to shelter about 8,000 persons in the most ordinary one-story weather-proof houses, built single or in blocks of tenements.

Rough lumber, spruce, or pine, 35,000 pieces, 2x10, 16 feet long; 4,000 pieces, 6x6, 16 feet long; 3,500 pieces, 4x6, 16 feet long; 5,500 pieces, 4x4, 16 feet long; 6,500 pieces, 2x4, 16 feet long; 15,000 pieces, 1x12, 12 feet long; 80,000 pieces, 1x3, 12 feet long; 35,000 pieces, 2x8, 16 feet long; 10,000 pieces, 2x4, 16 feet long; 90,000 pieces, 1x6, 16 feet long.

Tongued and grooved flooring, 90,000 pieces, 1x6, 16 feet long; 4,000 window frames and sash, 2 feet, 10x6 feet 6; 4,000 door frames and doors 3 feet 8x6 feet 6; 4,000 hinges, (3 inch,) and screws; 4,000 hasps and staples.

Also 50,000 brick for chimneys, 7,000 squares of felt roofing, three ply; 50 kegs 8-penny nails; 17 kegs 20-penny nails.

Carpenters tools for 100 carpenters.

Bedsteads, bedding, chairs, tables, stoves, crockery, cutlery, and sewing machines sufficient to furnish about 700 four-room houses in a modest, comfortable manner.

Some 4,000 dwellings and all of their contents were absolutely washed away or lie in the piles of wreckage a worse than worthless mass, a menace to the safety of the remaining portion of the city.

The havoc wrought by the storm in Galveston at once was much larger in loss of life and property than at Johnstown, but the donations in money so far have aggregated one-third less for both the city and mainland than was given at Johnstown.

While the bountiful outpouring of the people's generosity has enabled the General Relief Committee and the Red Cross to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and render the streets of Galveston partially passable, nothing has as yet been done toward reinstating the impoverished survivors in houses where they can escape disease and enjoy a slight measure of the comforts of which the storm deprived them.

It is for the purpose of awakening the sympathies of the American people and further appealing to their bountiful instincts to rescue these sufferers from the hardships still confronting them that the foregoing statements have been put forth.

Of the material named it is believed that Texas and Louisiana would prefer to furnish a large portion of the lumber. The other building material and household goods must come from those States which produce such articles.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.
CLARA BARTON, President.

New Haven Pastor Resigns.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Theodore T. Munger, for the last fifteen years pastor of the United Church, this morning read a letter resigning the pastorate, to take effect Jan. 1, or not later than the close of the fiscal year in May. Dr. Munger is seventy years of age, and solely on account of his years is desirous of being relieved of his pastorate. Dr. Munger is a member of the Yale Corporation.

Nazareth Trade Schools Dedicated.

FARMINGDALE, L. I., Oct. 7.—Fully 5,000 persons took part in the dedication services of the Nazareth Trade Schools, which took place here to-day. The schools were erected by the Sisters of St. Dominic of Brooklyn. Bishop McDonnell officiated at the dedication to-day, having come from Brooklyn on a special train in company with Vicar General McNamara.

CASE OF THE RICE CHECKS

The Dead Man's Lawyer and Secretary to be Examined.

The Witnessing of the Millionaire's Second Will—The Chemist Has to Use Slow Tests.

Albert T. Patrick, the attorney, and Charles F. Jones, private secretary and valet of William Marsh Rice, the aged millionaire who died suddenly at his home, 500 Madison Avenue, on Sept. 23, who were arrested last Thursday night charged with forgery, will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this afternoon for examination.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who has charge of the prosecution, said yesterday that he believed the prisoners would be held by Magistrate Crane.

"I will make no objection to bail being furnished for the prisoners," he said. "Should the men be discharged, I am not prepared to say that they will be at once rearrested on another charge. Patrick and Jones will find that they are up a tall tree, and that it will take them a long time to get down. I am in a position to show similar transactions on the part of the prisoners.

Capt. George W. McClusky of the Detective Bureau when asked about the progress of the case, said:

"We have a difficult tangle to unravel, but are hard at work on it. When I had Short and Meyers before me yesterday they both talked freely and frankly and apparently had nothing to conceal. Short and Meyers were both witnesses to the so-called second will, which was executed on June 30, 1900. They were both at Rice's apartments on the date in question for the purpose of acknowledging certain papers. After they had done this Rice said to them:

"'Wait a moment, boys. I have something else I want you to do.'

"The old man, according to Short, went out of the room, returning a few minutes later with a document which he said was his will and which he wanted executed at once. Both men told me they had no knowledge of the contents of this will. When I heard this part of the story I said to Short:

"'This is most peculiar, and he replied:

"'The man was peculiar; as peculiar a man as ever you saw. He would send for me to go to his home to acknowledge some paper, and when I reached there he would tell me that he had changed his mind, and wanted to think the matter over. This would take him three or four days at times. I saw him frequently. He impressed me as a man of stern character; one who was inclined to be arbitrary, and who insisted on managing his business in his own way.'"

Capt. McClusky said that on Friday he submitted to William J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert, three specimens of the handwriting of Charles F. Jones. Mr. Kinsley notified Capt. McClusky that he had reached some conclusions, but would not render an opinion until he had had an opportunity of examining many specimens. Capt. McClusky declared that Jones had manifested a willingness to furnish the police with all the specimens of handwriting they wished. The Captain added that no specimens of Patrick's handwriting had been submitted to the police.

Prof. Witthaus, the chemist, who is examining the viscera of the dead man, when seen yesterday, said:

"My work is not anywhere near finished. I do not believe that I will be ready to make my report for at least another ten days."

Coroner Hart declared that the "quick test" used by Prof. Witthaus had failed to discover any traces of poison, and that what is known as the "slow test" would now be used.

Frederick B. House, counsel for Patrick and Jones, when seen last night, said:

"I will make no attempt at all to furnish bail for my clients, as I suspect that the District Attorney or the police are prepared, in case my clients should be released on bonds, to have them immediately rearrested. I am convinced of their innocence of any wrongdoing and am confident that it will be an easy matter to establish that fact at the examination. If any crime at all has been committed, it was done by those who are seeking to divert the Rice millions from the sources to which the old man wanted his money to go and which he expressed in the will he made a few months before his death."

Maria Scott of 239 West Fifty-third Street, who had charge of Mr. Rice's apartments, said yesterday that she was never permitted by Jones to enter the room he occupied, and that Jones himself looked after the cleaning of his room. She also declared that no one, with the exception of Patrick, was ever permitted to talk alone with Mr. Rice. Jones, she said, was always present at interviews Mr. Rice had with callers.

WALKING DELEGATE FINED.

Magistrate Doubts His Word and Says He Slanders the Mayor.

Gabriel Buckholtz, a walking delegate of the Pushcart Men's Protective Association, was fined yesterday morning by Magistrate Pool in the Essex Market Court for interfering with Patrolman Martin of the Delancey Street Police Station while he was driving peddlers away from Rivington Street.

Buckholtz said Mayor Van Wyck had told him that the pushcart men might sell their wares during the Jewish holidays.

"I do not believe that Mayor Van Wyck gave you any such permission," declared the Magistrate. "I won't let you slander that official in such a way. I do not believe your slanderous statement about our good Mayor."

Whereupon the Magistrate fined the walking delegate $5.

"Oh, that's cheap," commented Buckholtz, as he walked away grinning.

"What's that?" asked the Magistrate testily.

Court Officer Kuntz repeated the statement.

"Call him back and I'll fine him $10," said the Magistrate after considering the remark. But by this time Buckholtz had paid his $5 and was out of court.

LYNCH SHOT IN THE STREET.

His Companions Say that an Italian Fired Without Provocation.

There are unexplained circumstances surrounding the case of John Lynch, twenty-seven years old, of 128 Canton Street, Brooklyn, who was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital at 9 o'clock last night, unconscious, with a bullet in his abdomen, which the surgeons say will probably cause his death.

According to one story, young Lynch was walking along Hudson Avenue, near Tillary Street, shortly before 9 o'clock, in company with James Norris of 220 Hudson Avenue and Nelson Baldwin of 209 Nassau Street. Just ahead of the trio, according to Norris and Baldwin, was walking John Marino, an Italian. Suddenly, it is claimed, Marino turned and without more ado began firing at the trio. One of the bullets struck Lynch. He fell and the Italian ran away.

The wounded man was taken to the hospital in an ambulance, and his two companions reported the case at the Adams Street Police Station. Roundsman McCarty and Detective Keelan traced Marino to his home at 18 North Portland Avenue, where they found him barricaded in his apartments and standing guard with an axe. More officers were summoned, the doors were battered down, and Marino was captured.

He was taken to the Adams Street Station, where he was positively identified by Baldwin and Norris as Lynch's assailant. Marino said that he was assaulted without provocation by the trio, and used his revolver in self-defense. He was locked up.

Negro Shoots a Train Conductor.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 7.—Conductor Marion Lattimore of the Southern Railway was fatally shot on his train near here this evening by an unknown negro. After shooting the conductor the negro swung on the coupler between the engine and baggage car for a mile, and then jumped and made good his escape. So far as the information goes the murder was unprovoked. A description of the murderer has been secured, and search will be made for him at once.

Mr. Blanchard Still Critically Ill.

The condition of George R. Blanchard, who has been for several days critically ill at his home, 1 Washington Square North, was said at a late hour last night to be no better.

SENATOR PLATT ON THE OUTLOOK

Pleased with Reports—He Promises a State Constabulary.

Senator Platt was in great good humor yesterday. Asked about the outlook in this State from a Republican standpoint, he said:

"Everything is in excellent shape. Reports from all parts of the State are entirely satisfactory. New York will go Republican high and dry, and Mr. Odell will run ahead of his ticket."

"Mr. Croker has suggested, Senator," said a reporter, "that you ought to be a detective and do some work to suppress vice."

"Yes," replied Mr. Platt, with a smile. "I will gladly do detective work if I can accomplish any good."

"Mr. Croker," added the reporter, "has also expressed a preference for a single-headed Police Commission."

"I don't know why he should do that," Mr. Platt rejoined. "Chief Devery is the real power in the Police Board."

"Will a State Constabulary bill be introduced in the next Legislature?" Mr. Platt was asked.

"I think you can promise Mr. Croker that the Republicans will give him a State constabulary next year."

MANLEY'S LARGER ESTIMATES.

He Now Believes Mr. McKinley Will Have 300 Electoral Votes.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine now believes that Mr. McKinley will get 300 votes in the Electoral College.

"The events of the past week," he remarked yesterday, "appear to the Republican National Committee to justify the forecast sent out a few days ago. Since then, according to the reports received at headquarters, the situation has improved in every one of the States classed as either Republican or doubtful.

"Nebraska and Colorado look daily more doubtful for Bryan. Indeed, the State Committees are inclined to claim them for McKinley. The same conditions are reported from South Dakota, Montana, Utah, and Idaho. The Republicans of Kentucky have made a wonderfully strong showing in the registration, indicating an increased Republican vote over 1896. From present indications, the chances in those seven States are in favor of Republican success, which would bring up the McKinley column in the committee's forecast to a total of exactly 300 Electoral votes."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY.

His Speeches in This State—Other Republican Meetings.

A special train conveying Gov. Roosevelt and party will leave Weehawken Monday, Oct. 22, and stops will be made at the following points: Nyack, Haverstraw, Cornwall, Newburg.

Oct. 23—Kingston, Phoenicia, Pine Hill, Fleischman's, Roxbury, Stamford, Oneonta, Unadilla, Sidney.

Oct. 24—Norwich, Edriville, Cazenovia, Canastota, Oneida, Rome, Herkimer, Utica.

Oct. 25—Camden, Richland, Oswego, Sterling, Weedsport, Auburn, and Syracuse.

The special train will return from Syracuse to New York on the 26th, stopping at the principal points on the New York Central Railroad between Syracuse and Albany, and the evening of the 26th will be devoted to meetings in New York County.

An itinerary is being arranged upon the Erie Railroad and covering other points in the State not touched in this first week, for the week commencing Oct. 29.

Another special train conveying Senator Chauncey M. Depew and party will leave New York Oct. 22, for a two weeks' tour of the State.

In addition, 672 other meetings have been arranged outside of the City of New York.

DINNER TO GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Entertained at the Chicago Club, He Meets Prominent Republicans.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Gov. Roosevelt spent the greater part of to-day with Senator Hanna, talking over plans for the campaign. He was the guest of honor to-night at a dinner given at the Chicago Club. Among those present were United States Senators Fairbanks, Beveridge, Hanna, Cullom, and Spooner. Gov. Roosevelt, in addressing the guests, reviewed his Western trip, and predicted success for the Republican ticket.

Gov. Roosevelt's speechmaking trip will be resumed to-morrow morning. He will leave at 7:15 o'clock over the Santa Fé Road, and will make several addresses in Illinois towns, reaching St. Louis to-morrow night.

Senator Hanna's Stumping Tour.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Senator Hanna, accompanied by Senator Frye of Maine, will go to South Dakota and Nebraska next week. They expect to leave Chicago on Monday morning, Oct. 15, and speak at Waukesha in the afternoon and Madison in the evening. They will then run across to Winona, Minn., and from that point make a daylight run to St. Paul, making short stops for speeches at Rochester, Mankato, and New Ulm. They will spend the next two days in South Dakota, addressing a big meeting Thursday at Sioux Falls, the home of Senator Pettigrew. They will then go to Nebraska for two days. Senator Hanna does not feel that he can be away from Chicago more than one week, and will not try to go to Kansas.

BARTHOLDI'S LANDLORD ACTS.

Cuts Democratic Searchlight Wires—Threatened with Suit.

There is a probability that the searchlight stereopticon will not be doing business at the Hotel Bartholdi to-night. The landlord of that house, Milton Roblee, is engaged in a controversy with the managers of the Searchlight Publicity Company.

The trouble grew out of the action of the men who operated the searchlight on Thursday night and focused the mottoes on Senator Platt, Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., and others who were viewing a Republican parade from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Roblee was not in town at the time, but when he returned yesterday and learned of the act he said he would not countenance any such procedure. Then he caused the wires connecting with the searchlight to be cut, and the result is that he has been threatened with a suit for breach of contract.

Mr. Roblee visited the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and apologized to Messrs. Hitchcock, Darling and Vilas for the acts of the searchlight men, which he said were not countenanced by any respectable Democrat.

DESPAIRING MOTHER'S SUICIDE.

May Have Died to Let Her Hungry Children Get Insurance Money.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Driven frantic, it is said, by the cries of her children for food a mother hanged herself this afternoon, presumably in order that the small insurance upon her life could be obtained, and the children provided for, at least, temporarily.

The mother was Mrs. Mary Saybold, wife of Andrew Saybold of 7 Washington St. Both she and her husband had been sick, and being, as he says, unable to procure work, were reduced to destitution. It appears that the family had had nothing to eat for nearly two days, and while Saybold was out trying to find something to relieve their hunger his wife hanged herself to a closet door. For some time she had talked of killing herself in order that the children might have the money which would come from the insurance on her life.

Neighbors, when the circumstances of the tragedy became known, went to the family's assistance.

Woman Unconscious in Vacant Lot.

An unknown woman was found unconscious in a vacant lot at Lafontaine Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, last night. Her face was seared by acid, but no bottle or anything that could have contained the liquid was found. The woman, who was taken to Fordham Hospital, is young and a blonde, and was well dressed.

TWENTY THOUSAND PACKS
of superb playing cards, obtainable from the Malt-Nutrine Dept., Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo., for 25 cents a pack in stamps or money. Gilt edges, leatherette cases, U. S. Army and Navy heroes on face cards, high finish, perfect slip.—Adv.

STANCHFIELD IN RICHMOND.

To Speak at Prohibition Park—He Reports Enthusiasm Up State.

John B. Stanchfield, Democratic nominee for Governor, arrived in the city last night. He was accompanied by Judge D. Cady Herrick of Albany.

Mr. Stanchfield will address a meeting at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, to-night, and will then leave for Watertown, where he is to speak to-morrow. This will be the first time since 1872 that the Democratic candidate for Governor visited Richmond County. In that year Francis Kiernan was the nominee.

Mr. Stanchfield said at the Hoffman House last night in response to queries of a TIMES reporter:

"I have come here to speak at Staten Island. I have no engagements to meet any politicians. I don't know that I shall see Mr. Croker or that I shall visit Democratic Headquarters. Democrats up the State are very enthusiastic, and all are working for the success of the ticket.

MR. BRYAN AT HIS BIRTHPLACE.

Enjoys the Society of His Relatives in Salem, Ill.

SALEM, Ill., Oct. 7.—William J. Bryan to-day rested in the city of his birth, and spent the day with relatives. He arrived here about noon, and dined at the residence of Mrs. Mollie Webster, his cousin. Thirty of his relatives gathered at the residence and partook of the dinner.

In the afternoon, accompanied by James C. Dahlman of Nebraska, B. F. Shively, the newspaper correspondents, and old friends residing in this city, he went to the farm and looked over the scenes of his boyhood. To-night he attended the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, accompanied by relatives.

Mr. Bryan speaks here early to-morrow morning, after which he starts on his Illinois tour.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT FIGHT.

Mr. Nagle Says Senator Mitchell Will Be Renominated To-night.

The friends of Percival E. Nagle and August Moebus in the Twenty-first Senate District say they will renominate Senator Richard H. Mitchell to-night. They contend that the convention controlled by Louis J. Haffen was illegally constituted, and that when the delegates dispersed on Saturday morning the understanding was that they were to reassemble to-night. They further assert that Mr. Haffen and his friends violated an agreeement when they met on Saturday and named Joseph J. Hennessy for Senator.

While Mr. Croker asserts that he will not interfere in the controversy, shrewd politicians say he will not permit a second Democratic nomination, and that Messrs. Nagle and Moebus will be called off.

Mr. McGuire Coming Here To-day.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 7.—Although Mayor McGuire will return to New York to-morrow, his friends here declare that he is in no condition to resume work. He, however, says that his sudden illness last night, which necessitated his retirement from the platform while delivering a speech, amounted to nothing and that he will be all right to-morrow. His collapse is believed to have been the result of overwork during the present campaign.

Mr. Coler Returns from Stumping Tour.

Controller Bird S. Coler, who has been stumping the State with John B. Stanchfield, returned to the city yesterday and went to his home in Brooklyn. He said the Democrats up the State are all right and are enthusiastic. Mr. Coler spoke in Schenectady on Saturday night, and went to Albany yesterday morning, where he and Mr. Stanchfield had a long conference with ex-Senator David B. Hill.

Notes of the Campaign.

The Republican Association of College Men in the County of New York has established permanent headquarters at 59 Wall Street, where Charles D. Cleveland is in charge. The association is preparing to take an active interest in the National and State campaign. The organization has a membership of considerably more than 1,000. The formation of the association was the idea of Alderman Herbert Parsons, Republican nominee for Congress in the Twelfth District.

The Republican Campaign Committee of the Ninth Assembly District will open auxiliary headquarters to-night at 281 Tenth Avenue. A meeting will also be held at Twenty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue.

A mass meeting under the management of the Twenty-fourth District Republican Association will be held to-morrow night at 942 Third Avenue, near Fifty-seventh Street.

Assembly Nominations.

ERIE COUNTY.—Third District, George Geoghan, (Dem.)

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.—Alexander McMillan, (Rep.)

DYNAMITE-MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

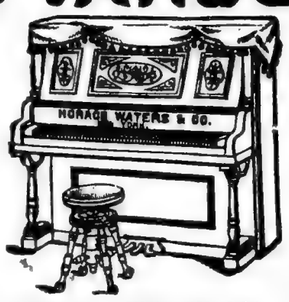
Big Hole in Ground Marks Place Where 7,500 Pounds Were Stored.

EVELETH, Minn., Oct. 7.—Seven thousand five hundred pounds of dynamite in the powder magazine at the Spruce Mine, about half a mile from town, blew up this afternoon. A hole 100 feet square and 25 feet deep marks the spot where the magazine stood. The force of the explosion was so great that there is not a piece of glass over a foot square within a radius of two miles of the mine. Practically every window and mirror in Eveleth was broken.

The loss in the town is estimated at $30,000. The damage done to the Spruce Mine was about $3,000, the mine laboratory and warehouse being wrecked. At least 200 persons were more or less seriously hurt from being thrown down by the shock or hit by shattered glass.

The explosion was plainly felt at Biwabik, twelve miles distant. Its cause has so far not been ascertained. An unknown man was seen near the magizine a few minutes before the

WATERS PIANOS



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LIVELY SPEEDWAY SPORT

Trotters and Pacers Indulge in Some Fast Brushes.

MANY SPECTATORS ON HAND

Among Them Was William Freihofer of Philadelphia, Who Has Three Speedy Trotters Here.

The damp-laden mist that saturated the atmosphere in the Harlem Valley, among other localities, yesterday, was not a sufficient drawback to local road drivers to prevent an hour or more of first-class sport on the Speedway. The footing was fairly good, notwithstanding the wet, and there was a surprisingly large number of spectators considering the disagreeable day. Prominent among the brushing animals were two pacers, the little chestnut mare Laura W., with Dr. H. H. Kane driving, and the chestnut gelding Teddy Look, (2:20¼,) with H. A. Stout in the attached speed wagon.

Teddy Look and Laura W. had some stiff disputes. The first brush of the morning found them opposed to each other, and the result was a victory for the mare. Laura W. was beaten in two other brushes.

Arthur McGinniss, driving Frank T., (2:18¼,) had a brush with Samuel Bloch's Jim the Penman, which Frank T. won. Jim the Penman afterward put several brushes to his credit. A three-cornered encounter took place between Bernard Zahn's Oscar, (2:20¼,) Homer Davenport's Corillion, (2:16½,) and Rock Boy, a brother to Alice Barnes, driven by Dr. Gill. Rock Boy won, Oscar and Corillion breaking. A. R. Meyers, driving his pacer, Peter H., (2:26½,) beat Ethel B. (2:20½) in two brushes. Peter H. also traveled the half mile ahead of W. S. Clark's mare, Marion. Marion left her feet near the finish.

There was a very close finish when Clarence Ware, behind Silvermaker, came down the road with the team Farmer Boy and Madison Chief, driven by their owner, Michael Reid. The team moved splendidly, going strong at the finish, but Silvermaker appeared to be slightly ahead at the half-mile post. The next disputants were Corillion and C. Winters's mare, Mabel Forn, (2:22¼.) Mabel Forn drew a high-wheeled wagon, and Corillion won. Then Anheuser and Jim the Penman had it out, Anheuser winning. Henry Zahn measured the speed of his big mare, Dundess, (2:23¼,) against Silvermaker's, the result being a victory for Dundess.

Corillion had two brushes with Elsie R., which were close. Elsie R. broke and Corillion was first both times.

There was stirring work when Dr. Kane's pacer Dariel, (2:07½,) driven by George Spear; Anheuser, Teddy Look, and James Murphy's trim mare, Amy Wilkes, engaged in a four-cornered brush. They moved for the finish line in true Grand Circuit style, with Dariel in the van. Dariel and Anheuser held to their stride, Dariel beating Anheuser by a length, with Anheuser ahead of Teddy Look and Amy Wilkes, both of whom broke in the last eighth. Fast ones were again in evidence when T. N. B., David Harum, and Amy Wilkes and Alex. Newburger's roan trotter Newburger (2:15¼, drew the attention of the spectators. T. N. B. was the pilot for the fast-moving quartet, and he staid in front to the finish. David Harum was second, a head in front of Amy Wilkes. Next came a brush in which Laura W. beat Marion, and then a rousing contest in which Mrs. Gill brought Jack down a head in front of Anheuser. Mabel Forn and the black mare May Morn, driven by Mr. Mitchell, had two brushes, each winning one. Oscar outlooked Jim the Penman and Elsie R., and Marion won from Corillion and John Smith's mare Maggie Nelson.

Others on the course were: J. W. Cornish, behind David B., (2:09¼;) M. Geisman, with the black mare Kitty Stone; Dr. Nelden, with his pacer Whistle, (2:20;) Charles Kendall, with McIvor; George McBride, driving Harry G.; Dr. Fuller, with the pacer Carrie L., (2:27½;) James Murphy, behind his team of pacers, Tom and Lotus; R. E. McMann, with Bachelor Boy, (2:25½;) A. T. Essery, with another team of bay pacers, Civona and Covina; Capt. McDonald, with a pair of black mares; E. W. Holbrook, driving Jessie Hood and Flora McGregor; C. H. Jarvis, with the Brooklyn mare, Rosalie Hill; Luke Burke, driving West Wilkes and Little Frank, and W. R. Rose, behind Sir Eld and Mate.

Among the spectators was the Philadelphia roadite, William Frelhofer, who has a string of three fast steppers over here at the Speedway Stables. Lady Ricker, a green one, and a team of trotters, Rattler (2:21) and Cooper (2:23) compose the string.

KEENES LEAD THE LIST.

Rich Turfmens' Stable Has Won More Than $100,000 This Year.

Though there remains two weeks of racing at Morris Park, where the last of the great meetings of the East is now in progress, the contest among the owners for the glory and profit of leading the winning list is practically decided. Many valuable stakes are still to be raced for at Morris Park, but it is beyond all probability that any single stable should win enough of them to take first place from J. R. & F. P. Keene, whose stable has already earned in stakes and purses a sum exceeding $100,000. Late in the Summer W. C. Whitney, by the victory of Ballyhoo Bey in the Futurity and a succession of wins by other horses carrying the light blue and brown cap, became a formidable rival of the Keenes, but since then he has dropped back.

Of the big stables that have been unfortunate, Arthur Featherstone's is the most conspicuous. Early in the season he seemed to have one of the strongest establishments on the American turf, but his horses proved most disappointing, and the stable's winnings will pay but a small percentage of the season's expenses.

Two individual winners who have helped their owners to places of prominence are Easton & Larable's gallant four-year-old Kinley Mack, the first and only horse that ever won both the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, and Harness & Brossman's stout and swift old mare Imp, who has picked up more than a fair share of public money and promises to go on racing for an indefinite period.

The latest star among the new crop of riders, measured by the standard of success, is Henry. It is quite in keeping with the custom of the times that Henry now has been engaged by one of the most prominent American turfmen—James R. Keene—and will draw a big salary, though earlier in the season the boy's mounts were few and far between. Henry's engagement by Mr. Keene seems to indicate that the millionaire turfman has concluded to drop Spencer. The veteran sportsman was greatly incensed at Spencer's ride on Commando, when Beau Gallant beat him for the Matron Stakes, and was one of those who believed that the jockey lost the race through stupidity, or worse. It is accepted as a fact, therefore, that in retaining Henry Mr. Keene has decided to put aside Spencer and give all his riding in England to his new jockey.

Racing will continue at Morris Park this week every day except Friday, beginning to-day with a rather ambitious programme, which includes four stake events, and has the decided novelty, for Morris Park, that all the races will be run on the circular tracks, the Eclipse Course for the one day being closed. The most important stake of the week is the Municipal Handicap, at one mile and three-quarters over the hill, to be run Saturday. The weights will be announced Wednesday. Among the noted horses the handicapper will try to bring together are Imp, Ethelbert, Jack Point, Prince of Melbourne, and Raffaello.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The First Monday Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Trillo, 120 pounds; Hardly, 109; Dr. Barlow, 106; Beau Ormonde, 100; Mocr, 99; Yelp, 92.

SECOND RACE.—The Olympian Stakes, for maidens, two years old; weights ten pounds under the scale; last five and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Seminole, Cornelian, Rock Storm, Advocator, Basuto, and Yelp, 112 pounds each; Maria Bolton, Spry, Orients, and Nonpareil, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Ballyhoo Bey Handicap, for two-year-olds; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. The Rhymer, 124 pounds; Gold Heels and Dr. Barlow, 119 each; Moor and Beau Ormonde, 110 each; Salamis, 107; Cherished, 105; Choice, 102; Colchester, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $300 in 1900, special weights and allowances; the Withers mile. Macleod of Dare, 112 pounds; Haymock, 107; Compensation, Handcuff, and Wait Not, 100 each; Sparrow Wing and Bettie Gray, 97 each; Cyrano and Belgrade, 95 each; Star Chime, Unsightly, St. Finnan, Carbuncle, and Lady of the Vale, 92 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Sparrow Wing, 105 pounds; Belle of Orleans and Prestidigitator, 103 each; Brisk, 101; Nabocilish and Bombshell, 100 each; The Amazon, 99; Annoy, 94; Oles, 91.

SIXTH RACE.—The Over the Hill Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Intrusive, 128 pounds; Charentus, 115; Gonfalon, 114; Potente, 113; First Whip, 108; Hardly, 92.

THE WEEK'S GOLF EVENTS.

Club Competitions Are Scheduled for Every Day on Near-by Links.

While no open or invitation tournament is on the schedule in the metropolitan district for the coming week, club competitions of more or less interest will be played every day. The programme of the Women's Metropolitan Association gives several team matches for the week, but of late the enthusiasm among the fair golfers for the team championship series has been steadily waning, and it is difficult to predict how many of the games will be played. The success of the men's tournament at Virginia Hot Springs last week was so great that the club proposes to give a similar event this week for women. It will begin Thursday, and three cups have been offered by Mrs. S. Barton French and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls.

The programme of the week is:

MONDAY, OCT. 8.

Scranton, Penn.—Vardon.
Apawamis—Women's competition for Governor's Cup.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

Scranton, Penn.—Vardon.
Powelton—Women's team match with Shinnecock.
Englewood—Women's team match with Montclair.
Nassau—Women's team match with Wee Burn.
Morris County—Women's final match for Foote Cup.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

Morris County—Women's eighth competition for the Long Course Cup.

THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

Englewood—Women's team match with Shinnecock.
Powelton—Women's team match with Dyker Meadow.
Nassau—Women's team match with Fairfield.
Apawamis—Women's competition for Governors' Cup.
Virginia Hot Springs—Women's open tournament.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12.

Virginia Hot Springs—Women's open tournament.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13.

Morris County—First match play for the Thebaud Cup and final round for the Thomas mixed foursome prizes.
Dyker Meadow—Bogy handicap for cup given by Major H. C. Carbaugh.
Ardsley—Men's four-ball match.
Virginia Hot Springs—Women's open tournament, final rounds.
Montclair—Match play handicap rounds for October cups.
Wee Burn—Handicap, 36 holes, for cup given by Mrs. John T. Williams.
Richmond County—Team match with Richmond Hill.
Richmond Hill—Club championship, first match play round.
Flushing—Final round for Governors' Cup.
North Jersey—Bogy handicap and team match with Powelton.
Colonia—Kickers' handicap and women's match for Cruikshank Cup.
Hillside—Women's match for Schoonmaker Cup.
Nassau—Team match with Oakland.
St. Andrew's—Monthly handicap.
Apawamis—First match play round for Ford Cup.
Harbor Hill—Team match with Laurence Harbor.
Westchester Golf—Club championship, first match play round.
Essex County—Team match with Princeton.
Van Cortlandt—Qualifying round for the Herald Cup.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.
Crescent Athletic—Ball sweepstakes.

The public links at Van Cortlandt Park fairly teemed with players last Saturday, and the professional, Val Flood, states that the number has been continually increasing from the first week in September. The lack of proper management in tournaments, which was so plainly noticeable last Spring, was again in evidence in the Saturday competition for the Morosini Cup. At least fifty players started in the event, and barely a dozen scores were returned at the close. There is no one who tries to collect the scores, nor is there any designated spot to drop cards. Consequently, after the tournament, unless a player believes his score low enough to have a possible winning chance, he puts his card in his pocket and walks home.

In point of entries the women's invitation tournament at Ardsley last week was something of a disappointment. Probably the fair players from a distance did not feel that they could spend two weeks in travel and play, as most of them are already entered for the five-day event at Baltusrol next week, which promises to be fully up to the standard of a National championship. Miss Frances Griscom, the new champion, from Philadelphia, will be there, and it is certain that all over fifty fair contestants will start in the opening round on Tuesday morning, Oct. 16.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Umpire Nearly Mobbed for Calling Game Between St. Louis and Pittsburg.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—Umpire Emslie called the baseball game between St. Louis and Pittsburg in the seventh inning to-day on account of darkness. He was nearly mobbed for doing so. Fully a half hour after the game was called the sun was shining, and it was just as bright as when the game commenced. Timely hits by Williams and O'Connor won the game for Pittsburg. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	2	2
Pittsburg	2	6	1

Batteries—Young and Criger; Phillippi and O'Connor.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	81	52	.609	Chicago	64	71	.474
Pittsburg	75	58	.564	St. Louis	62	73	.459
Philadelphia	72	62	.537	Cincinnati	60	75	.444
Boston	65	69	.485	New York	58	77	.430

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.

AT CHICAGO.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	4	11
Cincinnati	2	6	1

Batteries—Garvin and Donahue; Breitenstein and Kahoe.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	2	7	1
Chicago	1	6	1

Batteries—Newton and Kahoe; Hughes and Donahue

Cross-Country Running.

Two cross-country runs were held by the Shamrock Harriers yesterday afternoon. In the eight-mile run over the Jerome Avenue course J. McCarty of the Xavier Athletic Association was first to finish, followed in the order named by L. Schrenkeisen of the Shamrocks, P. Smith of the New York Athletic Club, and A. Trede, J. Fowler, P. Short, F. Judas, and J. Burke of the Shamrocks. Fowler and Short are Canadian runners who have recently joined the Shamrock Harriers.

The six-and-a-half-mile run, over the Van Cortlandt Park course, was won by E. Estoppey, Jr., of the Shamrocks, in 0:39. The others to finish were R. Todd, S. A. Mellor, Jr., E. C. Starr, William Schlobohm, and M. Judas.

The Shamrock Harriers will be represented by the following team in the Hjertberg handicap road race on Nov. 4: E. Estoppey, Jr., S. A. Mellor, Jr., E. A. Trede, R. Todd, H. Reed, M. Judas, E. C. Starr, and J. J. McDermott. The race will be fifteen miles, from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue to Yonkers and return.

Athletes generally are invited to take part in the evening runs of the Shamrocks, which start from the Wyanoke Field Club house, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, near Seventh Avenue, every Tuesday and Thursday evening at 8:30.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Thomas Manning's steam yacht Whisper has been hauled out at the Jacob yard to be overhauled and probably laid up for the Winter months.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's schooner yacht Corona has been hauled out on the marine railway at the Hawkins yard, and preparations are being made to slide her to a Winter berth.

C. Edward Ide's keel sloop Cara has been hauled out at the Wood yards for the coming months.

Lloyd Phoenix's auxiliary schooner yacht Intrepid came to anchor in the harbor during the afternoon.

Up to the present time no less than thirty craft have been berthed at the Jacob yard.

COLUMBIA AND HER TEAM

Statistics of Football Squad, Which Numbers Forty Players.

HARVARD GAME THIS WEEK

Half Back Morley Will Probably Be the Team's Next Captain—Wright's Strong Position.

After two weeks of practice at South Field more than twenty-five football candidates are still retained on Columbia's 'Varsity squad, and are housed at the training quarters in West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. In addition to this number a scrub contingent varying in its personnel but numbering from twelve to fifteen daily is still being instructed by Coach Sanford. Out of this material the eleven men that will represent Columbia on the gridiron against Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania will be chosen.

Of last year's team that defeated Yale seven men are missing. These are Miller and Longacre, the guards; Knapp, who played right tackle; Slocovitch and Neidlinger, the ends; Capt. "Bert" Wilson, the brilliant little quarter back, and Full Back Larenden. The four old men remaining are Morley and Weekes, the two half backs; Smythe, who in Saturday's game with Wesleyan played his old position at left tackle, and C. A. Wright, who has been shifted from centre to left guard. A number of last year's substitutes, however, are also to be found in this year's squad. Among these are E. B. Bruce, now playing at tackle; C. L. Berrien, a half back; A. W. Le Prince and "Algy" Boyesen, and H. Van Hoevenberg, ends; E. H. Sykes and C. A. Goodman, quarter backs; F. L. Tyson, a former tackle but now playing at centre. These men formed the nucleus of this year's squad, to which have later been added several players of promise.

Morley, Weekes, Wright, and Smythe are naturally the mainstay of the team now in process of development. In the event of Capt. Simon's resignation because of his injured leg, Morley will probably be elected to lead the 'Varsity eleven. He is twenty-four years old, a senior in the School of Mines, and hails from Datil, N. M. His football experience has extended over a half dozen years. He played first at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, and later at the University of Michigan. Wright represents the power of the team, and is one of the quickest heavy men playing today. He was a member of the Williams College team in 1895 and 1896. He is twenty-seven years old and is registered in the second year class of the Law School. Smythe is twenty years old and a junior in the School of Mines. His good work last year at tackle is well remembered, and there is but little doubt that he will play his old position throughout the season. Harold Weekes, the remaining member of last year's team, is a sophomore in the college. He is twenty-one years old, and comes from Oyster Bay, L. I. His sensational touch-down, that won the game with Yale last year made him the best-known man on the Columbia gridiron.

Of last year's substitutes now found in the 'Varsity line up Bruce, Tyson, Berrien, Sykes, and Van Hoevenberg have developed the most promise. Bruce's work at right tackle has shown steady improvement, and there is but little chance that he will be displaced. He is twenty-one years old, a junior in college, and comes from Yonkers. Tyson, who has alternated at centre with T. E. Murphy, is a first year student in the Law School. He is twenty-one years old, and hails from Lincoln, Neb. Berrien, at half back, has developed into one of the most fearless line buckers and surest ground gainers in the squad. He is twenty-one years old, and a sophomore in the School of Mines. His home is in this city. Sykes is an old football player, and one of the best quarter-backs in the university. His earlier experience was gained at Bowdoin. He is twenty-four years old, a second-year student in the Law School, and comes from Auburn, Me. Van Hoevenberg was a substitute quarter-back last year, but is being trained for an end position this season. He is twenty-one years old, registered in the second year of the Law School, and hails from Kingston, N. Y.

Among the other substitutes of last year who are frequently found in the 'Varsity line up are Goodman, Le Prince, and A. Boyesen. Goodman is a quarter-back candidate. He is a sophomore in the college, nineteen years old, and lives in this city. Le Prince is an end. He is a junior in the School of Mines, twenty-five years old, and a resident of New York City. Boyesen is also an end, although he has frequently filled one of the half-back positions in practice. He is a sophomore in college, eighteen years old, and comes from Southampton, L. I.

The most promising new men are T. E. Murphy, B. S. Gard, J. H. Kenna, G. E. Smith, A. G. Austin, R. E. Ashley, G. E. McCollom, E. E. Boehm, and Bayard Boyesen. Murphy has been tried alternately at centre and right guard, and will likely fill one of the two positions in the big games. He is a first-year student in the Law School, twenty years old, and comes from Branford, Conn., where he played on his high school team. Gard is a candidate for guard. He is a freshman in the School of Mines, twenty-one years old, and hails from Austin, Texas. Kenna is a promising tackle. He is a freshman in college, twenty years old, and lives at Bridgeport, Conn. Smith is also a Bridgeport boy and also a candidate for tackle. He is twenty-one years old and a college freshman. Austin has played left tackle in practice, and will probably be Smythe's substitute. He is nineteen years old and a member of the class of '03 in the School of Mines. His home is at Denver, Col. Ashley is a new man at the game, but the most accurate punter in the squad, and has been tried both at full back and end. He is a junior in the School of Mines, nineteen years old, and also hails from Denver. McCollom is one of the speediest ends in the squad, but he lacks sufficient weight for the 'Varsity. He is a sophomore in the college, eighteen years old, and lives in Brooklyn. E. Boyesen is a brother of "Algy" Boyesen. He has displayed considerable ability as a quarter back, and may develop into 'Varsity material with more experience. He is seventeen years old and a freshman in the college. Boehm is a promising half back. He is twenty-four years old and a first-year student in the Law School.

HARVARD'S WAIL COMES EARLY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 7.—"The worst team Harvard has had in years," is the opinion of all who saw the eleven play last week. The inefficiency of the team was not alone displayed in the line. Reports of Harvard's inability to secure heavy guards and tackles had been in circulation, and a weak line was expected. But the back field also showed up poorly; there were few punters, and those poor; line bucking was at a premium, the backs ran high, deserted their interference, and started slowly; signals were given with too much deliberation, and while the offensive play was at times tolerable, the defensive playing of the backs was hopelessly weak.

At the end of three weeks of practice, nothing is more apparent than that Harvard has neither an eleven of brilliant individual players, nor one with any signs as yet of a disposition to pull together. Harvard's eleven is but an aggregation of football players of more or less experience, who must undergo the severest kind of training to put them into shape even to meet such teams as Brown, Pennsylvania, and Yale.

The whole squad has shown so little tendency to advance rapidly that all the preliminary manoeuvres of practice have been kept unusually long. Falling on the ball, tackling the dummy, catching punts, form a course of work somewhat too elementary to carry well into the season in big doses. Yet that is what the Harvard eleven has done. And it has done so because the slow development of the material made such tactics necessary. A notable improvement may be expected in the Harvard camp this week, for the coachers are frightened, the college dissatisfied, and the men are conscious of their defects.

YALE'S TEAM HAS IMPROVED.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 7.—The Yale coachers were satisfied with the work of the 'Varsity eleven in yesterday's game with Tufts, in that a marked improvement was shown over the play of the team in the Amherst game. The play of the Yale eleven was ragged in some particulars, especially in backing up an end play, but the interference for the backs on their plunges was remarkably good. The line held together well, also, and showed its strength in withstanding some of the fiercest onslaughts of the heavy Tufts line. Hale, at full back, did plucky work of the first-class kind.

Hyde in the second half duplicated Hale's work and struck a gait nearly as fast as the 'Varsity back. Chadwick made a good impression at half back. His plucky runs and tackle plunges were successful every time he tried them, and his touch-down was a sensational one. Cook, at half, was also a star performer of the afternoon, playing a strong game from start to finish. Bloomer, who is being tried at tackle in place of Kunzig, did nothing remarkable yesterday, but held his own throughout the game. With Sharpe and Sheldon out of the team, the line-up was not what it probably will be later in the season, but as Hamlin is nearly, if not quite, as good a man as Sheldon, the team did not suffer.

Cyclist Cooper Beaten in France.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—A large crowd witnessed the much-talked-of match to-day on the cycling track at the Parc des Princes between the French, Dutch, and American cycling champions—Jacquelin, Meyers, and "Tom." Cooper.

The contest, which was in three heats, was won by Jacquelin, the position of the men in each heat being: Jacquelin, first; Cooper, second; Meyers, third. The winner, who rode extremely well, received a great ovation from his compatriots.

The distance was 1,333 meters, and the best time 2:03 3-5.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The regular meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York will be held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club this evening.

The Penn Glen Wheelmen of Brooklyn have arranged the following runs for the remainder of the current month: Oct. 14, Lynbrook; Oct. 21, Coney Island, Oct. 28, Valley Stream.

The three century runs which were scheduled to be held over the Long Island roads yesterday were postponed on account of rain. Two of them had been postponed once before for the same reason. Another attempt will be made to held them next Sunday.

The Richmond County Wheelmen of Tompkinsville have elected the folowing officers: President—William H. Jackson, Jr.; Vice President—James D. McKenzie; Secretary—Daniel L. Driscoll; Treasurer—William E. Lowenstein; Captain—William Firth; Lieutenant—Philip Barnes. John Norton, Daniel L. Driscoll, James D. McKenzie, and William Crockett were appointed a committee to arrange for a smoker this month.

The Chairman of the Rights and Privileges Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, after a study of the Inter-State Commerce law, says that the only remedy for the practice of certain railroads of charging for the carriage of bicycles from a State having a bicycle baggage law into one having no such law, or vice versa, is in an amendment to the Inter-State Commerce act, as no State can legislate for Inter-State commerce.

Yacht Mineola to be Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 7.—A report comes from the Herreshoffs' works that these builders have contracts to construct ten of the fifty-one-foot class of yachts, to be completed in season for the racing next Summer, and that the class will be headquartered at Newport, as were the thirties and the seventies. It is also reported that August Belmont's name is among the yachtsmen who will own one of the new boats, and in view of that fact had his seventy-footer Mineola towed to New York recently, to be offered for sale.

Gossip of the Bowlers.

A meeting of the Staten Island Bowling League will be held on Wednesday evening at the Cove, West New Brighton, to arrange for the Staten Island championship tournament this Winter.

The schedule of the Long Island Bowling League for the coming week is as follows: Oct. 8—Imperial, South Faw, and Kings County Wheelmen; Oct. 10—Prosperity, Bedford, and Fort Greene; Oct. 12—East New York, Monarch, and Orient Wheelmen.

The schedule of the Columbia Bowling League for the coming week is as follows: Oct. 8—Audubon, Standard, and Century Wheelmen; Oct. 9—Enterprise, Lotus, and Owl; Oct. 10—Oriental, Dolando, and Wang; Oct. 11—Corinthian, Belvidere, and Linwood; Oct. 12—Yonkers Royal Arcanum, Rosedale, and Century Wheelmen.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EAST NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 7.—A house here belonging to David Rose and valued at $10,000 was burned to-day.

SPENCER, Mass., Oct. 7.—Two buildings owned by Bullard & Temple, one occupied by the Nipmuc Paper Box Company and the other by Rockwell Holden as a woolen stock warehouse, were burned this morning. The loss on buildings is $9,000; insurance $5,000. The Nipmuc Paper Box Company's loss is $15,000; insurance $13,000. Mr. Holden's loss is $8,000, covered by a blanket policy.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.

8:45 A. M.—275 Pearl Street; Kleinschmidt & Co.; damage slight.

10 A. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Locust Avenue; Lavengres & Co.; damage, $50.

11:15 A. M.—174 Fifth Avenue; Edison Phonograph Company; damage, $1,000.

1 P. M.—226 East Houston Street; R. Burd; damage, $20.

England's New Minister to China.

From The London Telegraph.

Sir Ernest Mason Satow, K. C. M. G., whose appointment as successor to Sir Claude MacDonald in the difficult and laborious post of British Minister at Peking is announced, has a very large and varied experience of the East and its ways. He has been more than thirty-nine years in the diplomatic service, and the greater portion of his time has been spent in the Orient. Sir Ernest was born in 1843, and after taking his B. A. degree at London University he entered the Queen's service abroad in August, 1861, as a student interpreter in Japan. British relations with the Government of the Mikado were not so cordial then as they are now, and young Satow had only been a couple of years in the country when the troubles arose which culminated with the battle of Kagoshima in September, 1863, and the bombardment of Shimonoseki, just a twelvemonth later. At both these engagements Mr. Satow was present in his capacity of interpreter. From that period until 1876 he remained in Japan, and in the latter year was appointed Second Secretary at the Legation in Yedo, which at the time was the seat of the Japanese Government. In 1883 Mr. Satow was made a C. M. G., and having ascended various rungs of the diplomatic ladder, was sent in January, 1884, to Bangkok as British Agent and Consul General, receiving promotion to the rank of Minister Resident a year later. In 1888 he went to Montevideo as British Minister, and in 1893 was selected as the Queen's representative in Morocco, but two years afterward was transferred to Tokio, receiving about the same time his K. C. M. G. He now practically exchanges with Sir Claude MacDonald. By those who are well acquainted with Sir Ernest Satow's diplomatic career he is regarded as a "strong man," and one whom even Chinese duplicity will have some difficulty in deceiving.

Belated Activity.

"Gibbs doesn't seem to have much political energy."

"Oh, yes, he has; but he's saving it to tell us after the election how things ought to have been run."—Indianapolis Journal.

The delightful flavour and unmistakable aroma peculiar to

"Canadian Club" Whisky

are born with it, not placed in it afterward, and are not affected by the addition of water, still or carbonated, no matter how great the dilution. For this reason a High Ball made from "CANADIAN CLUB" is unusually delicious and satisfying.

"CANADIAN CLUB" is bottled under the control of the Canadian Government, which guarantees its age and genuineness

B. Altman & Co.

SILK and LACE DRESS WAISTS.

Exclusive designs for Theatre, Dinner, Calling or Street Wear, including many Paris models of Satin Antique, Plain and Embroidered Taffetas, Lace Antique, Chiffon, Luxiel, and Platte Valenciennes Laces,

(Second Floor.)

W. & J. Sloane

Invite Attention to Their Superb Stock of

IMPORTED WILTON CARPETINGS

manufactured expressly for them by the best foreign makers. Many of the designs are novel; all are extremely artistic and beautiful; by far the handsomest lot of Imported Carpetings ever seen in this country. Exclusive patterns obtainable at no other establishment.

Broadway & 19th Street.

PACKETS OF TEN 10c
LARGE SIZE " " " 15c

DERELICT SET ON FIRE.

The Knight Templar Finds It Impossible to Tow the Nonpareil.

The British steamship Knight Templar, Capt. Finis, which arrived in Quarantine last night from North Shields, reports that on Oct. 1, in latitude 42.38 north, longitude 44.25 west, it sighted a ship in distress with the ensign flying jack down. The vessel proved to be the British ship Nonpareil of London, which left New York on Sept. 10 for Sourabaya, Java, and was abandoned on Sept. 22. The vessel listed heavily to the starboard, the bulwarks were awash, and the main and mizzen masts and starboard boats missing. The wreckage was alongside the vessel, with yards attached.

Capt. Finis sent a boat with Second Officer Tueson, the carpenter, and four men to report as to the condition of the ship. They reported that if the wreckage could be cleared away she might right herself and could be towed into port. There were only fourteen inches of water in her hold. A volunteer crew was called for, and after putting them aboard a hawser was passed to the vessel. She was towed from 6:50 P. M. until midnight when the weather became very squally with heavy rain. At 2:15 A. M., Oct. 2, the hawser parted.

The Knight Templar stood by until daylight, when a consultation was held with the Chief Officer and Chief Engineer, and it was decided to take off the volunteer crew and scuttle the vessel. Before leaving she was set on fire, and in a short time she was a mass of flames from stem to stern. It was thought that she would eventually sink, as the water was washing around the hatches. The Nonpareil was set on fire directly in the track of vessels bound to and from Europe and about 1,300 miles from New York. She was a new ship and was laden with case oil. Her owners were the Standard Oil Company. The crew of the Nonpareil was taken off by the steamer Glengoil, which arrived here Sept. 30 from Beyroot.

Suicide from a Steamer.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 7.—A man, supposed to be Richard W. Sprague, committed suicide by jumping from the steamer George Dingley during the trip from Boston Saturday night. When the steamer was off Baker's Island the man went to the stern and removed his overcoat. This action attracted no special attention, but the passengers were horrified a moment later to see him step upon the rail and plunge overboard. The steamer was stopped and a search was made, but without success. A tax bill was found in the man's pocket made out against Richard W. Sprague, West Springfield, Mass. The Chief of Police at that place was notified, but no reply has yet been received.

President Guggenheimer Ill.

President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council was to have delivered an address yesterday at the first of a series of popular dime concerts for the working people at the Murray Hill Lyceum, but it was announced that he had been seized with a sudden attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and his address was read by Jocelyn Johnstone, his secretary. At Mr. Guggenheimer's house last night information concerning his condition was refused.

Death of Sidney Low.

Sidney Low, for twelve years the New York buyer for the dry goods house of Hood, Foulkrod & Co. of Philadelphia, and Vice President of the Commercial Travelers' Association of Pennsylvania, died on Saturday of appoplexy at Amityville, L. I., whither he had been taken on Friday from his home, 279 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Albany forty-five years ago. He leaves a wife and six children.

Melodrama.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Mr. Howells objects to Dickens that he is melodramatic and that he alternates mawkish sentiment with horse play. But Mr. Howells never touched one reader as Dickens has touched thousands, and a book or a play may be melodramatic without being either mawkish or absurd. If it cause the tension that is excited by the flight and death of Bill Sikes, the sacrifice and death of Carton, the wanderings of Little Nell, minor blemishes will be forgiven by all but a few finical critics. The main thing is that play or book should be written by a traveler for the house of Human Interest Brothers, and the broader the interests the more certain and permanent the success.

Eating and Sleeping

are man's chief pleasures. Particular attention is paid to the dining and sleeping car service by the officials of the

Chicago Great Western

Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City. For full information apply to any railroad agent, call on or address E. M. JENKINS, City Passenger Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, or

F. H. LORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago Great Western Railway, Chicago.

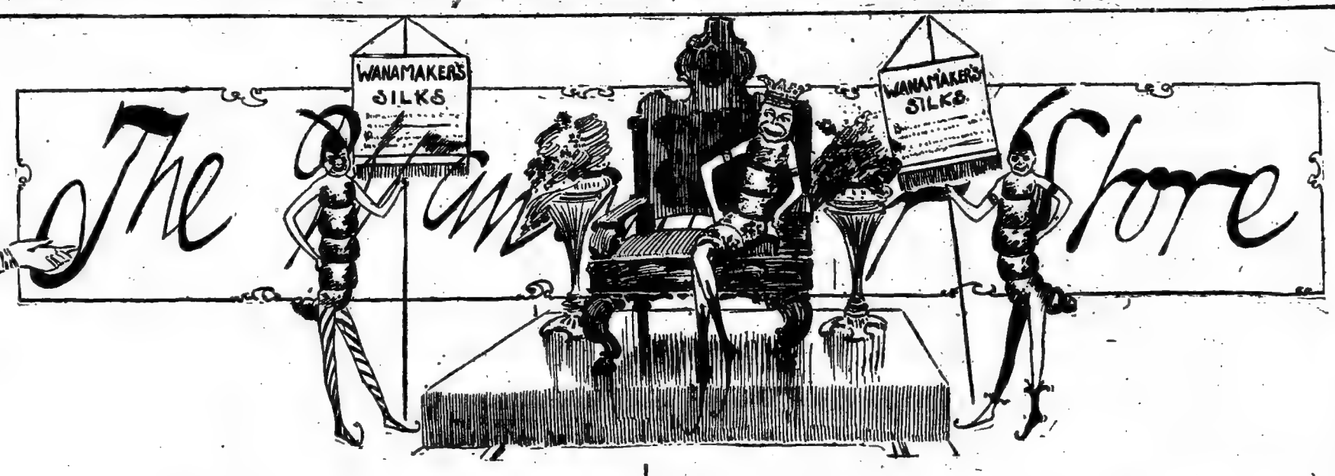
CARPET CLEANSING.
REFITTING AND RELAYING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
TEL. 1132 38th ST.
Estb. 1863. Send for Circular.
T. M. STEWART

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 to 6.

ENGLISH CANDIDATES' EXPENSES.

Votes Under $1



W h y?

Why do so many of the proudest Paris dressmakers and milliners that deny their products to all other merchants, largely seek representation in the Wanamaker collections?

Simply because their position is established thereby with the best American clientele. Neither they nor Wanamaker care much for the business of selling a few costumes. It is the reflex American business, secured in Paris, that pays the well milliners and costumers. It is the credit of complete variety that pays Wanamaker's. But all this is only possible, because Wanamaker's is managed upon ideals.

Why does Vuitton of Paris have his trunks sold in this country only at Wanamaker's? Because Wanamaker's is the only American trunk store with which he would risk his reputation.

Why is Wanamaker's the only general store with which the Chickerings, Vose & Son and the Haines Brothers will entrust their pianos and their trade marks? Because the character of the leadership indicates progress that the world is daily comprehending more completely.

Prejudice

lives on opposition. Prejudice is a plant easily cultivated by envy. Prejudice dies hard. Intelligent people know that they are best served by a combination of stores in which the business of each is well done. The problem is to do each business well. That question is daily solved here. Witness the growth of the *whole* business. Prejudice is dying.

World Elegance in Dress Silks

Certain ladies of good taste visit this store daily. They find pleasing things here. Just now they are attracted by the autumn leaves of the Rotunda and the aisles, which are the twin of nature.

To-day, under the autumn leaves the novelties in fancy Dress Silks. In the Rotunda show cases, at the doorways, in the Broadway windows they will reign for a day or two. But they are flitting. Already many are en route to receptions, dinners, balls—they'll glorify many a belle during the coming winter.

A Notable *International* JEWELRY Transaction

The *Compagnie Bijouterie Parisienne* has been in the business of manufacturing jewelry and novelties in Paris three years and won much fame for the beauty of their goods; but they found a more congenial field in special miniature work, and closed out the jewelry end of their business. This stock was bought by John Wanamaker, in Paris,

At Half Price and Less

The Compagnie Bijouterie Parisienne employed the most skilled workmen, and produced the best and most artistic goods of their kind.

The stock, which consists of the very latest novelties of Parisian art and manufacture, includes a great variety of genuine gun metal goods, such as Cigarette Boxes, Match Boxes, Pencils, Chains, and the like; also real and imitation Shell Combs of latest fashion and design, studded with rhinestones, pearls and turquoises; also a novel line of Charms in sterling silver and Roman gold; sterling silver rhinestone Brooches of latest designs; Belt Buckles in Empire, Louis XIV. and Art Nouveau styles. There is a collection of imitation pearl Necklaces, with sterling silver and gold claspings, so natural as scarcely to be distinguished from the real.

One of the leading features of the purchase is

The Largest Assortment of HAT PINS Ever Brought Together

There are upwards of twenty-five thousand beautiful pins in the lot, in hundreds of designs, and set with hundreds of varied stones—in imitation of pearls, rubies, emeralds, cameos, and more.

There is also a handsome collection of Art Nouveau goods in the lot.

Such hat pins as sell for a dollar are here for a quarter; there are brooches that would sell at 75c, at 15c—multitudes of such bargains as these; but the price-concession is always a half at least, though usually more. The lots are so varied, and in many cases so few duplicates, that no comprehensive price-list can be given. These are merest hints:

Hat Pins—an endless variety—prices range from 15c to $1.
Rhinestone Brooches, from 50c to $19.75.
Leather Cigarette Cases, with scenes from Paris Exposition, 75c.
Gun Metal Pencils, 50c to $3.
Gun Metal Glove Buttoners, 50c to $1.
Belt Clasps, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Scarf Pins, 10c to $1.25.
Belt Clasps, Egyptian designs, $2 to $4. Pearl Collars, 50c.
Snake Girdles, $1. Bracelets, with pendants, 75c to $1.
Fan and Lorgnette Chains, 35c to $1.25. Bell Charms, 10c.
Fancy Charms for bracelets and chains, 10c to $1.75.
Real Cameo Scarf Pins, $1. Fancy Rhinestone Belt Pins, $1.25.
Blue Enamel Lockets, $1.50.
Sterling Silver Enameled Charms, showing scenes from Paris Exposition, $1.25.
China Pin Trays, Bonbon Boxes and Vinaigrettes, decorated with scenes from Paris Exposition, 25c.
Chatelaine Pins, for pendant charms, 75c.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Faith and Hope

Belief in the statements. Desire to obtain the benefits. These forces brought the expected audience on Saturday for the

October Under-Priced Offerings

They were numbered from one to fifty. The statements concerning each offering remaining good for to-day's sales are repeated. Beginning with number *Fifty-one* and continuing to number *Seventy-seven*, the offerings are new this morning.

Remember emphatically: The merchandise herein presented is all new and regular. The special prices are produced by our exceptional command of the various markets.

Number One. Second floor.
One Hundred men's suits with Sack Coats. They include cassimeres, cheviots and worsteds in mixed colors and fancy styles, mostly sample suits, splendidly made for the present season. Many of them are worth $30, and not a suit in the lot but is well worth $18 to-day. The October Under-Price Offering is **Twelve Dollars and a half.**

Number Two. Second floor.
One Hundred Men's Fall Weight Top Coats. They include coats of Oxford mixed and black cheviot, gray serge and tan covert cloths—all new, splendidly trimmed and beautifully made. Values $12 and $10. Now **Eight Dollars and a half.**

Number Three. Second floor.
One Hundred Boys' Sailor Suits, sizes 3 to 12 years. Blue serges, cheviots, fancy worsteds, beautifully trimmed with embroidery and soutache, and made in the best manner. Values $6 to $7.50. Now **Four Dollars and a half a suit.**

Number Six. Second floor.
Thirty-five Dress Skirts of black cheviot, with 9-gore flare; lined throughout with excellent taffeta silk. Value $12. The price **Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents.**

Number Eight. Second floor, Tenth street.
One Hundred and Fifty new and handsome Black Taffeta Silk Waists—four varieties; plaited or corded in new ways. Best and newest of $5.00 Waists at **Three Dollars and Fifty Cents each.**

Number Nine. Second floor, Tenth street.
Two Hundred and Fifty White Lawn Aprons—good quality; two styles, with one or two rows of inserting of embroidery; deep hem. Regular value, 50c. Now **Twenty-five Cents.**

Number Eleven. Basement.
Twenty-five Charles Field Haviland Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces, including soup tureen; dainty flower decorations. Never sold at less than $20. At **Thirteen Dollars and Fifty Cents a set.**

Number Thirteen. Basement.
Seventy-five French China Dinner Plates, decorated with double bands of maroon, covered with relief gold, with wreath of roses on white ground between the bands; gold rosette center. Least price before $21 a dozen. Now at **One Dollar.**

Number Fourteen. Basement.
One Hundred and Sixty Bavarian China Dinner Plates, with rose and green lustre borders, on which are three medallions of flowers in border of gold, with wreaths of gold over color. Were $12 a dozen. Now at **Fifty Cents Each.**

Number Fifteen. Basement.
Two Hundred and Eighty French Dinner Plates, with rose border and roses scattered over centre of plate. Were $6 a dozen. This Under-Priced Offering at **Twenty-five Cents Each.**

Number Twenty-five. Basement.
Fifty dozen Oyster Forks, Rogers' Extra (A1) silver plate. Value $2; now offered at **One Dollar a Dozen.**

Number Twenty-six. Basement.
Twenty Dozen Coffee Spoons, Rogers' Extra (A1) silver plate. Value $1.50; now offered at **Seventy-five Cents a Dozen.**

Number Twenty-eight. Basement.
One Hundred Men's and Women's Eclipse Bicycles. This is the best bicycle bargain of the year in a "1900" model. The Eclipse sold regularly until our recent purchase of 1,500 wheels at $40.00 each. There will be no more when this lot is sold, excepting at the regular price. Women's 21 in., only **Fifteen Dollars and Fifty Cents**; Men's 22 and 24 in., with Morrow coaster brakes, at **Twenty Dollars.**

Number Thirty. Fourth avenue.
Fifty Dozen Strong, Heavy Bleached Dinner Napkins of Scotch damask; in a range of good patterns; 24 inches square. Our regular $2.50 quality; now offered at **One Dollar and Sixty-five Cents a dozen.**

Number Thirty-one. Fourth avenue.
Six Hundred Yards of Splendid Bleached German Damask Table Linen—handsome, yet one of the best wearing weaves that is made; 70 inches wide. Our regular $1 quality in this Under-Priced Offering at **Sixty-five Cents a yard.**

Number Thirty-two. Third floor.
Forty Pairs of Blankets—"The Beverly"—made of clean well-scoured wool, on cotton warp; warm and sightly; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs. They were low-priced at $3.75. Now **Two Dollars and Eighty-five Cents a pair.**

Number Thirty-four. Broadway.
Seven Hundred Dozen Women's Linen Handkerchiefs from St. Gall's best maker. Beautiful goods, not strictly perfect. No serious faults. 50c. kinds are 25c.; 75c. grade at 35c.; and $1.00 and $2.00 handkerchiefs at **Fifty Cents each.**

Number Thirty-five. Rotunda.
Three hundred yards of Fancy Silks—figured peau de Cygne in solid colors, striped taffetas, figured taffetas, in dark and evening shades—large variety of patterns. Values in the lot up to $1.50—none sold for less than 65c. until now. **Fifty Cents a yard.**

Number Thirty-six. Rotunda.
Eight Hundred Yards of Fancy Silks—brocaded satins in solid colors, and white on color; black-and-white taffetas in satin bars and stripes. None sold for less than 85c, and some of these are $1.25 values. Now offered at **Sixty-Five Cents a yard.**

Number Thirty-seven. Rotunda.
Five Hundred Yards of Fancy Silks—blistered crepes, embroidered taffetas, striped taffetas, figured Louisines in evening shades, and brocaded surah in solid colors. Values $1.25 to $2. Now at **Eighty-Five cents a yard.**

Number Thirty-eight. Fifth floor.
Sixteen Trunks reduced to **Half-Price,** right from our own stocks; all in good condition; some for women, others for men. Values $10.50 to $25; now at **Five Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents to Twelve Dollars and a Half each.**

Number Forty-two. Fourth avenue.
Four Hundred Yards of All-Wool Venetian Cloth, 36 inches wide, in thirteen choice colorings of tan, brown, gray, navy blue, garnet, cardinal, cadet blue and green. Value 60c; now offered at **Thirty-eight Cents a yard.**

Number Forty-three. Fourth avenue.
One Thousand Yards of All-Wool Henrietta, 38 inches wide, in twenty new colorings, made for this present season, to be sold at 50c. Now offered at **Forty Cents a yard.**

Number Forty-four. Fourth avenue.
Eight Hundred Yards of Black All-Wool Zibeline, highly lustrous from the fine quality of wool used; 46 inches wide. Regular 85c quality; now offered at **Forty-five cents a yard.**

Number Forty-eight. Fourth floor.
Box or Wardrobe Couches, the style that does not have to be moved from the wall to open; square tufting; best springs; all hair with cotton top; coverings of denim, Hungarian cloth or drapery effects in various colorings; size 6 ft. 4 in. long, 30 inches wide; inside box 8 inches deep, muslin lined. Value $22. Now made to order at **Fourteen Dollars each.**

Number Forty-nine. Fourth floor.
Oak or imitation Mahogany Wood Frame Couches; pillow head; square tufting; all hair with cotton top; size 6 ft. 4 in. long by 30 in. wide; coverings of figured velour in latest patterns. Value $25. Now made to order at **Sixteen Dollars each.**

Number Fifty. Fourth floor.
Bow Foot, Pillow Head Couches, 6 ft. 4 in. long by 30 in. wide; square tufting; all hair with cotton top; covered in velours of tapestry and finished with heavy bullion fringe; large full head; fine construction and finish. Value $26. Now made to order at **Eighteen Dollars each.**

Number Fifty-one. Tenth Street.
Four thousand yards of bright new Fancy Ribbons, in beautiful colorings of pink, blue, violet, nile green and yellow, corded with white; three inches wide; crisp and fresh; right from the looms. Value 18c, at **Ten Cents a Yard.**

Number Fifty-two. Broadway.
Four hundred Umbrellas—men's and women's—26 and 28 inches, of excellent union taffeta. The handles were manufacturers' samples; hence these umbrellas that are splendid $2.50 and $3 values are now offered at **One Dollar and a Half Each.**

Number Fifty-three. Broadway.
Two Hundred Women's Umbrellas, of fine serge silk, with handsome handles of horn, pearl, ivory and natural woods, neatly carved and capped with sterling silver. Worth $3.50 to $4.50. Now at **Two Dollars and a Half Each.**

Number Fifty-four. Third floor.
A hundred and fifty-four Ingrain Art Squares—carpets woven in one piece; in two grades, four sizes in each. These new prices:
3x3 yards, $6, from $9; $4, from $6.75.
3x3½ yards, $7, from $10.50; $5, from $8.
3x5 yards, $10, from $15; $7, from $11.25.
4x5 yards, $14, from $20; $10, from $15.

Number Fifty-five. Third floor.
One hundred and ninety Algerian Rugs, imported; made of mohair, soft, silky, and very serviceable; in three sizes:
30x36 in., worth $5; now $2.50.
24x56 in., worth $6; now $3.
30x60 in., worth $8; now $4.

Number Fifty-six. Third floor.
A limited number of Mooj Rugs—the most popular of floor coverings; made in colors, from cocoa fibre; artistic and serviceable. These sizes:
18x36 in., at 50c, from 75c. 9x12 ft., at $12, from $18.
26x54 in., at $1, from $1.50. 12x15 ft., at $20, from $30

Number Fifty-seven. Basement.
Fifty English Porcelain Chamber Toilet Sets of twelve pieces, including slop jar; in four colors, gray, pink, green and blue, with underglaze prints. Never sold for less than $5; now at **Three Dollars and Seventy-five Cents a Set.**

Number Fifty-eight. Fourth avenue.
A Hundred and Fourteen Dozen Scotch Huckaback Towels, with hemmed ends; size 18x36 in.; heavy and absorbent, washed, ready for use. Our price last week 16c. Now at **Ten Cents Each.**

Number Fifty-nine. Fourth avenue.
A hundred and twenty-five dozen snow-white Turkish Bath Towels, size 20x43 inches; plain white or with red or blue borders. Saturday's low price was 10c; now **Four for a Quarter.**

Number Sixty. Third floor.
Forty-four Tapestry Table Covers, in four sizes; new colorings and patterns, 1½ yards square; $2 each regularly, now $1.25; 2 yards square, $3.85 each regularly, now $2.50; 2½x2 yards, $5 each regularly, now $3.25; 3x2 yards, $7.25 each regularly, now **Four Dollars and Seventy-five Cents.**

Number Sixty-one. Third floor.
One hundred yards of silk damask for draperies; four colorings; floral patterns; $3.50 a yard on Saturday. Price, **$2.50 a yard.**

Number Sixty-two. Third floor.
Forty-eight Pairs of Cotton Repp Portieres, corded edge and bottom; 5 colorings; fleur-de-lis patterns. Until to-day $6.50, now **Four Dollars and Fifty Cents a Pair.**

Number Sixty-three. Second floor.
Fifty Women's Suits, of black and blue cheviot serges, with jackets in blouse and fly-front styles. Values $13.50 to $18. Price, **Ten Dollars Each.**

Number Sixty-four. Second floor.
Thirty-five Women's Suits of Venetian Cloth and homespun mixtures; some silk-lined throughout; all with blouse style jackets. Values $20 to $25. The price, **Fifteen Dollars Each.**

Number Sixty-five. Second floor.
One Hundred and Seventy-five Women's Skirts for walking, golfing or rainy days. Of single or double-faced cheviot, in Oxford blue, tan and gray; finished with rows of tailor-stitching. Values $3.75 to $5.50. **Three Dollars Each.**

Number Sixty-six. Second floor.
Women's Jackets, in several pretty styles; blazer and fly-front, of black kersey, lined with black satin. Values originally up to $13.50. Now choose for **Five Dollars Each.**

Number Sixty-seven. Second floor.
Women's Jackets of black kersey and unfinished worsteds, with linings of taffeta or satin. Values up to $20. Now at **Ten Dollars Each.**

Number Sixty-eight. Broadway.
Lot of Samples of English Razor-steel Shears, in sizes 5½ to 8½ in.; extra highly tempered. Value $1, at **50 Cents Each.**

Number Sixty-nine. Broadway.
Sample lots of Pocket Knives; best English steel blades, and combination knives; ivory, pearl and genuine stag handles. Values $1.50 to $4. Now at **One Dollar Each.**

Number Seventy. Broadway.
Manufacturers' samples of Razors, in various concave styles of blades, with black and fancy handles. Values $1 and $1.50. Now at **Fifty Cents Each.**

Number Seventy-one.
Five hundred Combination Pocket-books, of seal, morocco and walrus grain; tan, gray, brown and black. Value 50c, price 35c. Also 300 finger pouches of genuine pigskin, with inside pocket, calf lined flap. Value 50c; price **Thirty-five Cents.**

Number Seventy-two. Broadway.
Five hundred Combination Pocket-books, of seal, morocco, walrus, grain and pigskin; and 300 Women's Pocket-books of seal lined with calfskin. Values in these two lots are $1 and $2; price for either kind, **Seventy-five Cents.**

Number Seventy-three. Fourth avenue.
A thousand yards of 26-inch all-wool Shirt Waist Flannel, in eighteen best colorings and black. Never less than 28c; now **Twenty Cents a yard.**

Number Seventy-four. Broadway.
Women's Stockings of fine gauge cotton, seamless, in sizes 9 and 9½ only; fast black; ribbed; plain with colored tops, and colored and striped. Value 12½c a pair. Now at **3 Pairs for 25c.**

Number Seventy-five. Broadway.
Women's fast black cotton Stockings, with colored embroidered fronts; others with lace ankles; some of lisle thread with embroidered fronts. Value 50c. Now at **Twenty-five Cents a Pair.**

Number Seventy-six. Broadway.
Men's fine gauge cotton Half Hose, seamless, fast black, tan shades and cadet blue. Value 12½c. Now at **Three Pairs for a Quarter.**

Number Seventy-seven. Broadway.
Women's Lustre Cotton Vests, ribbed; low neck, sleeveless; with three styles of fancy trimming around neck and armholes. Worth 50c, now at **Twenty-five Cents Each.**

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. SCHURZ AND THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Schurz began his long plea against what he terms "imperialism" last Friday with the following statement:

When forty-three years ago, after five years' residence in the country, I became a citizen of this Republic, I took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. I understood that oath to mean that I would remain faithful to those principles of free government which are laid down in the Declaration of Independence and form the vital spirit of the fundamental law of our democracy.

Mr. Schurz then, in an address of nearly ten columns, attempts to show that the treatment of the Filipinos by Mr. McKinley and his Administration has been in defiance of the Constitution and of law. It is a noticeable fact that Mr. Schurz ignores the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States throughout his long address, and sets up his own judgment and his own construction of the Constitution as infallible, although it is supported neither by precedent nor principle. He questions both the title of the United States to the Philippine Islands as well as the legality of the Government set up by the Administration, besides making a large number of assertions which are based solely upon his imagination, without the slightest foundation either in fact or in any declarations made by Mr. McKinley or by any one authorized to speak for his Administration.

He seems to assume that the United States has no intention at any time of incorporating these islands into the body politic, but alleges (upon what authority he fails to state) that it has been practically determined to rule them for all time by a government imposed upon them without their consent and to be continued by officials in whose selection they shall have no voice. He charges that we have bought the Philippine Islanders at $2 a head, and has much to say about "government without the consent of the governed"—all in a manner wholly unworthy of one who has occupied the high positions which have fallen to Mr. Schurz's lot. None of Mr. Schurz's old friends can read these most extraordinary statements without being pained by both their manner and their matter. It is not intended in this article to follow Mr. Schurz through all his mazes of speech, but rather to point out to him and to those who have been in the past wont to look up to his opinion that the whole structure upon which he has spent so many days and weeks of anxious toil is built upon a foundation of sand, which many years ago has been brushed aside by the highest tribunal in our country as untenable.

Mr. Schurz seems to have overlooked the fact that for more than a century we have had a Supreme Court whose duty it has been to construe the Constitution of the United States. The peaceable citizens of the United States have been accustomed to accept the decisions of this, the greatest and most powerful court in the world, as final. It is true that the Bryanites in 1896 advocated the destruction of the effect of certain of these decisions by changing or adding to the personnel of that court pliable tools, willing to subvert accepted principals of law for demagogical ends. It is equally true that the Kansas City platform of 1900 adopted all the planks of the Chicago platform of 1896; but no one at all familiar with Mr. Schurz and his past for a moment dreamed, or would willingly even now believe, that he is a supporter of these anarchistical doctrines.

Among the earliest cases in which the authority of the United States to acquire foreign territory and the method proper to be pursued in its government were under consideration by the Supreme Court is that of the American Insurance Company et al. versus Canter, 1 Peters, 511, decided at the January term, 1828. The opinion of the court was delivered by John Marshall, commonly accounted the greatest of our Chief Justices. In speaking of the treaty by which Spain ceded Florida to the United States he said:

This treaty is the law of the land and admits the inhabitants of Florida to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the United States. It is unnecessary to inquire whether this is not their condition independent of stipulation. They do not, however, participate in political power; they do not share in the Government till Florida shall have become a State. In the meantime, Florida continues to be a Territory of the United States, governed by virtue of that clause in the Constitution which empowers Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

Perhaps the power of governing a Territory belonging to the United States which has not, by becoming a State, acquired the means of self-government may result necessarily from the fact that it is not within the jurisdiction of the United States. The right to govern may be the inevitable consequences of the right to acquire territory. Whichever may be the source whence the power is derived, the possession of it is unquestioned.

The first paragraph just cited was quoted in full in the opinion of the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Boyd vs. Thayer, (143 U. S., 135,) decided at the February term, 1892, and Chief Justice Fuller continues:

It is too late at this day to question the plenary power of Congress over the Territories. As observed by Mr. Justice Matthews, delivering the opinion of the court in Murphy vs. Ramsey, 114 U. S., 15, 44: "It rests with Congress to say whether, in a given case, any of the people resident in the Territory shall participate in the election of its officers, or the making of its laws, and it may, therefore, take from them any right of suffrage which it may previously have conferred, or at any time modify or abridge it, as it may deem expedient." The right of self-government as known to our system as a constitutional franchise belongs under the Constitution to the States and the people thereof, by whom the Constitution was ordained, and to whom by its terms all power not conferred by it upon the Government of the United States was expressly reserved. The personal and civil rights of the inhabitants of the Territories are secured to them as to other citizens by the principles of constitutional liberty which restrain all the agencies of government, State and National; their political rights are franchises which they hold as privileges in the legislative discretion of the Congress of the United States.

In the case of the Mormon Church vs. United States, 136 U. S., 1, the opinion of the court was delivered by Mr. Justice Bradley, and we quote from this from the beginning (Page 42):

The power of the United States over the Territories of the United States is general and plenary, arising from and incidental to the right to acquire territory itself, and from power given by the Constitution itself to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. It would be absurd to hold that the United States has power to acquire territory and no power to govern it when acquired. The power to acquire territory others than the territory northwest of the Ohio River, (which belonged to the United States at the adoption of the Constitution,) is derived from the treaty making power and the power to declare and carry on war. The incidents of these powers are those of National sovereignty, and belonging to all independent Governments. The power to make acquisitions of territory by treaty and by cession is an incident of national sovereignty. The Territory of Louisiana, when acquired from France, and the Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, when acquired from Mexico, became the absolute property and domain of the United States, subject to such conditions as the Government, in its diplomatic negotiations, had seen fit to accept relating to the rights of the people then inhabiting those Territories. Having rightfully acquired said Territories, the United States Government was the only one which could impose laws upon them, and its sovereignty over them was complete. No State of the Union had any such right of sovereignty over them; no other country nor Government had any such right. These propositions are so elementary, and so necessarily follow from the condition of things arising upon the acquisition of new territory, that they need no argument to support them. They are self-evident.

Mr. Justice Daniel, in delivering the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Leitensdorfer vs. Webb, 20 How., 176, in discussing the overthrow of the Civil Government of the Territory of New Mexico, and the institution by Gen. Kearney, under the sanction and authority of the United States, of a provisional or temporary government for the acquired country, held, that the former political relations between the inhabitants of the acquired territory and the superseded political authority were dissolved, and continued:

Among the consequences which would be necessarily incident to the change of sovereignty, would be the appointment or control of the agents by whom and the modes in which the Government of the occupant should be administered—this result being indispensable, in order to secure those objects for which such a Government is usually established.

This is the principle of the law of nations, as expounded by the highest authorities. In the case of the Fama, in the fifth of Robinson's Rep., Page 106, Sir William Scott declares it to be "the settled principle of the law of nations that the inhabitants of a conquered territory change their allegiance, and their relation to their former sovereign is dissolved; but their relations to each other, and their rights of property not taken from them by the order of the conquered, remain undisturbed."

Citations might be multiplied in support of the principles decided by the cases from which we have quoted. The theory that a country which acquired territory, either by purchase or by conquest, purchases the inhabitants thereof at so much a head is a novel one, which, we will venture to state, cannot find support in any authority, either ancient or modern, upon international law.

Nor does Mr. Schurz fare very much better by his construction of the Declaration of Independence. That instrument, by its very terms, purports to be simply a declaration of conditions then existent and principles of natural justice believed to be applicable to such then existing conditions. It was never intended to cover conditions not dreamt of by those who promulgated it, and, so far as the main contention of Mr. Schurz is concerned, was declared by the United States Supreme Court not even applicable to members of a race then actually living within the original thirteen States. No one has ever attempted to apply it to the Indians. We quote the language of Chief Justice Taney in the celebrated case of Dred Scott vs. Sandford, (19 How., 393, from Pages 409 to 411:)

The language of the Declaration of Independence is equally conclusive.

It begins by declaring that "when, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitles them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

It then proceeds to say: "We hold these truths to be self evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among them is life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The general words above quoted seem to embrace the whole human family, and if they were used in a similar instrument at this day would be so understood. But it is too clear for dispute, that the enslaved African race were not intended to be included, and formed no part of the people who framed and adopted this declaration; for if the language, as understood in this day, would embrace them, the conduct of the distinguished men who framed the Declaration of Independence would have been utterly and flagrantly inconsistent with the principles they asserted; and instead of the sympathy of mankind, to which they so confidently appealed, they would have deserved and received universal rebuke and reprobation.

Yet the men who framed this declaration were great men—high in literary acquirements, high in their sense of honor, and incapable of asserting principles inconsistent with those on which they were acting. They perfectly understood the meaning of the language they used, and how it would be understood by others, and they knew that it would not in any part of the civilized world be supposed to embrace the negro race, which, by common consent, had been excluded from civilized Governments and the family of nations and doomed to slavery. They spoke and acted according to the then established doctrines and principles and in the ordinary language of the day, and no one misunderstood them. The unhappy black race were separated from the white by indelible marks and laws long before established, and were never thought of or spoken of except as property, and when the claims of the owner or the profit of the trader were supposed to need protection.

This state of public opinion had undergone no change when the Constitution was adopted as is equally evident from its provisions and language.

The brief preamble sets forth by whom it was formed, for what purposes, and for whose benefit and protection. It declares that it is formed by the people of the United States; that is to say, by those who were members of the different political communities in the several States, and its great object is declared to be to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. It speaks in general terms of the people of the United States and of citizens of the several States when it is providing for the exercise of the powers granted or the privileges secured to the citizen. It does not define what description of persons are intended to be included under these terms, or who shall be regarded as a citizen and one of the people. It uses them as terms so well understood that no further description or definition was necessary.

We might properly say to Mr. Schurz, "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis," (Times change and we are changed by them)—but we need not. The foregoing quotations abundantly establish that the action of Mr. McKinley and of his Administration in the treatment of the Filipinos and the government of the Philippine Islands was strictly in accordance with the laws of the United States and the usages and principles of international law. The unwarrantable and unwarranted attack upon Mr. McKinley should, and doubtlessly will, have the results of all similar attacks in the past—it will induce all law-abiding, self-respecting, and patriotic citizens of the country to vote for his re-election and to put, in the most emphatic manner possible, their stamp of disapproval upon those who wish to subvert existing institutions and desire even to tamper with the the highest tribunal in our land for the purpose of gaining their anarchistic purposes.

In conclusion, we feel impelled to refer to the further fact, which Mr. Schurz has carefully ignored, namely, that the future government of the Philippines is a matter for the future consideration of Congress—it does not depend upon the decision of any one man nor the judgment of any existing body of men. Doubtless, as the circumstances in the islands and the conditions of the natives change, so will the extent of self-government which the American people, speaking through their chosen representatives, will accord to them be extended, until ultimately, when civilization shall have reached them, when enlightenment shall have taken the place of superstition, and education driven out ignorance, they will receive the full rights of statehood and full representation in the halls of Congress. BENNO LOEWY.

New York, Oct. 6, 1900.

ACCUSED OF STEALING A SHAVE.

Homeless Man Said He Lost a Dime and Therefore Couldn't Pay.

"Well," said Magistrate Cornell, when an Italian barber of Seventh Avenue explained to him yesterday morning in the Jefferson Market Court that he had caused the arrest of Dennis Brennan, a prisoner at the bar, for getting a shave and not paying for it, "this is the first time in my experience that I have had before me a man charged with the larceny of a shave."

Brennan, who said he had no home, explained that he had a dime in his pocket, but when he searched for it after getting the shave found that he had lost it.

Magistrate Cornell gave as his opinion that for a man who had no home and no work to seek a shave was a very commendable act. Hearing this the barber agreed to withdraw the complaint. Turning to the prisoner the Magistrate said:

"How would you like to have a home on the island for a month."

"If you think it is a good thing," replied Brennan, "I am willing to go there." Then he continued in a rambling way: "I not only lost my 10 cents, but I have been losing things. Then there are many persons chasing me."

The Magistrate committed him to Bellevue to be examined as to his sanity.

AGED WOMAN'S DEATH BY FIRE.

Mrs. Bessler, 81 Years Old, Meets with Fatal Accident.

LYNBROOK, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Caroline Bessler, eighty-one years old, was burned to death here this morning. How her night clothing took fire is not known. She was infirm and almost helpless. She lived with her daughter, the wife of John Pitz, a hotel keeper here. About 2 o'clock this morning the aged woman is supposed to have gone into the hall of the hotel from her room, and in some manner set her clothing on fire from the gas jet.

One of the inmates of the house gave the alarm on smelling smoke, and Mr. Pitz found his mother-in-law in her room with the bed on fire. She died six hours later. Justice Hawkins will hold an inquest.

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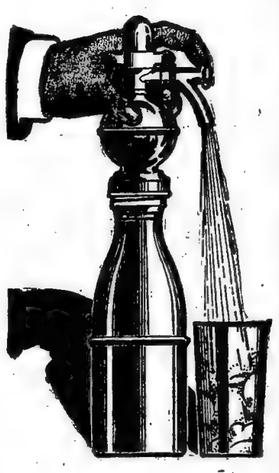

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Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; city references; no cards. 438 West 56th St., Brennan's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; cook and chambermaid; best city reference. Call Monday, 926 6th Av., Horan's bell. No cards.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; best city reference. Burns, 433 West 56th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Do you want a French governess or conversational French? Blanche, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a German; good references. Schmidt, 305 East 90th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl for housework in private family. 411 East 29th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By German girl; good cook and laundress; no cards. 956 3d Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid. Call from 10 to 11 o'clock, 18 West 72d St.

Laundresses.

FAMILY LAUNDRESS.—Flannels, silks, laces a specialty; sunny yard; references from best families. Miss Reynolds, 140 West 52d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS—MAID.—A lady wishes to place as seamstress and maid, or seamstress and chambermaid, a girl whom she thoroughly recommends. Apply 316 West 102d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress; takes work home or by day; repairing dresses, alterations, remodeling; family sewing, curtains, cushions. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—A lady wishes to place as seamstress and maid, or seamstress and chambermaid, a girl whom she thoroughly recommends. Apply 316 West 102d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to recommend her butler, (Frenchman,) who is a first-class man as butler and valet in every respect. L. G., Box 281, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; just disengaged; highest recommendation from prominent families for the past seventeen years; country preferred. J. E., 921 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; honest, sober, reliable man; good driver; well recommended; city references. F. Doyle, 115 West 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION.—Young gentleman, 30, linguist, traveled extensively, wishes companion's position with pleasure-business party. L., Box 99, 1,242 Broadway.

OVERSEER.—Single man, born Russian, wishes position as overseer in gardening forestry; best references. F., Box 173 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, SEEKS POSITION AT ANYthing; fair penman; furnish unquestionable references. L. E., Box 190 Times.

WANTED—Lithographic poster artists in black and colors; good wages and steady employment to competent men. Address THE DONALDSON LITHO. CO., Cincinnati, O. (Newport, Ky., is a suburb of Cincinnati, O.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRADUATED MASSEUSE WILL GIVE MASsage, electric treatment, pine needles, and vapor baths. J. La Rose, 24 West 60th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHUMACHER, CHARLES AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, jeweler, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 46 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1900. CHARLES A. SCHUMACHER, DAVID H. P. McCUTCHEON, HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, Executors of CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, deceased.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH JORDAN, Bankrupt.—No. 1384. Notice of filing and settlement of trustee's final account.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the trustee in bankruptcy in this proceeding has filed his final account in the office of the undersigned referee herein, where it can be inspected by creditors, and that a final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the referee's office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on October twenty-third, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which meeting the said trustee's account will be examined, and if found correct the same will be allowed, and the said trustee discharged of his trust and the amount, if any, remaining for dividends, will be determined by the referee, a final dividend will be declared, if there are funds applicable thereto, and any other business proper to be performed at said meeting, may be transacted.

Dated, New York, October 6th, 1900.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, Bankrupt.—No. 2,989.

To the creditors of Joseph Rosenthal of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Rosenthal was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of October, A. D., 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 1st, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,893.—FRANK G. DOSSERT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank G. Dossert of the City of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and others persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 6, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK J. LEWIS, bankrupt.—No. 3,001.

To the creditors of FREDERICK J. LEWIS of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Frederick J. Lewis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 4th, 1900.

NO. 3008.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL GROSS, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Michael Gross of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Michael Gross was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 6th, 1900.

NO. 3,010.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER J. CARPENTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peter J. Carpenter of Dobbs Ferry, County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Peter J. Carpenter was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in New York City, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 6th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK J. LEWIS, bankrupt.—No. 3,001.

To the creditors of FREDERICK J. LEWIS of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Frederick J. Lewis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 8, 1900.

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THE THIRTEENTH CONGRESS DISTRICT.

The City of New York has been treated with peculiar contempt by Mr. CROKER in the matter of its representative in Congress from the Thirteenth District, who in the present Congress is Mr. JEFFERSON M. LEVY.

That gentleman is a Democrat with a fervent devotion to the principles of the statesman after whom he is named, a devotion that is in the nature of an obsession, so firmly and constantly does it sway his views and conduct in public life. Some of his opponents declare that in Jeffersonianism he is almost a crank, and that his purchase of Monticello, the former home of the Father of Democracy, is the incident in his career that gives him the deepest satisfaction. But in these degenerate days of the party we may wish as to Mr. LEVY as GEORGE III. wished as to WOLFE, that he would "bite some of the others." Mr. LEVY is distinguished from most of the active Democrats of the time by knowing the life and the principles of JEFFERSON, and not using the name as a campaign catchword merely. It was in strict accordance with JEFFERSON'S teachings that Mr. LEVY refused to obey the dictation of Tammany Hall and its boss and remained faithful to the sound-money cause. For this he was, in the classic language of the heeler, "tron down" by Mr. CROKER and the nomination for Congress given to that unspeakable freak Mr. OLIVER HAZARD PERRY BELMONT, who has managed to bring discredit on more honored names at a time than any man at present in American politics.

This action was at once a deliberate insult and an attempted injury to the people of the district and of the city. If Mr. BELMONT is elected, he will support the most extreme ideas of BRYAN, not, indeed, because he is attached to them—he has shown little capacity for forming or intelligently holding anything that could be called a political idea—but because he can be relied on to follow slavishly the orders of his party leaders. The Thirteenth District contains among its voters probably a larger proportion of men identified with the commerce, finance, and industry of the country than any other in the Union. In that regard it stands for the whole great city, the business interests of which exceed many times those of the entire Nation at the time of the Declaration of Independence, or even at the time of the inauguration of WASHINGTON. It is nothing less than an outrage that this district should be represented in Congress by a man seriously lacking in character and ability and hostile from the most ignoble motives, to the real interests of the people. It is especially outrageous that this should be attempted by Mr. CROKER merely to gratify his wounded vanity and to enforce the vulgar despotism he exercises in defiance of the welfare of his party both locally and in the Nation.

The attempt can be foiled only by the election of Mr. BELMONT'S opponent, the Republican candidate, Mr. W. R. WILCOX. This gentleman, though not prominent heretofore, is of good reputation for character and intelligence and entirely to be relied on as a supporter of the gold standard. In all these regards he is the complete opposite of Mr. BELMONT. He ought to be elected, and the business men of the district should see that not a vote is lost to him which by honorable means can be secured. It would be a particular shame if what was the old City of New York, with its enormous business interests, should be without a single representative willing and able to support the cause of sound finance.

MR. CROKER AND THE SINGLE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

It was probably a surprise to most of our readers to learn yesterday morning that Mr. CROKER had announced his conversion to the principle of a single head for the Police Department. It is not consistent with his previous course nor with his apparent interest as the chief manager of the business of Tammany.

THE TIMES has long advocated this principle. There are certain functions of the Police Department in this city which, under the terms of the Constitution, cannot be discharged by a single head, principally those relating to the elections; but these can be taken away from the department by statute, as was done in the City of Brooklyn. With this change there is nothing in the work of the department that cannot be administered much better by one man than by a board, and especially a bi-partisan board. Mr. CROKER puts his present opinion on a perfectly sound basis when he says that with a single head greater responsibility can be had.

We are not foolish enough to imagine that a perfect administration of the police force can be secured by this change of organization, or by any other. When Mr. PARTRIDGE, now Superintendent of Public Works in the State Government, was the Police Commissioner of Brooklyn, the department was in excellent condition, honest, alert, efficient, disciplined. Afterward, under different management, it was far inferior. Much will depend on the individual Commissioner. All that can be fairly claimed for the single-head system is that it affords greater inducement to the head of the force to do well and makes it easier to hold him to account if he does not do well. On the face of it, this would seem to be a strong reason why Mr. CROKER should not favor the change. He has never shown any distressing anxiety for good work in the Police Department or in any other, or for strict responsibility except that which he enforces toward himself. We do not pretend to account for his change of mind. His present announcement may be only a "bluff" of the same sort as his preposterous offer to co-operate with the clergy in the suppression of vice on the east side. Or he may have concluded from his experience with the single heads of other departments that the concentration of power on the whole makes his own control more complete.

This last explanation has much to sustain it. The responsibility of each single department head must be enforced chiefly, if not altogether, through the Mayor, who makes the appointments, and who is himself the single head of the whole city administration. But in this city, on the one hand the Mayor has not full control because he cannot remove his appointees, and on the other hand Mr. VAN WYCK has openly avowed his utter indifference to the conduct of his appointees, has refused to consider himself accountable for them in any degree, and as a matter of fact holds them to be responsible only to the political master whom he also obeys. In these circumstances, it is not at all remarkable that Mr. CROKER should give in his adherence to the principle of a single-headed Police Department. If we are to go on under the loose, shambling, stupid makeshift pretense of a home-rule system that we have now, thanks to the amazing charter with which the Republicans saddled the city, the single-headed department of Police would probably be easier for Mr. CROKER to handle and not in any sensible degree more subject to the influence of decent public opinion. Nevertheless, if Mr. CROKER will really aid in securing such a department, it would be a step in advance because, with the right of removal put in the hands of the Mayor, great improvement might in time be made.

BRYAN'S IMPEDED VERACITY.

On Sept. 26 Mr. W. J. BRYAN, a citizen of Nebraska, who was then whirling about in search of trusts and trouble near his own home, made a speech at Nebraska City, in which he pounced upon the Argo Starch Factory in that place as a fearful example of the ruinous effect of trusts. Mr. J. STERLING MORTON, "a Democrat, but not a revolutionist," denounced the Demo-Popocratic candidate for misrepresentation. BRYAN has had something to say in return, and that has provoked Mr. MORTON to further retort. When Mr. MORTON is provoked he is apt to be sharp in the use of language.

In a recent number of The Conservative, which Mr. MORTON publishes, he renews his talk about the Argo Starch Factory. He insists that the factory is not a trust, under the decision of the New York Court of Appeals of June, 1890, and he insists that under that decision there is not now in Nebraska City or elsewhere in the United States such a trust, "except in free-silver organizations which have combined in a trust of candidature to prevent competition for office."

Mr. MORTON quotes the decision in the Sugar Trust case, and then turns again to BRYAN. The Democratic candidate had persuaded the Attorney General of Nebraska to proceed against the factory as in a trust. They knew it was not in a trust. "Nevertheless," says Mr. MORTON, "Col. BRYAN, the peerless and fearless lawyer, whose wonderful success as an attorney at Lincoln is blazoned on the court dockets and in the names of myriads of clients, said, with an obvious impediment in his veracity":

> Now, when the Argo Company was owned by people here, and when it was controlled by people in this city, if there was a strike the men who had charge of the concern were as interested as were the laborers, but when it is a part of the great Starch Trust, managed by paid men in the employ of the head office, who have no interest whatever in the men, they can close down the factory and the laborer is helpless because the trust can do its work somewhere else after it has frozen out the laborer here.
> This attempt to form a Starch Trust and embody your factory in that trust is simply an attempt to transfer the management to New York, and therefore its wishes will have no effect. Your people who live here are more interested in destroying this Starch Trust than the people who live in other parts of the State.

This, according to Mr. MORTON, was "an absolute lie." If the orator was not lying, it was "because he did not desire to know the truth." The employers in the factory were residents of Nebraska City, they never did close the factory or throw the employes out of work, and the concern had been made the subject of an action to annoy it and to give notice to capital to keep out and to get out of Nebraska. "Why was this suit brought?" he asks, and he replies: "Let the man, men, or neuter-gender citizens who suggested the suit show up and tell."

Mr. MORTON is responsible, in large measure, for BRYAN and his prominence in Nebraska. He has had opportunity to study him in this and other situations, and we take the liberty of grouping a few of his opinions of his protégé to convey a repentant patron's later judgment of the sincerity and soundness of the man he helped to make:

> He is a destroying cyclone, howling through the country, cursing the upbuilders as cumberers of the earth, and assuming to be the guardian of the rights of the poor and the plain people. Can insolence, assumption, and supercilious conceit go further?
> Disaster is desired by BRYAN and SMYTH. They are evolutions from calamity. They cannot live without calamity. And now in the blessed year 1900, when God and nature have made normal calamity impossible by kindly giving good crops, health, and prosperity to the people, BRYAN and SMYTH propose artificial calamity by legal process. It is essential to fusion success.
> For that success these two men would sacrifice capital, labor, property, and wage earners, and Nebraska City itself. They are twin dynamos to generate discontent, to paralyze prosperity, and shatter thrift. They are exponents of the corrupt camps of CROKER and Tammany Hall, whose money is backing their ticket.

THE PHILIPPINES AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Every day there appear in the newspapers strikingly similar sets of foreign dispatches. One set is dated "Pretoria" and signed "ROBERTS." The other set is dated "Manila" and signed "MACARTHUR." In each case, they describe certain small operations which can be called military only by courtesy, and which, in settled regions, would be the operations of the police. Nobody can read the two sets habitually without being struck by the similarity of the events which they respectively narrate.

All of which means that the war in South Africa is virtually over and the war in the Island of Luzon is also virtually over. The opposition in each case has dwindled to a state which one rather dignifies by calling it a guerrilla war. And in either case there cannot be any decent question as to the direction in which the sympathies of a lover of civilization should incline. We do not mean that there is no room for a fair difference of opinion about the merits of the war of which this is in each case the sequel. There are persons who hold that the military operations of the United States against the islanders of Luzon are acts of wanton oppression. There are other persons, comprising, indeed, most of Christendom outside the British Islands and the United States, who hold that the British war against the Transvaal was an offense against humanity. But all such persons, if they have any sense, are bound to respect accomplished facts, and to recognize that the irreconcilable Filipinos and the irreconcilable Boers are alike simply retarding the restoration of order; that their fight has in each case been definitely fought and lost, and that there is nothing to be done now but to restore order.

There is one difference. There is a party in this country which aims to encourage the beaten Filipinos to keep on fighting. There is no party in England which pretends to encourage the hopeless resistance of the Boers. To encourage the resistance of the Filipinos means nothing but to retard the re-establishment, or rather the establishment, of peace and industry in their country. To cast a vote to encourage them is to incur a serious responsibility.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

The whole connection of M. MILLERAND, the Socialist, with the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry should serve as an object lesson to those other European Governments which attempt to stem the slowly rising yet presently inexorable tide of popular discontent by restrictions placed upon speech and press. With the memory of the Commune still uneffaced, the Moderate Republicans looked upon the appearance of M. MILLERAND in the Cabinet Council with deep and unrestrained suspicion. For a time they could not imagine that his personal supporters in the Chamber were as unselfish in their advocacy of "the Cabinet of Republican Defense" as they themselves. On the other hand, the acceptance of the War portfolio by one who had washed out the crimes of the Commune by the blood of their fathers in political sentiment was quite as obnoxious to the friends of M. MILLERAND.

In the time that has passed since the formation of the present Cabinet, these two factions have gradually come to understand that they had more in common than the preservation and perpetuation of republican institutions, the threatened annihilation of which had at first drawn them together against a common foe. The Socialists saw that the aim of DE GALLIFFET was not to make the army a weapon that might be used against the laboring masses, but to mold it into an institution for national defense which should at all times be the servant and not the master of the people. What DE GALLIFFET did in reforming the military of France has now passed into the history of the Third Republic followed by expressions of approbation from all honest and intelligent Frenchmen, among whom none have been more sincere, none more enthusiastic than the followers of M. MILLERAND. And the work so well begun by Gen. le Marquis DE GALLIFFET is being completed by his successor.

Holding a portfolio which appeals to the reasoning and practical elements of French political life rather than to sentiment and tradition, the position of M. MILLERAND was much more difficult to maintain than that of his colleague in the War Office, although each started on his career handicapped by similar opposing forces. The task of gaining the good-will and trust of the Moderate Republicans was for the Minister of Commerce, perhaps less heavy than that of the Minister of War in reconciling the Radical Left to his administration, but M. MILLERAND by his very acceptance of a portfolio in a Cabinet under a bourgeois régime had become an outcast, according to the lights of a large body of Socialists. Thus French Socialism has been split into two factions, the "reformists," who believe strictly in legislative procedure, and the "revolutionaries," who are the lineal descendants of the "Communards" of 1871 and very possibly of the "Reds" of 1793.

This separation of the goats from the sheep of Socialism, as it were, is of itself important, for it has made the bourgeoisie more appreciative of the just rights and aspirations of the honest workingmen of France; but it is of special significance at this time, for simultaneously with the decree of the Socialist Congress in Paris that M. MILLERAND, as a Socialist, had no right to accept a portfolio from a bourgeois Government, comes the decree of the Socialist incumbent himself establishing Labor Councils, which, if they will not make strikes in France impossible, will at least enforce arbitration tending toward a speedy adjustment of differences that may exist between the employer and the employed. In showing that all just rights of the working classes are not incompatible with the existing form of government in France M. MILLERAND and his supporters in the Chamber are well rid of their unreasoning and passionate comrades, the "revolutionaries."

THE CENSOR IN ELMIRA.

The Elmira Gazette of Thursday contains an editorial upon "The Censor Comes Again," which expresses the great dissatisfaction of the writer with what he regards as the excessive and unwarrantable industry of the military censor in the Philippines. It protests in sufficiently vigorous and proper language against the mutilation and obliteration of accounts from Manila. There is no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the editor of The Gazette considers it unfair to the Elmira public to keep anything back.

On another page of The Gazette we find a long report of a meeting held in Elmira, and what purports to be the speech of Mr. JOHN DE WITT WARNER is reported at considerable length. We have looked through this report with some care to find remarks derogatory to our soldiers in the Philippines reported to have been uttered by Mr. WARNER. We do not find them. Is their absence to be attributed to the fact that they were not uttered, or to the discriminating industry of The Gazette's censor?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Presence of mind at once admirable and amusing, and a really delightful determination to look on the bright side of things, are shown by The Liverpool Mercury in some comments it makes on the purchase by the British Admiralty of 20,000 tons of American coal for warship use. The transaction is, it admits, just a bit startling to the patriotic Britisher, but it instantly adds that no particular worriment should result—first, because the American coal is as good as anything mined in Wales, and therefore the efficiency of the navy will not be diminished, and, second, because the addition of ocean freight to the cost of American coal will always make it too expensive to be a serious competitor in the English markets. It is in the Continental markets, hitherto monopolized by England, that, according to The Mercury, our rivalry is likely to be permanently successful. "Adding," it says, "first cost and carriage together, for both British and American coal, the latter will have an advantage in the ports of Spain and Italy and over the whole of the Mediterranean." Then comes this curious exhibition of optimism: "We can hardly say that we regret this prospect. It ought materially to reduce the enormous export from these shores of an asset of infinite value to ourselves. Our reserve stock can practically be measured, while that of the United States is vastly beyond calculation. Legislation designed to restrict export would not be popular, and probably no Government would venture to suggest it. But the object might possibly be attained, at least to some extent, by the legitimate operation of external competition." In other words, that having happened which everybody would have prevented if to do so had been possible, The Mercury sees a new hope dawning upon the situation. Ability to think that way is a great blessing.

—Dissent is expressed by The Philadelphia Medical Journal from the suggestion made recently in several quarters that the Galveston disaster, by enforcing resort to fire as a means of disposing of the dead, will attract wide attention to the advantages of cremation and so hasten the general substitution of it for earth burial in all civilized countries. This view of the case, the writer of the article declares, is a mistaken one, for, though the wholesale incinerations at Galveston will, indeed, familiarize the public mind with a plan in many practical respects much to be commended, it will also associate burning the dead with the terrible disaster which compelled resort to it on a large scale. "We think," continues the writer, "that many persons who have heretofore had only a prejudice against cremation will now feel a downright horror for it. Nevertheless, the example at Galveston appeals to the reason, even though it may shock the sentiments. Perhaps reason will eventually prevail in this matter, although unfortunately on this subject of the disposal of the dead, prejudice and sentiment, founded on long-prevailing customs, rituals, and beliefs, are well-nigh immovable in some minds. From the hygienic standpoint cremation is just as much to be commended as a regular practice in every city and town as it was at Galveston after that appalling calamity." No reasoning being—that is, no being who reasons on this particular subject—can doubt the truth of this last statement, and yet cremations take place in only a few large cities, and even there their number is minute as compared with that of burials. As The Medical Journal says, prejudice and sentiment are nearly all-controlling in the presence of death. Three or four men out of five will express a preference for cremation as the disposition to be made of their own bodies—when there is no immediate need of disposing of them at all—but they are few indeed who desire or dare to violate established customs in disposing of the bodies of others. The real and effective objection to cremation is the idea that it is "heathenish," and until that idea passes away or the evils of cemeteries become vastly more serious than they are now, the Western nations will continue to commit the departed to the earth.

—Southern sensitiveness has just been curiously illustrated at New Orleans. Tulane University has a new President, whose name is ALDERMAN, and, introducing him at the exercises which marked the opening of the term, the Rev. Dr. BEVERLEY WARNER, an eminent and highly respected citizen, said that when the people of the city first heard the name of the new President they had probably exclaimed, "What! bring another Alderman to New Orleans?" This excited some laughter, as clerical jests always do, and Dr. WARNER added: "We rejoice that he is here. He is to train the future Aldermen of New Orleans, and he is to train them so that we may hope he will purify even the City Hall." Now, in New York that would not have worried a single member of the local government in the slightest degree, and never a one of the City Fathers would have given it a moment's thought, much less have demanded an apology or an explanation. But New Orleans is different—perhaps in the character of its city officials, perhaps in the resentment by those officials of public criticism, even in the form of puns. No sooner had Dr. WARNER'S speech appeared in print than Mayor PAUL CAPDE VIELLE gave vehement expression to his anger and indignation that anybody should have intimated the need of purifying the City Hall, and to the reporters—who, we much fear, did not do quite all they might have done toward soothing His Honor's rage—he severely denounced the doctor for using his wit against a municipal administration like that with which New Orleans is at present favored. These remarks, together with those made by several equally aggrieved Aldermen, were at once submitted to Dr. WARNER, and he immediately denied any intention to offend, explaining that his speech was extemporaneous, and that the spirit of his words had been misunderstood. To straighten the matter out, he wrote to the Mayor a letter of regret that the latter should have seen anything personally offensive in the introductory address. He didn't assert that he thought the City Government a model of propriety, but he came pretty near it, and the Mayor, in a letter of reply, accepted the communication as an apology and begged the doctor to accept the assurance of his continued respect and esteem. So the sensation ended, but how queer that there should have been any sensation about a jeer at Aldermen!

—Senator MCCARREN having asserted that Senator HANNA has raised $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 with which to buy the Presidency, this paper recorded the fact that the statement had been made, and left its readers to form their own judgment about its truth and importance. Now we find in The Sandusky (Ohio) Register a long editorial article not only charging Senator MCCARREN with gross and malevolent inaccuracy, but expressing horrified surprise that "a paper as clean as THE NEW YORK TIMES should print the nonsense of a man who knows that he is not telling the truth." That The Register should have attacked the Senator's statistics is all right, but that it should have questioned the propriety of printing what he said is almost as absurd as it is wearisome. Just because a newspaper is "clean," is it to refrain from printing the news of the day? Other critics have complained because we do not preserve complete silence about acts and events of which they and we do not approve, and now comes this Ohio man with his reproach because we print in quotation marks statements the accuracy of which we disbelieve or cannot prove.

GENERAL NOTES.

The success of the rural Home Week celebrations in New England has prompted the suggestion that Boston have a Home Week in midwinter, when its people may welcome in the city those who welcomed them in the country in August.

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The City of Chicago had until recently a Fake Avenue. The Aldermen have changed its name to Harrison Avenue, and people who dislike the Mayor are asking if the Aldermen might not have made, if they had tried, a more decided change.

* * *

It is the good idea of Col. A. M. Johnson, who went to Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1851, to have an old folk reunion there some time this Fall, when the oldest inhabitants of the city, and especially the old business men, shall meet, feast, and exchange reminiscences of the early days.

* * *

The latest plan suggested in Chicago to utilize the Ferris Wheel is the somewhat wild one to lay it on its side and make a locomotive round house of it. The wheel, which necessarily would have to be roofed over, is still to revolve and receive seventy-two engines, if necessary, from a single track, or, at most, two tracks. The wheel is 250 feet in diameter and 30 feet wide, and weighs 1,200 tons.

* * *

At a time when many of the older religious papers of the country are devoting most of their pages to literary, political, and secular news affairs The Evangelist of this city announces its intention to make itself in the coming year, more than ever before, a religious paper and a medium of religious news. "A Presbyterian paper from the first," it says, "it will continue to be such, but its Presbyterianism will be of the twentieth, not of the seventeenth, century."

CAMPAIGN APHORISMS.

From The Baltimore (Md.) News.

The campaign has scarcely begun, but the free and unlimited coinage of political aphorisms has already commenced. The editors and spellbinders have set their dies in operation. Much of the mintage is inferior in substance or form—like the free-silver dollars of only half value—but there is an occasional coin with the true ring. Mr. Bryan has turned out nothing so laboriously minted as his "cross of gold" utterance of four years ago, nor have his opponents furnished anything so compactly strong and genuine as ex-President Harrison's dictum regarding the first dirty errand of a dirty dollar. From THE NEW YORK TIMES, however, comes a well-turned phrase which needs only the stamp of popular recognition to make it pass current for years. Lack of familiarity with its metaphors may prevent this, but, at any rate, the connoisseur who appreciates felicity, relevancy, and a happy "double entendre" will store it carefully away in his collection. THE TIMES was enforcing the thought which The News has reiterated, that there is nothing of the Emperor in William McKinley. The President's habit of hearkening, not to say truckling, to what he conceives to be the popular opinion is absolutely incompatible with one's idea of a dictator, in however small a way. Or, as THE TIMES's writer puts it, "'The Man on Horseback' cannot have his ear to the ground."

THE LESSER EVIL.

The Staats-Zeitung announces to-day its support of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President in the following editorial article:

> The campaign has entered upon its last month and the situation has become tolerably clear. It does not appear likely that events will occur which can materially change the present aspect. The Democrats have not succeeded in the attempt, undertaken by their convention, to make imperialism the paramount issue and to place the silver question in the rear. Their own candidate has frustrated all efforts in this direction by his letter of acceptance, in which he took a decided stand for free-silver coinage, and by asserting in numerous speeches that he and his party had not changed their attitude toward the financial question since 1896. This means that William J. Bryan is still resolved to use his whole power to destroy the gold standard and to bring about the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
> Our estimate of the dangers connected with President McKinley's colonial policy has undergone no change. We are not only firmly convinced that the Philippine Islands will never repay in material advantages the sacrifices made for their possession, but we are also satisfied beyond all doubt that a continuation of the policy of conquest must hopelessly corrupt our public life and either destroy our free institutions entirely or at least compel us to engage in a severe struggle for their preservation, not to mention the dangers of foreign complications. Furthermore, we are fully aware of the fact that Mr. McKinley's election will be interpreted and exploited as a victory of imperialism, even if it has been caused by the distrust of Mr. Bryan's teachings and character.
> In spite of all this we consider a Republican victory less dangerous for the welfare of the Nation than the election of William J. Bryan. It would have been possible to overlook many of the weaknesses of the Democratic candidate if he had stood firmly upon the ground he took in his speech of acceptance in Indianapolis. But after he has shown, in his formal letter of acceptance and in numerous speeches delivered since then, that he has not learned, cannot and will not learn anything in regard to the financial question, that his ignorance and lack of perception in this direction are incurable, he must be considered the greater immediate danger. His election would undoubtedly produce a widespread disturbance of present economic conditions, from which hardly anybody would escape and which would subject a large part of the American people to severe suffering.
> It is not well to rely too firmly upon the hope that Congress will not contain a majority friendly to silver. The lack of confidence in William J. Bryan's character is so pronounced that his election would suffice to produce grave economic convulsions, even if his hands were completely tied. But he can do untold harm without the assistance of Congress. And we must consider that his election would be interpreted by the politicians as a victory of silver. Politicians are always anxious to be on the popular side of every question, and it is more than possible that, as President, Bryan would be able to secure a majority for his schemes in both houses of Congress. Many of the Senators and Congressmen who are now opposed to free coinage have voted for it before when they thought the majority of the people desired it, and they would do so again.
> While we earnestly desire an entirely different solution, and must acknowledge that we are bitterly disappointed, we cannot resist the conclusion that the success of the Republican ticket, while undoubtedly a grave evil, will be the lesser of two evils, and that, therefore, the election of William McKinley will be connected with less immediate danger than that of William J. Bryan.

The German Loan.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A Berlin letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES gives a better account than The Wisconsin has seen elsewhere of the conditions under which Germany has come to the United States to borrow money, and of the state of public opinion in Germany on the subject of the loan. To Americans the chief significance of the placing of the German loan in this country is the evidence which it affords that the United States is in a fair way to take the place of England as the world's banker. Germany has made no little progress in industry and wealth during the past few years, but, compared with the giant strides that the United States has made, Germany's progress has been small. Germany is really suffering from militarism, and the cost of her armament on land and sea has been a burden to her. But the spectacle of the German loan, as well as the English loan, to say nothing of large issues of other foreign Government securities which have been floated during the past eighteen months in the United States, makes Bryan's charge of militarism against the Administration of President McKinley seem even more like a desperate bluff than it seems like a joke. There is certainly as much humor and as daring invention in it as in the best of the well-imagined absurdities that have made the reputation of Mark Twain.

NUGGETS.

Money and the Man.

Money is more apt to make the man, socially, if the man's grandfather, rather than himself, made the money.—Detroit Journal.

An Oversight.

"That's just the way things go."
"What's the matter now?"
"Why, somebody has invented an automaton that plays the piano; but nobody invents one that can cook and wash dishes."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Wicked Little Germ.

"Microbes attack their victims when they are worn out."
"That's so; we read about them until we are dead tired, and then they take a mean advantage of us."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Deeper Disguise.

Sergeant—Shall I detail an officer in citizen's clothes?
Captain—It won't do to have his identity suspected. Better detail an officer with citizen's manners, to make assurance doubly sure.—Detroit Journal.

Gratitude and Encouragement.

"There are two kinds of business courtesy."
"What are they?"
"Well, the kind we extend to people who have paid and the kind we extend to people who haven't paid."—Detroit Free Press.

JUD'S BIG ADVANTAGE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Old Dan'l Wilkinson was rich, he'd traveled everywhere;
He'd been to Egypt and he'd seen the ruins that are there;
He'd been to Europe and around to China and Japan—
Old Dan'l Wilkinson was what they call a traveled man.

Now Old Jud Parker he was poor, like lots of others are;
He had to work away and save—he'd never traveled far,
And one day him and Dan'l they were talkin' at the store,
And Jud was goin' on because he hadn't gadded more.

"I'd like to see the world," says he; "I'd like to have a chance
To go to England, Germany, and Italy, and France—
But no! I've never got acrosst no line that separates
The rest of this big planet from these here United States!"

Then Wilkinson he set a while a-pullin' his goatee,
And pretty soon he says to Jud, quite solemn like, says he:
"You've never got outside this land? That's sad, I will admit—
But think of them poor devils, Jud, that ain't been in it yit!"

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Those famous childen, "Helen's Babies," are more interesting in books than out of them. There is a worthy carpenter of Brooklyn, a poor but honest man, who has a veritable Budge and Toddie in his family, and their bright and interesting ways have cost him an amount of money quite out of proportion to their sizes. The carpenter is a steady man, who pays his bills, and his wife is an unimpeachable housekeeper, but on account of the enterprising dispositions of the children the family has been obliged to move more times than the children count years in their short lives. In giving the family warning, the landlord usually remarks that there is nothing bad about the children, that they are, indeed, amusing, but that he would not keep them in a house of his for their weight in gold. Here is an example of their ingenious dispositions: Another poor but honest carpenter, who had been working in the neighborhood of one house, in which the family lived, being out of a job, asked if he might leave his box of tools in the cellar of the house. The landlord, who also lived in the house, gave his consent, and the box was put in a safe place. It was a couple of weeks before it was called for, and then it could not be found. The box was a good one, nearly new, with a natural wood finish. It must be in the cellar, the landlord said, because no one would have taken it out. But it was not there, the carpenter insisted, because there was no box there of any kind except an old green one, which stood in the place of his. It was there, however, it was proved upon examination, and it was the very box which was masquerading in green, for Budge and Toddie had discovered some paint and given it a heavy coat.

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The landlord thought that was rather a joke, but the climax came when he found one day that these irrepressible children had taken a new axe belonging to him and with it cut up the entire surface of a large space in the centre of his well-cemented cellar floor. The father of the children has been obliged at last to build himself a little house on a couple of lots of land where no one will have a right to send him away, not even his next-door neighbor, who is now in a state of chronic melancholy. He is something of a florist, and his youthful next-door neighbors, he has found, are also fond of flowers. "I have had to build a barbed-wire fence around my lot," he says sadly, "but the children do not mind tearing their clothes at all. They consider the fence a fine thing to swing upon and then fall heavily onto my side among the flowers." The end is not yet.

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Miss Annie Peck, the mountain climber, who has just returned from abroad, says that the stories of lives lost on the mountains never cause her the slightest fear in regard to her own safety. Twelve lives had been lost up to July, when she was in the Tyrol the last Summer, a long list for so early in the season, and there is an average of twenty-five lost each year. But they are almost without exception caused, she believes, by carelessness and foolhardiness. An occasion where a life is lost by a falling stone, as happened this year, is a rare occurrence. "I am exceedingly careful and cautious myself," says Miss Peck. "I have taken observations frequently, and I do not think my feet slip more often, if as often, as those of the guides. I place them each time with the greatest care."

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Miss Peck climbed this year the Fünffingerspitze and the Zugspitze, each about 10,000 feet high, and the Jungfrau, between 13,000 and 14,000 feet. The first was the most interesting climb, she says, taking a comparatively short time, while it was exceedingly difficult and gave exercise to every muscle of the body, one of the exhilarating features of the work in which every mountain climber delights. The point of view of the mountain climber is different from that of the ordinary individual. Miss Peck looks at New York's high buildings with admiration, and says, "How I should like to climb them!"

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Lightning-rods are nearly as erratic as lightning. They have their times and seasons and come and go. For a number of years they have been out of fashion, for no apparent reason. Now, whether it is because there is a new crop of enterprising lightning-rod agents or that builders in the suburbs of Brooklyn are interested in the business, most of the many new houses going up in that part of the city are crowned with metal spikes.

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People interested in animals who bewail the heartlessness of those who go into the country and leave cats to starve in the city seldom think of the animals which are left in the country by Summer people when they go home. There is a man at Spring Lake, N. J., who keeps a big hogshead of water on hand at the close of the season, and in this the stray cats which find their way to him in search of food take leave of their sorrows. In another place where there is a large colony of Summer visitors the residents after their departure have every Fall a cat hunt and exterminate the animals.

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People who see the foaming pails pass at not infrequent intervals between new buildings or any of the places where a number of workmen are employed and the nearest beer saloon may appreciate the fact that it is hard for a workman to be isolated in the country when he is at work. This has been one of the trials of the city Man with the Hoe who has been obliged to go into the suburbs. But there are men who meet all demands. Beer bottlers now have teams which supply these isolated workmen. They drive around from place to place, stopping twice a day where a new house is going up, and the workmen buy their beer in bottles. In the morning the bottles of the day before are taken when the new supply is left, and in the afternoon those of the morning are taken and more beer given out. When there are a number of workmen they buy a case of bottles, and then get a supply of ice from the first iceman who passes, pack it around the bottles, and are supremely content. It is one of the comparatively new and odd lines of business which follow special demands.

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People who are theatrewise have been noticing a strange feature of out-of-New York audiences. This does not refer to people of other large cities, but to those of the smaller towns around the city. The peculiarity is the reception by the women of sad and tragic scenes where a serious climax has been worked up which would appeal to any but the most blasé and which they receive, strangely enough, with shrieks of laughter. A New York man was discussing this peculiarity of the women with the manager of one of the out-of-town theatres the other evening where at least twenty women had laughed loudly at the close of a really harrowing scene. It was not lack of appreciation or callousness, they concluded.

"I think," said the manager, "that it is due to the objection many people have, particularly among the lower classes, to show that their sympathies have been aroused and their hearts touched. The more cultivated women learn to control their emotions and, whatever their feelings, they would not give them expression. These out-of-town women are more impressionable, less accustomed to seeing plays, have not the power of self-control, and their feelings in a tense situation are overpowering. They will not give way to tears, they cannot hide their excitement, and so there are these almost hysterical bursts of laughter."

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"The Bowery pawnshops are a snare and a delusion," says a metropolitan searcher for treasures. "From time to time one hears of the great finds to be made in them, but I believe it is all a romance. I have found, as a rule, high prices for inferior goods, the prices apt to be a little increased because of a scratch or two on the goods showing that they are 'old,' a modern condition of quality. I have never seen anything that was to be had for a 'song,' and I can only think that the purchasers who boast of their bargains are not up in the market prices, and think everything they buy in a pawnshop must be a bargain. That hope which rises eternal, &c., however, recently made me, after many sad experiences, try again the other day. I chanced to see some old miniatures. It occurred to me that I might begin a miniature collection. Most of them were bad, and would be only interesting as curiosities, though some were very fair. I thought I would begin with the best of the miniatures, and the others I would get if they could be had literally for a 'song.' I went into the shop hopefully. The miniature I wanted was $20, and the next best $10. 'All gold and painted on ivory,' said the man. Possibly, but my idea of a bargain is something different. There may be people who can shop on the Bowery, but I am better satisfied with upper Broadway and Fifth Avenue."

CHINESE DEFEAT GERMANS

Body of Latter Compelled to Retire to Tien-Tsin.

CHECKED BY LI'S VETERANS?

Report that Their Assailants Were Boxers Not Believed—Li at Last Starts for Peking.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Standard has the following from Tien-Tsin, dated Friday, Oct. 5:

"A German force came into collision with 8,000 Chinese, described as Boxers, a few miles south of Tien-Tsin this morning. The Germans were checked and compelled to retire on Tien-Tsin.

"There is reason to believe that the Chinese in this case were not Boxers, but were Li-Hung-Chang's veterans, who had been ordered to wait near here in view of the possibility that the foreigners would bar his progress to the capital."

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 6.—Li-Hung-Chang, whose visit to Peking had apparently been postponed indefinitely, left here this morning for the capital. The Russians furnished his escort.

The five Belgian engineers and fifteen missionaries who had been kept prisoners for many weeks at Pao-ting-Foo, but were recently released under orders from Li-Hung-Chang, who directed that they have safe escort to Peking, refuse to start, fearing treachery on the part of the Chinese escort.

The expedition to Pao-ting-Foo is now scheduled to start to-morrow, (Sunday.) It is reported that the Boxers have placed improved gunboats on the Grand Canal to defend the town, although it is already practically deserted in anticipation of the projected attack.

CHINESE THREATEN SHANGHAI.

Foreign Troops There Held in Readiness to Repel Possible Attack by 8,000 Celestials.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post, in a dispatch dated yesterday, says:

"All the foreign troops here are held in readiness against a possible attack by 8,000 Chinese troops now advancing along the Grand Canal."

BOXER LEADERS' PUNISHMENT.

PEKING, Oct. 3.—By an imperial decree issued at Tai-yuen-Foo, capital of the Province of Shan-Si, dated Sept. 25, Emperor Kwang-Su denounces the Boxer movement and designates for punishment nine ringleaders. He acknowledges his own fault and rebukes himself, but he places the chief blame upon the Princes and nobles who participated in the movement and protracted it.

Prince Tuan, Prince Chung, Prince Tsai-Lien, Prince Tsai-Ying, Duke San-Kang, Ying-Nien, President of the Censorate, and Chao-Shu-Chiao, President of the Board of Punishment, are all deprived of their titles, removed from office, and turned over to various trial boards for further penalties.

Prince Tuan, by the terms of the decree, is to be tried by the Board of Clans.

Copies of the decree have been received here and are accepted as genuine.

It is reported that Tung-Fu-Siang has fled to the Province of Shan-Si, fearing punishment.

The impression is growing that the Imperial Government is making an effort to disperse and punish the Boxers. The imperial troops who were seen on Monday near Pei-Ta-Chu are believed to have been concerned in this movement. The Acting Viceroy at Tien-Tsin was notified that orders had been issued to disperse the Boxers, but said he feared to send out troops because of the presence of the allied forces.

The foregoing report regarding the imperial decree corroborates the official advices received last week from Director General Sheng by Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister at Washington, and by the latter communicated to the Department of State.

REBELS ATTACK SAI-WAN.

HONGKONG, Oct. 7.—Yesterday 1,000 rebels attacked the market town of Sai-Wan, eight miles northeast of San-Chun, but were defeated.

The people of San-Chun closed their shops, expecting to be attacked also.

The troops here are being held in readiness for any emergency.

SUCCEEDS PRINCE TUAN.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—According to the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring Oct. 5, it is announced that Huai-Tapu, nephew of the Empress Dowager, who was dismissed by Emperor Kwang-Su in 1898, has succeeded Prince Tuan in the Tsung-li-Yamen, and has also been appointed Generalissimo of the Chinese forces, replacing Gen. Yung-Lu.

In a dispatch from Peking to The Times, dated Oct. 1, Dr. Morrison says:

"All the mandarins in Peking have declined the Empress Dowager's orders to proceed to Tai-yuen-Foo, assigning various pretexts."

WAITING FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Action Regarding Chinese Situation Will Probably Be Delayed Until He Returns to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Developments of any consequence in the Chinese situation are not looked for until after the return of President McKinley to the capital. He is expected on Tuesday morning, and on the afternoon of that day a Cabinet meeting will probably be held, when the question presented by the French note will be gone over in an informal way.

The French note is not regarded as just now pressing for action, as several of the nations interested have already instructed their representatives in Peking to ascertain whether the imperial edict sufficiently indicates the persons deserving of punishment, and other features of the French proposal can remain in abeyance. The United States Government does not consider seriously the propositions which look to the prohibition of the importation of arms into China and the dismantling of the fortifications.

Interest meanwhile centres in the report which Mr. Conger will make regarding the adequacy of the punishment to be meted out by the Chinese Government to those persons who were instrumental in the Boxer revolt, and the future course of this Government may depend largely on what the investigations now being conducted develop. No advices have come as yet from Mr. Conger on this subject, but this is not surprising, as the work to be undertaken is of considerable magnitude.

The War Department officials expect that all the American troops which are to be sent from Peking to Manila will be out of China by Oct. 21.

Such efforts as have been made by the State Department urging the return of the imperial family to the capital seem up to this time to have been ineffectual. The last official advices, now about a week old, of Minister Wu indicated the intention of the Court to go to Singan-Foo, in the Province of Shen-Si, which is further to the west than where the court now is. The fact that the Acting Governor of the province was directed to "refrain from all extravagant preparations" in making arrangements for the imperial family is, in Mr. Wu's mind, an indication that their sojourn at Singan-Foo is to be but temporary.

ROBERTS TO SAIL THIS MONTH.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Lord Roberts, The Daily News announces, will leave South Africa during the last week of October.

The authorities have decided to limit the number of colonial troops who are to be the Queen's guests in London to 500.

Trying to Control Cereal Company.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Daily Express makes the following announcement this morning: "The British syndicate which recently tried to secure control of the Camp Bird Gold Mine is now seeking to acquire control of the American Cereal Company, and has authorized Mr. Barber, President of the Diamond Match combine, to deposit £700,000 with a Chicago bank to buy Cereal shares at £35 each."

Hostility to Dowie in London.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—John Alexander Dowie of Chicago, who recently came to England to promote the Zionist movement, began his campaign yesterday in St. Martin's Town Hall, London, meeting with a rather hostile reception.

The President's Trip to Washington.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 7.—President McKinley will leave for Washington at 12:45 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. He will travel in a special car attached to the mail and express section of the east-bound train, which makes fewer and shorter stops than the passenger section, which leaves an hour later.

LIPTON'S CORNER IN PORK.

He Says He Always Tries to Lower Food Prices, but Holds a "Rather Bigger Stock than Usual."

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in the course of an interview that appears in The Daily Express this morning, denies any attempt to corner pork in Chicago. He says:

"I have never yet tried to corner food. On the contrary, my object has always been to lower rather than to raise food prices. What happened was simply this: I received a large Government order, compelling me to keep a big stock in reserve. My buyers in Chicago bought extensively, and consequently I hold a rather bigger stock than usual.

"It is legitimate business to execute my contracts, and their execution will not affect the American public at all. I object to corners on principle."

WELCOME TO PRINCE ALBERT.

Demonstration in Brussels—5,000 School Children Take Part.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7.—Price Albert of Belgium and his bride, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, were received at the Town Hall this afternoon. The royal procession was warmly greeted by the populace. The Socialist members of the Municipal Council were absent from the ceremony.

When the ceremony was over the royal couple appeared on a balcony facing the square, where school children were assembled to the number of 5,000. The latter waved thousands of Belgian and Bavarian flags, while the onlookers generally cheered and waved handkerchiefs.

The children then sang a popular patriotic hymn, while the Prince and Princess reviewed them. As the Socialists kept their promise not to demonstrate in favor of amnesty and universal suffrage, and as no hostile manifestations were made, the royal procession went on foot to the Bourse, where it was received with great enthusiasm.

Prince Albert and the Princess, surrounded by their suite, stood at the head of the grand staircase and watched the school children, and then the numerous societies march by, each delegation throwing flowers at the feet of the Princess.

GERMANS ARREST FRENCHMEN.

Tourists Were Taking Photographs Near New Frontier Fort.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—While the French and Germans are friendly if not fraternal toward each other at the exposition and in Paris generally, the old state of feeling continues to prevail on the frontiers of the two countries. This week two French tourists, a lawyer and his son, were arrested by the German police near Metz on suspicion of being spies. They say that they were treated with great rudeness and brutality, being dragged about by the collars of their coats and shoved into a cell for the night without a Ministerial examination, after being searched like common criminals.

They declare also the Chief of the German police at Metz, Herr von Liebenstein, did his best to have the father and son charged with spying on the frontier, though the Imperial Procurator dismissed the case and ordered the two Frenchmen to be discharged from custody at once. The lawyer and his son were imprudent, to say the least, in their conduct. They were taking snap shots of a picturesque little village near the new fort to be called after the Empress, which the Germans are constructing outside of Metz, when they were observed by a soldier on guard and handed over to the police.

FRENCH OFFICERS' MARRIAGES.

Movement to Reduce the Amount of Dower Required by Law.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The Minister of War is considering the question of modifying the regulations relating to the marriage of French officers, particularly in regard to the question of dower demanded. At present an officer may not marry unless the lady is in possession of an independent income of at least 1,250f., or about $250, per year. The law of 1831 with reference to the status of officers, codifying a number of measures and customs, going back to the time of the First Empire and the Restoration, has, so far as concerns the marriage of officers, determined the wholly exceptional conditions which came to be grafted on the Civil Code.

The Minister of War, acting as a sort of supplementary father, reserves the right to grant or to refuse the liberty to marry to an officer, if the question of upright life and moral character of the lady is not made sufficiently clear, even if the situation of the family seems to him incompatible with that of an officer, and finally the income matter, which Gen André desires to modify. Hitherto if the bride's family consented by notarial contract to concede this "rente," it had to be guaranteed by a first charge on real property. The marriage of an officer with a young woman without dowry, or only possessing one below the regulation figure, was thus prohibited.

Sometimes this regulation was evaded by friends or relatives lending securities, which were laid before the notary as being the property of the future bride. The contract was then drawn up and forwarded to the Minister of War, who, seeing the document duly authenticated by a notary would grant the requisite permission. The marriage celebrated, the securities would be returned whence they had been borrowed, and the officer and his bride live happily ever afterward. This was the only means open to an officer who had nothing but his pay to live on, and who wished to marry a young woman he was in love with.

NEW CHURCH IN JERUSALEM.

Cornerstone Laid of Edifice to be Built on Land Given to the Kaiser.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 7.—To-day the Bishop of Jerusalem, in the name of the Pope, laid the cornerstone of the church which is to be erected on Mount Zion, on the site which Sultan Abdul Hamid presented to Emperor William on the occasion of the latter's visit to the Holy Land.

The German Consul and 500 German pilgrims were present at the ceremony.

Nicaragua-Honduras Boundary Fixed.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 7.—The special Commissioners appointed by the Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras to fix the boundary between the two States, a matter long in dispute, have concluded their work amicably, the result being satisfactory to both Governments.

Anniversary of Parnell's Death.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—The anniversary of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish statesman, was celebrated to-day by a procession to Glasneven Cemetery. The gathering was smaller than on any previous anniversary. John E. Redmond and Patrick J. O'Brien were present. Several wreaths were deposited upon the grave, including one from the widow.

Detectives Hunting for Burglars.

It leaked out last night at the Charles Street Police Station that the detectives of that precinct had since Wednesday night last been hunting for one or more burglars who looted several residences in that section. On that night the residence of Mrs. Genevieve Ferris, 40 Seventh Avenue, was robbed, making the third burglary in that neighborhood in a week.

WOMAN SUICIDE'S HISTORY

Mathilda Nelson's Body Identified by Three Friends.

She Gained Some Notoriety by Her Suit Against the Estate of Austin Corbin.

The body of the woman who killed herself by taking carbolic acid in the Grand Hotel on Saturday evening was identified late last night as that of Mathilda Nelson, who won some notoriety several years ago on account of her suit against the estate of Austin Corbin, late President of the Long Island Railroad.

A woman who said she was Mrs. Clark, but refused to give her first name or her address, went to the Morgue and made the identification. She was accompanied by two other women, who declined to disclose their identity. All of the women said that Miss Nelson had been well known to them, adding that they were not surprised at the suicide, as it had been contemplated for some time.

"Miss Nelson was once a maid in the employ of Mrs. Austin Corbin," said Mrs. Clark. "After Mr. Corbin's death and the unsuccessful suit that she instituted against his estate the young woman determined to better her position in life. With what little money she had a start was made, and after a while she became extremely successful in business. I myself worked for her at one time."

The speaker, who was fashionably dressed and did not look as if she had ever worked for anybody, refused to say in what business Miss Nelson had been engaged, nor would she give any further information before she left the Morgue.

A. H. Hummel, who was Miss Nelson's counsel in her suit against the Corbin estate, said last night that he knew nothing of the woman's career of late. About eighteen months ago, he said, she made some kind of a settlement with her opponents, the case having dragged along in the courts since 1896. Her claim was that Mr. Corbin once took some of her money and promised to invest it so as to make profits to the amount of $50,000.

When the woman's papers were taken to the Coroner's office yesterday they were found to include several newspaper clippings relating to Mr. Corbin, five pawn tickets, a receipt for $100 from Howe & Hummel, a novel, some bills, and a letter addressed to "Frau Anna Lille Garisen, Svensborg, Kulhuehamn, Sweden." On one of the bills was the address 4 West Thirty-second Street.

It was learned that Miss Nelson occupied a furnished room at that number during August last, taking her meals across the street, at No. 17. To the latter place, after an absence of some time, she returned last week, telling the landlady that she wanted to eat there again. Since Wednesday the people in the house had not seen her, and her bill is still unpaid.

The woman two weeks ago had a room in West Thirty-first Street, but as she was unable to pay for it she was asked to leave at the end of the first week. During that week she brought no baggage to the place. She had only one visitor, he being a life-insurance agent from whom she told the landlady that she was going to get a policy.

Reba E. Campbell, who has a manicuring shop at 1,244 Broadway, was a friend of Miss Nelson. In 1898 the latter began to take lessons in the art of manicuring, and Miss Campbell said last night that she thought her pupil had afterward gone into the business for herself.

Miss Nelson was thirty-eight years old and a native of Sweden. Her sister, Lena, now has a Government clerkship in Washington, and her brother, Alexis, is a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was formerly employed by the Long Island Railroad, Mr. Corbin having given him a position.

ONLOOKERS OF FIGHT SLASHED.

Italian Peddler Cuts Rival, Then Wildly Swings His Knife.

Enraged because another banana peddler tried to undersell him, Charles Salvator Ritzepello of 216 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, whose pushcart was standing at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street last night, drew a knife and slashed his rival, Tony Galley of 214 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, across the cheek. The avenue was crowded, and hundreds of people closed in around the struggling men, among them Rubin Lesser of 1,353 Fifth Avenue, William Stein, a cripple, living at 1,644 Madison Avenue, and Samuel Jacobs of 9 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Ritzepello was wildly slinging his knife around, and before the three men could wrest away the clothing of Lesser and Jacobs was badly cut up and Stein's left ear was nearly severed from his head. Ritzepello then ran down One Hundred and Tenth Street, followed by the howling crowd. At Madison Avenue Joseph Hayer of 24 East One Hundred and Tenth Street tripped him, took the knife away from him, and then sat on his prisoner until Policeman Gotsky and Detectives Colligan and Lewis of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station arrived.

Ritzepello was taken to the station in the patrol wagon. Dr. Levy of the Harlem Hospital dressed Galley's wound, while Stein was attended at his home by Dr. Bernstein of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Madison Avenue.

WOMAN SHOT IN HER ROOM.

The Police Suspect a Man Known as "Leadville Jimmy."

Clara Engelhart, the daughter of Mrs. Worth of 256 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was shot yesterday morning in the head, while in her room at 73 Delancey Street. She was taken to Gouverneur Hospital as soon as her injury was discovered, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Her assailant has not been arrested yet. He is alleged by the police to be James Monroe, known as "Leadville Jimmy." He and the woman were seen together on Saturday night.

Mrs. Teresa Holienbach, the housekeeper of 73 Delancey Street, yesterday afternoon went to the Eldridge Street Station and told Sergt. John McDermott that a woman was sick in her house. The Sergeant sent Patrolman Meyer to investigate. He found the woman unconscious, with a bullet wound in the left side of the head. Meyer sent for an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital, and Dr. Bradner, surgeon in charge, took the wounded woman to that institution.

The police then started an investigation. The woman's intimacy with Monroe was learned, but no trace of him could be found. Three of his associates, all known to the police, were taken into custody as witnesses, and were locked up in the station house. The prisoners are Joseph Wilson, twenty-eight years old, of 135 Allen Street; William Smith, twenty-two years old, no home, and Frederick Watson, twenty years old, also without a permanent place of abode.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following additional contributions:

Bomer Brothers and friends, Brownsville, Tenn	$7.00
Through the Southampton Bank, Southampton, N. Y.	5.00
Through the First National Bank, Mamaroneck, N. Y.	5.00
John W. Orthout, Rochester, N. Y.	5.00
Through Staunton Daily News, Staunton, Va.	13.33
Kanawha Presbyterian Church, Charleston, West Va.	127.73
Mrs. J. K. Rickey	5.00
Through Winnesheik County Bank, Decorah, Iowa	7.50
Through Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto	5.00
Through Fergus Falls Ugeblad, Fergus Falls, Minn	14.70
A. Telander, Warrens, Wis.	5.20
Through Mrs. T. Ringwald, Memphis, Tenn	10.50
Through the McVeytown Deposit Bank, McVeytown, Penn.	6.00
Through Southern Express Company	16.51
Through National Express Company	1.32
Through Adams Express Company	5.00
Twenty-seven contributions of less than $5, aggregating	32.43
Previously acknowledged	$246,894.02
Total to date	$247,166.24

New Church for New Brighton.

Bishop Farley yesterday afternoon laid the cornerstone of the new church to be erected for the parish of St. Peter at New Brighton, S. I. The church will be of brown brick and terra cotta. It will have a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 140 feet. The nave will be 80 feet from floor to apex. The seating capacity will be 1,200.

WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

Presbyterianism's Relation to It Discussed by Dr. McGaffin.

"Let no man think when he fights for the Westminster Confession of Faith that he is fighting for the essence of Presbyterianism, or that when he has set aside the Westminster Confession he has set aside Presbyterianism."

The foregoing declaration, made last evening in his sermon by the Rev. Dr. Alexander McGaffin, in the Second Presbyterian Church, on Brooklyn Heights, caused much surprise among the congregation of the church, which is regarded as the most conservative of the Presbyterian churches of Brooklyn.

At the beginning of his address Dr. McGaffin advanced the following propositions, which he proceeded to defend:

Historically Presbyterianism is a form of church polity and not a system of doctrine.

Historically Calvinism is only distinctively Presbyterian in the matter of church polity.

Calvinism itself was new and original, not in doctrine, but in its political and ecclesiastical features, and with these Presbyterianism is to be identified.

"We are face to face with the question as to whether we shall change our faith," said Dr. McGaffin. "Some say that if we did so we would lose our identity. That cannot be. We do not need our Confession of Faith to retain our Presbyterianism.

"If we have tied ourselves down to a creed which was formulated hundreds of years ago, we shall lose our identity. There may be things in the Westminster Confession which should not be there, and there may be things absent which should be there; but we must not be identified with any creed, but with Christianity. We should practice religion under the Calvinistic form of Church government."

DEATH IN A RESTAURANT.

Robinson, Stricken Suddenly, Remained in His Chair, Lifeless.

James Robinson, forty years old, a bricklayer, an ex-Inspector of School Buildings, ex-middle weight boxer, a member of the Pastime Athletic Club, and said to be a nephew of W. H. Robinson, a wealthy man of Oneonta, N. Y., after eating a meal in a restaurant at 215 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, died in his chair last evening, and remained upright, though lifeless, for half an hour before it was discovered that he was dead.

Robinson, who lived in lodging houses, took a seat near the door facing the street when he entered the restaurant. A customer who entered the restaurant at 8 o'clock called the proprietor's attention to Robinson. He said he had been watching him for some minutes, and he thought it strange that he sat so still. The proprietor called to Robinson and then shook him. He found him dead. A policeman sent a hurry call to the Harlem Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Bivinz said Robinson had been dead for some time. The body was sent to the Morgue.

FILIPINOS STILL ACTIVE.

Follow Field Tactics of Americans—Mabini Liberated—Tariff to be Revised This Week.

MANILA, Oct. 7.—Four troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry have recently reinforced Gen. Young in Northern Luzon, where the insurgents are concentrating in the mountains of North and South Ilocos Provinces under the leadership of Aglipsy, the excommunicated priest and renegade.

Gen. Tinio and Gen. Villaneuve, who have been quiet for some time, are now showing signs of becoming active as the end of the rainy season approaches.

Of late there has been considerable scouting and skirmishing in the Provinces of Abra and North Ilocos, though without decisive results. It is obvious, however, that the manoeuvres of the Filipinos are more skilful than formerly, and that the field tactics of the Americans are being followed by them.

Señor Mabini, the virtual founder of the so-called Filipino Government, who was captured by the Americans last December and lodged in jail in Manila, has been liberated. As he had always persistently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, he had maintained his reputation among the Filipinos as a resolute patriot. They now believe that he has reached a private understanding with the American authorities which has secured his release, and consequently he has lost some of his popularity, although he is still considered the leader of the dormant revolutionary element.

This week the commission will begin the work of revising the tariff, making use of the results of the investigation of the army board in this direction. It is the intention of the commission to give American trade a better chance than it has heretofore enjoyed.

Transports Sail for Marinduque.

MANILA, Oct. 7.—The transports Sumner and Venus have sailed for the Island of Marinduque, off the south coast of Luzon, carrying two battalions. The former has already arrived there. The transport Logan will reinforce the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, now in Marinduque.

QUEER ENGLISH NAMES.

A Few of Those Which Must Not Be Pronounced as They Are Spelled.

From The London Express.

The English tongue is certainly among the least phonetic of languages. This observation particularly applies to many prominent British family names, some of which are so interesting that we propose giving a few examples.

In the first letter of the alphabet, for instance, we have such instances as Abergavenny, which should be pronounced Abergenny; Alcester, which should be Awlster; Allhusen, which should be Aal-hewsen; Anstruther, which should be Anster, and Auchinleck, which should be Affleck.

If you want to be correct you should call the hero of Mafeking Bayden Po'ell, though seventy people out of every hundred certainly do not do so.

If we were to be consistent and spell names as they ought to be pronounced, we should have to make the following drastic changes in some prominent Bs. Beauclerc would become Bo'clare; Bellingham, Bellinjam; Belvoir, Beever; Berkeley, Barkly; Bethune, Beeton; Breadalbane, Bredawl'bane; Beauchamp, Beecham; Brougham, Broom, and so forth.

There are plenty of no less curious examples in Cs. For instance, Caillard should be pronounced Ky'ar; Cadogan, Cadug'gan; Chalmers, Chah-mers; Crespigny, Crepping; Chandos, Shandus; Charteris, Charters; Cheyne, Chay'ney; Chisholm, Chizzom; Cholmondeley, Chumley; Claverhouse, Clayverse; Clowes, Cloze; Cochrane, Cock'ran; Colquhoun, Cohoon'; Compton, Cumpton; Couch, Cooch; Coventry, Cuvv-entry, and Crichton, Cryton.

De Bathe should be De Bahth; de Zoete, de Zoot; Cromwell, Crumwell; Elcho, Elko; Falconer, Faw-kaner; Farquharson, Farkerson; Fenwick, Fennick; Fildes, Fyld; Froude, Frood; Geoghegan, Geegan; Idesleigh, Idds'ly; Iveagh, I'vah; Jeune, June; Knollys, Noles, and Leveson-Gower, Looson-Gore.

Among the M's we have such instances as MacIver, which should be pronounced Maceever; McKay, McKy; MacMahon, Macmahn; Mainwaring, Mannering; Marjoribanks, Marchbanks; Marlborough, Mawlboro; Menpes, Mempes; Menzies, Ming'les; Meynell, Mennel; Molyneux, Mullineux, and Monckton, Munckton.

"Polly, of the Guards," should be called Lieutenant General Pool Car'ey, and the author of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Mr. Pli-air-o, while the organ grinder would like to be called Earl Poul-et by everybody.

Examples are comparatively rare among the latter letters of the alphabet.

Mine Reported Sold for $2,000,000.

BAKER CITY, Ore., Oct. 7.—A dispatch from London states that the Red Boy Mine, near this city, has been sold to an English syndicate. It is said the purchase price exceeds $2,000,000.

Minister Stops Sunday Football.

The Rev. Frank Melvin, rector of the Reformed Church at College Point, yesterday made complaint to the police that the football games held there on Sundays were an annoyance and a violation of the law. Two games scheduled for the afternoon were prevented by the police on the strength of the minister's complaint. The players and several hundred persons who had gathered to witness the game denounced the minister when it became known that he was the cause of the action of the police.

LABOR AND PORTO RICO

Charges of Arrests of Leaders in the Island Refuted.

Federated Union Hears Park Gardeners' Complaints—Delegates Accused of Accepting Political Bribes.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union the first business done was the reading of a letter from A. A. Adee, Acting Secretary of State, in reply to a letter from Secretary Bohm, complaining that under the present Administration everything was going wrong in Porto Rico and that Attorney General Russell had ordered wholesale arrests of labor leaders on the island. Bohm's letter also complained that the people were victimized by merchants and employers, owing to a change from the provisional currency to American currency.

Mr. Adee inclosed a copy of a letter from Attorney General Russell to President McKinley as a reply to the statements. Mr. Russell said that the statements that he had ordered any arrests were entirely unfounded. Whatever arrests took place were made at the instance of the municipal authorities.

"No such orders for arrests as were charged," he said, "were given since I came here, and I have no knowledge of any having been given before I came."

He said it was true that the poor people in Porto Rico had been victimized in the matter of prices at the time of the exchange from provisional money to American money by merchants and others. Matters, however, were being straightened out, and everything would soon be set right.

The grievances of the Park laborers and Park gardeners then came up. The gardeners say that they are not being paid the prevailing rate of wages.

Delegate Bohm reported on behalf of a committee which visited Commissioner Clausen on behalf of the Park gardeners. Mr. Clausen said the gardeners were unorganized since Landscape Gardener Rose took charge. The men were being paid $65, $75, and $100 a month, but could give no proof of their claim that $75 a month, which they demanded, was the prevailing rate of wages. As to the laborers, the half time was necessary when there was no work.

The delegate of the Belvedere Council of Park Laborers, which complains that half time has been introduced among them, got up at this point and said that when the reformers were in charge of the city there was more work and the appropriations were smaller.

"Tammany," he continued, "has $192,778.45 more of an appropriation than the reformers had, but the reformers gave out no contract jobs. Now every little job is given out to contractors, and the laborers have sometimes to do the jobs over again, as they are not properly done. There is plenty of work and no need for half time. The One Hundred and Tenth Street lake has not been cleaned for twenty years, and is a breeding place for malaria, and you can smell it blocks away."

The report of Bohm was then accepted, after which James J. Daly of the Tile Layers' Union got up and said he had a most important matter to lay before the meeting. He could produce evidence, he said, to show that certain delegates had accepted bribes for manipulating a report of the legislative committee of the Workingmen's State Federation.

Daly then produced a document stating that three men whose names were given had received money for killing resolutions denouncing certain measures and men of one of the political parties. After a hot debate a committee consisting of R. M. Camubell, Philip Kelly, James Stewart, William J. O'Brien, and William Weyhl was appointed to investigate the charges.

One of the accused men, when see later, said that the charges were false, and were started by a man prominent in District Assembly No. 49 Knights of Labor, because the central body had him expelled from No. 49.

George Cameron of the International Association of Machinists reported that the strike of the machinists was still in progress at the De La Vergne Refrigerating Company's factory in Port Morris. He also said that the union would make a campaign issue of the strike, and fight the candidacy of Col. Ruppert, President of the company, for re-election to Congress on the Democratic ticket.

Cameron also reported that the United Hebrew Charities furnished 500 men to replace employes who were on strike at the Quintard Iron Works. The Secretary was instructed to write to the United Hebrew Charities, asking its officers to send no more men to replace strikers.

FIRE ALARMS SING SING PRISON.

Convict Sets Bed Ablaze, and a Bursting Extinguisher Hurts a Keeper.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Stephen Jones, a convict, occupying a cell on the sixth tier of the State Prison here, set fire to his bedding last night, either intentionally or by accident. The smoke was dense and created excitement in the prison.

When Jones called for aid Night Keeper John McGauth, who was on duty in that part of the prison, started for the cell, but seeing the smoke stopped to take down a fire extinguisher. This was of a pattern in which the chemicals are released into the water by reversing the cylinder. The keeper reversed the affair and then righted it as he ran toward the cell, and was holding the apparatus against his breast when the metal cylinder burst.

A piece of it struck the keeper on the right side of the face, lacerating the eye and cutting a gash downward and backward to the lobe of the ear and then forward to within an inch of the mouth. The keeper's other eye was already blind, and he may now lose the sight of the right one.

Other keepers put out the fire in the bedding and quieted the prisoners.

Atlantic Transport Line Pier Fire.

Assistant General Manager J. H. Thomas of the Atlantic Transport Line yesterday visited the company's pier at the foot of Clarkson Street, where the fire occurred on Saturday night. The entire shed was destroyed, but the flooring of the pier was not injured. Mr. Thomas said that nothing relating to the future plans of the company would be given out until the arrival of President Baker from Baltimore.

Fire in a Fifth Avenue Building.

Fire started yesterday morning, from some unknown cause, in the five-story office building 174 Fifth Avenue, occupied by the Edison Phonograph Company. The blaze was confined to the basement, where it originated, and resulted in a damage of $1,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

Hotel Burned at Garwood, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 7.—Fire destroyed Gilroy's Hotel at Garwood, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad, at 12 o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire is not known.

MRS. M. E. WINSTON ARRESTED.

Latest Development in a Queer Matrimonial Complication.

The Jersey City police yesterday received word from New Haven that Mrs. M. E. Winston was under arrest there. Mrs. Winston attained notoriety last Winter through her matrimonial complications. She went West some time ago and obtained a divorce in Oklahoma. Her husband, a New York business man, entered action in the New York courts to have this decree set aside on the ground that the decree was obtained without proper residence in Oklahoma, and that he had not been served with the notice of the suit. The divorce was upset by the New York Supreme Court.

Meanwhile Mrs. Winston had been married to Dr. James Ludden of Harlem. Before the reversal was obtained in New York Mrs. Winston moved to Jersey City and lived in Jersey Avenue, near Van Vorst Park. Mr. Winston then commenced habeas corpus proceedings in the New Jersey Chancery Court to obtain possession of his eight-year-old daughter. He contended his wife had never been legally divorced from him. Mrs. Winston made answer with the Oklahoma decree, but Vice Chancellor Stevens of New Jersey took the same view as the New York courts, and decreed that the child should be delivered to her father.

Before the decree issued Mrs. Winston left New Jersey. Mr. Winston then laid a charge of bigamy against the mother of his child, and the authorities have since been endeavoring to find her.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

The young woman who is getting something that is up-to-date for the young man gets him handkerchiefs with a hemstitched edge and woven lines forming a border, and in some instances nearly covering the handkerchief.

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With the house furnishings for the children's playhouse there is a real little ice-cream freezer which will freeze a pint of ice cream.

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Many green leaves are to be seen on Winter hats.

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Those long, narrow four-in-hand scarfs in black are pretty with the gay shirt waists the girls are wearing. They look best with a turn-over collar, as much like a man's as possible, the turned edge meeting close in front. A boy's tie is sometimes the best length, with a boy's collar.

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Parti colors predominate in stocks. There is white with some bright or delicate shade, perhaps of pink or blue, or these are combined with some of the shades of brown or beige or gray. Most of the stocks are laid in folds, the greater number straight around the stock, but in some original ones the folds are short and laid diagonally. The scarf comes around from the back of the stock, which is finished in the front with a bow, loops, and ends of the two colors which form the folds.

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A little lace Eton jacket which is short and hangs straight without fitting to the figure, has a pretty finish around the edge. It is made of narrow folds of satin, lavender, and pale blue interlacing loosely, and sewed on so that it hangs freely.

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A Broadway shop advertised a sale of umbrellas one day last week. There were umbrellas for men and women. They were said to be worth from $3 to $6, and they would all be sold at the same figure, $1.75. By the middle of the morning every one of the men's umbrellas had been sold, and the constantly arriving disappointed men were asking if a number of umbrellas exhibited in the window and marked at the reduced price could not be brought in to be sold. The clerk asked a floor walker, who said "No," and if there is another bargain sale of umbrellas at that same shop this week, it will be in response to a demand from the bargain-loving men.

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Those little flannel jackets which match flannel waists are fetching. Little Eton jackets they are, with the points on either side a little longer in front, the sleeves with wide turn-back cuffs coming just below the elbow—jackets made to match in some way every waist. Take a waist in rose color, perhaps, and there will be a white jacket, with rose-colored embroidered dots and the lining is of the rose-colored silk.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 7.—The steam yacht Narada arrived from New York this morning with Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and their family on board. When it became known that Mr. and Mrs. Jones were here invitations were showered on them by the cottagers, who have been so frequently entertained on the Narada in the past. In the morning Mr. and Mrs. Jones came ashore and made a round of calls, being entertained at luncheon afterward by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr. They informally entertained on the Narada before sailing late in the afternoon for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones came to Newport to arrange for renting a cottage for next season. The Narada will cruise in the West Indies during the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and their family, accompanied by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, have left here for Hot Springs, Va.

Eugene Higgins entertained at luncheon on the yacht Varuna this afternoon, having as guests Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Miss Brooks, Lord and Lady Pauncefote, and Mrs. Baldwin. The Varuna sailed this evening for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson will go to New York to-morrow for the Winter.

Mrs. and Miss Cunningham of New York are the guests of Heber R. Bishop.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rives will go to New York for the Winter to-morrow.

MRS. P. F. BARING ENGAGED.

To be Married to Baron F. Ortmans of Paris by Mayor Van Wyck.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. P. F. Baring of this city and Baron F. Ortmans de Senechal of Paris. The ceremony will be performed on Oct. 15 by Mayor Van Wyck at the City Hall. Two days later the bridal couple will sail on the steamship St. Paul for Paris, where they will make their home. The honeymoon will be spent in travel through Southern Italy and in the Pyrenees, where the Baron has a country seat.

Both Baron de Senechal and Mrs. Baring are well known socially in New York and at Newport and Narragansett Pier, where the Baron has spent the past six months. Mrs. Baring, whose first husband was a relative of the English bankers of that name, came here from London three years ago and bought a house at 110 East Thirty-fifth Street, where she has since resided.

Baron de Senechal is a bachelor, thirty-nine years old, and comes of an ancient French house. His father was Minister to Japan, and the present Baron resided in that country for several years. He has in fact spent most of his life in travel and has contributed stories of travel to many French periodicals. He is a linguist of note and a member of all the prominent politico-literary clubs of London and Paris. This is his first visit to the United States, and he met his bride-to-be in this city only a few months ago.

Baron de Senechal will give a farewell bachelor dinner to a number of friends on Friday evening next at Sherry's. Among his American bachelor friends who will be present are F. de Peyster Hall, Stuart Scott, Valentine Black, Seth Sprague, A. W. Evarts, George Sheldon, William H. Patterson, Charles C. Deming, J. D. Cheever, Frank Watriss, and Chester M. Dawes of Chicago.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Marie Upton Hanford.

Dr. Marie Upton Hanford died

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Send for List of Investments, also our October edition of "POCKET STATISTICS" of STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MONEY LOANED ON LISTED SECURITIES.
Out of Town Customers will receive personal attention by our Special Correspondents.

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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
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(UNDER HOFFMAN ARMS.)
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SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
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Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

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Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y. Commission, 1-16.
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Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
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BRANCHES { 85 State St., Boston, Mass. 402 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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We offer our services to our friends and the public for the execution of orders for stocks, grain, cotton, and provisions on the various exchanges, for cash or on margin of 5 to 10%.

FRACTIONAL LOTS A SPECIALTY.
Market conditions and the financial outlook, in our judgment, indicate advancing prices. We believe this to be a favorable time to enter the market. Write or call for our 400-page
"GUIDE TO INVESTORS,"
giving detailed information to investors and operators relative to the various securities dealt in on the exchanges, with highest and lowest prices for ten years. Daily and weekly market letter upon application.
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
COMMISSION 1-16.
Send for our recently issued book on the markets—radically new in scope and of unusual interest. Also monthly price ranges and market reports based upon unbiased and careful study.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tennessee.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.
In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 69, 75, 186, 314, and 414 have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104½ and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, No. 61 William Street, New York City, on the 15th day of October, 1900, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated September 8th, 1900.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,626.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000.
Fiscal Agent of the United States for Cuba.
DIRECTORS:
Charlton T. Lewis, Henry F. Shoemaker,
John G. Carlisle, Roland R. Conklin,
Hugh Kelly, Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis, James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill, William H. Taylor,
Alvah Trowbridge, Stanley L. Conklin,
Frank H. Ray, Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban, Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath, Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne, John C. Tomlinson,
E. W. Scott, John Hone,
H. B. Hollins, F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank Rockefeller, E. A. De Lima,
Wm. H. Cheesebrough, Leopoldo Carbajal,
Marquis de Pinar del Rio
BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

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ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $1,800,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield, Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day, L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne, Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss, John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown, James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits..... $1,558,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott, D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin, Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe, Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer, Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas, Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons, J. Edward Simmons,
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DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY
Four per cent. One-Hundred-Year Adjustment Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared to be due and payable, on the first day of November, 1900, an instalment of interest (being the fourth instalment upon the above bonds, at the rate of Four Per Cent. on the par amount thereof, being Forty Dollars ($40) upon each One-Thousand-dollar (1,000) bond, and Twenty Dollars ($20) upon each Five-hundred-dollar ($500) bond. Such interest will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on the coupon bonds, upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons, NUMBERED 4, and on the Registered Bonds, to the registered holders thereof, on November 1, 1900. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 13, 1900, and will remain closed until November 2, 1900. By order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 12, 1900.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. Co.
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2, 1900.
ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK to the Registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this Company on the 15th inst., being the amount of interest for six months ending Sept. 30th, 1900.
Transfer books will close Oct. 10th and reopen 15th inst.
Blank orders may be procured at the office of the Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York.
October 1st, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th. The Transfer Books will be closed from 3:00 P. M. of Monday, October 15th till the morning of Monday, October 22d. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 18, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15th. The transfer books will be closed from September 20th to October 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., September 12th, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½, ($1 per share,) payable October 13th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29th. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bank surplus reserves continue to fall. From a total of over $28,000,000 four weeks ago they have been reduced to little more than $6,000,000, and the end does not seem in sight. Money is going to the South and the West in much greater volume than had been anticipated; and advices are that while the Southern demand has been fairly well satisfied, the West still needs no inconsiderable sum. Crops must be moved; expanding Fall business, after a period of midsummer dullness, must be provided for. Not unnaturally, a feeling of disquietude prevails in respect to the future of the money market here. It is recognized that rates must go higher; the problem that vexes is how high. The expressions of opinion appearing below should suffice on that point. Legal rates will follow, but no stringency is likely. Were that threatened relief would speedily be obtained by drawing on our large balances abroad. This country is strongly a creditor Nation.

So far as the stock market is concerned its course will undoubtedly be determined by the position of the professional leaders. Last week they chose to lift prices. This week they may continue their operations along that line—or they may not. Time will show. But with surplus reserves at so low a point and with Mr. Bryan shortly to come East they have not the same favoring conditions as when they began their manipulations.

MONEY MARKET SITUATION.

Discussing the money market situation Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, says:

"Rates are gradually working closer, and I believe they will continue to do so until we get the legal rate at least. Bank reserves are steadily falling, while the demand for business purposes will grow greater with each week. However, I do not look for any stringency, for gold imports would automatically relieve the situation."

On the same subject an officer of the United States Trust Company says:

"I do not see much ahead to disturb the money market, unless it should be a political scare. Rates have strengthened and they are likely to go on up naturally."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@3 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@5¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £1,776,109 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 53.98, became 44.41 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 26,400,000f gold and lost 3,975,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.81¼ for sixty days, $4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.20⅜ less 1-16 for long and 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94¾, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40@40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—51c discount. Boston—10c discount@par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial $1.25 discount; bank, par.

READING COMPANY'S REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The Reading Company to-night made public in advance its annual report, which will be submitted to the coming annual meeting of stockholders. The report covers not only the affairs of the Reading Company, but also those of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, of which corporations substantially all the stock is owned by the Reading Company.

The report covers the year ended June 30 last, and shows that the three companies covered all expenses, interest, and other charges, expenditures for betterments, and maintenance of equipment, and in addition have left a surplus of $1,938,000. The gross receipts were $55,946,934, the expenses $44,857,390, and the fixed charges and taxes $9,150,543. The gross receipts compared with the previous year increased $9,062,926, the expenses increased $8,213,544, the charges increased $76,691, and the surplus increased $772,792.

The anthracite coal tonnage of the year was 10,672,556, an increase of 1,138,863 tons, and the bituminous tonnage 4,539,719, an increase of 338,097 tons. The merchandise tonnage was 14,192,019, a gain of 2,806,091 tons. The revenue from coal increased 12.7 per cent., from merchandise 24.6 per cent., and from passengers 10.6 per cent. The earnings are the largest for six years.

During the year there was expended $797,520 for new tracks; during the last six years $533,189 for automatic signals, &c., (of which $294,554 was during the last year;) during the year $127,425 for bridge renewals, and since 1896 for rolling and floating equipment $5,997,990. For the latter $623,866 was contributed by the Reading Railway, $2,299,907 by car trusts, and $1,735,990 by the sale of securities. The recently added equipment is now being paid for in instalments of $262,000 semi-annually, with interest at 4 per cent annually until the whole amount of $4,000,000 is paid. One-half this equipment was delivered during the fiscal year, and represents the $2,299,907 above mentioned as provided by car trusts; $765,817 was expended during the year in equipping locomotives and cars with automatic couplers and air brakes.

The company mined 9,219,764 tons of coal during the year, an increase of 1,036,120 tons, and it bought 1,125,467 tons, a decrease of 69,914 tons. The coal cost to mine and buy $1.66.7 per ton, an increase of 7.8 cents per ton over the previous year. The funded debt of the Coal and Iron Company was reduced $1,374,000 during the year. The Reading general mortgage bond issue is now $64,994,000, having been increased $2,434,000 during the year. When the dividend was made in March last of 1½ per cent. on the first preferred stock there was under the terms of the mortgage 5 cents per ton of coal mined paid on account of the mortgage, being $383,525, and with this sum $433,000 general mortgage bonds were bought and canceled.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Influenced by the latest diplomatic events in China and by the remarkable ease of the money market, the Boerse last week had the best experience it has had for months. The fact that foreign powers regarded the China situation as more favorable had a great weight with operators. The fall of one-half per cent. in private discount on Monday and Tuesday reacted favorably upon the market, and this influence was maintained until Friday, when the rate rose one-eighth.

The Boerse presented a completely changed aspect from that of previous months. All lines of securities showed improvement until Friday, when the rise was checked. This was followed by rather heavy falls yesterday, but the week's trading shows a moderate rise.

The so-called "New York Treasuries" gained 35 cents, the demand continuing above the supply; and Chinese loans gained from 2 to 4 points.

It is understood that discounts at the Reichsbank during the present week will be heavy. The New York Exchange rate has risen near the gold point, and fear is expressed that German gold will go to New York.

The President of the Deutsche Bank, Dr. von Siems, discussing the recent New York loan in the current issue of The Nation, predicts that the object of the loan, which was to bring gold from New York, will be defeated. He says also that the greater part of the loan will soon be bought back by Germans, inasmuch as the quotation here is already higher than in New York. Furthermore, he declares that the loan started to return to Germany on the very day of issue, and he adds that the manner of placing it has raised "incorrect notions abroad as to the weakness of the German money market."

The organ of Dr. von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, the Politische Nachrichten, announces that no Prussian loan will be made during the present fiscal year, and that probably none will be made for several years to come.

Coal and iron shares rose steadily until Friday, notwithstanding the gloomier reports from the iron centres. The weakness of the iron situation is apparently growing, some reductions in wages and discharges of operatives having been reported during the week. Manufacturers of structural iron in Germany are trying to find relief for the dullness of the home market by underbidding Belgian manufacturers. The German hardware trade is particularly dull. A prominent West German screw manufacturer has increased rebates to 40 per cent.

The coal situation remains strong, but the opinion prevails that the scarcity soon will be over. The syndicate has decided to raise prices in the case of a few grades after April. German cokers are offering coke at Liege cheaper than the Belgians. A cargo of New River coal, 2,000 tons, has reached Antwerp for the Upper Rhine, where the price will be 27½ marks.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 7.—The volume of transactions here last week was disappointingly small, although the tone of the market was more cheerful and improved limits were frequently submitted. Orders from some of the more important points were occasionally booked at prices that were accepted merely to keep machinery running. Buyers were cautious, fearing lest they be caught with unsold stocks purchased at high prices.

There was considerable inquiry for Calcutta and Bombay, and more business done with those markets. Buyers and sellers on the whole seem to be getting closer together. China still remains a most discouraging field so far as new orders are concerned.

The smaller markets have been doing nothing of late. They seem to be waiting for the large ones to lead the way. Printers and finishers are inactive, all sales being at prices favoring buyers. It is reported, however, that some home buyers are taking moderate quantities of Spring season goods.

Only a small business in yarns is recorded, the users as a rule buying only what is required to keep the looms going. Transactions in shipping bundles seldom exceed retail dimensions. Last week's turnover was unimportant. Extra hards were lifeless and doubled yarns dull. Several looms were stopped during the week in the Blackburn and Preston districts, and Burnley did but little better.

Business Outlook in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 7.—Exchange on New York has fallen from 110 to 92@95. Bankers do not anticipate a steady rise in silver. The demand for Mexican dollars for China continues. There is some talk in cotton manufacturing circles of asking the Government to remove the duty of 7 cents per kilogram on imported cotton, but this relief would not help the situation much. Those cotton manufacturers who prepared long ago for the making of high-grade cotton goods are now reaping the reward of their foresight. Everywhere mills are running on reduced time.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 26, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, September 29, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third TUESDAY of October next, (being the 16th of said month,) at 12:00 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. October 5 and reopen on the morning of November 6, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the members of the New York Lumber Trade Association will be held at the offices of the Association, Number 18 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 10th day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Trustees.—Dated New York, September 29, 1900. President, CHAS. L. ADAMS; Secretary, J. D. CRARY.

OFFICE OF THE CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY, De Kalb and Central Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct 1, 1900. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of election to serve the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Oct. 15th, 1900. Polls open at 11 A. M. and close at 12 M. The transfer books of the company will close Thursday, October 4th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, October 16th, at 12 M.
DUNCAN B. CANNON, Secretary.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 28th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the banking house, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 9th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Notice.
The annual meeting of the Society of St. Luke's Hospital will be held at St. Luke's Hospital, Cathedral Heights, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on St. Luke's Day, October 18, 1900, at half-past four o'clock P. M.
HOFFMAN MILLER, Secretary.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 6th day of October, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.
Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.
Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$241,855,679	Gold certificates outstanding	$241,855,679
Silver dollars	425,376,000	Silver certificates outstanding	425,376,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,790,782	Treasury notes outstanding	67,318,000
Silver bullion of 1890	64,527,218		
United States notes	1,820,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	1,820,000
Total	$736,369,679	Total	$736,369,679

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$51,359,735.12	
Gold certificates	34,179,675.00	
Standard silver dollars	2,448,111.00	
Silver certificates	4,410,007.00	
Silver bullion	928,430.63	
United States notes	18,633,367.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	70,979.00	
National banknotes	8,422,094.68	
Fractional silver coin	6,331,999.75	
Fractional currency	119.48	
Minor coin	414,933.49	
		$127,208,452.15
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$89,765,944.86	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,845,568.82	
Total	$96,611,513.68	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	4,063,844.00	
		100,675,357.77
Total		$227,883,809.92
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,584,933.61	
Outstanding checks and drafts	10,150,363.85	
Disbursing officers' balances	57,053,496.26	
Post Office Department account	8,756,931.01	
Miscellaneous items	2,498,736.04	
		91,044,451.67
Available cash balance		$136,839,358.25

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$773,001.82	$4,614,042.63	$85,501,325.15
Internal revenue	1,052,247.08	6,169,208.01	82,712,071.90
Miscellaneous	61,175.79	1,105,493.41	8,623,589.70
Total receipts	$1,886,424.69	$11,888,744.05	$156,836,986.75
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	104,000.00	2,545,000.00	34,733,841.06
War	860,000.00	4,110,000.00	52,312,109.02
Navy	60,000.00	435,000.00	15,944,513.01
Indians	45,000.00	180,000.00	3,129,320.29
Pensions	400,000.00	3,500,000.00	40,058,357.31
Interest	300,000.00	500,000.00	8,741,682.31
Total expenditures	$1,769,000.00	$11,270,000.00	$154,919,823.00
Excess of receipts over expenditures	117,424.69	618,744.05	1,917,163.75
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	707,099.28	3,628,262.69	60,266,772.17
Internal revenue	1,085,261.57	4,880,366.91	81,810,572.66
Receipts from all sources last year	1,831,034.89	8,810,012.78	152,176,588.95
Expenditures last year	1,775,000.00	7,570,000.00	147,232,774.78
NAITONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	48,000.00	127,500.00	5,254,545.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	111,821.50	437,950.50	5,981,078.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$22,722,944.00	$3,594,943.00	$26,317,887.00
This fiscal year	5,396,844.00	357,206.00	5,754,050.00
This month	252,300.00	415.00	252,715.00
This day	41,000.00	235.00	41,235.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	22,722,944.00	3,594,943.00	26,317,887.00
This fiscal year	5,396,844.00	357,206.00	5,754,050.00
This month	252,300.00	415.00	252,715.00
This day	41,000.00	235.00	41,235.00

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Details will be found in another column of interest to be paid on certain bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company.

TO MANUFACTURE FUEL.

Consul Phillips, at Cardiff, Describes the Agglomite Process.

Daniel T. Phillips, United States Consul at Cardiff, in a report describes at length recent tests of the agglomite process of manufacturing fuel in Wales, and declares that there is no reason why a pound of coal dust, whether bituminous or anthracite, should be wasted in the United States.

By this process the coal and agglomerants are subjected to heat and pressure in a sealed vessel, by which a chemical combination of the ingredients is effected, the result being an entirely new fuel compound.

The coal and agglomerants are mixed and ground in a dry state. If tar or pitch or other liquid substances are used, they may be subsequently added; then the prepared material is put into a hopper attached to the end of a horizontal tube. The opposite end of this tube is connected with the briquette press. A worm is kept constantly revolving in the tube, conveying the material through the tube and feeding it into the pressing ram chamber. The tube passes through a small furnace, which enables the material to become heated to a temperature of 500 or 600 degrees Fahrenheit. The gases evolved cannot escape; hence the pressure produced within the tube is shown on an attached gauge to be about ten pounds per square inch. Practically, the tube is an automatically sealed vessel, for the closely packed mass of coal materials fed from the hopper into one end of the tube by the revolving worm and the hot plastic mass fed out by the same worm into the press chamber at the other end of the tube is so closely blocked up by the passages as to overcome the internal pressure of ten pounds per square inch created by the hot gases. These gases, under pressure, permeate the hot plastic mass which is being turned over and over as it slowly travels along the sealed tube.

Tar, as well as pitch, can be used as an agglomerant. Indeed, the use of tar, which is considered cheaper than pitch, affords opportunities for many possible new chemical combinations in the manufacture of agglomite. There is no question that a form of tar distillation goes on in the tube with the degree of heat employed, and that with such distillation carried on under pressure numerous well-known substances are broken up, rearranged, and are intimately incorporated with the particles of coal in a way which is not possible under any other fuel-manufacturing system. Millions of tons of anthracite coal dust now thrown away can be successfully utilized in this manner.

James Stevens, a mechanical engineer, who inspected the experimental plant at work, reported that the fuel ignited very readily and burned with a white flame of great heat with much briskness. The briquettes slowly opened out on the grates and presented an appearance, when partly burned, like lumps of coral. There was no tendency to melt, and only 1.34 per cent. fell through the grate bars in the shape of ash. Owing to the excess of dirt in the coal, the clinker was 7.19 per cent.; this, of course, can easily be avoided in a better-class fuel. The boiler was fired twenty times in six hours, but no further attention on the part of the stoker was necessary.

The smoke produced was very satisfactory, the amount visible after each firing being faint and lasting about one minute.

The average of a series of tests with Thompson's calorimeter proved that the calorific value of the fuel was 11.08 per cent. higher than that of the coal from which it was made. This instrument gave an average theoretical evaporation of 14.9 pounds of water per pound of fuel from and at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

Mr. Stevens declares that in his opinion the agglomite process of making patent fuel, when carried out in suitable machinery, is superior to any of the processes known to him.

WEST POINT WAITERS STRIKE.

Demand More Pay for Serving Cadets and Get It.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Twenty-two of the waiters in the cadet mess stopped work just before the dinner hour last night and refused to handle a single ration unless a raise of $5 per month in their salary was guaranteed. Major Hall, Treasurer of the Commissary Department, was summoned, and he acceded to the demand.

A strike also is pending in two of the other departments. The grievances are based upon the recent increase in the number of cadets, which naturally makes additional work for the civilian employes.

The old scale for the mess hall waiters was $20 per month with rations.

HIGGINS CARPET WORKS TO GO.

Removal Due to High Taxation and the High Water Rates.

It is stated that the Higgins Carpet Works, at Forty-third Street and North River, are to be moved from New York as soon as a suitable place can be obtained for them. The works employ about 2,000 men and women. Superintendent Perkins of the factory says that there are several reasons for moving the business to another town. One is the high taxation and another the high water rate. The firm, he says, may move to Jersey City or Nyack.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; J. R. Lander, United States Army; Dr. Jacob Hirsch, Munich; Marquis de la Glendara, Paris.

CAMBRIDGE.—Marquise d'Adda, Rome, Italy.

GILSEY.—H. C. Jorgenson, United States Revenue Service.

PLAZA.—Edgar Huidekoper, Meadville, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods, 115 Worth Street; Holland House.
Irwin-Phillips Company, Keokuk, Iowa; I. A. Sawyer, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Robbins, C. H. D., Company, Columbus, Ohio; E. B. Robbins, dry goods; J. W. Hamil, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss Thompson, corsets and infants' wear, 487 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Loomis, house furnishing goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Cohen, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Myers, dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Mendel, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Mendel, hats; Hoffman House.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Campbell, ribbons and laces, 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss C. Meyenberg, art department; Hotel Albert.
Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery, 670 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Hengge, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Von Borries, F.; Louisville, Ky.; woolens; Hotel Albert.
Doeplitz, S., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; H. Doeplitz, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain and cooler, brisk northwesterly winds.

During the twenty-four hours up to last night an area of high pressure and lower temperature has advanced from the Rocky Mountain region to the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley and the West Gulf States. The pressure continued high off Newfoundland; it was relatively low south of Florida. Rain has fallen in the lower Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys, Tennessee, the lower lake region, and scattered showers have occurred on the South Atlantic Coast. There has been a marked fall in temperature in the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, Tennessee, and the upper lake region. Killing frost occurred in the middle Rocky Mountain region yesterday morning. Much lower temperature with killing frost was indicated for last night in northern portions of New Mexico and Western Texas, northwest portion of Arkansas, and in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow, except in the Atlantic Coast districts and New England, where rain will occur to-day, with clearing to-morrow. Much lower temperature will prevail in the Atlantic Coast districts to-day and to-morrow. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast fresh southeasterly winds will shift to brisk northwesterly. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh southerly, shifting

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Van Beuren vs. Com. Display A. Co.
2—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
3—Gerard vs. Koch.
4—Sands vs. Kortright.
5—N. Y. Security and Trust Co. vs. Kortright.
6—Ottinger vs. Moore.
7—Jones vs. Jones.
8—In re Jones.
9—Chisolm vs. Eisenhuth.
10—In re Howland.
11—In re U. S. Trust Co.
12—Met. Trust Co. vs. McDonald.
13—In re Carrigg.
14—Abbey vs. Wheeler.
15—Richards vs. Wheeler.
16—Koodnofsky vs. Goldstein.
17—Megrue vs. Taylor.
18—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Darragh.
19—Ullman vs. De Rietstahl.
20—In re King.
21—In re Trask.
22—O'Brien vs. Heilman
23—Lowry vs. Collateral Loan Association.
24—In re Int. Ins. Co.
25—Stanislausky vs. Kauffman.
26—Stegman vs. Riehl.
27—Gareynski vs. Bauer.
28—Wallace vs. Davidson.
29—Critten vs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
30—Barry vs. Harney.
31—Schawe vs. Schawe.
32—Stanchetti vs. Foster.
33—Merchants' Nat. B'k vs. Lyman.
34—Lang vs. Mead.
35—In re Cashman.
36—In re Board of Street Opening.
37—Alfred Williamson's Son vs. Tallmadge.
38—In re Pier 4, E. R.
39—In re Pier 12, E. R.
40—In re Pier 12, E. R.
41—Jellis vs. Fullerton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Kornarens vs. Kornarens.
2—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. Demurrers.
1301—Yaple vs. Wood
1400—Byers vs. Journeay
1412—St. John Wood Working Co. vs. Smith.
1413—12th Ward Bank vs. Brooks.
1416—Fullings vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1417—Mittendorf vs. same.
1419—Hamilton vs. Fabor.
1432—Flattery vs. Press Pub. Co.
1433—Crolly vs. Devlin.
1434—Connelly vs. Hyams.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1334—Dulsen vs. Botneck.
1075—Whitman vs. Holmes Pub. Co.
1354—Hollahan vs. Treanor.
1373—Muhlker vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1352—Markstein vs. Eisenberg.
1301—Brown vs. Bohart.
1344—Reilly vs. Reilly.
1383—Fay vs. Gallagher.
002—Pape vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1576.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until Tuesday, Oct. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

4932—Rhoades vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5705—Schoenblum vs. City of N. Y.
3294—Oppenheim vs. Davidson.
5816—Alemi vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5804—Westerman vs. Lippincott.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI., for trial.

1847—Olsen vs. Westergreen.
1684—Pecchensnda vs. Aggoglia.
1292—Campbell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1371—Quinn vs. same.
1344—Wehle vs. Waisman.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2256.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV. Adjourned until Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

1250—Rosenfeld vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2839—Falk vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4693—Morse vs. Press P. Co.
1912—Dommerich vs. Bagot.
2023—Marks vs. Bradford.
512—Cabrey vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
2215—Mackintosh vs. Thompson.
4647—Weigley vs. Kneeland.
1000—O'Connor vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Gleyerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Charles M. Malherbe, Katharine Cahn, Albert Greiner, Caroline Smith, Charlotte Becker, Richard Kurz, Elizabeth Merz, Ann E. McKee, Frederika Voigt, Ebenezer H. Phillips.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1511—Thomas W. Evans vs. Henry Ludlow Ritter.
1540—Mary Jane Mann.
1571—Mary A. Fitzgerald.
1477—Alexander Buchanan.
1581—Maria Muller.
1582—Eugene F. Brady.
1583—Helen Hamilton.
1584—Charles O. Hauboldt.
1585—Ann McManus.
1586—Bridget Finnegan.
1587—Louise N. Page.
1588—Stephen Honore.
1590—Margaret Hamilton.
1591—Catherine Wilton.
1593—Dennis Loonis.
1594—Henry C. F. Koch.
1595—Ellen Hamilton.
1596—James Coogan.
1597—James Ryan.
1598—Eliza Jane Evans.
1599—Levi S. De Vries.
1600—Mary A. Hutchinson.
1601—Joseph Miller.
1602—Elle Specht.
1603—Phelippe Strohl.
1604—John E. Fitzgerald.
1605—Wm. J. Cruger.
1606—Mary A. Carroll.
1607—Sabina M. Hughes

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Contested motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1524—Hamilton, Bell & Co. vs. Grimmer Tr. & Trucking Co.
2341—Miciancl vs. Donato.
384—Lawrence vs. Samuel.
2106—Bland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
636—Ehret vs. same.
600—Dolan vs. same.
630—McCarthy vs. same.
1402—Garfunkel vs. Sundberg.
1426—Malcolmson vs. Konowsky.
1484—Mangioncaldo vs. Mangioncaldo.
1516—Roberts vs. Grand Lodge United Workmen.
213—McCarron vs. Leavitt.
2209—Freedman vs. Powers.
2217—Meyerheim vs. Spengler.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

1—Frank Smith, John Smith.
2—Frank Brown, William Brown.
3—Gaetano Chango.
4—Harry Wilson.
5—David Arnowitz.
6—Walter Gott.
7—John McCusker.
8—Harry Berman.
9—Leonardo Conisardo.
10—Andrew D. Breen, William A. Baird.
11—Frank Minor, James Slattery.
12—William A. Hall.
13—Patrick S. Burns, William Lee.
14—Walter Golden.
15—Joseph Doyle.
16—George Gray.

Pleadings.

1—George Kels.
2—William Brown.
3—Martin Fay.
4—David Harrison.
5—Joseph Smith.
6—Paulo Heliates.
7—Edward Ryan.
8—Andrew B. Gaydos.
9—Thomas H. A. Noble

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1596—Seymour vs. Hig-gins.
1456—Bachman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1887—Goldberg vs. Johnson.
1952—Cruger vs. Dockstadter.
1181—Bonthal vs. Manchester Fire Assn.
1182—Same vs. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
2212—Feinsilver vs. Goldberg.
296—Abrahams vs. Cohen.
754—Kennenberg vs. Baicolm.
750—Lange vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1121—Kraushaar vs. Butler.
1501—Coppola vs. Gross.
1506—Leo vs. Mayer.
1227—Rockfellow vs. Levy.
1607—Wright vs. Schaefer.
1608—Jefferson vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
1609—Kruger vs. Iron Steamboat Co.
1610—Morton vs. Higgins
1611—Williams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1612—Steinkauf vs. same.
1613—Keenan vs. same.
1614—Fish vs. Ogden.
1615—Herrmann vs. Richards.
1616—Thompson vs. Roller.
1627—Dermody vs. Wellbrock.
1628—Litteri vs. Morrotte.
1629—Lisberger vs. Kramer.
1630—Hoffberg vs. Ernst
1631—Man. Brick & T. C. Co. vs. Clarke.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2721—Schlender vs. Kaufman.
2722—Same vs. Jacobson
2343—Keith vs. Greater N. Y. Amusement Co.
2158—Bayliss vs. Barnsy.
2280—Silverman vs. Graefahy.
2572—Noble vs. Foster.
2886—Greacen vs. Loftus.
2502—Rohe vs. Young.
2503—Wanamaker vs. same.
2410—McGibbon vs. Windmayer.
2612—Fishel vs. Hunt.
2464—Griese vs. New.
2170—John Polhemus P. Co. vs. Fogerty.
2599—Ringler vs. Wills.
2491—Diffendorfer vs. Byrnes.
2465—Woeltze vs. Ries.
2626—Harris vs. Burzleman.
2843—Taylor vs. Brady
Mfg. Co.
2610—Meyer vs. Sarner.
2673—Weiss vs. Marks.
2802—Hardt vs. Horwitz
2846—M. Groh's Sons vs. Bomm.
2847—Same vs. Coakley.
2821—Tonkonogy vs. Levy.
2327—12th Ward Bank vs. Bushe.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1631.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

1—Frank Smith, John Smith.
2—Frank Brown, William Brown.
3—Gaetano Chango.
4—Harry Wilson.
5—David Arnowitz.
6—Walter Gott.
7—John McCusker.
8—Harry Berman.
9—Leonardo Conisardo.
10—Andrew D. Breen, William A. Baird.
11—Frank Minor, James Slattery.
12—William A. Hall.
13—Patrick S. Burns, William Lee.
14—Walter Golden.
15—Joseph Doyle.
16—George Gray.

Pleadings.

1—George Kels.
2—William Brown.
3—Martin Fay.
4—David Harrison.
5—Joseph Smith.
6—Paulo Heliates.
7—Edward Ryan.
8—Andrew B. Gaydos.
9—Thomas H. A. Noble

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan, and Carr for the People.

1—William R. Lewis, William Mitchell.
2—James Smith, William Dickson.
3—Oscar Roselle.
4—John Hays.
5—Claude Laird.
6—Charles C. Wendel.
7—Raymond Morton.
8—Michael Dituro.
9—Daniel Devine.
10—Otto Heiser.
11—Frank Strobel. George Meyer.
12—Albert Robert.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Sullivan, and Collins for the People.

1—Isaac Nathan.
2—Henry Brady.
3—John Tighe.
4—Marshall R. Delaney.
5—Rose Smith.
6—Joseph Wales.
7—John Meyers.
8—William F. Stewart.
9—Michael Manderer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gordon, Herman, and Keith for the People.

1—Albert M. Ohayon.
2—Emanuel Wallace.
3—Michael Short.
4—Francisco Masacchio
5—Morris Weiss.
6—Patrick O'Donnell.
7—Joseph Golding, Hyman Cohen.
8—Hyman Cohen, Joseph Golding.
9—Walter Hirsch.
10—Jeremiah Chorn.
11—Rudolph Hediger.
12—John Murray.
13—Edward Walsh.
14—James Kennedy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Matter of McArthur—M. J. Earley. Jaeger vs. Levi—S. L. H. Ward. Marks vs. Arthur—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated this day calendar.

366—Govers vs. Board of Supervisors of Westchester County.
368—Chase vs. Met. St. Railway.
371—Bowe vs. Cushman
343—Mikles vs. Hawkins
346—Magar vs. Hammond.
352—Rogers vs. Erie R. R.
344—Reiners vs. Neidenstein.
372—Mapes vs. Union R'way Co.
373—Ives vs. Striker.
375—Morrow vs. Westchester Electric R'way.
376—Pollock vs. Brooklyn Warehouse Co.
377—Howard vs. Ludwig
378—Carvalho vs. Jamaica Turnpike Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.—Day calendar. Demurrers.

1832-1833—Nassau R. R.
6467—Gill vs. Buehler.
3232—Tuberofsky vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6212—Knoth vs. Smith.
275—Kaiser vs. Latimer.
3834—Harris vs. Livoti.
2130—Holly vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3002—Nelson vs. Curtis.
3157—Spiess vs. Munyon's Remedy.
193-194—Dykman vs. Keeney.
3917—Johannes vs. Nassau R. R.
1850—Czwall vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6462—Kelly vs. Donlon.
3058—Ercola vs. 3d Av. R. R.
6462—Behlen vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6602—Fahy vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6708—Nowizka vs. City of New York et al.
3542—O'Connell vs. Clarke.
369—Brousseau vs. Tillyou et al.
6205—Learey vs. Learey.
6653—Riley vs. Nassau R. R.
2066—Stoothoff vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6578—Hartung vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5080—Spinnes vs. Sweeny Mfg. Co.
5773—Jacobowitz vs. Wertheim.
2824—Steinbuhler vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2145—Cohen vs. Nassau R. R.
6649—Tillar vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6581—Lyman vs. Krumpeter.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2813—Kricker vs. Nassau R. R.
5627—Schlotterer vs. B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry.
6133—Baccio vs. Borgo's Condensed Milk Co.
2007—Tappen vs. Allen.
6706—Donovan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2479—Toscani vs. Pasanante.
6370—Tuohey vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6556—Cartaino vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6781—Kreig vs. Bollinger.
6575—Dohman vs. Kraussman
691—McMahon vs. Gibbons.
2134—Piazza vs. Piazza.
3284—Perna vs. Adler.
2403—Yap vs. Nassau R. R.
6289—Cramp vs. Abraham.
6545—Hannigan vs. Kslar.
2477—Clark vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J.—Day calendar.

Demurrers.

893—Hayes vs. Johnson.
896—Oesterreicher vs. Prince.

General calendar.

376—Mancher vs. Dailey, executor.
872—Smith vs. Day.
903—Fallon vs. Fallon.
1016—Deacon vs. Haines
1021—Roser vs. Roser.
957—Mitchell vs. Schlueter.
1047—Hildebrand vs. Bird.
1049—Levy vs. Hamilton
440—Cleveland vs. Pomeroy.
38—Rempel vs. Hogan.
790—Fetner vs. Kelly.
910—Seiss vs. Plaisantin.
931—Long Island Building Co. vs. Frost.
324—Clark vs. Sullivan.
741—Young vs. Campbell
742—Young vs. Campbell
743—Young vs. Campbell
970—Maas vs. Maas.
997—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
963—Boucher vs. Boucher.
794—Quick vs. Wilkes.
718—Ludwig vs. Bungart.
1012—Cherry vs. Harbor & Suburban, &c., Association.
1028—Beale vs. Beale.
1041—Eldridge vs. Starwood.
1042—Naylor vs. Cary.

For inquest.

967—Schaeffler vs. Fink.
1017—Morrison vs. Stryker.
1035—Windeo et al., &c., vs. Masse.
1036—Kruger vs. Halpern.
1037—Brodacki vs. Kennedy.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—John Jones, Joseph Sullivan, Augustus Seamon, John McInerny, Albert Armbruster, Charles Walters, George Dutton.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

539—Geary vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
506—Jeffrey vs. Edgerton.
516—McCabe vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
352—McKeon vs. Bauland Co.
512—Schiver vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Alice Nash, Christina Gake, Asuncion S. de Munos, Eliza Ann Van Orden, Ernst Keller, Henry Fehse, Andrew J. Eccles, James Kelly, William J. McKelvey, Ellen McNabb, and George Fitzgerald.

The real estate of Ann Ghanakan.

The administration of George F. O'Neil.

The estates of Robert Murrell, Mary L. Kuhlke, and Sarah Fulhan, now Sarah McPhartland.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 51—The will of Catharine Coyle.

Referees Appointed—Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—Marean, J.—Stone vs. Burke, (three cases)—H. W. Schmitz. In re Lee, an infant, &c.—George S. Billings. Littlejohn vs. Hayward—Daniel J. Caslin. Long vs. Long—Moses J. Harris. Carver vs. Harrison—F. L. Entwistle. Mead vs. Landon—John A. Quintard. Hudson River Telephone Company vs. Van Etten—James G. Graham.

Richmond County Court.

SUPREME COURT—Richmond County—Keogh, J.—Day calendar.

113—Kenny vs. Taylor. 69½—Sullivan vs. Sullivan.
72—Mullen vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
91—Kenny vs. Donovan.
97—Sullivan vs. Sullivan.
98—Liekens vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
99—Fairbridge vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
100—Reddy vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
116—Downing vs. Met. Street Ry. Co.
121—Smith vs. Baird.
122—Wheeler vs. City of New York.
125—Smith vs. Baird.
150—Rubine vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
151—McCarthy vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
50—Bank of Staten Island vs. City of New York.
51—Bank of Staten Island vs. City of New York.
69—Garver vs. Walch.
78—Woodland vs. Hughes.
64—Peccia vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
80—Bergen vs. Hein.
84—Furman vs. McQuade.
105—Warth vs. Liebowitz.
106—Belmier vs. S. I. Electric R. R. Co.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Ehrman H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900. EHRMANN H. CAMMANN, FORTHAM & MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-1aw6mM

FOOS, LAMAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAMAR FOOS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kellogg & Rose, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1900. FERGUSON W. FOOS, Executor. KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City. je25-1aw6mM.

FREAR, MARGARET ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET ANN FREAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bcoraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. JOHN FORBES BOYD, AGNES FREAR TOMPKINS, Executors. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap30-1aw6mM

HENRIQUEZ, LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA CAROLINA HENRIQUEZ, Clara Henriquez, Charles Luis Henriques, Richard Antonio Henriques, Maria Amalie de los Dolores Henriquez, Louis Henriquez, the heirs and next of kin of LOUIS NAPOLEON HENRIQUEZ, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George Henriquez of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have certain instruments in writing, bearing date the 18th day of December, 1896, and the 11th day of October, 1899, respectively, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil of Louis Napoleon Henriquez, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day; then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and codicil.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o1-1aw6wM

HERBST, GEBHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gebhard Herbst, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin L. Brandner, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1900. ANNA M. HERBST, Administratrix. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Administratrix, 302 Broadway, New York City.

s17-1aw6mM

JONES, FRANK F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK F. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November next. Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. MARION R. JONES, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix. ap28-1aw6mM

MARCHAND, GEORGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Georges Marchand, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November next. Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. AGNES FUNCK HART, PATRICK A. HART, Administrators. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrators, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6mM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, (B. of M.,) July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M. jy23-1aw6mM

KRETZ, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. KRETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Heyn & Covington, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1900. THEKLA KRETZ, Executrix. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap9-1aw6mM

SUZANNET—VIRGINIA FRENCH, COUNTESS DE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIRGINIA FRENCH, Countess de Suzannet, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of November next, the 30th day of April, 1900. LOUIS CONSTANT FORTUNE, Count de Suzannet, Ancillary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES SHIRLEY and TIMOTHY F. DONOVAN, plaintiffs, against JULIA P. HALEY, Ellen Donovan, Thomas Holder, John Holder; Mary McCarthy, widow of John McCarthy; George McCarthy, Mary McCarthy, William McCarthy, Catharine Donovan; William H. Regan, individually and as executor of DANIEL DONOVAN, deceased; Mary Walsh and Timothy Walsh, her husband; Catharine J. Shirley, wife of the plaintiff Charles Shirley; Henry S. Shirley and Rosanna Shirley, his wife; Sarah Williams and John Williams, her husband; Jane Tierney and Matthew Tierney, her husband; Mary C. Donovan, wife of the plaintiff Timothy F. Donovan; John G. Lovejoy and Catharine Lovejoy, his wife; Florence E. Donovan and Mary P. Donovan, his wife; Michael Coughlin and Mary Coughlin, his wife; Ellen Lovejoy, Amile Lovejoy, Mary O'Brien, Mary A. Donovan, if living, and under whatever name she may now be known, and John Doe, the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, (the name "John Doe" being fictitious, the real name of the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, being unknown to the plaintiffs), the person intended to be described by the name Mary A. Donovan being, if living, a first cousin, once removed, of Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Mary A. Donovan be dead, the executor of her last will and testament, (if any), or the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said Mary A. Donovan, (if any), if she died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees or persons claiming through said Mary A. Donovan, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Mary A. Donovan before the death of said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Mary A. Donovan would have taken if she had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; John Martin and Mary Martin, his wife; James Martin and Jane Martin, his wife (said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "John" and "Jane" Martin to describe the two first full first cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be males, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "Mary" and "Jane" Martin to describe the wives of the said John Martin and James Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married;) and in the event that the said John Martin and James Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said persons or either of them would have taken if he or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; Annie Martin and David Martin, her husband; Catharine Martin and Stephen Martin, her husband (the said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "Annie" and "Catharine" Martin to describe the two first full cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be females, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "David" and "Stephen" Martin to describe the husbands of the said Annie Martin and Catharine Martin, in case either or both of said females be married, and in the event that the said Annie Martin and Catharine Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of, or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Patrick Coughlin would have taken if he had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last-named persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; John Martin and Mary Martin, his wife; James Martin and Jane Martin, his wife (said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "John" and "Jane" Martin to describe the two first full cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be males, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "Mary" and "Jane" Martin to describe the wives of the said John Martin and James Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married;) and in the event that the said John Martin and James Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said persons or either of them would have taken if he or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; the wives, widows and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties, all of whom are persons unknown to plaintiffs; James W. Power, Peter Condon and Daniel J. Quinlan, executors and trustees, in papers purporting to be last wills and testaments, and a codicil to one of said alleged last wills and testaments of said Mary Johnson, deceased; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, St. Joseph's Diocesan Seminary, the New York Catholic Protectory, the Roman Catholic Church of All Saints in the City of New York, the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children, and Michael A. Corrigan, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above entitled action by order of this court duly made and entered herein, and bearing date the 10th day of May, 1900, do hereby require each and every person, not a party to this action, who, at the date of said order, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the ninth day of October, 1900, at my office, No. 145 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to prove his said lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises in question are described in the amended complaint herein as follows:

Parcel No. 1. All those four certain lots of ground, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a map made of the estate of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, by Bridges & Poppleton, dated November 15, 1813, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, as lots numbered 411 (four hundred and eleven), 412 (four hundred and twelve), 413 (four hundred and thirteen), and 414 (four hundred and fourteen), and which said lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of the said property hereby conveyed, being a point on the southerly line of Madison Street, distant nineteen feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets; running thence easterly, along the southerly line of Madison Street, ninety-eight feet to said corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets; thence southerly, along the westerly line of Rutgers Street, ninety-nine feet and seven inches; thence westerly, along a line parallel with Madison Street afor

APPEAL OF DR. PADDOCK

Speaks of the Coming War Upon East Side Vice.

Begs His People of the Pro-Cathedral to Stand by the Leaders in the Fight.

Exhorting his hearers to be loyal to the leaders in the crusade against vice, the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, at the Pro-Cathedral, yesterday morning, prophesied better and happier conditions for the east side. He took for his text, "Seek ye the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all other things shall be added unto you." He said, in part:

"So long as you seek the kingdom of God and His righteousness, everything else will be added to it. Those who are striving for better conditions are often disheartened in the present state of the government of affairs. So long as we serve the earthly master, just so long shall we have this sort of kingdom. The only salvation is to set up a new kingdom—that of Jesus Christ Himself.

"So long as the people are satisfied with anything short of the perfect, so long as they lose hope, and believe a better state of things impossible, so long will we have present conditions, and they will grow worse.

"The most serious danger right here in my own congregation, among my friends is that they are apt to say, 'Others have tried to better conditions and failed; you are undertaking a task which you cannot accomplish; you will kill yourself. Why suffer the possibility of danger and the certainty that mud will be thrown upon you?'

"Such a condition is that of a degraded people, one on the down road to destruction. Hope, optimism, and a determination to keep on fighting will help us. The surest sign of failure is willingness to say 'There is no use.'

"I ask you to be sympathetic in the undertakings for social righteousness and decency. Uphold those who are at the front in the fight. If everybody will uphold those who are about to make this herculean effort they will succeed. If they do not, it will be the fault of the people themselves."

ARTISTS ON LA TOURAINE.

Messrs. Alexander, Harrisson, and Zorn Arrive—Success of American Art at Paris.

J. W. Alexander, Alexander Harrisson, and Anders Zorn, three distinguished artists, were among the passengers who arrived on the French liner La Touraine yesterday.

Mr. Alexander comes to New York to perfect arrangements for locating here, while Messrs. Harrisson and Zorn are in America to serve as judges in the approaching annual art exhibit of the Carnegie Art Institute of Pittsburg. To Mr. Alexander was awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition for portraits, one of which was a portrait of M. Rodin. He was also a member of the international jury for awards in the Department of Fine Arts at the exposition. Concerning the American exhibits in that department Mr. Alexander said:

"The American exhibit was admitted by all to be by far the best of any in the foreign section. This is especially gratifying when we remember that all the nations are represented by the best productions of their most celebrated artists."

Mr. Alexander said that the Paris edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES was a great success.

"It has a tremendous circulation," he said, "and I hope that it is to be permanent, as the field is far from being overcrowded in that line."

Mr. Alexander's arrangements for locating here will not be complete for two years. His studio, which is in process of construction, is at 123 East Sixty-third Street.

Mr. Harrison, with Frank Millett of New York, was one of the judges in the painting section of the Department of Fine Arts at the exposition.

OPPOSES FIREMEN'S DEMANDS.

Chief Croker Says Proposed Changes Would Demoralize the Department.

The recent trial of Capt. James D. Clifford of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18 on charges of insubordination and engaging in politics, and the repeated efforts of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association to get the double-platoon system adopted by the Fire Department, have attracted the attention of merchants and the Board of Fire Underwriters. They fear that should the efforts of the association be successful not only will the efficiency of the fire-fighting force be impaired, but nearly $3,000,000 annually will be added to the tax rolls of the city.

Fire Commissioner Scannell and Chief Edward F. Croker are both opposed to the adoption of the two-platoon system, and so informed the fire underwriters who expressed their views upon the subject to the Fire Department. Chief Croker, speaking yesterday on the subject, said:

"Ninety-nine per cent. of the officers of the Fire Department, including the Commissioner and myself, are opposed to any such measure as is contemplated by the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association. The proposed change would greatly demoralize the department.

"The duties of New York's firemen are not as arduous as the public think. They are well paid and have an abundance of time—an aggregate of sixty-four days each year—which this contemplated legislation will deprive them of.

"First-grade firemen get $1,400 per annum, and after twenty years they can retire on a life pension of $700, and are free to engage in other pursuits. If one of our men, in the performance of his duty, is permanently disabled after ten years in the service he may be retired on half pay. In case of permanent disability not caused or induced by actual performance of his duties before the expiration of ten years of active and continuous service, the amount of pension is one-third the annual salary. In case a man is killed while on duty, the widow gets one-half of the salary. There is also provision made for his children in case their mother is not living at the time of his death. There is also a life insurance fund of $1,000 payable to the widow, children, or representatives of the deceased members of the uniformed force. From all this, it will be seen that a member of the uniformed force is well paid for his services.

"I consider any interference on the part of the Legislature would be a dangerous precedent to establish and would be very detrimental to the service, as well as to the interests of the people of the city."

DR. EATON ON C. P. HUNTINGTON.

His Greatest Service, He Says, Was in Making Himself a Millionaire.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton preached yesterday morning at the Church of the Divine Paternity on "The Making of a Millionaire," the discourse being based upon the career of the late Collis P. Huntington, who frequently attended the church. The preacher dwelt upon Mr. Huntington's achievements in building up the greatest transportation system in the world. As to his philanthropy, Dr. Eaton said he had known of many instances of which the public never heard. The speaker also referred to Mr. Huntington's work for the negroes and to his siding with the Chinese at the time of their persecution in California.

"It is unfortunate," continued the speaker, "that the function of the capitalist is so generally misunderstood. The greatest service Huntington rendered was in making himself a millionaire. I know that is not a popular doctrine, but it might appeal to the tens of thousands of men who stopped work at the moment of his funeral and whose work was made possible by Huntington's enterprise.

"Society is so organized that we cannot make millionaires without benefiting the million. Which is worse, the man who finds it necessary to corrupt Legislatures in order to advance the growth of the Nation, or the one who stands in the lobbies with outstretched hands demanding tribute under penalty of retarding the Nation's growth? This man reached a higher order of honor and honesty than four-fifths of those who in the public press condemn him."

LORD STRATHCONA ARRIVES.

Canadian Commissioner and Founder of a Famous Regiment Praises Chamberlain.

Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner in London for Canada, who last Spring organized and equipped the regiment of Canadian rough riders known as Strathcona's Horse, for service in South Africa, was a passenger on the Cunard liner Etruria, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday.

Lord Strathcona, who is eighty years old, was the first President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is a Director in both the Commercial Cable and the German Atlantic Cable Companies.

Speaking of the regiment which bears his name and has made itself famous in the Boer war, he said:

"The name Strathcona's Horse was given to the regiment much against my will. The regiment, which is composed of about 600 men under command of Lieut. Col. Steele of the mounted police, was the advance guard of Buller's army, being engaged in scout duty. Many of the men have been killed or wounded, but I do not know how many. They left Canada in March. I do not know when they will return."

Lord Strathcona said that the result of the elections in England was an indorsement of Joseph Chamberlain's policy. Regarding the charges that favoritism was shown to members of Mr. Chamberlain's family in the awarding of certain military contracts, Lord Strathcona said:

"I have known Mr. Chamberlain and his family, outside of politics, for over forty years, and I know him to be not only one of the most honorable and upright of men, but one of England's most patriotic public men. This sufficiently expresses my opinion of these charges."

"Imperialism" in America was a subject Lord Strathcona declined to discuss.

"I am Lord High Commissioner for Canada," he said with a smile, and turned away.

Lord Strathcona left for Canada yesterday afternoon.

FELL IN FRONT OF FIRE ENGINE

Bicyclist Saved by Cool Driver, Who Took a Desperate Chance, and Injured All Three Horses.

Through the presence of mind of Driver Patrick Slattery of Engine No. 60 an unknown bicyclist was saved from being crushed under the wheels of the engine as it was rushing to a fire in the big De La Vergne ice machine plant, at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon.

Out of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, in which the engine house is situated the engine, with Slattery strapped to the seat, turned into Willis Avenue and tore north along that thoroughfare at full speed. Coming down the avenue was the bicyclist, who seemed to have lost his head, for he rode straight toward the three horses. The shouts of the people on the sidewalk caused him to make a spasmodic effort to get out of the way, with the result that he upset the bicycle and fell right in the path of the engine as it was about to turn into One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Slattery yelled to his Captain and engineer on the back of the engine to jump, and then drove right up on the sidewalk. He cleared the prostrate bicyclist by a few inches. His team fell in a heap on an iron sidewalk railing. The engine careened as if it was going over, but righted itself, and Slattery escaped unhurt. All of the horses were much injured, and one of them had to be shot.

The bicyclist did not stop even to thank his savior. He mounted his wheel and got away before his name could be obtained. Scores of people saw what Slattery did, and cheered him for his bravery.

The fire, which was in the electrical room of the ice-machine factory, did $50 damage.

SAYS HE FOUGHT WITH THE BOERS

Bullen, Lacking Citizenship Papers, Is Not Allowed to Land.

Robert Bullen, who said he fought in the Boer Army for three months, until captured at Johannesburg by the British, was a steerage passenger on the French liner La Touraine, that arrived from Havre yesterday. He said the British authorities released him on condition that he leave South Africa.

Bullen says he is an American citizen, but as he was unable to produce his citizenship papers he was not allowed to land. He will appear before the Board of Special Inquiry to-day.

KILLED BY HIS OWN PISTOL.

Reardon Prepared for a Shooting Contest with Fatal Results.

James Joseph Reardon, thirty-seven years old, of 393 Grove Street, Jersey City, was cleaning a revolver, when the weapon was accidentally discharged. The bullet lodged in his head, causing a wound from which he died three hours later at the City Hospital.

Reardon was in excellent spirits at the time of the accident, as he was cleaning the revolver to go on an excursion to-day, in which he was to take part in a shooting contest with revolvers. He leaves a wife and three children.

REAL ESTATE MAN SHOT.

Tenderloin Saloon Keeper's Brother Held, Charged with the Act.

Dominick Connors, thirty-two years old, a real estate man, who gave his address as the Sturtevant House, was taken to the New York Hospital from the saloon of John Wunderlich, at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, yesterday morning, suffering from a pistol shot wound in the left hip. At about the same time that Connors reached the hospital Henry Wunderlich, brother of the saloon keeper, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Cornell, charged with having shot him.

According to the story of the shooting, as told by Robert Yourell, a bartender in Wunderlich's saloon, Connors attempted to enter the saloon yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. Henry Wunderlich, who was there, stopped him and asked him what he wanted. Connors said that he wanted a drink, to which Wunderlich replied that he could not have one, as the saloon was closed.

An argument followed, and Conners attempted to pass Wunderlich. They had more words, and according to the bartender, Connors grabbed a heavy cane from the hand of a cripple, who was standing near and attempted to assault the saloon keeper. Thrice he attempted to strike the man on the head. There was a struggle just inside the door, and then the shot was fired.

Policeman Duffy of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was on post, rushed in when he heard the shot fired and arrested Henry Wunderlich. He also found a loaded pistol with one catridge exploded.

Magistrate Cornell held the prisoner without bail for examination to-day. At the Sturtevant House it was said that Connors did not live there.

The Etruria's Passengers.

The Cunard liner Etruria, which arrived at the bar Saturday afternoon, where, owing to the density of the fog, she was compelled to anchor, came up to her dock yesterday afternoon. The Etruria brought 779 passengers. Among those on board were Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General to New York; William Johnson, J. F. Earle, Capt. Eugene Mayne, Robert McLaren, Douglas H. Rose, and Cephas Brainerd.

Miss Tracey to Sing in Opera Here.

Miss Tracey, an operatic singer, was a passenger on the French Line steamship La Touraine, which arrived yesterday. She will join the forces of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera, making her appearance as Aida Oct. 15. She is a native of Albany, and a daughter of the late Col. John Tracey. She has been abroad for four years.

Arrivals on La Touraine.

The French liner La Touraine, which arrived yesterday, brought 767 passengers, 322 of whom were in the cabin. Among the latter were Arthur Soler, a well-known Cuban sugar planter, to whom was awarded several medals at the Paris Exposition for his sugar exhibit; J. Wells Campney, Enrique P. Salazar, Judge Abner C. Thomas, and Ricardo Acosta.

All the go!

Walking shoes for walking men. Flat and firm-on-the-ground, heavy, manly looking shoes—Pedestrian is the name.

We can shoe you almost anywhere you've a mind to go; enamel or patent leather, russet and black calfskin, very heavy sole and medium heavy sole.

Your choice for $5.

Others for less and for more.

If you're interested in new clothes, you'll be interested in our new sack suits. New cut. New colors.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

WAR VETERANS AT ODDS

Bluejackets in Gloucester Command Quit in a Body.

Culmination of the Trouble Over the Election of Col. Clinton H. Smith as a Member.

The trouble that has existed among the members of Gloucester Naval Command No. 17, Spanish War Veterans, ever since the election of Col. Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., as a member of the command about three months ago reached a climax Saturday night when about every bluejacket in the organization resigned. All that is now left of the command is thirty Seventy-first Regiment men and four or five friends of John F. Dwyer, Captain of the command, who championed Col. Smith. Saturday night's meeting of the command was held at headquarters, 371 Amsterdam Avenue. The bluejackets attended in a body, and Edward G. Berg presented their resignation in a paper setting forth their reasons for the step.

The paper contained an emphatic repudiation of the report of a committee of three members, published as having been adopted by the entire command, and which eulogized Col. Smith in glowing terms, declared him to be the victim of slander, and the object of persecution on the part of Gov. Roosevelt and several of the higher officers of the National Guard. The protesting members, after expressing their confidence in the fairness and soldierly qualities of Gov. Roosevelt, continue:

Each member of the command below named states as his true and personal opinion that the trial of Col. Clinton H. Smith was conducted by the Governor with all fairness to the defendant, and that the subsequent verdict was found with due justice, and they (the members below named) emphatically denounce the report submitted by the committee, of which Quartermaster Hauck was Chairman, with all its details and findings, and find also that the election of Col. Clinton H. Smith into the Gloucester command was accomplished by and with the aid of trickery and charlatanism, and in this election they do not and did not concur.

The paper was signed by E. J. Bourke, P. Meehan, Peter Keller, W. R. Lush, H. Benson, O. Brown, R. F. Daly, C. Smith, A. Geiger, F. Hoff, W. G. Wild, F. A. Hoffman, D. J. Schworn, G. Chipman, H. G. Pond, L. Kleinkopf, G. H. Carey, G. Lynn, E. Eidle, W. T. Brenn, T. Macklin, H. Hillman, W. H. Sellers, A. Cole, C. De Long, W. McKeon, C. Betchold, M. J. Tierney, R. Roberts, M. Mulcahey, W. Roesel, A. D. Thompson, W. Harbour, W. G. Bee, W. G. Evans, W. T. Green, and John H. Fedeler.

At the conclusion of the reading of the document, during which the Captain was obliged to rap for order several times, the bluejackets, led by Peter Keller, ex-boatswain of the United States steamship Gloucester, who had the distinction of making Admiral Cervera a prisoner, took the insignia of the command from the lapels of their coats and, placing them on the Adjutant's desk, left the meeting room in single file. What followed at the meeting is not known definitely, but it is understood that there was a lively time.

Next Saturday evening a new command, to be known as Wainwright Gloucester Post No. 1, Spanish Naval War Veterans, will be launched by ex-Boatswain Peter Keller and his friends. The post is named in honor of Commander Richard Wainwright, who commanded the Gloucester during the Spanish war, and who has sent the following letter to Mr. Keller:

I shall feel highly honored to have my name used as you suggested, and trust that you will be successful with your organization.

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT,
Commander, United States Navy.

"The new post will start with about fifty members," said Mr. Keller last night, "and we will join no National body, for the reason that there are several National bodies, and nobody seems to know which will be finally recognized."

WOMAN'S JACKET SEIZED.

Her Suspicious Stoutness Attracts Attention of Customs Inspectress.

"That woman looks stouter than I believe she really is," said Mrs. Clark, a Customs Inspectress, to Mrs. Darragh, another Inspectress, Saturday, pointing to a stout woman who had just disembarked from the steamship Auguste Victoria at the Hamburg-American piers in Hoboken. The woman in question was Mrs. Louis Raapke of Omaha, Neb.

Going up to Mrs. Raapke, one of the Inspectresses said: "You are very stout, aren't you?"

"Yes, but it's only fat," replied Mrs. Raapke, "besides I've got on my Winter petticoat."

The Inspectresses decided to examine Mrs. Raapke, however, despite her protests.

Neatly sewed to the lining of the woman's underskirt were sections of a very fine sealskin jacket, worth about $300. The jacket was seized and sent to the Public Stores.

Mrs. Raapke said she had taken the jacket out of the country with her.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

The Founding of the Church of the Transfiguration Celebrated.

The Church of the Transfiguration, known for years as "The Little Church Around the Corner," and largely identified with the theatrical profession, celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of its foundation yesterday. The Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton, rector of the church, was the celebrant at the choral eucharist at 11 A. M., and the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Edwin Gardner Weed, Bishop of Florida.

It was in 1848, at the residence of Mr. Carter, 48 East Twenty-fourth Street, that the church was started by Rev. George H. Houghton. Two years later the first church was completed and the first services were held in it. From time to time additions have been made to the church, which accounts for its present rambling appearance. Dr. Houghton died Nov. 15, 1897, and was succeeded by his nephew, the present rector.

O'Neill's.

Important Values To-day in Women's Suits & Jackets

SUITS OF PEBBLE CHEVIOT, double-breasted, tight-fitting Jacket, Double-stitched seams, Revers of Satin, Velvet Collar, lined throughout with Black Taffeta, New Flare Skirt, with double inverted plait back, lined throughout with French Percaline and bound with Velveteen, **18.00**

SUITS OF CAMEL'S HAIR FINISHED CHEVIOT, double-breasted, tight-fitting Eton, with large Revers, Medici Collar and Cuffs, neatly braided, Flare Skirt, lined with Percaline, exceptional value at **21.98**

Cheviot Jackets at 10.98

Jackets of excellent quality Cheviot, notched Collar, inside Pockets, Double-stitched Seams, lined throughout with Black Taffeta, absolutely perfect in fit and finish, strictly Men Tailored, 10.98.

Two Great Bargains in

Silks

2,100 Yards Satin Lumineux

The latest silk fabric for entire costumes and separate waists, street and evening shades.

Regular 1.25 Quality.

98c Yard.

ALSO

1,600 Yards Satin Face Crepes,

Heretofore 2.00 Yard,

1.25 Yard.

Trimmed Hats.

We are showing on the main floor a particularly attractive assortment of Ready-to-wear

Turbans and Toques

trimmed with velvets, felts, chenille, Panne velvets and tucked silks, at

2.98 to 5.98 Each.

Untrimmed Hats.

An immense assortment to choose from, comprising all the newest and best shapes, as well as a number of novelties not to be seen elsewhere. A hint as to prices:

Fine French Felts, 95c to 1.65 Each.
Silk Velvet Hats, 1.45 to 5.98 Each.
Braid & Chenille Hats, 2.48 to 7.50 Each

A Choice Variety of

Children's Trimmed Hats

For School and Dress Wear at very attractive prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Half-Price Sale in *Oriental Dep't.*

An assortment of *100 Carpets*, to sell at ½ regular prices; sizes from 9x12 to 13x20 ft., in *Antique, Persian, India & Turkish.*

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CARPETS

Special Sale (This Week)

200 pieces ROYAL WILTONS, Wilton Velvets and Axminsters, At about 1-3 Less Than Regular Prices

Great Oriental Rug Sale!

A Banker's Consignment.

250 Antique and Modern Pieces at Uniform Price of $18.50 each.

ANOTHER LOT!

100 Exceedingly Fine and Rare Pieces, Consisting of Irans, Kazaks, Mossoul, and Shirvans at the Uniform Price of $24.50 each.

Worth Double the Money.

In Addition, About 150 Pieces ORIENTAL HALL RUNNERS, Very Choice Antique Strips, in Pairs to Match; Sizes 3 Feet in Width by 12 to 20 Feet in Length.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th Street. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,
SARAH COWELL **LE MOYNE**
And Her Company, Including
Wilton Lackaye, Robert Edeson,
John Glendinning, Charles Stanley,
Walter Thomas, Florence Rockwell,
Adelaide Thurston, Mrs. Glendinning.
(Liebler & Co., Managers.)
Will appear in a new play by Harriet Ford and Beatrice DeMille, entitled,
THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just West of B'way. Tele. 3940-38. Evgs., 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HERNE
"Dickens himself never drew finer character sketches."—Evg. Sun.
—IN—
SAG HARBOR
"BETTER THAN SHORE ACRES."

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St., 5th Ave., 58th St., 125th St.
Mlle. Pianka's Lions, Emily Lytton & Co, Windom Quintette, Stinson & Merton Bros, McIntyre & Heath, Cheridah Simpson, Wright Huntington & Co., 3 Powers, etc. Gray-Stephens' Landseer Dogs, Dunhams Family, C. Case, Mr. & Mrs. Mark Murphy, Papinta, Myraid dancer, Marzella's Fr'ch, Stanton & Modens, J. Gassman & Pickz.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 13, at 2:30.
Major J. B. Pond announces the only appearance this season of
ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.
A NEW LECTURE: ANIMAL HEROES OF HISTORY
Res'd seats, $1. Children half price. For sale at Hall.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Evg., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"The Greatest Success in Town."—Evg. Sun.
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.
Next Sun.—Kaltenborn Concert. Soloist, Schumann-Heink.

AMERICAN MATINEE DAILY 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
(Except Monday) all seats 25c. THE SENATOR

BIJOU B'WAY, 30TH ST. TO-M'R'W NIGHT
HENRIETTA CROSMAN in the Merry Nell Gwyn Play, MISTRESS NELL
SEATS ON SALE. MATS. WED. & SAT.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45 St. POPULAR PRICES 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., & 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25c, 50c. A MILLION DOLLARS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST 2 WEEKS. 14th St. & Irving Pl. In his great play ANDREW MACK "THE REBEL." Souvenirs Oct. 17th. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

Koster & Bial's 25c Evgs., 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1.00. Mat. Harlow, Chas. T. Aldrich, Lewis Daly. & Ryan. 20 others. Bessie Bonehill, Josie Sabel, Rich, Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard & Virginia Earl in "The Belle of Bohemia." 1st Mid-Wk. MATINEE WEDNSDY. Evry Seat 50c.
The New Glory of the CASINO!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. JAMES & KIDDER
"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. 8:15.
To-night, Tues., & Wed. Evs., "WILDFEUER." Thurs., Fri., & Sat. Evgs., "PROBEPFEIL."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Reilly & Wood's Big Specialty Co.—16 Acts.

O'Neill's,

Black Ostrich Plumes!

A Manufacturer's Entire Stock.

12,500 Plumes

At one-quarter and one-half the lowest prices ever made.

15c, 25c, 45c, 58c and 75c Each.

Regular Prices, 45c. to 2.25 each.

They are brilliant black, rich full heads, in half, three-quarter and Amazon Lengths.

Fancy Wings and Breasts.

An Importer's Stock of fine French Fancy Feathers in Wings, Breasts and Bandeaux Effects, black, white and colors,

35c Each.

Regular Price, 65c. to $1.50 each.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA SEASON. Wednesday and Saturday Matinées at 2. EVENINGS AT 8:10.
DALY'S
OPERA SEASON. 30th St. & Broadway. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.

"One of the Biggest Successes Since the Mikado."—Herald.
THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY
(INCLUDING JAMES T. POWERS)
IN THE CHINESE-ENGLISH MUSICAL COMEDY,
SAN TOY.

NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR AT DALY'S THEATRE, LONDON.
NOW PLAYING TO CAPACITY OF DALY'S THEATRE, NEW YORK

HEAR THE LATEST SONGS:
"He's the Mandarin," "Six Little Wives," "Lover's Alphabet," "The Maid in the Moon," "The Samee Gamee," "The Chinese Ornaments," "Rhoda and Her Pagoda," and "The Chinese Sojer Man."

TUESDAY'S PAPERS SAID:
"It bubbles over with fun from curtain to curtain—good healthy fun."—EVG. TELEGRAM. "The prize of a bunch of prizes."—SUN. "Absolutely refreshing."—EVG. SUN. "San Toy' is a success—deep, secure, indisputable."—EVG. WORLD. "Songs catchy and whistleable."—TELEGRAPH. "Delightful in story and music."—EVG. JOURNAL. "San Toy' could remain in Daly's the entire season."—N. Y. PRESS.
8:10 AT NIGHT. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SEATS READY ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
SECOND MONTH.
SEATS ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
John Drew's Greatest Triumph.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In Edward E. Rose's dramatization of Winston Churchill's novel of
Richard Carvel
"John Drew and the play have made a ripping success."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Evenings 8:20; Mat. Sat'day. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.
SECOND PLAY THIS ENGAGEMENT.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS
In the newest French Farce
SELF and LADY.
Cast includes: E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, Isabel Irving, May Robson, Arnold Daly, Maggie Halloway Fisher, James Kearney, Marie Derrickson, Jay Wilson, May Lambert, Nellie Butler, May Galyer, and others.
"Self and Lady" is now being presented with great success by Charles Frohman's London Comedians at the Vaudeville Theatre, London.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D CROWDED WEEK.
"Not since John T. Raymond embodied Mark Twain's Col. Sellers has a humorous American character been so faithfully transferred from printed depiction to the stage."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM H. CRANE
in
DAVID HARUM.
A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.
Dramatized by R. and M. W. Hitchcock from the novel of David Harum by Edward Noyes Westcott, copyrighted 1898-1900 by D. Appleton & Co., publishers.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Evenings, 8:10.
30TH NEW YORK WEEK.
Charles Frohman Presents
LESLIE CARTER
After Her London Triumph
as
ZAZA
in
DAVID BELASCO'S
version of Berton & Simon's drama.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings at 8. Matinée at 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Evgs. at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
HENRY V.
Seats on Sale Three Weeks in Advance.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
METN ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 8. ALSO CARMEN
FRIDAY EVG. & WED. MAT.
MISSES DE LUSSAN, BALLSTROM; MESSRS. BROZELL, PAULL.
IL TROVATORE TUESDAY, THURSDAY. WEDNESDAY NIGHT. SATURDAY NIGHTS. SATURDAY MAT. LOHENGRIN
All American Chorus of 100 Voices.
REGULAR THEATRE PRICES.
Boxes, Nights & Sat. Mat., $5, 6, 7, 8, 10; Wed. Mat., $4, 5, 6.
Next Week—Aida, Bohemian Girl, La Travita.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

—THE— DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS.
"Down the Line." "The Devil's Daughter."

KEITH'S ALBAUGH, HARRIGAN. DUPONT & LOTHIAN. BACHELOR CLUB.
Murray & Lane. 7 Big Acts. Biograph.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat
CALEB WEST—CALEB WEST.
NEXT MON., First Time, HER MAJESTY.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Matinées Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL In a Comedy of Romance entitled
A ROYAL FAMILY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS of MALABAR

EXTRA:—
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.
—ON—
MONDAY, OCT. 22,
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
MAUDE ADAMS
IN EDMOND ROSTAND'S LATEST PLAY,
L'AIGLON.
Adapted into English by Louis N. Parker.
SALE OF SEATS
BEGINS AT THE BOX OFFICE
MONDAY, OCT. 15, 9 A. M.
ALL SEATS WILL BE SOLD AT THE OPENING OF THE SALE.

14TH STREET THEATRE, 14th Street, Near Sixth Av. Good Reserved Seats. Orch. Circle or Balcony, 50c. Nights 8:15—Popular Mats. Wed. and Sat.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS
Of Liebler & Co.'s magnificent production of JOSEPH ARTHUR'S NEW PLAY,
LOST RIVER.
"For three hours it kept the audience in a state of wild excitement."—Mail and Express.
Seats can now be secured for October.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Evg., Oct. 16, at 8. Reappearance of LILLIAN
BLAUVELT
Grand Orchestra under the direction of FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN.
Direction.....Henry Wolfsohn
Res. Seats, $1 to $2, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.
THURSDAY AFT., Oct. 11, at 2:30.
SCHUMANN-HEINK
AND
LEONORA JACKSON.
Direction.....Henry Wolfsohn
Seats, $1 to $2, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. TO-NIGHT | Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
BLANCHE WALSH in "MARCELLE."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., Bway, & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat Gen. Adm., 50c
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK | MATINEE PRICES 50, 75, $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL Evs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Tues. & Sat. 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE. The Great POWELL. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concert.

THE SAVOY B'way & 34th St. TO-NIGHT
THE MILITARY MAID.
JOSEPHINE HALL. Strong company, large chorus.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Only Matinée Sat., 2:15. OTIS SKINNER IN PRINCE OTTO.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—THE MAGISTRATE.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Paris Fair; Man Fish; Alligator Queen, others.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
6th Day, Monday, Oct. 8th.
The First Monday Handicap. The Olympia. The Ballyhoo Bay Handicap. The Over-the-Hill Handicap and Two Other Races.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Lander.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 6	1,796,691
Same week last year	1,984,085
To date this year	83,183,448
Corresponding date last year	135,635,515
Bonds for the week	$5,778,500
Same week last year	$4,479,700
To date this year	$358,257,360
Corresponding date last year	$697,556,170

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4½; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	2⅝	Int. Paper pf.	1⅝
Am. Car & F. pf.	3	Int. Power	5⅝
American Ice	2½	Int. Silver	1⅝
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Malting pf.	1⅝	Lake Erie & W.	5
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	L. E. & W. pf.	2
Am. Steel Hoop	2	Manhattan	3⅝
Am. Steel Hoop. pf.	9	Met. Street Ry.	3⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	2⅜	Minn. & St. L.	3½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	3⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1	National Biscuit	1½
Am. Tin Plate	4	Nat. Steel	2¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2½	Nat. Steel pf.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Anaconda Copper	2½	N. Y. Central	3⅛
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	
Balt. & Ohio	3	pf.	4
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
Brook. Rap. Trans.	1¼	pf.	4
Brook. Union Gas	10	Norf. & West.	2⅝
Cen. Southern	1⅝	Northern Pacific	2¼
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	North. Pacific pf.	2
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	3½	Pacific Coast	6
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	5½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	1⅜	Pennsylvania	2½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	
Chi., Term. Tran. pf.	1½	pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	4½	Pressed Steel Car	5⅝
Col., Fuel & Iron	2⅝	Pressed S. Car pf.	4½
Col. South. 2d pf.	1	Rep. Iron & S.	1¼
C. & H. Coal & I.	1⅝	Rep. I. & S. pf.	2¼
Consol. Gas	3	St. L. & S. F.	1⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Erie	1⅛	St. L. S. W. pf	2½
Erie 1st pf.	2¼	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Erie 2d pf.	2⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Federal Steel	2	Texas & Pacific	1½
Federal Steel pf.	3	Third Avenue	2¾
Gas & El. Ber. Co.	2¾	Union Pacific	2
General Electric	2⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1
Great. North. pf.	4	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
Hocking Valley	1	Wisconsin Central	1
Hock. Val. pf.	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Del., L. & W.	2⅝	N. Y., L. & W.	2
Ev. & T. H. pf.	8	Union Bag & P. pf.	1½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	9		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Mor. & Es. con. gtd. 7s	1½
Balt. & Ohio, S. W. Div. 3½s	1	Nash. C. & St. L. 7s	1½
Balt. & Ohio, P. J. & Mid. Div. 3½s	1	N. Y. G., El. L., H. & P. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1¼	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	4½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911	1½	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
C., M. & St. P., S. W. Div. 6s	1¼	Norf. & W. New R. 6s	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1½	Norf. & W. con. 4s	1
Col. South. 1st	1¼	Nor. Pac. gen. lien	1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1½	Peo. & East. 1st	2½
Erie 1st con. 4s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	4
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1¼
Ga. Pac. 6s	1¼	St. L. S. W. 1st	1⅞
Int. & G. N. 1st	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	4
Int. Paper 6s	1¼	St. P., M. & M. Mont. Cent. 6s	1
Leh. Val., N. Y. 1st	1	So. Pacific 4s	1½
Long Isl. unif. 4s	1½	Texas Pac. 2d inc.	4
L. I., N. Sh. Branch 5s	5½	Wabash, deb. B	1⅝
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½		
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	L. & N., So. & N. Ala. 5s	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1½	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	3
Ev. & T. H. gen.	1½		
Long I. Fy. 4½s	3½		

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease 3,653,000 pesetas, and notes in circulation, increase 13,843,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

DELUGE OF CREDITS RELEASED

Week-to-Week Money Easy at 2½ Per Cent.—Divergence Between Money and Discount Rates—The Gold Bogy and Prospect of Withdrawals—Indian Gold.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, Oct. 7.—Our market has fallen into quite a slushy state as far as the floating credits go. This I expected, but not to the extent now seen. I did not allow a sufficient margin for the necessities of the Government. It got last week £3,000,000 new money over and above all regular loan installments paid in at the end of the quarter in a heap; it will pay its ordinary bills, and, this week, in addition to that borrowed, most if not all the dividend money.

Its floating debt is consequently now at least £6,000,000 heavier than it was ten days ago, and all this money has been flung upon the market by the banks. In addition, the Bank of England itself has poured back the £2,000,000 or so it borrowed early last month to help stiffen the rates. Thus £8,000,000, and perhaps £10,000,000, of credit must in new money have been released on the market within the last ten days, and the result is that balances are frequently unlendable and week-to-week money is easy at 2½ per cent.

So far bill discounters have struggled to maintain their rates close to 4 per cent., in spite of this deluge of released banking credit. They have successfully utilized the gold exports bogy, and it was only toward the middle of last week that paper falling due this year came to be negotiable at 3¾ per cent.

How long will the market be able to maintain this divergence between money and discount rates? Just as long as it can point to the threatening position of Continental and New York exchanges. We are always liable to have gold taken from us in the Autumn, and I think the prospect of considerable withdrawals is now more pronounced than it has been in any recent year.

For the moment, however, your exchange has recovered slightly, money has become somewhat easier in Germany, thanks to the enormous increase in the active circulation of the Reichsbank, and French bankers, instead of attempting to draw capital away in gold or transfer credits from our market, are for the first time since the crisis of 1890 freely investing their balances in English bills, tempted to do so by the higher rate of interest current here, and by the low exchange, which gives them the promise of additional profit.

All forces, therefore, are at work more or less pronouncedly at the moment to induce a weakness in the bill market, yet this morning the finest rates quoted were 3⅞ to 4 per cent. for three months' paper. Against these favorable symptoms must be placed the still active demand for gold in our open market and the scantiest of supplies.

You are intercepting the gold which will not come here from Australia, and we are getting none or next to none from South Africa.

India is, singularly enough, our only stand-by, and the failure of the attempt to set up a gold currency in that country as a corollary to the decreed gold standard is becoming every week more conspicuous. All the ear-marked gold that the Simla Government bought in London and asked the Bank of England to put to one side as a part of a reserve against its paper money circulating in India has been released again, and now £500,000, the product of Indian gold mines, which had been intercepted by the same Government, is on its way home to buy silver. Indian mints are so busy coining silver rupees that they have been compelled to stop the production of the British trade dollar, which has for some years back been forced upon the Further East in order to supplant the Mexican dollar.

This source of gold supply, however, must soon dry up, and there is not a market at present able to come to our assistance or willing to do so on the current terms. Therefore I look for the present ease to be transitory, and still expect an advance in the bank rate before the month is out.

We have not yet joined in the attempt being made on your side to advance prices for your railroad securities, but you need not be surprised at that, for the British public is not at present gambling in anything. It sulks and says prices are too high. The market is willing, eager, in fact, but John Bull refuses to be tempted. Possibly his humor may change when the elections are over, but old heads in the City tell men that they expect little revival in business this year.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 8.

Dartmouth, Westport and New Bedford Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Mexican Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Union Carbide Company—Dividend payable.
Wisconsin Telephone Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Oct. 9.

American Bicycle Company—Annual meeting.
American Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Central of Georgia Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Erie Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg Junction Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Plaza Bank—Annual meeting.
Texas and Pacific Coal Company—Books close.
Union Pacific Railroad—Annual meeting.
Wabash Railroad—Annual meeting.
Wisconsin Central Railway—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Oct. 10.

American Car and Foundry Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Anaconda Copper Mining Company—Books close.
Cleveland City Railway—Dividend payable.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Railroad—Books close for interest on land-grant bonds.
Findlay (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Market Street Railway, San Francisco—Dividend payable.
Montana Coal and Coke Company—Books close.
New York Lumber Trade Association—Meeting and election.
Norfolk and Southern Railway—Dividend payable.
North River Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Oregon Short Line Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pacific Coast Company—Annual meeting.
Proctor & Gamble Company—Annual meeting.
Standard Underground Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Trenton Potteries Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United Railways, St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Annual meeting.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machines Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Thursday, Oct. 11.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close.
Great Northern Railway—Annual meeting.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Annual meeting.

Friday, Oct. 12.

Manhattan Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Oct. 13.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad—Dividend payable Oct. 31 on common and preferred stockholders of record this date.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Otis Elevator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Parrot Silver and Copper Mining Company—Books close.
Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction Company—Books close.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

ADVANCES.

Amal. Copper	3¾	N. E. Gas & C.	5
Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	N. E. G. & C. 5s.	8½
Am. Ag. C. pf.	2½	Otis Elevator	1
Am. Woolen pf.	2¼	Otis Elevator pf.	1
Asphalt	1	Rubber Goods pf.	3
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	2½	Seaboard A. L. pf.	1½
Internat. Pump	2	Standard Oil	18
Inter. Pump pf.	1	Tenn. Copper	1

DECLINES.

Am. Bicycle pf.	3	Electric Vehicle.	1
Con. Rubber Tire.	1	New Amst. G. 5s.	1
Con. Rub. T. pf.	8		

Much strength appeared in the market for outside securities last week, and closing quotations showed advances which in many cases amounted to as much as 2 or even 3 points. In only a few instances, however, were these changes in prices accompanied by any considerable activity. Such buying as there was assumed only small proportions, and the business transacted was far less important than the net results in prices. Indeed, the ease with which quotations were advanced with so little buying to help them up was the most noteworthy feature of the market. During the weeks when the market was steadily declining, and when, as a whole, the market was more active than now, there seems to have been sufficient liquidation to relieve the market of most of the weak stock hanging over it and to allow quotations to rise easily on any resumption of buying.

Buying orders, however, were almost as few as selling orders, and the extreme dullness of the market presented a not very encouraging aspect. During most of the week outside brokers had not enough business to keep them active, and in some quarters the prediction was made that even the small amount of business now being transacted would soon entirely disappear. But there seems no ground for such a gloomy view of the matter. Among the various securities dealt in on the curb are many whose prospects certainly promise for them much higher prices than those now quoted, and the development of the companies represented by these securities must eventually tell in market price. In not a few cases current quotations represent the necessities of weak holders rather than the actual conditions prevailing in the enterprises which the stocks stand for. As more and more of the stocks of recently organized companies become dividend-paying issues, con-

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 6, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Oct. 6. Bid.	Closing Sat., Oct. 6. Ask'd.	Net Ch'nge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Oct. 6, 1,796,691.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Oct. 6. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 6, '00.
18 February 7.	12⅛ January 25.	16¼	16⅜	+ 2⅜	American Car & Foundry Company	$30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	½	..	14	16½	14	16⅜	16	5,669
67⅞ April 2.	57⅜ June 25.	62⅞	63	+ 3	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	59¼	65⅞	59¼	62⅞	62	3,519
155 September 5.	150 September 24.	140	170	..	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	4	SA	150	150	150	150	..	100
57⅜ April 7.	30 June 25.	53½	54¼	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,257,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	53¼	54½	53½	54	45½	2,170
159 May 3.	145 January 18.	150	155	..	American Express	18,000,000	July 2, 1900.	3	SA	150	155	150	150	150	75
49½ April 4.	27½ June 16.	34½	35	+ 2¼	American Ice Company	22,689,100	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	33	34¾	32½	34½	39½	2,860
78½ February 8.	60¼ June 19.	61	67	..	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	July 14, 1900.	1½	Q	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	78½	19
16¼ February 6.	5⅞ September 25.	9½	10	+ ⅛	American Linseed Company	14,750,000	..	..	..	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	315
49 February 5.	29 June 25.	31	32	+ 1	American Linseed Company preferred	10,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	50¼	51¾	50¼	51¾	50½	1,071
7⅝ January 2.	3 June 12.	4½	4⅝	..	American Malting Company	14,500,000	..	..	..	4	4½	4	4½	15½	415
31½ January 2.	18⅞ June 27.	23	24	+ 1⅝	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1⅝	..	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	66½	100
43⅛ February 6.	34⅛ June 13.	37⅞	37½	+ 1	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	..	..	..	36¼	37⅝	36¼	37⅝	36½	4,380
93 March 24.	86 June 25.	88⅝	89	+ ¾	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	88	89	88	89	98	1,162
50½ February 6.	17 June 25.	20⅞	20¾	+ 2	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000	..	..	..	18¼	20⅝	17½	20	48	13,985
86 February 6.	64¼ September 28.	67	68	+ 3½	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	July 31, 1900.	1⅝	Q	65	68	65	67½	84½	1,440
59½ April 2.	28¼ June 25.	32½	33⅝	+ 2⅝	American Steel & Wire Company	60,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	31	34½	30½	32⅝	55½	41,235
95 February 1.	69¼ June 26.	74½	75	+ 2⅝	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	40,000,000	Sept. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	71¾	73½	71¾	74½	96½	12,530
137½ February 4.	95¼ March 9.	116⅝	116¾	− ¼	American Sugar Refining Company	30,968,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	117	118⅝	114¾	116⅝	141¾	164,616
118 July 14.	107 March 9.	115	115	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	30,968,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	115	115¾	115	115½	119	225
85 February 1.	69 October 8.	80	82	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	80	80	80	80	90	475
36⅝ February 7.	18 June 23.	29	31	+ 1	American Tin Plate Company	25,000,000	..	..	..	27	31½	26¾	31	36	17,485

Capital Stock Outstanding	Date	Par $	Last Dividend Declared	Range for Year 1900 Highest	Range for Year 1900 Lowest	Sales in 1900 Shares	Week's Range Highest	Week's Range Lowest	Week's Sales Shares	Prev. Ended Oct. 6 Highest	Prev. Ended Oct. 6 Lowest	Prev. Ended Oct. 6 Last	Interest Paid Year	Interest Paid Apr. & Oct.	Interest Paid Oct.
American Tin Plate Company preferred.															
American Tobacco Company															
American Tobacco Company preferred.															
Amoskeag Cotton Mfg Company															
Ann Arbor preferred															
Ashburton, Topeka & Santa Fe															
Ashburton, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred.															
Baltimore & Ohio.															
Baltimore & Ohio preferred.															
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company															
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.															
Canadian Pacific.															
Central of New Jersey															
Chesapeake & Ohio															
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy															
Chicago Great Western															
Chicago Great Western preferred A.															
Chicago Great Western debenture															
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville															
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.															
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.															
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred.															
Chicago & Northwestern															
Chicago & Northwestern preferred.															
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific															
Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred.															
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis															
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred.															
Colorado Fuel & Iron.															
Colorado Southern															
Colorado Southern first preferred.															
Colorado Southern second preferred.															
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.															
Consolidated Gas.															
Continental Tobacco Company preferred.															
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.															
Delaware & Hudson Canal Company															
Denver & Rio Grande preferred.															
Detroit City Gas.															
Erie.															
Erie first preferred.															
Erie second preferred.															
Evansville & Terre Haute preferred.															
Federal Steel Company.															
Federal Steel Company preferred.															
Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co.															
General Electric Company															
Glucose Sugar Refining Company															
Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred.															
Great Northern preferred.															
H. B. Claflin Company.															
Hocking Coal															
Hocking Valley preferred.															
Illinois Central.															
International Mercantile Marine Company															
International Paper Company															
International Paper Company preferred.															
International Power Company															
International Silver Company															
Iowa Central															
Iowa Central preferred.															
Kansas City Southern.															
Kansas City Southern preferred.															
Laclede Gas preferred.															
Lake Erie & Western.															
Lake Erie & Western preferred.															
Long Island															
Louisville & Nashville															
Maryland Coal preferred.															
Manhattan Elevated															
Metropolitan Street Railway															
Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago															
Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.															
Mexican Central															
Mexican National certificates															
Minneapolis & St. Louis															
Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred															
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie pf.															
Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred.															
Missouri Pacific.															
Mobile & Ohio.															
National Biscuit Company															
National Biscuit Company preferred															
National Lead Company															
National Lead Company preferred.															
National Salt Company															
National Steel Company															
National Steel Company preferred															
National Tube Company															
National Tube Company preferred															
New Jersey Central															
New York Central															
New York, New Haven & Hartford															
New York, Chicago & St. Louis															
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.															
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.															
New York, Ontario & Western.															
New York, Lackawanna & Western.															
New York, Ontario & Western preferred															
Norfolk & Western preferred															
North American.															
Northern Pacific.															
Northern Pacific preferred.															
Pacific Coast.															
Pacific Coast first preferred.															
Pacific Coast second preferred.															
Pacific Mail.															
Pennsylvania.															
People's Gas, Chicago.															
Peoria & Eastern.															
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.															
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred.															
Pressed Steel Car.															
Pressed Steel Car preferred.															
Pullman Company.															
Reading.															
Reading first preferred.															
Reading second preferred.															
Republic Iron & Steel.															
Republic Iron & Steel preferred.															
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.															
St. Joseph & Grand Island.															
St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred.															
St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred.															
St. Louis Southwestern.															
St. Louis Southwestern preferred.															
St. Louis & San Francisco & Iron Company pf.															
Southern Pacific.															
Southern Railway															
Southern Railway preferred.															
Standard Rope & Twine.															
Tennessee Coal & Iron.															
Texas Pacific.															
Third Avenue & Land Trust.															
Third Avenue.															
Twin City Rapid Transit.															
Union Bag & Paper Company.															
Union Bag & Paper Company preferred.															
Union Pacific.															
Union Pacific preferred.															
United States Express.															
United States Leather.															
United States Leather preferred.															
United States Rubber.															
United States Rubber preferred.															
Wabash.															
Wabash preferred.															
Wabash debentures.															
Western Union Telegraph.															
Wheeling & Lake Erie.															
Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred.															
Wisconsin Central.															
Wisconsin Central preferred.															

NOTE—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots.
†Including extra dividend of 2 per cent. ‡Including extra dividend of 1 per cent. §Including extra dividend of 4 per cent. ¶Including extra dividend of 1 per cent. ‖Including extra dividend of ½ per cent.
Long Island, and American Tobacco, each of which is $50 par, and American Coal Oil, $25 par.

OOF

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 6, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Oct. 6. $5,778,500

	Week Ending Oct. 6.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103¼	103¼	103	103	7
Alabama Midland 4s	101	101	101	101	2
American Cotton Oil 8s	102	102	102	102	3
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Ann Arbor 4s	90	91	90	90½	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99¼	99⅝	99	99¼	217
Atchison T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85½	86⅝	85½	86½	134½
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	95½	95⅝	95¼	95¼	32
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94	94	93¼	93¼	24
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	99¼	99⅜	99⅛	99½	205
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	86	87	86	87	129
B. & O., Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	85	86	85	86	24
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	91⅝	91⅝	91	91½	10
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust rects	70	70	70	70	15
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107½	107⅞	107½	107⅞	3
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	92½	93½	92½	93½	66
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	38	39½	38	39½	5
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	11	11	10½	10½	6
Central of New Jersey general 5s	123	124	123	123½	20
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	1
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	81	81	80⅞	80⅞	42
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	98	98⅜	97⅝	97¾	57
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	20
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	113	113	113	113	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	108¾	110½	109¾	110	16
Chi., Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Division 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Division 3½s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	113	114⅞	113	114½	15
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	117	117½	117	117	7
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	116	116	116	116	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	117⅛	119	117⅛	119	8
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southwestern Div. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	121	121	121	121	1
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	119	119¾	119	119¼	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	109¾	110	109¾	110	6
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	1
Chi. & Northwestern sinking fund 6s, reg	112	112	112	112	8
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106	106½	106	106½	9
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 6s	131	131	131	131	1
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	134	134	134	134	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	91	91	91	91	4
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 4½s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	35
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	97	98½	97	98½	72
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	93	93	92¾	92½	18
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	74½	74¾	74½	74½	3
Colorado Midland 3-4s	74½	75	74½	75	65
Colorado & Southern 4s	78¾	81	78¾	80¾	87
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	124	124	124	124	27
Commercial Cable 4s, registered	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	14
Detroit City Gas 5s	94	94	94	94	24
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land gr. 3½s	28⅜	28⅜	27¼	27¼	20
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	85	85	85	85	2
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. conv. 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜	16
Erie 1st; consol. 4s	87½	88¼	87½	88½	27
Erie general 4s	67½	69	67½	68¾	65
Erie 1st consol. 7s	136	136	136	136	8
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	36
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1-4s	57	58½	57	58½	12
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98¼	98¼	98	98¼	36
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. con. 5s	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅝	15
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	4
Rocking Valley 4½s	98¾	99¼	98¾	99¼	24
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	6
Houston & Texas consol. 6s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	2
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	3
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121⅞	121⅞	120½	121½	13
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	83	85	83	85	3
International Paper Company 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	61	63¾	61	62¾	84
Kentucky Central 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	1
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	121	121	120¾	120¾	11
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 5s	107¼	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞	12
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	116½	117	116¾	117	8
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 2d 7s	132¾	133¾	132¾	132¾	4
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	10
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	110	110	110	110	1
Long Island Ferry 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
Long Island, North Shore 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	24
Long Island gold 4s	100	100	100	100	6
Long Island unified 4s	94	95½	94	95¼	69
Long Island gen. 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	97	97	97	97	3
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	6
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118	118	118	118	11
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	4
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 2d 6s	63½	63½	63½	63½	2
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d 6s	117	117	117	117	2
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Ala. con. 5s	109	109	109	109	10
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¾	100¾	4
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	115⅝	115½	115½	115½	2
Metropolitan Street Railway (N. Y.) 5s	117⅞	118	117½	118	15
Mexican Central 1st income	25¾	27½	25¾	27	275
Mexican Central 2d income	13	13	12⅞	12¾	3
Mexican International consol. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	40
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	89½	90	89½	90	21
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91	91½	90¾	91	44
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	65	66	64¾	65¼	94½
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118	118¼	118	118	21
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	92	92½	92	92½	18
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	94	95	94	95	3
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	126	126	125¾	125¾	4
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	84	84	84	84	2
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	138½	138½	138½	138½	1
Morris & Essex gtd. 7s	140	140	140	140	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128½	128¾	128½	128¾	6
National Starch Mfg. Co. 6s	107	107	106	106	6
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 7½s	95½	96½	95½	96	40
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 7½s	96	96¼		96¼	8
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	105½	106½	105½	106½	2
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904	105½	105½	105½	105½	3
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904, reg	105½	105½	105½	105½	20
New York Central deb. extended 4s	103	103	103	103	1
New York Central debenture 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	92¾	93	92¾	93	27
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	4
New York, Lack. & Western constr. 5s	121	121	119¼	119¼	4
N. Y., L. H. & Ft. deb. 4s, certfs	193	193¼	193	193¼	10
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108¾	109½	108¾	109½	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	98	98	97	98	41
Norfolk & Western, New River Div. 6s	131	131	131	131	9
Northern Pacific general 3s	64¾	65		64¾	65
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	161
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103½	103¾	103¾	103½	17
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	112⅞	113¾	112⅞	112⅞	8½
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127¼	127½	127¼	127¼	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	115	116	115⅞	115⅞	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	89¼	90¼	89¼	90¼	107
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	27¼	30	27¼	30	109
Reading general 4s	87	87	86¾	86¾	260
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	96	96¼	96	96¼	10
Richmond & Danville deb 5s, stamped	105½	105⅞	105½	105⅞	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	76¼	78	76¼	78	104
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	123
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class C	112½	113	112½	113	4
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	108	108	108	108	3
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼	110
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	87¾	88	87¾	88	497
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	6
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	119	119	119	119	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 4s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	100

BONDS.

	Week Ending Oct. 6.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104	104	103	103	20
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	74	74½	74	74⅛	45
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	106¾	107	106¾	107	6
Southern Pacific 4s	78½	78½	78¾	78¾	81
Southern Railway 5s	109⅞	109¼	108¾	108⅝	31
Standard Rope & Twine income	9	9	9	9	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Ile Bard. 6s	98	98	98	98	4
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	105	105	103½	104½	6
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	113	113¾	113	113½	47
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	58	58	58	58	3
Texas & Pacific, Eastern Div. 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	5
Toledo & Ohio Central 5s	111¾	112¼	111¾	112¼	13
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	82¾	82¾	82½	82½	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105	105⅜	104⅞	105	302
United States Leather Co. deb. 6s	114	114	114	114	1
Utica & Black River 4s	108	108	108	108	1
Virginia Midland general 5s	111	111	111	111	8
Wabash 1st 5s	117¼	118	117	118	21
Wabash 2d 5s	101	101⅞	101	101½	59
Wabash debenture, Series B	32¼	33⅜	32¾	33⅛	307
West Shore 4s	112½	113	112¾	113	28
West Shore 4s, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	22½
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5s	91¾	91¾	91½	91⅝	42
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	120	121	120	120¼	24
Western union collat. trust 5s	106¼	110	106¼	110	4
Western Union real estate 4½s	106⅝	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	6
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	111¼	112	111	111	30
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Wisconsin Central general 4s	83½	84	83¾	83¾	145
Total sales					$5,731,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 6, 1900.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	1
United States 5s, coupon	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	5
United States 5s, registered	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	10
United States 3s, coupon	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	3
United States of Mexico sinking fund 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Total sales					$20,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 6, 1900.

Alabama, Class A	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5
Alabama, Class B	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	3
North Carolina consolidated 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Tennessee settlement 3s	94	94	94	94	9
Virginia funded debt 2-3s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	10½
Total sales					$27,500
Grand total					$5,778,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100½	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117⅞	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	114⅞	Oct. 5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118⅝	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	116	Sept. 24
United States 4s, 1925, registered	132⅝	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	134½	Sept. 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 5	131⅝	Aug. 10	134½	Sept. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112¼	Apr. 24	113⅝	Oct. 4
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅝	Mar. 7	112¼	May 16	113⅝	Oct. 2
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¼	Mar. 9	108¾	Aug. 21	109½	Oct. 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111⅝	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	109¾	Sept. 11
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	105⅝	June 7	90	Sept. 8	90	Sept. 8
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¼	July 31	6¾	Aug. 24
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	103⅜	May 22	85	Jan. 5	89¾	Oct. 4

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116½	Mar. 8	103½	Jan. 8	103¾	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class B	116½	Oct. 6	106¼	Oct. 6	109¾	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C	102⅜	Sept. 10	102	Jan. 16	102⅜	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106½	June 5	106½	July 6	108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	105⅝	May 21	104	Oct. 4	104	Oct. 4
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅝	June 7	93⅝	Sept. 29	94	Oct. 4
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅝	June 7	90	Sept. 8	90	Sept. 8
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¼	July 31	6¾	Aug. 24
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	103⅜	May 22	85	Jan. 5	89¾	Oct. 4

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 6	$989,961,743	$54,889,111
Sept. 29	836,384,300	43,240,626
Sept. 22	812,625,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,744,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,956,450
Sept. 1	659,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,306,001	45,452,304
Aug. 18	736,760,296	49,880,776
Aug. 11	687,786,104	41,729,867
Aug. 4	752,961,788	50,835,356
July 28	753,770,500	45,311,780
July 21	735,578,098	46,704,063
July 14	893,239,961	51,132,189
*July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,484
June 23	942,962,268	49,830,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9	898,961,696	54,023,660
*June 2	820,976,695	49,240,900
May 26	905,215,830	55,271,961
May 19	1,006,863,479	51,884,225
May 12	995,720,213	54,556,515
May 5	1,158,701,031	72,806,381
April 28	1,064,446,657	45,074,241
April 21	1,196,284,041	76,091,961
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,596,388	96,745,356
March 31	1,116,134,523	59,458,116
March 24	1,070,985,960	47,014,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,836,761	50,838,191
March 3	1,020,735,549	55,518,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,589	46,738,547
*Feb. 17	995,815,975	45,246,134
Feb. 10	1,106,852,089	43,856,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,652	39,007,550
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,398
Jan. 20	1,065,176,092	54,904,685
Jan. 13	1,097,629,402	56,654,808
*Jan. 6	1,148,108,238	62,735,467
*Dec. 30	1,196,902,065	64,559,982
Dec. 23	1,438,986,943	58,302,786
Dec. 16	1,349,044,988	61,867,123
Dec. 9	1,214,082,488	46,117,089
Dec. 2	1,088,186,098	39,097,761
Nov. 25	1,066,162,238	36,452,100
Nov. 18	1,182,254,859	78,900,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	67,154,966
Nov. 4	1,304,366,148	84,074,679
Oct. 28	1,099,629,148	64,975,196
Oct. 21	1,288,573,093	64,020,963
Oct. 14	1,148,948,485	62,241,456
Oct. 7	1,480,682,668	88,956,790

*Five days.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $6,760,700. The banks now hold a surplus of $6,241,900 above the legal requirement. The changes in averages show a decrease in loans of $981,800, a decrease in specie of $5,782,800, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,822,400, a decrease in deposits of $7,496,500, and an increase in circulation of $346,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 6, 1900.	Sept. 29, 1900.	Oct. 7, '99.
Loans	$816,816,700	$817,798,500	$710,582,500
Specie	165,404,100	160,186,400	147,252,400
Legal tenders	62,140,500	64,962,900	48,680,500
Net deposits	877,216,800	884,706,800	783,158,800
Circulation	30,110,900	29,985,700	15,534,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Oct. 6, 1900.	Sept. 29, 1900.	Oct. 7, '99.
Specie	$168,404,100	$160,186,400	$147,252,400
Legal tenders	62,140,500	64,962,900	48,680,500
Total res'e	$225,544,600	$234,119,300	$195,932,900
Reserve req'd against dep.	219,302,700	221,176,700	195,289,700
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$6,241,900	$12,942,600	$643,200

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$32,530,375	$22,304,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	20,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,083,675	21,878,200
Jan. 27	30,277,975	39,232,025	25,590,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,482,675	24,781,625
Feb. 10	27,697,975	35,911,525	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,372,525	28,668,450
Feb. 24	19,676,550	30,134,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,350	24,874,125	20,025,550
March 10	5,676,975	22,383,000	22,731,425
March 17	3,598,425	19,074,175	26,089,050
March 24	5,617,300	15,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	5,896,250	16,730,850	32,731,800
April 7	7,904,900	15,018,525	30,520,475
April 14	10,950,375	19,471,525	27,344,075
April 21	14,594,225	24,175,450	28,526,100
April 28	17,074,375	26,891,675	26,804,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,381,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,775	16,137,025	54,097,225
May 19	14,655,225	14,421,525	50,771,350
May 26	10,512,325	13,932,775	53,704,950
June 2	10,138,275	12,710,950	52,349,700
June 9	15,874,250	10,223,100	53,341,100
June 16	17,498,750	10,903,200	50,272,900
June 23	15,526,100	9,267,650	52,206,350
June 30	10,880,375	14,374,550	48,013,850
July 7	15,068,200	5,962,475	53,946,300
July 14	19,980,175	10,054,750	49,365,525
July 21	24,067,950	12,088,400	43,043,000
July 28	27,533,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,975	8,110,950	38,533,000
Aug. 11	28,126,700	14,208,575	33,111,250
Aug. 18	29,957,050	15,952,700	29,320,250
Aug. 25	28,698,250	13,775,525	24,349,300
Sept. 1	27,672,475	9,191,350	14,961,050
Sept. 8	26,084,250	3,458,925	7,094,775
Sept. 15	20,536,175	275,425	4,945,400
Sept. 22	16,882,350	2,582,350	8,323,675
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,734,450	16,227,975
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	12,763,050

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$6,241,900		$34,178,200
1899	643,200	$34,178,200	29,450,800
1898	12,763,050	29,450,800	22,402,350
1897	13,716,975	22,402,350	1,722,450
1896	12,295,975	1,722,450	2,150,475
1895	12,623,075	2,150,475	13,625,675

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Oct. 6, 1900.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. See Page 7 is printed a "key to bond lists," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995 ..Q J	94½ Mar 12		90 Jan 3		90¾ Oct 5	90¼ 91
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1996..A O*	101 Mar 31		95¼ Jan 4		95¾ Oct 6	95¾ 96¼
Do registered..A O*	100¾ Sep 24		90 Feb 14		100¾ Sept 27	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov.	96⅜ Oct 5		75¾ Jan 10		96¾ Oct 6	95¾ 96¼
Do do registered.....Nov.	.. ..		.. ..		79¾ De 11,99	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946..J D*	106 Apr 23		105¼ Mar 1		106 Apr 23	106 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97⅞ Apr 4		92¼ Jan 10		98¼ Oct 5	98¼ 99⅜
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	102⅜ Mar 27		97¼ Jan 9		99⅜ Oct 6	99⅜ 99¾
Do do registered.....	101 Apr 3		100 May 10		101 Sept 26	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	91⅝ Apr 5		85¼ Sep 25		87 Oct 6	86¾ 87
Do P. Jc. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. M N	91 Apr 16		85 Sep 22		86 Oct 5	85¾ 86¼
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	.. ..		.. ..		105½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	112 May 11		111 May 22		111 May 22	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1980..M S	.. ..		.. ..		111 Jne 6, 99	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	114½ Jun 1		100 Jan 18		110⅝ Sept 10	111 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921....*F A	131 Apr 3		129 Jul 10		129 Sept 10	126 ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	125⅝ Sep 13		124 Jun 28		125⅝ Sept 13	.. ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943..*J J	.. ..		.. ..		103 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	.. ..		.. ..		100 No 18,99	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	109 Mar 2		106 Jun 20		107 Sept 10	107 ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934..*A O	118⅝ Aug 24		115 Jan 19		116 Oct 4	116 ..
Do do registered.....*A O	117¾ Aug 29		115 May 26		117¾ Sept 10	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	.. ..		.. ..		140 Fe 14,97	140 150
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921. A O*	.. ..		.. ..		105 Jan 6,99	111 ..
Cen. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	108¼ Apr 5		105 Jul 3		107⅞ Oct 3	107⅛ 108
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	109¼ Jan 24		108 Jun 12		106½ Oct 2	106¾ ..
Do do registered.....*M S	104 Apr 24		104 Apr 24		101 Apr 24	.. ..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	90¾ May 31		87½ Jan 5		90 Aug 27	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937. *M N	92⅝ Jul 9		91 Jan 15		92⅝ July 9	89 ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. F A	130 Jan 15		117 Aug 16		117 Sept 25	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	96 Apr 20		89¼ Feb 23		93½ Oct 6	95¾ 99¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	.. ..		.. ..		97¾ Oc 23,99	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	45¼ Aug 3		32¼ Feb 24		39¾ Oct 5	39 40¼
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	14¾ Apr 19		9¾ Jan 3		10¼ Oct 3	10 ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	7 Apr 12		4½ Jan 5		6 Sept 6	5 6½
Do 2d g. 4s, Nov. 1st 5s, 1946..J J*	.. ..		.. ..		95 De 27,99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947. *J J	.. ..		.. ..		102 Jne 29,99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J	105 May 22		105 May 22		105 May 24	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	111¾ Apr 30		107½ May 3		107½ May 3	108 ..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	130 Jul 6		130 Jul 5		130 July 25	.. ..
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J*	125 Jan 29		117½ Jan 3		123¾ Oct 5	123 ..
Do do registered.....Q J	123 Sep 6		116 Jan 10		121¾ Oct 3	121¾ ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, 1912...Q Mar.	105 Aug 30		100 Apr 16		105 Aug 30	.. ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	101½ Jul 17		100 Sep 4		100⅝ Oct 5	100 100½
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	115¾ Apr 18		112¼ Jul 10		114½ Sept 5	113 ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	118 Mar 30		113 Oct 2		113 Oct 2	117 ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	119¼ Mar 3		115¼ May 18		117¾ Oct 2	114½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	121¾ Apr 16		115 Jan 5		118 Oct 4	118 120
Do do registered.....*M N	117 June 11		117 June 11		117 June 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	100¾ Apr 16		95¼ Jan 2		98¾ Oct 5	.. ..
Do do registered.....*M S	96 May 10		93 May 4		94½ Aug 23	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989.*J J	106 Jul 17		101 Jan 8		105¾ Sept 21	105¼ ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99¾ Apr 5		92 Jul 3		98 July 23	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940..●J*	100 Jul 5		100 Jul 5		100 July 5	.. ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M S	.. ..		.. ..		101¼ Ap 29,99	.. ..
Elix., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	103 Feb 14		100¼ Mar 5		100⅜ Oct 3	.. ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	106¾ Sep 24		105 May 2		106¾ Sept 24	106¼ ..
La. & Mo. River 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*	.. ..		.. ..		106⅞ Fe 24,99	.. ..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912. A O*	.. ..		.. ..		106½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	113⅛ May 23		109¾ Jul 2		110 Oct 4	110½ ..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	102 Aug 14		100⅝ Oct 2		100⅝ Oct 2	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112 Mar 30		108½ Jan 10		110⅜ Sept 27	.. ..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	132 Apr 7		120½ Jan 18		125¼ Aug 21	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	117 Mar 23		113¾ Jun 19		115⅜ July 6	113 ..
Do do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107 Mar 28		103 Jan 5		103⅝ Oct 5	103⅝ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	103 Sep 10		100¾ Feb 2		101¼ Oct 5	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102 Jan 31		102 Jan 31		102 Jan 31	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	104⅞ Apr 11		104⅞ Apr 11		104⅞ Apr 11	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	100¾ Apr 27		100¾ Jan 5		103¼ Oct 4	.. ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	103¾ Apr 23		103¾ Jan 2		108¾ Jan 2	111¾ Sept 27	111⅝ ..
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..		111¼ Jne 2,99	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	122 May 17		118½ Sep 27		118½ Sept 27	119 ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	116 Mar 21		112 Jun 2		114½ Sept 18	114½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138 Jan 23		133½ Apr 10		136 Sept 14	.. ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	117 Apr 4		112 Jan 2		114½ Oct 5	114½ 115
Do do registered.....M N*	115 May 11		115 May 11		115 Aug 28	.. 115
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	112 Aug 7		105½ Apr 18		109 Sept 11	.. ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910. J J*	116¼ Jun 26		113 Jan 24		115 Aug 9	113½ ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	107 Apr 10		100 Jan 31		102 Aug 9	.. ..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	117 May 7		111½ Jan 12		116 Oct 2	115 116
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902. J J*	169 May 16		166½ Jul 13		167⅜ Aug 22	.. ..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	172½ Apr 10		172¾ Apr 10		172½ Apr 10	.. ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	172½ Apr 19		168¼ Jan 12		169½ Sept 18	.. ..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	173¾ Apr 20		168 Jul 11		169½ Sept 20	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	172 Apr 6		166 Jan 17		168⅜ Sept 7	.. ..
Do Southwest Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	110¾ May 2		110⅝ Jul 12		118 Oct 3	117 ..
Do 1st LaC. & Dav. 6s, 1919.....J J*	119¾ Apr 2		117⅞ Feb 14		119 Apr 19	119⅝ ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	121½ Jun 18		117⅜ Jan 6		119 Oct 2	117⅝ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910...*J J	127⅞ Jan 29		124¼ Aug 15		125 Sept 10	124⅜ ..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	111½ Apr 5		109 Jul 19		109¾ Aug 9	109⅜ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910..*J J	120¾ Apr 20		117 Jul 19		118⅜ Sept 10	117⅝ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	122¾ May 4		118 Jan 2		119¼ Oct 4	118½ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	122 May 9		120 Jul 25		121 Oct 3	110¾ ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910....J J*	111¼ Feb 16		110¾ Sep 10		110¾ Sept 10	110¾ ..
Do C. & I. C. Sup. Div. 5s, 1919..J J*	118 Sep 24		117⅝ Jan 3		117⅝ Sept 12	117⅝ ..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	120¾ Mar 16		117 Jan 3		117⅜ Sept 12	117⅞ ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	115¼ Jun 20		112 Apr 2		113⅜ Sept 17	113⅝ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	.. ..		.. ..		137½ Jul 18,99	.. ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	115 Sep 4		110½ Jan 2		115 Sept 4	113¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989..J J	113 Apr 20		109 Jan 10		110 Oct 5	109¾ ..
Do do registered.....Q J	.. ..		.. ..		105½ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	121 Sep 21		118 Jan 12		121 Sept 21	117 120
Do 1st con. 5s, 1913.....*J	122 Feb 8		120 Aug 9		120 Aug 9	120 122
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	144 Mar 14		130½ Sep 24		139½ Sept 24	139 ..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	111¾ May 17		108¾ Jul 5		109¾ Oct 1	.. ..
Do do registered.....J D*	111¾ Apr 2		108¾ Jan 6		100¾ Sept 24	.. ..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1870-1929.....A O*	112 Apr 10		117 Apr 12		118 Sept 22	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O*	117 Mar 7		112 Oct 6		112 Oct 6	.. ..
Do sink. fd. 5s, @1873-1929.....A O*	110 Feb 10		107 Apr 26		100 June 2	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O*	.. ..		.. ..		103¾ Mr 28,99	.. ..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	122 Apr. 18		118¾ Jan 12		120¾ Sept 19	120 ..
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..		119¼ De 27,98	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	100¼ Mar 29		107 Jan 3		107⅞ July 12	.. ..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ..		.. ..		105 De 26,99	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O	119 Apr 7		116¼ Feb 5		117 June 8	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O	15		.. ..		117¾ Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926...F A	15		111½ Mar 30		108½ Jan 23	105½ Sept 21	.. ..
Do do registered.....F A	15		107 Mar 7		107 Mar 7	107 ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110¾ Mar 21		105¼ Jan 9		110 Sept 27	.. 110
Do do registered.....Q F	.. ..		.. ..		103 No 19,98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901. J J*	103¾ Feb 26		103¾ Feb 26		103¾ Feb 26	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907. M N*	125¾ Sep 21		120 Jan 4		122½ Sept 21	122½ ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....*J J	114 Apr 24		112⅝ Apr 24		112⅝ Apr 24	106 ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909. *M S	111¼ Apr 24		110 Mar 20		111¼ Apr 24	100 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910....*M S	112¾ Apr 24		112¼ Apr 24		112¾ Apr 24	100 ..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..		100 No 10,99	103 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921..*M N	139¼ Feb 10		135¼ May 22		135¾ Sept 26	135¼ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	106 Aug 4		105 Jul 9		106 Aug 22	105½ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	127¼ Jul 30		122⅝ Feb 8		124 Aug 9	123¼ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*	137½ Aug 13		137½ Aug 13		137½ Aug 13	137½ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	130½ Apr 3		130½ Apr 5		130½ Apr 17	136¾ ..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..		113 No 13,99	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	134 May 3		129 Jul 2		130 Sept 27	129 130½
Do registered.....J J*	132¾ May 4		127 Jan 8		129½ Sept 28	129 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	103½ Jun 4		103¾ Jan 8		106½ Oct 5	100 106¼
Do do registered.....*J J	107½ Sep 4		105¾ Feb 1		107 Sept 12	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	96 Mar 31		96 Mar 31		90 May 25	96 ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	86¾ Aug 2		86¼ Aug 25		86¼ Aug 25	80⅝ ..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..		98½ My 18,99	99 ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	114 Feb 19		107 May 14		109½ Aug 31	107 ..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	.. ..		.. ..		100 Ap 15,97	.. 110
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	136¾ Apr 16		131 Jan 8		134 Oct 1	.. ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	135 Feb 9		131 Oct 3		131 Oct 3	134 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	132½ Mar 21		127 Jan 10		130¾ Aug 14	128½ ..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	140 May 31		140 May 31		140 May 31	135½ ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	97½ Apr 17		91 Sep 29		91 Oct 3	91 92
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919. M N*	.. ..		.. ..		106 Oct 4, 99	105 ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	120 Feb 6		118 Jan 20		118½ Aug 2	117 ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off..J D*	.. ..		.. ..		100 Oc 28,99	.. ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct., 1919. J J	103 Jan 17		103 Jan 17		103 Jan 17	103 ..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	117 Sep 20		117 Sep 20		117 Sept 20	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	113½ Sep 7		112¼ Oct 6		112¼ Oct 6	.. ..
Cin., D. & Ind. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	114 Apr 24		112½ Aug 18		112½ Aug 18	.. ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. *J D	96½ Aug 7		94 Jan 2		98¼ Oct 6	97⅛ 96½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..		97 Jne 20,99	.. ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	104½ Apr 26		100½ Jun 13		102⅜ Sept 17	102¾ ..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ..		.. ..		99 May 4,99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J	.. ..		.. ..		87 Jne 5,99	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	.. ..		.. ..		88 No 22,95	.. ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	98¼ Aug 17		93 Jan 18		98 Sept 15	.. ..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936. Q F	105¾ Apr 5		105 Mar 24		105¾ Apr 5	104½ ..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..		106 Nov., 94	.. ..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J J	115¾ Mar 21		114 Aug 17		114 Aug 17	114¼ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	92¼ Mar 31		84½ Jan 4		90¾ Oct 6	90¼ ..
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	34½ Mar 27		24 Jun 18		30 Oct 5	28 30
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	139 May 29		135¾ Aug 3		135¾ Aug 3	135 136½
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	137 Apr 18		128½ Jul 24		131 Aug 18	131 ..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	.. ..		.. ..		105¾ No 24,99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C. C. C. & I., 1901. *A O	.. ..		.. ..		105½ Fe 10,99	.. ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933...A O*	111 Sep 5		106 Jan 29		111 Sept 5	.. ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130 Feb 16		128 Jan 5		130 May 8	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....J J*	79¼ Mar 26		63 Jan 4		75 Oct 6	74¼ 75
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	80½ Mar 26		71¼ Jan 2		74½ Oct 4	75 ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*F A	87 May 31		78½ Sep 26		80⅝ Oct 6	80¼ 81
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943. *A O	.. ..		.. ..		102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	124¾ Aug 14		123 Apr 21		124¼ Aug 30	121 ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	122 Feb 8		122 Feb 8		122 Feb 8	116¼ ..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	142 Jan 10		136 Jan 4		138½ Sept 26	138 ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	107½ Feb 13		104¾ May 18		106¾ Sept 25	102½ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....J D	141¾ Apr 16		138 Jun 19		140 Oct 2	139 ..
Do do registered.....J D	.. ..		.. ..		140 Oc 28,98	.. 142½
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	137½ Mar 26		133 Jul 18		136 Oct 6	136 138
Do registered.....*J J	135¾ Sep 14		135¾ Sep 14		135¾ Sept 14	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	121 Oct 3		119 May 1		119½ Oct 6	.. ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923...*M N	108 Mar 7		105 Mar 8		105 Mar 8	.. ..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.....A O*	.. ..		.. ..		108 Au 1, 98	100 ..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	148 Feb 13		146¼ May 2		146¼ May 2	142 ..
Do registered.....M S*	.. ..		.. ..		148 May 4,97	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906. *A O	131 Sep 12		118 May 7		121 Sept 12	115½ ..
Do registered.....*A O	.. ..		.. ..		122 Jne 6,99	115½ ..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	115 Jan 12		112¼ Apr 2		113¾ Sept 5	110¾ ..
Do do registered.....*A O	113¾ Aug 27		112¼ May 23		115½ Aug 27	110¾ ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	148¾ Jul 19		147¼ Jun 11		148¼ July 24	150 ..
Do registered.....*M N	148¾ Jul 16		145¾ Jul 16		148¾ July 16	.. ..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 4s, 1936.....M N*	104¾ Apr 25		102¼ Jan 6		102¾ Aug 27	103 ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	99¾ Feb 2		96¾ Jan 4		96¾ Oct 6	96¼ 96¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	107½ May 19		106 Aug 29		107 Sept 4	106 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	106 May 21		101¼ Jun 18		102½ Sept 25	102½ ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	109 Feb 20		103¾ May 7		108¼ May 7	105 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	85 Sep 29		75¾ Jan 8		85 Oct 1	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937...A O*	110 Apr 19		107 Feb 27		107 Sept 24	105 107
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928..*J J	.. ..		.. ..		92¼ Fe 11, 98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	114½ May 5		110 Feb 16		114¾ June 11	115 ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	113 Apr 18		107¼ Jan 9		110⅜ Sept 15	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118 Jan 24		116½ May 22		117⅝ July 23	.. ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119¾ Jan 4		119¼ Jan 4		119¼ Jan 4	113¼ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....M S*	116¾ Jan 5		114¾ Jan 5		114¾ Sept 6	113 ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	123½ Mar 30		123¼ Mar 30		123¼ Mar 30	118 ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	.. ..		.. ..		106¾ Ap 14,99	105 ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142 Jan 22		134½ Sep 5		136 Oct 5	135 ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920.....M S*	.. ..		.. ..		143 Ja. 30,98	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	136¾ Feb 15		136¼ Jun 22		136¾ June 22	.. ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	.. ..		.. ..		140 Fe 6, 99	.. ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909. A O	.. ..		.. ..		106 De 2, 99	106 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.M N	117¾ Apr 28		114 Feb 5		117 Oct 5	117 118
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*	118 Sep 27		118 Sep 27		118 Sept 27	116 ..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946. *M N	.. ..		.. ..		109 Oc 27, 98	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996. *J J	92 Apr 4		87 Sep 28		93¾ Oct 6	88 85½
Do registered.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..		93¾ My 25,99	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996. *J J	75¾ Apr 4		67 Jan 3		69¾ Oct 6	68¾ 69
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	111 May 5		107¼ Jan 8		109½ Oct 3	.. 109
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	99¾ Apr 6		98 Feb 28		99¾ June 12	94 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	97½ Feb 6		92 Jan 3		96 Sept 5	90 95
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	113 Apr 27		108¾ Jan 3		113 Apr 27	112 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. *J D	108 May 31		104 Jan 4		104½ Oct 4	104½ ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910.	120 Mar 19		115½ Oct 2		115¾ Oct 2	.. ..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933. *F A	.. ..		.. ..		65 No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	125½ Jun 14		120 Jul 30		123¾ Aug 20	.. ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	110 Mar 27		102½ Oct 2		102¾ Oct 5	.. 102½
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	.. ..		.. ..		110 May, 98	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930..*A O	.. ..		.. ..		110 Sept., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926. *J J	106 Apr 18		100 Feb 16		105 Sept 25	.. ..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920. A O*	123½ Jun 14		120 Jan 17		121¼ Oct 1	121 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1930.....*M N	108½ Apr 26		102 Jan 12		105¾ Sept 15	105½ ..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	110 Apr 21		105 Jan 18		106 Aug 24	104 108
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	100 Sep 6		100 Sept 6		100 Sept 6	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..		90¾ May, 98	.. ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941..J J	.. ..		.. ..		105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921. J D*	74¾ Jan 22		70 Mar 19		72 Sept 29	71¾ 72
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928..J J*	60 Feb 7		55 Jan 4		58¾ Oct 6	.. ..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913. *A O	104¾ Mar 22		100 Sep 20		108 Sept 27	99 ..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945. A O*	.. ..		.. ..		106 De 12,98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945. J J	89 Feb 5		89 Feb 5		89 Feb 5	.. 97¾
Ga. Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929..J J*	99¼ Jan 22		99¼ Jan 22		99¼ Jan 22	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.....	58 Mar 29		53½ Mar 7		56 July 6	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	8 Mar 27	

1900

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
St.L. & I.M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	113½	Mar 28	106½	Oct 2	108½	Oct 6	108½	109
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931.*A O	112½	Sep 28	110	Jan 22	112½	Sept 28	..	109
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s,1929..J J*	84¾	Apr 16	76	Sep 24	78	Oct 6	77½	78½
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945..J	110¾	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	109½	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	128¼	Apr 21	122¼	Jul 3	125¾	Oct 5	..	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	124	Apr 20	120½	Jul 31	120¼	July 31	..	83
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938..... M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	84	Oct 5	83	84
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	106¾	Jun 11	106½	Aug 9	108	Sept 25	107½	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913.J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	128½	Oct 5	128½	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	100¾	Jul 11	100½	Jul 11	100½	July 11	100	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	109	Sep 5	104½	Apr 11	108¾	Sept 13	107	108
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ald.*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	113	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Brh., 1923..*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	113	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Brh., 1923..*J J	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915..A O	112	Apr 6	108¾	Aug 21	108¾	Sept 18	108¾	109
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	111	May 25	108¾	Jul 25	109¾	Sept 27	..	..
Do registered.....M S*	108	Feb 21	105	Sep 13	103¼	Oct 4	105½	..
Do deb. 3s of 1884-1904.....M S*	107⅞	Feb 1	105¼	Oct 5	105¼	Oct 5	105¼	..
Do do registered.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21,98	105¼	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21,98	105¼	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	103⅜	May 14	101⅞	Jun 6	102⅜	Sept 25	102⅜	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Fe 25,98	102⅜	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	103⅜	Apr 27	104	Jan 11	103	Oct 1	103½	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102⅜	Au 1, 99	103½	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1907.....J J*	111¼	Jun 12	108¼	Jul 6	109⅝	Sept 27	109	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	98	Apr 9	95	Sep 6	95½	Oct 5	95½	96½
Do do registered.....*F A	96¼	Apr 9	94	Jun 5	96	Sept 13	..	..
Do Lake Shore col.g.3½s,1998.*F A	99	Jan 27	95½	Sep 28	96	Oct 6	96	96½
Do do registered.....*F A	98	May 2	94	Aug 22	94	Sept 28	93½	95¼
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	115½	Jun 22	110	Jan 2	113	Oct 5	112¼	113
Do registered.....*J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	112½	Oct 5	112½	115
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	110¾	May 24	108	Jan 4	106½	Aug 2	109	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1040.J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000.....*M N	115⅞	May 2	115¾	May 2	115⅞	May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	105	..
R.,W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	129¾	Feb 13	125⅜	Oct 1	125⅜	Oct 5	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1915...*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13,99	110	..
Utica & R.Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	108	Oct 1	108	Oct 1	108	Oct 1	110	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107¼	Jul 3	106¾	Feb-8	107¼	July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1027.....A O*	122½	Sep 29	122½	Sep 28	122½	Sept 28	120	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1900..F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119½	June 25	117	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	116¼	Apr 4	111½	Jun 10	112⅝	Oct 5	..	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	114¾	May 27	111⅜	July 14	112	Sept 13	112	113½
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	111⅜	May 25	109½	Jan 6	110	Sept 29	109½	..
Do do registered.....*J D	110¼	Mar 17	110⅛	Mar 16	110¼	Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S.,1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	108¾	De 1, 97	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J*	129¾	Apr 21	129	Sep 7	129	Sept 7	127	131
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932.J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	141	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	109¾	Apr 19	106¼	Jul 5	107⅜	Sept 28	107	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	104¾	Apr 25	102⅜	Jun 14	104	Sept 13	103	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	121	Aug 1	119¼	Apr 16	121	Aug 1	117½	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	128	May 14	128	May 14	128	May 14	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	108¼	Mar 28	104¼	Jan 3	107¾	Sept 25	105	..
Do registered.....A O*	105	May 31	103½	Jan 3	105	May 31	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	103½	Oct 6	185¾	Jan 5	103½	Oct 6	102	195
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....*J D	189¾	Jun 11	185	Feb 27	189	Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	133	Apr 11	133	Apr 11	133	Apr 11	132	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125¾	Fe 6, 97	117	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	110	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	107¼	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	103½	Sept 26	..	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only...M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	114¼	Jun 9	110	Jan 15	113	Sept 24	112	113
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931..*M N	136	Sep 8	129	Jan 2	136	Sept 8	133	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	133	Mar 23	130	May 18	131	Oct 1	126½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117⅞	Au 30,98	126½	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23,97	107	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	103	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	101	Sept 20	101	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.A O*	99¼	Mar 28	90¾	Jan 3	97	Oct 6	96¼	97
Do registered.....J J	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997..Q J	105¾	Jun 9	102¼	Oct 1	102⅜	Oct 6	102⅝	102¾
Do registered.....Q J	105¼	Mar 13	101	Jun 22	104⅜	Sept 18	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	69	Apr 2	64	Sep 29	65	Oct 5	64¾	65
Do do registered.....Q F	68	Apr 8	66¾	May 21	66¾	May 21	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	132½	May 3	131½	Mar 22	131½	May 21	130	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948..Q M	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 99	124	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	113	Aug 29	109	Apr 19	113	Aug 29	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	100¼	Jul 23	97⅛	Apr 19	100¾	Aug 16	100	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	120	Mar 12	113	Aug 27	113	Aug 27	115	120
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936...*J D	110	Jul 24	109	Apr 25	110	July 24	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95	Feb 1	90	Aug 13	95	July 20	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1991.....J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75	Apr 4	..	75
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	110	Apr 16	104¼	Jan 6	109½	Oct 4	108¾	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	103½	May 11	103	106
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	117	Sep 11	111¼	Jan 10	115½	Oct 6	115	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	..	....	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs..1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932...A O*	121	Jul 10	121	Jul 10	121	July 10	120	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103¾	Mar 8	102	Jan 12	103¾	Mar 6	102	103½
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942..*J	117¾	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	118	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J	101¾	May 5	101¼	Apr 11	101½	May 5	..	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L. cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.A O*	117¾	Aug 31	114	Jan 9	117¾	Aug 31	117	..
Do Series B. gtd., 1942.....*A O	117¾	Sep 19	113¾	Jan 12	117¾	Sept 19	117	..
Do Series C. gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945...M N*	103	Apr 12	106½	Apr 3	109	Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A	101¾	Jul 14	100	Apr 10	101¾	July 14	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	139¾	May 5	135	Jan 12	136	July 12	136½	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....*J J	136	Mar 1	135¼	Aug 25	135½	Aug 25	135	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	131	Jul 9	131	July 9	131	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108	May 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117	May 1	..	..
Clev., Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.	112¾	May 7	109	Jan 12	112¾	May 7	..	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	111	Jul 5	108	Jan 15	111	Aug 2	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
Peo., Dec. & E. 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do Ter. Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. paid...	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130	Aug 28	130	Aug 28	130	132
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	101	Sep 19	98	Jun 6	101	Sept 19	101	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A.&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 98	113	..
P. P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,98	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	116¼	Jul 28	113¾	Jan 16	116¼	July 28	115	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	101	Jun 1	89¾	Jan 18	100¾	Sept 17	100¼	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	101¼	Jun 12	99½	Jan 11	100¾	Aug 30	100¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	90¾	Apr 5	83	Jan 9	86⅞	Oct 6	86⅞	87
Do registered.....*J J	87¾	Aug 28	87¾	Aug 28	87¾	Aug 28	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1039...J J*	100¾	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	98¼	Oct 4	98	99
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1.g.4s,1917.A O	88¾	Sep 27	85	Feb 20	88½	Sept 27	86	88
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	77⅛	Aug 2	77	..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	98	Jul 31	92¾	Jul 30	88	Aug 27	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....*J J	85	May 28	81	Jul 5	85	Sept 28	..	..
St. L. & S.F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15,99	112½	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	118¼	Feb 15	111	May 3	112¾	Aug 28	112¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113½	Oct 3	111¼	Jul 3	113¾	Oct 3	112¾	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	....	..	....	118¾	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	126	Jun 11	121¾	Aug 17	122¾	Oct 1	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	113¾	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	108¾	Oct 6	..	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	104	Apr 20	103½	Apr 4	104	Apr 24	103	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.....J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	80½	Oct 2	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	100	Jun 7	96½	May 10	100	June 18	93	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	96	Feb 19	91	Apr 12	93	July 3	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989.M N*	93¼	Apr 12	85	Jun 25	90½	Oct 6	91	91¼
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	65¼	Apr 16	55¾	Jan 10	63	Oct 6	62¾	63
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	121	Mar 12	117¾	Jul 17	119	Sept 14	115	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121¼	Apr 16	119¾	May 2	119	Oct 5	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142¾	May 9	137	Jan 3	137½	Aug 7	138	141½
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	187½	Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	116¾	Apr 21	112¾	Jan 3	114¾	Sept 18	113¾	116
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106¾	My 29,97	..	..
De Mon ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	105	Apr 18	102¼	Jan 2	103	Oct 2	102¼	104
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 98	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937...J J*	134¾	Feb 28	129¼	Jan 10	151½	Oct 2	130	132
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	118¾	Jun 6	116¾	Oct 2	117½	Oct 6	116½	118
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s,1908..*A O	109¾	Apr 19	109¾	Apr 19	109¾	Apr 19	..	..
Will.& Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938.....J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11,98	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,98	..	..
S. P. & P. R. 1st g. 6s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	108¾	No 20,99	..	..
S. P. W. P. 1st g. 6s, 1919...*J J	112	June 9	112	June 9	112	June 9	..	..
Sa. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934.*A O	138¾	Jan 13	125¾	Jan 3	136¾	Jan 13	134½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr. 17,99	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.....M N*	105	Mar 23	101	Oct 1	101	Oct 1	..	..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938...*J J	85	May 2	82¾	Sep 15	83	Sept 17	82	..
Sav. & Roanoke 1st 6s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104½	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949..J D	85¼	Apr 5	76⅛	Sep 26	78¼	Oct 4	79	80
Do do registered.....	..	....	..	....	85	No 4, 99	..	..
Con. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	102¾	Jan 23	97¾	Sep 25	97¾	Oct 6	97⅛	97⅜
Do registered.....	97¾	Jun 1	96¾	Jun 1	96¾	June 1	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 4½s,Aug.,1929.J D	94¾	May 10	89¾	Oct 5	89⅜	Oct 6	89	91
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910.....A O*	110¾	Apr 27	110	May 29	110	Mar 28	108	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	105¾	Feb 28	104¼	Aug 9	105	Aug 15	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931..*M N	125¾	Jan 31	98	Sep 21	98¾	Oct 5	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. I. 7s,1904..J J*	..	....	..	....	103	Nov., 98	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937...*A O	..	....	..	....	104	Oct 5	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	..	....	..	....	104	Oct 5	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921*A O	87	Mar 28	81	Aug 21	81	Aug 21	..	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g.5s,1933.*M N	105	Mar 26	100	Jan 24	105	Aug 20	103	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	120½	Feb 28	120¼	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	....	..	....	134	No 22,99	136	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	99	Jul 17	98½	Aug 8	98½	Aug 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943.*J J	80¾	Mar 31	73	Jul 9	74½	Oct 6	74	75
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116	De 14,98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104½	Jun 2	101	Jan 2	101¾	Sept 26	..	101¼
S.F. of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch.,1900-10..J J	114¾	Jun 11	110	Jan 2	110	Oct 1	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A.,1905.*A O	110	Mar 26	109	Jul 9	110	Aug 24	107	..
Do do Series B.....*A O	110¾	Aug 24	110¾	Aug 24	110¾	Aug 24	107¼	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906.....	112	May 28	111¾	Jun 18	111¾	Aug 24	108	..
Do 1st 6s, 1912.....*A O	119	Jul 27	117¾	Jun 8	119	July 27	117	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	108	Sep 27	105½	Jan 19	106	Sept 27	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	108¼	Mar 29	104½	Jan 10	107	Oct 5	107	107½
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941..J J*	99¾	Apr 5	95	Jan 4	95¼	Oct 6	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	118½	May 19	116	Aug 3	116	Aug 3	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	106¼	Apr 5	100	May 8	105¾	July 24	103	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994...J J*	113¼	Apr 10	104	Jan 8	108¾	Oct 6	108¾	109¼
Do registered.....J J	108¾	Jul 30	107¾	Jul 27	108	Aug 3	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1906.J J	109½	Apr 23	108¼	Apr 10	109¼	Apr 23	107½	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	112	May 8	108½	Jan 10	111¼	July 3	108	109
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Au 17,97	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J J*	93¼	Sep 14	93¼	Sep 13	93½	Sept 14	93	93¾
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis.g.5s,1930..J J*	117	Apr 16	114¾	Feb 19	116¼	Sept 26	..	116¼
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	120	Apr 25	114	Jan 2	119½	Sept 20	118½	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	124¼	May 8	119½	Jan 16	122¾	Oct 6	121½	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	124½	Apr 20	118	Jan 3	120¾	Oct 4	120	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	128	Apr 23	118¾	Jan 2	123	Sept 25	122¾	124½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101¼	Jul 20	101	Jan 11	101¼	July 20	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	109¾	Aug 25	104	Aug 14	105½	Oct 3	105	..
Va. Midland gen. 6s, 1936.....*M N	111½	Jun 7	109	Jan 8	111	Oct 3	110	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936...*M N	112	Jul 27	108	Jan 4	110	Aug 6	110	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	....	..	....	109	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	91¼	Sep 14	87	Jul 9	91½	Sept 14	90	93
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914..J J*	119	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	117¾	July 13	..	..
Sp. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	100	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	105	Oct 3	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s,1939..J J	117	Jul 25	117	Jul 25	117	July 25	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.....F A*	114¼	Jul	2 113¼	Sep 28	113½	Sept 28	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905.*M S	105	Aug 1	104⅞	Sep 28	104⅞	Oct 4	100	..
Do 1st g 5s, 2000.....*J D	116	May 4	110¼	Jun 23	113½	Oct 5	113	113¼
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000...Mar	69	Mar 13	53	Mar 8	63	Oct 5	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...J J*	114¾	Apr 5	105	Jan 2	112¾	Oct 6	112	112¾
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935.....*J D	102½	May 15	92¼	Feb 26	100	Sept 7	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935...A O*	112¾	Sep 24	105	Jan 29	112¾	Sept 24	110	111
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	90	Mar 12	84¼	Jan 2	90	June 29	..	93
Tol., Pec. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J	84	Feb 9	78	Jan 3	82¾	Oct 3	..	..
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,tr.*J D	130¼	Jun 16	110	Jan 2	130¼	June 25	..	..
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946..J D	100	Sep 25	100	Sep 25	100	Sept 25	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928.*J D	107	Apr 18	103	Jan 3	106½	Sept 19	106½	..
Un. Pac. 1st & id.grt.g.4s,1947..J J*	106¾	Jun 8	101¾	Jan 10	105	Oct 6	104¾	105
Do registered.....J J*	105½	Jun 20	103¼	Jan 29	105¾	June 20	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909.....J J*	116	Feb 3	110	Feb 3

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued from Page 1.

fidence will be increased, and this confidence will find expression in larger demand.

The group of stocks which as a whole attracted most attention during the week were the copper stocks, most of which were fairly active as well as strong. Amalgamated Copper, the most prominent of these issues, sold on Saturday at 87¾, the highest for the week, and showed a net gain over the previous Saturday of 3¼ points. Smaller advances were recorded in Tennessee Copper and two or three other copper shares.

Several industrials were prominent by reason of sharp advances. Standard Oil attracted the most interest, selling up 20 points, and closing on Saturday with a net gain of 18 points. This very considerable net gain resulted from transactions in only a few hundred shares of the stock. The amount of floating stock seems very small, purchases made by insiders during the past year having seemingly taken up most of the stock that could easily find its way to the market. Rubber Goods preferred made a net gain of 3 points, and smaller gains were shown by a number of other industrials.

Trading in the German Treasury bonds was fairly active, and the increased demand for this issue advanced the premium to one-quarter of 1 per cent. Outside demand for these bonds seems to have assumed larger proportion since the week before last, when they were freely selling at a very slight premium. British Exchequer threes were very dull and were quoted slightly lower than on the previous Saturday.

Some attention was given to the securities of the American Hide and Leather Company, in which during recent months there has been practically no trading. When these stocks were active late last year the preferred stock sold above 80, and the common stock was actively traded in in the neighborhood of 35. Last week a sale of the preferred stock was made at 30, which was only a little more than a third of the price recorded for this issue during last November. The common stock showed an even larger proportional loss. The best bid for this issue last week was 5, and small lots were offered within a fraction of 6. These figures are more or less indicative of the conditions prevailing last year and of those prevailing now, and they are in themselves a strong comment on the wild speculation which carried prices so much beyond the level at which they could be maintained.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by a variety of the most active and responsible commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	420	470
American Exchange	188	190
Astor	500	..
Bowery	300	..
Broadway	340	360
Butchers & Drovers'	90	95
Central	170	..
Chase	475	..
Chatham	308	310
Chemical	3925	..
Citizens'	140	150
City	330	335
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	170	..
Commerce	260	265
Continental	130	..
Corn Exchange	335	350
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	2900
Fifth National	220	..
First National	3000	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	165	175
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	90	..
German Exchange	265	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	120	130
Germania	450	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	395	410
Hide & Leather	120	..
Importers & Traders'	510	530
Irving	180	185
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	300	..
Manhattan	260	285
Market & Fulton	215	235
Mechanics'	200	210
Mechanics & Traders'	95	105
Mercantile	190	205
Merchants'	165	175
Merchants' Exchange	125	150
Metropolis	300	..
Mount Morris	180	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	175	..
New Amsterdam	675	..
New York	262	..
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	125	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	130
Ninth	83	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	175	190
Pacific	165	180
Park	400	440
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	105
Plaza	675	..
Republic	220	230
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	290	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	150	..
Shoe & Leather	100	105
State	300	..
State of New York	135	..
Twelfth Ward	100	115
Union Square	225	..
Western National	410	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	200	205
Bankers'	..	200
Bowling Green	140	145
Brooklyn	400	425
Central	1950	2050
Central Realty Bond & Trust	250	300
Continental	375	..
City	300	350
Colonial	300	340
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	525	..
Flatbush	165	..
Franklin	275	300
Guaranty	625	675
Hamilton	265	..
Kings County	300	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	300	..
Mercantile	200	220
Metropolitan	425	440
Morton	425	..
Nassau	185	195
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1350	1400
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	750	..
North American	200	300
People's Trust	300	..
Real Estate	200	..
Standard	200	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	410
Trust Company of America	195	200
Trust Company of New York	195	205
Union	1300	1400
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	400	475
United States	1600	1650
Washington Trust	200	..
Williamsburg	190	..

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	16	19¼
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	53	53¾
East River Ferry	63	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	112
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	73	75
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	93¾	96
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	70	85
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds	105	107
Union Ferry	30	32
Union Ferry bonds	94	96

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	108	..
Commonwealth	80	100
Continental	535	..
Eagle	210	..
Empire City	80	85
German-American	500	610
Germania	265	300
Globe & Rutgers	40	..
Greenwich	150	..
Hamilton	85	100
Hanover	130	140
Home	200	207
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	145	155
New York	80	..
Niagara	155	..
North River	130	..
Pacific	115	130
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	175
Stuyvesant	60	..
United States	110	120
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 6s	127	130
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	38
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	102¾	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	104½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112½	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	232
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	114	116
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	265	280
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	123	125
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	104½	105½
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	31	32
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	120	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	105	110
42d St. & Grand St.	390	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	70	76
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	15	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	89	92
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	107	111
Nassau Electric 6s	86	90
New Orleans Traction com.	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96
Ninth Avenue	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	25¾	27
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	84½	85½
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	84	86
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	14	15
Rochester Railway con. 6s	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	17¾	18¼
Second Avenue Stock	197	200
Second Avenue Consol. 5s	118	119
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	106½
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	13
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	32½	36
Twenty-third Street	400	410
Twenty-third Street deb 5s	103	104
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. L. pf., ex div	62	63
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	83	84
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	109	111
Worcester Traction common	31	33
Worcester Traction pf.	104	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	87½	87¾
Am. Agricultural Chemical	23½	24½
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	73½	74½
American Bank Note	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5½
American Bicycle pf.	25	30
American Bicycle bonds	70	80
American Chicle	64	66
American Chicle pf.	76	80
American Hide & Leather 6s	87¼	88
American Hide & Leather	5	7
American Hide & Leather pf.	26	30
American Press Association	60	70
American Thread pf.	4	5
American Type Founders	55	60
American Woolen	13	13¼
American Woolen pf.	60	70
Asphalt of Am., 2d ass't paid	7¾	8¼
Barney & Smith Car	12	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	94	98
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11¼
British Exchequer 5s	98⅛	98⅜
California Copper	½	1
Cast Iron Pipe	3¾	4½
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	27½	30
Central South Am. Tel.	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	54	62
Chesebrough Mfg	300	360
Chicago & Alton subs	102½	103
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94
Compressed Air	29	34
Consolidated Equipment	6½	7
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	60	70
Consolidated Rubber Tire	3	5
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	24	30
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	70	75
Distilling Co. of America	4¾	5
Distilling Co. of America pf.	19	20
Electric Boat	14	16
Electric Boat pf.	25	30
Electric Vehicle	17	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	3	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	30
General Carriage	5	5¼
General Chemical	57	60
General Chemical pf.	95	98
Havana Commercial	8	9¾
Havana Commercial pf.	39	43
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	75	80
Hudson River Telephone	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¼
International Pump	13	19
International Pump pf.	55	60

Continued on Page 7.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Oct. 22
Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 15	Oct. 3	Oct. 16
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 22	Oct. 3	Oct. 15
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 8
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf	2	Oct. 31	Holders of record	Oct. 13
C., Okla. & Gulf pf. (semi-annual)	2¼	Oct. 31	Holders of record	Oct. 13
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 20	Oct. 11	Nov. 1
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 22
Evans. & T. H. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 2
Evans. & T. H. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 16	Sept. 23	Oct. 16
Ga. R. R. & Banking (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 29
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 29	Oct. 11
Pittsburg Junction com.	2	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 29
Western Pennsylvania	3	Oct. 15	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cleveland City Ry. (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Oct. 1	Oct. 10
Dartmouth & Westport, New Bedford, Mass., (quarter)	2	Oct. 8	.....	.....
Findlay (Ohio) St. Ry. (quarter)	¾	Oct. 10	.....	.....
Market St. Ry., S. Fran., (quarter)	90c	Oct. 10	Sept. 27	Oct. 11
Metropolitan St. Ry. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 26	Oct. 16
Pitts. & Birmingham Traction	1½	Oct. 18	Oct. 13	Oct. 18
Union Traction (Chicago) pf.	1¼	Oct. 25	Oct. 5	Oct. 25
United Rys., St. Louis, pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 10	Sept. 29	Oct. 11

BANK STOCK.

N. Y. Produce Exchange	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 10	Oct. 1	Oct. 11
N. Y. Security & Trust Co.	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....

FIRE INSURANCE.

North River	4	Oct. 10	Oct. 2	Oct. 11

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 29	Sept. 28	Oct. 30
Amalgamated Copper Co. (extra)	½	Oct. 29	Sept. 28	Oct. 30
Am. Car & Foundry Co. com.	½	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 2
Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 2
Am. Ice Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 20	Oct. 1	Oct. 22
Am. Shipbuilding Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	.....	.....
Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 9	Sept. 22	Oct. 10
Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 31	Oct. 16	Nov. 1
Am. Tel. & Telegraph (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Sept. 29	Oct. 16
Am. Tin Plate Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 31	Oct. 16	Nov. 1
Am. Tobacco Co. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Am. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Am. Woolen Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 16	Oct. 3	Oct. 16
Anaconda Copper Min. Co. (quarter)	$1.25	Oct. 27	Oct. 10	Oct. 28
Anaconda Copper Min. Co. (extra)	75c	Oct. 27	Oct. 10	Oct. 28
Boston Electric Light (quarter)	$2	Oct. 15	Sept. 29	Oct. 15
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	3	Oct. 10	Sept. 20	Oct. 11
Empire State Idaho Mining & Dev. Co. (month)	3	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 6
Erie Telegraph & Tel. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 8	Sept. 29	Oct. 8
Federal Steel pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 20	Sept. 28	Oct. 10
Finance Co. of Philadelphia 2d pf.	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 20
General Electric com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 25
H. B. Claflin Co. com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 8	Oct. 16
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2	Oct. 13	Oct. 6	Oct. 15
Michigan Telephone Co. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 8	Sept. 29	Oct. 8
Montana Coal & Coke Co. (semi-annual)	30c	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 1
Nat. Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
New Haven Iron & Steel Co.	15c	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 15
N. Y. Air Brake Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Dec. 20	.....	.....
Otis Elevator Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 18	Sept. 22	Oct. 15
Parrot Silver & Copper Mining Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Oct. 29	Oct. 13	Oct. 30
Pennsylvania Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 29
Procter & Gamble Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 19	Oct. 16
Rhode Island Perking Horse Shoe Co. pf. (quarter)	..	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. com.	1	Oct. 16	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Reece Button Hole Machine Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Standard Underground Cable (quarter)	2	Oct. 10	Oct. 4	Oct. 11
Street's Western Stable Car Co. com.	50c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14	Oct. 26
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 16	Nov. 2
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 16	Nov. 2
Texas & Pacific Coal Co.	1½	Oct. 24	Oct. 10	Oct. 24
Trenton Potteries Co. pf.	2	Oct. 10	Sept. 29	Oct. 11
Trow Directory Printing & Book Binding Co.	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 31
Union Carbide (quarter)	1	Oct. 8	Sept. 20	Oct. 9
Union Switch & Signal com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 29	Oct. 11
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 10	Sept. 29	Oct. 11
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 29
United Gas Improvement Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 13	Holders of record	Sept. 29
United Shoe Machine Co. com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
United Shoe Machine Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
United States Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 31	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
United Zinc Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Va.-Carolina Chem. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 15
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Oct. 10	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	5	Oct. 10	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Westinghouse Machine Co.	½	Oct. 10	Sept. 29	Oct. 11
Westinghouse M. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 10	Sept. 29	Oct. 11
Wisconsin Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 8	Sept. 29	Oct. 8

MEETINGS.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Data.	Nature.
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	Annual
American Bicycle Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 9	Annual
Central of Georgia	.....	.....	Oct. 9	Annual
Central Park, North & East River R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 16	Annual
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.	Oct. 4	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway	Sept. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Oct. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	Oct. 16	Annual
Distilling Co. of America	Sept. 27	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Annual
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette Land Grant	Oct. 10	Oct. 15	Oct. 10	Annual
Erie Railroad	Sept. 28	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Fernwood Park Land & Imp't Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 19	Annual
Great Northern Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 11	Annual
Joseph Loth & Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 1	Special
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Annual
New Orleans & Northeastern R. R.	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
New York Central	.....	.....	Nov. 8	Special
N. Y. Lumber Trade Ass'n	.....	.....	Oct. 10	Election
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 17	Annual
Norfolk & Western Railway	Sept. 29	Oct. 15	Oct. 11	Annual
Oregon Short Line R. R.	Sept. 22	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.	Sept. 17	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Plaza Bank	.....	.....	Oct. 9	Annual
Procter & Gamble Co. com.	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Procter & Gamble Co. pf.	Sept. 20	Oct. 15	Oct. 10	Annual
Pullman Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Rio Grande Southern R. R.	Oct. 5	Oct. 18	Oct. 15	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 24	Bondholders
Trow Directory, Printing & Book Binding Co.	Oct. 5	Oct. 31	Oct. 30	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 4	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Wabash Railroad	Sept. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Western Union Telegraph Co.	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Wisconsin Central Railway	Sept. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Continued from Page 6.

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.	Bid.	Asked.
International Silver pf	87	39
Inter-State Oil	58½	59
Iron Steamboat	2⅞	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Kings El. Light & Power	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102
Markeen Copper	..	3½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	9	11
Mergenthaler Linotype	182	185
Nat. Enameling and Stamping.	15	18
Nat. Enameling and Stamp. pf.	74	78
Nat. Gramophone	15	25
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	101
New England Transportation.	3	3½
New York Transportation	6½	7¼
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	152	155
Otis Elevator	25½	27
Otis Elevator pf.	85	87
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81
Procter & Gamble	480	500
Procter & Gamble pf.	205	225
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90¾	91½
Rubber Goods	28	28½
Rubber Goods pf.	76	78
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting.	117	120
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65½	67
Seaboard Air Line com.	8	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf	22½	24
Singer Manufacturing	550	650
Southern Light & Traction.	30	33
Standard Coupler	30	42
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126
Standard Oil	550	554
Storage Power	10	11½
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	1/2
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co 5s	101	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $10 pd.	..	5¼
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Texas Pacific Coal	75	87½
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	..
Union Copper	..	2⅞
Union Typewriter	26½	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	73
United Shoe Machinery	29½	30
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23¾	24½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.	1-16	3-16
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	2½	4
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s, 1949.	28	30
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	100	109½
Bay State	1	1½
Buffalo City	4	5
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	63	65
Central Union 5s, 1927	106	107
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds.	105¼	106
Denver Gas	17	20
Denver Gas bonds	91	94
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	58	62
Grand Rapids	103	107
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	78	85
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920.	98	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds.	57	60
Lafayette Gas bonds	58	63
Logansport & W. Valley bonds.	56	60
Madison (Wis.)	68	71
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926.	107	109
Mutual	299	301
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	105	105¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	14	..
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937.	64½	65¼
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944.	110	113
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds.	52	55
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1926	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93
St. Paul (Minn)	..	50
Standard (New York)	127	129
Standard pf	147	149
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	8½	9¾
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	88½	93
Western (Milwaukee)	89	91
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933.	106	108

KEY TO BOND LIST.

The following is a list of bonds which do not appear in their proper alphabetical order in the "Complete Bond Quotation List" on Pages 4 and 5, but are here so arranged. Opposite each is placed the name of the system under which they are given in the table referred to:

Railroad Bonds.

Road.	System.
Alabama Central—	Southern Ry.
Alabama Midland—	Sav., Fla. & Western.
Albany & Susq—	Delaware & Hudson
Allegheny Valley—	Penn. R. R.
Allegheny & Western—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts
Am. Dock & Imp.—	Central of N. J.
Atlantic & Danville—	Southern Ry.
Atlantic & Yadkin—	Southern Railway.
Austin & Northwestern—	Southern Pacific.
Battle Creek & Stur.—	Michigan Central.
Beach Creek—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Bellev. & Carondelet—	Illinois Central.
Booneville Bdg. Co.—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Brooklyn & Montauk—	Long Island.
Brunswick & Western—	Sav., Fla., & West.
Buffalo, New York & Erie—	Erie.
Buffalo & Southwestern—	Erie.
Carb. & Shawneetown—	Illinois Central.
Carolina Central—	Seaboard & Roanoke.
Carthage & Adirondack—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Ced. Rap., Ia. F. & N.—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Central Ohio—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Central Pacific—	Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Erie—	Erie.
Chicago & St. Louis—	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe.
Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans—	Illinois Cent.
Chic., St. Louis & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Clearfield & Mahoning—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Cleveland & Marietta—	Penn. R. R.
Cleveland & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Columbus & Greenville—	Southern Railway
Col. & Hocking Valley—	Hocking Val. Ry.
Col. Connect. & Term—	Norfolk & Western
Dakota & Great Southern—	C., Mil. & St. P.
Dallas & Waco—	Mo., Kan. & Texas
Del. Riv. R. R. & Bdge. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge—	C., R. I. & Pac.
Des Moines & Minneapolis—	Chi. & N. W.
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo—	L. S. & M. S.
Eastern Railway of Minn.—	St. P., M. & M.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.—	Southern Ry.
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy—	Chesapeake & O.
Elmira, Cortlandt & Northern—	Lehigh Valley
Erie & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Escanaba & Lake Superior—	Chi. & N. W.
Fargo & Southern—	Chi., M. & St. Paul
Fort Smith & V. R. B.—	St. L. & S. F.
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A.—	South. Pac. Co.
Georgia Pacific—	Southern Railway
Gila Val., G. & Northern—	South. Pac. Co.
Gouverneur & Oswego let gtd. 5s—	N. Y. C.
Grand Rapids & Ind.—	Penn. Co.
Grey's Point Terminal—	St. L. Southwn.
Hannibal & St. Joseph—	Ch., B. & Quincy.
Housatonic R.—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Houston, E. & W. Texas—	Southern Pacific.
Houston & Texas Central—	Southern Pacific.
Iowa Midland—	Chicago & Northwest.
Jefferson R. R.—	Erie
Kalamazoo, Al. & G. R.—	L. S. & M. S.
Kanawha & Michigan—	Toledo & Ohio Central.
Kansas City & Pacific—	Missouri, Kan. & Texas.
Kansas Midland—	St. Louis & San Francisco.
Kentucky Central—	Louisville & Nashville.
Keokuk & Des Moines—	C. R. I. & P.
Knoxville & Ohio—	Southern Railway.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	N. Y. C. & H.
Lehigh & Hudson River—	Central of New Jersey.
Lehigh & Willkesbarre—	Central of New Jersey.

Road.	System.
Leroy & Caney Valley—	Missouri Pacific.
Long Dock—	Erie
La. & Mo. River—	Chicago & Alton.
Lo., New Albany & Chicago—	Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
Mahoning Coal—	L. S. & M. Southern.
McKeesport & B. Vernon—	N. Y. C. & Hudson.
Metropolitan Elevated—	Manhattan Railway.
Michigan Central—	New York Central & Hudson.
Midland of New Jersey—	Erie.
Mil., Lake Shore & Western—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Madison—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Northern—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Mil. & St. Paul—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Minn. & St. Louis gtd—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Minneapolis Union—	St. P., M. & M.
Mississippi River Bridge—	Chicago & Alton.
Mohawk & Malone—	N. Y. C. & H.
Monongahela River—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Montana Central—	St. P. & Man.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas—	S. Pacific Co.
Morris & Essex—	Del., Lack. & W.
Nash., Flor. & Shef—	Louisville & Nashville
New H. & Derby—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. J. Junction R. R.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co—	Penn. Co.
N. L. B. & Man. Beach—	Long Island
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake—	Erie.
N. Y. & Harlem—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y., Lack. & Western—	Del., L. & W.
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western—	Erie.
N. Y. & New England—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. & Northern—	N. Y., O. & W.
N. Y. & Putnam—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach—	Long Island.
N. Y., Sus. & Western—	Erie.
N. Y., Texas & Mexico—	Southern Pacific Co.
Northern Illinois—	Chicago & Northwestern.
Northern Ohio—	Lake Erie & Western.
Northern Railway, Cal.—	South. Pacific.
North Wisconsin—	C., St. P., M. & O.
Norwich & Worcester—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ohio, Ind. & W.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Oregon & California—	Southern Pacific Co.

Road.	System.
Oregon Railway & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon Short Line—	Union Pac.
Oswego & Rome—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P.—	Chi. & N. W.
Pacific of Missouri—	Missouri Pacific
Pensacola & Atlantic—	Louisville & Nash.
Peoria & Eastern—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., McKeesp. & Yough.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Rensselaer & Saratoga—	Del. & Hudson.
Richmond & Danville—	Southern Railway
Rochester & Pittsburg—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg—	N. Y. C. & H.
St. Louis & Cairo—	Mobile & Ohio
St. Louis & Iron Mount—	Missouri Pac.
St. L., K. C. & N. W. Ext. Chas. Egs—	Wabash
St. L., Merch. Bge.—	Term. R. R. of St. L.
St. Louis Southern—	Illinois Central
St Paul & Duluth—	Northern Pacific
St. Paul & North. Pac.—	North. Pac.
St. Paul & Sioux City—	C., St. P., M. & O.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass—	South. Pac. Co.
Scioto Val. & N. E.—	Norfolk & Western
Sherman, Shreveport & South.—	Mo., K. & T.
Silver Springs, O. & G.—	Sav., Florida & W.
South Carolina & Ga.—	Western Railway
So. & No. Ala.—	Louisville & Nashville.
Sunbury & Lewistown—	Penn. R. R.
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.—	Del., L. & W.
Tebo & Neosho—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Texas & New Orleans—	Southern Pacific Co.
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Utah Central—	Rio Grande Western.
Utah Northern—	Union Pacific.
Utica & Black River—	N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Verdigris Val., Ind. & W.—	Missouri Pacific.
Virginia Midland—	Southern Railway.
Warren Railroad—	Del., Lack. & Western.
Wash., Ohio & Western—	Southern Railway.
Washington Central—	Northern Pacific.
Western North Carolina—	Southern Railway.

Road.	System.
West Shore—	N. Y. Central & Hudson.
West Virginia & Pittsburg—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Wilkesbarre & Eastern—	Erie R. R.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls—	St. P., M. & M.
Winona & St. Paul—	Chicago & N. W.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Cahaba Cl. Min. Co.—	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
Chic. Gas Light & C. Co.—	People's G. & C. Co.
Clearfield Bitum. Coal—	N. Y. Centre & Hud.
Consumers' Gas Co.—	Peop. G. & C. Co.
De Bardeleben C. & I. Co.—	Tenn. C. & I.
Edison Ill., Brook.—	Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Edison El. Ill., N. Y.—	N. Y. G. & E. L. & P.
Equit. G. & Fuel—	Peop. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Fuel Gas Co.—	Peop. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Union Tel. Co.—	Western Union.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Oct. 6. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
123	128	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1900	2	126 Aug. 17	114 Jan. 6		123	Sept. 29, 1900
195	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1900	3½	*204 July 6	*204 July 6		*204	July 6, 1900
88	90	Am. Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	June 1, 1900	3	100 Apr. 5	88⅜ Sept. 19		*90	Sept. 29, 1900
25¼	81	Am. District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1900	1	33½ Jan. 22	24⅞ Jan. 4		*26½	Sept. 27, 1900
1	3	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	..	..	4 Feb. 15	1½ Sept. 8		*3	Sept. 25, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,985,800	..	..	*14 Sept. 26	*14 Sept. 26		*14	Sept. 26, 1900
16	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	18 Mar. 26	16 Sept. 12		16	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	**At. & Charlotte Air Line**	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1900	3	..	..		*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1900	1	..	..		100	Oct. 31, 1898
100	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1900	2	..	..		106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	..	..	..		21	Feb. 15, 1898
6½	..	Brunswick City	5,000,000	..	..	16⅝ Jan. 25	6½ June 25		6¼	Sept. 25, 1900
63	72	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	..	..	73 Aug. 29	52 Feb. 27		*170	June 11, 1900
107	115	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900	3	115 April 26	95¾ Mar. 21		112	July 18, 1900
101	101½	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900	1	93 Feb. 26	91¾ Feb. 26		*95½	Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..		20⅝	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,784,000	June 1, 1900	1¾	..	..		171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	39⅝ Jan. 15	37 Apr. 25		39	Apr. 28, 1900
..	96	Chi. & East. Ill.	6,197,800	July 2, 1900	2½	100 Mar. 27	88 Jan. 31		93	Sept. 11, 1900
120	125	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	5,830,700	Oct. 1, 1900	1½	125 Aug. 15	120 Jan. 17		123½	Sept. 19, 1900
108	115	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,402,200	Feb. 29, 1900	5	123½ Jan. 31	112 May 12		115	Aug. 15, 1900
160	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900	3½	175 Mar. 8	172 Feb. 6		*170	June 11, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900	2	..	..		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900	1½	..	..		120	June 4, 1898
..	9½	Chi. Term. Transfer	13,000,000	..	..	15⅜ Apr. 27	9 Jan. 10		*9	Sept. 28, 1900
..	27	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000	..	..	29 Apr. 27	14½ Jan. 10		28	Sept. 6, 1900
62	67	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,800,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1¼	72 Apr. 10	46 Jan. 2		64	Sept. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	..	..	2⅝ Apr. 10	1½ May 7		1½	July 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..	3⅜ Mar. 26	⅝ Sept. 24		⅝	Sept. 24, 1900
110	115	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	2,000,000	Sept. 5, 1900	3	131½ Jan. 17	118 Sept. 6		121	Sept. 11, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..	12⅝ May 3	9 Jan. 4		11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	..	..	29⅞ Mar. 21	21 Jan. 5		29	June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	..	..	..	..		30	June 9, 1899
160	180	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1900	1¾	*163 Jan. 17	*153 June 7		*175	Sept. 20, 1900
..	..	Consolidation Coal	10,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900	2	52 May 9	50 Feb. 16		*52	Aug. 31, 1900
13	15	**Des Moines & Ft. D.**	4,283,100	..	..	19 Mar. 26	12 June 20		*10	Sept. 24, 1900
86	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900	7	..	..		110	June 20, 1898
4	5¼	Dul., South Shore & At.	12,000,000	..	..	6¼ Mar. 5	4 June 2		*3¾	Sept. 25, 1900
12	..	Dul., South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	17¾ Mar. 5	12 July 6		12	Sept. 28, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1900	3¾	*400 Jan. 20	*395 July 5		*395	July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Oct. 8, 1900	1½	122⅝ Feb. 23	101 Jan. 3		106⅞	May 10, 1900
39	40	Evans. & Terre Haute	4,000,000	May 1, 1900	1½	54⅜ Mar. 15	39 Sept. 17		40½	Sept. 29, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	15¼ May 22	14¼ Apr. 4		*15⅛	Aug. 1, 1900
15½	20	Ft. Worth & Rio G.	3,108,100	..	..	19 Apr. 3	15 June 1		17	Sept. 15, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Oct., 1900	1½	..	..		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900	2½	..	..		*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1900	1¾	*102½ July 17	101 June 28		*102¾	July 7, 1900
103	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1900	1½	*106 Sept. 12	*106 Sept. 12		*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Sep. 25, 1900	50c	..	..		*105	May 20, 1899
..	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Sep. 25, 1900	50c	*75 Aug. 13	65 Feb. 6		*75	Aug. 13, 1900
100	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1900	2	103¾ June 7	100¼ Sept. 25		100¾	Sept. 25, 1900
13½	15	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	..	..	18 May 4	10 Jan. 10		15	Aug. 23, 1900
2¾	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	..	..	3¼ May 24	3½ May 24		3½	May 24, 1900
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,800	July 2, 1900	50c	17½ Mar. 27	15 Feb. 2		16	June 19, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	..		*32	Jan. 23, 1899
3	10	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	..	..	..	..		7½	Nov. 9, 1899
10½	20	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	40 Feb. 13	15 Sep. 18		15	Sept. 22, 1900
45	55	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1900	3	66 Feb. 6	52½ July 21		52½	July 21, 1900
69	71	**Laclede Gas**	8,014,400	Sep. 15, 1900	2	80 Jan. 5	65 May 10		69¾	Sept. 28, 1900
205	210	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 28, 1900	3½	210 May 24	206 Apr. 28		*209	Sept. 21, 1900
10	15	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	10⅜ May 2	6¾ Jan. 30		8	Sept. 18, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 29, 1900	5	..	..		*152	May 31, 1899
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1900	2	*115 June 8	105 July 23		*105	Sept. 29, 1900
14	18	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	14,000,000	..	..	27 Apr. 24	14 Sept. 29		*13	Sept. 24, 1900
9⅝	10½	Mo., Kansas & Texas	55,181,000	..	..	12⅜ Mar. 28	9 Sept. 19		9¼	Sept. 19, 1900
185⅝	187½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1900	3½	189½ May 8	184 June 25		185⅝	Sept. 27, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	45 June 29	43 June 27		45	June 29, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..	..		3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Salt pf.	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900	1¾	*70 Sept. 27	*63 Sept. 26		*70	Sept. 27, 1900
20	32	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900	2	37 Apr. 30	33 Aug. 15		*34	Sept. 28, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	July 14, 1900	1½	..	..		*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Oct. 1, 1900	2	413 July 12	405 July 1		413	July 12, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1900	1	..	..		88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**O. & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	1	31⅞ May 15	25 May 21		25	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	..	..	..	..		7	Nov. 6, 1899
6	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	July 20, 1900	30c	9 Feb. 2	6⅞ July 7		6⅞	July 7, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. & Navigation	16,375,100	July 2, 1900	1	..	..		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,161,800	July 2, 1900	2	..	..		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	..	..		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	1¾	..	..		*110	June 26, 1899
400	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900	4	*420 June 11	*420 June 11		*420	June 11, 1900
21	23	Père Marquette	14,145,000	..	..	29¼ Mar. 27	20 Jan. 29		23½	Aug. 15, 1900
52	58	Père Marquette pf.	10,162,200	..	..	64½ Mar. 27	54½ Mar. 22		*53	Sept. 19, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900	2½	74 Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19		74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900	2	..	..		*117	May 16, 1899
194	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Oct. 2, 1900	1¾	188 Feb. 16	186 Mar. 10		*188¾	June 7, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1900	3	..	..		*187	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	2½ Mar. 29	1½ Aug. 1		1½	Sept. 5, 1900
..	8	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	July 16, 1900	½	10⅛ Mar. 28	8 June 1		8½	June 26, 1900
192	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900	4	*193 Aug. 7	*193 Aug. 7		*193	Aug. 7, 1900
53	55	Rio Grande West.	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900	5	65 Aug. 17	43¼ Jan. 27		*53	Sept. 24, 1900
—	90	Rio Grande West. pf.	7,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900	1½	93 Mar. 22	80 Jan. 16		*87	Sept. 26, 1900
45	47	**St. J. & Grand Island** 1st pf.	5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900	1	49¾ Jan. 2	38¾ May 28		42	Sept. 26, 1900
13	15	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	..	..	16½ Feb. 15	11⅝ June 26		15	Sept. 18, 1900
64½	65½	Silver Bullion Certificates	..	..	..	60⅝ Mar. 16	60¾ Jan. 16		60¾	Mar. 16, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1900	3½	..	..		*200	Mar. 10, 1899
15	18	Sloan-Sherf. Steel & I.	7,500,000	..	..	22½ June 15	19 Aug. 30		*18	Sept. 10, 1900
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	500,523	July, 1900	2½	..	..		100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	..	..	*14 Apr. 11	*14 Apr. 11		*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900	4	*60 Apr. 9	*60 Apr. 9		*60	Apr. 9, 1900
25	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	..	..		24	Nov. 20, 1899
45	..	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896	1½	..	..		45	Dec. 2, 1899
8½	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	4,076,900	..	..	10 Jan. 24	10 Jan. 24		10	Sept. 26, 1900
..	141	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	8,000,000	Oct., 1900	1¾	142 Apr. 12	136 Jan. 2		*141¾	May 11, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900	½	..	..		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1900	2½	*272¾ Jan. 17	*272¾ Jan. 17		*272¾	Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	..	..	½ May 23	¼ May 22		¼	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	..	..	13¾ Feb. 23	4 Mar. 23		*1¼	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 29, 1900	3½	..	..		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900	3½	..	..		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, 1900	1½	..	..		120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	**Western Gas**	4,000,000	July 20, 1900	5	..	..		*98	Mar. 15, 1898
44½	47	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	4,091,000	..	..	58½ Apr. 2	44½ Sep. 22		47	Sept. 22, 1900

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, New York and Harlem, Evansville and Terre Haute, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph is $25 par, and New Central Coal is $20 par.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 6, total transactions included 1,796,691 shares of stock, $5,775,500 bonds, including $20,000 Government and $27,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.	Oct. 7, '99.	Oct. 6, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,594,082	1,796,691	*197,594
Mining	200	4,550	4,350
Banks	222	222	..

BONDS.	Oct. 7, '99.	Oct. 6, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$7,417,000	$5,721,000	*$1,696,000
State	1,000	27,500	26,500
Government	21,700	20,000	*1,700

*Decrease.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
26 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.

Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.

Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.

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Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

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Peter Doelger,	William H. Gelsenen,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
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NEWARK, N. J.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,884,285.78

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Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Crulkshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
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OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits	1,850,000
Deposits	29,000,000

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Moffat & White,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 5, 1900	$10,327,539
Week ended Oct. 6, 1899	7,765,763
From Jan. 1, 1899	392,451,623
From Jan. 4, 1900	409,336,373

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 2, 1900	$12,398,725
Week ended Oct. 3, 1899	6,310,948
From Jan. 1, 1900	444,036,816
From Jan. 1, 1899	337,904,405

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 5, 1900	$15,087
Week ended Oct. 6, 1899	410,029
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,752,950
From Jan. 1, 1899	10,298,962

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 5, 1900	$13,000
Week ended Oct. 6, 1899	.....
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,256,505
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,879,469

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 5, 1900	$3,087
Week ended Oct. 6, 1899	410,029

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1900	$45,503,555
From Jan. 1, 1899	15,580,507

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 5, 1900	$23,850
Week ended Oct. 6, 1899	171,329
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,727,474
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,050,581

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 5, 1900	$1,140,039
Week ended Oct. 6, 1900	1,254,572
From Jan. 1, 1900	39,390,453
From Jan. 1, 1899	35,633,354

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 5, 1900	$1,116,189
Week ended Oct. 6, 1899	1,083,243
From Jan. 1, 1900	35,662,969
From Jan. 1, 1899	32,582,773

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 5, 1900	$38,937
Week ended Oct. 6, 1899	581,358
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,480,424
From Jan. 1, 1899	13,349,543

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 5, 1900	$1,152,039
Week ended Oct. 6, 1899	1,254,572
From Jan. 1, 1900	86,646,938
From Jan. 1, 1899	61,512,823

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 5, 1900	$1,113,102
Week ended Oct. 6, 1899	673,214
From Jan. 1, 1900	81,166,514
From Jan. 1, 1899	48,163,280

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 4, 1900	£34,971,302	.....
Oct. 5, 1899	32,932,532	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Oct. 4, 1900	91,676,899	£44,991,307
Oct. 5, 1899	76,580,216	47,304,085

BANK OF GERMANY.

Oct. 4, 1900	24,336,000	12,536,000
Oct. 5, 1899	22,937,000	11,816,000

RUSSIA.

Oct. 4, 1900	74,904,000	6,758,000
Oct. 5, 1899	89,048,000	4,884,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Oct. 4, 1900	37,773,000	9,915,000
Oct. 5, 1899	30,629,000	10,538,000

SPAIN.

Oct. 4, 1900	13,680,000	16,353,000
Oct. 5, 1899	13,439,000	13,831,000

ITALY.

Oct. 4, 1900	15,433,000	1,670,000
Oct. 5, 1899	15,597,000	1,427,000

NETHERLANDS.

Oct. 4, 1900	4,870,000	5,613,000
Oct. 5, 1899	2,742,000	5,927,000

BELGIUM.

Oct. 4, 1900	2,714,000	1,357,000
Oct. 5, 1899	2,907,000	1,454,000
Total for week	£300,367,201	£99,193,307
Total preceding week	305,122,655	102,021,721
Corresp. date last year	287,082,148	97,181,685

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Americans were decidedly strong yesterday, scoring material advances on the week. Even the long-dormant Eries experienced a brisk revival and closed at top prices, which was the case all along the line. Northern Pacifics rose ⅞, Baltimore and Ohio ½, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅝, and others from ⅛ to ¼.

A feature of the week was the buying of Chinese securities, which closed from 1 to 3½ points higher.

Mines, although still quiet, begin to show signs of returning confidence on the part of outsiders, Rands rising 5-16 on the week. It may be noted that there is a growing interest in British Columbia mines, which is indicated by the rise of quotations in some of the companies.

Consols closed ½ better, and home railway shares from 1 to 4 points.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

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CONSPIRACY IN RICE CASE

Walter O. Wetherbee's Affidavit Implicating Jones.

HEARING PUT OFF TO MONDAY

The Lawyer and Secretary Sent Back to the Tombs—District Attorney Gardiner's Statement.

The examination in the cases of Albert T. Patrick and Charles F. Jones on an accusation of forgery growing out of their acts as attorney and secretary of the late William Marsh Rice, was yesterday adjourned at the Centre Street Court by City Magistrate Brann, who succeeds Magistrate Mott, to 10 A. M., Oct. 15.

The prosecution will pursue Jones as the forger of the checks on Swenson & Sons and Patrick for presenting them, or "laying them down," as criminal parlance has it.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne is at present wholly engrossed with this phase of the extraordinary developments that have resulted from Mr. Rice's sudden death, and an inquisition into his affairs and their control by Patrick.

Chief Detective McClusky is industrious in following up other features of the case and in preparing to furnish the criminal authorities with evidence to prove a conspiracy to acquire the bulk of Mr. Rice's fortune. He has testimony that he considers important in relation to a proposition made by Jones to the Superintendent of Swenson & Sons' banking house to become an executor of Mr. Rice's will.

A theory of hypnotism or psychopathy through which Jones obtained domination of the aged millionaire has been introduced. It is flouted by the authorities and ridiculed by the prisoner. The theory of foul play died of inanition after the Chief Detective's comment on it that Mr. Rice died too soon and forced the hands of those suspected of being malefactors, while the result of Prof. Witthaus's examination of portions of vital organs will be an interesting feature of the case.

The examination of Patrick and Jones was to have been had at the Centre Street Police Court at 2 P. M. yesterday. Owing to a misunderstanding it was delayed an hour. The prisoners were brought from the Tombs by Detective Sergeants W. A. Carey and James F. Vallely. They had been careful with their personal appearance and looked well groomed, but were very nervous. Their lawyer told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he had nothing to say to the public one way or the other. Jones was also mute, but he laughed over a story that he had attended a school of instruction in hypnotism and so learned to control Mr. Rice.

"There is nothing in that," he said. "You can deny that positively. I went to no such school, know nothing of hypnotism, and exerted no influence over Mr. Rice. That's all I will talk about."

JONES DENIES WETHERBEE'S CHARGE.

"Do you know Mr. Wetherbee of Swenson & Sons?"

"Yes. I suppose you want to know if I offered to make him executor of Mr. Rice's will. That story's just as absurd as the other. I had no power or influence to do this."

Patrick talked with his counsel, F. B. House, clerks from his office, and several acquaintances, including John R. Potts, a stenographer of the City Court, pending the arrival of District Attorney Osborne. When he arrived he, Mr. House, and the prisoners went to the Magistrate, of whom Mr. House had already asked an adjournment for several days.

The prosecuting officer said that he and the prisoners' counsel had agreed on an adjournment, and that he would file a full and formal complaint against the prisoners as a substitute for the complaint made by Detective Sergeant Carey, on which the prisoners were held for examination. The complaint would deal with forgery in the second degree in the matter of the $25,000 check on Swenson & Sons, and the $63,000 check on this banking house would be used corroboratively. Several dates were suggested, but it was finally agreed that the examination should go on on Monday morning next.

Mr. Osborne would not consent to reduce the bail of each prisoner from $10,000, and Mr. House said he would renew efforts to procure bondsmen to-day. The prisoners then went back to their cells.

In court Mr. Osborne took cognizance of an effort made by Chief Detective McClusky to clinch the charge of conspiracy. Walter O. Wetherbee of 300 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, who is superintendent at Swenson & Co.'s banking house, was present at the hearing and a subpoena was served upon him by Assistant District Attorney Osborne. After the adjournment Mr. Wetherbee was in conference with Mr. Osborne for some time.

Wetherbee made an affidavit, now in Capt. McClusky's possession, alleging that Jones approached him (Wetherbee) and proposed to co-operate with him in getting possession of Mr. Rice's property. Wetherbee refused to take part in the conspiracy and declined, he alleges, to dispose of a $1,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé bond for Jones. Subsequently, it is said, Jones accused Wetherbee of stealing this bond. An affidavit by Mr. Wetherbee containing these allegations will be incorporated in the formal complaint in preparation by Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

Capt. McClusky said that his time was almost entirely devoted to the conspiracy element of the case, and that when he was ready to present his evidence he would have an excellent case against the prisoners. He would not talk of accomplices.

"I will show," he added, "a complete plot, a conspiracy, to secure control of Mr. Rice's property."

COL. GARDINER'S STATEMENT.

District Attorney Gardiner made public yesterday this statement in regard to the Rice case:

This matter was first brought to my attention by the banking house through their counsel, Mr. Gerard, who considered the conduct of Patrick and Jones so very suspicious as to make it desirable that the information in their possession should be communicated to the authorities.

From the information received from Mr. Gerard it appeared that Patrick had presented a check for $25,000, knowing Mr. Rice to be dead, and concealed the fact from the banking firm, and when they tried to communicate with Mr. Rice, owing to the suspicions aroused by the check itself, they were met by evasive answers from the valet over the telephone, he at first concealing the decease of Mr. Rice. Then they made elaborate inquiries, and ascertained that the body had been promptly embalmed with arsenious fluid, although Mr. Rice had in his lifetime said he was opposed to anything of that sort, and the funeral was being hastened with intent to cremate the body.

The situation seemed to be one which required prompt action, and the detective force at Mulberry Street was immediately communicated with by telephone, and Mr. Gerard was sent there to give all necessary information. Coroner Hart was called into the case and requested to prevent the funeral. Meanwhile the brother of the deceased was hastening from Texas.

Last week Patrick called upon me with his private counsel. Assistant District Attorney Unger was also present, and the conference lasted nearly an hour. In that time Patrick's attention was called to a number of very suspicious circumstances, particularly as to the embalming of the body with arsenious fluid, when it was about to be cremated. He gave no explanation of this, but admitted that all, or nearly all, of Mr. Rice's property had been assigned to him, but the object of such assignment he did not disclose.

The questions asked seemed to cause him some agitation, as his hand shook perceptibly, which was noticed by both Mr. Unger and myself.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne has entire charge of the investigation on behalf of the people.

I have seen a number of the checks of Mr. Rice drawn to the order of Patrick, and two of them appear to me to be clumsy forgeries.

The whole subject will be thoroughly investigated, not only as to the cause of the death of Mr. Rice, but also as to this remarkable series of proceedings.

To me it seems that there has been a conspiracy to obtain possession of the bulk of Mr. Rice's property.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said: "With the Molineux case in my recollection, I shall not lay the case before the Grand Jury until a Magistrate has passed on it. I have not yet seen the handwriting experts. I understand they are looking into other features of the general case, the charges of false assignments and other checks.

"I have taken no cognizance of speculations in regard to the death of Mr. Rice. It will be time enough for that when Prof. Witthaus reports. So hypnotism has got into the case? Well, I have no knowledge on that point, but it was to be expected."

PRISONER WAS FINED $4,900.

Also Sentenced to Forty-nine Months in Jail for Selling Whisky in St. John, Kan.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN, Kan., Oct. 8.—Charles Steinbrink, who was convicted on forty-nine counts of selling whisky in violation of the prohibitory law, was fined $4,900 to-day and sentenced to forty-nine months in jail. As he cannot pay his fine he will, under the law, have to serve it out in jail at the rate of 50 cents a day, making his total jail sentence practically thirty years and nine months.

The probability is, however, that after a year or so the county will tire of feeding him, and the County Commissioners will release him.

ALFRED E. CROW DEAD.

Had Recovered from Naphtha Launch Accident of July 23—Stricken with Apoplexy.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Alfred Eugene Crow, who was badly injured in an accident on July 23 last on Echo Bay, when his naphtha launch exploded and his wife and son were killed, died suddenly this morning at his home on Pelham Road from apoplexy. Mr. Crow recovered quickly after the accident. He was up and about the house as usual yesterday, and retired last night in his usual health.

He came down stairs this morning, but complained that he did not feel well. He went to his room, and ten minutes later he was dead. Mr. Crow was forty-two years old and was born in New York City. He was a son of Longstaff Crow, a prominent New York builder, who died many years ago, leaving Alfred a fortune.

Mr. Crow's country seat at the corner of Pelham Road and Centre Avenue, in New Rochelle, is one of the finest estates on the Sound.

Mr. Crow had been retired from business for many years, and had devoted most of his time to yachting and driving. He was a prominent member of the New Rochelle Yacht Club and the New Rochelle Rowing Club. Mrs. Crow, who was killed at the explosion of the naphtha launch, was Miss Estelle Barrett of New York before her marriage. She was considered the handsomest woman that frequented the New Rochelle Yacht Club, and was a society belle in New Rochelle.

She was almost as well known as her husband, whose enthusiasm over water sports and hospitality made him very popular among yachtsmen. An only son, Clinton, nineteen years old, survives Mr. Crow.

LEFT FORTUNE TO BENEFACTOR.

Frederick Seymour Remembered by His Old School Teacher.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Because he befriended her when he was a student and helped her retain her position as teacher when he grew up, Frederick Seymour, Superintendent of the White Plains Water Company, has just become heir to a small fortune left to him by Miss E. J. Norris, his first school teacher. Miss Norris died a few days ago in Watertown, N. Y. She left a will, in which she bequeathed Mr. Seymour all her real estate, the value of which is not known. A number of years ago, when Mr. Seymour was made Superintendent of the Watertown Schools, Miss Norris was one of the most efficient of the corps of teachers, though she was then past middle life.

Because of her age and for political reasons several attempts were made to replace her with a younger teacher. Mr. Seymour took up the cudgels for Miss Norris and made it plain that she should not be removed. He won his point. Miss Norris always declared that she knew of no way of repaying him for his trouble.

BULL CAPTURES A BURGLAR.

Holds Him Prisoner Up a Tree After He Had Robbed a Farmhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Ernest Martin, who combines the businesses of tramp and burglar, was to-day captured loaded down with spoils stolen from a near-by farmhouse, while attempting to cross the pasture lot of John Langdon, a farmer residing just outside Seneca Falls.

Martin was well armed and a match for any man, but it was Farmer Langdon's savage Alderney which effected the capture and caused Martin to remain in the upper limbs of a small apple tree for the greater part of the night. Martin succeeded in gaining an entrance to the farmhouse of William Skuse, and without arousing the inmates packed all the available valuables into a bag. With his load on his back he was making good his escape across the pasture lot when the bull spied him, and, lowering his head, charged. Martin made for the nearest tree, and climbed to the top branches.

The bull, foiled in his attempt to kill a robber, charged the tree several times, but was unable to dislodge the prisoner. He then took up a position directly under the tree, and kept guard until his master came and released the man from his perilous position for the more secure retreat of the village lock-up.

Attacked by a Maddened Bull.

Special to The New York Times.

NANUET, N. Y., Oct. 8.—A farm laborer named Stephens employed on E. F. Lovatt's farm infuriated a big Jersey bull. The brute attacked him and threw him skyward many feet. Then the bull planted its feet on the man's chest, preparing to disembowel its tormentor. John, Mr. Lovatt's son, attacked the bull with a spiked rail, thereby saving Stephens. The latter was picked up unconscious and bleeding.

Recreation and Information Bureau of the New York Central, at 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street, supplies, without charge, valuable information about over two thousand resorts reached by the New York Central Lines. —Adv.

FORGER DIES IN A CELL

Harry O. Dell, Under Many Indictments, Commits Suicide.

He Had Tried to Saw His Way Out of Jail on Saturday—List of His Victims.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 8.—Harry O. Dell, who was known as the "Prince of Bank Robbers," and also as M. Barton, and went under others names, and who was under indictment on various charges of forgery, committed suicide in the Suffolk County Jail to-day by swallowing acid. On Saturday last Dell tried to break jail by sawing the bars of his cell, but he was detected and placed in a stronger cell on the top floor of the jail. The prisoner was stripped, and a number of fine saws were found on him. How he got possession of the saws and of the poison is a mystery. His wife visited him in the jail about two weeks ago.

Some of the prisoners are said to have heard a peculiar noise in Dell's cell early this morning, but they said nothing about it at the time. About 9 o'clock Warden Rafford went to the man's cell to call him to breakfast. He found him lying on the floor in great agony, and summoned Drs. Benjamin and Payne. The two physicians worked over the man for hours, but he died at about noon. The doctors say he must have taken the poison some time before he was discovered.

With the exception of his attempt to escape, Dell had been a well-behaved prisoner, and there was no suspicion that he had any intention of taking his life.

Dell was indicted for forgery two weeks ago, and there were in all twenty-eight indictments against him. He was arrested on Sept. 19, at Millbrook, Dutchess County, under the name of Charles F. Thompson. He was indicted by the recent Grand Jury under the name of Barton.

At Northport he posed as a machine agent. He purchased an old gas machine there for $90, but he had only a check for $525. He induced the farmer to identify him at the bank, received the money on the check, which was worthless, and fled. He was recently arrested near Poughkeepsie. Bail was fixed at $3,000, and it is stated that Dell would have given bonds for the amount, but a Pinkerton detective was standing near by, ready to arrest him on another charge. The policeman who made the arrest says Dell offered $3,000 for his liberty.

Among the banks and business men alleged to have been swindled by Dell by means of forged drafts and checks were:

April, 1898, Kane County Bank, Hampshire, Ill.	$125
April, 1898, Dairyman's State National Bank, Marengo, Ill.	125
July 7, 1898, First National Bank, Marchfield, Wis.	400
Sept. 12, 1898, Citizens' Bank Company, Weston, Ohio	525
Dec. 30, 1898, H. N. Gross, Chicago, Ill.	200
Jan. 17, 1899, Iron Banking Company, Sharpsville, Penn.	525
Feb. 14, 1899, G. Bruen, Hopewell, N. J.	550
March 24, 1899, George H. Lawrence, Orange, Mass.	525
April 13, 1899, George E. Yost, Theresa, N. Y.	550
May 15, 1899, Bank of Elmore, Elmore, Ohio	570
June 14, 1899, Cornwall Bank, Cornwall, N. Y.	525
July 12, 1899, Philo Nichols, Newtown, Conn.	525
Sept. 13, 1899, George Duryea, Oyster Bay, L. I.	525
November, 1899, First National Bank, Westfield, N. J., (attempt.)	
Dec. 10, 1899, Foreman & Whitlock, real estate, Brooklyn	110
Dec. 17, 1899, Ward G. Berry, Hackensack, N. J.	275
Feb. 23, 1900, Mr. Everett, Rockville Centre, N. Y., (attempt.)	
May 21, 1900, L. H. Gault, West Point, Conn.	525
July 5, 1900, Bank of Northport, Northport, L. I.	525
July 28, 1900, First National Bank, Jamesburg, N. J.	525
Total	$7,730

Dell, who was about thirty years old, traveled about the country declaring himself the representative of some Western firm, usually the Allegan Machine Company of Allegan, Mich. He claimed to be looking for bargains in second-hand machinery, and showed an intimate knowledge of the machinery business, driving bargains keen enough to convince those with whom he did business that he was what he said. He would ask a few days' delay until he had communicated with his principals, and then would produce a letter from them authorizing the purchases and inclosing a check or draft invariably for a much larger amount than the purchase price. These checks or drafts always purported to be drawn by F. J. Chichester, cashier of the First National Bank of Allegan. Dell would then induce his dupe to identify him at the local bank and sometimes even to indorse the paper, which would be found to be worthless after he had left town.

CATFISH CANNED FOR SALMON.

Thousands of Tons Yearly Shipped East from Louisiana Bayous.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 8.—A petition presented to-day to the police jury of Concordia Parish, this State, for seining privileges brought to light the fact that thousands of tons of spoonbill catfish are caught in the waters of that parish every year, canned and chemically treated, shipped East, and sold in the market as salmon. The petition made known this fact and further showed that the desire of the petioner was to continue the practice of converting catfish into salmon on a grand scale. He wants to erect a large factory for this purpose.

This industry has been prospering for years in a quiet way, though the attention of the Government was once called to it and an investigation was made. So perfect is the imitation that it can only be detected by the small pieces of blue skin that get into the cans through the carelessness of the packers.

GAME ILLEGALLY SHIPPED.

First Seizure Under Lacey Law Made in Bangor.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 8.—The first seizure of illegally shipped game for the season, and the first in the county under the new Lacey law, was made in Bangor on Monday.

One barrel and two large boxes containing the breasts and wings of tern, a species of seagull, were intercepted on the arrival of the Washington County train at 1 o'clock. The skins were from Perry, and were consigned to a New York firm. There were skins amounting to $500 in value in the cases.

The Maine law forbids the killing of tern or the possession of the same except alive, and the penalty provided is a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $10 for each bird. This is the express provision in Chapter 116 of the private laws of 1899. The significance of this seizure will be seen when it is remembered that the Lacey law passed by the last Congress also prohibits the killing or transportation, except alive, of tern gulls or other insectivorous birds.

Pavilion on Mount Tom Burned.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 8.—The pavilion on Mount Tom, valued, with its contents, at $25,000, was burned to-night. The fire was a spectacular one, owing to the commanding location of the building, and it was watched by thousands of people in this region. The pavilion was erected three years ago, and was owned by the Mount Tom Railroad Company. The railroad will continue to run its cars to the summit until Nov. 1, and work on a new building will be started at once, so that it can be ready for next season.

POLITICAL RIOT IN CHICAGO.

Tail End of Senator Depew's Escort Attacked by an Organized Gang—Many Persons Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Bloodshed followed in the wake of Senator Depew and his three-mile escort of North Side Republican marching clubs to-night. Just as the last company in line turned the corner of Sedgwick Street and Chicago Avenue it was charged upon by an organized gang of men, who had concealed themselves in the dark recesses of an unlighted alley. A riot followed. The young men attacked were fifty strong, composing Battery D of the Twenty-fifth Ward, Cook County Republican Legion. All were attired in blue coats with brass buttons, shining helmets, and white trousers.

The attack was so sudden and unexpected that several of the marchers were knocked down and stepped on by their comrades before the officers could realize what had happened. The gravity of the situation dawned upon Capt. Wollman when some one struck him in the back of the head with a club, and then he yelled with all his might, "Fall out and charge!"

Every man except those already struggling in the mud charged down the street into the darkness on to the attacking party. Bricks and clubs flew through the air; cans and flagstaffs were used as weapons to repulse the enemy, and for over five minutes the fiercest struggle, involving the largest number of combatants that has occurred in the streets of Chicago in many a day, was in progress.

The streets were crowded with spectators viewing the parade, and in the storm of paving blocks and swinging fists many noncombatants were struck. The rioters were finally repulsed by the marchers, but not until four or five of the latter had been injured, some of them badly. The most seriously injured were:

Michael Ball, private, Battery D, found in the street unconscious after the struggle; nose broken, eye cut, three teeth knocked out; struck in head with a brick; taken to Mercy Hospital.

George Hughes, private, Battery D, picked up unconscious, having been struck on the head with a paving block; contusion of the skull.

Capt. Maurice Wollman, Battery D, struck on back of the head and stunned; recovered in a drug store.

Robert Lang, Lieutenant, Battery D, knocked down by a rioter and injured by being stepped on.

Many others of the marchers were more or less hurt. The men who precipitated the riot fled in all directions after the fight, and when the police from the Chicago Avenue Station arrived no one could be identified by the marchers as having taken part in the attack.

QUARREL OVER RACING YACHTS

Mr. Vanderbilt Declines Trophies Won by His Yacht Rainbow.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's action in returning all the prizes won by his yacht Rainbow in the contest with her sister seventies continued uppermost in the talk of yachtsmen yesterday. Comment varied upon the stand taken by Messrs. Duryea and Whitney, owners of the Yankee, in calling Mr. Vanderbilt's attention, after the season had closed, to the alleged fraud of Capt. Parker in taking additional ballast aboard the Rainbow, but belief in the sincerity of Mr. Duryea's explanation, as published Monday, was universal.

There was among some yachtsmen and among persons unfamiliar with the sport considerable insinuation to the effect that other of the seventies had been equally guilty with the Rainbow in changing their ballast. It was recalled that the hard pounding received by the seventies in several of their races off Newport had so twisted their bows that they had to be braced and otherwise strengthened at the Herreshoff shops. This, it was said, might have altered the water line of the yachts, although none were remeasured after the repairs. In reply, it was pointed out that the repairs had been necessitated by damages, and that no one concerned had ever ventured the opinion that the original speed of the yachts had been improved by their patches.

The detractors of Mr. Duryea's charges recalled yesterday that new suits of sails had been put on the yachts on several occasions during the Summer, and that at least one of the seventies, the Mineola, had been fitted with a new topmast after her collision with Rainbow at Oyster Bay last month.

"It is absurd to confuse such changes," said a prominent member of one of the yacht clubs under whose auspices the seventies have raced, "with the addition of ballast intended solely to trim the yacht lower in the water. The sails were all of specified area, and there was no question of remeasurement. In the case of replaced spars practically the same thing is true. The Mineola's new topmast was made by the Herreshoffs, and was a duplicate of the original. Any possible difference of weight, granting that there were such difference, could affect only infinitesimally the displacement of the yacht. It is the alleged surreptitious nature of the action changing the Rainbow's ballast that gives point to Mr. Duryea's charge against Capt Parker."

No action has yet been taken by the yacht clubs regarding Mr. Vanderbilt's declination of Rainbow's prizes. Three clubs are affected, namely, the New York, Atlantic, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian. The matter will probably be taken up by the Regatta Committees of the various clubs within a few days, and it is likely taht the New York Yacht Club will be permitted to announce its decision first, inasmuch as five of the Rainbow's first prizes were won under its auspices. General opinion among yachtsmen, voicing the general desire, has it that effort will be made to induce Mr. Vanderbilt to retain the cups. This is already the expressed wish of Messrs. Whitney and Duryea, owners of the Yankee.

C. Vanderbilt's Yachting Trophies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 8.—Cornelius Vanderbilt to-day gave orders for the packing and shipment of all the cups which his yacht Rainbow had won during the past racing season as a result of the extra amount of ballast which the yacht carried in violation of the sailing rules under which the yacht sailed.

Yankee Laid Up for Repair.

BRISTOL, R. I., Oct. 8.—The seventy-footer Yankee, owned by H. B. Duryea and Harry Payne Whitney, was hauled out by the Herreshoffs early to-day for extensive repairs. Her bow is badly twisted and many of her planks under water are damaged, as the result of a heavy blow off Newport last Fall. These planks probably will be replaced by steel plates.

Henry M. Flagler a Citizen of Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 8.—Henry M. Flagler, the New York millionaire who has opened up the east coast of Florida by dotting it with hotels and by building a railroad system connecting all of the principal towns and orange shipping points, has announced his citizenship in Florida, and today registered in the West Palm Beach precinct of Dade County. He arrived from the East yesterday, and will in the future spend the greater part of his time in the State. He is now building a million-dollar hotel at Pablo Beach, near Jacksonville, and other improvements are being made under his financial guidance. Mr. Flagler is building a cottage at Palm Beach. He will to-morrow make a tour of inspection over his railroad system.

CAPT. GODDARD'S CHARGE AT REPUBLICAN DINNER

Senator Grady's Opponent Discharged, He Says, for Running.

TAMMANY INFLUENCE ALLEGED

John P. Faure for McKinley—Mr. Odell Explains His Policy at East Side Club.

The dinner given by Capt. F. Norton Goddard of the Twentieth Assembly District last night on the occasion of the opening of the new clubhouse of the East Side Republican Club, on East Thirty-first Street, will long be remembered by those who were present. It developed at the dinner that a Republican nominee was discharged from a lucrative position for accepting a Republican nomination, and that a Democratic ex-Commissioner of Charities would vote the Republican ticket all along the line. Then there were speeches by ex-Gov. F. S. Black, Candidate B. B. Odell, Jr., and others.

The clubhouse, which was erected at the expense of Capt. Goddard, is located at 223 and 225 East Thirty-first Street, and is a handsome five-story structure, with all modern appointments. Assembled there last night was a crowd of Republicans whose enthusiasm was unbounded, and they did not miss a chance to make it manifest.

Among the guests were ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., Executive Chairman William Barnes, Jr., Secretary Reubeh L. Fox, Gen. F. V. Greene, Executive Chairman William H. Ten Eyck of the County Committee, Secretary George R. Manchester, ex-Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure, Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, and several district leaders.

MR. ODELL'S SPEECH.

A sumptuous repast was enjoyed, and then Capt. Goddard, who acted as toastmaster, called on Mr. Odell, who said:

"It is especially pleasing to me to-night to meet the friends of Capt. Goddard, because I claim to be the Captain's godfather."

Great applause followed, and cries of "That's no disgrace."

"That is true," continued Mr. Odell. "After the election two years ago my friend, Abe Gruber, came to me and said that Capt. Goddard would make an ideal member of the Governor's staff. I used my best efforts, and with success, I am pleased to say, and from plain Mr. Goddard your esteemed leader became Capt. Goddard.

"There is one thing I have promised in this campaign, and that is first to devote my entire time and energy to the re-election of William McKinley. [Applause.] And in my own campaign and canvass suffer because I do not speak, why, let them suffer.

"The most important thing this year to every man who believes in the prosperity of this country is the re-election of William McKinley, and along those lines I am going to work.

"I am not going to talk, because I can be more effective in the position I am occupying to-day. There is an old saying that when an enemy asks us to do something, it is wise not to do it, and that is the line I am working on; and, therefore, I shall do no more than acknowledge my thanks for your very kind reception."

Capt. Goddard next introduced ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, who was enthusiastically welcomed.

"Now, gentlemen," said the ex-Governor, "I did not come here to speak. I came here to see the fighting Republicans of the east side, and I am proud to be with you. I like fighting Republicans. You are of that class; so am I.

"There is no place where fighting Republicans are more needed than in the City of New York. I don't know that you can overcome the Tammany majority, but if you do it will be by just such methods as you have adopted. You must go elbow to elbow and shoulder to shoulder. If you have a determined purpose you will win in the long run."

SURPRISE OF THE EVENING.

Capt. Goddard then sprang the sensation of the evening in introducing William Whittaker, the nominee for Senator, when he said:

"In the Senate district of which our own, the Twentieth Assembly District, forms a part, there has been for several years at Albany a Democratic representative who once was known as the 'silver tongue,' later as the blatant, still more recently as the Croker mouthpiece, and always as 'Personal Comfort' Grady.

"Senator Grady, long before he stumped this State for Benjamin F. Butler, had antagonized Grover Cleveland, and Mr. Cleveland, then Governor, wrote that famous letter to John Kelly, then the leader of Tammany Hall, asking that Grady be not sent back to Albany. He gave no political reason for his request, but used the term 'for my personal comfort.'

"Nevertheless, Mr. Grady was sent back to the Senate at Albany to make more trouble for Grover Cleveland, and he has been talking ever since.

"Mr. Grady is again this year the candidate for Senator in this district, and opposed to him we Republicans down here on the east side have nominated a man who already has been asked to step down and out—and for the same reason that, twenty years ago, Grover Cleveland asked John Kelly to turn down 'Tom' Grady—he interferes with the 'personal comfort' of a Democratic boss.

"This story I am about to tell you is of my personal knowledge: In the employ of the Carroll Box and Lumber Company, which leases and occupies a dock at the foot of East Eighteenth Street, was a man whom everybody on the east side knows and likes, a stalwart Republican, a young man, a man who placed the Republican Party above his personal and business calculations. He was called upon to take the nomination for Senator in this district. He had never engaged in what is called 'mixing in politics.' But he was a Republican. The organization called upon him in convention assembled and put the nomination for Senator up to him. And he accepted the nomination. He consulted the man next over him, who said that the general manager of the company, William E. Paine, was out of town, but that it would be all right.

WOULD INJURE MR. MURPHY.

"Three days later Mr. Paine returned to New York. He sent for this outside foreman of his, who had the temerity to stand for an elective office on the Republican ticket. He told him that it wouldn't do; that he must get out of the place he held in the lumber company if he wanted to run on the Republican ticket, or else he must refuse the nomination for Senator. Mr. Paine also said:

"'Why, if you ran for Senator you would cut down Murphy's majority.'

"You gentlemen whose districts are not on the east side may need a little explanation of this. Charles F. Murphy is the Tammany leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District, and also he is a Tammany Hall Commissioner of Docks. To cut down his Tammany majority in the Eighteenth Assembly District this year means that Murphy would get into more disfavor with the bosses of Tammany Hall than his holdings in the Ice Trust stock already have gained for him. I am glad to say that the efforts of a dock lessee and a Dock Commissioner had no effect on the stalwart Republicanism of the man we nominated for Senator in this district. He lost his job, he gave it up. He is now in my employ. And he is out to beat "Tom" Grady for Senator, and the issue that he will make is one that Grady should welcome—'personal comfort.'

"I present Mr. William Whittaker."

Mr. Whittaker made a brief speech, which was well received. He was followed by John S. Shea, Justice James A. Blanchard, and William Barnes, Jr.

Capt. Goddard then sprung another surprise. He introduced John P. Faure, a Democrat and ex-Commissioner of Charities, who in the course of his remarks said:

"I have yet to learn that Democracy and Tammany Hall are synonymous. I shall this year vote for McKinley, Roosevelt, and Odell as a rebuke to those who would kill the Democratic Party."

This statement evoked the wildest enthusiasm.

Alderman Herbert Parsons and others spoke, and there were loud calls for Abraham Gruber, but he had departed to address a Republican meeting in Brooklyn.

William E. Paine when seen at his residence last night in regard to Capt. Goddard's charge, said that it was an untruth.

"I never discharged Whittaker," he said. "So far as I know he is still in the employ of the Carroll Box and Lumber Company. I know that he has been nominated, but I never made any threats or spoke to him about his acceptance of the nomination.

"Some time ago he asked for a leave of absence and I gave it to him, but his position is still open for him and he can return to work at any time he wants. The story that I discharged him because he accepted the nomination is an untruth."

LIBERALS GAIN TWO SEATS.

Slight Reaction in British County Districts Possible, but Big Tory Majority Is Certain.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Only five results out of the twenty-one constituencies polled yesterday in the Parliamentary general election have been thus far announced. These show that the Liberals have gained two seats, one in Carmarthenshire and the other, strangely enough, in the Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth Division of Southeast Lancashire, which had hitherto gone strongly Conservative.

It looks, therefore, as if there might be a slight recation in the county pollings, but this will be too late to affect the general result seriously.

Last evening the Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, one of the Liberal leaders, admitted that the Salisbury Government would return to power with a majority of from 150 to 160.

Of the 493 members already declared officially elected, the Ministerialists number 327 and the Opposition 166. The former have gained twenty-three seats and the latter eighteen.

The Right Hon. Charles H. Hemphill, formerly Solicitor General for Ireland, Liberal, retains his seat for North Tyrone, but by a reduced majority.

Thomas J. Healy, Irish Nationalist, has been defeated in the polling at North Wexford by Sir Thomas H. G. Esmonde, Irish Nationalist.

William Abraham, Liberal, has been re-elected for the Rhondda Valley Division of Glamorganshire, Wales, with a majority of 6,509. In the General Election of 1895 he was returned unopposed, as was also the case in the elections of 1886 and 1892.

The defeat of Thomas J. Healy, Irish Nationalist, by another member of the same party at North Wexford is another indication that the attempt of Timothy M. Healy to lead the Irish Party will be a fiasco. Thomas Healy is Timothy Healy's brother, and has represented North Wexford since 1892.

Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, Bart., who defeated Mr. Healy, is regarded as one of the coming men in the Irish party. He is the head of a very old Wexford family, the baronetcy being created in 1628. He was born in 1832, and succeeded his father in 1876. Since 1898 Sir Thomas has been a Chamberlain of the Pope's household. He is Commissioner of Appeal under the new local government law for Ireland, and is senior whip of his party. He entered Parliament in 1885, when he was elected for the South Division of Dublin. In 1891 he was returned for West Kerry, which seat he has held until now.

Sir Thomas is celebrated as a traveler, and has written a volume on his experiences in Africa, Australasia, and America. He owns about 8,000 acres.

BRITISH CABINET RESIGNS?

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Daily Telegraph says it understands that the Cabinet has resigned as a formality and in order to enable any necessary reconstruction to take place.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTION.

To Take Place Nov. 7—Dissolution to be Proclaimed To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—The Dominion Parliament is dissolved. A proclamation will be issued to-morrow anonuncing the dissolution of Parliament, in accordance with an order in Council, passed and assented to to-day.

The general election will take place on Nov. 7. The campaign will therefore be a short one.

WOMAN ROBBED ON STREET.

Policeman Trips One of the Thieves and Captures Him.

Mrs. Elizabeth Webster of Rutherford, N. J., a guest of the Cadillac, was robbed last evening by three men at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue.

Mrs. Webster, who had been visiting her brother, John McGraw, at the hotel, had finished some shopping and was about to take a car for the Twenty-third Street Ferry. As she stood near the curbing, awaiting a car's approach, three men seized her, forcing her back to an iron railing surrounding the corner residence. Against the railing Mrs. Webster was forced by one, while another choked her until the purse she had fell to the pavement. One of Mrs. Webster's assailants seized it, darting up Seventh Avenue. A crowd, aroused by the woman's screams, chased after, crying "Stop thief!" At Twenty-fifth Street Officer Foster tripped up the fugitive. At the Tenderloin Station he said he was John Coakley of 430 West Thirty-seventh Street. The purse contained $11.

A ROMANCE AND A FORTUNE.

St. Paul Woman Left $200,000 by a Sweetheart of Other Days.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 8.—Mrs. H. E. Butterfield of this city has discovered that she is $200,000 wealthier than she had imagined. Mrs. Butterfield was formerly Miss Belle Griffin of Minneapolis, and in 1890, while upon an excursion to the Pacific Coast, she met Thomas P. Harkin of Boston. Their acquaintance was later carried on by means of correspondence, and they became engaged.

Shortly after the engagement Miss Griffin visited New England with her mother and the wedding was fixed for a few months distant. She then returned home to prepare for the event. Shortly after this Harkin suddenly died. The night before his death he sent for a lawyer and had him execute for his affianced a quitclaim deed to a mining property in Honduras.

Last Winter, as the result of syndicate operations, the property greatly increased in value and the attorney, who is now practicing in Detroit, learned of this fact, and, on communicating with the syndicate, was offered $200,000 for a quitclaim deed from Miss Griffin. All trace of that young lady had, however, been lost. Mrs. Butterfield, on reading the dispatch setting forth the above facts, printed in a local newspaper to-day, at once took steps to establish her identity and will shortly receive the $200,000. Her husband is a clerk in a railroad freight office.

A Wholesome Tonic
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. S. L. Williams, Clarence, Iowa, says: "I have used it to grand effect in cases where a general tonic was needed. For a nerve tonic I think it the best I have ever used."—Adv.

5,000 REBELS MARCH TOWARD HONGKONG

Defeat the Imperial Troops and Are Moving South.

EMPEROR GOES TO SINGAN

Belief in Washington that He Expects China Will Have to Resist Powers' Demands.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—"Five thousand Triads," says a despatch to The Daily Telegraph from Canton, dated Oct. 7, "have defeated the imperial troops and occupied several places between Mirs Bay and Deep Bay.

"They are now moving southward.

"The Viceroy to-day dispatched Admiral Ho and Gen. Tong to oppose them."

HONGKONG, Oct. 8.—The town of San-Chun is quiet this morning and the stores have been reopened.

The rebels who attacked Sai-Wan, near San-Chun, Saturday, are believed to belong to the force of Triads which is proceeding westward levying blackmail and recruiting.

The missions in the Hinterland are safe.

As cabled from Hongkong Sunday, a thousand rebels attacked the market town of Sai-Wan, eight miles northeast of San-Chun, Saturday, but were defeated.

The people of San-Chun therefore closed their stores, as they expected to be attacked.

The troops of Hongkong were held in readiness for any emergency, and the police forces along the Kowloon frontier were increased.

KWANG-SU STARTS FOR SINGAN.

Chinese Emperor Believed to be Seeking a Safe Place in View of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The principal development in the

recently re-established harmony of the powers."

From its Shanghai correspondent, the Frankfurter Zeitung has received the following:

"The Chinese Telegraph Company, which is immensely rich, wishes to transfer its interests to foreigners, fearing that the property will be seized as indemnity by the powers."

POWERS SEIZE POSITIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring Oct. 7, says:

"It is reported that French troops hold Lu-Ko-Chiao, on the Lu-Han Railway. The Russians and Germans hold the Pei-Tang forts and have also taken the Tong-Shan and the Kai-Ping mines, thus monopolizing the coal supply in North China.

"It was expected that Count von Waldersee would maintain an even balance between the powers, whereas the actual result of the operations places all the strategic positions in the hands of other nations. A strong feeling prevails that the situation is daily becoming more gloomy."

OCCUPATION OF SHAN-HAI-KUAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8.—Admiral Alexieff, in reporting the occupation of Shan-Hai-Kuan, on the Gulf of Liao-Tung, says:

"In accordance with an agreement of the Admirals the forts have been divided among the different nations. The town has not been occupied, but the gates are guarded by artillery. The forts are nearly intact, and the whole route from Pongken to Shan-Hai-Kuan is now occupied by the Russians. After the occupation of Shan-Hai-Kuan the Americans refused to further participate in the operations. Part of the Russian force is advancing northward.

The Russian General Staff has received official dispatches confirming the reported occupation of Mukden.

Lieut. Gen. Subbovitch entered the city on Oct. 1. He advanced from old Niu-Chwang Sept. 24 with eleven battalions of infantry, two sotnias of Cossack cavalry, and forty guns, and, after fighting two engagements, routed the Chinese Army on Sept. 27.

Before withdrawing, the Chinese looted and fired the city. The Russians captured numerous modern guns and immense stores of war materials.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Times publishes a report that Emperor Nicholas recently decided to recall the Russian troops from Manchuria after Mukden had been occupied.

SITUATION IN PEKING.

PEKING, Oct. 3.—Gen. Yamaguchi will retain 10,000 Japanese troops, 2,000 of them at Peking and the others at Taku, and along the line of communications.

Eight thousand Germans and 1,500 Russians will pass the Winter in Peking. The number of British troops who will be retained has not yet been decided. Sir Alfred Gaselee will probably keep a brigade. The first reinforcements of German troops have arrived here.

The allies are storing supplies for six months.

Count von Waldersee's headquarters will be the buildings in the imperial pleasure grounds outside the Purple City.

The American troops will not participate in the expedition to Pao-Ting-Fo. Gen. Chaffee has the assurance of Li-Hung-Chang that if the allies desire Pao-Ting-Foo the Chinese will readily surrender that city. Li-Hung-Chang has given the same assurance to the other Generals.

The Americans believe that revenge and military display are the only objects of the expedition, and they hold that it will retard the restoration of peace.

The Russians are understood to have practically abandoned the railroad and to have stopped its reconstruction. Gen. Chaffee favors the return of the railroad to its owners and its reconstruction and operation on a join international basis.

MISSIONARIES REACH HOME.

The Rev. W. P. Sprague and Party Arrive on the City of Rome.

The Rev. W. P. Sprague and wife, the Rev. J. H. Roberts, the Rev. Mark Williams, and Dr. Virginia Murdock, the five American missionaries to China, an account of whose perilous journey across the Mongolian plains and the Desert of Gobi into Siberia, appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 25, arrived in New York on the Anchor Line steamship City of Rome yesterday. They all corroborated the story that was cabled from London in regard to the privations and hardships they suffered in their flight from Kaigan, China, to the Siberian frontier.

With the exception of Mrs. Sprague, the entire party left yesterday for St. Louis to attend the meetings of the American Board of Foreign Missions now in session in that city.

MR. WU TO SPEAK IN PITTSBURG.

Chinese Minister to Appear at the Carnegie Institute Nov. 1.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 8.—Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, and Christopher L. Magee will be the speakers on Founder's Day, Nov. 1, at Carnegie Institute.

That was decided upon at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the institute today. The theme of Wu Ting-Fang's address will relate to educational matters. He will appear upon the platform in his native costume.

ELDER DENIED TOBACCO CHARGE

Methodist Conference in Chicago Again Discusses the Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The tobacco question again occupied the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church to-day when it resumed its deliberations at the Garfield Park Church.

In the course of the discussion the young men charged with using tobacco resented alleged unwarranted attacks of the elder pastors. The Rev. C. L. Logan accused Harry F. Ward, one of the candidates ordained yesterday as an elder and admitted to full membership in the conference, of being an inveterate user of tobacco. The charge came as a surprise to the ministers, who thought the tobacco question was disposed of at Saturday's session.

Mr. Ward, who was sitting in the rear of the church, made haste to emphatically deny the charge. "I am not a user of tobacco and never have been," said Mr. Ward. "The charge is absolutely baseless. I think the elder ministers should inform themselves of the facts before making these accusations."

The ministers accepted his statement and applauded.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY IN A CAB.

Man Who Claims to be a Minister Fell Among Thieves.

A man who described himself as the Rev. William H. Toal of Newburg, N. Y., entered the Hotel Imperial last night and asked to be assigned to a room. The clerk noticed that the man acted peculiarly and refused to allow him to register. He said he would go to another hotel, and started to leave the place. At the door two young men volunteered to accompany Toal to another hotel, and a cab was called. The driver was ordered to turn into Fifth Avenue.

When the cab was passing the Reform Club, at Twenty-seventh Street, cries of "Crooks!" were heard to come from the cab, and ex-Commissioner of Charities Faure, who was standing in front of the club, rushed out and stopped the cab. As he opened the door the two men jumped out and escaped.

Mr. Faure had the man driven to the hospital, where he was placed in the alcoholic ward.

Alice M. Wood Discharged.

Alice M. Wood, the young woman who took morphine poison at her home, 321 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, a week ago in the presence of Dr. H. A. Hill of 1,175 Degraw Street, was arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, charged with attempting to end her life. According to the stories of the affair told at the time, Miss Wood attempted suicide because Dr. Hill's family opposed his marrying her. Dr. Hill said that he did not believe that Miss Wood had taken the poison with suicidal intent. Magistrate Worth dismissed the case, and Dr. Hill and Miss Wood left the court room together, smiling happily.

NAGLE HAS HAFFEN VOTES

His Faction in 21st District Renominates Mitchell.

MAY FIGHT IN THE COURTS

The Commissioner Declares that His Convention is Regular and His Majority Certain.

Another chapter was last night added to the story of the wrangle among the Tammany Hall braves in the Twenty-first Senatorial District over the selection of a candidate for State Senator. The delegates from the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, controlled by Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival E. Nagle and Park Commissioner August Moebus, met at Morrisania Hall, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and nominated Richard H. Mitchell, the present representative of the district. On the call of delegates from the Thirty-fifth Assembly District for a choice as to a candidate for Senator, responses were given in answer to twenty-three names. This, Commissioner Nagle asserted, gave him a clear majority of the total number of delegates elected to the Senatorial Convention.

The two Assembly districts which make up this Senatorial district elect 376 delegates to the Senatorial Convention. Of these the Thirty-fourth District has 175 and 201 are apportioned to the Thirty-fifth District. Mr. Nagle's roll call last night showed 198 votes as voting for the nomination of Mitchell, a majority of 20 votes. At the convention on Saturday night of the faction headed by President Louis F. Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx, the roll call showed 201 votes recorded for the nomination of Joseph P. Hennessy. Commissioner Nagle last night declared that the Haffen convention was illegal, and expressed confidence that the courts will hold that Senator Mitchell is the regular Democratic candidate.

The Nagle-Moebus combination was called to order by John J. Hart, who was the candidate of this faction for temporary Chairman at the gathering on last Friday night, and who, Commissioner Nagle asserts, was legally elected and sworn in as Chairman of the convention. Palmer Wilson acted as Secretary. Mr. Nagle handed to the Secretary the official roll of delegates which he had in his possession, and the call began. "Here," was the response which followed the calling of every name in the delegation from the Thirty-fourth District. When Secretary Wilson called the Thirty-fifth District, three or four faint replies were heard. Several of the Haffen element were in the hall, and at the conclusion of the roll call a resolution was passed to record as present, ex-Assemblyman Charles C. Marrin, John J. Cotter, Morris Cohen, John D. Barry, Charles W. Mertens, Jacob Pfeiffer, James Riley, and Frank Crawford, all lieutenants of President Haffen.

On motion of Councilman Herman Sulzer, the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Senator. Deputy Assistant District Attorney John F. Cowan mounted the platform and named Senator Mitchell. He said that the delegation from the Thirty-fourth District, in its support of Senator Mitchell, could not be accused of selfish motives, as the candidate resided in the Thirty-fifth District. He then added:

"Two years ago we were opposed to him. We made our fight against him from the floor of the convention, and when we were defeated we turned in and worked hard for his election. His career in the State Senate has changed our opinion of him, and we demand for him that that Democratic principle of honoring with a second term a public servant who has been faithful and true shall not in this case be violated."

Assistant Corporation Counsel James T. Malone seconded the nomination, which was received with much cheering from the delegates and those who filled the galleries.

Chairman Hart, who used a beer glass for a gavel, ordered a call of the roll after nominations had been declared closed. Every vote in the Thirty-fourth District delegation was cast for Mitchell, and Secretary Wilson began to call the names of the delegates from the Thirty-fifth District in absolute silence. Name after name was called and no response heard. Finally he called "Andrew McCarty."

"Richard H. Mitchell" came a voice from the body of the delegates.

Instantly the whole hall was in an uproar. The Nagle-Moebus people cheered loud and long, and it was with difficulty that quiet was restored in order to continue the calling of the roll. A moment later another voice was heard voting for Mitchell; then another, and another, until when the call of the Thirty-fifth District delegation was completed it was recorded that twenty-three votes had been cast for Mitchell from the district, giving him 198 votes. Amid much enthusiasm Chairman Hart then announced that Mr. Mitchell was the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Twenty-first Senatorial District.

Senator Mitchell appeared a few minutes later with the committee which had been sent to apprise him of his nomination. He made a brief speech of thanks and acceptance.

After the adjournment Commissioner Nagle said:

"This is the legal convention of the district, and I feel sure that we will be upheld. The so-called convention held by Haffen was irregular, and will not stand. We are willing to abide by the decision of the organization, although we may have to take the case into the courts. Our action has been legal throughout, and to-morrow we will file our nomination in the Bureau of Elections. The votes we got to-night from the Thirty-fifth District are all right, and give us a majority of the delegates elected to the Senatorial Convention."

It was said in Harlem last night that Richard Croker, who has declared that he would not interfere in this fight, would be forced to settle it. The Nagle people confidently asserted that the Tammany leader was with them and would decide in their favor. A story gained circulation that both Mitchell and Hennessy might be withdrawn and Henry C. Schrader, who owns a saloon at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, be substituted as the nominee. Commissioner Moebus, when asked about this, said:

"Mitchell was nominated in good faith. Still, the ultimate nomination of Mr. Schrader is not impossible."

It was declared last night that the leaders of both factions will to-day see Mr. Croker in the hope of effecting some sort of a settlement.

The Haffen people, through ex-Assemblyman Marrin, last night declared that Mr. Hennessy would not withdraw. The certificate of nomination of Mr. Hennessy was yesterday filed in the Bureau of Elections.

SENATOR FRYE IN CAMDEN.

He Says Bryanism Has Swallowed the Democratic Party.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 8.—Senator William P. Frye of Maine addressed a Republican mass meeting here to-night, presided over by Senator Sewell of New Jersey.

"There is no Democratic Party to-day," said Senator Frye. "It is now known as Bryanism, and down our way the Democrats always put on their posters, 'Bryan meeting.' Seldom do you see the word Democrat. Bryanism has swallowed the Democratic Party.

"Bryan says we are in danger of militarism. Well, we have one soldier to every thousand citizens. Bryan thinks the thousand is in danger."

The country's two dangers, said Senator Frye, were the election of Bryan and overproduction.

Gen. C. P. Mattocks of Portland, Me., followed Senator Frye in a brief address.

Notes of the Campaign.

The first meeting of the Republicans of the Twelfth Congress District who are working for the election of Alderman Herbert Parsons for representative in Congress will be held at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms on Third Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, to-night. The affair will be under the management of the William Henkel Association of the Eighteenth Assembly District. Frank H. Daly will preside.

"Betting?" remarked F. H. Brooks of Wall Street, who has placed large amounts of money in political campaigns, in answer to a reporter's question. "There is none. There is any amount of McKinley money, but I can't find any takers. I did see one bet of $3,000 to $1,000 on McKinley in the Stock Exchange to-day, and the man who took the Bryan end is going to vote for McKinley. Fred Ebbing is the stakeholder. I have $50,000 to bet on McKinley, and I won't be stingy about the odds either."

SNAKE BITES A WOODEN LEG.

Georgia War Veteran Owes His Life to Artificial Limb.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—J. F. Pitman, who conducts a farm a few miles north of this city, is indebted to his wooden leg for his life.

While at work in his field he stepped too near a rattlesnake, which struck the leg nearest to it. It proved to be the artificial member. The farmer killed the snake, which was over 7 feet long.

Mr. Pittman's friends are congratulating him for the first time since the war on having a wooden leg.

THE CHICAGO GAS WAR.

Municipal Company Raises Its Capital Stock from $500,000 to $5,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Municipal Gas Company, the rival of the Ogden concern, the capital stock was increased to-day from $500,000 to $5,000,000. The following new members of the Directorate were elected: H. M. Whitney and W. R. Addicks, Boston; John M. Smyth, John R. Walsh, J. A. Spoor, and A. S. Trude.

The action of the Municipal Company in thus increasing its working capital and adding the prominent people named to the Directorate would suggest a continuation of the fight for the extermination of the Ogden Company. The new Directors elected to-day carry considerable weight in political and legal affairs.

NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Thomas L. Hardwick to Introduce a New Bill in Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—Thomas L. Hardwick, who last year was defeated in his efforts to push a negro disfranchisement bill through the Legislature, will introduce a similar measure in the General Assembly next month, with a prospect of better success.

His bill last year was framed very drastically, and fell through because the politicians in the House feared its effect on election methods. The new measure will be greatly modified, and it is conceded that the incoming Legislature will be of a more radical tendency. Mr. Hardwick made disfranchisement the paramount issue in his recent campaign, and was overwhelmingly re-elected.

TROLLEY CAR'S NARROW ESCAPE

Clears Track Just as an Express Dashes By.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE DEPOT, N. J., Oct. 8.—A trolley car filled with passengers narrowly escaped being struck by an express train at the Cone Street crossing of the Lackawanna Railroad late last night. Conductor George Tooker had run ahead and, seeing the track apparently clear, motioned to Motorman Freeman to go ahead. Just as the car started the crossing gateman lowered the tooth-pick gates.

The car struck the nearest gate and demolished it, and the motorman turned on the full force of the current and cleared the track with only a fraction of a second to spare before the train dashed past, the gateman having raised the other gate to let the car through.

A few years ago a horse car was demolished by a train, the driver killed, and several persons injured at the same crossing.

FLORIDA'S BIG ORANGE CROP.

Experts Figure that This Year's Yield Will Reach 1,000,000 Boxes.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 8.—Railroad men who are going through the State preparing for the Winter's shipment of oranges report that the coming crops will be the largest marketed since 1894. Fruit men who have been investigating the matter say the same careful estimates show that the crop will be fully one million boxes.

One expert gives the following rough figures: Manatee County, 250,000 boxes; De Soto, 250,000; Hillsborough, 200,000; Polk, 175,000; Lee, 75,000; Dade, 75,000; Orange, 40,000; Lake, 20,000; Osceola, 15,000; scattering, 20,000. Prices are likely to be $1.75 to $2 on the tree.

The crops of some of the largest growers in South Florida have already been purchased at a rate of $1.85 per box on the tree. Next season's crop, if nothing interferes, will be over a million and a half boxes.

TIN PLATE WORKS RESUMING.

Twenty Plants Will Begin Work This Week, Employing 35,000 Men.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 8.—The American Tin Plate Company will have in operation this week twenty of its tin plate plants out of thirty-five, giving employment to at least 35,000 workmen. The tin plate company employs in all over 50,000 workmen, and within a few weeks, it is said, every plant in the country will be working.

The Monongahela Mill of this city, the Demmler plant, and the one at New Kensington started to-day, and the others will follow as soon as possible. Nearly every plant in the gas belt will commence to-night, and by the end of the week every one of the twenty will be operating to their full capacity. In all the plants there are 282 mills, and in the twenty to be started there will be 160, giving employment to many workmen besides those directly connected with the industry.

The plants have been idle since the expiration of the scale, which expired in June last.

MORE NEWS OF ANDREE?

Eskimos Declare the Balloon Fell in Hudson Bay Country.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—Harry S. Knappen, a newspaper man, returned to-day from a perilous trip to the Hudson Bay country, in which, with nine white men and eight Indians, he sailed 600 miles up the east shore of that great inland sea.

Mr. Knappen was assured by Eskimos whom he met that a "sky boat" had come into the region on the extreme northeast shore of the bay two years before; that it came to the ground, and that the savages who inhabit that country had killed the white men in it. This he believes was Andree's polar expedition.

WANT STREET RAILWAYS PUBLIC.

Chicago Federation of Labor Urges Absolute Municipal Ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor engaged in a heated discussion on municipal ownership of street railways at their regular meeting yesterday afternoon, and although a difference of opinion existed in regard to methods that might be used to place the railways in the hands of the city, they unanimously adopted the report of the special committee appointed to draft a reply to the Street Railway Commission, which favored municipal operation of the properties as well as municipal ownership. The committee recommended that the Presidents of the several labor organizations be invited to co-operate, so that the widest publicity might be given to the recommendations.

Compensation for franchises was denounced in round terms. "Compensation is merely a form of robbery," declares the report. "It is using the street railway companies as tax collectors to extort from those who of necessity must ride on the cars and charge over and above the value of their ride, to be paid into the public treasury to relieve the property owners from paying just that amount of taxes."

A Strange Prophetic Dream.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 8.—Mrs. Alexander Davis dreamed that her husband had died, and when he awoke she started to tell him about her dream. He was sitting on the side of the bed, and when she had finished the narrative he fell to the floor dead. Davis was thirty-nine years old. Death was due to heart failure.

BRYAN'S WHIRLWIND TOUR

Makes Fourteen Addresses in Southern Illinois.

SAYS TRUSTS TAX CHURCHES

Alludes to Increase in Cost of Paper for Religious Publications—The War in South Africa.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 8.—That particular portion of Illinois known as Egypt, was pretty thoroughly canvassed by Mr. Bryan to-day. The principal cities of eleven of the southern counties of the State and three of the Congressional districts were visited, and large audiences addressed at the various stopping places. Fourteen addresses were made from 7 o'clock in the morning, when the first speech, at Salem, was delivered, until the train bearing the Presidential nominee and his party pulled out of Alton at nearly midnight. At every meeting the candidate was greeted with hearty demonstrations.

East St. Louis afforded a unique spectacle when the Bryan train arrived. There was no general information in that city concerning the time that Mr. Bryan was to reach there, but the announcement had been made that Gov. Roosevelt would speak there at 8 o'clock.

When Mr. Bryan arrived, at 8:15 o'clock, Gov. Roosevelt had not reached the city, and as a consequence many who came to hear him remained to greet Mr. Bryan. The people rushed after the Bryan car as it was being switched about, yelling madly for him and demanding a speech. When the car came to a standstill there was a general rush for the platform where Mr. Bryan stood, and renewed demands for a speech were made. This demand Mr. Bryan declined to respond to, beyond explaining why he could not speak. He said:

"The Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency is announced to speak here to-night. It is his night, and I do not wish to interfere in any way with his meeting. No political party has any chance before the people unless its speakers can have an opportunity to present the issues from their party's standpoint. I have had my chance here, you have heard me. I want you now to listen to the other side, and when you have heard from that side, as you have from ours, I want you to decide between us as to what is your duty is."

The crowd cheered the brief speech lustily, and then Mr. Bryan grasped as many outstretched hands as he could reach.

Mr. Bryan's first speech after leaving Salem was delivered at Marion. In the course of this address Mr. Bryan read a clipping which stated that Dr. Jennings in his financial report of the Western Methodist Book Concern of Cincinnati, made to the Ohio Conference, declared that the White Paper Trust had increased the cost of paper used by the Methodist Episcopal Publishing House at Cincinnati $40,000 in the past twelve months.

"This means an increase," said Mr. Bryan, "of over $100,000 in the past year for the white paper used by the publishing houses of all churches. And yet, my friends, Mr. Hanna says there are no trusts. There is a trust taxing the churches of this country $100,000 a year, and the people who subscribe to churches have to pay it. You will either have to subscribe more money or do less church work."

In speaking of the Boer war and the Republican attitude toward it, Mr. Bryan said:

"One hundred and twenty-four years ago the Colonists declared their independence; this year the Queen of England issued an order annexing to annexation of the South African Republics. July 4, 1776, saw the birth of a Republic; July 4, 1900, witnessed its execution by an empire; and yet the Republican Party has so changed within the last few years that it stands unmoved while the doctrine of self-government is being assailed in Africa. Can you trust Republicans to preserve liberty here when they are unmoved by a tax upon liberty elsewhere?"

At Cairo Mr. Bryan's speech was devoted mainly to trusts, although the question of a large standing army and that of imperialism each received some attention at his hands. Among other things, he said:

"The Republican Party has not fulfilled its promises. It will not do anything of permanent and lasting advantage to the great majority of the people, and the reason is that it is to-day controlled, guided, and directed by organized combined wealth, and combined wealth demands not equal rights but special privileges, and every privilege granted by law to these great combinations is taken from the people. Whenever you find that a few people, by operation of law, are gaining an advantage, you may rest assured that that advantage is coming from somebody.

"The trouble is that the Government gathers a little from each person and dumps the whole amount into the laps of a few. The few receive it in large amount, and you see the evidence of their prosperity, while the little is collected from each one, and the Republican Party is forgetting the man from whom it collects while it takes care of the man who receives. All over this land are the homes of forgotten men, men whose rights are disregarded, men whose interests are neglected because of the demands made by combined capital. We are not enemies of honestly acquired wealth. No one who wants to eat the bread that he earns and to earn the bread that he eats need be afraid of the success of our ticket. The only man who needs to fear is the man who wants to eat the bread that somebody else earns, and wants to eat it without paying for it."

At Jonesborough Mr. Bryan said:

"The Republicans used to be for bimetallism. Now they are for the gold standard. Republicans used to believe in the greenback; now they say they believe banknotes are better. They used to believe in the income tax; now they are against the income tax.

"They used to oppose the trusts; now they defend the trusts. They used to be against a large standing army; now they are for a large standing army. They used to be opposed to a large National debt; now they stand for a currency system that can only be permanent when based on a perpetual debt."

At Murphysborough Mr. Bryan was taken to the Court House yard, where there were gathered a large crowd of miners, railroad men, and farmers. Among other things, he said:

"Every person is inclined to look at public questions from his own standpoint. He reasons from himself outward. The head of a trust argues that he must vote the Republican ticket because it is good for him. The financier argues that he must vote the Republican ticket because it is good for him. The men who secure special privileges by law argue that they must vote the Republican ticket because it is good for them; and if these people have a right to use the ballot to advance their own interest, it is important that the rest of the people consider their own welfare."

Speaking on the Philippine question, Mr. Bryan said in part:

"Do you say, my friends, that it is our duty to go over there and take care of the Filipinos because they are an inferior people? I want to warn you against establishing the Hamiltonian doctrine that there are two kinds of people—the well born, who should rule, and those not so well born, who are to be ruled. The moment you assert that doctrine you will find that you will be compelled to carry your pedigree with you to prove that you belong to the well born class."

BRYAN CHARGES BRIBERY.

Speaks at Salem, Ill., His Old Home—Says Republicans Are Buying Every Vote Buyable.

SALEM, Ill., Oct. 8.—William J. Bryan began his week's work with a speech early to-day in this city, his former home. Friends, many of whom had known Mr. Bryan from boyhood, gave him a cordial reception. Since yesterday visitors had been coming in from surrounding towns.

Mr. Bryan began his speech at 7 o'clock and talked nearly an hour. He spoke near the Court House, in which his father held court from 1860 to 1872, and in which the candidate made his first political speech, twenty years ago. He referred to his boyhood days and friends with much feeling. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"If I wanted to declare myself a great man, this is the last place I would come to to make such a declaration, because you have known me from my boyhood; but if any one wanted to declare that I was a bad man, I would want him to make the declaration here rather than any place else.

"I hardly feel like making a political speech here, for this is a sacred spot to me. Here my parents are buried, and here I learned the precepts which I have tried to follow. I know the people here, and know how conscientious they are. When I see the picture of my opponent in the windows of the Republicans I know how conscientious they must be, and how certain they are that my election would be injurious to the country, or they would not exhibit the pictures upon the occasion of my return to my birthplace. It is to these Republicans that I desire to appeal. When I return to Salem I find vacant chairs. I find that since my last visit Republicans and Democrats have passed away; find they have been crossing over into the land where differences in politics do not divide them. I wonder if it is not possible for us to so understand the issues that there will be less division here."

Mr. Bryan told of the success of the meetings at other places visited by him and the enthusiasm with which he had been received. "If the election were held to-day," he said, "there is no doubt that we would have a majority in the Electoral College and in the popular vote. But the Republican managers are now collecting from the monopolies a large campaign fund. They will buy every vote that can be bought. They will coerce every vote that can be coerced. They will intimidate every laboring man who can be intimidated. They will bribe every election judge who can be bribed. They will corrupt every count that can be corrupted. I do not understand how it is possible for the plain, every-day Republican to close his eyes to what is going on when he knows that if he adds these influences to carry the election at this time, the same means can be employed to carry other elections, when those who are supporting the Republican ticket to-day will be opposing the Republican ticket."

Mr. Bryan concluded his speech with an argument on the trust question, militarism, and imperialism.

GORMAN DECLARES HIMSELF.

In Letter to Baltimore Meeting, He Declares He Will Do His Utmost to Elect Bryan.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Several thousand persons who attended the Democratic mass meeting at Music Hall to-night were greatly disappointed when they learned that ex-Senator Gorman would not address them. They listened, instead, to the reading of a letter from Mr. Gorman, in which he said:

When I received your kind invitation to address the mass meeting to be held at Music Hall Oct. 8 I accepted with genuine pleasure. The prospect of meeting our Democratic friends and discussing with them the questions that give vitality to the pending campaign was extremely gratifying to me, and I looked forward to the opportunity in a spirit of the liveliest expectation. I need not, therefore, assure you that my inability to keep the engagement is to me, at least, a cause of the profoundest disappointment. Enough to say that I have postponed this message of regret to the very last moment—in fact, until I received this morning my physician's positive prohibition. I am told that I cannot put the slightest strain upon my strength at this time without incurring the danger of permanent disability. You may believe me when I say that my failure to meet my friends to-night is among the most grievous of the renunciations imposed upon me by my unfortunate state of health.

I think I can promise, however, that, although I am denied this opportunity, my time and labor will to the utmost possible extent be devoted to assisting the State and National Committees in perfecting the organization of the forces of hostility to the new and dangerous doctrines exploited by President McKinley in the recent session and from occupation of the Philippine Islands and their government as a colony.

My opposition to this sinister and abhorrent policy began with its inception. Representing, in part, the State of Maryland in the United States Senate, and recognizing the disasters that must necessarily constitute the retinue of those twin evils, imperialism and militarism, I opposed them with all the power at my command. We succeeded only in preventing a permanent increase of the regular army establishment up to 100,000 men. The amendment to the Army bill, offered and resolutely insisted upon by the Democrats in the Senate, resulted in limiting the duration of this increased establishment, and fixing its period at July 1, 1901. It will be seen, therefore, that the maintenance of this enormous and unnecessary military machinery is one of the questions—and not the least important of them—to be decided by the American people next November.

If that machinery be withdrawn, we can no longer occupy territory thousands of miles distant, and govern against their will millions of people as to whose character, customs, and national aspirations we are profoundly ignorant. We should then return to the time-honored practices of the founders of the Republic and to the safe and honorable policy of annexing only such territory as can eventually be admitted to Statehood in the Union, or held as federal reservations for purposes of commerce and defense exclusively.

The Democratic platform aptly and truly says that "the paramount issue of the campaign is the burning issue of imperialism." When that shall have been disposed of, we can devise and formulate legislation for just taxation, the regulation of combinations of capital which injuriously affect individual, the manner of choosing United States Senators, upon the details of all of which questions men of the same political faith now differ. But each of them will be dealt with by the Democratic Party so that the credit of the Government will be maintained and the rights of the capital and labor alike protected.

The attempt by the Republicans to make the currency question predominant will fail. That question was, four years ago, the logical product of conditions which no longer exist. The phenomenal addition made to the volume of gold since 1896—an amount equal to if not greater than all the coin in circulation on the 1st of January of that year—removes the question from the domain of controversy. This condition, together with the immense balance of trade in our favor, has been brought about by natural causes which the ingenuity and enterprise of our people have utilized. For the Republican Party to claim it as the fruit of its virtuous and enlightened statesmanship is too preposterous for serious consideration.

The sole hope of arresting the present reckless progress of imperialism, with its concomitants of large standing armies and growing lust of acquisition, lies in the triumph of the Democratic ticket next month. What the country needs for its honorable safety and prosperity is the election of William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson with a House of Representatives in accord with them. In our own State, I know that the Democracy are alive to the duties and responsibilities resting on them. I ask Democrat will, from this moment to the eve of the election, devote himself loyally to the completion of that work of party organization which has been so brilliantly inaugurated and is now progressing under such happy and encouraging auspices, Mr. Bryan will receive the electoral vote of Maryland.

Gov. Stone was introduced after the reading of the letter.

"The letter of the former Senator from Maryland," he began, "is a complete answer to the calumnies that have been hurled against him. One blast from his ougle horn is worth 10,000 men, for it is no disparagement to any other leader of the Democracy of Maryland to say that this man stands forth pre-eminent, not only as one of the stalwart leaders of the State, but of the entire Nation."

GORMAN DENIES REPORTS.

Ex-Senator Has Not Withdrawn from Democratic Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland to-day authorized an absolute denial of published reports that he had resigned from the Democratic National Committee and from the other political committees of which he is a member.

Regarding published statements that he had informed ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri that Bryan had no chance of election, and that he (Gorman) was tired of the whole campaign, Mr. Gorman said: "The report is a fiction, as I never made such a statement, nor have I ever entertained such a view."

EX-GOV. ALTGELD'S VIEWS.

Declares That Bryan's Strength Grows in the West—On the German Vote.

Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois took part for the first time yesterday in Mr. Bryan's Eastern campaign. He came to National Headquarters in the Hoffman House and cheered the spirits of the leaders by giving out strong statements of Bryan's growing strength in the West. Gov. Altgeld has just completed a speaking tour of the Middle West. He spoke in Cleveland to a large audience. He said yesterday:

"There is a tidal wave sweeping over the country. It is going to sweep Bryan and Democracy to triumph. The State of Ohio will give Bryan 50,000 majority. Michigan will go Democratic. There are 70,000 Hollanders in that State, and they are incensed at the actions of President McKinley in the Boer war. I find that the Germans in the Western States fear imperialism and militarism. The German vote will go to Bryan by a large percentage."

"Prominent Eastern Germans have of late declared against Mr. Bryan," was suggested.

"Yes, we know that the Republicans have a campaign fund of from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. They know how to reach many people."

Attempts were made by some interviewers to have Gov. Altgeld declare that the support of prominent Germans was secured through wrong influences.

Gov. Altgeld would only declare that the Republicans had this enormous corruption fund, and they knew how to use it to good advantage.

"What is your campaign prediction specifically?" was asked.

"I think all the Western States which were carried by Mr. Bryan four years ago will be in line again this year. South Dakota will be in our column. With Ohio and Indiana in line, the chances of Democratic success this year are bright."

Gov. Altgeld said that in his speeches every reference to Senator Hanna caused outbursts which showed what the people thought of the Republican campaign manager.

BALTIMORE DEMOCRATS DIVIDED.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—A bitter factional fight among Baltimore Democrats, which Mr. Gorman and the State party managers have tried to keep quiet until after the Presidential election, may blast the hopes the organization has entertained of carrying the State for Bryan.

It is a fight of the City Hall municipal machine, run by Mayor Hayes and Frank Morrison, against the city and State regular organization, controlled by Gorman, Van Diver, and Rasin, the last named for twenty years the Croker of Baltimore. The City Hall clique has refused to give any money to the State organization, and the fact is becoming apparent that both factions are reserving the greater part of the funds collected for the Bryan campaign for use in the fight between the machines in the primaries after the Presidential election.

In other words even Bryan is to be sacrificed for factionalism. The State Democratic leaders fear that the fight will cause Baltimore to go so strongly for McKinley as to swallow up the Bryan majority from the counties.

STANCHFIELD ON THE ISSUES.

John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic nominee for Governor, spoke to about 5,000 persons in Prohibition Park Auditorium, Staten Island, last night. He went to Staten Island early, and was the guest of County Clerk Muller, who later escorted him to the Auditorium, where Dr. John L. Feeney, Chief Sanitary Inspector of the borough, was presiding over the meeting.

Mr. Stanchfield spoke almost exclusively upon National issues. He said expansion and imperialism were the paramount issues of this campaign. He favored, and so did the Democratic power, expansion and annexation where the men brought into the country were fit for citizenship and were willing to become citizens.

"The Constitution must follow the flag and where lands and peoples were annexed without their consent a crime was committed. The Republican policy was to annex lands in which the people were not fitted for the rights of citizenship and were not only unfit but unwilling.

The Republicans, Mr. Stanchfield said, did not propose that the Constitution should be extended to these annexed lands, and were committing a crime which it was intended to continue and enlarge. This Republican policy meant the establishment of a standing army. This policy, Mr. Stanchfield maintained, was a menace at home because it threatened increased cost to the taxpaying and laboring classes, and, abroad, because it would involve Americans continually in the affairs of foreign nations.

Mr. Stanchfield then referred to the opinions of Senator Depew as expressed in 1898, when he opposed the retention of the Philippines, and those he expressed now after he had received, as the speaker declared, orders from Senator Hanna. Mr. Stanchfield said the coal situation was only an instance of what the trusts would and could do.

He said he was not the candidate or tool of any boss or faction. If elected Governor he would be Governor and would transact his duties at Albany where they should be.

James A. Wright of Kansas, and Walter Chandler, of Michigan, also spoke.

STANCHFIELD PRAISES COLER.

There was a conference yesterday in the Hoffman House which is likely to have an important bearing on the State campaign. John B. Stanchfield was closeted with Richard Croker, ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Senator Thomas F. Grady, and State Chairman Frank Campbell. Mr. Stanchfield declined to discuss the subjects talked of in conference. He said:

"The conditions up the State are most encouraging for Democratic success. Mr. Coler is doing yeoman's work. He strikes right out from the shoulder and makes a most effective speaker. He is showing that he is not a sorehead and is abiding by the action of the convention as I should have done had some one else than myself been nominated."

Mr. Stanchfield said yesterday that he was not in the Assembly Chamber when the Ramapo bill was passed and he did not know it was to come up.

The State campaign managers refused to say yesterday whether a check for campaign expenses had been sent to the State Committee by Mr. Stanchfield.

Tammany's Speakers to Meet.

The Tammany Hall call for the first session of campaign speakers was issued last evening. The meeting will be held to-night in Tammany Hall, and 200 speakers will be instructed as to the issues to be discussed. Maurice B. Blumenthal will have charge of this part of the work. Three hundred applications have been made by young men asking for a chance to speak at small meetings. A number of German speakers have volunteered, and will be assigned to east side districts.

MEETING IN GRAND STREET.

Grand Street, the stronghold of Martin Engel, was invaded by the Republican Club of Fifth Avenue last night, and a branch of the Bowery Headquarters was established at 281 Grand Street.

Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat, mistaken by the crowd for Senator Depew, presided. Mr. Treat's appearance on the platform was greeted by wild howls of "the Peach, the Peach," "Our Chauncey," and "Rah for Depew." The audience was made up of men of many nationalities.

The Grand Street headquarters were established, said Chairman Robert C. Morris of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club, in opening the meeting, because of the inability of the Bowery headquarters to accommodate all persons desiring to hear the speakers. Collector Treat, John Sab

GEN. KING FOR M'KINLEY

Republican Party the Only Place for a True Democrat, He Says.

MR. FASSETT DEFENDS TRUSTS

Mass Meeting in the Park Theatre, Brooklyn—Col. Gruber's Poetry and Political Aphorisms.

The Republican mass meeting in the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, last night furnished a series of surprises. Gen. Horatio C. King, a Gold Democrat, presided. J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, a former Republican candidate for Governor, defended trusts, and Abraham Gruber recited some of his political poems.

Gen. King, in explaining why he presided at a Republican meeting, said:

"Four years ago, with a very large number of Democrats throughout this country, I revolted from the tenet of Populism formulated at Chicago, which had not one scintilla of true Democracy in it. I went into that campaign with fervent zeal, and I rejoiced with you at the success of the Republican ticket. I had not then formally renounced my association with the Democracy, because I had a very fond hope that possibly they might come back to reason and true Democracy in the near future, but the reiteration of the same sentiments at Kansas City, the reaffirmation of that doctrine, and the addition of a worse one, that is to haul down the American flag in the Philippines, convinced me that this was Populism run mad, and that the only recourse, the only place for a true Democrat who loved his country, was within the folds of the Republican Party.

"I am glad to say that I am not alone in that feeling, and that the Republican Party will discover that on the 6th of November the rank and file of true Democracy is still true to patriotism, that it will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt and its honor.

"I am amazed that any portion of my fellow-Democrats of that period should, for the sake of this bugaboo of imperialism, undertake to crawl back into the so-called Democratic Party. I will not dignify it with that title. It is the Populist Party. And I cannot see, I cannot understand it at all.

"The leader of the Populist Party says that if he is elected President of the United States he will haul down the American flag in the Philippines and withdraw our army. I say, Sir, that if he dares to do that, the very men who vote for him now would rush en masse to Washington and drive him from the White House."

J. Sloat Fassett said in regard to Mr. Stanchfield:

"He is my neighbor. As a neighbor I have confidence in him. As a member of the same golf club—he plays a better game than I do, and I envy him. But as a Democratic politician—for years the partner of David B. Hill—he has accepted a political nomination forced upon his party by the one American Emperor of recent years, the Hon. Richard Croker, against the advice of his old law partner, David B. Hill. As such a candidate—well, I watch him. [A voice: "He needs it, too."]

"I had rather have Odell up at Albany than to have Stanchfield, with his too intimate relations with Mr. Croker. If he goes to Albany, he is to be there as the elected representative of the Crokerized wing of Democracy, and if he has the first particle of red blood in his veins—if he has the first idea of political loyalty and gratitude, he will have to do what the monarch of Fourteenth Street wants him to do.

"I quote the late Roswell P. Flower," said Mr. Fassett, "when I say, 'Don't revile trusts, young man—go into them.'

"Is any individual able to fix the limits of a trust? Shall it be 50,000,000, or more? How do you propose to stop the trusts?

"Look at Andrew Carnegie and his steel and iron interests. He is conquering the markets of the world.

"It is all well enough to say 'Down with the trusts,' but how far down do you want to go? Do you intend to defeat them entirely? Do you want to down capital?

"Trusts are the result of the commercial and industrial environment of the age."

In this line Mr. Fassett continued for nearly an hour. The audience listened in silence to many terse sentences in favor of combinations of capital.

Following Mr. Fassett came Abraham Gruber, who at once put the audience in good humor with some of his political poetry. This he followed up with some aphorisms as to the present situation. Among these were:

"In 1892 the people went on a political jamboree, and thereafter had four years of intense katzenjammer.

"Mr. Croker says that he is sure all the waiters and the barbers are going to vote for Bryan. Whoever heard of a waiter or barber giving 'taffy' to a customer? But Croker is such a confiding man.

"Mr. Croker says that 20 per cent. of the people govern the other 80 per cent., and that this fact shocks his sensitive political soul. When he said this the brass Indian on Tammany Hall fell off his perch and modestly stated that Mr. Croker modestly overstated the number of governors.

"The Republican Party has crucified the silver heresy and put upon labor a crown of employment and good wages.

"We cannot place confidence in a political party which every four years has a new paramount issue, like the storekeeper who has new bargains. The Democratic Party would sell us a cheap necktie in the hope of making us pay dear for a suit of clothes."

A DEMOCRAT CHANGES POLITICS.

Broome County Committeeman Speaks at Republican Mass Meeting.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Thomas J Mangan, four years ago Chairman of the Broome County Democratic Committee, presided this evening at a Republican mass meeting at the Stone Opera House, where he was one of the principal speakers. Mr. Mangan made an address, in the course of which he said:

"Democracy stands to-day for opposition to so-called imperialism and for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Previous to the Spanish war the Democratic press and the jingoes in Congress publicly criticised the conservative stand taken by the President. Yet, when the time arrived for action, we found no halting on the part of the Executive, and the Democratic candidate for the Presidency secured the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain.

"There appears to be in the East this year but slight difference of opinion, even among Democrats, over the advisability of pursuing the present financial policy of our Government. The success of the Democratic ticket this Fall would bring sure destruction to many of our industries and the loss of many a home by mortgage foreclosure. This policy, if inaugurated, in my judgment, would mean the cutting in two of all savings previously invested, since all obligations would naturally be paid in the cheaper metal, and most of the present investments made by poor people are upon long-time credit. Wages are invariably the last to advance, and the toiler, being compelled to pay advanced prices for his commodities and to accept his wages in the cheaper metal, would then, indeed, find existence meant hardship and strife."

BECOMES A REPUBLICAN.

Chautauqua County Democratic Committeeman Deserts Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Newton Lincoln, for many years a member of the Chautauqua County Democratic Committee, and for the past year Secretary of the committee, caused a sensation in the local Democracy to-night by announcing his allegiance to McKinley and the Republican Party.

Mr. Lincoln was willing to submit to an interview, in which he said: "I have not felt at home in the Democratic Party for some time, especially since the issue has been so clearly drawn on the matter of expansion. I have always been an expansionist, and have had many warm words with my Democratic friends on the committee in regard to the policy of the Administration in the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico. Since the Democracy has decided to make this the paramount issue in the present campaign, I must be counted on the other side, and shall use all of my influence, my voice, my work, and my vote in favor of the re-election of President McKinley.

"So far as I can see, there is only one course open to all patriotic American citizens, and that is to uphold the arms of the President until the settlement of the complications which we found ourselves in as a result of the Spanish war. Amidst the troubles and complications abroad, it is our fullest duty to stand by the Administration until they are disposed of in a creditable and honorable way."

THE PRESIDENT DEFENDED.

Bishop McCabe Refuses to Hear Him Abused in Methodist Conference.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 8.—While the Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day was considering the report of the Committee on Temperance, and particularly that portion relating to the army canteen, Bishop McCabe took the floor in defense of the President. He said it was not always policy to denounce those high in authority. There were men, he said, who, like Abraham Lincoln, were accustomed to wait until they knew that the people were behind them. "I believe," he said, "that the President wants to do what is right. He is one of the best, one of the purest, and one of the bravest men I ever knew."

The Bishop's remarks provoked great applause, but some of the members took exception. The Bishop replied that he was a man before he was a Bishop, and would cease to be a Bishop before he ceased to be a man. In a political campaign, he said, the President of the United States ought not to be abused.

NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS.

The Candidates of the Kings Democratic Organization—Mr. May Not Renominated.

Democratic conventions for the nomination of candidates for Congress were held last night in the five Congress districts of Kings County. The conventions passed off quietly and were devoid of unusual incident. Four of the present Representatives were renominated. Mitchell May of the Sixth District was the one Congressman who was not renamed.

Congressman May was the only Representative from Kings County who, at the last session of Congress, voted against the Currency bill. He is a protégé of Warden Patrick Hayes, who, until the last primaries, controlled the Sixth District. The Warden has been persona non grata in Willoughby Street for a long time, and when he lost his grip on the district Congressman May lost all chance of a renomination.

It was reported about the district last night, however, that Mr. May's friends were planning to run him as an independent candidate. None of the leaders of the Hayes faction in the district would confirm this report, however, when seen with regard to it.

The candidates named at last night's conventions were as follows:

II. DISTRICT—John J. Fitzgerald.*
III. DISTRICT—Edmund H. Driggs.*
IV. DISTRICT—Bertram T. Clayton.*
V. DISTRICT—Frank E. Wilson.*
*Renominated.

JOHN J. FITZGERALD—The nominee in the Second District is a lawyer. He was elected to Congress in 1898, defeating the late Dennis M. Hurley, Republican, who sought a re-election. Mr. Fitzgerald won by a substantial majority. His Republican opponent this Fall is Henry B. Ketcham.

EDMUND H. DRIGGS, the candidate in the Third District, is engaged in the insurance business. He has been elected to Congress twice from the Third District. His Republican opponent this Fall is Magistrate Henry Bristow.

BERTRAM F. CLAYTON—The nominee in the Fourth District was formerly an engineer in the Brooklyn City Works Department. He defeated and succeeded as Representative Israel F. Fischer, who is at present an Appraiser of the Port of New York.

He is prominent in the National Guard. He was Captain of Troop C, Brooklyn's crack cavalry command in the campaign in Porto Rico during the Spanish war, and is now Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn. Col. Clayton's Republican opponent this year is Harry A. Hanbury.

FRANK E. WILSON—The Fifth District candidate, is a physician. He was elected to Congress for the first time two years ago, succeeding Charles Bennett, Republican. Ex-Senator Jacob Worth is his Republican opponent this year.

GEORGE H. LINDSAY—The candidate in the Sixth District served four terms in the State Assembly from Brooklyn, and was a Coroner under the old Brooklyn City Government for six years. He was also a Deputy Commissioner of Taxes of the old City of Brooklyn. His Republican opponent for Congress is Bert Reiss.

STATE SENATE NOMINATION.

Republicans in the 17th District Choose C. F. Bostwick.

The Republicans held their convention for the Seventeenth Senatorial District last night in the Sherman Square Hall, Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street. They nominated Charles F. Bostwick.

Mr. Bostwick is a member of the law firm of Bostwick, Morrell & Bates, 32 Pine Street. He is a graduate of the Columbia Law School, a member of the Bar Association, West Side Republican Club, Amateur Comedy Club, Phi Delta Phi, and an ex-member of the Seventh Regiment.

PARTY LOST ON THE DESERT.

Three Men, One a Cousin of Senator Hanna, Almost Perish of Thirst in Arizona.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Oct. 8.—I. B. Hanna, cousin of Mark Hanna and Superintendent of Forest Reserves for Arizona and New Mexico; A. F. Herman, brother of Land Commissioner Binger Herman, and W. H. Pierce, guide, had a thrilling experience and almost lost their lives on the desert between the Grand Canon of the Colorado and the Utah State line.

When within forty miles of Lee's Ferry they camped for the night and their horses escaped. Pierce was lost from the party, and, after journeying over burning sands all day, Hanna was so exhausted that he could not proceed. Herman continued his search for water, which he discovered five miles further on. He returned with water to Hanna, who was unconscious and almost dead.

On the following day a cowboy discovered Hanna and Herman wandering aimlessly about the desert and directed them to their destination. A searching party later found Pierce, frantic with thirst. The three men were taken to Flagstaff on Saturday.

FALSE TEETH IN HER THROAT.

Delicate Operation Performed on Williamsburg Woman.

Surgery had to be resorted to in order to remove the false teeth from the throat of Mrs. Kate Hoffman of 586 Hamburg Avenue, Williamsburg. The plate of her upper set broke while she was at breakfast last Monday, and the larger piece went past her palate and lodge in her throat. Dr. W. E. Peterson had her removed to the Bushwick Hospital. There he performed an operation at once, with the assistance of Prof. Bristow.

The greatest care had to be taken both in making the incision and removing the teeth lest the great arteries of the neck be ruptured and the patient bleed to death. Mrs. Hoffman lay for three hours under the anaesthetics. Then they put her head in plaster of paris and will keep her so for ten days following the operation without permitting food or drink to pass her lips.

NEWPORT STEAMBOAT RUMORS.

Pennsylvania Railway May Land a Line of Vessels There.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8.—It is rumored here that the Pennsylvania Railroad is back of the contemplated movement of the Joy line of steamers to establish wharves in this city, where its steamers will call on their Providence and New York route. It is no secret that the Pennsylvania Road has long had its eye on New England, and especially Newport, and it is now believed that it will make its bid for Eastern business first through the Joy line.

Should this movement take place it is thought certain that it will be used simply as an entering wedge. The Joy corporation will be raised to the dignity of one of the first-class coast navigation companies, with a fleet of fast and palatial steamers, or what is thought even more likely, it will be absorbed entirely by the railroad company, which will come out openly as an ocean coasting factor. The matter from this time on will be watched with interest.

ROOSEVELT IN ILLINOIS

Governor Makes a Vigorous Speech on Bryanism at Peoria.

HAS ENTHUSIASTIC REGEPTION

Concludes Campaign in the State, Speaking at Springfield and East St. Louis.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Oct. 8.—Gov. Roosevelt to-night concluded his campaign tour of Illinois, speaking in this city to the largest audience assembled here since the McKinley-Bryan campaign of four years ago.

Various Republican organizations in this city and St. Louis vie with each other in doing honor to the Vice Presidential candidate. Gov. Roosevelt betrayed no token of weariness, notwithstanding that he had made speeches at many towns in the State en route. At Springfield the Governor refrained from discussing finance, trusts, and such topics, devoting himself exclusively to the life achievement of Abraham Lincoln, of whom he said:

"He sacrificed himself in death that his people should know not only liberty, but the union that symbolized order as well. Fundamentally every great question that arises can be solved by following his advice. Lincoln came to prominence by his great debate with Douglas when they were opposed to one another, but when the honor of the flag was at stake Douglas turned and upheld the hands of his great rival. So have we a right to appeal to the Democrats to-day to put patriotism above partisanship."

From Springfield to Jacksonville Mrs. Yates, wife of the candidate for Governor of Illinois, enlivened the situation by riding in the engine cab, and on arriving at her home city blew the whistle which signaled the presence of the Roosevelt special. The crowd at this place was the largest that had greeted Gov. Roosevelt, owing, undoubtedly to the fact that Judge Yates, who lives in Jacksonville, was on the train.

Between double files of mounted Rough Riders Gov. Roosevelt and Judge Yates rode to a large tent in the public square. There the procession halted and the crowd cheered, while Judge Yates introduced Gov. Roosevelt, who spoke briefly and hurriedly returned to his train.

One of the most vigorous speeches of the day was made at Peoria. Gov. Roosevelt said in part:

"In 1896 Bryanism meant free silver openly, and, what was still more sinister, meant free riot under disguise. Now they seek to slur over the principles of that platform and to substitute the dishonor of the flag.

"Let them remember that men can't incite riot either on the stump or through the columns of the newspapers and hope to escape the responsibility for disorder. When the appeal is made to every foul and evil passion of mankind, when every expedient of mendacity and invective is resorted to by the chiefs of a great party, whether through the platform or on the stump or by some newspaper which is itself a foul plague spot on the body politic, it is well to keep in mind that the responsibility for any disorder or mob violence which follows lies less with the people who make the disturbance and who may have to pay the penalty than with those who, sitting at ease in a place of safety, have done all they could to excite not only the vicious but the well-meaning ignorant to actions which discredit our civilization."

On arrival at Alton the Governor was greeted by a large body of citizens and organizations bearing flambeaus. A feature was the presence of sixty marines and thirty former members of the regular army, all of the latter having served under Gov. Roosevelt at Santiago.

Proceeding thence to East St. Louis Gov. Roosevelt made a short speech, and immediately south of the city his train was stopped for orders.

An incident of interest transpired at this point. It was the arrival and stopping of W. J. Bryan's special train north bound immediately alongside the Roosevelt special. The Bryan train also had stopped for orders. The candidates did not see each other until their respective cars were passing slowly, but as they passed they recognized each other in the dim light from the car windows and each, leaning forward, waved his hand in salutation.

The Roosevelt special arrived here at 11 o'clock, three hours behind time, and the Governor was driven immediately to the platform erected in front of the Court House, from which he spoke. Apparently the entire city had turned out to see and cheer the candidates. The Governor's speech was brief, owing to the lateness of the hour, it being nearly midnight. He said, in part:

"Think howevery prophecy made by our opponents four years ago has been falsified by the events. Then look around at your own prosperity. Remember how the glass blowers in this very town have had a raise of 15 per cent. in their wages, and that there is twice as much employment as there was four years ago. And with all this in mind you cannot but realize that it is for your material interest to keep unchanged the policies of President McKinley, and that it would be folly, unworthy of a serious people to trust yourselves to the exploded fallacies of our antagonist."

At the conclusion of his speech Gov. Roosevelt was escorted across the high bridge to St. Louis, where he is a guest to-night at the Planters' Hotel in company with Grand Marshal L. P. Philpot, formerly of Kentucky, who was a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders at San Juan.

NAT GOODWIN HOME AGAIN.

Arrives on the New York and Discusses His Plans.

Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, accompanied by his wife, professionally known as Maxine Elliott, arrived in this city yesterday on the American liner New York. The Goodwins have been abroad since the early part of last Summer, going from here to their home outside of London shortly after they concluded their season, the latter part of June. Shortly after Mr. Goodwin's arrival in England he fell seriously ill.

After his health had been fully restored, the early part of this month Mr. Goodwin and his wife went to Paris to see the exposition, after which they attended a performance of the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau.

Mr. Goodwin, when seen shortly after his arrival yesterday, said: "I shall be more than delighted to get back into harness again next Monday, when my tour will begin in Syracuse with a revival of my last season's success, 'When We Were Twenty-one.' As for my health, it never was better. I did have a hard time of it this Summer, but by strict attention to business I managed to pull through. The only regret I have is the inability on my part to entertain the host of my American friends who called on me.

"I doubt very much if any new play shall be presented by my company this season. Notwithstanding this, I have in my possession two pieces which to me seem like clever modern comedies. One is by H. V. Esmond and the other by Mrs. Ryley."

Another passenger on this steamer was the second member of the Maurice Grau Opera Company to arrive in this country, Miss Carrie Bridewell, the contralto, who has been studying in Dresden since she returned to Europe after singing here all season.

Henri Laurent Agoust and five members of his family arrived on this steamer. They have come to this country under contract with Frank McKee and William Harris to appear in a musical sketch called "The Star and Garter," supported by a company which was organized in this country, and who have been rehearsing at the Garrick Theatre for the past week. They will begin their season in Boston in two weeks, and later will appear at Hammerstein's Victoria.

MAGISTRATE WAS EMPHATIC.

Charles H. Thompson, whose business it is to meet incoming steamships and try to induce their crews to come to the Seamen's Mission, in West Street, near Charles Street, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with disorderly conduct. The policeman who arrested him said he wouldn't move away from the saloon next to the mission when he told him, and Thompson said he had gone there to get a drink.

"You work for a mission," said Magistrate Cornell, "and you go to a saloon next door on Sunday to get a drink and there's a concert hall next to that. Curse this town!"

"H'I'm hinnocent, your Washup!" said the mission worker.

"Oh, go out!" rejoined the Magistrate, discharging him with another reprimand. After the session, Magistrate Cornell said: "This is my town. I was born here, and the expression I used simply came as a climax to an explanation of a very bad state of affairs."

BOARD OF EDUCATION ASKS FOR $19,292,868

An Increase of $4,673,707 Over Appropriation for 1900.

EFFECT UPON THE TAX RATE

Controller's Statement About the Davis Law—Mayor Criticises the Board —Another Budget Item.

Mayor Van Wyck and the other members of the Board of Estimate grappled yesterday with the problem of how much money should be spent on the public school system in 1901. In public and private meetings the matter was discussed with much animation.

It was found that the Board of Education asked for $19,292,868, an increase of $4,673,707 over the amount allowed for schools this year. Four million five hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and ten dollars of this amount will have to be used to pay the increases in teachers' salaries provided for in the Davis law.

Controller Coler expressed himself plainly on the condition of affairs in the Board of Education. He made it clear that an increase in the tax rate of 20 points would be caused by the Davis law. The Controller also showed that about one-fifth of the entire cost of the city government would have to be spent on the public schools next year.

The first budget considered yesterday was that of Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle. He asked for $5,730,063, an increase of $698,781 over the amount allowed for this year. Commissioner Nagle said he wanted to increase the salaries of his Superintendent and two assistants $1,000 each.

"Well, you won't with my consent," said Mayor Van Wyck.

Commissioner Nagle said he wanted more clerks in the Borough of the Bronx, and asked for $291,000 additional for cleaning streets in Manhattan.

"I think the appropriation allowed your department for this year will be sufficient," said Mayor Van Wyck.

When the Street Cleaning Department was disposed of, Mayor Van Wyck called up the budget of the Board of Education. President Miles M. O'Brien was present with Auditor Cook and his assistants. They were ready to answer all questions about the schools, and the increase in the budget demanded for 1901. One of the first estimates was for maintaining the Brooklyn Disciplinary School. The amount allowed for this year was $45,000, and the Trustees asked for $78,000 for next year.

"The condition of this school is a disgrace," said Trustee Firuski.

"Is this the only institution of the kind in the city?" asked Mayor Van Wyck.

"The only one in the State," replied Mr. Firuski.

"And it seems to be a failure," said Mayor Van Wyck.

"If you can't make better provisions for it, so that the children can be better cared for, cut it out altogether," said Mr. Firuski. "There is danger of an epidemic there at any time. The sewers are bad and the roofs are an apology and let in the rain. The building is in every way a disgrace to the city."

Mayor Van Wyck then said that the institution was badly managed. He said he wanted to speak to the Superintendent, and it took half a day to get an answer from him on the telephone.

"There does not seem to be anybody there running the institution, and yet you have thirty-two names on the pay roll, costing the city $21,000 a year," said Mayor Van Wyck.

Controller Coler said that it cost more to take care of the children there than at the Catholic Protectory.

"The children ought to be taken out of there right away," said Mayor Van Wyck. "If the building is in such a condition as that it is unfit for habitation."

President O'Brien said that the increase of over $4,500,000 was not the only additional amount which was needed to carry out the provisions of the Davis law. He said a new bureau would have to be created, and that more clerks were needed.

"We had to go around and get the best men we could to work on the figures," said President O'Brien.

"Why didn't you get the estimates in on time? They were in here a month late," said the Mayor.

"It was not my fault," was the reply.

"Whose fault was it?" asked Controller Coler.

"I don't care to criticise anybody publicly. I told Mr. Coler my opinion in private," said Mr. O'Brien.

At this point the debate was somewhat heated, and Mayor Van Wyck said:

"There has been enough of this backbiting going on."

Superintendent Maxwell and Auditor Cook are to blame," said Controller Coler. Auditor Cook was present, but did not reply.

President Robinson wanted $130,000 to put fire escapes on the Brooklyn schools.

"They should have been on them before," said Mayor Van Wyck.

The Mayor then resumed his criticism of the failure of the Board of Education to prepare the budget on time. He said:

"Somebody is guilty of an intentional wrong. The estimates of the Board of Education were intentionally held back and I want some explanation of the matter. It was done so that we could not scrutinize them properly. The law required that they should have been here a month ago."

"The Davis law will add twenty points to the tax rate next year," said Controller Coler.

After talking over the educational budget half an hour the figures were taken into Mayor Van Wyck's private office. Commissioner Hertle, Deputy Controller Levey, and expert accountants worked all the afternoon. Mayor Van Wyck was worried before the work was half done. He said:

"This is one of the hardest jobs I have ever undertaken."

THE GLOUCESTER COMMAND.

Capt. Dwyer Denies that Those Who Resigned Were Members—Boatswain Keller's Statement.

The trouble in the Gloucester Command, No. 17, Spanish War Veterans, which has existed ever since the election to membership of Col. Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, culminated Saturday, according to the story published, in the resignation of thirty-seven bluejackets.

Capt. John F. Dwyer of the Gloucester Command, who fathered the election of Col. Smith, when seen yesterday denounced as false the report of the meeting and the statements contained in the resignation signed by the bluejackets.

"In looking over the list," said Capt. Dwyer, "I find that twenty of those whose names are attached to the document were never in any way connected with or members of the command. They are as follows: Green, Evans, Bee, Harbour, Thompson, Roesel, Mulcahy, Roberts, Tierney, Betchold, McKeon, De Long, Cole, Sellers, Hillman, Macklin, Brenn, Eidh, Carey, and Berg. The others have been dropped from the rolls for various offenses.

"Instead of a membership of only thirty-five Seventy-first Regiment men and four or five friends of J. F. Dwyer, Gloucester Command has to-day 108 men in good standing, a much larger number than before we threw certain ballast overboard."

When Peter Keller, who, as boatswain of the United States gunboat Gloucester, made Admiral Cervera a prisoner, was seen at his home, 2,386 First Avenue, last night, he said:

"Mr. Dwyer's statement to the effect that twenty of the names signed to the resignation handed in Saturday night were not those of members of the command in good standing I brand as absolutely false. Every name signed to that resignation was that of a member in good standing. And, furthermore, each and every name was signed personally by the individual it represented. But we did not think it necessary to have the names sworn to, for we had no idea they would attempt to deny that the men were members.

"As a matter of fact, the Gloucester Command has been practically wrecked by the resignation of the bluejackets, and all that is left is Mr. Dwyer and his friends, who aided him to elect Col. Smith, and possibly forty men of the Seventy-first Regiment."

Iowa's Greatest Cereal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 8.—The official preliminary estimates of the crop yield of Iowa for the current year show: Corn, area, 8,618,660 acres; average, 41 bushels per acre; total product, 353,365,000 bushels, which is greater by 18,000,000 than was ever before harvested in the State. The total of all cereals will be 531,349,020 bushels, which is 10,000,000 in excess of any previous year and 131,000,000 above the average yearly output the past ten years.

MASS MEETING

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE REPUBLICAN CLUB
of the City of New York
WILL BE HELD AT
CARNEGIE HALL,
Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 P. M.

ADDRESSES BY
HON. FRANK S. BLACK.
HON. J. SLOAT FASSETT.
HON. J. PROCTOR CLARKE.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED.

LAWYER KILLED BY TRAIN.

Frederick S. Gibson Struck by New York Central Engine at Morris Heights.

Frederick S. Gibson, a lawyer living at 27 Waverley Place, was instantly killed last night by a New York and Putnam express train at Morris Heights Station while on his way to attend a meeting of his college fraternity society, Psi Upsilon, in the New York University, University Heights.

With him was John G. Irwin, a lawyer living at 1,070 Lexington Avenue. He was immediately back of his friend and less than a foot clear of the train. They had gone up on the New York Central train, which leaves the Grand Central Station at 7:03 P. M. After alighting they walked around the rear end of the train, and, seeing the gates opened by the man on guard, started over the Putnam tracks.

At that moment north-bound Putnam Express No. 47, running at a high rate of speed, dashed by. The edge of the engine's pilot struck Gibson in the side, doubled him up, and lifted him fifty feet into the air. Irwin leaped back and had all he could do to prevent being drawn under the wheels by the terrific suction of the flying express.

The engineer set his brakes down hard, but the train was running so fast that he went 500 feet before he could stop and back up. A score of men had witnessed the accident, and ran to pick up the victim. He was dead, having been killed instantly. The body was taken to the King's Bridge Police Station, and when a Coroner gave permission, was taken to the Gibson home at 27 Waverley Place.

Mr. Gibson was twenty-four years old. He was graduated from New York University in 1896, and out of a class of 200 took the Elliott F. Shepard scholarship. He was connected with the law firm of Opdyke, Willcox & Bristow, at 20 Nassau Street. His friend, Irwin, is a lawyer at 203 Broadway. When in college Gibson was editor of the college paper The Triangle.

Mr. Gibson lived with his parents. They were not accessible last night, being in the country, and news of their son's death had not been given to them.

MINE LESSEES BEGIN SUIT.

Lewisburg Coal and Coke Company Protect Their Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 8.—The Lewisburg Coal and Coke Company, lessees of the coal mines and coke oven properties of the Jefferson Coal and Railway Company at Mary Lee, near Birmingham, has filed a bill in the United States Court to compel the owners of the property to recognize their rights as lessees in any sale that may be made of the property.

For some time an effort has been made to sell the property to the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, and the plaintiffs intervened to have their interests protected. The Jefferson Coal and Railway Company is in the hands of a receiver. The bill was filed in the United States Court. The lessees are H. S. Jenkins and J. Harvy Lee of Baltimore.

MARRIED AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

Widower of 72 Weds His First Love, a 68-Year-Old Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 8.—The County Recorder's office was the scene this morning of the culmination of a romance of more than fifty years' standing, when Sherman L. N. Foote, aged seventy-two, and Mrs. Lizzie D. Baker, aged sixty-eight, were wedded by Judge Luttrell.

Mrs. Baker, when a girl of eighteen, was a school teacher in the East. Among her pupils was a farmer twenty-two years of age. It was love at first sight between teacher and pupil. The day for the wedding was set, but they had a quarrel over a trifling matter. The teacher married, and went to San Francisco to live. Mr. Foote also married. He studied medicine, became a physician, went to Ohio to live, and then to Welda, Kan., where he now lives.

About three years ago Mrs. Baker's husband died. A little later Mr. Foote lost his wife. The mourning period over, Mr. Foote began to think of his first love of long ago. He discovered her address, and by correspondence arranged that she should meet him at Kansas City.

NO DOCTOR FOR SICK CHILD.

Christian Scientists Attend Typhoid Fever Case at East Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 8.—There is a case of typhoid in East Orange which no regular physician is attending, and the patient, a child, is being attended by Christian Scientists. This much Health Inspector Bowman and Health Officer Winthrop Mitchell, M. D., admit. They refuse to tell the name or the residence of the sick child.

It is said that no law exists which allows a Board of Health to interfere in a case where a regular physician is not employed. The only provision that can be taken advantage of is in case the patient dies without having received treatment from a doctor. Christian Scientists are not vested with the right to sign burial certificates.

NEW FURNACE AT ENSLEY.

Plant Now Has a Capacity of 1,200 Tons of Pig Iron.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 8.—The new fifth furnace of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at Ensley, just completed, was fired up to-night and will make its first run to-morrow. The furnace has a capacity of 250 tons per day, and with the other four will constitute a plant with a total daily capacity of 1,200 tons of pig iron.

This makes the Ensley furnaces of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company one of the largest furnace plants in the world and the largest in the South. Four of the furnaces are now in operation, making 1,000 tons a day. A great quantity of the output is being shipped daily to European points.

CHEAP OPERA PRICES.

Management Will Set Aside 400 Seats at 25 Cents Each.

The management of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company have received during the past week many communications from music teachers of this city urging that a number of seats for the evening performances be reserved at 25 cents each, in order that their pupils may attend the different presentations of each week.

There have also been many requests from other music lovers of limited means employed during the day, stating that they are unable to avail themselves of the cheaper-priced Wednesday afternoon performances. The management has decided, therefore, to set aside about 400 seats in the family circle at 25 cents each. This policy will be inaugurated with this evening's performance.

BALTIMORE MAN INJURED.

O. F. Brasee, seventy-five years of age, of 6 Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, was knocked down by an up-bound cable car at Cortlandt Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon. He received a fracture of the left thigh, but refused to go to the hospital, and was carried to the Astor House at his own request. The gripman was not arrested.

Mr. Brasee was on his way to the ferry to board a train for Baltimore when the accident happened. At the Astor House he was attended by a physician and put in charge of a male nurse. The nurse said last night that his condition was not serious, and it had been decided to take him to Baltimore this morning.

W. & J. Sloane

One of the most durable and satisfactory floor cloths ever made is the celebrated

Nairn Linoleum,

of which we carry in stock at all times a large assortment in plain, printed and inlaid designs, suitable for bathrooms, kitchens, offices, butlers' pantries, etc.

PRINTED OILCLOTHS,

also, of excellent quality and in striking designs and colorings. Made as wide as 18 feet.

Broadway & 19th Street.

THE FORSYTHE WAIST
IN FLANNEL
Will open To-Day a full line of solid colors in our Celebrated French Flannel Waists, doeskin finish,
SIZES 32 TO 44 IN THE FOLLOWING SHADES:

Golf Pink,	Heidelberg Green,	Crimson,	Violet,
Old Rose,	Cadet Blue,	Garnet,	Purple,
Hunter's Green,	French Gray,	Jacqueminot,	Olive,
Royal Blue,	Pink,	Heliotrope,	Sage,
Coaching Tan,	Scarlet,	Lavender,	Sky Blue,
Navy,	Brown,	Black,	White.

5.00
Made by
JOHN FORSYTHE,
Mail Orders Carefully filled. Write for Samples.
THE WAIST HOUSE, 865 Broadway, Between 17th and 18th Sts

RICHARD S. EMMET INJURED.

Lawyer Fractures His Hip by Falling from a Chair.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Richard S. Emmet, descendant of Thomas Addis Emmet and related to the Irish martyr Robert Emmet, is confined to his home, on Pelham Road, with a fractured hip. He was sitting on a chair in his home last night, when he slipped and fell to the floor, the fall resulting in the injury. The accident is serious, as Mr. Emmet is eighty years of age.

He is one of the oldest lawyers in active practice in New York. Up to last Saturday he went to his New York office daily. He says he will be about in a short time.

FARRIER DIVORCE CASE.

Husband Says His Wife Forcibly Collected Allowance in Advance.

Extravagant habits of their three sons are responsible in a large measure for the marital troubles of Horace H. Farrier, a land owner of Jersey City, according to his answer in the suit of his wife, Margaretta Farrier, against him for an absolute divorce. An argument for counsel fee and alimony was made in the case before Vice Chancellor Emery, in Jersey City. Through his counsel, J. Herbert Potts, Mr. Farrier declared that so long as he supplied the boys with money they sided with him in the family troubles, but when they were all of age and in a position to support themselves, and he told them to go and do it, they went over to their mother's side.

Mrs. Farrier, notwithstanding the trouble, is still living under her husband's roof. There is an agreement of separation between them under which he is to pay her $60 a month, and he charges that on Sept. 9, when he was counting out a two months' allowance from a roll of $350 in bills, she seized the whole from his hands, and has not since returned any part of it.

Such was the turmoil in the household, he says, that their daughter, May D. Farrier, had to go to Banksville, N. Y., for treatment for nervous prostration. Mr. Farrier also presents an affidavit from Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy testifying to his sobriety and general good conduct for thirty years. Mrs. Farrier says her husband's income is $25,000 a year; he says it seldom exceeds $3,100. The Vice Chancellor adjourned the case for one week, when both sides will submit further evidence.

A Philadelphia Oarsman Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Z. T. Richardson, a member of the Malta Boat Club, was drowned yesterday in the Schuylkill River by the capsizing of his racing shell while he was rowing over the National course. The shell used by Richardson was known to be "cranky" and easily upset, and it is supposed that he "caught a crab" and lost his balance. Just as Richardson went over the Vesper crew, which won first prize at Paris, came down the river and the men made an unsuccessful effort to save him.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—J. T. Dewey, Cleveland; John Price Wetherall, Philadelphia; David Elkins, West Virginia.

IMPERIAL.—G. W. Creighton, Buffalo; Gorham B. Coffin, Chicago.

HERALD SQUARE.—B. L. Danforth, Omaha.

HOLLAND.—John C. Black, Chicago; Caryl D. Haskins, Schenectady; Norman James, Baltimore.

GRAND.—A. Parke Payne, Denver.

PLAZA.—J. Allan Smith, Boston.

MANHATTAN.—J. D. Curtis, Worcester; G. W. Cushing, Salt Lake City.

MURRAY HILL.—John G. Miller, Chicago; George Sawter, United States Consul, Hamburg.

VICTORIA.—Judge T. New, Mansfield, Ohio; Major Thomas Pinckney, Charleston, S. C.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, Chicago; Col. George W. Hooker, Brattleborough; Col. G. W. Dunn, Binghamton.

HOFFMAN.—Frank Campbell, Bath.

EVERETT.—Roswell Randall Hoes, United States steamer Kearsarge.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Kaufman, furnishing goods and jewelry, 648 Broadway.

Goldsmith, J., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; D. Leyi, toilet articles and stationery, 93 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Tremendous Public Interest is Following the Doings of the Wanamaker Store these Early October Days

Every Spot at Our Command is Filled with New Merchandise---a Vast Concentration of the World's Latest and Best in Manufactured Goods. Parallel to the Novelties Are the Under-priced Offerings as Recently Announced. These two Dynamic Forces have Been Filling Our Store with Eager Buyers--and Autumn has Only Begun.

Superb SILKS
A Fourth *Under-Price*

These price-concessions are most remarkable because of the sterling values of the silks and their staple quality. Always wanted—always in styles, and these are crisp and new. Listen.

French Poplins—silk-and-wool—beautiful, serviceable, in twenty-five of the very latest colorings:

White	Light blue	Gray
Ivory	Cerise	Plum
Cream	Lavender	Dark cerise
Nile	Tan	Dahlia
Pink	Navy	Myrtle
Rose	Reseda	Silver
Corn	Purple	Cardinal
Yellow	Old rose	Brown
Marine		Black

The best dollar quality yesterday, at

75c a yard, to-day

And these staple and Popular Black Silks:

Imported Black Taffeta Silk, 23 in. wide; sold all season at $1; now offered at **75c a yard.**

Black Peau de Soie of the "Wear Guarantee" quality from our regular stock—splendid dollar value; now at **75c yd.**

These are rare silks to buy at a bargain—but this is a rare sale.

Rotunda.

DRESS GOODS
Rare Seasonable Bargains

Here are four distinct styles of Fall Dress Goods, each one a favorite, each one in active demand just now. There are ample supplies of each—though no promises can be held out that there will be after to-day.

First, an all-wool Venetian cloth, 36 in. wide, in 9 choice colorings. The value is 60c a yard. The price is Twenty-eight Cents.

Second, an all-wool Henrietta, 38 in. wide, in 17 new colorings, made to sell this season at 50c. And the price instead is but Forty Cents a yard.

Third, an all-wool shirt waist flannel, 26 in. wide, in 16 colorings and black; has been selling at the moderate price, 28c. Now Twenty Cents a yard.

And fourth, a fine black all-wool Zibeline, highly lustrous and durable goods. It is 46 in. wide. A quality that sells regularly and very reasonably at 85c a yard. Now offered at Fifty-five Cents a yard.

Fourth avenue.

A New FALL HAT
For Women

The general lines of the very popular walking hat of last Autumn are followed in this. These are prettier, of course, else there would be no excuse for their introduction. The hats are of a light-weight cloth felt, the brims stiff and with a dozen rows of stitching; a narrow velvet band; shown in three colors—red, brown and tan. Just the sort of hat to wear with rainyday skirt and flannel waist. The price, **fifty cents each.**

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Jackets
A *Third* Below Value

Some of these are imported. The domestic garments, however, are just as handsome, so a great many think. Shown in a variety of latest, best styles; in tan, blue, castor, brown, Oxford gray and black. Not a coat in the collection that is not a fair $22 value. But the price for choice is Fifteen Dollars.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Dresses
And Girls' *Skirts*

This is stirring news of Children's Fall Clothes. First is a lot of a hundred Dresses for girls of 6 to 12 years, of plain woolen materials or pretty plaids, variously trimmed with braid, ribbon, velvet or silk. Worth $5 to $10; now at

three dollars each

Also a lot of Misses' Skirts of navy blue or black cheviot serge, with circular flounce trimmed with three bands of satin. Very stylish. Price, $4.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Self-Playing Aeolian
At a Bargain

We have one of these excellent self-playing organs, with a cabinet and nearly a hundred rolls of music, worth, in all, over four hundred dollars. Now offered at $225. A beautiful instrument, and anybody can play it.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

Women's SUITS
Three Bright Bargains

Smart new styles, handsomely made—just the suits that stylish and practical women want for immediate wear. Yet marked at these below-value prices:

$20 to $25 Suits at $15—

Of mixed coverts, Venetians and homespuns, with blouse jacket prettily trimmed; some suits silk-lined throughout.

$26 to $30 Suits at $20—

Of Venetian, covert, kersey and cheviot; in black, navy blue or tan; blouse or tight-fitting jackets, with trimming of satin and tailor strapping.

$45 and $47 Suits at $35—

Very handsome suits of covert, zibeline and imported cheviot; double-breasted Eton jackets, some with L'Aiglon collar of velvet and gold braid; all richly silk-lined throughout.

A remarkable group—most temptingly priced.

Second floor, Broadway.

CORSET COVERS
Note the Values and Prices

There are 200 of these. Some are of lawn, some of Nainsook, all are cut low at neck. The very attractive trimming is of lace or of lace insertion. Draw-string at waist. Twelve styles in all, and all sizes in the lot. But all lots are not complete in sizes. The lowest priced corset cover in the group sells regularly at $2.25; the majority of them are $2.75 values; some would be priced reasonably at $4.25. There's but one price to-day—$1.50 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Dressing SACQUES
Of Flannelette—3 Colors

In pink, blue and red, all with prettily crocheted edges in self coloring; a neat ribbon at neck; the back fitted; all seams felled. Handsome, well-made waists, that should be bringing not less than 65c each, though this purchase—may be enough for all day—is offered at Fifty Cents each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fancy RIBBONS

Crisp new Corded Ribbons such as every girl and woman wants for neck ribbons, hat bands and the like. In beautiful colorings of pink, blue, violet, nile green and yellow, corded with white; three in. wide; fresh from the looms. Value 18c; at

Tenth street. **Ten Cents a Yard**

Men's TOP COATS
Latest Styles *Under-Price*

Just eighty-two stylish coats in this lot; all made new this Fall. Just the weight to have ready for the first cool weather. Made of tan covert cloths, Oxford mixed cheviots and black unfinished worsteds—handsomely cut and finished. Sold until now at $15 to $22.50, and not matched at that. To-day at

$12.50 Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's *Fine* SCARFS
Two Remarkable Offerings

First is a lot of about two hundred sumptuous English Square Scarfs, of heavy imported silks; sold previously at $2.50. To-day at

one dollar each

Second is a lot of more than two hundred English Square Scarfs of rich plaid silks; sold until now at $1.50. To-day at **50c each.**

Also in the Men's Store is a lot of Suspenders made of webbings that go into usual half-dollar goods; with leather or silk-mixed ends, at **25c** a pair.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Boys' SUITS
and *Top Coats*

Two sharp price concessions to tell of to-day. Smart clothing, splendidly made, in every instance.

A hundred Boys' Fall-weight Top Coats, made of all-wool covert cloth, silk sewed, stylishly finished; sizes for 3 to 16 years. Have been $3.50 and $4; now at

$2.50 Each

A hundred Middy Suits for boys of 3 to 8 years; made of blue serges and cheviots, red flannels and fancy mixed cheviots; all beautifully trimmed. Have been $6 and $7; now $4.50 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Three *Startling Offers* in COUCHES

The Furniture Store has seldom offered such bargains as these three styles of couches, at these prices. They are most popular kinds, made in the best possible manner, *and made up new* after you order them. The coverings are the latest designs and colorings, with a wide variety to choose from. They will be finished in four days after receipt of your order.

$22 Box Couches, $14—Box or wardrobe couches, the style that does not have to be moved from the wall to open; square tufting; best springs; all hair with cotton top; coverings of denim, in various colorings; size, 6 ft. 4 in. long, 30 in. wide; inside box, 8 in. deep, muslin lined.

$25 Raised-head Couches, $16—Oak or imitation mahogany wood frame couches; pillow head; square tufting; all hair with cotton top; size 6 ft. 4 in. long by 30 in. wide; coverings of figured velour in latest patterns.

$26 Raised-head Couches, $18—Bow-foot, pillow-head couches, 6 ft. 4 in. long by 30 in. wide; square tufting; all hair with cotton top; covered in velours or tapestry and finished with heavy bullion fringe; large full head; fine construction and finish.

Fourth floor.

Black Silk Waists
Saturday's Offering Repeated

Not quite as many as then, but we count ourselves fortunate in being able to procure even this limited lot. About 450 black waists, of excellent taffeta, in latest style of cut and trimming, new plaiting and cording designs. All sizes. Just a few colored waists among them. All fair five dollar kinds. Choice at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Decorated Lamps
At *Half Price*

Handsome decorative pieces by daylight, with a richly colored glow at night—such are the tempting Lamps offered at the little price to-day.

About a hundred and fifty of them, taken from our own stock; with large, massive bodies, mounted on high vases, beautifully decorated on light and dark grounds; mountings of old brass, green, bright black, or plain gold. All complete with 12-inch globes. All were $10. To-day choose for

five dollars each

Basement.

Household Linens
Exceptional Bargains

Low prices are not rare in the Linen Store—they're the rule all year 'round.

But even we can't do things like this every day. It would be impossible to sell good linens at anything like these prices, very often.

Just think of it! Cream table damask, 70 in. wide, at

33c, instead of 50c

A good and sturdy table linen for every-day use. Becomes white after a few washings and wears longer than a bleached linen of the same grade.

Bleached German damask table napkins with a soft finish; handsome patterns; 22x22 in., $1.60 a dozen, instead of $2.25.

Glass towels, blue or red stripes; 20x34 in. A heavy serviceable towel, just the thing for silver or glass, because it won't lint, 11c each, instead of 16c.

Brown Irish crash toweling; red borders; very durable; 10c a yard, instead of 15c.

Fourth avenue.

Brass BEDSTEADS
A *Third* Under-Price

We have a splendid display of Brass Bedsteads—all of best construction and finest finish. To-day there is special price-news that will arouse hundreds of housekeepers who read this story. These bedsteads are from one of our best makers; of fine brass tubing, highly polished, and lacquered with best material. New, perfect, handsome. These prices:

$50 Brass Bedsteads for $33—

Brass bedsteads with head piece 64 in. high; extended foot piece 43 in. high; 2-in. pillars; ⅜-in. top rail; ⅝-in. filling tubes; large ornaments in the center of each pillar; ornamental connections for filling and cross tubes. Ready in 3½ and 4½ ft. sizes. Other sizes to order in a week.

$70 Brass Bedsteads for $45—

Brass bedsteads with head piece 68 in. high; foot piece 50 in. high; 2-in. pillars; 3½-in. vases; 1-in. top rails; ⅜-in. filling tubes; extended foot piece with "goose-neck" connections top and bottom; 1½-in. T ball connections between tubes. Ready in 3, 3½ and 4½ ft. sizes. 4 ft. sizes to order in one week.

A most unusual offering.

Fourth floor.

Bargains in *Books*
An Interesting List, Some Sets

Cast your eye over the following. Doubtless one or more books there that you'll care to own. You may, at an absurdly little price. The books in single volumes were published at $1 to $1.50. The price shall be **15c. Each.**

The Title Mongers. Wm. Farquahar Payson.
With Gyves of Gold. H. Atley and H. Bowers.
Tales of Space and Time. H. G. Wells.
James Cope. Cuthbert Barmby.
Idyllists of the Country Side. George H. Ellwanger.
The Two White Elephants. A. H. Veysey.
The Glass Dagger. Weatherby Chesney.
A Village Ophelia. Anne Reeve Aldrich.
A Tangled Web. Walter Raymond.
The Valiant Runaways. Gertrude Atherton.
The Time Is Coming. W. B. Bolmer.
Old Convict Days. Edited by Lonl Becke.
First Course in Mathematics. Edited by Seymour Eaton.
Dr. Neesen's Book on Wheeling.
Flames and Ashes. Alice de Carret.
My Lady's Slipper. Poems. Dora Lyerson.
Michael Rolf, Englishman. Mary L. Pendered.
Common Sense in the Nursery. Marion Harland.
Memoirs of Sergeant Bourgogne, 1812-1813.
A Guide to Biblical Study. A. S. Reade.
Literature, Scott, Burns, and Byron. Edited by Seymour Eaton.
Elizabeth and Her German Garden.

Exceptionally low priced, too, are these Sets of Books:
Bulwer Lytton's Novels, 13 vols., $4.50.
Scott's Waverley Novels, 12 vols., $4.25. Cheap edition, $2.25.
George Eliot's Works, 6 vols., $1.
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, 2 vols., 55c.
Prescott's Conquest of Peru, 2 vols., 55c.
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 2 vols., 55c.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, 2 vols., 55c.
Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., $1.25.
Green's History of English People, 4 vols., $1.10.

GOLF CAPES

Handsome new styles; in gray, blue, red and brown mixtures; made with hood; the edges finished with broadcloths in scalloped effect. A moderate price would be $12. The price is Nine Dollars.

Second floor, Broadway.

Framed PICTURES

Small lots have been picked out of our regular stock and marked at prices that will send them to tasteful homes in a jiffy. There are artotypes, etchings and pastels; various sizes, 18x38 in., 20x24 in., and 24x30 in., in wood and gilt or all-gilt frames. Quite a variety of good subjects, selling previously at $3 to $5. To-day choose for

Two Dollars Each

Picture store, Fifth floor.

Water Bottles
And *Syringes*

These are excellent rubber goods, plain, but of trustworthy quality, and as fully guaranteed as though sold at regular prices That settles quality, and these prices talk for themselves:

At 35c, instead of 50c—
Two-quart Water Bottles.

At 65c, instead of $1—
Combination Water Bottle and Fountain Syringe.

At 35c, instead of 75c—
Fountain Syringes, in one, two or three-quart sizes.

Tenth street.

The Sale of Paris JEWELRY

What artistic beauty—what refined character there is to this Paris Jewelry! That is what lifts this sale away above any previous movement of the kind.

The *Compagnie Bijouterie Parisienne* did not make trash. Their artistic designers and skilled workmen made refined beauty in every piece. There has never been a collection of such exquisite pieces offered at such prices.

They wanted to sell quickly and wanted to sell all—were surprised to think that one concern would take the entire stock in its immensity. No such thing had ever been done before; and

Never Was Jewelry so Handsome Offered at Such Little Cost

The stock consists of the very latest novelties of Parisian art and manufacture—genuine gun metal goods, such as Cigarette Boxes, Match Boxes, Pencils, Chains, and the like; also real and imitation Shell Combs of latest fashion and design, studded with rhinestones, pearls and turquoises; also a novel line of Charms in sterling silver and Roman gold; sterling silver rhinestone Brooches of latest design; Belt Buckles in Empire, Louis XIV. and Art Nouveau styles.

There is a collection of imitation pearl Necklaces, with sterling silver and gold claspings, so natural as scarcely to be distinguished from the real.

There are upwards of twenty-five thousand beautiful Hat Pins in the lot, in hundreds of designs, and set with hundreds of varied stones—in imitation of pearls, rubies, emeralds, cameos, and more.

There is also a handsome collection of Art Nouveau goods.

The price-concession is always a half at least, though usually much more. The lots are so varied, and in many cases so few duplicates, that no comprehensive price-list can be given. There are multitudes of pretty things for gifts and for personal use, of which there are only one or two of a kind. This, the best part of the story, cannot be told here. These are merest hints:

Hat Pins, 15c to $1.
Rhinestone Brooches, in all the latest designs—circles, crescents, harvest moons, dragon flies, turtles, horseshoes, clusters, etc., 50c to $19.75.
Gilt Purses, Egyptian designs, $5.25.
Egyptian Belt Clasps, $2 to $4.
Jet Collars, with rhinestone bars, $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.75.
Snake Girdles, $1.
Lorgnette and Fan Chains, 35c to $2.
Gilt Belt Pins, 75c. Rhinestone Belt Pins, $1.25.
Rhinestone and Pearl Hair Barrettes, 75c.
Gun Metal Pencils, 50c to $3.
Gun Metal Glove Buttoners, 50c to $1.
Fancy Charms and Pendants, for chains and bracelets, 10c to $1.25.
Silver Charms, enameled with scenes from Paris Exposition, $1.25.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mrs. Le Moyne in a New Modern Play at Wallack's.

"Marcelle," "Self and Lady," and "The Military Maid"—Shakespeare on the West Side—Stage Gossip.

Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, making her début in New York as a star actress at Wallack's Theatre last night, was received by a house full of friends. Her reception, when she emerged into view in the first act of a four-act play called "The Greatest Thing in the World" was so violently effusive that it made her hysterical. She forgot some of the words of her part and acted all through that division of the play, which was happily brief, without sufficient self-control to make her rôle tell for much.

But the first act of the new drama by Beatrice De Mille and Harriet Ford is clumsy and ineffective, anyhow. In the second act Mrs. Le Moyne was herself again, and she carried her part with her customary vocal skill and facility of expression. There were some interesting scenes from this point on, and although one may be permitted to doubt the verity of the studies of masculine character and expositions of male conduct, absolute truth to nature does not always count for so much in the acted drama, after all.

"The Greatest Thing in the World," (the title signifying love, which is depicted in various forms and stages,) will appeal to the public as a sentimental entertainment. Perhaps the hour is at hand for a revival of the sentimental as opposed to the romantic and the realistic. If any large part of the public yearns for the utterly and unmistakably sentimental, the new play at Wallack's is well calculated to satisfy that yearning.

Virginia Bryant, the heroine, is the middle-aged and comfortably well off widow of a gentleman who was fond of intoxicating liquor. He was always very fond of her, too, so that her life has been passed in an atmosphere of affection mingled with alcohol. At the beginning of the play she is introduced as the fond mother of two sons, one of whom is of age, drinks, and lacks integrity, while the other is a frolicsome youth who does not seem likely ever to grow up. Both of these fellows have sweethearts, and with one of them the course of true love runs roughly because the young woman strongly objects to tippling and its consequences. The middle-aged mother, also, has a brace of suitors, one the inevitable hero of middle-aged romance, who has loved the heroine from her girlhood; the other a crusty old Scot who is apt to get ugly when he is crossed.

The development of the action shows this mother trying to save one of her sons from ruin, and suffering keenly as each new sign of his weakness and folly is manifested, and finally leaves her with a hope of triumph. It also shows her fervent, coy, determined, and yielding, in turn, in the face of the love of mature man.

The manner of the construction of the piece is one familiarly employed by novices. Time and again an interesting point is led up to, when the sudden entrance of a new character interrupts the sequence of the acting and the point is lost. This method always appeals to amateur playwrights as being commendably "natural" in its imitation of life, but it would be more natural still, in trying to depict the everyday life of modern folks, to have the dialogue vapid and pointless and omit the expression of all emotion.

Happily, however, the two ladies who wrote this piece have managed to lead up to two or three scenes which are permitted to reach their climax and to supply for the close of their penultimate act a scene of really notable emotional force and variety.

In this episode the stricken mother, having in mind only the liking of her son for strong drink, seeks an interview with the sweetheart who has cast him off, and while waiting for the girl's appearance learns of the young man's dishonesty. She tries then to save him from the consequences of that, and afterward is talking with the young woman, when she suddenly discovers that the son has been eavesdropping and has heard all that has been said. In an extremely theatrical but well wrought passage she pretends, until the girl has withdrawn, that she knew of the youth's presence, and then, when they are alone, her self control leaves her and she upbraids him violently, bringing him in penitent tears to her feet.

The sustained force of Mrs. Le Moyne's elocution in this striking and forcible, if not agreeable, episode saved the performance last night from any charge of dullness. After the curtain had fallen, the friendly audience called her forward again and again. She wore many handsome gowns, and the play was tastefully set.

In the supporting company, Robert Edeson acted the dissipated son with excellent ability, while Wilton Lackaye bore himself with sufficient fervor as the favored middle-aged lover, though he scarcely looked the patient and long-suffering man he was supposed to represent. John Glendinning was also as capable as ever, and the two young ladies got their full share of applause.

Virginia Bryant	Mrs. LeMoyne
Cecil Bryant	Robert Edeson
Harold Bryant	Walter Thomas
David McFarland	John Glendinning
Geoffrey Townsend	Wilton Lackaye
Helen McFarland	Florence Rockwell
Sarah McFarland	Mrs. Glendinning
Dr. Chiselhurst	Charles Stanley
Madge Chiselhurst	Adelaide Thurston
Uncle Cudge	Edwin James
M. Valois	Alphonz Ethier
Anna	Anna O'Malley
Gray	Charles Marriott

"SELF AND LADY."

Production of Decourcelle's Farce at the Madison Square Theatre.

With all the cayenne of French farce eliminated and with but traces of the milder and less spicy paprika remaining, "Self and Lady," as the latest vehicle for the exploitation of Charles Frohman's Company of comedians is called, had a rollicking and jolly production at the Madison Square Garden Theatre last night.

It was the same old story. The roast beef hashed up and warmed over with a sauce that made it delectable and fit for one more meal. The addition to the dramatic menu was not a piece de resistance, a master work of the chef, but it was a pleasant entrée, a tidbit that will be quite the thing until the master hand comes along and finds a newer and better sauce for the macedoine. Then there will be another mix-up of the ingredients and Fritz Williams, E. M. Holland, May Robson, Isabelle Irving, and the rest of the fun makers will have other funny intrigues to make the world merrier, and none the worse, perhaps.

"Self and Lady" translated was harmless; in the original it must have been a farce of the highly spiced sort—very highly spiced. E. M. Holland was the married roué who was chasing milliners this time instead of dressmakers, as he did in "Cordélie et Cie," and Maggie Holloway Fisher was his honest and neglected wife of the Tarragon vinegar type. Fritz Williams was again the young husband who had a misunderstanding with the young wife, Isabelle Irving, dressed in a glorious gown of shimmering taffeta and a blonde wig that didn't become her. Arnold Daly, an opera singer and heir to a fortune, was the innocent victim about whom all the intrigues centre, because music-mad Fritz Williams took his name and place in an opera company. May Robson, a Spanish dancer, was the wife of the singer, and a picturesque one, with a gorgeous Carmen-like costume and a temper that was peppery to the extreme. Jay Wilson and Marie Derickson were clerk and maid to Williams, and Miss Irving, respectively. These were the principal ingredients, with three pretty milliners for good measure.

The story of how they all met at the Gramercy Hotel, where supper was served to the order of the masquerading tenor and his unknown admirer, the Countess of Archangel, but eaten by the real tenor and his wife Paquita, was told in rattling fashion. The complications were unraveled at Fritz Williams's house the following morning, after the tangle of the night before had become a Gordian knot, and every one swore off on the Gamecock Inn and-its doubtful attractions.

The characters fitted the actors like well-made gloves. There was the needed snap in telling the story and unraveling its intrigues, and the crowd that filled the theatre was kept in a merry mood from curtain rise to its final fall. While it may not have been so strong dramatically as some of its predecessors that told the same story, "Self and Lady" was well received, charmingly acted, and will serve as a good attraction for those who go to the theatre only to be amused, and who do not care for "thrills," for elocution, or for spectacular display. Fritz Williams's attempts to sing the solos of Faust was another exemplification of the fun-making powers of this clever comedian. But nature never intended him for a tenor singer, and that emphasized the fun.

Doctor Duplantin	E. M. Holland
M. Furet	Fritz Williams
Hector de Champagnac	Arnold Daly
M. Breezac	James Kearney
Criquet	Jay Wilson
Messenger	Tony R. Eddinger
Josephine Furet	Isabel Irving
Colombe Duplantin	Maggie Holloway Fisher
Paquita	May Robson
Toinette	Marie Derickson
Angela	May Lambert
Sephora	Nellie Butler
Madeline	May Galyer

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Blanche Walsh as a Star in Romantic Melodrama.

It is possible, it may even be reckoned among the probabilities, that when Blanche Walsh's company gets over its very bad attack of stage fright, and Miss Walsh herself recovers from the nervousness attendant upon the trial of a new play before a New York audience, "Marcelle," which Eugene W. Presbrey has written for her, and which was produced at the Broadway last night, may be a success. It has in it some of the elements that go to make successful plays, especially in its last acts, but it is rather wearing to have to go through three dry husks to finally find the kernel, even if that kernel is of the edible variety.

Last night the burden of the play rested entirely on Miss Walsh's shoulders, and she shouldered the burden like a heroine. She had very little assistance for three acts, either on the stage or in the audience, and it is mainly due to her power, her convincing rendition of the title rôle and a possible realization on the part of Mr. Presbrey that he must give her something to do at last, that was worthy of her abilities, that "Marcelle" was lifted from failure to partial success.

There was once another play that had for its theme a number of the incidents that appear in "Marcelle." "The Seats of the Mighty" went to an early and unmourned end. Yet without in any way suggesting that Mr. Presbrey has deliberately used any of Gilbert Parker's thunder, it looked for three acts as if his Huguenot melodrama was in danger of the same fate. The last two acts, however, redeemed it to a great extent, and while Miss Walsh has not succeeded in acquiring the proper vehicle for her undeniable powers, yet, with better assistance on the stage and a better acquaintance with her rôle, she may by sheer force of her own personality make "Marcelle" successful.

It would be better to say little of the first two acts and a half. The stage tricks are too apparent; the climaxes are crude and unconvincing, and any chance of making anything out of the material provided was entirely lost by the extraordinary nervousness of the players. The second episode of the third act showed a clever ship scene, in which stage management carried off the honors, and the audience began to warm up.

With the fourth act, the arrival of the Huguenot refugees in Quebec, while "the Wolfe is knocking at the door," the action quickened, and the admirable acting of Frederick Perry as Chevalier Bigot and of Miss Walsh brought the audience out of the shell into which for two hours it had retired. After this act there were numerous recalls, and Mr. Presbrey made a short speech, in which he said that when a boy he had heard that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." He took advantage of the adage to say that he hoped in this instance it would not be "no play," and while the audience was laughing at the quip Mr. Presbrey retired.

The last act is full of action, and in it Miss Walsh rose to real emotional heights and scored a great personal success.

The play is handsomely mounted, but Miss Walsh's support is of the most mediocre sort. Albert Hardy, the Irish-English spy, Joseph Kilgour is unconvincing, and he entirely lacks that personal magnetism which is essential to the portrayal of the rôle. Katherine Clinton, as Mira, has a few bits that were well done, but none of the other women had even a chance to shine. Among the men, Frederick Perry contributed the only impersonation worthy of special mention.

Marcelle	Blanche Walsh
Robert Hardy	Joseph Kilgour
Chevalier de Brissac	Harrold Russell
Raoul de Varney	Algernon Tassin
Marquise	Emma Maddern
Arbo	Frank Sheridan
Manon	Katherine Power
Mira	Katherine Clinton
Beaudet	Thomas Lawrence
Mme. Beaudet	Emily Baker
Father Barbeaud	Robert Gemp
Chevalier Bigot	Frederick Perry
Governor Vaudrieul	Ellis Ryse
Chevalier Ramesay	Dustin Farnum
Chevalier de Pean	George Foster
Captain Carron	Fred Harris
Sergeant	Forbes Curtis
Francois	Charles Dade
Rene	James Carr
Gypsy	Robert Harold

"THE MILITARY MAID."

Opening of the Savoy Theatre with a New Musical Farce.

Josephine Hall, a lot of pretty girls, two or three good songs, and some risque jokes composed the substance of "The Military Maid," with which the Savoy Theatre, formerly the Schley Musical Hall, was opened last night. "The Military Maid" is described as a "musical farce from the French by George V. Hobart, music by Alfred E. Aarons." There are two acts only, the scene of the first being the Chateau d'Norville and that of the second the barracks of the Madagascar Musketeers.

Miss Hall was Fleurette d'Norville, who tries in the first act to punish two old reprobates, a German Baron and a French Marquis, and succeeds, but who fails in the second to successfully do guard duty in place of her brother Pierre while he is taking leave from his sweetheart. She gets into all kinds of embarrassing situations, and then gets out of them by marrying a dashing French Captain with the English name Fitzgerald. Miss Hall sang a new song, "Sister Mary Has the Measles," which was well received. The old "Gee-Gee" song went well, too. Mr. Henry Bergman was clever as the German Baron, and Taylor Granville in the minor part of a French Major was sufficiently ridiculous to amuse the audience. David Torrence as Captain Gerald Fitzgerald and Frank Doane as Adolphe were much applauded.

Fleurette d'Norville	Josephine Hall
The Baron	Henry Bergman
Captain Gerald Fitzgerald	David Torrence
The Marquis	Sidney De Gray
Adolphe	Frank Doane
Colonel Castlemaine	Charles H. Riegel
Major Lefevre	Taylor Granville
Lieutenant Pierre d'Norville	Bertram Yost
The Baroness	Phoebe Coyne
Bebe Castlemaine	Sallie Berg
Marquise Mouchoir	Matt. B. Snyder

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

Debut of Marie Eisenhut as the Heroine of "Wildfire."

"Wildfeuer," Friedrich Halm's five-act romantic piece, gave Herr Conreid of the Irving Place Theatre an excellent opportunity to introduce his new ingenue from the Hof Theatre, Weimar, Marie Eisenhut, last evening. "Wildfeuer" is an old play, which has not been seen in New York for so long that it was new to the audience last evening. It showed a series of exceedingly pretty scenes and the acting was good throughout. As the Graf Réné, (Wildfire,) Marie Eisenhut was given an opportunity to show many and varied emotions, which she did in a way which was altogether charming and satisfying. She is young and slight, she did not look more than the sixteen years of the young nobleman, and wore the becoming fourteenth century costume—tunic, trunks, and tights—gracefully.

She was the wild, imperious boy, who at the same time has a thoroughly feminine charm; it was the boy who acted when her woman's jealousy was aroused, and there is a pretty scene when she shows her awakening love, the strange feeling she cannot comprehend. But she will not accept her new cousin when he comes as the rightful heir to the honors to which she has been accustomed, and there is another pretty scene when her love conquers and she at last appears, shamefacedly, in her woman's dress.

Carl Emerich was a forceful lover, Meta Bünger excellent as Gräfin von Dommartin, the mother; Gussie Frankel very good as a coquettish little Bauermädchen, and others of Herr Conreid's company made an excellent cast.

Louis James as Nick Bottom.

This week's performances at the Grand Opera House can be cordially recommended to playgoers of all ages and varieties of taste. Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is given with a spectacular setting that is worth seeing on its own account, and a cast that includes at least two actors of wide repute.

Louis James, a player of ripe experience and fine talent, is admirably suited in the character of the sapient weaver, Nick Bottom, whom Robin Goodfellow transforms into the semblance of an ass. Mr. James's capability in comic rôles was shown last year when he acted Autolycus so well in the same theatre. In its rich personal humor, mellowness, and exact expression of ignorant vanity his present performance of the "translated" weaver is equal to his embodiment of the cheerful loiterer of "The Winter's Tale."

Miss Kathryn Kidder appears as Helena, a character well within her range, while the cast also includes Jane Oaker, a handsome young novice, as Hermia; Ina Brooks, Ethel Browning, Jessie Merritt, Aphie Hendricks, J. J. Ryan, T. C. Cooke, and many others.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Otis Skinner appeared in "Prince Otto."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The change of bill revived "The Senator."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Pinero's comedy, "The Magistrate," was revived by the stock company.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Majestic Burlesquers in sketches were the attraction. An interesting olio was also given.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The large audience last evening were treated to a varied and refined bill of up-to-date variety by a combination known as the Reilly and Woods company.

EDEN MUSEE.—Powell, the conjurer, performed many interesting tricks and illusions. The Neapolitan Orchestra rendered an excellent programme, including vocal selections by De Santis and Nunziato.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—An elaborate programme is to be seen this week. In the curio-halls is Enoss, who performs all sorts of acts under water. The chief attraction in the theatre is the Edison moving picture machine, which exhibits scenes from the Paris Fair.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The leading features in the specialty bill this week were the appearance of Bessie Bonehill, Josephine Sabel, and Richard Harlow. The rest of the programme contained specialties by Charles T. Aldrich, Cushman, Holcomb and Curtis, Blocksom and Burns, Montague and West, and the Wilson family.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—McIntyre and Heath, the black-face comedians, gave their new minstrel farce "On Guard." Cheridah Simpson presented her musical act. Wright Huntington and company were seen in the comedietta, "A Stolen Kiss." The three Powers brothers, Imogene Comer, Brothers Bard, and many others were on the bill.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The Landseer dogs in their specialty amused a large audience during the afternoon and evening. Charley Case in his humorous monologue, the Dunham Family, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy, in the farce, "The Seventh Son"; Hamilton Hill, three Westons, Anna Teresa Berger, cornetist; Rae and Brosche, Sisters Laurence, and Gordon H. Eldrid were the other entertainers on the bill.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Papinta in her electric illuminated dances was the feature, with the remaining part of the programme embracing Mlle. Marzella's trained birds, Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena, in a sketch, "For Reform"; Josephine Gassman and her pickaninnies, Ida Van Siclen and her company, John D. Gilbert, Morton and Elliott, and Mason and Ernest Nizarras.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—A cage full of trained lions gave a remarkable performance of tricks directed by Gertrude Planka. The Brothers Damm were seen in acrobatic novelties, while the other features were Emily Lytton and company, in the farce "Next"; Stinson and Merton, burlesques; William Windom and the Blackstone Quartet, Seven Reed Birds, three De Rigney sisters, Marsh and Sartella, the Martinis, Max Ritter, and others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—There is a good all-round vaudeville bill offered this week. It presents John W. Albaugh, Jr., and his company, in a play called "Trenton"; a comedy, in which are seen Mary Dupont and Charles Lothian; a singing combination known as "The Bachelor Club," J. K. Murray and Clara Lane, in the sketch, "Heart and Hand"; Harrigan, the tramp juggler; the Swedish Hercules, Arvid Anderson, and Barrere and Jules.

OPERA IN ENGLISH.

"Carmen" Performed at the Metropolitan Opera House.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Bizet's "Carmen" was brought forward by the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company, English on this occasion surely signifying only the text that was employed and "grand" the surroundings rather than the technical classification of the charming product of the Opera Comique. However, in regard to the technicalities little need be said, as the public is not much concerned about them and several members of the company have never had the pleasure of making their acquaintance. "Carmen" ushered in the second week of the laudable experiment of Messrs. Grau and Savage. It was heard by an audience of fair size, which would no doubt have been larger had the night been more inviting.

It was expected that this company would give a good performance of "Carmen," and while there were many places in which the crudities of the organization were manifested, there was a good general spirit in the performance and some individual work deserving of commendation. Less was accomplished in the way of stage business than might have been looked for. The "business" of the first act, in particular, lacked ingenuity and clung to the rigid conventionalities made familiar by the long-established background of Mme. Calvé. The same comment applies to the action of the other acts. Nor can it be said that the chorus sang the music any better than the "old guard" of the Franco-German company. Their voices were fresher and the volume of tone a little more agreeable. A good deal of the failure to put sparkle into the earlier part of the opera was the fault of the conductor and the orchestra. The former seemed quite unable to prevent the solo singers from dragging out their phrases till things threatened to come to a stop, and the latter was so at sea in the matter of balance of tone that many important passages were mere jumbles.

In these respects the performance naturally improved as it advanced, and as the various persons concerned in it warmed up. There was, however, a retrogression during part of the second act, when the demands on refinement of methods and flexibility of expression exceeded the resources of the company. But it must be considered that this company is appealing to a public which has not been long familiar with the works performed and which therefore gets much satisfaction from the performances as they stand. Last night's audience was fortunate in having before it two artists well equipped for their parts and thoroughly acquainted with the routine of the work. These were Miss Zelie de Lussan as Carmen and Mr. Philip Brozel as Don José.

Miss de Lussan was in good voice and sang the music of Carmen with the warm and sensuous tone color necessary to the part. Her action was such as to convince the spectator that she was not especially in love with José, but in love on the most general and generous principles. Much of her stage business appeared to be modeled on that of Mme. Calvé, but the Carmen of Miss de Lussan is a franker and simpler character than that of the more expressive singer. But Miss de Lussan's Carmen has improved in many respects since it was first made known here. At present it may be pleasing to note that in this English company this American singer is a star of the first magnitude. Even so great a man as Julius Caesar preferred to be first in a village to second in Rome.

Mr. Brozel sang and acted Don José in a manly, unaffected style, and with sufficient fervor. His voice and style of singing are excellently suited to the music, and it was a pleasure last night to hear his full, free, ringing tones. Miss Ingeborg Ballstrom was a competent Micaela. Her phrasing was a little short at times, but on the whole she sang and acted with taste and judgment, and made a very pleasing impression. William Pauli had that most fatal of all rôles, Escamillo, the Toreador. If South Africa is the deathbed of military fame, Escamillo is the grave of many operatic aspiration. That wretched catch-penny entrance song of this part for some strange reason is rarely well sung. Mr. Pauli had the customary unhappy struggle with it, and as there was little else for him to do, it cannot be said that he added to the laurels gained as Wolfram. Mr. Boyle deserves praise for his clear enunciation of the words of Zuniga. As for the other impersonators of subsidiary rôles, silence is kindness. This evening "Il Trovatore" will be sung.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Bijou Theatre will reopen again tonight with Henrietta Crosman in the Nell Gwyn play entitled "Mistress Nell."

Miss May Edouin sailed on Sunday last a passenger on the Cunard liner Lucania to appear in "Florodora," which will be produced at the Casino on Nov. 12. Miss Edouin is the daughter of Willie Edouin and Alice Atherton, (Edouin,) who died about a year ago.

The French steamer Massopequa, which arrived here last Sunday from Havre, had among her freight the greater part of the scenery, properties, and costumes of the plays which will be included in the répertoire of the Bernhardt-Coquelin engagement while in this country. The freight was all consigned to Maurice Grau, under whose direction the French actress and actor are to tour this country.

A cablegram from Herr Edouard Strauss to Rudolph Aronson announces that the Viennese leader and his orchestra will leave for America to-day on the North German Lloyd steamer Aller. The Austrian Minister at Washington, Herr Ladislaus Hengelmüller von Hengervar, informed Mr. Aronson that he will avail himself of the opportunity to be present at the gala concert to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Oct. 20, accompanied by his entire suite.

Shortly after the production of "A Million Dollars" at the New York Theatre it was rumored in theatrical circles that the Sire Brothers were desirous of severing their connection with the lease of the theatre. Negotiations were opened with the theatrical firm of Butler, Knowles & Whitney, to whom the lease was to be transferred. After the signatures of the latter firm were affixed to the agreement, H. B. Sire requested that he be allowed to give the matter further consideration. The next day he refused to agree to the transfer, giving as his excuse that he had unlimited faith in his new production, "A Million Dollars."

SOUSA LOSES A LAWSUIT.

Bandmaster Must Pay One-half of His Royalties to Estate of Manager Blakely.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to-day affirmed the decision of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County in the case of Mrs. Ada P. Blakely against John Philip Sousa. Blakely, prior to November, 1896, when he died, owned and managed Sousa's Band. After his death Sousa continued the concerts under his personal management, and claimed the library, good-will of the band, and royalties from copyrights as his exclusive property.

The Blakely estate resisted his claim, and filed a bill in equity to enforce its claim to the entire library, to one-half of the royalties from copyrighted music composed by Sousa, without limitation of time, and one-half of the concert proceeds until Aug. 1, 1900. The Court, while denying the claim of the Blakely estate to share in the proceeds of the concerts after May 23, 1897, decides all other points in its favor.

When questioned as to the effect of the decision, Mrs. Blakely's counsel, James M. Beck of this city, said: "The chief contest was over the royalties, which are very valuable. These at the present time aggregate $100,000, and Mrs. Blakely's claim to one-half of these and to a similar share of all future royalties has finally been terminated in her favor."

The Hepner Divorce Suit.

Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in which he practically decided against Louise Hepner, the actress, in her application for a divorce from her husband, William Hepner. In his answer to the complaint the husband, through his counsel, Emanuel M. Friend, filed a letter written to him by his wife in which she confessed her love for another. Counsel for Mrs. Hepner asked that this letter be excluded, as it was a confidential communication. The Justice in giving his opinion on this point said: "The letter referred to renders the defendant's affidavit in support of the counter-claim so strongly probable, as against plaintiff's denial, that the prospect of her defeat in the action is to be viewed as established."

Mr. Keith Recovers $1,325.

Benjamin F. Keith yesterday recovered a verdict in the City Court for $1,325, which includes interest, from the Greater New York Amusement Company, in an action to recover $1,285. A. H. Hummel, counsel for the plaintiff, said that an agreement had been entered into between the parties last April by which the defendant company was to produce at the New York Theatre a play by the Ching Lung Foo company for two weeks, at $1,000 a week. They played for a week and two days only.

Mr. Lederer's Application Denied.

The application of George W. Lederer for a stay of the proceedings in the action brought against him in the City Court by Henry B. Sire to dispossess him from the Casino for non-payment of rent, pending an appeal from the decision of Justice Bischoff holding that the City Court proceeding was legal, was yesterday denied by Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court.

SIGNS OF GREAT CITIES.

Many in New York Indicate Business Inheritance—Old English Town's Unique Sign.

The stranger in New York if he knew nothing of the city's history would know from many of the signs that the second and third generations had succeeded to the business of father and grandfather. One may walk miles in Chicago without seeing such signs. There are some in Philadelphia and Boston, and of late years a few in St. Louis. But these are the only cities in the country where one will find signs of business inheritance. Every now and then a certain class of nomads of the press go on a hunt for peculiar names and signs. New York has its quota of these peculiarities.

A Londoner, who had strolled about the streets of the city with a New Yorker who called his attention to some of the signs of sons, agreed that in this respect New York was very like London, but in neither city was there any such sign as he saw in one of the old English towns a few hours' run from the world's metropolis. The sign reads:

> John Littlejohn's Sons and Little.
> (Little Littlejohn, Doolittle Little John, and John Little.)

According to the Londoner, Littlejohn père and Little were partners. The former gave his first son his partner's family name, and Little gave his boy his partner's Christian name. Littlejohn's second son was named for his mother's family name, Doolittle. The three sons succeeded to their fathers' business, hence the sign is entirely correct, and the Londoner was right in saying that the successors had no intention of being "funny" when they had their sign written as it appears.

THE NEW YORK SAFE IN PORT.

American Liner Was Delayed Two Days by Accident to Machinery.

The American Line steamship New York, two days late from Southampton, arrived yesterday. The cause of the delay was due to an accident on the last outward trip.

The accident happened to the port engine, and, as it had to be repaired on the other side, the start for home was delayed forty-eight hours.

The prevalence of strong northwest gales and rough head seas during the first three days of the homeward trip made it very uncomfortable for many of the passengers.

There was one death on board during the voyage—John Tong of Duquesne, Penn., who died on the 5th. His body was brought to America, and will be sent to his home in Pennsylvania for burial.

Both the cabins and the steerage of the New York were crowded. Among the cabin passengers were:

The Hon. R. R. Blucker, Prof. J. H. Gore of the Columbian University, at Washington, who was one of the jurors at the Paris Exposition; Col. C. C. Olyphant, Charles D. Eddy, and Lieut. Ernest P. Goodrich.

CITY OF ROME DELAYED.

Anchored Outside the Hook Ten Hours on Account of Fog.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome arrived yesterday afternoon. She ran into fog off the coast and was delayed for some hours. She was anchored outside the hook for ten hours waiting for the fog to lift. This was not the only mishap on the trip. On the third day out from Glasgow, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the spindle of the shaft broke, and she was obliged to stop to make repairs until midnight. On Wednesday she was again stopped for five and three-quarter hours while a boiler was being repaired.

From the time she left the coast of England until the eastern edge of the Banks was reached she encountered strong northwest and southwest gales, with heavy seas. The last part of the voyage was pleasant, except for the fog. She brought 948 passengers, of which 564 were in the cabin.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR OF RAIN.

The Wind Shifts to Northwest and Lowers the Temperature.

Several hundred thousand rain coats were put into commission for the Fall and Winter season yesterday afternoon, and myriads of umbrellas that had been idle for many weeks were brought forth to protect pedestrians from one of the most copious rainfalls of the year.

The weather man has been predicting rain for several days, but notwithstanding this only about one person in five left home yesterday morning prepared for such an emergency. As a result, the hour for the closing of business yesterday afternoon found thousands of doorways jammed with umbrellaless workers, waiting impatiently for the cessation of the rain.

The day began clear enough, and rather warm and humid. The thermometer registered 76 degrees at 2 o'clock. Half an hour later the western heavens began to blacken ominously, and soon the entire heavens were overcast and a drizzle set in, continuing until nearly 4 o'clock, when the rain began falling in torrents, rendering umbrellas almost useless. It kept right on coming down with undiminished force and volume for nearly two hours, by which time nearly half an inch of rain had fallen. The downpour slackened a little shortly after 6 o'clock, but soon increased again and kept it up until 8 o'clock, when 1.14 inches had fallen and thousands of luckless pedestrians had been drenched.

Brooklyn residents and people in the Bronx saw the silver lining to the clouds in the increase in their water supply.

About 4 o'clock the wind shifted around to the northwest, and the temperature began to fall. It had dropped to 61 degrees at 9 o'clock, while the rain, which had degenerated into a persistent drizzle, kept the streets and sidewalks slippery.

Forecaster Emery said yesterday that at 8 o'clock in the morning it was raining in nearly every city and town in the United States east of the Mississippi River.

Electrical Storm at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 8.—An electrical storm as severe as any passing over this section during the Summer visited this village this afternoon. The lightning and thunder were most severe. Policeman Thomas Bermingham was standing close to a tree which was struck by lightning and was rendered unconscious, but was revived. Twenty wires of the telephone company's New York trunk line were struck and melted.

Child Falls Six Stories and Is Killed.

Elias Lipsky, four years old, of 44 Henry Street, was swinging over the opening of the fire escape on the sixth floor of the house yesterday morning, when he slipped off the rope and went through the opening to the sidewalk, falling on his head. An ambulance was summoned, but the accompanying surgeon said the child had been instantly killed.

Greek War Vessel Goes to Boston.

The Greek corvette Nauarchos Miaulis, Commander Paul Coundouriotis, which has been in port since Sept. 27, sailed for Boston yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

9:50 A. M.—153 Norfolk Street; Max Weiss; damage, $150.

10:05 A. M.—240 Clinton Street; M. Gittes; damage, $25.

1 P. M.—156 Second Avenue; J. H. Rosenfeldt; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—380 West Eighteenth Street; Joseph H. Curran; damage, $500.

5:15 P. M.—465 Pearl Street; Edison Electric Company; no damage.

3:30 P. M.—1,818 Lexington Avenue; I. Johnson; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Fire almost entirely destroyed the Beverly Block, on Market Street, East Lockport, this morning. It was occupied by a branch of Fox, Williams & Paxon's store and the Niagara Chair Company. The total loss will be close to $10,000; partly covered by insurance.

ROME, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Lee Line Hotel and all the buildings connected therewith, owned by John Webbe of this city, were burned early yesterday morning, presumably by an incendiary.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

The area of high pressure central Sunday in the Middle Mississippi Valley has moved eastward, attended by rain and lower temperature. There is no well-defined storm centre within the field of observation. Rain has fallen in the East Gulf States along the West Gulf Coast in the lower lake region, and generally along the Atlantic Coast from Northern Florida to Maine. Temperatures have fallen from 10 to 16 degrees in the interior of the Atlantic Coast States. On the immediate coast the fall has been less.

Generally fair weather is indicated for all districts to-day and to-morrow, except along the Atlantic Coast and New England and the Southwest, where rains will probably occur on both dates. On the Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk northwesterly winds will prevail. On the lakes the winds will be fresh northwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	53	66	70
6 A. M.	53	67	70
9 A. M.	55	70	75
12 M.	56	72	81
4 P. M.	60	75	72
6 P. M.	59	65	68
9 P. M.	56	61	64
12 P. M.	55	62	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70¾
Weather Bureau	67¼
Corresponding date 1899	55½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 76 degrees at 2 P. M., The minimum temperature was 61 degrees at 9 P. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.04; at 8 P. M. it registered 30.10. The humidity was 95 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:05	Sun sets...5:30	Moon rises...6:05

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:44	Gov. Isl'd...8:13	H. Gate...10:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:11	Gov. Isl'd...8:34	H. Gate...10:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliança, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Belgravia, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.
Georgic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chicago City, Bristol	.....	.....
City of Washington, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Japanese, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Massapequa, Havre	.....	.....
Mercator, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Specialist, Havre	.....	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kong Frode, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Havana, &c.	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

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THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS STATE.

We were remarking the other day upon one aspect of the political campaign in this State which is, so far as we know or believe, unprecedented. It is that one man is at the same time the candidate for the Governorship of his party and the Chairman of the State Committee of the same party. The conjunction means that, in his capacity of Chairman, it is his function to give assurances which, in his capacity of Governor, (if he is elected,) he will be called upon to redeem. The position would be intolerable to a man of sensitive delicacy, and we are quite prepared to believe that it is at least unpleasant to Mr. ODELL. Since he did not relieve himself of embarrassment by retiring from the Chairmanship when he accepted the candidacy, there is no way open for his friends to relieve him of embarrassment except by defeating him at the polls.

But there is another question raised by the candidacy of Mr. ODELL which is even more serious. It may even be called a Constitutional question. Last year Mr. ODELL was, for all practical purposes, both branches of the Legislature. He was such as the visible vicegerent on earth, or in the State of New York, of the Boss, who was then, five days of the week, "in partibus," or in Washington, as a Senator of the United States from New York. During all this preponderant interval of days Mr. ODELL was, as to the Legislature, the Boss. The Boss was the controlling power in the Legislature, in which every member of the numerical majority was there simply to register his will. They called themselves, the numerical majority of the Legislature called themselves, "Republicans." But everybody knew that that was only what the French call "a way of speaking." Practically they were the obedient humble servants of one T. C. PLATT, and did his bidding. He was represented to them by one B. B. ODELL, Jr., his visible vicegerent on earth, at least on the soil of New York. They reported for orders to ODELL, when they were in doubt, between Sunday and Friday, as to their duty. ODELL was thus, for all practical purposes, the Legislature. In the language of the Legislature ODELL was "IT."

Now, this mandate to be IT has not been withdrawn from ODELL. ODELL is still IT, so far as the simple-minded and aspiring persons who are trying to get into the Legislature on the Republican ticket have been apprised. For all they know, for all we know, the mandate to be IT has been renewed to ODELL, to the Chairman of the State Committee, for the next session of the Legislature. But IT has been in the meanwhile named by the Boss as his candidate for Governor. If he is elected, it will seem to follow that he will be the Governor, per B. B. ODELL, Jr., just as he was last year, the Legislature, B. B. ODELL, Jr., "pro" THOMAS C. PLATT. He will be The Whole Thing.

Now, is this Constitutional? The Constitution of the State of New York provides, with considerable particularity, for the choice of a Governor, and also for the choice, in separate districts, and by a more detailed process, of a Legislature. Is it in accordance with the spirit of that well-meaning document that THOMAS C. PLATT, per BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., or another, should be both these separate and co-ordinate branches of the State Government? Last year the Platt control of the State was not complete, for the reason that the man who had been forced upon him as the candidate for Governor was not wholly tractable. He had freaks and erraticisms in the direction of independence and honesty and reason. Therefore the Boss did not like him. Therefore the Boss "kicked him up stairs" in the direction of the nomination for the Vice Presidency. Therefore the Boss is credibly reported to have observed, toward the end of the term for which he had been forced to name the Bucking Bronco, that what he wanted was a Governor "who would stand without hitching."

Doubtless he has now a candidate who would be such a Governor. Doubtless the Boss has not been compelled, this time, to pander to the better element, but has chosen a candidate after his own heart. But is it decorous that the same man should be, at the same time, two branches of the Government of a State, the Legislature and the Executive? Is it decent that the personal agent and representative of T. C. PLATT, and of nothing and nobody else, should take entire charge of the Government of the State of New York, and devote that Government to the execution either of the Platt-plus-Croker or of the Platt-minus-Croker schemes of robbing the public? And what, in case of the election of Chairman ODELL to be Governor ODELL, is going to become of "government of the people, by the people, for the people"? Is it to become a government of PLATT, by ODELL, for PLATT—and CROKER?

MR. M'CULLAGH'S "WARNING."

The one question which Mr. JOHN MCCULLAGH'S elaborate communication to Chief DEVERY is likely to raise in the minds of those familiar with the history of elections in this city is, What will he do if his warning is disregarded?

No well-informed man doubts that there is more or less illegal registration and illegal voting at every election. The material for that sort of work exists in large quantities. The cheap lodging houses, and especially the "Raines law hotels," afford convenient places from which the floaters can be ostensibly or really taken. There is a plenty of the type of rascals in politics—and they are not confined to one party—fitted to carry out schemes of this sort. Presumptive evidence of the violation of the election laws can be had by Mr. MCCULLAGH in abundance almost any year, and probably in greater abundance than usual this year. He says that he has a lot of proof of intended illegality already, and if he has half used his opportunities he probably has it.

But now that he has given warning to the Chief of Police in the matter, he will not be surprised to find that his portentous assertions are received with no especial emotion either by the Chief or by the public, and that the latter are inclined to take them as campaign material not demanding much attention. And if he will reflect a moment he will understand why this is. It is due to the fact that the net results of like assertions in the past have been out of all proportion small compared to what the public had a right to expect. After the elections a few arrests and trials have taken place, and a very few wretches have been sent to prison. But the kind of conspiracy which Mr. MCCULLAGH describes could not exist without involving men of much higher station than any that have suffered in the past. It must necessarily involve the police to begin with in some degree, and in greater degree the politicians who control the police. Mr. MCCULLAGH, from his long experience with the police and with the men who run the police, ought to be in a situation to ferret out these conspirators and bring them to justice. It would be a dangerous business, for the connivance at election frauds is only a part of the bi-partisan scoundrelism for which Mr. CROKER and Mr. PLATT are both more or less responsible. But it would be a great public service.

NOT ALTOGETHER DISINTERESTED.

After the obsequies of Bryanism have been faithfully attended to, the powers of regeneration and reunion will begin to work in the Democratic Party. The death and burial of the 16 to 1 issue will remove the only incurable cause of party division. Honest men can then belong to the party without being ashamed of it, the dangerous principles of Populism will be dropped from the profession of faith, the other points of difference will disappear under the attrition of talk and compromise and adjustment, or they will be borne with as points of disagreement are always borne with in every party. Then presently the love feasts will begin, probably before the Winter is over—certainly as soon as next year's campaigning opens. Silver Democrats and Gold Democrats will be on terms once more, just as War Democrats and States Rights Democrats came together immediately after the civil war. Inbred dislike of Republican policies and of the Republican name will compel them to seek each other's company. Neither can then afford to despise the other. Mutual need will engender mutual respect. The old fellowship will be reestablished, and no disabilities will be imposed on either side. Then party warfare in this country will be resumed on its old lines; except that some former Democrats, of course, will have forsworn allegiance and become Republicans for good.

All this is predicated upon the defeat of BRYAN, and, curiously enough, it is to the visible certainty of his defeat that he owes the late adhesion to his cause of a good many Gold Democrats who have surprised their friends by making proclamation of an intention to vote for him. Unconsciously in many cases, consciously in more cases, we presume, these Democrats have been prompted to take this step by the desire to resume relations with their party. NAPOLEON'S Marshals almost tumbled over each other in their hurry to profess allegiance to the returned Bourbons after it was known that the Emperor would sign the act of abdication. The desire to continue an interrupted career is as strong in politics as in military life. Democrats who have been opposing their party for four years long to stand again in line, regular, orthodox, eligible. A good many of them, looking ahead to the love feasts and the nominations, quite naturally reason that a Gold Democrat who establishes an incontestable regularity won by supporting BRYAN will be very likely to get a seat nearer the carver and better helpings therewith than the impenitent and uncovenanted prodigals who come in with the ruck at the reunion next year. And being altogether sure of BRYAN'S defeat, they feel that they run no risk in reaping the advantages of an early re-establishment of relations with their party. They are by no means disinterested Bryanites.

THE TIMES knows of one eminent Gold Democrat, recently Bryanized, who, in reply to remonstrances, said: "Oh, well, he isn't going to be elected, you know. If he was, it would be different." That, we think, is the typical state of mind of the Bryanized Gold Democrats as a class.

But their numbers are not large. The assertion of the Bryan managers that they have won the Gold Democratic vote is an impudent falsehood. The Gold Democrats who have a serious stake in the turn of the election are almost solidly and without exception committed to the support of MCKINLEY. The earnest exhortation to spare no effort to beat BRYAN recently put forth by the National Committee of the National Democratic Party shows where the organization stands that nominated PALMER and BUCKNER in 1896. The amusing collapse of the third-ticket movement is a further testimony to the good judgment, good sense, and patriotism of the Gold Democratic voters. When they return to the councils of the regenerated Democratic Party there will be neither apologies on their lips nor any reproach of handshaking with the devil on their consciences.

TAGALOG RULE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The very clear and instructive letter of our special correspondent in Manila, Mr. FREDERICK W. EDDY, published on Sunday, gave an impression of the situation in the islands at the close of the Summer more interesting than flattering. Up to that time the efforts of the authorities to extend peace and order through the organization of local governments in which natives take part had been practically futile. The chief obstacle in the way of this movement is the active and persistent work of AGUINALDO'S guerrillas, and of the bandits who shelter themselves by assuming that character. These bands live by the plunder of the peaceful natives, and they find occasion for plunder and for murder at the same time in any acceptance of friendship from the Americans or willingness to live under American authority, however gentle or indirect. It is impossible to tell what proportion of the men engaged in this kind of business are in reality members of the Aguinaldean "army" and presumably actuated by a genuine desire for independence, and what proportion of them are mere thieves and cutthroats. The tactics and conduct of each class are apparently the same, and the sufferers from both are the natives who are ready to live in decent peace and industry if they are allowed.

One prominent instance is illustrative of the conditions in large parts of the islands. In Bacoor, only twelve miles from Manila, SIMEO DE GEA, a man of reputation and family, long resident in the place, accepted the post of Vice President of the municipality, and was active in suppressing disorder and in promoting pacification and industry. He was waylaid, tortured, and murdered by a band of men strangers to the neighborhood. Only the family of the murdered man dared to attend the funeral, and within a week they were visited by a like band of strangers, robbed, and warned that they also would be murdered if the outrage were reported. Obviously this indicates a condition far from that pacification for which the American authorities, civil and military, are strenuously laboring. Probably the situation has improved somewhat since the close of Summer, but it is clearly full of difficulty and trial.

It is not unlikely that the opponents of the Administration and supporters of Mr. BRYAN will see in this report by our correspondent confirmation of their theory that it is impossible for the American Government to establish order in the Philippines, and that the only thing for us to do is to make terms with AGUINALDO, and leave the task to him. Putting aside for the moment the question of whether with time and patience and firmness the task would be really impracticable for our Government, it will be well to ask in what way AGUINALDO will perform it if it is left to him. Is there any reasonable doubt that he will use to establish his own authority the same means he uses to resist ours? He will not be without rivals and opponents. Already he has found occasion to assassinate one at the door of his headquarters, and he has made a preliminary announcement as to the two former Cabinet officers who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, which leaves little room for doubt as to what their fate would be. He is now exerting every particle of power and influence he possesses to prevent, through robbery, extortion, and murder, not the conquest of the islands, but their pacification. It is not armed adherents of the United States who are waylaid, tortured, and killed, and whose families are robbed and maltreated; it is the natives who are doing what they can to establish order and peace and secure for their fellow-countrymen a chance to gain a decent living. Is there any question as to the lot of any and all Filipinos that dared to oppose his purposes? Is it not plain that, whatever might be the results of turning the country over to AGUINALDO, orderly and just self-government would not be among them?

YELLOW FEVER BARRED.

For many years it has been the duty and the practice of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States to protect us against the coming of contagious diseases, and particularly such pests as yellow fever, by an outer line of defense, established in notorious ports of infection and strengthened by the assistance of our Consular officers. The utility and economy of thus guarding against preventable disease have been so strikingly illustrated by the success of the efforts to exclude infectious and contagious disease during the year just ending as to justify Surgeon General WYMAN of the Marine Hospital Service in the words of congratulation and commendation of that service that he has supplied to The New York Medical Journal.

Yellow fever might yet get into this port, or into some other port of the United States, but the chance of its spread if it could get past the health officers would excite no fear. The frost would help the health officer in soon arresting it, and this would be true in a measure of even the most Southern ports, in which yellow fever has sometimes held a lodgment strong enough to excite widespread alarm just at the beginning of the cold season. Dr. WYMAN and his corps of observers and agents have by their watchfulness and the judicious exercise of the authority given to them pretty effectually fenced out the fever at the points from which we have been heretofore importing it, and they have accomplished this highly desirable result by intelligent observation, and by the faithful application of sanitary laws.

For the first time in four seasons yellow fever has been entirely kept out of the United States. Havana and Vera Cruz, chief points of danger, were specially guarded against, smaller towns on the Pacific coast of Central America, and notorious nests of the yellow scourge elsewhere in the tropics, have been kept under constant surveillance, and every arrested patient has been subjected to the standard period of isolation to keep him and the yellow fever away from our shores and a supply of new material for the germ to feed on. A few cases were discovered on shipboard after the sailing of vessels supposed to be free from disease or the danger of infection, but in every case they were discovered in time to afford opportunity for treatment in quarantine.

This state of things is bound to ensue in liberality of treatment of the Marine Hospital Service by the Congress. Indeed, there was no reason to suppose that the treatment of the service would be otherwise, as it has been generous enough since the Marine Hospital Service has established a record for increasing usefulness and thoroughness in attending to the important business to which it was devoted. One reason for its success has been its avoidance of conflict with State Boards of Health, and another has been the appointment of men of medical skill and experience, and their retention in fields in which they have demonstrated their enthusiasm and interest in certain lines of investigation and practice.

The gratification of the Surgeon General is justifiable, the satisfaction of the public is full and unreserved, the record is assuring. It would be a pleasure to find similar cause for rejoicing over our efforts to destroy the reputation of Havana as a yellow fever nest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New Yorkers have been wont to think, with a sort of pride, that the sufferings, annoyances, and irritations experienced by themselves while traveling up and down their island and through the region contiguous to it are greater and more numerous than those of the inhabitants of any other city. Reason to suspect the reality of even this direful superiority is to be found in a letter published by The London Times. The writer, describing the sort of service rendered by the Central London Railway, says: "For some hours during the busy time of morning and evening the trains either start full or every seat becomes occupied at the first or second stop. At nearly all the intermediate stations, therefore, crowds of people pour into the already full carriages and maintain a precarious foothold by gripping a strap, when they can get one, while large numbers are unable to effect an entrance at all, the gates of the carriages not even being opened at many of the stations, unless it be necessary for some one or more passengers to make their exit. Consequently the gangways are completely blocked, with these unfortunate results: (1) A very large proportion of the passengers are unable to obtain a seat; (2) those who, by entering at the starting point, have secured a seat nearly all feel compelled to give it up in favor of the many ladies who must otherwise stand in the gangway; (3) if one is located about the centre of a carriage it is practically impossible to obtain egress during the very brief period of each halt." All that is cruelly familiar to us, and it is a complete portrayal of our own experiences. And it relates, alas! to travel on an underground line, which makes it the more harrowing. The correspondent concludes with, "Many people would like to know what can and will be done." The dear man!

—In the course of one of his speeches out in Indiana Saturday Mr. BRYAN—W. J.—touched upon the tariff, remarking that its beneficiaries were never the producers of wealth, but always those who called themselves the Captains of Industry. Then he added: "It is as in the army, where the officers get the glory and the big pay and the private does the work and gets little reward." There, if ever, spoke the utterly reckless and conscienceless demagogue, ignoring facts and with deliberate intention endeavoring to create a grievance that he may profit by it, regardless of consequences to the Nation. For, many as are the things of which in charity it is necessary to suppose Mr. BRYAN ignorant, one thing he surely does know is that the officers, in the regular army always and in the volunteers usually, thoroughly earn their "big pay," take more than their share of danger, and are more likely than the private to get "glory" simply because of the way in which armies, from absolute necessity, are constituted, controlled, and led. Talk of this sort comes with particularly bad grace from Mr. BRYAN, because he himself, in his short career as a soldier, took laborious care to illustrate the very worst military abuse that does or can exist in our army. Through the ruthless exertion of political influence he forced himself into a position for which neither he nor anybody else had reason to consider himself competent in the slightest degree—a position of enormous responsibility, where his inexperience, in case he had been sent into the field, would almost certainly have imposed the most tragical consequences upon the men under his command, those very privates whose wrongs he is now trying to exploit. Mr. BRYAN did not hesitate to impose himself as Colonel upon a regiment he had done nothing to create, and which failed to express resentment of the imposition only because of the discipline he is trying to destroy. He then showed none of his present horror of the officer's "big pay," and a decidedly keen appreciation for the officer's opportunity to acquire glory. Mere "work" he didn't want, and hastily resigned the moment some of it seemed about to come his way. And this is the man who prates of the injustices of army methods!

—When the Old Dominion steamer Hamilton struck and sent almost instantly to the bottom the schooner A. A. Shaw off Cape May, she was moving, according to the statement of her commander, at the rate of 10 knots an hour through a fog so dense that nothing could be seen at a distance of 100 feet. This, it must be remembered, was at a point where vessles are as numerous as they are anywhere in the most frequented of all the oceans. And yet the Captain said "everything possible was done to avoid the crash," and the other officers of the Hamilton were unanimous in the declaration that "the accident was unavoidable." Consideration of the circumstances forces the conclusion that both the Captain and his officers were referring in their assertions to the few seconds that intervened between the sighting of the schooner and her cutting down by the steamer's bow. No doubt everything possible was done in that period, but, as the result proved, all the things done had no appreciable effect in decreasing the Hamilton's velocity or changing her course. It would have been just the same if the vessel struck, instead of being a schooner with nobody on board except a few men specially trained to meet the exigencies of such a disaster, had been another steamer with a full passenger list. Just the same, that is, as regards the utility of the "everything possible." It would not have been the same as regards the loss of life, and there might have been afterward more discussion than the present incident will excite as to whether 10 knots an hour in dense fog is a judicious speed. At that rate it doesn't take long to traverse 100 feet, and the evolutions to be performed while doing it are rarely extensive enough to change materially the course of history. This matter of steaming through fogs has never yet been thoroughly thrashed out, despite the vast amount of written and spoken discussion that has been devoted to it. The "rules of the road" themselves lack definitiveness almost as much as they do observance, and the question whether it is safer to run fast or slow in fogs is still to receive authoritative answer. It is a very simple question, however, and some day it will be settled—to the subsequent great alteration in the instructions given to Captains by the owners of steamers.

—As might have been expected from the previous course of Dr. ROBERT KOCH, there is not a word in the announcement of his successful investigation of the cause and cure of malaria to indicate that he is not alone in this field of study, or to hint that he has simply been following a line carefully marked out long ago by other scientists and since developed by them with an industry and ability at least equal to his own. This is not to say that the Berlin bacteriologist is either industrious or able; he is both to a high degree; but his reputation—out of Germany, at any rate—is that of a man not less businesslike than scientific, and he has been charged before now with a somewhat unprofessional tendency to monopolize glory and profits in a way not quite compatible with delicacy of sentiment. His recent labors in China have apparently brought nearer to the point of actual demonstration the theory that malaria and mosquitoes are closely related, but that is not his theory, except by adoption, and he might well say more than he does about the English surgeon stationed in India who originated it, and about the men of the same and other nationalities who have done so much to lend it credibility. The omission, however, is of no great consequence. If malaria can be prevented or cured, it makes little difference by whom it is done, and little, in a practical way, whether or not the incidental glory is justly distributed. Success means the multiplication by two or three of the portion of the globe on which civilized men can live, and it will do more than any other one thing to lighten the task of carrying law and order through the region bounded by the two tropics. The anti-imperialists have no such deadly foes as Dr. KOCH and his fellow-laborers. With malaria in its hundred forms once conquered, the white races can live in the hot lands as well as anywhere else, and when they can they most certainly will, no matter how much "consent" may be lacking.

FIRING AT HAILSTORMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Romeike has sent me a clipping from your paper of Sept. 9, in which you quote my sentence of condemnation from The Engineerings News and defend the Consular Corps from its unjust conclusions. Please accept my sincere thanks. I am afraid The Engineering News man is a person who has become befuddled by too much learning. He calls my report on firing at hailstorms a fake. He ought to give a United States Consul credit for having average common sense. He ought to know that I would not send in a report on such a matter without having thoroughly investigated it first.

Within the next six weeks I shall probably be able to obtain some more explicit information on this subject, and I will send it to your paper, and you may publish it, as you please.

One of the leading scientific agriculturists of France told me a few days ago that they expect to find a way soon of preventing damage from early frosts. His secretary said that it was by the firing of cannon, but I doubt this. I am told, also, that Jack Frost will be checkmated by some means which will prevent the change of the damp atmosphere of the night to the sudden cold in the morning.

My information on this point is quite nebulous. The work is all probably still in an experimental condition.

I am told that it has been proved that in countries where plants are watered in the early morning frosts do not take. The dampness of the dew is perpetuated until sunrise, and the sudden transition of temperature is prevented. I shall write to THE TIMES on this as soon as I have sufficient trustworthy data.

Thanking you again, I beg you to believe me, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. COVERT,
United States Consul.

Lyons, France, Sept. 28, 1900.

TO WARD OFF CONSUMPTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposition of "Poitrinaire, M. D.," is an admirable one, and no doubt much good would be done by the establishment of sanitaria for consumptives, but it appears to me that the plan is defective in that it does not go far enough. It deals with the dread disease itself, but not with the cause. Any expenditure of money and effort would be justifiable that would drive out tuberculosis, but it may be that we need large funds less and enlightenment and wise counsel more if we are to strike successfully at the root of the trouble.

It is my firm conviction that if all people would live according to the dietary laws laid down by Moses, as found in the Bible, explained in detail to the Israelites in the Wilderness and observed to this day, there would be a lessening of tuberculosis cases down to the vanishing point. Briefly, the laws may be thus summarized:

1. Eat only the flesh of certain vegetarian beasts, and of those only such as are found upon post-mortem examination to be thoroughly sound.

2. Of fowl eat only such varieties, excluding all birds of prey, as are declared by the best authorities to be safe as food.

3. Drain all parts of the meat thoroughly free of blood before three days have elapsed from the time of killing, even using salt to extract what blood may lie in the veins, the blood being the medium for communicating disease.

4. Of water creatures eat only fish having fins and scales, which are nature's provision for swimming into pure waters and for throwing off impurities of the system.

Wherever Jews have been counted as such it has been proved by statistics that their average life is longer than that of their non-Jewish neighbors. Further, it is a matter of record in many cities of Europe that Jews are almost exempt from tuberculosis. These and many other facts that might be cited show that adherence to the Mosaic law, which insists continually upon moral and physical cleanliness, brings its reward in a longer and sounder existence in this world, in accordance with the teaching of Exodus, xv., 26, and many similar passages.

A notable physician—the late Dr. Henry Behrend of London—devoted many years to the study of disease as related to food, and found ample proof, which was demonstrated in his published works, of the communicability of diseases from animals to man. Dr. Dembo, a high sanitary officer of the Russian Government, has worked along the same lines and preaches the importance of having all animals intended for food killed and inspected by Government supervisors.

I am sorry that, being only a layman, I cannot speak with a closer acquaintance of the various aspects of the subject, but if only this letter should lead scientists to consider the subject from the Mosaic point of view, there are vast stores of learning available which would enable them to see the light and to devise plans for the saving of thousands of lives annually lost through ignorance of nature's laws.

ISAAC POLACK.

New York, Oct. 7, 1900.

Mr. Croker Credited with Truth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

However much Mr. Croker may quibble about the matters referred to in your article "Croker and the Clergy," in to-day's issue, he certainly spoke the unvarnished truth when he used the words quoted on the first page of the same issue:

"We would not want a searchlight turned into our club windows."

Such an operation applied to Tammany Hall or any other club under his control would be fatal to his prospects and reputation.

READER.

New York, Oct. 6, 1900.

Croker's Incentive.

From The Chicago Record.

If there is anything quite clear in the comprehension of the American voter it is that Richard Croker of New York is not a man to give something in exchange for nothing. The fine frenzy with which he has pitched into the New York State campaign needs explanation. Has he been assured that his position as a boss in New York will be considered when the disposition of patronage and other favors in that State is arranged? Or is he really spending all his time and good money in order to be a boss for four years more—a boss without the power of bossing, a boss without a pull? If that is all he wants, why exert himself to get what he already has secured?

Decline of English Sunday Schools.

From the London Correspondent of The Manchester Guardian.

Although the population of this country increases at the rate of about 300,000 a year, the number of Sunday scholars is everywhere declining. In the Church of England they have fallen off by 7,000. The Baptists report a decrease of 7,000, the Calvinistic Methodists of 4,200, the Presbyterians of 1,200, the United Methodist Free Church of 3,000, the Free Church of Scotland of 4,300, and other denominations complain of similar losses. The figures given show a decrease of 32,000 in one year. In America, on the contrary, the Sunday school movement is increasing in popularity.

NUGGETS.

Wild Waves.

"What are aborigines, pa?"

"Aborigines, Bobby, are people who act all the time the way you do when we have company."—Chicago Record.

Quite in Order.

Mr. Benedict—I see you very often with that young Van Boodle; am I premature in offering my congratulations?

Kitty Winslow—Oh, no, not at all; I have just refused him.—Harlem Life.

No Compromise with Bad Taste.

"You will have to put another stamp on that letter, miss," said the mail clerk at the Post Office.

"Indeed, I shall not do it!" she exclaimed. "A letter with two stamps on it looks horrid."—Chicago Tribune.

Her Accomplishments.

"Is your wife a good cook?" asked somebody of the young man who had recently married.

"Well," replied the proud young husband, thoughtfully, "she can boil water without burning it."—Somerville Journal.

Requirements of Civility.

"The Chinese are a very polite race of people," remarked the visitor.

"Perhaps that's why they are so very untruthful," answered the hostess. "One does have to tell so many fibs, you know, to avoid being rude."—Washington Star.

AS USUAL.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Oh! the ship o' state's in peril, where she's often been before,
She's driftin' with her rudder gone upon a rock-bound shore;
The cyclone of calamity is roarin' overhead,
An' on the smashed an' battered decks all hope is lyin' dead.
The ship o' state's in peril, an' the day o' wrath is here,
It never fails to come around a Presidential year.

Oh! the ship o' state's in peril, an' the snake-armed octopus
Is reachin' out its slimy coils to grab an' swallow us.
Its awful, fear-compellin' form above the wave appears,
As it shows up unfailin'ly in Presidential years.
An' if the grand ol' ship keeps on she's certain sure to go
To wreck an' ruin on the rocks, jest like four years ago.

Oh! the ship o' state's in peril, where it frekently is found,
The Bryan howlers all can hear her keel grate on the ground.
They see the signal of distress a-flyin' at her mast,
An' watch to see her swallowed up amid the shriekin' blast.
But they'll be disappointed, fur the crew sets up a cheer,
An' puts out in the nick o' time—each Presidential year.

NO TRACE OF THE CAPTIVES.

Marinduque Relief Force Fails to Find American Soldiers Made Prisoners by Filipinos.

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MANILA, Oct. 5, via Hongkong.—The report of the capture of about sixty men of the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry on Marinduque Island is confirmed through communications received by Gen. MACARTHUR and Rear Admiral Kempff from Marinduque Island, but details are lacking.

The Yorktown's relief column landed at Torrijos, on the Marinduque coast, and marched to Santa Cruz, which was the proposed route of the captured party, without encountering the enemy or learning anything definite regarding the captives except that they had entirely disappeared.

Marinduque is a small island within forty miles of Luson. It is possible that the rebels have conveyed the captives to Luson.

THE SLOCUM AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Government Tug Made the Voyage from New York in Eighty-six Days.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Quartermaster General has been informed that the Slocum arrived at San Francisco Saturday night, having made the trip from New York by way of the Straits of Magellan in eighty-six days.

The Slocum is one of the largest and most powerful tugs in the service of the Quartermaster's Department. The Government was unable to buy a vessel of that character on the Pacific Coast, and as a chartered tug would be very much circumscribed in its operations by the rules of the port against carrying passengers, &c., it was found necessary to send a vessel around from New York.

Promotion of Artillery Officers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following promotions have resulted in the artillery arm of the army by reason of the death of Lieut. Col. Lancaster at Fort Monroe last Friday: Major James M. Ingalls, Fifth Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Artillery; Capt. A. M. Hodges, Fifth Artillery, to be Major of the Fifth Artillery.

Mr. Root Returning to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary Root, who for some weeks past has been ill at his Long Island home, is expected back at his desk on Wednesday. The Secretary is reported to be improved in health.

GERMAN EDITOR PUNISHED.

Maximilian Harden Again Sentenced for Lese Majeste.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Maximilian Harden, editor and publisher of the Zukunft, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in a fortress for lèse majesté, his specific offense being an article in the Zukunft entitled "The Battle With the Dragons."

The trial was held behind closed doors, although the incriminating article had been widely circulated before the confiscation of the issue containing it.

In November, 1898, Herr Harden, who is a well-known Socialist writer, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment—a term which he began to serve in May of last year—for a series of articles in his paper, in one of which, "Pudel Majestat," he compared Emperor William to a poodle prince.

FISHING RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Further Disorder at Cangas Followed by Seizure of Vessels.

VIGO, Spain, Oct. 8.—Fresh disorders have occurred as a result of the industrial rivalry between the fishermen of this neighborhood and those of Cangas, Province of Pontevedra, who, as already cabled, fired on the Spanish gunboat Vasco Nunez de Balboa as that vessel was leaving the port Saturday, wounding many persons, and also attacked the Naval Commandant of the port.

The latest disturbances have resulted in many men being wounded, and in a fishing boat being burned at Cangas. The Vasco de Nunez de Balboa has seized seven fishing boats.

TRAIN WRECK IN GERMANY.

Five Persons Killed and 75 Injured in Collision at Karisthor.

HEIDELBERG, Oct. 8.—Five persons were killed and seventy-five injured in a railway collision at Karisthor last evening.

The accident was due to an error in signaling. One official has been arrested.

CRISIS IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Government Decrees the Suspension of Constitutional Guarantees.

SANTO DOMINGO, Republic of Santo Domingo, Oct. 8.—The Government has decreed the suspension of Constitutional guarantees on account of a revolutionary movement in the interior, headed by Gen. Pichardo, although it is asserted that order has been restored and that Pichardo has been captured.

All is quiet here.

Jamaican Contract Laborers at Colon.

COLON, Colombia, Oct. 8.—The first batch of 1,000 of the 5,000 Jamaican laborers engaged by J. P. Macdonald, the contractor, to work on the Guayaquil-Quito (Ecuador) Railroad, arrived here to-day in transit, accompanied by a representative of the Jamaican Government, who will act as their protector. The men are engaged for two years' service. They are to receive 60 cents per day and free lodging, hospital and medical attendance.

Lord Dudley May Be Lord Lieutenant.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—It is rumored that the Earl of Dudley, who is now serving in the Yeomanry Cavalry in South Africa, will replace Earl Cadogan as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

One Result of German Meat Law.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—This evening the Vossische Zeitung publishes a letter from Brisbane asserting that the meat inspection law, especially the prohibition as to canned meats, has already proved a heavy blow to the Australian packing industry, in which Germans are heavily interested financially.

Coming on the Majestic.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The White Star Line steamer Majestic, which is to sail from Liverpool Wednesday, Oct. 10, for New York, will have among her passengers Archbishop Ireland and David S. Bispham, the singer.

New Hamburg Importing Company.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The American Pine Products Company has just been organized at Hamburg to absorb two firms that have been importing from Savannah. The new concern is a joint stock company, with a capital of 1,000,000 marks.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY'S CHARGE.

Catholic Church in Cuba, He Declares, Receives Undue Privileges.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Dias, the Baptist missionary to Cuba, was one of the speakers at the Baptist Ministers' Conference at 182 Fifth Avenue yesterday. He declared that the majority of the United States officers in Cuba are Catholics and that undue privileges are given to the Roman Catholic Church there. Dr. Dias is endeavoring to secure State aid for the Baptist mission schools in Cuba. He said that Government money is given to Catholic schools, and as long as that is the case he will continue his fight for a similar subsidy for the Baptist schools. He added:

"There are 5,000 American soldiers now in Cuba, and they are not needed. All they can do is to get the yellow fever. What Cuba needs is more educated Americans to teach the people self-government. Our own people are kept busy explaining that the Americans are not all Catholics."

DR. BROWN IMPLICATES CHINESE OFFICIALS

Evidence Found in the Palace of tthe Viceroy of Tien-Tsin.

MONEY SUPPLIED TO BOXERS

The Missionary's Escape from Peking and His Service as Chief of the Allies' Spies.

"All the powers should unite in forcing the punishment of those implicated in the anti-foreign movement in China."

This was the opinion expressed last night by the Rev. Dr. Frederick Brown, who was in charge of all the spies of the allied forces during the march from Tien-Tsin to Peking. Knowing the Chinese language well, he was delegated to look into and report on the documents found in the palace of the Viceroy of Tien-Tsin. His reports showed that the papers proved the Viceroy in league with the Boxers and an abettor of all who would massacre foreigners.

"The Chinese officials who encouraged the movement are murderers," declared Dr. Brown, "and they should be dealt with as such. It is not a question of whether the Dowager Empress and others in power want to punish the offenders. They should be made to do so."

One of the documents discovered in the Viceroy's palace was a receipt for money that had paid for swords to be used by the Boxers; the ruler's day book contained an entry to the effect that on July 12 10,000 taels had been given to the chief Boxer, Chang-te-Ching, for the purpose of buying food for his men; another entry showed that 1,435 taels had been paid for white flour to be used in feeding 2,290 Boxers, and there was also a record of 40 taels having been turned over to a wounded Boxer. A tael is equal to about one-third of a gold dollar.

Many other pecuniary donations to the Boxers were recorded in the papers translated by Dr. Brown. An item in the Viceroy's daybook told of a reward of 30 taels given to each of two men who brought in the head of a foreigner. There were also frequent references to petty lootings, all of which were rewarded. The documents plainly showed that it was the intention of the Viceroy to spare no expense in his efforts to get rid of Christians in the Tien-Tsin settlements.

"This discovery of their plan of giving head money," said Dr. Brown, "explained to us a ghastly incident that happened in the Hsi-Ku arsenal while it was in Admiral Seymour's possession. When the gallant Beyts and his two marines fell, attempts were made to decapitate them all, and the next night some Chinamen were found hiding in the reeds, where they were bayonetted while trying to escape. One of them clung with great pertinacity to a bag, which, when it was opened, was found to contain the head of Gunner Watkins.

"In the Yamen archives were found copies of dispatches wherein the late Viceroy, Yu-Lu, recommended to the throne for rewards two of the chief Boxers, Chang and Tsai. A complete register of all the Boxers in the villages around Tien-Tsin was also discovered, as well as lists showing the names of prominent officials who aided and encouraged the slaughter of foreigners or Christian Chinese.

"Letters telling of massacres were in the lot. One, written on July 2, described the killing of seven foreigners, after which it began to rain. This was followed by an admonition to the Boxers that they now ought to know how to get rain when they wanted it. From thenceforth the rain was considered by the murderers as heaven's sign of approval of their deeds.

"From other letters it was learned that the ruler of Tien-Tsin had known all the time of the murder of the missionaries in Pao-ting-Foo, which is eighty miles away. About these people we in Tien-Tsin had been very anxious for months. Still another paper told of the provincial Treasurer having offered a reward of 4,000 taels for the capture of the village of Tung-Lui, near Pao-ting-Foo. His offer, however, had been ineffectual, the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the place having defended it with arms. One document in the collection was especially valuable to the allied commanders, as it described the hiding place of some guns that had been buried by the Viceroy. They were under the floor of the powder magazine."

THE ESCAPE FROM PEKING.

Dr. Brown was one of the last foreigners to escape from Peking, and was also a member of the first party of the refugees to reach this country. With eight others, he left the Chinese capital on June 4. On that day the last of the railroad connections with Tien-Tsin had been torn away, and Dr. Brown's party had to flee across a flaming bridge in making their escape. They had been in Peking for the purpose of attending the North China Conference of the Methodist Church.

"When we came out," said the missionary in telling of his experiences, "we were all armed. Our danger was great, but the Chinese had not yet trained up their nerve to the point of attacking us openly, although they wanted to. We went to Tien-Tsin safely, though with difficulty, and I myself traveled to Pei-tai-Ho, 150 miles further on. There were in that place about seventy-five foreigners, among the thirty Americans being my own family. Until the 18th of June I remained there. Then the forts of Taku were bombarded, and we were at once in hourly danger of being attacked by men from the Chinese soldiers' camps surrounding us.

"We were at last rescued by the British gunboat Humber. All of us were sent to Chee-Foo, whence I had my family sail to Japan for safety. Then I went to Tien-Tsin, obtaining passage on a gunboat after great difficulty, and there I took charge of the Methodist refugees in the city for some days. About July 14 I joined the allied forces' Intelligence Department, and when the march to Pekin began in August I had charge of the spies.

"On the way to the capital we sent forward many Chinamen with messages to the legations. These men had to run great risk, and many of them were captured and shot. The last one, having started during the first week in August, reached his destination in safety and delivered a note that had been sewed into his hat lining. One of the men we sent just before that never delivered the letter he had, although he reached Peking safely enough. He was captured before he got there, and had to swallow the message to save himself from being killed.

"All during the march the spies kept the allied commanders thoroughly posted on the positions of the Chinese forces. Before starting out each morning the invading armies knew exactly where the enemy was. When the city was reached the American flag was the first one on its walls. Our men and the British got into the South City ahead of everybody, and the Stars and Stripes went up first. Into the North City the British went a little ahead of the Americans, crawling in through the sewer gate.

As to the reports of looting by the allied troops, Dr. Brown said that most of it was done by camp followers. "Of course," he added, "there were bound to be individual acts of plunder during the wild excitement following a great fight.

"Yes, prisoners were undoubtedly shot by their captors in many cases. It is a great credit to the Americans and British soldiers that they were not implicated in such deeds, although even some of them occasionally handed over a captive, whom they were unwilling to murder themselves, to some less particular Russian or Frenchman or Japanese. The soldiers of those three nations made short work getting rid of their prisoners, but most of the Chinese captured by the Anglo-Saxon contingent were pressed into service as laborers, being made to bury or incinerate their dead countrymen and to work on the transports. Their labors were performed, of course, at the points of bayonets.

"About the whole campaign one thing was especially noticeable. That was the friendliness of Americans and British. They fought together and counseled together. Their plans were always harmonious, and the feeling of friendship existed both among the officers and in the ranks. At the council of war held by the Generals of the allied forces Gen. Chaffee and the two British commanders always agreed. There was never any break between them, and it was a great satisfaction both to them and their men that the British and American divisions entered Peking so far ahead of the other forces."

THE TAKING OF TIEN-TSIN.

About the taking of Tien-Tsin, which he witnessed from beginning to end, Dr. Brown said:

"The bravery and dash of the Japanese troops was something extraordinary. When the south gate had to be attacked they decided to blow it open with gun cotton. Again and again a fuse, leading to the mass of explosive placed under the gate, was lighted. Time after time it went out, being either extinguished or cut in two by the shells of the Chinese. Finally a single Japanese soldier rushed up to the gun cotton and stuck a match to it. With a terrific crash it exploded, blowing both gate and the soldier into atoms.

"Then a second gate had to be cleared away. The Japs punctured this with several cannon balls, and then they began to crawl through the holes that the shots had made. Repulse followed upon repulse, but at last enough of them got through to open the gate and let in the main body of men. Immediately all of them rushed to the wall. On it the Japanese flag was hoisted, and then the troops sang their national anthem, standing amid heaps of Chinese dead.

"In that battle the Americans lost heavily, probably because they were exhausted to begin with. It was the Ninth Infantry that was fighting. The men had just landed from transports, and they were in no condition for the fight.

"It was after the city was taken that I was told to translate the Viceroy's documents. Besides those papers, we found many other evidences of that official's perfidy. In his palace was a cage designed for foreigners, and we found the copy of a proclamation that admonished all Chinamen to capture foreigners and turn them over to the tender mercies of the ruler. The cage was made to fit in a room. Bars of wood four inches square formed its sides. We did not learn whether or not it had ever had an inmate.

"There were also in the palace several bomb-proof cellars, some of them being out under the courtyard and others inside the house. They were 12 feet square and of superior construction, being boxed around with thick planks. A number of wooden shields, covered with bamboo, were discovered about the premises. These were probably designed for protection against small arms and swords, and I found that they were impenetrable by pistol balls. They had probably been made for the Boxers to use in their onslaughts against foreigners.

"All of these things had been left in the haste of retreat of the Viceroy, who escaped by means of a rear door that led down to the river. You will remember that his name was Yu Lu. He afterward killed himself, and we traced his body to Tung Chow, where it is likely that his followers buried it."

According to Dr. Brown, the chief powers in China are anxious to end the war. They have no hope of success, he says, and the only thing that is prolonging the trouble is the money that Prince Tuan and other minority leaders are supplying to the Boxers. When this money gives out or the offenders are punished by order of the allied nations, the missionary prophesies a speedy termination of all disturbance. He declares that the Boxers and those with them will not fight except so long as they are paid for doing so.

Dr. Brown has been stationed at Tien-Tsin for some years. His present appointment is that of Presiding Elder of the Tien-Tsin District of the Methodist Church. He is also Principal of the Intermediate School for Chinese Boys in that city. His residence and school buildings are being used now for hospitals and officers' quarters by the American troops.

He has written a book on the march to Peking, which will be published shortly. After resting for a few months, he intends to return to China and resume his work. He is now staying at the Continental Hotel and will probably sail for Europe to-morrow.

TRAMPS AVENGE THEMSELVES.

Undo the Work of Ambitious Section Foreman Just Before Annual Inspection.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 8.—John McDermott, a section foreman of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has had a striking illustration of the ability of tramps to make trouble for any one for whom they may have a dislike. McDermott is responsible for the section of the track from the east end of the Raritan River Bridge to the signal bridge, east of Stelton, a distance of about three miles. The annual inspection of the division occurs to-morrow. There are prizes offered for Supervisors and section foremen for the best-kept stretches of road, and McDermott's ambition has been to win one of these prizes each year, and for years he has done so.

During the past two weeks he put his section in the pink of condition, and he was confident he would take a prize, but he failed to take into consideration the tramps. The section includes the East New Brunswick freight yards, the worst tramps' nest on the division. McDermott has earned a reputation along the entire line for his zeal in "rooting out" the tramps. He has driven them off freights, and from their camps away from the railroad, and has earned their heartfelt hatred.

The tramps know all about section foremen's ambitions as to inspection day, and laid their plans for revenge. The word appears to have been passed along the line. A well organized gang must have set about undoing all of McDermott's work. They scratched the ballast from between the tracks, and strewed it about in the way a slouchy workman might have left it. They daubed the nicely painted posts with mud, and tore down the heaps of spare ballast, scattering it along the tracks for the length of the entire section. They even hacked and scratched the signal bridges and switch levers with stones and spikes, so that they looked as though paint had not touched them in months.

It will take all of McDermott's men at least three days to get things in their original condition, and even then the tramps, unless watched, may undo everything.

When McDermott saw the havoc that had been created by his enemies he went gunning for tramps, and took pot shots at several who went through on night trains, and peppered several of them with bird shot. He said to-day that he would hereafter give the tramps less peace than he used to, and will send to the chain gang every one he or his men can catch.

FATAL PANIC IN RUSSIA.

Four Men and Thirty-six Women Perish in a Monastery.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8.—Five thousand pilgrims assembled at the St. Nikander Monastery, in the Porkhoff District, for a religious festival. During the night one of the upper floors collapsed, and many of those sleeping there fell upon those below.

A panic was caused by a false alarm of fire, and four men and thirty-six women were crushed to death, many others being seriously injured.

BOERS OCCUPY WEPENER.

British Forces Attempting to Surround the Town.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 8.—The Boers now occupy Wepener, as well as Rouxville and Ficksburg, in Orange River Colony, and the British are attempting to surround them.

The Cape House of Assembly to-day passed to a second reading a bill to raise a loan of £500,000 to insure the immediate payment of half the losses sustained by private persons through the war.

"Skin-the-Goat" Rearrested.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—James Fitzharris, the Phoenix Park murderer, known as "Skin-the-Goat," was rearrested here last evening for failing to report himself under the terms of his prison release license. It is probable that he will only be temporarily detained.

SUPPLEMENTARY CREED WANTED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The Presbytery of Chicago decided to-day to recommend to the General Assembly the preparation of a supplementary creed. The report of the committee, making the recommendation, was adopted by a vote of 86 to 18 after a discussion lasting five hours.

Three attempts were made to amend the report of the committee. One by Dr. D. C. Marquis of the McCormick Seminary was in the form of a substitute recording the Presbytery as against any change. The Rev. William R. Notman offered an amendment favoring a new short evangelical creed, and the Rev. Joseph A. Vance urged a complete and full supplemental creed.

Both amendments and the substitute of Dr. Marquis were defeated by a substantial majority, the Presbytery showing at all times in the discussion that it was in favor of a new creed or at least a substantial change in the present one.

October Pork Drops to $16.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—October pork, which on Saturday closed at $17, to-day took a drop down to $16, with trading extremely light. Up to noon the trades reached only 1,500 barrels. When the market opened everybody expected $20 pork, but it failed to materialize, and the bears evidently had their way despite the alleged corner. The October product opened at $17 and quickly fell to the sixteen-dollar mark. November pork, which opened at $11.97, went down 20 cents, and January pork fell 5 cents, all the trading being of the lightest kind.

MINERS' CONVENTION AT SCRANTON FRIDAY

To Decide on Concessions Offered by Coal Operators.

END OF STRIKE THOUGHT NEAR

Belief that the Men Will Agree to the Terms, but Other Questions May Possibly Arise.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 8.—President Mitchell to-day issued a call for a convention of mine workers of the three districts comprising the anthracite fields, to meet in Scranton on Friday next. The text of the convention call is as follows:

Temporary Headquarters United Mine Workers,
Hazleton, Penn., Oct. 8.

To All Mine Workers and Mine Employes of the Anthracite Region:

Brothers: In view of the fact that the mine operators have posted notices offering an advance in wages formerly paid, and believing it to be our plain duty to commit your wishes as to our future action, we deem it advisable to ask you to select delegates to represent you in convention.

You are therefore notified that a convention will be held at Scranton, Penn., beginning Friday, Oct. 12, at 10 A. M.

The basis of representation will be one vote for each 100 persons on strike, or, if desired, one delegate may represent as many as 500 mine workers, but no delegate will be allowed to cast more than five votes.

Each delegate should have credentials, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting at which he is elected; and whenever possible credentials should bear the seal of the local union.

JOHN MITCHELL,
President United Mine Workers of America.
T. D. NICHOLLS,
President District No. 1.
THOMAS DUFFY,
President District No. 7.
JOHN FAHY,
President District No. 9.

N. B.—Delegates will be notified of the hall in which the convention will be held upon their arrival in Scranton.

After the call had been issued it was learned that the convention will be held in Music Hall.

The issuing of the call for the joint convention is regarded as a long step in the direction of bringing the great coal miners' strike to a close. Genuine satisfaction was expressed to-day by both miners and persons not directly connected with the coal industry that the contest is approaching an end. Business throughout the entire anthracite coal fields is now practically at a standstill, and it will take some time before normal conditions will again prevail.

It is believed that the convention will not be a long one, as the strikers will almost unanimously accept the advance in wages. There is, however, a possibility that by the introduction of a proposition to abolish the sliding scale and another to have the operators agree to a yearly wage contract the termination of the strike may be somewhat delayed.

None of the operators who could be seen here to-day would have anything to say in regard to the convention call. Most of them preferred to wait to see what action the convention will take.

President Mitchell refused to say anything as to what the convention would probably decide to do. Neither would he anticipate what business other than that relating to the advance in wages would be brought before the delegates.

Mr. Mitchell will call the convention to order and preside over its sessions. The Secretaries will be elected by the delegates, and it is almost certain that the convention will vote that all of its sessions shall be held in secret. In the meantime the labor leaders say their efforts to close up the mines still in operation will go on.

Some of the local unions in various parts of the coal field have selected their delegates to the convention, and many of them were in session to-night for that purpose.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 8.—Music Hall, a theatre adjoining the district headquarters and capable of seating 6,000 people, has been secured for Friday's convention of the United Mine Workers. The National headquarters will be at the St. Charles Hotel, a block and a half away.

President Mitchell and his staff will come here to-morrow night or early Wednesday morning, and the probability is that the headquarters will be maintained in this city until the strike is over.

QUIET DAY AT HAZLETON.

Collieries Working Were Strongly Guarded, but the Expected Demonstrations Did Not Take Place.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 8.—In anticipation of marching by the strikers this morning, every one of the dozen or more collieries in this district still in operation in a more or less crippled condition was virtually an armed camp during the night, but the expected did not happen, and the peace of the community remained undisturbed.

It was the uneasiest morning that Hazleton has experienced since the strike began three weeks ago to-day. In addition to the concentration of Sheriff's deputies in this city last night, every colliery in the region had extra forces of Coal and Iron police fully armed.

There was no marching of large bodies of men, but crowds of strikers gathered, as is their custom every week day morning, in the vicinity of the various collieries that remain in operation. The greatest crowd, which numbered about 300 men, assembled in the neighborhood of the Cranberry colliery of A. Pardee & Co., on the outskirts of this city. Quite a number of the workmen on their way to this mine were turned back, some through fear and others through persuasion.

The inclement weather probably had much to do with the pacific condition of affairs.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 8.—Gen. Gobin, in command of the troops here, said to-day that he had informed Sheriff Toole of Schuylkill County of his intention to withdraw the remainder of his troops by to-morrow if favorable weather prevails.

Edward J. Coyle, who died on Friday from the effects of a bullet wound received in the riot of Sept. 21, was buried to-day. The funeral was attended by all the local mine workers' unions and the three fire companies. Coyle was not a participant in the riot. He was struck by a stray bullet.

Demonstration at Shamokin To-day.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 8.—This place is being handsomely decorated in anticipation of President Mitchell's visit here to-morrow. From present indications fully 10,000 strikers from here and adjacent territory will parade. The men expect that Mitchell, in his speech, will intimate what course the strikers' delegates should in his opinion pursue at the forthcoming convention.

Clash Feared at Williamstown.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 8.—Two thousand miners participated in a parade at Williamstown to-night. About half this number came from Lykens, where the collieries are idle. About 300 men at Williamstown went on strike to-day, and more are expected to remain out to-morrow. The mine officials, however, assert that to-night's demonstration will have little effect, and that they will be able to keep their collieries in operation. Trouble is feared to-morrow, as the strikers seem determined to accomplish the closing of the Williamstown mines. Sheriff Reiff has a large number of deputies on the ground to prevent a collision between the strikers and non-union men.

ALABAMA MINE STRIKE OFF.

Miners' Executive Board Declares the Men Were Wrong.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 8.—The 1,000 miners in the employ of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, at Bloc ton, who quit work a week ago because the company refused to give them pay for removing top coal in order to admit the mules into the mine entries, will return to work in the morning.

The Executive Board of the miners of Alabama went to Blocton to-day and thoroughly investigated the situation, and examined the contract between the men and the company. They found that the men were wrong in their demands, and declared the strike off. The company was entirely sustained in its position.

ALL AT HOME IN NEW YORK.

Names of Old Streets, Disseminated by Commerce, Make the City Familiar to Visitors.

"There is one thing which makes a man feel at home in New York the first time he comes here, after he has knocked about a few weeks, no matter from what part of the United States he hails," said a merchant now in business in Mexico.

"It is the familiarity of the names of some of your old streets. They are known all over the country, and have been for a half century. And how do you suppose it came about? Fifty years ago nearly everything which was sold to any part of this country came from New York, and the boxes or bales in which such goods were shipped, and the articles contained therein, bore the name of the street where the articles were put up. There were boys in this country fifty years ago who learned the names of some of New York's streets in that way. And they became so familiar to the young generation of that time that we felt we knew New York long before some of us ever saw it, and some have never seen it yet. New York looked down from shelves in the stores of every town in the country.

"Of course everybody knew Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and the Bowery, but those were not the names we learned from the pickle jars, and cracker boxes, and packages of everything that was sold all over the land.

"The first time I ever came to New York, forty years ago, I wandered about some of the streets, the names of which greeted me like old acquaintances and made me feel quite at home. I knew Wall Street the minute I saw it, because everybody has heard of it. But the names I most readily recognized were Pearl, Prince, Duane, Worth, Beaver, Broome, Malden Lane, Murray, and others. I associated each the moment I saw the name with some article of merchandise. I had seen at home, or in the stores at home when I was a boy. I distinctly remember that some of the streets themselves looked familiar, for I used to map them out in my mind long before I had ever expected to see them.

"Beekman Street I seemed to know, by name at least, better than I knew the principal streets of my own town. I venture to say that if you should go into some far Western town and ask any boy of average intelligence where Beekman Street is, he would say without hesitation, 'In New York.'

"Fulton Street is also as well known as Broadway. Every man, woman, and child who never saw New York associates Fulton Street with a big smarket. And when I first came here I saw the market just as I had pictured it in my mind.

"I think we came to know of Chambers Street because A. T. Stewart's place was on the corner of Broadway and Chambers, and, you know, there was a time when A. T. Stewart's name was as familiar as Barnum's. I was a little disappointed, I remember, when I saw Chatham Square. I had heard of it so often that I had pictured it as a great, shaded space in which fountains were playing.

"We all had a pretty correct idea of the City Hall, for I think that and the Capitol at Washington have been pictured more frequently than any two buildings in the United States, and the City Hall pictures were made and printed and scattered broadcast long before the Capitol Building was finished.

"I remember how familiar the name of Walker Street appeared to me because in my boyhood a strolling minstrel company visited our town, and one of the Irish vocalists sang a song that caught the town. All I can remember of it is the first line,

"'Tim Finnegan lived in Walker Street.'

"When I first saw Walker Street, the old Irish song came back to me, and I actually caught myself humming the air.

"Broome is quite as familiar as New York itself, and it seems to me I have heard of it all my life, and Bleecker was impressed upon the minds of the youngsters in other parts of the country by Dutch comedians who used to ring in the name in their specialties.

"There is no other city in the country whose old streets are so widely known as the ones I have mentioned. I think this is one reason why every one feels at home in New York."

FELL DOWN THE AIRSHAFT.

Thomas Goodsill Killed After a Quarrel with His Family.

Thomas Goodsill of 311 East Forty-eighth Street was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling from the roof through an airshaft. The airshaft ends at the second floor. Underneath it is an apartment occupied by Leopold Uswald. Directly beneath the spot where the shaft ends stood a bed on which two children were sleeping.

Across the airshaft were what are known as stringers—light wooden beams. Mrs. Uswald was sitting up with one of the children, who was sick, when she heard the crash of these supports. She seized both her children and dragged them from the bed.

As she did so the room was shaken by the fall of the heavy body overhead. A large section of the ceiling fell on the bed, breaking in, and a man's legs protruded through a hole in the ceiling.

Policeman Hickey summoned an ambulance from Flower Hospital. Dr. Phillips said the man had been killed instantly.

The police reported that the man's daughters, who identified him, said he had come home late, after apparently having been drinking. He had some words with his family, and then he went to the roof. They suppose he tumbled into the shaft.

TRIAL OF ACCUSED POLICEMAN.

Spolasco, Charged with Extortion from Prisoners, Before President York.

William A. Spolasco, a policeman attached to the squad in the Criminal Court Building, who was recently charged with extortion and who is now in the Tombs on a charge of grand larceny, was yesterday placed on trial before Commissioner York at Police Headquarters. Spolasco is charged with having extorted money from Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald and Annie Parker, both of whom were prisoners in the Tombs.

Matron O'Brien of the Tombs was the first witness called. She told of Spolasco's visits to the Tombs to see Mrs. Fitzgerald, and said that he came on a pass from Warden Hagan. He wore citizen's clothes, she said.

Deputy Warden Flynn was then called, and said that he had passed Spolasco into the Tombs. He then testified that Judge Newburger sent a verbal message to him to bring Mrs. Fitzgerald to his chambers. This was done, and in the corridor of the building Spolasco appeared and spoke to Mrs. Fitzgerald for a moment. Then she told her story to Judge Newburger of the alleged extortion. Annie Parker was sent for afterward, and told a similar story. Flynn said he knew that Spolasco did not see Annie Parker on that day. Mrs. O'Brien was recalled, and said that, to her knowledge, the accused policeman had never called at the Tombs to see Annie Parker.

The case was then adjourned until one week from to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., owing to the illness of Mrs. Greenwald, who was jointly indicted with Spolasco on the extortion charges.

Yale Junior Promenade Committee.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—The Yale Junior Promenade Committee was to-night elected by the junior class of the academic department as follows: B. C. Rumsey, Chairman, Buffalo, N. Y.; William E. Day, Floor Manager, Indianapolis, Ind.; Henry S. Hooker, Washington, D. C.; Courtland D. Barnes, New York; Joseph R. Swan, Jr., Utica, N. Y.; Robert C. Norton, Cleveland, Ohio; Julian W. Burdick, Albany, N. Y.; Lawrence R. Beckwith, Toledo, Ohio, and Roderick Potter, Buffalo, N. Y.

Arrested While Bringing Girls Here.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The authorities at Hamburg arrested a Bohemian named Carl Melkar as he was about to sail for New York with three handsome Bohemian girls on the Hamburg-American steamer Patricia. Melkar, it appears, had promised to find situations for his companions in the United States, but he was unable to explain his intentions and methods to the satisfaction of the police.

The Shearman Will's Gold Clause.

The will of Thomas G. Shearman, which was filed for probate on Saturday, contains this clause: "The word 'dollars,' wherever the same has been used in this will, is to be construed as meaning dollars in gold coin of the United States of America of the standard of weight and fineness existing at the date of this will." The will is dated June 17, 1899.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The members of the New York modish world who are now, for the most part, in the suburbs, and, as a result of the continued warm weather, at Newport and Lenox, had a dull time yesterday, as the heavy showers which in some places were almost continuous throughout the day put an effectual quietus on all outdoor enjoyment. Despite the gloomy morning in town there were many familiar faces to be seen on the avenue, and especially at the smart restaurants at the luncheon hour. A number of families returned to town on Saturday and Sunday, and the feminine members of these households are now devoting themselves to shopping, and to putting their houses in order for the coming Winter.

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Mrs. Astor left Newport yesterday for this city and will open her town house to-day. She had intended going to Bay Shore to-day to visit her daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson, but changed her plans. Her further plan of going from Long Island to Rhinebeck has been upset by the outbreak of scarlet fever there, which necessitated the sending of her little grandson Vincent Astor to Newport to stay with the Willings.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs left Newport Sunday evening on Mr. Fish's private car, and arrived here early yesterday morning. Last night Mrs. Fish, with Mrs. Oelrichs, left for the Hot Springs of Virginia, also on Mr. Fish's car, and it is said that Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., formed one of their party. Mrs. Oelrichs will be absent only a few days. Mrs. Fish is to spend some time at Tuxedo this Autumn.

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Among those booked to sail on the Majestic from Liverpool for New York to-morrow are Mrs. Robert Goelet and her mother, Mrs. George Henry Warren; James Parmelee, M. L. Chauncey, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jones. The Fuerst Blumarch, due on Friday next, is said to be bringing, among others, Gen. Clinton Paine, Mrs. Paine, and the Misses Paine, Mrs. F. S. Peabody and family, Mrs. George Lord Day, Mrs. Hall McCormick, the Misses McCormick, and Robert McCormick of Chicago.

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On the Lucania, due next Saturday from Liverpool, there are coming Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Cauldwell, Mrs. Effingham Maynard the Misses Maynard, Mrs. Harold Peck and daughters, and Mrs. Eugene Thompson. The Deutschland, also due on Friday from Cherbourg, has on board, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Rotch, Clarence Eddy, Rutherford Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. F. H. Mason, Mrs. L. N. Cutting and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, Miss Yerkes, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, and the Misses Fell of Philadelphia.

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Theobald Chartran, the artist, and Mme. Chartran, Henri Gourd, G. G. Howland, James Gordon Bennett, Mrs. William M. Brown, the Misses Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Cromwell, George Pollock, Russell Sturgis, Dr. F. E. Beckwith, F. MacMonnies, the sculptor; Roland and Charles Knoedler, and E. Spencer Pratt are on La Lorraine from Havre, due on Saturday.

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The St. Paul, which left Cherbourg on Saturday afternoon, is bringing an unusual list of notable passengers. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Miss Ethel Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Wade Hampton, Mrs. C. L. Perkins, Mrs. C. A. Moore and family, Mrs. A. V. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Paine, Robert Treat Paine, Mr. and Mrs. MacGrane Coxe, Mrs. Lawrence Lee and Miss Lee, the Vicomte de Canta Cruz, and the Rev. J. MacNaughton and Mrs. MacNaughton.

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Among those who arrived on the Etruria on Sunday, and whose names have not already been published, were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. George Booker, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Breese, L. Sidney Carrere, Mrs. F. A. Conant, Charles N. Flagg, Mrs. Robert Hoe and Miss Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leggett and sons, Dr. H. D. Nicoll and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Palmer, Miss Mildred Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, and Percy Wisner.

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The wedding of George Emmons White, son of Rear Admiral White, United States Navy, and Mrs. Evelyn Toland, widow of Dr. Charles G. Toland of San Francisco, which was noted in this column as having occurred on Thursday last, Oct. 4, at Calvary Church, in this city, appears to have been rather a surprise to the friends and relatives of the couple. They had been engaged for some time. The Rev. Mr. Bostwick, who was a college mate at Princeton of the bridegroom, where the latter was graduated in the class of '93, performed the ceremony. Mrs. White's first husband, Dr. Toland, was killed by a fall from his horse in San Francisco, about three years ago.

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Baron F. Ortmans de Senechal, the young Frenchman who announced his coming marriage to Mrs. P. F. Baring so unconventionally by advertising it on Sunday last, has been in New York for nearly a year past. He has been a temporary member of the Calumet and other clubs, and has made many friends in this city. He is a handsome young man of engaging manners, widely traveled and well read.

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James L. Breese has advertised for sale four of his horses, his well-known chestnut mare Swannanoa, his bay and chestnut mares Francita and Molly, and his gray gelding Jerome, at his Southampton residence, The Orchard. This offer is significant, inasmuch as it evidences Mr. Breese's devotion to the automobile. He has been experimenting with a new and improved machine at Southampton during the past Summer. The many clubmen who are interested in automobiling are watching closely J. Dunbar Wright's trip from Newport to New York, via New London, Saybrook Harbor, and Long Island, in which he expects to lower the record made by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., from Newport to this city. Mr. Wright has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore at Newport during the past fortnight. He spent the Summer abroad, where he studied the latest French automobiles and made several trips with experts. Mr. Wright is the son of J. Howard Wright, and is one of the best amateur photographers in America. His exhibition of photographs taken and colored by himself in Japan, held last Winter at the Camera Club, was an event in local amateur photographic circles.

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Among those who have within the last few days closed their Southampton cottages are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Anthon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, Dr. L. A. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Kobbe, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conkling, Mr and Mrs. William M. Chase, and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Humphreys.

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William K. Vanderbilt was the guest of his sister, Mrs. William D. Sloane, at Lenox, for several days last week. Mrs. Sloane gave a dinner of twenty-six covers in his honor. J. Pierpont Morgan, Senator Depew, and other well-known men were also at Lenox last week, and were given dinners by George G. Haven, John E. Parsons, and others. Mrs. Frederick Neilson and her youngest daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, have arrived at Lenox for the season. A recent event at Lenox was the suspension from the Pittsfield Country Club for one month of two well-known Lenox golf players for playing on Sunday on the Pittsfield links. The Massachusetts laws forbid Sunday golf playing.

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The outlook for a brief Autumn season in London is promising. The Boer war, to all intents and purposes, is over; the difficulties in China are more vague and far away, while the fact that the general elections will be over by the middle of the month gives another reason for the expectation of a good season. Before the assembling of Parliament on Nov. 1 London should be full of well-known people, and the return of the troops from South Africa will cause endless rejoicings. It is only natural that there should be a reaction in favor of pleasure and frivolity, following the long period of anxiety and sorrow that English society has experienced.

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The recent wedding of Lord Granville and Miss Nina Baring, which took place at St. Thomas's, Port Square, London, on Sept. 27, was a very pretty and picturesque affair, notwithstanding bad weather. It brought a large society delegation to London from Newmarket and other country retreats. The bride, who is a tall and graceful brunette, is the only daughter of Walter Baring, a niece of Lord Cromer and of the late Lord Revelstoke. She is, consequently, a cousin of the present Lord Revelstoke and Cecil Baring of this city. Some time previous to the death of the late Lady Cromer she had been one of the family at the British Agency in Cairo, and after the death of her aunt she was called upon to act as "first lady in Egypt," for which her good taste and judgment and her grace and beauty admirably fitted her. Lord Granville, who is twenty-eight years of age, had for a long while been devoted to Miss Baring. He possesses all the qualities for which his family is distinguished, is extremely popular in England, and is mentioned as a future Ambassador. The bride was attended by four little cousins as bridesmaids, who, with their curly locks and quaint, short-waisted frocks, made a pretty sight. The presents were numerous and magnificent, and included a chest of silver plate from Lord Lansdowne, a large diamond and sapphire pin from the Duke and Duchess of Leeds, a silver box from the Duke of Grafton, a piece of plate from the Duke of Argyll, a pearl necklace and diamond cluster pendant and clasp from Mr. and Mrs. Walter Baring, a large silver inkstand from Lord Rosebery, a splendid diamond tiara from Lady Grosvenor, books from Sir William and Lady Harcourt, and many other valuable gifts.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8.—Mrs. E. J. Knowlton has closed Idle Hour and returned to New York.

Mrs. David King and Miss King have gone to New York for a few days.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster gave a dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bishop will conclude their Newport season Oct. 20 and return to New York. There is a rumor that Mr. Bishop will purchase a large estate here.

Col. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard will conclude their Newport season to-morrow and go to their country house, in East Greenwich, for the Fall. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, whose cottage has been occupied by Col. and Mrs. Goddard, will take possession this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Carroll will conclude their Newport season to-morrow and go to New York. Mrs. Carroll gave a luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Astor has gone to Long Island for a week's visit with her daughter, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, after which she will go to her house in New York for the Winter.

Edward de Rose has closed his Newport season.

Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson have closed their cottage and returned to New York.

Mr. Carl E. Bleuner, the portrait painter, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Shaw.

Mrs. G. Van C. Hamilton has sold her place, containing about 193,000 feet of land, with house, stable, and contents, to James C. Smith of New York, who will pass his Summers at The Moorings and Winters in Aiken.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill will close her Newport season Wednesday and return to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Rives have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Cramp and their family have closed their season and returned to Philadelphia.

Among other departures for New York to-day were Mrs. Edward King, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. Theodore M. Davis, and Mrs. Leroy King.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George R. Blanchard.

George R. Blanchard, at one time Vice President of the Erie Railroad and one of the most prominent railroad men in this country, died early yesterday morning at his home, 1 Washington Square North, in this city, after a protracted illness brought on by overwork during the early part of the Summer.

Mr. Blanchard was born at Rochester, N. Y., June 15, 1841. Since his seventeenth year he had been engaged in railroad service, working his way from the lowest rank to the highest. Mr. Blanchard's first railroad employment was as a cler

NEW AERIAL CAMPAIGNING

Mr. Croker's Plan to Aid Mr. Bryan Perfected.

Kites and Screens to Bear Aloft Pictures and Mottoes—The Searchlight's Aid Invoked.

Before the end of the week the aerial campaign planned by Richard Croker to aid the cause of Mr. Bryan in New York will be in full swing. New methods are being thought out, and features which will, it is believed, drive apathy away are being perfected.

The first part of the aerial plan was decided yesterday. Eight stations have been chosen where the campaign will be carried on. Here are the places where thousands of people will every day witness novel Democratic campaign advertising:

Madison Square, the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, Tompkins Square, Fifty-ninth Street and the Park Circle, Fourteenth Street and Union Square, Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.

At each of these stations large kites will be kept floating in the sky day and night. Streamers will be sent up bearing inscriptions, many of which are said to have been written by Mr. Croker. They include "Militarism and Imperialism Menace Liberty," and the Tammany slogan, "We Wish to Remain Free People."

The streamers will be 30 to 40 feet in length, and the large kites will keep the Bryan mottoes flying in the air at from 500 to 1,000 feet above the earth. At each of the campaign stations on the roofs of buildings will be located powerful searchlights. At night the searchlight rays will be flashed over the tops of buildings and against the walls of other buildings where a good background can be found on which to show pictures of Mr. Bryan and the campaign mottoes. Here is a list which will be used at the eight stations:

"We Want No Monarchies."
"Right Is Right. So's Bryan."
"We Want No Trusts."
"Roosevelt's Bake Riots."

A feature of Mr. Croker's aerial campaign, which is the invention of a Tammany Hall man, is to have large bombs exploded from the roofs of buildings near the eight stations. The powder in the bombs will cause heavy clouds of white smoke to rise. On this white smoke will be projected the pictures of Mr. Bryan and the campaign slogans.

Another feature of the plan which is now being developed is to have mosquito netting stretched on a bamboo frame measuring about thirty by thirty feet. The frame will be very light. Large kites will hoist this frame 1,000 feet in the air, and in blazing letters will appear the mottoes and Mr. Bryan's portrait.

An experiment was tried in this line from the roof of the Bartholdi Hotel last week. The screen, which was floating a couple of hundred feet above the Dewey Arch, was so small that only a part of the letters could be seen at once. The blaze of light so high in the sky attracted the attention of thousands of people.

It has been found that the pictures of Mr. Bryan can be seen on the clouds of steam which issue from the Metropolitan and other high buildings near Madison Square. A plan was perfected yesterday to have pictures of Mr. Bryan shown over nearly ever part of Manhattan Island on the night the Democratic candidate spends in New York.

A disagreeable part of Mr. Croker's aerial campaign took place yesterday. Milton Roblee, proprietor of the Bartholdi Hotel, from which the Bryan searchlight has been used, ordered the machine to be taken off the premises. Mr. Roblee is a Tammany man, but he objected to the procedure of the man in charge of the light in throwing its rays on Messrs. Platt and Odell on the Fifth Avenue Hotel balcony last week.

The men who made the contract with Mr. Croker to ply the searchlight for $500 a week from now until election stole a march on Proprietor Roblee on Saturday night. They got on the roof of the hotel. Mr. Roblee kept them off last evening by the use of bolts and bars. This act may cost Mr. Roblee $800, as he made a contract with the searchlight men for the use of the roof of his building for $500 during the campaign.

Mr. Croker was just as positive as Mr. Roblee last evening that the men who handled the searchlight to the disgust of Mr. Platt had erred. He said that his orders were that the light should be turned on no building which was used as a sleeping place. He also said that his orders were to avoid using the lights so that they would be objectionable to any person.

DR. GILLEN'S ELIGIBILITY.

Holds Clerkship and May Not Run to Succeed Mr. Coffey.

Willoughby Street's slate in the Fifth Senate District was upset yesterday when it was discovered that Dr. Andrew M. Gillen, who had been selected by the organization to succeed Senator Michael J. Coffey, was probably ineligible. It was found that Dr. Gillen was appointed to a temporary clerkship in the Department of Arrears a week ago, and had worked in the position about three days.

The State Constitution provides that no person who shall have been an officer of any municipality in the State within 100 days of election can be elected to a State office. While this seems to bar Dr. Gillen, it is claimed by his friends that he was not an officer but an employe of the city. It is believed, however, that the county leaders will not take any chances in the matter, and that Dr. Gillen will not be nominated.

James Shevlin said yesterday afternoon that the actual decision as to a substitute candidate had been reached, and that an investigation was being made as to Dr. Gillen's eligibility. The convention for the nomination of a candidate will be held to-night.

MR. HILL TO SPEAK IN THE WEST.

Will Address a Meeting at Chicago Oct. 13.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill of New York, it is unofficially announced at Democratic National Headquarters in this city, will take an active part in the Presidential campaign in the West.

At the request of the Cook County Democratic Committee, Mr. Hill has consented to make an address at a meeting to be held in Chicago Oct. 13. He will also be the principal speaker at the meeting of Oct. 19. Between those dates Mr. Hill will make several addresses at various towns in Indiana.

CLERKS NEED NOT CONTRIBUTE.

State Department Employes Warned Against Helping Campaign Funds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—By direction of Secretary Hay the employes of the Department of State have been notified through Chief Clerk Michael that they are under no obligations whatever, by reason of their being in the public service, to make any contributions or subscriptions for political or other purposes, or to render political service, and that they will not be molested or in any way discriminated against for failure so to subscribe, contribute, or serve.

The circular conveying this notice recites the provision of the Civil Service act bearing on the subject of political contributions, as well as a letter of warning on the same subject from President Procter of the Civil Service Commission.

W. Bourke Cockran's Condition.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 8.—W. Bourke Cockran of New York, who is in this city, is suffering with sub-acute laryngitis. His physician has ordered him to cancel his speechmaking engagements for Omaha to-morrow night as well as other immediate dates. Mr. Cockran strained his throat at Chicago a week ago. He declares that he will be able to resume his speechmaking within a few days.

NOMINATIONS IN RICHMOND.

Borough Republicans Demand Separation from the Greater City.

The Republican Assembly District and County Convention of Richmond Borough and County was held at Stapleton last night. Julius Schwars presided. David B. Van Name of the Third Ward was nominated for Assembly and John C. Marchant of the Fourth Ward, formerly Under Sheriff, was nominated for Sheriff.

A resolution was adopted advocating home rule and the immediate severance of Richmond's relations with the rest of the city and the obtaining of a charter for Richmond as a separate and independent city.

Nominated for Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.—First District, James H. Bryan, (Dem.)

Nominated for the Assembly.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.—L. P. Jones, (Pro.)
WYOMING COUNTY.—Alphonse J. George, (Dem.)

WHAT THE KAISER READS.

He Keeps Himself Up to Date by Careful Study of the World's Press.

From The London Mail's Berlin Correspondence.

The German Emperor does not really read newspapers or reviews, except on very rare and important occasions, when his interest is especially excited. He has no time.

Let us pick out a single day from the life of the monarch. A foreign diplomat, who happened to be in Kiel when he made his famous speech before the iron-clads left for China, reports in his diary the Emperor's doings on the very Sunday preceding the departure of the fleet.

He says: "His Majesty breakfasted on board the Hohenzollern at 7 o'clock; heard the report of his aide de camp, and read the dispatches and telegrams sent from Berlin; attended divine service, and at 12 o'clock went on board the flagship Kurfuerst Friedrich Wilhelm, where he made the speech that afterward resounded through Europe. Afterward dinner on the Hohenzollern. At 3:30 o'clock he was rowed to the Naval Academy, where he played lawn tennis with Fraulein von Adlersfeld and Fraulein von Haltzahn. Then he went to the Imperial Yacht Club house, where he changed his attire, and spent the evening in the dining room, conversing with his Admirals and Generals. Shortly after 10 o'clock he returned to the Hohenzollern."

This, with a few variations, is the usual mode in which the Emperor spends his days. He has no time to read the Cologne Gazette, to say nothing of other papers and reviews equally deserving of his attention. Yet in spite of these drawbacks he has a broad, and in some respects minute, knowledge of the more interesting and important articles appearing in the German and foreign papers, particularly in the English papers, especially your own journal. Here is a seeming paradox, but the explanation is simple.

THE EMPEROR'S PRESS BUREAU.

There is in Berlin a so-called "Literary Office" attached to the Prussian Ministry for the Interior, which for the last two years has been under the management of Herr Dr. von Falck, a Russian, or rather a Baltic German, from the Russian Province of Kurland, who was formerly chief editor of the Silesian Gazette at Breslau. His chief occupation is to read the newspapers and make extracts and cuttings from them, which are pasted into a book, the more important or interesting articles being underlined with red or blue pencil to catch the monarch's attention. This book is placed on the Emperor's desk. The cuttings contain articles or extracts from articles taken from the whole of the home and foreign press.

The Emperor watches the foreign press in Paris, London, and New York more closely than he does the German press. Every one acquainted with the German Court bears witness that he has a perfect knowledge of the standing and general attitude of foreign newspapers, particularly of those countries that interest him specially, for political or other reasons. They are certainly more familiar to him than are the great majority of the German papers. In this, as in many other respects, William II. resembles Frederick the Great, who thoroughly mastered the international literature of his time to the neglect of Prussian publications.

INFLUENCE OF HIS ENGLISH TEACHING.

Among the French papers, he gives the preference to the Figaro, and sometimes glances at extracts from the Journal des Débats and the Temps. In some of the royal castles you find a number of German papers, but as the selection of these papers depends on the notions of the Marshal or even the administrators, no conclusions can be drawn from an enumeration of them. The organs of the Tories, the Kreuzzeitung and Reichsbote, may always be seen there, and the Cologne Gazette generally finds an entrance, but the best managed German paper, the Frankfort Gazette, is nowhere, evidently owing to its democratic programme. The weekly sporting papers have made their appearance in the castles within the last two years.

All these papers the Emperor has no time to read, but there is one thing for which he always finds time and never neglects. He reads the English illustrated weeklies regularly, rarely missing the opportunity. It must not be forgotten that he spent much of his youth in England. He reminded an Englishman once of the days when he used to play as a boy in the dockyard at Portsmouth.

With the exception of these English weeklies, he is content to read Dr. von Falck's cuttings; these it is which give him his knowledge of everything important that is said about him in the foreign press, be it pleasant or unpleasant, polite or cynical. The caricatures published in London and Paris, the articles written about him and his policy—he sees and reads at any rate the essence of them. The criticisms his speeches encounter, the praises bestowed upon them—he knows them all. In this respect he is something like his grandfather William I., who made a careful collection of the most ridiculous caricatures of himself printed in France from 1866 onward.

THE ART OF CAREFUL SELECTION.

The system of obtaining information through the medium of such "cuttings" as are presented for his perusal by the Literary Office is certainly not a perfect one. A skillful selector can do much in the way of conveying wrong impressions. Dr. von Falck, the manager of the office, is a German from a Russian province. Germans from Russia have for some time past enjoyed the favor of Court influence. When Russia proceeded with her measures for the Russification of her German provinces, the German press, and even some highly placed officials, were as anti-Russian as they were anti-English in the early stages of the Boer war. They looked at every one coming from Russia as a martyr. They did their utmost to find places for them. Some of them got fine positions in the Academy of War. Dr. von Falck, as we have seen, secured the very responsible position of manager of the Literary Office. All these Russians are very ambitious. But the influence they have gained is not exercised on the side of progress.

They are, as a rule, too subservient, and are more fit for a country ruled autocratically than for a Constitutional monarchy. They are, besides, exceedingly anti-English, and most of the venomous articles of the German press directed against England proceed from the pens of these Russians. This is a fact of some importance in its bearings on the selections made by the manager of the Literary Office. The Emperor's system of obtaining information by means of such cuttings cannot be called a perfect one.

AND HOW IT MAY FAIL.

There is one consideration, however, which must weigh powerfully with the manager of the Literary Office and induce him to make his cuttings as complete and impartial as possible. His Majesty is fond of entering into conversation with men who interest him, when any mistake in the direction imparted to his opinions could at once be discovered. In addition to this he holds frequent and intimate intercourse by letter with the numerous members and relations of the great family of princes in all countries. This correspondence, giving him, as it must, a well-balanced and just estimate of foreign opinion, may be relied upon to counteract any deficiencies in the selections submitted for his perusal.

The above account does not exhaust the papers and reviews read by the Emperor occasionally. Being a man who takes a deep interest in literature and art, he naturally sometimes goes to sources where he can obtain more information than a daily paper affords.

Football Player Disfigured.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 8.—It is believed that Frank Yocum of this city, who was injured in a football game at West Point Saturday while playing right tackle for Pennsylvania State College, will be disfigured for life. His cheek bone was crushed and he was otherwise bruised.

MR. DEPEW ON PROSPERITY

Speaks in Chicago on Mr. Bryan's "Intoxication" Contention.

Compares the Democratic Candidate to a Doctor Who Wants to Cure a Man in Good Health.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew addressed a large audience of Republicans to-night, his speech being delivered under the auspices of the Marquette Club.

The club had erected a large tent at North Clark Street and North Avenue, capable of seating 4,000 people, and it was completely filled when Senator Depew began his speech.

The Senator's speech was received with great applause. He made a hit with his audience by declaring that Mr. Bryan did not deny the abundant prosperity of the country—he claimed it was intoxicated with prosperity, and that if he is elected he would do away with the intoxicant. Senator Depew spoke in part as follows:

"While in attendance last week at a joyous wedding of a young relative, the thought occurred to me of the happy results to the entire American family of the nuptials between sound money and prosperity four years ago. The paramount question to-day with us is, Shall that couple be divorced? There has been no quarrel between the principals; there has been no disagreement; there are no reasons for separation. The dissolution, if it comes at all, must be by arbitrary act of the beneficiaries of the union.

"The present campaign emphasizes the difference in practical life between a prophet whose predictions must stand the test of time and experience, and the pledge of a party whose promises are based upon principles which have worked out in the past the results which are guarantees for the future. In other words, theory and experience are again, as in 1896, in hostile array.

"Having proved himself such a colossal failure as a prophet in 1896, we can hardly believe in 1900 that Col. Bryan has now the real mantle of Elijah. The difficulty with the terrors which he depicts from Republican principles and policies is that they have all been tested, both under Republican and Democratic Administrations. Protection of American industries has given America to Americans and sent forth our products to the conquest of the markets of the world. The gold standard of value has divorced us from Mexico and China, has placed us in commercial relations with and upon the same commercial basis as the great industrial nations of Christendom. It has given stability to our credit; it has made the American dollar recognized upon an equal value with the English sovereign or the French louis everywhere around the globe; it has given steadiness to our business, unexampled credit to our Government, and is rapidly making us the creditor among nations.

"Mr. Bryan does not deny the wonderful prosperity of our country and of our people; he does not promise any better returns to the farmer or the manufacturer or the merchant; he does not promise the exploitation of new enterprises and the conditions which make money active and capital useful by new additions to the productive powers of the country, and therefore a larger employment and a greater distribution of money. The country is to be no better than it is to-day or was yesterday by his election, even upon his own showing, upon his own prophecy, and upon his own promise.

"His position, measured by plain standards of business, is simply this: 'The country is drunk with prosperity; it is an inebriation which is unhealthy and cannot last; if you elect me I will check the pace, curtail this unhealthy expansion; my methods and my remedies will arrest the disease and eradicate it before it has destroyed the body politic.' In other words, through the process of a milder catastrophe he will prevent the greater one which he thinks otherwise inevitable. He is the veritable successor of the doctor in the well-known and venerable story who threw his patient into fits because he was death on fits.

"But, dear Dr. Bryan, except a little surface irritation here and there from too good living, there is nothing the matter with the American patient. He is in magnificent health, his vitality was never so vigorous, his brain never so active, his purposes never so clear and his future never so promising before. It will be many years before he leaves the healthy diet upon which he is now feeding for your patent medicines."

In speaking of the trust issue Senator Depew said:

"The only party which has ever attempted to meet the trust issue is the Republican Party. It enacted the Sherman anti-trust law, which is the only effective law upon the books upon that subject. It passed the Constitutional amendment in the last House of Representatives with every Democratic vote except seven against it. I look in vain through the speeches of Mr. Bryan or any of the Democratic orators for a definition of a trust or how to control it."

THE OUTLOOK IN KENTUCKY.

Registration Figures Furnish Unpleasant Surprises for the Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8.—Up to a week ago there was a general belief that Bryan might carry this State, although there was little hope that Beckham, for Governor, would defeat Yerkes. The registration in cities and towns last week has, however, brought consternation into the Democratic camp.

The City of Louisville is an instance of how things seem to be going. In 1899 the Democratic registration was 21,890, the Republican 13,384, and the independent 6,104—a majority over all for the Democrats of 2,202 and a plurality of 7,306. When the voting time came the Democratic ticket received only 13,415, a loss of 8,000 on the registration, while the Republican ticket received 16,554, a gain of 3,200 over the registration. This year the registration is unmistakably Republican. The Democratic names registered number 21,573, a falling off of 117 compared with 1899, while the Republican vote amounts to 17,028, a gain of 3,644. The independent vote (this means suffragists who declined to state their party affiliation) amounted to 7,421, a gain of 1,317 over 1899. It is usually safe to figure that 90 per cent. of this independent vote will go Republican. Add the usual percentage of those registered as Democrats who will vote the other way, and the figures show that Louisville will go Republican by from 7,000 to 10,000.

Bowling Green is another place where the figures furnish a big surprise for the Democrats. Last year the registration showed 800 Democratic majority over all. This year the Democrats have a scant 200 majority over the Republicans, while there are 600 independent votes registered, 90 per cent. of them being Democrats who are opposed to Beckham.

In Lexington the same state of affairs exists. In 1899 the Democratic registration showed 1,200 majority. This year it is down to about 300.

Leslie Combs, the Republican Committee Chairman, says McKinley will carry the State by 10,000, Yerkes by 20,000, and that five Republican Congressmen will be elected—in the Third, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts. There are eleven districts in the State. Mr. Combs's figures are based on a poll of the State just completed. The Democrats have made no attempt to secure a systematic poll.

MR. WHITE AT CORNELL.

Ambassador to Germany Talks to the Students Upon Political Issues.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Ambassador Andrew D. White, First President of Cornell University, delivered an address to the students at noon to-day. President Schurman introduced the speaker, who was given a most hearty welcome. Mr. White spoke briefly on the past and present of the university, and highly eulogized Ezra Cornell, with whom he had worked during the infancy of the institution.

In the course of his remarks he touched upon the political issues now before the people. He said that imperialism never came from the legitimate extension of territorial lines. No republic had ever fallen as a result of the policy which the United States now pursues. The same policy has not injured France. Imperialism which we have most to fear, said Mr. White, is that of demagogism and the arraignment of class against class, and section against section.

He drew a distinction between plutocracy, such as existed in the Florentine Republic, and the rich in this country to-day. He said we have no plutocracy, for a number of fortunes which have accumulated have been gradually dispersed, and in many cases contributed to benevolent purposes. So far as trusts are concerned, this disease is not peculiar to this country alone. It is to be found in all parts of the commercial world, and most careful diagnosis is necessary to determine upon a proper remedy. The speaker censured those who proposed remedies for such evils without first searching for causes.

Ambassador White will leave Ithaca to-morrow for New York, whence he will set sail for his post abroad.

MR. WOODRUFF CONFIDENT.

Signs of Republican Success, He Says, Are Apparent in the State.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff appeared unexpectedly at Brooklyn Republican Headquarters yesterday morning, having come in from Owego on Sunday afternoon to spend a day with his family and confer with some of the local leaders. Early yesterday Mr. Woodruff left town again for Delhi, where he was scheduled to speak last night. Speaking of his up-State campaigning, Mr. Woodruff said:

"I have traveled in the State for three weeks, speaking every afternoon and evening, many of the meetings being held out of doors. All of them have been very largely attended by Republicans and sound-money Democrats from all parts of the counties in which I spoke. The audiences have shown deep interest in the issues of the campaign, and everywhere I have seen signs of Republican success.

"I learned a few days ago that I had been scheduled to speak every day until Nov. 3. I protested that I needed all the time I could spare for Brooklyn. I will be in Brooklyn from next Saturday morning until the following Tuesday afternoon. I shall attend the Invincible Club's reception on Saturday night, and on Monday I shall talk to the election district workers at the Athenaeum. On Nov. 3 Col. Baxter and myself will speak at the Academy of Music."

Mr. Woodruff was obliged to refuse the requests of the National Committee, that he speak in Chicago and other places in the West. He will speak, however, at New Haven, Conn., on Nov. 1. This will be the only speech he will make outside the State during the campaign.

DEMOCRATS POLL THE STATE.

Results Declared to be Unsatisfactory—Republican Gains Shown.

The Democrats of this State have made a poll of the several counties. The result is said to be anything but satisfactory to them. Remarkable Republican gains are shown almost everywhere. One member of the State Committee when told by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter in circulation simply remarked:

"I guess there is some truth in them, but don't quote me."

Another member said:

"When I saw the figures I almost had an attack of heart disease."

St. Lawrence County alone shows a Republican gain of 1,500 over 1896, it is declared.

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

Justices Patterson and Blanchard the Probable Republican Nominees.

The Republican County Convention to nominate candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court will be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum on East Thirty-fourth Street on Thursday night. The opinion prevails that the nominees will be Justices Edward Patterson and James A. Blanchard.

A committee of the Bar Association of the County of New York waited on President Greene of the County Committee yesterday and expressed their views. Ex-Justice W. N. Cohen headed the delegation. None of the parties to the conference would speak of the matters discussed.

The understanding is that while Richard Croker wanted to "turn down" Justice Patterson in favor of Corporation Counsel John Whalen, the pressure brought to bear was such that the Tammany chief has consented to the renomination of Justice Patterson.

SAYS WIFE WAS EXTRAVAGANT.

Policeman Smith Objects to $60 Ball Gowns.

Frederick S. Smith, a policeman attached to the Tenderloin, put in a rather novel defense yesterday in the Supreme Court to his wife's action for a separation.

"Wanton extravagance" is the chief answer made by the policeman. The wife, through her counsel, applied to Justice Lawrence for alimony pending the trial of the action, in which she alleged both cruelty and desertion.

Counsel for Smith said that it was only about two years ago that the couple were married. In April, 1899, Smith received his first surprise in the shape of a bill for "one ball gown, $60." Other bills for gowns came in in rapid succession. Smith objected to the payment of these bills, and at the same time he declared that he could not pay the installments on the furniture in their apartments at 80 West Ninety-first Street. The wife went home to her parents to live last Fall, and then started her action for a separation.

Smith declares that he is now ready to live with his wife, and that he never deserted her. His only objection is to her incurring such bills for dresses.

He pointed out to the Court that in his position as a policeman he was compelled to pay all bills out of his salary, and if he did not pay these bills he would lose his position. All he asked was that his wife limit her expenditures.

STRIKE AT TIFFANY PLANT.

The Union Opposes the Firm's Apprenticeship System.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 8.—Fifty printers and engravers employed by Tiffany & Co., at Forest Hill, are on strike. There is no question of wages at issue, it is said, the fight being for the recognition of the workers' union and the abolition of the present apprentice system in use by the company.

The strikers, who have been out for a week, were all employed in the stationery department. The men admit that their wages are satisfactory, but claim that it is only a question of time when the firm will have enough boys to do the work at prices lower than are now paid to the men. The union rules, they say, require apprentices to serve four years, while the company requires only three years.

The strikers have been notified that C. L. Tiffany, the senior member of the firm, has issued an order that they might consider themselves discharged unless they report for work this morning, but none of them appeared at the factory.

The Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' Union and the Brotherhood of Plate Printers are in charge of the strike.

WOMAN PALMIST SHOT DEAD.

Mlle. Alberta Killed at Columbia, Penn., by Male Companion.

COLUMBIA, Penn., Oct. 8.—William Mott of Norfolk, Va., this evening shot and killed Mlle. Alberta, a palmist, with whom he was traveling about the country, and dangerously wounded Mrs. Elisabeth Steinbauer, with whom the couple boarded here.

Mlle. Alberta, whose real name was Anna Furlong, was thirty-seven years old. Mott is twenty-nine. Her home was in Chicago. Mott says she has a husband, a hotel man, and son, named Brennan, living at Bayonne, N. J. Mott met her a year ago at Dover, Del. They have been traveling from place to place, and for the last couple of months have had palmistry offices in Lancaster and Columbia.

Lately Mott had become very jealous of the woman, and this evening, after drinking all day, went to their room and had an altercation with her. Mrs. Steinbauer attempted to pacify them, whereupon Mott began to fire from a 32-calibre revolver. Mrs. Steinbauer fell to the floor with a bullet in her stomach and another in her head, and Mlle. Alberta was shot three times in the head and breast. She died instantly. Mrs. Steinbauer was taken to a hospital. Mott surrendered, and talked coolly of the murder, regretting that he had shot Mrs. Steinhauer, whom he said he liked, and saying that he had become tired of Mlle. Alberta's fickleness and could stand it no longer.

M. C. Fosnes May Have Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—Martin C. Fosnes, Acting Director General of Posts, was removed to-day to Las Animas Hospital, suffering, it is believed, from yellow fever.

TO HELP GALVESTON JEWS.

Representatives of B'nai B'rith Start from New Orleans with $10,000 for Victims of Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Rabbi Leucht and S. Weis, a banker, both of New Orleans, left here to-night for Galveston, carrying $10,000 for the relief of 100 Jewish families there, made destitute by the September storm. This money is the first installment of the fund being raised by the B'nai B'rith of the United States under an appeal recently sent out by Chairman Leo Levy of New York.

Mr. Weis is treasurer of the fund, and Rabbi Leucht has been selected by Mr. Levy as special distributer. The object to be attained is not only the relieving of distress among the Jews of Galveston, but also to provide homes for them and to reestablish them in business. The fund is expected to attain large proportions in the near future. An additional $10,000 is looked for before the end of this week.

GALVESTON RELIEF FUND.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the Galveston sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:

Mary A. Dartt	$5.00
Anna Osborn Circle of King's Daughters, Pittsfield, Me.	3.00
H. Magahay	14.00
E. B. White & Son	5.00
C. B. Webster, (through R. H. Macy & Co.	500.00
Summerfield M. E. Church	23.04
St. Frances A. M. E. Zion Church	4.00
Bremen committee (through Oelrichs & Co., New York)	1,047.46
Total	$1,601.50
Previously acknowledged	106,890.61
Grand total	$108,492.11

The following subscriptions were received yesterday by the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association:

George B. Cramer & Brother	$10.00
"R. J." through Fifth Avenue Bank	10.00
John Cocks, Brooklyn, through Tribune Association	15.00
Total	$35.00
Previously acknowledged	104,529.82
Grand total	$104,564.82

A check for $50 has been received at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES from the Astoria Silk Works in aid of the Galveston sufferers and has been turned over to the Mayor.

ANARCHISTS IN PATERSON.

Their Reputed Leader Says There Are Several Groups, but They Are Divided on the Policy of Killing.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 8.—The investigation into the plot alleged to have been hatched in this city that resulted in the assassination of King Humbert of Italy by Gaetano Bresci, was resumed this morning in the District Court by Supreme Court Commissioner Trimble, assisted by the Italian Vice Consul at New York. Among the witnesses examined was B. Mazotti, who is regarded by his fellow-countrymen as the local leader of the Anarchist group in this city.

Mr. Mazotti, when seen after the hearing, did not hesitate to give the substance of his testimony. "I told the Commissioner," he said, "that there were several Anarchist organizations in Paterson, but they were divided on the question of killing the heads of Governments, but as a rule, they do not question the killing of Kings as a matter of policy.

"The purpose of our organization is the abolition of all Government restriction, and the substitution of individual liberty. When it comes to a matter of killing a ruler, we are divided; some approve of it and some of us do not, because it is likely to throw discredit on us and our work. If an Anarchist kills a King, he does so of his own volition, and this I believe was done in the case of Bresci killing Humbert. I knew Bresci very well, but I know of no plot being hatched here by him or any one else to kill Humbert."

Pedro Esteve, editor of La Questione Sociale, and P. Aimone, editor of Italiano Progresso, also gave testimony before the Commissioner.

WANTS GUARDIAN FOR DAUGHTER

Boarder Alleged to Have Obtained Undue Influence Over Widow.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 8.—Mrs. Theodosia Carman, mother of Mrs. Belle Hutchinson, has filed affidavits with the Chancery Court at Trenton declaring that James A. Nichols of this city has exerted undue and baneful influence over her daughter, and she asks the court to appoint a guardian and conservator for the person and estate of her daughter.

Mrs. Hutchinson is the widow of a New York broker. The couple came to this city about six years ago. About the same time James A. Nichols came here as manager of a piano warerooom, and boarded at the Hutchinson home. After the death of Mr. Hutchinson, three years ago, Nichols is alleged to have taken entire charge of the widow's property.

Mrs. Carman, in her affidavit, says her daughter is not responsible, and has tried to burn her house and has assaulted a nurse employed to attend her.

COURT-MARTIALED FOR HAZING.

Six Cadets to be Tried To-day at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 8.—A general court-martial will convene to-morrow at the Naval Academy to try six naval cadets now under arrest and such others as may be further implicated for hazing cadets. The penalty, under act of Congress, if convicted, is dismissal from the service.

The accused cadets are Merlyn G. Cook of Kansas, first class man; William J. Giles of New York, third class man; John S. Abbott of Wisconsin, third class man; George S. Radford of Michigan, third class man, and William P. Reid of Arizona, third class man.

The accused had a fourth class man, Cadet Dortch, in a room, where he was made to stand on his head. Ensign Bookwalter, in making an inspection, caught the parties implicated in the running act. The members of the court-martial are Commander J. A. Norris, Lieut. Commander T. B. Howard, Lieut. J. P. Parker, and Lieut. E. H. Campbell.

YOUTSEY'S TRIAL BEGUN.

Charged with Being a Principal in the Killing of Goebel.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 8.—A jury was completed to-day to try Henry E. Youtsey on the charge of being a principal in the shooting of Gov. Goebel. The talesmen were sworn, and Commonwealth's Attorney Bradley proceeded with the opening statement.

The defense moved to discharge the jury on the ground that the jurymen are all Democrats. Judge Cantrill overruled the motion, declaring that the defendant is indicted for murder, and not for any political offense. Another motion was then made by the defense, asking that the Commonwealth elect whether it will try Youtsey for actually firing the shot or for aiding and abetting the man who did fire the shot. To this the attorneys for the State replied that they simply wished to try Youtsey under the indictment and let the jury say whether he fired the shot.

A demurrer was then filed by the defense on the ground that the indictment named no one as having fired the shot, and that it did not sufficiently describe the offense charged against Youtsey.

At the afternoon session Judge Cantrill overruled the demurrer to the indictment, to which the defendant objected, and the prosecution began the examination of its witnesses.

WELLESLEY'S NEW OBSERVATORY

Distinguished Astronomers Witness the Dedication of the Building.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 8.—The excellently equipped Whitin Observatory, the gift of Mrs. John C. Whitin of Whitinsville to Wellesley College, was dedicated this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of three hundred guests. The chapel procession was headed by Mrs. Whitin, the donor, and President Hazard.

After an organ prelude Prof. E. C. Pickering of Harvard University spoke upon "The New Asteroid Planet Rose." Then Prof. Whiting of Wellesley read letters from three women who are prominent in astronomy abroad—Lady Huggins of London, Miss Dorothea Klumke of the Paris Observatory, and Miss Agnes Clarke of London. Prof. David C. Todd, Director of the Amherst College Observatory, spoke upon "Laboratory Work in Astronomy."

The audience then gathered on the terrace, where Mrs. Whitin presented the key of the building to President Hazard, after which the Glee Club sang, the visiting astronomers signed the new register of the observatory and then partook of refreshments.

The building is rectangular in shape, with the central portion twenty-three feet in diameter, and two wings, and is equipped with a twelve-inch glass.

BOWLERS MAKE GOOD SCORES.

Oriental and Metropolitan Teams Meet in an Exciting Match.

Some remarkably high scores were made in the matches of the Metropolitan and Oriental teams in the National tournament at Starr's alley last night. In the second game Stumpfel of the Orientals bowled the high score of 273, making nine strikes and one spare. In the third game Leuly of the Metropolitan team made 246 by seven strikes and three spares, winning the game for his side. The score in this match, 987, is the highest yet rolled in the tournament.

The Orientals won two of the matches and lost one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Keller, 134; Ebling, 195; Fisher, 185; Leuly, 157; Boorheim, 167. Total, 838.

Oriental Bowling Club—Mitchell, 177; Gilhaus, 214; Meier, 157; Stumpfel, 170; Stein, 175. Total, 893.

SECOND GAME.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Keller, 148, Ebling, 170; Fisher, 156; Leuly, 185; Boorheim, 208. Total, 867.

Oriental Bowling Club—Mitchell, 148; Gilhaus, 156; Meier, 176; Stumpfel, 273; Stein, 182. Total, 945.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Keller, 218, Ebling, 188; Fisher, 168; Leuly, 246; Boorheim, 217. Total, 987.

Oriental Bowling Club—Mitchell, 223; Gilhaus, 190; Meier, 204; Stumpfel, 189; Stein, 179. Total, 978.

Bowlers Try for Prizes.

De Forest Council won two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night, defeating Fort Greene and Long Island Councils. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Long Island Council—Rhodes, 124; Thom, 189; Eagelhoff, 175; Judge, 193; Brooks, 134. Total, 765.

De Forest Council—Arps, 125; Walters, 189; Meyer, 158; Schwartze, 171; Maas, 205. Total, 868.

SECOND GAME.

Long Island Council—Rhodes, 122; Thom, 156; Eagelhoff, 146; Brooks, 165; Judge, 151. Total, 740.

Fort Greene Council—Snow, 142; Wallace, 132; Diehl, 131; Spencer, 166; Ruff, 151. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.

De Forest Council—Arps, 174; Walters, 141; Meyer, 148; Schwartze, 190; Maas, 128. Total, 781.

Fort Greene—Snow, 137; Wallace, 169; Diehl, 138; Spencer, 165; Ruff, 130. Total, 737.

The Belvidere bowlers made the best showing in the opening games of the Harlem tournament, which began on Thum & Kahlsdorf's alleys last night.

FIRST GAME.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Hotaling, 167; Pearse, 158; Hunken, 171; Lockwood, 167; Heiles, 196. Total, 859.

Harlem Wheelmen—Shaw, 168; Fuller, 151; Daley, 124; Du Barry, 205; Dumahant, 158. Total, 806.

SECOND GAME.

Harlem Wheelmen—Shaw, 147; Fuller, 165; Haigh, 170; Du Barry, 142; Dumahant, 122. Total, 746.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voigh, 143; Bayer, 149; Soffel, 150; Robilvek, 96; Eckstein, 149. Total, 687.

THIRD GAME.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voigh, 199; Bayer, 123; Soffel, 157; Eckstein, 158; Schneider, 154. Total, 791.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Hotaling, 108; Pearse, 183; Hunken, 168; Lockwood, 183; Heiles, 170. Total, 810.

National Billiard Championships.

The Billiard Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union announces that the two annual tourneys for the National billiard championships of America will be held in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York City, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

The Class B tourney will begin on or about Dec. 3, 1900. The games will be of 300 points each at 14-inch balk-line (anchor allowed.) The committee reserves the right to accept or reject any entry, to arrange the details and schedule of games, and to be the final arbiters of all questions of any kind that may arise during or prior to the tourney.

Entry blanks may be obtained by making a personal application to the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union Billiard Committee, 249 Madison Avenue, New York City. The winner of Class B tourney is arbitrarily graduated into Class A, as is also any contestant who makes a grand average of 7%.

Class A at present comprises the following amateur players: Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., highest single, 14.28; Wayman C. McCreery of St. Louis, Mo., 14.81; Charles Threshie of Boston, Mass., 12.90; Martin Muller of Cleveland, Ohio, 10.25; J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis, Mo., 8.51; Dr. L. L. Mial of New York City, 7.46; C. F. Conklin of Chicago, Ill., 6.15.

The Class A tourney will begin on or about Feb. 4, 1900. The games will be of 400 points each at 14-inch balk-line (anchor barred

POTENTE WON AWAY OFF

Led Home by Three Lengths in a Rainstorm at Morris Park.

JOCKEY FOR W. K. VANDERBILT

Compensation Squeezed In First by a Head in the Mile Selling—All Races on Circular Tracks.

A novel feature of the racing at Morris Park yesterday was that the entire programme was run over the circular tracks, the Eclipse course for the first day in the history of Morris Park falling into disuse. The change was welcomed by the spectators, regardless of what the horse owners thought of it. The attendance was something above the average, in spite of the gloomy and threatening weather, and as well-backed horses won in most of the races the speculating racegoers were well rewarded. The gloom became darkness just after the fourth race, and a brisk shower fell while the horses were at the post for the fifth event, the rain after that becoming a drizzle, until the horses went to the post for the last race. Then a downpour began, and continued, with the result that the crowd was drenched even in the short time required to reach the cars for the homeward journey.

It was announced that Jockey McJoynt had signed a contract to ride for W. K. Vanderbilt. Under the terms of the agreement McJoynt will go abroad to become jockey for the millionaire's stable, and will ride in both France and England. McJoynt was one of the more noted of the Western riders when he was engaged for the season of 1900 by R. W. Walden & Sons, but he was seriously injured in an accident at the Aqueduct track in the Spring, and only recently resumed riding. Mr. Vanderbilt, who purchased a number of choice mares from Pierre Lorillard several years ago, to found a breeding establishment in France, now has a large stable of horses in training, and has them engaged in both England and France. From the number of entries he has made, it seems that he intends to race on a large scale, and McJoynt will have plenty of riding to do. Mr. Vanderbilt's object in breeding race horses in France is to make his racers eligible to run far the more important French races, the rules of the French Jockey Club confining all but a few of the great stakes to horses bred in France. The terms of McJoynt's contract call for a liberal salary. Jockey Talley, who rode in the East early in the season, has been signed by J. F. Schorr to replace T. Burns, who next season will ride for W. C. Whitney.

The closing race, run in the driving rain, was really the feature of the afternoon's sport. It was the Over the Hill Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, and though it had only four starters, each of the four was backed, Intrusive, the top weight, going to the post favorite at 8 to 5, while only 6 to 1 was laid against the outsider, Charentus. The view of the race was obscured by the storm, the crowd being able to make out only that Potente led away, with Charentus second, before the horses disappeared in the mist. When they came into sight again half way through the stretch, Potente was still in front, galloping three lengths clear of Charentus, second, and so they finished, Potente winning easily, away off before Charentus, second, who beat the third horse, Intrusive, by three lengths, First Whip trailing in last.

Only three of the six named for the first race, the Monday Handicap, at seven furlongs for all ages, were left in, Hardly starting favorite at 6 to 5. The flag fell with Beau Ormonde off in front, and Moor second, and the horses, settling down to running at once, held the same order all the way, Beau Ormonde winning easily by two lengths, with Moor second, six lengths in front of Hardly. For the second race, the Olympian Stakes, for maidens two years old, at five and a half furlongs, nine ran, with Basuto the favorite and Spry the second choice. Orienta, quickest to move, led away from the post and opened up a gap of two lengths in the first half furlong, while Advocator raced at the head of the others, bunched behind. Orienta held her place in front to half way through the stretch, where Basuto moved up to her, followed by Advocator. In the last furlong Basuto showed in front, and Orienta began to stop. Basuto eased up a bit at the end, and won cleverly by three parts of a length, while Orienta lasted just long enough to beat Advocator a length for second money.

The Ballyhoo Bey Handicap, six and a half furlongs for two-year-olds, brought out a field of five, with Gold Heels, Colchester, and The Rhymer the best backed. To Gold Heels's lead at the start, Choice, off in the rear, shot to the front at once, and took the rail, two lengths before Gold Heels and The Rhymer, lapped behind, these positions being preserved around the turn and into the stretch. Then Gold Heels moved forward, and half way through the straight caught the pacemaker. As Choice began to fall back when headed, Colchester made his run, but could not catch Gold Heels, who with a little urging won by a length, Colchester second, and Choice two lengths further back, third. Ten horses answered the call to the post for the fourth race, at one mile. Compensation the favorite at a short price, with Bettie Gray and Wait Not about equal second choices. The start was made with Bettie Gray off in front, but in the first half dozen strides Lady of the Vale rushed out of the crowd and took command, leading by two lengths through the backstretch and around the turn into the straight, with Compensation then second and Bettie Gray and Wait Not close up. On the straight for the run home Lady of the Vale stopped and Compensation showed in front, with Bettie Gray, Wait Not, and Belgrade, who had closed from the rear, in hot pursuit. Compensation swerved badly under the whip in the last quarter, but held on in front, and, driving hard, won by a head from Belgrade, who beat Wait Not a similar distance. The winner's swerving crowded Bettie Gray back and caused her to drop out of the contest.

The Amazon was a warm favorite for the fifth race, a mile selling, with seven runners. Olea, first away, went on with the track and made the running for six furlongs, The Amazon second, and Brisk third, to the head of the stretch, where The Amazon went after the leader, followed by Annoy, who trailed back in the crowd to that point, and there moved up to third place. In the run through the straight Annoy closed with a rush and at the last furlong showed before Olea and The Amazon, then head and head. Ridden out with the whip in the last furlong, Annoy drew clear of the others, and won by three lengths, Olea beating The Amazon a head for second place. On the report of the patrol judge that there was much crowding on the turn, the Stewards delayed confirming the result for some time, and when they had dismissed that complaint, there was a further inquiry into the ownership of Annoy, who was formerly the property of S. C. Hildreth, whose entries now are rejected, the horse being claimed by C. Daly at the first time in this race. The Stewards saw no cause to change the result, however.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—The First Monday Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,000 in 1900; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. W. S. McDonough's Beau Ormonde, by Ormonde-Miss Brummel, ch. g., 2 years, 100 pounds, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 5, won easily by two lengths; The Gougnacres Stable's Moor, ch. g., 2, 99, (O'Connor,) 14 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by six lengths from A. H. & D. H. Morris's Hardly, ch. m., 5, 109, (McJoynt,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 5, third. Time—1:27⅘. Only three horses ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Olympian Stakes, for maidens two years old; special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. J. E. Segram's Basuto, by Masetto-Soon Ban, ch. c., 112 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won cleverly by three-parts of a length; August Belmont's Orienta, ch. f., 109, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a length from William Jennings's Advocator, b. c., 112, (Henry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:07⅘. Yelp, Carnellan, Spry, Nonpareil, and Maria Bolton also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Ballyhoo Bey Handicap, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,500; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. T. M. Sloan's Gold Heels, by The Bard-Heel and Toe, b. c., 119 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won handily by a length; J. E. Segram's Colchester, b. c., 100, (J. Slack,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from A. H. & D. H. Morris's Choice, b. c., 102, (Mitchell,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:21. The Rhymer and Balsmis also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in 1900; special weights; the Withers mile. B. E. Beach's Compensation, by Tournament-Citronella, br. c., 4 years, 100 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won ridden out by a head. William C. Daly's Belgrade, b. c., 3, 95, (Miles,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a head from J. H. Carr's Wait Not, ch. c., 4, 100, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Hammock, Sea Robber, Bettie Gray, Carbuncle, St. Finnan, Lady of the Vale, and Star Chime also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. William C. Daly's Annoy, by Meddler-Springtide, ch. g., 3 years, 94 pounds, (Miles,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by three lengths; Newton Bennington's Olea, br. f., 3, 91, (J. Slack,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from W. Keye's The Amazon, b. f., 3, 99, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:42⅘. Natholiah, Prestidigitator, Brisk, and Bombshell also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The Over the Hill Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. F. H. McCarren's Potente, by Racine-Powwow, h. g., 5 years, 113 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won easily by three lengths; O. L. Richard's Charentus, b. g., 6, 115, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths from Lawrence Waterbury's Intrusive, ch. h., 5, 128, (Henry,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:49. First Whip also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Mar and George Simons, 115 pounds each; Draughtsman, Lelington, Come to Order, Miss Mitchell, Hurtsliopochii, and Ellen B., 112 each; Prince Richard, 110; Frank Webb, West Baden, Hopbrook, Walter Cleary, Captain January, Armour, Dyke, Fatalist, Lizzie Regent, and Island Prince, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—Second Apprentice Race for three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by apprentices; special weights; the Withers mile. Favonius, 118 pounds; Godfrey, Sparrow Wing, and Excilis, 102 each; Toluca, 97; The Chamberlain, 96; Watercure, 92; Last Card and Charawind, 87 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Rancho del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds, the Eclipse course; six furlongs. Alan Bedeck, 122 pounds; Silver Dale and Demurrer, 115 each; Telamon, 109; Maximus, Bedeck, and Autolight, 106 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fairview Stakes, selling, for three year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Asquith, 110 pounds; Wooster Boy, 107; Greenock, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, the Withers mile. Macleod of Dare and Millstream, 104 pounds each; Prestidigitator, Belle of Orleans, and Alvarado II., 103 each; Harry McCoun, 98; Magic Light, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Intrusive, 128 pounds; Ravello, 118; Belle of Troy, 112; Bangor, 106; Dupre, 105; Herbert and Elcim, 99 each; Sparrow Wing, 92.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—At Harlem. Five furlongs—Royal Victor, 105, (Tally,) 1; Mated, 113, 2; Tola, 115, 3. Time—1:01 1-5. Six furlongs—Goal Runner, 109, (Devlin,) 1; Highland Lad, 106, 2; Sir Christopher, 109, 3. Time—1:13⅘. Steeplechase, short course—Arquebus, 146, (Moxley,) 1; Alice B., 136, 2; Manchie, 136, 3. Time—3:46 2-5. One mile—Specific, 105, (Taly,) 1; Scarlet Lily, 102, 2; Wax, 106, 3. Time—1:41 4-5. Six furlongs—Bonnie Lassie, 103, (Buchanan,) 1; Bowen, 100, 2; Port Wine, 97, 3. Time—1:14 2-5. Mile and an eighth—Cogmoosey, 107, (T. Knight,) 1; Trebor, 105, 2; Nettie Regenet, 102, 3. Time—1:54 3-5.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—At Kintoch Park: One mile—Celtic Lord, 104, (Coburn,) 1; W. B. Gates, 104, 2; Tickful, 98, 3. Time—1:46. Six furlongs—Maydine, 107, (Howell,) 1; Belle of the Glen, 102, 2; William Boyer, 96, 3. Time—1:18½. Five and a half furlongs—Orleans, 100, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Hobel, 90, 2; Farmer Bennett, 101, 3. Time—1:10⅘. Six furlongs—Miss Mae Day, 90, (Dominick,) 1; Gold Or, 105, 2; Elsie Barnes, 99, 3. Time—1:.6⅘. Mile and a sixteenth—Loves Labor, 103, (Coburn,) 1; Alice Turner, 97, 2; Pinochle, 101, 3. Time—1:52. Mile and a sixteenth—Grey Forge, 100, (Wedderstrand,) 1; El Caney, 105, 2; Miss Patron, 101, 3. Time—1:52½.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Fort Erie, weather pleasant, track muddy. Six furlongs—Gold Lack 1, Miss Shalley 2, The Laurel 3. Time—1:20½. Five furlongs—Tasker 1, Rustic Girl 2, King's Favorite 3. Time—1:05⅘. Four and a half furlongs—Kenilworth 1, Maggie W. 2, Clorita 3. Time—0:57⅘. Six furlongs—Our Lizzie 1, Tela 2, Frits, 3. Time—1:20. Six furlongs—Racebud 1, Nancy Till 2, By George 3. Time—1:19¾.

Results of Harness Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 8.—The track to-day was in a miserable condition owing to continuous rain, and the great contest between Charley Herr and Boralma did not materialize. Summaries:

2:10 class, trotters; the Ashland, $3,000.

Charley Herr, br. h., by Alfred G., (Kelly)	1	1	1
Neeretta, blk. m., (Brooks)	2	2	2
Phatus, ch. h., (Hussey)	3	3	3

Time—2:14; 2:15¾; 2:17¾.

Walnut Hall Cup, $3,000, for 2:16 trotters.

Chain Shot, br. g., by Red Heart, (West)	3	1	1
Chestnut King, g., (Benyon)	1	2	2
Aggie Medium, b. m., (Kelly)	5	7	4
Frank Creamer, br. g., (Arthur)	6	3	3
Gracie Onward, ch. m., (Macey)	9	9	7
Margie Anderson, b. m., (Dellinger)	4	5	5
Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Geers)	8	4	8
Annie Burns, br. m., (Wilson)	7	8	9
Captors, br. g., (Marvin)	2	6	6dis

Time—2:19; 2:15½; 2:17½; 2:17.

SAUGUS, Mass., Oct. 8.—The two weeks' race meeting at the Saugus track opened this afternoon. Summaries:

2:35 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Saconda, br. h., by Allerton, (Brodbie)	1	1	1
Zieka, b. m., (Miller)	4	2	2
Hal Almont, ro. g., (Palmer)	2	4	3
Lexington Girl, ch. m., (Middleby)	3	3	4
Eugene F., b. g., (Riley)	Dis.		
Frank T., ch. g., (Tracy)	Dis.		

Time—2:17; 2:16¾; 2:17½.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Alkalone, blk. h., by Wilton, (Dore)	6	5	1	1	1
Homeward, b. g., (Johnson)	1	1	5	2	5
Alberto, b. g., (Doble)	4	2	2	3	4
Lissa Bee, b. m., (Middleby)	3	3	4	5	2
Sonia, b. m., (Knapp)	2	6	3	4	3
Coral, b. m., (Bowen)	5	4	6	6	dr

Time—:16; 2:14¾; 2:15¼; 2:15¾; 2:18.

American Jockey on Winner.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The race for the Great Autumn Handicap Prix du Conseil Municipal, at Longchamps yesterday, was won by "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, who had the mount on M. Ephrussi's three-year-old bay colt Codoman. Melina finished second, and Delvino, ridden by Rigby, another American jockey, was third. Grandesse with Sims, also an American, in the saddle, came in fourth. The mounts of "Cash" Sloan and Freeman were not placed. Fifteen horses ran.

NEW RULES FOR ATHLETES.

Faculty Committee on Amateur Athletes Make Changes in Regulations.

At a conference representing the Faculty Committees on Athletics of the principal American universities, which was held at Brown University, Providence, R. I., on Feb. 18, 1898, a sub-committee, composed of Profs. Wilfred Harold Munro of Brown University, Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, James Furman Kemp of Columbia University, Louis Munro Dennis of Cornell University, Ira Nelson Hollis of Harvard University, George Stuart Patterson of the University of Pennsylvania, and Henry Burchard Fine of Princeton University, was appointed to investigate the entire matter of intercollegiat competitions in all its phases and to prepare a report upon the same. On account of the difficulty in finding times when all the members of the committee could be present for the discussion of the various questions which arose, the final report of the committee has been much delayed and has just been made public.

The report states that at present athletic sports occupy a disproportionate amount of attention in many of our universities, colleges, and schools, and the main end of all rules must be to prevent outdoor sports and physical exercises from interfering with the mental and moral training of the students. It seems far wiser to mend abuses by guidance and regulation than to end them by the abolition of the sports.

It is obvious that all colleges and universities should have requirements as to the scholarship of their teams. Every member should be in good standing. No student should be permitted to make athletics the principal occupation of his college life.

Only students who are genuine members of a university should be permitted to appear in public exhibitions, and gate-money considerations should be wholly eliminated from the games.

The committee considers that there is no reason why college teams, or even parts of college teams, should be assembled for practice during the Summer; and when they receive money benefit by having even their expenses paid the practice trenches dangerously near professionalim. It would be better if all universities and colleges could be brought to give up even the preparatory practice two weeks before the term opens.

Another practice which the committee considers objectionable is the interference with boys who have developed a taste for athletics in the preparatory schools. In many cases correspondence is opened by graduate committees in search of athletic material, or emissaries are sent out and influence thrown around schoolboys to induce them to enter certain institutions. Sometimes even financial aid is promised toward an education. Some of our universities are reported to have a regular system of looking up likely athletes among the schools.

The committee believes that the large sums of money taken in at many of the football games form a constant temptation to extravagance and to the illicit use of money, and recommends that gate money should be reduced to a minimum by agreement of all universities.

A set of rules is submitted and recommended for adoption. Many of these are already in force at the principal universities, but as the committee remarks, "their enforcement is not all that could be wished for by the friends of amateur athletics." Chief among them is the stringent amateur rule now in force at Columbia, and the rule which forbids a special student from taking part in any competition until he has been a year at the university. The latter rule is made even more stringent by a clause which requires that he shall take a course equivalent to that prescribed for candidates for a degree in the department of which he is a member.

FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA.

Student Athletes Play the Game in Spite of Criticism.

In spite of the steady rain yesterday afternoon Coach Sanford gave the Columbia football squad two hours of hard practice on South Field. Condidates enough were out to make up three elevens, and, although the players were soaked to the skin and the leather spheres were treacherously slippery, some of the snappiest work of the season was exhibited.

One thing which cheered every member of the squad and the few dripping undergraduates who witnessed the practice was the appearance of Slocovitch in his old place at right end on the 'Varsity. Slocovitch last year was one of the best ends in the country, and none of this season's candidates could be found strong enough to make up for his absence. All the persuasion that had previously been used to induce him to re-enter the university this year had been unavailing, but there is now strong probability that he will be again registered at Columbia. His return to the team will strengthen it in its weakest place and will greatly increase Columbia's chance of winning one or more of her big games.

Another unusually promising candidate for end appeared yesterday in the person of C. E. Huffacker of Louisville, Ky. Huffacker is experienced at the game, having played for several years at Central University, Richmond, Ky. He is now a third-year student in the Law School, but beyond one week of practice early last season had not previously appeared on the Columbia gridiron. Although weighing 175 pounds or more, he is a fast runner and aggressive in all defensive plays.

There was but little preliminary practice yesterday. After some punting and running through signals, two elevens were lined up in this order:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
Slocovitch and Huffacker	Left end	J. Wolf
Smythe, Kenna	Left tackle	H. Beekman
Wright	Left guard	Gard
Murphy	Centre	Dugro
Tyson	Right guard	Wuhelm
Bruce	Right tackle	Irvine
Van Hoevenberg	Right end	A. Boyesen
Goodman	Quarter back	H. Boyesen, Blakely
Berrien	Left half back	Lewis
Mortier, Lehman	Right half back	Townsend
Ashley, Morlock	Full back	Pell

Scoring was not aimed at by the 'Varsity yesterday. Coach Sanford tried a number of hard line-bucking plays on the scrub eleven, and insisted upon the 'Varsity rehearsing the movements until they were gone through with something of precision and dash. Spirit and snap were present in both the 'Varsity and scrub, and the first team showed greater superiority over the substitutes than in any previous practice. At one time the ball was carried by the 'Varsity nearly eighty yards for a touchdown in nine straight plays.

Individual improvement was particularly noticeable in the candidates for tackle. Kenna, who replaced Smythe in the 'Varsity line-up for a time, played a hard, aggressive game, and Irvine, at right tackle for the scrub, was the hardest man in the line to go through. Sykes, the quarter back, was not out yesterday, and it is doubtful if he will continue to play, as his law school studies will be interfered with by the practice hours. Austin, Smythe's alternate at left tackle on the 'Varsity, was also absent. He is resting from slight injuries received in Friday's practice.

Practice to-day will be sharp, but shorter than usual, on account of to-morrow's game on Columbia Field, with the Williams College eleven.

PRINCETON OUT OF FORM.

Tiger Eleven Made a Poor Showing Against a Scrub Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8.—The expected "waking up" of the 'Varsity after the shaking up by Lehigh Saturday has not materialized, judging from to-day's practice. The teams played very poor football. No life was manifested in the first team's work. The backs started slowly, hit the line without force or direction, and frequently fumbled. McClave at right half on the 'Varsity was the only exception. His end runs, made without interference, and his line bucking, without assistance, were the only star plays of the game. Another very bad fault with the work of the backs to-day was their overanxiety to receive the ball.

The team work of the scrub far surpassed that of the first eleven. The second team backs played well together, and in the second half a number of gains from five to fifteen yards were made through Pell and McCord, the tackles on the 'Varsity. In the two halves of fifteen minutes each, the 'Varsity scored two touch-downs, one in each half. The score made in the first half was done chiefly through a fumble of Humbird and the end running of McClave. After an exchange of punts in which the 'Varsity gained much ground and some hard line bucking by Henry and Underhill, the ball went over again. The scrub then braced and by straight line hitting took the ball well down the field, but failed to score.

The individual playing of several men showed up well. Hodgman, in his work as half back, did effective work. Dana at right guard and Fisher at left played well, very few gains being made through them by the scrub backs. On the scrub, Singer at left end and Humbird at quarter back did some daring tackling.

At a secret practice held this morning it is said that a play to counteract the guards back formation of State was tried. Great uneasiness is felt by coaches and undergraduates as to the result of this game. State has rounded into form very quickly, as her game against West Point will show, while the lethargy of the Princeton eleven apparently cannot be broken up. Dana at right guard was the only man who remained in the game throughout, ten substitutes being put in. The men who played on the 'Varsity were: Ends—Roper, R. McClave, Little, Davis; Guards—Wright, Fisher, Dana; Centres—Losey, Butkiewicz; Tackles—Pell, McCord, Black, Riggs; Quarter backs—Duncan, Meir; Half backs—Hodgman, S. McClave, Henry, Morse; Full backs—Mattis, Underhill.

YALE'S TEAM HARD WORKED.

'Varsity Football Players Show Improvement Under Trainer's Care.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—The Yale eleven was put through another hard two halves this afternoon in spite of the muggy atmosphere. Mike Murphy, instead of letting up on the men these past hot days, has worked them harder, and there is an indication with some of them that they may be overtrained and go stale. Cook made a touch-down in the first half to-day by strong heavy centre rushes, backed by Hyde and Sharpe, and in the second half there was some fierce scrimmaging on line plays, each team holding the other on downs in the centre of the field. In the second half Olcott and Adams were laid out, Adams receiving a bad strain in the knee, which will keep him out of the game for some time, as a similar accident did last year.

In the line-up to-day both Hale and Bloomer were absent, as both men received injuries in the Tufts game and are still lame. Sheldon was back in the line, but shows the same lack of vigor in play that has characterized his work since he came here. He is not at all sure of his position on the team. Wear was put on again at quarter and played the same style of game that is rapidly making him the most aggressive and capable quarter Yale ever had. The team work was better to-day and the interference was an improvement. Ragged play by the line on back-field rushes is still evident, though the fast play that has been so much needed was shown to-day. Benjamin, '97 end, was out to-day to coach.

FOOTBALL ON COLLEGE GROUNDS.

Managers of Contests Want Play to be on University Fields.

The Yale-Princeton football game on Nov. 17 next is to be played on University Field, at Old Nassau, and not on Brokaw Field, as the general impression has been. Brokaw Field is the new ground near the railway station, and is where the Yale-Princeton game was played in 1898. Temporary stands were erected there at the time, and these were torn down after the big game. Plans are now being considered to build permanent stands on the 'Varsity field with a seating capacity of 12,000 or more. These, it is understood, are to be ready for the big game in November.

University Field at Princeton is where the Tigers do their practicing, play all of their home games, and where the baseball and track teams have their contests. Like the 'Varsity field at New Haven, it is on high ground, but it is much nearer to the railway station than Yale Field, or, in fact, than any college field, is to its railway station. It is well drained, and, like Yale Field, has a fine turf for football purposes. Brokaw Field is on low ground, and one objection to it is that in case of rain it would be too swampy. Again visitors to this year's game between the Elis and Tigers will be afforded a view of Princeton's campus, by many considered the handsomest possessed by any institution of learning. The journey from the station to the 'Varsity field is a matter of small moment. The distance can be walked in ten minutes at the outside, and once there the field is more suitable in every way than Brokaw Field.

It is likely that the seating arrangements at Princeton will be much the same as those at New Haven. Julian Curtiss, Yale, '97, who is to manage both the Yale-Princeton and Harvard-Yale games, expects to visit Princeton this week to consult the management there about arrangements for the game. For one thing, accommodations for the press will be provided in up-to-date style as at Philadelphia, New Haven, and Cambridge—on the back part of one of the stands, affording a clear view of the field. This is essential on account of the new rule restricting the number of persons on the field to no more than is absolutely necessary.

"We will also try to have as little fuss as possible in seating spectators at the games," said Mr. Curtiss. "Persons in the aisles will have to show their coupons, and if they haven't coupons will be requested to leave the grounds. Regarding the sale of seats, I suppose it will be the same as in recent years. Those not disposed of by application—which will not be many—will be put on public sale."

HARVARD'S TEAM AT PRACTICE.

'Varsity Eleven Played a Strong Game and Won Admirers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 8.—One touch-down, a safety, and a goal from field by Sawin from the thirty-yard line tells the story of the Harvard 'Varsity practice to-day. With a firmer and more aggressive line, the beginnings of interference among the backs, and a snap dash looked for in vain before this season, the 'Varsity pushed the second eleven down the field four times in a practice half lasting about thirty minutes. A fourth score would have been made had Sawin not failed at goal from the field on the fifteen-yard line. Quarter Back Sherlock, who has been playing on the second eleven and went into the Wesleyan game, was absent to-day. He is disqualified for further playing on the ground of professionalism, he having played on a baseball team this Summer in a manner contrary to amateur athletic standards. Lee, the big guard from Northwestern, was out, however. Two additions were made to Harvard's cripple list by a bruise which Hollingsworth received in the chest in preliminary practice and a sprained ankle received by B. Motely, quarter on the second, in a scrimmage over a fumble. Hollingsworth's injury will not lay him up, but Motely will not be out for two or three weeks.

The practice game produced many encouraging features. The 'Varsity pulled itself into shape and plugged away at good hard football. Kendall bucked the line and circled ends for good gains, one a forty-yard run. Sawin punted fairly well and carried the ball over the goal for the only touch-down, besides doing all the goal kicking. Ellis hurled himself at Roberts for short gains. Capt. Day appeared with a guard to cover the nose broken in Saturday's game. In practice he played but a few minutes, retiring in Finck's favor. The second gained twenty-five yards on a fake kick.

Football at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Cornell's coaching squad was strengthened to-day by the addition of Lynn Tracy, '98 'Varsity end, and Short, last season's substitute quarter back. Pierson also returned and has registered in the medical department here. He will endeavor to play for the remainder of the season. He expressed his willingness to play on the scrub eleven daily if the Faculty Committee decides he is ineligible for regular contests. Purcell was retained at right half back on the 'Varsity to-day, and it begins to look as though he will secure a permanent position. Coffin and Brewster also give promise of good work.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES.

The Brooklyn-Philadelphia game in Philadelphia and the New York-Boston game in New York were postponed on account of rain.

AT ST. LOUIS.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Pittsburg	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	27	0

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	4
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	8	18	6

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	4	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	13	14	4
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	13	10

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	1	1	5	0	0	9	11	4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	7

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	81	52	.609	Chicago	64	73	.467
Pittsburg	77	53	.550	St. Louis	62	75	.453
Philadelphia	72	62	.537	Cincinnati	62	75	.453
Boston	65	69	.485	New York	58	77	.430

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati at Chicago.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Supreme Court of the United States:

The Chief Justice announced that all motions noticed for to-day would be heard to-morrow, and that the court would commence the call of the docket to-morrow pursuant to the twenty-sixth rule.

Call for Tuesday: 7, 10, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 36.

Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 9.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 68 Post Office Building. Admiralty cases.

105—Stern vs. General Transatlantique. Comp. 120—Walford vs. Behrens.
109—Int. Nav. Co. vs. Tug Atlantic. 130—Briggs vs. Propeller Katie Palmer.
1116—Thomas Tow Boat Co. vs. Lighter Somerset. 136—McCormick vs. Lighters King and Windsor.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—The Court of Appeals has ordered a new calendar made for the term which will begin Monday, Jan. 7, 1901, on which will be placed those appeals in which returns and notices of argument, with proofs or admissions of service shall have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court on or before Dec. 1, 1900. Causes on the present calendar need not be renoticed, but will be called in their order and disposed of before the new calendar is taken up.

The Clerk is directed to put on, at the end of the new calendar, all other causes, &c., as provided by Rule XLX. of the Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 9: 593, 594, 602, 608, 1020, 608, 619, 611.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

71—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
76—O'Sullivan vs. Devlin.
4—Dimon vs. Keery.
31—Jarchover vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
88—Bannan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
84—Lambert vs. same.
65—Diapolo vs. 3d Av. R. R.
103—Downer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
50—McGowan vs. Given Mfg. Co.
51—Schusterman vs. Schwartz.
41—Albrecht vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
42—Dougherty vs. Thompson.
43—Sama vs. same.
15—Underhill vs. Keirns.
91—Underwood vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Litigated motions.

1—Rhinelander vs. Myers.
2—Claten vs. Morse Oil & Pharm. Co.
3—Weile vs. Dinkelspiel.
4—In re Kruse.
5—People, &c., vs. Hazard.
6—Maccabe vs. Ribeiro.
7—Goldberg vs. Heckla Iron Works.
8—Appleby vs. Welsh.
9—Sears vs. Colt.
10—Conn. Trust & Safe Deposit Co. vs. Wead
11—Howlett vs. Hall.
12—Grasso vs. Lalla.
13—Fischer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14—Burggraf vs. Goldman.
15—In re Washington Av.
16—Montgomery vs. Boyd.
17—Hart vs. Hackelberg
18—Searing vs. Searing.
19—In re Zimmermann.
20—Barlow vs. Silberman.
21—N. J. Steel & Iron Co. vs. Robinson.
22—George C. Flint Co. vs. Phelps.
23—Cohen vs. Peyser.
24—In re Nathanson.
25—Weil vs. Weil.
26—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden.
27—Osthoff vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
28—In re Newcomb.
29—Lawson vs. Lyman.
30—Kind vs. Kierst.
31—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Lyons.
32—King vs. O'Brien.
33—In re Bergman.
34—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden.
35—Matter of Cashman.
36—In re McIntyre.
37—Hauselt vs. Greater N. Y. Amusement Co.
38—Cong. Sons of Israel, &c., vs. Horowitz.
39—In re Ripley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., and VI.—Adjourned until Oct. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Mc. Adam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

5800—Johnson vs. Yellow Pine Co.
4714—Hatch vs. Coudert.
5679—Tyrell vs. Seaman's Bank for Sav.
5434—Lewinson vs. City of New York.
5464—Brown vs. same.
5651—Palmieri vs. Hagan.
5855—Bannon vs. Egan.
5568—Cunningham vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4772—Caceres vs. N. Y. Times. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 12 M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI., for trial.

1684—Peochenends vs. Aggoglia.
1252—Kaminski vs. Schefer.
1936—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
814—White vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1944—Weingarten vs. same.
1454—Fullerton vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2256.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 12 M. Cases to be sent from day

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,500,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 229 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

New York Telephone, 2790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 891 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS. BONDS. WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Av., Cor. 59th St. (UNDER HOFFMAN ARMS.)
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.'
621 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Leonard H. Conant, C. P. A. James Grant.
Conant & Grant,
Public Accountants & Auditors
141 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1900.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
80 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Hartford.
$5,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Extn. and Impt. 5 p. c. Mtge Bonds, 1930.
100 shs. American Malting Co. common.
30 shs. American Malting Co. pf.
$500 Riding and Driving Club of B'klyn 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond. 1905.
$1,000 Riding and Driving Club of B'klyn 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1911.
(By order of Administrator.)
$15,000 Virginia Coal Co. of Wise Co., Va., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. 1915, all coups. on.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
66 shs. North American Trust Company.
$5,000 City of Mobile, Ala. 4-5s, due 1906.
$1,101.73 Note of Chas. B. Luf, dated April 25, 1900, payable 3 mos.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
$700 New York Athletic Club 5 p. c. Bds.
2 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
50 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$5,000 Denver & Southwestern R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Bonds, 1929.
37 shs. National City Bank.
$6,000 Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co. 1st 7 p. c. Bonds, 1909.
$77,000 Buffalo Gas Co., 1st 5 p. c. Bonds, 1947, (Hypd.)
$500 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 7 p. c. 1st Mtge., 1927.
$5,000 Richmond Standard Steel Spike & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bonds, 1929.
15 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
17 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
5 shs. Mutual Bank of N. Y.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
32 shs. American Surety Co.
13 shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins.
84 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. Automatic Telephone Construction Co. $100 each. 5 shares Smith Vassar Telephone Co., $100 each (hypothecated.)
50 shs. U. S. Hosiery Co., $10 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
BRANCHES { 85 State St., Boston, Mass. 402 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.

We offer our services to our friends and the public for the execution of orders for stocks, grain, cotton, and provisions on the various exchanges, for cash or on margin of 5 to 10%.

FRACTIONAL LOTS A SPECIALTY.

Market conditions and the financial outlook, in our judgment, indicate advancing prices. We believe this to be a favorable time to enter the market. Write or call for our 400-page

"GUIDE TO INVESTORS,"

giving detailed information to investors and operators relative to the various securities dealt in on the exchanges, with highest and lowest prices for ten years. Daily and weekly market letter upon application.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
53 Broadway, New York.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $3,716,626 82
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres.
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Wm. Barbour, H. S. Manning, Sami. A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Chas. F. Cutler, Emery McMillin, Jas. M. Donald, George Crocker, Edw'd C. Schaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, Joel F. Freeman, William E. Spier, Alison Hoffman, Frank Jay Gould, H. S. Redmond, Jno. R. Hegeman, C. I. Hudson, Willard Brown, Philip Lehman, Edw'd F. Cragin, Geo. Blumenthal, Anson R. Flower, Wm. A. Clark.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Asst't Secty.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. PROPOSALS.

FINANCIAL. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$4,500,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Monday, the 15th Day of October, 1900,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,900,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$600,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$750,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$250,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$1,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE OCTOBER 1, 1920.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For further information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
SEPTEMBER 27th, 1900.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, Oct. 1st, 1900.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this Company as Trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this Company to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the Office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 16, 1900, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.,
ANNUAL MEETING
OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
Richmond, Va., September 5, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including such measures as may be deemed designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, and the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the Place Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of October, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 25, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A copy of the Annual Report of the President and Directors may be procured on application to the Secretary.
E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal offices of the company, in the City of Roanoke Virginia, on Thursday, the 11th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the annual report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of independent auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, and the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of Virginia, in effect February 7th, 1900, relating to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, September 29th, 1900, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, October 15th, 1900. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 1st, 1900.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, September 29, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third TUESDAY of October next, (being the 16th of said month,) at 12:00 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. October 5 and reopen on the morning of November 5, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 16, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1900, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

American Steel Hoop Company.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from October 17th to October 31st, both dates inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, October 2d, 1900.

American Tin Plate Company.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from October 17th to October 31st, both dates inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, October 2d, 1900.

Office of the North River Insurance Company,
52 Cedar St., New York, October 2d, 1900.
A Dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 2d until the 10th inst. By order.
F. H. CRUM, Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Oct. 2d, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank held this day, a dividend of 3% was declared payable Oct. 15th.
Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

WINNING SIDE APPEALS.

Brokerage Firm Not Satisfied with Finding in Its Favor.

Notice of appeal was served yesterday in a very peculiar case which was tried before Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court.

Briefly, a client of a brokerage firm sues to recover the amount he claims to be due him on the sale of certain stocks, the order for which was given over the telephone. The brokers set up a counter-claim of commissions and loss, as they understood the situation. The jury seems to have ignored both claims, as it brought in a verdict under which neither party to the suit benefits financially.

The case was that of Charles J. Steinau against Augustus S. Gorham and others, or, more specifically, against Van Schaick & Co., bankers and brokers, of 7 Wall Street, of which firm Mr. Gorham is a member.

Mr. Steinau was a wealthy merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to New York several years ago, after retiring from active business. As a side issue, he began to deal in stocks and carried on many of his transactions through Van Schaick & Co. as his brokers.

The extent of his transactions through them can be fairly estimated from the fact that his dealings in December last, less those in controversy, amounted to $146,-808.41. It was on Dec. 7 that the beginning of the present trouble developed.

According to Mr. Steinau and his witnesses before Justice McAdam and a jury, he had decided to abandon stock speculation as a pastime, and he ordered his brokers to sell out the 1,120 shares of various stocks which they had on margin for him.

His testimony was that he had given peremptory orders to close out his holdings, and that if this had been done he would have made $7,000.

The defense denied that they had been given any such orders except as to certain stocks, and these were sold according to instructions.

A counter-claim for $3,513.43 was presented by the defense for losses and commissions on stocks sold after the orders were given by Mr. Steinau. The principal dispute was over telephone messages alleged to have been sent by Mr. Steinau to his brokers.

These facts were all brought out on the trial.

Justice McAdam in his charge told the jury that it rested with them as to whether the plaintiff or the defendants were correct as to their testimony. The jury was out for some time, and then returned with a verdict.

Instead of awarding any sum to either side, it simply found for the defendant. Mr. Steinau, through his counsel, B. Gerson Oppenheim, considered this at least a partial victory, as it caused no outlay on his part. The defense thought otherwise, and asked for a new trial.

Justice McAdam denied this, saying: "I left the case with the jury in this form: They could either find a verdict for the plaintiff or for the defendant generally, in the counter-claim for $3,513.43."

The new trial being denied, the defense has now appealed the case.

CUBAN CITY ASKS AID.

Gen. Wood Grants Funds to Sancti Spiritus to Offset Effects of War.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—Governor General Wood, who returned yesterday from a tour of investigation in the Province of Santa Clara, reports only a partial recovery from the effects of the war in that section of the island. Although he found no actual want in the district of Sancti Spiritus, for instance, there was great need of assistance to alleviate agricultural stagnation. This was asked for by the municipality of Sancti Spiritus, and has been granted by Gen. Wood from the Insular Fund.

Gen. Wood will leave for the United States during the present week, returning to Havana about Oct. 25.

APPLETON CORPORATION FORMED.

Will Continue the Publishing Business with $3,000,000 Capital.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—The D. Appleton Company of New York City, with a capital of $3,000,000, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. The purposes for which it is to be formed are to purchase, acquire, and carry on the book, printing, and publishing, and other business of D. Appleton & Co., the Appleton Manufacturing Company, and the A. J. Johnson Company, and to continue and carry on the publications heretofore owned and carried on by said corporations.

The Directors are William Appleton, Daniel Appleton, Edward D. Appleton, Daniel S. Appleton, Robert Appleton, William Nelson Cromwell, James G. Cannon, A. D. Juilliard, Edmund C. Converse, Warner Van Norden, Charles Hathaway, J. Hampden Dougherty, and H. F. Ballantyne, all of New York City.

The members of the Reorganization Committee, which formulated the plans for the new corporation, were Messrs. Van Norden, Juilliard, Cromwell, Converse, Cannon, and Hathaway, and all are included among the Directors. Mr. Converse said last night that one of the Appletons would probably be elected President of the corporation, while Mr. Cannon would be the Chairman of the Board, according to present intention.

"The idea is to work with the Appletons for a time, until the concern is thoroughly going and paying, and to put a lot of life and vim into it," said Mr. Converse last evening. "It has plenty of working capital. Its debts are arranged in a series of long, interest-bearing notes, so that there is nothing burdensome, while all the immediate debts have been paid off. The concern starts entirely free, with all the rights and good-will of the business, and the very important collection of electrotype plates owned by the old firm is all intact.

"The new company, which now will control all these assets, hopes to introduce modern methods and economies. The working officers will be chosen from among the Appletons."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 8	283,312
To date this year	83,466,760
Corresponding date last year	135,970,083

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 8	$994,000
To date this year	$359,251,360
Corresponding date last year	$699,055,670

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	2½	Int. Power	½
Brunswick	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pacific Mail	½
Del., L. & W.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Glucose Sug. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Great North. pf.	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Nat. Biscuit	⅛
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Nat. Steel	1
Am. S. & W. pf.	1¼	N. J. Central	1
Am. Tin Plate	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y. Central	1½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Pennsylvania	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2½	People's Gas	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	¾
Del., S. S. & Atl.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Rio Grande West	1
Federal Steel	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Federal Steel pf.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Met. Street Ry.	2	Union Pac. pf.	½
Minn. & St. L.	¼	Wis. Central	1
Missouri Pacific	½	Wis. Central pf.	¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & O. con. 5s.	2	N. Y., L. & W. imp. 4s	1
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1⅜		
Lake Erie & W. 1st	1½		

There were no advances.

FOUR WEEKS FROM ELECTION.

"An election market" has ever been a market uncertain and unsatisfactory. Practically all records are broken this year, however, for market values relatively have suffered little; and it is of more than ordinary consequence to compare and contrast what the present record is with the showing made four years ago.

High prices for railway stocks previous to the election in 1896 and the lower figures touched up to a month preceding election day compare as follows with high prices this year and the quotations at present ruling:

	1896. High.	1896. Low.	1900. High.	Present Price.
Atchison pf.	28½	14½	74⅜	71
Burlington	81⅝	53	133½	126
Canada Southern	51⅜	40⅝	58½	51
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	11	33⅞	28
Delaware & Hudson	129⅝	114½	119½	110
Erie	15⅝	10½	14⅝	12
Illinois Central	93	84½	120¼	116
Jersey Central	109	87½	138	134
Kansas & Texas pf.	31½	16	40⅝	28
Lackawanna	164½	138	186	174
Louisville & Nashville	55⅜	37¼	97⅝	72
Missouri Pacific	29⅝	17	61½	50
New York Central	99¼	88	139⅝	130
Northwest	106⅝	85½	167½	161
Ontario & Western	15⅝	11⅞	26½	20
Rock Island	74⅞	49¾	114⅝	106
St. Paul	129⅜	89¾	126⅝	112
Southern Pacific	22½	15	43	33
Southern Railway pf.	33½	15½	61½	53
Wabash pf.	19⅜	11	24¼	18

Declines from the 1896 top figures and declines from the best prices this year up to the same date of a month preceding election day—summarizing the preceding table—compare as follows:

	1896.	1900.
Atchison pf.	14	3⅜
Burlington	28⅞	7⅛
Canada Southern	11⅜	7½
Chesapeake & Ohio	7⅝	5⅞
Delaware & Hudson	15¼	9¼
Erie	5⅜	2⅜
Illinois Central	13⅞	4½
Jersey Central	11½	4
Kansas & Texas pf.	15½	12½
Lackawanna	26½	12
Louisville & Nashville	15⅝	15⅝
Missouri Pacific	14⅜	11½
New York Central	11⅛	9⅝
Northwest	21⅝	6½
Ontario & Western	4⅜	6½
Rock Island	15⅝	8⅜
St. Paul	15⅝	14⅜
Southern Pacific	7⅞	10
Southern Railway pf.	17⅝	8½
Wabash pf.	8⅜	6½

In these twenty railway stocks the shrinkage in dollars compares as follows:

	1896.	1900.
Atchison pf.	$16,087,930	$3,425,985
Burlington	28,567,465	6,895,595
Canada Southern	1,800,000	1,050,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	4,237,338	3,631,992
Delaware & Hudson	5,250,000	3,250,000
Erie	5,617,370	2,246,949
Illinois Central	3,400,000	2,400,000
Jersey Central	2,982,518	1,084,552
Kansas & Texas pf.	1,950,000	1,500,000
Lackawanna	6,812,000	3,144,000
Louisville & Nashville	9,504,000	7,920,000
Missouri Pacific	7,128,050	5,225,770
New York Central	12,650,000	11,500,000
Northwest	8,605,586	2,346,978
Ontario & Western	2,905,695	3,486,834
Rock Island	8,500,000	4,500,000
St. Paul	9,429,320	7,071,990
Southern Pacific	13,848,247	19,783,210
Southern Railway pf.	10,800,000	4,800,000
Wabash pf.	2,160,000	1,440,000

In the list of trust stocks—taking the relatively small list quoted in 1896—here are the compared shrinkages in "points" and in dollars:

	1896. Points.	1896. Amount.	1900. Points.	1900. Amount.
Cotton Oil	11	$2,226,081	3⅜	$309,484
Laclede Gas	13	1,040,000	10	800,000
Lead	12⅝	1,937,702	10¼	1,490,409
Leather pf.	21½	12,791,079	8	5,472,792
Rubber	14½	3,313,240	15	3,549,900
Sugar	31⅝	11,809,760	21½	7,763,380
Tobacco	44	25,080,000	21½	11,445,000
West. Union Tel.	14	13,641,800	9½	8,763,300

Irrespective of what the record was during the last month of the Presidential campaign four years ago, two stalwart facts attested by the foregoing figures challenge consideration. One is that in the period leading up to the last month of the campaign tremendously heavier recessions were scored than have taken place now; and—even more consequential, perhaps—market values then were materially lower than they are now.

This comparative exhibit is more than slightly interesting.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Declining quotations were quite generally the order in the stock market yesterday. Interests who last week had been active in lifting quotations appeared as sellers of stocks, and as a result of their efforts to convert paper profits into actual money prices sagged throughout the entire list. The weakness developed shortly after the opening, and, with the exception of several feeble rallies, continued until well toward the close, when a report that $2,000,000 in gold had been engaged at London for import caused a sharp upward movement. There does not seem to be any present warrant for this report, and it may be that it was put out yesterday at the last moment, too late either for verification or for denial before the market's close, merely as a stock-jobbing move.

The downward trend of prices yesterday may be said directly to result from the unexpectedly bad bank statement of Saturday and the probability of higher rates in the immediate future. If it is not one thing it is another that Wall Street worries about. Not so long ago it was the coal strike; later, with the nearer approach of election, it was the possibility of a "scare"; now, with the coal strike no longer a factor and with the political situation improving, it is the prospect of dearer money. Surplus reserves are down dangerously low, while the continuing money drain from the South and West for crop-moving purposes suggests that another material reduction may be shown in the forthcoming statement on Saturday. Bankers quite generally expect higher rates; indeed, call money yesterday touched as high as 3½ per cent.—a full 2 per cent. above the figures of several weeks ago. Yet on no hand does there develop fear of actual stringency. This country is largely a creditor Nation, and any money tightness here could be automatically relieved by gold imports, which may come now at any moment.

Yet, despite assurance of such relief, it is clear that conservative interests in Wall Street are inclined to make haste slowly in the way of market commitments. It was dear money, aided by overspeculation, that brought about the panic of December last. From this panic the Street still suffers, while the public, sorely bitten then, has not forgotten the lesson taught. That this is so appears from the fact that the almost steady rise of last week failed to stimulate any material outside buying.

Nor is it forgotten that Mr. Bryan is coming East. Sentiment in the Street is that Mr. McKinley is certain of re-election, but in view of the experiences of four years ago, and comparing prices then and now, it is perhaps not surprising that a policy of caution should prevail.

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LOCAL RAILWAY shares were a feature of the market, all of the stocks showing declines, with Metropolitan particularly under pressure. There was no news on the decline one way or the other; and their decline yesterday apparently was simply a part of the general market movement. Yet in respect to the sharp drop in Metropolitan there were intimations that a well-known market operator had begun a bear campaign against the stock, and stories of former battles between the Metropolitan interests and the operator in question were recalled. At the moment, however, there does not seem to be anything in the report.

Since the emphatic statement that Pennsylvania had not obtained control of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and was not seeking it, the Brooklyn stock has seemed to lack substantial support, the only buying appearing being for the account of the so-called consolidated clique. Yesterday the stock was heavy all day.

In Manhattan there was a combination of the same buying that recently has appeared, and this kept that stock somewhat steadier than the others.

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STEEL STOCKS.—Save and except in Tennessee Coal and Iron and Colorado Fuel the support that was given this group for several days last week was altogether withdrawn, and instead a selling movement appeared, in which Chicago joined. The result was that prices were carried down not unsubstantially, the losses extending to 1¼ points each in Steel and Wire and Federal Steel preferred. The Street had it that an operator who had been popularly supposed to be bulling the stocks was, quite the contrary, preparing actively to bear them.

In Tennessee Coal and in Colorado Fuel, in marked contrast to the other stocks, substantial strength appeared, the former appreciating 1½ points and the latter ⅝. Since the declaration of the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the stock a much better tone has appeared; while the large surplus earnings of Colorado Fuel and the hopeful utterances of President Osgood have done much to lend strength to that stock.

***

PACIFICS shared in the market's decline—perhaps, in one sense of the word, may have been factors influencing toward it. In Northern Pacific the selling for London account, which ceased in the latter part of last week, was again renewed; in Union Pacific there was evident liquidation by those interests who had boomed the stock from around 54 to 59; while in Missouri Pacific pool selling was also in evidence. In Union Pacific many blocks of 1,000 shares changed hands.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO appeared to be given somewhat better support than other "pool" stocks, but even this support did not prevent a decline at one time of over a point in the security, though toward the close the stock showed a disposition to rally. It was said that a prominent operator was buying the stock while at the same time selling others.

***

GRANGERS.—Selling for Western account and profit taking by room traders who had bought the stocks last week resulted in declines in practically all these stocks, while a somewhat bearish feeling was created by the decrease of $236,400 in the gross earnings of Great Northern for the month of September. In Burlington and St. Paul it was declared that the selling was the beginning of a bear campaign against the securities.

***

PEOPLE'S GAS fell off sharply on the unfavorable reports from Chicago telling of further injunctions obtained against the company and hinting at a radical open cut in the price of gas within the next few days. The sellers of the stock here were the same operators who were responsible for the recent decline, while Chicago houses were reported as liquidating their holdings.

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PENNSYLVANIA, concerning which lately there have been many "tips" suggestive of a big rise predicated on talk of an increased dividend—talk which altogether lacks official warrant—held well in the morning only to fall off shortly after noon on selling of what looked to be long stock. The same interests who several months ago bid the stock up to 140, letting it drop later to near 125, are the influences at work in the present movement.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL was seized upon by bear traders looking for a weak market spot, and, in the absence of temporary support, was sold down over a point. At the low figure good support appeared, which held the quotation steady.

***

COAL STOCKS.—It was evident from the movement of these securities yesterday that as a market force the near approach of the coal strike settlement had lost its effect. Instead of higher prices, such as might have been expected to follow the announcement of President Mitchell that the end of the strike was in sight, quotations actually declined. Not even the very excellent annual report of Reading could prevent a fractional decline in the first preferred stock of that company.

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SUGAR TRUST stock was one of the few securities on the list to show strength, a fractional net advance being recorded. The buying was said to be for inside account, and the talk was of a restoration of the price of refined sugar to the figure preceding the recent violent cuts.

GOLD EXPORTS PROBABLE.

Wall Street yesterday watched with much interest the movement of the foreign exchange market and freely discussed the probability of gold imports in the near future. During the day demand sterling was weak, and it was quite generally admitted that any further drop in the rate—some authorities putting it at one-half of a cent and others at one-quarter of a cent—would almost certainly be followed by imports as a regular transaction; while it was said that at any time announcement might be made of a special shipment. The general expectation is that an engagement may be made this week, and it is intimated that some speculative interests in the market, working for higher prices, may endeavor to hasten a shipment, because of the sentimental effect, if none other, it would have on the market.

A report late yesterday afternoon that $2,000,000 in gold had been engaged for import could not be verified, though Goldman, Sachs & Co. admitted yesterday that they were figuring on imports.

SATURDAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

The unexpectedly large decrease in the surplus reserves of the banks, as shown by Saturday's bank statement, was the occasion for many grave predictions in the Street yesterday of the likelihood of much higher money rates in the immediate future. At the same time many endeavors were made to explain exactly what the statement signified, optimists proclaiming that because of the "average system" it showed a worse condition of affairs than actually existed; while pessimists contended that as a matter of fact the banks were in a worse condition than appeared. In behalf of their position the more hopeful ones in the Street explained that something like $12,000,000 had been withdrawn from the banks last week for the payment of taxes and that as the payments, in the form of checks, did not come back to the banks until toward the end of the week this would account in large measure for the unfavorable showing made. On the other hand, the interests holding to the view that the banks had actually less money than appeared, pointed to the fact that the money shipments to the South and West in the latter part of the week were larger than in the earlier part, and therefore their full effect did not show in the statement.

Some comment was made because the statement did not "prove," a difference of over $1,000,000 between the decreases in deposits and in cash appearing. But at best the bank statement is a source of mystification and the Street has given up the task of undertaking to explain it.

The theory that perhaps some of the decrease in the deposits is due to hoarding is scouted in influential banking circles.

LONDON'S TRANSACTIONS.

London's total transactions in this market yesterday did not amount to more than 20,000 shares, with somewhat more selling than buying. The selling was chiefly in Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Southern Railway, and St. Paul, while purchases were in Chesapeake and Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio.

THE PRODUCTION OF CORN.

McIntyre & Marshall have sent out a circular dealing with the world's corn crop which is at once interesting and suggestive, showing, as it does, the commanding position of this country in the matter. The circular follows:

According to official figures on the production of corn

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Some activity appeared in a few outside securities yesterday, but the list as a whole was extremely dull and developed nothing of special interest. Prices continued to be easily affected, and, as it happened, most of the changes were on the side of gains. It is true, however, that of late prices have moved downward just as easily as they have in some cases been advanced. Securities of the New England Gas and Coke Company have recently fluctuated sharply. A short time ago the prices of both stock and bonds were forced down many points by a few selling orders, and when the pressure was removed the quotations as quickly regained their former level, and even advanced above it. Such practically is the situation in many stocks—a very little buying puts them up, as a very little selling suffices to force them down. This narrowness of the market indicates well the market's position at present, and also serves to dissuade traders from activity. Prices are easily advanced, but profit taking is difficult when so small a number of the public are taking any interest in the market. And efforts on the bear side are likely to prove as little profitable.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN common was the most active of the industrials. It was traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares, on the purchase of which the price advanced from 13 to 13¼. Since the publication recently of the company's earnings there has been fairly large demand for this stock, and the price has been advanced considerably. For the preferred stock there has been less inquiry, but this issue also has made a substantial gain within the last two or three weeks.

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BAY STATE GAS attracted considerable attention by a display of activity, accompanied by an advance that was large, in view of the prevailing price of the stock. No specific reason was advanced for the gain made by the stock, as indeed none of the recent movements of this stock have been accounted for by actual developments. Houses with Boston wires seemed the principal buyers, and this was taken as proof more or less satisfactory that the advance in the price was the forerunner of some development of consequence. For some time past the stock has in most quarters been considered as one of the issues the chief merit of which is their low price.

***

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold down about half a point to 4⅝, and the preferred was offered lower at 19½. Trading in the common amounted to about 500 shares. These declines were accompanied by the repetition of the rumor that present plans in regard to the Distilling Company would result in a reorganization of some branches of the company's business.

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ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION was bought in considerable quantity at 1¼. Much of the buying of this stock recently has seemed to be for the account of insiders.

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STANDARD OIL advanced to 553, and closed with a net gain of 1 point, at 551 bid. Trading in the stock was light.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 6. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
Am. Agricultural Chem.	23½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73½	74½	73½	74½
American Bank Note	49	50	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5½	5	5½
American Bicycle pf	25	30	28	31
American Bicycle bonds	69	71	70	80
American Chicle	64	66	64	66
American Chicle pf	73	80	75	90
Am. Hide & Leather	5	7	5	6¼
Am. Hide & L. pf	28½	29½	28	30
Am. Hide & L. 6s	87¼	88	87¼	88
American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	13	13¼	13	13¼
American Woolen pf	69	70	69	70
Asphalt Co. of America	7¼	7⅝	7¾	8¼
Am. Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107¼		107½	
British Columbia Copper	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅛
British Exchequer 3s	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	27½	30	27½	30
Central & So. Am. Tel.	107	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs	102¼	103	102	102½
Compressed Air	28	30	29	34
Consol. Ry. El. & E.	6¼	6¾	6½	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3	5	3	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf	24	30	24	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	99½	102	100	105
Cramps' Shipyard	69	72	69	72
Distilling Co. of Am.	4½	4¾	4¾	5
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	4½	4¾	4¾	5
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	18	19½	19	20
Electric Boat	14	16	14	16
Electric Boat pf	23	30	23	30
Electric Vehicle	17	20	17	20
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3¼	3	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	30	22	30
General Carriage	4¾	5	5	5½
General Chemical	60	67	57	60
General Chemical pf	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
Hall Signal	40	46⅝	40	47
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9½
Havana Commercial pf	39	43	39	43
Hudson River Tel.	115	120	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1¼
International Pump	18	19	18	19
International Pump pf	65¼	66	65	66
International Silver pf	37	39	37	39
Inter-State Oil	57⅛	58½	59	59½
Iron Steamboat	2⅝	4	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100	102
Mackay Companies			3½	
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	3	11	3	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf	100	101	100	101
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	6⅜	7¼	6¼	7¼
Otis Elevator pf	25½	27	25½	27
Otis Elevator pf	85	87	86	87
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23¼	24	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	91	93	90⅝	91½
Royal Copper	10	12	10	12
Rub. Goods Mfg.	28	28¼	28	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76	78	76	78
Safety Car Heat. & Ltg.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17⅜	18¼	17½	18¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65½	67	65½	67
Seaboard Air Line	8	8⅛	8	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf	22½	24	22½	24
Standard Coupler	40	43	40	43
Standard Coupler pf	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	551	553	550	554
Storage Power	10	11½	10	11½
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13½	14	13	14
Tel. Tel. & C. of A.				
$10 paid	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50		50	
Union Copper	2¾	3⅜	2¾	3¼
Union Typewriter	26½	27½	26½	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105½	107½	106½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	78	71	72
United Rys. of St. L. pf	61	62½	61	62½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	82¾	83¼	83	83½
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2¼	4	2¼	4
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	28	30	28	30
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf	106	110	106	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102¾	104	102¾	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117	116	117
Broadway Surface 2d	102¼	103¾	102½	103½
Brooklyn City Railroad	230½	232	230½	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	190½	201	190½	201
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 6s	104½	105½	104½	106
Columbus Railway	31	33	31	33
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	106	106	106	106
Eighth Avenue	390	400	390	400
42d St. & St. N. Av.	74½	75¾	74½	75¾
42d St., M. & St. N.Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N.Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	15	17	15	17
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	80½	82	80½	82
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	78	80	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	18¼	19	18¼	19
New Orleans Traction pf	93	98	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119¾
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stat. Is. Ry. Co. 6	111½	113	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	200	190	200	190
Union Trs. Providence	109	109½	109	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31	38	31	33
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	108	103	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅜	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	..	4½	..	4½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	65	63	65
Central Union 5s, gtd	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	100	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds	..	103	..	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Consu'rs Gas (J. C.) b'ds	106¼	108	106¼	108
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	62	72	80	90
Indianapolis Gas bds.	90	100	90	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	301	299	301
Madison (Wis.) stock	10	15	10	15

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64½@65¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 64½c. Mexican silver dollars at 50⅝c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Anaconda Go ld sold at .45, 1,000 Argentum Juanita at .28, 300 Chrysolite at .05, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 300 Crown Point at .15, 1,000 Golden Age at .03, 600 Gould & Cury at .47, 100 Iron Silver at .70, 500 Isabella at .88, 200 Kingston & Pembroke at .20, 1,000 Leadville at .07½, 400 Mexican at .40, and 500 Mollie Gibson at .26.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.52	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11
Adams Consol	.25	Potosi	.17
Belcher	.15	Quicksilver	1.25
Best & Belcher	.30	Quicksilver pf	6.00
Breece	.90	Savage	.20
Bruns. Consol	.28	Sierra Nevada	.21
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Standard	4.00
Challar	.18	Small Hopes	.60
Crown Point	.07	Union Consol	.20
Chrysolite	.05	Utah	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Yellow Jacket	.18
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Argentum Juanita	.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Alamo	.12
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Anaconda	.43
Crescent	.08	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.12
Catalpa	.10	Creede & Crip. Creek	.12
Dunkin	.10	Cable	.04
Deadwood Terra	.50	Golden Fleece	.18
Daly	1.10	Isabella	.85
Eureka Consol	.14	Mollie Gibson	.24
Father De Smet	.38	Mount Ross	.45
Gould & Curry	.40	Pharmacist	.12
Hale & Norcross	.20	Portland	.03½
Horn Silver	1.10	Union	.09
Iron Silver	.67	Work	.23
Julia Consol	.04	Damon	.18
Kingston & Peml	.10	Elkton	1.20
La Crosse	.16	Findlay	.14
Leadville Con	.06½	Garfield	.07
Little Chief	.17	Jack Pot	.50
Mexican	.30	Pinnacle	.16
Moulton	.30	P. I. W. No. 2	10.00
Ontario	5.75	P. I. W. No. 3	10.00
Ophir	.75	P. I. W. No. 4	9.00
Occidental	.10	P. I. W., Grey F.	8.75
Plymouth	.12		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,240	Am. Steel & W.	32⅝	33⅞	32⅝	33¼
19,440	Am. Sugar Ref.	116	116⅞	115¼	116⅝
660	Am. Tobacco	90	90¾	89¾	89⅝
500	At., Top. & S.F.	28½	28½	27⅞	28
2,190	At., T. & S.F. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¾
250	Bay State Gas	1	1	1	1
570	Balt. & Ohio	71⅝	71⅝	70¼	71¼
10,920	Brook. Rap. Tr.	52	52⅜	51¾	52½
550	Ches. & Ohio	28½	28½	28	28½
3,070	Chi., Bur. & Q.	126	126	125	125¾
2,540	Chi., M. & St. P.	112⅝	112⅝	111¾	112
200	Chi., R. I. & P.	106¼	106¼	105½	105½
110	Con. Tobacco	25¼	25¼	25	25¼
1,290	Federal Steel	33⅜	34⅛	33¼	33¾
20	Federal Steel pf.	65¾	65¾	65	65
170	Louis. & Nash.	71¾	71¾	71⅜	71⅜
3,020	Manhattan	90¼	90¼	89¾	90⅛
2,410	Mo. Pacific	49¾	49⅞	49	49⅜
50	N. Y., O. & W.	20½	20½	20½	20¾
1,630	North. Pacific	49	49	48¾	48¾
10	Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30
12,750	People's Gas	85⅝	85⅞	84½	84⅜
240	Reading	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1,140	Reading 1st pf.	55½	56⅜	55	55⅞
20	Republic Steel	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
90	Southern Pacific	32¾	32¾	32¾	32⅝
30	Southern Ry.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
20	South. Ry. pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
6,170	Tenn. Coal & I.	56	58	56¾	57½
3,480	Union Pacific	68⅜	68½	67⅝	68½
20	Union Pac. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
100	U. S. Leather	10	10¼	10	10
10	U. S. Leather pf.	68¼	68⅞	68¼	68¼
90	U. S. Rubber	29¼	29¼	29	29¼
20	Western Union	79	79	79	79

$4,050

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Cent. Pac. 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2,000	Reading 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞

$7,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week Sept.	$43,741	$41,899	$42,370
Month	134,559	133,368	118,188
From Jan. 1	1,222,326	1,161,146	1,067,848
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,641	1,524	1,524
4th week Sept.	209,113	174,785	165,958
Month	642,045	552,964	458,224
From July 1	1,662,405	1,416,113	1,324,861
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,838	1,838
4th week Sept.	486,419	421,183	430,907
Month	1,525,854	1,504,226	1,400,125
From July 1	4,338,438	4,124,635	3,855,828
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	589
4th week Sept.	68,318	71,078	42,450
Month	222,083	221,428	169,648
From Jan. 1	1,963,236	1,741,507	1,375,010
GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	4,598	4,549	4,365
Month Sept.	2,876,850	3,113,271	2,885,306
From July 1	7,554,253	7,677,116	6,721,796
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,830	1,789	1,789
4th week Sept.	219,329	204,065	
From Jan. 1	5,632,600	5,456,486	
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week Sept.	21,443	20,976	
Month	78,498	69,734	
From July 1	232,382	215,603	
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week Sept.	72,352	59,332	53,217
Month	270,093	241,638	
From Jan. 1	2,081,523	1,810,793	1,594,313
UNITED TRACTION OF ALBANY—			
1st week Oct.	27,177	23,821	
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for August—			
Mileage	632	282	226
Gross earnings	336,676	165,242	138,908
Op. expenses	199,435	107,957	93,074
Net earnings	137,191	57,285	45,834
Interest and taxes	43,560	21,500	20,000
Equip. ren'l fund	10,000		
Surplus	83,631	35,785	25,834
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,185,793	1,571,217	1,318,190
Op. expenses	1,368,319	999,331	850,080
Net earnings	817,473	571,895	468,119
Surplus	552,026	356,885	270,119
Dividends	175,000	100,000	100,000
Equip. ren'l fund	55,000		
Surplus	322,028	256,885	170,119
MEXICAN NATIONAL for August—			
Gross earning	650,735	571,682	500,799
Op. expenses	348,342	293,100	264,251
Other expense	196,278	163,671	126,081
Balance	106,114	114,889	110,467
From Jan. 1			
Gross earning	5,332,802	4,611,123	4,045,226
Op. expenses	2,757,942	2,408,770	2,212,886
Balance	2,535,859	2,202,352	1,832,340
Other expense	1,474,701	1,171,885	1,074,611
Net earnings	1,061,257	1,030,467	757,729

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Long Foundry Company of Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors—James S. Graham, John Kane, and John Long, Rochester.

Prudential Building Company of Buffalo; capital, $200,000. Directors—William S. Gould, Harry J. Gould and Elbert Heberger, Buffalo.

Underground Construction Company of Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—George Weiderman, Harrison Rockefeller, and L. H. Conklin, Brooklyn.

Champion Mfg. Cooler Company of Cortland; capital, $10,000. Directors—Herbert L. Smith and H. L. Hatwell, Cortland; Lester P. Bennett, Homer.

James Hunter Heating and Contracting Company of Albany; capital, $10,000. Directors—James Hunter, M. J. Hawkins, and J. D. Warren, Albany.

Metropolitan Monumental Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Director—A. J. La Vigne and S. Behringer, Elmhurst; A. A. King, Brooklyn.

Franklin Engineering Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Frank D. Mack, East Orange, N. J.; Frederick Moeller and G. W. Mack, New York City.

Mendelson & Finkel Umbrella Frame Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Julius Mendelson, Isaac Mendelson, and Louis Silverman, New York City.

Wilfred Johnson & Co. of New York City, to deal in coal, wood, and coke; capital, $50,000. Directors—Wilfred Johnson, Westfield, N. J.; George J. Bradish and W. A. Kissam, New York City.

New York and Bahamas Sponge Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Benedict Nahm and Charles Leopold, New York City; William V. Smith, Andros Island, Bahamas.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 8.—The Bishop Electrician Company of New York was chartered today at Dover, with a capital of $50,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 8, 1900.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅝	15	800	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16	16⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
61	63	640	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62¼	62¼	62½	62½	
27	31	200	Am. District Tel.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+2½
32	34½	300	American Ice Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ¾
9	9½	100	American Linseed Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4	4½	100	Am. Malting Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
37½	37⅝	725	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅝	37⅝	37	37⅛	— ⅜
88½	89¼	140	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88½	88½	— ½
19½	19⅝	2,400	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19	19⅜	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅜
66½	67½	110	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	67⅜	67⅝	67	67⅜	+ ⅛
33	33½	11,551	Am. Steel & Wire	33⅜	34	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
73½	74	3,065	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73⅝	74½	73½	73⅝	—1¼
116⅜	116⅝	22,240	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116	116⅝	115½	116⅝	+ ⅝
117	118	50	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	
30⅝	30¼	1,286	Am. Tin Plate	30	30¼	30	30¼	— ⅛
81½	82½	225	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82	82	82	82	
89⅝	89⅞	6,970	American Tobacco	90	90¼	89⅛	89⅝	— ⅛
129	131	100	Am. Tobacco pf.	130¼	130¼	130	130	— ⅛
44⅜	45	685	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45½	45½	44½	44½	— ⅝
27½	28	5,680	At., T. & S. F.	28¼	28¼	27½	28	— ⅛
70⅜	70¾	9,135	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	— ⅛
70¼	71¼	7,883	Baltimore & Ohio	71¼	71¼	70¾	71	— ⅛
78⅜	79	385	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78¾	78¾	78¼	78⅝	— ⅛
51⅝	51¾	15,690	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	52¼	52⅝	51¾	51⅝	— ⅜
165	172	40	Brooklyn Union Gas.	170	170	170	170	
7¼	8	200	Brunswick City	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
50	51	350	Canada Southern	50¾	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
28	28¼	1,270	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅛	28¼	27⅞	28¼	— ⅛
125¼	125⅝	10,945	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅞	125⅞	125	125¼	—1
100⅞	101⅛	80	Chicago Great West.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	
70½	71	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼	— ⅜
82⅝	84	100	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	84	84	84	84	+ ⅛
52½	54	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅜
112	112¾	5,650	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	112⅞	112⅝	111¾	111⅞	— ½
169½	170½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	
160	161	400	Chicago & Northw.	160	160	159	160	—1½
		100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	202	202	202	202	—2½
105⅜	106⅜	1,560	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	106	105½	105½	— ⅝
60½	61	1,400	C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61	61	61	
34⅝	34½	4,610	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35½	35	33¾	34	+ ⅝
5	5¼	678	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
36½	38	278	Col. Southern 1st pf.	37	37	36½	36½	—1½
168	170	36	Consolidated Gas.	169	169	168½	168½	
24⅜	25⅝	630	Con. Tobacco Co.	25	25¼	25	25⅛	
76¾	77	200	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	77	77	76¼	76⅞	— ⅛
110⅞	111	200	Delaware & Hudson.	110½	110¾	110¼	110⅞	
174	175½	124	Del., Lack. & West.	174½	174½	174½	174½	+ ⅝
18⅝	19	100	Denver & R. G.	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
67	67⅞	70	Denver & R. G. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	
		200	Detroit City Gas.	90	90	90	90	
3½	5	300	Dul., S. S. & At.	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	300	Erie 1st pf	34⅝	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
18	18⅛	400	Erie 2d pf	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	— ⅛
33¼	33½	5,640	Federal Steel	33⅜	34½	33¼	33½	— ⅛
64	64¼	1,065	Federal Steel pf.	65⅞	65⅞	64	64½	— ⅛
74	90	100	Gas & El. Bergen Co.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
49½	50	330	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
98½	99	250	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ¾
153½	155	1,378	Great Northern pf.	153½	154½	153½	154½	
115½	116¼	50	Illinois Central	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅞	— ⅛
63½	64	800	Internat. Paper pf.	63⅝	63⅞	63	63⅞	+ ⅝
34½	35⅝	400	Internat. Power	34½	35	34½	35	+ ½
3¾	4⅜	50	International Silver	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
39	40	10	Iowa Central pf.	40	40	40	40	
9¼	9⅜	36	Kansas City Southern.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
71½	71⅝	1,160	Louisville & Nashville.	71½	71⅝	71¼	71⅜	— ⅝
90	90½	7,575	Manhattan Elevated.	90½	90½	89¾	90¼	— ⅜
148½	149¼	2,430	Met. Street Railway	150	150⅜	148	149	—2
12	12	2,200	Mexican Central	12	12	12	12	
54	55	100	Minn. & St. Louis	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
27½	28	235	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
49⅝	49⅝	6,220	Missouri Pacific	49¾	49¾	49½	49½	— ⅛
35	37	100	Mobile & Ohio	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
31½	32¼	200	National Biscuit Co.	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
90½	92	26	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90½	90½	
25½	26	1,100	National Steel	26½	26½	25½	25½	—1
83¼	84	100	National Steel pf.	84	84	84	84	— ⅛
46	47	115	National Tube Co.	46½	46¾	46½	46½	— ¼
93¼	93⅝	255	National Tube Co. pf.	93	93

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Rumors of Large Washington Heights Deal—The Day's Sales by Brokers —No Auction Business.

Rumors which have been current for several days regarding a large deal in the Washington Heights section were revived yesterday. The property involved, it is said, includes the greater part of the holdings of Jacob D. Butler in that neighborhood. These, according to the report, will shortly pass into the hands of a syndicate headed by ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant. Mr. Grant was not in the city yesterday afternoon or evening, and Mr. Butler declined to say anything regarding the reported transaction. From another source, however, it was learned that negotiations are pending for the property in question and may be closed within a few days. The deal is one of many details, and until these are finally arranged none of them will be made public.

Frederick Zittel has sold for John C. Umberfield, for $40,000, the five-story American-basement dwelling, with extension, 304 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 19 by 60 by 100.

William Henry Folsom has sold for Peter Meyer to Edward W. Kearney the four-story business building 129 East Thirteenth Street, 21 by 60. Mr. Kearney owns adjoining property.

Philip Jeselson has sold for Max Mark to S. Pickel the three-story American-basement dwelling 528 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 19.3 by 75. This is one of the houses purchased last week by the present seller through Mr. Jeselson.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Mary Schaeffer the five-story flat 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.11; also, for Ferdinand Hecht, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 150 feet west of Cortlandt Avenue, 50 by 118.

The building 159 and 161 Greenwich Street, northeast corner of Liberty Street, 50.3 by 102.11, was transferred yesterday by George P. Briggs to Edward Main. The property was conveyed for a consideration represented by 50 cents worth of revenue stamps over a mortgage of $250,000.

The Hackensack Land Company's offering of residential property at Hackensack on Saturday resulted in the sale of twenty-one lots for a total of $7,830. A plot at the corner of Passaic Street and Summit Avenue, 50 by 200, was bought by R. L. Demarest of Hackensack for $810. A plot on Prospect Avenue, 100 by 201, brought $1,560. Mrs. C. C. Smith of this city paid $1,420 for a plot 100 by 200 on Summit Avenue.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at 111 Broadway.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Gulterman, referee, 220 and 222 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, each 25 by 100.4, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on 220, $24,118; on 222, $23,083.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Donnelly, referee, 510 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 127.4 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $7,463.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gerard B. Townsend, referee, 1,424 and 1,426 Minford Place, east side, 75 feet north of Jennings Street, each 25 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $1,174.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 217 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 212.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $11,279.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 303 West Twelfth Street, north side, 71.6 feet east of Hudson Street, 23 by 80, four-story brick and brownstone dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 111 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 108.9 feet east of Park Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 439 West Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 382.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27.6 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 79 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 18 feet west of Park Avenue, 15.7 by 75 and irregular, three-story brick and brownstone dwelling; 503 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 75, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 421 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 92, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,254.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 2,068 Fifth Avenue, west side, 80.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 19.8 by 75, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,209.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Liebig Avenue, east side, 290 feet south of Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21.10 by 23 by 43; J. C. Croriel of 897 Eighth Avenue, owner; Samuel Wood, Jr., of 864 Columbus Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundredth Street, to a three-story brick hotel, 25.6 by 40; Peter Doelger of 339 West One Hundredth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 36 West Thirtieth Street, to a two-story brick store; estate of George Rudd of 70 Fifth Avenue, owner; R. S. Townsend, architect; cost, $1,165.

No. 218 East Seventy-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Sophie Taussig of 221 East Seventy-third Street, owner; G. W. Yeandle, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 36 East Twenty-first Street, to a brick studio; A. G. Hall of 419 Decatur Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; R. E. Rogers of 150 Broadway, architect; cost, $75.

Thirteenth Street, north side, 105 feet east of Avenue B, to a one-and-a-half-story frame barn and shed; K. Newman, premises, owner; T. L. Newman, architect; cost, $50.

MRS. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD'S GIFT.

She Transfers a House in Sixty-second Street to Mrs. Fabbri.

The large double residence on the north side of Sixty-second Street, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, was transferred yesterday by Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard as a gift to her daughter, Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri.

This is one of the two houses purchased last year by Mrs. Shepard for occupancy by Mrs. Fabbri and another of her daughters, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin. The houses have been extensively remodeled, the alterations amounting almost to a rebuilding.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Monday, Oct. 8.

BOSTON AV, 1,033, 70x173x69.6x180; Sarah F. Graham and others to John Gilmour. (R S $7).

BOSTON AV, 1,033, 70x173x69.6x180; Margaret V. S. Graham, by guardian, to John Gilmour to Anna M. Gilmour, (R S $8). Order of Court Nom.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 101st St, 35x111; 101st St, n s, 111 ft w of Central Park West, 114x100.11; Mary E. and Lamuel J. Arthur to Franklin C. Bee, (mtg $206,000, R S $61). 100

FRANKFORT ST, 29, 29.2x104.5x25x104.2, William Preuss, Jr., to Althea S. Rudd, mtg $41,000, R S $2.50). 2,500

GREENWICH ST, 151 to 161, n e corner of Liberty St, 102.11x50.3x100.11x36.8; George P. Briggs to Edward Main, (mtg $250,000, R S $50c).

KOSSUTH AV, s e corner of Byron St, 99.3x153.5x56.11x168.4; George Blanchard to New York Building Loan Banking Company. 1

LOT 407, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate; William M. Trow to Hudson P. Rose, (R S $1).

MADISON AV, s w s, 175 ft s e of 24 St, runs s w 100 x s e 25 x n e 100 to Washington Av x s e 25 x n e 200 to Madison Av x n w 50; Agnes M. Newman to Edward A. A. Bauer and another, (R S $2.50).

MINETTA LANE, 16, 25x50; Ellen T. and Jacob W. Ackerman to Jeremiah Allen, (mtg $4,100, R S $2). 1

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 163d St, 115x225; Thomas W. Wallace to the Church of St. Angela Mesici, (R S $15, mtg $18,000).

PLOT beginning at s e corner of Lot 98, map of village of Monterey, runs n 50 x w 105 x s 50 x e 105; Daniel Brady to Annie M. Metzler, (R S $7). 100

SHERMAN AV, s s, 200 ft s of Dyckman St, 25x150; Anna Link to John Schubert, ½ part, (mtg $750, R S 50 cents). 200

SIMPSON ST, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Albert C. Swoboda and another to Mary Gray, (R S $1, mtg $18,100). 100

STANTON ST, n s, 75 ft w of Clinton St, 25x100; Friederich Schimmel to Carolina Schimmel, (mtg $14,500, R S $12). 1

STUYVESANT ST, n s, 151.2 ft e of corner of 9th St, runs n 55.9 x e 5.6 x s e 12.10 x s 47 to street x w 16; Charles N. Brunie to Mina Korts. 13,000

VALENTINE AV, n s, 175 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x125; Peter Smith to Carrie Fix. 8,000

WASHINGTON TERRACE, w s, 71 ft s of 186th St, 17.9x62.6; Isma Schreyer to Lizzie Cahn. 7,000

WEST ST, 145, e s, 21x55.8x irregular; Mary V. Ocheron and others to Sophia L. C. Sendmeyer, 1-3 part, (R S $6). 1

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 119th St, 25.2x100; George E. Jordan to William Koerber, all liens. 1

3D AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 58th St, 25.1x105; Richard Sentner to Thomas Adelson and another. Nom.

9TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of Avenue C, Unionport, 25x108; Lizzie B. Hickox to George and Anna M. Kreidel. 2,000

17TH ST, s s, 191.10 ft e of 8th Av, 25x92; Mary S. Martin to Charles and Edward J. Deitsch, rerecorded, (mtg $45,000). 60,000

32D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x139.5x50.1x141.10; Max Altmayer, referee, to Daniel H. Smith, executor, (mtg $37,500). 500

46TH ST, 75 to 75, and 818 6th Av; also, all title to deed recorded in Liber 2,252, Chapter 20, &c.; John J. Fitzpatrick to Agnes E. Fitzpatrick, (R S 50 cents).. 1

50TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; William H. Osborn, trustee, to Frederick C. and Arthur D. Benson, (R S 50c). 1

50TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Frederick C. Benson and others to Ann E. Benson, (R S 50c). Gift

62D ST, 22 ft e of 5th Av, 45.6x100.5; Margaret A. Shepard to Edith S. Fabbri. Gift

87TH ST, s s, 146 ft w of Avenue B, 18x60.4—x60.; Otto Berls to Karolina Berls, (R S $2.50, mtg $5,800). 2,500

129D ST, 3 S East, 18x100.11; Isaiah C. Rosenthal to Annie C. Larkin, (mtg $7,000, R S $1). 1

123D ST, 25 Webster Av, 16.8x100.11; Josephine James to M. T. Gress, (R S $4, mtg $9,000). 100

127TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to George W. Martin, (mtg $18,000, R S $3). 100

162D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 18x99.11; Ernest B. Wintersmith to Josephine Carson, (R S $2, mtg $13,000). 1

163D ST, s s, 25 ft e of Jackson Av, 25x72; George Elsner to John B. Rae, (R S $4, mtg $2,500).

177TH ST, 1,072 East, 25x100; Annie M. Metzler to Daniel Brady, (R S $2.50, mtg $5,000 100

183D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Emma Kramer to Catherine F. Quinn, (R S $2.50, mtg $4,000). 1

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 161; Katharine Schneider to Ernestine Heinemann, 2 years. 900

CEDAR ST, 147 and 149; Washington Frothingham to the J. Edward Ogden Company, 2 years. 1,900

MADISON AV, s w corner of 115th St; Frederick Carrard to Charles O'Connor, 5 years. $1,200, 1,300

2D AV, 806, n e corner of 43d St; Edward Rafter to Patrick Meenan, 5 years. 1,600

3D AV, s e s, 22 ft n of 9th St, 23x70; Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant to Paul S. Brown, 26 years. 650

8TH AV, n e corner of 133d St; William Baumann and another to James A. Thompson 3½ years. $1,600, 1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, J dith C. and Charles H., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 67th St, s s, 120 f w of Madison Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. $6,000

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Catharine A. Conckin; Jackson Av, e s, 59.2 ft s of 166th St, years. 5,000

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Anna C. Stephens; Jackson Av, e s, 20 ft s of 166th St, years. 5,000

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Anna C. Stephens; Jackson Av, e corner of 166th St; new line, 3 years. 5,500

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Anna C. Stephens; Jackson Av, e s, 39.7 ft s of 166th St, years. 5,000

BREWSTER, n, and wife to Mary Milleg; Commonwealth Av, e s, 50 ft n of Merrill Place, 3½ years. 2,500

BROCKMAN, Moritz, to Ludwick Polacek; 1st St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

BROWN, Annie M. and Charles H., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 45th St, n s, 25 ft w of 5th Av, 1¼ years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

CARR, Ella A., to Frederick E. Van Meerbeke; 20th St, n e s, 242.11 ft n w of 1st Av, 3 years. 2,500

CARTON, Josephine, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 162d St, s s, 173 ft e of Broadway, installments, 6 per cent. 17,350

CEBURIE, Genoroso, to Louis F. Kuntz; 9th St, n s, 205 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, due 1901, 6 per cent. 250

CONLON, Michael, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 3d Av, 806, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 2,995

COOKE, Lulie L., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 57th St, 432 West, installments, 6 per cent. 12,400

DOUTNEY Bank; L George, to Harlem Savings mmon St, s e corner of River Place, 10 ox irregular to place x 200, 1 year. 1,000

DOWLING Margaret C., to John Culien; Marion A v, s w corner of Travers St, both pro osed, 1 year. 1,000

EGAN, Ell n, to Lewis Steinhardt; Grand St, corne Mangin St, secures undertaking, c. 1,500

EGBERT, ate J., to Union Trust Company; L xington Av, 42, 5 years, 4 per cent. 8,000

EISEMAN, Leopold, and wife to Hudson City Sav gs Institution; 17th St, 119 East, 5 y ars, 4 per cent. 22,000

GOODMAN Abraham, and another to Elizabeth Finelite; Ridge St, 112 and 114, 3 ye rs, 4 per cent. 6,000

HYMAN, D. Markus and Ida, to Nathan Lacher; roome St, 132, 5 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

KANE, K thryn M., to Paul Fuller and another; 79th St, 118 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 25,000

KREIDEL, George, and wife to Jazzie B. Hicko ; 9th St, n s, 255 ft e of Avenue C, W akefield, 5 years, 6 per cent. 600

KNATZ, ugust, to Lambert Suydam; 1st Av, s s, 51.2 ft s of 85th St, 1 year, 6 per cen 24,000

KOERBER William, to City Trust Safe Deposit a d Surety Company of Philadelphia; 1st Av, 2,319, secures liability, &c., for. 36,000

KOERBER William, to Edwin and David Epstein a d Herman Vollweiler; 1st Av, 2,319, 3 ears. 15,000

KOHLMAN, Louis, to Jacobine Billo; Houston St, n s, 312 ft w of Avenue B, lease, 2 years. 1,900

KORTZ, Mina, to Charles N. Brunie; Stuyvesant E. n s, 151.2 ft e from corner of said s reet and n s of 9th St, installments. 5,000

KRODER, Johanna, to Gardner E. Angier; Clinton t, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 5 yea s, 6 per cent. 10,000

MARTIN, George W., to Nelson D. Stilwell; 12 th St, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 ye r, 6 per cent. 3,000

McCOY, Peter J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 99.11 n of 161st St, runs w 150 x n 99.11 to 32d St x e 97.6 to King's Bridge Road, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 36,000

McDERMOTT, Annie, to Hamilton Bank, New Yo k City; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 126th St, 3 months, 6 per cent. 2,500

METZLER, Annie M. and John H., to Daniel Brady; Lot begins at s e corner of Lot 98 map of Monterey Village, runs n 105, 1 year. 4,500

METZLER, Annie M., to Annie E. Woolsey; lot begins at s e corner of Lot 98, map of Monterey Village, runs n 50x w 105, 1 ye r. 2,500

O'CONNOR, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Madison Av, 1,748, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 2,950

POWERS, James B., to New York Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Napier Av, e s, 489.9 ft n from Kings Bridge to Woodlawn Station Road, in installments. 3,000

ROSENBERG, Morris, to Isidore Jackson and another; Rivington St, n e corner of Norfolk St; also, 132½ Rivington St, with alley in rear, demand, 6 per cent. 10,000

SCHAEFER, Frederick, and wife to Katharina Gass; 11th St, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, 2 years, 6 per cent. 200

SCHLESSER, Anna M., to Conrad Steinhaus; 6 th St, 204 West, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 700

SMITH, Mary, to Katharina and Henry Rehling; Lot 102, map of 370 lots, McGraw e tate, near Van Nest, 5 years, 6 per cent. 600

TEICHMANN, Edward B., and H. Douglas Potter to Hyman and Henry Sonn; 99th St, s s, 296.2 ft e of Riverside Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 11,000

TEICHMANN, Edward B., and H. Douglas Potter to Germania Life Insurance Company; 99th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 4½ years. 73,000

THE CHINESE CHARITABLE AND BEnevolent Association to Emigrant Savings Bank; Mott St, 16, 1 year, 4 per cent. 10,000

THOMPSON, James A., to Jacob Ruppert; 8th Av, 2,490, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 4,000

TIEDEMANN, Theodore, to Eberhard Schmidt; 87th St, 48 West, 2 years. 15,000

VAHLBERG, Arno, to Jacob Ruppert; 2d Av, 1,949, and 250 East 101st St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 3,100

WAGNER, Peter, to Joseph Hamerling and another; 106th St, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 200x100.11, 2 months, 6 per cent. 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURLANDO, Adelaide, to Arthur A. Swany $250

KRUMM, Rudolph, to Frank A. Wahlig, ½ part. 1,100

KRUMM, Rudolph, to Frank A. Wahlig, ½ part. 1,100

KRUMM, Rudolph, to Frank A. Wahlig, ½ part. 1,500

MATTHEWS, William T., to James P. Albright. 148

McDONALD, Elizabeth, to Frederick Bachman Nom.

McDONALD, Elizabeth, to Frederick Bachman Nom.

PERRY, Lyman and Egbert B., to Richard W. Stevenson, trustee. 1,028

STEEVES, John F., to Louis Lesse 100

STEEVES, John F., to Louis Lesse 100

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Joseph and Elizabeth Webb. 1,500

WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to Emilie J. Murray, assigns 3 mortgages. 18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 108th St, 201.10 ft to 109th St x100; Samuel Thomson against John W. Nobis, Jr., owner; William Noble & Co., contractors. $6,700

BROADWAY, s w corner of 60th St, 100 x135; Robert E. Heslin against J. J. Appleby, owner; Columbus Amusement Company, contractor. 160

BROADWAY, s w corner of 60th St, 100 x135; Robert E. Heslin against J. J. Appleby, owner; T. A. Kneale & Co., contractors. 312

BROADWAY, s w corner of 60th St, 100 x135; Robert E. Heslin against J. J. Appleby, owner; Charles Evans and W. D. Mann, contractors. 305

BROADWAY, 1,263, New York Sheet Metal Works against Isabella Stewart, owner; Joseph H. Adams, contractor. 125

BOSTON ROAD, n corner of Home St, 25x100; Pietro De Marco against John Sperro, owner; William R. Tate, lessee; Thomas J. Hagan, contractor. 300

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 238 and 239; Henry C. Lanahan against William H. Hurst and another, owners; Marie Goss, contractor 80

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 103d St, 25 x100xirregular; John Selfridge against F. Ashman, owner; Julia Cryon, lessee; McCracken, Dagnall & Co., contractors. 340

JAY ST, 45; Andrew N. Petersen against Frederick W. Rhinelander, owner; Martin V. Cook, contractor. 397

MADISON AV, s w corner of 94th St, 100x100; John Selfridge against McCracken, Dagnall & Co., owners and contractors; John Oppenheimer, owner. 590

PROSPECT AV, 718 and 720; Brooklyn Novelty Works against Annetta Egenberger and Carrie Norden, owners; E. Egenberger, contractor. 57

ROBBINS AV, 564; George W. Kingston against John Winters and John Harries, owners; Hedwig Hafker, contractor. 180

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 165th St, 100 x75; Peter J. Cooney against Sarah McLaughlin, owner; Sarah and Walter McLaughlin, contractors 6,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 48.6 ft n of 174th St, 50x90.10x51x97.6; Charles A. Milliner against John Doe, owner; George Lo Medico and others, contractors. 161

106TH ST, 50 West; Samuel J. Hanover against William J. Richmond, owner and contractor. 24

124TH ST, 426 and 428 West; Mandel Stern against Sussman Goldreyer, owner and contractor 100

144TH ST, 262 and 264 West; Samuel Solomon against Zenaide D. Schullenberg, owner and contractor; Louis Hyman, contractor. 200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

1ST AV, e s, 51.2 ft s of 85th St, 51x100; Lambert Suydam, with August Knatz, four payments. $24,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1900.

118TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; 118th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 75x100, and 117th St, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100; Hunt & McLean, on C. M. Silverman to Archibald N. McBean. 545

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 1,560; Joseph Bernascheff against Louis Roeth and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien); attorney, J. J. Wiener.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 126th St, 60x99.11; Lewis E. Landon and others against Israel Stone and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 75.5x75; Pfotenhauer & Nesbit against Andrew J. Robinson and another, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys Man & Man.

1ST AV, w s, 68.5 ft n of 62d St, 32x64; William Sloane and others against Hester C. Wightman, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roby & Taylor.

1ST AV, e s, 78.3 ft n of 12th St, 25x100; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company against Henry G. Koeppler and another, (action to annul deed;) attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.

3D AV, e s, 78 ft s of 136th St, 51.11x185.4 to Lincoln Av x 50x172.3; also Lots 15, 16, and 17, map of Classon's Point, contains 81 8-100 acres; 1st St, n s, 231 ft w of 3d Av, 19.9 x103.6x22.3x103.6, and 118th St, 223 East; John Hartmayer against Clarkson C. Spears and others, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorney, D. F. Toumey.

10TH AV, n e corner of 36th St, 98.9x100; also 10th Av, s s, 47.4 ft n of 18th St, 22.4x100; George C. Coffin, receiver, &c., against Maggie E. Newhall and others, (action to annul deed, &c.;) attorney, W. H. Blain.

11TH AV, s e corner of 61st St, 50.2x59.11; Joseph Hauser against Mary Cheevers and others, (action to correct two mortgages;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

43D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.5; Stella E. White against the Bates Realty Company, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Grayhead.

68TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Albert Kaskel against Frederick Aldhous and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasburger & Frankenheimer.

137TH ST, n s, 630.10 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Sarah M. Meigs and another against Sanford S. Gowdey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Brower.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	.11
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	15.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	7.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 75½@77½c; No. 2 red, 77@78½c; No. 2 corn, 40¾@41½c; No. 2 yellow, 41¾@41½c; No. 2 oats, 22½@22¾c; No. 2 white, 24½@26½c; No. 3 white, 24@25½c; No. 2 rye, 52c; barley, fair to choice malting, 49@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.59@$1.60; prime timothy seed, $4.20@$4.30; mess pork, per bbl, $15.50@$16; lard, per 100 lb, $7.32½@$7.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8@$8.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.45@$8.55.

COTTON.—The cotton market was irregular, with an upward tendency. A frost scare took possession of the trade yesterday morning, East, West, North, and South, and before the day was out prices had advanced 17@28 points, including an advance of 3@10 points which occurred on the opening call. The shorts showed a good deal of uneasiness, which was increased by the fact that English cables reported an advance of 5@6 ½-64d in futures. This, however, was attributed by private cables not so much to frost fears as to more promising indications respecting a demand from spinners. Still another stimulating factor was a current belief that Wednesday would turn up a bullish monthly crop report. Some were inclined to believe, however, that this feature had been already overdiscounted. Trading was not particularly active, and there were several periods of weakness under selling to secure profits. Wall Street was a heavy buyer of January and March cotton; the South was also a large buyer, while Liverpool sold at the opening, but later bought, on finding our market so easily influenced by the indications of low temperature, a cold wave having reached down into Northern New Mexico and Oklahoma. We could not learn, however, that there had been actual frost in any part of the cotton belt, while in most localities the temperature was far away from it. Receipts were about as expected. A heavy demand for cotton was reported. In the afternoon the shorts were the principal support of the market, which closed steady at a net advance of 10@19 points. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ⅛c up, on the basis of 11c for middling upland and 11¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 36 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm at 10⅜c; Savannah steady at 10 1-16c, 1-16c up; Wilmington firm at 10¼c; Norfolk steady at 10⅝c, 1-16c up; Baltimore nominal at 10¾c; Memphis steady at 10 3-16c; Augusta quiet at 10 3-16c, 1-16c up; St. Louis firm at 10¼c, 1-16c up.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	10.40	10.60	10.40	10.47@10.48
November	10.10	10.31	10.10	10.19@10.20
December	9.97	10.18	9.97	10.06@10.10
January	9.98	10.15	9.98	10.09@
February	9.99	10.10	9.98	10.09@10.11
March	9.99	10.18	9.99	10.11@10.12
April	10.02	10.09	10.02	10.08@10.10
May	10.02	10.12	10.00	10.10@10.11
June	10.10	10.17	10.00	10.10@10.12
July	10.00	10.17	10.00	10.10@10.12
August	9.84	9.98	9.93	9.94@ 9.98

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—Spot cotton, moderate business; prices firm; American, 6 13-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,000 bales American. Receipts, none. Futures opened quiet but steady and closed firm; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 63-64d value; October and November, 5 45-64@5 46-64d sellers; November and December, 5 46-64d buyers; December and January, 5 37-64@5 38-64d sellers; January and February, 5 34-64@5 35-64d value; February and March, 5 32-64@5 33-64d sellers; March and April, 5 30-64d sellers; April and May, 5 28-64@5 29-64d buyers; May and June, 5 27-64@5 28-64d sellers; June and July, 5 26-64d sellers; July and August, 5 24-64d sellers; August and September, 5 17-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—Although halted several times during the session yesterday in their efforts to force prices toward a lower level, bear operators, realizing that they had news and general sentiment in their favor, persistently hammered the market all day and closed it a full cent lower than it was on Saturday. One of the influences which afforded a temporary check to this downward movement was a decrease of 8,000 bushels in visible supply figures where a million bushels increase had been expected. Still another influence of early importance on the bear side was the weakness of Northwest markets and clear weather in all parts of the Spring wheat belt, suggesting a somewhat larger movement with more activity among thrashers. Foreign houses also sold considerable wheat on the report that Germany contemplated raising the duty on wheat and rye. English markets closed ¾d lower, and Paris came 5@20 points lower. At Berlin there was a drop of ⅝@1¼ marks, and at Antwerp ¼f decline, while Budapest was unchanged. Expert business amounted to 23 loads. Fluctuations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 81½c; No. 1 hard, Chicago, 80½c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 83½c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 78½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—Close: Wheat—October, 78¼c; December, 78¼@78¾c; May, 80¾@80⅞c; on track, No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 Northern, 76@76½c. Flour 10c lower; first patents, $4.25@$4.35; second patents, $4.05@$4.15; first clears, $3.05@$3.15; second clears, $2.05@$2.15. Bran in bulk, $12@$12.25.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 74¼c; October, 74c; November, 74½c; December, 75½c; May, 79¾c; No. 2 hard, 71½@72¼c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 35c; October, 37⅞c; December, 38½c; year, 38¾c; May, 34⅛c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 22¼c; October, 22⅝c; December, 23c; May, 24⅝c; No. 2 white, 27@27½c.

DULUTH, Oct. 8.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 81⅞c; to arrive, 81¾c; October, 81¾c; December, 82c; May, 85c; No. 1 Northern cash, 79¾c; to arrive, 79¾c; October, 79¾c; December, 80c; May, 83c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾c; No. 3 Spring, 71¾c. Corn, 35c. Oats, 24@23¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 80@81¼c; No. 2 Northern, 79@79½c. Rye active; No. 1, 55@55½c. Barley lower; No. 2, 57@58c; sample, 48@55c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.20@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.85; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $19@$19.50 per ton, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.30. Rye flour dull; fair to good, $3.15@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Cornmeal quiet; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.60, as to brand. Bagmeal steady; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 89@90c. Feed steady; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $16.60@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $28; corn oil cake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	80¼	80¼	80	80
December	82 15-16	83	82 15-16	82⅞
March	85	85	85½	85⅝
May	85 11-16	85⅞	85¼	85⅝
Corn—				
October	..	..	..	40⅝
December	42 7-16	42½	42⅜	42½
May	41½	41½	41⅜	41½
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$7.80

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	..	..	..	76⅝
November	77	77¼	76 11-16	76⅞
December	78	78	77¼	77⅞
Corn—				
October	40¼	41½	40¼	41⅛
November	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
December	34⅞	35	34 13-16	35
Oats—				
October	22½	22¼	22¼	22¼
November	22½	22½	22½	22½
December	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝
Lard—				
October	$7.32½	$7.32½	$7.32½	$7.32½
January	7.00	7.02½	6.97½	7.00
Ribs—				
October	8.00	8.12½	8.00	8.10
January	6.32½	6.37½	6.32½	6.32½
Pork—				
October	17.00	17.00	15.00	16.00
January	11.97½	11.97½	11.85	11.85

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $14.50@$15.50; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $14.50@$17. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $18@$17.50. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; *pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoked bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9¼c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders quiet, 6½c; pickled hams easy, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4¾c; country, 4¾@5c. LARD—Firm, $7.70; city lard quiet, $7.40; refined lard firm; South America, $8.75; Continent, $8.90; Brazil kegs, $9.85

AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES in and for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,971.—In the matter of STANLEY H. G. STEWART, Bankrupt.—Notice of Auction Sale.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Arthur C. Zimmermann, the trustee, at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, on the 9th day of October, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. of said day.

A general description of the property is as follows:

Claim against Charles A. Moreing for damages, $500,000.

Claim against M. F. Armstrong and the Crown Exploration Co., Ltd., London, Eng., for damages, $123,326.

Claim against St. Lawrence Construction Co. for damages, $150,000.

Note of N. S. Easton for $859.79.

The above property is the balance of property not sold at the sale which took place September 25th, 1900.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.—Dated New York, September 26th, 1900.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
No. 40 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y.

NOTICE OF SALE.

I, the undersigned, will sell at Public Auction, by Louis Levy, Auctioneer, pursuant to law, to the highest bidder, on the 18th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 516 West 21st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the following described properties, viz.: Two bay horses, one black horse, and one sorrel horse; one double covered truck, one single truck, and one piano cart or wagon, and one set of double harness, to satisfy my lien thereon, which said property I now hold under and by virtue of a lien for the boarding and keeping of said horses, and the storage and keeping of said trucks, wagon, and harness, and that Patrick Black and James Black are the owners of said horses, trucks, wagon, and harness, and for whose account the same are held.

Dated October 2d, 1900.

ENOCH B. MOON, Lienor.
ROBERT GODSON, Attorney for Lienor, 320 Broadway, New York.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARGARET COOPER, plaintiff, against ISABELLA M. CURRAN, Annie Veronica McGrady, Maggie Curran Kay, and the unknown husband, heirs, next of kin, grantees, devisees, executors, and administrators of said Maggie Curran Kay, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 2d, 1900.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Maggie Curran Kay, and the unknown husband, heirs, next of kin, grantees, devisees, executors, and administrators of said Maggie Curran Kay, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1900.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JAMES MITCHELL, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE LIBERATA OZELAH HELENA BRELAZ MITCHELL, Defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 6, 1900.

VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.

To Alice Liberata Ozelah Helena Brelaz Mitchell, the defendant above named.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice MeAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made herein and dated the 8th day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y. s10-1aw6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MOLLIE B. KEMERLE, plaintiff, against GEORGE KEMERLE, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1900. COHEN BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To George Kemerle:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated September 21st, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County.

COHEN BROTHERS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
e2-1aw6wTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,983.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB LAPINSKY, (or Lopinsky,) Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Lapinsky, (or Lopinsky,) of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt; and of the firm of Wener and Lopinsky.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Lapinsky was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 8, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of OTTO SAMPTER, LEO C. SAMPTER, and MARTIN M. SAMPTER, individually and as members of the firm of Otto Sampter & Sons, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Otto Sampter, Leo C. Sampter, and Martin M. Sampter, individually and as members of the firm of Otto Sampter & Sons, all of the City and County of New York:

Please take notice that a motion will be made before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of October, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for an order directing the discontinuance and dismissal of all the bankruptcy proceedings heretofore and on the 14th day of August, 1900, instituted herein, at which time and place all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear or show cause, if any they have, why the said proceedings should not be discontinued and dismissed, and that all orders entered herein be vacated and set aside, and the title to the property now in the hands of or claimed by the Trustee be revested in the said bankrupts; and that the bankrupts will be present for further examination if required.

Dated New York, October 8th, 1900.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 2,476.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LANE K. STONE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lane K. Stone, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 3, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and the creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 8, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEONARD, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEONARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transaction business, at the office of Henry P. Burr, his attorney, No. 375 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of December next. Dated New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, June 1st, 1900.

STEPHEN LEONARD, Administrator.
HENRY P. BURR, Attorney for Administrator, 375 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.
je1-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SUSAN H. GEIBSENHAINER, plaintiff, against RAY GOLDMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William B. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and known by the street number 351 (formerly 180) East Seventeenth Street, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

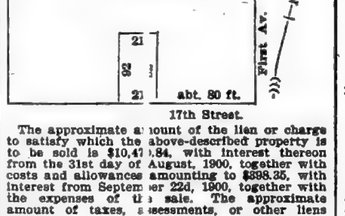
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Seventeenth Street distant about eighty (80) feet west of the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of First Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet, more or less, to the centre of the block; thence running west parallel with Seventeenth Street about twenty-one (21) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue to the northerly line of East Seventeenth Street, and thence easterly along the same about twenty-one (21) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, September 25th, 1900.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The premises are known as Number 351 (formerly 180) East Seventeenth Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,47[illegible]84, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $898.35, with interest from September 22d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,699 64-100 and interest.

Dated New York City, September 25th, 1900.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH STREET. Supreme Court, County of New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against TILLIE E. SMITH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William B. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

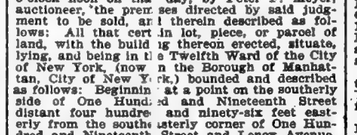
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and known as Lot No. 14 on a certain map or plan of lots laid out by the Manhattan Land Company, which said map or plan is filed in the Register's office of the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence westerly along the same eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Oct. 8, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 38 West 119th Street, New York, N. Y.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,73[illegible]00, with interest from 14th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $326.85, with interest from 24th day of September, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $443.2[illegible] and interest.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

A. ADLER AND COMPANY.—Whereas, a partnership heretofore existed between HENRIETTA ADLER, MOSES A. ADLER, and HARRY ARNOLD, under the copartnership name of A. ADLER AND COMPANY; and

Whereas, said copartnership was dissolved by the withdrawal of HARRY ARNOLD from said copartnership; and

Whereas, said copartnership had prior thereto transacted business within this State for a period of three years and upwards; and

Whereas, the business heretofore conducted in said name is to be continued by the undersigned, who are the owners of said business and its good will and the remaining partners;

Now, therefore, we HENRIETTA ADLER and MOSES A. ADLER do hereby certify and declare that we are the sole and only persons dealing under the said name of A. ADLER AND COMPANY, and that the place of abode of the said HENRIETTA ADLER is Number 71 West 113th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the place of abode of the said MOSES A. ADLER is Number 74 West 113th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the principal place of business is at Number 12 Front Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and County of New York. Dated New York, May 19th, 1900.

HENRIETTA ADLER,
MOSES A. ADLER.

WEIL, ESCHWEGE & SCHALLEK, Attys. at Law, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

County of New York, ss.:

On this 19th day of May, 1900, before me personally came HENRIETTA ADLER and MOSES A. ADLER, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they thereupon acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

MAX BERRICK,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
o2-1aw4wTu

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of MARCUS B. BOOKSTAVER, assigned to Byron Rawson for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, (Part I. thereof,) to be held in and for the County of New York, at the New York County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Byron Rawson, assignee of above-named Marcus B. Bookstaver, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court and of said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said Supreme Court, this 27th day of September, 1900.

[Seal.] EDWIN SCRIBNER, Clerk.
EDWIN CLINTON HARVEY, Attorney for Assignee, Office and P. O. Address No. 128 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
o2-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MACY, SARAH A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Alfred Macy, Josiah Macy, Florence Adele Macy, Emily M. Adams, Howard M. Adams, Alvin Adams, and Edward L. Adams, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why John H. Macy and William H. Beers, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of SARAH A. MACY, deceased, should not be authorized to compromise a claim against John H. Macy and Edwin S. Neal, heretofore doing business under the firm name of Josiah Macy's Sons, by receiving ten per cent. of the amount thereof, which, with forty per cent. thereof already received from the assignee of said debtors on account, will make fifty per cent. thereof, and why the said executors and trustees should not upon receiving such ten per cent. assign said claim to one Edward Valk, or his appointee or legal representatives, in furtherance of such compromise; said claim consisting of a balance, including interest to April 17, 1900, of $23,202.31, owing on a note made by said debtors to said testatrix in her lifetime, and held by said trustees as a part of the estate of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
o2-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

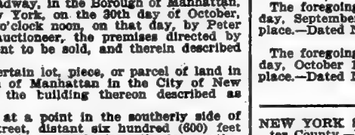
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TEACHERS' CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against MICHAEL HOULAHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, (now Borough of the Bronx,) of the City of New York, late in Fordham, Westchester County, and known and distinguished on a certain map on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, entitled "Map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, Westchester County, made by R. Henwood, surveyor, dated Brooklyn, April 2, 1852," as the southerly half of Lot No. 148, and bounded and described according to said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Avenue A, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenue A with the northerly side of 5th Street; running thence easterly one hundred and thirty (130) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly one hundred and thirty (130) feet and six (6) inches to the easterly side of Avenue A; thence southerly along the easterly side of Avenue A twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 8, 1900.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

FRED. CYRUS LEUBUSCHER, Attorney for plaintiff, 99 Nassau St., New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,420.69, with interest thereon from 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $146.34, with interest from October 4th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $495.08 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage, upon which $9,000 is due, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a second mortgage for $1,250, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a third mortgage for $3,500, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, 27th day of August, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Friday, September 28, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 15, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Friday, October 12th, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—ELIZABETH RINTELEN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM RINTELEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 30th day of July, 1900, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 2d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of 29th Street distant two hundred and fifty-nine feet ten inches westerly from Seventh Avenue; thence running westerly along 29th Street twenty-three feet five inches; thence running northerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between 29th and 30th Streets; thence running easterly along the said centre line twenty-three feet five inches; thence running southerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning.

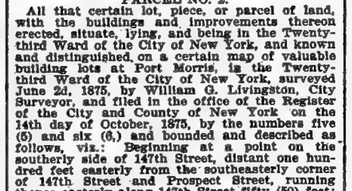
PARCEL NO. 2.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of valuable building lots at Port Morris, in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, surveyed June 24, 1875, by William G. Livingston, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 14th day of October, 1875, by the numbers five (5) and six (6,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 147th Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of 147th Street and Prospect Street, running thence easterly along 147th Street fifty (50) feet; thence southerly and at right angles with 147th Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly and parallel with 147th Street 50 feet; thence northerly and at right angles with said street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.

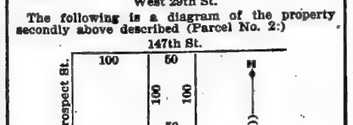
BEVERLEY W. ROBINSON,
Referee.

HARRY OVERINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 2,706 Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property first above described (Parcel No. 1:)



The following is a diagram of the property secondly above described (Parcel No. 2:)



s28-2aw3wTu&F&o16.

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—LESTER LEVY, plaintiff, against MAX J. LEVINSON and others, defendants.

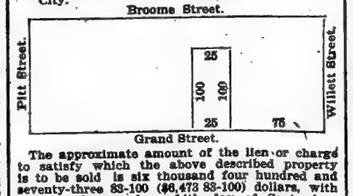
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on Grand Street seventy-five (75) feet west of the corner of Willett Street; running thence northerly parallel with Willett Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly parallel with Grand Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly to Grand Street one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly along Grand Street in front twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less, said premises being known as number 474 Grand Street.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is six thousand four hundred and seventy-three 33-100 ($6,473 33-100) dollars, with interest thereon from 14th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty-four 80-100 dollars, with interest from September 22, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred and forty-nine 27-100 ($249 27-100) dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of eighteen thousand ($18,000) dollars, due November 12, 1900, and accrued interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum since May 12, 1900.—Dated New York, September 28, 1900.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PARKER, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. PARKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 111 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1900. HENRY DE FOREST WERKES, Executor.

WERKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 66 Wall Street, New York.
jy17-1aw6wT

REFEREES' NOTICES.

PARTITION SALE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—PETER J. HUNT, plaintiff, against PATRICK COSGRIFF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of January, 1900, as amended by order duly made and entered in the action bearing date the 19th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

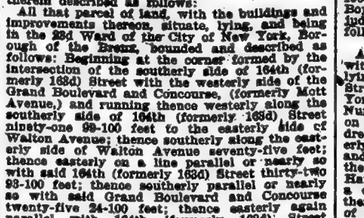
FIRST PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Bank Street, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and now known as Number 122 Bank Street, commencing at a point on said southerly side of Bank Street two hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Greenwich and Bank Streets; thence running southerly along the westerly line of land now or late of Isaac Haring, known as Number 120 Bank Street, for a distance of ninety-five feet or thereabouts; thence westerly, parallel with the southerly side of Bank Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the easterly line of land now or late of James H. Newman, known as Number 124 Bank Street, ninety-five feet or thereabouts, to said southerly side of Bank Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of Bank Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, being the same premises which were conveyed to Agnes Schaef by Sigismund B. Wortmann and wife by deed dated October 28th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on March 29th, 1899.—Dated New York, August 27, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,953.75, with interest thereon from the 13th day of July, 1900, together with cost and allowance amounting to $240.14, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $495.08 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage upon which $9,000 is due, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a second mortgage for $1,250, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a third mortgage for $3,500, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, 27th day of August, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Friday, September 28, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 15, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Friday, October 12th, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—EDWARD FREDERICK BURKE, Plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at Public Auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 12th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 10, Block Number 2,706, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the Street Number 1,116 Intervale Avenue, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

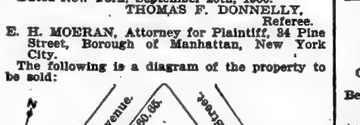
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, distant one hundred and sixty feet and 65-100 of a foot southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Intervale Avenue with the westerly side of Kelly Street; running thence southeasterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall sixty-one feet and 49-100 of a foot; thence easterly at right angles with Kelly Street, fifty-eight feet and 14-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Kelly Street; thence southerly along the same, seventeen feet and 42-100 of a foot; thence westerly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall, sixty-one feet and 49-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Intervale Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly, along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 20, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,748 90-100, with interest thereon from September 14, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $353.00, with interest from September 17, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $963.29 and interest.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
s21-1aw6wF&Tu&o13

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDMUND A. TROUTON, plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at Public Auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 12th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 10, Block Number 2,706, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street Number 1,118 Intervale Avenue, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, distant one hundred and forty feet and 65-100 of a foot southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Intervale Avenue with the westerly side of Kelly Street; running thence southeasterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall fifty-five feet and 95-100 of a foot; thence easterly at right angles with Kelly Street, fifty-one feet and 14-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Kelly Street, thence southerly along the same, seventeen feet and 42-100 of a foot; thence westerly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall, sixty-one feet and 49-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Intervale Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly, along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

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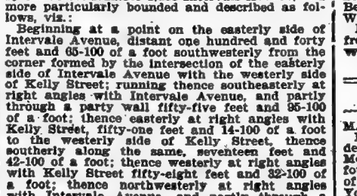

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,748 90-100, with interest thereon from September 14, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $365.00, with interest from September 17, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $963.29 and interest.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
s21-1aw6wF&Tu&o13

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

*Lahn....Oct. 9, 10 AM | *K.W.d.Gr.Oct.30,10 AM
†Trave..Oct. 12, 10 AM | †Lahn...Nov. 6, 10 AM
*K. M. Th.Oct.18, 10 AM | *K. M.Th.Nov.13, 10 AM
†Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—BREMEN.
Fr. d Gr., Nov. 8, 9 AM | Fr. d Gr., Dec. 18, 10 AM
†CHERBOURG—PARIS—BREMEN.
Grosser Kurfurst, October 11, 10 A. M.
†MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Aller....Oct. 23, 4 PM | Werra...Oct. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

*From Pier 52 North River, foot of Jane St.
†From Congress St., B'klyn. Take South Ferry.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | †HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
To Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar by Express Steamers.

*Columbia..Nov. 7, 11 AM | *Aller....Nov. 24, 11 AM
†K. Wm. II..Nov. 10, 10 AM | †Werra....Dec. 1, 2 PM
*F. Bism'k, Nov. 17, 11 AM | *Columbia, Dec. 8, 11 AM
For Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 5, 22, Feb. 2.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar,

KNOWS OF NO COLONIZING

Chief Devery Declares the Election Law Will Be Enforced.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPTAINS

Hotel and Lodging House Men File Lists of Persons Claiming Voting Residence at Their Places.

Much interest was manifested yesterday at Police Headquarters in the letter sent to Chief Devery by Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh, who has charge of the metropolitan district.

Chief Devery was asked by a reporter what he had to say in reference to the statement made by Superintendent McCullagh that he was convinced that an attempt was being made to colonize illegal voters who will attempt to register and vote at the approaching election. The Chief said:

"If the State Superintendent of Elections has any evidence that the law relating to elections is being violated, it is his duty to act. If he has such evidence in his possession I should be very glad to have it, and I would act promptly on it. I will not, as Chief of Police, tolerate any colonization, fraudulent registration, or fraudulent voting of any description.

"Any man who attempts to illegally register or vote in this city is a lunatic, and should go to jail. The police have been paying as much attention to the election as has Superintendent McCullagh, and I know of no attempts to colonize voters. If I had any evidence to that effect I would see to it that the guilty person or persons were soon sent to prison. My efforts will all be in the direction of a fair election for New York, and the people can rest assured that the police will see that the law is not violated. Every man will be protected in his rights."

Late yesterday afternoon there was some excitement around headquarters, when the commanding officers of the various precincts began arriving. Rumor at once connected their visit with the letter sent to Chief Devery by Superintendent McCullagh, or with the crusade against gambling and disorderly houses. The Captains all went to the Chief's room, and remained there for some time. When asked what the Captains were doing at headquarters the Chief said:

"They have been here to attend the quarterly meeting of the Captains' Association, the membership of which is composed of the Captains and Inspectors. There is no significance in the gathering. The matters discussed related entirely to the business of the association."

CHIEF DEVERY ISSUES AN ORDER.

Later Chief Devery issued a general order to all the commanding officers at the police stations in Greater New York, submitting therewith a copy of Superintendent McCullagh's letter. In the order Chief Devery says:

In the said communication are mentioned a number of premises, at which, it is stated, alleged violations of law are occurring, and at which, it is also stated, alleged colonization for fraudulent registration will be practiced in connection with the approaching general election.

With regard to such of these places as may be within your jurisdiction, and to any other places at which it might be reported or suspected that colonization for fraudulent registration might be practiced, I direct that you make a prompt and thorough investigation as to whether such colonization is being practiced thereat, and take such action upon the results of your investigation as the law and your duties may require. You will report to me promptly as to the results of your investigation with regard to the places mentioned, or any other places where it may be reported or suspected that a colonization for fraudulent registration might be practiced, and as to your action thereon, and with reference to the places mentioned, the commanding officers within whose jurisdictions such places are situated will report to me at the same time as to the alleged violations of law said to be in existence thereat, and their action with regard to same.

Chief Devery further directs that the election law and other laws mentioned by Superintendent McCullagh be strictly and impartially enforced, and calls attention to his previous order of Oct. 5, in which he directed thorough investigation as to persons registered at hotels and lodging houses or other places which might be suspected as places that might be used for colonization. The order ends with these paragraphs:

You are also directed to take prompt and thorough action with regard to any complaint that may be made to you by any citizen, of colonization, illegal registration and voting, to the end that the evidence that such complainant may submit may be used toward the arrest and prosecution of the offending person or persons.

Commanding officers will be held to a strict accountability for the manner in which the laws relative to colonization for the purpose of fraudulent registration and illegal voting are enforced within their jurisdiction.

HOTEL MEN TURN IN THEIR LISTS.

The office of Superintendent McCullagh was crowded all day with hotel and lodging house proprietors, who had called with sworn lists of all persons who claim a voting residence in their respective places. The Superintendent estimated that at least 6,000 lists would be filed in his office. The law requires that these lists shall be filed thirty days before election. Superintendent McCullagh will now set his deputies at work verifying these lists, which must give the names of all persons claiming a voting residence, length of time regularly lodging in hotel or lodging house, date that regular lodging began; age, height, weight, color, complexion, color of hair, visible marks on face or hands, distinguishing features of face or body whereby identification may be determined; country of nativity, occupation, place of business, and number of room or bed occupied.

Deputy Attorney Job E. Hedges has been assigned to look after the legal affairs of the State Department of Elections, and will devote his entire time betwen now and election day to violations of the election law. Speaking of his work, Superintendent McCullagh said yesterday:

"On every day of registration and on election day a representative of the Attorney General will be on duty at each police court and in any other court that may be necessary for the purpose of prosecuting all violations of the election law. As the law now stands, we do not have to ask the co-operation of the District Attorney, but can present our own evidence to the Grand Jury. The law gives us the power to send for police officers, books, and papers, and a refusal to comply is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both."

Superintendent McCullagh would not say to what he referred when he said he would invoke "State aid" should the police decline to co-operate with him. It is supposed that he meant that he would appeal to the Governor to call a special Grand Jury. Continuing, the Superintendent said:

"My plans are all laid out, but it would be folly for me to make them public. I will wait until I hear from Chief Devery. When he has replied to my letter I may have something more to say. My evidence against gambling, disorderly houses, and poolrooms is ample and unimpeachable."

Chief Devery said that the police had begun on Saturday to take a census of the lodging houses.

"We will keep a sharp lookout for the next thirty days," he said, "and we will see to it that the law is respected."

MR. CROKER HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

Silent as to McCullagh's Letter—Opposed to State Constabulary.

Richard Croker would make no statement last evening as to the published letter of John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, who charged that efforts would be made to colonize in the Tammany strongholds.

"I have nothing to say about the matter," was his only reply.

"How about the proposed State Constabulary bill?"

"I do not think the people of New York would stand for such a scheme. They do not want it in New York, and I am sure the people would not tolerate such a system."

Not a Place for Colonization.

In Superintendent McCullagh's list of places which he suspects will be used for the colonization of illegal voters he gave "15-19 Third Avenue." Horth, Buse & Co., the proprietors of the Hotel Sagamore, at those numbers, write to THE NEW YORK TIMES that their hotel ought not to have been included in the list, and that they have no voters in the house and had none last year.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

One of the queer things which we hear about America by way of the English papers is a story of some big man who was enlightening Kipling the Great concerning the professional women of America. The big man delivered himself after this fashion: "Well, Sir, in our country we have a great many female doctors, female lawyers, female journalists, female preachers, and females in all classes and professions and trades; but what we want is more female women!"

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There is an interesting story apropos of this of a woman who visited one of the several places in New York where reduced gentlewomen are assisted in obtaining positions. This particular woman had a profession, which she had learned in some way while at home in one of the Southern cities. But she had to go out into the world, and the big metropolis looked to her something as the Northern States did to the freed slaves just after the war—a place where all is love and one can get bread and money without working for it. The establishment the Southern woman visited did not encourage this view of things, and urged the woman to give references to show her ability, that they might find employment for her. But no, this she would not do. They could find a position for her if they liked, and then if she found it worth her acceptance, she would give such references as she might think fit. She was not, she declared, going to send references out broadcast for the benefit of unfeeling people. Her friends tried to show her that, with unbusinesslike methods of this kind, she would never find a position. "But I don't want a position," she groaned, in response. "I don't want to work; I want to be taken care of."

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The most popular house in cold weather in a certain suburb, where the ocean breezes blow with refreshing coolness in Summer and, sometimes, with overpowering coldness in Winter, is that of a man who knows how to keep warm. The other dwellers in that locality have comfortable houses in certain weather and with certain winds, but when the mercury falls and the wind blows from the water they freeze. Then the man with the warm house discovers how popular he is, for the neighbors flock in to call and get thawed out at least once a day. The secret of the warm house is that when it was built the man looked after the purchase of his furnace himself. He went to the furnace shop, told the dimensions of his house, and asked how large a furnace he would need. They told him. "Very well," he said. "Now send me one two sizes larger." This was done. Now, in extremely cold or windy weather he has his furnace going at full blast, and, if necessary, has open fires as well. It is a little more expensive in the long run, but the man feels that it is money wisely expended, for he never has those periods when mind and body alike seem to be frozen into inertness, and then he is looked upon as a public benefactor by every one in the neighborhood.

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The family is one of exceptionally deep religious feeling, and the children have been brought up to reverence everything that is good and to hold the Bible as the symbol of all truth. So that it was with deep sorrow that the small boy of the family was heard one day to proclaim these principles: "I don't believe in the Bible, anyway. It is not true, and I know it." A groan of horror arose from the family lips at this reckless wickedness. "Well," he went on defiantly, "it isn't, anyway. It says in the Bible that every hair of your head is numbered, and I pulled a hair out of Auntie's head and there wasn't a single number on it."

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Some of the most interesting things which have come from China recently have been the cartoons received by the American Bible Society, giving the Chinese version of the recent passing events in that country. They have been circulated by thousands among the Chinese. The cartoons are crude, in the most brilliant colors, but some of them are exceedingly well drawn and more expressive of the state of the Chinese mind toward the "foreign devil" than columns of words. The Chinese are represented, according to their custom, as victorious and putting their enemies to death in the most cruel fashion. The uniforms of the victims show to some extent the nations to which they belong, though they are by no means accurate. The Englishmen have the small cap with the strap, the Japanese can be seen, some of the soldiers are certainly Russian and others French. There is the battle of Tien-Tsin, where the foreigners are seen to be routed, while several mandarins are sitting on top of the tower calmly drinking tea, the work of destruction going on below them. The Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, who, the Chinese said, was put to death by the mob, is shown in these cartoons as dying with the consent of the mandarins. In some instances the heads of the enemy are being handed up to the mandarins after the manner of that of John the Baptist on a charger. An Englishman is shown with his hands and feet lashed to a long pole, from which he hangs face down as he is carried to execution by two immense savage looking Chinese. A Russian is being beheaded at the feet of three wickedly smiling Chinese mandarins, while another is apparently chained to a post beside him awaiting his turn. The names of the Chinese Generals are given in many instances, names which have become familiar through the reports received from China.

While there will be very little work done in the way of distribution of Bibles for a time in China, there need be no cessation of work in preparing for the time when China will be again thrown open to outside influences, they say at the Bible Society rooms. The printing of all the Scriptures circulated in China is, strange to say, done in Japan. Bibles are printed there on either Chinese or foreign paper, bound, and, with the cost of transportation and duties, are delivered in Shanghai cheaper than they can be made in China. The superior facilities of the more progressive Japanese have enabled them to compete successfully with the Chinese in this respect. While there will be a decrease in the demand for Bibles in China for a time, there is now an unprecedented demand for Bibles in the Philippines, it is said, a demand unusual in a new field of work. This will make a wide increase in the number of languages in which the Bible has been printed, for there are said to be certainly thirty dialects spoken in the Philippines, and some say there are eighty.

MRS. SPOWERS GETS A DIVORCE.

Charges Against Her Husband, a Retired Iron Merchant.

Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday signed a decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. Frances Gale Spowers against William H. Spowers. Mrs. Spowers gets the custody of the only child and the husband gets permission to visit the child twice a week at the home of Mrs. Spowers's father, in Brooklyn.

Mr. Spowers is a wealthy, retired iron merchant. In 1890 he married Frances Gale. The wedding took place in New Jersey. According to the papers in the case, it is alleged that Mr. Spowers in 1898 rented apartments in Fifth Avenue. A burglary occurred in these apartments, and when detectives visited them they found a woman not Mrs. Spowers living in them.

This was one of the causes of the suit for divorce. Thomas Smith, now employed by Barlington Booth, of the Volunteers of America, was one of the witnesses in the case.

ACKRON JURORS EXAMINED.

O'Brien and Borman Questioned by the District Attorney.

Assistant District Attorney Walsh yesterday had before him Charles F. O'Brien and Oscar Borman, jurors in the case of grand larceny against Charles E. Ackron, in view of the charges of alleged undue influence having been used in causing the jury's disagreement.

O'Brien told the District Attorney he voted for Ackron's acquittal because he didn't believe him guilty. Borman said the janitor of the building in which he lives, at 1,583 Third Avenue, told him the day after he was selected as a juror that a man had called to see him the night before on "important personal business, which he refused to disclose to any one but Borman."

Borman said he was investigating the matter. Mr. Walsh said the matter had not been dropped.

Monument for Dock Fire Victims.

The officials of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company have awarded a contract to a Jersey City firm to erect a large monument in the plot owned by the company in Flower Hill Cemetery, in North Hudson, in memory of the persons who lost their lives in the big fire that destroyed the piers and steamers of the North German Lloyd Company at Hoboken on June 30 last.

CHICAGO INSURANCE PLOT

Three Men Under Arrest—Circumstances Point to Murder.

Belief that the Victim, Marie Defenbach, Thought Her Death Was Only to be Feigned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—With insurance upon her life amounting to $12,000, Marie Defenbach, aged twenty-three, died on Aug. 25 in a boarding house in La Salle Avenue under conditions which the police believe indicate a plot to swindle an insurance company and two insurance societies, if they do not point to murder. Upon bench warrants issued by Judge Gibbons, three persons said to be implicated in the case—Dr. August M. Unger, Frank H. Smiley, and F. Wayland Brown have been arrested. The last named is assistant manager of a detective agency. He was arrested to-day on his return from Virginia.

When Miss Defenbach died there were three policies on her life, all of recent date, as follows: New York Life Insurance Company, $5,000; Canadian Order of Foresters, $5,000; Knights and Ladies of Honor, $2,000.

The alleged conspiracy has been investigated with searching care by a private detective agency, by the attorneys and detectives of the insurance societies, and latterly by the State Attorney himself.

Yesterday, at a meeting between State Attorney Deneen and Assistant Attorney W. M. McEwen, on one side, and the attorneys representing the insurance societies and detective agency, the case was discussed and it was decided to cause the immediate arrest of the suspects. The detectives believe that a conspiracy was concocted, and that Miss Defenbach was originally one of the quartet of alleged conspirators, believing that her death was to be feigned, and that another body was to play the rôle of her corpse; instead of that, real death came to her.

Last April Miss Defenbach applied to the New York Life Insurance Company for a ten-thousand-dollar policy. This was refused by the company, as was also an application for an eight-thousand-dollar policy on the ground that she was not possessed of sufficient property interests to warrant so large a risk, although she was examined and declared to be in perfect health. In July Miss Defenbach succeeded in obtaining from the company a policy for $5,000.

About the middle of August Miss Defenbach also secured insurance in the Canadian Order of Foresters to the amount of $5,000. About the same time she took out a policy in the Knights and Ladies of Honor for $2,000. Two weeks later she was dead, leaving a will which directed that a part of the policies should be paid to Frank H. Smiley, her "affianced husband," and that her body be cremated. Her death was attended by the most horrible agony. Drs. Leonard and Schroeder, the latter representing the Knights and Ladies of Honor, were called. They refused to issue a certificate of death, but the Coroner's jury later, and after the body had been embalmed, found a verdict of death from dysentery. The next day the body was cremated.

An unusual incident was connected with the making of Miss Defenbach's will. On Aug. 21 Miss Defenbach called at the office of a lawyer named Johnson, in the Unity Building, and said she wanted to make her will. Some days earlier Dr. Unger had, it is stated, told the lawyer a woman would call on him for this purpose, and she announced she had come in accordance with the appointment. She told Mr. Johnson she wanted to leave her property to Frank H. Smiley, her "affianced husband," and then she went away. Two days afterward she returned, and Mr. Johnson had the will ready. It provided, as she had instructed, that after her debts were paid her property was to go to Smiley, but she then wanted another provision inserted. It was that after her death her body be cremated.

This somewhat surprised Mr. Johnson, but he complied with the request. He was so struck with the circumstance, however, that he called in witnesses from adjoining offices as a matter of protection. Miss Defenbach then signed and executed the document. Two days later she was dead.

George W. Hubbell, the head of the Law Department of the New York Life Insurance Company, when seen at the offices of the company in this city yesterday, said that the company had issued a policy to a Marie Defenbach.

"We received notice of the death two days ago," Mr. Hubbell said, "and we have instituted an investigation into the circumstances surrounding it through our Chicago agents. We have taken no other action in the case as yet. No claim for payment of the insurance has as yet been made. It will be time enough to resist the claim when it is made. Under ordinary circumstances we do not make investigations into the deaths of policy holders, but in a case like this, where policies from different companies had been issued a short time before the death of the person holding them, an investigation is made as a precautionary measure. I am without information as to the details of the case."

POLICEMAN HORN DEAD.

Was Stabbed with a Fencing Sword While Making Arrest.

Policeman Charles Horn of the Vernon Avenue Station, Williamsburg, who was stabbed with a fencing sword a week ago by Frank Gaffney, died yesterday at his home, 976 Myrtle Avenue. Horn was thirty-six years old, and had been in the department for five years.

Gaffney was arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court and committed without bail to await the action of the Coroner. Gaffney is twenty-four years old and lives at 202 Spencer Street.

MASS FOR CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.

Archbishop Corrigan Celebrates a Requiem in the Cathedral.

A large congregation gathered in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning to attend a requiem anniversary mass for the repose of the soul of Cardinal John McCloskey, who died in this city Oct. 10, 1885. In the nave of the great edifice were assembled priests who came from every part of the archdiocese. Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant of the mass, assisted by the Rev. Dr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, and another service was held by the officiating priests over the tomb of the Cardinal, whose body is interred in the crypt beneath the sanctuary.

Archbishop Corrigan will start this afternoon for Washington, where he will attend the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Georgetown University and also the annual meeting of the Archbishops of the United States. He will return to this city Thursday.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. JOHNSTONE.—On Oct. 16, 1891, an altercation arose between a number of sailors from the cruiser Baltimore, in command of Capt. (now Admiral) Schley, stationed at the time at Valparaiso, and a crowd of Chileans. Charles W. Riggin, a Boatswain's Mate, was shot and killed, and about fifteen other sailors were injured, one of them dying from the effects of his wound. Other American sailors were set upon in various parts of the city.

The Chilean disturbers easily concealed themselves, only three being arrested, but thirty-six American sailors were locked up. Capt. Schley ordered an investigation, the result of which he telegraphed to the United States Government. A demand for reparation was sent to the Chilean authorities, who disregarded it. The Yorktown and Boston were immediately ordered to Chile, and many vessels in American waters were prepared for service there. Early in 1892, however, the Chilean Government offered to leave the matter to arbitration. Chile paid the United States $75,000 in gold, to be distributed among the relatives of the killed and the injured sailors.

THOMAS JANEWAY, D. S. E., AND OTHERS.—The requirement of thirty days' residence in an election district to enable one to vote means a residence therein for thirty days prior to the day of election.

Clara Engelhardt Dead.

Clara Engelhardt, the young woman who was found in her room, at 78 Delancey Street, Sunday afternoon, shot in the left side of the head, died yesterday morning in Gouverneur Hospital. No trace of "Leadville Jimmy," whom the police believe to be the woman's assailant, has been discovered. The men arrested Sunday are now in the House of Detention.

The thermometer in striking a 70 degree gait, instead of the to be expected pace of 50 is one of those blessings in disguise; for "there's luck in leisure."

Throw off the mask, and you'll see it is the time given to fully prepare for the inevitable 50, 40 and 30 degrees of temperature which once it comes, comes to stay.

In fancy mixtures alone here are 135 different kinds of sack suits to select from; $15 to $32.

Everything else man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail

FOR JUSTICE PATTERSON

Phi Delta Phi Law Club Adopts Resolutions.

Address by Justice Woodward on the Right of a State to Limit Suffrage.

At its monthly meeting last night in the Marlborough, the Phi Delta Phi Law Club, the local alumni association of a legal fraternity, passed unanimously a resolution calling upon the electors to renominate and re-elect without regard to party, Edward Patterson as a Justice of the Supreme Court. The resolution as presented to the club bore the signatures of Edward H. Fallows, Henry W. Jessup, Prof. C. T. Terry of Columbia University, Norman J. Marsh, Herbert Knight, and Russell E. Burke. It was said last night by members of the club that a similar resolution would be offered at the meeting to-night of the Bar Association, and that body would undoubtedly indorse the candidacy of Justice Patterson.

The resolution adopted reads as follows:

Whereas, We believe that the judiciary of our State should be free from political partisanship and party obligations, and

Whereas, The intent of the elective judiciary system is that good Judges may be continued in office, and

Whereas, The judicial life of the Hon. Edward Patterson has been characterized by great ability, absolute integrity, and strict impartiality, coupled with uniform courtesy in his treatment of the bar, therefore

Be it resolved, That the Phi Delta Phi Law Club of New York expresses this hope, which it believes is shared generally by the members of the New York County Bar, that irrespective of party affiliations, the electors of this county will unite in renominating and re-electing Judge Patterson as a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Justice John Woodward of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, was the speaker of the evening. Justice Woodward took as his theme the right of a State to restrict its suffrage, dealing mainly with the action of North Carolina in disfranchising the negro. Having stated the restrictions imposed by the different States of the Union, Justice Woodward said of North Carolina:

"North Carolina, to the extent that she has established an educational qualification for her suffrage, is clearly within the limits of her constitutional and natural rights, as much as Maine or Colorado; she might have gone further and prescribed a property qualification, or that the voter should have paid taxes, or that, as in Virginia, he should have been free from dueling in any capacity, either as a principal or accessory, and there would have been no constitutional ground on which this action could have been questioned. When, however, she went beyond this, and excepted from the operation of this qualification men, who, with better opportunities than have fallen to the lot of the average man of color in the South, have grown up in ignorance, she impugned her own good faith, and conceded that the object was not the improvement of the intellectual standard of her voters, but the exclusion of a class on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It is an effort to accomplish indirectly what is forbidden to be done directly, and is as clearly a violation of the constitutional provision as though it had mentioned the race or previous condition of servitude of the class against whom the exception is so obviously directed.

"No negro was permitted to vote prior to 1867 in the State of North Carolina, with the possible exception of a few free men of color, whose right depended upon emancipation from a previous condition of servitude. The white man, on the contrary, was permitted to vote at all times."

Justice Woodward declared that the North Carolina amendment cannot be permitted to stand, unless it is made binding upon the whites as well as the colored.

The remarks of Justice Woodward were greeted with applause.

EX-EXPRESS CLERK HELD.

Alleged Fugitive Arrested Under Old Indictment and Bench Warrant.

Walter Jerome Finn, who claims to be a miner living in British Columbia, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday by Detective Price charged with absconding four years ago with $1,100 belonging to the American Express Company, by whom he was then employed as order and commission clerk.

Clifton O. Smith, manager of the American Express Company, pressed the charge against Finn, stating that in October, 1896, he was intrusted with the money to take to a Wall Street bank from the company's offices at 65 Broadway. Finn, as alleged, did not deposit the money and did not return to his work. He was then indicted by the Grand Jury and a bench warrant issued for his arrest.

Finn returned to New York two days ago, and was arrested by Detective Davis in Upper Broadway last night.

Magistrate Brann held Finn in $2,000 bail for further examination. Bail was furnished by State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, who gave as security the premises 124-128 East Fourteenth Street.

SMYTH MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Will Be Held in Part IX., Trial Term, of the Supreme Court This Morning.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court will act as the Chairman at the memorial services for Justice Frederick Smyth, which will be held this morning in Part IX., Trial Term, of the Supreme Court. All the Justices of the Supreme Court, as well as the Judges of the General Sessions, will be present.

David McClure, a lawyer, who was an intimate friend of Justice Smyth, will present a set of resolutions extolling the memory of the late Justice. John E. Parsons, President of the Bar Association, De Lancey Nicoll, who was District Attorney during part of the time the late Justice Smyth was Recorder, and ex-Justice William N. Cohen will speak on the resolutions. Presiding Justice Van Brunt will also speak. As a mark of respect, the various Trial and Special Terms of the Supreme Court will adjourn for the day.

Justice James A. Blanchard, the successor of Justice Smyth, in making his announcement of the adjournment of his part of the Supreme Court, made some remarks as to the loss incurred by both the bench and the bar through Justice Smyth's death.

Initial Autumn Exhibition. Imported Models.

Gowns. Wraps. Furs.

On Tuesday and Wednesday October 9th and 10th.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Exhibition of Dress Bodices and Blouses. 2nd Floor.

New Parisian Models, for morning or evening dress.

Severe "Tailor" or elaborate designs.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

MISFIT OVERCOATS MADE FOR $50; OUR PRICE, $20. BENSON & CO., 60 East 14th St., NEXT TO KEITH'S THEATRE.

ALLEGES HE WAS SHANGHAIED.

Missing Jersey City Man Writes from Savannah for Money.

Philip H. Wagner, a Justice of the Peace of Jersey City, and a collector for the William Peters brewery, at Union Hill, who disappeared on Tuesday last under circumstances that led his wife to believe he had met with foul play, has been heard from. He is in Savannah, Ga., awaiting funds to bring him home. His wife received a letter from him in which he said he had been shanghaied by an Italian who had employed him in the purchase of a saloon in West Hoboken. He said he met the man and went with him to a saloon kept by the man's brother, in Prince Street, New York. He took one drink in the place, he said, and then became unconscious. When he awoke he found himself on board the Clyde Line steamship Iroquois, on the way to Savannah. All his money was gone. The ship's surgeon told him, he said, that he was suffering from a powerful drug.

Chief Murphy made an investigation. He learned that Wagner had collected $300 before he disappeared. He notified the Savannah police to look for Wagner and tell him that a postal order would be sent to him at the Post Office. This was rendered necessary by the fact that Wagner's letter was simply dated Savannah, Ga., and gave no address. Neither was it signed, but Mrs. Wagner says it is in her husband's handwriting.

Wagner's name does not appear in the passenger list of the Iroquois, and the New York managers say it would be impossible for any one to have taken Wagner aboard the ship in an unconscious condition.

ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG DEAD.

Senior Member of Publishing Firm Passes Away at Stamford.

Andrew C. Armstrong, one of the founders of Scribner's Monthly, now The Century Magazine, and one of the oldest publishers in this city, died at his country home, at Stamford, Conn., last evening, after a long illness from a complication of disorders. He was seventy-one years old. He had had considerable experience in the publishing business, having been associated with James A. Sparks, publisher of The Churchman, when the firm of Baker & Scribner was organized, in 1846, and he shortly after transferred his services to them, afterward becoming a member of the firm, which upon the death of Charles Scribner, in 1871, was reorganized as Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

In connection with Mr. Scribner, Dr. J. G. Holland, and Roswell Smith he established the magazine in 1870. Upon the death of George P. Putnam, shortly before Christmas in 1872, Mr. Armstrong, in company with two other well-known publishers, issued a card stating that to the affliction of the family should not be added the financial loss that would follow the closing of his bookstore in the height of the holiday trade, and taking upon themselves the responsibility of carrying on the business for the benefit of the family. Mr. Armstrong retired from the Scribner firm in 1878 to become the head of the publishing house of A. C. Armstrong & Son, which yet continues.

Mr. Armstrong was a Director of the Bible Society, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Director of the Merchants and Clerks' Savings Bank, and a Director of the Home Insurance Company. He married a daughter of James Sinclair, a builder of this city, who survives him, with two sons and two daughters. One of his daughters is Mrs. J. F. Crumbie and the other is the wife of Dr. J. E. L. Davis, both of this city. The sons are Prof. Andrew C. Armstrong of Wesleyan University and J. Sinclair Armstrong, who was associated with his father in business. The funeral will be held at the family residence, 4 East Sixty-third Street, though the details have not yet been arranged.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

Young Woman Found in Vacant Lot Was Miss Dougherty.

The young woman who was found late Sunday night in a vacant lot at the corner of Lafontaine Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, suffering from acid and morphine poisoning, was identified yesterday in Fordham Hospital as Miss May Dougherty of 833 Lexington Avenue. She had swallowed both poisons with suicidal intent because of a quarrel with her sweetheart, it is alleged. At a late hour last night her condition was extremely critical, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that she was able to articulate a word.

One singular feature of the case is that the police have been unable to find the bottle or bottles that contained the poison. It is believed that she took the poison and staggered out for some time before she fell where she was found by Policeman Walsh.

The girl had been employed at a boarding house in Lexington Avenue.

Carriage Factory Burned in Jersey City.

The carriage factory of Joseph Wilson at Palisade Avenue and Bowers Street, Jersey City Heights, was destroyed by fire at 8 o'clock last night. The building was a three-story frame, 75 by 100 feet. The loss is estimated at $25,000, and the insurance is $10,000. During the fire Charles Wagner, foreman of Engine 11, and James Frerks of the same company were caught by the falling of the north wall of the building and injured. Their hurts are not serious.

Capt. Christoffer's 200th Voyage.

The arrival of the North German Lloyd steamship Trave from Bremen yesterday completed the two hundredth voyage of her Captain, H. Christoffers, as a Captain in the transatlantic service of his company.

Important to Housekeepers. | Important to Housekeepers.

O'Neill's.

A Timely Offering of

Housekeeping Goods

We offer to-day a large assortment of Housekeeping Goods at special prices. The lot comprises Dinnerware, Toiletware, Glassware, Kitchen Goods, and other Household Articles needful at this time. Here are a few of the inducements offered. Read them, they're interesting:

Dinnerware.

ENGLISH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS of 130 pieces, new shape, lilac border pattern, gold handles and edges, 23.98
AMERICAN PORCELAIN SETS of 100 pieces, fine underglaze gray decoration, 7.75
AMERICAN PORCELAIN SETS of 112 pieces, pink border decoration, exceptional value, at 11.98
In addition to these we offer a special lot of Decorated

Porcelain Dinnerware at Less than Maker's Cost.

Toilet Sets.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN TOILET SETS of nine pieces, an assortment of decorations to choose from, 2.25
TWELVE-PIECE TOILET SETS, handsomely decorated in colors, gold traced and lined, roll edge basin, 6.25

A complete line of Jardinieres and Pedestals in all the newest shapes and colors at lowest prices.

Pressed Glassware.

TUMBLERS, each 2½c
WATER PITCHERS, each 30c
BOWLS, 8 inch 10c
CELERY TRAYS, each 15c
and hundreds of other values equally attractive.

All Cash Purchases except Sewing Machines and Bicycles delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Other Special Values in Household Goods.

WROUGHT IRON UMBRELLA STANDS, 98c
CURTAIN FRAMES, 6x12 feet 1.48
CUTTING TABLES, 36 inch, with measure, nicely varnished 98c
CARD TABLES, covered in red or green, 2.25
TOWEL RINGS 10c
TOWEL ARMS, (3 arms) 10c
BISSEL'S CARPET SWEEPERS 1.25
BROOMS, good quality 25c
CLOTHES WRINGERS, very strong, ten-inch rolls, 1.48
HARD-WOOD FLOOR MOPS 50c
VEGETABLE CUTTERS 23c

SALE OF Baby Carriages!

A splendid lot of Baby Carriages with heavy roll rubber tired wheels, parasol included 9.98 each.

Grocery Dept.

If you buy your groceries here you buy the best quality in the market and at the right prices. These "Specials" for this week only:

O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, per barrel 5.00
Same in 24½ lb. bag 63c
O'NEILL'S BAKING POWDER, can, 29c
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS, 2 lb. pkgs, 7c
CHOICE TEAS, all kinds, lb. 35c
BEST JAVA & MOCHA COFFEE, lb., 25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb. 20c
FANCY MAINE CORN, can 9c
EARLY JUNE PEAS, can 9c

SUGAR AT REFINERS' PRICES.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

Madison Sq. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. EVENINGS, 8:30. MAT. TO-DAY. CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS. NEWEST LAUGHING HIT. SELF AND LADY

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday. LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST 2 WEEKS. 14th St. & Irving Pl. In his great play ANDREW MACK "THE REBEL." Souvenirs Oct. 17th. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

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KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. LAST TWO WEEKS. EVS. 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15. FRANCIS IN A NEW COMIC OPERA. THE MONKS OF MALABAR

The New Glory of the CASINO! Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard & Virginia Earl in "The Belle of Bohemia." 1st Mid-Wk. MATINEE tmrw. (Wed.) Evry Seat $50.

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THE SAVOY B'way & 34th St. TO-NIGHT THE MILITARY MAID. JOSEPHINE HALL. Strong company, large chorus.

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HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Only Matinée Sat., 2:15. OTIS SKINNER IN PRINCE OTTO.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Paris Fair: Man Fish; Alligator Queen, others.

Baseball, Polo Gds, to-day, Seamen, 1 Adm 1:30 & 3:30 P. M. Boston vs. New York. Adm.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; fresh northeasterly winds.

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CHARLES R. FLINT ON UTILITY OF TRUSTS

Points Out Advantages Resulting from Such Combinations.

PRINCIPAL BENEFIT TO LABOR

Cause of American Prosperity—The Next Step—China Has No Trusts and Has Made No Progress.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—In an address before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to-night, on the occasion of the annual dinner on "Chicago Day," Charles R. Flint of New York sketched the development of industrial combination and pointed out its advantages and its tendencies. He said in part:

"A combination of labor is a trades union; a combination of intelligence a university; a combination of money a bank; an industrial combination is a combination of labor, intelligence, and money, popularly miscalled a 'trust.' Combination is coincident with civilization. Savages have little power to combine, because combination depends on trust in our fellow-man, and in primitive life it is fear that rules.

"In the evolution of industrial life, one of the first steps was to subdivide production into trades. Each did what he could do best, settling accounts by an exchange of products. Later, those engaged in the same trade formed partnerships, then corporations, and finally consolidations of corporations.

"Against this march of industrial progress there has always been opposition. There have always been those who, appealing to special interests, to the unsuccessful, the discontented and the misinformed, have endeavored to obtain political favor by opposing progress, by endeavoring to prevent the natural, and mutually beneficial, co-operation between capital and labor.

"To-day there are men of intellectual refinement and pleasing personality far removed from the centres of finance, commerce, and industrial activity, who read of industrial life, but who are not in it; who are studying the history of industrial progress, but are not making that history—and yet, as Bismarck said, 'cursed with the dangerous gift of oratory,' they are advocating theories in business and finance that, if adopted, would shake the very foundations of our industrial existence. They are half-thinkers, because they think without the facts.

"The men of sound judgment, leaders in the industrial wars for the supremacy of the American farmer, the American manufacturer, and the American wage-earner, should not be disturbed by the clamor of those who are not in the struggle. The tendency of modern trade is toward consolidation, because the administration of the largest mass is the cheapest. Centralized manufacture permits the highest development of special machinery and processes. The factory running full time, on large volume, reduces the percentage of overhead charges. Direct sales on a large scale minimize the cost of distribution. Centralization of manufacture and distribution reduce aggregate stocks, and therefore save in the shop wear, storage, insurance, and interest. Consolidated management results in the raising and fixing of the standards of quality, the best standards being adopted; in avoiding waste and financial embarrassment through overproduction; in less loss by bad debts through comparisons of credit, and in securing the advantages of comparative accounting and comparative administration.

"Industrial evolution, which is as inevitable and as unalterable as the law of gravitation, has attained its, as yet, highest development here in the United States. Every unprejudiced man must recognize its advantages, and that it is because of them that we are taking so important a position in the world's markets, increasing our National wealth, furthering the welfare and increasing the prosperity of our people.

NEXT STEP IN DEVELOPMENT.

"The great problems of the economics of production have been solved—from this time forward, all economic thought will be concentrated chiefly on the economics of distribution. And so, the matter which to-day most interests us is not so much the fact of our great industrial prosperity; it is, rather, the question whether the advantages of that prosperity are equitably divided among the contributors to it: Capital, superintendence, and labor.

"The share to capital takes the form either of interest or dividends. Now, we find that the rate of interest paid to those furnishing money in industrial enterprises is steadily decreasing. Fifty years ago the average rate throughout the United States was 8 per cent. per annum. Now it is less than 5 per cent. The banker is ever willing to take lower interest in exchange for greater security.

"The dividends received by shareholders are larger than the interest rates, because the risk is greater, and, moreover, being partners and shareholders, they are entitled to a larger share in the advantages of combination. Still, it is doubtful if the aggregate of dividends is anywhere near as large as the aggregate of interest.

"Highly developed organizations resulting in enormous volume of business have increased the necessity of intelligence, and as the supply of brains is not equal to the demand, therefore the price of brains is high. The turning over of individual business to combinations has caused the retirement of old men to the Advisory Board for judgment and has made way for young men for action. You ask, What chances have our young men?' If you go to our factories, to our great farms, to our mines, to our lines of railway, you will find ten times as many men receiving over $3,000 per annum as there were thirty years ago.

"Mr. Schwab of Pittsburg is a type. He started as a stake driver of the engineering corps; to-day, though under forty years of age, he is President of the largest iron company in the world, and I can point out a hundred successful men to-day where you could not have named ten under old conditions. But, it is said, they are dependent. Dependence upon each other is, however, the condition of civilization. In civilized life independence is more profitable than independence. Your average man, instead of paddling his own canoe, can command one of those great combinations, which is doing so much to benefit the world—the steamship. Just as a good system of National police is a guarantee of liberty, so these great organizations are guarantors of opportunities, which otherwise would never exist.

BENEFIT TO WORKMEN.

"Let us now consider the interests of the workingman in this economic evolution. It is a fundamental fact that the man of superior ability cannot accumulate for himself without giving to the wage earners an opportunity to earn the larger share, and it is always an increasing share. The tendency is to-day to a minimum of profits and to a maximum of wages.

"When profits become abnormal, they invite competition and are immediately reduced; in which case, the consuming world is benefited solely. If they are not sufficiently abnormal to invite competition, then labor demands a larger share of the profit, in the form of increased wages, and it is either voluntarily or necessarily agreed to; in which case the body of wage earners reap the advantage. And, inasmuch as the body of wage earners is the great body of the community, it necessarily reaps the advantage in any case. Employes know almost as promptly as do the employers whether a mill is earning an extravagant profit. If it be, they at once demand their share, and the employer must and inevitably does, succumb. It is thus that wages always tend to a maximum and profits to a minimum.

"The maintenance of the high standard of wages now paid in the United States is absolutely dependent upon our realizing the advantages which come through superior organization. We are to-day shipping manufactured goods to countries where the rates of wages average 40 per cent. less than our wage earners are receiving. Of our exports of manufactured goods, 80 per cent. are produced by large industrial corporations. Articles of manufacture which we do not produce through consolidations are being almost entirely supplied to the neutral markets by the cheap labor countries—Germany, Belgium, and England.

"The centralization of manufacture and consequent use of special machinery have emancipated the slave—have raised the American workman to the position of overseer, not of paupers labor, but of its productive equivalent, machinery. And he is receiving, and is entitled to, the wages of superintendence.

"Now, the intelligent labor leaders understand this perfectly. It was my pleasure to entertain at my home some of the best known of these. Speaking of labor conditions, I asked one of them to define the difference between his organization and that of the professional agitators. He replied: 'We hope to bring about by evolution what they claim should be accomplished by revolution.' They said that they welcomed new machinery, because it did the work which had heretofore degraded labor.

"The wage-earners of the United States are to-day enjoying a higher standard of living and a larger measure of well being than wage-earners have ever before enjoyed in the history of the world. They are the real money power. The railroad managers have rails and rolling stock; the miner has mines; the manufacturer has bricks, mortar, and machinery, and most of them have debts, and many are mortgaged to the banks for savings; but the wage-earners in the United States have on deposit in cash in the savings banks, subject to call, $3,500,000,000. Thus through co-operation and combination every interest is being benefited, but labor most of all.

"The law of consolidation of capital and division of labor holds as good in the field of distribution as in that of production. It is inevitable and it is profitable. The department stores sell for 10 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. profit, and the consumer thus saves 20 per cent. The profit obtained by the distributor of staples, on the way from the farmer to the consumer, is less than one-quarter what it was thirty years ago.

"The real benefits of 'capitalistic production,' as compared with production on a small scale, are twofold. The first and greatest benefit of industrial combinations goes to the whole body of the community as consumers, through reduction in prices. The next benefit, and that next most largely distributed, goes, as I have shown, to the workers through increase of wages, and thus it happens that the workingman gains simultaneously in two ways. He gets more money for his work and more goods for his money.

THE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

"In general there has been much greater conservatism in the capitalization of industrials than there was in the original capitalization of railroads. Our railroads were built principally for the amount of the bond issues and the stock represented the capitalized hopes of the projectors. Still, it is undoubted that there has been more than one instance of marked overcapitalization of industrials.

"I do not believe in large aggregations of wealth in the hands of individuals unfitted to wisely administer such great trusts. One of the unfavorable features of our industrial situation is that the men of great constructive ability are passing away, and instead of there being a lack of opportunity, it will be difficult to find men to assume the arduous responsibilities of industrial leadership who have the knowledge, the judgment, the ability, and the integrity of Carnegie and Huntington, of Rockefeller and Field, of Armour and Vanderbilt—the thinkers, the doers, the organizers—men whose creations are the great landmarks in our industrial history.

"They made their fortunes by reducing the percentage of profits and increasing the volume of business; by reducing the rate of freight on a barrel of flour to the Atlantic from $3.50 to 65 cents; by reducing the price of steel from $100 per ton to $25; by improving the quality and reducing the price of provisions and by-products, while paying a higher price to the farmer for the animal; by reducing the price of oil from 30 cents to 10 cents; by reducing the price of cotton cloth from 20 cents to 3 cents. They realized that, in order to make their combinations a grand success, they must increase production by reducing the prices to the consumer.

"The industrials to-day are owned by the many. While economic evolution is centralizing production in large corporations, decentralization of ownership goes on simultaneously through the rapid distribution of shares. There are many hundred times more partners in manufacture, mining, and railways than there were thirty years ago, and the number is rapidly increasing. Under old conditions of private ownership, the control of many of our industrial enterprises would have been inherited by one individual or family. Now the control is subject to the same rule that prevails in the administration of our State, and that is the rule of the majority.

"It is seldom that the heirs of giants in industry have the capacity to succeed to the direction of gigantic enterprises. Under the old conditions they would have inherited the control, but now the stockholders—for generally speaking the numerical majority is also the majority in interest—elect as officers aspiring young men who have proved their ability and judgment to assume the responsibilities of leadership. Thus the fittest survive.

"In life nothing is stationary; contraction or expansion is continuously, and if you don't expand you contract. So it is with industry. There are periods of expansion when the mills are running full, and there are periods of contraction when the number of unemployed is large. Confidence is at the foundation of expanding business activity. If there is confidence the manufacturer employs many hands, the laborers purchase more, the retailer sends more orders, the jobber orders more from the manufacturer, the manufacturer to still further increase his output employs more hands, and every man who wants work can find it. This is prosperity.

"Lack of confidence causes contraction, the manufacturer is afraid to make many goods, discharges some of his laborers; they purchase less; the jobber cancels his orders; the manufacturer must still further reduce his payroll. The result is 'hard times.'

CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

"In view of the fact that the maintenance of high wages in the United States is largely dependent upon our increasing exports, the question is asked whether we could sustain them in competition with the cheap labor of China, were China to become a manufacturing country. The best answer is that last year, among our other exports, we shipped 200,000,000 yards of cotton cloth to the Chinese. The average rate of wages paid by us in its manufacture was seven times the average rate of wages prevailing in China.

"The Chinese, like the people in our own country who have a Chinese cast of mind, do not recognize the advantages of combination. Industrially they are living in the land of yesterday, instead of in America, the land of to-day and to-morrow. Notwithstanding their great agricultural and mineral wealth, notwithstanding the fact that she has the largest body of cheap labor in the world, China is not an efficient competing factor in the field of production because, in spite of all these facilities, she has none of the antecedents, intellectual, political, financial, or mechanical, for large scale production under modern conditions.

"With our untold natural resources, with our inexhaustible supply of metals and coal, with our great forests, with every variety of soil and climate, with the most industrious, most intelligent, and most contented of peoples working under the best conditions of modern methods, we are destined to become the economic masters of the world."

H.E. YOUTSEY BREAKS DOWN

Exciting Scene at His Trial for Killing Gov. Goebel.

CALLS ARTHUR GOEBEL A LIAR

Becomes Hysterical, Says Gov. Goebel Is Not Dead, and Finally Collapses—Case Postponed.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 9.—One of the most remarkable scenes ever enacted in a Kentucky court occurred to-night in the trial of Henry E. Youtsey, charged with being a principal in the shooting of Gov. Goebel, the defendant himself being the chief participant. The courtroom was crowded at the time and the excitement was intense. Dee Armstrong, the Louisville detective, had just told of his talks with Youtsey before and after his arrest. Then Arthur Goebel was put on the stand, and Judge Ben Williams, who for the first time appeared for the prosecution, did the questioning.

Arthur Goebel said: "I talked with Youtsey the day he was arrested late in the afternoon in the jail in Frankfort in reference to the murder of my brother."

Just at this point Youtsey arose behind his attorneys and in a loud voice said: "It is untrue; it is a lie; I never spoke a word to that man in my life, nor he to me."

Col. Crawford told him to be quiet and sit down, and others took hold of him.

"I will not sit down. I never said a word to that man—it is untrue."

He was shouting by this time, and every one was becoming excited. Youtsey's wife sprang to his side, and while endeavoring to make him sit down could be heard saying: "Now you have killed my husband, I suppose you are satisfied."

Then Youtsey hysterically, shouted again: "I am innocent—there is no blood on my hands; these men are swearing my life away."

Two or three Deputy Sheriffs went over and seized him. He struggled wildly and said: "Let me alone—I will not sit down." Arthur Goebel meanwhile sat sphinxlike in the witness chair and never turned his head. Finally, after Youtsey was forced into a seat, he shouted again:

"Goebel is not dead—all the demons in hell could not kill him."

"Mr. Sheriff, if the defendant does not behave himself, put handcuffs on him," said Judge Cantrill.

Meanwhile the audience could not be forced to keep their seats until the Judge threatened to fine those who stood up. Youtsey settled back in his chair, closed his eyes, and seemed in a state of collapse. He waved his handkerchief above his head in an aimless sort of way and groaned and cried hysterically. Finally quiet was restored, and Judge Williams asked Arthur Goebel another question, when Col. Crawford asked a postponement of the trial until to-morrow on account of the defendant's condition. Judge Cantrill said he could see no cause or reason for the defendant's outbreak, but in justice to his attorneys he would postpone the case until to-morrow. Mr. Franklin said the Commonwealth had not the slightest objections to adjourning until to-morrow, and court so adjourned.

Youtsey still occupied his chair, with his eyes closed, apparently in a half fainting condition. After the crowd passed out Jailer Reed and deputies carried Youtsey to the jail, as he was unable to walk. Various reasons are assigned for his outbreak, the first being that his long confinement and strain of the trial caused him to become hysterical and lose control of himself. Another is that he is really demented, as shown by his remark that Goebel was not dead. He is being attended by physicians and relatives at the jail, and his condition is deemed critical.

AGREEMENT ON ELECTION LAW.

Both Houses of Kentucky Legislature to Pass the Old Measure.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 9.—Both houses of the Kentucky Legislature held a night session to-night and passed by a practically unanimous vote an agreement to adopt the minority Election bill, over which the Senate and House had disagreed. The differences between the houses were settled by a conference committee to-day. The Senate bill as agreed upon will be taken up in the House to-morrow. It substitutes the old law in force at the time the Goebel law was enacted.

The Democrats in the Senate made a hard fight to-night to pass a resolution to adjourn sine die Saturday, holding that if no law is passed by that time none will be passed at all. But the Republicans and anti-Goebel Democrats united and made it a special order for Friday.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE ROMANCE.

Dr. Rambaud Treated Miss Bryan of Houston, Texas, and Yesterday She Became His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 9.—There was a wedding to-night at Christ Church, which was the termination of a romance decidedly out of the ordinary. The contracting parties were Miss Lula Fowler Bryan, a leader of the younger society set here, and Dr. George G. Rambaud of New York, the head of the Pasteur Institute in that city. The church was crowded. The decorations were fleurs de lis and marigolds, emblematic of France and America.

Miss Bryan was some months ago attacked by a rabid cat and bitten. Her mother, Mrs. Bettie Bryan, at once took her to New York for treatment at the Pasteur Institute, and there she met Dr. Rambaud. He personally attended to her case, and by the time she was beyond the danger of rabies he had made up his mind to ask her to be his wife. When Miss Bryan came back to Texas there was a correspondence, followed by the announcement of the engagement. In the meantime the young man has become the head of the Pasteur Institute, and is making a name for himself as a scientist.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP WINS.

Hempstead Votes to Own Its Own Water and Light Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 9.—The special election that was held here to-day to decide whether the village should own its own water and electric light plants resulted in a victory for municipal ownership by a majority of 31 votes.

The village for some time has had contracts with the Hempstead Water Company and the Hempstead Light Company. The plan is to purchase the water plant and build an electric light plant. Should the water plant be purchased, there is possibility of extending the mains to the Meadow Brook section of Hempstead, which is without water and fire protection.

JAPAN ORDERS IN AMERICA.

Contract for All Structural Steel for Big Arsenal.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 9.—The American Bridge Company to-day closed a contract to furnish all of the structural steel to be used in the erection of a big arsenal at Kura, Japan. The money value of the contract is between $250,000 and $300,000.

It will require six months to furnish the material, and it must be delivered at Kura within a year.

John P. O'Donnell Says:

"Taking the railroads in all parts of the world, Great Britain not excepted, the New York Central is the best signaled, and consequently the best protected, line in the world."—Extract from an address delivered by Mr. John P. O'Donnell, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.—Adv.

THE YACHTING TANGLE

Rainbow May Not Be Disqualified by Regatta Committees.

DISPOSITION OF THE PRIZES

Next Year's Races May Be for Trophies Won in This Year's Contests by Seventy-Footers.

Wherever yachtsmen met yesterday the action of Cornelius Vanderbilt in refusing to accept the prizes won by Rainbow, and the accusation of Herman B. Duryea against Capt. Parker continued the sole topic of conversation. With the lapse of time partisanship has had a chance to grow, and opinion yesterday varied much more than on any day since the letters of Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Duryea were made public.

Mr. Vanderbilt was praised by all for his punctiliousness in returning the cups upon the first imputation of fraud, but many yachtsmen now look upon his action as rather hasty, and regret the tangle that it has produced. Others were disposed to criticise Mr. Duryea's presentation of his charges so late in the season, although it was generally admitted that from Mr. Duryea's point of view no other course was possible for him.

On the merits of the case very few seemed clear, and many recriminations against the other seventy-footers were brought in to the further confusion of the issues involved. Capt. Parker had a few defenders, but by these his alleged course in taking additional ballast aboard the Rainbow was mitigated only by imputations that the other yachts were treated similarly.

Just what action the regatta committees of the yacht clubs involved would take was another subject of speculation. The solutions of the difficulty suggested were few. One yachtsman, however, gave an analysis of the case yesterday afternoon that met with the approval of those who heard him.

"There have been so many non-essential details dragged into the controversy," he said, "that the real issues have been obscured. In the first place, it must be remembered that in sailing under the auspices of the New York, Atlantic, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs, the four so-called seventy-footers sailed as Class H yachts; that is, sloops measuring not less than 70 feet nor more than 80 feet racing length.

"Although it was doubtless the intention of the owners of these four boats to have them alike in every particular, and although they are said to have agreed to certain restrictions among themselves, when they raced under the auspices of the clubs in question they did so merely as Class H yachts. The terms of their agreement, upon which even they themselves were apparently not clear, were not filed with the Regatta Committees at the time of the races, and accordingly could not have been incorporated in the rules by which they were governed on those occasions. The rules of the clubs alone applied.

"Now, it is true that, according to the rules of all the clubs in question, a yacht must be remeasured if she takes on additional ballast so as to increase her waterline length, for this is assumed to increase her speed. But it is also true that the club rules require that all yachts built after Nov. 1, 1896, take the maximum rating of their class, which in the case of the Class H yachts is eighty feet. Rainbow's, when officially measured in July, was 76.74 feet. Consequently if protest had been entered against her at the time of these club races the change caused by the additional ballast would have been sufficient to increase her rating beyond eighty feet. Otherwise she would not have been disqualified.

"Here, then, is to my mind, the vital point for the Regatta Committees to decide: Was the ballast taken on by Rainbow sufficient to raise her rating above 80 feet and thus put her outside her class? A remeasurement is now impossible, and indirect evidence must be relied upon. Capt. Parker is now on his way to England and has not been heard. To my mind it is common sense that Capt. Parker did not take on the tons of ballast necessary to immerse his boat to such an extent. It would have been suicidal. Rainbow would have been too loggy to sail with her better trimmed competitors.

"All this, of course, does not touch the moral side of the broader question, but it is just the way the controversy comes to the Regatta Committees. It is not up to them to consider at this late day the private agreement of the owners, for it was not presented to them at the proper time, namely, before the races were sailed."

No action has yet been taken by any of the Regatta Committees. Should Rainbow be disqualified, her prizes will go to August Belmont's Mineloa, which finished second in the races involved. If Mr. Belmont should then refuse them, they would probably revert to their original donors. Similarly, if Rainbow is not disqualified, and Mr. Vanderbilt persists in his declination of the trophies, they will go back to the club or private donor, and may be offered again for competition next year.

METHODISTS ATTACK TOBACCO.

Conference Passes Resolutions—Vote Against Part-Time Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The Rock River conference of the Methodist Church placed itself on record to-day as opposed to the admission of applicants not intending themselves wholly to pastoral work. John B. Armstrong, a stenographer in a downtown office, was an aplicant for admission. He had completed the requisite course of study. He was represented by a presiding elder as desiring to put in a portion of his time in evangelistic work, retaining, at the same time, his position as a stenographer.

The conference decided positively that in the opinion of its members secular and religious work would not go together, and by a good majority the application for membership was rejected.

The question of tobacco using by ministers, which had already twice entered into the deliberations, came up for the third time. The Rev. Samuel Earngy introduced a resolution condemning the use of tobacco by all ministers, including those of advanced years, some of whom were users of the weed in the days when it had not been placed in the list of forbidden indulgences. When the resolutions came up they were received with applause and adopted by a practically unanimous vote. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That we emphatically request all members of this conference, irrespective of age or station, to abstain from the use of this obnoxious weed if added thereto.

"I think there are users of tobacco who will go to heaven," said Mr. Earngy, "but in view of the previous agitation, I believe the usage should be uniform."

EAGLES SWOOP ON WEST POINT.

Birds Descend from the Mountains in Large Numbers After the Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Yesterday and to-day large numbers of eagles came down from the mountains and filled the air with strange cries.

Over the lighthouse and Flirtation Walk the birds soared all day, screaming and flapping their wings, as if greatly excited. An officer who is familiar with their habits thinks that the eagles during the recent drought were nearly exhausted for want of fresh water, as most of the springs among the hills have been dry for months. The heavy rainfall of yesterday relieved the thirsty birds, and they showed their satisfaction by their noisy behavior.

Many soldiers and cadets gathered to watch the eagles' evolutions. The number of the birds is annually increasing in this vicinity.

No Life Insurance

Is needed on a Hardman Piano, which "improves with use." Highest quality; moderate prices; easy terms. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 136-138 Fifth Av.—Adv.

BLOCKADE ON BROADWAY

Extended from the Battery Up to Thirty-sixth Street.

CARS STALLED NEARLY 5 HOURS

Two Cables Parted at the Beginning of Evening Rush of Traffic—Attendance at Theatres Affected.

For nearly five hours yesterday the whole cable-car system on Broadway from the Battery to Thirty-sixth Street was completely tied up. The blockade, which was one of the longest that has ever occurred on Broadway, was made the more aggravating for the thousands of people who were on their way home from their places of business at the time by a heavy downpour of rain.

The officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company absolutely refused last night to give any information as to the cause of the blockade. Those who made inquiries about it at the offices at Fiftieth Street were referred to the Houston Street power house, and on arriving there were referred back to the Fortieth Street offices. It was learned, however, that the breaking of two cables in the down-town section was the cause of the tying up of the road.

About 5 o'clock, just as the up-town rush, which was much heavier than usual on account of the rain, was beginning, the down-town cables passing over the drums in the power house at Houston Street broke. This left the whole traffic of the roads dependent upon the single relief cable, which was immediately put in use. A few minutes later it snapped in the vicinity of Astor Place, bringing every car on the down-town tracks between Thirty-sixth Street and the Battery to a sudden standstill. A few minutes later the up-town cable was also stopped.

The officials of the road immediately hurried out all the available repair wagons, but the slight delay caused in stopping the cable had made it impossible to find the broken ends without considerable search. The end of one cable was finally recovered a considerable distance up town.

The tangled strands in the end of the other cable had wound themselves about the grip of a car near Houston Street. It was found impossible to remove the grip from the slot until it had been torn away from the car to which it was attached.

Meanwhile the passengers had been growing more and more impatient of the delay, and many of them left the cars to start up town on the Third and Sixth Avenue roads. Others remained seated in the cars for some time, thinking that travel might be resumed at any minute. By seven o'clock, however, the most patient passenger on the road had given up rapid transit on Broadway as a bad job, and the cars were deserted.

The company made a connection between the up-town section of the road, which was not affected by the break by running cars drawn by horses between Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth Streets. The unusual spectacle of horse cars on upper Broadway attracted a good deal of attention from the crowds in the Tenderloin.

At 9:30 the men at work trying to repair the break had succeeded in locating the ends of one of the cables and splicing them together, and a little later traffic was resumed.

The blockade interfered considerably with the attendance at all the theatres. The Herald Square Theatre management, however, were equal to the occasion and secured several buses, which they sent to the Thirty-fourth Street Station of the Ninth Avenue Elevated Road and to the Forty-second Street Station of the Sixth Avenue Road and placed them at the disposal of the theatre goers.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was seen at Hammerstein's Victoria and questioned about the blockade. He seemed unwilling to discuss it.

"It seems to have spoiled business for the theatres, doesn't it?" he said with a laugh.

The men who were at work repairing the cables last night said that they had had trouble with them all day. Early yesterday morning one of them parted at Eighth Street, and the relief cable was put in commission. By noon, however, the break in the other cable had been repaired, and it gave no more trouble until it parted again at 5 o'clock.

BRIDGE TRAINS BLOCKED.

Accident Stopped Traffic for Half an Hour at the Busiest Time.

There was a blockade of the Brooklyn Bridge cars last night that compelled thousands of would-be passengers to take the surface cars or the ferries.

The delay occurred at 6:10 o'clock, when the rush was at its height. It was caused by the rear trucks of a car leaving the rails at the New York terminus. The car was No. 90, the leader of a four-car train which was just pulling in to the platform. It lay in such a position that it blocked both the incoming and the out-going trains. The passengers on the train coming in had to make their way to the platform by passing through the cars of the trains ahead.

After a half-hour of delay the trucks of the car were lifted back to the tracks with the aid of the hydraulic jack, and it was possible to move the trains and receive passengers.

COLLISION ONLY JUST AVERTED.

Passenger Train Escapes from Runaway Freight Train at Harpersville.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 9.—A train from Boston loaded with passengers for Chicago and Western points had a hair-raising escape from a runaway freight train to-day, and for a few moments the passengers expected to be hurled into eternity.

Train No. 6 on the Delaware and Hudson Road is a through train from Boston to this city, connecting with the Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western for Chicago. A freight train of forty-five cars had pulled out of the tunnel, six miles from Harpersville, and started down a heavy six-mile grade, when the brakes failed to hold, and the train attained a fearful velocity. The engineer stuck to his post, realizing the danger to the passenger train ahead. He blew the whistle continuously, hoping to give warning before it was too late.

The passenger train was standing at the Harpersville station, and the engineer, hearing the whistling, surmised the cause instantly. He pulled out of the yard, but none too soon, for the freight train could be seen approaching at lightning speed. The passengers in their terror cowered under the seats, some running to the platforms and jumping from the moving train, but escaping injury.

The trains raced to Nineveh, the freight gaining rapidly. Here an up grade was struck, which slackened the runaway's speed, and it was brought to a stop sixty feet from the last passenger coach. The reaction on the nerves of the passengers when they realized that they were safe was pathetic, and praise for the freight train engineer, who had faced apparently certain death to save their lives, was unstinted.

Injured While Playing "Wild West."

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Eight-year-old Leslie Smith will probably lose the sight of one eye as the result of playing "Wild West" with his companions. While acting the part of an Indian, he was thrown high in the air by Oscar De Groat, colored, who played the part of the brave hunter, and in landing struck his eye against the steel rod of an umbrella. De Groat is over twenty years old, and is a dime novel fiend. He has been placed under arrest pending the result of Smith's injuries.

The Day Boats are steam-heated and comfortable. Best time to enjoy Hudson River Day trips.—Adv.

DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGE.

Board of Ordnance Recommends that Its Use Be Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has been holding a protracted session in Washington and adjourned to-day after taking important action regarding disappearing gun carriages. The board has recommended to the Secretary of War that no more disappearing carriages be made.

There has been much contention among army officers for some time, especially among artillery officers, as to the value of disappearing gun carriages upon fortifications for coast defense. The consensus of opinion has been that the disappearing carriage was good for low sites, but the majority seemed to think that it was not best for high sites.

The action of the board, if sustained by the Secretary of War, will be of far-reaching importance in the future of coast defenses.

AFTER J. D. ROCKEFELLER.

Requisitions for Him and Other Standard Oil Men Served on Gov. Roosevelt in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Requisition papers issued by Gov. Sayers of Texas, were served on Gov. Roosevelt here to-day for the extradition of John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, and other Standard Oil men, for alleged violation of the anti-trust law of Texas.

Gov. Roosevelt said he could not act on the requisition as long as he was out of the State of New York, as he is technically not Governor. He said he would look into the cases when he returns to New York.

LAUNCH BLOWN TO SEA.

Ocean City Disappears Off Cape May with Prominent Persons on Board.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 9.—Fears are entertained here to-night that the naphtha launch Ocean City has been driven out to sea, and the three men on her lost. The Ocean City left this city last night in company with the steam tugs Brigantine and Katherine W., bound for Philadelphia. When off Cape May last night, and rounding to to make the breakwater and enter the Delaware Bay, the towing line with which the launch was being towed parted. The tugs made efforts to recover the launch, but owing to the high seas running near the breakwater, she was carried away from them.

The Ocean City has not been heard from since. The steamers after a hard struggle against the off-shore wind made the breakwater and anchored.

The Ocean City belonged to the Brigantine Transportation Company. She was going to Philadelphia to tie up there for the Winter. On her when she went adrift were General Manager C. R. Vanetten of the company, George Bird of Brigantine, and Ernest Anderson of New York. It is not known whether they had fuel for the craft or if they had much food on board. They may have been picked up by some outward bound vessel, in which case they might not be heard from for several days.

SAYS HE BUYS AMERICAN EARS.

Returned Soldiers Tell of Wealthy Filipino's Thirst for Revenge.

Sergts. Ross I. Barton and Zimmerman of the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, who have recently returned from the Philippines to their homes in Whitestone, L. I., report that while in an engagement with the Filipinos at Albay, Sergt. Fowler, also of Whitestone, shot and killed a handsome young Filipino Lieutenant named Marcus, and captured his sword. Lieut. Marcus was a son of Marcellue Marcus, a wealthy Filipino, who is known all over the islands, and who had before that been friendly to the Americans, though his son was not.

The death of the son aroused the old man to a pitch of the greatest fury, and he swore he would spend every dollar he owned to avenge his death, despite the fact that young Marcus was killed in a fair fight. Barton and Zimmerman say that since then Marcus has raised a troop of 3,000, and has offered a reward of $100 for every left ear of every member of the Forty-seventh Regiment. This offer is said to have brought fruit, for every American killed was found to have his left ear missing, and many Chinese and light-colored Filipinos were found to have theirs missing also, which shows that the Filipinos are not above making money out of the old man's thirst for revenge.

It is stated that Marcus is treasuring a string of more than 100 ears, not more than five of which could have been cut from members of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

Sergt. Fowler is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George O. Fowler of Seventeenth Street. He served during the Spanish-American war in Porto Rico. His fellow-Sergeants say he will shortly be promoted to a Lieutenancy.

RAIN STOPS AUTOMOBILIST.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 9.—J. Dunbar Wright, who left Newport Monday noon for a run to New York in his automobile, is having a hard time of it, so he informed his friends in Newport to-day by telephone. He reached the town of Plainfield, Conn., Monday evening and there is detained by the rain. He sent word that he would not leave till the storm ceased.

Mr. Wright left Newport at 12:10 P. M. and arrived at Fall River, a distance of 18 miles, at 1:05. He arrived at Providence, 21 miles from Fall River, at 2:30. From Providence he made the run of 40 miles to Plainfield, where he arrived at 7 P. M. His average was about 12 miles an hour. Of the roads Mr. Wright says: "They were very bad, some boggy, and some hilly and all rough."

His machine ran very smoothly without the slightest accident. The rain rendered the roads too slippery for him to proceed.

Mr. Wright made his best time between Newport and Fall River, where he speed was very nearly up to a mile in three minutes. From Fall River to Providence the rate was about four minutes, and from Providence to Plainfield his gait was not as good as seven minutes to the mile. Mr. Wright expects to resume his trip to-morrow. His average speed per mile for the entire distance was five minutes and twelve seconds. He will go next to New London, where he will cross the ferry to Long Harbor.

Commemoration Day at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 9.—Commemoration day will be observed in Princeton on Saturday next. The anniversary of the founding of the College of New Jersey and also of the granting of the charter of Princeton University has become a "legal" holiday on the campus. Honorary degrees are conferred upon men of prominence, and the Faculty and Trustees of the university turn out in their gowns and hoods to listen to the orator of the day. This year the Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, will be the speaker.

Artistic Weather Vane for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—"Progress Lighting the Way for Commerce," the figure which will surmount the pinnacle of the tower of the new Montgomery Ward Building, in Michigan Avenue, will arrive in Chicago to-morrow. The figure will be used as a weather vane. It is sixteen feet in height and gilded. It will be over 300 feet above the ground. Four electric lights of 1,000 candle power each will make the vane a brilliant sight at night. The architect, Richard E. Schmidt, expects the figure will be in place by the end of the week. J. Massey Rhind of New York is the sculptor, and Philip Martin and H. M. Garden will erect the figure.

CHINA SENTENCES GUILTY OFFICIALS

Prince Tuan to be Banished to the Siberian Frontier.

THREE WILL BE DECAPITATED

Life Imprisonment for Princes Chung, Tsai-Lien, and Yih—British Reported at Pao-ting-Foo.

PEKING, Oct. 7.—A response to the German demands has been transmitted to Li-Hung-Chang.

This says that Ying-Nien, President of the Censorate; Kang-Yi, Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Civil Board, and Chao-Shu-Chiao, President of the Board of Punishment, will be decapitated.

Prince Chung, Prince Tsai-Lien, and Prince Yih will be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Prince Tuan will be banished to the imperial military post roads on the Siberian frontier, as a further punishment for aiding the Boxers.

Prince Ching has received an edict from the Emperor, dated Oct. 1, in reply to a note sent at the request of the legations, saying he will return to Peking as soon as the negotiations take a favorable turn.

Trustworthy Chinese reports say that the Dowager Empress is seriously ill, and the free hand of the Emperor in affairs of state is regarded as confirmatory of these reports.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 8.—The Chinese assert that the Governor of Shan-Tung and the Yang-tse Viceroys have sent a joint memorial to the Empress declaring it to be impossible to guarantee the dispatch of money and provisions to Signan-Foo and threatening to resign unless the Court returns to Peking.

It is believed that Emperor Kwang-Su is anxious to return and that the Empress Dowager wavered until she heard of the expedition to Pao-Ting-Foo.

It is said that Li-Hung-Chang has advised the Emperor to return to Peking, on the ground that the powers can stop supplies from reaching the Province of Shen-Si.

CONGER NAMES THE GUILTY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Mr. Conger has submitted to the State Department a list of ten or twelve names of Chinese officials who were prominent in the Boxer movement, and in a great measure were responsible for the assaults upon the legations in Peking. These officials, Mr. Conger believes, should be included with Prince Tuan and others in any punishments which are to be inflicted upon those who took a prominent part in the Peking outrages. It is not unlikely that the position of this Government, in regard to the punishment of these officials will be stated in reply to the French note.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted almost exclusively to a discussion of the Chinese situation. Special consideration was given to the French note, and it is understood that a more or less definite conclusion was

and that the reported arrival of Li-Hung-Chang at Peking has been confirmed.

The officials of the French Foreign Office are elated over the reception which France's note has secured in Europe, and they are very hopeful and sanguine that it will result in a common understanding which will permit of early peace negotiations.

France, however, has not yet received the formal reply of any power. But the verbal statements made by the various Ambassadors on the presentation of the note lead the Government to believe it will be accepted everywhere except in Great Britain and the United States. These powers agree to certain features while objecting to others, but do not take a stand which is inimical, generally, to the propositions of M. Delcassé.

The Temps's account of the Cabinet Council says M. Delcassé submitted dispatches from the French representatives abroad showing that negotiations with the powers are continuing under good conditions, and that this permits of hope of a favorable solution of the questions being considered.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—It was ascertained at the German Foreign Office to-day that all the powers have agreed to the proposals of the second German note with the exception of Great Britain, from whom no answer has yet been received to either the first or second note of Germany. The Foreign Office, however, expects Great Britain's adhesion to the second note, and still looks for a reply to the first.

With reference to the statement cabled from America that Great Britain has acted as a mediator in effecting an understanding between Germany and the United States, a high Foreign Office official said that nothing was officially known regarding such a service, if it had been rendered, and that, as a matter of fact, there was no necessity whatever for a mediator. The latter statement was corroborated by the British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, and by the United States Chargé d'Affaires, John B. Jackson.

No news from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has been received at the Foreign Office since the announcement that he had taken charge. It is taken for granted that the details of organization are absorbing his attention.

No information has been received regarding Baroness von Ketteler since she left China for Japan but no fears are entertained as to her safety.

Private dispatches say that the Germans occupy the palace of the Empress in Peking, and that German reinforcements, consisting of two battalions, two guns, and cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Havel, have arrived at Peking from Tien-Tsin

BRITISH AT PAO-TING-FOO?

PEKING, Oct. 7.—Li-Hung-Chang's Secretary reports that foreign troops, supposed to be British, have already arrived at Pao-ting-Foo.

It is reported that there are 12,000 Chinese imperial troops at Pao-ting-Foo.

Gen. Chaffee has returned here.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Times has the following from Tien-Tsin, dated Oct. 7:

"Three French battalions started yesterday for Pao-ting-Foo. The British are waiting for the Germans, but may start without them."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring Monday, says it is reported there that the allies have arrived at Pao-ting-Foo without opposition.

TSUNG-LI-YAMEN RESTORED.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of The Times, wiring on Oct. 5, says:

"Russia, in pursuance of her policy of being China's only friend, has restored the Tsung-li-Yamen to the Chinese.

"Count von Waldersee's decision to divide the railway administration between Russia and Germany shows the humble position Great Britain is contented to occupy in North China."

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The Post says an agreement exists between Germany and Russia by which Germany is to control the railroad from Peking to Yang-Tsun and Russia is to control the road from Yang-Tsun to Tong-Ku.

The Post also denies that Germany will send an expedition to Sian-Foo.

Consul Ragsdale's Son Dead.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 9.—The Nagasaki press announces the death of Bernard Ragsdale, eldest son of J. W. Ragsdale, United States Consul at Tien-Tsin. He had been ailing for some time, and his illness was aggravated by hardships he had undergone at Peking.

MR. McKINLEY IN WASHINGTON.

President and Mrs. McKinley Arrive from Canton.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyu and the family servants arrived here at 7:45 this morning from Canton.

The President and Mrs. McKinley were both in very good health and spirits. President McKinley will remain in Washington until about the 22d or 23d of the month, when he will again go to Canton to remain until after the election.

MISSION WORK IN PEKING.

Post Is Not to be Abandoned by the Presbyterian Board.

Robert E. Speer, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, received a cable dispatch yesterday from the Rev. George F. Fitch, Shanghai. It was as follows:

Killies, Leonard, McKillican, Mackey wintering Peking.

The persons named are all members of the Peking mission. They are the Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Killie, Miss Elise E. Leonard, Miss Jane McKillican, and Miss Maud Mackey, M. D. Regarding this news, Mr. Speer said:

"The dispatch is significant as showing that there is mission work to be done in Peking, even under present conditions, and the city is sufficiently quieted down to permit such work to go on. It shows further, that the military authorities of the allies are willing to consent to the continuance of missionary activities. As it is stated that these five missionaries will Winter in Peking, we infer that our other missionaries who were there during the siege have either left the city or will soon do so."

A MEN'S COMMONS FOR CHICAGO.

President Harper Announces New Buildings to be Put Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—President Harper addressed the senior college chapel of the University of Chicago to-day on the university's building projects. He said: "We are to build the coming year a commons for men similar to the one at Christ College in England. In close connection with this building will be a students' clubhouse. The clubhouse will have a reading room, café, and billiard room. These buildings are being designed to meet the needs of the men of the university. The work on the new men's gymnasium will be begun as soon as the plans are completed.

"When we will have a women's commons and gymnasium no man knows at present. Some good friend, I hope, will see our need in this particular. These new buildings are not classrooms or lecture rooms, but are to add to the life of the students."

REGISTRATION IN CHICAGO.

First Day's List Indicates a Heavy Vote —Republicans Pleased.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Early returns from polling places in every section of the city indicate a heavy registration. Republican campaign managers interpret the reports as highly favorable to their chances of success. The polls opened at 8 o'clock, and in front of each place of registration there were waiting voters. In front of many of them lines had been formed.

It would not surprise the election officials if when the totals are added up to-morrow they would show a registration considerably in excess of that of the first day four years ago. There is another day of registration, Oct. 16, and none of the political calculators will attempt to make accurate deductions until after the complete returns are in.

Panic on the Vienna Boerse.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—According to the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail, the panic on the Boerse there yesterday was the most disastrous known in years. It was due to the decline in Berlin and to the general situation in China.

FOR SENATORS FROM KINGS

The Democrats Nominate Tickets in Six Districts.

Coffey Makes No Fight—The McLaughlin Machine Encounters No Opposition.

Democratic conventions for the nomination of candidates for the State Senate were held in the seven Senate districts of Kings County last night. As in the case of the candidates for Congress named on Monday night, the Willoughby Street organization proved its absolute supremacy in local Democratic politics by having all of its candidates placed in nomination. The work of the various conventions was conducted with little or no friction, and the men chosen by the organization leaders were named with comparatively no opposition. The candidates named last night were as follows:

THIRD DISTRICT—Thomas H. Cullen.*
FOURTH DISTRICT—J. Grattan McMahon.
FIFTH DISTRICT—Dr. James H. McCabe.
SIXTH DISTRICT—Walter C. Burton.
SEVENTH DISTRICT—P. H. McCarren.*
EIGHTH DISTRICT—John H. Durack.
NINTH DISTRICT—Joseph Wagner.*
*Renominated.

Interest centred in the Fifth District, which Senator Michael J. Coffey has long represented at Albany. There was much speculation as to what move Senator Coffey and his friends would make, and the belief was quite general that they would contest the nomination of the organization candidate. However, the Willoughby Street candidate was named without opposition. Dr. James H. McCabe, who was nominated, was decided upon as the candidate yesterday morning, the organization having found that there was a question as to the eligibility of Dr. Andrew H. Gillen, who had been first selected.

Just what Senator Coffey's plans with regard to the election are could not be learned last night. There was a great deal of talk about the district, however, to the effect that he and his followers would either put an independent candidate in the field or the Senator would run independently with the indorsement of the Republicans of the district.

THOMAS H. CULLEN, the candidate in the Third District, is a commission and shipping merchant. He has served several terms in the State Senate.

J. GRATTAN McMAHON, who has been named in the Fourth District, is a lawyer and has gained prominence locally as a public speaker. He is connected with various Irish societies, and is a leader in those circles. His Republican opponent for the Senate is Arthur J. Audette.

Dr. JAMES H. McCABE, the nominee in the Fifth District, is a practicing physician. He is thirty years old, and a graduate of Secred Heart College, Vineland, N. J., and of the Long Island Medical College. The Republican candidate opposed to him is Dr. George H. Parshall.

WALTER C. BURTON, the candidate in the Sixth District, is a telegraph operator. He is identified with what is known as the Shepard wing of the local Democracy, and took part in the independent movement of a few years ago. Rudolph C. Fuller is his Republican opponent.

PATRICK H. McCARREN, who has been renamed in the Seventh District, has represented the Seventh District in the State Senate for a number of terms. He was beaten for the office in 1893 by George A. Owens, who is his opponent again this year. Owens was a bartender, and it was current talk at that time that Senator McCarren, wishing to give the election in the district something of the appearance of a contest, induced Owens to run against him and paid his campaign expenses. Much to the surprise of everybody, Senator McCarren, in particular, Owens won. Senator McCarren is one of the leaders of the Kings County organization and one of the chief lieutenants of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin. He is also prominent in Democratic State politics.

JOHN H. DURACK, the candidate in the Eighth District, is a lawyer. He is a partner of Otto Kempner, the only delegate from Kings County who championed the candidacy of Controller Coler in the Saratoga Convention. His Republican opponent is Henry Marshall, the present Senator from the district.

JOSEPH WAGNER, who has been renominated in the Ninth District, is engaged in business as a builder and contractor. He is now serving his first term as a State Senator. His Republican opponent is ex-Justice William Schnitzpan.

ODELL AND CROKER.

Reports were in circulation yesterday that Richard Croker of Tammany Hall had challenged B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee to a joint debate on the issues of the campaign.

Mr. Odell smiled when the matter was called to his attention; Mr. Croker pronounced the statement absurd.

"All the talking I want to do," said Mr. Odell, "is to start Mr. Croker. Neither Mr. Croker nor myself is the paramount issue in this campaign, but I never yet saw the man I was afraid of, and I have not changed.

"My friends, the enemy, censure me because, they say, I sit at my desk and pay out money, instead of making speeches. I don't pay out any money, because I haven't it.

"They want me to talk, as their candidate is doing, and to put my foot in it every time I open my mouth. It was Napoleon, was it not who said, 'Find out what your enemy wants, and don't do it?'

"I made a so called speech last night. I may make others, but I think I can be better employed."

The following typewritten statement was issued by Richard Croker last evening:

"I never challenged Mr. Odell to a debate on the issues of the campaign or on anything else. I was told by a newspaper man that Mr. Odell was going to attack me in a speech and I replied when I was told that that I would retaliate, supposing that he was going to make a speech in which he was going to attack me personally. I never meant to challenge Mr. Odell or any one else. It is absurd."

WAR ON ILLEGAL VOTING.

State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh said yesterday that he would not present to Chief Devery the evidence he had obtained against disorderly houses and dives on the east side, where it is alleged that attempts are being made to colonize voters for the coming elections.

"Chief Devery," said Mr. McCullagh, "has 7,000 men at his disposal, and can get his own evidence. I am not running a vice crusade, nor a war against gambling places. I am simply trying to break up colonization of voters, and I am going to do it. When I need the police I will call on them, and expect to have their co-operation. The police seem to want to wait until the illegal voting has been done, until the crime has been committed, before taking any steps, but I do not want to do that. I am going to work now to stop this colonizing before the registering and voting is done."

Colonization Reported in the Sixth.

James E. March, Republican leader in the Sixth Assembly District, said to a reporter yesterday that he has abundant evidence of Tammany colonization in Delancey, Mott, and Elizabeth Streets. In some of the houses, he says, twelve cots have been placed in each room. Mr. March has submitted his evidence to John McCullagh, Superintendent of the State Bureau of Elections.

Lawyer Nominated for Assembly.

John B. Cartwright was nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Thirty-third Assembly District last night at a convention held at 1,850 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Cartwright is a lawyer, twenty-five years old. He lives at 167 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and has an office at 220 Broadway.

T. F. McNulty for the Senate.

Thomas F. McNulty of 13 Seventh Street was nominated for the Senate by the Republicans of the Eleventh Senatorial District last night. The convention was held at 40 Second Avenue. McNulty once stood for the Assembly in the Sixth Assembly District.

Gen. Harrison to Make a Statement.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison said last night that he would probably issue a statement of his position in the campaign today. He said it would be prepared if he could get time. He is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BRYAN'S NEW YORK TOUR

The Democratic Candidate to Make Fifty-five Speeches.

He May Return for a Second Meeting at the Garden—Plans for His Visit to This City.

William J. Bryan will make a speech-making tour through New York State, starting at Madison Square Garden, New York, on Oct. 16, and ending in Buffalo on Oct. 20. He will make in all fifty-five speeches, according to the programme given out by the Democratic National Committee.

The announcement was made last evening that William J. Bryan would return to the fight in New York State on Oct. 27, and would make another speech in Madison Square Garden.

The special parlor car Lucullus will be run over the New York Central Road on a specially arranged train schedule. The start, on Oct. 17, will be made at 9 A. M. from the Grand Central Station, and the following places will be visited in rapid succession: Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Cold Spring, Fishkill, and Newburg. Mr. Bryan will remain from five to ten minutes at each place, and in nearly all cases will speak from the rear platform of his train.

Mr. Bryan will spend one hour between 11:15 A. M. and 12:15 noon in Newburg. Then will come speeches in Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Troy, Mechanicsville, Cohoes, and Albany, reaching the last named place at 6:20 P. M.

On Thursday, Oct. 18, Mr. Bryan will leave Albany at 8:05 A. M. and will go to Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Johnstown, Gloversville, Fort Plain, Little Falls, and Herkimer, arriving there about noon. Ilion will be reached at 1 o'clock, and then Frankfort, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Canastota, Dewitt, Syracuse, and Oswego. He will make another speech at Syracuse in the evening.

The speechmaking on Friday begins at Solway at 8:30 A. M., thence to Auburn, Ithaca, Cortland, and Binghamton. From the last place he will go through Syracuse on to Rochester for an evening meeting on Friday.

On Saturday Mr. Bryan will speak at Elmira, Corning, Bath, Wayland, arriving at Rochester at 2:20 P. M. In the afternoon Spencerport, Brockport, Holly, Albion, Medina, Middleport, Lockport, and Niagara Falls will be visited.

Mr. Bryan's last speech of this tour will be made at Buffalo on his arrival there at 8.45 P. M.

The second speech of Mr. Bryan's in the Madison Square Garden will be under the auspices of the Democratic League of Clubs.

On Oct. 25 Mr. Bryan will begin his tour of New Jersey. He will speak at Camden, Trenton, New Brunswick, and then at an evening meeting in Jersey City.

On Friday, Oct. 26, Mr. Bryan will visit Morristown, Dover, Boonton, and Paterson, and will speak at an evening meeting at Newark.

It is not known at what hour Mr. Bryan will arrive in New York on Oct. 16. He will be taken to the Hoffman House, and at 5 o'clock a dinner will be given in the Moorish Room, at which Mr. Bryan, Richard Croker, John B. Stanchfield, Webster Davis, and Senator Mackey will be present.

All the Tammany officials were last evening made Vice Presidents of the Madison Square meeting. Boxes and several front rows of seats will be reserved for them. It was suggested to Richard Croker last evening that the pavement at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue was in bad condition. Mr. Croker at once suggested that Commissioner Keating be communicated with and asked to have the pavement fixed before Oct. 16.

Bryan's Jersey City Plans.

William J. Bryan will make two speeches in Jersey City on Oct. 25 instead of one, as originally intended. The first will be at St. Peter's Hall, in lower Jersey City, at 8 o'clock P. M., and the second at St. Joseph's Hall, on the Heights, at 9:30 o'clock. Robert Davis, who is managing the local campaign, said the change was made necessary by the fact that no single hall could be found large enough to hold the crowd that would gather to hear Mr. Bryan.

MR. BRYAN AND SULU SLAVES.

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn Calls the Candidate's Attention to Text of Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn, of the War Department has sent the following letter to W. J. Bryan:

"Washington, Oct. 6.

"Dear Sir: In the press reports yesterday of your address at Tipton, Ind., in which you referred to the overthrow of human slavery in the United States resulting from the success of the armies of the Union, you are also reported as saying in that connection:

We fought then for the adoption of a constitutional amendment that provided that no man could own a slave, and yet before the Philippine war is ended we have the Sulu treaty, which recognizes slavery.

"Permit me to invite your attention to the following extract from the letter of the Secretary of War to Major Gen. E. S. Otis, commanding the United States forces in the Philippines, under date of Oct. 27, 1899:

The President instructs me to advise you that the agreement signed Aug. 20, 1899, between Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, representing the United States, of the one part, the Sultan of Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Attik, the Dato Calbi, and the Dato Joakanain, of other part, is confirmed and approved, subject to the action of Congress, provided for in that clause of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, which provides, "the civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress," and with the understanding and reservation, which should be distinctly communicated to the Sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago, a thing which is made impossible by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"It is probably unnecessary to call your attention to the fact that in the absence of the approval of the President, it is impossible for us to have the Sulu treaty" or any other treaty.

"G. D. MEIKLEJOHN."

STANCHFIELD AT WATERTOWN.

Eulogizes the Independents and Appeals for Their Support.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in his speech here to-night appealed to the independents for support.

"The independent voter," said Mr. Stanchfield, "is the instrument of that punishment which keeps parties and Administrations and men in the straight and narrow path. The independent line is a barrier of honest breasts against the sweep of the sentiment that it is safe, politically, for public servants to yield to selfishness, corruption, and oppression. From their hands slides the white avalanche of ballots which smothers parties and men, and at the same time fastens their misdeeds forever in the public gaze. I confess a wholesome fear of the independent voter. I shall strive to win and keep his regard."

A BET ON NEBRASKA.

Billings, Mon., Firm Wager $1,000 McKinley Will Carry the State.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 9.—The first even money to be posted on McKinley carrying the State of Nebraska was offered by ex-Gov. James E. Boyd at noon to-day on a telegram from Billings, Mont. The telegram read as follows:

"Can you place $1,000 or more that McKinley won't carry Nebraska? Bigger & Morris."

The telegram was received by Mr. Boyd just before noon, and he immediately telephoned to the Fusion Headquarters asking them if they had any Bryan money to put up on an even proposition. No response was made to the offer, but Mr. Boyd was referred to the State Committee. He said that he was not hawking the wager, but that it was open for takers.

In a short time the word went out that the bet was posted, Mr. Boyd certifying to the responsibility of the Billings house. About 1 o'clock L. R. Cottrell offered to take $500 of the money and to take the balance before evening.

BRYAN'S TRUST REMEDY

Tells Peoria Audience What He Would Do with Combines.

MAKES SIXTEEN ADDRESSES

Large Crowds Greet Him at All the Illinois Towns—Talks About Rats at Abington.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 9.—Mr. Bryan concluded the last speech of the day here to-night at a few minutes before 11 o'clock. He began at 6:30 o'clock this morning and made sixteen addresses during the day. The audiences were generally large, but those at Peoria, Quincy, and Joliet were especially so.

When Mr. Bryan reached the Court House square in Peoria, the side on which the speakers' stand was erected was crowded with a great mass of humanity. The carriage ride from the depot to the grounds was through streets packed with cheering admirers. Mr. Bryan launched into a discussion of the trusts, saying that Republicans did not know of any trust but the Ice Trust; that the Board of Directors of the Ice Trust was composed of Republicans, and that if the Governor of New York would do his duty as the Democratic Attorney General of Nebraska had done his, there would be no Ice Trust. Giving his method for the dissolution of trusts, he said:

"First—Put every trust-made article on the free list, so that it will not be able to plunder people at home, while they sell abroad in competition with the world. We propose this legislation: that every corporation engaged in inter-State commerce shall be compelled to take out a license from the Federal Government, that license to be given upon conditions which will make a monopoly impossible. Then squeeze the water out of the stock of the corporation. You will have a flood for a while, but there will be honest corporations afterward.

"Second, require that the corporation shall show that it is not attempting and has not attempted in the past to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise, and then provide for a revocation of the license if the conditions are not complied with."

The people of La Salle and the surrounding country met Mr. Bryan at the railroad station to-night. He was escorted to a stand in the centre of the city by a marching flambeau club and by innumerable citizens on foot. Mr. Bryan expressed the opinion at the beginning of his speech that Illinois would be found in the Democratic column after the next election. He as usual gave his first attention to the trusts, and declared that they had no conscience. The trusts were, he said, practicing the methods of highwaymen.

"With an enormous campaign fund the Republican Party won in 1896," said Mr. Bryan, "and then it undertook to and did reward its contributors. It needs a bigger fund this year than it had then, and it expects to get it from the trusts. That the trusts are to be rewarded is quite certain. The trusts," he continued, "are now threatening to control elections by the power they have to threaten idleness and hunger to their thousands and tens of thousands of employes.

"It used to be that the Christian knelt at morning and invoked the Lord to give him his daily bread, but with the growth of monopolies the laboring man must make his prayer to some trust magnate and say: 'Give us this day our daily bread.'"

Referring to the full-dinner-pail argument he said: "The Bible tells that there was once a man named Esau, who sold his birthright for a full dinner pail, and he has been held in derision ever since."

The meeting at Joliet was held in the Court House grounds before an immense crowd. The Bryan train did not arrive until after 10 o'clock. After the meeting Mr. Bryan left for Chicago. To-morrow he begins his tour of Michigan, Benton Harbor being his first stop.

All the members of the Bryan party were sleeping soundly this morning when, at 6:30 o'clock, the train pulled into Quincy. They were not, however, permitted to continue their slumbers long, owing to the calls of the crowd for Bryan and the beating on the windows. Mr. Bryan hastily donned his clothing, drank a cup of coffee, and was escorted to a carriage for the long drive to Washington Park, where, notwithstanding the early hour, there was a throng of waiting people, many of whom had been standing in the chilly air since daylight. Mr. Bryan spoke on the general issues of the campaign, saying that so large a crowd at so early an hour of the day indicated that the people were interested in themselves rather than in him.

Taking up the statement that money from this country is being loaned to Europe he asked: "Why don't they buy American lands instead of sending their surplus money abroad?" and then replied to his own question by saying that the only reply that could be made was that the Republican policy was reducing values. A private individual could not put his money in manufacturing enterprise for fear that his concern would be sold to a trust, and that he would be squeezed out. He declared that it is his desire to destroy all private monopoly because he does not want to see the doors of opportunity closed against the boys of the country.

At Carthage Mr. Bryan took cognizance of the criticisms of his personal participation in the campaign, saying:

"I have been criticised for going before the people, as a Presidential candidate and, discussing the questions before the people. According to my understanding of politics, the citizen is the sovereign, and the office holder is the servent of the people, and the citizens have a right to know what the candidates think of public questions. The right to participate in government is one of the inalienable rights, a right that you Republicans recognized when Lincoln was your leader, and a right that you never repudiated until you fell from Lincoln down to Hanna."

A brief stop was made at Galesburg. Unscheduled stops were also made at Yates City, Elmwood, and Chillicothe. At Yates City Mr. Bryan said there was no more pitiful sight in the world than that of a man with his nose to the grindstone when he was turning the stone himself. The remark was addressed to Republicans in connection with the trusts.

NO PAY FOR BRYAN'S SPEECHES

The Candidate Denies a Charge—Asks Local Committees to be More Considerate in Arrangements.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 9.—Mr. Bryan took occasion to-day to answer the charge that he is being paid for his speeches. He said:

"I am not as rich a man as you would imagine from reading the Republican papers. I find it difficult to reconcile their statements about my financial condition. One time they say that I am so ambitious that I would spend all my money to be President, and another time they say that I am so avaricious that I will not make a speech unless I am paid for it.

"I notice a criticism in the papers that the people of the towns through which our train passes have contributed to the expenses of the train, and it was suggested that that was for my benefit. I need not tell you that I receive nothing for making speeches, but, my friends, I want you to know that when men ride on trains, they must either pay or else the railroad companies must furnish them with free rides. We do not want a railroad to carry our train free through the State, and therefore the State Committee paid about $1,000 for the train for yesterday and to-day.

"We believe it is better for people to pay their way and to be independent than to have corporations run them after election. I would a great deal rather have Republican papers criticise me because people along the road pay the expenses of the train than to receive free rides from the railroad companies, and have corporations run me if elected because they furnished the trains."

Earlier in the day at Macomb Mr. Bryan asked the reporters to make public the following:

"The trip would be much easier and much more satisfactory if the local committees would observe the request that has been repeatedly made, namely, that the place of meeting should be at the station, where I can speak from the rear of the car or from a platform erected within a few feet of the train.

"Sometimes a committee insists on a parade from the station to the middle of the town even when the stop is short. Such a parade not only consumes the time that might otherwise be used in speaking, but it adds to the fatigue of the journey, and subjects me to the danger of taking cold.

"At short stops it is necessary to speak rapidly, and if I then have to ride a quarter or a half mile in the carriage, I am chilled before I can reach the car. I am doing all the work that I think it safe to do, and I hope that local committees will recognize this, and hereafter arrange for speaking at the stations."

THE OUTLOOK IN MONTANA.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Montana, Oct. 9.—The prevailing opinion among the various State Chairmen as to the outcome of the November election in Montana is that the Bryan Presidential Electors will be successful by a probable majority of 6,000, they having been indorsed by the Clark, Daly, Labor, and Populist conventions. D. E. Folsom, (Rep.,) for Governor, is likely to have a plurality of 2,500 owing to the fact that the Democratic factions have separate tickets in the field. Likewise it is believed that the balance of the Republican State ticket will be successful, but with small pluralities. S. G. Murray, Republican candidate for Congress, is likely to have about 1,500 plurality.

The principal fight is being made on the Legislature, which will have an opportunity to elect two United States Senators to succeed Thomas H. Carter and to the vacancy created by the resignation of W. A. Clark. The joint Assembly will consist of ninety-four members. A careful review by counties gives the following result: Republicans, 43; Daly Democrats, 26; Clark Democrats, 23, and two hold-over Republican Senators who voted for Clark two years ago. Consequently another deadlock may characterize the seventh legislative Assembly.

Nominated for Congress.

CONNECTICUT—Second District, Oliver Gildersleeve, (Dem.)

LOUISIANA.—Sixth District, S. M. Robertson, (Dem.)

Nominated for Senate.

NEW YORK COUNTY.—Eleventh District; Thomas F. McNulty, (Rep.)

Assembly Nominations.

ULSTER COUNTY—First District, Robert A. Snyder, (Rep.)

RENSSELAER COUNTY—Third District, William G. Hunt, (Dem.)

GREENE COUNTY—William W. Rider, (Dem.)

NEW YORK COUNTY—Thirty-third District, John B. Cortwright, (Rep.)

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Third District, James K. Apgar, (Rep.)

NEW YORK COUNTY—Twenty-eighth District, Max Friedman, (Rep.)

RUN ON A BANK STOPPED.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 9.—The run on the Grand Haven National Bank, which began yesterday, continued to-day, and Cashier J. R. Wylie of the National City Bank here went through on a special train with cash said to aggregate $225,000 to meet all demands on the Cutler Bank, as the Grand Haven institution is well known.

When the run began yesterday the bank officials wired to the National City Bank with which it has close relations, and Cashier Wylie hurried to Grand Haven with as many thousands as he could conveniently carry. He found the street lined with excited depositors for two blocks from the bank.

All demands were met, however, $37,000 being paid out. Forward the close depositors began returning their funds. The run started in again this morning, but did not last. Mr. Wylie returned this afternoon with every cent of the money taken. Confidence has now been restored.

TRIED TO ROB FREIGHT TRAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Oct. 9.—Robbers who are believed to belong to a dangerous gang which has operated for years along the lake, to-day at an early hour attempted to rob the Southwestern Limited freight on the Lake Shore.

The gang attacked a car near the centre of the train. They broke open the door and were fast gathering up and throwing from the car its contents of heavy boxes of goods while the train was moving rapidly when they saw they were discovered. By prearrangement, apparently, a vehicle and several more men were gathered near the point where the goods were thrown off. The two sections of the gang understood each other and worked rapidly. Bridge Watchman Shepard saw them first and ran to the police station. The quick arrival of the police prevented the men carrying off the booty at that point, and the robbers in the ditch sought the woods.

What the robbers who were in the car accomplished west of here is not yet known. Those who escaped into the woods were hotly pursued. Fifteen arrests were made on suspicion, and a big effort is being made to round up the entire gang. The boxes of goods thrown off the cars here were Eastern shipments.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Israel Putnam, United States Army; Count and Countess de Tocqueville, Paris.

CAMBRIDGE.—Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador; Baroness Fava, and Marquis Romano, the Baron's secretary, Washington.

HOLLAND.—C. H. Kluegel, Honolulu; William L. Elkins, Elkins, Penn.

GRAND.—Bruce Palmer, United States Army.

MANHATTAN.—Dr. Lewis Morris, United States Navy.

VICTORIA.—Col. John D. Winsor, Jamestown, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE.—J. Surra Reynolds Doffis and Manuel Mercado, Mexico.

GILSEY.—Capt. Walter Barker, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery, art goods, and trimmings; 438 Broadway; Holland House. H. Barschkies, silks; Hotel Albert. J. M. Buzzel, dress goods, black goods, and linings; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 41 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, notions, linens, and white goods; C. J. Barnard, domestics and dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesty, linings, ribbons, and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Vanzandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. E. Vanzandt, piece goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, wrappers; Hotel Cadillac.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, art goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. L. Howe, laces and ribbons, 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Post, domestics; J. W. Garling, silks, 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

White Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. B. White, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Eperstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitehill, L., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Whitehill, woolens; Grand Hotel.

Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Weil, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldberg, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Warner, dry goods, 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; T. J. Bryce, hats and caps; Hoffman House.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, housefurnishing goods, 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, cloths; Grand Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Bartle, silks, 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Rokowski, William, Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Kaufman, Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Dillenuth, dry goods, 648 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. L. Mahoney, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Molley, E., Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. E. Molley, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. Toomey, ladies' wear; Miss J. Harte, fancy goods; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Denham & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Auerbach, J., Washington, D. C.; furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Schwarz & Co., San Angelo, Texas; L. Schwarz, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Cheney, gloves and hosiery; S. A. Miller, dry goods; 34 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ladies' neckwear; J. K. Taylor, worsted embroideries; 450 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. Grant, house furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Y. Hunter, underwear; 450 Broome Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Farrell, silks; 116 Worth Street.

Halle, Schwartz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Skall, furnishing goods; 14 White Street; Hotel Victoria.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; F. I. McFarland, dress goods and domestics; 56 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; W. B. Mansfield, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; L. Strauss, notions and furnishing goods; 31 East Tenth Street; Belvedere House.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T. Black, cloaks and waists; 57 White Street.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Moury, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. E. Cadwell, dress goods and silks; 9 Leonard Street.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, dress goods and ginghams; 43 Leonard Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, Hoffman House.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, laces and white goods; 258 Church Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. Waldo, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street.

Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; S. E. McCann, notions and fancy goods; E. S. Grant, laces and white goods, 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Simpson, R., & Co., Toronto, Ontario; W. A. Allan, notions; Everett House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. A. Cleveland, umbrellas; 2 Walker Street.

Binswanger, M., & Co.,

JONES'S PART IN RICE CASE

An Explanation of Jones's Proposition to Wetherbee Put Forward.

Capt. McClusky Not Yet in Possession of the Dead Man's Second Will and His Assignment to Patrick.

Albert T. Patrick and Charles F. Jones, the lawyer and the secretary of the late William Marsh Rice, who were arrested on suspicion that they conspired to get the millionaire's property and that they forged checks in his name for large amounts, have not yet offered bail. Their counsel says that they are not cast down by confinement.

An explanation of Jones's dealings with Walter O. Wetherbee, Superintendent of Swenson & Sons' banking house, was put forward yesterday.

It was said that last January Jones made a tentative proposition to Mr. Wetherbee. Mr. Rice was considering the making of a new will, and Jones believed that Capt. Baker and another man would be two of its three executors and that he could influence Mr. Rice to name the third. His proposition, it is asserted, was to use his influence on behalf of Mr. Wetherbee, if he would consent to share his fees with him, Jones. Jones added, it is said, that he was not to figure as a beneficiary in the new will and that he would be content with his share of Mr. Wetherbee's fees, which, assuming the estate to be worth $4,000,000, would be $200,000 for each executor.

Mr. Wetherbee, it is further said, informed his employers, and at their instance consulted Frederic J. Middlebrook of Bowers & Sands, the attorneys for Swenson & Sons, who instructed Wetherbee to endeavor to get Jones to a place where their conversation about the plan to have Mr. Wetherbee appointed an executor could be heard by a witness, so that the scheme, properly corroborated, could be laid before Mr. Rice. Jones, however, was wary, it is said, and Mr. Wetherbee gave up the attempt last March and made an affidavit regarding the proposition, which is now in the possession of Swenson & Sons.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said that so far as he was concerned the situation had not changed one whit. "I am attending," he went on to say, "to the forgery charges involved in the making and uttering of the checks for $25,000 and $65,000 on Swenson & Sons. Other matters concerning Mr. Rice and his property are being looked after by Chief Detective McClusky, Bowers & Sands, and Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter.

"I am interested, however, in the second will and the assignment to Patrick of Mr. Rice's property. I believe he has not yet turned them over to Capt. McClusky. If they are genuine and hold, the prosecution in the forgery case may be met with a plea that, no matter what instruments were made or uttered, Patrick was simply dealing with what belonged to him."

"I have not," said Capt. McClusky, "received the second will and the assignment from Patrick, although he promised to let me have them. They exist—that is to say, Capt. Baker says he saw them. There is nothing new in the case, and any statement to the contrary which quotes me is fabricated, as I have given out nothing in regard to it. I have nothing from the handwriting experts who appear to be at work for the civil side of Mr. Rice's affairs."

"I expect," said Frederick B. House, "to get my clients Patrick and Jones out on bail before the end of the week. I could furnish cash bail, but I do not care to prejudice their case by doing this. As to the second will and the assignment of Mr. Rice's property, I only know what I have read. I haven't got to that yet with my clients. I was able to-day to devote several hours to them, and of course the time was taken up with the criminal charges that have been preferred. Both Patrick and Jones were hopeful and cheerful.

"As to the so-called Wetherbee conspiracy, I knew of its character two weeks ago. They regard it with indifference. The theory of hypnotic influence received its quietus to-day when the so-called 'professor' who claimed that Jones was his pupil failed after much quibbling to identify him.

"The handwriting experts, I understand, are getting ready for civil proceedings in relation to Mr. Rice's property. The civil suit may be an important factor. I shouldn't be at all surprised if before all litigation is over that the suit over Mrs. Rice's will played an important part."

John R. Potts, who has part of Patrick's office and is his attorney in civil matters, denied that he had said that Patrick had many letters written to him by Mr. Rice while the second will was being prepared, but he said he once saw a bundle of letters which were said to be from Mr. Rice to Mr. Patrick. He could not swear that they were.

C. F. JONES A TEXAN.

While Working at the Capitol Hotel in Houston Mr. Rice Employed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 9.—C. F. Jones, the young man under arrest in New York charged with complicity with Albert T. Patrick in the forgery of W. M. Rice's name to certain papers was born on a farm near Lynchburg, Texas. He is twenty-six years old. His parents still live on the farm and are estimable people.

Young Jones was looked upon in the community as a youth of the strictest honesty and worth. He left home about five years ago and was employed for a time in the Capitol Hotel at Houston, where he attracted the attention of Mr. Rice, who engaged him as his personal attendant. Friends of Jones are of the opinion that whatever wrong he has committed has been at the instigation of some one who must have secured great influence over him.

RICE CASE AND COL. GARDINER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in this morning's issue the statement of Col. Gardiner in regard to the Rice case, and I protest against the giving out of such statements by the District Attorney in New York to be published in the newspapers for the purpose of prejudicing the community against a person accused of a crime.

In saying this I do not mean to especially direct criticism against Col. Gardiner. He is simply following the precedents well established in the District Attorney's office in New York; but it strikes me that of all the cruel injustice which the perverse ingenuity of man can invent, none is so revolting as a public officer, charged with the high and responsible duty of attending to the public interests in the matter of the prosecution of criminals, using his position and office to prejudice the public feeling against the accused in advance of the trial, through the public newspapers.

I do not know Mr. Patrick; I do not know in what repute he is held in our profession; it is not that he is a lawyer. He is entitled to no better treatment than the humblest and meanest person accused of a crime. I would not for a moment be regarded as speaking a word for or against him; but that the English-speaking people, who pride themselves upon loving fair play, should continue to submit to the use of the public prints by the District Attorney's office to form public opinion as to the commission of a crime, before that crime is tried in court, is simply outrageous.

The person accused, if he is discreet, will not talk at all least his words may be misunderstood or misconstrued; his lips are closed, for every admission made, unless made under circumstances of coercion by officers of the law, can be proved against him. Is it not equally fair that the District Attorney should not use his position and office to use many facts which come to his knowledge, except as they are legal evidence upon the trial?

Now, observe what is found in the statement given out by Col. Gardiner. Mr. Patrick goes to his office; a conference, confidential in its nature, takes place between him and the District Attorney, and the District Attorney uses the public press to state what occurred in that conference, and says:

Last week Patrick called upon me with his private counsel. Assistant District Attorney Unger was also present, and the conference lasted nearly an hour. In that time Patrick's attention was called to a number of very suspicious circumstances, particularly as to the embalming of the body with arsenious fluid, when it was about to be cremated. He gave no explanation of this, but admitted that all, or nearly all, of Mr. Rice's property had been assigned to him. But the object of such assignment he did not disclose.

The questions asked seemed to cause him some agitation, as his hand shook perceptibly, which was noticed by both Mr. Unger and myself.

Great heavens! Can the District Attorney of New York County testify from the **subtle** hints to his observations made by him in a confidential interview with a person afterward accused of a crime, and then call his assistant to corroborate his statements, in advance of indictment or trial, with a view of prejudicing the public opinion against that person? Is not this shocking to the moral sense? Should not all reputable members of the legal profession protest against such outrages, and make their protest effectual by seeing that laws are passed stopping the same, or that men who do it should be made to feel that such things are dishonorable? Is the main end of the District Attorney's life and the lives of his assistants to convict criminals without reference to the methods employed in doing so? Are they to measure honor by inclination and justice by expediency, and to receive the admiration and commendation of men for such conduct?

For one, I declare such use of official position as revolting to every sense and sentiment of justice, and if men who hold such positions have not sense enough of the proprieties and decencies of life to refrain from them, a law should be passed making it a criminal offense to thus violate the proprieties of their position.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

New York, Oct. 9, 1900.

REMOVED BY GOULD RETAINERS

Barrier on Meadow Street, Tarrytown, Summarily Demolished.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—A dispute has risen as to who owns a section of Meadow Street. John C. Barron claims he owns the portion which passes through his property, and recently fenced it off. The village claims the street is a public highway, and was proceeding at its leisure to assert its rights, when to-day Miss Helen Gould's Superintendent, Mr. Mangold, took a hand, and with a force of laborers employed on the estate demolished the barrier.

Meadow Street runs from White Plains Road north to Sheldon Avenue. It would appear from the public records that the street had been used as a street something like thirty-two years and that seventeen years ago it was formally dedicated to the use of the public forever in the usual way. No one seems to have questioned the public ownership of the road, and it had been in constant use.

On receipt of complaints about the road being closed, the Village Trustees wrote to Mr. Barron for an explanation, but Mr. Barron does not appear to have answered the communication. The statement is made for Mr. Barron that the land over which the street runs through his propery belongs to him, and he has the right to close the driveway. What he proposes to do about the removal of the fence could not be ascertained.

Mr. Mangold refused to-night to say whether or not he acted with the sanction of Miss Gould. He says he simply was exercising his right as a citizen, and removed the fence because it was across a public highway, which was needed by his employer to facilitate the driving of wagons.

The village board is expected to take up the matter at the next meeting, and a delegation of interested citizens will be on hand to urge that measures be taken to keep the road open.

COLLAR BUTTON IS JEWELRY.

Plaintiff Asserted It Was Wearing Apparel, but Lost His Case.

When Benjamin Adler of St. Louis arrived at the Hotel Vendome, on the night of Aug. 31, and began to disrobe preparatory to retiring, his eye happened to rest upon a sign posted on the door to the effect that the proprietor was not responsible for valuables unless they were left with the clerk in the office to be put into the safe. Mr. Adler was the possessor of a diamond collar button valued at $50 and a stud said to be worth $400. He was thereupon confronted with the question of whether he ought to go to the office before removing those adjuncts to his toilet, or, if having removed them, he would be obliged the next morning to seek the office before he finished dressing. He decided to let them repose in his shirt. The next morning Mr. Adler discovered that the jewels were gone.

He brought suit against Louis L. Todd, the proprietor of the Vendome, to recover $450, and the case came before Judge McCarthy in the City Court. Melville H. Dalberg appeared for Mr. Adler, and pointed out that the stud and the collar button were not jewelry in the strict sense of the word, but came under the head of wearing apparel. He argued that the collar button was a necessity and the stud a requisite of Mr. Adler's toilet.

Mr. Well of Well, Wolf & Kramer said that the hote was exempt from the liability for the articles alleged to be lost under the statute limiting the liability of hotel keepers. He contended that the articles were "jewels or ornaments" within the spirit and meaning of the act.

Judge McCarthy sustained the defendant and dismissed the case with costs.

Mr. Well said yesterday that it is the first time since 1873 that a decision in a case of the kind has been given. He also referred to a somewhat similar case which had come under his notice. A man whose watch had been stolen from his room in a hotel sued to recover. The attorney for the defense brought out the fact that the chief value of the watch was in its being an heirloom, and that at the time the theft was alleged to have taken place the watch was in the man's trunk. But the Court held that a "chronometer" was at all times a necessity, and the plaintiff won his case.

THE GAYNOR HEARING.

Georgia Bank Examiner Tells of Capt. Carter's Account.

The hearing in the proceedings for the removal of F. F. Gaynor, E. F. Gaynor, W. T. Gaynor, and Benjamin Greene to the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts of Georgia, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Shields.

The session was taken up in the cross-examination of Edward I. Johnson, a Georgia bank examiner detailed to assist United States District Attorney Marion Erwin in analyzing the accounts of Capt. Carter. The gist of Mr. Johnson's direct testimony was that Carter stood in with the contractors; that every time the contracting company received a payment Carter's bank account was swelled to an amount approximating one-third of the payment.

Mr. Johnson admitted, on cross-examination, that many of the results shown in his tabulated statement had been reached by a process of deduction. One payment to the Gaynors was for $32,000. Mr. Johnson had given it as his opinion that a check for $7,000, deposited by Carter May 3, 1893, was his share of the $32,000. It was shown that John F. Gaynor did not cash the $32,000 check until March 14. The hearing will be resumed to-day.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, fresh northeasterly winds.

There was little change in the barometric conditions during the last twenty-four hours. The area of high pressure which had controlled the weather since Saturday last covered the lake region and the Saint Lawrence Valley last night. Rain has fallen in New England and along the Atlantic Coast southward to Virginia; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. Low temperatures for the season prevailed east of the Appalachians; to the westward the temperature ranges from normal to 10 degrees above. Generally fair weather is indicated for all districts, except the New England and the Middle Atlantic Coast, where occasional rains will fall. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk northeasterly winds will prevail. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly fresh northerly. On the upper lakes the winds will be fresh to brisk southeasterly; on the lower lakes fresh south to west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—	TIMES.
	1899. 1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	53 60	58
6 A. M.	54 54	57
9 A. M.	54 54	57
12 M.	56 54	59
4 P. M.	60 54	65
6 P. M.	60 53	64
9 P. M.	57 54	55
12 P. M.	55 54	55

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57½
Weather Bureau	54½
Corresponding late 1899	56½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	58

The maximum temperature yesterday was 55 degrees at 1 P. M. The minimum temperature was 53 degrees at 8 P. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.15; at 8 P. M. it registered 30.16. The humidity was 92 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Club Men Make Good Judges
of what is best in ale—that's why they stick to EVANS' ALE and STOUT.—Adv.

SET-BACK FOR TAMMANY

Has No Power to Remove Republican Public Employes.

Plan to Do So Was Based on Wrong Interpretation of Court of Appeals Decision.

The recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Dockmaster Percival does not give the right to Tammany heads of departments to make wholesale discharges of clerks and other employes. The first interpretation put on the decision by the city officials was that it did, and preparations were being made for the removal of many Republicans who now hold office under the protection of the Civil Service laws.

The Court of Appeals in the Percival decision has drawn a distinction between "public officers" and other employes of the municipality. In effect, the Court of Appeals holds that all public officers mentioned in the charter whose terms of offices are not fixed by law can be removed at will by the appointing power, after some minor details, such as filing of charges and giving the official a chance to explain, have been carried out.

The men who will be affected under the decision are Dockmasters, Sealers of Weights and Measures, chiefs of bureaus, and all "public officers" whose names are mentioned in the charter. Nearly all the offices referred to, however, are now filled by Tammany officials, and, consequently, few removals are expected.

After reviewing Percival's case, as heard in the Special Term and by the Appellate Division, the decision, commenting upon the two classes of public employes, says:

> Transferred employes, not subject to removal without cause, are given the same security of tenure they previously enjoyed. Other subordinates were to continue as before, removable at the pleasure of the appointing power. There is nothing in the relator's papers to show that he was a veteran soldier or fireman, or that for any other reason he had before the consolidation a permanent tenure of his place.

Then the facts relating to the passage by the Municipal Civil Service Commission of Rule 42, prescribing that no removals be made without charges in writing filed with the commission, are recited. "Whether the rule be good or bad," continues the decision, "in the case of clerks or employes we need not determine, for in our opinion the relator was neither, but a public officer." It is stated, after this, that the charter makes no provision as to the length of term of the public officers known as Dockmasters, and that, under Section 1,543, the Dock Commissioners have the unqualified power of removal.

In conclusion, the decision says:

> We concede the power of the Legislature to prescribe that the term of an office shall be during good behavior and that an officer can be removed only after a hearing or trial. There is no question in our minds as to the validity of the so-called Veteran Laws as applied to public officers as well as to mere clerks or employes. But in the case of public officers such duration of term and permanence of tenure must proceed from the action of the Legislature itself, for so the Constitution ordains. The power cannot be delegated nor can the term of an office be prescribed by the regulation of the civil service commission.

The decision is signed by Justices Parker, O'Brien, Bartlett, Haight, Vann, and Landon.

PROHIBITION MEETING.

W. T. Wardwell, Nominee for Governor, Says Ramapo Is the Paramount Issue.

A reception to the Prohibition candidate for Governor, William T. Wardwell, was held last night at the headquarters of the National Temperance Publication Society, 3 and 5 West Eighteenth Street. Mr. Wardwell arrived, and he was greeted with cheers. J. W. Cummings, who presided, said:

"Platt controls Odell and Croker controls Stanchfield. We have a candidate whom nobody controls."

The Rev. Henry Wood described the Government of New York as "of, for, and by Platt, Croker & Co.," and argued for more independent citizenship.

Mr. Wardwell, when introduced, said:

"I would rather be right than be Governor. The greatest honor that can be bestowed upon a man is to be put up for a high office by independent citizens. You are here to-night pledging me your support because you know I would not bow to any boss. If I am elected, I shall be, in the sight of God, as good a Governor as it is possible for me to be.

"The paramount issue in this State is the Ramapo issue. I am in favor of the city owning and controlling its own water supply. If I am elected, I want you all to come to Albany on the day of inauguration and participate in the banquet—without wine."

DEMOCRAT FOR McKINLEY.

Jersey City Trust Company President Will Support Him.

John Warren Hardenbergh, President of the Commercial Trust Company of Jersey City, yesterday announced that he intended to vote for President McKinley, although he had been a lifelong Democrat. Mr. Hardenbergh, who is the son of the late Augustus A. Hardenbergh, who at one time represented Hudson County in Congress, said that he had voted for Mr. McKinley four years ago, and would do so again for the reason that he believed the bare possibility of the free coinage of silver was sufficient to put a damper on the prosperity of the country, and prevent men with unemployed capital from investing in any enterprise no matter how promising.

KILLED BROTHER ACCIDENTALLY.

Member of Wealthy Florida Family Shot After a Fox Chase.

LAKE BUTLER, Fla., Oct. 9.—Harry Anthony, one of the most prominent young business men of this section, brother of Dr. Mark Anthony, a leading physician, was accidentally killed this morning at 1 o'clock by his younger brother, Marvin Anthony.

The brothers had been in a fox chase until midnight, and stopped at the country home of Dr. Anthony, three miles out, for rest during the remainder of the night. Harry Anthony handed his gun to Marvin to hold while he unlocked the door. The gun was accidentally discharged, and Harry was killed instantly, the entire load entering his neck and head.

Marvin Anthony became frantic with grief, and attempted to kill himself. He was prevented from doing so by a colored servant. The family is one of the wealthiest in the State.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

READING, Penn., Oct. 9.—At Mohnsville to-day Isaac S. Spatz's straw hat factory was destroyed by fire. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $13,000; origin unknown.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, Oct. 9.—The passenger steamer City of Parry Sound was totally destroyed by fire while lying at her dock here to-day. The flames started in the boiler room. She was valued at $30,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The plant of the Atlantic Export Company, a New York concern that manufactures cattle food from the discarded grain of breweries, was almost entirely destroyed by fire to-day. The origin is unknown. The loss is principally on the machinery and is estimated at $15,000.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The residence of George Crawford, on the Ludlow Salles farm, on the outskirts of this village, was burned to the ground early to-day. It was unoccupied at the time and the cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is said to be about $10,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

9:55 A. M.—611 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

10:35 A. M.—236 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Michael Walz; damage, $100.

11:15 A. M.—306 Cherry Street; Oscar Weinbrand; damage slight.

11:20 A. M.—400 West Twenty-third Street; Mary Vansant; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—522 West Thirty-seventh Street; Alfred J. Ellis; damage, $10.

B. Altman & Co. *TO-DAY, OCT. 10th.*

SILK UMBRELLAS for Men and Women.

Twilled Silk Umbrellas, English Natural Wood Handles, eight-rib frames; 26 and 28 inches, . . $2.65

Superior Quality Taffetas Silk Umbrellas, Selvedge edge, Handles of English Natural Wood, "Fox Laurus" frames; 26 and 28 inches; value $5.00, . . . $3.50

TORY GAINS CONTINUE.

But the Liberals Have Captured Seats in Devonshire and Derbyshire—John Morley Re-elected.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—From the returns received up to midnight it appears that the Government gained two seats in yesterday's pollings in the Parliamentary general election. These are the Middleton Division of Southeast Lancashire, where E. D. Fielden defeated J. Duckworth, Liberal, who represented the constituency in the late Parliament, and Monmouth, where Dr. Rutherford Harris, who now enters Parliament for the first time, received 4,412 votes, against 3,720 for his Liberal opponent, Albert Spicer, who had represented Monmouth since 1892.

The Right Hon. John Morley has been re-elected for Montrose Burgs, in the Liberal interest, receiving 3,980 votes, as against 2,300 cast for J. B. Don, his Liberal-Unionist opponent.

Among other noteworthy elections was that of William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the Guildford Division of Surrey, with a majority of 2,207 over his Liberal opponent, A. W. Chapman, and that of John Edward Ellis, Liberal, in the Rushcliffe Division of Nottinghamshire. Mr. Ellis has represented Rushcliffe since 1885. The Ministerialists, in fighting him, made effective use of his pro-Boer letters recently published by Mr. Chamberlain, and the majority he secured at the general election of 1895 was reduced by 187 votes.

The Liberals are holding their own in Yorkshire, and in some districts their candidates have doubled the majorities of the previous general election.

Arthur O'Connor, Irish Nationalist, and one of the Secretaries of the Irish Parliamentary Party, has been defeated for North Donegal by his brother-Nationalist, Mr. O'Doherty. Mr. O'Connor's defeat is regarded as a defeat for the Healyites, as Mr. O'Connor represents the O'Brien-Dillon faction.

In the elections on Monday, the results of which were announced yesterday, the Liberals captured the Torquay Division of Devonshire, F. L. Barratt, Liberal, defeating C. R. Rankin, Conservative, by 129 votes.

The Liberal flood continued in Derbyshire, where O. Partington, Liberal, captured the High Peak Division, defeating S. Roberts, Conservative, by wiping out a previous Conservative majority of 507.

On the other hand, the Unionists took a Liberal stronghold, the Burton Division of Staffordshire, R. F. Ratcliff, Liberal Unionist, defeating J. E. Johnson-Ferguson, Liberal, by over 2,000 majority.

Five hundred and twenty-two members have now been officially declared elected, of whom 337 are Ministerialists and 185 belong to the Opposition. The Ministerialists have gained five seats more than their opponents.

The Right Hon. John Morley, who has been re-elected for the Montrose Burghs, Scotland, is the leader of the Liberal faction bitterly opposed to the war in South Africa and to the "imperialist" sentiment. At the bye-election in 1896 Mr. Morley was elected by a majority of 1,993, so that yesterday's result is not a complete victory for him.

Mr. Morley was Chief Secretary for Ireland for two terms, from 1892 to 1895, being a member of the Cabinet. He is celebrated as a historian and litterateur.

CHAMBERLAIN ON DIPLOMACY.

Says Great Britain Wants to Remain on More than Friendly Terms with America.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking this evening at Stourbridge, said:

"Great Britain's foreign policy, as I sum it up, is to remain on friendly terms with every great country in Europe, and on something more than friendly terms with the United States."

Mr. Chamberlain ridiculed the attempt of the Opposition leaders to hold him up as a bogy to foreign nations. "Great Britain's foreign policy," he exclaimed, "is in the hands of Lord Salisbury, and I have not the presumption to meddle with it."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Considerable adverse comment, Conservative as well as Liberal, has been caused by the declaration attributed to Mr. Chamberlain in a recent speech, "a seat lost to the Government is a seat sold to the Boers."

Mr. Chamberlain writes to The Daily Mail this morning repudiating the statement, and explaining that what he said was a quotation from the Mayor of Mafeking.

The Daily Mail, commenting editorially upon Mr. Chamberlain's communication, still insists that he went too far, in view of the fact that "quite a large number of Liberals have consistently supported the Government's South African policy." The paper also declares that "Mr. Chamberlain's tactics will not assist him in his struggle for the Premiership, and will arouse uneasiness as to his qualifications for the Foreign Office."

WANTS KEY TO STRONG BOX.

Litigation Over the $150,000 Estate of Frederick E. Walters.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 9.—A legal battle over the possession of securities valued at $150,000, which were left to Selina M. Walters by her husband, the late Frederick R. Walters, was begun in the Chancery Court to-day. Application was made to Vice Chancellor Stevens for a mandatory injunction compelling Mrs. W. Walters, Frederick H. Debow, one of the executors of the Walters estate, and the Fidelity Trust Company, in whose vaults the securities are, to turn the key of the vault over to Robert Schroft, the co-executor of Debow.

Mrs. Walters, through her counsel, opposed the application for an injunction, but was willing that the vaults should be opened and an inventory of the securities made. She claimed that she does not want the securities to get into Schroft's hands, as he is a man of "uncertain occupation and without pecuniary responsibility."

The Vice Chancellor granted an order for the opening of the vault and the taking of an inventory, which might be followed by a further application. He inferred, however, that he believed the vault was the best place for the securities.

HAVANA COUNCIL DOESN'T ACT.

Debate on Dady Contracts Adjourned to Next Friday.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—This evening the Dady sewerage and paving contract was discussed by the Ayuntamiento. Gen. Wood said to Mayor Rodriguez earlier in the day that he thought immediate action advisable, adding that the Ayuntamiento had a free hand as to the plans, but ought to take action in time to begin work during December. He also told the Mayor that the sewering and paving must be done.

This statement was interpreted by the Ayuntamiento to mean that further delay would not be tolerated, and that unless the work was begun in December, the military government would carry through the undertaking in its own way and charge the expense to the revenues of Havana.

There was a long discussion, but no vote and no other definite action, the debate being adjourned until Friday evening next. Mr. Dady's friends claim to be certain of seventeen out of the twenty-four votes in the Council. His opponents are trying to postpone action. The immediate issue arises on a motion to accept the military engineers' modifications of Mr. Dady's project and to make a contract in accordance therewith as soon as is legally possible.

Other motions looking toward delay were ruled out of order at this evening's session.

OPERATORS' FIRM STAND

Will Offer No Further Concessions to the Coal Miners.

The Increase In Pay Granted Means a 10 Per Cent. Raise for Every Man in the Mines.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 9.—Interviews with prominent operators here to-day elicited a uniform declaration that no further concessions or modifications of the present offer will be made, and that the miners must take it or leave it just as it stands.

The operators say the offer is plain and complete, and contains all they can or will concede. The 10 per cent. increase means that every man in the anthracite mines is to have $1.10 for the work for which he formerly received $1, the operators say. The powder item is simply a matter of bookkeeping. Instead of giving the miners 10 per cent. increase flat, he will have his credit side increased by, say 3 per cent., and from his debit side will be subtracted 7 per cent., or whatever percentage of expense it is found the difference in the cost of his powder amounts to. The purpose is simply to put an end to the complaints about powder being sold at exorbitant prices.

Powder is the basis of the wage scale, it is explained, and to decrease its cost is to increase the wages. In this region a decrease of $1.25 in a keg of powder means a 7 per cent. decrease in the miner's expenses. Therefore, when he has his expenses reduced 7 per cent., he has his wages increased a like amount. The other 3 per cent. will be made up by increasing the allowance per car for cutting and loading. Where a miner gets $1 a car he will under the new scale get $1.03 1-3 a car. His net earnings will be the same whether he gets the increase flat or by figuring on the decrease of powder.

The fact that coal is high, and that the demands of individual operators for better allowances will keep it high, is suggested as a reason why those working under the sliding scale should not worry about being juggled out of their increase. The further fact that the operators do not want strikes, and that they realize that the United Mine Workers' organization is here to stay, will, it is pointed out, have a tendency to dissuade any double dealing on their part, even if they were inclined to anything of that kind.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 9.—The Susquehanna Coal Company, which is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, will, it is stated on unquestionable authority, grant the 10 per cent. net increase in wages to its mine workers. The advance, however, will most likely not be announced until after the men have returned to work, as the company does not desire to hold the promise of an advance in wages as the inducement for the men to return. It prefers that they resume work, trusting in the company to afford them as fair treatment as any of the other companies.

FEAR A PROLONGED STRIKE.

Some Union Leaders Think the Scranton Convention Will Not End It.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 9.—The leaders of the United Mine Workers of this part of the anthracite coal field do not speak as hopefully to-night of a settlement of the strike by the Scranton Convention as they did yesterday.

Some of those interviewed are afraid that the offer of 10 per cent. increase in wages made by the companies may not last long, and that after the men are back at work for a while and the market is pretty well supplied, the operators may reduce wages to the old figures.

It is only fair to say, however, that not all the United Mine Workers are of this opinion. There is a strong sentiment prevailing that the companies are sincere, and that the increase in wages will be permanent.

It would help matters along considerably in the convention if there were some one there authorized to speak for the companies on this point. But, of course, the companies will not have a representative on the ground, and if the convention appoints a committee, which it is likely to do, to find out from the operators how long a period the increase will hold good, there is bound to be a long delay before the committee will be able to report.

In making the advance in wages the operators did not act in concert but as individuals. So that if the convention insists upon a definite understanding with the mine owners a week may elapse before the views of the operators can be obtained.

SPEECH BY MR. MITCHELL.

Tells Mass Meeting of Strikers at Shamokin It Rests with Them to Say If They Shall Return to Work.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 9.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, who came here to-day to take part in a labor demonstration, was welcomed in a most enthusiastic manner by the thousands of striking mine workers in this section of the Schuylkill Valley. The city was profusely decorated, and all the stores and other business houses in the vicinity closed at noon. Thousands of persons came from surrounding towns to take part in the parade and to listen to Mr. Mitchell's speech at a mass meeting afterward.

The parade was started at 2 o'clock from the east end of Shamokin, and fully 6,000 strikers were in line. Mr. Mitchell rode in a carriage at the head of the line, and was constantly cheered by the crowds along the route of the parade.

When the procession reached the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, where the mass meeting was held, a large crowd had already assembled to hear the labor President speak. Mr. Mitchell said in part:

"Every other strike that has taken place in the anthracite region has been declared off by your officers. Heretofore when men went on strike they remained out for a time, and then the Chief Executive or the Executive Board declared the strike off without consulting the wishes of the strikers. I want to say, as I have said before, that this strike will never end until the miners, through delegates in convention, end it for themselves.

"We have called a convention, and you men are invited to send delegates there. You are invited to pass judgment on the operators' proposition. If you believe that they act in good faith; if you believe 10 per cent. to be enough; if you believe that they will pay the 10 per cent. for a year, then you must decide whether to return to work. On the other hand, if you reject the offer and continue on strike, John Mitchell will be there to help you do it.

"I do not expect that this one strike will eradicate all the wrongs from which you suffer. I do not believe that the accumulation of forty years of injustice can be wiped out at once, but I do believe that you have established an organization here that with each succeeding year will give you improved conditions of employment."

HEAVY SOFT COAL SHIPMENTS.

READING, Penn., Oct. 9.—Hundreds of railroaders who otherwise would be thrown out of work by the stoppage of anthracite shipments over the Reading Railway are now employed in bringing through soft coal from the West. Hundreds of carloads are delivered daily to the company at Harrisburg and Williamsport and rushed to Philadelphia and Port Liberty.

Only seventeen cars of hard coal were sent down the road to-day. The average before the strike was 1,400 cars daily. The Schuylkill Valley industries are now stocking up with bituminous coal.

Demonstration at Scranton To-day.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 9.—All arrangements for to-morrow's big parade and mass meeting are now complete. Fully 20,000 men will be in the parade, and it is estimated that 50,000 persons will assemble to hear President Mitchell and others speak. The National officers come here to-morrow, and will remain here till after the convention, and possibly till the strike is settled.

To Build a Private Gymnasium.

Plans for the alteration of buildings now standing on the premises 6 Washington Square North, owned by C. W. Gould, into a $3,000 gymnasium were filed with the Building Department yesterday by F. Bloodgood. Mr. Bloodgood, who is the builder, said last night that he understood the gymnasium was to be for the private use of Mr. Gould and friends. The building will be of brick, two stories high.

Riverside Inn Burned.

SMITHTOWN, L. I., Oct. 9.—The Riverside Inn was burned last evening. The flame was caused by a pan of grease boiling over on the kitchen stove. The fire spread so rapidly that the efforts to save the building were fruitless. Much of the furniture was saved.

SOLAR
Baking Powder
"IT RISES EVERYWHERE."
PUREST, STRONGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST,
Because it is NOT made by the Trust.

"SAN TOY"
The London success, which is received with such marked favor at Daly's Theatre, is included
In the Pianola's Repertory.

This is but an instance showing how closely the owner of a Pianola may keep in touch with the popular airs of the day.

The works of the great masters, ancient and modern, are equally at command.

Immediate access to this inexhaustible fund of pleasure does not depend upon musical knowledge, but may be obtained simply by the purchase of a Pianola.

The PIANOLA
Is *Not* a Self-Playing Piano.
It is an instrument by means of which any one can play the piano.

It separates the technic from the expression. It does all the hard, mechanical, drudging work, and leaves the performer free to express his individuality.

There are probably one million useless pianos in this country—pianos which are a success as articles of furniture, but a failure as musical instruments—simply because no member of the family can play them, or at most play more than a few limited pieces upon them.

There are thousands of dollars' worth of music locked up in every one of those pianos.

By purchasing a Pianola, you can get that music out at any time, in any quantity, and of any quality.

You, or your husband, or your wife, or your son, or your daughter can play any selection you desire.

It seems incredible, but it is a fact.

The Pianola is on exhibition and on sale, and is gladly shown to the merely curious as well as to intending purchasers.

PRICE $250.
Can be bought by moderate monthly payments if desired.

Aeolian Co
18 West 23d St., New York.

Pianola in use with Grand Piano.

500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
657 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Wall Decorations of Glass Mosaic
are richest in depth and lustre of color effects, the most enduring, and permit utmost freedom of line. The highest modern expression of the art is in the work of the
TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE
(Bet. 24th and 25th Sts.) New York.
The exhibition at our studios will be a revelation, although you have seen and wondered at Favrile Mosaics in churches, residences and elsewhere, without knowing what they were.
Twenty-four Awards at Paris Exposition, including Grand Prix.

The Wanamaker Store

This Season's Sumptuous Garnitures for Dress

The sparkle of brilliant stones, the glitter of gold, the shimmer of silver spangles, the chameleon glow of iridescent spangles, the soft white richness of studdings of pearls—these are some of the effects that offer brilliant embellishment for street and evening gowns for this season.

What a season of magnificence it is!

What a superb array is here!

With what a mysterious and demure manner Fashion announced a season of "plain fabrics." It was true Napoleonic strategy, in preparation for a climax that should dazzle by its unexpected brilliance.

Words cannot describe the exquisite Garnitures that Paris has sent us. It is a dream of the magnificence of the First Empire—*L'Aiglon* period—when Napoleon was as prodigal with fashion as he was with human life—when art and skill surpassed themselves, and money flowed like water to make his court the grandest and most brilliant the world had seen.

There are evening dress fronts, boleros, ornaments, panels, entire waist decorations, in a multitude of brilliant designs—refulgent with the glitter of rhinestones, spangles, pearls, and gold and silver. Some worked on the fabric; others in rich applique. There are trailing morning-glories of taffeta and chiffon on the one hand, to rich black applique on the other.

There is the blaze of the top-most elegance of Paris, and there is a profusion of the dainty beauty of the most practical of trimmings. Modest street dress to sumptuous evening robe are all provided for in this broad and brilliant collection.

Tenth street.

The New FLANNELS

The rage for flannel shirt waists this season is just one more victory for comfort with prettiness in women's dress. Flannel is the warmest, the most serviceable and durable material used for winter waists. And now the patterns and colorings make them highly beautiful as well.

So Fashion has lifted the flannel waist out of its work-a-day sphere and elevated it to its proper rank. From being a house waist, it has come to be one of the most prized articles of a well-dressed woman's wardrobe.

Fashion permits of the most varied treatment of the fabric and of endless variety in the style of trimming.

Quite naturally you can choose from a large and more beautiful variety of patterns and colorings than ever before.

At 90c a yd.—Persian stripes in about 8 different patterns.

At 85c a yd.—About fifty patterns; lavenders, grays, pinks and blues, with figures, stripes, polka dots, ring dots.

At 85c a yd.—All-wool flannels, in about eight shades; silk-embroidered dots in different colors.

At 60c a yd.—French Chudda flannels, in about twenty shades and colorings.

At 60c a yd.—All-wool twilled flannels, in about ten different shades; fine and firm, in fact, they are hard to tell from the French flannels.

At 50c a yd.—All-wool twilled flannels, in about ten different shades; some of the best shirt waist patterns in this grade.

At 50c a yd.—Mercerized striped, plain twilled flannels, in something like 12 patterns.

At 37½c a yd.—All-wool plaid and striped Saxony flannels, in over forty different rich color combinations that remind you of Highland kilts.

At 15c a yd.—Printed flannelettes, in probably a hundred patterns.

At 10c a yd.—Printed flannelettes; about twenty attractive designs on dark grounds.

At 8c and 10c a yd.—Flannelettes in about 40 patterns and colorings; stripes and plaids.

Fourth avenue.

CHILDREN'S WINTER Coats and Bonnets

There is an endless profusion of all things for baby's wear here If you want pretty things for little money they're here—think of getting a dainty little dress for 25c!—If you want to go to the other extreme, you can choose from the beautiful things we bring from France.

From whatever point of view you start out, you will likely find the embodiment of your idea in this stock.

But to-day a word of the winter coats and bonnets:

COATS for tots of 2 to 4 years—
At $6—Made of lady's-cloth, brown, red, or royal blue; deep cape, trimmed with 3 rows of black fur.
At $6.75—Made of lady's-cloth, in 2 styles. One, in red, tan, and cadet blue; 2 box-plaits in front, and double box-plait in back; trimmed with pearl buttons; round collar, trimmed with heavy fur. Another style, double-breasted front and box back; 2 capes, one tan, the other of same material as coat; trimmed with braid.
At $8—Made of velveteen, navy blue, brown, and black; double-breasted front, box back; large square collar, trimmed with satin.
Plenty of other styles in broadcloth, velvet, and silk, trimmed with lace and fur, up to $55.

BONNETS—14 to 16 inches—
At $2.25—Made of corded silk, red, brown, and white; corded ruffle over face; lace ruche; full crown.
At $3.25—Made of corded silk, pink, blue, and white; full crown and large ruffle over the face; trimmed with beaver.
And so on up to $25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

LILLIAN CORSETS The Best Made

There isn't a better corset than the Lillian made—that's what our experience has taught us. We know what American women want. This knowledge we carried to one of Europe's best corset makers, and got him to make us the Lillian. If we imported them in the ordinary way, prices would necessarily be higher.

There are so many different models of the Lillian that it's no trouble to be properly fitted. All are shapely, graceful, stylish, perfect models.

$2—Made of coutil; short and medium waist; white and drab.
$2.25—Made of batiste; medium waist.
$3.50—Made of coutil; low bust; long over hips and abdomen; white and drab.
$4—Same as above, in black sateen.
$5—Straight front; made of coutil; very low bust; long over the hips; real whalebone; trimmed with lace.
$3.50—Made of fine coutil, with real whale bone; low and medium bust; short and medium length corset; made entirely on the bias.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

Table COVERS Mostly for Half

Beautiful velour and mohair plush table covers from France and Germany; exquisite patterns—look exceedingly rich. But they've been here longer than they've any right to be, so down go the prices, mostly to half. Later patterns may be different from these, they can hardly be more beautiful.

VICTORIA VELOUR COVERS—
2 yards square; light tan; were $7.50 and $12, now $3.75 and $6.
2x2½ yards; light tan, rose, blue and Nile green; were $10, now $5.
2x2½ yards; old blue and red; were $15, now $7.50.
2x3 yards; green; were $12.50, now $6.25.
JUTE VELOUR COVERS—
2 yards square; rose and sage; were $11.25; now $5.75.
2x2½ yards; dark blue; were $12.50, now $6.25.
2x3 yards; dark blue; were $15, now $7.50.
TITIAN VELOUR COVERS—
2 yards square; dark blue and gold; were $11.50, now $5.75.
MOHAIR PLUSH COVERS—
Embroidered and fringed mohair plush covers; green, crimson and terra cotta; 1¾ yards square; were $18, now $12; were $20, now $13.50; were $22, now $15.

Third floor.

New GLOVES For Men and Women

The "Princess May"—an infant princess, still so called though really the queen of her class. A French glove of real kid, at $1—but in Paris itself the equal is not obtainable for five francs. And certainly not in America for $1. The new Princess May, glace and suedes, are now ready in all the latest shades and black and white.

"Royale" kid gloves for women, in round and pique seam; the new shades and black and white. The best glove we have been able to find, at $1.50 a pair.
Women's 2-clasp Russian lambskin gloves in tan, mode, gray and pearl; a durable as well as stylish glove, at 75c a pair.
Women's 2-clasp lambskin gloves at 60c a pair. An exceptionally good value. Neat looking gloves and very strong. Tan, mode, pearl and white.

Tenth street.

These new 1-clasp mocha gloves for men are popular. Good-looking glove that will wear well; grays only. $1 a pair.

Men's 1-clasp pique and outseam gloves. Also at $1. These in various tan shades.

Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Handkerchiefs Handsome New French Styles

A portion of this recent arrival is of pure linen handkerchiefs, the remainder is of goods of linen combined with silk. It is all of colored novelties—beautiful colorings in very attractive—some very odd—designs. The prices are 75c to $1.50.

Many new styles of French handkerchiefs for women. About them, another day.

Broadway.

Sale of Enameled Kitchen UTENSILS

Regular prices are cut to one-half on most of these articles. But the goods are not perfect. There's a chipping off of the enamel here and there, on the outside. *On the outside only.* Every piece is absolutely perfect inside. It is German enameled ware—strong and durable. Here are some of the prices—double and treble them to find the regular prices:

Side handled Sauce Pots, blue and white, 12c, 15c, 18c, 22c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 45c.
Long handled Sauce Pans, 12c, 15c, 22c, 40c, 50c, 60c each.
Coffee Pots, 10c, 15c, 25c, 30c, 45c each.
Tea Pots, 15c, 20c, 25c each.
Funnels, 5c, 10c. Ladles, 5c, 8c, 10c.
Soap Dishes, 8c.
Soup Strainers, 12c, 15c, 23c.
Covered Sugar Bowls, 18c.
Side handled Egg Pans, 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c.
Fancy Bowls, 5c, 7c, 15c, 20c.
Lipped Sauce Pans, 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 30c.
Fry Pans, 15c, 18c, 25c, 35c.
Oval Vegetable Dishes, 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c.
Wash Basins, 15c, 18c.
Tea Kettles, 25c, 35c, 45c, 55c.
Buckets, enameled covers, 50c, 35c, 40c, 50c.
Chambers, 18c, 20c, 25c.
Roasting Pans, 35c, 40c, 45c.
White Water Pitchers, 5c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c and 50c.
White Bowls, 6c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 25c, 50c.
Oval Dish Pans, 35c, 40c, 50c.

Basement.

UNDERWEAR A Splendid Collection for Men, Women and Children

Common sense and comfort have brought about an almost universal demand for medium-weight Underwear. This is not the Frigid Zone, and New York people, as a rule, are not much exposed to the cold even when we do have it severely. So, instead of the heavy, cumbersome and really unhealthy underwear, we have prepared this season a splendid variety of fine wool garments in the medium weights. They fit more snugly—are shaped to do so; yet have all the fullness everywhere that comfort requires. All of our Underwear is particularly well finished, yet prices are low because of the enormous quantities which our two great stores distribute.

These suggestions of kinds and prices:

For Men—
50c each—All cotton shirts and drawers.
$1 each—White or natural color merino shirts or drawers; the latter in short or regular inseam.
$1.50 each—Full fashioned and regular made natural colored merino shirts and drawers; unusually well trimmed and finished.
$2.50 each—Fine English llama wool shirts and drawers; full fashioned; drawers in two lengths of inseam.
$3.30 each—For size 38 shirts and 34 drawers, in medium weight; silver gray unshrinkable all-wool; of English make; full fashioned; drawers have spliced seats and fronts, and are short or regular length. Rise or fall 15c on each larger or smaller size.

For Women—
25c each—Cotton vests and drawers.
50c each—Cotton vests, drawers and tights.
75c each—Merino vests, drawers and tights.
$1 each—Merino vests and tights. Silk-and-wool; low necks.
$1.50 each—Silk vests; high necks, short sleeves. Silk-and-cotton vests; high necks, short sleeves. Merino union suits.

For Women—
$2—All-silk vests; high necks, short sleeves; low necks, sleeveless.
$3 each—All-silk, ribbed; high necks, long sleeves.
$3.50 each—Merino union suits; white or natural color.
$3.75 each—All-wool suits; natural color and black.
$4 each—All-silk vests; low necks; white, pink, sky blue, lavender and black.

Children's Underwear—
White cotton vests, pantalettes and drawers; sizes 16 and 18, 20c; 20, 22, 24, 25c; 26 and 28, 30c; 30 and 32, 35c.
White merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; size 18, vests, 30c; pantalettes, 35c; advance 5c on each increasing size.
White merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; size 18, vests, 55c; pantalettes, 60c; advance 10c on each increasing size.
White merino, regular made, vests, pantalettes and drawers; size 18, vests, 65c; pantalettes, 75c; advance 10c on each increasing size up to 38.
Blue-gray merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; size 18, vests, 50c; pantalettes, 55c; advance 5c on each increasing size.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

All Around the Store

Lawn Aprons for the children are here in wide variety; some are made with bibs, others in Mother Hubbard style; with trimming of hemstitched plaits, ruffles, lace, embroidery, or ribbons. 50c to $7.

School Dresses—Children from 6 to 12 years can be supplied from an almost unlimited variety of pretty frocks; from the simple one at $2.75 to the much more elaborate one at $15.75. The dresses are of plain, plaid, or fancy material.

"Cleosam" Black Dress Silks are controlled by Wanamaker's. They are aptly christened, for in them beauty and strength are joined. A broad guarantee carries assurance of their wearing qualities. The group includes peau de soie, satins, armures, surahs, taffetas and gros grains, at from $1 to $2 a yard.

Men's Top Coats, now shown in the Clothing Store, include a specially attractive Raglan. It is of tan covert cloth; 32 in. long; with cuffs; serge lined and with satin sleeve-linings. Here at $15, but worth $20.

Driving Gloves, for men and women, in the proper fall weights and shades, are shown. One-clasp hand-sewed gloves for men or women are $1.50; Fowne's three-button "grip," for women, $2.25; one-button, for men, $2.50.

Fur Boas ought soon to be welcome additions to the out-of-door costume. We have a goodly supply of them, of electric seal, at $5; black marten, from $10.50 upwards; stone marten, from $16.50; brown fox, from $13.50, and mink, from $12.50.

The Paris Neckwear for women has a touch of gold in almost every piece. It betrays its origin by the exquisite effects obtained by skillful treatment of braid or ornament.

Men's Trousers, of pure worsted, in the fashionable new styles, are priced at $5. There are 500 pairs in the exceptional offering, which you'll hardly find equaled elsewhere at the price.

Night Gowns These are a full 50c value, although marked 38c. They are of muslin, with high, low or square necks; trimmed with embroidery or insertion; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves. Sizes 13, 14, 15.

Chafing Dishes. Cooler weather stimulates interest in "Welsh rabbits" and other products of the blazer. Among the chafing dishes are some of quadruple plate; cover with bead, rococo and other decorations; round or octagonal, from $11 to $24. Alcohol flagons for a supply of that essential fluid, $3, $3.25.

"Ideal Flax." The Stationery Store has just added a larger size to this well-liked paper—the "Frances." It is sold at the same price as the "Helen" and Octavo—25c a pound; envelopes at 25c a hundred.

Women's Underwear. The Hosiery and Underwear Store is justifiably proud of its stock. Take, for instance, a few items among the groups of women's plain underwear. There are medium weight vests and drawers, of cotton, at 50c; of merino, white or natural color, 75c, $1 and $1.25; of fine imported natural color merino, at $1.75.

Fancy Chocolates. A specialty, upon which the Candy Store prides itself, is its assortment of imported chocolates for favors at dinners and other occasions. Many new kinds, clever conceits in pretty settings, have just arrived. Prices are from 5c to 50c.

"Alcolia," or solidified alcohol, in the form of a small pocket stove, is something for which many travelers have long been searching in vain. The alcohol is combined with paraffine, giving a steady, hot flame for an hour—or equal to a half-pint of fluid alcohol. It is compact, always ready, and absolutely safe, because non-explosive. 15c; 2 for 25c.

Typewriter Paper. A complete assortment of requisites for business correspondence a feature of the Commercial Stationery Store in the basement. For instance, here is some excellent typewriter paper at 60c for a ream of 500 sheets.

Bed Quilts. We are showing in the linen store some handsome new designs of linen, hemstitched and hand-embroidered bed quilts the product of one of the best Irish manufacturers. Some have additional drawn work. Three-quarter bed size 72x100 in., from $9.50 to $19; full size, 90x108 in., from $12 to $24.

Taffeta Ribbons. One sort, an effective trimming for children's hats. 3½ in. wide, with pin dots, in the following colors—brown, royal blue or cardinal, with white dots; white with red or black dots. 18c yard.

Silk Umbrellas, 28 and 26 in., for men and women, at $5. These are an especially desirable group, of fine silk. The men's umbrellas have handles of natural wood or stag-horn, sterling silver mounted. Those for women have pearl or ivory handles, in exclusive designs, with silver mountings.

Dress Suit Cases. Of the many styles and grades of these convenient traveling bags. None is better value than the one we sell for $5. It is made of russet colored cowhide, with strong steel frame, 22 and 24 in.

Shaving Brushes. Some new arrivals from France have metal, wood, or bone handles, and are made of pure bristles and badger hair. Prices run from 5c to 95c.

Belts. The glint of gold in the season's fashions has claimed even the belts among its adherents. Some dainty ones are stitched with two rows of narrow gilt braid, and have gilt buckle. They are 25c each.

Two CANDIES Delicious Inexpensive

New, crisp, dainty, easy to eat, and toothsome are these *Butter Drops*. Made of finest sugar, molasses, butter, chocolate, vanila beans. A zest is added by cracked, hand-picked nuts. They are moulded into small drops and squares,

twenty cents a pound

The other special candy is *Chocolate Jumbles*—centres of fresh grated cocoanut and cream, coated with chocolate.

20c a pound.

Basement.

Babies' DRESSES At 25c— Though Worth 38c

They are of cambric, neatly made. There's a square yoke of clusters of plaits and a row of embroidery insertion. And the neck and sleeves are prettily finished with hemstitched ruffle. For little ones of 6 months to 3 years. We bought a good supply of them, because they were priced a half below their worth. 25c each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Oriental RUGS A Superb Collection

The most practical of all arts is probably the making of Oriental Rugs. But it is no menial service that the true Oriental rug renders. Ostensibly a carpeting for the floor, it is in reality a soothing color harmony which, even when unnoticed, gives the same unconscious delight to the eye as soft music gives to the ear.

It gives refined character to the furnishings, because of the subtle color scheme, which blends with almost all surroundings.

Our collection this Fall is greater than ever in the past, and is probably the most critically selected gathering to be found anywhere. Each rug was picked out for its individual character, its artistic merit.

There is a magnificent collection of the larger Rugs—full room sizes—from 6 x 9 ft. to 14 x 25 ft. In this group are five hundred and eighty-nine splendid specimens, including many Gorovans and Serapes of superb quality and rare colorings.

But with all their artistic merit, and the care in their selection, our chief bought with such shrewdness during his last trip to the Orient, that prices are far below what equal rugs usually command.

There is a particular display ready in the Oriental Rug Room to-day.

Third floor, Tenth street.

Black Dress Goods Cheviot and Crepon Family

There are over one hundred members of the cheviot family alone, according to enumeration in our black dress goods section yesterday. And every individual among them is popular this season. The very smooth kinds are favored by some; by others, a rougher surface is preferred; and the very shaggy, yet lustrous kinds, too, have many admirers. The Zibelines, first cousins to the cheviots, are also shaggy to an extreme, but still more satiny in appearance, owing to the introduction of mohair and vicuna in the weave. But they're all handsome, and all in active demand just now. Some of the many grades and styles:

Cheviots, closely resembling worsteds, at $1.10 to $3.25 yd.
Cheviots, fine twilled, slightly rough, at 50c to $3.25.
Cheviots, prominent twills, more shaggy, at 50c to $3.50.
Cheviot Zibeline, at 65c to $3.
Camel's-hair—a relative of the cheviot family; these are of finer, softer yarns, at $1.25 to $2.50.

Two Unusually Good Values

At 37½c, instead of 50c a yard—All-wool Diagonal Cheviot; the weighty kind for good knockabout wear; 36 inches wide.
At 60c, instead of 75c a yard—A firmly made fine twilled cheviot, suited to all-the-year-'round wear; 50 in. wide.

Women's COATS

Yesterday gave warning that you'll have need of a coat right along now. There's risk in being tardy.

Fashion allows you to wear any coat you look well in—short, long or three-quarter length,—and be in style.

Everything that is good and worthy among the new Fall and Winter coats is here. None of them has been here more than a few weeks, some of them only a few days. It is a most comprehensive collection, and we don't believe its equal is to be found anywhere.

No matter, how much or how little you want to spend, *your* coat is here.

$10—Of black cheviot frieze; double-breasted; lined throughout with satin; excellent value.
$15—Of Oxford mixture; double-faced; inlaid velvet collar; lined with satin.
$20—Of black kersey; double-breasted Eton; large revers, l'Aiglon collar of inlaid velvet; lined with satin serge.
$20—Of Oxford frieze; 27 inches long; double-breasted; velvet collar; box back; patch pocket; strapped seams; lined with satin.
$22.50—Of double-faced tweed, in several shades; three-quarter length; high flaring collar, turnover cuffs; box back and edges finished with stitching.
$40—Of black melton; fly front; solid collar and revers of Persian lamb; lined with satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Clothes to Order

That it is necessary to pay high prices for good clothes is a superstition of the past. Did you ever figure out how much of what you pay an exclusive tailor is for material and actual work, and how much for his reputation?

We do the tailoring business on a different basis. We have the best tailors we can get for the work, and the finest woolens to be had. To the cost of these we add only a reasonable profit, and that is all you pay. That is why we can make you a stylish fall top coat or business suit for $20.

For the top coat you can choose either tan, gray, or sage green covert cloth or Oxford-mixed cheviots. For the suit you can choose from a large variety of fancy cheviots.

And your money isn't ours until you're satisfied, and feel that you would rather have the clothes than the money.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BED CLOTHING Excellence and Cheapness Yoked Together

You can't dodge the question much longer. "Eager and nipping" weather is a bit belated, but each day now makes attention to one's needs in this line more imperative. And nowhere will those needs be better supplied, with more profit to yourself, than right here.

Blankets—the best from the best makers. Comfortables of known excellence—our own product. And both of these kinds of bed coverings at unusually low prices—lower we're afraid, than you're likely to know again soon.

At $2 a pair—"The Elberon;" white; wool filling, cotton warp; 69x76; 4 lbs.
At $3 a pair—"The Astoria;" white wool; cotton warp; 60x80; 4 pounds.
At $4 a pair—"The Chesapeake;" all-wool, white, warp and filling; 60x80; 4 lbs.
At $5 a pair—"The Burlington;" fine finished; white; wool filling; cotton warp; 72x84; 5½ lbs.
At $6 a pair—"The Columbia;" fine soft white wool on spool cotton warp; 74x84.
At $7 a pair—"The Kaatskills;" all-wool; warp and filling; scarlet; 78x84; 6 lbs.
At $8.50 a pair—"The Sterry," made of selected wool; finely finished; soft wool with spool thread warp; 78x86; 6 lbs.
And these two superior all-wool sorts, made by the North Star woolen mills; cut apart and bound, at $10 a pair, 80x90; 6½ lbs.; at $11 a pair 80x90, 6½ lbs.

Down Quilts—
At $3.50 each—Covering of fine sateen, figured both sides; pure odorless down.
At $5 each—Best American sateen covering; handsome floral effects; corded edge.
At $12 each—Covering of figured china silk, one side plain.
At $1.85 each—Satin finished Marseilles bedspreads, in handsome designs; for full-size beds.
Cotton filled sateen comfortables, figured one side, other plain, at 90c, $1.25 and $1.50.

Third floor.

Girls' JACKETS

First word of a special lot of about forty Jackets for girls of 14 to 18 years. They are made of covert, cheviot and plain cloth, in double-breasted, Eton and fly-front styles; all lined with taffeta silk. Original prices, $6.50 to $10; now at

four dollars each

These suggestions of attractive new styles in Girls' Reefers, for ages 6 to 12 years:

$4—Reefers of boucle cheviots, in red and navy blue; attractively made
$5.50—Reefers of red and brown boucle cheviot; deep sailor collar; trimmed with braid and buttons.
$8—Of better quality boucle cheviot; in black, navy blue and brown; box back; front, cuffs and collar trimmed with braid.
$15—Cadet Gray Box Reefers of handsome dark blue kersey; military buttons; chevrons embroidered on sleeves; lined with satin.

Second floor, Ninth street.

BELTS and BAGS Bargains in Both

Several hundred women's belts in a variety of pretty styles. Some of genuine seal, some white calf, morocco and patent leather, and of velvet, with fancy buckles or double-faced ribbon ends. In the lot are belts that sell regularly at $1.50—the lowest-priced is a good 75c value. Choice at 50c.

Full-sized Chatelaine Bags of alligator, seal and monkey-skin leathers, all lined with chamois, at $2 each, though the regular price was $4.50.

Hand-bags with inside specie purse, at $1.75, instead of the usual price, $2.50.

Broadway.

Shoes--Extraordinary Men's, Women's and Children's

The weather-man tested shoes yesterday and marked thousands for good-bye. Wet weather, cold weather demand good shoes. In the ordinary course of events thousands of people would hurry to regular shoe stores this morning and expect to pay full regular prices.

But now there's Wanamaker's.

For men, there's the new Bargain Shoe Store, on Fourth avenue and Ninth street, across from the Wanamaker Store. For women and children there is the Bargain Shoe Store on the fifth floor of the main store.

And a THIRD to a HALF of What You Expected to Pay May Be Kept in Your Pocket!

Then you can't run any risk of poor Shoes, for none are here at any price—all are guaranteed. New, stylish, trustworthy Fall and Winter shoes, in all sorts and sizes. These prices:

For Men—
$1.50, worth $2 and $3—Wax calf; lace.
$1.90, worth $3 to $4—Black and tan Russian calf and patent leather kid; lace; some button.
$2.15—Patent leather or box calf; lace; welted.
$2.45, worth $3.50—Patent leather, box and waxed calf or kidskin; lace.
$2.65—Patent leather or wax calf Oxfords, winter weight; or patent leather, lace; or boarded calf of extra grade; double soles.
$2.85—Patent leather, fine wax calf or enamel leather; laced.

For Boys—
$1—Black lace shoes; with stout soles; sizes 12 to 2.
$1.25—Kidskin and calf shoes; tan and black; sizes 12 to 5½.
$1.50—Better grades of calf and kid; some patent leather.
$1.70—High grade shoes in kid, calf and some patent leather; sizes up to 5½.

Men's and boys' Shoes in the new store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street, opposite the main building.

For Women—
$1, instead of $1.50 and $2—Black kidskin button and lace shoes; with tips of patent leather or kid.
At $1.40, instead of $2.50—Black satin kid; firm but flexible soles; laced and buttoned.
At $1.80, instead of $3—Of extra fine kidskin dress shoes.
At $2, instead of $3—Black kidskin; laced; with low heel.
Women's slippers at 40c—Velour slippers with carpet soles. Worth 75c.

For Children—
75c—Black kid; button or lace; sizes 5 to 8.
85c—Black kid and cloth tops; patent leather tips; sizes 5 to 10½.
95c—Black kid; excellent school shoes; sizes 11 to 2.
$1—Finer quality kid; better grade soles; sizes 8½ to 10½.

For Small Boys—
$1—Black box calf and satin oil leathers; tips; stout soles; sizes 9 to 12½.
Patent Wool Soles at 13c—Half price for the best known soles in the market. Always sold at a quarter.

Women's and Children's Shoes on the 5th floor, main store.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Reputation

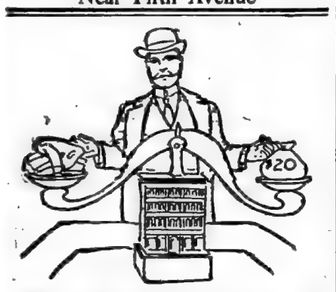
is the most valuable asset a manufacturer can have, consequently the most eagerly sought after, the most difficult to attain. Merit is its *sine qua non*. No great reputation was ever attained undeservedly. This is preeminently true of the makers of artistic musical instruments. That the

Mason & Hamlin

PIANOS

are worth of their great reputation can hardly be demonstrated in an advertisement. Our catalogues will show this; or a visit to our warerooms will be still more convincing.

Warerooms, 3 and 5 West 18th St.
Near Fifth Avenue



The scales tip even when you order a suit from us. You pay for worth—and get it. Compare with others—if you do not find ours the best value—money back.

Special sale of English cheviots, fancy, blue or black, for double breasted sacks or English walking coats; suits to order, $20.00. Our imported trouserings are exceptional value, $6.00. Full dress suit, silk lined throughout, $30.00. Tuxedo coat, silk lined, $18.00. Overcoat of Venetian and high grade kerseys, $20.00.

Samples, Fashion Booklet, measuring guide mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Pearl Soft Hats, 1.90 and 2.90

Troopers, Alpines and Golf Shapes.
All are 3.00 values.
FALL DERBYS, 1.90 and 2.90,
The very newest styles.
Opera Hats (ribbed silk) 4.80, worth 10.00.

CARPET CLEANSING

Largest in the World. Every detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
30 years' experience.
1554 Broadway, New York.
Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.
Telephone. Send for interesting circular.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 to 6.

Piles NO KNIFE; BOOK FREE. 1,000 cures. City references. Hours: 9-12; 2-4. DR. CHAPMAN, 107 East 23d St.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Real Test of Clothing

...IS TO WEAR IT...

Our Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing is not pressed to look satisfactory, but tailored to give a wearing satisfaction.

Money back immediately if not perfectly suited.

Fredk Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

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ROOSEVELT IN ST. LOUIS

Immense Audience at the Coliseum Gives Him a Warm Welcome.

DISCUSSES ICE TRUST AGAIN

Talks Also on the Leading Issues, Including the Silver Question—Future of the Philippines.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—St Louis's vast exposition coliseum was crowded to-night in honor of Gov. Roosevelt, who spoke a little more than an hour. The Governor was tired, having ridden in a parade given in the afternoon. Later he was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the St. Louis Club. He was escorted from the hotel in the evening by Mayor Ziegenheim, National Committeeman Kerens, and other prominent Republicans of Missouri, a mounted regiment of Rough Riders, and several thousand citizens in carriages or on foot. The route of the night parade was illuminated with flambeaus and colored fire.

At the coliseum the Governor was greeted with tumultous applause. He was introduced by the Mayor, and was cheered enthusiastically throughout his speech, at the conclusion of which he was escorted to the union station, where he took his special train for Chicago, whence, to-morrow morning, he will start on his Indiana tour.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

The Governor's address was devoted largely to imperialism, but he touched upon the silver question also, and paid his compliments to the Ice Trust. He spoke in part as follows:

"It is a bit difficult to know what issue to discuss, because our opponents change the paramount issue so often. I am perfectly willing to meet them on any issue if they will only let us know what it is and stay long enough on it. Yet, after all, what need is there for me to discuss economic and financial questions when they do not dare discuss them themselves? Take the question of free silver. If any of you are fortunate enough to know whether Mr. Bryan, if elected, will pay the obligations of the Nation in gold or silver, I wish you would divulge this knowledge, for Mr. Bryan won't.

"There is no doubt about where we stand. We are for the gold standard, and we are for it on the Atlantic seaboard and in the Rocky Mountains alike. We stand for it everywhere, for we are fortunate enough to have issues which do not wear thin in any part of the country. Now, gentlemen, some people say that the silver issue is dead. Silver cannot be dead when people are uncertain as to how a candidate of one of the two great parties would pay the obligations of the Government. No issue is dead when you cannot tell whether a creditor, or a pensioner, whoever he may be, is to get 48 cents or 100 on the dollar. It is dead to the extent that nobody ventures to argue in its behalf.

THE INIQUITOUS ICE TRUST.

"The last paramount issue that seems to have been developed on the other side is the issue of trusts. I am only going to ask your attention for just one moment to that. By trusts, of course, is now meant the great aggregates of corporate wealth which, though not technically trusts, are such, as we commonly understand the word in speaking one to another. It is idle to say that all these great corporations do evil. If you knew them well and understood the circumstances under which they exist, you would never in the world go back to some of the conditions that preceded the present system of consolidation. Take, for instance, the great railway lines in my own State of New York. At one time, in order to get from New York to Buffalo, you had to change cars five times and get on five different lines. It was four times as uncomfortable and three times as costly to travel and ship freight then as now.

"The whole development of our highly specialized and highly complex modern industrial civilization has tended to produce these great aggregates of corporate wealth. In their development there has been good and there has also been evil. The man who denies the evil is just as foolish as he who thinks that it is all evil. There have been evils, and there are now evils; they have got to be cut out, and they are going to be cut out, not by oratory, but by common sense and resolution. Incidentally, one of the first things to do is to make up your minds that while getting rid of the cancer, you wish to avoid killing the patient. The very fact that the problem is complex, means that there can be no immediate solution. There will probably have to be National action to cure it. At present it has to be left largely to the different States under a decision of the Supreme Court. In accordance with the provisions and purposes of the Constitution, the States now have complete control of the corporations.

"I am not familiar with the situation here in your State. I am familiar with it in my own State. Two years ago I ran for Governor of New York. Against me ran an ex-Judge, Van Wyck. He was nominally the man who ran. The real master and leader of the Democratic Party in New York, the party under which our home imperialism has reached such an extraordinary development, was the Hon. Richard Croker. Mr. Van Wyck and Mr. Croker were extreme in their denunciation of trusts and corporations. They went much further than I was willing to go, because I was hampered by the fact that I intended my deeds to square my words. Well, I got elected.

"The greatest evil in New York at that time in connection with corporate wealth was the fact that some corporations which were among the wealthiest, and which had gotten franchises that gave them practically all their wealth from the public, made no adequate return to the public. Such were the street railway companies and other corporations using the streets.

"We took hold of that problem in no vindictive or in no demagogic spirit. We took hold of it in the only spirit in which it is safe to deal with a corporation or a private individual, either with a rich man or a poor man, the spirit of doing justice and exacting justice in return. We put on the statute book a law which will doubtless need some modification as experience may dictate, but which in its essence has come to stay. It is what is called the franchise tax law, under which we put upon assessment rolls nearly two hundred millions of property which hitherto had improperly escaped taxation. Now, that did not mean that we have solved the problem connected with corporations, but it did mean we had taken a longer single stride toward its solution, so far as I am aware, than had yet been taken in any State.

"That was done while we had control. At that very time Mr. Van Wyck, in speeches, and Mr. Croker, in interviews, had been denouncing trusts in language altogether too extreme for me to be willing to use, and at the very time that they were thus denouncing trusts, they were in the process of becoming two of the largest stockholders in the most iniquitous trust in the United States—the Ice Trust. That is, they added to public denunciation of trusts private ownership in them.

"Now let me point out just for a moment the National attitude of the two parties on the trust question. As I say, at present the State alone has power to deal with them. The States cannot deal with them effectively; the Nation must join. It can only join by Constitutional amendment. Such an amendment was introduced into the last House of Representatives, about June 1 last. It received the vote of every Republican but two, and against it was cast the vote of every Democrat save six, of the members of the House. As it needed a two-thirds vote it failed of passage, and the Democratic leader, Mr. Richardson, in opposing the passage of the amendment, quoted with approval from a Democratic paper, saying that the Democracy could not afford to pass that Constitutional amendment because if it did so it would take the trust issue out of the coming campaign.

FUTURE OF PHILIPPINES.

"Now one moment as to the Philippines. We cannot in honor shirk our work in the Philippines. We are there, and we have got to stay. Peace has come through the last century to large sections of the earth because the civilized races have spread over the world's dark places. It is a good thing for the world that France should be in Algiers, England in Soudan, and Russia in Turkestan. It is a good thing for the world, and, above all, it is a good thing for the people of those countries. Now what is our duty in the Philippines? It is a duty to govern those islands in the interest of the islanders, not less than in accordance with our own honor and interest. We are not to be excused if we do not make it better for the islanders. Liberty? Yes, the island shall have such liberty as they could never know under the leadership of a syndicate of inconceivably corrupt and cruel half-breeds. But it shall be a liberty in fact and not a travesty; it shall be liberty with order.

"I think it was about a year ago when Aguinaldo was the paramount issue of our opponents. Do you recollect how some not very strong-minded enthusiasts called him the George Washington of the Philippines? Do you recollect his career? He started the insurrection, and he sold out for $400,000 to Spain. Not a George Washington in that. At that point he became a Benedict Arnold. But I must not do injustice to Arnold. Arnold staid bought. Aguinaldo didn't. With the money of the Spanish Government in the equivalent of his trousers pocket, he came back under our protection, nominally to fight with us, and within two months was negotiating with the remains of the Spanish armies to join forces with them against us. So that four times within one year he broke his faith, and he sold out for money once, and once he changed after he had gotten the money that should have guaranteed that he would not change.

"They talk about liberty in the Philippines. Liberty, aye, liberty shall come; liberty such as they have never known before in all the dark ages, but it shall be liberty under the American flag. Peace, peace and good will, good government and a constantly increasing measure of self-government, all shall come in good time; but this shall come because our flag floats over the islands. My fellow-citizens, you men and women of the mighty West, surely you are not among those who tremble and shrink back and stand aside from the contest to let stronger and braver peoples reach forward and take the results of the victories you have won. Surely you will stand by your duty! And I ask you, my fellow-countrymen, I appeal to you now, at the threshold of the new century, to declare once for all in the face of the peoples of all mankind the doctrine that where once the American flag has been hoisted in honor it shall never be hauled down in dishonor."

Gov. Roosevelt's Indiana Tour.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Senator Fairbanks, Gov. Mount, Gen. Durbin, candidate for Governor, and several other gentlemen from Indiana, arrived in this city to-night to conduct Gov. Roosevelt through that State. The Roosevelt party will arrive at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will leave for the Indiana tour at 8:35 o'clock by special train.

PRICES LOWER; LABOR HIGHER.

J. R. Sheldon Compares To-day's Figures with Those of Fifty Years Ago.

J. R. Sheldon, one of the oldest business men up the State, who for years acted with the Democratic Party, but who will support Mr. McKinley this year, has written a history of his experience of fifty years as a retailer. He says:

"I will commence with prices in the dry goods trade. Calico that we paid 10½ cents a yard for fifty years ago sold for 12½ cents; that which we paid 8½ cents for sold at 10 cents. The same goods now sell for 4 and 5 cents at retail. Spool thread that we paid 8s. a dozen for sold at 10 cents a spool. Now the same thread sells for 5 cents a spool, but I do not know the wholesale price. Lawn retailed at 15 cents, but now a much better quality can be had for 10 cents. Cotton cloth retailed for 8 cents a yard; now 5 cents. Bleached muslin sold for from 12 to 15 cents; it can now be had from 6 to 9 cents.

"A better and handsomer article of wall paper can now be purchased for 10 cents a roll than then cost 25 cents.

"We paid 6 cents for a very inferior article of brown sugar, and sold it for 6¼ cents, or what we then called sixpence. A better sugar, but yellow, retailed for 8 cents. Now a clean, white coffee sugar can be purchased at from 4½ to 6 cents. Flour averaged from $8 to $10 per barrel. The prices of all kinds of hardware are much lower than they were.

"You can be better dressed now for $15 than you could forty years ago for $30.

"Then, attention should be given to the prices paid for labor. Up to and during the war a man worked from sunrise to sunset. Skilled carpenters received $1.25 a day. Common laborers received 75 cents a day.

"I commenced in 1851 as head clerk at $125 a year and board. Hired girls received from $1 to $1.25 a week. I knew of two brothers who attracted much attention for the reason that they could command $1 a day in the spring season.

"Mr. Stanchfield spoke of the price of Larbed wire as high. When it was 9 cents a pound farmers were satisfied with the price. Now it can be purchased for 3½ cents."

Convention in Twenty-eighth District.

The adjourned convention of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District was held last night at 216 East Eighty-third Street. Max Friedman was nominated for Assemblyman. The nominee is thirty-one years old, unmarried, and lives at 333 East Seventy-seventh Street. He is a tailor.

Assemblyman Apgar Renominated.

Assemblyman James K. Apgar was renominated yesterday at Pines Bridge, N. Y., by the Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County.

Notes of the Campaign.

At the Republican mass meeting at Carnegie Hall to-night, under the management of the Republican Club, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, and John Proctor Clarke will make speeches.

The McKinley and Roosevelt Insurance Club has elected the following officers: President—F. C. Moore; Treasurer—James H. Hyde; Chairman of Executive Committee—George T. Wilson. Among the Vice Presidents are Richard A. McCurdy, James W. Alexander, John A. McCall, Charles A. Shaw, Harold Herrick, Richard E. Cochran, George W. W. Hoyt, and William F. Woods. Mr. McCall was State Superintendent of Insurance under Gov. Grover Cleveland.

It is expected that some 400 members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange will march in the sound money parade scheduled for the Saturday preceding election day. The Old Guard Band has been engaged by the Exchange, and will lead the members in their march up town.

The Haberdashers' Sound Money League was organized at 19 Union Square yesterday, with these officers: Henry B. Pierce, President; Marshall W. Scriven, Treasurer; Joseph W. Gibson, Secretary, and H. S. Curtis, Marshal.

The Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Organization will hold a mass meeting at Lyric Hall to-morrow evening. Addresses will be made by William R. Willcox, candidate for Congress from the Thirteenth District; Herbert Parsons, candidate for Congress from the Twelfth District; Nathaniel A. Elsberg, candidate for State Senator; Gherardi Davis, candidate for Assembly; William H. Arnold of Pennsylvania, and Brooks Adams of Massachusetts.

The Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League has secured the building on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Beginning on Friday, meetings will be held daily at noon, Sundays excepted.

Candidates for the Senate.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—M. J. Caton and George J. Staub have been named by Chairman Baptist of the Democratic General Committee to fill the vacancies on the Democratic ticket in the Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth Senatorial Districts, respectively.

VETERAN POLICEMAN DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—Capt. Robert Davidson, Albany's veteran policeman, died in the Second Precinct Station House at 6 o'clock this evening as the platoon about to go on duty was assembling.

The loss of a son by accidental death a few years since is attributed as the primary cause of the late Captain's poor health. He was preparing to accompany the men of his precinct on the annual inspection and parade to-morrow.

Capt. Davidson was born in Albany Nov. 13, 1833. He was educated at a private school, and when seventeen years old was apprenticed to a master mason. He worked at that trade until 1859, when the city police was organized. He joined the force and was retained through several reorganizations, his record for valor in the department being very high. He was urged to run for Sheriff by the Republicans, but declined. He also refused to stand for Chief of Police when the Legislature passed the Albany Police bill, which was declared unconstitutional. He was one of the most popular men in Albany.

VICTORY FOR MR. COFFEY

Reinstated in Kings County Democratic General Committee.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISION

Declares a General Political County Committee Cannot Remove One of Its Members.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision which reinstates Senator Michael J. Coffey of Brooklyn as a member of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County. Mr. Coffey was expelled from that body on March 23, 1900, on the charge made by several electors that he had been in open hostility to the party in the election of November, 1899.

The Special Term, Supreme Court, ordered that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue compelling the committee to restore Coffey to membership. This decision the Appellate Division reversed. Now the Court of Appeals reverses the decision of the Appellate Division and affirms the decision of the lower court.

This settles two questions of great political importance. It declares (1) that a member of a general political County Committee cannot be removed from office by the vote of a majority of the committee, and (2) that the will of a majority of persons voting at a primary election for a member of a County Committee may not be overridden by the committee itself.

Judge Parker, presiding Judge, wrote the opinion, and it is concurred in by Judges Haight, Vann, and Landon. Judge Cullen writes the dissenting opinion, and is concurred with by Judges O'Brien and Bartlett. Judge Parker states this specific opinion:

"The primary law was not intended by the Legislature to protect the majority of a committee from enforced association with a disagreeable or hostile member, but to protect the right of the voters to have their wishes in party matters presented by their chosen representatives."

The prevailing opinion says, in part:

The fundamental question in the case is whether a member of the general committee of a county may be removed from office as a member of the committee. The answer to it depends upon the construction now to be given to the primary election law, (Chapter 473 of the Laws of 1899, Volume II.,) Section First of which, in declaring the application of the act, says: "It shall be controlling (1) on the methods of enrolling the votes, (2) on primary elections, (3,) on party conventions, (4,) on choice of political committees, and on conduct of political committees."

After reviewing the law, Judge Parker writes:

What was the object of the Legislature? To protect the majority of the committee from enforced association with a disagreeable or hostile member, or to protect the right of the voters to have their wishes in party matters presented by their chosen representatives? If for the former, then legislation was not needed in that direction, for the general committees had a method of ridding themselves of offensive members that was in official operation, as the McCane case witnesseth. If the latter was the object of the Legislature, it is difficult to conceive how it could have taken more effective measures for its certain accomplishment. It provided that the statute should control not only the choice, but also the conduct of political committees. The choice of the member it vested absolutely in the voters at election, reserving no voice whatever in the matter to his associates in the committee. It provided many things for the conduct of the committee, but the right to expel a member was not one of them.

The annual enrollment, the statutory qualification of the voter, the private booth, the secret ballot, and all the expensive machinery of a general election to be paid out of the public treasury—why was it all required if the Legislature intended to permit the majority of the committee to deprive the primary voters of the right of choice on any ground whatsoever? But it did not so intend, and, in the light of the abuses that the Legislature set out to remedy, upon any possible reading of this statute there seems no room whatever for the contention that the right of removal for any cause was continued in the statutory general committee that now takes the place of the voluntary committee of other days. If I am right in the views expressed, further argument need be considered, for the statute manifests an intent not to allow the committee, on any pretext whatever, to remove the commiteeman from office, and it is the duty of this court to give full force and effect to that legislative intent.

Touching on the suggestion that it would be intolerable for the members of a general committee to associate with a member who is hostile to the ticket, Judge Parker holds that the Legislature determined that the majority of the primary voters were entitled to select any representative they might desire, who should be responsible to those electing him, and only to them, for his conduct in office.

Judge Cullen, who wrote the dissenting opinion, says, in part:

The sole question necessary to be discussed in this case is whether there is power in a general committee of a political party to expel a member for misconduct in the member's duty to the committee—disloyalty, or other cause.

I agree with the opinion of the learned Appellate Division that there was, in the general committee, for its self-protection, an inherent power to expel a member acting in hostility to the object and principle for which the committee was organized. It is not necessary that the power should be granted by the statute. It will be presumed to exist unless the statute has decreed it. The power of admission or removal of members is said by Chancellor Kent to be an ordinary incident of a corporation. Why, then, should not the same rule apply to the general committee of a political party? The members of that committee are certainly not political officers. They take no official oath. They cannot be indicted and removed for misconduct in office. It is difficult to imagine a case where the obligation of the member to the association is more purely moral or ethical and more devoid of any legal character possible to be enforced by the courts. The political convictions of a member may change subsequent to his election, and he may conscientiously desire the defeat of the party of which he is a member. He may think that in no way can he accomplish that result more effectually than by remaining as a leader to share in the counsels and control of the party. In such a case the committee should have some redress.

Senator Michael J. Coffey and his followers in the Red Hook district of Brooklyn were jubilant yesterday over the decision handed down by the Court of Appeals, at Albany, reinstating Coffey as a member of the Kings County Democratic General Committee and restoring to him all his rights as one of that body.

The decision reinstates Coffey as the executive member from the Ninth Assembly District until Jan. 1 next, when a new County Committee will be organized.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Luke D. Stapleton, one of Senator Coffey's lawyers, discussing the decision, had this to say about it:

"It is certainly extremely gratifying to us, as we had no doubt of the result from the beginning, and were convinced that a great injustice was being done. The primary laws of this State have been upheld as effectual, and it is a great concession to the rights of the citizen. Final justice is always done under our splendid system of jurisprudence."

ELECTION WAGERS ON 'CHANGE.

One of $20,000 to $100,000 that Bryan Will Carry Ohio—Other Bets.

The sum of $20,000 was wagered by James Kilduff yesterday against $100,000 that Bryan would receive the greatest number of votes in Ohio. The bet was placed through Cooper, Cramp & Beadleston, brokers, with whom the $20,000 had been deposited to be made at odds of 1 to 5, the odds figured out by Joseph W. Ullman. When the deposit was made it was announced that $2,000 of the amount was reserved for Mr. Ullman, who was reported to have offered to bet $10,000 to $2,000 that Bryan would not carry Ohio. The names of the McKinley takers were not announced.

A bet of $90 to $100 that Bryan would carry Maryland was made yesterday by J. J. Judge, the outside securities broker, the McKinley end being taken by Sutro Brothers.

A bet of $10,000 even that McKinley's plurality in New York State will exceed 70,000 and one of $10,000 to $8,000 that Kansas will go Republican were offered in Stock Exchange circles.

F. H. Brooks, who does much of the betting for members of the Stock Exchange, yesterday wagered $5,000 even that McKinley will get the Electoral vote of Indiana and $1,800 even that Odell will have 50,000 majority in this State. He offers to make more bets of the kind, and to bet $50,000 on the general result at odds of 2½ to 1, that McKinley will win. R. H. Halstead of 7 Wall Street yesterday laid $9,000 to $8,000 with a Tammany politician that McKinley will be re-elected.

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Here Are a Few of the Books Only:

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STANCHFIELD ON RAMAPO.

He Says He Stands for the Unconditional Repeal of the Act of 1895.

The Merchants' Association on Oct. 1 wrote to John B. Stanchfield, Democratic nominee for Governor, asking a statement in regard to his attitude on the so-called Ramapo legislation, and stating that the association intends to offer in the Legislature bills for the repeal of the special Ramapo act of 1895 and others designed to give this city all necessary powers to procure and control its own water supply.

Mr. Stanchfield, writing from Utica, N. Y., under date of Oct. 5, replied as follows:

I have heretofore stated my position with reference to the Ramapo legislation of 1895. In response to your letter of inquiry, under date of Oct. 1, permit me to say that I stand for the unconditional repeal of the so-called Ramapo legislation. I have never suggested anything in the line of remedial statutes. I regard the entire measure as inimical to the interests of the people of the State.

PETTIGREW CHALLENGES HANNA.

Wants Joint Debate on Trusts, Armor, &c.—Hanna Declines.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 9.—Senator Pettigrew to-day issued a public challenge to Senator Hanna for a joint debate in South Dakota, or elsewhere, on the subjects of trusts, armor plate contracts, and the Government's policy in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Senator Hanna said this afternoon that he will pay no attention whatever to Senator Pettigrew's challenge for a joint debate.

Calls Congress a Cash Register.

The principal speaker at the regular noonday meeting yesterday of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League was ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo, who in the course of his speech said: "Debate is at this date almost extinct and free thought has been quashed in Congress. The members are mere automatons, and Congress itself is only a cash register to gauge the revenues and expenditures of the country."

Queens County Democrats.

The Queens County Democrats, in session at Astoria, yesterday made the following nominations: County Clerk—Luke J. Connorton; Sheriff—Philip Cronin.

ANNAPOLIS COURT-MARTIAL.

Naval Cadet Dortch Says He Was Asked to Stand on His Head.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 9.—The court-martial to try naval cadets for hazing Naval Cadet Isaac F. Dortch, fourth classman, assembled at the Naval Academy to-day.

Naval Cadet George S. Radford was the first cadet put on trial. Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter was the first witness. He testified that while making an inspection he heard loud talking, and orders for some one "to relate his experience." He opened the door and found six cadets in the room with Cadet Dortch.

The officer summoned Cadet Bean, the cadet in charge of the floor, and he took down the names of the cadets who were present. Cadet Dortch was taken to the office, where he said he had been made to tell a story, and on his head, and sing a song. Cadet Merlyn G. Cook, first classman, was the next witness. He testified that Cadet Dortch was in the room, and sang a song, stood on his head, and told a story. He did not hear Mr. Radford give Dortch orders to do these things.

The witness refused to answer the question of the Judge Advocate to tell all that happened while Cadet Dortch was in Room 124, main quarters, because, as he was reported for being present at the hazing, it would tend to incriminate himself. The Court sustained the witness's objection, and he was told that he need not answer the question.

Cadet Dortch testified to singing, telling a story, and standing on his head. He considered it all a joke. He was not commanded to do these things, but was asked if he could do them, and then he did them.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:06	Sun sets...5:28	Moon rises..6:51	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:32	Gov. Isl'd...9:01	H. Gate..10:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:00	Gov. Isl'd...9:21	H. Gate..11:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
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The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and besides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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CHINA AND THE MISSIONARIES.

That is a very "large order" that the American missionaries remaining in China have given to their own Government and incidentally to the Governments of all the allied powers. The order is (1) that "those who are found to have been leaders in this anti-foreign movement be adequately punished," to which there can be no theoretical objection whatever, but only the practical objection that to execute it would apparently be to depopulate the Chinese Empire; (2) that the native Christians be indemnified for their losses, which is open to grave objections, both theoretical and practical. As soon as we begin to intervene, not for the projection of foreigners in China, but for the protection of one class of Chinamen against another class, we are transcending the "sphere of influence" which we are entitled to assert without reducing China to the condition of dependence in which the Government of these missionaries has all along insisted that it should not, by any act of that Government, be reduced. And these two propositions, though the main propositions, by no means exhaust all the wisdom of the missionaries applicable to the situation. They have no hesitation in further demanding that the Chinese civil service shall be reformed "by the abolition of the present literary test of merit" and by "the introduction in its place of branches of Western learning," as well as by the discontinuance of "the worship of CONFUCIUS as a compulsory educational rite" and by the placing of all religious beliefs upon the same footing in matters of education. These cheerful missionaries further demand that all Chinamen, irrespective of religious belief, shall be placed upon the same footing in the courts, that all religious tests, such as prevail, for example, in some matters in England, but amiably described by the missionaries as "temple rites, worship and idolatrous rites," shall be discontinued "as conditions of holding civil or military office."

This summary will doubtless satisfy educated readers upon two points. It will show such readers, in the first place, how, in spite of having lived in China for as long, in two cases, as fifty and thirty-six years respectively, these missionaries have carefully guarded themselves against learning anything about China and are at once as ignorant and as conceited and intolerant as they were on the first day. It will also explain to any intelligent reader who is able and willing to put himself in the place of a Chinaman how the missionaries have got themselves disliked. It goes further than that. It shows how the Scriptural injunction to go forth into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature has been perverted by the very persons who pretend to be acting upon it. It is of the essence of Christianity that its propagators "shall not strive nor cry." Certainly they must not invoke the secular arm to retrieve the results of their own tactlessness. And here are these promulgators of the Gospel of Peace demanding that their respective Governments shall back them up with fleets and armies when they get into the exact scrapes that their ignorance and conceit have invited.

The influence of the missionaries upon secular relations has been unmixedly bad. Lord SALISBURY has frankly said that they were loathed by Foreign Offices on account of their involving those offices in indefensible controversies. The German Government has taken an even more cynical and less flattering view of them in holding that, though a living missionary might be nothing but a national nuisance, a dead missionary, provided he was dead through violence or treachery, might be converted from a national liability to a national asset, and might be "good" for a valuable concession of mining or railways or exclusive trade. But the conclusion of the ordinary observer from this extraordinary deliverance of the missionaries, at once following upon and explaining why they are so loathed in China, must be that they are, by their own perversion of the Scriptural injunction, as harmless as serpents and as wise as doves. Their memorial irresistibly recalls the remark of the learned CLARENDON about clergymen—"Clergymen, who know the least and take the worst measure of human affairs of all mankind that can write and read." Evidently the very worst advice our Government can take, at this juncture, concerning Chinese affairs, is that of the American missionaries in China.

WHAT IS SIXTEEN TO ONE?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Very many people, and some intelligent ones, too, are still befogged over the meaning of 16 to 1. Will you kindly give a clear explanation in your valuable paper, and oblige C. H. SHEHAN?
Hotel Netherland, New York, Oct. 6, 1900.

Technically sixteen to one is the ratio of the weight of pure silver in a silver dollar to the weight of pure gold in a gold dollar. The ratio is in reality slightly different, being 15.98 to one, but the round figures are substantially correct. The pure silver in a silver dollar weighs 371.25 grains, and the gold in a gold dollar weighs 23.22 grains.

In the pending political discussion the phrase "sixteen to one" means the Populist doctrine that the Government should coin all silver brought to its mints for the benefit of the owner into silver dollars having sixteen times the weight of pure metal that gold dollars have, and that these silver dollars should be full legal tender for all debts public and private at their face value, the same as gold dollars. The gold in a gold dollar is worth a dollar in the open market, and will buy a dollar's worth of anything else that is for sale anywhere in the world. The silver in a silver dollar is worth a little less than half a dollar, and will not buy more than half a dollar's worth of anything in the markets. On the other hand, the gold in a gold dollar cannot be got for less than a dollar in any market. Its owner cannot make a cent of profit by having it coined, and the only advantage for him is that it is more conveniently used in the form of coin, because its exact weight and purity are certified by the mints, in which every one has entire confidence. Silver enough to make a silver dollar can be got in any of the large markets for less than half a dollar. If the owner of the silver could have it coined into a dollar with which he could pay a dollar of debt, he would make a profit of 100 per cent. Whatever he could get for his silver dollar beyond the half dollar that it cost him would be so much clear gain.

A good deal has been said by Mr. BRYAN about the greed of those who support the gold standard. They are probably about as greedy as the average American, but it is plain that so far as they are the owners of gold or dealers in it, they have nothing to gain from a coinage system that does not add a dime to the value of a ton of their gold beyond what it would bring in the open market if it were authoritatively assayed, that is, certified as to weight and purity. So much cannot be said for the owners of silver mines. By Mr. BRYAN'S plan the value of these gentlemen's property would be very largely increased. So far as it could be used to pay their debts it would be doubled. At whatever rate they could dispose of their silver dollars above the market price of the pure metal they would get so much profit. They are, so far as we can see, absolutely the only class that are actuated by greed in their political action. If there is any party that is laboring for the profit and under the influence of the greed of a rich, powerful, and unscrupulous set of capitalists, it must be Mr. BRYAN'S party.

There is, however, one very large and important class that has a direct and dominant interest in the result of the election and the success or defeat of Mr. BRYAN'S scheme for the unlimited coinage of silver at twice its real value. This is the enormous wage-earning class. It forms literally the great body of the population of the country. Since it includes women as well as men, its members exceed the total voting population. They exceed by nearly 50 per cent. the number of males of militia age. It is in the payment of their wages that the greater part of all the money in actual circulation is used. All wholesale dealings in materials and supplies and most of the retail dealings of the well-to-do are transacted by means of checks. The wage earner is paid in money. Now, his daily and weekly wages are precisely the one form of debt that under Mr. BRYAN'S plan could be paid and would be paid in the fifty-cent dollar. For these debts it would be full legal tender, and the workman or workwoman would have to take it or go without. They cannot make specific contracts to be paid in gold, as Mr. ALTGELD, Mr. BRYAN'S friend, used to do when he loaned money on mortgages. The first to suffer, they would be the last to profit by any speculative advance in prices that might follow the inflation of the currency; indeed, they would suffer additionally from that, because it would raise the price of the necessaries of life long before it raised the rate of wages, if it ever did that.

We have tried to show briefly and accurately what "sixteen to one" really is and what would be its operation in part. There are other consequences it would have, equally vicious and disastrous, which it is not necessary here to explain. They flow from the essential character of the scheme, and increase the danger of tolerating it.

MR. STANCHFIELD'S CANVASS.

Why does Mr. STANCHFIELD go about the State talking nonsense when he knows so well how to talk sense, and when subjects worthy of him, of his cause, and of his audiences are lying around thick as the leaves of Vallombrosa?

It is unpleasant to see this able young man and really gifted public speaker wasting himself and his opportunity in twaddle about the menace of a standing army, the "burning issue of imperialism," the crime of annexing the Philippines, and the "coal situation as an instance of what the trusts can do." We wish he would leave all those silly things to the hoot-owls and the Bryanites, and talk to the people about the business affairs in which they have a practical interest and of which he will have practical control if he is elected Governor of this State. The gravamen of Mr. STANCHFIELD'S offending is that the canvass he is making is all in the air or in the moon. It is not mundane, not New York State, not practical.

Mr. ODELL is intensely practical. Capricious fortune has denied him the gift of oratory, but he can collect and use campaign funds like a past master of the art. He knows how to inspire the zeal and command the loyalty of good Republican workers by golden promises. He isn't promising places in the Luzon civil service; he has not trammeled his soul by any pledges that the Constitution shall follow the flag; he has given no man an assurance that the army shall be raised to 200,000 men within three months after the election of MCKINLEY.

The lunar regions are not laid down on the campaign map of Candidate and Chairman ODELL. The State of New York is on that map, however, even to the smallest political divisions—everything big enough to support a Republican office holder. He has the State pay roll at his tongue's end. He knows and the workers know that Gov. ROOSEVELT is a bit finicky in the matter of the offices. He has been generous to the Republican organization, but when he has followed his own bent he has exhibited a tendency—which pained ODELL and disgusted PLATT—to pick out young men of brains and character, just as Gov. TILDEN used to do, for offices where intelligence has long been held to be a disqualification. So far as they are sensible and so far as they are not under statutory protection these young Roosevelt appointees will begin to look for other employment soon after Nov. 6 if Mr. ODELL is elected. But every Republican in the State who has his eye on one of these offices or any other, every Captain of ten or Captain of fifty who has conferred with the Chairman about the state of the canvass, is an enthusiastic Odell man, and is working hard for the party.

This is practical campaign work as Chairman ODELL understands it. He can make promises understandingly, and those to whom they are made confidently expect that he will be able to fulfill them.

Mr. STANCHFIELD is not in a position to win much support by promises made to Democratic workers. In the first place, his chances of election are not so good as Mr. ODELL'S; and he will have no chance at all if he keeps on talking about a large standing army and the poison of imperialism. In the second place, he is not on the inside, as his opponent is, and has only a vague knowledge of the available spoil. Thirdly, a contingent reward has no such stimulating effect upon the system of a Democrat as a sure thing has upon the system of a Republican. But Mr. STANCHFIELD might address himself to the people of New York with wonderful effect if he would only talk to them about living subjects. We wonder why he does not do it.

If Mr. STANCHFIELD will devote a day to the study of the Red Book, the reports of the State Controller, and the Session acts for the last six years he will learn that since Jan. 1, 1895, there has been an extraordinary multiplication of State commissions, bureaus, and offices of all kinds, and an astonishing increase in the cost of the State Government, chiefly for the benefit of the Republican organization. The subject is not new, it has been discussed in public speeches, but it is an interesting subject, and a most important one for the people. What an arraignment of the party in power Mr. TILDEN would have drawn up on these facts! Mr. STANCHFIELD is not quite Mr. TILDEN, but he could make a highly effective campaign against Republican extravagance and Republican abuse of power for partisan ends if he would apply his mind to it. The grab at spoils and cash in the Inheritance Tax Appraisers' bill last Winter was not a large affair, but it was dirty, scandalous, and disreputable. That job is typical of the Republican partisan legislation since Gov. BLACK took office. Neither Mr. STANCHFIELD nor Mr. ODELL dare say a clear word about the canal improvement, the most important State question now before the people of New York. The leaders of both parties fear that question as they would fear the plague. Yet a man entirely strong who was running for Governor would wish to speak to the people about their chief interest, the disposition to be made of a piece of public property that has cost one hundred millions, is worth twice that sum, and is now threatened with absolute destruction. But men entirely strong never think of consulting the party headquarters about the subjects of their discourses or the policies they are to adopt in office. Candidates of that eminence make their own speeches, and their own policies. They also make public opinion.

There is an abundance of State subjects for Mr. STANCHFIELD. He has a noble opportunity, notwithstanding the terrible incubus of the Bryan campaign. He has no call to help BRYAN. The Bryan canvass has fallen to pieces everywhere. Nobody can help that doomed man, who is getting more desperate and reckless every day. Mr. STANCHFIELD should take thought about his own State canvass.

ODELL AND CROKER.

A lovely rumor spread about this municipality yesterday afternoon that RICHARD CROKER had challenged B. B. ODELL, Jr., to a joint debate. After anxious and hopeful consideration, we are unable to find any more in it than the statement of the tardily and imprudently loquacious CROKER that, if he and ODELL engaged in a talking match, the Republican candidate for Governor would "quit first."

It is a great pity, because we can imagine nothing that would, more than such a joint debate, conduce to the gayety of nations and increase the public stock of harmless pleasure. Think what could be done by such a contest to swell the revenues of any charity to which the contestants might agree to devote its proceeds, the Croker Foundling Asylum, or the Odell Retreat for Aged and Infirm Politicians, or the Galveston sufferers. There are no living pugilists whose congress would draw so much money to Madison Square Garden.

And then there would be no occasion for the attendance of Chief DEVERY or any other official opponent of "brutality." The essential amenity of the combatants would be secured by the very conditions of the combat. There would be no occasion for the application of the Marquis of Queensberry rules. "There are no politics in politics." As soon as either of the contestants attempted to hit below the belt by allusions to the real public malefactions, either of CROKER or of ODELL'S backer, PLATT, the cry of "Shame!" would at once go up from every "sport" in the audience who lives by public plunder, no matter whether he pretends to be a Republican or a Tammany Democrat. There would, and could, be only an agreeable interchange, "for points," of airy persiflage and sparkling repartee. It is to be hoped that the meeting may still be arranged, even if the net proceeds are to be divided between the two campaign funds, a suggestion which the workers on each side would hail with delight.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is a very general impression that the speed attained by a warship on its trial trip is one thing, and the speed made later, when running under ordinary service conditions, another and very different thing. Of course there is much to justify this impression. Trial trips are conducted with a view to ascertaining the maximum of a ship's capacities, and naturally her builders see to it that she is in a state to do her very best—a state which it is neither necessary nor economical to maintain during long periods when there is little or no chance that the ship will be called upon to display her top speed. The American Navy, however, does have at least a few vessels that keep well within reach of their "records" all the time, a fact well worth the attention at home it is sure to get abroad. One such vessel is the armored cruiser New York. It is seven years since the New York went into commission, just after a trial trip on which she averaged twenty-one knots for four hours, thereby earning for her builders a premium of $200,000—$50,000 for each quarter knot over twenty. On Sept. 27 last the New York had occasion to steam from Newport to this city. She had not been in dry dock since June, she used ordinary coal, and she had only her ordinary engine room force. Lastly there was no particular hurry. None the less was the journey a remarkable one, and everybody over at the navy yard wonders why everybody else isn't talking about it. For six hours the run was made under natural draught at the speed of 17.30 knots, and when forced draught was put on the rate rose to 20.59. From this it is evident that under the conditions of a trial trip—that is, with carefully selected coal and every stoker an expert—the cruiser could to-day certainly equal the record made in 1893 and in all probability could surpass it by an appreciable fraction of a knot. Nothing could speak better for the honesty of her construction or for the intelligence and skill of the engineers who have cared for her engines and boilers during this long period, much of it devoted to the most active form of service. The run from Newport was made in smooth water, but it was shallow—thirteen fathoms, instead of the regulation forty—and against a tide for which no allowance was computed.

—In a recent magazine article Mr. HENRY NORMAN said that the mysterious immunity from prosecution—or persecution—which TOLSTOI has enjoyed, despite the political and religious heresies which, in the eyes of the Russian Government, his writings have so long expressed and his life has so long illustrated, was due in part to fear of offending foreign opinion and partly to an instinctive certainty in the official mind that doctrines like TOLSTOI'S can never have any practical influence over the action of Russia's subjects. The explanation seemed adequate, as such explanations go, but its appearance in print was closely followed by what amounts to the excommunication of the peasant nobleman by the supreme authority of the Orthodox Greek Church. The document is in the form of a secret circular, addressed by the Metropolitan of Kieff, who is also the head of the Holy Synod, to all the Archbishops of Russia, and its essential passage runs: "By numerous works, in which he has set forth his religious principles, TOLSTOI has shown himself a declared enemy of the Church. He does not recognize the existence of Triune God in one person. He denies the divine character of the second person of Trinity, the son of GOD, whom he considers as a simple mortal. He blasphemes the holy mystery of the Incarnation, and falsifies the sacred text of the Gospels. He disavows the holy Church, which he regards as a human institution, and also the ecclesiastical hierarchy, and he blasphemes the holy mysteries and ceremonies of religion. In a word, he belongs to those whom the Holy Orthodox Church expels solemnly from her bosom, and publicly excommunicates." For these reasons and in order "not to wound the religious feelings of true believers and provoke an indignation which should be avoided," the celebration of any funeral service or expiatory masses after the death of the Count is forbidden, unless he recants and before death makes his peace with the Church authorities. This is or is not severe treatment, according to the way one looks at such things. Of course TOLSTOI will soon tell what he thinks of them, and that at any rate will be interesting.

—Col. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, a Bostonian whose eminence must be admitted despite his recent most unfortunate timidities and anxieties about the course of events, has just demonstrated his marked dissimilarity from all the other anti-imperialists by doing something which not one of them has ever done before. Putting all caution aside, Col. HIGGINSON has actually, briefly, and clearly defined imperialism. In the first issue of The Harvard Democrat he says: "Imperialism is the doctrine that this Nation, abandoning the traditions of the fathers, should acquire territory in distant parts of the globe, with a view to making such regions subject and tributary, and not with a view to making them a self-governing and component part of the American Union." From this, of course, one can reach an understanding of what an imperialist is, or is it of what an imperialist would be if there were any imperialists? Surely there isn't a single man in the United States who will admit that he has done, or intends to do, the things mentioned and implied in the good Colonel's definition of imperialism. The plans now in process of execution in the Philippines indicate no intention to make that region tributary, however it may be about subject, and unless self-government is compatible only with absolute political independence—a point on which Canada and Australia might have something valuable to say—the Administration's policy toward the Filipinos is distinctly and delightfully anti-imperialistic. But Col. HIGGINSON hasn't noticed this. He adds: "The simple truth is that this Nation, which has hitherto held the self-government of a continent to be its appointed work, is now being carried away by the example of European States for whom the only possible career is foreign conquest. Many who advocate imperialism are doubtless sincere, but with many others it is an ambition no higher than that of the young man whose highest pride is to have his coat cut by a London tailor." Whatever else may be said of that, it is certainly funny.

—Proof of the extreme, not to say absurd, seriousness with which Mr. W. J. BRYAN takes himself is shown by his remarking, soon after he had reached Salem, Ill.: "I hard feel like making a political speech here, for this is a sacred spot to me." Now, the only claim to fame possessed by Salem, Ill., is the fact that Mr. BRYAN lived there when he was a boy. The importance of that fact is not entirely obvious to the average student of history, but it is to Mr. BRYAN himself, and he could not bring his emotions sufficiently under control as he viewed the familiar scene to permit of any utterance except a few words of reproach for the Salemites who did not, on the approach of their extownsman, take from their windows the—to him—abhorrent portraits of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President. However "sacred" Salem may be to the people who have found the place good enough to live in, it is clear that they do not regard it as sacred to Bryanism. Therein are they strangely like the residents of Lincoln, Neb., the other town most nearly connected with Mr. BRYAN'S tender emotions. Somehow or other he doesn't seem to impress his neighbors. But he impresses himself, and that's something.

BRYAN AND AGUINALDO.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES says that since Mr. Bryan's elaborate speech in this city has spread through the country there has been a great deal of surmise as to the effect it will be likely to have in encouraging the Filipinos in holding out against the United States troops in the hope that the election will place at the head of the Government in this country a man ready to promise them the terms he offers. THE TIMES goes on to say that "whatever one may think of Mr. Bryan's policy in regard to the inhabitants of the Philippines, his warmest admirers cannot deny that he has ignored the impression his utterances must have upon the portion of the inhabitants who are in arms against the United States." The point is well taken; whatever Mr. Bryan said contains no suggestion to the Tagals and others who have been incited to resistance and bloodshed by the utterances of those calling themselves anti-imperialists that they cease murdering American soldiers and keeping the country in ferment.

He has told those people that if he is elected he will call Congress in special session and offer ultimate independence to the natives. How fitting it would have been for him to add in connection with this pledge, the opinion that it would be much better for them and their cause if from this time on they would cease their guerrilla warfare. He could have said to them that if they would cease to ambush American soldiers and respect the sovereignty of the United States which the treaty established—which treaty Mr. Bryan supported—until he shall be elected, it would be much easier for him to induce Congress to adopt the policy he has announced than it would be if they were in open hostility to the United States when Congress is in session.

It may be that Mr. Bryan overlooked this matter, and, now that THE NEW YORK TIMES and other papers have called his attention to this serious omission, he may, in an early speech, implore Aguinaldo to cease the guerrilla warfare which has been more active of late, according to the Bryan correspondents in Manila, than it was in February. There can be no doubt that Aguinaldo would heed the advice of the man he has declared to be the friend of his cause. On the other hand, if Mr. Bryan does not express, in decisive words, the hope that Aguinaldo shall cease murdering American soldiers, the fair assumption will be that he desires guerrilla warfare to go on as the best means of promoting his election.

NUGGETS.

The New Era.

"He's a regular turncoat in politics."
"Turncoat?"
"Well, perhaps I should say turnhat."—Detroit Journal.

Credited.

HOAX—Borrowell gets a lot of credit for the way he keeps his family dressed.
JOAX—Yes; they tell me there's two or three collectors at the house every day.—Philadelphia Record.

Could Centralize It.

Bobbs—China has no Poet Laureate, has she?
Dubbs—Certainly not. If she had she would not be blaming her troubles on so many people.—Baltimore American.

The Giddy Whirl.

"Penelope Jopps is an active club member, isn't she?"
"Active? I think so. She has already this month resigned from three clubs and started four new ones."—Indianapolis Journal.

Endurance.

"When it comes to enduring pain women have more pluck than men."
"Yes. I have noticed that a woman will go down town without a wrap and half freeze to death rather than wear her last Winter's jacket."—Denver Times.

LOVE THAT LASTS.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

Love that lasts a lifetime through,
Hearts that travel lightly,
Eyes that choose the sunny view,
Lips that laugh so sprightly;
Happy they that hand in hand
Thus go onward singing,
All their world's a fairyland
With magic chimo bells ringing!

For all things love the souls that love,
And smooth the road they're wending;
The dimpling sky smiles from above
Around their rapture bending;
And stars in heaven's midnight blue,
O shine they ne'er so brightly
As on the souls that love life through,
The hearts that travel lightly!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

The First of the Crop of the Nell Gwynne Plays.

Henrietta Crosman as the Restoration Actress in "Mistress Nell" at the Bijou Theatre—Gossip of the Stage.

Henrietta Crosman, a capable and experienced comedienne, possessing much grace of person and a sense of humor, with other valuable gifts and attainments, appeared at the Bijou Theatre last night in "Mistress Nell," a romantic comedy in four acts, written by George C. Hazleton, a native playwright. The incidents of this piece which is frequently merry and diverting and lays no claim to historical verity, are imagined to pass in the renascent London of the seventh decade of the sixteenth century, and the central personage is the actress, Nell Gwynne, of whom the frivolous Stuart King was enamored, and who seems to have been, in view of her origin and upbringing, one of the most nearly decent persons in his train.

Mr. Hazleton's play was first tried by Miss Crosman in Denver as early as last June, so that he cannot be accused of following in the wake of Anthony Hope and Paul Kester in making Nell Gwynne a heroine of comedy. But as a matter of fact Nelly has often been seen on the stage in comedies by Douglas Jerrold and Tom Taylor, in Moncrieffe's "Rochester," (called at Wallack's in the old days "Fast Men of the Olden Time," in Planquette's operetta, which had two distinct libretti, one founded by H. B. Farnie, on the last-named play, and other pieces.

The plot of "Mistress Nell" serves well enough for a fanciful play of this sort. The intrigue is founded on the rivalry of Nell and the notorious Duchess of Portsmouth, here represented as a traitor to England, and a secret agent of the French King. The action begins with the first meeting of Nelly and the King, on the stage of the King's Theatre, while Hart and his fellow-actors are presenting Dryden's "Conquest of Grenada," and in the second act, the first scene of which represents the terrace of Nell's house in St. James's Park, after she has become rich and powerful, shows with rather crude theatricalism the inception of a conspiracy by Buckingham and the wicked Duchess to ruin Nell, and also to endanger the welfare of England. Thenceforward, Nell, disguised as a flamboyant youth, Adair, is represented as foiling the plotters at every turn, and having a jolly good time herself in doing so.

The quality of the piece is very uneven, some of the episodes seeming to have the sophisticated touch of the experienced playwright, while others are as clumsily and violently put together as possible. The first act, with its three-cornered love intrigue, and its matter reminiscent of "Masks and Faces," Nelly playing Peg Woffington to the Triplet of Old Strings, the impoverished fiddler, is smart and well written, while the second scene of Act II., in which Charles, disguised as a ragged swashbuckler, sups with Nelly and the Duchess of Portsmouth at the Blue Boar Inn, and cannot pay the bill, is highly diverting, though of a broadly farcical character.

The heavy development of the intrigue in Act III., however; the insistence on the seriousness of the Duchess of Portsmouth as a political factor and the melodramatic duplicity of Buckingham are very trying. Not until the very last episode of that act, where Nelly, in her boots and breeches, cleverly incites the King to draw his sword in defense of her own name, and then, consigning the company to the devil, jumps out of the window and escapes, is the dramatic interest reawakened. If Mr. Hazleton's play is to long survive (and there is room for it) his third act must be rewritten and worked over by some expert in stagecraft.

But the piece is welcome enough for the moment as a pleasing trifle, in its present form. Its text contains much of the oft-quoted wit of the Restoration epoch, and many of its phrases not immediately assignable to a definite literary source have a reminiscent quality that is not in the least objectionable. Here are some examples:

"I came into the world without a rag on my back, and now I have plenty of them."

"Flowers and music can feed naught but love."

"The Lord only has time once in a great while to make a fiddler."

Charles, having invited Nelly to supper, is embarrassed to find the Duchess there, too.

"You ordered covers for two," says the landlord.

"I didn't count myself," says Charles. "I never do count myself when these ladies are present."

"Is this inn a fit place for a lady to frequent?" asks the Duchess.

"You are the first person to raise the doubt," replies Nell.

As for morals, the locale of the piece is clearly that realm of fancy to which Charles Lamb said all artificial comedy belongs, and where morals do not matter. There is no offense in it. It is as wholesome as a fairy tale.

Miss Crosman, though she looks not a bit like the dumpy, plump-faced Nelly of history, looks well, and acts her part, from first to last, with unfailing vivacity and drollery, with just a touch here and there, and only a touch, of real sentiment, making the heroine continuously diverting and charming. In doing so she answers every requirement of the play. She was obviously oversolicitous for the fate of her new venture last night, and the feeling showed itself in her acting, now and then, and especially in the work of some of her fellow actors.

Mr. Herbert, in his nervous excitement, got way off the key as the old fiddler, and nearly spoiled what would otherwise have been a remarkably good bit of comedy. Aubrey Boucicault was a comely Charles, and his acting was particularly effective in the capital inn-scene. Miss Fitz Allan acted her heavy rôle with more discretion than might have been expected. The low comedy parts of the innkeeper, the constable, the call boy were carried rather too rigorously, though in the right spirit.

The performance was received with acclaim. Indeed, it was quite a memorable night in the history of this theatre.

Charles II.	Aubrey Boucicault
Duke of York	James A. Keene
Duke of Buckingham	Geoffrey Stein
Earl of Rochester	Herman Herschberg
Charles Hart	Hallett Thompson
Strings	William Herbert
Dick	Theodore Thompson
Swallow	Edward Fowler
Buzzard	James F. Jennings
Landlord	T. J. McCarthy
Officer	Louis F. Mintz
Page	Clara Lima
Lady Hamilton	Flora Morgan
Duchess of Portsmouth	Adelaide Fitz Allan
Moll	Nellie Hancock
Nell Gwynne	Henrietta Crosman

"IL TROVATORE" IN ENGLISH.

A Castle Square Performance at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Somewhere or other occurs the statement, "He told her the story of 'Il Trovatore.'" In the opera by Verdi it is she who tells him, but no one is any the wiser for her laborious efforts. Gilbert had the story in mind when he made Little Buttercup confess that "she mixed those children up and not a creature knew it." It was generally supposed that when the opera was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night by the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company the mystery would be revealed, and the public would be let into the long-standing secret of what "The Troubadour" is all about. But disappointment once again sat on the throne of state. The mystery survives. The use of the English text, which was occasionally enunciated very clearly, told little. There was no doubt about the mixing up of the children, but for what purpose or with what net result no one knew.

The performance was in almost all respects a repetition of its predecessors by the Castle Square Opera Company. There were new persons in the cast, but in spirit as well as in outward manner the interpretation—if such a word may be used—was of a familiar type. It had a wealth of energy, and very little discretion. It was forcible, demonstrative, and rich in scenic display. The tremendous explosions of sparks on the anvils made the spectators' eyes dance, and there was moonlight of sufficient activity to follow Manrico like his shadow. Every one sang with all the power at his or her command, and high notes were hurled into the auditorium with lavish generosity. These were greeted with enthusiasm, and there were not wanting those invariable accompaniments of "Il Trovatore," the cries of "Bravo." The word seemed out of place at an English performance, but as the opera is really Italian, the matter may be passed.

The features of the stage management were those made known at the American Theatre in days now gone. Signor Sepilli conducted and showed a heroic and laudable determination to keep encores out of the entertainment. The orchestra had little difficulty in disposing of the score, and the chorus sang with plenty of vigor. The action of the auxiliaries was conventional, but sufficient for the demands of the work. The members of the company heard last night for the first time were Grace Golden as Leonora, Louise Meissinger as Azucena, and Winfred Goff as the Count di Luna.

Miss Golden was very warmly welcomed by the audience, which seemed to be largely made up of Castle Square patrons. Her voice proved to be quite large enough for the house and the demands of her part, except in passages written forte for the orchestra. She has never displayed any flexibility in her treatment of runs, and last night she had no better success than heretofore. But in the cantilena passages she showed considerable taste, and a pleasing quality of voice. She was hardly equal to the emotional requirements of the music. Miss Meisslinger is not new to this city nor to the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. She sang with abundant voice and with plenty of energy. It cannot be said that she was always judicious in her delivery. But she showed that she was no novice in the performance of opera.

Mr. Goff revealed a baritone voice of excellent quality and power, but he was not always faithful to the pitch and his method was open to serious objections. He ought to get rid of his tremolo, for that is not popular here. Joseph Sheehan as Manrico was in good voice and sang much more effectively than he did as Faust at the opening performance. His high notes delighted his hearers, and he had the customary success with the air known by its Italian title, "Di quella pira." To-night "Lohengrin" will be given.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

Comment and Notes on the Doings of Players and Singers.

Up to the present no reason has become apparent beyond the reduction of expenses, why opera should be given in English. That there are good reasons readers of this paper have not now to learn, but the current performances at the Metropolitan Opera House do not act as demonstrations of them. Naturally, the chief reason for giving opera in the tongue of the people is that the people may understand what is going forward on the stage. When opera is performed in a foreign tongue, the majority of the audience does not perceive the relation of the music to the text, and a pretty tune is accepted for its own sake, no matter how inappropriate it is. This, of course, militates against the approach of the public to the correct attitude toward the lyric drama.

The ideal attitude is that which holds that a lyric drama is in deed and truth a drama just as much as the "Henry V." of Shakespeare, and should be interpreted with all the resources of dramatic art, heightened and intensified by the emotional influence of music. When pretty tunes are accepted without regard for their fidelity to the spirit of the scene, the emotional influence of music is thrown aside. But the ideal attitude can be attained only when the public understands the text. The singers now to be heard at the Metropolitan do not as a rule enunciate the words so that they can be understood.

Here and there one can hear the text of a piece of recitative, but the question to be asked is this—Is enough understood to give the audience a clear comprehension of the action? The answer to this must be in the negative. In the performance of "Carmen," for instance, a Mr. Boyle, who had a minor part, made the words of his text clearly understood, and Mr. Paull, the Escamillo, made some of his say. The others were successful in this matter only here and there. Just how this defect of the performances is to be remedied, cannot be said, for few singers learn to enunciate well. The greatest artists do, for one has no difficulty in understanding the French, German, or Italian of such singers as the de Reszkes, Plançon, Van Rooy, Ternina, and Sembrich. The last, indeed, at her song recital last season showed how a true artist could enunciate English. But enunciation in singing must be learned when the technical studies are in progress. It cannot be tacked on after years have been spent in singing without any attention to it.

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What is the explanation of the strange fatality of the Torreador song in "Carmen"? So many excellent baritone singers have done admirable work until they came to this, and then failed utterly, that there seems to be some mystery in the thing. People who have gone to the Opera for many years always refer to Signor del Puente, who was indeed the beau ideal of the handsome, dashing bull fighter, and who sang the song in the second act with spirit and effect. But successful followers of this baritone have been few indeed. It is a very short time since Henri Albers made his début here as Wolfram, and made us expect that he would be perfect as Escamillo. But he failed utterly with the Torreador song, one of the cheapest and most trivial bits of clap trap in all opera.

All operagoers remember the attempts of Edouard de Reszke, Van Rooy, and Plançon at this song. The admirable Edouard was only a disguised Frere Laurence, while Van Rooy was Wotan with a cap and shawl and wonderful wench. Plançon was paternal and grandiose and insistent, but he could not any more than the others simulate the lithe, wiry, elastic hero of the bull ring, nor tell the story of his prowess with a convincing accent. Every one receives an encore for this song, but none of them suspect how much he owes to the march rhythm and the volume of tone produced by the chorus.

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Among the recent arrivals in this country are Carl Armbruster and Pauline Cramer. Mr. Armbruster comes to lecture on Wagner, and Miss Cramer to sing in illustration of the discourses. Their first engagement is with the Lowell Institute in Boston. Both of them carry about them something of the departing glamour of Baireuth. Mr. Armbruster was one of the assistants in many of the earlier performances, and Miss Cramer was the original Grail bearer in "Parsifal." Out of sheer devotion to Baireuth ideals she carried the Grail in eighty-eight performances of the master's last work. The part is one which calls for no singing, but Miss Cramer has also sung in the Wagner dramas, and is well acquainted with the traditions. Mr. Armbruster has long been known in London, where he resides, as an earnest worker in the cause of good music.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mme. Modjeska has decided to open her season with "King John" at Trenton, N. J., next Friday evening.

Next Monday evening in New England Thomas Jefferson, a son of Joseph Jefferson, will begin his third tour in "Rip Van Winkle."

For the new romantic play which Manager Augustus Pitou has written for Chauncey Olcott, Mr. Olcott has composed several new songs, which he will sing during his engagement in this city for the first time in January.

A theatre party of large dimensions, representing the agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, have secured a block of seats which are located in every part of the theatre except the gallery to witness the matinée performance of John Drew in "Richard Carvel," at the Empire Theatre on the afternoon of Oct. 20.

Among the passengers who will sail on the American liner New York this morning will be George W. Lederer, accompanied by twenty chorus girls, who will fill vacancies caused by the retirement of girls in his company of "The Casino Girl," which is being presented at the Shaftesbury Theatre. Ludwig Englander, the composer, will also sail.

Managers Wagenhals and Kemper, who are responsible for the production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which is being presented this week at the Grand Opera House, have become so thoroughly imbued with the idea of Shakespearean plays that they have decided to present next season a very elaborate production in this city of "The Tempest," with Louis James in the rôle of Caliban.

Frank McKee has secured the English rights to Paul Leicester Ford and Edward E. Rose's dramatization of "Janice Meredith" through Miss Elizabeth Marbury

RIOTOUS SCENE AT GRAND TRUNK MEETING

Former President Tyler Accuses President Wilson.

MAJORITY FAVORS LATTER

Tyler Subsides When Threats Are Made to Turn Him Out—Row Was Over Chicago Road Reorganization.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The most dramatic scene which has ever marked a financial meeting in London occurred this afternoon, when the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada assembled to hear the half-yearly report of the Directors. A large number of persons were present, the assemblage consisting chiefly of city financiers and clergymen, with a sprinkling of country investors and women.

The meeting progressed smoothly while the President of the Grand Trunk Road, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson (formerly Controller General of the National Debt Office) detailed the improvements made in the line, congratulated the shareholders on the increase in revenue, dilated on the rise in the cost of material and in the rates of wages, and explained the resolution of the day, which provided for the reorganization of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway by the Canadian company.

After outlining the proposition, Sir Charles said he had received a letter from Sir Henry W. Tyler, the former President of the road, expressing disapproval of the reorganization and asking that the letter be read before the meeting. White with passion, Sir Charles declared that the vile language employed by Sir Henry justified him in putting the letter in the fire. The President of the road continued his denunciation of the former President until the audience rose, crying: "Put it in the fire! Burn it! Shame!"

There was a scene of great disorder, and then there arose a cry: "Tyler is here."

In a moment dead silence reigned, and between rows of astonished shareholders the venerable figure of ex-President Tyler was seen walking toward the Directors' rostrum.

As soon as Sir Charles Rivers Wilson recovered his composure, he said:

"Tyler, stand up! You who have vilified us! And repeat before us all the charges you have made!"

Cheers mingled with groans greeted Sir Henry, who maintained that the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway was owned and controlled by the Canadian Grand Trunk Road, and that, therefore, the Directors were making false pretenses when they represented the reorganization as a transaction between two independent concerns. Continuing, Sir Henry asserted that the scheme involved the repudiation by President Wilson of the Chicago second mortgage bonds, which, he asserted, were cut down from 5 to 4 per cent.

"Be honest!" shouted Sir Henry. "Don't repudiate them!"

Amid a roar of hisses and jeers the voice of Sir Henry was drowned, but he continued waving his arms and shouting inaudible charges against Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who stood up and, in equally heated language, absolutely denied Sir Henry's allegations and abused his administration.

Half the time Sir Henry was on his feet endeavoring to interrupt Sir Charles, and the extraordinary spectacle was presented of the President and ex-President of a great railroad, both well-known financiers, standing before a howling audience, both of them shouting at once and neither speaker being audible. It was only when several persons stepped forward with the intention of hustling Sir Henry Tyler out of the room that he subsided.

The meeting then, by a large majority, approved the Directors' plan to reorganize the Chicago and Grand Trunk, with a guarantee of the interest on the bonds to be issued by the new company. The meeting also gave Sir Charles a vote of thanks.

In the course of the report, the President urged the shareholders to persist in improving the line. He added that the surplus earnings of the Central Vermont Road would, for the present, be applied to this purpose.

President Wilson also expressed the belief that the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo would greatly add to the business of the road, but, he further remarked, he considered it doubtful if the expenses of the road, in view of the labor troubles in the United States, would be reduced during the coming year.

MARQUIS OF BUTE DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Marquis of Bute died this morning at Dumfries House, his seat in Ayrshire, from paralysis.

The peer who has just died was one of the richest men in the United Kingdom. Indeed, it has often been claimed that his wealth exceeded that of the late Duke of Westminster. He owned about 117,000 acres in various parts of England, Scotland, and Wales, but the bulk of his wealth came from the growth of Cardiff, Wales, as a port and a mineral and manufacturing centre. The Butes own nearly the whole of Cardiff, with the immense deposits of coal and minerals in the neighborhood.

Lord Bute was the third Marquis of the line, but the family is a very old one, having been famous in Scottish annals long before it was ennobled in the latter part of the fifteenth century. The first Lord was Baron Crichton of Sanquhar, who was made a peer in 1488. In 1622 one of Lord Bute's ancestors was made a Viscount, and eleven years later an Earldom was conferred on the head of the family.

John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, third Marquis of Bute, was born in 1847. He succeeded his father in 1848, and in 1872 married a daughter of the first Lord Howard. He is succeeded by his son, the Earl of Dumfries, who was born in 1881.

Lord Bute, who was the original of Disraeli's "Lothair," held many important offices in the course of his career. That of which he was probably the proudest was the Lord Rectorship of St. Andrew's University, which he filled from 1892 to 1898, being the first Roman Catholic to be elected to the post. It was conferred upon him in recognition of his contributions to ecclesiastical, historical, and philological knowledge, for Lord Bute was one of the most learned of the British peers. He wrote several monographs on Scottish historical subjects, translated the Roman breviary, and was one of the few students of Coptic, publishing a translation of the Coptic Morning Service. He was also a deep student of botany and anthropology.

A great part of Lord Bute's immense income was devoted to the restoration of historic buildings in the United Kingdom. Cardiff Castle, in Glamorganshire, dating from 1110 A. D., one of his six large residences, was made by him one of the most magnificent homes in the world. Leading artists spent years on the frescoes which cover the interior walls, while the contents of the castle form one of the finest private museums in existence. But the most famous work of restoration, from an archæological point of view, which Lord Bute accomplished was that of the Chapel of Mountstuart, Rothesay, the original home of the family of Crichton-Stuarts.

When Lord Bute became of age, in 1868, he caused an immense sensation by announcing his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith, and since then he had been one of the most powerful Catholic champions in Great Britain. His children were, of course, educated as Roman Catholics, but it is said to be not at all unlikely that the new Marquis will return to the Church of Scotland. He is believed to have delayed taking this step only because of the pain which it would have caused his father.

In 1890 Lord Bute was elected Mayor of Cardiff, holding the office for one year. His acceptance of it caused almost as much talk as his conversion to Roman Catholicism.

SENTENCES FOR LESE MAJESTE.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The entire German press seems to disapprove the sentence of six months' imprisonment in a fortress pronounced yesterday upon Maximilian Harden, editor and publisher of the Zukunft, who had published an article entitled "The Battle With the Dragons," in which Emperor William's speeches on the Chinese question were condemned.

There were five other convictions for lèse majesté yesterday in various towns. In Duesseldorf a deaf and dumb man was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

GEN DE WET DEFEATED.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Vredefort, Orange River Colony:

"The British column had a three days' fight, from Oct. 5 to Oct. 7, inclusive, with Gen. De Wet's commando of 1,000 men and 5 guns. It took place in a veritable sea of mountains near here.

"The Boers were dislodged and dispersed, and they fled demoralized. The British casualties were slight."

RHODES WANTS FEDERATION.

Desires to See South Africa on Same Footing as Canada and Australia.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 9.—Cecil Rhodes will re-enter politics to-morrow, when he will preside over the deliberations of the Congress of the South African League.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—According to the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, Mr. Rhodes, in his speech to the Congress of the South African League, will declare in favor of early federation, and of placing South Africa on the same footing as Canada and Australia.

"He will deny," says the correspondent, "that he is eagerly seeking the friendship of the Afrikander Party, but will announce his willingness to work with them when they have learned wisdom. He will refer to the debt of gratitude which South Africa owes the colonies, and will urge the adoption of federal union."

INDIAN CROPS GOOD.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has received the following dispatch from the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston:

"The general condition of the crops is excellent, and, except in a part of Bombay, famine conditions are disappearing. The total number on the relief list has fallen to 2,746,000."

"Bubonic plague," says a dispatch to The Daily Express from Bombay, "is becoming epidemic in many districts of the Bombay Presidency. Alarming increases are reported from Poona and Belgaum, while the coast ports are infected.

"The cotton crops have withered in Ahmednagar and Bijapur districts in consequence of the drought."

GOLD SITUATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Times and other morning papers discuss the general condition of the money market in their financial columns this morning, and express the belief that the bullion which left the Bank of England yesterday for Germany was mainly in connection with German Treasury bills issued in New York.

Looking to the possibility of a further fall in New York exchange that would render withdrawals from the bank profitable, The Times hints that the bank soon may find it advisable to raise the rate.

The Standard observes:

"The recent export of gold to Germany, being mainly on American account, must to some extent have trenched upon American balances here, while further demands will be made upon them by the next installment of British Exchequer bonds. The best opinion is that there will be no serious withdrawals of gold for America."

W. B. Cutting's Valet Caught Burglar.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A valet last night saved William Bayard Cutting, the private secretary of United States Ambassador Choate, from being victimized by a burglar, who broke into Mr. Cutting's room by a window. The burglar was captured, thanks to the valet, with various pieces of jewelry, valued at £300, in his possession. The prisoner was remanded in a police court to-day.

Further Treaties with Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The Spanish Parliament will reassemble between Nov. 6 and 10. Marquis Aguilar Campo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be prepared to introduce various treaties bearing upon the general relations of Spain with the United States, the cession of the Cagayan and other islands, and relative to literary copyright with the Hispano-American republics.

OPPORTUNITIES IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—Governor General Wood says that Cuba now offers great opportunities to Americans who will come here and settle. Land is cheap or can be rented on a small royalty of production. Returns would be quick. He recommends the cultivation by immigrants of tobacco and fruit and the raising of cattle.

At the palace to-day representatives of every mercantile guild in Havana joined in presenting to Gov. Wood an address expressing gratitude for what he has done in the way of reforming the mercantile registries. The address was accompanied by a pen mounted with diamonds and rubies. The Board of Trade and the richest commercial houses of the city were represented at the function.

THE CASE OF MISS WENDEL.

The friends of Miss Georgiana G. R. Wendel were given a hearing yesterday before the commission and Sheriff's jury, which has been sitting several days to determine the question as to the sanity of the wealthy White Plains spinster. A large number of doctors, nurses, and other individuals had previously sworn that Miss Wendel, in their judgment, was mentally unfit to care for her person or estate. Her estate is said to be valued at about $1,000,000.

Miss Wendel came into court, accompanied by her three ever-present and watchful nurses. Her lawyer opened the proceedings by stating that, at Miss Wendel's solicitation, he would request that she be freed from the vigilance of these nurses when in court.

"Miss Wendel is annoyed seven days a week by these persons," said Mr. Snyder. "She cannot even confer with her counsel in privacy."

The Commissioners refused to grant the request. Mr. Snyder moved that the jury be instructed to declare Miss Wendel sane. The motion was denied.

William R. Morris, an Irvington druggist; S. S. Bennett, George E. Doty, and M. D. Fay, the acting teller of the Union Trust Company, all testified that they considered Miss Wendel rational. Miss Adele M. Sutton, a stenographer, testified that when her mother was sick, Miss Wendel gave her a book with some prescriptions which proved to be good. The book was introduced in evidence. Miss Wendel also recommended the cold water cure to her, and told her about her visit to Father Kneipp in Bavaria. Miss Wendel informed Miss Sutton that she took a cold bath every morning, drank cold water at intervals, and practiced calisthenic exercises.

Miss Amelia Farrell of White Plains related the circumstance of Dr. Seward, who had a sanitarium at Goshen in 1895, coming to her house and forcibly taking Miss Wendel away.

"She once told me that her brother, John Wendel, had shaken his fist in her face," said Miss Farrell, "and said he would put her behind the bars."

Mrs. Theresa Hahn, who was in the service of the Wendels, said: "Miss Wendel once told me that if she would allow her brother to control her estate, as he did the property of her sisters, there would be no trouble between them."

An adjournment was taken until Friday next, when Mr. Snyder said he thought he could conclude the case in Miss Wendel's behalf.

NOISE IN RIVINGTON STREET.

After vainly trying to make himself heard to his congregation above the din and noise from pushcart men and Sunday builders, the Rev. W. T. Elsing, backed by a number of citizens, representing the east side missions, has appealed to President York of the Police Board to have the nuisances abated.

The Rev. Mr. Elsing is pastor of the De Witt Memorial Chapel, on Rivington Street. Across the street is the Clark Neighborhood house, and dotted along the street for blocks are various missions and settlement houses. On Sunday the street is thronged along its entire length with pushcarts; men are hawking their wares, and this, with the crowded condition of the street, makes a racket that seriously disturbs the church people.

To Improve the Water Supply.

Mayor Van Wyck placed his signature to three resolutions yesterday which will lead to the improvement in the water supply of several sections. An issue of $267,800 in bonds was authorized to provide for water mains from Croton Aqueduct around Jerome Park Reservoir. When this work is done the water pressure in the upper part of the city will be greatly increased. An issue of $75,000 was approved to build water mains in the Borough of Queens, and Mayor Van Wyck approved of the expenditure of $10,000 for an emergency contract to relieve the water famine at Marble Hill and King's Bridge.

BANK CLERK A DEFAULTER

His Stealings from Elizabethport Concern Amount to $50,000.

SAID TO HAVE GONE TO EUROPE

Detectives Say Young Schrieber Led a Gay Life—Directors Make Good the Shortage.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 9.—P. H. Gilhooly, counsel for the Elizabethport Banking Company, to-day announced that William Schrieber, the missing clerk of the bank, was a defaulter to the amount of $50,000, and that the bank Directors had made good the amount of the shortage.

Schrieber had been in the employ of the banking company since its incorporation ten years ago. He started from Elizabeth on Aug. 2, as was supposed, on his vacation. While he was away his accounts were examined, and a shortage was discovered. Even then the defalcations did not appear, and it was weeks before the full extent of his stealings became known.

When the facts became known last week, the Board of Directors at once took action at a meeting held last Thursday, and decided to make good the amount of the shortage.

The Directors placed the matter of apprehending the missing man in the hands of a detective agency. Detectives have been tracing the movements of Schrieber since he left Elizabeth. According to their story he has of late been living a somewhat gay life, and on going to New York made the acquaintance of some well-known sporting men. It is said he got a tip as to how to bet on the Corbett-McCoy fight, and won $10,000 in this way. For a time he occupied an expensive flat in the metropolis, and it is alleged that he went to Saratoga accompanied by a young woman, and staid at the expensive hotels. Then he sailed for Europe about three weeks ago, telling some of his friends that he was going to the Paris exposition.

Schrieber lived with his sister, in Reid Street, Elizabeth, both of his parents being dead. Up to a short time ago the bank officials had the utmost confidence in him, and it was not even suspected that he was leading a gay life.

His peculations covered a long period, but he so cleverly falsified the accounts as to prevent detection until a general examination of the books was made, when he started on his vacation.

The State Banking Examiner made an examination of the institution last February, but the defalcations were not discovered. Schrieber had charge of the individual deposits at the bank, and in making up his proof for the teller to balance from he would reduce the sum by the amount he had taken.

Schrieber would from time to time abstract packages of bills amounting to $2,000 or $3,000 from the bank vault, to which he had access, and would cover this stealing by falsifying his returns. The bank has to carry a heavy balance in cash, owing to its large number of active accounts.

Schrieber entered the employ of the bank about four years ago, when it first opened, as an errand boy, and worked up to the position of bookkeeper.

The President of the institution is Frederick L. Heidritter; Vice President, Thomas H. Benton; Cashier, William L. Smith. There are eleven Directors, among whom are Senator Kean, Mayor Mack, ex-Judge Gilhooly, ex-Sheriff Hicks, and William Howe, who has a large coal business in Newark.

While organized as a private bank, the bank has been looked upon as an annex of the First National Bank of Elizabeth, of which Senator Kean is President. The capital is $50,000; surplus, $50,000.

F. L. Heidritter, President of the bank, said to-day that some time ago, when there was an intimation that there was a leakage in the bank, he cautioned Cashier Smith to watch young Schrieber. This was done, but so clever was the manipulation of the books that he was not discovered.

"Indeed, when the Bank Examiner went over the books last week," said the President, "he was as completely fooled as any of us.

"We do not expect any run on the bank, but should one come we are ready for it. We have in the bank $150,000 actual cash, and our securities are so placed that should the necessity arise and a run begin these securities could be turned into cash on the Exchange within an hour. We have made up our minds to stand behind the bank to the sum of our entire possessions.

"To some extent I suppose we are to blame for the deficiency, and in not detecting the steal before, but we had taken all the precautions that any bank takes. At stated intervals we have had the Bank Examiners here, and on the occasion of their last visit they complimented us on the management of the bank.

"Every cent that was taken has been refunded by the Directors as fast as it was discovered. No, I will not say what amount each has had to make good.

"A more careful set of men than those who are Directors I do not think could be found. You may state that these men are worth fifteen times the amount of the deposits, and that we will stand back of the obligations for every cent deposited."

"Schreiber was bonded in the sum of $5,000 in the American Surety Company of New York, who will be called upon to pay that amount."

It is said in the city, but denied by the bank, that the stealings will amount to nearly $100,000.

CONFESSES INSURANCE CRIME.

Detective Implicated in Chicago Case Gives Details of Plot That Cost a Woman's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The life insurance swindle which cost Marie Defenbach her life and which resulted in the arrest of Dr. Unger, F. Wayland Brown, and F. H. Smiley, the last two detectives, had some sensational developments to-day. It transpired that a written confession was made by Mr. Smiley last week, and it is now in the hands of the authorities.

It was on the strength of this document that the arrests were made. He admitted to-day that his engagement to Miss Defenbach, on the strength of which he is supposed to have been made a beneficiary of her insurance policies, was nothing more than a farce. He declared that Dr. Unger and Mr. Brown were the leading spirits of the alleged crime, and asserted he was but a tool in their hands.

He said to-day also that he had talked with Dr. Unger about the insurance after the woman's death, and with Brown on the same subject, both before and after it. He asserts that Dr. Unger was the prime mover in the plot.

Brown was brought under guard to the detective headquarters where he had been employed. He opened his desk, and Superintendent Ferns of the New York branch, together with Mr. Boland of the detective agency, went carefully through all his papers. It is understood that they found some important ones bearing on the case.

In Brown's satchel when he was arrested there was a bottle of poison. Some time ago he left the detective agency and worked for several months with a proprietary medicine firm, but he resumed his detective work shortly afterward. It was proved to-day that Brown had paid Dr. Unger $52 for drugs and medicines furnished. Dr. Unger had trouble getting his diploma, and he was involved subsequently in a malpractice case.

Smiley's record is not clear. Brown's life is plain up to this time. He is well connected in Cleveland, is educated, and bears himself like an innocent man.

When Mr. Wagenfuhl, the New York manager of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 130 Broadway, was asked for information about the case, he said that he knew little about it as yet. Both Mr. Boland and his partner, Mr. Ferns, he said, were in Chicago personally conducting the search for evidence.

"I do not know, even, if Unger, Brown, and Smiley are ex-employes of the agency, or whether they were employed by us at the time the fraud was attempted," said Mr. Wagenfuhl. "I do not know whether the young woman's death was due to natural causes or not. The entire story is in Chicago. But I do want to emphasize one point:

"Three weeks ago Mr. Boland was informed that something out of the usual was suspected about the three men. Mr. Boland and Mr. Ferns, in view of the reported connection of the men with this agency, at once went to Chicago. There they ran down the offenders, and when they had their evidence they notified the Chicago District Attorney's office and the police, and, procuring warrants, arrested the suspects."

MRS. BARING'S ENGAGEMENT.

Her Assertion that She Is to be Married to Baron de Senechal Surprises Him.

The announcement of the engagement of Mrs. Pauline F. Baring of 110 East Thirty-fifth Street and Baron F. Ortmans de Senechal of Paris, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday morning has created something of a sensation among the members of the Calumet Club, where the Baron has been received as a guest for several months past. According to several members the announcement caused apparently as much surprise to the Baron himself as to his friends in the club. It was said at the club last night that the Baron had in a rage stated that the announcement was made by Mrs. Baring entirely without his authorization; that no engagement existed, and that no marriage would take place. He further, it was said, went to the office of one daily newspaper and to one weekly paper and caused to be inserted a detailed denial of the announcement.

The announcement was sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday afternoon from a man giving his address as Newark, N. J., who stated that Mrs. Baring could be seen at the Holland House and that the Baron at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Baring was seen late that evening in her apartments and confirmed the announcement. She stated that the marriage would take place at the City Hall on Oct. 15, and that two days later the bridal couple would sail for Paris, thence would travel extensively through Southern Italy, visiting several of the Baron's estates. In answer to questions she then, with apparent reluctance, gave several scraps of Baron de Senechal's family history. She added that the Baron would on next Friday evening give a farewell bachelor dinner to a number of his American friends at Sherry's, and showed the reporter letters of acceptance from a number of members of the Calumet Club and others.

It was learned from Mrs. Baring that she had come here from England three years ago, and had bought a residence at 110 East Thirty-fifth Street, where she resided until a short time ago, when, pending her approaching marriage, she had rented her house and had taken apartments at the Holland House. She mentioned further that her first husband was a distant relative of the members of the banking house of Baring Brothers of London. The Baron had been in America six months, she said, spending much of his time at Newport and Narragansett Pier, but that she had met him in this city.

The substance of this interview was printed as fact, and it was not until yesterday that it was learned what a sensation it created among the Baron's friends. The members of the Calumet Club were reluctant to talk of the matter for publication, but it was learned that the Baron was incensed beyond measure at the announcement, and denied it in vigorous language. F. de Peyster Hall, whose letter of acceptance of the Baron's invitation to dinner next Friday had been shown by Mrs. Baring, said last night that he had written the letter of acceptance on Sunday. "I did not know, however, that it was a farewell bachelor dinner," said Mr. Hall, and I never heard the Baron mention Mrs. Baring or say anything about marriage. I have heard that he has since denied the announced engagement. He came here with apparently satisfactory letters of introduction from Paris, and has been a temporary member of the club. That is all I know about the matter." Other acquaintances of the Baron, when seen, confirmed the rumor of the Baron's anger and chagrin at the announcement. Little was known about Mrs. Baring, except that she was known for a time as Mrs. Blackmar.

The Baron was inaccessible to reporters last night. Mrs. Baring refused to see reporters who called at the Holland House.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hutton—Horton.

Edward Francis Hutton and Miss Blanche Horton, daughter of Henry W. Horton, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The ceremony was performed by the assistant rector of St. Thomas's, the Rev. John Huske. Miss Horton entered the church on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore a gown of white satin combined with point lace, and a tulle veil. Her bouquet was lilies of the valley and orchids. Her matron of honor was her sister, Mrs. Ernest M. Lockwood, who was gowned in pale gray crepe de chine, with touches of blue. She wore a picture hat. Frank Hutton, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Ernest M. Lockwood, William F. S. Hart, Thomas Hall, George Ellis, Jr., Thomas Harris, and John McAleenan. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 144 West Fifty-seventh Street, followed the ceremony.

Wightman—Booth.

The marriage of the Rev. Percy Butler Wightman and Miss Edith Lewis Booth, a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry M. Booth, President of Auburn Seminary, was celebrated at the Buckingham Hotel yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Miss Etta May Davis of New York was the maid of honor, and the Misses Harriet Teal of Auburn, N. Y., and Louise Edgar Peters of Englewood, N. J., were the bridesmaids. Dr. Orrin Sage Wightman, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Edward Leavitt Howe of Princeton, Robert S. Wightman, brother of the bridegroom, and George D. Hartley and B. Franklin De Freece of New York. The bride wore a white satin dress, trimmed with point lace, and carried lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was gowned in pink silk, while the bridesmaids wore white lace over pink silk. The wedding was a pink and white one as to color of gowns, flowers, and decorations. The bride entered the bridal room of the Buckingham on the arm of her brother, the Rev. Fisher Howe Booth, and was given away by her mother. The Rev. Robert Russell Booth, uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony, and the Rev. Fisher Howe Booth pronounced the benediction. The ceremony was followed by a large reception. The young couple will reside at Fayetteville, N. Y., where the bridegroom has a charge.

Leach—Cole.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 9.—The wedding of Miss Aimy Belle Cole, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Hickson W. Cole of Rowayton, and Henry Leach of Brooklyn took place this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Louis French, rector of St. Luke's Church, Noroton.

The bride wore a pearl gray silk crêpe costume, trimmed with Russian cream lace, and she carried a bouquet of white roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Olive Cole, as bridesmaid.

The bridegroom's best man was his brother, Frank Leach of Brooklyn.

The house was handsomely decorated with plants and flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Leach will reside in Brooklyn after their bridal tour.

Quinlan—Menken.

Edward Graham Quinlan and Miss Marie C. Menken were married last evening in St. Peter's Church, West Twentieth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Roche, pastor of the church. The bride was gowned in a heliotrope crepe de chine gown and wore a heliotrope hat. Her uncle, Nicholas von Glahn, gave her away. There was no maid of honor or bridesmaids. E. W. McAdam was best man, and the ushers were Albert Wilson, J. H. Waller, Percy Edgar, and Dr. Henry G. McAdam. The ceremony was followed by a small reception.

TRANSFER OF POLICE CAPTAINS.

Chapman Sent to Delancey Street—Three Others Get New Commands.

Chief of Police Devery last night announced the following transfers:

Capt. George S. Chapman from the Mercer Street Station to the Delancey Street Station.

Capt. William Thompson from the Delancey Street Station to the Mercer Street Station.

Capt. Adolph G. Hassiacher from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station to the East Twenty-second Street Station.

Capt. William Dean from the East Twenty-second Street Station to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

When Chief Devery was asked if there was any especial significanee to be attached to the transfers of the four precinct commanders he made the time-honored explanation:

"The transfers were made for police reasons."

Capt. Chapman's transfer caused much talk in police circles, and the opinion was expressed that the recent raid on "The Black Rabbit" was responsible for the sending of Capt. Chapman to another precinct. This raid was made by Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-morrow the men and women of the social world who are interested in fine horses will journey to Morristown, N. J., where the annual horse show will open under the auspices of the Morristown Field Club, and will continue through Friday and Saturday. The large number of entries, 800, as well as the high quality of these entries, assures the success of the show. All the parking spaces and most of the private boxes have been taken, and the various country houses in and around the New Jersey town will be filled with guests on the days of the show. There are to be exhibition drills on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning by the Second Battery of the National Guard of this State. Among the exhibitors will be Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, William H. Barnard, W. Allston Flagg, Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Jr., Mrs. Frederick O. Spedden, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Miss Catlin, Arthur Whitney, Philip Livingston, H. McK. Twombly, A. F. Hyde, Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, Mrs. John M. Shaw, R. F. Carman, and Walter P. Bliss.

Booked on the Teutonic, which sails today for Liverpool, among others, are Mrs. U. S. Adams, Miss Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. James May Duane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raoul Duval, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Hunt, the Hon. Henry Bourke and Mrs. Bourke, J. B. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jameson, Mrs. M. S. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Griswold, J. F. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Russell, Miss Elizabeth Judson, James A. Watson, Miss Pacheco, and Capt. A. Joly de Lotbiniere and Mrs. Joly de Lotbiniere of Quebec.

The Lahn, which sailed for Bemen via Southampton yesterday, had booked, among other passengers, C. W. Parker of Boston, E. W. George, August Behrens, and Dr. James Vogel of Buffalo. The Tartar Prince sailed yesterday for Mediterranean ports, and had booked, among others, Mrs. J. S. Hackett, Miss F. Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Price, Mrs. Seymour Lyman, and F. C. Lyman.

The New York, sailing to-day for Southampton, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cooper and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. W. Russell, Miss Thorpe, Charles J. Warren, J. R. Andrews, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Pelling of Philadelphia. The Southwark, sailing to-day for Antwerp, has booked, among other passengers, Frank H. Bement, William E. Freeman, Alexander Mitchell, and Ralph S. Minor.

The Trave, which arrived yesterday from Bremen and Southampton, brought, among others, Dr. H. P. Bellows and Mrs. Bellows, Dr. George Barrie and Mrs. Barrie, C. E. Bement, Miss Laura Burt, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Breckinridge. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Edwards, Col. Robert T. Emmet, Mrs. Emmet and children, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley and Miss Edith Hoadley, Miss Krebs, the Misses Rebecca and Elizabeth Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morse, Mrs. E. N. Peckham, and Mrs. Christopher Wolf.

Charles Bell Gibson Gaillard and Miss Adele Erben, daughter of Admiral Henry Erben, are to be married on Saturday, Oct. 27, at the Church of the Epiphany, Thirty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, by the rector of the church, the Rev. Joseph Hutchinson. Little Miss Dorothy Morrison will be the maid of honor, and the Misses Marie Lahens and Grace Hodson have been selected as bridesmaids. The bridegroom's brother, William G. Gaillard, is to be the best man. James L. Parsons, Charles L. Sparks, Frank Sutton, and Edwin White will be the ushers. There is to be no reception after the ceremony.

The engagement is announced of Edward S. Isham, Jr., son of Edward S. Isham of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Laura Miller, daughter of Mrs. Charles Addison Miller (Miss Mary Ely) of 26 West Thirty-seventh Street, this city. Mr. Isham was graduated from Yale in the class of '91. Miss Miller is a sister of Charles D. Miller of the class of 1902 at Yale.

The purchase of The Moorings, one of the best-known villas at Newport, and for many years owned by Mrs. Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton, by James Clinch Smith, is an event of interest to the many New Yorkers interested in Newport. The Moorings was formerly the propertly of Schuyler Hamilton of this city and was deeded to his wife, now Mrs. Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton, before she secured a divorce from him. For several Summers past Mrs. Hamilton had leased the cottage. It is situated on Halidon Hill, in what is known as the harbor district of Newport, as it overlooks the harbor. Immediately in front of the place, which runs down to the boulevard along the water's edge, is the Lime Rock Lighthouse, for many years the home of Ida Lewis. Mr. Smith is a nephew of the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart and one of her principal heirs with his sisters, Mrs. Wetherill, Jrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Stanford White, and Mrs. Devereaux Emmet. Some years ago he married Miss Bertha Barnes of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been spending the past few Winters at Aiken and the Summers at the Smith homestead at Smithtown, L. I. They will now become permanent members of the Newport Summer colony.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have decided to spend the Winter abroad. Mr. Drexel is now on his way here on the Deutschland, but after a short stay will return to rejoin his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel are also on their way here for a short visit among relatives and friends in Philadelphia. They will also soon return to Europe and spend the Winter abroad.

Paris continues to be crowded. The hotels, particularly the most fashionable, such as the Ritz, the Elysée Palace, the Bristol, and Vendome, are filled with the exposition visitors and the shopping streets present animated scenes and the smart restaurants are crowded for luncheon and dinner. Even the demi-mondaines, who after their Summer outings at Trouville, Ostend, and Aix les Bains, usually travel before returning for the Winter campaign in Paris, have this year flocked back thus early to the city, and the Parisians themselves have returned and are returning much earlier than usual. The Autumn season has begun six weeks in advance of its usual time.

The most fashionable wedding that has taken place in Paris in years, that of the Comte de Caraman and Mlle. Françoise de Rohan, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchesse de Rohan, took place a few days ago. The wedding contract was signed at the famous Hotel de Rohan in the Boulevard des Invalides on Friday, Sept. 28. The aristocracy of France flocked a few days later to the wedding. Three years ago the elder sister of this last de Rohan bride married Prince Louis Murat, son of the unfortunate Prince Achille, who committed suicide some years ago in Mingrelia. This marriage was the first between really important Faubourg St. Germain and Bonapartist families. The Duchesse de Rohan, the mother of Princess Louis Murat and of the Countess de Caraman, is one of the most noted hostesses in Paris. She, as well as her husband and daughters, is an excellent English scholar.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 9.—Egerton L. Winthrop went to New York to-day for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw will close their house to-morrow and return to Pittsburg for the Winter.

Mrs. George B. De Forest, who will prolong her stay at Newport till late in October, gave a dinner this evening.

Prof. Alexander Agassis and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs also entertained at dinner this evening.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas will close their cottage next week and go to Washington for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles and Miss Dulles went to Philadelphia for the Winter to-day.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. French will close their Newport season to-morrow.

Mrs. George Hoffman and Miss Hoffman will go to New York on Friday.

Miss Sarah E. Blatchford, who has taken a house in New York for the Winter, closed her stay at Newport to-day.

THE SHOP BUTTON BOX.

It is more like a jewel casket this year, and the buttons that the woman will wear on her best gowns are in beauty and quality quite in keeping with the magnificent materials which go into her frocks.

One does not say nowadays, "How many buttons do I need?" and "How much will they cost?" but "Shall I need one or two and what will they cost each?" They are sure to be a dollar and upward, and they scintillate like diamonds.

There are the same jeweled buttons that were seen last year that were so attractive—small, round buttons, showing fine imitations of different stones, turquois, opals, and emeralds, all surrounded with brilliant rhinestones.

The new pearl buttons are as beautiful as any this year. One will show a simple round pearl of a beautiful creamy shade surrounded with rhinestones, about the size of the stones in a large ring. Another will be a larger button, with an openwork setting, with pear-shaped pearls in the centre and the edge and interstices filled in with the rhinestones. Then there are dark-colored pearls for different use which are also attractive, and some of the uneven pearls which have been seen in many things.

The daintiest of the pearl buttons are very small—a little petalized flower, each petal a pearl, and pretty enough to wear as a scarfpin. There are buttons in similar styles, with the rhinestones in place of the pearls, and they are equally attractive.

The larger buttons are in pretty openwork scroll designs in the encircling edge, which is sometimes of silver, sometimes of gold, and sometimes of the two metals combined.

There are gold buttons of many kinds, some large, round, and full, with military designs upon them, while others have heads. The buttons with a head of some kind upon them come in many designs. In some of these there is a head in gold upon a colored foundation, dark blue, perhaps, with a gold edge. These are exactly like some of the belt buckles, only smaller.

Some fine large buttons show a mother-of-pearl base with flat designs in silver overlaid, and a rim of the metal.

The round gold buttons, dull, shaped like a gumdrop, though not quite the size, are popular in many ways. There are tiny buttons of the same shape that find a way as ornaments on the ends of ornamental velvet and silk straps and in neckwear. These dull gold buttons are used on flannel shirtwaists for the front and cuffs. Others used for that purpose are smaller and oval. All are pretty.

Pretty little fancy buttons, some in colors, are used to fasten shirt waists of silk. Sometimes one or two of the fine little buttons are used to finish a plain collar where an elaborate stock is not worn.

There is a pretty little silk button, which does not belong to the jewel casket and which is seen on some waists. It is a tiny white silk button. A flannel shirtwaist which has a stitched box plait in the front has a row of these little buttons down the centre, and three more fasten the cuff, into which the sleeve gathers full at the wrist.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Elizur G. Webster.

Elizur G. Webster, for many years prominent in the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah, at Clermont and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, and head of the firm of E. G. Webster & Son, manufacturers of plated ware, at 10 Maiden Lane, died at his Summer home, at Warwick, N. Y., yesterday morning from a complication of diseases which had left him an invalid for the last two years.

Mr. Webster was born in Hartford, Conn., seventy years ago, and came to New York in 1854. He had resided in Brooklyn since 1859, his home in that borough being at Clinton and Greene Avenues. The firm has

SCHORR WON TWO STAKES

Silver Dale and Greenock Were First at Morris Park.

RACES WERE RUN IN THE MUD

Harry McCoun Captured a Selling Purse After a Sensational Finish Between Four Horses.

Races run over heavy tracks have been few and far between this season, and deep mud and uncertain footing at Morris Park yesterday put the followers of form on their mettle aside from the uncertainty as to results on account of the going. Secretary Crickmore made matters even more problematic by the card he had prepared, which included one race for maidens, three years old and upward, and a race in which all the riders were apprentices, who had never ridden a winner other than in a selling race.

Two stake events were down for decision, and both were won in runaway style. J. F. Schorr's Silver Dale, favorite at odds on in the Rancho del Paso, for two-year-olds, down the Eclipse course, which was in much better condition than the circular tracks, bounded to the front at the fall of the flag, and, making all the running, won in a big gallop by four lengths from Telamon, who raced with the winner for the first furlong, and though shaken off by Silverdale, held on in second place to the end. Only two horses ran for the Fairview Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds. Greenock, the favorite, also owned by Schorr, raced out in front from end to end, and won pulling back to Wooster Bay at the end.

The closest finish of the day was for the fifth race, in which four horses finished abreast so close together that the result was in doubt until the judges ordered the numbers up. Harry McCoun, who made all the running, got the race, with heads separating Millstream, Belle of Orleans, and Prestidigitator. Armor easily won the race for maidens from West Baden, and in the last event, a handicap at one mile, Raffaello, at home in the mud, beat out the favorite, Sanford & Son's Duoro, who consistently ran into the place he has so often filled, second.

The race for horses ridden by apprentices was looked on by bettors as something of a joke, and speculation on this was light. The boys on Favonius and Watercure rode even worse than might have been expected of them, and Sparr v Wing, hustled along in front, managed to get home first by a head. G. Thompson, who rode the winner, is about the smallest rider who has been put up this Fall, and he had to struggle hard to get his saddle and tackle to the scales to make his weight.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. L. V. Bell's Armor, by Knight of Ellerslie-Clemency, ch. g., 3 years, 107 pounds, (Evans,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily by two lengths and a half; A. C. McCafferty's West Baden, ch. c., 3, 107, (Henry,) 5 to 2 and even, second by two lengths from R. L. Steven's Draughtsman, br. g., 4, 112, (Doggett,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:24⅘. Fatalist, Frank Webb, Hultzilopochtle, Lizzie Regent, Mar, Come to Order, Miss Mitchell, George Simons, Islington, and Hop Brook also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Apprentice race for three-year-olds and upwards, to be ridden by boys who had never ridden a winner in other than a selling race; special weights; the Withers mile. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparrow Wing, by Candlemas-Maudlin, b. f., 4 years, 102 pounds, (G. Thompson,) 7 to 2 and even, won ridden out by a head; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Watercure, ch. g., 3, 92, (Townsend,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by two lengths from W. L. Oliver's The Chamberlain, b. c., 3, 95, (Gannon,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:45. Favonious, Charamind, and Last Cord also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Rancho Del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; the Eclipse course; six furlongs. J. F. Schorr's Silver Dale, by Faverdale-Golden Rod, ch. c., 115 pounds, (Henry,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 4, won easily by four lengths; S. C. Hildreth's Telamon, ch. c., 109, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by six lengths from A. Featherstone's Autolight, b. c., 106, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10⅘. Handwork also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fairview Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds, non-winners of $2,000; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. J. F. Schorr's Greenock, by Bramble-Lillian Lindsay, b. c., 104 pounds, (Henry,) 7 to 10 and out, won easily by a length; S. C. Hildreth's Wooster Boy, ch. c., 107, (Bullman,) 6 to 5 and out, second. Time—1:50. Only two horses ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, the Withers mile. A. Naidig's Harry McCoun, by Ben Strome-Acra, b. c., 3 years, 98 pounds, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, driving, by a head; Heffner & Wimmer's Millstream, b. h., 5, 104, (Henry,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a head from J. J. McCafferty's Belle of Orleans, b. f., 3, 103, (Mitchell,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:44⅘. Prestidigitator, Magic Light, Alvarado II., and Rinaldo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, the Withers mile. M. Murphy's Raffaello, by Farandale-Jennie S., ch. c., 4 years, 118 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, won handily by a length; S. Sanford & Son's Duoro, b. g., 3, 105, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from W. C. Rollins's Herbert, b. c., 3, 99, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:43⅘. Belle of Troy and Elain also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of two or more races in 1900; about two miles. Governor Budd, Baby Bill, and Captain Piersall, 153 pounds each; Owalssa, 148; Tamor, 142; Matt Simpson, 136.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Godfrey and Red Path, 140 pounds each; Lady Uncas, 130; St. Finnan, 129; Blarneystone, 128; Lady Schorr, 126; Sparrow Wing and Garry Herrmann, 124 each; Sentry, 122; Midsummer, 115.

THIRD RACE.—The McGrathiana Stakes; selling; for fillies three years old, non-winners of $1,000 in 1900; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Smoke and Bread, 104 pounds each; Her Ladyship and Miss Hanover, 106 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200, last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Rolling Boer, 110 pounds; Becurry, 107; The Golden Prince, 106; Im Shot, Billionaire, Seminole, Piederich, and Sentry, 105 each; Cherished, Queen Carnival, Lambkin, Margaret Hoffman, and Philma Paxton, 102 each; Ginki, 99; About, 92; Frank Hall, 90; Balloon, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds, the Withers mile. Red Path, 126 pounds; Kamara, 121; Iroquois Belle, 117; Radford and Hammock, 115 each; Carbuncle, 113.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1899 or 1900; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Alsike, 109 pounds; Lucky Bird, 106; Tenison, 105; Radford, 104; Brisk, 103; Olea, 99; Tim Gainey, 96.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Six furlongs. Gala Day, 99, (Dominick,) 1; Peace, 99, 2; Pirate J., 105, 3. Time—1:14. Four and a half furlongs. Harry Herendeen, 105, (Buchanan,) 1; Tenny Belle, 103, 2; Shut Up, 106, 3. Time—0:54 2-5. One mile. La Colette, 103, (Alexander,) 1; Found, 106, 2; Pressurson, 95, 3. Time—1:39 4-5. Turf Congress Handicap, mile and three-sixteenths. Mint Sauce, 109, (Buchanan,) 1; The Lady, 106, 2; Serrano, 111, 3. Time—1:59. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Bessie Macklin, 100, (Dominick) 1; May Beach, 119, 2; Sly, 119, 3. Time—1:06 1-5. Six furlongs. Light Ball, 103, (T. Knight,) 1; Fondo, 99, 2; La Desirous, 103, 3. Time—1:15 1-5. Mile and a sixteenth. Owensboro, 99, (Dominick,) 1; Loha II., 98, 2; Aurea, 92, 3. Time—1:47⅘.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—One mile and an eighth—Wallbeck, 98, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Linden Ella, 95, 2; Celeste D'Or, 107, 3. Time—1:57⅘. One mile—Imp. Kimmage, 99, (Bassinger,) 1; Coral, 93, 2; Orlandine, 99, 3. Time—1:46. Five furlongs—Down Hearted, 105, (Howell,) 1; Miss Gollghtly, 105, 2; Elsie Dei, 110, 3. Time—1:03. One mile—Colonel Say, 110, (Frost,) 1; Deblaise, 107, 2; Jack Adle, 107, 3. Time—1:44. Five and a half furlongs—Curd Gillock, 99, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Poytz, 99, 2; Al Lone, 119, 3. Time—1:09. Six furlongs—Eugenia Vickes, 105, (Howell,) 1; Captain Gaines, 107, 2; Maggie Davis, 109, 3. Time—1:15⅘.

Harness Racing Results.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 9.—2:10 Class—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Balmy L., br. m., by Bamboo, (Kelly)	4	5	1	1	1
Gamboy, br. h. (Boyer)	5	1	2	5	6
Marc Derby, b. g., (Johnson)	2	2	3	2	3
Fred M., b. h., (Doanell)	4	6	6	6	2
Wilkie Redbuck, ch. g., (Doble)	6	7	4	3	4
Miss Edith, b. m., (McCarthy)	7	4	5	4	5
Ituna, b. m., (Carpenter)	1	3	7	*	

Time—2:12⅘; 2:11; 2:12⅘; 2:12; 2:12⅘.
*Distanced.

2:14 Class—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Red June, b. m., by Red Wald, (Stark)	5	5	5	3	1	1	1
Arch M., ch. g., (Nickols)	10	8	1	1	5	2	2
Prince of India, (Lyne)	1	3	2	4	3	3	3
Major Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)	7	2	7	2	2	4	†
Iris O., b. m., (McCall)	3	4	6	4	8	†	
Miss Lycurgus, (Enright)	4	7	7	8	7	†	
Iasso, b. g., (Geers)	8	9	4	6	6	†	
Greenfield Boy, b. h., (Williams)	6	10	9	9	9	†	
Humboldt Maid, (Benson)	9	8	8	7	8	†	
Major Greer, ch. h., McCoy)	2	6	10	*			
Constanero, b. h., (Erwin)	*						

†Ruled off. *Distanced.
Time—2:14⅘; 2:13⅘; 2:15⅘; 2:14⅘; 2:13⅘; 2:16⅘; 2:17⅘.

2:18 Class—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Waubun, gr. g., (Curtis)	3	2	2	1	1
Stranger, b. g., (Evans)	2	1	1	3	2
Melo, b. g., (Dillinger)	1	6	3	2	3
Millard Saunders, b. g., (Weinfield)	4	3	5	4	4
Minda, b. m., (Middleton)	6	5	4	5	5
Newton A., br. g., (Anderson)	5	4	*		
Gold Lac, br. g., (Thomas)	7	*			

Time—2:13⅘; 2:14½; 2:15⅘; 2:15½; 2:16.
*Distanced.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—2:27 Pace.—Purse $200.

Susie T., ch. m., (Malloy)	1	1	1
Teddie Wilkes, b. g., (Fleming)	7	2	2
Oak Leaf, br. m., (Simons)	5	3	3
Graymont, gr. g., (Patchen)	2	5	7
Billie K., b. g., (Lee)	5	4	4
Gilbert H., blk. g., (Holmes)	4	7	5
Rosa Bower, blk. m., (Kester)	6	6	6

Time—2:24½; 2:24½; 2:26½.

2:24 Trot.—Purse $200.

Borbon Sunsell, b. g., (Kernan)	2	1	1
Belle Sheldon, ch. m., (Sheldon)	1	2	4
Point Dexter, b. g., (Alcott)	3	5	2
Lake Shore Girl, ch. m., (Crane)	3	4	7
Bart Anderson, ch. g., (James)	5	3	5
Nellie B., c. m., (Blackman)	4	6	3
L. W. F., br. g., (Fenton)	7	7	6

Time—2:25; 2:25½; 2:29; 2:26.

Lorillard's Horses Win Two Races.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—At the Newmarket second October meeting to-day the Champion Stakes was won by Sir E. Cassel's Solitaire, ridden by Lester Reiff.

The Clearwell Stakes was won by P. Lorillard's Exodo, guided by "Danny" Maher.

A welter handicap was won by Sir E. Cassel's chestnut filly Sonatura, by Amphion, out of Albertine, with C. Jenkins in the saddle; second place was captured by J. B. Leigh's bay colt Stealaway, by Morion, out of Flyaway, with Tod Sloan up, and Lord William Beresford's chestnut filly Myakka, by Sensation, out of Magnetic, came in third, "Johnnie" Reiff having the mount.

A selling plate was won by Mr. Gardner's Irish Free, on which Sloan had the mount; Mr. Duke's Chon King, ridden by Rigby, ran second, and J. A. Drake's Belamphion, with L. Reiff in the saddle, was third.

The Royal Stakes, a post sweepstakes, was won by P. Lorillard's chestnut colt Democrat, L. Reiff again having the mount, beating Arthur James's Duck Gun.

High Prices Paid for Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 9.—Ten thousand dollars was paid here to-day by R. P. Stevenson of Pittsburg for a team of horses. The team was purchased of the Bowerman Brothers of this place, and are handsome chestnut mares five years old, with a record to the pole of 2:26¾. One is by Woodsprite and the other by Norval. They are named Margaret Lane and Miss Leiter.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston has purchased of Scott Newman, Jr., of Louisville a full brother to Boralma, 2:08, and a filly by Boreal, dam by Kentucky Wilkes, for $1,000 each.

ATHLETIC SPORTS IN FRANCE.

Association Football Is Now Played by Many Clubs in Paris and Surrounding Towns.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The International Football Championships, which have been organized for the Exposition, began last Thursday at Vincennes with an Association match between an English team, the Upton Park Football Club, and United Paris, composed of picked men from the numerous Paris clubs. The result, in spite of the great progress which the Frenchmen have made in this sport, was never in doubt, and resulted in an easy victory for the Englishmen by 4 goals to nil. There is no doubt now that the Exposition Cup will be carried off by the Englishmen.

The Rugby Championships begin in a couple of weeks, and it is anticipated that the English will have no difficulty in beating their French opponents.

The baseball matches, for which the American Guards are organizing a team, will not bring many competitors in the field, as there is no regular baseball club in Paris, and except for the casual games occasionally organized by American students over here, the game is practically unknown to the French.

Football, Association and Rugby, was first introduced into France soon after the last Exposition, when the White Rovers, a club formed by the English residents in Paris, and which has since disappeared, organized the first matches. Since 1892 football has been making great progress in France, and now over 300 clubs exist in Paris and the important provincial towns.

Rugby has not met with the same success, and only about two dozen clubs play the game regularly and participate in the championship.

Most of the French colleges have their own football clubs and go in for athletic sports now.

INTERSCHOLASTIC MEETING.

Schoolboy Athletes Hold Their First Session and Elect Officers.

Interscholastic athletics for the present season began their official existence yesterday, when the schoolboys convened at Berkeley School for the purpose of holding the first regular monthly meeting of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association.

Arthur Cutler of Cutler School was appointed temporary Chairman. George J. Corbett, who has been prominently identified with interscholastic politics for some years, was unanimously elected President of the league. R. G. Strange of Columbia Grammar was chosen first Vice President by acclamation. For Second Vice President there were two candidates, Le Roy See of Berkeley and Arthur Cutler. See was elected by a vote of 12 to 10. Cutler, however, was soothed by being chosen as Third Vice President. Leeds Burchard of Dwight was unanimously elected Secretary. The election of Treasurer was postponed until the next meeting. Nicholas Adau of De La Salle was elected temporarily.

Vice President Strange, acting in the absence of President Corbett, appointed the following committee to draw up a schedule and arrange grounds for the series of championship interscholastic football games:

Chairman—Cutler of Cutler, Burchard of Dwight, Flammer of Columbia Grammar, See of Berkeley, and Randall of Barnard.

In a letter to the association G. E. Draper, a former President, advised the appointment of an Advisory Board to be composed of Principals of schools or ex-members of the I. S. A. A. He also advised against reducing the number of schools in the league.

The meeting yesterday was marked by a lack of management which proved the necessity for a committee similar to the one suggested by Mr. Draper.

There were no hints regarding the dismemberment of the league, and no suggestions regarding the formation of junior and senior football associations. This was doubtless due to the absence of the schoolboys who have political and wire pulling aspirations.

Changes in Basket Ball Rules.

At a meeting of the Basket Ball Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union held at 16 Park Place yesterday afternoon, a number of changes were made in the rules for playing the game. The following statement has been added to Rule 11, Section 1: "The ball must enter and remain in the basket until after the referee's decision of said goal." This, of course, means that the official goal must be used in match games and that the bottom of the basket is not to be cut out. Discussion has arisen in a number of clubs as to whether a throw resulted in a goal or not, because the ball passed so rapidly through the basket that it left the spectators in doubt as to whether a goal was made or not. This will be avoided if the bottom is left in the basket, as it was intended, but was not specifically stated in last year's rules.

Rule 11, Section 18, has been changed slightly, as follows: "The man who dribbles the ball with both hands cannot again touch it with both hands until the ball has been played by some one else." Last year's rules permitted this if the ball was touched by some one else. Further, the player who dribbles the ball cannot throw for goal until the ball has been played by another player. That player may throw for goal or return it to the man who dribbled it, who may then, if he desires, throw for goal.

Rule 11, Section 27, has been changed as follows: "After an attempt for goal from outside the boundary line the ball, whether the goal is made or not, must be thrown up in the centre of the field, and the goal if made does not count." An addition to Rule 12, Section 4, provides that a protest must be presented in writing within forty-eight hours.

Vamoose and Norwood to Race.

The fast steam yacht Vamoose, the property of Howard Gould, who operates her daily between Sands Point and this city, and the Norwood, owned by W. D. Chisolm of Charleston, S. C., will shortly come together in a race. The late Norman L. Munro was the owner of both yachts, but up to the time of his death, three years ago, it was undecided which was the faster.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Twelfth Regiment Bowlers Competed in Three Matches Last Night.

Company F of the Twelfth Regiment won two of its three matches with Company E in the regimental bowling tournament on the armory alleys last night. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

Company E—Herman, 85; Hyland, 105; Lamb, 91; Steiner, 89; Goodliffe, 100. Total, 470.
Company F—Harney, 112; Breckenridge, 123; Fagan, 90; Kiel, 93; Donahue, 129. Total, 547.

SECOND GAME.

Company E—Herman, 70; Hyland, 122; Lamb, 127; Steiner, 72; Goodliffe, 171. Total, 562.
Company F—Harney, 148; Breckenridge, 86; Fagan, 87; Kiel, 108; Donahue, 99. Total, 528.

THIRD GAME.

Company E—Herman, 81; Hyland, 137; Lamb, 120; Steiner, 68; Goodliffe, 115. Total, 621.
Company F—Harney, 117; Breckenridge, 106; Fagan, 95; Kiel, 110; Donahue, 141. Total, 569.

The tournament has now been under way just one week, and the standing of the teams is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Non-commissioned staff	3	0	646
Company B	3	0	558
Company C	2	1	694
Company F	2	1	547
Company D	1	2	498
Company E	1	2	562
Field and staff	0	3	472
Company A	0	3	452

Bushwick Council won both its matches with Fulton and Gilbert Councils in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night. Fulton also defeated the unlucky Gilberts, who thus lost both their matches. The scores were low:

FIRST GAME.

Bushwick Council—Horrigan, 163; Ritterhoff, 145; Baker, 158; Bucken, 142; Lanz, 175. Total, 773.
Fulton Council—Lovel, 158; Hamil, 143; Fernbach, 130; Burden, 130; Smith, 145. Total, 706.

SECOND GAME.

Gilbert Council—Smith, 157; Sharkey, 170; Van Tassel, 148; Hager, 145; Anderson, 123. Total, 743.
Fulton Council—Lovel, 173; Hamil, 191; Fernbach, 181; Burden, 120; Silverra, 130. Total, 795.

THIRD GAME.

Gilbert Council—Smith, 154; Sharkey, 180; Van Tassel, 147; Hager, 166; Anderson, 165. Total, 812.
Bushwick Council—Horrigan, 177; Ritterhoff, 184; Baker, 168; Bucken, 133; Lanz, 162. Total, 824.

An exciting finish marked the match between the Lotus and Corinthian teams in the Harlem tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's alleys last night. Modersohn of the Lotus team had rolled four strikes in succession, making a score of 201, and Holden of the Corinthians had to make a strike in his last frame in order to win for his side, which he did amid great applause. The Corinthian team won both its matches. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Premier Bowling Club—E. Moses, 175; Ullman, 164; Friedheim, 156; L. Moses, 168; Davison, 157. Total, 820.
Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 185; De Ronmer, 178; Vetter, 154; Collinger, 168; Holden, 184. Total, 869.

SECOND GAME.

Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 170; Sieburg, 155; Brick, 149; Warmuth, 170; Modersohn, 139. Total, 813.
Premier Bowling Club—E. Moses, 152; Ullman, 178; Friedheim, 160; L. Moses, 166; Davison, 147. Total, 803.

THIRD GAME.

Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 188; Sieburg, 136; Brick, 159; Warmuth, 176; Modersohn, 201. Total, 855.
Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 165; Dr. Ronmer, 156; Vetter, 160; Collinger, 204; Holden, 178. Total, 862.

Low scores ruled in the Columbia tournament on Schlussing's Columbia Alleys last night. The Owl Bowling Club team won two matches, defeating the Enterprise and Lotus teams, while Enterprise won from Lotus. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Enterprise Bowling Club—Weber, 126; Schlumbohn, 159; Wiesel, 153; Schumacher, 155; Kuehn, 135. Total, 728.
Lotus Bowling Club—Govers, 153; Fleming, 146; Keys, 121; Munsie, 133; Purdy, 130. Total, 663.

SECOND GAME.

Owl Bowling Club—Fauer, 188; Lahr, 188; Gredenstein, 142; Kramer, 166; Sears, 175. Total, 859.
Lotus Bowling Club—Govers, 156; Fleming, 157; Keys, 144; Munsie, 160; Purdy, 138. Total, 755.

THIRD GAME.

Owl Bowling Club—Fauer, 167; Lahr, 127; Gredenstein, 159; Kramer, 151; Sears, 168. Total, 752.
Enterprise Bowling Club—Schlumbohn, 125; Weber, 150; Wiesel, 142; Schumacher, 143; Kuehn, 154. Total, 714.

Inanimate Target Championship.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, lost the championship of inanimate target shooting of America to William F. Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill., at Watson Park to-day. The event was at 150 targets per man for cup and title against $100. The score: Crosby, 126; Gilbert, 123.

A brilliant sun made the shooting difficult and accounts for the low scores.

Golfer Vardon Plays at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 9.—The annual golf tournament of the Scranton Country Club began to-day with exhibition matches, in which Harry Vardon of England, who recently won the open championship at Chicago, took part, and played against A. Z. Huntington and Thomas H. Watkins. Vardon's total was 70. The record for the course is 69, held by J. H. Brooks.

In the afternoon Vardon defeated the best ball of J. H. Brooks and T. C. Fuller, 2 up and 1 to play. The score:

Vardon—Out, 37; in, 37; total, 74. Best ball—Out, 40; in, 36; total, 76. Brooks—Out, 41; in, 36; total, 77. Fuller—Out, 46; in, 40; total, 86.

POLICEMAN ROBBED TWO TIMES.

George E. Hunt Realizes that Thieves Do Not Respect Persons.

Even policemen are not safe from robbery in the Tenderloin, as Policeman George E. Hunt of the West Thirtieth Street Station discovered yesterday afternoon. He is an unmarried man, but keeps a cozy flat at 132 West Twenty-eighth Street in which he takes much pride. He went to it yesterday afternoon and found that it had been entered and a number of guns, his razors, and a quantity of bric-à-brac had been stolen.

He ran out to consult with the agent of the house, and, after finding fault with him because a closer watch had not been kept on strangers entering the building, he returned to his rooms in about half an hour and found that the place had again been robbed, and that this time it had been stripped of everything except the heavier furniture. All his clothing, books, and even two rugs had been carried off.

CHARLES GAYLOR ARRESTED.

Post Office Clerk Charged with Appropriating Letters.

Charles Gaylor, for a number of years a clerk in the inquiry department at the General Post Office, was arrested at his desk late yesterday afternoon by Inspectors Jacobs and King. He was charged with taking letters that should have passed through his hands.

His arrest was effected by means of a test letter. He was taken at once before Commissioner Alexander, where he waived examination and was released on $2,500 bail, the entire proceeding occupying but a few minutes. He is the only son of Assistant Postmaster Gaylor, who died about three years ago, and who upon very many occasions acted as Postmaster.

MONEY ORDER CLERK HELD.

Richard J. Carroll Is Arraigned Before Commissioner Shields.

Richard J. Carroll, Chief Clerk of the money-order division at Station E of the Post Office, in Thirty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue, was arrested late yesterday afternoon, charged with forging money orders, and held by Commissioner Shields in $2,500 bail for examination Saturday morning. The specific charge against him is that he forged the name of E. L. Dognan to a money order for $50 last Monday.

He was induced to go to the office of Chief Post Office Inspector King, and was there taken into custody. Two raised money orders were found in his possession, one of them, originally drawn for $8, having been changed so that it read for $80, and the Inspectors say they have four other orders forged by him of a total face value of $180.

Carroll has been employed in the Post Office for sixteen years, and is said to be one of the fastest money order clerks in the department. Failing to obtain bail he was committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

COLUMBIA'S NEW CAPTAIN

Half Back Morley Elected by the Football Team.

THE WILLIAMS GAME TO-DAY

Three Touch-Downs Were Secured by the 'Varsity in the Practice Game Against the Scrub.

W. R. Morley, the sturdy, line-bucking half back of the Columbia football team, was last night chosen temporary Captain to succeed Capt. "Tom" Simons, who has been compelled to resign on account of injuries to his knee that will keep him permanently off the gridiron. The election was held at the training quarters, in West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, by all the members of last year's 'Varsity that could be got together, as it was desired to have an acting Captain in the game with Williams College to-day. As a number of the last year's eleven could not be present last night, another meeting will be held before the game with Harvard on Saturday, and Morley's selection as Captain will then doubtless be made permanent.

Morley is one of the steadiest players and surest ground-gainers on the team. He has also the qualifications of a successful Captain. The confidence of the entire squad is his, and his presence in the 'Varsity line-up during the past few days has added vastly to its energy and determination. Morley is experienced at the game, having played at the Pennsylvania Military Academy and the University of Michigan before he joined the Columbia football squad last year. His home is at Datil, N. M., and he is a senior in the School of Mines.

The practice yesterday afternoon was again numbered more than three elevens, the hardest yet given the squad, which Coach Sanford kept the men out in the drizzling rain nearly two hours, and there were few intervals of rest. After warming up, the elevens were sent through signal practice for half an hour. The 'Varsity and scrub teams then lined up for play in this order:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
Slocovitch	Left end	Blakely
MacKellar	Left tackle	Smith
Bruce, Wright	Left guard	Walheim
Murphy	Centre	Dugro
Tyson	Right guard	Gard
Cornell	Right tackle	Beekman
Huffaker	Right end	McCollom
Goodman	Quarter back	B. Boyesen
Weekes	Left half back	Taylor
Holman, Berrien	Right half back	Townsend
Ashley, Morley	Full back	Pell

Two twenty-minute halves were played, and aggressive work on the part of the 'Varsity secured three touch-downs. Bruce, after bucking the scrub line for a twenty-yard gain, was shoved through right tackle for the first score. Harold Weekes made the other two touch-downs, one by a forty-yard run around left end, and the other by a series of line bucking plays. The scrub was easily carried off its feet. Wilson characterized the work of all the 'Varsity line men except Murphy and Tyson, who were below the form shown by them in recent practice. Blakely, who gained his football experience at Harvard, played a quick game at left end for the scrub, and may be given a trial on the 'Varsity. Coach Sanford was assisted yesterday by ex-Capt. "Bert" Wilson, the brilliant quarter back of last year's team.

After the practice game, Coach Sanford gave Morley, Weekes, and Berrien fifteen minutes' instruction in punting, while Ashley was set to work at dropping goals from the field. Ashley's performance was one of the most encouraging features of the day's practice. He made a goal at every try, some of them from very difficult angles.

Columbia will meet the Williams College eleven on Columbia Field at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The local team will probably be lined up in this order: Slocovitch, left end; MacKellar or Smythe, left tackle; Wright, left guard; Murphy, centre; Tyson, right guard; Cornell, right tackle; Huffaker, right end; Goodman or Morley, quarter back; Berrien, left half back; Weekes, right half back; Morley or Ashley, full back. A close game is anticipated to-day, as the Williams team is one of the strongest ever turned out at that college. Harvard was held down to two touch-downs by Williams one week ago, and the Crimson players had hard work to stop the Williams backs.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY WON.

Stevens Institute Team Left the Field Before Time Was Called.

In the pouring rain yesterday afternoon the New York University and Stevens Institute football teams met in the annual struggle on the gridiron at Hoboken, and was won by the New York University by the score of 11 to 0. Owing to the bad weather there was but a small crowd present. There was considerable fumbling, due to the wet ball, but on the whole the playing was good. New York University excelled in all around playing, and it was not long after the kick-off before the ball was in their possession as a result of a forced punt. Weidner and Buennan steadily worked the ball back, aided by Lane, Blunt, and Cleverdon. Soon the ball was on Stevens's two-yard line, and on the next scrimmage Weidner went through for a touch-down. There was no more scoring in the first half.

A long discussion took place in the second, on a decision of the referees awarding the ball to the New York University, and when play was resumed Moore encircled the end, and passing the Stevens men scored a touch-down after an eighty-yard run. Cleverdon kicked the goal. Thereupon Maujer McLaughlin, coach of the Stevens team, called his men from the field, as he refused to abide by the decision of the referee. After some further discussion the game was declared a victory for New York University. The line-up:

N. Y. U., 11.		Stevens, 0.
Cornell	Left end	Patterson
Griffin, Blunt	Left tackle	Julien
Fernald	Left guard	Clarke
Backora	Centre	Lewis
Marsten	Right guard	Kentes
Lane	Right tackle	Parish
Young	Right end	Broadhurst
Rorke	Quarter back	Stokes
Moore, Brennan	Left half back	Allen
Weidner	Right half back	Fagin, Shattuck
Cleverdon	Full back	Cabrera

Touch-downs—Weidner and Moore. Goal—Cleverdon. Umpire—Mr. Cann, N. Y. U. Referee—Mr. Cuns, Stevens. Linesmen—Mr. Anderson, N. Y. U., and Mr. Smith, Stevens.

ON YALE'S GRIDIRON.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9.—In spite of the steady downpour of rain the Yale 'Varsity played two stiff halves this afternoon against the college team. It was hard, fast football, of a kind that surprised the handful of onlookers who braved the bad weather and went out to Yale Field. Hale was back on the 'Varsity team, and Sheldon played, Bloomer being the only man who was laid off from what has now come to be looked upon as the regular 'Varsity line-up. In the first half the 'Varsity was drilled in line bucking, the entire substitute list and the coaches going into the fray to hold the big fellows down. It was hard, fierce work, and the ball worked down the field only by the nerviest sort of line plunges. The 'Varsity scored three touch-downs, however, Hale smashing through the line for two and Cook for another. Hale practiced goal kicking and made some fine goals from side-line positions.

In the second half Capt. Brown put his men through a different kind of scrimmage, giving the ball to the scrubs and letting them slam centre for what gains they could make. In this way Olcott, Brown, Sheldon, and Stillman had some defense work to handle, and the coachers put the backs up to supporting the line. "Pa" Corbin, Captain of the 1888 team, was out to-day to coach the team, as was Butterworth, Benjamin, and McBride. The 'Varsity substitute list has been cut down to sixty-five men, and further cuts are to be looked for.

HARVARD'S SCRUB SCORED.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 9.—The Harvard football practice this afternoon was conducted in a pouring rain. The second eleven scored a touch-down on the 'Varsity on a fluke, and Graydon bucked the line for a similar score to the 'Varsity's credit. No field goals were attempted. The conditions of the weather made accurate playing impossible, but did not account for the constant fumbling in the practice game. The line-up was constantly undergoing a change. Sawin bruised his nose while running back Lawrence's punt and retired from the field. The second eleven lost ten yards once for offside. Kernan and Kendall bucked the line and circled ends for good gains, and Graydon seldom hit the line without making his distance.

PRINCETON'S LIVELY PRACTICE.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Tigers were warmed up to-day by the liveliest kind of signal practice. No line-up took place between the two elevens, owing to the game with State to-morrow, which is expected to put Princeton to a crucial test.

The fear that State may beat Princeton has abated, owing to a decided brace shown in to-day's practice. Team work was more in evidence. The backs supported one another better and the men did not break their formations when in rapid motion, but kept in their proper places. The backs were quick to start and gave good heed to the signals. Fumbling marred the practice somewhat, but this can be accounted for by a wet and slippery ball.

Prinstein Playing Football.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Myer Prinstein, the Syracuse University broad jumper, is trying for end position on the football team.

Association Football Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Manhattan Association Football Club, the following officers were elected for the season:

President—D. A. Munro; Vice President—F. Sylvester; Second Vice President—T. J. O'Reilly; Secretary and Treasurer—W. Adam, 56 Pine Street, Manhattan; Captain—A. Smedley; Vice Captain—W. Austin; Executive and Match Committee Officers—W. Draycott and S. Moose.

The Secretary will be pleased to hear from clubs wishing to arrange games for Saturday afternoons and holidays.

INDOOR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

There Will Be Paid Umpires and Other Changes This Season.

The affairs of the Armory Indoor Baseball League are being put in shape for the coming playing season. There was a meeting of delegates last night in the Ninth Regiment Armory, at which the chief topic of discussion was changes in the playing rules. There were present Chairman Fuller, and Messrs. Carr, Seventy-first Regiment; Fritchwan, Ninth Regiment; Murphy, Twelfth Regiment; Kellum, Brooklyn Naval Reserves, and Boyd, Second Naval Battalion.

After a good deal of discussion a ball twelve inches in circumference was adopted, instead of a sixteen-inch ball, as heretofore. It is expected that the smaller ball, which is harder than the larger one, will make the game much livelier and call for sharper fielding. Hereafter a thirty-ounce bat will be permissible. Twenty-six ounces has been the weight limit. Changes were also made regarding the bases. The bags are to be loaded with shot so as not to slip around and to permit of more activity in base-running.

It was decided to have paid umpires—two to a game. One umpire is to be assigned by the league, and the other—for base decisions—to be agreed on by the

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Aldermen, Under Compulsion, Appropriate Funds for Parks.

Ordinance Barring Peddlers and Push-cart Men from Wall Street District Defeated.

The Board of Aldermen, under peremptory writs of mandamus served upon President Woods, yesterday approved a bond issue for $2,045,424 for the proposed park at Pitt and Houston Streets, and an issue of $321,656 for payments for property taken for a park between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets and First Avenue and the East River.

The removal of the Dewey Arch was brought up. It was proposed to tear down the arch with the funds already appropriated to keep it in repair. Alderman McCall opposed this plan, and the matter was referred to the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies.

A proposed ordinance to keep peddlers and pushcart men off Wall, William, New, Liberty, Cedar, Pine, and many other streets in the Wall Street district was discussed. Alderman Goodman opposed the ordinance, as he claimed it would drive hundreds of poor people out of business and deprive them of their livelihood. Alderman Wolf wanted the ordinance passed, and he also moved that Avenue A be included in the list. He said that 90 out of 92 business men had signed the paper asking that the pushcart men be kept off the avenue. The ordinance was lost by a vote of 20 to 17.

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, tried to push through a resolution transferring $144,649 of funds for the Street Cleaning Department to be spent, without public letting, for equipment. He could only muster 39 votes. Alderman McGinnis, the Republican leader, mustered 10 votes in the negative and defeated the Tammany plan.

A resolution authorizing the expenditure of $20,000 for a skating and golfing house at Van Cortlandt Park was passed.

Commissioner Dalton was at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to try and have passed a resolution allowing the construction of the forty-eight-inch water main from Millburn to connect with the Ridgewood system. The bond issue is for $1,010,000. The issue was approved unanimously.

A bond issue of $314,000 for pumping engines at the Jerome Park Reservoir was also passed.

COUNCILMEN LOCKED UP.

Kept Four Hours While Three Boroughs Were Scoured for Delinquents—Mr. Guggenheimer Disgusted.

Eighteen members of the Municipal Council were locked up for four hours in the City Hall yesterday, under the order for a "closed call of the house." A dozen Sergeants at Arms were sent scurrying all over the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn to find, arrest, and bring delinquent members before the bar of the Council.

Sergeant at Arms Padden organized the search, but reported to President Guggenheimer that no delinquent members could be found.

"Now, there is Councilman Christman, who lives up in the Bronx district," he said. "One of my men went up to his house. He was in, and when he started to arrest him the Councilman was nowhere to be seen. He must have slipped through a trapdoor. My man searched every part of the house, and there seemed to be no way for him to escape."

Another report was that Councilman French had started from Brooklyn to attend the meeting. He did not make his appearance.

Two Sergeants at Arms were sent in search of Councilman Stewart M. Brice. They searched the Waldorf-Astoria and other haunts of the wealthy young Councilman, but he could not be found.

President Guggenheimer was waiting in the room, and before him was a mandamus from the Supreme Court directing the Council to pass a bond issue for the East River Park. President Guggenheimer has been ill for ten days. He said:

"I am tired of this office, and when my term is up I will be happy. We need the votes of two or three members to pass several bond issues, but the members fail to attend meetings."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR COURTS.

The meeting of the Board of Estimate lasted but a few minutes yesterday. Increases were asked for the maintenance of the Supreme and City Courts, but they caused no comment.

The estimate of the Supreme Court, First Division, amounted to $798,350, an increase of $17,450. Provision was made for new clerks for Justice Hatch and the salaries of thirty stenographers were increased $500, under a law passed by the Legislature. An increase of $16,000 was asked for the Supreme Court, Second Division, to increase and grade the pay of thirty court officers. The budget for the City Court was increased $17,000 on account of new Justices.

The Municipal Courts, the Commissioners of Jurors, and the Sheriffs asked for the same sums as allowed for this year.

The Board of Coroners asked for $17,000, to increase the salaries of Coroners $1,000. No representative of the Board of Coroners appeared and nothing was done with the request.

SINGLE HEAD FOR THE POLICE.

It was said yesterday that the Commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to revise the charter of this city and suggest remedial legislation, would recommend that the present bi-partisan Board of Police Commissioners be abolished and in its stead there be a single head to the Department of Police. It is also claimed that the commission will recommend that the Bureau of Elections be separated from the Department of Police and made a department of itself, to be governed by a bi-partisan board.

None of the Commissioners would discuss this report on the ground that they are pledged to divulge no information until they have sent their report to the Governor.

Actual work on revising the charter was begun yesterday by the commission, which held a long session at its rooms, 280 Broadway. Chairman George L. Rives presided, and thirteen of the fifteen members of the commission were present. At the close of the session, which was an executive one, it was announced that nothing would be made public.

GALVESTON RELIEF FUNDS.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the Galveston sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:

Mary A. Dartt	$5.00
Anna Osborn Circle of King's Daughters, Pittsfield, Me.	3.00
H. Magahay	14.00
E. E. White & Son	5.00
C. B. Webster, through R. H. Macy & Co.	500.00
Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church	23.04
St. Frances A. M. E. Zion Church	4.00
Bremen Committee, through Oelrichs & Co., New York	1,047.46
Citizens of Yonkers, through the Hon. Leslie Sutherland, Mayor	1,148.65
M. D. Botsford, for Church of Sherburne, N. Y.	58.00
Previously acknowledged	106,890.61
Total	$109,693.85

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received a check for $7, the contribution of the guests at Lake View Lodge, Big Moose, N. Y., to the Galveston Fund, and $1 from "One Who Sympathizes," which have been forwarded to the Mayor.

Galveston Labor Council's Appeal.

The Galveston Labor Council has sent an appeal to the labor unions throughout the country asking for aid. The appeal, which reached the New York unions yesterday, says that more than 500 members of the council lost their lives, and their families are absolutely dependent on the charity of the world until the other members have a chance of earning money. All the tools are lost, the appeal says, and cash is required to purchase tools before any one can work.

Not a Poolroom, He Says.

Jacob Steirman, proprietor of 149 Forsyth Street, writes that his place, included in a list of alleged "poolrooms and gambling houses" in Superintendent McCullagh's letter to Chief Devery on violations of the election law, is not a poolroom.

GOERTZE CASE COMES UP.

Supreme Court to Decide If Porto Rico Tobacco Comes Under Dingley Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A motion was made in the Supreme Court to-day to advance the case of John H. Goertze, the New York tobacco importer, involving the right to collect duty on goods imported into this country from Porto Rico.

Mr. Goertze appealed to the Supreme Court against the attempt to collect 15 per cent. of the Dingley rate on tobacco brought from Porto Rico, in accordance with the provisions of the Porto Rican Tariff bill.

A similar case, involving the importation of fourteen diamond rings from the Philippines, was also moved forward at the same time. In this case one M. L. J. Peipke was arrested in Illinois on a charge of smuggling the rings mentioned, the contention being that the Philippines, as part of the United States, are not subject to tariff laws.

The Neely Extradition Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day Assistant Attorney General Maurey, for the Government, moved to advance the Neely extradition case, and announced that he had received a telegram from the opposing counsel in New York stating there would be no objection to this course. The date which will be set for the case has not been determined.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Supreme Court of the United States. Present, the Chief Justice and Justices Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, White, and Peckham.

9, (Original)—The United States, plaintiff, vs. The State of North Carolina; 10, (original)—The United States plaintiff, vs. The State of South Carolina; 11, (original)—The United States, plaintiff, vs. The State of Florida, and 12, (original)—The United States, plaintiff, vs. The State of Louisiana.—Dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the plaintiff.

387 and 406—Charles F. W. Neely, appellant, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c.—Motions to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

345—The United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York, petitioner, vs. J. E. Ross, administrator, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by Charles E. Patterson and George Clark for the petitioner and by Waller S. Baker for the respondent.

218—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. Ann Warner et al., &c.—Motion to advance submitted by Richard De Gray for the respondents.

340—John H. Goetee, appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Edward C. Perkins for the appellant.

419—Fourteen diamond rings, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards in behalf of counsel for plaintiff in error.

173—The Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The County of St. Louis.—Advanced to be heard after No. 20, on motion of Frank B. Kellogg for the plaintiff in error.

371—The Birnville Water Supply Company, appellant, vs. The City of Mobile et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by B. B. Boone and E. L. Russell in support of motions and by D. P. Bestor in opposition thereto. On motion of Frederic D. McKenney, in behalf of L. Laplen Johnson, leave granted to file additional brief for the appellant within ten days, and to B. B. Boone to reply thereto within ten days thereafter.

440—Alice Well, widow, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of William A. Maury for the appellee. Motion for mandate submitted.

266 of 1899—Wilberforce Sully, trustee, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The American National Bank et al.—Motion to retax costs submitted by E. J. Baxter for the American National Bank in support of motion, and by R. E. L. Mountcastle, Samuel C. Williams, and T. S. Webb in opposition thereto.

201—Thomas F. Farrell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the West Chicago Park Commission.—Motion to vacate supersedeas submitted by F. A. Riddle for the defendant in error, with leave to George W. Wilbur, for the plaintiffs in error, to file brief in opposition within ten days. Motion to attach for contempt submitted by George W. Wilbur in support of motion and by F. A. Riddle in opposition thereto.

223—A. L. Gusman, &c., appellant, vs. L. H. Marrero, &c., Sheriff, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by Robert J. Berkins for the appellee.

285—Alfred S. Woodworth, petitioner, vs. Albert H. Nute et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by Frederic Dodge in behalf of Frederic Cunningham and Lewis S. Dabney for the petitioner.

Original, (ex parte.)—In the matter of Edgar De Bara, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus submitted by D. W. Baker for the petitioner, and by Solicitor General Richards in opposition thereto.

382—George H. Tompkins, petitioner, vs. the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit submitted by F. B. Enslow for the petitioner.

319—Frank W. Funk, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by Alexander Wolf and D. W. Baker for the petitioner, and by Solicitor General Richards for the respondent.

309—William S. Jewett, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the First United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by H. R. Bailey and M. F. Dickinson, Jr., for the petitioner, and by Solicitor General Richards for the respondent.

396—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; 397—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company; 398—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; 399—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Southern Railway Company in Kentucky, and 400—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company.—Motion to advance submitted by D. W. Baird for the appellants.

438—Louis J. Gableman, Jr., &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company et al.—Advanced as under the Thirty-second Rule on motion of Frederic D. McKenney in behalf of counsel.

256 of 1899—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, petitioners, vs. Heman Clark.—Motion to reform judgment submitted by Frederic D. McKenney in behalf of L. Laplen Kilgore, counsel for respondent, and by Burton Hansen for petitioner in opposition thereto.

226—Frank M. Fairbank, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted by C. W. Burns for the plaintiff in error.

154—Ernst Schirmacher et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John S. Stockton et al.—Death of John S. Stockton suggested and order of publication awarded on motion of William M. Springer for the plaintiffs in error.

9, (Original)—The State of Missouri, complainant, vs. The State of Illinois et al.—Assigned for argument Nov. 12 on motion of William M. Springer for the defendants.

293—George W. Reed, administrator, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. John A. Stanley, Trustee, &c., et al.—Leave granted to file exhibits to petition herein on motion of A. B. Browne for the petitioners, and to file counter affidavits on motion of William A. Maury for the respondents.

7—Charleston H. Cotting et al., appellants, vs. A. J. Godard, as Attorney General of the State of Kansas et al.—Passed, to be restored to the call subject to the provisions of Section 9 of Rule 26, on motion of J. Hubby Ashton in behalf of counsel.

18—Joseph Smith, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Tennessee.—Submitted by J. M. Dickinson for the plaintiff in error and by G. W. Pickle for the defendant in error.

58—Alfred S. Woodworth, petitioner, vs. Albert H. Nute et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by Frederic Dodge in behalf of Frederic Cunningham and Lewis S. Dabney for the petitioner.

Original, (ex parte.)—In the matter of Edgar De Bara, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus submitted by D. W. Baker for the petitioner, and by Solicitor General Richards in opposition thereto.

382—George H. Tompkins, petitioner, vs. the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit submitted by F. B. Enslow for the petitioner.

319—Frank W. Funk, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by Alexander Wolf and D. W. Baker for the petitioner, and by Solicitor General Richards for the respondent.

309—William S. Jewett, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the First United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by H. R. Bailey and M. F. Dickinson, Jr., for the petitioner, and by Solicitor General Richards for the respondent.

396—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; 397—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company; 398—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; 399—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Southern Railway Company in Kentucky, and 400—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company.—Motion to advance submitted by D. W. Baird for the appellants.

438—Louis J. Gableman, Jr., &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company et al.—Advanced as under the Thirty-second Rule on motion of Frederic D. McKenney in behalf of counsel.

256 of 1899—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, petitioners, vs. Heman Clark.—Motion to reform judgment submitted by Frederic D. McKenney in behalf of L. Laplen Kilgore, counsel for respondent, and by Burton Hansen for petitioner in opposition thereto.

226—Frank M. Fairbank, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted by C. W. Burns for the plaintiff in error.

154—Ernst Schirmacher et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John S. Stockton et al.—Death of John S. Stockton suggested and order of publication awarded on motion of William M. Springer for the plaintiffs in error.

9, (Original)—The State of Missouri, complainant, vs. The State of Illinois et al.—Assigned for argument Nov. 12 on motion of William M. Springer for the defendants.

293—George W. Reed, administrator, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. John A. Stanley, Trustee, &c., et al.—Leave granted to file exhibits to petition herein on motion of A. B. Browne for the petitioners, and to file counter affidavits on motion of William A. Maury for the respondents.

7—Charleston H. Cotting et al., appellants, vs. A. J. Godard, as Attorney General of the State of Kansas et al.—Passed, to be restored to the call subject to the provisions of Section 9 of Rule 26, on motion of J. Hubby Ashton in behalf of counsel.

18—Joseph Smith, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Tennessee.—Submitted by J. M. Dickinson for the plaintiff in error and by G. W. Pickle for the defendant in error.

In re Albert Buthner.
In re Mark Chambers.
In re Otto Seyd.
In re Frank J. Ferrell.
In re Aug. Mayers.
In re Myer Rodstein.
In re Samuel Oliver.
In re Edward Logan.
In re Samuel Rubenstein.
In re S. B. Goodkind.
In bankruptcy.
2731—In re Elias M. Pitzer.

2916—In re Alfred C. Kienle.
Discharges.
2963—Charles C. Davis.
2855—John W. Lovell.
2837—George A. Blumenthal.

2510—Nathan Tendelsohn & Co.
602—Morris Weinberg.
2701—Charles H. Williams.
2112—Charles Bals.
2517—Emanuel Simon.
2709—Peter G. Fleming.
2670—Jacob Stern.
2518—Anthony Markert, Jr.
2662—William Colden.
2673—Alex. Ginsburg.
2646—William H. Morton.
Adjourned cases.
2678—Thos. H. Whitney.
2742—Wertheimer & Steinberger.
1026—Louis Ladinski.
2325—Max Hamburger.
2257—Cornelius Ryan.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

In re will of Keefe.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and the decree of the Surrogate's Court of Rensselaer County, entered May 2, 1899, revoking the probate of the will of John Keefe, deceased, affirmed, with costs to appellant in all the courts, payable out of the estate of said John Keefe, deceased.

People ex rel. Coffey, appellant, against Democratic General Committee of Kings County.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

McCutcheon, respondent, vs. Dittman; McCutcheon, vs. Isaacs et al.—Judgment of Appellate Division as to defendant Dittman affirmed, with costs; judgment as to defendants S. Isaacs & Co. reversed, and a new trial granted, costs to abide events.

Hannon, respondent, vs. Siegel-Cooper Company; Chainless Cycle Manufacturing Company, respondent, vs. Security Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn.; Myhill, respondent, vs. Bogardus.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied, $10 costs.

People, respondent, vs. Aaron Hall.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless the defendant serves his proposed case on appeal on or before the 1st day of November next.

Onondaga Nation, &c., appellant, vs. John Boyd Thacher.—Motions to advance and to correct record denied, without costs.

Routenberg, appellant, vs. Schweitzer.—Motion to prefer granted.

Carr, appellant, vs. Maltby and another.—Motion for order to show cause granted.

Weide, respondent, vs. the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and another.—Motion for preference denied, without costs.

Crawford, respondent, vs. the Mail and Express Publishing Company.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

To-day's calendar: 1020, 608, 610, 611, 606, 612, 615, 616.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

50—McGowan vs. Given Mfg. Co.
51—Schusterman vs. Schwartz.
41—Albrecht vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
42—Dougherty vs. Thompson.
43—Same vs. same.
15—Underhill vs. Keirns.
91—Underwood vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
5—Rosenweig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
50—Seltzer vs. Union Ry. Co.
40—Cassidy vs. Uhlman.
61—Nat. Revere Bank of Boston vs. Nat. Bank of Republic.
13—Butler vs. Mail & Express Pub. Co.
1—People, &c., vs. Giallorenzo.
18—Rosenthal vs. Weir.
35—Westervelt vs. Phelps.
20—Pruden vs. Butler.
21—Tighe vs. Brenner.
22—O'Donohue vs. Sten.
23—In re Military Club.
24—Ind. Order Ahawat Israel vs. Goldstein.
25—People, &c., vs. Com. Alliance Life Ins. Co.
26—Matter of Trask.
27—Am. Tartar Co. vs. Am. Tartar Co.
28—In re Gomprecht.
29—Flannery vs. Harde.
30—Schick vs. Schick.
31—McEnroe vs. McEnroe.
32—Equit. Life Assur. Co. vs. McKee.
33—In re Cashman.
34—Stern vs. Witmark.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Van Beuren vs. Com. Display & Adv. Co.
2—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
3—Jay vs. Melcher.
4—Struck vs. Baar.
5—Ward vs. Work.
6—Conduit vs. Shareholders' Real Estate Co.
7—In re Matteson.
8—In re Evalde Asphalt Paving Co.
9—Frank vs. Tanhausser.
10—Am. Monolith Co. vs. Taylor.
11—Howlett vs. Hall.
12—Kneisel vs. Gundlach.
13—Lillenthal vs. Solitary.
14—Feuchtwanger vs. Ohayon.
15—Israel vs. Israel.
16—Riordan vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
17—Bates vs. Holbrook.
18—Rothkemp vs. Mann.
19—Strasberg vs. Holahan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Divorces. Calendar clear.

1971—Hurley vs. Hurley.
1972—Bucons vs. Bucons.
1973—Smith vs. Smith.
1974—Taylor vs. Taylor.
1975—Miller vs. Miller.
1976—Louisiana vs. Louisiana.
1977—Ell vs. Hill.
1978—Simon vs. Simon.
1979—Kelly vs. Kelly.
1980—Schneider vs. Schneider.
1981—Defreari vs. Defresari.
1982—Recio vs. Recio.
1983—Mondwyler vs. Mondwyler.
1984—Platt vs. Platt.
1985—Hess vs. Hess.
1986—Jorden vs. Jorden.
1987—Wittmer vs. Wittmer.
1988—Hollenstein vs. Hollenstein.
1989—Friedman vs. Friedman.
1990—Robb vs. Robb.
1991—Henchel vs. Henchel.
1992—Ringel vs. Ringel.
1993—Lawrence vs. Lawrence.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

2839—Falke vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2215—Mackintosh vs. Thompson.
1270—Browning vs. Garvin.
5115—Schaefer vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1326—Wolf vs. Gross.
1000—O'Connor vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
952—Dent vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1065—Warren vs. Union Ry. Co.
5148—Costello vs. same.
1091—Bellemare vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1452—Widdowsch vs. same.
1581—McDonough vs. Jackson Arch. Iron Works.
1050—McKnight vs. Union Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1354—Hollahan vs. Treanor.
1363—Fay vs. Gallagher.
602—Pape vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
636—Ehret vs. same.
606—Dolan vs. same.
630—McCarthy vs. same.
1426—Malcolmson vs. Sundberg.
1484—Mangioncaldo vs. Mangioncaldo.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1576.

1516—Roberts vs. Gradd Lodge United Workmen.
1541—McCormick vs. McDonald.
1542—Marshall vs. same.
1544—Elliffe vs. same.
1545—Hamill vs. same.
1565—Manhattan Real Estate & B. Co. vs. Cudlipp.
1567—Buglione vs. Pirro.
1241—Puget vs. Headley.
1393—Jacob vs. Devlin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

5812—Winston vs. Leeson.
5902—Sullivan vs. Foot.
5464—Brown vs. City of N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI. for trial.

Inquest. 599—Tuoti vs. Woolsey.
1344—Wehl vs. Walsman.
938—Ryan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1048—Schreiber vs. same.
1588—Quinton vs. same.
1019—McDonald vs. same.
1902—French vs. same.
841—Weir vs. Snow.
2223—Thornton vs. Lennon.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2256.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 12 M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV. Adjourned until Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part V. O'Gorman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Charles W. Scofield.
2—Henry Dusenbury.
3—Bridget Harris.
4—Ida S. Nagel.
5—Ellen O'Brien.
6—Ellen O'Brien.
7—John Murphy.
8—Ann D. Lee.
9—Lewis A. Sayre.
10—Joseph Glaser.
11—Louisa Wood.
12—Millard F. Tompkins.
13—Esther Mackey.
14—John L. Caverly.
15—W. L. McKinney.
16—Mary A. Schmidt.
17—Fred. C. Iringer.
18—Walter G. Iringer.
19—Ida L. Iringer.
20—Patrick Hall.
21—Catherine Eldridge.
22—Arthur Shubiger.
23—Joshua Lindsay.
24—David Huff.
25—Barbara Ahr.
26—Georgianna I. Onativia.
27—Frances E. Thiel.
28—Caroline White.
29—Cornelia F. Coster.
30—Mary B. Tousey.
31—Frederica S. Truesan.
32—William H. Truman.
33—Emanuel Reutlinger.
34—Amos Woodruff.
35—Mary Frances Baker.
36—Elisa Woehrle.
37—Rachel McAuley.
38—Christopher H. Garden.
39—Joseph Glaser.
40—Rahel D. Telford.
41—Charles Offerman.
42—Julia Bradford.
43—Thomas Kelly.
44—Samuel I. Hunt.
45—Charlotte Adams.
46—Cornelia E. Cleveland.
47—Julia Cain.
48—Rosa Cain.
49—Sarah Cain.
50—Nellie Cain.
51—Sarah A. Van Nostrand.
52—Pitie Power.
53—Joseph Grossmuber.
54—Patrick Flanagan.
56—Augusta M. Wright.
56—Esther Taylor.
57—William L. Lathe.
58—Mary O. Sirais.
59—Georgianna I. Onativia.
60—Peter B. Billigmeier.
61—Clara Morrow.
62—Frederick M. Somers.
63—Increase M. Grennell.
64—Lacy C. Goodnow.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Eleanor S. Wright, Mary O'Connor, Mary S. Agnew.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Mascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Contested motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Default on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2046—Schlaenger vs. Lodge U. W.
571—Braun vs. Grand
1192—Connelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
535—Flynn vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
1628—Brown vs. Levy.
1196—Haley vs. Cook.
643—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. O'Sullivan.
1110—Handman vs. Met. St Ry. Co.
2872½—Collins vs. Gorman.
1161—Kalfels vs. Burnas.
1461—Sinnott vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1681—Litenberg vs. Littenberg.
1682—Carlson vs. Anderson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1872—Doying vs. Bradley.
1306—Turner vs. Garry.
1422—Rothholts vs. Buess.
1429—Ponsio vs. Union Ry. Co.
1324—Reier vs. Schiebler.
1355—Loughran vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1428—Riordan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1376—Graup vs. same.
2439—Germain vs. Lauro.
1316—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1357—Cherry vs. same.
343—Ganer vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
897—E. Kennelly vs. Kennelly.
898—Weinfeld vs. Lesterrant.
1561—Youmans vs. Schiffes.
1813—Goldstein vs. Am. Surety Co.
1698—Morris vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1699—Gladwin vs. Foreign Buyer Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1001—D. Stevenson Brew. Co. vs. Schleipeter.
754—Kermenberg vs. Balsam.
1501—Coppola vs. Gross.
1715—Pell vs. Streep.
1716—Vogel vs. Mueller.
1717—Holsman vs. Michael.
1718—Marcus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1719—Richardson & Morgan Co. vs. Gudewill.
1720—Allen vs. Sackett.
1721—Meinburger vs. Sture.
1722—Fisher vs. Smith.
1723—Elias vs. Bloch.
1724—Gentels vs. Deutsch.
1725—Fitzpatrick vs. Thorne.
1725½—McConnell vs. Duane.
1726—Weinhandler vs. Gulfriend.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2693—State Bank vs. Gladstone.
2504—Wanamaker vs. Clarke.
2429—Meyer vs. Dannler Mfg. Co.
2436—Montague Co. vs. White.
2846—M. Groh's Sons vs. Bonam.
2847—Same vs. Coakley.
2535—Friedland vs. Freedman.
2798—Hamilton vs. McNamara.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1740½.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the people.

1—John Conley.
2—Joseph Smith, John Higgins.
3—Joseph Fitzgerald.
4—Abraham Levy.
5—Edward Lester.
6—Elizabeth Fitzgerald
7—Max Marks.
8—Lawrence Mackin.
9—William Qusen, Ambrose Escoffery.
10—Anton McDonald.
11—Michael Short.
12—Joseph Doyle.
13—Harry Berman.
14—Walter Golden.
15—Walter Gott.
16—Sydney Bannett. Pleadings.
1—Peter Frank.
2—George Kais.
3—Patrick Burke, John Tuohy.
4—George Yelling, Christopher Yelling.
5—Thomas D. Murphy.
6—Francis McDonald.
7—William Muller.
8—Joseph Garland.
9—Henry Anderson.
10—John T. Cobey.
11—Frank McCarthy.
12—Thomas Leonard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan, and Collins for the people.

1—William Timmons, James Kelly.
2—George Watson.
3—Louis Wanss.
4—Augustine Cella.
5—Leon Monach.
6—William H. Lewis. William Mitchell.
7—James Smith, William Dickson.
8—Frank Strobel, George Meyer.
9—John McKeeney.
10—Raymond Morton.
11—Daniel Devine.
12—Dennis Lahans.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Sullivan, and Collins for the People.

1—Nathan Damarco, Antonio Martinesi.
2—Maggie Smith, John Smith.
3—William Coyle, William Dunn.
4—George Cuddy.
5—Nathan Brodine.
6—Philip Meyers.
7—Isaac Hoffer.
8—Michael Manderer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gordon, Herman, and Keith for the People.

1—John Edwards.
2—Frederick Grant.
5—James N. Sullivan.
4—Benjamin Endee.
6—Adolph Fisher.
6—John Carroll.
7—John Mayer.
8—Edward Johnson.
9—James White.
10—Charles S. Judson.
11—Christian O. Hansen
12—Beatrice Treee.
13—Henry A. Schneider.
14—Frank Fillberto.
15—Henry Brady, alias Henry Williams, alias "Poodle" Murphy.
16—John Tighe, alias Charles Silverstone.
17—Emanuel Wallace.
18—Edward Walsh.
19—Patrick O'Donnell.
20—Francesco Masacchio
21—James Kennedy.
22—William Brown.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Bertha Barth vs. John C. Brady et al.—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Edward Hanselt vs. Greater New York Amusement Company—James R. Nieman.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Dimock & Finck Company vs. William Tubridy—Francis Sullivan.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—In re Dillon—Alfred E. Page. Rhinelander vs. Myers—Franklin Bien.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Bostwick vs. Sire, (two cases)—William J. A. Mc

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank—
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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BUY AND SELL
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Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
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We offer our services to our friends and the public for the execution of orders for stocks, grain, cotton, and provisions on the various exchanges, for cash or on margin of 5 to 10%.
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Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.
PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$4,500,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Monday, the 15th Day of October, 1900,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,900,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$600,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$750,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$250,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$1,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE OCTOBER 1, 1980.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
SEPTEMBER 27th, 1900.

United States
Pneumatic Horse Collar Co.
52 Broadway, New York.
At a meeting of the stockholders, held on September 29th, the following resolution was adopted by a majority vote of the stock:
"RESOLVED: That the one hundred and thirty thousand (130,000) shares of full paid common stock of the Company, now owned by it and in its treasury, be converted into and hereby is declared to be full paid and non-assessable preferred stock. That said preferred stock be a first lien on all the assets of the Company and be entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid before any dividends shall be paid on the common stock of the Company. That at any and all meetings of the stockholders of the Company each share of the preferred stock shall have the same rights that each share of the common stock shall have in and by virtue of the laws of the Company and the laws of the State of West Virginia.
"FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Directors of this Company be and they hereby are authorized, empowered, and directed to offer said preferred stock at 50 cents per share at such time or times and in such proportions as they may see fit to the holders of the common stock on record on date to be hereafter fixed by them, and in event that said stock is not fully subscribed for, then to offer the balance to the public for subscription at a price not less than 50 cents per share, hereby giving the Directors the right and power to accept or reject any bid or subscription or any part of a bid or subscription in their discretion, and in accordance deal with the disposal of the said preferred stock as the majority of them may decide."
The transfer books will remain open until October 29th, 1900, to allow all persons holding stock not already transferred to their name to do so.
All persons wishing to subscribe to this issue of preferred stock must be stockholders of record at the closing of the books on the above date.
Subscription blanks for the preferred stock will be sent to stockholders of record at the closing of the books.
Transfer books will close October 29th and reopen November 7, 1900.
The United States Pneumatic Horse Collar Co.
By C. A. SEARLS, Secretary.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits $3,000,000
ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS; ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, OR COMMITTEE OF ESTATES; TRUSTEE UNDER THE MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS OF CORPORATIONS; REGISTRAR OR AGENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE STOCK AND BONDS OF CORPORATIONS.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit.
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
THOMAS F. RYAN.....Vice President
JAMES K. CORBIERE....Second Vice President
H. M. FRANCIS.....Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS.....Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET.....Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY.....Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	John Sloane,
Walter S. Johnston,	William C. Whitney,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	A. Wolff.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, Series B, dated October 1st, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) par value, at or under par and interest.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. October 16, 1900.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, October 1, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1900.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
30 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Hartford.
$5,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Extn. and Impt. 5 p. c. Mtge Bonds, 1930.
100 shs. American Malting Co. common.
30 shs. American Malting Co. pf.
$500 Riding and Driving Club of B'klyn 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond. 1905.
$1,000 Riding and Driving Club of B'klyn 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1911.
2 shs. Co-operative Dress Apo. Pref.
10 shs. Sentinel Meter Manf'g Co.
10 shs. Helena Mining & Reduction Co.
30 shs. Julian Gold Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Bonanza Chief Gold Mining Co.
(By order of Administratrix.)
50 shs. Brooklyn Incandescent Elec. Light Co.
100 shs. Plata Verde Silver Mining Co.
$10 Brooklyn Tabernacle 5 p. c. Bond, 1901.
(By order of Administrator.)
$15,000 Virginia Coal Co. of Wise Co., Va., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916, all coups. on.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
66 shs. North American Trust Company.
$5,000 City of Mobile, Ala., 4-5s, due 1906.
$1,101.73 Note of Chas. B. Luf, dated April 25, 1900, payable 3 mos.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
$700 New York Athletic Club 2d Mtge 5 p. c. Bds.
2 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
50 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$5,000 Denver & Southwestern R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Bonds, 1929.
37 shs. National City Bank.
$77,000 Buffalo Gas Co., 1st 5 p. c. Bonds, 1947, (Hypd.)
$500 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 7 p. c. 1st Mtge., 1927.
17 shs. Natl. City Bank.
16 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
5 shs. Mutual Bank of N. Y.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
32 shs. American Surety Co.
13 shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
54 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
27 shs. Irving Nat'l Bank.
4 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.
14 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL & IRON CO.
Purchase Money Mortgage on Helvetia Property.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that eight (8) Purchase Money Mortgage Bonds of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:
261, 416, 562, 630, 927, 950, 1025, 1069.
All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due November 1, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
September 5, 1900.
We, the undersigned, HEREBY CERTIFY that the eight (8) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the first day of November, 1900, at 110 per cent., together with the coupon maturing November 1st, 1900, ($1,125 per bond.)
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Co.
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2, 1900.
ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK to the Registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this Company on the 15th inst., being the amount of interest for six months ending Sept. 30th, 1900.
Transfer books will close Oct. 10th and reopen 15th inst.
Blank orders may be procured at the office of the Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

American Car and Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., October 2nd, 1900.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was Resolved, that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the Company be declared and paid on Thursday, November 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record, at the close of business on October 10th, 1900. Transfer books will close Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, and reopen Friday, November 2nd, 1900.
WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

American Car and Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., October 2nd, 1900.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was Resolved, that a dividend of one-half per cent. (½%) on the common capital stock of the Company be declared and paid on Thursday, November 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10th, 1900. Transfer books will close Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, and reopen Friday, November 2nd, 1900.
WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company,
October 10, 1900.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1900, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock M. Oct. 20th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1900.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS R'Y CO.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of the North River Insurance Company,
52 Cedar St., New York, October 2d, 1900.
A Dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 2d until the 10th inst. By order.
F. H. CRUM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.
MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BONDS ISSUED UNDER THE
Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad Co. First Consolidated Mortgage, Dated June 1, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of bonds issued under the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage, dated June 1, 1898, will be held in the City and State of New York, at No. 35 Wall Street, Fourth Floor, Room 1, on WEDNESDAY, October 24, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Trustee under said First Consolidated Mortgage, according to the terms thereof, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as such Trustee.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 21st, 1900.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, September 29, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third TUESDAY of October next, (being the 16th of said month,) at 12:00 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. October 5 and reopen on the morning of November 5, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

THE PACIFIC COAST COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors, to be elected for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 17th day of September, 1900, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 11th, 1900. September 4th, 1900.
HAMILTON H. DURAND, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held on THURSDAY, October 18, 1900, at twelve o'clock (noon) in Room 1, fourth floor of the Mills Building, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the Company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary of the Company.
New York, September 18, 1900.

Alabama Mineral Land Company.
The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Alabama Mineral Land Company will be held at No. 7 Nassau Street, New York City, at noon, on Monday, October 15, 1900.
A. D. SEYMOUR, Secretary.

FOR BENEFIT OF TAXPAYERS.

Bureau Established to Notify Them When Assessments Are Due.

Controller Coler has established a new bureau in the Finance Department. It will be called the "Division of Notification," and will be in the Department for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears.

Controller Coler announced yesterday that the owner of any lot, piece, or parcel of land in the Borough of Manhattan or any person interested in Manhattan Borough property could obtain from Room 85 of the Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, blanks which when filled out and filed in the new bureau would entitle the owner or person interested to receive a notice by mail when any assessment for local improvement affecting the property so registered was due.

The property holders who avail themselves of this offer can secure the rebate allowed for prompt payment and avoid the penalty of 7 per cent. which is added if payment is not made within sixty days.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SUICIDE.

Supreme Court Renders Novel Decision in Disputed Claim.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 9.—Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, has rendered a decision on a novel point, touching upon the question whether a person committing suicide does so while insane or in his right mind.

Frederick Weber took out a policy for $2,000 on his life in 1898, and in 1899 drank muriatic acid and died. The Knights of Maccabees of the World disputed the claim of Amelia Deber, the widow, on the ground that their resolutions provided that a policy would be invalid if the holder committed suicide inside of a year. Mrs. Weber brought action to recover, and to-day Justice Nash decided, after an extended argument on both sides, that a sane man would not commit suicide unless he willfully and intentionally did so and prepared for it beforehand, and that a man who did not do it willfully and intentionally was insane.

A judgment for the face value of the policy, with interest, was rendered.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department yesterday authorized the North American Life Assurance Company of Toronto to transact an "old line" life insurance business in this State.

J. J. Kenny, Vice President of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto, and John Kelly of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, were in the insurance district yesterday conferring with their metropolitan representatives.

Local plate glass underwriters say that they have every reason to believe that they will be able this week to obtain the advance in Chicago plate glass insurance rates for which they have been working a number of months, on account of the recent continued heavy plate glass insurance loss record on Chicago risks.

Advices from Chicago state that the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, at its quarterly meeting scheduled for to-day, will consider the advisability of changing its rule governing non-resident brokers, so as to bring it into harmony with the recent action of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, which pledged its members to work for higher rates where losses are high, in order to obtain the co-operation of the companies in the matter of observing the interests of local agents sufficiently to check inroads by brokers through the practice of "overhead writing."

Officials of several New York fire insurance companies have received notice to the effect that more Missouri towns are levying local taxes on the companies, pending the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court in the local tax case of last Summer, which was instituted by the companies on the ground that the present Missouri State tax was intended to be in lieu of all other taxes. At Harrisonville, Mo., the local insurance tax ordinance contains the following clause: "The City Marshal is hereby required to cause the arrest of all persons violating this ordinance, and his failure to do so shall operate as a forfeiture of any salary coming to him from the city, and he shall receive no further salary till such duties have been performed." The Harrisonville tax amounts to $25 for each company doing business in that city. Some of the smaller companies assert that their total premium receipts from Harrisonville aggregate little more than $150 annually.

President Gary on Steel Rail Prices.

President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company, talking yesterday in regard to the price of steel rails, said: "The reports afloat of dissatisfaction with the price of rails and of disagreement between the manufacturers are made out of whole cloth and are unfounded. It is the unanimous opinion that $26 per ton is fair and reasonable. No manufacturer has intimated that the price will be lower. It is believed the manufacturers cannot afford to sell at a lower price unless raw materials, wages, or freight are reduced in price."

Movements of Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $400,000 in currency to St. Louis, $330,000 to New Orleans, and $200,000 to Chicago; $34,806.44 was paid in New York exchanges for new gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office. The bond payments amounted to $20,208.18.

New Shares in Deutscher Reichsbank.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—It is announced that the Reichsbank, on Oct. 18, will offer new shares of the face value of 30,000,000 marks at 135.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks quiet.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 9	198,107
To date this year	83,664,867
Corresponding date last year	136,406,091

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 9	$693,700
To date this year	$359,944,080
Corresponding date last year	$701,143,170

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @3½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	National Biscuit	¾
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	National Steel	1½
Am. Tin Plate	1½	N. J. Central	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Pacific Mail	½
Cent. Tobacco pf.	½	Pullman Co.	2½
Federal Steel	½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Manhattan	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Missouri Pacific	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	¾	Great North. pf.	1
Am. Malt. pf.	¾	Hocking Valley	⅜
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	Int. Paper	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1¼	Int. Power	½
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	5	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	¼
Col. South. 2d pf.	1	Norfolk & West.	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Evansv. & T. H.	2	Third Avenue	2
Evansv. & T. H. pf.	3	West. Union Tel.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Fuel 6s	3⅜	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1½
Long Is. gen. 4s	2¼		

Bonds Declined.

Col., F. & I. gen. 5s	1	reg.	1
Int. Paper 6s	1	Nort. & West. 6s	2½
N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s		Peo. & East. 1st	1¼

FOREIGN SELLING.

For the account of London and Berlin large volumes of American stocks have been marketed here. These stocks were not bought recently; they have been held on the other side for a long time. Conspicuous in the list is Northern Pacific common and preferred, acquired about two years ago. Substantial profits have since been accumulated.

A variety of reasons accelerate this foreign selling. Conspicuous among these reasons is the fact that foreign home affairs have become so entangled, especially at Berlin, that holders of every kind of stocks having ready market are hurrying to turn their securities into cash. In so far as Northern Pacific—a signifying example—may be concerned, the influencing fact is that bad weather conditions, and consequently bad crop conditions, have resulted in the certainty that the property is face to face with extraordinary shrinkages in earnings. This factor in the situation was yesterday given especial consequence by the official report of a shrinkage of close to $200,000 in earnings for a single week. Such changes are not to be considered inconsequential. They represent a movement which if continued must result in disastrous dividend showings.

Under any circumstances European holders of that particular stock—more especially Berlin shareholders—seem ready to hurry into liquidation; and this accounts for current disturbance. Such changes in earning capacity and earnings returns signify clearly what is of much more than any power of manipulation. It is understood in Wall Street that an exceptionally strong pool is at work in Northern Pacific common stock, that some of the Directors of the Northern Pacific Company are interested in this pool, that one of the most important officers of the corporation is at the head of it. But fabricated strength is insignificant pitted against conditions that have reflection in decreased earnings at the rate of over $10,000,000 per year.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Sentiment on the Stock Exchange yesterday was much improved in the last hour of trading by the definite announcement of the engagement of gold for import and by the stated likelihood of larger shipments to follow. Under this influence the market, which during the day had been lifeless, showed signs of renewed activity, and quotations appreciated as a consequence, with closing prices generally the best for the day.

In the early trading the market was not only dull, but inclined to weakness. Opening prices were in most cases a quarter or a half point below the final figures of Monday—due not alone to the lower prices for Americans sent over by London, but also to selling for foreign account in this market. It was noticeable, however, that there was no selling pressure for home account, and that the profit-taking movement also had ceased. When these facts fully developed, a better feeling resulted. Buying on a limited scale appeared, holding prices fairly steady until, with the more active buying later in the day, the general list moved upward.

Of the news developments of the day, other than the gold import engagements, the only striking feature was the large decrease in the gross earnings of Northern Pacific for the month of September. Singularly enough, the market gave little heed to the figures, the stock of the company marking only a small fractional decline. The showing, nevertheless, following upon the large decrease in earnings of Great Northern for the same month, is not without significance, so far at least as it bears upon the probable showing to be made for some little time by the Granger roads, or rather by those companies operating in the districts where crop shortages are reported. It may be, however, as in some quarters is declared, that the Street has already pretty effectually discounted unfavorable developments of such a kind.

So far as the effects of gold imports on the market are concerned the matter presents itself in a twofold light, whether viewed, that is, from the standpoint of the American or the foreign markets. The sentimental effect on this market, no doubt, will be good; that, indeed, was disclosed by the late movement of yesterday's prices. On the other hand, with London already pressed for money, gold withdrawals from that centre will have disquieting effect there and may be followed by London selling of Americans in this market. To what extent this selling may go will of course depend not only on the volume of the gold withdrawals, but also upon the total of the London holdings of American securities. Time was when these holdings were very considerable. That in the last few years they have been largely reduced and London's power to depress prices here reduced proportionately is a well-known fact. Yet it cannot be gainsaid that these foreign holdings must be taken into account in considering the probable future course of this market. At the same time it is worth recalling that the New York market in recent months has acted largely independent of the foreign markets, and has taken offerings from abroad freely and well.

STEEL STOCKS.—Notwithstanding the many disquieting reports concerning conditions in the steel and iron trade, and the persistent talk of impending cuts, the stocks in the steel group held well throughout the day. The character of the buying was good, and it looked as if inside interests were quietly picking up the stocks at the low figures. It is unquestioned that business is much better at present than it has been at any time in the last three months, and in some quarters of Wall Street there are people who are unkind enough to hint that present depressing tales put out are merely for the purpose of affecting market values so that stocks may be bought cheaply.

The story concerning Tennessee Coal and Iron, setting out that the declaration of the recent 2 per cent. quarterly dividend was simply to help "certain interests to unload," is regarded by intelligent people as altogether too ridiculous to be given serious consideration.

TIN PLATE, for which last week one room trader bid 31 "for any part of the capital stock," was exceptionally strong, advancing 1¾ points to 32¼ on trading in 4,200 shares. The buying was said to be for the Moore interests, and was understood to be in connection with the proposed plan of consolidation of the Moore properties.

The strength of American Smelters common was due to a revival of the report that a dividend is shortly to be paid on the stock. Officials deny this report, saying that though the earnings of the company are easily sufficient to pay a dividend, there is no intention to declare one for some time to come.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC'S comparative steadiness in the face of a decidedly bad earnings report, and in spite of selling of the stock for Berlin account, was one of the features of the market. For some time there has been very bearish talk on the stock, due in a measure to the candid admission of President Mellen that the system would have to face serious losses by reason of the shortage in the grain crop. Already evidence of these losses appear, the earnings for the month of September, as made public yesterday, showing a decrease of $173,400, while for the last week of the month the decrease was $192,800—a previous increase, however, offsetting a part of this loss.

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GRANGERS.—With the exception of Great Northern, which was sold by reason of the unfavorable effects of the decreased September earnings, reported on Monday, all the other stocks in the group held well. Boston was reported a buyer of Burlington, while there was some investment buying of St. Paul.

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PEOPLE'S GAS continued weak on the reports from Chicago of litigation affecting the company; while the predictions of 40 cent gas in Chicago, as a result of the present agitation, were again heard. The selling, however, was not of the same substantial character that appeared in the recent decline, and it was said that insiders were buyers. The fact that the Chicago City Council at its Monday night's meeting deferred action on the matter is in some parts of the Street regarded as significant; and it is hinted that these interests have been placated, and that the political campaign against the company will now be abandoned.

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SUGAR TRUST stock was one of the strong, active stocks, holding steady even in the early weakness, and later developing substantial strength. There was no news whatever on the stock, but it was said that the same interests who were sellers previous to the recent reductions in prices were buyers yesterday—the purchases being accompanied by a renewal of the talk that a restoration in the price of domestic refined sugar is shortly to be made. Profit taking in the last hour was responsible for the decline from the earlier high prices.

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LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES moved without any special feature, the weakness in the morning being followed in the later trading by strength. Manhattan's advance was due to the same support that lately has held the stock so firm, and it was said that the earnings of the company were much larger than had been expected. As was the case about nine months ago, it is understood that the company is loaning a part of its surplus moneys at profitable rates.

GOLD ENGAGED FOR IMPORT.

The predicted gold-import movement to this country has already begun, President Stillman of the National City Bank announcing yesterday that that institution had engaged 1,000,000£. in gold at Paris for shipment to this country. At the same time it was announced from London that £50,000 in gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England for the United States, though for whom the shipment is was not yesterday disclosed in Wall Street. While the total is not large, it is regarded as significant of what may be expected later, several foreign banking houses admitting that they are prepared to import gold at the first opportunity.

Yet that the movement of gold to this country, certainly from London, will be vigorously resisted by the Bank of England is apparent. Yesterday, coincident with the announcement of the withdrawal for this country, came the statement that the Bank of England had advanced the selling price of gold eagles from 76s. 8d. to 76s. 9d., the highest price in years. While this of itself is not a factor in the movement of gold—eagles having been held too high for profitable shipment—it is pointed to as indicating the future policy of the Bank should the demand for gold continue. The selling price of gold bars will not unlikely be raised, while very probably the minimum discount rate of the Bank will be advanced, if not to-morrow, then a week from that day. The fact that, in addition to the sum withdrawn from the Bank for this country yesterday, there were also withdrawn £150,000 for Egypt and £501,000 for Germany shows that, if the demand from here should be heavy, the drain on the London institution, if unchecked, would be severe.

As to whether or not imports as a result of the present movement will be large opinions differ. In some circles, generally regarded as authoritative, the belief holds that the total importations will not be large; on the other hand, in quarters equally authoritative, it is declared that the shipments will be considerable.

So far as the exchange market yesterday was concerned, its movement late in the day favored further imports. After an early recovery, the market fell off, under further large offerings of cotton bills, with a consequent drop in sight exchange to 4.83⅝ bid and 4.84 offered, less a small commission. Bankers say that the indications are for continued steady offerings, and therefore for another drop in rates.

At the

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was extremely light, and prices showed few changes of consequence. Further net gains were recorded in a few stocks, but prices showed some irregularity, and a number of issues were quoted lower than at the opening of the week. Some brokers dealing in investment securities reported that there was fairly large demand for some issues, but on the curb the day's business was about the smallest recorded recently. In some cases the upward movement that has been in progress carried prices to the highest figures that have been recorded in some time, showing that the recent advances in quotations have not lacked strength.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN common sold up to 13⅝ on the purchase of 200 shares, and the preferred stock sold at the highest price in some weeks, 100 shares selling at 70. For some days there has been no news of any kind in regard to the business of the company.

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INTERNATIONAL PUMP was dull, but showed much strength. The common stock sold at 18⅜ and the preferred stock was in demand at 66, with very little stock offered.

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CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE preferred sold in odd lots at 30¼ and 30. This showed a considerable advance over the last sale, which was made last week at a fraction under 25. At that time the common stock sold at 3, and yesterday it was quoted at 4½ bid. These fluctuations seem due to nothing but the extremely narrow character of the market for this stock. It is a somewhat interesting fact that a preferred stock that is paying 6 per cent. should be selling at 30, and at times much below that figure. Some few other stocks are in a similar position, and in some cases it is difficult to explain the discrepancy between market value and what might be considered a reasonable valuation based on the showing made.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf	21½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73¼	74⅛	73½	74½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5½	5	5½
American Bicycle pf	25	28	25	30
American Bicycle bonds	69	72	69	71
American Chicle	64	66	64	66
American Chicle pf	78	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	7
Am. Hide & L. pf	26¼	28¼	26½	29½
Am. Hide & L. 6s		87	87¼	88
American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	13¼	13⅝	13	13¼
American Woolen pf	69	70½	69	70
Asphalt Co. of America	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Am. Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	11⅜	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
British Exchequer 3s	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4½	3¾	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	27½	30	27½	30
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton bonds	94	96	94	96
Chicago & Alton subs	102½	103	102	102½
Compressed Air	29	33½	28	30
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	4½	7	5	6
Con. Rubber Tire pf	25	35	25	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	99½	100	99½	100
Cramps' Shipyard	65	71	69	72
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	4½	5	4½	4⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	18	19½	19	20
Electric Boat	13	16	14	16
Electric Boat pf	20	25	20	25
Electric Vehicle	15	19	17	20
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅞	3	2⅞	3⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	30	22	30
General Carriage	4⅛	6	4⅜	5
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100½	100⅜	100½	100⅜
Hall Signal	40	46⅜	..	46
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	43	50	43	50
Hudson River Tel	115	120	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
International Pump	18	19	18	19
International Pump pf	66	..	65¼	66
International Silver pf	37	39	37	39
Inter-State Oil	53¼	53½	57⅞	58¼
Iron Steamboat	2⅜	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100	102
*Markeen Copper	..	3½	..	3½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf	100	101	100	101
New England Transport	3	3½	3	3¼
N. Y. Transportation	6½	7¼	6⅜	7¼
Otis Elevator pf	25½	27	25½	27
Otis Elevator pf	85	87	85	87
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23¼	24	23¼	24
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	91	93	91	93
Royal Copper	10½	12	10	12
Rubber Goods Mfg	27⅜	28½	28	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76	78	76	78
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17⅜	18¼	17⅞	18¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65½	67	65½	67
Seaboard Air Line	8	8½	8	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf	22½	24	22½	24
Standard Coupler	40	43	40	43
Standard Coupler pf	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	..	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	551	554	551	553
Storage Power	11	13½	10	11½
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13½	14	13½	14
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	..	5¼	6¼	5¼
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50	..	50	..
Union Copper	..	3	2⅜	2¾
Union Typewriter	26½	27	26½	27½
Union Typewriter pf	105½	107½	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	78	71	72
United Rys. of St. L. pf	61	62	61	62½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	82¾	83¼	82¾	83¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2½	4	2½	4
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	28	30	28	30
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf	106	110	106	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102¾	104	102¾	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City Railroad	230½	232	230½	232
Brooklyn, Q. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 5s	104½	105½	104½	106
Columbus Railway	31	33	31	33
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St. & 9th Av. 2d	90	98	90	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	15	17	15	17
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	80½	82	80½	82
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	78	80	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90	86	90
New Orleans Railway	18½	19	18½	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R. 2d	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	104	106	104	106
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119⅝
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	116½	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114¾	113¾	114¼
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence	109	111	109½	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31	33	31	33
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	..	4½	..	4½
Buffalo, (N. Y.) 1st	55	60	65	65
Central Union 5s, gtd	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds	..	103	..	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Consum'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	16	18	16	18
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	301	299	301
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	104⅜	105	104⅜	105
N. E. Gas & Coke	14½	15½	15	15½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	64½	65½	64½	65½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	111	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	100	103	100	103
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L. H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L. H. & P. Co. bds.	107	107	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Ore.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	..	38½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	..	77	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	120	121	120	122
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	149	152	149	152
Standard Gas 1st	..	115	117	115
Syracuse Gas stock	..	8½	9¾	8½
Western Gas	..	89	91	89
Western Gas 1st 5s	..	103	108	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	16	19½	16	19½
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	83	83⅞	83	83⅞
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91¾	93	91¾	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	112	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	73	75	73	75
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	32	30	32
Union Ferry bonds	94	96	94	96

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1900.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	16¼	16⅝	2,710	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
	62⅞	63	860	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62	62⅝	62	62⅝	+ ¼
	88	90	75	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
	150	155	10	American Express	150	150	150	150	.....
	32	34	125	American Ice Co.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
	22½	24	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
	37⅜	38	1,315	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅝	37⅝	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
	88½	88¾	455	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88¼	88¾	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅛
	19¾	19⅞	720	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19	20	19	19⅞	+ ⅛
	67	68	130	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
	33¼	33½	5,180	Am. Steel & Wire	32⅞	33⅝	32⅝	33⅜	+ ⅛
	73⅝	74	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74	74	74	74	+ ¼
	117	117¼	19,470	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116½	117⅝	116¾	117	+ ¼
	31½	32¼	4,305	American Tin Plate	30	32¼	30	32	+1½
	81	82¼	80	Am. Tin Plate pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	.....
	90½	90⅝	2,033	American Tobacco	89¾	90¼	89¾	90	+ ⅛
	44½	45	875	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
	28	28¼	3,610	At., T. & S. F.	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
	70¼	70½	6,100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅛	70⅝	70	70⅜	.....
	71	71⅛	4,810	Baltimore & Ohio	70½	71¼	70½	71⅛	+ ⅛
	78¼	78⅜	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ⅛
	52⅛	52¼	18,140	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51⅞	52⅝	51⅞	52⅛	+ ⅛
	80¼	80¾	500	Canadian Pacific	80½	80½	80⅝	80⅝	.....
	28¼	28½	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	— ⅛
	125½	125¾	7,898	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125	125⅝	124⅝	125¼	.....
	10⅝	10⅞	10	Chicago Great West.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	.....
	70	70½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
	20½	21	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅝	— ⅛
	53	54	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	53	53	53	53	— ¼
	111⅝	111⅞	4,620	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	112	112¼	111¾	112	+ ⅛
	105½	105⅞	2,040	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103⅜	105⅞	103⅜	105⅞	+ ⅛
	110	112	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	110	110	110	110	— ⅝
	61	62	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	62	62	62	62	+1
	34¼	34½	850	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34½	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
	5¾	5½	400	Colorado Southern	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
	14	15	161	Col. Southern 2d pf.	14	14	14	14	—1
	14	15	25	Col. & H. C. & Iron	14	14	14	14	.....
	168	169½	255	Consolidated Gas	168	168	168	168	+ ⅛
	25	25½	200	Con. Tobacco Co.	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
	77	77½	400	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	77¼	77	77	77	+ ½
	110½	112	110	Delaware & Hudson	110½	111	110½	110½	.....
	67	67¼	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅝
	38½	40	100	Evans. & T. H.	38½	38½	38½	38½	—2
	74	80	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	74	74	74	74	—3
	34	34¼	4,400	Federal Steel	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34	+ ½
	64⅜	65	350	Federal Steel pf	64½	64½	64	64	+ ¼
	153	155	670	Great Northern pf.	152½	153½	152½	153½	—1
	32	32⅜	100	Hocking Valley	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅝
	62¾	63	10	Hocking Valley pf.	63	63	63	63	.....
	116¼	117	350	Illinois Central	116¾	116¾	116¼	116½	.....
	18	18½	200	International Paper	19	19	18¼	18¾	—1½
	63½	64	200	Internat. Paper pf.	64	64	64	64	+ ⅛
	34¼	34⅝	310	International Power	34	34¼	34	34½	+ ⅛
	17⅛	17½	300	Iowa Central	17	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
	39	40	85	Iowa Central pf.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	.....
	9½	9⅝	300	K. C. Southern	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
	97	100	25	Laclede Gas pf.	100	100	100	100	.....
	71⅜	71½	2,400	Louisville & Nashville	71¼	71⅝	71½	71½	+ ⅛
	91½	91¾	12,170	Manhattan Elevated	90	92	89½	91¾	+1⅝
	149½	151	630	Met. Street Railway	149	149	148¼	149	.....
	11⅞	12⅛	100	Mexican Central	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
	54	55	120	Minn. & St. Louis	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
	47½	51	150	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
	27¼	27½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
	50½	50¾	8,010	Missouri Pacific	49¼	50¼	49¼	50¼	+ ⅛
	32¼	32⅝	810	National Biscuit Co.	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
	40	43	150	National Salt	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
	26	27	800	National Steel	26	26¾	26	26⅝	+1¼
	84	84½	140	National Steel pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
	46⅜	47	100	National Tube Co.	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ¼
	93¼	93¾	60	National Tube Co. pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93⅝	.....
	133½	135	200	New Jersey Central	133½	133½	133½	133½	+ ⅛
	128⅝	129½	880	New York Central	128¼	128¾	128¼	129¼	+ ⅛
	20⅜	20⅝	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
	34⅛	34⅜	1,510	Norfolk & Western	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
	75¼	76½	10	Norfolk & W. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	.....
	48⅝	48½	18,730	Northern Pacific	48	48⅝	47¾	48⅜	— ⅛
	68⅞	68⅞	760	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅝	68⅞	68⅝	68½	+ ⅛
	57¾	58	100	Pacific Coast	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
	31	31¼	250	Pacific Mail	31	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
	129½	129¾	6,430	Pennsylvania R. R.	129½	129⅞	129¼	129¾	+ ⅛
	84½	84⅝	14,420	People's Gas, Chicago	84½	84⅞	83¾	84⅜	— ¼
	80	80		P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
	39	39¼	700	Pressed Steel Car	39	39¼	39	39⅛	— ⅛
	185	185	151	Pullman Company	185	185	185	185	+2½
	16	16	300	Reading	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
	54⅞	55	1,965	Reading 1st pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	55⅜	+ ⅛
	11½	12	510	Republic Iron & Steel.	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
	53	53⅜	615	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	+ ⅛
	10¼	10½	250	St. L. & San Fran.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
	65½	65¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65½	65¼	65½	65½	+ ⅛
	12¾	13	785	St. Louis Southw.	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
	29⅜	29⅝	1,510	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29⅜	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅛
	32⅜	32⅝	3,700	Southern Pacific	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
	11⅜	11⅝	100	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
	52⅜	52⅝	400	Southern Railway pf.	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
	5½	5¾	10	Standard R. & T.	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
	56¾	57¼	3,170	Tenn. Coal & Iron	56¾	57¼	56¼	57	— ⅛
	15⅞	15⅞	300	Texas Pacific	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
	15⅛	15⅜	200	Tex. Pacific Land Tr.	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
	109	109	110	Third Avenue	109	109	109	109	+ ⅛
	11⅞	11⅞	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
	64	64	90	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	64	64	63½	63½	.....
	57⅜	58¼	13,595	Union Pacific	57⅜	58¼	57⅜	58¼	+ ⅛
	73¼	73⅝	340	Union Pacific pf.	73¼	73½	73¼	73⅝	.....
	268¾	269	32	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	268¾	269¾	268¾	269¾	.....
	97⅛	103⅞	430	United States Leather.	97⅛	103⅞	97⅛	103⅞	+ ⅜
	68⅜	68½	570	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅜	68½	68⅜	68½	+ ⅛
	29½	29½	10	United States Rubber.	29½	29½	29½	29½	.....
	95½	95½	20	U. S. Rubber pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	.....
	6⅞	6⅞	100	Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	.....
	17⅝	17⅞	500	Wabash pf.	17⅝	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
	78½	78¾	235	Western Union Tel.	78½	78¾	78¼	78¾	+ ⅛
	8⅝	8⅞	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
	23½	23⅝	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23½	23⅝	23	23⅝	.....
Sales			198,107						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The volume of trading was fair to-day, and, as a rule, stocks held firm, with particular attention given to some of the lower-priced stocks most favored among last year's new promotions. Massachusetts was conspicuous, rising ⅞, to 11, on good buying; Tri-Mountain held firm at 10½; United States Oil made a further drop of 1, to 12½, on free selling; Gas and Coke eased ½, to 14½, but rallied to 15; 5s held at 65; Cochiti was off ⅛, to 8, later 8¼; Planters' Compress, which sold at 18 yesterday, was as low as 14½ to-day, later 15½; American Telephone was a strong feature, advancing 1½, to 140; Copper Range held firm, at 21½; Old Dominion eased ⅝, to 21; Pullman was strong, gaining 1, to 186.

At the clearing House money loaned at 2@2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents discount.

Money on call rules at from 3@4 per cent., though a few loans are still outstanding at 2½ per cent. Time money holds firm. One leading trust company names 5 per cent. as its minimum. Choice mercantile names are selling at 5 per cent., as against 5¼ per cent. in New York. Cotton mills have begun to appear as borrowers, taking year money, mostly at 4¼ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	4¾	Old Dominion	20¾	21
Ailcuez	1⅝	1¾	Osceola	67½	69
Arcadian	..	..	Parrot	43	43½
Arnold	4¼	4¾	Pioneer	..	.25
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Quincy	142½	145
Atlantic	22	22½	Rhode Island	2⅝	3
Bailie	22¼	23	Santa Fe	6¼	6½
Butte & Bos.	62	63	Shoe	19	20½
Cal. & Hec.	750	760	Tamarack	230	234
Centennial	16¾	16½	Utah Cons.	31	31½
Franklin	14	14⅜	Washington	..	.75
Humboldt	.25	.75	White Knob	12½	13
Isle Royale	31	31¼	Winona	..	3½
Mohawk	17	18	Wolverine	40½	41½
Old Colony	2½	3			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	247	250	Cent. M. pf.	62	..
Bost. & Low.	241	244	Fitchburg pf.	137½	138½
Bost. & Me.	187	189	N. Y. & N. E.	..	..
Bost. & Pr.	..	300	E. Gs.	..	110½
Bost. Elev.	147	147⅜	N. Y. & N. H.	..	..
Fist. G. 5s	..	75	E 7s	..	114½
Cent. Mass.	13	14	West End	91½	92

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & Tel.	140½	140½	N. Eng. Tel.	123	..
Chi. Stk. Y.	135½	137	U. S. Oil	12½	12⅝
Dom. Coal	..	39	40	Westinghouse Electric	47½	48
Dom. Coal pf.	..	112	113	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	62¼	62½
Erie Tel.	95½	96¾	Westinghouse	..	..
Mex. Tele.	2	2¼			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The market was nearly stationary the greater part of the day. Prices hardly moved until well into the afternoon, when a spurt in New York found prompt reflection here in a few stocks. Cambria Steel moved up to 15¼. Union Traction to 31½, Pennsylvania Loop to 5, United Gas to 113, and Philadelphia Traction to 97¼, the last named on the execution of a small investment order. Trading was listless throughout, and in a majority of stocks it was impossible to secure even a scalper's profit.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Asp. Co. of America	7⅜	7½	Elec. & Peop. 4s pf.	61¼	61½
Cambria	15¼	15¼	El. Co. of A.	8¾	8⅞
Choctaw	31½	31⅝	Lehigh Val.	24	24½
Consol. Trac. N. J. pf.	41½	41⅝	Marsden	7⅝	8
Consol. Trac.	..	..	Phil. Trac.	97	97¼
Pittsburg	22½	22¾	Union Trac.	31¼	31⅝
			U. Gas Imp.	113	113¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The market for local stocks was lifeless this morning. There was not enough business to account for any change in prices on the morning call. Bissit common sold in a small way at 32½@31⅞. Diamond Match at 121@121¼. Union Traction preferred at 49¼, Loop at 88, and Metropolitan Elevated preferred at 83¾@83½. Metropolitan bonds brought 97¾.

	High.	Low.	Close.
160..American Linseed	9½	9¼	9½
150..American Linseed pf.	51

FINANCES OF THE COLLEGES.

Figures Showing the Investments and Income of the Principal Institutions.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 2.—President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University has collected reports from between one and two hundred of the representative colleges of the United States relative to their finances and investments.

Cornell University has about $4,000,000 in bonds and about $2,000,000 in mortgages; Wabash has property of $362,000, of which $18,000 is in buildings, $21,000 in bonds, $323,000 in mortgages; the University of California has somewhat more than $2,000,000 equally divided between bonds and mortgages; Wesleyan University has $1,125,000, of which $81,000 is in real estate, $200,000 in bonds, $77,000 in stocks, $686,000 in mortgages; of the $3,000,000 possessed by Northwestern University, $150,000 is represented in buildings, bonds, and mortgages, and the balance is embodied in lands and leases; the property of the University of Pennsylvania, more than $2,500,000, is divided into $357,000 in buildings, $514,000 in bonds, $127,000 in stocks, $429,000 in mortgages, and the remaining $1,000,000 is, as the Treasurer describes, "in other values." Harvard's immense property is changed in the forms of its investments more frequently than the property of many colleges; but of its ten or more millions, railroad bonds and real estate represent the larger share, the amount of bonds exceeding the value of real estate.

In the United States are no less than twenty colleges each having an income producing property of at least $1,000,000. Among these are our two oldest colleges—Harvard, which has more than $10,000,000, and Yale, which has about $5,000,000. Columbia has an amount of property, largely real, that brings an annual revenue of at least $425,000, Cornell has about $6,000,000, the University of Chicago has $8,000,000 or more, and Johns Hopkins has $3,000,000. The Northwestern University also has $3,000,000, and the University of Pennsylvania somewhat more than $2,500,000; Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., has more than $1,000,000, as also has Amherst, as well as Boston University; Rochester University has about $1,200,000; Tulane University of Louisiana is to be placed above the million mark, as are also Western Reserve University of Ohio and Brown University of Rhode Island. Several State universities are possessed of either funds or an income insured by the State representing property of at least $1,000,000. Among the wealthier of these universities are those of California, of Michigan, of Wisconsin, and of Minnesota.

In the United States are about 400 colleges reporting more or less fully to the National Bureau of Education. If, therefore, the number of colleges possessed of more than $1,000,000 each is so small, it is evident that the vast majority of our colleges are poor.

Colleges have few United States and few state and few municipal bonds; but they do own large amounts of the best railroad bonds and of the bonds of waterworks companies, somewhat also of the bonds of street railways, and also small amounts of the bonds of the counties of Western States. Cornell University has county bonds in several Western States, as well as railroad bonds, but county bonds seem to predominate.

Most of the money, except that bestowed by its great benefactor given to the University of Chicago has come from Chicago. The largest part of the money that has been received by Columbia in recent years has come from New York. The largest part of the money given to Harvard has come from Boston. The largest part of the money given to Western Reserve and Adelbert has had its source in Cleveland. It is significant that of the million and a third raised for the sesquicentennial fund of Princeton not a single dollar is reported as having been given by anybody resident in New England. The gifts to Leland Stanford University came from one who converted his home into a site for the university; and the beneficences of the University of California have come quite largely from those living in or near San Francisco.

About one-half of the wealth that is bestowed in beneficence is the result of bequests, and about one-half also is the result of gifts. Massachusetts beneficences of a public nature are more common than in any other State.

GEN. BROOKE ON DEFENSE.

Report Urges Reorganization of the Army on Modern Lines—Lack of Officers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—It is urged in the annual report of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, at New York, which was made public to-day, that a pressing necessity exists for the reorganization of the army on modern lines.

"For many years past," he says, "the general officers of the army have shown the necessity for an increase, which will place the army on an efficient basis and enable it to perform its duties with credit to itself and to the satisfaction of the Nation. The events since the commencement of the Spanish war have demonstrated beyond doubt the necessity for a reorganization which will enable this Nation to maintain the position in which it now finds itself placed, so that, in case of war, the army may form the bulwark behind which the volunteer army may be created, as has always been done in our country, by organizing the people."

Referring to the rehabilitation and progress of our coast defenses, he says that while it is impracticable at this time to make recommendations regarding the artillery posts where the number of men enters as a factor, on account of the large foreign drafts, it is not too early now to draw up plans for supporting the coast artillery. It is not the province of coast artillery, he says, to act out of fortification, their sphere of operations being limited, and the presence of mobile troops to repel attacks from the rear and to prevent landing parties from gaining a foothold is imperative. On that account the vicinity of each post for miles around should be mapped with a view to determining the lines of defense before the necessity for their use arises.

Gen. Brooke says he is impressed with the importance of having all artillery in charge of coast fortifications stationed in the immediate vicinity of the guns. He thinks it is imperative that the passes that more land should be acquired than hitherto has been bought for the erection of fortifications.

There are places along the Atlantic Coast where the defenses are exposed to danger from the inroads of the sea.

Gen. Brooke says he found that while the officers and enlisted men were enthusiastic in matters relating to their profession, military duties are imperfectly performed, and the instruction of the men handicapped by the lack of officers. Many batteries and companies have only one officer present for duty, and at several posts where detachments are stationed there is no officer in command.

Gen. Brooke commends the system of wireless telegraphy established by the signal service, and says that plans should be perfected immediately for complete and perfect communication between the units composing each fortress and the fortress commander.

The Arkansas to be Launched Nov. 10.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The launching of the monitor Arkansas has been set for Nov. 10 at the Newport News yards. The Governor of Arkansas will designate a young woman of the State to name the ship. It is expected that the two monitors not yet launched will be in the water before the close of the year, so that all four of this type of ship will be afloat before the year ends.

Farmers Object to Huntsmen.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 9.—At noon today Ralph N. Ellis, master of the hounds of the Meadow Brook Hunt, decided that it was impracticable to hold the chase, as the rain would wash away the scent almost as soon as it was laid. Another run is scheduled for Thursday.

The farmers assert that the hunters damage their crops and fences by cutting up the fields and riding over such crops as are still down. They claim their fences are broken and knocked down.

The hunt has arranged to have men sent out over the course after all future runs to repair broken rails and other small damage, and ask the farmers to present bills to Master of the Hounds Ellis for such damage to fields or fences as cannot be repaired by them. The farmers, however, say the hunting must stop and they will prosecute all trespassers on their properties.

Judge Kirkpatrick Surprises Counsel.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 9.—Judge Kirkpatrick of the United States District Court surprised counsel to-day when he opened court and said that he would not again hear the case of James A. Phelps, receiver, against Our Lady of Help of Christians of East Orange. The amount involved is $50,000. The Judge said that Judges who voted for a new trial should hear the cause if tried again.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Audubon Avenue Block Front Sold—Other Dealings on Washington Heights—Auction Sales.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Max Marx to Alexander Walker the block front on the west side of Audubon Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Streets, 160.2 by 100, Mr. Walker giving in part payment the two five-story flats 71 and 73 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 60 by 100.11.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold, in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., for Mrs. E. O. Hendrickson, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 1,037 Madison Avenue, near Seventy-ninth Street, 20 by 77.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for a Dr. Cabot the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 130 West Eightieth Street, 20 by 55 by 100.

A. L. Montecal & Son have sold for Potter & Brother two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, together with two abutting lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

William J. Roome has sold for John H. Gould the three-story dwelling 222 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 90, to a builder, who will improve the property.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to August Gareiser, Jr., two lots on the east side of Crescent Avenue, 224.5 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 95.

David Stewart has sold for Max Marx the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, 350 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 40 by 160.

M. & L. Hess have leased for the estate of Stephen F. Shortland to Hamburger & Co., importers, for a term of years, the entire building 28 and 30 West Fourth Street, southeast corner of Greene Street.

The Germania Life Insurance Company has advanced $70,000 to Henry Andersen as a building loan on the property on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 60 feet west of Madison Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

The Harvard Club has secured a loan of $30,000 from the Equitable Life Assurance Society on its property on the north side of Forty-fourth Street, 350 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The loan is made for a term of three and one-fourth years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

220 and 222 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, No. 220, to W. B. Ast.....$24,925
No. 222 to the plaintiff, John A. Rutherford.....23,000

By Edward C. Harnett & Co.

510 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 127.4 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George M. Miller.....5,090

1,424 and 1,426 Minford Place, east side, 75 feet north of Jennings Street, each 25 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isabella Greacen.....7,936

217 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 212.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Society for the Relief of Widows with Children.....11,700

By James L. Wells.

79 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 18 feet west of Park Avenue, 15.7 by 75 and irregular, three-story brick and brownstone dwelling; executor's sale, to Alice L. Mayer.....6,400

503 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 75, two-story frame dwelling; executor's sale, to Susan O'Hara.....3,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 128.4, four-story brownstone-front business building. Due on judgment, $36,341; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 201 and 203 Wooster Street, west side, 149.1 feet north of Bleecker Street, 36.9 by 100, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $78,250.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James J. Nealis, referee, 99 Perry Street, north side, 125.3 feet west of Bleecker Street, 27.11 by 95 by 24.6 by 95, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,975.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Hone, Jr., referee, 517, 519, and 521 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $70,807.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 621 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, 19 by 53.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,007; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 200 by 99.11, one-story frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $21,239.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 1,193 Franklin Avenue, northwest side, 222.7 feet southwest of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 56.9 by 99.7 by 42.2 by 85.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,441; subject to another mortgage for $5,500.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 421 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 167.8 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.4 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,061.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Edgecombe Avenue, west side, 101.4 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25.4 by 90; Philip Krausch of 1,427 Bryant Street, owner; A. Balschun, Jr., of 869 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost of each, $28,000.

Bronx Park Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 21 by 44; Joseph Diamond, premises, owner; B. Ebeling of 9 Union Place, architect; cost of each, $3,500.

Bowery, northwest corner of Grand Street, for a six-story brick, granite, and marble bank and office building, 24.11 by 100.1; Bowery Bank, owner; York & Sawyer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $100,000.

Beck Street, east side, 350 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for four two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 50 by 20 by 55; George F. Johnson & Sons of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and Dawson Streets, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost of each, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 103 East Fourth Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement and store; Peter Freese of 1,148 Park Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $900.

No. 1 Washington Square North, for a two-story brick gymnasium; Charles W. Gould, premises, owner; F. Bloodgood, Jr., of 8 York Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick office and store building; Newbold T. Lawrence of 51 Liberty Street, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $1,155.

No. 451 King's Bridge Road, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; William Wicke of 34 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; E. Burger, architect; cost, $600.

No. 437 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Henry Beaver, owner; D. P. Miller of 403 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $125.

No. 226 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Henry Poppe of 362 Ninth Avenue, owner; D. P. Miller, architect; cost, $300.

Bowery Bank's New Building.

The Bowery Bank, now situated at the southwest corner of the Bowery and Canal Street, will erect a six-story bank and office building on the lot, 24.11 by 100.1, at the northwest corner of the Bowery and Grand Street. The building now on the latter site was occupied for many years by the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, which institution sold the property to the Bowery Bank about a year ago. The new building will cost $100,000, and will be erected from plans by York & Sawyer.

Stony Ford Stock Farm Sold.

The celebrated Stony Ford stock farm, a tract of over 700 acres in Orange County, N. Y., has been sold by W. B. Dickerman, as trustee, to J. Howard Ford. The price is not made public. The Stony Ford property formerly belonged to Charles Backman, the well-known horseman, who spent over $500,000 on it. At one time Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy was lessee of it for a number of years. The sale to Mr. Ford was arranged through Brokers Herbert A. Sherman and Phillip & Wells.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

ARTHUR AV, w s, south ½ of Lot 91, map of Powell Farm, 25x124; Ferdinand Baumann to Maria A. Germano, (mtg $1,200, R S $1.50).....$1,500

BOWERY, e s, 110.9 ft n of Rivington St, 14x101.6x13.4x100.7; Francis J. Schnugg to Sophie Volimer.....Omitted

BROOK AV, n e corner of 149th St, 75x225 to St. Ann's Av; George Hotchkiss to Weber-Wheelock Company, (R S $1).....1

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 375 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Elizabeth A. Peterson to Catharine A. McEvily.....1,300

JEFFERSON AV, w s, 22.2 ft n of Lot 11, map of Samuel Ryer Homestead, runs w 99.5x n 17.5x e —x s 22.1; Alfred Caster, individually and as executor, &c., to Zereda Murray and another, all title, (R S $5).....1

LENOX AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 121st St, 25x100; Riverside Building Company to Henry Stein, (mtg $30,00, R S $10).....1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 19.9 ft n of 30th St, 19.9x80; Joseph Haight to Sara M. Foster.....1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 100th St, 201.10 ft to 101st St x 95 ft; Abraham Goldstein to John J. Bell, (R S $30, mtg $80,000).....110,000

LOT 540, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Charles J. Doppel.....100

LOTS 114 and 410, map of the Arden property; also Plot 3, map of part of Gwan homestead; also Lots 146 to 149, revised map of Seneca Park; Allan G. Macdonell to Walter W. Taylor, (all liens, R S $1.50).....1

LOTS 392 to 395 and 400, mortgage, map of the Arden property; Walter W. Taylor to Allan G. Macdonell, (all liens, R S $2).....1

LOTS 404 to 409, 411, 412, 460, 461, 525 to 528, 499, 470, 388, 428, 389, 327, 385, 397, 389, 148, 1 and 5, map of the Arden property; also Lot 142 to 145, map of Seneca Park, being lot on n e corner of Old Boston Post Road and the highway from Westchester to King's Bridge; Allan G. Macdogell to Walter W. Taylor, quitclaim, (R S $1).....1

MAPES AV, n e s, old line, 190.3 ft n e of corner of Tremont Av, 26.8x150.2x 26.8x150.2; Ernest Sass to Filomena De Lorenz, (R S $1.50).....1

NEW PFIZER NO. 7, East River, and bulkhead lying to east, with wharfage, rights, &c.; Wyndham R. Mayo to Stephen D. Mayo and others, 17-54 parts, (R S $20).....Gift

PARK AV, n s, 124.7 n e corner of 90th St, 60.8x85.7; Simon Miller to Meyer Solomon, (mtg $40,000, R S $14.50).....100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 114th St, 59.2x107.6x50.5x76.6; John J. Bell, trustee, and others to Augusta Goldstein.....153,000

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 173d St, 99.6x17.9 to e s of Worth Av x100.2x 17.6; Edward E. Smith to James G. Coburn, all liens, (R S $1.50).....225

57TH AV, n s corner of 87th St, 50.8x140; also 87th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.8, with right over strips adjoining; Crocker Gifford to the North American Trust Company, (mtg $150,000, R S $14.50).....1

77TH ST, n s, corner of 143d St, 99.11x 125; also 91st St, 203 West, 27.6x100.8; Frederick W. Sauer to Conrad R. Gross and another, all title, (R S $13.50).....100

87TH AV, n e corner of 111th St, 100.11x 200; Florence V. Ryder to James H. Cassidy.....1

15TH ST, 227 and 229 West, 50x103.3; Wendell T. Bush to Irving T. Bush, (mtg $20,000, R S $14).....1

31ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Reuben H. Underhill, referee, to Harriet W. Wilcox.....23,000

47TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5 x irregular; Anna M. B. Kruse to Charles W. Lang and another, (R S $1, mtg $19,000).....1

74TH ST, 122 West; William B. Riker to Josephine Lohman, (mtg $23,000, R S $8.50).....100

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Dora Secker to Joseph Weiss, (R S $17, mtg $17,000).....1

83D ST, s s, 130 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x111.3x20.1x100.8; Eleanor J. Robinson to Sophia Klingemann, (R S $3, mtg $17,000).....1

100TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 26x 75; Paul Wilson to Isidore Wilson, 1-3 part, (mtg $25,000, R S $9.00).....1

107TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 75x122x 84x84; Cecilia Haft to Alexander Haft, (R S $20).....1

110TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 75x 100.11; Abraham Rosenthal to Maurice F. Fitzgerald, all liens, (R S $7).....1

110TH ST, 60 East, 25x100.11; 117th St, s s, 95 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Michael Strauss to Isaac Strauss, (R S $2.50, mtg $37,000).....1

122D ST, 230 East, 37.6x100.11; Mary F. O'Donnell to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (R S $1, mtg $9,500).....1

152D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 118.2x25x118.1; John B. Ramsey and others to Thomas J. Cunningham, (mtg $500, R S $1.50).....100

152D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 118.2x25x118.1; Thomas J. Cunningham to Michael J. Sullivan, (mtg $500, R S $1.50).....1

Recorded Leases.

DELANCEY ST, 225; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Jennie Printz, 2 years...$1,700

ST. ANN'S AV, 172; Frederick C. Fleck and another to Joseph Katz, 5 years...$420, 600

SUFFOLK ST, 89; Abraham Newfield to Hymnn Saltzman, 5½ years.....720

2D AV, 2,095, n w corner of 108th St; Joseph Labriola to Gennaro Leone, 5 years.....1,980

12TH ST, 303 West; Eleanor Outten to Pioneer Social Club, 5 years.....660

53D ST, 319 East; Herman J. Bohlman to John E. McKenna, 10 years.....3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSEN, Henry, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 118th St, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....$70,000

ANDERSEN, Henry, to Joseph Odenheimer; 118th St, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....9,000

BONNER, Esther and Julius, to Edith H. Williams; Lexington Av, 1,606, 5 years.....6,000

CASSIDY, James H., to United States Fire Insurance Company; 111th St, n s, 218 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....37,500

CASSIDY, James H., to Herman and Henry Raabe, Jr.; 111th St, n s, 128 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....6,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Herman and Henry Raabe, Jr.; 111th St, n s, 164 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....6,000

CONWAY, Jane L. and Thomas G., to Joseph R. Guernsey; 30th St, 29 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....2,500

COBURN, James G., to Ione M. Smith; Webster Av, n w corner of 173d St, 3 years, 5 per cent.....125

CUMMINGS, Catherine F. and William, Jr., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Manhattan Av, s w corner of 105th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent...10,000

DE LORENZO, Filomena, to Ernest-Sass; Mapes Av, n e s, old line, 190.3 ft n e of Tremont Av, widened, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....800

DOPPEL, Charles J., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 540, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years.....220

FOBES, Hiram, to Sarah G. Folhemus; 141st St, n s, 175 ft e of Walnut Av, 3 years.....3,100

GELB, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company, 74th St, 488 and 490 East, 3 years, two mortgages, each.....19,000

GELB, Isaac, to Rosa Berney; 74th St, 490 East, 2 years, 6 per cent.....2,100

GELB, Isaac, to Rosa Berney; 74th St, 488 East, 2 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

GELB, Isaac, to Dora Scheer; 74th St, 488 East, 2 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

GELB, Isaac, to Louis A. Jaffer; 74th St, 488 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

GERMANO, Maria A., to Ferdinand and Christina Bauman; Arthur Av, w s, south ½ of Lot 11, map of Powell Farm, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,200

HARVARD CLUB to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 44th St, n s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 3½ years, 4½ per cent.....30,000

HUNTER, George I., to Oscar Schleier; 8th Av, 486, lease, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

KOEHLER, William, to William Koehler, Jr.; 36th St, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....3,000

LEONE, Gennaro, to William L. Flanagan, managing director; 2d Av, 2,095, lease, demand, 6 per cent.....575

LOHMAN, Josephine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 74th St, 122 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....16,000

MACDONELL, Allan G., to Walter W. Taylor; Lots 293 to 295, 299 to 303, and 307 to 309, map of Laconia Park, 3 years.....1,800

MACDONELL, Allan G., to Walter W. Taylor; Lots 328, 339, 341 to 345, 350, 351, 353, 356, 358, 361, 362, 369, 370, 373 to 375, 387, 392 to 396, 400, 424, 425, 431, 438 and 439, mortgage map of Arden property, 4 years, 6 per cent.....4,773

McEVILY, Catharine A., to Elizabeth A. Peterson; Fairmount Place, n s, 375 ft w of Marmion Av, ½ year 1.....500

McEVILY, Catharine A., to the Tremont Building and Loan Association; Fairmount Place, n s, 375 ft w of Marmion Av, installments, 6 per cent.....3,500

McTURCK, Robert, to Madge I. Hennen; 11th Av, s e corner of 3d St, 205x114, Wakefield; 3d Av, w s, 100 ft n of 1st St, Olinville; 3d Av, e s, 400 ft s of 1st St, 100x130.3 to old Boston Road, Olinville, and 10th Av, n e corner of 3d St, Wakefield, 1 year, 6 per cent.....800

MULLER, William, and wife to Jacob and Morris Cooper, trustees; Grant Av, w s, 125 ft s w of Central Av, 3 years.....3,000

NEUSCHL, Anton, F., to George Ehret; 1st Av, 222, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....1,300

PALMER, Martha, to Clinton S. Harris and others, trustees; 3d Av, w s, 183.7 ft n of 150th St, 8 years.....12,500

PRINCE, Edward S. to Louisa K. Kuntz; Vyse Av, w s, 16.1 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years.....3,500

UHLFELDER, Simon, to Fanny Heilbrunn; 24th St, n s, 31.6 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.....8,000

VICKERY, Robert J., and wife to the East Chester Savings Bank; Vickery Lane, s s, 100 ft e of Main St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....600

WEAVER, Annie, to Mina L. Scott, executor; Main St, e s, 100 ft n of East St, City Island, 5 years, 6 per cent.....1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank.....75,000

DAVISON, Asa R., to White Fire-proof Construction Company.....Nom.

DUNFEE, John, to Auguste Gahren.....4,000

DUNN, Isaac E., to Charlotte Hastorf.....1,500

DUNN, Minerva S. H., to Lamont McLoughlin, trustee.....800

GREACEN, Thomas E., executor, &c., to Mary F. Place.....1,356

GROSS, Conrad, and George Herbener to Frederick W. Sauer.....Nom.

GROSS, Conrad, and George Herbener to Frederick W. Sader, (two assignments).....Nom.

RIVETT, Henry C. H., to Luyster P. Whitaker.....1,000

SAUER, Frederick W., and Conrad R. Gross to George Herbener, all title, (two mortgages).....Nom.

SAUER, Frederick W., and George Herbener to Conrad R. Gross, (three mortgages).....Nom.

SAUER, Frederick W., to Conrad R. Gross and George Herbener.....Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank.....30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 109th St, 201.10 to 109th St x100; Ross and Vandecbilt against John W. Noble, Jr., owner; C. E. Kellogg, contractor.....$1,000

PROSPECT AV, 535; John Sandry against Frederick R. Meres, owner and contractor.....80

8TH AV, n e corner of 122d St, 24.11x100; Howard T. Williams against John Farrell, owner; James D. Edwards, contractor.....12

8TH AV, s w corner of 142d St, 50x100; G. B. Raymond & Co. against William Cummings, Jr., owner; Matthew C. Quigley, contractor.....182

137TH ST, 896 to 900 East; MacKenzie Brothers against William Bernhard, owner and contractor.....146

163D ST, n w corner of Trinity Av, 75 x100; Charles Eisenwanger against Sarah McLaughlin, owner; Sarah and Walter McLaughlin, contractors.....605

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

PARK AV, n e corner of 157th St, 58.3x 105.5x51.6x132.8; Endeh C. Bell with Philip Euler, 10 payments.....30,000

118TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company with Henry Andersen, 10 payments.....70,000

Lis Pendens.

CONVENT AV, e s, 699.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x 100; Henry A. C. Taylor against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

EVELYN PLACE, s s, 150 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; Robert A. Meeks, guardian, &c., against Asa R. Roath and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Murray.

FORSYTH ST, 117; City Real Estate Company against James J. Linehan, (or Lenihan,) and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 7; Katharine T. Popham against Cordelia F. Chillas, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forster & Speir.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 176th St, 100x100; Harriet H. Wilcox against Julia Drought and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis, Foster & Coleman.

21ST ST, s s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 50x92; 21st St, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 50x92; William F. Davison, Jr., against James R. Floyd and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.

57TH ST, n s, 68.1 ft w of 9th Av, 21.8x100.5; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Thomas O'Callaghan, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

76TH ST, 50 East; William M. Evarts against Charles N. Mendel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Evarts, Van Cott & Erskine.

76TH ST, s s, 308.8 ft e of 10th Av, 21.4x102.2; Julia Edgar and others, executors, against Mary S. Clark, individually and as guardian, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

87TH ST, 139 West; American Mortgage Company against Robert E. Babb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

120TH ST, 116 East; Catharine Brennan against Michael Strauss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leventritt & Brennan.

187TH ST, s w corner of Crotona Av, 75x90; William Schoepf against Bodo Von Manderobe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Stern.

209TH ST, n e s, 125 ft n w of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; also 209th St, s w s, 100 ft s e of Amsterdam Av, 72x99.11; Sarah Dahiman against Thomas L. Reynolds and another, (foreclosure of five mortgages;) attorney, C. Putzel.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....48
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....25½
Flour, Minnesota patents.....$4.40
Cotton, middling.....11
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....06⅝
Sugar, granulated.....5.75
Molasses, O. K., prime.....43
Beef, family.....10.75
Beef hams.....20.50
Tallow, prime.....04⅝
Pork, mess.....15.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.....07⅝
Lard, prime.....06½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry.....15.75
Butter, Western creamery.....20½

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour barely steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70¾@70¾c; No. 2 red, 76½@78c; No. 2 corn, 41@41¾c; No. 2 yellow, 41¼@41¾c; No. 2 oats, 22¼@22½c; No. 2 rye, 52c; No. 3 white, 23½@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 52c; fair to choice malting barley, 50@57c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.60; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.60@1.61; prime timothy seed, $4.20@4.30; mess pork, per barrel, $15@15.50; lard, per 100 lb, $7.25@7.35; short ribs, side, (loose,) $8@8.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.40@8.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.25@10.50.

COTTON.—Sentiment on the Cotton Exchange was decidedly bullish all day yesterday, but, in view of the near-at-hand Government report concerning which opinions greatly differed, few traders had the courage to operate confidently. Moreover, the presence of a cold wave along the northern border of the cotton belt led to fears of possible frosts in the Eastern States to-night. Prospects of further cold rains in the Atlantic States had some weight, as did the claim that State agricultural reports showed the crop outlook to be the worst in many years. Timid holders took profits in the last hour, under which selling the market went off to about the opening figures, and closed steady with August 4 points lower and other months unchanged to 3 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 11c for middling upland and 11¾c for middling Gulf. Sales were 101 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and easier at 10¾c; Mobile quiet at 10½c; Savannah quiet at 10¼c, 1-16c up; Wilmington firm at 10¼c; Norfolk firm at 10¾c; Baltimore nominal at 10¾c; Memphis steady at 10½c, 1-16c up; Augusta quiet at 10¼c; St. Louis quiet at 10 5-16c, 1-16c higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	10.49	10.51	10.42	10.48@10.49
November	10.15	10.22	10.14	10.20@10.21
December	10.07	10.14	10.05	10.12@10.13
January	10.05	10.15	10.06	10.11@10.12
February	10.15	10.15	10.13	10.11@10.12
March	10.10	10.15	10.07	10.12@
April	10.07	10.10	10.07	10.12@10.13
May	10.11	10.15	10.06	10.12@10.13
June	10.11	10.13	10.06	10.12@10.13
July	10.12	10.13	10.07	10.10@10.12
August	9.94	9.99	9.84	9.90@ 9.94

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices barely steady; American middling, 6 13-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 5,200 bales American. Receipts, 8,000 bales, including 5,700 American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed quiet but steady: American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 61-64@5 62-64d buyers; October and November, 5 44-64@5 45-64d buyers; November and December, 5 39-64@5 40-64d sellers; December and January, 5 36-64@5 37-64d sellers; January and February, 5 33-64@5 34-64d buyers; February and March, 5 31-64@5 32-64d sellers; March and April, 5 29-64d buyers; April and May, 5 27-64@5 28-64d buyers; May and June, 5 26-64@5 27-64d sellers; June and July, 5 25-64d sellers; July and August, 5 23-64d value; August and September, 5 16-64d@5 17-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The liquidation proved the noteworthy feature in wheat yesterday, and except for one short interval at 1 o'clock, when world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, showed a decrease of 706,000 bushels compared with a 5,000,000 increase last year, the market was heavy all day, and especially so in the last half hour, with final prices ⅞c net lower. Apart from the bullish news discovered from either home or foreign sections. Spring wheat receipts were only half as large as on the same day last year, and Winter wheat arrivals at all Western points about 67,000 bushels larger than on the same day a year ago. The Government report, due this afternoon, is not expected to make any reference to wheat. The Daily Trade Bulletin of Chicago estimated that the world's visible supply of wheat and flour increased during September 23,500,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 20,300,000 bushels in September last year. Weather predictions for Wednesday suggested fair and warmer in the Northwest. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq.

A la carte: T, *Table d'hote;* D, *Dinner;* L, *Lunch.*

Pompeiian Room, Gilsey House, B'way & 29th New, Original, Unique.

Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A LA CARTE.

Terrace Gardan 58TH ST., near LEX. AV. 22d Reg. Band. A & T D, 75c.

Marsh's, 104 W. 34TH STREET. A LA CARTE. Theatrical Suppers.

Shanley's BROADWAY, near 42D ST. BROADWAY, opp. Weber & Fields A la Carte. SIXTH AVE. and 23D STREET.

"Ye Old Tavern" 161 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.

Cafe Boulevard, Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Burns' FAMOUS REST., 45th & 6th Av. Terrapin, Game, Shell Fish. Fine Orchestra.

Hotel Avon 119th St. & Madison Av. Tdh., 50c.; with wine, 75c. Evening Concerts.

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Standard Hotel, Central Bridge, Macomb's Dam, 154th St. A la carte.

Huber's Wilhemina, 7TH AVE. & 116TH ST. Alc. Oysters a Specialty.

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C. E. PUTTFARCKEN, Manager.

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UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, daily excursion (except Sundays) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." From Brooklyn by Annex 8:00 A. M. From Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 A. M.; W. 22nd St. 9:00 A. M. Due back in N. Y. 5:30 P. M. including Sat., Oct. 20. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SARAH C. CISCO, plaintiff, vs. GEORGE JOST and LOUISE JOST, his wife; Nathaniel C. Grosky, Michael Meers, Abraham Trilling, Benjamin Kupferberg, Martin Cody, Isaac Wolder, Etley Levy, Michael Sullivan, Albert Dornhafer, Wolf Cohn, Max Levy, and the People of the State of New York, defendants. —Amended Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 19th, 1900.

HULL & HORTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant Louise Jost:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated September 25th, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, at the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1900, which said order amends an order made by the Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of June, 1900, directing the summons herein to be served upon you by publication, which said order, together with the original summons and complaint, were filed in the office of the said County Clerk on the 28th day of June, 1900.

Dated New York, September 25th, 1900.

HULL & HORTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s26-1aw6wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

KEENEY, JAMES CECIL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, sitting in and for the County of New York, made and entered on the 27th day of September, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CECIL KEENEY, lately doing business in the City, County, and State of New York, under the name of James Cecil Keeney, or James C. Keeney & Co., to present the same, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said James Cecil Keeney, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of December, 1900.—Dated New York, September 27th, 1900. ANTON SCHMID, Assignee. PAUL C. SCHNITZLER, Attorney for Assignee, 15 Broad Street, New York City. 010-1aw6wW

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,958.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS JUSKOWITS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Louis Juskowits of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Juskowits was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 9th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANSBACHER, LEOPOLD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEOPOLD ANSBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Sol. & Benj. Oppenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the third day of October, 1900. HENRY C. ANSBACHER, SAMUEL KRAUS, Executors. SOL. & BENJ. OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. oct8-1aw6mW

BULL, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. BULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Clinch, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1900. WILLIAM BULL, Administrator. EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

CHEW, ELIZABETH H.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH H. CHEW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1900. S. MORGAN CHEW, Jr., Executor. GEORGE P. INGERSOLL, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my23-1aw6mW.

EGLESTON, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS EGLESTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of April, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Executors. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

GIBBS, JOHN BLAIR.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1900.—ALFRED W. GIBBS, Administrator. OLCOTT & MESSITER, Attorneys for Administrator, 4 Warren St., Manhattan, New York. ap25-1aw6mW

HALK, JOHN V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. HALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business of the estate, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1900. DORA EVA ARNOLD, JOSEPH HALK, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au8-1aw6mW

HARTZ, JULIET.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to George Hartz, Evelina Hartz, Mark A. Levy, Abraham J. Levy, and Napthali Levy, the heirs and next of kin of JULIET HARTZ, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas George Hartz of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Juliet Hartz, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

POOLE, JAMES E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emma P. Flaharty, Margaret M. Fitzgerald, Frances P. Ricketts, John G. Ricketts, Frances E. Meeks, Margaret J. Macher, Annan Schillenburg, Margaret A. Scheckells, Thomas C. Watkins, William Watkins, Emma P. Alexander, John S. Watkins, Joseph P. Watkins, Nellie W. Donaldson, Helen D. Ricketts, Mary F. Barrick, James D. Drury, the heirs and next of kin of JAMES E. POOLE, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Lewis Hopner of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James E. Poole, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office, in the County of New York, on the 22d day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Petitioner, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. o3-1aw6wW

WARD, RAYMOND I.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAYMOND I. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. FRANCES A. B. WARD, Executrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway. my2-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIZABETH WEST BURKE, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE E. WIGGINS and GEORGE WIGGINS, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 230 West 131st Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:

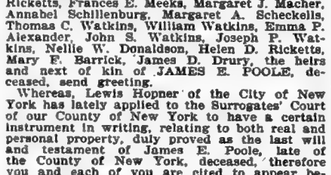
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same twelve feet and six inches; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the same twelve feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

WILLIAM H. HIRSH, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

131st Street.



No. 230 West 131st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,318 89-100, with interest from the 3d day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $318 50-100, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $542 21-100 and interest from this date.—New York, October 10, 1900.

WILLIAM H. HIRSH, Referee. o10-2aw3wW&F&o31

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EUGENE LE HERISSE, plaintiff, against CONSTANCE HESS, defendant.

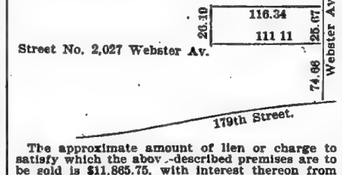
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of sub-division of the property of Lyman Tiffany in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate shown on the map filed by Hugh N. Camp, G. B. Green, Jr., and Wm. Reynolds Brown, Commissioners of Partition, on June 2nd, 1879," and filed in the office of the Register of the City of New York on the fifth day of November, 1883, under the Map Number 919 as Lot Number forty-eight (48) of Block Number five hundred and seven, (507,) said Lot Number 48 being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly boundary line of said Block Number five hundred and seven (507) and on the westerly side of Hall Place, distant two hundred and forty-nine feet and ninety-one hundredths of a foot (249 91-100 ft.) from the point or corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly boundary line with the northerly boundary line of the said block; thence running northerly and along the side of Lot Number forty-seven (47) of said block one hundred and twenty-three feet and fifty-two hundredths of a foot, (123 52-100 ft.;) thence southwesterly and along parts of the rear lines of Lots Number twenty-three (23) and twenty-two (22) of said block twenty-six feet and fifty-two hundredths of a foot, (26 52-100 ft.;) thence southeasterly and along the side of Lot Number forty-nine (49) of said block one hundred and twenty-three feet and thirty hundredths of a foot (120 30-100) to the said easterly boundary line of the said block; thence northeasterly and along said easterly boundary line twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning, be said or either of said several courses and distances more or less.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1900. ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.

ANDREW F. MURRAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $121.97, with interest from 9th October, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $295.00 and interest.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1900.

ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee. o10-2aw8wW&S&n2

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WILLCOX and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and described as follows:

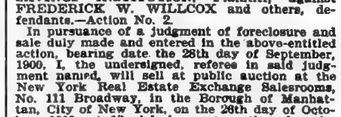
Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Webster Avenue, distant seventy-four and sixty-six one-hundredths feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street (formerly Central Avenue) and Webster Avenue, and running thence westerly on a line at right angles to Webster Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and eleven and eleven one-hundredths (111.11) feet; thence northerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, twenty-six and nineteen one-hundredths (26.19) feet; thence easterly on a line at right angles to Webster Avenue, one hundred and sixteen and thirty-four one-hundredths (116.34) feet to the westerly line of Webster Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly line of Webster Avenue, twenty-five and sixty-seven one-hundredths (25.67) feet to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described being designated as lying and being known as Block Number 3,142 on the land map of the City of New York. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated New York, September 29th, 1900.

JOHN M. JUDGE, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



Street No. 2,027 Webster Av.

The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $11,865.75, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and eighty-seven 35-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1900. The taxes and water rents for the year 1900, the amount of which cannot at present be ascertained, the premises above described being assessed with other property,) will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee. o3-2aw3wW&S&o26

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HONE, SUSAN J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN J. HONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900.

KATHARINE H. AUERBACH, Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Susan J. Hone, deceased. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, Place of Trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, Plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant one hundred and thirty feet three inches more or less easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Maiden Lane and the easterly side of Broadway, adjoining the land now or late of G. Storms and others, and running thence northerly and along said land seventy-seven feet and one-half or an inch to land now or late of James McBride; thence easterly along said last mentioned land three feet eight and three-fourths inches, thence northerly still along said last mentioned land nine feet nine and one-half inches to land now or late of J. Heard, thence easterly along said land now or late of J. Heard and land now or late of M. S. Prentiss and other land now or late of said J. Heard fifty-one feet four inches to land now or late of J. & E. Cox, thence southerly along said last mentioned land nine feet eight inches, thence easterly still along said last mentioned land two feet eleven and one-half inches, thence southerly still along said last mentioned land seventy-eight feet five inches along the northerly side of Maiden Lane, and the northerly side of Maiden Lane fifty-six feet six inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said premises being now and formerly known as numbers nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, and being those which were conveyed to said Frank N. Gill by the New York Realty Company by deed dated April 30th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 41, Section 1, of Conveyances, page 238.

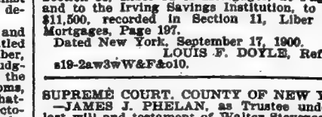
And also all the personal property and fixtures belonging to the said mortgagors, the defendants Frank N. Gill and Alice Gill, now in said building including all elevator machinery, cars, platforms, cables, and connections of the elevator plant, dynamos, engines, switchboards, wires, cables and connections relating to the electric light and power plant, boilers, pumps, tanks, piping, radiators, valves, fittings and connections of the steam power and heating plant, gas and electric light fixtures, shades, and all basins and other plumbing fixtures.—Dated New York, October 3d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as provided above, the street numbers being nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

Maiden Lane.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $233,000, with interest thereon from September 12th, 1899, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $28,812.46 and interest.

The premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $600,000, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from December 12th, 1899, $50,000 of the principal of which mortgage is now due and unpaid.

The premises are also to be sold subject to certain leases of offices or portions of the said premises, prior in date to the mortgage to satisfy which the property is to be sold, and subject to and saving the rights of the parties holding such leases.

Excepted from the property to be sold will be the mail chute, mail box, and appurtenances in the building on said premises, which are the property of the Cutler Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York, and the premises will be sold subject to the right of said Cutler Manufacturing Company to enter for the purpose of repairing or removing said chute, box, and appurtenances

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee. o3-1aw3wW&S&o24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—OSCAR HANSEN, Plaintiff, against AMALIE WOLTER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, said point being the centre line of a party wall, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of said party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the said northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, which premises are also known by the street number Four hundred and seven (407) West Fifty-fourth Street.

Together with the right and privilege to have the drain and sewer pipes of the premises above described connected with the drain and sewer pipes of the two houses adjoining the same, on the westerly side thereof, as the same now exist and at joint expense for keeping said drain in good order and free from obstruction.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

JOHN R. TREDIDDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,357.20, with interest thereon from sixth day of September, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $302.87, with interest from September 27th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $508.97 and interest. The premises above described will be sold subject to a certain mortgage of $7,500, now a first lien thereon, with interest on the same from the first day of July, 1900, at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

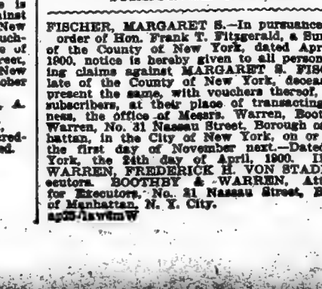
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN HETTERICH et ano., plaintiffs, against CATHARINE FITZPATRICK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 21st day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being at William's Bridge, in the City of New York and County of New York, (late of the Town of Westchester, and County of Westchester,) in the State of New York, and being part of lot known on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the Towns of East and Westchester and Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Henry B. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated May, 1854, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester by the number 209, (two hundred and nine,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) distant westerly 155 (one hundred and fifty-five) feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) with said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to lot Number 208 (two hundred and eight) on said map; thence westerly along said lot Number (two hundred and eight) 208 and parallel with said northerly side of Tenth Street (late avenue) twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said first described boundary line one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet, to the first-mentioned point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1900.

MEYER J. STEIN, Referee.

CHARLES J. GERLICH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 1,204 Lexington Av., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $585.90, with interest thereon from 13th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $127.86, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $50.00 and interest.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1900. MYER J. STEIN, Referee. o8-2aw3wW&F&o25

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.

CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

†Trave..Oct. 13, 10 AM | *Lahn....Nov. 6, 10 AM
*K. M. Te, Oct. 16, 10 AM | *K. M. Th, Nov. 13, 10 AM
*K. W. d. Gr, Oct. 30, 10 AM | *Trave..Nov. 20, 10 AM
*Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—BREMEN.
Fr. d. Gr., Nov. 8, 9 AM | Fr. d. Gr., Dec. 13, 10 AM
†CHERBOURG—PARIS—BREMEN.
Grosser Kurfurst, October 11, 10 A. M.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Aller.....Oct. 22, 4 PM | Werra...Oct. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

*From Pier 52 North River, foot of Jane St.
†From Congress St., E'kiya. Take South Ferry.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Naples and Genoa, via Gibraltar by Express Steamers.

*Columbia..Nov. 7, 11 AM | †Aller...Nov. 24, 11 AM
†K. Wm. II..Nov. 10, 10 AM | †Werra....Dec. 1, 2 PM
*F. Bism'k, Nov. 17, 11 AM | *Columbia, Dec. 8, 11 AM
For Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 8, Feb. 5.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

A. Victoria, Oct. 11, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Oct. 18, 10 AM
DEUTSCHLAND, Oct. 16, 10 AM | E. Friedrich, Oct. 25, 10 AM
Deutschl'd, Nv. 8, 3:30 PM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Also N. Y. to Hamburg Direct.

Pretoria..Oct. 13, 3:30 AM | Patricia....Oct. 27, 7 AM
Cap Frio, Oct. 20, 3 PM | Waldersee, Nv. 3, 1:30 PM

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.

Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

New York.....Oct. 10 | New York.....Oct. 31
St. Paul.....Oct. 17 | St. Paul.....Nov. 7
St. Louis.....Oct. 24 | St. Louis.....Nov. 14

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

*Southwark.....Oct. 10 | Kensington.....Oct. 24
Westerland.....Oct. 17 | Noordland.....Oct. 31
*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 20
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 27
MENOMINEE.....Nov. 3
MANITOU.....Nov. 10

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

Cook's Nile Steamers

Three steamers per week leave CAIRO for the First Cataract, connecting with service for the Second Cataract, Khartoum, etc.

Also high-class special steamers and Dahabeahs for families and private parties.

Sailing Lists, Plans, and full information from

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE

VICE DRIVES OUT A CHURCH

The Pastor of St. Stanislaus's Severely Blames the Police.

EVIL FLOURISHES UNCHECKED

Parishioners Insulted and Children in Danger—Bishop Potter at Work on Memorial to the Mayor.

Vice in Stanton Street has reached the culminating point of driving out of the neighborhood at least one house of worship, and according to many of the decent persons living in the vicinity the police have made absolutely no effort to stop this triumph of shame. The Polish Catholic Church of St. Stanislaus, at the corner of Forsyth and Stanton Streets, of which the Rev. John H. Strzelecki is pastor, will abandon its place of worship at the old site and move into new quarters that are now being prepared for it on Seventh Street, near First Avenue. The existence of some of the worst dens in the city close to the church is responsible for this change.

Father Strzelecki's fight against vice in the district has been a long one, and he has only bowed to the inevitable, he says, after having exhausted every possible means to clear the neighborhood. Finally, unwilling to have his parishioners insulted and their children placed in danger of the base influences surrounding them, he has abandoned his efforts and will move to a neighborhood where the evil will not be flaunted in his face.

"I have stood the thing as long as I could," said the priest yesterday at his parish house at 54 Stanton Street, almost opposite the church. "Complaints to the police? Oh, they are the most useless means that have been tried. I made up my mind long ago that there was no help to be expected from that quarter. My complaints have even gone as far as the Archbishop, and I understand that he has moved in the matter, but all to no avail. It is a terrible thing to have to admit that in this city the church of God must move to make way for vice, but that is the fact. As a conserver of the interests of my people, I have their welfare to look out for and the interests of their children, so we will move.

"Yes; I have heard of the work being done by Bishop Potter, and I hope that it will be successful; but," the priest shook his head sadly, "I have grave doubts about it. It seems to me that we have done everything that was possible, and when we failed so utterly, it does not seem possible, with the hold that vice has obtained in the district, that it can be driven out. I will be happy when we get into our new church and the eyesore will no longer be in our sight.

"I have gone to the police and have told them all about what is going on. It seemed only to make them more apathetic, and these houses have been established right here in the shadow of the church. There is one right next door. Think of it, next door to my parish house. As you can see, the place is open from the street; not the slightest concealment is made. You can sit here and hear the men and women singing and shouting half of the day and night. I have told the police that if they want evidence against these places they do not even have to enter them. They can stand here on my doorstep and get all the evidence they want in half an hour. There is another of the places right across the way, and the openness with which it is conducted can be seen right here from my window. Is it not discouraging when complaints like this meet with absolutely no response?

"I do not believe that this district was ever in such a frightfully degraded condition before. Day after day these places open and flaunt their red lights in the face of the decent men and women and young girls in this neighborhood. It is not possible to do the work that is required of us with these surroundings. I am completely discouraged. If I believe it possible to bring the authorities to a realization of the prevailing conditions, and that they would turn in and help us rid the district of the plague, I would stay and fight the matter out to the last ditch. My experience tells me, however, that nothing is to be expected from the quarter from which help must come."

"Will you aid Bishop Potter in his work?" the priest was asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "I will do everything in my power for the good of those who must still remain here, as Paddock has called on me, and we have gone over the situation together. I have assured him of my aid and sympathy. I have also reported the matter to my Archbishop. He knows with what I have had to contend."

This is not the first time that the church at Forsyth and Stanton Streets has had an experience of this kind. Some years ago, just before Father Strzelecki withdrew from a Polish church up town and founded St. Stanislaus Church, there was a Hebrew synagogue where the Catholic church now stands. Stanton Street was then in about the same condition as now, and after many futile attempts to force the police to clean up the neighborhood, so that worship might be carried on without vice being flaunted in the face of the worshippers, the synagogue took the same course as Father Strzelecki is now taking, abandoned the synagogue, and moved further up town. During the anti-vice crusade of Dr. Parkhurst the neighborhood was partially cleaned up, but the evil soon broke out again, and almost since the time that St. Stanislaus's Church was established Father Strzelecki has been fighting the evil that has now crowded him out.

At about the same time several other synagogues abandoned their places of worship for the same reasons. In some instances the proprietors of the houses became so bold that they established them in apartments directly over the synagogues, which were in tenement houses, and women were insulted and men solicited while going up stairs to the place of prayer. Appeals to the police were unavailing then as now, and the synagogues had to be abandoned.

Bishop Potter yesterday sent to the See House, in Lafayette Place, for his mail, and announced that he would be out of the city until to-morrow morning, when he will resume his regular office hours. The Rev. Mr. Paddock of the Pro-Cathedral is also out of town, it was stated yesterday, and it is understood that he is with Bishop Potter, and that they are preparing the memorial to be sent to Mayor Van Wyck calling his attention to the condition of affairs in the Stanton Street district, and arraigning the police under Capt. Herlihy for their failure to act on specific violations of the law brought to their attention.

It was learned that this document from Bishop Potter will be a strong one, and that it will be indorsed by every church and institution in the district affected, as well as by the City Club. It will also call attention to the assault by the police on the Rev. Mr. Paddock, and his inability to obtain any redress. Bishop Potter has finished the visitation of the churches in his diocese, which work caused him to put aside for the time Mr. Paddock's complaint. It was learned that he will devote his entire time until his return to arranging the charges, and preparing the memorial to the Mayor.

SHOT FRIEND IN THE BACK.

Patrick Miller Says that Hugh Dolan Betrayed His Confidence.

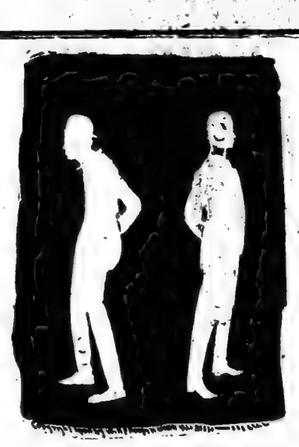
Hugh Dolan, a sugar weigher, living at 86 North First Street, Williamsburg, was shot and probably fatally wounded yesterday afternoon by Patrick Miller of 207 Ten Eyck Street. The shooting took place on the street at Wythe Avenue and North First Street. Dolan was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where his condition is regarded as critical. Policeman Turner arrested Miller.

"I shot him," said Miller to the Sergeant, "because he violated my confidence. It would have been better had I shot him eight years ago."

Miller is also a sugar weigher, and the two men had known each other for years. Yesterday afternoon they met at Wythe Avenue and North First Street. They talked for a few minutes and then parted, going in different directions. Miller had proceeded but a few yards when he retraced his steps and sneaked up behind Dolan with a drawn revolver and shot the man in the back. When Dolan fell to the sidewalk Miller fired a second shot, and then, folding his arms, awaited the arrival of Policeman Turner.

When Dolan was taken to the hospital he declared that he knew of no reason why Miller had shot him.

Every form of Lung or Throat Disease can be relieved and the great majority cured by the use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.



What tickles one man's palate gives another dyspepsia. So to tickle all men there needs must be a big variety.

Here are 135 fall and winter sack suit ticklers in fancy mixtures alone, each differing from the other in color, combination of colors, cloth, or make-up. $15 to $32.

If it's your head, hands or feet that need the tickling, we can do it.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

There are people who say that women have somewhat peculiar methods in their business dealings. Here is a story along that line which is interesting. It is the story of an estimable woman who was in business, and had under her a number of other women. These women were engaged by the week, but at the same time, according to the rules of the place, if one of them was absent for a day she would lose the pay for that day. It was to the interest of the woman in charge, or she believed that it was an advantage to her, to keep down the expenses of her department, and to do this she had a peculiar arrangement. Saturday was, as a rule, a day when there was little to be done. So on Friday she would gather her little band around her and say to them: "Now, girls, I want you to work as hard as you can to-day, and we will do the work for the rest of the week, and to-morrow you may stay at home." So the women would work hard all day Friday, get the extra work done, stay at home on Saturday and—lose their pay for that day. It is perhaps not strange that they were angry about this, but they needed what money they did get, and so they continued to perform Saturday's labors on Friday, and were not paid for it. But the estimable woman had occasion to read a paper before a large body of women upon the subject, "Women in Business," whereupon she arose, and in a voice more expressive of sorrow than anger, announced: "Women in business are much more dishonorable than men."

***

A man who gives the first reading to all the manuscript sent to a large periodical says that there is more poetry submitted to him than anything else; that it is harder to get good poetry than any other kind of material, and that there is much less of it used. He admits that if the writer is so unfortunate or careless as to make one slight grammatical error in the first paragraph, his fate is settled so far as that periodical is concerned. The reader goes no further, and the manuscript is returned.

***

It is one thing to understand a foreign language as it is spoken by the people of one's own country and quite another to speak or understand it as it is spoken by those to whom it is their native tongue. This was amusingly illustrated at the Irving Place Theatre the other evening. In the play, "Der Tugendhof," there was in the cast a youth, Jimmy Broker, who was supposed to be a foreigner on German soil, struggling to teach his English tongue the German language. But the difference between his German and "echt Deutsch" was remarkable. There are people who have a fair reading knowledge of German to whom the spoken language on the stage might as well be Greek. To these the German of Jimmy Broker was a delight. It was the counterpart of their own German delightfully easy to understand, though the same words in the mouths of the German players seemed to come from somewhere down in their boots, and were unintelligible.

***

That questions of clothes and the advantage the men frequently have over women was brought up the other day on a surface car coming from one of the beaches. An artist and a writer were discussing the subject. "How superior that man is to his wife," said the artist, pointing to a couple sitting on a front seat. "No, I don't think so," said the writer, who was older and had had more experience of life, examining the two carefully. The difference you notice in this case is all in the dress. The two belong to the poorer class. The man wears a conventional suit of clothes. It is a good suit, and there cannot be much out of the way with it, for it is one of those suits made up in quantity, and while they are cheap they are cut by tailors, made by tailors, and are well made. The man's hat comes from a big factory where a good article is turned out, and his hair is cut by a barber. With the woman it is different. Her gown was made for her by a cheap dressmaker, her hat by a cheap milliner, and she bobs up her hair in a funny little way at the back of her head. All this makes her far from well dressed, while the man would pass muster much better among well dressed men. Look at the couple without thinking of the clothes, and you will find that the woman is really the superior in appearance. The man is short and dumpy, with a short neck and heavy face; the woman is taller, with a large frame, well proportioned, and she looks intelligent."

***

The drug man and the doctor were talking about that vexed question, To whom does the prescription belong, to the doctor who writes it, the patient who receives it, or the pharmacist who puts up the medicine? The man of drugs said that it certainly belonged to the pharmacist, a fact which had been proved to his satisfaction by the number of times pharmacists have been called into court and required to bring the originals of prescriptions they have put up, to answer some important question. The druggist, he said, needs the prescription for his own protection, to show, in case there should be trouble, that he has put up only what the doctor has prescribed. It is not safe, he declared, for a patient to have a prescription which he can have filled whenever he pleases. Doctors nowadays treat disease according to present symptoms and the exact condition of the patient when the prescription is given. The patient who gives the medicine to a friend or takes it at another time when he may apparently have the same trouble, but conditions are different, is doing himself an injury and acting unfairly to the doctor. The doctor was emphatic. "The pharmacist should keep the original prescription," he said, "as a protection for himself, but he should also give a copy of it to the patient. No prescription should ever be filled from this copy, which should be so designated, and no prescription whatever given by a doctor should ever be refilled except by his acquiescence, and there should be a law to that effect."

COL. M. J. DADY ARRIVES.

Says that His Havana Contracts Are Practically Made.

Col. Michael J. Dady, who has been negotiating the contract for paving and sewering the streets of Havana, was a passenger on the Ward Line steamer Havana which arrived from Havana yesterday. Col. Dady said that with the exception of some details the matter was all settled. Col. Dady was detained at Quarantine, and will be released on Thursday.

BEST & CO LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

School Shoes.

The advantage of buying here is the opportunity of selecting from the largest range of styles, shapes and sizes for children, offered by any establishment.

This makes certain the perfect fit which is essential. You are also sure of a neat, dressy appearance—satisfactory wear, and a satisfactory price.

SAMPLES.

For Children, Boys or Misses—calf, broad extension sole, spring heel, $2.25 to $2.75.

For Boys Only—calf, foxed, with heels, heavy solid leather sole, $2.50 to $3.00.

"Little Gents"—calf lace, bull-dog toe, sizes 11 to 2 only, $2.75.

60-62 West 23d Street.

SMYTH MEMORIAL SERVICE

Bench and Bar Honor the Late Supreme Court Justice.

Resolutions Adopted and Many Eulogies Pronounced—Justice McAdam Explains Why He Did Not Attend.

Memorial services for Supreme Court Justice Frederick Smyth, who died in August last, were held yesterday in Trial Term, Part IX., of the Supreme Court, in the County Court House.

The only Justice of the Supreme Court who did not attend the memorial exercises was Justice McAdam, who held court in Trial Term, Part II. When asked for his reasons for keeping his part of the court open and not attending the services, Justice McAdam said:

"Nothing would have afforded me greater pleasure than to attend the meeting. Justice Smyth had no more profound admirer and no dearer friend on the bench than myself.

"I would like to honor him in any way, but my calendar is overcrowded with cases. So much work is thrust upon me that I have to work every day and every hour in the day, and I cannot delay public business by adjourning my court to attend such a meeting.

"Lawyers, litigants, and witnesses were here, and I did not feel that it was proper for me to send them away after instructing them to come on another day."

Chief Justice Van Brunt presided at the memorial services. With him on the bench were his associates, Justices Hatch, Patterson, McLaughlin, Ingraham, and O'Brien. In the space in front of the bench sat the Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices of the Special Sessions, and Judges of the General Sessions.

Justice Van Brunt opened the meeting by saying that the bench and bar had gathered to pay a last tribute to the memory of Justice Smyth. He then called upon David McClure, who said:

"To me the death of Justice Smyth came as a sad blow. Between us there existed for years the warmest of friendships, a friendship that lasted until the hour of his death."

Mr. McClure then gave an outline of Justice Smyth's life from the time he began to practice law in New York in 1865 up to the time he died. He declared the Justice, while he was Recorder, had earned the title of "the greatest of criminal Judges. His administration of the law was of the best, and he was soon loved and respected by the thousands of lawyers who practiced before him in the Supreme Court. He was one of the most popular Justices on the Supreme Court bench." Mr. McClure then offered the following resolution:

At a meeting of the Justices of the Appellate Division and the Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York of the First Department and of the members of the bar of the City of New York, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1900, it was

Resolved, That in the recent death of the Hon Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court, the bench has lost one of its most able, upright, and industrious members, the law and its administration an untiring and wise exponent.

Justice Patterson, of the Appellate Division then spoke on the resolution. He said in part:

"I do not agree with Mr. McClure that the reputation of Justice Smyth will rest upon his career as a criminal Judge. He for some time filled a very high and important position in this court, and became better known on the civil side of the court during the short period he was on the bench in this court. He had the most exalted opinion of the honor and dignity of the bench. Never would he yield to any influences except such as were intimately connected with right and justice."

John E. Parsons was the next speaker. Among other things he said:

"Justice Smyth was a public-spirited citizen. He recognized the duties which came with the right to take part in public affairs. While not obtrusive, he had the courage of his convictions. He was always an Irishman, and yet he was never un-American. He was not unwilling to accept public office. I think he enjoyed it but it was not because of its honor or emolument. In his estimation, a public officer was a servant of the people, not their master."

Ex-Justice William N. Cohen, who followed, said, in closing:

"His long and busy life is ended. The book is closed, the light has faded; and yet his familiar spirit seems round about us. It seems to me true that when the stream which overflows the soul shall pass away the consciousness, remains that it has left deposited on the silent shores of memory images of precious things that shall not die and cannot be destroyed."

Justice Van Brunt concluded the exercises with a brief eulogy of the late Justice, after the resolution had been adopted by a rising vote.

PEARY RELIEF SHIP.

The Windward Touched at Goodhaven, Greenland, Aug. 10.

A letter under date of Aug. 10 has been received from Capt. Samuel W. Bartlett of the Peary relief steamship Windward, by a friend of the Captain in this city.

The letter states that the Windward, which is carrying supplies to Lieut. Peary, had reached Goodhaven, Greenland, and that all on board were well.

Capt. Bartlett said that he anticipated a good run to Cape York, and hoped to find Lieut. Peary there.

SLOT MACHINE DIDN'T WORK.

After Wasting Several Pennies Alonzo Reid Waxed Wrath and Smashed It.

Alonzo B. Reid of Newtown, L. I., tips the scales at about 180 pounds. Any increase in avoirdupois worries him, and by means of penny-in-a-slot weight machines he keeps more or less close tab on his weight.

While awaiting a ferryboat in the Whitehall Street ferryhouse yesterday, Mr. Reid spied a machine, which, according to printed promises thereon, would deliver one's correct weight, printed on a card, disclose the future Fate has in store, and throw in a few bars of "Get Your Money's Worth" without extra charge to any person who would insert a penny in the slot.

Mr. Reid decided to have a penny's worth. He got on the machine and dropped in a cent. Neither music, fortune, nor weight was forthcoming. Mr. Reid made some forcible remarks, got a nickel changed, and another penny followed the first. Not a wheel stirred. Mr. Reid made some even more forcible remarks. He was becoming exasperated. In quick succession, several pennies rattled in the yawning slot, but no weight came forth.

Mr. Reid was highly incensed now, and he caught the glass face of the machine an uppercut with his umbrella, which put it out of business completely.

Upon complaint of a ferry company employe, Policeman Farrell took Mr. Reid to the Centre Street Court.

"All these machines are fakes," said Magistrate Brann.

"I lost my temper, Judge," said Mr. Reid.

"And your pennies," added the Magistrate.

No complainant appeared in court, and Mr. Reid was paroled in his own custody.

Upholstery Dep't. 4th Floor.

Lace Curtains.

Handsome, new designs of Point-Arabe Lace,—wide borders or borders and insertion, mounted on fine quality French Bobbinette, per pair,

$18.00, $25.00, $35.00 and $45.00.

Renaissance Lace,—elaborate patterns,—mounted on Grenadine or Bobbinette,—with lace border and insertion.

3 1-2 and 4 yards long. 54 to 60 inches wide, per pair, $12.50, $16.75 and $25.00.

"Stores Bonnes Femmes,"—of Arabian Lace,—all lace panels and lace flounce, each,

$10.75, $12.50, $15.00 and $18.00.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

EX-CAPT. QUINN'S QUEER CASE.

Dismissed from the National Guard, He Seeks Reinstatement in the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Investigation into the matter of the eligibility of ex-Capt. Luke C. Quinn of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to again be commissioned an officer of the National Guard was begun yesterday. Quinn was dishonorably dismissed from the Guard some years ago after a trial by court-martial, and when he was elected a short time since as First Lieutenant in Company E of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, commanded by Capt. John J. Scanlon, members of the Guard denounced the election as highly improper. As a result his appearance before the Brigade Examining Board was delayed until the return of Brigadier Gen. George Moore Smith from Europe, in order that a proper investigation of the case could be made.

The charge which led to Capt. Quinn's dismissal was that on Feb. 27, 1890, he made a contract with Jeweler Robert Stoll for athletic prizes for Company I, to cost $300; that he paid only a portion of the money, and then Stoll, in August, 1891, obtained a judgment against the Company for $118 by default, notwithstanding, as alleged, that Capt. Quinn had, a year before, had the amount of $300 with which to pay for the medals. The court-martial was held in December, 1892. Capt. Quinn's counsel, Capt. Hugh Coleman of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, admitted that his client had been guilty of falsehood, and of an offense against good order and military discipline, but declared he had not used the money dishonestly.

Quinn claims that he had the disability removed by a special order issued by Gov. Flower in 1894, and numbered 189, and he asserts that he will be able to convince the board of examination, which will meet in a few days, that his disability has been removed and that he is legally eligible to a commission in the National Guard.

What has become of this special order is a mystery. The Adjutant General's office at Albany reports that there is no evidence on the records of the office that any action has been taken by headquarters since the promulgation of the order of dismissal. Examination of the official reports since 1892 reveals no order of the kind described by Quinn.

Gen. Smith when seen yesterday said: "Personally I know nothing concerning any order removing the disability against ex-Capt. Quinn. I cannot discuss the details of the case further than to say that the matter is under investigation, and that prompt action will be taken."

The board will insist upon the production of this order from the official records at Albany before Quinn's examination will be allowed to proceed.

BRIDGE WORK TO CONTINUE.

Justice Gildersleeve Denies Application to Stop Work on the Approaches.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Gildersleeve handed down a decision denying the application of Julius Meyers for an injunction restraining the East River Bridge Commission from proceeding with the work of construction of the approaches to the new East River bridge under the contract recently let. In his application Mr. Meyers alleged that the contracts were illegal because they required the contractor to pay the prevailing rate of wages; because they stipulated that the steel used was to be furnished by the Carbon Steel Company, and because any person who had been out of business a year was barred in the bidding.

Justice Gildersleeve in his opinion says that the apprehension of waste, which alone justifies the interference of the plaintiff as a taxpayer, is unfounded. The Commissioners, Judge Gildersleeve finds, in no way exceeded the discretion vested in them by the Legislature.

"The purpose of the law in requiring municipal corporations to invite competition for public works," says the opinion, "is based upon sound economic considerations; it was never intended that municipal commissions should preside irresponsibly over the competition of unqualified bidders. The first consideration in a work of this magnitude is safety and permanence, and all conditions and qualifications affecting bidders and contractors must tend to secure these."

Main Will Sail To-day.

If the weather is fair the North German Lloyd steamship Main, one of the ships of that line that went through the Hoboken fire, will start for Newport News to-day. There the ship will be rebuilt at a cost of about $600,000.

$800,000 Liquidation Sale Men's and Boys' Clothing, Etc.

The death of two members of our firm, within a year, makes it imperative to liquidate, that is, to settle up the accounts of the old Company.

To do this best and quickest, it has been decided to sell the $800,000 worth of Clothing prepared for this season's trade, for Cash—and do it now in the height of the season, so every garment has been reduced—to sell.

These new and stylish goods were prepared for our own Retail Trade, and it is with regret that this liquidation makes it necessary to sacrifice them, but they

MUST BE SOLD--It is your Opportunity This Great Sale of High-class Clothing

the best ever offered in New York, will commence this day,

Wednesday, Oct. 10th, in our three stores,

and continue from day to day until sold.

Cut this out and remember this sale, for a chance to get such good Clothing so cheaply may never again occur.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, Broadway, Corner 31st Street.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway and Bedford Avenue, Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue.

There's advantage in this: Light-Weight Overcoats, reduced *now* when you need them.

Top-Coats, Raglans, Paddocks, *marked off ⅓ to ¼* to close quickly.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

SUIT AGAINST SENATOR DEPEW.

Brings Out a Story of How a Puzzle Prize "Ad" Brought Trouble to an Editor.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew is made the defendant in a suit brought Monday by S. G. Brabook of Chicago against The Unique Magazine, formerly The Penny Magazine, of 489 Fifth Avenue, of which the Senator was supposed to be the owner. The papers in the suit, the action being to recover $200 for a guessing prize offered by the magazine, were served on Mr. Depew personally. At the office of The Unique Magazine, Thomas C. Quinn, editor in chief, yesterday explained the affair.

"The story is a laughable one," Mr. Quinn said, "but, first of all, it is not true that Senator Depew owns this magazine. He does not own even a dollar's worth of stock in it, nor did he ever. When the magazine was first started, he, as a personal favor, advanced an amount of money for which at the time he accepted a demand note. He refused to be interested to the extent of a single dollar's worth, though, as a friend, he took considerable interest in the growth of the magazine and often extended valuable suggestions as to its improvement.

"In January I wanted to increase the circulation of the magazine, and broke my head about a new plan to gain subscribers. I hit upon a scheme which, in one sense, worked only too well. I inserted in a number of papers a puzzle offering $500 to be divided among subscribers to the magazine guessing the puzzle—$200 for the best and nearest solution, the rest of the money to be divided in sums of $100 and less for those coming near the solution. The puzzle was a 'missing letter' problem, and each guesser was to return with his answer 20 cents for a year's subscription to the magazine.

"The puzzle consisted of the words 'sequence,' 'he,' 'sees,' and 'ingenuity.' Only part of the lower half of the letters were printed, and the words were drawn into each other without being properly divided. I worked three days on that problem, and thought I had a corker. I expected about 2,000 replies, and estimated that, by luck, perhaps, five guessers would come somewhere near right. The first day I received 3,000 answers, the next day 4,000, then 2,000, and so on until 30,000 had answered. And worst of all, the puzzle which I thought so hard was answered by almost everybody, in the 30,000 there were perhaps 600 who failed.

"There I was with $500 prize money to divide equally among some 29,400 subscribers. I did the next best thing. I wrote letters explaining the situation and bought 30,000 fancy calendars at 50 cents each to send as peace offerings instead. Counting labor, postage, &c., the peace offerings came to $2,000. In reply, I received 4,000 letters of thanks, 15 letters of protests, including 1 which called me a robber. That one was sent by Mr. Brabook, who, I found, had sent fifteen letters of fifteen subscriptions making each guess slightly different from the real solution, so as to gobble first, second, and all other prizes. I wrote several letters to Brabook, but soon found I had lost his esteem. Maybe he didn't know what to do with fifteen calendars. At any rate, in the end I told him to go to blazes, or words to that effect, and heard no more of him until he brought this suit.

"Now, I will send him his share of the prize, 2 cents, and will let him sue; but I'm out of the puzzle business. It makes advertisements work the wrong way."

COLOMBIA COUNCIL RESIGN.

Senor Edwards Espinoza Not in Sympathy with Present Regime.

Eduardo Espinoza, Consul General from Colombia, in this city, has cabled his resignation of that office to his Government. This action was due to the receipt yesterday of a dispatch from Bogota, in which it was stated that a reconciliation had been effected between the Nationalista and the Historical Conservative political parties, President Marraquin, who recently deposed and imprisoned President Sanclimente, having been thereby recognized as head of the State by both factions.

Señor Espinoza's resignation is due to the fact that he is not in sympathy with the present regime. According to the Consul General, the yacht Atalanta, negotiations for the sale of which were almost completed between George Gould and the Colombian Government, will now certainly be purchased by President Marraquin.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR .....CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals on Friday afternoons—Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 8, March 29.
Eight Concerts on Saturday evenings—Nov. 17, Dec. 8, Dec. 22, Jan. 12, Feb. 2, Feb. 16, March 9, March 30.
RENEWALS of SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 15 to Oct. 27.
GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after October 29.
PROSPECTUS with particulars for the season at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from AUG. ROEBBELEN,
Sec'y of N. Y. Phil. Society, Carnegie Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
MET'N ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
REMARKABLE OPERA FOR REMARKABLE PRICES.—Press, Oct. 7th.
MATINEE TO-DAY, Carmen
ALSO FRIDAY EVG
Misses De Lussan, Ballstrom, Messrs. Brizell, Paull
LOHENGRIN TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Misses Strakosch, Meisslinger; Messrs. Wegener, Mertens, Pringle, Goff.
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS, IL TROVATORE
All American Chorus of 100 Voices.
REGULAR THEATRE PRICES.
NIGHTS 25c to $2 Wed. Mat. 25c to 1.00 Sat. Mat. 25c to 1.50
Boxes, Ngts. & Sat. Mat., $5, 6, 7, 8, 10; Wed. Mat. $4, 5, 6
Next Week—Aida, Bohemian Girl, La Traviata, WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
FRIDAY EVG., OCTOBER 12TH, AT 8:15.
AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICA
IMPERIALISM.
A Lecture by E. T. Hargrove ("T") of London, England, author of "World Politics," &c. Admission Free. Boxes Reserved for Ladies. Discussion Invited.
J. B. POND, Manager.

THEATRE REPUBLIC
42d St., just West of B'way. Tele. 3940-38.
Evgs., 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
HERNE
—IN—
SAG HARBOR
"BETTER THAN SHORE ACRES."
"Dickens himself never drew finer character sketches."—Evg. Sun.

GROSSO'S The Last Meeting MASTERPIECE
A PAINTING
Wonderful in Conception, Grand in Execution.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.
On Exhibition at
1132 BROADWAY,
Bet. 25th & 26th Sts.
10 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
Week Days Only.
Admission, 25c.

Proctor's
23d St. | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
5th Ave.
58th St. | Mlle. Flanka's Lions, Emily Lytton & Co, Windom Quintette, Stinson & Merton, etc.
125th St. | McIntyre & Heath, Cheridah Simpson, Wright Huntington & Co., 3 Powers Bros, Gray-Stephens' Landseer Dogs, Dunhams Family, C. Case, Mr. & Mrs. Mark Murphy, Pepinta, Myraid Dancer, Marzella's Birds, Stanton & Modena, J. Gassman & Picks.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Evg., Oct. 16, at 8.
Reappearance of LILLIAN BLAUVELT
Grand Orchestra under the direction of FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN.
Direction.....Henry Wolfsohn
Res. Seats, $1 to $2, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
HENRIETTA CROSMAN A REVELATION.
THE MERRIEST HIT OF THE YEAR. MISTRESS NELL
Make a Sensational Triumph on Broadway.
Seats on sale 3 weeks in advance.

CARNEGIE HALL.
THURSDAY AFT., Oct. 11, at 2:30.
SCHUMANN-HEINK AND LEONORA JACKSON.
Direction.....Henry Wolfsohn
Seats, $1 to $2, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Evg., 8:15. Mats. to-day & Sat.
"The Greatest Success in Town."—Evg. Sun.
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.
Nxt. Sun—KaltenbornCon. Soloist, Schumann-Heink

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45 St. | POPULAR PRICES 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., & 1.00. Mat. TO-DAY, 25c. 50c. | A MILLION DOLLARS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST 2 WEEKS. ANDREW MACK
14th St. & Irving Pl. In his great play "THE REBEL." Souvenirs Oct. 17th. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Evg. 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2:15.
BLANCHE WALSH in "MARCELLE."

Killed by the Third Rail.

The third rail of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway system scored another victim yesterday. The unfortunate was Frank Reitz, a track walker of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Reitz was killed near the loop at Manhattan Junction. While attempting to cross the track, he tripped and fell across the electrically charged third rail. He received the entire force of the electric current and is believed to have been killed instantly.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

Madison Sq. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. EVENINGS, 8:30. MAT. SAT.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS. "WHIRLWIND OF FUN." SELF AND LADY

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday.
LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
WILLIAM H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

Garden THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. at 8. Matinée Saturday.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL In A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

Daly's Evenings at 8:10. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2. San Toy

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. LAST TWO WEEKS. EVS. 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS OF MALABAR

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Tremendous Success of "A melodrama of the strongest sort."—POST. LOST RIVER
POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY at 2.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
MATINEE DAILY (Except Monday) all seats 25c. THE SENATOR

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2:15.
SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD.

SOUSA MET. OP. HOUSE. SUNDAY NIGHT. LAST POPULAR CONCERT SEATS ON SALE FRIDAY.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, Ev'gs at 8:15. 33d & B'way. Mats. to-day & Sat. CALEB WEST.
NEXT MON., First Time, HER MAJESTY, GRACE GEORGE as the girl Queen.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Gen. Adm., 50c
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK MATINEE PRICES 50, 75, $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées

—THE— DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS,
"Down the Line." "The Devil's Daughter."

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE The Great POWELL. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concert.

The New Glory of the CASINO! Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard & Virginia Earl in "The Belle of Bohemia." 1st Mid-Wk. MATINEE TO-DAY! Every Seat 50c.

THE SAVOY B'way & 34th St. New York's Parlor Theatre
THE MILITARY MAID.
JOSEPHINE HALL, Strong company, large chorus.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

KEITH'S ALBAUGH, HARRIGAN, DUPONT & LOTHIAN, BACHELOR CLUB.
Murray & Lane. 7 Big Acts. Biograph.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL Evs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Tues. & Sat. 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

Koster & Bial's 25c Evgs., 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1.00. Mat. Daily Bessie Bonehill, Josie Sabel, Rich, Harlow, Chas. T. Aldrich, Lewis & Ryan, 20 others.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—THE MAGISTRATE.

GRAND Opera House. James & Kidder's Mat. To-day, 25-50c. "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Only Matinée Sat., 2:15. OTIS SKINNER IN PRINCE OTTO.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, at 8:15. To-night and Sat. Hat., Haim's Comedy, "Wildfeuer." Thur., Fri., & Sat. Evgs., "Der Probepfeil."

HURTIG & SEAMONS 125th St. & 7th Av. Matinée To-day.
REILLY & WOOD'S Big Specialty Co. 16 Acts.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Paris Fair; Man Fish; Alligator Queen, others.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
8th Day, Wednesday, Oct. 10th.
The McGrathiana and Five Other Races.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Lander.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. FIELD, 30 CENTS.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; wind northerly, shifting to southwesterly.

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POWERS DISTRUST MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Result of British Election Causes Much Apprehension.

FRANCE ESPECIALLY HOSTILE

If the Present Colonial Secretary Becomes Premier It Is Felt that War Is Very Likely.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The British general election is exciting a good deal of interest and comment in Continental Europe. The opinion is universal that it is a personal triumph for Mr. Chamberlain, and that if he becomes predominant in the British Government an era of aggression and jingoism will be inaugurated which will seriously threaten the peace of Europe.

In France especially are sober men anxious. It is felt that if in future difficulties arising out of Newfoundland, Siam, Africa, &c., the negotiations are in the hands of Mr. Chamberlain, war may easily be provoked, especially as Chamberlain is likely, as in the case of the Transvaal, to refuse all compromise and to offer to settle on the basis of absolute surrender by the other party.

After Fashoda, France will never again back down completely, and with Chamberlain at the British helm things are likely to go to extremes.

It is impossible to describe the dislike and suspicion with which Chamberlain is regarded in Continental Europe. It is not an exaggeration to say that Great Britain, with Mr. Chamberlain as Premier, would have all Europe against her, hostile and watchful. This opinion is expressed by the most sober and conservative of the papers here, like Le Temps and Le Journal des Debats, and is not merely that of the Anglophobe extremists.

The fact that Mr. Chamberlain has never categorically challenged inquiry concerning the letters which are alleged to prove his complicity in the Jameson raid, and that he makes no denial of his connection with firms that have grown rich on the war, increases the distrust of him. Moreover, a good many Transvaalers, exiled by order of the British Government from Johannesburg and Pretoria, are arriving in Europe, and the stories they tell of British brutality and arbitrariness also add to the flame. Never before, perhaps, was Great Britain regarded with so much suspicion as at present.

LIBERALS' LOSS MADE UP.

They Gain More Seats in British General Election—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman Re-elected.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Liberals have been doing far better in the counties in the Parliamentary general election than they did in the boroughs. Yesterday they gained two more seats, Cardiff and the Otley Division of Yorkshire, thus equalizing the party gains. The Ministerialists and the Opposition have now gained twenty-seven seats each.

The Ministerialists now hold 357 seats and the Opposition 205.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been re-elected for Stirling Burghs, receiving 2,715 votes, against 2,085 cast for his Liberal-Unionist opponent, Col. Duke.

In Cardiff Sir Edward James Reed, Liberal, has defeated J. Lawrence, Conservative, receiving 9,342 votes, against 8,541 cast for his opponent.

Apart from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's reduced majority and the success of Sir Edward J. Reed at Cardiff—a seat formerly held by James M. Maclean, prominent in Indian affairs, who did not seek re-election—there is little of special importance in yesterday's returns.

Among yesterday's contests, the results of which are not yet known, that in Caithnessshire is exciting interest, owing to the candidacy there of Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, the sitting member, formerly Consul-General for the South African Republic and a noted pro-Boer. Interest is also taken in the contest in the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, where H. Terrell, Q. C., Liberal Unionist, opposed the Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, the well-known Liberal, who has represented that seat since 1892.

The announcements yesterday of the results of Tuesday's pollings showed that the Liberals made three gains—at Wisbech, Lancaster, and Barnstaple; that the Ministerialists gained one seat—Dumfriesshire—and that the Nationalists secured one—South Dublin.

In the Wisbech Division of Cambridgeshire the Hon. Arthur George Brand, Liberal, an assistant clerk in the House of Commons and the representative of that seat from 1891 to 1895, defeated Charles Tyrrell Giles, Conservative, the sitting member.

In the Barnstaple Division of Devonshire E. J. Soares, Liberal, defeated Sir William Cameron Gull, Conservative, the sitting member, and in Dumfriesshire W. J. Maxwell, Liberal-Unionist, defeated Robinson Souttar, Liberal.

In the three-cornered fight in South Dublin J. Mooney, Irish Nationalist, ousted the Conservative member, the Hon. Horace C. Plunkett, whose candidacy was also opposed by Mr. Ball, another Conservative.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, addressing his supporters after the poll had been declared last night, said he was satisfied with the result, considering the state of the register and the "most disadvantageous circumstances for an election that an ingenious Government could devise.

LORD CROMER RECALLED.

Summoned to England and, It Is Reported, Will Be a Member of the New Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Viscount Cromer, British Diplomatic Agent and Consul General in Egypt, has been summoned to England, according to the Cairo correspondent of The Daily Express. It is understood in Cairo that he will not return to Egypt, and it is believed that he will become a member of the new Cabinet.

The Daily Express suggests that it is possible that Lord Cromer will replace the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, and says that "a combination of Cromer, Kitchener, and Roberts would insure public confidence in a thorough reform of the War Office."

Next to the Marquis of Dufferin, Lord Cromer is regarded as the most prominent and ablest of the British diplomats. He is better known in this country as Sir Evelyn Baring, which name he bore till he was raised to the peerage in 1892.

His career has been an extraordinarily brilliant one. Born in 1841, the son of a Norfolk member of Parliament, he was educated for the army, and entered the artillery branch of the service in 1858. He made a good reputation in various minor semi-military positions, and in 1872 was appointed private secretary to the Viceroy of India. In 1877 he became Commissioner of the Egyptian Public Debt, and nearly all his life since then has been spent in Egypt. At the present time he is the virtual ruler of that country, having, as the British Diplomatic Agent, considerably more real power than the Khedive.

Member of Parliament Assaulted.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Sir Robert Fitzgerald, the re-elected Conservative member for Cambridge City, was brutally assaulted and kicked in the head by roughs and badly injured while addressing a country meeting last evening.

YOUTSEY STILL COMATOSE.

Doctor Says He Is in Critical Condition and May Become Insane—The Trial Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 10.—Henry E. Youtsey has remained in a comatose condition all day; whether that is due to the opiates administered to quiet him last night cannot be ascertained. He has answered no questions addressed to him by his nearest relatives and physicians, but once or twice during the day he held up his hands and exclaimed: "There is no blood on my hands—there is no man's blood on my hands."

He has kept his eyes closed all day, and they are still slightly crossed as if drawn and set by the convulsion he had last night. The only nourishment he has taken was a glass of milk, which was almost forced down his throat by the physicians. Dr. Carrick says he is in an extremely critical condition, which may take a sudden change for the better or worse at any moment, and if for the worse Youtsey will be permanently insane.

Opinions vary as to his mental condition, but the majority belief is that the man accused of the Goebel murder is not shamming nor making a dramatic play for a continuance of his case. Youtsey was unable to appear in court. When court convened to-day, Judge Cantrill readily granted a continuance until to-morrow.

Both the Court and the attorneys for the Commonwealth were not entirely satisfied that it was not a scheme for another trial, which could not be held before February. For the Commonwealth Mr. Franklin suggested the appointment of a physician by the Court to inquire into the prisoner's condition.

"I have been appealed to by numerous friends of Mr. Youtsey," said the Court, "to have the prisoner removed to an upper room in the second floor of the jail, where he would not be disturbed. I want to say right now that this case is going to be tried. All of you might as well make up your minds to that. I would suggest that that man be brought right in here and placed in the jury room. He can be attended there by his physicians and friends just as well, if not better, than he can in the jail."

Judge Cantrill said he did not propose that the doctors should fill Youtsey full of drugs and keep him in a stupor all the time. Attorney Crawford said it was absolutely necessary to give the prisoner strong opiates, for he became violent in his cell.

THE INSURANCE CONSPIRACY.

Laura Carroll of Chicago Named as Another Victim of the Unger "Syndicate."

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Laura Carroll is named as another victim of the insurance conspiracy syndicate, said to be headed by Dr. August M. Unger. The physician used her, it is said, as a subject on whom to take out policies in a game similar to that which was attempted with Marie Defenbach.

The Carroll woman disappeared four or five months ago, and none of those with whom she associated have seen her since. During her residence here she was an intimate friend of Miss Defenbach and is alleged to have been a patient and sweetheart of Dr. Unger. Miss Carroll was about twenty-two years of age. She was an orphan and had a guardian, Dr. Gustave Schmidt, living in Milwaukee, from which city she came here.

During the six or seven months that F. Wayland Brown was managing the Mooney & Boland office here an unusual number of stenographers were employed. These were all women and all were employed by Brown. The subsequent disappearance of any of them is now deemed a matter worth looking into, as likely to show effort to defraud on a much larger scale than has yet been brought to light.

The subjects on which the Unger-Brown-Smiley syndicate secured insurance with fraudulent intent are all believed to be women, while the active members of the organization are men. There are indications that the organization has a much wider scope than was at first thought. It is asserted by detectives that at least twoscore of people are criminally connected with it.

One of those who is now under surveillance is a wealthy and prominent lawyer. He is alleged to be the financial backer.

ANNAPOLIS COURT MARTIAL.

Testimony of the Prosecution in Hazing Case Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 10.—The court-martial, which is trying Naval Cadet George S. Radford, third class, on a charge of alleged hazing, was convened again to-day.

The testimony of the prosecution was practically closed by the testimony of Naval Cadet Thomas Ward, Jr., who testified to being in the room when Lieut. Bookwalter entered and took the names of the cadets present when Cadet Dortch, as testified to by other witnesses, sang, told a story, and stood on his head.

Cadet Ward declined to answer the question if any singing went on in the room while he was there, as it would incriminate him. The court, after consultation, granted the request of the witness not to answer the question. Cadet Ward said while the officer had left the room to fetch the cadet in charge of the floor to take the names of the cadets present, he went under the bed, as he was smoking, and did not wish the officer to get his name for that reason, and he had no other motive in doing it.

STOCKHOLDERS WANT RECEIVER

Proceeding in the Chicago Packing and Provision Company's Liquidation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Efforts will be made by several of the holders of common stock in the Chicago Packing and Provision Company to secure the appointment of a receiver. Holders of common stock who reside in Chicago met to-day at the Grand Pacific Hotel and raised a fund to protect their rights in the liquidation which is now being arranged.

The company, which is incorporated under English law, determined by a majority vote of the preferred and common stockholders to go into liquidation. The capital is $2,000,000, one-half preferred and one-half common. The assets consist of $1,000,000 in cash, a packing plant at Nebraska City and a block of stock in the Nebraska City Stock Yards Company.

By the terms of the proposed liquidation the $1,000,000 worth of preferred stock will receive the benefit of the $1,000,000 cash, leaving the proceeds of the packing plant and stock yards for distribution among the common shareholders.

Three Ways to Go West.
By the Hudson River Day Boat, the Hudson River Night Boat, or the New York Central. Tickets interchangeable; attractions unequalled. Consult New York Central ticket agent.—Adv.

GEN. HARRISON'S ATTITUDE

Reaffirms His Retirement from Active Campaign Work.

His Disapproval of the Porto Rico Act His Only Departure from Party Policies.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, who has been in the city for several days, last night expressed his views on the political situation in a talk with reporters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Is it true, General," said a reporter, that you have consented to make some speeches in the campaign?"

"No," replied Gen. Harrison, "that statement has not been authorized by me. I have said to every one who has spoken or written to me on the subject that I could not do any more campaign work. I began to make Republican speeches the year I began to vote and have had a laborious, if unimportant, part in every campaign, State and National, up to the year 1898. In 1896 I submitted myself to very hard usage and then made up my mind—and so said to my friends—that I would do no more campaigning. Following this conclusion I declined to take a speaking part in the campaign of 1898. My retirement dates from that year, not from this.

"Few men have made more speeches for their party than I have done, and no ex-President, I am sure, has made so many. Since I left Washington my retirement from all participation in party management has been complete. All that I have left to others, and I think they have very generally and kindly accepted my sense of the proprieties of the case—at least between campaigns. In a word, I have vacated the choir loft and taken a seat in the pews—with a deep sense of gratitude to my forbearing fellow-countrymen."

"But, General," a reporter suggested, "it is said that you are not altogether in accord with your party."

"Well," remarked Gen. Harrison, with a smile, "I have heard that my silence was imputed by some to that cause. Now the only public utterance I have made in criticism of the policies of the party was contained in the interview consisting of one rather short sentence that I gave to the newspapers while the Porto Rico bill was pending. It was in substance that I regarded the bill as a grave departure from right principles.

"I still think so—I do not believe that the legislative power of Congress in the Territories is absolute—and I do believe that the revenue clause, relating to duties and imposts, applies to Porto Rico. These views I know are not held by many able lawyers. It is a legal question—one that the political departments of the Government cannot finally adjudge. The final and controlling word upon this question is with the Supreme Court of the United States. Cases involving the question are, I understand, pending, and a decision in which we must all acquiesce cannot be long deferred. I think, therefore, that voters ought to vote with a view to the right decision of those questions that are directly and finally in the control of the President and Congress.

"The general reasons I gave in my Carnegie Hall speech in 1896, why Mr. Bryan should not be elected, still hold good with me. His election would, I think, throw Governmental and business affairs into confusion. We should not aid the election of a President who would, admittedly, if he could, destroy the gold standard and other things that we value even more, upon the deceptive suggestion that he has been bound—that the Republican Party will, after defeat, still have strength enough to save the people. It will be much better not to allow the men with destructive tendencies so much as to lean against its pillars.

"The economic policies of the Republican Party have been vindicated by the remarkable and general prosperity that has developed during Mr. McKinley's Administration—succeeding a period of great depression. A change of Administration this Fall would almost certainly renew conditions from which we have so happily escaped.

"The full dinner bucket is not a sordid emblem. It has a spiritual significance for the spiritually minded. It means more comfort for the man and family, more schooling and less work for the children, and a margin of saving for sickness and old age."

Gen. Harrison referred, in the course of his remarks as showing his present attitude, to his speech of 1896, condemning free silver and the populistic doctrine respecting the powers and duty of the Supreme Court.

Gen. Harrison will leave for his home in Indianapolis to-morrow. Diligent efforts are being made to induce him to speak in New York before his departure, but it is not believed that they will be successful.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON VERY ILL.

He Became Indisposed While Going from Boston to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Admiral Sampson is extremely ill. He arrived in Washington this morning on a personal matter and returned to Boston to-night.

The Admiral was in good health when he left Boston, but while on the train he became ill, and grew worse after his arrival in Washington. When he appeared at the Navy Department his appearance alarmed Secretary Long and his other friends.

He insisted on going to the White House to pay his respects to the President, and Admiral O'Neil left his desk and went with him, fearing that the Admiral might faint on the way. Later he appeared to be better, but he was still very ill. Secretary Long sent a naval surgeon with him on the train when he returned to Boston to-night.

GOLD FOUND IN ILLINOIS.

Small "Pocket" of Quartz Discovered in Pit at Evanston.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Visions of wealth floated before the eyes of A. E. Hunt, a florist of North Evanston, this morning when he discovered a small "pocket" of gold quartz in a pit which some of his men were digging near his hothouse, at Jackson Street and West Railroad Avenue.

Mr. Hunt was superintending the labor of excavation, when he caught sight of a dull sparkle in one of the shovelfuls of dirt thrown out. As he had been a miner, he at once suspected the presence of gold. The soil at that point is wholly of clay, but about two handfuls of gold-bearing quartz were unearthed. The quartz was about six feet below the surface. This is the first time that gold has been discovered in Evanston.

MR. WRIGHT'S AUTOMOBILE TRIP.

His Machine Narrowly Escapes Accidents Owing to Muddy Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 10.—J. Dunbar Wright arrived in this city this afternoon at 1:15 o'clock on his much-talked-of automobile trip from Newport to the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. He is accompanied by B. J. Floyd, an expert machinist. Mr. Wright left Plainfield at 8 o'clock this morning. To-morrow morning he will cross Long Island Sound on the steamer Manhasset and will start from Sag Harbor for New York.

Since leaving Newport the automobile has covered 116 miles in eleven and one-half hours. It has had several narrow escapes from being wrecked on account of the muddy roads. An extra set of tires, gasoline tanks, &c., is taken along in case of accident.

Mr. Wright claims that he is not attempting to break any record, but he has given the machine a very severe power test since he started from Newport. A stop may be made at Babylon, and the automobile may not reach the Waldorf-Astoria before Friday noon.

DISAPPEARING GUN CRAZE

Bursting of a Bubble Blown Up by All the World's Nations.

DISCOVERED TO BE USELESS

Alleged American Improvement So Complicated that No One Could Manage It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The significance of the action taken yesterday by the Army Fortifications Board in regard to disappearing guns is that it practically puts an end to the future of this weapon throughout the whole world. It is one of the most far-reaching decisions ever given in military matters, and practically explodes a bubble which has been blown up for many years by all the nations of the world.

The strongest advocates of disappearing guns have admitted that if the American invention proved useless the hope of finding an effective disappearing gun would have to be abandoned. Incidentally, the decision is a triumph for Gen. Miles, who has been subjected to violent attacks because he claimed to have discovered that the American invention was as impracticable as those of Europe.

It is not generally known that Europe has already abandoned disappearing guns, and acknowledged that the money spent on this expensive invention was lost. The United States is the last Nation to give up the disappearing gun, but its reason for holding on after other nations had given it up was a good one. It was believed that while all the European inventions had proved to be failures, the American gun was free from the defects which had caused Europe to abandon the idea.

HISTORY OF THE CRAZE.

The history of the disappearing gun craze is interesting. The idea firmly possessed the armies of the world at one time that a gun carriage could be invented which would enable the gun to sink from sight after being fired. Nation after nation sank large sums of money in experimenting with inventions, which were to revolutionize coast defense. The idea finally reached the United States, and a joint committee of the House and the Senate was created to consider the subject. At that time the disappearing gun craze had reached such a height that it was firmly believed that the invention was absolutely necessary for coast defense, and that without them it would be impossible to resist the fire of machine guns.

Before any disappearing gun system was adopted in this country, however, it had already become evident that the scheme was not working as well in Europe as had been anticipated. Europe had become convinced that the problem was solved, and immense sums had been spent in equipping the European coast defenses with the disappearing guns. It was reported that the thing was not working out well in practice, however, and American officers were sent to investigate the subject. Their report was that the chief difficulty with the European carriage was the recoil. Nothing had ever been discovered in Europe which would prevent the machinery from breaking when the gun began to disappear.

To this problem the American officers addressed their skill, and the result was a carriage invented by Col. Buffington, now a General and Chief of the Army Ordnance Bureau. Gen. Buffington's gun carriage triumphed over the difficulty which had baffled the skill of the European inventors, and the Congressional committee reported so enthusiastically in support of his machine that it was adopted, and the Government ever since has been equipping its coast defenses with the carriage.

GEN. MILES'S BOMBSHELL.

Some time ago Gen. Miles began to investigate the subject. He found that Europe had come to regard the money invested in disappearing guns as a total loss and was taking the costly carriages down as fast as possible. He made an attack on the disappearing gun, which instantly aroused the Ordnance Bureau, of which Gen. Buffington was the head. Gen. Buffington and his friends pointed out that the European abandonment was caused by the recoil problem, and that that difficulty had been entirely surmounted by the Buffington invention.

Gen. Miles's reply was a bombshell for the advocates of the disappearing system. It was, in effect, that the Buffington carriage might have surmounted the recoil difficulty, but that in attempting to cope with that problem the inventor had overlooked others. His gun carriage might not break in recolling, but in attempting to avoid this danger Gen. Buffington had made the machinery of his carriage so complicated that it could not be manipulated except by geniuses. Gen. Miles also claimed that owing to this complication of the machinery the Buffington gun could not be made to work rapidly. In short, an enemy could blow the gun, the carriage, and the fortification full of holes while the officer in charge was trying to make his disappearing gun disappear.

ACRIMONIOUS CONTROVERSY.

Gen. Miles's reasons have not yet been published, but there is good authority for stating that this outline of them is correct. The attack on Gen. Buffington's invention led to an acrimonious controversy. It culminated some months ago, when Gen. Buffington was quoted as saying that he would in his annual report make personal charges against Gen. Miles. Gen. Buffington hastened to deny the accuracy of this statement, and even went to Secretary Root to assure him that he had been misquoted. He, however, sent officers to Europe to investigate there, and Gen. Miles, to see that his side would have a fair show, sent Capt. Lewis, the Secretary of the Fortification Board. Requests were sent to military officers along the coast to report their personal observations on the working of the system.

The reports from Europe showed that a few of the carriages were still left, but that no confidence was felt in them. The officers' reports showed that the carriages would only work well on low sites, and some of these officers claimed that it would not work well even then. The matter was finally referred to a final test at Sandy Hook, which was held on Oct. 1. This test clinched the matter, and the Fortifications Board has now reported that no more disappearing gun carriages shall be used.

WHOOPING COUGH FROM RATS.

Chicago Fears Epidemic Owing to Death of Doctor's Guinea Pigs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Mayor Harrison, Chicago Aldermen, city employes, and prisoners in the basement of the City Hall are said to be in danger of an epidemic of whooping cough through the rat-ridden condition of the building.

On Tuesday night rats invaded the cages in which Guinea pigs, held for experimental purposes, were confined, and killed three of the pigs. The feet and legs of the Guinea pigs were eaten by the rats.

The dead Guinea pigs had been inoculated with the germs of whooping cough. Employes of the Health Department say the rats may spread the germs of the disease to the Mayor's office, to the Council Chamber, and to all other corners of the City Hall, in which they have long been a pest.

In the meantime the doctors who have been carrying on the bacteriological experiments mourn the untimely death of the pets which survived so many artificially incurred maladies in the cause of science only to die in a one-sided battle with common rats.

Club Comforts on Wheels.
Lackawanna service to St. Louis; luxurious, swift, and clean. Superb observation and dining cars.—Adv.

YACHT CHALLENGE COMING

Sir Thomas Lipton Formally Declares His Intentions.

PLANS FOR A DEFENDER

Gossip Is Rife as to Who Will Own the American Yacht for Next Year's Races.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Sir Thomas Lipton to-day informed a representative of The Associated Press that a challenge from him for the America's Cup is on board the White Star Line steamer Germanic, due at New York Thursday. When questioned as to the details of his challenge he said he preferred that all information as to its contents be first given out by the New York Yacht Club.

The letter challenging contains a suggestion as to the date of the race, which, it is understood, will be in August. It is reported here that the challenging yacht will be built on the Thames, and that she will be named Shamrock II.

At the yachting clubs last night the news of Sir Thomas Lipton's second challenge for the America's Cup swept aside interest in the Rainbow controversy and gossip turned to conjecture upon details regarding the prospective challenger yacht and the probable plans for the defense of the cup.

By the officers of the New York Yacht Club the press dispatch announcing that the challenge had been forwarded was given full credit. Ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, said that a second challenge had been anticipated from Sir Thomas this Fall, although its arrival had not been looked for so soon. The details of the challenge are still unknown, but the text of Sir Thomas's communication will be given out for publication as soon as it has been formally received by the officers of the club. Regarding the yachtsmen most likely to undertake the defense of the cup both Secretary Oddie and ex-Commodore Kane had nothing to say last night.

Although authentic information is lacking as to Sir Thomas's plans, it is generally believed here that the new challenger will be built fully up to the limit of ninety feet water line, and that there will be no radical departure from recent challenging yachts in so far as the general dimensions are concerned. Interest abroad in the seventy-footers turned out by Herreshoff last Spring has been lethargic, and, as it was pointed out by one yachtsman last night, the British designer would scarcely undertake to plan a boat of a size unfamiliar to him, especially when the probable designer of the defending yacht, Herreshoff, has had an opportunity to experiment with the type. Moreover, the fact that Sir Thomas's old challenger, the Shamrock, is now being prepared for racing in the Mediterranean, and, according to all reports, will be used by him as a trial boat against his prospective challenger, tended further to confirm the belief that the new boat will go the limit in point of size.

Gossip as to Sir Thomas's part in the next contest also included conjectures as to the probable designer and skipper of the challenger. Persistent reports from abroad have all Summer settled upon George L. Watson as the man who will furnish the designs, although it is said that some degree of co-operation has been established between Sir Thomas Lipton and between Mr. Watson and William Fife, Jr., designer of the Shamrock. As to the new challenger's sailing master, rumor has all along settled upon Capt. Edward Sycamore, who sailed Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III. against Defender, and who has only recently returned to England from a visit in this country. While here Capt. Sycamore declined to discuss his reputed engagement by Sir Thomas. He was, however, an interested observer of American sailing tactics in several of the races between the seventy-footers off Newport. Capt. "Bob" Wringe, one of the skippers aboard Shamrock last year, and at present the sailing master of August Belmont's Mineola, was also mentioned in local gossip as a possible "advising" skipper aboard the new challenger, but Capt. Sycamore's well-known dislike of divided responsibility in important races was recalled to quiet the talk in which Wringe figured.

Greatest interest, however, was taken in conjecture as to the yachtsmen who will go this side of the Atlantic undertake the defense of the cup. For some reason rumor both along the Sound and at Newport has for several months past selected Herman B. Duryea and Harry Payne Whitney, joint owners of the seventy-footer Yankee, as the next defenders. This rumor has never been traced to its source nor given a word of confirmation by either Mr. Whitney or Mr. Duryea, but it appeared again last night. Four yachtsmen out of five, when asked last night whom he would name as the probable owners of the next defender replied, "Whitney and Duryea."

Mr. Duryea, who is at present at his home in Hempstead, L. I., was last night asked directly by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES if he intended to take a part in the defense of the cup. He preferred not to answer the question. Mr. Whitney was out of the city last night, and could not be seen.

Whether C. Oliver Iselin or ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan would again take part in the preparations for a defense of the cup was also discussed with interest. Ex-Commodore Morgan could not be seen last night, and Mr. Iselin was at his home in New Rochelle. Cornelius anderbilt and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were also mentioned as among those who may be interested in a new defender.

C. Oliver Iselin Non-Committal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Oct. 10.—"I positively refuse to say now what my plans will be," was the only comment that C. Oliver Iselin, the managing owner of the yacht Columbia, would make to-night when asked whether he would be identified with the next cup defender. He said he had heard about the coming challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton, but he did not care about discussing it. The Columbia is still on the ways in Capt. Hawkins's shipyard at City Island. Her under body has just received a new coat of metallic paint, while her cabin has also been painted.

It May Be Yankee's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 10.—The few yachtsmen who are still tarrying at Newport were hardly prepared to hear to-night of the coming of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup. They were delighted, though, at the news, and believed a new defender would be built. Cornelius Vanderbilt, owner of the Rainbow, after expressing his pleasure that another international cup race was assured, said that he had heard of no plans yet for building a defender. In fact, as he put it, "I know nothing of any arrangements yet."

Rear Commodore Charles L. F. Robinson of the New York Yacht Club, who is still at his cottage, in speaking of the challenge, said: "Undoubtedly a new defender will be built. Perhaps Messrs. Duryea and Whitney will bring it about."

It can be said with considerable assurance that yachtsmen look for a Duryea-Whitney boat to at least compete for the honor of defending the cup.

Big New Methodist Church in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Reports were circulated among Chicago Methodists to-day that a new and costly church would be built on the South side, to be one of the largest edifices in the country possessed by the denomination. The building is to be at Fifty-first Street and Indiana Avenue, and it is to be named St. Andrew's. The Rev. G. B. Crawford, who was at Joliet and to-day was appointed to succeed the Rev. R. B. Lester, is to be the pastor. Gustavus F. Swift, the packer, is said to have given a large sum toward erecting the church. The cost of the building is to be $125,000.

Nature's Autumn Salon.
Its beauties may be studied from the Pennsylvania Limited as it crosses the Allegheny Mountains.—Adv.

HOODLUMS ANNOY ROOSEVELT.

Throw Stones Into His Carriage During Parade at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 10.—Hoodlums of Fort Wayne to-night endeavored to rival those who made an attack upon Gov. Roosevelt in Victor, Col., and in a measure succeeded. On Calhoun Street, shortly before the head of the procession reached the rink, where the Governor was to speak, a party of roughs on the sidewalk threw a shower of stones at Col. Roosevelt's carriage.

One struck Gov. Roosevelt on the shoulder, and another, aimed at the Governor, missed him and struck Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston in the face. The Governor was not hurt, and laughed the matter off. The horses attached to the Governor's carriage were whipped up and got away from the roughs, who offered no further violence and used no bad or insulting language.

$100,000 WEDDING IN UTAH.

Mrs. Edwin F. Holmes Gives Costly Ceremony to Her Sister at Salt Lake City.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 10.—Mrs. Edwin F. Holmes spent $100,000 on the wedding to-night of her sister, Miss Nellie May Bransford, to Jay Tarvin Harris of Champaign, Ill.

Fifteen years ago Mrs. Holmes was a poor dressmaker. Now she is one of the richest women in the West in her own right, besides being married to a millionaire.

SLEW WIFE, ASKS INSURANCE.

Prof. Shortlidge Brings Suit to Recover Money on the Life of His Victim.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—A suit to recover insurance on the life of his wife, whom he killed Dec. 31, 1893, has been commenced in this city by Prof. Swithin C. Shortlidge, who is now residing at Kennett Square, in Chester County. The suit, which is to recover the sum of $7,022 from the Provident Life and Trust Company, is one of the most remarkable in the history of life insurance.

The tragedy which ended the life of Mrs. Shortlidge was enacted in Media on a New Year's Eve, and caused a great sensation. Several years before that date Prof. Shortlidge had come to Media with his wife and family, and established what was known as the Media Academy for Young Men. For several years the venture was successful, the school having a high-class patronage. Then Mrs. Shortlidge died.

In November, 1893, Prof. Shortlidge married Miss Marie Dixon Jones, and everybody pronounced it a happy match. Shortly after his second marriage the professor began to act strangely. On the night of the killing, six weeks after the marriage, Prof. Shortlidge invited his wife to go out with him for a walk.

It had been snowing heavily, and Mrs. Shortlidge protested that her husband was not completely dressed. He commanded her to follow him, and when they had gone a short distance from the house he drew a revolver and shot her through the heart. He then made an attempt to commit suicide, but was disarmed by a neighbor.

In the trial which followed Prof. Shortlidge was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and was confined in an asylum until a year ago.

There is no case of a parallel nature in the insurance annals of this State.

SACRIFICE BIG SALARIES.

Tiffany Strikers Send Pickets Here—Strikers Were Earning $90 and $100 a Week.

Pickets representing the fifty copperplate printers and engravers who are on strike at Tiffany & Co.'s factory in Forest Hill, N. J., arrived in Union Square yesterday morning to watch the New York establishment of the firm, lest non-union men should be engaged there. It was learned that the strikers were the highest-paid workmen probably in the world. They wore Prince Albert suits, silk hats, and patent-leather boots, and sported canes of variegated pattern.

A representative of the firm said that few people who were not initiated knew the size of the salaries the strikers were throwing away.

"Some of them," he said, "earn $90 and $100 a week on piecework—most of them do, in fact—and none of them earn less than $50 a week. They are the highest-paid workmen in the world. Some of them have been with the firm thirty years, and have been trained to the business from boyhood. We will abandon that branch of our business rather than give in to the union."

The strike of the engravers and printers has tied up that part of the business, and many orders for wedding cards and invitations are accumulating in consequence. The strike, which began on Oct. 1, is for the recognition of the union and the regulation of the apprenticeship system.

MEXICAN WAR SURVIVOR DEAD.

George Fenner Hoisted the American Flag Over the City of Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

BUCYRUS, Ohio, Oct. 10.—George Fenner, who raised the American flag over the City of Mexico when it fell, dropped dead on the street here yesterday. Mr. Fenner was a resident of this community for half a century. He was born in Pennsylvania, and served through the Mexican War.

When Mexico was taken he was appointed, with a dozen others, to hoist the flag over the fallen city. He was the only survivor of the detail.

Mr. Fenner was a contractor, and built many of the older buildings of this and neighboring cities.

MEXICAN WAR HERO AT CITY HALL

Gen. Pinto Sees Again the Flag He Planted on Chapultepec.

A veteran of the Mexican and civil wars walked into the City Hall yesterday and gave a warm greeting to Janitor Martin Keyes. He was Gen. Francis E. Pinto, one of the heroes of Chapultepec.

"What has become of our old war flags?" he asked. "A statement has been circulated that they have been taken from the City Hall."

Janitor Keyes assured him they were still safe, and escorted the veteran to the Governor's Room. The frayed battle flags were produced. Gen. Pinto reverently bowed down under the war emblems, while tears welled in his eyes.

Gen. Pinto then told of the attack on the Mexican fortress which crowned the high rock of Chapultepec, on which site was the famous castle of the Montezumas. Gen. Scott carried the stronghold of the Mexicans by direct assault. He engaged the attention of the Mexicans by a heavy battery fire on the south end of the city. On Sept. 13, 1847, after the bombardment had lasted two days, two storming columns of picked men led the assault. Gen. Pinto, then an officer in the First Mexican Volunteers, from New York, was the first to plant the American flag on the ramparts.

Before going to the front the Common Council presented battleflags to the regiment. The record of private Zimmerman, who was shot down at Pinto's side, is embroidered on the colors. When the civil war broke out Mr. Pinto enlisted in the Thirty-first New York Volunteers. He rose to the rank of Brigadier General.

Sioux City Stockyards Company.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 10.—For the first time in its history the Sioux City Stockyards Company has declared a dividend. The Directors, at the meeting to-day, elected the old officers, but separated the duties of the Secretary and Treasurer, making F. L. Eaton the incumbent of these offices, Secretary, and electing William Magivny as Treasurer.

WILLIAM SCHREIBER'S SKILL AT STEALING

Elizabethport Banking Company's Loss May Be $100,000.

THE CLERK'S FAMILY DECEIVED

Detectives Had Set at Rest Suspicions as to His Double Life—Bold Thefts Cleverly Covered Up.

As a result of the peculations of William Schreiber, for eleven years a clerk in the banking house of the Elizabethport Banking Company of Elizabethport, N. J., who, through a consummate mastery of the art of juggling figures, was able to steal at will, the officers of that institution were compelled to admit yesterday that practically the entire capital and surplus of the bank had been swept away.

A number of the Directors—the wealthiest and most influential business men of Elizabeth—were at the banking house in the morning with a bag of coin and bank-notes amounting to $150,000, ready to meet any run on the bank by frightened depositors. Securities worth as much more, put at the bank's disposal by the individual Directors, were in hand, ready to be cashed at an hour's notice. These thorough preparations to sustain the business honor of the institution had the desired effect, and practically no money was withdrawn by depositors.

While these Directors stood guard at the bank's counter, ready to meet all creditors, other officers and Directors were in New York endeavoring to recover scraps of this stolen fortune, the great bulk of which, it is said, had been lavished upon Mrs. Anna Hart, who lives in fine apartments at 155 West Forty-eighth Street.

Schreiber, the twenty-six-year-old clerk earning $900 a year as a bookkeeper, is said to have spent $75,000 on jewels for her, to have purchased a fashionable equipage for her use, and a wardrobe that filled forty trunks.

Now that the day of reckoning has come, the bank officials admit that they have little hope of getting back more than a tithe of the money that Schreiber stole. President Frederick Heidritter of the bank and ex-Judge P. H. Gilhooly, a Director, after much trouble, yesterday succeeded in attaching the furniture in the flat in which the woman lived, the horses and carriages which had been presented to her by the thieving clerk, and an account in the New Amsterdam Bank. Whether the money was in Schreiber's name or the woman's, and for what amount, was not divulged.

These are the remnants which it is hoped to save from the Tenderloin, where "Billy" Schreiber, or "Billy Hart," the prize ring patron, horse fancier, and all-round sport, lived at night and on holidays.

Out in Elizabethport, where during working hours lived young Schreiber the bank clerk, the bank officials have served only one attachment, covering a little frame cottage at 16 Reid Street, where Schreiber lived with his mother, brother, and sister. The equity on this humble home amounts to about $2,000, and William ow

upon her, and, as she is sixty-five years old and has been ill for a year, it is not thought that she will recover.

Annie, the missing man's sister, dwelt lovingly upon her brother's good points.

"It seems so strange to me that he should have been living such an extravagant life in New York," she said. "We have certainly always lived plainly here, and I'm sure I never knew that Will had any money besides his salary. He always divided his month's salary with mother and me right up to the very last. He was always a quiet, steady boy. I know he never drank, for here at home he nearly always refused beer at the table

"He was always at home regularly of nights until about two years ago, when he began staying out late at night. He said he had some sort of business in New York, and every evening after dinner he left and did not return till 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. Sometimes he didn't get back until 7 o'clock in the morning, but at these times he always told us beforehand that he was going to sleep in New York. We never asked any questions. We just thought Will was all right and didn't bother him.

"He always wore neat but plain clothes. He never wore any jewelry except a little diamond ring that mother gave him when he was a boy. He didn't seem to care much for women's society, but sometimes he took girls in our neighborhood out to the theatre here.

"Last August he said he was going on a vacation for two weeks. He took a grip with him and said he was going to Saratoga and then would take a little trip through Maine. This is the last we saw of him.

"I don't think they ought to try to take this house from us. It's all mother and I have. We haven't got any of their money."

With all his cleverness, however, Schreiber, it seems, was not able to deceive all his Elizabethport acquaintances. Other young men in the place came to New York, and one and then another caught sight of the staid and sober Schreiber along the brilliant streets in the Tenderloin, but these reports, taken back casually to Elizabethport, did not spread very quickly, especially as Schreiber showed no ill-effects of his visits. Other young men came home from the metropolis with aching heads, but Schreiber, day after day, showed up bright and early at the bank. His good reputation remained practically unsmirched to the end.

The careful bank Directors heard of their clerk's visits to New York almost as soon as they began. This was stated yesterday by Louis Quein, Jr., son of one of the Directors.

"An investigation was made," said Mr. Quein, "but it appeared that Schreiber was all right. As soon as he went away on his vacation last August the books were examined, and although it was seen that something was wrong, it could not be discovered for several weeks. A month ago, when Schreiber had not returned, shortages began to appear. Every day thereafter the amount of Schreiber's discovered stealings grew. The American Bankers' Protective Association was notified and put detectives on his trail. The defalcation was kept quiet while the Directors got together funds to meet the shortages as they appeared. Ten days ago the Bank examiner was sent for, and since then they have discovered more shortages every day."

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

President Heidritter's account of the discovery of Schreiber's stealing differs from this.

"I, for one," said the President, "never had any use for Schreiber. He was too smart and he had a peculiarly dangerous sort of reserve, it seemed to me. He was so useful to Cashier Smith, however, that we couldn't very well dispense with him.

Six months ago I employed an Elizabethport detective to investigate his movements. The detective reported that the young man was perfectly correct in his habits.

"One of Schreiber's duties was to make up the total sum as represented by the deposit tickets, when the total deposits made during the day were read off at night. Schreiber, we now learn, in giving the total amount of deposits, would name a sum, generally $1,000 less than the correct amount. Then he would appropriate this amount. Schreiber deceived even the bank examiner on that officer's periodical visits. On the day before the examiner would take the books Schreiber would erase certain figures to make up the amount of money he had stolen. After the return of the books he would restore the figures.

"When the young man did not return from his vacation last August we feared that something was wrong, but we could find no trace of any deficit. All the passbooks were called in, but all were found to be correct, as they tallied with the depositors' ledger. It happened, however, that the total of the depositors' balances was never added up. This would have unearthed the fraud.

"Mr. Smith, the cashier, made this discovery last Monday. He came to me at 11 o'clock at night and told me he couldn't make the individual ledger and the general ledger agree. We figured up roughly the deficit, and I drove that night to Senator John Kean, and after a consultation we agreed to send for the Bank Examiner next day. You know the rest.

"To some extent I suppose we are to blame for the deficiency in not detecting the steal before, but we had taken all the precautions that any bank could take. I believe the thefts have been going on for more than two years. It's a case of having a clerk too smart for his immediate superiors. It is a lesson."

The Elizabetnport Banking Company was established in 1889, with a capital of $50,000. The nominal surplus is $50,000. F. L. Heidritter is the President; Thomas H. Benton, Vice President, and Walter O. Smith, cashier. The Directors are United States Senator John Kean, W. A. M. Mack, Mayor of Elizabeth; Edward S. Herold, Louis Quein, William Horre, Thomas H. Benton, John P. Webber, John J. Donohue, ex-Judge P. H. Gilhooly, and Mr. Heidritter.

FOUR ATTACHMENTS SERVED.

Efforts to Recover Some of the Money Spent on Mrs. Hart—The Clerk's Tenderloin Career.

Legal steps were taken yesterday by the officers of the Elizabethport Banking Company to get back some of the stolen fortune which William Schreiber, their defaulting clerk, made away with during his Tenderloin career of the past two years, in which he is supposed to have squandered most of it upon Mrs. Anna Hart. During the day, at the instance of ex-Judge Patrick H. Gilhooly, a Director and attorney for the bank, four attachments were issued by Justice Freedman to cover all the property in sight supposed to have been purchased by Schreiber for the woman who was known as his wife.

The papers in the suit against Schreiber, which include a summons, were drawn up by Henry B. Wesselman, a lawyer, at 120 Broadway, and given to Deputy Sheriff Rinn to serve. Rinn was accompanied by ex-Judge Gilhooly and B. L. Kraus, an associate of Mr. Wesselman. The first attachment was served upon Mrs. Hart at 135 West Forty-eighth Street, and was to cover everything in her flat. Mrs. Hart received the deputy coolly, informed him that the furniture and other belongings in the flat were hers, and said that they were not bought with Schreiber's money. She was told that she must not remove anything, and a Deputy Sheriff was stationed there to see that she did not.

Before this a visit was paid to the New Amsterdam Bank, but the officials refused to affirm or deny that Schreiber or Mrs. Hart had an account there. A similar answer was returned to the questions as to whether either had rented a safe deposit box at the institution. Later in the day Lawyer Kraus served an attachment on the bank to cover a deposit which he said was there in either Schreiber's or Mrs. Hart's name. Mr. Kraus refused to say how much this sum is, but let the impression go forth that it is quite large.

The third attachment was served on Monheimer Brothers, proprietors of the Colorado Stables, in West Fifty-eighth Street, near Broadway, to cover several thousand dollars' worth of horses and carriages, including a carriage pair, a horse driven to a single vehicle and a saddle horse, a victoria, a drag, and a buggy, together with several sets of expensive harness and other articles, all together having cost in the neighborhood of $8,000. The Monheimers received the attachment with the remark that they did not know Schreiber as the owner, but only Mrs. Hart.

MONEY IN CLOTHES AND JEWELS.

During his career in the Tenderloin it was young Schreiber's boasted ambition, it is said, to have Mrs. Hart known as the best-dressed woman of those who frequented the high-priced restaurants of that locality. Of dresses she had more than she well knew what to do with, many of these being Paris creations, others coming from New York houses. The young clerk bought for her gems variously estimated to be worth from $10,000 to $30,000.

This jewelry the bank, through its agents, is making efforts to get hold of. Mrs. Hart had some of them on yesterday when Deputy Sheriff Rinn appeared, and coolly flaunted them before him, saying they were hers, and that he could not touch them. The bulk of her jewels, the lawyers said last night, they had learned were with J. Dreicer & Son of 292 Fifth Avenue, where many were bought. The firm at first refused to admit or deny that Mrs. Hart had any jewelry there, but the lawyers caused an attachment to be served.

Later a statement was made by one of Pinkerton's detectives, who said that two weeks ago Mrs. Hart, who had an eye to future contingencies, took her jewels to Dreicer & Co. and got a straight-out loan instead of taking them to a pawnshop. Matters were thus complicated, as Mrs. Hart's action in this respect was said to amount practically to a sale, and the bank's chances of realizing on the biggest asset are believed to be reduced to a minimum.

Although the bank's books already show that Schreiber converted much more than $50,000 to his use, the papers in the suit against him make a demand for only this sum from Oct. 1, 1898, with interest, "for breach of contract in the wrongful conversion of funds" belonging to the bank. This sum is mentioned as a matter of form upon which to base the attachments, but the thefts, the bank's officers believe, began previous to October, 1898, when Schreiber is known to have met Mrs. Hart.

While the amount the bank will recover on the attachments is a matter of surmise, it will sue and collect $5,000 from the American Surety Company, which bonded Schreiber. The company has been making efforts for two weeks to apprehend the young man, but so far, it was reported yesterday, has not obtained even the slightest clue to his whereabouts. The stories afloat that he had left here for Europe on Aug. 17 and that he had gone to California are not believed by the detectives who say that he is in hiding in or near this city.

DETECTIVES WATCH MRS. HART.

Acting upon this supposition, Mrs. Hart's movements are closely watched. All Tuesday night and all day yesterday the house where she lived was kept under surveillance, and every one who went in or out was closely scrutinized. Capt. Donahue of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who was importuned on Tuesday night by President Heidritter of the Elizabethport Banking Company to arrest Mrs. Hart, and who refused on the ground that there was no charge that she had stolen money from the bank, held the same opinion yesterday and maintained that the bank's only relief was by a civil suit.

President Heidritter on Tuesday night also asked the Captain to send a detective with him to the flat to take possession of the diamonds, but Capt. Donahue refused to do more than assign a detective to watch the house until yesterday morning, when he was withdrawn. No one is now on watch there except a detective from the Pinkerton agency.

Mrs. Hart kept close to her flat all day yesterday, and did not even go out to market, as she frequently used to. She saw no one except her lawyer, police officials, and ex-Judge Gilhooly. The grocer on the southeast corner of West Forty-eighth Street and Broadway, where the woman trades, was in a sorrowful frame of mind when he read in the papers that she was mixed up with a defaulting bank clerk.

"Now I suppose she goes away," said he, regretfully. "And she was such a good customer, paying promptly, and wearing such beautiful dresses."

The story that Mrs. Hart had been dispossessed by J. H. Stag, Superintendent of the building, is untrue. Scenting trouble shortly after Schreiber's disappearance, she gave notice that she would leave the place on Nov. 1, when the last installment of her rent runs out. For her flat she paid $90 a month, and she filled it with furniture estimated to have cost from $7,000 to $10,000.

Of Mrs. Hart's career up to the time she met Schreiber in October, 1898, not a great deal is known. It was learned last night that she was born in St. Louis about thirty years ago, her family being well-to-do people in that city. For two or three years she was known in Washington, and in October two years ago she came to New York, when Schreiber met her and became infatuated with her.

It was said that Mrs. Hart was married, and that now her husband is trying to get a divorce from her, but this is not verified. Several months after their acquaintance, as the story goes, the woman and Schreiber quarreled over a large sum that the young man had lost in gambling, and she left him and went back to Washington. He followed soon after, and brought her back to this city, where they remained together until his final disappearance.

THE CLERK IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Around the Tenderloin resorts yesterday, where the couple were known as "high rollers," many stories were told of the young clerk's extravagance. Schreiber trained with "bookies," racing men, gamblers, and men about town found along Broadway and adjacent streets.

The quiet young man of Elizabethport became at night the spendthrift and "high roller" of the Tenderloin, with an ambition to have the girl he loved admired for her costumes and good looks, and to be known himself as a "good fellow." His raiment was varied and stylish and expensive.

He passed himself off as a banker and a man of means, told of successful speculations in the stock market, and delighted to give big dinners, for his friends, the more the merrier. Money flowed like water and wine came in baskets when "Billy" Hart was buying. From one end of the Tenderloin to the other, in the matter of entertainment, he was known as a "good thing" and an "easy mark."

Tenderloin habitués say that Mrs. Hart picked "Billy" up as an "easy mark," and being a woman of foresight and with an eye for the future, got as much out of him as she possibly could in the two years they were together.

This was shown by the fact that for nearly everything he bought for her she had receipts made out in her own name, in all probability providing for just the predicament she finds herself in now, with attachments covering all the property she is known to possess. To a detective of the Pinkerton agency Mrs. Hart yesterday laughed when she told how easily "Billy" was gulled by her friends in the Tenderloin.

"Well, they all blame me," she said. "I did not steal the money. Willie stole it, and I did not know at the time that he was taking what did not belong to him. I supposed he made it at speculation. But he was a soft mark.

"No wonder we could not save anything, because many times when we were out at some restaurant for dinner or supper our friends would drop in, and when the time to pay came, some one would wink at the waiter and whisper: 'Give the check to the fellow that stutters. He'll pay the bill.' And 'Billy' always paid it."

THE YOUNG MAN'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

It was related that one night shortly before he disappeared young Schreiber, with a convivial party in a restaurant near Forty-second Street, paid a bill of $125, and then sent the party home in cabs, giving the cabies enough to insure their driving his guests to where they might wish to go. This, like other lavish expenditures, the staid depositors of the Elizabethport bank paid for.

"Circular Joe" Vendig, the bookmaker, knew Schreiber, and through him the latter made several deals in betting by which he is said to have netted about $7,500. Schreiber told Vendig that he was the confidential man of the Elizabethport Banking Company, and besides drawing a large salary, he was interested with his brother in the coal business in New Jersey. Vendig says that on Aug. 17 Schreiber told him he was going to sail for Paris the next day, and he has not seen him since then. Schreiber told others the same thing.

Schreiber last Spring sent Mrs. Hart to the Paris Exposition. She returned about Aug. 1 with many trunks full of expensive dresses. Shortly before her departure for the other side they went for a short yachting trip down the Jersey coast in a steam yacht he had hired for the occasion, and upon passing out of the harbor he called Mrs. Hart's attention to the Reading coal yards in New Jersey, telling her that those were the yards belonging to himself and his brother. The woman says that at the time she accepted his statement.

At one time, before she went to Europe, they spent a few days at Lakewood. After her return in August the two went to Saratoga, where they cut a wide swath. Schreiber took the horses and carriages along, and with a $30 a day apartment in one of the big hotels as a basis of expenditure, they managed to spend another lump of the bank's capital and surplus. The couple returned to New York on Aug. 17, and next day, so Mrs. Hart says, Schreiber disappeared.

PHILADELPHIAN'S TRAGIC END.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Late this evening H. O. Hurlburt, a prominent jeweler, of 938 Market Street, was found dead in his carriage on the West River Drive in Fairmount Park.

About 4:15 o'clock this afternoon Park Guard Stockton noticed Mr. Hurlburt's horse and carriage coming along at a rapid pace. As Mr. Hurlburt seemed to be lying back in the carriage in an apparent stupor and the horse was evidently not under control, Stockton at once rushed forward and stopped the animal. Then it was found that Mr. Hurlburt was dead.

The body was taken to the Sedgely Guard House, and from there to Mr. Hurlburt's home.

Mr. Hurlburt was a frequent visitor to the park, and almost every afternoon when the weather was good he took a drive.

Approves Plan of Children's Courts.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—The State Board of Charities, at its regular meeting to-day, adopted a resolution approving the principle of establishing children's courts in the City of New York, wherein the cases of children alone shall be dealt with and all contact with adult offenders be prevented.

BRYAN ENTERS MICHIGAN

Not So Well Received as in Indiana and Illinois.

HE MAKES SIXTEEN SPEECHES

Traverses the Celery Belt and Talks Principally About Imperialism—Alludes to Income Tax.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 10.—The weather for the first day of Mr. Bryan's tour of the State of Michigan was all that could be asked. He made sixteen addresses from first to last, and all but one of the meetings were held in the open air. The country traversed was varied in character, including the famous Michigan celery belt, the scarcely less famous peach country, as well as much furniture manufacturing territory.

The crowds were all complimentary in their attention, but those of the day were neither so large nor so enthusiastic as at Mr. Bryan's meetings in Indiana and Illinois. The night meetings at Muskegon and Grand Rapids were both, however, equal to the best of the entire tour.

Mr. Bryan made two speeches in this city to-night. The first of these was made in Campau Square, and the crowd covered almost the entire area. There the Democratic Presidential candidate made a comparatively brief address. His audience was vociferously demonstrative. He then repaired to the Auditorium, where he made the principal speech of the evening. This hall seats 4,000 people, and not only was every seat taken, but every available bit of standing room was occupied. When Mr. Bryan entered the hall he was enthusiastically received. There was another like demonstration when he arose to speak. Mr. Bryan began his speech by referring to what he denominated the inconsistencies of the Republican Party, and, after discussing the trusts at some length, went on to imperialism.

Mr. Bryan concluded as follows: "If liberty triumphs here, then it will triumph around the globe. If this Nation wins its fight and resists temptation, then the oppressed of every nation will thank God that our Republic is here; then we will go on from victory unto victory until liberty is known the world around, until there are no Kings, no thrones, but everywhere people are regarded as the source of power. It is your fight, not ours. If you are with us, work from now until election day, then make our majority so large that neither fraud nor intimidation can defeat us."

At Niles Mr. Bryan's speech was in the main devoted to the question of "imperialism," but before entering on this subject he took up the income tax and the question of "trusts." On the income tax Mr. Bryan said: "The Republican Party is making the farmer pay more than his share of the taxes, while it is making the people with large incomes pay less than their share. If a man will vote the Republican ticket because he is opposed to an income tax that makes him contribute on his large income, why oughtn't a farmer, who is to-day paying more than his share, favor the party that will enact an income tax and thus distribute with equity the burdens of government?"

At Kalamazoo Mr. Bryan was presented with a bunch of celery grown at that place. In his address he referred to the fact that much of the celery is raised by Hollanders, and said: "I want to ask the newspaper men not to make any mention of the fact that celery is raised by Hollanders, for I am afraid the Republicans will boycott celery and use onions." Mr. Bryan also referred to the Boer war at some length.

At Otsego Mr. Bryan said: "I believe a trust is the same as a man who stands in a mountain pass and says to who choose to go by 'Stand and deliver.' If I am elected I shall make it my business to make impossible for one private monopoly to exist in the United States. I do not believe that God ever made a man good enough to stand at the head of a private monopoly, and I do no believe that a nation which believes in a government of the people and by the people should permit a private monopoly to exist."

At this point Mr. Bryan was presented with a fine silk hat to take the place of the hat he was reported to have lost in North Dakota.

Allegan extended a very hospitable welcome to Mr. Bryan. At that point there was a beautifully decorated stage, and a number of children dressed in white threw flowers in his path as he walked across it. He began his speech with a reference to his candidacy for the Presidency, but said that this was not his highest ambition.

"My ambition," he said, "is the ambition that I doubt not the great majority of you have, to do what I can to make this Government so good that to be a private citizen in the United States will be more than to be a King in any other nation on earth."

Contrasting Senator Hanna with President Lincoln, he said:

"You who voted for Lincoln, I want you to put Lincoln at one end of the Republican Party and Mr. Hanna at the other end, and then look at the toboggan slide. If Mr. Lincoln's ideas were right, Mr. Hanna's ideas must be wrong. If Mr. Hanna's ideas are right, Mr. Lincoln's ideas must have been wrong. Do you think that Mr. Lincoln would tell the people that there are no trusts? Do you think that Mr. Lincoln would go out and tell the laboring man that all he needs is a dinner-pail full of something to eat? Do you think that Lincoln would tell the farmer that his good crops were due to Republican administration?"

BRYAN'S REPLY TO MEIKLEJOHN

Charges Inconsistencies in Republican Policy in Regard to Slavery in Sulu Islands.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 10.—W. J. Bryan to-day took cognizance of the letter to him by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, which was given out yesterday, and prepared a reply to it. The reply says:

"I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th in regard to the Sulu treaty. It is true that the President two months after the signing of the treaty sent to Gen. Otis the instructions which you quote. You will note that the treaty, or agreement, as the President describes it, was confirmed and approved subject to the action of Congress, and the only exception that he made was that in regard to Article 10 relating to slavery.

"You can but know, however, that since the Presidence sent those instructions the Republican Party, with the approval of the Administration, has adopted the theory that the Constitution does not follow the flag, and therefore the Thirteenth Amendment does not interfere with slavery in the Sulu Archipelago.

"The Porto Rican law asserts the doctrine that the people of Porto Rico are beyond the protection of the Constitution, and can be governed by the arbitrary and unrestrained power of the President and Congress. If the Constitution itself cannot reach the West Indies, how can the Thirteenth Amendment find its way across the Pacific into Asia? The President does not repudiate Article 10, which reads as follows: 'The United States will give full protection to the Sultan and his subjects if any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon them.'

"In view of the fact that the President in his letter of acceptance declares it dangerous for us to agree to protect a Christian republic in the Philippine Islands, would it not be wise for him to withdraw the agreement to protect a Mohammedan island? The agreement does not repudiate Article 14, which reads as follows: 'The United States will not sell the island of Sulu or any other island of the Sulu Archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the Sultan of Sulu.'

"If we buy all the Philippine islands from Spain without the consent of the inhabitants, is it fair that we should agree not to sell any of the Sulu Islands without the consent of the Sultan? In other words, is it more important that a Sultan's wishes should be considered than the interests of the rest of the people should be regarded?"

WOODRUFF REPLIES TO BRYAN.

Discusses Prices of Tin Plate and Accuses Democratic Candidate of Demagogy and Blasphemy.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—In his speech here to-night Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said he had a particularly good opportunity to lay bare the falsity of statements of Mr. Bryan in his efforts to array the employed against their employers. Holding in his hand an extract from a London trade paper, he read the following:

The Welsh tin plate trade is going from bad to worse. A number of mills in the Swansea Valley have been stopped. It is only those makers who have got contracts in American bars, which can be had at $10 a ton below English makers' prices, who can afford to accept orders at prices now ruling for tin plate in Great Britain.

Mr. Woodruff then read the following statement made at Elwood, Ind., by Mr. Bryan:

I find that the tin plate trust has closed the plate mills all over the country. I find that this trust, organized to monopolize that trade, and control the market and fix the price of raw material and finished product and the price of labor, is to-day destroying industrial independence and condemning our children to perpetual clerkship under monopoly.

The Lieutenant Governor, comparing these statements, pointed out that it was through the protective tariff policy of the Republican Party that the tin-plate industry in the United States had flourished as it had, giving employment to tens of thousands of laborers and mechanics. He insisted that the shutting down of the mills in Wales, as stated by the London trade paper, was due to the competition of American bars and American tin plate, right in the very country which until recently had supplied practically the whole world with that commodity. Continuing, he said:

"It may be that through the overproduction of American tin a suspension of operations has been temporarily resorted to in some localities, but only a sophist would argue that this stopping of the mills was to increase the price of a product now selling in England in competition with the English product. Certainly no one but a demagogue would base upon that argument an attempt to array the employed against the employers, by going on still further to say, as Bryan did, that the Republican Party is building up an industrial despotism that compels millions of people to get on their knees in the morning and pray to the trusts to 'give us our daily bread.' From sophistry to demagogy, from demagogy to blasphemy.

"I am indeed glad that Mr. Bryan is coming into this State, and hope that his utterances will be read by all our people, who are as far removed from the influence of sophistry, demagogy, and blasphemy as any people in the country and in the world."

DEMOCRATS WANT MONEY.

A call for campaign funds was sent out yesterday, signed by James K. McGuire, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. Letters were sent to prominent Democrats all over the State.

The urgent need of funds to carry on the work of sending out literature and for other campaign expenses was told. The closing sentences of the appeal follows:

"Imperialism is the paramount issue, and knowing your interest in the great cause for which our party stands, I do not hesitate to appeal to you for a subscription or a check to help us in the work.

"I feel that the battle is lost unless we carry New York, and we are making every effort to carry this State, and with some fair promise of success."

The politicians around State headquarters would make no statement about the matter.

COIN CARDS FOR BRYAN FUNDS.

Coin cards figure in the Democratic campaign in New Jersey. The sending out of Bryan literature from the State Headquarters at the Hotel Washington, in Jersey City, has given place to the mailing of thousands of appeals for funds to the rank and file of the party, from one end of the State to the other.

The work has been done in State Chairman Gourley's private office, and it was not until the first batch had gotten into circulation through the mails yesterday that it became known that a coin card was inclosed with each appeal, and that the State Committee had expressed its desire to receive any sums, however small, to aid in the campaign for Mr. Bryan.

"We cannot call upon the great monopolies for assistance," the circular reads. "We make our appeal to the plain people of the State. We must have financial means to wage this fight. Your name has been sent to us as one of the faithful soldiers of the party. Will you kindly inclose in this coin card 50 cents, $1, or such sum as you may deem proper?"

GOV. TYLER'S EXPECTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10.—Gov. Tyler will call the Virginia Legislature in extra session about Jan. 15 to make arrangements for assembling the Constitutional Convention.

This date is fixed upon, it is believed, in order to enable the Legislature to be in session at the time of the inauguration of the next President. Gov. Tyler is said to be confident of the election of Mr. Bryan, and it is believed among the Governor's friends that if Bryan should be elected Senator Daniel of this State would be called to a place in the Cabinet. The Legislature, in that case, would be in session ready to elect Mr. Daniel's successor in the Senate without loss of time.

It is not certain, however, that Mr. Daniel would accept a Cabinet post. He never has manifested any disposition to accept any honor which would remove him from his place in the United States Senate.

THE OUTLOOK IN KENTUCKY.

Republicans Expect to Carry Only Two Congressional Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 10.—The Republicans in Kentucky are making bold claims that they will carry the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, and Eleventh Congressional Districts. It has been learned that in the office of Chairman Babcock of the Republican National Congressional Committee in Washington is the following confidential report sent from Kentucky by Chairman Leslie Coombs of the Republican State Campaign Committee:

"First four Congressional Districts Democratic; Fifth District, Republican, gain of one; Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts, Democratic; Ninth District, now Republican, probably Democratic, loss of one; Tenth District, Democratic; Eleventh District, Republican."

It is thus apparent that the State Campaign Committee concedes the defeat of McKenzie Moss Brown, Republican, and the election of John S. Rhea, Democrat, in the Third District, and the defeat of Congressman Samuel J. Pugh, Republican, and the election of James N. Kehoe, Democrat, in the Ninth. The Fifth and the Eleventh Districts are all they expect to carry.

PROTEST OF THE NAGLE MEN.

A protest was filed in the Bureau of Elections yesterday against the certificate of nomination of Joseph P. Hennessy for Senator in the Twenty-first District, New York. It was lodged in the interests of Senator Richard H. Mitchell, who was renominated for the same office Monday night by the delegates of the district, who are followers of Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival Nagle. Mr. Hennessy was named Saturday night last by those delegates of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District following President of the Bronx Borough Louis Haffen.

Mr. Mitchell's certificate was filed yesterday, and the protest was also filed at the same time. The case will now go to the Police Board to be decided. This is the first instance of such a protest in this city.

Mackey's and Woodruff's Views.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—Both the candidates for Lieutenant Governor, William F. Mackey, Democrat, and Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican, were in this city to-day. Senator Mackey is quoted as saying: "So far as I can see, the situation is splendid. We are making very decided gains in the country districts and holding our own in the cities." Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said: "The full Republican vote in the country districts will be cast for the ticket, and we will make great gains in the big cities. I do not believe there is any doubt about our carrying the State."

Large Registration in Jersey City.

The second day's registration in Jersey City, the figures for which were tabulated yesterday, shows a total for the two days of 25,554, against 25,449 for the first two days in 1896. The increase over last year is 13,819.

Lighter Registration in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The result of the first day of registration in Chicago for the Presidential election, which occurs next month, shows that 285,361 voters entered their names on the registration books. The first day four years ago 293,507 voters registered.

Mrs. A. B. Ovitt Wants a Divorce.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 10.—Mrs. Louise Yates Ovitt has filed suit for an absolute divorce from her husband, Albert B. Ovitt, alleging desertion. Mrs. Ovitt is a step-daughter of the late Col. Waring of New York, and her husband was a member of the Ramsey County bar until July, 1899, since when, it is alleged, he has resided in New York. Mrs. Ovitt and her mother, Mrs. Waring, are still residents of St. Paul.

Steinway

When you purchase a second hand piano at the Steinway salesrooms you can be sure its quality will be all that is claimed for it.

STEINWAY
Second-Hand Grands

We have a number of second-hand grands in stock at prices from $450 upwards. They present an unusual opportunity to get a fine instrument at a low price.

STEINWAY & SONS,
107-109 E. 14th St.,
Near Union Square.

BULGER ATTACKS ODELL

Comments in Strong Terms on Latter's Refusal to Speak.

AN ADDRESS BY STANCHFIELD

He Discusses State Issues at Big Democratic Rally at Oswego—Ex-Senator Hill Commends Him.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Three thousand persons listened to Mr. Stanchfield, ex-Senator Hill, and Charles N. Bulger at a big Democratic rally here to-night. The latter paid his respects to B. B. Odell, Jr., the Republican candidate for Governor amid the greatest enthusiasm. Among other things he said:

"I find full justification for my zeal for and confidence in the success of the Democratic cause in a single circumstance connected with this campaign, a circumstance which must have arrested the attention and aroused the indignation of those who believe in maintaining inviolate the freedom and sancity of the ballot. Our political opponents rant over the supposed revolutionary tendencies of the Democratic Party. What is more likely to hasten revolution than that the offices of President of the United States and Governor of the State of New York should be put upon the auction block to be sold to the highest bidder and won, not in legitimate political warfare, but by the corrupt and unstinted use of money at the polls in debauching the suffrage and substituting for the citizen's principles and convictions his acceptance of a bribe proffered to him because of his financial needs?

"We have been accustomed in former campaigns to find the candidates of the two great parties for the office of Governor publicly addressing themselves to the judgment and conscience of their fellow-citizens, upon declared State platforms and in support of pronounced political opinions, asking for their unpurchasable votes. In this campaign we are treated to the novel spectacle of but a single candidate, and he the nominee of the Democratic Party for Governor, canvassing the State, asking the voters and declaring his attitude upon all important public questions, as well as his intentions regarding proposed public questions, in the old-fashioned way; presenting the official record which he has made in other stations, thereby inviting the closest scrutiny as to his public career and private character, thus offering to the voter the best opportunity to judge of the man.

MR. ODELL'S SECRET METHODS.

"Mr. Stanchfield, with no other inducement save the merit of his candidacy and the justice of his cause, follows the time-honored precedent of political contests in this State. His opponent, trained not so well in the methods of honest political warfare as in the devious ways of the lobby, adopts a unique and, to my mind, a most unworthy course for a candidate. His best-remembered record has to do not with commendable public endeavor, but with legislation concerning which the lobby forces at Albany found themselves arrayed in the antagonisms that grow out of their desire to divide the spoils of paid legislation. His utterances have been addressed, not in public to his fellow-citizens, but in seclusion and whispers to those that will betray for money the trust reposed in them by their constituents, and so he makes no open canvass for votes.

"Guaranteed a corruption fund of mammoth proportions from the syndicates favored by his party, and from the corporations which he has so well and so often served, even if in a venal capacity, at Albany and elsewhere, he sits in a back room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and there, ascertaining from his trained lieutenants the possibilities for corruption of the suffrage in the various localities of the State, he relies solely upon the plentiful distribution of this 'boodle' to elevate him to the Governorship. A more shameless exhibition of political depravity has never stirred the indignation of our citizens. And I firmly believe that this indignation will resolve itself into a patriotic uprising that will bury, upon election day, those who believe that with the profligate use of money they can attain public honors regardless of the nefarious practices they may follow.

"It accentuates rather than palliates the outrage that in the course pursued by the Republican candidate for Governor we have but the reflex of the course adopted by the advisers of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. But this year neither the Presidency of the United States nor the Governorship of New York can be bought. I believe that there can be no purchase of either of these great offices without bringing us so near to revolution that every citizen will tremble for the future of the Republic.

MR. STANCHFIELD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Stanchfield, discussing State issues, said:

"Many opportunities appear for reforms in the State Government. This extensive 'government by commission' should be curtailed. The direct tax for State expenses in 1900 is double that of 1891. The State appropriations in 1900 are ten millions more than in 1891. I fail to see any increased benefit in the State commensurate with this increased outlay. I see no reason why with proper economy the direct State tax could not be abolished altogether in New York as well as in Pennsylvania and other States. I am a supporter of the franchise tax, which is likely to be repealed by a Republican Legislature.

"I observe that Mr. Platt promises a State constabulary bill in event of Republican success. That would make still another expensive department for the State to support. It is also in violation of the principle of home rule. I wonder what interior city desires to pass the control of its local police force over to a State officer located at Albany and pay the extra expense in addition.

"'Government by commission' is making a dukedom of the State. The State Commissioner of Excise has his finger on every liquor dealer, the State Superintendent of Elections has his hand on the voters of five counties. In the State Tax Commission is concentrated the power of assessment on every corporation owning a public franchise. Now, Mr. Platt would place the police forces of the cities in the hands of a State official. Every citizen can see the danger in this vast concentration of powers, heretofore dispersed, in the hands of an unscrupulous boss."

HILL COMMENDS STANCHFIELD.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, indorsing the candidate for Governor, said:

"I commend to you the nominee of your party for Governor, John B. Stanchfield. I have known him from youth to manhood—as law student, as law partner, as District Attorney of his county, as Mayor of his city, and as Democratic champion on the floor of the Assembly. I am acquainted with every phase of his character, and I speak to you from the fullness of that knowledge. He is an able lawyer, an educated and cultured gentleman, and, beyond that, a high-minded citizen.

"I can vouch to you for his firmness of character and his rigid independence. He possesses the stability not swayed by considerations of expediency. He is able to stand with the throng or against it. Such a man cannot be made a puppet, a slave, or a subordinate. If chosen by you he will be Governor; if elected to the chief executive office of the State, the seat of government, as he tells you in his own words, will be in the City of Albany.

"He did not seek the nomination for Governor. Out of the stress of the day at Saratoga came his nomination—the nomination of a clean, able, high-minded, self-reliant man, with whom no Democrat can be displeased with reason and no independent dissatisfied. He accepts this nomination from a high sense of duty to the party and the people. He has never failed to make a high public record in any position in which he has been placed, and he will not fail now."

Prize Questions for Mr. Bryan.

James J. Russell has sent a letter to Senator James K. Jones, ex-Gov. William J. Stone, and Congressman J. D. Richardson, offering $1,000 in gold to the Democratic campaign fund on condition that Mr. Bryan answer in his speech at Madison Square Garden, or in writing before Oct. 20, sixty-four questions, separately and fully. Whether or not the conditions of the offer shall have been fulfilled by Mr. Bryan's reply is to be decided by a committee of three reputable New York business men.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven

GRAND—Major James Chester, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Col. C. E. Firestone, Columbus, Ohio; Col. Parker Dickson, Lexington, Ky.; Judge E. L. Courtney, Youngstown, Ohio.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator W. E. Chandler, New Hampshire; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

UNION SQUARE—Terence V. Powderly, Jr., Scranton.

MANHATTAN—Col. W. H. Michael, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Gutman, silks and trimmings; L. K. Gutman, dress goods, cloaks, suits, white goods, and ribbons, 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Lewisohn, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks, 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Norwell, silks, 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; G. C. Owen, notions, hosiery, and underwear; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; F. R. Bush, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Dreyfuss, J., & Sons, Boston, Mass.; J. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. C. Hollander, dress goods and silks; 290 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Manhattan.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y., millinery and cloaks; Hotel Normandie.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. H. A. Ford, silks and dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. J. Mc-Cormac, notions and fancy goods; R. Gillis, domestics, linens, and white goods; S. G. Jessop, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Meicher, Jr., prints, ginghams, linens, and white goods; 8 Greene Street; Criterion Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Kaufman, hats and caps; 648 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Gamble, Desm

ROOSEVELT IN INDIANA

Replies to Bryan's Charge that Army Will Coerce Labor.

RIDICULES THE STATEMENT

Characterizes It as an Appeal to the Basest Passions of Mankind by Misrepresentations.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 10.—In an address to-night, one of three he made here, Mr. Roosevelt made a reply to the speech of Mr. Bryan yesterday at Macomb, Ill. When the Governor was introduced the crowd rose and gave him three cheers and a tiger. He said in part:

"I notice that Mr. Bryan's own organ in Indiana, The Indianapolis Sentinel, reports him as having said last night at Macomb, Ill., that the 'real object for permanently increasing the army is to intimidate the labor element when it presents just complaints. The idea is to erect forts near the large cities and with the forces located in them meet all the demands of labor.'

"I earnestly hope that The Sentinel has misquoted Mr. Bryan. I am not willing to believe that any responsible party leader, and least of all the candidate of any such party for the Presidency, would permit himself to make such statements. There is not one shadow of excuse for them. It is difficult to speak temperately of what is in effect simply an appeal to the basest and most evil passions of mankind by deliberate misrepresentation of the intention and action of patriotic and law-abiding citizens.

"Mr. Bryan either does know, or ought to know, not only that the statements quoted above are untrue, but that there is not one shadow of justification for them. The increase in the army has been made necessary by the war in the Philippines, to which his own utterances and those of his party associates have continually added fuel. I am willing to guarantee that not one human being concerned in the increase of the army ever for a moment considered such a purpose as that attributed to them by Mr. Bryan.

"There was no idea of erecting forts near the large cities, and never has been, save where they are to be used for defense against a foreign foe. There is no fort near Indianapolis, for instance, because it cannot be menaced by a foreign foe. There are forts near New York because we can be so menaced, but these forts are garrisoned by heavy artillery regiments, and surely Mr. Bryan must know that heavy artillery can only be used in defense of fortifications, especially against hostile ships of war or batteries. If Mr. Bryan will take the trouble to find out the facts he will discover that in any large city the police force is relatively to the population from two to four times the size of the regular army relatively to the population of the United States.

"He must know perfectly well that the army would be reduced if the insurrection in the Philippines, to which he and his party associates have given aid and comfort, were put down and the islands became definitely quiet. He either knows or ought to know that our standing army relatively to the size of the population is nearly one-half less than it was in Thomas Jefferson's time, and that there is no more thought of using it to coerce the labor element or any other element than there was thought of so using it in the days of Jefferson. Since President McKinley came into power the army has been used against the Spaniards, the Tagal bandits, and the Chinese Boxers. These and their kind are the only people who need ever fear, and it is only their sympathizers who can consistently denounce, it.

"To raise a hue and cry over an imaginary conspiracy among the Justices of the Peace, the Sheriffs and constables to overthrow our liberties would not be one particle more absurd than to pretend to consider our little army as a menace to our liberties. There is no true patriot in the country who ought not to be indignant, and yet there is no man of good sense who ought not to laugh at the effort to persuade 75,000,000 people or any fraction thereof that 65,000 regular troops, almost all of them employed in far-away islands, on Indian reservations, or in the post forts could under any conceivable circumstances be a menace in this country. It is very hard to believe in the sincerity of such an argument about the army.

Gov. Roosevelt opened his three days' campaign in Indiana by speaking at Hammond to a large crowd. He was met at the station by local committees, who, with several companies of Rough Riders, escorted him to the public square in company with Admiral Brown, Senator Fairbanks, National Committeeman New, Congressman Landis of Indiana, John Barrett, and others.

At Monon Gov. Roosevelt spoke from the rear platform to a large crowd. A stop of two minutes was made at Rensselaer, where Gov. Roosevelt shook hands with many persons. At Lafayette there was a large procession. Thence to Frankfort the train made a run of more than sixty miles an hour.

At Lafayette the Governor headed a procession a mile and a half long to the Lincoln Club, in the yard of which a speakers' stand had been erected. When Gov. Roosevelt, passing through the club house, appeared on the platform, a mighty cheer went up from the Rough Riders present and the thousands who thronged the streets. A unique feature of the parade was a citizen mounted on a bull and wearing a coon-skin cap.

EX-GOV. BLACK SPEAKS.

Republican Club's Big Meeting in Carnegie Hall—Addresses by Messrs. Fassett and Clarke.

Carnegie Hall was taxed to its utmost last night with those who had gathered to hear ex-Gov. Frank S. Black discuss the issues of the campaign. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican Club. Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland presided.

Ex-Gov. Black was received with cheers.

It rested with the people, he said, whether they would "march forward to the melody of 'Hail, Columbia,' or join those forces now staggering backward to the guilty strains of the 'Rogue's March.'" He spoke of the prosperity of the country and evoked much applause by saying:

"The benefits of society and government do not descend from the clouds like rain, but rather, like the products of the earth, they spring and grow by toil and thoughtful purpose."

The speaker then praised President McKinley for the manner in which he was today standing firm against bitter denunciation, in the policy of retaining the Philippines.

He referred to the trust issue and declared that for years the Republican Party had been in open hostility to "monopolies and combinations to restrict trade and raise prices." He declared that when Mr. Bryan visits this State he will ignore the currency question because the voters of New York were opposed to the free coinage of silver.

Ex-State Senator J. Sloat Fassett spoke at some length, and declared that the people were with the Administration in its Philippine policy. He denounced Mr. Bryan, and said he had searched in vain for one reason why he should be elected to the Presidency.

John Proctor Clarke, who has been in the West as a member of the campaigning party of Gov. Roosevelt, spoke of his trip and declared that the sentiment west of the Mississippi was favorable to the Republican cause.

Republican Candidate for Daly's Place.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Seventh District of New Jersey met at Jersey City yesterday and nominated Marshal W. Van Winkle to fill the unexpired term of the late William D. Daly, and also for the full term beginning March 4, 1901. No other candidate was named. Mr. Van Winkle is a young lawyer of Jersey City, and for two years has been Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas.

Tiffany Employes' Banner Raising.

The employes of Tiffany & Co. raised a McKinley and Roosevelt banner in Union Square yesterday morning. The banner bears the inscription, "Jewelers' Legion. McKinley and Roosevelt." The legion dates its organization from the days of Garfield and Arthur, has an enrolled membership of 800, and will march at the head of the Jewelers' Division in the business men's parade on Nov. 3 next.

Gov. D. Melklejohn May Be a Senator.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Assistant Secretary of War Melklejohn left here this evening for Nebraska, where he expects to take an active part in the campaign. Mr. Melklejohn will be a candidate for United States Senator if the Republicans control the Nebraska Legislature.

Change in the Party Symbol.

A change has been made in the Republican symbol this year. The ballot box under the eagle, which had a light surface, showing a circle, is now black. The claim is made that the Republicans lost many votes because the voters made the mistake of marking the circle in the ballot box instead of the larger circle under it.

Nominated for New Jersey Senate.

The Republican Convention of Hudson County, N. J., last night nominated Mark Fagan of Jersey City for State Senator, and also chose eleven candidates for the Assembly and nine candidates for Chosen Freeholders.

Theodore Cox for Congress.

Theodore Cox was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District in a convention held last night at 271 Grand Street. Mr. Cox is a nephew of the late Congressman S. S. Cox.

NOMINEES FOR ASSEMBLY.

Candidates Chosen in Twenty of the Kings Districts.

Candidates for the Assembly were named by the Democrats in twenty of the twenty-one Assembly Districts of Kings County last night. The convention in the Ninth District wound up in disorder, and an adjournment was taken until to-night without any nomination having been made. The candidates named in the various districts were as follows:

1ST DISTRICT—Isaac Tuck.
2D DISTRICT—John McKeown*.
3D DISTRICT—James J. McInerney*.
4TH DISTRICT—Lawrence E. Fish.
5TH DISTRICT—Henry D. Clpperley.
6TH DISTRICT—Mortimer F. Brown.
7TH DISTRICT—John D. Holstein*.
8TH DISTRICT—John C. L. Daly.
9TH DISTRICT—Convention adjourned; no nomination.
10TH DISTRICT—Charles E. Fiske*.
11TH DISTRICT—Joseph A. Gunuer.*
12TH DISTRICT—Thomas Wall.
13TH DISTRICT—Thomas F. Matthews.
14TH DISTRICT—Thomas F. Hawkins.*
15TH DISTRICT—Charles W. Juengst.*
16TH DISTRICT—Walter J. McGill.
17TH DISTRICT—Dr. H. D. Hawzhurst.
18TH DISTRICT—Alfred Pagelow.
19TH DISTRICT—Conrad Hasenflug.*
20TH DISTRICT—William F. Delaney.*
21ST DISTRICT—George Behler.
*Renominated.

All of the candidates named are affiliated with the regular organization, and most of them were nominated with little or no opposition. The conventions, with the exception of the one in the Ninth District, passed off quietly and without unusual incident.

All of the trouble in the Ninth grew out of the factional fight in the district. Until recently the organization forces presented a solid front to the Coffeyites. Within the past week, however, differences arose between William O'Donnell and P. J. de Cantillon, the organization leaders in the district, and a factional fight developed in the ranks of the regulars over the nomination of a candidate for the Assembly.

The convention last night was held in a hall at Dikeman and Van Brunt Streets, in the heart of the Red Hook District. In expectation of some kind of trouble a large crowd attended the convention. P. J. de Cantillon was chosen Chairman of the convention, and the business of the evening had scarcely been entered upon before he had his hands full curbing the boisterous element in attendance.

The names of two candidates were presented to the convention—William Fitzpatrick and Daniel Duffy. A majority of the "outsiders" present appeared to sympathize with the aspirations of Edward Gerrity, a popular young man of the district, who had been mentioned during the week as the possible candidate, and the business of the convention was interrupted.

After trying for over half an hour to restore order, the Chairman declared the convention adjourned until this evening. The police, in the meantime, had been attracted by the disturbance and a number of men and boys were ejected from the hall.

Nominated for the Senate.

Joseph D. Edelson was nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of the Tenth Senatorial District last night. The candidate is a real estate dealer and a law student, who has been brought up in the district.

Two Assembly Nominations.

Richard C. Van Horn was nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans in the Fifteenth District last night.

John T. Morgan was named for the Assembly by the Republicans in the Seventeenth District.

Nominated for Congress.

NEW YORK.—Ninth District, Theodore Cox (Rep.)
KENTUCKY—Seventh District, R. P. Stoll, (Rep.)
NEW JERSEY—Sixth District, George H. Lambert, (Dem.); Seventh District, Marshal W. Van Winkle, (Rep.)

Assembly Nominations.

ULSTER COUNTY—First District, James F. Dwyer, (Dem.)
WAYNE COUNTY—Jacob Brasser, (Dem.)
ONEIDA COUNTY—Third District, O. R. Brayton, (Dem.)
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Third District, John Gibney, (Dem.)

INTIMIDATION OF EMPLOYES?

National Democratic Committee Seeking for Proof of Coercion.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Chairman Jones of the National Democratic Committee said today:

"I intend to address a letter to the Democratic clubs all over the country, requesting them to give me the proof, in all instances that come within their knowledge, of employers undertaking to coerce or intimidate employes. I have now some men in Ohio for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions there. Our people are thoroughly aroused to the danger in this direction and are determined to have an honest election."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The fight for the City Court Judgeship nomination is said to be between Samuel Cohn of the Fifteenth Assembly District, Julius Mayer of the Twenty-third, and Robert C. Morris of the Twenty-seventh.

The members of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League will open their campaign at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue at noon to-morrow. Ex-Mayor Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia will make the opening address.

The B. B. Odell, Jr. Club of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, of which Philip Doblin is President, has inaugurated a cart-tail speaking tour in the congested districts on the east side.

Ex-Register John Riley of Tammany Hall, who was alleged to have offered to bet $3,000 against $9,000 on Bryan with R. H. Halstead of the Stock Exchange, failed to post the money when called on to do so yesterday. F. H. Brooks yesterday bet $1,000 even that McKinley would carry Indiana, and at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, offered any part of $20,000 on McKinley on the general result at odds of 3 to 1. He had no takers.

Herbert Parsons, Republican nominee for Congress in the Twelfth District, will be honored with a reception to-night by the Madison Square Republican Club at 1140 Broadway. Senator Platt, B. B. Odell, Jr., and Gen. F. V. Greene are expected to attend.

A mass meeting will be held to-night by the Republican Club of the Twenty-first District at the club house, 59 West Ninety-sixth Street.

A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.

The Patient a Saloon Passenger on the Steamship Havana.

A case of yellow fever developed on Hoffman Island on Tuesday night. E. Bertweer, a saloon passenger of the Ward Line steamship Havana, which arrived Tuesday, is the patient.

Dr. Doty discovered symptoms of the disease when he visited the island Tuesday night. Yesterday morning his suspicions were confirmed, and Mr. Bertweer was removed to Swinburne Island for treatment. Dr. Doty said that this was the first case of yellow fever that has developed in the saloon cabin of any vessel this year.

ALTGELD AT NEW HAVEN.

He Discusses the Campaign Issues Before the Yale Democratic Club.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—The Yale Democratic Club held its first rally of the campaign to-night, with ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois as the principal speaker. The affair was a great success, as Music Hall, with a capacity of 2,500, was taxed to its utmost and hundreds were unable to gain admission. The Yale Democratic Club occupied reserved seats on the platform. Mr. Altgeld spoke for nearly two hours. His address was in part as follows:

"Since the war a fierce and corrupt commercialism has dominated our country, and the doctrine that might gives right has arrayed itself on that side, and is again engaged in a life and death struggle with justice and the principle of equality. The monopolies that are devouring the substance of our people all rest on the doctrine of might.

"We are told that our exports exceeded our imports during the last four years by over $1,500,000,000, and that this constitutes prosperity. The President, with his reckless disregard of truth, told our people that this difference came to us in pure gold. But the statement is not correct. The Treasury reports for May, 1900, show that the net amount of gold imported from foreign countries into this country from March 1, 1897, to May 31, 1900, is only $137,242,988 over the exports of gold. This leaves over $1,300,000,000 for which we have nothing to show. You ask what became of this? It went to pay interest on American securities held abroad. It seems to take nearly $500,000,000 worth of American products every year to pay our fixed charges abroad.

"On the gold-standard level of prices our products bring only about half as much in the world's markets as they would on a bimetallic standard. Had the Republicans not established this gold standard, then the $1,500,000,000 would have amounted to $3,000,000,000. We could have paid our foreign charges and instead of having only $137,000,000 left from our enormous exports, we would have had $1,637,000,000 in our possession. England has for over two hundred years imported more than she exported, yet she has not grown poorer.

"The mere fact that some trust magnate may give a few millions of stolen money to some college cannot keep the people who are doing the work of America from sinking down to a lower plane if monopolies continue. So far as I can learn, every great monopoly in America is supporting this Administration. Even the alleged Democratic stockholders in the Republican Ice Trust of New York City were against our platform and did not like our candidate. The men who debauch legislation—who pollute the streams of justice—are shouting for McKinley."

Mr. Altgeld devoted the remainder of his address to a discussion of the dangers of imperialism, reviewing in detail the course of the Administration in regard to the Philippines. He examined the acquisition of Porto Rico in the same exhaustive manner.

COLVILLE RESERVATION RUSH.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 Land Seekers Taking Part In It.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 10.—To-day witnessed a race of between four and five thousand land seekers throughout the north half of the Colville Reservation to the various offices of Land Office Commissioners, and thence to the United States Land Offices at Waterville and Spokane. Riders came with relays, changing every fifteen or twenty miles, from the Commissioner's office at Oroville bearing filings to the Land Office at Waterville, while from other reservation points relay horses were carrying anxious settlers direct to Waterville.

During the last few days parties have been going quietly over the route making arrangements for the final race. When noon struck to-day these persons set stakes on their claims and at once began their swift relay race of 125 and 180 miles to Waterville and Spokane.

A syndicate of land locaters has made thousands of dollars locating settlers for $25 to $50 each. Their services were almost indispensable to those desiring good claims, because the majority of settlers have arrived lately from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana, and they knew little about the character of the lands thrown open. This syndicate is endeavoring to get one bunch of several hundred of filings to Waterville before any others arrive. Its action has stirred up much feeling, and it is uncertain whether these wholesale filings will be accepted.

For a month past Brewster and other towns near the reserve boundary have been filling up with land seekers. The lands opened to-day are rich in opportunities for stock raising, fruit growing, and small gardens, while thousands of acres are available for wheat production.

ROCKEFELLERS BUY PIPE LINE.

Get the Former Cudahy Plant from English Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The big war in oil, which was begun five years ago by John and Michael Cudahy, the Chicago packers, against the Standard Oil Company, has been brought to a close. The Rockefellers have bought the competition pipe line, which extends 150 miles from Nottingham Township, Wells County, Indiana, to the oil refineries at Momence, Ill.

The purchase was made from the General Industrials Development Syndicate, Limited, of London, to which the Cudahys sold the line July 18, 1899. Before that these Chicago packers had competed against the Standard Oil Company with remarkable success. They are said to have spent $2,000,000 in beginning the industry and, according to a dispatch from Wabash, Ind., they cleared a handsome sum by the sale effected in London a year ago. Each member of the firm is reported to have made $1,000,000 by the deal.

ROLAND REED CANCELS DATES.

Necessity of Another Operation Prevents Further Performances.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Roland Reed has canceled his future dates and will leave for New York when he finishes his engagement here next Saturday night. He does this on the advice of Dr. Nicholas Senn, under whose care he has been ever since he came here two weeks ago.

Dr. Senn says that Mr. Reed might go on playing indefinitely, but that he might break down in some place where he could not get proper medical attendance, and the result would be serious. He therefore advised him to cancel all his dates and return to New York and put himself in the hands of Dr. Marcoe, who performed the operation on Mr. Reed some time ago. The new operation is only a matter of twenty minutes' work, and Dr. Senn has no doubt that at the end of a fortnight or three weeks at the most, Mr. Reed can resume his tour.

The new operation is made necessary by the refusal of some stitches taken at the first time to slough away. In consequence the actor has lately been suffering great pain almost constantly, and he has only succeeded in keeping that fact from the audience by the exercise of great will power.

TWENTY-SECOND'S STRENGTH.

Satisfactory Showing Made in Official Returns—Fisher Medal Winner.

Official returns received at the First Brigade Headquarters show that during the past six months the Twenty-second Regiment has been recruiting with some very desirable material, and its strength at the present time is 611 officers and men against 607 in March last. This is considered a very satisfactory showing after the close of a dull Summer season.

The following is the present strength of the regiment in detail: Field, staff, and non-commissioned staff, 29; hospital corps, 7; field music, 35. Company A, Capt. Murphy, 56; Company B, Capt. Hanbod, 42; Company C, Capt. Lilliendahl, 51; Company D, Capt. Bell, 44; Company E, Capt. Usher, 62; Company F, Capt. Bennett, 53; Company G, Capt. Dayton, 52; Company H, Capt. Dyett, 48; Company I, Capt. Stott, 51; Company K, Capt. Barber, 41. Total, 611.

The shooting competition among the members of Company E for the Fisher Medal was concluded late Monday night, Sergt. A. Armstrong being the winner on a score of 61 points. The distance represented on the targets was 100, 200, and 300 yards.

Chicago's Biggest Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The steamer S. J. Murphy sailed to-day from the McReynolds elevator at South Chicago with 270,000 bushels of corn, the largest cargo ever shipped from Chicago. It was equal to 7,560 net tons. The next largest cargo was taken last season by the steamer Superior City of the American Steel and Wire fleet, and was 7,483 tons.

NOTICE.

We prepay freight charges to all points within a radius of one hundred miles on paid purchases of $5.00 or over. That's worth remembering.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

NOTICE.

Apply at Superintendent's Desk for transfer card. This system enables you to buy from all departments without making a payment until last purchase.

A Matchless Sale of Plates.

An Opportunity for Money Saving That Should Not Be Lost.

Prices Originally Low Radically Reduced.

Plates—an epoch in selling them. This occasion amounts to that. Buyers and dealers alike will mark it as an era which has never been equalled. Our stock is always the largest in New York—fuller and brighter and more attractive now than ever. The rush of inflowing China, bought during a four months' trip throughout the manufacturing districts of France, England, Holland, Germany and Austria, is taxing the resources of the space devoted to sales, displays and reserves. We have yielded to the exigency, and cut prices of Plates regardlessly in order to diminish their bulk. The effect should be instantaneous. Quantities are so great that we need not print the stereotyped warning urging you to come in haste. The remarkable values will probably prompt the least delay on your part. However, whether you arrive to-day, or to-morrow, or next day, or the day after, you'll find varieties amply satisfactory. We lack the ability to draw a word-picture of these beautiful Plates. The statement that every dainty and pretty style of decoration may be found among them is wholly true. You must let your eyes do the rest.

Plates that we have been selling from $3.49 to $5.98 per dozen, have been reduced to **19c.** each

Plates that we have been selling from $6.98 to $8.98 per dozen, have been reduced to **37c.** each

Plates that we have been selling from $8.98 to $11.98 per dozen, have been reduced to **63c.** each

Plates that we have been selling from $11.98 to $14.98 per dozen, have been reduced to **87c.** each

Pottery and Bric-a-Brac.

Any man or woman in the least responsive to the beauty and charm expressed by Vases, Urns and related Bric-a-Brac will find pleasure in looking at our exhibit. The tables are radiant with new importations—new inspirations. How clearly the mute display suggests another Christmas! The holiday glamour and brilliancy and grace and gift-giving thought dominate.

No need to inform the cultivated visitors that the Royal Worcester, Royal Dresden, Sèvres, Bonn, Teplitz, Saxony and other factories of equal fame are represented in the display. They understand the silent vernacular of form and tint and finish. Each piece has an individuality that can't be disguised. Purpose, design and workmanship are consistently adhered to. They are recognized art types that thrill connoisseurs with a desire for ownership. Our prices are not barriers, they are popular prices.

Vases from Our Rudolstadt Pottery.

These Vases, just received, are shown in twenty-five artistic shapes—all classic. The decorations are novel and dainty—cobalt and pearl—a color combination that is heightened by dainty tracings and veinings in gold.

$2.43 to $29.63.

Here's richness, indeed. Our grasp upon these exquisite things is thorough. We understand how to make them; we understand how to gather them; we understand how to sell them. The Macy policy of low prices prevails.

White and Gold China.

An entirely new design, dainty gold lace borders, on fine, thin China, at about one-third less than is usually asked.

Dinner Plates, per doz., $2.76.
Breakfast Plates, per doz., $2.28.
Tea Plates, per doz., $1.79.
Bread Plates, per doz., $1.19.
Mush and Milk Plates, per doz., $1.79.
Preserve Plates, per doz., $1.19.
Butter Plates, per doz., 59c.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers, per doz., $3.48.
Tea Cups and Saucers, per doz., $2.76.

Lamps and Fixtures.

We have the most complete Lamp department in the world. Not a thing is missing from the display. The variety includes Banquet Lamps, Venetian Hall Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, Station Lamps, Porch Lights, Stable Lanterns, Chimneys, Wicks, Globes, Shades, Founts and Burners.

Fancy Table Lamps, central draft burner gilt trimmings, 8-in. decorated globe to match, worth $3.50; at $1.97.

Hand-painted Table Lamps, central draft burners, 10-in. decorated globe to match, worth $5.00; at $3.87.

Hand-painted Squat-shaped Lamps, central draft burner, 12-in. globe to match, worth $8; at $5.87.

Gas Portables, brass fittings and a genuine Welsbach burner, complete with six feet of mohair tubing, worth $3.00; at $1.97.

Large assortment of beautifully decorated Lamp Globes at the lowest of low prices:—

8-inch at 49c. | 10-inch at 87c.
9-inch at 67c. | 12-inch at $1.47.

Decorated China Dinner Sets.

Dinner Sets are fair things by which to gauge a China stock. Compare our offerings of Decorated China Dinner Sets with those of any other store. Surface indications show that our offerings are the best—because the crowds at our counters are decidedly the largest and positively the most continuous. Closer scrutiny establishes clearer and stronger justification for our claim. Quantities, qualities, varieties, styles and prices are beyond the reach of competition. We beat it at every point. The public knows it, and that's why the buying throngs are thickest and busiest at Macy's. We quote prices to support every word printed. Figures are so much more potent than metaphor.

Dinner Sets, effective underglazed decorations, as low as $4.87. Charming floral patterns, new shapes, as low as $7.87, and other Dinner Sets, with handsome old English decorations, as low as $9.87.

Limoges China Dinner Sets, decorated in our own works, with floral studies, gilt handles, 100 pieces, $13.49.

Austrian China Dinner Sets, decorated in our Carlsbad shops, with sprays and gold edge, 100 pieces, regular $17.50 quality, $11.87.

Haviland's China Dinner Sets, fine spray decorations, handles gold stippled, 100 pieces, $14.87.

Haviland's China Dinner Sets, dainty flower decorations, gilt handles, 112 pieces, $16.87.

Our variety of finer, richer qualities is correspondingly complete and attractive. A greater range of styles to choose from cannot be found beneath any roof in America, and impartial comparisons justify the statement that our prices are 25 to 33 per cent. lower than the closest competition.

English Dinner Sets.

Decorated English Dinner Sets—reproductions of patterns that were popular a century ago, and are still popular. The simple mention of the makers' names, the styles and the Macy prices is all that's needed to bring you to them.

Old Hall—Jenny Lind, $11.23.
Brownfield—Old Grecian, $13.89.
Wedgwood's—Gladys, $16.66.
Bridgewood's—Derby style, $18.87.
Minton's—Gem, $19.87.
Cauldron—Byzantine, $19.89.

FISH SETS, $5.87 TO $79.63

Macy's

GAME SETS, $5.47 TO $63.81

ICE CREAM SETS—$1.47 TO $39.21.

Welsh Rarebit Plates.

Something unique for after-the-theatre suppers served informally at home. Plates with rabbit and game borders, enhanced with gold. We brought them from England, where they are much the vogue in exclusive chop houses as well as in the homes of entertainers. Particularly tasteful for Welsh rarebits—$3.48 per dozen.

Decorated China Oyster Plates.

Oyster Plates furnish more proof to the fact that Macy's is never undersold—never. We print but three quotations—could print thirty or more—and each one would strengthen our statement concerning prices. They are from the leading Carlsbad and Limoges manufacturers.

Carlsbad China Oyster Plates, delicate pink, six shell-shaped depressions, $2.28 per dozen.

China Oyster Plates, pink festoon and stipple gold decorations, six shell-shaped depressions, $3.96 per dozen.

China Oyster Plates, six depressions, painted to represent natural shells, $5.88 per dozen.

Terrapin Sets.

They are in a class by themselves—supply a need that nothing else does. If you have terrapin you should also have a Terrapin Set—tureen, cracker jar and twelve plates. The decorations are very handsome, with plenty of gilt, $7.97 and $9.89 per set.

Bouillon Cups & Saucers

We offer you gold-edged Bouillon Cups and Saucers in three exceptionally fine styles of decorations at $3.96 per dozen. They are worth $6.50. The Cups have two handles. One style at $3.96 have covers also.

Other effects and qualities correspondingly cheap, ranging up to $29.87 per doz.

China Ramequins.

China Ramequins artistically and thoroughly solve the puzzle of serving baked fish. They grace all well ordered tables. Our assortment is large, and includes scores of quaint but harmonious decorations.

Japanese Blue Forms for serving baked fish, 59c. per dozen.

Fifty dozen Ramequins and Plates that match, exquisitely shaded colors, delicate flower designs, stippled gold edges, worth from $3.50 to $6.50 per doz., reduced to $2.76.

The foregoing is merely a hint. There are others, and others—ranging up to $11.88 per dozen. Every added dime you care to spend commands added beauty and quality.

Fancy Tea Pots.

Large collection of English Tea Pots—rich black and brown enamel and gold decorations—37c., 47c., 67c. and 87c.

Quadruple-plate Ware.

This stock is selected with scrupulous care. Nondescript makers can't secure admission for their wares. We are sticklers for quality and style. That's why we command your confidence so fully.

Claret Jugs, new pattern, moulded glass, with quadruple plated mounting, 89c.

Water Pitchers, full size, satin finish, richly engraved, $2.31.

100 Tea Sets, four distinct patterns, including Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Bowl, hand engraved, satin finish, also richly burnished, at $7.92.

Rogers' Tea Spoons, per set, 49c.
Rogers' Soup Spoons, per set, 88c.
Rogers' Oyster Forks, each, 49c.
Dinner Forks, solid steel, triple plate, set, 86c.
Rogers' Cake Knives, each, 39c.
Rogers' Fish Knives, each, 63c.
Rogers' Pie Knives, each, 69c.
Dessert Knives, hand-burnished, 12 dwt., set, 98c.
Rogers' Cream Ladles, each, 19c.
Rogers' Oyster Ladles, each, 81c.
Rogers' Soup Ladles, each, 98c.
Rogers' Sugar Tongs, large size, each, 46c.
Children's Sets, 39c.

FRENCH CRUISER HERE.

She Carries Admiral Richard, Who Will Be Entertained in the City.

The French cruiser Cecille of the Division of the Atlantic, having on board Rear Admiral Richard, arrived in port from Sydney, Cape Breton, yesterday morning.

After firing the customary salute of twenty-one guns in passing Governors Island, the Cecille proceeded up the North River and anchored off Twenty-fourth Street. She will stay in port until Oct. 22, when she goes to Chesapeake Bay, where she will remain until Nov. 12.

The Cecille, which was built at La Seyne, is a second-class cruiser of 6,766 tons' displacement, has three funnels fore and aft, and a speed of 19 knots. Her armament consists of eight 6.4-inch quick-firing guns, ten 5.5-inch and six 1.8-inch machine guns, and four torpedo tubes. She carries a complement of 488 officers and men.

Admiral Richard will exchange visits with Admirals Barker and Farquhar this morning.

The arrangements for the entertainment of the French officers while in port have not yet been perfected.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The machine shop of the Erie City Iron Works of Erie, Penn., manufacturers of boilers and engines, was burned last evening. The loss is about $50,000; partly insured.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; wind northerly, shifting to southwesterly.

The pressure has fallen in almost all districts. A storm of slight intensity moved northeastward from the Southern New England Coast to Eastern Maine. Rain has fallen on the New England Coast, Central Florida, the Coast of Alabama, and on the North Pacific Coast. There has been a fall of temperature in Montana and North Dakota; elsewhere the temperature has risen slightly. Generally fair weather is indicated for Thursday and Friday in all districts save Florida, Minnesota, and Upper Michigan. On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk northwesterly. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk north to east winds will prevail. On the lower lakes the winds will be light and variable, becoming fresh southerly on Thursday afternoon or night. On the upper lakes fresh southerly winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—TIMES.		
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	55	52	53
6 A. M.	56	51	53
9 A. M.	57	50	53
12 M.	63	51	57
3 P. M.	64	57	60
6 P. M.	60	56	59
9 P. M.	59	53	54
12 P. M.	58	50	51

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square.....55
Weather Bureau.....52½
Corresponding date 1899.....59¼
Corresponding date for last two years.....60

The maximum temperature yesterday was 57 degrees at 4 P. M. The minimum temperature was 50 degrees at 8 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.11; at 8 P. M. it registered 30.04. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:45 A. M.—323 East Thirty-eighth Street; Myer & Co.; damage slight.

9:20 A. M.—154 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Jacob Newmark; damage, $10.

9:40 A. M.—150 Worth Street; William A. Bingham; damage, $10,000.

11 A. M.—98 Allen Street; S. Cohen; damage, $50.

5:30 P. M.—288 Eighth Avenue; George Dobbins; damage slight.

8 P. M.—2,412 First Avenue; Mary Keegan; damage, $100.

6:10 P. M.—170 Nassau Street; The Sun Publishing Company; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—243 Centre Street; August Trinckman; damage, $1,500.

KEENE'S WATCHES. DIAMONDS.
140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. **BARGAINS**
ALSO 1301 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

To settle an estate I have been instructed to sell these Watches and Diamonds this week. My personal guarantee with every bargain. $250.00 Gent's Repeating Watch (strikes the time) for $100; Ladies' Diamond Inlaid Waltham Watch $25, cost $60.00; Ladies' Solid Gold (Long Neck) Watch Chain $20, cost $35.00 made to order; two Ladies' Diamond Rings $30 each, cost $50.00 each; one Gent's Stud $100, cost $185.00; Gent's Gold Filled Waltham Watch, with Chain and Seal, for $10, cost $25.00; Ladies' same style case, with long neck chain, $9; Diamond Ear Studs $50, cost $95.00; Scarf Pin $5, cost $12.00 or $15.00; Ladies' Diamond Marquise Ring $100, made to order cost $225.00, and a Gent's Solitaire Diamond Ring for $50, cost $110.00. All must be sold this week. If you want a bargain I can say I never offered better ones. "Written guarantee." KEENE'S, 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 to 6. Telephone "5201 Cortlandt."

EDDY REFRIGERATOR
The Best for Family Use.
Our Special for a Quarter Century.
Nursery Refrigerators, Pantry Cold Chests.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 132 West 42d Street.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Exhibition of FINE FURS

A Magnificent Collection of *Foreign Masterpieces*

AS in Costumes, so in Furs this has been a year of marvelous accomplishment. As in Costumes, so in Furs, the choicest productions and the most elaborate novelties have been gathered by, and are now shown at, Wanamaker's.

Some of the finest pieces that have crossed the ocean are on display here to-day. Sumptuous Robes of the finest imperial sable; Long Coats of Persian Lamb, Leipsic-dyed, trimmed with choicest chinchilla, most exquisitely lined.

Hundreds of novelty pieces—the *Criterium* of the Paris Exhibition—the adaptation and perfection of designs and styles as expressed by the master furriers of the world.

Gathered with the same free hand as were costumes—the richest, choicest furs that are extant, made up by the most artistic designers and the most trustworthy fur workers in the world. Brought because the women of America have proven to us that they want, yes demand, the most sumptuous things that the world can give. There has been, and is, equal elegance in spots, in the hands of some of the exclusive importers; but neither in variety nor top-most elegance is their superior to be found anywhere. Is that a strong statement? It is intended to be so. We know what others have done and are doing, and the Wanamaker collection is gathered with a munificence that is worthy of Our Public's expection from Wanamaker's.

Here are the Furs that will be worn by the most sumptuously dressed women of America. Not to see the Wanamaker collection is to be eclipsed in elegance by those who do; for the richest and rarest are here.

And yet these magnificent pieces are only half of the display. There is prodigal profusion of the popular garments and neckpieces—superb in style, cut over latest and smartest designs—all priced in the fair, safe Wanamaker way. There are also costumes with fur jackets—notably two: One of jet black broadtail, the other of white caracole or baby lamb—luxurious gowns of most refined elegance.

No need to tell in detail what is here, for every garment in every style, every neckpiece of old sorts and new, is here. Every rich and real fur is represented; and in such varied and original styles as will enthuse and delight all visitors who see them to-day.

Second floor, Broadway.

Tailor-made SUITS For Girls

The modern miss is never so happy as when her clothes resemble in style those worn by her elders. And the prevailing idea in these tailor-made suits has been to model them closely upon the lines of women's tailor-made gowns, with a touch here and there to make them suitable to the wearer's years.

We have never been so well prepared to serve the needs of the girl between six and sixteen. An endless profusion of charming things for girls' wear. Just a hint of the tailor-made suits. Sizes 14 to 16 years:

$10—Suits of Oxford mixed double-faced cheviot; jaunty double-breasted blouse; velvet collar and belt; skirts have deep stitched facing.

$15—Suits of blue and brown mixed covert cloth; stylish blouse, beautifully trimmed with braid; skirts have circular flounce.

$18—Suits of blue and black Venetian cloth; double-breasted blouse, trimmed with velvet and braid; well cut flare skirts; suits lined throughout with taffeta silk.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Imported Velour CAPES and JACKETS

Yesterday began the real quest for heavier wraps. It was at once demonstrated that the velour garments would be the popular sorts. We planned for just such a demand. Our buyer of women's outer garments is a prophet,—foresaw that coats and capes of such richness and beauty simply must immediately win highest favor. Most of those he gathered are foreign—exclusive styles made to his especial order. The American velour garments are no less handsome and stylish—just different.

The Capes are $48 to $130. Jackets, $30 to $100.

Second floor, Broadway.

Muslin UNDERWEAR *The* New Garments Are Ready

Crisp and fresh, neat and dainty—refined styles and trimmings, even to the lowest-priced pieces in the stock—such is the Muslin Underwear at Wanamaker's.

A particularly delightful stock to pick from just now when all are fresh and immaculate.

Excellent muslins and cambrics, neat, tasteful embroideries and laces; careful, substantial sewing; comfortable shapes and sizes; fair prices—all these you are sure of always. These prices:

Night Gowns of muslin, cambric or nainsook; high and low neck; all attractively trimmed. 50c to $9.

Drawers of muslin, cambric or nainsook; trimmed with lace or embroidery, or with plain hem. 25c to $6.50.

Long white Petticoats, muslin or cambric; trimmed with lace or embroidery; or plain yet very neat. 50c to $20.

Corset Covers of cambric, nainsook and lawn; trimmed with lace or embroidery; tight fitting or with draw string at waist. 25c to $3.75.

Chemises of muslin, cambric or nainsook; some of lawn; trimmed with lace or embroidery; some plain. 35c to $4.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Black TAFFETA SILK $1 Value for 65c

A beautiful lustrous all-silk black taffeta, strong and perfect, 26 in. wide, here this morning for 65c a yard, though we'd be justified in asking $1 a yard for it. But when we get a good bargain ourselves, we pass it on to you.

A black silk is never out of style—more of them worn this year than ever.

Rotunda.

FALL GLOVES For Men and Women

There is hardly a well-known make of glove but is represented here. We've a great many different tastes to satisfy, but the gloves are here that will do it.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg gloves, for men and women, $2.

The new fall styles are here—the best fitting gloves made. They have one-clasp and out-seam; new point stitching. The women's are in tans, grays and whites; the men's in tans only.

And don't forget that the best $1 glove is the "Princess May," and the "Royale" the best $1.50 glove. Both made for us.

Tenth street.

Photograph FRAMES

A very pretty idea in photograph frames comes from Germany. The frame is of leatherette, and the mat, either green or red, has an opening in the shape of a four-leaf clover (outlined in gilt, stem and all), which permits little more than the head to peep through. The effect is exceedingly pretty, in fact one of the prettiest conceits we have seen for some time, and the Germans are prolific in such things. 25c and 50c, according to size.

The above is just one of the many new and pretty photograph frames here. A few others:

Brass florentine frames; cabinet sizes; oval and square; 40c, reduced from 50c.

Colonial gold frames; great variety of designs, at 85c.

Locket miniature frames; round or oval; different sizes; 25c to $3.50.

Fired gilt cabinet frames; various designs; $1.25 and $1.50.

Fired gilt miniature frames, $1 and $1.25.

Broadway.

Men's OVERCOATS And Business Suits

Here's a new and very swell Raglan top-coat. It's made of tan covert cloth and lined with excellent serge. The correct style, both as to cut and fabric, and at a very moderate price—$15.

This clothing store gives much attention to its line of men's business suits—blue and black cheviots, particularly. This season's gathering is unusually extensive, and every suit in it is dependable as well as up-to-date in style.

$10—Suits of all-wool cheviot; blue and black; serge lined; latest cut; well made.

$12—Black cheviots only; an exceptionally good quality; lined with excellent serge; we've sold these goods for years—they always give the best satisfaction. Other good clothiers charge no less than $15 for equal quality.

$15—Blue and black cheviots, these are as good suits as those for which the custom tailor usually asks double the price.

Other still finer grades at $20 and $22.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's PAJAMAS

About time to get your Winter pajamas, isn't it? The cool nights are here and likely now to stay.

If you've never known the comfort of these ideal sleeping garments, you couldn't start better than with our $1.25 Domet Flannel Pajamas. How snug and warm and comfortable they are!

We make them in our own factory. That means that we can sell them for less, and have them made most carefully. About ten patterns to choose from.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's Excellent Eiderdown BATH ROBES

The firm that makes these also makes the eiderdown cloth itself. Their work in both respects is unexcelled. The cloth is much better than that usually found in robes at the same prices. And the cut is full, liberal, the making neat, honest. All have wool girdles, and broad straps through which the girdle is drawn. All new, tasteful patterns.

Some, of single texture, at $3.50 to $5.50. Of double texture, at $7.50 and $8.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Boys' CLOTHING Some New Suits, Worthy and Low Priced

Particularly good values are these Russian blouse suits for little boys 2½ to 8 years. They are of cheviots and serges, all-wool, of course, in blue, brown, tan and Oxford gray; all neatly trimmed; leather belt with each. $6.50 to $11.

For the larger boys—9 to 16 years—a wide variety of stylish, durable suits. In the greatly-liked vest-jacket suits, we have an unequalled assortment. Of all-wool cheviots, blue and fancy, and of various serges; vests all double-breasted. One very good kind is priced $5. Others at $6.50, and up to $14.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

HAIR MATTRESSES Made to Order *Under-price*

Do you want a $20 mattress for $15? Here is your chance—but we don't know how long it will last. Some time ago we bought 60,000 pounds of hair at a big bargain. We told you about it then, and offered to make up mattresses for less than usual as long as it lasted.

We still have some of this pure horse hair left, and as long as it lasts, we will make to your order a forty pound mattress, which is worth $20, for $15.

We will send a man to your house to measure for it, without charge.

Should you need a small mattress, every pound less than forty will mean a reduction of 37½c in the price.

We can't buy hair at a big bargain every day, so we don't know how soon we can offer you anything like this again.

Fourth floor.

All Around the Store

Copying Presses. Two interesting items from the Commercial Stationery Store in the basement are Letter Presses, in the regulation black-and-carmine finish, at $5.25, $6, $8.75 and $12; and Letter Press Cabinets with 5 drawers, at $7.30.

Flowered Ribbons. It's high time to think of beginning your fancy-work for Christmas gifts—if you haven't already done so. Some beautiful flowered ribbons, suitable for just such purposes, 5¾ and 6 in. wide, at 38c a yard.

Artificial Flowers, of which the Millinery Store has a most attractive display, are constantly gaining in favor for purely decorative uses. They are particularly sought after for table decorations.

Untrimmed Hats. Honors of supremacy in general favor seem to be equally divided between the velvet hats and those of fur felt. The Millinery Store carries in stock only the finest qualities of both.

Women's Underwear. For those to whom the sensation of wearing wool next the skin is unpleasant, we have an alternative to suggest: Silk-and-cotton. Ribbed vests and drawers are $1 a garment, or union suits, $2 each.

A particularly stylish Glove for Women is made like a man's; with outseams and one large pearl clasp. It is adapted to theatre and street wear. In white and pearl, $1.

Boys' Overcoats. The Clothing Store has just received some of the prettiest Russian blouse overcoats it has ever displayed. The materials are rough-faced cheviots, in red, green, light blue and gray. Price, $12.

Buttercups can be made only in cool weather. The Candy Store has seized its opportunity, and these delicious, though simple, candies are ready in all flavors. 20c a pound.

Ferrets, the quaintly-named, but proper ornaments for the ends of belt, or neck, ribbons, are shown in a number of pretty sorts. In gilt, some with rhinestone settings, 10c to 75c. Also a variety of Tie-clasps, in attractive designs, $1 to $5.50.

Perfume Bottles. Scents are agreeable where properly applied; but a broken perfume-bottle in a traveling bag is unpleasant. Here are some that won't break—they're wood covered, and have screw tops. Different sizes, 50c to $1.75. Some traveling clocks, in leather cases, are $1.50 to $2.75.

Razor Strops. It's a question whether you could ask for anything of this kind which the Cutlery Store could not supply. For example, there are some razor strops, sterling silver mounted, with long silver handles, at $2 to $5.

A Guaranteed Umbrella. Did you ever own a handsome umbrella, the cover of which went to pieces after a comparatively short time? We sell one, of silk, which will last for two years. We guarantee it. Women's 26-in., $5; men's 28-in., $6.

Bonbonnieres. Some dainty Japanese bonbon and powder boxes, in new decorations, are shown at 25c each. They would be an exceptional offering at 35c. The Japanese Store, in the basement, is full of delightful things. Have you ever visited it?

Women's Skirts. Here are two extremely interesting bits of news. One is of a walking skirt, at $3, of single or double-faced cheviot, in black, gray or tan, finished with stitching. The other is of a dress skirt at $7.50, of black cheviot, with 7-gore flare, and lined throughout with taffeta. Both are unusual values.

Men's Suits. One of the best business suits the Clothing Store offers is of all-wool black cheviot, unshrinkable and bound to last two seasons with proper care. The price is $12.

Paris Notes from the office of JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES, PARIS, September 21, 1900.

There are unmistakable signs in the air that autumn is already upon us—the mornings and evenings are chilly and the foliage of the Champs Elysees' chestnuts is of a faded russet hue. The fashionable mondaines are hastening to the country chateaux, where many chatelaines are already entertaining guests for the "chasse." Shooting costumes are decidedly becoming this season, and French sportswomen who are now entering upon so many outdoor exercises make this class of costume as much of a study as their more elaborate garments. The equipment for cycling and automobiling plays a prominent role in the Parisienne's share of her "villegiature" for the opening of the shooting season. Tartan woolen materials comprise many styles which are always smart, especially when strapped with fine kid or suede. Other pretty notions made in checks and soft beaver cloths are prettily garnished with plain stitched cloth strappings of colored deerskin. Velvet is sometimes used, and a complete costume recently made at a leading tailor's, of corduroy velvet, ornamented with strappings of leather, with a tricorne hat to correspond, is particularly chic. The bolero form of corsage, varied by its revers and shaping of basque, is the most popular, whilst a few elegantes wear a dapper little coat and skirt, together with a stylishly made soft flannel blouse finished at the neck with a large checked or colored taffeta cravat.

The opening of the autumn racing season at Longchamps took place on Sunday. Many sportsmen and sportswomen returned to Paris for the event, which, although taking place rather earlier than usual, was in every way a success. The present season has been quite unusual, for every one has evidently deviated from the recognized phase of fashion. A continual coming and going of elegant mondaines, since the short whirl of festivities at the various seaside resorts terminated, has produced quite another aspect on the otherwise dull season. In the reserved tribune on Sunday, dress was essentially mixed—some modes were light laces and mousselines of the garden party order, and others, which were principally "costumes de tailleur," produced an autumnal effect. A most striking toilette was of cut-out white cloth on black gauze, which was stretched tightly over a lining of cerise silk, producing a very original effect. A small cerise velvet toque covered with autumn foliage completed a very pretty "ensemble." The Baronne Henri de Rothschild wore a pretty autumnal toilette of beige serge in Princess shape, having a bolero shaped corsage over an embroidered white suede gilet. The Duchesse de Montgomery wore pastel gray cloth. A smart little coat embroidered in white silk opened over a cerise velvet corselet. The dresses for demi-saison wear are generally of an embellished tailor-made style, and among the light soft shades many pretty tones of bright red grenat mordore cloth will compose these toilettes.

Two novelties, it is said, will be launched in the course of the next few weeks. In dressy costumes, the introduction of the cloth of gold will be the leading feature, and the favorite style the tight-fitting Empire, with a short bolero.

In millinery the hats and toques will be wide and flat, and there will be much ermine, as well as other costly furs, used in the trimming of our headgear. There are also many indications of the resuscitation of the feather toque.

The fur of the Parisiennes' fondest affections for boas is going to be the black fox, preferably of that attractive quality showing a few long white hairs. The boas will be flat, with long stole ends; the latter in many instances continuing to carry innumerable and superfluous tails and legs.

The stockings of the fashionable Parisienne this winter will be made of alternate insertions of black Chantilly and silk. And the shoes of plain black corded silk, with the smallest straps buckle.

The great influx of smart and wealthy Americans has had a noticeable effect in the sartorial world—that of inducing the great couturieres to display some of their new models a little earlier than usual. An autumn gown made to be worn immediately by a very dressy young American lady is of dark red cashmere. The bodice, which forms a very short and rounded bolero, is over a deep draped belt of black panne velvet, and is ornamented with narrow stitched bands of the same material. The sleeves, until just below the elbow, are made tight-fitting, and from there to the wrist comes a puff of the panne. It is the sort of gown that does not sound seductive when described, but that is smartness itself if worn properly and by the right person.

Many practical and pretty belts, made of elastic silk, are being shown in the Rue de la Paix. They are very broad and stretch to any size. A large steel buckle appears in front, while the entire ceinture is studded with steel or gold beads. These dainty accessories are particularly smart, worn with a stitched silk blouse beneath an embroidered bolero.

It seems somewhat premature to chronicle what will be worn this coming season, but it is a notable fact that dress will be rich and costly, and renewed attempts will be made to bring out skirts showing a decided tendency to drapery.

Table LINEN Towels and Towelings—Bargains All

We have a large quantity of cream damask to sell at a remarkably little price. Not too large a lot—it will go quickly enough when you know its value. It's a durable linen that will become snow white after being washed a few times; 70 in. wide. Fifty cents would be a moderate price. In limited quantities now, at 33c a yard.

Bleached German damask table napkins; soft finish; handsome patterns; 22x22 in.; $1.60 a doz., instead of $2.25.

Glass towels, blue or red stripes; 20x34 in. A heavy serviceable towel, 11c each, instead of 16c.

Brown Irish crash toweling; red borders; very durable; 10c a yard, instead of 15c.

Fourth avenue.

FANCY PLATES Of Fine French and Bavarian China

Three groups of most attractive offerings. Beautiful goods, new and perfect, and all much below value. A few are a third below, many are about one-half regular, and some are priced now at but one-third their real worth:

$1 each—144 French china plates decorated double bands of maroon covered with relief gold, in wreaths of roses on white ground between the bands; gold rosette centre; tea, breakfast and dinner sizes; reduced from $17, $18 and $21 a dozen.

50c. each—240 Bavarian china dinner plates; rose and green lustre borders. Also rose and cobalt blue border, on which are 3 medallions of flowers, in borders of gold, with wreaths of gold over color; were $12 and $18 a dozen.

25c. each—156 French china dinner and breakfast plates; with rose border and roses scattered over plate; excellent values at $4.50 and $6 a dozen.

Basement.

MALT CREAMLETS Pure, Palatable, Healthful Candy

A food and tonic as well as a confection. Malt creamlets are made of wheat and malt. They are nutritious; they are an aid to digestion; their natural flavor is particularly pleasing. Beneficial to babies, as well as to grown ups. Athletes, especially, commend them.

Malt creamlets are new, but their popularity is assured. Ten cents a box. A little booklet in each package contains further desirable information concerning this excellent candy.

Basement.

The Paris WAISTS

Richness, sparkling beauty, originality—these come with the Waists from Paris. You think each beauty-touch has been expressed, every possible style variation portrayed, until the French Waists arrive. What ingenuity, what skill, what marvelous versatility!

How those French fingers love to twist and plait and pucker the silks and chiffons! What masterful blending of colors; what daring decorative schemes! And each one is a picture. Perfect—demure, dashing, refined, elaborate—all are here to choose from. Crisp as orchids; brilliant as full blown roses or chrysanthemums.

It's a brilliant showing for lovers of refined dress to view.

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"An intensely interesting story." N. Y. HOME JOURNAL.

"A delightful compound of pathos and humor."—Portland Transcript.

Ready November 1st.

RICHARD YEA AND NAY

By MAURICE HEWLETT, author of "The Forest Lovers," "Little Novels of Italy."

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By F. MARION CRAWFORD, author of "Saracinesca," "Corleone," etc. Illustrated by FRED ROE.

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FATAL COAL STRIKE RIOT

Special Policeman Killed at Oneida Colliery Near Hazleton.

A Number of Persons Injured—Strikers and Women Were Trying to Induce Miners to Quit Work.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 10.—A special policeman was instantly killed, another was wounded in the head, a striker was probably fatally shot, and ten non-union men were more or less seriously wounded at the Oneida colliery of Coxe Brothers & Co. in a clash between the officers and 500 strikers this morning. The victims are:

KILLED.

RALPH MILLS, aged fifty years, of Beaver Meadow, one of the officers conveyed in a special train early this morning from that place to Oneida. He was shot through the back.

WOUNDED.

GEORGE KELLNER, aged thirty-eight, of Beaver Meadow, a special officer. Received shot wounds in the head, but will recover.

JOSEPH LESKO, aged thirty-eight, of Sheppton, a striker. Shot in the groin, and will probably die.

Ten non-union men were stoned, but only two of them were seriously injured. They are John Van Blargin and James Tosh of Sheppton. The former sustained scalp wounds and the latter had four ribs broken.

The Oneida colliery, having been in operation since the beginning of the strike, the union men at Oneida and Sheppton, where many of the employes of the Oneida and Derringer collieries of Coxe Brothers & Co. live, decided early this morning to close down the mine. They gathered in groups in the streets as early as 3 o'clock. As the non-union men were going to work they were asked by the strikers to remain at home. Some turned back; others did not. Those who went to the colliery were stoned. Van Blargin, one of the non-union employes, attempted to pull a revolver, but the weapon was taken from him and in the beating he received he had several ribs broken. This occurred just before starting time at the mine.

The strikers remained at the colliery all the morning. As the small mine locomotive used in hauling coal from the No. 2 and No. 3 collieries to the Oneida breaker pulled up on the road near the latter colliery a crowd of women blocked the track. The women were told by General Superintendent Kudlick to go home. He assured them that their husbands would get an increase in wages, and that their other grievances would be properly adjusted. The women refused to listen, and stoned the Superintendent, who was wounded in the head. Then the striking men and the women rushed toward the No. 2 colliery.

A force of about fifty special policemen, who had been brought down from Beaver Meadow to prevent trouble, attempted to intercept the mob, but they were powerless to do anything, and retired to the engine room. Just as the officers got close to shelter a shot was fired. This was followed by another, and in a few seconds many shots rang through the air. Mills was the first to fall. Then Joseph Lesko, a striker, staggered to the ground. No one knows who shot first, but it is believed that both the strikers and the officers used their weapons. A gun shot killed Mills and a small shot struck Policeman Kelnor. Lesko was struck by a ball from a revolver, with which class of weapon all the officers were armed.

After the shooting the strikers dispersed. Sheriff Toole of Schuylkill County, in whose territory the clash occurred, was in Philadelphia, and could render no assistance. His chief deputy, James O'Donnell, arrived here this afternoon and went to the scene with a force of men.

The Rev. Carl Houser, a Lithuanian minister from Freeland, who baptized a child at Oneida at the time the shooting was in progress, was mistaken by the strikers for Superintendent Kudlick, and narrowly escaped being stoned. He was soon recognized by a friend, and escorted safely to the station.

Notices were posted to-night by Coxe Brothers & Co. at their Oneida, Derringer, Cowen, and Beaver Meadow collieries that there would be a suspension of work until the strike is settled.

Not one colliery is now in full operation in the Hazleton district. Coxe Brothers & Co. have guards stationed at every approach to the Oneida and Derringer collieries to-night. All the officials, including Luther H. Smith, the manager of the company, are on the ground, and a special train with steam up is waiting to carry them anywhere along the line of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad.

BIG PARADE AT SCRANTON.

At the Mass Meeting Afterward Mitchell Declares the 10 Per Cent. Advance Is Not Enough.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 10.—Thousands of striking mine workers marched in review throughout the crowded streets of this city to-day, and their leader, John Mitchell, came here to participate in the parade and to address the men in mass meeting. It was the greatest labor demonstration that has ever taken place in the Lackawanna Valley. Miners and their families came to the city from all the towns within a radius of twenty miles.

Owing to Mr. Mitchell's late arrival the parade was not started until 2:30 o'clock. The strike leader, with James Moir, the Mayor of Scranton, rode in a carriage at the head of the line. Then came a solid column of workingmen so long that it took an hour and fifteen minutes to pass a given point. As in the other big parades held in the anthracite region recently, many of the boys employed in the breakers were in line.

The parade was dismissed at the circus grounds, on the outskirts of the city, where the big mass meeting was held. Fred Dilcher of Ohio, member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers, who acted as presiding officer, introduced the President of the Mine Workers' Union.

Mr. Mitchell, in his speech, told the miners that the proposition of the operators to advance wages 10 per cent. was not enough. He followed this up by declaring that the mine owners ought to abolish the company stores and the sliding scale, and that they should pay the men their wages semi-monthly, as the Pennsylvania laws direct.

WHAT THE MEN WILL DEMAND.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 10.—Secretary George Hartlein of District No. 9, comprising the Counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia, and Dauphin, stated this evening that the 50,000 mine workers of the district would be represented at the Scranton convention by from 200 to 225 delegates.

He declared that, in addition to the delegates being instructed to vote for a reduction in the price of powder, observance of the semi-monthly pay law, abolition of the sliding scale, and acceptance of the 10 per cent. increase in case the operators guarantee to maintain it for one year, they will cast their ballots to compel operators and representatives of coal-carrying companies to recognize the union.

DISTRESS AMONG STRIKERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 10.—Hunger is beginning to manifest itself in the families of many of the strikers, and another week of idleness will bring much distress. Farmers who live close to the mining villages claim that they are being robbed of their property every night. Barns and cellars are broken into, and potatoes, meats, and corn carried away.

On Monday night a cow was slaughtered in a field near Buttonwood. The carcass was cut up and carried away in pieces. Last week another farmer nearby lost a cow and two sheep in the same way. Some of the farmers are now protecting their property with shot guns.

WILLIAMSTOWN MINE CLOSED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 10.—The Williamstown colliery has closed down owing to the failure of the company to secure hands to operate it. The mine employes have joined those at Lykens and Wisconisco in the strike for the demands of the miners' union.

A branch of the union has been organized at Williamstown with a membership of over 500, and the men say they will not go to work until the strike is declared off.

This ends mining in the Lykens Valley for the present. About 2,500 men are now idle in that territory.

MR. COLER ON BOSSISM.

Speaks at Boston on Need for a Stronger Public Spirit.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—"A Stronger Public Spirit in Our Political Life" was the subject of an address given by Bird S. Coler, Controller of New York City, before the Twentieth Century Club this evening. Mr. Coler said in part:

"The political condition of the country at the close of the first calendar century of our National existence, while not satisfactory, is not alarming. Evils exist and grave dangers threaten, but I believe that the high tide of commercialism has been reached, that the reaction has already set in, and that we are now slowly but surely making progress in the direction of better government. Our Government is not going to be converted into an empire. Looking into the horizon of our political future, there is no danger more remote than the possibility that the people will surrender their rights and powers into the hands of one man. We may in time create an empire of liberty, equality, and prosperity that will reach around the world; but while American manhood and love of freedom and justice endure it will remain an empire where every citizen is an Emperor.

"The decline of public spirit and unselfish interest in local politics has lowered our standard of public service and made corruption in public affairs a reasonably safe and profitable occupation. I would not condemn a majority of our politicians and office holders as personally corrupt or dishonest, but it is evident that degrading and dangerous influences have become effective over the public service of many cities and States. The spirit of commercialism, the greed of gain, has almost become the ruling spirit in municipal politics in the large cities of the country. Men of property and men of business, the men of honesty and intelligence, whose influence should be powerful in public affairs, have in recent years neglected their duties as citizens.

"Instead of organizing, directing, and leading political parties, the intelligent men with interests at stake remain away from political meetings, and then, when they find that ignorant and incompetent men have gained control of the party and the Government, the negligent (so called) 'good' citizens are disposed to rail at the machine and the boss, and refuse to admit their own responsibility for an unfortunate condition. Great corporations connect with both parties through the machines. Politics is business with them, and we can never expect good citizenship from them.

"The inevitable result of such a policy is to create in all large cities an organized force of professional politicians and office holders—men who give up all other occupations to make what they can out of the public service, and, with some reason, feel that the Government owes them a living, because it has been turned over to them without a contest.

"Our cities are largely ruled by men who were never engaged in legitimate business, and most of our State laws are framed by men who have real interests to suffer from bad legislation. Laws are now seldom made to serve the greatest good of the greatest number; they are made to serve as weapons against the people's vested rights or for sale to the highest bidder."

MISS ELEANOR ROOME'S GIFTS.

Her Bequests to Charities and Church Institutions.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 10.—The will of Miss Eleanor Roome of North Plainfield, daughter of the late Judge Roome of New York, was admitted to probate to-day in the Somerset County Surrogate's office at Somerville. There are bequests to public charities and religious institutions, as follows: American Tract Society, $1,000; Educational Fund of Presbyterian Church, $2,000; Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church, $1,000; Board of Domestic Missions, Presbyterian Church, $1,000; Children's Home of Plainfield, $2,000; Fund for Disabled Ministers and Ministers' Widows of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, $1,000; same fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, $1,000; Auxiliary Board of McAuley Mission of Plainfield, $500; Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church of Plainfield, $1,500, ($500 for each of its three chapels;) Young Men's Christian Association of Plainfield, $1,000; McAuley Mission of New York City, $1,000; Muhlenberg Hospital of Plainfield, $1,000; Door of Hope Mission of New York, $1,000; Bowery Mission of New York, $1,000; Organized Aid Association of Plainfield, $1,000; Plainfield Relief Association, $1,000; Mrs. Maud Booth, wife of Ballington Booth, for use in her prison work, $1,000; Five Points House of Industry of New York, $1,000.

The rest of the estate, which is not yet inventoried, is to be divided equally between her three nephews and one niece.

LADY FRANCIS HOPE SUED.

Manager Chamberlyn Wants $50,000 from Her for Breach of Contract.

A. Harry Chamberlyn, the theatrical manager, has brought suit in the Supreme Court through his attorney, William Klein, against May Hope, known as May Yohe and Lady Francis Hope, in which he claims $50,000 for breach of contract on the part of the titled defendant.

Mr. Chamberlyn alleges that he made a contract with Lady Francis to play under his management, and that she is "inimitable, unique," and many other things which are of value in the theatrical business. In September, he says, she "wrongfully, whimsically, and capriciously," broke her contract with him, after he had made many arrangements for her tour; had engaged a supporting company, and had done other things required of him. He asserts that she will some day come into considerable property, and he asks the Court to make any judgment he may obtain a lien on property which she may acquire under the name of "May Hope or any of her aliases."

In the bill of particulars which Mr. Chamberlyn attaches to his complaint he specifies that the loss of profits to him are $50,000, the damage to his professional prestige and standing $10,000, but says that the loss on printing or to the company he engaged is to him unknown.

To Give "In a Balcony."

In conjunction with her new play, "The Greatest Thing in the World," now playing at Wallack's Theatre, Mrs. Le Moyne will present Browning's poetic play, "In a Balcony," on the afternoon of Oct. 26, in which will be seen Otis Skinner in the rôle of Norbert, the Prime Minister, Miss Eleanor Robson playing Constance, while Mrs. Le Moyne will impersonate the Queen. As a curtain raiser to the above play the management will present William Butler Yeates's one-act fairy play entitled "The Land of Heart's Desire," in which the characters will be assumed by the members of Mrs. Le Moyne's company.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mme. Elizabeth Northrop, the soprano, will be the soloist at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Sousa and his band next Sunday evening.

Alexander Lambert will give his first concert this season at the New York College of Music on Oct. 16, when he will have the assistance of Mrs. Selma Kronold, Hans Kronold, and Henry Schnitzler.

Owing to the illness of Charles Kent, who is compelled to retire from the cast of "In the Palace of the King," Eben Plympton has been engaged to play his part of King Philip II.

To-night Blumenthal's comedy, "Der Probepfiel," (The Trial Shot,) will have its first production at the Irving Place Theatre, with Miss Hedwig Lange, Miss Maria Eisenhut, and Herren Zimmermann and Ottbert in the leading rôles.

It is announced that James A. Herne's "Sag Harbor" will remain at the Republic Theatre until Dec. 29, being succeeded on the following Monday by Miss Viola Allen in her new play, "In the Palace of the King." Arrangements are being made for a special election day matinée on Tuesday, Nov. 6, a holiday matinée on Thanksgiving Day, and a special souvenir performance to commemorate the fiftieth performance of the piece on the night of Nov. 15. It is probable that a special matinée will be given in order to accommodate the numerous professionals who desire to see Mr. Herne's latest work.

When Peter Dailey's season in "Hodge Podge and Company" was planned no arrangement was made for his appearance in New York. It was decided last night, however, that Charles Frohman's comedians would relinquish their time at the Madison Square Theatre, so that Peter Dailey could appear there, beginning his engagement Oct. 22 and concluding the middle of November, when Mr. Broadhurst will present his latest comedy, "The House That Jack Built." After the Broadhurst play the Frohman comedians will return to present their new farce, which will shortly be produced at the Theatres Nouveautes, Paris.

CONCENTRATED STRENGTH IS LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Signed: *Justus Liebig* in blue.

TAMMANY NOMINEES FOR THE JUDICIARY

Justices Patterson and Dugro Nominated in Convention.

Francis B. Delehanty Named for the City Court Bench—Organization's Platform.

The Tammany County Convention for the purpose of nominating two Justices of the Supreme Court and one Judge of the City Court was held last evening.

Justices Edward Patterson and P. Henry Dugro were renominated and Francis B. Delehanty was named for the City Court bench.

The Tammany platform was, according to custom, also adopted. It was drawn by Corporation Counsel John Whalen.

A clause denouncing the Coal, Sugar, and Ice Trusts was passed with a cheer.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall convened at 7 o'clock to decide on judicial candidates. Richard Croker was present. The friends of Assemblyman Joseph Green made no protest against his being "turned down," although he secured the passage of the law through the Legislature creating another City Court Judge in New York County. Gov. Roosevelt complimented Assemblyman Green on his work in the Legislature as a member of Tammany Hall, and congratulated him as the man who would be nominated for the City Court bench under the law.

Mr. Croker decided not to nominate Assemblyman Green and Francis B. Delehanty, who is a brother-in-law of ex-Senator Edward Murphy of Troy, was named.

Julius Harburger was made temporary Chairman of the convention. In his speech he said:

"The Democracy of this city and State, controlled by Richard Croker, will give William Jennings Bryan 90,000 plurality."

There were loud cheers. In another part of his speech Chairman Harburger said:

"Richard Croker is now the intrepid leader of the Democracy of the city, State, and Nation."

A recess was ordered, during which the Tammany platform and the candidates were supposed to be selected. As a matter of fact, the work had already been done. Mayor James Rice of Canton made a speech during recess, promising that President McKinley's home State would go Democratic this year.

After recess President Charles H. Knox of the Civil Service Commission read the platform. A few of the more important planks follow:

The Republican nominee for Governor makes no hypocritical pretensions of political honesty or independence, but avows himself a consistent adherent of and subservient creature to the power of the Republican machine.

We denounce every unlawful trust whether the Sugar Trust, the Coal Trust, or the Ice Trust, and demand the restoration of the free field and fair competition through which individual enterprise is encouraged.

We denounce the arrogant attempt of the Republican Party to appropriate to its base purposes the flag of our beloved country.

To merge the legislative and executive power of this State in the hands of one man is the interest of the Republican State machine would be a public calamity.

We extend to the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania our earnest sympathy in their struggle for better conditions, and denounce the mine owners, who outrage justice and humanity, paying starvation wages to the humble toilers who produce their wealth.

The concentration of the wealth of the country in the hands of the few will, if unchecked, divide our citizenship into classes and accomplish the overthrow of our Republic.

We denounce President McKinley for surrendering American territory, known as the "Porcupine District" in Alaska, to Great Britain. By this despicable act, applauded by British statesmen, a valuable portion of our public domain has been alienated to England, American interests and sovereignty abandoned, and our flag hauled down in servile dishonor.

District Attorney Gardiner then nominated Justice Edward Patterson. He spoke at length of the record which Justice Patterson had made while on the Supreme Court bench. He said that Justice Patterson was considered by the members of the bench and bar one of the ablest jurists in New York State. He said that Justice Patterson had always been a Democrat, but his high integrity and ability as a Judge had been recognized by Gov. Roosevelt, who offered him a place on the bench of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Gardiner said that Justice Patterson refused this honor because it would have given the Republican Party a chance to name some up-State Justice who would draw a salary of $17,000 from the City of New York. He also said that Justice Patterson's decisions were always fair, and his knowledge of the law so profound that his decisions were quoted at length all over the country. He praised Justice Patterson as an independent, honest, and fearless Judge.

Mr. Gardiner's speech was heartily cheered. The nomination of Justice Patterson was made unanimously. Secretary Smith being directed to cast the vote making the nomination.

Lawyer Jacob Marks nominated Justice P. Henry Dugro to succeed himself. He paid a tribute to Justice Dugro's ability as a Judge. This nomination was seconded by Thomas C. O'Sullivan and Justice George F. Roesch.

Senator Thomas Grady then nominated for City Judge Francis B. Delehanty. There was silence when his name was mentioned. Senator Grady said that Mr. Delehanty was as able a man in the legal profession as the candidates for the Supreme Court.

Register Fromme second the nomination. There was hardly any applause after this nomination was made.

JUSTICE EDWARD PATTERSON was born in New York in 1839, and at the age of sixteen years started to study law in the office of Judge Edward Cowles. He made a good record in his profession and soon had as clients real estate owners and wealthy men of the city. He was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1886. Gov. Morton named him as one of the seven Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Division, and he has since served in tht court. A place on the Court of Appeals bench was offered to him by Gov. Roosevelt, but he declined. Justice Patterson was one of the organizers of the Bar Association. He is a member of the Century, Metropolitan, Players, Democratic, New Yorker, and other clubs. His brother, Brig. Gen. John Patterson, was seriously wounded at El Caney in July, 1898.

PHILIP HENRY DUGRO was born in this city in 1855. He was educated in the public schools and at Columbia, from which he was graduated in 1876. He was graduated from the Columbia School of Law in 1878. He served a clerkship in the law office of the late District Attorney McKeon and the late Justice of the Supreme Court Frederick Smyth. He began active practice as soon as he was admitted to the bar. His first political office was that of Assemblyman, in 1873. He was barely twenty-five years old when elected a member of Congress, in 1880. In 1884 he was nominated for Controller of New York, but, owing to the death of his father a few days after the nomination, he declined to be a candidate. Shortly thereafter he was nominated for State Commissioner of Emigration. While this nomination was pending in the Senate he was elected, in 1886, Judge of the Superior Court. The consolidation of the courts placed him in the Supreme Court as one of its Justices.

FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY is a brother-in-law of ex-Senator Edward Murphy of Troy, and is a son of Michael Delehanty of Troy. He came to this city from Albany ten years ago, and started to practice law. He was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, which place he now holds. Mr. Delehanty has not been active in Tammany politics.

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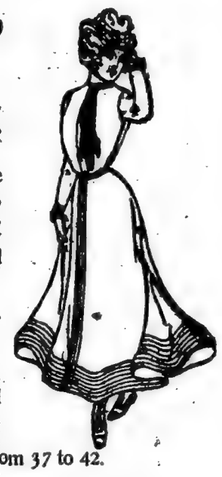

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Gibney to Oppose Apgar Again.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, held their convention in Mount Kisco to-day and nominated Judge John Gibney of Sing Sing, for member of Assembly. Judge Gibney ran once before against James K. Apgar, whom the Republicans nominated yesterday, and defeated him.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:07	Sun sets...5:26	Moon rises...7:44

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook... 9:22	Gov. Isl'd.. 9:51	H. Gate...11:47
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:51	Gov. Isl'd..10:12	H. Gate...12:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 11.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kong Frode, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Havana, &c.	.....	.....
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iberian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Measdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Juan, San Juan	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
Trave, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 14.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 14 and up to Oct. 27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. 27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 11.

Concho, Galveston, Oct. 5.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, Oct. 1.
Galileo, Hull, Sept. 24.
Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 3.
Laura, Hamburg, Sept. 20.
Servia, Liverpool, Oct. 2.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12.

Bonn, Bremen, Sept. 30.
Cap Frio, Hamburg, Sept. 30.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Oct. 7.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Oct. 6.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Oct. 4.
Michigan, London, Sept. 29.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 2.
Queen Margaret, St. Lucia, Oct. 5.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13.

Bellanoch, St. Lucia, Oct. 6.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 30.
Cornwall, London, Sept. 28.
La Lorraine, Havre, Oct. 6.
Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 6.
Matanzas, Havana, Oct. 8.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 8.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 6.
Victoria, St. Michael's, Oct. 3.

SUNDAY, OCT. 14.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Sept. 24.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 9.
Minterne, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, Oct. 1.
St. Fillans, Antwerp, Oct. 1.

MONDAY, OCT. 15.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 4.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
Camanese, Para, Oct. 3.
Comus, New Orleans, Oct. 6.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Oct. 10.
Georgian, Liverpool, Oct. 3.
Manhasset, Dundee, Oct. 1.
Marquette, London, Oct. 5.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 6.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Oct. 7.

Arrived.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, Avonmouth Sept. 28, in ballast to P. H. Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Ehoff, Antwerp Sept. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:32 P. M.

SS Hellenes, (Br., new, 2,029 tons,) Noal, Glasgow Sept. 27, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS Richmond, Catharine, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans, five days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Kong Frode, (Nor.,) Gundersen, St. Ann's Bay, Oct. 2, Rio Nova, Oracabessa, Annato Bay, 3d; Buff Bay, Orange Bay, Hope Bay, and Port Antonio 4th, with fruit and passenger to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Mussans, Maracaibo Sept. 30 Curacao Oct. 1, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Nebraska, (Br.,) Stirrat, Glasgow Sept. 27 and Londonderry, with mdse. and passengers to the Allan-State Line. South of Fire Island at 8:15 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville, Oct. 7 and Charleston 8th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen Oct. 2, Southampton and Cherbourg 3, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS New York, Staples, Azua Sept. 28, Santo Domingo City 29th, Macoris 29th, Sanchez and Samana Oct. 1, Puerto Plata 3d, Monte Cristo 4th, Turk's Island 8th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 10, 9:30 P. M., northwest, fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Port au Prince, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Washington, for Havana, &c.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Themis, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS New York, for Southampton.
SS Victoria, (Br.,) for Marseilles, &c.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Southwark, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Captain Bennett, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Main, (Ger.,) for Newport News, (in tow of SS Buenaventura and ocean tug Edward Luckenbach.)
SS Mercator, (Nor.,) for Progreso.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 6:15 P. M.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Indrapura, (Br.,) Capt. Hollingsworth, from New York, via Singapore, for Manila, &c., passed Lubnan to-day.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Hahn, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York for Glasgow, passed Malin Head to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Aleppo, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New York, arr. at

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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THE END IS NEAR.

If the election were held to-day there is no doubt that we would have a majority in the Electoral College and in the popular vote. But the Republican managers are now collecting from the monopolies a large campaign fund. They will buy every vote that can be bought. They will coerce every vote that can be coerced. They will intimidate every laboring man who can be intimidated. They will bribe every election judge who can be bribed. They will corrupt every count that can be corrupted.—W. J. BRYAN at Salem, Ill.

Does Mr. BRYAN imagine that the American people will have to be bribed to keep their Government out of his unsteady hands? Does he really believe that they would make him their Chief Magistrate if their natural impulses were not restrained by an outpouring of Republican money? Does he think that this Nation must be hired to preserve itself from the dangers and dishonors of a Bryan Presidency?

In moments of excitement and alarm the horse is said to be the biggest fool in animated nature. If his stable is on fire it is only with great difficulty that he can be got out of it, and he will even rush back into the burning edifice after he has once been rescued. In his fright he loses his head altogether, proverbial horse sense forsakes him, and the instinct of self-preservation is overcome. If Mr. BRYAN is right the people of this country are to-day in a condition of mental and moral imbecility like that of the frightened horse. A great National danger confronts them, a danger that threatens the destruction of their industries, the sudden annihilation of their prosperity, serious financial disturbances, the loss of credit, the impairment of self-respect, and the tarnishing of honor. Yet according to Mr. BRYAN, so far from taking measures to protect themselves from this peril and make good their escape from it, they are actually minded to rush right on their destruction and would rush on it, like the horse into his burning stable, if Mr. HANNA had not provided himself with funds to bribe them to seek the path of safety.

Mr. BRYAN believes nothing of the kind. He knows that the people are not now and never have been willing to take the frightful risk of electing him President. No man need tell W. J. BRYAN how the election is going. He knows that he is beaten, thoroughly, completely, disastrously beaten, and he knows that this defeat will be the end of him. He has had the best opportunity of any man in the United States to judge the temper of the people in this campaign. He has traveled thousands of miles, made a great number of speeches, and looked a great part of the population of the country in the face. He has become a pretty good politician and a competent judge of political signs and currents. He sees what everybody else sees, that he is doomed. The set of the current is away from him and toward MCKINLEY. The managers of his campaign and the leaders of his party know that he is doomed as well as he does.

Mr. BRYAN reveals his despair by the tone of his speeches. His eager and watchful eye long ago told him that his lamentations about imperialism and militarism left his audiences wholly unmoved. He has turned from those twin futilities to the trusts again, but more particularly to his old Populistic habit of assaults upon wealth. He is trying to stir up discontent. He has got down to the level of DEBS. The ruling passion of demagogy possesses him, and now every speech he makes is intended to convince his hearers that the possession of wealth by others is a crime against them. His reckless charge that the Republicans are extorting money from the trusts to be used in bribing the people to vote against him is a perfectly characteristic utterance. A serious-minded and dignified candidate, one fit to be President of the United States, would not make such a charge without proofs. A skillful master of the art of politics would not make it, as it is sure to be construed as an evidence that he foresees certain defeat and is seeking to explain it in advance. But a candidate who talks so much as Mr. BRYAN does could hardly conceal from the public the emotions sure to be aroused by the premonition of unmistakable defeat. In every speech that he makes now Mr. BRYAN exhibits the gloom and despair that have seized upon his mind.

THE LIBERAL OPPOSITION.

The probability that the new British Parliament will assemble at an early date and the prospect that the Tory-Unionist majority may even exceed the majority of 152 returned for Lord SALISBURY five years ago, together with the shattered condition of the rank and file of the Liberals, and the dissensions among their leaders, arouse some curiosity in regard to the nature of the obstructions that will be placed in the way of Ministerial legislation.

In spite of the fact that in several rural constituencies the Tory whips even went so far as to advocate the election of "Liberal-Imperialists," and notwithstanding that there was an undercurrent of old Tory sentiment against the Colonial Secretary, the election is in general being fought out on the straight issue of "Khaki" or "Non-Khaki." A careful examination of the returns will show that those Liberal candidates who declared that the South African war was both "necessary" and "just," but who refused to follow the Government in reconstruction, and the Tories, who, while faithful to the "Khaki" programme, strongly objected to "the man from Birmingham" occupying the entire stage, fared a similar fate of half victories or utter defeats. Although this signifies little as pertaining to the complexion of the Liberal minority, it is extremely reassuring from the point of view of the Government, for its overwhelming majority has emerged strong and united, and there will be no necessity to attempt to legislate by groups as would have been the case had the Ministerialists been forced to depend upon "Liberal-Imperialists" in order to eke out a weak "Khaki" vote in the House. The constitution of the Tory-Unionist forces is clearly indicated by the avowed sentiments of their members, but on what basis will objection to their free and unhampered control be made that it may be worthy of the name of "Opposition"?

Although most of the Liberals returned found support in advocating a straight "Non-Khaki" policy, that does not necessarily mean that they will carry into the House a programme which the election has turned into a tradition. As long, however, as hostilities exist in South Africa, the idea of making some terms with the Boers by which the latter may not entirely forfeit their independence will doubtless furnish food for debate by a small portion of the Liberal minority. But after? With the establishment of peace they will be able to fight with better front against the Government's putting into practice its theories of reconstruction. It is only then that anything like formal and serious "Opposition" may make itself felt.

Just before the election The Daily Chronicle of London addressed the following questions to certain representative Liberal candidates and officials of Liberal associations:

(1) The leadership of the party?
(2) The attitude to be observed toward the African settlement as outlined by the Government?
(3) The three principal measures in domestic politics upon which Liberals should ask the verdict of the electorate?

The answers to these queries are very curious, as they show perfectly well that were the Liberals to win in the election the policy of Lord SALISBURY'S Government would have been perpetuated in so far as the annexation of the Boer republics is concerned, and that the attempt to reconstruct South Africa along Liberal lines would have been not unlike the aspiration to give "Home Rule" to Ireland, while its phases would have been quite as varied and emotional. In what must be considered the representative Liberal opinion that it presented through the canvass of The Chronicle, Lord ROSEBERY far outstrips Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN for leader, while Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT is left far behind either. In regard to the South African settlement the replies are varied, but the opinion of a large majority appears to be briefly voiced in the statement of the President of the London Liberal Association:

> The two countries must remain British colonies, but every effort should be made by the application of Liberal principles of government to remove the racial hatred as soon as possible. A real state of peace will be more possibly brought about by statesmen of Liberal views than by those constituting the Government of to-day.

The significance of the replies to the third question is of course lost in the overwhelming defeat that was administered to the Liberals at the polls, and yet their very variety betrays how far Liberal sentiment on the point has wandered in diverse ways since the administration of Mr. GLADSTONE. Hardly any two replies mention identical paramount measures in "domestic politics," while in some cases "army reform" is advocated "under Lords ROBERTS and KITCHENER."

Now all this does not indicate that Lord ROSEBERY will again be the Liberal leader, but it does indicate that the programme of the rejected "Liberal-Imperialists" must, sooner or later, form the basis upon which the Opposition will unite. The whole history of the Whig and Liberal parties reveals the fact that their most conspicuous victories have been achieved, not as administrators of the affairs of the empire, but as an opposing minority force against extreme measures set up by the various Tory or Unionist Governments. The long period of moral endeavor which apparently is now opened to the Liberals need not be without some compensation.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN KINGS.

The Kings County Democrats have done themselves credit in four of their nominations for Congress. In renominating FITZGERALD in the Second, DRIGGS in the Third, CLAYTON in the Fourth, and WILSON in the Fifth District they have won respect for sense and courage if they have shown indifference to political consistency. The right-minded Democrats of Kings County are not alone in desiring generally that the party shall be right rather than consistent, but the four men whom we have enumerated, and who have been renominated for Congress, have gone on record as being sane when the party that has nominated them is suffering from the discredit of being given over to all manner of unsoundness.

The most important measure before the last session of Congress was the Currency bill, and the House form of it was a very earnest attempt to establish beyond all peradventure the gold standard. The efforts of the Bryanites was to defeat it. Messrs. DRIGGS and FITZGERALD spoke for the gold standard bill bravely and in such language as to assure their constituents that they understood the reasons for their loyalty to sound money. It was understood at the time that their conduct might hazard renomination. The failure to renominate Representative LEVY in this city has seemed to justify the fear that some such hazard existed, but Representative RUPPERT, who offended in like manner, has been renominated, while in Kings County Representative MAY, who was conspicuous by his puerile talk and mistaken vote against the Currency bill has been refused even a mention in the nominating convention.

The service rendered by the New York members who voted for the gold standard bill is not to be measured altogether by the merits of that law. The intent was to secure a law as effective as could be devised to guard against the chance of a free-silver craze directed by a party intent upon currency chaos and business disturbance and distress. Mr. MAY did not comprehend the importance to his constituents of standing firm for their interests against all demagogic assaults. Verily, he has his reward. The men who have been renominated appreciated quite as fully as their less intelligent associate the obligations and responsibilities under which they were occupying their seats. Their constituents could not decently have done otherwise than they have.

It must be admitted that they have entered upon a hard fight. So far as their records can help them they will have no difficulty in assuring their constituents o. their fitness to be trusted to vote correctly upon matters of importance to the State and to Kings County. It will be their misfortune to be obliged to bear in part the distrust and doubt that threaten to bring their party to overwhelming defeat along with its Presidential candidate. They will not deserve such a fate, but they may be compelled to suffer it for unpopular association.

THE "FOREIGN-AMERICAN" PRESS.

Since the Presidential campaign began there has been much perfunctory chatter from Bryan headquarters about the tendency of the German-American vote, the Italo-American vote, and the Scandinavian vote to go to BRYAN, and the "paramount issue" of imperialism has been spoken of as having been the irresistible influence with all citizens of foreign birth and extraction who were inspired with the fear that the country was menaced with a standing army of enormous proportions in which they would be drafted to serve or kept at home to carry each "a soldier on his back."

The mass of American citizens, regardless of their nationality in the beginning, is not so easily affected by suggestion about "German-American" or "Franco-American" rights as some of our anxious political managers would like to believe. In spite of the reports about them it has been evident that the American citizens of German origin who were four years ago distrustful of BRYAN and Bryanism looked with grave concern upon a new attempt to foist them upon the country in 1900. Their dislike of MCKINLEY could not blind them to their rational fear of BRYAN.

The recent declaration of the Staats-Zeitung of this city against BRYAN and his pretensions and its reluctant acceptance of MCKINLEY in preference adds interest to a careful canvass made by The Chicago Tribune of the "foreign" newspapers printed in the United States. This inquiry shows no radical rearrangement of the lines in BRYAN'S favor. Out of 92 of the leading newspapers printed in other than the English language 58 are for MCKINLEY, 26 are for BRYAN, and 8 are independent. In the latter enumeration was included the New York Staats-Zeitung, which has since announced its preference for MCKINLEY.

Of the Scandinavian newspapers but two of the leading ones are for BRYAN, and while the division is closer among the German newspapers there are more changes from BRYAN to MCKINLEY than in the other direction. Very few readers of English newspapers in this city are aware, probably, of the fact that there is printed here the Kawkab America, an Arabic newspaper, and that it is devoted to MCKINLEY'S interests, or that there is a Croatian journal called the Narodni List at work for BRYAN and free silver. The Slovak Amerika, Slavonian, which was for BRYAN in 1896, is now opposed to him. BRYAN does not appear to have secured a French, Jewish, Dutch, or Swiss newspaper to support him. The Polish, Bohemian, and Croatian papers of Chicago, which were all for BRYAN four years ago, are reported as having wavered so far in their allegiance as to support the Republican policies in part. Wherever perplexity is discovered it is due to distrust of BRYAN'S financial notions.

THE CITY OF SLEEP.

One favored spot on Long Island offers an opportunity for a real estate speculation which, so far as the facts at hand enable us to judge, should be of the most gigantic and profitable character. A powerful syndicate should at once be organized to buy it, lay it out with tanbark roads, and found the City of Sleep, with a brushwood pile on its outskirts and other suitable and appropriate accessories.

Wading River is a Long Island village hitherto unknown to fame, but possessing qualities as unique as those which an accident revealed as pertaining to the Bleikeller under the Bremen Cathedral. Wading River is the one place in the world where insomnia is unknown and apparently impossible. A few nights ago burglars robbed the principal store of the village, in which was situated the Post Office. To recover the Government treasure, amounting to $400, there accumulated, they dynamited the safe and blew its door off. More effectually to conceal all traces of their work, as they were very thorough burglars, they set fire to the building, which was centrally located, and it was entirely consumed. Only the subsequent recovery of the wrecked safe from the ashes revealed the fact that a burglary had been committed.

Next morning, when the good people of Wading River woke up, they became aware for the first time that there had been a fire. A commercial traveler, occupying a room in a boarding house quite near the scene of the conflagration, was the only one who had heard anything, and this is attributed to the fact that, being a stranger in town, he had not fully acquired the local habit.

According to the most trustworthy statistics obtainable there are in New York 684,352 insomniacs, by which is meant people who sleep very little and are possessed of the delusion that they do not sleep at all. In addition to this there are 1,287,364 light and restless sleepers, who wake at the least sound and to whom the customary street noises occurring prior to 6:30 in the morning are extremely disturbing. There are also 556,200 night hawks who sleep well enough if they wait until nearly daylight before trying, but for whom early retirement means a recourse to the mathematical recreations by which sleep is more often wooed than won. How many there are of those who by reason of business worries, indigestion, or other temporary causes have periods of unsatisfactory sleep, no one knows. For such as these what place on earth offers the attractions of Wading River? Even Philadelphia, so leisurely and restful, undoubtedly has some inhabitants who pass the still watches staring at the ceiling and listening to the grind of the villainous centre-bit, which TENNYSON poetically substitutes for the crunch of the burglarious jimmy, as one of the diversions of the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless night. We doubt very much if one of the principal buildings of Philadelphia could be burned to the ground at night without somebody knowing it at the time. Only in Wading River can sleep so profound and undisturbable be enjoyed. The fabled cave of the seven sleepers need no longer be regarded as a mediaeval myth. Its site is in doubt, and it is consequently of no present value to the world; but Wading River we know, and it seems to have the same soporific qualities. If all who elsewhere seek sleep and find it not will go there, it will need a great many hotels and sanitariums to accommodate them, and in view of the circumstances we advise the immediate passage of a local ordinance that all buildings hereafter erected be built fire-proof. It is not a place where nocturnal conflagrations should be encouraged.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Although the condemnation of disappearing gun carriages by the Board of Ordnance is mitigated by the admission that this form of emplacement has its advantages when the site of the fortification is a low one, it is a condemnation all the same, and, as fortifications are usually—always, when possible—on high ground, the mitigation of the board's disapproval of the disappearing carriages is not calculated to give the few but deeply interested friends of the device much encouragement. The fight against the use of these carriages has been, as the public knows, of long duration, but the public has received only occasional hints of the energy in both attack and defense which it has developed, or of the bitterness of feeling which has not infrequently been displayed by the opposing forces. Army men disagree as often and as fiercely as the members of any other organization—unless it be of the navy—but their rules of battle are strictly observed, and the cases are rare indeed when the combatants allow the newspapers to act either as allies or arbiters. The fight over the disappearing gun carriage has been in great measure one between the line officers and what may be called the bureaucratic or departmental element of the army. The men upon whom devolve in time of peace the construction and care of coast defenses, and in time of war the actual operation of the cannon mounted in them, have always insisted that the disappearing carriages, even in their most improved type, were too complicated to be trustworthy, and too slow and inaccurate to be effective. These criticisms have been made year after year, but until recently to no apparent purpose. Now the balance of influence seems to have changed, and, though the fight is not yet by any means over, the indications are that at a period far from remote the United States will follow the example set by foreign nations, and, first, cease to make any more of the disappearing carriages, and then begin to replace those already in existence by carriages of a different type.

—It is more than difficult, it is impossible, at least for those of us unversed in the methods and technicalities of coal mining, to understand the arithmetic by which the representatives of the operators explain how the 10 per cent. advance they have offered is to be divided into additions to wages and subtractions from the cost of powder. We are told that instead of giving the miner 10 per cent. increase "flat," he will have the credit side of his account with the company increased by, say, 3 per cent., and the debit side decreased by 7 per cent., or whatever percentage the difference in the cost of powder is found to equal. That system of figuring will amount to a 10 per cent. advance, of course, if the addition to the credit and the subtraction from the de are proportioned to the relative sizes of the one and the other, but nothing is said about that in the statements made, and if the 7 per cent. were taken from stoppages amounting to less than 70 per cent. of the miner's nominal bill, a 3 per cent. increase of the remainder of it certainly would not be a 10 per cent. increase in total pay. The intentions of the companies, however, are presumably honest, and it is therefore unfortunate that they have hit upon a method of such apparent complexity for the rearrangement of wages. Not quite all coal miners are possessed of high mathematical ability, and the chances are that a good many of them will get lost in the maze of decimals now presented for the consideration of their convention. The result may be unnecessary delay in the settlement of the strike, with its inevitable suffering for the miners, and continued expense and inconvenience to the general public. It is possible that lack of simplicity in the keeping of accounts between the coal companies and their employes has had something to do with the past friction in their relations. The miner who could not understand his pay bill would naturally be inclined to think that he was getting cheated, and that impression does not conduce to peace and harmony, even when no cheating is going on.

—A doctor and a druggist were quoted in THE TIMES yesterday in regard to the ownership of prescriptions, and they were in complete and emphatic agreement in the opinion that the patient, so far as these costly little documents go, is merely a messenger whose duty is done and whose rights are exhausted, when he has carried the prescription from the doctor's office to the druggist's shop. Self-interest is enough to explain why the druggist holds this view. In the case of the doctor, he, too, suffers loss when the patient retains the prescription, to get it refilled when and where he pleases, but the doctor can also say with truth and sincerity that prescriptions are made to meet special and temporary conditions, and that therefore the layman cannot fail in the long run to injure his health by resorting to no better authority than himself for advice as to whether the conditions existing when the prescription was given have again presented themselves. Both doctor and druggist ought to remember, however, that there is not so much mystery in the healing art as there used to be, and that more than a few patients can decipher with ease the once incomprehensible marks by which the doctor indicates the medicine to be taken. Now, in many instances the doctor orders a drug or combination of drugs which is put in tablet or capsule form, not by the druggist, but by the big manufacturing chemist, and the sophisticated patient also knows that he can get 100 or 200 of the tablets or capsules in the original package for about half what the druggist will charge him for six or a dozen of them, put up anew as a prescribed medicine. So the patient buys his big box or bottle, and after he has followed the doctor's directions, he has a lot of the drug left over. This he is almost sure to use as his own judgment dictates, to his harm, possibly, and certainly to the monetary disadvantage of both the doctor and the druggist. If the doctors would only consider the pocket of the patient a little, and not make, or rather try to make, him pay 50 cents for, say, a dozen quinine pills, the total amount of amateur dosing would be vastly decreased.

—Chance brought the cars of Gov. ROOSEVELT and Mr. BRYAN into the same railway yard at the same time the other day, and the regular press dispatches told how the political foes showed that they nourished no personal animosity by waving their hands at each other in friendly salute from their respective car windows. That, we believe, was all there was to the incident, but the St. Louis correspondent of The Chicago Record made a much more complicated and impressive story out of it. According to the version which he prepared for Chicago consumption, the cars stopped side by side, and the candidates each hastened to the end platform. As the outstretched hands met there was an exchange of "Hello, TEDDY!" and "Hello, BILLY!" and then this dialogue, at least as informal as interesting:

"Well, Governor, how's your voice?"

"It's as rough as the Populist platform. How is yours, Colonel?"

"Mine is as broken as Republican promises."

Thereupon the bystanders are said to have broken into wild laughter and cheers, and "as the two trains slipped slowly into the dark the prominent figures of the two great parties stood on the platforms of their respective cars calling 'Good luck' and 'Good-bye,' and waving signals of cordiality." Merely as an anecdote that is from fair to good, but somehow it suggests the need of affidavits. "TEDDY" might have talked in the way stated; but "BILLY" is such a very serious person that he could hardly unbend so very far. So we doubt.

NUGGETS.

His Trap.

Gyles—Why do you call that carriage of yours a trap?

Styles—Because my wife can never get out of it without help.—Yonkers Statesman.

Business Grasp.

"What! Fifty cents for putting in this load of coal? You charged only 25 cents the last time."

"Yes'm; but coal has ris."—Chicago Record.

A Shanghai Rumor.

"No, I do not know what the European concert will play," observed Li-Hung-Chang.

Then, with a knowing smile, he continued:

"But I should not be surprised if we furnished the Tuan."—Baltimore American.

The Genuine War Dance.

Howling Dog—What was that you gave the professor for a genuine Indian war dance?

Wriggling Wolf—Oh, a few antics of that cakewalk I learned when I traveled with the show.—Chicago News.

THE LITTLE SLEEPER.

Harry Daniel in Indianapolis Press.

Her dolly's little carriage is standing in the hall;
Her dolly lies beside it, just where she let it fall.
Her little painted soldiers are standing in a row,
But no one cares to move them because she left them so.
Her little pet canary is singing in the sun,
But oh, his song this morning is such a dismal one!
His voice has lost its music and never will seem right,
Unless it wake the little girl who fell asleep last night.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Scene Painters Now Represented in Theatrical Productions.

Nell Gwynne on the Stage and in Real Life—Mrs. Le Moyne's Amateurish Play—Barrie's New Piece.

Many of the recent theatrical productions have been more than commonly noteworthy in a pictorial sense. Shabby scenery is rarely exhibited on the New York stage in these days. If the acting was always as good in its way as the scenery, dramatic art would indeed be in a flourishing condition. Take the case of "Arizona," Augustus Thomas's fine play at the Herald Square Theatre. Each of the scenic pictures is perfect in its way. Walter Burridge and Charles Ritter are the artists who have so satisfactorily put the architecture, the flora, and the very atmosphere of the Far Western Territory on the stage. E. G. Unitt, one of the most expert and most imaginative of recent scene painters, is represented by some of his best work in current productions. His is the Colonial architecture and the gay Georgian interior decoration in "Richard Carvel" at the Empire. He also painted the park, the throne room, and the other fine pictures in "A Royal Family" at the Lyceum.

The throne room at Westminster, by the way, is one of the richest and handsomest pictures of the whole series in Mr. Mansfield's splendid revival of "Henry V." at the Garden Theatre, all of which, according to A. M. Palmer, were painted by Richard Marston, the yarn that some of the scenes had been prepared for the late Augustin Daly's contemplated revival of "Henry IV." being denied. To paint all of those pictures of mediaeval England and France was a fine achievement, and Mr. Marston never did anything better, even in the era of Palmer's Consulship at the Union Square Theatre, when Marston's pictures in "The Two Orphans" and many other famous plays were town talk. Returning to Mr. Unitt, he also made the rural scenes in "David Harum" at the Garrick, David's very real barn and dooryard, and the best room in his commodious, old-fashioned house. Of other characteristically American rural scenes now on view here, Ernest Albert's is the boat-builder's yard and shed in "Sag Harbor," at the Theatre Republic, with the view of Hog's Neck and the sparkling waters of the Peconic in the background, while the illusive interiors in that rustic piece were painted by Gates & Morange, who are also responsible for the stage pictures in "The Greatest Thing in the World," at Wallack's.

The suitable scenery in "Mistress Nell," at the Bijou Theatre, was painted by L. C. Young, while John H. Young's experienced brush turned out the striking pictures in "Caleb West," at the Manhattan. Frank Dodge is one of the most prolific of contemporary scene painters. Pictures by him are used in "A Military Maid," at the Savoy; "A Million Dollars," at the New York, and "The Belle of Bohemia," at the Casino. The jeweled arch in the spectacle at the New York, the background of the gold, silver, and rose ballet, however, was designed and painted by Lewis & Coughtry, while James Fox made some of the other sets. Some excellent specimens of the fanciful work of Henry E. Hoyt, renowned as the painter of some of the scenery in Daly's best-remembered Shakespeare revivals, is now to be seen, notably at the Knickerbocker, in "The Monks of Malabar," and in "San Toy," at Daly's, where the showy set in Act II. is his. Ernest Gros painted the highly idealized street scene of Act I. in "San Toy," and his also are the handsome pictures in "Marcelle" at the Broadway Theatre, the heavy and ingeniously contrived mechanical frame work for which was built by Macdonald & Hagan. Mr. Gros also contributed the "Zaza" scenery. Homer Emens painted the pictures in "Lost River," including the country highway with its deep perspective, all, in fact, but the ballroom of the rustic hotel, which was made by Gates & Morange. Charles Young is the painter at Weber & Fields's, while some very handsome sets at the Casino were painted by Ernest Albert and Joseph Physioc.

These artists deserve public recognition, and it is well, once in a while, to pause long enough in the chronicle of theatrical events to give them their due of credit. But in the record of one's quick impressions of a dramatic representation, the play's the thing, and that includes the acting of the play, the two being inseparable in the performance. One takes the scenery, unless it is astonishingly bad, as a matter of course.

It is not likely that any of the stage Nell Gwynnes will exactly realize the idea of Nell's personality one derives from history. She was short and stout, with a very tiny foot, and her hair had an auburn tint. Her eyes were small, and she closed them when she laughed. Nelly seems to have been, above all other traits, cunning. It is too much to expect either Miss Crosman, the present Nell in the new play at the Bijou, or Miss Rehan, who will appear as the Restoration actress in Paul Kester's play before long, to be cunning, whatever Marie Tempest may turn out to be, later on, in the Anthony Hope piece. Miss Crosman's acting simulates well the spirit of frolic. She is the very personification of mischief without malice, is dainty and expert, and saves Mr. Hazleton's play from the slightest hint of indelicacy. She does not appear in Nelly's historical cart-wheel hat, an intentional caricature, which Mistress Gwynne wore when Charles II. first saw her, because that hat is not included in the scheme of Hazleton's piece.

Nelly, in this, is first introduced in a sort of pseudo-Oriental dress, supposed to suit the character of Almahyde in Dryden's "Conquest of Granada." Presumably, Nelly acted this and all other Oriental and classical rôles in the fashionable costume of her own era, but there is no attempt at historical verity in Hazleton's play, nor is that lack to be accounted one of its faults. The Nell Gwynne and Charles Stuart of the stage belong not to history but to fantasy. There are faults, however, in the new piece at the Bijou, which need to be rectified as far as possible, if, as was rumored last night, the new piece is to be transferred to the stage of another house, after its three weeks' run at Mr. Sire's little theatre is finished, and kept on view a long while.

Its preposterous political intrigue, for instance, ought to be eliminated; the first quarter of its second act, before the droll imitation of Juliet's balcony scene, should be constructed by a competent stage manager, who might also cut out the superfluous stuff in Act III. and introduce some taking pictorial effect, like a minuet, at the ball. The first act, the balcony episode aforesaid, the farcical tavern scene, and the last act are all entertaining and lively enough.

Not less amateurish in some of its contrivances than Mr. Hazleton's play, and vastly less amusing, is the new comedy or domestic drama at Wallack's, which the skillful elocution, both in quiet and in vehemently emotional scenes, of the star, Mrs. Le Moyne, saves from failure. The mismanagement of the cotillion episode in Act I. is wholly due to the author's inexperience and the manager's neglect to call in the help of an expert. The same materials might be used to good effect. The quiet Act. II. is much better, and the success of the play is not impaired, particularly, by the fact that the conversation between Widow Bryant's two sons about their dad and their ma and rum and money does not sound a bit like young men's talk. The third act is a little clumsy and disagreeable, but a strong climax is led up to.

These acts, with all sorts of devices to prolong them, such as posing and "business" that is not illustrative or necessary by the two young actresses, Misses Rockwell and Thurston, require about twenty minutes each in the performance, and that includes the minutes taken up by the widow's amatory passages with two middle-aged men, and the uninteresting courtship of an impossible spinster by a needless physician. The impression of a middle-aged woman on the stage, in a sentimental light, as a mother and also as the object of the love of two men, may turn out to be a more satisfying theatrical expedient than it seems at present. But the public has its ideals, after all. Haddon Chambers's clever play, "The Idler," was almost ruined by a similar device.

Meanwhile to talk of "The Greatest Thing in the World" as a drama of any unusual ethical or literary value is absurd. It conveys no lesson whatever, and is to be properly considered only as a play designed to set the skill of a certain actress before the public in the most attractive light.

J. M. Barrie's newest comedy, "The Wedding Guest," will be produced at Wallack's early in the new year by Charles Frohman. It has just been acted for the first time at the London Garrick Theatre. It is in three acts and is constructed without much regard for the canons, it seems, but is effective. A deus ex machina is a handsome, mature woman of fashion, who has lived down a sad romance. In the first act there is a marriage in Scotland, with a gay crowd of wedding guests, and the woman the bridegroom is already united to, by what is known as a "Scotch marriage," is carried out fainting. The one particular wedding guest of the title, the handsome woman aforesaid, then "sees it all," and by her tact and sympathy averts a tragedy. The piece is highly praised in spite of seeming lack of novelty in its scheme.

It is the "atmosphere" in Barrie's plays that tells for so much, while his episodic studies of character are invariably taking. There is a small child's nurse in this piece, who is said to be a positively delightful figure.

NOTES ON ORCHESTRAS.

E. H. House is still pursuing his interesting and valuable labors with the Imperial Court Orchestra at Yokohama. The remarkable achievements of this little band of Japanese musicians in the performance of European music was the subject of some comment in this paper last Winter. A letter received from Mr. House since that time contains some striking news about his experiments with alto trombones. He has had no horns in his orchestra, and to fill their places has used these trombones. Musicians are well aware that in our orchestras the bass and tenor trombones are employed, but the alto is a stranger to almost all scores but those written in France. The alto, which has a range from E below the bass to the middle E of the treble clef, is not regarded as necessary by German scorers. Mr. House thinks, however, that he will find use for some of its especial effects of color, even after he is provided with horns, which have been promised to him, together with other needed wind instruments.

Mr. House writes that experts have not had much respect for the alto trombone, because it is used chiefly in military bands, but by accident he discovered its unsuspected qualities. He required a long, soft, holding note, which would have been given to a horn if he had possessed one, and he had to give it to the high trombone. The effect amazed him. "I was quite unprepared," he says, "for such tones as I suddenly found my men capable of producing. I can best describe them by saying that they suggest in brass a character similar to that of the oboe in wood—or the cor Anglais—but with a tenderness and richness that my critical sense even now refuses to associate with trombones." He cannot get the same tones from his tenor trombones. He is forced to choose one of these explanations: "(1) The altos (with or without pistons) have inherent qualities which we have not fathomed, or (2) these two instruments (the same in both my orchestras) are out of the common order, or (3) the players have found a way to make them do extraordinary things."

Remembering the novel demands of Berlioz on the tenor trombones, he is inclined to accept the first as the real explanation. It seems likely that Mr. House has made a discovery which may be of use to writers for the orchestra, and may bring the alto trombone into more general use. Meanwhile it may be added that Japan's adoption of European military methods is responsible for the introduction of the European orchestra, for the players first came from military bands.

London has no musical union similar to that which exists in New York, but an agitation is in progress which may lead to the formation of something of the kind. It seems that a bricklayer is better paid in London than many good orchestral musicians. At one small West End music hall the rates per week are these: First violin, 30s.; viola, 25s.; double bass, 23s.; piano, 28s.; flute, 25s.; clarinet, 25s.; cornet, 28s., and trombone, 25s. This is indeed a beggarly scale of wages for men competent to read and play at sight the popular music hall songs of the day. The payment of such wages must cause the employment of inferior men, and must result in pretty bad performance. The music hall players are agitating for a uniform rate of 6s. a performance.

The rates of pay at the leading theatres of London are much higher than those quoted, but are not as good as those paid here. The London musicians are at a loss for a method of bettering their condition. They say that it would be useless to strike, because their places could be filled at once. They have formed a combination with the Stage Workers' Union, and the London Trades Council will make their claims the subject of a test question for candidates at the next County Council election.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

Wagner's Lyric Drama Sung at the Metropolitan.

The performance of Wagner's "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night had so much to commend it that comment on it is a pleasing task. It may be said that many more persons should have been present. The audience was not as large as the merits of the entertainment deserved. Thre was much earnestness in the work of all the singers, but unfortunately so many of them were not masters of the English tongue that the text was sadly treated. It was not possible to understand many of the words of Elsa, Telramund, or Ortrud, and when they were understood they were Teutonized almost beyond recognition. But perhaps this case is hopeless. It cannot be said that the English-speaking singers in last night's cast were much more successful with the words than their German associates.

But the general effect of the performance was good. All of those concerned in it showed a sincere desire to bring out the poetic ideas of the work, and their success was limited only by their natural capacities and their accomplishments. The performance introduced to the local stage a new tenor, William Wegener, lately a church singer in Chicago. This gentleman displayed a true tenor voice of very pretty quality, but of no great power. He sang with a considerable tremolo, but with good judgment in his phrasing. It was evident that he had either no especial talent as an actor or no great experience.

William Mertens, who appeared as Telramund, was heard last season with the Castle Square Company and had been heard previously in German. His voice is quite equal to the demands of the part, and he sang his music with appreciation of its spirit. But his English was uncouth. Miss Phoebe Strakosch was a most acceptable Elsa. She showed a good understanding of the rôle, and sang most of her music agreeably. She was particularly successful in the duet with Ortrud, where she phrased beautifully and gave the music its proper expression of tenderness. She certainly improved the record which she made as Marguerite.

Miss Meisslinger, who sang Ortrud, had sung Azucena on the previous evening. It is possible that her voice was tired and that this was the cause of her many wanderings from the pitch. But we are compelled to recall the fact that she was of old given to reckless attack and to frequent forcing. Her untuneful singing went far to mar the general effect of the grand second act. Mr. Pringle, was a conventional King and his singing did not command praise. Winfred Goff, who had sung the Count di Luna on Tuesday night, was the Herald. His performance was tolerable, though the good qualities of his voice were again noticeable. He spoils his fine tones by his use of the pernicious tremolo.

The chorus sang exceptionally well, especially the men, who produced a fine, full, rich body of tone. In quality and balance the orchestra was fair, but its work was deficient in precision and unanimity. Mr. Eckhold conducted respectably, but his work was distinguished by accuracy rather than poetry. The pageantry of the opera was well managed, and the stage pictures had their accustomed glitter. The trumpets on the stage were sadly out of tune in the second act. But on the whole the performance was a commendable effort for this young organization.

Refused to Enjoin "Little Minister."

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—A petition for an injunction restraining the stage production of J. M. Barrie's "The Little Minister" as produced by Charles Frohman was to-day dismissed. The suit was instituted by John Arthur M. Frazer, who claimed to control the rights of the production. Judge Kohlsaat dismissed the suit for want of equity.

Miss Henrietta Crosman Ill.

The audience that had gathered yesterday afternoon at the Bijou Theatre to witness the first matinée performance of Henrietta Crosman in "Mistress Nell" was disappointed in not seeing the play. Miss Crosman having been taken ill after she reached the theatre. When the time came to raise the curtain Manager Campbell informed the audience that, while Miss Crosman was in her dressing room and prepared to proceed with the play, her nervous condition made it absolutely impossible. He was therefore obliged to dismiss the audience. The people on leaving the theatre either had their money refunded or got tickets for other performances. Miss Crosman appeared at last night's performance.

CHINESE REBELS MENACE HONGKONG

Insurgent Forces Now Ten Miles North of the British Borders.

POWERS NEARER SETTLEMENT

United States Agrees to France's Note —Great Britain Approves Germany's Plan.

HONGKONG, Oct. 9.—The "Triads" have met and repeatedly defeated the imperial troops near Kow-loon. They are daily gaining fresh adherents, and the present indications are that there will be a Boxer rising similar to that which occurred in North China.

The whereabouts of the rebels in the Hinterland is not known, but is believed to be ten miles north of the British borders.

A detachment of 1,000 Chinese troops took up a position at San-Chun yesterday, and 1,000 more arrived there to-day.

It is said that the authorities here have received information that a general rising in the southern provinces has been planned for the month of November.

Ten thousand more troops from India have been requisitioned for Hongkong. The Sixteenth Bengal Lancers and the Hongkong Regiment have been recalled from the north to Hongkong.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—4:50 A. M.—The Hongkong specials this morning all refer to the gravity of the situation in southern China. In some quarters it is urged that it would be better to employ British than Indian troops in China.

AMERICA AGREES WITH FRANCE

United States Government Replies to the Latest Note from Paris.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The reply of the United States Government to the latest note from France offering suggestions as to the settlement of the troubles in China was completed late to-day and delivered to M. Thiébaut, Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy. By him it was forwarded immediately to his Government.

No official statement of the contents of the answer was obtainable. There is no longer any doubt, however, that this Government approves the main propositions laid down in the French note.

As to the first of the proposed terms, the punishment of the principal culprits, this Government has already declared itself in unmistakable terms. As to the second, the maintenance of the prohibition against the importation of arms, this Government will not declare itself to the point of making it an absolute prerequisite to further negotiations. As to the third and fourth propositions, providing for equitable indemnities to States, societies, and individuals, and the formation of a permanent guard for the legations in Peking, a cordial assent will be given. As to the fifth, which requires the dismantlement of the Taku fortications, this Government is not disposed to go quite to the length of making it an indispensable condition, as does the French note.

The sixth of the French conditions reads as follows:

"Military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien-Tsin to Peking, which would thus be always open to the legations wishing to go to the sea or to forward to Peking the proceeding to the sea." This paragraph would seem to make it obligatory upon the powers to maintain garrisons at these points, and while the conditions are such as to make their present occupation necessary for the safety of the members of the legations, and others desiring to travel between Peking and Tien-Tsin, this Government is disposed to make the demand as a matter of right, to be exercised by any or all of the powers at will.

Recent events in China have so far set back peace negotiations that it may be a matter of weeks, or even months, before the peace Commissioners will be able to get to work. Ill-considered military operations are said to be responsible for the check which diplomacy has met in reaching a settlement. Through the efforts of the State Department a steady pressure has been brought to bear upon the Chinese Emperor to induce him to return to Peking. The representations from the great Southern Viceroys to the Emperor, setting out the impossibility of supplying the Court with money and food if it persisted in retreating to Signan-Foo, was but one of the means which had been resorted to. All efforts were neutralized, however, by the spasmodic and unnecessary activity of the allied military forces. In the opinion of officials here there was no necessity whatever for the Pao-ting-Foo expedition, and that venture was the straw which determined the Imperial Court to flee to the Western mountains.

It is not known whether or not the Germans are the moving force in this project, and a contrary conclusion is drawn from the fact that Count von Waldersee is not the directing head. Each nationality appears to be moving at the will of each military commander, and military affairs in China appear to be in hopeless confusion. Satisfaction is felt here in the fact that the American troops are not in any way involved.

The punishment of banishment in the case of Prince Tuan is declared to be much more severe than it would appear to Western minds, and in view of the fact that Tuan is a prince of the blood royal this banishment is actually a very heavy penalty.

ENGLAND INDORSES GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—Great Britain's answer to Germany's second note was received this morning. It is an unreserved and unconditional acceptance of the German position.

A high official of the Foreign Office made the following statement on the subject this afternoon:

"Great Britain is following the example of the United States. At the same time she has directed her representative in Peking to proceed in accordance with Germany's second note. Her answer makes no mention of the German note of September, but there was no necessity for any reference, because the September note merely laid down certain general principles, while the second note developed them into practical suggestions."

So far as the French note is concerned, the impression gained in official circles is that it will be shelved indefinitely, since it is not regarded here as touching live questions. Official opinion seems to be that it will not disturb the harmony of the powers, since it will soon be forgotten.

The situation is regarded as somewhat more hopeful by the Vossische Zeitung, in view of the fact that Emperor Kwang-Su is apparently regaining authority. The National Zeitung says:

"The official text of the imperial edict punishing the guilty proves that the decree is not so unimportant an affair as it was recently asserted to be."

The policy of the United States in China is again criticised in the press. "The Americans," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "desire above all other things to play a leading rôle, but if they were to retire altogether from China they would do more good than harm."

The Boersen Zeitung, discussing the question in a similar strain, remarks that "the Americans wish to withdraw from their Chinese adventure after having hindered more than furthered the action of the powers."

Lieut. von Krohn, who was wounded in the expedition led by Vice Admiral Seymour, returned a day or two ago to Berlin. He has since visited Emperor William upon his Majesty's special order.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Standard, commenting editorially upon the attitude of the United States, says:

"Every dissent, even on minor points, from the suggestions of the powers is unfortunate, as it leads to fresh correspondence and to further delay. We can only hope that when Lord Salisbury is free to turn his attention to China he will find some middle course that will secure the support of all the powers."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring Tuesday, says:

"The Taotai of Shanghai and the Viceroy of Nanking have protested against a demonstration by foreign troops."

Shanghai specials say that the real reason for the suspension of Yu-Hsien, Governor of the Province of Shan-Si, was the discovery that his supposed army of 50,000 numbered only 40,000.

RUSSIA CONTROLS MANCHURIA.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"Heavy Russian reinforcements are moving northward from Port Arthur, with the object of relieving pressure upon Mukden.

"Every place of importance in Manchuria, from Kiatka to the Primorsk boundary and from the Amur to the Great Wall, is now in Russian hands."

"The Russians," says the Moscow correspondent of The Standard, "are pushing the railway from Kharbin eastward with all possible speed. Troops are daily arriving from Amur to reinforce the army that is endeavoring to force its way southeast to join hands with the expeditionary force from Port Arthur, which has failed to execute the task appointed, as it met with great opposition. Large Chinese forces are massed in the neighborhood of Mukden.

"The Russian Generals are arranging Winter quarters for the large armies in Manchuria. Ten thousand troops will be quartered at Irkutsk, ready to move up with the first opening of the river to navigation in the Spring."

EXPEDITION TO PAO-TING-FOO.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 9.—The expedition to Pao-Ting-Foo has been fixed for Friday next. The column will consist of 7,000 British, German, French, and Italian troops.

PEKING, Oct. 8.—The British are planning a small expedition to the coal mine district in the Western Hills to investigate the supply. It will leave here Oct. 10.

Chinese who have arrived here from Tai-Yuan-Foo assert that Gen. Tung-Fuh-Sian took a large force of his troops when he left there. His present whereabouts is unknown.

FRENCH GO TO RESCUE PRIESTS.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 8.—A detachment of 800 French troops, with six guns, started this morning to relieve the Catholic priests who are held prisoners at Ching-Hsien, sixty miles south.

A military order has been issued to the German troops to occupy the railroad from Yang-Tsun to Peking. The rest of the road will be occupied by the Russians, and the harbor of Ching-Wan-Tao has been allotted to the British.

It is understood that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee refused to acknowledge Li-Hung-Chang's visit Friday. The Field Marshal goes to Peking in a few days.

AMERICANS LEAVE CHINA.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 8.—The American marines from Peking have arrived at Taku, where they will be joined to-morrow by the Tien-Tsin battalion and sail on the Indiana for Cavite.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Morning Post publishes the following dispatch, dated Oct. 2, from Ho-St-Wu, on the Pei-Ho:

"Gen. Chaffee refused to convey any baggage, although three baggage wagons had been obtained. The American soldiers are glad to go to Manila. The accommodating and polite attitude of the British and Japanese toward Gen. Chaffee is very noticeable.

"An American to-day expressed to me a new view of the American withdrawal. 'I favor the withdrawal of our troops,' he said. 'They fought well to reach Peking, but since that time they have done as little as possible, even for Americans. Their presence, being aggressive, only hampers other countries. A thousand men under Gen. Wilson can do more than 5,000 under Gen. Chaffee.'"

Signal Corps Line to Peking Ready.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Gen. Greely has received a cablegram from China, saying that the Signal Corps line from Tien-Tsin to Peking along the Pei-Ho has been completed. Within a short time it is expected the Signal Corps line will be completed from Tien-Tsin to Taku, making a through connection over the United States military line from Peking to Taku.

OCEANIC'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Grounded Slightly Off Coast of Ireland —Great Alarm Among Passengers.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—No damage is anticipated to the White Star Line's Oceanic, which touched off the coast of Ireland on her way from New York to this port, though an examination will possibly show that her fore foot is injured.

Capt. Cameron reports that while approaching the coast in thick weather at 4 A. M. Oct. 9, and while the vessel had stopped to take soundings, she touched the ground very slightly off Three Castles Head. If she is damaged, the Captain says, the injury is very slight.

From the passengers it is learned that the Oceanic had a narrow escape.

"At about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning," said a saloon passenger, "we were awakened by the sudden reversal of the engines and felt several gentle bumps. All night long there had been a heavy fog, and we were going slowly and blowing the siren continuously. As soon as the ship appeared to tremble under the reversed motion the saloon passengers, fearing danger, rushed on deck, and within a few minutes they had all assembled but two, who had slept throughout.

"On both sides of the ship there appeared to be land, and to the passengers it seemed as if it was scarcely a couple of ship's lengths distant. We were apparently wedged in between the mainland and an island at the southern extremity of Ireland.

"The officers assured us there was no danger, but the lifeboats were slung out and every preparation was made for disembarkation if necessary.

"Meanwhile the propellers were churning astern, and the Oceanic was gradually backed out of the dangerous spot into deep water. The curious crowd on deck, attired in pajamas or nightgowns, and many with lifebelts on, then breathed more easily.

"Everything was splendidly managed, and all trace of real panic was averted.

"Later in the day we stopped several times to take soundings, and each time the passengers left their meals or cabins and rushed on deck. But there was never any cause for alarm after the Oceanic got out of the place where she grounded."

The passengers join in praising the conduct of the officers of the Oceanic and their careful seamanship prior to the accident.

THE KAISER TO MASQUERADE.

Will Appear as Imperator Triumphans in Homburg Ceremony.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—Emperor William has arrived at Homburg to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of the Museum of Germano-Roman Antiquities, which is to be erected on the site of an old Roman camp.

His Majesty will also participate in a somewhat fantastic procession in connection with the ceremony. The leading men and women of Homburg have been diligently rehearsing of late for the parade in Roman costumes, and the Kaiser will assume the rôle of Imperator Triumphans. The rehearsals have been directed by Herr von Huelsen, manager of the Wiesbaden Theatre.

After the parade and the laying of the cornerstone, a Latin essay by Prof. Theodor Mommsen, the historian, commemorating the event, will be read. The neighborhood will be profusely decorated with inscriptions, principally in Latin, with German allusions, one of them describing Emperor William as "Terror Noctium."

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Renewed Negotiations for Purchase by This Country Likely to Succeed.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Referring to the mooted purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States, the Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The renewed negotiations will result, I believe, in the purchase. The Opposition party in the Danish Parliament favors the transaction, but urges the Government to obtain a larger price than the United States previously offered. It is understood that America wishes to use St. Croix as a naval coaling station."

Will Not Guarantee Prince's Safety.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—The Porte has instructed the Turkish Ambassador in Berlin, Tewfik Pasha, to inform the German Government that Turkey will repudiate all responsibility should anti-German feeling be manifested during the proposed visit of Crown Prince Frederick to Palestine. It is believed here that the Crown Prince will renounce his intention of going there.

Bismarck's Letters to His Wife.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The Neueste Nachrichten announces that Prince Herbert Bismarck has decided to publish at Christmas a complete collection of his father's letters to his wife between the years 1847 and 1892.

Venezueland Canals Made Free.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 10.—The Venezuelan Government has issued a decree providing for the free navigation of the Federnales and Macareo Canals in the delta of the Orinoco, previously the monopoly of a British company.

SHE VISITED IBSEN.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie Tells of Her Talk with the Great Writer.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie, whose new book, "Through Finland in Carts," has just been published by the Macmillans, arrived in this city the other day. Over a visit that she paid recently to Henrik Ibsen at his home in Christiania the English authoress is enthusiastic.

"It was on a cold, snowy morning that I first met Mr. Ibsen," she says. "It was so cold that every one was rolled up in furs until only the eyes were visible above the high collars and under the fur capes. The Christiania streets were completely buried in snow; even the tram lines, notwithstanding the care bestowed upon them, were imbedded six or seven inches below the surface of the frozen mass. As I walked along to the Victoria Terrasse I had continually to pass under tall posts leaning from the street gutter to the house wall, which had been placed there to remind foot passengers that the deep snow on the houses might fall and do them harm. From the roofs beautiful icicles several feet long were hanging like a sparkling fringe in the sunlight, for the sun was shining brightly in a clear blue sky, although the thermometer was standing at 15 degrees below zero, or 47 degrees of frost—a somewhat unusual cold even for Christiania.

"Arrived at my destination, I found the name of Dr. Henrik Ibsen written in golden letters upon the wall, coupled with the information that he lived on the first floor. Up two or three steps I went, and rang an electric bell. In a few moments a Norwegian maid (capless and aproniess, as is the custom,) opened the door, and I entered.

"In a large hall, somewhat bare of decoration, I deposited my big fur coat, and was amused at the row of snow boots and goloshes upon the floor. As the Mohammedan slips off his boots before entering his temple, the visitor leaves his snow coverings in the hall before entering a Norwegian sitting room. The girl waited, and I nodded; but still she waited. What could she want? At last by her gesticulations I discovered she wanted my goloshes; but, unfortunately, I could not oblige her, as I had none on. When I had at last made her understand this fact, she looked disappointed, and calmly beckoned me back to the mat to wipe my feet again.

"I had tumbled down so repeatedly in the slippery Norwegian streets that Dr. Nansen had persuaded me always to wear the fin-sko, universally worn for driving or for going on snowshoes, but not much used in the town for walking, as they make the feet and ankles appear enormous. Still, what did that signify? They were warm and comfortable, and kept me on my feet, a matter of great importance on such hard-frozen roads.

"At last I persuaded the maid to open the door, which she did apparently very reluctantly, and to usher me into the presence of the great writer himself.

"It was a small room, this holy of holies, with a window immediately facing the door, and sitting at the table in the window was Ibsen himself. He rose and shook my hand, a process he repeated more warmly when he found I could speak German.

"'You see, I cannot talk English; but I do know French and German; so we shall get on splendidly, I hope,' he said.

"I thanked him for his kind letter and excellent signed photograph, sent some months before to Kingland, and I could not help remarking the wonderful likeness to the photograph in the living original.

"The doctor is a small man, thick-set—one might almost say stout—in build. His head is splendid. The long white hair is a tangled mass of glistening locks. It is brushed straight up from an unusually high forehead, and stands out as a sort of frame to the face; indeed, the face is completely framed by white hair, for Ibsen wears whiskers and a beard under the chin, the chin itself and the upper lip being clean shaven. By this arrangement the mouth is clearly visible, and it is a very curious mouth. The upper lip is so short and the mouth so thin and decided that the top lip hardly shows at all. The mouth is very determined, with a pleasant smile when talking. He always wears glasses, and whether from their use or from short-sightedness, the eyes themselves are somewhat sunken, and much hidden by the shaggy eyebrows. It is a keen face, not actually handsome, but impressive, and denotes power and penetration.

"He wore a complete suit of shiny black cloth, with a double-breasted frock coat, a few of the buttons of which were somewhat the worse for wear. His tie was of white satin, worn like a little evening bow.

"In manner he was very quiet and reserved, and spoke very slowly and deliberately, although he is a perfect master of the German tongue. He is undoubtedly a shy man, and consequently does not shine in society, but he enjoys it in his quiet way nevertheless, and is always extremely polite and courteous. At the same time he is anything but chatty, and is really a far better listener than a talker. He prefers being amused to amusing others, probably from his diffidence with strangers. He is a great admirer of the opposite sex, and more affable with them than with his own. Indeed, he has a keen appreciation of a pretty face, and says so. Ibsen has done much as a writer for women in his earlier works, advocating their individual development. He thought they should be independent beings, with education and ideas of their own, and not merely the wives of their husbands, the mothers of their children. He advocated that a woman should be a human, thinking being above all else. Latterly he has shifted these views. His women characters have become hysterical and incomprehensible. Clever they are in their attraction for me, and they often appear capable of achieving great ends; but they usually collapse in emancipated shrieks."

Mrs. Tweedie is now staying at the Town and Country Club, 12 East Twenty-second Street. She intends to travel through the United States for some weeks, going thence to Mexico.

While in Paris not along ago she was asked to speak at the exposition, which she did, her address being a literary one and delivered in the French tongue. She saw in Paris Dr. Moncure Conway, whose latest book, dealing with the life of Paine, she says has achieved a wonderful success in its French edition. Besides her book that is just out, Mrs. Tweedie has written many others, among them being "A Winter Jaunt in Norway," "A Girl's Ride in Iceland," "Danish Versus English Butter-Making," and a life of George Harley, F. R. S.

Magistrate Zeller Returns from Europe.

Magistrate Lorenz Zeller and Mrs. Zeller returned last evening on the steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresia, after a month spent in visiting Paris, Frankfort, and other cities on the Continent. When the magistrate and his wife arrived at the pier they found a brass band on hand to welcome them. They were greeted by the strains of "There Will Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" as they stepepd ashore.

Mr. Cleveland Home Again.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 10.—Ex-President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland and their four children, who spent the Summer at Buzzard's Bay, arrived in Princeton to-night from New York on the Princeton special train. Mr. Cleveland's coachman met the party at the station and drove them to the ex-President's residence on Bayard Avenue.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

With the warm and damp weather of the early part of the week, the Japanese quince bushes used for hedges here and there about the city where a hedge is to be found, have budded and blossomed. This is a shrub which is noted for its early Spring blossoms, but it is seldom that it gets so much ahead of the season.

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One of the prisoners of Peking who has recently been heard from by friends in America is Hermann Bismarck, one of the young men invited by Li-Hung-Chang after his return to China from his visit to Europe and the United States to take up a residence in that country. He became a professor in the University of Peking, and was connected with the Customs Service under Sir Robert Hart. Mr. Bismarck is a young German, whose father was for many years the German Consul at Peking, standing high in the esteem of the royal family and Li-Hung-Chang. The son is a nephew of Mrs. Gertrude Kasebier of New York, and the letter received was written from a steamship on the way to Japan. During the siege Mr. Bismarck kept a diary of events, which is to be published in Germany as an imperial document. The first knowledge of his safety was received here from Germany, the Emperor having had special inquiries made concerning the fate of his subjects in the Chinese capital, then causing their respective families to be notified of the result.

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The first Fall number of the Journal of the Natural History Museum will be out on Monday and will contain much interesting matter. The immense amount of work done by explorers for the benefit of the different departments of the museum is surprising to laymen. The Journal gives an account of the work done during the past Summer. There is to be found in the Black Mountains of the Blue Ridge Range in North Carolina a very rare and highly prized beetle, the Nomaretus imperfectus. For three weeks the explorer in that region sifted great quantities of dead leaves into a bag he carried that nothing might escape and was rewarded by finding the prize he sought. He also during this trip collected about 2,000 specimens for the museum collection. Some interesting physical measurements of the Pueblo tribes, cliss dwellers, and Aztecs have been made, with other details, and casts of eighty faces. A valuable gift recently made to the museum is from the Duke of Loubat, seventy-eight rare volumes, including a reproduction of the Vatican manuscript No. 3,738.

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A Fifth Avenue photographer is telling the story of an incident which amused him, though it involved a compliment which he missed. A woman came into the building and asked if the best photographer in the city had a studio there, "with a hair dresser's establishment under it." "You are in the right place, madam," returned the elevator man, who was questioned, "for this is the best photographer in the city, though there is no hair dresser in the building." The woman rose with a sigh. "I suppose I have made a mistake," she said; "I wanted the hair dresser."

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"Campaign documents," which an uptown jeweler is selling, are in the form of large silver disks, the size and weight of a silver dollar, with a little political history printed upon them. An explanatory placard says that the silver is worth at market value 48 cents, but with a silver standard would represent a dollar.

MR. BELMONT BUYS A HOUSE.

Brayton Ives's Property Purchased for Between $200,000 and $250,000.

August Belmont has bought Brayton Ives's house, 44 East Thirty-fourth Street, and will occupy it after extensive alterations have been made. This work will take several months, and it was learned last evening that Mr. Belmont does not expect to take formal possession of his new home until Oct. 1 of next year. The price paid for the property is said to be between $200,000 and $250,000.

The Brayton Ives residence is a three-story brownstone structure, occupying a frontage of about 40 feet on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, just east of Madison Avenue. The property also includes an abutting lot on the north side of Thirty-third Street, on which there is a private stable.

It is a coincidence that the house just purchased by Mr. Belmont is in plain sight of his present residence, 190 Madison Avenue, and not over 200 feet distant. The latter house, which is owned by the Astors, is one of a group of three stone dwellings at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. It adjoins the corner house, and has been occupied by Mr. Belmont, under lease, for the last seven years.

The house 44 East Thirty-fourth Street has been Mr. Ives's residence for several years, and, although not of particularly pretentious exterior, is unusually rich in its interior decorations. Mr. Ives has long been well known as a patron of art and literature, and his library and collection of paintings have been regarded as among the finest in the city. Mr. Ives also owns an extensive country seat near Sing Sing, known as Chelsea.

Nothing could be learned last evening as to Mr. Ives's plans regarding a town house. Neither he nor Mr. Belmont was in the city.

MR. RHODES CONCILIATORY.

Presides at Congress of South African League—Says Boer and British Interests Are the Same.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 10.—The Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes received an ovation to-day when he assumed the Presidency of the Congress of the South African League. In the course of his address he attributed the South African war to the "Mugwumps," and said that but for them Mr. Krüger would never have dared to send an ultimatum to Great Britain.

Generally speaking, Mr. Rhodes was conciliatory in his remarks. He declared that now that "Krügerism has vanished," Great Britain would establish a liberal government, "which will do everything possible to unite the interests of South Africa with those of the empire."

Mr. Rhodes said there was no desire to "plaster Rhodesia on Cape Colony," intimating that it was "likeiler to be the other way." But he thought Rhodesia would be one of the federated States, with great opportunities for expansion in the direction of the Congo. Mr. Rhodes added:

"Now that the battle is over the disputes on the origin of the war ought to cease. The race question must be subordinated. The league should support the supremacy of the flag and equal rights, and should show the Dutch that there is no feeling against them. Having won what it is entitled to, the league ought to demonstrate that the interests of the races are the same. Then there will be great hope for the country."

LIBRARY TRUSTEES MEET.

Much Satisfaction Expressed on the Outlook for the Coming Year.

The regular monthly meeting of the trustees of the New York Public Library was held yesterday afternoon. John Bigelow, who presided, submitted a report of the work of the library for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. A number of minor reports were also submitted by the trustees, including the financial report.

During the year the number of volumes received by the shelf department was 39,129, of which 17,822 were purchased and 21,607 gifts. The number of pamphlets received during the same period was 27,866, of which 6,876 were purchases and 20,990 gifts.

The number of volumes and pamphlets actually received during the year was as follows: Purchases, 12,874 volumes; pamphlets, 4,082. Gifts, 15,229 volumes; 30,334 pamphlets. The total number of volumes on the shelves and available for use at the end of June, 1900, was 498,877, and of pamphlets about 144,800.

Among the numerous gifts received by the library during the past year were the following:

Twenty-two volumes from Lord Salisbury on the Venezuelan boundary dispute, printed by the British Government; 165 volumes and 306 pamphlets from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Norway, all relating to Norway; a number of volumes from the Imperial Russian Geographical Society of St. Petersburg; 115 volumes and 55 pamphlets from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Servia.

Every department showed extensive progress, and the trustees expressed their gratification at the brilliant outlook for the coming year.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With better weather, which is promised for to-day, the annual Morristown Horse Show, which opens this afternoon on the grounds of the Field Club, near the New Jersey town, will be the attraction for all the New Jersey Autumn society colony as well as for horse lovers from far and near. The late morning trains will carry out the majority of the visitors, many of whom will remain over Sunday as guests at the many hospitable country houses in and around Morristown.

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There were a number of arrivals from Newport, Lenox, Southampton, and even from the nearer suburbs yesterday of people who have been induced by the gloomy weather of the past week to abandon their plans of remaining out of town until November. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taller, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Col. Franklin Bartlett and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Atherton Blight, and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are among those who are now settled in town for a time at least.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan and their daughters are giving a series of house parties at their residence on the Highlands of Navesink, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives and their daughters are also entertaining guests at their country seat, near Sing Sing, N. Y., as are also Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings at Cold Spring, L. I.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who are due from Europe on Oct. 29, have leased Mrs. Brockholst Cutting's house, 99 Madison Avenue, which they occupied last season, for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and daughters will sail for home from Europe on Oct. 23. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin are expected in town next week. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley are at their country place, at Garrison's-on-the-Hudson, where they will remain until November. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Wainwright, who are still at Rye, will soon come to town and will occupy the house 80 East Fifty-sixth Street, which they have just purchased. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, (Miss Alice Duer,) who are living in Costa Rica, but have been here on a visit for the past few months, have returned to their Central American home. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob W. Miller and the Misses Miller, who spent the Summer at Murray Bay, Canada, and have been for the past six weeks at Williamstown, Mass., have gone to Morristown, N. J., to remain until November.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Auguste Victoria for Southampton and Hamburg are S. R. Fuller, Jr., Capt. S. Gunther, the Rev. E. F. Mueller, Mrs. Ernest Porter, Mrs. G. H. Scott, and Miss H. W. Williams. La Touraine, sailing today for Havre, has booked, among others, Mrs. S. R. Calhoun and Miss Calhoun, Mrs. E. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Simon, and M. C. Wheeler.

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On the Grosser Kurfuerst, sailing to-day for Plymouth, there are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. James Atherton, the Count and Countess Torqueville, Herbert H. Howe, Miss Alice Howe, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. McCook and family.

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Miss Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, for such is the name of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, was christened at the little Episcopal church of All Souls, near Biltmore, N. C., on Monday. A small family party was present at the christening.

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Alonzo C. Robinson, who is to marry Miss Elizabeth Falconer, on Monday next, Oct. 15, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last evening. The guests included Mr. Robinson's ushers, who are to be John Metcalf Polk, Eugene Hale, Jr., Thomas Dunham, Grosvenor Nichols, Bruce Falconer, and J. McLoughlin of Detroit. The wedding is to take place at 3:30 o'clock on Monday at the residence of Miss Falconer's parents, 8 East Sixty-second Street. The ceremony will be a very quiet one, but will be followed by a large reception.

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Mrs. George Crocker and her son, Alexander H. Rutherford, will start to-morrow for the Hot Springs, Va., for a stay of ten days or two weeks. Mr. Crocker, who has just returned from a trip through the West, may accompany Mrs. Crocker.

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Mrs. Astor, who arrived Monday evening from Newport and is at her town house on upper Fifth Avenue, will not go to Bay Shore, as she had planned, nor to Ferncliffe at present. She will probably sail for Europe in February, as has been her custom for some years past.

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Mrs. George Gould, who came up from Lakewood on Tuesday, returned to Georgian Court yesterday. Mrs. Bayard Dominick and family returned on Tuesday to their city residence from their Monmouth Beach cottage. The date has not yet been set for the wedding of Miss Ethel Dominick and Andrew V. Stout, whose engagement was announced in this column early in September.

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Prince Aribert of Anhalt, who holds a commission in the Prussian First Dragoon Guards, has obtained a year's leave of absence, which he intends to spend in traveling with his wife, who is the youngest daughter of the Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The Princess Aribert is devoted to traveling, and she was especially pleased last year by her visit to America, so that it is possible that she may again return this year with her husband. The Prince and Princess will be very much missed this Winter in Berlin, as their house was one of the most popular in the Prussian capital, and the Princess Aribert is a fascinating hostess and extremely kind to the wives of her husband's brother officers. Like her sister, the Princess Victoria, she is fond of society, and is always foremost in every gayety that is got up. Prince Aribert, who is a splendid horseman, has always arranged the equestrian fêtes at Berlin, and has had great success.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 10.—Mrs. William Fitz Hugh Whitehouse will make extensive improvements in her Newport villa during the Winter, among other things changing the entrance. The present entrance is too small in comparison with the size of the house, and it is proposed to make another on the north side of the structure, the music room and library being thrown into one apartment to form a hall.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will leave to-morrow for a visit to Baltimore.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany closed her stay at Newport to-day and went to New York.

Edward Bulkeley has gone to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. G. E. Warren and Miss Warren have returned to Newport and are at the Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post of New York and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg closed their villas to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Smith have closed their cottage here and gone to their Winter home in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Heber R. Bishop gave her closing dinner company of the season this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop will open their New York house Oct. 20.

John W. Ellis will go to New York for the Winter to-morrow.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan has cards out for a dinner company this evening.

Mrs. Robert L. Gammell will entertain Saturday.

Thomas F. Cushing and Miss Cushing will return from Lenox to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll have gone away for a fortnight.

Mrs. Henry Clews gave one of the largest dinner parties of the season last evening.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian Church will give a social at the church parlors this evening.

Frank Otis is the guest of Mrs. William Post.

Cornelius Vanderbilt ventured out with Mrs. Vanderbilt to-day for the first time since Saturday. He has been suffering from an acute attack of rheumatism.

Ex-Mayor Strong Ill.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong is ill at his home, 12 West Fifty-seventh Street. He has been kept indoors for three weeks with the gout. It was said last night that he was resting easily.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Van Rensselaer—Carpenter.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10.—The marriage of the Rev. Stephan Van Rensselaer of New Lenox to Miss Mary Thorn Carpenter of New York took place this afternoon in Trinity Church, at Lenox.

Bishop Potter of New York officiated, assisted by the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of Trinity Church. A reception followed at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman Tower, the bride's sister, who has the Dixey place this season. There was a large and very fashionable audience at the wedding.

The Rev. Mr. Van Rensselaer has been for the past two years rector of St. Helen's Chapel at New Lenox and assistant to the Rev. Mr. Arrowsmith. The bride is wealthy, and well known in New York society, and has many friends among the Lenox cottagers.

The bridegroom is a popular preacher. The New Lenox Chapel, where he preaches, is a beautiful stone structure presented by John E. Parsons as a memorial to his late daughter, Helen Parsons. Among the guests present were John E. Parsons and the Misses Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Miss Kate Cory, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, George G. Haven, Miss Haven, Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Misses Stokes, Miss Parish, Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Dana.

After a wedding journey of a few weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer will return to New Lenox to reside.

Delmonico—Edwards.

The wedding of Charles Crist Delmonico of this city and Miss Jeanne Ross Edwards of Brooklyn was celebrated last evening at the residence of the bride's father, John F. Edwards, in St. Mark's Avenue. The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey officiated. The bride was gowned in white silk, lavishly embroidered; her veil was of tulle, and she carried orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. There was no maid of honor and no bridesmaids. Mr. Delmonico's best man was George Renault of New York.

The house was elaborately decorated with asparagus vine festooned along the walls, over doorways and balusters, and masses of red, white, and pink roses, and the marriage took place in a bower of flowers. The wedding was a small one, and none but relatives and friends were present. Among the guests were Louis Crist Delmonico, Gardiner Delmonico, Miss Amy and Miss Marie Delmonico, R. Delmonico, Miss Camille Robinson, Miss Grace Ellis, Miss Florence Mason, Dr. Habershaw, Mr. Bonynge, J. F. Nelson, Mrs. Kelcham, Mr. and Mrs. Barre, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan, and Mr. and Mrs. Addison Hanan.

The bridegroom was born Crist, his mother, Miss Delmonico, marrying a Crist but in compliance with the terms of his uncle's will, which provided for the carrying on of his business after his decease under the name of and by a Delmonico, Charles Crist took the name of Delmonico, and for years has been known as Charles C. Delmonico.

Allen—Sutherland.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.—There was a brilliant wedding in Grace Episcopal Church at 5 o'clock this evening, when Miss Louie Sutherland, a daughter of Mrs. Anna C. Sutherland, and a granddaughter of the late Gen. Charles Roome, was married to Benjamin Leach Allen of Boston. The Rev. Claudius Roome of Christ Church, New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, rector, and the Rev. Alexander Mann, assistant rector, of Grace Church, performed the ceremony. The church decorations were elaborate. The bride was given away by her uncle, Harris Roome of New York. Emilie Francis Parmele, a niece of the bride, was the maid of honor and the only attendant. George P. Messrop of Boston was best man. On their return from an extended wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Allen will reside in New York.

Fleet—Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

DORCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 10.—A memorable home wedding took place at the home of Mrs. M. C. Wood at 8 o'clock yesterday evening. The bride was Miss Bessie J. Wood and the bridegroom Harrison Woodbury Fleet of New York.

The bride wore a beautiful gown of white India silk, over white taffeta, trimmed with silk lace. The veil was fastened with Bride roses. She also wore a handsome pearl pin, a gift of the bridegroom.

The maid of honor was Miss Anna Glover of New York. The best man was Edmund C. Mason of Danbury, Conn., brother-in-law of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer. The wedding was very informal, and after refreshments the bride and bridegroom left on their wedding tour, which includes a trip to Washington. On their return they will make their home in New York.

Spalding—Ames.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., Oct. 10.—Miss Katherine Hobart Ames, the youngest daughter of the late Oakes A. Ames, and Philip Leffingwell Spalding of Philadelphia, son of James F. Spalding of Milton, were married at Unity Church here this afternoon.

The bride, preceded by her niece, Mi

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If you have been paying $5.00 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes will convince you that they are just as good in every way and cost $1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

One pair of W.L. Douglas $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes

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The reason more W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because they are the best that can be made. They fit like custom made shoes. The style is the best and always up to date.

BEST $3.50 SHOE

We sell direct from factory to wearer through our 61 stores in the large cities. The extra middleman's profits that others have to charge we add to the quality, and give to the wearers of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes.

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The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway; 753-755 Broadway; 1,349 Broadway; 345 8th Av.; 974 3d Av.; 2,202 3d Av.; 220 West 125th St. BROOKLYN—321 Fulton St.; 494 5th Av.; 708-710 Broadway; 1,367 Broadway. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

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find as much in the made-to-measure clothing values we give as do men of average build. Whatever you spend here brings double the money's ordinary worth. For

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we make a suit or topcoat that outclasses in most cases and is not excelled in any case by the $30 worth of other tailors.

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A natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities that merits the endorsement of the many physicians who have testified to its sterling value.

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Bargains in Fall Underwear—

Blue Ribbed, 49c., worth 75c.

Gray Wool, 98c., worth 1.25.

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Golf Vests at Half Price.

Hand knit, some with Silk sleeves.

4.98, 5.98, 7.98.

Hand Knit Sweaters, 2.98, worth 5.00.

Drop a postal and secure our receipts for

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the best breakfast food. Cheapest food lb. for lb. of any on the market.

HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, 61 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Y.M.C.A. ARMY BRANCH OPEN

Dedicatory Exercises Held on Governors Island.

Gen. Brooke Praises the Army and Gen. Wheeler Refers to Expansion—Helen Gould Present.

The new building of the Army Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on Governors Island was dedicated yesterday. It is the gift of William E. Dodge, whose son, Cleveland H. Dodge, is the President of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. The building is a neat frame structure, built in the Colonial style, and is situated on the water front near Castle Williams.

The dedicatory services yesterday drew a large number of men and women prominent in the work of the association, besides many well-known officers of the army and navy. Among them were Miss Helen Gould, who is building a house for the association at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Lieut. R. P. Hobson, Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, and the Rev. Dr. John J. Reed.

President Dodge of the association made a brief address of welcome, and introduced George R. Sanford, who gave an outline of what the association is doing in behalf of the soldiers and sailors of the United States.

The dedicatory prayer was read by Dr. Reed, at the conclusion of which Gen. Brooke was introduced by Mr. Dodge.

Gen. Brooke said the work of the association in the army met with his heartiest approval, and he was sure that much good would result from the labors in behalf of the men in the service.

"The soldiers," said Gen. Brooke, "understand the spirit that prompts these efforts in their behalf and they appreciate it accordingly. I have never known a finer set of men morally or intellectually than those that compose the regular army of the United States."

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who followed Gen. Brooke, praised the men in the service, the work of the association, and of American women. "When good people make an effort to exercise an influence in the world," he said, "it often happens that they build higher than they think, and I have thought that those who are building up this work will have a greater sphere of influence than they anticipate.

"Upon the American soldier there rests a great responsibility because to his keeping is intrusted the honor and glory of the American flag throughout the world. In heat or in hunger, in privation or suffering he will follow that flag wherever it leads in this or any other country, with that dauntless courage of the American soldier that can face and meet death, but never defeat.

"Our country is now one of the world powers. A few centuries ago the Mediterranean was the centre of commerce, but, like the setting sun, it moved westward, and to-day America is the head of civilization, commerce, liberty, and Christianity.

"These forces are now speeding to the Pacific, and it seems to me that an act of Providence has decreed that this American Christianity, American civilization, and American liberty shall not be limited to the confines of our native land. Therefore, it is necessary that every American soldier who marches under the flag of our country must understand and be taught that when he lands on distant shores the establishment of American Christianity, civilization, and liberty depends on his bearing in that far-off land."

Gen. Wheeler concluded his address with a tribute to women in general, and the American women in particular.

"Woman," he said, "was last at the cross, first at the grave, and I am sure will be first in the kingdom of God."

After Gen. Wheeler, Admiral Barker made a few remarks, saying that the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in the service was heartily indorsed by the navy.

After the exercises an informal reception was held by Miss Gould, Mrs. McAlpin, and Mrs. Brooke.

MRS. JENNETT R. WILSON DEAD.

Daughter of the Famous Recorder Riker—As a Child She Was Caressed by Lafayette.

Mrs. Jennett Riker Wilson, daughter of the late Recorder Richard Riker, who fought the duel with Swartwout after the Hamilton-Burr meeting, spoken of by Fitz Greene Halleck in his poem, "The Recorder," died at her home, 150 Lexington Avenue, Tuesday of heart disease, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Mrs. Wilson was born at the Riker country home, near what is now Seventy-fourth Street and the East River, Oct. 21, 1815. She was of the old Long Island Riker family and her grandfather was Lieut. Samuel Riker of the Continental Light Horse.

When only a little girl Mrs. Wilson was permitted to attend a reception tendered the Marquis de Lafayette by her father, Recorder Riker, at his town house, 131 Fulton Street, then the heart of the residence portion of the city. Gen. Lafayette caressed her before she was led away to bed, and the remembrance of the great soldier always remained clearly with her.

In 1839 Mrs. Wilson married Harris Wilson, a lawyer of this city, whom she survived twenty years. For forty years Mrs. Wilson was prominent in charitable work, and was at the time of her death Vice President of the Home for the Friendless, in Thirtieth Street. For a number of years she had been a confirmed invalid, unable to leave her room.

A son, Philip, four daughters, and her sister, Elizabeth Riker Spring, aged ninety, now living at 121 East Thirty-sixth Street, survive her.

The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church Friday at 11 o'clock. The interment will be in the family vault at Greenwood.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees—Large Endowment Fund Pledged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Cardinal Gibbons, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Catholic University of America, presided at the annual meeting of that body in McMahon Hall to-day. Others present were Archbishop Williams of Boston, Vice Chairman of the board; Bishop Maes of Covington, Ky., Secretary; Thomas E. Waggaman of this city, Treasurer; Archbishops Corrigan of New York, Keane of Dubuque, Christie of Portland, Oregon; Ryan of Philadelphia, Elder of Cincinnati, Bishops Foley of Detroit, Spalding of Peoria, Horstman of Cleveland, Farley of New York, and Mgr. Conaty, rector of the university.

Two sessions were held. In the morning the Cardinal delivered a brief address, in which he spoke of the success which had followed the establishment of the university. Reports of committees consumed most of the time.

At the afternoon session Archbishop Keane, formerly rector of the university, who for two years has been collecting funds for the endowment of the institution, reported that during the year he had secured $70,000 for general expenses and $300,000 in pledges for the endowment. He will be compelled to relinquish further labors for the university because of his new duties as Archbishop of Dubuque.

Mgr. Conaty stated that during the year he had received $50,000 in cash, part for current expenses and part for endowment of chairs.

To-morrow the Archbishops of the Catholic Church will hold their annual meeting, but it is not expected that any business of importance will be transacted. The question of holding a plenary council may be brought up informally.

Loving Cup for Mr. Wyllie.

The men and women employes of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson presented, last night, a sterling silver loving cup and silver ornamented album to their retiring Superintendent, Mr. Wyllie. Presentation speeches were made by James McCormick, on behalf of the men, and Mrs. Fowly for the women. Mr. Wyllie gracefully acknowledged the testimonials.

Admitted to Hospital Association.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, held yesterday at the United Charities Building, the city branch of the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, situated at 104 and 106 West Forty-ninth Street, was admitted to membership in the association, and will hereafter participate in the annual collection.

MR. McENROE SEEKS DIVORCE.

His Charges Against His Wife—A Co-respondent to Sue for $100,000 Damages.

Eugene Kinnaird McEnroe, who, besides being secretary and confidential clerk to City Clerk Sohmer, is a relative by marriage of Richard Croker and a son of Deputy Tax Commissioner Eugene McEnroe, has brought an action against his wife, Mae E. McEnroe, for absolute divorce, and the defendant yesterday made an application in the Supreme Court to be allowed $750 counsel fees and $25 a week alimony pending the decision of the suit.

McEnroe names three co-respondents—Oliver Keep, a shirt manufacturer at 1,147 Broadway; Charles Hathaway of Syracuse, N. Y., and John Will, a Harlem builder. Through her attorneys, Epstein Brothers, Mrs. McEnroe has entered a denial of all the charges brought against her. She says that her husband has an income of $2,000 a year, and that he receives at least $150 a month extra as fees. He provided for her until March 1 last, and in July she appealed to Magistrate Flammer for an order to make her husband support her. The sum of $10 weekly was awarded to her. She alleges that he made but two payments, and that she is now dependent on her father for support.

In denying the allegations against her, Mrs. McEnroe says that the co-respondents are all men of standing in the community, and that each of them desires the service of papers on him so that he can deny the allegations. Mr. Keep, it was stated, will bring an action for $100,000 for slander as a result of the mentioning of his name in connection with the case.

MRS. MacDOWELL'S NEW SUIT.

The Wife of the Actor Now Demands Absolute Divorce.

Wilhelmina Maria Brafman MacDowell has elected to sue her husband, W. Melbourne MacDowell, the actor, for absolute divorce instead of for legal separation, and by consent of counsel on both sides, Howe & Hummel and Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, an order of discontinuance was yesterday signed in the latter suit under which Mrs. MacDowell had her husband arrested and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail several weeks ago.

The papers in the new suit were served on the defendant yesterday, and the allegations are based on a paragraph of the complaint, that appeared in the first suit, in which Mrs. MacDowell charged her husband with divers acts of misconduct in Paris.

NO CIVIL SERVICE FRAUD.

Denial of Reports Implicating Clerks and Firemen—Basis of the Charges.

The charges of fraud against clerks in the Municipal Civil Service Commission were met yesterday by prompt denials from President Charles H. Knox, Secretary Lee Phillips, and Civil Service Commissioner W. N. Dykman.

The fraud story is supposed to have originated from the fact that an Assistant Foreman in the Fire Department appeared recently before the Civil Service Board and declared positively that he was not responsible for a fraudulent act committed by a clerk in the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Assistant Foremen Fox, Whelan, and Galvin over eight months ago took an examination for promotion. Their papers were placed in a locked desk. A clerk in the Civil Service Board, according to the statement of an official, opened the desk and tampered with the papers, giving the Assistant Foremen higher percentages than they were entitled to. This fraud was discovered and attempts were made to locate the culprit. They were unsuccessful.

One of the Assistant Foremen soon after the discovery appeared personally before the Civil Service Board and explained that he was not a party to the fraud. The Civil Service Board passed a resolution exonerating him. A few weeks later another of the three Assistant Foremen appeared and also denied any knowledge of the scheme. The Civil Service Commission has not as yet passed a resolution exonerating him.

The latest charges of fraud are in connection with examination for firemen. It is claimed that examination papers have been given to applicants, and suspicions were aroused by men who were ignorant passing the tests and answering difficult questions. It was also charged that some applicants had arranged with clerks in the Civil Service Board by which perfect papers prepared at leisure were substituted for the hurried papers prepared at the public tests. Brooklyn firemen were alleged to be implicated.

Secretary Lee Phillips said yesterday:

"The story is impossible on its face. The test questions are not put upon paper until the day set for the examination. Then they are typwritten in the office of chief examiner and reprinted under his personal supervision. No one is permitted to read them, and they are fully guarded. I can state positively that I know nothing whatever about such frauds."

President Knox of the Civil Service Commission and Civil Service Commissioner Dykman said they knew nothing of the alleged frauds.

It was also stated yesterday that the Grand Jury had started an investigation, and that three firemen had already been called to testify. Assistant District Attorney Unger, however said that no complaint of fraud in civil service examinations had come before the Grand Jury.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

Reports of the Year's Work—The Crowded East Side.

At the annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York, held last evening, Henry Rice, the President, and Dr. Lee K. Frankel, the manager, read a report showing an increase in the work of the society during the last year, due largely to increased immigration, especially from Roumania.

The total expenditures during the year were $145,734.72. There were more than 30,000 applications for relief, of which 5,568 were new. Dr. Frankel said that there was an encouraging feature in that there are practically no American-born Jews who are really in need of relief.

A new work, made possible through the gift of $5,000 by Jacob H. Schiff, has been the establishing of applicants for relief in some small business.

Referring to conditions on the lower east side, Mr. Rice said: "Every movement which tends to improve the moral condition of the people in the crowded district and to remove the children from contact with vice should be encouraged by this society."

Dr. Frankel said: "It is largely owing to overcrowding that vices are springing up among our coreligionists, which were formerly unknown among our people. It is time that we should take it up and provide a remedy that will be radical. A movement has already been begun to take those destitute thousands away from their present district, and transfer them to communities less densely populated, and it has been shown that such a movement can be made successful. Through this plan what has come to be known as the New York Ghetto can be wiped out."

Trustees were elected as follows: Jules S. Bache, Abraham Bernhard, Nathan Bijur, Mrs. William Einstein, Isaiah Joseph, Morris Meyer, Frederick W. Marks, Harry H. Meyer, Hyman Sonn, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mrs. S. Weinhandler, and Benjamin Stern.

BOY SOPRANO INJURED.

Fatal Accident to George Bedford, Who Lately Came from London.

George Bedford, an eight-year-old boy, who came from London about a month ago with his parents, was fatally injured last evening at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street by an automobile, which fractured his skull.

The boy was stealing a ride on the rear of a coal wagon. At the place where the accident occurred he lost his balance and fell to the pavement. Before he could regain his feet an automobile operated by Hubert I. Klempeter of 225 West Fifty-eighth Street struck his head. Patrolman Converse of the West Thirtieth Street Station summoned an ambulance from New York Hospital, and Dr. Kenyon took the boy to that institution. Klempeter was arrested and later bailed out by Alderman Dennis J. Harrington.

Bedford lived at 42 West Twenty-seventh Street with his parents. In London he had made a reputation as a boy soprano, singing in St. Mary's Church, in that city. He had not yet secured an engagement to sing in this city, but expected to be engaged in a few days.

WATER ON BOARD A SHIP

Mariners on Long-Distance Sailing Vessels Have to Economize.

ETIQUETTE OF THE BUCKET

How It Was Taught to One Greenhorn at the Cost of a Shock to His Politeness.

The average New Yorker, accustomed as he is to an almost limitless supply of fresh water both for use and for waste, would be amazed to observe the more than rigid economy with which the precious fluid is doled out on board ships making long voyages. In the case of a large ocean liner which crosses from port to port in a week or less there is no crying need for stint in this particular. But it is a far different matter where a large sailing vessel clears for some harbor upon the other side of the globe. One of, say, 1,200 tons will often start upon a voyage supposed to cover at least four months carrying an amount of fresh water which in the average apartment house would be exhausted between daylight and noonday.

"In my early days," said an old sailor, discussing this topic yesterday, "I shipped on a full-rigged American ship which carried a crew of about twenty all told. My first object lesson in the economy of fresh water prevailing on board was received on the second Sunday morning out from port. The mate's watch, of which I was a member, now indulged in the luxury of a wash. A bucket about two-thirds full of water that had just been pumped from the largest of the tanks was placed upon the main hatch. I was accorded the first chance at the bucket, presumably for the reason that a relative of mine was a member of the firm of merchants which had chartered the ship. This fact brought to me certain advantages in forecastle society that I might not otherwise have enjoyed.

"Stripped to the waist, I proceeded briskly to the business of laving. After thoroughly scrubbing and rinsing—to put it nautically—my upper works, I observed waiting behind me with a 'next' expression on his countenance, a tall, raw-boned Irish-American sailor to whom I politely handed the bucket after I had emptied out into the deck scuppers the water which I regarded as having already been largely spoiled. My shipmate gazed at me first in consternation and then in indignation, after which he exclaimed with a sneer:

"'You're too blanked proud, you are!'

"After he had procured another two-thirds of a bucket from the water tank he gave himself a vigorous wash. Then another sailor plunged his head into the same water. One by one the other members of the watch cleansed themselves in the same dark and soapy fluid. In the afternoon I saw members of the other watch bathing with the oft-used water. In fact, by nightfall, with the notable exception of myself, every member of the crew residing before the mast had washed himself in the contents of that self-same bucket. Nor was the mission of this water yet fulfilled. During the next few days sailors were constantly in the off-watches washing shirts and jumpers in it. In fact, my shipmates continued to use it for this purpose until there remained little in the bucket beside suds and sediment."

There has long been sold to sailors a patent soap which is represented as of service in washing with salt water. The sailor, however, thinks little of salt water for washings of any description, unless it is to tow an old pair of trousers overboard by the help of a stout line for a few days. The drawback of this method is that when the ship is becalmed, or is only moving slowly the frisky shark is apt to nibble too strongly upon the trousers. Rather than resort to the imperfect cleansing, which the sea water affords, the men of the forecastle prefer to remain soiled indefinitely. If engaged in tarring down the rigging when the summons to dinner comes, to carefully wipe the fingers with oakum or with yarns pulled from fragments of old rope, is deemed a sufficient toilet.

The daily portion of fresh water allowed to each sailor under the shipping laws is one gallon. This includes what is used in his tea and coffee, (where a considerable portion boils away in the preparing,) and in the other cooking. The water for his occasional washes depends upon the generosity of his Captain, unless he has the good fortune to catch something from the rainfalls. The meat, puddings, or "duff," and the vegetables, when there are any of the latter, are boiled in sea water, dipped from over the ship's side. The cabin dishes are washed in salt water, well heated. The sailor uses a service of tin almost entirely, and this he sometimes cleans by simply rubbing it with old rope "shakings."

The greater portion of the supply of fresh water is usually placed in a large circular tank in the hold, where, however, it crowds out comparatively but a small cargo space. The remainder is kept on deck in small tanks and casks, securely lashed for safety. Whenever there is a rainfall, whatever water drains from the after deckhouse is caught. This is usually stored in the deck tanks and casks. Sometimes the water thus secured is placed in the large tank, and it then imparts its tarry taste to the rest of the supply stored there. In case a dangerous leak springs in the large tank it may be necessary for the ship to put into the nearest port for more water. But usually the Captain starts upon his long voyage without any intention of stopping at any intermediate port.

FRANKLIN FURNACE TO CLOSE.

M. A. Hanna & Co. to Cease Operating the Mines.

UTICA, Oct. 10.—The Franklin Furnace and Clinton Iron Ore mines, which have been operated for the last eighteen months by M. A. Hanna & Company of Cleveland, will soon shut down and go out of blast. About four hundred people will be thrown out of work. Since the furnace has been rebuilt and put in blast it has been doing excellent work, and a superior quality of iron has been produced. No explanation is made as to why the fires will be drawn.

LAKE ERIE STEEL EXPORTS.

Carnegie Company Charters Vessels to Begin the Traffic.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.—The Carnegie Steel Company has taken the first step toward the building up of all-water transportation of export steel from Lake Erie ports to Europe in chartering four vessels to load with steel at Conneaut, Ohio, and steam through via the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence to Liverpool. Their capacity is about 2,500 tons each on eighteen feet draught of water.

It is the intention to load each vessel with 1,000 tons of steel at Conneaut, and fill out at Montreal with 1,500 tons of wood pulp. Going through the Welland Canal the vessels will draw only twelve feet, though fourteen feet draught is possible.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICE HERE.

Stock Transfer Department to be Opened at 128 Broadway.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Shortly after the acquirement of the Long Island Railroad, in May last, the Pennsylvania Board of Directors determined on a change of certain departments to New York, and the first step in that direction was taken today in the stock transfer department of the Treasurer's office.

The Directors ordered that by Dec. 1 an additional assistant secretary and an additional assistant transfer clerk should be located in the new American Exchange National Bank Building, 128 Broadway, and this means radical changes in this city. Some forty-six clerks are affected.

The transfer office in New York will be under the supervision of J. C. Sims, Secretary of the company. The present Assistant Secretary, Lewis Nelson, will continue to perform his duties of assisting the Secretary and acting for him in his absence at the Broad Street Station offices.

Robert H. Greff was selected for the position of Assistant Secretary in New York and John W. Marshall for assistant transfer clerk. Mr. Greff is forty-one years of age, and has been in the service of the Pennsylvania twenty-six years. On May 1, 1887, he was appointed Registrar of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of its principal affiliated companies, which position he still continues to fill. His duties as Assistant Secretary in New York are to take charge of the stock transfer office in that city, act with Secretary Sims, sign certificates of the capital stock, and look after special duties assigned him.

The new assistant transfer clerk, John W. Marshall, is to have charge of the transfer stock in New York and to act for the transfer clerk in that connection. Mr. Marshall is thirty-seven years of age, and has been in the service of the Pennsylvania Company sixteen years, entering its employ in June, 1884, as clerk in the office of the Auditor of passenger receipts. In October, 1894, he was transferred to the stock transfer department, and has since then been under the supervision of the transfer clerk.

TO ACQUIRE THE KANSAS MIDLAND.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Will Issue $1,800,000 Bonds.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, held in the general office of the company, acquisition of the road and property of the Kansas Midland Railway was authorized. The Kansas Midland extends from Wichita to Ellsworth, Kan., a distance of 106 miles. It was formerly leased to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and since the reorganization of the "'Frisco" has been operated for the account of the Midland receiver.

An issue was authorized of $1,800,000 4 per cent. bonds, of which $1,100,000 will be paid for the property and $700,000 reserved for future improvements and additions.

Boston and Maine Directors Elected.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 10.—The annual meeting of the Boston and Maine Railroad stockholders was held here to-day, and the usual routine business was transacted. Fourteen Directors were elected as follows: Lucius Tuttle, Boston; Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford; Joseph S. Ricker, Portland; Richard Olney, Boston; C. W. Sullo-way, Franklin; Joseph H. White, Brookline; Walter Hunnewell, Wellesley; Henry R. Reed, Boston; Lewis C. Ledyard, New York; Henry M. Whitney, Brookline; Henry F. Dimock, New York; William Whiting, Holyoke; Charles M. Pratt, New York, and Alexander Cochrane, Boston.

Oregon Short Line Directors.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 10.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company was held in this city to-day. Beyond the re-election of the old Board of Directors no business of importance was transacted. The Directors are Oliver Ames, Francis S. Bangs, Horace G. Burt, Samuel Carr, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., W. D. Cornish, W. E. Glyn, George J. Gould, E. H. Harriman, Thomas R. Jones, Otto H. Kahn, Gardiner M. Lane, James Loeb, Oliver W. Mink, and Winslow S. Pierce.

Wabash Directors Re-elected.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—The old Board of Directors of the Wabash Railroad have been re-elected at the annual meeting of stockholders held here. Officers will be chosen at a meeting of the Directors to be held in New York in the near future.

New President of the Fitchburg.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Moses Williams of Brookline was elected President of the Fitchburg Railroad to-day to succeed E. D. Codman.

Brief Railroad Notes.

D. B. Martin, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, was in this city yesterday.

J. A. Middleton, Secretary of the Erie Railroad, has been elected Third Vice President of that line, with offices in this city. He will be in charge of the financial and accounting affairs of the company.

Railroad Men, the publication of the Railroad Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in this city, has just entered on its fourteenth volume.

J. F. Goddard, Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association, says that no advance is contemplated, either in methods of classification or rates, at the Classification Committee's meeting to be held in this city Oct. 16.

Dominion Line Steamer Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—The Dominion Line steamship Ottoman, which left Montreal this morning for Liverpool with a general cargo, struck a boulder in the St. Lawrence near Varennes, about fifteen miles below the city. The ship made water rapidly and came to an anchorage.

There is now about fifteen feet of water in her forward compartment. She will return to this city to unload.

Schooner Sunk at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—The two-masted schooner Annie Louise, bound from New York to Lewisport, Cape Cod, with a cargo of coal, was sunk just off the breakwater in New Haven Harbor, this noon. She collided with the sloop Minnie C. of Greenport, L. I. Aboard the Minnie C. was the crew of the schooner Yosemite, which was wrecked off Black Point last night.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE ABRAHAM STEERS LUMBER COMPANY.—Schedules of the Abraham Steers Lumber Company, at 412 and 414 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities of $25,196, nominal assets of $18,635, and actual assets of $8,452.

CHARLES M. TIGER.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment against Charles M. Tiger for $680 in favor of C. N. Howard & Co., produce merchants, which was obtained on the ground that he had departed from the city. The Sheriff served the attachment on a savings bank, where it was supposed he had an account, but it was said he had no money there.

ERNEST A. HIPPLER.—Deputy Sheriff Radley received an attachment yesterday against Ernest A. Hippler, who kept a restaurant and saloon at 179 William Street, for $600, in favor of Acker, Merrall & Condit, which was obtained on the ground that he keeps concealed. When the Sheriff went to the place to make a levy he was informed that Mr. Hippler had not been there for a week, and that a chattel mortgage on the place had been foreclosed on Monday. The Sheriff attached the liquor license, which was in his name. Mr. Hippler in May, 1894, succeeded his uncle, Henry Stanten, who took a chattel mortgage for $6,000.

Out of Town.

W. H. SMITH.—W. H. Smith, wholesale produce dealer and commission merchant of Toronto, has assigned. No statement has yet been prepared, but the liabilities are expected to be heavy. The creditors are largely American firms for foreign fruits.

JOHN A. WEIDER.—John A. Weider, formerly a member of the firm of Weider & Mailloux, contractors, has filed with Bankrupt Commissioner Quincy Van Voorhis at Rochester a petition for release from his financial obligations, which he places at $121,684.74. Of this amount $398.60 is owed for wages; $9,500 is in secured claims, and the balance unsecured. He places his assets at $25.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SICHEL & MENDELSON.—Otto Sichel and Samuel C. Mendelson, composing the firm of Sichel & Mendelson, manufacturers of artificial flowers and feathers, at No. 77 Bleecker Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,405, to thirty creditors, and assets of $3,043, consisting of merchandise, $1,000; fixtures, $40; book accounts, $1,994; insurance premiums, $9. They have been in business two years.

HATTIE DI MOISE.—Hattie di Moise, who has a sanitarium at 234 West Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,838, and nominal assets, $2,000, consisting of household furniture, which she sold on July 3 by bill of sale to Pasquale Caponigri, and which is in possession of the Sheriff under an attachment obtained against her on Sept. 18 by Alcott & Weekes, creditors for $980. There are ten creditors, among them being Flint & Co., $2,225, for furniture; Alcott & Weekes, dressmakers, $960; Napoleon, the tailor, $520, for merchandise. She owes $5,767 for borrowed money and $4,071 for merchandise. Abraham A. Joseph is the attorney in the matter.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to fourteen bankrupts, among whom were Maurice Wertheimer and Herman Steinberger, who composed the firm of Wertheimer & Co., formerly importers of kid gloves at 610 Broadway, whose liabilities were $663.-120; John W. Lovell, sales agent, of 83 Chambers Street, who organized the United States Book Company some years ago, liabilities of $64,477; George A. Blumenthal, formerly manager of the Harlem Opera House, liabilities of $2,761, and Belle Stokes, actress, of 2,388 Seventh Avenue, liabilities of $640.

Hardware Company Dissolved.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the Brainerd-Tanner-Gallien Company, dealer in hardware at 90 Chambers Street, and appointed Henry B. Ketchum permanent receiver, with a bond of $30,000. He was appointed temporary receiver on July 9.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APRIL, Israel—S. Zipris	$82
BROWN, William H.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	114
BAUMANN, Jacob—R. E. Sayre, costs	27
HORNMANN, John—G. A. Beam	194
BOMM, Julius—M. Groh's Sons	1,180
BEAUDET, Homer J., and Anna B. Martel—Theodore Butro	221
CHAMBERLYN, A. Harry—F. Werner	81
CAMM, Mary—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	112
COAKLEY, Francis P.—M. Groh's Sons	1,351
DOLL, Ann—H. E. Deyo, receiver, &c	290
DAVIDOW, Morris J.—G. F. Vietor and others	274
DALY, Peter H. I.—E. P. Gebhard	415
FORD, Andrew S.—C. H. Van Buren and another	404
FORTGANG, Bernard A.—Drillman, costs	72
FARLEY, Richard S.—William J. Moore and another, executors, &c	424
FRANKEN, Otto D.—M. Stauch	143
GOMEZ, Margaret—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	110
GOLDBERG, Nathan M.—A. Alexander and others	238
GLASS, Amelia and Morris—The Bowery Bank	262
GRAHAM, Thomas—Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company	794
GOLDSBOROUGH, Robert E. L.—William A. Weaver	49
GILBERT, Frank W., and Mary Hopkins—E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company	73
HUNT, John—J. M. Fishal and others	217
JAMES R. FLOYD'S SONS AND JAMES R. FLOYD—The Isbell-Porter Company	668
KLEIN, Jacob M.—William L. Sutphin	280
KENNEAN, James F.—J. Scannell, ex Commissioner, &c., costs	60
LAWALL, Edmund D.—First National Bank of Scranton	1,042
LAWSON, Thomas W.—P. W. Becker	123
LAMB, James A.—Ellen S. Auchmuty	88
LOCKHART, Bessie—A. Frank	91
LOMBARD, AYRES & CO.—L. Lowenstein	429
LONGOBARDI, Vito—R. Yuliano, costs	12
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—E. F. Wokal, administrator	236
McCANN, Patrick J., individually and as administrator—P. M. Brown	137
McMICHAEL, Robert—William H. Chace	396
MEYERHEIM, Lillian, by guardian—C. Spengler, costs	93
MULLER, Peter—T. C. Christianson and another	214
NEWMAN, James I.—J. Edelblum	249
O'HARA, Daniel J.—C. H. Van Buren and another	91
O'BRIEN, Patrick—J. J. Scannell, Commissioner, &c., costs	23
OLDENBORG, David C.—J. N. Everitt	41
PUGH, James B.—J. R. Shoaf	123
PHŒNIX, Phillips, trustee, and Metropolitan Trust Company, trustee—The City of New York, costs	42
RADEMACHER, George E. A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	189
RIESER, Henry J.—Isaac Stern and others	216
RAUSON, Edward C.—F. W. Starr	1,236
STRIPP, Matthew or Thomas—Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company	1,097
STARR, Charles—Moses Ochs	29
THE FOREIGN BUYER COMPANY—S. M. Gladwin and another	151
THE HAWLEY BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY—E. P. Barker and others, Commissioners, &c., costs	33
TIMKE, Philip—J. Finck	333
WEIDENFELD, Camille, individually, &c.—P. W. Becker	123
WEINTRAUB, Louis—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, costs	111
WOLF, Mary—R. Johnson	30
ZUCKER, Alfred—New York Electric Equipment Company	4,488

Saturday Morning

At 8 o'Clock

We Begin a Sale

of the Entire Stock of

New York's Foremost Clothing Manufacturer.

This sale will be the most interesting event ever known in the clothing trade, owing to the high character of the goods and extremely low prices.

There are several thousands of garments bought by us at a fraction of wholesale cost, and will be sold accordingly;

The Stock Consists of Fall and Winter Weight

Suits

and Fall Weight

Overcoats and Raglans.

The cloths in these garments are from these Celebrated Woolen Mills—Harris, Wanskuck, Auburn, Sawyer, Kunhardt & Allen, Fitchburg, American Mills Co., Weybosset, Broad Brook and Huddersfield

Cut and tailored by a maker who caters only for New York's finest and most exclusive trade.

Look for particulars of this great sale in to-morrow's papers.

Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co

BROADWAY COR. CHAMBERS ST.

STEWART BUILDING.

A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME

Sparklets

TRADE MARK

Small Steel Capsules Filled with Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.

Physicians will find SPARKLETS of inestimable value in their practice, as they render attractive many otherwise unpleasant draughts, and in cases where Champagne is ordered, Moselle or Rhine wine at one-third the cost will, if aerated by SPARKLETS, be found to possess the same valuable attributes.

Pint Bottles, $1.50 up.

Pint Syphon attachments, 50 cts.

NEITHER SIDE SCORED

Columbia and Williams Play a Tie Game on Local Field.

POOR JUDGMENT DISPLAYED

The White and Blue Goal Was Never in Danger—Their Offense Was Blow.

Columbia's football team met its first defeat, for it was deemed a defeat by the players and supporters of the White and Blue, in a scoreless game against Williams College on Columbia Field yesterday afternoon. After two fifteen-minute halves of heart-breaking play the tally stood 0 to 0, although the visitors were on the defensive by far the greater part of the time, and Columbia twice carried the ball within fifteen yards of the Williams goal line. The first of these times Weekes lost the ball for the home team on a fumble. It went to Williams on downs the second occasion. Williams, on the other hand, at no time rushed the ball beyond Columbia's 40-yard line, and was almost invariably forced to punt.

Poor generalship lost the game for Columbia. Capt. Morley, who played at quarter back for the first time in his football career, failed to show the clearheadedness that has always characterised his game at other positions behind the line. Goodman, who went in at quarter during the latter half, used even poorer judgment. Not once throughout the game did Columbia try an end play. It was a continuous hammer at the Williams line until both backs and forwards were exhausted, for the visitors were by no means easy. Again, both Morley and Goodman sent the same man through the same play for three and four downs in succession, until the runner was worn out and the Williams defense thoroughly drilled to stop the advance. Had large gains resulted from this monotony in tactics, it might have been excused. Such, however, was not the case.

Punting was more frequent than in the game with Williams Saturday, but it was not always opportune, and an exchange of punts usually resulted to Williams's advantage. The Williams team played hard, snappy football, but the visitors were inferior to Columbia man for man, and considerably less powerful than Columbia on the defensive. Columbia failed to score only through insistent hurling of exhausted runners against the opposing line at critical periods of the game.

In a day of disappointment for the White and Blue, there was one bit of encouragement. At ends the home team was stronger than in either of its previous games. Slocovitch made advance around left end impossible for the Williams runners, and Van Hoevenberg at the other extremity of the line played better defense than at any time this season. Both were quick at getting down the field on punts, and Van Hoevenberg made some splendid tackles.

Columbia students turned out to see the game in small number, but they made up in enthusiastic "rooting" what they lacked in force. Nearly a hundred Williams undergraduates were also there, and from their purple-specked stand sharp "Rahs" cheered the visiting team throughout the play. At the end of the game the Williamstown contingent tumbled over the fence into the field and paraded in noisy triumph around the gridiron. The usual thousand or more of "deadheads" witnessed the game from the viaduct.

THE COURSE OF THE BALL.

The ball was put in play ten minutes before 3 o'clock. Williams had won the toss, and Peabody kicked off to Columbia's 20-yard line. Van Hoevenberg carried the ball back twelve yards before being downed, and Weekes at once punted to the middle of the field. The visitors then began the real work of the game with a rush. Peabody went through centre for five yards, and Graves gained seven yards through Austin on the next two downs. Van Hoevenberg's end was then circled for two yards, but an attempted double pass resulted in no gain, and the ball went to Columbia on downs. Weekes again punted, but an error to allow play in the Williams line gave the home team ten yards. Weekes punted twenty-five yards, and Bruce got the ball on a fumble. Berrien then bucked centre for ten yards. The Williams line then held, however, and Ashley dropped back to try a goal from the 35-yard line. It was a poor pass, and he fumbled and fell on the ball for a loss of ten yards.

Williams made two small gains around Van Hoevenberg's, but Peabody was again forced to punt, and Weekes was downed by O'Neill on Columbia's 35-yard line. Weekes had then hurdled centre for a gain of ten yards in four successive plays, when a fumbling streak seized both teams. Morley fumbled on a poor snap back, and Williams got the ball. Then Leggett fumbled and Slocovitch fell on the leather for Columbia. On the very next play a third fumble transferred the ball to Williams, and the alternate line bucking by Columbia and punting by Williams continued. The half ended with the ball in Williams's possession on her 32-yard line.

In the second half, Bruce kicked off for Columbia to Williams's 15-yard line. Peabody carried it back fifteen yards, then punted to the middle of the field. Berrien and Weekes were hurled through Williams's left wing in a half dozen downs for a gain of twenty yards, but the opposing line then became a stone wall, and Weekes sent the ball twenty yards further on a high punt. The Williams men were playing with a vim then, and on the first snap back Lawrence circled Van Hoevenberg's end for a ten-yard gain. Morley's tackle cut the two Williams runner off from an open field. Ashley had in the meantime been replaced at full back by Morley, while Goodman went in at quarter, and then there followed some magnificent line plunging by the exhausted but still nervy Morley that brought the ball to Williams's 11-yard line. Berrien carried the sphere one yard nearer a touchdown, and Weekes was then given the ball. He fumbled after he was under way, and O'Neill rolled on the leather for Williams at the visitors' 8-yard line. Peabody punted for Williams and Columbia lost on downs after carrying the ball back to Williams's 25-yard line. Peabody again sent the sphere back to the middle of the field, and with four minutes to play, Weekes returned the punt. Williams fumbled on the catch, and Morley fell on the ball at the opponents' 40-yard line. Hard line bucking brought the ball to Williams's 18-yard line, but the Columbia backs were too worn out to go an inch further. Williams held, and got the ball on downs just as time was called. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Williams.
Slocovitch	Left end	O'Neill
MacKellar	Left tackle	Simmons
Wright	Left guard	Cole
Murphy	Centre	Carter
Austin	Right guard	Higgins
Bruce	Right tackle	Hatch
Morley, Goodman	Quarter back	Leggett
Berrien	Left half back	Graves
Weekes	Right half back	Jaekel, Lawrence
Ashley, Morley	Full back	Peabody

Referee—Hugh L. Janeway, Princeton. Umpire—Samuel King, Princeton. Time—Fifteen-minute halves.

LAFAYETTE BEAT MANHATTAN.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 10.—In a rough game, replete with slugging in its various forms, the Manhattan College football team of New York City went down to defeat here to-day at the hands of Lafayette by the score of 11 to 0. All the scoring took place in the first half. The first touch-down was followed by a goal. In the effort to kick a goal from the second the ball struck the cross-bar and the half ended. Lafayette 11, Manhattan 0.

In the second half Morrison made a number of fumbles, which had the effect of keeping Lafayette from scoring. The best they could do was to prevent a similar performance on the part of the visitors. Coach Newton did some experimenting in this half, taking the opportunity to try a number of substitutes. Some very pretty runs were made by Slattery and the line backing of Trout was a feature. Cure, at full back, showed up to excellent advantage. The weather was ideal for football and a large number of enthusiasts anxious to get a line on the local team were in attendance. The line-up:

Lafayette.	Position.	Manhattan.
Chalmers	Left end	C. Murphy
Elliott, Cooper	Left tackle	McCarty
Trout	Left guard	Payne
Bachman	Centre	F. Murphy
Ernst, Horn	Right guard	Roberts
McDermott	Right tackle	Stoddard
Allen, Haldeman	Right end	Keeler
Stayer, Morrison	Quarter back	Carter
Platt, Slattery	Left half back	Kilroy
Laimbeer	Right half back	Bedford
Cure	Full back	Cronin

Touchdowns—Ernst and Trout. Goal—Cure. Umpire—Mr. Donovan of Manhattan. Referee—Mr. Davis of Princeton. Linesmen—Mr. Snyder of Manhattan and Mr. Eisenbar of Lafayette. Timers—Mr. Sullivan of Manhattan and Mr. Schmidt of Lafayette. Time of halves—20 minutes and 15 minutes.

YALE'S LARGE SCORE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—Yale's football team defeated Bates at the Yale Field this afternoon by the sweeping score of 50 to 0. The weakness of Bates and the fast play of Yale tells the whole story. Seven of the Bates men had not played before, and Yale used virtually her whole picked team. Capt. Brown was hurt slightly in yesterday's scrimmage on the left side and he took right guard position today, instead of left, playing with one arm limp. Richardson stepping from the scrubs to the vacant place. Hamlin, who has been playing a first-class guard this season, went in at left tackle during the second half, Bloomer being unable to play.

Yale's play was up to the mark set this week, and Bates succeeded in making her distance but once during the game, and then only through the invalid Brown. For Bates Jordan played a clever game, tackling fiercely and bedding down the Yale score better than any of his comrades. For Yale Wear put up a brilliant article at quarter back, and Hale played a fast game at full back, making at least twenty centre rushes for ten yards at a time through the Bates line. There were some sensational runs by Wear, Sharpe, Stillman, Cook, and Hale. The Yale interference was of championship variety.

Yale's scoring was mostly in the first half, when five touch-downs were made. Bates picked up a little in the second half and played a better defensive game. It was not as good football, however, as could be seen any day at the field in the scrub practice. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Bates.
Gould, Thomas	Left end	Cole
Kunsing, Tomlinson		Bennett
Hamlin	Left tackle	Ramsdell
Richardson	Left Guard	Hunnewell
Hart	Centre	Baldwin
Brown	Right guard	Hunt
Stillman	Right tackle	Jordan
Coy, Ward	Right end	Moody
Wear	Quarter back	Allen
Sharpe, Miller	Left half back	Dunfield, Monroe
Cook, Chadwick	Right half back	Towne, Wellman
Hale, Hyde	Full back	Small

Touch-downs—Hale, (4,) Sharpe, (2,) Cook, Hyde, Chadwick. Goals from touch-downs—Hale, (3,) Stillman, Brown. Umpire—Dr. Wurtenburg. Referee—Dr. Hammond. Linesmen—Mr. Johnson, Bates; Mr. Walker, Yale. Timer—Dr. Hull. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

PRINCETON'S STRONG GAME.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 10.—The work of Princeton in to-day's football game against Pennsylvania State College, in which the former scored 26 points to the latter's 0, stands out in strong contrast with the work of the Tigers during the past week.

Contrary to the forecasts of all the coaches the Tigers tore through State's line for many large gains, and around her ends for runs of 20 to 40 yards.

Little fault can be found with either the team or individual playing of Princeton's eleven. Full assistance was rendered to the runner in almost every case. The interference on end runs was impregnable, Hodgman, with the superb interference of Roper, Pell, and McClave, went around right end time after time for large gains. Line bucking, with almost the whole team behind the runner, was the rule and not the exception. The guard's back formation, which State heretofore has used with so much advantage, did not gain the five yards once, and was stopped frequently with no gain. State's line seemed very weak, holding Princeton for four downs but once. The backs started slowly and fumbled frequently.

In Princeton's line Dana played an excellent game at his position. His assistance to the runner netted many yards. He broke through often, tackling the runner before he could reach the line.

For State, Craft played a fine game at end, and Cummings at half back did some caring tackling. In the second half Princeton's team was entirely changed. McCord and Losey were the only men who played the entire game. The line-up:

Princeton	Position.	Penn. State.
Roper, (R. McClave)	Left end	Craft
Pell, Capt., (Riggs)	Left tackle	F. F. Miller
Wright, (Mills)	Left guard	Dodge
Losey	Centre	F. H. Miller
Dana, (Brown, Fisher)	Right guard	Shoale, Capt.
McCord	Right tackle	Ruble
Little, (Davis)	Right end	Harris
Duncan, (Meier)	Quarter back	Hewitt
S. McClave, (Henry, Morse)	Right half back	Bennett, (Whitworth) Hodgman,
(Levick, Forney)	Left half back	Cummings
Mattis, (Underhill)	Full back	Martin

Touch-downs—Hodgman, (2) Mattis, Underhill, McClave. Goals from touch-downs—Hodgman, (1.) Umpire—C. Ayers, Referee—C. Young. Linemen—Dewitt, Bennett, Ross. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

AMHERST SURPRISED HARVARD.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 10.—Although Harvard's football team scored 41 points against Amherst this time last year, and Yale 27 against this year's team last week, Harvard was not only unable to score more than 18 points against them in the game on Soldiers' field this afternoon, but barely escaped being scored on by a blocked punt. As Kernan slowly lifted the ball on the toe of his boot it sailed against Cook's outstretched hands and rolled towards Harvard's goal, where Morse picked it up and carried it 30 yards further. Only the outstretched hand of Kernan hot in pursuit saved the run from scoring a touchdown against the crimson.

The elevens had barely lined up when the referee's whistle blew time, and Harvard was saved from a season's disgrace. The pouring rain, the slippery field, and the soaked ball naturally caused a deal of fumbling. Harvard lost the ball in this fashion three times, once on the five-yard line and when about to score with Gierasch. Although offside playing lost Amherst distance, there was continuous scrimmage in the line which culminated in the disqualification of Farley, Harvard's right end, and Favour, Amherst's left tackle, for scrapping over a fumbled ball which Kendall dropped while about to buck the line.

Only one injury resulted from the game. Park, Amherst's big left guard, got in Ellis's way while he was hurling his way to Amherst's goal and broke his collar bone.

Despite the rain, there was a deal of punting. Kernan and Ellis for Harvard rather bettered Phillips, the Amherst fullback. Yet Amherst twice blocked the ball. Fumbling was not confined to Harvard, but lost Amherst the ball on several occasions. Harvard used practically two elevens, only Barnard and Kendall remaining throughout. The centre and guards, as in the Bowdoin game, were still the weak points. Line-up:

Harvard. 18.	Position.	Amherst. 0.
Campbell, Bowditch	Left end	Anderson, Daniels
Eaton, Blagden	Left tackle	Favour, Cook
Riggs, Rainsford	Left guard	Park, Belge
Sargent, Sugden	Centre	Howard
Barnard, Gierasch	Right guard	Burke
J. Lawrence	Right tackle	Morse
Farley	Right end	Ballantine
Fincke	Quarter back	Swift
Kernan	Left half back	Blanchard, Baumann
Kendall	Right half back	Clymer
Graydon, Ellis	Full back	Phillips

Touch-downs—Kendall, (2,) Ellis. Goals from touch-downs—La Farge, (2,) Kendall. Umpire—E. Crollus, Dartmouth. Referee—J. Sullivan, Harvard. Timekeeper—John Graham, B. A. A. Linesmen—Messrs. Belge, Green, Amherst; Cooper, Harvard. Time—15 and 10 minute halves.

DICKINSON EASY FOR PENN.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 10.—It was real football weather to-day at Franklin Field when the University of Pennsylvania and Dickinson College teams lined up against each other for their annual struggle with the pigskin. With a comparatively clear sky overhead, a beautiful green field under their feet, and just enough of a cooling breeze blowing to make light overcoats and golf capes comfortable to the occupants of the grand stand, the Red and Blue team won the victory by the score of 35 to 0.

In the first half Penn scored three times, successfully placing the ball between the posts. It was a well-fought half all the way through, although Dickinson was never able to get nearer than Penn's five-yard line. Potter was sent around the end for the first touch-down. A series of punts, however, put the ball dangerously close to Dickinson's goal, and when but two yards from the line McCracken was forced across. The goal was kicked by Hare. Potter was sent around the left end for another touch-down.

There was a noticeable improvement in Pennsylvania's play. Every man got into the plays, and there was a spirit of "help one another" not apparent in the previous games. Dickinson fumbled badly, and the beefy linemen were slow in getting into the scrimmages.

With but two minutes to play, Gilmore made a pretty run of ten yards around Dickinson's right end, and on the next down Hare again went across the line, following it up by kicking another goal. Dickinson's kick-off was fumbled, the ball being held on Penn's twenty-yard line. Just as the men lined up the umpire blew his whistle. The line-up:

U. of P., 35.	Position.	Dickinson, 0.
Davidson	Left end	Diehl
Zimmerman	Left tackle	Seeley
Hare	Left guard	Core
McCloskey	Centre	Ammerman
Tees	Right guard	Phillip
Wallace	Right tackle	Decker
W. Gardnier	Right end	Pedlow
Graves	Quarter back	Stanton
Potter	Left half back	Cannon
J. Gardnier	Right half back	Shiffer
McCracken	Full back	McGuffey

Touch-downs—Hare, (3,) McCracken, (2,) Potter. Goals—Hare, 5. Referee—Mr. Hedges. Umpire—Mr. Varney. Linesman—Dr. Schaff. Time of halves—20 minutes each.

Yale Will Play in Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 10.—It was announced this evening by the manager of the Princeton University Athletic Association that the contract for the erection of the grand stands for the Princeton-Yale game has been let to a Philadelphia firm. The work is to be begun at once upon them.

It is the intention to make the stands permanent on the west side of University Field, while those of the east and north sides will be movable. The south side will be covered by the bleachers. The east side stands will occupy a portion of the baseball diamond. In the Spring this stand will be used as bleachers on the third base line.

The one-third-mile running track will be shortened to one-quarter mile so as to bring it within the circuit of the new bleachers. The new stands will cost about $11,000, and will seat 13,000 people. With the addition of the old bleachers the seating capacity will reach 16,000. The letting of this contract has definitely settled the place for the Princeton-Yale game.

BROWN, 32; M. I. T., 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10.—Brown defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this afternoon in football—32 to 0. The Brown 'Varsity played a strong game for the first half and scored 17. In the second half a new substitute line, who were shivering from standing in the rain, were put in, and were just getting in some good work when the whistle blew.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB'S OFFICERS.

New Names Proposed for Every Position—Talk of an Opposition Ticket.

The Nominating Committee of the Automobile Club of America announced the regular ticket yesterday which will come before the members for election at the annual meeting, Tuesday evening, Oct. 23. The meeting will be held in the club rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria, and early in November the club will take possession of its new rooms in the Astor Court Building. The officers nominated for the coming year are: President, Albert R. Shattuck; First Vice President, Gen. George Moore Smith; Second Vice President, J. Dunbar Wright; Third Vice President, David Wolfe Bishop; Treasurer, Winslow E. Buzby; Secretary, Whitney Lyon; Governors for the Class of 1903, Albert C. Bostwick, Charles P. Doelger, and Dave H. Morris.

All of the club members are not absolutely satisfied with this ticket, and there is serious talk among a number of proposing an opposition ticket. Whether the step will assume the importance of a complete ticket or not, it is almost certain that extra nominations will be made in some instances.

The proposed ticket presents a radical change from those now holding office. George F. Chamberlin, who has been Acting President for over a year, has declined, on account of business, to serve longer, and he also retires from the Board of Governors. Formerly the club has only had one Vice President, but by the terms of the Constitution, which was adopted since the organization of the club, provision was made for three. The retiring Secretary and Treasurer are, respectively, Homer W. Hedge and Walter E. Frew. The three Governors whose term expires this month are Albert C. Bostwick, Charles P. Doelger, and George Isham Scott. The first two are renominated, but Dave H. Morris takes Mr. Scott's place.

In speaking of the automobile run to Minneapolis which, it has been stated, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will begin to-day on a wager to reach his destination with his French racing machine in fifteen days, George F. Chamberlin said yesterday: "Why, the time limit is ridiculous. A bicycle could make better time, and I could make the run in less time with my old automobile."

PENN'S ATHLETIC STANDARD.

Rulings of Intercollegiate Meeting Accord with U. of P. Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Athletic authorities at the University of Pennsylvania will support warmly the recommendations for a new set of rules to govern the eligibility of college students to participate in intercollegiate athletics, which were drawn up by a special committee representing the Faculty Committees on Athletics of the various universities. With but one exception, these recommendations are a reproduction of the eligibility code which has been in force at Pennsylvania since 1898.

This one exception has to do with special students, who are permitted to play during their first year at Pennsylvania. For these first year specials, the Intercollegiate Committee proposes the following rule: "No special or partial student shall represent the university in any public athletic contest unless he is taking a course equivalent to that prescribed for candidates for a degree in the department of which he is a member, and shall have been a member of the university in good standing for one academic year. By a special student is meant one who has not passed an examination equivalent to that required for entrance to the undergraduate department." Pennsylvania enforces the part of this rule requiring the student to take the equivalent of a full college course.

In many cases the rules recommended by the Intercollegiate Committee read word for word with the Pennsylvania Faculty rules. The definitions of "good standing" and "professionalism," for example, are identical in both sets of rules.

Most interesting of all, however, is the decision of the Intercollegiate Committee against the playing of college baseball players on Summer nines for their expenses. Pennsylvania pioneered this movement in 1896, and to show that she was in earnest disqualified an entire 'Varsity team with the exception of two men. In this radical advance for the purity of athletics Pennsylvania was at the time unsupported by any of the other large universities.

Golfer Taylor Sails for Home.

J. H. Taylor, the British open golf champion, who was beaten by Harry Vardon in the American open championship tournament, at Chicago, last week, sailed for home yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Teutonic. Before sailing he stated that he was obliged to go on account of the tournament of the Mid-Surrey Golf Club, where he is resident professional, which occurs week after next, and he was unable to say whether he would return to this country in the near future.

"I found the standard of play over here much higher than I expected," he said, "and I consider the links of the Chicago Golf Club the best I have visited here." Concerning his defeat by Vardon at Chicago, Taylor said: "I have no excuses or regrets to offer."

Taylor is interested in a golf club business at Pittsburg, where he has a resident partner, and it is probable he may return later for business reasons. He has taken no action regarding Vardon's challenge, and if he returns at all it will probably be after Vardon has sailed for England, so there is little likelihood of the two champions meeting here this year.

Cornell's Rowing Prospects.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The preparations for the class crew races which are to be resumed at Cornell this Fall are practically completed. Coach Courtney has decided to hold them next Friday on Lake Cayuga. The crews from all three classes, senior, junior, and sophomore, will compete. In addition, the Francis Club has organized and will also enter an eight. The race promises to develop into an interesting contest. Spectators will be taken out to the course on the steamer Frontenac. The race for the single scull championship of Cornell and the Francis gold medal will occur on the same day. There will be three entries. John Francis, '02, who holds the championship, will not defend his title, but will row in his class crew. Freshman candidates have already begun to do Fall training on the machines. Thirty or forty have reported.

CROAD WON ALL THE WAY.

Perry Belmont's Filly Took the McGrathiana on Morris Park's Heavy Track.

Except for one flitting glimpse of the sun, gloom hung over the Morris Park race track yesterday and the light crowd in attendance shivered even in wraps. The track was at its worst after the rain, and the heavy and holding going caused numerous withdrawals. The only stake event on the programme, the McGrathiana, selling, at seven furlongs, for fillies three years old, brought out a field of four, with Miss Hanover the favorite. The sticky mud was to the liking of Perry Belmont's Croad, and Croad, off in front, won all the way, and, after a little rousing with the whip in the run home, was first, ridden out, by a length from the favorite, who was off last, but after making up the lost ground, finished second, five lengths before Smoke, third.

The largest field of the afternoon, fourteen horses, ran for the fourth race, seven furlongs, for two-year-olds, with Rolling Boer the favorite and winner by two lengths from The Golden Prince, who beat Billionaire by a length. Tamor and Baby Bill were about equal favorites for the steeplechase, first on the card. After half the distance was covered Tamor went to the front and won easily by two lengths from Gov. Budd. Capt. Piersall fell, and his rider, Canovan, got a bad fall, and was taken to the Fordham Hospital with a fractured clavicle. Matt Simpson threw his rider, Adams, and did not finish.

Red Path, the top weight and favorite in the mile handicap, fifth on the card, quit ignominiously after making the running to within a few jumps of the post, and Carbuncle, driving hard to that point, got up and beat him out by two lengths. This race, which had only three starters, gave the chance to try the new Stedeker starting machine, a device by which the barrier moves forward with the horses and permits of their being in motion when the webbing is raised. The machine worked satisfactorily at the first test. Alsike, Brisk, and Radford were backed at 3 to 1 each for the last race, one mile and a sixteenth, selling. Olea made the running for nearly a mile, Alsike then showing in front, and looking like a winner until close on the post, when Brisk came up with a rush and won by a length from Alsike.

Jockey Richard Clawson, who was sent to the Adirondacks in hope of checking an attack of quick consumption, was reported to be dying, and his former mates promptly began to raise a fund for his benefit. When the races ended $1,593 had already been placed in Secretary Crickmore's hands for the unfortunate rider. The weights for the Municipal Handicap, one mile and three-quarters, to be run Saturday, were announced, with Imp and Ethelbert the top weights, at 126 pounds each, Kilmarnock coming next with 117.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of two or more races in 1900; about two miles. Thomas Hitchcock, jr's, Tamor, by Tammany-Oriole, ch. g., 4 years, 142 pounds, (G. Green,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; William L. Oliver's Governor Budd, br. g., aged, 153, (Barry,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by three lengths from Laurence Waterbury's Baby Bill, ch. g., aged, 152, (Dayton,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—4:02. Captain Piersall, Owaissa, and Matt Simpson also ran. Captain Piersall fell, and Matt Simpson threw his rider.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Charles Read Smith's Galzy Herrmann, by Eclipser-Silkgown, br. c., 2 years, 124 pounds, (Bullman,) 13 to 5 and even, won easily by a length and a half; J. F. Schorr's Lady Scharr, b. f., 2, 126, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a neck from J. H. Steimer's Godfrey, b. g., 4, 140, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:17¾. St. Finnan, Blarneystone, and Midsummer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The McGrathiana Stakes, selling, for fillies three years old, non-winners of $1,000 in 1900; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Perry Belmont's Croad, by Order-Rosa Royal, br. f., 104 pounds, (McCue,) 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, won, ridden out, by a length; T. B. Alexander's Miss Hanover, ch. f., 100, (Shaw,) even and 1 to 3, second by five lengths from W. Shoemaker's Smoke, ch. f., 105, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:30¾. Her Ladyship also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. A. C. McCafferty's Rolling Boer, by Dutch Roller-Woodranee, b. c., 110 pounds, (R. Williams,) 5 to 2 and even, won cleverly by two lengths; J. L. Holland's The Golden Prince, ch. g., 103, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a half length from J. H. Carr's Billionaire, ch. c., 105, (Henry,) 9 to 2 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:31¾. Lambkin, Piederich, In Shot, Queen Carnival, Philma Paxton, Margaret Hoffman, About, Ginki, Frank Hall, and Balloon also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds; the Withers mile. Thomas J. Healey's Carbuncle, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, b. g., 113 pounds, (McCue,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by two lengths; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Red Path, ch. g., 128, (Henry,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, second by five lengths from Arthur Featherstone's Iroquois Belle, br. f., 117, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:44⅘. Only three horses ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. William L. Oliver's Brisk, by Springfield-Active, ch. g., aged, 103 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, won, ridden out, by a length; William C. Daly's Alsike, b. g., 4, 109, (McCue,) 8 to 1 and even, second by two lengths from Newton Bennington's Olea, br. f., 3, 99, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:49. Tenison, Lucky Bird, Radford, and Tim Gainey also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; five and a half furlongs, on the Eclipse course. Firearm, 126 pounds; Red Path, 116; Unmasked, 110; Lady Uncas, 106; Tatar, 105; Gold Lace and Silver Dale, 103 each; Janice, 99; Midnight Chimes, 97; Beau Ormonde and King Pepper, 95, each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs, on the Eclipse course. Luerna, 113 pounds; Marothera, Educatah, and Luck, 107 each; Billionaire, 106; Screech and Snark, 105 each; Vouch, 104; Annie Thompson, 103; Animosity, 101; Yorkshire Boy, 100; Princess Evelyn and Annu, 97 each; Quite Right and Novelty, 92 each.

THIRD RACE.—The New Rochelle Stakes; selling; for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. King Barleycorn, 114 pounds; Greenock, 108; Oread, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Westchester Handicap, for all ages; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Rush, 130 pounds; Charentus, 128; Mechanus, 122; Vulcain, 117; Belle of Lexington and Kinnikinic, 115 each; Musette, 112; Alard Scheck, 111; Dr. Barlow, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, the Withers mile. Carbuncle, 105 pounds; Armor, 103; Rinaldo and Harry McCoun, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the Withers course. Compensation, 113 pounds; Sidney Lucas, 111; Bangor, 108; Wait Not, 107; Belgrade, 103; Hammock, 100.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Five furlongs. Guess Work, 115, (T. Knight,) 1; Ida Carbery, 106, 2; Kohnwreath, 115, 3. Time—1:01. Mile and an eighth. Molo, 109, (Dupee,) 1; Bill Garrett, 97, 2; Eberhart, 109, 3. Time—1:55 2-5. Steeplechase, short course. Coronatus, 148, (Houston,) 1; What Next, 130, 2; Nicholas, 130, 3. Time—3:40. Mile and seventy yards. Precursor, 107, (J. Martin,) 1; Dissentor, 92, 2; Mr. Brown, 102, 3. Time—1:45. Five and a half furlongs. Blink, 110, (Dupee,) 1; Robert Waddell, 99, 2; Tuskarosa, 102, 3. Time—1:08 2-5. Mile and a sixteenth—Trebor, 111, (J. Martin,) 1; Holdup, 96, 2; Astor, 99, 3. Time—1:47 2-5.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—Five and one-half furlongs—Isobel, 101, (May,) 1; Kingraine, 104, 2; Sinft, 101, 3. Time—1:09. Five and one-half furlongs—Frank Ball, 114, (Dominick,) 1; Doublet, 104, 2; Gold Or, 107, 3. Time—1:06¾. One mile—St. Wood, 104, (Dominick,) 1; Jackadie, 105, 2; Meddlesome, 101, 3. Time—1:41¾. Mile and a quarter, over five hurdles—University, 132, (Porter,) 1; Gomes, 137, 2; Willie Frics, 135, 3. Time—2:19¾. Mile and an eighth—John Baker, 92, (Dominick,) 1; Haviland, 92, 2; Ida Ledford, 92, 3. Time—1:54. Six furlongs—Sevoy, 107, (Robertson,) 1; Master Mariner, 111, 2; Pinochle, 106, 3. Time—1:14⅘.

Harness Races at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—The weather was cool and pleasant to-day, and a good crowd saw the races. The 2:08 pace was won in straight heats easily by Will Leyburn. Sidney Pointer went a good race, but could not beat the son of Wilton. The Kentucky, $2,000, for three-year-old trotters, was also a straight-heat affair, and was won as she pleased by Emma Winter, the fast daughter of Directum. Summaries:

2:08 Class—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Will Leyburn, blk. h., by Wilton, (Carpenter)	1	1	1
Sidney Pointer, b. h., (Kelly)	2	2	4
Nicol E., br. h., (McLaughlin)	7	3	2
Flirt, blk. m., (Rennick)	3	5	3
Colbet, ch. h., (Deane)	4	4	5
Major Muscovite, br. h., (McMahon)	5	*	
Argetta, ch. h., (D. Wilson)	6	*	

Time—2:09¾; 2:09; 2:10¼.

*Distanced.

The Kentucky, three-year-old trotters; purse, $2,000.

Emma Winter, b. f., by Directum, (McLaughlin)	1	1	

Lady Thistle, blk. f., (Rea) 2 2
Porto Rico, b. c., (Kirby) 5 5
Time—2:17¼; 2:19¾.

2:26 Class—Trotting; purse $500.

Crito, b. g., by Falmont, (Fleming)	1	1	1		
Fred C., b. g., (McGarvey)	2	2	5		
Lord Linton, ch. h., (Fuller)	5	3	2		
Wauban, gr. g., (Curtis)	3	2	1	1	2
Mole, b. g., (Dellinger)	1	6	3	3	1
Millard Saunders, b. g., (Merryround)	6	3	5	4	4
Mi Ada, b. m., (Middleton)	6	5	4	5	5
Newton A., br. g., (Anderson)	5	4	dis.		
Gold Lace, br. g., (Thomas)	7	dis.			

Time—3:13¾; 2:14½; 2:15¾; 2:15¼; 2:16; 2:16¾; 2:15¾.

The Czarewitch Won by Clarehaven.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—At the second day's racing of the Newmarket second October meeting to-day, the Czarewitch Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, at two miles, two furlongs, and thirty-five yards, was won by L. Neumann's Clarehaven. Second place was captured by J. Moffat's Saturday, (late Midsummer,) and E. Corrigan's Sardonic II., with C. Jenkins in the saddle, came in third. Twenty-one horses ran. Sloan, Maher, "Johnnie" Reiff, and J. H. ("Skeets") Martin rode unplaced. The time was 3:50 2-5, constituting a new record.

A maiden two-year-old stakes was won by Garter Knight, ridden by "Danny" Maher.

The Select Stakes was won by J. A. Drake's King's Courier, guided by Lester Reiff, beating Wallace Johnstone's Paigie, "Tod" Sloan having the mount.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Prosperity and Dolando Bowlers Won Their Matches Last Night.

The Bedford Bowlers were short one man in their matches with the Prosperity and Fort Greene teams in the Long Island tournament on the Elephant Club alleys last night and, though they made a brave effort, lost both their games. The real struggle was between the Prosperity and Fort Greene teams, and was won by the Prosperity team. Hueber made a high score of 235, with six strikes and four spares. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Hanner, 191; Hueber, 176; Bush, 166; Albert, 192; Sohl, 212. Total, 937.

Bedford Bowling Club—Bothwell, 186; Lotterlee, 200; T. Page, 182; Butler, 171. Total, 739.

SECOND GAME.

Fort Greene Bowling Club—Bergman, 161; Horton, 149; Lilly, 180; Snow, 187; Otis, 148. Total, 825.

Bedford Bowling Club—Bothwell, 173; Lotterlee, 195; Page, 175; Butler, 190. Total, 733.

THIRD GAME.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Hanner, 172; Hueber, 235; Bush, 184; Albert, 170; Sohl, 188. Total, 944.

Fort Greene Bowling Club—Bergman, 153; Horton, 187; Lilly, 172; Snow, 200; Otis, 144. Total, 856.

The Knickerbocker team won both its matches in the Harlem League tournament last night, defeating the Lafayette and Colonial bowlers. Lafayette beat Colonial. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lafayette Bowling Club.—Davis, 210; Smith, 143; Darrell, 176; Dieckman, 141; Wenderer, 202. Total, 872.

Colonial Bowling Club.—Bell, 143; Schaefer, 188; Vogel, 158; Ruhe, 192; Breutigan, 187. Total, 818.

SECOND GAME.

Colonial Bowling Club—Bell, 180; Ruhe, 168; Schaefer, 182; Breutigan, 182; Vogel, 159. Total, 821.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 180; La Fargs, 170; Snyder, 196; Pump, 160; Mehrbach, 180. Total, 886.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 167; La Paige, 217; Snyder, 187; Pump, 158; Mehrbach, 176. Total, 905.

Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 155; Dieckman, 120; Smith, 123; Wenderer, 179; Darrell, 160. Total, 737.

The Fidelia bowlers won three straight games from the Germania team in the National tournament on Starr's alleys last night. In the first game Rothermal of the Fidelias bowled

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3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Monday, the 15th Day of October, 1900,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,900,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$600,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$750,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$250,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$1,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE OCTOBER 1, 1920.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
SEPTEMBER 27th, 1900.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Francis H. Leggett,
George Coppell,	Almeric H. Paget,
Bayard Dominick,	William G. Park,
John F. Dryden,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
Benjamin N. Duke,	William Schall, Jr.,
George W. Ely,	John W. Simpson,
Albert E. Goodhart,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edwin Gould,	Ransom H. Thomas,
J. Walter Wood, Jr.	

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000
Interest Paid on Check Accounts.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit
OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS.....Man'g For'n Dep't
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler,	Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey,	Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon,	Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Granniss,	James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson,	George W. Young.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
New York, Oct. 1st, 1900.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this Company as Trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this Company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the Office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 16, 1900, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

28th and 29th Sts. Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, October 25th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
E. K. LYNCH, Secretary.

A Sharp Drop in Cotton.
The Government cotton crop report upset all the calculations of the bulls yesterday and caused a sharp drop of from 30 to 50 points in prices. The report was expected to show a condition of 60 per cent. or lower, whereas the return showed it to be 67, against 68.2 on Sept. 1, 2.4 on Oct. 1, 1899, and 75.4 on Oct. 1, 1898. This condition indicates a crop of over 10,000,000 bales, barring any serious damage from killing frosts, and it will cause a free movement of cotton to market.

FINANCIAL.
PROPOSALS.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, Oct. 10, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1900, the same to be paid December 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 9, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 9, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on November 23, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, Oct. 10, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 9, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 23, 1900.
On December 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Pacific Coast Company,
10 Wall Street, New York, Oct. 10, 1900.
The following dividends have this day been declared upon the stock of the Pacific Coast Company, payable on and after Nov. 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Oct. 15, 1900: A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the First Preferred Stock, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Second Preferred Stock, and a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Stock.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 15th day of October, 1900, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Nov. 1st, 1900.
JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.
No. 80 B'way, New York, October 4, 1900.
The Executive Committee have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the common and outstanding preferred stock of this Company, payable November 1st, 1900, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 16, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. October 16th and reopened 10 A. M. November 2, 1900. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

American Steel Hoop Company.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from October 17th to October 31st, both dates inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, October 2d, 1900.

American Tin Plate Company.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from October 17th to October 31st, both dates inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, October 2d, 1900.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 11th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened November 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.
A Resolution Offered to Extend the Term of the President.
The New York Board of Trade and Transportation held its first regular meeting after the Summer season yesterday. President William H. Parsons presided. A resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to work for the repeal of the internal revenue stamp tax was adopted.
A report of the special committee on second-class mail matter went over to the next meeting for action.
Morris S. Wise offered a resolution, advocating a Constitutional amendment making the Presidential term six years, declaring the President ineligible for re-election, and providing that ex-Presidents shall be life Senators. He took the ground that this would prevent the disturbance to business which occurs every four years.
Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, opposed the resolution. He said that such a question was not within the province of the board, as it was not composed of men trained for such matters.
"We can, of course, adopt resolutions," he said, "but we would only be stultifying ourselves."
A motion to table the resolution was defeated, and it went over until the next meeting.
A committee was appointed to take action in regard to the death of Silas M. Giddings.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.
The New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company has been admitted to Georgia.
The insurance on the property of W. A. Bingham & Co., at 3 Mission Place, which was damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: Spring Garden, $3,000; National of Hartford, $2,500; Scottish Union and National, $2,250; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,000; German of Illinois, $1,500; Hanover, $1,300; Delaware, $1,250; Commerce, $1,250; Manchester, $1,000; Prussian National, $1,000; Concordia, $750; Aetna, $750. Miller & Maitbie will adjust the loss.
The regular meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday was chiefly devoted to a discussion of the powers of the Brokerage Committee, with special reference to whether it has authority to refuse licenses to brokers whose applications are made in due form and regularly indorsed by some member of the Exchange. Definite action in regard to the matter is looked for at the next regular meeting of the Exchange. M. O. Brown has been designated to succeed C. G. Smith on the Rate Committee. F. C. Moore becoming its Chairman. E. E. Pearce was chosen to fill the vacancy on the committee caused by the resignation of William Ellsworth.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
The Northern Pacific Railway Company, the Pacific Coast Company, and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company yesterday declared dividends. Further information will be found in another column.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 10	173,947
To date this year	53,838,814
Corresponding date last year	136,676,751

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 10	$849,500
To date this year	$360,793,560
Corresponding date last year	$703,247,670

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@4 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Anaconda Copper	⅛	Met. Street Ry	1
Chi. Term. Trans	½	Nat. Steel pf	½
Consol. Gas	1	N. J. Central	1
Glucose Sugar pf	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Great North. pf	⅛	North. Pac. pf	½
Hocking Valley	⅛	Pacific Coast	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Erie 2d pf	⅝
Am. Ice pf	1	Federal Steel	⅝
Am. Linseed pf	⅝	Int. Paper	⅛
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Int. Paper pf	1
Am. Sugar Ref	1½	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. Tin Plate	⅛	Lake Erie & W	1
Am. Tobacco	⅛	Missouri Pacific	½
At. T. & S. F. pf	⅛	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	People's Gas	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	St. L. S. W. pf	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	Un. Bag & Paper pf	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	U. S. Leather	⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ev. & T. H. gen.	2	1st	1
Tol. & O. C., W. Div.			

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn. W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	2	St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s	1

A MONEY MARKET FACTOR.

Wall Street interest rates stiffened yesterday, higher quotations, especially for call funds, being recorded. This was construed as lending some emphasis to the recitations of bear speculators who for some time past have been vehemently declaring that we must suffer from a money market squeeze. Statements to this effect are not, however, more forcible or more explicit now than they were throughout most of the recent Summer. Then, on every side, was excited prophecy of security market trouble because of the imminence of high money rates; but at no time so far has there been any development which could be construed as even fractionally fulfilling the continuing predictions.

One fact having bearing upon Wall Street money market conditions seems to have been lost sight of by the calculators who are so positive in their forecasts of trouble from stringency. This has to do with the accounts of the commission brokers of the Stock Exchange and of the banking interests of Wall Street. So very general last Spring and during much of the Summer was the apprehension that tightness in money was probable "over election" that most brokerage and banking houses became heavy borrowers of time funds. They negotiated loans not because of business in hand or actually in prospect, but to be insured against any squeezes which a sensational political campaign might bring about.

Business experiences meantime have been of a sort calling for relatively slight use of the money so taken, and Stock Exchange affairs having been at a standstill—in so far as ordinary commission business is represented—the borrowers of time funds are able now to be lenders. So far call rates have not been high enough to tempt such relending on any substantial scale. But a potent fact in the market is that such relending can take place, and will take place, as soon as there is the warrant of any material stiffening of the call rate. In this is not only an influence of importance bearing upon money market conditions, but consequently upon security market influences as well. This factor is, indeed, largely a governor—may be of consequence enough even to head off altogether the stringency which bear speculators are hoping for and which bear prophets are so industriously working for.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Evidently the sentimental effect of the announcement of the gold import movement had spent its force in the sharp rally toward the close of the stock market on Tuesday. Yesterday quotations were generally inclined to heaviness, though only in one active stock—and that People's Gas of Chicago, which of late has been the butt of professional traders—was there actual weakness. As a matter of fact, however, there was little to the market one way or the other. Dullness approaching that which ruled in the midsummer period prevailed, barely 175,000 shares of stock being dealt in in the entire session. Traders, apparently, were waiting to see what turn the money market would take, and it was very clear that the rise in call money had had a chilling effect on a number of operators who were most active when rates ruled at 2 per cent. and under.

News developments of the day calculated to influence the market were, on the whole, unfavorable. St. Paul's gross earnings for the first week in October disclosed a decrease of $125,000, as compared with the corresponding week last year; Wisconsin Central for the same time reported a decrease of $21,800, while the net figures of Illinois Central for August fell off $137,390, though the September gross showed a gain of $300,000. These reports, particularly that of St. Paul, coming after the recent unfavorable exhibits of Northern Pacific and Great Northern, tended to depress not only the Granger stocks, but the general railway list. Beyond these figures there was nothing influencing the market, unless it was newly invented fables, designed to aid the bears' "political scares."

The London selling in this market yesterday, and the heaviness of the London market itself, were regarded in the Street as only a natural reflection of the uneasiness resulting from the movement of gold from that centre.

GAS STOCKS.—People's Gas was the weakest stock on the list, breaking to 82¼, the lowest price on the present movement, on rather aggressive selling, most of it apparently for the short account, and predicated on the continued unfavorable reports from Chicago in respect to the gas war there. It was a noticeable fact, however, that houses generally supposed to be acting for Western interests were not as active sellers as usual, and in some quarters it was stated that a surprise, in the nature of an announcement of the settlement of the difficulty, may be forthcoming at any moment. Yet it is not clear how this can well be. The matter is now before the courts, and temporary injunctions have already been obtained against the People's Company, restraining it from interfering with the meters of certain complainants who have refused to pay more than 40 cents per thousand for their gas.

The usual talk of a reduced dividend on the stock was heard yesterday, but, inasmuch as the dividend will not be acted on for several months, it is clear that any such talk is, to say the least, premature.

The other gas stocks moved irregularly. A short covering movement in Consolidated Gas and some buying, said to be for investment account, carried the price of that security up a full point, while on the other hand selling of Laclede Gas, in which intermittent activity now develops, resulted in depressing that stock 1½ points on transactions involving 800 shares.

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SUGAR TRUST stock, which lately has held firm on the report, which at the Sugar Trust office could be neither confirmed nor denied, that the price of domestic refined sugar was to be advanced to the figure at which it was held previous to the recent cuts, was a weak feature, declining 1¼ points on trading in 11,000 shares, and closing weak at the low figure for the day. There was no news on the security one way or the other, but evidences pointed to renewed selling for inside account.

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PACIFIC MAIL was little affected by the unfavorable published report of the company's earnings, the trading in the stock being limited to 1,400 shares, and the quotation making only a fractional net decline. For August the gross earnings of the company decreased $101,160 and the net $119,600, while for the four months ended Aug. 31 the surplus was reported at $69,800, as compared with $249,400 for the corresponding months a year ago.

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LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES moved without any special feature. At the opening there was some active bidding for Manhattan, which ran the price up sharply, but at the high figure long stock came out, and it was said that an operator who has been bulling the stock for the past week was quietly letting go of his holdings. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit the "tip" was out early in the day to buy the stock for a substantial rise, and there were mysterious hints of favorable developments. The late movement of the security, following some initial strength, would seem to indicate that the gratuitous tips had been put out with the object of holding the security firm and enabling certain holders of the stock to unload.

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ST. PAUL'S heaviness was due to the decrease of $125,000 in the gross earnings of the company for the first week of October. The stock, however, found good support, and it was pointed out that notwithstanding the decrease the total earnings were greater than in any year in the past ten years except 1898 and 1899. One reason for the decrease is said to be the fact that comparison is now being made with an unusually active passenger business for all the Western roads a year ago, due to the Grand Army encampment.

***

PENNSYLVANIA held somewhat steadier than on the preceding day, and it was said that a line of long stock for Philadelphia account had been liquidated. It was announced in the Street yesterday that at a meeting of the Directors of the company held in Philadelphia the by-laws of the company had been amended to provide for an additional Secretary and transfer clerk to be located in the transfer office to be opened here.

***

NORTHERN PACIFIC was sold for Berlin and London account, but received good support here. Sentiment on the stock, however, is growing more bearish, the decrease of $163,400 in gross earnings for the month of September, reported on Tuesday, being an influencing factor in the matter.

***

INTERNATIONAL PAPER stocks were weak, declining rather easily on limited selling. There is no pool support in these shares, and in the absence of temporary support any selling is liable to send them off sharply, though experience has shown that their powers of recovery are good. Officials of the company say that business is excellent.

***

GENERAL RAILWAY STOCKS.—Rock Island and the other Grangers declined in sympathy with St. Paul. Illinois Central was heavy on the decrease in the August net earnings, to which the Street paid more attention than to the September increase in gross. Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific were weaker on pool liquidation. Baltimore and Ohio was sold for short account, but had fair support.

***

STEEL STOCKS were heavy, with the largest decline in Tennessee Coal and Iron, due, apparently, to profit-taking by interests who had bought a few days ago when the stock was around 50. In the other shares short selling was in evidence, but it was said that a well-known operator was in the market as a buyer on the decline. Stories inclined to depress the market values of the securities continue to circulate in the Street, but they are receiving much less consideration than when first they were put out.

WESTERN UNION'S YEAR.

The annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company, made public yesterday, shows gross earnings of $24,758,569, an increase of $804,250; net earnings of $6,165,383, an increase of $296,631, while the surplus, after the payment of dividends and the setting aside of $9,797 as a sinking fund appropriation, shows an increase of $287,586, the total being $391,278. The business of the year is summed up in the report as follows:

Surplus July 1, 1899		$8,066,927.53
The net revenues, expenses and profits of the year ended June 30, 1900, were as follows:		
Revenues	$24,758,569.45	
Expenses	18,593,205.87	
		6,165,363.68
		$14,232,291.21
From which there was applied:		
For dividends	$4,867,983.75	
For interest on bonds	896,305.60	
For sinking funds	9,797.00	
		5,774,086.35
Deducting which leaves surplus, June 30, 1900, of		$8,458,204.86

The expenses of the year were:

For operating and general expenses, $13,220,609.44; for rentals and leased lines, 1,566,704.65; for maintenance and reconstruction of lines, $2,969,998.23; for taxes, $529,469.09; for equipment of offices and wires, $317,024.46; total, $18,593,205.87.

***

The balance sheet as of June 30 shows:

ASSETS.

Telegraph lines, stocks owned of leased telegraph companies that are merged in Western Union Company's system, franchises, patents, &c.	$105,059,902.46
Stocks and bonds of leased telegraph companies received in exchange for collateral trust bonds.	8,502,000.00
Stocks of not leased telegraph companies and other securities.	3,317,951.01
Real estate	4,956,649.31
Supplies and material in supply departments	205,298.40
Sundry accounts receivable, &c.	2,432,997.32
Cash in treasury and in hands of agents (since remitted to treasury)	4,174,962.64
Sinking funds for redemption of bonds	157,669.54
Total	$133,807,380.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$97,370,000.00
Funded debt	19,660,000.00
Gold and Stock Telegraph Company for stocks of other companies held through lease of that company until 1951	1,956,592.00
Sundry accounts payable, &c. (including dividend July 15, 1900)	4,764,379.79
Surplus of income prior to Oct. 1, 1881, appropriated for construction and acquisition of telegraph lines and property (in excess of the $15,526,590 capital stock distributed in 1881 on account of such appropriations of income during the 15 years preceding)	1,596,184.03
Surplus of income subsequent to Oct. 1, 1881 ($7,828,444.96), plus the proportion of surplus of income prior to Oct. 1, 1881 ($629,759.91), that was not appropriated as above	3,458,204.86
Total	$133,807,380.68

***

The report of President Eckert, among other things, says:

The lines of the company were increased during the year by 2,849 miles of poles and 28,530 miles of wire. There was also an increase of 615 offices. The number of messages transmitted was 1,769,626 greater than for 1899.

The increase of $804,257.50 in the revenues for the year was made up principally of $457,864.77 from regular commercial messages, $76,628.06 from press dispatches, and $197,665.12 from leased wires; the balance of $72,099.55 was derived from sundry minor sources of income.

As compared with the preceding year, the various classified items of expense were increased as follows: For operating and general expenses, $236,243.89, incident to the larger number of messages transmitted and delivered, and to the operation of more offices; for maintenance and reconstruction of lines, $266,585.94, partly for cable repairs in the Atlantic, but chiefly for the replacement of old and defective lines with new poles and copper wires; and for the equipment, $48,163.46, on account of new wires and offices. The rentals of leased lines and the payments for taxes were but slightly changed. The total increase in expenses for the year was $507,-534.46.

The net profit for the year was $6,165,363.68. After paying therefrom the interest on the bonds and the dividend of 5 per cent., there was added to the surplus account $391,277.38, or $287,584.92 more than was carried to that account in 1899.

The average tolls received were 30.8 cents per message, and the average cost per message was 26.1 cents, these figures being the same as for 1899. These averages, it should be borne in mind, are confined to the messages transmitted for the public and the press by the employes of the company. They are arrived at by eliminating from the total receipts the revenues from all other sources, and by charging against them only their proper share of the total expenses for operation, maintenance, &c.

During the year $1,199,887 was expended for the purchase of sundry lines and the construction of new property, and $70,000 was paid out for patents.

The weekly reports of receipts continue to show a healthy condition of business, and indicate that we may expect satisfactory returns for the current year, if no unlooked-for setback occurs.

***

The capital stock outstanding remains the same, namely, $97,370,000.00, of which $29,384.95 belongs to and is in the treasury of the company.

The bonded debt at the close of the year was as follows:

Collateral trust bonds due Jan. 1, 1938, against which bonds and stocks bearing the company's guarantee of interest or dividends at 6 per cent. per annum have been deposited with the trustee, 5 per cent.	$8,502,000.00
Funding and real estate mortgage bonds due May 1, 1950, 4½ per cent	10,000,000.00
Building bonds due May 1, 1902, 7 per cent.	1,158,000.00
Total	$19,660,000.00
Less unused balance of sinking fund appropriations for redemption of the building bonds, due May 1, 1902	157,669.54
Balance	$19,502,330.46

During the year $5,000 of the 7 per cent. building bonds have been redeemed by the sinking fund trustees.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the company, held March 14, 1900, the issue of $20,000,000 4½ per cent. funding and real estate mortgage fifty-year gold bonds was authorized.

The interest paid on outstanding bonds last year was $896,305.60. The amount of the interest payable on the bonds now outstanding is $956,160, or an increase of $59,854.40 per year.

***

At the annual meeting held yesterday, E. H. Harriman and Charles Lockhart were elected Directors in the places of Alonzo B. Cornell and the late C. P. Huntington. Other Directors were re-elected.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday listed the following securities:

The Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company—$400,000 additional mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1947, for $1,000 each, making total amount listed to date $13,400,000.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company—$10,048,000 additional Illinois Division 3½ per cent. bonds of 1949, coupon bonds and registered bonds of various numbers, making the total amount of this issue listed to date $28,214,000.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company—$250,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1939, making the total amount listed to date $2,850,000.

Hocking Valley Railway Company—$600,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 100-year 4½ per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1999, making total amount listed to date $9,108,000.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn—$2,275,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1939, making total amount listed to date $4,275,000.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company—$102,000 additional Montana Extension first mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1937, making total amount listed to date $7,907,000.

The Governors struck from the list the common and preferred shares of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad Company and the 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroad Company. The greater portion of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad Company's stock has been acquired and deposited with the Trustees of the company, leaving only a small supply on the market. In the case of the West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroad Company, securities amounting to $3,981,000 of the bonds have been extended at 4 per cent., leaving only $10,000 of bonds not so extended.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange, making a decline of 1 cent this week.

Statement that nearly all the Western lines have too few cars to handle current offerings of freight.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston in addition to its regular quarterly payment.

Galveston Wharf Company to borrow $400,000 for four years to rebuild its property.

Credits Commutation Company of Iowa to sell its properties, valued at $5,000,000, and wind up its affairs.

Election of J. A. Middleton as Third Vice President of the Erie, in charge of the accounting and financial affairs of the company, with an office in this city.

Roads centring in Chicago expected to show a considerable falling off in earnings for the first week in October, because of comparison with heavy traffic during the Grand Army Encampment a year ago.

E. Harriman and Charles Lockhart elected Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, succeeding Alonzo B. Cornell and C. P. Huntington, deceased.

According to Southern dispatches, the coal operators of Fairmont, West Va., have organized the Fairmont Coal and Mining Company, which practically amounts to a pooling of the selling interests in the output of all the mines controlled by the operators.

Appointment of an Assistant Secretary and an Assistant Transfer Clerk by the Pennsylvania, to be located in the company's new stock transfer offices in this city.

Re-election of the retiring Directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad and the P

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The record of yesterday's market for outside securities is a repetition of that of the earlier days of the week, and in the special movements of prices there was little of much interest. All told, the day brought about some improvement in quotations, not on account of any large buying, but because of the small amount of stock that is now offered for sale. In the majority of issues current offerings are smaller than they have been in the recent past, and this fact is constantly made evident by the large gains that are made when even small amounts of stock are bought at the market. The most unsatisfactory feature of the market is its dullness. Present prices are in many cases higher than those recorded some weeks ago, and generally speaking much strength is now apparent.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER was under some slight pressure, and on the sale of about 400 shares the price went off to 86⅞, and closed an eighth below that figure, with a net loss of a quarter of a point. Other copper stocks were dull and practically unchanged from the previous day's quotations.

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AMERICAN BICYCLE.—There was no trading in the American Bicycle stocks, and no change in the quotations for them were reported. The figures of the annual report issued on Tuesday showed the company to be in somewhat better condition than was generally supposed. It showed a slight surplus over the amount required to pay 7 per cent. on the preferred stock, and in some quarters it was thought that the company had earned less than the preferred dividend. At the adjourned meeting of the Directors held yesterday the present officers were re-elected for th coming year. An Executive Committee was also chosen, all the old members being re-elected except R. Philip Gormully, who was succeeded by George F. Crane. Albert A. Pope was chosen as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

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BUFFALO GAS bonds were at one time during the day offered as low as 57, but at the close the market was practically that of the previous day. The large block of these bonds sold at auction yesterday had been over the market and seemingly had forced the price down. During the morning the bonds were quoted on the curb at 56 bid, and only a few bonds were offered.

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STORAGE POWER.—A sale of 1,000 shares of Storage Power was made at 15, but at the same time a hundred-share lot sold at 13. At the close stock was still offered at 13, with the bid at 11½, a half point net gain for the day.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN sold at 13⅛, and the preferred between 69½ and 69. All told, the trading amounted to 700 shares.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 9. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	86¾	87⅛	87	87⅜
Am. Agricultural Chem.	23½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Agricl. Chem. pf.	71¾	73¼	73¼	74½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5⅜	5	5½
American Bicycle pf	25	28	25	30
American Bicycle bonds	69	72	69	71
American Chicle	60	64	60	66
American Chicle pf	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6¾	5	7
Am. Hide & L. pf	25	27	25¼	28¼
Am. Hide & L. bs		87½		87
American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	13	13¼	13⅛	13⅜
American Woolen pf	69	70	69	70½
Asphalt Co. of America	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Am Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	11½	12	11⅜	11⅞
British Exchequer 3s	98⅜	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜
California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3⅞	4½	3⅝	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	27½	30	27½	30
Central & So. Am. Tel	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs	103	104	102½	103
Compressed Air	29	30¼	29	33½
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	6	6⅜	6	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4½	7	4½	7
Con. Rubber Tire pf	28	33	28	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	102	103	102½	102
Cramps' Shipyard	67	71	67	71
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	4½	5	4½	5
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	18	19½	18	19½
Electric Boat	13	16	13	16
Electric Boat pf	26	30	26	30
Electric Vehicle	15	19	15	19
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	30	40
Electric-Pneumatic	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	30	22	30
General Carriage	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
Hall Signal	39	45	40	46⅜
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	39	43	39	43
Hudson River Tel	115	120	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
International Pump	18	19	18	19
International Pump pf	64½	67	66	
International Silver pf	31	33	32	
Inter-State Oil	58½	58¾	58½	58¾
Iron Steamboat	2⅜	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100	102
Markeen Copper		3½		3½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf	100	101	100	101
New England Transport	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Otis Elevator	25½	27	25¼	27
Otis Elevator pf	86	87½	85	87
Otis Elev. Bess. & Lake Er.	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	91	93	91	93
Royal Copper	9½	10⅝	9½	11
Rubber Goods Mfg	27⅜	28½	27⅜	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76	78	76	78
Safety Car Heat & Lgt	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17⅛	17¾	17⅛	18½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65½	67	65½	67
Seaboard Air Line	8	8¼	8	8¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	22¼	24	22¼	24
Standard Coupler	40	43	40	43
Standard Coupler pf	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	555	556	551	554
Storage Power	11½	13	11	13½
Tennessee Copper	13½	14	13½	14
Tel., Tel & C. of A., $10 paid		5½	5¼	5¾
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50		50	
Union Copper	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Union Typewriter	26½	27	26½	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105½	107½	106½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	73	71	72
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	60½	62¼	61	62
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	82¾	83¼	82½	83¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2½	3	2½	4
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	30	35	28	30
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf	108	110	106	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	220	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102¾	104	102¾	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City Railroad	229	230½	228	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	106
Columbus Railway	31	33	31	33
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	98	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	15	17	15	17
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	80½	82	80½	82
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	77	78	78	82
Nassau Electric 4s	88	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	19¼	19½	18¾	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pas. 1st & 2d bds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116½	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
Third & 29th St. 1st 1909	113¾	114½	113¾	114¾
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence	109	111	109½	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31	33	31	33
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock		4½		4½
Buffalo, (N. Y.) 1st	55	60	55	60
Central Union 5s, gtd	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Com. Gas of Newark		55		55
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds		103		103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	73	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	296	305	299	301

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 63⅞@64⅞. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 63¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 50¼o.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,100 shares of Alamo sold at .13 seller 10@.12½, 1,000 Anaconda Gold at .45, 200 Chollar at .31, 300 Crown Point at .20, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 1,000 Comstock at .05, 200 Elkton at 1.47, 1,000 Golden Age at .05, 200 Horn Silver at 1.15, 200 Leadville at .08, 100 Mexican at .60, 500 Mount Rosa at .54, 100 Ophir at 1.12, 500 Potosi at .29, 200 Savage at .39, and 300 Syndicate at .00.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.50	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11
Adams Consol	.24	Potosi	.22
Belcher	.22	Quicksilver	1.25
Best & Belcher	.40	Quicksilver pf.	6.50
Breece	.50	Savage	.52
Caledonia, B. H.	.48	Sierra Nevada	.38
Chollar	.23	Standard	8.75
Crown Point	.18	Small Hopes	.08
Chrysolite	.06	Union Consol	.28
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	Utah	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Yellow Jacket	.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04½	Argentum Juanita	.25
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Alamo	.11½
Crescent	.09	Anaconda	.41
Cataipa	.10	Cripple Creek Cons.	.12
Dunkin	.10	Creede & Cr. Creek	.11
Deadwood Terra	.50	Cabis	.04
Daly	1.10	Golden Fleece	.18
Eureka Consol	.16	Isabella	.86
Father De Smet	.39	Mollie Gibson	.24
Gould & Curry	.95	Mount Rosa	.50
Hale & Norcross	.25	Pharmacist	.11½
Horn Silver	1.15	Portland	3.20
Iron Silver	.68	Union	.07
Julia Consol	.04	Work	.24
Kingston & Pemb	.12	Damon	.18
La Crosse	.17	Elkton	1.70
Leadville Con	.07	Findlay	.14½
Little Chief	.16	Garfield	.07
Mexican	.59	Jack Pot	.51
Mt. Diuiton	.30	Pinnacle	.16
Ontario	6.12½	P. I. W. No. 2	10.00
Ophir	.95	P. I. W. No. 3	9.75
Occidental	.08	P. I. W. No. 4	9.00
Plymouth	.12	P. I. W., Grey F.	8.75

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—United States Oil continued heavy to-day under free selling, reaching 12¼, a loss of ½; Parrott, Montana, and Utah were fairly active and steady; Massachusetts and Trimountain held prior gains well; Butte lost 3, to 60; British Columbia was up ⅞, at 12⅝; other coppers generally were firm. Gas and Coke was off ¼, and 5s, ½, at 14⅜ and 64½, respectively. Bond business showed some improvement. The close was soft generally, with most leading stocks fractionally lower. Trading became quiet in the afternoon. American Telephone held firm at 138½.

Money loaned to-day at the Clearing House at 2 and 2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at par.

On call, money is ruling from 3@4 per cent. Some banks have marked up to the strongest borrowers from 3@3½ per cent. In one instance at least the loan was paid off. The ordinary run of borrowers are paying 4 per cent. Time money on the choicest collateral is quoted at 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	4¾	Old Colony	3	3½
Allouez	1⅝	1⅞	Old Domin	20¼	20½
Arcadian	19	19½	Osceola	67½	69
Arnold	4	4¼	Parrot	43	43½
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Pioneer		.25
Atlantic	22	23	Quincy	142½	145
Baltic	21½	23	Rhode Island	3	4
Bos. & Mon.	324	325	Santa Fe	6¼	6¾
Butte & Bos.	59¾	60	Shoe	29	29½
Cal. & Hec.	758	762	Tamarack	230	238
Centennial	16	16½	Utah Cons.	31	31½
Franklin	14	14½	Washington		.75
Humboldt	.25	.75	White Knob	12	14
Isle Royale	30¼	30¾	Winona	2¾	3¼
Mohawk	16½	17	Wolverine	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Alb.	247	250	Cen. Mass. pf.	62	
Bos. & Low.	241	244	Fitchburg pf.	137½	138½
Bos. & Me.	187	189	N. Y. & N.		
Bos. & Prov.	300½		E. 6s		110¼
Bos. Elev.	147	147¾	N. Y. & N.		
Bos. Gas 5s		75	E. 7s		114½
Cen. Mass.	13	13¼	West End		91¾

Miscellaneous Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. T. & T.	139	139¾	Mex. Tel.	2	2¼
Chi. St. Yds.	138	138	New E. Tel.	123	
Dom. Coal	38½	40	Tri-Mt.	12¼	12⅝
Dom. C. pf.	113		West. Elec.	46	
Erie Tel.	95¼	00	West. El. pf.	62	62½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Trading in local stocks was fairly brisk this morning, but the movement of prices was within narrow limits. Biscuit common opened at 32⅜, its highest price for the day, and closed at its lowest, 31⅝. Union Traction was slightly easier, the common selling at 11⅜ and the preferred at 49½. The other street railroad shares were steady. City Railway sold at 247, West Chicago at 99, and South Side Elevated at 98¾. There was a small amount of trading in Diamond Match at 121¼, in Carbon preferred at 82, in Linseed common at 9¼@9⅝, in Linseed preferred at 51, and in Tin Plate common at 32@32¼. Trading in Tin Plate was based entirely on its activity in New York.

	High.	Low.	Close.
460...American Linseed	9⅝	9¼	9¼
575...American Linseed pf	51⅝	50⅜	51⅛
600...American Tin Plate	32¾	31¼	31⅞
3...Chicago Edison	141	140	141
25...Chicago Union Traction	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝
50...Chicago Union Trac. pf	49¼	49¼	49¼
29...City Railway	247	247	247
150...Diamond Match	121¼	121¼	121½
1,915...National Biscuit	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝
5...National Biscuit pf	89	89	89
50...National Carbon	17	17	17
50...National Carbon pf	82	82	82
60...Northwestern L. com	23	23	23
100...South Side L.	98¾	98¾	98¾
86...West Chicago	99	99	99

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Trading was a little more active than yesterday, and was better distributed. Prices generally were irregular. Marsden was moved up to 8½ on pool manipulation, and International Powder, which it controls, touched 7¼. Increased earnings benefited the Choctaws slightly, the preferred moving to 42, while the common sold at 31½. Pennsylvania receded ⅛, to 64½. In other parts of the list firmness was displayed, but changes in prices were unimportant.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Asphalt Co. of America	7¼	7½	El. Co. of Am.	8¾	9
Cambria	15⅜	15½	Lehigh Val.	23⅞	24½
Choctaw	31	31¾	Marsden	8¼	8½
Choctaw pf.	41½	42	Phila. Trac.	97	97½
Con. Tr., Pitts.	22⅞	23¾	Union Trac.	31¼	31¼
C. T., P., pf.	61¼	61½	Un. Gas Imp.	111½	112

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in October showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Ann Arbor	$1,416
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	30,433
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	4,805
Denver & Rio Grande	26,900
Wabash	14,940
Wheeling & Lake Erie	952
Total increase, 6 roads	$79,446

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Decrease:	
Wisconsin Central	$21,877
Decrease previously reported	125,082
Total decrease, 2 roads	$146,959
Net decrease	$67,513

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅝	15¾	800	Am. C. & F. Co., ex d.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	.....
60½	61⅞	271	Am.C. & F.Co. pf.,ex d.	61	61	61	61	.....
33¼	34	100	American Cotton Oil	33½	33½	33½	33½	−½
86	86	100	American Ice Co. pf	68	68	68	68	−1
50⅜	51½	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	51	51	51	51	−½
4	4½	200	American Malting Co.	4	4	4	4	−⅛
22½	24	50	Am. Malting Co. pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
37½	37¾	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅝	37⅞	27⅝	37⅝	.....
88½	88¾	587	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	88½	88⅞	88½	88¾	+⅜
19¼	19⅞	250	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	.....
67	68	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	68	68	68	68	+½
32⅜	32⅞	3,320	Am. Steel & Wire	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	−⅝
73¼	74	350	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74	74	73¾	73¾	−⅛
115¾	115⅞	11,350	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117	117½	115¾	115¾	−1⅛
31⅝	31¾	3,460	American Tin Plate	32	33⅛	31¼	31¼	−⅝
82	82½	220	Am. Tin Plate pf	82	82	82	82	.....
89	89½	4,142	American Tobacco	90¼	90¼	89½	89½	+⅞
43½	43⅞	200	An. Cop. M. Co., ex d.	43½	43½	43½	43½	+⅛
28	28	770	At., T. & S. F.	28½	28½	27⅞	27⅞	−⅛
69¾	69⅞	7,589	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅜	70½	69¾	69¾	−⅛
70¾	70⅞	2,150	Baltimore & Ohio	71	71	70⅝	70⅝	−⅛
77½	78½	320	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78	78	77½	78	+⅛
52⅜	53⅛	15,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	52⅜	53½	52⅜	53⅛	+⅝
50½	50⅝	100	Canada Southern	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	−⅜
86¼	86⅞	600	Canadian Pacific	86¼	86¼	86	86	−¼
28	28	260	Chesapeake & Ohio	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
70⅜	70⅝	4,620	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125	125¼	124½	124⅝	−⅛
10⅜	10⅝	800	Chicago Great West.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅛
70	70½	250	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	70	70½	70	70½	+⅛
111⅜	111⅝	3,625	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	112	112	111⅛	111⅜	−⅛
		20	Chicago & Northw. pf.	205	205	205	205	.....
105⅛	103½	1,450	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105⅜	105⅝	105¼	105¼	−⅜
108	112	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	110	110	110	110	.....
9¼	10	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½	+⅛
61	61½	120	C., C., C. & St. L.	61½	61½	61½	61½	+⅛
33½	33⅝	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34	34	33⅝	33¼	−⅛
5¼	5½	100	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
168	169½	1,141	Consolidated Gas	169¾	169¾	168¼	169	+1
24	25¼	10	Con. Tobacco Co.	24½	24½	24½	24½	.....
77½	77¾	12	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	.....
175	176	60	Del., Lack. & West.	174½	174½	174½	174½	.....
66⅞	67½	10	Denver & R. G. pf.	67½	67¾	67½	67½	.....
18	18⅞	100	Erie 2d pf.	18	18	18	18	−⅛
33½	33¼	2,162	Federal Steel	34	34½	33¼	33¼	−¾
63⅞	64½	230	Federal Steel pf.	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	−⅛
49½	50⅜	50	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	.....
98½	99	250	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99	99	99	99	.....
154	154½	330	Great Northern pf.	153½	154⅝	153½	154⅝	+⅝
33¼	34	830	Hocking Valley	32⅝	33⅞	32⅝	33¾	+⅞
62⅞	63	470	Hocking Valley pf.	62⅞	63	62⅞	63	+⅛
116	116⅝	553	Illinois Central	116¼	116½	116¼	116¾	+⅛
17	17½	300	International Paper	18½	18½	17½	17½	−¾
62½	63½	200	International Paper pf.	63½	63½	63	63	−1
34½	35¼	310	International Power	34½	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+⅜
17⅛	17⅝	100	Iowa Central	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅜
68	68½	725	Laclede Gas	68½	68½	68½	68½	+¼
28	29	100	Lake Shore & Western	29	29	29	29	−1
69	71	400	Louisville & Nashville	71⅝	71⅝	71½	71½	+⅛
91	92	24,700	Manhattan Elevated	92	92⅝	91¾	92	+¼
149¼	150	660	Met. Street Railway	149½	150	149	150	+1
12½	12	500	Mexican Central	12½	12½	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
3	3¼	500	Mexican National ctfs.	3½	3⅝	3	3	−⅛
54	55	100	Minn. & St. Louis	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	−¼
27	27½	320	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	27	27½	27	27½	.....
49¾	49¾	5,500	Missouri Pacific	50	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	−⅜
32	32½	240	National Biscuit Co.	32½	32½	32½	32½	.....
		410	National Salt	40	40½	40	40½	+⅛
		30	National Salt pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
		200	National Steel	26½	26½	26½	26½	−⅛
		200	National Steel pf.	84	84½	84	84½	+⅛
		550	National Tube Co.	47	47	47	47	+⅛
		20	National Tube Co. pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	.....
134	135	200	New Jersey Central	134	134½	134	134½	+1
119	123	165	New York Air Brake	119	119	119	119	+1
128	128½	1,045	New York Central	128¾	128¾	128¼	128¼	−½
208	212	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	209½	209½	209½	209½	.....
		1,200	N. Y., Ont. & West	20¼	20½	20	20	−¼
20¼	20⅝	250	Norfolk & West	34½	34½	34	34	−¼
34½	34½	130	North American	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
14½	14¾	8,850	Northern Pacific	48	48⅛	47⅝	48	−⅜
48¼	48⅝	900	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅞	69	68⅞	69	+⅞
68⅞	69	800	Pacific Coast	58½	58¾	58½	58¾	+⅜
58½	58⅝	1,645	Pacific Mail	31½	31¾	30⅝	31¼	−⅜
31¼	31½	8,390	Pennsylvania R. R.	129¾	130	129¼	129⅝	−⅜
129¾	129½	25,212	People's Gas, Chicago	84⅞	84⅞	82¼	82⅝	−2¼
82¼	82⅝	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	50¾	52	50¾	52	.....
61	61	400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
79	82	650	Pressed Steel Car	39¾	39¾	39	39½	+⅛
39	39¼	1,520	Reading 1st pf.	55½	55⅝	55¼	55¼	+⅛
55½	55¼	375	Republic Iron & Steel	12	12⅛	12	12	+⅛
11⅜	12	680	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	53	53	53	53	.....
52½	53¼	100	St. L. & San Fran.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	−¼
10¼	10⅜	115	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65½	65½	65¼	65½	.....
64	66	400	St. Louis Southw.	12	12	12	12	.....
12	12¼	650	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	−⅛
28⅞	29¼	1,300	Southern Pacific	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+⅛
32⅜	32½	100	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
11⅜	11½	376	Southern Railway pf.	52½	52⅝	52¼	52⅜	.....
52½	52⅝	8,530	Tenn. Coal & Iron	56½	57	55⅝	55⅝	−1⅜
55½	55⅝	100	Texas Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
15½	16	400	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	64½	64½	63½	64½	−⅛
64	65	10,270	Union Pacific	58	58⅛	57¾	57¾	−⅜
57⅝	57⅞	1,290	Union Pacific pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73½	73½

KENNEDY CASE ON APPEAL.

Defense Accuses Detective Carey of Having Manufactured Evidence.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals have, according to Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, done an unprecedented thing in requesting that all of the original exhibits in the case of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, the dentist, convicted of murdering "Dolly" Reynolds, be sent to them in order to aid them in making their decision on the motion for a new trial, which was argued last week. The exhibits were all sent to Albany on Tuesday by special messenger.

Lawyer William W. Cantwell, who represents Dr. Kennedy, submitted to the Court of Appeals an affidavit made by Daniel S. Melville, a plumber, who lives on Staten Island, which may have an important bearing on the case. Melville in his affidavit swears that Policeman Smith of Staten Island and a detective whom he did not know, but who was Detective Sergeant Arthur Carey of Capt. McClusky's staff, called at his shop and made some inquiries concerning Dr. Kennedy. Smith then asked him to show them the different results to be obtained from cutting lead pipe with a knife and with a saw. He says that after his visitors left he missed a piece of lead pipe, which he had used for an illustration and has not seen it since.

Melville, in his affidavit, says he understands that a piece of lead resembling the piece which he had shown to the detective was used at the trial of Dr. Kennedy and was alleged to have been part of the bludgeon with which the Reynolds woman was supposed to have been killed. Detective Sergeant Carey swore at the trial that he had found the piece of lead pipe in the cellar of Dr. Kennedy's home. The defense alleges that Carey manufactured this piece of evidence to help out the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Le Barbier said yesterday that he had submitted to the Court of Appeals affidavits from the police officers, denying that they had carried away a piece of pipe from Melville's shop.

Launch Ocean City Safe in Port.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Oct. 10.—The naphtha launch Ocean City, which left Atlantic City on Monday for Philadelphia, put in here this morning with the three men on board safe and well. She had a rather rough experience with the storm, and one of her engines is somewhat damaged, but otherwise the little craft is all right. Sensational reports had been published to the effect that the Ocean City had foundered with all on board.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Dwellings Sold in the Riverside Section—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for Matthews & Eppenstein the four five-story American basement dwellings, 305, 307, 309 and 313 West Eighty-fourth Street, 16 and 17 foot frontages by 102.2. The buyer is an investor. This leaves only one house unsold out of a row of six built by the sellers.

Clarence True has sold the four-story dwelling 227 Lenox Avenue, 25 by 80.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Joseph A. Farley to a Mr. Dwight the five-story American basement dwelling 307 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for James A. Frame & Son the four-story dwelling 263 West Ninetieth Street, 18 by 100.8.

H. M. Austin has sold the three-story dwelling 34 West Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Post & Reese have sold for Daniel B. Freedman to a client the four-story dwelling 56 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5.

It may be stated on the best authority that the Washington Heights deal, which has been the subject of so many conflicting reports, is still in negotiation. The most important feature of the transaction will be the acquisition by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company from Jacob D. Butler of the tract of about 150 lots between Broadway, the Boulevard, Lafayette, One Hundred and Sixtieth, and One Hundred and Sixty-third Streets, formerly owned by Columbia College. Other properties in the same neighborhood are also included in the purchase, but concerning these the interested parties still decline to give details.

Published reports to the effect that the plot, 400 by 370, spanning through from Amsterdam to Audubon Avenue, 430 feet north of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, had been sold, elicited a statement from the owner, Isaac Untermyer, that he had heard of no such transaction.

D. H. Scully has sold to M. V. Gress for $20,000 the four-story flat 522 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

The partition sale of the properties belonging to the Bradish Johnson estate is scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway. A complete list of the parcels to be sold, with descriptions, will be found below.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

201 and 203 Wooster Street, west side, 149.1 feet north of Bleecker Street, 36.9 by 100; six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary Lewis $75,000

517, 519, and 521 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Andrew A. Hibby and another 71,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

One hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 200 by 99.11, one story-frame buildings and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edson P. Gilson 40,200

1,103 Franklin Avenue, northwest side, 222.7 feet southwest of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 56.9 by 83.7 by 42.2 by 85.5, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Building-Loan Banking Company.. 6,187

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, James M. Varnum, referee, 80 to 86 Eighth Avenue, and 259 West Fourteenth Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, runs north on Eighth Avenue 68.11 by east 68.6 by north 34.4 by east 25 by south 103.3 to Fourteenth Street, by west 93.6, one-story frame buildings on Eighth Avenue, four-story brick building on Fourteenth Street; also,

134 and 136 Eighth Avenue, east side, 54 feet south of Seventeenth Street, 34 by 60, two four-story brick flats; also,

238 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-first Street, 20 by 73.9, four-story brick building; also,

548 to 568 Eighth Avenue and 274 and 276 West Thirty-eighth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, runs south on Eighth Avenue 144.6 by east 94.1 by north 45.9 by east 36.2 by north 98.9 to Thirty-eighth Street by west 100.4, eleven three-story brick dwellings on Eighth Avenue, and two three-story brick dwellings on the street; also,

521 and 523 Broadway, northwest corner of Twenty-first Street, runs north on Broadway 44.1 by west 102.2 by south 31.7 to Twenty-first Street, by east 115.8, five-story building; also,

149 and 151 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-first Street, abutting on the foregoing, 62.4 by 80.11 by 60.4 by 79.7, seven-story building; also,

Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 325 by 117 and irregular, one-story frame buildings and vacant; also,

422 to 430 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 125 by 103.8, two-story brick and frame buildings; also,

904 Tenth Avenue, east side, 78.6 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 20.2 by 70.3, three-story brick building; also,

448 to 454 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 112 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 88 by 98.9, three-story brick buildings; also,

540 Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, 13.10 by 64, three-story brick flat, with store; also,

265 and 267 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 64 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 38 by 98.9, two three-story and basement brick dwellings; also,

246 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 193.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 103.1, three-story brick tenement; also,

514 and 516 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, one and four-story brick buildings; also,

328 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 81.3, four-story brick dwelling; also,

Tenth Avenue, southeast corner of Sixteenth Street, 90 by 101, one-story brick buildings; also,

Tenth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifteenth Street, runs north on Tenth Avenue, 17.10 by east 90 by north 22.5 W east 25 by north 103.3 to the south side of Sixteenth Street, by east 410 by south 206.6 to Fifteenth Street by west 525, one and six-story brick buildings, occupied by the National Biscuit Company; also,

Tenth Avenue, east side, 117.10 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 28 by 90, one-story buildings; also,

Sixteenth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 103.8, one-story buildings; also,

503 Washington Street, east side, 42.6 feet north of Horatio Street, 18.2 by 87.11 by 18.1 by 86.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also,

13 Eighth Avenue, west side, 19 feet north of West Twelfth Street, 20 by 16.6 by 28.4 by 33.6, three-story brick building; also,

299 West Twelfth Street, north side, 23 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 23 by 80.3, four-story and basement brick dwelling; also,

Twelfth Avenue, east side, the block front between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, being 200.10 feet on the avenue, 200 feet on Forty-seventh Street and 125 feet on Forty-eighth Street, one-story frame buildings and vacant; also,

Twelfth Avenue, east side, the block front between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, being 200.10 on the avenue, 350 feet on Forty-eighth Street, and 525 feet on Forty-ninth Street, one-story frame buildings, three-story brick buildings and vacant; also,

The block bounded by the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue, the permanent exterior line, the centre line of Forty-seventh Street and the centre line of Forty-ninth Street, together with riparian rights; also,

Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, the block, occupied by the Central Railroad of New Jersey freight yard, together with rights in water-front property on the opposite side of Eleventh Avenue; also,

Nine parcels in the Clason's Point section, extending from the Clason's Point Road to Long Island Sound.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.3 by 103.6 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement with store, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 235 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 46.10 by 104.5, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $49,744.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Armour C. Anderson, referee, 256 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 89.11 feet east of West End Avenue, 16 by 100.11 and irregular, four and five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,160.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 390 Canal Street, south side, 42.1 feet west of West Broadway, 21.1 by 66.7 and irregular, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $28,288.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James J. Farren, referee, 80 and 82 Wooster Street, east side, 126 feet south of Spring Street, 50 by 110, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $110,044.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 2,021, 2,023, and 2,025 Webster Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 74.6 by 111.2 by 95.4 by 94, three four-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $6,991; subject to other mortgages for $46,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale to recover dower, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, 494 Robbins Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, two one-story frame buildings.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 306 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,764.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Trinity Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a two-story frame stable, 20 by 17; P. J. McPhillips, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Avenue C, southwest corner of Ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 40 by 16; Church of the Holy Family, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

Clinton Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a two-story brick and stone dwelling, 24.6 by 53; L. Lizzio, owner; R. Werner of 1,215 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 84 feet east of Clinton Avenue, for three two-story brick and stone dwellings, 20 by 50; L. Lizzio, owner; R. Werner of 1,215 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $19,500.

Alterations.

No. 62 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Harry Content of 62 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; Brun & Hauser of 1,125 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue, Lexington Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, to a three-story brick carhouse; Metropolitan Street Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $5,000.

Walton Avenue, east side, 189.9 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, to a two-story frame storage house; Stephen McCormick of 2,030 Madison Avenue, owner; Gilbert Robinson, architect.

Nos. 121 and 123 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to two three-story and basement brick dwellings and stores, 22 by 42; Catharine O'Connor of 121 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $700.

West Farms Road, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a one and a half story frame dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16 William Street, owner; F. Bloodgood, Jr., of 8 York Street, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, Oct. 10.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 172d St, Runs e 55 x s 51.8 x s e 387.5x s e 192.10 to centre of 170th St x s w 108.9 to Edgecombe Av x n w 87.5 to avenue x n e 340.1; John R. Vandervoort to Emma L. Terradell, (R S 50c) $1

BAYRIGATE AV, s w corner of 181st St, 50x100; William Harvey to Louise C. Harvey, (R S $3, mtg $6,000) ..... Gift

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, w s, 170.9 ft s of 190th St, runs w 385.6x s 100.0x e 415.3x n 111.10x n 69.1; Joseph L. Greenbaum to Louis Schwartz, ½ part, (mtg $5,000) 1

CAULDWELD AV, s w corner of 158th St, new lines, runs w 130x n 2.5 to old s s Cedar St x e to avenue x n 2.5; Frank B. Town and another, executors and trustee, to William Manz 25

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, extended, s s, 721.8 ft w of Lisbon Place, runs n 28.9 x w 32.5 x s 121.5 x e 31.3 x n 101.8; Susan Rodler to Robert Beerli, (R S $1.50, mtg $2,000) 1

GERMAN PLACE, s e corner of 167th St, 75x174.4x95.9x175.4; Carl Ernst to Joseph P. O'Donnell 20,000

GERMAN PLACE, s e corner of 167th St, 75x174.4x95.9x175.4; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Carl Ernst, quitclaim 1

HULL AV, n s, 204.8 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; E. D. Merritt to Peter Sweeney, (R S $1) 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 90 ft s of 167th St, 21.6x100; Alfred R. Conklin to Katie Carmin, (R S $50) 1

LAFAYETTE ST, n e corner of Raymond Av, 25x—; Hudson P. Rose to Mary O'Leary 1

MONROE ST, n s, 150.6 ft w of Jackson St, 25x93.9x25x93.4; John E. Simons and another to Ida Sollinger, (R S $8, mtg $25,000) 100

PARCEL at Riverdale, centre line of lane running from Albany Post Road to Hudson River Railroad Station, and adjoining land of Mrs. Petrullo, and land of Mrs. Samler, runs n 290x e 400x s — to lane x w — to beginning; Rose M. Butler to Adelaide L. Butler, (R S $10) 1

PARK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 90x25; Pasquale J. Lambert to Joseph A. Farley, (R S $5, mtg $20,300) 1

PARK AV, e s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Ida Farber to Samuel Brasch, (R S $1) 1

PARK AV, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x90; Wilhelmine Walther to Samuel Green, (mtg $32,500, R S $17.50) ..... Exchange

PARK AV, n w corner of 100th St, 100.11x40; Edwin A. Bradley and another to Albert J. Schwarzler 16,500

PERRY ST, 64, s s, 20x94.8x20x94.7; George A. Mohlmann and others to H. G. Mohlmann 19,000

PERRY ST, 64, s s; George A. Mohlmann and others to Herman G. Mohlmann, (R S $16; mtg $28,000) 19,000

PERRY ST, 64, s s; Herman G. Mohlmann to Henry E. Schwitters and wife, (R S $7.50, mtg $9,000) 100

PLOT in bed of Audubon Av, from e s of 186th St, to lands of Robert Bogardus; William C. Baker to Max Marx 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 844, e s, 21.5x66.4x irregular; 187th St, 528 West, 19.3x75; John F. Comey to Max Marx, (R S $50) 1,000

THOMPSON ST, 218, 25x85; Julius D. Dubois to Aimee Hirlimann and another, 1-3 part, (mtg $14,750, R S 50 cents) 125

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 173d St, 99.6x17.9x100.2x11.6; James G. Coburn to Julia L. Gerding, (R S $1.50) 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, 50.11x120x irregular; Samuel Green to Wilhelmine Walther, (mtg $88,000, R S $32) 1

10TH AV, 520, e s, 24.8x100; Katharine J. Brophy and others to Daniel P. Brophy. 100

11TH AV, s e corner of 186th St, new line, runs s 157.10 x e 100 x e 51.1 x e 150x s 52.1x e 100 to the w s of Audubon Av x n w 350; William C. Baker to Max Marx, (R S $85) 1

11TH AV, s e corner of 186th St, runs s 157.10x e 100x n 51.1x e 50x n 107.5 to street x w 150; Max Marx to John F. Comey, (R S $50) 100

20TH ST, 114 West, 25.5x98.9; Philip A. Fetzer to Frank Fetzer, ½ part, and all title 5,000

58TH ST, 420 West, 25x75.7x25.2x78.7; Theresa Abelson to Emily K. Simonson, (mtg $11,000, R S $3.50) 14,500

63D ST, 121 and 123 East, 33.4x100.5; C. Ledyard Blair to De Witt C. Blair, (R S $1) 1

71ST ST, n e corner of West End Av, 19x92.2; Harriet S. Pond to Ernest G. Stedman, trustee, &c. 34,000

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; Robert Wallace to Joseph Hamershlag, (R S $35, mtg $40,000) 100

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Emma L. Jacob to Josephine F. Clason 1

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 300x100.11; Thomas Nelson to Sigmund Blumenthal, (R S $57, mtg $18,000) 1

106TH ST, 73 and 75 East, 52.6x75.11; Mary H. Abbott to Annabella L. Armstrong, (mtg $30,000, R S $2.50) 1

120TH ST, 40 West, 18.4x100.11; Samuel Goodman to F. Brown and wife 26,000

122D ST, 174 East, 26x75.1; Ignatz Farian to Salamon Farian, (mtg $15,000, R S $2) 1

129TH ST, n s, 451.3 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Mary F. Gabard to James McGowan, (R S $4, mtg $10,000) 100

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Joseph Strauss to Emil Simon, (mtg $12,000, R S $1.50) 1

150TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Joseph Strauss to Emil Simon, (mtg $12,000, R S $1.50) 1

151ST ST, s e corner of Concord Av, 94x175; Ludwig Taussig to Oscar Taussig ....

153D ST, 467 West, 18x99.11; James B. Gillie and others to Max Marx, (R S $7, mtg $11,000) 100

164TH ST, 833 East, 16.8x100; Thomas O'Rourke to Paul J. Franghiadi, (mtg $2,000, R S $4.50) 100

175TH ST, s s, 149.1 ft w of Crotona Av, 25x145.5x25.2x146.5; Margaret E. Weindell to Alice McCullough 5,000

183D ST, s s, 94 ft e of Webster Av, 42x93.8x41.9x95.9; Frederick Slaght to Anne E. Levey, and others, executors, &c. 6,200

184TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Jerome Av, 90x101x93x77.5; Anne E. Levey and others, executors, to Carrie J. Singhi 7,550

187TH ST, 528 West, 19.3x75; Max Marx to Samuel Pickel, (R S $5) 100

209TH ST, s s, 207 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Thomas L. Reynolds to Mary E. Strassburg, (mtg $3,000, R S 50c.) 1

Recorded Leases.

BOWERY, 199; Jacob P. Adler and others to Moses Silberman, 4 years $1,500

BOWERY, 47; Charles L. Hadley, executor, to M. Silberman, 3 years 1,800

HOUSTON ST, 297 East; Hannah Klein to Harris Gluckman, 5 1-6 years 750

1ST AV, 222; Louis Kreamer to A. F. Neusch, 5 years 780

5TH AV, 1,343; Rosa Stark to Clarence H. Friedman, 3 years 540

34TH ST, Herald Square Hotel, (counter on ground floor;) Charles F. Wildey to H. J. S. Browne, 3 years 2,250

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

PEERLI, Robert, to Frederick and Louise Nelli; Ernescliff Place, s s, extended, 721.8 ft w of Lisbon Place, 2 years, 6 per cent $1,000

BLUMENTHAL, Sigmund, to Thomas Nelson; 101st St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, ½ year 33,331

BROPHY, Daniel P., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th Av, 520, 3 years, 4 per cent 7,000

CARMIN, Katie, to Chattie De Hart; Intervale Av, e s, 90 ft s of 167th St, ¼ year, 6 per cent 600

CARMIN, Katie, to Hermann Elsasser; Intervale Av, e s, 90 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 5,500

CARMIN, Katie, to John H. Damm; Intervale Av, e s, 90 ft s of 167th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 118

CHEBRARIA, Fort Zedick Anschel Illia, to Haskel Silverman and others; Forsyth St, 126 and 128, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,000

COONEY, John F., to Mary F. Hoe and others, executors, &c.; 11th Av, s e corner of 186th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Isaac Stevens and others, executors, &c.; 200th St, n corner of Valentine Av, 3 years 7,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Cornelia D. Stevens; 200th St, n corner of Valentine Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Betsey W. Winans and others, trustees, &c.; Transverse Road, at 200th St, new line, n s, 25 ft w of Valentine Av, 3 years 5,750

CROUTHERS, Samuel, to Henry C. Alger; 8th Av, 2,764, s e corner of 147th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

CROUTHERS, Samuel, to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; 8th Av, 2,764, s e corner of 147th St, security for loss or damages to extent of 36,000

DEEGAN, Lott, to James O'Connell and Felix Smith; Lincoln St, w s, 11.4 ft n of land of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, secures accounting, &c. 2,000

DOUGLAS, Margaret, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 58th St, 442 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 10,000

DUER, Anna V. B. and Edward A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 19th St, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 1,000

FRANGHIADI, Paul J., to Thomas O'Rourke; 164th St, 833 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 4,000

GILMOUR, Anna M., to Sarah F. Graham, administratrix, &c.; Boston Road, new, n w s, 535.2 ft s of 166th St, 2 years. 2,753

GILMOUR, Anna M. and John, to Dollar Savings Bank; Boston Road, new, w s, 535.2 ft s of 166th St, new line, 1 year.. 12,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S. and David T., to Herman Sercelman and others; 114th St, s s, 300 ft e of Broadway, 60x100.11, ½ year, 6 per cent 9,768

LEO, John P., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 146th St, n s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 5 years, 6 per cent. 21,000

LEVINSON, Samuel, to Gibson Putzel; 19th St, 274 and 276 West, ¼ year, 6 per cent 2,500

LYON, Anna E., to Yonkers Savings Bank; Lots 13, 16 to 23, Block F, and Lots 17 and 18, Block G, map of Doré Lyon property, Westchester, 1 year 2,500

MANNING, Josephine, to Alpheus D. Jessup; 46th St, n s, 153 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 200

MARX, Max, to Frederick B. Perkins; Audubon Av, s w corner of 186th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

MARX, Max, to D. William Stowesand; 186th St, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 2¼ years 4,000

MARX, Max, to Mary Hays; 186th St, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 3 years 4,000

MARX, Max, to Mary Hays; 186th St, s w corner of Audubon Av, 3 years 4,500

MARX, Max, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Audubon Av, w s, 50 ft s of 186th St, 3 years 7,500

MARX, Max, to Florence S. Koshland; St. Nicholas Av, 844, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

MARX, Max, to New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; 187th St, 528 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 5,000

PUGH, Paul B., to George B. Woodward and others, trustees; 15th St, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years, 6 per cent 15,000

RUMORE, John, to the Harlem Savings Bank; Crotona Av, w s, 225.4 ft s of 177th St, 50x116, 1 year, (two mortgages,) each 4,000

SCHERZINGER, Charles A., to Covenant Building and Loan Association; Bathgate Av, e s, 110.5 ft s of 172d St, installments, 6 per cent 200

SCHWARZLER, Albert J., to Edwin A. Bradley and another; Park Av, n w corner of 100th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 13,500

SIMPSON, Simon K., to Mary E. Williamson; Eagle Av, e s, 225 ft s of 158th St, due Aug. 24, 1902, rerecorded 1,000

SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry M., to Helen Davidson Foote; Davidson Av, s e corner of 184th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,750

SOLINGER, Ida, to John E. Simons and another; Monroe St, 261, installments, 6 per cent 3,950

STERNBERG, Simon, to Riverhead Savings Bank; 122d St, n s, 101.6 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 6,000

STRASSBURG, Mary E., to Charles B. Curtis; 209th St, s s, 207 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

SWEENEY, Peter, to Harriet L. Sonneborn; Hull Av, n s, 204.8 ft e of 205th St, 3 years 350

TISSOT, Aline and Henry, to the Union Trust Company; Vesey St, 53, 5 years, 4 per cent 27,000

TISSOT, Annie, to Isabella Wilson; Vesey St, 53, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Jeannette H. Francis, trustee, &c.; 84th St, n s, 417 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 21,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Sarah A. Jarvis, executrix; 84th St, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 21,000

WAGNER, Peter, to James M. Crafts and another, trustees, &c.; 84th St, n s, 433 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 21,000

WALTHER, Wilhelmine, to Samuel Green; 5th Av, n e corner of 114th St, 50.11x120x irregular, ½ year, 6 per cent. 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CUMINGS, Richard, to Theodore Rieper.. $1,000

DUFFY, Peter, to Theodore Rieper 6,500

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK to Thomas D. Adams 39,799

HOFFMAN, Margarethe J., to Frederick T. Hoffman 4,500

KINGSLAND, Walter F., to James A. O'Gorman 20,611

KLINKER, Anna A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 8,000

ROOSEVELT, W. Emlen, trustee, to W. Emlen Roosevelt and another, trustees, (two mortgages), on Audubon Av, from e s of 186th St, to lands of Robert Bogardus; William C. Baker to Max Marx 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 844, e s, 21.5x66.4x irregular; 187th St, 528 West, 19.3x75; John F. Comey to Max Marx, (R S $50) ..... Nom.

THOMPSON ST, 218, 25x85; Julius D. Dubois to Aimee Hirlimann and another, 1-3 part, (mtg $14,750, R S 50 cents) 125

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 173d St, 99.6x17.9x100.2x11.6; James G. Coburn to Julia L. Gerding, (R S $1.50) 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, 50.11x120x irregular; Samuel Green to Wilhelmine Walther, (mtg $88,000, R S $32) 1

10TH AV, 520, e s, 24.8x100; Katharine J. Brophy and others to Daniel P. Brophy. 100

11TH AV, s e corner of 186th St, new line, runs s 157.10 x e 100 x e 51.1 x e 150x s 52.1x e 100 to the w s of Audubon Av x n w 350; William C. Baker to Max Marx, (R S $85) 1

11TH AV, s e corner of 186th St, runs s 157.10x e 100x n 51.1x e 50x n 107.5 to street x w 150; Max Marx to John F. Comey, (R S $50) 100

20TH ST, 114 West, 25.5x98.9; Philip A. Fetzer to Frank Fetzer, ½ part, and all title 5,000

58TH ST, 420 West, 25x75.7x25.2x78.7; Theresa Abelson to Emily K. Simonson, (mtg $11,000, R S $3.50) 14,500

63D ST, 121 and 123 East, 33.4x100.5; C. Ledyard Blair to De Witt C. Blair, (R S $1) 1

71ST ST, n e corner of West End Av, 19x92.2; Harriet S. Pond to Ernest G. Stedman, trustee, &c. 34,000

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; Robert Wallace to Joseph Hamershlag, (R S $35, mtg $40,000) 100

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Emma L. Jacob to Josephine F. Clason 1

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 300x100.11; Thomas Nelson to Sigmund Blumenthal, (R S $57, mtg $18,000) 1

106TH ST, 73 and 75 East, 52.6x75.11; Mary H. Abbott to Annabella L. Armstrong, (mtg $30,000, R S $2.50) 1

120TH ST, 40 West, 18.4x100.11; Samuel Goodman to F. Brown and wife 26,000

Fanning and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

30TH ST, 540 West; Chrissie I. Haller against Nellie G. Haller and others, (partition;) attorneys, Maas & Goldberg.

94TH ST, n s, 102.3 ft e of 5th Ave, 25x100.8; Anna M. Von Zedlitz against Francis J. Schnugg, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holtz, Wagner & Burghard.

99TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Jessie C. McBride against Christian Blinn, Jr, and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, N. A. McBride.

100TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Ave., 125x100; Thomas F. Sinnott against Clarence G. Taylor and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. M. Gardner.

129TH ST, 138 West; John C. Wilson against Hattie L. Hayward and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. H. Fuller.

145TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 33.6x99.11; Hiram V. V. Braman and another against Henry Nicholsburg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Supreme Court of the United States:

355 and 358—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent.—Motion to advance to be heard after No. 35.—Submitted by J. Rubley Ashton in behalf of counsel for plaintiffs in error.

118—The Union Pacific Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Dismissed, each party to pay its own costs per stipulation of counsel.

37—T. Walter Beam et al., appellants, vs. Gustav H. Schwab.—Passed for settlement.

38—The American Sugar Refining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Louisiana et al.—Submitted on briefs to be filed on or before Oct. 22 on motion of Henry B. Closson for plaintiffs in error.

43—Eutimio Montoya, surviving partner, &c., appellant, vs. the United States et al., and,

44—Milton C. Connors, Jr., administrator, appellant, vs. the United States et al.—Passed temporarily on motion of William B. King for the appellants.

40—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lucy Dixon, administratrix, &c., et al.—Argued by A. M. J. Cochran and W. H. Wadsworth for the plaintiff in error, and by James Andrew Scott for the defendant in error.

41—Josiah A. Gould et al., petitioners, vs. Asa S. Hughes, owner, &c.—Argument commenced by Eugene P. Carver for the petitioner.

Call for Thursday, 41, 45, 46, 34, (and 47, 48, and 49,) 50, 51, (and 52,) 58, (and 54,) 55, 56, and 57.

Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Admiralty cases.

105—Stern vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
116—Thames Tow Boat Co. vs. Lighter Somerset.
136—McCormick vs. Lighters King and Windsor.
106—Evans vs. Tug Lyndhurst.
121—N. Y. & South B'klyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 1.
138—Tracy vs. Ferryboat Garden City.
141—Tietjen & Lang D. D. Co. vs. Graney.
137—Burtis vs. Two Scows, (no names.)
130—Brigham vs. Tug Hattis Palmer.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 612, 616, 1094, 630, 632, 633, 634, and 637.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

91—Underwood vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
5—Rosenzweig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
40—Cassidy vs. Uhlman.
61—Nat. Revere Bank of Boston vs. Nat. Bank of Republic.
18—Butler vs. Mail. & Express Pub. Co.
18—Rosenthal vs. Weir.
35—Westervelt vs. Phelps.
93—Reese vs. De Zavala.
100—Masters vs. same.
88—Lubliner vs. Tiffany & Co.
89—Barnum vs. Barnum.
69—Siederman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
32—Hynes vs. Man. Ry. Co.
97—Bryant vs. Allen.
28—Wagstaff vs. Marcy.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.35
Cotton, middling	.10 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.8¾
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 71¾@77c; No. 2 red, 75½@76c; No. 2 corn, 40⅝@41¼c; No. 2 yellow 40¼c; No. 2 oats, 22⅝c; No. 2 white, 26¾c; No. 3 white, 23½@25⅝c; No. 2 rye, 51¼c; barley, fair to choice malting, 50@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.66; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.67; prime timothy seed, $4.20@4.30; mess pork, per barrel, $15@$15.10; lard, per 100 lb, $7.30@$7.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.10@$8.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6⅝@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.30@$8.40; clover, contract grade, $10.25@$10.50.

COTTON.—It was a day of surprises and intense excitement in the local cotton market. The cable news was a pronounced disappointment, and, in conjunction with a more generous movement than figured upon at Southern ports, gave the market an easy opening. The market settled 10 points before midday. In anticipation of possible sensational developments in connection with the Government report, a large number of Exchange members not accustomed to being on the floor were present at the noon hour, and at the time the bureau figures were published the pit was packed to its utmost. Simple announcement that the average crop condition was 67.6 per cent. swept bulls completely off their feet and created a wild scene of disorder in the pit. It was extremely difficult to find buyers, and prices dropped 4 and 5 points at a time until 9.75 was reached for January, which figure represented a loss of 36 points from last night's closing bids. Everybody endeavored to sell long cotton or get short, some having both objects in view. The Southwest unloaded prodigious amounts of cotton on the noon break, while Wall Street smothered the pit with selling orders. Instead of substantially reacting later in the day, covering for profits, the market continued in an extremely feeble condition, with prices hovering around low water marks. Failure of the market to at least partially recuperate was due to estimates from New Orleans and Houston for heavy receipts to-morrow and to a positive change of front by recent bulls, latter the result of belief that the crop condition of 67 and the increased acreage pointed to a larger production of cotton than heretofore reckoned with, though it was admitted that the ultimate yield depended largely upon an early or late frost. The market at the close was steady in tone, with prices 30 to 33 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations 3-16c lower on the basis of 10 13-16c for middling upland and 11 1-16c for middling gulf. There were no sales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile easy at 10½c; Savannah easy at 10c, ⅛c off; Wilmington firm at 10¼c; Norfolk steady at 10⅜c; Baltimore nominal at 10⅞c, ⅛c off; Memphis steady at 10¼c; Augusta quiet at 10½c, ⅛c off; St. Louis quiet at 10 5-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	10.40	10.40	10.15	10.15@
November	10.12	10.12	9.83	9.85@ 9.86
December	10.05	10.07	9.76	9.75@ 9.79
January	10.04	10.06	9.75	9.75@ 9.76
February	10.06	10.06	9.76	9.75@ 9.76
March	10.05	10.07	9.75	9.76@ 9.77
April	10.04	10.05	9.76	9.75@ 9.77
May	10.04	10.09	9.75	9.76@ 9.77
June	10.03	10.03	9.73	9.73@ 9.74
July	10.00	10.01	9.68	9.68@ 9.69
August	9.84	9.84	9.54	9.50@ 9.54

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales, all American; middling upland, 5⅝d; futures opened steady, partial 1-64d advance; at 1:45 P. M., quiet, 1-2 to 3 1-2-64d net lower; closed easy, 1½ to 5½ points net lower; December-January, 5.34s; January-February, 5.31s; February-March, 5.29s; March-April, 5.27s; April-May, 5.25½s; May-June, 5.24s; June-July, 5.22½s; July-August, 5.21s; August-September, 5.15s; October, 5.56s; October-November, 5.42s; November-December, 5.36½s. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths, moderate demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The most important feature about the wheat market was its pronounced weakness in the last hour of the session, when prices dropped ½c under renewed liquidation and offerings for short account, closing ⅝c under the previous night's close, and almost 1c a bushel down from the highest point. Previous to this manifestation of heaviness the market had been singularly steady within a narrow range of prices, sustained by unlooked for firmness in the English markets and small receipts at Southwest points. Most of the other news was of a bearish character, and sentiment also appeared to favor that side of the market as it has all the week. But the later events of the day demonstrated how easily bull operators were frightened, and showed the market to be rather top-heavy after all. One of the main factors of discouragement to holders of wheat continues to be the weather in Spring wheat States, which is so favorable that receipts are expected to enlarge to some extent at least. For the day Minneapolis and Duluth reported 577 cars, against 527 cars last Wednesday, and 744 cars a year ago. At all Western points Spring wheat arrivals were 898,000 bushels, against 1,040,000 bushels on the corresponding day last year. Winter wheat receipts were 214,000 bushels, against 212,000 bushels a year ago, including small arrivals at St. Louis and moderate arrivals at Kansas City. Chicago reported that out of 1,763 cars of Winter wheat received during the past seven days, 1,068 cars were Kansas hard. Export business was at first reported to be very slow, but later transactions of 34 loads indicated that foreigners have not entirely deserted the American market. London and Liverpool closing quotations were ⅛@¼d net higher. At Budapest, however, there was a seven-point decline, and Berlin closed partly ¾ marks lower. Antwerp was unchanged, and Paris partly 5@10 points higher. Cables from India stated that the general crop situation was excellent, famine conditions disappearing. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 80⅝c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 88⅝c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86⅝c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 84¼c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 82⅝c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 77⅝c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.20@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.55@3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@3.4; Spring clears, $3@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@2.80; no grade, $1.90@$1.90 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.45@2.60, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 86@90c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.60@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $28; corn oil cake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October				78¾
December	81⅝	81 5-16	81	81⅛
March	84⅞	85	84 5-16	84⅞
May	84½	84 15-16	84⅛	84⅛
Corn—				
October	46⅝	46⅝	46½	46½
December	42⅞	42¼	42	42
May	41¾	41¾	41⅛	41⅜
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	7.65

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	75 11-16	75 11-16	75	75¼
November	76⅝	76⅝	75¾	75⅞
December	77	77⅝	76⅝	76⅝
Corn—				
October	40⅞	40⅝	40½	40½
November	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37¼
December	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅝
Oats—				
October	22	22	21⅜	21⅜
November	22½	22 3-16	21⅞	21⅞
December	22½	22⅝	22 5-16	22⅜
Lard—				
October	7.27½	7.27½	7.25	7.25
January	6.87½	6.87½	6.77½	6.77½
Ribs—				
October	7.95	7.95	7.80	7.80
January	6.20	6.20	6.15	6.15
Pork—				
October	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
January	11.70	11.75	11.52½	11.52½

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $14@$15; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $14.50@$17. Beef—Mess, $8@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $18@$17.50. Beef Hams—$20@$21. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾c. Cut-Meats—Smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9½c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Talow—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾@5c. Lard—$7.65; city lard, $7.40; refined lard, South America, 8¼c; Continent, $7.85; Brazil, $8.20; compound, city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. Stearine—Oleo, 7¾c asked; city lard stearine, 8¼@8¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Beef—Extra India mess, 70s; prime mess steady, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 71s 3d. Lard—American, refined, in tubs, 40s 9d; Prime Western, in tierces, 39s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 50s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 50s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 46s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 40 lb, 45s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 44s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 50s 9d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s 3d. Cheese—American, finest white, 52s 6d; American, colored, 53s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal; Australian, in London, 28s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot, 25 barrels, 23s 3d. Turpentine Spirits, 30s. Resin—Common, 5s. Hops, at London, (Pacific Coast,) £2 5s@£3 5s. Linseed oil, 35s 3d. Butter—United States, finest, 96s; United States, good, 82s 6d. Petroleum, 9½d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 9¼d. Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red, Western, Winter, 6s 3½d; No. 1 Northern, Spring, 6s 6¼d; No. 1 California, 6s 6¼d; futures, December, 6s 3¼d; February, 6s 4d. Corn—Spot, American, mixed, new, 4s 5¼d; American, old, nominal; futures, November, 4s 5d; December, 4s 5¼d; January, 4s 11¾d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter, 5s 6d.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED IN A SMALL FAMILY—A thoroughly competent cook and an experienced waitress, with references from last employer. Post Office Box 681, New Rochelle.

WANTED—Good, honest, neat, serious woman in family of three; must be willing and obliging. 25 East 81st St.

WANTED—First-class laundress and chambermaid; city reference. Apply between 9 and 11, 57 West 56th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

MEN WANTED—$7 takes you to Europe; no steamship work. Atlantic Shipping Office, 209 3d St.

WANTED—Lithographic poster artists in black and colors; good wages and steady employment to competent men. Address THE DONALDSON LITHO. CO., Cincinnati, O. (Newport, Ky., is a suburb of Cincinnati, O.)

WANTED—A bright, active office boy, to start on salary of $4 per week. Apply NEATNESS, Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; first-class city reference. 116 West 53d St., Ryan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing. 9 West 35th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By young lady as companion to a deaf lady; highest references. S. Fyfe, Tompkinsville, S. I.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; in first-class private family; takes full charge; with kitchenmaid; very good city references. Agnes, 218 West 36th St., Reid's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; will take full charge; manage for help; wages, $40 to $45; city references. D., Box 312, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a good cook; city reference. 1,401 Park Av., corner 104th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; private family; understands cooking thoroughly; city references. 350 West 24th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; best city reference. 316 West 35th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By colored woman work by the day for ladies' or bachelors' apartments. Leary, 113 West 46th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Go out by the day; perfect fitter and cutter; misses and children. 201 East 63d St., first bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By English visiting governess having some morning hours disengaged; also afternoons; desires more pupils; English, French, piano; good reference. Feldman, 353 W. 35th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German governess; French, (Paris;) in Christian family; take entire charge of children; experienced; best reference. Governess, 15 West 21st St.

GOVERNESS.—German and English branches; music by highly recommended North German visiting governess. Rapid Progress, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By American visiting governess; English, French, music, 30 cents; take children walking; references. Teacher, 203 East 48th St.

GOVERNESS.—Do you want a French governess or conversational French? Blanche, 1,269 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, for general housework in private family. Croke, 2,183 5th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; hairdressing; good dressmaker; best reference; see lady evening. French, Box 316, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, or will do cooking in small family; middle-aged Scotch woman; best of reference; country preferred. Ring Mallon bell, 351 7th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; private family; good city reference. Present employer's, 2 Rutherfurd Place, near 17th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced middle-aged Protestant woman as infant's nurse or maid to elderly lady; good references. A. S., 239 East 12th St. Trotter's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; takes work home, or by day; curtains, cushions, family sewing; also repairing dresses, alterations. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family; good city references. M. G., 940 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Masseuse graduate of Manhattan Training School, will give massage to ladies and children; also electric and facial massage; highest reference. Mrs. J. L. R., 215 East 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to recommend her butler, (Frenchman,) who is a first-class man as butler and valet in every respect. L. G., Box 281, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up his horses wishes to secure a place for his man; single; thoroughly experienced in care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful. Present employer's, 15 West 10th St.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable Englishman; single; age, 32; height, 5 feet 6; weighs, 135 pounds; disengaged Oct. 15; first-class references written and personal. G. W. Bantin, Box 311, White Plains, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; has the best of references; last employer can be seen. M. C., 111 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family going abroad. E., 162 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; city or country, latter preferred; ten years' written and personal reference. Parry, 744 9th Av.

COACHMAN.—Age, 33; 2½ years last situation; 9½ previous; first-class city reference; city or country. H. Coleman, 210 East 37th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By Swede; 21; well recommended; good worker. W. Akerstrom, 312 West 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Twenty years' experience; will open, write up, balance, and investigate account books skillfully. Address for one week Public Accountant, Box 166 Times Office.

OVERSEER.—Single man, born Russian, wishes position as overseer in gardening forestry; best references. F., Box 173 Times.

WORK.—By young man, fairly educated; will work at anything; wholesale business preferred. K. T. E., Box 212 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRADUATED MASSEUSE WILL GIVE massage, electric treatment, pine needles, and vapor baths. J. La Rose, 24 West 60th St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ARTHUR H. ELY, Plaintiff, against MARGARET W. FOLSOM and GEORGE W. FOLSOM, as Committee of the person and estate of the said Margaret W. Folsom, an incompetent person, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated New York, August 24th, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and County of New York.

To the defendant Margaret W. Folsom:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of August, nineteen hundred, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, N. Y.

s6-1aw6mTh

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES W. BECKER and ALBERT MACOBY, plaintiffs, against EDWIN RUGGLES and MILTON RUGGLES, defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 15, 1900.

R. R. BILLINGTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edwin Ruggles and Milton Ruggles: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. John Henry McCarthy, a Judge of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 12th day of September, nineteen hundred, and filed with a copy of the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York at the Brownstone Building number Thirty-two Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 12th day of September, nineteen hundred.

R. R. BILLINGTON,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
20 Broad Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s13-1aw6mTh.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—J. E. LINDE PAPER COMPANY, plaintiff, against E. BARTLETTE HELLAND, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of failure to appear or to answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, N. Y., August 24th, 1900.

WASSERMAN & JACOBUS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Fort Office Address and Office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

To E. Bartlette Helland:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WASSERMAN & JACOBUS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and P. O. Address, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s20-1aw6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the Seventh day of September, 1900, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES R. PLUM'S SONS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business in the City of New York, at No. 539 West Twentieth Street, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said James R. Plum's Sons, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Philbin, Beekman & Menken, No. 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1900. Dated, New York, September 12th, 1900.

MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND,
Assignee.
PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN,
Attorneys for Assignee, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 29th day of August, 1900, by the Hon. David McAdam, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of M. SCHULTZ & BRO., composed of Michael Schultz, Jr., and Edward Schultz, lately doing business at No. 152 East Fifty-eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber the duly appointed assignee of the said M. Schultz & Bro., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Louis F. Doyle, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1900.

MICHAEL SCHULTZ, Assignee.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Assignee, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au30-1aw6wTh&o11

JANES, HENRY E. and HERBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, sitting in and for the County of New York, made and duly entered and filed on the 18th day of September, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. JANES and HERBERT JANES either individually or as copartners composing the firm of Janes & Kirtland, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Henry E. Janes and Herbert Janes, individually and as copartners composing the said firm of Janes & Kirtland, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1900.

HERBERT B. SHOEMAKER, Assignee.
SHILAND & HONEYMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s27-1aw6wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC CAPLAN and ISAAC GUREWITZ, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Caplan and Isaac Gurewitz of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac Caplan and Isaac Gurewitz were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 10th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GUSTAVE SIMON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Gustave Simon of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Gustave Simon was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Frederick Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 9th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADLER, MILLARD F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILLARD F. ADLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 906, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1900. LEON N. ADLER, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor (Room 906) 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap12-1aw6mTh

ALLING, ASA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ASA A. ALLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, individually, or as a member of the firm of Kennedson, Crain & Alling, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1900. LOUISE FLOYD ALLING, Executrix. THOMAS C. T. CRAIN, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my24-1aw6mTh

ALTHAUSE, SARAH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. ALTHAUSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. B. Althause & Co., No. 101 Thompson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900. WALTON C. ALTHAUSE, Administrator. apr26-1aw6mTh

BINSSE, JOHANNA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA W. BINSSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900.

LOUIS E. BINSSE,
Administrator, with the will annexed.
apr26-1aw6mTh

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. H. Karbry O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated September 5th, 1900. EMIL A. NERESHEIMER, CHRISTINE DE R. COEURET, Executors. J. KARBRY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. s6-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GREENWOOD, LANGDON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LANGDON GREENWOOD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Robert S. Rudd, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1900. LANGDON GREENWOOD, Jr., Administrator. ROBERT S. RUDD, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap19-1aw6mTh

HANKINSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HANKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. STRONG & CADWALADER, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1900.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York City.
MARY F. HANKINSON, } Executors.
WILLIAM H. JACKSON, }
my10-1aw6mTh

HODGINS, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HODGINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bliger & Nixon, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on or before the 10th day of March, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1900. DANIEL DONOVAN, Executor. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City, (Borough of Manhattan.)

LYONS, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP LYONS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. BENJAMIN LYONS and RAPHAEL LYONS, Executors. JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.
my10-1aw6mTh

NOON, MARIA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. NOON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank M. Hardenbrook, their attorney, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900. JULIA F. HAYNES, MARY C. CAMERON, Executrices. FRANK M. HARDENBROOK, Atty. for Executrices, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
je7-1aw6mTh

PETH, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PETH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Foley, Wray & Taylor, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York the 20th day of June, 1900. ELIZABETH PETH, Administratrix. FOLEY, WRAY & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 71 Wall St., (Manhattan,) New York. je21-1aw6mTh

TIFFANY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TIFFANY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Baldwin & Boston, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 2d, 1901.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1900.

BELMONT TIFFANY,
Administrator.
BALDWIN & BOSTON, Attorneys for Belmont Tiffany, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.
au2-1aw6mTh

WEEKS, JULIA A. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA A. M. WEEKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, W. Holden Smith, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July 1900.

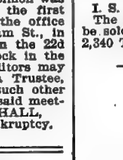
WILLIAM H. WEEKS,
Administrator.
W. HOLDEN WEEKS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy19-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—The BARON DE HIRSCH FUND, Plaintiff, against MARY E. NORTON and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and known, designated and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street with the westerly side of the Third Avenue; and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with the right to use the easterly wall of the building upon the land adjoining the said premises on the west as a party wall as long as the said wall shall stand.—Dated New York, October 10, 1900.

FRANKLIN PADDOCK, Referee.
I. S. ISAACS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known by the street numbers 2,338 and 2,340 Third Avenue and 176 East 127th Street:



East 127th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $96,181.25, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.83, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $5,556.51 and interest—Dated New York, October 10, 1900.

FRANKLIN PADDOCK, Referee.
o11-2aw3wTh&S&n2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY T. MULVEY, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. REILLY, as sole surviving executor, etc., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date, the twentieth day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and impro

THE SCHARN MURDER CASE

Effort at Inquest to Fasten the Crime on the Girl's Brother.

His Counsel, Emanuel Friend, Denounces the Course of the Police—Several Witnesses Examined.

The inquest into the death of Kathryn Scharn, who was found murdered early in the morning of Aug. 19 in her flat at 674 Second Avenue, was begun yesterday at 11 A. M. in the Coroner's Court in the Criminal Court Building before Coroner Bausch.

Frederick Scharn, the murdered girl's eighteen-year-old brother, who was the first to find the body, and on whom the police are trying to fix the crime, did not appear in the proceedings. Coroner Bausch allowed Emanuel Friend, counsel for young Scharn, to cross-examine the witnesses, but at the request of Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly he was not permitted to make objections.

Before the inquest began Mr. Friend said: "This is nothing but one of those contemptible conspiracies apparent only to those familiar with the inside machinations of the Police Department. The object is simply to prove by this court that the girl came to her death at her brother's hands, so as to clear Inspector Harley's coat-tails of not having found the perpetrator of the murder. No one ever tried to catch the real criminal."

Mrs. Annie Lawler, wife of the janitor of 161 East Thirty-fourth Street, the house where Druggist Tyler lives, told how on the night of the murder young Scharn ran into her house to see Mr. Tyler, and fainted in her room. The prosecution tried in vain to get her to say that the boy was shamming. She admitted that twice that night young Scharn appeared to avoid policemen, and said it was only by her advice that he reported the case at the station. She admitted that he made no objection to notifying the police, and accompanied her to the station.

Edward J. O'Rourke, a detective of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who went with young Scharn to the room where the murdered girl lay, described the condition of the room and the position of the body of the victim. He said that the two upper drawers of the bureau containing the girl's effects had been ransacked, and lay one on top of the other on the floor. The two lower drawers, however, containing young Scharn's clothing, had not been disturbed. The witness said that the doors and windows of the room showed no marks of forcible entry.

O'Rourke said he had taken down a statement made at the time by Scharn, who said that his sister had gone to the American Lead Pencil factory at noon to draw her wages.

"But where are her wages?" the witness said he asked Scharn. "Here is the pocketbook, and it is empty." To this O'Rourke says Scharn answered: "I don't know, but I have mine in my pocket." O'Rourke testified that Scharn said he worked for a Mr. Zoizen, a printer at 44 Beekman Street. This the prosecution hopes to prove is untrue, and that Scharn had been idle for some time.

There was a long wrangle about the purchase of some pears by the girl on the evening of the murder. The police are ready to concede that Scharn's alibi from 7:30 on the night of Aug. 18 up to 12:30 the next morning is impregnable. The prosecution will therefore try to prove that Scharn killed his sister before 7:30 P. M. The only evidence contrary to this theory is that the young woman purchased pears from Murphy, a grocer's boy, at 7:50 P. M. Murphy insists that the pears were bought by the girl at that hour.

The inquest was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Immediately after the adjournment of the inquest Emanuel Friend went before Judge Newburger in Part I. of General Sessions and asked for Scharn's release, or that a date be set for his trial at once. He said that the prisoner had been arrested on suspicion of murder; that he had been released on that charge on a writ of habeas corpus, but that he was at once rearrested on the burglary charge, and had been confined in the Tombs ever since. Two terms of court had passed, but he had not been brought to trial.

Judge Newburger said that the matter would be held in abeyance until the inquest was finished.

MUNICIPAL COURT JURISDICTION.

Justice Bartlett's Opinion in the Worthington Case on Appeal.

The full text of the recent opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of Amasa Worthington against the London Guaranty and Accident Company, in reference to the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, shows the final decision to be that the Municipal Court is not a new inferior local court, created by the charter, as was held by the Appellate Term and the Appellate Division, so that the Legislature was without power to confer jurisdiction upon it as to defendants not residing within the limits of the greater city.

The Appellate Division held that, being a new tribunal, the Municipal Court could have no more extended jurisdiction than a County Court; and the Constitution having limited the jurisdiction of County Courts to residents of the county, no jurisdiction other than over residents of the county in which the Municipal Court was located could be conferred upon it. The defendant in this case, a foreign corporation, having an office in this city, was sued in the First District Municipal Court, Manhattan, and judgment given by Justice Lynn in favor of the plaintiff was reversed on appeal upon the ground of want of jurisdiction.

Justice Bartlett, giving the unanimous opinion of the court of last resort, directing a reversal of the decision on appeal and an affirmance of that of the trial court, refers to the jurisdiction of the district courts in the old City of New York, in which had been collected numberless small claims constantly arising in favor of residents against the large number of non-residents who came within its limits every day. The exercise of this jurisdiction by these courts accordingly promoted the interests of those seeking to recover upon these minor causes of action.

It is quite inconceivable, Justice Bartlett says, that the Legislature contemplated any such radical change as would be brought by allowing the decision below to stand. Its intention, in view of the growing needs of the greater city, was held to be to continue in full force the jurisdiction of this court over non-residents and foreign corporations as to minor claims. Instead of a new court being created by the charter, Judge Bartlett says that the district courts of the old City of New York, and the Justices' courts in the three districts named in the former City of Brooklyn, were not abolished, but were continued, consolidated, and reorganized under a new name. The new name and a few changes as to jurisdiction, did not create a new court, and the jurisdiction over a foreign corporation defendant, having a place of business in the City of New York, survived the consolidation and reorganization.

It is held, therefore, that these local courts of this city have jurisdiction over causes of action originating within the territorial limits of the tribunal, and where the defendant, if a non-resident, is served within the boundaries of the city, or, if a foreign corporation, has a place of business therein. In conclusion, Judge Bartlett says:

"The framers of the Constitution, in contemplating the creation of inferior local tribunals by the Legislature and limiting its power, were not dealing with the jurisdiction of these future courts as to territory, non-resident parties defendant or foreign corporations, but as to subject matter; they were not to have, in a general way, greater powers, importance, and dignity than a county court. In conferring upon the Municipal Court the jurisdiction of the district courts of the City of New York, and of Justices of the Peace elsewhere, which had been exercised for many years by these local tribunals, the Legislature did not create a local court possessing greater powers, importance, and dignity, within the general provisions of the Constitution we are considering, than the county court."

Referee's Decision in Fallon Case.

Thomas F. Murtha, attorney for Agnes A. Fallon, writing in regard to the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Andrew J. Fallon for the recovery of his four-year-old son, says that Justice Marean made no comment upon the referee's report, but simply set it aside and dismissed the proceedings. The decision continues the mother's custody of the child, Mr. Murtha says, and is practically a confirmation of the referee's conclusion, and permits the father to visit the child.

INJURED IN ELEVATOR'S FALL.

Five Employes of the Consumers' Brewing Company Badly Mangled.

By the fall of an elevator in the Consumers' Brewing Company building, at Fifty-fourth Street and Avenue A, yesterday, five men were more or less injured and are now in the Flower Hospital with the prospect of being kept there for some time as a result of their injuries. The accident was caused by the sudden buckling of two steel tubes, which held the wheel on which the cable ran that supported the elevator. The employes of the company say that there is no apparent reason for the bending of the tubes, as the elevator was not loaded to its full capacity.

Shortly before noon yesterday August Tiedman of 24 Sutton Place, who runs the elevator, took it to the top floor, where it was loaded with a quantity of meal. William Meyer, a cooper living at 330 East Forty-sixth Street; Fritz Lorenzen, a washhouse man of 932 First Avenue; Fred Heinrich, a brewer, of 723 Shippen Street, West Hoboken, and Fred Bickelhaupt, a brewer, of 549 West Fifty-first Street, also boarded the elevator. They had just stopped work for dinner, and were anxious to leave the building.

The elevator had just began the descent when the two tubes began to bend. They bent slowly for the first moment, and then suddenly doubled up at right angles, throwing the wheels, which they had held in place, against the wall with a tremendous crash.

With the cables thus suddenly loosened the elevator fell ten feet. When the cables tightened again with the weight of the falling elevator, the unusual strain was too great for them, and they snapped near the roof. The force of the pull that broke the cables was so great that the beams at the top of the shaft, over which they passed, were also splintered. With a mass of broken cable on its roof the elevator fell about seven feet more when the automatic grip, with which it was supplied, caught. It only acted as a momentary check in the downward course of the car, for the grip broke, and the car, left without anything to support it, dropped to the basement, shaking the building with the force of the concussion.

After the wreck of the roof of the car had been removed the five men were dragged out. They were all unconscious from the shock.

Tiedman, the elevator man, had a fractured shoulder blade, a broken ankle, and severe contusions. Meyer, who escaped with the slightest injuries, had the bones of his foot broken, and was bruised all over his body. Lorenzen had his right ankle and the bones of his foot broken, as well as a dislocated left ankle, and three fractured ribs. Heinrich was bruised and cut in the face and had a broken ankle, and Bickelhaupt had both knee caps, his left leg, the bones of both feet, and his right ankle broken. As all the employes of the Consumers' Brewing Company hold accident insurance policies their families will not be left in want.

JOHN C. VAN SICKLEN DEAD.

He Was a Descendant of Long Island's Earliest Settlers.

John C. Van Sicklen, a descendant of the old Van Sicklen family, which settled on Long Island 300 years ago, died at his home, on what was formerly the old family farm, on Van Sicklen Avenue, Gravesend, Tuesday night. Mr. Van Sicklen was born seventy-one years ago in the house in which he died. He held many local offices in the old town of Gravesend twenty years ago, and was a prominent member of the Dutch Reformed Church of the village.

Mr. Van Sicklen will be buried to-day in the family plot in the old cemetery at Gravesend, where no interment has been made for many years.

ALONZO B. REID PAYS UP.

His Experience with a Refractory Slot Machine Costs Him $6.50.

Alonzo B. Reid's endeavor to get weighed on a penny slot machine cost him $6.50 in the Centre Street Court yesterday.

Mr. Reid smashed a machine with his umbrella on Tuesday after it had swallowed several of his pennies and returned therefor no guess at his weight. Superintendent John M. Gaffney of the Automatic Weighing Machine Company charged Reid with malicious mischief. The machine was damaged to the extent of $6.50, said Mr. Gaffney, in reply to Magistrate Brann's question, and Reid immediately offered to pay the amount.

Superintendent Gaffney demurred. The machine's inner works might be injured, he said. Then Magistrate Brann lost his patience.

"These corporations always want their pounds of flesh," said he. "Your slot machines are always out of order. A complaint of petty larceny should be made against your company. If this man pays the $6.50 I will discharge him." Reed paid the amount.

FORGERY COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Grand Jury Refuses to Hold William E. Coffin and Newman Erb.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint of forgery in the third degree against Warren E. Coffin, of the former brokerage firm of Coffin & Stanton, which failed in 1894, and Newman Erb, receiver of the firm, preferred by Thomas Carmichael and H. K. McHarg, members of the Reorganization Committee of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company.

The two men were charged with having forged, in 1892, a voucher accounting for $10,000 of the firm's money, which Coffin was alleged to have embezzled. When properly receipted the voucher became a draft on Coffin & Stanton, who were members of the Reorganization Committee, Coffin being Treasurer. The voucher represented ostensibly the purchase of 916 coupons of the Hiawassee Company. Boardman, Platt & Soley, counsel for the defendants, asked and obtained permission for the accused men to appear before the Grand Jury.

RIGHTS OF A STOCKHOLDER.

A Suit Pending Involving Minority Interests.

A suit involving the rights of a minority stockholder who claims to have been frozen out of his interest in a corporation during his absence, although he owned half of the stock of the concern, has just been tried in Part V. of the Supreme Court. Justice Bianchard reserving his decision in the case. H. Randolph Whitman is suing Charles Austin Bates, the Holmes Publishing Company, and the Directors of the company.

The corporation was formed under the laws of Illinois, with a capital of $25,000, the plaintiff owning half of the stock. There was a disagreement between the stockholders and Whitman, and the latter claims that while he was absent in Virginia in 1897 Bates selected three Directors to represent his interests, and these Directors, it is charged, voted to transfer to Bates all of the assets of the company for $210. Whitman testified in the suit that the assets were worth at least $15,000.

It developed at the trial that two of the Directors chosen by Bates were non-residents, and could not therefore be reached in the action. The third Director, Frank Byers, who was served in the action, resigned immediately after the transfer of the assets to Bates. This, it is alleged, left the corporation stripped of its property and with no one to represent it.

Whitman therefore brought an action through his attorney, Charles Strauss, asking for the appointment of a receiver and for an accounting of the assets and to compel the restoration of the property. It was claimed that the resignation of Mr. Byers was a part of the same scheme in pursuance of which the property was transferred to Bates. It is therefore claimed that Byers was properly served. The defendants claim that as Byers was no longer a Director, there was no one on whom the process could be served, and that the transfer to Bates was in good faith. Wilcox & Brodek appeared for the defendants.

GALVESTON RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions were received yesterday by the Citizens' Relief Committee of The Merchants' Association:

From 1,259 residents of Porto Rico, subscribed through San Juan News, San Juan, Porto Rico	$404.15
James L. Parker, Madison, Conn., through Tribune Association	10.00
H. C. Loughlin, through Nineteenth Ward Bank	2.00
Emma A. McGibney, through Nineteenth Ward Bank	1.00
C. E. H.	1.00
Total	$418.15
Previously acknowledged	104,564.82
Grand total	$104,982.97

ROW OVER WATER SUPPLY

Messrs. Grout and Dalton Dispute After a Board Meeting.

Commissioner Charged with the Responsibility for the Scant Allowance in Brooklyn.

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn and Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department had a serious dispute yesterday after the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements. Commissioner Dalton had reported against the contract proposed by President Grout with the Queens County Water Company for a temporary supply for Brooklyn. In the hall were gathered a number of officials and politicians. President Grout said to Commissioner Dalton:

"You are responsible for the condition of the water supply in Brooklyn. I have been trying for a long time to have some action taken to give Brooklyn the needed water supply."

"The charges you have been making against me are untrue," said Commissioner Dalton angrily.

"They are true. I have based my statements on the public records and the records of the Board of Public Improvements. There was no recommendation from your department on the steel main from Millburn which, if constructed now, would relieve Brooklyn from danger of a water famine," said President Grout.

"You are stating what is untrue again," said Commissioner Dalton, facing President Grout and speaking in angry tones. "You know that is not the truth. I have not been busy writing letters, but I have worked night and day for the improvement of the water supply system. I was in favor of making the contract for the steel main from Millburn under the old contract, and did not oppose it, as claimed by you. It is wrong for you to go about making charges against me which are untrue. As a public official you should be careful in making statements about another official."

"I have stated what can be proved by the records and the minutes of this board," was all that President Grout would reply.

The disputants parted without making a settlement of their differences.

The trouble between Messrs. Grout and Dalton, which culminated yesterday, has been going on for several months. President Grout has at several meetings criticised Commissioner Dalton for alleged failure to make reports to the Board of Public Improvements. Mr. Grout also took a hand in the Ramapo fight against President Holahan and Commissioner Dalton.

Another charge which incensed Commissioner Dalton was made by a friend of President Grout. It was to the effect that Mr. Dalton went to the steamship pier to see Mr. Grout off to Europe and at the next meeting introduced the Ramapo contract resolution. Mr. Dalton claimed that he went to the steamship pier to see a German friend depart and he happened to meet and bid bon voyage to Mr. Grout.

The report introduced by Commissioner Dalton against the Grout plan for making a contract with the Queens County Water Company is brief. Mr. Dalton incloses reports from Engineers Van Buren and De Verona of the Brooklyn Borough advising against the proposed contract. Mr. Dalton in his letter says that a contract for from 2,000,000 to 9,000,000 at $35 a million gallons would be of no benefit to Brooklyn at present. He advises strongly against the contract, but says he favors getting water from private companies in cases of great emergency.

RAIN INCREASES SUPPLY.

Brooklyn Relieved, but the Danger Point Not Yet Passed.

The heavy rains of the last two days have improved the water situation somewhat, although Chief Engineer Birdsall says the danger of a water famine is not yet over and the strictest economy must be practiced.

Commissioner Dalton said:

"The rains have brought great relief, especially in Brooklyn. I think there is hardly any danger of a water famine there now."

Chief Engineer Birdsall said:

"There is still call for great care in the use of water. Another heavy rainfall within the next few days as needed to carry the city beyond the danger point. In Brooklyn only 8,500,000 gallons have been collected in the storage reservoirs because of the rain. The consumption of water in that borough has, however, decreased of late."

According to the report of Engineer Van Buren, in Brooklyn the water in the storage reservoirs yesterday amounted to 121,151,000 gallons, a gain of 8,682,900 gallons over the amount in storage on Oct. 9. The consumption of water yesterday was 84,975,000 gallons in the borough, and this represents a decrease in consumption compared with the same date last year of 10,608,000 gallons.

NEW PARK FOR BROOKLYN.

Board of Public Improvement Approves Senator McCarren's Plan.

Senator P. H. McCarren appeared before the Board of Public Improvements yesterday to advocate establishing a park in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Senator McCarren had a delegation of professional and business men with him. He said:

"The people of my district need a park. It is proposed to locate the breathing spot for the poor in the heart of a thickly settled section. There is not a public park in the Eastern District, and the nearest one is Winthrop Park, half a mile away from the centre of population. The residents of my district are urgent and ask that your board take prompt action to give them this much-needed breathing place for women and children."

Senator McCarren then said the proposed park ought to be located in the district bounded by Berry Street, Lorimer Street, Driggs Avenue, Leonard Street, Bayard Street, Union Avenue, and North Twelfth Street, in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A resolution was adopted by the board unanimously declaring that a map of that section of Brooklyn should be prepared for the purpose of laying out a public park.

The delegation lined up back of Senator McCarren, which included ex-Controller George M. Palmer of Brooklyn, went away happy. Senator McCarren announced that he would push the park plan through as soon as possible.

CONVICT PLAINTIFF'S WITNESS.

Ex-Policeman O'Brien to Testify in Mrs. Rhoads's Damage Suit.

Thomas F. O'Brien, the policeman who robbed the body of George B. Rhoads while it was being conveyed in an ambulance to the hospital, and who is now a convict in Sing Sing, where he is undergoing a sentence of four years, was in the Supreme Court yesterday in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus and testificandum, where the suit brought by Mrs. Rhoads against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is on trial.

Mr. Rhoads, who was a Captain in the Seventh Regiment, was run down and killed at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Eighth Avenue last Summer by a car of the defendant company. The body was placed in an ambulance and O'Brien accompanied it to the hospital. On the way he took from the dead man's pocket a valuable gold watch. He did not testify yesterday.

Mrs. Rhoads, the widow, was the principal witness during the day. She is suing for $50,000. She gave testimony as to the earning power of her husband, and stated that at the time of his death he was President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company at a salary of $6,000 a year. The case goes on to-day.

De Bevoise Waist Company to Move.

The managers of the De Bevoise Waist Company have decided to move from Flushing to Newark, N. J. This establishment has been giving employment to nearly 200 people, and its removal means a considerable loss to the village. The reason for the change is said to be the impossibility of obtaining enough help. Between forty and fifty of the employes of the Flushing factory will go to Newark, and some have already moved their families there.

Long and short, light and dark, rough and smooth; the yoke back, the paddock, the Raglan, the covert, $15 to $35. That tells the whole story of our Fall overcoats — no it doesn't, words can't tell you how good they are.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

NAMES FOR HALL OF FAME

Eleven Americans Receive a Majority of Votes Cast.

Ralph Waldo Emerson Leads the List—The Selections Made by Some of the Prominent Judges.

Names that are to appear in the Hall of Fame were considered yesterday, the Senate of New York University meeting for the first counting of votes in the conference hall of the university, Washington Square East. Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken acted as Chairman, and Edward R. Shaw, Dean of the School of Pedagogy, and Clarence D. Amnley, Dean of the Law School, were the Secretaries.

Six classes were taken up at the session yesterday, which began at 10:30 in the morning and lasted until well into the afternoon. Eleven names received the required majority of 51, as follows:

Names.	Votes.
RALPH WALDO EMERSON	86
ROBERT FULTON	84
HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW	84
WASHINGTON IRVING	82
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE	79
PETER COOPER	72
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE	72
GEORGE PEABODY	68
HORACE MANN	67
ELI WHITNEY	66
ELIAS HOWE	63

The names must be finally approved by a two-thirds vote of the thirteen regular members of the New York University Senate, who are the Chancellor, with the Dean and senior professor of each of the six schools, and by a majority of the honorary members voting, the latter being the President or representative of each of the six theological faculties in or near New York City.

No name may be inscribed except of a person born in what is now the territory of the United States, and of a person who has been dead at least ten years.

All of the judges had been heard from yesterday with the exception of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, Andrew D. White, and George D. Post. They included university Presidents and professors, Supreme Court Justices, publicists, authors, editors, and business men.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland voted as follows: William Cullen Bryant, James Fenimore Cooper, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Washington Irving, Henry W. Longfellow, John Lothrop Motley, Noah Webster, and Amos Lawrence.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller voted for Bryant, Emerson, Greeley, Hawthorne, Irving, Longfellow, Motley, and Prescott.

Edmund Clarence Stedman voted for Bryant, Cooper, Emerson, William Lloyd Garrison, Greeley, Hawthorne, Irving, Longfellow, Edgar Allan Poe, and Noah Webster.

Whitelaw Reid voted for Emerson, Greeley, Hawthorne, Irving, Longfellow, Motley, Poe, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

St. Clair McKelway's vote was Bryant, Longfellow, Irving, Poe, Webster, and Amos Lawrence.

President Low, of Columbia University named Cooper, Emerson, Hawthorne, Irving, Longfellow, and Amos Lawrence, and President Taylor of Vassar, while voting for the same names with the exception of Cooper, added Motley and Wendell Phillips to his list.

Prof. George P. Fisher, Dean of the Yale Divinity School, voted for Bryant, Emerson, Hawthorne, Irving, Longfellow, Prescott, Poe, and Webster.

Edward Everett Hale voted for Emerson, Hawthorne, Irving, Longfellow, Motley, Phillips, and James Harper.

Edward Eggleston voted for Bryant, Longfellow, Emerson, Hawthorne, Irving, Edgar Allan Poe, and Amos Lawrence.

The scattering votes were distributed among the following: Edward Everett Hale, 9; Richard Hildreth, 1; Helen Hunt Jackson, 3; Francis Scott Key, 2; the Rev. Ray Palmer, 1; John Howard Paine, 4; Henry David Thoreau, 2; Daniel Appleton, 7; John S. Chickering, 2, and Erastus Fairbanks, 2. The vote was as follows:

AUTHORS AND EDITORS.

	Votes.		Votes.
William Cullen Bryant	48	Nathaniel Hawthorne	72
James Fenimore Cooper	30	Washington Irving	82
Ralph Waldo Emerson	86	Henry W. Longfellow	84
William Lloyd Garrison	19	John Lothrop Motley	41
Horace Greeley	45	Wendell Phillips	20
		William H. Prescott	32
		Edgar Allan Poe	37
		Noah Webster	35

BUSINESS MEN.

James Harper	14	Cornelius Vanderbilt	28
Amos Lawrence	20		

EDUCATORS.

Thomas H. Gallaudet	14	Horace Mann	67
Mark Hopkins	47	Francis Wayland	25
Mary Lyon	21	Theodore D. Woolsey	22

INVENTORS.

Alvan Clark	12	Cyrus Hall McCormick	26
Robert Fulton	84	Samuel F. B. Morse	79
Charles Goodyear	13	Eli Whitney	66
Richard M. Hoe	19	Horace Wells	12
Elias Howe	63		

MISSIONARIES AND EXPLORERS.

Daniel Boone	34	Elisha Kent Kane	21
John Charles Fremont	17	Mcriwether Lewis	13
Sam. Houston	15	Marcus Whitman	13
Adoniram Judson	35		

PHILANTHROPISTS.

John Brown	16	Johns Hopkins	14
Peter Cooper	72	George Peabody	68
Dorothea Lynde Dix	12		

The votes for the following classes will be counted to-day: Preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors.

FLOODS AT CONEY ISLAND.

High Tides and Strong Winds Damage Property at the Beach.

High tides, accompanied by strong east winds, flooded the low parts of Coney Island and the adjoining beaches yesterday and did much damage. The board walk was torn up in places and many houses were damaged and their cellars flooded. The meadow land near Coney Island Creek, the Old Mill Road, and Highway Avenue were under water, and the inhabitants of the shanties on the west meadows were kept in their houses by the flood until late in the afternoon, when the waters receded.

The property of the Manhattan Beach and Brighton Beach Companies was protected from damage by the heavy bulwarks, which broke the force of the waters. Many boats that had been pulled ashore for the Winter were floated and tossed about, only to be left high and dry on the beach when the tide went out. The water was said to have reached the highest mark in years.

Ladies' Garments.

We are now showing Exclusive Styles in *Empire Coats, Box Coats, Paletots and Long Garments.*

Also *Evening and Opera Capes,* at most attractive prices.

Special. *Ladies' Kersey Jackets* of an excellent quality, satin lined, six pearl button front, tailor stitched; colors: black, castor and tan, *$10.50,* value $12.50.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

Fancy Velvets.

Exclusive Importation of *Metal Printed Velvets,* which we control for New York City. 30 combinations on black and colored grounds, with the latest dots and figures, at *$1.00* per yard.

These goods will be worn extensively for costumes, waists and trimmings.

In Dress Goods Department.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

Sale of *Men's & Boys' Pajamas.*

Made of woven colored madras, in neat pink and blue stripes, *$1.00* per suit, value $1.50.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

CUSTOM TAILORS' MISFITS, $30, $40, & $50. Suits for $18. BENSON & CO., 60 East 14th St. NEXT TO KEITH'S THEATRE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Otis Skinner in Prince Otto. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. St. 2:15. Next Week—James K. Hackett in "The Pride of Jennico."

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE. The Great POWELL. Orchestral Concert.

THE SAVOY B'way & 34th St. New York's Parlor Theatre. THE MILITARY MAID. Sat. Mat. 23. JOSEPHINE HALL. Strong company, large chorus.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Tremendous Success of LOST RIVER. "Realism reigns from first to last."—JOURNAL

Reg. Mat. Sat. The New Glory! CASINO! | Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard & Virginia Earl in "The Belle of Bohemia." | Xt Md-Wk Matinees We'n'y Ev Seat 50.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs.—steamboat and exc. columns.

GRAND Opera House. JAMES & KIDDER. "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Next Week—Hanlon's Le Voyage En Suisse.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day. 25c. THIS WEEK—THE MAGISTRATE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. To-night, Fri., & Sat Evgs., "Der Probepfeil." Saturday Matinée, (Pop. prices) "Wildfeuer."

Two Mediterranean Trips.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresia will make two trips from New York to the Mediterranean during the coming Winter. The dates for sailing have been fixed for Jan. 12 and Feb. 16, 1901.

O'Neill's.

Sale of Lace Robes, Flouncings and Drapery Nets.

We will place on sale To-day the greatest values in Laces ever seen in the City of New York. Thousands of yards of Fine Laces and hundreds of Rich Lace Robes and Skirts will be offered

At Less Than Cost of Importation.

Here are a few of the many important values included in this sale, not many; but enough, we believe, to convince you that this is an opportunity the equal of which has never before been offered.—Read:

HANDMADE SIERRE LACE ROBES, with waist, etc., in cream and butter shades, Regular Price 12.50, SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, 3.85 each.

SIERRE and SILK RENAISSANCE LACE ROBES with waists, etc., in white and cream, Regular Price 16.00, SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, 7.85 each.

REAL MARQUISE LACE SKIRTS in black only, 49 inches long and 5½ yards wide, Regular Price 60.00 to 70.00, SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, 28.50 each.

REAL HAND-RUN SPANISH BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS, 45 inches wide; Regular Price 9.50 to 11.00 yard, SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, 2.98 yard.

BLACK SILK CHANTILLY AND SPANISH LACE TRIMMINGS, LA TOSCA AND D'ESPRIT NETS, 45 inches wide; Regular Price 1.50 and 1.75 yard, SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, 68c yard.

POINT GAZE AND FEDORA LACE FLOUNCINGS in cream, natural and Champagne color and BLACK ALL SILK CHANTILLY DRAPERY NETS, 45 inches wide; Regular Price 3.50 yard, SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, 1.48 yard.

ORIENTAL LACE DRAPERY NETS with worked squares and dots, 48 inches wide, in cream and Arabian shades; Regular Price 2.50 yard, SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, 1.10 yard.

POINT GAZE, ORIENTAL, CHANTILLY and RAGUSE LACE DEMI FLOUNCES, 16 to 20 inches wide, white, cream, natural and black; Regular Price 1.25 and 2.25 yard, SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, 58c and 98c yard.

CADET OR CIRCULAR DEMI FLOUNCES in Applique, Alencon, Chantilly and Flemish Lace, white, cream, natural and black; Regular Price 2.50 to 5.50 yard, SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, 1.10, 1.65 and 2.25 yard.

The Great Sale of Black Ostrich Plumes and Fancy Wings and Breasts Still Continues.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Our Business Suits are smart looking and full of good quality, but our values make them all the more worth talking about, $10 to $28.

From the best colorings in striped and plaided cheviots and worsted suitings.

In our Furnishing Departments are Bath Robes, new colors, $3.85, value $5.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

American Hosiery Co. Salesrooms (wholesale only), 108 Franklin St. N. Y. MANUFACTURERS. High-Grade Knit Underwear and Hosiery. Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk Merino, Balbriggan, and Natural Wool, in all weights. Adapted to all climates and seasons. Every length of sleeve and drawer. Non-shrinkable. Black, Blue, and Red Stamps show relative quality. EVERY ARTICLE BEARS OUR NAME.

No Better in the World. Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours. *Gold Medal at Paris Exposition.*

MISFIT OVERCOATS MADE FOR $50; OUR PRICE, $20. BENSON & CO., 60 East 14th St., NEXT TO KEITH'S THEATRE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE 42d St., just West of B'way. Tele. 3940-38. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. REPUBLIC. HERNE —IN— SAG HARBOR. "BETTER THAN SHORE ACRES." Seats now on Sale for all Performances up to and including Thanksgiving Day. "Dickens himself never drew finer character sketches."—Evg. Sun.

Proctor's 23d St., 6th Ave., 58th St., 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. Mlle. Pianka's Lions, Emily Lytton & Co, Windom Quintette, Stinson & Merton, etc. McIntyre & Heath, Cheridah Simpson, Wright Huntington & Co., 3 Powers Bros. Gray-Stephens' Landseer Dogs, Dunhams Family, C. Case, Mr. & Mrs. Mark Murphy, Papinta, Myriad dancer, Marzella's Birds, Stanton & Modena, J. Gassman & Picks.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. METN ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO. "Remarkable opera at remarkable prices."—Press. To-night & Sat. Night IL TROVATORE. Fri. Ev., CARMEN. Sat. Mat., LOHENGRIN. All American chorus of 100. Orchestra of 90. REGULAR THEATRE PRICES 25c. to $2. Box. 6 seats, Evs. & Sat. Mat. $5-10. Wed. Mat. $4-6. Next Week—Aida, Bohemian Girl, La Traviata. WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. FRIDAY EVG., OCTOBER 12TH, AT 8:15. AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM. A Lecture by E. T. Hargrove ("T") of London, England, author of "World Politics," &c. Admission Free. Boxes Reserved for Ladies. Discussion Invited. J. B. POND, Mgr.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 13 at 2:30. Major J. B. Pond announces the only appearance this season of ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON. A NEW LECTURE: ANIMAL HEROES OF HISTORY. Res'd seats, $1. Children half price. For sale at hall.

CARNEGIE HALL. THIS (THURSDAY) AFT., AT 2:30. SCHUMANN-HEINK AND LEONORA JACKSON. Direction.....Henry Wolfsohn. Seats, $1 to $2, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KEITH'S. ALBAUGH, HARRIGAN, DUPONT & LOTHIAN. BACHELOR CLUB. Murray & Lane. 7 Big Acts. Biograph.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. LAST TWO WEEKS. EVS. 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS OF MALABAR. SEAT SALE FOR MAUDE ADAMS IN EDMOND ROSTAND'S LATEST PLAY, L'AIGLON. Begins at the Knickerbocker Box Office NEXT MONDAY, 9 A. M. MISS ADAMS'S ENGAGEMENT BEGINS ON MONDAY EVE., OCT. 22, AT 8 P. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL.

Madison Sq. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. EVENINGS, 8:30. MAT. SAT. CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS. "WHIRLWIND OF FUN." SELF AND LADY.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday. LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. WILLIAM H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM.

Garden THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. at 8. Matinée Saturday. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.

Daly's Evenings at 8:10. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2. San Toy.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY, A ROYAL FAMILY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Evg., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "The Greatest Success in Town."—Evg. Sun. ARIZONA. By Augustus Thomas. Nxt. Sun—Kaltenborn Con. Soloist, Schumann-Heink.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. BLANCHE WALSH in "MARC

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair; wind westerly, shifting to northeasterly.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,838. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere and Jersey City.

STUDENTS QUIZ MR. BRYAN

Ann Arbor Police Remove Some of Them Who Are Too Noisy.

DISCUSSION OF FREE SILVER

Questions Force an Explicit Declaration of 16 to 1 and a Talk on the Cotton Bale Trust.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 11.—There was some excitement here this afternoon when Mr. Bryan came to Ann Arbor. The students of the State University, which is located here, were at the meeting in large numbers, and each one made his presence felt. A platform had been erected on the south side of the Court House Building, and the entire south side of the square as well as the adjoining street was covered with a solid mass of humanity, a majority of those nearest the stand being students.

Mr. Bryan had no sooner shown his face than the boys began a clamor which did not cease for ten or fifteen minutes. Even after Mr. Bryan advanced to the front of the stand the din continued, but ultimately subsided sufficiently to allow him to begin. "I am glad to talk to you," he began, "if you are willing to listen."

A few voices responded: "We are willing."

"If I were an imperialist," Mr. Bryan went on, "I would call out an army to suppress you, but I am not." This sally seemed to please the young men, and most of them laughed and cheered. Some of them jeered to such an extent, however, that an officer was compelled to enter the crowd and arrest several of the noisiest. After this, while the interruptions were frequent, they generally took the shape of questions.

One of the questions brought out the explicit declaration from Mr. Bryan, "The Democratic Party is for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." By the time Mr. Bryan concluded the confusion had ceased entirely, and he closed amid cheers.

At the time of the arrest of the students Mr. Bryan's attention was not called to the fact, and he did not know of it until after the close of the meeting. When informed of what had been done, he immediately sent the following letter:

M. J. Cavanagh, Ann Arbor:

My Dear Sir: If it is true, as I am informed, that some of the college boys were arrested for disturbing the meeting, please ask for their discharge. I am sure it was the result of boyish thoughtlessness and not malice.

W. J. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan took up the trust question at the beginning of his speech, and asked: "Are you willing to defend a system by which a few men control a great branch of industry, and sell to the people at trust prices, buy of the people at trust prices, and then employ labor on such terms and conditions as the trust may fix? You young men do not want that kind of a Government. You do not want a Government that can punish a horse thief but cannot punish a trust magnate, do you? That is the kind of a Government you have now. [Applause and jeers, and cries of "How about the Ice Trust?"]

ICE AND COTTON BALE TRUSTS.

"I shall stop now long enough to discuss the Ice Trust. Now, will you explain to me why every Republican knows there is an ice trust, and yet no Republican knows anything about any other kind of a trust. Every Director of the Ice Trust is a Republican. [Applause and cries of "No," and "How about Croker?"]

"Mr. Croker is not a Director. He is simply a stockholder. [Cries of "Oh," and applause.]

"The Governor of the State of New York is a Republican, and if he were in New York punishing the Ice Trust instead of making speeches out here, there would be no Ice Trust. [Applause.] You have a Republican Legislature and a Republican Governor in New York, and yet the Ice Trust flourishes. [Applause.] We had an Ice Trust in Omaha last Spring, but we have a Democratic Attorney General there, and he commenced suit against it and it dissolved on the first day of August, but they do not do it in New York that way. [Applause.]

"The Ice Trust in New York confines its evil to the State of New York, and the Republican Governor and Legislature can protect the people of that State if they want to. But the Standard Oil Trust covers the whole United States; so does the Sugar Trust; so does the Barb Wire Trust; so does the Wire Nail Trust."

A voice: "How about the Cotton Trust?"

Mr. Bryan: "The gentleman speaks of the cotton bale trust. Now, let me tell you the facts. The cotton bale company has a patent for making round bales, and it bales less than one-twentieth of the cotton of the United States, and yet you Republicans say nothing about a salt trust that controls 95 per cent. of the output, but you howl about a cotton trust that has one-twentieth of the output. Are you honest? [Cries of "Yes."] Then you must have been ignorant. [Great applause.] for no honest man would condemn 5 per cent. cotton bale trust and defend a 95 per cent. salt trust because it was Republican [Great applause.]

"Let me call your attention to the fact that your party has no remedy for the trusts. Your President, in his letter of acceptance, spent more time telling you not to hurt the good trusts than he did telling you how to hurt the bad ones. Your candidate for Vice President spent more time denouncing those who denounce the trusts themselves."

A voice: "What would you do?"

Mr. Bryan: "We have a remedy, and our remedy is, first, to put every trust-made article on the free list; second, we propose that Congress shall provide that before any corporation does business outside of the State of its origin, it shall take out a license from the Federal Government, and this license shall only be given when the corporation shows that it has no water in its stock and that it is not attempting to monopolize any branch of business. I believe that that would be a remedy for the trusts. I believe that no private monopoly could exist."

Mr. Bryan then discussed the standing army, reiterating his declaration that the President asked for an army of 100,000 men when not a hand was raised against the United States. Mr. Bryan admitted his advocacy of the peace treaty, saying: "I said, ratify the treaty and declare the Nation's purpose to give the Filipinos independence and protection, and if this Nation had given that promise to the Filipinos, not one American boy would have died in the Philippine Islands. [Great applause.] But that resolution—the Bacon resolution—was defeated by the vote of the Republican Vice President.

A 16-TO-1 DECLARATION.

A voice here inquired: "How about free silver?"

Mr. Bryan said: "I am going to pause long enough to gratify this enthusiastic gentleman who wants to know about silver. Your party promised you in 1890 to bring you into a National bimetallism. It brought the gold standard. In 1896 you were afraid of a fifty-cent dollar, but you do not worry about an 85 per cent. citizen in Porto Rico to-day. In 1896— [Jeers and yells.] I am afraid you do not want your question answered further. I am not through, yet you seem to have enough. You were afraid we could not have a double standard of money in 1896, now you want a double standard of Government, a Republic here, and a despotism in the Philippine Islands. Why is it you are so much concerned about a matter of dollars, and not at all concerned about a matter of Government and of human rights? [Applause.]

"We are in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Your President is now coining silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Your party has never proposed a change in the ratio. If 16 to 1 is wrong, let your party change it; it has the President, Senate, and House."

A Voice—How about North Carolina?

Mr. Bryan—I thought there would be some North Carolina man here, and so I brought a bulletin issued by the Government under this Administration, and therefore I know it must be right. It was issued Aug. 29, and when you people worry about the educational qualification in North Carolina, I want you to know that your own Administration has fixed an educational qualification for voters in Porto Rico, and according to this bulletin only 17 per cent. of the negroes of voting age in Porto Rico can vote under the educational qualification fixed by your own President. And, my friends, remember that in the South the educational qualification does not take from the man the protection of the Constitution, so far as his rights are concerned, but you take from the people of Porto Rico the protection of our Constitution, and under these qualifications we shut out 83 per cent. of the black men there.

In conclusion Mr. Bryan said: "If you believe in a colonial policy for this country, vote the Republican ticket; but if you want trusts destroyed, the army reduced to its former size, industrial independence here and independence in the Philippine Islands, we will do all we can to carry out the promises in our platform."

QUESTIONS FOR REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Bryan began speaking at Hastings a little after 7 o'clock in the morning. He discussed imperialism and pleaded for independence for the Filipinos. The second speech was at Nashville. Mr. Bryan had only five minutes, and he contented himself with suggesting a series of questions to Republicans. These were as follows:

If the trust is a good thing, why did the Republican platform denounce trusts?

If the trust is a bad thing, why did the Republican Administration allow more trusts to be organized than during all the previous history of the country?

If some trusts are good and some bad, can you tell the difference between a good one and a bad one?

Do you know of any good monopoly in private hands?

Do you know of any man good enough to stand at the head of a monopoly and determine the price of that which others are to use?

Do you know of any good reason why the army should be made 100,000?

Would you be willing to make the army 200,000 if the Republican leaders said so, or 500,000 if they wanted it?

What is your title to the Filipino? Did you buy him, or did you get him by force? Do you think you can buy the right to govern people?

What are you going to do with the Filipino when you get him? Are you going to kill him? Well, you cannot do that, because then you would lose your trade agreement. You have got to let him live if you trade with him. Dead men don't buy things. If he lives, is he to be a citizen or a subject?

Are you going to have Congressmen from the Philippines, and Senators, and Electors? If not, are you going to have subjects?

When did you decide that it was wise for us to have half an empire and half republic?

When did you decide that a colonial policy was good?

Shall we force upon the Porto Ricans, because we have the power, that which we would not bear ourselves?

REPLIES TO GOV. ROOSEVELT.

At Albion, Mr. Bryan said: "I want at this time to call attention to something that was said yesterday by the Republican candidate for Vice President. You remember that a few weeks ago when he began his speaking he made fun of our suggestion that 100,000 soldiers constituted a large army, and he said: 'Are you afraid of an army of 100,000?' And in this State he arranged to have four soldiers rise up in the audience, and then told the people that the four soldiers compared with the audience were about the same as the standing army with the people of the United States. Then he put the question: 'Are you afraid of a large army?'

"But, my friends, he has found that that defense will not do, and this morning we have this new defense: 'The increase in the army has been made necessary by the war in the Philippines, to which his own utterances (speaking of myself) and those of his party associates have continually added fuel.' Now, mark the words 'the increase in the army has been made necessary by the war in the Philippines.'

"I want to tell you that the President in his message of December, 1898, asked for an army of 100,000, two months before a shot was fired in the Philippine Islands. Now, does Mr. Roosevelt know that? He ought to know the history of the Republican Party and the record of his own Administration. And yet here is a statement that the increased army was made necessary by the war in the Philippines, when the record shows that the President asked for the army two months before there was war in the Philippines, and a Republican House of Representatives passed the bill raising the army to 100,000. And it did it after the treaty was signed with Spain and before an arm was raised against this country anywhere. My friends, that is the fact in regard to the army the President asked for.

"At that time imperialism was in contemplation, for no war had broken out. Did the Republicans then know that war would break out? Did they know that imperialism meant bloodshed? If they did, why do they try to lay the blame upon those who are opposed to an imperial policy? They asked for their large army before there was war, and the only way to explain it is that they either knew there would be war under their policy, or else they wanted a large army whether there was war or not."

Mr. Bryan will begin his tour of Ohio to-morrow. He will make his first speech of the day at Bowling Green, and the tour will conclude at Cleveland next Monday evening.

QUESTIONS FOR REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Bryan made eighteen speeches during the day, as follows: Hastings, Nashville, Charlotte, Bellevue, Battle Creek, Marshall, Albion, Jackson, Ann Arbor, Howell, Lansing, Laingsburg, Owosso, Chesaning, St. Charles, Bay City, and two at Saginaw. The day's meetings were generally well attended, and some of them were very large. He began his day's work at 7 A. M., and it was almost 11 P. M. when he closed.

The first of Mr. Bryan's addresses at Saginaw was made in the Opera House exclusively to ladies, so that they would not be subjected to the crowding and crushing incident to a popular meeting. Mr. Bryan spoke to them very felicitously for about twenty minutes, and was then driven hurriedly to an immense circus tent where he spoke to many thousands of people of both sexes. The tent meeting was the last of the day.

At Hastings he discussed imperialism and pleaded for independence for the Filipinos. The second speech was at Nashville. Mr. Bryan had only five minutes, and he contented himself with suggesting a series of questions to Republicans.

MADE A CALL IN PACKING BOX.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 11.—B. F. Shivler of Troy, N. Y., a freshman at Rutgers College, started last evening to make a call on a young woman. A crowd of sophomores surrounded him and proceeded to have some fun with him. Shivler was faultlessly attired in evening dress, and they said he looked altogether too nice for a freshman. They removed his clothes, and then some of the "sophs" said it was a shame to disappoint the young woman and that, while the boy's feelings were not entitled to any consideration, it would not be just to annoy the young woman.

Shivler was then dressed in a suit of tramp's clothing and put into a packing box. This was carried to the front porch of the young woman's house and left there. Shivler's plight was discovered by a member of the junior class, who succeeded in getting him out of the box, and together they went home to the school. Reprisals are expected by the freshmen upon the sophomores.

No visitor to N. Y. can afford to miss Hudson River Day Line one-day excursion. Music.—Adv.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 80c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25½c.; cotton, middling, 10 11-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1, $15.75; Western creamery, 21c. Commercial World.—Page 12.
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Now hot or cold, Day Line passengers are made comfortable by heat, light, music, and Outdoor.—Adv.

STREET ADVERTISING PROJECT DISCLOSED

City Asked to Grant the Privilege for Twenty Years.

Tin Receptacles to be Placed in All Thoroughfares—Alderman Mathews Introduces the Resolution.

Before the Committee on Law of the Board of Aldermen there is now a resolution which, if it should be passed by the Municipal Assembly and receive the sanction of Mayor Van Wyck, would confer upon a private corporation the right to use the streets of this city for advertising purposes for twenty years to come. The resolution was introduced at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, its sponsor being Alderman Armitage Mathews, a Republican, who represents the Twenty-first District. His political sponsor is Abraham Gruber.

The resolution gives to the Union Advertising Company the right to "establish, maintain, and operate in and along the streets, squares, avenues, alleys, and sidewalks of the City of New York, for a period of twenty years from the day of the enactment of this ordinance, a system of boxes or receptacles, contrived and intended for the temporary reception and accumulation of waste paper, trash, and litter."

The resolution then describes the kind of boxes or receptacles that are to be used, fixing the size thereof, and then declares:

"They may be placed in and along the streets, alleys, and sidewalks of the City of New York, at the corners or intersections of the streets, or other suitable places thereon, to be selected by the said Union Advertising Company, and the number of boxes shall not be less than 3,500. The said boxes shall be securely fastened to the sidewalks."

Section 3 of the resolution gives to the Union Advertising Company the further right and privilege to place advertisements on the boxes or receptacles, for its benefit, "provided, however, that no advertisement which is of an immoral or disreputable character shall be placed thereon." Section 4 provides that the city shall remove all litter that may be deposited in the boxes, and Section 5 says:

"The said Union Advertising Company shall pay to the City of New York for the privilege hereby granted the sum equal to 12½ per cent. of the gross amount derived by it as revenue from such advertisements, which said amount shall be due and payable on the 20th days of January, April, July, and October of each and every year."

Alderman Muh was in the chair at the time the resolution was introduced, and he hurriedly referred it to the Committee on Law.

According to the terms of the resolution, the Union Advertising Company, knowledge of which is denied by the introducer of the resolution, wants the right to place tin receptacles at any place on the public thoroughfares that it may select. These receptacles are to be covered with advertisements, which, according to a well-informed advertising man, "would be worth al kinds of money to the concern possessing the privilege."

Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning Gibson was asked about the matter yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He said:

"This is the first intimation that I have had that anything of the kind was contemplated. There is no need of any such thing as is proposed. The Department of Street Cleaning has provided receptacles for waste paper and light kinds of refuse at places where it is needed. This is a money-making scheme, and should not be permitted to go on. This department will oppose any such plan."

Alderman Mathews denied all knowledge of the resolution, except that he had introduced it "at the request of a friend."

"I never heard of the company, and know no more about it than you do," said he. "It is one of mine finded this resolution to me on Tuesday and asked me to introduce it. I did so merely to oblige him, and never even read the resolution. Members of the board at every session introduce resolutions which they know nothing of. I knew that the resolution would be referred to a committee, and, therefore, paid no attention to it. This is the first time that I have examined the resolution, and it looks as if there was something good in it for some one."

Mr. Mathews would not say who the friend was who asked him to introduce the resolution. Inquiry among advertising men failed to discover who is back of the Union Advertising Company. Its name does not appear in any of the directories.

According to a man who is engaged in the advertising business, the Third Avenue Railroad Company receives $15,000 a year, the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company $75,000, and the Metropolitan Railway $150,000 for advertising privileges. It is estimated that the tin can privilege which has been proposed would be worth several hundred thousand dollars annually.

LIBERALS STILL GAINING.

Now Have 228 Seats and the Ministerialists 374—Dr. Gavin Brown Clark Defeated.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—In the pollings in the Parliamentary general election yesterday the Ministerialists gained two seats, making their total gains thirty, as against twenty-nine for the Opposition.

The constitution of the new House thus far is as follows:

Ministerialists	374
Opposition	228

As yet there has been no Ministerialist gain in Wales and no Liberal gain in Scotland. The list of the re-elected includes the nephew and heir of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, Coningsby Ralph Disraeli, who has represented the Altrincham Division of Cheshire in the Conservative interest since 1892.

In Sutherlandshire F. S. Leveson-Gower, Liberal-Unionist, defeated John McLeod, Liberal, who held the seat in the late Parliament, and in the Southport Division of Southwest Lancashire E. Marshall Hall, Conservative, wrested the seat from Sir George Augustus Pilkington, who secured it in the bye-election last year.

In Radnorshire, Wales, F. Edwards, Liberal, defeated V. Llewellyn, Conservative, and in the Westbury Division of Wiltshire J. M. F. Fuller, Liberal, ousted the sitting member, Col. R. G. Chaloner, Conservative.

In the Tyneside Division of Northumberland H. Crawford Smith, Unionist, defeated J. A. Pease, Liberal, who had represented the division since 1892 and who was a Liberal whip in the last Parliament.

Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, the former Consul General of the South African Republic and a noted pro-Boer, Liberal, was badly defeated in Caithness-shire, the Liberal Imperialist candidate, R. L. Harmsworth, winning the seat.

Sir Charles Dilke easily retained his seat for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire.

Denial of Report About Lord Cromer.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Officials of the Foreign Office this afternoon stated that there is no foundation for the report in circulation here that Viscount Cromer, (Evelyn Baring,) the British Agent and Consul General in Egypt since 1883, had been summoned from Egypt to take a seat in the new Cabinet.

Only a Few Blocks Away.
Commodious Twenty-third Street ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad offers rapid service to outgoing trains for the West and South.—Adv.

MR. CLEVELAND'S OPINION.

Reiterates Statement Made in 1895 on the Financial Question.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—Grover Cleveland has replied to a letter written by John S. Green of this city inquiring if the former President has changed his views on the financial question as expressed in his letter to Chicago business men on April 13, 1895. Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mr. Green was as follows:

Buzzard's Bay, Oct. 7.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter inclosing a copy of my letter written more than five years ago to the business men of Chicago. I had not seen it in a long time; but it seems to me I could not state the case better at this time if I should try. I have not changed my opinion as then expressed in the least.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The letter to which the writer referred was sent to Chicago in response to inquiries made of the ex-President. It dealt exclusively with the financial question and concluded as follows:

"If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and National discredit will be the poor, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer or workingman as he sees the money he received from his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessaries of the humble home.

"I will not believe that if our people are afforded an opportunity for intelligent second thought they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent by undermining the foundation of safe currency to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their Government."

GEN. BRAGG ON BRYAN.

Minister to Mexico Under Cleveland Leaves His Party—His Characterization of Bryan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 11.—Gen. Edward S. Bragg, a life-long Democrat, who served several terms in Congress and was Minister to Mexico under President Cleveland, to-night addressed a distinguished audience that filled the Pabst Theatre. He spoke in response to a call signed by a number of Gold Democrats. All shades of political opinion were represented at the meeting. The General, who spoke as a Gold Democrat, advocated the election of McKinley and Roosevelt. He was given a warm welcome.

His remarks were confined to money, trusts, militarism, and imperialism. He dwelt at length on the money question and criticised Mr. Bryan throughout. In concluding he said there was no reason for doubt as to the course which should be taken by men who believe in true Democracy and desire to preserve its principles. They would be compelled to repudiate Bryanism and all that he represents, he added, and vote for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Gen. Bragg said, in part:

"Mr. Bryan is an honest, if not a practical man. What he says he can do he believes he can do and will never falter in his attempt to do it. He is a man of phenomenal oratorical power; in private and social life he is loved and respected; in his presence and speech his influence over those who hear and associate with him is almost hypnotic; he writes poetry; but this stamp of mind does not fit one to grapple with the complex affairs of State and administer the Government of this great people in the infernal and external clashing of interests and policy that constantly arise.

"He is a dreamy idealist. He talks and acts, and believes, if he were President, by a wave of his magic wand, as 'twere, he can make a desert blossom; that he can do away with want and misery and make all his subjects prosperous and happy. In other words, that he is possessed of the mysterious power that can make the world a Utopia, if you give him a chance.

"Such a man is a delightful companion, an estimable member of society, but a wild bull in a China shop would not be more dangerous to the safety of the crockery than such a man would be to the safety of the State if intrusted with the management of affairs."

THE WISCONSIN'S TRIAL.

New Battleship Makes 17.25 Knots, Breaking the Record.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Oct. 11.—There was great rejoicing here to-night when the official figures were given out showing that the big battleship Wisconsin had averaged 17.25 knots in her thirty-mile trial trip, thus beating the record and making her the fastest ship of her class in the world.

The actual time in which she covered the 64 miles of the trial course was 3 hours 56 minutes and 56 seconds, including the turn for the run back. The weather was gloomy, with a hint of rain and with a fresh breeze from the eastward. The conditions were generally favorable, and the sea was comparatively smooth.

The battleship Iowa was the stake boat at the starting point, and took her position at 9 o'clock. The Wisconsin steamed past her, and made her way back, a distance of about four miles from the Iowa, in readiness for the start.

The measured course of thirty-two miles was marked by the Iowa, the Ranger, the Adams, and the Philadelphia at intervals of eight miles, the Philadelphia marking the turning point. At 10 o'clock the Wisconsin was discerned plowing her way from the starting point, and in a very short time she had reached the Iowa, carrying before her an immense bow-wave of snowy water. But little smoke issued from her twin funnels.

As she passed the mark upon her return she blew her whistle loud and long, and the cheers of her crew and those on board as guests could be heard plainly on board the Iowa. After passing the Iowa, the Wisconsin made for her anchorage at Santa Barbara, and probably will return to San Francisco to-night.

The Wisconsin is classed as a seagoing coast-line battleship, and was built at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, which turned out the Oregon. She measures 368 feet on the load water line, with a beam of 72 feet 2½ inches, a displacement of 11,525 tons, and 10,000 horse power. The Alabama, the Illinois, the Kearsarge, and the Kentucky are all of the same class and dimensions. The Alabama, on her recent trial, made about 17 knots.

J. DUNBAR WRIGHT'S MOTOR RUN.

Reached New Haven from Newport Yesterday Afternoon.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.—J. Dunbar Wright, who is on his way between Newport and New York with his automobile, arrived in this city shortly after 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. He left New London at 10 o'clock this morning.

He had planned to take the boat at New London for Sag Harbor, but missed connections. He remained in this city only long enough to get directions as to the route. He reached Milford, fifteen miles from New Haven, soon after 6 o'clock.

New Electric Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 11.—Clarence W. Dolan has returned to Newport to make a test of a new electric automobile that he has had made for touring purposes. It is constructed both for speed and endurance, and is long and narrow, so as to offer as little resistance to the atmosphere as possible. It will run 120 miles without being recharged, and is designed for an average speed of twenty-five miles an hour. The new automobile attracted considerable attention in Bellevue Avenue this morning. It will be shipped to Torresdale, where Mr. Dolan has a country place.

Expansion. By Theodore Marburg.
Burning question handled in masterly way. The various features of the subject treated in relation to private and public ethics and to political theories. At all bookstores.—Adv.

RIOTS AT THREE REPUBLICAN MEETINGS

Two of Them Broken Up and the Audiences Routed.

ORATOR'S HEAD CUT OPEN

Dead Cats, Tin Cans, Fruit, and Vegetables Used as Missiles by the Attacking Forces.

Three attacks, apparently preconcerted, were made last night on open-air Republican meetings. Roughs and hoodlums, after failing to interrupt the meetings by yells and shouts, hurled stones and sticks and other missiles. In one case the speaker was struck in the head by a stone, and, with the stone held aloft and blood running from his wound, continued to address the meeting on the privilege of free speech until he had won his audience. The other two meetings were broken up and routed.

Two dead cats, a number of tin cans, and several pecks of fruits and vegetables broke up an outdoor Republican meeting which was to have taken place at Thompson and Bleecker Streets. The speakers of the evening were Richard Grogan and Samuel Shin.

Mr. Grogan, who is a man of seventy years and a veteran of the civil war, was addressing the crowd when, after a number of interruptions of yelling and cat calls, some one threw a potato at him. Instantly the air was full of vegetables and fruits. Mr. Shin, who is a much younger man than Mr. Grogan, attempted to shield him, but was met by a dead cat, which struck him on the shirt front. He expostulated with the crowd, and called on three policemen who stood near by to preserve order. Mr. Shin said that the policemen pretended to make an attempt to restore quiet, but enjoyed the demonstration too much to make more than a half-hearted effort. Mr. Shin was struck in the side of the head by another dead cat, and when this was followed by more vegetables, decided to abandon his speech. The hoodlums tried then to upset the truck.

Upward of 200 roughs made an attack on an outdoor Republican meeting which was held last night at Forty-fourth Street and Second Avenue. The speakers, four in number, stood on a truck lighted by a pair of torches and decorated with flags and campaign banners. Shortly after 9 o'clock as the first speaker began his address individuals in the crowd began to hoot and hiss. The speaker, knowing he was near the Democratic Mohican Club, expected opposition, and was prepared for a lively time of words. It became apparent, however, that it was the crowd's intention to prevent the speech. When the speaker refused to be disconcerted some one in the crowd gave a shrill yell.

At once stones, sticks, and other missiles were hurled at the men on the truck. Four policemen who attempted to restore order were roughly handled and were themselves pelted with stones. Serious trouble was prevented only by the removal of the truck. As the result, among other things, the decorations, including bunting, were taken from it and torn into pieces.

The third Republican outdoor meeting which it was attempted to break up took place at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Brook Avenue, in the Twenty-first Senatorial District. The trouble began while M. J. Nerney, Republican candidate for member of the Assembly in the Third District, was making his speech from the tail of a truck. With him was Richard McCann. After a number of interruptions by yells and shouts, a stone was thrown at the speaker. It struck him in the head, inflicting a wound which bled freely. Nerney stooped, and, picking up the stone, held it up to view, and with the blood running down the side of his head said:

"I will keep it, gentlemen, as a souvenir. Is there any one here willing to be a party to the abolition of free speech? The prevention of free speech is the cause of tyranny and despotism the world over. In that little isle where many of you come from, where I came from, and where probably the dastard who threw this stone came from, had they free speech, it might be free to-day."

There were cries of "Shame!" and "You're dead right!" and the meeting was concluded with wild enthusiasm.

NEW ST. PAUL PASSENGER AGENT.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Frederic A. Miller was to-day appointed General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway system, to succeed George A. Heafford. Mr. Miller has been connected with the company seventeen years. He was born at Hartford, Penn. In 1885 he entered the General Passenger Department of his present company, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, as a clerk. Two years later he was appointed general agent in Chicago, and in 1887, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

"I will make no radical changes in the passenger department so far as I now know," said Mr. Miller. Mr. Marsh will continue as Assistant General Passenger Agent, as will Major Merrill, who has a similar title. There will be no Assistant General Passenger Agent appointed to succeed me in charge of the Chicago business."

Mr. Miller is a brother of Roswell Miller, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

JURY HAS THE TINGLEY CASE.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 11.—The jury in the case of John E. Tingley, who sued Dr. Gerald Van Schott to recover $10,000 damages for alienation of his wife's affections, were out all day and at night were locked up. Judge Dixon charged the jury this morning. The Judge declared that there was but one thing that would justify the action, and that was the declaration made by the plaintiff that his wife met Dr. Van Schott clandestinely and took carriage rides with him.

Tingley testified that he climbed on the back of a carriage and saw his wife on Dr. Van Schoot's lap. The defendant and Mrs. Tingley denied this. The Judge said perjury had been committed, and it was for the jury to determine which story to believe. The Judge declared that previous character should have great weight in determining that point. Tingley, he said, was a man of no regular occupation. Dr. Van Schott, he added, was a man of standing in his profession, with an unblemished reputation both as a man and as a physician. All of the persons live in Passaic.

American Cereal Deal Off.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The deal for the sale of a controlling interest in the American Cereal Company is off. An English syndicate authorized O. C. Barber, President of the Diamond Match Company, to offer $175 per share for the stock. A number of shareholders were on the point of selling, when they received word to-day that the officers of the company would pay the same amount for all the stock that was for sale. Possibly 2,000 shares changed hands.

Colorado Midland Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—H. W. Jackson has been appointed General Agent for the Colorado Midland Road, with headquarters in Chicago. A general agency of this company will be established in New York. These moves indicate that the Midland, now a part of the Colorado and Southern, is going out after business in all districts.

Fare Two Cents a Mile
To Niagara Falls and all other points on the New York Central; mileage tickets for 500 or 1 000 miles. Open to every one.—Adv.

RUSSIAN MENACE TO GERMANY?

Troops Starting for China Stopped Because Wanted Against a Foe at Home.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Moscow correspondent of The Standard attaches significance to a speech made by the Russian General in command at Wilna to some troops who had been ordered to China, but were recalled from Odessa on the very eve of sailing.

He says that the General, in addressing the men, made this explanation:

"The Czar decided that it was necessary to bring you back to Wilna so that you might be ready here to join us against a foe we shall be ordered to meet."

The correspondent adds that the foe hinted at can only be Germany.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK.

Collision of Freight Trains at Bound Brook, N. J., Kills an Engineer.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Oct. 11.—One of the worst freight wrecks ever occurring on the Central Railroad of New Jersey occurred near the East Bound Brook tower this evening. The railroad tracks are torn up for hundreds of feet, and the tracks will not be cleared before morning. All travel is held up except that which can be sent around the wreck by way of the Lehigh Valley's tracks.

The New York and Chicago fast freight, which runs at the rate of sixty miles an hour through this place, was one of the trains in the collision. To-night, as it passed the tower house at East Bound Brook, a slow freight started to leave a switch and ran out upon the main track. The slow freight was half way over when the fast train rushed into it.

Engine 497, in charge of Engineer Charles Campbell of Jersey City, was drawing the fast train and it plowed into the slow train like a knife. Campbell stuck to his post and was cut in two. His fireman leaped before the crash and escaped serious injury. The engine overturned and lies upside down on the east-bound tracks with thirty freight cars piled up around it.

No one except Campbell appears to have been seriously hurt, although there may have been tramps on the fast freight. If there were, their bodies are buried under the heap of wreckage.

DEATH OF SOPHIA HOLMES.

First Colored Woman to Get a Position Under the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Sophia Holmes, the first colored woman ever appointed to a position under the United States Government, died to-day.

She was seventy years of age and one of the oldest employes of the Treasury Department. She was married to Melchior Holmes, a slave, and saved enough money to buy his freedom. President Lincoln appointed her a charwoman in the Treasury Department.

In 1863 she performed a deed that practically gave her a life position in the Treasury. While at work one afternoon she discovered a large number of treasury notes in a waste basket. She immediately recognized that a big blunder had been made. She wrapped the notes in a bundle and then sat down on it, determined to await the coming of Treasurer Spinner, it being the latter's custom to visit the Treasury every night. Mrs. Holmes heard the footsteps of Mr. Spinner and shouted to him. He hastened to her, with pistol in hand, not knowing what to expect. She handed him the money, still in sheets, and he was so pleased that he left a standing request that her position should be made one for life. Her salary was raised to a comfortable sum.

On another occasion Mrs. Holmes detected a man stealing $47,000 from the counting room of the Treasury. She caused his arrest and the money was recovered.

THE ANNAPOLIS COURT-MARTIAL.

Taking of Testimony in Hazing Case Concluded.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 11.—The taking of testimony in the case of Naval Cadet George S. Radford, on trial on a charge of hazing, was concluded this afternoon, excepting the written statement which the court gave him permission to file to-morrow morning.

Witnesses examined for the defense all testified that Cadet Radford gave no orders to Cadet Dortch, the fourth class man, who was hazed, to do any of the performances he executed, singing, relating a story, and standing on his head.

Several more cadets are to be tried for the alleged hazing.

BIG STORM IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Ten Inches of Rain Fell in Deluge Lasting 108 Hours.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 11.—The Province of New Brunswick has just been visited by a rainstorm which lasted 108 hours, and which in amount equals ten inches.

Not a train is moving on the Canadian Pacific Railway between St. John and Vanceborough, or on the branch lines of the road to St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Fredericton, or Woodstock. The tie-up is due to washouts.

Conditions are the worst which have existed in the Canadian Pacific Road's history, and thousands of dollars are represented in the damage already done and in loss of traffic.

The trains from Montreal and Boston due here at noon are stalled with passengers and mails at Green Point and Fredericton Junction, respectively. The mails from St. John for Upper Canada, the United States, and Great Britain were sent out to-day by the Intercolonial Road, and will be distributed from Montreal. It is hoped to get the Montreal and Boston trains on the Canadian Pacific Road out to-morrow afternoon.

AN ORDER FOR A WIFE.

Nebraska Farmer Places Commission with Immigration Commissioner.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie yesterday received a communication from a Nebraska farmer whose Post Office address is "J. M. M., Rosemont Post Office, Nebraska." The communication was addressed to the "President of Castle Garden" and requested the "President" to pick out for him a maiden lady of modest appearance, neat and tidy, honest and true, a good cook, and between thirty-five and forty-five years of age.

"J. M. M." described himself as a Christian farmer, with no bad habits, fifty years of age, and all alone in the world. He said that he was of pleasing appearance, kind-hearted, and wished an introduction to some Christian lady of suitable age.

"Now, Mr. President," the letter concludes, "please be honest with me in your choice of a correspondent, and I will ever remember you, and if it should terminate happily for me I will send you a present."

The letter was referred to Miss Ivy, the missionary at the Barge Office.

Mrs. Tabor Trying to Save a Gold Mine.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 11.—Mrs. Horace A. W. Tabor, widow of the "Mining King," is trying to save the Matchless Gold Mine, the last remnant of the Tabor millions, which has been sold under the hammer to satisfy a judgment of $13,000. Within six months she must redeem it or lose it forever. Redemption seems impossible now, but Mrs. Tabor is fighting bravely. Mrs. Tabor now lives in a poor little house on a side street, in almost absolute want.

Time Saved Is Money Made.
The Pennsylvania Railroad runs seven fast trains to the great business centres of the West.—Adv.

SCHREIBER MAY SOON BE IN LAW'S GRASP

Absconding Bank Clerk Said to be Near This City.

ANNA HART'S FLAT SEIZED

Elizabethport Banking Company Replevins Jewelry, Dresses, Furniture, Horses, and Carriages—A Strong Box Located.

The Elizabethport Banking Company,

tingent departed, leaving Mrs. Hart's maid in a mixed state of grief and indignation.

"Dey isn't no gent'lmuns," she said, angrily, "to come heah 'n take mah missus fuhnituah an' leave a po' t'bacco-spittin' white trash man a sittin' in huh fine chaiahs. No, suh. It's a shame! She didn't do a thing. How'd she know 'Billy' done take all that money, hey?"

Mrs. Hart did not return to the flat until last night, and then remained but a short time.

The visits to the jewelers and to the New Amsterdam Bank were made earlier in the day. Mr. Dreicer has employed Evarts, Choate & Beaman to represent him. The lawyers were reticent as to the transaction here and at the bank, but Mr. Kraus said that the Dreicers gave up the six-thousand-dollar necklace without much resistance. The New Amsterdam Bank officials refused to give any information as to their client's affairs until they were confronted with the order from Justice Freedman. Speaking last night of the necklace, Mr. Wesselman said that Deputy Sheriff Rinn has it in his possession and that beyond doubt the Elizabethport people will realize upon it.

A writ of attachment was served on "Circular Joe" Vendig Wednesday night for money won by Schreiber on bets and supposed to be in Vendig's keeping. Vendig says he has no money belonging to Schreiber.

It is believed that a legal fight for the possession of the property remaining is more than likely. Mrs. Hart has engaged a lawyer named Hughes to represent her.

More facts came out yesterday about the woman who has helped to spend the Jersey bank's thousands. When Mrs. Hart returned to New York last August from Paris she consulted a physician, who told her that consumption had secured a strong hold upon her and that if she wished to live much longer she must seek another climate. The pace she had been going the past few years, he said, would soon end her life if she remained here. The woman spoke to Schreiber about her malady, and preparations were made for a long trip for her to California, even while they were occupying their thirty-dollar-a-day apartment at Saratoga. Schreiber's disappearance caused a change in her plans.

The statement of a detective that Mrs. Hart was born in St. Louis turns out to be erroneous. Her birthplace was Knoxville, Tenn., it appears, and she is twenty-four years old. Her father's name was Jones, and she was christened Anna. Afterward Mr. Jones died, and her mother married a man named Brown, and she then assumed the name of Brown, by which she was known in Knoxville during the remainder of her girlhood. She attended the Girls' High School of Knoxville for many years.

A little over seven years ago she met one Lee Sharp, a bartender of Knoxville, and as events turned out her mother made him marry her at the point of a pistol. The couple separated almost immediately afterward, and during the next two years of her life in her native town the girl lived as an outcast. She never secured a divorce from Sharp, and he is to-day living in Knoxville. Her parents and a sister, Ella, died subsequently to the girl's marriage, and the only living relative so far as known is an uncle, who lives at Bristol, Tenn.

Five years ago Anna Brown, as she was then known, left Knoxville and remained for a time in Louisville. From there she went to St. Louis, and later to Washington, where she assumed the name of Hart, by which Schreiber knew her.

BANK'S LOSSES MADE GOOD.

Directors Replace Nearly $107,000 Stolen by Schreiber—Reported Resignation of Officials.

The officers and Directors of the Elizabethport Banking Company met yesterday and from their own pockets replaced nearly $107,000 in the depleted vaults. The meeting of the board, which was held early in the forenoon, was attended by all but two members, and the gathering drew a large crowd of townspeople, including many small depositors, who, after reading of the amount of Schreiber's steal, were uncertain how the deficiency was to be made up. Several large deposits were made during the hour and a half that the board was in session, and one large amount was withdrawn by a man who said he was not frightened, but needed the money for business purposes.

Cashier Smith and Teller Houlihan were called into the board room followed by the experts with records of examinations made into the bank's books as far back as April, 1898, and a statement of the sum missing at that time. There were extracts showing when and in what amounts the money had been taken by young Schreiber. The meeting was held in secret, but after its adjournment Senator John Kean, who owns nearly one-half the stock of the bank, gave out a statement detailing the exact amount of the bank's losses in cash.

"The exact loss to the Directors," said he, "is $106,716.15. This has been apportioned among the Directors, and every dollar of it has been replaced in the bank's vaults. The experts have gone back over the bank's books as far as April, 1898. At that time there was a shortage of $21,000. The balance has been taken at odd times ever since. Schreiber began taking very small amounts, and gradually increased, until he took small fortunes at a sing.e haul. He began taking money very early in his career here. It would not be surprised if he began the very day he went to work in the bank, eleven years ago. He was about fifteen years old then, and that he has been able to take money constantly right from under the eyes of his superiors during all these years shows an amount of ability and shrewdness that, had it been directed along honorable channels, might have led him up toward the top of the financial ladder."

It was rumored that at the meeting the resignations of Cashier Smith and Teller Houlihan had been tendered and accepted. Mayor Mack, who is one of the Directors, when questioned as to the report, said: "There was no official recognition of any such resignation. Indeed, there was no mention of the matter at the meeting." The Mayor refused to talk further, nor could any statement be obtained from the Cashier or Teller. It is the general belief, however, that the Directors, realizing with mortification that they have been held by young Schreiber in the hollow of his hand, have determined to make a clean sweep of the office force and begin anew with a new office force and new methods of banking.

"We have probably been made the laughing stock of the banking world," said one Director yesterday, "but these things have happened before, and it is only after the damage has been done that the victims recognize the mistakes that have been made. An ordinary man could not have accomplished Schreiber's feat. The bank examiners, who make a business of searching for discrepancies, have probably gone over our books a score of times. Schreiber circumvented these experts with consummate ease. He was too smart for a bank. Our next utility clerk will not be a mathematical paragon."

With the amount of the shortage paid back into the bank, this financial drama shifted to New York, where "Billy Hart," the sport, lived, leaving only the life-long neighbors and acquaintances to marvel and wonder at the exploit of Schreiber, the clerk. Ex-Judge Patrick Gilhooly, the bank's counsel, was absent from Elizabethport during the forenoon, having come hurriedly to New York to attend to the matters of securing some of the property which Schreiber had lavished on his companion of the Tenderloin, Anna Hart.

Henry Schreiber, the missing man's brother, who lives in Elizabethport, has engaged a lawyer to look after his interests in the effort of the bank to take the Schreiber home away from him. He maintains that the property is half his, and while he is willing that the bank should have half of it, he will fight hard to win over the attachment which the bank has sworn out against his home.

Odd Accident to a Bicyclist.

The operation of tracheotomy was performed last night on Marino Mangars, twenty years old, of 351 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, in Harlem Hospital by House Surgeon Muller, assisted by members of his staff. A few hours previous Mangars while riding his bicycle on First Avenue, near One Hundred and Twelfth Street, ran into a truck. He was picked up and went home, but in a short time became unconscious. Dr. Bivings of Harlem Hospital, who was summoned, found that the man had sustained an injury to the windpipe, and had him taken to the hospital, where the operation was performed, it is believed, successfully.

Did Not Testify About Miss Wendel.

William R. Morris of Irvington-on-Hudson denies that he testified on Tuesday before the commission and Sheriff's jury inquiring into the matter of her sanity that he considered Miss Georgiana Wendel to be rational. He says no questions in regard to Miss Wendel were addressed to him.

To-day and to-morrow are the first days of registration. A citizen not registered loses his vote. Every citizen who has resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in an election district is entitled to register and vote. The registry books will be open between 9 A. M. and 10 P. M.

NOMINEES FOR THE BENCH

Justices Patterson and Blanchard the Republicans' Choice.

The City Court Candidate, Robert C. Morris—Big Reception to Gov. Roosevelt Planned.

The adjourned session of the Republican County Convention nominated at Murray Hill Lyceum last night candidates for the judiciary. Justices Edward Patterson and James A. Blanchard were chosen as the nominees for the Supreme Court Bench and Robert C. Morris for the City Court.

Henry C. Taft presided, with George R. Manchester as Secretary. After the temporary organization had been made permanent, nominations were declared in order, and Theron G. Strong took the floor.

He said that the course of the Republican Party on judicial nominations filled some of the brightest pages in its history. It had never allowed political considerations to operate against the selection of able and honest men. The party could proudly refer to the fact that no Republican nominee had ever been impeached or disgraced the ermine. Without naming him, Mr. Strong warmly eulogized Justice Edward Patterson, and declared that the policy of the New York Republicans had compelled Mr. Croker to renominate Justice Patterson in preference to a more subservient man. Mr. Strong then presented the name of Edward Patterson, and testified to his worth and ability.

Nathan Bijur seconded the nomination in a very eulogistic speech, and on motion of Frederick S. Gibbs, Secretary Manchester cast one ballot for Justice Patterson, who was declared the nominee of the convention.

Senator N. A. Elsberg then arose and after alluding at length to the meritorious services of James A. Blanchard as soldier, citizen, and jurist, named him for Supreme Court Justice to succeed P. Henry Dugro. The nomination was seconded by ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray. Then the Secretary, on motion of George W. Wanmaker, cast one ballot for Justice Blanchard, who was declared the nominee.

The nomination for a Judge of the City Court being declared in order, Julius M. Mayer presented the name of Robert C. Morris. The nomination was seconded by Alfred E. Ommen, and made by the casting of one vote.

In seconding the nomination, Mr. Ommen created some merriment by making the assertion that a Tammany Judge with a foreign accent recently stopped a case on trial by saying, "Counselor, you have enough evidence in now to give you a big verdict without offering any more testimony. Why give more?'

A committee of nine, of which Julius M. Mayer is Chairman, was appointed to notify the nominees.

Messrs. H. C. Taft, F. V. Greene, George R. Manchester, William H. Ten Eyck, and Abraham Gruber were appointed a committee to fill any vacancies that may occur.

William Halpin of the Ninth District presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Throughout the great West and Northwest, the inhabitants of every hamlet, village, and city have assembled by day and by night, in sunshine and in storm, and in no uncertain voice have done honor to our Governor, Theodore Roosevelt, as the Republican candidate for Vice President, and as a man and a citizen, and

Whereas, In honoring him they have honored us, whom he represents and for whom he stands, and by so doing have demonstrated that the efforts of our opponents to stir up sectional and social strife and to array one part of our country and people against another have ignominously failed, and

Whereas, These demonstrations have brought and continue to bring to us the gratifying assurances of a glorious victory for McKinley and Roosevelt over the forces of dishonor and disorder, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention, representing the entire Republican Party of the County of New York, as a testimony of our appreciation of the honor done him and us by the citizens of the Western States, and so that we may re-echo their heralds of victory, make suitable arrangements for a reception to be tendered to Gov. Roosevelt at Madison Square Garden on the 26th day of October, and that a committee, consisting of the officers of this meeting, together with the officers of the County Committee and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee, be appointed, with power to add to their number, to carry out this resolution.

George W. Wanmaker, in seconding the resolutions, warmly praised Gov. Roosevelt, declared that Madison Square Garden was not large enough to accommodate one-fifth of the Republicans who would want to attend the reception, and predicted that the 26th of October would hereafter be known as Theodore Roosevelt Day.

An enthusiastic stranger also attempted to make a speech along the same lines, but failed, and was hustled out of the hall as the convention adjourned.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

EDWARD PATTERSON is a member of the Supreme Court, and was renominated by Tammany Hall on Wednesday. A sketch of his career was given yesterday.

JAMES A. BLANCHARD is a member of the Supreme Court by appointment of Gov. Roosevelt to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Frederick Smyth. His term, under the appointment, will expire on Dec. 31, 1901. Justice Blanchard served a brief term two years ago by appointment of Gov. Black. He served with distinction through the civil war. He is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the party.

ROBERT C. MORRIS is a descendant of the famous Morris family of Colonial days. Like his father and grandfather, he adopted the law as a profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1890. He is a visiting member of the Yale University Faculty, but has practiced law in New York since 1894. He is Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club and in charge of their meetings on the east side. He is thirty-five years old, and a member of the Bar Association, the Order of the Cincinnati, the Loyal Legion, the Yale Club, the Tuxedo Club, the Lakewood Country Club, and the Republican Club.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S PLANS.

A Notable Torchlight Parade to Honor Gov. Roosevelt.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee yesterday took the initiatory steps to give Gov. Roosevelt a signal reception at Madison Square Garden on Friday, Oct. 26.

One of the features will be a torchlight parade, in which, it is declared, at least 40,000 men will take part. Each district leader was told that he would be expected to furnish not less than 1,000 men. There will be twelve bands, independent of fife and drum and bugle corps, and the paraders will be divided into groups running from A to N, both letters inclusive. There will be a grand display of fireworks.

Nominations for the Assembly.

Louis C. Woolf was nominated for the Assembly at the Republican Convention of the Fourth District, held last evening at 280 East Broadway. The candidate is a Sergeant in the Eighth Regiment and a veteran of the Spanish war.

An adjourned convention of the Democrats of the Fifteenth Assembly District was held at 781 Eighth Avenue last evening to place in nomination a candidate for the Assembly. James E. Smith, the present Assemblyman from the district, was renominated without opposition.

A postponed meeting of the delegates in the Ninth Assembly District, Brooklyn, to name a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the Assembly in place of John P. Cain, the present incumbent, was held last night. William J. Fitzpatrick received the nomination.

State Senate Nomination.

The Republicans of the Third Senatorial District, at an adjourned convention held last night, nominated William McCabe of Brooklyn for State Senator.

Chautauqua's Oldest Man Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Ambrose Hanchett, the oldest man in Chautauqua County, died last night at Mayville, aged 101 years. He had always resided in this county.

BRYAN MEETING PLANS.

No Tickets to the Garden—Vigorous Campaign After Oct. 16.

Notices were sent out to the Tammany district leaders yesterday that their requests for speakers could not be filled by the Tammany Hall Speakers' Bureau until after the Bryan demonstration on Oct. 16. The campaign in the districts will be allowed to lag until after the big Bryan meetings, and then it will be resumed with vigor.

Plans for Mr. Bryan's reception on Oct. 16 have been practically completed. Mr. Bryan will be met at the Grand Central Station by Vice Chairman Stone, Mr. Croker, and others. He will be driven to the Hoffman House, where a dinner will be served in his honor, at which Vice Chairman Stone, Mr. Croker, John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic nominee for Governor; Maurice Blumenthal, in charge of Tammany Hall's Speakers' Bureau, and all the Chairmen of Tammany Hall's subcommittees will be present to greet him. At the conclusion of the dinner he will be driven to Madison Square Garden, where he is to deliver his opening address in New York City. His speech in the Garden will probably occupy an hour. He will then enter a carriage and be driven to the stand at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street, where he is to deliver an open-air address. Then he will go to Tammany Hall, and wind up the night's tour at Cooper Union.

There is still an impression abroad that entrance to the Madison Square Garden meeting can be obtained only by ticket. Mr. Blumenthal said yesterday:

"You can say that no tickets to Madison Square Garden for the meeting on Oct. 16 will be issued. It will be a case of first come first served. In Tammany Hall we will have no chairs, in order that we can accommodate just as many as can be squeezed into the hall. On the night of Oct. 16 I will have 100 speakers on hand to keep going the four big meetings and others which will be organized."

BRYAN VS. MEIKLEJOHN.

Said to be the Real Adversaries—The Goal is the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Republicans here assert that Mr. Bryan's answer to Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn in regard to slavery in the Sulu Islands indicates that the Democratic candidate expects to run for the United States Senate after the election.

Mr. Meiklejohn is the only Republican who has succeeded in securing a reply from Mr. Bryan. He will be the Republican candidate for Senator in Nebraska next Winter.

Republicans assert that Meiklejohn and not McKinley is Bryan's real adversary, and that Bryan is beginning the fight on Meiklejohn now.

EMPRESS FREDERICK WORSE?

Kaiser's Change of Plans Thought to Show a Critical Condition.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Emperor William's abandonment of his proposed visit to Herr Krupp's, coupled with the announcement that he will remain in Berlin with the Dowager Empress Frederick, his mother, is interpreted to indicate that there has been a turn for the worse in her condition.

DANGEROUS DERELICT AT SEA.

Big Timber Laden Barge Abandoned Off North Carolina.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 11.—Waterlogged and abandoned, the big barge Edith Howe is to-day a derelict and a menace to navigation off the North Carolina coast. Her crew was saved.

The Howe, with nearly half a million feet of lumber, was bound from Charleston to New York in tow of the tug William McCauley. On Tuesday night a terrific gale was encountered and the tow line parted twice. Later the barge sprang a leak and became waterlogged, and the tug was compelled to abandon her.

The barge was abandoned about fifty miles northeast of Frying Pan Lightship.

SCHOONER LOST AT SEA.

Captain, Mate, and One Seaman Picked Up by Steamship.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The Dominion Atlantic Line steamship Prince Arthur, which came to her dock at Long Wharf from Yarmouth, N. S., this forenoon, brought Capt. Edgett and two survivors of the crew of the St. John schooner Wawbeek, who were rescued from their capsized vessel by men from the Prince Arthur early this morning. Hadley Edgett, son of the Captain, and steward of the schooner, was lost.

The wreck was sighted about seven miles off Eastern Point. Capt. Edgett and his two men, John Moore, mate, and John O'Flaherty, seaman, were lashed to the hull.

They had been in that position all night, the vessel having been overturned by a big sea last evening after she had been leaking two days. The men were too weak to answer the Prince Arthur's hail. The Wawbeek had taken a cargo of lumber from St. George, N. B., to Quincy, Mass., and was returning to Hillsborough in ballast.

The Captain's son was in the cabin when the vessel capsized.

The Wawbeek was 100 tons burden, built at Hopewell, N. B., in 1886, and owned at Hillsborough, N. B.

SERENADERS FIRED UPON.

Alleged Bridegroom Seriously Wounds a Brace of Calithumpians.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 11.—John White of Kingston and his alleged wife, who is his senior by forty-seven years, were given a serenade last night, to which White replied with a shotgun. Two of the serenaders were seriously wounded, and several slightly.

White, who is twenty-seven years old, and Mrs. Mary N. D. Tice of Kingston, a widow, whose age is said to be seventy-four years, went to the home of the Rev. A. T. Reed on Monday evening and asked him to marry them. As they had no witnesses, the minister declined to perform the ceremony. On Tuesday they went to the office of Justice Joseph Voorhees, but he also refused to perform the ceremony. White and the widow left town yesterday. They returned last night and claimed that they had been married at Rocky Hill.

A crowd of young fellows gathered at White's house for the purpose of giving him a calithumpian serenade. White appeared at the door with a shotgun, which he had loaded with tacks and nails, and discharged both barrels at the party. Thomas Sullivan's body and arms were badly torn by the tacks and nails. William Logan was hit in the head, and his nose and one of his ears were badly lacerated.

When White left his house he was attacked by a crowd of the town's people, who handled him roughly. He finally managed to escape from the crowd and fled from the town. In addition to being seventy-four years old, the widow is deaf and is blind in one eye.

It was learned this morning that the couple were not married by Justice Longstreet, as they claimed to have been. The Justice refused to perform the ceremony when he noticed the disparity in ages of the prospective bride and groom.

TWO PRISONERS ON TOUR.

Mysterious Pair, Handcuffed Together, Seen Near Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Chief of Police Foley wants to know if any police officer or constable has lost a couple of prisoners. A dozen persons to-day saw two men handcuffed together in the woods near the Bronx River. To-night he had a platoon of police searching the woods, but failed to find the men.

The matter was first reported by a man who saw the men, but for a time paid no attention to them, because he thought it was a country constable arresting a prisoner. Later he heard that the men had been wandering about the vicinity all day, and then he reported the matter.

Others told the same story, and at evening roll call Chief Foley detailed all the men not on post to search for the two handcuffed men. They searched until after 11 o'clock without finding them. The nearest they came to them was when a boy ran up and said he had just seen the two sitting on a rock near the river. He was greatly frightened. He led officers to the rock, but the men had escaped.

Chief Foley has detailed men to watch the woods, and expects to catch the men in the morning. The New York police and those of all near by places deny having lost two men handcuffed together.

MASON REPLIES TO BRYAN.

Intimates that the Candidate's Last Statement on Slavery in the Sulus Is Not Honest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Senator Mason of Illinois, who was at the White House to-day, made this reply to Mr. Bryan's recent utterance on the subject of slavery in the Sulu Islands and under the American flag:

"Mr. Bryan tries to make it appear that the Republicans have taken the position that the Constitution does not follow the flag, and for that reason there is nothing to prevent slavery in the Sulu group, or elsewhere in the islands, so far as the Constitution is concerned. This is a false position, and Mr. Bryan ought to know it, if he is acquainted with the Constitution as he professes to be. I want to call his attention to the fact that the Constitution does follow the flag in the case of slavery, no matter where we may have interests. The Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution shows this. It is as follows:

"Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Both sections of this article are so specific as to leave no question. Slavery shall not be allowed even in 'any place subject to their jurisdiction.' No matter what our differences about the Constitution following the flag, there is no doubt that this part follows it. The fact that the President referred the whole matter to Congress shows that he knew the Constitution."

MINSTREL SHOW WANTS BRYAN.

He Will Be Asked to Speak at a Hoboken Amateur Performance.

Mayor Bergkamp of West Hoboken is making an effort to have William Jennings Bryan make a five-minute speech at a minstrel show, to be given in St. Michael's Hall, West Hoboken, for the benefit of the North Hudson Hospital Association, on the night of Oct. 25. The show is to be given by the American Hook and Ladder Company.

Mr. Bryan will speak in Hoboken on the same night, and it is proposed that the Presidential candidate make a five-minute speech at 8 o'clock before the minstrel performance starts, and then drive in a coach to Hoboken and be there in time for the meeting at 8:30.

STONE ANSWERS FOR BRYAN.

His View of the Plan to Force the Candidate to Go on Record.

The attention of Vice Chairman Stone of the Democratic National Committee was called yesterday to the announced purpose of certain persons to compel Mr. Bryan to either answer or put himself on record as refusing to answer certain questions in his Madison Square Garden speeches.

"I had not heard of this matter," said ex-Gov. Stone, "but I am perfectly confident that Mr. Bryan will be able to take care of himself in any emergency. What questions do these people want Mr. Bryan to answer? His record on every question before the American people is perfectly clear, and ought to be well understood. He is not the man to evade issues."

"One question which is to be put to him is, whether or not he will, if elected, pay Government obligations in silver," the ex-Governor was informed.

"I suppose," he responded, "Mr. Bryan's Secretary of the Treasury would do about that just as Mr. Gage is doing. Mr. Gage is paying out silver every day. I'll bet my hat that if you take a check down to the Sub-Treasury in New York to-day three-fourths of the money you are given on it will be in the form of silver certificates. And as for paying the coin obligations of the Government in silver coin, why there is not enough silver coin in the Treasury to pay the interest on the Government bonds for one day."

"But suppose all the silver bullion in the Treasury were coined into silver dollars?"

"Well, Congress would have to pass a law for that. The Republicans are trying to get up a scare about nothing. Mr. Gage himself is on record as saying that when the gold standard law was passed free silver was dead."

RUSH FOR NATURALIZATION.

Five Hundred Aliens in One Day Become Citizens in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Clerk and Judges are besieged by crowds of foreigners, prospective citizens, eager to renounce allegiance to foreign princes and potentates. The rush grows greater every day. About 275 aliens a day, on an average, have applied for the big, red-sealed certificates since the rush began on Oct. 1. It has become necessary to carry on the business at night, so great is the number of applicants.

The largest number for one day was last Friday, when more than 500 men took out papers.

Judge R. S. W. Wheatley of Perry County has been called in to assist in putting the candidates through the mill. They line up in his court room, each with his witness, and are sworn in in big batches. Englishmen, Canadians, and Scandinavians make up the bulk of the applicants in the order named. Next comes the Russians and Italians.

ACCUSED BY McOULLAGH'S MEN.

First Arrest for Failure to Supply List of Hotel Inmates.

Deputies of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh made their first arrest of this campaign yesterday when they took into custody Louis Fuchslocher, a tinsmith of 118 Sixth Street, on a charge of failing to comply with the order of the Superintendent to send in a list of the inmates of the Raines law hotel at 75 Stanton Street, the license of which is in Fuchslocher's name.

Fuchslocher is a brother of William Fox, a Tammany Hall leader in the Eighth Assembly District, and a subpoena server in the District Attorney's office. He had his name changed.

Deputies Drecher and Mulcahy, who arrested Fuchslocher, claimed that he had not complied with the order of Superintendent McCullagh. The deputies said that after the arrest, as they passed the saloon at Stanton and Allen Streets, a crowd surrounded them and tried to rescue the prisoner. Fuchslocher was held for examination in Essex Market Court.

PROPOSED ELECTION WAGERS.

The following offers for election bets on the Stock Exchange were made yesterday: Fifty thousand dollars to $30,000 that California will go Republican; $50,000 to $35,000 that McKinley will carry Maryland, and $50,000 to $35,000 that Illinois will go Republican. One offer at even money on Kentucky was also made.

Ed Wasserman offered to bet $3,000 to $1,000 that McKinley would carry Illinois.

J. J. Judge bet $100 even with E. D. Hutchinson that McKinley would receive more Electoral votes than in 1896.

The counter-estimates of Frederick S. Gibbs of the Republican National Committee and Chairman James K. McGuire of the Executive Committee of the State Democratic Committee on the plurality which McKinley and Roosevelt will have north of the Harlem resulted in a five-hundred-dollar wager. Messrs. Gibbs and McGuire did their betting by proxy. The parties to the wager were George N. Rouser, Chairman of the Press Bureau at the Republican National Headquarters, and George M. Graham, who is connected with the Democratic State Headquarters. Mr. Rouser bet Mr. Graham $500 even that the McKinley and Roosevelt Electoral ticket would have not less than 100,000 plurality north of the Harlem.

Outlook in Tennessee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Ex-Gov. Robert Taylor of Tennessee, known as the "Fiddling Governor," was in Washington to-day. He said that the Democrats had a chance to elect a solid Congressional delegation in Tennessee this year. They are making a vigorous fight for the districts now represented by Brownlow and Gibson, Republicans, and Mr. Taylor thinks they will succeed in capturing one, if not both, of the districts.

A $12,000,000 COMPANY.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 11.—A charter was granted to-day to the United States Portland Cement Company of New York, which purposes to engage in manufacturing and mining of all kinds. Capital, $12,000,000.

PICKETS ABOUT TIFFANY'S

Striking Copper Plate Artists Accost Customers.

Seek Recognition of Their Union—What They Have to Say at Their Homes in New Jersey.

It was the experience of more than one customer of Tiffany, the jeweler, yesterday, to be stopped while entering the store at Union Square by a well-dressed man, who inquired politely whether or not he was looking for a position. When this reply received a negative answer, the well-dressed man apologized with a graceful bow and walked away with a jaunty swagger to resume a seat on a bench in the square among a number of equally well-dressed companions.

Inside the jewelry store the customers who were thus detained were told that the well-dressed men were pickets of the Copperplate Engravers' League of America, fifty of whose members, formerly employed by Tiffany at rates in some cases as high as $90 and $100 a week, are at present on strike. The members of this union, which is described by a Tiffany employe as "the only really fashionable and exclusive labor union in America," are noted all over the country for the correctness of their attire, the urbanity of their manners, and their general air of distinction. Some of the members who were employed by Tiffany, according to one of the Superintendents, own comfortable homes in Forest Hill, N. J., where the Tiffany factory is situated, and have grand pianos, Axminster carpets, and other indictions of prosperity not generally associated with the popular idea of the American workingman.

A picket clad in an English tweed suit of the latest military cut, who was standing in a graceful attitude swinging a light bamboo cane in front of Tiffany's yesterday afternoon, explained that the strike was not for higher pay.

"We are fairly well satisfied with our positions," he affably explained, lighting an Egyptian cigarette. "The thing that we want is recognition of our union. If it and its regulations are not recognized soon, too many boys will be apprenticed to our business, and it will be overcrowded in the future. It's all right at present, but if a company like this were to put too many apprentices to work, we would be driven out of our positions in a few years by boys who would do the same work for a mere pittance. Of course they couldn't do it so well, for it takes a man a lifetime to become a good copper-plate engraver, able to do high-class work such as we do. The employers wouldn't realize that at first, however, and when they did realize it, it would be too late—the business would be ruined. We want to make plans for the future."

The picket refused absolutely to give his name, saying that he was forbidden to do so by the rules of his union. "There are some more pickets," he said, indicating a group of conspicuously well-groomed men with his cane. "We all try to appear as neat as possible, but I don't see that that's anything against us. It's better than blowing our money in at poolrooms. I'm the head picket here, and we have as many more men at Forest Hill. Tiffany can't get a man to do our work for him, although he has been advertising for them for weeks. He'll have to give in and recognize our union. I hope he'll do it soon, for I'm getting bored to death with this picket business."

Superintendent Hyde of Tiffany's when questioned a few moments later said that there was absolutely no chance of the pickets' hope being realized.

"Mr. Tiffany is determined not to give in," he said. "Many of these men have been with us for thirty years, and they received the highest pay in the country. They have been spoiled by this labor union, and the strike is the result of a quarrel between two unions. The Copperplate Engravers' League expects by getting recognition from the biggest jewelry firm in the country to crowd the Brotherhood of Copperplate Engravers out of existence. We employed about fifty of these men, and have always treated them well. On Oct. 1 at 10 o'clock they presented what they called an ultimatum to our foreman at Forest Hill, saying that if it wasn't answered favorably by 12 the strike would be on. It was absolutely impossible for him to get here to see Mr. Tiffany and get back to Forest Hill in that time, and so they struck. We are put to a great deal of inconvenience by the strike, and will be late in filling all our orders. Our stationery department is an important branch of the business, but we are determined to give it up altogether rather than recognize this union.

"These men are simply killing the goose that laid the golden eggs."

A reporter who visited Forest Hill, N. J., yesterday afternoon found that the pickets there were watching for "scabs" with the greatest vigilance. As he left the station he was met by two well-dressed men, who barred his passage up the path leading to the Tiffany factory. Another man in a golf suit, who had been knocking a golf ball about in an adjoining field, catching sight of him, started for him on a run, swinging his club in the air, while several individuals, who, judging by their appearance, might have been unusually prosperous bank Presidents, came up behind him. They explained that they were pickets, and, learning that it was not a "scab" whom they had arrested, apologized profusely.

"We have nothing else to do," explained the man with the golf club, "and so we watch the station pretty closely. I wish you wouldn't misrepresent us in the paper. We don't make $100 a week all the year round. Sometimes we make much less, and, besides, we have to take a month's vacation without pay in the Summer."

"Yes," said a man in a smart-looking blue serge suit, white Ascot tie, and black derby of the most fashionable block, "we have a good many grievances. They won't recognize our union and will finally spoil the business. Besides, they moved out in this lonely spot, and we have to either spend a couple of hours on the train every day or live here. It's all right in the Summer, but it's dreadful in Winter. No theatres, balls, or any of the other things that make life in a metropolis so fascinating."

"That's it," said the man with the golf club; "all we can do here is play golf, and we haven't any links to play it on, either."

None of the pickets would give his name or any detailed information about the origin of the strike.

"There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee here at Columbia Hall to-morrow," said one of them. "You can learn all about our grievances then."

A High Ball or Rickey made from "Canadian Club" Whisky is delicious and satisfying, the addition of water not affecting the delightful flavour and the unmistakable aroma peculiar to this pure whisky.

"Canadian Club" Whisky is bottled under the supervision of the Canadian Government, which guarantees its age and genuineness.

A WALDORF-ASTORIA STRIKE.

Dissatisfied Upholsterers Leave the Hotel and Are Supplanted.

The strike of the upholsterers in the Waldorf-Astoria, which has been threatened so often, actually took place yesterday. Six men quit work to enforce the demands made by the Custom Upholsterers' Union, to which the strikers belong, and much to their surprise their places were filled shortly afterward.

The strike followed a conference between Assistant Manager Haight of the hotel and Walking Delegate Hatch of the Custom Upholsterers' Union. The demands were for $65 a month, which was an advance of $10 a month and board and recognition of the union. Mr. Haight offered a compromise of $60 a month and board, but refused to sign any contract with the union. This was refused.

Manager Thomas said yesterday that the strike would cause no inconvenience whatever.

"The men were perfectly satisfied," he said, "until labor agitators came among them. Some of the strikers have since asked to come back to work, but there is no room for them."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC PRESIDENCY.

Offered to and Declined by Edwin Hawley, It Is Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The Examiner says: "Edwin Hawley of New York has been offered and has declined the Presidency of the Southern Pacific Company."

According to The Examiner's statement, Mr. Hawley declined because he could not afford to sacrifice his Eastern interests by moving to San Francisco. He is said to have been offered a salary of $40,000 per annum.

WILL OF JAMES O. WEST.

Division of the Estate—Provision for a Daughter Who Is a Nun.

The will of James Oliver West of 61 West Forty-ninth Street was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

Mr. West was found dead in a house owned by him at 2,012 Fifth Avenue on Oct. 8 last. He had gone into the empty house and carefully made a couch on which to lie out of the curtains and a comfortable he had carried with him.

The will, which was filed yesterday, names the widow, Mrs. Estelle West, and James O. Vanderbilt as executors. According to the papers filed, the estimated value of the real estate is $75,000 and the personal property $3,000.

Mr. West bequeathed his estate equally to his wife and six children. He makes the provision that his daughter, Estelle Louise, better known as Sister Mary Victorine, a nun in a Western convent, shall be paid her share in the estate in sums not to exceed $5 at each payment.

Mr. West's estate is estimated as being worth much more than the approximate figures filed with the will and the petition.

Barge Office Men Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Assistant Secretary Taylor took action to-day in the cases of three additional employes of the Immigration Office at New York. All were dismissed from the service for accepting money from immigrants or their friends. The names of the persons dismissed are Thomas F. Burke, clerk; Thomas P. Brennan, Chief Inspector of the information division, and F. P. McDonnell, gateman. One other case remains to be disposed of.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

Our Children's Shoes

Are built aright, scientifically and anatomically, and we charge no more—even less—for these best of shoes for children than others charge for ordinary, misery producing kinds.

Black Glace Kid, Welt Soles, Patent Leather Tips and Kid Tips, Button and Lace Shoes.

Child's sizes, 6 to 10½, $1.50.

Misses' sizes, 11 to 2, $2.00.

Misses' Large Size Black Kid, Patent Leather Tip, Button and Lace Shoes, sizes 2½ to 6, $2.50.

Black Glace Kid, Welt Sole, Patent Leather Tip, Broad Toe Button Shoes, Child's sizes, 6 to 10½, $1.50. Misses' sizes, 11 to 2 $2.00
The Junior Little Gents' Calf and Kid Lace Shoes, sizes 9 to 13½ . $2.00
The Junior Little Gents' Calf and Box Calf Lace, sizes, 8 to 2 . . . $1.50

Indestructible Shoes for Boys, $2.00 per pair.

Our Indestructible Shoes for boys are made so that they are practically un-wear-out-able. We insert in the leather soles "U"-shaped pieces of steel, so that instead of wearing the leather the boy wears the steel insets. It thus becomes a steel sole, with the lasting wear of steel.

Boys' Enamel and Patent Leather Lace Shoes, sizes 2½ to 5½ 3.00
Youths' Enamel and Patent Leather Lace Shoes, sizes 11 to 2 . . . . . 2.50

Children's White, Blue, Pink and Red Kid Shoes. Shoes to prevent Children from toeing in and High Counter Shoes for weak ankles.

STORE OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., cor. 20th St.

Maryland Club

Pure Rye Whiskey

It tastes old because it is old

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

Use WHITE COTTOLENE and avoid greasy and impure animal fats, especially hog fat.

If you want to be a good cook, use WHITE COTTOLENE.

The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago—Sole Manufacturers.

FREE! Our dainty booklet, "A Public Secret," mailed free to any address. For one 2c stamp we will send free our 125 page recipe book, "Home Helps," edited by Mrs. Rorer.

W

OVATION TO ROOSEVELT

Enthusiasm at Indianapolis Seldom Equaled in That City.

GREAT PARADE IN HIS HONOR

The Governor Discusses Bryan's Book of 1896—Factories Give Men Holiday with Pay to Hear Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—Indianapolis, which is now holding its first Fall festival, gave Gov. Roosevelt to-night one of the greatest receptions ever extended in this city to a candidate for political honors. From the crossing at Southeastern Avenue up East Washington Street to the Court House, three-quarters of a mile distant, where he spoke to an immense audience, the sidewalks and thoroughfares were crowded with a mass of enthusiastic humanity through which the procession moved with difficulty.

Seated with National Committeeman Harry S. New, Gov. Mount, and Capt. W. E. English, the candidate for Vice President was continually bowing to the multitude and shaking hands with men and women who clustered around his carriage. Leading the procession was a band followed by several companies of mounted Rough Riders. Then came Gov. Roosevelt's carriage, followed by twenty more, in which were many of the most distinguished Republicans of Indiana.

The Court House square and grounds and streets surrounding it were congested with a throng, which greeted the Governor's arrival with a storm of cheers, and as he alighted at the Court House entrance cannon boomed salutes. At the close of the Governor's speech Curtis Guild, Jr., made an address and while he was speaking Gov. Roosevelt was driven to the residence of Committeeman New, where he was the guest of honor at dinner.

The evening was devoted to a parade, which was more than two hours passing the reviewing stand in front of the Court House. The line of march was crowded and decorated profusely. Wherever the Governor looked he saw the dazzling effect of Greek fire, flambeaux, and rockets and beheld thousands applauding him. As the procession pased the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument he raised his brown campaign hat reverently, looked up at the towering pile, and bowed his head. At the conclusion of the parade the Governor was escorted to the Dennison Hotel, where he will remain until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the special will start out on the third day's itinerary of the Indiana tour.

In his speech at the Court House Gov. Roosevelt said, in part:

"I am glad indeed to be introduced by Capt. English, a Democrat who believes in what were once the old Democratic doctrines of hard money, expansion, and the honor of the flag. That is what Jackson, Andrew Jackson, fought for and lived for, and he would turn in his grave if some of these modern Bryanized Democrats walked over it.

"Here is an interesting book. It is the best campaign book for the Republican Party I know of. It is called 'The First Battle,' and it was written by Mr. Bryan, and if you will turn to Page 52 you will see the speeches he made here in Indianapolis four years ago, and as generally happened. He could not resist prophesying. I ask for nothing but a study of what he said and a comparison of what has actually happened.

"Our opponents became ashamed of the issues they had raised four years ago. They champion them still, but they don't dare argue about them, and they sought to make a new issue, and that issue is the dishonor of the American flag. And already they realize that their choice of a paramount issue was unfortunate; that this people stands loyal now, as it stood loyal when in 1864 Republicans and Democrats stood shoulder to shoulder and upheld Abe Lincoln. And already they are shifting their issues, already they recognize what a hollow sham it is to talk about imperialism and militarism, and now they are doing that worst of evil deeds in a republic—preaching the doctrine of envy, of class hatred, striving to stir up brother against brother, section against section, class against class.

"Woe to th man who preaches such a doctrine to our people. Woe to the men who appeal to and excite the base and foul passions that lurk in mankind, as wild beasts lurk in a jungle. Sometimes it is possible to bring out those passions; once aroused, it is another matter to quell them. Danger of imperialism. Aye. But the danger will never come until our people are foolish enough to allow Anarchy, license, mob violence to take the place of that orderly liberty under the law which we have inherited as the most precious heritage from our fathers who went before us. There comes the only danger to the permanence and stability of our institutions. We can make this Government what we will.

"Mr. Bryan has talked about our soldiers as walking about in idleness. I would that any man who really thinks that could march for a day in the mud of the tropical jungle with the men in the Philippines. He would appreciate what that kind of idleness was. The other day a detachment of 150 of those men was attacked by ten times their number of Filipinos—ten times their number of the insurgents, who are aided and abetted, who are encouraged by our political opponents here at home—and they beat off their foes. That is a way that Uncle Sam's 'hirelings' have. Fifty of them were killed or wounded.

"Surely, the deeds of the valiant dead should bring to them as well as to the no less valiant living at least immunity from sneer and slander. Think of Lawton, of Liscomb, and Riley dying at Tien-Tsin, of Chaffee leading his troops through the flooded rice fields, of the boy Titus, as they approached Peking, springing to the front to plant the Stars and Stripes on the walls of an immemorial despotism as a signal of relief and comfort to the hunted women and children who cowered in the legation in terror of death and worse than death."

Gov. Roosevelt began the second day of his campaign tour in Indiana by making ten-minute speeches at Marion, Fairmount, and Alexandria, after which the stops were increased to twenty minutes. In all the towns large delegations from the country were present. The crowd to which he spoke at Anderson filled a ten-acre lot. In the throng were 800 steel and tile factory employes in Rough Rider uniforms, and as many more mounted. All the factories shut down during the morning to permit the employes to attend. The crowd followed the train as it pulled slowly from the station for more than a mile, cheering continuously.

At Muncie there was no speaking by the Roosevelt party. The time was devoted to a parade through the principal streets, all of which were profusely decorated. All the factories there, employing 6,000 union men, were closed during the early part of the day, the employes drawing full pay.

THE ATTACK ON GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Gov. Mount Apologizes, in the Name of Indiana, for the Outrage.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 11.—Gov. Roosevelt's train was side-tracked four miles from this city during the night, after its run from Fort Wayne, and the Republican Vice Presidential candidate slept peacefully until 7 o'clock. After the train left Fort Wayne the stone-throwing incident in the streets of that city was the chief topic of conversation.

"I was not injured at all," said Gov. Roosevelt. "There is danger that this matter may be magnified. It amounted to nothing."

Gov. Mount, who was aboard the train, expressed deep regret over the occurrence. "Nothing has happened in years," he said, "that gives me so much sorrow as that attack. It was the work of rowdies only, and should not be permitted to reflect upon the good Democrats of the town, for they would not countenance such an outrage." And thereupon Gov. Mount went to Gov. Roosevelt and extended an apology in the name of the State of Indiana.

Senator Fairbanks, who made an address at the tent at Fort Wayne, declares that before the stone-throwing he was told by a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne that there had been a carefully laid plot on the part of the rough element of the Fort Wayne Democracy to break up the meeting as they did in 1884, when Blaine came there to speak. "They succeeded then," said the Senator, "but this time they were discovered and warned to desist. On the way to the tent I was told that not in years had a Republican speaker been permitted to make an address in the vicinity of the tent, but when we got there we found the tent surrounded by policemen, and there was no interference. That there was a plan to interfere with Roosevelt I am assured."

Fort Wayne is strongly Democratic, and in the crowds shouts for Bryan were more numerous than for Roosevelt.

REPUBLICANS CLAIM INDIANA.

Vice Chairman Payne Says "Thirty-Day Poll" Shows Majority for McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Republican managers took Indiana out of the doubtful column to-day and anchored it in the McKinley row. They say the "thirty-day poll" which has just been completed in the Hoosier State shows that Indiana will give a larger Republican majority in November than it did in 1896, when McKinley carried the State by more than 18,000. The "thirty-day poll" is the canvass made thirty days before election.

"We have taken Indiana out of the doubtful column and put it in the Republican column, because our advices from there agree that there is no doubt the State will go for McKinley," said Vice Chairman Payne. "The thirty-day poll shows that our majority there will be greater than in 1896."

Mr. Payne's optimistic opinion was amply corroborated by the reports brought from Indiana to-day by Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, who called at headquarters and said the Hoosiers will give their fifteen Electoral votes to McKinley and Roosevelt.

CLEVELAND DEMOCRAT'S HOPE.

Jersey City Police Board's President Will Not Support Bryan.

Dr. John D. McGill, President of the Jersey City Police Board, a life-long Democrat and a brother of the late Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, yesterday announced that he would not support William J. Bryan for President.

"I am still a Democrat," said Dr. McGill, "and a Democrat all the way through, but I am a Cleveland Democrat. I regard Grover Cleveland as the possible Moses of the party hereafter. I am utterly opposed to the free-silver heresy. I am for the gold standard and all that that implies."

MR. STEVENSON IN BALTIMORE.

Addresses Large Crowd in the Broadway Institute on Imperialism.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency; Gen. Springer of Illinois, and Congressman J. Hamilton Lewis of Washington addressed a mass meeting at the Broadway Institute to-night. The hall was crowded to its utmost, and an overflow meeting was held outside.

Mr. Stevenson talked chiefly on the subject of imperialism. He said in conclusion: "Every vote given for President McKinley is a vote of confidence in his Administration and an indorsement of the salient measure, namely, this war. His re-election means that the American people have in the most solemn manner indorsed his policy and bade him godspeed along the bloody pathway of imperialism.

"Regardless of party, there is no doubt that the Democratic Party would have been elected if three years ago the same question had been submitted to the people. I ask you to vote in the interest of your household, of yourselves, for your common country and the generations to come after you. If you do this, you will elect William Jennings Bryan to the Presidency."

Rhode Island Electors Nominated.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11.—The Republican State Convention held here to-day nominated the following Presidential Electors: Frank F. Olney, Providence; Alexander G. Crumb, Westerley; Robert B. Treat, Warwick; George H. Norman, Newport.

Queens Assembly Nomination.

Richard Travers Caffrey of Richmond Hill has been nominated for Assembly by the Democrats of the Second Queens District, comprising Jamaica and Flushing. Mr. Caffrey was born in New York in 1862. He is Superintendent of a gold foil beating establishment in this city.

Notes of the Campaign.

The business men of the west side, from Fifty-ninth Street to the Battery, have formed a West Side Business Men's McKinley and Roosevelt Campaign Club, with an enrolled membership of over 1,100, and the meeting of the Board of Managers yesterday it was decided to rent the first floor of the stores 192 and 194 Chambers Street, and hold noonday meetings from now until election time. The first meeting will be held on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

The Sidney H. Goodacre Republican Club of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District organized last night with a membership of more than 100. Headquarters have been established at 177 Seventh Avenue.

The store at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street has been handsomely decorated, and will be formally opened to-day for noonday meetings by the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League. The speakers will be ex-Mayor Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia and Col. J. Hampton Hoge of Virginia.

Ex-Gov. Stone, Richard Croker, and ex-Senator Murphy had a conference last night at the Hoffman House. When the conference was over ex-Gov. Stone declared that New York State would go for Bryan.

The Democratic Club of Brooklyn is endeavoring to get a promise from ex-Secretary of State Olney to address the club. Judge Willett of Alabama has agreed to speak before the club if Mr. Olney does.

Michael J. Dady, who has just returned from Havana, met the Republican Campaign Committee at the Brooklyn headquarters yesterday afternoon. General plans for the campaign and matters relating to registration were discussed. County Chairman Atterbury said that he expects a large registration of Republicans to-day and to-morrow.

FELL UNDER TROLLEY CAR.

Coal Merchant Loses One Leg and Badly Injures the Other.

Francis M. Fremont, forty years old, a coal agent, of 26 Cortlandt Street, was run over by a trolley car at Cortlandt Street and Church last night.

Fremont attempted to board a northbound Sixth Avenue car by way of the front platform. He missed his footing and fell under the car. The wheels ran over him. One leg was crushed and a surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital said it would have to be amputated. The motorman of the car, Herman Kuddes, was arrested.

At the hospital Mr. Fremont displayed remarkable energy and vitality. He did not lose consciousness during the operation of amputation, and was able to converse with the surgeons at the end and give directions with regard to the notification of his friends.

It will be necessary to amputate the right leg again to-day at a point nearer the knee. When told that this would be done, Mr. Fremont said:

"All right. Do whatever is necessary."

Fremont's private physician visited the hospital late last night. The injured man conversed with him and sent messages to his wife.

The surgeons think they can save Mr. Fremont's left leg, as the wheels did not pass over it. Nearly every bone in the ankle and foot, however, is broken.

Silver Republicans Notify Bryan.

SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 11.—During the afternoon Mr. Bryan received through a messenger a notification in writing of his nomination for the Presidency by the silver Republican Party at Kansas City last June. The letter was in print, and formed part of a handsomely bound little volume containing some of the proceedings of the National Silver Republican Convention. The letter was not made public and will not be until Mr. Bryan's reply shall be prepared. The document was signed by Samuel W. Hopkins, Chairman of the Notification Committee, and Samuel L. Hale, Secretary of that committee.

The North Atlantic Squadron.

Rear Admiral Norman T. Farquhar returned from Washington on Wednesday night, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning. Admiral Farquhar said that the Winter itinerary of the squadron had not yet been made out, but a West Indian cruise is contemplated. The vessels to comprise the squadron are the New York, flagship; the Kearsarge, Alabama, Bancroft, and Scorpion. The Indiana and Massachusetts will go into reserve at League Island.

GODDARD-PAINE DISPUTE

Carroll Lumber Company's Manager Demands a Retraction.

Insists He Did Not Discharge Senator Grady's Republican Opponent—Mr. Whitaker's Reply.

William E. Paine, manager of the Carroll Box and Lumber Company, has taken great umbrage at the charges made by Capt. F. Norton Goddard, Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, that the former had discharged William Whitaker from the employ of the company because he had accepted the Republican nomination for State Senator in the Fourteenth District.

Mr. Paine, accompanied by his lawyer, Thomas Gilleran, called on Capt. Goddard at his office, 100 Bleecker Street, yesterday and demanded a retraction.

The Carroll Company occupies the dock at the foot of East Eighteenth Street, and Mr. Whitaker asserts that Mr. Paine told him he must either decline the Senatorial nomination or leave the company's employ, because if he ran he would cut down Charles F. Murphy's majority. Mr. Murphy is a Dock Commissioner and Democratic leader in the Eighteenth District.

Mr. Paine's visit to Capt. Goddard occasioned much comment on the East Side, and when questioned about it Capt. Goddard said:

"Mr. Paine, accompanied by Mr. Gilleran, called on me to-day. Mr. Paine said he called to see me about Mr. Whitaker and to explain that the statements I made, as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES, were erroneous.

"Mr. Paine said he returned from a Western trip on Sept. 21, and on the following Monday sent for Mr. Whitaker, and that he and Mr. Whitaker agreed that it would be impossible for Whitaker to do justice to the business and also run for Senator.

"The interview closed, according to Mr. Paine, by Whitaker saying that he would see me with a view to getting out of the nomination. Mr. Paine said he did not see Whitaker again for two or three days, and that Mr. Whitaker then said he had decided to stick. Mr. Paine said he then told Whitaker he had better take a leave of absence. In response to my questions, Mr. Paine said that Mr. Whitaker's position was still open to him.

"In answer to further questions Mr. Paine told me he knew Dock Commissioner Murphy, and that he had recently met him at the Democratic Club. He said he had complained to Commissioner Murphy about the various interferences with his business at the docks.

"In leaving Mr. Paine said he wanted a retraction, and his companion emphasized the fact that they wanted a retraction, and wanted it at once.

"I declined to commit myself to any promise of this sort, but I sent for Mr. Whitaker this afternoon, and here is a copy of the statement he dictated in my office."

Capt. Goddard then handed to the reporter the following copy of Mr. Whitaker's statement:

"On Sept. 24 Mr. Paine sent for me to come to his office. Asking me to take a seat he said: 'You have done wrong in accepting that nomination for Senator.' I told him I did not think it would interfere with my duties, and Mr. Paine said: 'You can't ride two horses at once; you can't attend to business and run for Senator. You must tell Mr. Goddard so to-night.' This was at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

"The next day Paine again saw me and said: 'You have got to do one thing or the other; you see Capt. Goddard to-night and tell him so. You can't work around here and attend to a political campaign. You'll hurt the business. Suppose I had occasion to go to Murphy and ask him for a favor; what would he say! Your running for Senator would reduce Murphy's majority at the expense of the Carroll Box and Lumber Company if you continued in our employ.'

"'If that is the case,' I told him, 'and I've got to do one thing or the other, I'll quit right here. I don't intend to give up the nomination. I am going to stick.'

"I met Paine a few hours later, and he asked me to accept a leave of absence and told me I was making a mistake in going into politics. I told Paine that the offer came too late, and that I might have taken it if he had not gone at me so hard.

"A several other interviews Paine tried to make it appear before witnesses that I was leaving of my own accord. He then asked me to remain until Friday and instruct a man named Carlyle in his duties as foreman.

"On Friday Paine sent for me again and said he was willing to sign any kind of an agreement to take me back. I told him I didn't want to put my name to any document at this stage of the campaign. He said, 'You know you'll be used just the same as ever you were when you come back,' and I said 'Maybe I will, and maybe I won't.' Then the bookkeeper paid me off."

Congressional Nominations.

RHODE ISLAND.—First District, Melville Bull, (Rep.); Second District, Adin B. Capron, (Rep.)

NORTH CAROLINA.—Sixth District, Olin H. Dockery, (Rep.)

Nominated for the Assembly.

CLINTON COUNTY—Edmund J. Pickett, (Dem.)

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—R. H. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Russell A. Alger, Detroit.

HOLLAND—Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. Henry May and H. C. May, Washington; Frank B. Noyes, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—Senator James Taliaferro, Florida; Congressman John M. Allen, Mississippi; Prince and Princess Brancacio, Rome.

HOFFMAN—Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Boise Penrose, Pennsylvania.

SAVOY—The Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Fourqurean, J. M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourqurean, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Starbuck, E. D., & Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; E. D. Starbuck, wrappers; Herald Square Hotel.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Miss M. A. Desmond, cloaks; Criterion Hotel.
Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Macauley, millinery; Criterion Hotel.
Hunter, H., Glens Falls, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. M. Webster, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.
Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; R. A. Mills, cloaks, suits, and umbrellas; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Jenner, J. E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. E. Jenner, millinery; Hoffman House.
Cooper, H. H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Cooper, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.
Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, wrappers; Hotel Imperial.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. Hutzler, dress goods and silks; 45 Mercer Street; Everett House.
Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Bode, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. E. Tiffany, silks; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks; 487 Broadway; Morton House.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. K. Hoyt, carpets; Sinclair House.
Euwers, J. N., Sons' Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Courtney, furnishing goods; Hotel Victoria.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lamberd, silks; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, laces and furnishing goods; W. J. Wells, dress goods and silks; Hotel Earlington.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. McDonald, dress goods and silks; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; J. Hood Timens; 2 Walker Street.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. W. Coombs, silks; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Gilmer Brothers Company, Winston, N. C.; J. L. Gilmer, dry goods; 129 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Burnham, Stoeper & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Wilson, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. L. Root, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. W. Hills, upholstery goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Evans' Ale and Stout
are bottled at the brewery as carefully and scientifically as they are brewed.—Adv.

NOTICE.
We prepay freight charges to all points within a radius of one hundred miles on paid purchases of $5.00 or over. That's worth remembering.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

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Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

NOTICE.
Apply at Superintendent's Desk for transfer card. This system enables you to buy from all departments without making a payment until last purchase.

Women's Underwear.

Women's Fleece-lined Shaped Ribbed Vests, finished with silk tapes, Drawers to match, French bands, ankle length, 46c.

Women's Half-Wool Shaped Ribbed Vests, trimmed with silk ribbon and embroidered with silk, long and short sleeves; Pants to match, French bands, ankle length, 74c.

Women's Three-quarter Wool Shaped Ribbed Vests, white and natural neck finished with hand-crocheted silk edging, long and short sleeves; Pants to match, French bands, ankle length, 94c.

Women's Swiss-ribbed Merino Vests, white and natural, high neck and short sleeves, 94c., long sleeves, $1.19.

Women's Swiss-ribbed Heavy-weight Merino Vests, white and natural, high neck and short sleeves, $1.19; long sleeves, $1.34.

Women's Swiss-ribbed White All-wool Vests, high neck and short sleeves, $1.24; long sleeves, $1.44.

Women's Swiss-ribbed Heavy-weight All-wool White Vests, high neck and short sleeves, $1.44; long sleeves, $1.74.

Women's Merino Combination Suits, white and natural, neck finished with silk ribbon and hand-crocheted silk edging, long and short sleeves, ankle length, $1.44.

Women's Natural Wool Tights, ankle length, open, $1.44.

Women's Black Wool Tights, knee and ankle length, open, $1.44.

Children's Underwear.

Children's White Merino Vests, ribbed bottoms, silk binding, pearl buttons, Misses' Pants and Boys' Drawers to match; size 16, 34c.; 5c. rise on each larger size.

Children's White Merino "Norfolk and New Brunswick" Underwear, full regular made—Vests, size 20, 62c.; 10c. rise on each larger size.

Children's White Australian Wool Vests, "Norfolk and New Brunswick" brand, full regular made, size 16, 62c.; rise 10c. on each larger size. Pants to match, size 18, 82c.; rise 10c. on each larger size.

Children's Natural Wool Vests, ribbed bottoms, finished with silk binding. Misses' Pants and Boys' Drawers to match, size 18, 39c.; 8c. rise on each larger size.

Children's Merino "Oneita" Combination Suits, white and natural, all sizes, 84c.

Men's Underwear.

Men's White and Natural Merino Shirts, ribbed bottoms, pearl buttons; Drawers to match, 74c.

Men's Natural and Camel's Hair Three-quarter Wool Shirts, ribbed bottoms, pearl buttons; Drawers to match, double gussets, 94c.

Men's Natural Wool Shirts, ribbed bottoms, finished with silk binding; Drawers to match, double gussets and overlocked seams, $1.19.

Men's "Medlicott" White and Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, full regular made, $1.89.

Men's "Norfolk and New Brunswick" Pure Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, full regular made, $1.98.

Men's "Norfolk and New Brunswick" Natural Pure Worsted Shirts and Drawers, full regular made, $2.44.

Men's "Medlicott" White Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, full regular made, $2.19.

R. & G. Corsets.

The prefixed initials "R & G." might stand for Right Good. That's what these Corsets are—shapely, strong, well made and nicely finished. The more thorough your knowledge of Corsets and values the deeper will be your appreciation of the following:

R. & G. Corsets, made of finest sateen, long waist, high boned bust, edged with embroidery, top and bottom finished with silk floss, white and drab, regular price $1.75; our price 99c.

R. & G. Corsets, bias style long waist, medium bust, short hips, top and bottom trimmed with lace, best white coutil or black sateen, regular price $1.75; our price 99c.

Splendid Hosiery Values.

The Hosiery department is moving forward with great sweeping strides. Your ready responses to our almost daily news concerning Hosiery bargains have forced us to double the space devoted to this interest—and it still overflows. This glowing success is not strange. We give better Hosiery for less money than others. That's the combination thousands are seeking. We have the wit to know the trend and be governed by it. For example,

Women's Standard 25c. Hose at 17c.

Women's Imported Hermsdorf dyed Black Cotton Hose, Fall weight, double soles, heels and toes, worth 25c.; our price 17c.

The description is full. All women know that "Hermsdorf dyed" means the best there is. And the cotton yarn is fine and good—correct weight for Autumn—double soles, heels and toes. Great value.

Women's Wool and Cashmere Hosiery.

Women's Ribbed Black Wool Hose, spliced heels and toes, 24c.

Women's Black Wool Hose, plain, double heels, toes and soles, 39c.

Women's Black Cashmere Hose, finely ribbed, merino heels and toes, 44c.

Women's Black Cashmere Hose, plain, double soles, high-spliced heels and toes, 49c.

Women's Heavy Cashmere Hose, finely ribbed through to toes, double heels and toes; our own importation, 74c.

Women's Heavy Imported Cashmere Hose, fast black, double heels and toes, 69c.

Women's Light Weight Imported Cashmere Hose, warranted fast black, 79c.

Women's Natural Wool Hose, double soles, heels and toes—our own importation, 49c.; heavier at 59c.

Women's Black Cashmere Hose, extra wide, 49c. and 69c. Black Australian Wool, 89c.

Women's Black Lambs' Wool Opera Length Hose, very fine quality, light weight, $1.24.

Women's Black Cashmere Opera Length Hose, double soles, heels and toes, 79c. and 89c.

Children's Wool and Cashmere Hosiery.

Children's Black Wool Hose, plain and ribbed, sizes 6 to 8½, 24c.

Children's Cashmere Hose, plain and fine and heavy ribs, sizes 6 to 8½, 39c.

Children's Imported Black Cashmere Hose, 1x1 and 7x1 ribbed, double knees, heels and toes, size 6, 44c.—increase of 5c. on each size.

Children's English Cashmere Hose, fine and heavy ribs, double knees, heels and toes, size 6, 62c.—increase of 5c. on each size.

Children's Imported Plain Black Cashmere Hose, French feet, double knees, heels and toes, size 6½, 54c.—increase of 5c. on each size.

Men's Wool Half Hose.

Men's Merino Half Hose, plain black, natural camel's hair, seal brown and navy, 24c.

Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, double soles, heels and toes, 34c. and 39c.

Men's Cashmere and Extra Heavy Wool Half Hose, very fine, 44c.

Men's Fancy Cashmere Half Hose, black and blue ground, with colored figures and stripes, 44c.

Men's Heavy Vicuna Cashmere Half Hose, full of warmth and comfort, 64c.

Men's Medium Weight Llama Wool Half Hose, double soles, heels and toes, 69c.

Men's English Cashmere Half Hose, colored figures on black grounds and stripes on tinted grounds, our own importation, 79c.

Men's 25c. and 35c. Half Hose at 17c.

Manufacturer's Samples.

These are a manufacturer's samples of Men's Half Hose at about half price.

Regular 25c. and 35c. qualities for 17c.

Lisle Thread and fine Cotton, plain black and fancy styles.

Fancy Flannels.

All wool Twilled Flannel, advertised elsewhere at 60c. per yard; our price, 44c.

All-wool French Flannel, twelve colors to choose from, 54c.

French Printed Flannel, stripes and polka dots, advertised elsewhere at 85c.; our price, 57c.

All-wool Twilled Flannel, enriched with silk embroidered dots, ten colors, advertised elsewhere at 85c.; our price, 69c.

Stoves and Heaters.

"Banner" Oil Heaters, $4.36. "Enterprise" Oil Heaters, $1.68 to $7.17.

Gas Radiators, nickel top and base, three tubes, $2.16; four tubes, $2.34.

"Home Comfort" Open-front Gas Stoves, $2.91.

Round Cylinder Coal Stoves, 8 in. size, $3.09; 9 in., $3.94.

Round Cylinder Coal Stoves, nickel trimmed, bronze top ornament, 8 in., $8.12; 9 in., $8.99.

Square Self-feeder Stoves, nickel trimmed, bronze top ornament, 8 in., $10.32; 9 in., $11.49.

Children's and Misses' Dresses.

Children's Dresses, made of blue, red and brown cashmere, bolero effect, trimmed with plain and fancy braids, sizes 4 to 14 years, $2.61.

Children's Dresses, made of blue, brown and red granite cheviot, yoke, collar, belt and sleeves trimmed with braid; gored skirt, finished with deep hem, at $3.91.

Children's Dresses, made of red, blue and black cashmere and camel's hair plaids, trimmed with velvet, silk and braid, gored skirt, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $4.23.

Children's Dresses, made of red, blue and black cheviot, tucked yoke, tucked back and front, finished with taffeta silk ruffle, gored skirt, with deep hem, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $7.16.

Misses' Skirts, made of blue and black cheviot, also gray homespun, tailor-made seams, finished with inverted plait, length 32 to 38 in., at $5.53.

Blankets.

Blankets twenty-five per cent. less than the usual Macy price. Why? Manufacturer's slight imperfections. The defects are so insignificant you'd never know they existed unless we told—$1.74 for 10-4 size; $2.46 for 11-4.

Blankets that are all wool except a little fine cotton introduced in the warp, bound with silk.

10-4 size, $2.99; worth $3.50.
11-4 size, $3.44; worth $4.75.
12-4 size, $3.99; worth $5.00.

Strictly All-wool 11-4 Blankets, sold elsewhere at $4.50; our price, $3.64.

Fine All-wool Blankets, soft, fleecy and warmthful, extra selected stock.

10-4 size, $4.54; worth $5.50.
11-4 size, $5.32; worth $6.50.
12-4 size, $6.24; worth $7.50.

Splendid California Blankets, every thread wool except the touch of spool cotton in the warp to prevent shrinking.

10-4 size, $4.99; worth $5.00.
11-4 size, $6.88; worth $8.50.
12-4 size, $8.41; worth $9.75.

Richer qualities, $9.69, $11.24, $13.74, $18.13.

Comfortables.

Comfortables, filled with clean white cotton, both sides covered with figured silkoline, $1.27.

Comfortables, filled with pure carded cotton, both sides covered with figured sateen, $1.69.

Comfortables, filled with fluffy down, both sides covered with fine sateen in pretty floral designs, $3.24.

Comfortables, filled with down, both sides covered with figured sateen—extra large size—full 6x7 feet, $5.32.

Comfortables, filled with down, covered with rich silks, most artistic patterns and newest coverings, $8.13 up to $24 99.

Comfortables, filled with wool, warmthful without being burdensome, covered with figured nainsook, $4.07 and $4.69.

Winter Gloves.

Women's Two-clasp genuine Mocha Pique Gloves, 89c.

Women's Two-clasp Lambskin Pique Glace Gloves, 97c.

Men's One-clasp Full Prixseam Dipped Glace Gloves, 94c.

Men's Gray Mocha Pique Gloves, worth $1.25, at 97c.

Women's Jackets and Capes.

Women's Jackets, made of black cheviot, double breasted style, silk velvet collar, lined with black satin serge, at $9.74.

Women's Box Coats, made of castor and black kersey, finished with one inch band of panne velvet, tailor-stitched, lined with self-color satin, at $19.49.

Women's Golf Capes, made of rich double faced cloths, beautiful color combinations, worth $16.50 to $22.50; our price, $10.98.

Children's Capes and Jackets.

Children's Golf Capes, made of brown, navy and red double faced cloth, finished with hood and high collar, sizes 4 to 12 years, at $5.53.

Children's Double-breasted Coats, made of mazarin blue pebble cheviot. French back, high rolling collar, new style sleeves, with cuff at elbow, trimmed with braid, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $5.21.

Children's three-quarter fitting double-breasted Coats, made of navy, red and brown kersey cloth, velvet collar and cape trimmed with velvet, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $6.49.

Children's Box Coats, made of tan Kersey cloth, double-breasted effect, pointed cape, finished with panne velvet, stitched collar, sizes 8 to 14 years, $12.68.

HALL OF FAME VOTES.

Ulysses S. Grant Heads a List of Twelve Additional Names Selected.

The committee of the Senate of New York University yesterday added twelve names to the list of those already selected for a place in the Hall of Fame. Those who received the required majority of fifty-one votes were:

ULYSSES S. GRANT	92
JOHN MARSHALL	91
JONATHAN EDWARDS	81
DAVID G. FARRAGUT	79
ROBERT E. LEE	69
HENRY WARD BEECHER	66
JAMES KENT	65
JOSEPH STORY	64
JOHN JAMES AUDUBON	62
WILLIAM E. CHANNING	58
GILBERT STUART	52
ASA GRAY	51

Those counted yesterday were preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers, and architects, Judges and lawyers, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, soldiers and sailors, and distinguished men and women outside of the above classes.

Grover Cleveland yesterday voted for Beecher, Edwards, Audubon, Benjamin Silliman, Kent, Marshall, Story, Roger B. Taney, Hiram Powers, Stuart, and Valentine Powers. Among the soldiers and sailors he indorsed Decatur, Farragut, Grant, Lee, Perry, Thomas, and Johnston.

Charles Dudley Warner voted for Beecher, Bushnell, Edwards, Theodore Parker, Audubon, Joseph Henry, Henry H. Richardson, Rufus Choate, Marshall, John Singleton Copley, Stuart, Farragut, Grant, Jackson, Perry, Scott, and Sheridan.

Whitelaw Reid indorsed Edwards, Cotton Mather, John Singleton Copley, Decatur, Farragut, Greene, Jackson, Lee, Sheridan, and Thomas. Mr. Reid did not vote for Gen. Grant.

Justice Bonnifield of Nevada and Justice Nichols of Louisiana cast no votes on Wednesday, and yesterday avoided all classes except soldiers and sailors. Justice Bonnifield voted the entire list with the exception of Jackson and Thomas. Martha Washington also appears in his vote. Justice Nichols confined his vote among soldiers and sailors to Greene and Lee.

It was announced by Chancellor MacCracken that two of the judges have died since they were selected. They were Dr. John Clark Ridpath, the historian, and the Rev. Dr. Storrs. Dr. Ridpath may himself come in for a place at some future date.

To-day's session will begin at 2 P. M., with only one class left—rulers and statesmen of this country. The committee expects to get through work before the Senate gathers at 4 P. M. That body will then pass finally upon the vote. After this election is over there may still be room to spare in the Hall of Fame. In that event fifteen or twenty new names may be added in two or three years. After that there will be an addition of five names every fifth year.

A BEAR AND DOG BATTLE.

The Bears Were Trick Animals, but Hadn't Forgotten How to Fight.

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J., Oct. 11.—There was a lively but short fight here yesterday between three bears and two bulldogs. The bears were the property of four Hungarians who have been traveling about the country. While passing this place two bulldogs belonging to a farmer named Lobbs attacked the bears.

The Hungarians fled from the dogs, and the bears had full swing. In about two minutes the dogs were lying in the road, their hides ripped open from the blows of the paws of the bears. The Hungarians then caught their bears without much difficulty, and fled, fearing the vengeance of the owner of the dogs.

Bicycle Thief Neatly Caught.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—A bicycle thief was cleverly caught here to-day. A detective, with the hope of catching a thief, took out the bolt in his chain and replaced it with wooden plugs, and then left the machine standing in front of the Young Men's Christian Association Building. He watched from a window. After a while a young man came along, and mounting the wheel, started off. He had gone about ten feet when the strain broke the wooden plugs and the thief went over the handle bars and landed upon his head on the asphalt. He was assisted to the police station and is

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

BROADCLOTHS
An *Imposing* Collection

This is a year of elegant plain cloths and sumptuous trimmings. Naturally broadcloth stands at the fore-front of all suit materials. Its firm texture which carries the trimmings most perfectly, its rich lustre, which gives them strong relief and brilliant tone to the costume, give it precedence over all rival fabrics.

Then the color range is almost as broad, and the color-tones quite as true as in silks. In our line of Imported Broadcloths at $3.50 a yard is the marvelous range of one hundred and six different colorings! And the lustre on each is superb. It is highest elegance in refined dress—in quality and color range a delight to both dressmaker and future wearer.

In the other grades there are fewer colorings; and yet all are wonderfully satisfying. These:

At $2.50—Forty-seven colorings.
At $2—Twenty-eight colorings.
At $1.75—Twenty-four colorings.
At $1.50—Fifty colorings.
At $1.25—Twenty-one colorings.
At $1—Twenty-four colorings.

Rotunda.

Black DRESS GOODS
"Perola"—A Handsome Newcomer

It belongs to the Crepon family—also distantly related to the Armures. It bears some resemblance to both, and has some of the characteristics of the Poplin Cords. The designs in Perola are raised above the surface, as in the crepons, but not nearly so much. This does not detract from the beauty of the goods. It *does* render them more serviceable. The patterns are artistic formations of small figures,—cubes and curves, dots and dashes. Five qualities:

At 75c yard; 12 designs
At $1 yard; 17 designs
At $1.25 yard; 16 designs
At $1.50 yard; 27 designs
At $1.75 yard; 12 designs.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

AUTOMOBILE COATS
For Women — Numerous New Styles

The automobile coats are going to be very popular this season. They are a trifle daring, but give the women who wear them a most stylish appearance. And the loose-fitting box back gives greater freedom than a close-fitting coat.

Almost every sort of material is used in this season's automobile coats, but the rough faced goods are in greatest demand, and the length is anywhere between twenty-six and forty-two inches.

Our collection of automobile coats is large and varied. We'll describe a few:

$35—Of imported frieze; storm collar of Persian lamb; double-breasted; buttons high at neck; Raglan sleeves; lining of satin.

$45—Of cheviot, in Oxford mixture; fly-front; elaborately trimmed with braid; high flaring collar; lining of satin.

$80—From Hubert Riqueur, Paris; of tan kersey; single breasted, showing three pearl buttons; high collar, directly from which falls a single flaring cape; large revers; lining of satin.

$18—Of cheviot serge, black and navy; velvet collar; double-breasted box front; lining of satin serge.

$22.50—Of kersey, in castor or brown; inlaid velvet collar; double-breasted, and edges finished with stitching; lining of satin.

$22.50—Of double-faced tweeds, in several shades; high flaring collar, turnover cuffs; double-breasted.

Second floor, Broadway.

WALKING HATS
Trimmed and *Untrimmed*

We've an outing hat of a light-weight cloth felt, with stiff brim and a narrow velvet band, for 50c. A good-looking and serviceable hat.

And numberless styles of walking hats, up to $8. Both American and imported hats. Some trimmed with plain bands, others with wings and quills.

Then there are the half-trimmed hats that need but the addition of a buckle, a quill or a wing to give them the finishing touch.

Black velvet chenille and braided hats, at $2.25 to $7.50.

Velvet and braid hats, in colors, $2.75 to $6.

There is almost no end of untrimmed hats shown, in all colors, and the leading Fall shapes, American and imported.

Women's felt hats, at $1 to $6.25.

Children's untrimmed hats, stitched and plain felts, all shades $1.25 to $3.75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dressing SACQUES
Of Various Attractive Warm Materials

The styles are prettier than ever before. A little more elaborate in trimming. There has been no sacrifice of comfort, however. There are various styles of cut. Some have fitted backs with full fronts; some have French backs; and others are cut very full—like a box coat. The double-breasted styles are attractive—look cozy, too. Silk crocheting is much used in setting off these garments. Ribbon trimming is also plentiful.

In eiderdown sacques prices run from 85c to $3.75.
In flannelette, from 50c to $1.75.
In cashmere, from $2.25 to $3.50.
In albatross, from $5.50 to $10.
In French flannel, from $4.50 to $8.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' OVERCOATS

There is splendid variety here for all sorts of boys, from the little fellow of four years to the young man of sixteen. How smartly they are tailored! Little wonder that mothers are delighted with them, and the boys proud to wear them. We take vast pains to get manufacturers to do exceptional things for boys, and parents tell us that there is no equal variety elsewhere.

Coats of frieze, which is the popular fabric, and no doubt the best for wear; all-wool, of course, in blue, Oxford gray and brown; well made and trimmed, at $5.

Special top coats made for the John Wanamaker Clothing Store, are made of a gray, rough-faced cheviot; Italian cloth lined; velvet collar. Price, $5.50. A dollar more cannot buy a better coat anywhere outside this store.

Other Overcoats at $6.50 to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

PORTIERES
A Third Off

Beautiful portieres a third under price, because they've been used as samples. That's the story. A few of them may be slightly soiled, but not more so than would be the case if they'd been in use a few weeks.

Bargains are by no means rare here, but opportunities like this don't come every day. In most cases only one pair of a kind, some two and three pairs. That means hurry.

Embroidered Velour Portieres—Were $75 a pair, now $50; were $73.50 a pair, now $49; were $40 a pair, now $26; were $37.50 a pair, now $23; were $25 a pair, now $15.

Figured Velour Portieres—Were $42 a pair, now $28.

Armure Portieres, only one curtain of a kind—not a pair—Was $28.50, now $18; was $30.50, now $20.

Satin Portieres—Were $65 a pair, now $43, and $85 a pair, now $57.

Repp Portieres—Were $65 a pair, now $43.

Armure Portieres—Were $85 a pair, now $57.

Third floor.

Women's *Tailor-made* DRESSES
The Fine Showing from Abroad

These smart and handsome street dresses were designed for just such days as yesterday. They should be worn, awhile at least, before any wrap is necessary, so that their clever beauty will show at its best. The foreign designers have brought out some highly beautiful effects. The jackets are trimmed in striking ways, and, as a rule, have fancy sleeves—some the Paquin, others the Aiglon sleeve, which gives a graceful finish to the costume. Then the variety is most unusual. Our buyer found broader beauty than Paris had ever before produced in tailor-made suits, and he bought liberally. Now we have scores of styles priced every step of the way from $45 to $140.

It is a truly wonderful collection. These hints of three:

At $45—Suit of camel's-hair mixtures and broadcloths, in brown, blue, green and gray; made with double-breasted and fly-front jackets; some have L'Aiglon collar and cuffs of stitched velvet; others with trimmings of fancy braid; skirt and jacket silk lined throughout.

At $55—Suit of broadcloth; made with double-breasted jacket; turned-down collar of velvet; with trimming of silver and gold braid; Paquin sleeves; skirt with drop silk lining.

At $65—Suits of various stylish materials and designs; all artistically trimmed.

Second floor.

Party Dresses and Wraps
For Girls

We've been talking much lately about every-day clothes for girls. But we've the finer things, too, for parties and other dress-up occasions. These dresses and wraps are made for us by the best American makers, and we've only one of a kind. You can buy them with the perfect assurance that no one else has a duplicate. This element of exclusiveness, so desired above all else by particular people, can be obtained here without the worry and bother of having the clothes made. And it won't cost as much either.

Come—if you wish to buy, you may get some ideas.

We've only room to describe a few.

Here's a dress made of rose colored camel's-hair, with a long-waisted blouse effect; fastened at the side; lace trimming; hand-embroidered panel and epaulettes. A charming dress for a little lady of eight. $13.50.

Another dress is of pink silk, with low neck, for a girl of twelve. The skirt is plaited to the knee, and has chiffon ruffles and lace insertion at bottom; the low neck is finished with ruffle of chiffon and lace; the elbow sleeves are also finished with chiffon ruffle. $35.

One of the wraps is made of blue broadcloth, and lined with red quilted silk; Bedouin hood of blue taffeta, trimmed with mouflon fur. $20.

Another wrap is of gray broadcloth, lined with turquoise blue quilted silk; hood of plaited taffeta. $30.

Second floor, Ninth street.

BELTS and Buckles

Imported. The buckles are of bronze, of old silver, of gun metal, and of cut steel, some with elegant settings of rhinestones. So many kinds are now here, and so many exquisite designs among them, it's difficult to say which are most worthy of particular mention. A few taken up at random, and a very brief word in description. You don't want to read much of them. You *do* want to see the collection.

Silk elastic belts, 4 in. wide, studded with cut steel beads; 4 in. buckles of cut steel; $25 to $29.

Tinsel belts, 3, 3½ in. buckles of cut steel or Roman gilt; Roman and Egyptian figures on leather; $4.50 to $15.

Tinsel belts, with enameled, jeweled or rhinestone buckles, $1 to $10.

Velvet belts, wide or in strands, with gilt ferrets—pendants for the ribbon—$2.50 to $4.50.

Large cameos, set in twisted gilt frames; some in rhinestones; mounted on wide black velvet crush belts; $6 to $9.

Gilt ferrets for ends of ribbons, 10c to 75c.

Tenth street.

Men's Winter OVERCOATS
Stylish, Perfect-fitting, Fairly Priced

This is a superb collection of the smartest, handsomest overcoats that have appeared this season. Full of the style and dignity that come from finest tailoring. Perfect models, beautifully shaped shoulders, with the graceful fullness in the back that marks the well-dressed man. They have all the fine touches that give character to the appearance—the best tailor in the land cannot produce a handsomer effect.

You'll know what this means, and how true it is, when you see the coats. There is a distinctiveness to Wanamaker clothing, that puts it in a class of its own. If you know it, you know this. If you don't know Wanamaker clothing, you're not safely posted on either styles or prices.

The Raglan is preferred by most particular dressers, and we have handsome Raglans at $15. Then up to Raglans of genuine Irish frieze at $40. Other Overcoats at $12 to $45.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Chatelaine and WRIST BAGS
Pretty and Useful

You all know the old-fashioned beaded side bags. They have been revived and are sharing favor with the more pretentious chatelaine bags. They are more subdued than the silver chatelaine bags, and cost ever so much less. Those we mention are very pretty, indeed.

At $5.75—Crocheted gray and black bags, with steel or jet beads; heavy French gray frames and chains; round and square shapes.

At $5—Gray and black bags; jet or steel beads; heavy bead fringe; French gray frames.

At $3—Black bags, with steel beads or all steel; French gray frames; heavy beaded fringe.

At $2—Black bags, with jet beads on both sides; oxidized frames.

At $1.75—All jet, and jet and steel; French gray frames; heavy fringe.

Broadway.

A Sale of Fine ENAMELED WARE

These excellent kitchen utensils were bought from one of the best makers of these wares in Germany. They are "seconds"—not thirds, fourths, or other subterfuges which cast disrepute on the not quite perfect pieces that good stores do well to sell, and thrifty housekeepers can safely buy.

These have slight beauty-hurts on the outside; *but are absolutely perfect on the inside,* where a crack or chip might be dangerous. The ware is handsome, serviceable, and in convenient shapes. Now at

Half Regular Prices

These suggestions of the pieces and their new costs:

Fry Pans, White lined, 10c, 15c, 18c, 20c.
Covered Buckets, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c.
Wash Basins, white lined, 15c, 18c, 22c.
Oval Dish Pans, 40c.
Vegetable Dishes, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c.
Oblong Pudding Dishes, 9c, 15c, 20c.
Lipped Saucepans, 9c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 25c.
Cook Pots, with side handles, 20c, 28c, 35c, 40c.
Saucepans, 20c, 25c, 35c.
Stewing Pots, 25c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 55c.
Tea Kettles, white lined, 30c, 45c, 75c.
Pitchers, white inside and out, 10c to 50c.
Bowls, white inside and out, 5c to 50c.
Soup Ladles, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c.
Drinking Cups, 8c, 10c, 12c.
Tea Pots, 20c, 25c. Soap Dishes, 8c.
Coffee Pots, 10c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 35c.

Basement.

SHOES *Unexpected Goodness* Wonderful Variety
Half to Three-Quarter Prices

The story of our bargain shoes reads like the summary of a full, complete, regular stock—so ample are the varieties from which to choose, even at the bargain prices. Let one line illustrate:

Men's $3.50 and $4 Shoes at $2.45

Box calfskin shoes; some with leather lining, single and double soles, with the new cadet and modified bull-dog lasts.

Wax calfskin shoes; all lace; single and double soles; with full round toe, and many with full extension swing.

Kidskin shoes in straight lasts tipped, made for light service; full toes; welted and stitched.

Patent leather lace shoes, both light and heavy weight; some with closely trimmed edges, others full swing soles; round and full English toes.

Patent leather button shoes; both single and double soles; London toes; all stitched and welted.

There is proportionate variety at every other price, as well as equal saving in cost.

Men's Shoes at $1.90, $2.15, $2.65, $2.85.
Boys' and Youths' Shoes at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.70.
Women's Shoes at $1, $1.20, $1.40, $1.60, $2.
Children's Shoes at 75c, 85c, 95c, $1.20, $1.40.

Men's and Boys' Shoes in new Bargain Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.
Women's and Children's Shoes on Fifth floor, main store.

SIDEBOARDS

This is a most extensive display of Dining-room Furniture, offering perfect harmony for all sorts of furnishings, and the fullest variety to mee every taste. For instance we have on our floors to-day more than

100 Styles of Sideboards

All the newest and most artistic designs, in oak and mahogany, in the various finishes.

Some of the mahogany pieces are highly polished; others are in the present popular dull finish. In the latter are to be found some beautiful Colonial designs. The oak pieces are finished in golden oak, Flemish oak, black oak, and various shades of color, similar to golden oak. Many of the sideboards can be matched in china closets or buffets; still others have extension tables and chairs to match. The highest-priced sideboard in our stock is $350 and the lowest-priced is $20. To-day we describe three of the lower-priced sorts and two medium-priced kinds that are of special value.

At $20—Golden oak; 6 ft. 5 in. high; base, 42x22 in. with swell top; 2 short and 1 long drawer; double cupboard; ornamental top with 3 shelves; beveled edge plate glass mirror, 28x16 in.; nicely finished.

At $27—Quartered oak in golden finish; 6 ft. 7 in. high; base, 53x21 in., with serpentine top; 2 small drawers with shaped fronts; 1 long drawer; large cupboard with 2 doors; shaped legs; ornamental top with 3 shelves and 3 beveled edge mirrors; elaborate carving.

At $28—Quartered oak in golden oak finish; 6 ft. 3 in. high; base top 42x19 in.; 2 small drawers with double closet below and long drawer at the bottom; canopy top with 2 shelves; beveled edge plate glass mirror, 30x20 in.; polished finish.

At $50—Quartered oak in golden oak finish; 6 ft. 5 in. high; base, 52x24 in., with swell top; 1 long drawer and 3 small drawers; double cupboard; base has large column effect at side; handsomely carved top with 3 shelves; French plate mirror, 40x18 in.; handsomely finished and highly polished.

At $55—Quartered oak in golden oak finish; 6 ft. 7 in. high; base 53x24 in., with swell front top; 3 small and 1 large drawer; double cupboard; canopy top supported by columns; one shelf below top; 2 French plate mirrors, 40x10 in. and 40x18 in.; highly polished and well built.

All of the sideboards described have one small drawer lined for silverware.

Fourth floor.

Large, Luxurious, Low-priced BLANKETS

Just a brief word concerning extra large blankets. Some people will be content with only the largest kinds. We have them in many excellent grades. Here are four specimens, that are large enough and cheap enough, considering their exceptional worthiness, to satisfy anybody.

"The Suwanee." These are $5 a pair. Well made white blankets of wool filling and light cotton warp. 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.

"The Columbia." $6 a pair. Finely finished, soft wool blankets; cotton warp; 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.

"The Torrington." $7.50 a pair. Very fine wool filling on light cotton threads; 84x86 in.; 7½ lbs.

"The Ravenswood." $9 a pair. Of long staple wool on spool cotton warp; 84x86 in.

Third floor, Ninth street.

For FOOTBALL and GOLF
Everything You Need

We point with particular pride to our Golf Room, the best and largest of its kind in the city.

One of the things most essential to the selection of the proper clubs is plenty of elbow room for swinging them. You've got it, and to spare, here. Around the room are hanging all manner of good clubs. Come in and try as many of them as you like. This is *the* golf store of New York.

Golf Clubs—
Vardon drivers and brassies, $2.50 each.
Vardon iron golf clubs, $2 each.
McGregor drivers and brassies, $2.
McGregor socket drivers and brassies, $2.25.
B. G. I. drivers, $2; brassies, $2.25.
B. G. I. socket drivers, $2.50.
B. G. I. socket brassies, $2.75.
B. G. I. fork-spliced drivers, $2.50.
B. G. I. fork-spliced brassies, $2.75.
B. G. I. iron clubs, $1.50.
Spalding drivers and brassies, $1.50.
Spalding iron clubs, $1.50.
Golf Balls—$2.25 to $4 doz.
Caddy Bags—Leather, $4.50 to $10; canvas, $1.50 to $2.50; plaid, $2 and $2.50.

The football season is on. You can choose here from a stock the equal of any in the city. There is almost no difference in the prices charged by good stores for these things—it's mostly a matter of service.

We serve the needs of golf and football players particularly well.

Rugby footballs, 75c to $4.
Nose masks, for men and boys, $1.50.
Mouth pieces, 25c. Head harness, $2.50.
Crown head guards, $1 to $5.
Shin guards, 40c to $1 a pair.
Canvas trousers, 65c to $1.75 a pair.
Khaki cloth trousers, $2.50.
Moleskin trousers, $2 to $8.75.
Canvas jackets, 35c to 85c.
Khaki jackets, $1.

Basement.

A New Lot of Fine Imported BRUSHES

They are the best kinds that France produces. The French excel in brush making. The bristles in all of these are pure white, and set in to stay. Strong and durable brushes, and handsome as well.

Hair Brushes, with satin wood, foxwood and ebony backs, 9 and 11 rows of bristles at 75c, 95c, $1, and up to $3.75.
Military Brushes, with satin wood backs, at $1 to $6 a pair.
Genuine Ebony Hair Brushes, at $1.25 to $4.
Ebony Cloth Brushes, at $1.50.

Tenth street.

All Around the Store

Boys' Clothing. Knee-trouser suits are shown for boys from 9 to 16 years. They are made of all-wool fancy cheviots; the vests are cut double-breasted. The fabrics are chosen for their durability, and are extremely stylish. The price is $5, the value $6.50.

Boys' Knee Trousers. We have some at $1, made of hard-twisted blue serge, which will stand the hardest kind of wear. They're the regular $1.25 kind.

Pajamas. Almost time to change to warmer ones, or perhaps you have just decided to experiment with these comfortable sleeping garments? At any rate, here are some at $3.50 a suit, of fine Scotch cheviot or French flannel—well-made in our own factory, and cut in ample sizes.

Some Net Shopping Bags, imported, so useful when many small parcels have to be carried, have just come in. They are of strongly knotted black or tan cord, with leather or braided grips. 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.

Paper Racks and Inkstands. Some extremely handsome ones, such as are shown by Regent street stationers, London, have just arrived. They are of gilt or nickel on onyx, glass or tinted wood bases. Prices $2.75 to $5.

Scissors. Best steel scissors, in neat leatherette cases, fully warranted, are 50c a pair for all sizes. Good sized shears, warranted, 5½ to 9 inches, 50c a pair.

Autumn Underwear. It is best to graduate the change from summer to winter underwear. Some excellent medium weights, for women, fine ribbed white merino vests and drawers, are 75c each; combination suits of the same, with low necks, sleeveless, or high neck, long or short sleeves, are $1.50 a garment.

Girls' Skirts. One sort at $5 is of Oxford mixed cheviot serge; with circular flounce. The seams and flounce are trimmed with bands of taffeta.

Novelty Goods for bodices, vests and yokes, in gold applique and mousseline de soie, in Persian designs, gold effects, are shown at the Ruching Counter on the main floor.

The Gem Hat Rest. Curious that nobody has thought of it before. It is an ingeniously simple contrivance. Placed under a woman's hat when not in use, it raises the brim from the table and prevents the facing from being soiled. Two sizes, each 10c or 3 for 25c.

Mottoes, in new fancies, for children's parties, are shown in the Candy Store. They contain hats, caps, toys and jewels. Some represent the different flowers. Prices run from 8c to $2 a dozen.

Jackets Reduced. Quite a number, both domestic and imported, that were previously priced up to $22, have been chosen to go at $15. A variety of styles and colors are represented; and the price-savings should prove interesting.

Fans, in many new varieties, form an enticing array. Some of white silk gauze, hand-painted, with bone sticks, are 50c; spangled or painted, with lace insertion, 75c and $1. Some pretty fans for children, 50c and $1.

The "Gobelin" suspenders are a distinctly new departure. They are of cotton elastic webbing, and very carefully made, in most effective color combinations. The leather ends are black or to match the suspenders; buckles triple plated or with gun-metal finish. Fifty cents a pair.

A Cloth Felt Hat, with circular brim—a replica of the popular "skirt" hat of last summer, is a most serviceable hat for girls from 9 to 14 years for school and every-day wear. Price $2.75.

Renaissance Table Pieces, in some beautiful new designs, are in the Linen Store. Some have centres of sheer linen lawn, with especially delicate lace edging. The lace on others has many ornamental buttons scattered through it. Various sizes, from 7 in., round square, at 55c to $1, up to 45 in., at $10.50 to $26.50.

Table Scarfs, one to two yards long, to match, $4.50 to $15.50.

Taffeta Ribbon, with the prevailing gilt threads running through it, is here in two widths—4¾ inches, in light blue, pink, old rose, green, yellow and violet, at 75c a yard, 5½ inches, in navy, royal and light blue, cardinal, rose, pink, turquoise and green, at $1.15.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MINERS READY TO MEET

About 700 Delegates Will Attend Scranton Convention.

THE OUTCOME IS UNCERTAIN

Opinions of Operators' Offer of 10 Per Cent. Increase in Wages Widely Divergent—Secret Sessions Probable.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 11.—The convention of the anthracite miners now on strike throughout the entire hard coal fields in Pennsylvania will convene in this city to-morrow morning for the purpose of considering the 10 per cent. net increase in wages proffered them by nearly all the mine operators in the region. What the outcome of the convention will be is all a matter of speculation, and the opinions expressed to-night by labor leaders are widely divergent.

The delegates to the convention, who began arriving to-day, have all sorts of instructions from their local unions on the proposition of the operators. It was learned that most of them now on the ground will vote to reject the 10 per cent. increase unless the operators make further concessions.

Many of the miners will not favor the advance unless the operators give a guarantee that the increase will be kept in force for a fixed length of time; others want the union recognized before they will accept the proposition, while not a few insist upon concessions in the other grievances.

The belief is general that in the absence of any uniform instructions among the delegates, the chances of a settlement by this convention are rather slight.

It is the impression of several labor leaders that at least a second convention will have to be held before any definite action will be taken looking toward an early ending of the contest.

President Mitchell's remarks at yesterday's mass meeting, in which he told the mine workers that the 10 per cent. was not satisfactory, and that they ought to make concessions in the other grievances, is taken by many persons as a hint to the miners to reject the mine owners' offer. Mr. Mitchell, however, denied this and said he had no intention of influencing the men one way or another. He said he was merely voicing the sentiment of himself, his colleagues, and the many strikers with whom he has come in contact during the past week.

The convention, as near as the United Mine Workers officials can figure, will consist of about 700 delegates. About half of this number are now here, most of them coming from the Schuylkill Valley and the Hazleton region. The district headquarters was crowded all day.

President Mitchell spent a busy day at his headquarters in catching up with his mail and in preparing for the convention. This afternoon he prepared the address which he will deliver at the opening of the first session. In all likelihood the convention will be secret, but a press committee will be appointed to give out information to the public. President Mitchell will probably preside, and the Secretaries will be elected by the delegates. The organization of the convention will be the only thing done a to-morrow morning's session.

W. D. Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, arrived here to-day. He said the miners of his State have at least $400,000 in their treasury, and added that, if the anthracite miners needed help, fully $250,000 would be sent in a few hours. Mr. Ryan said he was not here on official business. He may, however, consult with Mr. Mitchell on the question of financial aid, although the National President says such assistance is not needed at present.

LAWYER OPPOSED BY CLIENT.

Mrs. Savin Says Her Counsel's Fee Was $14,475 Too Large.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, declared that a voluminous document filed by George T. Davidson, a lawyer, did not constitute a complete bill of particulars in an action brought against him by Mrs. Anita W. Savin to recover $14,475, which she claims to be due her. Davidson acted as Mrs. Savin's counsel in her action for a separation from her husband, Frank W. Savin, a broker. Mrs. Savin obtained a decree and $1,000 a month alimony.

Mrs. Savin, in her suit against Davidson, alleges that he induced her to mortgage her home, at 7 East Sixty-seventh Street, for $25,000 in order to carry on the suit against her husband, and that she placed the money in trust in Davidson's hands. All but the $14,475 was either paid out or returned to her.

Davidson claimed that there was $20,000 due him for counsel fees, which would wipe out this balance.

DYNAMOS ILLEGALLY NOISY.

Sleepless Staten Island Residents Have the Engineer Arrested.

Arthur B. Proal, Jr., engineer at the power plant of the New York and Staten Island Electric Company, at Livingston, S. I., was held under $500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Croak, to answer in the Court of Special Sessions for alleged violation of the Sanitary Code. It is charged that noisy machinery at the power plant constitutes a nuisance which prevents the residents of Bard and Davis Avenues from obtaining sleep and rest.

Early in August a majority of the residents of Bard and Davis Avenues filed a complaint against the plant with the Department of Health, and the arrest of Proal is the result of an investigation made by Inspectors of that department.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION.

Over 5,000 members of the Christian Endeavor Union of New Jersey visited Jersey City yesterday, the occasion being the fourteenth annual convention of the society. The main session was held in the Bergen Baptist Church, while the overflow was accommodated at various other churches, where rallies and various meetings were held.

The convention proper was called to order by the Chairman, Robert A. Alberts. He was followed by Mayor Hoos, who welcomed the delegates to Jersey City. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary showed the union to be in a prosperous condition. There are 432 young people's societies, 426 junior societies, 19 intermediate societies, and 5 mothers' societies, with a membership of 25,500.

Rallies were held in the afternoon at the Emory Methodist, Bergen Baptist, First Congregational, Bergen Reformed, and First Presbyterian Churches. A missionary meeting was also held at the Bergen Baptist Church, and an evangelistic meeting at the First Presbyterian Church.

In the evening the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," delivered two addresses, the first at the Bergen Baptist Church and the second at the First Presbyterian Church. Addresses were also made by several other clergymen.

The officers for the new year will be elected to-day.

Alger to Build Florida Railroad.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 11.—It was learned here to-day that the Russell A. Alger syndicate will build a railroad from Foshee, Ala., to Pensacola, Fla., running through the timber lands recently acquired by that company. A large mill will be erected at Foshee, and also a branch factory of the American Car Company at Moline, Ill.

Loving Cup to Gov. Rollins.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 11.—As a sequel to the trip to New Hampshire of Gov. Johnston and party, the Governor and members of his staff have forwarded to Gov. Frank W. Rollins of New Hampshire a handsome loving cup. The cup bears the motto, "Non Armis sed Amore Victi." ("We were conquered not by arms, but by love,") and the inscription, "Alabama-Kearsarge, June, 1864-Sept., 1900."

To-day and to-morrow are the first days of registration. A citizen not registered loses his vote. Every citizen who has resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in an election district is entitled to register and vote. The registry books will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M.

ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

Prof. Sprague's Criticisms Before College Men's Club—His Reference to Bishop Potter.

Prof. Homer B. Sprague, Yale, '52, made the principal address before the College Men's Democratic Club of the City of New York at the meeting held last night in the ballroom of the Savoy Hotel. Prof. Sprague in some of his remarks made a direct attack on President McKinley. Among other things he said:

"The party in power is held together by the 'cohesive power of public plunder.' It is controlled by the Washington gang, of which Hanna is the head.

"I have nothing against President McKinley as far as his private life is concerned, but in public life he is a changeable man. He blows hot and cold. Only last December he urged free trade between Porto Rico and the States, declaring it was his 'plain duty' to recommend this. In less than two months he was urging a tariff.

"All his life he has been a very strong temperance man, yet in the past four years, if he had used a few moments of his time, he could have stopped the sale of liquor in the army and in the new possessions. In the Philippines only $337 worth of liquor was imported the year prior to our occupation. In the first eight months of our occupation $182,000 worth was imported.

"I know that Bishop Potter was wined and dined and changed his mind all inside of four days at Manila, and declared there was no intemperance, yet on the same day he made his report the official records show three army officers were dismissed for being drunk on the streets of Manila.

"President McKinley is a good husband, yet permits polygamy in the Sulu Islands. He allows the Sultan and his staff $9,000 a year, or $3,000 more than the Spaniards gave him. He had no right to make this treaty, and Congress will never approve it.

"President McKinley at a banquet at Toledo, Ohio, in 1891, declared that Grover Cleveland was dishonoring our money by favoring the gold standard. Now he is a gold-standard man. I think that his heart is all right, but that his head is very wrong."

Prior to Prof. Sprague's speech the college men adopted a constitution to govern their future work. George Gordon Battle, the President of the organization, presided.

The constitution sets forth the principles of the new organization, which is designed to be permanent. All college graduates are eligible to membership. Permanent headquarters will be established at 52 William Street, and the building on Broadway, near Third Street, formerly used by the Broadway Athletic Club, has been secured for public meetings during the present campaign.

SILK FOR 50,000 DRESSES.

Largest Auction Sale of This Material Ever Held in New York.

Material enough to make nearly 50,000 silk dresses is now being disposed of at one of the largest auction sales ever held in this city.

More than 400 buyers from every State in the Union were present yesterday at the first day of the sale.

Townsend & Montant of 87 and 89 Leonard Street are conducting the sale. Three floors of their building were used yesterday. On two floors silks of all shades and varieties were exhibited, while on the other floor a luncheon was spread for the buyers.

The major portion of the sale is made up of goods from the Clifton Silk Mills of Union Hill, N. J., of which James McCreery & Co. are agents. In addition to these goods, James McCreery & Co. added 1,000 pieces of the finest imported silks.

A total of 9,000 pieces will be offered at the sale, which will continue to-day. James McCreery, at the opening of the sale, made a brief speech, during which he said that the Clifton Mills had become overstocked and had decided to dispose of all goods on hand, and in the future only make goods to fill orders.

A conservative estimate placed on the amount of silk to be disposed of fixed it at much over 600,000 yards.

POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT.

Census Shows Increase of 21.7 Per Cent. Since 1890.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—As officially announced by the Census Bureau to-day, the population of the State of Connecticut in 1900 is 908,355, as compared with a population in 1890 of 746,258, showing an increase since 1890 of 162,097, or 21.7 per cent. This is a little higher rate of increase than that of the decade from 1880 to 1890, when it was 19.8 per cent.

Connecticut had in 1700 a population of 237,946, and did not increase rapidly in population until the ten-year period from 1840 to 1850, when it showed an increase of 19.6 per cent., which was followed in the succeeding ten years, from 1850 to 1860, by an increase of 24 per cent.

The total land surface of Connecticut is approximately 4,845 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the census of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, 154.0; 1900, 187.4.

The population of the State by counties follows, the first column of figures showing the enumeration for 1900 and the second column for 1890:

Fairfield	184,203	150,081
Hartford	195,416	147,180
Litchfield	63,672	53,542
Middlesex	41,760	39,525
New Haven	269,163	209,058
New London	82,758	76,634
Tolland	24,523	25,081
Windham	46,861	45,158

There has been no territorial change in the counties of Connecticut since 1890.

Of the eight counties in the State, all but one have increased in population during the decade, the counties showing the largest percentages of increase being Hartford, 22.7 per cent.; New Haven, 28.7 per cent.; Fairfield, 22.7 per cent., and Litchfield, 18.9 per cent. Tolland County shows a decrease of 558, or 2.2 per cent., during the decade.

Of the thirty-nine incorporated cities and boroughs, there are only six that have less than 2,000 inhabitants in 1900.

There are five cities that have a population in 1900 of more than 25,000, namely, New Haven, with 108,027; Hartford, with 79,850; Bridgeport, with 70,996; Waterbury, with 45,859, and New Britain, with 25,998 inhabitants.

LAWYER CHARGES ASSAULT.

His Trouble on a Car with Chairman C. E. Gill.

Clayton E. Gill, giving his address as the Hotel Cecil, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, Chairman of the Official Freight Transportation Committee, at 143 Liberty Street, was in the West Side Court yesterday morning in answer to a summons, secured by C. Gallenstein, a lawyer, of 120 Broadway. He claims that on last Friday evening he was on an open car at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, and was assaulted without provocation by Gill. The lawyer said that Gill was sitting at the end of the seat, with his feet stretched out, and when he attempted to pass Gill he was attacked and his hat knocked off.

Gill told Magistrate Meade that he had returned from Cincinnati that night, where he had been taking testimony in the Procter-Gamble case, and was very tired. He said that he was dozing in the car, and the first thing he knew was when the lawyer shoved him along and took his seat. He said that he seized the lawyer by the collar and lifted him into the middle of the car and resumed his seat. He denied the charge of assault. Magistrate Meade adjourned the case until to-morrow.

BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Moffett, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, yesterday sent to Commissioner Dalton a communication in reply to his letter relating to proposals for an additional water supply for Brooklyn from private companies. He inclosed a report from Robert Van Buren, engineer in charge of the Brooklyn supply. The letter says in part:

If the 48-inch cast-iron pipe from Milburn to Spring Creek and the filtering plants for Baisleys and Springfield, for both of which appropriations have been made, are immediately carried into execution, and if appropriations are immediately made and contracts advertised and awarded for pumping engines, coal sheds, &c., at Milburn, $150,000; additional driven well stations, $250,000; enlargement of New Utrecht and Gravesend stations, $128,000, as recommended in the reports mentioned, we will insure the safety of the water supply for the whole of next year and possibly a part at least of 1902.

Borough President Grout has received a letter from John Z. Lott, Secretary of the Flatbush Water Works Company, saying that the available daily surplus of the works of the company is from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 gallons. The pumping capacity, Mr. Lott says, is 17,000,000 gallons, and the wells are yielding from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 gallons. The supply is thought to be sufficient for a long period of time, as only a small fraction of the company's sixty acres is being drawn from.

MISSIONARY WORK ABROAD

Papers on Missions in China Read at St. Louis Meeeting.

Greater Activity to Result from Boxer Troubles—President Capen's Warning Against Russia.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11.—At the second day's session of the ninety-first annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to-day much interest was shown in the discussion of mission work in China. After devotional exercises, the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Foreign Secretary of the American Board, read a paper on "China: The Situation and Outlook." He said in part:

"The questions at issue bear not on China's millions alone, but also on the fortunes of the whole world. A world crisis has been reached, the destinies of all the nations are involved, and China is the theatre on which the great drama is enacting. The doom of the dynasty and of the anti-foreign policy it embodies is pronounced; no diplomacy, no force of arms can save them; the powers, even if they should wish to prolong their life, will fight against an irresistible fate.

"There are not wanting those who would trace this outburst of Boxers' rage and anti-foreign fanaticism to the mistakes and misdeeds of the missionaries, or to the mere fact of their presence in China. I speak for Protestant missionaries, and particularly for those of our own board, when I reply that the missionaries are not the cause of this outbreak. They are in China, with China's knowledge and virtual consent, enjoying plainly stipulated treaty rights. They have not forfeited those rights; they are guilty of no disloyalty; they have enjoined loyalty to China upon their converts and pupils; they have lived in peace and goodly fellowship with the native communities wherever they reside. China has made no complaint of them; she has not asked for a revision of treaties in order that she might be freed from their presence.

"If Catholic missionaries have followed another method, and have justly laid themselves open to any of these charges, I regret the fact, but must leave their defense to those who are answerable for them. No fair-minded person will lay to the charge of men the deeds which they condemn and disown. That the missionaries have never made mistakes is more than they themselves would claim; that they have always been wise in their methods is more than can be said of any class of men in any calling or in any land. But none of these things have raised that sentiment toward foreigners of all classes which animates this movement.

"What is now to be done? Are our missions to be closed up and the work of evangelizing China abandoned? Never unless we have decided to give up all missionary effort; not unless we voluntarily abandon the position. Unless all signs fail, this day of bloodshed and loss is sure to be followed by an immense enlargement of our missionary opportunity in China. And for this the churches need at once to gird themselves. Where we went to China with the Gospel, it was to stay and to conquer, and nothing has happened to change our purpose.

Dr. Smith's paper was followed by a general discussion of the subject. Among those who spoke were a number of missionaries who passed through the recent outbreaks in China. President Samuel B. Capen, LL. D., of Boston, delivered his first annual address. His theme was "Our Missionary Copartnership." He said in part:

"There seems to be two conflicts into which we are entering. First, the new civilization of the West, as represented by Europe and America, against that of the East, as represented by China. Cannot we see as we enter into this fierce conflict the wonderful providence that we have Japan with us? Suppose no missionary had entered that empire, and she stood where she did in 1872. Instead of her being our splendid ally, permitting us to use her soil for the transshipment of troops and munitions of war, and having a finely equipped army of her own which has received the commendation of the world, we should have her with China as an opponent.

"Then there is the contest between the Teutonic race, including the Anglo-Saxon on the one side and the Slav, represented especially by Russia, on the other. No one can have watched the course of the latter in her steady crowding of England at every point without feelings of suspicion. She has built her great railroad to within a few miles of Herat, the key to England's possessions in India; not far away is an immense army which she can mobilize for service at a few hours' notice. She has stretched another great railroad through Siberia clear to the China seas. Along her Asiatic frontier she has half a million men. She has recently guaranteed a Persian loan of $12,000,000, and one item of the guaranty is the income from the Persian ports on the gulf. She has secured an impregnable position at Port Arthur and a foothold in Korea.

"Her diplomacy is smooth and masterful, but her purpose to control Asia is most apparent. Whatever may be true of the Czar, the Russian Government is the enemy of all our missionary work, as evidenced by her course in the Armenian outrages a few years ago. England the past year, with her hands tied in South Africa, has been powerless to resist the pressure of this great Slavonic power, while the outrage recently perpetrated upon Finland, in violation of the most sacred pledges, shows anew how little she can be trusted. Under these conditions we must hail the happy providence of the closer drawing together of England, Germany, and the United States, who represent the spirit of religious freedom.

"It has been asked: 'Is the American Board going to give up mission work in China?' and, while we must delay for proper safeguards, we reply emphatically: 'No.' We hear discussion about taking down the flag after it has once been unfurled, something which we have done in the past, and doubtless will do again, but we must never consent to taking down the cross. We must hold up the hands of this Administration, and of every Administration in so far as it insists on the fullest protection to our missionaries. It is simple justice. They are instructed to take most scrupulous care not to interfere in the smallest degree with the political matters of other nations. A violation of this rule would mean instant recall."

Dead Body Brought In by Tide.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Oct. 11.—While fishing on the railroad pier this morning Samuel Bartleson discovered the dead body of a man floating among the piling beneath his feet. Bartleson notified Undertaker Posten, who had the body towed in. It was that of a man apparently about forty years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighed about 175 pounds. The man was dressed in dark, striped trousers, black shoes, gray socks, gray underwear, and white shirt. In a pocket was found a purse containing $52. No papers were found to reveal the man's identity. The body had evidently been in the water several weeks.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:20 A. M.—56 Gouverneur Street, Christ Reyer; damage, $100.

2:30 A. M.—53 West Forty-second Street, S. Calvin; damage, $15.

5:30 A. M.—47 Hubert Street, William L. Johnson & Co.; damage, $200.

7:45 A. M.—246 West Eighteenth Street, Colonial Brewing Company; damage slight.

8:30 A. M.—82 Macdougal Street, N. Rost; damage slight.

10:30 A. M.—Sidney Street, Borough of the Bronx, Mrs. Hunter; damage slight.

11:15 A. M.—405 West Sixteenth Street, owner unknown; damage slight.

1 P. M.—325 East Seventy-third Street, I. Urtan; damage, $150.

5 P. M.—230 West Sixty-fourth Street, Louise Holmer; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 11.—Heyser & Son's planing mill and sash and door factory were destroyed by fire at noon to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $28,000.

THOMASTON, Ga., Oct. 11.—The Sandwich Hotel, a wooden building, was burned to the ground at 4 o'clock this morning. The seventy-five guests escaped, but their effects were destroyed. No lives were lost. The loss on the hotel, furnishings, and personal effects of the guests is about $35,000.

POLICE AND COLONIZATION.

Board Calls Upon Devery to Investigate Houses Named by McCullagh.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday afternoon a resolution offered by President York was passed, calling upon Chief Devery to make an investigation of the alleged disorderly houses and Raines law hotels that were named as centres of colonization of voters in the letter from Superintendent of Elections McCullagh to Chief Devery, published Monday morning. The Chief was ordered to make a specific report upon every one of these places.

The resolution further provided that the Superintendent of Elections should be requested to transmit to the Police Board such information as he states he is possessed of as to the character of the places specified in his communication before mentioned, to the end that the Police Board may adopt such means as may be necessary to proceed against such places.

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, said last night that he had received the letter sent him by Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, asking him to co-operate with the Superintendent in preventing convicts from voting.

"I am detailing men for that work, and I am going to issue instructions to all my men to be on the lookout," he said. "I haven't men enough to cover polling places, but men will be sent to some specific places indicated by Mr. McCullagh."

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner held a short conference yesterday with Judge Newburger, now sitting in Part I., General Sessions, who has charge of the Grand Jury, and Job E. Hedges, in the District Attorney's office, presumably in regard to the evidence of colonization in certain districts submitted to District Attorney Gardiner by Elections Superintendent McCullagh. At the conclusion of the conference, Col. Gardiner refused to make any statement or to disclose the nature of the meeting. Judge Newburger and Mr. Hedges were equally uncommunicative.

CLERGY'S ANTI-VICE CRUSADE.

Bishop Potter's Letter to the Mayor May Be Ready To-morrow.

Bishop Potter said yesterday that he was not prepared to talk about his action on the resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Huntington at the Diocesan Convention in regard to the treatment of the Rev. Dr. R. L. Paddock of the Pro-Cathedral and another clergyman by Capt. Herlihy and Inspector Cross. Bishop Potter will be at the diocesan house in Lafayette Place to-morrow, and it is expected that he will then have prepared a communication on the subject for transmission to Mayor Van Wyck.

Action by Inspector Cross yesterday was accepted as an indication that an effort will be made to abate the scandal in the "Red Lamp" district in a peculiar way. In response to an order to Captains of the inspection district for unmarried members of their commands to report Police Headquarters, forty policemen went to Inspector Cross's office and received private instructions. It was inferred that they were directed to get personal evidence of immorality. Such a course adopted in similar circumstances several years ago resulted in its denunciation by a Police Magistrate and strong public condemnation.

KILLED SON, THEN HIMSELF.

Brooklyn Insurance Collector Had Become Crazed by Bad Health.

After killing his eight-year-old son, Alexander H. T. Howard, a collector in the employ of the Prudential Insurance Company, yesterday afternoon killed himself at his home, 22 Gunther Place, Brooklyn.

Howard had done comparatively little work for the insurance company lately, devoting most of his time to the perfecting of mechanical toys of his own invention. He tried to sell the toys to a department store in Manhattan, but did not meet with much encouragement. His health has been bad for three years. That, combined with worry over his failure with the toys, is thought to have unbalanced his mind.

Howard did not leave home yesterday, saying that he felt too ill to go to work. At noon he gave his wife two letters, one addressed to a friend of the family named Mrs. Finley, and the other to H. W. Shire, Assistant Superintendent of the Insurance company. Both letters contained evidence that the suicide and murder were premeditated.

Mrs. Howard left the house to deliver the letters, and a little while later the boy returned home from school. His body was found in the basement, where it is supposed he went to play, as some paper toys were found clasped in his hand.

Mrs. Howard returned at 2 o'clock, and immediately on entering the house detected the smell of powder. She called her husband, but getting no reply went down to the basement. There she found her husband lying on the floor, with a bullet wound in the right side of the head; the boy was shot in the right temple.

The woman ran screaming into the street, and William H. Coffey, a policeman of the Sixty-third Precinct, went to the house. Howard was gasping his last breath, but the boy was already dead.

The revolver, a 32-calibre weapon, was found beside Howard. An ambulance was summoned, but the man was dead before it arrived.

At the office of the company it was said that Howard's accounts were absolutely correct.

A brother of Howard shot himself a year ago last Christmas, and a sister hanged herself about two years ago.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S CONDITION.

Is Weak Physically, but Not Seriously Ill.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The Transcript to-night prints the following regarding Rear Admiral Sampson, who returned from Washington to-day in company with a prominent naval surgeon.

While the Admiral is in very poor physical condition, his fellow-officers at the yard say that he is not seriously ill. Ever since he came to Boston to take charge of the Navy Yard Admiral Sampson's physical condition has been such as to cause his friends and relatives much anxiety.

"The Admiral," said a fellow-officer today, "is weak physically since his strenuous campaign during the Spanish war, but his immense store of will power will bring him through this sickness all right."

Child Poisoned by Fly Paper.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The young child of Fred Halpin of Matamoras is in a serious condition as the result of licking poison from fly paper. It was thrown into convulsions and it is feared it will die.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, wind westerly, shifting to northeasterly.

The New England storm is now off Nova Scotia. It caused heavy rains and high winds yesterday in Maine. The Gulf storm is apparently off the Western Florida Coast. The winds are as yet light, but give promise of increasing in strength. The temperature has risen in New York and the western portion of New England; elsewhere the changes have been unimportant. Rain is indicated for the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee Friday, and the rain area will probably overspread the lower lake region, the Middle States, and Southern New England by to-morrow. The temperature will not change materially. On the New England Coast brisk northwesterly winds will prevail. On the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh north to northeast. On the South Atlantic Coast brisk to high northeasterly winds are indicated. Advisory messages, giving notice of expected brisk to high northeasterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast from Norfolk to Jacksonville have been sent to all stations on that coast between the points indicated. Storm warning is displayed at Eastport.

The record of temperatures for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	57	46	50
6 A. M.	55	47	49
9 A. M.	56	54	53
12 M.	66	62	62
4 P. M.	64	68	68
6 P. M.	62	66	65
9 P. M.	61	60	62
12 P. M.	62	55	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59½
Weather Bureau	57½
Corresponding date 1899	60½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	56

The maximum temperature yesterday was 68 degrees at 4 P. M. The minimum temperature was 46 degrees at 3 P. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 29.99; at 8 P. M. it registered 29.94. The humidity was 59 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE GREATEST CURTAIN VALUES IN NEW YORK!

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3D AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

THE GREATEST CURTAIN VALUES IN NEW YORK!

Our Greatest Sale of Lace Curtains!

This is our ninth yearly sale, and from the length and breadth of New York people are appreciating its significance. We make our purchases direct from the manufacturers abroad and in America. Our buyer attends to this personally. Other houses buy from importers and pay importers' profits. This year not only have we been able to make our usual advantageous purchases, but manufacturers in every instance have shaved their profits as close as absolutely possible for us. In our turn we have eliminated most of ours. Why? To make this sale the greatest in the store's history. The assortments of styles, designs, textures and qualities reach almost endless proportions, and compared to the goods themselves the prices are sensational.

FREE—With every pair of lace curtains at upward from $1.25, curtain poles and fixtures will be given.

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Lot 3—At 75c. and 83c. Per Pair—1,400 pairs very choice quality Irish Point and Brussels effects, each one most handsome, 75 and 83

Lot 4—At 95c. Per Pair—2,000 pairs excellent quality, in Brussels, Irish Point and Tambour effects; not a pair in the lot that is not worth double our price, 95

Lot 5—At $1.25 Per Pair—1,800 pairs, superior goods, in an entirely new range of exquisite designs, worth much more than this price at wholesale, 1.25

Curtain Poles & Fixtures Free as Above

Lot 6—At 1.58 Per Pair—2,000 pairs, in an endless variety of newest effects, 1.58

Lot 7—At 1.95 Per Pair—1,600 pairs, as fine a quality as any one would wish for; all exquisite designs and fully worth 50 per cent. more than our price, 1.95

Lot 8—At 2.50 Per Pair—1,800 pairs, English makes, exceptionally fine goods; a large number of styles in this lot; every pair most handsome; the price is less than one-half real value, 2.50

Curtain Poles & Fixtures Free as Above

Irish Point Lace.

Lot 9—At 2.75 Per Pair—800 pairs, all on good net and pretty designs; real bargains, 2.75

Lot 10—At 3.25 Per Pair—1,200 pairs; several choice and excellent designs in this lot; well worth double our price, 3.25

Lot 11—At 4.25 Per Pair—600 pairs fine quality Renaissance and other new effects; well covered designs The wholesale price of this grade is much more than our retail price, 4.25

Lot 12—At 5.25 Per Pair—1,200 pairs, very fine net and richly appliqued, exclusive designs, at 5.25

Curtain Poles & Fixtures Free as Above.

Lot 13—At 6.00 Per Pair—1,000 pairs, about 10 distinct effects, all the very newest designs. This quality is superb, 6.00

Lot 14—At 6.85 Per Pair—1,100 pairs, a great number of exclusive designs, superior grade, 6.85

Lot 15—At 7.50 Per Pair—600 pairs; in this lot there are a number of 2, 3 and 4 pairs of a kind; if you can find any to suit you, you may rely on getting a great bargain; 7.50

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Third Floor, 60th St. Section.

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Lot 17—At 3.50 Per Pair—200 pairs, French, splendid quality net, with neat insertion; worth very much more than our price, 3.50

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Lot 19—At 6.00 Per Pair—300 pairs, very pretty irregular insertions, with nice corners; importers ask more money for these curtains than our price, 6.00

Lot 20—At 9.50 Per Pair—400 pairs. This is an exceptionally fine grade; any number of designs to select from, 9.50

Lot 21—At 12.50, 19.00, 25.00, 30.00, 42.00, 47.50 Per Pair—These are exceptional values.

Curtain Poles & Fixtures Free as Above.

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At, each, 6.75, 8.50, 9.98, 12.50, 16.00, 22.50 and upward to 67.50. These are the very latest idea in Curtains.

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At 9.98, 12.50, 14.50, 17.50 and upward to 150.00. These are of French manufacture.

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Renaissance and Arabian at 21.00, 37.50, 59.00, 72.50 and upward to 185.00—Every one a very special bargain.

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SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:08	Sun sets...5:25	Moon rises..8:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..10:12	Gov. Isl'd..10:43	H. Gate..12:39
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:45	Gov. Isl'd..11:07	H. Gate...1:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kong Frode, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Leon Gruhl, Havana, &c.	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Brunswick.	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp.	.....	.....
Caribi, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iberian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Proteus, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Juan, San Juan.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
Trave, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

Caribbee, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 14.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Pekin. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 14 and up to Oct. 27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. 27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 12.

Bonn, Bremen, Sept. 30.
Cap Frio, Hamburg, Sept. 30.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Oct. 7.
Concho, Galveston, Oct. 5.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Oct. 6.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Oct. 4.
Galileo, Hull, Sept. 24.
Laura, Hamburg, Sept. 20.
Michigan, London, Sept. 28.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 2.
Queen Margaret, St. Lucia, Oct. 5.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13.

Bellanoch, St. Lucia, Oct. 6.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 30.
Cornwall, London, Sept. 28.
La Lorraine, Havre, Oct. 6.
Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 6.
Matanzas, Havana, Oct. 8.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 8.
St. Paul, Southampton

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES is published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and besides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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THE POWERS IN CHINA.

Whatever may be the object of the expedition to Pao-ting-Foo, which is to usher in the military career of Field Marshal the Count VON WALDERSEE in the Far East, it is quite evident that it is not an expedition of rescue. The French are getting up a little expedition of their own for that purpose, for the rescue of some French priests who are beleaguered sixty miles to the south of Tien-Tsin. If we had some missionaries or other citizens in danger, within a practicable distance, doubtless we should be delaying the departure of enough of our troops to attempt their rescue. But since Count VON WALDERSEE's expedition is distinctly not of that character, every American who has followed the course of events in China must be relieved to learn that we have no part or lot in it. If it is really a "joint demonstration," it must be a demonstration to "show the power" of the allies, and incidentally to scatter some Boxers who are not now doing any active harm. If it is an expedition to show the power of the German commander, then, to paraphrase the language of BISMARCK about the question of the near East, it is not worth the bones of a single American trooper. In any case, it is not an expedition for the purpose of promoting any policy that our Government has ever recognized as legitimate in the treatment of the Chinese troubles. In any case, we are very well out of it, and the authorities at Washington have reason to congratulate themselves upon their prudence in withdrawing all the American troops, except those reserved for the express purpose of a guard of the legation at Peking, before they had been subjected to the painful dilemma of obeying or of refusing to obey the orders of the German commander.

The composition of the expeditionary force is peculiar and suggestive, both for what it includes and what it excludes. It includes, it seems, German, French, Italian, and British troops. It does not include Japanese, Russian, or American troops. It is thus a curious manifestation of the "concert of the powers." We can readily understand that Italy, as a member of the Dreibund, has furnished a detachment, though Italy's interest in Chinese affairs, from any point of view, is infinitesimal. We can readily understand how, if Austria had any troops available, Austria, as a member of the European Dreibund, should have contributed them as a matter of comity, though her interest in the Chinese question is not even infinitesimal, being non-existent. We can even understand that France should have contributed her quota to the expedition, because France is believed to have some territorial views in the South of China. If the partition of China is to come, it would be convenient for France to have it to show that she had borne her share of the operations preliminary to partition.

The abstentions are as intelligible as the participations. We have abstained, as we have just explained, because we have all along held that it was neither legitimate nor desirable to put upon China any coercion until it was clear that she would not, of her own accord, do justice upon the persecutors and murderers of foreign residents in the country. Russia has abstained because Russia has already secured from the weakness of China all that she needs of China or can use in her business. And Japan has abstained for reasons that are sketched in the remarkable interview with Count ITO which our neighbor The Journal has done an important public service in obtaining and publishing. There is no representative of a Western power who can pretend to any such knowledge of the situation and of the condition of China and the character of the Chinese as the Japanese statesman, whose devotion to the interests of his own country is as entirely beyond question as the magnitude of that interest. When he says that the course of the United States has been judicious, and that the powers should withdraw their forces to the coast and hold them there pending the results of the negotiations, his remark carries several important implications. For one thing it entirely explains the absence of any Japanese contingent from the expedition, punitive or merely demonstrative, as it may be, of the Count VON WALDERSEE. For another, it conveys a grave censure of that expedition as a demonstration fit to be made at this time by the forces which pretend to be those of civilization. For a third, it gives to the officers of our own State Department a vindication, at the hands of an unquestioned expert, which will doubtless enable them to bear, with even increased equanimity, the remarkable remarks of the "reptile press" of Berlin, and the more intelligent but by so much less intelligible observations of some part of the press of London.

And, for a fact, the one great country which we have thus far omitted in trying to explain the attitude of the various countries concerned, or, in some cases, very slightly concerned, in this international expedition, punitive or demonstrative as it may be, is Great Britain. We can find reasons for the participation of this country, or for the abstention of that, until we come to her. All the considerations accessible to us would indicate that she had abstained, and yet, as a matter of fact, it appears that she has participated. Why is this thus? What was she, of all nations, "doing in that valley"? Is it that Great Britain thinks that her chances in the Yang-tse Valley may, after all, be better worth cultivating than the chances of the open door "in the bush"? Is it only that Lord SALISBURY has neglected to send to the British military representative in China the instructions which that officer seems so urgently to have required? Whatever may be the explanation, Great Britain is the only one of the powers which, in this matter of the grand joint demonstration of the powers under the guidance of the German Field Marshal, has not acted, evidently and intelligibly, "after its kind."

THE RENOMINATION OF JUSTICE PATTERSON.

The renomination of Justice PATTERSON by the Democratic Convention has been followed by his nomination at the hands of the Republicans—adding one more to the precedents constantly becoming more numerous and consistent of sinking party preferences in cases of distinguished merit.

The fact is particularly interesting and encouraging because it shows that the system of electing Judges is gradually coming more and more to yield the good results which in the past have been claimed for the appointive system exclusively. The chief of these results is, of course, the selection of Judges for character and ability apart from party affiliations and their retention on the bench when they have proved their value. It used to be thought, and particularly by the lawyers, that these things could be got only where a single appointing officer could be held responsible for the outcome. The history of the courts of the United States Government was supposed to sustain this opinion, and to some extent it did so. But not entirely. In the appointments to the district courts of the United States, and occasionally in those to the Supreme Court, there have been instances of what may be called levity of judgment on the part of the appointing power—the President and Senate—which those familiar with the facts know but do not like to talk of. But whatever the a priori argument may be for the keener sense of responsibility in an appointing officer as compared with that of the caucus or even the boss, experience has shown that when the sense of responsibility to public opinion can be aroused, the caucus and the boss do surprisingly good things, as in the present case. Obviously when the force of public opinion can be set to work in the right direction and effectively, it is a much more trustworthy reliance for the ends of good government in a representative system than the judgment of any appointing officer for the time being intrusted with a choice.

It will hardly be denied that in this case Mr. RICHARD CROKER had the deciding voice. It was the belief of those nearest to him that his voice would be heard at the last moment in favor of the nomination of one of his political favorites, a gentleman less distinguished for his knowledge of law or his judicial temper than for other qualities highly prized by Mr. CROKER. And it is extremely probable that if Mr. CROKER had been left in peace to the last moment to give his decision he would have accepted this genial gentleman in blissful ignorance of the blunder he was committing. Had not some one more zealous than shrewd been happily inspired to concoct and circulate the preposterous story of a "deal" with Justice PATTERSON by which he was to withdraw and leave the field clear for Mr. CROKER's friend on the understanding that he would be named next year, Mr. CROKER might have carried out the intention of tossing the Judgeship to his faithful follower. But when this story came out and Mr. CROKER learned how the substitution of his follower for the Judge who had added to the already high repute of the New York bench would be resented, and how it would imperil his own position as a State and National leader, the renomination of the Justice was promptly determined on.

Whether Mr. CROKER really entertained the wild and foolish plan attributed to him, or whether he has from the first realized the need of decent action in this matter, it is plain that he was influenced by public opinion, and that public opinion was sound and healthy. Therein lies the significance of the occurrence, and it is extremely encouraging. For public opinion was influenced by nothing but the record of Justice PATTERSON's judicial career. Even that was of a nature to arouse confidence rather than enthusiasm except among the small class to whom a strictly judicial career is necessarily intimately known, and in whom it excites a peculiar admiration. For Justice PATTERSON's work has been done wholly in those inner recesses of the judicial system to which popular interest does not commonly extend. Patient labor, firm and painstaking impartiality, close study, and the analysis of complex questions in the dry light of legal principles have their charm for the mind that is fitted for them, but neither their exercise nor their results appeal to the popular imagination. All that the general public can know as to Justice PATTERSON is that in the judgment of the bar, the highly trained and responsible experts, he has discharged difficult and important functions with eminent ability and unswerving rectitude. That, nevertheless, the sentiment of the general community, thus originating, was so strong that the imperial ruler of the most compact and most severely disciplined party machine this country has ever known felt himself compelled to respect it, felt, indeed, that his power as a leader in State and National politics would be shattered if he ventured to defy it, is a fact of the utmost promise.

THE HONOR OF AMERICAN YACHTSMEN.

The arrival of Sir THOMAS LIPTON's challenge for the America's Cup will increase the general satisfaction at the complete and honorable clearing up of the scandal of the Rainbow's extra ballast during the races of the seventy-footers last Summer. The real point, the larger, vital aspect of that affair has been hardly considered at all in the discussion it has evoked. What becomes of the cups which Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT declines to receive is a matter of minor moment. The pros and cons in the dispute about the practice of employing British skippers to sail American yachts do not deeply interest the public. The really important and dominating fact is that a scandal which, if it had not been treated at every point with unfailing good judgment, might have permanently discredited American yachting, plagued American sportsmen with endless vexations at home and exposed them to suspicion and insult abroad, has been silenced by the gentlemanly, sportsmanlike, and honorable conduct of the owners of the yachts whose interests were affected.

Sir THOMAS's challenge brings this point promptly and prominently into view. For it should not escape notice that the charge against Mr. VANDERBILT's yacht Rainbow is precisely the charge made by DUNRAVEN against those who defended the cup on the occasion of his visit. That charge was untrue and spiteful, but in the very nature of things it was exceedingly difficult of disproof. It cost a great deal of time and pains to disprove it. Now, if the charge against the Rainbow had been made with DUNRAVEN's roughness and Mr. VANDERBILT had set about the complex and difficult task of defense in the usual way, the friends of Lord DUNRAVEN, fortified by the exultant boasting of Capt. PARKER, would forthwith have proclaimed to all the world that his old charges were now justified; that taking fraudulent ballast aboard after official measurement was shown to be the common practice of American yachtsmen, and that American sport was in the hands of sharpers. Generous and open-minded as he is, Sir THOMAS LIPTON himself might have found it difficult to ignore the ugly situation, although he would have had an inward conviction that the circumstances could be honorably explained.

Fortunately, the young gentlemen who participated in the interesting races of the seventy-footer class are not imbued with the Dunraven spirit. DUNRAVEN's primary assumption was that all observed phenomena in the conduct of his competitors which he could not explain must be due to intentional fraud. The aggrieved yachtsmen in the case of the Rainbow acted upon the contrary assumption. When Mr. HERMAN B. DURYEA and Mr. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY of the Yankee seventy-footer observed, in the middle of the season, the new and unexpected speed of the Rainbow they were mystified, but they indignantly refused to listen to tales of fraudulent devices. When, later on, they came into possession of unmistakable proof that ballast had been surreptitiously placed aboard the Rainbow after the official measurement, thus changing her immersion and her water-line length, they might have raised a very ugly scandal in the yachting world and have inflicted irreparable injury upon the American name by bringing charges against the offending yacht and forcing her owner to go about his defense in the ordinary way. In the expressive words which BALZAC puts into the mouth of one of his personages, Mr. DURYEA and Mr. WHITNEY were not "built that way." They knew that their competitors were gentlemen. They felt that Mr. VANDERBILT was ignorant of the facts or had been deceived. He was in a very awkward and dangerous position. Even if he were wholly innocent, a mistake on either side might have hopelessly compromised him. Like high-minded gentlemen and good sportsmen, Mr. DURYEA and Mr. WHITNEY adopted toward Mr. VANDERBILT a course which they would wish him to adopt toward them in similar delicate circumstances, the course any gentleman would wish his friends to adopt if he were in like trouble. They acquainted him with the facts.

If Mr. DURYEA's letter is a model of manly straightforwardness, Mr. VANDERBILT's reply is no less praiseworthy for the qualities of frankness and unflinching courage in facing his trouble. Mr. VANDERBILT had knowledge of the stowing of extra ballast. At first view that seems to be an appalling admission. But Mr. VANDERBILT is not an experienced yachtsman, has but a beginner's acquaintance with the sport and its regulations, and was ignorant of the rule forbidding additions to ballast after measurement. What he did not know was perfectly well known to his English skipper, Capt. PARKER, by whose act and procurement the fraud was committed. To that seasoned navigator the universal rules of yacht racing are as familiar as his own name. He knew that adding ballast without notice after measurement was like cheating at cards. His guilty knowledge was evinced by the surreptitious and midnight manner of discharging the ballast. He had the motive of a desire to justify his employment, and he succeeded in deceiving his employer. The responsibility and the odium are on his shoulders, and the threatened reproach is removed from American yachting. What sportsmen would have said if he had been allowed to go back to England to tell his own story, what the world would have said if the tale had leaked out in gossip after futile and unwise efforts to hush it up, can readily be imagined.

It is most fortunate that wiser counsels prevailed and that high standards of sportsmanlike behavior guided the action of the gentlemen concerned, whose names have now come prominently to the fore among the yachtsmen mentioned as possible or probable defenders of the America's Cup against the new Shamrock next year.

SPIRIT AID FOR BRYAN.

We have been disposed to look upon Mr. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, the candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. BRYAN, as a man of serious mind, not too free from political vagaries, but in the main normal, so that it is with great regret that we learn that he has been led into a ridiculous performance by designing or ignorant persons. Mr. STEVENSON is one of many Democratic contributors to a symposium in The North American Review for October on the topic, "BRYAN or MCKINLEY." In the course of the article over his signature he speaks of Mr. LINCOLN's discernment of the appalling danger to the country of the enthronement of the spirit of commercial gain. To show how prophetically LINCOLN was impressed he quotes "a letter" said to have been written by LINCOLN in 1864, as follows:

> But I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic will be destroyed.

These impressive words seemed strange to many careful readers of the letters and papers of LINCOLN. Neither Secretary HAY nor Mr. NICOLAY, the biographers of LINCOLN, had ever found them in his writings, and Mr. HAY says there is nothing like them in any speech or utterance by Mr. LINCOLN. But Mr. HAY had heard of them. His first acquaintance with this "prophecy" published by Mr. STEVENSON was in 1898, when it was "announced" by a traveling Spiritualist named CORA HATCH, who gave it as a message received by her while in communication with the spirit of LINCOLN!

REGISTRATION.

To-day is the first day of registration.

No voter who is not duly registered is allowed to cast his ballot.

There will be three days besides to-day—the 13th, 19th, and 20th—but it is best to avoid all risks of absence—of body or mind—or other interference, and register to-day.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An entirely commendable inclination is shown by the officers and Directors of the Elizabethport Banking Company to take upon themselves some moral, as well as all pecuniary, responsibility for the innumerable and long-continued robberies of young SCHREIBER. They admit that conditions which should not have been permitted to exist made his stealings easy, and that the "smartness" of which they were the victims would have been kept in proper directions if the regular examinations of the books had gone deep enough to reveal things as they were. There is one feature of the episode, however, about which the bank's officers say nothing, yet it is one of considerable importance, since it tends to indicate that their losses are not entirely due to overconfidence and a form of carelessness that comes somewhere near to being pardonable. SCHREIBER had been in the bank ten years. He seems to have been industrious as well as ambitious, his unusual competence was recognized, and the value of his services was so great that even those of the officers who now say that they had always felt a vague distrust of him regarded him as practically indispensable. Yet at the end of the ten years, and when he had reached the age of twenty-six, this talented and useful employé of the bank was getting a salary of $16 a week! We do not see in this miserable recompense the slightest excuse for SCHREIBER's thefts, but it most certainly forms an appreciable part of their explanation, and his late employers will make no mistake if they gravely question their own wisdom, to say nothing of their own justice, in widening the difference between profits and expenses by the policy of which this case is an illustration. It cannot be said with truth that they drove the young man to theft, for he had, and should have utilized, the alternative of resignation when he decided that he had no prospects of getting decent pay for his work, but they did leave him to brood for years over a real grievance, while at the same time they made absurdly easy a criminal remedy for that grievance.

—Recent lessons, numerous and severe as they have been, have failed to weaken the conviction of the English press that American diplomacy is a thing necessarily inept, a proper object for the contempt or derision of European critics. That press, therefore, or at least a part of that press, continues to talk about us in a way that makes severe drains upon American patience. The London Chronicle, for instance, is vastly annoyed because the authorities at Washington are disposed, for the time being, to treat as sincere Russia's assurances that she does not meditate the seizure of Manchuria. Of course The Chronicle has a perfect right to its own opinion as to the sincerity of those assurances, and of course it has a right no less good to express dissatisfaction with our doings, but why need it follow up a quotation of the cynic's maxim, "Never believe a report until it has been officially contradicted," with remarks like these: "It answers Russia's purpose at the present moment to pretend that she does not want Manchuria, but her assurances have no connection whatever with her real intentions. They may possibly serve to delude the infant diplomatists of the United States. According to our Washington correspondent, those diplomatists have already received the assurances of the great powers that none of them contemplates seizing Chinese territory. But then it is so terribly easy to be driven by the force of circumstances into seizing Chinese territory, without previously contemplating any such step, that the assurances are quite useless for any purpose except to satisfy the United States." And yet it is only a few weeks since Europe's laughter at American credulity in regard to the survival of the Ministers at Peking lapsed into sudden and profound seriousness, and was followed by the reluctant but enforced admission that we were right and everybody else was wrong. For a day or two after that references to our "infant diplomats" were rare, and nobody said that to satisfy us was grotesquely easy. That little episode seems to have made no lasting impression, however, and the Londoners are again having their fun as before. Well, we shall doubtless survive it.

—Characteristic agility is shown by Mr. BRYAN in escaping from beneath the square and heavy contradiction which the Assistant Secretary of War just dropped upon him. Mr. MEIKLEJOHN, as everybody who reads the papers knows, took the trouble to prove from official documents that in charging the Administration with recognizing and perpetuating slavery in the Sulu Islands, Mr. BRYAN had indulged in—well, call it inaccuracy of language. After the receipt of the Assistant Secretary's letter several courses were open to Mr. BRYAN. He might, for example, have made a frank confession of error, and have expressed a manly regret for the ignorance or misunderstanding of facts that had led him into misrepresentation of the President and his advisers. That, however, would have been an admission of fallibility, and perhaps it was hardly to be expected. He might, on the other hand, have ignored Mr. MEIKLEJOHN's letter altogether, except by carefully refraining from repeating assertions the falsity of which had been revealed to him. That would have been easy, but it would not have been characteristic, and Mr. BRYAN is always characteristic. So he did not confess and he did not ignore; instead he wrote the queer letter which we published yesterday. In it he coolly brushed aside the whole question of slavery in the Sulus, as though it had neither importance nor relevancy, and plunged into a long and impassioned discussion of a wholly different matter—the contention that the Constitution travels as fast and as far as the flag! It is to be hoped that Mr. MEIKLEJOHN kept a copy of his own letter; if he didn't, that of Mr. BRYAN will do nothing to remind him of what he wrote about. But perhaps it was unfair, and certainly it was unkind and unnecessary, for him to write at all. Mr. BRYAN must play his rôle in his own way if he is to play it in any way, and it is simple cruelty to strew his path with things so utterly useless to him as facts.

—A mysterious feature of the revived report that the United States is still dickering with Denmark for the latter's West Indian possessions is the statement that "it is understood America wishes to use St. Croix as a coaling station." Understood by whom? Not by people who have visited the Danish islands, certainly, for, while they can see how St. Thomas could be turned into a coaling station by anybody in need of one in that particular part of the world, they cannot see how St. Croix could be used in that way. The island does, indeed, possess one excellent harbor—excellent, that is, in contour and position, but unfortunately entrance to it is dangerous and difficult for anything bigger than a pilot boat, and the depth of water inside is suitable only for craft of that size. So it isn't much of a harbor, after all. The merchant steamers that go to St. Croix anchor in an open roadstead while they take on and put off cargo, and when the breezes blow with any vigor the steamers have to use all convenient speed in seeking the uncovenanted mercies of the open sea. That, obviously, is no place for a coaling station. St. Thomas, on the contrary, has a harbor into which anybody can get without trouble, find a sufficiency of water, and stay as long as may be desirable. So, though this rumor from Copenhagen may have some sort of a foundation, it is evident that the superstructure is a bit shaky. Still, it's all right that the Danish islanders should be stirred up at regular intervals by reports of this kind. The spectre of American annexation is the only thing that gives them a chance to talk of something else than the price of sugar, and that subject, interesting as it is, would pall if discussion of it went on forever.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has lately been called to two editorials in the daily newspapers and to one in a prominent medical journal in this city in which the action of the Trustees of the New York State Hospital for Consumptives has been criticised because they selected a site for their hospital on Lake Clear, in the Adirondacks.

The principal objection to this site, it appears, is on the ground that the fogs, mists, and dampness from the lake would be injurious to consumptives. Will you permit me to reply in your columns to this objection? It would apply equally to almost every part of the Adirondacks. The amount of rainfall in the North Woods is greater than in other parts of the State, and the region is so abundantly supplied by lakes and streams that fogs and mists in the early mornings during certain seasons of the year are of common occurrence. It is in this very region that so many consumptives, rich and poor alike, on the advice of physicians, have sought for and often have regained their health.

It is the consensus of opinion of physicians who have practiced in the Adirondacks that the amount of dampness which obtains in this region is not detrimental to the health of consumptives. Pneumonia is seldom observed, and diseases commonly ascribed as being due to exposure to wet are less frequent than in many other parts of the State. The camps which are so frequently occupied by consumptives are almost invariably located on the banks of a lake. In fine, then, the Trustees propose to locate their hospital in a region which for years has been regarded as a favorable one for consumptives, and where experience has demonstrated that the results obtained in properly selected cases compare favorably with those of almost any other climate in the world.

Objection has been made, too, on the ground of expense of the proposed site. Doubtless other sites could have been bought for less money. It must be remembered, however, that a site suitable for the hospital must possess many advantages; and from what I know of the value of Adirondack property that which possesses many advantages can no longer be picked up for a trifle.

Finally, the site has been objected to by some on account of its proximity to some of the Summer camps and hotels! Lake Clear is three miles from Saranac Inn, on the Upper Saranac Lake, and is two miles in an air line through the woods from Upper St. Regis Lake, and is over five miles from that lake by road. There is abundant proof to show that at this distance there is not the slightest ground for apprehension on the score of possible infection of the inhabitants of these places.

Again, it seems to me that the proposed site is sufficiently removed from the homes of Summer residents, so that no reasonable objection can be made that the institution may detract from the attractiveness and value of property. Indeed, I was told last Summer by one of the Trustees that no site would be considered which was liable to offend in any way surrounding property owners. A number of otherwise desirable sites were condemned for this reason alone.

The Trustees have examined personally almost every possible site in the Adirondacks, spending a good deal of time in so doing. Politics, the schemes of individuals with land to sell, &c., had no place in this board. For my part, I believe they have acted wisely, and that, instead of criticising the State, the poor consumptive and the neighboring property owner have good reason to commend the work already accomplished for the New York State Hospital for Consumptives.

EUGENE HODENPYL, M. D.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, Oct. 7, 1900.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the twenty years that I have been a daily reader of THE TIMES, I have not often dissented so strongly from any of its utterances as from your leading article today on "China and the Missionaries." It seems to me that it is open to the same criticism that THE TIMES passes on the American allies of Aguinaldo, whom it regards as discredited by the testimony of one public man who knew the Filipinos by contact with them, as the Anti-Imperialist League does not.

The charges made by THE TIMES against the ignorance, folly, and conceit of the missionaries are discredited by the testimony of a number of American diplomatists, whose knowledge of the facts is unimpeachable. Three solid pages of such testimony from the Hon. John W. Foster, the Hon. James B. Angell, the Hon. Charles Denby, the Hon. George F. Seward, and the Hon. John Barrett have been given by request of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and are printed in The Missionary Herald for October, procurable by any one at the Congregational Missionary Rooms, 287 Fourth Avenue. These gentlemen have been in China, know the facts at first hand, and take a diametrically opposite view of the missionaries' character and influence from that presented by THE TIMES.

A second criticism, in which the facts justify me, is this: The writer of THE TIMES's article does not seem to be aware that we have a treaty with China which justifies the missionaries in making a demand that their converts shall be indemnified for their losses. This is not so unwarrantable as you represent. The same treaty which guarantees security to all American citizens in China guarantees immunity from molestation to all Chinese converts to Christianity. This gives the same right to demand indemnification for violated rights in the one case as in the other. It would be a singular inconsistency to demand indemnity for the burning of an American missionary's house, but not for the burning of his native helper's house, each being equally protected by international compact. Moreover, whether the missionary moves in the matter or does not move, our Government is bound to move, however humble the individual be in whose person it has been affronted by the violation of its treaty rights.

Finally, since THE TIMES has brought Lord Salisbury to the front as a witness for its allegation that "the missionaries' influence upon secular relations has been unmixedly bad," it is fair to cite ex-President Harrison's criticism upon the British Premier. Referring to Lord Salisbury's slurring charge, "First the missionary, then the convert, then the gunboat," Mr. Harrison remarked: "If the sequence suggested by Lord Salisbury were true, the reflection would not be upon the missionaries, but upon the Premiers."

JAMES M. WHITON.
New York, Oct. 10, 1900.

Anonymous Letters.

No attention is paid to letters which do not contain the correct names and addresses of the writers.

NUGGETS.

Unsafe Confidences.

Tell a man a secret, and to the next person he meets he says, "I guess it will do no harm to tell you."—Atchison Globe.

Solace.

"Was the play sad, Miss Bing?"

"Yes, very; if I hadn't had a box of candy with me I couldn't have sat through it."—Chicago Record.

Family Secrets.

Inquisitive Relative—Willie, what floor do you live on in the apartment house in the big city?

Willie (on a visit)—Mamma says I mustn't tell stories.—Chicago Tribune.

Preparatory Studies.

Teacher—I'm glad to see you take such an interest in chemistry, Johnny. Are you going to be a chemist when you grow up?

Johnny—No, ma'am; I'm going to own a maple sugar and syrup factory.—Chicago News.

Opposing Counsel's Mean Trick.

"I tell you, Sir," explained the lawyer, "I lost that case solely because of the despicable trick played on me by the opposing counsel. He led me to believe that he was going to make a long-winded argument, and after I had talked for six hours he earned the eternal gratitude of the jury by closing with a fifteen-minute speech."—Chicago Post.

PASSED IT ALONG.

From The Denver Times.

There was trouble in the office of the old
P. D. & Q.
When the news came in that No. 4 had
smashed with No. 2
And distributed calamity for half a mile
around
Till it was impossible to see the color of
the ground.
And the Chairman of executives said to
the President:
"It strikes me that you can't run a rail-
road worth a copper cent!"
Whereupon the General Manager was called
upon the floor
And informed that he was careless in the
case of 2 and 4;
And the General Manager remarked: "I
very plainly see
That the General Superintendent needs a
red-hot roast from me—"
Which the same induced the General
Superintendent to call in
The Division Superintendent, whom he
criticised like sin,
And who straightway had the master of
the road report to him
For a roasting then and there administered with dash and vim.
Said the master of the road: "The section
foreman is the chap
Who has caused this great disaster, and
I'll knock him out a rap."
So he called the section foreman, and he
said: "You careless cuss,
Your remarkable stupidity has made scapegoats of us—"
Which the section foreman took as quite a
personal affront
And resolved right then and there to do
a criticising stunt
On his own hook, so he called the man
who greases up the track,
And he said: "It seems to me you ought
to find a friendly crack
And crawl into it and pull your carcass
after you, you chump,
For neglect of duty on your part has got
us on the jump!
If you'd greased your tracks this accident
would never have occurred—
You just go and draw your salary, without
another word!"

* * * * * * *

So the greaser took the order for his cash
and drew his roll,
And remarked, with much emphatic language: "Well, upon my soul,
Dis road's de cheapest lot o' guys dat I
has ever saw,
An' dis t'ing o' takin' blame fr udders
rankles in me craw;
Wy, de Chairman o' de board spen's all
de money in de Eas',
An', by gosh, I can't be greasin' w'en I
ain't got any grease!"

BOERS AMBUSH A TRAIN.

Capt. Paget and Others Wounded, Capt. Stewart Killed—British Outpost Captured.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"PRETORIA, Oct. 10.—An engine with a truck conveying a party of engineers belonging to Paget's Rifle Brigade, while proceeding yesterday to Kaapruiden, was ambushed by Boers. Capt. Stewart, with forty men of the rifle brigade, went to their support. The casualties, unfortunately, were heavy. Stewart and one private were killed, Capt. Paget, Lieut. Stubbs, and five engineers were wounded, and Lieut. Sewell and ten of the rifle brigade were made prisoners.

"De Lisle's mounted men and Colonials, after three days' fighting, have driven De Wet north of the Vaal, near Venterskroon. De Wet has been assuring the Burghers that Europe would stop the war Oct. 10. The Boers were thus buoyed with the hope that something would intervene to end the war in their favor. I trust they now realize how futile were their expectations."

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, Oct. 11.—The Boers have torn up the railway north of Bethulie and captured a British outpost.

BOERS SENT FALSE TELEGRAMS.

A Former Operator on Their Lines Tells About Their Messages.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Mail sends the following interesting dispatch:

"From an English telegraphist who was Controller of Telegraphs for the Transvaal I learn that there was systematic tampering with all telegrams during the war in order to misrepresent operations in favor of the Boers.

"He says that Mr. Krüger was constantly wiring to the commanders inquiries as to how many of the British had been killed, and that Gen. Cronje, after the fight at Magersfontein, wired Mr. Krüger that he had counted many thousand British dead on the battlefield.

"Early in the campaign Commandant General Joubert appealed to Mr. Krüger to stop the Boers looting, but he received no reply. Later on he wired from Colenso advising the President to sue for peace. Mr. Krüger replied, 'Have you lost all faith in God?'

"On another occasion, when the Boers were suffering severe reverses, Mr. Krüger wired to all the Generals that 10,000 men were coming to their assistance from the Cape."

Mr. Krueger to Land in Holland.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—It is semi-officially denied here that the French Government has been approached on the subject of the suggested disembarkation of former President Krüger at Marseilles, whence he could cross France to The Hague. On the contrary, it is added, Mr. Krüger is expected to land directly in Holland.

BLACKMAILED CHINESE ATTACHE.

Couple on Trial in Berlin for Annoying Woman's Admirer.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—A Berlin couple were placed on trial to-day in the Criminal Court charged with having systematically blackmailed Cheng-Tzi-Yuan, recently an Attaché of the Chinese Legation, who, it is admitted, was very friendly with the woman before her marriage.

The proceedings showed that the Attaché had furnished the entire outfit of the couple at their marriage, and had subsequently given the husband 10,000 marks.

The demands of the accused continued, and the Attaché, who left not long ago for China, laid the matter before the public prosecutor. The evidence in the case consists in part of highly amusing love letters between the Attaché and the woman.

EXPOSITION'S CLOSING FETES.

Fifteen Million Tickets of Admission Still Unused.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A series of fêtes intended to inject much-needed gayety into the closing days of the exposition was opened this afternoon with a parade and ballet on the River Seine, along the front of the exposition.

The festivity, favored by fine weather, presented a pretty spectacle from the exposition embankment, which was crowded with visitors. The chief feature of the display was the ballet from "Michael Strogoff," numbering 750 dancers, on a steamer fifty yards long, arranged as a stage and moored at the western end of the exposition. Decorated barges, with dancers and others in picturesque special costumes, were also towed up and down the river within the exposition grounds. Five tickets were charged for one admission.

One of the objects of these fêtes is to get rid of the enormous surplus of tickets by charging several tickets for one admission. The exposition is now within a month of closing, Nov. 5 being the date fixed, and out of 65,000,000 tickets issued 15,000,000 are still unused. M. Picard, the Director General of the exposition, has daily been bombarded with letters urging him to organize fêtes at an increased admission. In order to attract visitors a night fête will be given Monday.

There will be a great vintage fête Tuesday. This is expected to be particularly attractive. There will be picturesque allegorical cars and a procession of gayly-bedecked guards, trumpeters, and grape-pickers, with nymphs and Bacchantes dancing around Bacchus and Silenus.

M. Picard is also organizing a transport festival, in which all methods of conveyance will be represented—the sedan chair, stage coach, and omnibus, down to the automobile. It is predicted that this will be one of the successes of the exposition.

KAISER AT A CLASSIC FETE.

Splendid Roman Costumes at the Dedication of Saalburg Museum.

HOMBURG, Oct. 11.—The laying of the foundation stone of the Imperial Museum to be erected at Saalburg, on the site of the old Roman fortress there, occurred this morning, with considerable ceremony, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

In the course of his address, Emperor William said:

"The German youth of the coming generation will learn at this museum what world empire means. May the German Fatherland be destined to become as strongly welded and commanding as once was the Roman world empire."

The dedication was in every way interesting. Saalburg, as renovated, presented the exact fac-simile of the Roman castle erected during the reign of Emperor Antoninus, having a length of 690 feet and a breadth of 570. Splendid costumes and armors and those other theatrical features which are so dear to the Kaiser's heart added striking interest. Those who represented Roman officers wore elaborate gilt cuirasses and helmets, and the tubas used to announce Emperor William's approach were of solid silver.

The Latin and German addresses showed the pompous verbiage of Roman imperial times, with the exception of Prof. Theodor Mommsen's Latin inscription, which was brief and salient.

After Emperor William's address groups representing ancient Romans and Germans beat their swords against resonant shields, thus applauding the Emperor. Following this a Delphic Hymn to Apollo, in the original Greek text and set to music by Prof. Schlor of Wiesbaden, was intoned, a tremendous orchestra accompanying.

Capt. Lauff, the Emperor's protégé composed the prologue, in which the Kaiser was greeted with "Ave, Caesar!" and compared with an eagle soaring high.

The Emperor and Empress afterward started for the Schloss at Friedrichshof to visit the Dowager Empress.

Archbishop Martinelli to be Cardinal.

ROME, Oct. 11.—It is asserted that Archbishop Martinelli will be raised to the Cardinalate at the next Consistory.

Porto Ricans Help Galveston.

A collection of $405.15, subscribed by Porto Ricans in aid of the Galveston sufferers, was reported yesterday by the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association. The money was collected by The San Juan News, San Juan, Porto Rico. The subscription recalls an incident in 1898, when a committee of the association collected $1,200 for the benefit of the Texas sufferers from the Brazos River floods. About the time the money was to be turned over to Gov. Sayers of Texas news reached New York of the hurricane which on Aug. 8, 1898, devastated Porto Rico. In view of the pressing necessity of aid in Porto Rico the Texas Relief Committee asked Gov. Sayers if he would consent to the transfer of the fund from the Texas to the Porto Rican Relief Committee. He acquiesced promptly.

ALL SOUTH CHINA REPORTED ABLAZE

100,000 Men Needed to Cope With the Rebels in Kwang-Si.

HONGKONG STILL IN PERIL

Missions Destroyed at Han-King-Chau—America's Reply to M. Delcasse—Allies March on Pao-Ting.

HONGKONG, Oct. 11.—The situation in South China is exceedingly critical.

Admiral Ho, with 200 troops, has arrived at San-Chun from Canton.

A detachment of 400 other troops is about to land at Deep Bay.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Otter has been ordered to Mirs Bay.

The Bombay Infantry has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the frontier at two hours' notice.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 11.—Sheng, the Taotai, has received a telegram from Gen. Su, reporting that a serious rebellion has broken out in the southwestern part of Kwang-Si Province; that his 30,000 troops are inadequate, and that he needs at least 100,000 men to cope with the danger, which is directed against the Manchus and threatens to become worse than the Tai-Ping rebellion.

LONDON, Oct 12.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the rebellion in the Province of Kwang-Tung is becoming anti-foreign and that five missions have been destroyed at Han-King-Chau.

AMERICA'S REPLY TO FRANCE.

United States Government Practically Agrees to M. Delcasse's Proposals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The reply of the State Department to the French note relative to the bases of Chinese negotiations was made public late to-day. It reads as follows:

The Secretary of State to the French Chargé d'Affaires:

MEMORANDUM.

The Government of the United States agrees with that of France in recognizing as the object to be obtained from the Government of China appropriate reparation for the past and substantial guarantees for the future.

The President is glad to perceive in the bases of negotiation put forward in the memorandum of Oct. 4 the spirit that has animated the declarations heretofore made by all the powers interested, and would be pleased to see the negotiations begun immediately upon the usual verification of credentials.

It may be convenient to enumerate the classes of the memorandum and to add some observations dictated by the attitude of the United States in the present circumstances:

1. The punishment of the guilty parties who may be designated by the representatives of the powers at Peking.

The Chinese Government has already indicated its intention to punish a number of those responsible for the recent disorders. The representatives of the powers at Peking may suggest additions to that list when negotiations are entered upon.

2. The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms.

It is not understood that this interdiction is to be permanent, and its duration and the details of its regulation seem a proper subject of discussion by the negotiators.

3. Equitable indemnities for the Governments, corporations, and private individuals.

This is an object desired by all the powers. The Russian Government has suggested that in case of protracted divergence of views this matter might be commended to the consideration of the International Court of Arbitration of The Hague. The President thinks this suggestion worthy the attention of the powers.

4. The organization in Peking of a permanent guard for the legations.

The Government of the United States is unable to make any permanent engagement of this nature without the authorization of the legislative branch, but in the present emergency we have stationed in Peking an adequate legation guard.

5. The dismantling of the forts at Taku.

The President reserves the expression of his opinion as to this measure pending the receipt of further information in regard to the situation in China.

6. The military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien-Tsin to Peking.

The same observation which has been made in reference to No. 4 applies also to this proposition. The President is unable to commit the United States to a permanent participation in such occupation, but he thinks it desirable that the powers shall obtain from the Chinese Government the assurance of their right to guard their legations in Peking and to have the means of unrestricted access to them whenever required.

The President believes that the Governments of France and the other powers will see in the reserves we have here made no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested, and he hopes it will be found practicable to begin such negotiations at an early day.

Department of State, Washington, Oct. 10, 1900.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. Conger for a day or two. It appears that it was an erroneous assumption that the Minister had submitted to the State Department a list of Chinese officials who should be punished. He did supply the department with a copy of an imperial edict in which several officials were mentioned, but made no proscriptions himself.

Probably with a view to having the United States representation on The Hague Board of Arbitration complete in case there should be occasion to refer to that body for settlement some of the Chinese indemnity questions, as suggested by Russia, the President is making an effort to secure a suitable colleague for ex-President Harrison in place of ex-President Cleveland, who has been unable to accept the post of arbitrator. To-day the tender was made to another person, but pending his acceptance, it was not deemed proper to make known his name.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The officials of the Foreign Office say Lord Salisbury assents to M. Delcassé's Chinese note, with a reservation as to the methods of prohibiting the import of arms, suggesting also that each nationality garrison one place, instead of the proposed joint occupation of each locality.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Negotiations are proceeding actively on the subject of the propositions contained in the note of M. Delcassé regarding China, and it is said here that the situation is as follows: Russia, Italy, and Austria accept it unconditionally. Germany has not yet communicated her reply officially, but the French Government has been given to understand that the German Government considers the French note "affords a basis for negotiations."

Great Britain also has adhered to the French note, except respecting the permanent prohibition of the import of arms into China, on which point it makes certain reservations.

The answer of the United States is known. Japan has not replied officially, but is expected to acquiesce. Although the French Government is anxious to receive the reply of Japan, in view of the importance of the rôle Japan is entitled to play in the Chinese question, the French note has so far cleared the ground and the result is considered so satisfactory that M. Delcassé has instructed the French Minister at Peking, M. Pichon, to put himself in communication with the other Ministers, and has also requested the powers to authorize their representatives to confer with M. Pichon, with the view of opening preliminary negotiations with Li-Hung-Chang.

Russians Seize Another Town.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 11.—It is reported here that Russians from the north have captured Tie-Ling, forty miles north of Mukden, (Manchuria.)

THE MAINE AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The American Ladies' Committee has received a cable dispatch from Wei-Hai-Wei, dated Oct. 10, reporting the return there, of the American hospital ship Maine from Taku, with many invalids on board, of whom two officers and sixty-nine men are Americans. Eighteen of the latter belong to the Ninth Infantry.

The Maine will sail for Nagasaki to-day.

AMERICAN TROOPS LEAVE CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Col. Humphrey, Quartermaster in China, has sent a cablegram, under to-day's date, to the Quartermaster General, announcing the first departure of United States troops from China. The dispatch is as follows:

"Kintuck sailed yesterday for Manila with forage, quartermaster animals, Company D, Sixth Regiment, United States Cavalry; pack mules belonging to Sixth Regiment, United States Cavalry. Transport Indiana will leave this port on the 11th with about 900 marines."

THE CONCERT SEASON BEGUN.

If further evidence were needed than that afforded by the operatic performances at the Metropolitan Opera House that the musical seasons of this city are extending yearly in answer to the growing public demand for artistic entertainment, it might have been obtained from the beginning of the concert season yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, when, although the month of October is yet in its first half, a large audience assembled to hear Mme. Schumann-Heink, the popular contralto, and Miss Leonora Jackson, the young violinist, in a joint recital. Usually the concerts do not begin till the latter end of October or the first week of November; but when the warm weather of May arrives, they are forced to cease, and so in order to find room for them all, the managers have been obliged to open their season earlier. It will not be long now till the concert season in this town will last all round the year.

It may be said that the concerts of this season began yesterday with an exhibition of great amiability on the part of the public. The two ladies were received with many marks of favor and with an abundance of those "floral offerings" which mean so much to some persons. Mme. Schumann-Heink sang the air of Dejanira from Handel's "Hercules," an air from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," "Aus meinen grossen Schmerzen," "Die Höh'n und Wälder Steigen," and "Im Herbst," by Franz, and "Frühlingsfahrt," by Schumann; Schubert's "Die junge Nonne" and "Wohin," and an arietta by Lortzing. Miss Jackson played the "Rondo Capriccioso" of Saint-Saëns, an aria by Browsky, a cradle song by Arensky, a Hungarian dance of Brahms arranged for violin by her teacher, Joachim, and Ernst's "Hungarian Fantasie."

It would not be at all difficult to write a great deal about this first concert of a season which promises to be crowded with sweets, but it will perhaps be more gentle to begin the consideration of the more serious music of the season in a mood of chastened reflection. With this in mind, then, let us indulge in soft regret that Mme. Schumann-Heink does not preserve the pristine glories of a voice that stirred the town when it was first heard. But yesterday that splendid organ of a gorgeous temperament was dulled with the evidences of hard service. No doubt those sad desecrations of the Sabbath, the Sunday night concerts, are responsible for some of the wear and tear, but it must be confessed that certain regrettable habits of production, which now come prominently into notice since the plenitude and splendor of the voice no longer conceal them, have also done their part. Mme. Schumann-Heink's delivery of the Handel aria yesterday was one to make a hearer recollect the past. But in her lieder she was happier, and she also sang the Mendelssohn air with noble feeling and understanding. In Schubert's "Die junge Nonne" she attained that balance and command of resource which mark the really finished artist. This was the high water point of her singing, though the audience elected to be most pleased by the rippling movement of "Wohin," in which her attacks were proofs of the strength of her glottis.

Miss Jackson also tempted one to recollections, these concerning themselves with certain extravagant predictions never fulfilled by her. She played the Saint-Saëns number yesterday in a most slovenly style, without rhythmic clearness and mostly out of tune. But in the little pieces of Borowsky and Arensky she did herself credit, playing them with good intonation, with excellent tone, and with repose. Her chief technical fault seems to be a lack of feeling for the symmetry of the musical phrase. Her bowing yesterday was free and strong, but a good deal of the stopping was such as to make musical ears sorry to hear its results. It must be added that Miss Jackson is remarkable for her perfect self-possession and apparent coolness of feeling, no matter what she may be playing. If she would only display some evidences of emotion in her playing there would be more reason to hope for her future. The audience was well pleased with her work, and she received the usual recalls.

MAURICE GRAU'S OPERA TOUR.

Treasurer Max Hirsch and Press Representative Ralph Edmonds of the Maurice Grau Opera Company will leave New York to-day for San Francisco, where, with the assistance of the local representative, Alfred Bouvier, the preliminary details in connection with the three weeks' season of grand opera on the Pacific Coast will be attended to.

The programme of the tour will be: Los Angles, Nov. 9, 10; San Francisco, Nov. 11 to Dec. 2; Salt Lake City, Dec. 4; Denver, Dec. 6, 7, 8; Kansas City, Dec. 10, 11; Lincoln, Dec. 12; Minneapolis, Dec. 13, 14, 15; return to New York for the opening Dec. 18 at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Maurice Grau and the larger part of the company will sail for this country on Oct. 20. They will remain here until Nov. 2 or 3, when the tour westward will begin.

BURLESQUE ON "ARIZONA."

Weber & Fields will produce their new burlesque on "Arizona" next Thursday night, substituting it for the present burlesque "Quo Vas Iss." It is said that the production will be somewhat out of the usual line of travesties seen at the music halls within recent years. The author, Edgar Smith, has made a careful study of the play, and the parts have been assigned with a special view to making them as near like the original as possible.

De Wolf Hopper will impersonate the tall ranchman, Henry Canby; Lillian Russell will be Mrs. Bonham; Fay Templeton her sister, Bonita; Lew Fields, Sergt. Kellar; Joe Weber, Lena; David Warfield, Capt. Hodgman; Lieut. Denton, Charles Ross; Col. Bonham, John T. Kelly; Tony Mustano, George Watson, and Dr. Fenlon, Harold Morey.

The chorus will be a picturesque assortment of soldiers, cowboys, and Mexicans plentifully supplied with music by John Stromberg. The scenery is patterned closely after the original play, and some novel stage effects have been prepared by Julian Mitchell

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It was announced through the press bureau of Klaw & Erlanger last night that Leo Belmont had secured the lease of the Park Theatre in Philadelphia, and that he has arranged to have Managers Nixon and Zimmerman furnish attractions. The acquisition of this theatre by the syndicate places in their management practically every amusement house in Philadelphia.

This evening, in Trenton, N. J., Managers Wagenthals and Kemper will inaugurate Mme. Modjeska's farewell tour of this country, presenting the Polish actress in a revival of "King John." Mme. Modjeska will for the first time assume the part of Constance, assisted by R. D. MacLean and Odette Tyler.

Leo Ditrichstein, who has been identified with the authorship of one play thus far seen in New York this season, namely, "All on Account of Eliza," in which Louis Mann and Clara Lipman were recently seen at the Garrick Theatre, will be partly responsible for another play which will be produced before the season terminates. He will collaborate with Robert Grant, the author of the novel "Unleavened Bread," for the dramatization of the book.

George W. Lederer, who, it was said, has sailed for Europe last Wednesday, does not propose to sacrifice the lease of the Casino without a contest in the courts. The ejectment suit brought against him by the Sire Brothers was to have been tried before Judge McCarthy in the City Court yesterday, but when the case was called counsel for Mr. Lederer presented an injunction signed by Judge Lacombe of the United States Court, staying the proceedings before Judge McCarthy until after the decision of a motion to transfer the case to the United States Court. The motion will probably be argued before Judge Lacombe to-day.

MR. ODELL TO EDITORS

Says His Party Has Boldly Met the Ramapo Issue.

Will Continue to Work for the National Ticket, Rather than for His Own Election.

B. B. Odell, Jr., Republican candidate for Governor, made a speech last night to the members of the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New York. The annual meeting of the organization took place in this city yesterday.

After a business meeting the members of the association were addressed at the Republican Club by Senator C. M. Depew, President of that organization.

In the evening the editors were the guests at a "smoker" given by the Republican Club. This was attended by Senator Platt, Mr. Odell, ex-Gov. F. S. Black, ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, Attorney General John C. Davies, and other Republican leaders. Garry A. Willard, candidate for State Senator in the Oneida district and President of the Editorial Association, occupied the chair.

Senator Platt, being called on for a speech, said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am glad to meet you, but I beg to be excused, as I am in bad voice and have little to say at this time. Your next Governor is here and he will give you one of his best orations. If you are not satisfied with him, you will hear ex-Gov. Black, and I know he will satisfy you."

Mr. Odell then arose in response to calls and said in part:

"The issues of this campaign are many, but, unlike our Democratic friends, our paramount issue is one which appeals to every man who, through his own energy, has laid up a dollar. It appeals to those who depend upon their daily labor, and it appeals to every one who believes in the upbuilding and the integrity of our Nation.

"The Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of New York is appealing for votes on the ground that, in the event of his success, economy would result and useless expenditures would be cut off. The Republican Party has already performed that duty.

"The Democratic candidate speaks of the Ramapo issue. The Republican Party has boldly met that issue, and has made impossible the consummation of a contract so much decried by the citizens of this great municipality, and can safely be trusted, therefore, to carry out the present will of the people upon this important subject.

"We have been assailed for extravagance. Since the last Democratic State administration the Republican Party has taken under State control the insane and indigent, relieving counties from this burden, and thereby increasing the annual State expenditure for that purpose alone by over $6,500,000. In addition to that, an appropriation of more than $1,000,000 has been made for the betterment of the public schools. Notwithstanding this, the gross expenditures of the last Republican Legislature were $22,000,000, while in the last year of Democratic control they were $21,000,000.

"Contrast this with the constantly growing tax rate in the City of New York, with its increasing lists of office holders, and annual expenditures, and then consider, if Mr. Croker and his friends should secure control of the State, whether the same economical features would follow as have characterized and marked Republican administration.

"I have been accused of neglecting my own canvass, sitting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, directing the campaign. Well, I plead guilty to this charge, and my justification for it is that the State canvass, important as it is, sinks into insignificance when compared with the disaster and ruin which would surely follow the election of Bryan, and so long as it is possible, I intend to devote my energy and time in assisting to roll up such a tremendous vote in this State for our splendid National ticket that it will forever put to rest the dangerous heresies which the so-called Democratic Party stands for to-day."

Ex-Gov. Black was then called for. His remarks were greeted with applause. The party did not disperse until a late hour.

MEADOW BROOK'S DRAG HUNT.

An Exciting Chase of Eight Miles After the Hounds.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 11.—An interesting drag hunt was held to-day by the members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who rode Juggler; Mrs. James L. Kernochan, on her famous hunter Retribution; William Portman, Master of the Warrenton Hunt Club of Virginia, on Foxhall Keene's steeplechaser Sandegras; Samuel Willets, on Gimcrack, and Ernest C. Hayes, on Virginia Dare, carried away the principal honors of the chase. It was one of the prettiest and stiffest runs that have yet been held this season.

The run covered about eight miles of country. At the fifth jump Mrs. Kernochan was leading the field in clever style. The sixth and seventh fences were a double jump, and over the latter an immense tree spread many low branches. Mrs. Kernochan did not see these in the excitement of the chase, and before she could avoid the overhanging branches, the fair rider was struck with considerable force and unseated. Naturally everybody thought her injured, and consequently there were numerous expressions of surprise and relief when she was seen to quickly jump to her feet and retain the reins of her hunter, and cleverly remounting again, race after the now far away baying pack. Ernest Hayes was also unseated at the same fence, and also escaped quite uninjured, with the exception of a shaking up.

The last two miles of the run were laid out over a level country, and almost every portion of it could be seen by the spectators without scarcely moving from one position. Ralph N. Ellis was Master of Hounds.

FUNERAL OF A. C. ARMSTRONG.

The funeral of Andrew C. Armstrong, the well-known publisher, who died at Stamford, Conn., last Monday evening, was held at the family residence, 4 East Sixty-third Street, yesterday at 1 o'clock.

The exercises, which were according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church, were conducted by President F. L. Patton of Princeton University. The Rev. Dr. E. W. Hitchcock, the Rev. Dr. McEwen, and Dr. Patton made the funeral address, which was a eulogy of Mr. Armstrong both as a Christian and as a business man.

Among those present at the exercises were Charles Scribner, Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine; Frank Scott, and the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackaye.

Woman Unconscious in Central Park.

A well-dressed woman, apparently about twenty-eight years old, was found lying unconscious on a bench near the boathouse in Central Park yesterday afternoon by Patrolman McNamara. An ambulance was called from Presbyterian Hospital and the woman was taken there. Late last night she was still unconscious. On the grass near where the woman was found was a bottle containing a weak solution of carbolic acid. The drug had not been touched. The hospital physicians say the woman is suffering from opium and morphine poisoning. On the woman were found a small lock of brown hair tied in paper, a photograph of a United States soldier, and a note written in German.

DOMINICAN BOND MUDDLE.

SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 11.—M. Faybar, Belgian Consul in this city, has received from the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Favereau, a dispatch informing him that Belgian holders of outstanding bonds of the republic to the value of £1,962,260 have signed the pending protest against the proposed contract between the Dominican Government and the San Domingo Improvement Company of New York for the readjustment and liquidation of the Dominican debt and the general improvement of the financial affairs of the country. The controlling interest in the bonds is held by Belgians.

On the suggestion of the late President Hereaux, the San Domingo Improvement Company offered to make a contract with the Dominican Government to fund the coupons of the outstanding bonds in three years. Last April the Dominican Congress, by a vote of 13 to 9, approved a contract upon the foregoing lines; but the Belgian bondholders reserved the right to protest, on the ground that they would be deprived of collecting a certain part of the duties granted some time ago against the amount due the bondholders.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There are unmistakable signs that the opening of the New York Winter season is near at hand. Despite the Morristown Horse Show and other suburban attractions, there were many well-known people driving and walking yesterday on the Avenue, and the smart restaurants were also well filled at the luncheon and dinner hours with familiar faces. The coming musical season is arousing as much anticipatory interest as the social, and the general consensus of opinion is that it will be a remarkably successful as well as an enjoyable one. The German and Italian opera season will not begin until Nov. 18.

⁂

The first really typical Autumn day favored the managers of the annual Morristown Horse Show yesterday. The attendance, the entries, and the atmosphere were even better than had been looked for, and the show started off with every augury of success. The story of the show will be found in another column.

⁂

Among those who sailed on the Grosser Kurfuerst for Southampton yesterday were Mrs. Davis Johnson and Miss Madeleine Johnson, who intend to spend the winter abroad. On the State of Nebraska, which arrived yesterday from Glasgow, there came, among others, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Polton, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Burton, William G. Thompson, and J. M. Wallace.

⁂

Charles S. Guthrie and Mrs. Frederick Lehmann are to be married very quietly on Monday, Oct. 22, in this city. Their engagement, which has been recently announced, has been rumored all Summer among their friends. Mr. Guthrie is originally from Pittsburg, and has resided for some years in this city. Mrs. Lehmann was formerly Miss Fanny Lamson, a daughter of the late Dr. Charles Lamson. Her mother was a Miss Marshall, a sister of Mrs. William Allen Butler and of Charles H. Marshall, who married Miss Josephine Banks. Mrs. Lehmann is a sister of Mrs. Richard Hoffman, Mrs. Robert Cornell, Mrs. Victor Drummond, Mrs. Pedro de Florez, and Mrs. Edward D. Appleton. Her only brother, John Lamson, died a few years ago. When Mrs. Lehmann was left a widow, about six years ago, with little means, she took up the business of furnishing and decorating houses, in which she has been very successful.

⁂

Henry Wyckoff Belknap, son of Mrs Thomas Belknap, who was Miss Catherine H. Wyckoff of this city, and Miss Elizabeth Jeannette Willmarth, daughter of Arthur F. Willmarth, were married in Denver, Col., on Wednesday.

⁂

The attendants at the wedding of Calhoun Cragin and Miss Mary Ludlow Harper, daughter of Orlando M. Harper, are to be: Miss Harper's sister, Miss Kathleen L. Harper, maid of honor; John L. Roberts, Jr., best man, and George D. Arthur, John A. Le Boutillier, H. H. Adams, Jr., William B. Cragin, Jr., Arthur S. Cragin, and H. Ellsworth Cragin, ushers. The wedding, as already announced in this column, will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17, at 3 P. M., in Trinity Chapel, and will be a quiet and small affair, only relatives and a few intimate friends having been invited. There will be no reception.

⁂

Miss Hall, a daughter of Mrs. John H. Hall, Sr., (who was Miss Cornelia G. Ward,) and W. W. Drant are to be married at the residence of the bride's mother, 550 Fifth Avenue, on Oct. 17. The wedding will be a quiet and small one.

⁂

News of the death of Emile A. Brugiere, which occurred at his home in San Francisco on Friday, Oct. 5, from pneumonia, has just been received here. Mr. Brugiere was born in New York in 1849, but during the past twenty-five years has spent most of his time in San Francisco. He was an old and esteemed member of the Union Club of New York, and the news of his death has been received with much regret by the old guard in that organization. Mr Brugiere married Miss Josephine Sather, who, with four sons, Dr. Peter, Emile, Francis, and Louis Brugiere, survives him.

⁂

The details of the great fancy dress ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Carolan in their stables on their place, The Crossways, San Mateo, Cal., on a recent evening would show that it was one of the most elaborate private entertainments ever given in this country. The invitations called for costumes representing fruits and flowers, and some magnificent gowns were worn. The Princess Poniatowski (Miss Bertha Sperry) appeared as a yellow jasmine. She wore a pale yellow and cream gown, with jasmine scattered in profusion over its skirt, and jet and steel butterflies in her hair. Miss Mary Scott, who was a bridesmaid at the Harrison-Crocker wedding at Tuxedo last June, in white tulle and a girdle of green leaves, with powdered hair, represented the white narcissus. Miss Emily Carolan and Miss Caro Crockett, whom many New Yorkers met at the Harrison-Crocker wedding, represented a wild and pink rose respectively. The hostess, Mrs. Francis Carolan, was costumed in a gown covered with pale pink roses and a wreath of roses.

⁂

On the night of the ball the roads leading from the Burlingame clubhouse to San Mateo at the railway station were for miles decorated with Japanese lanterns. Many of the country houses in Burlingame and San Mateo were filled with guests on the night of the ball, while a special train of Pullman cars, decorated with flowers and plants, brought hundreds of guests from San Francisco. The grounds of the mansion were illuminated by 5,000 Japanese lanterns used in masses, clusters, and festoons, and supplemented by more than 3,600 electric lights. Rows of incandescent lights outlined the building, and on lofty trees electric searchlights were placed, which flooded the courtyard with light. In the centre of this courtyard was placed a copy in petto of St. Gaudens's statue of Diana. The carriage room, where the cotillion was danced, was lighted from an electric chandelier, whose lights were constantly changing in color. Before the dancing began the guests made a tour of the stables, which are probably the largest and finest in America. The favors in the cotillion were remarkably rich and handsome. The most striking figure of the cotillion was a race between pink-coated men over flower hurdles, whose fair partners drove them with long reins of ribbon. During the supper, which was served in the courtyard, a number of professionals, Spanish and Japanese, danced on a platform in front of the portico before the guests. California society is still agitated over this remarkably beautiful entertainment.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles have decided to remain at their cottage until the middle of November.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are preparing to close their Newport season. Mr. Vanderbilt gave orders to-day for his yacht, the Mirage, to be taken to Bristol on Monday to be laid up.

Mrs. Sidney Webster and Mrs. James P. Kernochan gave a dinner this evening.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill, having seen the foundation of her villa in Bellevue Avenue completed, returned to New York to-day for the Winter.

Mr. John Wells and his daughter, Mrs. Postiethwaite, closed their Newport season this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman will close their Newport cottage on Sunday and return to New York.

Miss Fannie C. Jones went to New York yesterday to visit friends. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis O. Jones, will remain here until December.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Cope of Philadelphia closed their Newport season yesterday.

Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a luncheon yesterday in honor of her sister, Mrs. William Appleton of Boston, who is visiting her.

To-day and to-morrow are the first days of registration. A citizen not registered loses his vote. Every citizen who has resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in an election district is entitled to register and vote. The registry books will be open between 9 A. M. and 10 P. M.

TURNED SLEUTH, CAUGHT THIEF

Schaefer Recovered Property Lost Through His Carelessness, but the Maid Wouldn't Forgive Him.

The residence, 29 West Seventy-fifth Street, of José M. Andreini, a merchant at 15 Wall Street, was robbed yesterday of jewelry to the value of $500. After some detective work on the part of a conscience-stricken mason, who had left the door open, the thief was landed in the Tenderloin police station with all of the property on his person.

The Andreini family were away at Iona Island. They had made arrangements for certain repairs to be made to the house atcop during their absence. H. R. Schaefer, a mason of 232 East Thirty-second Street, was working there yesterday afternoon, and having occasion to go in and out of the house frequently, left the basement door open. While Schaefer was mixing mortar in the rear a negro entered the house, passing rapidly to the bedroom of Mrs. Andreini on the third floor. A general ransacking of drawers and wardrobes disclosed a quantity of jewelry with which he crammed his pockets. He then went down to the first floor, where his ineffectual attempts to draw the front door's bolts attracted the attention of a maid. The negro, first picking up an overcoat, brushed her aside, and ran through the basement to the street. The maid's cries brought Schaefer just in time to get a good look at the negro, but too late to catch him. Schaefer finished his work, bemoaning his carelessness. The maid, who, before the robbery had been on friendly terms with Schaefer, would not speak to him. Schaefer went home after a gentle defiance of the maid.

"You'll thank me yet," he told her.

After he had had his supper he went over to the Tenderloin. The glaring lights of a resort in Thirty-first Street, under whose illuminated sign scores of negroes passed back and forth, attracted him. Into it he went. At a pool table, cue in hand, Schaefer found his quarry. Back to the street he went for Policemen Hughes and Wallersen, and, accompanied by them, re-entered the place and captured his man. The prisoner said he was Frank Emerson of 214 West Thirty-third Street. A search of his clothing brought to light the stolen jewelry.

When Schaefer's prisoner had been locked up the amateur detective went back to the Andreini house.

"I told you I'd make good," he reminded the maid.

"And even then she wouldn't speak to me," said Schaefer last night, telling the story.

TEWKSBURY'S PROPERTY TAKEN.

All Available Assets of Missing Broker Seized by a Judgment.

Practically the first judgment which covers any tangible property will be entered to-day against Lewis G. Tewksbury, the broker who disappeared last July leaving several hundred thousand dollars' worth of debts behind him. Every effort has been made to find Mr. Tewksbury, but as yet he has not been located, although he has been reported as being in Chicago, Paris, and Philadelphia.

One of the last men to invest with him, and the first to obtain an attachment against his property, was W. Browning Johnson of 39 West Forty-ninth Street.

As soon as he was positive that Tewksbury had disappeared, Mr. Johnson retained B. Gerson Oppenheim and an attachment on Tewksbury's office furniture was obtained, as well as one on stocks and bonds deposited in various safe deposit vaults.

Others who had lost money also obtained attachments, but that of Mr. Johnson had precedence. He obtained permission from the courts to serve the papers in his case by publication.

The full time for answer expired yesterday, and judgment will be taken this morning.

Mr. Johnson, in his complaint, shows that on May 14 he gave Mr. Tewksbury $5,500 to invest, and on June 1, $2,500. On July 11 he ordered his accounts to be closed out. These included the sums above mentioned and others given earlier. He asked for a settlement the next day, and was put off for some cause or another.

At that time there was due him $12,472.50.

His judgment will include this sum, the interest and costs of action, and will almost entirely wipe out the available assets of the late firm of Lewis G. Tewksbury & Co.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Rothenstein—Fiero.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—Miss Harriet Alexandria Fiero, daughter of J. Newton Fiero of this city, was married this afternoon to Charles Lambert Rothenstein of England at the country residence of Mr. Fiero at Altamont. The ceremony took place in the library, the young couple standing under a canopy of chrysanthemums, with a background of hemlock. The bride wore white crepe meteor, with trimmings of duchesse lace, and her long tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms. She had no ornaments, but carried a bouquet of white orchids. There were no bridesmaids nor ushers, but little Miss Louise Merrill and her brother, F. J. H. Merrill, Jr., acted, respectively, as flower girl and page. Fletcher W. Battershall was best man, and Dr. Walton W. Battershall the officiating clergyman. The guests from out of town included Mrs. Charles Lambert Addison, Mrs. Russell Agnew Griffin, Mrs. John Blanchard Gleason, Miss Grace Shaw, Miss Mary Gurnee, Miss Elizabeth Hyde, Miss Louise Brandreth, Miss Wilkinson, Walter S. Logan, Langdon Perry, Egbert Perry of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Bernard Fiero, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Clapp, and Chief Judge and Mrs. Alton B. Parker, Kingston.

Baker—Campbell.

Daniel Kellogg Baker and Miss Katherine Farr Campbell, daughter of William Campbell of 36 West Ninety-first Street, were married at noon yesterday in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of pale gray crepe de chene, trimmed with white lace and touches of silver. Her hat was of gray panne velvet, decorated with white pompons and lace. The best man was Lucius Baylis, and the ushers were John V. Black and Dr. E. H. McGinnis. The chapel was prettily decorated with palms, ferns, and orchids. The wedding was small, and no reception followed. On their return from their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Baker will reside at 24 West Eighty-fifth Street.

Johnson—Moore.

Walter E. Johnson and Miss Mary Moore, both of Brooklyn, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's grandmother at Undercliff, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. Mason Clark, rector of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. Miss Margery Rand was the maid of honor and Edward H. Mayo officiated as best man. The ushers were Theodore K. Hazard and Irwin G. Long.

The bride is a daughter of George E. Moore, a cotton broker of this city, and the groom is employed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will spend their honeymoon in the South.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Franklin Smith.

Dr. Franklin Smith, seventy-six years old, died at his home, 366 Broome Street, on Tuesday night, after a short illness. He was born in this State, and for over a quarter of a century had been a resident of this city.

He was a graduate of the Medical Department of the New York University, and for twenty years was a School Trustee in the Fourteenth Ward. He leaves three daughters, Miss Caroline Smith, Mrs. William A. Prescott of San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. William A. Chard of Greenwich, Conn., and a son, Dr. Charles Smith of this city. The funeral will take place from the Broome Street Tabernacle to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

A. G. HERRICK, one of the most prominent merchants in Schenectady, died there yesterday at the age of forty-three years.

WALTER C. FLOWER, ex-Mayor of New Orleans, died in that city yesterday. His term of office was from 1896 to May, 1900. He was a model Mayor, and accomplished much good for New Orleans.

A. P. FRITCHER, owner and manager of the Union Hotel and Fritcher Opera House at Fort Plain, N. Y., for a quarter of a century, died at his home there yesterday. Mr. Fritcher was born in Syracuse sixty-five years ago, and prior to becoming a hotel and theatrical man had owned and conducted boats on the Erie Canal.

JOHN A. EAST died at his home at Yonkers yesterday afternoon after a lingering illness. Mr. East was born in Waterford, Ireland, Aug. 20, 1825, and came to this country in 1835. He learned the trade of carpenter in this city, and went to Yonkers in 1852. He retired from the carpenter business several years ago and engaged in the real estate business, being a member of the firm of East & Seaman.

JOHN J. DUFF, youngest son of John A. Duff, who was the proprietor of the Olympic Theatre and father-in-law of the late Augustin Daly, died yesterday at the residence of his brother, J. C. Duff, associate manager of Daly's Theatre, 33 West Tenth Street. Mr. Duff was forty-one years old. He had been in ill health for many years. The funeral will take place to-day from St. Francis Xavier's Church.

MRS. KATHERINE VAN NEST WESTON, daughter of Henry L. and the late Katherine Abeel Weston, died at her home in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday afternoon of Bright's disease. Mrs. Weston was closely identified with New Brunswick's literary and social life. She was a liberal patron of art, a generous subscriber to charities, and did much for Rutgers College, of which her father is a Trustee.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pure and Correct Mineral Waters. Manufactured from DISTILLED Water by CARL H. SCHULTZ, 430 to 444 1st Av., N. Y.

E. & W. **Waupun.** E. & W.
a new "lock front" collar.

MARRIED.

BELKNAP—WILLMARTH—On Wednesday, Oct. 10th, at Denver, Col., by the Rev. B. Jennings, Elizabeth Jeannette, daughter of Arthur F. Willmarth, to Henry Wyckoff Belknap of New York City.

MOORE—JOHNSON.—Miss Mary Moore and Mr. Walter Edward Johnson of the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, were married yesterday in the home of the bride's grandparent, at Undercliff, N. J. L. Mason Clark, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony.

WARDWELL—WOODWARD.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Anna O., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Woodward of Oakland, Cal. to Richard P. Wardwell of this city.

DIED.

BROOKS.—Gordon Bainbridge, son of George G. and Marcia W. Brooks, at Asheville, N. C., on Tuesday, Oct. 9th, aged 29 years.
Services at his late residence, 1,181 Bergen St., Brooklyn, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

DIBBLEE.—At East Orange, N. J., Oct. 10, William W. Dibblee, formerly of New York.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. J. C. Young, 61 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J., (Brick Church Station,) on Friday, 12th inst., at 4:30 P. M. Interment at Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y.

DUFF.—Suddenly, on Oct. 10, John J. Duff, beloved son of the late John A. and Mary Duff.
Funeral from his late residence, 33 West 10th St., Friday 9 A. M. Services at St. Francis Xavier Church at 10 A. M.

GIBSON.—Suddenly, Oct. 8, Frederick Seward Gibson, son of Hanson C. and Mary Wharton Gibson, aged twenty-four years.
Funeral services at Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Friday, Oct. 12, at 10 A. M.

WESTON.—On Oct. 11, 1900, at New Brunswick, N. J., Katharine Weston, daughter of Henry L. Janeway, Esq.

NADAL.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., Oct. 11th, Charles Warrin Nadal, aged 8 years, only child of Charles Coleman and Mary Warrin Nadal.
Funeral private at Cooperstown.

READ.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, the 9th of October, Thomas Thornton, son of the late Arba and Josephine R. Read.
Funeral private. Interment at Troy, N. Y.

SMITH.—Dr. Franklin, suddenly, at his residence, 366 Broome St., aged 76 years.
Funeral from the Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome St., Saturday, 1:30 P. M. Please omit flowers. Members of Americus Lodge, 535, F. and A. M., are inv

THREE IN A HEAD FINISH

Greenock Was First in a Pretty Race at Morris Park Track.

ALARD SCHECK WON A STAKE

Schorr's Colt Captured the Westchester Highweight Handicap by a Neck from Rush.

With the return of pleasant weather, both the attendance and the racing at Morris Park yesterday showed great improvement, and close and well-contested finishes rewarded the crowd for the visit, though the results were not altogether satisfactory to the betting element. The circular tracks were still dead and slow, but the Eclipse course had dried out so well that the opening race was run in time very close to the track record. Two stakes were on the card for decision, and both of these produced pretty and exciting contests. In the New Rochelle, selling, over the Withers mile, there were only three starters, but the three were all together at the end, heads apart, and it took the official placing to tell which was first. Oread made the running, with Greenock second, and the favorite, King Barleycorn, trailing last into the last furlong, where the two behind closed on the leader, and all fought out together, Greenock winning by a head, with King Barleycorn a like distance before Oread.

The Westchester Highweight Handicap, at six and a half furlongs, brought out a field of eight, with Meehanus and Belle of Lexington the two best backed. To Belle of Lexington's lead at the fall of the flag, Musette raced out to the front and led around the far turn, Meehanus, Alard Scheck, and Rush following in the order named into the stretch, where Alard Scheck went to the front, and, running game and straight, with Burns hard at work on him, won by a neck, with Rush, who ran a most creditable race under the top weight, 130 pounds, second, hips before Kinnikinic, third. In the opening race Firearm and Lady Uncas alternated in the lead for half the distance, Unmasked, well up to that point, then going on and joining the leaders. About the last furlong pole Unmasked seemed to swerve in and then out, interfering with the horses beside him, and then, straightening out again, came on and won, hard ridden, by a neck from Lady Uncas. The riders of the other horses in the race complained to the Stewards of Henry's riding on Unmasked, and the Stewards disqualified Unmasked and placed Lady Uncas first. They further punished Henry by fining him for reckless riding. In the second race, won rather handily by Snark, who made most of the running, there was more foul riding, and Luerana was crowded on the fence and almost thrown, but the Stewards took no notice of it. Carbuncle found an easy place in the fifth race, and, favorite at a short price, won about as he liked from a poor lot of horses. In the last race W. C. Daly's Belgrade was again at a long price, and, ridden by the apprentice Miles, got home first before a fair field of horses. Belgrade has been one of the sensations of the Fall, and though regarded as a most ordinary animal, keeps on winning at all sorts of prices. The Stedeker starting gate had another trial in the third race, but the horses broke it before a start was made, and the old machine was used.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Five and a half furlongs on the Eclipse course. J. R. and F. P. Keene's Unmasked, by Domino-Mere Hill, blk. g., 3 years, 110 pounds, (Henry,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won ridden out by a neck, but was disqualified for a foul; the Osceola Stable's Lady Uncas, by Ben Strome-Prudence, b. f., 3, 106, (Mitchell,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length, was placed first; A. F. Schorr's Silver Dale, ch. c., 3, 103, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2 and even, second, and J. Boden's Firearm, b. g., 5, 126, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:03½. Gold Lace, Janice, Beau Ormonde, and Midnight Chimes also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs on the Eclipse course. W. L. Oliver's Snark, by Lissak-Unadilla, b. g., 105 pounds, (Mitchell,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won handily by a length; F. Berlem's Animosity, ch. f., 101, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three lengths from W. I. Kilpatrick's Annie Thompson, ch. f., 103, (Henry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:05. Yorkshire Boy, Luerna, Quite Right, Vouch, Annu, Luck, Educate, Screech, and Novelty also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The New Rochelle Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. J. F. Schorr's Greenock, by Bramble-Lillian Lindsay, br. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 5 and 1 to 4, won, ridden out, by a head; John C. Carr's King Barleycorn, ch. c., 4, 114, (O'Connor,) 3 to 5 and out, second by a head from Perry Belmont's Oread, br. f., 3, 105, (McCue,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:43½. Only three horses ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Westchester Highweight Handicap, for all ages; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. J. F. Schorr's Alard Scheck, by Hindoo-Cherry Blossom, blk. c., 5 years, 111 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, driving, by a neck; W. C. Whitney's Rush, b. f., 4, 130, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a length from T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, br. g., 6, 115, (McCue,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:22. Belle of Lexington, Musette, Meehanus, Dr. Barlow, and Charentus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,200 in 1899 or 1900; the Withers mile. T. J. Healey's Carbuncle, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, b. g., 3 years, 105 pounds, (McCue,) even and out, won easily by two lengths; Mrs. F. Hill's Armor, ch. g., 4, 103, (Henry,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 10, second by four lengths from F. D. Weir's Rinaldo, br. g., 5, 100, (Hoar,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1.45¼. Harry McCoun also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong over the Withers course. W. C. Daly's Belgrade, by Belvidere-Merci, br. c., 3 years, 103 pounds, (Miles,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length; B. E. Beache's Compensation, br. c., 4, 113, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, second by two lengths from E. McGarry's Hammock, blk. c., 3, 100, (Henry,) 6 to 5 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:56¼. Wait Not, Bangor, and Sidney Lucas also ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Mile—Locust Blossom, 104, (Alexander,) 1; Depending, 104, 2; Chauncey Fisher, 104, 3. Time—1:42. Seven furlongs—Al Brown, 1106, (T. Knight,) 1; Hurry, 102, 2; Birdie D., 102, 3. Time—1:27 4-5. Six furlongs—The Rush, 102, (Devin,) 1; Headwater, 114, 2; Lady in Blue, 104, 3. Time—1:13 3-5. Mile and a sixteenth—Found, 105, (Devin,) 1; The Unknown, 103, 2; Florizar, 94, 3. Time—1:46 2-5. Five and a half furlongs—Fort Wine, 97, (J. Martin,) 1; Hylo, 95, 2; Bowen, 95, 3. Time—1:07 2-5. Mile and fifty yards—Sir Kingston, 90, (J. Martin,) 1; Vernetta, 90 2; Brownie Anderson, 102, 3. Time—1:44.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Five furlongs—Sarner, 108, (Dominick,) 1; Miss Golightly, 105, 2; Elsie Del, 105, 3. Time—1:02. Five and a half furlongs—Four Leaf C., 119, (Cochran,) 1; Emilie Zola, 110, 2; Sir Gaston, 119, 3. Time—1:07½. Seven furlongs—Tildy Ann, 99, (Bassinger,) 1; Dousters Wive, 107, 2; Innuendo, 104, 3. Time—1:29½. Six furlongs—Theory, 107, (Enos,) 1; Elsie Barnes, 102, 2; Mayding, 109, 3. Time—1:13⅘. One mile—Isobel, 106, (May,) 1; Varro, 99, 2; Poyntz, 104, 3. Time—1:42⅘. One mile and three sixteenths—Virgie O., 104, (W. Scott,) 1; Imp. Kimmage, 101, 2; Jim P., 110, 3. Time—2:02⅘.

RACES AT WEIGHT FOR AGE.

Jockey Club Takes Steps to Increase Distances and Weights.

The Jockey Club's regular monthly meeting was held yesterday at the clubhouse, with Perry Belmont, Andrew Miller, W. C. Whitney, Jesse Brown, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, P. J. Dwyer, J. G. Follansbee, John G. Heckscher, and H. K. Knapp in attendance. The chief business of the meeting was to consider the plan urged by Perry Belmont to encourage the giving of weight-for-age races. Mr. Belmont contending that as racing is conducted at present a good horse's ability to earn money ends after his third year, because of the prevalence of handicaps and allowance races. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Belmont, was adopted:

Resolved, That all associations conducting race meetings under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club be requested to give at one meeting a for-age race at each meeting, the distance of such races to be at the option of the association, but after Aug. 1 not to be less than one and one-half miles.

The meeting was informed that the Coney Island Jockey Club had appointed a committee to arrange for weight-for-age races for three-year-olds. This committee will meet with the Executive Committee next Monday.

Race Horses Sold at Auction.

A weeding-out sale of race horses was held in the paddock at the Morris Park track yesterday, most of the animals offered being the property of Simms & Radford of Covington, Ky. The prices as a rule were low. The best figures realized were as follows:

The Puritan, by Decatur-Lizzie Montrose, b. c., 2 years; John J. McCafferty.....$1,900

Mark Twain, by Albert-Spate Lasley, blk. c., 2 years; Robert L. Rose..... 1,000

Yearling, by Spendthrift-Martyre, ch. c.; Woodford & Clay..... 800

Mark Cheek, by Albert-Susie Lasley, b. c., 2 years; G. B. Walters..... 700

Yearling by Newcourt-Lizzie Montrose, b. f.; R. T. Wilson, Jr..... 600

PARKWAY'S HARNESS MEETING.

After two postponements on account of rain, the Parkway Driving Club's harness races began yesterday with conditions favorable for entertaining sport. The sun got in some good work on the half-mile track, so that the course was fast when the first batch of purse seekers scored for Starter W. F. Brush. A good-sized crowd made the journey to the picturesque Long Island course and had no reason to complain of the calibre of the racing.

There were six starters in the opening event, which was for 2:36-class trotters. Five were on hand in the three heats required for decision, one, Charlie A., falling by the wayside in the first heat. Belle Arlington had the race at her mercy at all stages. This good-looking mare lost no time in putting her company at a safe distance to the rear in each heat. She moved with a clean-cut, cleverly rated gait, winning each heat by five or six lengths. Creosote and Maggie Mills had a good tussle for second honors. Creosote was the most likely candidate, but broke in the stretch and Maggie Mills skipped past him.

The 2:27-class pace was productive of split heats and exciting racing. Each heat was spirited, with close groups all the way around and lively drives in the stretch. Flash won the first heat in good style, fell back to fifth in the second, and was distanced in the third. The gray mare Allerteen had a hot tussle with Collette in the second heat, but broke near the wire and lost first place by a neck.

Shifting positions with the final result very doubtful was the order in the third heat. Besiege, Allerteen, and Collette finished as named, so close together that the spectators weren't sure of the result until they heard the judges' placing. The latter two horses made such a swift rush that Besiege had to foot his liveliest to win. Besiege won the next two heats and the race in two more well-fought contests.

Kellmont, after finishing as far back as sixth in the first heat of the 2:14-class trot, went to the front and staid there in each of the three succeeding heats. The horse that gave him the hardest work was Richard Croker's chestnut gelding, Chanty. Chanty wasn't as steady as the winner, and broke several times. Still he was a very handy catcher, and his strong effort in the third heat produced the best finish of the race.

The 2:17 pace went over a day on account of darkness. The great pacer, Joe Patchen, was exhibited between heats. The black fellow will try to lower the world's half-mile track record of 2:04¾ to-morrow.

The summary:

2:35 Class—Trotting; purse $300.

J. T. Story's b. m. Belle Arlington, by Arlington (Snyder)	1	1	1	
C. S. Hendrickson's b. m. Maggie Mills (Hendrickson)	3	2	2	
Howard Hayden's dun g. Creosote (Hayden)	2	3	3	
Parkway Farm's b. m. Mattie G. (Dickerson)	4	4	4	
J. Curry's blk. s. Dingo (Curry)	5	6	5	
C. B. Abbott's ch. h. Charlie A. (Boyce)	dis.			

Time—2:25¼; 2:25¼; 2:26¾.

2:21 Class—Pacing; purse $400.

George Ihnken's b. g. Besiege, by Cecilian (Hendrickson)	2	4	1	1
J. J. Van Nostrand's b. m. Collette (Hayden)	4	1	3	4
A. H. Tyson's gr. m. Allerteen (Tyson)	6	2	2	2
Charles E. Laurence's blk. m. Mary's Own (Laurence)	5	3	4	3
F. S. Fisher's b. g. Flash (Fisher)	1	5	dis.	
A. C. Cornwall's blk. s. Vincy (Cornwall)	3	6	dis.	

Time—2:20¾; 2:21¼; 2:20¼; 2:20¼; 2:20¼.

2:14 Class—Trotting; purse $400.

Parkway Farm's b. g. Kellmont, by Keiler-Thomas-Fieldmont (Dickerson)	6	1	1	1
J. Curry's ch. g. Chanty (Curry)	1	2	2	3
John F. Cockerill's b. h. Swift (Tillhurst)	2	3	3	2
A. P. Wookey's br. g. Eustine	3	7	5	6
F. L. Turner's b. m. Maurine (Turner)	4	4	6	4
W. T. Gulon's br. g. Walter A. (Gulon)	5	5	4	5
J. Reamer's b. g. Norval (Reamer)	7	6	7	dr

Time—2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:16; 2:16.

Harness Races at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—The West Stake, 2:29 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Contralto, ch. m., by the Conqueror, (McCoy)	1	1	1
Annie Burns, gr. m., (D. Wilson)	2	2	6
Ebba, gr. m., (Winnings)	4	3	2
Lita W., b. m., (McKay)	3	5	5
Single K., ch. g. (Rusch)	5	6	3
Gracie Onward, ch. m., (Macey)	6	4	8
Dillonite, blk. g., (Fuller)	7	9	4
Fannie Riley, ch. m., (Riley)	9	7	7
Queen Eleanor, b. m., (Highnight)	8	8	ds

Time—2:12¾; 2:11¾; 2:12¾.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500.

York Boy, b. h., by Wilkes Boy, (Cummings)	5	6	1	1
Neeretta, blk. m., (Ford)	1	1	2	7
Onward Silver, ch. h., (Geers)	7	5	3	2
Lamp Girl, b. m., (Berry)	2	2	8	6
Green Brino, b. h., (Gilbert)	6	4	5	3
Georgeanna, b. m., (Noble)	4	3	7	4
May Olcott, b. m., (Niles)	8	7	4	8
Edwin B., b. g. (Van Meter)	3	8	6	5

Time—2:11¾; 2:11; 2:10¾; 2:12; 2:09¾.

The Lexington, $2,000, for two-year-old trotters.

Erlrange, b. f., by Prodigal, dam Etta Baron, by Baron Wilkes, (Rea)	1	1	
Melton, b. c. (Young)	2	2	
Bessie Brown, b. f., (Hukill)	4	3	
Jay McGregor, b. c., (Spears)	5	4	
Empire Wilkes, br. c., (Stevens)	3	ds	

Time—2:22½; 2:21.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS' FIELD DAY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—At the third day's racing of the Newmarket second October meeting to-day, the Lowther Stakes was won by Lord William Beresford's bay gelding, Jolly Tar, by The Sailor Prince, out of Joy, ridden by "Johnnie" Reiff.

The Heath Stakes (handicap) was won by Mr. Corrigan's bay filly, Rose Tree, by Juggler, out of Rose Gules, guided by C. Jenkins. G. Cottrill's chestnut colt Sheet Anchor, by Grey Friars, or Despair, out of Bandraol, with "Tod" Sloan up, came in second, and Golden Rule was third, with "Danny" Maher in the saddle.

The Ditch Mile Nursery (handicap) was won by the Prince of Wales's bay colt Lord Quez, by Sir Hugo, out of Leveret, on which Sloan had the mount.

Renewal of the Bretby Stakes was won by Princess Melton, Sloan again having the mount.

The Prendergast Stakes was won by P. Lorillard's chestnut colt Exedo, by Sensation, out of Equality, with Maher in the saddle. Second place was captured by Sir E. Cassel's bay colt Sang Bleu, by Royal Hampton, out of Merry Duchess, Lester Reiff having the mount, and Lord William Beresford's chestnut colt Choctaw, by Ondagas, out of Henrietta, ridden by J. Reiff, ran third.

The Welter Selling Stakes was won by Impious, Sloan having the mount again, making his third win for the day.

The Challenge Stakes was won by Sir E. Cassel's chestnut filly Sonatura, by Amphion, out of Albertine, also ridden by C. Jenkins, beating Richard Croker's Americus.

The American jockeys thus won every race.

American Horses Sold in England.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Some hunters and harness horses from Holloway's Farm, New Rochelle, N. Y., were sold at auction here to-day and fetched 2,400 guineas. Ben Bolt was sold for 310 guineas, Hereford for 200 guineas, and The Dude for 160 guineas.

North Hudson Driving Club Meeting.

The October meeting of the North Hudson Driving Club is announced for Oct. 18, 19, and 20, on the Guttenberg track. The programme is as follows:

Oct. 18—2:40 class, trot and pace, purse $200; 2:10 class, trot, purse $200; free for all pace to wagon, amateur to drive, silver cup.

Oct. 19—2:28 class, trot, purse $200; 2:20 class, pace, purse $200; running race, three-quarters-mile heats, two in three, purse $100.

Oct. 20—2:20 class, trot, purse $200; free for all trot and pace, purse $300; free for all trot, to wagons, amateurs to drive, silver cup; running race, three-quarters of a mile, two in three, purse $100.

The Abbot to be Sold.

In Madison Square Garden next month, at the horse sale following the Horse Show, the king of trotters, The Abbot, (2:03¼,) will be sold at auction. He will be one of the number of fast ones from the Village Stock Farm to be put under the hammer.

Meeting of Century Road Club.

At a meeting of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, held at the clubhouse of the Century Road Club Association, 310 West Fifty-third Street, last night, nominations were made for State officers as follows: For State Centurion, Charles P. Staubach; for State Secretary-Treasurer, D. H. Lodge.

The prizes won in the individual record run of the Division on Sept. 30 were awarded, and a special prize of a medal was given Miss Lottie Brandon, who finished just outside the prize list.

The New York State Division of the Century Road Club has decided to institute an annual twenty-five-mile amateur handicap road race, open only to members of the Century Road Club, and to hold the first race over the Massapequa-Hicksville course on election day, Nov. 6. Entries should be sent to H. J. Gehnrich, Secretary Run Committee, 449 East Eighty-ninth Street, city.

TO BE ANOTHER SHAMROCK

Challenger for Yacht Trophy Will Be Selected by Contest.

TO HAVE AMATEUR SKIPPER

Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenge Has Not Yet Been Received by New York Yacht Club.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge, owing to the delay in the arrival of the White Star Line steamer Germanic, did not reach here yesterday. The town house of the New York Yacht Club, in Madison Avenue, was more than usually filled with club members yesterday in anticipation of the arrival of the document, and Secretary J. V. S. Oddie remained at the clubhouse in readiness for its reception until late last night. Whether the challenge has been forwarded in the ordinary mail or intrusted to a special messenger is not known by the officers of the club. It will in any event, however, be delivered to Secretary Oddie and submitted by him to a special meeting of the club officers. The contents of the document, which will include the dates of the proposed races and the rig and principal dimensions of the challenging yacht, will then be made public. The Germanic was sighted off Fire Island at 12:30 o'clock this morning, and will reach her pier some time to-day.

In gossip among yachtsmen yesterday it was looked upon almost as a settled fact that the new defender would be owned by Herman Duryea and Harry Payne Whitney, and that Herreshoff would be the designer and builder of the new yacht. No direct confirmation of the rumors, however, could be obtained.

Another report that gained some circulation associated F. M. Hoyt, the clever young amateur yachtsman and owner of the Fife cutter Isolde, with the defense of the cup. Mr. Hoyt, when asked at the New York Yacht Club last night if he expected to take part in cup defense, smiled and replied that he was sorroy he could not answer in the affirmative.

The names of several other well-known yachtsmen, such as W. Butler Duncan, Ralph N. Ellis, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Cornelius Vanderbilt, were talked of as possibilities among those who will be identified with the defender. The Columbia, which is now hauled out and housed over at City Island, it is believed will undoubtedly be used as a trial horse for the new boat or boats to be built as defenders. It is also regarded as likely that C. Oliver Iselin will manage the Columbia in the trial races.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Further information regarding Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America's Cup confirms the statement that the boat will be named Shamrock and will be selected by a series of contests between the yacht Watson is designing and the old Shamrock, after the latter has undergone the improvements proposed by Fife, though both yachts will be kept fully manned by Sir Thomas Lipton and may cross the water together. The challenger will be commanded by a well-known amateur yachtsman whose name Sir Thomas does not wish to divulge at present; but it is thought Sir Thomas referred to John Jameson, the well-known English yachtsman, who for years was the adviser of the Prince of Wales in racing the latter's yacht Britannia. None of the old Shamrock's former Captains will be employed in the coming races.

Sir Thomas Lipton, in an interview with a representative of The Associated Press to-day, said:

"My respect and affection for the New York Yacht Club, which I regard as the premier yacht club of the world, prevents me from saying anything about my challenge, except that it is not at all controversial, and that I have every reason to hope it will be promptly accepted. I do not quite know how the news leaked out, for I have not challenged by cable, and the letter containing the challenge is probably only just being delivered. As a matter of courtesy, I desire that the contents of the letter be given out by the New York Yacht Club rather than by myself.

"Yes, I have every reason to believe I stand a good chance of winning, for I would not challenge unless sure I could get a better boat than my last. Moreover, I know I have got to get the very best going in order to achieve a triumph over the wonderful energy and skill of the Americans, for which no one has greater admiration than I. Realizing this, I have been working steadily for months to perfect my arrangements. I now believe that both the boat and the men next contesting for the America's Cup will be an improvement over my first attempt.

"What will the challenger be called? Why, Shamrock is good enough for me, and I will run it on that. If we have secured a man who is universally admitted to be the best skipper on this side—an amateur who stands easily ahead of his fellows. I can't tell his name just yet, and, naturally, I cannot say much about the boat. But, races that will rival the actual cup races in keenness of interest will be the trial contests between the boat which Watson is designing for me and the old Shamrock, with the alterations Fife is contemplating for the latter. Both designers, the best in England, will be on board their respective boats, and I can guarantee the one that wins will give you, at any rate, a close race.

"I look forward with intense pleasure to revisiting the scene of my former defeat. I could ask for no better opponent than Mr. Iselin, though whether he will again manage the defender, of course I don't know. I rather hope he will, for then the conditions will be more parallel with those of last year."

BELFAST, Oct. 11.—The Hon. Charles Russell, representing Sir Thomas Lipton, attended a special meeting of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club Oct. 2 and requested the club to take the necessary steps to convey Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for another series of races for the America's Cup to the New York Yacht Club. The announcement of Sir Thomas's intention to make another attempt to recapture the great yachting trophy was received with the greatest satisfaction, and Vice Commodore Crawford and the committee took immediate action.

GLASGOW, Oct. 11.—It can be said that the design of George L. Watson for Sir Thomas Lipton's America's Cup challenger, while embodying several novelties, follows more closely the lines of the American yachts than any previous cup challenger.

George Lennox Watson, who was born in Glasgow in 1851, started in business, as a naval architect, in that city in 1872, and in 1873 scored his first success with the five-ton racing yacht Clothilde. In 1880 he built the ninety-ton Vanduara for John Clark of Paisley, and with her beat the Prince of Wales's famous yacht Formosa. In 1887 Watson built the Thistle to compete for the America's Cup, and afterward built Valkyrie II. and Valkyrie III. He designed the Prince of Wales's famous racing cutter Britannia in 1893, and in all, including passenger, cargo, and mail steamers, Watson has designed over 400 vessels.

Notes for Yachtsmen.

The Naphtha yacht Marie, formerly owned by H. S. Carpenter, has been sold to Edward N. Dickerson of the New York and Larchmont Yacht Clubs. The Marie will be taken to the California coast and will fly the burgee of the Catalina Yacht Club.

Thomas J. McCahill of the Larchmont Yacht Club has sold his cutter yacht Liris through the agency of A. J. McIntosh to David Barrie of Philadelphia. The Liris is a keel boat of composite construction, designed by William Gardner and built by Samuel Ayers at South Brooklyn in 1889. She measures 55 feet over all, 40 feet on the water line, 18 feet beam, and 10 feet 4 inches draught. The Liris was formerly raced with much success by Mr. McCahill, but she did not appear in any of the past season's events.

E. S. Woodward's steam yacht Raynham has been sold through the agency of W. J. Parslow to A. E. Abraham of Brooklyn. The Raynham was designed by Charles L. Seabury and built at Morris Heights three years ago. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 85 feet; on the water line, 72 feet; extreme beam, 13 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; draught, 5 feet. She is fitted with triple-expansion engines. Mr. Abraham will use the Raynham on the St. Lawrence River in the vicinity of Alexandria Bay, where he has a Summer home

To-day and to-morrow are the first days of registration. A citizen not registered loses his vote. Every citizen who has resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in an election district is entitled to register and vote. The registry books will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Bedford Council of Royal Arcanum Team Won Two Matches.

Bedford Council of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum won both its matches in the tournament of the Brooklyn Councils of that organization last night, defeating Welcome and Washington Irving Councils. Washington Irving defeated Welcome, which lost both its matches. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington Irving Council—Glendinning, 165; Thieringer, 161; Pordeau, 164; Campbell, 173; Twiddy, 163. Total, 826.

Welcome Council—Peters, 191; F. Wyant, 100; Roscoe, 146; Grosch, 133; H. Wyant, 114. Total, 852.

SECOND GAME.

Bedford Council—Morris, 158; Markwell, 179; Boemermann, 153; Miller, 175; Weinearth, 186. Total, 850.

Welcome Council—Peters, 127; F. Wyant, 110; Roscoe, 137; Grosch, 129; H. Wyant, 122. Total, 625.

THIRD GAME.

Bedford Council—Morris, 151; Markwell, 181; Boemermann, 156; Miller, 186; Weinearth, 169. Total, 845.

Washington Irving Council—Glendinnig, 112; Thieringer, 137; Pordeau, 151; Campbell, 157; Twiddy, 168. Total, 725.

Company H of the Twelfth Regiment won two of its matches with Company G in the regimental bowling tournament on the Armory alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company G.—Benkard, 110; Foster, 133; McCandless, 143; Wanamaker, 95; Ennis, 93. Total, 573.

Company H.—Ritter, 135; Harris, 104; Wrede, 147; Nichols, 120; Morrison, 107. Total, 613.

SECOND GAME.

Company G.—Benkard, 108; McCandless, 112; Ennis, 131; Foster, 120; Wanamaker, 138. Total, 604.

Company H.—Ritter, 106; Harris, 133; Wrede, 146; Nichols, 116; Morrison, 162. Total, 668.

THIRD GAME.

Company G.—Benkard, 106; McCandless, 130; Ennis, 108; Foster, 128; Wanamaker, 90. Total, 562.

Company H.—Ritter, 120; Harris, 109; Wrede, 111; Nichols, 85; Morrison, 108. Total, 533.

The Corinthian bowlers, the home club in the Columbia tournament now in progress on Schlussing's Columbia alleys, won their eleventh consecutive victory last night, defeating the Belvidere and Linwood teams. The Belvidere team also defeated the Linwoods. The best individual score was 212, 5 strikes and 5 spares, made by S. Walter of the Corinthians in the first game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian Bowling Club—S. Walter, 212; Brocker, 203; Zollinger, 179; Smith, 195; Schaeffer, 159. Total, 938.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 192; Rehbein, 164; Wagner, 156; Lockwood, 157; MacDonald, 148. Total, 847.

SECOND GAME.

Belvidere Bowling Club—MacDonald, 164; Rehbein, 135; Wagner, 135; Pearse, 165; Heiles, 157. Total, 756.

Linwood Bowling Club—Dalley, 143; Ruddy, 131; Hardiman, 129; Dewine, 136; Kennedy, 146. Total, 685.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian Bowling Club—S. Walter, 173; Brocker, 168; Zollinger, 168; Smith, 203; Schaeffer, 198. Total, 910.

Linwood Bowling Club—Dalley, 178; Ruddy, 143; Hardiman, 104; Dewine, 142; Kennedy, 113. Total, 710.

The teams of the New York Athletic Club and the Roseville Athletic Club of Newark met last night in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys, and the Jerseymen administered two defeats to the New Yorkers, and would have made it three straight but for good play by Arnold of the New York team in the second game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Roseville Athletic Club—Wood, 178; Roll, 176; Van Menn, 173; Pedrick, 188; Meyer, 170. Total, 880.

New York Athletic Club—Preen, 153; Pooth, 169; Lyons, 132; Klingelhoffer, 189; Arnold, 190. Total, 833.

SECOND GAME.

Roseville Athletic Club—Wood, 182; Roll, 176; Van Menn, 160; Pedrick, 179; Meyer, 202. Total, 899.

New York Athletic Club—Preen, 176; Pooth, 190; Lyons, 164; Klingelhoffer, 194; Arnold, 208. Total, 932.

THIRD GAME.

Roseville Athletic Club—Wood, 178; Roll, 149; Van Menn, 169; Pedrick, 178; Meyer, 187. Total, 858.

New York Athletic Club—Preen, 165; Pooth, 203; Lyons, 167; Klingelhoffer, 155; Arnold, 185. Total, 825.

The New Rochelle bowlers made their first appearance in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night, and surprised the local talent by winning two straight games from the Cyclone and Eclipse Clubs, respectively. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

New Rochelle Bowling Club.—Smith, 123; Hewes, 132; Scott, 181; West, 159; Carpenter, 154. Total, 749.

Eclipse Bowling Club.—Raine, 140; Boelle, 127; Brill, 176; Staid, 159; Korndorser, 142. Total, 744.

SECOND GAME.

Eclipse Bowling Club.—Raine, 101; Boelle, 139; Brill, 181; Staid, 186; Korndorser, 158. Total, 765.

Cyclone Bowling Club.—Le Beau, 160; Miller, 110; Scholes, 163; A. Boettjer, 162; C. Boettjer, 192. Total, 787.

THIRD GAME.

Cyclone Bowling Club.—Le Beau, 161; Miller, 146; Scholes, 101; A. Boettjer, 169; C. Boettjer, 137. Total, 714.

New Rochelle Bowling Club.—Smith, 194; Hewes, 136; Scott, 101; West, 152; Carpenter, 185. Total, 768.

In the preliminary round of the Long Island cycling clubs' tournament on the Palace alleys, Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, the Unknown Wheelmen won both their matches, defeating the Oxford and Williamsburg Wheelmen. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Williamsburg Wheelmen.—De Grass, 133; McChee, 123; Hibson, 93; Campbell, 138; Schroeder, 153. Total, 640.

Oxford Wheelmen.—Phillips, 145; A. Stevenson, 85; T. Stevenson, 122; Smith, 92; Vitt, 139. Total, 583.

SECOND GAME.

Unknown Wheelmen.—Brennan, 153; E. Merkert, 117; C. Rbeves, 134; Grover, 134; J. Merkert, 167. Total, 705.

Oxford Wheelmen.—Phillips, 187; A. Stevenson, 168; T. Stevenson, 102; Smith, 80; Vitt, 142. Total, 629.

THIRD GAME.

Unknown Wheelmen.—Brennan, 145; E. Merkert, 126; C. Reeves, 121; Grover, 110; J. Merkert, 137. Total, 638.

Williamsburg Wheelmen.—De Grass, 96; McChee, 153; Hibson, 95; Campbell, 103; Schroeder, 104. Total, 551.

MORRISTOWN HORSE SHOW.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 11.—The Morristown Field Club Horse Show began this afternoon. There was a large attendance. Many out-of-town society people occupied boxes. The weather was perfect.

Among those who have entered horses here are G. M. Sanderson, Robert H. McCurby, A. L. Page, Thomas H. Hidden, Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, W. Allison Flagg, Mrs. George F. Stone, H. O. Hoskier, Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell, Mrs. Charles H. Chittens, Mrs. Francis H. Humphreys, H. McK. Twombley, Mrs. John M. Shaw, Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, Arthur Whitney, Miss Catlin, Walter P. Bliss, A. F. Hyde, Miss Schribner, and the Orange Riding Club. The show will continue Friday and Saturday. Summaries:

The judging began promptly with the single depot traps class, a local event, which was won by The Prophet, ch. g., H. C. Hoskier; Grafton, cr. g., W. Allston Flagg, second; Peacock, r. g., Ledyard Blair, third.

Roadsters, Open to All.—Won by Possibility, ch. g., Thomas F. Russell; Sprightly, br. g., Thomas F. Russell, second; Vapo, ch. m., Albin L. Page, third.

Hackneys, Mares, or Geldings.—Won by Jersey Cadet, ch. g., Thomas B. Hidden; Cynthia, ch. m., G. L. Boissevain, second; Miss Minch, b. m., Mrs. R. L. Stevens, third.

Saddle Horses, Mares or Geldings.—Won by Lady Euphrosyne, blk. m., Harry T. Peters; Tempest, b. g., Miss Schribner, second; Wild Rose, b. m., Miss Carnegie, third.

Horses to Runabouts.—Won by Lord Golden, ch. g., H. C. Hoskier; Bonds, b. g., Mrs. R. L. Stevens, second; Merryleg, ch. m., H. McK. Twombly, third.

Harness Horses, Mares, or Geldings.—Won by Grey Cloud, gr. g., R. F. Carman; Foxy H., br. g., Dr. John L. Wentz, second; Stranger in New York, b. g., H. O. Hoskier, third.

Middle Weight Hunters.—Won by No Name, Charles Pfizer, Jr.; Hero, Lewis Hallock, Jr., second; Sunrise, Robert L. Stevens, third.

Four-in-Hands, Road Teams.—Won by team of R. F. Carman; team of Mrs. Twombly, second; team of A. Fillmore Hyde, third.

Maiden Hunters or Jumpers.—Won by King George, Miss Mildred Banes second, Charles Pfizer third.

Tandems.—Won by Lord Golden and Lord Brilliant, H. C. Hoskier; Northern Star and Diadet, R. F. Carman, second; Count Manarachei and mate, Mrs. Edward K. Ladew, third.

Ponies in Harness.—Won by Taffy, E. T. H. Tallmage; Jack, Masters-No Campbell, second; Jack, Charles M. Shaw, third.

Harness Horses.—Won by No Name, Miss E. F. Lawton and C. F. Lawton; Little Minister, Mrs. John M. Shaw, second; Lady Mayfield, H. McK. Twombly, third.

ON COLUMBIA'S GRIDIRON

'Varsity Line-Up Scored Three Touch-Downs and a Field Goal.

SYKES AT QUARTER BACK

The Team Will Leave This Afternoon to Play Harvard at Cambridge.

New determination after Wednesday's scoreless game with Williams was evident in the Columbia football squad yesterday afternoon. The practice on South Field, which was prolonged until dusk, was the most encouraging as well as the most severe of the season. Vim and dash characterized the individual work of the candidates, while the team play of both 'Varsity and scrub showed immense improvement.

Added to the general brace taken by the squad, the reappearance of Sykes at quarter back on the 'Varsity sent the hopes of both players and undergraduates higher than they have been in several days. Sykes, who is an old Bowdoin football man, is by far the best quarter back in the university, but hope that he could be induced to play this year had been given up. He has appeared previously only once—namely, in the game with Wesleyan, and announced at

FILIPINO COURTS A FARCE

Native Magistrates Guilty of Grossest Corruption.

AMERICANS TO REPLACE THEM

Civil Commission Will Take Action—Cash for Freedom the Motto—Fines Not Accounted For.

MANILA, Oct. 6 (via Hongkong Oct. 11.)—The administration of Manila's civil courts by Filipino magistrates, which has long been scandalous, is now attracting public attention more than ever and has been brought to the Taft commission's attention with requests for rectification.

The courts are composed of four Justices of the Peace and four primary courts. The magistrates are all Filipinos, and developments have proved that the incumbents are utter failures as administrators of justice. The dissatisfaction with and complaints against the existing courts are unending. Natives and foreigners dread litigation, knowing the facts in the case.

Charges have been filed and evidence is in the hands of the authorities which, it is claimed, will show that the magistrates have been guilty of the grossest corruption and malfeasance in office. One magistrate was recently suspended on suspicion of criminal abuse of power and attempt to defraud. The monthly collection of fines of the four native Justices is estimated at $6,000. The amount collected by the primary courts for the same period is much greater.

The eight magistrates persistently ignore the regulations established by the authorities for the supervision of commitments and the accountability of moneys. They deposit less than $100 monthly, and are alleged to appropriate the balance of their collections.

It is further claimed that the magistrates are in collusion with the native police in compromising offenses on the basis of "cash for freedom," and that in many instances magistrates who committed men to jail over a year ago are now liberating them without trial, the explanation being the effectiveness of a habeas corpus and the designation of a special officer to investigate the cases, resulting in the freedom of many persons illegally committed as prisoners. It is said there are over fifty established instances where prisoners have bought their freedom from the guards conveying them between the courtroom and the jail.

Serious charges of favoritism have lately been made against the civil branch of Manila's Supreme Court.

The members of the Taft commission are disgusted with the condition of the courts, and intend to substitute honest Americans from the United States for the native magistrates. Americans having a knowledge of Spanish are preferred, but they are the hardest to secure. The commission will then institute the drastic reforms needed in the case of the entire judiciary.

FILIPINOS ACTIVE IN LEYTE.

Constant Raiding Going On—Civil Commission Passes Bills.

MANILA, Oct. 11.—The west coast of the Island of Leyte is in a state of turmoil, the rebel ladrones are actively plundering, the disturbers raiding and attacking and then returning to the garrisoned towns, while the Americans pursue in the mountains.

Gen. Mojica's officers are surrendering and his soldiers attempting to escape to Samar in boats are being captured and his organization broken up.

The captured guerrillas and ladrones, when questioned, stated that on the 5th inst. thirty Americans attacked forty-five rebels and rifled their stronghold in the Camarine Province, routed them, killing ten. Two Americans were killed and three wounded.

Twenty men of the Thirty-second Infantry, in an engagement on the 10th inst. in Batan Province, had one man killed and four wounded.

The Philippine Commission, of which Judge Taft is the President, this morning passed eight bills of minor importance, including an increase of civil salaries of several of the municipal departments, including the navy school teachers, the organization of the mining and forestry bureaus, appropriating $7,500 in gold for the construction of a garbage crematory at Manila, and the reorganization of the Insular Auditor's office.

Gen. Wright's bill asking for $1,000,000 in gold for the completion of Spain's plans for Manila Harbor improvements elicited comment from the representative of Manila's International Chamber of Commerce to the effect that as the merchants had long been paying a special impost for this purpose, they should belong to the board controlling the construction; that the United States had collected $3,000,000 in gold since the occupation by imposts for harbor improvements, and that he failed to see the necessity for the appropriation of insular funds, and suggested the use of a special fund. The discussion was deferred until Friday.

TRANSPORTS TO LEAVE HERE.

Model Troopships to Carry Large Number of Recruits to Manila—Officers Assigned to That Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Quartermaster General Ludington has completed arrangements to send two transports from New York to Manila by way of the Mediterranean Sea with a large number of recruits for regiments in the Philippines which are short of their complement by reason of death or discharge. These vessels are the Kilpatrick and Buford, formerly on the West Indian transport service. They have undergone extensive alterations and repairs, and now compare favorably with the best troop ships in the world. The Buford will start from New York about Nov. 1, and the Kilpatrick will follow a week later.

The following-named officers are to be assigned by the commanding General, Department of the East, to duty with the recruits sailing on the Buford: Col. Jacob Kline, Twenty-first Infantry; Major John B. Rodman, Twentieth Infantry; Major Daniel Cornman, Twenty-first Infantry; Major Charles A. Booth, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Charles W. Mason, Fourth Infantry; Capt. Charles R. Tyler, Nineteenth Infantry; Capt. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., Twelfth Infantry; Capt. George E. French, Sixteenth Infantry; Capt. John R. Seyburn, Twenty-second Infantry; Capt. William H. Bertsch, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. William H. Wassell, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. Morton F. Smith, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieut. Edward A. Roche, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. Frank O. Whitlock, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieut. John McManus, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, Sixth Artillery; Second Lieut. William C. Stone, Third Infantry; Second Lieut. Edward R. W. McCabe, Seventeenth Infantry.

The following will be assigned to duty with the recruits on the Kilpatrick: Col. Tully McCrea, Sixth Artillery; Major Jacob A. Augur, Fourth Cavalry; Major Palmer G. Wood, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers; Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieut. William M. Kistler, Eighteenth Infantry.

In addition the following-named officers, now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will be assigned by the commanding officer of that post to duty with the recruits on the transport Kilpatrick: Capt. William C. Wren, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. Beaumont B. Buck, Sixteenth Infantry; Capt. Henry G. Lyon, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. Thomas F. Schley, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieut. Arthur Cranston, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Sixth Artillery; Second Lieut. Archibald H. Sunderland, Sixth Artillery; Second Lieut. Clarence Deems, Jr., Sixth Artillery; Second Lieut. Herman Glade, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank S. Bowen, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. George T. Perkins, Twentieth Infantry.

Lieut. Robert Blakeman Dead.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Gen. MacArthur at Manila notified the War Department today that First Lieut. Robert Blakeman, Forty-ninth Infantry, died of hepatitis on the 3d inst. Lieut. Blakeman was born at Hawkinsville, Ky., Dec. 10, 1870, and served as First Sergeant of Company K of the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American War. In September, 1899, he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Forty-ninth Infantry, and accompanied his regiment to the Philippines in November last.

SERIOUS FIGHT AT MATANZAS.

Cubans and American Cavalrymen Come to Blows.

HAVANA, Oct. 11.—At Matanzas yesterday a Cuban policeman interfered with two members of the Second United States Cavalry. The quarrel culminated in a general fight between the police and soldiers who arrived upon the scene simultaneously.

After the police had shot Trooper Turey of D Troop, one other soldier, and one civilian, several troopers of D Troop tried to break into the gun room to get their weapons, but the quick action of Capt. Frederick S. Foltz of D Troop, in forming Troops L and M in skirmish order made it impossible for the excited cavalrymen to pass. Lieut. Willard is said to have been slightly hurt while endeavoring to quiet the men.

The troopers declare that they will have revenge, and Col. Henry E. Noyes has ordered all confined to barracks. The feeling is very strong between the Cubans and the cavalrymen.

The authorities here look upon the incident as a pay-day fight, but an investigation has been ordered.

OFFICIALS GET YELLOW FEVER?

Ninety-eight New Cases in Cuba Since Oct. 1.

HAVANA, Oct. 11.—In the systematic attempt to control the yellow fever outbreak, in accordance with orders from Gen. Wood, Major Gorgas and his staff inspect more than 600 houses daily, with a view of enforcing cleanliness.

Ninety-eight new cases have been officially reported since Oct. 1. Major Peterson, Chief Commissary, and Frank Hayes, general manager of the Havana Branch of the North American Trust Company, are believed to have the fever.

To-day and to-morrow are the first days of registration. A citizen not registered loses his vote. Every citizen who has resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in an election district is entitled to register and vote. The registry books will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Supreme Court of the United States:

41—Josiah A. Gould et al., petitioners, vs. Asa S. Hughes, owner, &c.—Argument continued by Eugene F. Carver for the petitioners and by John F. Lewis for the respondent and concluded by Henry R. Edmunds for the petitioners.

45—H. Drusilla Mitchell, petitioner, vs. The First National Bank of Chicago.—Argument commenced by T. B. Maltby for the petitioner and continued by Percy S. Bryant and William S. Case for the respondent.

Call for Friday: 46, 46, 34, (and 47, 48 and 49,) 50, 51, (and 52,) 53, (and 54,) 55, 56, 57, and 58.

Calendar for Friday, Oct. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

2—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Knox.
3—Same vs. Young & Fletcher Co.
4—Schofield vs. Klein.
5—Dally vs. Platt-deutsche Volksfest Verein.
6—Sebeck vs. same.
7—Gregory vs. Connor.
8—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Blau Unhairing Co.
9—Mulkins vs. Skinner.
10—Anglo Continental Chemical Works vs. Hartford.
11—Walck vs. Bachman.
12—Spear vs. Hubbinger
13—Stokes vs. Collier-Weeks Co.
14—Cravenette Co. vs. Benjamin.
15—Bradner vs. Adjustable Hanger Co. vs. Waterbury Button Co.
16—Pfeiffer vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
17—Tannenbaum vs. Johnson.
18—International Tooth Crown Co. vs. Carter.
19—Dufour vs. Newgass.
20—Tannenbaum vs. Johnson.
21—Same vs. same.
22—Damford vs. Equador Development Co.
23—Lederer vs. Sire.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 634, 637, 640, 644, 645, 646, 647, 651.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.

Menthen vs. Eyells.—The motion for a reargument of the appeal is granted, such reargument to be had at the October Term. Opinion by Beekman, J.

Cohen vs. Wellle.—In the light of the explanations made in the moving papers, we are satisfied that the cause was not finally submitted to the Justice for decision until Feb. 6, and that as judgment was rendered on the 13th the Justice acted within his jurisdiction. The motion for reargument of the appeal is granted, such reargument to be had at the October Term.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Deering vs. Reilly.
2—Merrill vs. Christman.
3—Watson vs. Noblett.
4—Wall vs. United El. Light Co.
5—Munzinger vs. United Press.
6—Wokal vs. Belsky.
7—In re Levinson. Non-enumerated Motions.
50—Hoadly vs. Meisher.
53—Bloodgood vs. Slayback.
44—United Verde Copper Co. vs. Feitner.
42—Rosenberg vs. Heidelberg.
45—Israel vs. Israel.
46—Same vs. same.
47—Same vs. same.
28—Anargos vs. Egyptian Amasis Cigarette Co.
5—Ryan vs. Duffy.
52—Press Pub. Co. vs. Holahan.
53—Crow vs. Ellis.
54—Same vs. same.
55—Remington & Sherman Co. vs. Niagara Co. Nat. Bank.
56—Hascall vs. King.
57—Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Werner.
58—Kennett vs. Hopkins
59—Same vs. same.
60—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis Xavier.
61—Bagnell vs. Wahle.
63—Deering vs. Reilly.
64—Rogers vs. Rogers.
65—Cogan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
67—Verriale vs. same.
68—Lumley vs. Anatron Chemical Co.
69—Youngs vs. McDonald.
71—Pfeffer vs. Kling.
72—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
73—Rodgers vs. Clement.
74—O'Sullivan vs. Knox.
76—Ackman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

Preferred causes.

1813—Murray vs. Juster.
1564—Enoch Morgan's Sons Co. vs. Feitner.
1297—Schneider vs. Gallagher.
1478—Kohler vs. Feitner.
1876—N. Y. Land & W. Co. vs. Feitner.
1915—Schroenberg vs. Townsend.
1623—Consol. Canal & Lake Co. vs. Feitner.
1727—N. Y. & Bermudez Co. vs. same.
1723—Dery vs. Ludwig.
1817—Stark vs. Smith.
1734—Hafner vs. Hafner.
1426—Malcolmson vs. Sundberg.
1565—Manhattan Real Estate & B. Co. vs. Cudlipp.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1576.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

5568—Cunningham vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5649—Katz vs. City of New York.
5705—Fassig vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI. for trial.

Inquest, 599—Tuoti vs. Woolsey.
2030—Gerken vs. Plimpton.
4553—Levy vs. Hanneman.
4420—Palmer vs. City of New York.
1291—Broccoli vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5388—Schilling vs. same.
1348—Lawlor vs. same.
1470—Sullivan vs. same.
841—Weir vs. Snow.
3228—Thornton vs. Lennon.
3406—Rooney vs. Gould.
3530—Adams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1084—Medina Gas & El. Light Co. vs. Buffalo Loan & Trust Co.
5117—Frank vs. Friedman.
5118—Frank vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
5356—Barrere vs. Grant.
5280—Taliaferro vs. Topham.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2256.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV. Adjourned until Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part V. O'Gorman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

1313—Heilbroner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2839—Falke vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1329—Wolff vs. Gross.
5148—Costello vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1687—Elias vs. same.
1774—Wooster vs. Uhlmann.
649—Guens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4693—Morse vs. Press P. Co.
1912—Dommerich vs. Bagot.
512—Cabrey vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1065—Warren vs. Union Railway Co.
1581—McDonough vs. Jackson Arch. Iron Works.
1050—McKnight vs. Un. Ry. Co.
2783—Reilly vs. same.
4979—Grusch vs. same.
581—Streicher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
873—Collins vs. Union Ry. Co.
1480—Sigua Iron Co. vs. Brown.
835—Berney Nat. Bank vs. Edwards.
2102—Higgins vs. Eagleton.
1279—First Nat. Bank vs. Brown.
915—Fitzkow vs. Hoffman.
1258—Rosenbaum vs. Nordenscheid.
1060—Giacomo vs. McKelvey.
1543—Borello vs. Meyer.
859—Yost Writing Machine Co. vs. Carpenter.
5149—Ludeman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Emil Himmelsbach.
2—Samuel G. Walker.
3—Eliza J. Hartley.
4—Ellen O'Brien.
5—Same.
6—Wm. L. McKinney.
7—Frederick M. Somers.
8—Christian Grotrian.
9—William P. Earle.
10—Same.
11—Harriet J. Lienan.
12—William H. Goldstein.
13—Gerritt F. Scott.
14—Louise N. Page.
15—Gilbert Wood.
16—Mary Frances Baker
17—Eliza Woerhle.
18—Jeannette Young.
19—Thomas C. Marron.
20—Eliza J. Hegeman.
21—George T. Brown.
22—Henry Van Arsdale.
23—Esther Woods.
24—Emil Himmelsbach.
25—Mary Himmelsbach.
26—Charles G. Himmelsbach.
27—Ellen M. Blanchard.
28—Reuben Ross.
29—Same.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Collis P. Huntington, Elbert K. Halstead, Miss Wunderlie, Michael Laber, Lucretia M. Dexter, Emeline B. Philbrick, Eliza B. Downing, Babetta Lewis, Charles M. Bolen.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Contested motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1161—Kalick vs. Berman.
2529—Feiner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
762—Lischer vs. Albert.
1528—Ackert vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1532—Adler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1536—Altieri vs. Schneider.
1542—Branner vs. Simonds.
1544—White vs. Belasco.
1547—Hyde vs. Werner.
1551—Downey vs. O'Brien.
1803—Colonial Brewery vs. Lipschitz.
1804—Retail Grocers' Pub. Co. vs. Hoyer.
1805—Hartman vs. McCollum.
1806—Comstock vs. Haulenbereck.
1807—Lieb vs. Sokohl.
1808—Copp vs. Colorado Coal & Iron Co.
1809—Eagan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1810—O'Rourke vs. same.
1811—Matterface vs. same.
1812—Boka vs. Barnett.
1813—Schuman vs. Benjamin.
1814—Kane vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1815—Lifkowitz vs. Blumenthal.
1816—Finkelstein vs. Gross.
1817—Benjamin vs. Union Ry. Co.
1818—Crank vs. Williams.
1819—Harris vs. Rosenthal.
1820—White vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1821—Blanchard vs. Radum.
1822—Silverman vs. Meyer.
1823—Mast vs. Flexer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers A. M. Case on.

1372—Doying vs. Bradley.
1355—Loughran vs. 3d Av R. R. Co.
1428—Riordan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1316—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1357—Cherry vs. same.
343—Ganer vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
898—Weinfeld vs. Lesterrent.
1343—Altschul vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1068—Gann vs. same.
1795—Hess vs. Harding.
992—Rabinowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1086—Ferreck vs. Eraksinsky.
1235—Rosen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1378—Kornbloem vs. Henry.
584—Bryant vs. McCarton.
1430—Samuel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1388—Horwitz vs. Lessler.
1952—Cruger vs. Sockstadtef.
1402—Silberman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1580—Helfgot vs. Eacigalupe.
1585—Donchue vs. Empire City Exp. & Trans. Co.
1591—Meyerson vs. Lubell.
1601—Meyerson vs. Levy.
1212—Feinsilver vs. Goldberg.
1630—Hoffberg vs. Ernst.
1888—Marchant vs. Todd.
1889—Sulsbacher vs. Mehrbach.
1840—Bleimer vs. Hough.
1841—Fagley vs. Ingersoll.
1842—Palmer vs. Luchs.
1843—Heaphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fursteman, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2026—Albery vs. Albery.
2256—Broughton vs. Metzner.
2411—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Goldsmith.
2412—Polonsky vs. G. L. Ferson Mfg. Co.
2671—Conay vs. Kahn.
2936—Papay vs. Gibbons
2295—Martin vs. Jones.
2674—Klinsky vs. Cohen.
2915—Riverside Bank vs. Holly.
2814—Same vs. same.
2896—Hents vs. Schramm.
2273—Noble vs. Abbett.
2546—August vs. Rose.
2706—Same vs. same.
2905—Cegrow Knitting Co. vs. Davidow.
2754—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co. vs. Meehan.
535—Flynn vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1662.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

1—Joseph Doyle.
2—Joseph Fitzgerald.
3—William Queen, Ambrose Escoffery.
4—Charles H. Richards, John Irwin.
5—John Filliberto.
6—Frank McCarthy.
7—Patrick Burke, John Tyrohy.
8—Michael H. Dunn.
9—Paulo Helviates.
10—George Yelling, Christopher Yelling.
11—James Giordano.
12—Michael P. Smith, Patrick Dillon.
13—Abraham Levy.

Pleadings.

1—John Moran.
2—John Sampson, James Stringer.
3—Nicholas Winkler.
4—Harry Cohen, Louis Duloff, Max Italianar.
5—John Burns, Peter Devine, Joseph McAdden.
6—William Murray.
7—Robert Simmons.
8—Pasquale Fiolae.
9—Charles Tuomley.
10—Francis Dean.
11—George Ward.
12—Harry Caul.
13—Joseph Combs.
14—John Gaffney.
15—Bernard Yussna.
16—Totinke Allsandro.
17—Morelli Edwardo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan, and Carr for the People.

1—George Lauchbaum, Harry Johnson, William Brown.
2—William Gibson.
3—James Smith, William Dickson.
4—William H. Lewis, William Mitchell.
5—Louis Vanse.
6—Andrew Eberhard.
7—Albert Robert.
8—Julius Liselle.
9—Richard Debrote.
10—George Lang.
11—Johan Meyer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Sullivan, and Collins for the People.

1—Henry Anderson.
2—Thomas D. Murphy.
3—Peter Frank.
4—George Keis.
5—John F. Cobey.
6—Philip Meyers.
7—David Brown.
8—Joseph Smith.
9—Michael Munts, Isaac Brody.
10—Oscar A. Daly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gordon, Herman, and Keith for the People.

1—Jeremiah Chorn.
2—Frank Buhholtz.
3—Terence McLaughlin
4—Emanuel Wallace.
5—William Muller.
6—Sarah Jones.
7—Frederick Raade, August Burkhard.
8—Beatris Prese.
9—John Cook.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Himan Harrison vs. William Emrich—Henry W. Bridges, Lester Lavine vs. Julius C. Lewinsky—James Kearney, Bank of New Amsterdam vs. Horace Craighead—Henry A. Peterson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Barnheimer vs. Wallace—Charles Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Pancoast vs. Fish—Adrian H. Larkin. Hamilton vs. Filocco—Henry Thompson. Gulick vs. Kelly—Stanley H. Bevins. Dunn vs. Dunn—Michael C. Gross. Milne vs. Young—James J. Nealis. Billings vs. Palmer—Daniel Ingraham. Smith vs. Smith—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Rouse vs. Kapelansky (two cases)—Louis F. Doyle. Greenwood Cemetery vs. Ketcham—Francis J. Hopson.

Brooklyn Court Calendars:

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, JJ.—Municipal Court. Day calendar.

102—Flynn vs. Montrose.
116—Jacob vs. Haefiein.
129—Beard vs. Beard.
142—Levy vs. Furber.
151—Bauer vs. Ehrlich.
160—Mehnken vs. Rebersham.
183—Ruhl vs. Thomas.
164—Rosenthal vs. Abramson.
165—Cooper vs. Rosenberg.
167—Case vs. Porterfield
168—N. Y. Building L. Co. vs. Keeney.
169—Muller vs. Petersen
171—Madison vs. Gross.
173—Whelan vs. Nelson.
174—Walton vs. Fowler.
176—Foley vs. McKeever
177—Cardeza vs. Bishop.
180—Martin vs. Leinankie.
190—Keim vs. Bergman.
192—Cooper vs. Jackson.
193—Nostrand vs. Hughes.
195—Congress Brew. Co. vs. Stein.
196—Fyfe vs. Jackson.
197—Lucker vs. Iba.
198—Same vs. same.
202—Hammel vs. Herlet.
205—Homestead B. & L. Assn. vs. Arnold.
206—Cooper vs. Kipp.
207—Dunbrow vs. Gracie.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.—Day calendar.

6370—Tuohey vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2477—Clark vs. Nassau R. R.
2812—Woodward vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3093—McCurdy vs. Nassau R. R.
6742—Keenan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3821—Smith vs. Dowling.
1804—Love vs. City of New York.
5651—Anderson vs. B. H. R. R.
3030—Shapira vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6006—Maxwell vs. Board of Education.
4812—Grifhahn vs. Kreizer.
1780—Blancke vs. City of New York.
1078—Hansen vs. Nassau R. R.
1842—Morrisey vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

7615—Gorden vs. Gorden et al.
3738—Paine vs. Electric Power Co.
5738—Day vs. Kosh.
1762—Link vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3290—Crowley vs. B. H. R. R.
2656—Skoglund vs. Zerweck vs. Magurk.
3299—Welz & Zerweck vs. Molt.
2885—Parker vs. Hitchcock.
7896—Marsh vs. Kehoe.
7925—Sarrosick vs. Friedman.
6952—Stolfarb vs. Smith.
6841—Becht vs. Ruhl et al.
7554—Cullen vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
928—Arthur vs. Kryn et al.
2432—Burns vs. Nassau R. R.
2433—Wynne vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3480.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J.—Day calendar.

990—Ranken vs. Anderson.
997—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
963—Boucher vs. Boucher.
1038—Beale vs. Beale.
922—Sherman vs. Townsend.
965—Batterman vs. City of New York
1043—Weissboum vs. Weissboum.
943, 944—Matter of Kendall for writ of certiorari, two actions.
923—Mulry vs. Mulry.
932—Pflugi vs. Acker.
1040—Murphy vs. Meyer.
980—Stoll vs. Stoll.
1036—Terry vs. Halpern.
847—Randel vs. Vanderbilt.
996—Stevenson Brewing Co. vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
998—Fallon vs. Fallon.
674—Reither, Jr., vs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R. et al.
1029—Krauss vs. Tillotson.
971—Hylan vs. Norman.
824—Hezinger vs. Dieffenbach.
961—Perry vs. Booth.
963—Beck vs. Sass.
1006—Staats vs. Storms.
1008—Dixon vs. Dixon.
1029—Maclachlan vs. Maclachlan.
1048—McDermott vs. Maurer.

For inquest.

984—Francis vs. Francis
950—Gluck vs. Gluck.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Josiah T. Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Criminal calendar. Aspinall, J.—No day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Civil calendar.—Hurd, J.—Pursuant to rule adopted Jan. 10, 1898, the following causes will be called in Room 10, County Court House, on Friday, Oct. 12, at 2 P. M.:

477—Conkling vs. Malone.
522—Gutierrez vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
527—Fordham vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
535¼—Thatcher Furnace Co. vs. Vosnack.
489—Rolings vs. Buschman Co.
580—Higgins vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
581—Johnson vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
588—Milan vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
737—Kucks vs. England.
541—Tester vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
540—Bersch vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
545—Leader vs. McGovern.
548—Farrelly vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
549—Sullivan vs. same.
551—Martens vs. Jacques.
552—O'Brien vs. Bender.
553—Freistaedt vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
554—Ovington vs. Hart.
555—O'Brien vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
557—Johnson vs. same.
558—Moran vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
559—McNamara vs. same.
567—Barker vs. same.
568—Schiffmann vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
567—Slobody vs. same.
569—Murphy vs. same.
572—Barry vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
570—Wakely vs. same.
571—Reirdon vs. same.
573—Peterson vs. Williams.
574—Geehan vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
575—Geehan vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
580—Rublin vs. same.
272—Smalley vs. Brook. & R. R. R.
563—Hogan vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
562—Wolff vs. same.
560—Wolff vs. same.
561—Wolff vs. same.
547—Hirst vs. Hirsh.
530—Zanfretta vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
576—Simora vs. Franniella.
578—Matthews vs. McGilmey.
585—McHugh vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
583—Rhatigan vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
584—Remsen vs. same.

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1701—Seintsch vs. Clark.
6822—Miller vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
7128—Parks vs. B. H. R. R.
7059—Schumacher vs. Campbell.
2009—Seagriff vs. McCormick.
3466—Tully vs. B. H. R. R.
3467—Jacobs vs. Jungman.
3468—Ernst vs. B. H. R. R.
3469—Kelly vs. B. H. R. R.
3470—Louter vs. Werner.
3471—Jenkins vs. B. H. R. R.
5474—Penndorf vs. B. H. R. R.
5475—Peaseless vs. B. H. R. R.
5477—Connor vs. B. H. R. R.
5478—Ryan vs. B. H. R. R.
5479—Riley vs. B. H. R. R.
5480—Dougherty vs. B. H. R. R.

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737—Kucks vs. England.
541—Tester vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
540—Bersch vs. Brook. Heights R. R.

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
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"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

FINANCIAL.

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59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON
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DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

PUBLICATION BY THE NINETEENTH WARD BANK, N. Y., of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892.

J. O'Connor $66.80

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Louis H. Holloway, Cashier of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, N. Y., in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of August, 1900. SEBASTIAN ROGGEMANN.
[Seal.] Notary Public, No. 94, N. Y. Co.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, Series B, dated October 1st, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) per value, at or under par and interest.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. October 16, 1900.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, October 1, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED, 50 shares W. S. Exp. at 45½ Dunham, Hale Bldg., Phila.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Co.
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2, 1900.
ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK to the Registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this Company on the 15th inst., being the amount of interest for six months ending Sept. 30th, 1900.
Transfer books will close Oct. 10th and reopen 15th inst.
Blank orders may be procured at the office of the Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
JAMES McMILLAN, F. E. DRIGGS, Trustees.

American Type Founders' Co., Treasurer's Office,
Jersey City, New Jersey, October 11, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of ONE PER CENT., amounting to ONE DOLLAR per share, is hereby declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable October 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 11, 1900.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 18, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15th. The transfer books will be closed from September 20th to October 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., September 12th, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, ($1 per share,) payable October 13th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29th. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Fernwood Park Land and Improvement Company,
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above corporation, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, 622 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, Friday, October 19th, 1900. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.
M. C. LICHTEN, President.
BENJ. G. GLOVER, Secretary.
Dated September 29th, 1900.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore subsisting between THEOBALD MESSMER, DONALD HOPE, and MICHAEL DEUTSCH, all of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and lately carrying on business under the firm name of GENUINE FEATHER AND DOWN COMPANY, at Nos. 108-110 West Eleventh Street, in said borough and city, was dissolved on this 28th day of September, 1900, and all debts due to said firm are to be paid to said THEOBALD MESSMER, who, with the said DONALD HOPE, will continue the business under said firm name at said address.
THEOBALD MESSMER, DONALD HOPE, MICHAEL DEUTSCH.
o12-1aw4wF

FRANCHISE TAX IN ROCHESTER.

Less Than $1,000 Out of $90,000 Paid by the Corporations So Far.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Rochester corporations, whose franchises have been taxed by the Ford franchise law, have aparently decided to follow the policy outlined by the big corporations in New York City, not to pay the State tax. Of the entire city tax from franchises, aggregating $90,101.13, placed on the rolls May 1, only $856.83 has been received, leaving $89,244.90 uncollected taxes to be carried by the city for an indefinite period, or until the corporations have tested the law in the highest courts.

The serious phase that presents itself is that for an indefinite time this franchise tax, aggregating $90,000 annually, must be added to a large sum of uncollected taxes which the city is already carrying on its books as "cash assets." Next year the corporations will again refuse to pay the tax for 1901, and another $90,000 will be added, and so on until the final court decision in the case is rendered.

FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES.

F. O. Affeld Advocates Novel Plan Before Fire Chiefs' Convention.
Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 11.—F. O. Affeld of New York, the delegate of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to the twenty-eighth annual convention of Chiefs of Fire Departments, which is now in session in this city, delivered an address today on "The Ounce of Prevention," in the course of which he said:

"The risks written in 1899 showed an increase of 20 per cent. over those of 1890, while the premium receipts showed an increase of only 10.5 over those of 1890, making an actual reduction of 1 per cent. on the total receipts, the loss ratio increasing 22 per cent.; the average increase in the number of failures was 7.04; average increase in the number of fires was 181.

"In a community where so large a proportion are indifferent to the extortion of all that is possible to get out of the public through the insurance companies whenever the opportunity offers, there is but one remedy that occurs to me that would be simple, absolutely automatic, and thoroughly effective in reducing this annual destruction—namely, the State must prohibit full indemnity being paid to any one responsible for a fire loss, and to any one on whose premises a fire originates, unless such occupant can show affirmatively that it originated through the carelessness or design of another party. Where the exact location of the origin of the fire remains in doubt, none of the immediately adjoining parties should receive full indemnity. The possibility of any party then profiting by a fire happening on his premises would be so remote that fires from this source would cease as if by magic. It would also prevent indifference to dangerous flues, lighting, and heating apparatus, or accumulation of rubbish in or about the premises."

The Charges Against President Morgan.

The charges recently brought by Frederick K. Seymour against Richard Morgan, President of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, were dismissed yesterday by Magistrate Hogan, in the Essex Market Police Court. Mr. Morgan was charged with having made certain illegal discriminations in the matter of insurance contracts, the charge being based upon a plan adopted by the company in selecting an Advisory Board the members of which were not necessarily policy holders.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Local fire underwriters say that advices from their Rochester agents indicate that the local board in that city is threatened with complications, which may lead to a fire insurance rate war.

The Eastern Union Committee of Fifteen, which held its initial meeting this week, will, according to one member of the committee, endeavor to readjust rate difficulties in various localities rather than undertake to outline a new compact for the territory under the jurisdiction of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union. The known ledge of some such likelihood led to a rumor in insurance circles yesterday that the committee may undertake to straighten out the Newark rate situation.

The insurance on the property of August Trinckman, at 243 Centre Street, which was damaged by fire Wednesday night, was distributed as follows: On stock and machinery, Thuringia-American, $2,500; Lion, $2,500; American Central, $2,000; Lumbermen's, $1,000; Fireman's Fund, $1,000; On grade stock, Aachen and Munich, $1,500; Baloise, $1,500; Svea, $1,500; Helvetia, $1,500; Boston, $1,000; United Fire, $1,000; Newark, $1,000; German of Pittsburg, $1,000; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,000; Insurance Company of North America, $1,000; Netherlands, $1,000.

To-day and to-morrow are the first days of registration. A citizen not registered loses his vote. Every citizen who has resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in an election district is entitled to register and vote. The registry books will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 11	181,686
To date this year	84,020,500
Corresponding date last year	137,091,698

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 11	$812,000
To date this year	$361,603,560
Corresponding date last year	$705,386,670

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@3½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. Malting	⅝	M. & St. L. pf	½
Am. S. R. pf	2	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Northern Pac.	⅜
Am. T. P. pf	1	People's Gas	3⅜
Am. Tobacco	⅛	Stand. R. & T.	⅝
Con. Tobacco	⅝	Un. B. & P. pf	½
Del. & Hudson	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel. & W. pf.	¾	National Biscuit	⅛
Anaconda Cop.	⅝	Nat. Steel pf	1
Consol. Gas	¾	N. J. Central	½
Den. & Rio Gr.	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf	½
Mo., K. & T. pf	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Ev. & T. H. gen.	1	N. C. & St. L. con. 5s	1¼
Gen. Elect. deb.	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	6

There were no advances.

ONE MUNICIPAL ECONOMY.

It is an economic event of more than passing consequence that, in the building of one bridge, effects a saving close to a million dollars. That is what is represented in the contract awarded yesterday for the new East River structure approaches. Four months ago bids were passed upon that called for $3,321,000. Yesterday's accepted figures—the former offer having been put aside as higher than the city should be called upon to pay—were $2,411,000, an actual saving of $910,000 resulting from the Bridge Commissioners call for a second set of bids.

Wall Street, in its extended iron and steel trade corporation investments, has reason to study closely developments of this character, for the deluge of industrial securities floats such liability into view with wide variety of suggestiveness. And observers who are professionally ready with explanation will be quick to attribute this vast economy doubtless to the reaction so much advertised in the iron trade. Certainly it will not be set up that the successful bidder is irresponsible, for no corporation has higher record for business integrity. In the earlier bids it did not contest, the firm that then quoted the price which was unaccepted being no less than Messrs. Cooper, Hewitt & Co. And were it now a mediocre bidder that cuts so far below there might not be unanimity in approval of the saving scored, tremendous as it is. But the Pennsylvania Steel Company ranks in prestige even with the high name that has been established by New York's two ex-Mayors for their New Jersey foundries. This of itself makes the transaction notable.

Another phase of interest is this: The Bridge Commission, in calling for new bids, encountered the protest that the city might find itself at the mercy of a newly formed bridge trust, only two bidders entitled to consequence being outside the combination; and it even happened, indeed, that between the date of the rejection of the old bids and the filing of the new ones, Messrs. Cooper, Hewitt & Co. did join the trust. It must have demanded sturdy business positiveness to face this development—for the trust, if unopposed, could have fixed figures to its own liking, imposed an advance of a million dollars instead of leaving it possible for the commission to score a million saved. But these ghosts in the way not having scared Lewis Nixon and his associates, their business bravery has won. And it may be that gigantic trusts as competitive destroyers are by this East River bridge exhibit made to appear less threatening—less formidable, at least—than ordinarily scheduled.

If, as superficial explainers may say, this great economy results from reaction in iron values, not diminished is the applause which the commission deserves for its accomplishment for the public service is fortunate indeed, that beyond usual records, can command business talent keen and far-sighted enough to estimate fluctuating trade conditions so effectively as to save within a couple of months well on to a whole million of dollars.

What investors in some conspicuous industrial securities could enjoy would be a similar power of forethought, similar devotion as trustees, upon the part of capitalized business interests. A few Lewis Nixons in the field of industrial corporation financiering would have a mightily leavening effect.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Trading in the stock market yesterday was very limited and wholly under professional control. Barely 180,000 shares were dealt in in the entire session, with the movement of prices, save and except in a few particular stocks, making no material change. Operators on the floor bought and sold, "scalping" such profits as they had; but beyond that there was no general buying or selling of consequence.

What clearly develops is that the market is in a waiting mood. The exhibit to be made by the weekly bank statement to-morrow is a matter of some concern in the Street, and so also is the probable turn the money market may take—depending not alone on the bank showing but also upon the extent of the gold import movement. The near approach of Mr. Bryan's visit likewise gives speculators pause, the revived fable of likely political "scares" being much paraded at the present moment. The indications are that this condition of things, marketwise, will continue for several days, though of course at any moment some untoward development may effectually bring about a change.

Wall Street will await with interest the outcome of the convention of the coal strikers called for to-day. Up to within a day or two ago the Street had come to regard the strike as practically settled, looking upon the holding of the convention as merely a matter of form. The developments of the last forty-eight hours and the published utterances of President Mitchell, however, have resulted in a less optimistic view of the situation, and in some quarters yesterday the fear was expressed that the end of the strike might not be so near at hand as had hopefully been believed. A definite announcement of settlement will certainly cause a feeling of relief to many in the Street.

The failure of the Bank of England to advance its minimum discount rate is regarded as an assurance that the bank feels much stronger in its position than cable advices would indicate. The further advance in the market price of eagles and bars indicates, nevertheless, that if gold in any substantial amount is to come this way it will only be after the London institution has obtained its satisfactory price.

Such railway earnings as were reported yesterday were favorable and included increases by Missouri Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western. It has been a fact freely commented upon in the past few weeks that in the case of the Southern and Southwestern roads increased earnings continue the order. Only in the Western and Northwestern lines are decreases quite generally shown. This would seem to indicate that the shortage in the crops in those districts is not offset by the reported increase in general merchandise.

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PEOPLE'S GAS was the feature of the market. In the early trading it was weak, breaking below 92 on persistent selling, though not of as substantial a kind as lately has appeared. At the low figure—the lowest recorded in several years—good buying appeared, and, aided by urgent short covering, rapidly ran the price up nearly four points, with the closing showing good strength. The usual variety of unfavorable rumors respecting the property and its dividend prospects appeared early in the day, but the talk was nothing other than the old stories so often repeated. Friends of the property here hint that a favorable settlement of the Ogden dispute will be reached much sooner than is generally expected.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC'S strength yesterday in the face of large offerings of the stock was marked. A fact regarded as of significance was that large blocks of the stock were taken by a house which for the past week has been a steady buyer of the securities, and it was said—though with how much authority is only a matter of conjecture—that the buying was for Morgan interests. In this connection it is pointed out that the voting trust of the stock expires Nov. 1, 1901, and that it may be the desire of strong interests to acquire, even so far ahead, a sufficient amount of the stock to assure to them control of the property.

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SUGAR TRUST stock moved erratically and in such manner as to suggest weakness. Yet the experience of the Street has been that when the stock looks weakest it has the faculty of developing surprising strength, and for that reason aggressive short selling, which more than once has tumbled the stock down, has lately been little resorted to. Yesterday insiders were again reported as quiet sellers, though as a matter of fact it is not clear that the reports were not put out to mislead.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC continues to be well held, and all offerings of stock are freely taken. In connection with the affairs of the company, meetings of controlling interests are being held almost daily, and it is likely that the choice of a President will shortly be announced. Chairman of the Board Tweed said yesterday that no decision had yet been arrived at in the matter.

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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO was comparatively neglected, notwithstanding the increase of $37,100 in gross earnings reported for the first week of October. Since the rumor has been exploded of a probable dividend advance in the stock in the immediate future the speculative movement in it has come to an abrupt end.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO was a heavy feature of the market, the stock falling on one sale from 70 to 69⅝. It was said in explanation that the security was purposely made to look weak to encourage a short selling movement. What buying of the issue there was yesterday was credited to a leading operator who is known to have lately been a large purchaser.

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MISSOURI PACIFIC was little influenced by the favorable showing of the company made for the first week in October, an increase of $37,000 in gross earnings as compared with the corresponding week last year, being reported. It is said that a bull pool in the stock has been formed, and purposes to commence operations once the general market conditions seem to favor a rise.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Developments in the iron and steel situation are so conflicting that it is rather a difficult matter to determine whether or not there has been any actual improvement in conditions. According to The Iron Age, the monthly blast furnace statistics show that, in spite of a further reduction in the capacity of the coke and anthracite stacks working which amounts to 9,360 tons weekly, there has been a further accumulation of stocks by about 26,000 tons during September. Pig iron is now being made at the rate of less than 11,500,000 tons per year, as compared with a rate of over 15,000,000 tons per year on June 1, when the maximum was reached. Since then furnace stocks have gone up from 300,000 tons to double that quantity. As against this apparently adverse statistical situation there is the fact that the stocks in the hands of consumers have been cut down to a very low figure. The frequency with which melters enter the market for iron for prompt delivery is very conclusive proof that such is the case.

On general lines the same authority says:

Reports show that the export shipments of Southern iron are proceeding at a very heavy rate. The rush of cotton to market has given opportunity to ship pig iron, and this has been emphasized by the diversion of cotton from Galveston to New Orleans and other iron shipping ports. A newspaper campaign seems to have been started against the pool price on steel rails, but no evidence that there has been any departure from the established figure has been brought out. Those are equally at fault who insist that the railroads are up in arms and those who declare that there is no dissatisfaction whatever with the established price of $26 per ton.

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On the same subject, Rogers, Brown & Co., after declaring that current orders are not to be complained of in volume, though all are for immediate or near-by delivery, say:

The defeat of Bryan once settled beyond doubt there will be a rush to cover for iron and steel products for a great variety of improvement schemes now held in abeyance. Of this there seems little question. Add to this the increase in demand from the regular manufacturing lines through expected enlargement of their own business, and it is easy to see that the mills and furnaces will have enough to do if McKinley is elected. But those of hopeful mind ask where the increased supply of pig iron is to come from (if the entire product of the furnaces is being taken under present conditions) without starting up idle plants, and how idle plants can start without improvement in prices.

A marked improvement in bond sales is noted, as compared with the same period a year ago, and especially as compared with the past six months. This has direct bearing on the iron market, for most of the new railroad, electric, and other undertakings requiring iron are made possible only by the sale of securities.

Foreign demand, which has been slack for a couple of weeks, improved somewhat at the close.

The domestic melt has been increased by the starting of many mills through the settlement of wage disputes. Foundry requirements, as shown by the hand-to-mouth buying, are well up to the normal.

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On the Stock Exchange yesterday steel stocks moved irregularly, some of the securities showing strength and others weakness. The dealings were without special significance, though it was remarked that the same buying that lately has been the feature in Tin Plate stocks continued in evidence.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was not much of a factor in this market yesterday, dealing in little more than 10,000 shares, about evenly divided between purchases and sales. The greater part of the selling was in Northern Pacific, but all the stock offered was taken without any depression in the price here.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Call money ruled somewhat easier yesterday than on the day previous, the highest rate recorded being 3½ per cent., while some few loans were made at as low a figure as 1¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans, however, were made at between 3 and 3½ per cent. One broker alone loaned approximately $3,000,000 at the highest figure. Commission houses having time money for which they have no present use were again lenders of call money.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY.

Secretary Ballou of the Reorganization Committee of the Flour Milling interests said yesterday that the new company which is being organized as a successor to the United States Flour Milling Company will probably be known as the Standard Milling Company, and that the company will, in all likelihood, be incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

The new plan is to have the parent company depend entirely on rentals of its properties for its income. The mills at Buffalo and Milwaukee have already been leased to their original owners, and this process will be carried on at Syracuse, Duluth, Superior, and other points.

At C. Loring is expected to become President of the Northwestern Consolidated Flour Milling Company. The Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company will carry on its own properties. The Reorganization Committee expects that the new plan will save $150,000 a year by reduction of expenses.

PRICE OF GOLD ADVANCED.

Foreign exchange bankers say that, in view of the action of the London money market yesterday in advancing the price of gold bars in the open market to 77s. 11d., a change of ½d., and the price of American eagles to 76s. 6d., an increase of ½d., no further shipments are likely at present to follow those of the gold engaged in London and Paris this week for import to this country.

Sterling exchange rates were unchanged for demand bills, while sixty-day bills were somewhat easier.

The prices for gold bars and American eagles in London were regarded as nominal, it being said that no gold is obtainable just now by New York bankers, who have been making careful inquiries in regard to the possibility of import transactions.

It is reported in Wall Street that the Canadian Bank of Commerce expects $400,000 worth of Klondike gold from Seattle within a week.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Cables stating that London capitalists have renewed negotiations for the Camp Bird Mines in Colorado.

Story that the charter of the Bay State Gas Company is to be delivered to the Standard Oil Company denied by an officer of the latter corporation.

Increase of $3,377,304 in actual total value of exports from the Port of New York for the month of September as compared with the same month last year.

No gold withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment here. Advance of ½d. in price of both gold bars and American eagles in London open market.

An official of the St. Paul quoted from Chicago as saying that the present earnings of the road are gratifying.

City of St. Joseph, Mo., to receive proposals until Oct. 27 for the sale of $390,000 refunding twenty-year 3½ per cent. bonds.

Baltimore and Ohio to build a branch line from Fairmont to Fairview, West Va., a distance of eighteen miles, opening up an entirely new coal field.

Election of Clarence M. Cohen, Thomas E. Curtis, and William J. Berg to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Amzi L. Barber, head of the asphalt combination, elected a Trustee of the Trust Company of New York.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@5⅝ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $180,168,847; balances, $11,175,280; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $973,390.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅞@4 per cent. for short and 4@4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and weak. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.79⅞@$4.80, demand, $4.83⅝; cables, $4.84⅜; commercial bills, $4.79@$4.80.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½@5.22½ less 1-16, and 5.10⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 93 13-16@93⅞ and 94½@94 9-16 and 39⅝@39 13-16 and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium, telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 75c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Although the bank rate remains unchanged, an advance is expected shortly. The supplies of money are good and the demand is fair. The fresh decline in New York exchange renewed the fears that the demand for gold for the United States may be considerable.

There was general stagnation on the Stock Exchange, everybody awaiting the money developments. Home rails fell. Americans opened weak and below parity, the decreased Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul earnings causing an unfavorable depression; they closed steady. Canadian Pacifics were lower. Kafirs were hardening.

Consols for money, 98 5-16; for the account, 98 9-16; Atchison, 28⅛; Canadian Pacific, 98⅛; St. Paul, 115; Illinois Central, 120; Louisville, 73¼; Union Pacific preferred, 76; New York Central, 133⅛; Erie, 12; Pennsylvania, 60¾; Reading, 8¼; Erie first preferred, 35; Northern Pacific preferred, 71¼; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 9⅛; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver quiet at 29 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.80; Madrid, 30.52; Lisbon, 38; Rome, 6.40.

Spanish 4s, 70½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened more cheerfully on the fact that the Bank of England's rate of discount was not changed. Later the effect was lost and the market reacted. Metropolitans were offered freely. Rio Tintos were maintained. At the close prices all around were steady.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 95c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 71.20.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 5,425,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 75,000f, gold in hand decreased 5,350,000f, bills discounted decreased 700,000f, silver in hand decreased 6,675,000f.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—On the Boerse to-day Americans were weak and Canadian Pacifics were depressed on the decrease in the traffic receipts. Home funds and foreigners were dull. Locals were flat, but recovered toward the close.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £1,002,000, circulation decreased £369,000, bullion decreased £1,371,457, other securities decreased £2,537,000, other deposits decreased £2,048,000, public deposits increased £1,090,000, notes reserve decreased £957,000, Government securities increased £2,939,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 43.22 per cent.; last week it was 44.41 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Only a few outside stocks yesterday manifested any increase in activity, but the developments of the day showed a little more interest than was taken in the trading on the earlier days of the week. In one or two issues trading was quite large, while in some others price movements attracted some attention. There were some declines, but fully as many issues ended the day with net gains, and evidence was again furnished of the fact that holders of stock are not disposing of their holdings. Very few buyers appear in the market, it is true, but it is a very satisfactory sign that those who have bought stocks recently, and even those who have been holding them for some time, are not disposed to sell them. The general belief seems to be that higher prices may be expected at no distant date.

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CHICAGO AND ALTON subscriptions were active yesterday for the first time in many days. The activity in them was accompanied by much strength, and at the highest price of the day they showed a gain of nearly 3 points. The recession at the close was only a fractional one. This advance was looked upon as indicating some favorable development in the affairs of the property, but nothing of a definite character was made known during the day. Transactions aggregated about $250,000, and the highest sale of the day was made at 105⅝. At the close 105 was bid, which showed a net gain of 2 points.

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AMERICAN BICYCLE preferred, which has been quoted nominally for some days past at 25 bid, sold yesterday at 20. Only 200 shares were disposed of, so the decline reflected merely the momentary absence of buying orders rather than any heavy pressure on the stock. But, notwithstanding this explanation of the heavy loss suffered by the issue, a good deal of surprise was caused by the sudden drop. In a general way, it was expected that the showing made in the annual report of the company would serve to strengthen rather than to weaken the market for the company's stock, as the showing made was better than had recently been predicted. Some idea of the shrinkage which has occurred in these securities can be had when it is pointed out that at present quotations the $40,000,000 capitalization of the company has a market value of less than $10,000,000. This shrinkage is even more significant than it appears if it be remembered that the original plans of the promoters of the company were based on a bond and share issue of $80,000,000, which more conservative interests caused to be reduced to the present amount. A Director was quoted yesterday as stating that the business of the company promises to be more profitable during the coming year and that dividends on the preferred stock will probably be begun within the next twelve months.

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NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds sold down to 64, and at the close were offered at 63, with the best bid a point below that figure. The stock also was quoted about 2 points lower. The decline was attributed to some unfavorable development in a suit in which the company is interested.

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STANDARD OIL continued to attract attention by making a further net gain. It sold as high as 559, and closed 2 points higher for the day, at 557 bid. Transactions in the stock were small.

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BRITISH EXCHEQUER 3s were quoted, ex interest for the quarter, amounting to three-quarters of 1 per cent., and the trading was in certificates 75 per cent. paid. On a basis of exchange of $4.87½ the bonds were quoted at 97⅝ to 97⅞. Some full-paid certificates were in the market, but there was little demand for them, and it was said that the best bid was 97⅜ on a basis of exchange of $4.83¾.

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INTERNATIONAL PUMP remained strong, and, though only 400 shares were traded in, the common gained more than a point and the preferred advanced half a point. The Directors of the company will meet next week, and it is expected the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock will be declared.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold at 6¼ and closed a half point off, at 6 bid.

***

COPPER STOCKS.—Amalgamated Copper sold at 86¾ and 86⅞, and closed at the latter figure, an eighth higher for the day. British Columbia Copper was traded in to the extent of 500 shares, at 11⅝.

***

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER 6s sold at 119. The 5s were quoted at 104 bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 10. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	86¾	87	86⅝	87¼
Am. Agricultural Chem.	23½	24½	23¼	24¼
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73½	74¼	73¼	74¼
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	4	6	5	5½
American Bicycle pf.	20	21	22	28
American Bicycle bonds	69	72	69	72
American Chicle	64	66	64	66
American Chicle pf.	78	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	7
Am. Hide & L. pf.	25	27	29¼	29½
Am. Hide & L. 6s	..	87	..	87½
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	12⅞	13	13	13¼
American Woolen pf.	69	69½	69	70
Asphalt Co. of America	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅜
Am Type Founders	58	60	58	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	11⅝	11⅞	11½	12
British Exch. 3s, ex-Int.	97⅝	97⅞	98½	98⅜
California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3⅜	4½	3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
128	128	25	Adams Express	125	125	125	125	.....
15¼	15½	100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15½	15½	15½	15¾	— ¼
61	61½	20	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	.....
33⅝	34¼	250	American Cotton Oil.	33¾	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
9	9¼	10	American Linseed Co.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	.....
4¾	5	650	Am. Malting Co	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
37⅝	37¾	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
88¾	89	125	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ⅛
32⅜	32⅝	3,055	Am. Steel & Wire	32⅝	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	.....
72	73¼	725	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73½	73½	73	73	— ⅜
115⅞	116¾	6,040	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115¾	116⅝	115⅜	116⅝	+ ⅝
116	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	+2
88	92	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	90	90	.....
31⅜	32	980	Am. Tin Plate	31½	31¾	31¼	31⅝	+ ½
83	84	350	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82½	83	82½	82⅝	.....
89⅞	90	3,300	American Tobacco	89¼	90¼	89¼	90	+ ⅝
42¼	43	125	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42⅞	42⅞	42¼	42⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	28	900	At., T. & S. F.	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞	.....
69⅝	69¾	5,190	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69⅝	69⅞	69⅝	69¾	+ ⅛
69⅜	70	3,820	Baltimore & Ohio	70¼	70½	69¾	70	— ⅜
77⅞	78	20	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78¼	78½	78¼	78¼	.....
51⅞	52	6,910	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51⅝	52¼	51⅝	52	+ ⅛
50	50¼	300	Canada Southern	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
85⅜	86	200	Canadian Pacific	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
101⅞	102½	64	Capital Traction	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	.....
27⅛	28	10	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	.....
124⅜	124⅝	4,300	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	124⅝	123	124¼	124⅝	+ ⅛
104	104¼	55	Chicago Great West.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
53	53½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	53	53	53	53	.....
111⅛	111⅞	4,010	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	111⅜	111⅝	111⅛	111⅝	.....
159½	161	100	Chicago & Northw.	159½	160	159½	160	.....
105¼	105⅝	890	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	104¾	105⅛	104¾	105¼	+ ⅛
61	61½	110	C., C., C. & St. L.	61½	61¾	61½	61½	+ ¼
33½	33⅝	350	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	33½	33½	33½	33½	.....
5¼	5½	10	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	.....
168¾	169¼	1,000	Consolidated Gas	169	169	168¼	168⅝	— ¾
25⅝	25¾	5,120	Con. Tobacco Co.	25¼	26¼	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
77	78¼	300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
111	112½	281	Delaware & Hudson.	111	111	111	111	+ ½
174½	176	25	Del., Lack. & West.	174½	174½	174½	174½	.....
182	185	220	Denver & R. G.	182	182½	180	182	— ½
66¾	66⅞	450	Denver & R. G. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¾	— ⅛
89	90	200	Detroit City Gas	90	90	90	90	— ½
33⅜	34¼	100	Erie 1st pf	33½	33¾	33½	33½	— ⅛
18	18½	200	Erie 2d pf	18	18	18	18	.....
32⅞	33⅜	2,215	Federal Steel	33¼	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	— ⅛
63⅞	64	410	Federal Steel pf.	63⅝	63¾	63½	63½	— ⅛
78	81	150	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ⅛
98½	99	50	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	.....
153½	154½	850	Great Northern pf.	154	154	153⅜	154	— ⅜
33½	33⅝	100	Hocking Valley	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
116	116¾	110	Illinois Central	116½	116½	116¼	116½	+ ¼
17¾	18¼	885	International Paper.	18	18	17	17½	.....
63	63¾	900	Internat. Paper pf.	64½	64½	63¾	63½	+ ½
34⅜	35¼	200	International Power.	34½	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
17¾	17¾	100	Iowa Central	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
9½	9¾	100	K. C. Southern	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
28	30	100	Lake Erie & Western.	29⅜	29½	29½	29½	.....
71	71¼	1,530	Louisville & Nashville.	71½	71½	70⅝	71½	+ ⅛
91⅜	92	15,380	Manhattan Elevated.	91⅝	92½	91⅜	91⅜	— ¼
70	80	10	Maryland Coal pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
148½	150	770	Met. Street Railway.	150	150	150	150	.....
11⅜	12	225	Mexican Central	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
3	3½	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3	3	3	3	.....
54	54½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	.....
91½	94	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
27	27¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27	27½	27	27	— ⅛
49¼	49⅝	6,120	Missouri Pacific	49½	49⅝	48⅝	49¼	— ⅛
32	32⅜	300	National Biscuit Co.	32	32	32	32	— ½
89¾	92	41	National Lead Co. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	.....
40	.....	10	National Salt	40	40	40	40	.....
26½	27	660	National Steel	26	26½	25	25¾	.....
83¾	83⅞	535	National Steel pf.	84	84	83¼	83½	— 1
47	47¼	2,940	National Tube Co.	47	47¼	46½	47⅛	+ ⅛
93¼	93½	1,100	National Tube Co. pf.	93⅜	93½	92⅞	93½	+ ⅛
133	134½	925	New Jersey Central	134½	134½	134	134	— ½
128¼	128⅝	1,210	New York Central	128	129¼	128	128¾	.....
20¼	20⅝	500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅝	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
34	34½	310	Norfolk & Western.	34	34	34	34	.....
75¼	76¼	10	Norfolk & Western pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
14¼	14⅜	320	North American	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
48¾	48⅞	10,920	Northern Pacific	47⅞	48¾	47⅞	48⅛	+ ⅛
68⅝	68¾	975	Northern Pacific pf.	68¾	68¾	68¼	68⅝	— ⅜
30½	30⅝	445	Pacific Mail	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
129⅝	129½	3,980	Pennsylvania R. R.	129¼	129⅝	129¼	129½	+ ⅛
85¼	85¾	44,955	People's Gas, Chicago.	82½	85⅝	81⅝	85⅜	+3⅝
1½	1¾	70	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1½	1¾	1½	1¾	.....
79	80	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
38¾	39	300	Pressed Steel Car.	39	39	39	39	— ½
73¼	76½	185	Pressed Steel Car pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	— ⅛
185	187	200	Pullman Company	185	185	185	185	.....
15⅜	16	40	Reading	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	.....
54⅞	55	1,760	Reading 1st pf.	55	55	54⅝	55	— ¼
25½	26	20	Reading 2d pf	26	26	26	26	.....
11½	12¼	600	Republic Iron & Steel.	11⅝	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
52½	53	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	52½	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	100	St. L. & San Fran.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
11⅜	12¼	300	St. Louis Southw.	12	12	12	12	.....
28⅜	29½	600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	28⅜	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
32½	32⅝	500	Southern Pacific	32½	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅝	200	Southern Railway	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	540	Southern Railway pf.	52⅜	52⅝	52⅛	52⅜	— ⅛
53	54½	100	Standard R. & T.	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
55¾	56	1,175	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	55½	55¾	55¼	55½	— ⅛
137	141	10	Twin City R. T. pf.	141	141	141	141	.....
11¼	11½	25	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	.....
64½	65	115	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	64⅜	64⅞	64⅜	64⅝	+ ½
57⅜	57⅝	16,275	Union Pacific	57⅝	57⅞	57¼	57⅜	.....
73½	73⅝	908	Union Pacific pf.	73½	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅛
46	47	30	United States Express.	46½	46½	46⅜	46½	.....
9⅞	10	965	United States Leather.	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	.....
68¾	69	300	U. S. Leather pf.	68½	68½	68¼	68¾	.....
29	29½	270	United States Rubber.	29	29	28	29	.....
93½	95	45	U. S. Rubber pf.	95	95	95	95	.....
7	7¼	700	Wabash	7	7	6¾	7	.....
17⅞	18	500	Wabash pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	.....
78	78⅝	840	Western Union Tel.	78½	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝	.....
23⅝	23⅞	13	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	.....
11	11¾	145	Wisconsin Central	11	1	11	11	.....
31	31⅜	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	.....
Sales.....		181,686						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
4s, r., 1930	103⅜	104¼
4s, r., 1930	103⅜	104¼
4s, r., 1918	108⅞	109½
4s, c., 1918	109½	110¼
4s, 1918, sm.	109	110
4s, r., 1907	114½	115¼
4s, c., 1907	114½	115¼
4s, r., 1925	133⅜	134½
4s, c., 1925	133⅜	134½
5s, r., 1904	113¼	114
5s, c., 1904	113¼	114
D. C. 3-65s	123	..
Alb. & Sus.	195	..
Alls. & W.	115	..
Am. Coal	140	170
Am. O. pf.	88	90
Am. Tel.	26	31
Am. Exp.	150	155
Am. Ice Co.	33	33½
A. I. Co. pf.	64	65
A. I. Co. pf.	50½	51
A. M. Co. pf.	22½	24
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	3
A. S. H. Co.	18¾	19½
A. S. H. Co. pf.	67	68
Am. Tob. pf.	129	131
Ann Arbor.	16	18
Ann Arb. pf.	45	47
B. A. L. pf.	106	170
Brns. Cas.	160	170
Brns. City	6¾	7¼
B., R. & P.	68	71½
B. R. & P. pf.	109	115
B., C. R. & N.	124	..
C. & E. Ill.	96	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	123
C. G. W. pf.	70	70½
C. G. W. pf.	32	33¼
C. G. W. 4s	83½	83¾
C., I. & L.	21	22
C., M. & St. P. pf.	169½	170½
C., St. P. M.	108	112
C. St. P. M. & Om. pf.	160	175
C. T. & T.	9½	9¾
C. T. & T. pf.	27	29
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. ex div.	110	112¾
C., L. & W.	23	27
C., L. & W. pf.	62	67
Cleve. & P.	182	..
C. F. & I. pf.	110	120
C. R. I. pf. 3½%	28	30
C. & H. C. & I.	14½	15
Com. Cable.	160	180
Consol. Coal.	50	..
D. L. & W.	13	15
D. S. S. & A.	3½	5
D. S. S. & A. pf.	11½	13
Eighth Av.	375	425
Erie	11¼	11¾
Ev. & T. H.	38	40
Ev. & T. H. pf.	74	80
F. W. & R. G.	15½	20
Gen. Elect.	136½	137½
Gluc. Sugar.	49	60
H. M. Claflin.	102½	110
H. B. Claflin 3d pf.	103	..

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,438	6,962	6,678
1st week Oct.	$851,000	$705,000	$634,000
From Jan. 1	22,219,000	20,781,000	18,254,632
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	711	648	648
1st week Sept.	129,900	120,300	108,517
From July 1	1,291,243	1,117,144	1,205,164
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	930
1st week Oct.	154,293	143,582	120,721
From July 1	1,908,703	1,845,463	1,585,677
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	156
1st week Oct.	7,444	7,403	6,120
From July 1	98,840	106,483	98,247
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	174	167	167
1st week Oct.	26,156	25,994	23,859
From July 1	396,801	409,725	354,133
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	140
1st week Oct.	17,346	10,335	17,204
From Jan. 1	348,522	344,983	340,824
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
1st week Oct.	108,928	105,790	65,950
From July 1	1,270,271	1,102,634	731,634

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Virginia fund debt 2-3s 2,000 ..... 90½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 90½
Atch., Top. & San Fe gen 4s 38,000 ..... 99 10,000 ..... 99½ 1,000 ..... 99 2,000 ..... 99 1,000 ..... 98½ adjustmt 4s 2,000 ..... 86½ 30,000 ..... 86½ 10,000 ..... 86¼ 7,000 ..... 86⅜
Aus & Norwn 1st 5s 8,000 ..... 95 4,000 ..... 95½
Balt & Ohio 3½s 5,000 ..... 93½
Balt & Ohio 4s 6,000 ..... 99⅝ 1,000 ..... 99½ 2,000 ..... 99⅝ 1,000 ..... 99½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwn div 3½s 11,000 ..... 86⅞
Bur, C Rap & N 1st 5,000 ..... 107½
Cent Pac Gr con 6s 25,000 ..... 93½
Cent of Ga 2d inc 1,000 ..... 11 29,000 ..... 11½
Cent of N J gen 5s 2,000 ..... 123½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 4,000 ..... 97½ 5,000 97
Ches & Ohio con 6s 1,000 ..... 119½
Ches & O, R & A div 1st con 4s 1,000 ..... 105½
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 98⅝ 8,000 ..... 98⅝
Chic, Bur & Quincy Illinois div 3½s 1,000 ..... 103¼ 2,000 ..... 103½
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska ext 4s 1,000 ..... 111¾
Chic, Bur & Quincy con 7s 5,000 110
Chic, Ind & Louisv refunding 6s 1,000 116
Chic, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 2,000 110
Chic, Mil & St P Wis & M div 5s 1,000 ..... 118½
Chic, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 106
Chic, St P, M & O 6s 1,000 ..... 134½
Chic, Term Tran 4s 2,000 ..... 91¼
Col Mid 1st 3-4s 3,000 ..... 75¼ 7,000 20F ..... 75 6,000 ..... 75¼ 4,000 ..... 75½
Den & Rio G con 4s 1,000 ..... 93½
Erie 1st con 7s 1,000 136
Erie 1st con 4s 1,000 ..... 68½
Evans & Ter Haute 1st gen 5s 1,000 ..... 103½
Ft Worth & Rio G 1st 3-4s 5,000 ..... 59½ 10,000 ..... 59¾
Galv, Har & San An Mex & P div 5s 9,000 98
Gas Light Co of Bergen Co con 5s 5,000 ..... 102⅞
Genl Effect deb 5s 1,000 117
Hock Val 1st 4½s 4,000 ..... 99¾
Inter Paper 1st 6s 1,000 104
Kan City & Pac 1st 1,000 ..... 81½ 2,000 ..... 80½
Kansas City So 3s 60,000 ..... 62¼ 12,000 ..... 62¾ 3,000 ..... 62½
Mex Cent 2d inc 7,000 ..... 12½
Mil, L S & Wn 1st 2,000 ..... 135⅞
Total sales..... 181,686

Leh & W B gtd 4½s 25,000 ..... 100½
Mex Cent 1st inc 10,000 ..... 26¾ 5,000 ..... 26¾ 4,000 ..... 26¾ 10,000 ..... 26⅝
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 6,000 ..... 91 1,000 ..... 90¾ 1,000 ..... 90¾
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s 5,000 65
Mo Pac trust 5s 1,000 ..... 94½
Nash, Chat & St L con 5s 1,000 105
N Y Cent & Hud R 1st 7s 2,000 ..... 108⅜
N Y Cent & Hud R Lake Sh col 3½s 40,000 ..... 96½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 6,000 ..... 105⅝
N Y Gas El L H & Pwr pur my 4s 5,000 93
N Y, Ont & W ref 4s 5,000 104
N Y, S & Wn gen 5s 2,000 90
Norf & Wn con 4s 1,000 ..... 96⅜ 2,000 ..... 96⅞
North Pacific 4s 2,000 ..... 102½ 1,000 ..... 102¼
North Pac gen 3s 17,000 ..... 64½ 4,000 ..... 64⅝ 500 ..... 64⅞
Oreg R & N con 4s 16,000 ..... 102½
Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s 5,000 112
Peo & P U 2d 4½s 5,000 20F 101¼
Reading gen 4s 1,000 ..... 86⅜ 1,000 ..... 87 1,000 ..... 86⅞
Rio Gde Wn 1st 4s 1,000 99
Roch & Pitts con 6s 1,000 126
St L & Ir Mt gen 5s 2,000 ..... 108¾ 2,000 ..... 108¾
St L & Iron Mt 4s 3,000 ..... 77¼ 1,000 ..... 77½ 2,000 ..... 77⅞ 10,000 ..... 77½
St L & San Fran 4s 1,000 ..... 80½
St L & S F gen 5s 2,000 109
St L Southw 1st 4s 6,000 ..... 90¼ 7,000 ..... 90½ 2,000 90
St L Southw 2d 4s 7,000 ..... 61¾ 2,000 62
St P, Min & Man Montana ext 4s 45,000 ..... 103⅝
San Ant & Ar P 4s 1,000 74
So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped 1,000 107
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 103⅝ 5,000 ..... 103 1,000 ..... 103 3,000 103
Tol & O Cent 1st 5s 1,000 112
Union Pac 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 104½ 4,000 20F ..... 104⅝ 50,000 ..... 104½
Wabash 1st 5s 4,000 ..... 117⅝ 5,000 ..... 117⅞
Wabash 2d 5s 10,000 ..... 101½ 5,000 ..... 101¼ 10,000 ..... 101⅜
Wabash deb, Ser B 5,000 ..... 32⅞
West Shore gtd 4s registered 12,000 $3 ..... 112⅝
Wn N Y & Penn 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 120½
W & L E 1st con 4s 1,000 ..... 84¼ 2,000 ..... 84⅝
Wiscon Cent gen 4s 2,000 ..... 83⅞
$812,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,020	Am. Steel & W.	32⅝	33	32½	32⅝
8,420	Am. Sugar Ref.	115⅝	116¼	115⅝	116
790	Am. Tobacco	89¼	90¼	89⅜	89¾
170	At., T. & S. F.	28	29	27⅞	27⅞
960	A., T. & S.F. pf.	69⅝	69⅞	69½	69⅝
250	Balt. & Ohio	70½	70½	69⅜	69⅜
5,070	Brook. Rap. Tr.	51⅞	52¾	51⅝	52
20	Cent. of N. J.	134	134	134	134
50	Ches. & Ohio	28	28	27⅞	27⅞
2,710	C., B. & Q.	124¾	125½	124½	124⅝
1,080	C., M. & St. P.	111½	111⅝	111⅛	111½
530	Cont. Tobacco	25½	26¼	25¼	25⅝
330	Federal Steel	33¼	33½	32⅝	33
50	Fed. Steel pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
160	Louis. & Nash.	71⅜	71⅝	70⅞	71⅛
3,080	Manhattan.	92¼	92½	91½	92
1,340	Mo. Pacific	49¼	49¾	49⅜	49½
50	N. Y. Central	128	128	127¾	127¾
190	N. Y., O. & W.	20	20¼	20	20¼
4,250	North. Pacific	47⅞	48¼	47⅞	48⅛
120	North. Pac. pf.	68⅝	68¾	68⅛	68⅜
10	Pacific Mail	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
80	Pennsylvania.	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¾
30,830	People's Gas.	82¾	85½	81⅝	85⅛
120	Reading.	15⅞	16	15⅞	16
460	Reading 1st pf.	55⅛	55⅛	54⅝	55
110	Rep. Steel	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅝
30	Southern Ry. pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜
830	Tenn. Coal & I.	55⅝	55⅞	55¼	55½
1,050	Union Pacific.	57⅛	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞
60	U. S. Leather.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
50	Wabash pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
69,280					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$3,000	Int. Paper 6s	104	104	104	104
2,000	St.L. & I. M. 5s	108⅞	108½	108½	108½
3,000	Southern Ry.	109	109	109	109
$8,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stock to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.02	.03
Alpha Con.	.05	.04
Andes	.09	.08
Belcher	.17	.20
Best & Belcher	.36	.36
Bullion	.05	.04
Caledonia	.41	.43
Challenge Con.	.20	.22
Chollar	.25	.25
Confidence	.75	.78
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.15
Gould & Curry	.76	.84
Hale & Norcross	.36	.30
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.37	.40
Occidental Con.	.09	.10
Ophir	.80	.84
Overman	.10	.11
Potosi	.23	.22
Savage	.11	.27
Sierra Nevada	.06	.03
Silver Bar	.86	.38
Standard	3.90	3.90
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.15	.15
Union Con.	.25	.25
Utah Con.	.13	.14
Yellow Jacket	.24	.28
Silver bars	63¼	63¼
Mexican dollars	50½	50½@51½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37½	37½	38½	39
Alamo	12½	12¾	12	12¾
Argentum	26	26¼	26	27
Anaconda	42¼	44	43	45
Anchoria	80	95	80	95
Bankers'	12	14	12	14
Battle Mountain	24½	26	24¾	27
Blue Bell	13¾	14	15½	16
C. C. Con.	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼
C. C. & M.	10½	10⅝	11	11¼
Columbine Victor	13½	14	13½	14
Dante	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Damon	17¾	18	18	18¾
Elkton	172	173	174½	175
El Paso	41	42	41¾	41¾
Findlay	15	15½	15	15¾
Golden Fleece	15	21	18	21
Gibson	23	28	23	27
Gold King	115	120	116	120
Gold Knob	12	12½	12	12½
Gold Coin	500	700	500	700
Garfield	7	10	7	10
Gold Sovereign	7½	7¾	7	8
Gould	31½	33¾	31	33¾
Hart	18	18½	17¾	18
Ingham	18½	19¼	19	19¼
Isabella	86	87	87½	88
Independence	43	44	48	48
Jackpot	52½	54	52½	55
Keystone	14	15	14	15
Lexington	13	14½	14½	15
Mount Rose	50	55	45	60
Maton	16½	17¾	17	18
Mary Cleghen	13½	13½	14	14¼
Moon Anchor	36	40	35½	40
National	8	8¼	8¼	8¾
Nugget	21	22	21½	22½
Ophir	35	40	35	40
Orphan	16	17	16	17
Pharmacist	11½	11¾	11¾	12
Pinnacle	16½	17	16½	17
Portland	325	335	325	335
Rose Nicol	10⅝	11	11¼	11½
Rawlings	23	26	23½	25
Coriolanus	19	20	19½	20
New Haven	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Ida May	25½	27	26	27
Union	10	12	12	12
Vindicator	120	125	110	125
Work	23	24	25	26
Zenobia	13	13	13	15

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$132,620,261
Gold	88,166,845
Silver	6,686,274
United States notes	16,456,579
Treasury notes of 1890	64,881
National banknotes	7,904,713
Total receipts this day	1,585,690
Total receipts this month	19,306,212
Total receipts this year	164,254,455
Total expenditures this day	1,455,000
Total expenditures this month	18,295,000
Total expenditures this year	161,944,823
Deposits in National banks	96,937,957
National banknotes received for redemption to-day	290,061
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	804,741
Customs	720,974
Miscellaneous	59,904

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$242,675,679
Silver dollars	425,500,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,022,687
Silver bullion of 1890	64,023,313
United States notes

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bradish Johnson Holdings Bring $4,796,100 at Auction.

LITTLE OUTSIDE COMPETITION

Estate, as a Corporation, Takes the Entire Offering—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Salesroom.

The properties belonging to the estate of the late Bradish Johnson were sold at auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday for a total of $4,796,100. As had been generally anticipated, there was no competition except for one or two of the smaller parcels, and even in these instances a few bids were sufficient to show that the heirs had no intention of allowing any of the property to pass out of their hands.

The entire offering was bought by a recently organized corporation known as the Estate of Bradish Johnson, in which allotments of stock will be made to the various heirs in accordance with their respective shares in the estate. This corporation was authorized by a special act of the last Legislature. Its officers are: President—E. A. Roome; Vice President—Charles P. Northrup; Secretary and Treasurer—Philip Many.

At the beginning of yesterday's sale a large crowd surrounded the stand of Auctioneer William M. Ryan. They were mostly onlookers, however, attracted solely by the great value of the properties being sold, and the prompt bidding by the estate's representative soon blasted the hopes of the few who may have attended with the idea of buying.

The prices for the various parcels, most of which came in the shape of a single bid from the incorporated estate, are given below. Not included in this list are nine pieces of acreage in the Mason's Point section, which do not admit of intelligible description without the aid of a diagram. These parcels contain in all about seventy-eight acres, and were sold for a total of $98,500—an average of about $1,260 an acre.

80 to 86 Eighth Avenue and 259 West Fourteenth Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, runs north on Eighth Avenue 68.11 by east 69.6 by north 34.4 by east 25 by south 103.3 to Fourteenth Street, by west 93.6, one-story frame buildings on Eighth Avenue, four-story brick building on Fourteenth Street $112,500

154 and 156 Eighth Avenue, east side, 54 feet south of Seventeenth Street, 34 by 90, two four-story brick flats..... 32,400

338 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-first Street, 20 by 73.9, four-story brick building 117,000

548 to 568 Eighth Avenue and 274 and 276 West Thirty-eighth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, runs south on Eighth Avenue 144.6 by east 64.1 by north 45.9 by east 36.2 by north 98.9 to Thirty-eighth Street by west 100.4, eleven three-story brick dwellings on Eighth Avenue, and two three-story brick dwellings on the street..... 180,000

921 and 923 Broadway, northwest corner of Twenty-first Street, runs north on Broadway 44.1 by west 102.2 by south 31.7 to Twenty-first Street, by east 115.9, five-story building, together with 149 and 151 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-first Street, abutting on the foregoing, 62.4 by 80.11 by 60.4 by 79.7, five-story building 900,000

Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 325 by 117 and irregular, one-story frame buildings and vacant 90,000

422 to 430 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 125 by 103.3, two-story brick and frame buildings 72,000

304 Tenth Avenue, east side, 78.6 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 20.2 by 70.3, three-story brick building 10,800

448 to 454 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 112 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 88 by 98.9, three-story brick buildings 47,250

840 Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, 13.10 by 64, three-story brick flat, with store..... 24,000

265 and 267 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 64 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 36 by 98.9, two three-story and basement brick dwellings 27,000

246 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 183.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 103.1, three-story brick tenement..... 16,000

514 and 516 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, one and four story brick buildings 19,800

328 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 81.3, four-story brick dwelling 15,300

Tenth Avenue, southeast corner of Sixteenth Street, 90 by 101, one-story brick buildings, together with Tenth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifteenth Street, runs north on Tenth Avenue, 77.10 by east 90 by north 25.5 by east 25 by north 103.3 to the south side of Sixteenth Street, by east 410 by south 206.8 to Fifteenth Street by west 522, one and six story brick buildings, occupied by the National Biscuit Company $83,000

Tenth Avenue, east side, 77.10 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 28 by 90, one-story buildings, together with Sixteenth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 103.3, one-story buildings..... 40,500

803 Washington Street, east side, 42.6 feet north of Horatio Street, 18.2 by 87.11 by 18.1 by 86.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling 9,000

13 Eighth Avenue, west side, 19 feet north of West Twelfth Street, 20 by 16.6 by 28.4 by 33.6, three-story brick building.. 7,200

299 West Twelfth Street, north side, 23 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 23 by 80.5, four-story and basement brick dwelling. 14,000

Twelfth Avenue, east side, the block front between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, being 200.10 feet on the avenue, 350 feet on Forty-eighth Street, and 525 feet on Forty-ninth Street, one-story frame buildings, three-story brick buildings, and vacant 265,500

Twelfth Avenue, east side, the block front between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, being 200.10 feet on the avenue, 200 feet on Forty-seventh Street, and 125 feet on Forty-eighth Street, one-story frame buildings, three-story brick buildings, and vacant 265,500

Twelfth Avenue, east side, the block front between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, being 200.10 feet on the avenue, 200 feet on Forty-seventh Street, and 125 feet on Forty-eighth Street, one-story frame buildings, three-story brick buildings, and vacant 265,500

Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, the block, occupied by the Central Railroad of New Jersey freight yard, together with rights in water-front property on the opposite side of Eleventh Avenue..... 1,260,000

Sales by Brokers.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for William Evans and John H. Buscall for about $85,000 the new seven-story modern tenement 131 and 133 Thompson Street, 44 by 90 by 100.

Greene & Taylor have sold for Dr. Joseph Y. Mangum to Dr. Brooks Wells the three-story dwelling 56 West Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Meyer S. Isaacs, as Trustee, has sold the three-story dwelling, 34 West Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

S. Marcus has sold for Meyer Solomon the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninetieth Street; old buildings, on a plot 60 by 85.6; also, for Herman Strauss the five-story double flat 271 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Herbert A. Sherman was the broker in the sale of Brayton Ives's house, 44 East Thirty-fourth Street, to August Belmont. It is reported that Mr. Belmont's present residence, 180 Madison Avenue, will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George O. Haig.

The two new six-story tenements at the northwest corner of Oak and Oliver Streets have been leased by Tuoti & Co. for Rebecca Meryash for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $36,000.

Other Auction Sales.

Aside from the Bradish Johnson estate sale, yesterday's other auction offerings resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

256 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 89.11 feet east of West End Avenue, 15 by 100.11 and irregular, four and five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Trust Company..... $18,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

390 Canal Street, south side, 42.1 feet west of West Broadway, 21.1 by 65.7 and irregular, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New Protestant Episcopal Public School..... 29,175

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

80 and 82 Wooster Street, east side, 126 feet south of Spring Street, 50 by 110, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Boehm & Coon..... 110,000

2,021, 2,023, and 2,025 Webster Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 74.8 by 111.2 by 95.4 by 94, three four-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to C. C. Lock, Jr..... 52,170

441 Robins Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, two one-story frame buildings; partition sale, to Marion A. Clark..... 2,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, 1,113 Intervale Avenue, east side, 140.7 feet south of Kelly Street, and running through to Kelly Street, 20 by about 107, three-story frame flat; 1,116 Intervale Avenue, east side, 160.8 feet south of Kelly Street, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 20 by about 119, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, on each, $8,103.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.; foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, St. Nicholas Place, west side, 135.10 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, running through to St. Nicholas Avenue, 101.6 by 225.3 by 167 by 106.8 by 66.3 by 104, three-story brick and frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $4,240.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, the block front between Walton Avenue and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, being 92 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 75 feet on Walton Avenue and 100 feet on the Concourse, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $2,193; subject to other mortgages for $13,750.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Boston Avenue, west side, 64 feet north of Lillian Place, for two one-story frame dwellings, 20 by 15.6; A. Nihlein, owner; O. F. Semsch of 35 Wall Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 998 Madison Avenue, for a one-story frame office, 8 by 25; Charles A. Stein of 33 East Seventy-seventh Street, owner; C. M. Youngs, architect; cost, $400.

No. 406 to 410 East One Hundred and Second Street, for a one-story frame shed, 60 by 32; Louis Schmitt of 38 East One Hundred and Second Street, owner; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 231.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 80.7; Peter McGlade of 606 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $18,000.

Fourth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundredth Street, for a five-story and basement brick tenement and store, 40 by 95.11; Albert Schwarzler of 18 East Ninetieth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $45,000.

Glebe Avenue, north side, 18.5 feet west of Westchester Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 25 by 80; estate of George Ruppel, owner; C. Baxter, Jr., of 580 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Hull Avenue, east side, 230 feet north of Mosholu Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 40; Mrs. Alma McGivney, owner; Walter McGivney, architect; cost, $2,000.

Green Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Fourth Street, Westchester, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 36; W. Iron, Westchester, owner; John Schwalbenberg, architect; cost, $3,000.

Mott Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for four five-story and basement brick flats, 28.3 by 27 and 27.6 by 102; Jerry Altieri, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $114,000.

Lenox Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 76.9 by 55.6; Alexander Haft of 748 Lexington Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $90,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 82; Alexander Haft, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $44,000.

No. 618 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for a two-story brick shop, 24.6 by 17; S. H. Nash, premises, owner; Alexander Fowler of 700 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 211 Clinton Street, to a three and a half story and basement brick dwelling and school; Julia G. Inness, owner; J. P. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 249 and 321 Mulberry Street, to a two and three story and basement brick tenements and stores; Augustus Sbarbaro, premises, owner; N. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 259 Rivington Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Happert & Bernstein, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $1,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 450 feet north of Julianna Street, Williamsbridge, to a two-story brick factory; George W. Benjamin, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $35.

No. 1,457 Vyse Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Mary Courtney, premises, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $250.

No. 25 West Ninety-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Anna W. Hornthal of 43 West Sixty-first Street, owner; Buckman & Fox, architects; cost, $2,000.

Hull Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, to a two-and-a-half-story brick and frame dwelling; W. B. T. Keyser, Bedford Park, owner; G. H. Budlong, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 76 Bedford Street, to a three-story brick store and dwelling; S. L. Russell of 121 Washington Place, owner; cost, 350.

No. 277 Pearl Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Conrad Van Allen of 55 Liberty Street, owner; W. T. Wallace of 351 West Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $2,200.

No. 1,031 Forest Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling; Elizabeth Hatton, premises, owner; Samuel J. Best, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 121 and 123 West Twenty-sixth Street, to two three-story and basement brick dwellings, with stores; Catherine O'Conner of 121 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect, (correction;) cost, $700.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R.S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, Oct. 11.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 375.3 ft n of Burnside Av, widened, 25x100; John G. Morris to Rowland W. Thomas, (mtg $5,700, R S $1.50)..... $1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 103d St, 101.9 x37.3x112.9x73.11; Hannah R. Rockwell to Charlton W. Crane, (R S $1)..... 1,000

BROOK AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 25x90; Ellen Mulhare to Johanna M. Schwarting..... 19,000

DECATUR Av, w s, 399 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 100.3x100.11x95.5x100; Charles M. Hayward to Florence D. Kellogg, (mtg $2,200)..... 100

DIVISION ST, 28 and 30, 26.7x149.6x25x147; Edward C. Haller, executor, &c., and others, to Osias Kanner..... 23,000

GRAND ST, 22, n e s, 16x60x irregular; William L. Condit and others, executors, to Peter Roberts..... 9,500

HOUSTON ST, n w corner of Hancock St, 35.11x100; Leon Lanrowitz and Morris Fine to Simon Uhlfelder and another, (mtg $38,000, R S $9)..... 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 134.3 ft n of Clifton St, 19.9x75; Bertha Weinstein to Ferdinand Kurzman, (R S $1, mtg $5,500)..... 1

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 156th St, 225 x79.3x225x76.11; Ferdinand Kurzman to Bertha Weinstein..... 35,000

LOT 43, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Rowland W. Thomas to John J. Norris, (mtg $660, R S $1)..... 1

LOT 33, map of 143 lots of Paul estate, 25 x136.3x28.6x127.6; Warranty Realty Company to Louise Ludder, (R S $1)..... 650

LOT 72, and E ½ of Lot 71, and part of Lot 73, amended map of Bronxwood Park; James B. Connelly to Annie G. Bassett, (R S $1, mtg $5,500)..... 1

LOTS 40 and 41, map of 143 lots, Paul estate, 39.4x82.7x70.5x57.5; Warranty Realty Company to Philip Paul, (R S $1)..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, 444, 33.4x95; Ernest-Marx-Nathan Company to Charles F. Davis, (mtg $32,000, R S $8)..... 100

MORRIS AV, corner of 150th St, 2 houses; also Morris Av, 558, 25x70; Frederick Otten to C. H. Otten, all title, (R S $6.50)..... 1

NORTH OAK DRIVE, n s, c ½ of Lot 71, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 25x135x25.7x142.5; also plot at the s and w lines of Lot 73, runs n e 52 x s e 0.9 x s e 13.2 x s w 35.4 x n w 35.5; also Lot 72, map of Bronxwood Park; Annie G. Bassett to Seward Baker, (R S $4, mtg $5,500)..... 1,000

OGDEN AV, e s, 275 ft s of 162d St, 50x 115; Nicholas D. O'Donnell, executor, to Hugh Thomas..... 4,550

PARK AV, n e corner of 157th St, 58.3x 105.6x irreg; Daniel Cantor et al to Philip Euler, (mtg $13,000, R S $9)..... 22,000

PARK AVENUE WEST, w s, 342.6 ft s of 182d St, 25x95.1x25x96; also Park Avenue West, w s, 417.6 ft s of 182d St, 54.4x100x45.7x97.11; Charles S. Bernhard to the Northern Improvement Company, (mtg $10,500, R S $1.50)..... 1

PEARL ST, n e corner of Fulton St, 18x 61.7x29.3x62.7; Edward T. Nostrand to Robert C. Smith and others; 1-28 part... 2,000

PEARL ST, 221, n w corner of Platt St, 22.3x60x irregular; also Stone St, 10, and rear part of 27 Bridge St; also Stone St, s s, adjoining; Marie L. Moore to Julius A. Wilson, (R S $25, mtg $40,000)..... 1

PLOT, begins on e s of Lot 354, map of Woodlawn Heights, 150 ft s of Clinton Av, runs w 100 x s 43.4x e —x n 60.11; Henry De Deering to George P. Keener.. 1

PROSPECT AV, 735, e s, 18.9x90; Mary T. Crawford, individually and as executrix, to Jessie A. Crawford, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,000)..... 1

PROSPECT AV, 734, e s, 18.9x90; Mary T. Crawford, individually to Jessie A. Crawford, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,000)..... 1

WALTON AV, 635, w s, 16.8x94.1x16.8x 93.11; John H. Allen to Emeline Allen, (R S $0.50)..... Gift

WOODS CREST AV, w s, 347.11 ft s of 162d St, runs n 45.7 x w 102.5 x s 66.6 x n e 99.1; Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, to S. E. Brown..... 4,500

13TH ST, 257 East, 25x68.5; Zak Tschlin and another to Theodore Hellpern, (R S $1,) 1-3 part..... 1

19TH ST, 214 East, 30x92; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $37,600, R S $19)..... 1

21ST ST, s s, 185.3 ft w of 2d Av, 26.3x92; Jacob Metzger to E. S. Schaeffler..... 31,050

51ST ST, 303 East, 16.9x85; Adelgunde Weissmann to William Stickel, (mtg $7,000, R S $5.50)..... 100

59TH ST, 238 and 240 East, 50x100.5; Margaretha Scharnberger to Lyman G. Bloomingdale 30,500

69TH ST, n s, 212 ft e of 3d Av, 22x100.4; 24th St, s s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Simon Uhlfelder to Leon Lanrowitz and another, (R S $7, mtg $43,000)..... 1

72D ST, 301 East, 25x76.5; Henry M. Bennett to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, (mtg $16,000, R S $19)..... 1

83D ST, n s, 210.7 ft e of Park Av, 25x 102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager to Henry M. Bennett, (mtg $25,000, R S $7)..... 100

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 75x100.11; Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, to Cecelia McCarthy..... 65,000

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Amanda McMann and M. Theresa Cotes-Barry to Clara L. Eakens, quitclaim 1

111TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Frank Koch to Harry Birdsell, (R S $5, mtg $22,100)..... Exchange

133D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 12th Av, 200x 99.11; William A. Boyd, referee, to E. P. Gilson and another, (R S $29, mtg 11,000)..... 29,000

142D ST, 522 West, 40.8x99.11; Joseph T. Ryan, referee, to James B. Laing, executor, &c..... 12,000

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 50x 100; Enoch C. Bell to Anton Ragette, (mtg $5,500, R S $5)..... 1

146TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x199.10 to 147th St; Eugene C. Potter to John Caggiano and another, (R S $20, mtg $20,000)..... 1

147TH ST, 819 East, 25x100; and 147th St, 813 East, 25x100; John J. Bell to William H. Wecher, rerecorded, (mtg $26,000, R S $10)..... 100

148TH ST, n s, 370.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Mary De Groot and others to Oscar L. Foley..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 370.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x106.6; John McLoughlin, executor, to Oscar L. Foley..... 200

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 28; Gustav T. Von Glahn to G. T. Von Glahn & Co., 10 years..... $2,400

CATHARINE ST, 20; Samuel Cohen to Aniello Nappa, 1½ years..... 660

LUDLOW ST, 5; Daniel Rosenthal to Barnett Rose and another, 3 7-12 years.. 600

RIVINGTON ST, 132½; Morris Rosenberg to Samuel Breitbart, 5 years..... 660

4TH ST, 75 East; Simon E. Osserman to Morris Nassberg, 3 years..... 600

5TH AV, 1,837, n e corner of 112th St; Carl Schur to John M. Dee, 5 years.. 1,400

10TH AV, 300; Jeanette Wertheim to William Bauss, 5 years..... $900, 960

38TH ST, 309 West; Mary Haas to William F. Kohring, 4 years..... 600

45TH ST, 317 East; Mary Fall to George Asianian, 3 years..... 300

93D ST, 312 and 314 East; Augusta Hoenig to John Ried, 3 years..... 840

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

ARNOLD, Margaret, to Charles F. Bauerdorf; 6th Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 49th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... $2,000

BENNETT, Henry M., to Albany Savings Bank; 83d St, n s, 210.7 ft e of Park Av, 4 years, 4 per cent..... 16,000

BERNHARD, Jos. and others, executors, &c., to J. Henry Guntzer; plot at centre line of block between 5th and 6th Sts and 75 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,300

BROWN, Stephen E., to Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, &c.; Woody Crest Av, w s, 347.11 ft s of 162d St, 1 year..... 2,500

CAGGIANO, John, and Pasquale J. Lamberti to Frederick G. Potter; 146th St, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 199.10 to 147th St, ½ year, 6 per cent... 15,700

CANAVAN, Patrick T., to Mutual Loan Association; 18th St, 345 West, installments 200

DAGENAIS, Annie, to Lizzie Murray; 3d Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 103d St, 3 years 8,000

EULER, Philip, to Enoch C. Bell; Park Av, n e corner of 157th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 9,000

EULER, Philip, to Enoch C. Bell; Park Av, n e corner of 157th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 30,000

FOX, Julius S., to Mary A. Duer; 19th St, 214 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 37,500

GOODRIDGE, Margaret A., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 72d St, s s, 140 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 28,000

GROMANN, Henry, to Marie Moritz; Grant Av, s e s, Lot 244, map of village of East Tremont, West Farms, 3¼ years

HYAMS, Mayer, to Morris and Henry Kahn; 113th St, 60 East, 1 year..... 1,825

HYAMS, Mayer, to Annie F. Stoll and another; 113th St, 66 East, 5 years.... 15,000

KANNER, Osias, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; Division St, 28 and 30, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,000

KANNER, Osias, to Mary A. Duer; Division St, 28 and 30, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

LENNINGER, Paul, to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Stebbins Av, 145, installments..... 250

LEWIS, Elizabeth, to George Gardner and another, executors, &c.; 158th St, 626 West, 3 years 10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 72d St, 301 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 22,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 72d St, 301 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LUTHER, George, to Emma Kobre; 14th St, s s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 5½ years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

LUTHER, George, to Elizabeth, or Elise, Muller; 14th St, s s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 5½ years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

McCARTHY, Cecelia, to the Citizens' Savings Bank; 97th St, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 80,000

PYE, John E., to the New York Savings Bank; Bleecker St, 18 and 20; also 309 Elizabeth St, 5½ years..... 12,000

ROBERTS, Peter, to William L. Condit, and others, executors, &c.; Grand St, 22, 2 years..... 6,000

ROGETTE, Anton, to Enoch C. Bell; 145th St, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 4,500

SCHWARTING, Johanna M., to Ellen Mulhare; Brook Av, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, ½ year..... 3,500

SPALLONE, Michelangelo, and another, to the Knickerbocker Building and Loan Company; Morris Av, w s, 75 ft s of 153d St, installments, 6 per cent..... 16,200

STICKEL, William, to Adelgunde Weissmann; 51st St, 203 East; 5 years..... 1,750

THOMAS, Hugh, to Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, &c.; Ogden Av, e s, 275 ft s of 162d St, 1 year..... 2,730

THORNTON, Charles H., and Edward A., to Margaret L. Fowler; Valentine Av, widened, e s, 212.9 ft n of 181st St, 100.1 x116.3, to Tiebout Av, new line, 1 year. 1,000

WALTHER, Minnie, and others to Elise Reichardt, guardian, &c.; 72d St, 442 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 2,000

WEINSTEIN, Bertha, to Ferdinand Kurzman; Jackson Av, n w corner of 156th St, ½ year..... 27,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GREENBERG, Hyman, to George Pfister and others..... Nom.

METZLER, John H., to Eva C. Metzler.. $500

NEW YORK MORTGAGE COMPANY to Thomas McCracken..... Nom.

RAMBAUD, George, to Paul Uther..... 20,000

ROSENFELD, Frederica, to Martha M. O'Brien 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Saugerties Savings Bank.. 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Saugerties Savings Bank.. 7,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company, assigns three mortgages..... 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 103d St, 101.9' x63.7x100.11x77; David W. King against the Metropolitan Investment Company, owner and contractor $6,617

BROOK AV, n w corner of Wendover Av, 72.7x100; Jacob Wasp against James Anderson, owner and contractor 31

DAWSON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Beach Av, 100x100; Edmund B. O'Connell against J. M. Kirby, owner and contractor..... 70

WEST END AV, 977; Ralph A. Schoenberg against Alfred R. Goslin, owner and contractor 336

1ST AV, 2,035 to 2,041; Michael Kotzen against Tuoti & Co., owners; M. Max, contractor 56

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Jem Johnson against Sarah Harris, owner and contractor 118

122D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 50x100.11; W. E. & J. H. Sickey against Etta Blinn, owner and contractor 254

124TH ST, 503 and 505 West; Jacob Saron against William Pruess, Jr., and others, owners and contractors 300

139TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 200x100; Thomas F. McHugh against William Ranken, owner; Gulifoy & Partridge, contractors 505

156TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 100 x100; Daniel Cantor et al against Samuel D. Rosenfeld and another, owners and contractors 175

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

SHERIFF ST, 66 and 68; Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern, with Louis Rand, 4 payments 11,000

146TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x74.11; Germania Life Insurance Company, with John P. Leo, 6 payments 21,000

Lis Pendens.

FREEMAN ST, s s, 57.11 ft e of Lyman Place, 18x75; Augustus J. Smith against Mary E. Neale and others, trustees, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. J. Phelps.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 128th St, 60x 99.11; William Buess against Israel Stone and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

LOTS 138 to 142, 232 to 236, 243 to 249, map of part of Inwood, Twelfth Ward; Solomon B. Livingston, trustee, &c., against William H. Fletner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Simpson.

PEARL ST, 302; Cherry St, 370 and 372; 30th St, e s, Lot 470, map of the estate of Cornelius Ray, 20th Ward; 25x98.9; 4th St, 673 East, and 67th St, n s, 25 ft s of 10th Av, 30x 100.5; Charles J. Tagliabue against Gaetano Tagliabue and others, (partition;) attorneys, Schreiter & Mathews.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 89.1 ft n of 120th St, 29.4x118.11x25x108.7; George M. Brown against Phebe C. Bapelye and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stanton & Hopkins.

2D AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x100; Catherine A. McGuire, executrix, &c., against Catharine Sulzer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

20TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 11th Av, 25x91.11; Henry W. Wetmore against James R. Floyd and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.

114TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Boulevard, 40x100.11; two actions; Edward C. Perkins against Carrie S. Kennedy and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. E. Jackson, Jr.

129TH ST, 128 West; the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church against Frank G. Swartwout and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

132D ST, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 16.10x99.11; Frank W. Matteson against Charles E. Van Tassell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 125x 100, five actions; the Franklin Savings Bank against John W. Decker and others, (foreclosure of five mortgages;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x90; John Mulreany against James J. Benson and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. L. Schurz.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25¼
Flour, Minneapolis patents	$4.35
Cotton, middling	10 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K. prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef, hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71⅛@76¾c; No. 2 red, 77c; No. 2 corn, 41@41½c; No. 2 yellow, 41⅛@41¼c; No. 2 oats, 22¼c; No. 2 white, 25@25½c; No. 3 white, 23¾@24½c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; fair to choice malting, 55@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.70@$1.71; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.70@$1.78; prime timothy seed, $4.15@$4.25; mess pork, per barrel, $15@$15.50; lard, per 100 lb, $7.25@$7.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.80@$8.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.30@$8.40; sugars, cutloaf, $6.60; granulated, $6.10; confectioners' A, $6; off A, $5.85; clover, contract grade, $10.25@$10.50.

COTTON.—Great irregularity prevailed in the cotton market. At times excitement ran high. The Liverpool advices showed that the English cotton trade was even more surprised by Wednesday's bureau report than was the cotton trade of this country, the Liverpool decline being 12@15½-64d, or the equivalent of 20 points more than the decline in the American markets yesterday. Trading started at a decline of 5@ 15 points, but the market immediately became strong and enormously active, prices advancing 14 to 22 points from the lowest, the trade being influenced by estimates pointing to a less heavy movement for the remainder of the week; also by forecasts of cold rains over the bulk of the cotton belt, and increased demand for spot cotton in the South for export, as well as for home consumption, although at lower prices, and by more encouraging news from the cotton goods markets of this country. Later the market became less active, in view of recent tremendous clearances with Southern markets finally showing an inclination to yield. The trade was nervous, up to the very close of business, with the market finally very steady at a net advance of 3 to 8 points.

Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations ⅛c lower, on the basis of 10 11-16c for middling uplland and 10 15-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 188 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, easy at 9 15-16c, ⅛c off; Mobile, easy at 10c, ⅛c off; Savannah, weak at 10c; Wilmington, firm at 10¼c; Norfolk, quiet at 10c, ⅛c off; Baltimore, nominal at 10⅛c; Memphis, steady at 10⅛c, ⅛c off; Augusta, quiet at 9⅞c, ⅛c off; St. Louis, quiet at 3-16c decline at 10⅛c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	10.19	10.19	10.08	10.18@10.20
November	9.70	9.92	9.70	9.89@ 9.90
December	9.65	9.82	9.62	9.81@ 9.82
January	9.60	9.81	9.60	9.79@ 9.80
February	9.71	9.72	9.69	9.79@ 9.80
March	9.90	9.81	9.69	9.80@ —
April	9.66	9.79	9.66	9.79@ 9.80
May	9.66	9.81	9.65	9.79@ 9.80
June	9.65	9.78	9.64	9.78@ 9.79
July	9.61	9.76	9.58	9.76@ 9.78
August	9.55	9.80	9.40	9.80@ —

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales, all American; mid-upland, 6¼d; futures opened irregular; 8@10-64d decline. At 1:45 P. M. quiet but steady; 12½@14 ½-64d net decline. Closed steady at a net decline of 12@ 15½ points. December-January, 5.21½b; January-February, 5.19v; February-March, 5.17s; March-April, 5.15s; April-May, 5.13½b; May-June, 5.12b; June-July, 5.10½b; July-August, 5.08s; August-September, 5.06s;

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ABBE, SARAH FULLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH FULLER ABBE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, at the office of E. W. H. Brown, their attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1900.
WALDO F. ABBE,
SUSIE A. MORSE, Executors.
B. W. H. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

ABELL, CORA B.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To William J. Abell and Mabel E. Macdonald.—Send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits that were of CORA B. ABELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, should not be issued to Ada F. Chamberlain, and each of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have no one, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24 day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
H. B. BRADBURY, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
oc5-law6wF

ADEE, FREDERIC W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC W. ADEE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Philip E. Connell, his attorney, No. 45 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1901.
Dated, New York, Sept. 27, 1900.
PHILIP H. ADEE, Administrator.
PHILIP E. CONNELL, Attorney for Administrator, 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se21-law6wFdm.

ARMOUR, CARRIE COLWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE COLWELL ARMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 714, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. CHARLES WINFIELD ARMOUR and ELLA J. COLWELL, Administrators. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Administrators, 94 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.
my25-1aw6mF.

BAITER, KATE EVA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE EVA BAITER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 701 Washington Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900.
JACOB F. BAITER, Executor.
BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 94 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 3-5, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900.
HARRIET OSGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au10-1aw6mF

CURTISS, MARY HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HELENA CURTISS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 Front Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of May, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, Executor.
GILBERT L. BLANK, Attorney for Executor, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City.

DIEHL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Peter Diehl, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Wilson, Barker & Wilson, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900.
PHILIP BRAENDER, Executor.
WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Executor, 48 Wall Street, New York City. je8-1aw6mF

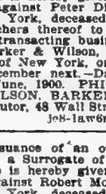
MOORE, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert Moore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ronald K. Brown, Number 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.
Dated New York, the twenty-third day of May, 1900. WILLIAM T. MOORE, Executor.
RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. my25-1aw0mF

NORTON, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. NORTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 607-612, No. 259 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1900. ADELAIDE G. NORTON, Administratrix. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap20-1aw6mF

STEINAM, LOUIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS N. STEINAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James, Schell & Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1900.
JOSEPH L. STEINAM, Administrator. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, New York City. jy18-1aw6mF

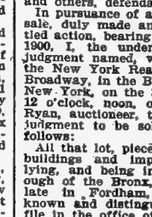
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
—The BARON DE HIRSCH FUND, Plaintiff, against MARY E. NORTON and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street with the westerly side of the Third Avenue; and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of the Third Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly side of the Third Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with the right to use the easterly wall of the building upon the land adjoining the said premises on the west as a party wall as long as the said wall shall stand.—Dated New York, October 10, 1900.
FRANKLYN PADDOCK, Referee.
I. S. ISAACS, Attorney for Plaintiff.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known by the street numbers 2,338 and 2,340 Third Avenue and 176 East 127th Street:



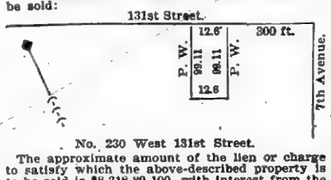
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $96,181.25, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $313.55, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $5,856.51 and interest.—Dated New York, October 10, 1900.
FRANKLYN PADDOCK, Referee.
oct1-6awSwThS&s2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
—JOHN HETTERICH et ano., plaintiffs, against CATHARINE FITZPATRICK et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being at William's Bridge, in the City of New York and County of New York, (late of the Town of Westchester, and County of Westchester,) in the State of New York, and being part of lot known on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the Towns of East and Westchester and Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Henry B. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated May, 1854, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester by the number 209, (two hundred and nine,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) distant westerly 155 (one hundred and fifty-five) feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) with said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue;) and running thence westerly and parallel with said westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to lot Number 208 (two hundred and eight) on said map; thence westerly along said lot Number (two hundred and eight) 208 and parallel with said northerly side of Tenth Street (late avenue) twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said first described boundary line one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet, to the first-mentioned point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1900. MYER J. STEIN, Referee.
CHARLES J. GERLICH, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 904 Lexington Av., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $585.90, with interest thereon from 13th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $127.86, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $50.00.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1900. MYER J. STEIN, Referee.
o3-2awW&F&o25

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIZABETH WEST BURKE, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE E. WIGGINS and GEORGE WIGGINS, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, known by the Street Number 230 West 131st Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant three hundred (300) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same twelve feet and six inches; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the same twelve feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.
WILLIAM H. HIRSH, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



No. 230 West 131st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,610.92, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $281.15, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $341.68 and interest.
The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $23,000, with interest thereon from the 15th day of September, 1899, at the rate of 4½ per cent.
The premises will be sold subject to the covenants and restriction contained in an agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1078 of Conveyances, Page 412.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1900. CHARLES D. OLENDORF,
c9-2aw3wTu&T&o30 Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

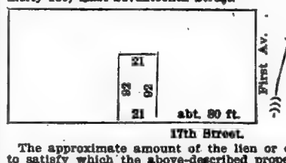
HORNER, MARIA TERESA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA TERESA HORNER, the sole heir and next of kin of Walter Giles Hennessy, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Henry C. McCartin of Jersey City, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date November 2nd, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Walter Giles Hennessy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of October, in the year of Lord one thousand nine hundred.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JAMES A. LYNCH, Attorney for Petitioner, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRADUATED MASSEUSE WILL GIVE massage, electric treatment, pine needles, and vapor baths. J. La Rose, 24 West 60th St.

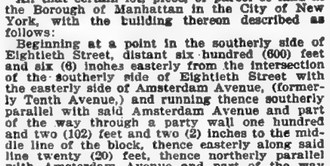
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SUSAN H. GEISSENHAINER plaintiff, against RAY GOLDMAN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and known by the street number 351 (formerly 180) East Seventeenth Street, bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Seventeenth Street distant about eighty (80) feet west of the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of First Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet, more or less, to the centre of the block; thence running west parallel with Seventeenth Street about twenty-one (21) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue to the northerly line of East Seventeenth Street, and thence easterly along the same about twenty-one (21) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, September 25th, 1900.
EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
The premises are known as Number 351 (formerly 180) East Seventeenth Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,470.84, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $398.35, with interest from September 22d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,699 64-100 and interest.
Dated New York City, September 25th, 1900.
EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
—TEACHERS' CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against MICHAEL HOULAHAN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, with the building thereon described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Eightieth Street, distant six hundred (600) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Tenth Avenue,) and running thence southerly parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the middle line of the block, thence easterly along said line twenty (20) feet, thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the southerly side of Eightieth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Eightieth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1900.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 2 Tryon Row, Manhattan, N. Y.
CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 110 West 80th Street.



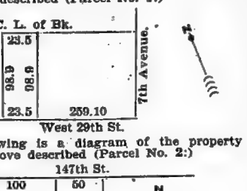
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $2,610.92, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $281.15, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $341.68 and interest.
The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $23,000, with interest thereon from the 15th day of September, 1899, at the rate of 4½ per cent.
The premises will be sold subject to the covenants and restriction contained in an agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1078 of Conveyances, Page 412.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1900. CHARLES D. OLENDORF,
c9-2aw3wTu&T&o30 Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
—JOHN FENNELL, plaintiff, against AGNES SCHAEF and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street with the westerly side of Walton Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Walton Avenue ninety-five feet; thence easterly on a line parallel or nearly so with said 164th (formerly 163d) Street thirty-two 93-100 feet; thence southerly parallel or nearly so with said Grand Boulevard and Concourse twenty-five 24-100 feet; thence easterly again parallel with 164th (formerly 163d) Street eighty-two 78-100 feet to the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse as aforesaid, and thence northerly along the same one hundred feet more or less to the place of beginning, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Agnes Schaef by Sigismund B. Wortmann and wife by deed dated October 25th, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on March 29th, 1899.—Dated New York, August 27, 1900.
A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.
JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,953.75, with interest thereon from the 13th day of July, 1900, together with cost and allowance amounting to $240.14, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $495.08 and interest.
The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage, upon which $9,000 is due, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a second mtrogage for $1,250, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a third mortgage for $3,500, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, 27th day of August, 1900.
A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Friday, September 28, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 18, 1900.
A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Friday, October 12th, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.
A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—ELIZABETH RINTELEN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM RINTELEN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 30th day of July, 1900, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 2d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of 29th Street distant two hundred and fifty-nine feet ten inches westerly from Seventh Avenue; thence running westerly along 29th Street twenty-three feet five inches; thence running northerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between 29th and 30th Streets; thence running easterly along the said centre line twenty-three feet five inches; thence running southerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning.
PARCEL NO. 2.
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of valuable building lots at Port Morris, in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, surveyed June 2d, 1875, by William G. Livingston, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 14th day of October, 1875, by the numbers five (5) and six (6,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 147th Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of 147th Street and Prospect Street, running thence easterly along 147th Street fifty (50) feet; thence southerly and at right angles with 147th Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly and parallel with 147th Street 50 feet; thence northerly and at right angles with said 147th one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.
BEVERLEY W. ROBINSON,
HARRY OVERINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 2,706 Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property first above described (Parcel No. 1:)



The following is a diagram of the property secondly above described (Parcel No. 2:)

s25-2aw3wTu&F&o16.

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—LESTER LEVY, plaintiff, against MAX J. LEVINSON and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 19th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on Grand Street seventy-five (75) feet west of the corner of Willett Street; running thence northerly parallel with Willett Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly parallel with Grand Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly to Grand Street one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly along Grand Street in front twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less, said premises being known as number 474 Grand Street.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1900. MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.
EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is six thousand four hundred and seventy-three 83-100 ($6,473 83-100) dollars, with interest thereon from 14th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty-four 80-100 dollars, with interest from September 22, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred and forty-nine 27-100 ($249 27-100) dollars and interest.
The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of eighteen thousand ($18,000) dollars, due November 13, 1900, and accrued interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum since May 13, 1900.—Dated New York, September 28, 1900.
MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

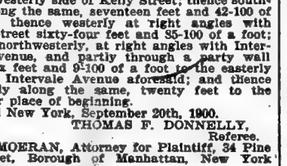
SURROGATE NOTICES.

HABIRSHAW, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HABIRSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December, 1900.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1900.
ADELAIDE HABIRSHAW, Executrix. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. je15-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

PARTITION SALE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—PETER J. HUNT, plaintiff, against PATRICK COSGRIFF and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of August, 1900, as amended by order duly made and entered in the action bearing date the 19th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
FIRST PARCEL.
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Bank Street, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and now known as Number 122 Bank Street, commencing at a point on said southerly side of Bank Street two hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Greenwich and Bank Streets; thence running southerly along the westerly line of land now or late of Isaac Harring, known as Number 120 Bank Street, for a distance of ninety-five feet or thereabouts; thence westerly, parallel with the southerly side of Bank Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the easterly line of land now or late of James H. Newman, known as Number 124 Bank Street, ninety-five feet or thereabouts, to said southerly side of Bank Street and thence easterly along said southerly side of Bank Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the same lot or parcel conveyed, or intended to be conveyed, by Joanna Bethune, widow of Divie Bethune, to Robert McCartee, by deed bearing date the twenty-ninth day of February, 1828, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 238 of Conveyances, Page 86, on the third day of March, 1828, and also by Mary Dyckman, a grantee thereof, to John G. Cosgriff, now deceased, by deed bearing date the seventh day of March, 1864, and recorded in the office of the said Register of the County of New York in Liber 894 of Conveyances, Page 509, on the twenty-third day of March, 1864, and being the premises in possession whereof John G. Cosgriff, late of the City of New York, died seized.
SECOND PARCEL.
All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of Third Avenue, running thence southerly, and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, (partly through a party wall,) to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.
WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.
W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 33 Pine Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the first parcel of the property to be sold, its street number being 122 Bank Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $982 6-100 and interest.
The following is a diagram of the second parcel of the property to be sold, its street number being 210 East Forty-fourth Street.



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and all other liens thereon, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is the sum of $11,300 62-100 and interest.
WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.
s25-2aw3wTu&F&o16

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EDWARD FREDERICK BURKE, Plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 12th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 10, Block Number 2,706, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street Number 1,118 Intervale Avenue, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, distant one hundred and forty feet and 65-100 of a foot southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Intervale Avenue with the westerly side of Kelly Street; running thence southeasterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall fifty-five feet and 95-100 of a foot; thence easterly at right angles with Kelly Street, fifty-one feet and 14-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Kelly Street; thence southerly along the same, seventeen feet and 42-100 of a foot; thence westerly at right angles with Kelly Street fifty-eight feet and 32-100 of a foot; thence northwesterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall, sixty-one feet and 49-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Intervale Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly, along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, September 20, 1900.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,748 90-100, with interest thereon from September 14, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $355.00, with interest from September 17, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $568.29 and interest.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
s21-2aw3wF&Tu&o12

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDMUND A. TROUTON, plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHN

SCHARN MURDER MYSTERY

Counsel Objects to Girl's Brother Being Put on the Stand.

WITNESS CONTRADICTS POLICE

Positively Denies Assertion Attributed to Him in a Written Statement—Eisenprice Discharged.

The inquest into the death of Kathryn Scharn, who was found murdered early in the morning of Aug. 19 in her rooms at 674 Second Avenue, was continued yesterday morning before Coroner Bausch and a jury. No evidence was produced that would tend to incriminate Fred Scharn, the girl's brother, who was the first to find her body and on whom the police are trying to fix the crime. The proceedings, however, were marked by two rather sensational incidents. One of these occurred when Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly announced that he would put young Scharn himself on the stand. Emanuel Friend, counsel for Scharn, was on his feet in an instant.

"Will you, though?" he exclaimed, and turning to the Coroner continued: "Your Honor, if you permit Scharn to be put on the stand without full representation of counsel I shall advise him not to talk—even if you send me to jail for it!"

Then Coroner Bausch, Mr. Friend, and Mr. O'Reilly all talked at once, so that no one knew what was said. The upshot was that the Assistant District Attorney vowed he would subpoena Scharn for this morning, and Mr. Friend vowed he would not let his client testify.

The other incident was when the Assistant District Attorney tried to impute to a fireman—James J. Butler of 304 East Thirty-seventh Street—part of a written statement to the police. The witness positively denied having made such an affirmation, and Lawyer Friend took the occasion to impress on the jury that the police were trying to "railroad" his client by fair means or foul.

Louis Lincoln Eisenprice, the bank mail clerk, who was one of the earliest suspects and who had been at liberty under $1,500 bail, had his bail bond released, and was discharged from custody by advice of the Assistant District Attorney. In releasing him the Coroner told him he was satisfied that he had had nothing to do with the murder.

Among the witnesses called was Mrs. Curley, who went with Mrs. Lawler and young Scharn to view the body of the murdered girl. The questions asked were calculated to show the demeanor of the boy immediately after the discovery of the crime. The witness testified that he was apparently grief-stricken, and that he willingly followed the suggestion to notify the police.

The prosecution hoped to gain from Fireman James J. Butler of Engine Company 29 that he had seen Scharn in his sister's apartment at 9:10 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 18—the time when Scharn, the police allege, says he was at work. The witness said that he could look into the Scharn apartments from the rear of his flat, and that he had seen the girl, but had not seen her brother in the flat on the day and at the time mentioned. He said that he had never told any one that he had seen Scharn. Asked whether he had ever told Policeman Schulka to the contrary, he answered that this was impossible, because he did not know Scharn, and would not know him if he saw him face to face.

Mr. O'Reilly then read from a statement which the witness, the police claim, made to Schulka. In the statement Butler is quoted as saying that he saw Scharn on the day and at the time in question. The witness admitted the statement in general, but denied having included therein that he saw the boy.

"Do you know what an oath is?" Mr. O'Reilly asked.

"Yes, sir."

"Now, didn't you say outside in the corridor yesterday that you had a good story to tell, but you'd be d—— if you'd tell it?"

"I did not."

"You did not make that statement in my presence, and in the presence of half a dozen policemen and of Mr. Friend?"

"I did not."

"Not in my presence," Mr. Friend added. Policeman Schulka was then called. He asserted that Butler had made the statement, whether he denied it or not.

The last and most important witness of the day—Edward Murphy, a grocer's clerk at Second Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street—was then called. He declared that he had sold the Scharn girl three pears at 6:50 on the night of the murder. Mr. O'Reilly cross-examined him, attempting to prove that he was mistaken as to the day or the hour, thus proving that Scharn might have killed his sister before 6:30 P. M., the hour from which his alibi begins. The witness's testimony remained intact.

"We believe the boy is honestly mistaken, and that the girl to whom he sold pears is alive and well to-day. Wait till I put young Scharn on the stand," Mr. O'Reilly said.

It was then that the wrangle between the Coroner, Mr. Friend, and Mr. O'Reilly began.

The Coroner announced the inquest adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

BURGLARS ALARM BROOKLYNITES.

Maiden Lane Jeweler's House Entered —Thieves Use Chloroform.

The police of the Hamburg Avenue Station, in Brooklyn, are disturbed by the many robberies recently in the neighborhood of Putnam and Hamburg Avenues.

The latest burglary was committed in the house of Martin Gebhardt, at 415 Hamburg Avenue, early on Wednesday morning. Mr. Gebhardt is a maiden Lane jeweler. The house he lives in is a two-story and basement frame dwelling in one of the best lighted sections. The sleeping apartment of Mr. Gebhardt and his wife is in an alcove off the back parlor.

The burglars secured an entrance to the house by stepping from the front stoop into a parlor window, the shutters in front of which they had forced open. They ransacked the parlor floor and searched the wearing apparel of Mr. Gebhardt and his wife. From Mr. Gebhardt's vest they took $25, and from his trousers $1.65. They also secured three gold rings.

Mrs. Gebhardt was awakened at daybreak by pains in her head, and as she rose from her bed she became drowsy. She discovered the room in confusion and the front window open. She called her husband and discovered that he was similarly affected. Both became satisfied later that the thieves, after securing an entrance, had stupefied them with chloroform before beginning their operations. Mr. Gebhardt, in reporting the robbery to the police, expressed the belief that the thieves were evidently under the impression that he had valuable gems in his house.

School Closed; Weather Too Cold.

School No. 1, one of the largest in Queens Borough, has closed down, and will remain closed until the weather grows warmer. There is an elaborate steam-heating outfit in the basement, and it worked all right last Winter. On Tuesday, however, when heat was needed, it was found the boilers would not work owing to lack of repair. No steam could be generated, and, as it was too cold for teachers and scholars, they were sent home. How long the sessions will be discontinued depends on the weather and the rapidity with which repairs can be made.

Testimonial to Gen. Howard.

A banquet in honor of Major Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, will be given by his friends in the army and navy together with those in civil life on Nov. 8 at the Waldorf-Astoria. The occasion will mark the seventieth year of the soldier's life. It will also recall the fact that he is one of the oldest living army commanders. Henry H. Adams is the Chairman of the committee having the affair in charge.

Death from Elevator Accident.

Frederick Bickelhaupt, thirty-two years old, of 549 West Fifty-first Street, who was in the elevator of the Consumers' Brewing Company, which fell Wednesday with him and four others from the seventh floor to the basement of the building, at Fifty-fourth Street and Avenue A, died in Flower Hospital yesterday morning. The other four men were not fatally injured.

Princeton's Commemoration Day.

The announcement which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 10 naming to-morrow as the date for the observance of Commemoration Day at Princeton University was incorrect. The observance will take place Saturday, Oct. 20.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

It was on one of the Fourth Avenue cars. A young Irishman bubbling over with good humor and a considerable quantity of whisky, boarded the car near the Brooklyn Bridge terminal. A pleasant-faced Deaconess of the Episcopal sisterhood, dressed in the garb of her order, was seated near the centre of the car. To her, as he probably always did to the members of the Catholic sisterhoods, he doffed his hat and bade her a pleasant "Good day, sister." The Deaconess blushed a trifle and showed her annoyance at the address of the bibulous one. A young clubman, whose face is very well known about town, tried to check the good nature of the young fellow. Before this could be done, however, the new-comer had extracted a dime from his pocket, and, reaching in front of the two men who occupied seats between himself and the Deaconess, dropped his coin in the lap of the astonished woman. She was now embarrassed beyond expression. She released the dainty purse of monkey-skin she carried, and picked up the proffered coin with her daintily gloved fingers, while a flush, almost one of anger, swept over her face. The gentleman seated next her quietly explained that no insult had been intended, and that the good-natured but rather boozy individual had offered it as a bit of charity, as he would have done to a "Little Sister of the Poor" of his own faith, or to a Salvation Army lassie. The coin was then unostentatiously returned to the donor. Anger on his part at the interference and rejection of his proffered charity. More embarrassment for the Deaconess when the young man loudly protested, "Always give something to the Sisters whenever I see one," he mumblingly explained. "First time ever knew 'em to refuse." Explanation by the clubman that this was an Episcopal Deaconess, and that they did not solicit alms. Then the bibulous one: "Don't care what her religion is, or what Church she belongs to; always like to help 'em. Think she could do more good with that dime 'n I can. 'Fshe don't want it, I know a bartender that does. No offense, lady, I hope." Then he raised himself to his feet, caught hold of a strap, again doffed his hat politely, staggered to the rear of the car, and disappeared at the Canal Street corner, while the Deaconess and every one else on the car breathed easier.

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Art dealers expect that this Winter will be one of the best in their line they have had in years. Plans are making for a number of sales this Winter, at which fancy prices are anticipated for collections that have no exceptional repute. Those dealers on Fifth Avenue and in the Wall Street district say they have no fear that on McKinley's re-election, of which they are confident, there will be such a demand for pictures and choice bric-a-brac as there has not been in years. So they are buying and importing accordingly.

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"We were traveling from El Paso to the coast," said the advance man of a theatrical combination, "and the porter had tucked us snugly in our berths, when we were awakened to the consciousness that our train was 'held up.' The robbers marched us out of the car and made us deliver. Fortunately, not one of us had more than a few dollars in cash. But the man who held up the car porter gave a yelp of delight: 'See what I've found! Put 'em back; start the train!' In the careless porter's vest pocket they had discovered a roll of bills as big as the pocket would hold. It looked as if there must have been several hundred dollars. We all knew of the profitable rapaciousness of the Pullman car porter, but never dreamed that his accumulations were so large. Yet the friendly human spark of forgiveness and sympathy was in our hearts for the poor fellow losing so much at one fell swoop. We were gathered in the smoking compartment, and had a consolation purse under advisement for the darkey, when he came along himself. 'Mah lawd! dat was de luckiest 'sperience I done ever had,' he said, chuckling all over. We were astonished. A poor servant robbed of hundreds chuckles with glee. 'Deed, yes, ge'm'men. Dey never looked but jis in only one of my pockets.'"

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"They say that the failure of the 'Rose of Persia' at Daly's was due to the poor company," said a musician who is also one of the persistent first nighters. "Don't believe it; the company was a poor one, to be sure, but the music was charming. That alone should have saved it. The true cause of its failure to make a hit was because it was produced before musical people were in town. A thing like that should have been brought out after the music-lovers were back from their country places. It was a production that was over the heads of the people from out of town who filled the hotels and theaters at that time. Too much thoroughly good writing in it. They wanted the Hopper or Wilson sort of comedy, and couldn't appreciate anything much above the Weber & Fields, Rogers Brothers, or Casino standard in the way of music. And so a thoroughly good thing in a musical way goes down as a failure. Yet there isn't an educated musician who heard it but will tell you that it was, from his point of view, one of the best pieces of musical composition of that sort we have had in a long time. Its fate might have been very different had it been produced in December, say, when the musically inclined people are all here and looking for musical entertainments. But the average theatrical manager rarely gives a thought to the proper times and seasons to bring out his good things. Scores of theatrical and musical wrecks line the shores of this particularly stormy sea because of the lack of this peculiar foresight."

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"Hereafter I do not move into an apartment until it is completely ready for occupancy," wailed a family man who moved into a new up-town apartment whose owner had solemnly promised, and sworn to it, that his house would be ready for occupancy and in complete running order Oct. 1. "There was every indication that his promise would be fulfilled," continued he. "The building looked practically complete when I inspected it and signed a lease, as did three of my friends, on Sept. 15. I had given up my old apartment, and it was rented. So I had to move Oct. 1, whether or not. I went to the new place. Two days later the servants said it was ready. My wife and I left the hotel and went up to take possession. It was about dusk. We had to climb up a trellis-like lot of steps because the front steps were not completed and the workmen had struck. When we reached our apartment, after a trip through a dark hallway and a ride up in a darker elevator, we essayed to turn on the electric lights. Couldn't do it. Investigation showed no connection. Another strike, the janitor said. Tried the hot water, to have at least a wash in our new home. No hot water. Janitor said boiler was not in order. So we gave it up, went back to our hotel, and we're still waiting for a chance to occupy that apartment that was to be ready for us Oct. 1."

"Don't think you're the only pea in the pod," said another gentleman, who was assuaging his sorrows in the café. "I'm in the same boat, and have half a dozen acquaintances who are still on the waiting list for flats that were guaranteed to be ready by Oct. 1. I've got so I hate that date, and hereafter I shall take possession of my apartment—provided I ever hire another—on Dec. 15. By that time these Oct. 1 fellows ought to have their places fit to move into. We were all caught by the same bait: 'I won't charge you any rent for October because you may have to put up with a few inconveniences while the place is getting into complete running order, you know.' Did you bite at that, too?"

"Sure! What will it be this time, gentlemen?"

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Grief, of the sort that apparently never could be allayed, was marked in every feature of the costume the magnificent creature wore as she passed out of the corridor of the Waldorf to her carriage at the door. Even the coachman and groom wore very conspicuous mourning emblems. Her mourning veil was heavy, but when lifted so as to show the face as she stepped into her carriage it was a joyous, laughing countenance. "A farce!" snapped a St. Louis man who was standing near. "She comes from out our way. Been married a year and four months when her husband died and left her a million and a half. He was a stupid old curmudgeon; she a lively young society woman. They began quarreling on their honeymoon. Kept it up four months, and separated. He was acquiring a residence in Oklahoma for divorce purposes when typhoid fever carried him off. None but his intimate friends knew about the case—how they hated one another, or that his fortune was the price she demanded for

No. 1 It's a wise man that knows his own style.

No. 2 A seemingly stylish style on some one else, isn't necessarily becoming to you.

No. 3 You must pay for it to see one style on yourself—tailor-made.

No. 4 Doesn't cost you a penny here to see, one by one, all the styles.

Fall overcoat styles are:

Yoke-back, raglan, paddock, covert; long, medium long, short; silk-lined to edge, to buttonhole, to facing; serge-lined; light and dark colors; rough and smooth cloths.

$15 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 14 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

a divorce without a scandal. Theoretically he was away from her on a business trip. Death buried the scandal. Now she's here swathed in widow's weeds and professedly mourning and crying her eyes out for her dead husband. She told my wife she was never so happy as on the day of his death! Now, isn't this public mourning business a farce? Ought to be suppressed by law."

"Certainly," said the New Yorker to whom he was speaking, "for that man passing with the deep crêpe band on his hat, a black band on the arm of his overcoat, black necktie, and black kid gloves, actually beat the wife for whom he is now so ostentatiously mourning, and made a scandal at a fashionable watering place in August because of his neglect of her and his fondness for the society of an adventuress. It's a mighty good thing that people generally don't know of these skeletons in the closets, or there would be a mobbing of both men and women."

BAIL FOR PATRICK REFUSED.

Unsatisfied Judgment Against Bondsman Secured by Counsel—Second Rice Will Withheld.

Ineffectual efforts were made yesterday by Louis J. Vorhaus, Frederick B. House's law partner, to bail out Albert T. Patrick, who is now in the Tombs with Charles F. Jones, charged with forging William M. Rice's signature to two checks for $25,000 and $65,000 on Swenson & Sons, bankers, of 15 Wall Street.

After a consultation with Patrick and Jones, Lawyer Vorhaus, accompanied by William S. Long, a real estate broker and builder, of 1,123 Broadway, living at 420 West Twenty-fourth Street, called on Assistant District Attorney Osborne and offered Mr. Long as bondsman for Patrick. Mr. Long offered as security the property and four six-story apartment houses thereon at 227-241 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. He valued these at $340,000. The property was mortgaged, he said, to the extent of $270,000, leaving an equity of $70,000.

Mr. Osborne immediately went before Magistrate Brann, sitting in the Tombs Police Court, and Mr. Long offered himself as bondsman for Patrick, whom he said he knew. Investigation of Mr. Long's security by Bond Clerk Cook showed an unsatisfied judgment for $1,800 resting against it.

"That judgment was obtained by default," said Mr. Vorhaus to Magistrate Brann, "through Mr. Long's lawyer's neglect to file an answer in the suit. It can be reopened and settled for 20 cents on the dollar."

Magistrate Brann refused to accept Long as a bondsman with the judgment unsatisfied.

"Go settle at 20 cents on the dollar," said he, "and then come back. I wouldn't take the best man in New York as bondsman if he had an unsatisfied judgment outstanding against him."

Regarding the copy of the alleged second will of Mr. Rice, given by Patrick to Capt. James A. Baker, the Texas attorney of Mr. Rice, who is also named in the second will as executor and residuary legatee, Capt. McCluskey, Chief of the Detective Bureau, said late yesterday afternoon that James W. Gerard, Capt. Baker's counsel, had not yet sent him a copy of it.

"I would not make it public if I had it," he continued, "because its publication would interfere with the case."

Mr. Gerard said he could not say when the contents of the will would be made public.

MARRIED SEVENTY-TWO YEARS.

Wedding and Birthday Anniversaries Celebrated by Brooklyn Couple.

The seventy-second anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spring Haskel, coincident with Mr. Haskel's ninety-second birthday and Mrs. Haskel's eighty-eighth birthday, was celebrated yesterday at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clark, 31 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Haskel live at 642 Herkimer Street in an old-fashioned frame house, in which they have lived for many years.

They have two children living, Mrs. Clark of 31 Lefferts Place, and Benjamin Haskel of Bloomfield, N. J. They have seventeen grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

LOUIS EPSTEIN'S COSTLY FIGHT.

Has Already Spent $350 Trying to Get $84 for Part of Unfilled Order.

Because he could only deliver five pieces of cloth when his order called for ten, Louis Epstein of Brooklyn not only finds that he is out of pocket $84, the price of the five pieces, but also nearly $350 in counsel fees and court costs, and the case is not yet ended. In fact it will come up again to-day before the Appellate Division of the Second Department in Brooklyn, with prospects of more costs.

Epstein agreed to deliver the cloth to Abraham Schwalb of 211 East Broadway, Manhattan. He sent one-half of the order and a bill for $84.

"I want the ten pieces or none," was the word Schwalb sent back. "You can come and get the five pieces."

"Keep them and pay for them, I can send you no more," was the message returned by Mr. Epstein.

Then Schwalb went to see his counsel, Reass & Flynn, not as to how he should avoid making payment for the five pieces of cloth, but as to how he should get rid of them. Epstein meanwhile brought suit to recover the cost of the five pieces. He was defeated in the lower courts and has continued to carry the case up higher. He has changed lawyers several times, finally going back to his first counsel, who has charge of the case now.

To-day and to-morrow are the first days of registration. A citizen not registered loses his vote. Every citizen who has resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in an election district is entitled to register and vote. The registry books will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Registered Trade Mark.

Waists of Silk and Flannel at McCutcheon's.

We invite your attention to a bright new stock of high-grade Flannel and Silk Waists which we have just opened. Like all the other goods offered at "The Linen Store," these are the best of their kind—materials, workmanship and style are perfect.

Just now we call particular attention to the Flannel Waists:

At $5.00—This style has a tucked front and plain French back, with shirt sleeves and stiff cuffs.

At $6.00—Embroidered front, tucked shoulders and flare dress sleeves, or tucked front and plaited back with the new style stiff cuffs.

At $7.50—Box-plaited front and flare cuffs with all-over silk, embroidered polka dots or other fancy figures.

We also offer a large selection of French and Scotch flannels, by the yard, in all the newest shades and designs, for waists, wrappers, dressing sacques, etc.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street.

PROGRESS IN PORTO RICO

Gen. Davis Sends Annual Report to War Department.

GARRISON MAY BE REDUCED

Land for Naval Station at San Juan—30,000,000 Pounds of Relief Supplies Distributed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The War Department to-day made public the annual report of Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, commanding the Department of Porto Rico. It states that, when the organization of the civil government shall have been completed and the civil machinery is working well, there will be no necessity to retain in the island so large a force as at present.

Gen. Davis says the reduction of the garrison to thirteen companies certainly can be made, and perhaps a still greater reduction will be possible. He says, however, that he cannot conceive it possible to limit the garrison to a force just sufficient to take care of the guns at San Juan, and he points out that the island of Porto Rico must have in the future, as it has had in the past, great military importance. It was three times attacked by the English, and once taken by the troops of that nation. The Dutch once occupied the capital.

Spain expended more than $4,000,000 on the fortifications of San Juan, and upon the surrender to the United States the fortifications were found to be of great strength and the armaments extensive. Gen. Davis adds:

"It is inconceivable that the United States will leave the island without adequate protection of men, ships, and guns; the only land owned by the United States in the West Indies."

Land for a naval station has been reserved, and a coaling and repair station probably will be erected at San Juan. Gen. Davis says the armament should be increased and modernized and the guns cared for by a sufficient force of artillery.

He says the experiment of utilizing the natives as soldiers has proved a marked success, judging from the appearance of the organization as it was seen on parade, review, and in camp. While there has been no test of the nerve and courage of the natives in battle, yet Gen. Davis expressed the belief that they would prove satisfactory.

During the year over 30,000,000 pounds of relief supplies have been distributed by the Quartermaster's Department. It has been found impracticable to use the native cattle for subsistance, and the refrigerated beef from this country has been generally acceptable. The cost of the relief supplies in aid of the hurricane sufferers was $824,828.

In the local elections Gen. Davis says there was never present at or near a voting place an armed soldier, and "the bayonet was conspicuous by its absence."

The main election under the act of Congress establishing an insular Legislature, with one house elective, has not yet been held.

MR. ECKSTEIN'S $5,000 LOSS.

Bank Officers Carried Out His Instructions in Sending $10,000 Express Package.

The loss of $5,000 under what the loser himself terms a remarkable combination of circumstances is engaging the attention of the officials of the Adams and Southern Express Companies. The loser, so far, is Gustav Eckstein of the dry goods house of G. Eckstein & Co. of Savannah. Mr. Eckstein consented to talk of the matter only because he said the accounts that had so far appeared were garbled in the extreme.

He said that on Sept. 22, which was the Saturday preceding the Hebrew New Year, he drew from the Central National Bank, at 320 Broadway, $10,000. He handed the amount to Cashier Young and requested him to send it in an express package to his brother, E. Eckstein, in Savannah. He also told the bank official to mark the package "$5,000." So far as he knows, he says, his instructions were carried out, and the package left the bank on that day. It remained in the Savannah office over the following Monday, as that was a holiday, and was delivered to the person to whom it was addressed on the following day.

Mr. Eckstein saw that the package was marked "$5,000," and he marveled that it only contained that amount, for he had written to his brother for twice that amount. He went to the express office for another package, but none came.

The next day Mr. Eckstein got a letter from his brother here stating that he had sent him $10,000 marked "$5,000," and it dawned on him that the package had been tampered with. He hunted up the envelope and found it with seals intact, but on close examination it was found that the end had been slit and pasted together again. This envelope is now in the hands of the Southern Express Company, and an investigation is being made.

Gustav Eckstein said last night that he was in a hurry when he asked that the package be sent, and that had he had time to consider he would not have had the package marked as it was. He admitted that it might have been done to save the extra express charges of some five dollars, although at the time he did not know what was to be saved, as the bank paid the charges and charged the amount to his account.

"I have no reason to believe, nor do I think, that the bank is responsible for the tampering with the package," said Mr. Eckstein. "I have had no row with them, as reported, for they only carried out my instructions. I am not worrying about the matter, but have referred it to the express companies, who are making an investigation."

The bank officials refused to make any statement yesterday.

"The Price Tells:"

But good styles and good making tell, too. You'll find this exemplified in our

$15.00 & $16.00

Black and Blue Cheviot and Serge Men's Fall and Winter Suits.

Match them if you can.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CONDITIONS AT SING SING.

Prison Association Members Deny Reported Cruelties and Abuses.

A committee of the Prison Association of New York has been since last Spring engaged in examining the penal system of the State, and will on Oct. 18 report progress at a meeting of the Executive Committee. It will be several weeks before the report will be handed in for presentation to the Legislature.

What purported to be the chief features of the report in regard to Sing Sing Prison appeared in a newspaper story yesterday. This generally and specifically attributed to the committee the discovery of scandals and crimes due to and committed by officials and employes of the prison. They comprised the killing of a convict, maltreatment, blackmail, favoritism, venality, the selling of State property, and neglect of sick convicts, resulting fatally.

Charlton T. Lewis, President of the association and a member of the committee, said that, according to his knowledge and opinion, the story was largely an invention.

"I have," he added, "no facts to support it. I was with the committee at Sing Sing. Its inquiry was based principally on the idleness of prisoners, due to the Constitutional amendment which limits prison industry to manufacturing articles for State institutions."

"The report of the committee," said Chairman Ward, "will have nothing sensational in it. The printed story appears to be a rehash of scandals picked up in various quarters."

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Until formal charges are preferred, neither the State Prison Commission nor State Superintendent of Prisons Collins will take any action relative to the alleged abuses said to exist at Sing Sing Prison, which it is claimed the investigating committee of the Prison Association of New York have recently unearthed.

WARDEN JOHNSON'S DENIAL.

Declares that the Alleged Charges Are False—His Explanation.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Warden Addison Johnson of the State prison here denies absolutely the charges which the special committee of the Prison Association is said to be about to make relative to prison management. He said:

"We are obliged by the contract labor law to sell prison-made goods to State institutions, and we do, but no prison-made goods are sold anywhere else. The charge on the face of it is absurd.

"However, I am ready for an investigation at any time. This whole matter arises from feeling that exists between the Prison Association and Superintendent Collins on account of Warden Sage, my predecessor. The association did not approve of Mr. Sage's going. Now they are hitting the Superintendent through me.

"As to the assertion that blackmail is levied, that it made up out of whole cloth. If prisoners are so badly treated as it is claimed, why doesn't the Prison Board have the officials deemed guilty of it indicted? That is the only way to find out about these things.

"The death rate in Sing Sing Prison is lower than it has been in seven years. Only eight have died here in the past twelve months, and most of them died of tuberculosis, contracted before they entered the prison.

"The longest period a prisoner has been confined in a dark cell is four or five days. That happened in the case of one prisoner who was very ugly. A physician visited him three times a day. No other prisoner has been confined more than twenty-four hours. They have been United States prisoners mostly, and a Government agent visits them twice a year. He would learn about it if they were abused.

"As to the charge that a prisoner was kicked off the roof of a cell block by a keeper and that his death was reported as a case of suicide, it is wholly false."

THE POWER OF A NAME.

Richard H. Croker of New Haven Discharged in Police Court.

That there is something in a name was demonstrated by Richard H. Croker in the Centre Street Court yesterday. Mr. Croker said he was a Lumber Inspector of New Haven, Conn., temporarily residing at 342 East Eighteenth Street.

Somewhat disheveled after a night's lodging in the Oak Street Station, Mr. Croker faced Magistrate Brann, while Patrolman McKean charged him with having been intoxicated in the New Bowery last evening.

"What is your name?" asked Magistrate Brann.

"Richard Croker," replied the prisoner.

"That's an old game," said the Magistrate, preparing to say "Three dollars."

"My name's really Croker, Judge," said the accused; "Richard Henry Croker."

"On the strength of your name," said the Magistrate, relenting, "I'll discharge you."

Appeal for Aid for Widows.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 to pay rent for a German widow with four children, only one of whom is old enough to work; for $100 to pay $6 a month rent for an Italian widow with four young children; for $100 to pay $6 rent per month for another Italian widow with four children; for $60 to continue payments of $5 monthly to an invalid, who cannot enter a home; for $60 to continue to help an aged widow. Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

Upholstery Dept.

Arabian Lace Curtains,—novel designs. Single and double borders, per pair, $7.50, $8.50, & $10.50.

Renaissance Lace Bed Sets, mounted on net or grenadine,—complete range of patterns and sizes, per set, $15.00, $17.50 & $19.75.

Satin Derby Portieres,—finished with heavy silk cord,—new colors, $7.75.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

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Birds Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.
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CARPET CLEANSING. REFITTING AND RELAYING. 326 7th Av., Near 28th St. TEL. 1132 38th ST. Estb. 1863. Send for Circular. T. M. STEWART

The New York Times Saturday Review

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

MARK TWAIN'S HOME-COMING. Debts He Has Paid, Though Not Personally Liable for Some of Them—A Five Years' Absence and No Reception Yet Arranged.

PARKMAN. Mr. Farnham's Biography of Our Greatest Historian.

SOPHIE DOROTHEA. George I.'s Wife, Who Was Not Crowned Queen of England.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS. Readers Advance Various Theories on the Literature Proper for Children.

THE HERO AS MAN OF LETTERS. Mark Twain Among the Living—Parkman Among the Dead.

JOHN BROWN. Mr. Connelley's Volume Issued in Kansas.

THE NEWEST FICTION. Reviews of Some of the Latest Works.

TWO LOCAL HISTORIES. Westchester County and Enfield, Conn.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER. By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

THE PRICE OF BOOKS. Smaller Discounts and Lower List Prices Suggested.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901. EMIL PAUR .....CONDUCTOR. Eight Public Rehearsals on Friday afternoons—Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 8, March 29. Eight Concerts on Saturday evenings—Nov. 17, Dec. 8, Dec. 22, Jan. 12, Feb. 2, Feb. 16, March 9, March 30. RENEWALS of SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 15 to Oct. 27. GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after October 29. PROSPECTUS with particulars for the season at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Sec'y of N. Y. Phil. Society, Carnegie Hall.

THEATRE 42d St., just West of B'way. Tele. 3940-38. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. REPUBLIC. HERNE —IN— SAG HARBOR. "BETTER THAN SHORE ACRES." Seats now on Sale for all Performances up to and including Thanksgiving Day. "Dickens himself never drew finer character sketches."—Evg. Sun.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. Mlle. Pianka's Lions, Emily Lytton & Co, Windom Quintette, Stinson & Merton, etc. McIntyre & Heath, Cheridah Simpson, Wright Huntington & Co., 3 Powers Bros. Gray-Stephens' Landseer Dogs, Dunhams Family, O. Case, Mr. & Mrs. Mark Murphy, Papinta, Myriad dancer, Marzella's Birds, Stanton & Modena, J. Gassman & Picks.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. LAST TWO WEEKS. EVS. 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS OF MALABAR. Monday, Oct. 22, Charles Frohman Presents MAUDE ADAMS AS D'AIGLON. SEATS READY NEXT MONDAY, 9 A. M.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Evg., Oct. 16, at 8. Reappearance of LILLIAN BLAUVELT. Grand Orchestra under the direction of FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN. Direction.....Henry Wolfsohn. Res. Seats, $1 to $2, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATINEE TO-MORROW. "The Greatest Success in Town."—Evg. Sun. ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas. Nxt. Sun—Kaltenborn Con. Soloist, Schumann-Heink.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. BLANCHE WALSH in "MARCELLE."

—THE— DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE. THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. Gen. Adm., 50c. THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK. MATINEE PRICES 50, 75, $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinees.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. CALEB WEST—CALEB WEST. NEXT MON., First Time, HER MAJESTY, GRACE GEORGE as the girl Queen.

SOUSA MET. OP. HOUSE. SUNDAY NIGHT. LAST POPULAR CONCERT. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

O'Neill's

Special Values in Misses' and Children's Garments

Children's Reefers of Melton Cloth with fancy Cape and Rolling Collar, trimmed with braid, choice of Red, Brown or Blue, 6 to 14 year sizes, 3.50

Misses' Jackets of heavy Cheviot, Notched and inlaid Collar, lined throughout with good quality satin, choice of Black or Blue, 14 to 18 year sizes, 9.98

Misses' Blouse Suits of Cheviot, Blouse Sleeves, Collar and Belt trimmed with gilt braid, Skirt has lap seams, is percaline lined and bound with Velveteen, 14 to 18 year sizes, 18.00

Complete Lines of Long Box Coats and Capes at very attractive Prices, also a choice variety of CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS FOR SCHOOL AND DRESS WEAR.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

Madison Sq. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. EVENINGS, 8:30. MAT. SAT. CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS. "WHIRLWIND OF FUN." SELF AND LADY

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday. LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. WILLIAM H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

Garden THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. at 8. Matinée Saturday. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.

Daly's Evenings at 8:10. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2. San Toy

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY. "A PHENOMENAL RECORD."—HERALD. TO-NIGHT—CARMEN. Misses de Lussan, Ballstrom, Messrs. Bronel, Paull. LOHENGRIN SAT. M'T. SAT. NIGHT. IL TROVATORE. Regular Theatre Prices 25c. to $2.00. Boxes, 6 SEATS, $4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10. Next Week—Aida, Bohemian Girl, La Traviata. WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM. A Lecture by E. T. Hargrove ("T") of London, England, author of "World Politics," &c. Admission Free. Boxes Reserved for Ladies. Discussion Invited. J. B. POND, Mgr.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 2:30. Major J. B. Pond announces the only appearance this season of ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON. A NEW LECTURE: ANIMAL HEROES OF HISTORY. Res'd seats, $1. Children half price. For sale at hall.

ACADEMY O

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Southwest winds; shifting to northeast.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,839. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

BROKERS AT THE BAR IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Governors Take Action Against Carr and Peters.

LAW COMMITTEE INSTRUCTED

Peters's Boy Earnings on "Tips," $100,000—Carr Once with T. E. Ward & Co.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have directed their Law Committee to take up charges against the stock brokerage firm of Carr & Peters, at 18 Wall Street, next week. The charges have been preferred upon the ground that that rule of the Exchange has been infracted which provides that there can be no firm relationships detrimental to the good name of the Stock Exchange.

The stock brokerage firm of Carr & Peters was formed about a fortnight ago, and is composed of Alfred Carr and Daniel S. Peters, the latter being the Stock Exchange member of the firm.

Mr. Peters, less than two years ago, was employed as a telephone boy on the Stock Exchange at a salary of $6 a week, and in that capacity he had charge of the telephone booth and wires of the firm of Lockwood, Hurd & Co. At that time he was called "Dan" by the brokers and "Danny" by his intimate friends.

One day the boy resigned his position, and as an explanation for this step he disclosed to his employers, as well as to others, that he had rounded up profits in the neighborhood of $100,000 through fortunate speculations.

He tendered a dinner to ex-Gov. Flower, saying that most of his profits had resulted from his acting upon Flower "tips" in regard to the movement of the stock market.

Mr. Peters proceeded at once to establish a commission business of his own, employing his own telephone boys. He bought a seat on the Stock Exchange, the price of seats at that time being about $30,000. The stock brokerage firm of Bruce & Peters was then formed.

As a commission broker, Mr. Peters is said to have lifted his original capital of $100,000 above the half-million mark.

The firm of Bruce & Peters recently notified the authorities of the Stock Exchange that it was about to dissolve. This dissolution was accomplished in due form, and the new house of Carr & Peters has just started to do a commission business.

Alfred Carr, the senior member of the new firm, was at one time an active note broker, with offices in Pine Street. In connection with his business of discounting notes he was engaged in much lively litigation.

As a stock broker Mr. Carr figured actively, becoming prominent in the crowd of brokers who used to give their orders to buy and sell stocks from the rail on the Stock Exchange floor. That space was given entirely over to telephone booths.

Mr. Carr became chiefly conspicuous through the fact that he was popularly credited in Wall Street circles with being "the brains" of the brokerage house of T. E. Ward & Co. That firm built up a tremendously large business, with correspondents throughout the United States. This business was obtained through advertising, it being said that the firm spent $50,000 a week for this purpose. An idea of the volume of the business thus obtained is given, when it is said that the firm's mail was delivered in bags on Mondays and Tuesdays by special vans.

T. Edwin Ward, the Consolidated Exchange member of the firm of T. E. Ward & Co., was charged with maintaining a "bucket shop." The magnitude of his dealing in small lots of stock, together with rumors in regard to alleged "discretionary pool" operating and other causes led the Directors of the Exchange to make an investigation, especially on account of the prominence of the firm.

The result of this investigation was the passage of a resolution at a meeting of the Directors on Jan. 30, 1896, suspending Mr. Ward from the Consolidated Exchange for one year. The resolution stated that Mr. Ward had been summoned before the board, and, having been heard in his own behalf, was upon his own admissions adjudged guilty of "acts detrimental to the interest and welfare of the Exchange."

Mr. Ward at that time stated that the charges were unfounded, adding, "If the inference is that we did not do a business in stocks, but a business in wind, we could dispute it."

During the year 1895 the firm, he said, bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange 332,400 shares of stock and operated through over forty brokers on the Exchange floor. On the Consolidated Exchange he said that the firm dealt in 837,820 shares of stock and in privileges on nearly 100,000,000 shares. In grain he said that they transacted business by private wires with four Chicago houses. In cotton, he said they had three connections by private wire and private telephone to the Exchange and did a heavy business.

Mr. Ward at the time of his suspension had been a member of the Consolidated Exchange since Nov. 19, 1892.

A Concentrated Army Officer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Some idea of the extent to which the military departments of the United States have been reduced in strength to meet the demands of foreign service is conveyed by the report of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, commanding the Department of Missouri. So few are the officers on duty in the department that one officer of the regular line, an artillery officer, Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, besides being First Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, is an acting Captain, an acting Judge Advocate, Chief Ordnance Officer, Chief Signal Officer, and acting engineer officer of the Department of Missouri, making separate reports in these various capacities.

President of Union University Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—Ex-Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale of this city has been unanimously elected President of the Board of Governors of Union University.

TO-DAY, FOURTEEN PAGES WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong.

Wheat, No 2 red, 80¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48⅞c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25½c.; cotton, middling, 10 7-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.75; butter, Western creamery, 21@21½c.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
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Weather Report.—Page 4.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.

Enjoy Fall Foliage and the Elixir of the Autumn Air on Hudson River Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

DESERTED AT THE ALTAR.

Miss Farrington's Fiance Is Supposed to be on His Way to Europe.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Miss Mae Gladys Farrington of 177 Preakness Avenue is not a bride to-day, although Peter Kempes had promised to marry her last night and their friends were in the house ready to extend congratulations. Kempes, it is said, is on his way across the ocean.

Years ago Herman Kempes went to the Farrington house to board, and soon after his brother, Peter, joined him. The Kempeses had a small silk throwing plant at the corner of Ellison and Main Streets, and lived lately with their mother at 186 Wayne Avenue. Mrs. Kempes and Herman ceased to visit the Farringtons, but Peter continued to call, and one day said he would soon make Miss Mae his wife.

Mrs. Kempes consented to vacate the house for Peter and his bride. Furniture was bought, and on Tuesday Peter went to the house with his sweetheart. There they quarreled.

Peter went home and told Herman that Miss Farrington had tried to deceive him, and then and there vowed he would never marry a woman who deceived him.

When the time for the wedding arrived and Kempes failed to show up, the invitations were recalled and Mrs. Farrington and her daughter started to look for Peter. Last night both mother and daughter called at the silk mills and accused Peter's mother and brother of breaking off the match. Mrs. Kempes denies this. Before going away Peter settled up all his accounts and, it is said, deeded all his property to his mother and brother.

THE COMMONWEALTH ARRIVES.

New Dominion Liner Reaches Boston on Her Maiden Voyage.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The new Dominion Line steamer Commonwealth, Capt. Jones McAuley, arrived at this port this afternoon on her maiden trip and docked at her pier, in Charlestown.

The Commonwealth is of 13,000 tons burden, elegantly appointed, well arranged in passenger accommodations, and two days quicker than other liners. She is by all odds the finest passenger ship ever put on between Boston and Liverpool.

PARSON SHOOTS AN INTRUDER.

Holds Services in Louisiana with Gun on His Shoulder.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS Oct. 12.—A young man named Simpson announced his determination to break up a holy meeting being conducted by Parson Howell in the woods at the end of the Allen Tram, near Many, this State. Simpson also intimated that he intended to use violence on the Parson.

Howell heard of this and held services last night with an eight bore muzzle loading shotgun on his shoulder, explaining to his flock that he had come prepared to protect them.

Simpson arrived on the scene during prayer, and announced his presence with a whoop. Howell stopped in the middle of a sentence, raised his gun, pulled the trigger, and continued his prayer to a fervent "Amen!"

Then the congregation picked up Simpson and found that both his legs had been peppered with squirrel shot.

This is the second day for the registration of voters. Polling places open at 7 A. M. and close at 10 P. M. Citizens must register to vote.

FEARED OPERATION; TOOK POISON

William Murphy of Homer, N. Y., Commits Suicide.

CORTLAND, Oct. 12.—William Murphy of Homer, Cortland County, twenty-three years old, took poison last night and died within ten minutes. He had been under a physician's care for a few days and it was feared that he had appendicitis.

He had expressed great dread of an operation, and it is believed he committed suicide to avoid it.

LEAPED THROUGH CAR WINDOW.

Atwell Followed His Prisoner and Recaptures Him.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 12.—While Patrolman Atwell was bringing a prisoner named William Warren from New York today the captive made a dash for liberty by jumping out of a car window just as their train pulled into Mott Haven. The officer followed suit.

Warren hit the ground face foremost, and one shoulder was dislocated. Atwell, whose body left the window almost on the instant that his prisoner's reached the ground, fell on his head, arms, and back at the same time; but he recovered himself in plenty of time to grab the fugitive. Both of them were then assisted into the train. Their appearance was rather dilapidated when they reached here.

CONFESSION OF EXPRESS THIEF.

Bert Waite Says He Absconded with $6,000 from Ravenna, Ohio.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Bert Waite, eighteen years old, who was arrested at Upper Lake on Wednesday, charged with forgery by the President of the First National Bank of Berkeley, has confessed, it is stated, to having robbed the United States Express Company at Ravenna, Ohio.

Early in August, Waite, who was acting as agent of the express company at Ravenna, says he absconded with over $6,000 in money and banknotes. The latter, amounting to $5,000, were in the sheet, having been shipped from the Treasury Department at Washington to the Second National Bank of Ravenna. He arrived here Sept. 14 and began a career of dissipation. As his funds decreased he moved to Berkeley, where with his remaining capital he became popular with the university students. When his money gave out, Waite says he was obliged to raise more on a book of express orders in his possession. One of these orders came back to the First National Bank of Berkeley and led to his arrest.

Russell Sage After a Dead Village.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 12.—Russell Sage of New York, among others, is seeking to recover money on railway aid bonds issued by the village of Reeds, Wabasha County, which, the Supreme Court of this State has declared, lost its corporate existence through changes in the village charter in 1895. Bonds had been issued by the village in order to secure an extension of the Hastings and Dakota Railway. When the bonds became due they were not paid because there was no village in existence responsible for the obligations. Finding no village to sue, the bondholders have commenced action against the township in which the citizens of Reeds live.

Verdict Against Metropolitan Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—In the Supreme Court to-day Aaron Kent secured a verdict for $4,000, in an action to recover $20,000, against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The action was for personal injuries sustained by Kent, an insurance agent, by being thrown against an iron pilla as he was alighting from a car at Second Avenue and Ninety-first Street on July 1.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
on New York and Amboy Divisions,
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
October 14th.

Under the new schedule, trains will leave New York for points on the New York and Long Branch Railroad from West 23d St. Station at 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week days, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. Sundays.

All parlor cars between New York and Pt. Pleasant will be withdrawn on and after this date.

For additional changes in local schedule, consult ticket agents or see new time tabls.—Adv.

Fast and Smooth
Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the West.—Adv.

CLUE TO SCHREIBER'S HIDING PLACE FOUND

False Rumors of Pursuit and Capture of the Fugitive.

WATCHING IN ELIZABETHPORT

Some Annoyance for William Schreiber of the Manhattan Carriage Company—Mrs. Hart's Troubles.

Several rumors were afloat yesterday afternoon that William Schreiber, the defaulting Elizabethport bank clerk, had been captured in the upper part of the city, but upon investigation they proved to be unfounded. One story was that Schreiber had been located in a house near West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, had left an upper story window by means of a rope, and was captured after a short chase. Another tale had it that he was seen on a train near Melrose, that he jumped off with two detectives in close pursuit, and was captured after a cross-country run.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau heard the rumors, and after an investigation said that so far as the police were concerned, they knew nothing of the missing clerk's whereabouts. There is a growing belief, however, that Schreiber is in or not far from the city, and that his capture is a matter of a few days at most.

Henry B. Wesselman, attorney for the Elizabethport Bank, hinted that the detectives had struck a trail and let it be understood that a promising clue had been found. Detective Dougherty of the Pinkerton Detective Agency is engaged on the case, and as Mr. Dougherty was seen in the vicinity of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street during the day, color was again lent to the hints of Mr. Wesselman and Samuel Schleimer, another attorney for the bank, that Schreiber is not far off. Neither the Pinkertons nor the police had reported a capture up to an early hour this morning. Capt. McClusky threw out as a suggestion last night that it might be well to watch Elizabethport, but nothing developed there.

The efforts of the Elizabethport bank officials to get possession of the tin box in the vaults of the Bank of New Amsterdam have assumed a somewhat serious phase. The story came to light rather unexpectedly last night and places the attorneys in a position of having made a slight mistake. But the attorneys kept mum yesterday afternoon and reported "amicable progress" with the New Amsterdam Bank people.

It happens that William Schreiber, President of the Manhattan Carriage Company at 1,591 Broadway, and a well-known Speedway driver, has been subjected to not a little guying from his friends of late because he possesses the same name as the young Tenderloin "high roller."

Furthermore, it happens that Mr. Schreiber of New York, the one who spends his own money, has also an account in the Bank of New Amsterdam and a box in the safe deposit vault there. Both the account and the box were attached by the New Jersey bank people, presumably under the impression that the Schreiber who had the account and box and the Schreiber who lived the double life were one; and Mr. Schreiber, the carriage company's President, hasn't been able to get at them for a couple of days.

"I found out that my account was attached on Wednesday," said Mr. Schreiber of New York yesterday, "when I sent down a check to the bank and they wouldn't pay it. I also wanted to put some securities in my safe deposit box, but they wouldn't even let me go into the vault. This morning somebody telephoned to my residence that unless I came down there they would have to send for me. I expect to go down to the bank in the morning and straighten things out. I have an account in the Lincoln Bank, so I haven't been inconvenienced to any great extent.

"I've seen the other Schreiber. He was at Saratoga this Summer when I was there. I suppose some might have got us mixed up. We might be mistaken for each other when apart, but anybody seeing us together could see a difference. My name-sake, I understand, was a quiet person and stuttered. I talk pretty fast and don't stutter."

Quite a crowd collected before the Sherman flats, in West Forty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon when the vans drove up to remove Mrs. Hart's furniture. The writ of replevin was served personally upon Mrs. Hart by Deputy Sheriff Rinn at about 2 o'clock. He was accompanied by B. L. Kraus and Samuel Schleimer. Mr. Kraus represents Mrs. Hart, being very much agitated when she received the paper, but she informed him that she was going to make a strong fight for the property. The lawyer also reported that Mrs. Hart became presently afflicted with hysteria when the men who came with the vans carried out the furniture. Then Mrs. Hart's lamentations could be heard in the hall. Two deputy sheriffs stood by the front door and allowed no outsiders to enter except a man and a woman who came in to console the deserted woman.

Dreicer & Son, the jewelers, still have some of Mrs. Hart's jewelry in their possession, which they have held on the advice of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, their attorneys, to secure a balance of $12,000 owed by Schreiber. Mr. Wesselman will make another attempt to secure this to-day. The right of possession will be fought out next week.

SCHREIBER'S STEALINGS GROW.

Executor's Call Shows Government Bonds Are Missing—Another Woman in the Case.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 12.—While there are rumors that the whereabouts of Schreiber are practically known, there is nothing here to confirm such reports. The belief is general that he is somewhere near by and has not gone to Europe, as has been reported.

President Frederick L. Heidritter at noon made a hurried call at Police Headquarters, where, in response to a telephone message, Justice Mahon met him in consultation. Mr. Heidritter was closeted with the Justice and Chief of Police Tenney. Soon after one of the clerks from Judge Gilhooly's office left the headquarters with a package of papers and hurried out of the city.

Mr. Heidritter declined to state the object of his visit to Police Headquarters. He said there was nothing new in the case. He said the clerk had not been captured.

An addition to Schreiber's stealings was discovered to-day at the Elizabethport bank. Eighteen months ago the late Z. H. Wychoff of the Central Railroad deposited $3,000 in Government bonds with the bank officials for safekeeping. To-day his executor called at the bank for them. The paper in which they were kept was found to have been opened and the bonds were missing. Judge Gilhooly says the bank is responsible, and will make good the loss. This increases Schreiber's stealings to $109,716.15.

The story that the board of eleven Directors of the Elizabethport bank divided equally the amount of the shortage is not quite correct. It was decided that each Director should be assessed in proportion to the amount of stock which he held, and Senator Kean, being the largest stockholder in the bank, paid $17,000 as his share.

Schreiber always went armed with a revolver. This has been learned from those who knew the bank clerk well.

After Schreiber and Mrs. Hart parted company on Aug. 19, a letter was received by her. It was addressed, "William A. Hart." The woman opened it, and it proved to be from a woman named Howard. It called on "Willie" to aid her, as she was in a hospital at San Francisco. The letter was taken from Mrs. Hart by a man who was in her company when she received it, and he sent it to Henry Schreiber. It is said here that Mrs. Hart and the Howard woman are not the only women who prospered through Schreiber's thefts.

If You Are Tired
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. M. H. Henry, New York, says: "When completely tired out by prolonged wakefulness and overwork, it is of the greatest value to me."—Adv.

CHICAGO'S INSURANCE MYSTERY

Suggestion that F. W. Brown May Really Be Playing a Sleuth's Part.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—"Is F. Wayland Brown, who, with Dr. Unger and Detective Smiley, was arrested for conspiracy to defraud insurance companies in connection with Marie A. Defenbach's death, playing a sleuth's part in the case?"

This question was asked to-day by a person familiar with ruses sometimes employed by detectives. Brown's predictions that everything would eventually prove him to be innocent of crime might come true in the light of certain conclusions which he drew.

"In the first place," he said, "Brown was the Assistant Manager of Money & Boland's Chicago office, and this city is practically the headquarters of the agency. Brown has been in practical charge for nearly a year. He is a smart man and not likely to become involved in a conspiracy with an obscure West Side doctor.

"Secondly, Brown has been engaged in street railway, electric, and other business ventures of more or less magnitude, and the question is, Would he join in a scheme to destroy a young woman's life for a paltry share of life insurance?

"Thirdly, notwithstanding the statements made against him by Smiley, why is it that they are upon terms of great intimacy in the jail? He makes it a point to defend Smiley and to point to Smiley's successes as an operative. While doing so, he disclaims any responsibility for Dr. Unger's acts or connection with his supposed conspiracy."

The bottle of "knockout drops" found in Brown's possession when arrested now turns out to be a saturated solution of chloral, which, he says, was purchased for him by his wife when he visited her in Cleveland the other day.

HAZING TRIAL CONCLUDED.

Verdict of Annapolis Court-Martial to be Announced Later.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 12.—The case of Naval Cadet George L. Radford, on trial for alleged hazing of Naval Cadet Dortch, was concluded this morning.

The court heard a written statement from Cadet Radford in which he denied coming into the room with Cadet Dortch or any other cadet, and said Dortch came into the room after he was in it. He denied giving any orders to Cadet Dortch to sing, tell a story, or stand on his head. He also objected to the alleged joining of two distinct offenses in one specification.

The room was then cleared and the court went into deliberation on its verdict, and after this deliberation the court adjourned until to-morrow. The verdict will not be made public until it passes through the official channels of the Navy Department.

KILLED AFTER SAVING A LIFE.

John Woolley, a Brakeman, Falls Under a Locomotive.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Oct. 12.—To lose his life only a few hours after he had risked it to save another was the unfortunate end of John Woolley of this place. For several months past Woolley had been employed as a brakeman by the Central Railroad Company. Yesterday afternoon Woolley was aboard the south-bound train leaving Matawan for Red Bank at 3:17 o'clock. When the train was approaching a crossing, a short distance away, Woolley, who was on the rear platform of the train, saw a wagon, driven by a young lad, approach the tracks.

Woolley, knowing of the approach of the north-bound train, due at Matawan at 3:20 o'clock, jumped from the car and, grasping the horse's bridle, he saved the boy and horse. The driver thanked Woolley for saving his life. Woolley took the next train for Red Bank, and at 11 o'clock P. M., while the train was drilling near the Red Bank station, he fell in an attempt to board a car and was run over by the locomotive. He was instantly killed.

WHITEHEAD SECURES DIVORCE.

Charge of Desertion Sustained by Vice Chancellor.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—Vice Chancellor Stevens, who a couple of weeks ago heard testimony in the suit for divorce brought by Emory J. Whitehead of Westfield against his wife, Celia J. Whitehead, to-day recommended that a decree of absolute divorce be granted the complainant. Desertion was charged. The defense claimed it was by agreement.

The Whiteheads were socially prominent in Westfield. They have two children, one a doctor in Elizabeth and the other a lawyer in Denver. Mrs. Whitehead since she left her husband has been living with the latter.

HORSE KNOCKS DOWN WOMEN.

Scared by a Train Passing Overhead, the Animal Runs Away.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 12.—A horse driven by Constable Thaddeus Bell to-day ran down Miss Benkard, daughter of H. R. Benkard of this place, and Miss M. Talbott of Greenwich, Conn. The two young women were crossing Westchester Avenue on their way to the New York and New Haven Railroad Station, and Mr. Bell was driving under the railroad, when an express train whizzing past overhead caused the horse to bolt, and before the driver could rein him in he had struck the two young women. Miss Benkard was thrown against Miss Talbott, and the latter's injuries were not serious.

The shaft of the carriage hit Miss Benkard on the shoulder and inflicted a bad bruise, and the horse's shoulder struck her side. It is feared she is internally injured and that her spine is injured. Her scalp was laid open where she struck the sidewalk. Miss Talbott was taken to her home, in Greenwich, and Miss Benkard was taken to her father's residence, here. She is still unconscious and delirious.

BOGUS NEWS CAUSES SUICIDE.

Husband Has Telegram Sent that He Is Dead; Wife Kills Herself.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Philip Hardy, wife of a former London business man, was found dead in her apartments here to-day, shot through the heart. On the floor lay a magnificently chased dueling pistol, with which she had shot herself. Letters on the table showed she had committed suicide under the belief that her husband had committed suicide in New York City following a recent quarrel with his wife. It is stated that Mrs. Hardy killed herself upon the receipt of a bogus telegram announcing his death.

Hardy appeared at the morgue and admitted to the police that he had caused the telegram to be sent to his wife, who, he understood, had secured warrants for the arrest of himself and a woman living near by. He said he caused the telegram to be sent in the hope that his wife would take no further action in the matter.

Four Men Drowned Near Nantucket.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Oct. 12.—A drowning accident, in which four men lost their lives, was made known to-day, the victims being Frederick L. Howard of Campello, Conrad F. Goss of Brockton, and Joseph P. Gardner and Thomas Wall of Nantucket. Howard and Goss arrived here last evening to spend their vacation at the Coatue Gunning Club, Coatue Island, intending to take the club boat here for that place. The boat not coming, the visitors hired Gardner and Wall to take them over in a fifteen-foot dory. It appears that the craft was upset. The dory came ashore today, but the bodies have not been found.

Few Equal, None Better.
The Pennsylvania Limited stands upon its merits with the traveling public. Leaves New York every morning.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT ANSWERS BRYAN'S QUESTIONS

Replies to List of Them Put by the Democratic Candidate.

HE ASKS OTHERS IN RETURN

Wants to Know About National Debt, North Carolina Votes, and Democratic Membership of Trusts.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt concluded his Indiana tour to-night, making two speeches in this city to large audiences. Arriving here at 4:30, the Governor dined in his private car, remaining there until shortly before 8 o'clock, at which time he was escorted to the St. George Hotel, where he reviewed a parade given in his honor. From the reviewing stand he was driven to Evans Hall, where he made a reply to a speech delivered yesterday by William J. Bryan.

From the hall he went to the Grand Opera House, where he addressed the second audience, constituting the eleventh which has heard him speak since he left Indianapolis this morning. The day was characterized by large crowds and much enthusiasm. Col. Charles Denby, ex-Minister to China, was one of the speakers at both meetings here. Gov. Roosevelt's reply to Mr. Bryan was as follows:

"Yesterday at Nashville, Mich., Mr. Bryan propounded certain questions to the Republican Party as follows:

Question 1. If a trust is a good thing, why did the Republican platform denounce trusts?

Answer—The Republican Party denounced the evils of trusts and pointed out the way those evils could be controlled and minimized. Any sensible man knows that there may be evils which need correction, and yet that this may not mean general and senseless destruction of all corporations and the conditions of our modern industrial development.

Question 2. If the trusts are a bad thing, why did the Republican Administration allow more trusts to be organized than during all previous history of the country?

Answer—The Republican Administration did not allow more trusts to be organized than during all previous history of the country. The Standard Oil Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, and all the other more important trusts came into existence long before the present Administration. Moreover, Mr. Bryan knows perfectly well that the National Government cannot prevent with its present powers the organization of these trusts, and that it was the action of his own party associates in Congress on June 1 last which prevented the passage by Congress of the Constitutional amendment which would have given the National Government the power sought for.

Question 3. If some trusts are good and some bad, can you tell the difference between a good one and a bad one?

Question 4. Do you know of any good monopoly in private hands?

Question 5. Do you know any man good enough to stand at the head of a monopoly and determine the price of that which others are to use?

Answer. Mr. Bryan's terminology is here so loose that it is difficult to ascertain what he means. If he uses "trust" in the sense of large corporations, any intelligent man must know that there are good corporations and bad corporations, and the difference between them can be told as readily as the difference between two wealthy private individuals. As for monopolies in private hands, patents are such monopolies, and if Mr. Bryan means that all monopolies are bad he means that patent laws should be abolished outright. Does he really mean this? If not his words mean nothing.

The undoubted evils connected with some partial industrial monopolies will never be affected in the least by an opposition until in dealing with them their opponents learn and practice both precision of thought and precision of statement.

Question 6. Do you know of any good reason why the army should be made 100,000?

Answer. Here again Mr. Bryan's language is loose. If he is speaking of the present army of 65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers, then every man who possesses an ounce of common sense or an ounce of patriotism must know not only that there is very good reason for having had it, but no possible excuse for refusing to have it. It has been needed in the Philippines; it has been needed in China, and only the allies of Aguinaldo and the Boxers can criticise it. Half of the Democrats in Congress voted for it when it was provided for.

Question 7. Would you be willing to make the army 200,000 if the Republican leaders said so, or half a million if they wanted it?

Answer. It is hard to believe that this question is put in good faith, by no one who dreamed of asking for an army of 200,000 or half a million. Abraham Lincoln once had to ask for a large army, and, in spite of the opposition of the politicians whose political heir and assignee Mr. Bryan is, the people gave him what he asked. No increase of the army will ever be asked for by Republicans save for reasons which would satisfy the people as they were satisfied in the days of Lincoln.

Question 8. What is your title to the Filipinos? Did you buy them, or did you get them by force?

Answer. There is of course no title to the Filipinos save as there is a title to the inhabitants of Alaska or of the Hawaiian Islands, and he was not bought save exactly as dwellers in the Louisiana territory, including what is now Mr. Bryan's own State of Nebraska, were bought by Thomas Jefferson. The Philippine Islands were acquired under President McKinley by treaty and purchase exactly as the Louisiana territory was acquired under Jefferson, Florida under Monroe, and all the rest of the territories which we have acquired.

Question 9. Are you think you can buy the right to govern people?

Answer. This has already been answered in my reply to No. 8. Evidently Thomas Jefferson thought that we could buy the right to govern the Indian of the Louisiana Purchase, and Andrew Jackson thought we could similarly acquire the right to govern the Seminoles of Florida.

Question 10. What are you going to do with the Filipino when you get him? Are you going to kill him?

Answer. We are not going to kill the Filipino until he tries to kill our soldiers, and he will stop trying to kill our soldiers very soon after he becomes convinced that he will receive no further aid in the effort from the party of which Mr. Bryan is chief. As to what we are going to do with him, the answer is simple. We are going to civilize him and give him the peace, order, and individual liberty and gradual increase of self-government of which Mr. Bryan would deprive him for all time by turning him over to a syndicate of corrupt Chinese half-breeds and ferocious Tagal bandits.

DEFENDS THE ARMY.

"Mr. Bryan yesterday attempted to answer what I said about his attacks on the United States Army. He says that the President in his message of December, 1898, asked for an army of 100,000 men two months before there was any war in the Philippine Islands. He asks: 'Does Mr. Roosevelt know this?' Of course I know it; and let me also add that Mr. Bryan ought to know what every well-instructed schoolboy knows, that at that very time in December the Philippine insurgent army was round our outposts and a collision was imminent any moment. Aguinaldo at that time was trying to organize the remnants of the Spanish Army, in conjunction with his own army, in a war against us.

"The bill in which the increase in the army was provided itself explicitly set forth the conditions in the Philippines as a reason for keeping the army up. Every intelligent observer knew that there would be trouble in the Philippines if the treaty was confirmed. The bill for the temporary increase, which Mr. Bryan apparently seeks to persuade his hearers is a permanent increase, was introduced by Senator Cockrell of Missouri, a Democratic supporter of Mr. Bryan and the bulk of the patriotic Democrats in both houses voted for it—for at that time the Kansas City platform had not sought to make the dishonor of the flag a National issue and the Democratic Conventions in Colorado and California were in their platforms calling for the retention of the Philippine Islands.

"The record, therefore, shows that the present temporary army of 65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers was called for in December because of the threatened trouble in the Philippines. Any statesman, with the slightest pretension to the name could not but see that this trouble was threatening and would have been criminally derelict in his duty to the Nation had he failed to provide for it. The trouble was certain to arise, having in view the attitude of Aguinaldo, unless we rejected the treaty, and indeed the outbreak occurred just before the treaty was accepted. When Mr. Bryan did his part in working for the acceptance of the treaty by the Senate he estopped himself from any right to criticise the carrying out of the pledges to which he became in honor bound when he advocated that treaty.

ASKS QUESTIONS OF MR. BRYAN.

"Now, I have answered Mr. Bryan's questions, as I will gladly answer any he can put or meet any issue he can raise. Now, let him show equal frankness and readiness in answering these questions:

1. If elected will Mr. Bryan pay the obligations of the Nation in gold or in silver?

2. Will he refuse to accept the electoral votes of North Carolina, because obtained without the consent of the governed, and will he now at once denounce the action of his party associates who helped to nominate him for establishing by the Constitution in North Carolina the doctrine that one man is good enough to govern another without his consent?

3. Will he denounce his party associates in Congress who voted on June 1 last that the National Government should not be given the power to control trusts? He says that all trusts are bad; will he denounce as hypocritic his party associates who support him on that platform and yet themselves are beneficiaries of the Cotton Bale, Whisky, and Ice Trusts? This question is not to be met by saying that there are trusts in which Republicans are interested. The point is a question of good faith or hypocrisy. If all trusts are as bad as he represents, then what right has he to be supported and to accept the support of Senator Jones and Mr. Croker, who to public denunciation of trusts add private membership to them?

To-morrow morning the Roosevelt special will leave this city for a two days' tour of Kentucky.

ROOSEVELT TALKS TO QUAKERS

Says an Appeal to Arms Should Be Avoided If Possible, but Once Made Should Be Carried Through.

PLAINFIELD, Ind., Oct. 12.—Speaking here to-day, Gov. Roosevelt said:

"I understand that this community is composed largely of members of the Society of Friends, who stand for social and industrial virtue in a way that entitles them to the respect of all people. That the virtues and righteousness which they practice are the foundation of good government cannot be denied, and without them we would never have been able to make the Republic what it is and must be.

"I am glad to address the members of the society that stood by President McKinley and gave their influence toward international arbitration at the peace conference at The Hague. It is not possible as yet, for we have not advanced far enough, to be able to settle all our difficulties peaceably by arbitration, but in every case we should avoid appeal to arms where possible, for we, as a party, are pledged to peaceful settlement until war becomes a last resort.

"We believe in being slow to enter upon war, but having entered upon it, we believe in seeeing it through. We believe we have a right to appeal to all lovers of peace to stand with us in the Philippines. If you turn the islands over to the Tagal bandits who have been fighting our brothers, sons, and kinfolks, you turn them over to bloody chaos and anarchy."

ROOSEVELT'S HOPE FOR BRYAN.

Believes that in 1935 He Will Realize McKinley Is Right.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 12.—In the course of his speech here to-day Gov. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Bryan has just learned, thirty-five years after the rest of us, that Abraham Lincoln was right in 1864. If he lives as long as I hope he will—for I wish him well in private life—I have no doubt that in 1935 he will realize that McKinley was entirely right in 1900."

RENDERING COMPANY SOLD.

Nelson Morris & Co. Get Large Concern in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Nelson Morris & Co. have secured control of the Union Rendering Company. As a result, John Brennock, who had been General Superintendent for twenty-five years, was ousted and new Directors were chosen.

Mr. Morris began to gather in the stock and proxies in a quiet manner some time ago, and when the meeting of the company was held yesterday it was found he was in control. So far this year the Union Rendering Company has removed from the yards and rendered 30,000 dead hogs, 9,900 cattle, and 22,000 sheep. Rumor has it that Mr. Brennock will build an opposition plant.

PROPOSED MARRIAGE REFORM.

Tri State Medical Society Trying to Secure Legislation.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 12.—The Tri-State Medical Society of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, in session in this city, has taken steps to secure medical legislation in those three States for the purpose of regulating or prohibiting the marriage of habitual criminals, persons afflicted with incurable diseases, drunkards, and victims of harmful drugs.

CHICAGO SPECULATORS RAIDED.

Police Take President Albertson and Others Into Custody.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Twelve speculators were arrested in a raid made by the police this afternoon in the rear of the open Board of Trade Building. The general charge made is "gambling in grain." Among those arrested was President Albertson of the open board.

It is stated that eighty more warrants have been issued in connection with the attempt to suppress the traffic in puts and calls.

SOUTH'S BIG IRON TRADE.

All Previous Records Broken by September Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 12.—All previous records were broken by the September shipments of pig iron, steel, and cast-iron pipe from the South for European points.

The total pig iron shipments from Alabama and Tennessee in September were 110,400 tons; from the Birmingham district alone, 75,222 tons. The total cast-iron pipe shipments were 8,221 tons; from the Birmingham district alone, 2,802 tons. The total export shipments of pig iron were 55,029 tons; from the Birmingham district alone, 52,963 tons. The total amount of cast-iron pipe exported was 1,835 tons, and the total amount of steel shipments from the Birmingham district, 2,422 tons, of which 769 tons were exported.

Export iron shipments are 18,000 tons greater than in any previous month since the South commenced exporting pig iron.

The pipe shipments are also the heaviest for any month on record. The same is the case with exported steel. The steel came from the plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at Ensley, which is the first Southern steel plant of any magnitude and the first Southern steel industry to enter the export trade. It has succeeded already in establishing a regular export business, and billets from this plant are going to all the steel centres of the Old World.

Export iron shipments from the South in September were as great as domestic shipments. The total value of the pig iron, cast iron pipe, and steel exported from the South in September—the Birmingham district furnishing practically all—was $800,000, which is at the rate of $7,200,000 per annum.

The Southern iron and steel men are much encouraged by their splendid achievements in the export business, and look for reports like that of September for the remainder of the year, as cotton vessels are offering cheap freight rates, desiring pig iron and steel as ballast for their light and bulky cargoes.

Morning, Noon, and Night
Trains leave Grand Central Station, New York, by the New York Central for Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. Luxurious trains, smooth tracks.—Adv.

CITIZENS REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION

Superintendent McCullagh's Men Watch for Colonizers.

"SONNY" SMITH IS ARRESTED

**Deputies Have a Fight with the "Strong

taken to the Fifth Street Station House and afterward to the Yorkville Police Court, where Magistrate Flammer held them each in $1,000 bail for examination. They were James Ferguson of the Phoenix House, James Lynch of 593 Third Avenue, James Kelly of 135 East Thirteenth Street, Martin Murphy of 29 Hamilton Street, Michael McMahon of 29 Henry Street, and William B. King of 41 Cherry Street.

Superintendent McCullagh claims to have the most positive evidence against this gang, which he says was organized by "Sonny" Smith. From one of the men was taken a paper showing in detail just how the men should register, the names they should use, and the places, even to the location of the rooms they should claim as their residence. The places on the list were 127, 135, and 139 East Thirteenth Street, 146 East Fourteenth Street, 102 Fourth Avenue, in the last place two votes being given as coming from each of three rooms—2, 11, and 12. Another place on the list was given as "No. 141, first floor, back." Mr. McCullagh took this to mean Fourteenth Street, and he sent a man up town to investigate. The report from the deputy states that "141 East Fourteenth Street is known as Tammany Hall, and I thought it best to make no further investigation without specific orders."

"The arrest of this gang and of Smith," said Superintendent McCullagh, "proves the stand that I have been taking to have been correct. Some of the places on that list were on the one I gave to Devery, and through the work of the deputies and the positive information that we have we think that we have given colonizing the worst blow that it has ever had in this city. I don't think that they will be so bold tomorrow, now that they see we mean business and know every move they will make.

"The great trouble arises from the fact that the registry clerks do not perform their duties. If they did, and used the challenge affidavits that we have given them, we would knock out 10,000 illegal voters this year. You see, these men who register illegally, as this 'Strong Arm gang' has been doing, do not vote. They send around others who vote on their names, a perfect tab being kept on the names and residences given. Now, as it is required by law to get a description of the voter, it will easily be seen that it would be manifestly impossible to substitute men if the law was followed."

A DISTRICT CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

James A. Ford, colored, who is the Captain of the Eighth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District and a foreman in the Street Cleaning Department, was arrested last night at the polling place, 143 West Thirty-first Street, by Charles T. Quick, one of Superintendent McCullagh's deputies, who charged him with interfering with the work of registration. Quick said that Ford persisted in answering questions put to persons who were suspected of trying to register illegally, and of posting them on what answers to make. At the West Thirtieth Street Station a charge of disorderly conduct was made against Ford, and he was at once bailed out and returned to the registration booth.

Late last night Superintendent McCullagh's deputies arrested Arthur Tunison, colored, of 222 West Sixty-second Street, who had been indicted during the day by the Grand Jury for illegal registration and accepting a bribe. Mr. McCullagh says that the indictment grows out of the trouble last year in the Nineteenth Assembly District. When asked why he had delayed the arrest a year, he said that by allowing it to hang fire until now he had gotten a line on other alleged malefactors, who would have taken fright had he proceeded against Tunison before.

Edward Quinn, twenty-eight years old, of 439 West Forty-second Street, was arrested last night at the polling place of the Fourteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Assembly District, charged with illegal registration by Deputy Casey. Quinn, it is alleged, gave his residence as 439 West Forty-second Street. That is a lodging house, and the Deputy alleges the man's name is not on the register. Quinn was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

In the Sixth and the Eighth Assembly Districts, embraced in Senator Sullivan's bailiwick, a tremendous effort was made to get out a full registration, and in nearly every place the Election District Captain seemed to boss the proceedings in the polling place. In many places the policeman on duty paid little attention to what was going on, and the whole registration proceeding seemed a great bore.

"What the — do you challenge that man for?" blustered one of the Captains, when a challenge seemed imminent. "I know him. He's been in this district four years. I'll stand for him," and the "bluff" usually went.

In the Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, the heart of the "red light" region, everything was quiet, and the registration proceeded without a hitch. No arrests were made, and Superintendent McCullagh last night ascribed this to the warning he had sent to Chief Devery. This, he said, had warned the colonizers and keepers of low resorts to go slow, and they had taken the hint.

BUSINESS MEN REGISTER EARLY.

In the upper west side districts, usually termed the "silk stocking" districts, there was a heavy registration in the morning hours before 10 o'clock, many of the brokers, bankers, and merchants stopping at the polling places before going down town. In the other districts the registration was heaviest during the hours between 7 and 10 o'clock in the evening. Particularly was this noticeable throughout the Ninth Assembly District, where during the evening there were long lines of men in nearly every booth.

But little specific information could be learned about the enrollment on account of the law which makes it secret and provides that the results shall not be known for a week after the election. It was generally stated, however, that a great majority of those who registered had enrolled, from the fact that the voters returned the enrollment ballot sealed up in the envelope provided.

That the enrollment was much heavier than in previous years is taken to indicate an early interest in the municipal fight next year, when a Mayor and other city officers will be chosen. One of the election officers said yesterday that the pledge for enrollment was sufficiently elastic not to interfere with the average conscience, in that it only asked that the person who desired to enroll should "generally" support the candidates of the party in whose primaries he desires to be active. "I know of a number of persons who have enrolled as Democrats, that will vote for McKinley. They claim that their support of Stanchfield and other Democratic nominees entitles them to enroll as Democrats."

Nearly every man who registered from Bellevue Hospital had his right challenged by Superintendent McCullagh's deputies and the Republican Election Inspectors on the ground that the hospital was a city institution. Among those challenged was Warden O'Rourke. He contended that the hospital was his last place of residence and that he had a perfect right to vote from it. He, as well as many of the doctors, nurses, and employes of the place, swore in their names.

Inspectors throughout the city said last night that there were a great number of persons who would in November cast their first votes. This was so large as to be noticeable everywhere. It appears, however, from the statement of some of the district officers that these new voters are not all just of age, but many are those who have neglected to register in foregoing years, until a National campaign aroused them sufficiently to bring them actively to the front.

Richard Croker was among those who took time by the forelock and registered yesterday. He appeared at 9:30 o'clock in the booth at Seventy-fourth Street and Park Avenue, which is in the Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. There were a number of men in line, and the Democratic leader was at once recognized. Several of the men offered their places to Mr. Croker, but he declined the offers and waited in line until it came his turn to register. He also enrolled.

Mr. Croker said last evening at the Democratic Club that he was pleased with the large registration of yesterday, and that the district leaders were active this year in getting the Democratic voters to register. He said that the registration figures of the first day showed that the Democratic vote in the Greater New York was going to be very heavy this year.

UP-STATE REGISTRATION.

Large Increase in Almost Every Case Over the First Day's Showing in 1896.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—There was a big increase in registration here over that of 1896. The total to-day was 10,895. In 1896 the total was 9,922. The total last year was 9,066. The increase is in the Democratic wards. Some Republican wards show a falling off.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—Returns for the first day of registration show a total of 26,313, an increase of 960 over the corresponding day of 1896.

[illegible], Oct. 12.—The first day's registration in this city shows a heavy increase over that of last year. The total is 7,907 This, however, includes Lansingburg and portions of the towns of North Greenbush and Brunswick, which constitute the territory included in what is to be known as Greater Troy. The total for the first day in the old city wards is 6,257, against 5,593 last year and 5,514 in 1897. There is a marked increase in the Republican wards in the new and old territory.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 12.—The heaviest first day's registration in the history of Binghamton was that of to-day—4,549, against 3,029 on the first day in 1896. There was a large increase over 1896 in every district in the city. In 1898 the first two days' registration was only 4,583.

ITHACA, Oct. 12.—To-day was an ideal day for registration. Both parties were active in getting out their men, and as a result the list is the largest ever known here for the first day's registration.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 12.—The registration in this city to-day, the first day of registration, was 2,856. This is an increase of 589 over the first day's registration in 1896. To-day's registration is about half of the total vote of the city.

ELMIRA, Oct. 12.—The registration in this city to-day was 4,000. In 1896 the first day's registration was 4,003.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 12.—The total registration in this city to-day was 9,391, with one district estimated. This is slightly heavier than the average.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 12.—The registration to-day was 2,435. The registration for the first day of 1896 was 1,904.

UTICA, Oct. 12.—Registration in this city to-day was 4,456, against 2,885 two years ago.

ROME, Oct. 12.—Registration in this city for the first day was 1,125, against 824 two years ago.

AUBURN, Oct. 12.—The registration here was the largest in the history of the city for the first day—nearly 3,500. About half the voters of the city were put on the list.

REGISTRATION AT NEWBURG.

First Day's Total at Mr. Odell's Home Town Largest on Record.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 12.—In this city, the home of B. B. Odell, Jr., the registration for the first day was 3,112, against 1,932 on the first day in 1896.

This is the largest first day's enrollment ever recorded here, being 120 more than the first two days of 1899.

This is the second day for the registration of voters. Polling places open at 7 A. M. and close at 10 P. M. Citizens must register to vote.

FRANK S. MONNETT ON TRUSTS.

Says McKinley Administration Has Prevented Enforcement of Law.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Frank S. Monnett, ex-Attorney General of Ohio, in a speech here to-night in which he advocated the election of Bryan and Stevenson, reviewed the prosecutions against various trusts, combinations, and monopolies which he undertook while Attorney General of the State. In the course of his speech he said:

"I believe that William McKinley, John W. Griggs, his Attorney General, and his executive officers have willfully, purposely, and knowingly paralyzed the executive arm of this Government for the last four years, and prevented the enforcement of the common law and the statute law, both criminally and civilly, against these law violators. And the hour has now come, the only time we will have for the next four year as voters to legally and constitutionally smite them for their hypocrisy, and to resent this violation of official duty. We should vote against every Elector who is pledged on the Republican ticket to perpetuate this great wrong in our Republic."

Senator Mackey Confident.

Senator William F. Mackey, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was at the Democratic Club last night. He had a long talk with Mr. Croker, after which he said: "The outlook is good. The reports that come to me from every part of the State indicate victory. The meetings up the State are enthusiastic and the Democrats are working hard. I feel now that New York will go for Bryan and the ticket."

Will Not Run for Senator.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—Lester J. Bashford, Democratic nominee for Senator in the Twenty-fourth District, to-day notified the Secretary of State of his declination.

Nominated for the Assembly.

ROCKLAND COUNTY—George Dickey, (Dem.)

NOMINATIONS IN RICHMOND.

Democratic Convention Demands a Greater Measure of Home Rule.

The Democratic County Convention for Richmond County was held at the Pavilion Hotel, New Brighton, yesterday afternoon. Hubbard R. Yetman presided. Lawyer Calvin D. Van Name of Port Richmond was nominated for the Assembly. Franklin C. Vitt of Stapleton, Secretary of the Richmond Borough School Board, was named for Sheriff.

Civil Justice John J. Keeney presented resolutions, which were adopted, urging a greater measure of home rule for the borough than it now enjoys under the charter; the appointment of Tax Commissioners who are residents of the borough; the construction of small parks throughout the borough, especially in the thickly settled portions; a better and larger sewer system; the improvement and widening of the principal streets, and better ferry facilities.

The resolutions also demand a revision of the charter, and they contain a provision that a committee be named to bring these demands before the Revision Commission, and, failing to obtain relief there, to demand that the present city officials, who were elected after pledging themselves to give greater privileges and benefits to Staten Island, carry out their promises.

The convention appointed the committee. Among its members are Spire Pitou, W. J. Burice, C. C. Breischer, Sidney F. Rawson, Frank McWilliams, Theodore F. De Hart, Walter L. Scott, and Walter H. Holt.

NEW LONDON'S FREIGHT STRIKE.

Central Vermont Railroad Has Serious Trouble with Its Men.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 12.—The Central Vermont Railroad Company's trouble with its freight handlers has become a serious matter. Work at the wharves was at a standstill to-day. The pier is clogged with freight, and the steamer Mohawk arrived from New York this forenoon with a large cargo, and there is no one to handle it. The Italians who were brought from New York to take the places of the strikers struck last night and decided to go home.

One hundred section hands were brought in by the Central Vermont Railroad Company this afternoon. Upon learning of the strike the men refused to work and joined the strikers.

It is understood the railroad will bring in a force of men from Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 12.—Three cars, filled with shopmen, freight department employes, and others, left here at 9:30 o'clock this morning by special train for New London to take the place of the strikers.

As the train pulled out cries of "Scab!", "Coward!" and other expressions of disapproval were hurled after the men. There were about 100 men in the gang, and most of them are residents of this city and belong to the union. They were gathered on short notice, and were assembled by officials of the Central Vermont Railroad.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to dissuade the men from making the trip, and several personal encounters occurred in the station.

Officers of the local labor organizations predict that the men will not help break the strike when they get to New London, the men being unused to the work which they will be required to do. The Central Vermont Railway officials here refused to say anything to-night about the trouble, but told the men they would be absent only a few days. The train will get to New London early Saturday morning.

STRIKERS' CONVENTION MEETS AT SCRANTON

Has as Yet Made No Decision on the Operators' Offer.

OPPOSITION TO ACCEPTANCE

Official Report of What Took Place at Secret Session Says Feeling Against Proposition Is Unanimous.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 12.—Eight hundred and fifty-seven miners, who hold in their hands the power to end or continue the anthracite coal miners' strike, which has been in progress for more than three weeks, met in convention here to-day for the purpose of considering the 10 per cent. net advance in wages offered by the operators, and adjourned until to-morrow without taking any action on their employers' proposition. Both of to-day's sessions were devoted to organizing the convention, and to speeches by many of the delegates on the mine owners' concession. It was not expected that anything would be done to-day outside of a general exchange of views. The convention, after it was permanently organized, went into secret session, but it was learned from authoritative sources that nothing of a definite nature was suggested which would lead to a solution of the difficulties.

From the trend of the remarks of the delegates, it was gathered that the 10 per cent. proposition as it now stands has very little chance of being accepted. The delegates seemed, it was learned, to be almost unanimous that the operators should first make concessions regarding the other grievances before the increase is accepted by the mine workers.

The mode of procedure is a matter which is now occupying the attention of the labor leaders. In case the convention comes to a definite understanding on some proposition, the question has been asked how the operators will be advised, in view of the fact that the latter have repeatedly said they would not recognize the union. President Mitchell will not discuss that phase of the question, and none of the other labor leaders will venture an opinion.

That the present convention will not come to a definite conclusion is the general belief to-night. It is the opinion of several of the labor leaders that the convention as at present constituted is a little unwieldly. There was a movement on foot to-day having for its object the submission of the various propositions as they are suggested by the delegates to a committee, this committee to report to either this or a second convention. This movement, however, did not gain much of a start. Some of the delegates think that the whole subject should be left in the hands of the National officers.

The delegates began to arrive at Music Hall long before 10 o'clock this morning, and stood along the sidewalks of Lackawanna Avenue discussing the probable action of the convention. The little hall was soon filled after the doors were opened. As each official of the United Mine Workers entered the hall he was applauded, but the most enthusiastic demonstration was reserved for President Mitchell, who arrived at 10:15 A. M.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

President Mitchell called the convention to order at 10:25 o'clock and immediately began reading his address to the delegates. He said:

"Gentlemen: In opening this convention I desire to briefly outline the purpose which prompted us to call you here, and to point out, if I can, the course you should pursue in determining the questions which so vitally affect not only yourselves and the vast constituency you represent, but also the millions of people in the Eastern and New England States and in the anthracite region not directly connected with the coal industry. Before doing so, however, permit me to congratulate you upon the growth of your organization, as evidenced by the large number of delegates assembled here.

"This is, without exception, the largest labor convention which has taken place in the industrial history of our Nation. The causes which forced you to engage in the contest which has preceded this convention are, from years of suffering, so indelibly imprinted upon your memories that it would be a waste of words to recite them here. The story of your wrongs has been truthfully depicted by your officers; it has been portrayed in all its hideousness by the representatives of the press, men sent here to seek out the truth and report the conditions as they really exist, and with exceptional unanimity the public has declared that your cause is just, and that the responsibility for this unfortunate strike rests solely upon the shoulders of those who employed you.

"Your own conduct during the strike, even under the most trying circumstances, has won for you and your cause the respect and commendation of all justice loving, patriotic people. Violations of law have been few in number, and then only under circumstances in which the miners were not wholly at fault. It has been shown that more overt acts have been committed by those whose duty it is to inforce the law than by the mine workers, who have been so erroneously pictured as men entirely devoid of respect for law and order. For this you deserve much credit. Labor organizations have no greater enemies than the thoughtless strikers who violate the law or permit themselves to be provoked into the commission of crime. It frequently occurs in time of strikes that employers provoke strikers into violations of the law with the hope and expectation that public sentiment will be arrayed against the strike, and the military arm of the State can be secured to curb the men and defeat the objects for which the strike was inaugurated. Whatever may be your decision here, whether you end or continue the strike, it is my earnest hope that every man may regard it as his duty not only to obey but assist in inforcing the law.

"When this strike was put into effect we declared that it would not end unless a majority of the delegates representing the anthracite miners agreed to its termination. We repeatedly announced that we would not undertake to decide the future happiness or misery, the weal or woe of the 500,000 persons dependent upon the anthracite coal industry for a livelihood. We believe that the men who mine coal, that the men who work in the collieries, that the boys who work in the breakers, should all be consulted before the officers of your union declare the strike at an end. Learning that the operators had posted notices at their mines offering an advance of 10 per cent. on the wages formerly paid, we deemed it our duty to call a convention and permit the miners to pass judgment on the question of its acceptance or rejection.

ADVICE TO THE DELEGATES.

"In considering the proposition of the operators I want the delegates attending this convention to be calm and dispassionate, to consider the question in all its phases, to measure carefully the chances of success and the possibilities of defeat should the strike be continued.

"You must not reach conclusions hastily, you must not overestimate your strength, and, on the other hand, you should take every precaution to protect yourselves against the avariciousness of your employers, who, I regret to say, have shown no disposition to treat you fairly in the past, and who have never shown any regard for the welfare of those who produce their wealth.

"For the first time in many years the operators have recognized your demands for better conditions of employment, and have offered an advance of 10 per cent. in your wages. I am well aware that this advance is not satisfactory to you. You have felt, and with justice, that a definite period of time should be named during which this advance should remain in force. Your experience where wages are based on a sliding scale has been so unsatisfactory to you that you believe that the sliding scale method of determining wages should be abolished; you also believe that the laws of Pennsylvania should be obeyed by the coal companies, and wages be paid twice each month, you reserving the right of spending your earnings wherever you choose.

"Whether it is better at this time to insist upon a compliance with all your demands is a question which you, who are most interested, are called upon to decide.

"Personally, I have hoped that we should be able at some time to establish the same method of adjusting wage differences as now exists in the bituminous coal regions, where employers and miners' delegates meet in joint inter-State convention, and, like prudent, sensible business men, mutually agree upon a scale of wages which remains in force for one year, thus removing the causes of strikes and lockouts. Even yet I believe that in future years the anthracite operators will accept this humane and progressive method of treating with their employes.

"Labor organizations, like labor-saving machinery, are here to stay. Capital may for a time refuse to treat with them; may, because of its great power, retard the growth of organizations for a time, but, like 'truth crushed to earth,' they will rise again,' and will give battle in the defense of the poor and oppressed.

"Now, gentlemen, permit me to admonish you to consider seriously the course you intend to pursue. The eyes of the American people are centred on the City of Scranton to-day, anxiously awaiting the result of this convention. I do not wish you to accept one cent less for your labor than it is possible for you to secure. I do not wish the great organization which has been built up among you to be wrecked and ruined through any mistakes of mine or yours. If you legislate wisely and judiciously I can see a destiny brighter and happier for you and for those who will take your places when you have passed away. I can see a future where pleasant homes and the happy, smiling faces of the wives and mothers will be in vivid contrast with the conditions of to-day."

Great interest was taken in the address, all the delegates listening to it intently as if they expected to hear some suggestion from their President by which the questions which were to come before the convention could be settled. President Mitchell was heartily cheered as he took his seat.

ROUTINE CONVENTION WORK.

The next order of business was the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, and it was decided to have three such committees, one for each of the three districts. At 11 o'clock the convention took a recess until 1:30 P. M. During the recess the three Credentials Committees set to work making up the rolls. They found the task a rather difficult one, owing to the large number of delegates and the many foreign names they encountered.

It was 1:40 P. M. when the convention was again called to order.

It took one hour and a half to call the roll. The number of each local union was called, the name of each delegate representing it, and the number of votes each delegate was authorized to cast. The basis of representation was one vote for each 100 members of the union or majority fraction thereof. One delegate could represent as many as 500 members, but could not have more than five votes.

President Mitchell ruled that in compliance with the promise made to the non-union mine workers, all unorganized men on strike could be represented in the convention; for instance, if a union has a membership of 500, and there are 700 men on strike at the colliery where the union is located, then it is entitled to seven votes instead of five. The reports of the committees were accepted.

The temporary Secretary read the call for the convention, after which a permanent organization was effected by the election of President Mitchell as Chairman and John T. Dempsey as Secretary.

Chairman Mitchell's first act was to read a telegram from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, as follows:

"The cause of the miners is the cause of humanity. Whatever the decision reached regarding the operators' offer, the future must be brighter, better, and more just for the miners, their wives, and children, and humanity will be the gainer. Kindly convey to the assembled delegates the sincerest sympathy and co-operation of every union member and officer of the American Federation of Labor. We all pray and work for your success."

President Mitchell then again addressed the miners. He said:

"This is probably one of the most remarkable conventions that it has ever been my good fortune to attend. You are called here to pass judgment on a proposition never made to you. The operators make no propositions to the miners. They posted notices of an advance in wages over those formerly paid. It will now became your duty to pass judgment as to whether you desire to accept it or to instruct your officers what you wish them to do.

"As I said before, every man here must feel that upon his shoulders rests a terrible responsibility. If you legislate wisely you will have a bright future before you; on the other hand, a mistake made now may mean a continuation of the conditions which have prevailed here for many years. I hope that you men will do your duty. No man wants to be carried away with enthusiasm. You do not want to vote or speak on any question because it is popular to do so. You should do what you believe to be right."

DELEGATES IN SECRET SESSION.

When Mr. Mitchell had concluded a motion to go into secret session was unanimously carried.

The Press Committee, of which Mr. Mitchell is Chairman, made public the following report of what took place at the executive session:

"At 3 o'clock the convention went into executive session, and the password of the organization was taken up, after which a motion was passed that the convention proceed to the discussion of the proposition made by the operators through notices posted at their mines. The convention decided that each delegate who desired could speak three minutes.

"The question was asked if all the operators had posted notices advancing the wages 10 per cent., and it was ascertained that a large number of individual operators had not yet notified the men of their willingness to pay any advance.

"During the entire session the question at issue was debated by the delegates in an earnest, conservative manner, and the opposition to the proposition of the operators appeared to be unanimous. There appeared also to be intense desire to have the organization officially recognized.

"No motions were adopted bearing on the wage scale.

"The convention adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning."

It was learned that a good part of the afternoon was taken up by the delegates from the Schuylkill Valley, who urged that no proposition be accepted unless the sliding scale be abolished. They maintained that the increase offered by the operators would not remain long in force unless there was a fixed scale. Many of the delegates thought that the wages should be fixed on a tonnage basis, and not on the market price of coal.

MAY IMPORT NEW MEN.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 12.—The representatives of the big coal companies here still insist that no further concessions will be made to the miners, and that if the offer of 10 per cent. increase is rejected, the strike is destined to go on.

If the offer of the operators is refused, the companies will endeavor to operate their mines with new men. Should the strikers interefere, then the State will be called upon to protect those men who are willing to work. One operator said to-night: "We have done our duty in the matter; we can do no more. If our employes do not see fit to accept our offer, that is their business. But if men apply to us for work, we shall certainly not turn them away. And in case of interference we look to the State for protection. We are large taxpayers, and we have the right to look to the State to protect our property."

Steel Workers Strike at Ensley, Ala.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 12.—The steel plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at Ensley closed down this evening, the fifty skilled operatives at that place quitting work because the company declined to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, of which they are members. The question of wages is not involved. Suspension of work by the strikers caused a blockade in other departments, and 400 men were rendered idle. The company has never recognized the union, and it is impossible to tell how long the strike will last. The plant was being operated to a third of its capacity.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. MEETING.

Delegates from This Country, Canada, and Russia in Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The first session of the tenth international conference of the Railroad Department of the Young Men's Christian Association was held to-day in the auditorium of the Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association headquarters in this city. Delegates are in attendance from all sections of the United States and Canada. The Russian Government is also represented by Nicholas A. Reitlinger, M. Shidlowski, and Herr Paul Glosenapp. Lucien C. Warner of New York, Chairman of the International General Committee, presided. F. A. P. Gillett of Albany and W. H. Groat of Cincinnati were appointed Secretaries.

Two interesting papers were read, one on "The Railroad Employe as a Man," by D. B. Caldwell, Traffic Manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and one by George B. Hodge of New York, on the educational work in the department. Mr. Hodge made use of charts and maps to demonstrate the development of the educational movement in the railroad branch of the association. He said 101 libraries are now in existence and 132 reading rooms have been established.

Particular emphasis was placed upon the benefit of class work operated by thirty-five branches, in which nearly 1,500 men are enrolled as students. The high standard of the quality of this work was shown in the rigorous annual international examinations conducted. From the map it was seen that the Pennsylvania Railroad Association of Philadelphia led all the others in the number of international certificates won in a recent examination.

Removal Notice.

The National Butchers' & Drovers' Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Formerly located at Bowery & Grand St
WILL OCCUPY ITS
NEW BANKING ROOMS,
Broadway, Cor. Third St.
ON MONDAY, OCT. 15TH, 1900.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

WILLIAM M. RICE'S WILLS

The One Made Two Years Ago Is Filed for Probate.

COPY OF SECOND TESTAMENT

Under It Albert T. Patrick Becomes Residuary Legatee, with Large Control of the Estate.

Two wills executed by the late William M. Rice were made public yesterday. The first will, dated Sept. 28, 1896, was filed for probate at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the office of the Surrogate. No petition was filed with the will, but later in the afternoon a petition was filed by ex-Judge John D. Bartine.

In the first will the Rice Institute for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art gets the bulk of the estate. There are several provisions for relatives, and in this will neither Patrick nor Jones are mentioned. The witnesses to the will are W. O. Wetherbee of 300 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, who is said to have been approached by Jones, and William F. Harmon of 672 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. The executors of the will are William M. Rice, Jr., John D. Bartine, and James A. Baker, Jr. The will was filed by Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Parker, counsel for Mr. Baker.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau yesterday received a copy of the second will. The original is still in the possession of Albert T. Patrick. The copy was made from a copy of the will furnished to Capt. James A. Baker, Jr., Mr. Rice's lawyer. In this will, after various bequests, Mr. Rice bequeaths "to Albert T. Patrick, formerly of Texas, all the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, heretofore or hereafter acquired, and wheresoever situated." This will is dated June 30, 1900, and is witnessed by Morris Meyers, lawyer, 168 Henry Street, Manhattan, and David L. Short, publisher, 404 Bradford Street, Brooklyn. The executors named in the second will are William M. Rice, Jr., James A. Baker, Jr., and Albert T. Patrick.

A clause in the second will states that its provisions are upon the express condition that the legatees respectively, will accept, without contest in the courts or otherwise, all the conditions thereof, and that they will execute such conveyances and release of any and all of the estate wherever situated and of whatsoever nature to "the said Albert T. Patrick, as he may demand; and any legatee not so doing is forever barred from taking under the will or in any manner inheriting any portion of my estate, and such portion shall inure to the said Albert T. Patrick."

By the terms of the first will the executors get $50,000 in each case for the benefit of the testator's brother, Frederick A. Rice, and his wife, Charlotte. To the executors is also left $10,000 for the benefit of the testator's sister, Minerva R. Olds, of Massachusetts. Ten thousand dollars is left for the use of his sister, Charlotte S. McKee, of Massachusetts. To William M. Rice, Jr., of Texas is bequeathed all of the indebtedness of every kind to Mr. Rice's estate at the time of his death by the firm of J. I. & W. M. Rice of Hyatt, Texas.

The sixth clause of the first will is as follows:

Sixth—All the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, and wheresoever situate, I give, devise, and bequeath unto the "William M. Rice Institute for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art," a corporation domiciled in the City of Houston, in Harris County, Texas.

In the eleventh clause Mr. Rice says: "If there are only two executors acting, then, in the event of differences between them in the management of the estate, the judgment and decision of ——— shall control."

Mr. Byrne of the firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Park, said last night that there was nothing unusual in the omission of the name from the blank space indicated.

In this will the testator also states that he desires his son, William M. Rice, Jr., to be elected to the Board of Trustees of the Institute, and that E. Raphael of Houston shall act in the capacity of Secretary, with compensation for his services. The executors are to be recompensed for their services by 5 per cent. commission on the value of the estate.

In the petition filed by Judge Bartine the value of the estate is not given, and Mr. Bartine says he knows of no other will or codicil. The heirs, next of kin, he states, are F. A. Rice, brother; Charlotte McKee and Minerva R. Olds, sisters; Joseph Blynn, William A. Rice, and Charles Rice, nephews; Nina Belle Rice, grandniece, and Frederick M. Rice. In one part the petition reads as follows:

Your petitioner is informed and believes that Albert S. Patrick, who resides at 316 West Fifty-eighth Street, claims to be a person interested in defeating the said will.

Judge Bartine states that all persons next of kin of the testator are of sound mind and of legal age, except Nina Belle Rice, who is a minor. He also refers to the search for Frederick M. Rice, and states that efforts have been made to find him, without avail.

There is an affidavit by Frederick A. Rice attached to the petition, in which he states that no information has been obtained as to Frederick M. Rice's whereabouts for the past thirty years. He was last heard of in Hartford, Conn.

In the will furnished by Capt. McClusky the testator bequeaths to the William M. Rice Institute for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, a sufficient sum of money, which, together with and inclusive of the vested gifts, real, personal, or mixed, heretofore or hereafter in my lifetime made by me to said institute, will amount in value to the sum of $250,000." It is provided, however, that if the gifts at the time of his death equal or exceed $250,000 in value this legacy is to be null and void.

To his brother, Frederick A. Rice, or his heirs, he bequeaths $50,000, and to each of his brothers and sisters surviving him at the time of his death, and to the lineal heirs, if any, of his pre-deceased brothers and sisters, he bequeaths $25,000 each. Five thousand dollars is willed to each of the nephews and nieces surviving or their heirs. To each of the Directors of the institute at the time of his death he bequeaths $5,000, and a similar amount is willed to each of the following named persons: Charles T. Adams of Montclair, N. J.; A. B. Cohn of Houston, Texas; John D. Bartine of Somerville, N. J.; W. O. Weatherbee of New York, and Frederick L. Blinn of Springfield, Mass.

One thousand dollars each is bequeathed to William Rice Carpenter of Dunnellen, N. J.; Mrs. John W. Boothby, W. F. Harmon, and John H. Wallace of New York, and $500 each to Charles Carpenter, his wife, Isabel Carpenter, of Dunnellen, N. J.; W. G. Rucker, Groesbeck, Texas, and John G. Matheson, William Dale, and Paul Teasch of New York.

The eleventh clause of the will makes Albert T. Patrick residuary legatee.

In the second will each page is signed by Mr. Rice and the witnesses, while the first is signed only at the end of the will.

Thomas W. Keating, the Racing Man, Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—Thomas W. Keating, a well-known trotting turfman of California, died here to-day, aged thirty-eight. The body will be sent to Reno, Nev., for burial. Mr. Keating was a managing partner of the Eastern View Farm, New York, racing stable. He was the owner of Searchlight and Bonnie Direct.

Accused of Misusing the Mails.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—Frank W. Mills, President of the F. W. Mills Company of Hoboken, was brought here this morning by Deputy Marshal Garaldo and taken before Commissioner Whitehead on the charge of sending improper pictures through the mails to be used in slot machines. Mills was held in $5,000 bail.

Jury in Tingley Case Disagree.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 12.—The jury in the suit of John E. Tingley against Dr. Gerald Van Scott to recover $10,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections, was unable to agree, and was discharged this morning. It is said the jury stood 8 to 4 for dismissal of the case.

B. Altman & Co.

Autumn Importations of The FASSO CORSET introduce various new models, including the latest improvements in the Straight-Front Corset. Extreme novelties designed by the leading French Corsetieres are also displayed.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

First Aeolian Recital

In New York—Season 1900-1901.
TO-DAY (SATURDAY), OCT. 13, AT 3 P. M.
Admission Complimentary to All.
SOLOIST:
MR. FRANS KALTENBORN, *Violinist.*

AT THE Recital both the Aeolian and Pianola will be played. They will also render all the accompaniments.

Any one may play in his own home the same selections that will be played in our Recital Hall to-day. He may play thousands of other compositions, representing every class of music, operas, overtures, symphonies, and the latest popular airs of the day. Accompaniments for the voice, violin, and dancing are also available at any time.

Just how artistically they may be rendered with the Aeolian and Pianola this Recital gives an opportunity to judge. It will explain such statements as these:

"One of the greatest musical impressions I have ever experienced has been to hear Bach's Fugue in G minor and other similar master works played on the Aeolian."
P. A. TIRINDELLI,
Concert Violinist and Director "Liceo Marcello," Venice, Italy.

"Any one hidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays, but after awhile he will perceive his error, because your instrument never plays false notes."
MAURICE MOSZKOWSKI,
Composer and Pianist (Literal translation.)

PROGRAMME:
1. Die Meistersinger's Vorspiel.....*Wagner*
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
2. Andante from Concerto.....*Mendelssohn*
Mr. KALTENBORN.
3. Second Suite in C minor.....*Arthur Foote*
a—Appassionata. b—Romanza.
Pianola.
4. Idillio.....*Theo. Lack*
Aeolian Orchestrella.
5. a—Filigrane Polka.....*Leschetizky*
b—Smoky Mokes.....*Holzmann*
Pianola.
6. Romance.....*Svendsen*
Mr. KALTENBORN.

AEOLIAN COMPANY
18 West 23d St., N. Y.

To-Day It Begins

THE EVENT OF THE CLOTHING TRADE.
The Great Advertised Sale of
NEW YORK'S FOREMOST CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS'
Stock of the Finest Fall and Winter-Weight
SUITS,
Fall Weight OVERCOATS and Raglans
Several thousand garments made for New York's most exclusive trade will go at just about half wholesale cost.

FRANK L. TAYLOR CLOTHING CO
BROADWAY cor. CHAMBERS ST.
STEWART BUILDING.
Open To-night Till 9 O'clock.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—George Fabyan, Chicago; Sir Maurice Lyon, Lady Mary Lyon, and Lady Bertha B. Wilbraham, Sydney, N. S. W.; Samuel Disston, Philadelphia; Grange Sard, Albany; Charles F. Brooker, Ansonia, Conn.

HOLLAND—Joseph P. Reid, Chicago; C. C. Bolton, Cleveland; Marshall J. Root, Buffalo; Cameron Curtis, Detroit; Charles S. Gawthorp, Wilmington, Del.

IMPERIAL—B. B. Lyon, Philadelphia; Deputy Attorney General Edgar P. Coyne, Geneseo.

HERALD SQUARE—R. A. Mills, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks, Syracuse; Andrew D. White, Ithaca, United States Minister to Germany; ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton; State Treasurer E. B. Craig of Tennessee.

BARTHOLDI—P. J. Lauritzen, Cape Nome, Alaska.

PLAZA—J. C. Nelly, Pittsburg; William Rose Proctor, Pittsburg; F. W. Huldekoper, Washington.

MANHATTAN—George J. Barker, Boston; James C. Chalmers, Adams, Mass.

MURRAY HILL—Henry Knickerbocker, Albany; F. S. Peabody, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—C. K. Lord, Baltimore; Ledyard Cogswell, Albany; Francis W. Keisler, Wilmington, Del.

CONTINENTAL—Gen. X. Leon, Kingston, Jamaica.

EVERETT—Capt. M. Ramsay, Pretoria, S. A.

HOFFMAN—Judge J. F. Burke, Buffalo; Senator W. F. Mackey, Buffalo.

GILSEY—W. E. Graham, Richmond

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS IN OHIO

Crowds He Addresses Are Smaller and Less Enthusiastic.

THE PRESIDENT'S DUTIES

Says He Will Do Whatever the Platform Requires, If Elected—His Attitude Toward the Soldiers.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Mr. Bryan concluded the first day of his Ohio campaign in this city to-night. He was met at the station by a torchlight procession, consisting of men both on foot and on horseback, and escorted to a square in the centre of the city, where he spoke from a platform in the open air. The meeting was by far the largest of the day, and it was thoroughly enthusiastic.

The Republicans also held a torchlight procession in the city to-night, with speeches in a public hall by Senator Spooner and ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum. As a consequence the city was full of red fire and of political enthusiasm. The lines of march of the two parties were so arranged as not to conflict, and there was no clash.

A majority of the meetings during the day were not so largely attended nor so demonstrative as those of the Indiana and Illinois tour of last week. Rain threatened during the greater part of the day, and this circumstance doubtless had some influence on the ardor of the crowds as well as upon their attendance.

Mr. Bryan began his speech here at 8 o'clock, and he no sooner commenced than a bugle call was sounded on a housetop across the street. There were other noisy demonstrations, and it looked for a time as if there were to be unfriendly interruptions. Mr. Bryan caught the situation promptly, and he said: "Perhaps that is simply a 'touch of militarism.'" This turned the laugh of the crowd upon the bugler, and he was heard no more for the time, though he sounded his horn at intervals during the entire evening.

The speaker entered upon an elaborate effort to show that the Republican Party had forfeited the confidence of the people at large, while the Democratic Party was offering remedies for the evils of the present time. He spoke for about an hour, and at the close of the meeting left for Chillicothe, where he will make his first speech to-morrow morning.

Mr. Bryan's campaigning began at 6:30 o'clock this morning at Toledo, when he was routed out of bed by a crowd of 400 or 500 persons, who surrounded his car and clamored for a speech. Hastily dressing himself, Mr. Bryan made his appearance and talked for a few minutes in a conversational tone. A large percentage of his audience was made up of laborers on their way to work.

At Bowling Green, twenty miles out of Toledo, Mr. Bryan made another ante-breakfast talk, in the course of which he said:

"If I am elected President I do not want to be in the White House merely to distribute patronage. If I am there I want to have a chance to sign my name to bills, and I cannot sign a bill as President until it comes to me, and a bill cannot reach the President until it passes the House and the Senate. You have a chance to help secure a majority in the House, and it may be that the House will be so close that one vote in the House of Representatives will determine the majority."

At Kenton there was a stop of an hour and the meeting was held in front of a hotel in the immediate vicinity of the depot. In presenting Mr. Bryan, the presiding officer spoke of him as "the greatest man on earth, your candidate and mine, and the next President of the United States." Mr. Bryan said:

"I am afraid that I cannot prove to you that I am as big a man as the Chairman thinks I am, but I am glad that I live in a country where the people can select one of their number, however humble he may be, and make him their instrument for the accomplishment of their will, and when a private citizen is by the choice of his countrymen made Chief Executive of this Republic, he then becomes the greatest man in the world, not in his own might, but in the might of the people of the greatest Republic of history.

"According to my idea, a public officer is a public servant. He is chosen by the people to do for them what they want done—not what may be best for himself as an individual necessarily, but what is best for the people—and they are entitled to know, first, that he stands for things that they believe in, and, second, that he will carry out the things which he promises to carry out.

"You know my platform, and you know whether you like it or not. If you like the platform you need not have any fear but that it will be carried out if I am elected. I believe that even the Republicans now will give me credit for meaning what I say. In fact, I believe the greatest argument that is now used against my election is that I am an honest man, and therefore dangerous. This argument cannot be brought against many Republicans whom I might mention.

"Republicans say we ought to spend the time discussing the money question. Well, my friends, there is one advantage that we have over the Republicans, and that is that our platform announces to the world our position on every question. That cannot be said of the Republican platform.

"Consider the three propositions now made by Republicans. First, that the money question is more important than a question that concerns human rights; second, that all the laboring man needs is a full dinner pail, and, third, that the farmer ought to thank the Republican Party for every rain that blesses his crops. You will find that the Republican Party to-day is insisting that a standard of money is more important than a question of government; that it is more important that a man shall have a gold dollar in his pocket than that he shall have a Republic in which to live. Questions of taxation come up every year; questions of money come up every few years, but a question of government is a question of the century.

At Dayton Mr. Bryan addressed a large crowd upon the Dayton Fair Grounds. A misunderstanding as to the time of his arrival and a brisk shower of rain kept many people away from the meeting. In beginning his speech, Mr. Bryan accused the Republican Party of using specious arguments to catch particular classes of voters. As to the claim that the interests of the soldiers were safest in the care of the Republican Party, he said:

"The welfare of the Union soldier and his pension are safer in the hands of a Confederate soldier than in the hands of a great monopoly, for the Confederate soldier knows something about the sacrifices of war, while the heads of syndicates only know war as an opportunity for the accumulation of great fortunes out of the people's sufferings."

Discussing his plan to give protection to the Philippines as an independent republic, Mr. Bryan said:

"Do you think that we are going to have difficulty? Let me tell you that there is not a nation in Europe that would be willing to let any other nation in Europe have the Philippines."

During the afternoon Mr. Bryan made ten-minute speeches at Xenia, Washington Court House, Greenfield, and Waverly. His only evening speech was made here.

When Mr. Bryan was introduced at Springfield, where he had one of the best crowds of the day, some enthusiastic admirer in the crowd shouted: "Hurrah for the Farmer President!" The exclamation attracted Mr. Bryan's attention and he said:

"I do not want to be elected under false pretenses. I am not a farmer. I am an agriculturist. You know the difference between them. A farmer is a man who makes his money on the farm and spends it in town, while an agriculturist is a man who makes his money in town and spends it on the farm." This definition of the farmer pleased the audience, and all listened attentively to his speech throughout.

At Greenfield Mr. Bryan was interrupted by an elderly man in the crowd who asked a question about race discrimination in North Carolina and then partially disappeared behind other people standing near him. The inquiry seemed to stir Mr. Bryan considerably, and he replied with some warmth, saying:

"Don't hide. I want you to stand where I can see you when I answer your question. Now, let me tell you that an educational qualification has been imposed upon Porto Rico by the Republican Administration, which disqualifies 83 per cent. of the colored men of voting age in that territory."

MR. BRYAN'S STATE TRIP.

Chairman Campbell's Statement—He Will Accompany the Candidate.

There was a scattering of Democratic politicians yesterday from Democratic State Headquarters. Chairman Frank Campbell of the State Committee went to Bath to register. Chairman McGuire of the Executive Committee went to Syracuse. Chairman Campbell said before leaving the city:

"Mr. Bryan will leave New York for his trip up State on Wednesday, Oct. 17, in charge of the State Committee. I believe that his visit to the State will be of great benefit to the party. On behalf of the State Committee, I asked Senator Murphy to accompany him, as his prominence in party management is such that I believe he ought to go. He informs me that the condition of his health will not permit him to do so, and he has requested me as Chairman of the State Committee to go with Mr. Bryan."

Arthur McLean, State Committeeman from Orange County, called at State Headquarters yesterday and said:

"Mr. Bryan will get the biggest kind of a reception in Newburg. The people who live in the home city of the Republican candidate for Governor will show that they have some interest in the Democratic candidate for President."

MRS. BRYAN TO COME HERE.

Will Accompany the Candidate, Who Will Make Two Visits.

KENTON, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Mr. Bryan announced to-day that Mrs. Bryan would join him on the 27th inst. in New York and remain with him thereafter until the close of the campaign.

He said that after leaving New York and making the tour of West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, he would again return to the Empire State and probably make several speeches on the occasion of this second visit.

MEIKLEJOHN WRITES TO BRYAN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War, has mailed the following letter to William J. Bryan:

"Chicago, Oct. 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—In your communication to me of the 10th inst. you refer to the fact that the Republican Party adheres to its doctrine that the Constitution cannot be extended to new territory acquired by the treaty-making power of our Government nor by the military commanders of our armies. You then declare that therefore the President was not obliged to refuse his approval to that portion of the Sulu agreement which permitted the temporary continuance of the alleged slavery in the Sulu Islands. The point to which I called your attention in my communication was that the President did refuse his approval, and therefore that portion of the agreement is not existing.

I am gratified that you direct attention to the fact that the present Administration does not require the force of Constitutional provision to prompt it to recognize the rights of men. Permit me, however, to call your attention to the concluding words of the amendment to the Constitution to which you refer:

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

While amendments to the Constitution are under consideration, will you give an explanation of the discrepancy between your platform this year and the one on which Tilden made his canvas? Your platform declares:

We, the representatives of the Democratic Party of the United States, assembled in National convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man and our allegiance to the Constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the Republic.

As framed by the fathers of the Republic, the Constitution recognized slavery and provided that a slave escaping into a free State did not become free, and must be returned to his owner. (Article IV., Section 2, Clause 3.) The Constitution as framed by the fathers did not contain the guarantees for the rights of our colored citizens provided by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The Tilden platform declared as follows:

For the Democracy of the whole country we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanence of the Federal Union, our devotion to the constitution of the United States with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of the republican self-government.

Why does your platform refuse adherence to the amendments to the Constitution?

In view of your present contention, might I beg to request an explanation of the concluding words of the Chicago platform of 1896, on admission of territories, which reads:

We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a Delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN.

Richard Olney to Vote This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Richard Olney of 415 Commonwealth Avenue, Secretary of State under President Cleveland, will have the right to vote this year—a right which he has not exercised for some time. He registered on Monday evening in the ward room. He states that he is a lawyer, age sixty-five years. He has lived in Boston ten years.

This is the second day for the registration of voters. Polling places open at 7 A. M. and close at 10 P. M. Citizens must register to vote.

STANCHFIELD ANSWERS ODELL

Discusses Republican Expenditures and the Low Tax Rate.

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed a crowded house here to-night. In discussing State issues Mr. Stanchfield said:

"I observe that the Republican candidate for Governor last night, in almost the only expression of his views he has given to the people, declared that there is no necessity for cutting off useless expenditures. 'The Republicans,' said he, 'have already performed that duty to the taxpayers of the State and have presented to them the lowest tax rate in five years.'

"Mr. Odell must have spoken without consulting the official records. The sum of the State appropriations in 1900 exceeds, with two exceptions, the aggregate for any year on record. The exceptions are the two years of the Republican administration of Gov. Black. The total is nearly $8,000,000 more than that for the last year of a Democratic Governor, 1894, only six years ago.

"It is true that the State Treasury received a windfall in 1900. The Democratic Controller of the City of New York discovered an estate of $40,000,000 which had not paid the inheritance tax. He proceeded to collect the tax, amounting to $2,000,000. But for that windfall the direct tax levy in 1900 would have been $12,704,000, instead of $10,704,000. Without that two millions the direct State tax would have exceeded any since 1875, with one exception, and that, as usual, is a Republican exception. The low tax rate of this year is due simply and solely to the discovery of the Smith estate and the collection of the tax upon it by the Democratic Controller of the City of New York.

STATE CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

The Purse Strings of Messrs. Croker and Murphy Untied.

Chairman McGuire of Democratic State Headquarters was made happy yesterday. Richard Croker unloosened his purse strings, and ex-Senator Edward Murphy is said to have sent a check which made the Democratic campaign managers rejoice.

The news that Mr. Croker's check had been received at headquarters spread among the politicians last evening.

Chairman McGuire when asked about the matter said that he had received a campaign contribution, but refused to state the amount which Messrs. Croker and Murphy had contributed to the State cause. Mr. Croker refused to discuss the matter at the Democratic Club last evening.

Jones on the Cleveland Letter.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said to-day in reference to the letter of ex-President Cleveland, made public in Louisville: "Everybody had known for five years what Mr. Cleveland's opinions were on the money question and we did not expect any change. His letter therefore does not seem to have any significance. It should be remembered in that connection that he has also expressed his warm condemnation of President McKinley's expansion policies."

BETS ON THE ELECTION.

A bet of $1,000 even was made yesterday between two members of the Stock Exchange that Bryan will have the smallest proportionate vote in the Electoral College of any Presidential candidate in the history of the country.

E. S. Mordecai offered to wager $8,500 on McKinley at odds of 3 to 1.

J. J. Judge, an outside securities broker, bet $90 against $100 with L. A. Gusdorff that Bryan will carry West Virginia.

SENATOR HOAR ON TRUSTS

Natural Laws of Trade Will Overthrow Them, He Believes.

TALKS ABOUT IMPERIALISM

Says He Finds No Material Difference Between the Parties as to Declaration of Purpose.

CONCORD, Mass., Oct. 12.—Speaking at a Republican mass meeting here to-night, Senator Hoar said:

"We have the same old Democratic Party, we have the same old Mr. Bryan, we have, with one exception, the same old declaration of purpose in the same old platform. I believe that Mr. Bryan does not mean business in this matter of imperialism, and that he does mean business in the matter of free coinage of silver and the attack on the courts."

Mr. Hoar analyzed briefly the Democratic platform, held Mr. Bryan responsible for the adoption of the war treaty, and said the Democratic leader was not sincere in his attitude toward imperialism. Continuing, Mr. Hoar said:

"The American people are becoming alarmed by great aggregations of wealth which we call trusts. If the trust be as bad as Mr. Bryan represents it, it is not, in my judgment, as great a danger as Bryanism. The only practical remedy Mr. Bryan suggests is that if any protected article be manufactured by a trust, that article shall at once be put upon the free list. When Mr. Bryan comes to talk of trusts, he makes the tariff a very real and vital issue."

The solution of the problem, Mr. Hoar said, was in the laws of trade which will overthrow the trusts sooner or later. "There is but one danger," he added. "That comes from agitators like Mr. Bryan, who would destroy alike the security of property, the protection of the courts, and the sanctity of the laws. That danger will pass by and disappear.

"But they tell you that a great mistake has been made in the matter of the Philippine Islands. I think so, too. My opinion is well known. The policy which seemed to me best for the country seemed to me also best for the Republican Party. If that course had been pursued, we should, in my opinion, have had the Presidential election almost without a struggle. Our question now is for the future. I can find no substantial difference, when we come to any practical declaration of purpose, between the two candidates or the two parties on that question. In general, both parties say they mean to give to the Philippine Islands self-government as soon as they are ready for it.

"The Democratic platform gives no assurance of immediate independence. Mr. Bryan, in his speech of acceptance, makes no suggestion of recalling our troops by Executive power or of letting the Filipinos alone, or of making them any promise by Executive authority. He says he will call Congress together to do the things set forth in the Democratic platform. Now, he knows perfectly well that the Congress he will call together will do nothing beyond what the President has declared his purpose to have done.

"There are undoubtedly many persons in the Republican Party who have been carried away by the dream of empire. They mean, I have no doubt, to hold on to the Philippine Islands forever. But they do not constitute the strength of the party. I have an abiding confidence that these pledges are to be kept. I believe Aguinaldo and Mabini entitled to self-government. I believe also that Booker Washington and Robert Small are entitled to self-government. I have little respect for the declaration of love of liberty of the men who stand with one heel on the forehead of Booker Washington of Alabama and the other on the forehead of Robert Small of South Carolina and wave the American flag over Aguinaldo and Mabini.

"You are not helping the cause of anti-imperialism by going into partnership with Bryanism. You cannot mix tyranny, dishonor, broken faith, anarchy, and license in one cup and have Constitutional liberty the result of the mixture. If the firm of Bryan, Croker, Altgeld, Boutwell, Tillman & Schurz do business at the old Democratic stand, they will transact the old Democratic business."

GAGE ON THE CURRENCY LAW.

Says Bryan Could Destroy the Country's Credit, Even with the Senate Against Him.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 12.—Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, addressed a large Republican meeting in this city this evening. It had been announced that he would make the meeting the occasion of a reply to the latest criticism of President McKinley's Administration by Carl Schurz, but he confined himself almost wholly to a discussion of the Currency bill passed last March and made no reference to Mr. Schurz.

Mr. Gage declared that in the letter of their platform the parties are not at issue on the questions concerning the Philippines, Cuba, and trusts. The greatest trust in the United States, he said, was the pooling of interests by the Populist, Democratic, and Silver Parties, with Bryan as the trustee.

Touching upon the former sound money Democrats who have gone back to the party upon the plea that even if elected Bryan could not change the currency conditions, Mr. Gage said:

"To elect Bryan would almost necessarily involve the election of a majority of his sympathizers in the House. Later there might by some means be a majority in the Senate in sympathy with him. He is pledged to repeal the Dingley Tariff act and to open the mints to silver. It is my honest opinion that Bryan, with his perverse ingenuity, could in a few months debase the money of the country and destroy its credit, even with a majority in the Senate against him.

"I know of men who say they will vote for him and who say that he could not restore the free coinage of silver unless elected, with a sympathetic Senate, for a second term. They have confidence in the Currency act of March 14, 1900, to prevent it. That law, in the hands of a right-minded public officer, is a good and adequate one, but it is hard to hold by law a man who is disposed to break it."

Concerning the Currency act, Mr. Gage denied the Democratic assertion that it was intended to perpetuate the public debt.

"When the act took effect," he said, "there was a debt of $839,000,000 due within eight years. It would be wrong to attempt to meet this by taxation at once, which would necessitate the raising of over $100,000,000 a year. Since then, $359,000,000 of it has already been refunded, and if the Republican Party is given a second term $440,000,000 will be refunded. When this is reached the operation of the act may be suspended."

The Secretary asserted that the constitutional questions applying to Porto Rico, Samoa, Guam, and the Philippines will soon be settled by the Supreme Court, and that until its dictum is announced the party under which they have arisen should be entitled to its own interpretation of the law.

THE VERMONT SENATORSHIP.

Warm Contest Expected on Tuesday—Ex-Gov. Dillingham Apparently in the Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 12.—The greatest political contest that this State has seen in recent years is close at hand, in the election of a United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Justin S. Morrill, now held by Jonathan Ross, by appointment.

The winner will hold a large share of the patronage of the State in his control, and there are four candidates for the seat. Ex-Gov. William P. Dillingham, Congressman W. W. Grout, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner C. A. Prouty, and Senator Ross are all in the field. Senator Ross is a receptive candidate only, as he is not a politician and has made no canvass for the seat. He, however, has many warm friends. In the event of a prolonged deadlock, he is very likely to be selected.

The great leaders in the fight are Dillingham and Grout. There are 243 occupied seats in the House and 30 in the Senate; necessary for a choice, 123 in the House and 16 in the Senate, with 139 in joint assembly. It is admitted that Mr. Dillingham has at least 16 or 17 votes in the Senate, and he claims 114 in the House. It is therefore clear that he is in the lead, but Mr. Grout also has at least 105 in the House and 9 or 10 in the Senate, and the rest of the votes are divided between Prouty and Ross, who thus have 15 or 20 each.

Mr. Grout has been in Congress eighteen years, and claims the seat by promotion, while Mr. Dillingham is the most popular Governor Vermont has had in recent years.

The members of the Legislature were elected on the Senatorship issue, so it is pretty well understood how each man stands. There is a tenseness which extends almost to bitterness between the Grout and Dillingham forces, and there will be some bad feeling, whoever wins.

There is another factor in the fight in the forty-nine Democrats who are in the House. Nearly all were elected as Grout or Dillingham men, but if they should hold together as a party organization, and it would be good politics from a Democratic standpoint to do so, they can hold the balance of power and elect whom they please.

The first ballot for an election will be held Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 2:30 in the afternoon.

THE ATTACKS ON SPEAKERS.

Mr. Odell Requests Police Aid—Order of Chief Devery.

The assaults on Republican campaign orators have aroused deep indignation at the party headquarters. Joseph H. Manley of the National, Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the State, and President F. V. Greene of the County Committee agree that these attacks are the result of a preconcerted plan to prevent the right of free speech by Republicans.

Mr. Odell called on Police Commissioner Abell yesterday and insisted that the Police Department should use every effort to prevent further trouble and to arrest the offenders and secure their punishment.

Chief of Police Devery last night issued the following order and had it sent to the commanding officers of all precincts:

You will see that at every public meeting held within your jurisdiction a sufficient force of policemen is detailed to prevent any disorder whatever, and arrest any disorderly persons who may attempt unlawful disturbance of the meeting or unlawful interference with the speakers thereat, or other participants therein. No such disorderly practices will be tolerated. All such public meetings must be effectually protected, irrespective of which party they represent; and any commanding officer not properly preventing or suppressing such disorder, or failing to arrest whoever may unlawfully interfere with such meetings, will thereby render himself liable to complaint. Such disorderly practices must be checked once and for all, and you will exact a rigid compliance with this order from the members of your command, as I shall exact a rigid observance of it from you. Read this to the members of your command at three successive platoon roll calls following its receipt.

SOUND MONEY LEAGUE.

Commercial Travelers Open Their Campaign—Ex-Mayor Warwick's Address.

The members of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League formally opened their campaign at noon yesterday in the old Delmonico Building, at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue. The interior of the structure was decorated with flags and bunting. Immediately under the speakers' stand was a large portrait of Senator Platt, which did service in the campaign of 1896.

Col. John L. Shepherd, President of the League, called the meeting to order. He denied that trusts had injured the commercial travelers. The traveling salesmen, he said, are almost unanimously for McKinley and sound money. Of 242 salesmen polled at a leading hotel in two weeks, 1 had not decided how he would vote, 3 were for Bryan, and the rest for McKinley, he said.

Col. Shepherd then introduced ex-Mayor Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia, who made a speech that won the approval of the large audience. He said among other things:

"Bryan is a false prophet. In 1896 he predicted that McKinley's election meant disastrous times and that we were then on the verge of panic and distress.

"McKinley was needed four years ago; he is needed even more to-day.

"The welfare of the country made the defeat of Bryan necessary four years ago; it is more necessary now than then. The Democratic Party is the same to-day that it was in 1896. It has not changed its policy in the slightest.

"The Dingley act, one of the first fruits of McKinley's election, not only protected American manufacturers and wage earners, but revived industry."

The speaker then explained the meaning of 16 to 1, and said that in the course of his travels he had been surprised to find so many Democrats who did not understand the proposition of Mr. Bryan.

"Bryan," said Mr. Warwick, "hurried to Washington and lined up the wavering Democratic Senators in favor of ratifying the treaty of peace with Spain, which gave the Philippine Islands to the United States. Now he rails about holding the Islands against the consent of the governed."

Mr. Warwick closed by ridiculing the Democratic issues of anti-expansion, imperialism, and militarism.

J. Hampton Hoge followed Mr. Warwick with a speech that the audience frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause.

Judge E. Y. Bell of New Jersey will be one of the speakers at the noon meeting to-day.

HARVARD REPUBLICAN APPEARS.

First Issue of the College Weekly Quickly Taken Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Harvard Republican, fruit of countless vigils by the student members of the Harvard Republican Club, appeared late this afternoon. Its edition of 5,000 copies was quickly distributed among the students and townspeople. It has pictures of McKinley and Roosevelt on the first page and contains generous contributions from Harvard graduates on the issues of the campaign. Theodore Roosevelt telegraphs congratulations, and adds: "Personally, I can hardly understand how a single Harvard man can fail to support us in this campaign. Whoever believes either in sound money or in orderly liberty under the law, or in the honor and the greatness of the country, cannot fail to give us his hearty aid."

Senator Beveridge of Indiana contributes an article. Prof. J. B. Thayer of the Law School comes out for McKinley, and Senator Hoar writes plainly on the issues of the campaign. A number of articles are contributed by the editorial board, of which many of Harvard's most prominent athletes are members. The managing editor is Travis H. Whitney.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart has an article under the title, "A Voter's Choice," which is, in part, as follows:

"What are the real issues of the present campaign? They are National finances, foreign policy, colonial policy, and the personal character of the candidates.

"The financial issue is so clear that even he who runs for office may read. Upon questions of foreign policy there is no choice between the candidates, simply because there is no standard of comparison.

"Upon the colonial policy of the Administration the opposition has poured out its vials of wrath. Expansion is nothing new in our history; wars with subject races are nothing new in our history; and were it otherwise Mr. Bryan can give no assurance that he will alter the policy of the Government.

"Upon the personality of the candidates what Harvard man can hesitate? Mr. Bryan represents the type of ardent, impulsive, unskilled men, who throw away the fruits of a century's experience. Upon the tickets stand two names which contrast the two opposing parties, two platforms and their principles: Stevenson, type of the nerveless, unimportant, common-place man, a led-horse in the procession; Theodore Roosevelt, type of the man of character, conviction, force, integrity, public spirit, and experience. Harvard men know him; Harvard men will vote for him."

BIG SOUND MONEY PARADE.

Reports Indicate that 125,000 Men Will Be in Line.

The reports received at the meeting of the Business Men's Sound Money League at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night indicate that there will be not less than 125,000 paraders in the great sound-money parade being arranged for Saturday, Nov. 3. Four years ago the number of men in line was about 105,000.

Communications were received last night from forty organizations announcing their intention to participate.

A resolution was adopted limiting to the business men of New York the right to take part in the procession.

The Chairman was directed to appoint a committee of three to pass upon the inscriptions to be placed on the banners carried by the men in line.

A resolution was also adopted calling upon the business men of Greater New York to co-operate with the league and make Nov. 3 a holiday as far as possible.

YACHT CHALLENGE HERE

N. Y. Y. C. Now Has the Document in Its Possession.

RAINBOW'S PRIZE ARRIVES

Nothing Definite Has Been Done Regarding the Next Defender of the America's Cup.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup arrived by mail aboard the White Star Line steamer Germanic yesterday morning. From the Post Office, the document was at once forwarded by special messenger to the town house of the New York Yacht Club, 67 Madison Avenue, and at 11 o'clock the welcome challenge was placed in the hands of Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, who, with other officers and interested members of the club, had arrived early at the house to be in readiness for its reception.

Mr. Oddie and the club officers present then retired to a committee room, where the document was unsealed and read. Its contents will remain known only to those present at the unsealing yesterday until Wednesday night, when at a special meeting of the club the challenge will be presented, acted upon, and its contents given out for publication. Of its hearty acceptance by the club there is no doubt. At Wednesday's meeting also a special committee will be appointed to take charge of the arrangements for the races, and the details of the arrangements will be agreed upon at a conference later in the year with a committee from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, which will cross the Atlantic for that purpose.

After the reception of the challenge yesterday morning Secretary Oddie sent the following cable messages to Sir Thomas Lipton and to Hugh C. Kelly, the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club:

Challenge received. Will be acted upon special meeting 17th. ODDIE, Secretary.

Although the contents of the challenging document will remain secret to the officers of the New York Yacht Club until the meeting Wednesday night, gossip is probably not far wrong in its guess at the principal details. It is known that the challenge came through the auspices of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club of Bangor, County Down, Ireland, and Sir Thomas has announced that the old challenger Shamrock is being refitted for use as a trial horse against the new challenger, and this announcement is almost conclusive evidence that the new boat will be built to the limit of ninety feet water line. It also leads to the inference that the Shamrock II., as Sir Thomas has said he will call the new challenger, will be sloop or cutter rigged.

The date of the proposed races, it is certain, will fall somewhere between Aug. 1 and Nov. 1 of next year, inasmuch as the deed of gift of the America's Cup requires that the challenging club give ten months' notice in writing and inhibits racing on the days intervening between the 1st and May 1. It is the general opinion among yachtsmen that the races will be held in September, as the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club will be held in August.

Gossip regarding the yachtsmen, who on this side of the Atlantic will undertake the defense of the cup, is now in full turn yesterday. Ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, said last night that he had absolutely no information on the subject as yet, and that those desiring to take part in the defense would likely keep their intentions secret until after the challenge had been laid formally before the club on Wednesday. C. Oliver Iselin was among the many yachtsmen who yesterday afternoon visited the clubhouse to inquire if the challenge had arrived. He had a long talk with Secretary Oddie and other officers of the club, but the nature of their conversation was not disclosed. Although Mr. Iselin may be interested in the new defender, it is generally believed that he will manage the old defender Columbia in the trial races.

With the challenge on the Germanic yesterday there also came a letter from Sir Thomas thanking the Regatta Committee for the official report sent him of the race held by the seventy-footers on Sept. 15, for the $1,000 cup which he presented to the club. The cup itself also arrived on the Germanic. It was directed in care of David Barrie, Sir Thomas's American representative, and delivered by Mr. Barrie to the club yesterday afternoon.

A meeting of the Regatta Committee of the club was held yesterday afternoon to consider the declination by Cornelius Vanderbilt of the prizes won by his seventy-footer Rainbow, among which is the Lipton Cup. The decision of the committee will probably be made public to-day or Monday, and the action of the Atlantic and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs on the same question will likely also be given out at that time.

Duryea to Abandon Yankee.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 12.—The report is current here that Herman B. Duryea has disposed of his interest in the seventy-footer Yankee to Harry Payne Whitney, with whom he owned the fast yacht. The rumor cannot be verified here, as both Mr. Whitney and Mr. Duryea have left Newport. In yachting circles of the city, though, it is said that the transaction is a fact. The Yankee is at Bristol, and Mr. Whitney went there several days ago independent of Mr. Duryea to arrange for some extended repairs to the boat, which gives color to the story. It is believed here that Mr. Duryea will have one of the new fifty-one-footers.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:09	Sun sets...5:23	Moon rises...9:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:05	Gov. Isl'd..11:39	H. Gate...1:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..11:42	Gov. Isl'd..	H. Gate.. ....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica, &c....	*10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp..	.....	.....
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Iberian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Measdam, Rotterdam ..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Pretoria, Hamburg.....	.....	8:30 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans...	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Juan, San Juan....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland....	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
Trave, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

Caribbee, St. Thomas....	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg..	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

Europa, Haiti, &c.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
New York, Dominican Republic, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	1:30 P. M.	
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton...	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Westernland, Antwerp ..	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $14, for dispatch per steamship Olenogle. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. $14 and up to Oct. $27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. $27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Oceanic, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 11.)

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Olympia, were dispatched East Oct. 11, and are due in New York on Tuesday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 13.

Bellanoch, St. Lucia, Oct. 6.
Bonn, Bremen, Sept. 30.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 30.
Cap Frio, Hamburg, Sept. 30.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Oct. 7.
Cornwall, London, Sept. 28.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Oct. 6.
Galileo, Hull, Sept. 24.
La Lorraine, Havre, Oct. 6.
Laura, Hamburg, Sept. 20.
Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 6.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 2.
Queen Margaret, St. Lucia, Oct. 5.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 8.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 6.
Victoria, St. Michael's, Oct. 3.

SUNDAY, OCT. 14.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Sept. 24.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 9.
Minterne, Gibraltar, Sept. 28.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, Oct. 1.
St. Fillans, Antwerp, Oct. 1.

MONDAY, OCT. 15.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 4.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
Camatense, Para, Oct. 3.
Comus, New Orleans, Oct. 6.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Oct. 10.
Georgian, Liverpool, Oct. 3.
Manhanset, Dundee, Oct. 1.
Marquette, London, Oct. 5.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 6.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Oct. 7.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

Athos, Port Limon, Oct. 9.
Drumelzier, Amsterdam, Oct. 2.
Europe, London, Oct. 4.

The Wanamaker Store

CLOTHING
That Makes the Man

If a man has good clothes and lives up to them, it will help his reputation, and perhaps his character. Morals are allied to manners; and manners often depend on a man's opinion of his looks.

It all proves that good clothes are worth while.

The Wanamaker Ready-made Clothing has strong character at every point. Styles are the smartest that are to be found in New York; materials are choicest and new; variety is broad; workmanship is of highest character, and prices are remarkably low for such clothes as they purchase.

Men's Suits—
$15—We're better in this line than in any previous season. That's a strong assertion, but strictly true. Better as to variety and better as to values. There's a splendid assortment of new striped cheviot suits at this price. And plenty of most desirable patterns in other fabrics. The new military sack coat already so well liked is a feature in these unexcelled $15 suits.

Men's Top Coats—
There are numerous good styles of Fall top coats at $8.50 each. They're the sorts that usually bring $10 and $12.
At $15—Of fine cheviot, light gray; silk lined. An exceptionally stylish and excellent coat for its price. There's a new Raglan coat, of medium gray cheviot, serge lined; also at $15. And some of tan covert cloth at same price.
At $30—Imported black Vicuna; lined throughout with best quality of silk; many custom tailors ask $60 for coats of about this quality.

Men's Trousers—
An unequalled assortment of $5 trousers. And these five-dollar trousers of ours are the kinds for which you pay a dollar or two more elsewhere generally. All of pure worsted. All good, tasteful patterns, and a great many from which to choose.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits—
"The Wanamaker Special" is the best suit at its price that we know of. We show these suits in blue, black and fancy cheviots. The jackets are double-breasted. The seats and knees are all double; seams throughout are sewed double with silk; double warp linings; buttons extra well stayed. And the price is $5 a suit. Good looking suits as well as unusually durable.
At $5—Boys' sailor suits, for 3 to 12 year sizes. These are made of hard-twisted blue serge; trimmed with 9 rows of white and black soutache; also have silk anchors, shields and ties.

Boys' Top Coats—
Here's a splendid top coat of the very best all-wool frieze, in blue, brown and Oxford. It is made after one of our most stylish men's models—good broad shoulders, very full skirt. The price is $5, and that is $1.50 to $2 lower than its equal generally sells for.

Boys' Knee Trouser Suits—
The most popular style of the season is this suit at $5. It is also one of the best values of the year. All-wool cheviot, serge lined. The vests in these knee trouser suits are double-breasted—the boys like them very much. Sizes 9 to 16 years. Price, $5—very reasonable.

Second floor, Ninth street.

FALL SHOES
With Cost Made Small

Three shoe stores and two reasons why money is saved here. The regular high-class Wanamaker shoes are low in price because of immense quantities made for us. The bargain shoes because of immense lots that we can take entire from makers in a hurry to sell.

The new fall and winter shoes illustrate it—the Bargain Shoes doubly emphasize it. Regular or Special—Wanamaker shoes have no equals anywhere; and thousands of New Yorkers know it—more thousands all the time.

These fine new shoes of top-notch style and goodness from the six hundred styles in the main Shoe Store:

Men's Shoes at $3.90—
Unmatched anywhere else for less than $5. They are good $5 shoes, though here at $3.90.
Patent leather, lace and button; enamel leather, lace, medium or heavy soles; Tan Shrewsbury grain, storm shoes, full double soles; chrome kidskin shoes, single and double soles; wax calf, lace, light weight; box calf, lace, leather or drill lining; variety of toe shapes.

Boys' and Girls' School Shoes—
Spring-heel shoes of firm black kidskin, stout welted soles; neat patent tips; $1.65 and $2, according to sizes.
Spring-heel shoes of black box calfskin, with extended welted soles of oak leather; ideal school shoes. $2 and $2.50.
Boys' calfskin shoes, with heels, welted soles, London and cadet toes, solidly built and stylishly designed; sizes 12 to 2, $2 and $2.50; sizes 2½ to 5½, $2 to $3.
In the Men's Bargain Shoe Store, corner 4th avenue and 9th street, are these, to-day:

Men's $2 and $2.50 Shoes at $1.50—
Black calfskin, laced; London and square toes, with tips; machine sewed soles of solid leather; comfortable for hard wear.

Men's $3.50 and $4 Shoes at $2.45—
Various leathers and styles; for dress or business; heavy and light weight.

Boys' $2 Shoes at $1.50—
Of chrome tanned kangaroo; London toe, with tip; solid leather of the most durable sort; sizes 2½ to 5½, $1.50; sizes, 12 to 2, $1.25.

Boys' $2.50 and $3 Shoes at $1.70—
High class calfskin shoes; welted and stitched soles; some very celebrated makes in the lot; all the style of the best men's shoes; sizes 2½ to 5½.
Bargain shoes for Women and children on Fifth floor of the main building.

Women's $3 Shoes at $1.80—
Black kid, button and lace; black box calf, lace; dark tan Russia calf, lace; cloth top, kid foxed, with patent tip, button. Nearly all sizes in the various sorts.

Women's $2 Shoes at $1—
Button and lace shoes—styles are not the newest, but the value offsets that. About 1400 pairs in all the most called for sizes. Then there are thousands of other bargains for $1.25, $1.40, $1.60, $2 and $2.30, at proportionate saving.

Children's $1.25 Spring-heel Shoes at 95c—
Sizes 11 to 2; in stout black kidskin, with tips; honest soles of solid leather; smaller sizes at 75c and 85c.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1—
Sizes 9 to 12½, with spring heels; copies of daddy's shoes, and just as strong.
One thousand dozen 25c patent lamb's wool soles at 13c a pair; all sizes up to 7.

Tailor-made SUITS
For Women

The walking costume depends on its strong, graceful lines for the style that it shows. The character of the tailoring is most important. The master makers of women's dress supply us. Here are the finest suits made in America; and all have the essential qualities of style and good tailoring—the lowest-priced as well as the most elegant.

There is particularly interesting price-news to-day:
At $15—Suits of Venetian cloth, coverts, and camel's-hair cheviots; blouse styles, prettily trimmed. Exceptional value.
At $18—Suits of pebble and camel's-hair cheviot, blouse and fly-front styles—some lined throughout with silk.
At $30, worth $38—Tight-fitting suits of imported cheviot, beautifully tailored and all silk-lined.
At $32, worth $40—Suits of handsome imported camel's-hair mixtures; made with fly-front jackets and all silk-lined

Second floor, Broadway.

Winter DRESSES
For Little Tots

It's one of the simplest problems in the world now to dress children well on little money—if you shop at Wanamaker's.

Almost no limit to styles or prices. We've got something at almost any price you want to pay.

Judge by these woolen dresses:
$1.75—Cashmere; rose, cadet blue and red; Mother Hubbard style; round yoke; finished with deep collar; trimmed ruffle; 3 rows of satin ribbon; sizes for 1 to 3 years.
$2.85—Cashmere; Mother Hubbard style; large collar and yoke trimmed with 3 rows of white braid; red and navy blue; sizes for 1 to 3 years.
$3.75—Cashmere; rose, light blue and pink; made with full waist and round yoke; bretelles, yoke, sleeves and belt trimmed with braid; sizes for 3 and 4 years.
$6—Cashmere; red, light blue, navy blue, white and pink; English smocked yoke, back and front; skirt with hem and 2 plaits.
Other styles of guimpe dresses; high neck; Russian blouses, in whipcord, serge and cashmere, up to $18.
$3.75 to $9—Sailor suits of serge, in several styles; trimmed with braid. The imported ones trimmed with blue Galatea and braid; embroidered chevron on sleeves; sizes for 2 to 4 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Bargain in UMBRELLAS

We have 500 umbrellas—300 for women, 200 for men—of fine union taffeta, to offer to-day at but little more than half their value. The 26-in., women's umbrellas, are shown with various handsome handles—Dresden, pearl, horn, and natural wood. Those for men, 28-in., have stylish handles of natural wood. They are all umbrellas that roll closely, that look well and wear well—a quality that sells regularly at $2. The price is

$1.25 Each for Either Kind

Broadway.

SHEET MUSIC
The Newest—18c

Below is a list of the latest vocal and instrumental music. The price is 18c here to-day—every day.

Vocal—
When the Harvest Days Are Over. Von Tilzer.
My Sunflower Sue. Bratton.
I Can't Tell Why I Love You, but I Do. Edwards.
When I Am With You. Castor.
The Tale of the Kangaroo. Luders.
For Old Time's Sake. Harris.
Cindy, I Dreams About You. Reed, Jr.
The Pilot's Last Turn at the Wheel. Carter.
Everybody Wondered How He Knew. Talbot.
I Wonder If She's Waiting. Von Tilzer.
Give us Just Another Lincoln. Paul Dresser.
The Fatal Rose of Red. Helf.
Sing Me a Song of the South. Casey.

Instrumental—
The Comedy King. Hirst.
The Mississippi Side-Step. Berliner.
The Lion Tamer. Berliner.
Off to the Races. Hunting.
The Mirror Dance. Sniffen.
I Can't Tell Why I Love You, but I Do. Waltz. Edwards.
A Warm Proposition. Knox and Rosenfeld.
Rag-time Reveries. Carter.
On Duty. Rosey.
Presidential March. Siemonn.

All Around the Store

Imported Chatelaines and Wrist Bags of gray, black or tan suede, studded with cut steel. Some frames set with rhinestones. All are lined with rich moire silk. $7.50 to $50.

French Colored Handkerchiefs for Women. Recently arrived some novel and very pretty designs in colored linen and silk-and-linen. Borders hemstitched, some embroidered. Prices, 50c to $8 each.

Black Taffeta Ribbon, 6½ inches wide, with satin stripes, is sold at 25c a yard—an exceptionally low price for the quality.

Ostrich Feathers. From Paris comes the news that ostrich feathers are increasingly popular as hat trimmings. Our Millinery Store is ready with a splendid assortment, in a wide price-range, beginning with single tips at 50c.

Sterling Silver Purses. The Jewelry Store holds a beautiful collection of these fashionable purses. The designs are rich and varied, and include all styles of mesh. Prices range from $2.50 to $10.

The New Russian Lace Bands, in handsome gold effects, are an attractive part of the lace display. There are also late patterns in applique, allovers and edging, with insertions to match.

Black Sateen Petticoats, with three styles of umbrella ruffles corded in clusters; ruffle lined with cambric or crinoline are $1. Or, at the same price, Mercerized Percaline Petticoats, in black; two styles, either 4 small ruffles or a deep ruffle, plain or plaited.

Chamber Toilet Sets. The great China Sale is over, but the China Store is still selling the $5 English porcelain toilet sets, 12 pieces, complete with slop-jar, for $3.75.

The Royale — the best $1.50 glove for women, is here in kid and suede, pique or round seams, in colors and black and white. Also the Princess May, the best $1 women's glove, in kid and suede, black, white and colors.

The "Ideal" Boned and Fitted Waist Lining eliminates half the cost and trouble of fitting a waist. It comprises waist, sleeves, and collar, and is ready to receive the outer dress fabric in any desired fashion. Made of excellent percaline or silesia, in all colors; in bust sizes 30 to 48; medium and long waists. 60c, in the Notion Store.

Children's Dresses. A decided bargain consists of about fifty dresses, for children from 6 to 12 years, of different plain and fancy materials, variously trimmed with braid, velvet and ribbon. At $3. Values $6 to $10.

French Velour Portieres. New arrivals in the Upholstery Store are fine French velour curtains in latest designs and colorings, such as plain centres with Persian borders, at $35 a pair; plain on one side, Persian design on the other, at $38; Renaissance Scroll and Art Nouveau, both floral, at $45.

Rockers Reduced. A small lot of polished wood seat rockers have been reduced from $12 to $7.75. They are in imitation mahogany; have high backs with fancy spindles and elaborately carved tops; easy arms with carved heads on ends, and saddle shaped seats.

Handkerchiefs. Belfast has sent us a new supply of men's and women's plain white hemstitched handkerchiefs. All pure linen, of course, and the usual wonderfully low Wanamaker prices. 10c to $1 each.

Boys' Sailor Suits. Probably your youngster can be fitted with one of these. It's worth while finding out. Blue serge and cheviot sailor and middy suits, in broken sizes, which were $6 to $7.50, are now $4.50 a suit.

China CLOSETS
Unequaled Variety

There are to-day 115 styles of china closets in the Furniture Store. That collection comprises about all the desirable new patterns and finishes we've been able to discover. Handsome new corner closets in numerous styles.

The woods are oak—golden and Flemish—and mahogany. Prices run up to $130 for the oak—up to $180 for the mahogany. A brief word of a few:
At $20—Polished golden oak; 65 in. high, 39 in. wide; bent glass ends; shaped legs; ornamental top; 3 shelves with mirror back of top shelf.
At $25—Golden oak, in quartered oak finish; 67 in. high, 40 in. wide; bent glass ends; ball feet; carved top; 4 shelves; mirror back of top shelf.
At $33—Mahogany; highly polished; 66 in. high, 44 in. wide; bent glass ends; 4 shelves; mirror back of top shelf.
At $36—Golden oak, in quartered oak finish; 63 in. high, 39 in. wide; bent glass ends and swell front; bent glass door; straight legs; 4 shelves; mirror back of top shelf.
At $45—Mahogany; highly polished; inlaid lines; carved moulding around top; shaped legs with claw feet; full mirror back; 3 shelves size 60 in. high, 33 in. wide; swell front.

Fourth floor.

UNDERWEAR
Men's, Women's and Children's

All of the numerous weights, graduating from the thinnest, gauziest goods up to the thickest, softest, warmest kinds, are here—a broad variety and all of it is honest goods. You buy underwear with perfect safety here. There's comfort in that thought. Additional satisfaction in the knowledge that prices here are always very moderate.

For Women—
75c. each—Union suits of fine cotton; buttoned across chest; silk trimmed and stitched; improved shoulders that prevent sleeves from stretching.
$1 each—Merino vests; medium weight; white or natural colored; long or short sleeves. Also tights in white or black; heavy weight wool plaited tights; knee or ankle length; open or closed.
$1.75 each—Full fashioned, fast black, merino or wool tights; knee or ankle lengths; open or closed.

For Children—
White or natural colored plain merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; size 18, 30c a garment; advance 5c on each increasing size.
Fine white or natural color merino vests, pantalettes and drawers, neatly trimmed and finished; size 18, 40c a garment; advance 5c on each increasing size.
Extra fine natural wool vests, pantalettes and drawers; silk stitched, trimmed and finished; size 18, 45c a garment; advance 10c on each increasing size.
Pure natural wool vests, pantalettes and drawers; full fashioned and regular made; size 20, $1.20 a garment; advance 10c on each increasing size.

For Men—
75c each—Shirts or drawers; medium or heavy weight merino; white or natural colors.
$1 each—Tan, white or natural color, heavy merino shirts or drawers; extra well finished and trimmed.
$1.50 each—Fall fashioned and regular made natural colored merino shirts or drawers; the latter in short or regular inseam.
$2.50 each—English llama wool shirts or drawers, medium weight; fashioned and regular made; drawers have spliced fronts and seats; inseam short or regular lengths. Also heavy weight, natural wool.

Broadway.

Fresh CANDIES
20c a Pound

Who of us older folks does not remember those delicious and satisfying cocoanut strips that we ate when we were boys and girls? We like them yet—so do the children of to-day. Here they are, made of best San Blas cocoanuts—fresh and dainty, at 20c a pound.

And Cream Taffy Sticks—a pith of cream, in a bark of old-fashioned molasses candy—delicious. 20c a pound.

Basement.

On the main floor tables are various sorts of chocolate candies at 20c a pound.

SAFETY RAZORS
And Stropping Machines

We've been fortunate in securing a small lot of safety razors and automatic stropping machines for a great deal less than they're worth, and are offering them to you the same way. The safety razor is one of the best made, and the automatic stropping machine the best contrivance of its kind that we know. Either of them, while this lot lasts, at

95c, instead of $1.50

After that you'll have to pay regular prices.

We also have these outfits:
Safety razor frame with 2 blades, in morocco case, $2, instead of $3.
Three blades and frame, in morocco case, $2.50, instead of $3.80.
Four blades and frame, in morocco case, $3, instead of $4.50.
Six blades and frame, in morocco case, $4, instead of $6.
Morocco case, containing 3 blades, automatic stropping machine, strop, soap and brush, $6.50.
Case of 7 blades with automatic stropping machine, $8.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Cleaning, Restoring and Framing PICTURES

Have you any paintings dulled by age or dust? Do you know that we can clean and restore them to their original condition without in the slightest injuring them? We do a great deal of this work and do it particularly well. We also restore paintings that have become torn or injured in any way. We've an expert for that sort of work. Prices are reasonable.

Nobody does better framing than we, but not everybody's prices are as reasonable as ours. And we don't think you'll find anywhere the wide variety of beautiful mouldings you can choose from here. Haven't you some pictures taken during vacation that you'd like to have framed? Or mounted on cardboard for your portfolio? We'll do it artistically, and for reasonable charge.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EX-BANKER IN SANITARIUM

Effort to Secure Thomas B. Musgrave's Release.

HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S CHARGE

The Patient Alleged to Have Been Deprived of Liberty at the Instance of His Wife and Son.

Thomas Bates Musgrave, who up to the time of his failure in 1889 was head of the banking firm of Musgrave & Co., in Wall Street, is now confined in a private sanitarium in West Thirty-ninth Street. A writ of habeas corpus has been obtained by his sister and brother-in-law, who allege that Mr. Musgrave's wife and son have had him confined in the sanitarium in order to keep him from public view. The applicants for the writ allege that Mr. Musgrave is not insane, and that there has been no legal commitment.

According to the papers filed in the habeas corpus proceedings, Mr. Musgrave was taken away from the Union League Club, where he usually staid while in the city, on the pretense that a physician wanted to examine him as to his physical condition, and was taken to the sanitarium and there divested of all his clothing and left in this condition.

The application for the writ of habeas corpus was based on an affidavit made by Edwin P. Woodward of Summit, N. J., a brother-in-law of Mr. Musgrave. James J. Allen, counsel for Mr. Woodward, presented the papers in the Supreme Court on Wednesday last. The writ was returnable yesterday, but counsel in opposition to the application secured an adjournment until Monday next.

The affidavit of Mr. Woodward recites the fact that his wife, Helen M. Woodward, is a sister of Mr. Musgrave, who he says is now unlawfully confined in the sanitarium conducted by Miss Louise Murden at 45 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Woodward also makes an affidavit in the conclusion of which she says, as to the confinement of Mr. Musgrave:

"And the deponent verily believes and charges the fact to be that the sole motive behind his imprisonment and confinement is an endeavor on the part of said wife and son to put him away where the sight of his weak and pitiable physical condition will not be a continuing reproach to them."

Mrs. Musgrave, against whom this charge is principally directed, is well known in Bar Harbor and Boston society. She was also quite prominent in New York prior to her husband's failure. Mr. Musgrave married her at Philadelphia on April 16, 1865. He was then about beginning his career as a business man. In the "eighties" he deeded to his wife the property at 535 Fifth Avenue; also a fine villa at Bar Harbor, Me. The value of this property was placed at $310,000.

After the failure Mrs. Musgrave went to Doylestown, Penn., while Mr. Musgrave remained in New York City. They had not separated, and everything seemed to be perfectly happy as far as they were concerned. In 1898 the two were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Woodward at their home at Summit.

Mrs. Musgrave left the house before her husband did on the plea that she was going to visit some friends in New York City. She had hardly had time to get away when Mr. Musgrave received a letter from Franklin Allen, counsel for Mrs. Musgrave, announcing that she had thought it better that the couple separate. At the same time, an action for a legal separation was begun. Mr. Musgrave opposed this, and as a result of the litigation both in New York and Maine, an agreement was made by which $200 a month was to be paid to Mr. Musgrave by his wife for his maintenance, he alleging that when he transferred his property to her, she had agreed to give him the income.

While the separation suit was not pressed, the two never lived together again, Mr. Musgrave making his home with his sister and her husband. In 1898 he had a paralytic stroke, which, while not severe, served to make him an invalid. In the Winter of 1900 he went to Florida, returning in March last and going to Richfield Springs, where he remained until the end of last September.

He was in frequent communication with his sister and brother-in-law, and notified them that he expected to return to their home. He wrote that on his way there he would stop for a day or so at his old quarters, in the Union League Club.

Mr. Woodward in his affidavit alleges that he went to the club, and, sending up his card to Mr. Musgrave, he was met by a Dr. Potter, who said he came to the club at the request of Percival Musgrave, the son of Thomas B. Musgrave, who had written to the doctor from his home in Boston. Dr. Potter, the affidavit says, advised Mr. Woodward not to visit his brother-in-law that day, and further suggested that Mr. Musgrave ought to go to a sanitarium for a short rest.

The next Mr. Woodward and his wife knew Mr. Musgrave was in the sanitarium in West Thirty-ninth Street. Mr. Woodward went there to visit him on Oct. 4 last. He says he found Mr. Musgrave much excited over his confinement, alleging that he had been induced to go to the sanitarium by the physician, who said he wanted to make a thorough examination of him, and that the sanitarium was better suited for this than the club. When he reached the sanitarium Mr. Musgrave declared that his clothing was taken away from him, and that he was forcibly detained.

Mrs. Woodward also makes an affidavit corroborating the above statements. She further says that she visited Mr. Musgrave on Wednesday last, and at that time he was mentally sound and wanted to leave the sanitarium.

Since then Mrs. Woodward, accompanied by Dr. Burling of Summit, N. J., a physician who had attended Mr. Musgrave when he was ill, had made an attempt to see Mr. Musgrave, and they were refused admission to the sanitarium.

When the case came up yesterday Franklin Allen, who had been Mrs. Musgrave's counsel, appeared and asked for time to make an answer, and Justice Beekman set the hearing for Monday morning next.

The unpleasant relations existing between Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave have been before the courts a number of times. The son, Percy, who is the only child, was sued in 1897 by his father, who sought to recover $125 paid for a quarter's tuition in the Harvard Medical School, the father claiming that Percy was over age, and that the money was loaned. The young man is now twenty-five years old.

At about the time this case was on in Boston Mr. Woodward was suing Mrs. Musgrave to recover $7,800 which, he alleged, he had advanced her in connection with the Bar Harbor property.

When a reporter called at the sanitarium last night he was informed that Miss Murden was away, and that no information could be given about Mr. Musgrave's condition.

Mrs. Musgrave is not in the city.

The Dr. Potter who attended Mr. Musgrave is out of the city, and will not return until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Musgrave were prominent figures in New York life from 1875 to 1890. About fifteen years ago they occupied a handsome Fifth Avenue mansion adjoining the present up-town Delmonico's, where they gave a series of notable entertainments. Mr. Musgrave was a collector of pictures and art objects, and Mrs. Musgrave was a patron of music. At their house there were given during several Winter seasons musicales, at which the leading artists of the Mapleson Opera Company of that day appeared. Among Mr. Musgrave's paintings was the celebrated "Last Tragedy" by Gérôme, which depicted the summit of Calvary with the shadow of the three crosses and those crucified falling in the foreground; Jerusalem, illumined by the lurid rays of the setting sun, and a cavalcade whose members had taken part in the crucifixion, winding slowly down the hill. This picture passed out of Mr. Musgrave's possession some years ago, but is still in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave also owned one of the largest and more modern villas at Bar Harbor, where they spent their Summers. Mrs. Musgrave was a Miss Jones of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Musgrave, some ten years ago was accused of being the author of a pamphlet attacking a fellow-member of the Union League Club, and was suspended for a time. He was the promoter of the attempt to have street car rails laid on Fifth Avenue, and became exceedingly unpopular among the residents of the avenue.

Big Hunt to Aid a Church.

MIDDLETOWN, Oct. 12.—The male members of the McClure Church, near Deposit, are arranging a new plan to raise funds. They propose to participate in a grand hunt, turning the spoils over to the women, who will serve a big game supper, the proceeds to be devoted to improving the church property.

WENDEL JURY'S VERDICT.

The Woman Fighting for Her Freedom Has Been Declared Insane.

Georgiana G. R. Wendel has been adjudged insane by thirteen out of fifteen members of a Sheriff's jury. It took the jury one hour and forty-five minutes last night to reach this verdict. The jury added a "rider" to the verdict, in which it recommended that Miss Wendel be placed in charge of some person or persons not of her immediate family, and that her property be cared for by some disinterested person.

The inquest as to Miss Wendel's mental condition has been a very bitterly contested case, and the verdict given last night will not end the legal controversy. Her counsel announced that he would use all legitimate means to give Miss Wendel her freedom. Since last August her case has been more or less before the public. She was at that time at her brother's home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, where it was alleged that she was confined against her will, and that armed guards surrounded the house and grounds.

Miss Wendel's sister, Mary, was appointed her committee pending the lunacy proceedings. The property of Miss Wendel is supposed to be something over a half million in value.

The hearing yesterday began at 4 P. M. The three Commissioners, ex-Judge Bookstaver, Dr. Carlos Macdonald, and Samuel Truesdell, together with the jury, decided that the case should be ended last night. Accordingly all the testimony for Miss Wendel was taken during the evening.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton testified that he had known Miss Wendel for five years and that he considered her a sane person. He said that when he examined her last September there were marks on her body which indicated that hypodermic injections of morphine had been administered. It was these injections of which she complained.

Dr. George A. Magness of White Plains, an examiner in lunacy, gave corroborative testimony as to Miss Wendel's sanity.

A number of Miss Wendel's friends also went on the witness stand and testified that they believed her to be sane. Some details of her ability to transact business in connection with her property were given by those interested in her.

Miss Wendel's counsel, Mr. Snyder, then summed up in her interest. Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for her brother and sister, gave his view of the testimony. Ex-Justice Bookstaver charged the jury and he was followed by Dr. Macdonald, who told the jury of the medical phases of the case. It was exactly at 9 o'clock when the jury began its deliberations over the testimony. For one hour and three-quarters following that time those who were interested in the case walked up and down the corridors of the County Courthouse.

Miss Wendel, in charge of three nurses, was the centre of a group of women, who had come to the hearing to be with her. When the final decision was rendered by Julius Weil, foreman of the jury, Miss Wendel sat near her counsel and seemed less concerned than did her friends, who became quite emotional and shed some tears. Mr. Snyder, her counsel, entered numerous objections to the verdict, and announced that a fight to the bitter end would follow.

After the adjournment Miss Wendel was placed in a carriage in charge of her nurses and started back to Irvington. Temporarily her sister Mary will be in charge of her. When the finding of the jury is confirmed by a Justice of the Supreme Court a new committee will be appointed in accordance with the recommendation of the jury. Mr. Synder, her counsel, will then ask for a trial before a Justice and jury, and if this is denied he will carry the matter to the higher courts.

WHALEN COUNSEL IN SUIT.

One of His Deputies Represents Him in a Private Issue.

Something of a sensation was caused in the City Court yesterday when the office of the Corporation Counsel, though one of its deputies, appeared practically as private counsel in a suit for damages. The case in question was that of David Bryant, at one time a driver on the Fourteenth Street cross-town line of cars, against Police Sergeant McCarton, who is asked to pay damages to the amount of $2,000 for having nearly beaten the plaintiff in the suit to death in the Jefferson Market Police Court seven years ago.

When the case was called before Judge McCarthy yesterday, and put down for trial on Monday next, Assistant Corporation Counsel Ridgway appeared for the defendant. As the case was a private issue between two men for damages, this caused great surprise, which was intensified when it was found that the attorney of record for the defendant in the suit was Corporation Counsel Whalen, who had been substituted for Friend, House & Grossman, the original attorneys of McCarton. This substitution was made after Mr. Whalen became Corporation Counsel, and when the case was called yesterday he sent an employe of the city and a deputy in his office to appear as counsel in a civil suit for damages.

The suit recalls one of the most celebrated cases of alleged police outrage in the annals of the department. In June, 1893, McCarton, who was in citizen's clothes, brought Bryant into the Jefferson Market Court as a prisoner. He charged him with having resisted arrest. It was brought out on examination by Justice Voorhees that McCarton had seized the head of Bryant's horses and had ordered him to leave the car platform. Bryant, not knowing McCarton, who was off duty and not in uniform, refused, and a fight started, which ended in Bryant's arrest.

The Police Justice imposed a fine on Bryant and he was led to the cells, McCarton following him. A moment afterward there was a succession of shrieks from the direction of the cells, and when Justice Voorhees ordered the persons before him again it was seen that Bryant was badly cut around the mouth. He swore that McCarton had kicked him in the face while three other policemen held him prostrate on the floor. Justice Voorhees ordered the Sergeant under arrest, accused him of being drunk, and held him in $300 bail for trial. Bryant was afterward discharged.

When the matter came before the Grand Jury Justice Jerome, then counsel for the railroad company, claims that he was not notified, and was unable to call three police court reporters who witnessed the assault. The District Attorney called only the police officers who were present, and on their testimony the jury refused to find a true bill.

The matter, however, was brought to the attention of the Police Board, and a trial was had before Commissioner Bernard Martin, who fined McCarton five days' pay. Bryant at once entered a suit for damages, and McCarton retained Mr. House as counsel.

The matter dragged through the courts, the plaintiff alleging that he was unable to get the case to trial on account of the allowance of frequent adjournments. When Mr. Whalen became Corporation Counsel he was substituted as attorney for the defendant, and the case was brought to trial, Bryant getting a judgment by default.

The case was reopened on the affidavits of the defendant that he had not had proper notice, and was again put on the docket. It came on the calendar yesterday, and in spite of the plea for further delay on the part of the defendant's counsel the case was set down for Monday, when Mr. Ridgway will appear as counsel.

It is claimed by the Corporation Counsel that his office has the right to appear for the defendant from the fact that the suit against him had its inception while McCarton was alleged to have been acting in the discharge of his duty. It was stated in the court yesterday, however, that a Corporation Counsel had never before, so far as was known, appeared in a like capacity.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:20 A. M.—135 Clinton Street; John Stone; damage slight.

4:50 A. M.—1,403 Broadway; John Ward & Co.; damage slight.

9:50 A. M.—18 Rutgers Place; M. Galluip; damage, $100.

11:45 A. M.—201 East Nineteenth Street; Ackershous & Co.; damage, $25.

12:10 P. M.—4 East Fourteenth Street; Emma Kramer; damage, $100.

2:02 P. M.—222 Delancey Street; Elias Bick; damage slight.

5:40 P. M.—2,166 Seventh Avenue; Schulzlin & Brothers; damage, $500.

6:30 P. M.—100 Rivington Street; H. Rosen; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—240 East One Hundred and Second Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

Anna Clark's Body Found.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 12.—A sensation was caused here to-day by the finding of the body of Anna Clark floating in the river. Miss Clark on Saturday night last attended a party which was given at Beverly. After the party she failed to return home, and her disappearance caused a great deal of gossip. The police are making a searching investigation.

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THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; southwest winds shifting to northeast.

There is a storm of considerable energy apparently central on the Atlantic Ocean east of the Northern Florida coast. Brisk to high northeasterly winds, with rain, prevailed along the Carolina coast yesterday. Rain has fallen from the Carolinas southward to Florida; also in Tennessee, while showers occurred in Alabama and Mississippi. The temperature has risen slightly in the majority of districts.

Rain is indicated in the South and Middle Atlantic States to-day, and for New England to-morrow. The temperature changes will not be important. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk northeasterly, possibly becoming high on the Middle Atlantic Coast, to-day and the New England coast to-morrow. On the lower lakes fresh north to east winds will prevail. On the upper lakes the winds will be fresh south to east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	59	58	59
6 A. M.	58	57	60
9 A. M.	61	60	63
12 M.	73	67	70
3 P. M.	75	68	70
6 P. M.	72	67	67
9 P. M.	68	64	65
12 P. M.	66	64	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square..... 64½
Weather Bureau..... 63
Corresponding date 1899..... 66½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years..... 55

The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 degrees at 3 P. M. The minimum temperature was 57 degrees at 6 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30; at 8 P. M. it registered 30.01. The humidity was 64 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Answer to a Correspondent.

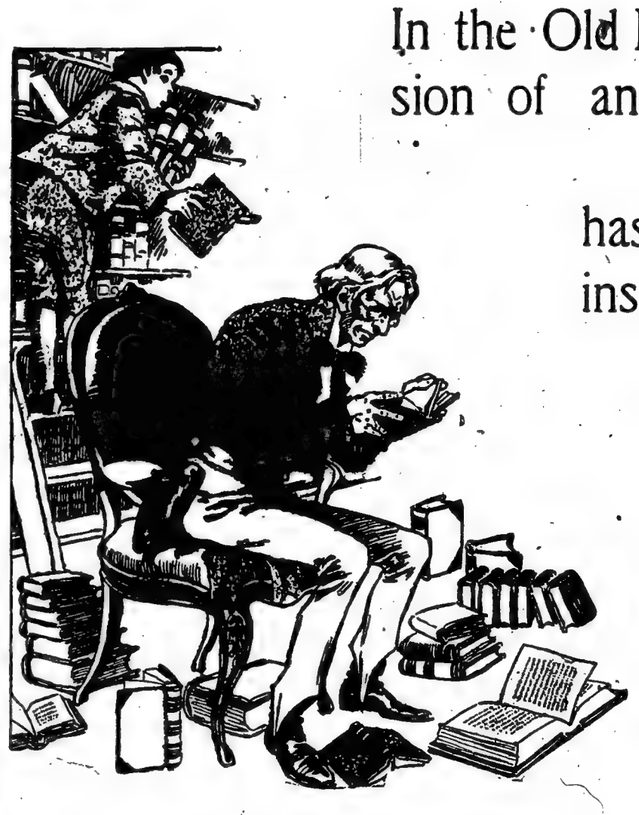
DAILY READER.—Sherman Park is in Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, twenty-six miles from the Grand Central Station, in New York. There is a Post Office at the place, and taxes on property there are paid to Charles M. Lane, Pleasantville, N. Y. Pleasantville is just beyond Sherman Park, on the same railroad.

A Correction.

The jury of award at the Paris Exposition gave the American Encaustic Tiling Company of this city a gold medal for its exhibit, and not a silver one, as stated.

A "CENTURY" Comparison

Hours vs. Minutes.



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TRICKS AND EVASIONS.

Most of Mr. BRYAN'S political opponents give him credit for honesty. They often go out of their way to affirm their belief that he is honest, as if they were trying to remove the contrary impression from the public mind. Probably the impression that he is not honest arises chiefly from his long-continued advocacy of dishonest money, but it is undoubtedly deepened and confirmed by Mr. BRYAN'S false pleadings and habit of trickery in discussing public questions. Mr. BRYAN'S deceptions and tricks of argument are continually exposed and ridiculed, but he goes on using them. To his curiously commonplace mind the exposure of a false and foolish argument does not appear to be a good reason for discarding it.

He has declared probably a hundred times that the Treasury is at this day and all the time coining silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1. He evidently thinks his audiences are ignorant enough to believe that the McKinley Administration is doing just what he would do if he were elected, only that the present Administration is trying to deceive the people about it. Many hundred times sound money orators and newspapers all over the country have pointed out that the limited coinage of the silver in the Treasury is as far as the poles are asunder from the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The ability of the Government to keep inviolate its pledge to maintain the coins of the two metals at a parity of value is not at all impaired by the coining of Treasury bullion within the narrow limits fixed at the discretion of Government officers devoted to the maintenance of sound money and the faith of the Nation. The Bryan doctrine of 16 to 1 demands that the mints receive all the silver offered to be coined into dollars. "Free and unlimited" are the words of the platform. Mr. BRYAN knows and all his Populist supporters know that free and unlimited coinage would produce such a whelming flood of silver that the resources of the Government would be altogether inadequate to the maintenance of gold and silver coins at a parity. The Government would be forced to suspend specie payments. The silver would not circulate, and paper would be our actual money. The credit of the Government would suffer as the credit of an individual suffers when he can "pay" his debts only by giving his note, and can take up his old notes only by giving new ones.

At Ann Arbor on Thursday Mr. BRYAN answered a question from his audience by repeating this false comparison of his 16-to-1 doctrine with the present Treasury practice of coining a limited number of dollars at the legal ratio. The better to conceal his deception he omitted the word "unlimited" from his declaration. "We are in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," he said. The life and soul of Bryanism reside in the words "free, unlimited, and independent" coinage of silver. Those words are all essential to the accomplishment of the Populist purpose—the creation of depreciated money.

Mr. BRYAN was tricky again when he replied to Mr. MEIKLEJOHN in respect to slavery in the Sulu Islands. You need not appeal to the Thirteenth Amendment, he wrote, for your party insists that the Constitution has not followed the flag into the new possessions; therefore that prohibition is without force in the Sulu Islands. Now Mr. BRYAN knows as well as anybody that the Thirteenth Amendment declares that slavery shall not exist "within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction." That is a rule upon the President, an imperative and specific prohibition which he respected by causing the statement to be made to the Sultan of Jolo that the conditional agreement made by Gen. BATES "is not to be deemed in any way to authorise or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago." The Bryanites, and particularly the assistant Bryanites of the anti-imperialist camp, make a great uproar about the clause of the agreement asserting the right of slaves in the Sulus to purchase their freedom. That proves that slavery does exist in spite of the prohibition, they say, and under the United States flag. That is as if one should cry out that stealing is practiced daily notwithstanding the laws forbidding it; or murder continues to be committed though forbidden under dire penalties. An illicit and evil condition that is not recognized as lawful and good and is in process of being cured cannot be considered ground for a valid indictment. Would the Bryanites have the President issue an emancipation proclamation? Would Mr. BRYAN do that? Might it not prove to be a silly and mistaken procedure, much worse than waiting for a better remedy? But anti-imperialism is fed on unreason.

Mr. BRYAN is honest, of course. But is a man so much given to shallow tricks and deceptions a suitable person to install behind the great desk at the White House, where it will be his duty to prepare State papers in which shallowness and deceit would be shameful and shocking?

A QUESTION OF SALVAGE.

We have already noted the success of the sound-money Democrats in Kings County in securing the renomination of the Representatives from that county who had the sense and courage to support the gold standard bill in the last session. We have noted also with quite different feelings the way in which the vulgar despotism of Mr. CROKER in this county has been allowed to keep from the House the Democrats who had the self-respect to defy his dictation and to pursue the same course as the gentlemen who have been renamed in Kings County. In the Thirteenth District, where Mr. CROKER added insult to injury by giving the nomination to that queer political degenerate, OLIVER HAZARD PERRY BELMONT, we have expressed the opinion that the best interests of the Democratic Party and of this city will decidedly be served by voting for the Republican candidate, Mr. WILCOX. In the same way it is our judgment that in the districts where a sound-money Democrat has been renominated it would be a wise thing for the Republicans of the district who are not wedded to the peculiar protectionist doctrines of their party—and there are many such—to support the Democratic candidates. That action will not only strengthen the sound-money cause directly as much as support of the Republican candidates would strengthen it, but it will take from the strength of Bryanism in the Democratic organization, a result which all reasoning citizens should desire and advance. In any case we feel that the sound-money Democrats of Kings County, widely as we differ from the views of some of their leaders on other matters, deserve the hearty thanks of all friends of financial honor.

All signs now point to a very decisive, probably an overwhelming, defeat of Mr. BRYAN. It is not a campaign in which the issues are as clearly defined or as sharply limited as in 1896. It will not be easy to estimate satisfactorily how much Mr. BRYAN has lost of Democratic support on the issue of expansion or how much he has gained of Republican support on the same issue. Nor will it be practicable to calculate exactly how far the opposition to his financial doctrine has been offset by any gains on the issue of expansion. And inferences from these rather obscure data will again be more or less confused by the unquestioned influence of the increased distrust aroused by the revelations Mr. BRYAN has made of the extreme and dangerous demagogic tendency of his nature. But what is very certain is that he will disappear from the field of National politics and with him to a great degree the odious ideas and schemes with which he has been identified. He is the candidate of his party this year because it had not the vitality to shed him. He will be defeated because the country has no use for his party under his influence and leadership. After that defeat it may be possible to reorganize the party on a decent basis and to make it that indispensable element in the good management of the affairs of a great and free country, a strong and respectable opposition. This is the work to which the sound-money Democrats of Kings County and those acting on the same lines throughout the Union are devoting themselves, and all good citizens must wish them luck.

REGISTERING FOR THE PRIMARIES.

Every voter presenting himself for registration this year in this city or in any other of more than 5,000 inhabitants will have an opportunity to enroll himself with the party with which he is in sympathy, and thus secure the legal right to take part in its primaries and in the general management of its course. The only substantial conditions with which he is required to comply are that he shall be a qualified voter for the approaching election and that he shall declare that he is in general sympathy with the principles of the party chosen and his intention to support generally at the next general election, State or National, the nominees of that party for State or National offices, and that he has not engaged in or participated in any primary election or convention of any other party since the first day of last year.

It will be seen that enrollment after this manner will give to any voter the legal right, which can be enforced in the courts, to take part in primaries and to share in the selection of nominees of his party. In the past this right has not existed, and whether a voter could have any voice in the action of his party depended largely on the arbitrary decision of the men who happened for the time being to be in control of the party machinery. These men have been in the habit of imposing such conditions as they thought would tend to give their own faction supremacy in the party. One of the chief of such conditions was that the voter should have voted a "straight" ticket at the latest election. This was intended to shut out and did shut out every one who did not obey strictly the minutest dictates of the machine at each election. It made the least independence impossible. This arbitrary and oppressive power is abolished under the present law.

Next year will come the great contest for decent government in this city. It will have to be won if at all in one of two ways. Either the control of the Democratic Party in the city must be wrested from Tammany or all the opponents of Tammany must be united. The former method is not promising, but nothing whatever can be done toward it unless the decent Democrats prepare themselves to take part in the primaries. The second method in like manner is practically hopeless unless the decent Republicans, by registration for the primaries, put themselves in a situation to prevent the treachery of 1897. For reasonable and well-meaning men of either party the opportunity of registration for the primaries is one that should not be neglected.

TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM.

We trust that every reader of THE TIMES who is interested in the welfare of the millions of Greater New York read the compilation made in these columns yesterday of the answers made by more or less expert witnesses to the questions put to them by the Tenement House Commission. Because there is not a question more important to the welfare of the great majority of dwellers in this huge municipality than the question how it is to be housed. That it is now housed so badly that the condition may be called intolerable is an opinion in which refined and sensitive observers of the conditions agree. On the other hand, it is said, with plausibility, that conditions which refined and sensitive observers find intolerable are not at all intolerable to the actual dwellers in these habitations, which is to say to the great majority of inhabitants of this city. On the contrary, it is said, still with high plausibility, that they do not make use of such facilities for health and cleanliness as are already put in their way, and that to endow the actual tenement house population, for example, with separate bathrooms would be to emulate the injudicious benefactor in Goldsmith who "sent the poor ruffles who wanted a shirt."

The rejoinder to this is not difficult. It is that the public should see that every householder or tenement house holder has the means of living in decency and health, and that he should be taught by other agencies to employ the facilities for such living that his landlord should be compelled to provide. As CARLYLE asks, about the condition of Ireland, "if that dreary Greenland wind of benighted Want had frozen him into a kind of torpor and numb callosity, so that he saw not, felt not, was that, to a creature with a soul in it, some assuagement, or the cruelest wretchedness of all?"

We quite admit that the sincere and uninstructed searcher for truth who should try to elicit it from the answers to the questions propounded by the Tenement House Association to the various classes of more or less experts interrogated by that association would be apt to experience, in the first instance, a feeling of complete bewilderment. There is room, in treating this question, for a pretty wide difference between honest minds, according to the point of view. There is, in the first place, the enormous pressure upon everybody prominently concerned in the building, ownership, and maintenance of the existing and current tenement houses to maintain that everything is for the best in the best of all tenement house worlds. Doubtless a good deal of this talk may be thrown out as irrelevant and incompetent, upon the ground that the talker is treating a great public question simply from the point of view of his own personal interest, whereby his expertness is discredited. We regret to say that a good deal of expert testimony, not so evidently biased, is really as much biased, and by the same twist. And, even when we pass the limit of evident personal interest, this class of expertness, in this matter, is discredited by the wise remark of Archbishop WHATELY that, while men actively engaged in any business are commonly the best judges of the value of changes of detail in that business, they are apt to be the very worst judges of propositions for radical and fundamental change. Everybody who has got his knowledge of tenement houses from actual experience in building or operating tenement houses, under the actual laws and customs of New York, is almost necessarily unable to conceive of any other conditions than those under which he has been working. When a suggestion for radical reform comes up he is really unable to take in its significance. And his opinion may be of actually less value than that of the female philanthropist or of the noble theorist, upon whom he looks down with complacency, from the heights of his superior experience, as a dilettante.

To us, having much meditated this matter, it seems that there are two chief obstacles to all tenement house reform in New York. They resolve themselves really into one, the "25 by 100" city lot. That legacy of the Street Commission of 1807 being granted, the other obstacle follows. That is the fact that the tenement house, upon such a city lot, is the favorite investment, far beyond any other or all others, of small investors in the City of New York. All the mischiefs of the tenement house system flow almost necessarily from these two facts. You may, by law or otherwise, mitigate the atrocities of the tenement house for two families on a floor, or even for one family on a floor. But you can never, so long as you admit a man's right to build a double tenement on such a lot, make the New York tenement house a place in which it is wholesome or seemly that a family should live and bring up children. So long as you permit these conditions you will make it certain that the liquor saloon will be, to the males, the most attractive resort in a tenement house block. So long you will teach the voters that there is a sacred sanctity about the saloon, which is more of a "home" than the place they inhabit, and that an attempt to regulate it and to mitigate its evils is an interference with their personal rights. So long, in a word, you will teach the majority of voters to oppose a Citizens' candidate and to stand by CROKER and the unnamable corruptions of Tammany rule. Model tenements, built upon a number of lots, do not touch the essential questions of tenement house reform at all. As Mr. GIBSON, one of the expert witnesses in this investigation, says, the result of building them is that they are occupied by members of the class for which they are not intended. It is only by making the tenement house on the single lot impossible to be constructed that tenement house reform can really be obtained.

CRITICISM OF A TEACHER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is in America a tendency to carry the democratic virtue of self-respect to the point of rudeness or even of insolence to our neighbors. Our faith in equality is so thorough that we have no room for the man who is in any way more than "as good as every one else"; we call him a snob if he shows it and a fool if he does not. "The self-complacent ignorance that calls itself common sense" is the intellectual aspect of what is on the social side the bear. On the other hand, there is the intellectual vanity and arrogance that come from small attainment, corresponding to what is, on the social side, the cad.

Ordinarily we are sufficiently free to avoid the cad, when we wish to; but the children in the public schools are not free to choose their teachers. I shall not attempt to demonstrate the pernicious possibilities involved in the presence of a cad among the teachers of the city. I submit without argument that it is contrary to the public interests to have cads among the leaders and directors of the young idea.

I wish to call your attention, and, through you, that of the city's master educators, to a cad in teacher's clothes at the Boys' High School, this borough. The cad in the teacher is identified by the following incident: Having occasion to reprove a boy for some misconduct, he added gratuitously words to this effect: "We don't do that way in polite society—above Twenty-third Street."

I do not plead for the boy, nor for his conduct, nor for the residents in Washington Square North; I do not seek to defend those living below the dead line, nor to impugn those living above. But I protest that the moral and intellectual health of the boys at school (which is undoubtedly affected unfavorably by contact with the mental attitude indicated by this incident) is of more importance than the cad's opportunity to secure a livelihood. Such conditions are not to be tolerated. The incident itself is trifling enough, but the effects upon the pupils of such a teacher are far-reaching and serious.

I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with this gentleman of polite manners, but am prepared to furnish his name and further identification, if necessary.

G.

New York, Oct. 10, 1900.

NUGGETS.

An Epoch.

It is rumored that a certain Atchison man who has been cross for thirty years recently looked pleasant.—Atchison Globe.

Doubled Joys.

The Bachelor—Single blessedness is a good thing.

The Benedict—Well, isn't double blessedness twice as good?—Yonkers Statesman.

The Independent Canvasser.

Caller (with passbook)—Mr. Yedder, may I ask what your political belief is? I am taking a vote of this building.

Renter (slightly deaf)—Hey?

Caller—No. Straw.—Chicago Tribune.

Accounted For.

"What seems to be the matter with him?" asked the doctor, approaching the bedside of the man who lay swathed in bandages.

"He found the gas leak," explained the nurse.—Chicago Tribune.

Quite Superfluous.

Mrs. Starvem—No, you can't sell me no cyclerpedia. Good day!

Book Agent—But I'd like to leave some prospectuses for your boarders. I may interest some.

Mrs. Starvem—They don't need it, either. There's a Boston lady stopping here.—Philadelphia Press.

RHYME OF THE OLD MAID.

Harold MacGrath in Syracuse Herald.

I.

I do not sing of Nell and Prue,
Of satin and filmy laces,
Nor rhyme a quatrain to a shoe,
Whose silver buckle oft displaces,
Nor does my fancy, listless, stray
Along the grooves of ancient lay.

II.

I sing of one whom Time does woo
With mocking smiles and chill embraces,
Who promises he will renew
The rose of youth, but still effaces
What melting curves are left of May
Amid the angles of decay.

III.

Her eyes are dim and faded blue,
Her tender smiles are but grimaces,
Her dreams are dreams that ne'er come true;
Yet still and still she oft retraces,
By faded photograph and spray,
The by-ways of the Golden Day.

IV.

Who'd stop to read it, if he knew,
The romance that has left its traces
On that once lovely mouth which drew,
Far back among the brighter spaces
Of Time, the eyes of gallants gay,
As she rode past them in her shay?

L'ENVOI.

Time, who mars with lines the sweetest faces,
Who turns all gold to silver gray,
Youth blooms, but Age has gentler graces:
I sing of girlhood passed away.

NO PROMISES TO FILIPINO LEADERS

Consul General Wildman Tells How Dewey Treated Them.

DID NOT EVEN SEE THEM

Offered, Through His Officers, to Send Them to Manila, but Only One Took Him at His Word.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following statement was issued to-day by the State Department:

"In a recent dispatch to the Department of State under date of Aug. 27, 1900, Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman, Consul General of the United States at Hongkong, comments upon the letter as published in the press of this country of July 22 last, addressed to the Hon. George F. Hoar and R. F. Pettigrew by J. Alejandrino under date of April 12, 1900, and purporting to have been written from Sinukwan Encampment, Philippine Islands. In that letter Mr. Alejandrino said:

"'In April, 1898, in the absence of my chief, Gen. Aguinaldo, who was then at Singapore, I solicited through the American Consul General at Hongkong, Mr. Wildman, to have some interviews with Admiral Dewey. My petition was favorably received, and I went with Mr. Andres Garchitorena and another Filipino (Sandico) on board the Olympia in the Bay of Hongkong.'

"Then follows what purports to have been an interview between the writer and Admiral Dewey, in which Dewey promises the Filipinos independence, places at their disposal his fleet 'for the conveyance of both Filipino leaders and arms,' holds out the hope that the United States would supply them with further arms, and assures them that the United States will not take one inch of the Philippine Islands.

"Mr. Wildman continues: 'As I am personally acquainted with the writer (J. Alejandrino) and am familiar with all his movements while he was in Hongkong, and conducted whatever negotiations there were between himself and Dewey, I think it my duty to place on record a true statement of the affair.

"'In the first place, I beg to say that Admiral Dewey never saw Alejandrino, or ever had one word of conversation with him. Just before Admiral Dewey's squadron was leaving for Mirs Bay, F. Agoncillo and T. Sandico, representing the Philippine Junta in Hongkong, asked permission to have an interview with Admiral Dewey before he left for Manila. The professed object of this interview was to obtain his permission to reopen the rebellion against Spain, and to co-operate with our naval forces in case the United States determined to take the islands from Spain. I saw the Admiral personally regarding their request, and he said that I might bring out to Mirs Bay any three of the junta who cared to come. On April 27 I took to Mirs Bay in the tugboat Fame, Sandico, Garchitorena, and Alejandrino. On arrival at Mirs Bay the three insurgents were taken on board the Olympia and were assigned to Capt. Gridley's room for the time being.

"'After a council of officers in Admiral Dewey's room, at which among other things the feasibility of permitting the three Filipinos to go to Manila was discussed, the Admiral requested his Chief of Staff, his Flag Lieutenant, and myself to interview the Filipinos and report to him. As I said before, Admiral Dewey did not see any of the three men. The conversation was carried on in English between Sandico and ourselves, and very little of it was translated for the benefit of the other two Filipinos. When we told them that Admiral Dewey was inclined to permit the three to go to Manila on the collier Nanshan if they could give any good reason for so doing, they informed us they did not wish to go to Manila until the American squadron had first disposed of the Spanish squadron.

"'To quote from my daily journal, under date of April 27, 1898, regarding this conference: "The upshot of the talk was that they did not expect to be taken off as they were, and, although they were dying to fight for their down-trodden fatherland, they had left all their clean linen, toothbrushes, &c., in Hongkong, and could not take so long a voyage without them. I told them that Hongkong was the best place for them, and Capt. Coghlan, who came into the room, made so much fun of them that at last one of the bold warriors, J. Alejandrino, a young fellow who had never smelled powder, decided to accompany the squadron if on Coghlan's guarantee he would be supplied with a new suit of underclothes. I was thoroughly disgusted with the outfit."

"'Garchitorena declined to accompany his colleague on the excuse that his wife was ill. Sandico said he had no idea of going, as he was a diplomat and not a soldier. I brought them both back with me in the Fame the same afternoon, and Alejandrino was immediately taken to the collier Nanshan.

"'After the battle of Manila Bay Admiral Dewey gave the Filipino permission to land at Cavite and join his friends. He, however, declined to do so unless the Admiral furnished him a marine guard. He remained on the Nanshan until it was convenient for the Admiral to return him to Hongkong, which occurred within a fortnight.

"'Alejandrino's subsequent history is well known to the military Government in the Philippines. He bloomed out as an insurgent General, a Peace Commissioner, and a letter writer.'

"This dispatch from Mr. Wildman was referred to the Navy Department for the information of Admiral Dewey, who in his reply comments thereon as follows:

"'Attention is invited to the following extract from Page 172, Report of the Philippine Commission, Vol. I.:

"'No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him then or at any other time.

"'The same is true of Alejandrino (whom, to the best of my knowledge, I have never seen) and of all other Filipinos.'"

Fleet of Small Naval Craft in Far East.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The extent of the fleet of small craft, which the army and navy have accumulated gradually in the Far East, is shown by reports to the Navy Department on the amount of work progressing at the Cavite yard. These show four steamers, El Cano, Meriveles, Taalens, and Mindora; three gunboats, the Albay, Callamenes, and Garoqui, and two armored tugs, the Ortolora and Rapido, now undergoing repairs. Some of these boats were captured by the army and turned over to the navy, and all of them are said to be well adapted for service in the shallow waters along the coast.

FRENCH RESIDENT REMOVED.

Is Adjudged Guilty of Bad Treatment of the King of Cambodia.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Minister of the Colonies, M. Decrais, has relieved of his post A. E. A. Ducos, French Resident Superior in Cambodia.

The reason for the measure is evidently the undiplomatic reply which M. Ducos made to the charges of Prince Inkanthor in the interview published in the Matin, in the course of which Ducos asserted that the attacks upon French officals in Cambodia, which form a part of the memorial to the French Government on behalf of King Norodom, are due to the King's hatred of the work of civilization being carried on by the French in Cambodia.

It became apparent from the interview that King Norodom had not been treated in a manner befitting his station. On one occasion he was even put in chains by the predecessor of M. Ducos. It is evidently the desire of the French authorities to prevent a repetition of such imprudences.

The Figaro believes that the action of M. Ducrais is only the first step in the purification of French colonial methods.

French Consuls Transferred.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—It is officially announced that M. Hippeau, the French Consul at Santiago, Cuba, has been transferred to Larnica, and that M. Dupas, the French Vice Consul at Galveston, has been transferred to the Consulate at Santiago. It is also announced that M. Moet, the Vice Consul at New York, has been transferred to Galveston, and that M. Jouve, the French Vice Consul at Newcastle, England, replaces the latter.

MR. KRUEGER'S PLANS.

Going Direct to Holland, and May Already Be on the Way There.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 12.—P. Louter Wessels, Special Commissioner of the South African republics to the United States, yesterday received a letter from Secretary De Bruyn of the Boer envoys, now in Holland, containing the first reliable and definite information of the plans of Mr. Kruger that has been made public.

The letter states that Mr. Kruger will leave Delagoa Bay on the Netherlands warship Gelderland early in October, and thus he has probably already embarked. He will be taken to Holland, where the envoys are awaiting him.

In regard to the intimation in British newspapers that British warships may be sent in pursuit, Mr. Wessels said the envoys were in a position to state officially that any such action would be accepted by the Netherlands as a direct declaration of war and the Dutch Nation would act accordingly.

Mr. Kruger bears a commission from the Boer republics, but exactly what it is not even the envoys know. They suppose, however, that he will endeavor to secure intervention by one or all of the European powers, to the end that the individuality of the republics shall not be annihilated. The envoys have preceded their President to several of the Continental countries, and have found among the people a uniform and almost unanimous pro-Boer sentiment, which they hope will be potent enough to force action by the respective Governments.

"And," added Mr. Wessels, "this letter says they hope for more assistance from the United States than from any of them."

Mr. Wessels, in his interview, also stated that the reports of large numbers of Boers being about to emigrate to America were unfounded. He added:

"You need not be surprised if there is a rebellion of the whole of South Africa before the year is out. The only reason the Cape Colonists did not join us at the outset was because they had no arms, and neither they nor we expected war, and were unprepared."

HOMESICK FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Frank Crus, Who Was Deported, May Be Sent Back.

Frank Crus, fifty-two years old, who says he was recently deported from Johannesburg, South Africa, by the British Government, and that he landed here some two weeks ago, this morning appeared before Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department.

He tells a story of having been taken from his home in Johannesburg on the night of July 13 last, and sent to this country. He alleges that he has $1,500 in his home. He cannot speak English, and claims that he cannot find work here to support himself. He alleges that he has already brought suit against the British Government for $10,000.

League Favors Preferential Tariff.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—The South African League to-day passed a resolution in favor of a preferential tariff on British manufactures and adopted a resolution adverse to the Dutch language being abandoned, which was a suggestion of Mr. Rhodes.

Sir A. Milner Goes to Bloemfontein.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, has gone to Bloemfontein.

EMPRESS FREDERICK VERY ILL.

Her Sister Hurriedly Summoned to the Bedside at Kronberg.

KRONBERG, Prussia, Oct. 12.—The Court Marshal of Dowager Empress Frederick announces that her Majesty's illness has reached the acute stage during the last few days, but that, in the opinion of her medical attendants, her condition may shortly be ameliorated.

Prof. Renvers of Berlin has been summoned to attend her.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Considerable alarm is felt at the British Embassy over the condition of Dowager Empress Frederick. A fortnight ago it was not expected that she would survive the Winter.

Prof. Renvers, who was summoned suddenly to Kronberg, is a specialist in kidney diseases; but it is understood that the heart is also affected.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein was hurriedly summoned to the bedside to-day.

THE ROBBERY IN THE VATICAN.

Story that It Was Committed Before Last February for a "Capitalist."

ROME, Oct. 12.—A number of the papers here publish the extraordinary statement that the securities, valued at 357,000 lire, the theft of which from the Vatican was recently reported to the Italian police, had been stolen some time previous to February last, and were sold in that month on the Paris Bourse. They were stolen, it is asserted, by order of an Italian capitalist.

If this story be true, the more recent burglary was committed with the object of deceiving the authorities. This theory has produced a great impression at the Vatican, but is not generally credited.

Sydney's Farewell to Consul Bell.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 12.—Ten thousand citizens of Sydney assembled in the Town Hall this evening to pay a farewell tribute to George W. Bell, the United States Consul. Earl Beauchamp, Governor of New South Wales, presided, and an engrossed address from the citizens was presented to Mr. Bell. Speeches were made by Sir George Dibbs, former Premier, and by John See, Chief Secretary of the colony, both of whom advocated a fuller union of the Anglo-Saxon race and greater commercial reciprocity. Mr. Bell, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, pointed out that trade between Australia and the United States had increased 300 per cent. since he assumed office as Consul in Sydney.

San Francisco-New Zealand Mails.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Oct. 12.—The House of Representatives to-day approved the Postmaster General's agreement with the Messrs. Spreckels to continue for a year the San Francisco mail service. The vessels will run every three weeks, instead of monthly, beginning Nov. 1. The time from San Francisco to Auckland must not exceed sixteen days. An amendment favoring a Vancouver service was carried without a division.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S BIG STORM.

Continuous Rain at St. John for 114 Hours.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 12.—The greatest downpour since the Weather Bureau was established here, twenty years ago, ended at 1 o'clock this morning.

It rained continuously for 114 hours, and during that time almost ten inches of rain fell. The rain was followed by a forty-mile gale, which had not abated to-day.

Every railway in Southern New Brunswick is tied up. The train from Boston which became stalled transferred its mails and passengers for several miles over washouts; then by trains over a branch line they were taken to Fredericton, and thence were to reach St. John by a river steamer.

Hundreds of culverts on railways and highways have been washed out and miles of country roads are so deep under water that traveling is impossible. The flood carried away telegraph and telephone poles in many places.

New Series of Memorial Stamps.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden and Acting Director Sullivan of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have had several conferences on the design for the new series of memorial stamps that will be issued in commemoration of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

It has been decided to issue the stamps in two colors for each denomination, a thing that has never been possible before with the facilities at hand in the Engraving Bureau. The color of the various denominations is fixed by law, but Mr. Sullivan has arranged that, while the main design of each denomination shall be in the prescribed color, it shall have a border of a contrasting color.

ANNULS ORINOCO CONCESSION.

Venezuelan Government Alleges Non-Execution of Contract—Company to Pay No Attention to Decree.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 12.—The Government has annulled the concession of the Orinoco Company, alleging non-execution of contract. To the company, which has headquarters at Faribault, Minn., and which is capitalized at $20,000,000, was granted in 1883 a concession of 10,000,000 acres of land situated in the Orinoco district.

George N. Baxter of Faribault, attorney for the Orinoco Company, Limited, was seen last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. After reading the cablegram from Caracas he said:

"This is the first intimation I have received of the annulment of the Orinoco Company's concession. No valid annulment can be made without our being duly notified. My authority for this assertion is the High Federal Court of Venezuela, which has held that attempted annulments of similar concessions by the executive authorities were unconstitutional, and, therefore, void.

"For instance, here is a parallel case. The New York and Bermuda Company has a concession similar to ours. In 1898 the executive authorities of Venezuela issued a decree annulling that concession, alleging non-fulfillment of contract, but, upon the petition of the company to the High Federal Court, it was decided that the executive authorities had no right of annulment.

"We shall pay no attention to the decree mentioned in this cablegram. It is simply an act of usurped authority, as in the case above cited. The company has lived up to all of the original promises.

"The work of colonization was begun within twelve months of the date of the concession of territory to the Manoa Company in 1883. Since then the Venezuelan Government, by formal act of its executive department, has recognized the validity of our concession.

"We have a colony of 200 people at Santa Catalina. There, too, we have a large administration building, a big sawmill, a plantation on which we raised sixty tons of sugar this year, and an extensive cocoa plantation in growth. These are all under the control of our general manager, Capt. George R. Boynton, who is residing there with his family."

A dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, dated Dec. 2, 1896, announced that the Government of Venezuela had published a decree ratifying the Orinoco Concession. It was then explained that this meant the grant of territory to the Manoa Company, which was purchased about that time at auction in New York City for $500 by the Orinoco Company, Limited, of Faribault, Minn.

The grant included the territory extending from a point near the western or upper limit of the Orinoco Delta to the coast, including several of the Delta Islands, and extending southwest to the crest of the Imataca Mountain, which was conceded to the Manoa Company in 1883. This region is said to have been indicated by Humboldt as the most promising and favorable region for colonization he had seen in his travels in South America.

The Orinoco Company, Limited, was chartered under the laws of the State of Wisconsin in 1895.

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

Major Peterson, Chief Commissary, Suffering from It—113 New Cases Since Oct. 1.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—One hundred and thirteen new cases of yellow fever have been officially reported since Oct. 1.

There is no longer any doubt that the disease has attacked Major Peterson, Chief Commissary, and Frank Hayes, General Manager of the Havana Branch of the North American Trust Company, who were taken ill yesterday. Miss Natalie Brown, a stenographer in the employ of the trust company, is also suffering from the disease. The company's offices will be closed to-morrow for disinfection.

Four hundred and twenty-eight Spanish immigrants are in quarantine here owing to the existence of smallpox in the vessel on which they arrived.

The Health Department officials, under the energetic management of Major Gorgas, are working night and day in house-to-house inspection and in other sanitary precautions.

THE DADY HAVANA CONTRACT.

Discussed by Ayuntamiento—Suggestions of Military Government Accepted.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—At this evening's session of the Ayuntamiento, the Dady sewering and paving contract was under consideration. The modifications suggested by the Military Government were accepted, and a resolution to have the further proceedings under the Spanish law was adopted.

Stress was laid upon the fact that the municipality cannot consult sanitary engineers, and is prevented from employing expert talent in passing upon the sewerage question. The importance of meeting the desire of the Military Government that the work should be done during the coming Winter was also emphasized.

While accepting the plans, however, the Ayuntamiento thinks the responsibility upon the Military Government. A resolution was adopted in favor of public letting and directing that the conditions be determined by a committee of five members of the Ayuntamiento.

The discussion was animated. Señor Zayas contended that the Ayuntamiento had no rights under the law, as, when Gen. Ludlow was appointed Governor of Havana, all the powers of the body over public works were suspended by a military order. He advised that the suggestions of Governor General Wood be accepted, adding that the authorities at Washington were determined, for the sake of a better sanitary system in Havana, to introduce sewers.

Mr. Dady's representatives say they have no fault to find with the action of the Ayuntamiento, inasmuch as the expression "under the Spanish law" secures to Mr. Dady his right of "Tanteo." They express entire satisfaction with the personnel of the committee.

Gen. Wood will insist upon a public letting, and in all probability invitations for tenders, with specifications, will be advertised in Cuban, American, and European papers.

MOROCCO AGAIN ASKED TO PAY.

United States Renews Demand for Indemnity in the Azzagui Case.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The United States, according to a special dispatch from Tangier, has renewed its demand upon the Government of Morocco for £1,000, as indemnity to the family of Marcus Azzagui, a naturalized American citizen, who was murdered by a mob at Fez last June.

Marcus Azzagui, who was the manager of the Fez branch of Braunsweig & Co., while riding on horseback through a narrow street in Fez last June jolted against the mule of a religious fanatic, and a dispute ensued, the crowd siding with the priest. In self-defense Azzagui drew his revolver and fired, wounding a native.

This was the signal for a general attack upon the American, who received a dozen knife wounds and whose body was burned, according to some accounts, before life was extinct.

The Hispano-American Congress.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The Hispano-American Congress, a decree convoking which for November was signed by the Queen Regent in April last, will open Nov. 11 in the Grand Hall of the National Library. The number of delegates appointed is already over 3,000. A programme of fetes has been arranged.

Dominican Rebels May Surrender.

SANTO DOMINGO, Republic of Santo Domingo, Oct. 12.—The Government authorities in the interior report that the rebels are surrounded and are asking for guarantees previous to surrending. This city and the surrounding districts are quiet. The revolutionary movement is considered to have been suppressed. Many important arrests have been made and manifestos of the revolutionists have been captured.

Future of Danish West Indies.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.—Replying to a question in the Folkething, (Lower House of Parliament,) to-day, relative to the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, the Premier, H. E. Hoerring, said all agreed that some changes must be effected with respect to the islands, and he hoped soon to furnish the necessary explanation and give his views on the subject

REFORMERS UNFURL THEIR FLAG IN CHINA

Excitement at Canton, People Fearing the City Will Be Seized.

KWANG-SU REJECTS INDEMNITY

Germany Dissatisfied with the List of Guilty, and Believes Emperor's Edict Insincere.

HONGKONG, Oct. 12.—The reformer, Sun-Yat-Sen, according to dispatches from Canton, has unfurled the reform flag in the important town of Wei-Chou, on East River.

This act has given rise to considerable excitement in military circles in Canton, as it is believed that the object of the reformers in raising their flag at Wei-Chou is to denude Canton of troops, so that they can seize the city.

Admiral Ho is pursuing the rebels in a northeasterly direction from San-Chun.

A British expedition, consisting of the Twenty-second Bombay Infantry, with artillery, is going to the Ko[illegible]oon Hinter[illegible]nd, though the district is reported quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Times has the following from Hongkong, dated yesterday:

"The situation in the Wei-Chau Prefecture is serious. In six districts the cities are in the hands of the rebels. If an outbreak should occur in Canton, its suppression would be difficult."

"It is reported here on good authority, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, "that Emperor Mutsuhito, in his reply to Emperor Kwang-Su's appeal, counsels an immediate return to Peking, the expulsion of the reactionaries, and the appointment of able and progressive statesmen."

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12.—A very serious view is taken at Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's headquarters, in Tien-Tsin, of the revolutionary movement.

Sun-Yat-Sen, in October, 1895, organized a conspiracy at Canton to seize the Viceroy, overthrow the Manchu dynasty, and establish a Constitution for China. Some of the conspirators were arrested and confessed. Sun-Yat-Sen, a doctor, escaped to the United States, and then made his way to London. In October, 1896, he was inveigled into the Chinese Embassy in London, where he was kept a prisoner until he succeeded in notifying the British Government, through a friend, that he had been kidnapped. Eventually he was released on the demand of the Marquis of Salisbury.

The conspirators had organized a society called the Hing-Chung-Wooy, or the "Chinese Progressive Society"; and, while in the United States and England, Sun-Yat-Sen undertook to organize branch organizations. It was alleged at the time that among his principal colleagues in the movement in America were Chinese graduates of Yale and Harvard. The aim of the Hing-Chung-Wooy was said to be the overthrow of the imperial form of government in China and the substitution of the republican system.

In the Summer of 1898 the reformers rose against the imperial authorities in the Canton hinterland, inflicting great loss upon the imperial forces; and it was then reported from Hongkong that Sun-Yat-Sen was among the leaders of the rebellion.

CHINA REFUSES INDEMNITY?

PARIS, Oct. 12.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Tien-Tsin says:

"It is affirmed that Li-Hung-Chang has been ordered to reject all demands for territorial compensation and other war indemnities.

"The general opinion of those knowing Chinese ways is that the punishment of the high officials, contained in the edict of Oct. 1, will not be executed. The edict is insincere.

"The troops at Peking are suffering from typhoid fever and dysentery."

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The German Foreign Office is not satisfied with the list of culpables supplied by the Chinese Government.

"The list is notoriously incomplete," said an influential official to-day, "as it omits at least a score of prominent persons who were active leaders in the massacres of foreigners. This is borne out by all the legations and by the Consular reports from China. It is borne out by Mr. Conger's statement.

"Germany, however, is not disposed to insist upon the punishment of all the guilty. What she demands is that an example be made of persons of high rank, in order to show the Chinese, strikingly and convincingly, that the powers have enforced a severe expiation for misdeeds and to teach a wholesome and lasting lesson—the lesson that the lives and property of foreigners must be safe in China."

Germany looks upon the report of the death of the Empress Dowager as a new Chinese intrigue. It is supposed that she intends to disappear temporarily in order to escape responsibility for the misdeeds of high officials and, perhaps, to prepare another anti-foreign movement.

A high official of the Foreign Office asserted to-day that a telegram had been sent to the Chinese Government demanding direct information as to whether the Empress Dowager is dead. No reply has been received, and the Foreign Office draws the conclusion that the Chinese Government is kept informed as to the plans of Tsze-Hsi-An.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—The Chinese Minister here has left town. It is believed he has gone to the Crimea to see the Czar.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The State Department already has received several claims by American missionaries and business men for indemnity on account of loss of property in China as a result of the Boxer uprising. The department in each case has notified the claimants that, as yet, it has not taken up for consideration the method of collecting such indemnities and has supplied them with the regular circular containing information as to the means of filing claims.

OPINION IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Commenting upon America's reply to the French note, the Neueste Nachrichten, says:

"It is easy to see the handiwork of Secretary Hay in the reply; and the reservations regarding the Taku forts and the question of military occupation are comprehensible from the American point of view. The United States has returned to a more energetic policy, having evidently lost its blind confidence in Chinese promises."

The Boersen Courier says that the Americans "seem to overlook the fact that concessions are only wrung from China by force."

The proposal of the Russian Government that, in case of protracted divergence of views regarding equitable indemnities, this matter might be commended to the consideration of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, is regarded as the most important recent development in the Chinese situation.

Most of the papers comment unsympathetically upon the suggestion. The Lokal Anzeiger says that it raises another difficult problem which will occasion long negotiations, and the Berliner Tageblatt understands that official circles regard it as tentative rather than as a formal proposition.

GERMANS AND SHAN-TUNG.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the Yang-tse Viceroys openly affirm that they will oppose any advance of the Germans into Shan-Tung Province.

An official contradiction has been issued of the reports that an invasion of Shan-Tung is contemplated.

Another dispatch from Shanghai says the Chinese Customs Bank has remitted 300,000 taels to the Imperial Treasury and is preparing to send more.

HOW THE BOXERS ROSE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Dr. Morrison, cabling to The Times from Peking under date of Oct. 11, says:

"The Chinese officials declare that stringent orders have been sent to provincial officials not to oppose the advance of the allied column."

The Times publishes to-day Dr. Morrison's mail accounts of the events that led up to the siege of Peking. He says that the Boxers only became important after the German occupation of Kiao-Chow. The Chinese were ascribing the disastrous drought and famine, with other troubles, to the judgment of Heaven for the usurpation of the Empress Dowager.

She seized upon the Boxer movement, according to Dr. Morrison, as a means of diverting popular wrath from herself to the foreigners, and appointed Yu-Hsien, founder of the Boxer sect, to be Governor of Shan-Tung in March, 1899. Thus under imperial protection the Boxers preached the doctrine that it was the foreigners and not the Empress Dowager who had aroused the wrath of the gods.

"As if in answer to the Boxers came the anti-foreign outrages," continues the correspondent, "culminating in the destruction of the railway station at Feng-Tai. The long-awaited rains came on May 23, and were regarded as a sign of the direct sanction of higher powers to the work of the Boxers.

"Three days later extra foreign guards for the legation arrived. The Boxers became increasingly audacious, and things went from bad to worse until the legations were ordered to quit Peking, and Baron von Ketteler was killed. There is not a shadow of doubt that his murder was deliberately planned by the authorities and executed by an officer resplendent in the uniform of the imperial troops."

Dr. Morrison highly praises the fearless courage of Mr. Amcut, the American missionary, who, when Mr. Conger was obliged to decline the request for an escort for the Tung-Chow missionaries, undertook the journey alone. "It was an act of courage and devotion" he says, "that seemed to us who knew the country a deed of heroism."

On the arrival of the Tung-Chow missionaries at Peking they held a conference and sent an appeal by cable to President McKinley, June 8, over the head of Mr. Conger. "It would be interesting to know," says Dr. Morrison, "whether this ever reached Washington."

Silver Seized at Tien-Tsin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—It is understood that the final disposition of the silver, some $275,000 in amount, taken by the American marines at the capture of Tien-Tsin, may be determined by Congress.

In the meantime the silver is being treated as a trust fund, of which the Government is a custodian until a determination is reached as to its rightful disposition.

Admiral Remey Leaves China.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Admiral Remey to-day cabled the Navy Department the announcement of his departure from Chinese waters. He goes on his flagship, the Brooklyn, from Taku to Che-Foo, thence to Nagasaki, Japan.

It is understood at the Navy Department that he will next go to Cavite. This move will take the headquarters of the Asiatic Station back to Manila, leaving the squadron in Chinese waters without an Admiral in comand, unless Admiral Remey should determine to have Admiral Kempff return there. Admiral Remey's dispatch is as follows:

"Marines embarked on Brooklyn, Zafiro, and transport Indiana. Zafiro carries the cavalry. Brooklyn goes to Che-Foo and Nagasaki. Indiana sails shortly. Some sick sent to hospital at Yokohama. Others be removed soon as possible and hospital at Tien-Tsin closed. New Orleans remains at Taku. Mohacay winters in Pei-Ho River."

REMEY.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin received a cable message this morning from Gen. Chaffee, dated Taku, Oct. 11, saying that half a regiment of marines left on the Brooklyn on Oct. 8 and the remaining half on the Indiana on Oct. 10. These marines are destined for Manila, where they will be distributed among the naval vessels to which they may be assigned and the remainder sent to the naval station at Cavite.

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S VIEW.

Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He will sail for Berlin on the Deutschland on Tuesday. His grandson, Andrew White Newbury, described by him as over six feet tall, and an all-round athlete, will accompany him as private secretary.

Mr. White discredits the report of a probable early rupture between Germany and Russia, as indicated in a cable dispatch announcing the recall of a large force of troops on the eve of embarking for China.

"One of the shrewdest members of the diplomatic corps in Berlin," said Mr. White to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "expressed the opinion that this country showed more common sense than any other in its handling of the Chinese question and had won distinguished success in China as a result. The other Governments proceeded on the theory that their representatives in Peking had been murdered, and were therefore disposed to rush developments, without taking any chance that the Ministers were alive.

"The Government of the United States had assumed that the Chinese Government was not hostile. The result was shown in this country's receiving the first news, the longest dispatch, that the Ministers were alive.

"Another great stroke of diplomacy was that when the foreign troops attacked Tien-Tsin the American forces held aloof. The whole Chinese matter shows the remarkable shrewdness and excellent diplomacy of this country.

"I have not the slightest doubt of Mr. McKinley's election and that his majority will be larger everywhere than it was in 1896. The people of this country are satisfied with his Administration."

THE ANARCHIST INVESTIGATION.

Commissioner Trimble Examines Mrs. Bresci and Other Witnesses.

Supreme Court Commissioner James M. Trimble yesterday took testimony at West Hoboken regarding the alleged conspiracy formed in New Jersey to encompass the death of King Humbert of Italy. Owing to the delay of the notice sent to the police only three witnesses had been summoned.

Mrs. Bresci, wife of Gaetano Bresci, who killed King Humbert, testified that she never knew of her husband being concerned in any plot. She said she had no knowledge of any Anarchist association in West Hoboken, nor did she know that her husband belonged to any such organization.

Two brothers named Tua, who keep a saloon at Clinton Avenue and Hoboken Street, said to be a rendezvous for Anarchists, denied the charge. They said no Anarchist meetings had ever been held at their place. The inquiry will be continued on Monday.

TENDERLOIN SALOON RAIDED.

Police Close Place Next to the Casino Theatre.

Capt. Thomas, in command at the "Tenderloin" Police Station, with Detectives Binning and Glennon, Thursday night went to the saloon at 118 West Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining the Casino Theatre, in which Blanche Gray, who has had considerable police notoriety of late, has a half interest, and told the managers of the place that it would have to close. Terence Gray, a friend of the Gray woman, was arrested. He was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning by Capt. Thomas, who told the Magistrate that there had frequently been complaints of the place and that he believed the prisoner had an interest in it.

"I would like to punish this man," said the Magistrate. "But it is of no use to hold him under bonds; for he would be free in twenty minutes. All I can do is to fine him $10."

Canal Street Resort Raided.

Inspector Cross sent out forty special policemen last night to watch the east side disorderly persons. One of them was Policeman John J. Powers of the Westchester Station. Powers went into Bernard Findel's resort, at 125 Canal Street, where he saw six women sitting about in chairs. He arrested Findel on suspicion of running a disorderly house. Magistrate Hogan held him, in the Essex Market Court, in $600 bail for examination.

Charles E. Ackron Held.

Charles E. Ackron, former owner or manager of the Tivoli, the resort in West Thirty-fifth Street, who is charged with assault by James Brown, a cabman, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon and held for trial in $500 bail by Magistrate Cornell.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt Re-elected with a Much Reduced Majority.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Only a very few contests remain in the Parliamentary general election. There were about forty not decided yesterday morning, and polling took place in twenty-nine of these constituencies yesterday. There will be eight contests to-day.

In the Western Division of Monmouthshire Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, has been re-elected with a majority of 3,575, securing 5,976 votes, as against 2,401 cast for I. Gardner, Conservative.

The fact that Sir William, like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, was re-elected with a largely diminished majority, is regarded by the Ministerialists as virtually a victory for them.

A striking Unionist success yesterday was in the Walthamstow Division of Essex, where D. J. Morgan, Conservative, converted a minority of 300 into a Conservative majority of 2,465, ousting Samuel Woods, Liberal. The latter is a labor representative who established the Lancashire Miners' Federation, and who is Vice President of the Miners' National Federation and Secretary to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. Mr. Woods is the son of a miner, and worked in the mines in his youth.

The only other result announced last evening is the re-election of R. C. Munro-Ferguson, Liberal, in Leith Burghs, where he defeated E. T. Salvesen, Liberal-Unionist.

The seats captured by the Unionists on Thursday, the results of the polling being announced yesterday, were the Southeast Division of Durham, Eskdale, (Cumberland,) Walthamstow, (Essex,) and Tavistock, (Devonshire,) while the Liberals took Camborne, (Cornwall,) Rugby, (Warwickshire,) and Stroud, (Gloucestershire.)

The Hon. F. W. Lambton, Unionist, was returned for the Southeast Division of Durham, ousting J. Richardson, Liberal, the sitting member.

The party gains are at present 34 for the Conservatives and 32 for the Liberals.

The Hon. Frederick William Lambton, Conservative, who has wrested a seat from the Liberals in Southeast Durham, was born a few seconds after his twin brother, the Earl of Durham, and thereby lost the right of succession to the title when the second Earl died, in 1870. His younger brother, Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, commander of the Powerful, and one of the Ladysmith heroes, was defeated at Newcastle-on-Tyne a few days ago. In 1898 J. Richardson, Liberal, was successful at South Durham at a bye-election following the death of Sir H. Havelock-Allen.

Mr. Lambton has had a considerable Parliamentary experience, and is well known on the turf.

RICHARD P. GORMULLY'S WILL.

The Chicago Bicycle Manufacturer Left $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The will of Richard P. Gormully, the bicycle manufacturer who died some weeks ago, was admitted to record in the Probate Court to-day without contest of any kind.

The estate left by Mr. Gormully is valued at $1,000,000, though it may exceed this amount. The bulk of the estate was bequeathed to the widow.

"SAN TOY" TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Regular Daly Theatre Season Will Begin Thanksgiving Week.

Daniel Frohman's dramatic season at Daly's Theatre, it is announced, will begin with Thanksgiving week, necessitating the withdrawal of "San Toy" from this house, thereby giving the musical comedy but six weeks more to continue. Owing to the Autumn date having been fixed for the return of the stock company it has made it absolutely necessary to withdraw this attraction at that time.

The opening play will be by Walter Frith, entitled "A Man of Forty," a comedy drama which filled an engagement last season at the St. James's Theatre, London. The cast will contain John Mason, Edward Morgan, William Courtenay, Jameson Lee Finney, Hilda Spong, Cissie Loftus, Elizabeth Tyree, Alison Skipworth, and Beatrice Morgan.

Mr. Frohman will leave for Boston to-day to join the company, and on Monday he will begin active rehearsals of the play.

GOES TO THE SAVOY.

Miss Crosman Will Transfer "Mistress Nell" Oct. 29.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in within the past week as to where Henrieta Crosman with her successful play "Mistress Nell," which is now being presented at the Bijou Theatre, would go after concluding her engagement, which terminates on Oct. 27, making room for May Irwin and her new play, "The Belle of Bridgeport." Miss Crosman's manager, Maurice Campbell, was free to acknowledge yesterday that the problem was a difficult one to solve owing to the many successful productions which were now being presented in this city, and the managers who had attractions which were not paying were reluctant to sacrifice their time for Miss Crosman. Nevertheless Mr. Campbell felt quite confident that before the day ended a house for his play would be secured.

He opened negotiations with Manager Alfred E. Aarons of the Savoy Theatre, who he had been desirous of taking off his musical comedy, "The Military Maid," and reconstructing it for a road tour. Two contracts were submitted, Mr. Campbell calling for an indefinite term of the theatre; but in both an objection was found to the percentage demanded by Mr. Aarons. This was finally adjusted by the substitution of a third contract, which was acceptable to both managers, and at a late hour last night arrangements had been completed for the transfer of "Mistress Nell" from the Bijou to the Savoy Theatre on Oct. 29.

The Title "Marcelle" in Dispute.

John Amory Knox, through his counsel, H. Gerald Chapin, has obtained an order from Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court directing Miss Blanche Walsh, Joseph Brooks, Benjamin Stern, and James C. Roach to show cause on Monday next why an injunction should not be granted restraining them from using the title of "Marcelle" to the play now being presented by Miss Walsh. Mr. Knox claims he has a copyright on the title.

FOREIGN MISSION'S MEETING.

American Board Closes Session at St. Louis After Electing Officers.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The ninety-first annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions closed its three days' session here to-night to meet the second week in October, 1901, in Hartford, Conn.

Officers of the board with two exceptions were re-elected. Vice President Willis James of New York declined re-election and Henry Hopkins, D. D., of Kansas City was unanimously given his position. The other change was in the Prudential Committee, Chairman Webb being succeeded by another.

The following were elected corporate members of the board to fill vacancies: The Rev. William R. Campbell, the Rev. Frank A. Warfield, the Rev. Robert Woods, the Rev. E. S. Tead, Eleazer Boynton, George E. Keith of Massachusetts, the Rev. Frank S. Child, Connecticut; the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis and Mrs. Joseph Cook, New York; Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., Minnesota; the Rev. C. H. Patton, D. D., Missouri; M. V. B. Parker, Kansas, and the Rev. A. Wackarman.

Victim of Brewery Accident Dies.

August Fiedman of 24 Sutton Place, one of the five men who were injured by the elevator accident at the brewery of the Consumers' Brewery Company, Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue A, on Tuesday, died in Flower Hospital last evening. This is the second death as the result of the accident. The remaining men are said to be getting along nicely.

Consuls at Java and Martinique.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The President to-day appointed Bradstreet S. Rairden of Maine to be United States Consul at Batavia, Java, and Thomas T. Prentis of Massachusetts to be United States Consul at Martinique, West Indies.

NAMES FOR HALL OF FAME

Senate of New York University Confirms the List.

WASHINGTON IN FIRST PLACE

A New Edifice for Memorials to Foreign-Born Americans May Be Provided.

The election in the Hall of Fame contest was concluded yesterday afternoon, when the Senate of the New York University assembled and passed upon the list submitted to that body by the committee which for the last three days has been busily counting the votes.

The total number of names submitted to the 100 judges was 252. Though the standard of eligibility had been placed as low as fifty-one votes, only thirty of the nominees had reached that standard. These names were submitted to the Senate, and that body, in which is vested the power of absolute and peremptory veto, on this occasion confined itself to simple confirmation of the committee's findings.

According to this decision, to the following names was accorded a place on the tablets of the Hall of Fame:

	Votes.
GEORGE WASHINGTON	97
ABRAHAM LINCOLN	96
DANIEL WEBSTER	96
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	94
U. S. GRANT	92
JOHN MARSHALL	91
THOMAS JEFFERSON	90
RALPH WALDO EMERSON	86
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW	84
WASHINGTON IRVING	82
JONATHAN EDWARDS	82
DAVID G. FARRAGUT	79
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE	79
HENRY CLAY	74
GEORGE PEABODY	72
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE	72
ROBERT E. LEE	69
PETER COOPER	68
HORACE MANN	67
HENRY WARD BEECHER	66
ELI WHITNEY	66
JAMES KENT	65
JOSEPH STORY	64
JOHN ADAMS	61
WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING	58
JOHN JAMES AUDUBON	57
GILBERT STUART	53
WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT	52
ASA GRAY	51

*The full vote.

The senate met at 4 P. M. in the conference room in the university building. The only business transacted was in regard to the election. Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, President of the body, occupied the chair.

As pressure had been brought to bear upon the Senate to admit American citizens of foreign birth to places in the Hall of Fame, a measure bearing upon that question was discussed, and in consequence the following memorial was addressed by the Senate to the University Corporation:

The New York University Senate for a number of reasons cordially approves the strict limitation of the Hall of Fame to native-born Americans. At the same time we would welcome a similar memorial to foreign-born Americans as follows:

A new edifice to be joined to the north porch of the present hall, with harmonious architecture, to contain a fifth of the space of the present hall, that is, not over thirty panels, ten to be devoted the first year to the commemoration of ten foreign-born Americans who have been deceased for at least ten years, an additional panel to be devoted to one name every five years throughout the twentieth century. We believe that less than one-fifth of the cost of the edifice now being built would provide this new hall, and that neither in conspicuity nor in the landscape which it would command would it in any way fall behind the present one.

As reasons for the step taken, Chancellor MacCracken mentioned that letters have been received from the Hamilton Club of Chicago and from members of the Faculty of Harvard, recommending that such a hall be erected. Yesterday afternoon, just before the senate session a telegram from the Hamilton Club was received, suggesting the name of Alexander Hamilton for a place in the Hall of Fame.

The senate then adopted resolutions thanking the judges and directing that a copy of the official book of the Hall of Fame be sent to each of them as a memento. Each of the judges is also invited to serve as a judge in 1902.

It was also resolved that each nomination of the present year to the Hall of Fame that has received the approval of ten or more judges, yet has failed to receive a majority, will be considered a nomination for 1902.

The Senate, acting under the rules of the Hall of Fame, will take action in the year 1902 toward filling at that time the vacant panels belonging to the present year.

Preceding the session of the senate, the Committee on Vote held a brief session. Chancellor MacCracken presided. The only class considered was that of "Rulers and Statesmen." All other classes had been previously disposed of.

Ex-President Cleveland's vote yesterday was for Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Jay, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, and Washington. He did not vote for Monroe, but cast a scattering vote, which was not announced.

Washington was saved the honor of first place only by the fact that Chief Justice F. T. Nichols of Louisiana scratched both Lincoln and Webster. Justice Nichols did not cast any vote except in the classes of soldiers, sailors, and statesmen.

Chief Justice Fuller sent in a generous vote. He indorsed John Quincy Adams, John Adams, Samuel Adams, John C. Calhoun, Salmon P. Chase, Henry Clay, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry, Andrew Jackson, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Monroe, Washington, and Webster.

This is the second day for the registration of voters. Polling places open at 7 A. M. and close at 10 P. M. Citizens must register to vote.

FELL INTO VAT OF HOT ASPHALT.

William Wolfe Rescued After Being Badly Burned.

William Wolfe, who lives at 742 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, narrowly escaped a horrible death early yesterday morning, while working at the factory of the Asphalt Construction Company, at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and North River. Wolfe, at 3 A. M., was on the second floor and fell into a vat of hot asphalt. He was taken to Harlem Hospital and his condition is serious.

The asphalt was pretty well melted, and Wolfe was busy stirring it with a large ladle when he fell. He screamed for help, and four workmen pulled him out, dripping with the stuff. Wolfe had on a pair of overalls, trousers, and drawers, and these protected his legs. He had on only an undershirt above his waist, and from his waist up to his armpits he was very badly burned. The Superintendent of the place said that the asphalt was not very hot at the time.

THROUGH A SKYLIGHT TO DEATH.

Henry W. Lovell Instantly Killed at 72 Reade Street.

Henry W. Lovell, fifty years old, of 68 West Sixty-fifth Street, was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling through the skylight on the second floor of the building at 72 Reade Street to the ground floor. His skull was fractured and he died before an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital could reach him.

Lovell was the New York representative of a Lynn, Mass., shoe firm and occupied the second floor as salesrooms. In each floor of the building is a skylight, the edges of which are some two feet above the floor. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning one of Lovell's friends from Boston called to see him. The two were standing in the middle of the floor near the skylight.

Lovell turned in the midst of his conversation to sit down on the edge of the skylight. His weight was so great that as he slipped down over the edge of the railing around the glass, a matter of six inches, the glass snapped beneath him and he fell backward through to the ground floor. He struck on his head on a heavy glass area on the ground floor, and received a fracture of the skull.

The body was removed to the Leonard Street Police Station. Lovell was married, but his family lived in Lynn, Mass.

Joseph Zinn, nine years old, while playing on the roof of his home, 109 Norfolk Street, last night, fell down the airshaft and was instantly killed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The town was quite gay yesterday, and numbers of parties were lunching at the fashionable restaurants. In the afternoon the social movement was all toward the railway stations and ferry landings, and a contingent of well-known men and women left the city for a week-end stay in the country, or a longer tarry at Lenox, Southampton, or Newport. It will be a month yet before the town will show much life on Sundays, as far as its social residents are concerned. The third and last day of the Horse Show at Morristown will attract numbers of people to the New Jersey village to-day. There were at the show yesterday again numbers of visitors from Short Hills, Newark, the Oranges, and Bernardsville. Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Slade, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Margaret Winslow, and Mrs. Emory McClintock, all of whom have house parties, brought their guests to the show. Some exceedingly good driving was seen. Last evening there was a dance at the Field Club.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the Germanic were Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Baker, Dr. F. Gaertner and Miss Gaertner, John M. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron, (Miss Mary Turnure,) Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dunlop, Ralph Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. James Leland, Mr. Le Gallienne, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Wilson, and John Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron completed their trip around the world, on which they started soon after their wedding last Autumn, yesterday. They will remain here only about a month, and will then return to Europe, and will Winter in Cairo. For the last three months they have been in England, where they attended all the race meetings. Sir Roderick Cameron and his daughters, Miss Daisy and Miss Isabel Cameron, who are still abroad, will return to America next month. Sir Roderick Cameron's health has not materially improved.

On the Servia, which landed her passengers yesterday morning, there came, among others, Sir George Digby Barker, Governor of Bermuda; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Walker and Miss Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wardman.

There are booked on the Pretoria, sailing to-day for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, among others, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bellows, Dr. James S. McLester and Mrs. McLester, and Wilbur S. Raymond, R. W. Rittenhouse, C. S. Schofield, and P. S. Simmons are booked on the Maasdam, sailing to-day for Rotterdam.

Robert H. McCurdy has leased the house 11 East Ninth Street from Mrs. Hoffman. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. King will occupy 243 East Eighteenth Street this Winter, having leased it from Hamilton Fish Webster. Henry J. La Marche has taken George B. Post, Jr.'s, house, 131 East Thirty-fifth Street; Lewis B. Gawtry Mrs. Charles R. Swords's house, 131 East Fortieth Street, and Miss Ellen D. Hunt Frank Egerton Webb's house, at 6 West Forty-ninth Street.

Miss Frances C. Griscom is all the time adding new laurels to her championship golf wreath. Yesterday she defeated Mrs. Caleb F. Fox in a final match for the individual championship of the Women's Golf Association at Philadelphia. This victory makes her all the more a favorite in the Baltusrol tournament next week.

The date set for the wedding of Langdon B. Valentine and Miss May Harper, daughter of J. Henry Harper, is Oct. 25, and it will take place at Mr. Harper's residence, 209 Madison Avenue. Only relatives and intimate friends are invited. The engagement has been announced in Boston of Harry H. Rogers, Jr., and Miss Mary Benjamin of New York, granddaughter of Park Benjamin. Mr. Rogers is the youngest child of the Standard Oil man, and H. H. Rogers is his only son and heir to a fortune of some fifty millions. He is now only twenty-one years old.

The Westchester Autumn colony continues to be gay. On Saturday evening next, Oct. 20, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., will give a dinner dance, which will really be a housewarming for their new villa, near White Plains. A house party of thirty will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Harriman from Friday until Monday, and a dinner will be given on Friday evening. To this dance will come the members of house parties which are to be entertained for the week-end by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, the Iselins, the Kanes, and other residents of Westchester.

Mrs. George Crocker, who recently returned from Europe with her daughter Miss Rutherford and her son Alexander Rutherford, left yesterday afternoon for the Virginia Hot Springs. Her son accompanied her. Miss Emma Rutherford did not come over with the family, but remained in Leipsic, Germany. She will sail for home in late November. Mrs. Crocker and her son will be absent some ten days or two weeks. It is doubtful whether they go to California at all this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin have been in town for some days, and lunch almost daily at the Waldorf. Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll are also in town for a short stay. They will soon go to Maryland on a visit before returning to Newport, where they will spend November.

The report that Mrs. Ogilvy Haig, formerly Mrs. Coleman Drayton, and who was born Astor, will come over from London and occupy the Delano house, on Madison Avenue, this Winter, which house has just been given up by August Belmont, is denied on good authority. It would be hardly possible for Mr. Haig to leave his large business interests in London. The story lacked plausibility for several reasons from the first.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 12.—Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, is taking his first vacation in many weeks. He and Lady Pauncefote left this morning for New York, thence they go to Ophir Farm, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, whose guests they will be for a few days.

Miss Dorothea Potter is visiting friends in New York.

James Brett Stokes closed his stay at Newport yesterday and went to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson and Miss Pierson went to New York yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong have arranged to close Greystone Monday and go to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews left for Washington this evening, having brought their Newport stay to a close.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have gone to Lenox. Their Newport cottage, which they will improve by building an addition, will be closed on Monday.

Miss Patterson and Miss Brogden, who have been visiting Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., returned to Baltimore to-day.

Mrs. Frances O. French and Miss French have been in New York for a few days and will return to-morrow.

Mr. H. Mortimer gave a luncheon at the Golf Club to-day.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet went to Boston to-day for a short visit.

Dr. William Argyle Watson and his niece, Miss Gertrude Watson, who will be married to Stephen Wood Linnington of New York on Oct. 18, have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore will leave Rockhurst on Tuesday and go to New York for the Winter.

Whaling Schooner's Long Cruise.

The two-masted whaling schooner Adela Chase of New Bedford, Mass., has arrived at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, after a cruise of fourteen months. During that period she captured seventeen whales, which produced 300 barrels of sperm oil. The voyage extended chiefly between Cape Hatteras and West Indian waters, and to the Cape Verde Islands.

W. H. Rockefeller on His Way Home.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 12.—Among the passengers whose names appear on the list of the Hamburg-American liner Kaiser Friedrich, which sailed from Hamburg yesterday for this port to-day, is W. H. Rockefelier.

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey died suddenly yesterday at Tuxedo Park.

Mrs. Dickey was Miss Frances Russell De Koven of Chicago. Her husband, Hugh T. Dickey, was for many years a member of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co. He died some years ago, and his place in that concern has been taken by his son, Charles D. Dickey, who married Miss Louise L. Whitney of New Haven.

When Mrs. Dickey died she was visiting her daughter, who married the Rev. Dr. George William Douglas, and lives at Tower Hill, his villa in Tuxedo Park.

Although Mrs. Dickey was widely known in the social world of this city, she did not go out much, her tastes being domestic rather than otherwise. She owned a handsome place at Newport, called the Riviera, and her town house was at 473 Fifth Avenue.

The funeral will be held in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

William R. Omohundro.

William R. Omohundro, one of the best known patent attorneys of Chicago, died suddenly on Thursday afternoon at the Chicago Hospital after an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Omohundro was born in Washington thirty-nine years ago and was employed in the Patent Office there until his removal to Chicago in 1890. He enjoyed a wide acquaintance among men of National reputation in Washington. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic and several other clubs, and was a prominent member of the Illinois Bar Association. He married Miss Bessie Hurdle of Washington, and she and a daughter survive him. The body will be cremated.

Obituary Notes.

G. B. R. WHIPPLE, a prominent lawyer of Adams, N. Y., died yesterday morning of heart disease, aged sixty-five years.

Col. A. G. DEMAREST, who commanded the Twenty-first Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, during the civil war, was found dead in bed at his home in Tenafly, N. J., yesterday. Col. Demarest was seventy years old. He had an extensive grocery business at Tenafly. He leaves a family.

JOSEPH HARDCASTLE, who for the last twenty-three years had been employed in the Mercantile National Bank of New York, died at his home in Somerville, N. J., on Thursday. He had been ill only since Wednesday. Mr. Hardcastle's last position in the bank was that of assistant to the Paying Teller. He died while his niece, with whom he lived, was attending the funeral of a friend.

KEY WEST OFFICER KILLS WOMAN

B. F. H. Bowers Shoots Mrs. Charlotte Knowles.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 12.—Ex-Fire Chief B. F. H. Bowers, Deputy Sheriff, jailer, and a prominent politician, is in jail for killing Mrs. Charlotte Knowles.

The tragedy occurred at the house of the Knowles woman, on Fort Street, and is a mystery. Bowers was defeated in the recent city election for Fire Chief, a position he has held since 1880, and since has shown marked evidences of melancholia. He went to Mrs. Knowles's home, accompanied by two male friends. While the members of the party were conversing in the parlor Bowers suddenly drew a pistol and, pointing it toward one of his male friends, exclaimed:

"Move your head."

He then suddenly changed the direction of his pistol toward Mrs. Knowles and fired, the bullet passing through her head, killing her instantly. Brooding over his recent political defeat is alleged to be responsible. Bowers claims that the pistol was discharged by accident.

WANTED MONEY TO MARRY ON.

Excuse of a Brooklyn Young Man Arrested for Burglary.

Emil Meyer of 280 Bushwick Avenue, who was held for the Grand Jury on a charge of burglary in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, robbed a house, according to the police, in order to get money enough to marry a sixteen-year-old girl at present confined in the Wayside Home, in Williamsburg.

Tillie Turk, the prisoner's sweetheart, disappeared from her home at 35 Graham Avenue, two weeks ago, and was finally discovered living at the home of Meyer.

Meyer was arrested

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BROOKLYN.

PARKWAY HARNESS RACES

Trotters and Pacers Furnish Sport on Long Island Track.

NUMEROUS CLOSE FINISHES

Several Records Were Broken and Two Sulkies Were Damaged in a Heat of the 2:22 Trot.

Another afternoon of excellent racing was seen at the Parkway Driving Club half-mile track yesterday. As on the previous day, there were numerous close finishes, which were the culmination of heats that were hard fought from wire to wire. The attendance again was of respectable proportions, and the track fast.

The sport began with a 2:35 pace, for which half a dozen likely looking "sidewheelers" faced the starter. The Parkville Farm's black mare, Argo Director was the most fancied of the lot, but she showed the way in the first heat only. The clip that Red Lawn, cleverly driven by Dwyer, set in the next three heats was too strong for the favorite, and the lion's share of the purse went to the Kenmore Stables' bay gelding.

The second race, for 2:22 trotters, was similar to the first event. The favorite Miss Shaw, took the opening heat, but the bay mare Anelio Pedlar had her nose in front in the next three, each of which had an exciting finish, calling for energetic work from the drivers. In the second heat of this race the sulkies pulled by Quetzel and Miss Shaw collided on the far turn and a wheel was damaged on each. The horses could not finish the heat, but were placed by the judges.

Only two heats of the 2:14 pace were decided. Prince A. won them both. After the first heat the judges announced that Maxfield, who drove the black gelding Amokin, was fined $23 for laying up the heat. Amokin finished ninth. Later the judges announced that the fine was remitted. In an effort to beat 2:30¼, the Parkville Farm's black mare, Blix, went the mile in 2:23½. Miss Josie, also owned by the Parkville Farm, did 2:20¼ in an effort to beat 2:25¼.

The summary:

2:35 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Red Lawn, b. g., by Redfield-Pet, (Dwyer)	4	1	1
Argo Director, blk. m., (Thomas)	1	2	4
Carina, b. m., (Dickenson)	2	3	3
Lady Primrose, b. m., (Walker)	3	4	2
Molly Haroldmont, b. m., (Chichester)	6	dis.	
Easter, ch. g., (Grossinger)	5	dis.	

Time—2:13½; 2:20¾; 2:23½; 2:24½.

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Anelio Pedlar, b. m., by Pedlar-Happy Medium, (Tyson)	8	1	1
Miss Shaw, b. m., (Turner)	1	8	4
Publication, b. m., (Thompson)	9	4	2
Lucy Kenton, b. m., (Hollenbeck)	5	2	6
Honor Bright, b. m., (Treshurst)	2	3	5
Quetzel, b. h., (Newbury)	3	9	7
Beltine, b. m., (Ryan)	4	5	9
Golden Bell's Sister, ch. m., (Dodge)	7	7	8
Little Maud, br. m., (Murphy)	6	6	3

*Drawn.

Time—2:22¾; 2:18½; 2:20¼; 2:21¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500, (unfinished.)

Prince A., br. g., (Tepon)	1	1
Idemont, (Curry)	2	4
Bill Dinehart, ch. g., (Dodge)	6	2
Merritt Wilkes, b. g., (Osborne)	3	5
Amokin, blk. g., (Maxfield)	9	3
Flora McIvor, (Kahler)	4	9
Junero, blk. m., (Coville)	5	6
Frank Knapp, b. g., (Driscoll)	7	7
Alberta, b. m., (Snyder)	8	8

Time—2:16¾; 2:15½.

This is the second day for the registration of voters. Polling places open at 7 A. M. and close at 10 P. M. Citizens must register to vote.

Other Harness Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—To-day was the closing of the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. The 2:22 trot for a purse of $1,000 proved to be an easy thing for the New England mare, Dolly Bidwell, who clearly outclassed her field and won in straight heats from Free Silver and Tell Tale. Summary:

2:22 Trot.—Purse $1,000.

Dolly Bidwell, blk. m., by Inglewood, (Carpentar)	1	1	1
Free Silver, b. h., (Loomis)	2	2	2
Tell Tale, ch. h., (Fleming)	3	7	3
Bell Onward, b. m., (Jamison)	4	3	7
Red Cliff, ch. g., (Eiseman)	5	4	4
Baron Belle, b. h., (Middleton)	10	5	6
Minka, ch. m., (Ryan)	9	6	8
Alice Frazier, b. m., (Young)	6	8	9
William J., b. g., (Kinsey)	8	10	7
Margaret W., b. m., (Curtis)	7	9	10

Time—2:16; 2:16; 2:14¾.

The Blue Grass.—$2,000, for 2:19 trotters.

Cornelia Belle, b. m., by Onward, (Kirby)	2	1	1	2	1
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	5	2	2	1	2
Joe Watts, ch. g., (Young)	1	3	4	3	6
Frank Creamer, br. g., (Arthur)	7	4	3	6	3
Senator K., blk. g., (King)	3	7	5	5	5
Maggie Anderson, b. m., (Dobie)	6	5	6	4	4
Baroness Marguerite, b. m., (Graves)	4	6	7	7	7

Time—2:15¾; 2:13¼; 2:14½; 2:14; 2:13¾.

2:20 Pace.—Purse $500.

Nonamie, b. m., by General Boyle, (Helm)	1	1	1
Affie, b. m., (Galtskill)	2	2	5
Dandy, b. g., (Curtis)	5	3	2
Decoration, ro. g., (Graves)	3	5	3
Dacy, br. h., (West)	4	6	4
Dom Paul, b. g., (Pitman)	6	4	6
High Trust, b. h., (Pollitt)	Ds.		

Time—2:14¼; 2:13½; 2:15.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—After two postponements, owing to rain, the racing at the Old Saugus track was resumed to-day under promising conditions. Summaries:

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Terrill S., ch. g.	1	1	1
De Veras, blk. s.	2	2	2
Dark Wilkes, br. g.	4	5	4
George G., gr. g.	5	3	3
Ned Wilkes, ch. g.	3	4	dis
Homespun, b. m.	7	9	dis
Hollie Harden, br. m.	6	7	dr

Time—2:14½; 2:12¾; 2:11¾.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Alcidalia, b. m.	1	1	1
Hesperus, b. s.	2	3	2
Ed. Locke, b. g.	4	2	3
Silver Plate, gr. g.	3	4	4

Time—2:13¾; 2:17½; 2:15¾.

2:19 Class.—Pacing, first division; purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Dewey H., blk. g.	2	1	1
Alaultan, b. s.	1	2	2
Genevieve, br. m.	8	8	4
Y. Z. Wilkes, br. g.	4	10	3
Daisy Belle, ch. m.	3	6	5
Version, b. g.	6	4	9
Van Demon, ch. g.	7	5	6
Fred Ames, b. g.	5	7	8
Satan, b. g.	11	11	7
Charley R., ch. g.	10	8	11
Nellie Porter, br. m.	9	9	10

Time—2:16; 2:14½; 2:17¾.

2:19 Class.—Pacing, second division; purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Nancy Athol, b. m.	1	1	2
Chetto, b. s.	6	2	1
Mars Chan, br. g.	2	4	6
Jim Mace, b. g.	4	3	3
Shorty, ch. g.	3	9	4
Bethel, b. g.	8	5	5
Regulus, b. s.	5	6	8
Uncle Angus, b. g.	7	8	7
Bell Thorn, br. m.	9	7	9

Time—2:18½; 2:17¾; 2:17¾.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 12.—2:17 Class.—Pace; purse, $300.

Greenwood, b. g., by W. A. Wood, (Frazier)	1	1	1
Gloria, b. m., by Ethan Wilkes, (Forell)	2	2	2
Helen, b. m., by Ralph Wilkes, (Fox)	3	3	3
Bonnie V. Jara, (Brennan)	4	4	12
Arius, b. g., (Warren)	5	12	4
Uncle Sam, b. g., (McDonald)	6	5	5
Victor, b. g., (White)	10	6	6
Lady Ayer, ch. m., (Moody)	11	11	6
Belle Mine, ch. m., (Rinker)	7	7	9
Merry-Go-Round, b. g., (Farraday and Sullivan)	12	8	8
Cold Cash, b. g., (Quinn)	8	10	11
Carrie D., ch. m., (Wright)	9	9	10

Time—2:15¼; 2:14½; 2:15½.

2:29 Class.—Trot; purse, $300.

Nellie T., b. m., by Star, (Holmes)	3	8	1	1	1
Red Cross, b. m., by Lord Shelburn, (Bullman)	2	1	3	2	2
Dolly Viking, ch. m., (Burlingame)	4	4	2	3	3
Michael Strogoff, ch. g., (Kervick)	1	2	4	dis.	

Time—2:24¾; 2:24¾; 2:27½; 2:23¾; 2:24¾.

2:27 Class.—Pace; purse $300. (Unfinished.)

Warren B., b. g., by Abecots, (Matty)	2	5	7	2	1
Charley C., b. g., by Vrooker, (McPherson and Kervick)	8	8	1	1	4
Crystaline, c. m., by Chimes, (McDonald)	1	1	4	7	3
Battle Axe, b. g., (Pope)	3	3	2	4	5
F. R. B., ch. g., (Rowen)	4	2	3	6	7
Birdena, c. m., (Van Houten)	6	4	8	3	2
Paper Boy, ch. g., (Williams)	5	7	5	5	6
Chumboy, ch. g., (Smith)	7	6	6	dr.	

Time—2:21¼; 2:20½; 2:21¼; 2:22½; 2:23¼; 2:27½.

2:18 Class.—Trot; purse $900. (Unfinished.)

Black Beauty, blk. m., by Quartermaster, (Base)	5	1	1
Helen A., b. m., by Eagle Bird, (Van Aiken)	1	2	4
Dr. L., ro. g., by Jim Long, (McDonald)	2	3	3
Pilaster, c. g., by Egotism, (Fanta)	4	4	2
Jim Crow, blk. g., by Abbotsford, (Proctor)	3	5	5

Time—3:30; 2:17½; 2:21¼.

To-day's Card at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—The October Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. About two miles and a half. The Cad, 168 pounds, Plato, 162; The Bachelor, 135; Perion, 148; Old Tank, 158; Governor Budd, 153; Walter Cleary, 162.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old special weights. Last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Magnus Trail, Lanceman, Lord Pepper, Pigeon Post, and Sunro, 109 pounds each; Ginki, Eatright, The Golden Prince, Margaret Hoffman, Helen O'C., Amn, Trisogian, C. Hollywood, Tour, Brookwood, Orrenta, Mintage, Sweet Tooth, Spry, Fleetwing, and Bounder, 106 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages. The Eclipse course, six furlongs. Patente, 126 pounds; Modrine, 125; Firearm, 121; Unmasked and Red Path, 113 each;; La Tosca II. and Lady Uncas, 107 each; Joe Frey and Lady Schorr, 105 each; Blain, 100; Gold Lace, 99; Miss Mitchell and The Musketeer, 96 each; Baron Pepper, 93; Midsummer, 90; Sentry, 88; Lady of the Valley, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—The Champagne Stakes for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Beau Gallant, 132 pounds; Alard Sheck, 127; Water Color, 125; Conroy, 122; Handwork, 117; Criterion, 119; Advocator, Driscoll, and Garry Herrmann, 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over the hill. Imp and Ethelbert, 126 pounds each; Jack Point, 116; Pink Coat, 110; Gonfalon and Sidney Lucas, 105 each; Maid of Harlem, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $700 in 1899 or 1900, special weights; one mile and a furlong over the hill. Millstream, 111 pounds; Locochee and Alvarado II., 108 each; Armor, 105; Annoy, 100.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Five furlongs—El Oriente, 113 pounds, (Alexander,) 1; Orrie Goan, 118, 2; Red Apple, 106, 3. Time—1:02 1-5. Six furlongs—Loyalette, 113 pounds, (Bergen,) 1; Innovator, 114, 2; Daisy O., 108, 3. Time—1:14 4-5. Steeplechase, short course—Becky Rolfe, 144 pounds, (A. Jackson,) 1; Brakeman, 130, 2; Arquebus, 158, 3. Time—3:40 2-5. Mile—La Goletta, 102 pounds, (Alexander,) 1; Charlie O'Brien, 100, 2; Scarlet Lily, 93, 3. Time—1:40. Five and one-half furlongs—Maud Gonne, 98 pounds, (T. Knight,) 1; Cora Goetz, 105, 2; Tanny Belle, 106, 3. Time—1:07 1-5. Mile and a quarter—The Devil, 109 pounds, (Dupee,) 1; Harry Nutter, 103, 2; Clay Poynter, 107, 3. Time—2:07 2-5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—Interest in the card at Kinloch Park this afternoon centered in the fourth race, a five-and-a-half-furlong sprint, which brought the speedy mares Theory and Vicie Vance and Gold 'Or together. Gold 'Or finally passed Theory and Vicie Vance and won buck jumping by five lengths, in 1:06, flat, the world's record for the distance over a circular track. Summaries: Five and a half furlongs—Patroclus, 103, (Enos,) 1; Dangerfield, 113, 2; Elsie Del, 104, 3. Time—1:08¼. One mile—Captain Gaines, 110, (J. Matthews,) 1; Will Fay, 107—2; Sylvian, 100, 3. Time—1:42. Five and a half furlongs—Gold 'Or, 102, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Theory, 104, 2; Vicie Vance, 104, 3. Time—1:06. Seven furlongs—Tom Kingsley, 107, (Dale,) 1; Horse Shoe Tobacco, 110, 2; Tickful, 102, 3. Time—1:28. Mile and a sixteenth—Celtic Bard, 110, (Rowe,) 1; Kitty Clyde, 98, 2; Capron, 104, 3. Time—1:48.

American Jockeys Win Again.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—At the last day's racing of the Newmarket second October meeting to-day a mile selling stakes was won by Sir J. Blundell Maple's chestnut gelding Joe Ullman, by Riley, out of Hattie Harris, ridden by "Tod" Sloan. Second place was captured by Edward Corrigan's bay filly Sea Flower, by Ocean Wave, out of Quarry Girl, on which C. Jenkins had the mount, and Gumboe, with "Johnnie" Reiff in the saddle, came in third.

The Southfield Plate was won by R. G. Drew's chestnut gelding Perseverance, by Orion, out of Dubia, with "Danny" Maher up.

An all-aged selling plate was won by John A. Drake's Belamphion, guided by Lester Reiff. Sloan had the mount on Red Stone, which ran second, and Flying Greek, Rigby having the leg on, was third.

The Whip Stakes, was won by Sir E. Cassel's bay filly Gadfly, by Hampton, out of Merry Duchess, also ridden by L. Reiff.

MORRISTOWN HORSE SHOW.

Good Attendance at the Second Day's Exhibition of the Field Club.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 12.—There were 2,500 persons at the second day's session of the Morristown Field Club's Horse Show. Although the weather was threatening, the rain held off, and the show was run off in good shape. The turnout of drags and brakes was large, and there were many coaching parties from distant points. The show is the most successful ever given here, and if the weather holds good to-morrow it is expected the whole event will exceed in completeness and smooth running any ever before held on the grounds. The summaries:

Harness Horses Over 14.1 and Not Exceeding 15 Hands.—Won by Lord Golden, ch. g., and Lord Brilliant, ch. g., H. C. Hoskier; Miss Early, b. m., and Master Claude, b. g., Mrs. E. F. Lawton and C. F. Lawton, second; U. G. L., b. m., and B. G. L., b. m., Mrs. R. F. Carman, third.

Harness Horses (Local) and Depot Wagons.—Four-seated wagon, horses, 50 per cent.; equipment, 50 per cent.—Won by Sam, b. g., and Bob, b. g., Francis G. Lloyd; Lady Bobby, gr. m., and Shichi, ch. g., second.

Heavyweight Hunters.—Capable of carrying 190 pounds to hounds; horse to count 25 per cent. and performance over fences 75 per cent.—Won by Golden Rod, ch. g., Louis Batjer; unnamed, Charles Pfizer, second; Highover, b. g., Richard Newton, Jr., third.

Harness Horses, Mares, or Geldings Over 15 and Not Exceeding Over 15.3 Hands.—Twenty entries—Won by The Priest, ch. g., A. Fillmore Hyde; Jersey Cadet, ch. g., Thomas B. Hedden, second; Happy Times, br. g., R. F. Carman, third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, 15 Hands or Over.—Manners counting 50 per cent., quality 25, and style and conformation 25—Won by Patsy McCord, ch. m., E. T. H. Talmage; Why Not, ch. g., Orange Riding and Driving Club, second; Tempest, b. g., Miss Scribner, third.

Four-in-Hands.—Won by R. F. Carman's team. Charles Pfizer, Jr.'s, team second.

Combination Saddle and Harness Horses, to Wagon and Under Saddle.—Won by Essex, br. g., Walter J. Bliss; Pelham, b. g., E. T. H. Talmage, second; unnamed, ch. m., Louis A. Thebaud, third.

Tandems, (Local,) Ladies Driving.—Won by Miss Lulu Pfizer's unnamed pair; Nip, br. g., and Puck, b. g., Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, second; Peacock, roan g., and Preferencia, b. g., C. Ledgard Blair, third.

Jumpers.—Catch weights, performance over fences counting.—Won by Sunrise, ch. g., William G. du Poyster; Charles Pfizer's unnamed second.

Harness Horses, Mares or Geldings, Over 14.1 and Not Over 15 hands.—Won by Lord Brilliant, ch. g., H. C. Hoskier; U. G. L., b. m., Mrs. R. F. Carman, second; same owner's B. G. I. third. Seven Four-in-Hands.—Shown to coach or break wheelers, being 15.1 hands or over.—Won by R. F. Carman's four; G. E. Kissel's four second, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin's four third.

The day's events closed with an exhibition drill by the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., under Capt. Flanagan.

There will be morning and afternoon sessions to-morrow. Among the events will be the champion classes for hunters and jumpers and for harness horses.

LIVELY SPEEDWAY SPORT.

Amy Wilkes Paced to the Front in Several of Yesterday's Fast Brushes.

One of the speediest steppers on the Speedway yesterday afternoon was the brown pacing mare, Amy Wilkes. Amy Wilkes was driven by her owner, James Murphy of Chicago, and she won a brush from Henry Zahn's fast mare, Dundess, (2:23¼.) It was pretty near an even thing with both footing at a rapid clip to the quarter. At that point Dundess broke, something she doesn't do often, and Amy Wilkes drew away and won. Dundess previously had won several brushes, one of them from George Forbes's Ben Davis.

The veteran roadite, Michael Reid, was on hand behind Farmer Boy, and he won a spirited brush from Walter Kilpatrick's black horse, Royal Rene, (2:20.) J. N. Campbell, driving the bay pacer James C., came down the road a few moments later ahead of Samuel Gruhn and the bay pacer Beckwith. H. H. James, with the trim Buffalo trotter David Harum, was not averse to trying his gelding's speed for half a mile, and he found a competitor in the big brown gelding Baron Wood, by Baron Wilkes, driven by George Spear. David Harum was the winner.

Laura W. beat Farmer Boy by a head in a nice, steady stepping duel, and then Leopold Kahn's handsome bay gelding, Index, (2:21¼,) took Royal Rene's measure. Charles Weiland, with his big gelding, Zarco, was a nose ahead of Ambrose (2:26¼) in a dispute over the half-mile, and Highland Lassie added another win to her list when she brushed with Thomas Lynch's mare, Dark Secret. Dark Secret was hoofing fast when she broke with the finish close at hand.

An animated encounter was forthcoming, when Mr. Murphy pitted Amy Wilkes against Sphinx S., (2:09¼,) whom George Spear was driving. They moved for the finish at top speed and Amy Wilkes was the first to reach the destination. Sphinx S. took revenge on Highland Lassie, whom he defeated by half a length.

Others seen on the course were A. B. Gwathmey, driving Tiverton and Belton, Jr., to pole; A. E. Perron, driving his chestnut mare, Siva, (2:13¾;) William Schreiber, with his trotting mare, Lizzie Wilkes; C. S. Munger behind the little gelding, The Crab; C. H. Jarvis, with Rosalie Hill; Samuel Bloch, with his pacer, Jim the Penman; John Splan and Mr. Graves, behind a team of black trotters; Dennis Harrington, with Maud C., (2:10¾;) William McLean, with the bay gelding, Ben Mc.; S. F. Paul, with Katie A., (2:18¾;) Henry Gaudier, with the stallion, Morpheus; A. Swartz, with Lillie Glenn, (2:17½;) I. E. Cockroft, with Amherst Boy; H. G. Leland, with Angelo and Diablo; J. E. Disbrow, with Lady Axtell and Valley Girl; Charles Reilly, with Belle Esprit, (2:12¾;) Joseph Garneau, with the bay pacer, Dictum; R. E. McMann, with Bachelor Boy; John Donley, with his gray trotter, Glenmore Boy; W. C. Floyd-Jones, with Woodford C., (2:12¾;) Christopher Hackett, with King Tom; George Pipe, driving Lady-in-Town; Mr. Eckerson, with Dana Wilkes; Mr. Ayres, with Success, (2:10½,) and George Main, with the bay mare, Miss Meander.

PRINCETON'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Baltimore Medicals Forced the Ball Near Opponents Goal Line in Both Halves.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12.—Twenty-five hundred people at Union Park this afternoon saw the team of the Baltimore Medical College nearly score against the Princeton team. It was a very narrow escape for the Tigers. Toward the close of the first half the "Meds" had worked the ball down to the eight-yard mark of Princeton on the second down, and had made such continuous gains through the line that they seemed likely to score. In a scrimmage Nolan, the right half back for the "Meds," claims that Wright stole the ball from him after the down. At any rate, the Tigers got the ball and escaped the danger. Mattis kicked out of danger to the forty-yard mark. The final score was 11 to 0.

In the second half Princeton was again in danger of being scored against, when the "Meds" failed at a place kick twenty yards from the Princeton goal.

Princeton played a fine aggressive game, but was rather weak at the defense. But few end plays or runs were tried by either side. The doctors tried it just once, but their backs were too slow and they lost. Princeton tried it several times, but did poorly, as the "Meds" tackled hard. The Tigers' interference was the best ever seen here. Back of it they made steady gains, and it helped them finely in making runs after kicks. Line-up:

Princeton, 11.	Position.	Balt. Med. Col., 0.
Roper	Left end	Noble
Pell	Left tackle	Jennings
Wright	Left guard	Mayer
Losey	Centre	Turner
Dana	Right guard	Hebb
McCord	Right tackle	Scannell
Little	Right end	Blair
Duncan	Quarter back	Leipes
McClave & Lavick	Left half back	Hinkle
Hodgman	Right half back	Nolan
Mattis	Full back	Bray

Touch-downs—Hodgman and Mattis. Goals—Mattis, (1.) Time—Two fifteen-minute halves. Referee—"Doggie" Trenchard. Umpire—Dr. Newton. Timers—William MacDermott and Dudley Riggs. Linemen—Devlin and De Wit.

COLUMBIA'S TEAM DEPARTS.

Large Squad Leaves for Boston to Play Harvard at Cambridge To-day.

Nearly a hundred enthusiastic Columbia students gathered in the Grand Central Station at noon yesterday and gave a hearty send-off to the White and Blue football team, which left at that hour over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for Cambridge, where the Harvard eleven will be met this afternoon. Thirty-two players were taken in the squad. While not overconfident, every man of them looks for a close game with the Crimson team, and a victory for Columbia is not regarded as improbable. The local eleven feels sure of at least scoring against its opponents.

The Columbia team will line up on Soldiers' Field to-day as follows: Slocovitch, left end; Smythe, left tackle; Wright, left guard; Williams, centre; Bruce or Austin, right guard; MacKellar, right tackle; Van Hoevenberg, right end; Sykes, quarter back; Berrien, left half back; Weekes, right half back; Capt. Morley, full back. The substitution of Williams for Murphy at centre will strengthen the line considerably, and, with Sykes at quarter, the backs are the strongest quartet in the university. With coherent team work, the Columbia eleven ought to put up a formidable game against Harvard, for in individual players it falls little below the standard of the team that beat Yale last year. The men are all in fair condition.

The substitutes included in the squad that left yesterday are Page, Murphy, Ashley, McCollom, Waldheim, Tyson, Freeman, Smith, J. Wolf, A. Boyesen, B. Boyesen, Pell, Townsend, Huffaker, Gard, Goodman, Blakely, and Le Prince. Manager W. D. Shoemaker, Assistant Manager J. J. Kelly, and Coach Sanford accompanied the men. The squad arrived in Boston at 6 o'clock last night and was put up at the Vendome Hotel, in Commonwealth Avenue.

HARVARD'S LIGHT PRACTICE.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12.—Harvard's practice to-day, the last before the Columbia game, was light. In a fifteen-minute game the 'Varsity was able to score on the second eleven but once, and that by reason of Ellis's terrific plunges. Kendall and Sawin did not play, however, which accounts for less end gains. Fumbling, despite the clear weather and dry field, was alarmingly frequent, scrapping in the line almost constant, and off side play common enough to lose distance for the second team twice. In preliminary work the 'Varsity evolved a rough system of forming interference for the runner back, but when it was put into practice it failed to give much satisfaction. Nevertheless, signs of interference and team play began to appear. In the 'Varsity line Ristine displaced Farley at right end, Graydon again played left tackle, and Lee was in his place at right guard. Bert Waters took right guard on the second for five minutes, opposite Graydon, and showed the new tackle all the tricks of the position.

The spectacular features of the practice were the beautiful tackles made by Littig, right end on the 'Varsity, and "Dave" Baldwin, quarter back. Behind the 'Varsity line Lawrence and Jaynes were unable to make any substantial advances on end plays. The line was easier, although Roberts pulled together at the close of the half and proved himself a stumbling block to further advances. The second made no gains around the 'Varsity ends or through the line.

YALE READY FOR DARTMOUTH.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—The Yale 'Varsity football team stopped their regular daily practice to-day for the first time this year, leaving on a late train for Boston. To-morrow the team lines up against Dartmouth at Auburndale, Mass. The team will line up as follows: Ends, Gould, Thomas, Coy; tackles, Stillman, Kunzig, Hamlin; guards, Brown, Sheldon, Richardson; centre, Olcott; quarter backs, Wear, Fincke; half backs, Sharpe, Miller, Cook, Chadwick; full backs, Hale, Hyde. Freshman Ferguson was taken with the team as substitute end, and may be tried to-morrow.

The Yale team expects to find in Dartmouth the hardest proposition thus far this season, and Yale men are greatly interested in the result.

Hot Springs Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 12.—Match play in the woman's golf tournament commenced this morning. The closest match was between Miss A. P. Milne Ely of the Merion Cricket Club and Miss M. Andrews of New York, the former winning by 1 up on nineteen holes. Miss Harrison of the Cincinnati Golf Club defeated Miss Robinson of New York 2 up. Mrs. Sabin defeated Mrs. E. P. Harrison of Cincinnati 7 up and 6. Miss T. M. McNeeley of the Merion Club defeated Miss Hinckle of Bar Harbor 1 up. This afternoon Miss Harrison defeated Miss A. P. McNeeley 7 up and 6, and Miss McNeeley defeated Mrs. Sabin 4 and 5.

In the consolation class Mrs. Stebbins defeated Miss Deshler 4 up and 3. Miss Mildred Stokes of Lenox defeated Miss Harding 6 up and 4. Mrs. Emmett defeated Mrs. Colston 4 up and 2.

Semi-finals: Miss Stokes defeated Miss Stebbins 1 up, and Mrs. Emmett defeated Miss Campbell (who drew the bye) 5 up and 4.

Miss Griscom's Latest Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Miss Frances C. Griscom, the National woman golf champion, won the individual championship of the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia to-day by defeating Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, winning by 5 up and 4 to play. The tournament has been in progress since Wednesday, and there were twenty-seven entries representing the various clubs in this vicinity.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won from Brooklyn by Timely Batting in Three Innings.

Yesterday's baseball game between New Yorks and Brooklyns wound up the League season at Washington Park. New York won by hitting Yeager's delivery hard in the first two and last innings. Carrick was a mystery, and would have shut the Brooklyns out but for errors behind him. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
V'Haltren, cf	2	3	2	0	0		Jones, cf	...1	2	1	1	0	
Selbach, rf	0	0	0	0	0		Keeler, rf	..0	1	2	1	0	
Hickman, 3b	0	4	0	4	2		Sheckard, lf	..0	0	1	0	0	
Bernhard, rf	1	2	1	0	0		Jennings, 1b	..0	1	7	0	0	
Doyle, 1b	..0	2	9	0	0		Cross, 3b	...1	0	3	1	0	
Davis, ss	..0	2	1	5	0		Daly, 2b	1	1	3	3	0	
Murphy, 2b	..2	0	4	2	1		Dahlen, ss	..1	2	2	5	1	
Bowerman, c	..1	0	7	1	0		McGuire, c	..0	1	5	2	0	
Carrick, p	..2	2	0	2	1		Yeager, p	..0	2	0	2	0	
Total	9	16	24	14	4		Total	4	9	24	15	1	

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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Christian Endeavor Union Convention of New Jersey.

Body Refuses to Entertain Proposition to Condemn Dancing—Rallies Held in the Afternoon and Officers Elected.

The second session of the Christian Endeavor Union Convention, at the Bergen Baptist Church, Jersey City, was devoted to religious exercises, department reports, and addresses. The devotional services were conducted by Bishop Alexander Walters of the Afro-American Methodist Church, after which came a discussion of the best method of winning new members.

The Rev. Hugh B. MacCauley then read the Bible department report. The Rev. Charles Herr conducted the Bible study conference, in which he and F. H. Jacobs and H. H. Spooner took part. A woman whose name was not taken asked that the conference should condemn dancing, which the speaker considered wicked, but Mr. Jacobs said that there was Biblical authority for dancing.

"Yes," said Mr. Spooner, "David danced. And when I heard that six towns in Connecticut had declared for local option, I danced for joy."

The session concluded with an address on "The New Incarnation," by the Rev. A. E. Kelgwin.

In the afternoon there were rallies at the Bergen Baptist and First Presbyterian Churches. In the evening the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman delivered the first convention sermon at the Bergen Baptist Church, while the Rev. Malcolm D. Babcock delivered the second convention sermon at the First Presbyterian Church. These officers were elected for the ensuing year last night:

President—The Rev. Arthur W. Spooner, Camden.

Vice Presidents—The Rev. Luther R. Dyatt, Newark; the Rev. W. T. S. Lumbar, Moorestown, and E. E. Anthony, Plainfield.

Secretary—Miss Ida B. Stephens, Hackettstown.

Treasurer—The Rev. T. E. Davis, Bound Brook.

Executive Committee—A. B. Johnson, South Orange; Bishop Alexander Walters, Jersey City; Dr. A. W. Bailey, Atlantic City; Theodore Bellis, Flemington; John T. Sprowl, Arlington; Robert A. Alberts, Jersey City, and A. E. Jewell, Fort Hancock.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Oct. 21, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The lost sheep and lost coin.—Luke xv., 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT—There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth.—Luke xv., 10.

The free grace of God invites all men to "eat bread" in the kingdom of heaven. But the free will of man may refuse to accept the invitation. These were the great truths presented to us last week. They do not, however, by any means exhaust the relation of God to man, or that of man to God. For the invitations of God involve vastly more than the promise of a heavenly feast, and the refusals of man more than the loss of a pleasure, even if it be one of infinite enjoyment.

In the parable of "The Great Supper," although many who were invited refused to come when all things were ready, yet the house was filled with guests. They came from "the streets and lanes of the city," and from "the highways and hedges." They were compelled to come in, not by any physical force, but by some constraining power that irresistibly moved their wills. They were men just like those who had refused the invitation—probably many of those who had before refused were among their number—men going through "the streets and lanes" or along the "highways," and under the shade of the "hedges," to attend to their "merchandise," their "farms," their "oxen," or their personal pleasures. As they thus went here and there, the matter of the "supper" and the character of him who had prepared it, were so presented to them as to awaken desire and acceptance.

So it is with God's grace. If man were left altogether to himself, no man would ever be saved. But God does not merely invite. He "seeks," as the shepherd sought his sheep—and "finds," as the woman found her coin—and "clothes" with "the best robe," as the father clothed his returning son. Thus the compulsive power of His love brings men voluntarily to Himself. These are the great truths brought before us in this matchless fifteenth chapter of St. Luke. It is the Bible in miniature—the Gospel in the Gospels. Perhaps no single passage in any writing has ever been more studied than this chapter, and certainly none has ever been more loved.

When our Lord spake these parables He was standing in the midst of a motley group of people. In this group, on the one hand, were men of the highest grade of society—"Pharisees and Scribes." On the other hand were men of the lowest grade—"Publicans and sinners." And mingled with them were every grade between these two extremes. That One so learned—so holy and so mighty—as He should condescend to minister to "Publicans and sinners" so greatly surprised the "Pharisees and Scribes" that "they murmured" against it with indignation and abhorrence, saying, "This man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them."

MESSAGE WAS FOR EVERY ONE.

To many, therefore, it has appeared that these three parables were spoken in reply to this "taunting remark of His enemies," and as "answers to this grave charge," as if it were ever necessary for Him to explain, or in any way to apologize for, what He did or said! Before Him "Pharisees and Scribes" stood on precisely the same level as "Publicans and sinners." They were all sinners whom He came to save. We may confidently believe, therefore, that these parables were not uttered to declare the grace which is needed to save those upon whom the world looks as outcast and degraded, but to declare the grace which is needed to save any man of any class. It is man's idea, and not God's, that one man may be sunken so low that he needs divine grace far more than another man in order to be saved. "In God's sight" "there is no difference." (Romans iii., 22.) Before Him "there is none that doeth good; no, not one." (Psalms xiv., 3.) Nicodemus "must be born again," as surely as the "woman of Sychar." And the upright, honorable, educated Saul of Tarsus, who could say without qualification that he was "a Hebrew of the Hebrews, as touching the law a Pharisee," and "touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless," (Philippians iii., 5, 6,) never wrote anything more true than this, "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief." (First Timothy, xxxi., 15.)

This, in fact, is the essential condition brought before us in all of these parables. They all have to do with that which is "lost." The first concerns a lost sheep. The second, a lost piece of silver. And the last, a lost son. The value of that which is lost is thus set before us with ever increasing intensity. First it is one sheep out of a hundred. Then it is one coin out of ten. Then it is one son out of two. First a beast, then a piece of money, and then a man.

In the first two parables our attention is fixed upon what is done for that which is lost. In the third upon that which is done by that which is lost. Thus the first two, which come before us at this time, emphasize God's work for man's salvation. The third, which will come before us next week, emphasizes man's work.

Now God's part of salvation requires two separate and distinct acts of grace—seeking and finding. To set them before us clearly, the lost sheep and the lost coin are used. They were evidently selected, that in considering them, our minds might not be led astray by any idea of thought or will, on the part of that which is lost. They are utterly unconscious of their condition. They remain entirely passive during the whole process of their finding. All of the activity for their recovery is seen in the shepherd, and in the woman.

And this activity was excited by the fact that their property was lost. For the shepherd is not presented to us as having observed with anxiety, that one of his sheep was restless and inclined to roam, and so in danger of becoming lost. It is lost, lost already, and utterly unable to find its way back to the fold. So also the woman is not presented to us as fearful that she may lose her piece of silver by carelessness or theft, but it is lost: one coin from her marriage necklace is gone from her possession, and cannot by any possibility return itself to her.

TIMELY PARABLES SPOKEN.

The sheep, and the coin, however, were both still of the same value in the eyes of their owners as before. The sheep was no more vicious than the rest of the flock, and was worth just as much as any of the others. And the coin still had the same value in itself as the other nine pieces which remained in the woman's hand. In the estimation of their owners, there had been no change in the character of that which they had lost, but there had been a great change in its condition. Neither the sheep, nor the coin, were now subject to their owner's will, and as long as they continued in that condition they were "lost."

Hence they cannot have been intended to set forth the condition of "Publicans and sinners," in contradistinction to that of "Pharisees and Scribes," one class of men as more lost than another class, but rather they represent to us the condition of all men who have not submitted themselves to the will of God. For "all we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way." (Isaiah liii., 6.) So it is not a man here and there that is "lost," but all men, everywhere. It is man—the child of God—who has left his father's house and gone "into a far country."

But now we perceive a difference. The sheep and the coin were not responsible for their condition. Because of this, many have reasoned that if their condition is the same as that of the lost sheep and coin, their responsibility must be the same, and therefore, that it is through no fault of theirs that they are "lost." But a man is not a sheep or a piece of money. He is endued with intelligence, with affections, with a conscience, and with a reasoning will, for he was made in the image of his Maker. When Adam sinned it was his own voluntary act. So with every child of Adam. And the declaration of the prophet is as true of every man as it was of Israel. "O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself." (Hosea, xiii., 9.) For "if we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us." First John i., 8.)

"The natural man," however, does not know that he is "lost," any more than the sheep and coin knew that they were lost. But that did not alter the condition with them, and it does not with him. When I was a boy and had come as a stranger to live in a new city, absorbed in my new surroundings, I one day wandered far from my home until I was entirely ignorant as to where I was. Seeing me alone, and devising that I was a stranger, a gentleman kindly asked me if I was not lost. Confident, however, of my own ability to retrace my steps, with boyish self-conceit I promptly answered: "No." Later on, however, when night drew near, I was glad to receive the directions which enabled me to reach my home. But I was in truth just as much lost when in my pride I thought I was not, as I was when I knew it and asked for guidance. So St. Paul says that men are "alienated from the life of God through the ignorance that is in them." (Eph., iv., 18.)

Ignorance of a fact, therefore, doe not change the fact. Neither is a fact changed because its full effects are not immediate, or foreseen. A man who carelessly enters the rapids of Niagara and is borne along pleasantly and thoughtlessly for a time is just as surely lost, when far above the cataract, as he is when tossed about in the whirlpool far below. So when we see a man topple over a precipice, the moment he loses his balance, we instinctively cry: "He is lost!" and yet he may have to fall a thousand feet before he is dashed to pieces on the rocks beneath. He is "lost," because he is beyond the power of saving himself. This was the condition of the sheep and the coin in the parables. This is the condition of man.

NO OTHER WAY.

Because of this condition both the shepherd and the woman were obliged to seek that which they had lost. There was no other way by which it could be recovered. So the shepherd left his fold, journeyed far and long, over hills and vales, among thorns and rocks, seeking to find his sheep. So the woman also made diligent search throughout her house, moving this, and overturning that, with the anxious expectation that by so doing she might recover her piece of silver. But it was not the cry of the sheep, or the sound of the coin as it rolled away, that prompted these earnest efforts. It was their own love. To them the sheep and the silver were very dear.

This is the secret of God's grace. It was because "God so loved the world" that He sent "His only begotten Son into the world, that the world through Him might be saved." (John, iii., 16, 17.)

But none of the ransomed ever knew
How deep were the waters crossed;
Nor how dark was the night that the Lord passed through
Ere He found His sheep that was lost.

The story of the going "after that which is lost," on the part of the shepherd, and the seeking "diligently" on the part of the woman, is simply the whole story of redemption by the life and death of God's own Son, "by whom we have now received the atonement." (Romans, v., 11.)

While both parables thus set forth this great fact that Jesus Christ came "to seek and to save that which was lost" (Luke xix., 10,) the second parable alone tells us how the lost are found. This is very significant. For, being connected with the coin rather than with the sheep, it emphasizes the value of that which is lost, for one coin out of ten was a greater loss to the woman than one sheep out of a hundred could possibly have been to the shepherd. It also emphasizes the utter helplessness of the sinner, for the coin had not even as much ability to recover itself as the sheep. It could make no sound of distress, and had no instinct to guide it.

When this woman sought her coin she employed two essential aids—her broom and her lamp. If she had used her broom alone, the very dust she raised would rather have obscured it than revealed it. If she had used her lamp alone, the dust in which it lay buried would have hidden it from her view. Doubtless the sweeping process was not an agreeable one. The furniture had to be moved, and everything disturbed, and the coin itself was often brushed here and there out of its quiet resting places. If it had been endued with consciousness, it would undoubtedly have complained. But it never could have been discovered if the dust which enveloped it had not been removed, or if it had not thus been brought out of its hiding place. So God deals with all men by the trials—the difficulties—the disappointments—and the whole discipline of life—and His sweepings are not "joyous, but grievous." (Hebrews, xii., 11.) But it is that men may not be contented with anything earthly separated from Him.

This sweeping, however, was not all that this woman did. She also lit her candle or lamp. Throughout the Scriptures the light which she thus obtained is a significant emblem of the Holy Ghost, and may very properly be so considered here. For when God "sweeps," He also shines into our hearts to give us the knowledge of His grace. So, as this woman swept, she held out her candle here and there, hoping that her sweeping would bring her coin into a position where the light could fall upon it. When at last it did, and the coin reflected back the light, then she found it. But not until then. Doubtless the light had often fallen upon it before, but the angle had been such that no reflected light came back to her. But now it did, and when it did, with rejoicing she exclaimed—"I have found the piece which I had lost."

So the Holy Ghost takes of the things of Christ and shows them to the guilty sinner, but it is not until the sinner, himself, responds to the enlightening of the Spirit in penitence and faith, that it is possible for even God to find him. Then, however, not only is he saved, but "there is joy in the presence of the angels of God." It is over the "sinner that repenteth."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What were the great truths presented to us last week, and what is said of them?

What are the great truths presented in this lesson, and how are they illustrated?

Under what circumstances were these parables spoken, and what explanation has been given of their purpose?

How did Jesus look upon different classes of men, and what is said of it?

What is the essential condition brought before us in all of these parables?

Upon what is our attention fixed in the first two—and in the third?

What two acts of grace are set forth by the "Lost Sheep" and the "Lost Coin," and why?

What excited the activity of their owners for their recovery?

What change made them "lost" to their owners, and for whom do they stand?

Why is man more responsible for his condition than the sheep and coin?

Does man's ignorance of his condition—or because its effects are not immediate—affect the condition—and what fact makes him "lost"?

Why were the shepherd and the woman obliged to seek that which they had lost and how, is it applied spiritually?

Why is the coin used rather than the sheep, to reveal the finding of the lost?

What did the woman use, and do, to find her coin, and what is its spiritual significance?

Cornerstone to be Laid.

The cornerstone of the new home for the Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service will be laid to-morrow afternoon, at 316 East Eighty-third Street. The Emanu-El Sisterhood was organized in 1889 by the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, with the proviso that there should be no pay members. In the first year three sections were organized. Since then the association has extended its usefulness and increased to ten sections.

The Rev. David H. Greer Returns.

The Rev. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, has returned from his vacation and will occupy the pulpit to-morrow morning and afternoon.

MERGING CITY LIBRARIES

Board of Estimate Approves the Consolidation Plan.

One System of Control When the Fifth Avenue Library Is Completed—The Appropriations.

Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, and the other members of the Board of Estimate came to an understanding yesterday regarding the consolidation of all the libraries of the Greater New York under the New York Public Library.

It was announced officially that all the smaller libraries would be allowed about the same amount of money for maintenance this year as was allowed last year. A practical plan of consolidation will be perfected, and when the matter comes up before the Board of Estimate next year it was agreed that the libraries would be put under one head.

Controller Coler has made a study of the library system, and he declared that if all the libraries were consolidated under the management of the New York Public Library a great saving would result to the city, and New York would have the best system in the world.

As the representatives of all the smaller libraries asked for appropriations, Controller Coler questioned them on the plan of consolidation of interests. His idea is to establish branches in all the boroughs, subject to the control of the central organization.

John S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, advocated the establishment of a commission, to consist of the Controller, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Public Library, and such other members as might be deemed advisable. This commission would be charged with the duty of settling the question of uniting all the smaller libraries so that New York could have the benefit of a large library, with adequate means for the circulation of books among the poor.

Ex-Mayor Boody of Brooklyn asked for $170,000 for the Brooklyn Public Library for next year. It was proposed to consolidate this institution with the New York Library at once.

"I am in favor of the plan, and I think it should be put in force as soon as possible. At the same time the people of Brooklyn need this sum of money to properly carry on the work next year," said Mr. Boody.

"If the appropriations for libraries were withheld they would all soon be in favor of consolidation," said Mayor Van Wyck.

The question of allowances to libraries was also discussed. The law allows a maximum of 10 cents for each book put in circulation. Controller Coler after conferences with many librarians reached a compromise that the city should allow 6½ cents. It was decided by the Board of Estimate that libraries will be allowed this amount for books put in circulation except in the case of the library of the blind, which will be allowed the 10 cent maximum, as provided by law.

Everett P. Wheeler, representing the Webster Library, and ex-Judge Olcott, representing the St. Agnes Library, said that the consolidation plan was the best one.

The plan is an elaborate one. It is proposed to spend $5,000,000 on the New York Public Library now in course of erection in Bryant Park on the site of the old reservoir. It will be four years before the building can be completed. Controller Coler's idea is to gradually merge the smaller libraries so that when the new building is completed New York will have the largest and best equipped library for sending out books of any city in the world.

MONEY FOR NEW SCHOOLS.

Board of Estimate Appropriates Funds for Educational Purposes.

The Board of Estimate yesterday authorized the expenditure of nearly $500,000 for the building of new schools and the purchase of new sites. The sum of $176,722 was appropriated for work on Public Schools Nos. 178 and 182. For Brooklyn schools $67,042 was allowed; $21,450 for new property in the Borough of Queens, $31,000 for a new school on Henry Street, Brooklyn; $10,000 for drawing plans for a new Brooklyn high school; Long Island City received $21,000 for a school site; Jamaica $7,000, and a school site in Middle Village will cost $9,000.

The following allowances were also made yesterday: For finishing Pelham Bay Park, $72,000; expenses of Charter Revision Commission, $40,000; $92,000 for finishing William Seward Park, and $75,000 for new water mains in the Borough of Queens.

STREET ADVERTISING SCHEME.

Killed, Tammany Men Believe, by Publicity—Power Behind It.

The scheme of the Union Advertising Company to place receptacles in New York's streets on which the advertising company would display posters will not go through, according to the statements of Tammany members of the Municipal Assembly.

It was developed yesterday that the Union Advertising Company was controlled by Tammany politicians, and they expected to put the scheme through without any trouble and little notoriety.

"It is one of those good schemes gone wrong," said a Tammany leader of the Council. "I do not think the resolution will pass now. It would have been a very valuable privilege, but there is no chance of it going through now."

It was said around the City Hall yesterday that the new members of the Board of Aldermen were being used by the Tammany leaders to cover up sharp Tammany plans. The introduction of the resolution calling for putting underground the overhead trolley wires is now known to be a Tammany plan, although the resolution was introduced by Alderman Alt, a Republican.

DERELICTS ON THE ATLANTIC.

Government to be Petitioned to Send the Vesuvius to Remove Them.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—From reports of incoming sea Captains it is learned that not for many years have there been so many menaces to navigation as prevail on the North Atlantic Ocean at present, and it is understood that the shipping interests of Philadelphia are about to unite in a petition that the Vesuvius be assigned to the work of blowing up the numerous derelicts scattered about the ocean.

In latitude 46.31 north, longitude 55.04 west, is a submerged derelict with two lower masts standing. In latitude 47.55 north, longitude 33.55 west, there is a water-logged schooner, with fore and main masts standing; in latitude 45.50 north, longitude 56.15 west, there is a submerged derelict, with stumps of masts eight or ten feet high; in latitude 29 north, longitude 31 west, there is an American-built vessel of about 300 tons, with masts gone, and in latitude 28 north, longitude 65.20 west, the derelict schooner Mary E. Lermond has been sighted.

DEDICATION AT FLATBUSH.

New Congregational Church to be Set Apart To-morrow.

The dedication of the Flatbush Congregational Church, of which the Rev. C. T. Chase is pastor, will take place to-morrow. Supplementary exercises will be held on Monday and Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock. To-morrow morning Dr. Robert R. Meredith will preach the sermon of dedication, and the Rev. Frederick H. Greene will offer the dedicatory prayer. In the evening Dr. Albert J. Lyman will preach, and Dr. Cornelius L. Wells and Dr. Henry Lewis will take other parts of the service. Monday evening Anthony Comstock will speak on "Criminal Influences Surrounding Childhood"; Dr. William L. Felter, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, on "Educational Possibilities of Child Life," and Frederick E. Crane on "A Community Without a Sabbath School."

The Tuesday evening ceremonies will be of a social nature. The organization whose building is to be dedicated is but one year old. Its membership has more than trebled, and every department of its work has met with marked success.

This is the second day for the registration of voters. Polling places open at 7 A. M. and close at 10 P. M. Citizens must register to vote.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "Some Fundamental Questions in Religion." The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 8 P. M. on "What Think Ye of Christ?"

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET AND EIGHTH Avenue, Methodist Episcopal Church.—Dr. Darwood will preach morning and evening on "Our Friends Beyond the Grave." Immortality demonstrated.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 22st Street.—Evening, 7:45; Rev. James O'Connor, pastor, preaches; subject, "Kidnapping Converted Catholics." All invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning topic: "Religion an Artifice, and Religion a Life." Rev. Charles F. Patterson preaches at evening service.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject.—"Impregnable Joy." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. All welcome.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 68th St.—Rev. Wm. C. Stinson, D. D., the pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "The Regnant Christ"; 8 P. M., "God's Care for Man's Soul." Sunday school 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor. Services, Sundays, October 14th, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Babcock will preach. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M. Weekly Evening Service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11. Addresses by Drs. MacArthur and Wood, 8.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—11 A. M., morning service; 8 P. M., evening service. Dr. Smith preaches at both services. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning, 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M. Anthem: "Jesu, Word of God Incarnate".Mozart Offertory: "Harvest Cantata."..........Garrett Evening service, 8 P. M. Sittings in this church are free.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M. "The Prodigal and the Publican and Lazarus—Three Characters That Are Overworked."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH AV., Above 45th St.—Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M., litany and holy communion. Sermon by the Rector. 4 P. M., evening prayer; sermon by the Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner of Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Dr. Minot Savage will preach. Subject, "The Place of the Church in a Human Life." Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel. Entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth.—Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Subject: "Egypt and Canaan: A Scripture Parable of the Natural and the Spiritual Life of Man."

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109TH ST., EAST of Madison Av., J. Sumner Stone, Pastor.—Sabbath, 10:45 and 7:45. Miss Updegraff, soloist and Musical Director.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (Christian.)
REV. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor, 323 W. 56th St.
10:45 A. M., "Power Unto Salvation." 8 P. M., "Solomon's Jewels."

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27e RUE Est.—Service religieux le dimanche a 10h.½ et a 8h. Rév. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. George E. Merrill, D. D., President of Colgate University; Bible school at 9:45 A. M.; prayer meeting Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th Street.—The pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., will conduct the services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. In the afternoon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. The Sunday school will meet at 9:30 A. M. Lecture and prayer service on Wednesday evening, October 17th, at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to all services.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 187-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Aves.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

HARRY STEELE MORRISON
will narrate his personal interviews the past year with some of Europe's nobility. He will tell what they said to him concerning character and Christianity. West Side Auditorium, 318 W. 57th Street, near 8th Avenue. Sunday 4:15. For men exclusively. Admission Free.

JULIAN WALKER will sing.
N. B.—The Auditorium Male Chorus, under the direction of Mr. Tali Esen Morgan will accept a few more good voices. Rehearsals Wednesday nights.

HENRY FRANK,
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th, 7th Av., morning, 11:15, "Commercial Hog and Christian Missionary." Lecture, "The New Man."

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday at 11 A. M. Subject: "Where is God?"

INTERDENOMINATIONAL GOSPEL MEETings, Stephen Merritt Auditorium, Eighth Av. and 19th St., to-morrow, 11 and 8, Rev. Stephen Merritt, 4 P. M. People's rally. Brigadier Hicks, Major Ferris, and workers, Musicians Salvation Army. Meetings every night. Special Music. Mr. Radcliffe, leader.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach; morning service, 11; evening, 8.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d, Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Fret Not"; 8 P. M., "Jonah and Ninevah."

MADISON AV. REFORMED CHURCH, cor. of 57th St.—The Pastor, the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The evening sermon will be the first of a course to my young people on "Character."

MADISON C. PETERS PREACHES TO-MORrow morning and evening in the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, corner Decatur, Brooklyn. Public invited.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Avenue and 24th Street.—Sabbath services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av. Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject—"The Truth-Seeker," and 8 P. M.; subject—"A Fair Question."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 6th Av. Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Dr. Mackay will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. Henry Everson Cobb, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Dr. Judson, 10:45; Mr. MacMurray, 7:30. Special music, Gounod's "Galilia," evening.

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DR. R. S. MacARTHUR at 4 P. M.
MEETINGS EVERY NIGHT.

JANE STREET CHURCH, between Eighth and Greenwich Avs.—Holy communion at 11. Preaching at 8 by Rev. T. S. Bond.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, near Greenwich Street.—Rev. J. C. Coddington, 11 and 8.

At Metropolitan Temple Special Concert To-night with address by Dr. Cadman on J. G. Wooley.

NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. The public is cordially invited to the reopening of these undenominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught.

1. Primary Union in Chapel of Broadway Tabernacle, 34th St., Saturday, Oct. 13, 2:15 P. M. Mrs. S. W. Clark, leader.

2. Broadway Tabernacle, 34th St., Saturday, Oct. 13, 3:30 P. M. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, leader.

3. Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome St., Monday, Oct. 15, 8 P. M. Rev. A. J. Kerr and J. W. Miles, leaders.

4. In Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

5. Olivet Memorial Church, 63 2d St., Thursday, Oct. 18, 3 P. M.

6. North Side Primary Union, North New York Congregational Church, 143d St., between 3d and Willis Avs., Friday, Oct. 19, 4 P. M. Mrs. H. E. Foster, leader.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Av. and 31st St.—Preaching on the Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. A. C. McMillan. Sabbath school at 2:30. Christian Endeavor Seaman's Bethel Meeting, led by Mrs. B. C. L'Osteyee, at 7 P. M. All are invited.

PARK SISTERS QUARTET
the celebrated instrumentalists, will render cornet music at the Sunday afternoon hour in Association Hall, 23d St. and 4th Av. All men invited and admitted free. 1,000 seats. 3:45 P. M. Address on "Death in the Honey," by the special evangelist to men,
J. WILBUR CHAPMAN.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86TH ST. and Amsterdam Av., Dr. A. P. Atterbury, Pastor.—Dr. Thomas C. Hall preaches to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av.—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; hours of service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Dr. Hillis will preach morning and evening. Morning topic: "Our City: Its Moral and Spiritual Condition and the Shadows of Our Civilization." Evening topic: "What All the World's a-Seeking: A Study of Some of the Simple Secrets of Happiness Amidst Struggle and Adversity."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner 73d St. Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. ROBERT RUSSELL BOOTH, D. D., LL. D. Communion service at 4 o'clock. No evening service. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor. 10:30—Sermon, "The Whitening Fields of the Dying Century." 7:45—"The World's Best-Loved Song."

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D Av., Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by Pastor. Morning subject: "NOT YOURS—BUT YOU." Evening subject: "THE DRINK PROBLEM." Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D.
11 A. M.—The Lord's Supper.
4 P. M.—Saved to serve.
Welcome!

THIRTY-FOURTH ST. REFORMED CHURCH, West of 8th Av.—Rev. John H. Elliott will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. W. C. Weeden will sing at both services.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sun

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Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
George R. Sheldon,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Boelger,	William H. Gelsenen,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt,	Charles Y. Forner,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Hugh Kelly,	Jas. Ross Curran,

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,
53 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Branches: 85 State St., Boston. 402 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON
Bought and sold on commission, either for Cash or on Margin of 5 to 10 per cent.
FRACTIONAL LOTS A SPECIALTY
GOVERNMENT,
MUNICIPAL and
RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD; ALSO PRICES FURNISHED FOR PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF SAME.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the fourth installment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 a share on the Preferred Stock and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE OCT. 25TH, 1900.
All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.
The CERTIFICATES MUST BE PRESENTED at the time of payment, so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.
New York, October 13, 1900.
FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. READ.
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD, Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
80 BROADWAY.
New York, Oct. 1st, 1900.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this Company as Trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this Company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the Office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 16, 1900, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.
PROPOSALS. | PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$4,500,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Monday, the 15th Day of October, 1900,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,900,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.
$600,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.
$750,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.
$250,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.
$1,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE OCTOBER 1, 1920.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
SEPTEMBER 27th, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17TH, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$9,000 New York City 2½ p. c. Consld. Stock. 1909-1929.
$1,000 United States 4 p. c. Reg. Bd. 1925.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
$1,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Guar. Mtge 7 p. c. Bd. 1906.
10 shs. Syracuse Chilled Plow Co., Syracuse, N.Y.
12 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
$400 Heidelberger Securities Co. of Sioux City, Iowa, 4 p. c. Deb. Bds, "Series A," Regstd.
For account of whom it may concern.
$3,000 Berkley Oval Swimming, Bath, & Gymnasium 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. 1903. June, 1900, coups.
$1,000 B'klyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. 6 p. c. Bd. Nov., 1899, coup.
50 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. of N. Y. Prefd.
40 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. of N. Y. common.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
54 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
20 shs. Celluloid Co.
$7,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Sktg. fund Gold Bds. 1914. July, 1897, coups.
5 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. Lincoln Iron Works of N. J.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1900, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Homestake Mining Company,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD ST.,
NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 299.
The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for September, payable at the transfer agency in New York on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 300) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place. Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York Friday, Oct. 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
C. E. POTTS, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1900.

American Steel Hoop Company.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from October 17th to October 31st, both dates inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, October 2d, 1900.

American Tin Plate Company.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from October 17th to October 31st, both dates inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, October 2d, 1900.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable Oct. 15, 1900. Transfer books will be closed from Oct. 6 to Oct. 15, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburg, Pa., October 11, 1900.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors this day declared the regular quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of One and One-fourth (1¼%) Per Cent., payable October 20, 1900, to stockholders of record October 13, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Oct. 2d, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank held this day, a dividend of 3% was declared payable Oct. 15th. Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company,
Jackson, Miss., September 21st, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capital Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 5th to November 5th, 1900.
By order of the Board:
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New Orleans, on Wednesday, November 7th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 6th, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—Treasurer for a large, newly incorporated wholesale and retail dry goods company of this city; a retired merchant, with good financial connections, preferred. Address TREASURER, Box 140 Times Office.

IMPORTS OF GOLD.

Engagements of $3,500,000 Announced Yesterday—More Expected.

Engagements amounting to $3,500,000 of gold in Europe for import to New York were announced yesterday, making the total imports so far announced this week $4,200,000. Further announcements are looked for to-day in foreign exchange banking circles.

Lazard Frères engaged $1,000,000 in gold bars in London to be withdrawn from the Bank of England and shipped on the St. Louis. This house also engaged $1,000,000 in American double eagles in Paris, to be withdrawn from the Bank of France and shipped on La Bretagne.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were advised that they would receive a consignment of $500,000 from Paris on La Bretagne.

It was reported in foreign exchange circles that the National City Bank will announce a gold import engagement to-day. Officials of the bank, however, declined to say anything late yesterday afternoon either one way or the other.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. will receive $1,000,000 in gold from Germany by the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

The Bank of British North America has received advices of another shipment of Klondike gold, amounting to $450,000, and making a total of $900,000 consigned to that bank during the past week.

The rate of exchange declined late in the day to $4.83¼@$4.83⅝ for demand sterling under the influence of large amounts of cotton bills.

A STOCK BROKER EXPELLED.

Consolidated Exchange Takes Action for Alleged "Obvious Fraud."

George T. Sullivan of the stock brokerage house of Sullivan & Sullivan, at 20 Broad Street, was expelled from the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange yesterday for alleged "obvious fraud." The expulsion was formally announced from the rostrum of the Exchange.

Mr. Sullivan, who has been a member of the Consolidated Exchange since May 17 of this year, referred all inquiries to his counsel, Wilson & Andrews. Charles G. Wilson of this firm was President of the Exchange for over ten years, and was defeated for re-election last Spring after a canvass during which charges were made that the old management was not active enough in its opposition to "bucket shops."

William H. Andrews of Wilson & Andrews, when asked if Mr. Sullivan intended to take legal action for reinstatement, said: "The thing was done in a star chamber way. Our client was summoned before the board yesterday, and to-day was expelled. You are at liberty to draw your own inference. We don't think he was properly expelled."

The firm of Sullivan & Sullivan has branch offices in Boston, Lowell and Providence.

BIG ORDER FOR STEEL RAILS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Awards Contracts for $3,900,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12. — President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day awarded contracts for 150,000 tons of steel rails, for which the company will pay $26 a ton, or a total of $3,900,000 for the entire order.

The contract, it is understood, is divided among the Federal, Carnegie, Cambria, Pennsylvania, and National Steel Companies.

Transfer of Stock Exchange Seat.

The New York Stock Exchange seat of the late Abraham Wolff, who was a partner in the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., has been posted for transfer to Mortimer L. Schiff. The latter is a son of Jacob H. Schiff, now senior member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Movements of Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $150,000 in currency to New Orleans. The bond payments amounted to $120,413.

Copper Mines to be Worked.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 12.—Preparations are being made by the New Jersey Copper Mining Company to reopen the copper mines at Menlo Park. When Thomas A. Edison had his laboratory and works at Menlo Park two shafts were sunk and copper in paying quantities was found. A dispute as to the title of the property caused the work to be stopped, and the shaft is full of water. The company has ordered a pumping engine, smelting apparatus, and the equipment for the working of the mine.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Brennan-Schneider Provision Company of Syracuse; capital, $3,000. Directors—F. J. Brennan, George Schneider, and George T. Schneider, Syracuse.

Pearl Match Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—S. I. Loeb, Brooklyn; C. O. Maas, New York City; H. S. Patton, Roseland, N. J.

Laymen's Medical Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. R. Eichberg, H. J. Ronaldo, and C. K. Faucette, New York City.

Huntington Photographic Supply Novelty Company of Huntington; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. M. Brush, William H. Lewis, and H. S. Brush, Huntington.

Auto-Electric Shunt Company of West New Brighton; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. B. Cliff and A. B. Proal, Jr., West New Brighton; F. W. Wise, Port Richmond.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 12	250,510
To date this year	84,271,010
Corresponding date last year	137,445,854

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 12	$786,500
To date this year	$362,392,060
Corresponding date last year	$707,209,170

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Man. Beach	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	4
Am. Tobacco	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¾
At., T. & S. F.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Nat. Steel	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	Norf. & West	¾
Canadian Pacific	½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Northern Pacific	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	¾	North. Pacific pf.	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pacific Mail	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	1	Pennsylvania	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	People's Gas	1½
Consol Gas	1¾	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Pullman Co.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1
Federal Steel	2½	Southern Pacific	½
Gen. Electric	2½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Illinois Central	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅝
Int. Paper	½	Third Avenue	2
Int. Paper pf.	¾	Union Pacific	⅝
Lake Erie & W.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
L. E. & W. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. R. pf.	1¼	Un. Bag & P. pf.	⅝
K. C. South. pf.	½	Wis. Central	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s.	4	M. & St. L. con. 5s.	2¾
Col. F. & I. 5s.	1	N. Y. G., El. L., H. & P. 5s.	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1½	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1
Iowa Central 1st	1¼		

Bond Declined.

Col. & 9th Av. 5s 1½

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

Little change has appeared this week in general business conditions, though what there is is undoubtedly toward betterment. The waiting mood is still on, and it grows clearer that until election uncertainties are out of the way a hand-to-mouth policy will be pursued in many lines of trade.

Undoubtedly the most significant development of the week, certainly so far as the iron and steel trades are concerned, is the order for $150,000 tons of rails at $26 per ton placed yesterday by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. As has been set out in these columns from time to time, many railroad officials have objected vigorously to the twenty-six-dollar rate, claiming that a lower price should have been set, and hinting that orders would be withheld until a reduction were forced. On the other hand, President Gary of Federal Steel, Sales Agent Baldwin of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and other authorities, have emphatically declared that they considered the set figure as a reasonable one; that orders were coming in at the price, and that, inasmuch as the steel companies were agreed, there would be no reduction in price. The order by the Pennsylvania Railroad is taken to indicate the end of the struggle by the railroads for lower figures, and will not improbably be followed by orders by other companies which have been hesitating. Indeed, the prediction in certain quarters now is that prices will be higher rather than lower.

In this connection Wall Street was yesterday treated to the rather ridiculous story that recent large consignments of pig iron to European buyers had been returned for "technical reasons." It is perhaps hardly worth the while to dignify such a story with serious consideration, but it may not be amiss to notice that emphatic denials of it come from President Baxter of Tennessee Coal and Iron and from officers of other exporting companies.

The delay in the settlement of the coal strike not unnaturally has had depressing influence in the districts affected; but in the West and South fair activity is reported. Wholesale buyers of dry goods are ordering, but cautiously; the lumber business is showing more activity; while hardware and groceries are in better demand. Collections still continue slow.

Discussing the general situation, Bradstreet's says:

Though some measures of business volume and value make unfavorable comparison with a year ago, and speculation is certainly on a reduced scale in nearly all lines, other registers of trade activity are still very favorable, and it is hard to resist the conclusion that, with few notable exceptions, the actual business of the country is, as a rule, fully equal to, if not slightly in excess of, the corresponding period of 1899. This, too, is the case in spite of the distinctly repressive tendency exercised by the present Presidential campaign, a feature which, of course, did not have to be considered in the active Autumn of last year.

Bank clearings are naturally smaller than last week's dividend-payment-swelled totals and less than last year, but show good gains over all preceding years. Outside of New York they are almost identical with last year's totals.

Money rates are hardening, but mainly because of increasing needs in commercial circles, due to crop-moving necessities. Prices of staples as a whole are firm, after a sustained advance for a month past, succeeding a Summer of quiet steadiness.

Foreign trade returns for September point to increased shipments of cotton and provisions, offsetting smaller exports of cereals, and a further indicated shrinkage in crop yields finds relief in the higher general level of values compared with a year ago.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

More seasonable weather had important influence throughout the country, but the coal strike continued as the restraining factor in business. As speculation everywhere is on a small scale the effect is minimized. Lower prices recently for some iron products have been without disturbing force, and the firmer market for print cloths, and strong quotations for lumber, show that in some directions in the great industries a small increase in demand is capable of raising prices. The situation still promises a recovery when politics and the strike are settled.

Distribution of merchandise at the West is still very active. The working force is increasing steadily, and in railroad and manufacturing circles in the Middle West scarcity of labor is causing uneasiness. Fear of tight money has made some men hesitate, but higher rates result from the activity of the movement of cotton at high prices in the South.

At the moment the movement of gold from Europe has tended to relieve the tension in New York, and gold is still coming from Australia.

Compared with a normal week last year, New York shows 19.9 per cent. decrease in bank clearings, with 9.8 per cent. gain over 1898; while leading cities outside New York, on account of speculative activity a year ago, show 6.9 per cent decrease from 1899, but gain 17.9 per cent. over 1898.

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Of iron and steel, Bradstreet's says:

The event of the week in the iron and steel trade has been the taking of 150,000 tons of rails by the Pennsylvania at $26 per ton, announced on Friday. This action, which will probably be followed by other companies, disposes of the steel rail puzzle satisfactorily to the railmakers, and constitutes another element of strength to the industry generally.

Despite a decrease of over 20 per cent. in current pig iron production from four months ago, furnace stocks are reported increasing, and prices are rather weak. The considerable volume of hand-to-mouth buying, however, presupposes that consumers' stocks are well down.

In structural and bridge material the feature is the placing of the contract for the new East River Bridge, which calls for nearly 70,000 tons. Relatively, most activity in pig iron is reported at Birmingham, where sales and shipments are quite heavy.

On the same subject, Dun's says:

Pig iron production has been further reduced, according to The Iron Age. On Oct. 1 weekly capacity of furnaces in blast was 223,169 tons, against 231,778 Sept. 1, and 296,376 June 1. Stocks at furnaces continue to accumulate, gaining 36,841 tons in September. A gratifying feature is the evidence that supplies in consumers' hands are low.

Quotations of iron products are steady, and foreign buying continues, two contracts of importance being placed. Pipemakers are buying quantities of pig, while car and ship builders are also urgent bidders for material.

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Of trade in particular districts, Bradstreet's says:

Though some decrease is noted in the distribution of Fall goods at the West, an average jobbing business is doing, owing to the volume of reorders coming in, and the retail distribution of woolen goods and shoes has been helped by cooler weather. The activity in the shoe leather and kindred trades is, however, practically universal, and advances in leather are reported East and West.

The return of dry weather has enlarged the movement of goods and produce and improved the tone of business at the Northwest. St. Louis reports less effect than expected from election excitement, while Kansas City and Louisville note a falling off from extreme activity.

Southern trade advices can hardly be described as less than glowing, owing to the high price of cotton, which appears to have more than offset the shrinkage indicated in the eastern half of the cotton belt. Sea Island cotton growers have agreed not to sell for less than 23 cents, and some small lots are reported moved at 24 cents. Texas cotton-crop advices are very good, and the damage from the Galveston storm to the State's yield was very slight. North Texas is claimed to hold a surprise as regards ultimate yield. The high price of cottonseed is an additional element of prosperity this year. New Orleans reports trade unusually encouraging, and Atlanta business is much in excess of last year. Good weather for crop harvesting is almost general.

At the East trade is still rather quiet, but retail trade has been helped by seasonable weather. Cotton is weaker on a less favorable than expected Government crop report, but the course of cotton goods is still upward, print cloths having gained one-eighth of a cent, and the prices of finished goods seem bound to advance. Resales of cottons originally ordered for China are a feature.

Wool is dull, though manufacturers cover their sales of goods as fast as booked. London auction prices for fine grades are lower. Raw silk is higher, in sympathy with the excitement reported in producing countries. Lumber is steady at recent advances at the East, but white pine is rather easier in producing regions. On the Pacific Coast trade is active in the interior, and the outlook for export business is better.

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Reviewing the shoe trade, Dun's says:

Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston at the rate of 88,415 cases weekly mean the most active business since April, and exceed the heavy forwardings of last year. Improvement is general, with orders from all parts of the country and frequent requests for immediate shipment. These signs that excessive accumulations have become distributed are encouraging. Many New England shops are not working to full capacity, but a larger force are employed in this industry than for many months. Leather is sharing the increased activity at the shops, and the average price of hides at Chicago advanced ¼c.

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Bradstreet's, speaking of the movement of staples, says:

The numerous announcements of advances in prices of staples during September were bound to be reflected in the monthly report of prices, but even sanguine expectations have been exceeded by the advances in the general level of all values. The number on Oct. 1 this year was 88,147, a gain over Sept. 1 of 1.8 per cent., and at a point only 5.7 per cent. below the high-water mark set on Feb. 1. Compared with a year ago, there is still a gain shown of 1.6 per cent., while the gain over October, 1896, four years ago, is fully 33.5 per cent. Forty-three staples advanced, 28 declined, and 34 remained unchanged during September.

Advances were notable in cereals, hog products, dried fruits, chemicals and drugs, cotton and cotton goods, and in miscellaneous products such as hops, hay, rubber, and cottonseed, while iron and steel, leather, live stock, and linseed and mineral oils declined.

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Increase in sales of wool are reported by Dun's, which says:

Sales of wool at the three chief Eastern markets steadily increased, reaching 3,947,000 pounds, against 3,7[illegible]7,262 the preceding week. There is no such speculation as a year ago, but the sales go immediately into mills. Prices were not affected by lower figures at the London sale, which had been discounted.

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Figures prepared by Bradstreet's show:

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,202,855 bushels, against 4,459,167 bushels last week, 5,265,634 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 4,729,995 bushels in 1898, 5,939,720 bushels in 1897, and 4,156,817 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 51,514,522 bushels, against 60,965,047 bushels last season, and 57,228,116 bushels in 1898-99.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,896,037 bushels, against 2,264,249 bushels last week, 3,836,793 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,700,292 bushels in 1898, 2,224,716 bushels in 1897, and 1,711,610 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 47,207,693 bushels, against 64,754,159 bushels last season, and 42,360,240 bushels in 1898-99.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

More favorable political influences, the announcement of the engagements of a substantial amount of gold for import, and some excellent railway earnings were the factors influencing to the higher prices which yesterday ruled on the stock market. Strength developed from the opening of the market and was well maintained throughout the day. The buying, however, could not fairly be said to be indicative merely of an improved tone. As a matter of fact, what actually developed was that, because of the improved sentiment, a demonstration was made against the short interest, which lately has become extended; and under the resultant forced covering, together with the independent buying, quotations were moved sharply up. That substantial interests had joined hands to put the market permanently higher did not develop; though that is not to say that good buying was not in evidence, for in some particular issues it was. But for the most part the price movement was professional, and for the moment can be said to be significant of nothing more than the improved general tone.

Influencing to the better feeling was the publication of ex-President Cleveland's letter, which in the Street was regarded as signifying that Mr. Cleveland could reasonably be classed not only as opposed to Mr. Bryan, but as an actual supporter of Mr. McKinley. Mr. Bryan's emphatic declaration at Ann Arbor, reaffirming his espousal of the 16 to 1 doctrine, was also a force influencing to the market's strength, the argument in financial circles being that this emphatic declaration would lose to the Democratic ticket the votes of many people who had been won to the belief that the free-silver heresy was to be allowed peacefully to drop. A further contention was that, after this pronunciamento, anything that Mr. Bryan may say in this city next week will have little effect, marketwise at least, and that for that reason the "scare" elements in the situation have been largely removed.

Naturally, the engagements of gold for import contributed to the improved tone. The movement this way apparently comes none too soon, for the known changes in money during the week indicate that the banks have lost in cash something approaching $8,500,000. Inasmuch as surplus reserves are little more than $6,000,000, it will be seen that any further drain on the resources of the banks—and that a further drain from the interior is inevitable appears certain—might resolve itself into a serious matter were there no offsets, such as the gold imports now announced. Even as it is, higher rates for money and probably a calling of loans can hardly be escaped.

Of the indicated loss to the banks this week, about $3,500,000 is represented by excess of receipts over expenditures by the Sub-Treasury, and the balance by reason of shipments to the interior. It is not clear, however, what will develop in to-day's bank statement. Some of the heaviest shipments to the interior have been made in the latter part of the week, and, therefore, because of the average system, the full loss to the banks may not appear. On the other hand, very heavy shipments toward the close of last week are understood not to have been reflected in the statement of that week, and may therefore show to-day. The loan item is, of course, also a factor in the situation; but as to what it will show, any prophecy would be wasted. A substantial decrease in surplus reserves seems assured—large enough, some pessimists declare, to wipe out the entire surplus reserve. In conservative quarters this extreme view is not shared.

PEOPLE'S GAS was again a feature of the market, moving up over 2 points on buying, presumably for the account of Chicago insiders, and urgent short covering. A large number of stop orders were reached on the upward movement, and this hastened toward the higher prices. There was no definite news on the stock one way or the other, but the reports from Chicago were persistent that the gas war there had actually been settled. Whether or not the reports are true, they were sufficient to create no little alarm among the veritable army of shorts in the stock—for in the last two weeks there has been much selling of the security—and the short-covering movement begun on Thursday was continued all day yesterday. In spite of this covering there is said still to be a large line of short stock uncovered.

***

NORTHERN PACIFIC, another stock which lately has been rather aggressively sold, was moved up sharply over 2 points. Here, also, the advance was hastened by covering, while there was the same good buying that has appeared for some time. London, as on the day previous, was a seller of the security, but all offerings from that source were freely taken by the Stock Exchange house whose late buying has been the subject of no little comment. In the Street the opinion grows stronger that the absorptions of the shares in the last ten days have been in the interests of parties seeking control.

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LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES were somewhat less responsive to the improved market tone than other stocks, Manhattan advancing only ⅛, Brooklyn Rapid Transit ⅝, and Metropolitan 1. The heaviness in Manhattan was the more surprising in view of the fact that the stock lately has shown much strength, though the report of Metropolitan buying "for control" is not credited in well-informed circles. Apparently the heaviness yesterday was because of withdrawal of speculative support, a well-known operator who was bulling the stock having, it is understood, gotten out at the high figures.

Third Avenue, which now is little traded in, yesterday advanced 2 full points on dealings in 300 shares.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO was bought for pool account, and it was said that several prominent operators were steadily increasing their holdings in the stock. Net earnings of the company for September, as reported yesterday, reached the large total of $1,300,670, a decrease, however, as compared with the same month last year, of $96,660. This was due to an increase in operating expenses of $276,800, the gross figures showing an appreciation of $192,300.

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PENNSYLVANIA was bid up by the pool working in it, and it was said that some of the buying orders came from Philadelphia. As was the case about a week ago, when the stock was moved up, the story was yesterday revived of a probable increase in the dividend on the stock. This lacks official confirmation or warrant, and the pool merely makes itself ridiculous by putting out the story, which from the market viewpoint does the stock more harm than good.

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COAL STOCKS.—Pending definite announcement of the result of the strikers' convention, traders were inclined to let these issues alone, but some covering by belated shorts was in evidence, carrying the quotations up somewhat.

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TOBACCO and SUGAR were bought for pool operators, but the movement was without special significance.

***

ATCHISON stocks were among the strong features, and though a bear pool, formed some months ago, tried to hold prices down, its efforts were unsuccessful. It is said the short interest in the preferred stock is very extensive.

MONEY RATES EASIER.

Call money ruled somewhat easier yesterday than on the day previous, and instead of

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The activity which showed on Thursday was not continued yesterday, and trading in the market for outside securities was very light. There was very little trading in even the few issues that were prominent on the previous day, and only a few of the changes in price were of enough importance to attract any interest. The one fact that stands out prominently is that stocks are firmly held, an indication that higher prices are confidently expected. It would seem that factors likely to result in lower prices have to a large extent spent themselves, and, barring the improbable, quotations may be expected to improve rather than to show further declines. It would appear that the coming into the market of a reasonable number of buying orders would quickly result in prices considerably above the prevailing ones. The matter of uncertainty is when such a buying movement may be expected to begin.

***

STANDARD OIL was the stock that attracted most interest because of its continued upward movement, as well as because of the fact that it was yesterday selling very near the highest price ever recorded for this stock. Transactions amounted probably to 200 shares, part of the trading being a sale of 100 shares, which was taken at 560. The last sale for the day was made at 563, and it closed at 561 bid, a net gain of four points. The highest price for the stock was reached May 24 last, when a 100-share lot sold at 568. The present buying of the stock is resumed to be in anticipation of the declaration of a large dividend for the present quarter, but what the dividend will be remains a matter of conjecture.

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AMERICAN BICYCLE.—No trading in the American Bicycle stocks was reported yesterday, and there was practically none but a nominal market for any of these securities. The preferred stock was offered at 23 without a bid, the previous day's sale of this issue having had apparently little effect. There was no demand for the stock, but there was very little of it offered. The decline that occurred on Thursday can hardly be attributed to the company's position, for the reason that its annual report showed that the full preferred stock dividend was being earned, and it is stated as the official opinion of the managers of the company that the present year will prove more profitable than the last. The business that the company expects to do in the sale of motor vehicles will, it is judged, add very considerably to its profits, and much work in the establishment of this branch of the company's business has already been done.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER was dull, but showed some improvement at the end of the day. Just at the close the only sale of the day was effected, when 100 shares were taken at 87⅝, an advance of half a point over Thursday's closing bid. The other copper stocks were about as dull as Amalgamated.

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ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION sold to the extent of 700 shares, and at the close was quoted at 1⅜ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. The supply of the stock in the market seemed smaller than it has been at any time recently, the purchases made within the last few weeks, presumably for insiders, having cleared the market of much of the stock that was pressing for sale.

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BAY STATE GAS was traded in to the extent of about 5,000 shares at 1¼. At the close it was offered at this figure with 1⅛ bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 12. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	87¼	87½	86⅞	87¼
Am. Agricultural Chem.	23½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73½	74½	73½	74½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	3	5	4	5
American Bicycle pf.	..	21	20	21
American Bicycle bonds	..	70	69	72
American Chicle	65	68	64	66
American Chicle pf.	71	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	7
Am. Hide & L. pf.	25	27	26¼	28½
Am. Hide & L. 6s	..	87	..	87
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	..	13¾	12⅞	13
American Woolen pf.	60	..	60	63½
Asphalt Co. of America	7⅜	7⅞	7¼	7⅝
Am. Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	..	107½	..	..
British Columbia Copper	11¾	..	11¾	11⅞
British Exch. 4s	97⅜	97⅞	97⅜	97¼
California & Copper	..	½	1	½
Cast-Iron Pipe	3⅜	4½	3⅜	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	29	30¼	29	30½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	..	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs.	105½	105⅞	105	105½
Compressed Air	29	31	29	31
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	6	7	6½	6⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	4½	7	4½	7
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	24	33	28	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	99½	102	98½	102
Cramps' Shipyard	67	71	67	71
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	15	18	15	10½
Electric Boat	13	16	13	16
Electric Boat pf.	25	30	25	30
Electric Vehicle	15	17	15	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	30	22	30
General Carriage	4⅞	5½	4½	4⅞
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf.	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
Hall Signal	39	45	39	45
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf.	38	42	39	47
Hudson River Tel.	115	120	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅝
International Pump	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
International Pump pf.	68	68¾	67½	69
International Silver pf.	34	38	34	38
Inter-State Oil	58½	58¾	58¼	58¾
Iron Steamboat	2⅜	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	60	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100	102
Marconi Copper	..	..	..	..
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	11	15	11	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	10	20	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	101	100	101
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	5¾	6	5¾	6
Otis Elevator	25½	27	25½	27
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87½	86	87½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	79	81	80	81
Retsof	28	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92	93	92	94
Royal Copper	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29¾	28½	29¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76	78	76	78
Safety Car Heat & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	16	17	..	17½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65	67	65½	67
Seaboard Air Line	8¾	9	8	8⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	23	22½	24
Standard Coupler	35	42	40	43
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	561	562	557	559
Storage Power	11	12⅜	11½	13
Tennessee Copper	13¼	14	13¼	14
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	5	5½	5¼	5⅜
Trenton Potteries	3	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	..	50	..
Union Copper	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	3
Union Typewriter	26½	27	26½	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105½	107½	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	113	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	..	73	71	72
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	61	62½	60½	62½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	82	83	82¾	83¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	3½	5	3½	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	30	35	30	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110	106	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102¾	104	102¾	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	118	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	117	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City Railroad.	230½	232	230½	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101¾	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	106
Columbus Railway	30½	32	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s.	108	108	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	15	17	15	17
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	81	81	80½	81½
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	78	82	78	82
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	19½	19	18¾	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119¾
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	116½	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
23d & 20th St. 5s, 1906.	113¾	114¼	113½	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	113½	114	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence	109	111	109½	111

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$133,239,678
Gold	88,448,634
Silver	5,941,444
United States notes	16,393,329
Treasury notes of 1890	65,541
National bank notes	7,963,711
Total receipts this day	1,777,743
Total receipts this month	21,083,953
Total receipts this year	166,032,198
Total expenditures this day	1,660,090
Total expenditures this month	19,955,000
Total expenditures this year	163,604,823
Deposits in National banks	97,441,524
National bank notes received for redemption	262,360
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	1,001,474
Customs	739,078
Miscellaneous	37,190

The condition of the Treasury, divisions of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$245,275,679
Silver dollars	425,498,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,002,443
Silver bullion of 1890	65,947,351
United States notes	1,810,000
Total	$739,533,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$245,275,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,498,000
Treasury notes outstanding	68,950,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,810,000
Total	$739,533,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$49,467,804
Gold certificates	38,981,030
Silver coin and bullion	2,250,086
Silver certificates	3,891,358
United States notes	16,393,329
Other assets	14,428,311
Total in treasury	125,211,721
Deposits in National banks	97,441,524
Total	$222,653,246
Current liabilities	89,413,538
Available cash balance	133,239,678

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Northwestern Elevated was strong to-day; the common sold at 24; the preferred opened at 70½ and sold to 71½; a few shares, seller, went at 71¾. These prices represent advances of 2 points on the common and 3½ on the preferred in the last week. Aside from Northwestern Elevated, the movement in the street railway stocks this morning was very narrow. West Chicago continued to hang around 99, North Chicago around 200, and Union Traction preferred around 49. There were a few sales of Lake Street Elevated at 9. Biscuit common was firm at 25@25¼, and the preferred at 98. Union Loop sold at 88@88⅝ for odd lots. Linseed common sold at 9¼ and the preferred at 51. Metropolitan preferred brought 83.

	High.	Low.	Close.
200...American Linseed	9¼	9¼	9¼
490...American Linseed pf.	51¼	50⅝	51½
200...American Tin Plate	31¾	31¾	31¾
15...Chicago Union Traction	11½	11½	11½
995...Chicago Union Trac. pf.	49	48	48
30...Lake Street Elevated	9	9	9
3...Metropolitan Elevated pf.	83	83	83
350...National Biscuit	32¾	32	32⅝
58...National Biscuit pf.	88⅝	88	88½
50...National Carbon	16½	16¼	16½
10...National Carbon pf.	82	82	82
13...Northwestern Elev. com.	24	24	24
376...Northwestern Elev. pf.	71¾	70½	70½
11...North Chicago	200¼	200	200¼
150...Shelby Steel Tube	5	5	5
100...Shelby Steel Tube pf.	50	50.	50
40...Union Loop	88¾	88	88¾
60...West Chicago	99	99	99

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—To-day's market was the most buoyant in recent months. Advances were sharp and general, the result of good buying from commission houses and scarcity of stocks. Where the supply was limited and any urgency was displayed in the demand sharp advances resulted. Pennsylvania Steel rose 1, to 48; United Gas ¾, to 111¾; Cambria Steel ⅝, to 16; Bethlehem Steel 1½, to 15¼. Smaller fractions were made in Union Traction, Consolidated Lake Superior, and Asphalt. There was free realizing in Marsden and Smokeless Powder, which prevented their further advance.

The close was strong at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
A. Co. of A.	7¾	7⅞	E. Co. of A.	8⅞	9
Cambria	15⅝	15¾	Lehigh Val.	24	24½
Choctaw	30½	31	Marsden	9	9½
Choctaw pf.	40¾	40¾	Penn. S. pf.	97	97½
C. T., Pitts.	22½	22¾	Union Trac.	31⅝	31¾
C. T. P., pf.	61½	61⅝	U. Gas Imp.	..	111½

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4⅞	5	Old Colony	3	3½
Allouez	1½	2	Old Domin.	20⅝	20½
Arcadian	18	19	Osceola	67	67½
Arnold	4	4¾	*Parrot	41½	42
Ash. Bed	.25	.50	Pioneer	.25	.50
Atlantic	22	23	Quincy	142	145
Baltic	22	23	Rhode Island	3	4
Bost. & Mon.	322	323	Santa Fé	6½	6¾
Butte & B.	55	60	Shoe	29	29½
Cal. & Hec.	760	762	Tamarack	232	235
Centennial	15⅝	16	Utah Cons.	30¼	31
Franklin	13½	14½	Washington	.75	..
Humboldt	.25	.75	White Knob	12	14
Isle Royale	30	30¾	Winona	2⅝	3¼
Mohawk	163	165	Wolverine	40¼	40⅝

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	249	250	
Bost. & Low.	242	243	
Bost. & Me.	..	190	
Bost. & Pr.	..	300	
Bost. Elev.	147	148	
Bost. G. 5s.	..	80	
Cent. Mass.	13	13½	
Cent. M. pf.	62	..	
Fitchburg pf.	138	139	
N. Y. & N.	..	..	
Vermont	..	..	110½
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	..	..	114½
West End	..	91½	92

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	140	141	
Chi. Stk. Y.	136	137	
Dom. Coal	..	38½	
Dom. C. pf.	113	..	
Erie Tel.	95½	96¾	
Mex. Tel.	2	2½	
N. Eng. Tel.	123	..	
U. S. Oil	12½	12¾	
Westinghouse Elect. pf.	62½	..	
*Ex dividend.			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 12, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	15½	500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	.....
61	61½	319	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
90	92	111	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	+1⅛
50⅝	51¼	20	Am. Linseed Co.	51	51	51	51	.....
36½	38¾	2,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅞	38⅝	37½	38¼	+ ⅜
88½	89	320	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88⅞	89⅞	88½	88⅞	.....
19½	20	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
33	33¼	4,315	Am. Steel & Wire.	33⅛	33½	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
73¼	74	1,380	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73½	74	73½	73½	+ ⅞
116	117	11,575	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116	117½	116	116⅞	+1
115	116	180	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	— 1½
31½	31¾	1,210	American Tin Plate	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	— ¼
33	34	525	Am. Tin Plate pf.	33¼	33¼	33	33	.....
90⅜	91	3,210	American Tobacco	90½	91	90½	91	+1
42½	43	900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42⅜	42⅝	42½	42⅜	— ⅛
28½	28⅝	3,750	At., T. & S. F.	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
70⅜	70⅝	6,550	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69⅜	71	69⅜	70⅝	+ 1⅛
70⅜	71	9,500	Baltimore & Ohio	70⅛	71½	70½	71	+1
79	79½	900	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78½	79½	78½	79¼	+1¼
52⅜	52½	8,575	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	52	52⅝	51⅞	52⅜	+ ⅛
7	7½	200	Brunswick City	7	7	7	7	— ⅜
50	51	37	Canada Southern	51½	51½	51½	51½	.....
86	86⅜	200	Canadian Pacific	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅜
28⅜	28⅝	1,580	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅛	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅞	7,200	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅛	125⅞	125⅛	125½	+ ⅜
11	11	100	Chicago Great West.	11	11	11	11	.....
83⅜	84	150	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	83⅜	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝	— ⅛
111⅞	112	4,290	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	111⅞	112¼	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
160	163	100	Chicago & Northw.	161	161	161	161	+1
105⅝	106	610	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105¼	105⅞	105¼	105½	+ ⅝
33½	33⅝	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	33¾	34	33½	33½	.....
5¼	5½	200	Colorado Southern	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
36¼	36½	10	Col. Southern 1st pf.	36¼	36½	36¼	36¼	.....
14	15	10	Col. Southern 2d pf.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	.....
169½	170	519	Consolidated Gas	169½	170	169½	170	+1⅝
28	28¼	2,325	Con. Tobacco Co.	25½	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ⅝
77¼	78	130	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	77⅝	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞	+ ⅝
111⅝	112½	300	Delaware & Hudson	111	111⅝	111	111⅝	.....
174½	176	30	Del., Lack. & West.	176½	176½	176½	176½	.....
18½	19	10	Denver & R. G.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
67	67½	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	67	67	67	67	+ ¼
11⅜	12⅛	100	Erie	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	110	Erie 1st pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+1
18½	19½	200	Erie 2d pf.	18½	19	18½	19	+1
33⅞	34	1,300	Federal Steel	33¼	34	33½	34	+ ⅞
139	140	1,050	General Electric	137½	140	137½	140	+2½
49	50	30	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	.....
98½	99	25	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99	99	99	99	.....
154	154½	400	Great Northern pf.	154	154	154	154	.....
33	33½	200	Hocking Valley	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
116½	117	350	Illinois Central	116⅝	117	116⅝	117	+ ⅛
17⅝	18	100	International Paper	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
64½	64½	325	Internat. Paper pf.	63¼	64½	63¼	64½	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	400	Internat. Power	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	100	Iowa Central	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	15¾	400	Kanawha & Michigan.	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	— ⅛
9¼	9⅝	120	K. C. Southern	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
28	29½	865	K. C. Southern pf.	29	29	29	29	— ½
29½	31	100	Lake Erie & West.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
95	96	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	96	96	96	96	+1
72⅛	72¼	3,330	Louisville & Nashville.	71⅝	72¼	71⅝	72⅛	+ ⅛
10	10½	100	Manhattan Beach	9	9	9	9	+1
92	92½	7,720	Manhattan Elevated	92⅜	92½	92	92	+ ¼
151	151⅜	1,290	Met. Street Railway	150	151⅜	150	151	+1
32⅝	34	50	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼	.....
11¾	12⅛	150	Mexican Central	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
3	3½	112	Mexican National ctfs.	3	3	3	3	.....
54	54½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	54¼	54¼	54¼	54½	.....
92	94	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	92½	93¼	92½	93¼	+ ⅝
18	20	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	18	18	18	18	+1
28⅝	29	2,710	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27½	28¾	27½	28¾	+1⅜
50	50⅛	4,980	Missouri Pacific	49⅝	50⅝	49⅝	50	+ ½
32⅜	32½	200	National Biscuit Co.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
90	92	50	National Lead Co. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....
27	27⅜	1,350	National Steel	27	27½	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
83½	84½	400	National Steel pf.	84	84	83⅝	84	+ ⅛
47½	47¼	865	National Tube Co.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
93⅝	94	463	National Tube Co. pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	+ ⅛
133⅝	134½	250	New Jersey Central.	134	134	134	134	.....
129½	129¾	1,095	New York Central	128¾	129¾	128¾	129¼	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	350	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅜	.....
34⅝	34½	2,020	Norfolk & Western.	34½	35	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
75	76½	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	.....
50⅝	50¾	35,515	Northern Pacific	48⅞	51	48⅞	50⅝	+ 1⅞
70	70½	2,215	Northern Pacific pf.	69⅝	70¼	69⅝	70	+ 1⅜
6	6¼	10	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	.....
30½	30¾	40	Pacific Mail	31¼	31¼	31	31½	+ ⅛
130⅜	131	10,350	Pennsylvania R. R.	129⅜	131½	129⅜	131	+ 1⅞
87⅛	87½	49,950	People's Gas, Chicago.	85	87⅝	84½	87¼	+ 1⅝
2	2¼	1,230	Peo. Dec. & Evans.	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	+ ⅛
39	39⅝	2,090	Pressed Steel Car.	39	39½	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
75¼	76¼	160	Pressed Steel Car pf.	76⅜	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	+1
185	187	200	Pullman Company	186	186	186	186	.....
16	16¼	430	Reading	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	.....
55⅝	55⅞	2,000	Reading 1st pf.	55	55⅝	55	55⅝	+ ⅝
25¼	25⅞	100	Reading 2d pf.	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	12½	600	St. Louis Southw.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
28⅞	29¼	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29	29½	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
63	63	100	Sloss-Sheffield	63	63	63	63	+1
32⅝	33¼	1,000	Southern Pacific	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ½
52⅝	52⅞	4,225	Southern Railway pf.	52⅛	52⅞	52⅛	52⅜	+ ⅛
57½	57½	4,980	Tenn. Coal & Iron	55⅝	57½	55⅝	57½	+1⅝
15⅜	16	486	Texas Pacific	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
111	112	328	Third Avenue	110	111	110	111	+2
63¼	64	150	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	64	64	64	64	— ⅝
58⅝	58⅝	18,519	Union Pacific	57⅞	58⅝	57⅞	58⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	73½	1,125	Union Pacific pf.	74	74⅛	73½	73⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	900	United States Leather.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
68½	69	25	U. S. Leather pf.	69¼	69½	69¼	69¼	.....
29⅝	29⅞	1,245	United States Rubber.	29¼	29⅝	20	29¾	+ ⅜
94⅞	95	210	U. S. Rubber pf.	94½	94¼	94½	94¼	+ 1½
18	18	200	Wabash pf.	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
78¼	78⅜	345	Western Union Tel.	78¼	78⅜	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
8⅝	8¾	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
22½	23⅛	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
10¼	11	585	Wisconsin Central	11	11	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
31½	32½	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Sales....		250,510						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¾	104½	Ill. C. l. 1.	100	..
2s, c., 1930	103¾	104¼	Hock. V. pf.	62¾	63
3s, r., 1918	109½	109⅝	Int. Silver.	4	4½
3s, c., 1918	109½	110¼	Jol. & M. pf.	39	41

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lenox Avenue Apartment House Sold—Deal in East One Hundredth Street Lots—Auction Sales.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold the seven-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 75.8 by 85. It is understood that the transaction is partly a trade. The sellers took the Lenox Avenue property, as plaintiffs in foreclosure proceedings, about a month ago.

James D. Edwards has sold for the Crane estate, to Quayle D. Hawkes, for improvement, the plot of eighteen lots on the south side of One Hundredth Street, between First and Second Avenues, being the entire front, with the exception of the two corners. The selling estate owns the rest of the block, bounded by First and Second Avenues, Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets.

Pease & Elliman have sold, for the Solomon estate, the four-story dwelling 24 West Forty-fifth Street, 21 by 100.5.

E. Alexander has sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy, to E. Rolff, for about $32,000, the four-story brick warehouse 375 Greenwich Street.

It is reported that the six-story building 42 Franklin Street, 25 by 80, has been sold to the Prospect Hill Improvement Company.

Harry M. Goldberg has bought from the Kehrs estate the five-story tenement 27 Henry Street, 25 by 100; also, from a Mr. Mikoll the similar property 203 Broome Street, 25 by 52.

J. J. Schwartz has bought the five-story double tenement 711 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 80.

Leith & Glenn transferred yesterday the apartment house at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 50.5 by 100, to John J. Bell for $55,000 over mortgages of $119,000.

Moore & Ashley will build a seven-story apartment house, 83.6 by 88.3, on the south side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 116.6 feet east of Convent Avenue. The structure will cost $100,000.

Lovejoy & Noyes report among leases of stores recently effected by them the following: For Margaret A. Jackson, to Manuel Cruz, cigar manufacturer, 240 Pearl Street, corner of Burling Slip; for William H. Miller 195 Pearl Street, and for Nathan Hutkoff 296 Pearl Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

1,118 Intervale Avenue, east side, 140.7 feet south of Kelly Street, and running through to Kelly Street, 20 by about 107, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edmund A. Trouton..... $5,000

1,116 Intervale Avenue, east side, 160.8 feet south of Kelly Street, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 20 by about 110, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward F. Burke..... 5,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 116.6 ft east of Convent Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 83.6 by 88.3; Moore & Ashley of 435 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 200 feet west of Park Avenue, for a three-story brick and stone dwelling, 20 by 38.5; People's Tabernacle, No. 1, of 232 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; O. S. Teale of 35 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,500.

One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 220 feet west of Park Avenue, for a four-story brick church and dwelling, 55 by 100.11; People's Tabernacle, No. 1, owner; O. S. Teale, architect; cost, $30,000.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of Westchester Avenue, for a two-story and four-story brick store and lofts, irregular dimensions; R. Seigman of 45 West Forty-second Street, owner; A. Arctander of 362 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 340 East Eighty-sixth Street, for a five-story and basement brick tenement, 25 by 80.8; A. Bachrach, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $30,000.

La Fontaine Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and store; Nellie Rice of 660 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for two five-story brick and stone tenements, 23 by 87.6; Alexander Cameron of 241 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 3,752 Third Avenue, to a one-story brick stable and shed; Charles N. Mazza, premises, owner; W. O. Talt, architect; cost, $600.

No. 701 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with stores; Susan Heyman of 75 Murray Street, owner; M. V. Kennelly of 64 Vesey Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 326 East Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; T. Elsele, premises, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 1 Union Square East, to a four-story brick hotel; Joseph Schmitt, premises, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $300.

Washington Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; William Roland, owner; E. F. Frisbie of 721 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 58 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Louisa Burgess, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $50.

No. 112 Macdougal Street, to a four-and-a-half-story brick tenement and store; Antonio De Maria, premises, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $1,000.

Grand Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Buchanan Place, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Manierre Ellison, premises, owner and architect; cost, $50.

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and clubroom; J. D. Shea of 427 Eighth Avenue, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $4,000.

Fulton Street, east side, 496 feet south of Westchester Avenue, Wakefield, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Bruno Leumer, Wakefield, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R $" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Thursday, Oct. 12.

ATTORNEY ST, 88 to 92; Jacob Levy to Rachel Wexler, 4 9-12 years 4,750

CANAL ST, 320, s s, 25.8x55.8x24.11x50.9; Theodore E. Bogert to Frances L. Elliott and another, ⅜ part, (R S $18).. 1

CANAL ST, n e corner of Forsyth St, 200.4 ft to Eldridge St, 50x200.9x50; Leopold Kaufmann to Louis Rubenstein, (R S $80, mtg $160,000) 1

COLUMBIA ST, 77, w s, 20x49.8; Mollie Zasuly and another to Meyer Jarmulowsky and another, (R S $1, mtg $12,200) 1

DAWSON ST, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; Elias A. Kennedy to Joseph P. Kennedy, (R S $5.50) 1

GREENWICH ST, 63, and Trinity Place, 20, 24.9x71x24.8x67.4; Friedrich Schwab, by attorney, to John N. Spaus and another, all title, (R S $2) 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, w s, 115.8 ft s of Madison St, 16.6x64.3x16.11x63.6; William Vogel and others to Charles Goldstein, (R S $7.50) 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, w s, 113.6 ft s of Madison St, 16.6x64.3x16.11x63.6; Charles Goldstein to Max Cohen and Banned Friend, (mtg $5,500, R S $2.50) 1

HENRY ST, 183, n s, 24.2x87.6; Rachel J. Brown to Annie Ellis, (R S $7, mtg $31,000) 38,000

HOUSTON ST, n w s, 225.9 ft w of Avenue A, runs n e 54.6 to 1st St x s e 25x s w 61.4 to H St x n w 25.2; Smith S. Brown to S. S. Brown & Co. 1

LEWIS ST, 53, Sarah Berkowitz to Yety Alter, 3 years 1,550

LOT 12, map of the Anderson property, Morrisania; Alexander B. Crane, executor, &c., to George W. Collier, all title.. 1

LOT 164, Block D, map of the Mapes estate; Emily Cook to Willard R. Weger, (mtg $2,300, R S $4) ..... Exchange

LOT 486, amended map of Mapes estate; Domenicangelo Di Maria to Bernardino Annicelli 450

MARKET ST, 65, w s, 25x57.6; Morris J. Gardner to Samuel Cohen, (mtg $8,150, R S $2) 1

MATILDA ST, e s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Frederic E. Gunnison to Bernard Unlack, (R S $1, mtg $3,000) ..... Omitted

NEW DRIVING LANE, lot begins at n w corner of Lot 12, map of Anderson property, runs w 25.5x850.11x20.5x50.11, Morrisania; George W. Collier to Stephen E. Brown, all title, (R S 50 cents). 400

OGDEN AV, e s, 150 ft s of 162d St, 25x115; Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, to Henry Nowak 2,100

OGDEN AV, e s, 175 ft s of 162d St, 25x115; Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, to William C. Heron 1,950

PLOT in centre line block, between 5th and 6th Sts, and 76 ft w of Av B, runs n — x n w — to 6th St, x w 11xs 97.1x e 25; John Bernhard and another, executors, to J. Henry Guntzer, (R S $7, mtg $23,300) 30,000

SOUTH BROADWAY, e s, part of Lots 11 and 13, map of farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, at King's Bridge; Niles Anderson to Mamie Tagliaferro, quitclaim 1

SOUTH ELIZABETH ST, n s, City Island; Nicholas W. Abbott to Henry B. Schafer, 3 years ..... $600 to 800

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner 151st St, 90.7x85.3x92.8x85.9; Jacob D. Butler to Maurice Folk, (R S $1.00) 1

SUFFOLK ST, 180, 24x100, leasehold; William H. Hirsh, referee, to Maria Miller, (R S $1) 4,000

TIFFANY ST, w s, 358.3 ft n of 165th St, 80x100; Paul Dannhauser to James Dempsey, (R S $2, mtg $2,000) 100

TINTON AV, e s, 237.6 ft n of 161st St, 62.6x100; John W. Decker to Clara Decker, (R S $4) 1

TRANSFER, pt of real estate of John A. Stevens; Gertrude S. Rice, trustee, to Julia C. Stevens, (R S $22) .....

WALTON AV, e s, 189 ft s of 158th St, runs e 102.3x n 10.6x e 46x s 40x w 39.8 ft to street x n 100x w 102.3 to avenue x n 40; Daniel Currie and another to E. H. McCormack 8,000

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 151.2 ft s of 162d St, 50.5x102.5x50x108.8; Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, to John F. Dunn.. 2,700

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 151.2 ft s of 162d St, 50.5x114.11x50x121.2; Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, to James Burke 2,400

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 201.7 ft s of 162d St, 25.2x114.10x25x114.11; Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, to Dionisius Saley. 1,375

WOOSTER ST, 203, w s, 36.9x100; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to Mary Lewis.. 75,000

1ST AV, 1,064, s e corner of 58th St; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Nicholas Betjemen 22,750

1ST AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 50.5x100; M. J. Naughton to Michael Naughton, (R S $2) 1

2D AV, n e corner of 1st St; Tradesmen's National Bank to Theodore Katz, 5 years 1,200

5TH AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 112th St, 25.3x96; Rosa Stark to Mathias Gocren and another, (mtg $27,000) 100

7TH AV, s e corner 116th St, 50.5x100; John H. Leith and another to John J. Bell, (R S $55, mtg $119,000) 1

2D ST, n s, 105 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, 33.4x114; Henry C. Henderson, referee, to Elizabeth Wright 2,500

18TH ST, 229 West; Emma L. Vidal and another to Edward Condon, 2 7-12 years 1,500

24TH ST, 24 East, 20x49.4; Henry W. Mittag to William A. Main, (mtg $21,000, R S $14) 1

47TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Carrie L. Larkin to William Bruns and wife 1

53D ST, 313 East; Sailie Greenthal to Bertha Levy, 5 years 1,010

69TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of 9th Av, 13.6x100.5; Henry W. Mittag to William A. Main, (mtg $19,000, R S $8.50) 1

75TH ST, n s, 306.3 ft w of 3d Av, 18.11x102.2x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Hyman Rosen, (R S $5.50, mtg $11,000) 100

76TH ST, n s, 373 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Jacob Siegel and another to John Toelberg, quitclaim 1

94TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.8; a Grand Fettit to Gustav E. Baubahn, (mtg $28,000, R S $31) 1

97TH ST, s s, 124.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.6x100.11x irregular; Maria Biebisch to George A. Hayunga, quitclaim. 1

101ST ST, 119 and 121 East, 52x100.11; Minnie Bruckner to Katie O. Kahn, (mtg $42,250) 1

114TH ST, 425 East, 25x100.11; Carmine Liberti to Maria Liberti, ⅛ part, (mtg $9,000, R S $1.50) 1,500

119TH ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.9x100.5; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children 11,700

124TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Gustav E. Bauhahn to Albert Bruno, (R S $3, mtg 24,000) 1

124TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Gustav E. Bauhahn to Albert Burns, (R S $7, mtg $25,000) 1

140TH ST, s s, 256.8 ft e of Alexander Av, 25.1x100; Matilda Haggerty to Mary A. McKenna, (mtg $7,000) 500

148TH ST, n s, 232 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; Thomas Cheyne and others, executors, to Kate S. Myers, (R S $14.50). 14,300

141ST ST, 309 West, 22x99.11; Mary B. Groth to Charles H. Becker, (R S $5, mtg $20,500) 1

168TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Brook Av, 25x96.7; Isaac C. Ottenberg to William Kayser, (mtg $15,000, R S $2) 1

175TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of 11th Av, 50x65; John Eusner to Frederick Bachmann, quitclaim, (R S 50 cents) 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

ALTSCHUL, Jacob, to Caroline Eppstein; 82d St, 520 East, 2 years, 6 per cent... 1,200

BAUHAHN, Gustav E., to Frederick C. Kronmeyer; 94th St, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 22,000

BETJEMEN, Nicholas, to Giovanna P. Maresi; 1,064 1st Av, demand. 10,000

BOGERT, Theodore L., to Albert S. Thayer, trustee; Canal St, 326, ¼ part, 3 years 3,000

BRINLEY, Caroline, to New York Building, Loan & Banking Company; 20th St, n s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, installments 139,800

CONDON, Edward, to George Ehret; 18th St, 220 West, lease, demand, 6 per cent.. 1,500

CRAWFORD, Eugenie J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Morris St, s s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years. 8,000

DOLL, Jacob to Irving Savings Institution; Southern Boulevard, s e s at s s of 184th St, runs e 35.1 to w s of Cypress Av x s .25x w 100x n 81x s e —, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 40,000

DONNELLAN, Albert V., to Gilbert and George Turner; 108th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent... 2,565

GOLDSTEIN, Charles, to John and Louisa Quell and another; 45 Gouverneur St, 5 years 5,500

GROTH, Mary B., and another to Eleanor B. Sanders; 141st St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 5 per cent gold.. 20,500

HERON, William C., to Nicholas O'Donnell, executor; Ogden Av, e s, 175 ft s of 162d St, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 1,170

HERTZ, Rosa, to Cornelius Daniels; 10th St, 214 East, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

HUGHES, Brian G., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Elm St, w s, 113.11 ft n of Howard St, 3 years..... 30,000

JACOBS, Solomon, and wife to Katherine Rainsford; Rivington St, 54, 5 years, 4½ per cent 35,000

LEAYCRAFT, J. Edgar, to Charles S. Benedict, trustee; 133d St, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LEITH, John H., and another to Germania Life Insurance Company; 7th Av, s e corner of 114th St, 5 years, 5 per cent. 107,500

LEITH, John H., and another to Henry Keale; 7th Av, s e corner of 114th St, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 11,500

LESKE, Emil and Anna, to Dina Conrad; east half of west half of Lot 599, map of village of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

LYON, Anna E., to George W. Carr, guardian; Lots 13, 16 to 23, Block F, and Lots 17 and 18, Block G, map of Dore Lyons property, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

MARKUS, Barnet, and wife to Max Grossman; 212 West 37th St, demand... 3,000

MARTIN, George W., to City Mortgage Company; 113th St, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,892

MARTIN, George W., to United States Life Insurance Company; 113th St, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 75,000

MARTIN, George W., to Nelson D. Stillwell; 113th St, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,673

MILES, John, and wife to Charles M. Cauldwell and another, trustees; Jerome Av, e s, 687 ft s of High Bridge Road, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 7,500

MIERHOFER, John, and another, to Burton C. Meighan; 2d Av, n s, Lot 44, map of Unionport, demand..... 250

MOREN, Gustave T., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Amundson Av, w s, 450 ft s of Randall Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 750

MURRAY, James, and Robert Hill to American Mortgage Company; 102d St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1½ years..... 14,000

NAUGHTON, Michael, to City Mortgage Company; 1st Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 117th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 17,500

NAUGHTON, Michael, to City Mortgage Company; 1st Av, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 17,500

NAUGHTON, Michael, to Michael J. Naughton; 1st Av, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

NORWOOD, Lewis M., to New York Security and Trust Company; Park Av, s e corner of 81st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 45,000

RUBENSTEIN, Louis, to Leopold Kaufmann; Canal St, n e corner of Forsyth St, 200.4 ft to Eldridge St, installments 40,000

SCHREINER, George, to Pauline Brown; 90th St, 212 and 214 East, 1 year..... 8,000

SCHILL, Edward A., to John F. Betz; Boston Road, n e corner of Tremont Av, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 2,831

STEIN, Mary, to Frank A. Otis and another, trustees; 93d St, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ years..... 2,000

UNLACK, Bernard, to Frederic E. Gunnison; Mattida St, e s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 500

WADDLE, Belle M., to Millie H. Rindskopf; Prospect Av, w s, 38.10 ft s of 152d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 850

WIEBOLDT, Sophia D., to Lilian S. Herrmann; Avenue A, e s, 52 ft s of 83d St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRUNS, Hermann, Jr., to Louise Karrass. $4,000

CHESEBRO, Denison F. and Alfred E., to William Main, 3 years ..... Nom.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, assignment of two mortgages..... Nom.

DALE, Ellen, guardian, &c., to Grace Dale, ½ part, in assignment of two mortgages 750

DE HART, Chattie, to Louis and John Bossert 600

FROEHLICH, Bellina, to J. Newton Osorio 18,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another ..... Nom.

KEALE, Henry, to Harris Solomon..... 100

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Bellina Froehlich 19,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Edward J. Moloughney ..... Nom.

OPPENHEIMER, Edward, and others to John J. Bell ..... Nom.

PRAY, Louisa G. M., to Sarah C. Hall.. 2,500

SILVERMAN, Wolf, to Nelson D. Stillwell, assigns three mortgages..... Nom.

VANDERBECK, Mary V., to George N. Rapp 3,238

Mechanics' Liens.

ABINGDON SQUARE, (8th Av.) 15 to 19; Louis Blumenstein and another against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor..... 458

DAWSON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Beach Av, 100x100; Chester F. Reynolds against James M. Kirby, contractor; J. R. Kirby, owner..... 351

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner 95th St, 19.6x70; Edward Smith against William Brinckerhoff, owner and contractor.... 2,000

OLIVER ST, 100; Ried and Jagger against Martha Brodie, owner; Thomas Brodie, contractor 45

WEBSTER AV, 1,372 to 1,376; Sanitary Fireproofing and Contracting Company against William Bell, owner; James Anderson, contractor and owner..... 190

8TH AV, 339, s w corner 27th St, 24.8x60; Charles Sieburg against the estate of Simon Gallinger, owner; Emil Mesnier contractor 8,000

63D ST, 322 to 328 East; Louis Blumenstein and another against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor..... 357

65TH ST, n e corner Avenue A, 542 to Exterior St x100x Irregular to avenue x 25.1 to beginning; T. Cockerill & Son against the Central Brewing Company, owner; the Kast Copper and Sheet Iron Company, contractor 12,802

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 125x100; Anthony Schwoerer against Tessie Adams, owner and contractor.. 1,775

134TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Christianson Brothers against M. F. Dunn, owner; Frederick Wandelt, contractor..... 99

137TH ST, 896 to 902 East; Frank Vaccaro against William Bernhart, owner and contractor 122

150TH ST, n s, corner Convent Av, 25x99.11x68.5x108.11; Burton Gliddon against Thomas Walker, owner; McMillan & Walker, contractors 109

BUILDING LAW CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

1ST AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 50.5 x100; the City Mortgage Company, with Michael Naughton, 10 payments..... 35,000

Lis Pendens.

EROOK AV, s w corner of Wendover Av, 75x100.11x irregular; Eugene Sondheim against James Anderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

CONCORD AV, w s, 250 ft n of Division Av, 20x100; Fannie C. Lyon and others, trustees, &c., against John D. Halloran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

DAWSON ST, n s, 117.9 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; Ruth J. Congdon against William H. Holmes, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

MORRIS AV, e s, 130.6 ft s of 140th St, 29.9x 87.2x20x irregular; Edward Winslow against Herman Schenck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

MOTT ST, 10; Johanna M. Purdy against Seth R. Johnson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 50x90; Moses Mendelsohn and another against James Anderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

WEST END AV, e s, 84.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x100.11; Mary A. Naughlin against Louise V. Weber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

7TH AV, w s, 53.8 ft n of 146th St, 46.8x100; Emma B. Marcoso, executrix, &c., against William H. Stanton, Jr., and others, (two actions foreclosing two mortgages;) attorney, E. S. Clinch.

11TH AV, e s, 69 ft n of 20th St, 22.11x75; Frank S. Smith against James R. Floyd and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.

57TH ST, n s, 68.1 ft w of 9th Av, 21.8x100.5; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Thomas O'Callaghan, Jr., (foreclosure of mortgage, amended;) attorneys, Stokes & Ward; Fannie Falk and others, executors, &c., against Heyman Kalman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Klein & J.

76TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; William J. Harvey against Mary S. Clark, individually and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rollins & Rollins.

164TH ST, 703 East; also use of 10 ft alley adjoining on s s; Jeremiah Fitzpatrick against William Huck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Coleman.

185TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x100; Estelle Rossiter, executrix, against John A. Knox and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. D. Lawton.

Emmet & Robinson.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25¼
Flour, Minneapolis patents	$4.35
Cotton, middling	.10 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K. prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef, hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.45@7.50
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	21@21½

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 74@76c; No. 2 red, 76¼@76½c; No. 2 corn, 41@41¾c; No. 2 yellow, 41@41⅝c; No. 2 oats, 22c; No. 2 white, 24⅝@25¼c; No. 3 white, 23½@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 51c; good feeding barley, 41c; fair to choice malting, 50@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.69; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.70@$1.72; prime timothy seed, $4.15@4.20; mess pork, per barrel, $15@$15.50; lard, per 100 lbs, $7.10@$7.15; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.80@$8.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.20@$8.30; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.25.

COTTON.—The cotton market was, for the most part, weak and unsettled yesterday. At the opening a sharp break in prices followed a decided disappointment in the English cables, which were expected to show an advance of about 1-64d instead of the decline of ½d in spots and 4-64@6-64d on futures, with a partial recovery toward the close, making the net loss at Liverpool ½@3-64d. The local market opened at a decline of 12@16 points. There was no particular amount of confidence manifested on either side of the account, and in the afternoon business was scant and of a strictly local character, with the market finally steady at a net decline of 16@35 points. According to private cables the English decline was due to Mr. Neill's circular very largely. The latter is reported to be much more bearish than expected, comparing the present situation with the favorable weather in the Fall of 1897, when much the same climatic conditions resulted in one of the largest crops of cotton ever raised. Considerable cotton was sold out to-day by parties who bought yesterday on pointers as to the Neill circular. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ¼c lower on the basis of 10 7-16c for middling upland and 10 11-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 65 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Savannah easy at 9⅞c, ½c lower; Wilmington quiet at 10¼c; Norfolk weak at 10c; Baltimore nominal at 10⅞c; Memphis steady at 10¼c; Augusta quiet at 9 13-16c, 1-16c lower; St. Louis quiet at 10 1-16c, 1-16c lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	10.05	10.05	9.83	9.83@9.84
November	9.71	9.79	9.60	9.62@9.63
December	9.65	9.73	9.56	9.57@9.58
January	9.66	9.73	9.56	9.57@9.58
February	9.66	9.66	9.55	9.57@9.58
March	9.66	9.73	9.56	9.57@
April	9.66	9.66	9.62	9.57@9.58
May	9.66	9.73	9.56	9.58@9.59
June	9.66	9.64	9.64	9.57@9.59
July	9.64	9.66	9.53	9.53@9.59
August	9.43	9.45	9.43	9.40@9.44

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—Spot cotton—Moderate business; prices easier; American middling, fair, 6 13-32d; good middling, 6 1-16d; middling, 6d; low middling, 5 13-16d; good ordinary, 5¼d; ordinary, 4⅞d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 4,500 American. Receipts none. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 40-64d buyers; October and November, 5 27-64d buyers; November and December, 5 21-64d@5 22-64d buyers; December and January, 5 18-64d@5 19-64d buyers; January and February, 5 16-64d buyers; February and March, 5 14-64d sellers; March and April, 5 10-64d@5 11-64d buyers; April and June, 5 9-64d@5 10-64d sellers; June and July, 5 8-64d buyers; July and August, 5 6-64d@5 7-64d buyers; August and September, 5 1-64d value.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was a distinctly better undertone to the wheat market yesterday, liquidation disappearing almost entirely and being replaced by a demand from shorts that grew quite urgent in the last hour and more or less buying also for other interests, notably foreign houses, who were credited with covering their shorts and taking the long side. As the result of these conditions the market wound up the day with ⅞@1c advance to its credit. The export business at the seaboard points amounted to twenty-four loads. Northwest conditions, from a weather standpoint, were the same as they have been all the week, and receipts are scheduled to keep on increasing so long as they continue so. For the day they were 504 cars, compared with 429 cars last Friday. English markets were ⅝@¾d lower, and Paris 5 to 15 points off, but at Berlin there was a partial ½-mark advance, and at Budapest ⅜@½ points rise. The Modern Miller reported favorable conditions for planting Winter wheat, and early sowing shows a healthy growth. Argentine shipments for the week amounted to 816,000 bushels, compared to 598,000 bushels last week and 1,248,000 bushels a year ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 80¾c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 89¼c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 91½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 82¾c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 77½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 80¾c; to arrive, 80¾c; October, 80¾c; December, 81¼@81¾c; May, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 78¾c; to arrive, 78¾c; October, 78¾c; December, 79¼@79½c; May, 82½c; No. 2 Northern, 74⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 70¾c. Corn, 41½c. Oats, 23¼@23¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 73¾c; October, 73¾c; December, 75¾c; May, 79¾c; No. 2 hard, 71¼@72c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 39c; October, 38¾c; December, 34¾c; year, 34½c; May, 35½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 22½; October, 22¾c; December, 22c; May, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 27c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 79@79½c; No. 2 Northern, 78¼@77c. Rye lower; No. 1, 54½c. Barley unchanged; No. 2, 57@58½c; sample, 44½@55½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 12.—Close—Wheat—October, 77½c; December, 77½c; May, 80¼@80¾c; cash, No. 1 hard, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾@76¾c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¾
December	80⅝	81 3-16	80⅜	81⅛
March	83⅞	84⅝	83¾	84⅜
May	83 11-16	84¼	83 9-16	84¼
Corn—				
October				46⅝
December	42	42¾	41 15-16	42⅝
May	41 3-16	42	41 3-16	41¾
Lard—				
October				$7.50

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	74⅛	75⅜	74⅛	75⅜
November	75¼	76	75¼	76
December	76	76⅝	75 13-16	76⅝
Corn—				
October	40⅝	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛
November	37⅜	38⅛	37⅜	38⅛
December	34¾	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝
Oats—				
October	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
November	21⅛	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞
December	22⅛	22¼	22	22¼
Lard—				
October	$7.10	$7.13½	$7.10	$7.12½
January	6.80	6.80	6.67½	6.72½
Ribs—				
October	7.70	7.70	7.55	7.55
January	6.15	6.15	6.07½	6.10
Pork—				
October				10.00
January	11.50	11.50	11.40	11.47½

FLOUR AND MEAL.—It was another day of small things in the flour market, although sentiment was perhaps a little more confident owing to wheat's rally and the close had a steady tone. Spring patents, $4.20@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $2.10@$2.60 per ton, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.30. Rye flour firm; fair to good, $3.15@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Cornmeal firm; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.60, as to brand. Bagmeal firm; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed steady; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@17; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $16.60@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.25; linseed oil cake, $25; cocoanut cake, $20.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $14@$15; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $14.50@17. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $10

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 3,018.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of WILLIAM H. BUDD, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William H. Budd of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said William H. Budd was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in New York City, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 12, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSE M. CHUMAR, formerly known as Rose M. Mersereau, bankrupt. No. 3,034.

To the creditors of Rose M. Chumar, formerly known as Rose M. Mersereau, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Rose M. Chumar was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11½ o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 12th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH GARTNER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Gartner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 12, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 12, 1900.

NO. 3,031.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of CHARLES G. HALLIDAY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles G. Halliday of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Charles G. Halliday was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in New York City, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 12, 1900.

NO. 2,937.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HENRY HENSCHEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Henschel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Oct. 11, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 12, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID HIRSCHBERG and ADOLPH J. HIRSCHBERG, individually and as members of the firm of D. Hirschberg & Brother, bankrupts. No. 1,748.

Notice is hereby given that David Hirschberg and Adolph Hirschberg, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 12th, 1900.

NO. 3,004.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES HUSS and HENRY HUSS, individually and as copartners of the partnership firm of Huss Brothers, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Huss and Henry Huss, individually and as copartners of the partnership firm of Huss Brothers, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Charles Huss and Henry Huss were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 12th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL H. LESZYNSKY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel H. Leszynsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 6, 1900, paying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 12, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DE FOREST LILLIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of De Forest Lillis of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said De Forest Lillis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 12, 1900.

NO. 2,909.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL MURRY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Murry, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 12, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 12, 1900.

NO. 3,023.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. — In the matter of CHARLES SCHNEIDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Schneider of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Charles Schneider was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 12th, 1900.

NO. 3,000.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of OTTO SEYD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Otto Seyd of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Otto Seyd was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 12, 1900.

NO. 3,016.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANZ LIST, individually and as a partner of the partnership of Otto Seyd, and also said partnership of OTTO SEYD, bankrupts. In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Franz List, individually and as a partner of the partnership of Otto Seyd, and also said partnership of Otto Seyd, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 12, 1900.

NO. 2,899.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of JOSEPH R. STEIN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph R. Stein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph R. Stein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in New York City, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 12, 1900.

NO. 3,029.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of OWEN TREANOR and PATRICK TREANOR, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Owen Treanor and Patrick Treanor of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Owen Treanor and Patrick Treanor were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 12, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAEIR WELT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Maeir Welt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 12th, 1900.

NO. 3,030.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SILBERLUST, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Silberlust of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Silberlust was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 12th, 1900.

NO. 3,033.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK H. WILSON, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Frederick H. Wilson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Frederick H. Wilson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 263 Wall street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 12, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY WOODLEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,028.

To the creditors of Henry Woodley, County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Woodley was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 12th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOWD, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOWD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 25 Spring Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1900. JEREMIAH ARCHER, JAMES J. SLEVIN, Executors. BENJ. B. KENYON, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, New York City. jy14-1aw6m8a

HARRISON, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL HARRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Nos. 214 and 216 East 52d Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of January, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1900. MICHAEL HARRISON, Jr., THERESA HARRISON, CECELILIA A. PULLEYN, Executors. KETCHAM & OWENS, Attorneys for Executors, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je30-1aw6m8

KING, DAVID M. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID M. R. KING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roswell H. King, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of September, 1900. MARY E. KING, Administratrix. ROSWELL H. KING, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KLOTZ, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA KLOTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the law office of L. J. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1900. MARTIN Y. GROSSMAN, GEORGE J. GROSSMAN, Executors. LEWIS J. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

WALBRIDGE, NELSON.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Calvin C. Walbridge, George A. Walbridge, Mary Murless, Elisabeth De Wolf, Dwight Walbridge, Lucy Usher, John Walbridge, Milton Walbridge, whose residence is unknown and cannot, after due diligence be found, or if dead, his heirs, if any, whose names are unknown, nor their address, and cannot with due diligence be found, the heirs and next of kin of NELSON WALBRIDGE, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Mary H. Walbridge of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 15th, 1870 relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Nelson Walbridge, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
SHAW, FISK & SHAW, Attys. for Executrix, 150 Nassau St., City. s22-1aw6w8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, Esqs., attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1900. AMELIA N. DUNLAP, Executrix. GUSTAVE C. HENRY, ARTHUR H. LAMSON, Executors. CLARKE & CULVER, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, office and P. O. address, 137 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. o6-1aw6mS

MICHELBACHER, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MICHELBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. B. & A. M. Maclay, No. 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1900. M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Executors, 102 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SOLOMON MICHELBACHER, ASCHER H. MICHELBACHER, JULIA DOTTENHEIM, Executors. may5-1aw6m8a

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EUGENE LE HERISSE, plaintiff, against CONSTANCE HESS, defendant.

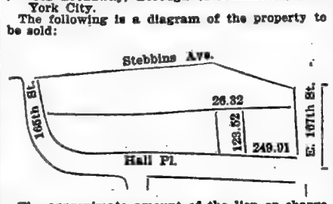
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of sub-division of the property of Lyman Tiffany in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate shown on the map filed by Hugh N. Camp, G. S. Green, Jr., and Wm. Reynolds Brown, Commissioners of Partition, on June 2nd, 1879," and filed in the office of the Register of the City of New York on the fifth day of November, 1883, under the Map Number 919 as Lot Number forty-eight (48) of Block Number five hundred and seven, (507,) said Lot Number 48 being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly boundary line of said Block Number five hundred and seven (507) and on the westerly side of Hall Place, distant two hundred and forty-nine feet and ninety-one hundredths of a foot (249 91-100 ft.) from the point or corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly boundary line with the northerly boundary line of the said block; thence running northwesterly and along the side of Lot Number forty-seven (47) of said block one hundred and twenty-five feet and fifty-two hundredths of a foot. (125 52-100 ft.;) thence southwesterly and along parts of the rear lines of Lots Number twenty-three (23) and twenty-two (22) of said block twenty-six feet and fifty-two hundredths of a foot. (26 52-100 ft.;) thence southeasterly and along the side of Lot Number forty-nine (49) of said block one hundred and twenty-three feet and thirty hundredths of a foot (120 30-100) to the said easterly boundary line of the said block; thence northeasterly and along said easterly boundary line twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning, be said or either of said several courses and distances more or less.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1900.

ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.
ANDREW F. MURRAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $121.97, with interest from 9th October, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $295.00 and interest.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1900.

ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.
o10-2aw3wW&S&o21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOB A. ZIMMERMANN, plaintiff, against EMIL SIMON et al., defendants.

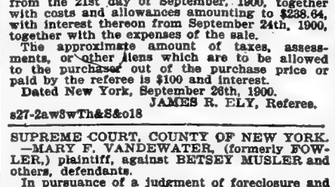
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Alden Place, (the said Alden Place being a private street thirty feet in width running parallel with 179th Street, and distant therefrom 100 feet measured along a line drawn at right angles to said 179th Street and Alden Place,) running thence southerly and parallel with Webster Avenue eighty-one (81) feet; running thence eastwardly on a line at right angles to the westerly side of Vanderbilt Avenue West seventeen and one one-hundredth (17.01) feet; thence northerly and again parallel to Webster Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty-one and five one-hundredths (81.05) feet to Alden Place, and thence westwardly along Alden Place seventeen (17) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises lying in Section 11, Block No. 3,028, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1900.

JAMES R. ELY, Referee.
MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being No. 688 Alden Place:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,851.78, with interest thereon from the 21st day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $238.64, with interest thereon from September 24th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price or paid by the referee is $100 and interest.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1900.

JAMES R. ELY, Referee.
s27-2aw8wTh&S&o18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY F. VANDEWATER, (formerly FOWLER,) plaintiff, against BETSEY MUSLER and others, defendants.

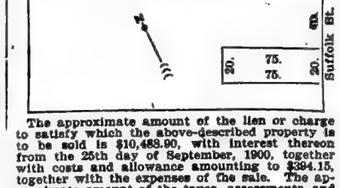
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, (formerly Central Avenue,) at a point distant ninety-four feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Webster Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred and twenty-one and fifty one-hundredths (121.50) feet, more or less, to a point on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and distant one hundred and seventy-five feet northerly therefrom; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, nine and twenty-eight one-hundredths (9.28) feet; thence southerly at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, twenty-six and fifty one-hundredths (26.50) feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1900.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr. Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Street No. 627 East 179th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $11,865.75, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and eighty-two 90-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1900. The taxes and water rents for the year 1900, (the amount of which cannot at present be ascertained, the premises above described being assessed with other property,) will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
o3-2aw3wW&Sat&o26

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 143 Suffolk St.:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,488.90, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $394.15, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $421.79 and interest.

Dated New York, 3d day of October, 1900.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.
o4-2aw1wTh&S&o26

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, Place of Trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, Plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

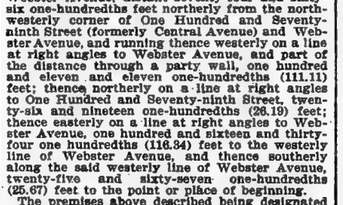
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the second day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-eight (126) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.
SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $68,003.33, with interest thereon from the 27th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $338.10, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes is $2,247.72, which amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $85,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from June 1st, 1900, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 686 of Conveyances, Page 339, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 599 of Conveyances, Page 591.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, October 2d, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, October 18, 1900, at the same hour and place. $2,000 has been paid on account of the amount due. The approximate amount of the taxes is $2,135.32 instead of $2,247.71, as stated above.

Dated New York, October 10, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WILLCOX and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

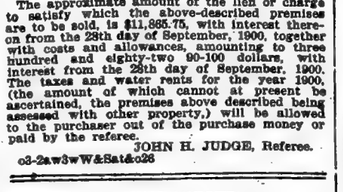
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, (formerly Central Avenue,) at a point distant ninety-four feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Webster Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred and twenty-one and fifty one-hundredths (121.50) feet, more or less, to a point on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and distant one hundred and seventy-five feet northerly therefrom; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, nine and twenty-eight one-hundredths (9.28) feet; thence southerly at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, twenty-six and fifty one-hundredths (26.50) feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1900.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr. Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Street No. 627 East 179th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $11,865.75, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and eighty-two 90-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1900. The taxes and water rents for the year 1900, (the amount of which cannot at present be ascertained, the premises above described being assessed with other property,) will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
o3-2aw3wW&Sat&o26

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRADUATED MASSEUSE WILL GIVE MASsage, electric treatment, pine needles, and vapor baths. J. La Rose, 24 West 60th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FREDERICK A. GILL, plaintiff, against FRANK M. GILL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant one hundred and thirty feet three inches more or less easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Maiden Lane and the easterly side of Broadway, adjoining the land now or late of G. Storms and others, and running thence northerly and along said seventy-seven feet and one-half of an inch to land now or late of Mary McBride; thence easterly along said last mentioned land three feet eight and three-fourths inches, thence northerly still along said last mentioned land nine feet nine and one-half inches to land now or late of J. Heard, thence easterly along said land now or late of J. Heard and land now or late of M. S. Prentice and other land now or late of said J. Heard fifty-one feet four inches to land now or late of J. & J. Cox, thence southerly along said last mentioned land nine feet eight inches, thence easterly still along said last mentioned land two feet eleven and one-half inches, thence southerly still along said last mentioned land seventy-eight feet five inches along the northerly side of Maiden Lane, and thence easterly along the northerly side of

YOUNG GIRL SAVES SCHARN

Her Timely Testimony Clears Him of His Sister's Murder.

She Comes Forward in the Coroner's Court and Reverses the Impression Against the Boy.

One of the most dramatic scenes ever enacted in a Coroner's court took place yesterday during the Scharn inquest, when, in the last moment of the proceedings, a young girl, not hitherto connected with the case, volunteered testimony which resulted in the exonerating of Fred Scharn, the murdered girl's young brother, on whom the police tried to fix the crime. Not until Coroner Bausch had finished charging the jury, practically, to render a verdict against Scharn, did the new witness come forward.

The proceedings yesterday tended to strengthen the police theory. Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly called his strongest witness, Detective Sergeant McCauley, formerly of the Central Office, but now attached to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who had directed the investigations in the case.

Margaret Bird, forewoman of the Eagle Pencil Factory, was recalled, to testify that the dead girl had received her salary —$5—on the day of the murder. This was to prove a motive for the crime, for young Scharn, who was out of work, had money on his person when arrested, while his sister's pocketbook had been rifled.

Druggist William H. Tyler, his brother, George R. Tyler, both of 674 Second Avenue, and Sophia Goodhouse of 816 Forest Avenue testified to minor details.

Conceding young Scharn's alibi from 6 P. M. on the night of the murder up to the time he reported the crime to the police, Mr. O'Reilly contended that Scharn had murdered his sister before 6 o'clock that evening. The only evidence contrary to this was the testimony of a grocer's boy, Edward Murphy, who insisted that between 6:45 and 7 o'clock on the night of the murder he had seen the girl alive and had sold her three pears. This testimony, the prosecution explained, was due to a mistake on the part of the witness, who, it was claimed, sold the pears to another girl, thinking her Kathryn Scharn. Thus the effect of Murphy's testimony was explained away and the jurors now and then asked questions of witnesses which indicated that they were inclining to the police theory.

Then McCauley was put on the stand and told of a dozen circumstances indicating that the boy had committed the crime. While McCauley was in the midst of his testimony Scharn himself was brought into the room.

He was very pale. He walked with eyes cast down. Only once he raised them and gazed at the audience as if looking for a friendly face. Then he dropped into a chair beside Mr. Friend, with his back to the audience.

"Frederic Scharn you are called to the bar," the Coroner said, the other witness having left the chair.

"You sit still and don't answer a word," Mr. Friend said to Scharn. "Your Honor—"

"I am speaking to Scharn," the Coroner interrupted. Then he advised the prisoner that he was under suspicion, that his counsel had no standing in the court, and that if he refused to obey the 'holy duty' of assisting in throwing light on the murder of his sister the jury could only construe his refusal as not wishing to incriminate himself.

"My client is mute," Mr. Friend answered for the prisoner.

"Take him to the City Prison," the Coroner ordered, and Scharn was hustled out. His refusal to testify, although by advice of counsel, seemed still further to prejudice his case, and a number of the jurors whispered to one another.

The prosecution had about finished. Mr. O'Reilly wished only to examine Mr. and Mrs. Kubin and Nettie Harris Kubin, in order to put on record the alibi which Scharn proved by the witnesses at whose home he was on the evening of the murder.

The Kubins were not in the room and Coroner Bausch began his charge to the jury. He pointed out various discrepancies between stories of witnesses and recounted the damaging evidence collected by the police under guidance of McCauley. He expressed his own opinion as to the time the girl was killed. He regretted, he said, that the Kubins were not present to testify. He was interrupted at this point by Mr. O'Reilly, who said the Kubins were on their way to the courtroom, and he ordered a recess of twenty minutes.

It was during this recess that a girl of seventeen years arose from the audience and after a few whispered words with Mr. Friend was taken by him to one side, where the two engaged in animated conversation.

After the recess Mr. Friend said: "I have a witness I would like to put on the stand." Permission was granted and Ella Conroy of 467 Second Avenue, a cashier in the grocery store at 664 Second Avenue, where Edward Murphy is employed, testified that she saw the girl at 6:50 o'clock on the night of the murder buying pears in the grocery store. She said she remembered distinctly the appearance of the girl, who was dressed in a light shirt waist, a black skirt, and a hat. The dead girl, the witness said, paid her 5 cents for three pears she had bought.

"Why did you not tell this before?" Mr. O'Reilly asked.

"Because I disliked the notoriety."

"Then you lied to all the detectives and reporters who interviewed you at the time?"

"Call it what you like, I did not want to be mixed up in a murder trial, and denied any knowledge of the case."

"What makes you volunteer to talk now?"

"I see by the newspapers Scharn needs my testimony, and that our boy, Murphy, is supposed to be mistaken. Whether I lied or not before, I am telling the truth now. I was not under oath when I talked to the detectives. I would not swear falsely for any one."

"Do you know Scharn well?"

"No. I saw him only four or five times in all my life, and never spoke to him."

Mr. O'Reilly cross-examined the witness, and so did the Coroner, but the girl stuck to her story.

The Kubins were then called to prove Scharn's alibi, after which the Coroner recharged the jury.

The jury returned in twenty minutes with the verdict that Kathryn Scharn had met her death at the hands of some person or persons unknown. Coroner Bausch thanked the jury and commended the verdict.

No one in the room received the verdict with more satisfaction than Nettie Harris Kubin.

"I knew always he was innocent, and I know he will prove his innocence on the other charges against him. He could not have committed that murder. He was so happy and so light-hearted and careless on the night he came to see me, on Aug. 18 that none but the most hardened criminal could have acted the part."

THE GAYNOR HEARING.

George Y. Wisner Testifies that Construction Work Was Well Done.

George Y. Wisner was the first witness called before Commissioner Shields yesterday at the opening of the proceedings for the removal of J. F., E. E., and W. T. Gaynor and D. B. Greene to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts of Georgia. He testified as an expert at the Carter court-martial, saying that the work was well done and that the cost was reasonable.

In substance, Mr. Wisner reiterated these assertions yesterday. He declared that the Atlantic Construction Company had faithfully fulfilled the terms of its contracts for work in Cumberland Sound and Savannah Harbor; that the amount of material used was all that was called for under the contracts, and that if the work on the jetties in Cumberland Sound had been completed it would have accomplished the required results.

On Monday morning the hearing will be continued at 10 o'clock. Gen. William Price Craighill, United States Army, retired, will be the first witness. He was formerly Chief of Engineers in the War Department, and as such was Capt. Carter's immediate superior.

Charged with Smuggling.

Collector Bidwell has requested United States District Attorney Burnett to institute proceedings against Miss Helen Reinhardt and Mrs. M. C. Seibel, who arrived from Europe on Sept. 23. Miss Reinhardt is employed by Mrs. Seibel, who is a Philadelphia dressmaker. Custom House officials charge that the baggage of the two women contained dresses, laces, and trimmings to the value of about $2,300, which were not declared.

Common sense will tell you to avoid experiments with a dangerous Cold. You ought to take the well-known remedy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

IRISH COUPLE ARRESTED HERE.

Woman Was a Postmistress in County Galway, and Embezzlement Is Charged.

Mrs. Kate T. Reilly, formerly Postmistress at Glenamaddy, County Galway, Ireland, and her husband, Thomas Reilly, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday on a complaint made by Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General. He charged them with embezzlement, and asked for their extradition. The technical charge against Mrs. Reilly is the embezzlement of £93 7s. 11½d. of the postal funds that were in her care. Her husband, who acted as her assistant in the Post Office, is accused of having abetted her in the crime.

After the two prisoners had been told that they could either waive examination and return to Ireland for trial or insist upon an examination here, they were unable to decide which course to pursue. Mr. Reilly wanted Mrs. Reilly to settle the question. An hour's consultation, which the Commissioner allowed them, resulted in no decision, so they were sent to the Ludlow Street Jail to make up their minds. Their case will come up again on Monday.

Warrants for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Reilly were obtained as a result of a cablegram from the British Foreign Office to the British Consul General here. The dispatch gave accurate descriptions of the couple and stated that they were aboard the steamship Servia. United States Marshal Bernhard boarded that vessel when she arrived here Thursday night, and, as he did not find the people he wanted among the cabin passengers, he slept on board until those in the steerage disembarked yesterday morning. The truants were found to have taken passage under the name of Blake, and were placed under arrest.

A DUEL BY MAIL.

J. W. Jennings Tells Why He Had Philadelphia Man Arrested.

The language of love is supposed to consist mainly of endearing diminutives, and if Robert W. P. Love, the Philadelphia clubman, had stuck to them he would probably not have been arrested and held in $500 bail for a violation of the United States postal laws. But he preferred stronger language and consequently got into trouble. J. W. Jennings of 1 Broadway, a financier and promoter, who caused Mr. Love's arrest in Philadelphia on Thursday, explained yesterday, with only slightly suppressed glee over his victory, why a feud had been carried on between them by postal card.

"The whole trouble," said Mr. Jennings, "grew out of a transaction between Mr. Love's late father, who was an inventor, and Mr. A. J. Wheeler, who is a friend of mine. Young Love imagined Wheeler had gotten away with some stock which Love, Sr., had given him. Young Love wrote to me about it, but I knew nothing of the matter and told him so. Then he sent me some printed circulars containing an attack on Wheeler. Now, whenever any one attacks a friend of mine I protest. I wrote Love I wanted no more of his communications, and that I considered an attack on a man behind his back a cowardly proceeding. Then he began to send me postal cards. 'Who's a coward? You are,' was on the first one, and then they got worse, calling me a liar and a thief and a robber, and I naturally got mad. So whenever I received one I'd write on it 'Go soak your head, your brain is overheated,' or I'd tell him to jump off some bridge, and once I told him he was crazy, and would wind up in a lunatic asylum anyhow. I also told him to seek other climes, but I always inclosed the card in a sealed envelope, so that I did not violate the postal laws, and he had to pay the postage, too. He kept on sending me cards, and he commenced to number them, making, as it were, a serial weekly publication out of them. Several times when I was out in the country he sent them in duplicate, one to my office and one to my country place. My wife got hold of these, but she would not let me see them. Well, I got tired of it, and I made a collection of a few of them, and sent them to the Postmaster General. Now that he's been arrested, he's stopped sending them."

PAINTER FALLS FOUR STORIES.

Picked Up Not Much the Worse for His Experience.

Patrick J. Martin, a contracting painter of 1,458 Third Avenue, had been engaged to paint the apartment house at 37 East Twenty-seventh Street. Yesterday morning he went there to make an estimate as to the amount of paint he would need.

While in the rear part of the house, on a ledge of the fourth-story window, he slipped and fell to the paved court below. He struck on his hands and feet. When picked up he was found to be not badly injured. He had a very small scalp wound and was suffering from shock. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Martin wanted to go home, but was told he had better stay a while and see if other injuries developed.

TO HONOR DEAD SOLDIERS.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Will Receive Bodies from Southern Camps.

Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment issued orders last night for the regiment to parade on Sunday, Oct. 21, as escort and in honor of comrades who died of disease contracted in Southern camps during the Spanish-American war. The bodies have been temporarily interred at Huntsville, Ala., and Fort Thomas, Ky. When the bodies are received at New York they will be transferred to caissons furnished by the Second Battery, Major Wilson, which will parade with the Sixty-ninth. A plot in Calvary Cemetery has been set aside for the bodies, which will be escorted to their final resting place by the regiment and battery.

Before proceeding to Calvary services will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A committee of officers of the regiment is now in the South to obtain the bodies of the Sixty-ninth men and escort them to this city. The committee consists of Capt. P. T Reville, Capt. J. Farrelly, Lieut. P. J. McGuire, and Capt. J. A. Delaney.

GOURDAIN AGAIN ARRESTED.

Manipulator of a "Get-Rich-Quick" Scheme Charged by Comstock.

Louis A. Gourdain, convicted a year ago of imitating 520 per cent. Miller, the Brooklyn syndicate man, and of swindling people in the same kind of business in Madison Square, was released from Sing Sing yesterday morning. He was immediately rearrested by Detective Sergeants Weller and Murphy of the Detective Bureau of this city and brought here, where he was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court. His arrest was made on a warrant issued just before he was sentenced last year, and charges him, on the complaint of Anthony Comstock, with maintaining a lottery.

He appeared in court this morning well dressed, with a silk hat, but with the prison pallor on his countenance.

Comstock appeared in court and he made an attack on Gourdain's private character. When he made an assertion against him Gourdain deliberately called Comstock a liar.

Magistrate Cornell interfered and seemed to side with Gourdain by saying to Mr. Comstock that he did not want the case summed up then and there. He said he would remand Gourdain for two days, and Mr. Comstock said he could not be on hand that day. "Send a representative, then," said the Magistrate.

TOOK OPIUM INSTEAD OF ACID.

Young Woman Found Unconscious in Central Park May Recover.

At a late hour last night the nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital were still alternately walking and flagellating the unidentified young woman who was found unconscious in Central Park Thursday with a bottle of acid by her side. Her condition is extremely critical. She had not taken part of the carbolic acid, as was at first supposed, but had swallowed a dose of opium large enough to kill the average person. Being a very robust young woman, with good, normal heart action, she still has a chance for her life.

The girl's first name is Maria, for that was the name she signed to the note found on her, in which she stated that she was about to commit suicide and requested that the photograph of a German soldier which she carried be buried with her.

Since the girl was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital a policeman has been on guard at the door of her room constantly, and as soon as she comes out of her stupor she will be removed to the prison ward at Bellevue.

Cast your eye on some of the men recently imported from London and you will see trousers so large in the hip that "bloomers" best describes them.

That's why boys, who love to copy their elders, should take kindly to bloomer suits.

This season offers the brightest, most stunning bloomer suits ever seen: some with vests; some double-breasted without vests; some with sailor blouses.

The shoes, the hats, the shirts, the ties, the gloves, that properly go with them are here—everything boys wear is here.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
549 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

TRIED A RAZORLESS SHAVE

Mr. Hooper's Experience with a Patented Preparation.

He Seeks Damages for Injuries to His Face and Distress Mental as Well as Physical.

Edwin E. Hooper is one of those who have a strong growth of beard, and who has to wait long hours in barbers' shops, only to have the latest tonsorial scandal poured into his ears. Yet he must be shaved, and as science had invented no substitute, he bore his troubles with becoming meekness.

Great was his joy, however, he says, when several months ago he saw an advertisement setting forth the virtues of science's latest discovery—a razorless shave. It was only a matter of time, said the advertisement, when the barbers of the country would be without occupation, and it called on all enemies of the gentle art to unite with the company to wreak vengeance on those who had so long tortured them.

But this was not all. The preparation was billed as a boon to mankind, tried and true. No razor was required. It was merely necessary to make a solution of the chemical, spread it on the face, and, presto! the beard was gone, not for good, but for the time being. Mr. Hooper at once hurried to the drug store that was advertised to dispense this boon to humanity and exchanged 25 cents for a package guaranteed to contain "ten razorless shaves."

The circular within the package stated that the "preparation" would not only shave, but that it would improve any complexion. "It does not hurt the beard," it said, "but affects its stiffness, which allows it to be broken off close to the skin when washing the face after the cream has been removed. A prominent beard of three or four days' growth breaks off with less effort than a growth of two days."

Mr. Hooper says that he got himself in training for the experiment by growing a luxuriant crop of whiskers despite the protest of his friends, who claimed that the scrubby growth was not an improvement on his personal appearance. But Mr. Hooper was only carrying out instructions and looking forward to the day when barbers and razor makers would fold up their tents in disgust and silently steal away.

The momentous day came on June 10 last. His beard was of the proper length and consistency for the trial. Following the instructions on the package, he mixed a paste and applied it to his face. The effect was magical, and is best set forth in the suit he has brought in the City Court against the company that makes the "razorless shave compound," and the druggist who sold him the stuff. Mr. Hooper wants $2,000 as the result of what happened to him.

In the papers filed through his attorney, Edward A. Scott, Mr. Hooper says: "The razorless shave was a chemical preparation, and was offered for sale, to be applied to the face and used for shaving purposes, and which preparation was sold and held out by the defendants as being safe, harmless, and beneficial to the face and skin." And now the denouement.

"That the plaintiff upon acting in accord with the directions contained in the said package, and given by the defendants, relied upon the defendants' guarantee and assumed that it was harmless when so used for such purpose. In a few minutes after so applying the preparation his face became very sore, swollen, and unpicturesque, causing the plaintiff to become ill and to suffer great and excruciating pain in his head and face, and preventing him from attending to his business. He suffered great bodily discomfort and distress of mind in that he was unable to affiliate with his friends, but became the subject of their ridicule and laughter because of the disheartened sight he presented, all to his damage in the sum of $2,000."

Stripped of legal verbiage, Mr. Hooper says that when he got through with the razorless shave, his mother would not have known him. He looked, he says, as if he had a combination of erysipelas, mumps, and lump jaw. He became a social pariah, and even his lawyer, who had known him for years, refused to believe when he came down town to have him bring suit that it was really Hooper who stood before him. He now asserts with great seriousness that he will take chances on being shaved with a saw rather than give the "razorless shave" another chance.

The answers of the defendants filed in court contain a general denial of the facts alleged, and as a separate defense they say that if Mr. Hooper really did have the experiences he claims to have had, they were the result of his "carelessness, recklessness, and negligence."

JOHN GARRABRANT'S SENTENCE.

Boy Murderer of Henry Maass Gets Thirty Years' Imprisonment.

John Garrabrant, Jersey City's nineteen-year-old homicide, who on May 5 last killed fifteen-year-old Henry Maass in order to rob him of his week's wages, $3, was yesterday sentenced to State prison for thirty years. This is the maximum penalty. Garrabrant listened to his sentence with a smile on his lips. None of his relatives was present except his aunt, Mrs. Peter Murray.

In passing sentence Justice Gilbert Collins said the court was satisfied with the verdict of murder in the second degree. Upon the prisoner's confession he said the jury would have been warranted in returning a verdict of murder in the first degree, but without that confession the State could have shown no motive for the homicide. In that case murder in the second degree would have been the logical outcome of the evidence.

If defendant was mentally irresponsible, as his counsel alleged, Justice Collins said it would not be safe to allow him to remain at large.

If You Are Thinking

of buying

Men's, Boys' or Children's Clothing

to-day—and you want clothing which is authoritative in style and dependable in make, we know of three reliable places to go to.

All right for Hats, Furnishings and Shoes, too.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 424 St., just West of B'way. Tele. 3940-38. Evenings 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15.
HERNE IN SAG HARBOR
"Dickens himself never drew finer character sketches."—Evg. Sun.
"BETTER THAN SHORE ACRES." Seats now on Sale for all Performances up to and including Thanksgiving Day.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
"A PHENOMENAL RECORD."—HERALD. TO-DAY AT 2. LOHENGRIN
Misses Strakosch, Marny; Mess. Wegener, Mertens, Pringle.
IL TROVATORE. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
Misses Golden, Meisslinger; Mess. Sheehan, Goff, Boyle.
Regular Theatre Prices 25c. to $3.00.
Boxes, 6 SEATS, $4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10.
Next Week—Aida, Bohemian Girl, La Traviata.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St., 5th Ave., 58th St., 125th St.: Mlle. Pianka's Lions, Emily Lytton & Co, Windom Quintette, Stinson & Merton, etc, McIntyre & Heath, Cheridah Simpson, Wright Huntington & Co., 3 Fowers Bros, Gray-Stephens' Landseer Dogs, Dunbams Family, C. Cass, Mr. & Mrs. Mark Murphy, Papinta, Myriad dancer, Marzella's Birds, Stanton & Modena, J. Gassman & Picks.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
Major J. B. Pond announces the only appearance this season of
ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON
A NEW LECTURE: ANIMAL HEROES OF HISTORY
Res'd seats, $1. Children half price. For sale at hall.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. Last Two Weeks. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA. THE MONKS OF MALABAR
Monday, Oct. 22, Charles Frohman Presents
MAUDE ADAMS AS L'AIGLON
SEATS READY NEXT MONDAY, 9 A. M.

The Last Months of Pompeii. Immense EXHIBITION Painting Beautiful. GROSSO'S MASTERPIECE THE LAST MEETING. Sensation of European Art Exhibition. 1132 B'way, bet. 25th & 26th Sts. 10 A.M. to 12 P.M. (Week days only) Adm. 25c.

CUSTOM TAILORS' MISFITS, $30, $40, & $50. Suits for $18. BENSON & CO., 60 East 14th St. NEXT TO KEITH'S THEATRE. Full Dress Suits for sale or to hire.

CHANGES ON THE BOWERY.

Factory Near the Site of the Old Vauxhall Gardens.

Hardly a business thoroughfare in the city changes its character more slowly than the Bowery, and building operations there are sufficiently rare to attract notice from even the casual passer by. Now an almost unprecedented condition of things exists, for work for new buildings is in progress at both ends of the famous street at the same time.

Old structures in Chatham Square, at the south end of the street, have been recently removed to make way for modern building operations, and five days ago a big contracting firm began to tear down the row of old brick stores and dwellings extending from 378 to 386 Bowery, to make way for a seven-story clothing factory. A factory is itself quite an innovation in the Bowery, although a little further down the street there is a large building devoted to the manufacture of coffins.

The buildings now being torn down flank on the north side of Bowery Alley, between Fourth Street and Astor Place, which was the stage entrance for the Vauxhall Gardens, which will be remembered as a popular resort by many New Yorkers. Standing upon the court at the rear of this alley were an old stable, formerly owned by John Jacob Astor, and another which was the property of the late Orlando B. Potter, and these two buildings are to share the fate of those on the street.

F. W. Seagrist, who is removing the buildings, said yesterday that within a week they would be completely razed. While the work is going on a sharp lookout will be kept for any curiosities or relics that may be unearthed. He estimated the age of the buildings at about sixty-five years, but Dr. Stillwell of Yonkers, who sold part of the property to Browning, King & Co., who are to put up the factory, told the purchasers that his father, who was also a physician, had bought this particular house forty years ago and had lived in it for a time, though it was an old building then. There will be 1,200 hands employed in the new factory.

Martin J. Keese, janitor of the City Hall, told yesterday of seeing a balloon ascension from the Vauxhall Gardens when he was a boy. The balloon, he said, bumped into the chimney of one of the houses near by.

Much to the regret of the small storekeepers of the neighborhood, the alley, being city property, will not be obliterated by the new factory. Disorderly persons who congregate there at night make the place a nuisance, they say.

This is the second day for the registration of voters. Polling places open at 7 A. M. and close at 10 P. M. Citizens must register to vote.

ITALIAN SOCIETIES PARADE.

They Celebrate the 408th Anniversary of the Discovery of America.

Between 30,000 and 35,000 Italians of this city yesterday joined in a parade in commemoration of the four hundred and eighth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The celebration was held under the auspices of the United Italian Societies of New York, and consisted of two parades, and was followed up at night by a picnic in Sulzer's Harlem River Park.

The first parade, in which about forty Italian societies took part, started at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Washington Square Park. It was headed by a platoon of mounted police, followed by carriages, in which rode prominent Italians, as well as others.

The parade consisted of seven divisions, of which the first two were of a military order, and the others civic. The line of the parade was from Washington Square Park into Thompson Street, to Canal Street, to Baxter Street, to Park Street, to Mulberry Street, to Broome Street, to Mott Street, to Bleecker Street, to Second Avenue, to St. Mark's Place, to Ninth Street, and Third Avenue, where the parade was disbanded.

Eighteen of the societies, after the disbandment of the down-town parade, boarded trains on the Third Avenue elevated railroad and went to Harlem, where they paraded through the principal streets of Little Italy. They then went to Sulzer's Harlem River Park.

Witnesses to the Huntington Will.

The witnesses to the will of the late Collis P. Huntington were examined before the Surrogate yesterday. The witnesses were Maxwell Evarts, George E. Downs, and Andrew A. Vandewater. Each witness swore that the testator signed the will in his presence.

AMUSEMENTS.

Birds Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water-notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps. G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

MISFIT OVERCOATS MADE FOR $50; OUR PRICE, $20. BENSON & CO., 60 East 14th St. NEXT TO KEITH'S THEATRE. Full Dress Suits for sale or to hire.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

Madison Sq. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS. "WHIRLWIND OF FUN." SELF AND LADY

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:10. Matinée To-day at 2.
LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2:15. MATINÉES TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.
WILLIAM H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

Garden THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. at 8. Matinée To-day at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.

Daly's B'way & 30...at 8:10 Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2. San Toy

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATINEE TO-DAY.
"The Greatest Success in Town."—Evg. Sun.
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.
To'w Ev—KaltenbornCon.Soloist,Schumann-Heink

GRAND AUTUMNAL CONCERT, FREE, TO-night, Stephen Merritt, Auditorium, Eighth Av. and 19th St.—Prof. Stover's Band, Mme. Flavelle, Mme. Hazel Roche, and many others. Everybody Welcome. Large Crowds. No Reserved Seats.

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & to-day, 2:15.
SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 42d & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & today
CALEB WEST—CALEB WEST.
NEXT MON., First Time, HER MAJESTY.
GRACE GEORGE as the girl Queen.

—THE— DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS. To-morrow Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST 2 WEEKS. ANDREW MACK 14th St. & Irving Pl. In his great play "THE REBEL." Souvenirs Oct. 17th. Prices 25-50-75-$1. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Evs. 8:15.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45 St. POPULAR PRICES 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., & 1.00. MAT. TO-DAY, 25c. A MILLION DOLLARS

SOUSA MET. OP. HOUSE. TO-MORROW NIGHT. LAST POPULAR CONCERT SEATS NOW ON SALE.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
MATINEE DAILY (Except Monday) all seats 25c. THE SENATOR

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & to-day, 2:15
BLANCHE WALSH in "MARCELLE."

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. TO-NIGHT
Henrietta Crosman in Don't Miss It.—Alan Dale. MISTRESS NELL.

Reg. Mat. to-day! The New Glory! CASINO! Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard & Virginia Earl in "The Belle of Bohemia." Xt Md-Wk Matinees Wednesday! Ev Seat 50.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN The Great POWELL. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE Charming Music.

KEITH'S ALBAUGH, HARRIGAN, DUPONT & LOTHIAN. BACHELOR CLUB. Murray & Lane. 7 Big Acts. Biograph.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Tremendous Success of LOST RIVER
"Realism reigns from first to last."—JOURNAL

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily Evgs. 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1.00. Bessie Bonehill, Josie Sabel, Rich, Harlow, Chas. T. Aldrich, Tom Lewis, & Sam J. Ryan. 20 others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., Bway. & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat Gen. Adm., 50c
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK Matinée To-day. Prices 50, 75, $1. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées

THE SAVOY B'way & 34th St. New York's Parlor Theatre
THE MILITARY MAID. Mat. to-day, 2:30.
JOSEPHINE HALL. Strong company, large chorus.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and Exc. columns.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Tues. & Sat. 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—THE MAGISTRATE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE) Otis Skinner in Prince Otto Evgs. 8:15. M.t-day, 2:15
Nxt. Wk—Jas. K. Hackett. "The Pride of Jennico."

GRAND Opera Mat. To-day. James & Kidder House. "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Next Week—Hanlon's Le Voyage En Suisse.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evs. at 8:15. To-day Matinée (Pop. Prices) "WILDFEUER." To-night the Great Success, "The Trial Shot."

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
10th Day, Saturday, Oct. 13th.
The October Steeplechase Handicap, The Champagne, The Municipal Handicap, and Three Other Races.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Lander.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

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West Fourteenth Street.

Extraordinary Values To-day

Beginning with

SIX SPECIALS in MISSES' DEPARTMENT

Girls' Plaid Dresses
Lined throughout—plain color cashmere yokes and belts—braid and pearl button trim—4 to 14 years—cost about $1.75 to make..... .98

Misses' Tailor-made Suits
Homespuns, Cheviots and Cheviot Serges—Black and the favorite street shades—newest skirts—Blouse, Short Coat and Reefer styles—up-to-date in every way—14 to 18 yrs—worth $12 and $14..... 8.98

Little Children's Coats
Fancy rough stripes—Blue, Red, Brown, Green, Cadet and Royal—wide sailor collar—fancy gimp—heavy lined—extra full skirts—1 to 5 years—worth $2.50..... 1.39

Misses' Sample Jackets
Heavy Kersey, Venetian and Covert—Tan, Brown, Black and Oxford—Reefer, Box and the new round front Eton—with and without velvet collars—some with loose backs—all lined with satin or fancy silk—14 to 18 yrs.—worth $7.50 to $13.00..... 5.98

Reefers and Box Coats
Plain and Fancy Cloths—strictly all wool—inlaid collars—finely tailored—6 to 14 years—value $4.98..... 2.98

Misses' Box Coats
Camel's-hair Zibeline and Heavy Cheviots—Black, Tan, Cardinal and other colors—also Persian Curl, with Straps and Buttons—ought to sell at $5.98—Saturday's price..... 3.98

As samples of moderate prices at which we also offer the finest novelties, we submit the following:

Misses' Golf-Pink Box Coats—green velvet collar and cuffs—green silk lining—outfitters ask $25.00..... 15.98

Girls' Silk Velvet Russian Blouse Coats—rich trim—our price..... 27.98
You will find them $40.00 elsewhere.

Misses' L'Aiglon Capes of fine French Cloth—deep stitched velvet collar and bands; elsewhere $18.00..... 14.98

Girls' Kersey Long Coats—velvet applique cape—stitched velvet collars—or other rich finish—finest satin linings—Half fitted or loose backs—High class garments..... 17.98

Misses' High Grade Kersey Box Coats—Tan and Castor—three-quarter length—fancy tailored—rich satin lining—elsewhere $18.00..... 13.98

For Boys
These Special Offerings

Result of recent cash purchases made at great concessions, and reductions on our own great stock, forming a list of values never before equaled thus early in season.

Boys' Double Breast Suits—7 to 16 yrs—from the Manufacturer's stock—Navy Blue and fancy stripes and mixtures—strictly all wool—thoroughly well made—Trousers have double seat and knees—worth $5.00 and $6.00.. 2.98

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits—3 to 8 yrs—all wool fabrics—value $5.00..... 3.98

Boys' Strong School Suits—7 to 16 yrs—equal to others' Three dollar suits.. 1.59

Boys' Navy Blue Sailor Suits—all wool—3 to 10 years—worth $4.50 2.98

Boys' All Wool Cheviot Suits—Double breast—2 pair pants—worth $5.00..... 2.98

Boys' Three-piece Suits—short pants with vest—10 to 16 years—worth $5.00..... 2.98

Youths' Long Trouser Suits—14 to 19 yrs—Navy, black and mixtures—double and single breast vests—value $10.00..... 7.98

Tan Covert Overcoats—medium weight—9 to 16 years—were $4.98..... 2.98

500 pair extra fine Knee Pants—4 to 15 yrs—usually 98 cents..... .69

Fine Fur Felt Hats—Derbies, Alpines, Telescopes, Tourists and wide brim Golfs—styles for small as well as large boys—all new shades—real values $1.50 and $2.00.. .98.. 1.49

Outing Flannel and Percale Waists—4 to 13 yrs.—regular price 29 cents... .19

"Mother's Friend" Percale Waists—made and laundered in best manner—Round or Byron Collar—4 to 14 yrs.—usually .49 to .69..... .29

Boys' Flannel Waists—Navy and Red —4 to 13 yrs..... .49
Finer, all colors, .69 to 1.29

Cheviot and Outing Flannel Blouses—cut full and round—3 to 14 yrs..... .49

Flannel Fauntleroy Blouses—Fine Cloth Finish—all wool—best colors—plain and braid trim'd—3 to 8 yrs.... .98

Helps to Sight

Why go thro' life with poor eyesight, losing half its pleasures, for want of proper glasses that will remedy defects and enable you to see as you should?....Fitting and adjusting are here done by competent optician—or if you have a prescription you'll save money by having it fitted here—our profits are not "opticians'" profits, altho' we furnish the best qualities and workmanship. For instance:

Fine Eyeglasses—solid gold mounted—self-adjusting spring—fits any one—best lenses—opticians ask $4 and $5.. 2.49

Solid Gold Riding Bow Spectacles—best lenses—opticians ask 2.75..... 1.50

Something new in Eyeglass Chains—with handsome ornament for wear in hair or dress—soldered silver link, chain plated with 14 karat gold—worth 2.50; special..... 1.49

Two Attractive Offerings In Jewelry

Link Chain Bracelets—silver plated—soldered links—plain and engraved—lock and key—value .49..... .25

Gold filled Rings—seamless wire—one to five stones, also clusters—large variety—worth .98..... .49

Saturday Specials in Toilet Articles

Genuine Paris Face Powder; worth .23 .12
Borine Tooth Powder——worth .15... 9
Bone handle Nail Brushes—8 row bristles, also Tooth Brushes—worth .15 and .19..... 9
Hard Rub

OCT 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

About three years ago, after his experience in the Greco-Turkish war, the late Stephen Crane looked about him, as it were, for a subject in which he might combine his actual war experience with his imagination as revealed in "The Red Badge of Courage." He began a series of sketches entitled "Great Battles of the World." These include the most famous and decisive battles of history, and in them the author, while adhering faithfully to historical facts, has shown a wonderful power of visualization and not a little of the element of military criticism. The volume is about to appear through the Lippincotts, with eight illustrations by John Sloane.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, who spent the Summer in the Swiss Alps recovering from the ill-effects of his last visit to China, is now in Berne putting the finishing touches to his new book, which will deal with the problems of Colonial expansion. Mr. Bigelow is well known as a trustworthy and candid correspondent, and, having studied the Colonial question on the spot, his deductions cannot be otherwise than valuable, even though they do not agree with the closet political economists.

We learn that Mr. Justin McCarthy, who has just retired from politics, is still able to work steadily at his desk, as we had suspected. He is just now rounding out a novel of Irish life and character, which was partly begun in his youthful days, and which will appear some time in the Winter, both in America and England, under the title of "Mononia."

A new volume from the pen of Camille Bellaigue, "Musical Studies and Silhouettes," has been translated from the French for Dodd, Mead & Co., and will appear, profusely illustrated, in the present month. The work will be a companion volume to "Portraits and Silhouettes of Musicans," by the same author, issued two years ago. Among the titles are: "Music from a Sociological Point of View," "Socialism and Idealism in Music," "Beethoven and His Nine Symphonies," "Italian Music and the Last Two Operas of Verdi."

Frederick W. Holls has written an important volume on "The Peace Conference at The Hague," which the Macmillian Company has in active preparation. The author was a member of the Examining Committee of the conference, which prepared the treaty for the pacific settlement of international difficulties, and as such his facilities for observation were unrivaled. He calls the treaty "the Magna Charta of international law," and the forthcoming book will contain a full commentary of all of its provisions, as well as of the treaties regarding the laws of war and the extension of the Geneva rules to naval warfare.

An édition de luxe of the "Memoirs of Count Grammont," by Anthony Hamilton, edited by Sir Walter Scott, will be published Nov. 1 by the H. M. Caldwell Company. The edition, which will be limited to 275 copies, will be beautifully illustrated with etchings in tint.

It is a fact not generally known that at the time of the Tai-Ping rebellion Gen. Gordon, for the benefit of his brother officers, wrote home a narrative of the events which occupied him in China. Recently these memoirs appeared in the professional papers of the Royal Engineers' Institute, and now by permission of the committee of that body and of Miss Dunlop, Gordon's niece, they are to be made public in book form. Col. R. H. Vetch has written an introduction to the volume, which will be brought out immediately in London by the Messrs. Chapman.

What is said to be the most elaborate work yet attempted by John Fox, Jr., is a Kentucky tale of love and war, which Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly issue under the title of "Crittenden." It is, first of all, a love story, with the central figures a young Kentuckian and his brother, who find themselves in the fighting at Santiago, one as a regular and the other as a volunteer. The action begins in Kentucky, and passes to Cuba by way of the great mustering camps of Chickamauga and Tampa, and then returns for its final scenes to Kentucky again. The characteristic charm of this author's narrative style is, of course, enhanced by his own experiences had throughout the Cuban campaign.

A work in six volumes is about to make its appearance from the Funk & Wagnalls Company, which, to those who are unfamiliar with French, German, Greek, or Latin, will serve as a means for obtaining a satisfactory knowledge of the representative classics written in these languages. The issue will be entitled, "Wilkinson's Foreign Classics in English," by William Cleaver Wilkinson, Professor of Poetry and Criticism in the University of Chicago. The volumes will be provided with maps and illustrations. To the many who appreciate the culture which results from an intelligent understanding of the great literary masterpieces of the foreign nations, but who from various causes have been prevented from becoming familiar with them, Prof. Wilkinson's work, consisting of analysis and reproduction, is sure to be helpful.

Harper & Brothers have just arranged with Robert W. Chambers, author of "The Conspirators," for the publication of a romance dealing with that period of American Colonial life just preceding the Revolution. The tale is entitled "Cardigan."

Max Pemberton's new romance, "The Footsteps of a Throne," will be published immediately by D. Appleton & Co. In his latest effort Max Pemberton is said to show that in the modern social and political life of Russia, at least, a field exists in which mystery, intrigue, and adventure are quite as fascinating as they were in the Middle Ages in Western Europe.

Major J. B. Pond's book, "Eccentricities of Genius," being memories of famous men and women of the platform and stage, is ready at the G. W. Dillingham Company's. There are many elements of interest and of value in this work, representing as it does the experiences of a man who has devoted his life to seeking means by which the great American public could be entertained. He has considerable to say about the American lyceum of sixty years ago and the eminent scholars who then occupied its platform, and he sketches the history of the lecture and concert platform from those days down to the time when he brought over Henry M. Stanley, Sir Edwin Arnold, and others, and presented such well-known Americans as Thomas Nelson Page, George William Curtis, and Mr. Seton-Thompson to audiences of their admiring countrymen.

Frederick Simpson Coburn, whose illustrative work in the "Habitant" excited a considerable amount of favorable comment, has now returned to America with some illustrations for a new edition of two of Dickens's famous Christmas stories, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish in about a month. They are "The Cricket on the Hearth" and "A Christmas Carol," and in making his pictures Mr. Coburn has studied the London haunts of Dickens and the costumes and furnishings of the period of the stories. His sketches will be presented in the form of photogravûres, twenty-four in number for each volume. These volumes will be similar in general style to the holiday editions of "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," published by the Putnams.

An important book of memoirs is about to appear from the press of Messrs. Blackwood in London. It is by the late Sir John Mowbray, and is entitled "Recollections of the House of Commons," edited by his daughter. Sir John was a Westminster schoolboy and exercised his privilege of attending debates to such good purpose that his memory really reached back to the contest on the Reform bill. Another important book to come from the same house before long is "An Englishman in the far East," being a biographical sketch of Sir Rutherford Alcock, probably the ablest man who has ever represented Great Britain in China. The author is Alexander Michie, a gentleman whose almost lifelong connection with the China trade is said to have given him first rank as an authority.

MARK TWAIN'S HOME-COMING.

Payment of His Debts, Though Not Legally Liable for Them All—A Five Years' Absence—No Plans Yet to Do Him Honor.

Ere this the Minnehaha may have poked her nose into her New York dock, and the doyen of American letters, Mark Twain, been landed, together with his baggage, with which, according to a letter he recently wrote to Secretary Gage, the steamer "would be loaded."

It is a little over five years since Samuel L. Clemens left his native land, inspired by a lofty motive, to which the history of literature cannot show a parallel. Six years ago the publishing firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., of which Mr. Clemens was the financial backer, failed, owing a little over $200,000. At the time it was known that the author was heavily involved, and that he would practically have to "begin life over again," as the saying goes, but what was not even then suspected was that Mr. Clemens had assumed responsibility for all the firm's debts. This was made known later in a statement issued to the American public just before he sailed westward from Vancouver, in August, 1895:

It has been reported that I sacrificed for the benefit of the creditors the property of the publishing firm whose financial backer I was, and that I am now lecturing for my own benefit.

This is an error. I intend the lectures as well as the property for the creditors. The law recognizes no mortgage on a man's brain, and a merchant who has given up all he has may take advantage of the laws of insolvency and start free again for himself. But I am not a business man, and honor is a harder master than the law. It cannot compromise for less than 100 cents on the dollar, and its debts never outlaw. I had a two-thirds interest in the publishing firm, whose capital I furnished. If the firm had prospered I should have expected to collect two-thirds of the profits. As it is, I expect to pay all the debts. My partner has no resources, and I do not look for assistance from him. By far the largest single creditor of this firm is my wife, whose contributions in cash from her private means have nearly equaled the claims of all the others combined. She has taken nothing. On the contrary, she has helped, and intends to help me to satisfy the obligations due to the rest. It is my intention to ask my creditors to accept that as a legal discharge, and trust to my honor to pay the other 50 per cent. as fast as I can earn it. From my reception thus far on my lecturing tour I am confident that if I live I can pay off the last debt within four years, after which, at the age of sixty-four, I can make a fresh and unincumbered, start in life. I am going to Australia, India, and South Africa, and next year I hope to make a tour of the great cities of the United States. I meant, when I began, to give my creditors all the benefit of this, but I am beginning to feel that I am gaining something from it, too, and that my dividends, if not available for banking purposes, may be even more satisfactory than theirs.

And now the bravest author in all literature has returned, not only with debts paid, not only with the sublime consciousness that he has requited a self-imposed moral obligation, but with the contentment, and it may be the pride, that such are the present unincumbered royalties from his books that if he were never to put pen to paper again, or never again stand upon the lecture platform, he could pass the rest of his life far removed from the strain of affairs and the martyrdom of financial distress. In commenting upon this fine example of the very chivalry of probity, The London News has dwelt lovingly upon the closing wards of what may go down to history as "Mark Twain's Vancouver Manifesto," and said:

The last touch is very fine, both as literature and as feeling. He has gained something, and that is the esteem of all men of honor throughout the world. This act is the best of all critical commentaries on the high moral teaching of his books. He needs all the encouragement of sympathy. He has paid his debts, but he has still to make another fortune, and he is sixty-three!

Mark Twain did not return to lecture in the United States, as he had expected. His itinerary in the Far East, however, was practically carried out as he had at first planned, a permanent record of which may be considered to exist in "Following the Equator." But Old Europe was loath to part with one whom, from afar, it had regarded purely as a humorist, but who on near approach proved to be a finished man of letters, one in whom humor had gradually become a means, and not an end. About three years ago Mr. Clemens took up his abode in London, and thence would run over to the Continent whenever his interests, or, let us say, those of his creditors, demanded his presence there. In this way he spent nearly a year in Italy, and a Winter divided between Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Everywhere a most cordial welcome was extended to him, not only by men of his profession, journalists and men of letters, but by royalties as well. Some day he may write out for us his impressions of the German Kaiser, or his conversations with the late King Humbert and with the Emperor Francis Joseph. In Vienna he lingered long. There no literary or artistic function was complete without him. On one occasion, on being entertained by the Vienna Press Club, to the surprise of its members he spoke in German, discoursing with sparkling philosophy upon the terrors of German syn-

tax. This speech, so rich in humor, yet withal so logical and analytical as to receive serious consideration from German savants, was reprinted in the original or in translation throughout the world.

It was the same in London, where he appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on Copyright, and in one humorous discourse, interspersed with queries and answers, accomplished more practical results for British letters than had been achieved by the lengthy and learned arguments presented by his English brethren of the pen. Besides the lectures that occupied a considerable part of his European sojourn, articles and sketches have from time to time appeared in American and English magazines, showing that his pen has not been idle. Some of these have just appeared in book form under the title of "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg." So great has been the demand for him over there, and so indispensable has been his presence, that a record of his London sojourn alone would prove a most fascinating volume. Possibly the last words that he addressed to a British public before sailing were those uttered on the occasion of opening a reading room at Kensal Rise, London. The ceremony took place on the Saturday preceding his departure for America. Here is an account of the event, reproduced from the report in the London papers:

Mark Twain formally declared the room open, and said he thought it a superbly good idea that the Legislature should not compel a community to provide itself with intellectual food, but give it the privilege of providing it for itself, if it so desired. If it was willing to have it, it would put its hand in its pocket and bring out—the penny rate. He thought it a proof of the moral, financial, and mental condition of the community if it would tax itself for its mental food. A reading room was the proper introduction to a library, reading up through the newspapers and magazines to other literature. He did not know what they would do without the newspapers, and instanced his experience in obtaining news in the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco. He referred to the rapid manner in which the news of the Galveston disaster was made known to the world, which reminded him of an episode that occurred fifteen years ago when at church at Hartford. The clergyman decided to make a collection for the survivors, if any, of a similar disaster, but did not include him in the leading citizens who took plates round. He complained to the Governor of the want of financial trust in him, and he replied, "I would trust you myself—if you had a bell punch," one of those articles used to protect 'bus and tram companies against the conductors. In reply to a vote of thanks, he said he liked to listen to compliments. He indorsed all Dr. Crone, the mover, said about the union of England and America. Mr. Irwin Cox, the seconder, had alluded to his nom de plume, which he was rather fond of. A little girl wrote him from New Zealand the previous day, stating that her father said his proper name was not "Mark Twain," but Clemens. She knew better, because Clemens was the man who sold the patent medicine. She liked the name of Mark—why, Mark Antony was in the Bible. He replied to her that he was glad to get that expression from her, and as Mark Antony had got into the Bible, "I am not without hopes myself."

Mark Twain returns to America bearing with him the evidence of many distinctions and honors. Most of the leading associations and societies of merit on the Continent have taken him unto themselves. But how lightly he wears these decorations was once betrayed by him to a friend who had congratulated him on receiving the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. "Few escape it," he remarked simply.

It is doubtful if any of his Continental friends and admirers knew anything about the great task he was working out among them. To have told them would have been like revealing a domestic secret to a public that had no business to know it. It was, therefore, simply because of his mental attributes that they found pleasure in honoring him. There is more for Americans to honor in him than this, for he took us into his confidence at the very beginning. He told us about the task he had undertaken to perform. There was not an American heart which did not bid him godspeed when he set out upon his mission five years ago.

Now that he has overcome all obstacles and has triumphantly accomplished the work he believed he ought to do, some peculiar recognition of this fact should come to him from Americans—something that should appeal to Samuel L. Clemens, the man, rather than to Mark Twain, the litterateur. Just what form this recognition should take is doubtful, for the case, as we have said, has no exact precedent. No attempt should be made to rival even in significance the decorations that have been bestowed upon him by the Old World. They are things apart. A dinner, with a memorial of welcome, would, perhaps, be the most satisfactory and appropriate form of recognition.

An extended inquiry among writers and publishers of this city has failed to reveal the presence of any plans for this purpose. Everybody, however, recognizes the appropriateness of such a demonstration, and expresses the hope that one might be made. So much good will and friendliness should not be allowed to spend itself in isolated expression. It should be molded into some common and distinctive form. The question is, Who will do the molding? The material is ready. No time should be wasted. Why not the Authors Club?

Mark Twain's Autobiography.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

An old bookshop on Broadway had occasion to move a few blocks up town, and in cleaning out the cellar found a number of copies of Mark Twain's "Autobiography," published by the Sheldon Company, at 677 Broadway, in 1871. One of these copies has been appearing during the past few weeks at each of the sales of Bangs & Co., and bringing several dollars when it could be bought on Broadway near Fourteenth Street for 25 cents. W.

Sparkhill, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1900.

SOPHIE DOROTHEA.

George the First's Wife, Who Was Not Crowned Queen of England.*

This memoir of Sophie Dorothea, wife of a Prince who became Elector of Hanover and ultimately George I. of England, and yet who was never in fact Queen of England any more than Electress of Hanover—"a Queen, though never acknowledged, a Queen though always a prisoner, a Queen though never crowned"—can scarcely fail to be found of great interest. In fact, this story of Sophie Dorothea's life may well be said to be stranger and more romantic than fiction.

As the wife of England's first Hanoverian King, and the mother of the second, her life belongs of right to England's history, but while all the events of the Stuart dynasty are thoroughly well known to us, the Georgian era has been comparatively neglected. Mr. Wilkins, the writer of the present memoir, thinks it is because the Hanoverian Kings lacked the picturesqueness of the Stuarts, showing neither their splendid failings nor their redeeming graces.

For nearly two centuries pamphlets and biographies have been written concerning a woman whose history strangely parallels that of Mary Stuart, sometimes in English, but more often in German, only two of which are worthy of notice. One, "The Octavia," which was written during Sophie Dorothea's lifetime by her cousin and champion, the Duke of Wolfenbüttel, is a fairly true version of the Princess's story, although its form, dramatic dialogue, told against its accuracy as well as the fact that its writer was strongly prejudiced in her favor. The other is "Die Herzogin von Ahlden," written more than a hundred years later by Count Schulenburg-Klosterrode, and published anonymously in Leipsic in 1852.

Since the publication of the latter book, however, much fresh and interesting information has been discovered. On the annexation of the Kingdom of Hanover by Prussia, after the revolution of 1866, and the downfall of the reigning dynasty, a great many State and family papers which had been carefully preserved in the Guelph family archives were thrown open to the public, and German historians were quick to avail themselves of this opportunity. These Hanoverian papers are still practically unknown to English readers, while many of the official dispatches of Sir William Dutton Colt, of Cresset, Polly, and Stepney, which are quoted in the present book, are now published for the first time.

But a still more important fact is that a large portion of the entire correspondence between Sophie Dorothea and Count Königsmarck, translated from the French originals of these letters, now in the possession of the University of Lund, in Sweden, has also been incorporated in Mr. Wilkin's memoir. These letters have never before been published in English, and, indeed, except for a few extracts in a Swedish book long out of print, have never appeared in any language.

Mr. Wilkin has devoted much time and trouble to the preparation of the present memoir, examining not only all the archives to be found in the State Paper Office in London, but also those at Hanover, Brunswick, Dresden, and Lund, following also personally, and as closely as possible, in the footsteps of this Princess, visiting Celle, where her young days were spent; Hanover, the scene of her unhappy married life, and Ahlden, where a captivity much longer and more rigorous than that of Mary Stuart was passed, Sophie Dorothea spending at that little castle the last thirty-two years of her life.

"In the biographies of the Princess Sophie Dorothea hitherto given to the world," says the author, "she appears either as an injured saint or a most incorrigible sinner. In point of fact, she was neither, but merely a loving woman, very human, and therefore not free from faults, but far more sinned against than sinning." Indeed, her chief fault was almost too common in that age and at that Court to have been followed by such severe punishment. Mr. Wilkin, however, does not seem to have sufficiently emphasized the fact that the only character of all who figure prominently in this memoir who is entirely worthy of admiration is Sophie Dorothea's mother Eléonore, daughter of the Huguenot Marquis d'Olbreuse, who, before the persecution of the Huguenots, had been prominent at the brilliant Court of Louis XIV., where she was greatly admired for her wit and beauty. Indeed, all the misfortunes which darkened the lives of both Eléonore and her daughter, sprang from the jealousy and ambition of others, and especially the Electress Sophie, who was by birth daughter of Frederick, Prince Palatine, and ex-King of Bohemia, and his wife Elizabeth, who was the daughter of James I. of England, and the intrigues of Mme. Platen, afterward Countess Platen, the Court mistress, these two women in reality dictating the entire policy of Hanover during the age of Ernest Augustus.

In 1649 Frederick, Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, died, leaving the four sons of his brother George his heirs; the eldest, Christian Louis, was given the sovereign principality of Celle, then the most important; the second son, George William, afterward father of Sophie Dorothea, was given the sovereign principality of Hanover, while the two younger sons, John Frederick and Ernest Augustus, had at first no territory. Duke Christian settled down very quietly, but Duke George William, who found his life at Hanover tedious, traveled a great deal, and spent much of his time at Venice, much to the dissatisfaction of his people, until at last the Hanoverians threatened to cut off his allowance if he did not marry and settle down, intimating, however, that a foreign bride would not be acceptable, and suggesting the Princess Sophie above alluded to, who was far from young, and occupied the position of State Governess to the children of her brother, the Elector Palatine of the Rhenish Provinces.

Although very poor and far from happy, Sophie was decidedly proud of her English origin, spoke that language fluently, and had been well trained in English ways, with an idea of becoming the wife of her cousin, Charles II. of England, which, like subsequent alliances, fell through. George William decided to submit to the inevitable, and the marriage was arranged. Yet at the last moment he could not make up his mind to marry, and proposed that his brother, Ernest Augustus, should take his place.

The Princess Sophie outwardly acquiesced in this change, although her pride was wounded by the episode, so that outside of State questions she was prepared to visit her resentment upon a future rival. The marriage took place in 1658, and in 1660 George Louis, afterward George I. of England, was born.

At the Court of Breda, then the chosen home of political exiles, refugees, and deposed monarchs, Duke George William met Eléonore d'Olbreuse, became greatly attached to her, and but for his agreement with his brother, would have married her at once. Christian dying, George William succeeded as Duke of Celle, and finally a morganatic marriage was arranged between Eléonore and the former, which took place in 1665, Eléonore being granted the title of Mme. von Harburg. At first a member of the household at Hanover, her rank would not allow of her being seated at the ducal table, having to remain on a low chair with nothing to eat and at a respectful distance, while her husband and his brother and the Princess Sophie took their meals. After a little Eléonore's influence became so strong that she persuaded the Duke to retire to Celle, where he soon settled down into a model ruler, making plans for the improvement of his castle and for the better government of his people, and here at Celle, after a few months, was born Sophie Dorothea, the subject of the memoir.

Eléonore was ambitious and possessed much influence over her husband. By clever management she won the Emperor over to her side, who issued letters patent legitimizing Sophie Dorothea, and giving Eléonore the title of Countess of Wilhelmsburg, from the name of a valuable estate George William had settled upon her and her heirs. But Eléonore's ambition was not yet satisfied, and in 1676 a new family agreement was signed, by which Duke George William was allowed "to enter into Christian matrimony with the high-born lady Eléonore von Harburg, Countess of Wilhelmsburg," while his daughter, Sophie Dorothea, "promised wife to his Serene Highness Augustus Frederick, Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel" was to bear the title and arms of a Princess by birth of Brunswick-Luneburg.

But space is rapidly fleeting, and it is only possible to add that Augustus Frederick died shortly after their betrothal, and negotiations had been successfully carried through for the latter's younger brother to take his place, when at the last moment Ernest Augustus and his counselors prevailed upon the Duchess Sophie not only to consent to the marriage of Sophie Dorothea, at this time a very wealthy heiress, to her son George Louis, but to take a journey to Celle to bring this result about. Although she hated Eléonore and her daughter, she recognized how dangerous a combination in state matters a Celle-Wolfenbüttel party would be, so that she readily undertook a night journey from Hanover to Celle, arriving before the family had risen, on the very day the formal betrothal was to be consummated, and abruptly penetrating into their private apartments, carried on a long conversation with her brother-in-law in Low Dutch, a language Eléonore did not understand, until the Hanoverian plans were finally consummated, and the first step taken toward the downfall of her hated rivals. Eléonore and Sophie Dorothea. Eléonore tried again and again to alter her husband's mind, reminding him of George Louis's sullen and profligate character, and the hatred always shown her daughter and herself by the House of Hanover. The marriage, however, took place in November, 1682, at Celle, and from this time on may be dated the gradual downfall of Sophie Dorothea.

It is impossible to attempt even to outline the events which led not only to a second meeting, but to an intimacy between the Princess of Hanover and Count Königsmarck, who had been playmates in the old days at Celle, where this young Swedish nobleman, rich, handsome, and brave, had been sent for training. For all the details of their acquaintance, the letters interchanged, their meetings, and the gradual discovery of the relations existing between them, the reader must be referred to the book itself. Suffice it to say that without the interference of the Countess of Platen, the mistress of Ernest Augustus, instigated both by ambition and by personal pique, egged on by the machinations of the Duchess Sophie, the sad ending of this story, the assassination of Königsmarck—with the Platen looking on—and the trial and divorce of Sophie, followed by thirty-two years of rigid imprisonment, would never have been possible.

The letters which passed between Sophie Dorothea and Königsmarck, thoroughly charming as they are on her part, show the latter in not too favorable a light, while a reading of the 700 pages which go to make up these two interesting volumes leaves us converts to Mr. Wilkin's statement that Sophie Dorothea was much more sinned against than sinning.

The illustrations, forty-two in number, of all the principal characters in the book, their residences, and fac similes of two of the original letters, add much to the interest of Mr. Wilkin's story, while the book is most attractively printed, and will be found thoroughly interesting throughout.

*THE LOVE OF AN UNCROWNED QUEEN: Sophie Dorothea, Consort of George I., and Her Correspondence with Philip Christopher, Count Koenigsmarck (now first published in originals). By W. H. Wilkin, M. A., Clare College, Cambridge; Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; Author of the "Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton." Illustrated. 2 vols. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone Company. 1900. $7.50.

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1900

PARKMAN.

Mr. Farnham's Biography of Our Greatest Historian.*

"A sound mind in a sound body is a necessity," says theory. "Parkman," rejoins actuality, and theory retires to the gymnasiums, possibly to mislead some youngster to such endeavors to crush down his physical weaknesses as doubled the historian's sufficiently heavy burden of physical troubles. Precisely what they were it is pleasant to say that no reader of Mr. Charles Haight Farnham's "Life of Francis Parkman" will ascertain, for the proud, self-contained scholar well knew the sustaining power of reticence, and babbled of his trials to nobody. That he was compelled to control his incessant, insatiate desire for labor, working for but a few minutes at a time and but a few hours daily; that other eyes perused for him the ancient chronicles unearthed by his untiring sagacity, and that all their sum of knowledge was held by his tenacious memory, collated and sifted by his trained judicial faculty, long and long before his painfully acquired literary art gave it shape, and that his happy periods of carefully ordered activity were broken by months and even by years of compulsory idleness are no secrets.

Therefore these things appear in Mr. Farnham's pages to encourage the feeble student and to spur the robust to redoubled effort, but those who have hoped to know Parkman as they know Rossetti or Hawthorne will retire baffled, with new ideas as to the reticence by which the well-bred New Englander defies the greedy curiosity of his inferiors. The reader of good taste will thank the fates for a biography which he can read without feeling as if its subject might rise from the grave to resent his intrusion upon privacy.

Perhaps this characteristic of the book is all the more marked because it is not altogether in accordance with Mr. Farnham's theory of biography, which, although averse to gossip, would be gratified by the possession of more personal details than can be gathered from studying Parkman's written word. As that word was really the man's soul, the very essence of his life, wrung from it by the most strenuous application of every energy, mental, spiritual, and physical, it furnishes his biographer with far better material than if writing and study had been easy tasks. After the chapters in which he disposes of the Parkman genealogical tree, as truly Brahminical a growth as Dr. Holmes could have given his best beloved hero; and of the chronology of Parkman's half century of conflict with things as they are, he studies the period of preparation, then the revelation of character to be found in the histories and occasional papers, and, lastly, the historian's spiritual growth. He has had free access to such letters as Parkman was able to write, and to the two autobiographical papers, in which he spoke with dignified frankness. The former, addressed in 1868 to his intimate friend Dr. George E. Ellis, was probably written with the feeling that it might be used in preparing a biography, for his French physicians had threatened him with insanity, and he well knew his own bodily weakness. It was absolutely frank, for nobody knew better than he that Dr. Ellis's discretion was perfect, and that, if in his judgment, its publication would harm his friend's memory, no single line would ever see the light. In truth, in their intense pride, their reserve, and their deep contempt for the cant of democracy, the two men strongly resembled one another all their lives, and in the close intercourse of their later years the likeness deepened, and with it their mutual confidence.

Probably this accounts for the preservation of the paper, even after much of its substance had been incorporated in another, intended for preservation in the records of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the custodian of his valuable historical material. Mr. Farnham gives all that is necessary of both papers for the purposes of the reader medically or psychologically inclined. For the rest, his volume is literally a study of character, reinforced by citations of its actual written expression, and a charming description of the author in his own family circle, where his deliberate and systematic joking was curiously like that with which the late Dr. Ward, as Mr. Wilfrid Ward records, was fond of relieving his serious literary labors. He would begin a romantic tale at the breakfast table, carry it on throughout the meal, and even continue it from day to day. He would reconstruct a character in a novel, take a name in a sign for a hero, as Balzac took X. Marcas; marry off his daughters to their most detested acquaintances, and then reproach them for their lack of wisdom. He invented a Florida minister, compelled by the parsimony of his congregation to live on alligators' eggs, whereby he became an amphibious divine, and he created a Miss Simpkins, who kept a Sunday school for young demons, among whom she maintained discipline by passing their tails through holes in the bench and knotting them; he manufactured the private history of the Hebrew patriarchs, not by any means in the spirit of Charles Reade; he parodied the "Psalm of Life," giving it from a cat's point of view; he delighted in the "Rejected Addresses," especially in "The Baby's Début," for he disliked Wordsworth, both as man and poet.

Could there be a greater contrast than that afforded by the calmly self-indulgent Lake poet, and such a severe taskmaster of himself? If additional points of unlikeness be needed, let it be remembered that Parkman's favorite song in his last years was "Sam Hall." Imagine the horror of Goody Blake's laureate! Also he was capable of frivolities with a yellow flannel cat, given him by one of his granddaughters, and invented stories about her, illustrated by Miauling. Still, he resembled Wordsworth in being dependent upon women for assistance in his work, but his acceptance of it was in a far different spirit, the spirit of a grateful American, not of an Englishman holding the fat-faced curate's views of women. He did not, however, spell woman with a capital letter; he emphatically did not believe in female suffrage; he did not like a woman who called her weakness refinement, and as early as 1845 he wrote savagely and with no commas between his adjectives:

> Is not a half-educated vulgar weak woman a disgusting animal? Where there is no education at all and no pretension, the matter is all very well—where high education and good sense are united it is very well indeed—but the half and half genteel—damn them!

How the Selma Whites will be shocked!

Parkman the politician, or the citizen, as Mr. Farnham prefers to call him, wisely avoiding the debased word, was far in advance of his time, detecting fallacies of pretended progress with a vision so keen and unerring that superficial observers called him too conservative, and lashing the passing folly with as much severity as Lowell himself could exhibit. More than thirty years ago, before the yellow journal was born, before the professional humorist had vulgarized every beautiful word in the language and every scene in the New Testament, before the popular indolence had called forth the short story and huge sheets of paragraphs, he wrote of the mischievous effects of incomplete education, of the temptation to cater to the half educated, in words that read as if written yesterday. He refused to admit the equality of men, much to the horror of the misinformed persons who fancy that the Declaration of Independence asserts it; but he demanded for all equal opportunities of development, according to their several qualities. "Freedom," he wrote in 1865, when the word was generally misused, "is for those who are fit for it. The rest will lose it or turn it to corruption." And in 1876: "Promiscuous suffrage is the deepest source of our present political evils."

The third part of the biography, that devoted to Parkman's spiritual growth, glows with enthusiasm worthy of the subject, and surely there has been no finer example of character building in American history, although, thanks to the atrocious diet, the ignorance of hygiene, and bad sanitary conditions in which his generation was reared, it abounded in invalids, giving up to the task of keeping alive the energy which belonged to mankind.

Fortune he had, and he selected work which remained congenial to his latest moment; his family furnished him with sympathetic assistants, but, loving manliness, he could not fight for his country. Sleep came but seldom to him; ill-health deprived him of the exercise necessary to his comfort, and he was constantly possessed by nervous irritation to which he could not yield without peril. Add to all this threats of blindness and insanity pursued him, yet from year to year he toiled and grew in wisdom. His work was a tonic to him, and his last days were his best. Says Mr. Farnham: "He was ready to face the universe if nature would play him fair; she had played him foul, yet she could not prevent his victory."

It is, then, as the life of one both subjectively and objectively victorious that one must regard this biography, and one must be hard to please if one do not find it highly stimulating. "Blows are good for most men," he wrote, "and suffering, to the furthest limit of their endurance, what they most need." He had his full measure of both, and from both extracted more profit than other men extract from blessings. Not "Ultime heroum," as was written of Claverhouse, but, even in the generation of Grant and Lee, "Maxime heroum," might be his epitaph.

*A LIFE OF PARKMAN. By Charles Haight Farnham. Pp. 360. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

"Wanted: A Chair of Courtesy."

From the Leading Editorial Article in The Charleston News of Oct. 7.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Sept. 8 there is a most timely and suggestive article from Mrs. R—M. Pollard, entitled, "Wanted: a Chair of Courtesy," which deserves universal attention, because of the seriousness of the subject, and because the gentle art of courtesy seems about to die out altogether for want of cultivation. The veneer of politeness which education lays over the rough wood of a coarse nature soon disappears under the pressure of trying circumstances, and the common material of which the character is really composed shows plainly through the artificial polish.

In every community unmitigated cads and boors often make their way into society, and are tolerated there because of some circumstance such as wealth, name, or position, and rudeness and vulgarity are too often seen in women who should otherwise be entitled to the respect and admiration of the public. On the other hand, we meet with the truest courtesy and consideration from men and women who have no social position, but who have been gifted by nature with gentle instincts, and with kind hearts, and who are innately gentlemen and ladies in the truest sense of those terms, however humble their position and occupations may be.

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"The Girl and the Governor," with its suggestion of frivolity, is rather a misleading title, for the book is a very serious study of political conditions, and "The Governor" would have been a more fitting name for the series of sketches, of which that personage is the central figure. Indeed, "The Girl" is a somewhat superfluous character, dragged in at the very end by the very hair of her head, so to speak, as a sort of concession to the novel-reading public, and her romance conducted with such unseemly haste that the reader is more shocked than pleased by the episode. True, more girls than one flit across the story, and in more ways than one they influence the Governor's career; so "The Girl" of the title may be inclusive of all these subtle feminine influences, tending, each one, to make or to mar the political success of a strong man, wholly unsuspecting of their part in his history.

However that may be, the chief interest of the book lies in its presentation of politics; in its demonstration of the difficulties that beset honor upon the arena of public affairs; in its conclusion that to the man who will not lower his ideals of probity nor swerve from the path of duty the highest prizes are well-nigh impossible of achievement. The crude theory that political corruption usually consists in the brutal offering of the price for a vote of so much money or so much preferment for so much service is here disposed of; and very admirably explained are the various traps set for the unwary feet of the young politician. Mr. Warren illustrates, too, the lies always ready to leap upon the man who aspires to high office, and shows how his very purity of intention may rob him of his armor.

The story is enlivened by bright glimpses of the abandon of school and college life—with a hint of the lesson the high-minded schoolboy has for the politician. Aside from the general trend of the tale is a fine scene in which an adroit and noble woman of the world saves a young man from an intrigue with a deserted wife. One is reminded by Mrs. Holland's dissuading argument of Thackeray's sketch of the pitiful lot of Lady Clara Newcombe, and of the convincing eloquence of Vroni, in the expostulation to be found in "Dionysius the Weaver's Heart's Dearest." Unanswerable, all of them, and, if heeded, how much scandal, shame, and misery might be turned aside!

"The Girl and the Governor" is unequal in power. It lacks cohesion; there are some thin places; there is even a hint of padding; but it is a book of earnest purpose, upon the whole strongly carried out.

As the Bishop of Hereford declares, nothing is more needed than a "systematic propaganda of social and political ethics." Novelists are learning that the whole business of life does not consist in making love; that neither "baiser" or "tendre la joue" is the end and aim of existence. Not a few have already joined the propaganda for which the Bishop of Hereford hopes. We welcome Mr. Warren's as the most recent voice, and one of both promise and power. May it be followed by many that shall "help us a little nearer to that better day, when the highest ideals of ethical conduct shall have become the dominant forces in both private and public affairs."

A Romance of English Monachism.*

"Foul as it is, hell itself is defiled by the fouler presence of John," was the terrible verdict upon John of England by the contemporary monastic chroniclers; a verdict which, with no dissenting voice, has been confirmed by all subsequent historians. Miss Potter in "Uncanonized" is courageous enough to reopen the case, and to portray this King, facile princeps among the Kings of evil fame, as at least no worse than his fellows. She exonerates him from the foul blot of the murder of Arthur of Brittany, and attributes the crimes laid to his charge to the calumnies of the monks, who certainly had no reason to love the monarch who defied the Pope, who scoffed at priests, for whose sake England suffered the horrors of an interdict. Since the monks were the only chroniclers of their time, one must admit that there is reason for distrusting their representation of a man so inimical to themselves as John. It is evident, too, that it was his wont to treat accusation with contemptuous silence, but the long list of charges against him is hardly baseless, and upon the confused background of rumor certain damaging facts stand out too clearly to permit the hope that he will ever be placed in a light much more favorable than at present. A man false in every relation and to every obligation of life, as unscrupulous as he was able, as cruel as he was voluptuous, as superstitious as he was impious, these lines in the character of John of England are too clearly limned to fade from the thought of posterity.

It is, however, none the less interesting to have another view, and Miss Potter is to be honored for having the courage of her unique convictions.

Miss Potter has marshaled upon her canvas not a few of these historic personages, with the wayward and unprincipled Isabella d'Angoulême well contrasted with the unfortunate Eleanor, the "Pearl of Brittany." The hero of the tale is the author's own creation, Anthony Fitz-Hubert, Archbishop Hubert Walter's swashbuckling page. He is introduced as a gay and handsome gallant of the Court, upon whom a terrible misfortune is about to fall—nothing less than that he should be called to bear the burden of his father's youthful sin, and to save that father's soul by taking the monastic vows. Anthony's character dominates the story, which moves, as its sub-title indicates, in the religious atmosphere of the time. The author pleads so well the cause of John in the matter of "the thing called 'the gift of England' to the Pope'" that "has gone thundering down the ages as the most atrocious act in the history of the English nation," that her brief for the King is well worth reading and considering. Naturally she has for Langton a slighter regard than the historians. To her he is "the pedant Langton," rather than the man who, however unlawfully chosen, was, by his weight of intellect and of character, the fittest for his great office. So far as the story of Anthony's personal renunciation and subsequent life is concerned, we cannot but pronounce it in the highest degree improbable. True, when one looks back through the mist of seven centuries, there is a large field of conjecture as to the influences and motives that men found compelling. But going beneath all these to the bed rock of human nature, we find the career of Anthony inconsistent with what we have learned to expect of life. Still, however, it appeals to the reader's sympathies, and through it he gains an insight into the deadness, the corruption, the political intrigue, and the heresies whispered with bated breath, that characterized the monachism of the thirteenth century.

Albeit moving somewhat cumbrously, as is the manner of historic fiction, and, without doubt, far enough from any such vital portrayal of the past as the novelist is able to give of his own period, "Uncanonized" is a sincere and meritorious novel. The author has delved to good purpose in a rich mine, and has done much toward filling the most marked gap in the interesting chain of English historical romance, reaching from "The Last of the Saxons" to the present day.

"The Bennett Twins."*

The tastes and inclination of those who give books to young people not always agree with the tastes and inclinations of those who receive them, but in the case of "The Bennett Twins" there is likely to be satisfaction on both sides. The story is written in a bright, clear style, free from mannerisms; there is plenty of incident, the writer has a feeling for the spirit of places, and the characters are lifelike with keen youthful emotions. The Bennetts are brother and sister, the one an art student, the other a student of music, whose ambition leads them away from a comfortable home in a New England town to try their luck in New York, against the advice of their relatives, who let them manage their first year of independence without aid from home. The picture of their housekeeping is not made perilously attractive, but the author has caught the charm of bohemianism that is not an end but a means, and many of the pictures of New York, notably that of the little Italian restaurant where, to the horror of the twins, men smoked in the presence of ladies, are remarkably well done. The readers are successfully introduced to phases of life that fall utterly of their allurement in clumsy hands, but, rightly shown, cast an ingratiating spell over the primmest and most conventional mind.

The Bennett girl takes care of the Bennett boy in a way a shade too suggestive of good Miss Alcott's unendurable Rose, but at least her feeling for him is untinged by Rose's dauntless condescension, and her motherly relation toward him is not too sharply accentuated to spoil her girlishness. It may be added also for those who are interested, that the suggestion of a love story which dawns toward the end of the book is left in a comfortably nebulous state. The mild lovemaking that makes "Little Women" a book to be expurgated in the French edition before it reaches the "jeune fille" is conspicuous by its absence. "Isabella will not allow me to speak of lovers and heroins," complains Marjorie Fleming, and though in the eighty years that have elapsed between the date of Maid Marjorie's diary and the present day, the number of Isabellas who object to "lovers and heroines" has sensibly diminished, it is undeniably pleasant and refreshing to meet with a girl in fiction like Agnes Bennett, to whom sentimentality is unknown. In fact, when it comes to a question of sensibility, it is the boy who faints.

A Novel by Anthony Hope.*

In this latest novel of his, Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins has come down to practical affairs, and in doing so has undeniably lost some of his charm as a writer. The "interestingness of things" seems to have come home to him, and he has left his little principalities, his descriptions of which were the stuff that dreams and fairy tales are made of, to move among English political affairs and business enterprises. His new hero is neither a King nor a King's substitute, but a diplomatic and somewhat fawning politician, trying for a seat in Parliament and getting it. As in "The King's Mirror," the psychological development of the hero is the centre of interest. About his exaltations and depressions, his hopeful moments and his disconcerting ones, his moral mediocrity and frequent debasement, his treachery and fidelity, his courage and his cowardice, everything revolves. The other characters sink into the background or else are merged in its atmosphere, and exist only as a part of him. The events of the story have not significance except as they show the rise and fall of his moods. There is a certain triumph in the way Alexander Quisanté dominates the book as he dominated the lives that came into contact with his own. His awkward figure, with its fantastic outline is driven home to our credence, and when we lay down the book declaring that he is odious, we nevertheless have some comprehension of the hold he kept upon the interest and admiration of his more fastidious wife, and understand how with his bad manners and self-satisfaction and great aspirations and ill-health she found sufficient excitement in her relation to him, and in the light of it saw the rest of the world as rather dull. His departure from the normal, crooked growth as he is, fascinates her, and, while she certainly does not love him in the romantic acceptation of the word, he "lays hold of her," to use her own expression, and "he doesn't let go." Moreover, the fact that he loves her up to the fullest extent of his capacity for loving is kept in sight.

All this is very interesting, for Mr. Hope is too keen an observer of human nature not to add much to our knowledge of it when he makes the attempt. He has not, however, fulfilled the promise of his preceding book. "The King's Mirror" had many defects, but the author's dexterity in handling his intellectual instrument was sufficiently manifest in it, and its readers must have expected it to be followed by work in which a serious inspiration should be joined to a form both suitable and artistically molded. Such an expectation is cruelly disappointed by "Quisanté." The inspiration is serious, without doubt, but the form is anything but artistic. And the author knows so well how to make it so. If we did not remember his delightful gifts—the ease and grace with which he made the pleasant people of Zenda make love and fight and die for us as vivaciously as Italian marionettes—the sparkling good humor of his not too moral Dolly dialogues, the cleverness with which he wove what Mr. James calls "the fable," we should probably not have such a sense of impatience at finding "Quisanté" stiffer and cheaper than any of its predecessors. There is in it no trace of light improvisation, no crisp precision of delineation, no piquant situation, and all of this we have learned to look for in connection with the signature of Anthony Hope.

Some of the Bad Parisians.*

Between a certain class to be found in Paris and the writer of "The Expatriates" there is no love lost. The greater part of the romance is an invective directed against what Lillian Bell would have the reader to believe represents French aristocracy. With perhaps a single exception there is no French man or woman who is not vile. When the valet introduces the three visitors to Rose Hollenden, the heroine, he announces: "Madam the Marquise d'Auteuil, Madame the Comtesse de Brissy, and the Marquis d'Auteuil." These three personages are of the most despicable character. The Marquis is bent on securing a rich American wife. It is a fat dot he is after. Raoul is a profligate and a villain. His chief claim to distinction is the possession of a beautiful pair of hands. His sister, the Comtesse de Brissy, is no better than she should be. As to the old mother, she has but one idea, and it is the keeping of her old chateau, and the historical tapestry contained therein. When the Brissy woman can lay hold of a rich American family she exacts commissions of the trades people who sell these Yankees their goods. To all the French, Americans are, according to the author creatures to be fleeced. In fact one word represents the status of these Americans. They are in the argot of Paris "des Rastaquouères." As to the American young ladies, they are not understood, for this beastly name is given to them, "les demi-vierges." Rose Hollenden has a half sister, Maria, who has been educated in France. Maria is described as a frightfully ugly person, who has the temper of a wild cat. The Hollendens are fabulously rich. Maria is supposed to have a fortune of many millions of francs. Raoul, who would scarce stop at murder, so that he could get at some money, makes up his mind that he will marry the horribly ugly Maria. First, however, he takes a trip to the United States so as to be assured that the hideous woman is as rich as represented. He employs a detective. Returning to France fairly well satisfied that the Hollendens have an abundance of means, he meets on board the steamer Rose. She is so beautiful that Raoul makes up his mind that he will throw over Maria and take the pretty Rose. This young lady repulses the Frenchman's advances.

The story opens with the conflagration at the Bazar de la Charité in Paris. The terrible scenes there are presented. All possible dramatic material is given to the story by the introduction of the foundering of La Bourgogne. Raoul, who is now married, allows his wife Maria to drown before his eyes. It is probable that he was glad to get rid of her. The hero of the novel is Sterling Townshend, who is half gentleman and half cowboy. Naturally Townshend and the Marquis d'Auteuil have a quarrel. In the duel which ensues, the American shows his skill with his pistol by knocking off the dainty fingers of his adversary in two shots. Then the Marquis never can exhibit his dainty hand any more. Finally Raoul's sister enters the campaign, directing her attack on old man Hollenden. She is within an ace of succeeding. Then the war with Spain begins, and there is given in detail the peculiar feeling of the Parisian in regard to Americans. The conclusion is the marriage of Rose and Townshend. The mistake in the romance is this, that too much space is devoted to the representation of France in her worst colors.

Tales by Mr. Stockton.*

The eleven tales collected under the title of "Afield and Afloat" represent Mr. Stockton's slighter work, the recreations of his odd moments—though, indeed, what did he ever write that did not seem a recreation?

Like all that he has written, they are pervaded with his delightful and whimsical humor. He is the very Genius of the Unexpected. Whether he touches upon love or war, upon adventures by land or water, or upon the mystic realm of ghosts, he is alike charming, which is but another way of saying that he is always himself.

Never was there an author with less egotism, nor one whose own genial personality so shines through every page he writes. We are always aware not only of the character of the tale, but of companionship with a singularly sunny and lovable nature, a mind from which self-consciousness is wholly disengaged, and that does not know what morbidness and bitterness mean. Therefore it is that Mr. Stockton fairly radiates happiness from his pen; his very ghosts are such benignant shades that, were houses so haunted, the fact would be proclaimed in agents' advertisements, and the value of real estate with a permanent and pervasive spirit warranted active upon the premises would at once rise in the market. As in "The Great War Syndicate," the reductio ad absurdum is applied to all warfare. We are reminded of the amiable battle of Tweedle Dee and Tweedle Dum as we read of the Governor General's valiant defense, and of the great sea fight of The Skipper and El Capitan. "A Sailor's Knot" shows that living wits can always loosen the hold of a dead hand; and who but Mr. Stockton could achieve, as he has done in "The Buller-Podington Compact," a shipwreck in a road wagon and a runaway in a sailboat?

We thank Mr. Stockton for his latest contribution to human happiness and echo the closing words of his own pleasant and Stocktonian introduction:

"With the rippling of water; the rumbling of wheels; the tinkling of a bell; the booming of cannon; the silent footsteps of ghosts; the crash of timbers, and the roar of a hurricane, these stories now go on, and good luck go with them."

Mrs. Barr's New Story.*

Whoever has delighted in "A Bow of Orange Ribbon"—and how many these are!—will be sure to welcome with avidity its sequel, "The Maid of Maiden Lane." Nor will they be disappointed. Mrs. Barr reminds us of Mrs. Oliphant, in that she may be depended upon for work of a uniformly high quality, and that, without any fanfaronade of the advertising trumpets, she quietly gives the public novels that might well put to the blush much of the most exploited fiction of the day.

There is nothing startlingly original in the plot of "The Maid of Maiden Lane," but the interest of the romance is well kept up to the end. Its chief charm, however, lies in its historic and local color. In the group of well-sustained and vital characters it marshals in its admirable style, and in the thoughts, noble and true, to be found upon its pages. The author has not attempted to revivify historic personages. There are swift glances at Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Burr—no more. We can scarcely boast of actual introduction to any save Adams, but we know how their contemporaries thought and talked of them. There is a glimpse of the French Revolution—also through the eyes of one of the characters; but the book can hardly be called a historical novel, rather a novel with a historical atmosphere.

Mrs. Barr does not make her leading characters star actors, with all the others mere supernumeraries. Parents and even grandparents are not "superfluous on the stage," but are recognized as having a distinct value of their own. The past seems linked to the present when we find among the matrons an Ava Willing, possessing the rare beauty, the grace, and the gentle charm we have learned to associate with that name.

Mrs. Barr knows so thoroughly her world and its ways that one criticises with diffidence any peculiarity she portrays. Was it, however, characteristic of the time to begin a great number of sentences with "Well, then"? And was an inverted diction universal? The following is a specimen of nearly all the conversational style: "I wish not to go to England. Very unhappy was I in that cold, gray country. Very happy am I here." Mrs. Barr may be right, but the representation is a new one.

It would be difficult to put into the hands of young people a romance more wholesome than "The Maid of Maiden Lane." Few, alas, are the stories teaching that "love that is noble and true will not justify anything which Christian ethics do not justify"; even fewer are those showing that sacrifice is better than possession. While "The Maid of Maiden Lane" is neither didactic nor purposeful, it brings the reader into good society, unconsciously inspired by

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*THE GIRL AND THE GOVERNOR. By Charles Warren. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*UNCANONIZED. A Romance of English Monachism. By Margaret Horton Potter. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

*THE BENNETT TWINS. By Grace Marguerite Hurd. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1900.

*QUISANTE. A Novel. By Anthony Hope. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

THE EXPATRIATES. A Novel. By Lilian Bell. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*AFIELD AND AFLOAT. By Frank R. Stockton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*THE MAID OF MAIDEN LANE. A Sequel to "A Bow of Orange Ribbon." By Amelia E. Barr. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

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the noblesse oblige, and it cannot fail to leave him elevated as well as refreshed by the company he has kept. The writer's own catholic Christianity finds expression through the lips of her saintliest character, and although the story does not take one into the deep places of life, nor enter into analysis of character and motive, nor present problems for thought and discussion, to read it will be to spend some very delightful hours, and to be the better and not the worse for the recreation—to feel that it is altogether possible for young lives to eschew the "red pottage" and the inevitable succeeding "bitter cry."

The Man with Two Wives.*

In research for novel situations the romance maker will go very far. The modern craze seems to be for such complications as may arise from one man taking two or more women as wives, or, reversing the sexes, the one woman marrying several men. Of course there is bigamy, and the talent of the writer seems to consist in arranging palliating circumstances. Sometimes you are called upon to pity the men or the women. But whether you will, even as a phlegmatic reader, is questionable. Anyhow, this combination of men and women, under the peculiar conditions indicated, leaves a certain disagreeable aftertaste.

Lord Francis Scott, better known in Bombay as "Fluffy," is an A. D. C. and attached to the staff of Sir John Cooke. Fluffy is a fairly nice fellow, but lamentably weak. He is engaged to Violet Cooke, a young person in the last stages of consumption. The unfortunate Violet, who is rich, has for mother a Christian Scientist. Lady Cooke is a canting idiot. On board the steamer Fluffy meets Barbara Ford. She is a handsome girl and is going to India to marry a native, one Mehta Das. Fluffy is horror stricken. What! such a lovely girl to be mated with a native! Scott in a moment of enthusiasm offers himself to Barbara and is accepted. Barbara is a social nobody. She does not know who was her father. She has been brought up by her uncle, who was a London dancing master. On arrival at Bombay the two are married in a clandestine manner. Now Violet turns up. Her father rather insists that ill as is Violet, Fluffy shall marry her. Sir John proposes that Lord Francis shall be "her nominal husband." Fluffy, since he is out of money, consents, and Barbara certainly agrees that her husband shall commit bigamy. Living with Fluffy somehow brings back Violet to health. She is about to become a mother. Barbara is jealous and tells Sir John that she is Fluffy's legitimate wife. Then Violet dies. Finally Lord Frank consents to live with Barbara. Neither Lord Frank Scott nor his wife are to be admired. The book, however, shows considerable talent on the part of the author.

A Hawaiian Romance.*

The present book deals with the Hawaii of the last century, in the days of idolatry and before the advent of Europeans, smallpox and mosquitoes. "All the setting of the story," the author says, "customs, characteristics, battles, politics, Kings, warriors, is historic or traditional, from the best authorities." Like other historical romances of either pagan or Christian countries, it falls short of the complete fusion of the romantic with the historical interest, nor is the writer expert in creating cohesive characters. They are like the little girl in the fairy story who, as a punishment for her disorderly ways, was taken to pieces and put together wrong. English traits and idioms are mixed up with the methods and probable reflections of the Hawaiian before he grew prim in semi-civilization, until it is hard to distinguish the dividing line and make up one's mind which is the true savage and which the reconstructed image in the author's brain. The coarser side of life as it existed on these Polynesian islands during the latter part of the last century is frankly and wisely ignored and the character of Pu' Aloha (the Flower of Love) is, the author admits, exceptional and "exerts a refining influence impossible in wholly pagan life." She is rather a nice little heroine, however, and engages the affections of the reader who is not especially disturbed by the thought of what she ought to be. With Kelea, the surf rider, it is different. Most of us have managed at one time or another to see Kelea in her habit as she lived in Mr. La Farge's South Sea water colors, and those who have been so lucky will not soon forget the mystery of that tameless face, irresponsible with gayety and haunted by melancholy. The Kelea of the book has psychological experiences that fail to convince us in the explanation. As a matter of fact there is no explanation of the savage mind for the civilized mind. The most we can do is to suggest its difference from our own and to recognize that this difference does not always mean inferiority. On this latter score Mr. Twombly is irreproachable. There is not in his delineation of Kelea a single word to betray that most common form of snobbishness—the scorn of social traditions other than those we have been used to. He has approached this remarkable and now declining race of which he writes in a spirit of fine courtesy not always made manifest by his turns of phrase. His characters, to use his own expression, "show up well" in kindly traits and chivalrous actions. Some of his chapters, notably the one called "An Offering to Pele," contain vivid and undoubtedly accurate descriptions of the natural phenomena of the islands, and the illustrations of the book are comprised of photographs of localities mentioned, and are, as the author suggests, much more interesting than imaginary pictures of the actors in their various situations would have been.

*THE DISHONOR OF FRANK SCOTT. By M. Hamilton. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

*KELEA: THE SURF RIDER. A Romance of Pagan Hawaii. By Alexander Stevenson Twombly. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 1900.

Dr. Purple's Collection.

The library of the late Dr. Samuel Smith Purple, which is likely to come upon the auction market during the present season, is notable, in addition to its genealogical department, which is very complete, for the items in Americana which it contains. Chief among the latter are early American imprints, of which Dr. Purple was extremely proud. A number of years ago he secured a volume containing as many as five of the earliest books printed in New York by William Bradford, this city's first printer. Notable among the five rarities are Keith's "Truth Advanced," New York, 1694, and Maule's "New England Persecutors Mauled," no place or date, but printed in New York in 1697.

George Keith's "Truth Advanced in the Correction of Many Gross & Hurtful Errors," which was "Printed in the Year 1694" in New York by Bradford, was the first book printed in this city, all the earlier publications having been only pamphlets or broadsides. It was probably issued in April or May, 1694. In Leeds's Almanac for 1694, printed by Bradford, it is stated that "The Laws will be speedily printed," while "Truth Advanced" is announced as "now in the press." Part of the title of Dr. Purple's other Bradford imprint is as follows: "New England Persecutors Mauled With their own Weapons. Giving some account of the bloody Laws made at Boston against the King's Subjects that dissented from their way of Worship. Together with a brief account of the Imprisonment and Tryal of Thomas Maule of Salem, for printing a Book, entitled, Truth held forth, by Tho. Philathes." Though it has no place or date, the book is by Thomas Maule. It is one of the rarest of American books, Brinley's copy, which fetched only $45 in 1880, being then one of the few known to be in existence. The latter copy, bought by R. L. Kennedy for $45 at that sale, came to the Lenox Library with the Kennedy library in 1889. It was then thought to be one of two copies extant. Twenty years have passed since then, and the book is still of the highest degree of rarity, though possibly more than two copies are known.

A Forgotten Poem Mr. Stedman Brings to Light.

From The Evening Post of Tuesday.

An instance of the fine forgotten things that Mr. Stedman's "Anthology" brings to light again is the following poem of Charles Henry Luders:

THE FOUR WINDS.

Wind of the North,
Wind of the Norland snows,
Wind of the winnowed skies, and sharp, clear stars—
Blow cold and keen across the naked hills,
And crisp the lowland pools with crystal films,
And blur the casement squares with glittering ice,
But go not near my love.

Wind of the West,
Wind of the few, far clouds,
Wind of the gold and crimson sunset lands—
Blow fresh and pure across the peaks and plains,
And broaden the blue spaces of the heavens,
And sway the grasses and the mountain pines,
But let my dear one rest.

Wind of the East,
Wind of the sunrise seas,
Wind of the clinging mists and gray, harsh rains—
Blow moist and chill across the wastes of brine,
And shut the sun out, and the moon and stars,
And lash the boughs against the dripping eaves,
Yet keep thou from my love.

But thou, sweet wind!
Wind of the fragrant South,
Wind from the bowers of jasmine and of rose—
Over magnolia blooms and lilied lakes
And flowering forests come with dewy wings,
And stir the petals at her feet, and kiss
The low mound where she lies.

We may add to the above that the author of this poem was born in Philadelphia and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. After 1872 he resided continuously in Philadelphia and became a writer of prose and verse for the magazines. In 1887, conjointly with S. D. Smith, Jr., he published a volume of poems entitled "Hello, My Fancy!" Mr. Stedman's "Anthology" is just ready from Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A Conscientious Plagiarist.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I wonder if any one else but myself has plagiarized others of whom he knew nothing. I once had a poem in Chambers's Magazine, and found years afterward, in Appleton's "English Lyrics," (Page 101,) a song by Thomas Carew so like it that I determined never to republish my lines. Since then I one day discovered some lines in The Youth's Companion so like a newly written song of my own, not only in measure, but in the rhyme structure, that I should have thought the author a plagiarist had my lines appeared first.

PLAGIARIST.

Ellicott City, Md., Oct. 1, 1900.

"The Hexaglot Bible," edited by well-known European scholars, will shortly appear from the press of Funk & Wagnalls. It will present the Old Testament in six versions, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, German, and French, and the New Testament also in six versions, Greek, Syriac, Latin, English, German, and French. The versions will be arranged in six parallel columns, three columns on each of two opposite pages.

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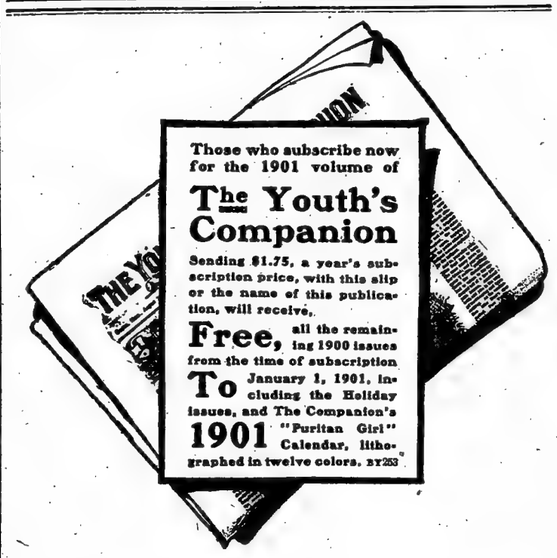

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Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. have just published six volumes of sea stories at the price of a guinea for the set. The list comprises Marryat's "Midshipman Easy," Michael Scott's "Tom Cringle's Log," Cooper's "Two Admirals," Clark Russell's "Wreck of the Grosvenor," Cupples's "Green Hand," and Melville's "Moby Dick." It is certainly a good idea to place a series of standard sea stories within the reach of everybody, for the fascination of the sea is as strong to-day, especially among young readers, as it was in the days when men went down to the sea in ships instead of tea kettles. Of course the publishers of the series were hampered by the law of copyright, otherwise they would certainly have included in their list Mr. Conrad's "Nigger of the Narcissus," which as a picture of the sea is unapproached by anything in print. Perhaps Cooper's "Afloat and Ashore" might have been wisely substituted for the "Two Admirals," and surely "White Jacket" or "Redburn" would have better illustrated Melville's power as a writer of sea stories than does his prose epic "Moby Dick." Still the selection is, on the whole, an excellent one.

I am especially grateful to the publishers for giving us a new edition of the "Green Hand." It is a book that never received the full praise that was its due. I will admit that the latter part of it is a sad falling off from the earlier chapters, and especially from the two the scene of which is the African River. But take it all in all it is probably the best sea story in the English language, with the solitary exception of the "Nigger of the Narcissus." And what is odd is that the author, George Cupples, was never a sailor. No one would ever guess it from reading the book. As every one knows, Michael Scott was also a landsman, but his "Tom Cringle's Log" and "The Cruise of the Midge" might easily have been written by a man who knew the sea only in his capacity as a supercargo, or a ship's doctor. But Cupples's seamanship is never wrong, and reads precisely as if it had been described by a sailor. The book is a strong proof of the theory that a true novelist can write more truthfully when he depends on his imagination than when he depends upon facts. Though on the other hand there is the "Nigger of the Narcissus," which is, from first to last, a record of Mr. Conrad's personal experience. The men of the crew, Jimmy, Singleton, Belfast, Donkin, and the rest were his shipmates, and the storm which nearly wrecked the Narcissus, with every incident thereof, is simply a superb piece of reporting. The "Nigger" is realistic in the best sense of the word. The "Green Hand" is purely a work of the imagination. One is nearly as true as the other, only the former was written by a man who, in his way—and I confess that it is a somewhat limited way—is without an equal in the whole range of English literature.

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J. A. Hamerton has written a volume entitled, "J. M. Barrie and His Work." It would be grossly unfair to call it a "Ken" of Barrie, for Mr. Hamerton knows something of his subject, and can write decent English. Still it belongs to a class of books to which the "Ken" aspired to belong—a class which exists only to gratify the unjustifiable curiosity of readers who cannot thoroughly enjoy a book unless they know what sort of necktie the author wears. As a criticism of Mr. Barrie's work the book is defective, and as a gossiping biography of the novelist, it is not always distinguished for good taste. For example, Mr. Hamerton tells two stories of Mr. Barrie which, if true, would show him to be startlingly deficient in good breeding. I prefer to believe that the stories have no more foundation than one or two of the stories about Mr. Kipling, which were told in the "Ken." Such a book can do Mr. Barrie no good, and it ought not to interest any one, though it undoubtedly will have a large number of readers from among those who are anxious to know about Mr. Barrie's neckties.

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The first number of The Monthly Review is an excellent one, but its great hit has been made by its publication of a series of extracts from the forthcoming autobiography of the Ameer of Afghanistan. These extracts are very delightful, and suggest a combination of Marie Bashkirtseff's diary, and the Arabian Nights. The Nineteenth Century has always prided itself upon its distinguished contributors, but even it has never caught an Afghan Ameer. Unfortunately the supply of Eastern monarchs who are willing to write their autobiographies is very limited, and unless The Nineteenth Century can induce the Empress of China to become one of its contributors, it can hardly hope to surpass the great feat of the new Monthly Review.

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Miss Corelli is obtaining some excellent free advertising apropos of the late Eric Mackay. First, a paragraph appeared saying that Miss Corelli had not yet finished her biography of Mr. Mackay. Then followed a paragraph, written by Miss Corelli, in which she said that she never had had any intention of writing Mr. Mackay's biography, for the reason that she never saw him until he was forty-five years old, at which date she was only twelve. Then The Academy makes a little calculation, showing that if Mr. Mackay was forty-five when Miss Corelli was twelve, she must now be only fourteen. Last of all, another paragraph appears, saying that there has been a misprint in connection with Mr. Mackay's age, and that Miss Corelli is in reality a little more than fourteen. All of which goes to show that Miss Corelli's belief in the intellectual equality of the sexes is perfectly true, so far as regards skill in self-advertisement.

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The "History of Norway," by Prof. Charles Boyesen—who still persists in spelling his name as Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, which is an affront to the intelligence of mankind—may or may not be a good history, for I know so little of Norway that I cannot judge of the book as a history. But it is certainly the best of reading. Its stories of the vikings are so many prose poems, and if it should prove to be rather more poetical than a history should be, that will not detract in the least from its literary merits.

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The authors who are candidates for Parliament now include Messrs. Barrie, Hope, Doyle, Parker, and Jerome. If they should all be elected they ought to form a new Fourth Party, which would be even more brilliant than the famous Fourth Party which consisted or Lord Randolph Churchill and three other men. The new party should make the introduction of humor into the conduct of public affairs its leading principle, and who knows if in time we should not see the Party of the Humorists carrying all before it, and giving us a Cabinet with Mr. Jerome as Prime Minister, and Messrs. Barrie, Doyle, Parker, and Hope in subordinate offices.

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Mr. Kipling seems to have no Parliamentary ambition, but a provincial paper has nominated him for Town Councilor, apparently on the ground that he keeps a motor carriage, and could thus go to the meetings of the Council in state. If the possession of a motor carriage qualifies a man for holding the office of Town Councilor, perhaps a man would be qualified to represent a constituency in Parliament on the ground that he owned a canoe or a ten-tonner. Perhaps Mr. Jerome will ask to be elected because he owns a boat in which "Three Men" once made a memorable cruise. Certainly men have been elected for worse reasons than this.

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Mr. Arthur Morrison has a new story called "Cunning Murrell." It is not, like his previous stories, a slum story, and is perhaps a more pretentious book than any he has hitherto written. At any rate, it is thoroughly good, and cannot but add to his reputation. Mr. Jacob's "Master of Craft" is a characteristic specimen of the author's humor. He has had the good fortune to work a vein which has not been worked since Marryat wrote "Jacob Faithful," and he has been still more fortunate in hitting the public taste. There is no doubt as to the genuine character of Mr. Jacob's humor, and though he has written a great deal concerning his lightermen, he seems to be as fresh as ever.

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Of course the pending election will somewhat delay the publication of several books which would otherwise have been published at once, but on the whole the prospects of the publishing season are much brighter than they were a few weeks ago, and unless the Chinese puzzle should assume a formidable character we may expect to have no end of new books between now and New Year's.

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I trust that somebody in America is republishing Mr. Barry Pain's "Eliza." It is a most delightful bit of humor, and is, moreover, a thoroughly artistic study of a certain type of man. I like it better than anything that Mr. Pain has yet done, which is saying a good deal.

W. L. ALDEN.

Literature of the Trust Question.

Apropos of an article which appeared in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 4 on the bibliography in the Congressional Library on two of the three "issues" of the present campaign, attention is called to the work of the Department of Labor in its recent Bulletin (No. 29, July, 1900,) on the trust question. In work of this kind the department carries out its duties as laid down by Congress and spreads among the people of the United States valuable literature on live questions of the day. The department was directed to investigate "what articles are controlled by trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor, and what effects said trusts, or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor have on production and prices."

The work was put into the hands of one of the most competent men in this line of political research, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks. It was his article in The Political Science Quarterly of Columbia College in 1894 that gave some of the best reasoning on this intricate and difficult subject, and it still is a source of some of the best material on this question. He was also the man who put the trust question in such form at the Chicago Trust Conference last year that, to give a complete and comprehensive view of the subject, the other members of that Congress merely tried to answer the questions he put. With such men employed in this work we can be assured that the department carries out its purpose in the best manner possible.

The study in the Bulletin referred to is the result of reports given by forty-one combinations. After dealing with capitalization, stocks, reports, and other minor subjects, the author comes to the most important part of his paper, the question of wages and prices; and, as Commissioner Wright states in his introduction, a better title for the article would have been "The Economic Effect of Trusts and Industrial Combinations Upon Wages and Prices." The article is filled by many statistical tables and explanatory notes.

By putting such literature into the hands of its citizens the Government does much to educate them to their true duty. We hope that many will read this able report, that its effect will be to put before the public in its true light an issue which is one of the most important, if not the most important, in the present campaign and that will wipe out many popular fallacies in regard to industrial combinations.

THE PRICE OF BOOKS.

Another Dissension still Lower List Price Suggested in a Letter to the Retail Trade.

The following circular has been sent to the retail trade by the American Publishers' Association, an organization formed last Summer to correct certain evils in the book trade. This letter has been sent out in the hope that a full consensus of opinion from all persons interested may be obtained upon the questions confronting the committee that was appointed last Summer to draft articles and propose measures for consideration by the association:

New York, Oct. 1, 1900.

In order to learn the views of booksellers upon the question of prices and discounts, the American Publishers' Association would be glad to receive replies from the trade to the questions which follow, and it is requested that you answer them as fully as seems best to you. The association desires to proceed in a conservative manner and to create as little disturbance as possible. Such books as would be subject to the rules of the association to be adopted would, of course, be protected by copyright, and the rates would apply only on books issued after a fixed date, to be agreed upon.

1. Would a system of absolute net prices, to be obtained throughout the country, be satisfactory to you?

2. Should all new copyright books be issued in this manner, at net prices, or in the beginning would it be better to make only certain classes of books—such as perhaps the more serious books—net, leaving novels and some other popular classes to be issued at regular retail prices, as at present?

3. In case such a system of net prices is adopted, would it, in your opinion, be possible to absolutely guarantee this price to every purchaser of the book at retail, whether belonging to the clergy, professional, or other class hitherto specially favored in the matter of discount, (the only exception being in the case of libraries?)

4. If the publishers should exact postage upon books sent by mail, would this give the bookseller all the protection he could fairly demand against direct supply from the publisher?

5. Will you kindly say whether in your opinion a discount should be made to libraries, and, if made, whether 10 per cent. is enough for the purpose?

6. From the net prices as indicated above it is suggested that to bona fide booksellers carrying a stock of books a general discount of 25 per cent. be allowed, some shorter discount than this being allowed to all other dealers in books, provided of course that the price is never cut. Would this discount plan be satisfactory to you, and is the discount offered, in your opinion, sufficient for books that are sold to the public at the net prices? Extra discounts would be offered for quantity purchases, but for quantity purchases only, and with a view to making the purchaser of the larger quantity insure himself a larger profit for his speculation.

7. Would you keep in stock such net books, the prices of which were maintained, so long as these books were reasonably in demand?

8. Would you agree absolutely to maintain such net prices, and would you agree in case the prices of such books were cut, not to cut them in return but to present the evidence to the Publishers' Association of such cutting of rates and allow the Publishers' Association thirty days in which to remedy the evil (i. e., the aforesaid cutting of prices,) before cutting prices in rebuttal?

9. No penalty can probably be attached to the breaking of prices, excepting that the publishers will sell to dealers who break the prices of these net books, only at the net price and without discount, and all booksellers will be asked to agree to a similar provision, viz., that they will not sell to dealers who cut prices except at the regular list prices, without discount. Do you think this provision would be sufficient to prevent the cutting of prices, and would you agree not to sell to dealers except at the list price, if you were informed by the Publishers' Association of any dealer so accused of cutting the prices?

10. Are you willing to join a Booksellers' Association, with nominal dues, which shall undertake through its committees to inform the Publishers' Association in regard to cases where the price of any book is cut, the Booksellers' Association, if formed, to pay the expenses of its own committees for the collection of such evidence in all cases where requested to do so by the Publishers' Association?

While it may appear that the questions as outlined above indicate a certain policy to be followed possibly by the American Publishers' Association, I am instructed to say that the direction of such action is not yet determined, and if therefore you should desire to outline a policy for the conduct of the business looking to the control of prices in some way or other, whether by the limitation of discount or otherwise, that would in your opinion answer the purpose, (viz., the improvement of the conditions of the retail book trade,) the association will be most glad to have such outline of a plan from you, and will give it due consideration before taking action in the matter.

An early reply is respectfully requested and a full answer to each question by referring to it by number particularly desired.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE P. BRETT, Secretary.
No. 66 Fifth Avenue.

The Publishers' Weekly, in commenting on this letter, which it published last week, confines itself to what it calls "two important considerations," as follows:

"The first, not stated in the letter, but evidently underlying it, is that publishers and booksellers alike must recognise the rights and interests of the public by making the future price lower than the present nominal price, and more on the level of the actual selling price of to-day. In other words, the price of a book should be practically the present list price, with the usual 10, 15, or 20 per cent. off, now given to

if a book should be priced at $2.00, and a $1.50 one at $1.35, and a $1.25 book at $1—making into account always that the public looks to a round price in quarter dollars for books. A reform which should disregard the interests of the book-buying public by overlooking this consideration would be handicapped at its start.

"The second is that a 25 per cent. discount is as large as can practically be held by the retail dealer. It is quite true that in many retail bookstores, particularly in those of small sales, this does not more than cover the present cost of dealing in books, including the loss on dead stock or mistaken purchases. What the trade has suffered from already has been a large nominal discount, which has been really a small actual discount, and the only cure is in a moderate discount which shall strike the happy mean and be actually maintained; 25 per cent. off is a third on the actual investment of capital; this is none too much for the bookseller, but it is as much as he can practically hold. We make this suggestion because there will undoubtedly be a tendency on the part of retailers to press for a larger discount, and we trust the suggestions here made may be thoroughly considered by the retailers before answering this specific query in the negative."

The Wedding Day.*

In a most attractive binding will be found a somewhat unique book, a collection of wedding descriptions taken from novelists and poets, the whole being illustrated with reproductions of some of the best-known paintings of the same subject, including such artists as Fortuny, Hovenden, Leighton, Fildes, Forbes, Rubens, and many others, which add very materially to the interest of the book.

The volume, which is a remarkably good specimen of the work of the University Press, shows an attractive page, and will be found fascinating in its way; for, where the extracts—all of which are sufficiently long to cover the entire description of the wedding and its attendant ceremonies—are from a book with which we are familiar, each extract seems to bring the whole story back to us as freshly almost as would a complete rereading. On the other hand, when the story is entirely unknown, and perhaps even its author, we get a glimpse of its characters, at what is probably the culminating point of the whole plot, so that in either case the book will be found very attractive.

Mr. C. F. Carter, the compiler of the volume, which contains about 300 pages, says in his introduction that, while the wedding day is considered the happiest episode in life, yet it is a subject of which artists and author seem equally wary. Having made an exhaustive search through all available records, he ventures to assert that out of the many thousand paintings in existence in the world, only about a hundred and eighty have wedding incidents as their themes. Poets, he thinks, have avoided the subject even more thoroughly, while even in the novelists' pages the wedding day is seldom depicted. On the other hand, when the subject is treated, it is often by the hand of a master of his chosen art, so that it has been thought a matter of sufficient interest to gather in one volume the choicest of these wedding-day masterpieces of painter, poet, and novelist. The illustrations, thirty-four in all, are the work of twenty-eight artists, while the poets are represented by about thirty selections, including such well-known incidents and poems as the "Wedding of Priscilla and John Alden," Frederick Tennyson's "The Bridal," part of Longfellow's "The Building of the Ship," Wordsworth's "The Marriage Ceremony," and Jean Ingelow's beautiful "Like a Laverock in the Lift."

Mr. Carter tells us a great variety of weddings have been chosen from fiction for inclusion in this volume, so as to clearly depict:

The wedding dramatic, the wedding romantic, the sentimental wedding, and the humorous wedding; in England, Ireland, Scotland, Norway, France, Italy, India, China, Japan, Australia, and these United States, delineated by painters and writers of both sexes in America and Europe.

It is, of course, impossible to mention more than a few of those included in the volumes, but our readers will find Colonial days well illustrated by extracts from such old favorites as "Norwood," by Henry Ward Beecher, Sumner's "Story of a New York House," Edward Everett Hale's "Susan's Escort," Trowbridge's "Neighbor Jackwood," Mrs. Stowe's "The Minister's Wooing," and the less well-known "A Colonial Wooing," by C. C. Abbott.

Some of the great novels of the world have yielded rich fruits, such as the two strongly contrasted episodes of the arrested marriage ceremony of Jane Eyre, followed by its quieter consummation later on. The marriage of Lorna Doone, the one contained in "Susan Marner," of Mr. Gilzil, of Roxy, and "the little woman" in "Sevenoaks," of Bella and Mr. John Rokesmith, of Dora and Doady, or of George and Emmie, to name a few only, are equally interesting.

Or, as showing strange marriage customs, Bjornson's "The Bridal March," or Boyeseen's "Gunnar," for Norse life; "Bracebridge Hall," for Old England; "The Bride of Lammermoor," and "Auld Licht Idylls" for Scotland, while Dumas's marriage of Bathilde and the Chevalier d'Harmenthal and an extract from Balzac's "Country Vicar" may well represent France.

Strange surroundings are illustrated by W. Clark Russell's "Marriage at Sea," or by Schreiner's "The Story of an African Farm," while it is impossible to close without mentioning such famous marriages as that of Loudon Dodd and Mamie or some of the marriage ceremonies from Charles Reade's novels, which are old enough to seem new to many of the present generation. But the list would grow with each fresh glance at the book, and we can only recommend to our readers' attention a unique attempt remarkably well carried out.

*THE WEDDING DAY IN LITERATURE AND ART. Compiled by C. F. Carter. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1900. $2.

OCT

1900

TWO LOCAL HISTORIES.

Westchester County.*

The present history of Westchester County differs from the previous histories that have covered similar ground, notably those of Bolton and Scharf, in that it is particularly intended for popular reading. Something more than a collection of local chronicles or historical facts has been arrived at, and with such an inspiration it must be said that the result has been the formulation of a narrative at once continuous, orderly, discreet, and comprehensive.

The County of Westchester, as a definitely bounded and organized political unit, was created on the 1st of November, 1683, by the provisions of an act of the first Provincial Assembly of New York, held under the administration of the royal Governor, Dongan, which formally marked off the province into the twelve original counties. Of the aboriginal inhabitants very little is known, since they left no written records, so far as present knowledge extends. They are mentioned by Verrazano, the French navigator, in 1524. Henry Hudson speaks of them and their mantles of feathers and robes of fur, as does also Ruttenber, the historian of the Hudson River Indians. They were similar to the so-called wild men from whom the entire Island of Manhattan was purchased for a consideration of some twenty-four dollars in value.

The earliest recorded occupation of Westchester land by an actual white settler dates from about 1639. The Dutch influence was then paramount. The Indians were turbulent and gave the early colonists much trouble. In 1664 the English conquest took place, and New Amsterdam became New York. The Philipses and the Van Cortlandts, the Morrises, de Peysters, Jays, Leysters, Schuylers, Livingstons, Beekmans, Platts, Hamiltons, Clintons, and others that are now names to conjure with then appeared as new names and names that were not at all spectacular.

The New York Weekly Gazette, the first newspaper of the province, published its first issue on Oct. 16, 1725. The Colonial events from 1765 to 1775 upon which the volume dwells are crowed with portentous interest, and as one reads it is easily possible to see the truth of the old saw that "coming events cast their shadows before."

The passage of the Stamp act was followed by the celebration "Non-Importation Agreement," which quickly led to the Stamp act's repeal. The Boston "tea party" was duplicated with equal spirit and determination in New York under the auspices of the Sons of Liberty. The town of Westchester was well represented in the Assembly during the period from 1765 to 1775 by many of its citizens, who served for longer or shorter periods.

The news of the battle of Lexington was received on Sunday, April 23, 1775, by the people of Westchester residing along the Boston Post Road from the express rider who had been dispatched to bear it as far as New York. Spread from mouth to mouth throughout the country, it everywhere intensified the smoldering passions which had been stirred by the local political events of the preceding few weeks, and the feeble colonists soon found themselves arrayed against the mighty mother country. The subject of preparing the Province of New York for defensive and offensive operations was quickly taken up and prosecuted with the utmost vigor. A most dramatic episode in these preliminary events of the Revolution that stands out boldly and sharply is the exploit of Marinus Willett. New York State was born at White Plains, which was also the centre of much Revolutionary military activity. Washington had his headquarters at White Plains in the Miller House, illustrated in the Shonnard volume.

Westchester County is found to be the setting for the figures of Benedict Arnold and Major André. In later times, long after the war clouds had rolled away, other notables are identified with the County of Westchester, among which are Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. Fenimore Cooper, J. Rodman Drake, Washington Irving, Edgar Allan Poe, James K. Paulding, Horace Greeley, Samuel J. Tilden, and Chauncey M. Depew.

The book is beautifully printed, indexed, and bound, the text is carefully prepared, the paper is good, and it is altogether a most charming example of bookmaking.

Enfield, Connecticut.*

The writer of "The History of Enfield" was born and reared in Hartford, Conn. In his youth he used to frequent the Athenaeum in that city and under the inspiration of the custodian, the Rev. Thomas Robbins, D. D., he drank in there a kind of romanticism and had given to his young life a trend that is now manifested in the publication of a work that, as the author sets forth, has passed by the traditions and biographies of Enfield's elegant and cultivated society.

It is most interesting to read as we may in the present volume of the early beginning of Enfield. The first effectual attempt to settle the land at the falls, by the town of Springfield, was made in 1679, although a few grants had been made as early as 1674, and a sawmill had been erected at Freshwater by Major Pynchon, which was probably burned by the Indians in 1675. It was the season of land grants and of the building of roads, the erection of sawmills, meeting houses, schools, and dwellings. Enfield was a Salem colony that grew up because of the encouragement received, not only from Salem, but also from Springfield and Freshwater. Some thirty families there were when Enfield first came to be. They were a sturdy lot in pioneer days. Only such survived. The first birth took place in 1681. The name of the child was Margaret Pease, the daughter of John Pease, Jr., and Margaret, his wife. She afterward married Josiah Cotton, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-two. She died in 1775. The first person who died in the settlement was Lot Killam. He was one of the Salem colonists, a middle-aged man, who left one son. In 1688 the first town meeting was held, and the town was admitted to town privileges agreeable to the act of the General Court, Springfield having previously given her consent to this. In 1689 Somers was settled. The Indians of the period were numerous and troublesome. The settlers lived lives of simplicity, often of danger, and utterly lacking much now deemed essential, and yet they appeared happy and content. Civilization was less complex, but the vices seemed fewer then than now. The original inhabitants of Enfield were not remarkable for their skill or industry in agricultural employments. They sometimes experienced great privations for want of the necessary means of subsistence.

And yet they prospered. Their lands rose in value and improvements in agriculture became visible. European wars created demands for produce and prices steadily advanced. The distilling business was introduced to a considerable extent and great encouragement to farming was thus afforded. Mercantile business flourished, and the cash capital of the town began to accumulate. The manufacture of iron and plows received considerable attention. Luxury advanced with a rapid pace. Pleasure wagons were introduced, and the use of domestic distilled spirits, which were first introduced into this town about the year 1795, now (1810-20) became common among all classes.

The records in the Committee Book show that the men of Enfield in its early days had their problems to solve, even as we have in our later days. The collection of taxes lagged then as now, notwithstanding the prevalence of the now superanuated custom of receiving taxes in corn and other produce. Human nature was much the same as in our day. The lights and shades of life are seen with a vividness, now high and again low, in the book wherein were recorded the town acts, votes, &c. It was a serious business then, for example, to neglect one's civil duties, as there were penalties provided for the failure to attend such functions as town meetings, and if in spite of legal warning neglect was still persistent, then came the constable with power and authority to collect 5s. for every day of such neglect. Disorderly and impertinent persons were likewise punished as the magistrate saw fit to designate. Each citizen sixteen years of age and over was expected at one time to give one day's work each year to the township, or failing the day's work a sum of money that should be an equivalent.

In 1702 a town meeting dealt with the subject of the procurement of turpentine, and all persons were enjoined with heavy penalties from taking it from the Town Commons, or, in point of fact, from any point nearer than two and a half miles from the town. A budget passed at a legal town meeting in Enfield, Jan. 6, 1736 or 1737, sheds much light upon the prevailing rate of wages and prices. A certain widow was granted £3 for keeping school for an unnamed period, (possibly a year.) Several bulls were purchased at £2 5s., (for what purpose one can only guess.) Labor was at the rate of 2s. 6d. per day. For moving a tree out of "ye path" there was allowed 1s. One shirt cost 8s. 6d., and a coat 12s. In 1774 the tension between Great Britain and the Colonies begins to have reflections in the town meetings of Enfield, which is soon followed by appropriations for the equipment of Continental Army quotas. The work has been well and carefully done, and will have large appreciation at the hands of the limited few for whom it is intended.

*HISTORY OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. From its Earliest Settlement to the Year 1900. By Frederic Shonnard and W. W. Spooner. Half morocco. Large 8vo, gilt top. With illustrations, including some steel plate portraits. Pp. 688. New York: New York History Company.

*THE HISTORY OF ENFIELD, CONNECTICUT. Vol. I. Compiled from all the public records of the town known to exist, covering from the beginning to 1850. Carefully compared and attested by the Town Clerk, together with the graveyard inscriptions and those of Hartford, Northampton and Springfield records which refer to the people of Enfield. With plates. Edited and published by Francis Olcott Allen. Cloth, large 8vo. Gilt top. Rough edges. Pp. 900. 250 copies printed and bound. Lancaster, Pa.: The Wickersham Printing Company.

Books of a New Publisher.

The Fall list of E. S. Gorham, late of the firm of James Pott & Co., presents seven works which are for the most part widely separated as regards their respective subjects. There is a new story by the author of the ever-fascinating "Helen's Babies," entitled "All He Knew." There is also a "Dante Calculated to particularly appeal to students of the Florentine bard. It is accompanied with a series of Florentine decorations and reproductions of chalk drawings depicting scenes in Dante's life, done by Blanche McManus and printed in three colors. The most beautiful passages of the Bible have been compiled by "S. C." for a volume entitled "Golden Treasury of the Bible," while among the meditative books of the Autumn may be mentioned "Ascent Through Christ," by the Rev. Griffith-Jones; "The Life of Christian Service," by Dean Farrar; "For Quiet Moments," a book for devotional reading, by the Right Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, and "Faith and Practice," by the Rev. Canon Scott-Holland, with a preface by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of Zion and St. Timothy Church, New York.

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The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900.

THE HERO AS MAN OF LETTERS.

I. MARK TWAIN.

No American returning from a sojourn abroad has ever received a heartier welcome than that which awaits "Mark Twain." As an author he has long lived down the invidious reputation of a mere maker of jokes, which never should have attached to him, since, even in his earlier, though perhaps not in his earliest, works there were, to the observant, the signs of serious powers. Since then he has had the right to echo Horace's question, "What forbids to speak the truth in laughter?" But since "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" and "Joan of Arc" nobody whose opinion is worth taking has ever presumed to treat their author as "a mere droll." Upon both sides of the Atlantic his claim is established as one of the first of living writers of the English language.

But it is not merely, perhaps if is not mainly, as an author that his countrymen have now most reason to be proud of him. It is as an American who has shown that the American standard of honor goes far beyond the standard set by the law. Many acts of commercial honor have been done by Americans which showed as high and scrupulous a sense of what was due from man to man as the assumption by Mr. Clemens of debts for which he was not legally liable. But the conspicuousness of the position of a popular author makes his example in such a matter more useful for edification to his own countrymen, and far more valuable to them as a vindication of the National character abroad. No foreigner will be apt to repeat without shame the old sneers at "Yankee sharp practice" who remembers this signal exhibition of "that sensibility of principle, that chastity of honor, which feels a stain like a wound."

This is not the first example that has been given of this chivalric sensibility. George William Curtis hampered himself through his early manhood by carrying the burden of debts contracted in his youth, which not the law, but his own self-respect, compelled him to assume. The very famous case of Sir Walter Scott is not quite parallel. Scott did, indeed, as his creditors acknowledged, make "unparalleled exertions" to pay his debts, and did pay $200,000 of them in two years. But they were legally as well as morally his debts, and they had been incurred in large part through his own extravagance. It would be an ungracious task to pick flaws in a fine piece of behavior, as Scott's undoubtedly was, and we are not attempting it. But the ideal of behavior which Mr. Clemens has exemplified is so exemplary precisely because it has shown that, as he himself has said it, honor is a harder taskmaster than the law.

In spite of his "unparalleled exertions" Scott died in debt, and his estate was not free for fourteen years afterward, while to Mr. Clemens has been granted the boon of seeing the success of his exertions. Like Longfellow's Village Blacksmith,

> He looks the whole world in the face,
> For he owes not any man.

It is to be expected that the pride and admiration of his fellow-craftsmen will arrange some suitable public expression for itself. Why should not the Authors Club take up this matter? No welcome its members can give him will be too warm to express the pride and admiration that are shared by all his countrymen.

II. FRANCIS PARKMAN.

Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, Irving, Parkman—these are our historians of past generations whose writings may be said still to remain potent. Various have been their fortunes. Motley and Irving were the most popular, but Bancroft won perhaps the highest fame. Parkman rose slowly to his eminence. Indeed, he scarcely came into his own before old age had gathered round him, but chief among them all stands Parkman now. Bancroft seems already threatened with being superseded, or at least with remaining no longer essential. Among all historians, who have written in English, where, in fact, save in Gibbon, shall we seek for the superior of Parkman in originality of research, accuracy of statement and charm of style, or for that matter, for Parkman's equal—surely not in Macaulay, with his brilliant fragment steeped in partisanship; not in Hume, with his chronic indifference to facts; not in Green, not in Stubbs; nor in Freeman or Froude.

The biography of Parkman, noticed elsewhere in this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, directs the world's attention once more to the extraordinary difficulties in which Parkman accomplished his work. With eyes so weak that he was virtually unable to use them at all in reading, and with other physical ailments, which for long periods often unfitted him for any kind of intellectual work, he was nevertheless able in the course of a long life to add to our literature its noblest monument among historical writers. How he accomplished so much we doubt if any one will ever be able fully to understand. The more one reads his books and discovers the patient research among original and unprinted documents on which they are based, the more this marvel grows. Parkman entered a field of historical inquiry which no one had invaded before. It was absolutely virgin soil, and he constructed his narrative out of records stored away in the archives of families and States, foreign as well as American.

His field of labor was not only virgin soil, but is of vast importance to any understanding of the history of this country. For more than a hundred years a conflict was in progress here between forces which make for Anglo-Saxon civilization on the one hand and for French on the other; between what we owe the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and trial by jury, and what Latin races have preserved from the laws of Rome. That conflict began with fur traders. It was continued by missionaries—on the one hand Jesuits, on the other Episcopalians and Presbyterians. It involves the story of Frontenac, of the siege of Louisbourg, of the battle of Lake George, and of the victory of Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham. It did not completely end until, at Detroit, only a few years before rebellion became rife in New York and Boston Harbors, the conspiracy of Pontiac was crushed out. It was by these events that was worked out the problem whether in North America men should speak the language of Shakespeare or the tongue of Voltaire. That moving chronicle makes up the eleven volumes of Parkman's history.

Those books stand unrivaled among histories as books of the finest romance. The events he chronicled were events happening on frontiers; often at mere trading posts; sometimes on the shores of lakes where no one dwelt except savages; again in the dense forest, as at Great Meadows, where Washington won his spurs as a soldier, and where, in the death of Jumonville, was fired the shot which, in Parkman's words, "set the world on fire." No volumes have ever been written by a historian which Americans ought to read with a more absorbed interest, or with their minds more completely charmed.

It is not merely the theme which produces all this; not the savage martyrdom of Father Jogues, not the tales Bressani told, not the expedition of Pepperell, not Wolfe, crossing the St. Lawrence and wishing to have been the author of Gray's "Elegy," on that momentous night before he scaled the heights of Quebec to win a renown that surely ought to last as well as Gray's. Parkman's style accounts vastly for the charm of all his books. While he has the restraint that befits the man of learning, he has elevation and picturesqueness. We see the artist in the man of letters. Something of graceful dignity pervades his pages and at times they have grandeur. He has escaped many pitfalls of style into which Gibbon fell and for which the world has held Gibbon blameful.

If Francis Parkman be not our hero among men of letters dead, as Mark Twain surely is among those living where shall we find a better name to fill that place?

THE GIFT OF TONGUES.

In these days every fairly educated person of either sex is likely to read a foreign language with considerable ease and to write or speak it with some degree of fluency. It is a fascinating study for those who really feel its spell, and throws on one's own language some of that dry, white light of "contemporary posterity" that the sage attributed to foreign travel. But it has its pitfalls for the overconfident. There is nothing so impenetrable to mere reason or so elusive and misleading to imagination as the ways of speech peculiar to each of the peoples of the earth, and often to each of many subdivisions of every people. The "way of the eagle in the air" is open and obvious compared to these. The intercourse of centuries, stimulated by the most powerful of human motives and aided by the constant advance of the means of communication, has done much to induce and enable peoples to understand each other; but there remain in every language areas of difficulty in which the stranger is apt to stumble, if not to his own serious hurt, at least to the amusement of the natives for whom no difficulty exists.

For the edification and warning of our readers, and in no captious spirit, we take the liberty of calling attention to a document recently issued, "in englich," by the Hungarian Minister of Commerce, intended for circulation in this country and carrying "Instruction About Favours Granted to Native Industrial Undertakeings in the Countries of the Hungarian Holy Crown." It is very elaborate and is plainly prepared with the utmost care. Needless to say that in its construction it is intelligent. It is, however, liberally sprinkled with oddities that leap to the eyes of American readers who may be far inferior in education to its translators. One of the most conspicuous of these is the division of syllables — "proportio-nally," "following," "untou-ched," "Mi-nister," "wa-shing," "ope-ning." The converse occurs in "costrates," "paperpulp," "fancygoods," and the like, while a compound is apparently undertaken in the hyphenating of "trit-urating." There is a natural tendency to economy, with a grotesque effect in such words as "wich," "wether," "aditional," and "tarif."

These may be more or less the work of the Budapest printers. The translator's subjection to native idioms is shown in the constant recurrence of "such which," as "such distilleries which produce cognac." Even greater distress is to be detected in the following attempt to state that stables for cattle fed from distillery products are exempt from tax, though not on ground belonging to the distillery: "But the exemption from taxes extends upon the buildings of stables for cattle feeding belonging to spirit distilleries even then, if these buildings are not in connection with the proper manufactory-buildings, and are distant from them, eventually on foreign ground, but the cattle in it are fed with the products of the concerning factory."

When real estate is bought to be used in part only for a favored industry, the transfer tax is remitted only on its estimated value for such use. This rule is communicated as follows: "Inasmuch as such immovables thus acquired together with such immovables, whose acquisition of is to be shared with property entitled to exemption from fees, this exemption is to be fixed only relatively to the purchase-price concerned in the immovables of such as are to share in favours, or relating to the measure corresponding with the share of the value serving as a basis for the assessment of fees."

One of the privileges granted is the carriage of goods on State railways at rates covering only the cost to the State, but this is confined solely to freights, which is explained as follows: "Additional charges to the freight as well as other disbourse-rents for extra services (such as for example bridge-tolls, transshipping, carrying, weighing and other dues, etc.) fixed according to tarif, are untou-ched by the present instructions, that is to say, they are to be paid according to tarif, in addition to the aforesaid freight-rate." And it is explained that the "favours of the above-mentioned exemptions are to be given gratuitously in the form of drawbacks."

As we have said, we have not the least desire to bring the translators of the Hungarian Holy Crown into discredit. It is only too probable that some of the documents of our own Government exhibit like miscarriages of zeal and industry. The moral of this little article, if it have any, is that the correct rendering of a foreign language demands a veritable "gift of tongues"; in that direction at least "reading and writing come by nature"—if at all.

FATHER PROUT'S JOKES.

The fact that the scholarly London Spectator was lately fooled into printing as an original French poem one of jovial Francis Mahony's translations of famous English verse into French so pure and fluent that many people who knew much about literature were misled by them in Mahony's day, has occasioned a revival of interest in "Father Prout," his literary jokes and fancies and his life. Francis Sylvester Mahony was one of the most ingenious, versatile, and amusing of Irish scholars. The son of a woolen manufacturer, and destined by his practical father for the law, he obstinately stuck to his youthful determination to become a Jesuit, and secured sufficient distinction in that religious order to receive some caustic abuse in a book denouncing Jesuits and Jesuitism published by the learned and bigoted Abbé Roche-Arnaud in 1826. A quarrel at Florence led to his expulsion from the order, and then he studied for the priesthood, but literature was his forte and to that he gave the best years of his life.

His imaginary Irish priest, Father Prout, to whom he attributed most of his prose and verse, had an original in real life, but the priest of that name Mahony had known at Watergrasshill in his boyhood was not the man of rich and varied learning the first installment of whose purely fictitious "reliques" appeared in Fraser's Magazine in 1832. It was in the very first number of Bentley's Miscellany, of which Charles Dickens was the editor, in 1837, that the French poem appeared with which one of the young men of The Spectator has just been misled. This was entitled "Les Funerailles de Beaumanoir," and was gravely asserted to be the original of Wolfe's famous "Burial of Sir John Moore." It was one of many literary jokes "Father Prout" invented to the amusement of his contemporaries, and its recent acceptance as an original French poem by a review as old, at least, as the Athenaeum, to which Mahony was a contributor almost to the day of his death in 1866, proves once more that contradictions and explanations of statements once printed are always more or less ineffective. For instance, that droll old yarn that the "familiar quotation"—"Though lost to sight to memory dear"—was a line in a poem printed in The Magazine for Marines, originally started as a seemingly obvious joke about thirty years ago, will still come to life occasionally in the most unexpected places.

AN OPINION OF IBSEN.

One of the "leader" writers of The London Daily News has lately inadvertently stirred up the ire of the English Ibsenites and led to an amusing, if not very wise or profitable, controversy. He merely remarked that Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" is "drivel." Edmund Gosse, one of the translators and expounders of the Norwegian pessimist to the British, was the first to protest, not against the leader writer's objection to Ibsenism, but to his rude manner of saying what he meant. "Drivel," which Mr. Gosse prefers to write "dribble," has but one origin, and Mr. Gosse asks what would the English say if some French critic were to speak of "le bavo de M. George Meredith." It is likely that very few Englishmen would take the trouble to protest.

"Drivel," to describe weak and foolish writing and argument, was incorporated in the English language by such masters as De Quincey, and is generally regarded as a very expressive word. Nobody thinks of its origin when it is used in literary criticism, and Mr. Gosse seems to be getting the worst of it in the controversy which has followed his letter of protest. Ibsen is certainly not growing in popularity in England, and there are

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some prominent names signed to the communications upholding the leader writer's view if not always his language. And there are not a few who think "drivel" just the word.

Surely Mr. Gosse's assertion that the dislike of England and the English in Continental Europe is largely due to the "insufferable rudeness" with which the London press habitually treats foreign opinion on questions of taste and judgment is a little overdrawn. It is hardly conceivable that contemporary English criticism of art and letters has any such wide influence in Europe. As for Ibsen he has nearly lived his life and nearly finished his work, which is certainly not wholesome food for babes. That any of it is actually "drivel" many unprejudiced persons will always deny, but English prejudice and insularity are not a sign of English weakness and a strong dislike of the doctrines of Ibsen and the sort of studies of social life to which he has devoted much of his time and talent is not a sign of particularly bad taste.

WOMAN'S HIGHER EDUCATION.

The topic of higher education for women was discussed with true Gallic passion at the recent conference of students in France. Women were not admitted to the sessions, but the men voted without hesitation and with what the political reporters call a "hurrah" for the opening of all branches of higher and secondary education to women. In this country the feeling in favor of such opening has been growing fast in recent years, in spite of the strenuous opposition of those who hold that advanced learning unsexes women and robs them of their charm. This argument has fallen into disrepute among thinking men, who are quite unable to perceive how the widening and deepening of woman's culture can cause her to be a less desirable companion to man. Woman herself claims, with the best of reason, that if she were educated as man is there would be no apparent difference in the intellectual powers of the two sexes.

Universities in this country are throwing open their doors to women. But there is something else quite as essential as this. The primary schools for women need remodeling. The foundations of an erroneous education are laid in them. Thousands of girls are sent to primary schools in which fashionable functions, such as dances and receptions, are thought more of than serious study. But worse than this is the permitted and even encouraged prevalence in these schools of the old-fashioned idea that a girl's career is complete when she is married. The whole thought of these schools seems to be to make a girl superficially attractive, or, in plain words, accomplished, but never educated. She is taught to twitter a little nonsense about English literature, to speak French and German—generally not well—and to dance. Also girls are taught at many of these schools to play upon the piano in a heartless and technically imperfect style and to sing in a manner not to be tolerated on earth. There is a general feeling that the whole business is not serious and that nothing about is to have a lasting purpose.

It is because of this frivolous spirit in the primary schools that the higher education of woman seems to be something apart from her nature. One has only to think of the thousands of girls into whom the idea is instilled that learning of a solid sort is unnecessary for them to see that a change must be made in the lower school before the higher education of woman can be taken as a matter of course, as that of man is.

THE BIRTH OF DEFTNESS.

A reviewer, speaking of J. M. Barrie's sequel to "Sentimental Tommy," says: "Like all Mr. Barrie's work, this new tale is written with a deft, smooth touch that carries a charm in its every word."

Now, without wishing to question Mr. Barrie's undoubted charm, and with no begrudging of the praise that is most justly his due, let us ask each other just what minute it is in a writer's career that he acquires the "deft, smooth touch that carries a charm in every word"?

Might we not imagine the Barrie of the present day in the innocence of his heart putting forth a book that was written in his 'prentice days, and would not the whole herd of reviewers fall down and worship it for its "deft touches," even though Barrie himself were laughing in his sleeve at the rough places which his inexperienced hand had lacked the art to smooth!

The glamour of success, is it not blinding? How easy it is to praise the popular writer of to-day whom your individual judgment would have passed by unnoticed while he was yet unknown to fame!

Mr. Barrie had a deft touch, depend upon it, long before the average reviewer could have discerned it, and if to-day his novel "Tommy and Grizel" were the first work of a J. M. Kellie, only the really discriminating critics, that is, about one in seventy-five, would have noticed the "deftness and charm in every word."

It is so easy, so lazily easy, to indorse a well-established reputation, and so hard, in the absence of brains, to discover deftness for ourselves!

MUSIC AND THE MAGAZINES.

It has been the privilege of THE SATURDAY REVIEW on several occasions to call attention to the fact that the art of music for some strange reason is not regarded by the average literary man as standing in the same relation to general culture as the other arts. It has been noted that literary men display an ignorance of the tone art which they would be ashamed to show in regard to sculpture or architecture. Following the lead of the writers, the editors, and, in the end, the readers of literary publications pay insufficient attention to the Cinderella of the arts. A musical critic said the other day in conversation with a friend that he frequently had in mind topics for essays on musical subjects not connected with the current musical entertainments, but that he never wrote these essays because there was no place in which they could be published.

It is not difficult to understand what this critic meant when one remembers the kind of musical articles which have appeared from time to time in the leading literary magazines. Critical or informing musical essays, similar to those published on other topics, rarely find an opening in the magazines. A musical article must be of the most "popular" kind to catch the fancy of a magazine editor. What is usually printed is a biographical or anecdotal sketch of one prominent musician by another, such as "Tschaikowsky," by Antonin Dvorak, or "Gounod," by Saint-Saëns. Such articles are good, and have their use as well as their interest. But they are not all that the public would read.

The success of such books as H. E. Krehbiel's "How to Listen to Music" ought to intimate to magazine editors that there is a widespread desire for informing studies of music, and not only for articles in which the personal element makes its undeniably strong appeal. This is especially the case in New York, where the dissemination of musical information and the growth of a taste for music among the people are large and constantly increasing. The daily newspapers must keep ever in mind the news value of such musical comment as they publish. The essay on the general topic is seldom seen in the newspaper. It is too long in the first place, and in the second, it does not directly meet the demand of newspaper readers. But in magazines, which are most potent instruments for the spread of information and the increase of culture among the people, they would be properly placed.

That they would find readers can hardly be doubted. The magazines publish literary essays of the highest class, and it is unlikely that their readers would not be attracted by similar studies of musical topics in these days when music is such an important part of the mental recreation of the general public.

WILLIAM MORRIS'S RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If the subject of this letter be of sufficient interest, please answer through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. What was the religious belief of William Morris? I have never known positively from any recognized authority, and I have never been able to form an opinion from any works of his which I have read. Some of his prose tales seem to be written from the standpoint of an orthodox Christian, but my idea has been that in these instances he simply used Christian traditions and emblems as literary material, and nothing else. I am not as well acquainted with his poetical work as I should like to be, so can form no opinion from that.

W. E. McCRACKEN.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1900.

In answer to the above, we would say that reference to the Mackail life of William Morris, in two volumes, issued by Longmans, Green & Co., in 1899, fails to show any exact assertions as to Morris's religious belief. But all through both volumes will be found sentences and paragraphs which make one feel certain of the deep religious feeling underlying Morris's nature—perhaps not the conventional ideas of an orthodox Christian, for the reason that his religious principles seem to have been so entirely expressed in deeds, not words; but such was the man's honesty and reverence that it would be quite impossible for him to use Christian traditions and emblems as literary material.

Morris as a boy at Marlborough College fell so thoroughly under the influence of the Anglo-Catholic movement that he left school a convert to its doctrines. It will be remembered, too, that both Morris and Burne-Jones had gone up to Oxford with an idea of taking orders, and that the one book above all others which exercised an important influence upon both these lifelong friends, as well as upon the set to which they belonged, was "The Heir of Redclyffe," which is either almost unknown to the present generation, or relegated to the Sunday school library class and counted among children's books. Yet in the middle of the present century, to this book more than to any other, it is said, may be traced the religious ideas and social enthusiasms of the time. We are informed:

The young hero of the novel, with his overstrained conscientiousness, his chivalrous courtesy, his intense earnestness, his eagerness for all such social reforms as might be effected from above downward, his high-strung notions of love, friendship, and honor, his premature gravity, his almost deliquescent piety, was adopted by them as a pattern for actual life, and more strongly, perhaps, by Morris than by the rest, from his own greater wealth and more aristocratic temper.

Morris was originally a High Churchman of a pronounced type, but gradually the aspirations awakened by the "Heir of Redclyffe" took the form of elaborate self-culture and social regeneration; gradually, too, art and literature, from being considered merely the handmaids to religion, came to be considered as worth pursuing for their own sake, not for money alone, but as the best means of realizing life, which, planned at first on monastic lines, gradually broadened into that of a social brotherhood. For it must be remembered that in Morris's undergraduate days he seriously thought of devoting the fortune which was afterward swept away to the foundation of a monastery, such ideas being much in the air and widely discussed at that time.

It is well worth while to follow all the after events of Morris's life in the light of these early impulses and resolutions. His Socialistic period, during which time, at great personal sacrifice and financial loss, he tried to carry out his ideas as to social reform being best effected from above downward, shows at least strong ethical Christianity; while his great feeling of pity for the helplessness of the masses, and his strong desire for their elevation, could hardly have been experienced by an irreligious man. Moffic's idea of Socialism is best shown by a short extract from a funeral address over the body of one of the victims of "Bloody Sunday":

Our friend who lies here has had a hard life and met with a hard death; and if society had been differently constituted, his life might have been a delightful, a beautiful, and a happy one. It is our business to begin to organize for the purpose of seeing that such things should not happen; to try and make this earth a beautiful and happy place.

It would be possible to give extract after extract from these volumes in proof of our assertion that Morris was essentially a deeply religious man, but space forbids, and it is only possible to refer readers to the Mackail life itself; adding that Morris's desire on one occasion to be kept from the narrowing influence of the world, so that he might look at things "bigly and kindly," was so well borne out that his whole life would seem but another and tacitly expressed proof of William Morris's essential faith in religion.

LAST WEEK'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

It may interest readers to know that of last week's number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW 130,000 copies were printed as the first edition. This is the high-water mark reached in circulation by THE SATURDAY REVIEW. The supply of copies having been exhausted on Tuesday, a second edition has since been printed.

It may be added that the same number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW contained seventy-one columns of publishers' and booksellers' advertising. In this statement the column is reckoned as of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S main sheet length. Measured by THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S length, the total would be 94 2-3 columns.

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Local Library Clubs.

The first regular meeting of the New York Library Club for the current season was held last Thursday afternoon at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. The general subject of the meeting was "The Relations of the Libraries of New York City to Its Educational Department." The following speakers took part: J. Norris Wing spoke for the New York Free Circulating Library, Edwin W. Gaillard for the Webster Free Library, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger for the Aguilar Library, the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon for the Cathedral Library, and Charles C. Burlingham for the School Board.

A meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Adelphi Academy, corner of Lafayette Avenue and St. James's Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon. About seventy-five librarians were present. "The Resources of Brooklyn Libraries" was the subject of the afternoon, and the meeting proved a very helpful and interesting one.

The Robert Hoe Medal.

An owner of one of the bronze medals struck for Mr. Robert Hoe in commemoration of the birth of Gutenberg, the father of modern printing, has communicated with THE SATURDAY REVIEW to make corrections in a description of the medal recently published in these columns.

The obverse side of the medal bears a bust of Gutenberg, with the inscription "Johann Gaensenfleisch, vulgo Gutenberg. Born in Mainz, Germany. Betw. 1398 and 1400." On the reverse side is a relief representation of the statue of Gutenberg by Ralph Goddard, which stands over the door of the Hoe establishment in Grand Street, this city. The inscription on the reverse side is "The First American statue of Gutenberg, Erected in New York by Robert Hoe, 1900."

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

This week we had expected to publish Mrs. Seton-Thompson's book "A Woman Tenderfoot," and had prepared 5,000 copies as a first edition, but even the imperfect sample shown to the booksellers brought us orders for more than this number, and the publication has had to be postponed for two weeks until another 5,000 is off the press.

This week's publications are:

NEWEST ENGLAND.
By HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD.

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BITS FROM THE MAILBAG.

That Honeymoon Joke.

ARTHUR LUMLEY, New York, referring to Mr. Gregory's "honeymoon joke," writes: "In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 29 'Veritas' states that he is 'reluctant to contradict a gentleman of Mr. Arthur Lumley's veracity.'

Oh, 'tis pitiful
In a whole city full

there can live a person endowed with a so delicately wrought and exquisitely sensitive organism, and at the same time be so bold and brassy as in one breath to proclaim a man a gentleman of veracity, and in the next to stigmatise him as an unmitigated liar. This 'Veritas' does in his note. He is careful, however, to take safe shelter behind a mask. There are those who could call this contemptuously cowardly, but then 'love of truth' is the worrying factor in the brain of 'Veritas.'

"Notwithstanding his counter cerebral characteristics, I reiterate that I originated the 'honeymoon joke.' I have a witness in Bronson Howard. The story by the Scotch father of 'Veritas,' I think may be safely ascribed to the inspiration of hot Scotch whiskies taken in too copious and rapid sequence. After all, I dim inclined to forgive 'Veritas' for his base attack on my veracity, and the deeper baseness of making it from ambush, on account of the surpassing grotesqueness of his humor. What can be more humorous than his proof of the antiquity of the 'honeymoon joke' by showing that Antony and Cleopatra made it a frequent and merry topic of talk and that Adam and Eve found in the story such a fund of merriment that they forgot the worries of breaking up housekeeping in their charming home at Eden-on-the-Euphrates? I have the evidence in my studio to prove my point, and am not obliged to conceal my identity under a high-sounding nom de plume."

J. H. ELLIOT, Roseville, N. J., writing on the same subject, says: "The point made by 'Veritas' seems somewhat obscure. Of course, on the principle that there is nothing new under the sun, the 'honeymoon joke' may date back to the Garden of Eden, for aught anybody knows, but the Scotch version thereof handed down by the father of 'Veritas' has such a remote resemblance to the jeu d'esprit which originated with Mr. Arthur Lumley and was repeated almost verbatim in Mr. Gregory's book, that it can hardly be said to have any bearing upon the question at issue. I happen to know that the 'honeymoon joke' published with Mr. Lumley's illustration was strictly original with him, and that he had never heard or seen anything like it before. He made it clear that no less an authority than Bronson Howard, the dramatist, could verify his statement regarding the inception of the joke, and that ought to be enough to satisfy any one inclined to be incredulous in the matter."

More Long Words and Sentences.

CHARLES S. HARTWELL, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "The letters regarding 'Bismarck's Biggest Word,' with its forty to seventy-one letters, according to different correspondents, brings to my mind the interest I took when a student at Amherst in the seventies on finding a Greek word with one hundred and seventy-six letters in it, as many as there are verses in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Psalm. Any of your readers may find it in the centre of Page 837 of Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon. It means 'hash,' and is found in one of the plays of Aristophanes, if I remember correctly, and is a curious compound of fish, flesh, and fowl, quite interesting to work out.

"The longest sentence I ever came across until a few years ago was one which may be found in Swinton's 'Studies in English Literature,' published by Harpers. It is by Rufus Choate, and has about 400 words. Some years since I found a sentence by the same great orator more than three times as long, which comprised 1,255 words. It has in it 150 punctuation marks, over 40 of which are colons, semicolons, and dashes. Will any of your readers point out a longer sentence in English, of course excluding tariff bill sentences and similar enumerations?

"Let me refer to a poem on 'The English Language,' by William Wetmore Story, which is so remarkable in its construction. It illustrates the Saxon and classical elements in our wonderful language in separate stanzas and verses. Some lines are composed entirely of monosyllables; others of dissyllables, trisyllables, and so on, up to sesquipedalian words. In certain verses the words chosen are from the Greek; in others from Latin; in others Saxon. With all the versification is smooth, the thought excellent, and the feeling delicate. I shall be indebted to any of your readers for references as to similar words or sentences, but most of all for neat representations in poetry or in prose of the combination of strength and marvelous flexibility to be found in English, the unsurpassed language of the world."

ERNEST HAAS, Hoboken, N. J., writes on this subject: "I do not at all doubt that Bismarck disliked things French, but I think if 'S. K.' had said 'foreign' instead it would have been more correct, as I cannot trace any French relationship in the word 'apothekar.' To those who are interested in knowing the correct origin of the word, I beg to say that it is derived from the Greek, while the French equivalent is 'pharmacien,' which, by the way, is also derived from the Greek."

M. A. LESSER, New York, submits "schnupftabacksdosendeckeleinfassung s - verzierung," meaning ornamentation of the outer rim or setting of a snuffbox, and boasting forty-six letters and thirteen syllables, in illustration of long German words. Continuing, he writes: "Another German curiosity is 'hottentottenpotentatentantenattentaeter, (thirty-nine letters in fourteen syllables,) meaning the would-be assassin of the aunt of a chief of Hottentots.

"What is the meaning of 'honorificabilitudinity,' repeatedly mentioned as the supposedly longest word in the English language? I do not find it in the dictionaries or cyclopedias consulted, although the

WILLIS BENEDICT of New York, also writes: "Your correspondent, Silvanus J. Macy, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 22, mentions a sentence of Lamartine's containing 444 words. In 'La Maison de la Vieille,' by Catulle Mendès, (Paris, Charpentier, 1894,) on Pages 183-5, occurs a sentence of 749 words.

"As to long words, how is this for a possibility in forty-seven letters, which certainly has an intelligible meaning, viz., quasipseudoantitransubstantiationalistical-ness?" He increases Mr. Lesser's contribution by 38 letters and submits: "Hottentotenatrattertrettelsmutterattentäterlatt e n gitterwetterkotterbeutelratte — seventy-seven letters. The explanation of this (alleged) word was given, I believe, in one of the New York papers about last March."

F. C. G., Arlington, N. J., says: "Your contributions in re long words seem to be flying wide of the mark in seeking foreign languages, as the examples given should undoubtedly be hyphenated at least, and in that line the Russian language excels. In the good old English of my boyhood 'Philoprogenitiveness' was cited as the longest legitimate word the English produced."

C. F. VIERGUTZ, Jr., Brooklyn, sends the following in illustration of long words:

Ordering by the Card.—Diner (to restaurant waiter)—What have you got for dinner?

Waiter—Roastbeeffricasseedchickenstewedlambhashbakedandfriedpotatoescollege puddingmilkteaandcoffee.

Diner—Give me the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighteenth, and nineteenth syllables. —Tid-Bits.

George Gantzer, New York, fearlessly announces: "Your correspondents of last Saturday's TIMES are mistaken about the longest word in the German language. It is 'Constantinopolitanischerdudelsackpfeifenmachergesellenherbergsvater,' and contains twenty-three syllables and sixty-six letters."

"E. C. A. W.," New York, submits: "'Geheimeroberappellationsgerichtsrathsuntersecretaersassistent,' (sixty-one letters,) Assistant Under Secretary to the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, in Celle, in the Province of Hanover, Germany, is a position which in 1880 paid $350 a year."

"E. S. S.," New York, showing that "every cloud has a silver lining," writes: "I propose to give you an example showing the other and better side of the medal. The English proverb says: 'Where there is a will there is a way'—nine words, twenty-eight letters. The translation in German reads: 'Willenskraft Wege schafft'—three words, twenty-three letters, and a flawless rhyme!"

"J. S. McC.," Washington, says: "Your correspondents, 'A. B.,' in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 18, and 'Spirandi Difficultas,' in that of Aug. 25, have opened up questions of syntax and style more interesting than the mere arithmetical computation of the length of sentences used by different authors.

"'A. B.' refers to the long sentence in the 'declaration' of the Secretary of the American Publishers' Association in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 11, as 'rivaling the sentences of Sir William Temple, and beating hollow Macaulay's of 125 words in his essay on Leigh Hunt.' This might give a wrong idea of the length of Macaulay's sentences. The reference was to an extreme exception to his general style. His sentences were mostly short, which seemed to add greatly to the piquancy of his essays, leading Jeffrey, the great Edinburgh reviewer, to ask him, 'Where did you get that style?' It is evident from the 'Temple' essay that Macaulay cultivated carefully his style; but there was something more than short sentences at the bottom of it. As the old saying goes, he had the root of the matter in him.

"'Spirandi Difficultas' (why such an awful pseudonym?) inquires if any one can beat the sentence of 218 words in Gordon's 'Tacitus.' I had thought to accept the challenge and to point with some pride to Jeffrey's review of Hazlitt's 'Shakespeare,' in which there is a sentence of more than 300 words, and to the same writer's review of Bishop Heber's 'India,' wherein there is a longer sentence; but the reference of Mr. McCann in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 15 to Rufus Choate seems to distance all possible competitors.

"The sentence of Macaulay's referred to contains, I think, eight 'ands.' That sentence in the publishers' 'declaration' might well have been divided into five, with very slight verbal alterations, which would have rendered the meaning plainer. The sentence of 218 words in Gordon's 'Tacitus' is somewhat whittled down in Bohn's edition and knocked all to pieces in Murphy's. Some seem to think that long sentences are evidence of mental strength and literary ability. Coleridge in his 'Literary Remains,' though characterizing long sentences as inelegant, said Junius could not manage one. He may have had Philip Francis in his mind. However that may be, the letters of Junius appear to be the model upon which many of the political essays since his day have been founded."

Father O'Conor's Mutilated Translations.

VIRGINIA M. DOWLING, New York, referring to a recent notice in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the English translation of "The Autobiography of St. Ignatius," edited by the Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor, S. J., writes: "Your reviewer stated, in a very non-committal way: 'Father O'Conor says this account is considered by the Bollandists the most valuable record of the founder of the great society.' Hence the book is to be classed among historical publications.

"Now, what do I find on investigation? Why, that Father O'Conor has been guilty of what critics and historians call 'a crime.' His edition, without giving any hint to the reader of a departure from the original text, mutilates, alters, and interpolates genuine passages, and in several instances deliberately omits—again without notification—important portions of the narrative. That this statement is not mere assertion will be seen by a comparison of the translation contained in The Messenger of the Sacred Heart Magazine of August, and in The Ave Maria Magazine of Sept. 22, the former periodical complaining and the latter severely censuring the reverend gentleman's performance. These magazines give us to understand (as we should have supposed) that the 'crime' was dictated by an anxiety to avoid 'giving scandal' and 'to omit things not conducive to piety.'

"Will you not agree with me that the affair is unpardonable? I should like your opinion, as an authority in matters literary, upon the following question: Can an editor, without warning the reader, mutilate and interpolate a text and still remain an honest man, unless excused by wilful ignorance? I am quite certain there are other schools of morality among the Catholics besides that to which Father O'Conor belongs, and my fear is that many less familiar than myself with the principles of Catholic teaching will take this gentleman as a representative of his Church. In common fairness, let it be said emphatically that he does not represent the Catholic ideal of ethical conduct in the world of letters. No doubt he is well-intentioned, but he must beware of attaining his end by improper means."

Patchwork Verse.

Dr. THEODORE F. WOLF, Succasunna, N. J., writes: "Looking over my file of THE SATURDAY REVIEW the other day I noticed some stanzas of 'patchwork verse' which reminded me of others which I saw years ago. I quote them from memory:

A MEDLEY.

"'The moon was shining silver bright;
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow;
When Freedom from her mountain height,
Exclaim'd, "Now don't be foolish, Joe!"

"'An hour passed on—the Turk awoke,
A bumble bee went thundering by,
The hover in the sulphur smoke,
And cast its pall upon the sky.

"'His schoing axe the woodman swung;
He was a lad of high renown;
And deep the pearly caves among
Giles Scroggins courted Molly Brown.

"'Loud roars the wild inconstant blast,
And cloudless sets the sun at even,
When twilight dews are falling fast,
And rolls the thunder drums of heaven.

"'Oh! ever thus, from childhood's hour,
By torch and trumpet fast array'd,
Beneath yon ivy-mantled tower,
The bullfrog croaks his serenade.

"'My love is like the red, red rose;
He bought a ring with posy true;
Sir Barney Bodkin broke his nose,
And, Saxon, I am Roderick Dhu!'"

The Talmud in English.

MICHAEL L. RODKINSON, New York, referring to a notice in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 7 in regard to his translation of the Talmud, writes: "It seems to me that the author of that notice (who is undoubtedly a scholar) while revising that volume did not have the text before him, otherwise he would not demand a more careful revision of the translation, as Abod of R. Nathan is so complicated that it was the most difficult task to perform, and therefore I had given it for revising to a very competent gentleman, the Rev. G. Taubenhaus, which I have not done with the previous six volumes, since the first two volumes were revised by the sainted Rev. Dr. I. M. Wise, who, after revising them, wrote as follows: "Revised July 22, 1898, and found all correct, Isaac M. Wise," (printed on Page 350, Volume II.,) which encouraged me to continue the publication without any reviser.

Notwithstanding this flattering testimonial of such an eminent scholar, I found it necessary to give the ninth volume to a reviser, for the reason stated before, and I testify that the Rev. G. Taubenhaus, who has revised it, is a scholar in Hebrew as well as in English, and labored hard in performing his task, consulting me several times concerning the accurateness of the translation. I may say I do my work very carefully, as well as conscientiously, admitting that only divine help inspired me to accomplish such labor without any assistance, and to publish within such a brief period ten volumes, containing about 2,500 pages, and all this without any material support. Indeed, I'm not Pio IX., claiming infallibility. In such a work some errors must be reckoned with and are admissible. I would, however, be very grateful to any one calling my attention to them.

Introduction of Guns in England.

JOSEPH B. ECCLESINE, New York, replying to the communications of Elliot Stone, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 1, and that of "C. E. D." of Dublin, N. H., under date of Sept. 8, regarding the date of the introduction of guns and saltpetre in England, writes: "Mr. Stone states that guns and gunpowder were known in England at a much earlier date than 1402, and to support his assertion quotes Volume 32 of 'Archæologia.' Page 379, which shows that in May, 1346, a payment was made for saltpetre and sulphur for the King's use for his guns; and he says that this article is entitled 'Proof of Early Use of Gunpowder in the British Army,' and that 'it may also be regarded as another proof of the wonderful variety and accuracy of Shakespeare's knowledge.' The title 'British Army' is forced in this instance. There was no organized force that could be called a British Army in England until the middle of the fifteenth century. In the 'Life and Death of King John,' supposed by Morley to have been written in 1594, the great master overlooked the unities of time and place by introducing the use of cannon and powder in the attack on Angiers, in France, by both King John of England and King Philip of France. The time of this play, falling between 1199, the accession of King John, and his death, in 1216, was at least over 130 years before even any sort of cannon was introduced into England.

"I still stand by my assertion that there were no guns or gunpowder in use in England in 1402. The King's alleged messenger at Holmedon did not express any dread of cannon. He spoke of 'vile guns' and 'villainous saltpetre, which many a good, tall fellow had destroyed so cowardly.' While in medieval military parlance a culverin may be either a gun, so was it spoken of as a cannon. The terms are not convertible. The cannon and the powder in the accounts of 1346 may have been stored in the Tower of London for siege purposes or for defense of forts, and cannons may have been used at Cressy and at the siege of Calais, although very inefficiently, for Clinton, in his work entitled 'From Cressy to Assye,' records that although Edward III. had twenty guns at Calais, the use of gunpowder was little understood, even in siege operations, and the besiegers then trusted to huge machines like the ancient catapults to batter the gates and walls with masses of stone, and at Cressy Clinton records that 'a few small cannon [crakes] slung by a ring from a beam were placed on the field, probably in the first line to terrify the enemy by the unwonted noise rather than to inflict any serious injury.'

"The only 'guns' that Henry IV.'s messenger to Hotspur could have imagined were such as would have been carried by soldiers in action—portable firearms—and the authorities all testify that such firearms were not introduced into England until 1471, (see Grose's 'Military Antiquities,' Volume I., Page 146, and Volume II., Pages 292-337,) and Hallam says that the muskets were such miserable machines that in the middle of the fifteenth century it took a quarter of an hour to charge and fire one. The invention of portable firearms is credited to the Italians, and in a paper in the archæologia of the Society of Antiquities Sir Samuel Myrick gives 1430 as the period of their introduction. It is recorded that in 1471, when Edward IV. landed at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, he brought with him 300 Flemmings armed with hand guns, and that is the earliest record of their introduction into England. In 1485 the Yeomen of the Guard were armed with hand guns.

"It may therefore be safely asserted that up to the latter end of the fifteenth century no 'good, tall fellow,' nor short fellow, nor any sort of fellow in England had been destroyed by 'vile guns or gunpowder.' Notwithstanding 'C. E. D.'s' elaborate research and his opinion that 'William is a dangerous foe to attack,' I stand to my first assertion that 'there were no guns or gunpowder in use in England in 1402.'"

Redpath's Estimate of John Brown.

AUGUSTUS A. LEVY, New York, writes: "As a matter of interest to your correspondent Mr. Eugene L. Didier, as well as a contribution to 'the truth of history,' regarding the character of John Brown, I would say that during the last year of the life of James Redpath, I inquired why he did not publish another edition of his life of Brown, which had then become scarce and in demand. Mr. Redpath, who was one of the most conscientious men I have ever known, informed me that he had reason for changing the opinion he had expressed in his biography, which he had written currente calamo in two weeks after the execution of Brown; that he now regarded Brown as 'a cold-blooded murderer,' referring to his attack on the sleeping men at Osawatomie as a deliberate and inexcusable massacre of unresisting human beings.

"Mr. Redpath expressed regret to me that, acting upon the impulse of contemporaneous enthusiasm, he had ever written about Brown in laudatory terms."

An Author's Corrections.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL, author of the recently published volume on Paul Jones, writes from Philadelphia: "On Pages 209, 210, and 211 of Volume II. of my "History of Paul Jones" is a translation from his Journal of 1791 in the nature of a personal sketch by him of the great Russian General, Alexander Suwarrow. This is a free translation from the original text of his Journal, which, like all his papers at that time, was written in French. I make him say by my translation that Suwarrow 'must certainly rank with such soldiers as Alexander, Hannibal, and Caesar in ancient times or Gustavus Adolphus, Marlborough, and Frederick the Great in modern days.'

"The actual French text was as follows: 'Sans doute, il occupera toujours un rang de l'art militaire aussi grand que cela d'Alexandre, Hannibal, et César, des anciens, ou de Gustave Adolphe, le duc de Marlborough, et Frédéric du temps nouveau.'

"The point is this: In my translation, which was not only free but at that particular point hurried, I translate Jones's simple 'Frédéric' into 'Frederick the Great.' Of course that was the individual whom Jones had in his mind, but the Prussian King was not currently known or universally described as 'Frederick the Great' in 1791, as he has since been. In fact, at the date of Jones's Journal he was not known as 'Frederick the Great' at all—that is, in the literary sense. This would, therefore, be a solecism in the third or fourth sense of that term as meaning a thing incongruous with its surroundings.

"The error is, of course, my own, and due to the fact—as will be seen from comparing my translation with the original above given—that my aim was to transcribe Jones's idea freely into English rather than to follow his own French text literally. This may not be of general interest, but after all it is a nice point in literary exactitude."

"England's Merry Andrew."

A. B. MILLER, Peekskill, N. Y., referring to the editorial in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 6, on "England's Merry Andrew," writes: "It is capital; I have had a letter written on the subject since I read Lang's 'Omar as a Bore' in The Critic, and intended sending it to you, but now I find my thoughts so aptly expressed that I refrain, only commending the frankness of your editorials in criticising one who seems to be so generally looked up to. His recent mental gymnastics are equal to some of that little man's who attempts to fill the chair of Latin at Columbia, 'Harry' Pint. (or is it 'Peck'?)

"I think there are several writers of that stamp who should have the lime light thrown on their little ways. Why not use your editorials to show up some of these false quantities?"

OCT

1900

ART AND ARTISTS.

The first two exhibitions of what may be called the preliminary art season are now open at the Keppel and Wunderlich Galleries, respectively. Mr. Keppel is showing a collection of drawings by the always entertaining and industrious illustrative artist, Joseph Pennell, and at the Wunderlich Gallery there are to be seen, as was told in this column last week, a carefully and well-selected number of old early English and German engravings and several rarely good impressions and states of a few of Whistler's and Seymour Hayden's best known etchings.

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The drawings, which number some 200, by Joseph Pennell at the Keppel Gallery were made to illustrate a late book by Percy Dearmer, entitled "Highways and Byways in Normandy." Mr. Pennell and his gifted wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Pennell, have achieved fame and reputation as illustrators and romancers of travel in out-of-the-way parts of France, Switzerland, and Italy. As Mr. Keppel well says in his interesting prefatory note in the catalogue on Mr. Pennell's career: "Coming from Philadelphia to Europe, bright, fresh, and unprejudiced, Mr. and Mrs. Pennell saw and depicted the pictorial and literary characteristics of strange countries with a vividness which would have been impossible to artists and authors born and bred in these same places." Mr. Pennell went first to Europe in 1881 to illustrate some of the Italian stories of W. D. Howells, and the result of his work on this trip was that he was asked by the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton to illustrate his book on a trip along the River Saone. Later on he illustrated books on London by Henry James, Justin McCarthy, and Sir Walter Besant, and by Andrew Lang, in Edinburgh. He was also the artist who illustrated the text of Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer's articles on English cathedrals in The Century Magazine.

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In addition to being a man of profound artistic temperament and perception, and of keen observation, Joseph Pennell is a student of his art. His book "Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsman" is an important contribution to the art literature of the time, as is also his "Lithography and Lithographers," which he wrote in collaboration with his wife. Not only do artists and art lovers owe Mr. and Mrs. Pennell a debt for their charmingly artistic work, but the recent army of wheelmen, now, alas! dwindling in number, who have tasted the delights of exploring foreign lands awheel are also their grateful admirers and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Pennell were the first of American cyclers to graphically call attention by pen and pencil to the charms of wheeling tours abroad. Mrs. Pennell has in fact only recently published a pamphlet on "Cycling Through the Alps," and the first work of the gifted couple, "A New Sentimental Journey," is well remembered by all wheelmen who have toured from London to Paris.

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The first impression that one obtains from the study of Mr. Pennell's plates, now on view at Keppel's, is that he knows his Normandy well. He has always been happy in seizing the salient points of French architecture and giving that sense of airy grace and delicacy even to the most massive chateaux or bridges which so characterize Norman architecture. Mr. Pennell's work seems to have grown a little more forceful and direct, but it is, as ever, sympathetic, interesting, and delightful. With his illustrations and Mr. Deamer's text, the reader familiar with Normandy can dream over many a happy hour spent on tours through that lovely land, while he or she who has not known Normandy will be inspired to visit it at the first opportunity.

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An exhibition of Volkmar pottery is now open at the Pratt Art Gallery in Brooklyn, and will remain open until Oct. 31. Volkmar pottery is that made by Charles Volkmar at Corona, L. I. Mr. Volkmar as a young man made a thorough study of the Limoges underglaze painting and of composition of glazes in a Paris pottery. Returning to America in 1878, he built kilns successively at Greenpoint, L. I., and Tremont, where for some years he made decorative tiles and art pottery, and which from the beginning attracted attention from their fine artistic quality. His process is different from that generally in vogue, in that he applies his colors to the thoroughly dried surface of the unbaked ware instead of the moist or "green" clay; by which method he claims that he obtains better results and avoids unequal shrinkage of the body, with the securing of greater brilliancy of effect. He produces fine form, varied and subtle color effects, and superior glaze.

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The annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design will be held at the Fine Arts Galleries Dec. 28 to Feb. 3, 1901. The Architectural League will hold its exhibition in the same galleries from Feb. 5 to March 18, 1901, and the Society of American Artists will give its annual display there from March 20 to May 5. It is possible that the plaster models of the large decorative groups and figures for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next year will be shown in this city, either in connection with the exhibition of the Architectural League in February, or as a special display in the Spring.

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The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts will hold its seventieth annual exhibition in Philadelphia from Monday, Jan. 14, to Saturday, Feb. 23, 1901, inclusive. Works intended for exhibition must arrive at the Academy before Thursday, Dec. 27, 1900, and no work shown publicly before in Philadelphia will be accepted. Press and varnishing day will be Saturday, Jan. 12, 1901, the hours being from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and the annual reception and private view will be given on the same evening at 8 o'clock.

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There is now on exhibition at the galleries of what is called the Venice Art Association, at 1,132 Broadway, a sensational painting by Giacomo Grosso, an Italian artist, entitled "The Last Meeting." The painting, which is shown with the accompaniments of draped curtains, a darkened room, and cleverly devised lights, was painted for the exhibition at Venice in 1895. It made a sensation, and was at first excluded from the display. The Mayor of Venice, who possibly was not influenced by advertising considerations, summoned a jury of literary men to decide whether it was or was not an immoral work. As might have been expected, they unanimously decided that it was not immoral, and accordingly the picture was admitted and hung, proved the best drawing card of the exhibition, and obtained a large majority of the votes cast in a contest for the most popular painting. Grosso, the artist, is a Piedmontese, born in 1860. He early recognized the value, from a financial standpoint, of the sensational and theatric in art, and his "Cell of a Mad Woman," which was one of the eight pictures shown by him in 1884 at Turin, created a stir.

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The present canvas shows power of composition, strong draughtsmanship, fine technique, and good color sense, but is so gruesome in subject as to be almost repellent. It depicts the corpse of a middle-aged man lying in a coffin in a sacristy, three robed nuns in the background, and four beautiful nude females in and near the coffin. These presumably represent the former companions of the dead man. One, who is little more than a child, crouches timidly on the floor, pulling the drapery of the coffin around her, the three other and older women sitting on the coffin close to the face. One, who is laughing and sitting astride the coffin, flings roses into the air; another glances sidewise at the dead face with contracted brows, and the third has drawn herself along the coffin face down and gazes into the eyes of the corpse. It is difficult to understand what good can be gained by the painting and exhibition of such a canvas, which, while technically a good piece of work, is so repellent in subject.

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Lord Bute, who died in Scotland last Tuesday, devoted a great part of his immense income to the restoration of historic buildings. Many were the complaints on the part of archaeologists that the edifices on which he spent his money were "restored" to an extent which destroyed their beauty and interest, but the Marquis was an archaeologist and an art lover himself, and all the work he caused to be done had, at any rate, been carefully considered. It is probable that a good many of those who write to the papers every time any work is done on an old building would have grumbled when the Saxon Westminster Abbey was transformed into the glorious Gothic building, and Lord Bute had no patience with this class of extremists. He stated his opinion of them in terms more forcible than polite, and never allowed anything they said to influence him. It cannot be denied, however, that in one case his Lordship's zeal somewhat outran his discretion. He may have argued that as Cardiff Castle was one of his own residences what he did with it was nobody's business but his own, but it certainly seems a pity that a building dating from the twelfth century should have been adorned with wall paintings in that painfully mediaeval style that somehow appears more modern than a Van Beers genre.

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Ellis T. Clarke in the October Brush and Pencil protests against the "alien element in American art," as the American paintings at the Paris Exposition discloses it. He regrets that the American galleries at Paris do not contain a more representative American collection, and contrasts it with the sharply defined exhibitions of English, Dutch, and French paintings in the Grand Palais. He further says: "The American exhibit of 1900 is better as a whole than that of 1889, but it is no less un-American, no less untrue to National ideals and National temperament. Of the painters, etchers, and sculptors upon whom the present exposition has conferred medals, eight are self-confessed exiles—Sargent, Whistler, Abbey, Alexander, Fennell, St. Gaudens, MacMonnies, and Brooks. Of the gross number of artists exhibiting in the American section, seventy-five have taken up European residence, and for indefinite periods or for good have become alien to home and home inspiration."

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A loan exhibition of old paintings will be opened in the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art, San Francisco, on Monday, Oct. 15. Paintings by well-known masters and paintings by unknown artists of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries will be included in the display. A great deal of interest has already been shown in this project, and a large number of valuable pictures have been offered for the occasion, including the much-talked-of Lodtmann portraits.

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The first exhibition at the Keppel gallery will be followed by one of dry points and drawings by Paul Helleu, from Oct. 28 to Nov. 10; of drawings and portrait busts by H. Christian Anderson, and of paintings by Andreas Andersen, Nov. 12 to Nov. 21 while the Autumn season will close with the sixth annual exhibition of drawings by C. D. Gibson, Nov. 23 to Nov. 28.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Quite the literary event of the month in London is the appearance of the first number of Mr. Murray's Monthly Review. The periodical includes 200 pages of text printed in large type with broad margin. The policy of The Review is explained in three editorial articles, and the first installment of Anthony Hope's new story, "Tristram of Blent," is presented. Probably the pièce de résistance of this number is a portion of "The Autobiography of the Ameer of Afghanistan." Although the literary reviews which were promised do not make their appearance, Mr. Quiller-Couch has an article on "T. E. B.," based on the newly published letters of that self-centred schoolmaster, poet, and Manxman. There is also a pleasant little essay by Miss M. E. Coleridge, called "On Loss of Time," with a note on the question of taste in literature—a subject on which much might be said:

One of my acquaintances could not away with "Roderick Hudson" because it "went too slow," with "The Phroso" because it "went too fast." He was a man who liked the "great, still books" of a roomier age. How leisurely is the most bustling of Shakespeare's comedies beside the breathless modern farce! And it is the stage manager—not Shakespeare—who lets the curtain fall when Hamlet dies. Shakespeare had plenty of time to tell us what happened afterward.

The serious biography of a living author is always sure to arouse suspicion in the mind of the reader as to the motives which have called it forth. In most cases such a publication can, at best, only hint to the mortality of the subject. A Mr. J. A. Hammerton has recently brought out a book, through Horace Marshall & Co. of London, under the title of "J. M. Barrie and His Books." Obviously the writer has much to contend against. He has to please Mr. Barrie and the public. If he sacrifices one, it must be the latter, and the latter can only find explanation on personal ground. As literary appreciations, therefore, such biographical sketches are not worth much. Mr. Hammerton, however, tells some good anecdotes about his subject, in which any one may find a happy excuse for the book. One story is where the commander in chief of the Kallyarders was once at a banquet given by a college professor to his private lady students. "When," says Mr. Barrie "I know that I am expected to talk to young ladies I prepare some half dozen suitable remarks to fire off at intervals, and I was on the point of commencing Number One, which was, no doubt, of a frivolous nature, to the genius who was placed by my side, when she raised her saucer eyes and asked me eagerly whether I did not think that Berkeley's 'Immaterialism' was founded on an ontological misconception. I contrived to whisper that such had always been my secret impression, then quietly fainted, and was sent home to bed."

Mr. Frank T. Hill, librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., is preparing a bibliography of Newark, which will be issued this Winter if enough subscriptions are received to warrant publication. The necessity for similar publications identified with American towns and cities grows more and more pressing as the work of the new system of American historical research is developed. Mr. Hill adequately sets forth the raison d'être for town bibliographies when he says: "The public library should stand in the same relation to the town or city as the historical society does to the States. It is not easy to say what material will be of value in the future, and so the librarian should pick up anything and everything in the way of books, pamphlets, broadsides, tracts, circulars, leaflets, &c., in the hope that some one will find in the mass just what will be of the greatest possible advantage to him. There is always an interest in old books and pamphlets even if this interest is confined to a few, and it is the duty of the librarian to collect and preserve all printed matter which has any historical bearing upon his immediate neighborhood. To this end it is necessary to know what has been published."

Seumas MacManus, the Irish story teller, has spent the Summer roaming the mountains of his own Donegal, and at intervals working upon a novel, his first one, by the way, of Irish life and character. The novel is now completed and is entitled "A Lord of the O'Flels." It gives a picture of quaint, out-of-the-world life among the Donegal hills, where people are simple and homely and altogether lovable. Strange, poetical customs that originated in pre-Christian ages are still observed in this conservative spot, and Mr. MacManus has woven these observances into his story. It is said to be unique in style and unlike any Irish novel hitherto written. The common Irish elements of humor and pathos, though, are plentifully drawn upon. Before its appearance in book form, the story will run serially both here and in England and Ireland.

Books on the South African War seem to be interminable. Apparently the list of volumes by the numerous newspaper correspondents has almost been completed, and next, of course, will come the permanent histories and volumes of military criticism. The British War Office has appointed Col. Henderson, who was recently at the head of the Intelligence Service in Lord Roberts's force during the advance upon Pretoria, as the official historian of the war. Judging by precedent, this means the labor of several years. Our own official history of the war of the rebellion has only just been completed, while the German official account of the Franco-Prussian war has only reached, we believe, the

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It is a little singular that with all he has done in serious and critical literature Mark Twain still appeals simply as a "funny man" to the London Athenæum. In a review of "The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg," that staid British periodical has this to say:

Unfortunately it is too long; the humor of it will not fill its sixty pages, and it leaves one disappointed reader, at all events, trying to console himself with the belief that he must have missed the point of what seems a cumbersome jest.

In contrast to the above, we reproduce a passage from a review in The London Chronicle on the same book, and the point we would wish to confirm and which has been so well brought out in the following extract is that in the later writings of this author, "purpose" and constructive art have relegated humor to a means where formerly it sparkled as the sole thing achieved:

That inexhaustible veteran, Mark Twain, has seldom produced a better volume of short stories and articles than "The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg." If the reader carefully follows the construction of this first story, he will see how thoroughly it is worked out, and how the individual who was injured by the honest (?) inhabitants of Hadleyburg, contrived to show them up to the world in general at their true worth.

Edward Eggleston, author of "The Beginners of a Nation," has just prepared for D. Appleton & Co. an important volume, which will shortly be issued under the title of "The Transit of Civilization from England to America in the Seventeenth Century." A hitherto unworked field is thus thrown open by Mr. Eggleston, who pictures the literary, scientific, and other influences which were brought to this country from Europe in the early years of our history. He shows the religious ideas which the immigrants of the seventeenth century brought with them and the modification of these ideas by the strange environment and often appalling conditions which they encountered. In connection with this topic there is a striking study of superstition and belief in witchcraft. Mother English, folk-speech, folk-lore, and literature are presented with an unequaled richness of knowledge. The moral code and weights and measures of conduct are explained with an intimacy of knowledge which throws a new light upon the standings of the seventeenth century settlers. The medical practice of that century in England and in its American developments has probably never been described as it is in this book, which furnishes here, as elsewhere, new pages of history. It is well within bounds to say that no such book on culture in the seventeenth century has ever appeared in England or America.

A new issue in the Ex Libris series, in which four volumes have already appeared, devoted to French, English, American, and women's plates, respectively, is just announced by its American publisher, The Macmillan Company. The title of the present volume is to be "German Book Plates," which has been prepared by Count zu Leiningen-Westerburg, the book having been translated into English by G. Ravenscroft Dennis. This book, which will appear in the familiar green binding common to the rest of the series, and bearing the imprint of the Chiswick Press, will contain about 150 illustrations. The text can scarcely fail to be found of much interest by all who are interested in the subject of book plates, the earliest specimens of ex libris in existence being of German origin, in which country these little marks of personal ownership had been in common use for a very long period before their introduction into other countries. Count zu Leiningen-Westerburg is a prominent member of the German Ex Libris Society, as well as a frequent contributor to the journal of the English Ex Libris Society, thus being well known to collectors as an interesting writer upon such subjects. Not only is he the possessor of a large collection of the book plates of all countries, but he is also the owner of a number of very interesting personal plates, including several belonging to the Countess, his wife. All collectors who have had personal relations with the Count can testify to the enthusiastic knowledge of book plates, and ex libris literature he always evidences, while the interest of the subject will be much enhanced by the fact that modern German book-plate designers count among their numbers some very able men.

Roland P. Falkner, Associate Professor of Statistics of the University of Pennsylvania, and well-known as an essayist on economics and statistics, has been appointed chief of the Division of Documents in the Library of Congress at a salary of $3,000. He entered upon his duties last Monday. The purpose of the Division of Documents is stated by the Librarian of Congress in his annual estimates for 1901 as follows:

As a legislative library the Library of Congress should have every document pro-

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[illegible] the United States, the practice of [illegible] now, and many suggestions of [illegible] any organization of public work involves problems of economic interest which may bear upon legislation. Compilations, administration, finance, commerce, transportation, manufactures, industrial conditions, the management of penal and charitable institutions, statistics, etc. The present collection of the library is exceedingly defective. It may be built up only by incessant solicitation, exchange, and purchase. There is needed to take this work in hand a man of thorough education, special training, system, and vigor, who will organize and catalogue the material here, will complete the files, and will be watchful of new documents as issued, and prompt and energetic in securing them. The library has thousands of duplicates, many of which will be available for exchange. This division will conduct all the exchanges.

The late Henry Spencer Ashbee of Hawkshurst, Kent, who was well known to collectors and bibliographers in general, was the possessor of a fine library, an excellent museum, and a remarkably choice collection of pictures. An ideal traveler and a fine linguist, and the possessor of a competency, Mr. Ashbee knew every capital of Europe, and had visited many of the out-of-the-way places in India, China, Japan, Tunis, Cyprus, Egypt, and North and South America, while Spain and most of its cities were as well known to him as London. Mr. Ashbee was a member of many learned societies and clubs, a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Madrid, and one of the original members of Octave Uzanne's "Bibliophile Contemporains." The wide range of Mr. Ashbee's tastes is shown by the fact that he was a prominent member of such English societies as the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquarians, the Bibliographical Society, the Library Association, and the Ex Libris Society. He was the possessor of a fine general library, as well as of remarkable special collections, including probably the finest Cervantes collection in the world. He also had a special collection of fine extra-illustrated books, including a copy of Nichol's "Literary Anecdotes," expanded from nine to thirty-four volumes, containing 5,000 extra plates. Mr. Ashbee's library, special collections, prints, and curios were left to the British Museum, while his pictures have been given to the nation, and will find a home either in the National Gallery or at South Kensington.

In August, 1892, the Countess of Jersey, wife of the Governor of New South Wales, with her brother, Capt. Leigh, and her young daughter, Lady Margaret Villiers, came over from Sydney to pay a visit to Apia. A warm friendship sprang up between the Stevensons and Lady Jersey; the whole party paying a visit to the rebel King, Mataafa, at Malie—Lady Jersey was formally adopted into the Stevenson clan as Amelia Balfour—since such visit could not be paid in her official character. Out of this little episode the whole party extracted much amusement, its final outcome being the writing of a joint "Ouida Romance," in which each individual author had to describe himself in the "Ouida glamour." Stevenson says of this effort, which the Jerseys had printed for private distribution: "My wife's chapter and my description of myself should, I think, amuse you. But there were finer touches still." Lady Jersey called the little novelette "An Object of Pity; or, the Man Haggard," the latter being Mr. Bazett Haggard, who was Lady Jersey's host. This interesting little book has remained practically unknown to Stevenson collectors, the original issue not only having been very limited, but given only to the various friends of its authors, so that virtually no copies have been in public circulation. Therefore it should be good news for Stevenson lovers that Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have just issued this little book, a volume of 68 pages, narrow octavo, in an edition limited to 110 copies. The volume is finely printed on Brown's hand-made paper, is bound in gray boards, and sells for $3.50 net per copy.

We in America, where not only are things of much more modern origin, but also where our literary landmarks are so lightly appreciated, to judge from appearances, can scarcely understand how very annoying it must be to live in a celebrated house. And, by the way, is it not a little odd that the average American, to whom Concord, for instance, with all its literary associations, is comparatively unknown, is the very man who helps form the crowds which flock in droves to the historic or literary Meccas of the other side? It is very interesting to visit the houses in which Thackeray wrote and lived, where Carlyle worked for so many years, Stratford, and the innumerable other English homes around which so many associations cling; but we suspect it is just a little bit because it is the proper thing to do that these places are so thronged. Else we would hear more frequently of visits to Hawthorne's "Wayside," with its beautiful wood walk, where many of the bordering trees were planted by his own hands, "The Old Manse," "The Orchard House," Thoreau's "Walden," close neighbored as it is by cheap picnic grounds, or, to come closer home, Poe's Fordham cottage. A recent notice in The London Times, decidedly a little straw which shows the current of the wind, from F. L. Latham, Gad's Hill Place, is as follows: "It may save tourists from disappointment if you will allow me to mention in your columns that visitors are admitted to Charles Dickens's study in this house from 12 noon to 1 P. M. and from 2:30 to 4:30 P. M. on Wednesdays, but at no other time, unless permission has been previously obtained."

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"R. M. B." New York City: "Kindly inform me where I can purchase a copy of 'Evan Harrington,' by George Meredith."

Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.

L. A. FLEMING, Pennington, N. J.: "Please tell me the names of Ik Marvel's different books on 'English Lands,' &c., and where I can get them."

"English Lands, Letters, and Kings: From Celt to Tudor," "From Elizabeth to Anne," "Queen Anne and the Georges," and the "Later Georges to Queen Victoria," each volume $1.50, Charles Scribner's Sons.

"NATURE," Providence, R. I.: "Will you favor an admirer of Emerson with a list of his contributions to 'The Dial'?"

To Volume I., No. 1, Emerson contributed "The Editors to the Readers" and "The Problem: A Poem"; to No. 2, "Thoughts on Modern Literature," "New Poetry," and "Woodnotes: Poems"; to No. 3, "The Sphinx; a Poem," and "Thoughts on Art," and to No. 4, "Man the Reformer." To Volume II., No. 2, he contributed "Painting and Sculpture," and "Walter Savage Landor," and to No. 3, "The Senses and the Soul." To Volume III., No. 1, he contributed "Lectures on the Times," "Tact," and "Holidays," (poems,) "Prayers," "Fourierism and the Socialists," and "Chardon Street and Bible Convention"; to No. 2, "The Conservative," "English Reformers," and "Saadi," (poem;) to No. 3, "The Transcendentalist" and "Literary Intelligence," and to No. 4, "Europe and European Books." To Volume IV., No. 1, he contributed "Past and Present" and "To Rhea," (poem;) to No. 2, "The Comic," "Ode to Beauty," (poem,) and "A Letter"; to No. 3, "Tantalus," "Eros," and "The Times," (poem,) and to No. 4, "The Young American" and "The Visit," (poem.)

"J. M. W.," 66 Exchange Place, New York City: "Will you kindly print in THE SATURDAY REVIEW a short sketch of William Barry, author of 'The Two Standards,' and also a list of his books?"

The Rev. William Francis Barry, D. D., Catholic priest and theologian, rector of St. Birinus, Dorchester, Oxford, was born in London April 21, 1849. He was educated at Oscott College, near Birmingham, and at the English College, Rome. He was appointed to Dorchester in 1883; delivered addresses in the United States in 1803. Publications: "The Place of Dreams," 1894; "The New Antigone," 1897; "The Two Standards," 1898.

MISS ALICE B. MURDOCK, Petersburg, Va.: "I should be indebted to THE SATURDAY REVIEW for a complete list of the writings of John Esten Cooke, the Southern novelist."

"Leather Stocking and Silk," New York, 1854; "The Virginia Comedians," New York, 1854; "The Youth of Jefferson," New York, 1854; "Ellie; or the Human Comedy," Richmond, Va., 1855; "The Last of the Foresters," New York, 1856; "Henry St. John, Gentleman, of Flower of Hundreds in the County of Prince George, Virginia," New York, 1859, (republished as "Bonnybell Vane," New York, 1883;) "The Life of Stonewall Jackson," Richmond, 1863; "Surry of Eagle's Nest," New York, 1866; "Wearing of the Gray," New York, 1867; "Fairfax; or, the Master of Greenway Court," New York, 1868; "Hilt to Hilt," New York, 1869; "Mohun; or, the Last Days of Lee and His Paladins," New York, 1869; "Hammer and Rapier," New York, 1870; "The Heir of Graymount," New York, 1870; "Out of the Foam," New York, 1871; "A Life of Gen. Robert E. Lee," New York, 1871; "Pretty Mrs. Gaston," New York, 1871; "Dr. Vandike," New York, 1871; "Her Majesty the Queen," Philadelphia, 1873; "Justan Harley," Philadelphia, 1874; "Life of Samuel J. Tilden," New York, 1876; "Canolles: the Fortunes of a Partisan of '81," Detroit, 1877; "Prof. Pressensee, Materialist and Inventor," New York, 1878; "Mr. Grantley's Idea," New York, 1879; "Stories of the Old Dominion, from the Settlement to the End of the Revolution," New York, 1879; "The Virginia Bohemians," New York, 1880; "Virginia: a History of the People," Boston, 1883; "Fanchette," Boston, 1883; "My Lady Pocahontas," Boston, 1885; "The Maurice Mystery," New York, 1885.

AN ANTIQUARIAN, 1,301 Spence Street, Philadelphia, would like to know whether the words "Colonial Dames," as used now by the societies of that name, have been used in American or English literature prior to May, 1890.

A. N. LOCKWOOD, JR., 134 Park Avenue, East Orange, N. J.: "Will you kindly tell me through the valuable columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW the name and author of a book where I may find information as to the care and culture of rabbits?"

W. N. Richardson's "The Rabbit: How to Select, Breed, and Manage the Rabbit for Pleasure or Profit," Clarence C. De Puy, Syracuse, N. Y., 25 cents; James E. Harting's "The Rabbit." Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

W. W. FITZHUGH, JR., 147 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you inform me if it is possible to procure a life of Charles Reade, and where? I understand that there never has been one written."

Chapman & Hall, London, published at 24s. in two volumes in 1887, C. L. and the Rev. Compton Reade's "Charles Reade, Dramatist, Novelist, and Journalist."

"YOUNG COLLECTOR," Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "I have an edition of Junius's 'Letters,' which I think is the first, but part of the date is torn away. Please give me the full title and date of the first edition, and tell me how much the book is worth."

"Junius. Stat Nominis Umbra. London. Printed for Henry Sampson Woodfall, in Pater Noster Row, MDCCLXXXII," (1772,) in two volumes, 12mo. A good copy of this first edition of the Junius Letters was recently priced by a London bookseller at 3 guineas. Its value at an American auction should be from $10 to $15. The book, however, is quite rare, and copies are seldom sold.

RICHARD GRAHAM, Sea Cliff, N. Y.: "Did Swinburne write any part of Ada Isaacs Menken's 'Infelicia,' London, 1868, and did he write 'Dolorida' in the album of Ada Menken? I appeal to you, because a bookseller, who offers the two items to me for sale, says that Swinburne had something to do with them, and I want to make sure."

It has been a more or less generally accepted fact during recent years that Swinburne is the author of a considerable number of the poems contained in "Infelicia." This, however, is not true, and the poet is not to be held responsible for any one of the thirty-one poems of which the book is composed. "Infelicia" is a covetable book were it only for its Dickens interest, but no bookseller has any right to place it in a collection of the writings of Algernon Charles Swinburne. The poem called "Dolorida" is also not by the poet. Not only has he stated verbally that he did not write the poem, but a letter addressed by him to The Pall Mall Gazette and printed in that paper Dec. 28, 1883, places the matter beyond any possible doubt or question. The leaflet containing "Dolorida" was printed and sold by the late Richard Herne Shepherd about 1883. A large number of copies were probably issued, as considerably more than a hundred can be traced to-day.

"F. H. S.," Buffalo, N. Y.: "Please tell me (through Queries column) who was the actual author of Dr. Thomas W. Field's 'Essay Toward an Indian Bibliography.' Is it true, as I have heard, that Joseph Sabin shared in its preparation?"

So far as is known the work was entirely Dr. Field's.

Wanted and to Exchange.

BENJAMIN C. GRUENBERG, 641 Washington Street, New York City: "I wish to secure by purchase or exchange Nos. 1 and 2 of The Book Lover, (San Francisco.)"

Miss May E. THOMAS, Room 1,314, 141 Broadway, New York City: "I would like to dispose of book entitled 'A Mechanical Account of Poisons in Several Essays,' by Richard Mead, M. D. Immediately after follows: 'Printed by J. R. for Ralph South, at the Bible, near the Piazza's of the Royal Exchange, Cornhill, 1702.' The front cover is gone."

H. C. EVANS, 816 West Eighth Street, Wilmington, Del.: "I have for exchange the following items: Pepys's 'Diary' Vol. I. of Bohn's Library, 1889 edition; 'The Yellow Book,' Vol. III.; also unbound copies of The Chap Book, Vols. III., IV., V., VI., complete except No. 3 of Vol. V.; twenty-one numbers of The Echo, September, 1895, to February, 1897, the latter containing many examples of Cheret, Fourain, Steinlen, Phil May, and others, which I will exchange for English classics, architectural works, or numbers of The International Studio."

E. G. WHITE, Richmond, Ind.: "I wish to purchase 'Secret History of the Green Room,' J. Haslewood, London, 1795."

W. A. BORLAND, 646 The Bourse, Philadelphia: "I would like to exchange the following numbers of magazines for Hugo's romances, Spencer's 'Synthetic Philosophy,' or other standard literature: McClure's, November, 1899, to October, 1900, inclusive; Century, May, 1898, to October, 1900, inclusive; Harper's, June, 1898, to October, 1900; Scribner's, January, 1898, to October, 1900; New England Magazine, September, 1898, to October, 1900, (November, 1899, missing;) Atlantic Monthly, October, 1899, to October, 1900, inclusive; Coming Age, February, 1899, to July, 1900, (June, 1900, missing;) North American Review, February to September, 1900, inclusive; five numbers of The Arena; The Forum, February to October, 1900, inclusive; American Monthly Review of Reviews, March, 1898, to October, 1900, inclusive."

C. R. KEEN, 266 West Twenty-third Street, New York City: "I want to sell or exchange a carefully selected library of thirty volumes, all in good condition, for a boy from fourteen to nineteen years of age."

D. W. C. BRODHEAD, Delaware Water Gap, Penn.: "I wish to exchange eighteen consecutive numbers of The Art Journal, (1877, D. Appleton & Co.,) 'A Short History of Art,' by De Forest; 'Historical Handbook of Italian Sculpture,' C. C. Perkins, and Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne's 'Italian Note Book.' The first two books are finely illustrated, and all in excellent condition. Will exchange for the forty numbers of The Turner Gallery, published by D. Appleton & Co."

GEORGE W. SANFORD, 116 Madison Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.: "I want to sell or exchange the first two numbers of 'The Book Lover,' (San Francisco.) I will exchange them for some new and popular book."

Reminiscences of Thackeray.

I read in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 29, on the editorial page, a most charming, appreciative article on Thackeray. I cannot express the delight it gave me, and, I am sure, other readers of your REVIEW read it with the same interest and pleasure. Too much cannot be said of this large, hearty, genial man and writer—the friend of America and American institutions at a time when it required much moral courage to be so considered. It was my pleasure to have seen him frequently when here, in 1852. Indeed, I attended the course of seven lectures delivered by him on the English humorists, although not more than half way in my teens—a mere stripling—and have never forgotten the intense pleasure they gave me.

The lectures were delivered to a crowded house in Dr. Bellows's church, then on Broadway. More particularly do I recall his apostrophe to Stella, in his lecture on Swift, and doubt if the English language contains a more beautiful and tender tribute to the memory of woman. I cannot forbear quoting it, as subsequently published by the Harpers in their prints of the lectures in 1853:

Who has not in his mind an image of Stella? Who does not love her? Fair and tender creature; pure and affectionate heart! Boots it to you now that you have been at rest for a hundred and twenty years, not divided in death from the cold heart which caused yours, whilst it beat, such faithful pangs of love and grief—boots it to you now that the whole world loves you and deplores you? Scarce any man ever thought of that grave, that did not cast a flower of pity on it, and write over it a sweet epitaph. Gentle lady!—so lovely, so loving, so unhappy. You have had countless champions, millions of manly hearts mourning for you. From generation to generation we take up the fond tradition of your beauty, we watch and follow your story, your bright morning love and purity, your constancy, your grief, your sweet martyrdom. We knew your legend by heart. You are one of the saints of English story.

But to have seen him—his tall, robust, manly form, complexion aglow with health, his hair just changing to gray—and to have heard the rich intonation of his voice and the pathos which accompanied every word indicated that they came from his large heart and were as sincere as eloquent and abiding.

On the conclusion of the last lecture Dr. Bellows, who sat in the seat behind me, rose, and in a brief, eloquent speech, expressed the pleasure the lectures had given him, as well as his numerous hearers. I also saw Thackeray walking leisurely up Broadway, with his hands behind his back, seemingly interested in all he saw on that then beautiful thoroughfare—the typical man, with a nature as sweet, tender, and sympathetic as a woman's. J. W. H.

D. Appleton & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

"An American Epic."

The Eagle's Heart.
A Story of the West. By HAMLIN GARLAND. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Hamlin Garland has recently completed the novel which is regarded as the strongest and most important literary work that he has yet done. The story presents an epic of the West, wherein the hero with "the eagle's heart" goes westward and enters upon the strange and picturesque life of the plains. The novel offers vivid pictures of cattle ranching and other phases of Western life. There is an interaction between the Middle West and the Far West, which is adroitly indicated, and the variety of the story is as noticeable as its vigor and dramatic power. Mr. Garland has been engaged upon this romance for some years, and it embodies his most earnest treatment of a theme which has appealed especially to him, both from the artistic and the realistic points of view. The Eagle's Heart promises to be the most striking and important novel of the Autumn.

F. Anstey's New Romance.

The Brass Bottle.
A Romance by F. ANSTEY, author of "Vice Versa," etc. 12mo, cloth, with frontispiece, $1.50.

The Brass Bottle, the new romance by F. Anstey, the brilliant author of "Vice Versa" and "The Tinted Venus," shows the author in his happiest vein. The story is an imaginative romance full of quaint conceits and deliciously extravagant situations. His new book is the most important, as regards length, quality and sustained interest, which he has given us for years. The scene opens in London with the introduction of a struggling architect to whom there comes an extraordinary experience which furnishes a fair field for the fancy and humor of the writer. There can be no doubt regarding the popularity of Mr. Anstey's new novel.

The Art of Writing English.
A Manual for Students, with chapters on paraphrasing, essay writing, precis writing, punctuation and other matters. By J. M. D. MEIKLEJOHN, M. A., Professor of the Theory, History and Practice of Education in the University of St. Andrews. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

This most helpful book will be of service to the general reader, and also immediately valuable as a text-book and a book for the library of teachers and schools. It contains many practical exercises.

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"He has woven a love-story full of passion and poetry into the fabric of history."—**New York Herald.**

"The romance is full of incident, is well sustained and coherent."—**New York Times.**

"Judge Dessar has imagination, an eye for dramatic situations, and skill in weaving of plot."—**Mail and Express, N. Y.**

"'A Royal Enchantress' bids fair to take a prominent place among the world's historic novels."—**Commercial Advertiser, N. Y.**

"Judge Dessar has written a powerful story."—**New York Press.**

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Volume III. (1854-1856) of Prof. Samuel Rawson Gardiner's "History of the Commonwealth and the Protectorate" is now ready from the press of Longmans, Green & Co.

The Smart Set for November will have as its opening novelette Helen Milnote's "Miss Vandeleur, Pirate." Among the contributions to the current number of this "magazine of cleverness" is "The Errors of Society," by the Rev. Braddin Hamilton, the well-known Newport clergyman. "Don Juan" is a poem by the late Richard Hovey. Julien Gordon has a clever article on "Society in Rome," and Frank Rowe Batchelder, "In the Seating of Vesta," gives a graphic pen picture of Washington life and character.

"Monsieur Beaucaire," Booth Tarkington's second book, seems to be as popular as his "Gentleman from Indiana." The fifth edition of "Beaucaire," making 26,000 copies, is just from the press. An order was received by the publishers the other day from Melbourne, Australia, for two dozen copies.

Gertrude Atherton is one of the few American authors whose books have been reissued by Baron Tauchnitz, who during the last year has published "American Wives and English Husbands," "The Californians," and "Patience Sparhawk and Her Times," and is about to publish also "Senator North."

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce a two-volume work called "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, Times," &c., by the Right Hon. Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, edited with an introduction and notes by John I. Robertson. This edition of Shaftesbury's "Characteristics" reproduces all the essays he himself so entitled, with strict adherence to his text, as corrected by him for reissue. In the interest of a large part of the reading public it has been thought advisable to append footnote translations of the Latin and Greek extracts in the original.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing to-day Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel," the advanced demand for which has called for the printing of 60,000 copies before publication; Quiller-Couch's "Old Fires and Profitable Ghosts," Paul Bourget's collection of tales called "Domestic Dramas;" translated by William Marchant, and Alexander Black's "The Girl and the Guardsman."

The publication of "The Love Letters of Victor Hugo" in book form has been postponed by Harper & Brothers until February. Some of these letters are now appearing in the magazine.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish this month a novel which is the joint work of Marion Harland and her son Albert Payson Terhune, entitled "Dr. Dale." The scene is laid in the oil lands of Pennsylvania. There will be no hidden problem in the story beyond the old, sad problem of love, labor, sin, and suffering, and on the title page of the book will appear the inscription "A story without a moral." Mr. Terhune is the author of "Syria from the Saddle," "Columbia Stories," and sundry magazine stories, and is on the editorial staff of The New York World. Marion Harland has collected enough material for another volume of Colonial Homestead Stories and four more of the Literary Hearthstone Series, including "Sir Thomas More," "John Bunyan," "The Gurneys," and "The Wesleys."

The Macmillan Company is publishing a new edition in one volume of John Edward Courteney Bodley's "France," a new edition of Grace Marguerite Hurd's "The Bennet Twins," "The History of the Higher Criticism of the New Testament," by Prof. Henry R. Nash, and "The Life, Unpublished Letters, and Philosophical Regimen of Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury," edited by Benjamin Rand of Harvard University.

In color printing the November Scribner will show some very effective pictures by Frederick D. Steele, made to illustrate a bicycle story called "The Wheel of Time." These illustrations will be reproduced in a novel way, and the result is said to be very effective.

The H. M. Caldwell Company have added to their well-known Illustrated Library of Famous Books by Famous Authors, which now comprises some 200 volumes of selected masterpieces in all branches of literature, "Prue and I," by George William Curtis; "Mr. Midshipman Easy," by Capt. Marryat; "Tennyson's Poems," "The Wonder Book" and "True Stories," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "The Virginians," by William Makepeace Thackeray; "The Oregon Trail," by Francis Parkman; "Kavanagh" and "Evangeline," by Longfellow, and "The Sketch Book," by Washington Irving.

The Abbey Press, having moved into new and more commodious quarters, at 114 Fifth Avenue, is about to issue a new catalogue, which embraces over 100 titles.

The new book by the author of "Elizabeth and Her Garden," to be known as "The April Baby's Book of Tunes," will contain many colored pictures and the favorite tunes of "The April Baby" set to music.

In the current number of Bird-Lore, A. J. Campbell of Melbourne describes the remarkable habits of the bower-birds of Australia and illustrates his paper with photographs from nature of the singular structures erected by these birds.

The complete works of Theodore Roosevelt, which are being presented in two sets by G. P. Putnam's Sons, contain fifteen volumes. The first volume, "American Ideals," has a biographical and critical memoir by Gen. Francis Vinton Greene. The other volumes are as follows: II., "Administration: Civil Service"; III., "The Wilderness Hunter"; IV., "Hunting the Grizzly"; V., "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman"; VI., "The Rough Riders"; VII. to XII., "The Winning of the West," including "The Spread of English-speaking Peoples," "In the Current of the Revolution," "The War in the North-West," "The Indian Wars, 1784-7," "St. Clair and Wayne," and "Tecumseh and Aaron Burr"; XIV., "The War of 1812—Part I."; XV., "Naval War of 1812—Part II."

The original copy of Lincoln's notebook, which is to be published in fac simile by McClure, Phillips & Co. this Fall, has been purchased by Col. Lambert of Philadelphia. Col. Lambert is said to have the finest collection of Lincoln relics in existence. The Lincoln notebook he obtained from the sons of Capt. Brown, to whom Lincoln gave the book in '58.

Among the recently published papers by the American Academy of Political and Social Science are "Politics and Administration," by Henry Jones Ford; "The Law of the Value of Money," by Charles A. Conant; "Natural Rights," by A. Inglis Clark, and "The Ethical and Political Principles of Expansion," by Talcott Williams. In his essay Mr. Williams points out that liberal institutions and local self-government, for which the race has striven for the past hundred years, are now wellnigh universal in the temperate zone, and that, as tropical people have not the energy to liberate themselves and to maintain their local government, they must be uplifted by forces from without.

An interesting gift book, entitled "Character; A Study of Comparisons," will shortly be published by R. S. Mighill & Co. The volume is made up of a number of questions which are repeated on every page, the answers to which are expected to be written by friends of the possessor of the book. Some of the questions are: "Who is your favorite poet?" "What is your ideal motto?" "What is your favorite virtue?" &c. The volume is intended as a revelation of individualities.

"The Mills of the Gods," by Louise Snow Dorr, will be published Oct. 30 by A. S. Barnes & Co. The heroine of the tale is a beautiful New England girl, whose father, owing to business reverses, is obliged to become a gentleman farmer. The latter's cares are further harassed by an elegant villain, who schemes to defraud him of property he would legally inherit.

McClure, Phillips & Co. announce a new volume by Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren,) entitled "The Doctrines of Grace." The title may be taken as an index to the character of the contents. The book is made up of the best essays in serious literature that Dr. Watson has written since the publication of "The Bonnie Brier Bush." It will be published early in the month.

The Mexican War has at last become the scene of historical fiction in the present craze for this specie of story telling, and "For the Liberty of Texas," by Capt. Ralph Bonehill, will shortly be issued by Dana, Estes & Co.

James Pott & Co. have just added the following new volumes to their Loving Service Series, which is a series of devotional and popular books, very prettily illustrated and bound in cloth: "The Cluster of Quiet Hours," Dr. Brown's "Rab and His Friends," Gannett's "The House Beautiful," and "Recipe for Good Cheer" and "The Little Maple Tree."

Noyes, Platt & Co. of Boston have acquired the rights of publication of The American Art Annual for 1900-1901 hitherto published by the Macmillan Company. It continues to be edited by Miss Florence N. Levy.

Kenelm D. Cotes's "Social Imperial Life of Britain, War and Empire" will be issued in America by E. P. Dutton & Co. The volume is a vast collection of facts, which are distributed under the following heads: "Value and Neglect of Social History," "Lingering Superstition and Everyday Knowledge," "The Original Student of History," "War, Democracy, and Empire," "War as a Means of Livelihood," "War, Colonization, and Empire," "War and Taxation," "War and Prosperity," "War and Justice," "War and the State of Society," and "War and the Constitution."

Harper & Brothers will publish next Tuesday Livingston B. Morse's "The Road to Nowhere," which is a juvenile illustrated in color; a new edition of "Lorna Doone" illustrated from photographs by Clifton Johnson, and with introduction by the artist; W. H. Wilson's "Rafnaland," which is a romance of the Rider Haggard type; G. W. Carryl's "Mother Goose for Grown-Ups," and a new two-volume edition of Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth," with drawings by William Martin Johnson.

Marie Corelli's new novel, "The Master Christian," is now, including both English and American editions, selling in its one hundred and eightieth thousand.

Two books from the pen of Paul Karishka are about to be issued by Rand, McNally & Co. "El Reshid" is a novel comprising graphic pen pictures of character studies, showing how the Mahatma is evolved. The other volume is entitled "Some Philosophy of the Hermetics," being a collection of essays on Eastern mysticism.

"The Hosts of the Lord," Mrs. Flora Annie Steele's new novel, will be shortly published by The Macmillan Company. The scene is laid in India, and in it tragedy, history, and comedy are said to be entertainingly combined, thus making a book very different from "On the Face of the Waters," which won this author her early reputation.

"The Clergy in American Life and Letters," by the Rev. Daniel Dulaney Addison, is about to make its appearance through The Macmillan Company. The volume deals in its earlier chapters with the general character and position of the older clergy

In Mr. Barnes's first novel, "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," already before long stated, which the earliest affections of "smart" will be published next year by The Macmillan Company.

In "The Hoosiers," by Meredith Nicholson, which is in preparation at the Macmillan Company's, the author sets forth the beginnings of culture in Indiana from the settlement of the territory, and describes the Hoosier type and dialect and the early centres of agitation and enlightenment, such as New Harmony. Edward Eggleston, James Whitcomb Riley, Gen. Lew Wallace, Maurice Thompson, and a few younger writers receive special attention.

"Famous American Belles of the Nineteenth Century," from the pen of Virginia Tatnall Peacock, will shortly be issued by the Lippincotts. There will be twenty full-page illustrations in the book, in addition to a frontispiece in colors, and it will include mention of all the most famous belles of the different sections of our country during each decade of the century.

Books in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Although Sylvanus Cobb and Mrs. Denison began to write romances of the Mexican war before its guns were fairly silenced, and although more than one among the later writers has found inspiration in the story of the Alamo, and in the battles of the Lone Star State this most picturesque of American wars has had but small attention from writers for children, and Capt. Ralph Bonehill will probably find many readers for his series now announced by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. The title of the first volume is "For the Liberty of Texas." It will appear with "The Substitute Quarterback," by Eustace L. Williams; "Boston Boys of 1775," a story of two young spies; "Fighting for the Empire," a South African story, and "The Armed Ship America," by James Otis; "The Countess of the Tenements," by Etheldred B. Barry; "The Animals of Aesop," by Mr. J. J. Mora, and "Traveler Tales of South Africa," by Hezekiah Butterworth. Mr. Butterworth's book will have sixty pictures; Mr. Mora's, which is humorous, will have 100, drawn by himself, and many of them will be in color.

Besides Miss Barry's book, girls are to have "Snow-White; or, The House in the Wood," by Mrs. Laura E. Richards, who will also give them "Rita," another of the "Three Margarets" series, the heroine being a Cuban girl, the time, 1896; "Ted's Little Dear," by Miss Harriet Cheever, and the inevitable and inevitably demanded Chatterbox are also provided for them, although the boys desire to be considered as part owners in Chatterbox, the book, much as they hate a living chatterbox.

Among this firm's books for adults is a uniform edition of Herman Melville, who discovered the Pacific Ocean long before the day of Charles Warren Stoddard and Pierre Loti, and told an unequaled story of a meeting before Mr. Clark Russell knew land from sea. "Paris in its Splendor," by E. Reynolds Ball, F. R. G. S., is the new volume of the "Great Cities of the World" series, and among its sixty full-page half-tone plates will be many illustrating the exhibition. "In the Sweetness of Childhood," edited by Miss Grace Hartshorne, comes as a companion for last year's beautiful volume of love poems, "For Thee Alone."

"Jimmy, Lucy, and All," the new Sophie May book, issued by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, takes the young Dunlees into mischief, for Jimmy steals a chimney and loses his father's watch, but he emerges from his naughtiness truly repentant and is not excused by his elders. Prudy's children are not of the family of "Helen's Babies." The Rev. Frank S. Child perpetrates a myriad of unhallowed puns in "The Little Dreamer's Adventures," in which everything behaves as if Michael Scott's most transforming spell had been read over it, and the minute dose of Christian morality at the very close comes as such a surprise that a child is compelled to read it from very astonishment.

"Aguinaldo's Hostage," by Mr. H. Irving Hancock, portrays the Filipino as a treacherous savage, and Aguinaldo himself as grandiloquent, self-seeking, and, measured by Western standards, rather silly.

The November Atlantic is to bring forward Miss Jewett as a historical novelist, with the fortunes of the New England loyalists for her subject. Her story, "The Tory Lover," will be continued through six numbers, and when complete will partly fill the gap between the little group of Wentworth novels and poems and the modern fiction of Dr. Holmes and Mr. Aldrich. The Piscataqua has been a lucky river in being celebrated by writers of eminence, but not a tithe of its legends is yet preempted, and Miss Jewett's tale of "The Ranger" and her exploits on foreign shores will be quite new. Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin will begin "Penelope's Irish Experiences" in the same number, and will continue them through six months, and she will take her heroine through all four provinces, and there is a wild prophecy afloat as to Salemina's possible marriage to an Irishman, whose national lack of imagination would enable him to enter into such an alliance without fear, howsoever an American might dread marriage with a woman both wise and witty. "Miranda Harlow's Mortgage," a short story by Mr. Henry B. Fuller; "Edward Fitzgerald, a Man of Taste," by Mr. Bradford Torrey, and "The Gentle Reader," by Mr. Samuel M. Crothers, will also constitute part of the literary half of the magazine. Politics will be represented by "A Defense of American Parties," by Mr. William Garrott Broon, and "Russia as a World Power," by Mr. Edmund Noble. The educational article for which teachers have learned to look will be "New Ideals of Musical Education," by Mr. Waldo S. Pratt.

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THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH AND OTHER TIMELY ESSAYS. By Andrew Carnegie. 8vo. Pp. xxii.-305. New York: The Century Company. $2.

LOVE'S COMEDY. By Henrik Ibsen. Translated, with an introduction and notes, by C. H. Herford. Small 4to. Pp. xix.-169. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel Company. $1.25.

POEMS. Lyrical and Dramatic. To which is added "Cromwell: an Historical Play." By Sara King Wiley. 12mo. Pp. vii.-211. New York: George H. Richmond.

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JOHN BROWN.

Mr. Connelley's Volume Issued in Kansas.

This is the first of two monographs issued by the Kansas house as part of their clever serial issues into which they are gathering and presenting a remarkable local State and regional history. It is evidently the ambition of the Crane to become publishers of historical repute in connection with the vast New West, or at least the central portion and communities thereof.

The story of "Old John Brown" is a perennial one, and must so remain, as is that of all lives that were absolutely sincere, forceful, and single-hearted when devoted to absorbing human problems and struggles. The author of this new "John Brown" book, William Elsey Connelley, understands this fact, and uses it with notable power as the key to his little book. Mr. Connelley gives evidence therein of a decided ability as a historical writer. Though the work is earnest in tone and positive in convictions as to the "doings" and motives of the famous anti-slavery fighter and Puritan farmer, it is essentially searching and conservative in details and spirit. Mr. Connelley does not make a "God-man" or a new Plutarch hero of his theme, as Mr. Frank B. Sanborn has done to a considerable degree in his biography of the Kansas and Harper's Ferry fighter, nor does he claim to "hold a brief" for him and his men, as Col. R. J. Hinton so frankly admits he does in his interesting volume, "John Brown and His Men"; he has not sought to minimize, as Prof. Spring certainly did in his "Kansas," (Commonwealth Series,) and he has not measured, as others have done, so special and separate a figure as John Brown's by the tides and forces of an ordinary course of human affairs and state of politics.

Mr. Connelley has sought to show the "conditions" which influenced John Brown's character and his making as boy and man.

He gives, and that is the raison d'être for his book, and a quite sufficient one, too, a rapid but clear and keen yet minute narrative of the long struggle for and against the nationalization of freedom which had its opening chapters in the admission of Missouri, and its closing one in the momentous period of preparation in the struggle to make Kansas a free or a slave State. His brief rendering of several great periods, beginning with the Louisiana Purchase, and closing with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, (Page 23,) is in proof of this capacity. So, also, stands a review of administrative control, (Pages 25, 26,) wherein he epitomizes sixty years by a very few sentences, when he writes:

Slavery dominated the Government; up to 1860 the South had held the Presidency for forty-eight years. * * * eleven of sixteen terms. The South had 17 of the 28 Justices of the Supreme Court, 14 of the 19 Attorneys General, 61 of the 77 Presidents of the Senate, 21 of the 33 Speakers of the House, and 80 of the 134 Foreign Ministers.

Figures like these give a vivid idea of political power, as do also such suggestive sentences as: "The South apostatized from the faith of Jefferson," and followed "the efforts of Calhoun." Mr. Connelley's pages are full of such epigrams, but they do not turn him from his underlying, sober purposes. His little book is mainly devoted to John Brown in Kansas. The old hero arrived there in October, 1855, and spent not quite one year in continuous activity in the Territory. He lived in Kansas not over twenty months, between October, 1855, and the early part of January, 1859, and in that episodical segment of time he managed to make American history at a rapid rate.

Mr. Connelley gives in Part I. of his "John Brown" what no student of the period will fail to see is the most searching review yet given of accessible evidence on the startling events known as "The Pottawatomie Massacre," in which five unarmed pro-slavery men were taken at night by John Brown and a small party he led, and deliberately slain during the early Summer of 1856, (Pages 111 to 154.) It is this act, far more than the more striking attack on slavery itself at Harper's Ferry, Va., in October, 1859, which has beclouded judgment and afforded the means for decrying the character as well as the motives of the unrelenting Puritan fighter.

It is not possible here to give even a mere résumé of the remarkable evidence which Mr. Connelley has himself so tersely epitomized in the small space at his command; but this much must be said, that he makes clear the terrorizing and ruffianly character of the men slain; their associations as the slave catchers and border ruffians; their ignorance and brutality; the exposed condition of a small and practically unarmed Free State settlement; of the threats against women and the assaults on and robbery of the older men; of the fact that a populous State (Missouri) was a practical unit in seeking to force slavery into Kansas; that free State settlers there had been slain, imprisoned, driven from the polls, had their homes burned, and were the victims of so-called laws purposely designed to harass and persecute them; that into this condition of things came the stern old idealist, who held that the pro-slavery people were really seeking to overthrow a Republic which, justly administered, would have used its forces conservatively against and not for chattel slavery and its political predominance. Added to this idealism must be the mastering fact that it was the defenseless women and children of his own families—those of his sons, settlers there in good faith, and threatened with extermination and civil war, and their neighbors and class friends.

Mr. Connelley, himself a Southerner by birth, (Tennessee,) too young to have personally been in the remarkable conflicts of that period, has, however, devoted years of residence in Kansas and his scholarly ability and insight into a careful study at first hand of all this striking history.

The second part will soon appear and give us not only the remainder of this rapid but comprehensive biographical work, but also a valuable bibliography with historical notes and authorities that will be very useful. Mr. Connelley is joint editor with Col. R. J. Hinton of a proposed important historical work—"The John Brown Papers"—which is to be issued by Crane & Co. during 1901. The present volume was designed by Mr. Connelley for two numbers of The Twentieth Century Classics and School Readings. These numbers will be bound, together with additions and notes, making a single volume of about 350 pages. ($1.)

The Poet Laureate Explains.

About a month ago the managing editor of The Pioneer Press of St. Paul, Mr. John Talman, writing over his initials in his paper, replied to an attack that William Archer had made on Alfred Austin in the August number of The Critic. The American editor therein sought to stem the tide of abusive criticism directed against the official singer of the Court of St. James's. He pleaded for fair play both in England and America, and he jogged the American memory by referring to the critical time when, during the Spanish war of 1898, Mr. Austin, in an ode of conceded power and grace, pealed a trumpet-blast for Anglo-American friendship, voicing that sympathy with the cause and people of the United States which dwelt at the bottom of every British heart and which should have struck a responsive chord in the breast of every true American.

The Poet Laureate has been moved to write to his, possibly only American, defender as follows:

Swinford Old Manor, Ashford, Kent, Sept. 16, 1900.—Dear Sir: I have not seen, nor am I likely to see, the criticism by an English writer of whom I know nothing but the name, your protest against which you tell me has been published in several American papers. I read as little as possible of what is written, either depreciatory or the reverse, concerning myself, wishing to be preserved from that irritation under censure and that craving for flattering recognition which you probably have observed are the most conspicuous foibles of the artistic temperament, as they are the besetting dangers of a literary career.

* * * I thank you, and am touched by your wish to discourage what you call "unjust criticism," and by your generous protest, by no means the first that has reached me from your country; and you may rest quite confident that nothing any one could say or do will deter me from continuing to express, whenever the occasion arises and spontaneous impulse accompanies it, my deep-seated desire for the establishment of a manly and inseparable friendship between my own countrymen and the people of the United States of America.

For the rest, and not to be discourteously silent respecting a point on which you insist, a very slight acquaintance with human nature will account, as it accounted then, for much that was written (probably little of it sincere in those who wrote and still less of it believed by those who read it) concerning a certain appointment that was made some four or five years ago by the sovereign of these realms on the recommendation of her chief Minister, who doubtless acted in conformity with what he believed to be the preponderant genuine literary opinion of his fellow-countrymen. Could Apollo himself have been appointed, Marsyas and his friends—and in saying this I have no individuals in my mind, but only a type and a class—would hardly have been satisfied. But their expressions of chagrin have, I am told, perished of inanition and their own violence on this side of the Atlantic; and I suppose they will, in due course, subside on yours, if they have not done so already. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

ALFRED AUSTIN.

Markham Lampooned *

It is perhaps unjust to Mr. Markham, now that he has fully explained the purpose of "The Man with the Hoe," that Daniel Florence Leary should ascribe to the poem a meaning that was not in the poet's mind, and attempt to lampoon Mr. Markham in the light of misinterpretation. The lampoonist's arrow has already been blunted and broken. Still as many persons refuse to accept Mr. Markham's explanation and appear to find satisfaction in the belief that his famous poem belittled and degraded manual labor, Mr. Leary's verses may serve to amuse, even though their moral purpose has been rendered naught. Berninger has presented some cartoons with these verses. One represents James Whitcomb Riley as a carriage painter; the titles of others are "James A. Garfield on the Towpath," "Abraham Lincoln, the Rail-splitter"; "Joaquin Miller, the Miner," &c. The frontispiece is a reproduction of Millet's famous painting, but on the peasant's shoulders has been placed the head of Mr. Markham. The following two quatrains, with which the book opens, will serve to show its purpose:

How false the note from him who sings
That toiling lends a sloping brow;
But brutal minds behind the plow;
His soul may soar, but not on wings.

The world wafts far beyond his ken,
True toiling is the truest creed,
The hammer rings in richest meed;
It wins the laurel from the pen.

The October number of The American Boy, published by the Sprague Publishing Company of Detroit, Mich., contains "Who's All Right? Trainor," a football story; "Utterly Incorrigible," a school story; "Sidney and the Jar Fairy," a tale of Yankee enchantment, and the first four chapters of "Three Boys in the Mountains," being a continued story of adventure.

*JOHN BROWN. By William Elsey Connelley. Vol. I. Twentieth Century Classics. Pp. 156. Topeka, Kan: Crane & Co.

*TOIL. By Daniel Florence Leary. San Francisco: The Whitaker & Ray Company.

Successful Stories

Some Popular New Books and the Reasons for Their Popularity.

Four books among our recent publications have started on careers with a rush that seems to indicate that some of them may be record breakers. For example, Lillian Bell's new novel,

The Expatriates,

published only a few days ago, is already well along in its second edition. Still, this is a story the success of which was apparent from the first reading of the manuscript.

It has a fine, healthy Americanism about it which is a relief after the morbid tone of much recent fiction.

* * * * * * *

Then again, Mr. H. B. Marriott-Watson's latest romance,

Chloris of the Island,

published even more recently, has broken through one edition and into another almost faster than it could be printed—which is only another instance of the almost invariable success of a really good love story.

* * * * * * *

There are two causes which must be considered in accounting for the success of Miss Braddon's story,

The Infidel.

One is, its religious side (it is a tale of the early days of Methodism), and the other, the strong romantic element.

The critics all agree that it is by far the best thing that Miss Braddon has written in fifteen years, and that's saying a great deal.

* * * * * * *

You won't have to search long for the reason for the success of John Kendrick Bangs's delightful little volume,

The Idiot at Home

which is keeping the presses busy. The reason is this; it is, in a way, a sequel to "Coffee and Repartee," although it is quite complete in itself, and it is humor of the best and cleanest sort, the kind of humor for which there is always a market.

The Expatriates... $1.50 | Chloris of the Island $1.50
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NOTE:

Mrs. Humphry Ward's long-awaited novel, "Eleanor," will be published on October 26. Fifty-five thousand have been sold before publication.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,839. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1900.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

STRIKERS ACCEPT ADVANCE

But Require Operators to Continue It Till Next April.

Want Sliding Scale Abolished—To Remain Out Till Mine Owners Agree to the Terms or to Arbitrate.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 13.—The anthracite coal miners now on strike, after two days' convention, decided late this afternoon to accept the 10 per cent. net increase in wages offered by the mine owners, providing they will continue the payment of the advance until next April, and will abolish the sliding scale. If the operators consider the proposition unacceptable the miners are willing to arbitrate the questions at issue. They also decided to continue the strike until the operators agree to the convention's proposition.

The resolution adopted by the convention, after having been drafted by a committee of thirteen, is as follows:

"We, your committee, respectfully submit the following preamble and resolutions for your consideration:

"Whereas, The anthracite coal operators have posted notices offering an advance of 10 per cent. over wages formerly paid, and have signified their willingness to adjust other grievances with their own employes; and,

"Whereas, They have failed to specify the length of time this advance would remain in force, and have also failed to abolish the sliding scale method of determining wages; we would recommend

"That this convention accept an advance of 10 per cent., providing the operators will continue its payment until April 1, 1901, and will abolish the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, the scale of wages in the two last named districts to remain stationary at 10 per cent. above the present basis price, and that the companies will agree to adjust other grievances complained of with committees of their own employes.

"Should this proposition be unacceptable to the operators, we recommend that the convention propose that all questions at issue be submitted to a fair and impartial board of arbitration.

"We would further recommend that under no circumstances whatever should there be a resumption of work at any of the collieries until the operators signify their acceptance of this proposition, and you are notified officially that the strike is ended and all return to work in a body on the same day."

PROLONGED STRIKE FEARED.

Judging by the unanimity of the miners in accepting the resolution, and by the determined stand taken by the operators, it is generally believed that a long contest between the strikers and the mine owners is not unlikely. There was great enthusiasm in the convention when the counter-proposition to that of the operators was carried, and three cheers were given for President Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell, in an interview on the outcome of the convention, said:

"The action of the delegates in convention to-day in accepting an advance of 10 per cent., providing they receive assurances the advance will continue in force until April 1 of next year, demonstrates that the miners are considerate of the public interest at involved and are disposed to be conciliatory; and yet the mine owners refuse to join hands with the miners in bringing the strike to a close. The responsibility for the suffering that this will entail on the poor in the large Eastern cities will rest entirely with the operators. The operators have now an opportunity to prove that the proposition offered by them was made in good faith. If they are willing to pay 10 per cent. advance, they certainly ought to continue to pay it for six months. The mine workers will remain on strike until they are officially notified by the officers of the union that the strike is declared at an end. There will be no exception to this rule.

"I cannot understand any good reason why the operators should not accept the conditions named in the miners' resolution. I, of course, hope that there will be a speedy termination of this contest, and I believe that in the future operators will be disposed to treat their employes with more consideration than in the past.

"I am entirely satisfied with the action taken by the miners. They did not decide the question with a view to pleasing me, but took the step because it satisfied them. It was in their hands, and they showed an extraordinary spirit of fairness."

When Mr. Mitchell was asked in what manner the operators would be notified, in view of the fact that they do not recognize the United Mine Workers, he said the employers would probably find out what had been done through the newspapers. He said: "We gather most of our information as to what the operators are doing from the newspapers, and I suppose they are doing the same."

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

Both of to-day's sessions were again held in secret. At the morning session the entire wage scale was discussed in all its phases, and, in order that something tangible could be brought before the convention, a committee was appointed for the purpose of drafting into resolutions the suggestions made by the delegates. This committee consisted of Mr. Mitchell, who presided; the Presidents of Districts No. 1 and No. 9, the Secretary of District No. 7, and three delegates from each of the three districts, thirteen in all. Before the convention took its noon recess W. D. Ryan, Secretary and Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, and "Mother" Mary Jones made addresses.

Mr. Ryan informed the delegates that the bituminous miners of Illinois were in thorough sympathy with their Eastern brothers, and that if financial aid were needed he felt sure that the Western miners would send it in any quantity.

The following is the report of the proceedings of the afternoon session as given out by the Press Committee of the convention:

"The afternoon session of the convention was called to order by the board member, George Purcell, and while awaiting the arrival of the Resolutions Committee, the convention was entertained by songs and recitations by the delegates.

"At 2:30 the Committee on Resolutions appeared, and President Mitchell announced that the committee was ready to report. Secretary Hartlein of the committee read the resolutions drafted by the committee, and a motion was made that they be adopted, after which they were explained in the different languages, and considerable discussion was indulged in.

"While the motion was pending, President Mitchell addressed the convention, and took occasion to deny positively the statements made by some of the metropolitan papers charging that political influences were dominating the convention, and that the representatives of any political party had been in conference with him.

"When the question was put, the resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote, and amid ringing cheers. At 4:15 the convention adjourned sine die."

President Mitchell and the other National officers now here will return to Hazleton on Monday.

OPERATORS TO MEET.

Will Decide on Their Answer to the Men's Demands—Believe End of Strike Is Near.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 13.—The action of the Scranton convention in accepting the 10 per cent. increase in wages offered by the operators was well received here. The general opinion is that the strike is ended, and that the men will be back to work in a few days.

The operators seem to be well pleased that the end of the conflict is in sight. Very few of them, however, would express an opinion as to what the answer of the companies would be to the demands of the men that the 10 per cent. increase should hold good for a certain period of time. They said it was a matter that would be decided at an early meeting of the operators. The sliding scale has never been adopted in the Wyoming region, hence there is very little interest taken in that proviso of the answer of the miners to the operators.

Superintendent Pettebone, who has charge of all the mines of the Delaware and Hudson Company in this section, thought the men were fair in their demands, that the operators would probably grant what they asked, and that all hands would be back to work in a short time. Several individual operators were of the opinion that the struggle was about over, and that the miners would again be at work in a day or two. The strikers generally are satisfied with the work of the convention, but none of them will return to work until they are told to do so by the National Board of the United Mine Workers.

MITCHELL CAUTIONS STRIKERS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 13.—The following telegram was sent to-night to the mine workers of the anthracite region:

Scranton, Penn., Oct. 13, 1900.

Reports are being circulated in some sections that the strike is settled and the men are expected to return to work. You are hereby notified that no settlement has been made, and no attention should be paid to any reports of this kind. When a settlement is effected you will be notified by circular, under seal of our organization and signed by the National and district officers. JOHN MITCHELL,

President United Mine Workers of America.

GOVERNOR TO MARRY THEM.

South Carolina's Executive Will Unite Friends in Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 13.—Gov. McSweeney will travel from this city to Kingstree, Williamsburg County, on Oct. 31, on an unusual mission. On that date two young men, friends of the Governor, and of Christian faith, will marry Jewesses. The question of how the ceremony would be performed has been disturbing the young people for some time. They could agree upon neither priest nor minister.

All were agreed upon the Governor, if he would perform the ceremony, and an invitation was sent to him to attend the weddings and participate as Chief Magistrate. The Governor has accepted, and harmony reigns in the households of conflicting faith.

BRITISH GOLD FOUND.

Believed to Have Been Buried Before Revolutionary Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 13.—A pot of English gold, believed to have been buried just before the battle of King's Mountain by the British troops, has been unearthed in York County. It was buried on the banks of King's Creek, and it was along that route the British marched. A negro tenant of R. L. Wallace, a large land owner in York County, built a pig pen on the banks of this stream, and confined therein some long-nosed rooters, accustomed to dig for their food.

On going to the pen to feed the pigs the man noticed the earth had been upturned, and the glint of metal attracted his eye. He got into the pen and picked up a handful of five-guinea pieces. On digging down he found a big iron pot containing coin. All was gold of one to five guineas, and all the pieces bore dates prior to 1775. No estimate of the value of the find can be ascertained. The landlord and tenant have made a division, and will not talk.

PAID WELL FOR REFORMING.

Shotwell Secures Estate Left Him Thirty-five Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 13.—By a decree confirming a partition of an estate just rendered here, Reuben Shotwell, nearly seventy years of age, gains the possession of an estate which was left to him nearly forty years ago by his father. The will left a valuable estate to three sons. The legal title, however, was conveyed to only two of the sons, and they were denominated trustees to hold the third interest of Reuben, the younger brother, in trust, giving him only the income.

A condition was embodied in the testament providing for the transfer of the legal title and the full ownership to Reuben by his brothers when he could prove that for five years he had been a sober man. For the last thirty-five years the property has been held in trust by the brothers, who yielded the income to him.

About five years ago, to the surprise of every one who knew him, Reuben Shotwell, who was living in Quitman County, announced a sudden determination to abstain from all indulgences. Five years elapsed without a slip being charged against him, and about a month after the expiration of the five years he filed a petition for a division of the estate, which was granted.

THE CHICAGO INSURANCE CASE.

Murder Theory Has Been Given Up on Account of Lack of Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Theories that Miss Defenbach was murdered have been abandoned by the Police Department. Following upon the State Attorney's statement yesterday that there was no chance whatever to indict any one for crime other than conspiracy, Chief of Detectives Colleran to-day admitted that he had given up the attempt to face the prisoners with a more serious accusation. He said that investigation along that line had resulted in nothing of value and that it would be stopped at once.

"We can get nothing to indicate that the woman did not take poison by accident or die a natural death," the Chief said to-day. "The body is buried. No one knows of any poison being sent to the woman by any one, and we are effectually stopped from pushing a murder theory. Hereafter the conspiracy charge will receive all our attention."

The impression is growing that Unger is the man upon whom all the efforts of the prosecution will centre, and predictions are being made that both Brown and Smiley will be released before many days. It is regarded as certain that no more arrests will be made.

Unger, it has been learned, formerly did business with a New York "Turf Exchange" at his office, 180 West Madison Street, under the name of A. M. Meyer.

THE CHICAGO GAS WAR.

Terms of the Municipal Company's Contract with the People's.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The terms of the contract whereby the Municipal Gas Company secured the right to sell gas through the service pipes of the People's Company have been made public.

The rent stipulation is that President Hamilton shall pay to the People's Company 5 per cent. per annum of the appraised value of such pipes and connections as well as pay taxes on the leased property. Mr. Hamilton is required to report by the 5th of each month the amount of gas sold through the leased pipes and to pay for the same at the rate of 35 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, plus 8 per cent. for leakage. When the contract ends the company is to remit to Mr. Hamilton the sum expended by him in extension of service pipes.

Mr. Hamilton's concern agreed to take a minimum of 150,000,000 feet of gas each year.

The last chance for a charming Fall Excursion on the Hudson River Day Line will be Oct. 20.—Adv.

"PARASITIC LUXURY" IN COLLEGE LIFE

Caustic Criticism by President R. E. Jones of Hobart.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF STUDENTS

While Costly Clubhouses Are Maintained, Professors Are Miserably Underpaid, He Says.

President Robert Ellis Jones of Hobart College delivered an address at the dinner of the Schoolmasters' Club, held last night at the St. Denis Hotel, upon "The Alleged Impracticability of the College Graduate,' during which he criticised what he termed the "parasitic luxury" and manifest tendencies toward the lavish expenditure of money on the part of American college undergraduates.

"The increasing luxury and extravagance of American college life," said he, "out of all proportion to the age, attainments, and producing powers of its beneficiaries, are a menace to culture and public welfare."

The maintenance by students, who enter college as freshmen with all the expensive tastes of the metropolitan clubman, of costly clubhouses, while Faculties and Instructors are underpaid, was also commented on.

"College professors," said President Jones, "are miserably paid. The full professor in a New York State college gets an average salary equal to that of a railroad engineer: an assistant professor the same as a fireman, while an instructor is rewarded equally with a brakeman."

"Dreamy Realism," which President Jones said the late C. P. Huntington held was the result of college training, unfitting its victim for practical life, was also discussed and disputed by the speaker, who said that there was very little "dreamy realism" about the strenuous cane rush and gentle football game.

"Academic distinction," said he, "has become a matter of brawn and bulldog courage, rather than Greek and calculus. The literary ambitions of the collegians of the fifties are no longer entertained. Harvard freshmen cannot write English, and every college President meditates an article on the growing illiteracy of the college student. Mr. Huntington's college dreamer is rarely met with. He is born that way, and is in no sense a college product. At this time of cane-rushes, hazing, and class suppers, with their genial abductions and other pleasures, you can hardly pick up a paper without finding items headed, "College Ruffianism," "Academic Sluggers," &c., and old-fashioned people are at a loss to discover the connection between liberal education and the horse play reported. There is certainly little 'dreamy realism' about the phases of college life which bring so much grist to the sensational press mill.

"The freshman brings with to college habits of financial dependency and irresponsibility, and the present tendency of college life is to confirm him in them. The college is at fault if it does not try to teach him manly independence and a willingness to go without that which he cannot pay for. That it does so teach him will hardly be asserted by the boldest.

"Unearned luxury is enervating. It is positively corrupting when within the reach of those still adolescent. Varied self-indulgence is at war with education. The college press reports a whirl of spreads, theatre-dances, athletics, and card parties; fashionable dress and equipage are quite indispensable. Clubhouses costing $50,000 are too common for remark, and a sum sufficient to support an average family is absorbed by a single student who does not study.

"The greater part of this injurious luxury is parasitic; it is paid for directly by parents, alumni, and fraternity friends, and indirectly by the Faculty. Alumni subscriptions are as thick as blackberries. Many of us here present contribute yearly to maintain fraternity houses, which our undergraduate brothers say they cannot themselves keep up, but we observe little ascetic self-denial in their personal habits. Skill in putting the governing 'ball' is an admired academic accomplishment. Not only the governor, but the alumni, and all elderly female relations are afflicted with a chronic limp. How to compass pleasures and possessions which he cannot pay for is the undergraduate's problem.

"College tuition covers but a fourth of the cost of teaching each individual. Endowments and annual gifts make up the deficiency. The undergraduate who cannot be made to pay for good instruction is lodged like a Prince, indulges in expensive pleasures, and wastes far more than would suffice to give his instructor the livelihood which he deserves. We cannot blame the professor when he feels that he unwillingly supports undergraduate extravagance.

"It is an evil lesson in the laws of life to allow the undergraduate to waste on superfluities money which should be spent in fuller payment for the fundamental necessities of intellectual development. Fraternity houses, costing a hundred thousand dollars in colleges which pay barely more than two thousands dollars per year to a full professor, are not calculated to give the undergraduate a sense of the real value and just proportion of things. They prevent the acquisition of social common sense.

"College luxury is parasitic and non-educational, it prevents the growth of manly self-dependance and makes its victim 'a little brother of the rich,' finding his joy in the unearned sharing of their flesh pots. An acquaintance with luxury, which on any self-respectful basis will not be continued beyond the college doors, is injury rather than education."

To change the existing conditions of undergraduate life for the better, President Jones suggested "that the college should give itself no airs; should not allow itself to become a fool's paradise; should frame its social life so that its tendency shall be healthy; its buildings and material equipment should assist in an unconscious education, and it should not follow the line of least resistance.

"The graver evils of college life are caused by too long delayed entrance upon it," President Jones continued. "Nineteen and a half is the average age in the up-State colleges. College life is at present psychologically ill-timed, and it never will be sound and sane and safe until we recognize its appropriate seasons. It is a weighty indictment against our whole educational system that physical and political maturity come at twenty-one, while self-support lags behind till thirty. Physical, mental, economic, and political emancipation should be attained together."

WOMAN JAIL BREAKER CAUGHT.

Mrs. Mason First of Her Sex to Escape from the New Brunswick Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 13.—There was great rejoicing at the jail last evening, one of the lost sheep of the Sheriff's fold having been gathered in. For months the Sheriff has been keeping secret the fact that one of his female prisoners had escaped from the jail. He could stand the comments when his male prisoners broke through the roof or left through rear doors, but he would prefer that the world live in ignorance of the fact that a sixty-eight-year-old woman gave him the slip.

Apparently no effort was made to recapture her, and no one would have ever heard of the affair if the woman had not come back to town, become intoxicated, and fallen into the hands of the police. The woman's name is Annie Mason, and when in the early part of the year she got away she had served forty out of ninety days' imprisonment to which she had been sentenced as an incorrigible drunkard.

Many escapes from the jail are on record, including the exploit of six tramps who broke through the roof in May last, but Mrs. Mason has the distinction of being the first woman to break away.

RICE COMBINE ASSURED.

Louisiana Planters Dispose of Crops for Four Years to Come.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 13.—Fully 90 per cent. of the rice planters of Southwest Louisiana met at Crowley this afternoon to discuss the merits and advisability of signing the contract asked by the promoters of the rice combine. The result was most favorable to the success of the proposed scheme. After the matter had been talked over at length, the planters signed the contracts, which provide that their entire crops for four years shall be sold to the combination at stipulated prices, the signatures representing an annual output of about 1,000,000 sacks of rice.

Many of the wealthiest and best-known rice planters of Louisiana took an active part in the meeting. While nothing has yet been done to push the matter in the rice growing section of Texas, the reports from there are favorable to the combine, and the promoters expect the Texas planters to fall into line and sign the contracts on presentation. The action of the Crowley meeting to-day practically assures the success of the combine.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S ILLNESS

Duke and Duchess of Connaught Start for Kronberg, but Prof. Renvers Says His Patient Is Better.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught started unexpectedly for Kronberg, Prussia, this morning. The secrecy of their movements leads to the belief that the condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany is more serious than has been admitted.

The condition of the Dowager Empress is causing grave anxiety in England, not only on her own account, but through fear of the effect of her death on Queen Victoria. The loss of the Queen's son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and her cousin, the Duchess of Teck, and the terrible death roll in South Africa, have tried her Majesty sorely.

Another family loss, it is feared, might wrench to the breaking point the wonderful constitution and fortitude of Great Britain's ruler. It is said that she is already much upset and strongly desires to go to the bedside of her eldest daughter. But the Queen's physicians are endeavoring to dissuade her from doing so.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Prof. Renvers, who is the best German authority on kidney complaints, after weeks of attendance upon the Dowager Empress Frederick, returned to Berlin to-day. The professor says there is no immediate danger of his patient's life, "the acute symptoms having disappeared."

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION

Gains of the Two Parties Now Exactly Balance—Mr. McCalmont Re-elected.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The only returns received to-night in the Parliamentary general election are those from Crewe and Inverness-shire. Both show Liberal gains. The Ministerialists have thus far elected 398 of their candidates, while the Opposition have elected 258.

The gains and losses now exactly balance, making the respective strength of the parties the same as it was at the dissolution. The result is not likely to be materially changed by the returns from the baker's dozen of constituencies where the results are not known.

An interesting result made known yesterday was that at Newmarket, where Col. McCalmont, Conservative, who is fighting in South Africa, defeated Charles Day Rose, Liberal.

Both the contestants in the election at Newmarket are well known in this country. Harry Leslie Blundell McCalmont, the successful candidate, who was re-elected, is one of the wealthiest men in England. He is now in South Africa as an officer of the Fourth Battalion (militia) of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He was here last year during the races for the America's Cup, and formerly owned the celebrated steam yacht Giralda. Mr. McCalmont is married to a daughter of Gen. Sir Henry de Bathe, and is therefore a brother-in-law of the former Mrs. Langtry, now Mrs. Hugo de Bathe.

Charles Day Rose is a well-known turfman. He is the second son of the Right Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., and has owned many of the famous race horses of the past quarter of a century. He at one time expected to send a challenge for the America's Cup, and went so far as to select a name—the Distant Shore—for the challenger. Mr. Rose is also in South Africa at the present time. Two of his sons were killed in the war, and he is visiting their graves.

THE WHISKY TRUST FIGHT.

Injunction Against August Belmont and Others to Keep Them from Voting.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 13.—Chancellor Magie granted a temporary injunction this morning restraining August Belmont, John N. Cadwalader, and Alvin W. Keech of New York, T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, and William F. Harrity of Philadelphia from voting on their stock at the annual meeting of the Distilling Company of America, which will take place on Wednesday.

The application was made by Philip Kreiss of Chicago, a stockholder in the company. It is asserted that a trust within a trust exists through the merging of the interests of certain stockholders in order to control the corporation.

In the bill of complaint it is set forth that the five defendant trustees formed a union of their interests and agreed to vote upon their consolidated holdings as one block. This merging of interests, it is alleged, was brought about for the purpose of securing the dominant voice in the management of the concern, and it is furthermore asserted that this plan had as its object the aggrandizement of those composing the clique.

Application is accordingly made for relief on the basis of contentions that there is no legal right for shareholders owning the majority of the stock to combine their holdings as one to the detriment of the interests of the minority stockholders. On this ground the bill prays that the voting trust be declared illegal and set aside.

The Distilling Company of America was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey on July 11, 1899. The authorized capital is $125,000,000, of which $77,500,000 has been issued.

MAIN HAS A HARD VOYAGE.

Disabled Vessel Reaches Newport News with Considerable Difficulty.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 13.—The North German Lloyd steamship Main, in tow of the Buena Ventura and two tugs, arrived safely at the shipyards at 5 o'clock after one of the slowest and most disagreeable trips on record.

The vessel was towed sidewise most of the time after passing Cape May, owing to the high winds. Outside the capes last night considerable difficulty was experienced, the Buena Ventura parting cable in the high wind.

Anti-Fat Remedy May Be Fatal.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 13.—Frank Smith, a prominent mill owner of this county, is at the point of death at Roann as the result of the use of remedies for obesity. Mr. Smith two years ago weighed 350 pounds. He began to take treatment. He lost flesh rapidly, but impaired his constitution. Ulceration of the stomach and liver set in, and an Indianapolis specialist called to-day and said his death was only a matter of time. He is fifty-three years old.

Where Flows the Hudson River.

There runs the New York Central; through the most delightful region in America. Fare, 2 cents a mile.—Adv.

RAINBOW IS DISQUALIFIED

Two Yacht Racing Committees Put Aside Vanderbilt Boat.

AMATEUR SAILORS PUZZLED

The Disposition of Prizes Still a Matter of Doubt—Club Meetings Will Decide the Problem.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-foot sloop Rainbow has been disqualified by the Regatta Committees of the New York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs as the result of Mr. Vanderbilt's letter of Oct. 5 declining the prizes won by his yacht.

The announcement was made yesterday afternoon. By both committees the disqualification of the Rainbow is based upon the club rules which require that a yacht be remeasured whenever her load water line length is increased by the addition of ballast. The decision of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which is also involved in the Rainbow controversy, has not yet been announced, but in all probability it will be identical with that of the other two clubs.

The text of the decision of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club and the letter sent to Mr. Vanderbilt in reply to his declination of the prizes will be withheld until the special meeting of the club on Wednesday. In announcing the Rainbow's disqualification by his committee, however, Chairman S. Nicholson Kane said that it was in effect like that of the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Race Committee of which gave out copies of the following letter for publication last night:

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., Newport, R. I.:

My Dear Sir: Your letter of Oct. 5, in which you state that after the Rainbow was officially measured additional ballast was placed on, and no remeasurement was made, was duly received. The Race Committee gave the matter careful attention and decided that Rule 2, Section 5 of the racing rules of the club had been violated by the Rainbow, and that consequently she was disqualified in the race for the Adams Cup sailed on Sept. 15.

We thank you for having notified us of your error as soon as it was called to your attention and are satisfied that the error was committed through an oversight. While regretting the unfortunate infringement of our rules, we are obliged to disqualify the Rainbow. Respectfully yours,

G. W. McNULTY,
A. F. ALDRIDGE,
Race Committee Atlantic Yacht Club.

Oct. 13, 1900.

This letter was mailed to Mr. Vanderbilt last night. The "Rule 2, Section 5," of the Atlantic Yacht Club's racing code referred to reads: "If a yacht after having been officially measured be increased in load water-line length, or should an increase be made in the sail area, the yacht must be remeasured before starting in a race." Provision to the same effect is made in the racing rules of the New York Yacht Club in Section 3 of Rule 17. The rule governing the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club on this point is identical in wording with that of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

PRIZES' OWNERSHIP IN DOUBT.

Now that the Rainbow has been disqualified, a question remains to be settled which may prove still more troublesome. This remaining difficulty has to do with the disposition of the prizes declined by Mr. Vanderbilt and taken away from Rainbow by her disqualification. According to reason and the rules, they will be awarded the qualified yacht which finished next to Rainbow in the races in question. August Belmont's Mineola finished second to Rainbow in each of these races, but it does not necessarily follow that the prizes in each case will be awarded the Belmont yacht and the attitude of both the New York and Atlantic Yacht Club Committees gives rise to the belief that the qualification of the Mineola has been called in question.

"We cannot say yet to which yacht the prizes will be awarded," said ex-Commodore Jacob D. Jones of the former committee. "Correspondence is now moving on which must be brought to a close before we announce our decision on that point. It is likely that the question will be settled and announced at the special meeting called for Wednesday evening to receive Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge."

A. F. Aldridge of the Atlantic Yacht Club's committee was equally reticent regarding the disposition of the Adams Cup, which was raced for by the Rainbow and Mineola on Sept. 15. He also intimated that certain investigations were in progress which must be concluded before the award of the cup could be determined. It is an acknowledged fact that the Mineola's ballast was altered before the Lipton Cup race, which was sailed under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club on Sept. 13, but it has now become known that Mr. Belmont notified in writing the Regatta Committees of both the New York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs of the change in Mineola's ballast, and that he requested a remeasurement. Inasmuch as Rainbow won both races, the remeasurement was never made, but Mr. Belmont's notification and request absolve him from further responsibility in the matter unless sufficient ballast was taken aboard Mineola to increase her racing measurement from 76.74 feet to above 80 feet. Such a contingency is deemed by most yachtsmen absurd on its face, as immersing so delicately balanced a boat as one of the seventies to such an extent as would greatly impair its speed. The nature of the investigations considered necessary before the Lipton and Adams Cups are awarded Mineola is, therefore, rather a puzzle to yachtsmen.

Two other trophies were won by Rainbow earlier in the season under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club. These are the cup offered by Commodore Ledyard for the race from Glen Cove to Huntington Bay on Monday, Aug. 6, the first day of the annual cruise of the club, and the cup offered by the club for the run from New London to Newport on Thursday of the same week. The question as to Mineola's qualification for these trophies may be more complicated.

"In my belief," said a yachtsman who is credited with inside information in the present controversy, "the trouble has only begun. It would not surprise me if investigation should prove that a strict interpretation of the rules could result in the disqualification of all three of the remaining seventies. They have all been more or less tinkered with at the Herreshoff shops since their original measurement and I am not sure that such changes could not be considered as calling imperatively for a new measurement. It is only fair, however, to remark that such offenses against a strict interpretation of the racing rules bear nothing of the stigma contained in Mr. Duryea's charge against Capt. Parker of a surreptitious change of ballast."

LIPTON SCORES DUNRAVEN.

Challenger for America's Cup Defends American Yachtsmen and Sportsmen.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The prospect of another international yacht race creates much anticipation and interest. The spirit of opposition which Sir Thomas Lipton encountered among some of his own people last year and the accusations of self-advertisement do not appear likely to be repeated this time, for the bona fide spirit of his sportsmanship is becoming generally recognized.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's refusal to accept Sir Thomas Lipton's cup for seventy-footers won by his yacht Rainbow and the circumstances connected with the case cause the yachting papers to comment on it regretfully, though The Yachtsman adds: "If Parker had been an American citizen, we might not have heard so much of the matter."

This view, however, is not shared by Sir Thomas Lipton, who said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"I am extremely sorry the thing has occurred at all; but, as it did, I am glad it was an Englishman, and not an American, who was at fault, for had it been an American it would have given some people here a chance to say it proved Lord Dunraven was right when he accused good sportsmen. I have always rather wondered at the American action in importing English skippers, for they have got as good, if not better, than we have. The cup is on its way to New York, and I sincerely trust some arrangement may be arrived at whereby it can be accepted with honor and pleasure, though, of course, I cannot help admiring the sportsmanlike action of Messrs. Vanderbilt and Duryea."

Yankee Still Whitney and Duryea's.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 13.—Harry Payne Whitney to-day denied the report that he had purchased Herman B. Duryea's interest in the seventy-footer Yankee. The rumor originated at Newport, and had gained considerable credence by the fact that Mr. Whitney had conducted aloné the negotiations for the rebuilding of the Yankee at the Herreshoff shops in Bristol. Mr. Whitney refused to discuss the report that together with Mr. Duryea he would build a new defender for the America's Cup.

THE LORRAINE COMING IN.

French Liner Reported Disabled Sighted Off Fire Island Last Night.

The French Line steamship La Lorraine, which was reported by the American liner St. Paul on her arrival yesterday as having been spoken on Oct. 8 with her machinery disabled, was sighted off Fire Island at 9:40 last evening.

TROTTER RACED FOR CHARITY.

Thomas W. Lawson Gives His Winnings to Boston Infants' Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—This is Thomas W. Lawson's unique method of presenting to a local charity the winnings of his trotter Boralma at Louisville two weeks ago:

"Sept. 27, 1900.

"West End Nursery and Infants' Hospital:

"Inclosed find check for $5,000, to be used as, in your wise judgment, will bring the greatest amount of happiness to your charges.

"Upon the day I earned this money I was so ill I do not think it would have been possible for me to have performed the great task for which it was a reward if I had not been buoyed up by the thought of how much it meant to your babies, but by keeping constantly before me on that day the fact that I was working for those who, like myself, are absolutely dependent for all their comfort and all their happiness upon others I succeeded.

"Wishing you the full meed of success in your task, I beg to remain, your four-footed friend. BORALMA."

The reply of the children to the trotter was as follows:

"West End Nursery, 37 Blossom Street.

"Dear Boralma:

"We, the babies at the West End Nursery and Infants' Hospital, send to you our sincere thanks for your efforts in winning the race which brought us such a generous check.

"We send to you our colors, (pink rosettes,) and hope that when you wear our pink ribbon, you will think of the little babies on Blossom Street whom you have helped to health and strength.

"The Babies." (their X mark.)

Boston, Oct. 12, 1900.

AMERICAN FIRMS BLACKMAILED

Practice Abroad of Registering Trade Marks and Then Asking Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Blackmailing American firms by stealing their trade marks and holding them for a price has become a lucrative business in certain European countries, particularly Germany, where there are people who make a regular business of registering trade marks used by American firms for the purpose of subsequently blackmailing the victims.

Consul General Frank H. Mason, who has investigated the subject, reports to the State Department that the German statute permits any person to register and secure rigrt to any trade mark which has not previously been registered in Germany by some other person. When a trade mark is presented for registration, the officials cannot inquire whether the applicant has ever used it or has any right to it. If it has never been registered in Germany, he has the right to register it, and the real owner cannot use it without his permission.

Certain enterprising Germans have discovered this and have begun to register American trade marks, so that when the rightful owner attempts to do business in Germany, he must buy them off. "This abuse," says Mr. Mason, "has become so notorious that a leading patent attorney of Berlin, writing in a recent number of the Technische Rundschau, says of the law that its effect is to legalize and regulate the theft of a trade mark."

Consul John C. Freeman, Copenhagen, reports that the laws in Denmark and other Scandinavian countries permit the same thing, and adds: "Prompt action should be taken by American manufacturers to prevent the appropriation of their trade marks by unscrupulous foreign firms."

LAWYER NO PROHIBITIONIST.

Kansas County Ticket Not Filed Owing to His Getting Intoxicated.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 13.—A humorous incident of the campaign is reported to-day from Douglas County, Kansas. The Prohibitionists nominated a county ticket and intrusted a lawyer with the duty of filing the nomination papers.

The lawyer became intoxicated, and when he was sober the time for filing had elapsed.

HANBURY PERMANENT RECEIVER.

Directors of Traders' Fire Insurance Company May Settle.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Kingston made an application to Judge Dickey, at Special Term here to-day, for the appointment of a permanent receiver of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York, which suspended a few weeks ago. It is understood that the stockholders are to make good the deficiency in assets.

The Court appointed Mr. Hanbury, who has acted as temporary receiver, to be the permanent receiver. Isaac Vanderpool, Chief Examiner of the Insurance Department, testified that the company is insolvent, but not hopelessly so, as the stock had been wiped out, and if the Directors accepted the loss business might be continued.

CROKERITES ARE INDICTED.

Two Rochester Partisans of the New York Man Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Allegations of fraud in connection with the recent Democratic primaries in the First District of the Ninth Ward, which have been made by a number of parties, resulted in the indictment by the Grand Jury and the arrest yesterday of two Inspectors, both belonging to the Croker faction.

The fight on this occasion at the primaries was most bitter, the ticket headed by George W. Ham being known as the Croker ticket, and that headed by James L. Whalen as the Hill ticket.

The Hill men claim that there was an organized scheme to defeat them, and that with that object in view John F. Conner deliberately stole twenty Hill tickets and substituted Croker in their place, thus turning the district and ward in Croker's favor.

TWO DAYS OF REGISTRATION

Heavy Increase in the Enrollment of Voters in New York.

Brooklyn Borough Shows a Gain in Every Ward—Similar Reports from Manhattan Districts.

The second day of registration in the greater city resulted in a much larger number of citizens qualifying as voters than on the corresponding day in 1896.

There were large increases in registrations in every Assembly District in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx as compared with the figures for the second day in 1896, the total being 92,671, against 70,982 on the corresponding day in 1896, an increase of about 17 per cent.

The total for the two days was 236,848, against 210,001 in 1896. The largest gain in the second day's registration was in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, where 6,398 voters registered, against 3,781 in 1896. In the Twenty-first Assembly District 4,966 voters registered, as compared with 3,006 in 1896, and in the Twenty-third Assembly District the total yesterday was 4,340, as compared with 2,440 in 1896.

Every one of the thirty-two wards in the Borough of Brooklyn showed an increase over the registration figures for the second day of 1896, the increases being about evenly divided between the Republican and Democratic wards. The largest gain was in the Twenty-eighth Ward, which is Republican, the second day's registrations numbering 4,134, against 3,005 in 1896.

The total for the day in Brooklyn was 57,385, as against 43,926 on the second registration day of 1896, an increase of about 33 per cent. The total for the two days was 150,068, as against 133,941 for the first two days in 1896.

In Queens Borough each of the first four wards showed a gain. The Fifth Ward fell off from 459 to 272. The total for the second day was 7,893, making 18,190 for the two days, against 13,229 in 1896.

In Richmond three wards reported at 2 A. M. a total registration of 1,708, the same wards having 1,704 registrations on the second day of 1896.

Second Day's Registration.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assembly District.	2d Day, 1896.	2d Day, 1897.	2d Day, 1898.	2d Day, 1900.
I	1,218	1,082	1,135	1,281
II	1,535	1,478	1,670	1,820
III	1,774	1,515	1,785	2,131
IV	1,909	1,759	1,802	2,141
V	1,785	1,679	1,857	2,295
VI	1,808	1,577	2,002	2,095
VII	1,903	1,685	2,081	1,942
VIII	1,350	1,164	1,250	1,537
IX	1,952	1,782	1,929	2,449
X	1,997	1,892	1,928	2,303
XI	1,714	1,518	1,640	1,982
XII	1,750	1,583	1,830	2,141
XIII	1,598	1,414	1,757	1,709
XIV

Assembly District.	First Day. 1896.	First Day. 1897.	First Day. 1898.	First Day. 1900.
XIX	5,799	4,437	3,841	6,298
XX	3,676	2,898	2,005	4,047
XXI	6,540	5,333	4,719	8,641
XXII	3,518	2,982	2,640	3,722
XXIII	5,124	4,648	3,928	6,462
XXIV	3,224	2,510	2,294	3,216
XXV	4,207	2,956	2,300	4,391
XXVI	3,075	2,488	2,100	2,765
XXVII	3,841	2,723	2,359	3,846
XXVIII	3,582	3,026	2,365	3,212
XXIX	4,797	3,986	2,592	5,034
XXX	4,288	3,380	2,870	4,044
XXXI	5,902	4,990	3,901	7,394
XXXII	4,288	3,588	3,021	3,905
XXXIII	3,958	3,081	2,685	3,628
XXXIV	6,251	5,437	4,523	7,309
XXXV	6,210	5,573	4,396	8,101
Annex	1,080	1,225	778	1,653
Total	139,019	111,507	94,901	144,177

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Ward.	First Day. 1896.	First Day. 1897.	First Day. 1898.	First Day. 1900.
I	2,342	1,898	1,571	2,445
II	719	619	589	716
III	1,851	1,522	1,270	1,995
IV	1,334	1,087	985	1,373
V	1,824	1,473	1,240	1,533
VI	3,413	2,892	2,547	3,438
VII	4,161	3,539	2,743	4,179
VIII	3,117	2,789	2,327	3,590
IX	3,888	3,160	2,850	3,808
X	3,192	2,835	2,451	3,147
XI	2,239	1,846	1,606	2,199
XII	1,890	1,719	1,433	2,044
XIII	2,391	1,876	1,493	2,173
XIV	1,996	1,740	1,350	1,822
XV	2,578	2,144	1,669	2,345
XVI	2,645	2,131	1,863	2,540
XVII	4,475	3,803	2,880	4,177
XVIII	1,544	1,145	930	1,434
XIX	3,407	2,852	1,943	3,093
XX	3,030	2,412	1,866	2,961
XXI	4,769	3,912	2,908	4,915
XXII	5,627	4,624	3,716	5,859
XXIII	6,733	5,497	4,065	6,842
XXIV	2,106	1,833	1,291	2,448
XXV	3,851	3,382	2,645	4,140
XXVI	3,851	3,301	2,428	4,195
XXVII	2,404	2,004	1,599	2,467
XXVIII	5,144	4,413	3,390	5,405
XXIX	1,401	1,290	874	2,012
XXX	1,080	1,046	727	1,624
XXI	827	828	687	1,064
XXXII	418	377	245	640
Total	90,015	75,181	60,051	92,683

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Ward.	First Day. 1898.	First Day. 1900.
I	1,950	3,298
II	1,106	*2,332
III	1,065	2,025
IV	1,104	2,106
V	603	536
Total	5,828	10,297

*One district missing.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Ward.	First Day. 1898.	First Day. 1900.
I	1,090	1,678
II	644	964
III	572	940
IV	421	675
V	295	521
Total	3,028	4,778

REPUBLICAN MANAGERS PLEASED.

They See Promises of Victory in the Large Registration.

The Republican managers professed to be much gratified with the registration. Chairman Odell of the State Committee, who was at his desk for a few hours, said:

"It is all coming our way. Our people have turned out well. The reports which are coming in this morning are all favorable to us. The returns from up the State are highly satisfactory and indicate that there is no apathy in the Republican strongholds. The registration in many cases exceeds that of the first day in 1896, when the Republican plurality in this State was 268,000. Reports from the Chairmen of the various city committees say that in Republican wards and districts the registration is particularly heavy. Compared with 1898, when Roosevelt was the candidate for Governor, the figures are in many instances almost double, and no report has been received which does not show an increase over that year. The comparisons in most instances are with those of two years ago."

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, President of the Republican County Committee, said:

"The first day's registration pleases me very much. There are substantial increases in all of the Republican districts, and a falling off in the Tammany strongholds. The people are fully alive to the importance of this election, and they are getting ready to vote. The heavy registration indicates a glorious victory for McKinley and the entire Republican ticket. The Republican vote in this county will be very heavy, and will be a surprise to the Democratic leaders, who are claiming everything. Much effective work has been done in this county, and we will keep right at it until the polls close on Nov. 6."

Senator Scott, at National Headquarters, said:

"The registration returns are very favorable to the Republican cause. The returns show that the people are thinking, and that is just what we want them to do. We are getting ready for another great victory; in fact, it looks like a landslide to me."

A well-known Tammany officeholder, who has been a careful student of politics for a number of years, made the following comments on the registration:

"The heavy registration, to my mind, indicates that the independent voters are coming out this year, and no one can tell how that vote is going to go. One thing is certain, however, that one of the two machines will know that the independents have voted, when the returns come in. That vote was against us in 1894, when Strong was elected Mayor, and again in the Presidential campaign of four years ago. It is the independent vote that decides elections, and you can depend on it that the leaders of both machines are doing some guessing over the registration. With the independent vote against us this year again, if it is, then we might as well close up now, as we won't have any chance at all."

VIEWS OF DEMOCRATS.

Heavy Registration Taken to Augur Well for Party Success.

James K. McGuire, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, said yesterday:

"Nobody can tell anything about the registration figures. There is no significance in the large totals."

Elliot Danforth said:

"The heavy registration is a forerunner of Democratic success."

Senator William F. Mackey, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, said:

"I am very much pleased with the heavy registration up the State. It carries out my idea that the Democrats will cast a heavy vote. I think Democratic success positive."

Richard Croker said:

"The big registration pleases me. I think it is in our favor."

QUIET REGISTRATION DAY.

Colonizers Deterred, Supt. McCullagh Says—Tammany Routs Watchers in the 18th Assembly District.

The registration proceeded yesterday, the second day, in an unusually quiet manner, and, although there were a number of arrests for illegal registration, Superintendent McCullagh's deputies were not called on to disperse any more gangs of colonizers. Mr. McCullagh said yesterday that the prompt action taken on Friday, and the knowledge gained by the repeaters that their plans were known, for the present at least, had frightened the gangs away.

"My men have the plainest kind of instructions, and they are carrying them out. Our aim is to keep the floaters away from the registration booths, and the results of the day's work and the reports of my deputies show that we have accomplished this result. We acquainted ourselves in advance with the movements of the gangs, and when they found out what we knew they took to cover."

Superintendent McCullagh went carefully over the registration figures from the Sixth, Eighth, and Nineteenth Assembly Districts, but would neither comment on them nor on the registration in general.

"As to the political aspect of the large registration I have nothing to say," was his answer when asked for an opinion. "I am here to look after other things than politics."

There were some lively times in the Eighteenth Assembly District yesterday. This is one of the districts embraced in the Twelfth Congress District, and Herbert Parsons, the Republican nominee, is making an earnest fight against the present Congressman, George B. McClellan, who has been renominated. United States Marshal Henkels is the Republican leader and Dock Commissioner Murphy the Democratic leader in the district.

In this district the amateur and the professional politician met yesterday and on Friday. Mr. Parsons selected a number of members of the University Club, personal friends of his, and a number of students of the General Theological Seminary, on Chelsea Square, who were desirous only of seeing that the purity of the ballot be preserved and that the election be an honest one. These young men, quiet, gentlemanly, self-contained, and tenacious, were placed one in each registration booth in the Eighteenth Assembly District. Each watcher was provided with a notebook, and was told to take down every name and address given by persons enrolling and to add to this a general description of the man, which the Inspectors fail to do. It was expected that this would prevent the floaters voting on some of the names on election day.

The students and clubmen were indefatigable. They stood from 7 o'clock in the morning until the polls closed on Friday and uttered hardly a word. Their pertinacity struck the Tammany men as peculiar, and they laid themselves out to break up the system as soon as they found out that the young men were not McCullagh deputies, but Parsons's watchers.

TAMMANY MEN IN THE BOOTH.

Charles Murphy, his brother, John; ex-Alderman Gaffney, "Big Jim" Daly, and a number of others took their places yesterday in some of the booths in immediate proximity to the young watchers. A man would enter and give his name.

"What's that?" the Tammany watcher would call out. The name would be repeated. The same procedure was gone through with when the address was given, and then the Democratic watcher would ask questions and managed to muddle things in such fashion that the inspector would order the room cleared, and the student would be hustled out as well as the heeler. This was worked with success in nearly every election district in the Assembly district, especially where the Chairman was a Tammany man, and had been posted as to what was coming.

The student or clubman having only one idea in mind, and that to carry out his instructions, usually returned when the row was over and got to work again, and this tenacity of purpose finally led to the arrest of one of Parson's watchers, George C. Rafter, twenty-two years old, a theological student. His post was in the polling place on Second Avenue, near Twentieth Street, next door to the saloon formerly kept by Dock Commissioner Murphy, which is in the Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District.

When Mr. Rafter had taken about 150 names yesterday, Gaffney entered the registration place and began the usual tactics, making a great show of entering everything in a big book. When matters got sufficiently muddled the policeman present was appealed to and he cleared the place. Rafter started to go back a few minutes afterward, but the policeman stopped him.

"You can't go in there," he said. "You disturb things."

"But I haven't said a word all day," retorted Rafter. "Surely I cannot be held responsible if some one else starts a row."

"Well, there wouldn't have been any trouble if you hadn't been there," was the policeman's reply, "and you don't get back, see?"

Rafter saw, and went to headquarters, where he consulted Mr. Henkels. The latter told him to go back and insist on getting in. Rafter did so. Mr. Henkels told him to challenge every man who came along. Here again he followed instructions. After the second challenge the Inspectors paid no attention to Rafter, and when he insisted on his rights and refused to leave the room the policeman arrested him.

He was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, where Sergt. Gray, a brother-in-law of Murphy, was in charge. Rafter protested that he had exercised only his legal right, and had made no row. Nevertheless the policeman charged him with disorderly conduct.

"That'll do," said the Sergeant; "lock him up."

So the theological student was put in a cell, but Mr. Henkels soon had him released by going on his bond, and Mr. Rafter will be compelled to appear in the Yorkville Police Court to-day to answer the charge against him.

FIFTY INSPECTORS DROP OUT.

It may be for the reason expressed by one of the Inspectors yesterday, "McCullagh and his slips gave us an awful lot of trouble this year," that more than fifty of the Inspectors dropped out after the first day's work and failed to report yesterday, even though the consideration was $12 a day. The separate reports that must be made out for Superintendent McCullagh this year are much more complicated than usual, and this, added to the increased work attendant on the heavy registration, proved too much for some of the Inspectors. There were, however, plenty of men in the trial room at Police Headquarters yesterday ready to take their places. S. M. Anderson of the Republican County Committee and Joseph Prendergast of Tammany Hall had charge of the applicants and rapidly filled the ranks of the Inspectors.

Deputy Hammill and four of his assistants had their hands full for a while last night in the registration booth of the Twenty-first Election District of the Sixth Assembly District. Pasquale Aremia, an Italian, fifty years old, entered with his two sons, who registered, and then the father handed up first naturalization papers to the Chairman, who told him that he could register on them. Hammill saw the scheme and interfered. The Tammany election district Captain who was present told Hammill he could not interfere, and Hammill ordered the Tammany man and the Italian under arrest. A general melee resulted, during which the Captain got away, but Hammill held on to Aremia and took him to Superintendent McCullagh's office. The Superintendent said, after an investigation, that the Chairman of the board was more to blame than the Italian, but the man was nevertheless locked up in the Macdougal Street Station.

Anthony Miller of 145 West Thirty-first Street also started a row in the registration booth at 121 Clinton Place, after a challenge had been made against a man trying to register. He was arrested by Deputy Fuchs and locked up in the West Thirtieth Police Station.

The six members of the "Strong Arm Gang" arrested on Friday in the Fourteenth Assembly District were arraigned in the Yorkville Court, and in spite of the protests of their counsel, were again remanded. Superintendent McCullagh claims that at least two of these men registered twice, and that he has the records. He also claims to have positive documentary evidence against the rest of the gang. Others are known, he said, and they will be arrested as soon as they show themselves.

Superintendent McCullagh yesterday received a letter from District Attorney Gardiner, in reply to one sent to the District Attorney on Friday, asking for co-operation. Col. Gardiner said that he was very busy this week, but beginning on Monday next he would heartily co-operate with Superintendent McCullagh. Col. Gardiner proposed a plan of procedure, which Mr. McCullagh said would be followed in most cases, unless they were extremely urgent. The plan proposed is that all cases shall be taken before a Magistrate first, and then, if found necessary, taken before the Grand Jury. Mr. McCullagh said Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges was empowered to go before the Grand Jury, but unless the case needed immediate attention from that body, he would follow District Attorney Gardiner's suggestion.

Superintendent McCullagh also received a letter from the Police Board containing a copy of resolutions passed at the last meeting of the board, in which it was stated that all assistance possible would be rendered the Superintendent of Elections in gathering evidence against persons attempting to register illegally.

MR. HILL ON REGISTRATION.

Nonsense, He Declares, to Base Predictions Upon the Figures.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill has his opinion of politicians who claim to be able to tell how people are going to vote by looking over registration tables. He was asked yesterday what he thought of the heavy first day's registration, and said:

"It is nonsense to make any prediction on the registration figures. It was a nice day all over the State, and people who want to vote went out and registered. On the morning of the election some papers claim to know what the results will be when not one-quarter of the vote has been cast. I have no patience with such prophets. No one can tell anything from the registration, and the man who attempts it makes himself ridiculous."

MR. CROKER ON COLONIZATION.

He Says It Is a Bad Thing, and Tammany Is Not Guilty.

Richard Croker talked at length on colonization yesterday, and said that he would help lock up any man who was guilty. The charges of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh that Tammany politicians were getting ready to colonize on a large scale brought forth a vigorous denial from Mr. Croker. He said:

"All this talk by the Republicans against Tammany Hall and colonization is nothing but lies of the most malicious type. The Democratic Party is not doing any colonizing. It is the Republican Party that is doing it. They have the money and the people to do it. I don't believe in colonization myself, and I think that any man who attempts to colonize voters should be locked up and kept there the rest of his life.

"Colonization is a bad thing, and I tell you Tammany Hall is not doing any of it. I will be the very first man to help lock up any one doing it, no matter whether he is a Republican or a Democrat. The Republicans are the ones who are doing it, and they only make these charges against the Democrats to hide their own work in colonization. They do it every year, and always just the same way."

REGISTRATION UP STATE.

Result at End of Second Day Shows Increase Is Maintained.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—The second day of registration here showed an increase of 1,288 over 1896 and 2,099 over 1899. The total to-day was 16,867. In 1896 the total was 15,579. The total last year was 14,768. There was a large increase in Republican wards in the west end of the city and Democratic wards in the south end.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The total registration for the first two days is 44,414, as against 41,562 for the corresponding days of 1896, an increase of 2,852.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The total registration for the first two days in the seventeen wards of Greater Troy was 13,202, an increase of 2,070 over that of the same territory last year and an increase of 1,731 over 1898.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Two day's registration in Syracuse is 15,968; two days last year, 17,288; two days 1898, 13,941. Total last year was 26,437.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Total registration for Rochester for the first two days is 23,103, a gain of 4,000 over last year. In 1898 the total for first two days was 18,406.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The registration for two days in Geneva is 1,676. This is above the average.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The registration in this city to-day was 1,600, making a total for the first two days of 4,446. The registration for the corresponding days in 1898 is not available, but to-day's total is in excess of the average registration of that year. It is 1,200 in excess of 1898 and 1,600 in excess of 1899.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The registration here for the first two days was 4,727, the largest ever recorded. In 1899 the figures for the two days were 2,992; in 1898, 4,082.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The second day's registration in this city to-day was 1,467. The second day in 1898 was 1,838, and in 1896, 1,355, showing a loss in two days of 138, as compared with 1896.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—To-day's registration, 1,941, is considered by the party managers here as exceptionally large. Comparing the total registration for the two first days this year, 4,642, with the same days in 1898 and 1896, it shows a gain of 1,600 and 1,284 respectively.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The total registration for this city for the first two days is 3,804; in 1898 it was 2,940, and in 1896 was 3,277.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Oct. 13.—First day's rural registration total for Gouverneur is 1,040, the largest in history. Other towns in St. Lawrence County report large gains.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The total registration in Oswego for the first two days is 3,638, as against 3,341 in 1896.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Corning City registration for Friday and Saturday was 1,952; for the corresponding two days in 1898 it was 1,590, and in 1896 it was 1,806.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The total registration in this city to-day was 911; second day's registration in 1896 was 1,000.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The total registration for the five wards of this city to-day was 2,869.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The registration for the two days in this city shows 1,712, an increase of 253 over 1898.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 13.—First two days of registration is 3,312, a gain of 729 over 1896.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The registration in the town of Ossining yesterday and to-day was 1,987, about 25 per cent. more than in 1896.

OWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The total registration for yesterday and to-day in the districts of this village is 1,306. In 1896 it was 1,244.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Registration in Gloversville and Johnstown Friday and Saturday greatly exceeded expectations. Registration in Gloversville Friday was 2,284, first day in 1896 was 2,050; Saturday's registration was 1,235, second day in 1896 was 988. Johnstown registration Friday was 1,009, first day in 1896 was 986; Saturday's registration was 824, second day in 1896 was 610.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The registration in this city for the first two days is 2,216, an increase of 608 as compared with the first two days of 1896.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Registration in this city for the first two days is 3,884. In 1896 the registration for the first two days was 3,830.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The registration for the first day was 1,450. For the corresponding day in 1896 it was 1,601.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The total for the first two days registration is 2,113, as compared with a total of 2,055 for the corresponding days in 1896.

OLEAN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The registration for the first two days of this year shows a total of 1,677, as compared with 1,366 for the corresponding days of 1896.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Utica's registration for two days is 7,917, as against 7,549 for 1896.

FELL DEAD AT POLLING PLACE.

Bernard Martin, Registration Official, Expired While Talking to a Friend.

After completing his labors at the registration polling place last night at 10:30 o'clock, Bernard Martin, Chairman of the Board of Registration of the Ninth District of the Fourth Ward of Brooklyn, fell dead in front of the polling place. He had been apparently in the best of health up to the moment when he fell unconscious on the street. The doctors who examined his body say that he probably died of heart disease.

Martin was a clerk and lived at 2 Columbia Place. All day yesterday and the day before he was busy at the polling place for his district, which is situated at the corner of Columbia Place and State Street. Last night when his day's work had been completed, and after closing up the place, he walked out on the street and was talking to a friend when he expired.

SECRETARY WALSH PREDICTS.

Says that Bryan Is Certain of 261 Electoral Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Secretary Walsh of the Democratic National Committee, who until to-day has refrained from speculating upon the Presidential election, prepared an electoral table last night in which he claims 261 Electoral votes for Bryan, concedes 81 to McKinley, and declares 95 to be doubtful. Secretary Walsh says that with the exception of Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont, the country is either for Bryan or in doubt.

Chairman Jones has hitherto declined to make any claims, but it is believed that he is not so confident as Vice Chairman Johnson and Secretary Walsh. Senator Jones, however, recently asserted that, in his opinion, Bryan would be elected without the aid of New York or Illinois or Ohio.

PROHIBITIONISTS AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The Prohibition special train reached here at 9:30 o'clock to-night, an hour and a half behind schedule time. John G. Woolley, the Presidential candidate, and his party were conveyed to Concert Hall, where a meeting was held.

After a short opening address by William T. Wardwell, candidate for Governor of New York, Mr. Woolley was introduced. He discussed the issues of the Prohibition campaign on substantially the same lines that he has dealt with them in previous addresses.

Ex-Gov. Black at Jamestown.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Ex-Gov. Black arrived in this city this morning, and was the guest of Justice John Woodward during the day, speaking at the Celeron Auditorium to 4,000 people this evening. His address was largely confined to the question of expansion.

MR. BRYAN REPLIES TO GOV. ROOSEVELT

Replies to the Latter's Remarks Regarding the Army.

MONSTER MEETINGS IN OHIO

Great Crowds at Mansfield and Other Points—Speaking from Sunrise to Sunset.

AKRON, Ohio, 13.—A memorable day in the Bryan campaign in Ohio closed here to-night with a monster meeting, but, large as it was, it fell considerably behind the meeting at Mansfield, which was the most important stopping place before reaching this place.

There were a dozen or more speeches during the day, the most noteworthy of which were made at Circleville, Lancaster, Zanesville, Coshocton, and Mansfield. The crowds appeared to increase gradually in size throughout the day from the initial meeting at Chillicothe, a little after sunrise, until the last day meeting at Mansfield, just before sunset.

All things considered, the Mansfield street demonstration was the best that has been made. The stop there was for an hour and a half, and the speaking took place from an elaborately decorated platform in front of the Court House. The escort from the one point to the other included several uniformed clubs, both on foot and on horseback, and also several women on floats, representing the various States of the Union. There were also several brass bands. A private individual had supplied uniforms of the National colors for 500 small boys, who were denominated "Uncle Sam's kids." The streets and the public park which adjoined the meeting place were all crowded, and the mass of humanity extended far beyond the carrying power of Mr. Bryan's voice.

In his Mansfield speech Mr. Bryan took occasion to respond to one of the points in Gov. Roosevelt's reply to one of Mr. Bryan's speeches, but before entering upon this reply discussed the trust question at considerable length.

After a few words applied to the army question in general, Mr. Bryan took up Gov. Roosevelt's rejoinder, and said:

"When this campaign first opened the Republican candidate for Vice President made a speech at Detroit, in which he said: 'Who is afraid of this army?' He had four soldiers stand up before the audience, and he told the audience that the soldiers bore the same proportion to that audience that the standing army of 100,000 bore to the population of the United States. His answer to the charge that we had a large army was 'Whose afraid?' but, my friends, that is not what he is saying now.

SAYS ROOSEVELT IS SCARED.

"Within a week that same candidate for Vice President, that militant member of the Republican ticket, has become frightened himself, and a few days ago he stated that we would not have had that army but for the war in the Philippine Islands. Why, they are trying now to explain it or excuse it, when the fact is that the President asked for the army two months before there was a war in the Philippine Islands.

"But there is another defense. The candidate for Vice President says that every intelligent observer knew that there would be trouble in the Philippines if the treaty was confirmed. Why, is it possible that when the President entered upon his colonial policy he knew there would be trouble in the Philippine Islands? What becomes of the argument that there would be no trouble there if it were not for the people in this country who make speeches against imperialism? There is the statement of the Republican candidate for Vice President that two months before the war broke out everybody knew that there would be trouble in the Philippine Islands if the treaty was ratified.

"But I want to get a step further, and I want to show you that in his retreat he has become so scared that he has hidden behind a bill introduced by a Democratic Senator. Let me read you the text: 'The bill for the temporary increase which Mr. Bryan apparently seeks to pursuade his hearers is a permanent increase was introduced by Senator Cockrell of Missouri, a Democratic supporter of Mr. Bryan, and the bulk of the patriotic Democrats in both houses voted for it.'

"My friends, that is a different bill! The President asked for an army of 100,000, and a Republican House of Representatives passed the bill, making the army 100,000 as the President asked, and when that Republican House did it the treaty had been signed with Spain, and there was not an arm raised against this Nation anywhere. What was that bill introduced by Senator Cockrell? It was a substitute for the Permanent Army bill. It was the Democratic proposition which was presented to offset the proposition made by the Republican President.

"HIDES BEHIND A DEMOCRAT."

"I want you to know that the Vice Presidential candidate of the Republican Party instead of defending the Republican measure making a permanent increase of the army to 100,000, tries to hide behind a Democratic measure which made it only a temporary increase. That bill of Senator Cockrell's was supported by the Democrats and the Populists and the silver Republicans of the Senate, and but for that opposition we would to-day have an army of 100,000 permanently in this country. But our people defeated the Republican bill, and Senator Cockrell's bill became a law. It was a substitute which the Republicans had to accept in the Senate. But that substitute expires next year, and a Republican paper, The Chicago Tribune, has announced within a week that Secretary Root would ask the next Congress to make the army of 100,000 a permanent army.

"Now, let the Republicans defend their large army. They cannot do it; no Republican will dare to do it, and yet if you vote the Republican ticket you will approve of the army, and if the Republican Party wins you will have a large army now of 100,000, with the prospect of an increase rather than a decrease."

Speaking in a general way on the army question, Mr. Bryan said:

"If a Republican tries to defend the army he says we have it because of our foreign policy. But there is a domestic reason, and that domestic reason has its influence with the heads of the great syndicates of this country. They tell you if you will ask them in confidence that they want a bigger army for domestic purposes, to preserve order and to enforce the law, but the object is to build a fort near each large city and have an army present to suppress by force the discontent that ought to be cured by legislation."

EXPANSION AND IMPERIALISM.

He also discussed expansion. "The Republicans," he said "try to hide behind the term expansion. They do not defend imperialism. They say they believe in expansion, and they rob the grave to get some dignity to lend to their cause. They try to make it appear that Jefferson would indorse a policy such as the Republican party now stands for. Jefferson took in lands, the Republicans want to take in people. Jefferson took in territory that people could settle upon, the Republicans want to take in races for our army to fall upon. Jefferson brought in land out of which ten great States have been made, but no Republican expects to make a State out of the Philippine Islands. I believe in expansion where expansion takes in land upon which American people can settle, land that can be built into States. I believe in expansion when expansion brings us people who want to come in and whom we want; but I believe expansion ought to be like marriage, satisfactory to both sides and not a one-sided contract."

Mr. Bryan then discussed the Republican "full dinner pail" argument, and, continuing, said:

"The Republican Party appeals to the farmer whenever anything goes up in price that the farmer raises. It appeals to the laboring man whenever it can find one employed. And yet it never points to the smokeless chimneys and the deserted factories that have been closed down by the monopolies during the last three years."

PARADE AT AKRON.

Before Mr. Bryan began his speech here to-night he spent more than an hour in a parade participated in by clubs from Akron and surrounding cities, and including 1,500 marchers. The line of march was marked by fireworks. The speaking occurred from a stand erected on Main Street, at the rear of the Buchtel House. When Mr. Bryan reached the stand he faced a multitude of people that filled the broad thoroughfare on Main Street for two or three blocks, and extended into the cross streets for a long distance. Mr. Bryan took up the trust question at the outset, and almost every sentence of the speech devoted to this subject was loudly applauded. Referring to Senator Hanna's reported declaration that "there are no trusts," Mr. Bryan said, "He should come to Akron and make that statement."

This was evidently accepted as a reference to the fact that a number of business combinations have their headquarters in this city, and it apparently met the approval of many of those present.

Mr. Bryan referred to the Sherman anti-trust law as follows:

"A Senator from your own State is the author of a law that makes it a penal offense for a man to organize a trust. That law fixes imprisonment in the penitentiary as the penalty for a violation of the law, and yet men will organize trusts with impunity, they will establish headquarters in a town and take part in politics and fill their windows with pictures of their favorite candidate, but it is respectable to do wrong on a large scale. The Republican Party has amended the commandment to read 'Thou shalt not steal on a small scale.'"

In his discussion of the necessity for the enforcement of the anti-trust law Mr. Bryan referred to the presence on the stand of Mayor Jones of Toledo and said:

"Our Mayor here from Toledo says that is what he wants. The Republican Party is driving its best men out of the party. Jones had to leave the Republican Party or else leave the Golden Rule, and he left the party and brought the rule with him. Monnett had to leave the Republican Party or else surrender his convictions on the trust question, so he left the Republican Party and brought his convictions with him. And men have had to leave the Republican Party or else surrender the Declaration of Independence and they have left the party and brought the declaration with them."

When Mr. Bryan concluded Mayor Jones was introduced and spoke briefly, urging the support of Mr. Bryan.

At Sterling, Mr. Bryan spoke briefly on campaign issues.

The second day of Mr. Bryan's tour began at Chillicothe at 8 o'clock this morning. He had a large audience, and he spoke for twenty minutes, giving his attention to trusts. He said that there were some employers who would let their men off to attend Republican meetings, and who refused the same privilege to those who wanted to attend Democratic meetings. The second meeting of the day was held at Circleville, and was splendidly attended.

Mr. Bryan referred in both his Circleville and Lancaster speeches to the case of Attorney General Monnett of Ohio. At Lancaster he made that official the principal theme of his discourse, saying:

"There was a young Republican of ability and of character nominated for Attorney General of the State of Ohio. When he entered upon the duties of his office he took an oath to perform those duties to the best of his ability, and in the course of his duty he was called upon to commence suit under the laws of this State against a great private monopoly, the Standard Oil Company, and as soon as he commenced suit the company began its persecution and its opposition.

"It first tried to frighten him out of doing his duty; then it tried to bribe him out of doing his duty, and when it could neither frighten nor bribe, it went into the Republican Party and defeated him for doing his duty."

While Mr. Bryan was referring to the trusts in New Lexington, and speaking of those who were prosperous under the present Administration, some one asked: "How about Abner McKinley?" Mr. Bryan replied: "That is a family matter, and I'll leave you to deal with it."

No hands went up when he asked for those who were loaning money to Europe. Whereupon Mr. Bryan expressed mock surprise that this should be the case in the President's own State.

At Zanesville Mr. Bryan spoke for fifteen minutes, giving the greater share of his attention to the trusts.

Speaking for a few minutes at Trinway, Mr. Bryan said: "I just passed through Dresden, and I thought what a pity it was Mr. Hanna did not live there, so that he could know that there was a trust. It is astonishing how little information a great man can sometimes have, and when Mr. Hanna said that there are no trusts, it seemed to me that he showed about as great a lack of information on the subject as any person who has ever spoken."

Mr. Bryan will be the guest during his stay in Akron of Judge C. R. Grant. He will remain here until Monday morning.

MR. STEVENSON IN DELAWARE.

Addresses a Large Meeting at Wilmington on the Issues of the Campaign.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 13.—A large and enthusiastic crowd greeted Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, to-night at the Opera House in this city, where he made a speech in support of the candidates of the party represented by him.

Despite adverse weather conditions the house was crowded. Prior to his speech to-night he made one in the afternoon at Laurel, which was practically on the same lines as the one delivered to-night.

Mr. Stevenson reached this city this morning and was met by Democratic State Chairman Willard Saulsbury and several other prominent State Democrats. The party went to Clayton, where they boarded the private car of Superintendent R. L. Holliday of the Delaware Division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The trip to Laurel was then made. Both to Laurel and on the return to this city Mr. Stevenson was enthusiastically received. He occasionally appeared on the platform and made a few remarks urging the people to redeem the State of Delaware. Upon his return to this city to-night he took dinner with Mr. Saulsbury, after which he was escorted to the Opera House.

County Chairman Neary called the meeting to order and Mr. Saulsbury was made Chairman. He presented the distinguished speaker, who was received with cheers and applause. Mr. Stevenson said, in part:

"Under the present Republican Administration the trust evil has grown to its present enormous magnitude and power. During the last three years more than 800 trusts have been organized, with an aggregate capital of a little less than $10,000,000,000. You know the effects that trusts have had upon our country. You know how competition is being cut off, production lessened or decreased or increased at the will of a few men who control the great combinations.

"Now let me call your attention to one fact in connection with the power that the trusts exercise in this country. You know how in December last President McKinley sent a message to Congress on Porto Rican affairs. Porto Rico has become a part of our country, not by conquest, not by subjugation, but by the free act of the people of that country desiring to come under our flag. The people of Porto Rico were a part of us as the President in his message said 'it is our plain duty to give to the products of Porto Rico free entry into the markets of our country, as they are a part of our own people.' Why? Has that ever been explained to you?

"It was still a plain duty when a 15 per cent. tax under the Dingley law was added a few weeks later. Do you wonder why that was? At that time the corridors of Congress were filled with representatives of the Tobacco and Sugar Trusts. It was because of this influence on the committee, on Congress, and on the President that the 15 per cent. law was imposed on Porto Rico. In one year sugar has increased day by day, month by month, because the Sugar Trust controls the legislation of the country.

"The Democratic Party has said to you, where they are in the wrong there is a remedy. Do you want to protect and help the beneficiary or the victim of the trust? If it is the victim who has your sympathy elect a Democratic Congress and William J. Bryan."

In discussing expansion Mr. Stevenson said that all the wise and profitable expansion has come through the Democratic Party, under whose Administration Louisiana, Florida, and the Mexican territories were secured.

"The States created in this territory," he continued, "are sovereign; it was not only territorial but Constitutional expansion, the Constitution following the flag. The result is millions of happy homes and prosperity beyond the dream of avarice. The Democratic Party is not opposed to that kind of expansion, but it is opposed to the imperial policy of making conquests in the Orient."

Mr. Stevenson, continuing, said: "A Republican told me that a contemplation of existing conditions in the Philippine Islands has caused a multiplication of uneasy consciences in the Republican Party. This war is an Administration war. If you are in favor of this foreign policy vote for McKinley; if not, vote for the great historical party founded by the great Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence. We are not appealing to Democrats or Republicans, but we make our appeal to the judgment, to the candor, and to the patriotism of all the American people."

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Stevenson went to the home of Mr. Saulsbury, whose guest he will be until Monday, when he will go to Philadelphia, and from there to Camden, N. J., where he will speak on Monday night.

RECEPTION TO MR. WOODRUFF.

Lieutenant Governor Speaks in Brooklyn—Calls Mr. Bryan a Demagogue.

A large meeting, taking the form of a reception to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, was held in the gymnasium of the Invincible Club, Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, last night. The meeting marked the Lieutenant Governor's first appearance in Brooklyn during this campaign. The exterior of the clubhouse was decorated with bunting. Before the arrival of the Lieutenant Governor speeches were made by George F. Elliott, A. Stewart Walsh, Jacob Worth, and Bert Reiss. Among other things, Mr. Worth said:

"Now they talk about expansion and anti-imperialism. I think that Hanna neglected his business. He should have sent a man to Mr. Aguinaldo and offered him something. All that Aguinaldo wants is office; and, if we had offered to take the Philippines without considering the slavery there and make them a State with Aguinaldo representing them in the Senate or make a Territory there and appoint Aguinaldo Governor Mr. Bryan would not have any argument left."

When Mr. Woodruff entered the hall he was greeted with great enthusiasm. He said in part:

"I have just returned from a trip through one-half of the fifty-five counties above the Harlem River, and come to you with good tidings. Looking at it as conservatively as I can, I see no reason to believe that the majority for McKinley and Roosevelt will be much less than that of 1896. I have the authority of leaders I met throughout my trip for this statement, and all of the men I have spoken to have been conservative."

"I do not know whether he will do it or not, but if Mr. Bryan comes here and says in New York what he has been reported to have said during this campaign he will do the Republican Party more good than his own cause. In the last two weeks he has gone further than he did in 1896 and reached the very verge of Socialism, although I might charac

TRIED TO STOP ROOSEVELT

Governor Talks Against a Steam Whistle in Kentucky.

WELL RECEIVED AT LOUISVILLE

Lays Stress on the Importance of a Free Ballot and a Fair Count—Nine Speeches Yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 13.—Louisville to-night gave Gov. Roosevelt an enthusiastic reception, the programme concluding with the crowded meeting at the Auditorium. This was in marked contrast to the greeting offered at Elizabethtown, the last stop before the special reached this city. At that place the Governor suffered the first indignity thrust upon him in the State. Bowling Green had cheered the Governor until his ears rang with the plaudits, and Mumfordville gathered at the train, where the speakers' stand was erected, receiving him with expressions of good will.

But at Elizabethtown it was different, although the Republicans had done all in their power to make the candidate's stop there a pleasant one. No sooner had the Governor mounted the platform with Gen. Buckner and other members of his party than an attempt was made to break up the meeting.

Empty coal wagons were driven at full speed through the square. The steam whistle on a mill close by was blown loudly, and half a hundred men or more shouted "Hurrah for Bryan!" when the Governor began speaking. Despite the fact that he had a sore throat which had compelled him to shorten all his earlier speeches during the day, the Governor proceeded to make himself heard in spite of the noise in the crowd. Above the shriek of the steam whistle rang the words:

"I call your attention to the attitude of Mr. Bryan's friends on the subject of law and order." Then he waved his hand to the crowd and continued: "It is natural that the men who tried to deprive Kentucky of a free ballot should be opposed to free speech. It is not extraordinary that the men who have stolen the Governorship and who seek to steal it again should not dare hear the truth of history, but should seek to gag an American citizen even before he had uttered one word of his opinions in a political controversy."

This brought cheers and more interruptions, and the Governor was urged not to further endanger his throat, but to permit a substitute to finish the programme. He rejected the suggestion, however, spoke the full fifteen minutes allotted to him, and was escorted to his train by a large crowd.

"Just a put-up job to break up the meeting," was Gov. Roosevelt's comment when he returned to his car, "but I guess I got back at them."

Chairman Barnett and Secretary Coombs of the State Central Committee telegraphed news of the trouble to this city and urged local Republican organizations to redouble their efforts in showing Gov. Roosevelt that Kentuckians are not lacking in courtesy and hospitality. When the train reached Louisville it was stormed by an admiring, curious, surging mob, which followed the party to the Galt House, where the Governor was received as the guest of the State Executive Committee.

At 8 o'clock the Governor was escorted to the Auditorium.

SPEECH AT LOUISVILLE.

Having been introduced by A. E. Wilson, the Governor spoke in part as follows:

"Few things have ever pleased me more than this day to speak from the platform on which sits Gen. Buckner, who has shown the qualities of soldiership and statesmanship and of civic manliness which we are glad to hold up as examples to our children; he who fought so valiantly for what he deemed the right; he who stood up as Governor of this State to make the State a shining example to others; he who was great as soldier, great as statesman, and greatest as an American citizen.

"I have traveled to-day with Gen. Basil Duke and Gen. Buckner. Gen. Buckner and Gen. Basil Duke wore the gray of the Confederacy; Gen. Franz Sigel and Gen. Brugg wore the blue of the Union army. These men were Democrats until Democracy ceased to be anything but a name, until the Democratic Party fell under the control of those who led it to tread the dark and devious paths; not violence and fraud at home, and National dishonor abroad. These men call themselves Democrats. The Bryanized Democracy invokes the memory of Andrew Jackson—of Old Hickory—and his creed was sound money, expansion, and the honor of the flag. If they were to walk over his grave I believe he would turn in it.

"Mr. Bryan has shown some uncertainty as to what was the paramount issue in this campaign, and it has changed a little. He has not stood 'pat' on it. I can tell you what the paramount issue is; it is Brynnism, and Bryanism means different things in different States. But it means something bad everywhere. In the far Islands of the sea Bryanism means Aguinaldoism; in Illinois it means Altgeldism. There are certain men who are sufficiently unfortunate to have their names typify social phases of which we are not proud. Mr. Altgeld has risen to that eminence. In Illinois it means Altgeldism; in South Dakota is means Pettigrewism, and in my own State, Crokerism, and here it means Goebelism. Now, think what that means; think of the influences that stand behind Mr. Bryan; think of the pardoner of Anarchist bomb throwers in Illinois; think in New York of Tammany Hall fattening on vice, flourishing in the spawn, of corrupting the city, having the city, and now reaching out to seize the State, hoping to do it by the aid of Mr. Bryan. Think of it here in your State.

"Here Mr. Bryan comes to the aid of those who commit the capital crime against a republic of suppressing or altering the votes of the majority of the free men of this State. We have the right to appeal to every man—Republican, Democrat, Populist—whatsoever he be, provided he is an honest man. We have a right to appeal to him to drop all else until it is settled once for all that in every State of the Union, mine or yours, my brother, a free man, has the right to cast his vote as he pleases and to have it counted as cast. That is not a party question.

"If in this election the impossible should occur and the majority of the people cast their votes for Mr. Bryan, though I should feel that they had inflicted the greatest wrong it was in the power of mankind to inflict upon the Commonwealth, I would strain every resource that there is in the State before I would let a single vote that was cast for Mr. Bryan be counted for any one else. Now that should be the attitude of every man fit to call himself an American citizen, and when that is done, when a party grasps the power by nullifying the will of the people, every party should ceasc at once until that wrong was remedied and until the wrongdoers were punished, if not before the law, at least before the bar of an aroused and implacable public opinion.

RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"Mr. Bryan is immensely concerned for the right of self-government for a Tagal bandit on the other side of the earth, and yet Mr. Bryan comes down into Kentucky to champion the party of fraud, to champion those who have disfranchised the majority of the inhabitants of this State and who have seated a Governor who was not elected.

"Fundamentally, in this country we shall all rise together or fall together. When hard times come something of these hard times comes to each one of us; when prosperity comes all of us feel more or less of a lift upward. You can benefit any part of our people in the long run only by benefiting the whole. Justice, fair dealing, seeing that no man ruins another and that his own rights are secured, behaving with injustice toward none and exacting fair treatment in return—those are the simple but elemental principles of good citizenship in the Nation and in every State in the Nation.

"But, my countrymen, I appeal to you in no mere party contest. I appeal to you in that which is a crusade for all that we hold most sacred. I appeal to you to keep unchanged the conditions that have told for our well-being materially during the last four years. I appeal to you above all for that orderly liberty under the law that guaranty of the right of each man in civil life and in political life which is the most precious heritage we have had handed down to us from our forefathers.

"And finally, O men of Kentucky, O men of that State that sent so many tens of thousands of her sons to wear the blue, so many tens of thousands to wear the gray, in the times that tried men's souls, to you the people of Kentucky who have never flinched, I appeal to you men in the name of those who wore the blue and gray, in the name of the great deeds done by the generation that in the time of its manhood fought to a finish the great civil war, the war that left us a reunited nation, that left our flag without a stain.

"I appeal to you Confederate soldiers, men whose fathers proved their faith, I appeal to you to take the lead in seeing that this Nation, on the threshold of the new century, declares once for all in the face of the peoples of mankind the old American doctrine, that where the American flag has been raised in honor it shall never be hauled down in dishonor."

At the close of the address, Gov. Roosevelt spoke in front of the Auditorium, a building with a seating capacity for 10,000 people, to a crowd as large as that which had filled the structure, and which had lingered throughout the main speech.

NINE SPEECHES IN A DAY.

Including the speech to-night, Gov. Roosevelt has addressed nine audiences in Kentucky since 9 o'clock, when he spoke at Henderson. To-morrow he will rest quietly, reaching Lexington at 6 A. M. Monday.

He began his campaign in Kentucky at Henderson at 8 o'clock this morning. There was a large crowd at the Henderson Station to greet the Governor, who was escorted from the train by Leslie Combs, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; Senator Deboe, ex-Congressman Colson, and other prominent Kentucky politicians. He said, in part:

"In this campaign I feel that I have a right to appeal to you on more than one issue. I believe emphatically in sound currency, expansion, and in the honoring of the flag, and, most of all, in orderly liberty under the law, which lies at the foundation of our institutions. I believe emphatically in a square deal for every man and that he be allowed to have his vote counted as it was cast. I believe it in New York and I believe it in Kentucky; and I believe this is less a party contest than a crusade for freedom.

"I have stood on the platform with Northern men and Southern men, with men who have worn the blue and men who have worn the gray, and all agree that liberty stands the basis of American citizenship. If the people are wise they will pursue the course which has brought material prosperity; but greater than material prosperity is freedom."

At Madisonville the Governor made a brief address, but was so hoarse that he could scarcely speak above a whisper. At Hopkinsville he was given an enthusiastic greeting. There was a parade from the train to the Town Hall, where he made a few remarks.

At Guthrie, Russellville, and Bowling Green crowds of considerable size were at the respective places of speaking. In each place Gov. Roosevelt made an appeal for an honest count of ballots, told humorous stories, and on account of the condition of his throat, introduced Col. Guild, who was received almost as enthusiastically as the Governor.

At Bowling Green W. C. P. Breckinridge also made an address, which was applauded with enthusiasm.

GAINS IN VALUES SINCE 1896.

Comparison of Share Prices of Stock in Twenty-two Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The following is a comparison of the share prices of stock in twenty-two corporations in 1896 and 1900:

Corporation	Share price Oct. 12, 1896.	Share price Oct. 12, 1900.
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	$67.87½	$112.00
Chic., R. I. & Pacific..	58.00	105.87
Chic., Bur. & Quincy....	67.25	125.50
Atch., Top. & S. F., pf.	18.50	71.00
Missouri Pacific pf.....	18.87½	50.00
Chev., Col. Cin. & St. L.	24.50	61.50
Northern Pacific.....	19.00	70.00
Illinois Central	89.25	117.00
Baltimore & Ohio.....	13.50	71.00
Louisville & Nashville..	41.87½	72.00
Chicago & Northwestern.	98.50	161.00
Erie.....	13.50	34.50
Manhattan Elevated.....	90.25	92.00
Western Union Tel. Co..	81.50	78.25
Colorado Fuel & Iron....	19.00	33.50
Delaware & Hudson.....	123.00	111.62
Delaware & Lack.....	155.00	174.50
People's Gas.....	58.00	87.50
American Sugar.....	105.02½	116.87½
United States Leather...	55.02½	68.50
Tennessee Coal & Iron..	20.25	57.00
General Electric.....	25.78	140.00

In October, 1896, the combined loans and discounts of State and National Banks of Chicago aggregated $146,717,701; individual deposits were $113,212,948, and savings deposits $24,562,513. The total deposits were $186,276,751.

The last statements made in September this year show the following remarkable gains as follows:

Loans, $87,858,762; individual deposits, $75,156,951; savings deposits, $30,767,366; total deposits, $208,288,866.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK.

Tenth Annual Report of American Society Shows Increased Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The annual report of the Secretary of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been issued. It shows that the work of the society, which has just completed its tenth year, is steadily increasing in extent. During the last year sixty-five university centres were active, and ninety-five courses of lectures were delivered.

The attendance of 22,065 at lectures during the year was larger than in any preceding year. Some idea of the constantly widening use that is being made of the society's lectures can be had from the following list, which shows the various auspices under which the courses of last year were delivered: Centres primarily or mainly for teachers, six; centres under the control of women's clubs, eight; People's Institute, New York City, for workingmen, nine; educational institutions, twelve; New York City Board of Education, "Free Lectures to the People," seventeen; regular university extension centres, forty-three. The best work of the society is that done in its regular centres, under the auspices of representative local committees, who take the educational and financial responsibility for the work in their own neighborhood. This work, the Secretary says, is superior to that done in connection with women's clubs, teachers' organizations, &c., for the reason that it reaches all classes, it is more permanent, and it has a higher educational standard.

LUMBER BARGE WRECKED.

380,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Strewn Along the Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 13.—The barge Edith Howes, towed from this port by the tug Abram Minis, loaded with 380,000 feet of yellow pine lumber, has gone to pieces, and the entire cargo of lumber is floating in the ocean near Fryingpan Shoals. The lumber is strewn for a distance of ten miles along the beach near where the barge was lost. The Edith Howes was owned by the Chicago Lumber Company, and the cargo was shipped by the Weston Lumber Company of this city.

ROBERT M. OLYPHANT ILL.

President of the Delaware and Hudson Company in Critical Condition.

Robert M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, is critically ill at his home, 160 Madison Avenue, according to a statement made by his son last night. Mr. Olyphant was thrown from a car three weeks ago to-day, receiving severe injuries which have kept him in his bed ever since. Up to Friday night he had been slowly improving, but then his condition changed for the worse, and yesterday morning his son, who was out of town, was called in by telephone.

His condition is so critical that not even the members of his family are permitted to see him, except at his desire. All news is kept from him, especially that about the coal strike, in which Mr. Olyphant, as one of the leaders of the operators, took a firm stand against the demands of Mitchell.

Zionist Mass Meeting.

The Associated Zionists of New York are arranging a mass meeting and reception to the returning American delegates from the London congress at Cooper Union on Sunday evening, Oct. 21. Isidore D. Morrison, the Honorary Secretary of the American Federation, will preside, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, the Rev. H. Masliansky, the Rev. Joseph Seff, Dr. David Blaustein, Superintendent of the Education Alliance, and others. Prof. Richard Gottheil will deliver his official report of the congress. There will be instrumental music by the brass band of the Hebrew Sheltering Orphan Asylum, and vocal music under the direction of the Rev. David Kahn.

Evans' Ale and Stout
justify their high reputation. Search the world over and you'll not find their superior.—Adv.

HILL AND COLER SPEAK

Philippine Policy of the Government Again Denounced.

The ex-Senator Tells Hoboken Democrats that the Republic is Imperiled by Imperialists.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill addressed a Democratic mass meeting in St. Mary's Hall, in Hoboken, last evening. Preliminary speeches were made by Corporation Attorney James F. Minturn and Allan L. McDermott, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh District. Controller Bird S. Coler followed Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill was received with much applause. The audience also gave three cheers for Mr. Coler when he took a seat upon the platform. Mr. Minturn, who presided, introduced Mr. Hill. The ex-Senator said in part:

"I appear before you in obedience to a promise I made at Kansas City to the late lamented Congressman Daly. I am here also to say a word for the election of Allan McDermott. Mr. Bryan says he wants a Democratic Congress so that he can affix his signature to the laws which it has passed.

"All the issues presented in the Democratic platform are important. The Democratic convention declared one issue to be more important than the others. That issue affects the perpetuating of our Government. I say that the Republic is in danger.

"What is it that constitutes our Government as a Republic? It is not the law, it is not because of some decree of some high ruler. This Government is a Republic because we have a written Constitution, because the people have a right to govern themselves and to make laws through their representatives, because we are free, because the people have the right to vote. The basis of this Republic is the Constitution of the United States. You cannot create a King because the Constitution does not permit it. You cannot have a titled nobility because the Constitution says it shall not be done. What rights do we have under the Constitution? [A voice: "Nothing at all."]

"Our friend is all right, but he is mistaken. We get every political right from our Constitution, the right to trial by a jury, the right of protection from unlawful search and seizure, the right of habeas corpus, the right of a speedy trial, the right to govern yourself, to prevent an established religion. These are our privileges, conferred under the Constitution made by our fathers and transmitted to us unimpaired to this day. Therefore, when it is proposed to take from this Constitution, it is to propose an injury which we should resist."

Mr. Hill then discussed the Spanish war. "I know the history of that war has been written," he said. "The Governor of our State has written a history of that war. Mr. Dooley says the title of that book should be 'Alone in Cuba.'

"A resolution of Congress said it was not a war of conquest, but to free the people of the Island of Cuba. Our Republican friends say, and I assume it may be true, that they will give over the Island of Cuba to independence, but since the war an effort has been made to retain the Philippine Islands.

"Those islands were never worth the life of one American soldier. They were not worth $20,000,000. Spain sold us a 'gold brick.' Good faith should have required us to announce what our purpose was. We said we were going to do the right thing, but during the debate in the Senate not a single Republican Senator announced any programme for the control of the islands.

"Mr. Depew, for whom I have a personal respect, said we were not going to have a British colonial policy, but an American colonial policy. This Government ought to pursue the same course toward the Philippines that was pursued toward Cuba. Mr. Depew, in an interview, says our colonial policy means a departure from established principles. It will require an army of 250,000 men. Those fellows who spend their time in the Summer in traveling in Europe become so impressed with European ideas that they can only tell us in justification of this new policy that it's English, you know.

"This policy means a casting out of the spirit of liberty in a desperate attempt to imitate European Government. We are to own these countries. They are not to be under the Constitution. They are to be controlled by Congress. What is to prevent establishment of a religion? What to prevent giving titles of nobility? Nothing at all. This country cannot endure half republic and half empire. I say the Constitution of the United States does extend to all territories of the United States, to all the territory of the United States.

Mr. Hill discussed and condemned the course of the Administration in reference to Porto Rico, and quoted ex-President Harrison in an interview on that subject. He read planks of the Democratic platform, and discussed them. The plank "against government by injunction," was inserted, he said, because of abuses that crept into the Federal court. It was never meant to abolish the writ of injunction. The trusts have largely been created since the Republican Party passed its tariff bill, he declared.

Mr. Coler, in the course of his rather brief remarks, said that trade followed the price list rather than the flag, and that the increased cost of the American Government would be detrimental to American trade, because prices would have to be higher to make up for it.

DENIAL BY CHAIRMAN JONES.

Says Statement that He Is Connected with a Trust Is False.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee, referring to Gov. Roosevelt's association of his name with "private ownership in trusts," said to-day:

"Any statement made by anybody that I am in any way connected with or interested in any organization that is in any sense a trust is absolutely untrue. The charge made that the American Cotton Bale Company is a trust was the occasion of a letter written by me and published at the time, in which I stated the facts of my connection with that company. That letter explains everything and was published and extensively circulated. If Mr. Roosevelt had wanted to inform himself he had the opportunity of doing so. If he is a sincere man he will not, after reading that letter, make the statement that the American Cotton Bale Company is a trust."

Col. Gruber Speaks in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Col. Abraham Gruber of New York addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting at Buffalo to-night. It was called by the Buffalo Polish Republican League, and was held in the heart of the Polish district. Col. Gruber's remarks were on the general campaign lines.

PROSPERITY IN GEORGIA.

Increase in Taxable Property of the State Is $17,475,646.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 13.—The increase in the taxable property of Georgia is $17,475,646. These figures were made public today by Controller Wright, who has just completed his annual report.

This phenomenal increase is attributed to the strong work done by the State authorities in bringing large and small manufacturing enterprises to the State.

The Atlanta Business Men's League and similar agencies all over Georgia are energetically working along these lines, and a yet larger increase is expected next year.

EX-JUSTICE COHEN'S RETORT.

His Answer About Imperialism at a Bowery Meeting.

The Republican Club held its usual downtown meeting last night at 132 Bowery. Martin Saxe presided and ex-Justice W. N. Cohen and Peter Zucker spoke.

There was a very large attendance. Judge Cohen interested his audience by telling them that he was born in Grand Street. One man asked him why imperialism was put into the Democratic platform, if there is no imperialism.

"It was put in," replied the speaker, "to catch 'suckers' like Carl Schurz and Edward M. Shepard. It accomplished that object, and now it has been dropped and something else is the paramount issue."

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our Boys' Clothing

Has the superior fit, style and finish given to it by Specialists;

But, instead of being higher priced, it is made in large quantities greatly reducing the usual cost of manufacture, and is sold direct to the purchaser, at one moderate profit.

Sailor Suits, dark blue cheviot serge, all wool, 3 to 12 yrs., $5.00 to $8.00.

Boys' Double-Breasted Jacket Suits, all wool cheviot, plaids, checks and fancy mixtures, 8 to 16 yrs., $5.50 to $8.75.

Boys' Double-Breasted All Wool Chinchilla Reefers, 6 to 15 yrs., $7 to $12

Boys' Double-Breasted, all wool and wool lined blue frieze Box Overcoats, 6 to 12 yrs., $11.50; 13 to 16 yrs., $12.50.

60-62 West 23d St.

ALTGELD ON THE CAMPAIGN

The ex-Governor Addresses a Big Audience in Brooklyn.

Talks of Trusts, Imperialism, and "Foreign Influence," but Avoids Silver.

Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld made a speech last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn. His subject was "The Issues of the Campaign." He held the floor for an hour and a half, and talked about the trusts, the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and "foreign influence." The speech was made under the auspices of the Workingmen's League of Brooklyn, and two thousand or more people, a few of them women, crowded into the big auditorium to hear it. Once a man, coatless and drunk, and yelling Republican sentiments, had to be assisted to the street by a corps of policemen. Often the speech developed into a dialogue between orator and audience.

"American carpet-baggers," said Mr. Altgeld, "are already thicker in Porto Rico and Cuba and the Philippines than frogs once were in Egypt."

"Yes, yes," responded the crowd.

Many times the ex-Governor of Illinois referred to "the President's unctious desire to give those poor, poor people good government." Each repetition of this phrase was followed by prolonged laughter. No word was said of free silver.

Mr. Altgeld was introduced by the Chairman of the meeting as "the good old Governor." He started in by saying that in all his recent peregrinations about the country, including journeyings to all sections, he had seen no man who was with Bryan in 1896 that was not with him in 1900. Then he said that he had established from observation the fact that no man was going to vote for McKinley this year who had not so voted in the last Presidential election.

"This dinner pail that they talk of," he cried, "is not the dinner pail of the workingman, but of the speculator and the monopolist."

It was at this point in the discourse that the Republican in the rear of the rink had to be ejected. He had raised his voice in emphatic denial.

"The only beautiful thing about these trusts," remarked the speaker when he reached that branch of the campaign issues, "is their charming impartiality."

He declared that the trusts had formed the habit of "gobbling up the money of both Republicans and Democrats;" that they only needed the help of the former class around election times, and that the President, their "serf," had never cared for his party, except immediately prior to the ballot-box days of 1896 and 1900.

"To-day," he went on, "every great trust in the country is supporting the administration. The trusts run the Administration. But no man in this country has had the hardihood to say that the trusts or the syndicates could control William Jennings Bryan." [Shouts, cheers, catcalls.]

European pauper labor came next. "We have never had a law on our statute books," said Mr. Altgeld, "that prohibited the importation of cheap foreign labor. If American labor should be made thus to compete with that of paupers from across the water," he said, "then American products also should have to compete with imported ones on an equal footing.

"A hundred years ago," he continued, "our people drove England from these shores; to-day 75,000,000 Americans are not even able to express sympathy with two little republics that are fighting against England."

Supplementing this last assertion, Mr. Altgeld said that everybody in the country, both Republicans and Democrats, wanted to side with the Boers, but that Mr. McKinley and "his Congress" had thwarted the wishes of all the people. He added that the proposed treaty about the Nicaragua Canal and the one relating to the Klondike boundaries were examples of the pernicious foreign influences now hovering over the head of the President and the National Legislature.

Taking up the subject of territorial enlargement he said: "Our flag to-day stands for just the same thing in the Philippines that the flag of Spain stood for—government by brute force."

Then he referred to the campaigns begun by Gen. Otis as "solely and simply a question of imperialism and militarism."

"Could Spain sell the Philippine people?" [Cries of "No!" "No!" from the audience.] "A Government can sell land, but it can't sell souls."

Then followed an account of the treaty between Spain and the United States, signed in Paris, and a statement that Mr. McKinley, in ordering the Filipinos to acknowledge the sovereignty of this country, had transgressed his authority, inasmuch as the said order was issued through Gen. Otis six weeks before the ratification of the treaty.

"Brute force," he went on, "is the only right we have in the Philippines. We could send armies to England, Germany, or anywhere else, and, if we should conquer, we would have the same rights in those lands as in the Philippines. Who pays the $300,000,000 or $400,000,000 that our new policy costs us annually?"

"The dinner pail," shouted a man in the audience.

"That's right," answered Mr. Altgeld. "'Tis the man with the hoe, the man with the hammer, the workers of every kind—they pay this money. What are we to get out of it all? Glory! Glory, I tell you."

"Fine, but we've got enough," yelled somebody in the front row.

After prophesying that the United States would, if the present policy were continued, become "a great international bully" and "a seeker for trouble," Mr. Altgeld returned to the subject of pauper labor; then he talked of Porto Rico, saying that this country had ruined the Island's prosperity; finally he told of the message advising Porto Rican free trade which Mr. McKinley sent to Congress.

"But that message didn't suit a certain trust magnate of New York," said the speaker. "So this magnate rushed to Washington, forced the Government of this great land to face about, siezed with one hand a servile Republican Congress and with the other a vacilating Republican President, and then choked them till they swallowed their words and betrayed their country. In the history of no nation has there ever been a parallel to this."

Ex-Mayor Rice of Canton, Ohio, followed Mr. Altgeld with a short speech.

Sousa's Son Joins a Mandolin Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 13.—The membership of the Princeton University Mandolin Club, announced to-day, includes John Philip Sousa, Jr. The bandmaster's son is a freshman at the university.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

THE BUILDING OF
TURKISH CORNERS,
Dens, &c. We are making a specialty of building Turkish Corners. This week we will put up a beautiful corner, like sample, which can be seen in our department, for $25.00. If you are thinking of having one put up, this is a great opportunity.
Third Floor, 60th St. Section.

Exact Truth Concerning These Women's Suits

Where Plain Figures Speak Volumes—Women's Tailor-Made Suits Selling at Exact Cost.—Herewith we show you the itemized cost of producing in large quantities the suit selling to-morrow at $11.00. If this is not as convincing as anything we could possibly print in our announcement, we have misjudged greatly the drawing power of TRUTH. The unfavorable weather of the past few weeks has caused an accumulation of stock. To reduce this we will offer for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday suits of six different styles at absolutely cost price. Furthermore, we guarantee the value named in each individual item. For instance, the suit marked $14.00 is positively a $25.00 value. We could, like many others, call it worth $30.00, but we had rather underestimate than exaggerate. The value we name you receive in every instance. We do not try to lead you astray by inflated value estimates. The suits are of all new goods, very latest in style and material, and the line represents all prevailing shades.

Cost of Making $11 Suits.	
4 yds. **Pebble Cheviot,** 1.05 yard,	$4.20
1½ yds. **Black Taffeta,** 95c. yard	1.43
½ yard **Peau de Soie,** 1.10 yard,	55
Velvet Collar,	25
4½ yds. **Percaline,** 7c. yd.,	31
1½ yds. **Canvas,** 8c. yd.,	12
Buttons and Findings,	15
Making Coat,	2.50
Making Skirt,	1.50
Total cost of making Suit,	$11.01

12.50 Blouse Suit, 6.98.

Of black, blue, Oxford, dark gray and brown all-wool cheviots, double-breasted blouse coat, lined with excellent quality silk; seven-gored flaring skirt, finely tailored and stitched; sizes 32 to 40.

16.00 Blouse Suit, 8.75.

Also Fly-Front Suits; made of black and navy English cheviots; the blouse suits made of Oxford blue mixed and brown homespun cheviots, lined with best quality yarn dyed romaine silk; seven-gored flaring skirt, all welted seams, percaline lined and velvet bound.

20.00 Suit, 11.00.

Of black and navy blue pebble cheviot. The coat is the newest double-breasted box front, velvet collar and peau de soie facing, lined throughout with finest taffeta silk; new cuff on sleeves; skirt the new seven-gored, bell-flaring shape, all double-stitched welt seams, percaline lined, velvet bound; considering style, material and finish, this is an exceptional offer; sizes up to 32 to 46; sold elsewhere for $20.00.

25.00 Suits, 14.00.

Fly-Front Suits, made of fine quality black English cheviots, entirely new shaped jacket; made for stout figures; skirts cut in the latest 5-gored flaring effect, all welted seams, double stitched, extra size waistbands; ENTIRE SUIT LINED WITH BEST QUALITY TAFFETA SILK; sizes 32 to 46.

Also suits (like cut), of all-wool pebble cheviot, in blue and black, made in the very latest military style, jacket having a blouse front, buttoning high at the neck, with a military collar of stitched black taffeta and belt to match; skirt is made in the 7-gored flaring effect, lined with the finest quality French nearsilk; inverted plait back; jacket is lined with the best quality taffeta silk.

27.00 Suits, 18.75.

These are very handsome, made in the popular military style, of blue and black pebble cheviots or broadcloth; the jacket is designed in the new blouse effect, fastening at the neck with a high military collar of stitched velvet and finished at the waist with a bodice belt handsomely trimmed with two bands of stitched satin gold braid; front of jacket and collar are trimmed correspondingly; sleeves have new bell flare, trimmed with satin bands; the skirt has the new circular flounce, trimmed with four bands of stitched satin; inverted plait back, lined with French nearsilk, velvet binding.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Elegance in Women's Neckwear.

And Chances for Real Economy—There are many more sorts of pretty, fluffy, delicate things here than we can possibly tell you about. We take great pride in our showing. Hundreds of our friends have congratulated us upon it. The fact is there is not another like it in all New York. Many of the articles are of French creation, some from Berlin, but a great many from our own New York designers. Many expensive things are in the lot, at prices ranging from $25.00 to $50,00, but among the less expensive reign beauty, elegance and pure refinement to a degree almost incomprehensible. We will hint at some of the extraordinarily low prices. Here they are:

Silk Neck Ruffs, 75c.
Of Black Liberty Silk, about seven hundred, in three styles; they are black silk lined and usually retail for $1.25 each.

Taffeta Silk Ties, 25c.
Not more than 50 dozen of these. They are of the finest quality taffeta silk, all colors, with corded neckbands, hemstitched edge. These generally sell for 50c. each.

Velvet String Ties, 19c.
About 50 dozen of these; black satin back velvet, with embroidered white silk dots and tassel ends; worth 25c. No mail orders filled on the above.

Taffeta Ties, 50c.
These are plain taffeta, with corded neckbands and tassel ends.

Taffeta Ties, 50c. to 89c.
These also are plain; have gilt trimming.

Taffeta Ties, $1 to $1.25.
Fancy stitched.

Gold Ribbon Ties, 35c. to $1.10.
They have fancy ornamented ends.

Tie Clasps, 15c. to 69c.
Fancy, made of steel and gold.

Gold Neckbands, 50c. to 85c.
In many assorted styles.

Crepe de Chine Ties, $1.00 Upward.
Two yards long; hemstitched and embroidered ends.

Net Ties, 50c. to $1.50.
These are white, Pt. Venise lace ends.

Net Ties, $1.00 to $2.98.
Also white, Renaissance ends.

Barbes, 58c. to 98c.
Black French Lace Barbes.

Ties, $1.98 to $4.59.
Black lace.

Fichus.
White Net, 50c. to $1.50. White Chiffon, $4.00 to $6.00. Black Chiffon, $3.00 to $3.50. Liberty Silk, $3.25 to $3.50.

Boas, $1.75 to $15.00.
Of black Liberty Silk. The same with Chenille effects, $3.00 to $13.98.

Collars, 98c. to $15.00.
Cream and white lace.

Renaissance Jackets, $6.75 to $17.00.

Applique Lace Jackets, $1.98 to $3.87.

Eton Jackets, $25.00.
Of real Duchesse lace.

Lace Jackets, $4.98 to $8.50.
These are made of Pt. Arabe lace.

Stock Collars, 50c. to $3.50.
Of silk, assorted colors.

Jabots, $1.00 to $5.00.
Fine Chiffon, white, black and colors.

Berthas, $29.50 to $35.00.
Of real Duchesse.

Berthas, $12.00.
Of real Applique lace.

Barbes, $4.50 to $7.62.
Real Applique lace.

Barbes, $4.75 to $10.50.
These of real Duchesse.

Main Floor, 59th Street Section.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

ANNAPOLIS'S HAZING TRIALS.

Another Cadet Court-Martialed—Radford Receives Fifty Demerits.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 13.—Naval Cadet John S. Abbott was also placed on trial this morning before the court-martial on the charge of hazing Cadet Dortch.

This charge grows out of the same incident that led to the trial of Cadet George S. Radford. Abbott was among the cadets found by Lieut. Bookwalter in the room where the alleged hazing occurred.

Lieut. Bookwalter and Cadets Cooke and Dortch were examined to-day, and the court then adjourned until Monday.

Cadet Radford's case has not been fully disposed of. By the provisions of an order issued by Superintendent Richard Wainwright of the Naval Academy he receives fifty demerits, and is to be detained on the Santee for thirty days.

Two hundred and fifty demerits imposed upon a cadet in any one year is equivalent to expulsion, but his record is excellent. He only received fifteen demerits last year, so that he is in no danger.

Derelict Sighted Off Race Point.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 13.—The schooners Marguerite Hastings and D. A. Wilson, which arrived to-day at this port, report having sighted the wreck of a vessel off Race Point on her beat in. She was submerged so far that it was impossible to ascertain her name. She lies directly in the track of vessels and is rather a menace to navigation. Considerable quantities of drifting shingles and lumber were sighted and a small amount was picked up by one vessel and brought here.

Steamship Benefactor Puts Back.

The steamship Benefactor, which passed out at Quarantine at 6:55 last night, bound for Philadelphia, was reported at Sandy Hook at 10:41 P. M. as having returned on account of the heavy gale which was blowing. The Benefactor anchored in Sandy Hook Bay.

Penn Yan Embezzler Indicted.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court to-day indicted George H. Lapham of Geneva on twenty-two counts for embezzling funds estimated at between $18,000 and $22,000 from the Bank of Penn Yan. His bail was fixed at $5,000.

THE "BECKY SHARP" INJUNCTION

Belcher and Hennessy Barred from Presenting Their Play.

UTICA, Oct. 13.—Justice Wallace of the United States Circuit Court has issued an injunction restraining Belcher & Hennessy, theatrical managers, their agents and servants, from performing or presenting in any form their dramatization of "Vanity Fair," pending further litigation.

A portion of the decision follows:

"A substantial part of the plaintiff's composition has been appropriated in the play of the defendants and so commingled with it that until the matter wrongfully incorporated has been eliminated the defendants should be restrained from presenting their play to the public. I am also satisfied that they have been guilty of unfair competition in so advertising and presenting their play as to lead the public to believe it to be substantially the play which had become known and popular by the title 'Becky Sharp.'"

Cresc us Broke Two Records.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Cresceus broke two track records here to-day on the exposition half-mile track. He made the record to sulky in 2:09¾, and to wagon in 2:13¼. The sulky record in quarters was: 33; 1:03¾; 1:37½; 2:09 ¾. The wagon time by quarters was: 35½; 1:08; 1:40½; 2:13¼. Over 10,000 persons were present.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. del Viso, Argentine Legation, Washington; L. C. Hanna, Cleveland; Col. W. M. Angas, England; S. T. Crapo, Detroit; Jerome V. Bonaparte, Washington; M. von Bommeberg Gessler, Hamburg.

HOLLAND—Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Col. F. P. Strong, St. Paul; Judge J. M. Reber, Boston; Major H. L. Phillips, Jamestown, N. Y.

GRAND—Capt. W. A. Mercer, United States Army.

GILSEY—Capt. H. E. Smith, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—David B. Hill, Albany; Father Rozen and Father Yerdice, San Salvador.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. B. Craig, State Treasurer of Tennessee.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Col. A. M. McIntyre, United States Army.

RELIABLE SCOTCH WHISKEYS

Our shippers guarantee them to be wholly the product of the Glenlivet district, from pure

CANDIDATES IN THE CITY

The Republican and Democratic Nominations.

List of Candidates for the Bench, Congress, Senate, Assembly, and County Offices.

All party nominations made in this city of candidates to be voted for at the election on Tuesday, Nov. 6, have been filed with the Bureau of Elections. The time for the filing of party nominations expired at midnight on Friday. The nominations by the Republican and Democratic organizations as filed in the office of the Bureau of Elections are as follows:

Supreme Court Justices.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Republican.	Democratic.
Edward Patterson,	Edward Patterson,
James A. Blanchard.	Philip H. Dugro.

Judge of the City Court.

Robert Clark Morris.	Francis B. Delehanty.

Congressmen.

District.	Republican.	Democratic.
*1.	Frederic Storm.	Perry Belmont.
2.	Henry B. Ketcham.	John J. Fitzgerald.
3.	Henry Bristow.	Edmund H. Driggs.
4.	Harry A. Hanbury.	Bertram T. Clayton.
5.	Jacob Worth.	Frank E. Wilson.
6.	Bert Reiss.	George H. Lindsay.
7.	James R. O'Beirne.	Nicholas Muller.
8.	Richard Van Cott.	Thomas J. Cramer.
9.	Theodore Cox.	Henry M. Goldfogle.
10.	John Glass, Jr.	Amos J. Cummings.
11.	Charles Schwick.	William Sulzer.
12.	Herbert Parsons.	George B. McClellan.
13.	William R. Willcox.	Oliver H. P. Belmont.
14.	W. H. Douglas.	John Sprunt Hill.
15.	Elias Goodman.	Jacob Ruppert, Jr.
†16.	Norton P. Otis.	Cornelius A. Pugsley.

*The First District takes in Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties.
†Includes Westchester County and the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts of New York City.

State Senators.

District.	Republican.	Democratic.
*1—	William M. McKinney.	John L. Havens.
†2—	William W. Cocks.	Charles C. Wissel.
3—	Charles J. McHale.	Thomas H. Cullen.
4—	Arthur J. Audett.	J. Grattan Macmahon.
5—	George H. Purshall.	James H. McCabe.
6—	Rudolph C. Fuller.	Walter C. Burton.
7—	George A. Owens.	Patrick H. McCarren.
8—	Henry Marshall.	John H. Durock.
9—	William Schnitzpan.	Joseph Wagner.
10—	Joseph D. Edelson.	John F. Ahearn.
11—	Thomas McNulty.	Timothy D. Sullivan.
12—	Edward Kohn.	Samuel J. Foley.
13—	Lucas L. Van Allen.	Bernard P. Martin.
14—	William Whittaker.	Thomas F. Grady.
15—	Nathaniel A. Elsberg.	Harris Lindsley.
16—	John W. Hutchinson, Jr.	Patrick F. Trainor.
17—	Charles F. Bostwick.	George W. Plunkitt.
18—	La Mott Hartshorn.	Victor J. Dowling.
19—	Samuel Scott Slater.	Charles L. Guy.
20—	William R. Spooner.	Thomas F. Donnelly.
21—	Matthew J. Harrington.	‡Joseph P. Hennessy, ‡Richard H. Mitchell.
§22—	Isaac N. Mills.	Dave H. Morris.

*Suffolk and Richmond Counties. †Contest over the action in the Twenty-first District. ‡Queens and Nassau Democratic nomination. §Westchester County.

Members of Assembly.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

District.	Republican.	Democratic.
1—	Charles R. Vogt.	Michael Halpin.
2—	Theodore F. Karman.	James A. Riordan.
3—	Martin J. Nerney.	Wauhope Lynn.
4—	Louis C. Woolf.	William H. Burns.
5—	Nelson H. Henry.	A. Welles Stump.
6—	Jacob F. Lutz.	Timothy P. Sullivan.
7—	Wayne M. Musgrave.	James E. Durossa.
8—	Charles S. Adler.	Isidor Cohn.
9—	John A. Sheeran.	William H. Wilson.
10—	Jacob C. Brand.	Julius Harburger.
11—	James R. Cannift.	Michael J. Dempsey.
12—	Joseph Goldstein.	Leon Sanders.
13—	John J. Curry.	Richard S. Reilly.
14—	Julius Krause.	Louis Meister.
15—	Richard C. Van Horn.	James E. Smith.
16—	Emerich Kohn.	Samuel Prince.
17—	John T. Morgen.	James J. Fitzgerald.
18—	Henry Bossert.	George P. Richter.
19—	Julius H. Seymour.	Norman W. Kerngood.
20—	John S. Shea.	Henry C. Honeck.
21—	William S. Bennet.	John P. O'Brien.
22—	John F. Sohl.	Joseph Baum.
23—	William H. Smith.	Thomas A. Mangin.
24—	Charles G. Bothner.	Leo Ph. Ulmann.
25—	John A. Weekes, Jr.	G. Tarleton Goldthwaite.
26—	Frank A. Sovak.	John J. O'Connell.
27—	Gherardi Davis.	Walter H. Wood.
28—	Max Friedman.	John T. Dooling.
29—	Hal Bell.	Moses R. Ryttenberg.
30—	Christian Goetz.	Samuel F. Hyman.
31—	Arthur L. Scherer.	Isaac B. Smith.
32—	William Volkland.	John Poth.
33—	John B. Cartwright.	John J. Egan.
34—	Sigmund Feust.	John J. Scanlon.
35—	John Yule.	Henry Bruckner.

ANNEXED DISTRICT.

1.	William C. Mains.	John J. Sloane.
2.	Alford W. Cooley.	Francis K. Hunter.

KINGS COUNTY.

1.	John Hill Morgan.	Isaac Tuck.
2.	William H. Bodine.	John McKeown.
3.	W. R. T. Johnston.	James J. McInerney.
4.	Charles H. Cotton.	Lawrence C. Fish.
5.	Abram C. De Graw.	Henry D. Cipperly.
6.	J. Harvey Waite.	Mortimer S. Brown.
7.	C. S. Warbasse.	John D. Holsten.
8.	Frederick R. Morse.	John C. L. Daly.
9.	Samuel Loring.	W. P. Fitzpatrick.
10.	John Rainey.	Charles E. Fishe.
11.	W. R. Blackwell.	Joseph A. Guider.
12.	Frank J. Price.	Thomas Wall.
13.	Nicholas Droge.	Thomas F. Mathews.
14.	George E. Rodgers.	Thomas P. Hawkins.
15.	Leon Linde.	Charles Juengst.
16.	G. C. Weber.	Walter J. McGill.
17.	Harris Wilson.	Henry D. Hawschurst
18.	Jacob D. Remsen.	Alfred Payelow.
19.	H. Schwickart.	Conrad Hasenflug.
20.	F. G. Hughes.	William F. Delaney.
21.	Joseph H. Adams.	George S. Dehler.

QUEENS COUNTY.

1—	John A. Manley.	Luke A. Keenan.
2—	Eugene F. Vacheron.	Richard T. Caffrey.
3—	George Wilbur Doughtey.	Bertram Gardner.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

David B. Van Name.	Calvin D. Van Name.

County Officers.

QUEENS COUNTY—FOR SHERIFF.

Republican.	Democrat.
Joseph H. De Bragga.	Philip T. Cronin.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

James Ingram.	Luke J. Connerton.

RICHMOND COUNTY—FOR SHERIFF.

Republican.	Democratic.
John C. Merchant.	Franklin C. Vitt.

MILLIONAIRE RICE'S HEIRS.

Citations Under the Will of 1896 Issued by the Surrogate.

Surrogate Fitzgerald issued yesterday letters of citation to the various heirs and next of kin of William M. Rice, whose will was filed for probate Friday by Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Parker, counsel for Capt. James H. Baker, Jr., one of the executors, and the residuary legatee. No mention of either Patrick or Jones is made in the will, which is dated Sept. 26, 1896.

The address of Frederick William Rice, the letters state, is unknown. He was last heard of in Hartford, Conn. The citations are returnable Dec. 6.

FOUND INJURED AFTER PARTY.

Hospital Physician's Skull Fractured—Police Suspect Foul Play.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 13.—Dr. J. Dwyer, a young physician at the Passaic General Hospital, was found at 6 o'clock this morning with a fractured skull lying in the areaway of the hospital. He left the institution last night at 10 o'clock and attended a party at Mrs. Montague's home on Autumn Street. At 6 o'clock this morning a part of his clothing was found near the hospital.

Dr. Dwyer is unconscious, and is declared to be dying. The police suspect foul play, as he could not have fallen in the place where he was found. James Ryan, who was with Dr. Dwyer at the party, made a statement to the police. He said:

"I left Mrs. Montague's house at 12:30 in company with Dr. Dwyer. We walked to Smith Hill's café. There John Aiken, the doctor, and I had a few drinks, after which we walked up Howe Avenue as far as Irving Place. Aiken and I left the doctor there, and he went on alone to the hospital, a few blocks away. He was in good spirits, and how he came to be injured is more than I can tell. He had had no quarrel so far as I know, and from the fact that he was not robbed, I can assign no reason why he should have been assaulted."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Bosch, wall paper; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Wilhelm & Mills, Statesville, N. C.; J. M. Wilhelm, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith, D. T., & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Smith, clothing; Belvedere House.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. D. Crawford, underwear and hosiery; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

STANCHFIELD AT PLATTSBURG.

Democratic Candidate Arraigns Republicans for Their Attitude Toward Trusts.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 13.—John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed a crowded meeting in Plattsburg Theatre here to-night. The Chairman of the meeting was Thomas F. Conway of this village, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, who introduced Mr. Stanchfield.

After a general review of the issues of the campaign, Mr. Stanchfield spoke of the "trusts." Regarding the Coal Trust and the Ice Trust, he said: "I charge upon recent State administrations this: They have failed to make use of the existing laws for the suppression of 'trusts.' After the Legislature had investigated several 'trusts,' the Law Department undertook to prosecute the Coal Trust, one that had not been investigated. The Attorney General attempted to avail himself of features of the law which were practically conceded to be unconstitutional. Instead of correcting his proceedings as court after court ruled against him, he persevered in useless appeals until he could appeal no further.

"Another prosecution of the same farcical kind is on hand—that of the Ice Trust. The same kind of an application has been made as in the case of the Coal Trust. The officers are summoned to tell whether they are engaged in an illegal combination. Would you make an application to have a man supposed to have committed a burglary brought before the court to tell whether he had committed it or not? The litigation is proceeding from court to court. The Ice Trust carries on its business, and the prosecution and defendant are both laughing in their sleeves while the deluded people have an idea that the State's attorneys are engaged in an honest endeavor to perform their duty."

OUTLOOK IN CONNECTICUT.

Polling Shows Bronson, Democrat, to be Stronger than Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 13.—In order as far as possible to show what the feeling is in the western part of the State one of the Bridgeport papers this week polled 156 indiscriminate voters of the city, and ascertained their leanings in the coming campaign. Out of the 156 votes McKinley received 80 votes and Bryan 76. On the question of the Governorship the same voters were divided as follows: Bronson, (Dem.), 101; McLean, (Rep.), 55. On the basis of the 1898 vote McKinley would carry the city by about 200, and Bronson's plurality would be about 1,800.

As a straw in the current the Bridgeport polling has attracted great attention all about the State, and similar pollings held elsewhere have confirmed the general trend of opinion that Judge Bronson will show up remarkably strong in the vote. It is believed that McKinley will not get the great plurality that he secured four years ago, or anything like it, and that the Connecticut Republicans are divided on the issue of State questions.

Judge Bronson's stronghold is in New Haven County, while Hartford is McLean's chief strength.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The first voters in the Ninth Assembly District who intend to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt will organize a club next Thursday night. The proposed club will participate in the parade on Oct. 26 in honor of Gov. Roosevelt. The temporary headquarters are at 253 Eighth Avenue.

The Republican "spellbinders" who have been presenting the Republican side of the issues in this campaign met yesterday afternoon at 1 Madison Avenue and organized an association which is to be known as the Republican Speakers' Organization of the State of New York. M. J. Harrington was elected Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Letters were read from Gov. Roosevelt and United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, expressing sympathy with the organization and promising to soon join it.

There will be a banner-raising at noon to-morrow opposite 100 Bleecker Street by the Merchants' Clothing and Hat Trade Club, which is for McKinley. The orator will be Abraham Gruber.

The meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League, held yesterday afternoon at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, was presided over by Col. John L. Shepherd. The principal speaker was F. W. Collins of Lincoln, Neb., the home of William J. Bryan. He declared that Bryan Democracy in New York was synonomous with Populism in Nebraska. The speaker referred to Mr. Croker, who, he said, "came from poverty and obscurity and is now a great trust magnate, although he has never had any steady employment."

F. H. Brooks, the broker who handles large sums of money for betting, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that he had $5,000 to place on Illinois against 2,000 that the State will go Republican, and $10,000 at 3 to 1 on the general result. A Western man who wants to give an evidence of his faith in Bryan will place in Mr. Brooks's hands to-morrow $15,000, which he will offer against $25,000 that Bryan will carry Maryland, or $15,000 to $20,000 that Bryan will carry Nebraska. "There will be no wagers placed of any consequence until after Oct. 15," Mr. Brooks said last night.

The Thirty-fifth Assembly Division of the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs will hold a liberty mass meeting to-morrow evening in Carpenter's Hall, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue. The Twelfth Assembly District Division will hold a mass meeting in Liberty Hall, 455 Grand Street, to-morrow evening.

An enthusiastic gathering of about 500 anti-imperialists of Richmond Borough listened to a speech by ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner at Bachman's Brewery, Clifton, S. I., last evening. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs. Louis Heymann presided.

Congressman William Sulzer returned to New York yesterday from his campaign trip in Indiana. He says that Indiana is as sure for Bryan as Georgia.

NEW LONDON'S FREIGHT STRIKE.

Men Arrive to Take Strikers' Places and Trouble Is Feared.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 13.—Twenty-one negroes from the Ward Line pier, Brooklyn, and sixty-five white men arrived this afternoon to take the places of the striking freight handlers of the Central Vermont Railroad.

They came with full knowledge of the strike, and trouble with the men who are out is feared.

Recently Wedded Florist's Suicide.

Charles F. Behnken, twenty-three years old, a florist at 644 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, and Emily Kuchenmeister, nineteen years of age, were recently married at the bride's home in Hoboken. They went to live over Behnken's store, and there Behnken yesterday shot himself in the head and died instantly. Mrs. Behnken, who was prostrated by the tragedy, said she knew of no reason why her husband should have killed himself, except that he was on the verge of failure. He had but fifty-three cents left, and had pawned all his jewelry. He was greatly worried, she said, and despondent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

4:25 A. M.—51 Hester Street; Abraham Feildman; damage, $300.

9:25 A. M.—2,908 Park Avenue; Emma Burgurre; damage, $75.

4:45 P. M.—242 West Thirty-eighth Street; Mrs. Minnie Wishs; damage, $25.

5:25 P. M.—13 Division Street; Paul Kalmus; damage, $300.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 13.—The Gem of the Bay Hotel, at Price's Point, with its furnishings, was burned this afternoon. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 13.—Frank E. Vinton's livery stable, in Grafton, was burned early this morning. It caught fire at about 2 o'clock. All the live stock was saved, and most of the carriages. The loss is estimated at $8,000; insurance, $5,000.

DEFENSE OF MR. M'KINLEY

Mr. Dos Passos Answers Charges of Anti-Imperialists.

He Selects Carl Schurz as Their Spokesman—Allegations of Perfidy He Declares Unfounded.

John R. Dos Passos, the lawyer, has prepared a reply to the charges of anti-imperialists against the Administration of Mr. McKinley in its conduct of affairs in the Philippines, selecting Carl Schurz as a typical spokesman of the faction.

Attracted to the question by the reiteration of the charges that "we used the Filipinos as allies and profited from their co-operation as allies, and recognized them as allies, so long as they could be useful to us, and that we owed them those moral obligations, which are always recognized between honorable allies, and that if we had treated them justly we should have recognized their independence," Mr. Dos Passos has studied the facts from the contemporaneous public and private documents.

His conclusion is that the charges made against Mr. McKinley of having acted with perfidy toward the Filipinos are unfounded, base, and unnatural in fact and in law, made from gross ignorance of the facts, or deliberate disregard of the truth.

THE FILIPINOS' POSITION.

Mr. Dos Passos discusses the events in chronological order with reference to the evidence for verification. He first says that the position of the Filipinos prior to the breaking out of the war with Spain was that they had just been engaged in an insurrection for the purpose of securing certain civil rights, and that just when, headed by Aguinaldo, they were at the point of victory, an extraordinary transaction took place: Aguinaldo entered into an arrangement with the Spanish Governor General, whereby, without having provided by a single word or express promise for the adjustment of any of the civil grievances of the people, he surrendered up all the arms of the insurgents, disbanded them, and, with his immediate associates, agreed to leave the country and settle in Hongkong, where the sum of $800,000 was to be paid to him by the Spanish Government.

Mr. Dos Passos does not characterize this payment as a bribe, or pass upon the question whether or not the charge made against Aguinaldo of selling out his country for gold is true. He states the facts from his point of view, and lets the reader judge.

It is charged against Mr. McKinley by anti-imperialists that at the time of the outbreak of the war with Spain certain express or implied promises were made by the American Consuls at Hongkong and Singapore, and by Admiral Dewey, that if Aguinaldo would return to the Philippines and co-operate in a military way with the American troops the independence of the Filipinos under Aguinaldo would be recognized. As to this, Mr. Dos Passos quotes the instructions from the State Department, addressed, respectively, to Admiral Dewey and to the Consuls, to make no promises to Aguinaldo of either present or future recognition; from Admiral Dewey's reply that "he had entered into no alliance with the insurgents or any faction"; from Consul General Pratt, that "he had held out no hopes to Aguinaldo of any kind," and from Consul General Wildman, that "he had never made pledges or discussed the policy of America with Aguinaldo."

NATIVES NOT DECEIVED.

Then, taking up the question of the co-operation of Aguinaldo with the Americans and the claim that the Filipinos rendered this co-operation believing that "fighting side by side with the Republic of Washington and Lincoln, they were fighting for their own independence," Mr. Dos Passos says:

"The Filipinos believed otherwise, because they were told otherwise by our Generals and officers—by every one of them. There was at this time nothing that any Government could recognize as an independent republic or nation among the Filipinos. They had a pretended Constitution adopted at the personal dictation of Aguinaldo by a so-called congress of a few of his associates, but in no wise representing a plebiscitum, or vote of the people, for none was ever taken.

"Aguinaldo did, in a desultory way and to some extent, harass the Spaniards about Manila; but it is plain that the military work in the Philippines in co-operation was of no such importance as portrayed by their friends, and Aguinaldo was in fact receiving the arms and all from the American commanders with a secret purpose to finally turn, as he did, against the Americans, if his pretended government were not recognized. This secret, treacherous purpose was conceived and carefully planned on May 4, 1898, in Hongkong, at a meeting at which Aguinaldo was present and before he had been to Manila.

"But, apart from this secret purpose to turn against the Americans, Aguinaldo was not an ally of the United States in the sense that that word is understood in international law. His was a wholly anomalous creation, not a politic body, but a dictatorial assertion, absolutely exceptional in the history of international law, swinging between the Spanish and United States governments—recognizing, and recognized by, neither. He never participated jointly with the United States in any engagement; never acted in concert, and Manila itself was taken without his aid.

"The claim that we should have allowed Aguinaldo to participate in the peace convention at Paris is shown to be simply an afterthought on the part of Aguinaldo and the anti-imperialists. He never asked participation, and his sole solicitude at that time was that we would not yield the territory back to Spain or sell it in the open market, 'preferably to England.'

QUESTION OF MR. SCHURZ.

"Mr. Schurz asks this question in regard to Mr. McKinley: 'Was it his duty to issue that famous benevolent assimilation proclamation by which, weeks before ratification of the peace treaty gave him the right to do so, he directed an army to enforce throughout the archipelago American sovereignty, which then did not even technically exist?' Mr. Schurz claims that this was 'a wanton and ruthless insult thrown in the face of a people who had acted as our allies and who aspired to be free, and was a barefaced usurpation of power which only an unscrupulous partisan spirit would overlook or excuse.'"

Mr. Dos Passos says that the question and its answer overlook the fact that the so-called "benevolent assimilation" proclamation of May 19, 1898, in which the sovereignty of the United States was then expressly claimed "by right of conquest," as well as the subsequent proclamation, was issued by Mr. McKinley, not as President of the United States, but under his Constitutional power as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Mr. Dos Passos then gives quotations from the leading text writers and from the decisions of the Supreme Court to prove that the President had the full and undoubted right to act as he did.

Then, as to what "moral obligations" America owed the Filipinos, Mr. Dos Passos says that the United States Government is bound to feed, pay, maintain, and protect them; it is bound to give them a Government better than that which they experienced from Spanish domination. It is bound to allow a free press, establish courts, to allow the exercise of religious worship, and all those rights which a civilized Government grants to those under its protection; and he charges that all of these latter results Aguinaldo has so far thwarted; his personal ambition overcoming all consideration for the inhabitants of the Philippines. He continues:

Not willing to wait until the United States had instituted a liberal provisional government under the care of the Congress of the United States and under the surveillance of the whole American people, he cruelly rushed into a bloody and unnecessary war. He was playing for a great stake—the government of the Filipinos. With the support of the United States his game was won. Without it he was ruined. The miserable adventurer, learning that there was a possible division of opinions on this subject in the United States, opened the war, relying upon a part of the American people to remain misled and eventually uphold him in his scheme. In a nutshell this is the whole truth of the Aguinaldo rebellion."

ON IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Dos Passos also says:

"The question of imperialism, as it relates to the islands, has not yet definitely arisen. What the future may bring forth it is too early to forecast. Whether, if the Filipinos should ever become fit for self-government or any well-chosen form of government adapted to their own needs, and should then, with something approaching to unanimity, demand a separation from us, (thus placing themselves in a situation resembling our own at the time of the Declaration of Independence,) that demand should be recognized and under what conditions—then the question so eagerly urged by the anti-imperialists will, in fact, have arisen.

"The Filipinos have never yet governed themselves, nor have they ever made an attempt for independence against the Spanish domination. To ask them to go through a probative period is not making a great demand either upon their patience or philosophy. In the meantime, I see no occasion to fear imperialism considered as an abstract proposition.

"If imperialism means a sympathy for and a full and hearty indorsement of the acts and events which led up to the acquisition and retention of the Philippine Islands, if it means an approval of the acts of the Administration in opposing the hostilities commenced by Aguinaldo against our Government, I am an imperialist outspoken and uncompromising. I am not one of those Republicans who, Mr. Schurz says, 'are troubled in their consciences about what has been done,' nor do I believe there are any such who have looked fully and fairly into the question; nor do I think Mr. Schurz is competent to diagnose the 'consciences' of Republicans."

EAGER TO THRASH CARBONELL.

Sister of Girl He Is Charged with Abducting Says She Will Horsewhip Him.

There are several people in Harlem anxiously looking for Edward L. Carbonell of 329 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, who it is alleged lured Miss Hannah Anderson away, and if he is found he stands a chance of a horsewhipping from the missing girl's sister, a thrashing from a very excitable janitor, and possibly a night in the station house under lock and key.

Mrs. Helena Anderson, the girl's mother, who lives at 305 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, says that Carbonell, who is a brother-in-law of Evangeline Cisneros, who was rescued from a Cuban prison during the Spanish war, hypnotized her daughter, who she says is only sixteen years of age, and lured her away from the home of her employer, Mrs. Morris of 848 Morris Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. At the home of the Carbonells, where the young man lived with his mother and brother, they called the charge absurd and positively refused to discuss the case. Mrs. Anderson has received the following letter from her daughter, with a New York postmark on the envelope:

Dear Mamma: It will be a long time before I enter my home again. I will go far away where no one knows me. I know that papa and mamma do not like me any more, and I think it is better to disappear altogether then have everybody making fun of me because I have been going with Ed. I will always write and tell you how I am, but I will never tell you where I am. Mamma always laughed when I told her I would disappear, but have gone now. Your loving daughter, HANNAH.

As near as could be learned yesterday Carbonell had been paying attention to Hannah for some months past much against the wishes of the girl's mother and four sisters. They tried hard to keep the couple apart, and finally a position was secured for Hannah as maid to Mrs. Morris in Yonkers. This the family thought would break off the acquaintance with Carbonell, but they were mistaken, and the couple carried on a very lively correspondence. On Wednesday last Hannah left Mrs. Morris's residence by stealing out of a back window, taking her clothes with her in a bundle. It has been learned that Carbonell received letters from Hannah at Rawlins's drug store, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, although the druggist refused to admit the fact. Mrs. Anderson has secured several of Carbonell's letters to her daughter, one of which reads as follows:

I write this to give you fair warning. I saw the janitress this morning and gave her such a roasting she will never forget it. I knocked her over in a heap when she started to call me names. Now, remember, whatever happens, you are not to give me away in anything I have done.

You would not want to see me go to jail, would you? Don't let them frighten you. They might put up a good bluff, but don't let them scare you. Now, you must destroy every one of my letters. Don't keep one of them.

The janitress referred to in the letter is Mrs. Marren, who is in charge of the flat house where the Carbonells reside, and whom young Carbonell had charged with telling Mrs. Anderson that he was married. Mrs. Marren's husband asserts that he will thrash the young man when he lays hands upon him. Miss Amelia Anderson, the girl's sister, says that if she finds him she will use a horsewhip on him till he begs for mercy.

Carbonell comes from a distinguished Cuban family, his father having served with distinction with Gen. Garcia. The elder Carbonell at present holds a commission in the United States Army, and is fighting in the Philippines.

BELMONT'S FIRST SPEECH.

Threatening Rain Dampens the "Gas House" District's Reception.

Assisted by a band and several speakers, O. H. P. Belmont, candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, made his first speech of the campaign last night from a truck at Forty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue, down in the "gashouse" district, a locality contiguous to "Hell's Kitchen." He spoke to the toilers of the west side on the evils of monopoly, attacked imperialism, and ended his maiden effort in this campaign at a public meeting by importuning votes for "that great Jeffersonian Democrat, William Jennings Bryan, and everybody on the ticket with him."

Preceding Mr. Belmont's arrival, at 8:30 o'clock, ex-Judge Murray, ex-Congressman Quinn, the band, and some fireworks did their best to provide entertainment for five hundred or more, including a mob of small boys, who beat the band in the way of noise.

The crowd seemed apathetic, and when Mr. Belmont appeared, attired in a modest business suit, he was received respectfully, but the enthusiasm seemed to be dampened by the threatening rain, which came down hard before the meeting was over and shut off the ambitions of some of the speakers still on the waiting list.

Mr. Belmont began by saying it was one of the proudest moments of his life to appear in the old Twenty-seventh Ward, the home of such good Democrats as Fernando Wood, Judges Connelly, McManus, and Murray, and last, but not least, Senator Plunkitt.

"This is the most important campaign we have had in forty years," said he. "The very existence of this Republic turns upon this election. If we elect Mr. McKinley for a second term we indorse all he has done—imperialism and the policy of protection to the trusts which he has well-nigh perfected."

After telling the crowd that the trusts had raised the prices of everything from brooms up or down, whichever way you please, from 15 to 100 per cent., Mr. Belmont said that the real candidate for President is Senator Hanna. The crowd had not a word to say.

"But the great issue," said he, "is republic or empire. Which shall it be? Imperialism is the great issue of this campaign. It is the inevitable result of monopoly, and imperialism brings on militarism.

"My friends, if you indorse McKinley you'll have to have an army of 200,000. These are the words of Depew. And 200,000 men will be needed if we keep the Philippines. This means forced enlistments and drafting."

Some cheers followed Mr. Belmont when he closed, and the band, which played "Hail to the Chief" when he first appeared, saluted him likewise when he stepped from the truck and made his way over toward Broadway.

Other speakers followed, including Senator Plunkitt.

WRECKS OFF NOVA SCOTIA.

Recent Storm Caused Many Disasters to Shipping — Many Schooners Driven Ashore.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 13.—The schooner A. R. Crittenden of Gloucester is ashore at Whitehead, and the schooner Charlotte E. C. is at Sydney with bowsprit and headgear gone.

Wires to the eastward are so badly demoralized that the full extent of the loss to shipping on this coast caused by the recent storm will not be known for several days.

The steamer Hariaw, from North Sydney, reports thirteen schooners driven ashore there. The barkentine Bahama, before reported ashore at Mulgrave, had hard pine from Savannah for Quebec. She is on a soft bottom.

The condition of the Eliza J. Pendleton is reported favorable for floating. A dispatch from Sydney says:

"A disastrous storm swept the Cape Breton coast Thursday night. Ten schooners are ashore at Sydney, two of which will be total wrecks. The storm was the worst since the August gale of 1883. The Norwegian bark Ole Smith Blough, Capt. Morgensen, which left Sydney the night before the storm, is a total wreck at Black Rock Point."

WEBER

PIANO WAREROOMS,

Corner Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

Some of the **Special Bargains** in second-hand Pianos this week:

Chickering Upright, Rosewood	$165
Chickering Upright, Rosewood	195
Chickering Upright, Rosewood	250
Hardman Upright, Rosewood	140
Behning Upright, Rosewood	150
Wheelock Upright, Rosewood	135
Bradbury, Upright, Rosewood	100
Fischer Upright, Rosewood	100
Schumann Upright, Mahogany	75
Ricca (nearly new) Upright, Mahogany	125
Steinway Grand, Rosewood	275
Chickering Grand, Rosewood	200

Also a few **New Weber Uprights and Grands** of discontinued styles at great reductions from regular prices.

WEBER WAREROOMS,

Corner Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

HEADACHES, NAUSEA CURED.
CAR AND SEA SICKNESS
POSITIVELY PREVENTED.
Send for free Booklet. The Specialty Supply Co., Room 1,310, 1,133 Broadway, New York.

HILL MEN IN THE REAR

State Campaign Is Directed by Croker and Murphy.

CONTRIBUTIONS GO TO THEM

Few Powers Remaining in Chairman McGuire's Hands Are Being Gradually Taken from Him.

Richard Croker and ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., have taken charge of the Democratic State campaign. David B. Hill's friends have been crowded to the wall. The few powers which are now left to Mayor James K. McGuire, as Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, are gradually being taken away.

That Mr. Croker would not tolerate any interference with his prerogative as political boss of the State was made clear last week.

A candidate on the State ticket came to New York to pay his contribution to the campaign. He went to headquarters and had a talk with Chairman McGuire and Mr. Hill's friend, Chairman Frank Campbell of the State Committee.

The news of the call of the candidate and his purpose was carried to Mr. Croker. He sent word at once that the campaign contribution should not be turned into State Headquarters, but must be given into the Croker-Murphy headquarters in the Hoffman House. The candidate did not disobey Croker's orders, and the result was the enrichment of the Croker-Murphy funds by $10,000 at least.

Chairman McGuire was incensed at Mr. Croker's action. He proposed to bring matters to an issue at once, and have it definitely settled whether the regular State headquarters were to be ignored in this important part of the campaign work.

It was finally determined after consultation among Mr. Hill's friends at State Headquarters to make no fuss, but to allow Messrs. Croker and Murphy to do whatever they pleased, and settle on the shoulders of the Tammany leader the responsibility for the result of the election.

That Mr. Croker is dominating the campaign is shown by the callers at the Croker-Murphy headquarters, in the Hoffman House. The few hours the Tammany leader spends there he is beset by men who make campaign banners and campaign buttons; artists who paint pictures, campaign orators, and hundreds of people who think they have campaign schemes for which Mr. Croker will be willing to pay. No orders are given for campaign banners except by Mr. Croker, who has taken on himself the responsibility of seeing that all bills contracted by his orders are paid.

Chairman McGuire and State Chairman Frank Campbell spend hours in State Headquarters in the St. James Building talking with up-State leaders. Up to Friday the State campaign managers had no money. They made appeals for funds, and Mr. Croker finally decided that he would make a contribution so that the clerks could be paid and some of the bills contracted settled.

The Tammany contribution to the State campaign from Mr. Croker is said to have been $20,000. The money was brought in a satchel to the Hoffman House by Thomas Smith, Mr. Croker's secretary. It was taken yesterday to State Headquarters, and Chairman McGuire was happy.

The clerks' salaries were all paid and some of the campaign speakers also received a little money. Ex-Senator Murphy also sent $15,000 as his contribution to State Headquarters, according to the politicians around the Hoffman House.

MR. HILL'S ITINERARY.

He Will Speak with Mr. Bryan at Madison Square Garden.

Ex-Senator Hill's itinerary was announced yesterday by Chairman McGuire at State Headquarters. Mr. Hill will speak at Niagara Falls on Oct. 24. He will speak on the same platform with Mr. Bryan at Madison Square Garden on Oct. 27. He will speak in Poughkeepsie on Oct. 29; Rome, Nov. 1; Syracuse, Nov. 2, and Buffalo or Schenectady, Nov. 3.

Ex-Senator Hill will leave New York today to carry out the following speaking engagements: Oct. 15, Springfield, Ill.; Oct. 16, Indianapolis; Oct. 17, Evansville, Ind.; Oct. 18, Lafayette, Ind.; Oct. 19, Chicago; Oct. 20, Cincinnati; Oct. 22, Cleveland; Oct. 23, Detroit.

MR. CROKER'S BRYAN BANQUET.

A Feast to be Marked by Unusual Magnificence—Mr. Cockran May Attend It.

Mr. Bryan is to break bread on Tuesday afternoon at one of the most magnificent banquets ever given in New York. Richard Croker has planned to make Mr. Bryan's first meal as the guest of Tammany Hall a love-feast of an exclusive character. Even W. Bourke Cockran may be bidden to the banquet hall, and in the select gathering of twenty-five will be Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn.

The plans for the banquet have all been completed. Manager Cadogan of the Hoffman House has been ordered to spare no expense. The rarest delicacies will be obtained and served elaborately. The dinner will be given in the Moorish Room of the hotel, and flowers of all varieties will be used for decorations. The wines will be the choicest and most costly.

It was first planned by Mr. Croker to limit the dinner to fifteen. Among this number the name of Mr. Cockran was not included. Then a change came in the programme, and it was decided to enlarge the list to twenty-five, and Mr. Cockran's name is said to be among those added.

Among the invited guests are the following:

Hugh McLaughlin, Edward M. Shepard, John Whalen, John W. Keller, ex-Senator Murphy, ex-Gov. Stone, Mayor James K. McGuire, John J. O'Brien, Frank C. Rinn, Senator P. H. McCarren, J. De Witt Warner, George W. Van Hoesen, Frank Campbell, Congressman Richardson, John B. Stanchfield, Dr. John H. Girdner, Thomas J. Brady, Henry W. Unger, and James Shevlin.

Five other prominent Democrats have been asked to join the love feast, but their acceptances have not been received as yet.

Jersey City's New Tax Rate.

The Jersey City Tax Commissioners yesterday announced that the tax rate for the new fiscal year beginning Dec. 1 had been determined, and that it would be $28.

ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENTS

What Satistics of Nineteen Contests Show.

Differences Between Aggregates of Votes Cast For and Against Successful Nominees Very Small.

An analysis of election statistics is somewhat entertaining, if not often instructive. Glancing at the record of the aggregate vote cast at Presidential elections since 1824, (when it was first possible to get accurate statistics pertaining to National politics,) and during which intervening time nineteen Presidential elections were held, it is somewhat remarkable that there is a difference only of about 2¼ per cent. between the aggregate of votes cast for the nominees chosen to fill the office of Chief Executive and the combined vote cast in opposition to such nominee, the aggregate vote for the successful nominees being 51,895,412; the combined vote for all opposing candidates, 53,209,553, an excess of 1,314,121.

At ten of the elections the chosen candidate received a majority of the popular vote, while nine of the elected Presidents had a majority of the popular votes against them—the heaviest opposition being cast in 1892, when Grover Cleveland was elected for the second time, the combined opposition vote cast for Benjamin Harrison and others reaching 6,502,433, as against 5,556,918, or an excess of 945,515 over the Cleveland vote. The following carefully prepared table will fully explain details:

Year.	Successful Nominees.	Popular Vote.	Opposing Nominees.	Combined Vote.	Majorities.
1824..	John Q. Adams, Fed	106,190	Andrew Jackson et al	155,872	40,318
1828..	Andrew Jackson, Dem	647,231	John Q. Adams et al	509,097	138,134
1832..	Andrew Jackson, Dem	687,502	Henry Clay et al	563,297	124,205
1836..	Martin Van Buren, Dem	761,549	Wm. H. Harrison et al	736,656	24,893
1840..	Wm. H. Harrison, Whig	1,275,017	Martin Van Buren et al	1,135,761	139,256
1844..	James K. Polk, Dem	1,337,243	Henry Clay et al	1,361,368	*24,125
1848..	Zachary Taylor, Whig	1,360,544	Lewis Cass et al	1,511,807	*151,263
1852..	Franklin Pierce, Dem	1,601,474	Winfield Scott et al	1,538,395	63,079
1856..	James Buchanan, Dem	1,838,169	J. C. Frémont et al	2,215,802	*377,633
1860..	Abraham Lincoln, Rep	1,866,352	S. A. Douglas et al	2,810,501	*944,149
1864..	Abraham Lincoln, Rep	2,216,067	G. B. McClellan et al	1,808,725	407,342
1868..	U. S. Grant, Rep	3,013,071	Horatio Seymour et al	2,709,615	305,456
1872..	U. S. Grant, Rep	3,597,070	Horace Greeley et al	2,869,095	727,975
1876..	R. B. Hayes, Rep	4,033,950	S. J. Tilden et al	4,127,848	*93,898
1880..	J. A. Garfield, Rep	4,449,053	W. S. Hancock et al	4,760,353	*311,300
1884..	Grover Cleveland, Dem	4,911,017	J. G. Blaine et al	5,133,968	*222,951
1888..	Benjamin Harrison, Rep	5,440,216	Grover Cleveland et al	5,940,567	*500,351
1892..	Grover Cleveland, Dem	5,556,918	Benjamin Harrison et al	6,502,433	*945,515
1896..	William McKinley, Rep	*7,104,779	William J. Bryan et al	6,818,373	286,406
	Total	51,895,412	Total	53,209,553	
	Opposition excess in 72 years	1,314,141			

The majorities marked by an asterisk (*) are the opposition majorities at nine elections. The other figures in same column are the majorities of successful nominees.

FORLORN HOPE OF VICE PRESIDENTS

Although there have been twenty-eight Presidential terms since the foundation of our Government, and though, to use the phrase of Daniel Webster—himself a disappointed aspirant for the White House—"every Vice President has always been a would-be President at heart," it is a singular fact that John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Martin Van Buren were the only three elected Vice Presidents who were subsequently chosen by the people to fill the position of President. And of all the statesmen called to fill Cabinet positions since the foundation of the Government, only six—Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, and James Buchanan, each of whom had been appointed Secretary of State—were promoted to the Presidency. Nor did any President pro tempore of the Senate, except John Tyler, or any Speaker of the House of Representatives except James K. Polk, ever sit in the Presidential chair. This may not be a very encouraging outlook for Governor "Teddy."

LIFE DURATION OF PRESIDENTS.

The "cares of State" have not shortened the lives of many of our Presidents. Gen. William H. Harrison and Gen. Zachary Taylor were the two oldest of our Presidents at the time of inauguration, Harrison being sixty-eight and Taylor sixty-five years of age. John Adams, Andrew Jackson, and James Buchanan were each over sixty years of age when they assumed the Presidential chair. Eleven of our elected Presidents were under sixty when inaugurated, and four were less than fifty years old—Ulysses S. Grant being the youngest of our Presidents, inaugurated when only forty-seven years of age. Washington lived to reach his sixty-seventh year, John Adams his ninetieth, and Thomas Jefferson lived to see his eighty-third year.

Andrew Jackson died peacefully at his country home, the Hermitage, in Tennessee, nearly eighty years of age. Martin Van Buren had a good time abroad after he was President, and lived in elegant style at Kinderhook, N. Y., till he reached his seventy-ninth year. Millard Fillmore died at seventy-four. James Monroe lived for six years after filling his second Presidential term, and died in the seventy-third year of his age. John Quincy Adams, after having attained the highest honors in the gift of the people, did not "retire," but kept on serving his country as a Congressman, and one day, hale and hearty and honored, in the eightieth year of his age, the indomitable statesman was struck down with paralysis in the Federal Capitol.

James Madison, on the contrary, after having been as highly honored by the American people as John Quincy Adams, retired altogether from public life, and for twenty years after his retirement lived the life of a rich country gentleman at his estate, in Montpelier, Va., until the eighty-fifth year of his age. President Buchanan passed away peacefully at Wheatlands, his country seat, in his seventy-seventh year, and President Andrew Johnson died in his sixty-sixth year, about the same age as were William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, and Ulysses S. Grant at the time of their death.

Only James K. Polk, Chester A. Arthur, Abraham Lincoln, and James A. Garfield—the last two by assassination—died before reaching their sixtieth year. John Tyler, the most unpopular of all the Presidents, died at the age of seventy-two in the Confederate service in the City of Richmond, Va., in 1862.

THEIR PATERNAL ANCESTRY.

The paternal ancestry of all our Presidents was as follows: English, 15; Scotch, 3; Scotch-Irish, 5; Welsh, 1, and Dutch, 1. Of our Vice Presidents, the paternity was: English, 16; Scotch, 2; Scotch-Irish, 4; Welsh, 1, and Dutch, 1. Thomas Jefferson was of Welsh origin and Martin Van Buren was of Dutch paternity, and each, having been elected to fill both positions, are numbered among the Presidents and Vice Presidents. The Presidents of Scotch origin were James Monroe, Ulysses S. Grant, and Rutherford B. Hayes, and those of Scotch-Irish parentage were Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Chester A. Arthur, and William McKinley.

The earliest "disappointed" Presidential nominee was, perhaps, one of the greatest men, in point of intellect, America ever produced. Aaron Burr was an aspirant for the Presidency in 1796, and again in 1800. The struggle between Thomas Jefferson and Burr in this latter contest was one of unexampled fierceness, and nearly convulsed the country. The result of the contest was a tie. Jefferson and Burr each received seventy-three votes in the Electoral College, and the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the vote of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vice President, under the system then in force.

RESENTMENT OF BURR.

Burr never recovered from his defeat, and tried to recoup in his scheme for a new dominion in the Southwest. If he could not be President, he aimed to become Emperor, but he failed to become either, and died a broken-down man in comparative disgrace and obscurity. History has nothing in it sadder or more suggestive than the downfall of Aaron Burr; in a few years sweeping the political gamut from almost successful President to defeated traitor.

Among other victims of Presidential "heartbreak" may be mentioned Henry Clay of Kentucky, Daniel D. Tompkins of New York, John C. Frémont, Stephen A. Douglas, and Horace Greeley, the latter perhaps the saddest tragedy in the long line of political defeats, for there is little doubt that Horace Greeley died insane, and that his political disappointment was instrumental in killing him.

Presidential "excursions" by aspirants for a second term were not unknown eighty years ago. President Monroe was the first occupant of the White House to inaugurate political "junketing," in his canvass for a second term, in 1820. He had been urged by some of his advisers (who were a little "scary" of the then rising popularity of John Quincy Adams as a Presidential aspirant) to "go and see the country," and he then started out on an alleged mission "to inspect the National fortifications and defenses." The President, on his tour, wore the undress uniform of a Revolutionary officer—a blue coat, a light pair of pantaloons, and a cocked hat.

Human nature and politicians being always the same, there were the usual drawbacks and backbitings, ill-feelings and jealousies to score as a background to the President's "tour of inspection." Some of the opposition papers accused him of "putting on airs" and aping "the pomp of a King," because at one time he rode in a carriage drawn by four horses. Other editors reproved him for "wasting the time of the Government in sight-seeing." He was denounced for being too "sentimental," because he kissed a pretty girl who presented him with a poetical address. But, notwithstanding all such opposition, the first regular out-and-out Presidential Summer picnic was a great success in every way, and produced the most important and beneficent results. For while it made the President acquainted with the people, it made the people better acquainted with the President, and laid the basis for that "era of good feeling," with which the memory of President Monroe has ever been associated, and when the electoral votes were counted, after the Presidential election, it was found that James Monroe had received 231, while John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts received only 1.

JOKE ON PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

President Martin Van Buren was not so fortunate as had been Monroe, when he, in 1840, indulged in "a swing around the circle," as President Johnson called it, or "a fishing excursion," as President Arthur styled it, which were only different designations for object-lesson politics, keeping themselves as Presidents before the people. The year 1840 happened to be the "two-dollars a day and roast beef" campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," while Van Buren "ran against a buzz saw," for as President he was held responsible for the "hard times" occasioned by the panic of 1837, and in the Electoral College Gen. William H. Harrison received 234 votes, while Van Buren got only 60.

James K. Paulding, the author (in conjunction with Washington Irving) of "The Salmagundi Papers," and who was known as "a literary politician," because he held the position of naval officer for many years through several Administrations, was personally very intimate with Van Buren, and the then President enlisted his services as a companion in one of his Western electioneering trips.

Van Buren was a courtly, polished gentleman, and could "orate" by the hour, but during the time he took this trip with Paulding he became tired out, and the thought occurred to him that as he was not personally very well known in the Western section of the country he would have Paulding do a little of the required speechmaking for him. When the train stopped at a way station and the people would give "cheers for President Van Buren" Paulding would go forward, apologize for not feeling very well, make a short, incisive speech, delight his audience, and Van Buren would feel happy at escaping so much effort.

But Paulding played a pretty good trick on Van Buren, who had kept poking fun at him for doing so much of the hard work of the trip. So, with a resolve to get even with his tormentor, when the train reached a more important station and Paulding had personated and spoken for Van Buren, he wound up his speech by alluding, in a very complimentary way to Van Buren as the illustrious author, and eloquent orator, James K. Paulding, who had kindly consented to accompany him on his trip, and who would be only too glad of the opportunity of addressing his fellow-citizens and admirers."

There was no getting out of this scrape, and Van Buren was obliged, as Paulding, to make a longer speech than he would have had to make as Van Buren. After that episode each tub stood on its own bottom for the remainder of the trip.

AN IMPECUNIOUS EX-PRESIDENT.

James Monroe was, as shown by the votes cast for his re-election, the most popular of all our Presidents, but this very popularity, in a measure, brought him to grief. He had married a lady who brought to him a good deal of money, and the President kept up a big establishment, and entertainments at the White House were conducted on a princely scale, considering the comparative simplicity of the times. Monroe also had a lot of relatives, to whom his heart, house, and purse were ever open, and who took advantage of his liberality. Besides he held office at a peculiar time, when the political bad blood of the earlier days of the Republic had stopped scolding and old sores were getting healed up. What has since been known as "the era of good feeling" had begun, and Monroe, who was an amiable man, desired above all things to keep up this happy state of affairs. He was never so happy as when presiding over a jolly good dinner or seeing his wife presiding over an elaborate evening party at the White House, which had then just been finished.

After his second term of office was over the debts contracted by the President began to bother him as a private citizen, and followed him to his place of retirement, Oak Hall, in Montpelier, Va. Finally his creditors annoyed him so much that the ex-President found it necessary to secure a residence in New York City to escape the Sheriff.

One of his daughters had married a gentleman by the name of Samuel L. Gouverneur, and with her and her family the ex-President was glad to find a refuge. But being a proud man personally, he did not like the idea of being entirely dependent on his daughter's hospitality, and he kept on the "lookout" for something to do.

Just then an enterprising firm had begun to publish books by subscription, and offered liberal commissions to agents who had influence enough to get orders for their books. The idea struck the old ex-President that this would be just the kind of work for him, in a quiet, confidential way, as he certainly had a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the country. And (though unwritten history) it is said to be an established fact that right here in New York the once popular President of the United States, in a little private room in Mrs. Gouverneur's house, sat a few hours every day, writing letters to distinguished statesmen and politicians whom he had once entertained in style at the White House, asking them to subscribe for the book he was taking an interest in.

It was a singular and very pathetic spectacle, and does not leave much regret for the fact that after about two years of this book business the old gentleman and grand old statesman died on the "Glorious Fourth," being the third ex-President of the United States who died on Independence Day. His remains were interred in this city; but in 1858 they were taken to Richmond, Va., and reinterred on April 28, in Hollywood.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

MONTREAL MAN MISSING.

The police of this city as well as the police of Montreal Canada, are at present looking for Charles Laville, a jeweler, who formerly lived with his wife and three children at 787 Sanguinette Street, Montreal, Canada. According to his relatives he must have disappeared, no one knows where, from a train on the way from Montreal to this city.

Laville had been out of work for the past two months, and on Sept. 25 started for New York, intending to stay with his sister-in-law, Mrs. H. Ward of 300 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, while looking for a position. His wife went to the railroad station with him and saw him start for New York on the 7:29 A. M. train. She had given him $10, $9 of which he had spent on a ticket.

Since then he has been neither seen nor heard from. The police of Montreal have been searching for him, and a general alarm for him was sent out from the New York Police Headquarters yesterday. His portrait was shown to the conductor of the train on which he started for New York, who declared that the man had not traveled on the train.

Mrs. Ward said last night that it was just possible that her brother-in-law had committed suicide. She said that he had a prospect of a good position in this city, however, and had no reason for making away with himself. Laville has a brother who lives somewhere in Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN'S EXTRA SESSION.

Legislature Takes Action on Measure to Alter Methods of Taxing Corporate Property.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 13.—The special session of the Michigan Legislature, which convened Wednesday noon, adjourned yesterday afternoon, having passed both measures submitted by Gov. Pingree.

The joint resolution permitting the submission at the next general election in November of a constitutional amendment authorizing the taxation of railroads and other corporate property on the actual cash value, instead of upon the earnings, as at present, as passed, provides that corporate property shall be assessed on its cash value at the average rate of taxation paid by other property in the State, the State Board of Assessors to determine the average.

The bills repealing the special charters of the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroads were also passed. The repeals will take effect on and after Dec. 31, 1901. The roads may bring suit in the Circuit Courts of Wayne, Kent, or Ingham Counties, for damages sustained. The Legislature will formally adjourn Monday.

REJECTED SUITOR WOULD DIE.

East Orange Boy Cut His Throat in Sweetheart's Presence.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 13.—Because the object of his affections refused any longer to accept his attentions, William Boole, a young man of East Orange, cut his throat in the young woman's presence last Wednesday night. The weapon used was a penknife, but to the fact the blade was unusually dull the lovesick youth owes his life. He made two jagged cuts, and although he scraped the skin over the jugular vein the cut was not deep enough to be dangerous. He is at present in a state of collapse, but it is believed he will recover.

Boole, who is twenty years old, was for a time the accepted suitor of Miss Nellie Wagner, daughter of W. F. Wagner, a wealthy importer, in business in New York. The Wagners live at 15 North Arlington Avenue. Boole's home is across the street. The young man spent considerable of his time in Miss Wagner's company, but the engagement was broken owing to Boole's liking for liquors. He later became an inmate of a Keeley cure establishment in White Plains, N. Y. He left that institution this week and went directly to Miss Wagner's home. He again asked her to accept him as a suitor, but she refused to entertain the idea.

Boole was sitting on the railing of the porch in front of Miss Wagner at the time, and drawing a knife he plunged it into his throat and fell backward over the railing to the ground. Picking himself up he then staggered to the lawn of Edward F. Anderson, who lives next door, where he fainted. The young woman fainted, but was revived. Messengers were dispatched, and Dr. William H. Cooke responded. The young man was put to bed and his wounds were sewed up. He is reported to-day as being practically out of danger.

His father is Edward Boole, a China importer at 48 Park Place, Mrs. Boole is prostrated from the shock, and her life is despaired of. The young woman is in frequent attendance at young Boole's bedside. Every effort has been made to keep the affair from leaking out, and neither family would talk about it to-day.

BROOKLYN DETECTIVE DEAD.

S. L. Garvey Stricken While Going to the Station House.

Acting Detective Stephen L. Garvey of the Liberty Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, one of the most popular officers in the Brooklyn Department, died on Friday at his home, 415 Miller Avenue, of heart trouble. He was stricken on the street, near the station house, while on his way to report for duty. He was carried to the station house, where the Rev. Father Edward Horan of St. Malachy's Church administered the last rites of the Church. The dying detective was then removed to his home, two blocks away, where he died two hours later.

Detective Garvey was forty years old, and was appointed to the force April 19, 1888. He leaves a wife.

Commemoration Day at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 13.—Prof. Libby of the Faculty of Princeton University announced to-day that Bishop Satterlee of Washington, who is to deliver the Commemoration Day address, will speak on "Morals and American Civilization." Commemoration Day will come on Oct. 20, and on the 19th the Trustees will hold a Fall meeting, at which the question of alumni representation will probably be decided. President Patton will give a dinner to Bishop Satterlee on Friday. Ex-President Cleveland will be present.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:10	Sun sets...5:22	Moon rises.10:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..12:02	Gov. Isl'd..12:10	H. Gate...2:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....	Gov. Isl'd..12:38	H. Gate...2:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribbee, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

Europa, Haiti, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Dominican Republic, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

Cienfuegos, Santos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Wilhelm V., Curacao	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $14, for dispatch per steamship Glenogle. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. $14 and up to Oct. $27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. $27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Oceanic, (supplementary mails via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. $11.)

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 18; Shanghai, Sept. 17; Yokohama, Sept. 22, and Honolulu, Oct. 3, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer American Maru, were dispatched East at 10 A. M. Oct. 10, and are due in New York this afternoon.

The mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Olympia, were dispatched East Oct. 11, and are due in New York on Tuesday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 14.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Sept. 24.
Bellanoch, St. Lucia, Oct. 6.
Bonn, Bremen, Sept. 30.
Cap Frio, Hamburg, Sept. 30.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Oct. 7.
Cornwall, London, Sept. 28.
Galileo, Hull, Sept. 24.
Laura, Hamburg, Sept. 20.
Minterne, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 2.
Queen Margaret, St. Lucia, Oct. 5.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 8.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, Oct. 1.
St. Fillans, Antwerp, Oct. 1.
Victoria, St. Michael's, Oct. 3.

MONDAY, OCT. 15.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 4.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
Camatense, Para, Oct. 3.
Comus, New Orleans, Oct. 6.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Oct. 10.
Georgian, Liverpool, Oct. 3.
Manhanset, Dundee, Oct. 1.
Marquette, London, Oct. 5.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 6.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Oct. 7.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

Athos, Port Limon, Oct. 9.
Drumelzier, Amsterdam, Oct. 2.
Europe, London, Oct. 4.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Oct. 10.
Hudson, Colon, Oct. 9.
Jersey City, Swansea, Oct. 2.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

Kensington, Antwerp, Oct. 6.
Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 10.
Minnesota, London, Oct. 4.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 11.

Arrived.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Oct. 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg Oct. 6 and Southampton and Cherbourg 7th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:03 A. M.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:03 A. M.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Off Fire Island at 9:40 P. M.

SS Premier, (Br.,) McDonald, Sanchez, San Domingo Oct. 6, with fruit to Bartram Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Julfs, Amsterdam Sept. 25, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Amesti, (Span.,) Bollar, Bilbao Sept. 24, with iron ore to order—vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Vesper, Geslee, Philadelphia via Raritan Canal, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Seguranca, Rogers, Campeachy, &c., Sept. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Ward Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 A. M.

SS Christiania, (Ger.,) Schulke, Stettin Sept. 26, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban license,) Hansen, Manzanillo Oct. 3 and Cienfuegos 6th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 A. M.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Loveridge, Hull Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Capac, (Br.,) Sproul, Valparaiso, &c., Aug. 18, with mdse. to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Major Barrett, (new,) Cameron, Boston for Philadelphia.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans Oct. 8, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 13, 9:30 P. M., east, a gale, raining, thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Begonia, (Br.,) for Natal.
SS Iberian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Ohio, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Specialist, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Xenia, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Norge, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS British Queen, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.
SS City of Rome, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS San Juan, for Ponce, for Porto Rico.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Massapequa, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS Hildur, (Nor.,) for Curacao, &c.
SS Navahoe, for Boston.
SS Havana, for Havana.
SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS La Plata, (Br.,) for Para, &c.
SS Proteus, for New Orleans.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

Notice to Mariners.

CURRITUCK SOUND BEACON LIGHT NO. 8, (LONG POINT,) NORTH CAROLINA.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 1, 1900, the fixed white lens-lantern light shown on the end of the boathouse on the westerly side of the cut of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal through Long Point, Coinjock Bay, Currituck Sound, will be moved about 80 feet to the northward and suspended from a pole recently erected on the northeasterly end of the bulkhead.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 128, No. 665, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 129.

BRUNSWICK HARBOR ENTRANCE—JEKYL ISLAND JETTY BEACON LIGHT—GEORGIA.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 5, 1900, a fixed red post-lantern light will be established, 13 feet above mean high water, on a triangular, wooden structure of three red piles, with square, red daymark, standing in 10 feet at mean low water, at the northerly end of the jetty on the westerly side of the entrance to Jekyl Creek, southerly side of Brunswick River. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 447 of the United Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, North, 31° 05' (41"); Longitude, West, 81° 26' (21").

Jekyl Island Range Beacon Lights.—On the same date these lights, on the southerly side of Brunswick River, will be changed from fixed red to fixed white, without other change.

Colonels Island Range Beacon Lights.—On the same date these lights, on the southerly side of Turtle River, northerly side of Colonels Island, will be changed from fixed white to fixed red, without other change.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 148, after No. 806, and Nos. 807, 808, 809, and 810, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 41.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—SS St. Paul, Capt. Passow, (from Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 11:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Loesewitz, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. King, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day and proceeded, and passed Hurst Castle at 3:30 P. M.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool,) arr. at Queenstown at 9:03 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Kaiser Friederich, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, (from Hamburg and Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 5:20 P. M. yesterday.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York for Christiania and Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Riverton, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from New York for Havre and Dunkirk, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Richmond Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Clancarthy, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitten, from New York, arr. at Hull Oct. 12.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 8:38 P. M. yesterday.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Hahn, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New York for Genoa, &c., arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Capt. Johnstone, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Alix, sld. from Havre for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Garlick, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Horcon, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 6 P. M. yesterday.

SS Dunblane, (Br.,) Capt. Farquhar, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Cape Town, &c., Oct. 5.

SS Maristow, (Br.,) Capt. Prout, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Port Elizabeth, &c., Oct. 11.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Christiansand for New York Oct. 10.

SS Polarstjernen, (Dan.,) Capt. Callesen, (from New York,) sld. from Algiers for Manila, &c., Oct. 10.

The Knabe of to-day will outlive the 20th Century.

If it's a

KNABE

There is little more to be said. The name KNABE is synonymous with all that *is* to be desired—all that *can* be desired in pianos.

The possessor of a Knabe of yesterday or to-day owns the very best instrument that can be manufactured. There is a reason for this. The product of the Knabe factories to-day represents the evolution of nearly three score years and ten of constant endeavor towards the perfect piano.

The KNABE of to-day is in consequence the standard of comparison.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

154 Fifth Ave. (cor. 20th St.)

THE BIG STORE WITH THE ALL CITY ADDRESS

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. NEXT DOOR TO THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

10,000 Pairs of Men's and Women's Sample Shoes at Less than Half Price!

We will place on sale to-morrow the largest collection of Sample Shoes ever assembled under one roof in this country—upward of 10,000 pairs, and embracing the entire sample lines of these well-known makers of fine Footwear:

H. B. REED & CO., Boston, Mass.
WILLIAMS, CLARK & CO., Lynn, Mass.
D. H. DONOVAN & CO., Lynn, Mass.
E. E. TAYLOR & CO., Brockton, Mass.
V. K. & A. H. JONES, Lynn, Mass., and others.

Of course you know what sample shoes are—no maker, however conscientious, ever makes the stock quite as fine as the samples, for sample shoes are finished practically regardless of expense and represent the very best that the factory is capable of producing.

We now offer you these 10,000 pairs of "finest of the fine" shoes at half the price the regular stock shoes (not as fine) are selling for over the counters of a hundred shoe stores the country over.

It's a Great Chance--Don't Fail to Take Full Advantage of It!

At 1.35—MEN'S TAN AND BLACK CALF SHOES, also kid lace Shoes, several styles, but not all sizes in all the styles, of course; every pair fully $2.00 to $3.00 value.

At 1.95—MEN'S SHOES in black, tan and patent leather, French calf, box calf, kangaroo and kid, all sizes, hand sewed, worth from $3.50 to $5.00 a pair (the $5.00 ones are mostly size 7).

At 2.35—MEN'S SHOES, all styles, all sizes, French calf, leather lined and hand sewed, also velour calf, ideal kid, patent leather and enamelled; worth from $4.00 to $6.00 a pair.

At 98c.—BOYS' SHOES, of satin calf, all solid leather, all sizes from little gents' with spring heels to the young men's sizes with regular heels; value from $1.50 to $2.00 a pair.

At 1.95—BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HAND-SEWED SHOES, very stylish and very fine, made of box calf and plain calf, Winter weights; all sizes, $3.00 value.

At 95c.—WOMEN'S SHOES, in tan and black kid, button and lace, also some with cloth tops, all sizes; $2.00 to $2.50 value.

At 1.45—WOMEN'S SHOES, of kid and calf, lace or button styles, single or double soles; all styles of toes and foxings; all sizes; values from $2.50 to $3.00.

At 1.95—WOMEN'S SHOES, of kid, calf and patent leather; also some of the new patent kid; all sizes; values from $3.00 to $5.00. The $5.00 shoes come mostly in sizes 3 to 5.

At 2.35—WOMEN'S BEST QUALITY HAND-SEWED CALF, KID, ENAMEL, PATENT LEATHER AND IDEAL KID SHOES, the very finest shoes, regularly sold for from $4.00 to $6.00 pair.

At 85c.—MISSES' SPRING HEEL SHOES, of kid and box calf, sizes 11½ to 2; value $1.50.

At 1.50—MISSES' BEST VICI KID SPRING HE

CANTON NOW THREATENED

Rebels Have Again Defeated the Imperial Troops.

LIU TO JOIN THE EMPRESS

"Black Flags'" Chief Marching to Her Aid with Large Force—The Southern Reform Movement.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—According to a special dispatch from Hongkong the rebels have again defeated the army of Admiral Ho, who was pursuing them in a northeasterly direction from San-Chun, killing forty and capturing many of the imperial troops.

The dispatch adds that the condition of Canton is shaky, as the troops there have been greatly depleted.

It is reported from Canton, says a special dispatch from Shanghai, that the rebels have captured Wei-Chow City, on East River, and that the imperial troops lost sixty killed. The rebels, according to these advices, attacked Tung-Koon on Thursday last. If successful in their attack upon Tung-Koon they will march upon Sung-Tong, and thence upon Canton.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—A trustworthy cable dispatch from Shanghai says Gen. Liu, the chief of the "Black Flags," has left Canton at the head of a considerable force; that he will traverse the Province of Hu-Nan, try to cross the Yang-tse at Oua, and then, traversing the Province of Ho-Nan, join the Empress at Sian-Foo, capital of the Province of Shen-Si, for the purpose of acting as her bodyguard.

The dispatch adds that it is believed that the Dowager Empress will arrive at Sian-Foo about Oct. 20.

Letters received in diplomatic circles here throw a somewhat clearer light on the situation in Southern China, where an anti-dynastic uprising is now in progress. The Reformist movement there is divided into two distinct parties, one led by Kang-Yu-Wei and the other by Sun-Yat-Sen. The former is agitating for drastic reforms, but wishes to retain the present dynasty, while Sun-Yat-Sen aims at deposing the Dowager Empress and making a clean sweep of the existing régime.

Sun is leading the present rebellion. The last authentic news of his whereabouts was of his presence at Yokohama, three months ago. But since then he is believed to have smuggled himself into Southern China, and to be leading the Reformist rebel forces, his plan of campaign being the capture of Canton, when, he calculates, the whole of South China will join him.

In the event of his seriously threatening Canton, Great Britain and France, possibly assisted by the other powers, would be forced to oppose him, which would create a curious situation. The powers would then be acting against the rebel forces in the south,, which are anti-dynastic and friendly to foreigners, and at the same time engaged in suppressing the Boxer rebellion in the north, which is pro-dynastic and anti-foreign.

In the meantime, Kang-Yu-Wei is inactive owing, it is supposed, to the pressure brought to bear on him by Great Britain, to which country he owes his liberty, if not his life, for he escaped from the clutches of the Dowager Empress on board a British warship some time ago.

At the present moment there are two armed movements in Southern China—that of the Reformists, led by Sun-Yat-Sen, and the anti-foreign pro-dynastic uprising of the Black Flags, who are marching north to assist the Dowager Empress.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The Lokal Anzeiger's Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that the Consuls have informed the Taotai that the garrisons will be increased, owing to the threatening aspect of the situation.

EARL LI AT PEKING.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A special dispatch from Tien-Tsin, under date of Oct. 12, announces the arrival at Peking of Li-Hung-Chang.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANGRY.

Thinks the Making Public of Diplomatic Communications Gives China a Great Advantage.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—No words can express too strongly the irritation of the British Foreign Office over the latest developments in the Chinese negotiations, and its hopelessness of any working arrangement being arrived at within the near future exceeds, if anything, its irritation, the chief cause of which, to quote an official, is "the extraordinary and unreasonable publicity given to diplomatic communications even before they are officially communicated to the other powers."

The United States, according to the view taken by this official, whose opinion may fairly be presumed to echo Lord Salisbury's, is among the offenders in this respect. "How," continues the informant, "can we expect to arrive at conclusions when the Chinese have the opportunity of knowing every step in the negotiations, which in themselves are as intricate as the world has seen? The advantage which this unprecedented publicity has given to the Chinese cannot be overestimated. It has constantly given them the opportunity of creating differences between the powers and interpolating excuses and suggestions which, if continued, bid fair to render Europe and America the laughing stock of the Oriental world.

"And this deluge of notes! What do they amount to? Who for a moment believes China is going to calmly lay her head in the headsman's basket? For the suggestion that the Court return to Peking means nothing less. The answers to the notes so far made can be fitly described as an endless chain of reservations, which require as much, if not more, discussion than the notes themselves. Lord Salisbury has endeavored to answer them as they came up, but more, I believe, for the sake of keeping in line than from any conviction that they would accomplish any desired end."

"Will Lord Salisbury step into the breach and himself enunciate a line of policy, in the hope of uniting the powers?" was asked.

"No. I do not think so. Not at present, at any rate," was the reply. "Not until the present curious policy of making Peking diplomatic intercourse a matter of premature public discussion comes to an end. If a father and mother wish to punish a child, but differ as to the nature of the punishment, they do not discuss the matter before the offender; or, if they do, it is probable the punishment will never be inflicted; or, if it is inflicted, it proves futile. China is a child, and, though we want to punish and improve her, we believe we cannot do so effectively so long as she is made a party to the discussions."

This may be taken as a particularly frank expression of the inner opinion of the British Government.

PAO-TING EXPEDITION STARTS.

Is in Two Columns Following Different Routes—Boxers in Great Force Near Its Objective.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 12.—The expedition against Pao-ting-Foo departed in the morning in two columns.

The German, French, and Italian troops who are to take part, under command of Gen. Bailloud, head of the French military forces in China, will follow the direct route to Pao-ting-Foo, while 2,000 British soldiers under Lord Campbell will make a detour to the south of the Pao-ting River, through a number of large villages, supposed to be Boxer communities. Both columns will keep in touch with the boat and train which accompanied them. A junk, armed with a naval twelve-pounder and two Maxims, is with the Peking column.

The expedition will make a demonstration through a wide territory, not heretofore covered by the allies. While no opposition is expected at Pao-ting-Foo, the commanders believe that hostilities are possible in the intervening country.

PEKING, Oct. 11.—The Boxers are in great force east and west of Pao-Ting-Foo.

Chinese official reports are that the imperial troops defeated the Boxers with heavy loss, but intelligence gathered from the allies and other sources indicates that the Chinese troops were defeated.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Oct. 12, says dysentery is raging among the troops at Tien-Tsin, and that Count von Waldersee intends to transfer his headquarters to Peking shortly.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The Pao-ting-Foo expedition is regarded as a strategic move against Sian-Foo, to be followed by a similar expedition up the Yang-tse-Kiang to Hankow, cutting off Sian-Foo from all outside resources.

Ten thousand Sze-Chuen rebels are marching on Tru-chon-Foo.

ENVOYS CONFER AT PEKING.

Pronounce List of Culprits in Emperor's Edict Incomplete and the Punishments Inadequate.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin, dated Oct. 12, says:

"At a conference of the diplomats at Peking on Oct. 8, the German note of Oct. 1 was discussed.

"In regard to the first point, whether the list of ringleaders contained in the Chinese Emperor's edict was complete, the conference declared the names of the chief culprits, Tung-Fu-Siang and Yu-Hsien, were omitted.

"On the second point it was decided that the punishment was inadequate.

"On the third point it was concluded that the penalties must be carried into effect by delegates of the Legations."

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Private dispatches from St. Petersburg say Prince Tuan has gone into the interior of China, where, "with the consent of the insincere Chinese Government," he is arousing the population to arms against the foreigners.

NOT MUCH VALUABLE LOOT.

Soldiers Are Not Connoisseurs and Have Neglected the Porcelain and Bronzes.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 7.—Lured by the prospect of rich bargains and loot, large numbers of buyers are reaching Peking and Tien-Tsin from Shanghai and other cities in the south. Most of them are acting under cable instructions from dealers in America and Europe, the most exaggerated reports having been spread of the value of the plunder taken in the sacking of these two North of China cities.

It is, of course, impossible to even approximate the total value of the loot secured by the thieves. For the greater part of it there is no standard of value, its chief worth lying in the fact that it is loot, and as a souvenir of the Chinese trouble it has a fictitious price. It is safe to predict, however, that Europe and America will be flooded with curios and relics which have never seen either Peking or Tien-Tsin, because so far the speculators have met with keen disappointment. There is to-day any quantity of stuff for sale, but practically all of it could be bought in any curio or Oriental shop at home.

In every by-street and in the environs of the camps soldiers of all the powers gather in little groups, bartering the spoils of war. It is all done very quietly, and is apparently winked at by those in authority. These little extemporized bazaars are extremely picturesque. Japanese, Americans, Frenchmen, Russians, soldiers of every flag, gather in eager groups, while civilian traders and curio seekers haggle with them over prices in true Oriental fashion. By far the greater portion of the stuff is practically worthless, except, as has been said, for its value as relics.

There are and have been few real bargains, and these have been in furs. To the American eye they have proved the most attractive, and some exceedingly handsome furs robes have been secured at low prices. Persian lamb and mink, as the dressed hide of the unshorn lamb is locally termed, are probably the most valuable of the furs of this region, while some sable and a little ermine has found its way into the hands of those earliest on the scene. As a rule the robes sold openly are lambs' wool, very beautifully dressed calfskins, rabbit, and Mongolian goat hides. A piece in really first-class condition is rare. Most of the robes have been worn or have suffered in the sieges by exposure to water and fire.

There is a curious absence of bronzes or porcelain. One has a hard hunt to find a bit of either, and then it is usually of an inferior grade. The explanation is found in the fact that the common soldier is not usually a connoisseur in art, and many dingy vases of real value and bits of priceless bronze lie untouched and shattered under the shell-torn walls here and at Peking. It was the gaudy that caught the eye of the plunderers, particularly Sikhs and Cossacks, and tinsel ornaments of quartz and colored rocks set in gilded silver or white metal, pins and rings adorned with cheap enamel and lacquer are offered for sale in great quantities.

By far the richest loot procured was silver bullion in sice, as the helmet-shaped ingots are termed. These are worth about 70 taels each in bullion, or from $40 to $50 gold. They bear the imperial stamp on the under face, and are the standard of value for the Chinese currency. They sell in the loot market at quite a discount. One buyer from Shanghai said he had secured about $80,000 at a price of $60,000. A very heavy expense, however, is involved in transporting the sice, and considerable risk is taken in getting it to market.

Of arms there is a surfeit. An immense number of Manlicher and Mauser rifles and carbines fell into the hands of the allies, and they are a drug in the plunder bazaars. Most of them have never been fired, and they bring a small price. Five dollars Mexican, or $2.50 in gold, purchases a gun in excellent condition. Singols, or the two-men Chinese guns, huge, unwieldy affairs, carrying almost a half-pound ball, are plentiful, and for the weapon collector this region is a mine of richness. Silks and embroideries in small quantities are purchaseable here, but they bring good value, as all Easterners are natural judges of textiles. At Peking conditions are practically the same. There, however, were found a larger number of furs and silks. Silver bracelets, pins, some jade carvings, and native clothing of fine quality go to make up the loot of the two cities, but the grand total, excluding the silver bullion, is very small.

Out in the camps the tents of both officers and men are well supplied with native furniture, some of it very handsome. Its bulk and transportation to Europe or America, however, render it valueless to dealers. Teak, cedar, and ebony chairs, tables, chests, and lockers are as common as splint-bottom chairs at home, and the soldiers often eat army rations from the inlaid tops of Mandarin tables.

THE ARBITRATION PLAN.

America and France Have Approved the Russian Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Russian suggestion that the International Court of Arbitration of The Hague have jurisdiction over divergencies of views arising on the question of Chinese indemnities was submitted to Secretary Hay by M. de Wollant, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, in a note on Oct. 3. It has received the adherence of the American, French, and Russian Governments, thus giving the suggestion the approval of three of the foremost powers and strong assurance of its general adoption.

M. de Wollant's note has not been made public. It can be stated, however, that it was the result of extended exchanges between the French and Russian Governments relative to the six proposals in the French note. It expressed approval of the various proposals, and then added the new suggestion relative to giving The Hague tribunal jurisdiction of indemnity in case there should be divergence of views. Not being a formal proposition, but merely an incident to the approval of the French note, it has not called for a formal reply of acceptance, but the Russian authorities have been furnished with a copy of the American reply to the French note, wherein the approval of the United States is given to the Russian suggestion, so that it is none the less effective in giving American adherence to the plan. It is understood also that Austria and Italy and probably Japan look with favor upon the suggestion.

The movement promises to give the first practical realization to the Czar's intention in bringing about the international congress at The Hague. The court of arbitration has received the approval of the various Governments represented at The Hague, and its formal organization is in progress. The importance the United States attaches to it is indicated by the choice of ex-President Harrison and ex-Senator Gray of Delaware as the American members of the tribunal.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The Russian suggestion to submit the Chinese question to The Hague Arbitration Court is ridiculed by the press, with the exception of The Vorwaerts (Socialist), which indorses the plan and says:

"A just court would award higher damages to China than to the allies, who, by their system of conquest and exploitation, provoked the present rising."

A Foreign Office official stated to-day regarding The Hague suggestion that this plan is impracticable, since the work of estimating the damages must be done in China. Arbitration, he added, would cause great delay, and he pointed out that arbitration was "merely suggested by Russia."

The Kentucky Ready to Go to China.

It is expected by the officials of the Brooklyn Navy Yard that orders concerning the departure of the battleship Kentucky for China will be received in a day or two. It is probable that the Kentucky will leave for Asiatic waters the latter part of this week. It was said at the yard yesterday that the new battleship might be ordered to replace the armored cruiser Brooklyn as the flagship of the China station.

BANK DESERTS THE BOWERY.

The Butchers & Drovers' Removes to the Hoe Building in Broadway.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, which has been located for more than half a century at the Bowery and Grand Street, closed the doors of the old building for the last time at the end of the day's business yesterday, and will open for business to-morrow morning in its new offices, in the recently completed Hoe Building, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Third Street. All the officers worked far into the night in the new quarters last night getting everything in readiness for the opening, and a force of safe experts was busily engaged upon the new vaults, which were not yet in condition to be operated to advantage, while a number of watchmen guarded the doors to thwart any attempt at robbery in the confusion.

The bank will occupy a space 100 by 50 feet in the new skyscraper, and its offices will be more extensive than the old ones. The rooms are fitted handsomely in white marble and hard woods, and are modern in every detail. The bank has lost business through the removal of many of its old patrons to other parts of the city, and to regain this was the principal reason for the removal, for ever since the institution was established its course has been marked by the strictest conservatism.

The bank is capitalized at $200,000. It was founded as a State bank in 1830, and is one of the oldest National banks, having attained that dignity in June, 1865, and being No. 15 on the Clearing House list.

President Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff has been connected with the institution for forty-seven years, and has been President since 1879, and Cashier William H. Chase and Assistant Cashier E. G. Tucker have also grown old in the service of the bank.

Mr. Brinckerhoff could hardly find time to say a word when seen at the bank shortly before midnight last night, but Director Max Danziger, who has been a member of the board for many years, denied that the removal of the bank was a step toward consolidation with any other institution, although there have been many and persistent rumors that such a project was well advanced in regard to a number of small banks in the same part of the city.

"When the bank was started at Grand Street it was in a measure an up-town bank," said Mr. Danziger, "but now our customers have spread all over the city. We think we will have no trouble in getting our old clients back, for a good many people have grown up with our bank, but, of course, prices in true Oriental fashion. By far the greater portion of the stuff is practically worthless, except, as has been said, for its value as relics.

"There are and have been few real bargains, and these have been in furs. To the American eye they have proved the most attractive, and some exceedingly handsome furs robes have been secured at low prices. Persian lamb and mink, as the dressed hide of the unshorn lamb is locally termed, are probably the most valuable of the furs of this region, while some sable and a little ermine has found its way into the hands of those earliest on the scene. As a rule the robes sold openly are lambs' wool, very beautifully dressed calfskins, rabbit, and Mongolian goat hides. A piece in really first-class condition is rare. Most of the robes have been worn or have suffered in the sieges by exposure to water and fire.

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RAILROAD TO HUDSON BAY.

Rapid Progress Being Made by the Algoma Central Company.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ontario, Oct. 13.—Rapid progress is being made by the Algoma Central Company in its railway line through the untrodden wilderness of the north toward Hudson Bay.

There are now some forty-five miles of road completed, on which trains are running, and this is being added to at the rate of half a mile daily. The contracting firm of Foley Brothers of St. Paul has the work in hand, and it is to build 100 miles more under the present contract. This will be finished during the coming year. Enough will be built to reach the Canadian Pacific main line as Missanable, and from there north there is no sign of habitation or of civilization until Hudson Bay is reached. It will be some years before the latter part of the line is completed, but the company is under agreement to build it, and the scheme is no more chimerical than any other railway line projected into new and untried country.

The public knows nothing of the resources of the vast region lying between Lake Superior and Hudson Bay. F. H. Clergue, the head of the great syndicate developing the resources of this region, has had 100 prospectors and mineral and timber experts out all Summer through the region to be penetrated by the road, and is now about to call them in for the Winter. These men are now acquainting him with the possibilities, and no man is more enthusiastic than he over the future of the region. They tell him that vast forests of spruce, valuable for pulp, pine, hardwoods, tamarack, and cedar lie all along the route. The trees are large and of fine, young growth. There are vast beds of kaolin and china clay, iron ores, carbonate of iron, copper, gypsum, and other minerals. There are millions of acres of land timbered with maple, beech, and oak, fine farming lands once cleared. These lands it is the company's intention to settle with farmers from the North of Europe, largely as possible from the British Isles. It is under contract with the Ontario Government to locate on these lands at least 1,000 families per annum for the next ten years, and it is establishing an immigration office in England, which is already arranging to bring out a large number of persons next Spring.

The spruce forests continue northward of the hardwood clear to the shores of Hudson Bay. They form a source of raw material for paper making for an unlimited period. There is enough spruce along the line of this road to make the paper of the world, it is estimated, for 1,000 years. The company is using this spruce for its mills at the Sault. One of these is running steadily, and the second will be completed and in operation this year. Together these mills will make a product of wood pulp valued at $2,400,000, and they will return a profit sufficient to pay interest on the entire vast investments of the company and its subsidiary concerns.

The Algoma Central Road will bring all these resources to the door of Michigan at the Sault, and it is expected that a great share of the profit in manufacture will accrue to the American side of the river where this same company is now completing a canal to furnish as much power as all the completed work at Niagara Falls.

FAKE FOREIGN LABELS.

Many Garments Made Here Passed Off as Imported, It Is Claimed.

The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor has decided to call a meeting of women in a few days to investigate complaints that foreign labels are put on garments sold to women who purchase them under the impression that the articles are imported. Herman Grossman, President of the Ladies' Garment Workers' International Union, who made the complaint, says that many women prefer to buy cloaks, wraps, or New-markets bearing foreign labels, under the impression that they are imported.

"Many complaints have been coming to my office from time to time," said Grossman yesterday, "that garments made in New York sweatshops are offered for sale as coming from Paris. I have started an investigation on my own account, privately, and may have something startling to say later on the subject. I am sorry to say there is a growing feeling in favor of foreign-made goods among a number of people. We want to prevent people being imposed on, and the only way we can do it is by insisting that all garments made in sweatshops must be so marked. There is a law to this effect, but for some time it has been a dead letter."

SCHREIBER NOT YET FOUND

The Defaulter Reported to Have Been Seen Near Morristown.

MRS. HART MAY BE ARRESTED

Counsel Hints that There Is More in the Case than Has Appeared on the Surface.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.—State Detective Edward B. Kelly was in Newark this afternoon. He said he was on the trail of Schreiber and that he expected to arrest him in the course of a day or two.

According to the detective's story, Schreiber on Wednesday was staying at a hotel in a town along the Morris and Essex Railroad above Morristown. With him was a woman well known in the New York Tenderloin district. When Kelly reached the place last night, however, Schreiber had fled. The detective learned that a man left the hotel on Thursday night. From the hotel people Kelly secured a description of the guest, which tallied with that of Schreiber. The stranger also stuttered badly, as does the defaulter.

"I think he is still hiding in the vicinity of Morristown," said Kelly. "The fact that he stutters badly and has a woman with him makes it easy to trace him. Several people in the neighborhood saw the man, and there is no doubt that he is the one we want.

"We had a hard drive over the mountain, starting just as soon as the warrant reached me. I must decline to disclose the nature of our search or what we intend to do next. I am acting for Mr. Gilhooley in in this matter, and am guided by what he says. I believe we will surely capture Schreiber."

Despite various rumors afloat yesterday of the arrest of William Schreiber, the clerk who stole upward of $109,000 from the Elizabethport Banking Company, the young man is still at large, and whether the private detectives really have a notion as to his whereabouts is a matter of conjecture. Schreiber was reported to have been captured near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Melrose, and at New Providence, N. J., but the latest information available is that he is believed to be in hiding and that his arrest, for which a warrant is out, is only a matter of a short time—a few days at most.

Superintendent Diehl of the Pinkerton Agency, when asked if the rumors that the missing clerk is in or near the city have foundation in fact, replied:

"I'd rather not answer that question. When we get him the fact will be made known at once."

Mr. Diehl refused to discuss the case further.

Samuel Schleimer, the Elizabethport bank's representative in the criminal part of the case, spent part of yesterday in this city in company with Detective Doherty of the Pinkerton Agency. Mr. Schleimer, just before taking a train for Elizabethport last night, said that he had no information to give out.

"I cannot tell you," he said, "just what we have been doing. The New Providence rumor of arrest is unfounded. There is a great deal more to this case than has appeared on the surface; but if I were to talk about it now it might defeat the ends of justice. When Schreiber is publicly arrested, I, for one, will be ready to tell these things we hold in reserve, and I believe then you will see that we are justified in our course in preserving silence now."

Detective Doherty also refused to talk.

The movements of the detectives in New Jersey, and of the bank's officials, seem to indicate that Schreiber is believed to be in hiding near his old home.

Nothing of importance was done yesterday in locating other property supposed to be in possession of Schreiber or Mrs. Hart, and Dreicer & Son, the Fifth Avenue jewelers, still retain possession of the jewels they refused to give up. The legal fight will be begun this week if Mrs. Hart follows out her declarations that she will endeavor to get back the chattels seized by the Sheriff. She seems to have had considerable difficulty in getting a lawyer. Several have been approached, and have refused to represent her. The selection of counsel for her was not finally settled last night.

Abraham Levy, one of the representatives of the Elizabethport bank, said yesterday that an application for a warrant for Mrs. Hart's arrest may be applied for to-morrow. In the meantime Mrs. Hart is constantly under the surveillance of detectives. She is at present staying in the house of Alma Templeton, in West Fifty-first Street.

Mrs. Hart reiterates that she has nothing to fear, as she did not know that Schreiber was a defaulter when he was lavishing money upon her. It is not thought likely that, pending final decision in the civil suit, she will endeavor to regain possession of her chattels by rebonding, as this would necessitate the filing of a bond for $60,000, double the amount given by the bank.

EXPRESS AGENT MISSING.

Books in Northport Office Show a Shortage, It Is Alleged.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Oct. 13.—Thomas E. Faherty, manager of the branch office of the American Express Company at this place, has not been in the office since Monday last, and his friends and business associates are anxious to learn his whereabouts.

Faherty's accounts have been examined, and it is alleged that there is a shortage of about $2,000. It is said that peculations have been going on for about six months.

Faherty has had charge of the American Express Company's office here ever since it was started four years ago. He had been in the employ of the company about ten years, holding positions in the offices at Fishkill Landing and Newburg. On Monday night he drove to Oyster Bay and, it is stated, took the 10 o'clock train for Brooklyn. He said he would be back the next day, but he did not return. Word was sent to, the main office, and on Wednesday two accountants arrived here and examined the books, finding, it is said, about $2,000 shortage.

In Faherty's desk was found a note addressed to the company, but its contents have not been made public. At the boarding house his trunk was examined, but nothing was found that threw any light on his movements.

Faherty was about thirty-five years old. He was not married. About five years ago he left the express company's employ and joined a traveling theatrical troupe, which became stranded in the West. Faherty was then taken back in the employ of the express company. It is alleged that he has been a frequent visitor to the race track and had lost money in betting of late.

MRS. MAUDE WATSON MARRIED.

Divorced Wife of T. H. Watson Weds Baron von Koppen.

Mrs. Maude W. Watson of Seabright, N. J., to whose husband, Thomas H. Watson, a decree of absolute divorce was granted on Monday last, was married to Baron George Heinrich William Luther von Koppen on Friday night in Jersey City. Mrs. Watson was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. E. Wickham.

In the decree of divorce Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, added a clause restraining the divorced wife from interfering with her children.

The causes which led to the divorce were published last August, when Mr. Watson followed his wife to New Jersey and found her with Baron von Koppen.

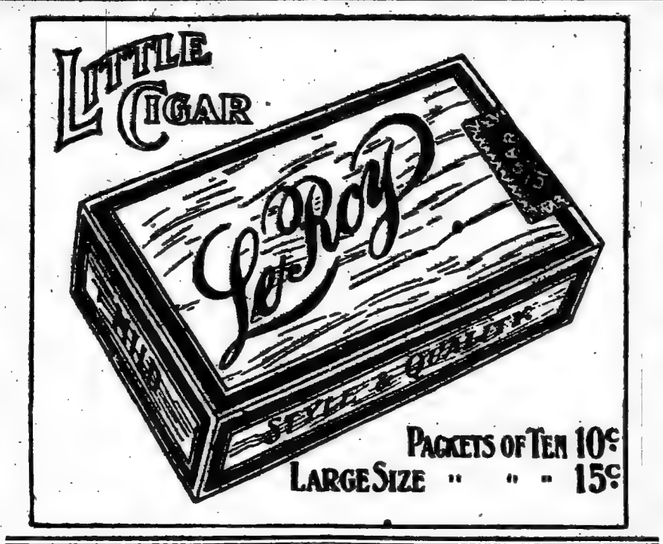
GREEK OFFICERS AT BOSTON.

Representatives of the Kingdom's Navy Entertained at Dinner.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The Grecian and the American flags were entwined over the dining table at the Hotel Buckminster tonight, at which were seated the commander and officers of the Greeek corvette Navarchos Miacules, which is at present in Boston Harbor, and representatives of the Commonwealth and the business interests of the city. Consul D. T. Timayenis, the Grecian representative in Boston, was host and among his guests were also the French, British, Belgian, and Mexican Consuls and the Grecian Consul General from New York.

Thomas N. Hart, Mayor of Boston, welcomed the visitors to the city, after the Commonwealth's greeting, given by Brig. Gen. Carter of the Governor's staff.

Capt. Coundouriotis responded in his own language, his remarks being interpreted by Consul General Dotasi of New York.



CAMPAIGN WORK OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS

Thousands Will Vote for Woolley and Metcalfe.

WAR ON THE ARMY CANTEEN

Good Stories Told at Party Meetings, with Effective Poetry to Stir the Heart.

If a man were to stand in front of the Dewey Arch and shout: "Hurrah for Woolley and Metcalfe!" few people who heard him would be able to tell who the men were for whom he was cheering. Nine out of ten Democratic and Republican politicians around the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Hoffman House would be as much mystified as the ordinary citizen who takes no active part in politics. And yet there are thousands of people who will vote for Woolley and Metcalfe for President and Vice President of the United States.

Woolley and Metcalfe are the nominees of the Prohibition Party. John G. Woolley, the head of the ticket, is an Illinois man, and Henry B. Metcalfe, his running mate, is from Rhode Island. Because not much is heard of the campaign for Woolley and Metcalfe it is a mistake to think that nobody cares much about it; and, there is no enthusiasm in it. There are at least a considerable number of citizens right here in New York who are campaigning actively for Woolley and Metcalfe, and for the Prohibition candidate for Governor, William T. Wardwell, who manifest the greatest enthusiasm in their work.

The Prohibition campaign is conducted very much on the same line as the Democratic and Republican campaigns, with the saloon feature, which plays such a large part in Democratic and Republican campaigning left out. The Prohibitionists hold meetings, have a corps of campaign speakers, and send out campaign literature. Like the Democrats and Republicans, they, too, have found a paramount issue in the war. It is the anti-canteen issue. Two pamphlets to which they are giving widespread circulation are entitled, "A Nation's Crime Against Her Own Soldiers" and "Expansion of the Government Saloon; or, the Rum Traffic in our New Possessions."

The two officials whom the Prohibitionists charge with responsibility for the existence of the canteen are Secretary of War Elihu Root and Attorney General Griggs. They are particularly bitter against the Attorney General for nullifying by his opinion, as they say, the action of Congress intended to suppress the canteen. Mr. Griggs figures very much in Prohibition politics, as Mr. Hanna does in Democratic politics.

After a statement of the volunteer regiments in the Spanish war, which had canteens and the amount of intoxicating liquors drunk at these canteens, the pamphlet entitled "Expansion of the Government Saloon" concludes as follows:

"The official record of deaths in the army from April 7, 1898, to Feb. 28, 1899, during the war with Spain, furnishes an indictment of the War Department that cannot be answered by investigating commissions or a court of inquiry. It is as follows: Killed in action, 329; died of wounds, 125; died of diseases, 277. Why did the army lose by disease 5,277 men?

"Only a small portion of the army, be it remembered, went to Cuba. The greater portion were in camps in our own country, and never exposed to a treacherous tropical climate. In recent investigations much evidence has been adduced to show incompetence in army management, imperfect sanitary arrangements, poor medical attendance, and unwholesome food. But we believe the debauching, demoralizing, deadly drink freely sold in the Government camp saloons did more to bring on the diseases that killed the soldiers than exposure and the climate combined."

The Prohibitionists are of the opinion that they could easily settle the trust problem and do away with the contraction of business due to overproduction.

"The worst trust in the United States," said the Rev. Harvey Wood at a Prohibition meeting a few nights ago, "is the liquor trust. If we can only shut up the gin mills the laboring men of this country will have all the work they want, and decent, happy homes. They tell us that these great combinations of capital to reduce operating expenses in industries are necessary because there is overproduction. The real trouble with us is not overproduction, but under-consumption. If the workingmen of this country did not spend such a vast sum in drink they would have more money to buy the necessaries of life. If the money spent for liquor were spent for other things all the mills in the country would be kept running full time, and even then they would not be able to supply the demand."

They tell good stories, too, at the Prohibition meetings. The Rev. Thomas Colson was booked to speak at a meeting held the other night, where William T. Wardwell was the chief attraction. He was unable to come, but sent a note of regret. Before reading the note Chairman Cummings said he would tell the crowd a true story about the Rev. Mr. Colson.

"A number of years ago," said Mr. Cummings, "Mr. Colson was out West. He stopped off at a town which was the loafing place of a large number of cowboys when they were off duty. Three rough-looking fellows, with revolvers strapped to their sides and wearing belts filled with cartridges, met Mr. Colson and asked him to take a drink. He declined at first, but they insisted, and he went along with them. When the party reached the saloon the biggest of the three called out: 'What are you going to have?' The other two said, 'Whisky.'

"'Give me whisky, too,' he said.

"'What's yours?' he added to Mr. Colson.

"'I'll take water,' said Mr. Colson.

"'Water, eh!' exclaimed the big fellow. 'See here, stranger, you drinks what them other gents drinks er I'll spring a few leaks in your swallow.'

"He drew out his revolver and handled it menacingly.

"'You didn't dictate to these gentlemen what they should call for, did you!' said Mr. Colson

"'No.'

"'Well, you can't dictate to me, either. My drink is water. I always thought you would be too much of a gentleman, Dave, to question a man's right to choose his own drink when he was your guest.'

"'Well, string me up if it ain't Tom Colson,' exclaimed the man, who had recognized his boyhood friend. 'Me and Tom used to go to school together, fellers. Well, if I ain't glad to see you! I want to apologize to you, Tom, fer what I said, and I want to say to you, fellers, that you'll change your order and drink what Tom drinks, or pop goes the glasses.'"

The Prohibitionists, like the Democrats and Republicans, have a goodly amount of campaign poetry. It is much better poetry than the two old parties are putting out, some of it being by world-famous authors. Here is a verse from Shelley, which is being used in the present campaign:

What are our liquor sellers?
The drones of the community; they feed
On the mechanic's labor; the starved hind
For them compels the stubborn glebe to yield
Its ushered harvest; and your squalid form
Drags not in labor a protracted death.

TO GLUT THEIR GRANDEUR.

An appeal by Ella Wheeler Wilcox in a less lofty but perhaps more effective vein, is as follows:

Don't drink, boys, don't!
There's nothing of happiness, pleasure, or cheer
In brandy, whisky, in rum, ale, or beer.
If they cheer you when drunk, you're certain to pay
In headaches and crossness the following day.
Don't drink, boys, don't!

Here are some of the campaign slogans of the Prohibitionists: "The Attorney General Recommends Disobeying the Law." "President McKinley Allows the Law to be Nullified." "Question for Americans: Shall Rum Rule and Ruin?" "Your Money or Your Life! Demands the Highwayman; Your Money and Your Life! Demands the Saloon Keeper."

While the Republicans are quoting figures on prosperity, and the Democrats figures on alleged Republican extravagance, the Prohibitionists are quoting figures on drink's relation to crime and pauperism. Here are some figures along this line which are interesting:

"The statistics obtained from the replies of over 1,000 prison Governors in the United States to a circular letter addressed to them, summarized, show that the general average of 909 replies received from the license States gives the proportion of crime due to drink at no less than 72 per cent.; the average from 108 officials in prohibition States gives the percentage as 37 per cent. A considerable number of the latter were 'boot-leggers,' in jail for selling whisky. Out of the 1,017 jailers, only 181 placed their estimate below 25 per cent., and 55 of these were from empty jails in prohibition territory. The relation of drink to pauperism is much the same as that of drink to crime. Of 73,045 paupers in all the almshouses of the country, 37,254 are there through drink."

Capé May Official Drowned.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 13.—William C. Rutherford, aged fifty years, for many years Assessor of this township, was drowned in the surf here this afternoon while returning from a fishing trip. He was in a yawl, which was overturned by the heavy seas.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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Nyack-on-Hudson. (Near New York City.)
18th year. Prepares for college. Special students. Separate house for little girls. Delightful home.

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JOURNALISM— EVENING CLASSES. Begin Oct. 15. Instruction by an experienced editor. Send for circular. BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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HOW TO GET STRONG.
Reduce corpulency, cure dyspepsia, Wood's gymnasium. 6 East 28th

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Analysis of the Political Situation in the Light of the Elections.

BOTH PARTIES DISAPPOINTED

Tory Reaction Imminent Against Mr. Chamberlain's Campaign Tactics.

Why Many Liberals Should Be Pleased with the Results—Two Great Problems for the New Parliament—Alleged Scheme of Mr. Rhodes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1900.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—At last our general election is about over. It will be the end of the month before the new House of Commons is finally complete, because the Orkney and Shetland Islands do not express their mind and will until the 26th inst. For all practical purposes, however, we know now what the new House of Commons is going to be, and I may say at once that the result disappoints both the great parties.

The fight has been strenuous, but nothing like so favorable to the Opposition as its more sanguine members expected when their coats were taken off and the lists measured. The Government majority remains substantially what it was in 1895. Each side has gained and lost, and the net result will probably be a slight increase of the Government majority at dissolution equivalent to a decrease of about 20 on the majority of 1895. Are we, therefore, to conclude that the attitude of the new Parliament toward public questions will be the same as that of the one just dismissed?

By no means. Contact with the constituencies has quickened the mental powers if not the convictions of the members in many directions, and we shall have livelier fighting in the new House than the last one ever attained to. Meanwhile the true attitude of the country may be summed up in the phrase, "Finish your job." Stripping away all side issues and confusing outbursts of passion, this is substantially the message of the country to the Government.

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OPPONENTS OF THE WAR RETURNED.

In very few instances have men prominent in their opposition to the war been dismissed by their constituents. Sir Wilfred Lawson and Mr. Souttar are perhaps the two most prominent exceptions, and the latter held his seat in the last Parliament by only 23 votes. All the leaders of the Opposition have come back, and several of the rank and file classed among the strenuous opponents of the war have been returned by increased majorities. The deadest set of all was made against that eminent and upright Quaker, Mr. John Ellis, past and present member for the Russcliffe Division of Nottingham. A private letter of his to a lady in South Africa asking for facts to enable him to form his judgment was purloined and included without leave by Mr. Chamberlain in his collection of so-called treasonable documents. Mr. Chamberlain himself and all the members of his party used this letter with the most ruthless determination to remove Mr. Ellis from his position. In result he was returned by a majority of 466 over an influential Conservative opponent, having polled nearly 600 votes more than in 1895. This perhaps is the most striking example of the failure of the "Khaki" party to drive out obnoxious opponents, but Lloyd George, Samuel Evans, J. E. Channing, H. J. Wilson, Sir Robert Reid, and other stalwarts have all come back. The constituencies have in a marvelous number of instances clung to their sitting members even when those members were identified with the policy declaimed against as "Pro-Boer," "Anti-Patriotic," and "Little Englander," to use the vulgar cant of the day.

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ATTITUDE OF THE COUNTRY.

It is in no way surprising that the nation should have taken this attitude, because no policy had been put before it to be decided upon. All the people were asked to do was to give a blank check to the party in power together with a complete bill of indemnity for the past. The large cities have done this—London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow—with a unanimity that proves the muddy flood of "Khakiism" to be still running higher than many people supposed, but the rest of the country, broadly speaking, has retained a questioning attitude, or one of doubt where not actually hostile. From this point of view, therefore, the tactics adopted by Mr. Chamberlain have failed, and there is no guessing what unpleasant consequences may be in store for him and his following.

When the borough pollings were about finished at the end of last week, showing a great accession of urban supporters to the Government, one would have thought that the whole Ministry was about to be reorganized, Lord Salisbury about to retire, and Chamberlain forthwith made dictator of the British Empire. This week the county elections have come dribbling in in their tens, twenties, or forties, and they have by no means enabled the "Imperialists" to sustain the triumphant note of last week. To-day, therefore, the talk is of everybody holding as much as possible their old places. Shiftings, however, there must be, because Goschen has gone, because Hicks-Beach is tired of the Exchequer, and Lansdowne is incapable of reforming the army; but Lord Salisbury is to remain, possibly both Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, and there will be no appreciable increase in the hold of the Unionist section of the coalition over office-holders.

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THE OLD TORY SPIRIT.

I should not be surprised to find pure-blooded Conservatives trying a fall with these Unionists if they get a chance, for I know the old Tory spirit is in a state of boiling worry against the manner in which Chamberlain has conducted the campaign. As Sir William V. Harcourt said the other day in Monmouthshire, the game of politics has never before been played so low down, at any rate not since the Reform bill of 1832.

"What are we coming to," sedate citizens ask each other, "if the man who takes a view differing from that of the Government is to be branded as a traitor and pelted with mud as if he were an enemy to his country?" The indecent violence of the attack is already producing a reaction. For one thing, the Opposition, although still made up of factions, will be more effective than in the last Parliament and in proportion to its attacks, steady and well directed, is the probability of disintegration in the sections forming the majority. Some of the Unionists must be driven over into the Conservative camp altogether, and possibly, although not probably, a few may return gradually to the Liberal fold, but no amount of opposition and criticism will effect the speedy dislodgment of the present combination from the dignity and responsibility of office, because, for one thing, Liberals are not desirous of returning to power until they see some progress made toward clearing up the formidable messes now waiting to be tackled.

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THE VERDICT OF THE COUNTRY.

I have said no policy for South Africa was formulated. Vote "Khaki," support the army, bless the Government for all it has done, these were the cries, and the country has voted "Khaki" in a modified way, but has failed to bless. Its attitude is critical, and already it is beginning to ask what the Government really means to do in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain has felt it necessary to sketch some kind of a programme, and he trots out once again the crown colony idea, but he must know as well as anybody that a Government from Downing Street could not be maintained twelve months in any part of South Africa with the consent of the settlers, whether British or Dutch. That is one problem, therefore, which will demand an early solution, at least if our Generals succeed in disposing of Botha, De Wet, and other Boer leaders still wandering about the country putting a few of our officers and men under the sod almost every day.

Then comes the question of army reform. It sounds unpatriotic to say so, but the truth nevertheless is that the South African war has so brought to light the utter inefficiency of our army and the flimsy system upon which it is organized that it will be necessary for reformers to reorganize it from the very foundation. In one very unpleasant sense we have at the present time no army. Who the Tories are to get to carry out this momentous undertaking I cannot guess. Their strongest administrator and ablest man, take him all round, is Hanbury, but just because he is able, masterful, and clearheaded the hierarchs unite to sit upon him. Probably enough we shall have no real reform, but only muddling along with a patch here, a change of number or hat there, and the same old abuses covered with a new garment.

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NO LEADING LIBERAL CRY.

One thing dissolution on the war has successfully prevented, and that is the starting of any leading cry by the Opposition. It has been compelled to limit its efforts to criticise and to defensive operations, to use military language. Therefore the demands for legislation to promote temperance, to facilitate the transfer of land into the hands of cultivators, to provide for a shifting of part of the burden of local taxation to the shoulders of the ground landlords, to restrict and if possible to provide for a destruction of the monopoly of the brewer and distiller, to raise funds for old age pensions and other minor items in the Radical or Socialist programme have never been heard with sufficient volume to attract general attention. Individual candidates have discussed these and many others to pieces, but the Opposition, as a whole, has not put any of them forward as a battle cry, and from this point of view the new Parliament will enter upon its labors singularly unincumbered by pledges that its members will have to repudiate. There has been a wonderful little swallowing of formulas, in short, but it is not therefore to be inferred that the many questions submerged beneath the turbid "Khaki" flood are not going to give trouble to the new Government.

I am personally highly delighted with the results from the election. It would have been a great disappointment to me had the Liberals even reduced the Unionist majority below 100, because I thoroughly agree in general with the sentiment of the country, which insists upon the men who have created the trouble continuing in office until they have beaten it down. All domestic questions, including even Home Rule for Ireland, which is by no means dead, can wait until the South African problem has been thrashed out to a solution, and I gather that one of the first things the House will have to do or, at least, that the Colonial Secretary must attend to, is the absorption of Rhodesia into what our master, Cecil Rhodes, describes as the new South African Federation.

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THE DESTINY OF RHODESIA.

That sinister individual has returned to Cape Town, obviously with the intention of forcing upon this country the purchase of the charterland after the manner of East Africa and Nigeria in order to let himself and his fellow-speculators escape from their dangerous positions. Note his talk about the wealth of Rhodesia and its power some day to annex the Cape by reason of its surpassing riches, his smooth words to the Dutch, his ostentatious proclamation of the desirability of admitting his private empire into the comity of the States to be formed when the war is over. All this being interpreted means that Rhodes and his fellow-speculators want to finger from ten to twelve millions of British money, and to leave us to make the best of the territory they have captured, exploited, and are now eager to part with for money down.

It will almost destroy the Conservative Party if this scheme, which I know to be the one harbored and nursed by the Rhodesites, should be brought forward and supported by the new Ministry, and that is not the only South African question which will try its temper and the allegiance of its followers.

My space is filled up, but I must not omit to draw your attention to the irony of fate as illustrated by Sir Alfred Milner's intimation to the Uitlander eager to return to the gold fields in the Transvaal. One of the greatest obstacles to the granting of franchises to these Uitlanders under Kruger's Government was their absolute refusal to accept the full responsibilities of citizenship. They were quite willing to take the vote, but would have nothing to say to the liability resting upon every burgher to bear arms when called upon. And now Sir Alfred Milner has intimated to the refugees waiting at the Cape to go back north that all able-bodied Britishers will be liable to military service in the districts to which they are returning. Those unwilling to join town guards are advised not to go. A sermon on this text would be superfluous.

A. J. W.

England May Have to Exclude Chinese.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The advisability of following the example of the United States in excluding the Chinese is becoming a serious question in England. This is partly due to the crisis in China, but more directly to the increasing number of Chinese in London, their frequent appearance in police courts, and the increasing number of wretched, half-caste offspring. A writer in to-day's Daily Chronicle avers that a large number of Chinese are coming to work in the new laundries, declares that no law will prevent them from increasing the already large number of marriages with white women, and urges their exclusion as the only remedy.

Decrease in Berlin Birth Rate.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Official statistics show a further decrease in the Berlin birth rate, which is now only twenty-nine in 1,000, and that the number of children is 450,000, which, if there had been a normal birth rate for Prussia, would be 700,000. The papers draw parallels with the French conditions in this respect.

NICARAGUA COTTON MONOPOLY.

Exclusive Privileges Granted to Pedro Mas of Mexico.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 13.—The Nicaraguan Government has conceded to Señor Pedro Mas, a citizen of Mexico, the exclusive right for five years to manufacture cotton articles, with English machinery. The import of cotton into Nicaragua shall be duty free, while the Government maintains a high import tax on manufactured cotton goods.

PERU ISSUES GENERAL AMNESTY.

Political Offenders Exempted from Punishment by a Decree.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A law enacted by the Peruvian Legislature embodies an attempt to remove the difficulties arising from political disturbances, a decree granting to all persons who may have been concerned in any political transgression or offenses absolute amnesty and pardon and exemption from punishment.

The right to fill public offices and perform other political functions is also restored, and all political prisoners confined at Lima have been set at liberty. All cases of political offenses now pending in the courts have been dismissed and new cases are not to be admitted. Peruvians who have left the country on account of political occurrences are invited to return whenever they see fit.

LONDON WORKING GIRLS' HOTEL.

Russell Sage, Mrs. Hetty Green, and J. J. Hill May Build One.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The contemplated erection of a large hotel in London for the benefit of girls working for small salaries, in which Russell Sage, Mrs. Hetty Green, and James J. Hill are said to be interested, is hailed as a much-needed improvement, and as one more sign of American enterprise.

Russell Sage, one of those said to be interested in building in London a hotel for the benefit of girls working for small salaries, when spoken to on the subject yesterday, said:

"I have heard of the matter. It was mentioned to me in an informal way, but nothing has really been done toward forwarding the project. The idea is still in a very embryonic condition, so that I am not entitled to speak about it. While I am willing to support the scheme when it assumes something like definite shape, should it ever do so, I cannot say that I am supporting what is now in an extremely nebulous condition. To be plain, I have nothing to say on the matter."

EXODUS OF COLORED EXHIBITS.

Native Representatives of French Colonies Leave Paris.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The first actual indication of the waning of the exposition season began to-day with the exodus of the colored gentlemen and ladies who represent the French colonies. This afternoon the Dahomeans, the Annamites, the Laotians, the men from Indo-China—all the black and yellow denizens of the huts and tents encamped around the Trocadéro grounds—have left for home, and none are left to represent the colonial glories of France except the Arabs and the Malagasy band, who will leave next Tuesday.

For the last two or three days the house in the Boulevard Lannes, where a number of the colored visitors live with their wives and families, has been in the veriest turmoil of excitement. All the exotic visitors have made money while they have been in Paris, and one of the first things which each one purchased was a trunk. These trunks, brass bound, nail studded, and business like, occupy the centre of each dwelling place, and the collection of curios which is being taken home is truly wonderful. There are grigris and fetiches of every kind of course. These come from home, however, and are to go back again, but there are Parisian grigris, too, which will astonish the youthful aristocracy on the plains of Pwoolah and the banks of the Hushkiri when they get there.

One thing strikes one directly. Not one Dahomean, Annamite, or other French colonial but has provided himself with Le Petit Cochon Mourant, or Dying Pig, which has become quite a feature on the boulevards, and few of them but have scraped sufficient sous together to buy themselves a suit of Paris clothes. Some of them even have bought no less than five complete costumes, all of which run more or less to colors of a startling nature, and all the women have been gratified with dresses in something later than the latest fashion, in which green velvet lapels and cuffs and orange or scarlet satin linings relieve the sombreness of the outer cloth.

One thing is interesting. All will go back rich, for none have collected less than $20 in their six months' stay and many have $200. "Can buy eight wives with," said one of the Senegalese to a visitor, "but will not. Oha, no." The Minister of the Colonies has presented to each one of the colored colonials a silver commemorative medal, which he will be allowed to wear when he returns to his own country.

KING LEOPOLD IN PARIS.

He Is to Remain Incognito Except During a Single Day.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—King Leopold of Belgium has arrived in Paris to visit the exposition, but, to the disappointment of the Parisians, he will remain incognito during his ten days' stay, except on one day, when he will officially visit President Loubet and will attend a reception to be given at the Elysée Palace in his honor the same evening.

The King is living at a hotel, instead of taking up quarters in the sumptuous mansion in the Bois de Boulogne, which was specially fitted out at a great expense for the accommodation of royal visitors to the exposition, and which has been practically empty ever since.

Child Born on the Trottoir Roulant.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—There is one child in all France possessed of a proud distinction, impossible to be claimed by another. This is Master Trottoir Roulant Benost, aged a fraction more than one day, who was born on the moving sidewalk yesterday, exactly opposite the great red-painted exhibit of the Creusot Gun Works. The child's mother, Marie Benost, is servant to a landed proprietor at Noyon, by whom her husband is also employed as gardener. Marie, who is twenty years old, arrived in Paris with her master and mistress only yesterday morning. The management of the moving sidewalk have offered to make the baby a handsome present, in view of his taking the name Trottoir Roulant.

Lord Salisbury and His Tricycle.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—While Lord Salisbury may see the darker side of the Chinese problem, and may be harassed regarding the composition of the new Cabinet, he does not permit these cares to interfere with his only recreation—tricycling. An amusing letter has been written by Lord William Cecil, the Premier's son, asking a cycle company to make a tricycle for Lord Salisbury similar to the one made two years ago, and adding, rather pathetically, that he would be glad if the company would accept in part payment a machine which Lord William ordered from another firm, but which Lord Salisbury refused, and which is, "therefore on my hands."

Dowie Makes Twenty Proselytes.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Surrounded by detectives, John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist of Chicago, continues his denunciations of Rome, pork, tobacco, and secret societies, and has succeeded in securing twenty converts. The meetings are the scene of constant disturbances, which occasions Mr. Dowie improves by abusing the English press, averring that Masonry is the power which causes it to oppose him. In response to a request for information, Mr. Dowie sent word that he had nothing more to say to the press, which, he added, was leagued against him.

Arrest in Vatican Robbery Case.

ROME, Oct. 13.—A minor official of the Vatican has been arrested on the charge of giving the thieves access to the room from which the sum of about 350,000 lire was recently stolen.

London Bridge to be Widened.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Among the alterations soon to be begun in London are the widening of London Bridge and the building of a tunnel from Rotherhithe to Shadwell, at a cost of £2,000,000.

ACTION OF PEACE CONFERENCE

Resolution of an Inoffensive Character Substituted for One Condemning Great Britain.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Great Britain's attitude in the Boer war came up for lively discussion at the Peace Congress which is in progress this week in Paris. The Congress had scarcely convened before the English representatives introduced a resolution bitterly denouncing their home Government for its war on the Transvaal. Among the chief supporters of the resolution was Dr. Clarke, member of Parliament for Edinburgh, whose cordial correspondence with Mr. Krüger has recently been published. Dr. Clarke explained that Krüger's willingness to arbitrate had received from Great Britain a contemptuous rebuff.

The subject was brought to the crisis point by the following resolution, submitted to the Congress by Dr. Clarke and his associates, Moscheles and Alexander, referred to in the meeting as the "English group":

"The Ninth Peace Congress, having heard the report on the events of the year presented by the Berne Bureau, without pretending in the affairs of a friendly nation further than emphatically to affirm the unchangeable principles of international justice, declares:

"The British Government has distinctly refused all the propositions tending to submit to arbitration the differences existing in South Africa; (2) that the Governments of the South African republics willingly accepted the propositions for arbitration, and continued to solicit it. For these reasons, the International Peace Congress finds itself obliged to formulate the following judgment:

"(1) The responsibility for the war now devastating South Africa falls upon the one of the two parties which repeatedly refused arbitration—that is, upon the British Government.

"(2) The British Government, in ignoring the principles of right and justice which have been the glory of the great British nation—that is to say, in refusing arbitration and in using menaces only too likely to bring about war in a dispute which might have been settled by juridical methods—has committed an outrage against the rights of nations calculated to retard the pacific evolution of humanity.

"(3) The Governments represented at The Hague Conference have taken no public measures to insure respect for the resolutions which should have been regarded by them as an engagement of honor.

"(4) The congress deems it useful to address an appeal to public opinion on the subject of the Transvaal. (This will be read later on.)

"(5) The congress expresses to the English members its profound sympathy and admiration for their courageous declaration, and hopes that other nations would act in the same way in similar circumstances."

A rider was proposed by Senator Lafontaine of Belgium expressing a hope that the mistake of depriving the South African republics of their existence and independence would not be committed, and proposing an energetic appeal to the civilized Governments to intervene as mediators, and an appeal to the British Government in the hope of its listening to the cry raised by the universal conscience. This was objected to as impolitic and irritating, and was rejected by a large majority.

The words "outrage against the rights of nations" in the resolution raised a storm of protest, and in the end the resolution was sent back to the committee by a large majority vote. After a long report of the Committee on Relations with Weaker Nations, read by Miss Robinson, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"This congress, saddened by the constant wars waged against the weaker races and by the knowledge of the injustice and oppression of which these races are often the victims, convinced that the moral sense of the peoples of Europe needs to be awakened by the knowledge of the crimes committed in their name, urges upon peace societies the duty of carrying on a vigorous propaganda in favor of a just and humane treatment of native races.

"Further, this congress, convinced that territory sufficient for the legitimate needs of colonists can be obtained by purchase or by treaty, and persuaded that the slaughter of aboriginal races is an economic blunder as well as a crime, urges upon Governments (1) to discourage acquisition of territory by military methods; (2) to have recourse to arbitration in cases of dispute even with non-civilized nations; (3) to see that treaties with such nations are just and reasonable and that they have been properly understood by the contracting parties; and (4) to adopt such a method of colonization as shall commend itself to non-civilized peoples and make them desire its benefits. And, lastly, this congress calls upon the resident among uncivilized peoples to exercise patience and self-control, and urges upon them the duty of endeavoring, by their teaching and example, to raise the native population to a higher moral and industrial standard of life."

Unfortunately for the Peace Congress and its influence on the British mind, it is being held simultaneously with the British elections, which have already demonstrated the sentiment of a vast majority of the British people on the Boer war question. The peace press of France and England is unanimous in its expression of regret that the resolution of the Committee on Relations with Weaker Nations might not have been published a week earlier as an election document.

Cape Town Parliament Prorogued.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 13.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Premier, Sir James Gordon Sprigg, expressed the hope that when Parliament reassembles all bitterness will have passed away and that peace and good-will shall prevail in South Africa.

SHAH'S DIGNITY ATTACKED.

Turkish Papers Publish Reports that He Kow-towed to the Sultan.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The French newspapers are highly indignant with the Turkish press, which is doing its utmost—for political reasons, of course—to represent the Shah as a potentate greatly inferior to the Sultan in dignity. It even invents the statement that the Shah kissed the Sultan's hand in token of obedience, and addressed him by the title "Caliph."

The truth is, the Shah and the Sultan met on terms of equality, temporal and religious. Persia is in no way feudatory to the Sultan, while the Shah as the supreme head of a nation of Shias, is totally distinct, and in some respects radically opposed on points of doctrine, to the Sultan, who is the titular head of the Sunnis. Both Shias and Sunnis are Mohammedans, as both Catholics and Protestants are Christians, and neither, again like Catholics and Protestants, own a common head other than the Prophet. Accordingly, if it is true that the Shah has acted in the manner stated, his action will cause something like the consternation that would occur in England if the Archbishop of Canterbury kissed the Papal ring and called the Pope "Sovereign Pontiff."

The Shah is described by his entourage as being highly nervous and excited. He refused the dinner offered by the Sultan on Wednesday night on the plea of indisposition, but it is quite possible the real reason was ill-temper. If so, there is some excuse for his ill-humor, because the reports that are published in the Turkish papers are bound to find their way into the Persian native press, and thus lower the King of Kings in the eyes of his Shia subjects.

COLOMBIA'S NEW CONSUL.

Senor Comacho-Roldan Succeeds Senor Guzman Temporarily.

Miquel Comacho-Roldan has been appointed temporary Consul General from the Republic of Colombia in this city, to succeed Señor Espinosa Guzman, who resigned last week, when he heard that President Marroquin had become head of the Colombian Government. Some of the commission merchants here are stirred up over the appointment of Mr. Comacho-Roldan because he is the head of a big commission house. They say he will have an unfair advantage over them, being privileged to see the consular invoices, and thus to learn all about the business affairs of his competitors.

Mr. Comacho-Roldan has issued a statement to the effect that he will only keep his new office until a permanent Consul General is appointed. He says that he is aware of the likelihood of objections from other commission merchants, but that the small amount of business now being carried on between this country and Colombia renders his temporary possession of the office harmless to the trade of anybody.

CANADA'S MORMON COLONY

Lord and Lady Minto Visit the Settlement in Southern Alberta.

Settlers Redeem Thousands of Acres by Irrigation—No Polygamy Permitted—Progress at Cardston.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Lord Minto, Canada's Governor General, and Lady Minto, recently paid a visit to the Mormon settlement in Southern Alberta.

His Excellency has just returned from a trip to the Klondike, and on his way back visited the Pacific Coast cities and the Rossland and Boundary Creek mining regions.

As the Governor General and Lady Minto were on their way home from British Columbia, they were invited to see the irrigation canal and the broad plains of Southern Alberta, rich in fertility of the soil, but lacking heretofore in moisture, and watered now by a new-made river, brought into use by the Mormons, and given a winding course to make possible the irrigation of hundreds of thousands of acres.

Two of the highest dignitaries of the Mormon Church, Presidents George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, had been invited from Salt Lake City to meet the Governor General. President Cannon, accompanied by his daughter, and President Smith, whose wife and two sons were with him, had come up several days previously from Great Falls, Mon., the terminus of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's line, in a special train, with E. T. Galt, C. A. Magrath, manager of the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company, and P. L. Naismith, manager of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company; ex-Judge Thomas Brady of Great Falls, and Timothy Collins, State Treasurer of Montana, who is also a resident of Great Falls. The Mormon dignitaries had gone out to Cardston, the chief town of the district in Southern Alberta, where their people are settled, and it was arranged that they should meet the Vice Regal party at Magrath, some twenty-five miles nearer Lethbridge.

SCIENCE OF IRRIGATION.

The Mormon settlers in the southern portion of Southern Alberta now number about 3,000 souls. In Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, Missouri, and Southern Alberta they have found, as they found on their first reaching Great Salt Lake, in 1847, that, in the words of Orson Pratt, Mormon saint and apostle, there could be "no agriculture without irrigation, and no irrigation without combination." The wonderful transformation the Mormons wrought in Utah by means of irrigation had its beginning in the damming of a stream by the joint exertion of a number of families, each of which had its portion of the land thus irrigated, and the cattle were tended in a common herd. Something of the same system, or rather of the spirit of that system, is to be found in operation among the Mormons in Southern Alberta.

The settlers are not communists or Socialists. The results of each man's individual labor constitute his individual property, though they all pay tithes to a common fund, which is used for the common benefit. Needless to say, polygamy, that "peculiar institution" of a past era of Mormonism, not only no longer exists among them, but, as the visitor to their settlements in Southern Alberta will find, is regarded with precisely the same feeling of abhorrence as by men and women in any other part of this Christian land. The Mormons have no hotels or saloons, they have organized public schools under the Education act of the Northwest Territories, and they are great believers in drainage, clean streets, and clean houses. They are going to erect public baths in Cardston. They also believe in dancing as an amusement, and they invariably offer public prayer before they begin an evening's dancing. They are very fond of music and have a great collection of hymns and choruses.

Their knowledge of irrigation, which they have reduced to a science, is standing them in good stead in Southern Alberta, and, more than that, is doing the whole country the greatest service, for their success and prosperity in their own portion of Southern Alberta will be followed by the settlement of the plains nearer Lethbridge by farmers from the States of Cartridge, Eastern Canada, the United States, and the old country. Any idea that the Mormons will remain an exclusive community is groundless. Already there is a considerable Gentile element among them in Cardston, and the assimilation of the rising generation of Mormons may be said to be going on visibly, the establishment of the public school system among them making a foregone conclusion that they will indistinguishably merge themselves in all respects into the general mass of the population of Canada.

For the construction of the irrigation canal they furnished the labor, taking half their wages in land, and the friendly cooperation of the heads of the Church from the beginning of this immense undertaking has had a very great deal to do with making it possible to carry the work through to its successful completion. The total number of Mormon settlers in Southern Alberta is some 3,000, of whom a third live in Cardston, 350 in Magrath, and a slightly larger number in Stirling—the prairie where these towns stand lying bare and tenantless only a year ago—and the remainder being distributed in the settlements surrounding Cardston, Mountain View having 450, Leavitt, where there is a cheese factory, some 300; Aetna and Taylorsville about the same number, and Collis some 25 families.

ACREAGE UNDER CROP.

The acreage under crop this year was 3,000 around Cardston, 800 at Stirling, 600 at Magrath, 1,000 at Leavitt, 1,000 at Mountain View, 500 at Aetna, 300 at Taylor, and 300 at Collis, about two-thirds of the whole being in wheat. For the cattle it has been a great year, and they are now, as one of the ranchers expressed it, "hog fat on the ranges." The sheep, of which there are some 10,000, mainly at Magrath, have done well. One man at Magrath has 3,000.

The roller mill established last year at Cardston has a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day, but this year there is a surplus of some 50,000 bushels of wheat in the district for shipment. There are a number of large business concerns at Cardston, which may be taken as an indication of the progress and prosperity of Cardston and the Cardston district. It is having a solid growth.

No account of Cardston, however brief, could omit mention of Mrs. Card, whose character, energy, and buoyant cheeriness are strongly impressed upon the whole settlement, in which she is a real leader. Mrs. Card is a daughter of Brigham Young, but it is to her own force of character that she owes the remarkable influence she wields upon all around her and wields with admirable intelligence and sympathy for the good of all. She and Mr. Card frequently attend the services conducted by Mr. Hamilton, the Presbyterian missionary in the town, to whose Sunday school the Card children are often sent by their mother, and Mr. Hamilton is no stranger in the Mormon meeting house, where, Gentile though he is, he is unfailingly invited to "address the Saints." It is on these pleasant and friendly terms that the Mormons live with their Gentile neighbors, whose number is increasing in Cardston.

The visit of Lord Minto to the Mormon colony and the great irrigation works of the district was one of the most interesting events connected with his Western tour. It was all the more so on account of his having been in the district in 1885, when accompanying Gen. Middleton to suppress the Northwest rebellion.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 13.—Frank Otis and Miss Maude Wetmore, who have been visiting here, returned to New York this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest will close their Newport season on Monday. They have again leased the Train villa for next year.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany has returned here from New York, and will remain at her cottage several weeks yet.

William Turnbull returned to New York this morning.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet returned this evening from a brief visit to Boston.

The Prince Henri d'Croy gave a luncheon at Munchinger's to-day.

Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. Robert I. Gammell, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained friends at their cottages this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell and Mr. John S. Tooker have gone to Wellesley, Mass., having closed their Newport season.

AMERICANS DEFEAT TAGALOGS.

United States Forces Have Only Two Men Wounded, the Enemy Losing Twenty Killed.

MANILA, Oct. 13.—Advices received here from Iloilo, Island of Panay, under date of Oct. 12, say that Company D of the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry was attacked on the previous day by a force of Tagalogs in Northern Panay.

The enemy, it is added, lost twenty men killed and forty wounded, while the Americans had two men wounded.

Twenty-two prisoners and twelve rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured. The Tagalogs were from the Island of Luzon.

TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

$1,090,149 Worth of Goods Imported from America in Nine Months.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department made public to-day a bulletin upon the trade of the Philippine Islands. The statement covers a period of nine months ending March 31, 1900, and sets forth that during that time merchandise to the value of $15,102,879 was imported into the Philippines, and goods to the value of $12,928,464 went out of the islands to foreign ports.

During the period named 54,137 tons of Manila hemp, valued at $8,106,340, were exported, of which the United States took 18,893 tons, valued at $2,476,928; the United Kingdom took 32,964,347 worth, and 4,808 tons, valued at $708,808, went to China.

The commerce in gold and silver coins brings the total importation to $16,751,800, and the total of all exportation to $14,634,236.

The trade with the United States alone amounted to an exportation of $2,650,450 of goods and an importation of the value of $1,090,149.

THE TIFFANY STRIKE.

A Number of the Engravers Ask to be Taken Back.

A number of the Tiffany strikers donned their frock coats and silk hats yesterday and, calling on the managers of the firm at the Union Square office, said they were sorry they had gone on strike, and asked to be taken back to work. They were told that the firm would consider the matter and let them know later whether there was room for them. One of the managers said yesterday:

"These men apologized and said they were sorry that they had to strike. In all probability the strikers will all see the error of their ways by Monday or Tuesday, but in the meantime we are taking on new men, and no one who proves competent will be discharged to make room for strikers. We have no idea of interfering with the right of the men to join a union, but will not officially recognize the union or make this a union establishment. The agitators who caused the strike will not be taken back on any terms."

RECOVERING FROM DOSE OF OPIUM

Young Woman Found in Central Park Regains Consciousness.

The young woman who was found in Central Park on Thursday suffering from opium poisoning, became conscious for the first time yesterday, when she gave her name as Mary Kulliman, and said she is twenty-seven years old. She refused to say anything more about herself. She was sent to Bellevue late in the afternoon from the Presbyterian Hospital.

The physicians say it is one of the worst cases of opium poisoning they have ever had. The woman ate the drug and took a great quantity of it. It was fully believed that she would die, but the physicians did not give up work on the patient for a minute. The woman was walked up and down a corridor of the hospital for hours at a time to shake off the lethargy. When the malady was at its highest form, the nurses walking with her had to slap her with their hands, and sometimes they were forced to use towels. When she became exhausted she would be allowed to rest for a time and then restoratives or antidotes for the opium would be applied. The Presbyterian Hospital physicians believe that she will recover.

CAUSE OF PLUNKETT'S DEFEAT.

He Was Opposed Because of His Friendship for a Woman Home Ruler.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Conservative journals deplore the opposition within their own party, which has resulted in the defeat for the South Division of Dublin City of the Right Hon. Horace Curzon Plunkett. They regard it as a serious omen for the future stability of the Unionists in Ireland, and significant of a serious lack of toleration on their part which bids fair to perpetuate religious and political strife to the detriment of Ireland's business prospects.

While the opposition to Mr. Plunkett was nominally based on his giving to avowed Home Rulers government positions, it is learned that a most bitter under-current of personal feeling had as much if not more to do with it than the causes which appeared in the papers. It is once more a case of "look for the woman in the case." Mr. Plunkett has long maintained a great personal friendship for one of the most charming of Dublin women.

What caused umbrage at this friendship was the fact that the woman is an ardent Roman Catholic and a Home Ruler and through her influence, so Mr. Plunkett's Unionist opponents believed, he came under the direct influence of Catholic priests. So all the forces of Protestantism were put to work, with the result that a Nationalist won the seat so long held by Mr. Plunkett, and defeated one of the most important Government officials in Ireland. Mr. Plunkett was Vice President of Agriculture and other technical industries, a Commissioner of the Congested Districts Board of Ireland, and a Commissioner of the Colonization Board of Scotland and Ireland. He founded and was Chairman of the Recess Committee, and of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society.

The same strong feeling manifested against Mr. Plunkett exists under the surface against Gerald Balfour. If he is reappointed Chief Secretary for Ireland it will be against the wishes of some of the richest and most powerful Unionists in Ireland.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Joseph O'Keefe.

The Rev. Joseph O'Keefe, at one time one of the best-known Roman Catholic clergymen in Connecticut, died at St. Mary's Home for the Aged, in West Hartford, yesterday morning, aged sixty-five years. He was ordained to the priesthood in Baltimore, and later was appointed assistant pastor in Providence. He was transferred to Norwich, but went West on account of his health, residing in St. Paul for some time. He returned to Connecticut and settled in Litchfield. About four years ago he suffered a stroke of apoplexy, from which he never fully recovered.

Answers to Correspondents.

"A. W."—The United States Army transport Logan arrived at Manila Oct. 1. Inquiries concerning those on board should be addressed to the Quartermaster General, United States Army, at Washington.

"AN ADMIRER OF CLEAN NEWS."—The law is that an alien coming into this country before he is eighteen years old may, after five years' residence and after attaining his majority, apply for naturalization as a citizen.

Sailor Weynott Lost at Sea.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Capt. E. B. Sanborn of the schooner Anna Murray, from Baltimore, reports that one of his crew, Frederick Weynott, was lost Thursday when off Great Round Shoal. Weynott, who was on the spanker boom, slipped and fell overboard. The sea was too rough to launch a boat. He kept above the water for ten minutes, when he sank.

Supreme Court Judges Visit McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The members of the United States Supreme Court called as a body upon the President to-day, as is usual on the annual reassembling of the court, to pay their respects. They were accompanied by the officers of the court, and were received in the Blue Room.

Ex-President Harrison's Stay Here.

Ex-President Harrison will not leave the city until to-morrow night. It was announced that the ex-President would depart yesterday, but he was detained by legal matters.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. J. Parker Pray Co.'s Manicure and Chiropody Parlors, 12 East 23d St., opposite Madison Square Park. Estab. 1868. Manicuring by experienced operators, 50c.; all diseases of feet and nails skillfully treated without pain. Dr. Pray's medicinal toilet preparations for sale by all toilet goods dealers. Insist on having only the genuine, manufactured only by Dr. J. PARKER PRAY CO., sole props.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonated Waters represent years of study and experience. The only pure and correct mineral waters in this city.

E. & W. Prince Albert. E. & W. a perfect fitting Dress Shirt.

MARRIED.

DOBBIN—DUNDERDALE.—At St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, Beatrice, youngest daughter of Cleaveland F. and Anna F. Dunderdale, to Dr. George W. Dobbin of Baltimore.

GRIEVE—GOLD.—At St. George's Church, New York, on Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, by the Rev. P. F. Sturges, Esther Fay Gold to Kenneth Hamilton Grieve.
London, England, editions please copy.

MANNING—BAKER.—At "Hawkwood," Ballston, Saratoga County, Thursday, Oct. 11, at noon, by the Rev. Joseph Cary, John A. Manning, Esq. of Troy, N. Y., to Edith Baker

COLUMBIA BADLY BEATEN

Harvard Scores 24 to the New York Collegians' Nought.

CRIMSON SHOWED GOOD FORM

The Blue and White Team Fumbled Badly—Weekes the Best Ground Gainer—Other Games.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 13.—Harvard defeated Columbia on Soldiers' Field this afternoon 24 to 0 in the first game these colleges have played since 1891. The afternoon was cloudy, a slight wind blowing from the east.

Columbia won the toss, choosing the west goal with the wind. Harvard showed good form and condition, time being taken out once for injuries, while Columbia's men were injured continually. Harvard showed far greater strength on the offensive than was expected. There were, however, no long gains on end plays, which have been Harvard's strong point this season. Ellis backed the line for steady gains; nothing seemed to be able to stop him. Sawin was sent through the line for good distances, but failed to kick goals from the field in his three attempts. Campbell played a good game at left end. Both Kendall and Ellis punted fairly well for Harvard, but not as well as last year at this time.

For Columbia, Morley punted very poorly. He was slow, and his punts were not long. There was little fumbling on Harvard's part, while Columbia fumbled repeatedly, with heavy cost. Columbia got the ball twice for holding, and Harvard once for the same offense. Harvard received the ball once and was given ten yards twice for off-side playing, and was punished once for that offense. Weekes gained the most ground for Columbia. Wright at left tackle played well, getting Sawin back of the line once and tackling him for a loss. Williams, the Columbia centre, got by Sargent once and tackled Ellis around the neck for a loss.

The first touch-down was made within two minutes after play began. Kendall kicked to Morley, who was downed in his tracks. Columbia then tried a trick play, which did not work. Morley prepared to punt, but fumbled the pass. Lee ran into him, knocked the ball over the goal line, and Campbell fell on it for the first touch-down. Lawrence kicked goal. Soon after the play was resumed Morley punted to Daly, who advanced the ball forty yards, with very poor interference, carefully evading the Columbia players until Morley tackled him. Harvard forced the ball down the field once, sending Sawin through right tackle back of Ellis. Columbia got the ball on the five-yard line for holding. Morley punted, but only succeeded in kicking the ball to Ellis on the seven-yard line. Sawin was then sent around right end for the second touch-down. Lawrence kicked goal. The remainder of the first half was spent mainly in punting, and when time was called Columbia had the ball on Harvard's forty-five-yard line.

In the second half Morley kicked to Daly, who passed the ball to Ellis for a return kick to the twenty-five-yard line. After Columbia tried the line twice, Harvard got the ball for holding, and sent Sawin around right end for ten yards. Ellis then went through centre for a touch-down. Lawrence kicked goal. A punting game followed, until Harvard got the ball in an off-side catch on Columbia's five-yard line. Sawin went around right end for the last touch-down. Lawrence kicked goal. In the playing that followed Columbia got possession of the ball, and for the first time in the game gained distance. When time was called Columbia had the ball on her forty-five-yard line. Line-up:

Harvard, 24.	Position.	Columbia, 0.
Campbell	Left end	Slocovitch
Graydon	Left tackle	Smythe & Coffin
Lee	Left guard	Wright
Bargent	Centre	Williams
Barnard	Right guard	Austin & Tyson
J. Lawrence	Right tackle	McKellar
Ristine & Farley	Right end	Van Hoevenberg & Wolff
Daly & Fincke	Quarter back	Van Hoevenberg
Sawin & Kernan	Left half	Berrien & Ullman
Kendall	Right half	Weekes & Ashley
Ellis	Full back	Morley

Touch-downs—Sawin, 2; Campbell, 1; Ellis, 1. Goals from touch-downs—J. Lawrence 4. Umpire—Paul Dashiell, Lehigh. Referee—F. Crolius, Dartmouth. Time-keeper—Fred Wood, B. A. A. Linesmen—Hallowell, Harvard; Simons, Columbia. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LOW SCORE.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Pennsylvania defeated Brown by the score of only 12 to 0 at Franklin Field this afternoon, due to the splendid defense of the Providence collegians. The Red and Blue many times had the ball near the Brown goal, but after the first two scores were made could not carry it over, so strong, so stubborn was the resistance offered by Brown. It was a great game, even though marred by frequent fumbles and holding, and Brown proved the better team with a slippery ball, as Pennsylvania scored all her points in the first half when the ball was dry.

A steady rain and a strong northeast wind did not tend to good play in the second half, but even at that the individual work of Hare, McCracken, Potter, Teas, Hall, Melendy, Bartlett, Barry, and Washburn was superb. Potter made a sensational run of 40 yards behind splendid interference, and Wallace put on 15 by a similar effort around the end. Brown made most of her gains around the ends and through the tackles, but her offensive play was as weak as her defense was strong. Both teams were frequently penalized for offside play and holding. The line-up:

Pennsylvania, 12.	Positions.	Brown, 0.
Davidson	Left end	Cann
Zimmerman	Left tackle	Keane
Hare	Left guard	Whittemore
McCloskey	Centre	Hall, Hecler
Teas	Right guard	Melendy
Wallace	Right tackle	Sheehan
W. Gardiner	Right end	Bartlett
Graves	Quarter back	Scudder, Wade
Potter, Gilmore	Left half back	Barry
J. Gardiner	Right half back	Washburn
McCracken	Full back	Bates

Touch-downs—Hare and McCracken. Goals from touch-downs—Hare, 2. Referee—W. H. Corbin, Yale. Umpire—Charles Dudley, Yale. Timekeepers—Messrs. Wharton and Schoff, Pennsylvania and Briggs, Brown. Linesmen—Mr. Wheelen, Brown; Mr. Magee, Pennsylvania. Time—25 minutes halves.

LEHIGH BEATS BUCKNELL.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 13.—Lehigh defeated Bucknell to-day in the first home game of the season here by a score of 12 to 6. Bucknell worked the guards' back formation in the first half and scored her only touch-down in ten minutes of play. In the second half Lehigh, after about five minutes of play, smashed into Bucknell's line almost at will. McCormick and Farabaugh making successive gains of from five to twenty yards. McCormick went over Bucknell's goal line for the first touch-down after fifteen minutes of play. Capt. Gearhart kicked the goal. With one minute to play, Farabaugh went over for the second touch-down. Capt. Gearhart again kicking the goal. The line-up:

Lehigh, 12.	Position.	Bucknell, 6.
Gearhart	Left end	Doolan
Peeples	Left tackle	Rowe
Beaghan	Left guard	Taylor
Burrows	Centre	Sweet
Bray	Right guard	Gillis
Shonk	Right tackle	Grey
Dorlin	Right end	Fredenberger
Whitehead, Dow	Quarter back	Prichard
Flannigan	Right half back	Barnett
Farabaugh	Left half	Stanton
McCormick	Full back	Catteralle

Touch-downs—Stanton, 1; McCormick, 1; Farabaugh, 1. Umpire—Park Davis. Referee—Barclay. Timekeepers—Evans, Lehigh; Jones, Bucknell. Linesmen—Thompson, Bucknell; Fuller, Lehigh. Twenty-minute halves.

PRINCETON'S SOLITARY SCORE.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 13.—Princeton beat the Naval Cadets to-day, 5 to 0. The Tigers started at the navy line right off, going steadily through for short gains, with an occasional run around the right end. On the five-yard line the navy made its supreme effort. Three downs and the Tigers were within one yard of the cadets' goal line; there was a rush, a scrimmage, and a tangle of legs and arms. When the scrimmage was over, the oval lay a half yard from the cadets' last ditch. The navy kicked out the ball from the danger line, and the Tigers, with Hodgman punting, tried a goal from the field at the 25-yard line, and failed.

Princeton kicked off in the second half. The navy made small gains around the Princeton's left end, and were doing excellent work, when an offside play cost the navy ten yards. Princeton had the ball and punted it from the centre of the field. The cadets, as the ball rolled on down toward their goal line, waited for it to roll beyond their line. Mattis, who had kicked it, ran ahead of the oval, and when it was about three yards from the goal Roper fell on it and the ball was Princeton's. One plunge of Princeton's heavy men carried the ball over, and then McClave scored a touch-down for the Tigers. Mattis failed at goal. The line-up:

Princeton, 5.	Position.	Navy, 0.
Little	Right end	Nichols
McCord	Right tackle	Rodgers
Dana	Right guard	Belknap
Losey	Centre	Adams
Wright	Left guard	Fremont
Pell, (Capt.)	Left tackle	Williams
Roper	Left end	S. Reed
Duncan	Quarter back	Long
McClave	Right half back	Land
Hodgman	Left half back	Fowler, (Capt.)
Mattis	Full back	Freyer

Touch-down—McClave; Referee—Mr. Randolph of Pennsylvania State College; Umpire—Mr. Hillebrand, Princeton. Time—20 and 15 minute halves.

TRINITY EASY FOR WEST POINT.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The cadets defeated Trinity by a score of 28 to 0 on the parade grounds this afternoon. The soldiers were winners from the start, and on this account Trinity lost heart early in the game.

The features of the game were numerous. Laurson, a new man at left half, tore his way through all opposition and made large gains for the cadets. Smith caught the ball on a try for goal from a drop kick on the field and ran the length of the gridiron to a touch-down. The line-up:

West Point, 28.	Position.	Trinity, 0.
Smith	Left end	Bradin
Farnsworth	Left tackle	Vantine
Boyers	Left guard	Hill
Beetlson	Centre	MacJohnson
Goodspeed	Right guard	W. Johnson
Bunker	Right tackle	Senderson
Burnett, (Capt.)	Right end	Humphries
Casad	Quarter back	Wheeler
Laurson	Left half back	Brisley
Clark, F. W.	Right half back	Brown
Phillips	Full back	Bellamy

Referee—Mr. Cogswell. Umpire—Mr. Vail.

ORANGE SWAMPED ELIZABETH.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 13.—The Orange Athletic Club defeated the Elizabeth Athletic Club on the Orange Oval this afternoon by the decisive score of 22 to 0. The line-up:

Orange, 22.	Positions.	Elizabeth, 0.
Kyle, J. Schwind	Left end	Nelson
Torrey	Left tackle	Drake
G. Lancon	Left guard	Staples
Mohar	Centre	Bancke
Peets	Right guard	Higbie
Estey	Right tackle	Des Raismes
Lee, Clark	Right end	Mills
Work	Quarter back	Smith
Brown, Schwind	Left half back	Fesdergrast
Johnson, F. Schwind	Right half back	Tucker
R. Lancon		
Joralemon, Williams, Bosch	Full back	White

Touch-downs—Joralemon, Johnson, G. Lancon, Torrey. Goals kicked—Brown, (2.) Umpire—M. A. Cornell. Referee—A. R. Lee. Linesmen—R. Stockton, John L. Young. Timer—F. D. Crozier.

DARTMOUTH'S STRONG GAME.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Yale defeated Dartmouth in the game at Newton to-day, as was expected, but not by the big score which the New Haven people wished to roll up. The Hanover boys put forth their strongest eleven and maintained a stubborn defense throughout. Sharpe scored the first touch-down nine minutes after Dartmouth had started the game by kicking off to Yale. Hale promptly kicked a goal. The second touch-down and the second goal were made by the same player. The first half ended with the ball on Yale's forty-yard line.

In the second half Hale made a touch-down, but Stillman missed kicking the goal, and the final score was 17 to 0. Last year it was 12 to 0. The line-up:

Dartmouth, 0.	Position.	Yale, 17.
Boyle	Left end	Gould
Austin	Left tackle	Bloomer
Love	Left guard	Brown
Riley	Centre	Olcott
Place	Right guard	Hamlin
Alling	Right tackle	Stillman
O'Connor	Right end	Coye
Thompson	Quarter back	Fincke
Farmer	Left half back	Sharpe
Foster	Right half back	Cooke
Halliday	Full back	Hale

Touch-downs—Sharp, 2; Hale. Goal—Hale.

INDIANS WON EASILY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Carlisle Indians met the University of Virginia football team at National Park to-day. The redmen had it all their own way from the start. The score was: Carlisle, 16; Virginia, 2. The Virginians scored near the end of the game by a fluke. When the ball was put into play Walker kicked to Johnson. He attempted to catch the ball. It passed over the goal line, and was picked up by Palmer, who returned with it across the line, when he was tackled. He dropped the ball and it rolled beyond his own line before he could fall upon it with a Virginia man on top of him. This gave the Virginia man a safety. During all the rest of the game the Virginians were entirely out of it. The Indians simply rushed about the field as they pleased. Line-up:

Carlisle, 16.	Position.	Virginia, 2.
Rogers	Left end	Hobson
Wheelock	Left tackle	Loyd
Bowen	Left guard	Harris, Evans
Smith	Centre	Montgomery
Dillon	Right guard	Haskel
Bain	Right tackle	Walker
Hare	Right end	Bride
Johnson	Quarter back	Mallory
Parker	Right half back	Nalle
Lay, Palmer	Left half back	Danney
Pierce	Full back	Coleman

Touch-downs—Rogers and Palmer. Goal from field—Pierce. Goal—Pierce, 1. Safety—Virginia. Referee—Mr. Edwards, Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Armstrong, Yale. Linesmen—Bull, Pennsylvania, and Cook, Virginia. Timekeepers—Martin, Amherst, and Botts, Virginia.

YALE, 17; DARTMOUTH, 0.

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—Yale defeated Dartmouth 17 to 0 this afternoon, at Newton Centre, in a hard-fought contest. The game was witnessed by nearly 4,000 persons. Dartmouth played a pretty game, and contested every point. The Hanover men were by far the lighter team, and Yale was able to leap through their line time and again.

Dartmouth won the toss. She carried the ball some twenty-five yards down the field, and then lost it to Yale, and failed to again regain possession of it until Yale had scored. Yale then, by a series of plays around Dartmouth's left end, got the ball on the five yard line, and then between right guard and centre, Sharpe made the first touch-down for Yale. Hale kicked goal.

Dartmouth kicked off and advanced the ball to Yale's fifteen-yard line. Yale, by almost similar plays through her opponents' centre and around her right end, scored another touch-down. Hale again kicked goal.

In the second half Yale hammered Dartmouth's centre, Hyde making long gains until a mass play gave him an opportunity to score a touch-down. Stillman failed to kick goal. The line-up:

Yale, 17.	Position.	Dartmouth, 0.
Gould	Left end	Boyle
Hamlin	Left tackle	Austin, (Smith.)
Brown	Left guard	Lowe
Olcott	Centre	Riley
Sheldon	Right guard	Place
Stillman	Right tackle	Alling
Coy, (Ward)	Right end	O'Connor
Wear	Quarter back	Thompson
Sharpe, (Miller)	Left half back	Farmer (Wainwright)
Cook, (Chadwick)	Right half back	Foster, (Brown)
Hale, (Hyde)	Full back	Halliday

Touch-downs—Sharpe, Hale, Hyde. Goals—Hale, 2. Umpire—Garrison. Referee—Primrose. Linemen—Craig and Griswold. Time—30 minute halves.

CORNELL, 16; W. AND J., 5.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Cornell defeated the eleven from Washington and Jefferson this afternoon by the score of 16 to 5. Washington and Jefferson played a fast, plucky game from start to finish and made the Ithacans work hard for every gain, but they were outclassed at almost every point.

Cornell make one touch-down in the first half and two in the second, all by means of straight football, while the one score made by Washington and Jefferson in the first was the result of a fumble made by Cornell's full back after a poor pass by the centre rush. The line-up:

Cornell, 16.	Position.	Wash. & Jeff., 5.
Leuder	Left end	Suter
Whitney	Left tackle	McMahon
Warner	Left guard	Staples
Namack	Centre	Garrett
Cooper	Right guard	Rose
Alexander	Right tackle	Hayes, Faust
Taussig	Right end	Schronts
Finucane, Brewster	Quarter back	Aiken
Purcell	Left half back	Phillips
Morrison, Coffin	Right half back	Reed
Starbuck, Schoelkopf	Full back	Gessler

Referee—Mr. Lang of Yale. Umpire—Mr. Evans of Williams. Timekeepers—Cross for Cornell, Aiken for Washington and Jefferson. Touch-downs—Morrison, 2; Alexander, 1. Goals—Morrison, 1. Goals for field—Gessler, 1. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

NEITHER SIDE COULD SCORE.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 13.—What proved to be a most interesting and closely contested football game was played at Hempstead Park this afternoon between the eleven of the Hempstead Tiger Association and the team of the Polytechnic Preparatory class of Brooklyn. Although each team had the ball within a few feet of the goals, neither was able to score.

A Tie Game at Andover.

ANDOVER, Mass., Oct. 13.—Phillips Andover and Holy Cross battled for thirty minutes' playing time this afternoon on the local field, and neither scored. Andover was somewhat superior, and managed to push Holy Cross back to the five-yard line, where the Worcester men made a fine stand and got the ball on downs. On the other hand, Holy Cross only reached Andover's twenty-five-yard line.

Scores of Other Games.

At Washington—Georgetown, 6; St. John's College, 0.

At Exeter—Phillips Exeter, 5; Newton A. A., 0.

At Easton—Lafayette, 24; Swarthmore, 2.

At Brunswick—Bowdoin 5; Tufts, 0.

At Chicago—Northwestern University, 12; Indiana University, 0.

At Atlanta—University of Georgia, 12; Georgia School of Technology, 0.

At East Orange—East Orange High School, 0; Pratt Institute, 0.

At Ann Harbor—University of Michigan, 24; Case School of Cleveland, 6.

At Milwaukee—Wisconsin, 11; Beloit, 0.

At Minneapolis—Chicago University, 6; Minnesota, 6.

At New Haven—Yale Freshmen, 22; St. Paul's, 0.

At Elmira—Elmira Free Academy, 16; Starkey Seminary, 0.

At Syracuse—Syracuse University, 12; New York University, 0.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 10; Amsterdam, 0.

At Ogdensburg—Ogdensburg, 12; Potsdam Technology, 0.

At Schenectady—Union, 11; Rochester University, 0.

At Buffalo—University of Buffalo, 12; Syracuse A. A., 0.

At New Brunswick—Rutgers, 11; Haverford, 0.

FOOTBALL SCORES TO DATE.

Pennsylvania Leads in Number of Points, with Yale Next.

The University of Pennsylvania football leads in number of points scored this season, with Yale next. Princeton has the fewest points of the "Big Four," while Harvard and Yale have yet to be scored against. West Point, also, still has a clean slate. Lafayette has accumulated a goodly number of points against its opponents. Following are the scores of leading Eastern teams:

HARVARD.

Harvard	24	Wesleyan	0
Harvard	12	Williams	0
Harvard	12	Bowdoin	0
Harvard	18	Amherst	0
Harvard	24	Columbia	0
Total	90		0

YALE.

Yale	22	Trinity	0
Yale	27	Amherst	0
Yale	50	Tufts	0
Yale	50	Bates	0
Yale	17	Dartmouth	0
Total	146		0

PRINCETON.

Princeton	40	Stevens	0
Princeton	12	Lehigh	5
Princeton	11	Baltimore M. S.	0
Princeton	5	Annapolis	0
Total	68		5

PENNSYLVANIA.

U. of P.	27	Lehigh	6
U. of P.	47	F. & M.	0
U. of P.	38	Haverford	0
U. of P.	35	Dickinson	0
U. of P.	12	Brown	0
Total	159		6

COLUMBIA.

Columbia	12	Rutgers	0
Columbia	12	Wesleyan	0
Columbia	0	Williams	0
Columbia	0	Harvard	24
Total	24		24

CORNELL.

Cornell	16	Colgate	0
Cornell	6	Syracuse	0
Cornell	6	Rochester	0
Cornell	6	Bucknell	0
Cornell	16	W. & J.	5
Total	50		5

BROWN.

Brown	27	Colby	0
Brown	18	Holy Cross	0
Brown	22	M. I. T.	0
Brown	0	U. of P.	24
Total	67		24

CARLISLE INDIANS.

Carlisle	21	Dickinson	0
Carlisle	45	Gettysburg	0
Carlisle	16	Virginia	2
Total	82		2

WEST POINT.

West Point	5	Tufts	0
West Point	0	Penn State	0
West Point	28	Trinity	0
Total	33		0

ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis	6	Baltimore M. S.	0
Annapolis	0	Princeton	5
Total	6		5

Cycler Hutcheson Won Twice.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNBROOK, L. I., Oct. 13.—Some interesting bicycle races were held this afternoon on the track of the Lynbrook Driving Association. The principal events were two and five mile handicaps. Carroll F. Hutcheson of Hempstead succeeded in winning both events, winning two very handsome diamonds. The summary is as follows:

Two-Mile Handicap, (Open.)—Won by Carroll F. Hutcheson, (40 yards;) John Bedell of the Kings County Wheelmen, (scratch,) second; Menus Bedell of the Kings County Wheelmen, (40 yards,) third. Time—4:46.

Five-Mile Handicap, (Open.)—Won by Carroll F. Hutcheson, (40 yards;) John Bedell of the Kings County Wheelmen, (scratch,) second; George Homans of Lawrence, (scratch,) third; Menus Bedell of the Kings County Wheelmen, fourth. Time—13:25.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The open century cycle run of the Century Road Club Association, which was postponed from Sept. 30, on account of rain, will be run on Oct. 21 if the weather is favorable. Entries should be sent to Paul Thomas, 310 West Fifty-third Street, city.

The century run of the Madison Wheelmen of New York, which was scheduled for last Sunday, but was prevented by rain, will be held to-day, and in line with the first reception of the season will be given at the clubhouse, 1,666 Madison Avenue. The third annual reception of the club will be held on Nov. 10 at Terrace Garden.

At the meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Monday evening, a letter was read from President Hildebrand of the Street Sprinkling Association, saying that their drivers had received instructions to leave an unwatered strip on each side of the car tracks in the principal avenues and in the middle of the streets.

The open century run of the Castle Point Cyclers, which was postponed last Sunday on account of rain, will be run to-day if the weather is favorable. The regular division will leave the Weehawken terminus of the Franklin and Forty-second Street Ferries at 8:45 A. M., and the fast division at 8 A. M. Entries may be sent to Capt. Carl Lange, Jr., Castle Point Cyclers, Hoboken, N. J.

The Pythian Wheelmen, organized about a month ago, already has a membership of 100, representing thirty-five lodges of the Knights of Pythias, and a clubhouse on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh Streets. The officers are as follows: B. B. Levy, President; Dr. I. Goldstein, Vice President; L. Friedauf, Secretary; P. McNell, Treasurer; Leo Levey, Captain; T. Chamberlain, First Lieutenant, and J. Blady, Second Lieutenant. The club will take a run to Staten Island to-day.

The American Wheelmen of Harlem will hold their first annual open century run to-day over the standard Long Island course. The start and finish of the run will be at Bedford Rest, Brooklyn. Sterling silver medals will be awarded to the riders as well as the prizes offered to the two clubs having the greatest numbers to finish. Entry blanks, containing full information, may be secured of B. Isstaedter, 2,493 Eighth Avenue; Raymond Matthews, 239 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, or C. P. Staubach, 428 Lexington Avenue, New York. The run is open to all, and will be paced by experienced riders.

NICHOLLS BEAT VARDON

Boston Golfer Repeated Former Triumph Over the Champion.

HIS VICTORY WAS BY ONE UP

Experts Played in Magnificent Style and Were Followed by an Interested Gallery.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—Bernard Nicholls, the Boston professional who achieved the distinction in Florida last Winter of defeating Harry Vardon, to-day duplicated the feat on the Brae Burn course in Newton. The winner's victory in this thirty-six-hole match was by 1 up. A very large gallery was in attendance and the exhibition was probably the best ever given in this vicinity.

Nicholl's short game was superior to that of the champion throughout, while the latter's long game was excellent. But he was off in his putting, and he missed a number of short puts at critical points in the game. Nicholls really won the match by his superior putting, and many times he ran down in eight or ten yards, and on the eighth green on the second nine he holed out an even longer put and halved the hole.

The long game, Vardon's forte, was seen to perfection. All his drives had excellent distance and had fine direction, some of them exceeding 200 yards. Only once did he make a poor shot. The match was won on the thirty-sixth hole. At the thirty-fifth the score was halved and each wanted a next. Vardon had the honor at the last hole and sliced his ball into the long grass fifteen yards away. He had a poor lie, and in trying to get out dug up the turf and made about 70 yards. Nicholls's drive was a beautiful one. He was on the green in 2 against 3 for his opponent. He missed the hole in a 3. Vardon tried to hole out for a 4, but the balls collided and Nicholls holed out in 4, winning the match.

The scores follow:

Nicholls, Morning—										
Out	5	3	4	5	6	4	4	6	—41	
In	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	4—38	—79
Afternoon—										
Out	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	4—38	
In	4	4	4	5	6	5	5	4	4—41	—79—158
Vardon, Morning—										
Out	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	3—38	
In	4	4	4	4	6	5	4	4	5—40	—78
Afternoon—										
Out	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—38	
In	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	4	5—41	—79—157

DYKER MEADOW LINKS BUSY.

Arthur Clapp Wins the Cup Given by Major Carbaugh—Women Play at Larchmont.

The biggest field of golfers that the Dyker Meadow golf links have seen since the Summer season took part yesterday in a bogy handicap contest for a silver cup given by Major H. C. Carbaugh of Fort Hamilton. Twenty-two cards were turned in, and the victor was Arthur P. Clapp, who also had the honor of making the lowest gross score of the day, 90 strokes. This, with his handicap of 8 strokes, aided him in beating bogy by 3 up. A. L. Norris, the only scratch competitor, turned in a gross score of 91, and finished all even with bogy. The players and scores were:

H. P. Clapp—	Gross.	H'd'c'p.	Bogy.
Out	4 4 5 6 5 5 5 5 5—48		
In	5 4 4 5 4 4 6 5 5—42—90	8	3 up
L. T. Pulsifer	98	11	2 up
H. Grant	93	6	1 up
I. K. Bush	93	8	1 up
A. E. Whitney	91	5	Even
W. F. Richards	102	11	Even
A. L. Norris	91	0	Even
A. R. Fish	95	6	1 down
F. N. Doubleday	92	2	2 down
T. A. Gardiner	103	12	2 down
John P. Tillon	113	12	2 down
N. S. Dike	98	7	3 down
George Barnes	98	8	3 down
A. E. Smylie	95	8	3 down
W. B. Hill	109	11	3 down
F. B. Fiske	109	17	3 down
B. Clark	90	4	4 down
Daniel Chauncey	93	4	4 down
Grant Notman	103	11	4 down
H. C. Du Val	125	19	4 down
W. A. Taylor	105	16	4 down
E. V. Beckwith	98	5	5 down

GOLF AT VAN CORTLANDT.

Dr. Houghton Makes a New Amateur Record of 82 Strokes.

Sixty-six golfers turned in scores yesterday in the qualifying eighteen-hole round for The Herald golf cup on the Van Cortlandt Park Golf Club links. It was the second annual public competition for this trophy. The present holder of the cup is A. G. Hamilton, but he did not enter this year. Dr. E. O. Houghton, who led the qualifying field last year, repeated that performance yesterday, making at the same time a new amateur record of 82 strokes for the course. It was 10 better than he did last year, when the course was 300 yards longer. Those who qualified to continue the contest at match play on successive Saturdays were:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Dr. E. O. Houghton	41	41	82
Gilman P. Tiffany	42	47	89
W. L. Thompson	45	44	89
W. D. Wallace	42	48	90
W. C. Morrill	47	43	90
Dr. E. Leroy Culver	46	44	90
W. E. Schoonmaker	46	45	91
P. F. Gilmartin	46	49	95
W. L. Otis	47	48	95
William Freeland	49	47	96
R. B. Hazard	48	48	96
Dr. E. M. Mendel	46	50	96
J. W. Dorland	48	50	98
E. E. Selleck	49	49	98
Carl Moller	49	50	99
George Johnson	50	49	99
H. E. Brown	50	49	99

The last three men tied for the fifteenth and sixteenth places, and they will play off this coming week. Eighty-five players started. Frank Croker was among the contestants, but he did 102, falling just over the line. Deputy Controller Michael T. Daly was another competitor, and he put up a good game, turning in a card of 104. Park Commissioner August Moebus of the Bronx Borough, and the Van Cortlandt professional, Val Flood, had general charge of the tournament and managed it very well.

WOMEN AT MORRISTOWN.

Miss Hurlbut and W. Y. Marsh Win the Thomas Mixed Foursomes.

Miss Elsa Hurlbut, one of the leading women golfers in the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., and W. Y. Marsh won the handsome mixed foursome trophies yesterday given by Ransom H. Thomas, Chairman of the Green Committee. In the final round they met Mrs. William Shippen and James A. Tyng, and, after a plucky fight, the latter were defeated by 3 up and 2 to play. In the semi-final round played in the morning Miss Hurlbut and W. Y. Marsh beat Miss Kip and George J. Little by 2 up and 1 to play, and Mrs. William Shippen and James A. Tyng beat Miss Marie Bryce and W. L. Thompson by 3 up and 2 to play.

The sixteen players who qualified the week before for the Thebaud Cup played their first handicap match play round, with the following results:

Howard A. Colby beat S. H. Plum, second, 3 up and 1 to play; T. W. Harkness beat W. G. Marsh, 3 up and 1 to play; Howard Coghill beat J. Otis Post, 3 up and 2 to play; A. B. Frost beat H. H. Spehr, by default; James A. Tyng beat George J. Little, 2 up and 1 to play. (27 holes, 9 extra holes being played to determine the tie;) C. B. Beckwith beat C. F. Watson, by default; J. E. Denton beat Joseph B. Dickson, 4 up and 3 to play; John Gillespie beat H. P. Phipps, by default.

The second round will be played next Saturday.

WILLIS A GOLF CHAMPION.

He Beats Chadwick for the Leading Honors of Richmond County.

George A. Willis won the golf championship of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, yesterday, and will therefore hold for the coming year the coveted George Hunter Gold Medal. In the first competition two weeks ago Willis and J. R. Chadwick tied for championship honors at 89 strokes. Yesterday Willis won in 91, while Chadwick needed 96.

The first match play round for the special cup resulted as follows: J. R. Chadwick beat J. H. Alexander, 5 up and 3 to play; F. S. Wonham beat James Park, 2 up; G. A. Willis beat C. T. Stout, 2 up; A. E. Paterson beat E. O. Schuyler, 8 up and 6 to play.

In addition to these events a team match was played with the Richmond Hill Club. The latter was short two men, and lost by 17 holes to 5. The teams and scores are:

Richmond County.	Holes.	Richmond Hill.	Holes.
J. R. Chadwick	0	W. H. Rachau	5
G. A. Willis	8	A. S. Griffin	0
O. L. Williams	0	O. C. Smith	0
A. E. Paterson	0	Default	0
E. O. Schuyler	0	Default	0
F. S. Wonham	8	E. Van Vleck	0
Total	17	Total	5

Golfing at Ardsley.

A. O. Beebe and Eugene Griffin tied for first honors yesterday in the men's four-some handicap tournament on the Ardsley Club golf links, with J. Johnson and Roderick Terry, Jr. Their net score was 79. The best gross score was 85, made by A. De Witt Cochrane and F. S. Chrystie, who were the only scratch pair. The scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
A. O. Beebe and Eugene Griffin	90	11	79
J. Johnson and Roderick Terry, Jr.	92	13	79
J. C. Rennard and E. S. Murphy	86	6	80
A. D. Cochrane and F. S. Chrystie	85	0	85
J. McCullough and F. S. Brooks, Jr	93	7	86
A. E. Barron and Wm. Holliday	93	6	87
R. Syms and Parker Syms	94	8	86
P. A. Proal and E. M. Daily	91	3	88
W. E. Findlay and Walter Burke	119	16	94

Miss Grace Fargo won the women's putting match in 40 strokes, followed by Mrs. F. L. Eldridge and Mrs. Clarkson in a tie for second place with 41.

Miss McNeely Wins at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 13.—Miss F. McNeely of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Harrison of Cincinnati in the final round this morning, 1 up, thus receiving the Virginia Hot Springs Cup. Miss Mildred Stokes of Lenox won the consolation prize. Owing to rain this afternoon few played in the handicap. R. M. Rogers of Chicago won first honors.

Essex Beat Princeton at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Oct. 13.—A match game of golf came off on the Essex County Country Club links this afternoon between the Essex County and the Princeton teams. The two teams tied last year. The Princeton team is considered one of the strongest in the State. The score was close, Essex County winning by one point. A driving match was played for a prize offered by William Runkle, and was won by John Brower with 150 yards, L. St. Clair Colby being second.

Miss Hurry Wins at Larchmont.

Miss Elizabeth M. Hurry won the silver cup yesterday on the Larchmont Golf Club links given by Mrs. Shriver. She made the lowest gross score as well, 90 strokes, while Miss Jessie Flint, one of three scratch competitors, did 91. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Miss Elizabeth M. Hurry	90	4	86
Miss Margaret Scott	98	8	90
Miss Jessie Flint	91	0	91
Miss May Eaton	118	24	94
Mrs. Singer	110	16	94
Miss A. Towle	99	0	99

ETHELBERT'S FAST RACE

Belmont's Colt Made a New Record in Beating Imp.

TOP WEIGHTS A NECK APART

Hot Struggle for the Municipal Handicap at Morris Park and a Spectacular Finish.

In a splendid race, run in time that established a new world's record for the distance, one mile and three-quarters, Perry Belmont's great colt Ethelbert, at Morris Park yesterday, won the Municipal Handicap, and retrieved his reputation as champion of the turf. The race made a magnificent spectacle, and one of the largest crowds of the Fall meeting cheered the victory and felt repaid by the contest for the journey to the big Westchester course. The weather was pleasant and the track in fine condition, as the performance of Ethelbert attested, he carrying 126 pounds and running a mile and three-quarters over the hill in 2:58½, or nearly three-quarters of a second faster than the former best on record, Imp's race in 2:59 1-5 at Sheepshead Bay in June. The Municipal was only one of three stakes on the card, the October Steeplechase, won by Plato, whose owner, E. C. Hooper, was present to witness the race, and the Champagne, for two-year-olds, won by Garry Herrmann, being the others. For the Municipal, the fifth event on the card, seven horses were announced to start, but Gonfalon and Sidney Lucas were withdrawn. Imp and Ethelbert were the top weights, with 126 pounds each; Jack Point, 116; Pink Coat, 109, and Maid of Harlem, 100, making up the field. Ethelbert was always the favorite, while Jack Point and Imp were the two next best backed. The race, aside from the betting, which was heavy, aroused much enthusiasm, and the more popular horses were each cheered in the warming-up gallops, the public's old favorite Imp coming in for the greatest share of the applause.

The horses gathered for the start up near the head of the long stretch, and hung in the starter's hands but a few moments. Even Ethelbert was well behaved on this occasion, and obedient to his jockey, and at the first break the five went away for the long journey, Jack Point the first to move. Imp at once went after him, and, racing in her own faultless style, was in front in the first furlong, with Burns sitting back with a steadying pull on her, Jack Point second, Pink Coat third, and Ethelbert fourth. In that order they passed the stand the first time, Imp striding with the regularity of a piece of machinery, while all the others seemed content to let her make the pace. Around the paddock turn and through the long back stretch there was no change, except that Imp, leading by a half length at the stand, drew away clear of her horses, and at the far turn was three lengths in front.

On the turn and ascending the hill the black mare made an effort to slip away further, but the four behind promptly quickened their pace and went on with her, Ethelbert, fourth to that point, gradually moving forward through the field, and as they reached the high ground on the bend into the homestretch taking second place. Coming down the incline Imp was still clear in front and going easily, but Ethelbert was closing steadily. To half way through the straight Imp held her advantage; then Ethelbert went up to her, leaving the others far behind, and at the last quarter pole taking a place abreast of the black mare and on the outside. From there on the two top weights had the race between them, Ethelbert, Odom urging him with his hands, holding his place at Imp's side, though the mare was under the whip. Then Ethelbert, taking his time about it, crept to the front, and, perfectly ridden by Odom and racing his best, held on a neck before Imp to the winning post, the mare, ridden out under the whip, struggling gallantly to the end and finishing second, five lengths away from Maid of Harlem, third, with Jack Point fourth and Pink Coat last.

Richard Croker was among the visitors to the track and before he started home completed the negotiations for the purchase of Newton Bennington's good two-year-old colt Bellefo. The purchase was made in the name of Senator P. H. McCarren, and the price paid was $15,000. A. C. McCafferty also sold to S. C. Hildreth the two-year-old Rolling Boer for $5,000.

The Champagne Stakes, seven furlongs, for two-year-olds, brought out seven fair class colts, with Garry Herrmann, from the West, the favorite, and Criterion a lukewarm second choice. The start was with Conroy first away, Handwork going on with him. The pair, running neck and neck, drew out two lengths clear of the others, headed by Smile, and ran in that order for a quarter of a mile, Handwork then dropping back and Smile going up to take his place, while Garry Herrmann led the others. Conroy first by a neck, and Smile second by a length, was the order into the stretch, where Conroy's early effort told and he stopped, Smile going on, with Garry Herrmann driving hard after him. Half way through the straight the favorite got to the front, and with Bullman at work on him to keep him there won, ridden out, by a half length, Smile second, four lengths away from Water Color.

In the October Steeplechase Handicap, at two miles and a half, Plato, the top weight, started favorite in a field of six. Governor Budd made the pace over the water jump and to the first jump on the back stretch in the last round of the field, Plato second to that point, then going to the front, and winning easily by three lengths, The Bachelor second, six lengths away from Old Tank, third. Seventeen ran in the second race, Lanceman the favorite, and Spry and Orienta the next best backed. Orienta showed in front in the first half furlong, and raced in the lead into the last furlong, where Sweet Tooth came out of the crowd with a rush, and won, ridden out, by a neck, Orienta getting second place, a half length before Helen C.

For the third race, a handicap down the Eclipse Course, with eleven runners, Red Path was favorite. Unmasked went on in front, and making all the running, won handily by a length and a half. Joe Frey, coming from back in the field at the end, beat Gold Lace a head for second money. In the last race, a mile and a furlong, selling, with six starters, Millstream was favorite. Smoke made the pace to the top of the hill, Annoy second to that point, then taking the lead and winning easily by three lengths from Locochee.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—The October Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Mr. Chamblett's Plato, by St. Florian-Opalescent, b. g., 4 years, 142 pounds, (Veach,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won handily by two lengths and a half; William C. Whitney's The Bachelor, ch. g., aged, 155, (Green,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by six lengths from I. N. Megargee's Old Tank, ch. g., 5, 138, (Donohue,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—4:29¾. Perrion, Governor Budd, and Walter Cleary also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. L. V. Bell's Sweet Tooth, by Conrad-Too Sweet, b. c., 109 pounds, (Walsh,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; August Belmont's Orienta, ch. f., 106, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from M. O'Connor's Helen O'C., b. f., 106, (Mitchell,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:04½. Sunro, Lanceman, Magnus Troil, Lord Pepper, Fleetwing, Sounder, Annual, Hollow Wood, Margaret Hoffman, Spry, The Golden Prince, Brookwood, Eafright, and Tour also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; the Eclipse course; six furlongs. James R. and Foxhall P. Keene's Unmasked, by Domino-Mere Hill, br. g., 3 years, 112 pounds, (Henry,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; J. F. Schorr's Joe Frey, b. c., 2, 105, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from F. M. Taylor's Gold Lace, b. f., 3, 99, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Potente, Modrine, Firearm, Red Path, Tosca II., Lady Uncas, Miss Mitchell, and Lady of the Vale also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Champagne Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; the Eclipse course; six furlongs. Charles Head Smith's Garry Herrmann, by Esher-Silk Gown, br. c., 117 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won ridden out by a half length; H. B. & B. Morris's Smile, ch. c., 107, (McJoynt,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by four lengths from Charles Littlefield Jr.'s, Water Color, blk. c., 125, (Littlefield,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:27½. Conroy, Handwork, Criterion, and Advocator also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters. Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, by Esther-Maori, b. c., 4 years, 126 pounds, (Odom,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won cleverly by a neck; Harness & Brossman's Imp, blk. m., 5, 126, (T. Burns,) 18 to 5 and 6 to 5, second by five lengths from The Oscelon Stable's Maid of Harlem, b. f., 4, 100, (J. Slack,) 6 to 1 and 9 to 5, third. Time—2:58½. Jack Point and Pink Coat also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $700 in 1899 or 1900; one mile and a furlong over the hill. W. C. Daly's Annoy, by Meddler-Spring Tide, ch. g., 3 years, 100 pounds, (Miles,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by three lengths; G. L. Morris's Locochee, ch. g., 4, 108, (Bullman,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length and a half from W. L. Oliver's The Chamberlain, b. g., 3, 108, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:53¾. Millstream, Smoke, and Alvarado II. also ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Five and a half furlongs—Goetel, 108 pounds, (Tully,) 1; Hermoso, 108, 2; Jim Gore, H., 103, 3. Time—1:07 2-5. Seven furlongs—Fauxwood, 105, (T. Knight,) 1; William Ack, 97, 2; Wah, 100, 3. Time—1:28 4-5. Mile and an eighth—Found, 106, (Devin,) 1; Precursor, 104, 2; Knight Bannerette, 98, 3. Time—1:53 2-5. Five furlongs—Ida Carbry, 103, (J. Boland,) 1; Kohnwreath, 99, 2; Amoroso, 102, 3. Time—1:01 2-5. Five furlongs—Bessie Macklin, 118, (Boland,) 1; Dollie Weithoff, 98, 2; Sharp Bird, 103, 3. Time—0:59 2-5. Mile—Chappaqua, 110, (Dupee,) 1; Cogmoosey, 103, 2; Aurea, 92, 3. Time—1:40.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—Kinloch Park: Seven furlongs—Farmer Bennett, 104, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Orleans, 115, 2; Tony Lepping, 104, 3. Time—1:28¾. One mile—Joe Doughty, 109, (J. Matthews,) 1; Skillman, 100, 2; Eight Bells, 104, 3. Time—1:42¼. Six furlongs—Felix Bard, 97, (Dominick,) 1; Go Out, 105, 2; Loving Cup, 107, 3. Time—1:13½. Mile and a quarter, over hurdles—Willie Price, 125, (Butler,) 1; Eva Moe, 140, 2; Lotterer, 129, 3. Time—2:20. Five and a half furlongs—Miss Bembett, 96, (Dominick,) 1; Frank Bell, 115, 2; Doublet, 105, 3. Time—1:06½. Mile and seventy yards—Alice Turner, 95, (Dale,) 1; Haviland, 97, 2; John Baker, 110, 3. Time—1:45.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Six furlongs.—The Rush, 109, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Joe Martin, 109, 2; The Geezer, 104, 3. Time—1:14¼. Seven furlongs.—Pauline, 100, (May,) 1; Caloocan, 95, 2; Troubaline, 104, 3. Time—1:28¾. Five furlongs.—Clorita, 114, (May,) 1; Fort Wine, 109, 2; School for Scandal, 109, 3. Time—1:01¼. One mile—John Yerkes, 110, (Michaels,) 1; John Halsey, 97, 2; Wine Press, 109, 3. Time—1:41¼. Mile and a sixteenth.—Nettie Regent, 103 (J. Winkfield,) 1; The Sluggard, 100, 2; Miss Soak, 109, 3. Time—1:45¾. Seven furlongs.—Larkspur, 109, (Michaels,) 1; Violet Parsons, 102, 2; Marion Lynch, 100, 3. Time—1:28¼.

RACE HORSES WENT CHEAP.

Small Prices for Well-Known Animals at Morris Park Sale.

The sale of race horses held in the paddock at Morris Park yesterday before the races attracted but a light attendance, and the prices realized were small, though some well-known horses were offered, together with the Morris and Walden yearling. The Kentucky Derby winner Manuel brought but $500, and the frequent winner Intrusive went for $2,500. The horses that brought $400 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF MORRIS & WALDEN.

Chestnut colt, by Silver Fox-Edith, by Long Taw, yearling; A. L. Aste..... $950
Bay filly, by Silver Fox-Festival, by Britannic, yearling; W. L. Oliver..... 475
Manuel, by Bob Miles-Espanita, by Alarm, b. c., 4 years; J. Baker..... 500

PROPERTY OF LAWRENCE WATERBURY.

Intrusive, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, by Sterling, ch. h., 5 years; William Karrick....2,500

PROPERTY OF JAMES WHITTEN.

The Pride, by Dundee-Beeswing, by Ballinkeel, b. s., 4 years; T. J. Healey.....2,100

England's International Horse Race.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—With the close of the Newmarket week, racegoers are turning their attention to the match at Hurst Park, Oct. 27, between the English horse Eager (trained by Englishmen and ridden by an American jockey) and the American horse Royal Flush, (trained by Americans and with an American jockey in the saddle.) The fact that Hurst Park has added a historic Ascot Gold Cup valued at £1,000 to the stake of £500 a side, lends additional interest to the race. Lester Reiff will ride Royal Flush and Mornington Cannon will have the mount on Eager.

TURFMAN DRAKE TALKS.

American Whose Success in England Astounded Racing Men Tells of His Plans.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—John Drake of Chicago, whose success on the English turf has been the talk of the season, (and who owns Royal Flush, the American bred and trained horse that, with an American jockey up, is to race the English bred and trained horse Eager, with an English jockey in the saddle, on Oct. 27, over the Hurst Club course,) will return to America on business this month richer by many thousand pounds than when he came to this country. English turfmen and turf followers have marveled at the wonderful things accomplished by Mr. Drake's stable. Horses that one day would not bring enough money under the hammer to pay a month's keep have turned up a month or less later under Drake's colors and carried off prizes at betting odds that have made Mr. Drake a fortune. The curious thing about it all is that these same "selling platers" have time after time been sold away from him at handsome prices, only to revert to their former bad form and prove ruinous investments for their new owners. It is no wonder, therefore, that touts and trainers and fashionable folk about the paddocks at Ascot and Newmarket have openly declared that Enoch Wishard, the trainer of Drake's horses, used electric girth-straps, carried electric batteries under his saddles, and did all sorts of weird and uncanny things to accomplish these wonderful results. When Mr. Drake was asked for his own explanation of his season's success, he said:

"If I have achieved anything wonderful in the way of racing there is little credit due to me. Enoch Wishard has done it all, and no one who spends a day with Wishard during the racing season need have any reason to attribute his success to any occult nonsense. The reason is obvious. It is simply due to scientific training, combined with the hardest kind of work. In the first place, Wishard is the best veterinary surgeon I ever saw. He is the best farrier I ever knew. He watches every one of his horses as a mother might watch a child. When one of his horses starts in a race Wishard has his field glass on him every moment of the race. He is a great judge of pace, and he knows just what his horses can do and what they cannot do. You should spend a day with Wishard and see the care he bestows on these horses. He takes better care of the feet of one of these horses than many trainers give to the whole stable.

"How much have I won? I don't know. I placed a racing fund in Wishard's hands of £50,000 and pay him 25 per cent. of the winnings, besides his salary."

"Are the Reiffs to ride for you next season?"

"No. They are under contract with me for the rest of this season, but they want £6,000 for next year, and I am inclined to believe that that is a little more than even the Reiffs are worth. I believe American jockeys will be more abundant and less expensive next season than this. I want a good boy, and have my eye on one or two who I believe will be quite as good as any."

MEADOW BROOK HUNTSMEN.

Hounds Carried Them a Fast Pace Over a Stiff Country.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 13.—A long and stiff drag hunt was held this afternoon by a large number of the members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, over the hilly country in the vicinity of Long Island Sound. Throughout the chase the action was keen from the time the hounds were first put on the trail until they were called off the scent by the sound of the huntsmen's horn, some twelve miles from the starting point, which was near the village of Locust Valley, on Long Island Sound.

Over the course, which stretched over a beautiful hunting country, were nearly sixty jumps, and many of these were stiff four-railers, which taxed the skill of the huntsmen to their utmost in order to clear the obstacles. The starting point was from a high hill which overlooked nearly seven miles of the course, and almost every jump could be seen by the large number of society people in traps and carts who were on this elevated point and watched the large field of enthusiastic huntsmen. The day was perfect. As there was no sun the scent of the aniseseed remained long on the ground, and consequently the hounds were able to run at a fast pace. Several of the huntsmen were unseated at the stiff fences, but none was hurt.

Billiard Experts' Tournament.

The three-handed billiard tournament at fourteen-inch balk-line, which takes place at Maurice Daly's billiard studio, is causing much interest, from the fact that two new stars will make their appearance in the tournament in Ora Morningstar and Leonard Howison. The former is from the West, but for the past year has been living in New York City. He shows wonderful promise, and has made averages ranging from 30 to 50, and high runs of between 200 and 300. Howison is from Canada. He has shown remarkable speed in runs and averages. These will play against one of the most reliable billiard experts, in Thomas J. Gallagher, each playing the other twice, beginning Monday evening, Oct. 15.

PARKWAY MEETING ENDS

Trotters and Pacers Furnish Good Sport on the Gravesend Track.

JOE PATCHEN'S TRACK RECORD

The Famous Pacer Lowered the Time of the Course from 2:07¼ to 2:06½.

Good racing weather, a moderate attendance, and some excellent finishes marked the final day's racing of the October meeting at the Parkway Driving Club, Brooklyn, yesterday. The special feature of the day was an exhibition by the famous pacing stallion Joe Patchen, in which the Parkway track record was lowered from 2:07¼ to 2:06½. The quarter was made in 0:30½, the half in 1:02, and the three-quarters in 1:34¼. The first quarter, made in 0:30½, was the fastest, the others being made in 0:31½, 0:32¼, and 0:32¼ respectively.

First on the regular card was the final heat of the 2:14 pace, unfinished from the day before. Tyson's brown gelding Prince A., which had won the first two heats very handily, had no difficulty in winning another one and the race.

In the 2:27 trotting class J. T. Story's bay mare Belle Arlington, which was the favorite, won the first two heats with ease, but a break on the third turn lost her the third heat. However, she got back into form in the fourth heat and justified her selection by winning out.

Electric Wilkes, a handsome bay gelding, representing the Croker stables, with a record of six straight victories within the past three weeks, was the favorite in the 2:18 trot. He won the first heat in a close finish, but the next three and the race went to Walter H., a brown gelding, owned by William T. Guion of Pleasantville, N. Y., and cleverly handled by his owner.

The free-for-all pace had but four starters. Ambulator, the entry of the Belle Meade Stock Farm, was favored by all except the local contingent, who backed J. F. Dingee's bay mare, Daphne Dallas. The little Brooklyn mare won the first heat, but a bad break on the far turn brought her in last in the second. J. J. Ryan's Reuben S. finishing first and becoming a hot favorite. The next two heats went to the Dingee mare, the last in a splendid whipping finish. Summaries:

2:14 class, pacing, purse $500.

Prince A., br. g., by The Prince-Landmark, (Tyson).....	1	1	1	
Idemont, b. g., (Curry).....	2	4	4	
Junero, blk. m., (Coville).....	5	6	2	
Bill Dinehart, ch. g., (Dodge).....	6	2	5	
Amokin, blk. g., (Maxfield).....	9	3	3	
Merritt Wilkes, b. g., (Moore).....	3	5	7	
Flora McIvor, b. m., (Dodge).....	4	9	8	
Frank Knapp, b. g., (Driscoll).....	7	7	6	
Alberta, b. m., (Snyder).....	8	8	dr	

Time—2:16¼; 2:15½; 2:15¼.

2:27 Class—Trotting; purse $800.

Belle Arlington, b. m., by Arlington, (Snyder).....	1	1	3	1
Prince V., blk. g., (Moore).....	4	2	1	5
Golden Bell's Sister, ch. m., (Dodge).....	2	4	5	2
Maggie Mills, b. m., (Hendrickson).....	3	2	2	4
General Shafter, g. g., (Dickinson).....	7	5	4	3
Senator, b. g., (Smith).....	8	6	7	6
Dr. Wilkes, br. g., (Miller).....	6	7	6	7
Honey Bee, ch. m., (Hayden).....	8	8	10	dr
Nellie Bell, blk. m., (Abrams).....	9	dis.		

Time—2:23¼; 2:24¼; 2:22½; 2:23½.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Walter H., br. g., by Quartermaster, (Brinckerhoff).....	3	1	1	1
Electric Wilkes, b. g., (Curry).....	1	2	2	2
Mike W., ch. g., (Kipp).....	2	6	8	7
Rival, b. m., (Ticehurst).....	6	4	3	3
Maurine, b. m., (Turner).....	7	3	4	4
Monk, blk. g., (Hommedieu).....	4	7	6	9
Earline, br. g., (Dodge).....	10	9	10	5
W. C. F., br. g., (Snyder).....	9	8	5	6
Dolly Duroc, b. m., (Herbert).....	8	5	9	dr
Quarternote, b. g., (Brinckerhoff).....	10	9	10	8

Time—2:19¼; 2:19¾; 2:18¼; 2:17½.

Free for all—Pacing; purse $800.

Daphne Dallas, b. m., (Herbert).....	1	4	1	1
Reuben S., b. g., (Ryan).....	2	1	2	3
Ambulator, b. g., (Kilborne).....	3	2	3	2
King of Diamonds, b. g., (Moore).....	4	3	4	4

Time—2:12¾; 2:17½; 2:14¾; 2:14¼.

2:28 Class—Pacing; purse $300.

Red Lawn, b. g., by Redfield-Pet, (Dwyer).....	1	1	1	
Mary's Own, blk. m., (Lawrence).....	2	2	2	
Easter, ch. g., (Grossinger).....	4	3	3	
Hero Alcyoner, b. g., (Calkins).....	3	4	4	

Time—2:20¾; 2:20½; 2:19¾.

Other Harness Races.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 13.—2:27 Class.—Pacing. Purse $600. (Six heats paced Oct. 12.)

Warren B., c. g., by Abscota, (Batty).....	2	5	7	2	1	1	1
Crystaline, c. m., (McDonald).....	1	1	4	7	3	3	2
Charley C., c. g., (McPherson and Kervick).....	8	8	1	1	4	2	3
Battle Axe, m. g., (Pope).....	3	3	2	4	5	6	ro
F. R. B., ch. g., (Rowen).....	4	2	3	6	7	6	ro
Birdena, c. f., (Van Houten).....	6	4	8	3	2	5	ro
Paper Boy, ch. g., (Williams).....	5	7	5	5	6	6	ro
Chumbercy, ch. g., (Smith).....	7	6	6	8	dis		

Time—2:21¼; 2:20½; 2:22½; 2:23¾; 2:27; 2:23½.

2:18 Class.—Trotting. Purse $300. (Three heats trotted Oct. 12.)

Black Beauty, blk. m., by Quartermaster, (Bass).....	5	1	1	1
Helan, c. m., (Van Auken).....	1	2	4	2
Dr. L., ro. g., (McDonald).....	2	3	3	4
Pilaster, c. g., (Pantz).....	4	4	2	3
Jim Crow, blk. g., (Proctor).....	3	5	5	5

Time—2:20; 2:17½; 2:21¼; 2:18.

2:22 class, trot, purse $300.

Othmar, br. g., by Louis Owasso, (Moll).....	3	1	2	1
Parker G., br. g., (Fox).....	1	2	1	2
Byron Wilkes, (Durland).....	2	3	5	4
Leland H., br. g., (Gillies).....	4	5	3	5
Mocassin Boy, br. g., (Chickering).....	5	4	4	5

Time—2:20¼; 2:21¼; 2:19¼; 2:20½; 2:24¼.

2:20 class, pacing, purse $300.

Cartridge, c. g., by Coleridge, (Van Auken).....	3	6	1	1
Little Jeffries, c. g., (McPherson).....	1	1	2	2
Cricket, c. m., (Woodbury).....	2	2	2	5
Maggie B., gr. m., (Hall).....	4	5	3	3
Jennie D., blk. m., (Sullivan).....	6	4	5	4
Robin Hood, ro. g., (Bass).....	5	6	dr	

Time—2:18½; 2:17½; 2:18¼; 2:18½.

2:24 Class.—Pace; purse $300.

Calamity, c. m., by Whalebone, (Twitchell).....	6	1	1	1
Burt Booth, br. g., (McPherson).....	1	2	2	2
Billy Onward, c. g., (McDonald).....	2	3	4	4
Fanny B., ro. m., (Gillies).....	5	5	3	3
Venture, ch. g., (Chickering).....	3	dis		

Time—2:18½; 2:19¼; 2:20¾; 2:22½.

2:14 Class.—Pace; purse $300.

Diavolo, by King Turner, (Utton).....	1	1	1	
Joe Gans, blk. g., (McDonald).....	3	2	2	
Henry P., c. g., (Van Auken).....	4	3	3	
Annie Leyburn, b. m., (Westcott).....	2	4	4	

Time—2:14¾; 2:16; 2:14½.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—At old Saugus track—2:10 class, pacing, first division; purse, $400, (concluded.)

Dewey H., blk. g., by Alcantara-Lady Winship, by H. S. Winship, (Miller).....	2	1	1	1
Alsultan, br. s., (Manter).....	1	2	2	2
Daisy Belle, ch. m.....	3	6	5	4
T. Z. Wilkes, br. g.....	4	10	3	5
Genevieve, br. m.....	8	3	4	7
Fred Ames, b. g.....	5	7	8	3
Van Demon, ch. g.....	7	5	6	6
Satan, b. s.....	11	11	7	10
Belle Porter, b. m.....	9	10	9	8
Charley R., ch. g.....	10	8	11	9
Version, b. g.....	6	4	9	dr

Time—2:10; 2:14½; 2:17¾; 2:16½.

2:19 Class.—Pacing, second division; purse, $400, (concluded.)

Shorty, ch. g., by Sortie-Michigan Belle, (Reynolds).....	3	9	4	1	1	1
Nancy Athol, b. m., (Sayles and Isabel).....	1	1	2	4	7	2
Chetto, b. s., (Trout).....	6	2	1	2	3	3
Jim Mace, b. g.....	4	3	3	2	2	4
Marschan, b. g.....	2	4	6	6	5	•
Bethel, b. g.....	8	5	5	5	3	•
Uncle Angus, b. g.....	7	8	7	7	6	•
Belle Thorn, b. m.....	9	7	9	9	7	
Regulus, b. s.....	5	6	8	8	‡	

*Ruled off. †Distanced. ‡Drawn.

Time—2:18½; 2:17¼; 2:17¼; 2:17¼; 2:18½; 2:18.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Trosale, ch. m., by Albatross-Untraced, (Marston).....	1	1	1	
Mary C., ch. m.....	5	2	2	
Bertha Wilkes, b. m.....	2	5	8	
Red Shedd, b. g.....	3	3	3	
Drummer Girl, br. m.....	9	7	4	
Christie, ch. m.....	4	9	7	
Ora C., b. m.....	10	6	5	
Were Wolf, b. g.....	7	10	6	
Minnie B., b. m.....	8	8	9	
Sabrina, b. m.....	6	4	dr	

Time—2:18¾; 2:19¾; 2:19¼.

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse $400, (unfinished.)

George H., b. g., by Lucilles-Gold Dust, (Yapp).....	1	3	2
Kentucky Frank, b. g.....	2	1	3
Harry, b. g., (Knapp).....	4	6	1
Elkado Girl, b. m.....	3	2	5
Ralph Hanks, blk. g.....	6	4	4
Ceseres, b. m.....	5	5	6

Time—2:24¼; 2:23¾; 2:22¾.

2:16 Class—Pacing; purse $400. (Unfinished.)

Bivouac, gr. m., (Warden).....	2	1
Garnet, ch. m., (Miller).....	1	3
Venora, b. m.....	4	2
Gagnault, ro. g.....	3	5
J. W. E., blk. g.....	5	4
Rubsley G., br. g.....	6	6
Gurgles Boy, c. g.....	8	7
Hot Stuff, b. m.....	7	dis

Time—2:14¾; 2:16½.

Weather Checked Deer Hunters.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 13.—The first two weeks of the deer hunting season, just closed, show a total of 224 deer killed in the Northern and Eastern Maine region, compared with 492 in the corresponding period of 1899, a falling off this year of 268 deer. This is accounted for by the poor hunting conditions, the dryness of the woods making still hunting almost impossible. Now that a heavy rain has fallen, drenching the entire State, it is expected that the figures will come up to past records.

SPEEDWAY TROTTERS RACE.

Zembia Defeated Louise Mac in a Three-Heat Brush in Fast Time.

A few days ago two of the fastest trotters on the Speedway—A. B. Gwathmey's chestnut mare Louise Mac (2:06¾) and A. E. Perren's brown mare Zembia (2:11¼)—met in a three-heat brush on the Speedway, and Louise Mac won two out of three heats. Yesterday these two fine animals had another three-heat tussle, and this time Zembia carried off the honors. She won two heats to one for Louise Mac. Mr. Gwathmey suggested a three-in-five match the next time they meet to trot the "rubber."

The course was in splendid condition yesterday when the brace of high-class mares arrived on the scene. Mr. Perren was there first and Zembia had more warming up than her rival. Both mares looked fit and the time they made showed that they were fit. There was a wind from the river which probably facilitated the stepping somewhat; anyway, the first half-mile clip, which Zembia won, was negotiated in time about as fast as has ever been trotted on the noted course. The winner's time, according to Mr. Perren's watch, was 1:02½, and two watches caught the second quarter in 0:29½. Louise Mac did the second quarter of the first heat in 0:30, showing that she, too, was stepping some.

The two reinsmen scored together for the first heat, but Zembia was the first to pass the starting post, she being a little more than a length to the good. There wasn't a skip by either mare the whole way. Swinging into the straight, they looked to be on even terms to those at the finish, but Zembia was really in the lead. Their clean and rhythmic stride brought them down the road with a rush, and when they came within hailing distance of the finish it was seen that the Buffalo mare had more than a length the better of it. She won the heat by two lengths, so that Louise Mac did not make up any distance on her during the heat.

They went away with heads on a line for the second heat. As they neared the quarter Zembia became unsteady, and the rapid clip saw her go to a break. Mr. Perren's skill as a driver soon had her to a trot again, but Mr. Gwathmey had lost an advantage by taking back when Zembia broke and waiting for Zembia to come up again. Zembia went to the front before Louise could again get fully into her stride, but it was a rattling good race the rest of the way. Zembia won by a length. This half was timed in 1:03.

As in the first heat there was no flaw in the stepping of the two in the third heat. This time Louise Mac was ahead at the start, and she stayed there throughout. She won by half a length. Mr. Perren was so busy driving that he forgot to time the half. It was a square, sportsmanlike contest all through. Watches on the curb caught the second quarter in 0:32 and 0:32½.

There were several other interesting brushes. H. A. Stout brought his chestnut pacer, Teddy Look (2:20½), down ahead of W. S. Clark's Little Barefoot (2:18¼), and then Teddy Look was beaten by Dr. Kane's Little Gem (2:15½). Little Gem repeated his victory over Teddy Look, but Teddy was much closer up this time. E. Thompson's brown gelding Watcheye (2:11¼), won a brush from Little Barefoot and the chestnut trotter, Hattie Walters (2:23½), driven by George Coleman. Later Little Barefoot won a good dispute from Hattie Walters.

Among those seen on the course were Samuel Jarvis, driving his trotter Black Diamond; G. W. Bird, with the black pacer Davis Boy (2:19¼); C. H. Jarvis, with the bay pacer The Dude, (2:13½); S. Kopp, driving Attalee; John Fay, with the green gelding Elmer; Charles Chipman of Philadelphia, with his pair, Samuel T. and Jack Miller; Capt. McDonald, with a pair of Virginia-bred trotters; John C. Schreiner, with the big gelding John C.; J. P. Baiter, with the chestnut pacer Fire Gilt (2:11¼); S. F. Paul, with Katie A. (2:18¼); Daniel Webster, with Mona E.; Charles Reilly, with Belle Esprit (2:12½); John Pirung, with the bay mare Alice B.; Michael Reid, with Farmer Boy; Mr. Ayres, with driving Linda Thompson, and George W. Young, with his bay trotter Dandy.

Trotters and Pacers.

The Abbot (2:03½) does his fastest work in the middle half—from the quarter to the three-quarters—which is almost straightaway.

L. G. Kahn has sent his bay pacer, George Wallace, (2:17¼,) to the Empire City track for a couple of weeks. Jerome Whelpley has the Speedway crack in charge.

C. H. Jarvis with "The Dude and Dr. Randell with the gray gelding T. N. B. expect to renew their stepping matches between the two pacers on the Speedway this morning.

The gray trotter, Al Carroll, (2:18¼,) by Alcryon, (2:15,) has been bought by Edward De Cernea, who is driving him on the Speedway.

Ida Howe, dam of Georgena, (2:07¼,) was sold a number of years ago for $10,000, although her best record was 2:50½ and her breeding none of the best.

Thomas Lawson of Boston has bought a yearling sister in blood to John R. Gentry. She is by Gentry's sire, a sister of the dam of the "little red hoss."

The training honors at Lexington went to "Ed" Benyon. He had four starters and four winners—Pereno, 3 years, (2:10¾;) Chestnut King, (2:12;) Ozemam, 3, (2:15¾,) and Walnut Hall, 2, (2:20¾.)

An enthusiastic roadite is John B. Long of Newark, N. J., owner of the fast green pacer, Lena B., by Nuttingham. Mr. Long thinks nothing of driving to the Speedway from Newark Sunday mornings to participate in the brushes.

It is a wonder that some harness horses can step at all considering the names with which they are burdened. As a sample of fearful and wonderful nomenclature, the following trio may be cited: Sloppy Weather, Pittsfield Brickyard, and Woodwork Kitchen.

In Pereno L. V. Harkness has a wonderful filly, and her victory in the Lexington Futurity was not unexpected, for she marched away with the two-year-old division last year. Her mile in 2:10¾ is the record for the stake, and ranks well with any ever made by a trotter of her age.

"Our new trotters and pacers are certainly getting to have a lot of performing blood in their pedigrees," says a horseman, "and it is not while it will be no uncommon thing

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PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE

First Cultivation of Grain, Cotton, and Silk Here.

Dates Go Back to the Earliest Colonial Days—Introduction of Horses and Cattle.

The man who orders buckwheat cakes for breakfast, although aware that that article of diet has seen long and faithful service, will probably be surprised to learn just how far back the cultivation of buckwheat on Manhattan Island dates.

George K. Holmes, Assistant Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, in a pamphlet on the "Progress of Agriculture in the United States," says that the first cultivation of buckwheat on Manhattan Island was in 1625 or 1626. From the same source it is learned that the first yield of Indian corn, or maize, in any considerable quantity produced in the United States by people of English blood was that of forty acres in the Jamestown Colony in 1609.

Wheat was first sown in Massachusetts as early as 1602, and it was first cultivated in Virginia in 1611.

Rye, in New England, dates back to 1648, and perhaps to 1630, and oats and barley to Gosnold's Colony in 1602.

It will probably surprise a good many persons to know that Plymouth Colony cultivated potatoes as early as 1629. Massachusetts raised one of its favorite products, beans, as early as 1602, but it was not until forty-two years after that date that Manhattan and Virginia began their cultivation.

"Ten fair pippins," plucked from trees planted on Governors Island, in the Harbor of Boston, on Oct. 10, 1639, were probably the first apples raised in this country, and the first nursery of young fruit trees ever planted here was that on Gov. Endicott's farm, in Salem, now Danvers, Mass., in 1640.

Silk culture was begun in Louisiana by the Company of the West in 1718. It was introduced into Georgia in 1732. Connecticut began its cultivation in 1760.

The introduction of sugar cane into Louisiana was in 1751, and seven years later the first plantation was established.

The Governor of the Province of Carolina, about 1694, obtained from a ship from Madagascar the seed of the rice which marked the beginning of its culture in the country.

A pamphlet published in London in 1609 predicts that cotton would grow as well in Virginia as in Italy, and eleven years later the author of another pamphlet mentions cotton as a product abundant in Virginia. Bancroft, however, says the first experiment in cotton culture in the Thirteen States was made in Virginia in 1621, when the seeds were planted as an experiment and their "plentiful coming up" was a subject of interest. Cotton wool was listed that year at 8d. a pound, which indicates that it was grown earlier.

When cows were so high up as to sell, in 1636, at from £25 to £30 at Plymouth and oxen at £40 a pair, a quart of new milk could be bought for a penny. Dairy cattle were first brought to Virginia in 1611, and to Plymouth in 1624, from Devonshire. Some of the Virginia cattle were from the black cattle of Spain; those brought to New York, possibly from the Island of Texel, on the coast of Holland, were mostly the black and white Dutch cattle.

Columbus, on his second voyage, brought the first horses, which came from Europe to the Western Hemisphere. In 1527 forty-two horses were landed in Florida, but perished soon after. The wild horses of the Southwest were probably descendants of fine Spanish horses abandoned by De Soto. In 1609 horses were brought to Jamestown, and in 1629 they were introduced into the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. Horses were brought to New York in 1625 from Flanders.

It is probable that sheep were first brought to Virginia in 1609 from England; about 1625 the Dutch West India Company brought some sheep from Holland to New York.

The first swine were probably brought from Cuba by De Soto in 1538, and there were landed in Florida. They were introduced into New York in 1625 by the Dutch West India Company.

Light one-horse wagons first appeared in Connecticut about 1830, but as the ox-cart had been largely used, it was not until ten years later that the wagons became common enough to pass unnoticed on the roads.

In 1637 there were only thirty-seven plows in the colony of Massachusetts. It was the custom for many years after the landing of the Pilgrims for anyone owning a plow to do the plowing for the inhabitants over a large extent of territory. A town often paid a bounty to anyone who would buy and keep in repair a plow, for that purpose. The first patent for a plow in this country was taken out by Charles Newbold of New Jersey, in 1797.

SAN FRANCISCO MAN'S PERIL.

Found Wandering in Brooklyn Where Gangs Congregate—His Money and Jewelry.

An aged man, well dressed and with rich jewelry, was found wandering about aimlessly along the Brooklyn water front, at North Sixth Street and Kent Avenue, last evening, and from papers found upon him he is supposed to be Robert Walmsey of 146 Folsom Street, San Francisco. He was in a dangerous locality, for the spot is much frequented by members of the gang of ruffians known as the "Rainmakers," with whom the police have had much trouble.

He was taken to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, where he was held for his own safety, and the police instituted an investigation to learn more about him. The name was found engraved across his heavy gold watch, which also bore a monogram formed of the same initials. A draft for £480 was found in his pocket, drawn on the London and San Francisco Bank and payable at the office, 71 Lombard Street, London, together with a first cabin passage ticket on the steamship Deutschland and dated for the next sailing of the vessel on Tuesday.

There was also found in the man's pockets five stock certificates of the Spring Valley (Cal.) Waterworks and tax receipts for property in San Francisco which showed the owner to be in very comfortable circumstances. In American money he had only 55 cents. There was an empty envelope addressed to him at the San Francisco address and bearing the London postmark, and a letter of introduction, typewritten on the letter head of the Canadian Pacific Railway and signed by H. H. Storm. It was dated at San Francisco on April 3, and was addressed to conductors and trainmen of the Canadian Pacific system, informing them that the bearer had started for a European tour and asking them to show him every courtesy as he was a well-known man in San Francisco.

The man is about seventy years old, with gray hair and mustache and chin whiskers. He was dressed in a dark suit and overcoat and wore a black derby hat, which was fitted with a thick lining of cork. He was apparently demented and could make no intelligible answer to any of the questions put to him at the police station.

ILLICIT STILL MEN GUILTY.

Four Sentenced to Imprisonment in the United States Court.

A jury in the case of Hyman Gluckstein, Joseph Goldstein, Louis Freyman, and Morris Steppe, charged with maintaining and working an illicit still at 746 South Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, found all the accused men guilty yesterday morning. The men were indicted by the Grand Jury on several counts. Gluckstein, who was supposed to be the ringleader, pleaded guilty to three of the counts. He was sentenced by Judge Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court to six months' imprisonment in the Rockland County Jail.

Freyman was convicted on the count charging him with being a workman in the still and was also sentenced to six months in the Rockland County Jail.

Goldstein and Steppe were convicted on all the counts and were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison and to pay $1,000 fine each.

The still in which the men were found was raided on June 27 last by Col. Frank G. Thompson, Chief of the Internal Revenue Agents in this district, and a number of his assistants.

THROWN UNDER A WAGON.

An Elizabeth Man Accuses a Sailor of the Cruiser New York.

Two boys ran into the Oak Street Station late last night and said a man had been thrown under a wagon on Park Row. Detectives Distler and Pearl investigated, and found John Delaney of Elizabeth, N. J., in the street unconscious. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, where he recovered consciousness and gave his name and address.

He accused Augustus McGraw, a sailor of the United States cruiser New York, and James Kenney, a laborer of Springfield, Mass., of having thrown him under a newsdealer dagon. He said he had been drinking with them, and struggled on the street where they flung him down as the wagon passed. The detectives went out and captured the two men.

Delaney is not dangerously hurt.

Columbia Musical Society.

The following officers of the Columbia Musical Society have been elected for the ensuing college year: General officers: A. M. Cregier, 1901S., President; A. C. Stratford, 1902C., Secretary and Treasurer. 'Varsity Show—J. C. Harrison, 1901C., First Vice President; S. M. Ross, 1902C., Secretary; J. J. Kelly, 1902C., Business Manager; B. M. L. Ernst, 1902L., Dramatic Representative. Musical Clubs—F. D. H. Coerr, P. and S., Second Vice President; H. F. Haviland, 1902S., Secretary; H. R. Burt, 1901S., Business Manager; S. W. Browne, 1901C., Press Agent.

HIGHER PLATE GLASS RATES.

Recent Western Insurance Advances May Be Followed Here.

President Max Danziger of the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company returned from Chicago last night, where he has been attending a meeting of the Presidents of plate glass insurance companies doing business in that city, called for the purpose of securing higher rates.

"We made a rate for everybody," he said, "and agreed to keep that rate, which will allow us to remain in Chicago and do business at a small profit. The advance ranges from 25 to 100 per cent., the rate rising with the size of the glass, for when a big pane falls out it smashes to powder.

"Altogether there are eleven companies in the United States who are doing business in that district and the meeting extended over two days.

"It is a little premature to talk about higher rates in New York, but we should raise the rates here, too, as the companies have lost a great deal of money, and unless they can get a better rate they must go out of business. The reason is that plate glass has been raised over 150 per cent. in price to the companies, and we find also that the more crowded a city becomes the more breaks we have. In the crowded east side and west side districts we have put in more glass during the last two or three years than ever since plate-glass insurance has been in existence."

DOG EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

Tore Wash from Lines and Heaped It, So as to Guard It Better.

Miss Middleton's "Jack" is a big brown collie, who almost every day in one way or another demonstrates the falsity of the saying of some people, that dogs are without reasoning power and are guided wholly by instinct. This animal's friends, and he has many around Trenton, N. J., near which place he lives, assert that he has powers of observation and thought equal to those of some biped beings, and a sense of responsibility superior to that of many.

An unusually heavy wash which had been stretched upon the lines about the trim cottage which is his mistress's home was found to be still slightly damp when the sun went down a few days ago, and as the evening was fair it was decided to leave it where it was until morning.

"Jack" mounted guard beneath the clotheslines, but he looked rather dubiously at the extent of his charge and came to the conclusion during the night that the property was scattered over too great an extent of territory for one dog to watch thoroughly. When the day came it was found that he had torn down every garment and piled them all in a heavy bestde his kennel, and there he sat, bidding defiance to every stranger.

His fidelity, however, failed of the fullest measure of appreciation, for he had not removed the clothes pins when he took down the clothes, and the sleeves or binding of every article of underwear had torn away, and remained fluttering from the otherwise empty lines.

VIEWS OF THE CATHEDRAL.

Its Beauties Enhanced by Removal of the Old Orphan Asylum.

The removal of the old Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum buildings in Fifth Avenue and the leveling of the ground upon which they stood has given New Yorkers a better view of St. Patrick's Cathedral than ever was obtainable before, and on fine days amateur photographers are numerous in the neighborhood, taking pictures of the great edifice from the many different viewpoints which have hitherto been unavailable.

Professional photographers have been there, too, but they generally choose "gray days" when no black shadows obscure the detail of the carvings. In the subdued light the proportions of the cathedral seem even grander than in the full glare of the sunlight.

Many lovers of the beautiful have expressed the wish in passing that the cleared ground could be kept as a park if only for a limited time.

HURT BY FALL FROM A CAR.

William Harwood of 219 East Ninety-sixth Street was found on the tracks of the Third Avenue electric road at Eighty-sixth Street just before midnight last night with bruises of the body and a scalp wound which surgeons of the Presbyterian Hospital said might be a fracture of the skull.

Harwood said he was on a car when he was put off by George Dahl, the man in charge of it. He tried to get on the car again, he said, and was struck or pushed off. Dahl was arrested. He said he lives at 2,024 First Avenue. The police said they found witnesses who declared they had seen the man put off the car.

HEAVY GALE AT SEA.

The Steamship Chesapeake Compelled to Return to Port.

The steamship Chesapeake, Capt. Delano, which passed out at Sandy Hook at 6:30 o'clock last evening, bound for Baltimore, was obliged to return to this port, owing to the gale. She passed in again soon after midnight.

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Fine Black Crepes de Chine, perfect goods, $1.00, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75 to $4.85.

Especial attention is called to our very complete stock of Black Peau de Cygne, Satin Sultana, Fancy Armures, Poult de Soie, Swiss and American Surahs, French Poplins, Faille Francaise, Brocades in Taffeta and Satin grounds, and, in fact, everything that goes to make up a first class silk stock, and all at our low range prices.

Very Special Offer for Monday.

5,000 yards of all-silk, strong, brilliant Taffetas, in all desirable shades, new goods that are actually worth 50, 65 and 75 cts.,

Reduced to 35 Cts. Per Yard.

Ladies' New $35.00 and $45.00 Suits for $17.75 and $22.50 To-Morrow.

50 Ladies' new Autumn Suits, in black and colors, all silk lined, some of the best of the season, made by a manufacturer who sold his over-production to us at a sacrifice—to go at $17.75 and $22.50 each to-morrow.

Leipsic Dyed Persian Coats,

made to order, from such skins as you may select, and guaranteed, for $125.00—just as good a Coat as is shown for $175.00. We can take orders for a short time only at the price.

French Flannel Waists,

nicely plaited, in all shades, exact copies of regular $5.00 Waists, at $2.95.

Moire Taffeta Ribbon Less Than Half Price.

A special lot of all pure Silk Moire Taffeta Ribbons, made at one of the best mills in the country, perfect in every respect, a beautiful range of colors:
4 inches wide, 12 cts. per yard, instead of 30 cts.
5 inches wide, 15 cts. per yard, instead of 38 cts.
The latter width includes black and white.
Also Fancy Ribbons for neck and hair, all colors, in stripes, plaids, and fancy effects, 5 cts. per yard, instead of 8 cts.
All Silk Plaid Ribbons, 4 inches wide, beautiful combinations, including the new gold effect, especially suitable for hat trimming, 18 cts. per yard, instead of 30 cents.

Ladies' $1.25 French Suede Gloves for 69 Cents.

Made of choice, selected skins, perfect fitting, thoroughly well made, two clasps, mode, white, tan, and black—the best Gloves at anything like the price, 69 cts.

Special Sale of Real Lace Tidies.

A lot of Renaissance and Cluny Tidies, consisting of Scarfs, Squares, and Centerpieces—some slightly soiled, but in most cases hardly perceptible—many of the very finest laces in the lot at the following reduced prices:

69 cts., instead of $1.00. $2.95, instead of $5.50.
$1.25, instead of $2.00. $3.75, instead of $6.95.
$1.75, instead of $2.50. $4.95, instead of $8.25.

Table Linens.

New Hemstitched Goods.

Fine quality, entirely new patterns, hemstitched Damask Cloths, with Napkins to match:
Cloth, 2 yards long, with Napkins, $5.50 and $8.00 per set.
Cloth, 2½ yards long, with Napkins, $6.50 and $9.00.
Cloth, 3 yards long, with Napkins, $7.50 and $10.00.
8,000 yards of Linen Toweling, 18 and 20 inches wide, suitable for kitchen, roller, and glass towels, 12½ cts. per yard, instead of 17 cts.
Extra heavy, large size, bleached Turkish Bath Towels, 35 cts. each, instead of 45 and 50 cts.
Large size Bath Sheets, $1.25 each, instead of $1.75.
Main Floor, Annex.

Bedding Department Specials.

Good quality white wool Blankets, with fine cotton warp, 10-4 size, $3.00 per pair; 11-4, $3.50.
Strictly all wool white Blankets, 10-4 size, $4.50 pair; 11-4, $5.50.
All wool gray Blankets, 10-4 size, $3.50 pair, instead of $4.50.
Figured Silkoline Comfortables, filled with pure white cotton, full size, $1.25, instead of $1.50, and $1.45, instead of $1.75.
Silk top Comfortables, full size, $3.00, instead of $5.00.
BRASS AND ENAMEL IRON BEDSTEADS, a choice assortment, at popular prices. Third Floor.

Men's Wear.

Half Price Sales Monday.

100 dozen Men's Butterfly and Batwing Ties—our stock fancies, now selling at 50 cts.—reduced to 25 cts. each.
Silk Suspenders, finished with leather ends and nickel mountings, 25 cts., instead of 50 cts.
Night Shirts, made of twilled muslin, generously large, sizes 15 to 20, 55 cts., instead of 85 cts.

Blanket Robes to Order, $5.00.

For three days we will take orders for Blanket Robes to measure for $5.00. A large assortment of figured wool blankets in the best designs to choose from. The blankets alone are worth the price we ask for the Robes.

Oriental Rugs at Half Price

A special lot of 50 Ladik, Anatolian, and Mossoul Rugs, reduced for sale on Monday as follows:
$40.00 Rugs, 4x8 feet, reduced to $20.00
$30.00 Rugs, 3.6x6 ft., reduced to $15.00
$20.00 Rugs, 3x5 feet, reduced to $10.00
Also a lot of Anatolian Mats, reduced from $5.50 to $2.85.
Daghestan and Carabagh Rugs, 3.4x5.2, at $6.50 and $7.50.
Third Floor.

Lace Curtains at Cost.

A desirable lot of White Irish Point, Duchesse, and other Curtains, reduced to actual wholesale cost—prices from $2.50 to $6.00.
Also Oriental Bagdads, 3¼ yards long and five stripes wide, at $3.50, instead of $4.75. Third Floor.

LOCKED OUT OF HIS CHURCH.

Priest's Quarrel with Trustees at North Brookfield at an Acute Stage.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., Oct. 13.—The doors of St. Anne's Church were locked and doubly bolted to-night by the Trustees to prevent further religious services, and two policemen are watching the church.

The Trustees to-day sent a letter to Father Berger, telling him that they had no further use for him, and to take what belonged to him out of the church, as it would be locked over Sunday. Father Berger removed his vestments and articles that he used in worship, and had a letter written by a lawyer and sent to the Trustees, advising them not to close the church, as, if they did so, the personal responsibility would rest upon them.

Father Berger says he will not leave the church until the congregation tells him to do so. He will go to St. Anne's as usual to-morrow to say mass. If he finds the doors locked he will try to make arrangements to hold a service somewhere else. He had an attachment made out to-day for $10,000 against the St. Anne's Church Association, and this will be served on the three Trustees.

Father Berger met a committee of the Trustees and offered to settle with them for $4,000, which is just half of what his salary would be for four years.

Tin Plate Company Official Killed.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—James L. Rankin, an official of the American Tin Plate Company, was instantly killed to-night while riding his horse along Forbes Avenue. It appears that he was riding on the wrong side of the street and was caught between a car and the sidewalk. The horse backed in front of the rapidly moving car, and both horse and rider were killed instantly.

BACK FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Brooklyn Man Tells of the Conditions in the Land of Gold.

P. J. Lauritzan, who formerly lived at 120 Hooper Street, Williamsburg, has returned to Brooklyn after a three years' sojourn in the Klondike, with his wife and two sons, William and Lauritz. Mr. Lauritzan left his sons at Dawson to look after his interests and returned with his wife.

In speaking of the Klondike, Mr. Lauritzan said that the Klondike was constantly developing. Machinery was being employed in the work of getting at the gold, and the outlook is that the mines will produce in the future as much gold as ever. Between 16,000 and 18,000 persons went to the fields this Spring and found the creeks all staked out by 2,000 persons, who had wintered there last year. A great many were unfit for hard work.

Mr. Lauritzan said that the advent of the white people with whisky, canned goods, and baking powder seemed to have caused a great deal of sickness among the natives, and they were dying off in large numbers last Summer.

BIG RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Special to The New York Times.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 13.—The official records in the Weather Observer's office show that the Mississippi is higher now than it has been for sixteen years at this season of the year.

The river is rising steadily, and a stage of fifteen will be marked. Island farmers below Galena have lost all their corn and hay, and have hundreds of head of cattle and hogs drowned.

At this season of the year Mississippi River towns repair their levees, but this work has been stopped by reason of the advance of the water, which has resulted in the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of property.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

SPECIAL SALE.

CHINA DEPT.

Basement.

Dinner Sets are among our SPECIAL OFFERINGS in this department for Monday, and at such prices that they cannot fail to be of interest to the thrifty housewife.

Dinner Sets, at $6.98.

English Porcelain, a full and complete service, very much under priced, neat decorations, assorted colors; special, $6.98.

Dinner Sets, at $7.49.

American porcelain, in neat spray decorations, every piece gold traced, all full dozens, and all the large pieces, at $7.49.

Dinner Sets, at $10.98.

American Porcelain, a full and complete service, 115 pieces, including soup tureens, richly decorated, $10.98.

Dinner Sets, at $11.49.

Fine American Porcelain, on new shape and in nice spray decorations, every piece gold traced, a complete service, for 12 persons, $11.49.

Dinner Sets, at $12.98.

Fine American Porcelain, one of our open stock decorations, which can be easily added to or matched up at any time; special, 115 pieces, $12.98.

Tea Sets at $3.74.

American Porcelain, in spray decorations, a full and complete set, 56 pieces, all gold trimmed; special, at $3.74.

Tea Sets at $4.49.

Fine Carlsbad China Tea Sets, in wild flower decorations, gold traced; this is more than good value, a complete set, $4.49.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Prime Selection.

BOSTON FERNS, in pots, each 7c.
HYACINTHS, early white Roman, extras, per dozen, 24c.
HYACINTHS, Dutch, double and single, in assortment of colors, red, white, blue, and yellow, per dozen, 65c.
TULIPS, double, all colors, mixed, per dozen, 15c.
TULIPS, single, all colors, mixed, per dozen, 10c.
TULIPS, Parrot, fine colors, in mixture, per dozen, 15c.
NARCISSUS, Von Sion, the yellow daffodil, per doz., 20c.
NARCISSUS, the true Pheasant's Eye daffodil, per dozen, 10c.
NARCISSUS, Polyanthus, per dozen, 20c.
CROCUS, white, blue, and striped, per dozen, 5c.
CROCUS, Mammoth Yellow, the best, per dozen, 5c.
TRUE BERMUDA EASTER LILY, large, each, 6c.
CALLA LILY, California grown, each, 8c.
SNOW DROPS, fine, well ripened, per dozen, 10c.
OXALIS, mixed, all the best sorts, per dozen, 10c.
FREESIAS, best French, per dozen, 12c.
WALKER'S PLANT FOOD, per package, 9c.

CANARY BIRDS.

Genuine HARTZ Mountain Male Birds, guaranteed young and good singers. Another lot just off the steamer, for one day only, your choice, $1.50.

CURTAIN STRETCHERS.

THE IMPROVED, does not sag, 69c.
THE NEWPORT, easily adjusted, 98c.
THE ROYAL, even corners, $1.25.

WINE PRESSES.

Best make, of solid hard wood, strongly made, special at $2.98.

BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPERS.

CRITERION, four wheels and furniture protector, extra special, $1.25.
NEWPORT, the former Grand Rapids, very reliable, extra special, $1.69.
GRAND RAPIDS CYCO, the absolute best, at $2.50.

UNDERWEAR BARGAINS

Men's Extra Fine Quality Wool Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers. Shirts handsomely trimmed with silk fronts and bound with silk, drawers made with reinforced gussets in seats, and good value at 98c.; Monday, only 55c.

Ladies' Heavy Fleece Lined Shaped Ribbed Cotton Vests and Pants. Vests neatly trimmed with silk, and pants made with French bands, Monday, only 23c.

Children's Extra Quality Heavy-weight Merino Vests, Pants and Drawers, nicely finished and worth double the price asked; Monday, only

Sizes	16 to 24	26 to 34
	19c.	29c.

HOSIERY BARGAINS.

200 dozen Ladies' All Wool and Fleece Lined Ribbed and Plain Hose, a regular 25c. grade; Monday, only 19c.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

Third Floor.

New up-to-date Upholsteries and Draperies at attractive prices.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, the best styles, at a saving of $1.00 to $2.00 pair. Regular values, $3.00 to $8.50; special, for Monday only, $1.98 to $6.98 pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, choice new designs, largest variety in the city, 39c. to $7.50 pair.

Tapestry Portieres, new colorings, both sides finished, perfectly reversible; special, $2.50, $2.98 and $3.98 pair.

Tapestry Portieres, mercerized finish, look like silk, and wear better, exclusive designs, in the newest coloring effects, finished with both rope edge and throw over fringe, $7.50 to $13.75 pair.

Best Quality French Jute Velour Portieres, new designs, value $38.00 and $45.00; special, $29.00 and $36.75 pair.

Couch Covers, cross stripes in Oriental colorings, fringed all around, $1.49 each.

Couch Covers, in Bagdad and heavy Oriental effects, $2.25 to $12.00 each.

Oil Opaque Shades, 25c. each, in four colors, sizes 36x72 inches, with fixtures, ready to hang; regular value, 49c.

We do upholstering and drapery work of every description at special low prices.

Monday Bargains in KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

A special lot of Two-clasp Kid Gloves, in tan, gray, mode, brown and red, 59c.; value, $1.00.

Women's Two-clasp Suede Gloves (excellent quality), in mode, gray and beaver, 98c. per pair.

"Wertheimer's Peerless," a two-clasp pique glove, in tan, mode, beaver, gray, ox-blood, black and white, $1.50 per pair.

"Wertheimer's Majestic," a two-clasp pique glove, in beaver, mode and gray, $1.75 per pair.

Misses' Two-clasp Kid Gloves, in tan, red, brown and white, 98c. per pair.

LEATHER GOODS DEPT.

A complete line of up-to-date Belts, in leather, silk, tinsel, velvet and gilt effects; also, new importation of gilt, silver, oxidized and steel Buckles, at the very lowest prevailing prices.

500 dozen Fancy Buckles, formerly retailed from 25c. to 50c. each; to be closed out at 10c. each.

SILVER NOVELTIES.

150 dozen Fancy Sterling Silver Manicure and Toilet Articles, our regular 48c. line; for Monday, only 25c. each.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

750 dozen Ladies' Mull Embroidered Handkerchiefs, scalloped and hemstitched effects, for Monday, 12½c. each.

BOOKS.

2,000 volumes Cloth-bound Books, consisting of 250 titles, popular authors, to be sold out on Monday, at 10c. a volume; regular prices, 15c. and 20c.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.

100 Ladies' Point Venice Top Collars, to be worn over ribbon or silk stock, regular price 25c., for Monday only, 10c. each.

LACES.

3,000 yards Oriental Laces, manufacturers' strips of 4½ and 5 yards each, regular value 5c. to 8c. per yard; for Monday only, 3c. per yard.

NO YELLOW FEVER AT TAMPICO.

Disease Epidemic on the Gulf Coast of Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 13.—Official advices were received by the State Health Department to-day that Tampico, Mexico, is now clear of yellow fever, and there were but two cases there this season.

The disease is epidemic at Vera Cruz and other points on the Lower Gulf Coast of Mexico. The report that yellow fever had made its appearance at Monterey is officially denied.

CAUSE OF YELLOW FEVER.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—Discussing the yellow fever situation, Governor General Wood expresses the opinion that the recent investigation here demonstrates that the initial infection is due to toxin conveyed by parasitic insects, like fleas and mosquitoes, the wounds from their bites causing a spread of contagion.

This theory has hitherto been considered without foundation, the initial cause of the disease, the primary bacteria of infection, being absolutely unknown. Medical authorities here who have made a study of the disease coincide in this opinion.

Gov. Gen. Wood Returning from Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—Governor General Wood will sail for the United States on the steamer Yucatan on Tuesday next.

Lemuel E. Quigg Leaves Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—Lemuel E. Quigg of New York, who arrived here in company with Michael J. Dady about a month ago, left to-day for the United States by the steamer Mexico.

Found Dead in a Vacant Lot.

Thomas Murphy, fifty-five years old, was found dead in an open lot at Union Avenue and North Tenth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday. It is believed he committed cuiside, and Coroner Delap has ordered an autopsy to determine the cause of death. Murphy some years ago owned two houses, but through reverses he lost his property, and for a long time has been without a home.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Lawn Tennis at Columbia.

The second round of the Columbia tennis tournament was played yesterday. The scores were as follows: Metzger defeated Mayer, 6—1, 6—4; Hatch defeated Lowenstein, 6—3, 6—2; Miller defeated Wood, by default; Hatch defeated Wilson, 6—6, 3—6, 6—2; Cane defeated Kelly, 6—1, 6—1; Peters defeated Grace, by default; Cushing defeated Gillies, 6—2, 6—1; White defeated Bates, 6—2, 6—3.

Columbia's Lacrosse Practice.

The Columbia lacrosse team put in the first practice of the season yesterday morning on South Field. A number of promising candidates were out, among whom were the following men from last year's team: Lindsley, Captain; Stewart, Coggeshall, and Bigelow. The practice will be continued throughout the Fall as the weather permits. The outlook for a strong team is good.

Intercollegiate Chess Tourney.

Final arrangements for a chess tournament with Princeton have been completed by the manager of the Columbia Chess Team. The match will be held at Princeton in the early part of December. Ten men will play on a side. A series of games is being held at Columbia to select the team which will represent the New York university. Harrison, Falk, Sewall, Schroeder, and Keeler, of last year's 'Varsity team, have entered the lists and will probably make the team.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A World of Elegance in our Cloak and Suit Department.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

The Beauty of our Millinery Show Rooms is Unsurpassed.

We Welcome the Return of our Many Patrons, Knowing the Pleasure They Will Experience in Visiting Our Various Departments, Each an Individual Store in Itself, Where We Are Showing the "Cream of Both Foreign and Domestic Markets."

900 Pairs of Women's $3.00 Shoes go at . . . $1.55 A Pair.

One of Boston's best makers of Women's Shoes sent us this lot to be closed out at once. They are made of black vici and Dongola kid in button and lace with McKay sewed and stitched extension soles of good weight. The making, fitting, and style of them are of the best, opera and round toes, with patent leather tips, and every pair warranted to give the best of service. They are Shoes you would pay $3.00 for and consider them good value at that price. A and B widths, broken sizes, C. D. and E widths, 2½ to 7 **$1.55 A Pair.**

Our Fin de Siecle Cloak and Suit Department

Another opportunity to purchase a pebble cheviot, silk lined throughout, tailor-made suit, similar to those we disposed of last Monday:

These Suits are exceptional values, double-breasted tight-fitting jacket, seven-gore flare skirt, with inverted plait; a regular $25.00 Suit, at.... **$16.50**

Other good wearing suits from $10.98 up. Fly front, tight fitting jackets, also blouse effects.

Don't miss the chance of purchasing a rainy day skirt while they are marked so low. Double faced cloth, in dark Oxfords with the new flare, ranging in price from..... **$4.25 to $16.00**

Special bargain in Skirts. Fine quality broadcloth Skirts, seven-gore with flounce, trimmed with five bands of Peau de Soie on flounce; this Skirt would be cheap at $12.50; selling Monday, at..... **$9.98**

Ladies' Rainy Day Suits in black, Oxford and castor, prices **$12.00, $15.00, $18.00 & $25.00**

LADIES' JACKETS.

Made of Fine Kersey, lined with Skinner's satin, handsomely stitched, the 22 in. length kind at..... **$9.00**

Half-fitting Box Jackets, 26 in. long, in the newest effects, from..... **$15.00 to $33.00**

FURS.

Special for Monday, our "Near Seal" Jackets, made in two styles, lined with Skinner's best satin lining..... **$33.75**

Then we are showing five different styles in Persian Lamb Jackets, comprising all that is newest in effects and shapes.

Full line of Storm Collars and Neck Scarfs, at the prices which usually prevail here; you know about them.

MILLINERY.

Our collection of Trimmed Millinery is the largest and finest we have ever exhibited, and includes scores of rich novelties in Imported Hats, Toques and Bonnets, as well as a choice variety of handsome designs from our own workrooms. The assortment is large enough to insure a perfect choice to every one, while the prices hold their old attraction.

Untrimmed Hats.

An unequaled assortment of the newest and best shapes and colors at very low prices.

French Felt Hats and Walking Hats..... **25c.**

French Felt Alpines and Children's Tam o'Shanters, all ready trimmed, at..... **49c.**

Fine Felt Walking Hats, trimmed with silk and quills.... **69c.** and **98c.**

A lucky purchase of 50 dozen Fancy Braid and Chenille Hats, also Black Silk Velvet Hats, draped, special..... **$1.48**

We are also showing a large assortment of Ready-to-Wear Hats, ranging in price from.. **$2.98** to **$8.50**

A Choice Variety of Children's Trimmed Hats for school and dress wear.

Millinery Trimmings.

Fancy Feathers, Pompons, Breasts, Aigrettes, Wings, and Novelties, ranging from..... **39c.** to **$1.25** each

Special values in Black Ostrich Plumes, **69c., 98c., and $1.25** each

Silk and Velvet Roses, in the new shades and effects..... **39c.** to **$2.25**

Dress Trimmings.

Fine assortment of Spangled and Silk Bolero Jackets, from..... **$3.98** up

Pearl Garnitures, from..... **68c.** to **$1.68**

Pearl Trimmings, in all widths, from **25c.** up

Black Taffeta Appliques, from **45c.** to **$1.75**

Stitched Taffeta Folds, Satin and Taffeta Milliners' Folds.

Gilt and White Silk Trimmings, from **58c.** to **$3.98**

SILVERWARE.

Quadruple-plated Berry Bowl, fluted design, burnished finish, beaded edge, gold lined, special..... **$1.98**

Quadruple-plated Sugar and Cream, fluted design, burnished finish, beaded edge, gold lined, special..... **$1.48** each

Quadruple-plated Footed Fern Dishes, Colonial style, burnished finish..... **$1.98**

Artificial Fern Fillings, most natural and artistically arranged, special..... **$1.75**

Quadruple-plated Crumb Tray and Scraper, burnished finish, ebony handles, special, **$2.48** per set

OUR SPECIAL FRUIT STAND.

Quadruple-plated, manufactured expressly for us by W. A. Rogers, artistic design, perfect finish, with imported ruby glass dish, richly decorated with gold, cannot be duplicated for twice the money, special..... **$2.98**

Engraving Department,

Do not forget that you can have your Visiting Cards, Wedding Invitations, etc., engraved in the most approved styles, at lowest prices, in our engraving department.

LACES.

Lace Garnitures will be the prevailing styles this year, and with their use will follow an extraordinary demand.

Novelty laces, fresh from foreign markets. Real Renaissance lace garnitures, made from new braids, combined with net, formed into lace with fancy stitches, producing entirely novel effects.

Boleros and Jackets, in Renaissance, duchesse and point lace, from **$8.45** to **$29.50** each

Arabian Lace Collars, with revers, **$1.98** to **$15.50** each

Taffeta Silk All-overs, embroidered with gold and silver, from **$1.98** to **$6.98** per yard

Latest novelties in Ladies' Neckwear. White Taffeta Revers, with sailor collar back, lace trimmed, **$1.19, $1.39, $1.89** to **$2.98**

Stocks, made of taffeta and velvet, trimmed with gilt braid, from **48c.** to **$2.98** each

Taffeta Corded Ties, hemstitched edge, with tassel ends..... **48c.** each

Imported Lace Ties, 1½ yards long, Renaissance ends..... **98c.** to **$4.98** each

Main Aisle, Centre Table.

ROGERS' SALE

Of Knives, Forks & Spoons

Shell pattern, A1 plate Teaspoons, set of six..... **48c.**

Table Spoons, set of six..... **$1.10**

Medium Forks, set of six..... **$1.10**

Dinner Knives, set of six..... **$1.13**

Rogers' Solid Nickel Silver Non-tarnishable Teaspoons..... **4c.** each

Table Spoons, 8c. each; Forks.... **8c.** each

Dinner Knives, good wearing quality, **12½c.** each

Fruit Knives, good wearing quality, **12c.** each

Nut Pick Sets

Cracker and Six Picks, silver plated.. **35c.**

Cracker and Six Picks, nickel, **25c.**; six picks, nickel plated..... **12c.**

Extra Heavy Nut Cracker, silver plated, **25c.** each

BOOKS.

520 Little Classics, stamped in gilt, by good authors, usually sold for 19c. and 25c., our price to close out, **12½c.** each, or **2** for **25c.**

Cloth bound, copyright, 12mos., such books as Stephen Paul and Cross Triumphant, by Florence Kingsley; A Splendid Sin, by Grant Allen; Hagar of the Pawn Shop, by Fergus Hume; Beautiful Allen, by Julia Magruder, etc., our price..... **39c.** each

Episcopal Hymnals, in fine Persian calf and morocco, large and small sizes, usually sold for $1.50, $2.00, $2.98, our price..... **39c.** each

Teachers' Reference Bibles.... **73c.** and up

Standard Encyclopedia, publisher's price $2.00, our price..... **79c.**

Large Assortment of Monthly and Weekly Magazines.

STATIONERY.

A New Line of Fine Quality Writing Paper for **5c.** per quire, worth 12c. You will find five different tints and kinds in all the new sizes.

Envelopes to match..... **5c.** per package

Some Extra Quality Writing Paper, in cabinet size boxes, 61 sheets and 60 envelopes, **19c.**; 120 sheets of paper and 120 envelopes..... **39c.**

A Large Assortment of Note Paper, for the little folks, price.... **10c.** per box and up

Fountain Pens..... **25c.** each

Crepe Paper, for decorations, plain, **8c.** per roll; embossed..... **19c.** per roll

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

36,000 Yards of Rich Black Silks

Below the Cost of Such Silks Anywhere.

Black Silks of standard makes, woven in the mills from which come the best black Silks in the world, are concerned in this most unusual sale. Every yard is of a sort that has proven its worth by actual wear, some are the Silks that in our grandmothers' time, as now, held chief place among rich and reliable fabrics. Such Silks as these know not the vagaries of fashion—they are as much a standard as sugar or flour, and their prices vary little. Rarely, indeed, is it possible to price them as these are priced here to-morrow:

Black Taffeta.		Peau de Soie.		Satin Duchesse.	
19 inch black Taffeta	39c	20 inch Peau de Soie	69c	20 inch Satin Duchesse	48c
22 inch black Taffeta	49c	20 inch Peau de Soie	79c	20 inch Satin Duchesse	58c
24 inch black Taffeta	59c	21 inch Peau de Soie	88c	21 inch Satin Duchesse	69c
24 inch black Taffeta	69c	21 inch Peau de Soie	99c	22 inch Satin Duchesse	88c
28 inch black Taffeta	79c	22 inch Peau de Soie	$1.14	22 inch Satin Duchesse	98c
36 inch black Taffeta	88c	22 inch Peau de Soie	$1.25	22 inch Satin Duchesse	$1.25

Bonnet Black Silks in This Silk Sale.

Messrs. Abraham and Straus,

Dear Sirs:

It gives us great pleasure to notify you that C. J. Bonnet et Cie. of Lyons are the only Dress Silk manufacturers who have been awarded the Grand Prize, the highest in the gift of the jury, at the Paris Exposition.

Yours truly,

C. J. Bonnet et Cie.

Bonnet Silks were the best Silks of our grandmothers' time, the best Silks of our mothers' time, are the best Silks of our own time. They are sold in Brooklyn here exclusively. The oldest and best Silk house in the world naturally turns to the establishment which will give widest and best publicity to its choicest products. It is but natural, too, that the Bonnet Silks should capture the much coveted Grand Prix. The variety of these noble fabrics is as wide, perhaps wider, than it has ever been and their strength and worthiness have never been suffered to diminish by the slightest trifle.

A complete line of all the Bonnet weaves are included in this sale and these specials:

5,000 yards of C. J. Bonnet's High Luster Black Taffeta, at..... **65c.** a yard

3,500 yards of C. J. Bonnet's Double Faced Black Peau de Soie, at..... **79c.** a yard

2,000 yards of C. J. Bonnet's Rich Black Satin Duchesse, at..... **99c.** a yard

Main floor, New Building.

Women's Imported Kid Gloves

For Their Least Cost Ever Anywhere.

Less than wholesale.

The German maker never dreamed they would be sold for such a little price. He made good Gloves—the best he knew how, and charged a fair price for them. When the cost of materials went up, he failed to raise his price and the result was failure. Part of his last shipment to this country went on sale here last Monday—disappeared in a jiffy. This is the balance—the 2 clasp style in all colors and sizes.

Included in the lot are 200 pairs of evening Gloves of white glace kid, in 12, 16 and 20 inch lengths, Regular retail price for these is $2.25, $2.50 and $3 a pair. They go with the others all at

55 Cents a Pair.

Main floor, centre, right.

Untrimmed Hats for Women and Girls

Less Than Half Price.

Manufacturers' samples.

Two of the best makers of Hats for women have sent to us their entire sample lines of fine velvet Hats for Women and Misses. Not early season samples, but the very latest styles they have turned out—and both makers are renowned for style originality, as well as for excellent quality. There are large shapes and small shapes, some plain velvets, others with puffing of velvet on the crown, requiring very little trimming; still others quite ready to wear. All the favored colors and black. These identical styles, where they may be obtained, cost $2.25 to $5.98. Here, to-morrow,

Choose at $1.48 to $2.98.

Main floor, centre.

Greatest Sale of Tailored Suits That Ever Any Enterprise Has Offered.

A month later such a sale as this would be exceptional. To-day it is unparalleled. Great as have been our past achievements in underpricing handsome and new styled tailored wear for women, they are dwarfed by this, the latest.

A Hundred of the richest, finest Tailored Suits of the season will be here to-morrow for the lowest prices which such Suits have ever cost.

Styles are mostly blouse and Eton Jackets, skirts all the flare pattern. All the smartness and elegance that two of the best makers of women's tailored wear could combine marks these Suits. About half have the Aiglon collar and Paquin sleeve, the others flare collars. The materials are broadcloths, cheviots and diagonals, and the colors are black, navy blue, Oxford, French gray and tan. Every suit is entirely lined with silk. Sizes are 34, 36, 38 and 40.

The value of the cheapest Suit is $45.00; most of them are $58.00 to $75.00 Suits and, there are a few costumes that regularly would cost $90.00 to $125.00.

To-morrow, Choose for $29.50.

In other tailored wear there are values quite remarkable and breadth of choice unusual. For example:

Tailor-made Suits. Made of fine black pebble cheviot, double-breasted reefer or tight-fitting jacket, with coat, collar and revers lined with taffeta silk; skirt seven gore flare, lined with percaline and velveteen bound, sizes 32 to 44..... **$14.98**

Jackets. Of black kersey, double-breasted reefer style, with velvet collar and slight dip in front, raw edges, seams double stitched; 2 hip pockets, lining of black satin..... **$7.95**

Pedestrian Skirts. Of heavy, double-faced cheviot, Oxford gray outside, with pretty plaid and check backs, finished at bottom with a band and rows of stitching, open in front, inverted pleat back.. **$4.75**

Of fine, double-faced cheviot, Oxford gray outside, with plaid backs, finished with band and rows of stitching, tailored pocket, open in front, inverted pleat back.. **$7.48**

Second floor, front.

Fine Fur Wear

In Newest Styles For Least Cost

Just as with the costumes fur fashions are richer this season than in years before. The fine new things are here—all of them, and handsome indeed they are. Low priced, too, most of them, these fresh styles that we speak of especially so. Thus:

Automobile Coats—not the extreme, but a modification, half fitted at the back. They are made of the best electric seal; 36 inches long, and are lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin; smart and stylish garments, well worth $65.00; low priced at..... **$49.50**

Jackets of electric seal of first quality, 22 inches long and lined with guaranteed satin; value $30.00, at..... **$24.45**

Jackets of nearseal—sheared closer than electric seal to look more like real sealskin; a new model, jaunty and perfect fitting; value $40.00, at..... **$32.50**

Cluster Scarfs of excellent mink, with dark stripe; trimmed with a cluster of eight fox tails; value $13.50, at..... **$9.95**

Scarfs of Alaska sable of extra quality, with eight fine Alaska sable tails; value $15.00, at..... **$9.95**

Scarfs of Alaska sable, natural fur, trimmed with cluster of eight natural sable tails; value $8.25, at..... **$6.95**

Animal Scarf of sable fox, full length, with natural head and tail, exceptional value, at..... **4.95**

Second floor, front.

Women's Good Shoes

For Very Small Cost.

Dainty, shapely and long wearing Shoes, right in style and very right in price. That's to-day's little story from the Shoe Store.

They are lace and button Shoes of box calf or dongola Kid, with heavy and medium weight soles, some sewed with the Goodyear welt machine, others with McKay sewed extension soles. Tips are of Kid and patent leather and the price is exceedingly low, at

$1.98 a pair.

Second floor, New Building.

Children's Waists,

Ferris Make . . . Underpriced

1,200 Ferris Waists, in a new style that is not to be duplicated, are here for the lowest prices which such Waists ever cost. Ferris Waists need no recommendation beyond their name—these should scarcely last the day at to-morrow's price,

18c. each.

Sizes 2 to 10 years.

Second floor.

Good Toilet Articles and Trustable Medicines.

Just to make more friends for our laboratory, where most of these things were made. We started the laboratory so as to be absolutely sure that what we sold was pure and best, and it has been growing ever since. Here are suggestions of special price savings:

Flasks of Ginger or Peppermint, regularly 13c., at..... **9c**

Paregoric, regularly 9c., at..... **5c**

Pumice Stone, in wooden boxes, 2 oz., regularly 6c., at..... **3c**

Fuller's Earth, in wooden boxes, 2 oz., regularly 9c., at..... **3c**

Sachet Powder, assorted odors, in envelopes, regularly 9c., at..... **5c**

Violet Talcum Powder, regularly 15c., at **9c**

Carbolated Talcum Powder, regularly 9c., at..... **4c**

Powdered Sulphur, 2 oz., in wooden box, regularly 5c., at..... **3c**

Pure distilled Witch Hazel, pint bottle, regularly 20c., at..... **15c**

Pure Alcohol, for toilet purposes, 90 per cent. test, regularly 39c., at..... **35c**

Prophylactum, excellent mouth wash and gargle; regularly 39c., at..... **26c**

Eau de Quinine for the hair, 8 oz bottle; regularly 57c., at..... **47c**

Florida Water, 8 oz. bottle, excellent quality; regularly 33c., at..... **26c**

Wine of Cocoa, tonic and stimulant, 16 oz.; regularly 65c., at..... **49c**

Bay Rum, excellent quality, 16 oz.; regularly 53c., at..... **43c**

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, 12 oz. bottle; regularly 43c., at..... **36c**

Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, 16 oz. bottle; regularly 49c., at..... **43c**

Tincture of Benzoin for whitening and softening the skin, 3 oz.; regularly 23c., at **15c**

Violet and assorted odors Toilet Water; regularly 49c., at..... **39c**

Cold Cream, violet or rose odor; regularly 16c., at..... **12c**

Cold Cream, violet or rose odor, ½ lb., in cans; regularly 59c., at..... **49c**

Quadruple Extracts, all leading odors, ½ oz. bottles; regularly 22c., at..... **17c**

Triple Waters, all leading odors, 2 oz. bottles; regularly 23c., at..... **18c**

Farina Cologne, 4 oz. bottle; regularly 33c., at..... **23c**

Demonstration of Crown Perfumery Co. new odor Carnatia Extract.

Main floor, centre, front.

Good Corsets for Little.

These are 600 excellent Corsets made of white and gray sateen. They are of medium length with the popular short hip, sizes from 18 to 24, value $1.00, and the price less than half, at..... **49c.** each

Second floor.

WHAT RUSSIA IS LIKE.

After Twenty Thousand Miles of Travel There Henry Norman Vividly Summarizes His Impressions.

From The London Chronicle.

After nearly 20,000 miles in Russia—hot and cold, river and mountain, wheat field and cotton field, desert and steppe, empty country and crowded town—what is the upshot of it all, what are the dominant impressions left upon one's mind?

Vastness of area, of course, to begin with. The extent of the Russian Empire is almost terrifying. The British Empire is enormous, too, but though one may have seen most of it, the same impression is never produced, for it is scattered over the world and divided by great seas. Russia is a whole—you could walk from Archangel to Kushk, and from Helsingfors to Vladivostok. The great Russian mystery is how all this is governed from the city on the Neva. The world has never known such centralization.

Again, and similar to this first impression, the apparently inexhaustible variety of races. In Central Asia you come upon a company of recruits; they are Poles and Finns. Your servant in Siberia is a Circassian. The Russian officer who took Merv for her is a Mussulman native—Gen. Alikhanoff; you see—Ali Khan-off? Great Russians and Little Russians, Cossacks of the Don, and Cossacks of the Urals, Germans and Jews, and Greek—never did so multifarious a crowd bear a single name.

It is obvious, you conclude, that with so vast and varied a territory, and so huge and ethnologically variegated a population, the natural penalty of centralization—"qui trop embrasse mal étreint"—must naturally be in process of development. The Russian Empire from its very size and promiscuity must be showing signs of going to pieces? I can only saw I saw no such signs. The sacred personality of the Czar and the heavy hands of the authorities in St. Petersburg are just as evident and just as inevitable on the circumference as at the centre. Russia revolves as smoothly as the well-welded flywheel. So long as no flaw develops, nothing could be more impressive or more powerful than the flywheel; if, however, it once cracks, it goes to fragments, and everything around it goes to fragments, too.

After the vastness of country, the mixture of peoples, and the centralization comes the impression of strength. Russia is indescribably strong. Her strength makes you nervous. It is like being in the next field, with a goring jacket on, to an angry young bull. The bull does not realize that the gate is there to stop him—therefore it will not stop him. Russia walks roughshod over and through obstacles that an older, a more civilized, a more self-conscious country would manoeuvre around for half a century. She wants Siberia—she takes it. She wants Central Asia—she takes it. She wants Port Arthur—she takes it. She wants Manchuria—she is taking it. A constitutional Finland is in her way—constitutional Finland must become a Russian province. Money makes the mare go, and the lack of money usually makes the would-be rider walk afoot. Not so with Russia. There is an exceeding lack of cash in official Russia. One project of a fresh loan after another has failed. Trifling sums have been borowed at high rates from American insurance companies. The Trans-Siberian Railway is eating gold. There is a devastating coal crisis. There has been a series of terrible famines. The war in the Far East is costing an enormous sum. In view of all this, you argue once more, all expensive national enterprises must be stopped or postponed. Not a bit of it. Everything proceeds as regularly as though a million rubles came floating down the Neva every morning. The Trans-Siberian Railway is being pushed along at all speed. The army is being increased. The navy is being strengthened rapidly. Railways are planned in the Southern Caucasus, in Persia, in Central Asia. During the ten years ended in 1899 18,000 miles of railway were constructed. Last year alone the increase was 2,040 miles. Almost everywhere that Russia touches she erects handsome and permanent buildings—railway stations, cathedrals, administrative offices, barracks. Few provincial towns in Europe or America have theatres and museums as fine as those of Irkutsk and Tiflis.

The strength of Russia, again, strikes you in the inexhaustible masses of her common people. They are physically vigorous, they can live on a Chinaman's daily expenditure, they are wholly illiterate, wholly superstitious, absolutely obedient, even to death, to what they are told is the will of the Czar. If a couple of hundred thousand of them are needed to increase the army they weep and go. If they must be sacrificed in shoals to win a battle, well, they are never missed. Every group in its own village and not much there. There are two countries in the world where flesh and blood are cheap—China and Russia. This is the strength of the one; it will be the strength of the other if ever she is organized.

Under the fostering care of M. de Witte, whom I should personally be inclined to rank as the ablest and most far-seeing statesman now in office in Europe, Russian manufacture is making incredible progress. It has its ups and downs, its fat years and its lean years, its crises and its booms, but these are only serpentine movements, and its general advance is uninterrupted. In my letter from Moscow I spoke of the enormous dividends earned by the cotton-spinning companies there. The iron industry has enjoyed in the past almost equal prosperity, but I think a crisis in this trade is approaching now. The population of Russian Poland, where both manufacture and agriculture flourish, has doubled in forty years. In this City of Warsaw the output of the factories amounts to £6 per head of the entire population. I learned of half-a-dozen industries which promise a fortune to the foreigner who first starts them in Russia. An enormous mining development only awaits the moment when foreign capitalists shall wake up to the fact that Russia offers them by far the most remunerative field for investment. If I became a capitalist the day after I reach home I should leave for Russia the next week, and it would be a matter of comparative indifference to me whether I turned up in the Urals or the Caucasus or Trans-Caspia. This, then, is another impression left upon my mind.

Finally, though I have not set about to write of politics upon this journey, one vital political impression has come home with me. Namely, that in the nature of things there is no immovable obstacle to a frank, inclusive, permanent, mutually beneficial understanding between Great Britain and Russia. The greatest force in Russia today is a personal force which makes for peace. If this question were approached in the right way, that is, with full knowledge and with perfect courage for any outcome, it could be settled, I am profoundly convinced, to the infinite advantage of both nations and the advance of civilization. But as the statesmen who have governed us for the past five years have but a scanty stock of either knowledge or courage, we are more likely to be wrangling than understanding, and war is more probable than peace.

* * * * *

These are the impressions left on surface of my mind by a long journey throughout the Russian Empire under most favorable conditions for seeing and hearing, and hastily written down. Perhaps upon reflection I may modify some of them. At the moment of my return, however, they are vivd and sincere.

English Election Stories.

From The London Express.

Every election produces its crop of amusing yarns, and that of 1895, the last general election held in Great Britain and Ireland, was no exception to this merry rule. Here are a few carefully selected episodes, showing the funny side of the contest:

At Beccles a free and independent voter was observed going to the poll in a donkey cart. The motive power of the vehicle was profusely decorated with the Radical colors, while the voter wore a Tory rosette. Challenged as to this seeming inconsistency, he cheerily replied, "Oh, I'm going to vote for Foster, the Conservative candidate; my donkey's for Sington, (the Radical;) but then he's an ass!"

Kingston-on-Thames was contested by Mr. Skewes-Cox in the Conservative interest. His opponent was a Mr. Burt. The Radical agent placarded the town with "Ex-Skewes Cox and vote for Burt." Nevertheless, in spite of this artful invitation, the Tory nominee was returned with a very respectable majority.

The member returned for South Oxfordshire, Mr. Hermon Hodge, was a local man, and he was opposed by Mr. H. Samuel in the Radical interest. The fact of Mr. Hodge's residence in the division naturally gave him a pull, and this was sought to be discounted by the Radicals in the following way: Thousands of placards were distributed bearing the words, "Mr. Samuel, if elected, will live here." Unhappily, the billposters employed by Mr. Samuel's agent were destitute of a sense of humor, or else they were secretly of Conservative proclivities, for a good many of the announcements found their way on to the walls of pig-styes, outhouses, and other undesirable places, thus giving rise to much ribald jesting.

The late Col. North, contesting a division of Leeds, took voters to the poll on a fire-engine, on which were seated two doughty fighters, Jem Mace and Dick Burge; and Mr. Faithfull Begg anticipated the "bosses" of the American Presidential election by speaking his addresses into phonographs, which were subsequently distributed about the constituency. Once more did this effete old country anticipate the go-ahead Yankee!

Overcrowded Pursuit.

Mrs. Goode—You are the sixth man who has asked me for something to eat to-day.

The Tramp (sadly)—I s'pose so. If de competition in dis line gits any wuss, some of us'll have to go to work.—Brooklyn Life.

Father's Employment.

"What's your husband doin' now?" asked the neighbor.

"Well," answered Mrs. Corntossel, "'pears to me like he ain't doin' much of anythin' except scoldin' our boy Josh fur not bein' more industrious."—Washington Star.

THE WORLD'S TONGUES.

English is the Jonah's Gourd Among Languages—Its Progress in Displacing Other Dialects.

From The London Express.

During the next debating society season one question is bound to be popular: "What is the most remarkable feature of the closing century?" And the best answer to the inquiry will be this: "The victory of the English language over its Continental rivals."

A hundred years ago French was the most widely spoken of European tongues. But its lead was a precarious one, for Russia ran it hard with her difficult speech, and German had but some 500,000 less users than Russian. More than 30,000,000 employed the tongue of the Teuton, the patrons of Russian fell just short of 31,000,000, and the supporters of French only passed that number by a bare 500,000. Spanish, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, was in 26,000,000 mouths, of which more than half were outside Spain itself. Spanish was then, indeed, the paramount colonial language. Sixteen millions of non-Europeans spoke it; only a beggarly 1,250,000 made use of French.

English—our crisp, eloquent, familiar mother tongue!—was the dark horse of the philological stable. Fourteen millions spoke it in Europe, 5,000,000 and odd in the States, and 750,000 elsewhere. Amazing fact!—a hundred years since but 20,000,000 employed the tongue of Shakespeare! Of those who spoke seven important European languages—100,000,000 in all—one-sixteenth alone used English.

And to-day? English has leaped from twenty to six times twenty, from the fifth place among European tongues to the first. How has this extraordinary advance come about?

To begin with, Cousin Jonathan has given us a very considerable lift. In 1800 we reckoned to his credit 5,000,000 of English-speaking folk. In 1900 we count more than 60,000,000. Then our home population has practically trebled. Thus, in Britain and the States, we have 100,000,000 accounted for out of the total of 120,000,000 English-speaking folk. The balance—and a very fine and large balance it is, too!—is provided by our colonies and dependencies, which from 730,000 English-speaking souls in the year 1800, have increased to some 20,000,000 in this year of grace 1900. The single European speech that can challenge us in this latter respect is Spanish, which, owing to its firm hold on the southern part of the American Continent, claims to-day more than 25,000,000 patrons outside Spain itself. But Spanish, on the whole, has fallen from the fourth place among European tongues to the fifth.

German, of course, has advanced—to the second place. But only a fraction separates it from Russian. However, next to English, German is the chief language of the States, above 7,000,000 of Uncle Samuel's mixed family employing it. But elsewhere, out of Germany, it only boasts a scanty 1,000,000 of patrons.

French has fared badly—its adherents have not even doubled themselves, and she has dropped from her premier position to a fourth place.

It will be seen that these enormous increases in the numbers of persons using the leading European languages are not due to the crushing out of alien tongues, but to the striking multiplication of the human race itself. In the last sixty-five years over 260,000,000 have been added to the inhabitants of the globe. It is because so many of these have been born in English-speaking quarters of the world that the comparative popularity of the English tongue has reached such a height. The widespread use of Anglo-Saxon is the best proof of the Britisher's supremacy as a colonizing element.

A century ago lands where now the hum of English speech mixes with the sound of a hundred prosperous industries were splendid solitudes. If it is our tongue that is spoken there, it is because our ancestors were more shrewd, more peaceful, and a little more laborious than Spaniard, Frenchman, or German. The result may well give the statistician ground for astonishment. From 20,000,000 to 120,000,000—and in a single century!

RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE.

How the Virginia Statesman Selected the Affix to His Name.

Correspondence of The Richmond (Va.) Times.

Living within a few hours' ride of the former home of the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke, I have often passed and viewed the place where tradition says his sepulchre is, with his head to the east, the reverse of the custom then and now prevailing. Among the old people of Charlotte County who knew him, the question has often been asked why Mr. Randolph, with his dwelling on an eminence overlooking the Staunton River, with its broad stretch of magnificent lowlands, should have named his residence "Roanoke" and affixed it after his signature.

There is a large creek, with headwaters near the Prince Edward County line, flowing from north to south through the county of Charlotte, called Roanoke. On both sides of this stream, near its mouth where it empties into the Staunton, Mr. Randolph owned a large body of land. His home place, not far distant from the creek, he called "Roanoke," following a colonial custom of the old landed proprietors of Virginia in having distinctive names for their mansions. On the James, York, and other rivers of Eastern Virginia the custom prevails to this day. Mr. Randolph owned no land south of the Staunton River, but he was master of the adjacent lands on both sides of Roanoke Creek for a long distance.

Old people who knew Mr. Randolph have told me that the affix "of Roanoke" was taken from the name of the creek. He said it was an Indian name, and he prided himself on his Indian blood, being descended in the seventh generation from Pacahontas.

The first mention I can find of Roanoke was in 1585, when Sir Richard Greenvil left 108 men on the Island of Roanoke. But in the history and biography of the Indians of North America by Drake no mention is made of any tribe of Indians named Roanoke, although 474 different tribes and nations of Indians are named in the publication of Dr. Drake. Roanoke Island is in the extreme eastern part of North Carolina, near Albemarle and Pimlico Sounds, and attached to Dare County. About twenty-two miles below Randolph's landed estate, in Charlotte, the Dan and Staunton Rivers unite and form Roanoke River in Mecklenburg, and it then flows into Albemarle Sound. Until a few years ago Randolph Station, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, was called Roanoke, as it is situated about 100 yards from the creek and two miles from the Randolph residence.

Howe, in his "History of Virginia," published in 1845, says: "The name of Roanoke is derived from a small creek running through the plantation of Randolph."

Some say Roanoke means "red water," but I can find no authority for any signification of the name, but it is no doubt of Indian origin. Their names of streams were always descriptive and euphonious.

In talking with old people years ago about Randolph, and especially with those who knew him personally, I have been often impressed with the various and contradictory views entertained about him. Some looked upon him with fear, many with admiration, and others with derision. But all agreed that he was a "wonderful man" and of unsurpassed mental brilliancy. Every one would say that "when Randolph travelled it was in a coach drawn by four horses and accompanied by postilions."

My father was High Sheriff of Charlotte County for a number of years (and that office then collected the State and county revenues) during Randolph's life, had a high regard for him and always supported him, except when Randolph opposed President Jackson. He said Mr. Randolph was a courteous and hospitable man at his house, and when he visited him to collect his taxes always had the exact change, having been previously notified of the amount. He asked Mr. Randolph on one occasion to go over the calculations and see if they were correct. Mr. Randolph replied: "An official like you, who attends to his duties and lets other people's business alone, is not likely to make mistakes."

Another favorite recollection often repeated was when Mr. Randolph called to see a neighbor he found his wife busily engaged, as she said, in making clothes for the poor Greeks (at the time so much sympathy was expressed in this country for the Greeks in their efforts to throw off the Turkish yoke.) When he closed the front door and left he saw several ragged negroes in the yard. He returned and called the lady and pointed to the negroes and said, "Madam, the Greeks are at your door," and then mounted his horse.

England's Quarry Record.

From The London Globe.

The largest block of stone ever blasted in Derbyshire has just been raised from the Ashover quarry. It measured 35 feet long by 31 feet wide and 23 feet deep, and contained upward of 25,500 cubic feet.

Channel and Other Swims.

From The London Chronicle.

It was in August, 1875, that Capt. Matthew Webb performed his memorable feat of swimming the English Channel from shore to shore, and in the quarter of a century that has elapsed, though a good many attempts have been made at this record, it has never been equaled.

Davis Dalton, an American, aged thirty-eight, is said to have swam on his back from Boulogne to Folkestone on Aug. 17 and 18, 1890, but the performance is not accepted by the authorities in England at all events.

Mr. Johnson, styled the "Hero of London Bridge," and swimming champion of the world at the time, attempted to swim from Dover to Calais on Aug. 24, 1872, but was prevented by cold. He is credited with having swam seven miles in about sixty-five minutes.

Mr. Cavill is said to have swam from Dover to Calais in twelve hours on Aug. 20 and 21, 1877, but this record again is not accepted.

In the Summer of last year there was the usual crop of would-be Channel heroes, anxious to emulate the feat of Capt. Webb, but their efforts came to nothing. To Mr. Robert Watson belongs the credit of introducing Capt. Webb to the world as a great swimmer.

Prof. Beckwith and Mr. Watson swam the Captain's first trial in the Thames, after which came the Blackwall to Gravesend swim in July, 1845, in 4:52:44. "A few years elapsed ere the Thames performance was accomplished by Reddish, Bownes, Easton, and Dalton, but the Channel," writes Mr. Watson, "knows no hero but Matthew Webb. Poor Webb! It is many and many a long day since we enjoyed a frugal meal of fried fish and bread, washed down with old ale, in the New Cut, Lambeth, before he swam the Channel." This was accomplished in 21:45:00. Capt. Webb, as everybody knows, was drowned in his attempt to swim through the Niagara Rapids in July, 1883.

The last attempt to swim the Channel was made by Mr. Frank Holmes, the Birmingham amateur, as recently as July 24. He started from the pier in Dover Bay at 4:15 A. M., and by 7:05 had covered eight miles. Then the flood tide caught him, and two hours later he gave up, having been in the water for four hours and fifty minutes, and traveled fourteen miles.

Among other long-distance feats may be mentioned that of Horace Davenport, examateur champion of England, who swam from East Southsea, Portsmouth, across the Solent to Ryde Pier, Isle of Wight, merely touching the pier, and swam back to Southsea Clarence Esplanade Pier, Portsmouth, without rest, in 5:25:00, on Sept. 2, 1884.

Prepared for That.

Doctor—You must have some change, first, and then we'll see what we can do for you.

Patient—Oh! you needn't be afraid. I've got enough change to pay your fee.—Philadelphia Press.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Statistics in the Annual Report of the Mobile and Ohio.

Increase in Net Earnings in Spite of Large Outlays for Maintenance of Way and Structures.

The statistics of the annual report of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for the year ended June 30, 1900, are based on an average mileage operated of 876 miles, including the new Montgomery Division, the construction account of which was closed in July, 1899. The report shows an increase in gross earnings or 18½ per cent. and in net earnings of 14.8 per cent, although the expenditures for maintenance of way and structures also showed a large increase.

Equipment purchases during the year were large, including 34 locomotives, 300 fruit cars, and 500 gondolas, which were acquired under an equipment trust amounting to $1,000,000. Disastrous floods, which repeatedly washed away many miles of track and several thousand feet of trestle, also caused heavy expenses.

The total tonnage moved amounted to 4,132,755 tons, as against 2,867,310 tons for the previous year. The ton-mile rate received was 0.559 cents, as against 0.578 cents for 1899. The total number of passengers moved was 852,057, as against 669,-832 for the previous year.

The following table shows earnings, expenses, &c., for the years 1899 and 1900:

	1899.	1900.
Gross earnings	$4,531,153	$5,986,731
Expenses	4,333,616	3,079,522
Net earnings	$1,451,631	$1,663,105
Other income	.....	93,168
Total	$1,451,631	$1,756,273
Charges, interest, &c.	1,144,528	1,418,645
Balance	$307,103	$337,629
New equipment, &c.	271,748	314,900
Surplus	$35,355	$22,639

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Road and equipment	$28,939,740
Stocks and bonds	2,628,925
St. Louis & Cairo R. R.	2,500,000
Lands, &c.	392,709
Cash	269,026
Due from R. R. agents, &c.	1,247,396
Materials, fuel, &c.	284,058
Total	$36,231,853

LIABILITIES.

Stock issued	$5,320,600
Stock in treasury	2,359,400
Bonds	23,981,200
Equipment agreements	1,000,000
Car trusts	683,000
Pay rolls, accounts, &c.	1,528,432
Bills payable and loans	180,000
Interest due and unpaid	58,410
Interest accrued, not due	278,245
Profit and loss	819,929
Income account	22,639
Total	$36,231,853

Of the new Montgomery Division the report says: "The revenue of the line shows steady improvement. Local freight and passenger business is increasing, and prosperous small towns are growing up. The addition of the division has materially contributed to the increase in the earnings of the main line.

Big Order for Steel Rails.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Oct. 13.—The Seaboard Air Line has purchased 10,000 tons of eighty-five-pound steel rails, Sparrow's Point delivery. The terms of purchase call for the delivery of the entire lot during the month of October

Brief Railroad Items.

The Western Trunk Line Committee has adopted resolutions in memory of George R. Blanchard.

The St. Louis Southwestern will put a new fast train into service between St. Louis and Texas points.

H. A. Scherrier, General Agent of the Great Northern of Chicago, and W. J. Dutch, District Passenger Agent in St. Paul, of the same line, were in the city yesterday.

C. M. Mendenhall, formerly Superintendent of Motive Power of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and who now holds a similar position with the Chicago and Alton, has resigned from the New York Railroad Club, of which he was the First Vice President. W. W. Wheatly, formerly Secretary of the club, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Mendenhall, and W. B. Yeoreance, Assistant Secretary, has been elected Secretary of the club.

Illinois Steel Works Close Down.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The converting and finishing departments of the Illinois Steel works at South Chicago were closed down to-day, 2,500 men being thrown out of employment. It is announced by the officers of the company that the shut down is only temporary, and that work will be resumed in about two weeks.

MISS WALSH TO TAKE THE VEIL.

Teacher in Brooklyn Public School Will Enter Mount St. Vincent Convent.

The convent at Mount St. Vincent will receive a novice next Wednesday in the person of Miss Susanah Walsh, who for several years past has been a teacher in Public School No. 66, in Brooklyn. Miss Walsh is very well known socially. Her father, the late William Walsh, was County Clerk at one time. Her brother, James J. Walsh, is an Assistant District Attorney. Another of her brothers, Joseph W. Walsh, is a physician.

Ever since her residence in Brooklyn Miss Walsh has been closely identified with the affairs of the Church of Our Lady of Victory. She has decided to devote her life to the Church and charity.

Populists Challenge Hanna.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 13.—A challenge to Senator Hanna was issued to-night from Populist National Headquarters to meet Senator Allen of Nebraska in joint debate during Senator Hanna's coming tour of the State.

Plucky Arrest in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 13.—John Dolan, aged twenty-eight, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with Frank Crawford, aged twenty-four, an alleged Bridgeport criminal, successfully robbed a man near the Union Station late this afternoon.

The men fled after the robbery, but Crawford had not gone far when he was arrested. Dolan, however, managed to reach the railroad tracks, and as he was being hard pressed, fired three shots. Officer Flanagan kept after his man, when Dolan fired a fourth shot, and the bullet lodged in the officer's arm. This did not stop Flanagan, and the men had a fierce tussle. Dolan was finally overpowered.

Judge J. D. Cox Dead.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Judge Joseph D. Cox died to-night aged seventy-eight years. For forty-five years he had held offices connected with the courts, including those of Prosecuting Attorney, Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and finally Judge of the Circuit Court.

J. G. Duffield Dies in Galveston.

GALVESTON, Oct. 13.—J. G. Duffield of this city died to-day, aged 74 years. He was one of the best known sporting men in the Southwest.

"Please Don't Commit Suicide Here."

From The Melbourne Punch.

A Melbourne girl lately returned from a country visit tells a somewhat creepy, but at the same time rather amusing, story. She was staying at the homestead of a Western New South Wales squatter, one of a family with a rather eccentric reputation, and one day, wandering alone up the creek, came to a picturesque shady pool about a mile from the homestead, and was sitting, enjoying the coolness and beauty of the spot when, on looking up, her startled eye encountered this notice posted conspicuously on the opposite bank:

Please don't COMMIT SUICIDE in this Pool. There is a deep DAM in the NEXT PADDOCK, to the Use of WHICH you are VERY Welcome.

The squatter obtained his domestic water supply from the creek, and within the last year no fewer than three bush wanderers had drowned themselves in the pool.

JUDGE JAY HUBBELL DEAD.

Was at One Time Chairman of Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Oct. 13.—Judge Jay A. Hubbell, Circuit Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, and who was chairman of the National Republican Congressional campaign committee in the Garfield campaign and for five terms Congressman from this district, died to-day, aged 71.

Jay Abel Hubbell was born in Avon, Mich. His early days were passed on a farm. At the age of twenty, after two years' preparatory studies he entered the Sophomore class of Ann Arbor University and was graduated with the class of 1855.

He was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1857, and settled in Ontonagon. He moved to Houghton County in 1860, and formed a partnership with Clarence E. Eddy, who was afterward Judge of the Circuit Court of the Upper Peninsula.

In 1861-3 he was prosecuting attorney for Houghton & Co. In 1868 he was sent to Washington to secure a higher tariff on copper, and in this undertaking was successful. When the Ninth Congressional District was formed Mr. Hubbell received the nomination and was elected by a substantial majority.

During his long term in Congress he was considered an expert in mining matters. Judge Hubbell was a member of Congress from 1873 to 1883. Later he was in the Michigan State Senate for several terms, and at the time of his death was on the State circuit bench.

WIFE'S APPEAL TO POLICE.

To Rescue Husband from Gambling House She Visits Tenderloin Station with Thomas Hopper.

Two persons drove up to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station shortly after 1 o'clock this morning in a handsome private carriage. One was a woman of middle age, deeply agitated, and the other a young man. The man ran up the steps and, addressing Acting Sergeant Corey, who was behind the desk, said:

"I'd like to have a detective very much. I have been to half a dozen detective agencies, but they were all closed for the night. I want to get this lady's husband out of a gambling house."

The young man then presented a card bearing the name of "Thomas Hopper." "My father is a district leader," he said.

The Acting Sergeant told him that he could not assign a policeman for such a purpose, and the young man ran back to the carriage and joined the woman who had not left it. The coachman whipped up his horses and they went up Sixth Avenue to another private detective agency in West Forty-second Street, but this also was closed.

The carriage then drove around a corner and disappeared.

Isaac A. Hopper, a wealthy builder and contractor, is the leader of the Harlem District in which he lives, and has a son married, Thomas C. Hopper, who is well known in the upper part of the city.

It was said at Thomas Hopper's home this morning by his mother that he was not in. She said she did not know the whereabouts of her son.

WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

Her Stepson Also Injured by the Explosion of a Kerosene Lamp.

Mrs. Fannie Yanofsky, thirty-five years old, wife of Meyer Yanofsky of 220 Clinton Street, was fatally burned just after midnight this morning in her rooms on the third floor of the tenement by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, which she stood over as she was curling her hair. She inhaled the flames, and will die.

Her stepson Israel, seventeen years old, tried to put out the flames and he was severely burned about the arms. Both were taken to Gouverneur Hospital. Firemen put out the blaze, which did not cause much damage.

FLOWERS IN COOKERY.

More Poetic than Savory, but Too Good a Thing to be Neglected.

Letter to the Editor of The London Spectator.

One of the most striking features of the old cookery books, and cookery books constitute a not uninstructive mirror of life, is the amazing botanical knowledge that was apparently necessary to the good housekeeping of a hundred years ago. For the domestic bill of fare at the end of the last century comprised not only those simple vegetables with which even the most town-bred of housewives is familiar, but a vast variety of curious roots and herbs and even flowers. It was mainly perhaps in the preparations of the "stillroom," that most mystic appendage to old-fashioned houses, that such things were used. Those various "waters," obsolete as the "vapors" and such like complaints that they were designed to cure, though they derived their names, "walnut," "milk," "cherry water," and the rest, from some one distinguishing ingredient, had almost all a similar foundation of balm, mint, rue, marigolds, carduus, &c., there is a certain sameness in the receipts. But flowers were used for many other purposes besides distilling.

Among those curious decoctions known as "home-made wines," now, it may be happily, almost extinct, there was "elder-flower wine," in the making of which to 18 gallons of spring water and six pounds of "raising of the sun" chopped "there was added a peck of elder-flowers. To what extent these elder-flowers contributed to the flavor of the finished production, which was, we are assured, "very like Frontiniac," is a little uncertain, for, besides the other ingredients, every gallon of the wine was fortified by a "quart of Rhenish." So in an old receipt for "cowslip or clary wine," as well as the cowslips there is sugar, lemon peel, whites of eggs, syrup of citron, and, again, "Rhenish." Of elderberry wine, gooseberry, raisin, and currant wines, we have most of us some vague recollections as being among the dainties of childhood—that is, of a rather remote and country-bred childhood; but the existence of "birch wine" is more of a surprise. This was a preparation of the juice of the birch tree, procured by boring holes in its trunk and putting in faucets made of hollowed branches of the elder, and the only adventitious flavorings were sugar and lemon peel. There may perhaps still linger in some secluded neighborhood a maker of "birch wine," but its constituents do not appear, on paper, to be convincing.

More picturesque are the syrups; we read in the old manuals of such fairylike concoctions as syrup of roses, syrup of peach blossoms, syrup of clove gilliflowers. It is hard to believe that when we are bidden to take "three pounds of damask rose leaves" it is for the purpose of preparing food for mere gross humanity; it seems more fitting for a midsummer night's dream banquet; yet the product is to be put into bottles, we are told, and stored for use, as though it were the prosaic pickle or marmalade. There is another method of preserving roses which is worth quoting entire: "Take rosebuds, or any other flowers, and pick them, cut off the white part from the red, and put the red flowers and sift them through a sieve to take out the seeds; then weigh them, and to every pound of flowers take two pounds and a half of loaf sugar; beat the flowers pretty fine in a stone mortar, and by degrees put the sugar to them, and beat it well till it is well incorporated together; then put it into gallipots, tie it over with paper, over that a leather, and it will keep seven years." There is something delightfully incongruous in a receipt which is at the commencement so Herrickian, ending with those commonplace allusions to gallipots and leather.

Roses were apparently a favorite article of food in the time of our great grandmothers, for we also find a receipt for making a "conserve of roses boiled," and in this, too, great stress is laid upon removing all the white; in the directions for pudding making, also, rosewater is a frequent flavoring. Next to roses the most popular of flowers seems to have been the cowslip. Here is a description of "cowslip pudding," intended primarily for a fast dinner, but included among "a number of good dishes which you may make use of for a table at any other time." "Having got the flowers of a peck of cowslips, cut them small and pound them small, with half a pound of Naples biscuits grated and three pints of cream. Boil them a little; then take them off the fire and beat up sixteen eggs with a little cream and a little rosewater. Sweeten to your palate, [this is a fine variation of the modern "sweeten to taste."] Mix it well together, butter the dish, and pour it in. Bake it, and when it is enough, threw fine sugar over and serve it up." In this, as in the "cowslip or clary wine," we have a floral diet much disguised. Was it, one is tempted to ask, that the cowslips had some subtle flavor distinguishable amid the cream and eggs and Naples biscuits, or were they added as a delightful affectation, to give a name which might appeal to the poetic sensibility of the guests, while their grosser tastes were satisfied by the other ingredients?

This is a problem that, if it is to be solved at all, must be solved experimentally; but the test may be unfair, for perhaps the modern cookmaid's hand has lost its cunning in the preparation of such delicacies, and we sigh for the taste of them in vain. Perhaps also this practical age, which draws diagrams to illustrate the values of what it calls by the peculiarly unappetising name of "foodstuffs," would have but a poor opinion of cowslip pudding, and tell us that there is a great deal more nourishment in whole-meal bread; at any rate, we see it not in the modern menu. But such things make a pretty chapter in the history of the art of cookery; prettier a great deal than some other and more substantial dishes, directions for which we may read in the same old manuals, "how to ragoo hogs' feet and ears," for instance, or how to "make a pudding with the blood of a goose." One turns back with speed to the cowslips and roses, or even to the waters with their marigolds and their rue.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

Look Through This Chinaman's Spectacles and How Can You Quarrel with Him?

From The London Chronicle.

It was his long finger nail that stuck in me first—figuratively speaking, I mean. It curved inward across the palm of his hand, and was showing an inclination to go around the wrist in time.

He was a most wonderfully well-informed and cultured Chinaman. Years of business on a large scale with Europe had made him as thoroughly acquainted with Western civilization as he was with the English and French languages.

Delicately polite and courteous, it was difficult to draw him into saying anything which might appear disparaging to things European, and therefore doubly interesting when he was lured into holding forth on the subject of a comparison between the two civilizations.

He could say extremely severe things which came out with no vestige of expression from his smooth, well-shaved face, and spoke quietly in low tones with a superior conviction as if each sentence were as luminously self-evident as an axiom in Euclid.

"WHO SAID FOREIGN DEVIL?"

I got him to rise properly for the first time in reply to some remarks of mine as to "the Chinese idea of foreign devils." "It is a saying of Confucius," said he, looking at me and adjusting his gold-rimmed spectacles, "'What you would not desire done unto yourself, do not to others.'

"Now, it was you Western people who have passed laws against us foreign devils Many more Chinamen have been killed in Australia and California than Europeans in China.

"In America and English colonies you have passed laws against us foreign devils, even landing there, although we allow you to force yourselves upon us. Is there any record in the history of China of our ever asking you to come and give us any of the products of your newly discovered civilization?

"No! We had all we wanted; among which things was China for the Chinese. Your people seem to imagine that your upstart civilization is the only one on earth, which is only understandable by reason of your having no knowledge of China.

"For many centuries we used most of these things you now pride yourselves on, and have retained in use that quantity of them which in moderation is useful to a great nation.

EUROPE OVERDEVELOPED.

"You are running riot with all your discoveries, your civilization is becoming debauched with their excessive development. For instance, take the example of printing, which we had in use centuries before you discovered it, and which we have used for the cheap reproduction and spread of the works of our great thinkers, who have labored to make life better and happier and more beautiful.

"You have used it likewise also, but now flood the world daily with a mass of spurious stuff, hurriedly written by hurried men, which crowds out the great works of your old writers so that your people no longer have time for reading anything during the day except your rightly-named 'daily literature.'

"The time will soon come when you will think that it would have been better to have drawn a line and stopped your authors writing to give your readers time to read what was written.

"The whirr of your wheels, the puffing of your engines, the rattle of your telephone bells, your street voices, are banishing all repose from your lives. Repose is one of the blessings of life."

This came from the lips of that immobile, expressionless, smooth-shaved face, that, except for the spectacles, might have been a model for a statue of the compassionate Lord Buddha. That voice of compassion deepened into tones of almost supercilious contempt when he was led to speak of military matters.

CHINESE SOLDIERS DESPISED.

"You look down rather on your men who are hangmen, and also on your butchers. We look down also on our butchers of men—soldiers. We think it higher to give honor to a man who has excelled in scholarship and literature than to him who has successfully worked machines that kill men.

"The result of that civilization which you Europeans pride yourself so much on is that you now have more men employed and more money expended on the art of killing than on any other pursuit or occupation.

"This is all contrary to our ideas. We aim at only having soldiers as you would have police, and among the families of our gentlefolk it is considered low to have any of the members soldiers."

THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

The old gentleman was in his best form when he could be induced to hold forth on the subject of missionaries. "We people of the East," he said, "don't want your Western religions any more than we want any of your other ideas; yet you try to force them on us.

"You send us three religions, and the people of each say that the other two are wrong. What are we to believe? You people can have no sense of logic or no sense of humor to do this thing.

"It is only the lowest and most ignorant of our people that you succeed in perverting from our ancient belief.

"Your religion does not appear to have much good effect upon your people, either. It does not make them sober, nor does it make them honor their parents in the way in which we believe the heads of the family (which is the great social unit) should be honored.

"Would your people like it if we sent over missionaries, well supplied with money, to convert your little school children in London and New York, and bribe their parents for leave to do so wherever possible?"

AUSTRALIA'S CANNIBAL TREES.

From The London Express.

In certain parts of Australia cannibal trees flourish—trees which can hold a man's body in the centre, and devour it as readily as our insectivorous wild flowers trap the insects on which they partly subsist.

In appearance they are like gigantic pineapples, many of them being eleven feet in height. What foliage there is consists of broad, boardlike leaves, which grow on a fringe at its apex.

These leaves do not stand erect, however, but droop over and hang to the ground. They are very big, for in some of the largest specimens they measure from fifteen to twenty feet, each leaf being quite strong enough to bear the weight of a man.

There is more in these leaves than meets the eye, for hidden under them is a peculiar growth of spearlike formation, arranged in a circle. This performs the same function for the plants as pistils do for flowers. Moreover, they are most sensitive to the touch of a stick or other hard substance.

The natives formerly worshipped this "devil's tree," for they dreaded its wrath. When its green leaves rose restlessly up and down its worshippers imagined that it was necessary to make a sacrifice to appease its anger.

One of their number was immediately chosen and driven by his howling tribesmen up one of its leaves to the apex.

The instant the unhappy victim stepped into the middle of the plant the boardlike leaves would fly together, clutching and literally squeezing the life out of him.

Early travelers in Australia have told us that the cannibal tree would thus hold its prey until every particle of his flesh had fallen from his bones; after which the leaves would slowly relax their grim hold, leaving the gaunt skeleton to fall heedlessly to the ground.

GARBAGE DESTROYER.

One Month's Trial in Illinois Shows Satisfactory Results.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Commissioner of Public Works Moore has finished the first month's test of Evanston's new garbage crematory. The test has so far proved the efficiency and economy of the plant that the Evanston authorities regard it as highly satisfactory, but the test will continue until the expiration of sixty days, when it will be accepted by the city if it meets with the requirements.

The plant is an experiment, being the first one of the kind erected in the country. In the thirty days it has been tested more than 200 tons of garbage have been cremated and only 4 tons of residue remain. One ton of coal incinerates ten tons of garbage. The guaranteed capacity of the plant is twelve tons every twenty-four hours. During the test twelve tons were consumed in eleven hours, with the furnace filled to three-fifths its capacity. It required only 3,400 pounds of coal to incinerate the twelve tons of garbage.

The furnace is so constructed that all obnoxious gases arising from the damp garbage are reconveyed into the furnace. This prevents the gases from escaping, and it is so successful that there is no perceptible odor about the plant. Commissioner Moore thinks that if the test proves satisfactory the plant will be a good investment from an economical standpoint as well as enabling the city to get rid of the old garbage dump, which has long been disagreeable and a menace to the health of the people of Evanston.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.

OF

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HORSES

For account of the

42D ST., MANHATTANVILLE AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. R. R. CO.,

By order of WM. JAY, Receiver,

BY

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY,

AUCTIONEERS,

(E. W. Kearney, Auctioneer,)

On WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17TH, 1900,

Beginning at 10 A. M., at the

Depot of the Company,

FOOT OF WEST 129TH ST.,

(Fort Lee Ferry.)

These horses are to be sold on account of the change in motive power of the road.

SALE POSITIVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

AT AUCTION. F. M. WARE, AUCTIONEER, at the AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, (Broadway & 50th St., N. Y.,) on FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, AT 8 O'CLOCK, under

W. D. GRAND'S

management.

SPECIAL SALE OF MR. JOHN B. STEWART'S valuable collection of high-class Kentucky saddle and harness horses.

Catalogues on application to, W. D. GRAND, American Horse Exchange, Broadway and 50th St., N. Y.

PERSONAL.

MORPHINE AND OPIUM DRUG HABITS cured at home; week's treatment free. Painless and permanent. Write in confidence or call personally. The Tack-a-Pousha Treatment Co., 121½ West 42d St., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At half price, Davenport mahogany sideboard, eight feet long; ancient gallery Persian rug, 5½ yards long, 1 yard wide; cashmere rug. Call mornings, 1 West 89th St

FURS.

Fur garments remade, redyed, blended or altered into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 W. 39TH ST.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

FIRST-CLASS MAID, BUTLER, WAITRESS and laundress for out of town; high wages; call Sunday and Monday from 10 to 2. Wild, 135 E. 33d.

WANTED—For manufacturers' office, educated young lady with experience as stenographer and typewriter; must write good hand, understand bookkeeping, and be quick at figures, to assist in office work; Remington machine used. Address, in own handwriting, Manufacturer, Post Office Box 90.

WANTED—In small private family, strong, reliable girl as chambermaid and laundress; personal reference required; none others need apply. Call, Monday, after 1:30 P. M., 121 West 69th St.

WANTED—In a small family a thoroughly competent cook and an experienced waitress, with references from last employer; wages, cook, $30; waitress, $20. Post Office Box 691 New Rochelle.

WANTED—Good colored cook; coarse washing; look after small private house; family four; middle-aged preferred; good home for right party. B., Box 135 Times Office.

WANTED—An experienced waitress, with light chamberwork; Swede, German, Norwegian. Apply, references, Monday and Tuesday, 12, at 43 East 72d St.

WANTED—Young lady to work on subscription books; must be neat and painstaking; salary, $6 per week. Accurate, Box 101 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

THE BOOK WAR.—Galveston Cyclone and Flood; prices cut; 60 per cent. profit; nearly 500 pages; other books have 400; $2 premium free with each $1.50 book; credit given; freight paid; General Agents wanted on salary; book outfit alone free; both book and premium outfit sent prepaid for 20 cents; order quick. MONROE BOOK CO., Chicago.

WANTED—Lithographic poster artists in black and colors; good wages and steady employment to competent men. Address THE DONALDSON LITHO. CO., Cincinnati, O. (Newport, Ky., is a suburb of Cincinnati, O.)

WANTED—Able man of good reputation in each county to represent large house; position constant; salary $78 per month and all expenses; state reference, and inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. President, 370 Caxton Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Second man for the house, where three men are kept; English. Apply with references, 8 East 29th St.

WANTED—Useful second man; good reference required. Apply before 10 A. M. Tuesday and Wednesday at 20 East 75th St.

WANTED—Men: $7.00 takes you to Europe; no steamship work. Atlantic Shipping Office, 209 2d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By an experienced woman, care of bachelor apartment; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city reference. Call at 154 East 29th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing or as chambermaid and assist with waiting; 20 years' highest reference from last employer. 13 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; wait on lady; best references. 447 4th Av., express office.

CHAMBERMAID—Young girl wishes situation to assist with chamberwork and sewing. Please call at 9 West 35th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By young lady as companion to a deaf lady; highest references. S. Fyfe, Tompkinsville, S. I.

Cooks.

COOK—By an American cook; all kinds soups, fish, entrees, meat, vegetables, desserts, excellent baker four years' city reference; no objection to country. Call Monday at 147 West 14th St., between 6th and 7th Aves.

COOK.—By first-class cook; competent in all branches; where kitchenmaid is kept; can take chef's place; seven years' city reference. M. B., Box 416, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; understands soups, game, &c.; best reference. Call 15 Prospect Place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK—BUTLER, &c.—By French couple accustomed to entire charge of a bachelor apartment or country house; wife is a first-class cook; husband, butler and valet; three years in the last place. Call at 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in small private family; good city references. Call at 264 West 10th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By middle-aged respectable woman to work by the day; first-class laundress, sewer, and mender; over 20 years' reference. Brady, 512 West 29th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young English woman; is first-class cook; laundress and other work; best city references. 710 3d Av., third bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman work by day; A1 reference. M. A., Malcolm, 212 East 44th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By an expert dressmaker and hand sewer; out by month; highest city references. Address by letter, Dressmaker, 92 East 14th St.

DRESSMAKER—wants a few more customers by day; fit guaranteed; per day, $2.00; references. McCabe, 70 W. 45th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—English; certificated; teaches advanced English, Parisian French, conversational German; good music and drawing; highest English and city testimonials and references. H. R., 288 East 15th St.

GOVERNESS—French visiting governess wishes engagement by the hour to read, dictate, and converse with lady desiring to practice the French language; hour daily, $12 monthly; references. Address Reader, Box 9, 1,563 3d Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess, having several morning hours disengaged, additional pupils; kindergarten and elementary; excellent references. C., 643 Amsterdam Av.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess, experienced in teaching young children, desires additional engagement; hour daily, $12 month. D. B., Box 315, 1,209 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—Former public school teacher, Normal graduate, as visiting governess. Box C., 1,515 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a German, educated merchant's widow (39) as housekeeper in refined widower's family, with one or two children, where help is kept, at least washwoman; honorable, thorough; hospital knowledge. C. D., Box 129 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER—By matron or supervising housekeeper; institutional, hotel, and private experience; executive ability; superior credentials. Address Thorough, 70 8th Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK—By young Swedish girl, lately landed, to do housework; honest, willing; call Monday. 225 E. 90th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced colored dressmaker; understands manicuring, hairdressing; as maid for lady by the week; sleep home; no objection to waiting on actress; references. Epps, 113 West 46th St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class hairdresser, packer, and accustomed to travel; best of references. K. F., Box 278, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID.—By refined, intelligent young woman, situation as maid; Protestant; absolutely trustworthy; willing to wait on partial invalid; read aloud well; neat sewer; excellent packer; no cards. Call Monday, 35 East 53d St.

MAID—By young woman as ladies' maid, dressmaker; cut, fit, hairdresser; excellent packer; understands her duties thoroughly; long references, personal, last place. Address Seamstress, 15 Abingdon Square.

MAID.—By a middle-aged Norwegian woman permanent position as maid for elderly lady or take care of invalid; understands massage and is a neat sewer. Call or address 275 47th St., Brooklyn.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl, situation as maid and seamstress; best reference. S. Hedfors, 582 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; small private family; best reference; wages, $25, $28; car fare paid. 300 East 32d St., care of Martin.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; day or month; good city references. Address M. D., 650 8d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady desires to place a very competent experienced Frenchwoman as infant's nurse; takes charge from birth; or baby under two years; can highly recommend her; also best references from best New York families. Call, 139 East 34th St.

NURSE and ATTENDANT.—As nurse and attendant to a gentleman; best of references. Emil, 106 East 19th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS—By first-class seamstress; takes work home or by day; repairing dresses, alterations; also curtains, cushions, family sewing. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German girl as seamstress and do light chamberwork. M. W., 109 East 53d St., fourth floor.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family or gents' washing done by the dozen; ladies' fine clothes a specialty. Call or address Mary Wilson, 345 West 44th St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG GIRL, FRENCH, JUST LANDED, would like a situation to take care of children, references. L. B., 162 West 32d St.

ELDERLY EDUCATED GERMAN LADY (widow), speaks correct German, is also a good sewer and mender; speaks English and some French; has a good enunciation; can sleep home. Address Box 77, 1,517 2d Av.

GRADUATED MASSEUSE WILL GIVE MASsage, electric treatment, pine needles, and vapor baths. D. LA ROSE, 24 W. 65th St.

LADY WOULD LIKE SOME CUSTOMERS IN facial and electric massage, shampooing, scalp treatment, and manicuring; terms reasonable. C., Box 320, 1,269 Broadway.

MASSAGE.—Masseuse graduate of Manhattan Training School, will give massage to ladies and children; also electric and facial massage; highest reference. Mrs. J. L. R., 215 East 18th St.

MASSEUSE.—Professional; treats only ladies at their homes; best reference; reasonable terms. Masseuse, Box 173 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a young lady; educated, rapid, correct; possessing business tact and ability; four years' experience in commercial correspondence and as a private secretary; desires permanent position with responsible house. V. L., Box 160, Times office.

TEACHER.—By an experienced teacher; college and normal graduate, as visiting tutor. Box 145, 263 West 125th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young men; two years' best city reference from last place; is good valet and silver cleaner. H., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER-VALET—By butler-valet; 10 years in last city place; English; $60. Shaw, 529 West 51st St.

BUTLER or VALET—Japanese; thoroughly experienced; first-class references. K., 41 East 19th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—By married man; no family; height 5 feet 5 inches; age 32; understands his business thoroughly; seven years' first-class city reference from last employer, who can be seen; strictly temperate. Address M. K., 347 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Understands his duties thoroughly; disengaged on account of ladies going traveling; gentleman can be seen at his office, 35 Broadway. Walsh, 146 East 44th St.

COACHMAN.—I wish to procure a place for my coachman, whom I can recommend in every way. Call or address present employer, 14 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By a well experienced colored man as coachman; good reference. More than ten years' reference from last employers. F. J., Box 318, 1,289 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged through family going abroad; four years best city reference from present employer, who can be seen. Call 7 West 50th St.

COACHMAN, aged 33; 2½ years in last situation, 9½ previous; first-class city reference; city or country. H. Coleman, 210 East 37th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By young man as valet or second man; first-class references. J. H. W., care of A. Bunter, 10 East 84th St.

Miscellaneous.

BY A SOBER, RELIABLE MAN A POSITION at light work of any kind; personal reference. Caretaker, 44 West 58th St.

FURNACES, SIDEWALKS ATTENDED BY competent, reliable, and trustworthy man; good references. Furnaceman, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Very handy; willing and obliging; best references. J. J. L., 63 Lexington Av.

JANITOR.—The entire charge, including collecting of rent of one or more flat or apartment houses, by a thoroughly capable and experienced man for free rent. J. N. F., Box 314, 1,269 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 22, GOOD APPEARANCE AND education, desires position with builder or contractor, bookkeeping, superintending of jobs; 5 years' experience; excellent reference; bonds. C. B. H., Box 137 Times Office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

$5.00 Down **PIANOS.** $1.00 Per week.

Everybody is talking of the wonderful piano offer—high-grade, sweet-toned Wilson Pianos for $155.00—$5.00 down and $1.00 per week.

Pianos are delivered upon the payment of $5.00.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

WISSNER PIANOS

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BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Pianos of Good Makers $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300

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Elegant display of new styles.

Special inducements on slightly used pianos.

EASY TERMS. PIANOS TO RENT.

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Established 1854.

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PIANOS.

To Rent or for Sale on Easy Terms. 214 to 224 EAST 22D STREET.

PIANOS TO RENT.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

BRIGGS PIANOS

AND OTHER LEADING MAKERS.

Also bargains in second-hand pianos; cash or installments; easy terms; tuning and repairing. C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, (18th St.)

—STECK—

—"THE OLD RELIABLE"—

Uniformly good—always a superior piano. Slightly used Stecks and other makes at greatly reduced prices. Pianos rented. Rent allowed if purchased. Write for catalogue.

11 EAST 14TH STREET.

PIANOLA and APOLLO PIANO PLAYERS

reduced prices. Small pianos of finest quality. Send for catalogue Fall styles. Rents, $3 up.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

AUCTION SALES.

KNICKERBOCKER

Auction Rooms, 8 West 28th St. C. E. Smith, Auct. & Prop.

Now on exhibition.

The extremely rare and valuable collection of GENUINE ANTIQUES,

COLONIAL FURNITURE,

Historical china, &c., Formed by

Mrs. CHAS. ARTHUR CARROLL,

Descendant of Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Authentic Documents on Exhibition.

Removed from the old Colonial Homestead "Elmhurst," One Mile Corners, Newport, R. I.

At Absolute Sale, Wednesday, Oct. 17, and afternoons following, Promptly at two o'clock.

Also for Exhibition and Sale in upper galleries, Rich Modern Furnishings and Effects, By Order of

ARTHUR YALE SARONY.

Catalogues ready.

BOARDERS WANTED.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE LOCATION.

Handsome suite. Large square room, suitable for two gentlemen, and two bathrooms; running water; excellent table; modern house; references. 332 West 56th St.

10 EAST 30TH ST.—Three handsomely furnished floors; private baths; board optional; near Holland House; reference.

418T ST., 5 EAST—Central location; parlor dining-room; superior table; references.

43D ST., 219 WEST—Well-furnished room, good table; private family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LITERARY WORKER HAVING PLEASANT corner apartment, west side, offers desirable room, with breakfast, for lady of refinement; references exchanged. M. A. G., 1,269 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Young married couple with child would like two or three

BOOK BUYER AND SELLER

The Second-Hand Dealer's Story of His Customers.

WOMEN SUPPLY NEW NOVELS

Pathetic Worthlessness of the Books of the Poor—Seller Always Suspicious—Stolen Volumes.

"People wonder," says the proprietor of the up-to-date second-hand book shop, "where we get all the late novels practically new which we can sell at low prices. There is no secret about it; it is a result of the great influx of popular novels.

"The books that we sell are sold to us by the up-to-date woman who reads all these new books, likes new copies, and after she has finished with them does not wish to have them cumber the house and does not object to having a little installment of money toward buying the next new novel which strikes her fancy or is talked about for the moment. We have one woman who comes regularly to sell us books in this way, and we are always glad to take them. We even have women come from the big hotels to sell us books in this way and for the same reason. The greater number of the books we buy, however, are sold by people who for one reason or another need money.

"There is a misunderstanding generally regarding the purchasing of old books. People have an idea that the second-hand book seller is continually prowling around in search of books to keep up his stock. He is on the lookout for good books, certainly, but from two-thirds to three-quarters of the books he buys come from people who have offered them voluntarily and he does not then take a quarter of all that are brought to him. There are many more people anxious to sell books than there are people ready to buy. Every day brings visitors to the shop who have books they wish to sell.

"They belong to many different classes, and, as I remarked before, most of them want money. Some of them are moving, and want to clear the house of surplus books; some are going abroad, and wish to lessen the amount of goods they will have to put in storage, and occasionally book collectors sell off the books they have outgrown. As a man of taste accumulates books his knowledge and appreciation grow, and the books which pleased him at first will not satisfy him after a time. Or, perhaps, if he is interested in early editions, he will secure some earlier than those he has and get rid of his first purchases, making something to put into other books. Widows often sell off their husbands' libraries.

SELLERS ARE SUSPICIOUS.

"The easiest persons to deal with in buying books are other booksellers, and next to them the private individual who really knows books. The bookseller knows what is a fair price for a book, and recognizes the fact that the second-hand dealer must also make a profit. Dealing with him is a simple transaction. It is not usually difficult with the man who knows the general value of books, but with others it is. They have little knowledge of their books, an exalted idea of their value, and are firmly convinced that every effort is to be made to take advantage of them and cheat them out of their just dues.

"These people, in the first place, cannot give the slightest idea of the books they have to sell when they come to offer a library or a number of books upon which an estimate must be given. Inquiries will only bring out the fact that they are 'just books, you know.' But when the book buyer goes to the house to make an estimate they have a fixed idea that he knows nothing about the business and must be told the value of each book.

"'That is a very valuable book,' a woman on one side of the room will exclaim as the book man looks through a big, old-time volume with a good binding. 'You will be able to get a great deal for that.'

"'That is a beautiful story,' a younger woman on the other side of the room will say of another book. 'That ought to bring a good price.'

"The buyer must take the greatest care not to overestimate the value of the books, for he will never be allowed to lower the price he first offers. With the firm idea of the sellers that he is going to cheat if he can, they take this as a sure proof that he is trying to defraud them. We had some books bought us at one time for which we offered a certain price, but upon closer examination saw they were not as good as had first appeared, but we were obliged to give the first price named.

"As a rule, the books people wish to sell are the ones we do not care to buy. The good books they keep and dispose of the trash that is not worth house room for any one. Often there are quantities of paper-covered novels. Some of the books of the poor are pathetically worthless. Occasionally people come in with books which they consider of great value, but for which we will offer only a small amount, and they leave in indignation and disgust.

"A man came in the other day with a New England Primer, and a history of the Church in Charlestown. He offered them to me for $25, and I offered him 50 cents. The New England Primer is a rare book, but this was in poor condition, and the title page was missing. The other book was of some value for the person who wanted it, but it was worth little to me, and he started off for another shop. There is a difference in places, according to the trade, and a book will be worth more to one dealer than to another. That is where a new line of business has come in.

"There is one man who makes a business of going to book auctions and buying the books which sell at from ten cents to a quarter, and these he sells around to the different shops, to each the kind of books in which it deals, and makes some kind of a living in doing it. Here is a man who has just begun a business in a similar line."

THE SHABBY MIDDLEMAN.

There entered the shop at that moment a shabby, collarless man, with a face showing some intelligence, who took from a parcel a number of books. The bookman took up two and offered 25 cents for them, and for a smaller one 15, first looking up lists of published prices. The shabby man reminded him that the small book belonged to the class known as Americana. It was a bit of the history of an American city, but the bookman would not offer more.

"Well, take all the books for so much," said the shabby man. "I want the money to-night." He received a small sum and departed.

"That man makes the rounds of small places where they sell books," said the bookseller, "and buys and takes them around to larger places, where he sells them at an advance. No, he doesn't know anything about books, though he is learning.

"Many students come in with textbooks to sell, and most of these are good, and constantly in demand. One thing which people forget in selling us books is that we usually have to allow in buying them for the time we may have to wait before selling. Our stock is not like that of a dry goods store, which goes off immediately, and we may keep a book for years before we find a customer.

"One thing that we have to look out for constantly is buying books that have been stolen. Subscription books are dangerous. A shop which sells these books takes the risk that the person who pays on installments may move before the full payment is made. When people do this they sometimes take the books to a second-hand dealer and sell them.

"We had a subscription dictionary brought to us in that way the other day. We had a recommendation for the man who sold it from another whom we knew very well, and consequently we took it. But in a few days we found that the dictionary was being sold on installments to this man. The firm selling them took the book and gave us what we paid for it. That is the custom.

"People sometimes sell valuable library books. We bought a couple of medical works at one time, but in looking through them later fund an Astor Library mark that had not been destroyed. We sent the books back and the library made good the money. It is the custom with libraries, also, though there was one dealer who was not so fortunate.

"The man bought a number of valuable books, for which he paid between $250 and $300. But after a time he had a suspicion that they were stolen, and advertised them. They were library books, but for some reason the library failed to indemnify the man. He was highly indignant, and had a denunciation of them printed.

"Another class of people who come here with books are young men who wish us to loan money on them. That we can't do, but we take the books if they are worth it and give them the privilege of buying them back at a slight advance if they wish to do so. We have a set of books on mechanics which have been on sale for some time for which we paid a man who was anxious to get them back a good price. They are in the window now.

"There are a good many stories about rare books that are found occasionally, picked up for a song, but I believe they are most of them stories. I don't believe such things happen frequently. I did find, however, in going to a storage warehouse to look at some books one of the old Common Council Manuals, the early copies of which are valuable, lying carelessly on the floor. This one had lost the map, which made it practically worthless. The map may have been taken out to put in another book. People know too much about books to let anything valuable travel very far nowadays."

TRACING A FAMILY.

Bill Collector Succeeds Where Police Despaired.

From The Boston Transcript.

William R. Wing is now with his mother and sisters. After thirty-eight years' absence, and more than twenty-five years without word from them, he has returned to Boston and found them alive and well. He has found mother and two sisters within five miles of where he left them, and this in spite of the fact that none of their names is in the City Directory, and that both his sisters have taken the names of their husbands.

When Mr. Wing came to Boston in search of his people Monday, he went at once to the police. They said his task was hopeless. But a chance hotel acquaintance was more sanguine. It happened that this man was a bill collector—a collector of very old bills—and knew all there is to know about running down lost trails. He went first to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and after a day with huge record books found that none of Wing's family had died in Boston, and finally that Sarah Wing had married Edward B. Edwards. Mrs. Edwards he could not trace; then he found that Lucy Wing had married in 1875 Albert F. Tucker. By Wednesday afternoon Mr. Wing was able to board a train for Riverside, where he found his sister Lucy and his aged mother. The next morning the whole family was reunited at Jamaica Plain, where the other sister, married a second time to Adam Horle, lives at 3,582 Washington Street.

Mr. Wing is a veteran and a pensioner. He wears on his watch chain a Farragut medal, for he served under Dewey in the West Gulf Squadron, when Dewey was getting his first taste of war. Mr. Wing enlisted in 1863 in the Charlestown Navy Yard, on the Ohio, and in Southern waters fought in the battles of Velasco, Sabine Pass, and in the lower defense of Mobile. Shortly after the war he went into the merchant marine, taking ship at San Francisco for China. Thence he sailed to England, where in a London hospital he was sick unto death, and where his sisters thought he did in truth die. This was more than twenty years ago. Since then he has followed the sea, been six times wrecked, and been at various occupations on land, living last at Orwell, Ohio.

A Curious Russian Trade.

From The London Standard.

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.—The Rostov police have just succeeded in arresting a woman who has been wanted for the past two years for having driven a lucrative trade in artificial mutilations. After her husband's death the widow continued the business, and by some want of caution aroused the attention of the police, but she has long managed to evade them, while continuing to perform her operations. By injecting under the skin at the joints some preparation of petroleum, she produced a very natural-looking contraction of the joint operated on. Her clients were those among the common people who desired, at as small an expense as possible, to escape being taken for soldiers, and among less deserving and richer people a certain number of clever swindlers, who defrauded accident insurance companies by affecting the same kind kind of disfigurements. The last attempt, which led to the capture, was on a young man who had arranged to fall out of a train, and so account for his injuries to the insurance company, besides the possibility of getting a sum of money from the railway company.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARTIN V. COOK.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment against Martin V. Cook, structural iron works, at 212 East Thirty-seventh Street, for $794 in favor of Froment & Co. on a note and for steel angles. The attachment was granted on representations that Mr. Cook could not be found at his place of business or at his residence in Elmhurst, L. I. An employe of the plaintiffs said that he called at Mr. Cook's place of business twice a day from Oct. 5 to Oct. 12, except Sunday, and the persons in charge always informed him that Mr. Cook was out. He had met other persons there inquiring for Mr. Cook. The business is an old one, having been established in 1853 by Valentine Cook, who died in December, 1897, and since then the business has been carried on by Martin V. Cook.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRANK A. SPENCER.—Frank A. Spencer, clerk, residing at 671 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,664 and no available assets. He has five shares of stock of the Spencer-Needham Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, and the stock has no value. The liabilities are represented by eleven judgments obtained against him in 1898, 1895, and 1896. He was formerly a dealer in masons' materials.

Would Not Take the Lemons.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against Peter R. Saitta of Fort Lee, N. J., for $726 in favor of the Fruit Auction Company for difference on a lot of lemons which he refused to take. It was alleged that on Aug. 2 he bought at auction 464 boxes of lemons for $1,328, but accepted only 220 boxes, the balance being resold for $601. The Sheriff attached three checks from out of town. The attachment was obtained on the ground of non-residence.

Judgment Against Mrs. K. T. Woolsey.

Judgment by default for $26,314 was entered yesterday against Mrs. Kate T. Woolsey in favor of Giuseppe Tuoti and Albert Bach for commissions for finding a purchaser for real estate at Astoria in February, 1895, for $777,000. The suit was begun in February, 1895, and when it came up for trial on the 12th inst. Mrs. Woolsey did not appear, and judgment was taken by default.

Not Bernard Lippman of Bonn Bros. Co.

Bernard Lippman, Treasurer of the Sonn Brothers Company, says that the several judgments recorded in the County Clerk's office during the past week against Bernard Lippman are not against him, but another man of the same name.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERS, Frederick J. and John—W. F. Albers	$976
ADAMS, Hugh W.—The National Broadway Bank	4,771
BUSHNELL, Maria—G. H. Huber	40
BOWER, Charles—I. Glucksman	131
BULKLEY, Lizzie L.—Chemical National Bank of New York	680
CAMERON, Samuel—Robert Fyfe	102
CHRISTOFFERS, Alfred—F. H. Leggett and others	49
COHEN, Adolph—B. Kilonsky and another	188
CHRISTIE, William, and Peter Dooley	1,435
DOWLING, George B.—F. H. McDowell	128
FITZGERALD, Patrick F.—C. L. Miller	1,005
FLOYD, James R., and James R. Floyd's Sons—The National Broadway Bank	2,534
GERHARD, George—Samuel S. Isles	109
GIEGERICH, Henry—C. Schuber	95
HAMMOND, Marion C.—R. Fyfe	102
HOLZMANN, George—W. Quick	72
LOMONTE, Fortunato C. and Louisa—John Cagliano	709
LOEWENSTEIN, Rudolph J.—Richard Sidenberg	649
LOEWENSTEIN, Rudolph J.—Norman F. Kerr	596
MOTTOLA, Nicholas F.—Alexander Stein and another	1,213
MEITZMAN, Isaac—H. B. Claflin Company	115
MARSTON, Frederick—H. Holihan and others	36
MONELL, Samuel H.—S. Davis and another	80
RICHARDS, Philip V.—Louis Sherry	220
SUBIN, Jacob—Isaac Ravin	329
SIMON, Mary—John Pichler	389
SCHMIDT, August—Charles Stolper Cooperage Company	1,980
SHEPPELIN, Margaret, Daniel, and Thomas, also Charles Kavanagh and Margaret S. Kelly—C. C. Schildwachter	413
SALEK, Israel, Moritz Waesman, and Abram Cohen—A. Wehle	251
TREDE, George C.—J. A. Murray	722
WOOLSEY, Kate T.—G. Tuoti and another	26,314
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMpany—P. J. Loughran	637
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. George Grauer	48
AMERICAN FOOD COMPANY—Fred Hawley	107
AMERICAN FOOD COMPANY—W. D. Cousens and another	75
THE GRIMER TRANSFER AND Trucking Company—Hamilton Bell & Co.	764
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY, METROpolitan Railway Company, and New York Elevated Railroad Company—D. J. Benson, costs	122
THE BROOKLYN GLASS AND MANUfacturing Company—E. Gunthel	175

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Deals Attract Large Share of Attention.

MARKET SHOWS FEW FEATURES

Latest Sales by Brokers—The Bradish Johnson Estate Auction—List of Offerings for This Week.

As the result of considerable actual dealing and a vastly greater amount of rumor, Washington Heights has been something of a storm centre for the real estate market during the last week. The transaction which will have as its ultimate outcome the taking over of several large parcels in that section by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company from Jacob D. Butler, while an effort is made to give to it the importance of a sale, seems to be little more than an amicable readjustment of interests between mortgageor and mortgagee. Complete details of this deal are yet to be made known, but from all that has been made public so far its significance appears to have been greatly exaggerated.

Aside from this Washington Heights flurry, business has continued along much the same lines followed for the last few weeks, with sales of residential property as its chief feature, and with occasionally a larger transaction involving one of the new apartment houses. Of special interest among the deals in residential property was August Belmont's purchase of the Brayton Ives house, 44 East Thirty-fourth Street. Those who knew of Mr. Belmont's intention of buying a new residence hardly expected that he would select one on Thirty-fourth Street, and one which is within a stone's throw of his present house, but, as one of his intimate friends said, the accessibility of this neighborhood was a consideration which influenced Mr. Belmont largely in making the purchase.

Dealing in unimproved property still seems to be of spasmodic character and confined to no particular section. The sale of eighteen lots on the south side of One Hundredth Street, between First and Second Avenues, was heard of with satisfaction by those interested in neighboring property, and is regarded as an indication that the Crane estate will soon dispose of the rest of the block bounded by Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets, First and Second Avenues.

What has already been noted in these columns to the effect that the possibility of Bryan's election is not the disturbing element in the real estate market that it was four years ago, is supported by some interesting figures compiled by The Record and Guide. These show that in 1896, from the week ending July 2 to the week ending Oct. 1, 707 mortgages containing the gold clause were recorded, or an average of 50½ per week.

During the corresponding period of the current year only 303 papers with the currency stipulation were filed, or an average of less than 21¾ per week. That it is possible to measure the extent of an apprehension in figures, it would appear that the real estate public in this city is not half so badly frightened by the spectre of Bryanism as it was in 1896.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for the King estate to Nathan Ullman, for occupancy, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 49 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 55 by 100.8.

Frederick Zittel has sold for A. Myers, for $23,000, the three-story dwelling, 127 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5.

It is reported that the three-story brick dwelling, 49 West Eighty-third Street, 18.9 by 102.2, has been sold.

David Cohn has bought from Giovanni B. Pia the southwest corner of Broome and Eldridge Street, 22 by 87.6.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold to Henry M. Bennett the five-story flat, 119 East Eighty-third Street.

E. J. Welling, Jr., has sold for Maria C. Herser to Louis Lese the dwelling, 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

John H. Dye has sold to Anna S. Williams the three-and-a-half-story dwelling, 133 West Twelfth Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for M. C. Burton, for $35,000, the two four-story double flats, 1,630 and 1,632 Bathgate Avenue, each 25 by 75 by 90; also, for T. Emery Clark, for $5,000, the two-story dwelling, 1,509 Bryant Street, 25 by 100; also, for Ferdinand Hecht, for $25,000, the plot of five lots at the northeast corner of German Place and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; also, for Thornton Brothers, for $3,850, the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of River Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

The lease of the store at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street to the Corn Exchange Bank was effected through M. & L. Hess.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have leased the following properties: To Michele di Stefana, the five-story double tenement, 187 Christopher Street, for a term of five years at an annual rental of $2,400; also, the five-story double tenement, 199 Elizabeth Street, for a term of five years, at an annual rental of $2,100, to P. Black; also the double tenement, 98 Christopher Street, for a long term of years, at $1,600 per annum, to Ralph Bellino.

The Auction Room.

That the Bradish Johnson estate sale would be a purely formal proceeding had been so generally anticipated that the public's interest in the event amounted only to a curiosity concerning the figures for which these various valuable parcels would be struck down. The plan of incorporating an estate is one which, it would seem, is likely to increase in favor, especially with large estates in which the multiplicity of interests almost prohibit anything like a satisfactory partition. Aside from its advantages to the estate, which must be obvious, the incorporation method is much more satisfactory to the rest of the real estate community. Everybody at the Bradish Johnson estate sale was satisfied. The course of events was apparent to everybody, and there was no effort to deceive the public—in which particulars the sale was a pleasant variation of many partition offerings, in which, all previous announcements to the contrary notwithstanding, heirs have been the only active bidders. There was never the slightest intention that the Bradish Johnson sale should be "absolute and without reserve," and those having charge of it made no effort to make the public think that it would be.

The advancing season is bringing a few more voluntary and executors' sales into the field, although those scheduled for this week all affect small properties. To-morrow Auctioneer Smyth will offer the dwelling 110 West Sixty-ninth Street. For Tuesday executors' sales cover 73 Washington Street, near Morris Street, and two Bronx parcels, 626 Courtlandt Avenue and 882 Forest Avenue. For the estate of Gustav K. Haag Auctioneer Harnett will sell on Wednesday 54 Forsyth Street, 80 and 82 Allen Street, and 232 and 234 East Seventy-seventh Street.

The country seat of the late Newbury H. Frost, at Westbury, L. I., a tract of forty-four acres, with a dwelling, barns, and outbuildings, will be sold by Philip A. Smyth on Thursday.

There were recorded last week 199 mortgages, for $2,140,503, of which 68, for $586,243, were at 5 per cent.; 87, for $795,460, were at more, and 44, for $758,800, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 286 mortgages, for $3,947,125, of which 105, for $1,160,225, were at 5 per cent.; 124, for $1,835,718, were at more, and 57, for $951,182, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, OCT. 15.—By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 110 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, about 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story brownstone front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Herter, referee, 2,059 Eighth Avenue, west side, 50.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,612.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 304 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,612.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 8 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 128 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 15.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,787; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 2,106 and 2,108 Amsterdam Avenue, 57.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, each 20 by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $25,075.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 142 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 333.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11 and irregular, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,645.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 638 Van Cortland Avenue, east side, 115.8 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 28.11 by 100, three-story frame dwelling, with store; 882 Forest Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-third Streets, 27 by 135, two-story brick and frame dwelling.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 260 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, west side, 50 feet north of Bergen Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, with store.

By William L. Kennelly, sale by order of Lawrence C. Haines, receiver, Lots 331 and 332, on the map of Brooklyn Manor in the Town of Jamaica, being on the east side of Manor Avenue, 40 feet north of Ferris Street, 40 by 90; Sherman Avenue, Westchester, west side, 50 feet south of Main Street, two lots, each 25 by 100.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 28 Water Street; northwest side, 46.8 feet northeast of Broad Street, 27.1 by 35.10 by 31.1 by 35.9, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $12,964.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Max Moses, referee, Classon Avenue, southeast corner of Beacon Street, 25 by 102.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,734.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 73 Washington Street, east side, 359.11 feet north of Morris Street, 29.8 by 49, three-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Beverley W. Robinson, referee, 223 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 259.10 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 23.5 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of Prospect Street, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John M. Judge, referee, 21 Allen Street, west side, 100.2 feet north of Canal Street, 25.2 by 95.7, five-story brick tenement; 338 East Ninth Street, south side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 85, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, on 21 Allen Street, $10,232; on 338 East Ninth Street, $11,295.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Culver, referee, 1,498 to 1,504 Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 100.9, four four-story brick flats, with store in the corner. Due on judgment, $13,035, subject to other mortgages for $29,000.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 122 Bank Street, south side, 241.11 feet west of Greenwich Street, 25 by 98, three-story brick tenement; 210 East Forty-fourth Street, south side, 180 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,206.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Herbert S. Ogden, referee, 29 Ridge Street, west side, 81.6 feet south of Broome Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick tenement, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Sweeney, referee, 507 and 509 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 160 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 15 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $12,700.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 437 East Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 214.10 feet west of Avenue A, 20.10 by 102.2, three-story brick and stone stable.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Martin Baird, Jr., referee, Edgecombe Avenue, west side, 229.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 259.10 by 100, vacant; also, two interior lots, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, being 18.6 by 32 and 35 by 103, respectively. Due on judgment, $26,512.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Borden Avenue, Long Island City, southeast corner of Oliver Street, and running through to the land of the Long Island Railroad, 175 by 268 by 181 by 281, one-story frame buildings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, 348 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,902.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Keating, referee, Jackson Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 87.6, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,074.

By Charles A. Berdell, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, Decatur Avenue, east side, 852 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 120, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,230.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, 1,182 and 1,184 Washington Avenue, southeast side, 190 feet northeast of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 137, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $14,898.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 128.4, four-story brownstone-front business building. Due on judgment, $36,341; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, the country seat of the late Newbury H. Frost, at Westbury, L. I., consisting of a tract of forty-four acres, fronting 758.7 feet on Maple Avenue, together with dwelling, barns, and windmill.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.3 by 103.5 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement with store, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Louis Honneman, referee, 618 and 620 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 281.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $19,413.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 54 Forsyth Street, east side, 76 feet south of Hester Street, 24.9 by 75, five-story brick double tenement, with stores; 80 Allen Street, east side, 114.1 feet south of Broome Street, 22.6 by 87.6, four-story brick tenement, with three-story extension; 82 Allen Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 27.4 by 87.6, three-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear; 232 and 234 East Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 280 feet east of Third Avenue, each 25 by 102.2, two five-story brownstone front flats, with stores.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick J. Moses, referee, 417 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $22,396.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 315 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 176.9 feet east of Second Avenue, 19 by 100.5 and irregular, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,083.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, St. Ann's Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 100 by 90, four four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,646; subject to other mortgages for $65,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, 688 Alden Place, south side, 100 feet east of Webster Avenue, 17 by 81 by 17 by 81.5, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,090.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph M. Schenck, referee, Lawrence Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of Central Avenue, running through to Main Avenue, 50 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $723.

FRIDAY, Oct. 19.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 351 East Seventeenth Street, north side, about 80 feet west of First Avenue, 21 by 92, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,869.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 200 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 75 on the street by 34.6 on the avenue, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $31,431.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 2,068 Fifth Avenue, west side, 80.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 19.6 by 75, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,209.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 23 West Fifty-seventh Street, for a dwelling; Mrs. Dillon Wyckoff, premises, owner; H. C. Pelton of 1,133 Broadway, architect.

No. 514 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 15 by 12; Ann Lynch of 347 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; T. J. Cunningham, architect; cost, $35.

Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Manhattan Street, for a seven-story brick shop, 75.4 by 57.3 and 52.1; Samuel Klein, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, and Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone school, 150 by 210.10; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $300,000.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Franklin Avenue, for two-story brick automobile house, 22 by 8; Margaret Strese of 1,403 Vyse Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

No. 313 West Twenty-second Street, for a five-story brick and stone flat, 15.6 by 79.11; C. E. Coddington of 130 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 241 East Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Christian Lanz, premises, owner; M. H. Westhoff of 327 East Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 195 Bowery, to a five-story brick dwelling, lofts, and store; Robert Simpson & Co. of 143 West Forty-second Street, owner; W. J. Fryer of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 514 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; James Lynch of 347 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; T. Cunningham, architect; cost, $50.

No. 179 Macdougal Street, to a three-story brick hotel; J. B. Webster, owner; C. E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $100.

First Avenue, east side, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second Street, to a one-story brick shed; Consolidated Gas Company, 4 Irving Place, owner; Wagner & Jahn, architects; cost, $7,000.

No. 69 West Ninety-seventh Street, to a five-story brick flat, 35.6 by 80; Charles Buek of 109 West Forty-second Street, owner; Charles Brendon, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 12 Union Square, to a four-story brick salesroom and office; A. T. Dam, owner; E. W. Gries of 281 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 226 to 232 Fourth Avenue and 44 to 64 East Nineteenth Street, to a thirteen-story brick factory; Central Real Estate Association of 309 Broadway, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,050.

Poplar Street, north side, 150 feet west of Main Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William J. Arnow, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $250.

No. 45 East Thirteenth Street, to a three-story brick loft; Childs Unique Dairy Company of 42 East Fourteenth Street, owner; George Thompson of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $500.

Van Cortland Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Purdy, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 648 and 650 First Avenue, to a six-story brick storage house; Patrick S. Kelly of 51 West Sixteenth Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $300.

Broadway, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, to a one-story frame store; W. C. Lester of 232 West Fifty-second Street, owner; J. K. Fairbanks, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Saturday, Oct. 13.

CHERRY ST, 196, n w corner of Mechanics' Alley, 20x196.3x20x198.11; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Arnold S. Rannheim	19,000
CRESTON AV, n w corner of King's Bridge Road, 102.11x24x141x24; Moses Simon to Rachel Goldman, (R S $1)	1
LAFONTAINE AV, n e corner of 180th St, 156.5x e 95x s 22x e 95 ft to w s of Arthur Av x s 159.7 to 180th St x w 192.1; John W. Cornish to Nellie Rice, (R S $30, mtg $22,600)	100
LONGFELLOW ST, e s, Lot 325; amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Michael C. Gross, referee, to New York Building Loan Banking Company	3,600
PROSPECT AV, s s, 246.8 n e of 152d St, 19.8x95; Clarence W. Francis, referee, to New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $5,750)	100
THOMPSON ST, 131 and 133, w s, 44x100; William Evans and another to Luigi Mecca and another	83,000
WEST END AV, 226, e s, 17x75; Nathaniel C. Goodwin, Jr., to Maxine E. Goodwin	Gift
3D AV, 2,131, e s, 26x65; Michael McLaughlin to Margaret A. Cotter, (mtg $27,000)	1
8TH AV, n s, Lot 493, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Dorothea Heym to Katie J. Heym, 1-6 part	Nom.
9TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 39th St, 24.8x100; Edmund J. Healy to Elizabeth L. Healy, (R S $8)	1
13TH ST, s s, 254 ft w of 1st Av, 21x103.3; Maria A. Clinchy to David S. Crakow, (R S $2.50)	1
26TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Charles A. Schwank to Charles Schwank, Jr., and another	Gift
72D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; August L. Nosser to Harold D. Keeler and others, 1-3 part, (R S $2.50)	1
87TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; William R. Johnston to James R. Patterson, (R S $8, mtg $30,000)	100
90TH ST, n s, 244.4 ft e of 1st Av, 25.4x100.8; Jacob Herb and another to Emma Hassinger, (R S $1.25)	100
111TH ST, n s, 158.4 ft w of 8th Av, 33.4x100.11; Morris Kramer to Benjamin Scheer, (R S $6.50, mtg $13,000)	1
112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; Harry E. Glickman and another to Rachel Mi

Horner's Furniture.

A VERITABLE EXPOSITION of everything that is new, meritorious and artistic in the Furniture and Upholstery arts, fittingly describes our stock. Eight spacious floors are devoted to it. Includes everything of merit and fashion in the Furniture world.

We emphasize the "merit" of our stock, because not a single piece or a single suite is placed on our floors unless of known quality. Exclusiveness is also a characteristic of it. We also aim to give the very best value at every price we quote, from the plainest dressing table to the richest, from the unpretentious parlor or bedroom suite to those of regal magnificence, and so on through the entire stock.

NOVELTIES in Furniture and Art Ware by the thousand, affording excellent choice for Autumn Wedding Presents.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

TWO BULLETS IN HIS HEAD

Cause of George Reimherr's Insanity Revealed by Autopsy.

ONCE A RICH FURNITURE MAN

A Fire Wrecked His Business, Other Reverses Followed, and His Family Forsook Him.

An autopsy performed yesterday on the body of George Reimherr, who died in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday, showed that the man's insanity had been caused by two revolver bullets which were lodged in his head. Reimherr, who was sixty-five years old and lived in poverty at 348 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, was once a wealthy furniture manufacturer.

He was committed to the hospital on Sept. 11 from the Yorkville Court for examination. Drs. Fitch and Wildman declared him insane, and he was treated for insanity and for exhaustion. The cause of the man's insanity could not be ascertained. He continued to waste away, and died on Wednesday.

Prof. Leon T. Le Wald, the pathologist of Bellevue College and Carnegie Laboratory, assisted by a number of other physicians, yesterday cut into the man's brain, and found imbedded in the head two revolver bullets. One was in the muscles of the inner right ear, and the other had gone through the skull and was pressing on the man's brain, causing cerebral hemorrhages.

Prof. Le Wald said he could not tell how long the bullets had been in the man's brain. The patient had been in the hospital twenty-nine days, but how long before that he had been shot or had shot himself he could not determine. He said he did not know whether the man shot himself or not. He will make a minute examination of the brain Monday or Tuesday in the Carnegie Laboratory.

Some surgeons thought that one bullet, which broke the skull, but did not enter the brain, might have caused a depressed piece of the skull to rest on the brain. Others thought the other bullet, which caused cerebral hemorrhage, aided in bringing on insanity.

Reimherr's hallucinations were peculiar. At times he would quote Shakespeare with fine elocution, and at other times he imagined himself to be some prominent person. Prof. Le Wald said the man was in splendid health for his age. The brain, except for the ailments caused by the bullet, was in a very healthy state.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon gave it as his opinion that the man could not have fired the bullets into his brain.

During the last two years Reimherr had lived in a scantily furnished room at 349 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, which he rented from W. J. Scheuing, a cabinetmaker. The room is over an Italian barber's shop. He was last seen at his home in the early part of September. When he went away he was far in arrears for rent.

When Scheuing was seen last night he said:

"Reimherr was once a wealthy furniture manufacturer in Manhattan, and lived in luxurious style with his family. His factory was destroyed by fire, which almost ruined him, as he had no insurance on his property. He was unable to re-establish his factory, so he became a wine importer. He remained in that business until about eight years ago, when he went into the second-hand piano business. His wife, so he told me, had no taste for such a business, and a quarrel ended in a separation. After that Reimherr tried other means of earning a living, and at last became an agent for a glue dealer named Magnus, at 107 Beekman Street."

Two years ago Reimherr went to Scheuing and he let him have the furnished room. He had a hard time to get along, and from time to time he was provided with food by Scheuing's family.

"He fell ill," said Mr. Scheuing, "and sent for his wife and sons, who are rich druggists in Manhattan, but none of them would go near him. A married daughter, Mrs. Frank Osmers, who lives at 500 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, came to see him occasionally, and furnished him with clothing and food. Reimherr had a sister, Mrs. Miller, who lives at 814 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J. All his relatives, Reimherr told me, were rich, but had no use for him.

"He came home one night last Spring with his head in a shocking condition, and told me that he had been lured into a saloon in Grand Street, near Newtown Creek, and had been drugged, stabbed, and shot at. He was confined to his room for two weeks. He began to act queerly after that.

"Reimherr's wish had always been to be reconciled to his wife, but she refused to see or have anything to do with him. At times Reimherr talked of shooting himself. He felt lonesome, and was anxious to have a companion in life. He advertised for a wife, but those who called upon him he considered not young enough, so he gave up the idea. When I asked him how he could marry, he showed a paper drawn up by a lawyer which showed that his wife had renounced all claim upon him, and he thought he had a right to marry."

At one time Reimherr had a valuable library, and he disposed of one book after another to get the necessaries of life."

Dr. John A. Beuermann of 1891 Lexington Avenue, Manhattan, who said he was a friend of Reimherr and that the man was a patient of his, said last night that Reimherr was a butcher who had retired some time ago, though he had continued to do some little trading. He was a German, and was separated from his wife and family because of religious differences, Mrs. Reimherr being a Roman Catholic, and he a Protestant.

For eighteen months, said Dr. Beuermann, the man had been erratic. He had been arrested several times, he said, on charges of being drunk and disorderly, though he was not a drinking man. According to Dr. Beuermann, Reimherr had a passion for haranguing people about the rights of mankind and liberty, and he used to take his stand on corners and gather people about him and discourse "till he got arrested," the doctor put it.

"I must consult some people about this matter," he said, when questioned further. He expressed surprise that it should have escaped the notice of the surgeons that the man had marks of the bullets on his skull.

"Reimherr spoke of committing suicide to some of his friends," said Dr. Beuermann, "and one time he asked me to write him out a prescription with an overdose of some poison, and he said he would take it. He was despondent over his family and money troubles. Sometimes he would have money, a good deal of it, and yet he would worry about when it would be gone, and would say that he would then have to starve."

Dr. Beuermann said he heard that Reimherr had shot himself at his residence in Brooklyn last May, and that he had gone to a Brooklyn hospital, where they extracted the bullet.

"Reimherr kept that bullet," said the doctor, "and if they will look in his vest pocket, where he always kept it, they'll find it."

The physician said that Reimherr had one bullet mark three and a half inches above the lobe of the right ear and another two inches above the left ear. He did not know how Reimherr got into court the last time, but supposed it was for talking in the street and gathering a crowd.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

Commencing Monday, October 15th, will occur our annual fall sale of Wedding Gifts. Our store is generally known as the great "present store" of the United States. We are determined to illustrate this more than ever at this mid-October sale of 1900.

We have included in this sale many of the most attractive features of our immense collection, and all at prices materially below our well known standard "¼ *less than elsewhere.*"

The cases in which these goods are sold are very much better than you would ordinarily expect. Instead of buying the cheapest cases that we could, which would mean poor satin, etc., and cases not satisfactory to you or to us, we are buying the best we can get, lined with heavy white satin, well made and in every way satisfactory. It is impossible in one advertisement to mention more than a small proportion of the goods offered. Below are only suggestions which must be seen with the others to be appreciated.

Plates in Case — 12 Austrian china plates with green border; edge and shoulder decorated with flowers and bow-knots, also gold design over green edge. Complete in white satin lined leatherette case . . . $5.50

Plates in Case — 12 Austrian china entree or dessert plates, with maroon border, with bow-knots of maroon and blue flowers with green leaves on shoulder of plate, large bouquet in centre, thoroughly decorated with gold throughout, complete in white satin lined leatherette case . . . $11.50

Cut Glass Salad Bowl — 10-inch, very richly and handsomely cut salad, fruit or berry bowl, complete in satin-lined white leatherette case . . . $9.00

After Dinner Cups & Saucers — Austrian china A. D. cups and saucers, decorated with festoon flower border and gold lace, six, complete in satin lined white leatherette case . . . $3.75

Ice Cream Set — Finest Limoges china ice cream set, gold lace border, 12 plates and one large platter, complete in satin-lined white leatherette case . . . $10.65

Bohemian Glass Cordial Set — Several styles of richly decorated Bohemian glass cordial sets, consisting of six glasses, one decanter, and one mirror tray, complete in satin-lined white leatherette case . . . $7.95

Celery Tray in Case — Very handsome richly cut glass celery tray, full size, complete in satin-lined white leatherette case . . . $5.00

Bread & Butter Plates in Case — Elite Limoges china bread and butter plates, flower border pattern, with beaded gold edge, six plates complete in satin-lined white leatherette case . . . $3.15

Bread & Butter Plates in Case — 12 Austrian China bread and butter plates with maroon border and gold, gold edge, complete in satin lined, white leatherette case . . . $5.95

Cut Glass Sterling Silver Top Salts and Peppers — Cut glass salt and pepper shakers, solid silver top, six peppers and six salts, complete in satin lined white leatherette case . . . $6.25

Water Bottles — Two richly cut new shaped quart water bottles, complete in satin lined white leatherette case . . . $6.75

Ramikins and Plates — Fine Elite Limoges china ramikins, with plates, lustre edge flowers, in violet and green, gold throughout, 12 ramikins and plates complete, in satin lined white leatherette case . . . $10.65

Tete-a-tete Sets — Tete-a-tete sets, maroon border, with cupid decoration, gold throughout, tea pot, sugar and creamer, two cups and saucers, one tray, complete in satin lined white leatherette case . . . $22.50

Cut Glass Whiskey Set — Rich cut glass whiskey set, one decanter, six glasses, one handled mirror tray, complete in satin lined white leatherette case . . . $19.50

Ramikins and Plates — We have several different decorations in ramikins and plates, all with more or less gold decoration throughout, complete in satin lined white leatherette case . . . $5.00

Cut Glass Claret Jug — Rich cut glass claret jug, sterling silver, hand chased mounting, complete in satin lined white leatherette case . . . $8.75

Goods can be purchased now and held for later delivery if desired,

50-54 WEST 22D STREET.

MOSQUITO FLEET GOES TO CUBA.

Little Warships to Do Patrol Duty Along the Coast.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The mosquito fleet of five small gunboats belonging to the United States Navy left Cramps' shipyards to-day for Cuba, with Felix H. Hunicke, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, in command. The little warships are numbered from 7 to 11, inclusive. No. 7, the largest, is 70 feet long, 10 feet beam, and has a draught of 30 inches. Each vessel carries one one-pound gun and a full complement of small arms. The boats are manned by crews of seven men. The vessels were built at Elizabeth, N. J., upon the recommendation of Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Cuba. They will do patrol duty along the Cuban coast. They were sent to Cramps' for repairs to their rudders.

FATHER SUES OUT A WRIT.

House of the Good Shepherd Refuses to Release His Daughter.

Nellie Hadden, fifteen years ten months old, who is at present an inmate of the House of the Good Shepherd, to which she was sent by Magistrate Flammer, on the application of the Gerry society, some months ago, was taken before Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by her father, who claims she should be discharged from the institution.

The girl's mother is dead, and her father, a special policeman, found that she had got into the habit of staying out late at night. He once discovered her in the company of a woman of bad repute. He complained to the Gerry society, and the officers of that organization arrested the girl at a dance hall. She was brought up the following day before Magistrate Flammer, and, with the consent of her father, he committed her, as Hadden supposed, for a limited period of time. She was committed as an "ungovernable child."

Hadden says he waited for some months, as the girl's committal was in order to give her a chance to reform, and, believing she had done so, he went to Magistrate Flammer and asked for an order directing her discharge. When he presented the Magistrate's order to the Superintendent of the House of the Good Shepherd he was informed that the girl had been committed until she was twenty-one years of age and would not be surrendered. The case was adjourned until Thursday next.

Columbia Psychological Laboratory.

In the psychological laboratory at Columbia University the improvements made possible by John D. Rockefeller's gift of $100,000 have been completed, and the space and facilities of the department have been materially increased. The new arrangement gives Columbia facilities for psychological work that are said to be unequaled by those of any university, with the possible exception of Leipsic.

A POPULIST FORECAST.

National Committee Declares that Bryan Will Be Elected.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 13.—The following statement over the signature of J. A. Edgerton, the Secretary, was given out to-night by the People's Party National Committee:

Bryan will be elected; he has lost none of the support he had in 1896 except a few Silver Republicans in the mountain States. Of these there will not be enough to affect a single electoral vote. He will hold his own west of the Mississippi, and will carry every State in that region that he carried in '96, with the possible exception of Wyoming. He will gain heavily in the Central West and East; he will not only have all the Democrats and Populists who supported him in '96, but added to these, he will receive the votes of a large number of Gold Democrats and former Republicans who have left their party on the issues of imperialism and trusts.

The following States may be classed as certain to cast their Electoral vote for Bryan:

"Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Colorado, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Utah, 3; Virginia, 12. Total, 153.

Added to these are the following States that will probably cast their vote for Bryan:

Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 13; Maryland, 8; South Dakota, 4; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6; total, 84.

These, added to 153 certain, give 237, or 13 more than a majority in the electoral college. Outside of these certain and probable States are the following doubtful:

California, 9; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 23; Wisconsin, 12; Wyoming, 3; total, 128.

Of these Minnesota, New York, and Ohio can all be classed as very uncertain for the Republican candidate; in fact, were it not that McKinley lives in Ohio, that State could be considered as almost a certainty for Bryan.

In 1898 Illinois gave the Republicans a majority of only a little over 43,000, with practically a break-even in Cook County. It is now generally conceded that Bryan will carry Cook County by a good majority. Twenty-two thousand in Chicago would give Bryan Illinois, provided the rest of the State went as it did in 1898, but there is every indication that we are making gains in the country districts, and that Chicago will give more than this majority to the Democratic candidate.

"The same conditions which prevail in Illinois also hold in Indiana, where there is a much smaller majority to overcome.

"Kansas will go for Bryan by about the same majority it gave him in 1896. The Republicans are making a hard fight for that State, but they will fail. This is a Populistic year in Kansas.

"Kentucky and Maryland are practically sure for Bryan.

"In South Dakota our forces are splendidly organized, and are making the best fight ever made in the State. They are confident of the result.

"In Washington we will win with nearly the same plurality as we did in 1896. The conditions which prevail in the other coast States do not particularly affect Washington."

Stern Brothers

are now showing a large assortment of models for

Tailor-made Gowns

from which they are prepared to take orders

At Very Moderate Prices

And will offer to-morrow

Tight-Fitting Tailor-made Suits of Pebble Cheviots, silk lined throughout — at $20.00
Real value $28.00

Later Importations of

Black Dress Fabrics

Camel's Hair, Zibilenes, Pebble Cheviots, Armures, French Poplins, Satin Cloths — from 85c to $1.75 yd

Also To-morrow

2000 Yds. Paroias 43 inches wide, in new and effective designs, Value, $1.25 — 69c yd.

Linen Departments

An Importation of

Irish Damask Table Cloths with **Napkins** to match

Very Much Below Prevailing Prices

	8 x 8	8 x 10	8 x 12
Table Cloths	1.38, 1.85	1.75, 2.35	2.15, 2.85
		Breakfast	Dinner Size
Table Napkins doz.		1.50, 1.85	2.15, 2.50
		Hemmed	Hemstitched
Huck Towels doz.		1.50, 1.75	2.00, 2.95

Misses' & Girls' Wear

Girls' Golf Capes, of blue or red plaid back cloths, 6 to 16 yrs., Value $6.75 — $4.98

Girls' Box Coats, of castor, blue or red Pebble Cheviots, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $9.75 — $6.95

Girls' Paletots, of English Kerseys and Cheviots, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $16.50 — $11.95

Misses' Blouse Suits, of Cheviots, Venetians and Broadcloths, with L'Aiglon collar, 14 & 16 yrs., Value $21.95 — $16.95

Lace Curtains

Irish Point — $2.75, 4.50, 6.95, 8.75
Formerly $3.25, 5.75, 8.00 & 11.50 pr.

Marie Antoinette — Pr, $4.88, 6.95, 9.75

Renaissance — Pr, $13.50, 16.50, 21.00

Stores Bonne Femme — $8.50, 16.50, 19.75
Formerly $10.00, 22.50, 29.00 each

Tambour Muslin Bed Sets, Formerly $5.75 — $2.95

Upholstery Department

Velour Curtains, richly embroidered — Pr, $25.00

Armure Curtains, two-toned — " $10.50

Tapestry Couch Covers, 60 in. wide, — $3.95, 4.50

Striped Tapestries, 50 in. wide, — Yd, $1.25, 1.95, 3.25

Teakwood Stands, Screens & Tabourets

A large assortment of all materials suitable for Coverings and Hangings; Designs and Estimates Submitted

Oriental Rugs

Carabaghs, Extra Fine, 3 ft. 3 x 4 ft. 6 — Value $12.00 — $8.75

Fine Antique Shirvans, 3 ft. 6 x 5 ft. 6 — Value $19.00 — $14.50

Antique Mossouls, Silky Pcs., 3 ft. 8 x 7 ft. 6 — Value $24.50 — $18.00

West Twenty-third Street

$400,000 to Repair the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The naval board appointed to examine the old frigate Constitution, has reported to the Navy Department that it will cost about $400,000 to place that vessel in condition such as is contemplated by the Boston Patriotic Society, which is raising a fund for the rehabilitation of "Old Ironsides." It is estimated that $350,000 will be necessary in the construction department.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The battleship Wisconsin, which had her initial trip on Thursday last, probably will not be complete and ready for commission before Dec. 15.

The torpedo boats Morris and Dupont are to be retained for Winter use. The Adams, Ranger, and Unadilla have left Santa Barbara, the first-named for San Diego and the other two for San Francisco.

The Cindia has sailed from Colombo for Singapore.

The Albany has left Perim for Aden, en route for Manila.

The Culgoa has sailed from Sydney for Brisbane.

The Dolphin is at Tompkinsville.

The Fortune is at Newport.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. John P. Wisser, Seventh Artillery, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Virginia, vice Lieut. Col. James M. Lancaster, Fourth Artillery, deceased.

Major Lewis Balch, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service, to take effect Nov. 7, his services being no longer required.

Major Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, to Fort Hamilton, New York, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of platform and ammunition wagons for siege artillery, and will return via Washington, D. C., to his proper station.

Capt. William Conway, retired, is detailed as professor at the New Jersey Military Academy, Freehold, N. J.

Major Charles A. Booth, Sixth Infantry, is transferred to the Seventh Infantry, vice Major Frederick M. H. Kendrick, retired. Major Booth will join his regiment in the Department of Alaska.

Navy.

Lieut. William C. Cole is ordered to additional duty in command of the tug Tecumseh at the Washington yard.

Lieut. E. H. De Laney is detached from the Ranger and ordered to the Philadelphia for line duty.

Lieut. J. K. Robison is detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Ranger for line duty.

Assistant Paymaster P. W. Delano is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to duty at the naval station, Guam, as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper.

Plague Serum from Paris.

When the bubonic plague appeared in Glasgow, Dr. A. H. Doty, health officer of the Port of New York, ordered a quantity of plague serum from the Pasteur Institute, at Paris, as a precautionary measure for use at Quarantine in the event of the plague being brought to this country by a steamer from the infected port. The serum arrived some days ago, and is now in the Quarantine Laboratory.

DIED ON FIRST WIFE'S GRAVE.

Suicide of Hanley, Thrice Married, Attributed to Domestic Troubles.

John Hanley of 50 Jordan Avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide with poison yesterday on the grave of his first wife in the Holy Name Cemetery on West Side Avenue, where he was found at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Hanley, who was forty years old, had been married three times. He and his third wife kept a saloon at the address given. The police investigation showed that he had killed himself on account of domestic troubles. He had four children by his first and second wife. His third wife, who was a widow, had three children. These children did not agree, and much trouble resulted. The fact that Mrs. Hanley owned the saloon added to the complication.

Mrs. Hanley said that her husband had been drinking heavily for some time. She also said that the three years she had lived with Hanley had been years of torture.

ACCUSED HUSBAND'S CHARGE.

Declares His Wife Has Been Married Many Times—Her Suit.

Mrs. Anne M. Wilkinson, who is suing her husband, James E. Wilkinson, for a separation, is charged by her husband with having been the wife of six husbands, of whom at least five are alive, he says. Wilkinson also says he holds four of her marriage certificates, which he will produce at the proper time. Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, awarded to Mrs. Wilkinson $10 a week alimony and $75 as counsel fee, pending the trial of her suit.

Mrs. Wilkinson had been a detective attached to a private agency managed by Mr. Wilkinson for four years, when they were married on July 25, 1897. She had a salary of $15 a week. She says her husband has spent more of his time since their marriage searching the record of her life than he has given to his ordinary business.

According to her affidavit, he began to treat her badly two months after their marriage. On Oct. 20, 1897, he told her he knew that she had had six husbands, and said that a woman had informed him. Mrs. Wilkinson says she knows this woman, and that she is her enemy.

They separated, and Wilkinson allowed her $18 on condition that she report at his office every day so as to get her name on the pay roll. He soon cut down her allowance, she says, to $12, and from May 12 last gave her nothing. He acted as judge and jury, she declares, and said they could be man and wife no longer.

Mrs. Wilkinson admits her marriages to two men, John M. Van Houten and Robert S. Ballard, but says she thought Van Houten was dead when she was married to the other men named by Wilkinson, she declares.

Lieut. Chappell Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Lieut. R. H. Chappell of the navy, recently attached to the flagship New York, has resigned his commission in order to engage in private pursuits.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Tailor-Made Suits, Jackets and Skirts.

Monday, Special Sale Worthy of Attention.

$19.00 Tailor-Made Suits for Ladies will be sold for $13.75 and $14.75

$26.00 Suits will be sold for — $20.00

Jackets in all colors — $10.00
Value $14.00.

Rainy Day Skirts, many styles, at all prices.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats — $10.95
Value $18.00.

Millinery Department.

On Monday we will show a complete line of beautifully trimmed Hats, Toques and Turbans, from $4.00 to $20.00 each.

Untrimmed Felt Hats in every swell shape and color, from 50c. to $1.50 each.

Nobby things in Fancy Feathers, Breasts, Pompons, Quills, etc., from 50c. to $2.25 each.

Velvet and Silk Large Roses, 50c. each, the $1.00 kind.

An immense assortment of Gilt Ribbons, Birds, Ornaments, Crowns, etc., at very low prices.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

GUAM'S EX-GOVERNOR HERE

Capt. Leary Is Sick and Goes to Hospital for Treatment.

Says Islanders Are Overcoming Their "Constitutional Objection" to Work —Denounces Anti-Imperialists.

Capt. Richard P. Leary, who as Governor of the Island of Guam, America's diminutive mid-Pacific possession, was brought prominently before the public through his unique administration of affairs on the island, arrived in this city yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Paul, after an absence of eighteen months. He left Guam Aug. 2, returning via the Suez Canal and stopping in France long enough to visit the Paris Exposition. He has not been in very good health of late, and goes to Chelsea, Mass., to recuperate at the Naval Hospital at that place. While he was too ill to give an extended interview on Guam, he consented to answer a few questions concerning the island and the other Pacific possessions of the United States.

"Guam?" said he. "There is nothing at all the matter over there, the people are happy and content, and affairs on the island are in very good shape. Of course the people there, like people anywhere else, have their faults, one of their shortcomings being their constitutional objection to labor in every form. But I am glad to be able to say that a good deal of this abhorrence of work is passing away, and the people are becoming more reconciled to the changed conditions in this respect.

"The climate is as good as in any other tropical country. I suffered very little on this account, as I did not expose myself much.

"One of the greatest troubles I experienced was the infrequency of communication with the outside world. For instance, all of my mail from January to May inclusive reached me in one batch on the 2d of July. But I understand this trouble has been remedied by the Government, and that the transports now stop at Guam en route to and from Manila."

"Are you an expansionist, Captain?" he was asked.

"If you mean by expansion one who stands by the Government," he answered, "why, then, I am certainly an expansionist. Furthermore, I am for standing by the Government till the last damned rebel in the Philippines is conquered. By this I mean that there should be no parleying for peace or compromise while the rebellion lasts. If I had my way, not a proposition of any kind would I entertain until every single rebel had laid down his arms.

"The Government deserves to be sustained, and it is a disgrace that it should be hampered by people who talk and act in such a way as to encourage the rebellion. Some of these men are high in official life, such men as—well, I'd better not mention any names. They are all traitors, and if I could, I'd hang every one of them."

"Why, we have a full-fledged rebel in America now, Sixto Lopez, who is one of Aguinaldo's most trusted advisers," remarked a bystander in the crowd that had gathered around the Captain, when his identity became known.

"He can't do much more harm than many Americans have already done," observed Capt. Leary. "I mean such men as that fellow—Atkinson—that's his name, isn't it?—and Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts."

When informed that Senator Hoar was now supporting Mr. McKinley, Capt. Leary said:

"Well, he ought to have been doing so long ago, for he has done a lot of harm—much more probably than any good he will ever accomplish."

At this point Capt. Leary said that he would be compelled to stop, as he was anxious to get away, "for I am a sick man and am on my way to a hospital," he explained, and left the pier.

ACCIDENTS IN THE MERSEY.

Strange Series of Collisions—Norwegian Steamer a Wreck.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—A singular series of accidents occurred in the Mersey to-day. The Norwegian steamer Veritas collided with the Leyland Line steamer Devonia, from Boston Oct. 3. Unsuccessful efforts were made to beach the Veritas on the Cheshire shore, after which she was towed over to the Liverpool side, where the cable parted and she collieded with the steamer Earl of Powys, causing the latter to break from her moorings.

Thereupon both steamers drifted down the river, and the Veritas crashed into two thick iron booms stretched from the pierhead at St. George's landing stage. Everything above her deck was carried away, and she is now a submerged wreck. The Earl of Powys, while drifting, smashed her boats, lost her propeller, and her crew leaped upon the dock wall. The south end of the landing stage was extensively injured.

The aggregate damage will amount to thousands of pounds.

MRS. HALLOWAY'S QUEER SUIT.

Wants Damages from Saloon Keepers Who Sold Liquor to Her Husband.

An odd suit has been brought in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Mrs. Ellen M. Halloway, who lives with her husband, John Halloway, on Seventeenth Street, that borough. Mrs. Halloway seeks to recover $5,000 damages from John Hopke and George Muller, proprietors of a saloon in South Brooklyn, because, as she alleges, they sold liquor to her husband after she had written them not to do so.

Mrs. Halloway alleges that her husband became intoxicated as a result of drinking the liquor on one occasion, and on returning home beat her. She alleged that he broke her ribs and otherwise so injured her that she had to go to a hospital.

Before Justice Marean yesterday, counsel for the defendants asked for a bill of particulars, which would show when the liquor was sold to Halloway, who sold it, and when Mrs. Halloway sent the notice not to serve her husband with liquor, and also for a specific statement as to the extent of the injuries alleged to have been inflicted upon the plaintiff by her husband.

The motion so far as the request for a specific statement of the plaintiff's injuries was concerned was granted.

Common sense will tell you to avoid experiments with a dangerous Cold. You ought to take the well-known remedy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

WATERS PIANOS

Our Warerooms, No. 134 Fifth Ave., will remain

OPEN EVENINGS,

until 9 o'clock, to January 1st.

You will be interested in seeing and hearing the new **Waters Pianos** for 1900. They are strictly high-grade pianos of beautiful design and **superior tone quality.**

Prices are moderate. Terms most liberal. Every Piano warranted.

50 good second-hand pianos from $100 upward. Payments only $5 per month.

Send postal for catalogues with reduced prices and terms.

Horace Waters & Co.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Birds Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps. G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 18th St.

CHARLES FARGO DEAD.

Western Manager of American Express Company Expires in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Charles Fargo, Second Vice President of the American Express Company, died at his home, in Chicago, yesterday. He had been ill seven months. Mr. Fargo was born at Pompey, N. Y., in 1831, and entered the express business at Detroit in 1851.

He took charge of the Toledo office of the American Express Company in 1853, and in 1866 became General Manager of the Chicago office. He had been General Western Manager since 1881.

MANAGER ACCUSED OF THEFT.

William K. Tabb, Jr., of the Nelson Morris Company, Arrested.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Oct. 13.—William K. Tabb, Jr., formerly manager of the branch house of the Nelson Morris Company of Chicago at Atlantic City, N. J., was arrested at the home of a relative at Schenevus, N. Y., this afternoon by John R. Saville of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, charged with grand larceny.

The firm allege that there is a shortage in his accounts of more than $2,400. He was formerly chief clerk at the Philadelphia house, and was advanced because of efficient work.

He was taken to Cooperstown this evening and arraigned before Justice White, and was remanded to the custody of Sheriff Rose to await the arrival of extradition papers. Tabb admits his identity, but asserts that the amount is overstated.

GALVESTON RELIEF FUNDS.

The following additional subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the Galveston sufferers are acknowledged by Mayor Van Wyck:

Steinhardt Brothers & Co.	$100.00
Baron de Hirsch Ladies' Benevolent Society, Mrs. H. Lowenstein, Treasurer.	10.00
Through THE NEW YORK TIMES:	
C. P. Pelgram	7.00
One Who Sympathizes	1.00
Previously acknowledged	$31,253.57
Total	$31,371.57

James Stillman, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, has received the following contributions:

William F. Cochran	$1,000.00
Mr. Dyke	1.00
Mary Veidt	1.00
Total	$1,002.00
Previously acknowledged	115,998.23
Grand total	$117,000.23

William F. Cochran, who is now in Derbyshire, England, states in a letter inclosing his check and dated Oct. 1, that he had only just received full details of the disaster.

The Galveston Benefit in London.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Sir Henry Irving's Galveston relief benefit at Drury Lane on Oct. 16 promises to be the most important social-theatrical event of the early season. The programme includes the entire company of the Drury Lane in "Prince of Peace," Beerbohm Tree's "Julius Caesar," Marie Tempest's "English Nell," Wyndham's "David Garrick," George Alexander's "Debt of Honor," Irving's "Waterloo," and almost all the best artists in London. Mme. Melba promised to sing, but, finding this to be impossible, she made a handsome contribution to the fund. Mary Anderson (Mrs. De Navarro) regretted her inability to appear, but engaged a box. Every seat is already sold. Many Americans gave 50 guineas each for boxes.

Benefit Matinee at Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Most of the members of the American colony attended a matinée this afternoon at the Folies Marginy Theatre for the benefit of the Galveston sufferers. A comfortable sum was netted. The artists who gave their services included Ellen Beach Yaw, Mounet-Sully, Mme. Béjane, Jane Hading, Pablo Casals, 'cellist, and Harold Dauer, pianist.

Ex-Gov. Morton Back from Europe.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton arrived from Europe on the steamship Deutschland yesterday. He declared that he had nothing to say on any subject for publication. "Politics!" he exclaimed, in reply to a suggestion. "I don't know anything about politics. I've come home to learn."

Sunday
October 14, 1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-26

Le Boutillier Bros

Ladies' Suits

TAILOR-MADE

Of best quality imported pebble Cheviot, double breasted, tight-fitting, fly front Coat, new flare Skirt; entire suit lined with taffeta silk,

$17.75

value $25.00.

SKIRTS

Ladies' tailor-finished Rainy Day Skirts, best quality double-faced materials—reverse side in checks—in Oxford, and blue and brown,

$5.95

WAISTS

Black and Colored Taffeta Silk Waists, handsomely tucked, corded and embroidered,

$3.98

were $5.00 to $8.00.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

NOTABLE SALE OF BLACK TAFFETA SILKS.

700 PIECES IN ONE GREAT AGGREGATE.

The strength of above headline is proof positive of this Sale's importance. The Silks represent a remarkable Purchase secured in such a way that to-morrow's prices do not even cover cost to manufacture. We explicitly insist that these values surpass all known—comprising, be it said, our established qualities, at prices lower actually than are asked for goods of most inferior make.

250 pieces of guaranteed Black Taffeta, warranted for wear; our name woven on every yard; true $1.00 Silks, at 69c

100 pieces of Italian Taffetas, 21½ inches wide, very best of the $1.00 sorts—offered at 69c

200 pieces of 20½-inch Swiss Taffetas, bright, lustrous 75c. Silks, offered at 49c

150 pieces of extra quality Black Taffeta, 27 inches wide and invariably commanding $1.00—Monday 69c

Trimmed Hats.

Another importation has arrived reflecting the most effective up-to-date Parisian ideas in

Round Hats, Turbans, Toques.

Especially noticeable are novelties in Evening Toques and the Paris-favored "Tricorne," or Napoleon Hats.

With these are charming examples of DRESS and SUIT HATS, created by ourselves, besides chic ideas in "First Hats" for immediate wear.

Untrimmed Hats.

Prominent are Dress Shapes, Velvet Hats and Toques, and imported White Felt Hats.

Feather Hats and Feathers.

Stamped with France's unqualified approval, Feather Toques and Turbans enjoy a wonderful American vogue. The freshest novelties are here, marked exceedingly low.

SPECIAL—60 Feather Turbans, white, pearl and light shades, value $4.00, at 2.00

Enormous Sale of Wings.

1,000 dozen Wings, all of latest style and best Paris make, in black, white, and some 30 shades; actual 65c. and 85c. value, at 25c

Millinery Ornaments.

200 dozen Buckles and Ornaments in Steel, Rhinestone and Jet, embracing a large variety of styles; value 75c. to $1.25, at

48c. Each.

Chenille Nets.

1,000 yards Black Chenille Nets, 14 inches wide, for draping hats; of special interest to milliners; per yard 25c

Extraordinary Stocks of

Choice, Exclusive Suits and Wraps.

The instinct of sole possession is common to humanity—none wish to duplicate the dress of others. Differences of cut and design, often slight of themselves, serve to make our garments distinctive when applied by clever tailors. It is obvious, then, what a wealth of variety and scope for choice these stocks contain—with the further assurance of supreme value in everything, from costliest fur to simplest skirt.

The Price-Interest.

Golf and Travelling Capes of Scotch plaid back rugs and shawls, with hood and straps, finely tailored . . 8.75

Extra Length, $10.50.

Imported Golf Capes, 40 inches long, finished with rows of stitching, new flare velvet collar . . . 12.50

Imported Golf Capes, 40 inches long, with double shoulder cape effect, finished with stitched bands of cloth 16.50

Black Melton Cloth Capes, 40 inches long, with black sable storm collar, satin rhadame lined 16.50

Furs.

Persian Lamb Coat, XXX quality, Leipsig dye, beautiful curl, and lined with rich, handsome silks, a limited quantity, value $125 . . . . . 75.00

Alaska Sable and Mink Scarfs, extra black, $15.00 value, at . . 9.50

Tailored Suits, in excellent black pebble cheviot; coats tight fitting or loose front, lined with taffeta; skirts on mercerized linings; an $18.00 value, at 14.75

Tailored Suits, of best quality cheviots, in black, blue and brown; styles, blouse and double breasted tight fitting; a correct, stylish suit for . . 22.50

Tailor Jackets, of fine all wool cloths, Montignac finish; lined with fancy silk linings; double breasted style and velvet collar; also fine quality unfinished worsted; fly front styles, lined with black taffeta and faced with peau d'soie. Choice 13.50

Top Coats, extra long, in vicuna Oxfords and black, half fitting; velvet collar and roll cuffs; a swell coat, and excellent value for 22.50

"Liserine" Velour Jackets, revers and collar of Alaska sable or Persian lamb; heavy satin lining. . . . 29.75

TEA GOWNS—Exquisite, Sumptuous, Original Types of courtly raiment as worn by Josephine in the Halls of Malmaison and the Tuileries. The Empire influences largely control this Autumn's Importations (our largest far, and most comprehensive). But it is the Empire beautified and enhanced by the deft French touch that adorns wherever it falls—sweeping trains, flowing draperies, the gorgeous linking of gold, silver, spangle and the hand-embroiderer's skill. With bullion, lace and chiffon, braid and flower upon silk, net and daintiest cloth, artists have worked as never before—and the resulting triumphs are ready to be viewed.

It is our privilege to exhibit the masterpiece of Raudnitz Soeurs, faithfully copied in all the details that won the Exposition Grand Prix. A symphony of crepe de chine, tinsel and worked gold wheat ears—most fascinating.

Imported Tea Gowns, models from Doucet, Paquin and Callot . . 150.00

Imported Tea Gowns, models of Raudnitz, Beer and Porel . . . 89.00

Imported Crepon Tea Gowns, Empire full-flowing effects . . . 29.00

Adaptations by ourselves, in finest all-wool fabrics and silks . . 12.50

HIGHLY SPECIAL.

Great assortment of Cashmere and French Flannel Tea Gowns, decked with ribbons, laces and braids, in black and every autumnal coloring, light and dark 5.00

Eiderdown Robes, pink, navy, gray and black 2.75

Eiderdown Robes, satin trimmed and bound 3.25

Outing Flannel Long Kimonas, comfortable looseness 1.39

Matinees, very pretty, Cashmere or Flannel, lace and velvet trimmings . 3.98

Ripple Eiderdown Dressing Sacques 98c

Nineteenth Street. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth Street.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Great Fall in Prices

Be reason what it may—weather or election, it is a fact that Fall business did not materialize as rapidly as could be wished—therefore the great inducements offered by Manufacturers, Agents and Importers to Cash Buyers for Quantities.

WITH CASH we are always ready
QUANTITIES never are too great

THEREFORE THESE OFFERINGS

Surpassing any ever known so early in season.

Two Great Offerings in Heavy Curtains

First.....At 3.98

300 pair

Brocade Tapestry Portieres

Figured Stripes with Medallion borders, or plain centres with fancy dado top and bottom—all of the heavy corduroy weave that makes so rich an effect; forty styles and colorings, including Oriental, Empire, Brocade stripes and Medallion effects, in Green, Old Rose, Mahogany, Red, Gobelin, Crimson and Dark Blue—all full length—heavy cord finish or handsome fringes—the greatest value in curtains offered in many months.

Second.....At 5.98

Sixteen styles in

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres

made to sell at $8.00 and $10.00.

All over Figured—in High Art Combinations, also solid Crimson, Blue and Green—with heavy cord edging or fringe—remarkable values.

Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains

are more in demand than ever, owing to the beautiful real lace effects now produced, surpassing any previously shown—also for their durability—no other curtains combining such handsome effects and strength with such moderate cost.....These four specials are worthy immediate inspection.

Finest Scotch Lace—Point d'Esprit, Fish Net, Madras and Plain Centres wide borders—good, showy curtains for dining rooms—3½ yds. long—54x60 inches wide..... 1.49

The same—4 yds. long—1.69

Scotch Lace Curtains—Fleur de Lis, All-over Vine and other dainty centre effects, with showy borders in Guipure and Russian lace designs—3½ yds. long 2.49

The same—4 yds. long—3.49

Scotch Lace Curtains—fine dainty patterns in Brussels effects; also plain nets with borders in Renaissance and Irish Point effects—white and ecru..... 3.98

In effect equal to Real laces at more than twice the price. The above are 3½ and 4 yds. long.

Combination Net Nottinghams—Plain centres, with rich woven borders in real lace designs—the most exquisite effects yet produced—made in Nottingham, England—designs are

Bow Knots with sprays,
Ribbon effects, with vines—
Renaissance borders and corner designs—
Marie Antoinette and Arabian effects—
and others,

all copies of finest Real Laces..... 4.98

White and Colored Blankets

Full Eleven and Twelve Quarter Sizes,

ONE-THIRD OFF.

Perfectly new, clean and free of blemish, known as "manufacturers' odds," being small lots of various kinds that remain after season's orders are filled, and which mills prefer to sell quickly at reduction for cash rather than carry in stock.

At 2.98—Blankets regularly 4.50
At 3.75—Blankets regularly 5.50
At 4.75—Blankets regularly 6.98
At 5.75—Blankets regularly 8.50
At 6.75—Blankets regularly 9.98
At 9.75—Blankets regularly 13.00

Special Attractions in Comfortables

Sateen, Silkoline, Fancy Chintz and all Silk Satins—filled with best white purified cotton or lambswool—extra well made—choice colorings and patterns—full sizes: 98 cents..1.25..1.79..2.49 up to 7.98

As result of recent
Under-value purchases we offer

Mohair Plush Lap Robes

Black back—colored top in fancy designs—
At 2.98—regular price 5.50
At 3.98—regular price 7.00
Some have slight flaws—hardly perceptible!

As Result of
Under-Value Purchases We Offer

In Domestics

"Wamsutta" Muslins—yd. wide..... 8¾
Unbleached—yd. wide—bale price 5½ 4⅞
Medicated Cotton—pounds—value .34 .21
Cheese Cloths—All colors—value 8½ 6
Striped Tickings—32 inch—value .12 9¾
Heavy Cheviot Ginghams—value .10 8¾
Double width German Linen Tickings—fancy stripes..... .89
Plain red Tickings—
66 inch—1.50 grade 1.19
32 inch—.35 cut grade..... .25

WE ALSO OFFER

Thousands of Pillow Cases

of a fine, yet strong and serviceable muslin
At 8 cts. 9 cts. 10 cts. 11 cts.
of which muslin alone by yard would cost more, to say nothing of making.
Sizes are 42, 45, 50 and 54, by 36 inches.

Sheets to Match.

90 inches long by 72, 81 and 90, respectively
33 cents....37 cents....41 cents
The muslin by yard would cost Forty-four, Forty-eight and Fifty-two cents, according to size.

Here are results of recent Under Value Purchases in Desirable Dress Goods

Imported Camel's Hair Plaids—38 and 44 inch—20 styles and colors—made to sell at 59 and 69 cts.. .39

All Wool Cloth Plaids—plain and rough finish—real value .49..... .29

Plaid face Golf Suitings—52 inch—value 1.29..... .79

Tailor Checks, Blue, Brown, Gray, Green—practically alike both sides—worth .59. .39

Heavy all wool Homespuns—54 inch—choicest shades of Gray, Stone Blue, Brown and Tan—true value 1.19..... .85

52-inch All Wool Homespuns—best colors—good value at .75..... .59

Extra Heavy All Wool Homespuns; only 40 inches wide, but extra good.. .49

All Wool Homespuns—ten shades—same as earlier sold at .49..... .29

Poplin and Velour Cords and small silk figured novelties—very effective—75 cents was the early price..... .49

Also, in Black Goods

As result of undervalue purchases

Fine Black Broadcloths.

1.49 and 1.59.....worth $2.00 and $2.25 medium heavy for Jackets, Capes and Riding Habits.

As result of undervalue purchases at auction and from other sources

Taffeta Silks

will be sold as follows:

39 cent Taffetas Silks 29 cents
50 cent Taffetas Silks 39 cents
75 cent Taffetas Silks 49 cents
98 cent Taffetas—27 inch 69 cents

The above in White, Cream, Turquoise, Old Rose, Royal, Violet, Nile, Cerise, Cardinal, New Reds, Navy, Brown, Green, Gray, Tan and light evening tints, also Black.

Black Silk Taffetas—36 inch... .79.. .98 qualities usually sold at 1.15 and 1.29.

Great Values in Ladies' Ready-Made Garments

LADIES' WAISTS

Wool Flannel—stitched pointed front—button trim—all colors and black.. .98

French Flannel—full tucked front and back—sailor or high collar—some velvet trim; worth 3.50.....1.98

Taffeta Silk—full cluster cord or hemstitch—red, white, old rose, cadet, turquoise and black.....2.98

LADIES' FINE JACKETS

Kersey and Rough Cheviot—fine satin lined—velvet or high collar...6.98

Fine Kersey—applique or velvet collar—satin stitched revers—finest satin lining.....9.98

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS

Fine Oxford Cloth—Reefer or Blouse Jackets—velvet or tailor stitched—value 11.98.....7.98

Tailor made Suits—Black and Colors—Homespun, Cheviot and Venetian—Blouse and fly front—worth $12.50. 8.98

Tailor made Suits—Rough and Pebble Cheviot—taffeta trim'd or tailor stitched....10.98

Tailor made Suits—Rough Cheviot—silk lined throughout—Jacket with extra stitching—crochet buttons—perfect style—worth $20.00.....13.98

5,000 FINE WRITING TABLETS

Extra quality Cream Wove and Irish Linen Fifty sheets each——Four sizes.

WE WILL SELL

10 and 12 cent sizes at 5 cents
19 and 25 cent sizes at 10 cents

As it will be impossible to duplicate the values, Schools, Institutions, Business Houses and all who have a possible use for them should take advantage of this offering.

As result of recent Under-Value Purchases of Flannelettes and Outing Flannels

we offer

Two hundred and fifty-seven cases of these popular, cool weather fabrics in best and latest colorings, and hundreds of the choicest "all wool" designs, as follows:

Heavy Twill Outing Flannels—best quality made—fancy shades—worth .15..... 9¾

Sanitary Flannels—Tan, Gray, Blue and Old Rose—napped both sides—extra heavy for Bath Robes, Underskirts and linings—worth .12½ 9¾

Choicest Plaids and Stripes—heavy nap—light and dark—worth .12½. 7¾

Stripes and Checks—excellent for Night Dresses—10 cent quality..... 6¼

Kimona Flannelettes—handsomest prints yet produced in these goods—75 styles. .11

Fleece Back Flannelettes—yd. wide—special wrapper styles—worth .12½... 8¾

Fleece Back Twills—Dress goods styles—Navy and White and other colors.... 8¾

Cashmere Twill Flannelettes—beautiful colorings—French Challie designs, also Persians—34 inch—make handsome Teagowns—worth .16..... .12¼

BESIDES ABOVE

Every morning this week,

between 8:30 and 12 o'clock,

we will offer

OUTING FLANNELS of a well-known make. Pink, Violet, Blue and Fancy Combinations—Checks, Stripes, Plaids, Blocks, AT FIVE CENTS and three-quarters.

As good as most houses sell at Ten Cents.

NOT ON SALE after Twelve o'Clock.

THE OUTLOOK IN ILLINOIS

Both Parties Claiming the State with Serene Confidence.

SCHISM AMONG REPUBLICANS

Plurality of from 75,000 to 100,000 Claimed for McKinley—German Vote Non-Committal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The political situation in Illinois bears a striking resemblance to the old Illinois fence which Lincoln described as being so crooked that every time the hogs went through it they came out on the same side from which they started.

Translated in terms of party managers, both parties are claiming the State with serene confidence. The Republicans say the returns will show a plurality for McKinley ranging from 75,000 to 100,000; the Democratic managers decline to deal in figures, but ex-Congressman Hinrichsen, who is manager of the Ways and Means Committee of the Democratic National Committee and one of the most careful statisticians on the Democratic side, concedes the State outside of Chicago (Cook County) by a majority of from 12,000 to 15,000. Mr. Hinrichsen says Cook County ought to give a Democratic majority of from 20,000 to 25,000, but he pleads lack of acquaintance with Chicago politics and admits that the result in Chicago will depend largely upon the labor vote and the ability of the local Democratic organization to finance its campaign.

Gov. Tanner, who is a Republican, and one of the shrewdest political workers in the State, says that Illinois will go Republican by a plurality ranging between 75,000 and 100,000. Local Republican managers say the State will give McKinley a plurality of at least 50,000, and that the Republican plurality in Chicago will range from 25,000 to 40,000.

The Democrats have not taken a poll of the State. The Republicans have made several canvasses, and upon a poll begun in September predict that the State will give McKinley 85,000. Nearly all of Southern Illinois has been checked up on the Republican poll books, and it is figured that if the Republicans make the same gains in Northern Illinois reported in the southern half of the State the Republican majority will approximate 85,000. Southern Illinois is normally Democratic, while the northern counties are heavily Republican. This fact is shown by a review of the vote for State Treasurer in 1898. Dunlap, Democrat, carried a majority of the fifty-one Senatorial districts, but lost the State to Whittemore, Republican, by a plurality of 43,000.

CHICAGO HOLDS THE KEY.

Chicago holds the key to the Illinois situation. "As goes Chicago, so will go Illinois" is somewhat of a proverb, although not to be relied upon at all times. In 1892 Joseph Fifer, the Republican candidate for Governor, came to the Cook County line with 8,000 votes to spare, but John P. Altgeld, the Democratic Gubernatorial nominee, carried Cook County by about 30,000. Four years later Altgeld was renominated by his party and was beaten by Tanner by a plurality of 113,000, Tanner carrying Cook County by nearly 41,000.

Excepting in 1890 and 1892, Illinois never has elected a Democratic State ticket. The Democratic plurality in 1890 fell short of 10,000, and in 1892 Cleveland carried the State by a plurality of 26,000. In both years, State rather than National issues controlled. The German Lutherans and Catholics were greatly incensed in these years by the adoption by a Republican Legislature of what was known as the Edwards school law. This law established a sort of paternalism over children under the age of fourteen and provided for compulsory attendance upon public schools. In 1892, moreover, the Bennett school law of Wisconsin was a similar bone of contention, and the Edwards and Bennett laws contained many provisions calculated to arouse the same class feeling among the Catholics and German Lutherans.

Illinois Democrats are relying chiefly this Fall upon supposed defections in the Republican Party and upon a return to the regular party of the Gold Democrats of four years ago. It is figured that there are 100,000 Gold Democrats in the State, and that at least 75 per cent. of them will support Bryan this year. Great stress also is laid upon the German-American vote, which exercises a powerful influence in Illinois.

There seems to be little question that were the Gold Democrats and German-Americans to give substantial support to Bryan he would carry the State, but the facts would not seem to warrant the assumption.

In the first place, there is not a single Gold Democrat on the Democratic State Committee. Perhaps the three best known Gold Democrats in the State are Ben T. Cable of Rock Island, ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins of Chicago, and ex-Judge Thomas A. Moran, also of this city.

The three men were the head and front of the National Democratic organization, which was conceived in Chicago, and which was formally launched at Indianapolis in the convention that nominated Palmer and Buckner. Ex-Mayor Hopkins was the business manager of the Gold Democratic Party, although Bynum of Indiana was made Chairman of the National Committee. Ex-Judge Moran was active on the stump and was the most powerful factor in the organization of the local committee which agitated the formation of a National party.

Mr. Moran recently has declared against McKinley, but he has not mentioned the name of Bryan, and it is understood that he is following in the footsteps of ex-Secretary Olney, who takes the position that Bryan is not a desirable standard bearer for the party, but on the whole has a better lien upon the support of the loyal American citizen than McKinley. Ex-Mayor Hopkins and Ben T. Cable, on the other hand, are saying nothing and are taking no part in the campaign.

The leading German-Americans of Illinois are non-committal. A few men who have beeen prominent office holders in times past, are making a demonstration "against" McKinley rather than "for" Bryan, but it is conceded even by the Democratic managers that there is nothing in the political situation which assures German support of Bryan. Most of the German-American papers in the country are supporting McKinley, and the recent announcement that the New York Staats-Zeitung would support the Republican National ticket, doubtless will have the effect of crystallizing the bulk of the German vote in this State for McKinley. It was predicted earlier in the campaign that a declaration against McKinley by Carl Schurz would have a tremendous effect upon German-American sentiment in Illinois. Mr. Schurz has made it plain that he is opposed to McKinley and has gone so far as to take up the Democratic burden by answering Secretary Gage, but so far as can be learned the attitude of Mr. Schurz has had little effect upon the average German voter.

DEFECTION AMONG REPUBLICANS.

Another peg upon which the Democrats are hanging their hopes is the supposed schism between Congressman Lorimer and Gov. Tanner, on the one hand, and Senator Cullom and Richard Yates, on the other. Tanner is seeking to prevent the re-election of Cullom to the United States Senate, Yates is presumed to be in league with Cullom, and Lorimer, who is the boss and kingpin of the Cook County Republican organization, is the Fidus Achates of Tanner. On the surface, however, Tanner is supporting Yates without regard to the Senatorial contest. That Yates has promised to retain many of Tanner's friends in the various State institutions has been repeatedly charged by the Democratic managers, but there is no doubt that Tanner and Lorimer are working for the election of Yates, the Republican Gubernatorial nominee. It may be that Yates has deserted Cullom and has made a new deal with Tanner and Lorimer, but such an arrangement would not save the State for Bryan, as the Democrats would have the people of the State believe.

But if there is a schism in the Republican ranks, it is only a doll show compared to the disputes that are going on in the Democratic camp. It is common gossip that Mayor Harrison and Robert E. Burke, the latter being the Croker of Chicago, are not "on the square" with Mr. Alschuler, the Democratic Gubernatorial nominee. Mayor Harrison is serving his second term as Mayor of Chicago, and is as full of ambition as an egg is of meat. He fears the possible ascendency of Alschuler to Democratic control of the State organization, and is believed by many of Mr. Alschuler's friends to be conspiring against Democratic success this Fall in the State.

Early last Spring it looked as if Harrison would be compelled to accept the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. He said he did not want it. Again and again he insisted that his duties as Mayor of Chicago would prevent him from leaving the city and making the campaign which his nomination would entail. The truth was that Harrison's friends and political beneficiaries knew that his nomination would mean the election of a Mayor pro tem. by the Republican City Council and that they would be powerless if he were elected. Then, again, Mayor Harrison doubtless feared that he would be defeated if nominated for Governor and that he never again would be heard of in the vortex of political revolutions. The Democratic State Convention was approaching and prompt action was necessary. Burke came to the rescue, named Adam Ortseifen, City Treasurer, brewer, and German-American, unknown to the politics of the State, and Mayor Harrison hastened to announce that, inasmuch as Ortseifen was the candidate of the Cook County Democracy, it would be impossible for him under any circumstances to accept the Gubernatorial nomination.

When the delegates to the Democratic State Convention assembled at Springfield Harrison found he had lost caste and that there was no intention on the part of the country leaders to force him to take the nomination. The country bosses put up Alschuler, and Cook County failed to secure the support of a dozen delegates outside the county. Alschuler was nominated, but the Cook County crowd was sullen and refused even to make the nomination unanimous. From the date of the State Convention, June 26, until the present time there has been a conspicuous lack of harmony between the Harrison machine and the Alschuler managers, and there is today serious question in the minds of hundreds of Chicago Democrats as to whether Harrison and Burke are making any appreciable effort to elect the State ticket.

FIRST DAY'S REGISTRATION.

The Illinois campaign has been marked by intense apathy, but the first day's registration—there are two days for registration in Cook County—shows a probable total equal to that of 1896, when the revised figures reached 380,000. Four years ago it was charged by the Democrats that not fewer than 40,000 illegal votes were cast in Cook County. No charges of fraud have been made this Fall by either party, and yet, in the absence of any considerable agitation, the first day's registration is only 8,000 short of the first day's yield of 1896. Of course, the city has gained somewhat in population in four years, but the indications are that the registry will show between 380,000 and 400,000 after revision. As a rule, the gains in registration have been made in Republican wards, whereas the Democratic wards show substantial losses. This phenomenon is explained by Democrats on the ground that the Republican wards are on the outskirts of the city, and therefore have profited by the heavy immigration to the suburbs; but the consensus of opinion, even among Democrats, is that the heavy registration indicates a large Republican majority in November.

Should Cook County give a Republican plurality of 25,000, as now seems probable, it is almost certain that the State will be carried for McKinley and Yates by a large majority. A review of the State vote in 1892, 1896, and 1898 shows that the country has been influenced by the same conditions which have affected Chicago. As already indicated, in 1892 Fifer came to Cook County with 8,000 votes to the good, and Cook gave to the Democratic plurality of 30,000. In 1896, notwithstanding an increase of more than 200,000 in the total vote of the State over 1892, the country and Chicago kept abreast with remarkable fidelity to tradition. The Republicans gained somewhat over 79,000 votes in the country and nearly 73,000 in Cook County. Two years ago the Republican vote in the country was reduced more than 28,000 and nearly 43,000 in Cook, but the abnormal Republican loss in Chicago was attributed chiefly to the fight made on Governor Tanner, whose support of the street railway bills aroused great hostility in Chicago.

The tide seems to be turning in Chicago, and Democrats who affected confidence two weeks ago are now privately admitting that the city and State will go for McKinley. State issues are cutting little figure in the Illinois campaign, and the contest, apparently has now simmered down to a question of majority.

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

W. B. Franklin Elected Commander—His Experience in the Service.

Lieut. Commander William B. Franklin of the First Naval Battalion has been unanimously elected Commander, to succeed Commander W. Butler Duncan, who resigned some time ago.

Commander Franklin is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and served for several years as an officer of the navy, resigning as Ensign in June, 1890. During the Spanish-American war he served in the navy as a Lieutenant from May 25 to Sept. 24, 1898. He joined the Naval Battalion June 22, 1891, as Lieutenant of the First Division, and was elected Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer Dec. 14, 1898.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Flannels.

French, Scotch and Domestic Flannels,
Plain Colors, Stripes and Plaids.

Embroidered Flannel Shirt Waist Patterns.

French Blankets,
Eider Down and California Blankets.

Satin Embroidered

Down and Wool Quilts.

Marseilles Quilts.

Bed Linens.

Broadway & 19th Street.

JEWELRY BROKER MISSING.

Charles E. Mather Charged with Pawning Goods Obtained on Credit.

Charles E. Mather, broker of precious stones, disappeared from his office, at 65 Nassau Street, last Monday, and it is charged that he had pawned jewels worth about $25,000, which he had obtained recently from the firms of Alfred H. Smith & Co. of 182 Broadway and Frederick W. Lewis & Co. of 1 Maiden Lane.

Some time ago Mather got a pearl necklace from still another dealer on the representation that he was purchasing it for George Gould. It is alleged that he pawned the other valuables in order to redeem the necklace, which he had previously pledged, but which he returned some days ago to the people from whom he had obtained it "on memorandum."

From Alfred H. Smith & Co. he obtained a pearl rope, valued at something like $21,000. In taking it Mather left the regular memorandum, which seemed all right to the sellers, as they had known their customer before. From Lewis & Co. he obtained about the same time a necklace worth nearly $4,000. Both of the articles were found in MacAleenan's pawnshop, at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, where the former owners identified them. The pearl rope had been pledged for $4,000 and the necklace for $1,500.

At the office of Mr. Lewis it was said yesterday that the police were after Mather, but that nothing had thus far been learned of his whereabouts. The clerk who told of the affair added that Mather was supposed to be connected with wealthy people and to have high social connections. He did not know, however, where his home was, or what were the names of any of the relatives and friends referred to.

Officials of Alfred H. Smith & Co. positively declined to discuss the matter.

Mather, who is about forty years old, was formerly connected with the firm of Mather & Wentworth, at 21 Maiden Lane, being the senior partner in that concern. The firm failed, and Mather went into business for himself, securing an office at 65 Nassau Street, and gradually working himself into such a position that he could get anything he wanted "on memorandum" from the different big jewelry companies. He was accustomed, it is said, to boast that he was the purchasing agent for different wealthy people in the city.

His office, which is a small and elegantly furnished room, was open yesterday. A diminutive office boy, well dressed, and of urbane manners, was its sole occupant.

"Mr. Mather hasn't been here since Monday," he told a visitor.

"Do you know where Mr. Mather is?"

"No. He didn't say where he was going. I've been opening up every day, expecting him back, but he hasn't come. Yes, I heard he'd gotten into trouble."

The boy sat on a high stool behind a desk and looked through a window in a grating of brass. On the desk were neither papers, books, nor anything appertaining to a business office. Heavy, leather-cushioned chairs were placed around the walls of the room, and there was another desk, also free of papers, across from the boy's seat.

The youngster said he knew nothing of his employer. The elevator men in the building said the same.

On the door of the office was the sign, "C. E. Mather, diamonds, watches, and jewelry." In the directory the man's name could not be found.

Scholarship Winners at Columbia.

The successful candidates for the scholarships of $150 awarded at Columbia in October are: President's University Scholarships—F. H. Blodgett, botany; A. L. Horst, sociology; William Jones, anthropology; University Scholarships—S. H. Dixon, Latin; R. P. Jarvis, chemistry; Yetaro Kinosita, economics; R. C. McMahon, Greek; C. D. Stevens, comparative literature; E. H. Wilmarth, education; A. Winter, Jr., American history.

Mrs. Dillon Wyckoff's New House.

Mrs. Dillon Wyckoff is about to build a new residence on the site of her present home, 23 West Fifty-seventh Street. Plans for the new house were filed yesterday at the Building Department by Architect H. C. Pelton. No estimate of the cost of the structure was placed on record.

Plans for a New High School.

Plans for the new high school, to be erected by the city on Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect C. B. J. Snyder. The new structure will have a frontage of 150 feet on either street, and, according to present estimates, will cost $300,000.

Divorce and Remarriage.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, D. D.,

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF ALBANY, N. Y.

The Church represents three distinct shades of thought and conviction upon this very important question. First, of those who are convinced that there can be no remarriage after divorce for any cause during the lifetime of the other party to the marriage. Secondly, of those who so far doubt the legality, that they dare not give such a marriage the sanction of the Church, and yet so far admit the possibility of the authenticity and intention of our Lord's words regarding a divorce for unfaithfulness, as to be unable positively to declare its illegality. And, thirdly, of those who are so clear of the exception as divinely allowed that they think it warrants the giving of the sanction and of the sacraments of the Church in the case of this one remarriage. Three wide lines of difference, clearly drawn, strongly held, earnestly urged. I believe, however, that more and more examination and education will bring our Church to recognize and realise that the only safety for the sacredness of marriage, the purity of society, the protection of the family and the sanctity of the home is to refuse the sanction of the Church to all remarriage of divorced persons, guilty or innocent, for whatever cause.

In the study of this subject, before I come to the crucial difficulty of text and interpretations, there are two undisputed and I think indisputable facts, namely, that during two marked and important periods of the history of the Church the law and use about remarriage are positive and clear. One of these periods is primitive and the other is English. When Mr. Gladstone said in 1857 that divorce with remarriage was unknown in Christendom for 300 years, and when Mr. Keble wrote and proved that there was almost a concensus patrum until A. D. 314 on the absolute inviolability of marriage, they were asserting, after minute investigation, an indisputable fact. The references in Mr. Keble's "sequel to his argument that the nuptial bond is indissoluble" begin with St. Paul's strong statements and end with the forty-seventh Apostolic Canon, including the testimony of Hermas, Justin Martyr, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, and Origen, so covering "the whole of Christendom" according to its bounds in that age, the East, Egypt, Africa, and Rome. Quotations from the canons of Eliberis, A. D. 305 to 313, and the canon of Arles, A. D. 314, at which council two or perhaps three British Bishops were present, exhibit the same principle acting in Spain and in Gaul. I shall hope to have the opportunity, in some day of larger leisure, to collect and publish these authorities. Meanwhile, because Mr. Keble's statements need no verifying, we may assume them to be true. This brings us down to a marked and momentous period in the Christian story, which may be variously described as the time when Constantine became Christianized or when Christianity became Constantinized. Certain it is that the first departure from the old rule is to be found in the "Divine Institutions of Lacantius," tutor to Constantine's son, which contain the statement that the tie of the marriage covenant may never be undone except when it is broken by faithlessness; and again, that he is an adulterer who, except for the cause of adultery, hath dismissed his wife to marry another. And it is to be noted as marking the danger of departure from the strict rule, that within seven years after this, when Constantine promulgated his law of divorce, which was a civil and not an ecclesiastical rescript, it included four other grounds of legal divorce—murder, sorcery, the violation of graves, pandering to unchastity in others. And it is to be noted also that the Bishops most in favor at court at this time were those who were known either as Arians or Indifferentists.

The second undisputed fact is that the Church of England, in her canons and in her customs, following the course of her Bishops in the Council of Arles, from the Norman Conquest, through the Reformation, and down to the present day, has never recognized divorce with the right of remarriage. This was true also of the civil law of England until forty years ago. The primitive and Anglican authority therefore are in entire accord, and altogether on the side of the indissolubility of the marriage bond except by death. Between these two points, the primitive and the Anglican, what occurs? In the East, Erastianism, going from bad to worse, from one to four, from four to sixteen causes of divorce. And in the West, what has been called by an admirable collocation of adjectives, though sometimes misapplied, a course of conduct, "Latin and disingenuous." That is, the Roman Church has in the letter of her laws upheld nobly and boldly the sanctity of marriage, but, after her manner, she has managed, by the application of the idea of marriages annulled and of Papal dispensations, to make the law elastic and inclusive by a set of prohibitions which made marriages unlawful from the first on grounds often unknown to the contracting parties, and so destroy the practical value of her catholic profession. Alas, it is the old story, Romae omnia venalia. One says it with shame and with sorrow because the appearance, the utterance, and in the majority of cases the practical application of the Roman Catholic law, has made divorce difficult and remarriage after it rare. But it leaves the primitive centuries and the English Church for nine hundred years still as bearing the most manly and consistent testimony to this great fact. The suggestion that the condition of social morals in Continental countries is an argument against strong laws about marriage and difficulty of divorce has no such application. Because impurity is a matter of climate and race rather than of ecclesiastical relation, as is easily seen by the fact that there are no purer women in the world than the women of Roman Catholic Ireland.

If it is true that prominent ministers of other religious bodies have said openly that they were tired of marrying people whom we would not marry, it means that a strong stand taken by this Church will lift the standard of all religious denominations to a higher level. And the time will not be far distant when we shall have no need to discriminate between those whom we marry and those whom we admit to the sacraments, because the positive teaching of this Church and its influence elsewhere will go far toward making divorce difficult and remarriage after it a thing unthought of. Meanwhile it must be insisted that our present canon takes higher ground than that which is ordinarily held, in allowing only one cause for divorce with remarriage; that we are not considering the question of legal separation, when living together as man and wife seems impossible, and that no reference can be had, in this argument or in any canon that may be passed, to persons who had contracted marriages by the express permission of the present canon.

I pass to a brief summary of the grounds on which I hold the view that by the teaching of Holy Scripture the marriage bond is indissoluble, that separation is permitted in one case only, but that no remarriage is possible under any conditions. I speak, not with the authority of a scholar, which I have never had time to become, but of a careful student seeking only truth. The question turns, of course, upon the authenticity and meaning of our Lord's words in the nineteenth chapter of the Holy Gospel according to St. Matthew. Allowing that the words ought to stand, and that they mean what they seem to mean in the English version of the passage, the deduction from them in our present canon and in the proposed canon of the minority is based upon a series of inferences. At best, they contain a negative non-prohibition, which it is proposed to turn into a positive permission. They refer only to the man putting away his wife, and are inferred to apply to the woman. And they use the word porneia, which is, to say the least, probably not the same as moicheia; the distinction between the two sins being expressed in the English as well as in the Greek by two different words. Then comes the question as to whether our Lord used these words, and when He used them, if He did, and with what intention; about which it must be remembered that in the Sermon on the Mount, as St. Matthew records it, there is no reference to remarriage. The text reads there, "Whosoever shall put away his wife, save for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery." And the words in the Greek are parektos logou porneias, which certainly mean "apart from," "leaving to one side," "not considering the cause." The sentence then would mean, "Whosoever shall put away his wife [I am not speaking of fornication, which, if it means uncleanness before marriage, is provided for by the permission to annul the marriage; and if it means adultery, is provided for by the requirement to put the adulteress to death] causeth her to commit adultery." In the fuller statement that is contained in the nineteenth chapter of the Gospel the expression is apparently different. There is an allusion here to the possibility of remarriage after putting away. "Whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery." The words in the commonly received Greek text are ei me epi porneia. It is, to say the least, doubtful if our translators render these words accurately, for ei me means probably, "if not" or "though not" for fornication, which would make this, not an exception, but an exemplification and illustration. But there is good reason to believe that the case is stronger than this. The revisers in their note say "some ancient authorities read, as in Chapter v., 32," that is to say, as in the Sermon on the Mount. So also Lachmann. And the Syriac translation, the famous Complutensian edition, and such editors of the Greek text as Griesbach, Tregelles, Tischendorf, Mill, Burton, such commentators as Grotius and Lucas Brugensis and Selden, and before them Chrysostom and Augustime, omit the ei and read me, which make synonymous and consistent our Lord's words here and in the Sermon on the Mount:

"Whosoever shall put away his wife [I am not speaking of uncleanness and unfaithfulness, which are provided for by another law annulling or putting away,] and shall marry another committeth adultery." And the words, probably, be they exception or qualification, refer not to the marriage but to the putting away; forbidding divorce, that is to say, for any but the one cause, instead of for the innumerable causes allowed by rabbinical accretions and additions to the law of Moses, but giving no permission to remarry. "Is it lawful," the Pharisees ask, "to put away for any cause?" and our Lord said, "No, only for one cause, uncleanness or unfaithfulness."

It is a most weighty addition to this whole argument that all three evangelists record the language of our Lord, as to the remarriage of the person put away or divorced, in the same sweeping terms—"Whosoever marrieth," not the woman put away, which might mean the adulteress, but "a woman," any woman, "put away," or, as St. Luke has it, "a woman put away from a husband," committeth adultery. And this being true, it follows that if no man can marry any woman put away from any husband without being guilty of adultery, it must be because the marriage bond is not dissolved by divorce, because she is still the wife of the husband who has put her away. The man cannot marry because he has a wife, and the woman cannot marry because she has a husband.

We must add to this the fact that the first words recorded in the nineteenth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel were spoken to Jews in answer to a particular question, and were intended plainly to limit the loose mode of the Jews of that day in enlarging and distorting the permission which Moses, not God, had granted them because of the hardness of their hearts. But when St. Mark tells the same story he records the fact that, speaking to the disciples in the house, not of the past nor to the Pharisees, nor in regard to Mosaic law, but speaking of the future, to those who were to continue His preaching, and in regard to Christian principle, He made the statement simple and unexceptionable and clear. "And he saith unto them, Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery against her. And if a woman shall put away her husband, and be married to another, she committeth adultery." And when we turn back to St. Matthew's story of the effect thus produced on the disciples it is quite evident that they understood the saying to mean that no man putting away and no woman put away could marry again, for, they said, "if the case be so of the man with his wife, it is not good to marry," and Jesus said "all men cannot receive this saying," not the saying, It is not good to marry, but the saying, Whoso putteth away his wife committeth adultery, and whoso marrieth any woman put away committeth adultery. St. Mark and St. Luke alike omit all reference to any exception to the rule. St. Luke, prefacing the unexceptionable statement with the words, "It is easier for heaven and earth to pass than one tittle of the law to fail," turns back to another, and the strongest point of all, namely, our Lord's statement of the principle of marriage as a divine institution, which St. Matthew records in full, in the same chapter of his Gospel. The question was, "Can a man put away his wife for any cause?" and our Lord's answer is unequivocal. "And he answered and said unto them, Have ye not read, that He which made them at the beginning, made them male and female, and said, for this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh? Wherefore they are no more twain but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." This can mean but one thing, that He who instituted the sacred bond in the beginning, who made it in the very terms of its institution mystical, reaffirms the fundamental principle of it, monogamy and indissolubility, one man and one woman, one flesh; "what therefore God has joined together let not man put asunder." The passages must be taken together. They relate and refer, all of them, to this restatement, reaffirmation, reinstitution, which underlies the natural, the Mosaic, the Christian, institution. And we can only so avoid, it seems to me, the fault and failure of the Pharisees, who, "tempting Him," here as elsewhere, tried to "entangle Jesus in His talk." He cannot contradict Himself. Somehow, any seeming contradiction must be explicable. And the reconciling words, by which the exception which would contravene the principle of marriage, if it were what it seems to be, may be so understood as not to break the law of God; the reconciling words are "what therefore," because they are one flesh, "what therefore God has joined together let not man put asunder."

I do not think that in the ordinary discussion of the Scriptural presentation of this matter attention enough is called to St. Paul's witness. We turn to him constantly about the doctrine of the resurrection, of the Holy Eucharist, and confirmation, &c., as an outside and independent witness, because he has assured us that his gospel was not from man nor by man, but that he received it directly and immediately from our Lord Himself. It may, of course, be possible to push this too far, if we make it apply to every dogmatic utterance of the apostle, but it is plainly applicable to his two statements about Christian marriage. "And unto the married I command, yet not I, but the Lord, Let not the wife depart from her husband: But and if she depart, let her remain unmarried, or be reconciled to her husband; and let not the husband put away his wife." (First Corinthians, vii., 10, 11.) In which he says distinctly, Not I, but the Lord. And it is as applicable to what he writes to the Roman Christians as asserting a well-known Christian law. "Know ye not, brethren, (for I speak to them that know the law,) how that the law hath dominion over a man as long as he liveth? For the woman which hath an husband is bound by the law to her husband so long as he liveth; but if the husband be dead, she is loosed from the law of her husband. So then if, while her husband liveth, she be married to another man, she shall be called an adulteress; but if her husband be dead, she is free from the law; so that she is no adulteress, though she be married to another man." (Romans, vii., 1-3.) So that these two utterances, both unmistakable in their meaning, are not Pauline canons, but restatements and revelations to St. Paul by our Lord Himself, which had passed at that time into a well-known law of the Church, to which the apostle could appeal for the truth that only death dissolves the marriage bond.

We are taught to refer in our search for truth to "Holy Scripture and ancient authors." We are told also, as to the teaching of our Church, that the fathers of it in America, and the revisers and compilers of our Book of Common Prayer, and the framers of our canon law, had no intention of "departing from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine, discipline, or worship." And this marriage question touches all these three. It cannot be said that there is consentient doctrine in the Church of England, when men like Keble and Bishop Hamilton and Isaac Williams and Dr. Bright are on the one side, and on the other side Lightfoot and Bishop Wordsworth of Lincoln and Bishop Wordsworth of Salisbury and Bishop King of Lincoln. So that one must recognize the honest and somewhat astonished attitude of John Keble, scholar and saint, when he writes: "It is notorious that very many, having no other wish than to live and die dutiful children of the Church of England, believe, nevertheless, that they see in Holy Scripture all but a direct contradiction of a main principle of our doctrine and discipline of marriage." But about the discipline and worship of the Church of England, her canon law, and her form of service there is no room for doubt or question. Plainly in her canon law, positively in her long inheritance of traditional legislation, from Arles, from the time of the Norman conquest, at and after the Reformation, she speaks still with no uncertain voice in refusing any remarriage after any divorce. And the office for the solemnization of matrimony, hers and ours, is built at every turn and step upon its indissolubility—"so long as ye both shall live," "until death do us part," "Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder." So much so that to use that office for the remarriage of a divorced person, or to use it with any contemplation of a separation during the lives of those so married, would be a ludicrous, if it were not a blasphemous, contradiction in terms.

Not least of all the reasons which make for the value of the principle that divorce does not carry with it the right of remarriage, is the great thought of the duty and possibility of reconciliation after repentance. That is a door that ought never to be closed. Even the gravest offense, explated by bitter remorse, ought to be kept within the reach of forgiveness and restoration. The erring husband or the sinful wife, separated one from the other, ought not to have the barrier of another wife or another husband taken, between them and the possibility of pardon and the renewal of rights and privileges forfeited, perhaps in some moment of unresisted temptation, for which years of misery have made atonement.

I have stated the case in favor of the proposed canon forbidding any minister of our Church to solemnize the marriage of either party to a divorce during the lifetime of the other party, if the divorce be granted for any cause arising after marriage. I am not called upon to make argument or plea for the other side, which has such many able supporters, but I am bound to recognize that there is another side—those whom Mr. Keble describes as wishing "to live and die dutiful children of the Church of England, who believe, nevertheless, that they see in Holy Scripture all but a direct contradiction of the principle of her doctrine and discipline of marriage, namely, that marriage once really contracted is indissoluble by man." They include in our own day the names of most learned and holy men. There has been always a strong array of students of Holy Scripture and canon law who hold to the Divine authority of the one exception which allows remarriage; and the testimony of the Eastern Church since Constantine has been as distinct in its direction and in wide departure from it as has been that of the Western Church in the other direction. How should this state of things affect our canon law? Plainly, it seems to me, it ought to hinder us from presuming to declare the illegality of this one marriage by affixing to it any ecclesiastical penalty other than (if it be called a penalty) that refusal to give it the sanction of the Church's benediction. The firm which this canon takes purposely avoids declaring such a marriage either legal or illegal. It is in no sense a canon of discipline for the lay people. That matter may be dealt with in other ways, and must be dealt with elsewhere, either by such a suggestion as was made in the amendment proposed to the canon in the House of Bishops, excepting the innocent party to a divorce suit, asked and obtained for adultery, from the prohibition to admit to the sacraments persons remarried after divorce; or, there may be some wiser and better way to accomplish it. The canon for which I am pleading leaves this question untouched. It is not, and does not pretend to be, a canon on divorce or on remarriage. It is a canon on marriage. At the same time I am free to confess that no canonical enactment would be complete, and no canonical action would fully represent the actual historic attitude of the Church toward this question, which does not somehow recognize the claim of conscience and of scholarship about that most difficult of all things to define, the innocent party in a divorce suit for adultery. Say what you will about the danger that conscience in this case means often the self-will of passion; think what you will about the clearness of Scriptural principle; it is true that scholars and saints, in all the later ages and in the two great divisions of the Church, Eastern and Western, have been divided and uncertain about this one point. And something that will recognize this, something that will at least exclude from Christian consideration any cause for tolerated divorce but the one, must be done. I am only concerned to say that the appeal to the Church on the ground that she is the ecclesia docens to decide this question, to teach the truth positively, peremptorily, and without a qualification, is asking this American branch of the Church to do what she has no warrant to do, what no General Council of the Church has finally settled, and what no uniform consent of her members during these nineteen centuries has been able to accomplish. Her mission, therefore, is to teach what she can most surely find established by the strongest warrant of authority; and if it can read rightly the collected teachings of the centuries, it must be this: That any remarriage after divorce is so far doubtful that she cannot give it the sanction of allowing her clergy to solemnize it; that the rightful remarriage of the man whose wife is an adulteress is so far possible that she dare not refuse to admit this person, remarried, to the sacraments. The end of this question is not yet. Considering the cardinal and critical consequence of that with which it deals, namely, the primeval and fundamental institution, implied in creation, instituted in the earliest moment of man's being, and certified and sanctified by the teaching of our Lord—considering its relation to all that most concerns the stability of the family, of society, of the home, of the State—considering the chaos of confusion, of uncertainty, of levity, of contempt for the sacredness of this holy estate, of divergence in civil laws, of resort to fictions and falsehoods of residence—considering the influence and power of a declaration in her canon law by this Church, which shall conform it to the constantly increasing power of the teaching of her Book of Common Prayer—it must be recognized as a burning question in theology, in morals, in discipline. And it is imperative that all should make such study of the facts as they may be able to make, and, above all, to pray God to give them wisdom and courage, when the time for decision shall come, to think and to do the thing which is right.

WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE.

POLICING THE PHILIPPINES

Plan for Enlisting the Natives Under American Officers.

Regarded as Better Than Harsher Army Methods—The Sultan of Sulu Well Disposed.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, July 23.—Since plans to put civil government into effect in the Philippines presuppose a condition of peace, they will need to include in all the islands provision for efficient policing. Present conditions need vigorous handling, if government is to be at all comfortable. Good pay for office holders and a salutary system of laws will count for little if local authority is vested in men who hold Filipino commissions, as is now suspected of many; if mere suspicion of friendliness toward the controlling power endangers the safety of a native, his family, or his property, and if Americans cannot show themselves in the roadways, except in force, without inviting the fire of a hidden enemy.

If the army is to be depleted of a considerable portion of its volunteer force by the expiration of enlistments in July next, the homeward movement of troops must begin soon. An emergency situation then will be presented. The question is whether to anticipate it by vigorous measures now or to try to provide for it through a colonial police, organized on a military basis, and commanded by American officers. Arguments for the police plan are enforced by the official record, which certainly implies that in the appointment of a commission to take charge of the islands, military force has accomplished its mission and affairs have advanced to the stage at which civil authority will be respected. A police force would be a civil institution even if it were for practical purposes a colonial army.

VILLAGES DESERTED THROUGH FEAR.

In plans to preserve order, the authorities note conditions far from quieting. The guerrilla practice of picking off soldiers and the tragedies enacted in the robbery or murder of friendly natives are not more subversive of order or of social tranquillity than is the fear of lawlessness which permeates entire districts and drives the population from villages upon a shift of military posts.

In the Island of Panay, in the Visayas, the troops found villages absolutely deserted. Their people had fled from them for fear of attack from bandits, and had taken refuge in protected settlements, leaving their homes to be entered and ransacked by any visitors choosing to do so. They chose to suffer in that way rather than risk the personal indignities to which such visits might subject them. When the troops appeared in that vicinity the villagers returned to their homes.

It was desired a few weeks ago to send a message by carrier from Pototan to Dumarao, in Panay, over a mountain pass, a distance of thirty miles. No native was willing to carry it, and finally the sum of $50 was offered for a messenger. That is a sum of money as a native could earn from home labor in several months. It was learned that no native could be hired to make that trip for $100, because the pass and flanking hills were so infested with ladrones and insurrectos that almost certain death awaited any one making the trip alone. When a garrison moved from one Panay town to another one day last month the town vacated was visited that night before the people could get away by a band of plunderers, who robbed the villagers and threw them into panic by threats of wholesale murder.

These were occurrences in a pacified island. In some degree similar conditions prevail wherever natives choose to unite for plunder, whether as insurrectos, highwaymen, or armed robbers. The insurrection stands the test of their conduct, although the real responsibility for it is in a condition of disorder that makes outlawry of all kinds easy, and permits the idle and riotous to thrive on brutality.

So far as Americans are concerned, those who are simply insurrectos have some regard for decency. They try to kill and they lead guerrilla lives, but when they can capture a party by ambush, they treat prisoners considerately. Their reputation in dealing with their own race, on the other hand, is atrociously bad. It gives license to bandits to rob and murder, with little danger of detection, and with the mask of insurrection to cover them.

HARSH METHODS URGED.

If the army, now in fair force, was ordered to put down disorder by any means, however harsh, it might restore quiet in many districts by destroying crops, turning mules into the rice fields, driving off stock and concentrating the people in town boundaries, and in instant retaliation upon any community in which a shooting or other case of disorder occurred. In place of the present method of administering no punishment except when men may be caught "red handed," such measures are favored by many officers as an effective substitute. In the opinion of those who favor this course, it would be exemplary and would not need frequent trial to establish at least a semblance of order.

Regardless of the outcry that such a course, harshly applied, might raise in the United States, it is criticised here on various grounds. If the army is soon to be weakened by the expiration of enlistments, the reduction of force and the probable withdrawal of troops from many districts might act as a removal of pressure against outlawry and incite fresh horrors and widespread despair, involving districts perhaps that are now comparatively quiet. It is feared that outbreaks following forcible suppression would be more violent than ever. The plan is opposed also because it might throw needless stigma upon a policy that has been conspicuously humane.

The criticism raised against such a course by regular troops goes to the question of foreign service, particularly tropical service. While these troops hold themselves subject to any orders and have no thought of dissenting from a programme that may be laid out for them, they think that in fairness they should be entitled to elect a course of continued service or that the Government may well consider the policy of keeping men on extended duty, except in case of open war, in a climate so little changing as to enervate and depress them. As the regular force is small and transfers would be of necessity infrequent, such work as would be enforced to compel and keep order here would try men out, perhaps fitter than they could be recruited in the regular service.

FORCES FOR COLONIAL WORK.

In this connection it has been proposed that a colonial army be formed, to which regular officers or men may be assigned on their own application; that climate hardship be compensated by extra pay and allowances; that except when in actual war no one in the regular force be required to do altogether more than five years of foreign service; and that, so far as may be prudent, enlistments be accepted from natives. The plan would be to advance in rank commissioned officers accepting colonial service, and, if such officers ran short, to offer commissions to regular non-commissioned officers.

More is heard in favor of a colonial police than of a colonial army. Although official life seldom inspires great confidence in native professions, it is believed that the authorities could utilize tribal dislikes and prejudices in the organization of a force large and determined enough to keep order. Such a force as the rural guard of Cuba or Porto Rico is proposed, with the difference that the guards here would be assigned to districts and among people strange to them. Men from southern provinces or islands would be put on duty far from home, and those from the north would be sent south. Guards and people would not have the same language.

Encouragement is given to the opinion that a strong force could be recruited by the evident desire for peace in many of the garrisoned communities, and the large number of men who remain in these communities in peaceful pursuits. Inducements of good pay and care and of association with a force sufficient to suppress any organized disorder would bring in applications for places, it is thought, in excess of the number to be filled. Such a guard might garrison every district, afford the protection to settlements that the soldiers now give and do the soldiers' patrol work, and insure at least outward respect for law and a fair measure of peace in every section. Colonial police would be distinct from municipal police, but one force might be expected to be equal to taking care of the country, while the other kept order in the towns.

If such a force were employed white officers would command; the soldiers might be spared from garrisons without encouraging outlaw raids, since the police would occupy the garrisons, and occupancy strictly military might be confined to seaports or the larger interior points, subject to emergency call or ready for any duty belonging customarily to soldiers rather than to police. This plan would permit volunteers to return home and enable comparatively few regulars to attend to all military functions.

PEACE AMONG MOROS.

It is certain that something must be done to correct present conditions of disorder. Civil government can be little more than an affair of paper while riot threatens or fear restrains the peace of mind of the people. There are very few important islands which do not require sharp watching all the time. If an exception may be made at the moment, it applies to the Sulu group, where the Sultan and his Mohammedans live. The Sultan decided, when the Americans took possession of an abandoned church at Jolo as barracks, that troops who would do that could not come from a Christian land, and therefore the obligation upon a Moro to run amuck and kill Christians could have no relation to Americans. He sees his way now, through American indulgence, to import stock for a general store which he owns, on a favored-nation basis, and he and his people are as friendly as can be.

This simply furnishes an instance of the happening of the unexpected. It constitutes no pledge for continuing good-will, but the immediate purposes of order are served by the Sultan's avowal that, since Americans are not Christians, he has no grievance against them. Should discussion with him be provoked on points of doctrine, a fresh complexion might be put on affairs. Meanwhile, the Sultan is in the way of prospering in trade, and so many material promises may loom up before him as to induce him to waive his claim of right to hold slaves rather than differ with the President. The point now is that affairs in his islands demand a minimum of attention. He keeps on the best possible terms with the military, and, beyond the ravings of an occasional crank, who is uniformly and promptly squelched, affairs move as smoothly in Mindanao and the Sulus as could be hoped.

The Sultan has interested himself in education, and one of the best schools established by military authority is at Jolo. With the aid of some of the officers stationed there, English has been put in the course. Gen. MacArthur recently visited the school and was regaled with a recitation in English by a small girl of the story of Washington and the cherry tree. Then the school sang for him in chorus "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town," under the evident impression that it was the National air.

Elsewhere than among the heathen there is room for a strong, well-armed force, whether it be military or civil. Until it shall be furnished and put systematically and vigorously at work in behalf of order, simultaneous migration of troops and villagers will continue in Panay; robber raids will proceed in Cebu; the bandits of Negros will support themselves by plunder, and American soldiers will be shot and friendly natives looted within a few hours' run of Manila.

The fact seems to be that the insurrection, so far as it has backbone and guidance, rests on the slender hope that chance may not deal too unkindly with it until favoring terms may be dictated to a civil establishment. There is no thought that it can ever dislodge American force. While awaiting its chance, it provides a cloak for every crime of violence and keeps affairs unsettled. The civil authority will begin work thoroughly committed to the maintenance of good order by means as forceful as may be necessary. Its organization may justify the military in strong measures, if required, or equip a body of police, to whose course in the preservation of order no exception can be taken. The civil and military establishments will in any case work harmoniously, and it need not be doubted that when the commission, as supreme authority, shall decide upon the agency for making government orderly and comfortable, its most efficient counsel and ally will be the military staff.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

THE SHAH FETED IN VIENNA.

Received State Dinner in Maria Theresa Suite of Apartments at Schonbrunn.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—The Shah has been received by the Emperor as a royal sovereign of equal rank. He and his suite are being entertained at the Hofburg, and a grand State dinner has been given at Schönbrünn, on which occasion the beautiful grounds were most elaborately illuminated.

In his Eastern Highness's honor the wonderful Maria Theresa suite of apartments, unique in Europe, has been opened. Less magnificent than the apartments of the Czar at the Winter Palace, near St. Petersburg, these rooms (intact as they were in the days when they were furnished for the great Empress) have an exquisite charm and intimate interest which is entirely their own. If Maria Theresa presided over their arrangement as well as gave the order, it is a pity this many-sided woman is not alive to give inspiration to the novelty-seeking art decorators of to-day.

The rooms are costly in the extreme, but their wealth is never oppressive, because it subserves an exquisite and never-erring taste. One room, lined with rosewood, is inlaid with the most delicate little pictures done by enameling on copper, and alone cost a million florins. The room is not large—a convenient size for breakfast room or boudoir.

The pictures, each one a perfect gem, are of irregular shape, set in the rosewood wall, with a narrow, floriated gold edging of Empire design. The colors are as fresh and delicate as though they were of yesterday, and the designs and workmanship would make the artists of our day despair. Out of this opens a smaller room, with only a sofa and two or three chairs, but the walls are covered with paintings from the hands of the children of Maria Theresa, and among them is a landscape—a peaceful little scene, painted with immature talent—which, as the visitor looks closer, gives him a strange, pathetic thrill, for it bears the signature of Marie Antoinette. There is a Japanese room, with articles inlaid in cabinets, and a Chinese room, hung with silk of the true Nankin blue, framing hundreds of delicate little paintings on rice paper and silk, the work and coloring of which belong to the best period of Chinese art.

The celebrated tapestry room is very much larger, and the magnificent tapestries portray scenes in the life story of Austria, showing some of the most famous battles between the Austrians and the Turks. Perhaps most fascinating of all the rooms to modern taste is the oval-shaped chamber, where walls, ceiling, doors, furniture, ornaments, everything, is made of the most exquisitely carved wood, wrought in the Empire style, with designs of ribbons, flowers, and fruits, but so artfully painted and enameled that you believe it to be a room of blue and white china. The chandelier hangs by a wooden ribbon from the ceiling, and takes the form of a large, branching candelabra, festooned with garlands of delicately cut flowers. The room is a gem, and a unique one.

It is difficult to impress a man who has seen the fairy palaces of the East—their white marble temple screens carved into the semblance of the most delicate lace—but in all his travels it is safe to say the Persian monarch will not have seen any art work which would give him a higher opinion of what human skill and taste can do than the Maria Theresa suite of Schönbrünn.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

NEW CATHEDRAL IN SYDNEY.

Roman Catholic Edifice the Finest of Its Kind in Australasia.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Sept. 12.—The completion of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral in Sydney has formed the occasion of a series of imposing celebrations, in which considerable numbers of Protestants have taken part, there existing a warm feeling of friendliness between the denominations, with the exception of the Orange element.

The new building, which replaces one destroyed by fire many years ago, is a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, of Gothic design. It has cost fully £200,000, nearly the whole of which represents offerings from the great body of Catholics in New South Wales, there being no rich individual endowments. The cathedral is regarded as the grandest example of its kind in Australasia.

At the dedication ceremony the Governors of New South Wales and Queensland, with the Lieutenant Governor of British New Guinea, were present, with many of the leading State officials, naval and military officers, and principal citizens. The scene was one of unparalleled splendor in Australia.

TURKEY UNDER ABDUL HAMID

Progress Made During the Reign of the Present Sultan.

The Army Modernized and Public Improvements Under Way—Disposition of the Ruler.

On Friday, Aug. 31, 1900, the Sultan of Turkey commenced the twenty-fifth year of his reign. In many respects his rule has been marked by great advances in civilization and education, while in other ways it can be criticised in severe terms.

When Abdul Hamid first came to the throne he was confronted by the danger of a Russian invasion and the capture of Constantinople seemed inevitable. Then it was that Lord Beaconsfield stepped in and, backed by the English fleet, stayed the march of the conqueror. The war with Russia resulted in the loss of Kars, Batoum and Bulgaria, and the Sultan was forced to make promises of reform in the administration of the internal affairs of his empire—a promise, by the way, which has never been fulfilled. Cyprus at that time was ceded to England.

Then came the rebellion in Egypt, led by Arabi Pasha, which some persons think was instigated and encouraged at Yildiz Kiosk. This ended in the English occupation, which at present seems to be permanent, the only real recognition of the Sultan now being the yearly tribute which is still paid with regularity. The revolt in Roumelia was a great loss of prestige to the position and stability of Turkey, for the Balkan States are now independent and a constant menace to Constantinople.

The Armenian massacres have been thought by some to be a blot on the good name of Abdul Hamid, but it must be remembered that the Armenians had become very unruly, and provoked the terrible punishment that was meted out to them. Awful atrocities, however, were perpetrated, and the whole of Turkish Armenia was devastated. Lately Sassoun was the scene of another holocaust, but this was a small affair compared with the previous bloody massacres.

It is generally believed in Turkey that it was Russia that prevented English interference to stop the destruction of the lives and property of the poor Armenians, for the Czar was averse to an independent Armenia, and was, therefore, willing that Turkey should stamp out this uprising in a manner that would prevent another for all time.

When the Armenian difficulties were ended Greece sent the Vassos expedition to Crete. This ended in Turkey losing another province. Then the Greeks became so elated that they forced a war on the Turks, hoping that the Balkan States would assist them. In this they were disappointed, and the Turkish Army, under the skillful direction of German officers, soon overthrew the opposing forces, and could have entered Athens without opposition had not the Czar interfered to prevent them.

KAISER SEEKING ALLIANCE.

The Greek war added greatly to the prestige of Turkey not only in Europe, where it became a recognized fact that the Ottoman troops when properly led were the equal of the best, but all over the Mohammedan world. There was a feeling of exultation that the followers of the Crescent had had such an easy victory over a Christian army. Germany, ever on the alert, quickly realized the value of the Sultan as a friend in case of a European war, and since then has been striving to make an ally of him. The visit of the Kaiser to Constantinople was part of this scheme to establish cordial relations, which was accomplished, and from that time Germany has been the open and acknowledged friend of Abdul Hamid.

In looking back on the reign of the Sultan, in one respect it has been very successful. He has been adroit and skillful in keeping the whole world at bay for years, playing one country against another, until finally they have formed the "European Concert," which is quite as easy for him to hoodwink as it was the different nations separately.

The progress of Turkey in the last twenty-five years has been tremendous. The army has been modernized under the direction of the ablest of German officers like Von der Golz Pasha, and many Turkish officers are now sent abroad to be educated. The whole force has been armed with Mauser rifles, the arsenals have been arranged for making the most modern cannon and small arms, and the manufacture of smokeless powder has been begun. The Hamidieh or irregular cavalry was embodied some years ago, and many fine remounts for them have been purchased in Hungary and Russia. An effort is now being made to create a new navy by putting the old ships in order and ordering new torpedo boats to be constructed.

Financially, the empire is in a bad way, but it must be admitted that some improvement has taken place. The floating debt has been unified, some of the "four series" have been extinguished by the Council of the Ottoman Debt, and associated with this institution has been founded the tobacco regie and the tumbak monopoly. The Russian war indemnity has been paid up, and notwithstanding that the Treasury is usually supposed to be bankrupt, there is money to be had when it is wanted. Nearly all the Greek money paid as an indemnity for the late war is still held for military uses.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

In the building of railways, quays, and harbors a great deal of good work has been done. At Constantinople the quays are well built and a great advantage to commerce. They were constructed by a French company. Fine wharves have also been built at Beyroot and Salonica, and one is now building at Hiadar Pasha, at the end of the Anatolia Railway. This railway opens up an entirely new country and brings Constantinople into touch with Central Asia Minor. The company has unusual advantages and will ultimately extend the road to the Persian Gulf. There is also the Smyrna-Kassaba line and the Salonica-Monastir and the Uskub-Zebiftchheh lines. Then there are lines from Beyroot to Damascus and from Jaffa to Jerusalem, while many concessions have been granted which have not yet been utilized.

Education has advanced with rapid strides and schools have been established in all the large towns; also more advanced colleges have been started, like the Bacteriological Institute, military and civil preparatory colleges, and the colossal medical, law, and commercial colleges at Constantinople.

Brigandage, which formerly existed over the whole country, has entirely disappeared from European Turkey, and in Asia it is now only carried on in a small way by a few isolated bands.

Electric tramcars and lighting are much needed in Constantinople, and if some competent engineer could have a free hand that city could be transformed into the most beautiful town in the world, for its natural advantages—situated as it is on the Golden Horn and the beautiful Bosphorus—are great.

Although Abdul Hamid is opposed to more liberty for the women, yet their seclusion gets less and less every year. They are in many instances better educated than the men, and it is to be noted that the most artistic and best newspaper produced in Turkey is edited by Turkish women, several of whom are well known authors. Covering the face is only a pretense in most instances now. With the poor and among the rich the yashmak is very thin and transparent. What will occur in another twenty-five years no one can foretell accurately, but it looks as if by that time the rights of women would be as great in Turkey as elsewhere.

Had it not been for the terrible Armenian slaughter, the universal feeling in regard to the lifework of the Sultan would be favorable, but many most unjustly hold him personally responsible for the bloody manner in which this uprising was squelched. His reign commenced in stormy times, but compared with those of his predecessors, there has been more advance than at any previous period since the Moslem first appeared in Europe. To be sure, he has lost more territory than any other Sultan—the Balkan States. Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro are larger than the present European Turkey—and Egypt is no longer subject to him.

There are said to be now 35,000 primary schools besides many grammar schools, technical schools, girls' colleges, and the university, which is to be the memorial of the jubilee. Many charitable institutions have been founded, and the barbarous customs which prevailed before his reign have been done away with entirely.

As a man, the Sultan is keen, clever, able, and a match for the most skillful diplomatist.

A DOMESTICATED MAN.

The Sultan has many fine instincts and tastes. He loves good horses and well-bred dogs, is devoted to domestic life and his children, and when not occupied with the affairs of state is always in the company of his family. Abdul Hamid is a shrewd politician and is the master mind in directing the affairs of the empire. He has a most pleasant personality, and those who come in contact with him always feel

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to:

Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Garrettson, (Miss Prime,) Oct. 10, 1855.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, (Miss Platt,) Oct. 14, 1858.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy, (Miss Emma Baker,) Oct. 14, 1858.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, (Miss Caroline D. Sterling,) Oct. 16, 1861.

Mr. and Mrs. John La Farge, (Miss Margaret Perry,) Oct. 15, 1860.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Betts, (Miss Mary Holbrook,) Oct. 16, 1867.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Fuller, (Miss Mary Schermerhorn Hone,) Oct. 17, 1867.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Ward, (Miss Fanny King,) Oct. 16, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, (Miss Irvin,) Oct. 19, 1869.

Lieut. Van Schneritz and Mrs. Van Schneritz, (Miss Jay,) Oct. 18, 1872.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Nicholas, (Miss Hollins,) Oct. 20, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Westervelt, (Miss Alice Doty,) Oct. 20, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Helmley, (Miss Julia Neilson.) Their silver wedding, Oct. 19, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gordon Brown, (Miss Tracy,) Oct. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, (Miss Frelinghuysen,) Oct. 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Asher Robbins, (Miss Bend,) Oct. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, (Miss Storrow,) Oct. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Fuller, (Miss Hone,) Oct. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Lenning, (Miss King,) Oct. 15, 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. John Alsop King, (Miss Tompkins,) Oct. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, (Miss Lydig,) Oct. 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Delafield, (Miss Baker,) Oct. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Barclay, (Miss Barclay,) Oct. 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Le Roy Edgar, (Miss Alice King,) Oct. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, (Miss Blanche Havemeyer,) Oct. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edward Bonner, (Miss Kate Griffith,) Oct. 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney R. Taber, (Miss Julia Biddle Cox,) Oct. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Francke, (Miss Marian Rand,) Oct. 18, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lane Eno, (Miss Edith Labouisse,) Oct. 18, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Percival Davis Griffiths, (Miss Gertrude Bailey Tredick,) Oct. 19, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gelston Floyd, (Miss Janet T. Montgomery,) Oct. 18, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Crosby, (Miss Lilian Carnochan,) Oct. 16, 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Osgood Pell, (Miss Isabel Audrey Townsend,) Oct. 17, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic De Witt Wells, (Miss Laura Prime Jay,) Oct. 16, 1899.

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Another Autumn Sunday, which, it is to be hoped, will be blessed with better weather than its three or four predecessors, finds New York society still out of town. Tuxedo, Westchester, and Long and Staten Islands hold the majority of those men and women who make up what is variously known as "the fashionables," the "smart set," and the "four hundred," latter-day terms for the old "upper ten," the "elite," the "chosen few," and the "Murray Hillites." There are still many villas open at Newport, Southampton, Seabright, and Elberon. Lenox has not yet closed its season, and the Virginia Hot Springs have a more notable list of guests than for two or three Autumns past.

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Last year at this time New York society had grown weary of a week's attempt to sail even the first of the series of races for the America's Cup. This fact is recalled by the receipt of a challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton for another cup contest next Autumn. The golfers have been fairly quiet during the week, and the Morristown Horse Show has attracted more attention than any other suburban attempt. They are still riding to hounds at Meadow Brook, where the Autumn colony is now well settled, and in Westchester they are golfing, driving, dining, and dancing.

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The Women's Annual Championship Golf Tournament at Baltusrol will begin on Tuesday, and continue until and through Saturday. The best players at Ardsley and Shinnecock will compete in this tournament, and the club is issuing invitations very generally in New York and through Northern New Jersey to the reception and tea at its clubhouse at the foot of Springfield Mountain on the first afternoon of the tournament. The guests are invited to take the ferry at 2 P. M. from the foot of Christopher Street, connecting with the train at Hoboken for Short Hills, and are informed that they can return on several late afternoon trains. A collation will be served in the clubhouse and in a tent on the lawn adjoining it, and there will be music by a Hungarian orchestra. The Baltusrol court is situated in such a beautiful country and the views are so fine and far-reaching that the scenes on the links during this tournament and especially on Tuesday afternoon—that of the reception—will be most attractive. Should the weather on Tuesday be unfavorable, the reception and tea will be held on the first succeeding fine day.

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The record of New York and suburban society during the present week will probably resolve itself into one continuous golf score. With good weather the golfers will triumph over the devotees of all other sports, and will make merry indeed.

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The past week has been delightful at Lenox, although devoid of any large formal entertainment. Day after day the finest of October weather has been enjoyed, and while very cold early in the day, it warms up toward noon. The air is clear and bracing, without dampness, and it is ideal weather for cycling, driving, riding, and golfing. Several coaches were out last week and a number of coaching parties passed through the town.

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The coming week will bring several weddings in town. On Tuesday Miss Hall of 550 Fifth Avenue, a daughter of Mrs. John J. Hall, will be married to W. W. Drant. It will be a quiet home wedding. On Wednesday Miss Mary Ludlow Harper, a daughter of Orlando M. Harper, will be married to Calhoun Cragin in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. John L. Roberts, Jr., is to be best man, and the ushers selected are George D. Arthur, John A. Le Boutillier, H. H. Adams, Jr., William B. Cragin, Arthur S. Cragin, and H. Ellsworth Cragin. Miss Kathleen L. Harper is to be the maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. There will be no reception after the ceremony. On Thursday, Stephen Wood Linnington and Miss Gertrude Watson of Newport, a niece of Dr. William Argyle Watson, will be married in Calvary Church. On Saturday, Miss Theodora P. Trowbridge, a daughter of Mrs. George Trowbridge, and Douglas Ludlow Elliman are to be married in the Brick Church at 4 o'clock. Mr. Elliman is a son of Lawrence Bogert Elliman of Flushing, L. I. Miss Trowbridge's bridesmaids are to be the Misses Elizabeth Clark, Lillian Holmes and Louise Trowbridge, a cousin. Miss Julia A. Trowbridge, a sister of the bride will be her maid of honor. Henry L. Bogert, Jr., will be best man, and the ushers are to be Clarence Wyckoff, Anton Schefer, Lawrence B. Elliman, Theodore R. Pell, H. De Witt Smith, and Theodore Lawrence Bogert, uncle of the bridegroom. A reception at the Buckingham will follow the ceremony.

The wedding of Charles Lawrence Riker and Miss Selina Richards Schroeder will be celebrated in the Episcopal Church at Pelham Manor, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 2:30 o'clock, and the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's Church, this city, will officiate. There will be a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gillat Schroeder, at Rarrowon-the-Sound. Miss Louise Lawrence Schroeder, a young sister of the bride will be her maid of honor and only attendant. Mr. Riker's best man is to be Charles R. Swords of New York. Mr. Riker, who is a son of John Lawrence Riker, was graduated at Columbia in the class of '95.

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The wedding of Charles S. Guthrie and Mrs. Frances Lehmann of this city, which is to be celebrated on Monday, Oct. 22 will take place at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Robert Cornell, '33 Irving Place. Mr. Guthrie was a former partner of Mrs. Lehmann's late husband, Frederick Lehmann, and the couple have been acquainted for many years, and are consequently old friends. For some years Mr. Guthrie was in business at Pittsburg. He is a member of the Union Club of this city. Mrs. Lehmann, who is a daughter of the late Charles Lamson of New York, is a sister of Mrs. Victor Drummond, Mrs. Richard Hoffman, Mrs. Pedro de Flores, and Mrs. Edward Dale Appleton, and is a niece of Charles H. Marshall. When, after her husband's death, Mrs. Lehmann found herself in somewhat straitened circumstances, she took up the business of interior decoration, in which she was most successful, and, while it is true that she decorated Mr. Guthrie's apartment at Sherry's, Mr. Guthrie was absent in Europe while it was being done, and sent Mrs. Lehmann the order for the work by mail. Mr. Guthrie has selected as his best man Tracy Guthrie, his cousin. There will be no ushers. The Rev. Joseph Hutchesson, formerly rector of the Church of the Epiphany, and for many years a friend of the Lehmanns, will officiate. The hour set for the wedding is 12 o'clock, and only relatives and intimate friends have been invited. After a honeymoon trip in the South, Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie will, about the middle of November, occupy the house 36 West Thirty-seventh Street.

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One of the handsomest entertainments given this season at Lenox was the putting match which Peter Marié got up a few days since, and in which he gave many beautiful prizes. Although it was called a putting match, golf formed but a small part of the affair. It was in reality a garden party, and Mr. Marié gave a charming luncheon in connection therewith at the clubhouse of the golf club. A large section of the clubhouse was divided off and backed with red. Against this background were set seven large posts, and on these were fastened immense shields of fruit, one being of grapes and the others of different fruits. Through these decorations were placed on small shelves or brackets the many handsome prizes. Not only did the girls who won prizes receive them, but each girl had a "sponsor," and whenever the girls won prizes their sponsors were also presented with handsome trifles. In point of decoration, beauty of prizes, and elaborateness of detail the whole affair was perfectly managed.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, (Miss Mary Crocker,) who have been at the Savoy Hotel since their arrival from Europe a few days ago, will take possession of their residence, 6 West Fifty-sixth Street, the first of the week. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who went to the Hot Springs last Monday night with Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and her party, will return to her town house to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, who spent the Summer in yachting at Bar Harbor and in the Maine woods, returned last week from Lenox to their town house in East Seventyninth Street. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, who close their Newport cottage tomorrow, and who will come to town, will not stop in New York, but are going out to Tuxedo with a party including Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman and others. They will stay at the clubhouse there for a week or ten days.

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Members of the Southampton colony who closed their cottages there during the past week were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. James T. Kilbreth, Mrs. De Grasse Fowler, and Secretary Elihu Root.

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The Assemblies, as announced before in these columns, will take place Thursday, Dec. 13, and Thursday, Jan. 24, at the Astoria. Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's Friday evening dancing class will meet at Sherry's on Dec. 14 and 28, Jan. 11 and 25, Feb. 8, and April 12, 1901. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield's fortnightly dances are to be held on Dec. 4 and 18, Jan. 8 and 22, and Feb. 5 and 19, 1901, at the Astoria. The junior cotillions will take place at Sherry's on Dec. 4 and Jan. 8 and Feb. 5, 1901. Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt's class will meet at Sherry's on Dec. 15, Jan. 5, Feb. 2, and April 9, 1901. Mrs. Sneediker's class will also meet at Sherry's on Dec. 14, Jan. 4 and 25, and Feb. 8, 1901. The Wednesday cotillions will take place at Delmonico's Dec. 4, Jan. 2 and 23, and Feb. 13, 1901. The Cinderellas are to be held at Dodsworth's Dec. 20, Jan. 3, 17, and 31, and Feb. 14 and April 11, 1901. Mrs. Ladd's class has its first meeting at Delmonico's on Nov. 30, as does also the class for young boys and girls organized by Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt. Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush's class will meet at Sherry's on Dec. 31, Jan. 18, Feb. 1 and 15, and April 8, 1901. Mrs. John S. Barnes's class, Les Cendrillons, will meet also at Sherry's on Dec. 20 and Jan. 31.

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Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have staying with them at Ophir Hall, near White Plains, a house party in which are comprised the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Hon. Andrew White, United States Ambassador to Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webb, Bishop and Mrs. Potter, D. O. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harrison, and Stephen Olin. Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt and Miss Hewitt spent the day yesterday at the Hall, and among others who have been entertained by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at luncheon and dinner during the stay of the house party have been Mr. and Mrs. Percy Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Potter, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. John Talmage, W. H. Russell, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock.

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The annual Autumn dance at Tuxedo will take place there on Friday evening, Oct. 26. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., is giving her annual series of Saturday musicales. She will sail about Nov. 1 to visit her mother in Switzerland. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Harrison during the week. The old Tuxedo Club will be reopened to-morrow. The Winter Club, as it is known, will be closed after the Autumn season. The first coaching trip of the season was taken by George Etlodge to West Point and Nyack Friday. Among his guests were the Misses Preston, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Frederic Juilliard, James Henry Smith, and Charles Sherrill. Mr. Dodge drove his Goshen Horse Show prize winners.

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The latest arivals at Tuxedo Park include Gen. and Mrs. Frederic R. Halsey, from Europe; Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, from Hot Springs; Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, from New York, and Mrs. Grenville Kane, from Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Purdy, Miss Hoyt, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin were guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., at Keewaydin, at dinner Friday night. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander also gave a dinner on Wednesday to a number of guests. Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison spent the week at Oyster Bay with Mr. and Mrs. C. Weldenfeld.

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Among those who are expected to participate in the Autumn dances at Tuxedo are Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. James Brown Potter and Miss Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.

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Registered at Tuxedo this week were Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Gawtry, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Bourke, James Huzen Hyde, H. Evelyn Pierpont, George W. Van Nest, Frederic de Norliflard, F. De Witt Wells, John Jay, W. P. Homans, and Robert Reid.

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The season at the Virginia Hot Springs has begun unusually early, and the place is very gay. An observation car was put on between there and Washington last week, which is a welcome addition, as the scenery is now particularly beautiful. Among late arrivals at the Springs are Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Amory G. Hodges, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Valentine Blacque, Mrs. William Oothout, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beach, Livingston Beeckman, W. V. Brokaw, W. Gould Brokaw, Mrs. Gilbert and Mrs. Martin.

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Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser and party arrived yesterday at the Virginia Hot Springs in their private car with a party of guests including Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Miss Mildred Stokes, Miss Catherine Dix, Miss M. Whittaker, Miss Ethel Stebbins, Miss Pauline Robinson, Joseph E. Stevens, Henry Schroeder, Schuyler Schieffelin, Clinton Gray, and J. Langdon Erving.

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A kirmess is to be given in St. John's Hall, White Plains, on Oct. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 for the benefit of White Plains Hospital. The following dances will be given by the society young people: Minuet, chaperoned by Mrs. A. I. Squires and Mrs. S. S. Lyon; Spanish, chaperoned by Mrs. David Cromwell and Mrs. Harry Dykman; tarantella, Mrs. G. W. Strong and Mrs. George Vanderbilt; mirror dance, Mrs. J. J. Haley; military, Mrs. W. H. Lyon, Mrs. Groser, and Mrs. Miller; gypsy dance, Mrs. Cromwell and Mrs. Wilson Brown; Scotch reel, Miss Porter and Miss Williams; serpentine, Mrs. Le Valley; carnival dance, Mrs. J. C. Verplanck and Mrs. L. C. Platt; la Manola, Miss Fischer; Indian war and moon dance, Mrs. H. G. V. de Hart and Mrs. Fred Ketcham; rose dance, Mrs. W. P. Bread and Mrs. S. H. Watkins. The kirmess will be under the direction of Miss Lila Agnew Stuart. Great interest has been manifested by the society section of Westchester, and the following ladies will be patronesses: Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. August Gillender, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. D. Fordyce Leith, Mrs. Cornelius Fish, Mrs. William G. Mochring, Mrs. Watson B. Dickerman, Mrs. John Carstensen, and Mrs. Louis V. Sone. W. K. Vanderbilt has just given a handsome donation to the hospital.

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The season at Seabright continues gay, and nearly all the larger cottages there will be kept open until after election, as October is the ideal month at that resort for house parties. Among those who have recently given dinners are Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Adams, whose guests were entertained at their villa, Rohaillion, which was charmingly decorated. At each side of the entrance to the grounds were placed tripods of ironwork, in which were placed pine logs all ablaze, and all along the driveway leading to the house were blazing logs. Among the guests are Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Neeser, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood. A few days ago P. F. Collier went with his hounds from Eatontown, N. J., to Seabright, and there was a hunt. Unfortunately the sport was somewhat marred by a heavy fog, but many followed the run to its end. Mr. Collier of course was the best rider. Mr. and Mrs. William Stanhope Callender have gone to Lenox. Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood gave her a breakfast at her cottage, Fairie Lea. The guests were, besides Mrs. Callender, Mrs. Barclay Parsons, Mrs. Charles Halsey, and Mrs. John Beverly Duer. The table was decorated with fruit instead of flowers, the fruit being placed in nests of yellow tulle. Mrs. Bloodgood is giving a house party over to-day, and has the Earl of Yarmouth among her guests.

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The Fuerst Bismarck, which landed her passengers late on Friday evening, after an exceptionally stormy voyage, brought, among others, Dr. Batterson and Mrs. Batterson, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick and three daughters of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Chandler, Mrs. George Lord Day, Mr. and Mrs. William Grange, two daughters, and son of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Janney, Miss Mildred Janney, Gen. Clinton T. Paine, Mrs. Paine, and two daughters; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Perkins, Edward E. Stanton, Walter E. Stanton, Miss A. R. Stone, Miss Katharine and Miss Margaret Tiffany, and Mrs. Anna E. Woerischoffer, and Miss Woerischoffer.

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The St. Paul, which landed her passengers yesterday noon, had a large list, and brought, among others, Mrs. William Alexander, Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell and son, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Balch, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Macgrane Coxe, Charles P. Clark, H. H. Dickey, Francis A. Dugro, James Elverson of Philadelphia, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Miss Ethel Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hanna, two daughters, and son; Mrs. Alfred C. and Mrs. George L. Harrison of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Wade Hampton, Capt. R. P. Leary, United States Navy; A. N. McCunn, United States Consul at Dunfermline, Scotland; Mrs. Clarence A. Moore and two daughters and son of Philadelphia, John W. Paine, John Paine, and Robert Treat Paine, Mrs. C. L. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith and daughter, Vicomte de Santa Cruz, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sherry and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. George Wilkinson Stetson, W. W. Stetson, and Miss E. W. Stetson; Baron Franz von Erlanger, Miss Gertrude Wheeler, and Mr. and Mrs. William W. Whittier.

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On the Deutschland, which arrived yesterday morning from Southampton and Cherbourg, there came, among others, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Benedict, Col. W. K. Blodgett, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Barton, Francis Boker, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Breese and two daughters, Miss Choate, Clyde Fitch, Miss Chapin, John R. Drexel, Mrs. C. P. Fornes, Gen. Charles McFurlong, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gould, Mrs. Margaret E. Gibert, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mrs. G. Kingsland, Miss Kingsland, ex-Gov. Morton, Miss Helen and Miss Alice Morton, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie and two daughters, L. B. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and the Misses Fell of Philadelphia, the Misses Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Rotch, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Rutherford, Charles H. Steinway, Rutherford Stuyvesant, George J. Seabury and Miss Seabury, F. Diodati Thompson, Mrs. Frederick Turnbull, Frederick Dale Turnbull, Joseph R. Wainwright, C. R. Wainwright, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes.

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Coming on the St. Louis, which sailed from Southampton and Cherbourg yesterday, are, among others, Mrs. George G. Van Schaick, Miss Edith Tilghman, S. R. De La Mar and daughter, Mrs. Storrs Wells, Miss Wells, Henry B. Tompkins, and Mrs. J. B. Woodward and Miss Woodward.

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The Lucania brought yesterday Mr. and Mrs. David L. Einstein and daughter, Miss Antoinette Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. J. L. Hammond, Miss Hammond, and Mr. and Mrs. William G. Irwin.

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The dull gray day which made the idea of country outings unattractive, together with the arrival of three or four popular ocean liners filled with well known people, made the Avenue and the fashionable restaurants gay yesterday. The Waldorf, Delmonico's, and Sherry's were crowded at luncheon and again at the dinner hour, and more well-known faces were seen than on any day thus far this Autumn. Among those who lunched and dined in the Waldorf palm garden were Mr. and Mrs. William Coster, (Miss Maria Gray,) just back from their honeymoon trip; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron, (Miss May Turnure,) who returned on Friday from their honeymoon trip around the world; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson and Mrs. Spencer Irvin of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Rutherford, just in from Europe; Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Rutter, Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson, Mrs. Eno, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Wilkinson of England, and Mrs. Robert Osborne.

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Among those who have been returned in the recent English elections is Cecil Lister-Kaye of Denby Grange, the younger brother of Sir John Lister-Kaye, who married Miss Natica Yznaga of this city. He purchased Denby Grange, the family property, in Yorkshire, from his elder brother, Sir John Lister-Kaye. Cecil Lister-Kaye married Lady Beatrice Pelham Clinton, a sister of the present Duke of Newcastle, and has numerous daughters and one son.

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Mr. Munro-Ferguson and Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson, who have been entertaining a succession of house parties at Raith, their place in Fifeshire, have made quite a sensation by providing automobiles for their guests. The horseless carriage is a novelty in further Scotland.

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There has been no lack of stir and bustle in London during the past fortnight. The smart restaurants have been crowded and the Sunday church parade in Hyde Park has been so well attended as to recall those of the Spring season. The Duchess of Marlborough has been in town and is looking remarkably well. Lord Charles Montague, uncle of the young Duke of Manchester, is reported to have purchased the latter's country seat in Ireland, Kimbolton Castle. This castle is one of the best known in Ireland. Col. and Mrs. Cornwallis West have returned from South Wales, where Mrs. Cornwallis West opened the exhibition of Welsh industries. Miss Sheila West, with Lady Olivia Fitzpatrick, has gone to Germany to visit Miss West's sister, the Princess Henry of Pless, at the latter's castle of Fortenstein. Speculation is still rife in England as to who will be the next Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as it is now considered certain that Lord Cadogan will persist in his determination to resign. Several new names are mentioned for the post, including those of the Duke of Argyll, Lord Zetland, and Lord Dudley. Lord Zetland has already been Viceroy, and the appointment is not often given twice to the same person. Lord Dudley would make an admirable Lord Lieutenant, as he is extremely popular, and both he and Lady Dudley are noted for their entertaining. The opinion still prevails, and grows stronger every day, that the Duke of Marlborough is too young for so important a post.

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The famous Prince's Skating Club, the great rendezvous of London society, will open for the Autumn and Winter season on Oct. 25. Skating on artificial ice is as popular as ever. The Princess Louise and the Duchess of Argyll head the list of the women's committee, and all of the other well-known frequenters of the club have continued their membership. The club will again be managed by Leo Maxse, son of the late Admiral Maxse, who did so much to bring prosperity to Prince's. The coming of age of Lady Sybil Primrose, daughter of Lord Rosebery, was recently celebrated at Lord Rosebery's principal seat of Dalmeny. There was a tenants' dinner presided over by Lord Rosebery, toasts were drunk to the family and Lady Sybil, and during the afternoon sports were held on the lawn in front of the house, the prizes for which were presented by Lady Sybil. Dalmeny House was built in 1800, has a fine collection of pictures, and in the park is an old Norman Church dating back to the twelfth century.

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The Autumn season in Scotland is now drawing rapidly to a close, and people are deserting their shooting boxes for the comparatively warmer climate of England. From a sporting point of view, the season has been a notable one, but hardly so in regard to the Scottish gatherings. Several parties were arranged in the South of Scotland for the annual race meetings at Larnark, Ayr, and Musselburg, but so many men are still absent that the balls held in connection with the races were not altogether successful. The cost or shooting parties in Scotland is tremendous. It is generally estimated that the rent of a Scottish moor is a guinea, or $8.25, per live brace—that is to say, a moor that will yield 400 brace will cost 400 guineas, and yet many side luxuries, such as a bit of good salmon or trout fishing, a nice yachting anchorage, good roads for cycling, or proximity to golf links, will add quite 100 guineas more. Keepers' wages are included in this rent. The lessee, especially if unused to shooting, will require a pair of new guns, which will cost him from $300 to $800, and in the gunroom for guests will need three other pairs of cheaper manufacture, which will cost $300 to $500 more. The ammunition bill, allowing three shots to a grouse and three shots for other game, will run to $150 or more, while the railway fares on a moor renting for $2,000, of lessee, family, and servants, will rarely fall under $5,000. Washing, with cartage to and from London, will amount to $250 or $350; horses and carriages, usually hired from London, $500 more, not to speak of the cost of gillies, beaters, &c. It will thus be seen that a Scotch grouse averages a cost of about a guinea and a half, or, say, $8, to the average English sportsman.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. N. W. Greene and the Misses Greene will give a reception with music on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 16, at their apartment, 303 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Edward G. Roche entertained at luncheon on Wednesday at her residence, 438 Lexington Avenue, the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Tocqueville of Toulaville, France.

Mrs. E. A. Willard and Miss Marion Willard have returned after an absence of a year and a half abroad, and with Mr. Willard and Mr. Eugene Willard will spend the Winter at The Lorraine.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lambert were among the passengers who returned yesterday on the Deutschland. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have been touring Europe since May, and spent quite some time in Carlsbad, Munich, Switzerland, and Paris.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Estelle Capp Damon, widow of E. A. Damon of Philadelphia, and John Frederick W. Jost, third, formerly of this city, but now living in Philadelphia. Mrs. Damon is the daughter of Dr. William M. Capp. Mr. Jost is the son of the late Frederick W. Jost of New York, and a graduate of Cornell. The wedding, it is said, will take place during the Winter.

Miss Benveneda Solis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Brickner, and Mr. Goodman Richard Davis will be married on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes, at the residence of the bride's parents, 30 West Ninety-second Street, at 3 o'clock. A reception will follow from 4 until 6. The bride will be attended by six bridesmaids and two flower girls. Mr. James J. Franc will be best man, and there will be in addition six groomsmen and two pages.

The Malapterurus Described.

In the course of an address on animal electricity before the British Association Prof. T. Gotch gave an interesting account of the malapterurus, an electric fish, and exhibited a living specimen, which he used to demonstrate the powerful electric shock obtainable from comparatively small animals. His specimen was only eight inches long, and yet could under favorable conditions give a shock of 200 volts intensity. He stated that the electrical disturbance which such a fish could produce in the surounding water would be sufficient to kill small animals, and even to stun a man. The electrical organs in the fish are built up of columns containing a vast number of special structures, arranged in series, and the shock given is a multiple one—that is, after the electrical organ has been made to produce the first shock it continues working automatically, and thus enormously increases its potency as a weapon.

Recovery from Leprosy.

Leprosy has generally been regarded as an incurable disease, but in a recent number of The Polyclinic Mr. Hutchinson relates several cases of the disease where recovery has been complete and apparently permanent. All of the patients had well marked leprosy; anaesthesia (numbness and insensibility) of the forearms and legs; the hands and feet dusky and discolored by the typical brown patches, and well-marked leonine physiognomy. Some of them were treated with small doses of arsenic, continued for long periods, and an entire abstinence from fish in any form. In almost every case, however, before there appeared any signs of improvement, the patient had migrated from the place where the disease was contracted and where leprosy was endemic, into a new environment and dietary. Mr. Hutchinson considers that these cases support his theory that leprosy is primarily due to the eating of raw fish, salted, dried, or decomposing.

A Gigantic Tasmanian Crab.

Alex Morton of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery sends an account to Nature of an enormous crab caught recently by some fishermen in Tasmanian waters. The museum already had several extremely large specimens in its collection, weighing from 16 to 22 pounds, but the present individual, which weiged 30 pounds, is the largest on record. It was caught in very deep water, twenty-five to thirty fathoms, where the men were fishing for the fish known as the Tasmanian trumpeter, (Latris hecateia.) DR. JOHANNES HOS...E.

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IN THE SHOPS.

The woman who buys her patent leather slippers with red heels can, if she intends to be a continuous symphony in red, buy her boots with uppers of bright red cloth. These, with brass buttons, are military in appearance and carry out the effect of the other parts of her gold braid trimmed frocks and jackets. The uppers of her boots, however, have a nicer look if of light gray cloth. Woman has not been taking kindly to clothtopped boots.

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There is a new needle in the market. The women who have sewed through the centuries will think this needless, but it is true. The new needle which is said to be scientific has the end containing the eye thin and flat so that when threaded the needle is no larger at that end. The result is that there is no friction when the needle is pulled through the cloth. It sounds sensible.

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The candy shops usually know the pay-days of their customers who are self-supporting. There are six school teachers who visit one candy shop as regularly as clockwork every month on payday. They have a treat on that day if no other.

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There are at least apologies for pockets for the women this Fall. A bright red shirt waist with the golf coat combination of green in the collar has also a green pocket on the breast. It may be only to bring in a bit more of the green, but it would not seem so, for another waist has two little breast pockets, one on either side, of black velvet.

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Many pretty hats have the under side of their rims faced with fur. In a pretty hat of this kind the fur is chinchilla, and the hat itself layers of gray felt. It is trimmed with pink roses. Another pretty hat of l'Aiglon shape is faced with mink. One of the new rose hats is formed not of masses of roses but of large petals of velvet. The hat has a broad rim and a low round crown made of the pink petals, and the sole trimming is a low, spreading bow of black velvet in the front.

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An uncommonly pretty boa is trimmed with narrow gold braid, one of the prettiest ways in which the braid is seen. The boa part is made of gray chiffon leaves, each edged with the braid. The ends fall straight.

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The girdles of metal, heavy chains and cords, are still to be seen, and there are new designs. In line with the gold braids are heavy cords made of the same material and finished with gold tassels.

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Egyptian designs are to be seen more and more in belt buckles, jewelry, and for many purposes. There are Cleopatra heads, Egyptian symbols, and the asp is frequently to be seen. A handsome purse has for its silver trimming this asp, part of the body outlining the edge with the head and a coil in one corner.

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Some new stocks are softened with a little line of white tulle around the neck.

VIENNA SHAMPOO INVENTION.

Apparatus Designed to Make Visit to Hairdressers an Agreeable Diversion for Women.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—Ladies will be interested to hear that a most ingenious and effective apparatus has been invented by a Viennese hairdresser, which needs only to be known to entirely revolutionize the method of shampooing the hair. Women with very luxuriant locks are not infrequently almost led to wish themselves less richly endowed with that "glory of woman" when they find it involves their sitting for half an hour stooped over a basin of water—till all their blood is in their heads, and the pungent cleansing fluid used is frothing in their ears, making their eyes water and their noses smart.

Granted that the "shampoo" is pleasant to the nostrils when delicately inhaled, it cannot be called so when your head is immersed in it for some length of time. This is shampooing in the old style—persisted in by the best known and most fashionable hairdressers of London, New York, and Paris.

Herr Alois Till seems to have found the way to obviate these evils. His invention is simple, like all good inventions. A small square pedestal cupboard is made to roll on castors. It has a marble top, to which is clamped a cylindrical basin of nickel silver, in which, on one side, a convenient opening is made on which the neck is to rest. The apparatus also includes a nickel plaque with two taps, which is fastened to the wall and connected with the hot and cold water pipes. From this passes a flexible rubber pipe about a yard and a

AT THE THEATRES

TRAITS OF THE ACTRESSES APPEARING IN THE PAST WEEK'S NEW PLAYS.

The people who go to the theatres frequently were not startled or stimulated by any epoch-making expositions of dramatic art in the new plays of last week. But there was some good acting. Mrs. Le Moyne in "The Greatest Thing in the World," at Wallack's, contributed one of the most polished and interesting new portrayals of the week in a play that was by no means the best of the lot. Virginia Bryant, the heroine and protagonist of this drama, however, is not the kind of a character the most gifted actress could endow with very strong vitality.

Perhaps a very beautiful woman, or one capable of looking uncommonly handsome on the stage, like Helena Modjeska, might make her position as the object of amatory rivalry seem more reasonable, but there is no other actress who could carry with much more dexterity than Mrs. Le Moyne the scenes of this lady with her two sons. The distinction, tenderness, subtlety, and variety of her acting in Act II. made one wish that she had more satisfying material upon which to exert such good qualities.

In Act III., inept and feeble as the general construction is, the scenes for the star are put together with an ample knowledge of theatrical effect. Nearly all the genuine stagecraft in the piece is expended on that one brief series of scenes. "The Widow enters, if not in a cheerful, certainly in a calm mood, preserving the outward air of polite indifference of the woman of the world. She knows that her son has, in a fit of intoxication, insulted the girl he loves, and she has come to talk with the young lady about the matter. She does not know that the son is in the room, having concealed himself behind a screen when she entered, like the amiable cad that he is. While she is waiting for the young lady she learns that the boy has done even worse than insult a woman. He has committed a forgery. She endeavors to save him from the legal punishment for this act by offering to marry a man she does not love.

In a succeeding interview with the young lady she urges her not to see the young man, and to try to forget him, and then she is suddenly confronted by the fact that the pitiable object of the argument is present as an eavesdropper. Her first action, then, is to try to make the girl believe that the mother knew all the time of the son's presence, but when the girl leaves the room passion takes possession of her and she denounces the young man with great vehemence.

The elocutionary skill of the actress is most strikingly illustrated in this complex episode, but her facial play and "business" are also highly effective. She may not be accepted by the multitude as a star in her present rôle, but there is plenty of room for her on the stage.

The use of the voice is Mrs. Le Moyne's chief accomplishment, but it is not Henrietta Crosman's. That lady's utterance is not often positively indistinct, but she lacks the charm of speech some otherwise less efficient actresses possess, and, when she is supposed to be disguised as a man, in the masquerade scene, there is no effort to vocally differentiate the character beyond a not very illusive attempt with an Irish brogue. Miss Crosman, however, has a voice of sufficient range, and she has some other desirable gifts, while she also has had plenty of experience.

The charm of her acting in "Mistress Nell" at the Bijou Theatre lies in its unfailing vivacity. She makes the play sparkle. Personality, of course, counts for much in such a rôle and personal humor for more. Miss Crosman can be funny. She makes every humorous possibility of her rôle tell without a hint of coarseness, and she knows just when to supply an occasional touch of tenderness, (a hint of underlying emotion,) and just how light to make that touch. More than this need not be said about her portrayal.

As for Blanche Walsh, another actress brought forward conspicuously in last week's change of bills, one who remembers the good promise of her acting in Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy" will be sadly disappointed if by chance he sees her in "Marcelle" at the Broadway Theatre. Her speech now reminds one of the palmy days of Mrs. J. J. Pryor, for she cultivates a hoarseness that seems to belong particularly to the cheaper kind of melodrama, slurs all phrases that are not catchy, misplaces the emphasis without the slightest regard to the meaning of the word, and divides words into syllables in the most arbitrary fashion.

I remember that she spoke so well in "Aristocracy" and that her voice was most agreeable, while her graceful posing and her characteristically Celtic beauty made one think of St. Bridget appealing to the King of Leinster. But Miss Walsh's acting in these later days does not make one think of any saint or give rise to any poetical thoughts. Her year of experience in the rôles of the late Fanny Davenport may have helped her to advancement as a star, but has certainly not increased her artistic worth, which seems limited now to her knowledge of stage business and the possession of a fair measure of physical force.

In "Marcelle," also, is Frederick Perry, an actor who rarely gets a New York engagement, though his capability is well appreciated in other cities. As the Chevalier Bigot, in the fourth act of Mr. Presbrey's melodrama, Mr. Perry has a "character part" of the most grateful sort. Bigot is a smart old rascal, who is grasping, suspicious, vindictive, gallant, watchful, and purposeful. Mr. Perry "composes" the rôle with nice skill and expresses each of Bigot's traits clearly, without excessive exaggeration, and with no attempt at the little refinements and elaborations of mere detail which would clearly be out of place in such a play. This, in the circumstances, is good acting.

An actress who is generally employed on the road, though any habitual playgoer must be more or less familiar with her face and her ability, is Adelaide Fitz Allan, who bears with commendable moderation and a good sense of effect the generally thankless rôle of the wicked Duchess in "Mistress Nell." No actress could make such a scene as that in which the Duchess induces the King to sign his name to a lot of papers nobody cares anything about either interesting or plausible. But Miss Fitz Allan acquits herself as well as possible and avoids extravagances of speech and action. She makes the Duchess attractive to the eye, too. Here is a lady admirably fitted to act the grand dames in romantic drama.

In the new comic piece at the Madison Square Theatre, the two most striking rôles are borne by May Robson and Arnold Daly, the young man who appeared as the mad lover in "Barbara Frietchie" last season, and had a small but amusingly vociferous rôle in "Because She Loved Him So" the year before. Mr. Daly, I fancy, though not particularly because of his acting in his present part, is a coming man. As the vain, impoverished, unreasoning tenor singer he makes all he can of his character, and he is not a bit like Barbara's rejected suitor in Mr. Fitch's beautiful play.

Miss Robson pleases again by an exhibition of her rich pictorial variety. She is a black-haired Spaniard now with flashing eyes, a slim waist, the trimmest of ankles, the fiercest of tempers. There is not much more than looks in the part, but it is well acted as far as it goes.

Those veterans of farce, E. M. Holland and Frits Williams, have their accustomed rôles, in "Self and Lady," of an erring young husband and an incorrigible old one. Both are as amusing as they can be, but the odds are against them. Of Miss Isabel Irving's performance of the silly young wife, one remembers chiefly how well she looked and how white and round her arms were when she wore a dinner dress. The rôle is not one like Leontine, in the preceding much-cleverer comic piece from the French, in which Miss Irving's inevitable suggestion of innocence produces the effect of piquancy.

But, perhaps, "Self and Lady" will please the people who find most of their theatrical entertainment in these farces better than the subtler and smarter "Husbands of Leontine."

Folks who used to enjoy the plays at the old Bowery Theatre and in the historic "lecture room" of Barnum's Museum in their youth will find the new piece at the Broadway Theatre full of cheerful memories. One actually begins to sniff for the aroma of peanuts and escaping gas in the theatre, but those dear old accompaniments of the drama of proud defiance, reckless bravery, and hairbreadth escapes are lacking in the well-appointed modern playhouse. Eugene Presbrey's "Marcelle" is, in fact, the most extraordinary example of theatrical atavism the season has brought forth. Perhaps the scenery is a bit more elaborate than we used to be accustomed to, and it is certainly of a more expensive quality, but the ship, floating with the tide out of the harbor of Blaye, and the four-foot-long rowboat in which the noble and prosperous villain intrusts his precious life in order to board her while she is moving, form a picture which would have delighted a concocter of old-time melodrama. It is all so weird and uncanny, so beautifully unreal, so impressively theatrical.

The actors, too, help to sustain the illusion of the recurrence of old-fashioned methods. Nearly all of them positively intone their parts, slur over the passages which are purely explanatory, and therefore quite futile, and lend the most vigorous expression to the phrases that the gallery will be sure to applaud. As for the plot, there is a great deal of it, and it develops many startling incidents. In the end Virtue triumphs over Vice, but that seems fairly impossible until within three minutes of the last curtain. All through the piece they are alternately successful. One is kept trembling in suspense, it is so much like "He loves me, he loves me not" with the daisy, and there is room for fear that Vice will be left in the ascendant after all. A man who will say that he can tell from the very beginning how things are going to turn out in this play has no youth left in his heart.

"We'll meet again," cries the villain to the temporarily triumphant but burly hero at the end of the first act. They do, when the hero is pulled forth from behind the bed curtains in Act II. What a time there has been meanwhile! The tramp of armed men, the sound of doors being crashed down, the clinking of steel on steel! One's blood runs cold, yet we know the heroine will not live to fall in the clutches of the wicked. She has a dagger.

"I am your prisoner," exclaims the hero to the villain, with quite superfluous candor, at the end of Act II. But at the end of Act III. the tables are turned again. The heroine this time controls the situation. "You are my prisoner," she says to the villain, and so he is.

In the interval there has been a delightful scene on the wall of a stone fortress, in whose tower the hero and heroine are both confined. The presence of two good-natured but faithful soldiers makes us fear there is little chance for escape, until a Gypsy girl suddenly appears with a supply of drugged brandy and a property chicken, when the soldiers' stern sense of duty gives way and they fall willing victims to the temptress. But there is still great danger for that stout man in a white shirt climbing with desperate slowness up the outside of the tower. It would be so much better for him to keep out of the lime light. Actors who have been long before the public say that it is no easy matter to get into the lime light on the stage, and here is this mere utility man, in imminent peril of his life, keeping in a brilliant glare to which mere daylight seems but a fool. He accomplishes his purpose, however, thanks to the brandy and chicken.

In the last half of his play, to tell the plain truth, Mr. Presbrey is a little less the avatist and more the playwright. Still conventionally melodramatic, the drama now takes on more form and substance. Without irony the scenes in which treacherous Bigot figures as arch villain may be called stirring and effective. It is a pity, as it was destined to be acted on Broadway, that all of the piece is not of the same easily marketable quality.

The new London plays of the Autumn thus far seem to be not of the most promising sort, "The Wedding Guest" excepted, though no downright failures are recorded. The Drury Lane melodrama, "The Price of Peace," is said to equal its predecessors "Hearts Are Trumps" and "The Great Ruby" only in a pictorial sense. The political story woven in the plot is not too intelligible, they say, while the love interest is not well sustained.

Neither of Henry Arthur Jones's new pieces has received very cordial praise. "Mrs. Dane's Defense," at Wyndham's, is said in some of the notices to owe its favorable reception largely to the good acting, but a drama in which actors can convey the impression that they act well is generally a piece of good property, commercially speaking. Charles Frohman owns the American rights to this piece and "The Lackey's Carnival," Mr. Jones's other play, which has an odd and disagreeable subject, but may turn out to have a large enough measure of dramatic force to offset that objection. Mrs. Oscar Berringer's "Jim Belmont" is called an utterly conventional and overwrought play, with the old, old story of the young wife and the woman who is not a wife, but that, too, seems to act well.

A new play of which much is expected is "Mr. and Mrs. Daventry," to be produced by Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the Royalty Theatre the latter part of this month. This must "produce a more startling effect than any play has done since 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray,'" or the prophets will be disappointed. Its author is Frank Harris, who in his time has played many parts, as editor of The Fortnightly and The Saturday Review, writer of short stories, and expounder of some amiable and harmless theories regarding Shakespeare.

The principal new play in this city this week will be "Her Majesty" at the Manhattan Theatre, a dramatization of a novel by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins, made by Joseph I. C. Clarke, who so skillfully adapted Coppée's "Les Jacobites" for Julia Marlowe. This is a fanciful piece of much the same quality as "The Prisoner of Zenda." Grace George will have the principal character, that of a young Queen who outwits the enemies of her kingdom, and among her associate actors will be Frank Worthing, Morton Selten, Fernanada Elisou, Frazer Coulter, and Augusta de Forrest.

Thursday night the new travesty of "Arizona," which promises to make folks very merry, will be presented at Weber & Fields's, while all the week, twice every day, that able and richly experienced actor, George Clarke, will appear at Keith's in a condensed version of "Don Caesar de Bazan." When "Frou-Frou" was young, George Clarke was one of the idols of the mothers of the matinée girls of the present hour. But he was not nearly so capable and effective an actor then as he is now.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THE GERMAN THEATRE.

Fräulein Hedwig Lange, Herr Conried's new leading lady at the Irving Place Theatre, has an excellent opportunity for the display of her talents in "Der Probepfeil," Blumenthal's lustspiel, which held the stage there the latter part of last week, and will be repeated this week. As Hortense von Waldneck, a beautiful adventuress, she was charming enough to have bewitched men of all ages and conditions as appeared in the play; she had a chance for forceful acting when, being unmasked, the unpleasant side of Hortense's nature comes uppermost, and she wears some really attractive gowns which would give Zaza points. She understands dressing her parts if the outward and visible sign of a stage adventuress is a "loud" gown which is at the same time infinitely becoming and chic.

All of Fräulein Lange's gowns are "limp, and they cling." The bodices and sleeves fit snugly, suggesting a real flesh and blood woman beneath, and there is not even a corset to give hard lines around the waist. In one pink gown there is a fluffy vest of white lace, while in another the upper part of the bodice is of skin-tight white jersey cloth, and there are pretty little hats setting off the face on the big pompadour of red brown hair which is a characteristic feature of Fräulein Lange. There is a bit of a muff, roses at one time to carry, and at another violets, and with all the startling broad bands of trimming which encircle Hortense's gowns, she is always pretty and never unrefined.

She does not take all the honors of the evening. Fräulein Eisenhut shares the applause, but as Beate, a daughter of the house of Dohnegg, there is nothing to call forth the talent which she displayed in "Wildfeuer." Fräulein Eisenhut is not altogether pretty, but she is attractive. She, too, wore a pretty gown—a lace-covered ball gown of blue.

The other good parts belong to the men. Otto Ottbert, who as Baron Leopold v. d. Egge, unmasks the fraudulent pianist, Bogumil Krasinski, and defeats the plans of the adventuress, has an opportunity to show what he can do in a less thankless part than that in which he made his first appearance. Adolf Zimmerman, as the pianist, adored by the ladies and entirely conscious of his own worth, is excellent, and the Rittmeister a. D. von Dedenroth, with the black trauerband worn around his hat for his lost love Hortense, is the chief comedy character and a favorite with the audience. Karl, Graf Dohnegg, is Franz Kierschner, and the Gräfin Alexandra, Meta Bünger. Hellmuth, nephew of the Baron, in love with Beate, Vladimir Schamberg, is more happily cast than at his former appearance. Heinrich Habrich plays the part of Professor Spitzmüller and Gussie Fränkel, Asta Walbroth, sängerin. The play is prettily staged by Adolf Hofmann.

Next Thursday night "Die Probekandidat" will be produced. A German translation of Sardou's "Nos Intimes," known here as "A Wife's Peril," (in which Mrs. Langtry acted,) will shortly be produced with Herr Conried as the sage physician.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Comment on Current Opera and Concert Performances.

It is rare, indeed, that the concert season in New York opens as early as it has this year. But the number of offerings of the concert givers is increasing constantly, and in order that time may be found for them all, it is imperative that the series be begun earlier. The warm weather of May puts an end to all serious musical enterprises, except in the case of those which make a special appeal for patronage. Consequently the season cannot well be extended at the closing end. The knowledge that "society" is out of town in October has long been potent to prevent the giving of concerts in that month; but the musical public of this city has grown far larger than the social circles and exercises the privileges of independence of them. We may look for more frequent giving of concerts in October hereafter, for the encouragement offered to those which have been given could not be without its significance to the musical managers.

It must be remembered that large pecuniary returns are not demanded by concert givers in the early part of the season. Their entertainments are offered chiefly for the purpose of making new enterprises known to the musical public of the country at large, and although there is much criticism of New York's musical attitude, its verdict is not without its influence in other cities. At any rate, concerts given here serve to make known the fact that certain singers and players are in the field for the Fall and Winter, and that is something of value to them. It fell to the lot of Mme. Schumann-Heink and Miss Leonora Jackson to open the concert season of the present year. They were welcomed on Thursday afternoon by an assembly of musicians and lovers of music sufficiently large and cordial to send them into other places with the record of a successful beginning.

Both of them possess merits worthy of attention, and the differences in their artistic personalities are such as to make them excellent foils to one another. Mme. Schumann-Heink has the qualities in which Miss Jackson is deficient, or which at any rate she has not brought to the surface. On the other hand, the young violinist has in her art traits which are diminishing in conspicuousness in that of her associate. Mme. Schumann-Heink has an opulent temperament. Her work is always warm and communicative. She impresses her genial personality on every hearer, and even when she transgresses against the simplest laws of vocal technic she wields an influence through her earnestness and her manifest devotion to high ideals. It is indisputable that she is not a model for young singers in respect of voice production, but every student can get from her important lessons in the art of interpretation.

Miss Jackson is yet an immature performer. Immaturity, however, is a deficiency which time may cure, and certainly will if it is occupied with study and serious thought about art. Miss Jackson is well equipped technically, though at times she is careless, or at any rate inexpert, in her finger work. Her bowing is always admirable. Few players possess such a clean and well-cut staccato, which is one of the elements of good violin playing. Her cantilena, too, is fluent and free from those exaggerations into which so many solo performers fall. It has a purity of style which does credit alike to her teacher and to her own taste.

But in conception the young lady yet shows the fruits of youth. There is neither depth of thought in her general reading nor artistic finesse in her phrasing. She needs most of all things to study the secrets of rhythm, not simply its elementary qualities, but its larger aspects which make for complete symmetry in a reading. The perception of the meaning of the sculpturesque traits of music, the beauty of line and curve, does not seem yet to have come within the field of her mental vision. This was notable in her reading of the Brahms concerto at her first appearance, and it was discernible in her treatment of such a mere piece of show music as the "Rondo Capriccioso" of Saint-Saëns on Thursday afternoon. Thought and study will give her a deeper insight into the subtleties of pure form and enable her to use the resources of her technic to higher advantage than she now does.

It may be that somewhere in her composition there is an emotional force not yet revealed. At present she seems to be an impassive young woman, and her playing is distinguished by a serenity which is too often out of place. This, too, may be changed in time, for experiences of life often open the fountains of emotion in persons of apparently little sentiment. It is certain, at any rate, that Miss Jackson is not without some valuable qualifications for the profession of music. They are as yet but superficially developed. Her playing is now of the order that pleases, but does not move.

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The third week of the English opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House will begin to-morrow night. The announcements for the week are given elsewhere. The personnel of the company has been made known, with the exception of Miss Minnie Tracey, who is to appear as Aida to-morrow night. The obstacles in the way of engaging a satisfactory company of singers in English have already been noted in this paper, and in the performances now on view at the Opera House will be found several Germans, who have hard struggles with our language, and some native-born singers whose diction is sadly deficient. Yet there is promising material in the company, and it is likely that the performances will improve in merit as time advances.

One thing has been made known by the progress of the work, and that is that the old belief that men could not be found to sing the rôles of opera in English was unfounded. It is undeniable that the greatest of English-speaking singers of this time are women, but they are singing in foreign tongues. The male voices thus far heard at the Opera House are mostly of good quality. The trouble in the way is the lack of thorough training. Most of the men show a woeful lack of experience in stage deportment, and none of them have displayed any abilities as actors. But such voices as those of Messrs. Whitehill, Goff, Pauli, Brozel, Sheehan, and Wegner would find a market anywhere if backed by skill equal to the natural gifts of their possessors.

***

William Wegener, who sang Lohengrin at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday night, made a singular and unusual kind of success. He appealed forcibly to his audience by the uncommon beauty of his voice, and disarmed criticism by his apparently childlike innocence of the simplest technical means of the dramatic performer. He was absolutely without atmosphere, and no one certainly could ever have seen a more utterly unsophisticated, yet matter-of-fact, Knight of the Grail. Undoubtedly the man was suffering agonies from nervousness, but in spite of it he never lost command of his beauty of tone. His free, unaffected, natural emission of voice should have been a lesson to other singers. The method is almost entirely free from vices. If he would drop the tremolo, he would be almost faultless in tone delivery. His enunciation was quite perfect. It was a great and unusual delight to hear every syllable of the text of such a speech as Lohengrin's narrative. Mr. Wegener's command of perfect enunciation with clear, natural emission and unfailing beauty of tone ought to be a lesson to every student of song and is a convincing proof that the English tongue presents no serious obstacles to good declamation.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Franz Kaltenborn and his orchestra, numbering fifty selected musicians, have been engaged for a series of Sunday night concerts at the Herald Square Theatre at popular prices, beginning to-night. The first of this series of concerts is attracting considerable interest among music folk, owing to the fact that Mme. Schumann-Heink is the soloist. She will be heard in Adriano's aria from Wagner's "Rienzi" and in songs by Bottesini. The portion of the programme provided by the orchestra is varied and interesting. This is the programme in its entirety:

Overture, "Tannhaeuser" ..... Wagner
Prelude, Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture, Adriano's Aria, "Rienzi" ... Wagner
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Wotan's Farewell, Magic Fire Scene, "Die Walkuere" ..... Wagner
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Songs ..... Bottesini
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
String orchestra, Reverie ..... Von Blon
Violin solo, Mr. Carl Hugo Engel.
Funeral March ..... Chopin
Second Hungarian Rhapsodie ..... Liszt

Sousa will give his last concert of this season at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening, when the great band will be assisted by Elizabeth Northrop, soprano; Martina Johnstone, violinist, and Arthur Pryor, the remarkable trombone virtuoso. These Sousa concerts have proved very popular and have surely established the "March King" among the regular musical fixtures of the New York season. The receipts are said to be the largest known for successive Sunday night concerts. Mr. Sousa has arranged another of his admirably diversified programmes and has several new and catchy encore numbers to offer. The programme in its entirety is as follows:

Overture, "Isabella" ..... Suppé
Trombone solo, "Blue Bells" ..... Pryor
Suite, "Three Quotations" ..... Sousa
Soprano solo, "Se Seran Rose" ..... Arditi
Grand scene, "The Benediction of the Poignards" from "Les Huguenots" ..... Meyerbeer
Valse, "Pesther" ..... Lanner
Intermezzo, "Bells of Christmas" ..... Sidney Smith
March, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty," (new) .. Sousa
Violin solo, "Hungarian Idyl" ..... Keler-Bela
Czardas, from "Ritter Pasqman," (first time here) ..... Strauss

The Week at the Opera.

"Aida" and "The Bohemian Girl" are the operas scheduled for presentation by the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House this week, commencing to-morrow night. Miss Minnie Tracey, an American singer, will make her first appearance in opera in this city in the title rôle of "Aida." Miss Eleanore Broadfoot, who sang Amneris with Mr. Grau's forces in Philadelphia last season, will be heard in that rôle to-morrow night. The opera will be repeated on Wednesday and Friday nights and at the Wednesday matinée. "The Bohemian Girl" will be sung on Tuesday and Thursday nights and at the Saturday matinée. The casts have been arranged as follows: "Aida"—Aida, Minnie Tracey; Amneris, Eleanore Broadfoot; Rhadames, Philip Brozel; Amonasro, William Mertens; Ramfis, Clarence Whitehill; the King, Harry Hamlin; Priestess, Frieda Stender. "The Bohemian Girl"—Arline, Zélie de Lussan; Queen of the Gipsies, Elsa Marny; Thaddeus, Joseph F. Sheehan; Count Arnheim, Lempriere Pringle; Devilshoof, F. J. Boyle; Florestein, Harry Davies.

Mme. Blauvelt's Reappearance.

The following is to be the programme for the reappearance in New York of Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, on Tuesday evening next, Oct. 16, at Carnegie Hall. On this occasion Mr. Frank Van Der Stucken of the Cincinnati Symphony will direct the orchestra. The following will be the programme:

Overture, "Husitzka" ..... Dvorak
Aria, "Dich theure Halle," from "Tannhaeuser" ..... Wagner
Mme. Lillian Blauvelt.
Les Preludes ..... Liszt
Aria, "Il re Pastore" ..... Mozart
(Violin obbligato by Mr. Henry Schmidt.)
Mme. Lillian Blauvelt.
Theme and Variations from Suite No. 3, ... Tschaikowsky
Aria, "Mad Scene" from "Hamlet" ..... A. Thomas
Mme. Lillian Blauvelt.
Overture, "Tannhaeuser" ..... Wagner

"Nat" Goodwin's Gift to His Wife.

"Nat" Goodwin, the actor, has conveyed as a gift to his wife, Maxine Elliott Goodwin, the dwelling 226 West End Avenue. This is a three-story house, on a lot 17 by 75, just south of Seventy-first Street. The deed, in which the actor appears under his full name of Nathaniel C. Goodwin, Jr., was recorded yesterday in the Register's Office.

LONDON THEATRICAL NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—In spite of gloomy forebodings, the theatrical season has profited rather than otherwise during the election weeks. Comedy prevails to the utter exclusion of classic productions, except "Julius Caesar" at Her Majesty's. The popularity of the light order of things may, perhaps, be ascribed to the general want of an antithesis after months of mourning over the war casualty lists.

In London seven theatres are playing comedy pure and simple, a similar number are playing farces, while three have melodrama. In spite of this Beerbohm Tree follows "Julius Caesar," with "Herod" on Oct. 17.

Sir Henry Irving opens his provincial tour at Manchester Oct. 22 with his usual repertoire.

The Kendals open at Liverpool Oct. 18.

Answer to a Correspondent.

A correspondent writes to ask who is the best composer of comic opera in this country. The question is evidently asked in good faith, but it must go without a definite answer. It is not the office of criticism to make decisions of this kind, and there is no method by which the authority of the decision can be demonstrated. Who is the best of our operetta composers is a matter of opinion. The person giving the opinion might be well qualified to do so, but others equally well qualified might disagree with him, and then who would decide? There may be no harm in saying that Victor Herbert and Reginald De Koven are recognized by the public as the most pleasing of our writers of operetta music. It is not the office of this paper to decide which is the better, and if such a decision could be made, it would accomplish no serious purpose, but simply gratify a more or less amiable curiosity.

POTSILVER IS SILVA NOW.

Republican, Opposed to Free Silver, He Couldn't Stand Neighbors' Jokes, So Changed His Name.

Because he is a Republican and bitterly opposed to the free silver doctrines of Mr. Bryan, a manufacturer of artificial flowers at 32 East Houston Street is at present rejoicing in a new name. Up to a week ago his name was David Potsilver, but now he is David Silva in the eyes of the law, and prepared to make things unpleasant for any one who calls him Potsilver or accuses him of being connected in any way with a ratio of sixteen to one.

Before Mr. Bryan came into prominence Mr. Silva says his name did not annoy him as much as it did later, although even then it caused him some inconvenience.

"People used to call me Potts and Potsie," he said. "I didn't like those names very much, but still I could stand them. When they began to judge my politics by my name, however, I got mad."

The humorists who keep cigar stores and saloons in the neighborhood of East Houston and Elm Streets have been having fun at Mr. Silva's expense ever since 1896, and his change of name has cast a shadow over their formerly mirthful countenances. Every collector for campaign funds and vendor of Bryan buttons and badges has been directed to Mr. Silva as a good free silver Democrat.

"He's just the man you want to see," he would be told; "he's just crazy on free silver. Why, he even had his name changed on that account. His name used to be Potts, but since Bryan's nomination he calls himself Potsilver, just to show how fond he is of free silver. All you've got to do is to tell him you are a Democrat and he'll treat you white. Tell him you're a free silver agitator, and you can have anything he's got."

After Mr. Silva had listened to several thousand free-silver jokes he began to lose patience. A Bryan campaign banner affected him as a red rag affects a bull, and free silver men always met with a decidedly cold reception when they invaded his place of business. In spite of all he could say or do, however, his reputation as a free silver enthusiast kept spreading. Democratic orators pointed him out as a shining example to the young men of the community, while some people hinted that he was a silver enthusiast because his father had left him a large silver mine in the "Thueringer Schweiz," in Germany. Although Mr. Silva explained till he was hoarse that he had no silver mines in that or any other "Schweitz," these stories gained credence. Facetious individuals addressed him as Mr. Pots-of-Silver, and serious-minded people said that he was in imminent danger of being nominated for Assembly on the free silver ticket. Finally Mr Silva decided to put a stop to the whole business by having his name changed to its present form.

"Jokes are all right," he explained yesterday, "but they give any man a tired feeling when he has to listen to the same ones for four years."

CAUSES OF BAD ACOUSTICS.

How Sound Is Modified by Materials in Wall and Ceiling.

Prof. W. C. Sabine several years ago was requested by the corporation of Harvard University to propose some method for remedying the acoustical defects of the lecture room of the Fogg Art Museum, at Cambridge. After two years of experiment it was found that the best result was obtained by lining a considerable portion of the walls of the room with thick felt and this was permanently done. This work led Prof. Sabine to take up the general question of architectural acoustics, and he now publishes the first of a series of papers on this subject in a recent number of The American Architect. The various ways in which sound is modified by the walls and ceiling of a room are thus outlined by him:

The loudness of the sound is, as a rule, greater at a given distance from the speaker than it is in the open air. The character or timbre of a complex sound is altered by reinforcement of certain of its elementary tones by resonance or by interference of the sound waves produced in certain portions of the room. This alteration of timbre Prof. Sabine calls distortion. Sound persists in a room for a considerable time after its utterance; this is due to its reflection and re-reflection from the walls, floor, and ceiling. This persistance is called reverberation. Prof. Sabine found that the note of a particular organ pipe remained distinctly audible in the Fogg Museum lecture room 5.6 seconds after the blowing of the pipe ceased. This reverberation causes the successive sounds in articulate speech to overlap and become confused. The simple question of loudness is only of importance in very large audience rooms. Reverberation is the usual cause for defective acoustics in large halls. Heavily draped walls absorb much and reflect little of the sound, and hence a sound dies out almost immediately in such a room, and reverberation is largely prevented. An audience also absorbs a large portion of the sound in a room, and greatly reduces reverberation.

Prof. Sabine has determined the absorbing power of a variety of wall surfaces, such as brick, plaster on brick, plaster on lath, glass and boards, and he shows that the reverberation of a room, and hence, to a larger extent its acoustical quality, can be predicted by a study of its dimensions and the character of its walls.

Mr. Whalen as McCarton's Counsel.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, who appears as attorney in a civil suit brought against Police Sergeant McCarton for assault by David Bryant, it being alleged that the policeman brutally kicked and clubbed the plaintiff in Jefferson Market Police Court, makes a statement that his office is acting as counsel for the defendant at the request of the Police Board.

Mr. Whalen says that this is customary in actions of this kind, as the policeman, claiming that he was acting in the line of his duty, could, if the case went against him, look to the city for the amount in which he was mulcted.

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WANT UPPER BROADWAY PAVED

Its Present Condition Is a Drawback to Business Around King's Bridge.

A determined effort is being made by the residents of Inwood, Marble Hill, and King's Bridge to have Broadway from Dyckman Street to King's Bridge either macadamized or asphalted. They say that this improvement is absolutely necessary, as this is the only road leading to the west end of Manhattan Island, and in its present condition it is almost impassable, it being little more than a mud hole. A resident of Inwood, who is interested in the improvement, said:

"It does seem strange that while millions of dollars have been spent to build speedways and boulevards, not one cent has been spared to give New York City a road decent enough for teaming from one end of the island to the other. Before the old King's Bridge Road was graded there was a good, hard country road from Carmansville, or One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, to King's Bridge, but after the so-called improvements began there has been nothing but dust and mud. But if the road is to be improved, which I sincerely hope it will, why not do all that can be done at once? Why allow the telegraph poles carrying 130 wires to continue? The ground is better prepared now for laying conduits than after the roadbed has been finished, and all wires should be laid under ground. The companies could do the digging and laying of the conduits for less money and with less trouble now than in the future."

A. O. Whaley, a well-known resident of King's Bridge, said yesterday: "Broadway in King's Bridge has been in a disgraceful condition for years past. There has been much talk about improving it, but as yet nothing has been done, and as it stands to-day that road is one of the greatest drawbacks this section has to contend with. It is a hundred-foot road, and in dry weather you are smothered in dust if you attempt to drive upon it anywhere from One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street to Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, while in wet weather your wheels are sinking to the hubs every few yards.

"This is the only road we have to Manhattan Island without going away around over the hills, and it is a disgrace to the city that it should be left in such a condition. It has deterred many people from moving to this section, and is a set-back to business. I know of one of New York City's largest butchers who would open a branch market in this village if that road was in any kind of shape to be traveled over in all kinds of weather. And surely, if business men won't come here, we can't expect citizens to locate here." Other residents interviewed expressed similar opinions, and said they could not understand the city's lack of interest, except that they were considered of no account and had been entirely forgotten and ignored.

CENSURES THE METROPOLITAN.

Coroner's Jury Fixes Blame for Accident Caused by a Disabled Car.

The Coroner's jury, in the inquest into the death of Timothy Donovan, a driver, of 359 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, yesterday returned a verdict censuring the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for negligence.

Donovan was driving across Broadway, at Walker Street, on Sept. 26 last, when his truck was hit by a north-bound cable car and Donovan was thrown from his seat. The jury, of which Richard H. Morrison of 156 East Eighty-first Street was the Foreman, found that Donovan had come to his death from injuries received while driving his cart, which was struck by a disabled car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company that was being pushed by another car.

"We censure," continues the verdict, "the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for permitting said disabled car to be operated or to carry passengers while in a disabled condition, and also censure the Inspector and gripman, who were in charge of the front car for failing to give the proper signal to the motorman in charge of the rear car in time to prevent the accident."

Coroner Hart stated that he did not recall a Coroner's jury ever having before censured the Metropolitan Company.

Day Boats to Albany.

The Hudson River Day Line steamers New York and Albany will continue their daily trips to Albany and intermediate points until Saturday, Oct. 20. The last trip from Albany will be on Monday, Oct. 22.

STAR CUSTOMER'S HAT.

Barber Found Out Where It Was and the Man Felt Cheaply.

The star customer had just finished getting his shave and could not find his hat. From hook to hook he went examining each black derby in the row and when he went over the line a second time without scoring a hit, it was evident he was preparing to say things. The proprietor looked puzzled, the five artists looked interested, the shine boy looked anxious, and the men in the chairs looked prayerful for a little harmless diversion. When the S. C. had struck out a third time he began to swear.

"What kind of a place do you call this, where a man can't hang up his hat without being robbed," he shouted. "S'pose they'll steal one eye out of a man's head while he's lookin' at them with the other!"

"I don't think, Sir, you hat could have been stolen," politely said the proprietor, coming from behind the cash counter to assist in the hunt. "The shine boy there sees that each customer gets his own hat when—"

"Oh! I see! that's pretty good! In other words, I came in here without a hat. In other words, I don't know whether I had a hat on my head or not! In other words I am a —— fool. Well, fool or no fool, I'll hold you responsible for the hat—understand that! I haven't come in here to be shaved for the last five years only to be garroted out of my personal property at this late date. Now I came in here with a hat. That hat is gone. If you don't believe it, find it, —— it, and I'll eat it. What do you suppose does a mis-shapen, unhappy son of a Garibaldi know about an American hat, anyway?"

Several customers snickered gleefully. One rubbed his hands, when Gar

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WRIGHT HUNTINGTON
& Co. in "A Stolen Kiss."
JUAN CAICEDO, ANNA TERESA BERGER, BROS. BARD, RAE & BROSCHE, AURIE DAGWELL, WEST & WILLIAMS, SISTERS LAWRENCE, GILBERT GIRARD, the MAGINLEYS, the KALATECHNOSCOPE, &c.
HARLEM'S LOWEST PRICES: Afternoons, 15 & 25c. Evenings, 15, 25, & 50c.
Continuous Concert To-day.
2 to 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
SIX SOLID SUCCESSES.
"A phenomenal record."—Herald. "Remarkable opera at remarkable prices."—Press
Second Week's Repertoire, Commencing Monday. **OCT. 15th:**

To-morrow Night, Oct. 15. Wed. night, Oct. 17. Fri. night, Oct. 19. Sat. night, Oct. 20. at 8; Wed. Mat., Oct. 17, at 2.	**AIDA** IN ENGLISH. Misses Tracey, Broadfoot, Stender, Messrs. Brozel, Martens, Whitehill, Hamlin.

NOTE: In response to many requests TWO additional performances of "Aida" will be given on Wednesday Night, Oct. 17, and Saturday Night, Oct. 20, with a complete change of cast, including: Misses Strakosch, Meisslinger, Messrs. Sheehan, Pringle, Lind.

Tuesday Night, Oct. 16; also Thursday Night, Oct. 18, at 8, Saturday Matinée, Oct. 20, at 2.	**The Bohemian Girl** IN ENGLISH. Misses de Lussan, Marny, Cressy, Messrs. Sheehan, Pringle, Boyle, Davies.

"The superlatively efficient chorus"—World—of 100
AT REGULAR THEATRE PRICES.
Evgs. and Sat. Mat. 25 to 2.00; Wed. Mat. 25 to 1.00; Sat. Mat. 50 to 1.50; Boxes, Evgs. and Sat. Mat., $5, $6, $7, $8, $10; Wed. Mat., $4, $5, $6.
Next Week: Romeo & Juliet. Double Bill, Cavalleria Rusticana, & I Pagliacci, Oct. 22d. Martha
WEBER PIANOS USED.

THEATRE REPUBLIC
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Owner and Manager, 42d Street, just West of Broadway.
Tele. 3840-38th St.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
4TH GREAT WEEK.
Seats secured 2 months in advance.

HERNE IN **SAG HARBOR**
Evg. Sun says: "Dickens himself never drew finer character sketches."

1887 1900
THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS and Empire Theatre Dramatic School,
Franklin H. Sargent, President.
A practical training school in connection with Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN'S Empire Theatre and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, Gen'l Mgr., Room 145 Carnegie Hall.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE
Management.....SAM S. SHUBERT
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, Wed. & Sat.
Sixth Notable Week of
ARIZONA
By Augustus Thomas.
"Every scene throbs with life and feeling."—Harper's Weekly.
"A model play, well acted."—Mail and Express.
TO-NIGHT —INAUGURAL— CONCERT OF A SERIES. BY THE GREAT KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA. 40 MEN. AND Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Popular Prices. Box Office Open After 1 P. M.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Every Evening, 8:20. Matinées at 2:15.
MATINÉES WED. & SAT. 2:15.
"She rode into the port of popular approval on a wave of artistic triumph."—Evening World.
HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
in the Merry Play,
MISTRESS NELL,
By George C. Hazleton, Jr.
"You can't afford to miss it." —Alan Dale.

AMERICAN
42d St. & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15.
To-morrow night, 8:15.
MATINEE DAILY, (Except Monday.)
ALL SEATS 25c. RESERVED.
—THE—
GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY
Evening Prices, 25, 35, 50 Cents.
Same seats reserved for the season without extra charge.
Next Week.....THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER

METROPOLIS THEATRE, 142d St. & 3d Av. Ev'g, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MAN'S ENEMY.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats., 2.
One block East of Grand Central Depot.
3rd YEAR YEAR YEAR YEAR YEAR MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN
THIS WEEK
BY HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
Same seats Reserved for Subscribers each week without extra charge.
EVENING PRICES, 25-35-50.

WALLACK'S, Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"Any man who loves his mother will like this play."—N. Y. Evening Sun.
SARAH COWELL **LE MOYNE,**
Presenting a play of heart and home.
By Harriet Ford and Beatrice De Mille, Entitled, THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL MATINEE FRIDAY, OCT. 26th.
Browning's Poetic Play, IN A BALCONY.
INTERPRETED BY MRS. LE MOYNE, OTIS SKINNER and MISS ELEANOR ROBSON.
Preceded by "THE LAND OF HEART'S DESIRE."

THE **NEW YORK TO-NIGHT.**
IMMENSE CONCERT ALL SEATS 50c NO HIGHER.
BIG LIST OF STAR ARTISTS.
To-morrow (MON.) Nght, the Big Hit!
A MILLION DOLLARS

POPULAR PRICES	ORCHESTRA, 50, 75, $1 DRESS CIRCLE, 25, 35, 50c. BALCONY, 25c., 50c. GALLERY.....15c.

MATS. WED. & SAT. 25c. & 50c.

GRAND Opera House. Hanlons Big Spectacular Pantomime, LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE.
TO-NIGHT Big Sun. Show, 10, 25, 50c. Nat. M. Willis, Jas. Richmond Glenroy, others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. Mon., Tues., Wed. Ev'gs and Sat. Matinée. The great comedy success, "The Trial Shot." Thurs., Fri., and Sat. Ev'gs, the great European success, "DER PROBEKANDIDAT."

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way, Cor. 38th. LAST WEEK. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, **THE MONKS OF MALABAR**

SALE OF SEATS for the FIRST 2 WEEKS BEGINS TO-MORROW (Monday) At 9 A.M.

MONDAY, Oct. 22, AT 8 P. M.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
MAUDE ADAMS
in Edmond Rostand's Latest Play,
L'AIGLON,
Adapted into English by L. N. Parker.
ONLY MAT. SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.
JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Last Six Nights. Last Saturday Matinée.
CHAS. FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS **SELF & LADY.**
Oct. 23—Peter F. Daily in Hodge, Pope & Co.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **CRITERION THEATRE,** B'way & 44th St. Evgs. at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday.
LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday.
RICHARD MANSFIELD in HENRY V.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
This Afternoon and Evening,
THE NEW TROUBADORS AND ORCHESTRA
To-morrow and all the week, afternoon & evening.
POWELL The Man of Mystery.

DALY'S
SAN TOY
B'way & 30th. Evgs. at 8:10. Dan'l Frohman Manager. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman...Manager
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
A ROYAL FAMILY.

14TH ST. THEATRE 14TH STREET. Near Sixth Ave.
Good Reserved Seats, Orch. Circle or Balcony, 50c. Nights 8:15—Popular Matinées Wed. and Sat.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS
of Liebler & Co.'s magnificent production of JOSEPH ARTHUR'S NEW PLAY.
LOST RIVER
"For three hours it kept the audience in a state of wild excitement."—MAIL AND EXPRESS.
"There was a thrill a minute, and the minutes came fast."—HERALD.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

3D AVENUE THEATRE ...Matinée Monday
Melodrama, NIGHT IN CHINATOWN.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S
N. HASHIM, Manager. NEW POLICY. West 34th St., near B'way. Evgs., 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, $1.
25c. SUNDAY, Mat. To-day. **25c.** FAMILY MATINEE EVERY DAY.
TO-NIGHT SAME BIG BILL
ALWAYS LONGEST, STRONGEST PROGRAMME ANYWHERE.

TO-DAY, 1:45.	TO-NIGHT, 7:45.	Commencing To-morrow Matinée, 1:45.
BESSIE BONEHILL, RICHARD HARLOW, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, CUSHMAN, HOLCOMB & CURTIS, LEWIS & RYAN, BLOCKSOM & BURNS, ANNIE HART, CARRIE BEHR,	JOSEPHINE SABEL, MONTAGUE & WEST, WEBB & HASSEN, WILSON FAMILY, BELLE WILLIAMS, EDWARD ESTUS, EMILY JOXON, HERBERT'S DOGS, Others.	JAMES THORNTON, HALL & STALEY, JOSEPHINE SABEL, CUSHMAN, HOLCOMB & CURTIS, BLOCKSOM & BURNS, JOE FLYNN, SHARP & FLATT, BONNIE THORNTON, WILLET THORNE CO.; HERBERT'S DOGS, KELLY & RENO, ANNIE HART, MONTAGUE & WEST, MARIE LESLIE, H. V. FITZGERALD. Others.

KEITH'S
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE - - - General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
GEORGE CLARKE
as DON CAESAR DE BAZAN, First Appearance in Vaudeville in "A MATCH FOR A KING." LEROY & CLAYTON, in "Hogan of the Hansom." CONWAY & LELAND, Monopeds. ROBERTS & WILFRIDO, European Equilibrists, First Time in America. The MACAGNOS, Comic Acrobats, First Appearance in America. PRELLE and His Wonderful Talking Dogs. BIOGRAPH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
LAST WEEK SOUVENIRS,
75th Performance Wed. Evening.
The Final Performances of
ANDREW **MACK**
In his play "THE REBEL."
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.
—EXTRA—
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 23,
JAMES O'NEILL in "MONTE CHRISTO"
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Hammerstein's **VICTORIA** Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Gen'l Adm., 50c.
42d St., B'way, & 7th Av.
BUT 6 WEEKS MORE
The Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Co.
Presenting GUS and MAX ROGERS in The phenomenally successful vaudeville farce, By John J. McNally, staged by Ben Teal. The **ROGERS BROS IN CENTRAL PARK**
Matinees Saturday. Prices 50c, 75c, $1.

TO-MORROW NIGHT—8:15.
AT THE MANHATTAN,
(33d Street and Broadway)
First Time the New Romantic Play
J. I. C. Clarke's Dramatization of Elizabeth Knight Tompkins' Story.
GRACE GEORGE
HER MAJESTY
AS HONORIA, THE GIRL QUEEN OF NORDENMARK.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
JOSEPH BROOKS and BEN STERN PRESENT
BLANCHE WALSH
In the Beautiful Romantic Play,
"MARCELLE,"
BY EUGENE W. PRESBREY.
"Romantic, Fanciful, and Clever."—Tribune.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
James K. Hackett Supported by Bertha Galland, in "The Pride of Jennico"
Oct. 22, HERBERT KELCEY & EFFIE SHANNON in "MY DAUGHTER IN LAW."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat. 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE AND QUO VAS ISS?
Next THURS. First Time Burlesque of ARIZONA

HUBER'S 14TH ST. **MUSEUM** 10c. TO ALL
American European Novelties.
Always Something New.

A Grand Carnival of Old-Fashioned Minstrelsy.
NEW ORLEANS COLORED MINSTRELS
25 artists, all stars. Return after signal European triumph.
CHAUNCEY MORLAN AND WIFE
heaviest couple in the world. Combined weight over 900 pounds. 20 other big features.
Theatre, 2 Co's. Ada Jones. Sunday Concerts.

THE **DEWEY** EAST 14TH ST. BETWEEN 3RD & 4TH AVES.
TO-NIGHT!!
ANOTHER BIG "POP."
Popular Prices 25 & 50c
Milton & Dollie Nobles. Bert Coote & Co., Joe Flynn, Brown, Harrison & Brown, Lelliott, Clarice & Lelliott, Jennings & Alto, Carrington & Nell, and The Deweyscope; Robt. Recker's Harmonists, and Others.
Commencing To-morrow Mat., **BOHEMIAN BURLESQUERS**
"A Case of Con." "A Scrambled Egg."

GROSSO'S **The Last Meeting** MASTERPIECE
EXHIBITION
1,132 Broadway,
Bet. 25th and 26th Sts.
10 A. M. to 12 P. M. Daily except Sunday. An immense Weirdly Beautiful Painting Grosso's Masterpiece. Remarkable Conception—Grand Execution.
THE LAST MEETING.
The Sensation of European Art Exhibitions.
Admission 25c.

4TH WEEK of the **NEW GLORY** of the **CASINO!**
Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat
SAM BERNARD, Dick Bernard and VIRGINIA EARL in THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA!
Great "Co" of the Mid-Wk **Wed. Mats.** EVERY SEAT **50c.** NONE RES'D

CARNEGIE HALL
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, AT 8.
Re-appearance of LILLIAN
BLAUVELT
Grand Orchestra under the direction of FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN.
PROGRAMME.
1. Overture, "Husitska".....Dvorak
2. Aria, "Dich Theure Halle," from Tannhauser.....Wagner
MME. BLAUVELT.
3. Les Preludes.....Liszt
4. Aria, "Il re Pastore".....Mozart
Violin obligato by Mr. Henry Schmidt.
MME. BLAUVELT.
5. Theme and variations from Suite No. 3.....Tschaikowsky
6. Aria, "Mad Scene" from Hamlet.....A. Thomas
MME. BLAUVELT.
7. Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Direction.....Henry Wolfsohn
Seats, $1 to $2, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT.
LAST POPULAR CONCERT
SOUSA
AND HIS BAND.
ARTHUR PRYOR, Trombone.
Popular programme.
Last time of the great band.
Last time of the Sousa Marches.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals on Friday afternoons—Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 8, March 29.
Eight Concerts on Saturday evenings—Nov. 17, Dec. 8, Dec. 22, Jan. 12, Feb. 2, Feb. 16, March, 9, March 30.
RENEWALS of SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 15 to Oct. 27.
GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after October 29.
PROSPECTUS with particulars for the season at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from AUG. ROEBBELES.
Sec'y of N. Y. Phil. Society, Carnegie Hall.

TO-NIGHT Resd. Orch. 50c.
REILLY & WOODS
16 Specialty Acts.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Resd. Orch. 25c
HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL, 125th St. & 7th Av.
NEXT WEEK Mr. & Mrs. Milton Royle, Chas. Grapewin & Anna Chance, Review Comedy 4, Farr & Evans, Lillian Western, Eva Mudge, Moulhere Sisters, Mlle. Emmy, Frank Cushman, etc.

Strauss AND HIS FAMOUS **Vienna Orchestra.**
Concert Direction Robert's 23 Union Sq., and all Rudolph Aronsen, principal hotels.

WALDORF-ASTORIA,
SAT. EVG., OCT. 20TH.
GRAND GALA CONCERT.
Metropolitan Opera House,
SUNDAY EVG., OCT. 21ST,
POPULAR CONCERT.
(Regular Sunday Night Prices.)
Reserved seats & boxes at Waldorf-Astoria, Metropolitan Opera House, Tyson's, Kullman's, Schubert's 23 Union Sq., and all principal hotels.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera in Italian, French & German
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
The Subscription department for the season of 1900-1901 now open in the Lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House. Address all communications to Maurice Grau Opera Company, Subscription Dept.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CLASS IN SIGHT SINGING
will commence at the New York College of Music, 128 East 58th St. on Saturday morning, Oct. 20, at eleven o'clock.
TERMS, $5 PER QUARTER.

THE SAVOY B'way & 34th St. THE MILITARY MAID.
NEW YORK'S PARLOR THEATRE. Josephine Hall.
Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:30. popular—Herald.

NEWARK'S WATER PLANT

The City's Solution of the Municipal Ownership Problem.

A PURE AND AMPLE SUPPLY

Completed Plant Has Cost $9,500,000 and Furnishes 50,000,000 Gallons a Day—Another Reservoir.

A project that at its inception a quarter of a century ago was regarded with suspicion and condemned as visionary has been consummated by the City of Newark, N. J., which is now the absolute owner of a water supply ample for all the needs of the city for half a century to come, and capable of still further enlargement at comparatively small cost.

With an outlay of $6,000,000 Newark has acquired the water rights of the Pequannock Valley, and a plant capable of delivering by gravity to the distributing reservoirs a daily supply of not less than 50,000,000 gallons of clear, unpolluted water. Three distributing reservoirs with the necessary pumping plants and connecting mains and 250 miles of street mains have cost $3,500,000. An additional storage reservoir with a capacity of 720,000,000 gallons, to be built at Cedar Grove, seven miles from the city, will cost $1,200,000, bringing the total cost of the plant up to $10,700,000.

Exclusive of the interest charges on the bonds for the storage reservoir yet to be built, the water plant will cost Newark $570,000 a year in fixed charges, (for interest and sinking fund,) and $50,000 a year for maintenance and expenses of distribution, making a total of $620,000 a year, which will be reduced as the maturing bonds are paid off.

The income from the sale of water to consumers in Newark is about $650,000 a year and is increasing at the rate of $20,000 a year. Besides this, the city appropriates from its general funds $26,000 a year to pay for the water used in the city buildings and for fire purposes, and to provide for certain old water bonds. An additional source of revenue will be from the sale of the surplus water. A contract is now pending with the East Jersey Water Company to supply to it about 2,500,000 gallons a day at $30 a million gallons for the use of Montclair, Glen Ridge, and Bloomfield, adding about $25,000 a year to the income of the department.

The watershed takes in practically the entire valley of the Pequannock River, which is a tributary of the Passaic. It embraces 62.7 square miles of mountainous territory lying in Passaic, Morris, and Sussex Counties, with the headwaters about 40 miles from Newark, and the intake 26 miles from the centre of the city. Seventy per cent. of this area is well wooded with a sturdy second growth and is stocked with quail, rabbits, squirrels, and partridges. The water surface of the four reservoirs and the natural lake in which the waters are impounded is 1,468.10 acres in extent, and the rest of the watershed is sparsely populated, the few hamlets and farms having a total of less than 1,200 inhabitants. The city owns in fee about 5,000 acres of the watershed.

Near the headwaters of the Pequannock, 58 miles from Newark, is Canistear reservoir, formed by a dam built across a ravine. It covers 350 acres, has a capacity of 2,400,000,000 gallons, and its flow line is 1,086 feet above the sea level.

The overflow from Canistear runs into Oak Ridge reservoir, five miles further down the valley. This covers 383 acres, has a capacity of 2,555,000,000 gallons, and is 836 feet above tidewater.

Another flow of seven miles brings the water to the Macopin intake, where a dam has been thrown across the entrance to the Pequannock Valley, forming a reservoir covering 12.10 acres, with its flow line 585 feet above the sea.

On Mossman Brook, a branch of the Pequannock, is Clinton reservoir, 423 acres in extent, with a capacity of 3,518,000,000 gallons, 902 feet above tidewater. A flow of one mile takes the water of Clinton reservoir into the Pequannock, four miles above the intake.

Echo Lake is a natural body of water, whose area has been increased to 300 acres and its capacity to 600,000,000 gallons by raising a low dam at the mouth of the lake. Its flow line is 893 feet above the sea, and its waters empty directly into Macopin dam, after a flow of half a mile.

Macopin intake is twenty-six miles from the centre of Newark. It is topped by two steel pipe lines which have a carrying capacity of from 65,000,000 to 67,000,000 gallons a day. One of these conduits is forty-eight inches in diameter; the other is forty-eight inches for five miles, and then is reduced to forty-two inches.

These pipes carry the water supply twenty-one miles to the high service distributing reservoir at Belleville, whence a thirty-six-inch steel conduit carries water five miles to the South Orange Avenue reservoir, which supplies the higher parts of the city. A thirty-six-inch cast-iron pipe from Belleville supplies the low-service reservoir at Clifton Avenue. These three distributing reservoirs hold 1½ days' supply.

The movement for the acquirement of a municipal water plant by Newark first took definite shape from the surveys of J. James R. Croes of Croes & Howell, who made a complete survey of the Pequannock Valley in 1878 and submitted an exhaustive report to the Newark Board of Street and Water Commissioners on March 6, 1879.

Ten years later, on Sept. 24, 1889, Newark entered into a contract with the East Jersey Water Company for the construction of the Pequannock plant, and the work was executed under the direction of Clemens Herschell. On May 1, 1892, Newark began to receive its new supply, and paid $4,000,000 on the contract, placing $2,000,000 in bonds in escrow pending the completion of the plant.

At the end of eleven years, on Sept. 24 last, according to the contract, the completed plant was turned over to Newark, and the entire works are now under the control of Morris R. Sherred, Engineer and Superintendent. The present Board of Street an. Water Commissioners consists of George M. Ballard, President; C. F. Baumann, Chairman of the Committee on Water Supply; W. C. Garrison, Dr. J. S. Vinsan, and Joseph M. Byrne.

Incident to the establishment of the water plant, Newark has enforced economy in the use of water by compelling the use of meters by consumers who are likely to waste water. Thus far 9,000 meters have been installed, and since May 1, 1899, the consumption of water has thereby been reduced 6,000,000 gallons a day. The price of water supplied through meters varies from 9 to 15 cents per 1,000 gallons.

CHARLES T. YERKES RETICENT.

Returns from Europe but Refuses to Discuss His London Railroad Deal.

Charles T. Yerkes, whose London underground road plan was recently financed by A. A. Housman of this city, arrived on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland yesterday. He was met at the pier by Mr. Housman. Mr. Yerkes refused to say anything at all concerning the proposed road.

"I have been in Europe four months," he said, "looking at pictures and enjoying myself. I don't care to talk about the London reports at all."

BISHOP PEREIRA HERE.

Prelate Says Nicaraguans Hope the Canal Will Be Constructed.

Among the passengers on the Cunard liner Lucania, which arrived yesterday, was Bishop Pereira of Nicaragua. The Bishop returns from an extended European tour. On Sept. 8 he said he was received by the Pope, whom he found in excellent health.

"His Holiness," continued Bishop Pereira, "expressed much satisfaction with the condition of the Church in my see. He also spoke most cheerfully of the Church in the United States."

The Bishop thinks the Nicaragua Canal will be a great blessing to his country.

"As far as Nicaragua is concerned," said he, "the matter is entirely out of our hands, but I note with satisfaction that the United States Congress will take up the question at its session in December. I can only hope that it will be promptly disposed of. Our people hope that the canal is soon to be constructed, for they realize that it will bring much good to the Republic. We favor American control and fortifications, as otherwise our country might be the stamping ground for foreign armies.

"Nicaragua has had its full share of war during the past ten years; in fact, ever since the time of Carazo. It has suffered much in consequence, and we have seen a weaker country, Costa Rica, march past us to prosperity under the blessings of unbroken peace."

Bishop Pereira will remain in New York until Tuesday, when he sails for Leon, Nicaragua, by way of Colon.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"San Toy," the new musical production, has been drawing good audiences.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"A Night in Chinatown" comes to this house to-morrow night for a week's engagement.

CASINO.—"The Belle of Bohemia" has been drawing good audiences. Many new selections have been introduced since the first performance.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"Lost River" is drawing full houses, and the indications are that the play will run for several months.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Francis Wilson will bring his successful season with "The Monks of Malabar" to a close next Saturday night.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The attraction for this week will be a revival of "The Great Diamond Robbery," a melodrama by Col. Alfriend and A. C. Wheeler.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—"The Rogers Brothers in Central Park" has played its first month's run at this house. This piece has but six more weeks to run in New York.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Case of Rebellious Susan," by Henry Arthur Jones, will be this week's revival. The play will be remembered as a Lyceum Theatre success.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—Charles Frohman's Comedians, in the farce, "Self and Lady," will bring their Fall engagement at that house to a close next Saturday night.

CRITERION THEATRE.—The third week of Mrs. Leslie Carter's engagement in "Zaza" begins with to-morrow evening's performance, and only a few more weeks remain of her season in this city.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Miss Annie Russell is drawing full houses in Capt. R. Marshall's comedy "A Royal Family," and doubtless she will continue to do so for the greater part of her engagement.

GARRICK THEATRE.—The third week of William H. Crane's engagement in "David Harum" will begin to-morrow evening, and the popular appreciation of the Homeville hero's quaint exploits is apparently growing.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last week of Andrew Mack and "The Rebel" is announced, and his engagement will close next Saturday. Wednesday will be souvenir night, and the ladies will receive pretty mementos of the day.

DEWEY THEATRE.—During the present week the Bohemian Burlesquers will entertain the patrons of this house with their sketch, called "A Case of Con" and "A Scrambled Egg." An olio is also included in the programme.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—"Sag Harbor" enters upon its fourth week to-morrow and will continue to delight discriminating theatregoers until Dec. 29, when it will retire in favor of Viola Allen in her new play, "In the Palace of the King."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Augustus Thomas's play, "Arizona," reaches the fiftieth performance of its run on Thursday. The play will doubtless achieve its one hundredth performance without any let-up of its present prosperity.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The introducing of popular prices at this theatre and the musical extravaganza "A Million Dollars" attracts larger audiences than this house has seen in a long time. A number of new specialties are being added every week.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew continues to play "Richard Carvel" to large audiences, and the success of the play has prompted Charles Frohman to delay the opening of the stock company's season and keep Mr. Drew in New York beyond the time originally set apart for his engagement.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The melodramatic romance "The Pride of Jennico," which Mr. Hackett has been playing at the Criterion Theatre, will go to Harlem this week with the original cast, scenery, &c. Miss Bertha Galland will play her original character, Marie Ottilie, Princess of Dornheim, and all the other members of Mr. Hackett's competent company will appear.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Hanlon's "Le Voyage en Suisse" will be the attraction this week. The third of the series of Sunday concerts will be given to-night. Among those to appear are Nat M. Wills, Nellie Hawthorne, Belle Stuart, James Richmond Glenroy, May Fiske, Clifford Gordon, Nellie De Veau, Bert Jordan and Rosa Krouch, Hoyt and Neff, Fredo and Forrest, and others.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Richard Mansfield enters on the third week of his stay with a record behind him of crowded houses. Not less remarkable than the performance and production of this dramatic spectacle is the fact that the curtain is rung down on "Henry V." now at 11:30. This is a gain of 45 minutes on the opening night, though there has been no cut in the lines or in the pageantry.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Harry Watson and his company will be prominent in the programme the present week. They will present the funny farce, "The Two Flats." Others in the long bill are Milton Aborn and company in a new comedietta; Lew Sully, favorite black-face comedian; Brothers Damm, novelty acrobats; Violet Holls, singing comedienne; McBride and Goodrich, comedy sketch; Drawee, unique juggler; International Trio, singers; Lawson and Namon, acrobatic act; the Kalatechnoscope, &c.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pianka's exhibition of her trained lions is the most prominent feature. Emily Lytton will be seen in the farce, "Next," by Will M. Cressy. Others are: Harrigan, the tramp juggler: Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena, in the satire "For Reform"; Dunham family, aerial marvels; William Windom and the Blackstone Quartet, Lavender Richardson, mental wonder; Marsh and Sartella, singers and dancers; the Craigs, musical act; Paley's Kalatechnoscope, and many more.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—McIntyre and Heath, the veteran minstrels, will be seen in Harlem for the first and only time this season. They will offer their new skit, "The Man from Montana." Wright Huntington and company will be seen in the comedietta "A Stolen Kiss." Among the many other feature acts are Juan Caicedo on the bounding wire, Anna Teresa Berger, cornetist; Rae and Brosche in the comedy sketch "Too Much Woman," Aurie Dagwell, vocalist; Sisters Lawrence, acrobatic dancers; Gilbert Girard, mimic; the Maginleys, aerial act; the latest Kalatechnoscope moving pictures, and a dozen more.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Papinta, with her dazzling dances, is the star of the present week's programme. In several seasons since Papinta has appeared in New York vaudeville, and her electrical effects are more bewildering than ever. Cheridah Simpson, in a musical specialty, is also in the bill, as are: Three Powers brothers, in a novelty skating act; Isabelle Urquhart and company, in the comedietta, "Even Stephen"; Dave Lewis, German comedian; Clarice Vance, the Southern singer; George W. Day, blackface monologist; Reed's acrobatic bull terriers, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Litchfield, in the rural skit, "Down at Brook Farm"; the Lady in White, a new illustrated song idea, and many more.

EDEN MUSEE.—New moving pictures of the Galveston disaster have been received and will be shown during the coming week. They include pictures of the principal streets and wharves before the disaster and the same places afterward. Ships which have been thrown up on the shore far from the water are shown, and the principal streets and buildings just after the water subsided. Among the pictures are also included the work of relief parties, the distribution of supplies, and the starting to sea of the barges carrying the dead. Other new pictures have been secured and four separate series will be shown afternoon and evening. In addition, there will be concerts by the orchestra, with vocal selections, new mysteries by Powell, and many new features among the wax groups.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—George Clarke is the latest actor who has been identified with the legitimate stage for many years to go into vaudeville, and he is regarded as one of the most notable acquisitions to the "continuous" that Mr. Keith has secured. He made his beginning in Boston last Monday, and comes to this city to-morrow to make his début here. His half-hour play is a condensation of "Don Caesar de Bazan," which he calls "A Match for a King," and is said to make an interesting sketch. Mr. Clarke's talent as a comedian is well known. His long association with the late Augustin Daly as a member of his company gives unusual interest to his venture on the vaudeville stage. He will be assisted by Miss Lillian Swain, who will play the rôle of Maritana.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—An interesting entertainment is provided the patrons of this Harlem music hall for the present week. The list includes a number of high-class vaudeville artists, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Milton Royle in a farce entitled, "Trip's Troubles; or, Mind Your Own Business"; Charley Grapewine, supported by Anna Chance, in their funny little skit "Above the Limit." A unique act will be offered by the Review Comedy Four, who give a pellmell of comedy songs and dances, while Eva Mudge, in her character songs, is also a first-class attraction for this excellent programme. Frank Cushman, the progressive minstrel; Lillie Western, premier musical artist; Burr and Evans, the character comedy creators; Foullere sisters, in their sensational act, and Mlle. Emmy, with her well-known little army of canines, complete the bill.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The bill this week is in all respects a star affair

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OUR COURSE IN CHINA.

Those logical foes of the dread spirit of "Imperialism"—it demands the largest of capitals to emphasize their conception of its importance—who predicted that our course in China would show that spirit in still worse degree than our course in the Philippines, must feel that Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. HAY and Gen. CHAFFEE and the Administration generally are very disappointing. And Mr. OLNEY, who was driven by his exasperation with the prospect, political and personal, to denounce the Government as "syndicated" and to insinuate that its policy in China would be shaped by the rich men who want lucrative investments in concessions there and like selfish advantages may well regard the policy of the American Government as maliciously designed to bring him into disrepute and contempt.

These gentlemen are, as we have said, logical. The touch of fanaticism in their temperament makes them so. It is a well-known fact in the science of the alienist that logic is generally developed in close proportion to the tendency to disorder in the brain. Grant to one of the unfortunate class with which the alienists deal his assumed premises, and the keenest lawyer can find no flaw in his reasoning, so that it is sometimes found that abnormal logicalness is the first symptom of mental derangement. The fascination of the logical process acts to blind the victim to defects in the facts from which he starts. Our extraordinarily sincere and very, very earnest anti-imperialist friends, once possessed by what they consider to be the facts—though in reality these are only a part of the facts, and sadly distorted at that—in the matter of the Philippines, cannot resist the temptation to apply their conclusions to anything the Administration may do. Mr. MCKINLEY, being at once a weak and ambitious man, has, according to them, been made the tool of designing persons still more ambitious and far stronger than he, and greedy as well. In the Philippines he has lied to AGUINALDO, cheated the Filipino patriots, waged a war of conquest, established tyranny, crushed freedom, slain and despoiled the weak, and set at work forces that must soon or late undermine the free institutions of our own country and make of the great American Republic an empire and of its citizens slaves.

If these things be true in the Philippines, "it follows as the night the day," that in China the Administration is guided by the same baleful purposes. The United States troops having been sent there in open violation of the Constitutional requirements, must be employed along with the forces of European monarchies in the subjugation of the Chinese, in the division of the empire, and in securing the American share of the impending plunder. We must be plunged still deeper in the vortex of foreign intrigue and war, a great standing army and a vast fleet will be demanded to protect the "honor of the flag" and the loot of the syndicates, militarism must rule our land—and so forth and so on to the end of the dreary chapter in which the details of our doom are written by the pen of these prophets of despair.

What has really happened? The gallant little detachment of United States troops sent to rescue our Minister limited their operations to the brave and efficient performance of that obligation of honor and humanity, scrupulously observing therein, unlike the troops of some of the other nations, the laws of war and the rights of all not in arms against them. Even while this task was being performed the Washington Government was engaged in vigorous and skilful efforts to confine the use of force to the narrowest possible bounds, and to secure its use where it was inevitable in such manner as would least infringe the sovereignty or offend the dignity of the Chinese Government. This it was doing when the columns of the opposition press at home swarmed with accusations that its conduct was weak and cowardly. After the rescue of the legations, when all Europe rang with the demand for exemplary and vengeful punishment to be inflicted on persons high in the Government of China, the United States Government, standing for the moment entirely alone, insisted that China should first be given a chance to inflict just punishment on the guilty. From the first to the last our Government has, with the utmost firmness and with singular moral courage, refused in any way to share in or even indirectly to approve any action that could lead to demands for territorial indemnity or menace the integrity of the empire. It has steadily and with rare intelligence and tact pursued a policy intended to preserve peace and insure justice. So far from being greedy, grasping, reckless, and risky, as was predicted, its course has been deliberate, fair, and humane.

We do not know what our anti-imperialist friends can do about it. What they ought to do is to see that the premises on which they based their rash conclusions were inadequate and misunderstood. This is probably too much to expect of them. Some, we notice, ascribe the course of the President to the influence of new advisers, though it is not intimated who they are. That explanation suggests an incident in the experience of a distinguished French gentleman of not very well balanced mind, who at one time imagined himself to be the Saviour and at a later time thought himself to be JULIUS CÆSAR. He accounted for the apparent discrepancy by the fact of "different mothers."

BRITISH TRADE "DECADENCE."

About a year ago an English writer for The North American Review interested a great many readers of that magazine with an account of "The Decline of British Commerce." After a very liberal interval another Englishman has made reply to what was a rather gloomy outlook for British trade. The article by Mr. MAURICE LOW, to which Mr. BENJAMIN TAYLOR has rejoined in the current number of The Review with many statistics to sustain his opinion that Great Britain has been doing very well, is analyzed rapidly and criticised rather sharply, and is calculated to revive hope where Mr. LOW inspired grave concern.

Mr. TAYLOR does not think that the statistics of Great Britain's imports and exports during the last five years indicate decay or threaten decline. The imports have increased £68,385,856, the re-exports £5,315,388, the British exports have increased by £38,532,401, and the whole foreign trade of the United Kingdom has increased by £112,233,645. This increase of one-sixth in the foreign trade in five years and an increase of upward of one-sixth in the exports of British manufactures in that period do not strike Mr. TAYLOR as evidence of decay.

Mr. TAYLOR does not discover any danger that Great Britain will lose her trade and her primacy as the greatest of commercial powers in the next twenty-five years. America and Germany, he contends, have not benefited at the expense of Great Britain, for British trade has gone on increasing, but by obtaining a share in the commercial expansion of the world. Comparison of the figures of 1870 and 1895 to show the growth of German commercial development is not considered a valuable illustration. "The undoubted and remarkable development of Germany," he says, "is more marked by the decrease in her imports of foreign manufactures than in the increase in her exports of German manufactures."

The future of Germany is much more difficult to make out, and much less promising, it is evident to Mr. TAYLOR, than that which has sometimes been made out for Great Britain, and one of the dangers to come, he suggests, will be the removal of our high tariff, not its increase. He sees nothing gloomy in the future of iron in Great Britain, and he emphasizes the fact that, "up till now, Great Britain is the only one of the three great iron-producing countries that is able to make both for herself and others." It is not in crude production, however, that development is to be found. "The measure of a nation's industrial activity is in its consumption rather than in its production of crude iron." The development by other countries of their coal resources does not threaten England. "I am free to confess," he says, "that I expect to see the United States soon as large an exporter of coal as Great Britain," and adds that there is a pronounced feeling in Great Britain that a total stoppage of the export of coal would be advantageous.

An industrial export of Great Britain that Mr. TAYLOR finds constantly increasing is that of new ships built for foreign countries and for British colonies. It amounts to from £5,000,000 to £10,000,000 a year, varying greatly. But another constantly growing item is that of the carrying trade, which increased from 33 per cent. of the world's shipping in 1872 to 48 per cent. in 1895. Taking into consideration the relatively higher carrying power of steamers than of sailers, Mr. TAYLOR holds that Great Britain owns fully 60 per cent. of the effective tonnage of the world, earning not less than £80,000,000 a year—a gain of £10,000,000 in five years.

Mr. TAYLOR does not think that England is "fast being outstripped in the commercial race." He is disposed to believe, too, that Consuls and Consular agents overestimate their importance, and that British and American traders, who did not always enjoy their advice and assistance, cannot rely altogether upon their wisdom or the infallibility of their judgment. It is his outspoken opinion that British trades unionism has crippled British trade by enhancing the cost of production and restricting the output, and he gives warning that "the turn of both Germany and the United States will come—will not now be long in coming." There is no British alarm about American competition, according to Mr. TAYLOR. American competition may "take the gilt off" a good deal of British gingerbread, but he wishes that Americans could understand that "the industrial development of the United States is not regarded with jealousy and envy by Great Britain, but rather with the quiet pride with which a man watches the progress in life of his own son."

SPIRITED BURIAL.

Col. BRYAN has promised, in a recent speech, to provide a more satisfactory Commissioner of Pensions than H. CLAY EVANS if the people will give him the chance to make the appointment. Just what sort of Commissioner BRYAN has in mind to please everybody we do not intend to conjecture, but we are willing in advance to extend to him the assurances of our sympathy in his attempt to accomplish a highly undesirable object. Just at this moment we are disposed to wonder whether Col. BRYAN has observed the heartless conduct of another Federal officer, and whether he will take any steps, if elected, to justify that spirited sort of burial which the Controller of the Treasury under a Republican President has decided cannot be officially approved of or paid for.

An Irishwoman living in County Derry, Ireland, the mother of a man who had served in the United States Army, was drawing a pension of $12 a month when she died. Her death occurred in November, 1899, and at that time there was due and payable her pension for a little more than two months. The law of the United States provides that an indigent pensioner shall be buried "properly," and the expenses of the last sickness and the burial paid from the accrued pension.

The Controller of the Treasury has some ideas about propriety in funerals that were shocked at the list of charges for the funeral of this Irish pensioner. The whole bill was for about $40. That was not a very large amount, but the character of the items was peculiar and spirited. Under the general term "funeral goods" the Government of the United States was charged £1 1s. for a coffin, to which no objection seems to have been made on the ground of impropriety. But under the same heading Controller TRACEWELL found this list:

One kil. stout	£1	3s.	
Two gals. whisky		8s.	6d.
Six pounds tobacco	£1	7s.	
Three gross pipes		14s.	6d.
Candles		5s.	
Two ounces snuff			10d.
Bread		10s.	
Cypress		7s.	
Total	£4	15s.	10d.

The reasoning of the Controller is that the pensioner was at the time this bill was made out really in need of a coffin and that the United States should pay for it, but that there was no "proper" use of so much whisky, tobacco, pipes, and snuff, to say nothing of candles, that could properly be charged to anybody but the living. There is no criticism of the price of the whisky or of the very liberal number of pipes allowed for so much tobacco. Neither was there any comment upon the generous libation of stout for 10s. worth of bread. Our critical official allowed us to bear the expenses of the last illness and burial of the pensioner, to the extent that the pensioner had pension money due her, but he refused to pay for the other items with a hardness of heart that ought to inspire the Popocratic candidate with new hopes of success at the hands of a resentful people.

THE GOOD SHIP WISCONSIN.

Naval officers had not ceased to praise the excellence of construction of the cruiser San Francisco before their admiration was challenged by the production of the Oregon battleship, completed just in time to win great popularity and solid reputation for her builders by her altogether wonderful trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic to recruit the North Atlantic Squadron during the war with Spain.

The reports that have just come from Santa Barbara of the performance of the battleship Wisconsin, on her trial trip, are such as to gratify the layman, who only asks that the United States shall not be permitted to fall behind other nations pretending to maintain navies, important to students of naval construction, and highly creditable to the Union Iron Works and the SCOTTS, who are thus maintaining a reputation only to be secured by competition with long-established rivals and held on to by adhering to high standards of workmanship.

We get a great deal in the Wisconsin and her sister ships. Like the Alabama, which she closely resembles, and the Kentucky and Kearsarge, which she resembles in most particulars except the arrangement of her armament, the Wisconsin has done better than was expected when she was designed. The expectation of the Government was to get a battleship displacing about 11,500 tons, and capable of making not less than 16 knots an hour with 10,000 horse power. On her trial trip, developing 11,800 horse power, she touched the high speed of 18.25 knots, and for four hours maintained an average of over 17 knots.

For a battleship 17 knots is high speed. For a battleship whose boilers were not expected to develop more than 10,000 and which developed 11,800, to reach a knot and a quarter speed above contract requirements was in itself a notable achievement, and it is also one that will justify comparison with the latest and best achievements of foreign naval constructors. Some of the latest of British battleships may excel the Wisconsin in speed, but those that exceed her in that respect will be found to surpass her also in size, in horse power, and in cost of construction and maintenance. The Majestic, 390 feet in length, designed to make 17.5 knots with 10,418 horse power, has reached that speed, we understand, with somewhat greater horse power. The Canopus, also 390 feet long, requires 13,500 horse power to drive her at 18.25 knots, reached by the Wisconsin with 11,800 horse power. The Formidable, a still later and more ambitious type, with 400 feet of length and 15,000 horse power, is expected to steam at the rate of 18 knots on her trial. The Duncan class is constructed to secure, from ships of 405 feet length with 18,000 horse power, a mean speed over a measured course of 19 knots an hour. This will be unprecedented speed, secured at the highest cost in coal consumption, with lavish horse power.

Great Britain keeps ahead of all other nations in this respect. France follows as closely as its naval programme permits. The Massena, a battleship slightly longer than the Wisconsin, has with 13,000 horse power made a record of 17.07 knots. The Bouvet, of which France is justly proud, is a battleship 400 feet long. Developing the enormous horse power of 14,000, she steamed at about 18.50 knots. The Charlemagne, 387 feet long, when driven by engines energized by 15,700 horse power, touched 18.13 knots, or slightly less than the Wisconsin with 3,900 less horse power. These high speeds were attained at much higher cost than was the case with the Wisconsin. In the Russian Navy the Petropavlosk and the Poltava, each a foot shorter than the Wisconsin, and developing 11,213 horse power, have not exceeded 16.38 knots under advantageous circumstances. The Peresviet, 368 feet long, made a record of 18 knots with 14,500 horse power.

The armaments of the British and French ships referred to are similar to those of the Wisconsin class. It is apparent that we are getting in these new battleships quite as many of the qualities that go to make up efficiency as are being obtained in somewhat larger ships by the nations that are in the front rank among maritime powers.

TILLMAN AND HIS PITCHFORK.

Senator HOAR has complimented Senator TILLMAN, in The North American Review, as "an honest, manly, and able statesman," and some surprise has been expressed at such an estimate from one who is frequently diametrically opposed to Mr. TILLMAN on public questions and party policies. The Boston Herald suggests that the changed estimation of Mr. TILLMAN in the Senate was forced by him, and that the South Carolina Senator has discouraged the throwing of the "pitchfork" in his face for a considerable period.

There is no doubt that Mr. TILLMAN has overcome the distrust and dislike with which he was received in the Senate. His willingness to work, to study the legislative problems imposed upon him, awakened a respect that was at first slow of expression. His boisterous and blundering attacks upon men and causes that could be attacked outside the Senate without provoking analytical criticism were in the Senate disposed of with indifference or by comment that made the speaker look cheap and silly. He gloried at first in his "pitchfork" manners and reputation, but he has a very different notion now.

We think that if The Herald will confer with Senator HOAR further it will find that Mr. TILLMAN learned from the senior Massachusetts Senator that if he expected to become a useful Senator to his people, to accomplish anything in the way of legislation, to be anything but an object of ridicule, he must lay by his pitchfork; that like advice was given to him by his party colleague, Senator HILL of New York, and that TILLMAN'S good sense approved the advice.

There is no doubt about Mr. TILLMAN'S ability or courage in the Senate. There is no doubt, either, that he has gained in some of the qualities and accomplishments that go to make up civilization. His opinions, like his voice, need some regulation, but the well-known fact that he finds the Republican side of the Senate more attractive and helpful than that on which he happens to be placed encourages the expectation that Senator TILLMAN may yet become as reasonable and as temperate in speech as he is able, witty, and honest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Just beneath the surface of the controversy in which the manager of the Carroll Box and Lumber Company and the Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District are now engaged there lies a question of much more public importance than that whether Mr. WHITAKER left the company's employ of his own accord or under compulsion. Really, no issue of veracity has been raised. Mr. PAINE'S account of what happened, so far as it goes, practically coincides with that of Capt. GODDARD. The difference is, apparently, that the former told the truth and the latter told more of the truth. What deeply interests us is the assertion, made not by either of them, but by the Senatorial candidate himself, who seems to be telling the whole truth, that he had to abandon the company's service because, if he remained in it, his employers feared deprivation of certain dock privileges. Mr. WHITAKER says that trouble of this sort began as soon as his candidacy was announced, and that Mr. PAINE, before insisting upon his remaining in private life, had vainly tried the effect of expostulations addressed to Dock Commissioner MURPHY in regard to various interferences with the company's business on the docks. This transfers the duty of denial and explanation from both Mr. PAINE and Capt. GODDARD, and places it on the Dock Commissioner. In effect, he has been openly accused of using his position to guard and advance the political interests of himself and his organization. This is, indeed, a dreadful charge, beside which the so-called issue of veracity, if it existed, would be the merest trifle. The problem in the solution of which the city is vitally concerned is not whether Mr. PAINE did or did not compel Mr. WHITAKER to choose between business and politics, but whether Mr. PAINE did or did not have reason to fear that his company would be punished if it countenanced a candidacy which threatened the peace of mind and the prospects of a city official.

—One of the agents employed by Mrs. MARY B. G., &c., EDDY to promote the sale of her book delivered a "lecture" in the Coliseum at Chicago the other evening, and it is said that 9,000 people, all dressed well up to the standards of Chicago taste and showing many of the marks of average rationality, listened to the man's laudation of his wares with respectful attention. The size and quality of this audience seem to have impressed The Chicago Inter Ocean to a really remarkable degree. It declares the impossibility of denying that interest in Mrs. EDDY'S teaching is on the increase, and, going further, admits that Mrs. EDDY'S doctrines are accepted by many men and women of recognized standing in the intellectual world, and asserts that the great majority of "Christian Scientists" are people of high intelligence and education. All this The Inter Ocean uses as introduction for two questions and its answers thereto. The first, Can these people be mistaken? it answers with a decided affirmative, but to the second, Are these people mistaken? it refuses to reply one way or the other. "This," it says, "is a question which it would be as imprudent as improper to attempt to answer. Time alone can determine whether the doctrines of Christian Science are destined to live or perish. They cannot be fairly judged in our day either by the people who embrace them or the people who discard them." Admitting, for the moment, the validity of this contention, in what an embarrassing position does it leave those highly intellectual and perfectly educated persons whom The Inter Ocean saw at the book sale—we mean at the Coliseum lecture! They, if they were all "scientists," have already judged, without waiting to see if Eddyism is to survive or perish, and therefore it could not have been fairly. But there, what is the use of discussing these things seriously? The Inter Ocean doubtless knows that it was just yammering when it sought to excuse its failure to do its obvious duty, which is to condemn fraud and falsehood wherever found. What is it afraid of, any way? We can assure The Inter Ocean that nothing happens to newspapers that neither have nor pretend any respect for "Christian Science" or "Christian Scientists."

—It is much to be regretted that the Ann Arbor boys were not more polite to Mr. BRYAN, but they succeeded in making him define his views on several points on which all his other auditors have failed to secure any real information, so perhaps the end justified the means. It is most gratifying to know, for instance, that Mr. BRYAN regards trusts in general with horror, but he can see no particular harm in a trust that has, as yet, and in despite of strenuous endeavors, failed to secure more than 25 per cent. of what it wants. In answering another impertinent inquiry, Mr. BRYAN made the surprising revelation that, so far as he is aware, the only trouble with certain constitutional amendments recently adopted by Southern States is that they establish an educational qualification for voters. The fact that the qualification was established as against black men alone has obviously been concealed from him. Yet any of the saucy boys who interrupted the flow of his eloquence could have told him that educational qualifications, properly so called and fairly applied, are no new things in this country, and that if the Southern States had adopted in this matter the policy followed by the Administration in Porto Rico, it would have aroused no outside criticism whatever.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Chicago Historical Society has a fine new building that cost $180,000, and a library of over 26,000 bound volumes and 60,000 unbound volumes, besides many busts, paintings, &c.

* * *

Twenty-nine cases of sudden death in three days is Chicago's recent record. Physicians say that great changes in the weather and temperature were in large part responsible for the deaths.

* * *

Prof. Lloyd Morgan, in a recent address, stated he had found that young chickens, taken straight from the incubator, could swim very well, the power of swimming being perfectly instinctive.

* * *

The cigarmakers of Tampa, Fla., have shipped this year a total of 88,010,000 cigars, an increase of 26,790,000 over last year. Just now they are sending out sample holiday packings, from which they expect much.

* * *

Stevedores put 22,782 bales of cotton on board ship at New Orleans on Tuesday, Oct. 9, surpassing, it is said, any single day's record in the history of that port. On the same day two vessels cleared with 22,000 and 11,000 bales, respectively.

* * *

Thomas L. Greene of this city is to deliver a week's series of special lectures before the Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College, his subject being the theory and method of accounting in railroads and large corporations, &c.

* * *

James K. Blish has resigned as Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector in Illinois because he is President and Director of a National bank, and thinks his eligibility may be called in question in the possible case of his election. The law provides that no candidate for the office of Presidential Elector shall hold any Federal office of profit.

* * *

A Worcester paper suggests the name of Joseph H. Walker for Mayor of its city. The voters, it says, wanted a change in the Representative in Congress, but he is too young and too energetic to be laid on the shelf yet awhile. And in the Mayoralty of the Heart of the Commonwealth, so to speak, he would find a chance to hustle and good work to be done.

* * *

The Louisville Post, a Democratic, anti-Goebel paper, is very confident of the coming results in Kentucky. Mr. Yerkes, it says, is going to be elected Governor; a majority of the Kentucky delegation in Congress is going to be anti-Goebel; in short, "the triumph of popular institutions is to be complete and comprehensive."

* * *

Florida people and papers welcome the coming of Henry M. Flagler as a permanent resident among them. "Where there has been want," says The Jacksonville Times-Union and Citizen, "the blessing of his presence among us has been felt; where the wilderness was the farm smiles, and where loneliness dwelt life has come. Therefore the whole State rises up to welcome him, and offers the right hand of fellowship. He is now, in the eye of the law, as in feeling and purpose, a Floridian of Floridians." The language is somewhat florid, but, doubtless, it is sincere.

BRYAN IN MICHIGAN.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, (Anti-Bryan Dem.)

It is hardly worth while to discuss the mental processes by which the Hon. Daniel J. Campau reaches the conclusion that the State of Michigan will be carried for Mr. Bryan. It is sufficient to know that he has reached such a conclusion, and is courageous enough to place his signature upon the completed whole. Men in their day have believed curious things, and it is Mr. Campau's blessed privilege to believe that Mr. Bryan will carry Michigan if Mr. Campau likes to believe that sort of thing. For forty years Michigan has been so solidly Republican that a dynamite explosion would not dislodge the State from her political position. Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, her neighboring States, have wobbled this way and that way, but Michigan has remained true to the Republican Party, and is still as stanchly Republican as she was in the days when Roscoe Conkling scornfully declared that "anybody can carry Michigan."

It is true that there are thousands of Republicans in this State who are not fanatically infatuated with the Hon. William McKinley. There are tens of thousands who think as little of the Administration's Philippine policy as the most righteous anti-imperialist that recites the Constitution every night in place of an evening prayer. There are tens upon tens of thousands who do not love the trust any more ardently than Mr. Bryan loves it, and there are 200,000 of them at least who grow sick at heart when they think of the last Legislature, but they will not vote for Mr. Bryan on that account. A few thousand of them may waver in their devotion to the party. A few thousand more may stay at home; but enough of them will be at the polls to roll up a sweeping majority for the Republican Electors.

If it were an "off year" in politics there might be some chance of electing a Democratic Legislature. There might be some chance of electing a Democratic Governor. There might be some chance of electing half a dozen Democratic Congressmen, because Republican voters would remain at home on election day, and allow the Democrats to hasten the spirit of the party managers, but in a National campaign the Republican voter in Michigan is disposed to "take his'n straight." While not blind to the evils in his own party, he has a still keener appreciation of the evils in the other party.

Had the Kansas City Convention allowed the silver issue to rest in peace, there might have been some basis in fact for Mr. Campau's prediction, but the moment Mr. Campau and the other party leaders lent their assistance to Mr. Bryan, and helped him rob the grave of its dead, Michigan was lost to the Democratic Party. The sentiment against the Administration's Philippine policy might have overturned the Republican majority in this State if silver had been kept out of the Democratic platform, but Michigan as well as Illinois was lost when the Committee on Resolutions compromised with Mr. Bryan.

HOW LIFE IS SPENT.

From The London Express.

Time, we all know, is precious—even to the convicted felon in Dartmoor.

There are so many reasons for this being so, as there are callings for a man to follow; but you can divide up a man's lifetime and the way he spends it into seven main divisions, and these will give us a very fair indication of how the precious moments are spent.

To begin with, the man has yet to be born who can do without sleep, so we will start our little bill with the hours that are spent in the arms of Morpheus.

Basing our calculations on the life of a man who lives his threescore years and ten we may take it that, on the average, he spends eight hours a day in his bed—whether snoring or merely dozing is not our concern. This means that he spends no fewer than twenty-three years and four months in sleep, which is a third of his lifetime. Thus, you will see, that were it possible to take all your sleep at one dose, at the outset of your life, as it were, when you woke up you would have passed your majority by something over a couple of years, and be well on for having lived the length of a generation.

It is in childhood's happy days that we sleep most; otherwise we should not find the time spent in sleep by the average adult much more than seven hours out of every four and twenty.

Sleep prepares one for the work which is to bring in the daily bread, so we will next consider what portion of a man's time is spent in striving after the needful.

Many work seven hours a day, but, comparatively little as this seems, it is nevertheless a fact that John Bull's average works out lower. In the first place, few men begin to work in real earnest before their twentieth year, the time spent before that age being comparatively very small.

We may take it for granted that during the first three years after taking on this mortal coil the human infant does no work, unless one is disposed to count vocal efforts as work—but the detailed calculation would be too painful to enter into, so we will leave it.

During nine months a year we find that from three to six the child may study some thirty hours a week. As a matter of fact, the average working day up to the twentieth year is not more than five hours.

A man does the greater portion of his life's work between twenty and fifty. A low average for this period would be forty hours a week, allowing deductions for Sundays, Saturday afternoons, holidays, illness, and so forth—which means something slightly under five and a quarter hours each day. During the next decade we have to reckon on a slight slackening of effort, the average falling to four hours a day; while for the last ten years two and a half hours may be taken as the proportion.

This works out to nineteen years and eight months, so that if we say a man works twenty years out of a lifetime of seventy we shall be as near the mark as possible.

In the matter of satisfying the needs of the flesh men vary very much, some being particularly abstemious, others taking far more than nature needs.

Let us say, however, that a couple of hours a day are occupied in eating and drinking. This gives us six years and ten months, or, roughly, seven years of stretching our legs under our own or other people's mahogany.

It would be rather strange to encounter some freak of nature endowed with the quality of taking in all the food necessary to him for a lifetime at a single sitting. Imagine seeing a man who had been plying his knife, fork, spoon, glass, and cup for six years nine months thirty days and twenty-three hours with scarcely a moment to breathe, and who was still eating eagerly to complete the last hour's feeding allowed him during a lifetime.

A couple of hours a day seems little enough, but when you come to total it up you find what a big slice it is in a man's life—a tenth. Traveling takes a lot of time, and to say that the average Englishman spends at least half a dozen years of his life this way is putting it at a low estimate. If we count the daily journey to and from the city, the occasional walks at the week end, and the holidays, we shall find that the most sedentary among us spend quite that period in moving about. This works out to a fraction over a twelfth of a lifetime.

Then we come to the most unpleasant part of a man's existence—the weary days passed in sickness. We all know instances of people who have never had a day's illness in their lives, but we are likewise all well aware that such mortals are the exceptions which prove the rule, as it were. Indeed, that is just why we talk about them.

Unfortunately, however, we are not numbered among the exempt in this respect, and though in nowise invalids, it is probable that in a lifetime of seventy years we shall have spent at least two in sickness. The proportion seems small when it is taken to include all manner of ills and shocks that flesh is heir to, and yet, when you bring it down to hours and find that it means you are ill that is to say not in good fettle—one hour out of every thirty-five, the proportion seems somewhat alarming.

Let us turn to a somewhat more pleasant aspect of life, however, and consider how much time dressing takes us. Well, without being a fop, it is nevertheless a fact that a man spends months of his allotted spell in such trifling occupations as adjusting his tie, struggling with collar studs, and wrestling with shirt buttons that will come off.

Take it for all in all, then, it is no exaggeration to say that a man spends as much time in dressing as in sickness; nor need he grudge it, for the hours are certainly not altogether unprofitably employed in the former case.

A healthy-minded man, however, probably considers that the best hours of his life are those he spends in sport and recreation; and it is pleasing to find that the average Briton spends a trifle over a tenth of his existence in amusements and exercise; let us say ten years and two months.

The account for the man whose allotted spell is threescore years and ten, then, is as follows:

	Years.	Months.
Sleeping	23	4
Work	19	8
Recreation	10	2
Eating and drinking	6	10
Traveling	6	--
Illness	4	--
Dressing	2	--
Total	70	--

In brief, this is the latest version of the seven ages of man.

GOOD IN AN OPPOSING PARTY.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The elimination of the negro from politics furnished the first opportunity for the organization in Louisiana of a decent and respectable opposition to the Democracy, based on political issues and not on color. It has long been recognized the world over that the best Government is assured where there are opposing political parties; and that it is a positive misfortune for a community and for the party in power in that community to be without an opposition that will serve as a check on it. Where there are opposing parties or factions and the people can choose between them, it is quite certain that both parties will do all they can in the administration of the Government to win the popular favor and support.

While The Times-Democrat is an earnest supporter of Mr. Bryan and the cause he represents, it can see that the organization of a respectable white Republican Party in Louisiana will be productive of good to the State. It will put the Democracy of Louisiana on its mettle, inducing it to nominate good and competent men for office and assuring its support of all measures in the public interest. Nothing tended more to injure the Democracy than the certainty which has prevailed in the past that a candidate who was nominated as a Democrat was certain of election, however objectionable or unfit he might be for office.

The Democratic Party's Future.

From The Providence Journal (Ind. Rep.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of the abler and more conservative Democratic journals of the country, is hopeful regarding the party's future. It does not expect Mr. Bryan to be elected; on the contrary, it fervently prays for his defeat; but it looks ahead a little and prophesies a reunion of the hostile factions after election day, with Populism thrown overboard, differences forgotten, and everybody animated with a love of Democracy and a corresponding hatred for the Republican Party. This is a beautiful dream, and THE TIMES is to be congratulated on its ability to call up such a delightful vision. But will the party be equal to the emergency? Will it cast off the Bryan incubus, and range itself once more as a conservative organization? That is an open question, and there are reasons for thinking that even if the Nebraska man gives up the leadership in despair some of his Populistic associates will not yield their influence in the party without a struggle.

The Times Saturday Review.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Oct. 13.

THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW celebrates its fourth anniversary. It has doubled in size since its birth and is always good. It has hosts of friends and it deserves them. It is clean, fair, judicious, and incorruptible. Perhaps as it grows older a touch of causticity may give more flavor to its criticisms—it is a trifle too good natured—but it is not the slave of any publisher. No doubt it will improve with age, for it has a sound constitution and a good disposition. It is never petulant, nor flippant, and above all, it never sneers. We wish it continued prosperity.

NUGGETS.

Two Kinds.

"Yes, Sir; I am an independent in politics."

"Which kind—independent kicker or praiser?"—Indianapolis Press.

Belated Home-Coming.

"Do you ever stay out late and worry your wife?" asked the young woman.

"Sometimes," answered Mr. Meekton in a contrite tone. "Only yesterday I didn't get home to dinner until 6:13."—Washington Star.

Forgiven.

He—Isn't his singing something awful?

She—Don't be too hard on the poor fellow; he's probably doing his best.

He—Oh, in that case it's all right. I was afraid he was doing his worst.—Chicago News.

Still Waiting.

Towne—Col. Bluff told me he had spoken to the Governor about a job for you.

Browne—Yes, that was some time ago.

Towne—Didn't his influence have any weight with the Governor?

Browne—I guess it had wait enough, judging from results—Philadelphia Press.

Price Makes the Demand.

"But if you could sell these suits for $3 last month, how does it happen you want so much more for them now?"

"That's the trouble, my friend. We couldn't sell those suits for $3. Nobody wanted them at that price. At $9.99 they are going off like hot cakes."—Chicago Tribune.

WILLIAM THE TESTY.

Afar in the ages of quaint renown
There ruled o'er the germ of this mighty town
A Potentate, famed for a wondrous knack
Of breeding dissension and brewing wrack.
Oh, he was a tart little pepper-pot!
A simmering kettle, forever hot;
A hedgehog abristle with puissant ire,
A little volcano of smothered fire;
Forever intruding a muddling hand
In matters beyond him to understand,
Upsetting the work of a dozen men
And fuming and fussing enough for ten—
A meddlesome, quarrelsome, peevish sprite—
He bustled and bickered from dawn till night.
He troubled his folk with a hundred griefs;
He kindled the rage of the savage chiefs;
And tomahawk, arrow and brand came down
Through the desolate fields to a mourning town.

Though skilled in the practice of wordy strife
And cursed with a tongue like a poisoned knife,
He fronted a foeman of like degree
When he blundered afoul of the Dominie.
For Parson Bogardus, the stern and leal,
Was deeply concerned for the public weal
And loudly he thundered in strong dispraise
Denouncing the Governor's evil ways.
"The Preacher's a sot!" came the fierce retort.
"His sermons are stupid and none too short."
Small wonder, forsooth, that the Parson dinned
His wrath from the pulpit:—"Ach! Duyvil's kind!
Defamer of righteousness!"—then a roar:—
"My goats are as good as the Governor!"
The Magistrate's vengeance was swift and fell.
He marshaled his troops at the stroke of bell,—
And vainly the Dominie strove to cheer
The sinner and sorrower; every ear
With drum-roll, and trumpet, and martial sound
Was whelmed; and the sermon was wholly drowned.

The Burghers, aghast at the wild debate
And utter disruption of Church and State,
Deported the disputants out of hand
To settle their feud in the Motherland.
The Governor burdened the vessel's hold
With marvelous treasure of goblin gold
Achieved under starlight and lantern-glow
In the mystical mines of the Ramapo.
Thus laden, the vessel was tempest-tossed
And Parson and Governor—both were lost!

Yet—there is a legend in hut and hall
That Governor Kieft wasn't drowned at all!
But, spirited away with his fairy gold,
He drowses and dreams in a mountain hold,
Like Arthur and Ogier, the lordly Dane,
Some day to return to his own again.
And now, when a bickering breaks the gloom
And wakens old ghosts in the Mayor's room,
When portly Commissioners dread the ban
That darts from the orbs of a little man,
When frightened attendants stand quaking by,
And browbeat petitioners turn and fly,
Methinks he hath come to his home once more—
The stanch little burgh on the Hudson's shore:
'Tis William the Testy—no modern sham—
That governs the town of New Amsterdam!

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

A PLEA FOR THE LETTER "I."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspaper is the modern confessor—at any rate, it is mine. I am in great trouble. Here it is:

In some of the prints I see that a certain trvst company has offices in the St. Pavl Bvilding. What I want to know is, who is (or was) St. Pavl, and what has he to do with a bvilding on Broadvvay, Nevv York? Can it be that by Pavl is meant our impulsive old friend Paul, once known as Saul of Tarsus? If so, why not spell him so we may know him on sight and know pretty nearly how to pronounce his name when we greet him? Whence the authority for spelling him Pavl, and hence for pronouncing him Pavvel! In my possession is an ancient Bible which interchanges u and v rather indiscriminately throughout, but wherever it mentions by name the man from Tarsus it spells him with a u, whether as Saul or as Paul.

In the same papers I perceive that another trvst company has offices in Nassau Street. Whether or not this is an oversight, it surely is inconsistent. If trvst, why not Nassav? I shall expect proper correction to be made.

But this affectation of the antique, if such it be, is not confined to the Borough of Manhattan. Stretching across the fiery red wall of a building (or is it bvilding?) in Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, are to be seen in large golden letters the words "Brooklyn Fvblic Library." And in the names cut in the front of the imposing temple dedicated to art and science near the head of Eastern Parkway the old Roman (or is it Greek?) v takes the place of the more modern u in every instance, I believe. Now, this may be both art and science, but I submit that it is neither good taste nor sound sense. If Evripides, why not Evrope? If pvblic, of course repvblic follows, and American Vnion, and the time may come when we shall see "Vnited States of America" stamped on our coins. But I hope not.

Another thing. Tagal, Tagalo, Tagalog, Tagalogician—which of these is the correct name of the tribe of Filipinos that is annoying us in Luzon? All but the last I see in the papers, and I expect to see that any day. And if Filipinos for natives of the Philippines, why not Filadelfinos for natives of Philadelphia? C. HUNT.

Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1900.

LOOSE TALK ABOUT TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much loose talk about trusts, especially by lawyers of acknowledged learning in the law, has a tendency to confuse even the more intelligent voters and actually deceive the general public into the impression, and in some cases into the belief, that "trusts" are pirates and brigands, subject to no law, and limited in their operations only by their opportunities.

Permit me to say that a "trust" has been authoritatively declared to be an organization or association of industrial corporations, a majority at least of the capital stock in each having been transferred to a central committee or Board of Trustees, who, issuing the stockholders' certificates showing their interest and rights to dividends, exercise voting power in electing a board for the various associated corporations, and, in other words, thus direct their policy for the common object of lessening competition, regulating production, and lowering its costs, and increasing its profits; a corporate trust. Any considerable amount of capital under one management is pronounced a trust by charlatans seeking after votes. In the majority of instances such aggregations of capital are of practical necessity corporations, and as such they are subject to the same rules and regulations as all other corporations. Corporations are statory in origin—creatures of the law, and are amenable to it. Very stringent laws are upon our statute books, and our courts have strictly construed them in many cases. Our State and Federal courts, interpreting the New York Penal Code, Section 171, and the Sherman anti-trust law, a Federal act, respectively, have declared and hold that under these statutes a mere contract to fix the rate of prices of property of the parties contracting, although it interferes in no respect with the freedom of action of all the rest of the world besides which therefore violates no legal right of the entire community, still constitutes a crime.

Such is the decision of the two greatest tribunals in the United States as laid down in the People vs. Sheldon, 139 New York, 251, and United States vs. Transmissouri Freight Association, 166 United States, 313. Both are famous and vitally important cases.

The public confuses "trusts" and monopolies. All monopolies are trusts, but all trusts are not monopolies. It is an economic not a political question. It can safely be said that with one or two exceptions there are no "trusts" in the United States. Centralization and consolidation of productive agencies is a worldwide economic movement. How to adapt existing conditions to this natural and irresistible movement is the problem of the age for the individual world to work out. Ill-advised and hasty legislation—that is, legislation not the result of experience, combined with careful investigation, will defer rather than assist in its solution. "Trust" is a slogan of this political campaign, but it has no legitimate place in politics at this time.

W. G. BROWN.

New York, Oct. 12, 1900.

ON A CERTAIN SUPERCILIOUSNESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mental attitude of many of the independents in the social, political, and religious life of our country is apt to recall forcibly to mind a story current in Scotch clerical circles. On one occasion several elderly members of the clerical profession in Scotland were gathered together to examine candidates for ordination. In reply to the questions put, all of the young men answered with becoming modesty, in the presence of such grave mysteries, save one, Smith by name, who answered offhand, volubly, and with a cocksureness that fairly took away the breath of his auditors, questions in the presence of which angels might have been presumed to tread lightly. The young man's "orthodoxy" was unquestioned; it was simply his know-it-all manner of familiarly approaching and oracularly deciding such deep theological mysteries that staggered the good doctors of divinity. But nothing was said, however much was thought, in view, of the young man's apparent honesty and sincerity of purpose. When the ordination was over, and the several candidates had been accepted, old Dr. MacFerguson, one of the "auld lichts" of the Kirk, was called on to close with prayer. The good doctor prayed for each candidate in turn, naming him by name before the throne of the Almighty. When he came to the self-sufficient and voluble candidate, his prayer, short, pithy, and to the point, voiced the inner sentiments of all present: "As for Thy servant, Smith, O Lord, prick him, prick him, O Lord, and let the wind out of him!"

It may in all seriousness be questioned whether much of our so-called reform element would not be better for a slight letting of this spirit of self-sufficiency in the presence of many of the grave social, political, and religious problems of the day. The present writer yields to no one in admiration of the spirit of true independence. But such spirit must, it seems to him, at least be tempered by reverence in the sight of the mystery of good and evil in this world, by humility which recognizes the fallibility of individual judgment, however enlightened; by common sense which recognizes the practical difficulties in the way of overthrowing vested interests in many of the abuses of the day, and of awakening from its lethargy by slow degrees the public mind. Too much self-sufficiency, too much cocksureness, too much haste in striving to attain the desired reform, only serves to postpone, or even defeat, many a desirable end. The public mind, instead of being allured, becomes alienated, and hostilized even, finally, through the attitude and methods adopted by many of our less sagacious reformers.

The spirit of Phariasism is usually circumscribed, in popular estimation, at least, to its manifestations in the religious or ethical life. I doubt much, however, whether the Master really meant it to be so circumscribed. The more His teachings are studied, the better interpreted they are, the more we come to see their direct practical bearing on all the living social issues of the day. The most hopeful sign of life and progress in the modern Church is that Christ's doctrines are no longer relegated to a future life, not even solely to the so-called religious life here on earth. They apply to all life. The spirit of thanking God that we are not as other men are, even as this publican, runs in essence through all our social, financial, political, ethical, and religious systems. Socially, it is the basis of caste, however extreme or however modified in form. Financially, it is the cornerstone of difference between those too rich for their own highest development, the simply well-to-do, the large middle class of tradespeople, the independent artisan class, the hand-to-mouth day laborer, the abjectly poor. In politics, it differentiates the so-called reformer from the so-called practical politician. Ethically, it sets apart the worshippers of culture, progress, development, self-perfection, too many of the disciples of altruism and every other "ism," and every blatant, irreverent scoffer, from the benighted herd of Philistines and barbarians who sit without the pale. Religiously, it draws a sharp dividing line between the "unco guid" and the rest of erring mankind. It will be seen at a glance that the last-named is by far the smaller class. Indeed, like the word "cant," which is flung so often in the teeth of religion, it may seriously be questioned whether the religious cant of the day is a single circumstance to all the wearisome musical cant, the artistic cant, the literary cant, the sentimental social cant, the free-thinking and materialistic cant wherewith our ears are constantly bedinned. For it is well to bear in mind that religious cant has largely gone out of fashion. The other kinds pay better in the current coin of the realm.

There is much of pseudo-reform at large in the land. A long course of watching these energetic but spasmodic movements brings one to doubt whether the pseudo-reformers' real object be that on which they seem for the moment so intent, or whether it be purely personal self-interest, such as, for instance, public notoriety, the self-gratification of a fictitious prominence, in extreme cases even the lower plane of mere personal gain.

Politically, the effect of the unfortunate spirit of Pharisaism is seen in the fact that so many of our so-called independent journals degenerate so frequently into mere public scolds. They really spoil, or at best mar, their influence very considerably by this spirit of constant carping. It is something to make the judicious grieve, for, while their good qualities are freely recognized, the cleanliness of their news columns, the high civic spirit which breathes in their editorial columns, still it is inevitable that the better-than-thou spirit should alienate public sympathy from the very objects in which it seeks to enlist that sympathy.

The discussion of the Philippine question going on to-day is a case in point. The attitude of a large and influential section of our independent press on this problem strikes one as absolutely Pharisaic. To stigmatize as knaves or fools, as keepers of bad faith, those who honestly differ in opinion, is no sign of the intellectual superiority so confidently claimed. It is not even a sign of good breeding. It is simply "bad form." If ever a question called for the exercise of serious and courteous consideration on the part of a conflicting public opinion, this would seem to be such a one. The islands and their peoples are on our hands. What is the wisest and best course to pursue with them? And off-hand solution of the problem which is based on theoretical or abstract principles of justice and which does not take into account the practical issues of the case, may, as a matter of fact, entail human misery and suffering in the islands before which their present woes pale into insignificance. To say, give them immediate freedom, put the elective franchise at once into their hands, let them govern themselves, let us wash our hands of the whole affair, may sound extremely noble. The practical question is, Would it really be for the best interests of the islanders? That, I maintain, is a question capable of courteous consideration. Pharisaic word flinging will not aid the discussion. Indeed, it has already befogged the issue by rendering public opinion hostile through its ill-considered methods of attack. The present writer cannot speak definitely of the capacity for immediate or even remote, self-government of the average Filipino, but if a long-continued residence in South America, a continent likewise settled by Spain and with a mixed population of Spanish and Indian origin, can give any right to express an opinion, he would say that no greater calamity could befall the islanders than to thrust self-government upon them before they have become a homogeneous people, with some measure of practical training in obedience to constituted law. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 8, 1900.

CONSUMPTION.

IMPURE AIR AND CONSUMPTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Undoubtedly the idea of "Poitrinaire, M. D.," for founding a home for consumptives is good, and a much needed one; also, the plan of our friend, Isaac Polack, is of great merit. Our sanitaria are not too numerous or well managed; our food certainly is too carelessly taken into our stomachs. Truly too much cannot be said in favor of either remedy for the direst of scourges, but one correspondent says, "We do not deal with the cause." Neither do we think he has found it. Nothing, to my mind, tends to breed and develop consumption so much as impure, scant, or confined air. Although we advocate it in theory, how few, if any, of our acquaintances drink of it day and night? Rather they spend their energies dodging draughts, without which there can be no pure ventilation.

Sanitaria cost money; choosing diet is no poor man's privilege; but they all have the too-much-abused air. It is soul inspiring, life giving, Heaven's free gift.

EMMA DIXON.

Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1900.

ISOLATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of the public has been called to the wide spread of consumption, which is prevailing not only in the city, but throughout the entire world, and the interest shown by the public writers is the best indication that the time has arrived when the hygienic question can be freely discussed by the physician without running the risk of adverse criticism.

The question which interests everybody is, How can we prevent the spread of this dreadful scourge? Before I will answer this question, I wish to take the reader through the east side on a sunny day and show him how tuberculosis is spread.

The poor consumptive, after a sleepless night, early in the morning tries to get some fresh air, and starts for the park or river front. The first act he does on reaching the street is to clear his bronchi by profuse expectoration—of course this on the sidewalk. He keeps on his journey till he reaches the destination, and there he rests. When the time arrives for him to report at the dispensary, he takes his turn in the line, and, knowing the rules of the institution, he does not expectorate on the floor, but he takes out a handkerchief, and, spreading it to its full size, expectorates in it.

Meantime the housekeeper comes out to sweep the sidewalk of the house where our consumptive lives, and, not contented to sweep only, she dusts off all the matting from the halls; the innocent women after a protracted sickness or the enfeebled man rushing to work get the seeds from the now thoroughly infected dust. Suppose the consumptive lives way out of the city, in one of the suburbs, and has to travel in the elevated cars, where the matting on the floor is just loaded with suitable propagating material to receive the expectoration, what happens then? I daily see employes expectorating on the floor of the cars of both the surface and the elevated roads; what could we expect from the public? There remains the housekeeper who takes the rugs and the carpets and dusts them out of the window on the people walking below and living on the lower floors.

Is there a remedy? Shall we build city, State, or private hospitals for the treatment of consumption and allow the present condition of affairs to remain undisturbed? The press, with the mighty power of public opinion behind it, should take this important question into consideration and make the responsible departments to perform their duty. What shall we do with the poor consumptive? There is a problem.

If we send him to the country hospital, we deprive him of the home comforts and his family attention; if we keep him in the city he will spread the infection—in either case he would be deprived from earning a support for himself and his family. Having treated over 900 of these unfortunates, I am in the position to know how hard it is for a father to leave his family and go away for any length of time. There is first the danger of loss of his work, and then the double expenses for himself and family.

Where is the remedy? I would suggest that a co-operative farm on a large scale should be established, where the unfortunate consumptive could live with his family, or where he could at least make enough to support his family in the city, while he would be working in an open, health-giving air for wages. The Central Islip Hospital for the Insane is the best example of what could be accomplished in this respect.

There are many thousands of acres of good land on Long Island and elsewhere suitable for, say, flower raising or such plants and products that would not get infected by handling. This would be left to the board of managers or trustees to decide.

Of course the sanitary arrangements would require the cottage plan system, with a central administration hall, where the patient would also receive his treatment. By all means give the poor people of the tenement house a fair chance to breathe.

J. CHMELICEK LUHAN, M. D.

New York, Oct. 12, 1900.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The able arguments of Mr. I. Polack in to-day's issue of THE TIMES are not quite correct.

Consumption is a contagious disease, which is being carried from one person to another in the following manner:

1. A consumptive person coughs up a quantity of sputum in which are enormous numbers of specific germs—tubercle bacilli.

2. The sputum dries, pulverizes, and floats in the air as dust.

3. The air, when breathed, is liable to cause consumption, especially in a person with a predisposition—inherited tendency—toward this disease, or with a constitution undermined by previous illness.

It will thus be seen that the adherence to the laws of Moses, as cited by Mr. Polack, can do but little in the prevention of tuberculosis. Indeed, if we were to accept the theory that consumption is being acquired solely by the swallowing of its germ, the tubercle bacillus, we would have to admit a grave defect in the laws of Moses, as he gives us no rule by means of which we could discover the presence of tuberculosis ante-mortem, and thus avoid the drinking of milk from a tuberculous cow!

The four Mosaic laws enumerated by Mr. Polack are intended chiefly for the prevention of diseases due to parasites (worms) inhabiting the flesh of beasts—especially pigs and rats—which, when eaten unboiled, gives rise to serious diseases, such as trichinosis, &c.

Plenty of pure air, thorough cleanliness, and maintenance of a high state of health are essential in the prevention of consumption. Cleanliness of all places, private as well as public, is the first condition of a successful public health administration.

H. B. SHEFFIELD, M. D.

New York, Oct. 9, 1900.

THE MISSIONARY.

CHINA AND THE MISSICNARIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the editorial in your issue of the 10th inst. on "China and the Missionaries."

Undoubtedly the treatment of the causes and effects of the present disturbed conditions in China is a "large order" if the treatment by the Christian world is to be sufficiently effective to prevent the recurrence of such another uprising.

The missionaries are not only the only class of foreigners in the Chinese Empire who demand that the leaders of the Boxer uprising be punished. Every resident of China—the security of whose home in China is as dear to him as it would be if in America—makes the same demand, and he does not expect or foresee in the execution of such a demand any perceptible decrease in the population of that empire. Neither need one go far beyond the confines of the imperial Court to find the real instigators and abettors.

It is a well-known fact in China, that as are the officials so are the people. If it is the imperial will that the officials throughout China protect foreigners within prescribed treaty rights, in their commercial undertakings, and in their missionary labors, the people at large remain passive and indifferent; or, if they become restless through ignorant agitators in any section of the empire, order is quickly restored if the agitators are acting contrary to the will of those in power.

It became apparent many months ago to the missionaries in the interior that agitators were at work for the avowed purpose of arousing the masses against the presence, not only of missionaries, but of all foreigners in China. The pulsations of this movement were distinctly felt by the missionaries, who reported their fears through their respective Consuls to their representatives in Peking. Then was the time to have brought effective pressure to bear upon the governing force of China. But consular representatives are, as a rule, loath to bestir themselves, and it has been proved in the present instance that they failed to have an adequate realization of the crisis that was threatening until the crisis had become acute at their very doors, and was then too late. The seeds of dissension that had been sown and might have been eradicated from the minds of the people had become firmly rooted, and had grown into open revolt.

There is no question for doubting that the teachings of Christianity are in many respects incompatible and at variance with the fixed customs and traditions of the Chinese people. (These teachings were also incompatible with the views of the Romans under Nero and other pagan rulers.) But the fact remains that the missionaries are in China by the assent of the Governments of Christendom, and by the consent of the Chinese Government, which Government has pledged itself through treaties with the powers to allow the missionaries freedom of action under prescribed conditions.

Article XXIX. of the treaty between the United States of America and China, ratified at Peking on the 16th of August, 1859, states: "The principles of the Christian religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, are recognized as teaching men to do good, and to do to others as they would have others to do to them. Hereafter those who quietly profess and teach these doctrines shall not be harassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese convert, who, according to those tenets, peaceably teaches and practices the principles of Christianity shall in no case be interfered with or molested."

If the Christian supporters of missionary work in China are henceforth to act according to the spirit of your editorial, the United States Government must expunge this article from the treaty; or, at least, that part of it which distinctly states that Chinese converts can look for protection against persecutions for their newly acquired faith.

The Chinese officials and literati have an innate dread of the widening influence of Christian teachings, and they avail themselves of every opportunity to harass the Chinese who have accepted the tenets of Christianity. It would be a sad reflection upon the moral courage of Christian teachers if they failed to intercede for the Chinese converts, who, on account of their newly acquired faith, are regarded as social outcasts and are so treated.

As a former United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, the writer had his attention called by missionaries who were neither "ignorant nor conceited" to many cases of persecution on the part of local officials, who were not acquainted with the fact that missionaries could not only subvert, but had the right to protest against persecution.

In no single instance did the writer as Consul find any difficulty in obtaining redress for a wrong inflicted in the spirit of persecution. It was tedious, and frequently irksome, to give in each reported case of persecution a clear and concise statement of the facts to the Taotai, but, the trouble taken, the results were always satisfactory. In most cases the Viceroy, at the request of the Taotai, sent a special commissioner to investigate, who remedied matters at once.

If a case of overt persecution is allowed to stand without protest, the missionary is forced to acknowledge that his Government is weak or indifferent. Persecutions then become rife, misunderstandings grow more frequent, and the only way out for the missionary is to seek a new field of labor or to remain at his post under a cloud.

The writer of the editorial in question takes exception to the proposal that native Christians be indemnified for their losses, but such indemnification would be in accord with the spirit of the treaty, as these losses are due to the infraction of the treaty. The Chinese Government, however, will have no difficulty in evading payment for such losses. It is having no difficulty in involving the situation in such a manner as to escape most of the penalties which would be exacted from any civilized nation.

It looks now as though peace would be made only on such terms as are entirely agreeable to the Chinese idea of Chinese dignity, and that, although the foreigners be allowed to remain, there will have been effected as a result of these uprisings a tabula rasa of a half century of missionary labor. Thus, if the Chinese have not gained all that they expected to gain, they have at least taught the people at large the power of official hatred toward Christianity and Western learning.

SHERIDAN P. READ,
Formerly United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, China.

New York, Oct. 11, 1900.

THE MISSIONARIES DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg leave to protest against the spirit of the editorial which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, entitled "China and the Missionaries." Its bitter criticism of the missionaries in China surely is not justified by the action of the Peking missionaries in joining in what you call "the very large order that the American missionaries in China have given to their own Government." The statement of opinion which is thus described is not a statement by the American missionaries remaining in China, hundreds of whom did not join in it. They had no opportunity to do so. Moreover, it is not, as your editorial represents, a demand from the missionaries obtruded upon the United States Government. The resolutions in question were adopted, as the report of them clearly states, "by practically all the Americans who were besieged in Peking, the matter having been taken up at the suggestion of E. H. Conger, United States Minister." There were many Americans in Peking besides the missionaries. And the resolutions themselves are not an expression of the desires of the missionaries, as such, but of the judgment unanimously reached by them as American citizens, and by other Americans in Peking.

With reference to the two main points of these resolutions your editorial is both unjust and misleading, and it ignores the fact that the resolutions are simply assertions of the rights secured to Americans and to native Christians in China by the United States treaty with Chinese Government, which declares: "Any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese convert, who, according to these tenets, (that is, the principles of the Christian religion as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches,) peaceably teach and practice the principles of Christianity, shall in no case be interfered with or molested." In proposing what these resolutions propose, instead of "transcending the sphere of influence which we are entitled to assert," the Americans in Peking are simply doing what any honorable men would do, namely, attempting to secure for the helpless and the oppressed rights which they have undertaken to secure for them, and which the whole spirit of civilization demands that they should have.

You further criticise the resolutions adopted in Peking because of their proposals regarding educational reform and the Chinese civil service. What is proposed is simply to carry into effect the edicts of the Emperor Kwang Su in the year 1898. He proposed far more than these resolutions involve. And if a fraction of the influence had been exerted then in the way of friendly counsel and advice which has been exerted since in war, not only would thousands of lives have been saved and these present difficulties avoided, but the Chinese Empire might have been now well on the way toward a peaceable reformation such as has changed the history of Japan.

Only the unfair and deceptive way in which you have commented on the resolutions adopted in Peking can explain the bitter attack which you make upon the missionaries in consequence of their participation in the adoption of these resolutions. Surely you cannot believe that men like Dr. Martin and Dr. Smith and Dr. Wherry and Dr. Goodrich, who have written the best and most sympathetic and intelligent books we have on China, are "ignorant and conceited and intolerant." You declare that such an estimate of their character will be forced on every "educated reader" by the summary of their views with which you have introduced your editorial. The only kind of education that will lead your readers to form such an estimate of them is an education of prejudice and malignancy.

I beg leave to ask, further, whether it is honorable or fair to misrepresent Lord Salisbury as you have done? You declare that he "has frankly said that missionaries were loathed by Foreign Offices on account of their involving those offices in indefensible controversies." You must know that this is not true. It is not candid to distort in this way the words of Lord Salisbury. What he did say was: "I must not conceal from you that at the Foreign Office missionaries are not popular." And as for the difficulties that are involved in their work, he plainly acknowledged that it is the Governments that place difficulties in the way of the missionaries, and he added: "That is one reason why this society [the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel] and all missionary societies appeal with undoubted force and with the right to have their appeals considered—that as our civilization in its measure tends to hamper missionary efforts, so in its nobler manifestations and its more powerful efforts that civilization, represented by our assistance, shall push forward to its ultimate victory the cause to which you are devoted."

Your statement regarding the attitude of the German Government is equally misleading and unjust. The German Government has never said anything that justifies the representation of your editorial.

As one who is not a clergyman, I venture to protest also against the vindictive spirit with which your editorial closes. It is not worthy of THE TIMES, and it is impossible for many of your readers, who have sympathized with the general spirit and purpose of THE TIMES as a newspaper, to understand how you can admit such discourteous, untrue, and vicious expressions to your columns.

You condemn the missionaries for joining in the statement in question as though in doing so they were demanding that their respective Governments should back them up with fleets and armies when they get into the exact scrapes that their ignorance and conceit have invited." But only Americans were concerned in the adoption of the resolutions in Peking. And if you had taken the pains to inform yourself of the exact facts, you would never have made the blunder of blaming the ignorance of the missionaries for a situation which would never have arisen if their warnings, and the warnings of some of the Consuls who understood what was going on, had been heeded at Peking or at home.

You say that "it is of the essence of Christianity that its propagators shall not strive nor cry." The words which you quote from the Bible are applied there to Jesus. I beg leave to say that He did not consider the spirit of quietness inconsistent with a feeling of hatred and repugnance at cant and falsehood and hypocrisy. Because the missionaries are the preachers of truth; they are also the enemies of falsehood, and their friends in this country are as free as they are to denounce what is untrue and malicious and dishonorable, even when, as they must believe, by some mistake, it is allowed to appear in the editorial columns of THE TIMES.

ROBERT E. SPEER.

New York, Oct. 11, 1900.

IN DEFENSE OF MISSIONARIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is strange, yet true, that in this nineteenth century the missionary should be so frequently called upon to give reasons for his existence. The following conclusions have been reached after reading a few newspapers which have come under my notice in this and other countries during the past few months:

1.—That the unbiased mind naturally seeks evidence against and rejects evidence in favor of the missionary.

2.—That those who have never visited a foreign land or seen a mission station know most about the subject is self-evident.

3.—That to destroy the missionaries is the disinterested duty of the press.

4.—That all evidence commending missions and missionaries is prejudiced and unreliable. If, however, a missionary lets fall words that, taken by themselves can be construed and quoted without their qualifying connections—the well-known integrity of the missionary, his long residence among the people, his knowledge of the language, &c., adding special weight to any words he may utter.

5.—Since all missionaries agree that to preach the Gospel is a necessity, it is clear that a large proportion of them are trying to prove too much.

6.—That heathenism is a blessing; it brings in its train great prosperity and joy, and the public press is lending its powerful aid by upholding this system which is bringing such blessings to the poor and ignorant in heathen nations.

Now, shall we cease to send missionaries to heathen lands? The whole Christian world answers No! Shall we exercise more caution in the selection of candidates for the foreign mission field so that missionary "cranks" may be conspicuous by their absence? I say Yes!

Men of "grace, grit, and gumption" are needed in China, and she has been well supplied. There are exceptions to all rules, of course.

At this juncture the missionary is a convenient scapegoat, but surely, since so many are at this moment lying mutilated and unburied where the allied forces have not yet investigated, it is unseemly to criticise, thus adding pain to the sorrows of bereaved friends.

Some say the missionaries are responsible for the Boxer outbreak. This is wrong, and though many missionaries will have been killed early by reason of their residence in the interior, the Belgian engineers were the first men murdered, and the railroad was the first property destroyed. Tao-tai Huang, late Customs Superintendent at Tien-Tsin, and at present acting Paymaster General of the Chinese Army, disliked missionaries so much that last March he sent me a check for $100 toward our mission school, and a letter wishing us every success. Last year eight high officials in Tien-Tsin sent subscriptions. Chang-yen-Mao, probably the wealthiest official in Chili, and the head of all mining in the province, has for years supported twenty boys through a four years' scholarship in the Tien-Tsin Intermediate School for Chinese Boys, which has been under my care. This does not look as though we were hated as you try to make out in your editorial of Wednesday.

The Chinese language is supposed to be sufficient to tax the strongest brain, and such men as Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who at the present moment holds the office of President of the Imperial University; Dr. Goodrich, Dr. Wherry, and a score of others who have excelled in the language have given to China literature of which she was ignorant. From their long residence they have been able to understand the people, and are prepared to give their lives in devoted service to the Chinese. They have prepared what they believed to be a plan for the settlement of all grievances, religious, educational, and political. This was done while they were smarting under the hardships of the siege, two or three days after the allied forces arrived in Peking. Mr. Conger, the highest official representative of our country in China, and Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Ambassador, each gave letters to the missionary body before they left the city, and both state "the missionaries and native Christians, we believe, saved the situation."

Dr. Morrison, The London Times's correspondent who was in Peking during the siege and who some years ago said severe things about missionaries in his book, "An Australian in China," from what he saw of missionaries and their converts, changed his opinion and expressed himself as wishful to withdraw his statements made while he was ignorant of the facts. If missionaries are such "ignorant" persons, why was one intrusted with the safety of the legations in Peking by being made chief of fortification staff? The Rev. Frank Gamewell, a member of the Methodist Mission and a New York man, was given this duty even in the presence of British and American military men. Col. Scott, the commanding officer of the Royal Engineers, who marched with us to the relief, said of the same in my hearing: "Mr. Gamewell, I think you did just the right thing. I could not suggest stronger works than yours, but might have added a little finish."

How strange that when the forces needed an intelligence officer for the march to Peking, which was one of peculiar danger, they should have passed by all the Consuls and chosen a missionary for this task!

Having lived so long in China, I may be dense, but shall be glad to know why missionaries are such an annoyance to the friends of freedom and liberty in Christian lands.

Time forbids more, and the cause of missions will stand without any defense from me. FREDERICK BROWN.

New York, Oct. 11, 1900.

THE MISSIONARY IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You strike heavy, cruel, and unwarranted blows at the missionaries in China and at hundreds of thousands of their relatives and friends in this country by your editorial of Oct. 10. You say of the missionaries:

"In spite of having lived in China for as long in two cases as fifty and thirty-six years, respectively, these missionaries have carefully guarded themselves against learning anything about China, and are at once as ignorant and as conceited and intolerant as they were on the first day."

That does not read like the real NEW YORK TIMES. Such a statement is wholly indefensible, and only a blot upon your fair columns.

American Protestant missionaries were not "ignorant, conceited, and intolerant" "on the first day," or on any day. The churches of this country have never paid their money for the support of ignorance, conceit, and intolerance in missionaries sent to China or any other land.

By such a slaughtering charge you impeach the wisdom, the sense, and the piety of multitudes of your fellow-citizens. It is a position worthy only of the "yellowest" journalism.

You will perhaps pardon my plain language when I give you some unimpeachable testimony as to these same missionaries. The Hon. J. W. Foster, ex-United States Secretary of State and counselor of the Chinese Government, says:

"The presence of missionaries in China had little to do with these troubles. The mass of Chinese do not object to missionaries and their work."

Dr. Angell, ex-Minister to China, says: "The missionaries have made many friends among Chinese who have not adopted Christianity. My opinion is that missionary activities alone would not have involved foreign powers in any serious trouble in China."

The Hon. Charles Denby, United States Minister to China for thirteen years, says he went on a man-of-war to various ports to study missionary work. He visited schools, hospitals, churches, and missionary homes. Among other commendatory words he says: "I unqualifiedly and in the strongest language that tongue can utter give to these men and women who are living and dying in China and in the Far East my full and unadulterated commendation."

The Hon. George F. Seward, Consul General, and afterward Minister to China, was twenty years in China. He says: "For every enemy a missionary makes he makes fifty friends. The one enemy may arouse an ignorant rabble to attack him. I always congratulate myself on the fact that the missionaries were there. I have profound admiration for the missionary as I have known him in China."

The Hon. John Barrett, a United States Minister to Siam, says: "The King of Siam told me that the American missionaries had done more to advance the welfare of his country and people than any other foreign influence." This King is one of the ablest statesmen in Asia, and rules over 10,000,000 of Asia's most progressive people.

Now, Mr. Editor, the above-named men have no motive for misrepresentation, and their statements certainly make it impossible that the missionaries are, as you assert, "so loathed in China."

HENRY E. BARNES.

North Andover, Mass., Oct. 12, 1900.

THE POSITION OF JAPAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has now become a question among Americans why Japan has approved the German proposition, which demands the surrender of the ringleaders of the Boxers' trouble to the powers.

In the first place, Japan aims at nothing but the "open-door policy," which can be brought about only through peaceful negotiations of the United States and England. But what does Japan mean by the "peaceful negotiations"?

It is very true that the tone that proposal takes toward China is the tone a civilized nation takes toward a barbarous tribe. It must be remembered, however, that the present Chinese difficulty is entirely different in its nature from the usual one and is unprecedented in the history of the nineteenth century; that the outbreaks were not simple, the leaders being high authorities of the Chinese Government, which naturally has violated the commercial, religious, and diplomatic rights of foreigners, by positive connivance, notwithstanding these rights had been secured by treaty, and that the Empress Dowager was one of the leaders, nay, the very head, in a strict sense, of the outrages, directly and indirectly, no matter how this fact may be ignored.

If such be the case, how can the Chinese Government practically punish those ringleaders, the Empress Dowager, Prince Tuan, and others? By the wisdom of Li-Hung-Chang? No! Absolutely no! This old man is simply a man looking for anything for his own pocket. He does not mind even if the whole empire would be dismembered by the powers.

It is a very surprising thing to find Japan in line with those who robbed her of the fruits of her own victory over China in the last war. Indeed, very unnatural it is for her to be in agreement with them. But this is the very point that must be clearly understood by the other powers; that is to say, Japan is aiming at the reconstruction of China, the fundamental reformation of the Chinese Government, and the maintenance of the "open-door policy."

For these purposes alone, Japan has sacrificed even her bitter feelings toward the "Russo-Franco-German triple alliance," an alliance with which even little boys and girls of Japan are conversant. Japan knows China—her history, her traditions, and her Government—in every direction, far more than the other countries, by being geographically and historically in contact with her, and consequently understands much better than the others how to settle the trouble, how to bring about the peace for the future, and how to re-establish a firm, strong Government in China. There is every reason to believe that Japan has approved the German proposition.

When a surgeon operates on a serious patient, the former bravely and determinedly cuts, with his sharpened knife, even the latter's vital organs upon which the string of his life is hanging. But this is the way the surgeon can save the patient from death or ruin. It is so with China. The empire is not wholly blood-poisoned, but partly. And China needs great operations at this critical moment. Otherwise the whole empire would be ruined by degrees.

Let me quote from what Count Okuma, ex-Minister of the Foreign Affairs of Japan, said to the writer in regard to the Chinese question:

"First—We must, in my opinion, insist upon the integrity of the Chinese Empire, reform the governmental system, enlighten the people, and open the interior to the world's market for the common interests of all the nations. Should there be any country that opposes this principle, our country will fight against it even at the cost of blood.

"Second—The indemnity we shall demand of the Chinese Government must be pecuniary, but not territorial. The financial condition of the Chinese Government is very precarious. Therefore, when we demand indemnity the amount of money should not be more than the actual cost of all the damages.

"Third—If there are some powers which will not be satisfied with the pecuniary indemnity only, but with selfish and revengeful motives shall demand possession of Chinese territory or harbors, and encroach upon the Chinese sovereign power, we then must oppose them with our utmost power, as such conduct on their part not only will make the anti-foreign spirit among the Chinese grow stronger, but will also make it impossible to open the unlimited resources of wealth in China to the world. Moreover, as a result of such action we must expect constant riots against the foreigners.

"Fourth—After the settlement of the trouble the first thing to be done is:

"To restore the Emperor, Kwang-Su, to the throne, to punish Prince Tuan and other ringleaders of the riots, and to invite enlightened, progressive Chinese to high official posts of the Government.

"To make the Government borrow, through the securities of the powers, about 5,000,000 taels from some foreign markets to pay the indemnities.

"To reform the law of taxation and strictly prohibit private taxes imposed by the local authorities upon the people, and also the present system of Custom House duties by raising the percentage to 10 per cent. in order to defray the debt and interest.

"To make the Government employ, through the concert of the powers, about 3,000 foreigners in the Government, so as to let them superintend or attend to the Treasury and other important civil offices, and the navy, the army, and the police.

"To protect foreigners and the Chinese Government by retaining some troops of each power at Taku, Tien-Tsin, and Peking till the entire safety of the interior can be guaranteed."

These, of course, will not account for the whole questions now pending. But, upon the whole, all Japanese statesmen and diplomats have similar opinions.

Moreover, a part of the reply of the Japanese Emperor to a telegram from the Chinese Emperor delivered on July 11 by the Chinese Minister to Japan, proves that Japan hopes for the peaceful negotiations. It runs as follows:

"Our Government, as is known to your Majesty, entertains feeling of cordial friendship for your Majesty's country, so that should circumstances make it necessary Japan will not decline to use her good offices on behalf of China. If your Majesty's Government, therefore, at once suppress the insurrection and actually rescue the foreign representatives, Japan will be prepared to use her influence, in eventual negotiations between your country and foreign nations, with a view to conserve the interest of your empire."

The earth becomes more cohesive after the rain. The present trouble in China will be the first step toward civilization. She needs, sooner or later, a great reformation. No child can tell the difference between the coal and fire unless he touches the latter and burns his finger. To give a lesson to the conservative, anti-foreign-spirited Chinese we must take a bold, an extreme, and an unusual step toward them. If allowable, it is most desirable to exile the Empress Dowager, and to execute all the ringleaders. No peace in China can otherwise be brought about.

It is probable that our Cabinet has been formed by Marquis Ito, who had recently inaugurated a political party under the name "The Constitutional Society," which has absorbed many a leading statesman from the other parties. But this change will certainly not affect the attitude of Japan toward China, assumed since the last Chino-Japanese war, and, needless to mention, Marquis Ito will make the friendship between the United States and Japan much warmer than before, to say nothing of that of England. Japan stands always upon the basis of humanity and civilization. Some diplomats may say that Japan, sooner or later, will make a strong alliance with China to cope with the Western countries on the ground that they are of the same race. But this is altogether a near-sighted observation. Japan aims at nothing but the peace of the Far East on the basis of developing and expanding the trade, and of checking, with her utmost power, the policy of military aggression and commercial exclusiveness.

"Help the weaker, but fight with the stronger even at the cost of fay life" is a saying every Japanese boy hears his mother use from his childhood upward. So, should there occur a crisis in China that will endanger the lives of all Chinamen, then, of course, Japan, no matter what it may cost her, will render any assistance to China. The navy and army of Japan may not be strong enough to fight against three powers—Russia, France, and

FAILURE OF WHEAT CROPS

Alarming Shortage in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

GRAIN OF POOREST QUALITY

Unprecedented Rains Following a Drought Cause Conditions That May Call for State Aid to Many Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 13.—Crop experts have made estimates on the wheat crop of 1900, running all the way from 100,000,000 bushels to a third more than that. Newspapers of the Northwest have carefully refrained from giving much publicity to the lower estimates, and have in many cases ridiculed them.

Events are proving that the lowest estimates were far too high, and that the crop loss in the Northwest this year has been nothing short of a calamity. That it is not having a widespread effect in disturbing Northwestern credits, affecting political calculations, and generally upsetting things in the northern part of Minnesota and in North and South Dakota is due to the simple fact that crop diversification has progressed rapidly in the past few years, so that though a farmer's wheat may not be fit to cut, or, when cut, may not provide him with seed for the coming year, he is able to turn into money other products that at the time of the last crop failures he did not possess, cattle, sheep, poultry, corn, dairy products, &c. The failure of wheat this Fall will stimulate this diversification of agriculture in districts that had been backward, and will ultimately prove nothing less than a blessing to the entire northern region.

A year ago solid trains of wheat were rolling past the main line stations of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Roads, Duluth-bound, hour after hour, day and night for months. Now there are no wheat trains, and what grain is carried is in a few cars attached to the miscellaneous regular freights. What there is is so poor that much of it will not bear inspection and is cast aside by millers and exporters.

All over the three States, except Southern Minnesota, at the time when the crop experts made their calculations, there was a drought, but soon it changed into a flood of rain that has continued until now. The fields have been converted into lakes and the meadows into swamps, and it has been impossible to thrash the grain that could be cut. On thousands of acres the pitifully small sheaves of wheat harvested after the drought, and that might have yielded five to six bushels to the acre, enough to half pay for the year's work, were left standing until a time came when they might be thrashed, but such a time did not come, and these sheaves and stacks have been converted into mere piles of rotten filth. On thousands of farms this is the literal truth, the wheat and straw have rotted together upon the ground for lack of an opportunity to thrash it. On thousands of other farms the attempt to thrash has been discontinued as soon as it became evident that no sufficient return could be had to pay for the operation of thrashing. It has been a fortunate farmer who has received a return of five bushels to the acre, and the man who can save enough from his crop to provide for another year is an unusual and lucky man. These are no isolated and rare cases; they are the averages.

Coal is worth $11 a ton in South and North Dakota to-day, and the farmers are driving into town for a little fuel, but they are bringing nothing with them with which to trade for the coal. They have turned very generally from this high-priced Eastern coal to the cheaper lignite of North Dakota, which they can buy at about $3.50 a ton, and which they estimate is somewhat cheaper at that price than the good coals of the East.

The same trouble of water that has rotted the grain has ruined the hay crop, and Northern Minnesota is now for the first time importing hay from Eastern Michigan and Ontario. At the time of the early hay-cut there was no stand of grass, it was so dry; and the time of the latter cut there was no weather for drying it, and on millions of acres of fine grass land the cut swaths, ungathered, are rotting on the ground. Farmers of the three States have given up the use of hay for the year and are using corn fodder exclusively, for they had an excellent crop of corn, both cob and fodder. Hay for the lumber operations of the Winter will be very high to say the least, and its cost will be at least double the usual price, for the hay marshes of the lumbering regions have been so deeply flooded all Fall that no man could cut the crop, or, if it could be cut, could find no dry ground on which to dry it.

It is an astonishing thing that, in spite of all this, the towns of the older settled parts of the States are thriving, and that no Populism appears. The Populistic craze has died out, the movement has disintegrated. That this is so, with the abundant material on which to feed, is evidence that the farm communities as a rule are feeling the effect of several years of fatness and prosperity.

It is not true of the newer settled communities, however, that they bear a prosperous air. In the border towns, the points reached by the railroads within the past year or two, where immigrants and foreigners have come within the year, there are no traveling men, the hotels are not doing business enough to keep open, the stores are quiet, and the condition is one of dismay. But here, as all over the three States, there is as much Fall plowing as ever; indeed, there is more, for there is nothing else to be done, and the hopeful are looking forward to a year in 1901 that shall remedy all their losses and privations. How many of these settlers in outlying and new communities and isolated tracts of the Dakotas will get through the Winter without aid in food or fuel is a grave question, and it is more than probable that the States will be forced to aid many of them with supplies of seed grain before another crop can be put in.

COLOR OF AUTUMN L! VES.

Depends a Good Deal on Storing Up of Ash Constituents.

Why is it that in Autumn the leaves of some of the forest trees exhibit a brilliant livery of crimson while others exhibit only a yellow or golden glory? P. Q. Keegan in a recent letter to Nature, offers a tentative hypothesis, as follows. He says:

"It is known by analysis that the percentage of ash increases through nearly the whole life of the leaf in beech, sycamore, elm, but not in oak, larch, cherry, etc. It depends a good deal on whether some one ash constituent (generally lime or silica) is being steadily stored up. The dry leaf of the common maple on May 1 has 6 per cent. and in October 16.2 per cent. ash. The dry leaf of the wild cherry has on April 28 7.8 per cent., and on Oct. 2 7.2 per cent ash. Now the leaf of the former tree is only yellow in Autumn, and never red, while that of the latter is very often beautifully crimson. In the former case there is a kind of gradual decay or death of some of the cells, (mostly of the upper external skin,) which occasions a drainage of mineral and organic substances to these parts from the still living tissues, and this drainage seems to have a distinct influence over the ultimate Autumnal coloring of the leaf itself. It is easy to understand that the leaves which exhibit such a decay are just those wherein the chromogen precursive of the brilliant red coloration would likewise suffer an analogous kind of change, i. e., it would tend to become brown, to produce phlobaphene, just as it does in the outer bark which is the practically dead portion of the rind.

"Where this accumulation of mineral matter does not take place, as in cherries, currants, American oaks, pears, wild vine, barberry, &c., the chromogen does not deteriorate into a simple yellow or dull brown; it evolves its proper pigment, and assumes the flush and glow of active living color."

State Fair Will Be Held as Usual.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The State Fair Commission at its meeting yesterday adopted a resolution to hold the State Fair at Syracuse, as usual, next year. There was a rumor that the fair would not be held at Syracuse in 1901, on account of the Pan-American Exposition. An effort will be made to fix a date that will not conflict with other fairs.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"I wonder how many people appreciate the value and the cost of one little exhibit at your American Museum of Natural History," speculated George Church of Chicago while chatting at the Holland House yesterday. "As a lover of the sort of thing one sees there, I spent yesterday taking in some of the beauties of that marvelous collection. The thing that particularly struck me was the case just at the entrance to the bird room on the main floor. There stands what at first sight appears to be a duck, but which close inspection shows is not a duck at all. Alongside it is a skeleton of a bird, and between the two a big egg, presumably that of the stuffed bird. Unless he takes the trouble to read the modest placard inside the case, the casual visitor will never know of the value of that lot. Yet it has a market value of several thousand dollars, and it must have cost the museum a great many thousands, assuming the egg is a genuine one. About that I can have no doubt, of course, else it would not be shown there without some sort of a label telling that it was a replica. The bird is the now extinct great auk, and the egg one of the less than seventy specimens known to be in existence. The skeleton, fully articulated and splendidly mounted, represents one of the auks that were so plenty in the colder climates until hunters wiped them out of existence to satisfy the demands of women for their plumage for personal adornment, just as they will wipe out the grebe and the tern, unless the Lacey bill shall manage to stop the slaughter of the latter. As there are but two other specimens of the great auk in this country, the value of the stuffed bird can readily be imagined, though its market value is hard to fix. But an egg of the auk, thoroughly authenticated as genuine, recently sold at auction in London for £200, about $1,000 of our money. I wouldn't wonder if the stuffed bird would fetch $5,000. The skeleton would fetch perhaps $1,000 in the shape that it is, and it cost a good deal more than that I reckon. The museum, I was told, sent a man especially to Greenland to get the necessary bones to put together, as a whole skeleton could not be found. The skeleton up there is made up of bones of no one knows how many different birds, but all of these had to be found after careful search through heaps of rubbish that had accumulated during the last years of the slaughter of the auk, back in the thirties or forties. An employe told me that the ornithologist who went after the skeleton was employed for a month or more in securing all the necessary bones, and that the cost to the institution was in the neighborhood of $5,000. Now, if we had all that stuff in one of our Western museums, you can bet we would feature it, as the theatrical managers say, and make a big blow about it. We would have placards and guards all around it so as to properly call attention to what is one of the greatest prizes and features of the show. Yet I'll bet a good round sum that not one in 500 of the people who go to the museum knows anything about the value of that single exhibit, its history, or the present scarcity of the bird and its egg."

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Florida oranges, the best, sweetest, and daintiest fruit in the world when in proper condition, if coming from the east coast of that State, made their appearance in the markets during the week in small quantities. The skin shows that the fruit is not yet at its best, for it is a sort of canary yellow in color and has the green streaks or splotches, showing it was picked before it was fully ripe. Dealers say that there will be a good crop of this fruit this Winter unless the State is again visited by a frost. Trees that survived past freezes are in good condition and bearing well. This is news that every lover of good fruit will be glad to hear.

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"Seems to me it would be sympathy wasted to extend it to the copper-plate engravers at Tiffany's who are out on this most ridiculous of strikes," sadly remarked a clergyman at the office of the Methodist Book Concern yesterday. "With salaries ranging from $50 a week for the least competent of the workmen, up to $100 weekly for the best of them, I wonder what on earth they can want. The majority of the clergymen in our church, after years of study and hard work can never expect to receive the salary paid to even the poorest of these workmen. As a matter of fact, four-fifths of the clergy in this country do not receive one-half the amount per week that the poorest paid of these engravers receive. Statistics, taking in the clergy of all denominations, will prove this to be the case. One-half, and probably a greater per centage, of professional men in New York City fail to receive an income averaging $50 weekly, and only the most expert workers in our great financial and railway institutions receive that amount as their weekly wage. Few college professors, with world-wide reputations, receive as much as the best paid of these engravers, and yet the latter are on strike for some fancied grievance. If those fellows up the street only stopped to think how the other half of the world lives, I fancy they would be content with their lot even if their employers do want to teach apprentices the trade. I almost wish I had been an apprentice at copper-plate engraving when I was a lad instead of obtaining an education. It would certainly have been money in my pocket."

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Such persons as live near the eastern end of Long Island Sound are having a lot of sport just now fishing for mackerel. The little fellows are running in great schools through the Sound, and where chumming is used in fishing the lovers of the sport are getting great hauls. During the week the mackerel have been very voracious, and people out chumming have found that the fish would bite at almost anything in the way of bait, many using merely a bit of white cloth tied to a hook and thrown out into the floating chum. This latter is ground whitefish, bony fish, or menhaden, as the oily fish is variously called. These are plenty in the Sound just now, but in small schools. It is the same bait as is used about the harbor here in chumming for bluefish. There have been large catches of mackerel in Fisher's Island Sound, Gardiner's Island Sound, and in the waters about Shelter Island and Montauk Point. Some large bluefish are still being caught in those waters by those who go in for this heavier sport.

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Since the announcement in THE TIMES that the Higgins Carpet Company was to leave here and locate elsewhere the company has been overwhelmed with offers to move their works to various parts of the country, South, East, and West. Boards of Trade have written offering inducements to the concern to locate in the various towns they represent. These offers have included the free occupancy of factory buildings for a term of years, freedom from taxation, gifts of plots of ground on which the company can build not only factories, but dwelling houses for its employes, and the free use of power. Ohio wants the concern. So does Texas and other wool-raising centres. Visitors from several cities have been here to see what they need to offer in the way of inducements to get the concern to move to their localities. New Haven, which is growing rapidly as a manufacturing centre, has appointed a special committee through its Chamber of Commerce to try and get the concern there. It has offered several desirable sites, some of them with factories already erected, and that will need little change for the purposes of the company, additional capital if it is desired, and freedom from taxation for a period of ten years. Which of the offers, if any, the Higgins people will accept is not as yet known, but they have certainly an embarrassment of riches from which to choose.

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In spite of all that is said and done to make men believe that the lounging or Tuxedo coat is not for use on dress occasions, and that it is proper only to wear as a lounging garment, or when men are about with people of their own sex, the coat obtrudes itself everywhere. They are as often seen at the theatres as are the full-dress or "swallowtail" coat, even when the wearers are accompanying ladies who are in "half dress," and the fancy for this sort of thing is growing. Stickiers for the proprieties are shocked, and they sneer and announce that the wearers are "country-men" who know no better. Yet the fact remains that the wearers are New Yorkers in constantly increasing instances, and they seem for some reason determined to force the fad. Probably they think with the late P. T. Barnum, who is generally credited with being the inventor of the coat, that it is the most comfortable thing in the way of wearing apparel that was ever devised. But then Barnum was excessively fond of broiled pigs' feet.

NEW BRITISH WAR SONGS

Conflict with Boers Has Resulted in a Varied Assortment.

THE ANGLO-SAXON "ALLIANCE"

Ballad Writers Take It for Granted, but Songs Written in This Country Are Pro-Boer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The music department of the Congressional Library is now flooded with British war songs. All music copyrighted in this country goes to this music room, which, therefore, has the most up-to-date collection of music of any library in the world. British songs, being subject to international copyright, are included. A glance over the latest work of English song writers indicates that the South African war has had a pronounced effect on British ballads, whether good or bad is a matter of opinion.

The British war song is in many respects different from the type of song produced in America during the Spanish war. The usual elements of exultation, triumph, prediction of victory, and incitement to patriotism are there; but there are also signs of the strain to which the British Empire was put by the appalling number of reverses at the outset of the war. This is found in the songs of extravagant laudation which were sure to be turned out after even a slight victory, and also in the wild hero worship, as well as in the hysterical search for particular sets of heroes. There was something of the last in America during the Spanish war, when the sailor, the marine, the regular, and the volunteer had each his own laureate; but the British song writers seem to fairly ransack the army in their desire to leave no kind of hero unsung. Aside from the merely patriotic songs, there are songs for the Irish, songs for the sailor, songs for the wounded, songs for the dead, songs for the private, songs for the officer, songs even for the war correspondent, the women at home, and the children playing soldiers on the street.

Another difference between British and American war songs is found in the songs lauding the extension of the empire for its own sake. This is an unknown note in American music. A fair sample of such songs is one entitled "Another Little Patch of Red." The little patch of red is the patch on the map showing that it is part of the British Empire. The chorus of this song goes:

If they want to get the pull on old John Bull,
They will have to get up early out of bed;
If again they have a slap we shall paint a certain map
With another little patch of red.

An example of the almost hysterical relief felt in England when Lord Roberts began to turn defeat into victory is found in extravagant laudation of Roberts as the greatest General in history. The following is a sample:

To Lord Roberts we'll give honor, for to him all honor's due,
The greatest Gen'ral we have ever known;
He has gone forth and has conquered where rebellion ever grew,
And recaptured that which used to be our own.
Chorus:
He's the finest General the world has ever seen,
Fighting for his country and fighting for his Queen;
Saving England's honor, showing what we mean.
Bravo! good old Bobs!

The songs in honor of the children of the streets are the most curious of all the manifestations of British feeling found in these songs. Probably there has never been a war in which so many ballads were written in honor of "the children playing soldier." The feeling expressed is that on them the future of the empire will depend. The songs of children are all serious, some of them pathetic, and some dashing, but all with an underlying note of sadness. Of the pathetic style the following is a good example. It is entitled "The Boers Have Got My Daddy," and is "composed by Mills and Castling and sung by Tom Costello":

This morning in a busy street a tiny lad I spied,
With paper hat and little wooden sword slung by his side:
Said I: "Good morning, Gen'ral," in a playful sort of way,
"I see by your appearance you're preparing for the fray."
He stood up to attention, looked at me with flashing eye,
Then gripped his little wooden sword as he made this reply:
Chorus:
"The Boers have got my daddy, my soldier dad;
I don't like to hear my Mammy sigh,
I don't like to hear my Mammy cry,
So I'm going in a big ship across the raging main,
And I'm going to fight the Boers, I am, and bring my Daddy home again."

The third verse tells how the singer inquired the boy's name and recognized it as that of a man whose name he had seen in the casualty list of the day as one of the killed. It concludes:

The nipper left me standing there, and marched away with pride,
But turned his little curly head again to me and cried:
(Chorus.)

The other style of children's songs is illustrated by "Playing the Game of Soldiers; or, Marching in the Boys' Brigade:

When ev'ry true-born Briton heard
The cry, "To arms! To arms!"
Our little schoolboys' hearts were stirred
At the sound of war's alarms.
And now we see them every day,
Each ragged little corps
So proudly marching on their way
To fight their mimic war.
No one shall quench the martial flame
That burns in their young breasts;
They're playing now a manly game
That calls for cheers, not jests.
(Chorus.)
They're playing the game of soldiers, playing the game of war,
Proud to know they are John Bull's sons,
With their little wooden swords and their small toy guns.
But it's from such ranks of schoolboys our heroes will be made,
For another Hector Macdonald may be
Marching in the boy's brigade.

Such songs as "Sailors of Her Majesty Victoria" chant the prowess of the British tar. The private soldier has his laureate in the singer of "Boys of the Rank and File," and here is the chorus to the lay of "The War Correspondent; or, The Soldier of the Press":

Though he may bid for glory,
Like his comrades in the fight,
His duty is the story
Of the war in black and white;
His pencil is his weapon,
All the horrors to express;
So here's long life and friendship
To the soldier of the Press!

The soldier's wife and children are sung in many a ballad. The chorus of a song entitled, "The Left at Home Brigade" gives an idea of the style of their laureates:

So remember the Left at Home Brigade, boys,
Remember the Left at Home Brigade;
When our soldiers cross the foam they leave loved ones here at home;
Take care of them, on you the charge is laid.
When called upon to fight for Queen and country,
Our gallant soldiers always have obeyed,
So give to Tommy Atkins all the sympathy you can,
But don't forget the Left at Home Brigade.

Songs for the dead are numerous. Lord Byron's "Thy Day Is Done" has been set to music by Hopman, who inscribes her composition, "In Memory of the Fallen in South Africa, 1899-1900." In fact, many well-known poems have been set to music with new application to the South African war, such as Newbolt's "Admirals All" and Henley's "England, My England." Among the songs for the wounded is "The Empty Sleeve," as it is sung with great success by Arthur Albert." The title page bears a lithograph of Mr. Albert, wearing a stern and uncompromising expression and a white mustache. He is attired in a frock coat, profusely decorated with medals for gallantry. The right sleeve is empty, and the singer supports himself on a cane. Thus made up, with a fedora hat and faultlessly creased trousers, he sings the song, of which the chorus runs:

It's an empty sleeve! yes, an empty sleeve,
Telling its stirring story,
For the arm was cleft and the arm was left
On a field of British glory;
But I don't cry o'er the empty sleeve,
It's only the foes who grieve,
For many an empty saddle, my lads,
Was the price of this empty sleeve.

But of all the topics which inspire the British singer, none can hold a candle to the Irish soldier. The idea is always the same—the revelation of the maligned Irishman's loyalty to the empire. The writers and composers are English, but the singer is usually an Irishman. It is easy to imagine the British music hall public going wild with delight over such songs as "The Irish Are Always in Front." The title page says that this was "sung nightly with enormous success by Pat Carey." It bears a lithograph of Pat making his appearance on the stage in khaki uniform, with his hand raised to his head in salute and his face wearing the hunted expression which civilians seem to imagine a soldier always wears when performing that act. Here is the first verse:

There's a talk going round that the Irish are traitors
Concerning this trouble now in the Transvaal;
But believe me it's only those vile agitators
Who're trying to play an old trick on a pal.
Time was when old England required a nation
To come to her rescue and lend her a hand;
But in spite of all parley and false accusation
Her friends were the lads from the Emerald Isle!
RECITATIVE.
If the mother has been rather wild
Then don't throw the blame on the child.
CHORUS.
Don't blame us all 'cos we're Irish,
There's a black sheep in evsry fold,
We're loyal and true, to the red, white, and blue,
As we've been in the days of old;
Some people say that we're traitors,
But we still bear the battle's brunt;
We were ne'er known to run at the sound of a gun,
For the Irish are always in front.

An extra verse, evidently added in view of the hit made by the song, runs thus:

Let us just take the names of a few sons of Erin
Now doing their duty on Africa's shores,
You will find them in front, and for danger not carin',
Determined to settle accounts with the Boers.
There's White, born in Antrim; and French, in Roscommon;
And Clery from Cork, too—beat that if you can!
And Kitchener, born in the County of Kerry,
And gallant Lord Roberts, a Waterford man.

"What Do You Think of the Irish Now?" contains a strong note of rebuke to the British for doubting Erin's loyalty. It begins by saying "that whilst the boat Shamrock was beat by your friends, the Shamrock was thrashing your foes," and the chorus is:

What do you think of the Irish now?
What do you think of the boys?
You said we were traitors, but, upon my soul,
You read the names on Glencoe's death roll!
What do you think of the Fusiliers,
Who dashed o'er that fire-swept brow?
You used to call us traitors because of agitators,
But you can't call us traitors now!

A similar song tells how the Irish gave Oom Paul "What Paddy Gave the Drum." A poet whose desire for rhyme has drawn heavily on his resources contributes a song called "John Bull and Sons":

There's a firm in Britain and it fears no opposition,
It stands unrivaled, for it laughs at foreign competition;
The workmen know their business well, no dunces are employed,
Though many seek to crush it they are beaten and annoyed.

Songs of the Anglo-Saxon alliance are numerous, and it appears that the British firmly believed that American sympathy was with them. One song, entitled "America Looking On," was "sung by Leo Dryden," and it has a title page representing a youth in an American uniform, with a background of the Stars and Stripes and the union jack. He sings:

Once more, John Bull, the dogs of war your lads stand up to face,
And I come with a message from the brothers of your race
To say that, though the quarrel's yours, we shall not interfere;
Should others interfere with you 'twill cost them very dear.
By ties of blood united are the Anglo-Saxons strong,
Linked by the love of liberty and cradled with its song;
So if foes think America stands by whilst they prepare,
Go tell them, though she's looking on, she looks with bayonets bare!
Chorus—
America's still looking on
And wishing success to you, John;
You need not guns nor pelf,
You can manage the foe by yourself;
America's still looking on,
But ready with money and men.
If any one else interferes, John,
You won't find us looking on then!

Another verse reads:

When Cuban patriots groaned beneath their Spanish tyrants' sway,
The same as your Uitlanders 'neath Boer tyranny to-day,
These words, "Go on, America," came to your kinsmen true.
We cheered alike the Stars and Stripes and your red, white, and blue,
And when we went to heard John Bull speak out to all the world:
"If you should interfere don't think I'll sleep with banners furled."
And we shan't do the less for you when foes are drawing nigh;
No! Though America stands by, it's you she's standing by!

"The Anglo-Saxons" is another song of the same tenor, which has this chorus:

The lion's paws and the eagle's claws
With the blood of battle trace
In freedom's cause the righteous laws
Of the Anglo-Saxon race.

A curious commentary on these songs is furnished by a lot of newly copyrighted songs on the Boer war, all written in America. Without exception these American songs are pro-Boer. Many of them are vindictive and almost indecent in their sentiments. One, published in St. Louis, is entitled "When Krüger Spanked the Queen," and its title page has a cartoon representing the Queen weeping, while Krüger is just putting on his slipper, with which he has been spanking her. Grand Rapids, Mich., contributes several such songs, one of which reads:

Now's the time to take a brace,
Oom Paul, Oom Paul;
Time to don your fighting face,
Oom Paul, Oom Paul;
Get your gun down off the wall,
Give it to 'em, grape and ball,
For we're with you, one and all,
Oom Paul, Oom Paul.

Chicago, St. Louis, and Baltimore contribute other pro-Boer songs. There is also a pro-Boer song from Leipsic, Germany, by Heinrich Weidt. It is entitled "Der Bure und Sein Kind," and the title page bears a lithograph representing an old Boer leaning against a kopje with his dead son in his arms. He is shaking his fist at a Highlander, who stands, with his gun grounded, looking remorsefully at the dead man, with his head bowed in shame.

DREAM OF GOLD CAME TRUE.

Klondike Miner Had a Vision Indicating Location of Treasure.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Oct. 13.—One man has found the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow, just as the fairy tale told us it could be found.

From street-car conductor to millionaire, and all through a dream, or rather two dreams, is the story of luck which Jack Suttle of Omaha has come home to tell.

Three years ago he was a conductor on one of the street-car lines of Omaha, when he decided to seek his fortune in the Klondike. He had barely enough money to carry him to the gold fields, but he determined to risk all on one throw of the dice, and took his chances. Arriving in Dawson, he prospected for a time, with varying success, and then went 350 miles northeast on the Stuart River.

Then he had a dream.

In his vision he saw a brilliantly colored rainbow stretching in a semi-circle across the northern skies. One foot of it rested on a certain mountain, and from it was pouring a shower of gold greater than Midas ever longed for or Jove poured upon the mortal with whom he was enamored. The dream haunted him all the next day, and many a time he turned his eyes to the mountain, standing almost inaccessible and covered with snow a few miles away. But the dream was not strong enough to draw him to the mountain.

Three nights later the vision was repeated exactly as it had occurred the first time. Again he saw the many-colored rainbow of promise in the cold northern sky, and again the foot touching the snow-capped peak poured forth its treasure of alluring yellow metal.

That decided him.

Suttle and his family are devout Latter Day Saints, members of the monogamous branch of the Mormons, which sect believes strongly in dreams and visions and tokens. So, when this second warning was given, nothing, in his mind, remained but to search for the treasure. It seemed a great deal like imitating the old, childish legend of hunting for the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow, but he had faith in his dream and set out upon the arduous journey to the golden mountain.

The mountain was found—high inaccessible, and, although its peak was plainly visible from where he was prospecting, it took three months for him to reach it. But reach it he did, at last, and he began prospecting.

Last Saturday he returned to Omaha, bringing with him $300,000 in gold, which, being distrustful of banks, he placed in a safety deposit vault.

This is only a small part of his wealth, as he still owns a claim 600 feet wide and half a mile long. In the Spring he will return with his family and begin mining on a gigantic scale. He estimates that there is enough gold ore on his claim to keep a ten-stamp mill working for fifty years.

Y. M. C. A. Conference of Railroad Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—To-day's sessions of the Tenth International Conference of the Railroad Department of the Young Men's Christian Association were devoted to discussion of the religious work of the organization. H. G. Williams, Secretary of the International Committee, presided. The principal speaker was J. M. Burwick of Logansport, Ind.; Robert Weidensall, C. W. Messenger, Chief Train Dispatcher of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy line, and Frederick B. Smith. Chairman Williams announced the Committee on Resolutions: Thomas Owens, Two Harbors, Minn.; W. G. Dudley, Clifton Forge; A. R. Rutan, Smithville, Texas; D. McLain, Maritime Provinces, and O. B. Steeley of Pocaletto, Iowa.

BIRDS SEEN WITH CAMERA

Frank M. Chapman's Talk Before the Linnaean Society.

Ostriches in Florida—Decrease of Pelicans and White Herons—Wild Black Ducks in Central Park.

"The man who shoots birds with a gun destroys; he brings back nothing new, he adds nothing to our knowledge. But the man who shoots birds with a camera places us in closer relations with their habits and he brings results that add greatly to general knowledge. It's all very well to say that the man with the gun brings back specimens, but the various species are pretty generally known as to plumage and structure. The pictures, however, appeal to and interest many to whom a mere verbal explanation of habits of nesting and feeding would be both unattractive and unintelligible."

The remarks quoted were made, by way of introduction, in a lecture on "Bird Studies with a Camera," by Frank M. Chapman at the last meeting of the Linnaean Society, on Tuesday evening, at the Museum of Natural History. He added that one of the chief values of the use of the camera in the study of birds was that it provided a definite object for going into the field.

Mr. Chapman's talk was devoted to his more recent experiments. He began in the early part of the season, about May 1.

"My studies were begun in Florida," he said, "and I visited the ostrich farm at Jacksonville. Most of the California birds have been brought there, and it has been found that the climate agrees with them. The industry will probably prove a profitable and successful one."

After showing pictures of ostrich nests and eggs the lecturer showed one of "ostriches waltzing," and called attention to the fact that while in current drawings and illustrations of this peculiar feat of the birds they are represented as spinning around with their feet off the ground, the results with the camera show that the rotary motion is given by an alternate raising of the feet. The exposure required for that negative was a thousandth part of a second.

A VISIT TO PELICAN ISLAND.

Mr. Chapman then took his audience to Pelican Island. There all the pelicans of the east coast repair each season to breed.

"When I visited the island two years ago," he said, "I found 845 nests. This year there were only 710 nests. The decrease in the number of birds found nesting there is due to the inroads that have been made by the men who make a business of providing the wing quills of the pelicans for millinery purposes. The pelican is the most characteristic and picturesque bird of the coast, and it is highly important that a law be enacted for their protection.

"From Pelican Island I proceeded to the interior and the headwaters of St. John's above navigation. My purpose in going was to find where the white herons nest. But the plume hunters had preceded me, and where twenty years ago there were thousands of these birds, not one could be found. In former times they were so plentiful that the flocks settled like a sheet of snow over the bushes. But my trip was not entirely without result, for I got pictures of the water turkey, or snake bird,' and these pictures are, I believe, the first ever secured."

Mr. Chapman showed a picture of the water turkey on its nest. Such a nest, with the young birds, has just been mounted and placed on exhibition in the Museum of Natural History. The water turkey has a long slender neck, and as it frequently swims with its body immerged, and its neck stretched on the surface, it has been dubbed the "snake bird."

Pictures were shown of birds and nests of species familiar in the neighborhood of New York. One of the most interesting and curious was that showing a path of underbrush with a wild duck nesting. Mr. Chapman explained that it was taken in Central Park. The bird, he assumed, was the progeny of wounded or winged black ducks that had been introduced at some time into the Park. As it is a habit of the birds to return to nest in the places of their birth he inferred that this duck had followed the usual proclivity in that respect.

In connection with this subject Mr. Chapman suggested the advisability of adding small islands to the lakes in the Park, so that the birds might rear their young without fear of molestation from "small boys and other vermin." "In that case," said Mr. Chapman, "the birds would come back every year to nest."

Pictures of humming birds in the act of feeding their young and in flight were shown. In the case of the flying bird, although the exposure occupied only the thousandth part of a second, it was not sufficiently rapid to secure an image of the bird's wings. A picture of the night hawk showed the bird resting on the bare rocks, where it places its nest, and illustrated the harmony of the bird's plumage with its surroundings.

"When I approached the nest in which were the young birds," said Mr. Chapman, "I had an illustration of the method by which the little ones are protected. The mother, with wings outstretched, hovered near the ground, moving along slowly and apparently painfully. She appeared to be wounded and fluttered slowly onward for the purpose of tempting me to follow. She even simulated death so that I would follow. When she had gone some distance from the nest, however, she spread her wings and flew away."

STUDYING THE BLUE JAY.

In studying the blue jay, Mr. Chapman explained that he had constructed a vine-covered bower from which to watch the birds at close range. The old birds were suspicious at first. Finally he hit upon the idea of using some discarded specimens from the museum to aid him. He placed a dilapidated blue jay on a near-by limb. The birds eyed the stuffed jay, and then concluding that what was safe for it was safe for them, went to and from the nest without fear. Then Mr. Chapman put a stuffed screech owl in place of the jay. The live birds' mental attitude toward it was entirely the reverse of that with which they had contemplated the jay. They swooped down and quickly demolished it, both birds attacking it vigorously.

In speaking of a visit to Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Chapman said that the naturalist seemed to have the power of understanding completely the mental processes of the birds. He instanced a case where a barn swallow had tried to build a nest in several places at the same time. The bird seemed to forget each time it returned with a wisp where it had placed the last. Mr. Burroughs closed all the apertures but one, and, with Mr. Burroughs's aid, it built its nest." A picture of the bird on its nest was shown.

In the course of his talk Mr. Chapman dwelt upon the types of lenses, shutters, and other implements required for bird study. The telephoto lens, combining the powers of telescope and photographic lens, provides a high power of magnification necessary for working at a distance.

An ingenious apparatus has just been completed by Mr. Chapman, by means of which the bird will take its own photograph. It is an arrangement for operating the shutter by electricity. The bird, by hopping on the limb, operates a lever that closes a circuit and snaps the shutter.

Bird study with the camera, according to Mr. Chapman, requires at times some odd expedients on the part of its followers. To study at close range an artificial tree trunk, made of canvas and covered with vines, is used, thereby rendering concealment more complete.

Where the birds place their nests in sheltered places illumination is secured by means of a heavy plate glass mirror, the light being often thrown a hundred or more feet. The pictures of the barn swallows were so secured. It is also necessary to resort to the mirror when the nests are placed in deep hedges or brush.

Mr. Chapman will give a series of Saturday afternoon lectures at the Museum of Natural History, beginning on Nov. 10, on "Bird Studies with the Camera."

Uses of the Viagraph.

This is an instrument for testing the unevenness of road surfaces, and ought, it is said, to prove of great use to engineers engaged in drawing up surface railway schemes. It was thus described by J. Brown in a recent address. It is practically a straight edge applied to the surface of the road along which it is drawn in making a test, with an indicating part attached. A wheel which runs on the road surface and rises or falls over its irregularities, actuates a pencil, making a profile of the road surface on a paper strip, to an approximate scale. At the end of eighty-eight yards a bell is rung automatically. The operator then stops the instrument and takes off the diagram, which shows an accurate profile of the road traversed.

C. C. SHAYNE Manufacturing FUR MERCHANT

SALE OF FURS

ALASKA SEALSKIN COATS,

with large lapels and high flaring collar, beautifully finished, $250. Longer coats, $300, $350 and $400.

I could sell coats and jackets of China and Japan seal for $125 and $150, but they wear off at the edges and look shabby after being worn a short time, and for that reason I do not handle them.

PERSIAN LAMB Jackets, Coats, Collarettes, Muffs, etc.

I was fortunate in securing a large stock of these skins last February prior to the great advance. They were dressed and dyed in Germany during the Summer. They have arrived and are acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the handsomest ever imported. The low prices at which they are offered should be an inducement to purchasers. The new collarette, with high flaring collar and long tabs at $25, $35 and $45, and coats at $150 up, are the best values offered by any house in the world.

All seal skins handled by me are London dressed and dyed; all Persian Lamb German dressed and dyed.

RUSSIAN and HUDSON BAY SABLES

will be more fashionably worn this season than ever. Returning tourists say that my prices are much lower and that the goods are more elegantly finished than found abroad.

HUDSON BAY SABLE muffs, $35, $50, $75. RUSSIAN SABLE muffs, $75, $125, $200 up. Neck pieces to match, and the new style boas 1 to 3 yards long, at corresponding prices.

Note.—I do not handle blended or darkened Russian or Hudson Bay sables. Ladies who have purchased them in Europe and elsewhere complain of their mottled shabby appearance after being worn a short time.

MINK, OTTER, FOX, LYNX, CHINCHILLA and ERMINE, new style neck pieces and muffs. FUR LINED CIRCULARS, all sizes and lengths, $20, $35, $50 up. MEN'S FUR LINED OVERCOATS, robes, rugs, etc., at prices which will pay to buy now.

Note.—I desire to sell off my stock of furs this season in order, as already announced in the press, to incorporate my business into a stock company February 1st, 1901.

124 and 126 W. 42d St., Bet. Broadway and 6th Ave.

N. B.—Garments to order. Altering and repairing done.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE CLOSING FETES OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—As cabled to this country last Thursday, 15,000,000 tickets of admission to the grounds of the Paris Exposition remain unused. These are now being sold in the shops of Paris at 20 centimes, or 4 cents apiece. According to the latest mail advices, the daily attendance now averages 480,000 paying visitors. Another interesting statistical item is that the cost of the Mayoral banquet given by President Loubet, including the payment to the opera singers at the exposition, amounted to about 800,000f., or something like 36f. per head.

There are now three projects under discussion by the authorities for the grand closing fête of Nov. 5, which, like those that are now taking place, as stated in the cable dispatch last Thursday, is to be instituted with the incidental idea of getting rid of the aforesaid 15,000,000 tickets. One suggestion is that the Champ de Mars should be profusely decorated with tapestries, flowers, and foliage, and, that gathered on a large and elevated platform, singers and orchestras of the Opéra, the Opéra Comique, and similar organizations should give an impressive performance, winding up with the "Champ du Départ," torchlight processions, and the playing of "La Marseillaise" at midnight by massed bands.

Supplementing these proceedings, another proposal is that the fêtes should be open at an early hour to all comers, and that a member of the Cabinet should deliver a speech in the course of the morning in the Salle des Fêtes, the programme including a musical entertainment in the afternoon and a torchlight procession with fireworks later on.

The third plan favors the performance of "La Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Départ" on the Pont Alexandre Trois, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be followed by a procession around the exposition, in which foreigners in their national costumes with a profuse display of standards, symbolic cars of the triumphs of the great show, with one of France the civilizer among them, and officials, soldiers, and workmen would figure, Venetian fête and other pretty spectacles bringing the day to a close.

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IN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN POLITICS.—As was indicated in these columns a short time ago, members of the Austrian Cabinet are taking part personally in the campaign preceding the elections of the Reichsrath, which will take place at the beginning of the new year. Not only this, but, owing to the recent visit of Emperor Francis Joseph to Hungary, prominent Hungarian statesmen have begun a movement of education among their constituencies with a twofold object. First, to emphasize the position to which Hungary has arisen since she was conquered by Austria, and second, that their speeches, which are copiously cited throughout the Austrian press, may at the same time make the political factions of Austria comprehend that a new agreement is indispensable between Austria and H

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

ISOLATION.

The moon is large, the heavens are clear;
Above the trees that crown the height
Two stars are shining, two so near,
It seems their shimmering rays unite.

But she who holds the master-key
Of knowledge looks with smiling face.
"Between those gleaming sparks you see
Are stretched the myriad miles of space."

I turn unto the close-at-hand,
The world where distance cheats us not;
How close her thronging peoples stand,
All brethren of a common lot.

Nay, the immeasurable sea
Wherein the shining planets roll
Is small to that immensity
Encircling every human soul.

Grieve not that man must stand apart,
Whose lonely spirit, he shall find,
Is closer to the Eternal Heart
Than to the nearest of his kind.
—B. PAUL NEUMAN in The Spectator.

ASIATIC COURAGE.

From The Spectator.

The Indo-Chinese are not soldiers, and as a rule have not the soldierly instincts, but the Burmese "dacoits," that is, "klephts," half patriots, half brigands, who so grievously worried us during the first four years of the conquest, constantly died like heroes, while the Roman Catholic converts of Annam accepted martyrdom in thousands with the tranquil constancy of the early Christians. They were only asked for the most part to destroy their temples, give up their pastors, and be quiet, and they accepted death in preference. Of the Siamese we know little except that they fought their way to empire, but Chinese have contended with each other like heroes, the Mohammedan Chinese having faced extermination, and the Taepings, who were undrilled, having died in scores of thousands while battling with their drilled fellow-countrymen under Gordon.

To the coolness with which the Chinese meet death all observers bear witness, while their hardihood, the Tartars, overran the world and fought like heroes, though well aware that a wounded man had little chance except of death by torture or starvation. That great difference between their position when fighting and that of Europeans is common to all Asiatics, and has never been allowed for. Their armies are unaccompanied by hospitals. There is, moreover, one admitted fact which certainly makes heavily against the charge of cowardice. European officers will take Asiatics of almost any kind, and by a few months of drill and training in arms will make of them good regiments, equal most of them, though they have not the incentive of patriotism, or any tradition of honor, to battle on fair terms with Europeans. Drill is a grand education, but you cannot educate a coward into valor.

THE HEMP INDUSTRY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

From Harper's Weekly.

The entire hemp industry of the Philippines is still worked by primitive methods and with simple contrivances. The native, though unambitious himself, is jealous of the Chinaman and is averse to the Celestial getting control of the plantations of contracts, while scorning up-to-date methods himself. The "Cheno," however, has made inroads in this industry as well as in others in the Philippines. Had he not, the development would not have been as rapid as it has. The native is thoroughly capable and understands the treatment of the plant and its harvesting, and could he be induced to work with regularity would be as good a laborer as the Chinaman, but the Celestial usually controls the baling and local marketing of the hemp.

EARLY MENTION OF ACTRESSES.

From Notes and Queries.

An early mention in our dramatic literature of actresses, though not as appearing on our own stage, is to be found in Ford's "Love's Sacrifice," III. ii., which was printed in 1633:

Not long since
I saw in Brussels, at my being there,
The Duke of Brabant welcome the Archbishop
Of Mentz with rare conceit, even on a sudden
Perform'd by knights and ladies of his court,
In nature of an antick; which methought;
(For that I ne'er before saw women-anticks)
Was for the newness strange, and much commended.

A RAIN OF FISH.

From Philosophical Transactions, 1698.

"On Wednesday before Easter, anno 1666, a pasture field at Cranstead, near Wrotham, in Kent, about two acres, which is far from any part of the sea, or branch of it, and a place where are no fish ponds, but a scarcity of water, was all overspread with little fishes, conceived to be rained down, there having been at that time a great tempest of thunder and rain; the fishes were about the length of a man's little finger, and judged by all who saw them to be young whitings. Many of them were taken up and showed to several persons. The field belonged to one Ware, a yeoman, who was at that Easter sessions one of the grand inquest, and carried some of them to the sessions at Maidstone, in Kent, and he showed them, among others, to Mr. Lake, a bencher of the Middle Temple, who had one of them and brought one to London. The truth of it was averred by many that saw the fishes lie scattered all over that field. There were none in the other fields adjoining; the quantity of them was estimated to be about a bushel."

IRISH WITCH DOCTORS.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The Irish countryman certainly believes that a spiritual race lives all about him, having horses and cattle, and living much the same life that he does, and that this race snatches out of our life whatever horse or cow or man or woman it sets its heart on; and this belief, harmonized with Christianity by certain ingenious doctrines, lives side by side with Christianity, and has its own priesthood. This priesthood, sometimes called "faery doctors," sometimes "knowledgeable men," and sometimes "cow doctors," from its curing cows that have been "swept," as the word is, has secrets which no folk-lorist may ever perhaps wholly discover, for it lives in terror of the spiritual race, who are, it believes, the makers and transmitters of its secrets. I have questioned these men, and some of them have talked to me pretty freely, so freely, indeed, that they were afraid for themselves afterward, but I feel that there is more to be known about them, and that I know less about them than about anything else in Irish folk-lore. I met one man, whom I will call Kirwan, on the Galway coast last year. I cannot tell his whereabouts more freely, for he is afraid of the priests, and has made me promise to tell nobody where he lives. A friend of mine, who knew I was curious in these matters, had asked some of the coast people if there was any one who did cures through the power of the faeries, as I wanted a cure for a weakness of the eyes that had been troubling me. A man I will call Daly said: "There's a man beyond is a great warrior in this business, and no man within miles of the place will build a house or a cabin or any other thing without going there to ask if it's a right place. He cured me of a pain in my arm I couldn't get rid of. He gave me something to drink, and he bid me to go to a quarry and to touch some of the stones that were lying outside it, and not to touch others of them. Anyway, I got well."

WARD OF THE "EVER VICTORIOUS ARMY"

Gen. Charles George Gordon in The Fortnightly Review.

It is necessary to describe the foreign-officered force known by the Imperial Government under the name of "Ever Victorious Army," or Chang Sheng Chiun. Its creation is due to the American Ward, who, on the invasion of Kiangsoo by the rebels in 1860, undertook the recapture of Sungkiang with a party of 100 foreigners for a certain sum of money. This he accomplished by seizing a gate at dusk, and maintaining his party there against the repeated attacks of the rebels till the morning, when the imperialists came up to their assistance. The impetus that this success gave to the desertion of seamen from the royal navy and merchant shipping to join him led to Ward's being arrested and his foreigners disbanded. He then took to drilling Chinese, the funds for their support being found by the rich merchants of Shanghai, and support was also given him by the British authorities in the way of allowing him to purchase old arms. He eventually worked this nucleus into a force of from 6,000 to 7,000 Chinese, officered by foreigners of all nationalities and of all degrees of life. They were armed with Tower muskets, and had a powerful artillery. It was with this force he breached, assaulted, and captured Singpoo in August, 1862. He was killed in the attack of Taeki, Sept. 21, 1862, and left the command of the force to Burgevine, also an American. Ward was a brave, clear-headed man, much liked by the Chinese Mandarins, to whom he was courteous in his manner, and a very fit man for the command of the force he had raised.

SIGNS IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

From the gable often hangs some sign of the occupation of the owner, and some of the curious signs seem at first to have but little connection with the trades they indicate. Thus a small bush, hanging root upward from the gable, or over the door, denotes that the house is a "kabak" or tavern, from which it is evident that in Russia either good wine needs a bush, or else that the wine is not good enough to dispense with that article. A horse, painted in black on a white ground, is an intimation that a job master lives there, who will hire horses to the passing traveler at the same, or lower rate, than the official Postmaster. An axe, a ladder, or a bucket denote that the householder must turn out, armed with one or other, in the event of fire within the boundaries of the commune. A twisted roll of bread, called "sukarr," denotes the baker, but he is only seen in places more worthy of the name of town than of village, for in the latter every good wife bakes her own sour rye bread. The largest Russian towns have these signs, and one may see huge pictorial imitations of hats, overcoats, pianos, loaves, boots, or sides of beef, covering most of the walls of the man who sells them.

ECCENTRIC TESTATORS.

From Chambers's Journal.

Joseph Dalky takes the opportunity afforded by his will of insulting his son-in-law in terms which doubtless had a pungency once, but which are hardly comprehensible to the modern reader: "I give to my daughter, Ann Spencer, a guinea for a ring or any other bauble she may like better; I give to the lout, her husband, one penny to buy him a lark whistle * * * and this legacy I give him as a mark of my appreciation of his prowess and nice honor in drawing his sword on me, (at my own table,) naked and unarmed as I was, and he well fortified with custard."

A gruesome legacy is that of Philip Thicknesse: "I leave my right hand, to be cut off after my death, to my son, and I desire it may be sent to him, in hopes that such a sight may remind him of his duty to God, after having so long abandoned the duty he owed to a father who once affectionately loved him."

Another father seems apparently to have begun his will with the determination of punishing an unruly son, but, as the fairy stories say, all ends happily. We refer to the will of Richard Crawshay, the founder of the famous Welsh ironworks. It runs thus: "To my only son, who never would follow my advice, and has treated me rudely in very many instances; instead of making him my executor and residuary legatee (as till this day he was) I give him £100,000."

EDUCATED IGNORAMUSES.

Dean Briggs in The Atlantic.

Take the old system in its most monstrous form, take learning Latin grammar by heart before translating any Latin author. Nobody now defends a practice so stupid, yet that wonderful feat of memory strengthened many a memory for other wonderful feats. The boy who mastered Andrews and Stoddard knew the power of patient effort, the strength of drudgery well done. Through a natural reaction, memory is underrated now. Education at the time when memory is trained easiest and best must be saved from the barrenness of memory work and must be "enriched." Even the multiplication table is threatened with banishment. We leave the straight and narrow way, and wobble all over the flowery meadows. We are held down to accuracy so little that it is next to impossible to find a youth who can copy a list of printed names without misspelling. We have boys who cannot spell, men who cannot spell, teachers who cannot spell, teachers of English who cannot spell, college professors who cannot spell, and have a mean opinion of spelling.

A TRANSLATOR.

From Notes and Queries.

The word, meaning a mender of boots, has revived, or, perhaps, has never died. Last month Judge Bacon at Whitechapel asked a man: "What are you?" He replied: "A translator." Judge Bacon: "Of languages?" "No, boots. I make old boots new all the week and sell on a barrow in Petticoat Lane on Sunday." Bailey (1736 A. D.) explains "translator" as "a new vamper of old shoes," &c. I remember the word with this meaning occurring in the old Radnor Church parish registers.

THE LANTERNS OF ST. EULALIE.

In the October afternoon,
Orange and purple and maroon,

Goes quiet Autumn, lamp in hand,
About the apple-colored land,

To light in every apple tree
The lanterns of St. Eulalie.

They glimmer in the orchard shades
Like fiery opals set in jade—

Crimson and russet and raw gold,
Yellow and green and scarlet old.

And, O, when I am far away
By foaming reef or azure bay,

In crowded street or hot lagoon,
Or under the strange Austral moon—

When the homesickness comes on me
For the great Marshes by the sea,

The running dikes, the brimming tide,
And the dark firs on Fundy's side,

In dream once more I shall behold,
Like spiral lights those globes of gold,

Mung out in every apple tree—
The lanterns of St. Eulalie.
—BLISS CARMAN in Ainslee's Magazine.

ORIENTATION ON INTERMENTS.

From Notes and Queries.

"It is a remarkable fact that the coffin, like that of Prince Alfred, was placed with the head toward the east, while throughout Germany the general practice is for the body to lie with the head toward the west."

So says The Standard of Monday in its account of the funeral ceremony of his royal highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Of course, it is well known that our general English practice is in accord with that of Germany. Ecclesiastics, it is alleged, should be buried in the reverse position, in order that they may face their flocks on the day of resurrection. Perhaps a like sentiment may lead to the arrangement that a Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha shall confront his people when graves give up their dead.

TSCHAIKOWSKY.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Tschaikowsky essayed every form except oratorio in which music has yet been couched. His ambition was to excel in opera, his ideal being Mozart. He left no less than ten operas, "The Voyevod," "Snegourtchka," "Opritchnik," "Vakoulla the Smith," "Jeanne d'Arc," "Evgueni Onegin," "Mazeppa," "Tcharodeyka," "Queen of Spades," and "Yolande." Space does not permit to comment upon all of these—they merit indeed a volume to themselves. Two of them, which are masterpieces lyrically and dramatically, are "Evgueni Onegin," inspired by Pushkin's Byronic poem of the same name, and the "Queen of Spades," for which Tschaikowsky's brother, Modeste, made a capital libretto, extracted from an extremely clever short story of Pushkin's.

Here we have neither history nor myth, but pictures in music of modern Russian life, drawn with that emotional intensity which habitually distinguishes Tschaikowsky's genre. An English audience would probably prefer to eliminate the last few pages of the "Queen of Spades." A solemn and extremely beautiful church chorale, when it follows abruptly upon a scene at a gambling table, jars upon our English notions of what is congruous and seemly. Not even the baldest outline of Russian opera may omit a passing word upon its ballet. The Russian composer does not regard a ballet as an adjunct to opera, often most inappropriately introduced, but rather as an integral branch of music in itself. Hence the entrancing ballets of Rubinstein or Tschaikowsky are designed for a whole evening's performance. Of great beauty, too, are the choral ballets, a cultivated variety undoubtedly first suggested by the wild choral dances in vogue at certain seasons of the year among the peasantry. To the Russian, dancing remains a fine art which may be fitly wedded to the most poetic and refined music.

MISSIONARIES FOR THE SOUDAN.

From The Nineteenth Century.

To quote examples of the antipathy to missionaries, a Cairo newspaper recently urged the opening of a subscription to support a movement against the admission of missionaries to the Soudan. The same newspaper violently attacked the Soudan correspondent's letter in The Times. The correspondent in quoting the missionaries' views of the situation had said that they measured the capacity of the Arabs for receiving the true faith by their capacity for dying for the false one. The native paper said that the correspondent had "shamelessly mocked and insulted the Mohammedan religion." How infinitely more "shameless and insulting" the above-quoted remarks of Lord Salisbury must appear to such a critic I need hardly point out. Another paper, with a much larger circulation, recently observed: "The Western strangers come among us disguised in the garb of friends; they offer us their poisoned sweets, while in their hearts they plot the annexation of our country, the enslavement of our persons, and the annihilation of our being. We, on the other hand, are utterly deceived by their fair seeming; we are tickled by a silken touch, and do not perceive that beneath it is an iron hand." A young Egyptian in a lecture delivered some time ago informed his audience that the key to England's policy in the East was the fact that she coveted the possession of all the holy places of the Mohammedan world.

A MEMORY.

Betwixt the blown sands and the flowing sea
We stood at nightfall. In the hollow west
The ultimate torch of day flared for a space,
Sank and expired. A wind whined round the dunes,
And ragged shreds of vapor, salt and chill,
Went by us in the flaw. We had no tear
To shed, no word to say. Our stricken
Were bowed together, and her streaming hair
Swept o'er my cheek. Swiftly the gray night fell,
And like a huge hand blotted sea and shore.
I heard her garments rustle in the gloom;
A moment on my breast she laid her brow,
Then turned, and from the darkness where she fled
A sob came down the gust. 'Twas ages since,
But memory still broods on that black hour.
—JAMES B. KENYON in The New Lippincott.

MISS KINGSLEY AND THE GORILLAS.

From Chambers's Journal.

On the Gaboon River Miss Mary Kingsley's guide one day called her to creep quietly through the bushes, and then she saw a family of five gorillas—an old male, three females, and a young one. The guide sneezed, which alarmed the gorillas, and they fled with a bark and a howl, the old male swinging from bough to bough like an acrobat on a trapeze.

On another day Miss Kingsley and her two guides came suddenly upon a solitary male gorilla, who, as usual, had appropriated a forest glade as a park for his private enjoyment. Furious at the intrusion, the brute, instead of fleeing, came shambling toward them, growling fiercely. "Shoot him," whispered Miss Kingsley. "I dare not," said the guide, "until he comes quite close. I have only one gun; the other is out of order. If I miss he will kill us." The gorilla came nearer; rearing himself on his hind legs, he beat his breast and roared, just as Du Chaillu described long ago; then, running forward, he stopped and roared again, and again ran forward until quite close. Then the guide fired and the gorilla dropped dead.

AMERICAN APPLES.

From Pearson's.

It is an established fact that the United States now holds the record for rapid development of fruit industries, such as the growing of oranges and lemons, peaches, and grapes. As a Nation we eat more fruit than any other and grow considerably more than we eat. Eighty millions of dollars a year is the figure for strawberries alone. A hundred millions would scarcely cover the value of all the grapes marketed. Peaches we raise in astonishing quantities, in orchards containing as many as 300,000 trees, but our banner crop, so far as fruit is concerned, is apples. We have produced as many as 210,000,000 barrels in a single season, and have sold as high as 3,000,000 barrels to England alone. We carry in cold storage every Winter anywhere from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels of the crop of the season before, in order to secure better prices. Ships weigh anchor in New York, three at a time, in a single week, bearing apples to Europe. Indeed, it is one of the greatest industries the country has ever witnessed, and promises to take rank as the chief fruit crop of the world.

Mills County, and, indeed, all the southwestern section of Iowa, is truly a wonderful apple country, but not much more important than one of a score of regions in various parts of the country which produce apples. In that county alone there are over 900,000 trees, averaging at the lowest ten bushels a tree per annum. One hundred and fifty thousand of these trees are in one orchard. The total output is close on to 3,000,000 barrels, or enough to supply the present American sale to England.

New York, however, has two counties, much smaller than Mills, which do even better than this, and as a State it raises three times as many apples as Iowa. The counties referred to are Niagara and Orleans, in the western tier, which together raise 7,000,000 barrels of the best kind of market apples. All through this area are orchards holding 20,000, 30,000, 40,000, and occasionally 100,000 trees, which in blossoming make of the roadside a paradise.

MACKEREL FEEDING.

From The Cornhill.

If we consider for a moment the daily movements of migrating mackerel, traversing in dense shoals and at great speed many miles of tidal water, we shall see the impossibility, save under exceptionally auspicious circumstances, of the travelers waiting to pick up odd launce or "brit," which, as all fishermen know, they will, at the right season, take as bait. They would as soon dream of staying their impetuous course to rout among the fields of weed, the great submarine pastures, rich in all manner of food, that lie beneath them. When a shoal of mackerel collides with a shoal of sand eels, there is, it is true, a halt in the march. The larger fish dash, like cavalry, backward and forward among the close ranks of the affrighted launce, cutting lanes in the silvery mass, then proceeding gorged on their way. This tragedy of the surface waters I have witnessed time and again, both on our own coasts and in the clearer Australian bays. At the same time it is my firm impression that the ordinary procedure of the mackerel at meal times is to swim open-mouthed, swallowing millions of the tiny creatures that form its food. Matthias Dunn of Mevagissey, a student of fish who has had unique opportunities of observing them in the sea, is of opinion that the eye of the fish actually possesses a magnifying power so high as to enable the feeding mackerel to discern and capture the separate organisms. From this view I have always ventured, in my observations of the fish feeding and their regular progress when so engaged, to differ from him. Perhaps he is right; but at any rate we differ only as regards the manner of feeding, not in respect of the kind of food.

AN ENGLISH CAVALRY OFFICER AND MONEY.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Early last session it was admitted by spokesmen of the Government in the House of Commons to be a "scandal" that nobody could be a cavalry officer without a private income of £500 a year. The scandal, I believe, exists, in the early stages of an officer's career, at all events, in all branches of the army, and to some, but I imagine to a much less, degree in the navy. And it is not only a scandal, but a danger. The first element of a businesslike service is the scientific officer. All the conditions of the navy tend to the development of the scientific officer; the conditions of the army apparently do not. And yet it would be easy to change all that. A little more pay—if that be really necessary—and a strong sumptuary law would probably accomplish all that is wanted. The army would then no doubt cease to attract a certain fraction of society, but in return it would have its pick of the whole. And with the pecuniary qualification there would disappear also, we might hope, the subtle influences which are the negation of promotion by merit. The nation has been rudely awakened to a sense of its military position and is determined never again to trust the lives of its soldiers and the destinies of its empire to the nominees and the protégés of an insignificant minority.

THE DOMESTICATION OF A SNAKE.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

To carry in one's hand a newly caught snake is unpleasant, because in its fright it emits an effluvium which would disgust any but ardent naturalists, and would, I venture to say, have left Tobit, had he lived among English meadows, at no loss for a means just as efficient as those he used to scare away the evil spirit.

Nor is the progress of domestication henceforth encouraging. The animal answers all advances with furious hisses and menacing gesticulations. Once a large grass snake when newly caught flew at my hand, from which it drew just a speck of blood. Even this would have been serious if done by some of the tribe. But in a few days your ward grows tranquil, gives over hissing, loses other offensiveness, and may be held in the hand while it twines its body around the fingers and darts its tongue in and out. We now have an opportunity of closer examination. Certainly its appearance, like that of many poisonous flowers, is showy. Might we not, therefore, doubt the innocence of the grass snake? Its body is completely clothed with scales, gray inclined to tawny, which on the back are granular, but broader lower down. Here they are met by polished semi-rings, sheathing over one another, and usually mottled black and milky white, though they are sometimes uniformly black. Of these there are about 170. The back is not marked conspicuously, and here lies the difference by which this snake and the adder or viper may easily be distinguished; for along the back of the viper runs a zigzag chain of black lozenges. Above the black flank slits of the grass snake, though not quite corresponding, are two sets of smaller black dashes, which, with the others, make a somewhat ringlike appearance, four slits making one ring. Hence doubtless comes one of the snake's names. The throat is ivorylike, the head brown, and at its back are four daubs, a yellow and black daub on each side. The eyes have hazel irides, are lidless, and capable of turning through a small angle only. The yellowish cheeks are striped with black, and thus the swarthy features are made more expressive. The cloven tongue of jet is protruded through an orifice in the lips, withdrawn into a fleshy sheath, and rooted in the throat. When active the snake darts out, wags, and withdraws this curious member every moment, thus undoubtedly invoking suspicion, especially when the tongue is kept steadily out and its barbs are in different planes. As a matter of fact, the tongue terminates in two harmless hairs. The jaws are somewhat bony, their worst feature. The snake, therefore, has reason to make the most of theatrical bravado, and scares most people, though undoubtedly to its detriment.

A REBUKE TO DANCERS.

From Lippincott's.

Near by to Thrums an old minister denounced from the pulpit and threatened the terrors of the law on all who should appear at a ball to be given within the shadow of his kirk. One Elder, primed by his young folks, expostulated, reminding the minister that David danced and that Miriam danced.

There was seemingly silent acquiescence. But the following Sunday the old man eloquent in his migat, as he banged Bible and pulpit alternately, shouted in stentorian tones, "David did dance, and Miriam did dance, but the Bible nowhere says, 'Let there be promiscuous dancing'!"

ENGLISH MEDIÆVAL VILLAGE LIFE.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Most of the dwellers in our own old village were simple "cottiers," holding an acre or half acre, for which they paid rent in kind or in service to the lord of the manor. These payments vary infinitely in different manors, but in no case were the demands unreasonable or excessive. The village carpenter repairs woodwork, the village blacksmith repairs armor, and does an ordinary smith's work, and pays no other rent. The ordinary cottier works one day a week for his lord all the year round, and does special work, according to the season of the year—one day's nutting in the Autumn, one day's gathering of rushes in early Summer, extra work in harvest time; and he also supplies a certain number of eggs, some fowls, honey, or feed for one of the lord's hounds, in which I like to think I see a relic in the "walking" a hound for the modern hunt.

The villein, who held sometimes as much as thirty acres of land, (and most of the larger holdings in my Arcadia to-day only run to this same measure,) gives more service than the cottier. He plows for his lord two or three days a week, providing the oxen; he harrows, he takes messages, hears loads and hauls wood, and this last item reminds me that within the last fifty years the farmers of the village to which I refer were in the habit of hauling coal for the vicar free of charge—a remnant surely of this mediæval custom. Both cottier and villein have rights in the forests and wastes beyond the village. One such right was the wool which the sheep lost on the rough brambles of their pasture, and in an old manorial court record we read that no man must gather it before 8 in the morning, lest dishonest men should pull the wool from the sheep in the darkness. Gathering "turves" was another right—pieces of turf which were dried and stacked for Winter fuel; and the idle ones of the community were peremptorily ordered to do this, lest when Winter came they should steal or borrow from more thrifty neighbors.

PRESERVATION.

For an unreckoned span of time,
While the stone trees with white buds grew,
And the blue mirror of the globe
Shifted its setting, and went through

Fresh shapes and shrinkage, while the land
Rose up and fell, as if Earth slept,
Breathing in age-long intervals
Like an old mother who hath wept;

Impulse followed to its goal,
Pleasure Life sought, and fled from pain;
Necessity alone set bounds
No inward forces said, refrain.

The senses had their wildest way,
There was no bridle and no spur;
For each thing lived in hardihood,
Nor stopped to think if it could err.

And yet Life lasted, through that law
By which Desire makes for good;
Thus all the little wayward things
Have followed instinct, and withstood

The cycle storms that come and go,
Famine and flood, and earthquake shock,
From heaps of dead the living rise,
And Earth sustains her troubled flock.
—From "Eros' Throne," George Ives.

KINGSHIP IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

From Longman's.

The history of monarchy presents one illustration, among many, of the dangers of political prophecy. "I think it impossible," said Rousseau about 150 years ago, "that the great monarchies of Europe have still long to last"; an opinion that was very confidently held by many thinkers in the revolutionary age in the throes of which the eighteenth century ended. It was a widely spread belief that a social and political millennium was at hand, when the world, enlightened by the advancing orb of reason, would emerge from superstition, and the people would rid themselves of Princes and govern for themselves. Never perhaps in modern times was the monarchical principle assailed with such bitter animosity. "The farce of monarchy and aristocracy," said Thomas Paine, "is in all countries following that of chivalry, and Mr. Burke is dressing for the funeral. Let them pass quietly to the tomb of all other follies, and the mourners be comforted." More than a hundred years have gone by since these contemptuous words were uttered, and yet, except in one conspicuous instance, the prediction has turned out to be wrong. Even considerably later there have not been wanting similar confident assertions; as when Mazzini, who was sometimes carried off his feet by the gusts of his democratic zeal, declared roundly that monarchy was a corpse. Yet already this year we have been forcibly reminded that monarchy is a very living institution. The Emperor William II. signalized the first day of what he calls the new century an address to his troops—"the nation under arms"—couched in the language with which the world is now familiar, and by pressing his demands for the increase of the navy. "When one of this world wants something, the pen will not do it unless it is supported by the strength of the sword," were the words that closed his speech, and they are even more characteristic of the quoter than of King Frederick William I., who originally uttered them.

THROUGH HAITI.

From The Geographical Journal.

Here and there in the course of the day clusters of huts broke the desolate lines of forest. They were primitive enough, these huts, encircled by stockades. The people are very poor—sordidly poor—eking out their living much as the pigs do, upon wild fruits, which they are too idle and too improvident to cultivate. They still pick berries from the coffee shrubs planted by the French colonists in the old slave days. For the rest, mangoes and bananas afford them provision for the best part of the year. Their huts are mere elementary shelters, many with ruinous thatch and practically guiltless of anything in the way of furniture. The live stock, fowls, guinea fowl, and pigs fight for chance refuse of food on the earthen floor, while the most precious possessions of the owner, a couple of gamecocks, are carefully tethered in a corner.

Altogether, however, I came to the conclusion that the happy-go-lucky existence of the people is not without its compensations. They have absolutely no care for the morrow, and they seem light-hearted folk, always ready to take part in the amusements common to the country—dancing and cockfighting. The measured beat of the drum, which means that dancing is in progress, may be heard very frequently as one rides along those lonely forest ranges, and I have often come upon a solitary figure dancing away by itself in some green shaded nook. I found a cockfight going on at Thomazeau when I arrived there, and the public interest around was evidently universal and enthusiastic.

I had difficulty in procuring any food; the only available provision appeared at first to be pork, but I was by that time far too well acquainted with the scavenging habits of the slab-sided pigs to feel any relish for that particular comestible.

THE PISKY GLEANER.

From candle-doubting to candle-teening
I labor at the weary gleaning,
The scattered ears I gather up,
Eat of your bread, drink of your cup—
And yet no ray of light can guide you
To guess a Pisky sits beside you,
You of your wisdom overweening.

I only of my wayward clan
Accept the food and wage of man,
I labor in your fields all day
Whence my own folk have fled away;
No voices call me to the moor
When at the noon the heat grows sore—
I bear my burden as I can.

My fairy birthright I have lost,
And yet I never grudge the cost,
Because of one who gleans beside me,
Whose dark brown cloud of hair shall hide me
From sorrow, who goes seeking ever
For hearts to break and hands to sever,
The running brooks for her I crossed.

Thresholds of human homes I passed,
My lot among you mortals cast,
Because a gleaner's voice was kind,
A gleaner's laugh rang down the wind
Like a bird's music among leaves.
I'll bind a whole green shire of sheaves
If she will love me at the last.
—NORA HOPPER in The Cornhill.

VOLLEY FIRING.

From The Contemporary Review.

Volleys require control; control means men kept together. Now I have shot big game in America and in the Himalayas, and consequently appreciate the difficulty of shooting straight when excited or tired with an ardous climb, even though I selected my own instant for pressing the trigger. Hand and eye working together can alone determine that fateful instant. Therefore I have always been lost in amazement at the official theory that accurate shooting can be obtained by pressing the trigger to order in volleys. Peace training enjoins that independent firing, "as a rule," is to be reserved until within 500 yards of the foe.

I do not think that before the war we sufficiently valued the disconcerting effect of real long-range fire, nor do we use it sufficiently. Even our artillery has had to realize the efficacy of long-range rifle fire, and its greater angle of descent has proved dangerous alike to men in behind hills and entrenches and to men in trenches. However, if we turn to the drill book we find that "long-range rifle fire will not be employed unless in altogether exceptional conditions." Brother Boer undoubtedly exists in a state of exceptional conditions, and he employs it so effectively that more than 50 per cent. of our casualties may be ascribed to its use. Volleys may be valuable for this long-range firing, but when medium ranges are reached volley firing appears to be very pernicious. Boer prisoners have told me that, when bewildered as to the whereabouts of soldiers, they have frequently been put straight by a volley, which sufficiently revealed the position that independent fire had concealed. The supply of ammunition to the firing line is one of the greatest problems of modern warfare; volley firing must lead to the waste of many a cartridge.

GROWTH OF FRENCH POLITICAL CLUBS.

From The Chautauquan.

A Jacobin club was established at Marseilles before the end of 1789, and within the first six months of 1790 one was organized in each of the large towns. But it was after the national federation, July 14, 1790, that Jacobin influence spread most rapidly. Then branch societies began to be organized all over France, and as an aid to this the club at Paris in the Autumn of 1790 founded the Journal des Amis de la Constitution, of which Laclos became editor. The journal spread Jacobin opinions and increased rapidly the organization of clubs. Before the end of the year Laclos was able to publish a list of over 120 provincial clubs. By 1791 there were nearly 400; in June of the next year this number had increased to 1,200, and when the republic was established, excellent authority estimates the number of affiliated clubs at 24,000, 1 for every commune in France. Very soon these clubs became centres of the advanced revolutionary feeling; the young radicals of the provincial towns flocked to them, and through them they controlled local politics. In Paris, Lyons, Aix, and Bordeaux there were two clubs; one was composed of the more respectable and the other of the lower elements of society. The latter was always a branch of the former—and in times of urgent need supplied it with rioters.

THE IMITATIVE BLACKBIRD.

From The Spectator.

A blackbird of Upton Village, Berkshire, has given evidence of a quality supposed to belong only to the caged and trained one—the faculty of imitation of other songs and sounds than its own; and as such an accomplishment must be of interest to the naturalist, perhaps The Spectator would not think its narrative unworthy of its pages. A blackbird native of the place has surprised us lately by adding to his song, and with much apparent self-satisfaction, four notes from the song, "Merrily Danced the Quaker's Wife," always the same and broken off abruptly, and this copied from a captive parakeet in a neighbor's garden, hung outside for its health and pleasure, and trained in its own art of imitation and constantly exercising its acquisition, but renouncing it immediately upon perception of the theft. The special interest in this is that it is voluntary acquisition; no training, no teaching, no capture, no dark cage, but a wild blackbird following its own pleasure, and suggesting faculty in the bird beyond what has been attributed to it, and of necessity interesting to the naturalist or lover of birds, their songs, and their ways.

ALCOHOL IN ILLNESS.

W. A. Atwater in Harper's Magazine

In talking with physicians about this subject I have been much impressed by the frequent and emphatic statements of their experience in administering alcohol to patients in forms of disease when the bodily activities are at a low ebb. They tell me that they frequently find that people in such condition will take without intoxicating effects quantities of alcohol which would under ordinary circumstances produce drunkenness. They say, furthermore, that there are many cases in which the bodily functions are maintained, and life is even saved by alcohol when ordinary food could not be endured. In his valuable treatise on stimulants and narcotics, Dr. Anstie gives the details of a number of interesting cases of this kind, which he evidently studied with great care.

From the standpoint of the physiological chemist, this effect of alcohol would seem entirely natural. The bodily functions are weakened and the power of digestion is impaired. While the patient is lying still the labor required of the muscles is not large, and the chief need is fuel to carry the body through the time of stress. What is wanted is a material which will not have to be digested, can be easily absorbed, is readily oxidized, and will supply the requisite energy.

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Western Branch: Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, O.

DURHAM COAL & COKE COMPANY First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. on Oct. 22d, 1900, for the sale to it of bonds issued under the First Mortgage, dated October 6th, 1899, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Sixty-three Hundred Dollars.
Continental Trust Company of the City of New York,
By WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.
New York, Oct. 13th, 1900.

WANTED—Treasurer for a large, newly incorporated wholesale and retail dry goods company of this city; a retired merchant, with good financial connections, preferred. Address TREASURER, Box 140 Times Office.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Second mortgage of about $4,000 on 20-foot, 4-story and basement house on Lexington Av. for 3 to 5 years. POST & REESE, 181½ East 60th St.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 11th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened November 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York Friday, Oct. 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
C. E. POTTS, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1900.

Office American Stoker Company.
New York, Oct. 13th, 1900.
The regular dividend of 2 Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable October 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record October 1st.
C. J. PEABODY, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 63¾@64. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29½d per ounce and in New York at 62⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 49½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at .38, 500 Crown Point at .18, 200 Elkton at 1.75, seller 10; 300 Gould and Curry at .84, 200 Hale and Norcross at .41, 300 Isabella at .87, seller 10; 500 Leadville at .07½, 1,000 Pinnacle at .18, seller 10, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .26.

Rumored Merging of Trust Companies.

It was reported in Wall Street circles yesterday that negotiations are in progress for the absorption of the new Century Trust Company by the Trust Company of New York. At the offices of the latter company all knowledge of the existence of any such negotiations was denied, and the belief was expressed that the report arose from the fact that Amzi L. Barber, who is a large stockholder of the Century Trust Company, has just been elected to the Directorate of the Trust Company of New York.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Vice President Whitney of the American Union Life Insurance Company has conferred with Chief Examiner Vanderpoel of the State Insurance Department with regard to the manner of placing the company in voluntary liquidation, such a step being under consideration.

A number of the New England life insurance companies are preparing to announce that, after Jan. 1, 1901, they will raise the standard of valuation of their policies to a 3 per cent. basis. This change will, it is said, necessitate some increase in the premium rates, but will correspondingly increase the surrender values of policies.

The special committee recently appointed by President Sheldon of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union to consider corrections for the present condition of fire underwriting, particularly in the territory subject to the jurisdiction of the Eastern Union, is said to contemplate a plan of working on a small scale at first and gradually extending its activities when expedient, in order to avoid the failure of the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five, which first in its plan of June 20 and then in its Long Branch agreement attempted to effect the regulation of the fire insurance business throughout the United States by one effort. The various problems before the Eastern Union's committee include the Newark rate troubles, heavy loss ratios in parts of New England, and the entire lack of harmony among the agents in the territory of the suspended Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association. A member of the committee said yesterday that its work is growing less complicated by reason of the present upward tendency of rates and the increasing evidence that the aggregate of fire losses is at last showing a slight falling off.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Lyons Shoe Company of Lyons, Wayne County; capital, $10,000. Directors—D. E. McClelland, C. W. Martin, F. S. Coverse, Lyons.

The Madden File Company of Middletown; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. M. Madden, David Kutner, and William Shannon, Middletown.

Adamant Plaster Company of Syracuse, to manufacture wall plaster; capital, $200,000. Directors—John Dunn, Jr., M. C. Palmer, and C. K. Underwood, Syracuse.

The Dyker Heights Improvement Company of Brooklyn, to deal in real estate; capital, $3,000. Directors—James Graham, W. K. Putnam, and H. W. Cropsey, Brooklyn.

The Paragon Printing and Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $6,000. Directors—Lothair Smith, C. B. F. Palmer, and H. J. Austin, New York City.

Hirsch & Kuhn Company of New York City, to deal in smokers' articles; capital, $15,000. Directors—Emil Bartsch, Charles Herbertz, and William Kuhn, New York City.

American Retailers' Distributing Association of New York City, to manufacture, deal in, and store whisky and other distillery products; capital, $10,000. Directors—George W. Christy, H. C. Parker, Philadelphia; Edward J. Hincken, Brooklyn.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Mr. Bryan is to be in New York this week. Wall Street has had the date fixed for a long while, and speculative commitments in variety represent Stock Exchange expectations apropos of the Tammany ovation which seems scheduled. Wall Street has no doubt that extraordinary audiences will greet Mr. Bryan, but as the approach of his appearance comes closer less apprehension is discernible. It is no longer the Wall Street fashion to calculate that Mr. Bryan's visit will mark the making of a Wall Street panic; the popular theory now is that a quick reaction—a sensible rally—must follow the stress of his descent upon "the enemy's country." And in Wall Street business circles there is now very general the belief that coincident with Mr. Bryan's most sensational incident of the campaign we will have better prices, a more inspiriting situation. Where professional prophets congregate there is, indeed, free and easy proclamation that as soon as the Bryan New York speech is delivered Wall Street will give its reply in actual buoyancy.

However this may be, it is certain that at the end of the past week material changes seemed to come into financial conditions. Instead of hesitation, there was some show of aggressiveness upon the part of believers in security values; and in a wide range of stocks improvement was scored. Helpful in this development was the fact that in practically every conspicuous security upon the Stock Exchange a short interest existed, such a shortage as in some important quarters had become unwieldy. Of half a dozen notable examples, Northern Pacific, People's Gas of Chicago, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Tennessee Coal had prominence. At least three of these stocks are in such shape as warrants pessimism. Northern Pacific, for example, is showing decreased earnings, is confronted with crops bad beyond any record since the company's reorganization was planned, and is likely to have dividend compression—the President of the company himself averring that the outlook is extremely disagreeable. As to Northern Pacific there enters, moreover, the additional disturbing factor of German panic conditions—Berlin investors having until now been the largest stockholding interest in the company.

The unhappy situation of the Chicago Gas property is reflected in daily dispatches from Chicago, hardly a day going by without the record of some new move against the corporation. The stock has had Wall Street popularity for the reason that while under par it has still been a regular disburser of 6 per cent. annual dividends. But of course under present conditions—gas rates at less than half the normal charge—there cannot be indefinite continuance of such satisfactory dividends. If present conditions stay for any considerable time unchanged it will be fortunate if 3 per cent. instead of 6 per cent. can be disbursed—if, indeed, fixed charges can be met. Wall Street, in this particular property, is "up against" plain, simple political blackmail.

And as to Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the facts are about these: The company is earning $12,000,000 a year. It is spending 65 per cent. of these earnings for operating expenses. The present management seems incapable of making any better showing. Incidental expenses are enormously burdensome. Accidents, casualties, provocations to damage suits in endless variety involve and augment charges continually. Equipment is not what it should be. Modern methods of operation are not availed of, cannot be employed—chiefly for the reason, apparently, that funds for capital account, for investment in such necessary auxiliaries, are not at hand. Thus the company's official reports make discouraging exhibits. Fixed interest charges are not much more than provided for. And meanwhile, Stock Exchange speculators—cognizant of all these depressing elements—make it fashionable to go short of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. No other security is so much a bear favorite. No other stock is all the time so oversold. Wherefore, when inspiriting rumors get a start, (when, for example, it is every week suggested that the Metropolitan Company is to take control,) Brooklyn Rapid Transit quotations rise readily. Much of this is far from related to any matter of common sense. There is, however, involved a possibility much bigger than any that the rumor-mongers have so far chosen to retail. And this is that a good management—informed, practical, experienced—can take the Brooklyn Rapid Transit property and operate it for far less than the 65 per cent. that now oppresses. Metropolitan Street Railway operating expenses are substantially below 50 per cent. Those railway systems of the country which can be compared with Brooklyn Rapid Transit are also on a basis averaging less than 50 per cent. Such properties include overhead trolley lines in the bigger cities of the country, notably Boston, Philadelphia, and St. Paul-Minneapolis. Of the $12,000,000 now earned by Brooklyn Rapid Transit, close to $8,000,000 has to be expended in the running of the road—upon operating expenses. Suppose this extraordinary charge should of a sudden become reduced to a 50 per cent. basis—reduced from $8,000,000 per year to $6,000,000 per year—what would be the financial exhibit? Dividends would be shown. It is not safe to sell short in free and easy fashion a stock so situated. A sudden adoption of the methods of H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway could cause a panic among bear speculators.

At the close of the past week Wall Street became enthusiastic over the prospect of importing large amounts of gold from Europe. It has, of course, been recognized that Europe owes us large sums—tens and hundreds of millions—but generally the Wall Street calculation has been that payment would be made slowly, that the United States would continue to be a lender abroad, that having no immediate need for payment here we would consent to the extension of loan accounts.

But gold begins to come this way—to the surprise, apparently, of ever our most important banking interests. It is difficult to estimate to what extent this movement may go. So extraordinary are our credits abroad, anything like a substantial percentage of drafts would result in almost a deluge of imports. In this development is disposal of the nervous feeling which has been pervading Wall Street recently as to money market prospects. It has been feared that interest rates would be squeezed upward so sharply before election that security values must be affected. Gold imports stop that sort of apprehension.

But gold and all other elements are just now less a matter of Wall Street consideration than what Mr. Bryan may say, do, and be the centre of, in New York within the next week. Having anxiously waited for three months to be scared, with never one ripple showing anywhere, Wall Street is now ardently trying to be apprehensive over the impending one-night stand at Madison Square Garden.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 13	171,530
To date this year	84,443,120
Corresponding date last year	137,589,199

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 13	$529,500
To date this year	$361,943,500
Corresponding date last year	$708,050,670

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy pf.	⅞	General Electric	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Great North. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Int. Power	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. T. Plate pf.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Tob. pf.	3	Minn. & St. L.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	2½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅛
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. J. Central	½
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	Pacific Coast	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	People's Gas	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	Third Avenue	1
Del., L. & W.	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Det. City Gas	½	West. Un. Tel.	¾
Federal Steel pf.	⅝	Wis. Central	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop pf.	⅞	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. South. 1st	1¼	Gen. Elect. deb.	1

Bond Declined.

Rich. & Dan. 6s 1

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Practically every active stock on the list showed an advance in the stock market yesterday. The higher quotations marked on the day previous were not only maintained, but were substantially increased, gains of a point or more being not infrequent. At the outset the sentimental effect of the gold import movement, the relative ease in money rates, Secretary Gage's hopeful utterances, and the further political news were the factors contributing to the continued improved tone, while later the unexpectedly good bank statement added to the better feeling. As on Friday, so yesterday not a little of the buying was for short covering account, but unquestionably yesterday the general buying was of a much better character than for some time past.

In the coal stocks, in which Lackawanna led the advance with a gain of over 3 points, there was good buying, though Reading first preferred seemed to be under pressure, and was one of the few stocks showing declines. In the Street the sentiment in respect to the probability of an early settlement of the coal strike was more favorable.

In such stocks as People's Gas, Northern Pacific, and Baltimore and Ohio, where the short interest has been extensive, was not surprising that further advances should be scored—the largest being in People's Gas, which rose at one time to 89½, with the close only fractionally lower and showing a net gain of two points. While as yet no news of any actual settlement of the gas war in Chicago is forthcoming, private advices in the Street indicate that at any moment some such announcement may be made.

In the industrial list Sugar and Tobacco Trust stocks were moved up by purchases apparently for inside account; while in the railway group, investment buying appeared, St. Paul in particular being in good demand. Local railway shares were only fairly strong, though in each security a gain appeared. The story of Metropolitan buying of Manhattan "for control," which has lately been cropping up almost daily—only to be regularly denied—did not appear yesterday.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was an agreeable surprise to the Street, a much better showing than had generally been expected being made. Instead of a predicted decrease in surplus reserves of anywhere from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000, the decrease was but $1,777,975—a showing that utterly confounded the pessimists in the Street who had been so loud in their talk that surplus reserves might be entirely wiped out. Specie decreased $3,144,900 and legal tenders $2,538,000, the combined figures being rather less than the known movements of money during the week had led to expect. Inasmuch as the shipments to the interior in the latter part of the week were quite heavy, it may be that, because of the "average" system on which the statement is made up the full loss does not show. It will be recalled, however, that heavy shipments were also the order in the final days of the preceding week, and that, applying the same line of reasoning, these should be reflected in yesterday's statement.

The loan and deposit items in the statement were watched with interest. Loans showed a decrease of $8,955,700, and deposits of $15,622,100, the latter being surprisingly large. In explanation for so great a decline on the deposit account it is pointed out that the trust companies tempted by the higher rates for money, have withdrawn not a little of their funds from the banks and have been lending it out direct. In other words, while the deposits of the banks have decreased, the actual available money has not, being simply transferred to the trust companies, and, of course, not appearing in the bank statement. The theory that the deposit decrease is in any sense due to hoarding by timid people is regarded by bankers as altogether too ridiculous to warrant serious consideration.

The reduction in loans reflects some calling of loans during the week, and also the maturing of certain foreign loans.

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Previous to the publication of the statement the stock market had been strong, and when the unexpectedly favorable figures appeared further strength developed. The continuing ease of money also tended toward the strength.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$807,855,000	$705,899,900	$646,403,400
Deposits	861,588,700	774,946,200	727,144,200
Circulation	30,283,600	15,586,900	15,496,900
Specie	160,259,200	145,337,700	147,945,100
Legal tenders	59,601,900	49,576,200	53,502,500
Total res.	$219,861,100	$194,913,900	$201,477,000
Reserve req'd	215,397,175	193,736,550	181,786,050
Surplus res.	$4,463,925	$1,177,350	$19,681,550

NO MONEY STRINGENCY.

Wall Street lately has been worrying over the prospect of higher money rates and perhaps actual money stringency. Gruesome predictions have been made of surplus reserves entirely gone, of the likelihood of the calling of many loans, and of an arbitrary making up of rates. In some quarters these depressing views have actually found credence, and toward the end of last week they were being vigorously insisted on as certain, though not, be it said, in well-informed quarters. Then, of a sudden, when appeared the much better bank statement than expected; when Secretary Gage's hopeful assurances became known, and when it was declared that further gold imports were probable, extremists on the other side immediately jumped to the conclusion that forthwith ease in money was to appear and that rates would go down rather than up.

Between these two extremes—tight money on the one hand and easy money on the other—lies the true position. Money, according to the authority of banking experts who know whereof they speak, is not going to be dear; neither will it be cheap. Good legal rates will be obtainable, but there will be no stringency—so the testimony runs. Herewith will be found representative opinions on the subject:

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President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank: "The present activity for money is due to legitimate business demands, and is for that reason a healthy sign. I look to see rates work closer, but I apprehend no stringency, and see no occasion for alarm."

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Vice President Hepburn of the Chase National Bank: "I do not very well see how we can escape higher rates. If the election goes favorably and Mr. McKinley is re-elected there will be increased business activity and therefore a larger demand for money, while at the same time probably speculation in Wall Street will proceed along broader lines. On the other hand, if by any chance Mr. Bryan should be elected—and I do not think such a thing possible—rates will certainly jump up and there will be scarcity enough of money. But, though in the event of Mr. McKinley's election I look for a healthy legal rate, I do not look for any actual tightness. We can relieve ourselves from that by gold imports."

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Cashier Duvall of the National Bank of Commerce: "Unquestionably a very large amount of money has been sent to the interior, and, so far as I can see, the demand has not yet been supplied. Further withdrawals are inevitable, and these will all tend to make money closer. On the other hand, gold imports, engaged and prospective, are a factor not to be lost sight of, and, while I think rates will be somewhat higher, I do not look for any stringency, for imports of themselves would bring about relief automatically. The lowness of the surplus reserve account should occasion no alarm."

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An officer of the Fourth National Bank: "So long as the demand continues from the South and West for crop-moving purposes—and it looks as if that will not be satisfied for some weeks yet—I do not see how we can escape better rates. Of course, gold imports can change the situation, and already relief is being afforded. But it is undeniable that a goodly sum must still be sent to the interior, and for that reason it is certainly folly to expect any easing in rates. What probably will develop is a good legal rate, but without any excessive charge. The smallness in the legal reserve item should not alarm, though undoubtedly there will be some calling of loans."

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Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer Muhleman: "I look to see fair rates, but no tight money. The interior demand continues large, and there is little likelihood of any relief from that source for some time. On the other hand, pension payments by the Government are beginning, and they amount to no inconsiderable sum, while the gold imports will, of course, relieve the situation. There need be no fear of any stringency."

AS VIEWED FROM ABROAD.

William Gunn, representative in this country, Canada, and Australia of Campbell Shearer & Co. of London, England, notes with satisfaction the growing feeling of friendship between the United States and England, and considers it not only as significant of still better relations in the future, but also of increasing trade between the countries. He says:

"It is a matter for congratulation that, with a better understanding of one another, the peoples of Great Britain and the United States are coming closer together—for better relations along these lines not only signify much for the future of the Anglo-Saxon races, but also much for the commerce and industry of both countries.

"In my travels in this country I have been very much impressed with the wonderful and substantial prosperity here, and with each new year I am more than ever impressed. It is a fact that cannot be gainsaid that in a commercial and financial sense this country is rapidly going to the front and impressing more and more its importance and stability upon the other nations. Yet because you are lending money not only to England, but as well to Germany, Sweden, and other countries, you must not too hastily jump to the conclusion that the financial supremacy of London is threatened. As a matter of fact, if it had not been for the very active demand for money in England lately and the temporary shutting off of the supply from the Rand mines, England would still have been the lender. It has so happened, however, that, despite the South African war, business in England is exceptionally good, necessitating a liberal use of money, while the war demands also were great. At the same time, because of the Presidential campaign you have had a falling off in general business and in speculative activity, and for that reason have had more or less idle money. It is only natural, therefore, that you should seek to use this money, with no demand at home, naturally it went abroad. The movement, however, is only temporary, and I do not think that London financiers at present entertain any fear of their future existence.

"A disturbing factor with us at present is the high price for coal, which has added materially to the operating expenses of the railways. But just as ocean freight rates are being increased to offset the higher price of steamer coal, so probably you will see higher railway rates to equalize any increased expense from the same source. Then, too, greater economy in other ways is being worked."

ST. PAUL'S POLICY.

Roswell Miller, Chairman of the board of St. Paul, announces that his company will purchase steel rails at $26 per ton, though not in as large an amount as would have been the case if the price had been $22 or $23. Mr. Miller says:

"Personally, I should like to have seen a lower price for rails; but inasmuch as the steel manufacturers have established the figure at $26 per ton, why of course we will buy at that price. However, we will not buy as freely as we would have done had the figure been lower.

"In respect to present earnings and the outlook for the future, I can only say that the railroads suffer by reason of the hesitation in general business which is always incident to a Presidential campaign, general freight traffic being affected. Then, too, October is the heaviest month for the movement of grain, and therefore those roads in whose territories crop shortages have occurred will undoubtedly show decreases at this particular time. It is worth recalling, however, that recent rains in the West and Northwest have interfered very much with thrashing, and this has retarded the movement of grain."

THE NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Chicago Board of Trade has requested the New York Produce Exchange and other Exchanges to make tentative contracts with the Exchange Telegraph Company, which was recently incorporated in New Jersey through the influence of the Board of Trade, as one step in its fight with the telegraph companies over the use of its quotations on their tickers.

The Produce Exchange quotations are now being circulated by the telegraph companies over the tickers which formerly carried the Chicago quotations. The contract of the Produce Exchange with the telegraph company is said to provide that the quotations shall not be furnished to "bucket shops."

It is reported in Produce Exchange circles that the Chicago Board wishes the several grain Exchanges of the country to sign contracts with the new telegraph company, giving the latter exclusive privileges in regard to quotations for twenty years.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@5⅝ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $165,470,723; balances, $9,126,279; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,452,398.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅞@4 per cent. for short and 4@4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80@$4.80½; demand, $4.83¾; cables, $4.83⅞; commercial bills, $4.78¾@$4.80.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 and 5.20@5.20 less 1-16; reichsmarks, 93¾ and 95 7-16@95½, and guilders, 39⅜@39 13-16 and 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 75c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The abundance of money has not lessened, and borrowers are able to obtain funds at practically their own terms. Discounts are firm. The announcement of a further shipment of half a million in gold to-day from India was counteracted by American inquiries. Business transactions were small, operators being chary of taking bills at any price in the present uncertain condition of the market.

Though business on the Stock Exchange was not improved to-day, there was generally a more hopeful view prevailing. Consols hardened, and the war loan was steady at ¼ discount. Home railroads were steady, and some of them partially recovered recent losses.

The improved tone of Americans continued on New York advices, though in some instances there was a pause in the recovery. The announcement that further imports of gold had been arranged for lessened the apprehensions as to dearer money in New York. Northern Pacific common rallied, it being stated that it was supported by the Morgans. Grand Trunks were in demand, especially second preferred.

The Statist says: "An early advance in the Bank rate seems unavoidable. The supply of money is still superabundant, day-by-day loans being made as low as 1 per cent., while the general rate is only 1½ per cent. This abundance is regrettable. With the rate of American exchange falling to the gold point, the Bank of England has already been obliged to sell £300,000 in the United States, and more is expected to go. The Bank's reserve has been reduced to £21,000,000, and the crucial question is how high must money be raised in London to stop the threatened outflow of gold to the United States and Germany and maintain the Bank of England's reserve on a safe level."

The theme of all commentators is the probable loss of more gold to New York.

Consols for money, 98⅜; for the account, 98 11-16; Atchison, 29⅜; Canadian Pacific, 80½; St. Paul, 115⅝; Illinois Central, 120½; Louisville, 74¼; Union Pacific preferred, 76¼; New York Central, 133½; Erie, 15; Pennsylvania, 67½; Reading, 83⅝; Erie first preferred, 35½; Northern Pacific preferred, 72¼; Grand Trunk, 6¼; Anaconda, 9¼; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver quiet at 29½d per ounce.

Gold bars are quoted to-day at 77s. 11½d.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅞@4 per cent.; for three months' bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.10; Madrid, 30.65; Lisbon, 38; Rome, 6.20.

Spanish 4s closed at 70⅝.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Business on the Bourse to-day had a more satisfactory tendency. Tractions and certain industrials recovered. Kafirs were calm, and toward the close they were generally easier. Parquet stocks closed lower and weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 82½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.17½.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Business opened on the Boerse to-day with a more cheerful feeling prevailing, owing to encouraging New York advices. Americans and Canadian Pacifics made a good recovery. Locals opened harder, but later reacted on realizations and closed weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Trading to-day was dull. In all only 700 shares of Sugar sold in Boston to-day, but at that it was the most active stock. The selling of Montana from New York continued, and the stock is scarce, with offers to borrow it flat reported. The price eased 1, to 322, a net loss of 2 for the week.

United States Oil, which sold at 13 for odd lots, yesterday was up to 14; Trimountain gained ⅝, to 10½; Centennial lost ⅛, to 15½; Dominion Coal was off ⅛, at 38; Mohawk was up ⅝, at 17⅝; Osceola ½ better at 67½; Utah up ½, at 30½; Butte held at 60; Old Dominion was ¼ better, at 20¾.

Money at the local clearing houses this morning between the banks loaned at 2 and 2½ per cent. and New York funds sold at par. Money on call still rules at from 3 to 4 per cent., although banks generally are quoting 3½ per cent. as the minimum figure. Rates, however, are dependent chiefly on the credit of the borrower. Time money is mostly quoted at 5 per cent. as the minimum for four to six months' time, while thirty-day paper commands an almost prohibitory rate. In commercial paper business is generally quiet, with rates ranging from 5 to 6 per cent., but mostly at 5½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4¾	5	Old Dom	20⅝	21
Allouez	1¾	2	Osceola	67	68
Arcadian	18½	19½	Parrot	42	42½
Arnold	4	4½	Pioneer	15	
Ash Bed	25	50	Quincy	142	145
Atlantic	22	23	Rhode Isl	3½	4
Baltic	22	23	Santa Fé	6⅛	6¾
Butte & Bos.	59¾	60	Shoe	20	20½
Cal. & Hecla	755	762	Tamarack	232	235
Centennial	15¼	15⅝	Utah Con	30½	31
Franklin	13¾	14	Washington		75
Humboldt	25	75	White Knob	12	14
Isle Royale	30½	30¾	Winona	2¾	3
Mohawk	17½	18	Wolverine	40¼	41
Old Colony	3	3½			

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	249	250	C. Mass. pf.	62

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The usual Saturday dullness prevailed on the curb yesterday and trading in outside stocks was extremely limited. Only three or four issues attracted any attention whatever, and the only events of any interest were further advances in several issues which for the past few days have been the most prominent in the list. The dullness in the market now passes almost without comment, and no real activity seems to be expected for some time to come. Much of the outside business has reverted to its earlier form of trading between offices, and at times recently this class of trading has involved fairly large amounts of securities when the actual trading on the curb was entirely without importance.

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STANDARD OIL continued its advance, and on the sale of an odd lot again touched 566, the highest point at which the stock has ever sold. Trading in the stock yesterday amounted only to thirty shares, but at the close the stock showed a net gain of 3 points, showing how small the supply of the stock has become.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares, which was next to the largest total shown by any stock yesterday. The trading was at 87 and 86⅞, and at the close the quotation was three-eighths of a point below that of the previous day. Transactions in the other copper stocks were very small, but one or two of them advanced fractionally.

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INTERSTATE OIL, the trading in which on several days recently caused considerable comment, did not share the general dullness of the market. At 58 and 58½ transactions were made in about 2,000 shares of the stock, but at the close the quotation was practically unchanged from that of Friday.

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BROOKLYN FERRY stock sold at 18¼, which showed a considerable advance over the last price, for 100 share lots. It closed at 17½ bid.

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HOBOKEN FERRY stock sold at 74 and closed at 73 bid, a fractional advance for the day.

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Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 13.		Oct. 12.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	86¾	86⅞	87⅛	87½
Am. Agricultural Chem.	23½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73½	74½	73½	74½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	3	5	3	5
American Bicycle pf.	18	23	..	23
American Bicycle bonds	70	75	70	75
American Chicle	65	68	64	66
American Chicle pf.	78	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	6½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	25	27	25	27
Am. Hide & L. 6s	..	87	..	87
American Ice pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	12⅞	13¼	13¼	13¾
American Woolen pf.	69	70	69	..
Asphalt Co. of America	7	8	7¼	7¾
Am Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	15	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
British Exch. 3s	97⅜	97⅞	97⅜	97⅞
California Copper	..	1	..	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4½	3¾	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	29	30¼	29	30¼
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton	29½	29½	29½	29½
Chicago & Alton subs.	106	106½	105¾	105⅞
Compressed Air	33	39	33	37
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	6	7	6	7
Con. Rubber Tire	4½	7	4½	7
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	33	28	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	99¼	102	99½	102
Cramps' Shipyard	67	71	67	71
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	4	4½	4⅜	4½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	18	19	18	19
Electric Boat	13	16	13	16
Electric Boat pf.	30	35	30	35
Electric Vehicle	15	17	15	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	30	22	30
Gleason Carriage	¼	5¼	4⅞	5½
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf.	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
Hall Signal	39	45	39	45
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf.	38	42	39	42
Hudson River Tel.	115	120	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅝
International Pump	19	19⅝	19	19⅝
International Pump pf.	68½	69	68	68⅝
International Silver pf.	34	38	34	38
Inter-State Oil	58	58¼	58½	58¾
Iron Steamboat	2⅝	4	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100	102
*Markeen Copper	..	3½	..	3½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Graphophone	20	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	101	100	101
New England Transport.	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. Transportation	6	6½	5¾	6¼
Otis Elevator	25½	27	25½	27
Otis Elevator pf.	87½	88	87½	88
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23¼	24	23¼	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92	93	92	93
Roval Copper	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	28½	28	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76	78	76	78
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17¼	17	17¼	17¾
Seaboard Air Line	65	67	65	67
Seaboard Air Line pf.	8½	9	8½	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	23	22	23
Standard Coupler	35	42	40	43
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Traction	30	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	564	566	561	562
Storage Power	11	12¾	11	12⅝
Tennessee Copper	13¼	14	13¼	14
Tel. Tel. & C. of A.	..	5	..	5
910 paid up	5	5¼	5	5½
Trenton Potteries	4	9	4	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	..	50	..
Union Copper	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
Union Typewriter	26½	28	26½	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105½	107½	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	73	71	72
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	61½	63	61	62½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	82½	83½	82	83
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	3½	5	3½	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	30	35	30	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110	108	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	103½	102¾	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	113	113	113	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	102¾	103½	102¾	103½
B'klyn City R. R. ex div.	228	230	230½	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101¼	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	190	201	190½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	106
Columbus Railway	30½	32	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	15	17	15	17
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	81	83	80½	81½
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	77	80	78	82
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	22	..	18½	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119¾
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry Co. 1st.	116½	118	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	113¼	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence.	109	111	106½	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½	33	31	33
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	104	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	..	4½	..	4½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	56	60	56	60
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds	..	103	..	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey 10		15	10	15
Con. Gas. bonds of N. J.		76	76	81
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds, 6s.	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	305	298	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105	105⅞	104⅝	105
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13	12	13
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	63	64	63	64
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co.1st.	111	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Nor. Hud. L. H. & P. Co.	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L. H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L. H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	109	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	..	38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York.	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	9	10
Western Gas	89	91	90	92
Western Gas 1st 5s	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17½	19	16	19¼
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82½	84	83	83¾
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	98	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92½	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113	111	112
Hoboken Ferry	73	75	72¾	74
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	32	33	31	33
Union Ferry bonds	94	96	94	96

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Oct. 13, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅝	16	260	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
61½	62	240	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅛
33⅝	34¼	300	American Cotton Oil.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
89	91	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
151	155	14	American Express	152	152	152	152	.....
32	33⅜	100	American Ice Co.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	- ⅞
51	51¼	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
4½	5	10	Am. Malting Co. pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	.....
38⅝	38¾	2,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	38½	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
88¾	88⅞	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
67½	68	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	67½	67½	67⅛	67½	- ⅛
33½	33⅝	2,570	Am. Steel & Wire	33⅞	33½	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
73⅜	74	280	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73½	73⅞	73½	73⅞	+ ⅛
117⅞	118	12,595	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117	118	117	117⅞	+1
31⅜	32	210	American Tin Plate	32	32	32	32	+ ½
83⅜	84	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
92¼	92¾	4,710	American Tobacco	90¾	92⅞	90¾	92¼	+1¾
129	131	100	American Tobacco pf.	131	131	131	131	+3
43	43¼	500	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅜
28⅞	29	4,310	At., T. & S. F.	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
71½	71¼	6,102	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅞	71¼	70⅞	71¼	+ ⅛
71½	72	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	70⅞	71⅞	70⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
78⅞	79	12	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	.....
52⅜	53	7,865	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	52¼	53	51⅝	53	+ ⅝
28½	28¾	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
126½	126⅝	4,805	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅞	126½	125⅞	126½	+ ¾
10⅝	10¾	50	Chicago Great West.	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
112¾	112⅞	4,675	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	112⅝	113	112⅛	113	+1⅛
169½	170¼	60	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170	170¼	170	170½	.....
106	106¼	900	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105⅝	106¼	105⅝	106¼	+ ⅛
60½	61⅞	20	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	62	62	62	62	.....
33⅜	34	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	+ ½
14½	15	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
169⅜	170½	1,110	Consolidated Gas	169½	170	169¼	170	.....
26⅞	26⅞	2,155	Con. Tobacco Co.	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
77⅜	78¼	250	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	77⅛	78¼	77⅛	78¼	+ ⅛
175¾	176	320	Del., Lack. & West.	176	177¾	176	177¾	+1⅝
12½	14	10	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	..	13½	13½	13½	.....
..	..	200	Detroit City Gas.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
34	34½	2,000	Federal Steel	33⅞	34½	33⅜	34¼	+ ⅛
64	65	735	Federal Steel pf.	64½	64¾	63⅜	64⅞	+ ⅝
74	81	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+ ⅝
140⅜	141	1,025	General Electric	140	141	140	141	+1
50	51¼	210	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50	50	50	50	+ ½
98½	99	60	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99¼	99¼	98¼	98¼	.....
154	154½	100	Great Northern pf.	154½	154½	154½	154½	+ ½
102⅜	110	25	H. B. Claflin Co.	103	103	103	108	.....
116½	117	140	Illinois Central	117	117	117	117	.....
17⅞	18¼	300	Internat. Paper	18	18	18	18	.....
64¼	64½	100	Internat. Paper pf.	64⅝	64⅝	64¾	64⅝	+ ⅛
36	36⅜	300	International Power	35½	36	35½	36	+1⅛
18	18⅜	540	Iowa Central	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜	+ ⅜
40	41	150	Iowa Central pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
15¼	16	900	Kanawha & Michigan.	15	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ¾
30	32	40	Lake Erie & Western.	30	30	30	30	.....
95½	96	110	Lake Erie & West. pf.	96	96	96	96	.....
72¼	72⅜	2,360	Louisville & Nashville.	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	72⅜	+ ⅛
92¼	92½	3,245	Manhattan Elevated.	92	92½	92	92⅝	+ ⅛
150⅜	151	1,950	Met. Street Railway	150	151½	150	151½	+ ½
54¼	55	100	Minn. & St. Louis	54¾	54¾	54¾	54½	+ ½
95	96	525	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	94	95½	94	95½	+2½
28	28¼	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	27½	28¼	27⅞	28	- ⅛
50⅞	51	3,450	Missouri Pacific	50⅛	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞	+ ⅛
90	92	15	National Lead Co. pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	.....
27	27⅜	100	National Steel	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	.....
47	47½	700	National Tube	47½	47⅝	47½	47⅝	.....
93⅞	94	110	National Tube pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	.....
134	135	260	New Jersey Central	134½	134½	134½	134½	+ ½
129½	129⅞	1,510	New York Central	129	129½	128⅝	129½	+ ⅛
20⅞	20½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	800	Norfolk & Western	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
15	15¼	1,560	North American	15	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
51¼	51½	10,090	Northern Pacific	50⅝	51⅝	50⅝	51¼	+ ⅛
70⅝	70⅞	425	Northern Pacific pf.	70⅝	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞	+ ⅛
60	61	867	Pacific Coast	60	60	60	60	+2¼
68½	70	204	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	68½	69½	68	68	.....
31¼	31½	340	Pacific Mail	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½	.....
130⅞	131	5,782	Pennsylvania R. R.	131	131½	130½	131	.....
89½	89⅝	38,500	People's Gas, Chicago.	88	89½	87½	89½	+2
2¼	2½	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
54	60	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	54	54	54	54	+2
39	39½	120	Pressed Steel Car	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	- ⅛
76	76½	320	Pressed Steel Car pf.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¾	- ⅛
16	16⅛	200	Reading	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
55⅝	55⅞	100	Reading 1st pf.	55½	55½	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
12	12½	100	Republic Iron & Steel.	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
53½	53⅝	430	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	53	53⅛	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	500	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
65⅝	66	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65⅜	66	65⅜	66	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	12½	100	St. Louis Southw.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
29	29½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅝	1,500	Southern Pacific	33¼	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	200	Southern Railway	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	3,384	Southern Railway pf.	52⅜	52⅞	52½	52⅝	.....
57	57½	1,320	Tenn. Coal & Iron	57	57½	56⅝	56⅝	- ⅛
15⅜	16	210	Texas Pacific	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
111	112¼	320	Third Avenue	111	112	111	112	+ ⅛
11	11⅞	300	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11¼	- ¼
63⅜	64½	10	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	.....
58⅜	58⅝	14,105	Union Pacific	58¼	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	+ ⅛
73⅞	74	1,070	Union Pacific pf.	73⅞	74	73⅞	74	+ ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	2,710	United States Leather.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
69	70	110	U. S. Leather pf.	69	70	69	70	+1½
28⅝	29½	3	United States Rubber.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	.....
96	98	30	U. S. Rubber pf.	96	96	95½	96	.....
18	18	200	Wabash pf.	18	18	18	18	.....
78⅝	79¼	560	Western Union Tel.	78¼	79	78¼	79	+ ⅝
23⅜	23½	20	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	.....
11¼	12	100	Wisconsin Central	11	11	11	11	+ ⅝
Sales		171,530						

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House bank statement in detail:

*Capital.	*N't Pr'f't's	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Cir'l't'n.
$2,000,000	$2,074,100	Bk. N. Y. N.B.A.	$14,043,000	$2,472,000	$938,000	$13,602,000	$49,800
2,050,000	2,110,600	Bank of Man.Co.	18,550,000	3,774,000	1,947,000	21,179,000	.....
2,000,000	1,069,100	Merchants' Nat.	13,074,000	2,398,300	1,594,200	15,416,300	.....
2,000,000	2,184,900	Mechanics' Nat.	11,669,000	3,139,000	308,000	12,322,000	.....
1,500,000	2,916,400	Bank of America.	20,329,300	4,320,200	1,614,600	23,096,400	.....
1,000,000	222,600	Phenix National.	5,105,000	981,000	183,000	4,937,000	49,500
10,000,000	5,501,600	National City.	105,516,800	28,603,400	3,656,600	119,035,300	4,288,000
800,000	6,849,500	Chemical Nat.	24,520,300	5,349,100	2,119,400	25,251,500	.....
600,000	200,300	Merch. Ex. Nat.	4,840,100	1,006,800	570,200	5,604,400	49,300
1,000,000	1,896,100	Gallatin Nat.	8,707,900	903,700	931,800	7,098,800	993,100
300,000	88,400	Nat Butch. & Dr.	1,041,100	186,900	77,600	983,400	45,500
400,000	117,900	Mech. & Trad.	2,202,000	180,000	251,000	2,346,000	.....
200,000	182,200	Greenwich	936,100	101,200	173,600	850,000	.....
600,000	477,300	Leath. Man. Nat.	3,851,300	623,300	214,000	3,482,800	488,300
300,000	216,000	Seventh Nat.	3,491,000	828,700	282,800	4,467,600	299,800
1,200,000	568,100	Bk. State N. Y.	3,990,300	404,900	272,400	3,222,700	.....
5,000,000	2,952,000	Amer. Ex. Nat.	27,820,000	3,757,000	1,170,000	20,761,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	6,802,800	Nat. B. of Com.	61,813,200	5,458,300	5,611,200	48,407,900	7,561,400
1,000,000	1,575,800	Nat. Broadway.	6,724,100	848,800	380,000	5,744,000	200,000
1,000,000	1,191,800	Mercantile Nat.	13,877,900	2,008,800	1,576,800	14,376,500	995,200
2,000,000	484,400	Pacific	2,714,500	219,400	426,000	3,262,700	.....
1,500,000	1,060,500	Nat. Bk. of Rep.	19,502,600	4,720,500	640,800	21,522,800	1,500,000
450,000	896,900	Chatham Nat.	5,098,700	619,100	863,000	6,035,100	50,000
200,000	334,300	People's	2,228,700	293,800	395,200	2,526,400	.....
1,000,000	670,000	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	13,144,100	1,936,200	1,118,700	13,984,800	731,200
3,000,000	5,070,200	Hanover Nat.	44,529,200	9,396,100	3,472,100	48,089,000	2,560,000
500,000	434,500	Irving Nat.	4,231,000	484,000	600,700	4,482,000	170,900
1,000,000	382,100	Nat. Citizen's	5,947,800	504,000	179,900	3,144,500	196,200
600,000	284,000	Nassau	2,760,100	467,500	193,700	3,096,600	.....
900,000	1,008,700	Mark. & Ful.	6,532,200	1,171,400	843,600	6,832,900	237,100
1,000,000	200,800	Nat. Shoe & L.	3,817,400	860,400	230,700	4,257,900	50,000
1,400,000	1,771,400	Corn Exchange.	20,167,000	3,169,000	2,487,000	23,623,000	.....
1,000,000	608,300	Continental Nat.	4,739,500	950,100	491,000	5,719,800	344,000
300,000	401,100	Oriental	2,066,300	147,000	383,700	2,914,000	.....
1,500,000	5,957,400	Imp. & Trad. Nt.	24,823,000	4,579,000	1,420,000	23,470,000	44,500
2,000,000	3,350,700	National Park.	46,869,000	11,760,000	2,692,000	57,212,000	49,600
250,000	155,500	East River Nat.	1,210,100	148,300	200,100	1,341,900	50,000
3,000,000	2,285,500	Fourth Nat.	22,855,300	5,246,400	1,363,500	24,626,800	60,000
1,000,000	518,400	Central Nat.	11,331,000	2,687,000	982,000	14,603,000	60,000
300,000	814,300	Second Nat.	8,692,000	1,700,000	574,000	9,391,000	266,000
750,000	161,800	Ninth National.	2,486,000	604,600	273,000	2,864,000	50,000
500,000	9,114,300	First National.	37,585,900	6,372,200	1,912,700	36,247,700	495,900
300,000	101,000	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	2,941,700	577,200	316,900	3,195,200	258,300
250,000	714,200	Bowery	3,298,000	375,000	363,000	3,480,000	.....

COALING OCEAN LINERS

The Work that Makes the Fast Record-Breaking Trips.

Fainting Is Thought Little of in the Fearful Fireroom Heat—Hundreds of Tons Shoveled Daily.

"When the Deutschland, Oceanic, or Kaiser Wilhelm come up the bay it is a sight worth seeing," said a marine engineer, "and I don't wonder that people strain their eyes to get a better look at their great hulls. They make one proud of man's achievement, and I could spend weeks strolling through them studying the complicated machinery and mechanism that have been stowed away behind their graceful hulls. But to an engineer there is something more than mere admiration. He naturally thinks of the machinery that pulsates below decks and makes the mighty leviathans plow through the water at a rate that takes away a landsman's breath. Their machinery is superb and represents the highest perfection of its kind. Engines that will develop over 35,000 horse power are simply marvels, and none but an engineer can really grasp what that power actually means.

"But what drives this enormous machinery and produces such remarkable power? That is the point that you don't hear discussed often. Those great transatlantic record-breakers are marvels in another way that does not appeal so pleasantly to the imagination, especially to the owners. They are the greatest coal-consuming engines ever built, and when they make one of their record trips they have to be fed in a way that is truly alarming. The Deutschland carries away from this port every time she leaves the biggest coal pile you ever see outside of a coal pit. Just imagine 5,000 tons of coal stored away in her bunkers, and when she reaches port on the other side she is nearly empty and ready for another pile of equal dimensions.

"You don't know what 5,000 tons of coal represent. To understand it just follow one of these big steamers from the time they warp up alongside of their pier until they sail again. Before they have discharged a dozen passengers you will find on the opposite side of the pier coal lighters in preparation. They come down the river, five and six and eight hundred-ton laden, and when the steamer is secured to the dock they will begin to pour their cargoes of coal into the bunkers of the steamer. It is a curious and interesting sight to see the coaling of the steamer. Of course there are points of view more interesting than others. Down on the lighters the men are shoveling the coal into the iron buckets as fast as they can, and when each bucket is full it swings up into the air and deposits its load into the black hole that leads directly into the steamer's bunkers. This is monotonous work, and it begins and often ends with the coming and going of the steamer. This coal must all be stowed away before the next sailing, and the days are sometimes few between trips. The faster the trips across the ocean the shorter time in port is the rule. Thus the Deutschland, with her marvelous record for time, will make half a dozen more trips a year than the slower steamers. She has to work as hard as a race horse, and the strain on her machinery and hull must be tremendous. She is driven panting across the ocean at full speed, and not even machinery can stand this forever. Of course in the Winter season she will have a little rest, and her high rate of speed will not be maintained, but during the traveling season to and from Europe she cannot afford to lag. She must show her speed continually until some faster steamer is built to replace her.

"The coaling of the steamers is done by gangs of men employed specially for this work, and they often work in different shifts night and day. The work begins early, in order to prevent trouble if an accident should occur. If, for instance, there was a strike among these men, the transatlantic liners would be crippled so that no regular sailings could be made. Unlike manufacturing concerns, the steamers cannot store up coal ahead. There is not a fast mail steamer that comes to this port which could carry enough coal to make the trip to Europe and back at a fast speed. With their enormous coal capacity, they are still just able to carry enough of the fuel across the ocean on time, and have a thousand tons extra for accidental delays. The three American liners have a storage capacity of about 4,500 tons, and they consume on each trip between 3,300 and 3,700 tons. That leaves them a bare margin of a thousand tons for any unexpected delay. At their rate of consumption of about 550 tons per day they would not have coal enough to carry them over two days beyond the time limit. Of course, in the event of an accident at sea, they would proceed under slower headway, and their daily consumption of coal would be less, but if they were for any reason carried far out of their course they would come panting into port on the seventh or eighth day with starvation almost staring them in the face.

"The Deutschland can carry over 5,000 tons of coal, but then she is a bigger consumer of fuel than any other steamer when she is reeling off her 23 knots an hour. She burns all the way from 600 to 800 tons of coal a day at such times. In a five days' trip she would thus burn nearly 4,000 tons, and in her five and a half fully this amount and a little more. Her margin of supply for accidents is therefore not large.

"The coaling of these big steamers is followed by dirty work below decks. When the coal is tumbled into the bunkers, the coal trimmers must prepare it for the firemen, and distribute it to the different bunkers. This is an unpleasant work, and the men who labor at it are as black as the ace of spades. The Oceanic has over 1,500 feet of railroad track running between the coal bunkers and furnaces, and nearly half a hundred coal trimmers to distribute the coal fuel. Then there are sixty to seventy firemen who receive the coal from the trimmers, and feed it to the fire. The work of either class of men is hot, suffocating, and quite dangerous to all save the strongest. The thermometer down in those unventilated coal bunkers thinks nothing of registering 120 and 130. Even in freezing weather outside, the men nearly suffocate with the heat. Even near the furnaces where forced draught and ventilation keeps things roaring the atmosphere is more than torrid. Both coal trimmers and firemen cannot stand it many hours, and a watch for each has been legally fixed at four hours. In Summer the work is so fatiguing and difficult that even then the men frequently faint and have to be brought up to fresh air.

"It is a strange thing, however, that the coal-trimmers and firemen are rarely permanently injured, and they stick to the trade for a lifetime. They can drop down from the effect of the heat and recover in half an hour and return for the next watch. It doesn't seem to have any permanent effect on their constitution. When one of their number shows signs of fainting a comrade will dash a bucket of water over his head, which will revive him for the time, and he may go up to get a breath of fresh air. But of course the company cannot afford to have too many incapacitated at one time. While there are a few reserves, there are not enough to feed the steamer when one-third of the regulars are laid off. Those furnaces are insatiable things. They need constant feeding, and the least let-up means a reduction in the steam pressure and a consequent slowing up of the speed. If there is anything in the world that will illustrate fast living and a swift pace, it is the furnaces and machinery of one of these ocean racers. It actually wears out the nerves of a novice to see the huge men hustle, the feeding and shaking down of fires, the hiss of the steam jets, and the violent racing of the machines. From the time the ship leaves harbor until she reaches the other side there is a desperate race below decks to keep the steam pressure up. Coal-trimmers, firemen, and engineers run around like crazy imps, and they are never at rest until the signal to slow up is given. It is a strain on the nerves that breaks down many beginners, and it is not until one has become accustomed to it that he can make the trip without entering too deeply into sympathy with the throb and pulsation of that machinery. When in port of course the men have a rest, and they spend most of their time on decks.

"There is a sense of responsibility resting on the coal-trimmers and firemen fully as great as on the engineers. One class of workers is just as essential to the steamer's successful trip as another. Put a lot of green coal trimmers at work in the bunkers, and the ship will lose several hours in her trip, or employ new firemen to feed and tend the fires, and they will make it impossible for the ship to break any record. I know of more than one record trip that was spoiled through the coal-trimmers and firemen, who had too many greenhorns among them to make the work go on systematically and swiftly."

G. E. W.

NEW FIRE HEADQUARTERS.

Bronx Borough Not to be Dependent on Manhattan.

A new fire headquarters has been established in the Borough of the Bronx entirely separate and distinct from fire headquarters in East Sixty-seventh Street. Advocates of home rule say that this is one more step toward making the Bronx a city, dependent in no way upon Manhattan Island, and they highly commend Fire Chief Croker, who has not only greatly improved the service, but who has given the cause a lift in the right direction. The new headquarters are located in a room on the top floor of the building occupied by Engine Company 46, on One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, near Washington Avenue. A large force of linemen and electricians has been at work on the headquarters for many weeks past, and the matter of stringing a few additional wires will complete the task so that all will be in working order in a few days. The switchboard placed there is the one which for many years did service in the old headquarters of the Brooklyn Fire Department, which, however, has been improved from time to time, and is entirely up to date in all its details.

When final connections are made, alarms of fire south of the Harlem River will no longer arouse Bronx firemen from their slumbers, as they do now, and Battalion Chief Peter Short, who commands the Fourteenth Battalion, will no longer be called upon to attend fires as far south as One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue. Another important advantage of the new headquarters is that should any unexpected event cripple the department at the East Sixty-seventh Street headquarters, the telegraph service of the entire city can be transferred to the new Bronx Borough headquarters without a moment's delay. Ever since annexation the question of fire fighting in the Bronx has been one of absorbing interest to the inhabitants of the territory north of the Harlem River to the city line.

Since the formation of the borough the residents of the outlying towns and villages beyond the Bronx River, who had before depended upon the crude methods and facilities of a volunteer service, have felt a sense of security, increased at every sight of the powerful machines of the New York Fire Department and the bearing and discipline of the men who man them. The dwellers in the district between the Bronx and the Harlem Rivers, however, still retain a vivid recollection of long years of bad roads and snowy weather, which made the Winter runs of the New York men a question of time and no end of trouble, and the district was annexed long enough ago to make every property owner aware that promptness is a prime factor in fire fighting. The past two years have been phenomenal in the rapid upspringing of whole blocks of houses throughout the district, and none but the most observing has calculated that the corresponding improvement of the streets and roadways has largely increased the efficiency of the firemen by greatly lessening the difficulty of mobilizing men and apparatus at points of danger.

Battalion Chief Short commands the Fourteenth Battalion, which protects the district bounded by One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Harlem River, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Third Avenue, and Union Avenue, Home Street, and Long Island Sound. It is a big territory, with many old-time mansions along its easterly portion. A thickly populated tenement and business district and frame houses, lumber yards, and manufactories in many portions.

His force includes seven engine companies, two of which are double companies, which means that the companies have a hook and ladder truck each in addition to the engine. There are also two truck companies in the battalion, one of which is further equipped with a chemical engine. "I feel that the battalion as it is at present organized is fully competent to handle any fire which is likely to occur, and recent fires in dangerous lumber and large factory buildings were controlled in a manner which strengthens that confidence," said Chief Short. "The district is still growing rapidly, however, and provision is being made to meet that growth," he added.

The fifteenth battalion is commanded by Battalion Chief McCartney, and guards all the territory above the northern boundary lines of Chief Short's district to the northern city line of Greater New York. The force consists of seven engine companies and a truck company. Two of the companies are double companies, and one company has a chemical engine and truck. Companies are stationed in Wakefield, Unionport, William's Bridge, Westchester, and City Island respectively. These were all localities dependent upon volunteer service until they were included within the boundary of New York, and it is safe to say that the inhabitants never before felt as secure from the cost and danger of destructive fires as at present.

The new fire headquarters will prove an additional safeguard. It has been suggested that there is need of a Deputy Battalion Chief in the Borough of the Bronx, and that dividing that borough into three battalions would do more than any one thing to increase the efficiency of the service. A glance at the map will show the immense extent of territory, with its millions of dollars' worth of property and its hundreds of thousands of inhabitants for whose safety from fire the men are made responsible. Their duties are so heavy that neither can meet the other and share the responsibility even in emergencies, while a deputy might well assist either at large fires. The organization and officering of a third battalion would be the most effectual improvement, however, as this would divide territory as well as responsibility.

YACHT AND TUGBOAT COLLIDE.

W. H. Langley's Sultana Damaged in the Delaware River.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The yacht Sultana, owned by William H. Langley of New York, was in collision with the tugboat Asa Hughes last night in the Delaware River near the League Island Navy Yard. The yacht was slightly damaged, and was towed back to the city in a leaking condition and made fast to a wharf.

BIG CORPORATION COMES HERE.

American Sheet Steel Company Transfers Its Offices from Pittsburg.

Another big industrial corporation—the American Sheet Steel Company—has transferred the base of its operations from the West to this city. The business department of that company, which has a capital of about $60,000,000, was yesterday removed from Pittsburg to the Battery Park Building, which already houses the American Tin Plate Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, and the National Steel Company. All of these corporations originally had their main offices in Chicago or Pittsburg, but because of the onerous anti-trust laws of Illinois and for reasons of convenience they find it advisable to come to this city.

The clerical force of the Sheet Steel Company numbers, it is said, some threescore persons, the majority of whom were brought on from Pittsburg. The working force includes several young women, who, according to the statement of an official of the company, "embraced the opportunity to come to this city." Most of the office furniture arrived here yesterday, and by to-morrow it is expected that the new office will be in perfect working order.

ESCAPING RECRUIT UNDER FIRE.

Two Swim from Fort Slocum to New Rochelle, but Are Captured.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Some recruits stationed at Fort Slocum escaped last night. Just how many got away is not known, but two were captured not long after their escape. One of them, Henry Heenan, a recruit about twenty-five years old, managed to elude the sentries on the shore, and, plunging into the water, started to swim to the mainland. When Heenan was 100 yards from the shore he was discovered by a sentry, who opened fire on him. Heenan dived and came up a considerable distance further from the shore, when the sentry shot at him again, but missed him. Other sentries joined in the firing, but by diving repeatedly Heenan managed to escape the fusillade and reached the mainland after swimming three miles.

As soon as the escape of Heenan was discovered Col. Woodruff, who is in command at Fort Slocum, telephoned to the police here to keep a lookout for the man, and Heenan was captured soon after he had reached the mainland. He had had a hard time in gaining the shore, and was badly cut and bruised where he had come in contact with rocks and ledges.

Troops in small boats hunted for the deserters, and forty soldiers patrolled the city until morning, when they returned to Fort Slocum.

Another deserter who swam from the fort was captured in the town this morning. He is Evans, a recruit, and is twenty-five years old.

MEMORIES OF LAFAYETTE

His Visit in 1824 Recalled by Mrs. Elizabeth Riker Spring.

ACCOUNT GIVEN BY HER SISTER

Incidents of the Reception of the Marquis—Recorder Riker's Duel with Gen. Swartwout.

General the Marquis de Lafayette's visit to America upon invitation of Congress in 1824, his reception by the City of New York and subsequent entertainment, are vividly recalled by Mrs. Elizabeth Riker Spring, who celebrated her ninetieth birthday Oct. 8, at her home, 121 East Thirty-sixth Street, and is the sole surviving daughter of Recorder Richard Riker, made famous by his duel with Gen. Robert Swartwout, after the fatal Hamilton-Burr meeting, spoken of by Fitz Greene Halleck in his poetic satire, "The Recorder."

The subject of this poem, Recorder Richard Riker, was for many years District Attorney, and afterward Recorder of New York City—a lawyer known for his geniality and patience, and profound knowledge of criminal law. He was a descendant of the Riker family of Bowery Bay, Long Island, and Riker's Island, founded by Abraham Rycken, who traced his ancestry back many centuries to Hans, Lord Von Rycken of Lower Saxony.

Recorder Riker's wife was a daughter of Daniel Phoenix, Treasurer and the first Chamberlain of the City of New York.

His three daughters were Anna Riker Spring of 432 Madison Avenue, who died in 1896, in the eighty-seventh year of her age; Elizabeth Riker Spring, still living, and Jennett Riker Wilson, who died at her home, 150 Lexington Avenue, Tuesday, aged eighty-four.

When asked to tell of Lafayette and her father's famous duel, Mrs. Spring produced the "Personal Recollections of Gen. Lafayette's Reception, by Recorder Riker," his warm friend, as set down by the Recorder's eldest daughter, Anna, who tells with interesting detail, hitherto unpublished, of the great General's visit to and stay in this city. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Spring THE NEW YORK TIMES is permitted to reproduce portions of this record:

"The Marquis de Lafayette arrived on Aug. 15, on a merchantman from Havre," says Mrs. Spring, "and immediately upon the General's landing, the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council welcomed him. He, his son, secretary, and suite were at once taken to the old City Hotel, in Beekman Street, where rooms had been prepared for them. A carriage was to be always at his command, and the Governor's Room in the City Hall was allotted to him to receive his visitors, deputations, &c.

"Immediately upon his return from the mountains, my father called upon Gen. Lafayette, and this first visit was the beginning of a warm friendship between them.

"On the 8th of September, 1824, there was a play performed in the old Park Theatre in Park Row, between Beekman and Ann Streets, in honor of the General. It was written by Mordecai Noah, editor of The Evening Star. After the farce was over the General entered, the band playing 'Lafayette's Return; or, The Hero's Welcome.' Everybody in the house rose and the General was shown at once to my father's box, remaining with us throughout the evening. The play, I presume, was well performed, but I thought the most attractive feature of all was the appearance on the stage of nine pretty little girls, modestly dressed, who formed in dancing the letters of Lafayette's name.

"A few of the playbills were printed on white satin. My mother kept the one sent my father and gave it to my daughter Anna, when the latter was a child. She preserved it carefully and it is now framed in her home, at 432 Madison Avenue. I doubt if there is another in existence.

FETE IN CASTLE GARDEN.

"On the evening of Sept. 10, took place the splendid ball, or rather fête, as it was called, in honor of the General. I have never seen anything of the kind so beautiful.

"Castle Garden was turned into a ballroom, decorated with drapery of all colors, and adorned with artificial paper flowers, very effective and very natural looking, hanging in festoons around the walls. It was an immense room, and the floor was filled with young people dancing cotillions when our party entered. I noticed at once a sort of boudoir built off a little from the main room. In it was a sofa and chairs, covered with blue satin. There were also blue satin curtains at the entrance to the boudoir, but they were looped well to the sides, so that the view was free from the inside. My father led us toward it, but we did not enter, as we knew it was reserved for the General. He soon arrived with his escort, and as he approached, my father stepped forward and entered the boudoir with him. As the General took a seat upon the sofa, he observed a picture on the wall in front of him, and raising his hands, he exclaimed:

"'Oh, ma maison! La Grange! La Grange!' He had instantly recognized it as a faithful representation of his home in France. He was evidently surprised and delighted. I have in my possession a white kid glove worn by a friend on this night with the General's likeness stamped on the back of it.

"Late in the Spring of 1825, one Sunday morning, after service, two carriages drove up to my father's house on Fulton Street. My two cousins, the Misses Lawrence, Sister Elizabeth, and myself were looking out of the drawing room window. We recognized Gen. Lafayette as he got out of the first carriage, followed by his son and secretary, M. Le Vasseur. They were shown up to the drawing room, and we four young girls met the General at the head of the stairs. My father soon appeared with my mother leaning on his arm, and welcomed him warmly. It was an impromptu visit, and had been preceded by a call on the Mayor. We, my cousins and I, talked mostly to M. Le Vasseur, whom we found very agreeable.

"The latter part of August, the General told my father it would give him great pleasure to meet his relatives, including the children of his family. So invitations were sent to our relatives, including the Phoenixes. The children invited were over ten years of age. The only strangers were Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Rush, and a French Marshal, Gen. Bernard. Every room in the house was thrown open. We had no supper spread, as the evening was very warm, and only light refreshments with choice wines were served. One room was reserved for the children, who were in charge of Miss Witherspoon, an old friend of the family and granddaughter of Dr. Witherspoon, the only clergyman who signed the Declaration of Independence. When presented to Gen. Lafayette, he asked:

"'Is she any relative of my old comrade-in-arms, Capt. Witherspoon, who died of wounds received at the battle of the Brandywine, where I was also wounded?'

"'The only child,' replied my father. Whereupon the General shook her hands warmly again, saying: 'Your father was a brave officer.'

"I think everyone present remembered that party long after, and many of the little children there, some dead now and others elderly women, have talked to me often about it."

RECORDER RIKER'S DUEL.

Regarding her father's duel with Gen. Swartwout, Mrs. Spring has this to say:

"My father once engaged in a political duel with Gen. Robert Swarthwout, whose brother had written a savage attack on De Witt Clinton, to whom the Recorder, a warm follower of Hamilton, was both politically and personally attached. The Recorder answered this attack, and in consequence received a challenge from the brother of the writer, which he at once accepted. The gentleman who brought the challenge was so much won by the Recorder's manner in that short interview that he declined to act further in the matter, telling Swartwout he must choose another second. The Recorder was severely wounded in the duel.

"The poet Halleck wrote a satirical piece ("The Recorder") on the duel, in which he compares the Recorder with Bob Acres, in his trepidation, 'shooting his own toes.' The poet afterward regretted having written the satire, and tried though vainly, to withdraw it from publication. An old paper of that day makes this comment upon it:

"'This [the poem] seems to be a libel on the Recorder's courage and marksmanship, as he was honorably wounded, and on the authority of his adversary, himself, "as brave as Julius Caesar."'

"In several of the riots of the city, he displayed great courage and presence of mind and chivalry. It is stated that his presence alone on many occasions was very influential in suppressing disorder."

Halleck's lines on "The Recorder," referring to this meeting, are as follows:

"The Riker, like Bob Acres stood,
Edgewise upon a field of blood,
The where and wherefore Swartwout shows;
Pulled trigger as a brave man should,
And shot, God bless them, his own toes."

Recorder Riker died Sept. 20, 1842, in his sixty-ninth year. His duel with Gen. Swartwout was fought Nov. 14, 1803.

TWO COUPLES AT CITY HALL.

The First Tires of Waiting and Seeks a Church—Alderman Fleck Marries the Other Pair.

"They were altogether too slow for us at the City Hall. When people want to get married, it seems like waste of time to sit on a bench and hold hands till the Mayor or an Alderman appears. Therefore when we saw there was 'nothin' doin'' we skipped on a car to the Little Church Around the Corner, where we were made one." It was Miss Clara Dodd of 445 Second Avenue who was relating her experiences of yesterday noon.

Miss Dodd and William F. Miller, also of 445 Second Avenue, appeared at the City Hall shortly after noon yesterday.

"Where is the chapel?" Miller asked of the big policeman at the door.

"Ah, g'wan, an' don't be chapeling me. Whatche think yer talkin' to?" replied the policeman.

"But we want to get married. Where's the chapel, and no fooling about it?" Miller said.

"We are serious, I assure you, officer," Miss Dodd put in. The policeman took in the situation.

"I guess the chapel yous means is one flight up."

Once in the Aldermen's room, the couple sat down to await developments. Meanwhile the two "cupids" were sent out to hunt up an Alderman to tie the knot. The couple had their marriage papers prepared. It takes the Aldermen a short while to get a long way from the City Hall Saturday afternoons, and an hour elapsed before Alderman Fleck arrived behind a trotter to marry the couple, but the room was empty. The story was circulated that at the last moment the girl "shook" her fiancé.

When seen, later, at her home she denied the rumor and said she disliked the idea of waiting and of being married out of a church or chapel, and she showed a marriage certificate signed by Dr. Houghton.

However, Alderman Fleck was not disappointed, for another couple came to the City Hall, the bride in a traveling costume and the bridegroom in faultless attire. The couple desired to have the wedding ceremony performed quietly. In the large anteroom of the Aldermanic Chamber the knot was tied by Alderman Fleck.

The bridegroom gave his name as Chester Williams of San Francisco, Cal. The bride was Grace MacFarland of Boston. After the ceremony the couple hurried from the City Hall, and the husband refused to tell anything about himself and his newly wedded wife except that they had just arrived in New York and were going to catch a train to get out of New York again.

The official records show that Chester Williams of San Francisco is forty-two years old and a widower. He was born in Troy, N. Y., and his father's name is John L. Williams and his mother's maiden name was Nancy M. Lindsley.

The bride gave her residence as Boston and said she was twenty-six years old and it was her first marriage.

JEWS LEAVING ROUMANIA.

Wholesale Emigration Owing to the Severity of the Laws Against the Hebrew.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Some months ago there suddenly appeared at the Immigration Station at New York large numbers of Roumanian Jews. They were all, or nearly all, without money and were refused landing until bonds were given that they would not become public charges. The sudden and unexpected arrival of so many of this class of immigrants awakened an interest in the question as to what was inducing them to come here in such large numbers.

The Commissioner of Immigration at New York made a request of Assistant Secretary Taylor that an agent be appointed to visit Roumania to ascertain, if possible, the reasons which were inducing so many of the Jews to leave their homes and come to this country. Robert Watchorn, a special Inspector of Immigration, who was then visiting in England, was authorized by Mr. Taylor to go to Roumania to obtain the information.

Mr. Watchorn has just returned and submitted his report to the Treasury Department through the Commissioner of Immigration. It says that the Jews from that country are no longer coming to the United States, contracts having been made by the Jewish Colonization Society with the Government of Brazil whereby large numbers of them, about 35,000, are to be sent to Brazil.

It appears from the report that the laws of Roumania are of such a character as to make it almost impossible for the Jews to remain there and provide a living. As showing the status of the Jews in Roumania and the character of the hardships which they are compelled to endure, Mr. Watchorn, in his report, says that they are practically disfranchised, and that while under the laws of the country the children of citizens have access to the public schools, free of charge, the children of the aliens are taxed at the rate of 50f. per annum each. Much that is exceedingly humiliating and degrading to Jews is contained in the textbooks in use in the public schools, such, for instance as "A Jew never eats before he cheats," "A Jew is a leech and lives on the blood he sucks from the poor peasants," and "Never believe a Jew on oath, even when he is expiring."

Not only in matters of education, but in almost every walk of life the disability of the alien (Jew) is self-evident. His choice of calling of occupation is restricted very harshly. He is not permitted to reside anywhere in Roumania except in one of seventy-one towns designated as abiding places for Jews, and he may be dismissed even from these on the representation of the police officers that his presence is undesirable. He is not permitted to follow the occupation of an apothecary, a lawyer, a stock broker, a member of the Bourse, the Stock Exchange, a peddler, or a liquor dealer.

These are only a few of the callings denied him. A still further impediment is found in the regulation which forbids employers of labor to give employment to a Jew until they first have employed two Christians, a ratio they must strictly follow no matter how many they employ.

All Government civil employments are denied to Jews, but they are compelled to do military duty under the conscription law, although equal advancement is denied them on the ground that they are aliens.

It is stated, however, that under the amended constitution 900 Roumanian Jews, "Heroes of Plevna" or soldiers of the war of 1877 have been collectively naturalized, yet the Jews themselves state that more than 100 of these are still without their naturalization papers.

Thirty Years for Killing Stepmother.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.—Charles A. Naulty, twenty years old, who shot and killed his stepmother, Mary Naulty, at their home, 53 Chambers Street, several months ago, was sentenced to-day to thirty years' imprisonment at hard labor. Naulty had retracted his plea of not guilty and had pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. The sentence was pronounced by Justice Depue.

Strike Averted at Tampa, Fla.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 13.—An official statement was made to-day at the Sanchez Hayas cigar factory to the effect that the factory will open for work Monday. It was also announced that had the settlement not been effected there would have been a general strike declared, and seven thousand persons would have been affected.

The Main Reaches Cape Henry.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Oct. 13.—The North German Lloyd steamer Main, in tow of the steamer Buena Ventura and two tugs, passed in at 9 o'clock this morning. The Main left New York on Thursday, passing out Sandy Hook at 9:35 A. M. At that time two tugs were towing the steamer, with two other small tugs alongside, while the Buena Ventura was at the stern, acting as a rudder.

Ship Brings Treasure from Alaska.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 13.—The steamship City of Seattle has arrived from Skagway with 282 passengers and $750,000 in treasure. The Seattle left Skagway on Oct. 8, and at that time ice was already forming in many of the streams flowing into the Yukon. It is expected that navigation will close Oct. 20 or thereabouts.

Awarded Damages for a Sprained Leg.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The Rev. Alexander M. Conway of Yonkers, who sued the City of Yonkers for injuries received while walking in Nepperhan Avenue on Nov. 26, 1898, has obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court for $1,750. Mr. Conway's leg was badly sprained and he was bruised by stepping on a broken flagstone.

Horse's Kick Causes Death.

Louis Evens of 724 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, died yesterday in St. Catharine's Hospital from injuries sustained on Friday by being kicked out of a loft door of a stable at 730 Metropolitan Avenue by a horse. The stable belongs to John Schletz, a livery stable man. Evens was currying a horse near the loft door, when the horse suddenly kicked him, and he fell thirty feet, landing in a cellarway on his head and fracturing his skull.

GEN. MERRITT ON THE LUCANIA.

Europe, He Says, Expects America to Make a Stand for the Open Door in China.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt and Mrs. Merritt were passengers on the Lucania, which arrived in port yesterday. Gen. Merritt and his wife have spent several months abroad, visiting the German watering places, the Paris Exposition, the Isle of Wight, and Tunbridge Wells. The General appeared to be in perfect health as he stepped ashore.

"I am feeling splendid," said the General. "I was well when I went abroad and have kept well the whole time. We have had a most delightful tour, but I am glad to be back in New York. It does an American good to get back to New York after a trip abroad. He always feels happier over being an American. At least, that is the way it is with me.

"We were in Paris for several weeks and visited the exposition frequently. I did not see quite as much of it myself as the ladies did, but what I saw was very fine, particularly the art exhibit. In my opinion, though, the exposition, considered as a whole, is not as fine as the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. They did not have as much space for their buildings as we had in Chicago, and the location is not nearly so picturesque. It is not possible to produce the effect with the River Seine which was produced by the contiguity of the Chicago Exposition to Lake Michigan. The American exhibit in Paris, although somewhat scattered, was highly creditable and elicited much favorable comment from foreigners. They hear a good deal more about us in Europe now than they did formerly, and they are beginning to appreciate us as one of the great nations."

"Was there much talk about the Philippine situation?" the General was asked.

"No; it is very little discussed. The general impression is that we have not done very much in the Philippines as yet except to whip the insurgents, and that we will not be able to do very much until after our election here."

"What is the European opinion about our entrance into the politics of the Far East?"

"Well, the general opinion is that we are not very far in and that we do not care to get in. About the only thing Europe expects us to make a stand on with regard to China is the open door. They all seem to think we will insist upon that, and I guess they are right."

"Did you hear of much opposition to the policy of the open door?"

"No; I do not think there will be any serious opposition. England is very strongly in favor of it."

Gen. Merritt said that while he was in London he met Mark Twain, who has been a close personal friend of his for many years.

"Twain," said the General, "is very well and happy. He left London Saturday on a slow steamer for New York, and will be here in a couple of days. He told me that he had arranged for the lease of a house in Gramercy Park and expected to make New York his home."

Gen. and Mrs. Merritt are staying at the Holland House, and expect to remain there some time.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Half Told. Read Between the Lines.

"The world may see what 'tis to innovate." The outreach of this store grows with every day—the earth even seems to shrink in size because the very best of its products, from far and wide, is brought quicker and quicker within your touch. We've provided for your every wish better than ever. And yet with the philosopher, "It is only the lesser merits that can be enumerated." The full advantage of quality and quantity, fashion and tastefulness, novelty and price can only meet you with its real force when you read between the lines of our announcements and come here for the greater yet untold.

Remarkable Carpet Offer.

Nearly 50,000 Yards Less Than Wholesale.

Our Carpet Store has all the advantages of variety, quality and skilled workmanship that the regular specialist carpet store has, with the added advantage of lower prices, because we can afford to sell on a closer margin of profit. Quantity counts, too, and its force in buying is just as natural as that flour comes to you by the barrel cheaper than by the pound. We really believe that no one who needs floor covering can afford to overlook us to-morrow. The particulars follow:

39c. Yard for Regular 65c. Tapestry Brussels.
57c. Yard for Regular 75c. and 85c. Tapestry Brussels.
29c. Yard for Regular 45c. Reversible Ingrains.
47c. Yard for Regular 65c. Extra Super Ingrains.
77c. Yard for Regular $1.10 Alex. Smith & Son's Axminsters.
89c. Yard for Regular $1.25 and $1.35 Alex. Smith & Son's Axminsters.
79c. Yard for Regular $1.10 Wilton Velvets. Most serviceable made at price.
$1.10 Yard for Regular $1.35 and $1.50 Wilton Velvets. Most serviceable made.
$1.10 and $1.25 Yard for Regular $1.50, $1.65 and $1.75 Bigelow and Savonnerie Axminsters.
$1.47 Yard for Regular $2.50 and $3.00 Royal Wiltons of best kind.

And Incomparable Prices for Rugs

We run the whole scale from the humblest of the domestic makes to the haughtiest Oriental production that ever came to the service of the Occident. The haughtiest Oriental Rug gets its price humbled, however. We have some exceptionally GOOD:

Carabaghs & Shirvans, sizes 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. wide, 4 to 5 ft. long, $8.75; worth $12.50.

Also, 4 large bales of about 300 well selected silky Kazaks, Mossouls, Guenjies and Anatolians, size 3 to 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 ft. to 9 ft. 6 in. long; $17.50, $22.50, $24.50 and $27.50, worth from $22.50 to $35.00.

Smith's Axminster Rugs, 9x12 ft., $19.75 instead of $22.95.

Body Brussels Rugs, best quality and beautiful line of patterns, 9x12 ft., $21.50 instead of $26.50.

Royal Wilton Rugs, known the world round for durability, from one of the best makers, and made of the best selected wool, choice line of patterns.
9x12 ft., $26.75 instead of $35.00.
8ft. 3 in.x10 ft. 6 in., $23.75 instead of $31.50. Wool Smyrna Mats, 50c. each.

Overgarments for Women.

Matchless Things at Nearly Half.

These are the best kinds of garments which we offer to-morrow at nearly half ordinary prices, and at the beginning of the season, too. A complete "model" line from the most noted maker in New York, and includes cloth jackets and coats—velour, silk, satin and crushed velvet blouse and coat effects, ¾ garments, paletots, automobile and driving coats. Many are exact reproductions of Paris garments. There are only a couple of hundred, but each one is the master work of most artistic designers and tailors. Perfect harmony and good taste in every garment. Sizes principally 34 to 38 bust measure.

JACKETS AND SHORT COATS.

In cheviot, kersey, broadcloth, Oxford mixtures—some trimmed with braid, velvet straps of cloth or silk, fine fur, &c.; only one of each style:

Assortment No. 1 at $11.75, values up to $24.00.

Assortment No. 2 at $16.50, values up to $32.00.

Assortment No. 3 at $24.00, values up to $45.00.

COATS OR THE RUSSIAN BLOUSE.

In velour, silk, satin or crushed velvet—various styles; some exquisitely braided, embroidered or fur trimmed. Amongst them are garments the most sumptuous ever been shown. It's impossible to describe in detail, but every one is new and worthy of an individual note.

Prices for Monday, $18.50 up to $42; regular value, $34 up to $72.

THREE-QUARTER GARMENTS, PALETOTS, AUTOMOBILE or DRIVING COATS.

In kersey, broadcloth, covert cloth, Oxford mixture—some of the plain tailored variety, others fancy—suitable for afternoon or evening occasions.

Prices for Monday, $17.50 up to $58; regular values, $32 up to $95.

House Gowns, Negliges and Kimonas.

Prices 40% to 50% From the Regular.

Second Floor, Rear of Elevator.

The samples of prominent makers and others are odd styles selected from our own stock—Some are slightly soiled, but hardly noticeable unless your attention were called to the fact. Many of them are imported and materials consist of Cashmeres, Albatross, French Flannel, Silk, etc., and principal colors are Garnet, Cerise, Cardinal, Light Blue, Navy, Lavender and Purple. Assorted in 6 divisions as follows: At $5.90, $8.50, $11.50, $14.50, $16.25, $18.50. Regular prices from $9.00 to $32.00.

Also several from $21.00 to $39.00; regular prices, $35.00 to $58.00.

Great Bargains in Silks.

These are some very low priced silks from the auction Sale of the Clifton Silk Mills just purchased by us. Every item a real bargain.

49c. per yard, regular 79c. Plain Colored Taffetas.
89c. per yard, regular $1.25 French Poplins and Bengalines.
59c. and 69c. per yard, regular $1.00 and $1.25 Fancy Silks for waists, skirts and costumes.

Underwear and Stockings.

More Very Low Prices; Some Half.

The whole family is included, too, and the best part is that every garment will please you enough to come again.

AT 12½c. AND 19c. INSTEAD OF 25c. TO 39c.—Children's Ribbed Fleece Lined Vests, self fronts and long sleeves, also pantalettes to match, normal and ecru, sizes 16 to 24, 12½c.; 26 to 32, 19c. each.

AT 29c. INSTEAD OF 40c.—Boys' heavy Natural Merino Shirts, self fronts and long sleeves with drawers to match, sizes 24 to 34.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c. TO $1.25—Men's extra quality Camel Hair Shirts, self fronts and long sleeves with drawers to match, also women's medium weight all wool white vests with short sleeves in broken sizes.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Children's heavy black ribbed all Worsted Stockings, merino heels and toes with double soles, sizes 6 to 8½.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 50c.—Women's extra fine colored Lisle Thread Stockings, striped, two tone and extracted, plain and ribbed, also heavy weight black cotton with double soles.

Blankets and Bed Coverings.

Prices Away Under the Market.

Second floor, New Building.

Here are some blankets that are made right—good, long, comfortable kinds—will keep your feet covered at the same time they do your arms. Now is the time to buy to advantage, too.

White wool blankets on fine cotton warp, single bed size, $1.89 a pair, instead of $2.25; double bed size, $2.39, instead of $3.00

All wool, extra good quality, single bed size, $4.19, instead of $5.00; extra large double bed, $6.98, instead of $7.98.

California wool blankets, wide silk binding, $4.89 pair, instead of $5.50.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

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CITY'S BIG REGISTRATION

Increase in All Except Eight Manhattan Districts.

SOME DECREASES DOWN TOWN

Republicans Find Comfort in the Figures—Gains in Every Ward in Brooklyn.

Politicians in this city devoted much of their time yesterday to a study of the registration figures. The returns show that the registration for the first two days of this year in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn is over 43,000 in excess of the registration for the first two days of 1896.

While there were increases in all the Assembly Districts in Manhattan and the Bronx in the second day's registration, there were losses in a number of districts on the first day, causing a net loss for the two days in eight districts, and cutting down the increase in other cases.

The Republican leaders found much comfort in the decrease in the down-town districts, which are regarded as Tammany strongholds, and the increase in the up-town districts, where the Republicans poll most of their vote.

The Republican managers argued that the heavy registration was favorable to them, because, they asserted, any increase in registration in this city indicated that it was not from the Tammany ranks, as the Tammany vote registered every year.

The registration thus far would indicate that a heavy vote will be cast on Nov. 6. The Democratic managers say that the big increases in the up-town districts is the result of people having removed from the down-town districts to the upper part of Manhattan and across the Harlem River into the Bronx.

The registration for the entire city is over 400,000.

In Brooklyn the increase covers every ward in the borough and is quite evenly divided between the Republican and Democratic wards.

The Twenty-eighth Ward, which normally is Republican, leads with an increase of more than 1,400. The Democratic Eighth Ward follows with about 1,300, while the Twenty-third Ward, a Republican stronghold, is third, with over 1,100. The remarkably large increases shown by the Twenty-ninth (Flatbush) and Thirtieth (New Utrecht) Wards are due in a large measure to the growth of population in these surburban districts.

The following comparative tables show the totals for the first two days of registration in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn in 1896, 1898, and 1900, and the increase this year over 1896. In Queens and Richmond figures to make such comparison with 1896 cannot be obtained.

Manhattan and the Bronx.

Assembly District.	First 2 Days, 1900.	First 2 Days, 1896.	Inc. in Over 1896.	First 2 Days, 1898.
I.	3,388	3,570	.....	2,828
II.	4,803	4,663	140	4,087
III.	5,230	5,282	....	4,160
IV.	4,710	5,133	....	3,730
V.	6,383	5,734	649	4,457
VI.	5,025	5,228	397	4,730
VII.	4,794	4,928	....	4,334
VIII.	3,703	3,563	140	2,823
IX.	6,587	5,995	592	4,550
X.	5,483	5,421	62	4,340
XI.	5,182	4,914	268	3,881
XII.	4,373	4,362	11	3,618
XIII.	4,352	4,670	....	3,771
XIV.	5,693	5,484	209	4,611
XV.	5,374	5,174	200	4,234
XVI.	5,336	5,336	....	4,116
XVII.	5,056	5,147	....	4,114
XVIII.	6,216	5,412	804	4,809
XIX.	9,429	8,162	1,267	5,987
XX.	6,457	5,531	926	4,606
XXI.	13,607	9,546	4,061	8,299
XXII.	5,900	5,445	455	4,524
XXIII.	10,862	7,564	3,298	6,859
XXIV.	5,329	5,003	326	4,122
XXV.	6,389	6,041	348	4,099
XXVI.	5,076	4,706	370	3,966
XXVII.	5,565	5,446	119	3,997
XXVIII.	5,473	5,319	154	4,310
XXIX.	7,746	6,919	828	5,358
XXX.	6,830	6,575	255	5,397
XXXI.	1,2261	8,432	3,829	7,384
XXXII.	7,191	6,701	490	5,555
XXXIII.	5,389	6,057	....	4,746
XXXIV.	12,232	9,451	2,781	8,278
XXXV.	14,494	9,991	4,503	9,086
Annex	2,716	1,876	840	1,810
Total two days.	236,848	210,001	26,847	171,871

Borough of Brooklyn.

Ward.	1st Two Days, 1900.	1st Two Days, 1896.	Increase in 1900 Over 1896.	1st Two Days, 1898.
I.	3,486	3,264	222	2,695
II.	1,153	1,056	97	993
III.	2,899	2,621	278	2,185
IV.	2,090	1,913	177	1,076
V.	2,453	2,348	105	2,138
VI.	5,199	4,930	269	4,398
VII.	6,260	5,790	475	4,942
VIII.	6,256	4,955	1,301	4,472
IX.	6,008	5,496	572	5,042
X.	5,134	4,620	514	4,404
XI.	3,237	3,233	4	2,719
XII.	4,444	3,650	394	2,663
XIII.	3,583	3,558	25	2,748
XIV.	3,667	2,906	101	2,568
XV.	3,802	3,794	8	3,096
XVI.	4,382	4,168	214	3,335
XVII.	7,223	6,692	531	5,636
XVIII.	2,403	2,159	332	1,902
XIX.	4,998	4,989	9	3,871
XX.	4,315	4,116	199	3,358
XXI.	7,940	7,035	905	5,878
XXII.	9,094	8,173	921	7,140
XXIII.	10,485	9,374	1,111	7,684
XXIV.	3,863	3,128	735	2,737
XXV.	6,863	5,793	1,070	5,094
XXVI.	6,911	5,924	987	5,164
XXVII.	4,474	3,818	656	3,362
XXVIII.	9,607	8,151	1,456	6,827
XXIX.	3,205	2,185	1,020	2,061
XXX.	2,831	1,758	1,073	1,710
XXXI.	1,734	1,272	462	1,337
XXXII.	1,116	753	363	772
Total.	149,668	133,082	16,586	114,406

Borough of Queens.

Ward.	1st Two Days, 1900.	1st Two Days, 1898.
I.	5,859	3,359
II.	*4,249	2,724
III.	3,477	2,437
IV.	3,787	2,647
V.	808	1,062
Total.	18,190	13,299

*One district missing.

Borough of Richmond.

Ward.	1st Two Days, 1900.	1st Two Days, 1898.
I.	2,793	2,241
II.	1,657	1,373
III.	1,630	1,279
IV.	1,211	976
V.	1,000	715
Total.	8,282	6,584

SUPT. McCULLAGH'S PLANS.

To Furnish Col. Gardiner with Evidence Against Unlawful Resorts—Letter to Police Board.

John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections for the metropolitan district, said yesterday that he had received a request from District Attorney Gardiner to confer with him in regard to evidence against disorderly houses, gambling houses, and pool-rooms, which Superintendent McCullagh says he has in his possession. Speaking of his plans, the Superintendent said:

"I am going to call on the District Attorney to-morrow afternoon, and I am ready to furnish him with evidence against places in this county which are being conducted in violation of law. I shall ask the District Attorney to submit this evidence to the Grand Jury and proceed criminally against the proprietors of these places."

Superintendent McCullagh has addressed the following letter to the Police Board:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of communication from your honorable board, containing the resolution adopted on Oct. 11, in reference to my communication of Oct. 8, in which you request "that the State Superintendent of Elections be and is respectfully requested to transmit to the Police Board such information as he states he is possessed of as to the character of the places specified in his said communication, before mentioned, to the end that the Police Board may require and adopt such means as may be necessary to proceed against such places."

In reply I beg to state that, previous to the receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., I had already notified the District Attorney of the County of New York of the possession of the evidence referred to in your communication, and requesting that he should take immediate steps to present the same to the Grand Jury of the County of New York.

In response to that communication, the District Attorney has advised me that he is ready to co-operate with me in the presentation of such evidence to the proper court, and has requested me to meet him for consultation on Monday, Oct. 15, in reference thereto.

I therefore feel compelled to respectfully decline to furnish your honorable board with the evidence in my possession, but shall reserve it for the consideration of the proper tribunal.

Recent developments seem to fully justify the statements made by me in my communication to the Chief of Police of Oct. 8, copy of which I forwarded to your honorable board, in reference to certain persons and places specified in said communication, which, in my judgment, vitally affected the integrity of the franchise, and I desire to state that, irrespective of any action or failure to act on the part of your honorable board or the Chief of Police in reference to such persons and places, I propose to exhaust every means at my disposal to suppress them.

HEARINGS IN REGISTRATION CASES.

Four Men Held in Bail—Young Theological Student Released.

Superintendent John McCullagh of the Bureau of Elections declared yesterday that he was well satisfied with the work of his deputies and believed that his men would put a stop to any attempts at colonizing.

Joseph Kirk and Frank Carney of 317 Bowery were each held in $1,000 bail in the Essex Market Court on a charge made by a McCullagh deputy. Kirk, it was claimed, had not resided at the address he gave prior to Oct. 8, and Carney, it was charged, was under age and had attempted to register.

George Noll of 132 Norfolk Street was held in $1,000 bail. The place he registered from is in course of construction. He claimed that he slept in a corner among the rafters. The watchman of the building declared the statement was true.

George C. Rafter, the young theological student, who was arrested on Saturday charged with having created a disturbance in the registry place at 279 Avenue A, was discharged in the Yorkville Court. Rafter denied that he had made any trouble, and said he was taking down the names of those who registered, under directions of the Republican district leader.

Anthony W. Miller, a clerk employed in the Register's office, who lives at 145 West Thirty-third Street was held in the sum of $600 in Jefferson Market Court on a charge of having created a disturbance at the registry place, 143 West Thirty-third Street. Miller is the Tammany Hall captain in his election district and Chairman Burns of the Board of Inspectors charged that Miller had challenged voters promiscuously and raised a disturbance when ordered to desist.

REGISTRATION UP STATE.

Twenty-nine Places Show a Gain of 38,456 Over 1896.

Reports received at Republican State headquarters yesterday from the Chairmen of the County Committees indicate that the registration for the two days in the interior of the State has been very heavy. The reports show that in 29 places the total registration for the first two days is 138,825 as against 100,389 for 1896, a gain of 38,456.

This increase is in Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, Utica, Schenectady, Binghamton, Peekskill, Oneonta, Poughkeepsie, Rome, Middletown, Ithaca, Little Falls, Oneida, Glens Falls, Dunkirk, Ogdensburg, Newburg, Lockport, Kingston, Corning, Port Jervis, Plattsburg, Auburn, Johnstown, Norwich, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and Watertown.

In Yonkers the total for the first two days' registration prior to the last Presidential election was 4,698; this year it is 6,147.

In North Tonawanda a comparison of figures is not given, but the report says there is an increase over 1898 of 60 per cent.

In Mount Vernon the registration for the first two days of 1896 was 2,038; this year it is 2,584.

In Port Chester four years ago, the first two days showed 1,089 names on the list; this year the registration was 1,552.

In Canandaigua the total registration at the end of the second day in 1896 was 1,388; this year it was 1,717.

In Corning in 1896 the total for the first two days was 1,606; this year it was 1,952.

In Oswego the Chairman reports a gain of 198 this year over four years ago.

In Amsterdam the registration for the first two days four years ago was 2,583. This has been increased this year to 3,312, a gain of 729.

In Binghamton four years ago the first two days gave a registration of 6,100; this year it is 7,460, a gain of almost 25 per cent.

In Albany in 1896 the registration was 15,579; this year it is 16,867.

Catskill reports that over 98 per cent. of the voters in one district are registered, while there is an increase of about 10 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1898.

In Elmira the total for this year is 6,442, as against 6,330 in 1896.

Rome figures for the two days this year are 2,537, as against 2,151 in 1896.

Throughout the entire State the turnout has been such as to indicate that, instead of the apathy which has been reported so many times, there is the keenest interest in the camapign.

NEARLY $4,000 IN CHECKS FOUND

Picked Up in Poughkeepsie—Issued by the Borden Milk Company.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—While on his way to work at the Stuyvesant place early yesterday morning Israel Slater, a mason, residing at 107 Delafield Street, picked up on the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad near the asylum a package of checks for various sums, aggregating $3,886.86. The checks were signed by A. J. Millbank, Treasurer of Borden's Condensed Milk Company, and were drawn on the Mount Morris Bank of New York and the First National Bank of Jersey City. They were all dated Oct. 11, and appeared to have been made in payment of bills. Several papers in the package bore the stamp of the agency of the Borden's Condensed Milk Company at 942 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Slater put his valuable find in his pocket, and after his day's work brought it home with him, and to-day sent it to Police Headquarters. The Borden Company was notified that its property is safe. The checks were rolled up in a tight bundle. It was thought that they might have been dropped from a train, although in the ordinary course of business such checks would have been mailed. The police are curious to learn how they got so far away from the Borden Company's office.

A. J. Millbank telegraphed to-night that he would come to Poughkeepsie after the checks.

The chance for charming Fall Excursions via Hudson River Day Line ends with Oct. 20th.—Adv.

TO-DAY, TEN PAGES, WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

YACHT PRIZES GO BEGGING

August Belmont Will Not Accept Trophies for Mineola.

FIVE RACES ARE IN DISPUTE

What Disposition Will Be Made of the Cups Is Agitating Yachting Circles.

August Belmont, owner of the seventy-footer Mineola, which finished second to Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow in each of the races won during the past season by the latter yacht, will decline the prizes lost to Rainbow through her disqualification by the New York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs. When questioned last night at his country home at Hempstead, L. I., Mr. Belmont, who had just returned from the South, replied:

"I will not accept the Rainbow prizes for Mineola under any circumstances."

Further than to announce his determination on this point, Mr. Belmont declined to discuss the Rainbow controversy.

The decision of Mr. Belmont to refuse the much-mooted prizes in the event of their award to Mineola by the Regatta Committees involved gives a new aspect to the perplexing question of their disposition. The most likely outcome of the trouble now is that the trophies will revert to the clubs under whose direction they were set up or to their original donors.

The prizes won by Rainbow, exclusive of three won during a series sailed under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association and governed by special rules, were five in number. Three of these were raced for under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club, and one each under the direction of the Atlantic and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs. The first trophy that fell to Rainbow's lot was the cup offered by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard to the Class H boat winning the race from Glen Cove to Huntington Bay on Aug. 6, the first day of the New York Yacht Club's annual cruise. A club trophy for finishing ahead of her class in the run from New London to Newport on Thursday of the same week was next won by Rainbow. Then, on Sept. 13, she took the thousand-dollar cup given the New York Yacht Club by Sir Thomas Lipton. Two days later the Adams Cup, raced for under the direction of the Atlantic Yacht Club, was added to Rainbow's collection, and on Sept. 21 the disqualified yacht won from Mineola a cup offered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

The disposition of the Adams Cup is settled definitely by Mr. Belmont's decision. Mineola was the Rainbow's sole competitor in this race, and even though the Belmont boat's disqualification be unassailed, the prize cannot be forced upon her owner. The cup will therefore revert either to the Atlantic Yacht Club or to ex-Commodore F. T. Adams. Although the action of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in reply to Mr. Vanderbilt's letter announcing his unintentional infringement of the racing rules has not been made public, there is but little doubt that Rainbow has been disqualified in her race for the Seawanhaka Cup. That trophy will accordingly also return to the club.

Of the three prizes won by Rainbow under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club, the disposition of only two is left in doubt by Mr. Belmont's announcement. In the race for the Commodore's Cup on Aug. 6 Mineola finished second to Rainbow, and Yankee third. The Virginia, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., did not compete. Inasmuch as Messrs. Whitney and Duryea have declared that they would not race for or accept the cups lost to Rainbow, the Commodore's Cup will of necessity return to the club or to its donor, Commodore Ledyard. The question of the qualification of either Mineola or Rainbow has been rendered immaterial.

The determination of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., with regard to the refusal or acceptance of any of the Rainbow trophies should disqualification of all the boats finishing ahead of Virginia force the question upon him is unknown as yet, but his acceptance of any of the prizes is doubtful. Virginia, nevertheless, is in line for the award of both the trophy won by Rainbow on the squadron run from New London to Newport, and the Lipton Cup. In the former race the order of the finish was Rainbow, Mineola, Yankee, and Virginia. If the investigations of the Regatta Committee should lead to the disqualification of Mineola and Yankee, the refusal of the trophy would fall to the Virginia's owner, provided she also were not disqualified. The Lipton Cup case is similar. In that contest the order of the finish was: Rainbow, Mineola, Virginia, and Yankee. In the unlikely event of Mineola's disqualification the refusal of this cup would also rest with the Virginia. Among yachtsmen, however, belief is general that all five of Rainbow's trophies will return whence they came.

Prize for Yacht Sailors.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Oct. 14.—The announcement that Sir Thomas Lipton had again challenged for the America's Cup was received with no more interest anywhere than in the island town of Deer Isle, on the coast of Maine, to which American yachtsmen have looked for crews for cup defenders for several years. Capt. P. P. Weed of Stonington, who has selected these crews as agent for the yachtsmen, believes that Deer Isle will again furnish the racing crew. If it does he says Deer Isle will make good its offer of several months ago to put up a $1,000 cup to be competed for by crews of the challenger and the defender, the contest to be decided on points in handling the sloops, making and shortening sail, &c. Capt. Weed says that in the races between the Columbia and Shamrock the Yankee crew beat the Englishmen two minutes in shortening sail, and eleven seconds in setting the spinnaker.

A HUNTER'S FATAL ERROR.

Mistook Woman's Hat on Man's Head for a Rabbit—Killed the Man.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 14.—Arthur W. Green was killed instantly near Denver to-day by C. W. Johnson, a rabbit hunter.

Green and his sweetheart, Miss Kate Mockridge, were in the foothills on a photographing trip. He had donned the woman's hat, a gray felt, and she was in the act of taking the comic picture when Johnson came over the hill. He mistook the moving gray object for a jack-rabbit and sent a bullet through Green's head.

REPORTED RAILROAD ALLIANCE.

Plan for Entrance of Chesapeake and Ohio Into Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—In railroad circles here it is reported that negotiations are about concluded for an alliance of the West Virginia Central, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroads, by which the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is to reach Pittsburg.

It is stated that the Chesapeake and Ohio is to supply the capital and the West Virginia Central is to be used to a point where connection is to be built to the Pittsburg and Erie.

British Steamer Carries Plague.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 14.—The British steamer Highland Prince, from Antwerp Aug. 30, London Sept. 7, and Bahia Oct. 4, has arrived here with bubonic plague on board. Five deaths, including the Captain and first officer, occurred during the voyage.

Centre of American Metropolis
Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42nd Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 55 clubs, and 31 theatres.—Adv.

CAPT. SHIELDS'S PARTY SAFE.

He and the Fifty-one Men Captured by Filipinos in Marinduque Recovered.

MANILA, Oct. 15.—Capt. Devereaux Shields, who, with fifty-one men of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, was captured by the insurgents last month in the Island of Marinduque, was recovered yesterday by the American rescue force, with all the members of his party.

H. C. PAYNE'S FORECAST.

Gives McKinley 270 Votes Certain, and an Even Chance for 38 More.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Henry C. Payne, Vice Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, to-night gave out his first forecast of the election. Mr. Payne made an estimate of the votes by States, and in doing so divided the States into four classes—24 States, having 270 Electoral votes, certain for McKinley; 12 States, having 115 Electoral votes, certain for Bryan; 6 States, having 38 Electoral votes, in which the chances of Republican or Democratic success are even, and 3 States, having 24 votes, in which the chances are 60 to 40 in favor of the Democrats.

Mr. Payne's forecast is based on the last reports received from all the States and is as follows:

FOR McKINLEY.

California	9	North Dakota	3
Connecticut	6	Ohio	23
Illinois	24	Oregon	4
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	32
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	10	South Dakota	4
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Washington	4
Michigan	14	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	11	Wisconsin	12
New Hampshire	4	Wyoming	3
New Jersey	10		
New York	36	Total	270

FOR BRYAN.

Alabama	11	North Carolina	11
Arkansas	8	South Carolina	9
Florida	4	Tennessee	12
Georgia	13	Texas	15
Louisiana	8	Virginia	12
Mississippi	9		
Montana	3	Total	115

EVEN CHANCE.

Delaware	3	Nevada	3
Kentucky	13	Utah	3
Maryland	8		
Nebraska	8	Total	38

PROBABLY DEMOCRATIC.

Colorado	4	Missouri	17
Idaho	3		
		Total	24

If Mr. Bryan received the votes of all the States conceded to him, those in which the chance is said to be even, and those probably Democratic, his total would be 177 votes.

VAINLY SOUGHT HIS OLD FIRM.

Aged Mr. Fairchild, Living in the Past, Forgot Where He Lives Now.

The abstraction of an old man, apparently over eighty, in Seventeenth Street, just west of Broadway, yesterday afternoon drew the attention of Policeman Brown, attached to the Tenderloin Precinct. The old man was looking in evident distress at the sign of a firm near by.

"I can't find it," he told the policeman. "It used to be here twenty years ago. The firm name was Booth & Edgar, and I was a junior partner. And we did the business in those days. The air of business was about the whole place. The hurrying porters, the smart clerks standing over them with pencils. Yes, I well remember the day when the firm sent for me. I was a poor clerk, whom routine had almost totally discouraged. I didn't think much of my chances when they sent for me.

"'Louis,' they said, 'for good work you are made a junior partner.'

"I looked at Mr. Booth, dazed. Then I fell over in a faint. When I came to, Mr. Booth was rubbing my hands and Mr. Edgar was holding smelling salts to my nose.

"'It's all right, Louis,' Mr. Booth said; 'you go home and get a good rest, and then come down to take your desk.'

"We had a big export trade then. It's funny I can't find that sign. It was here yesterday—Booth & Edgar."

"It was here when, Sir?" asked the policeman.

The old man's thin frame stiffened in dignity.

"Yesterday, I told you, Sir," he answered tersely. Then becoming kindly again, he began: "Yes, in those days—"

"Where do you live, Sir?" interrupted the policeman.

"I live," began the old man; "I live—why, bless me, I've clean forgotten where I lived lately. But that's a small matter, it's of such recent origin. I used to live in Washington Square then, and the firm used to be here. Come along to Washington Square and I'll show you the house."

The policeman agreed, and the two walked to the Tenderloin Station House. In the old man's pockets a small key tag was found with the name "Louis J. Fairchild, 121 West Eighty-first Street." The police notified that address, which brought a son, Edwin R. Fairchild, to the station.

"Ready to go, father?" he asked.

"Where?"

"Home—121 West Eighty-first Street."

"Oh, yes, we do live there. I was going to Washington Square. I'd clean forgotten all that has happened in recent years."

"He lives entirely in the past," the son explained, as his father abandoned the search for the old sign of Booth & Edgar, "that used to be there twenty years ago."

KANSAS MILLERS TO MEET.

Want Growers to Boycott Dealers Who Ship to Minneapolis Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 14.—The Kansas millers will meet here to-morrow to urge Kansas wheat growers to boycott grain dealers who ship to the big mills at Minneapolis. Recently these northern millers advertised that they were not using "inferior Kansas wheat" for the flour which they sell in the Eastern market. A committee from the Kansas Millers' Association went to Minneapolis, and, according to their story, found that 200 carloads of Kansas wheat had been delivered to the big mills there.

The association to-morrow will urge Kansas farmers to ship their surplus wheat to European markets via the Gulf ports and to boycott all grain dealers who have been sending it to Minneapolis.

WORKS TO REMAIN IN PATERSON.

Brewers Offer to Buy the Rogers Locomotive Plant.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Rogers Locomotive Works will probably remain here, although they came very near being moved to Birmingham, Ala. The failure of Paterson to do anything more than talk resulted in Mr. Rogers entering into negotiations with a Southern iron firm which desires to go into locomotive building and proposed to buy the works here and move the machinery South.

Capitalists in Paterson and New York took hold of the matter, and a preliminary agreement has been signed. The deal as yet is not completed, but it is believed that it will be carried out. At any rate, the works will not leave the city, as Katz Brothers, the brewers of this city, have sent word to Mr. Rogers than rather than see the works leave the city they will buy them outright and run them. They made their offer when it became known that the Birmingham firm was negotiating for the works, and it was evident that despite all the talk Paterson would not save the works. The Katz Brothers say they are not anxious to buy, but will do so rather than see the works leave the city.

Expansion. By Theodore Marburg.
Burning question handled in masterly way. The various features of the subject treated in relation to private and public ethics and to political theories. John Murphy Co., Publishers. At all bookstores.—Adv.

OPERATORS OPPOSE STRIKERS' DEMANDS

Are Generally Averse to Granting Further Concessions.

CONFERENCE IN THIS CITY

Report that Coal Road Presidents Will Meet To-day—Individual Mine Owners May Follow Their Lead.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 14.—A canvas of the operators of the Wyoming Valley to-day shows that there is considerable opposition to granting the miners any more concessions than those outlined in the original offer, namely, 10 per cent. increase, without any conditions.

The individual operators especially are opposed to tying themselves up to any agreement. One operator said to-day the only way the strike can be settled is for the strikers to accept the 10 per cent. without any provisions. Superintendent Chase of the Lehigh Coal Company said:

"Not much dependence can be placed on the men when it comes to arbitration. This was shown in the case of Mr. Markle. He favored arbitration, but at the behest of Mr. Mitchell his miners repudiated the agreement they made with their employer. The demand of the strikers that the operators should agree to pay the increased wages for a fixed period is too arbitrary, and the operators will hardly agree to it."

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 14.—The terms decided on by the Scranton convention are not acceptable to operators and representatives of coal-carrying companies in this place and Mount Carmel. The Reading officials do not think the sliding scale will be abolished by the company, while operators are averse to signing a contract binding them to pay the 10 per cent. increase until April 1.

No orders have been received as yet from headquarters of any companies instructing Superintendents to resume work to-morrow. Miners say they will not go to work until officially advised of the end of the strike by President Mitchell.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 14.—The individual coal operators who could be seen here to-day declined to discuss the action taken by the anthracite miners' convention at Scranton yesterday. Neither would they say what steps the employers would probably take.

It is evident from their reticence that the individual mine owners are waiting to see what the large coal-carrying railroads that mine coal will do. It is reported that the Presidents of these roads will hold a conference in New York to-morrow for discussion of the action of the convention.

There was a story afloat to-day that the operators will accept the convention's decision, but nothing has come to the surface in this region on which to base the report.

The United Mine Workers' officials say they will continue to close up the collieries that have been in operation since the strike began.

There are many reports in circulation that if the strike continues much longer a break in the ranks of the idle men will occur. President Mitchell and his associate officials, however, reassert their confidence that the men, both union and non-union, will remain away from the mines until after the strike is declared off. If some of the men do return to work it is feared that trouble would arise through efforts of the strikers to persuade the men to remain on strike.

All the collieries that are working still remain heavily guarded.

HANNA EXPECTS SETTLEMENT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Senator Hanna, when asked to-day about a statement made by him last night at a political meeting at Forty-second and Sherman Streets, that the Pennsylvania miners' strike would come to an end to-day, said:

"I do not profess prophetic insight into the strike situation in Pennsylvania, but the last news received from the centre of disturbances is to the effect that a settlement is near. Advices received by business men coincide with this statement, and I am told a compromise of the difficulty is a certainty within a few days at least."

MINE OWNERS NOT UNITED.

President of Temple Iron Company Says Only Thing They Agree Upon Is that They Will Not Agree.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 14.—In response to a request for a statement as to his views on the answer of the United Mine Workers to the operators' proposition, L. H. Watkins, President of the Temple Iron Company, which company is largely interested in coal mining, to-night gave out a statement in which he says, in part:

"We will give our men reasonable time to return to work, trusting that they will see the mistake of being guided and influenced by men who, however honest and sincere they may be in their efforts to benefit the miners of the anthracite region, are unable to advise them intelligently and for their best good, because of their ignorance of the conditions controlling the trade.

"Mr. Mitchell apparently thinks that the control of the mining operations rests in the hands of one or two persons, notably Mr. Morgan, or that there is a trust of some sort which can decide the whole question, when, as a matter of fact, there are only three or four of the transportation companies in which any one concern has any influence, and they do not represent 30 per cent. of the whole anthracite tonnage. More than 100 different companies and individuals are interested in mining the total tonnage, and no one man can control or have the slightest influence over their action.

"The one thing the companies are apparently agreed upon is that they will not agree. Efforts have been made for years to get some plan to which all could agree to control the tonnage so that fair prices could be secured for a product which requires so large an investment of money with such a great risk to the labor employed, as well as the capital employed, but effort after effort has failed through failure to agree on a plan that would not violate the laws.

"But Mr. Mitchell comes here and says in effect that no mine workers shall go to work until every operator does just exactly what the other one does, and that the Lehigh and Schuylkill men must have a new basis before the men in the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions can go to work.

"There are some individual operators and some companies who will lose their last dollar before then will enter into any arrangement with other operators, or will join in an arrangement to recognize the union by agreeing to any arrangement Mr. Mitchell's organization dictates for a settlement of the strike.

"The leaders of the organization, I trust, will soon realize their mistake in insisting upon any further action by the companies and order the strike off.

"Our company will be glad to discuss the matter with our employes when they are ready to meet us with a view to going back to work without regard to what Schuylkill operators may do. The strike has already cost us a great deal of money as well as loss of trade, which we may not recover in years. In the meantime soft coal mines are working night and day filling the place of anthracite coal."

Before giving out his statement Mr. Watkins submitted it to various operators, among them Superintendent Lathrop of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Wilkesbarre, and it received unanimous approval. The facts that J. P. Morgan & Co. are allied with the Temple Iron Company, and that Mr. Watkins and Mr. Lathrop are Chairmen of the Operators' Committees in their respective territories, give added importance to the statement.

A conference of operators is to take place to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock in the office of the Temple Iron Company. Its immediate purpose is not declared, but it is regarded as certain that the counter-proposition made by the miners is to be considered.

To be Guided by the Reading Company.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 14.—In an interview to-night D. R. James, senior partner of the Cambridge Coal Company, said his company had always paid the same wages as the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and would be guided entirely by the action of that company in the matter of accepting the terms agreed upon by the miners at their convention.

Italian Fatally Shot by a Striker.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 14.—Early this morning, at Mount Carmel, Dominick Scocio, an Italian, was fatally shot by Giuseppe Condro, another Italian, residing at Locust Gap. The latter, a striking coal miner, went to Mount Carmel to borrow money from Scocio to enable him to go to the bituminous coal region. The latter refused to furnish him with funds, and a quarrel following, Condro drew a revolver and shot Scocio four times in the neck. Condro escaped, but was captured in Mahanoy City to-day. His victim's death is momentarily expected.

E. H. R. GREEN TO REMOVE HERE

Defeat of His Faction in Texas Causes Retirement from Politics of Mrs. Hetty Green's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 14.—The settlement of the differences that have existed for some time between the two factions of the Republican Party in Texas and which resulted in two State Republican tickets being placed in the field is a severe blow to E. H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green. The National Republican Committee rendered a decision yesterday recognizing the faction of which Congressman R. B. Hawley is the head as the regular organization.

Mr. Green was at the head of the opposing faction, and he and his followers are much disgruntled over the decision. He has announced his intention of retiring from politics, and it is said that he will soon leave Texas and make his home in New York, where it is reported he will take active charge of the management of the business affairs of his mother.

The State Republican ticket nominated by Mr. Green and his followers will be withdrawn. The State Executive Committee of which Mr. Green is Chairman will be dissolved also.

THE NOVA SCOTIA STORM.

At Least Thirty Vessels Are Lost—Great Damage on Land—Train Wreck Reported.

HALIFAX, Oct. 14.—Additional disasters to shipping on this coast are reported. The known list of vessels driven ashore now numbers thirty, mostly owned in the province and Newfoundland. The loss on land through wind and rain will be very heavy.

The Canadian Pacific wires connecting Cape Breton with the rest of Nova Scotia are completely broken at the Straits of Canso, where the cable was fouled by a schooner dragging her anchor in the recent gale.

Heavy rain is falling again to-day throughout Nova Scotia. Rivers and lakes everywhere are overflowing and destroying property. There has been no Canadian Pacific train from Montreal for four days, and a serious wreck of the Sydney express, caused by a washout, is reported in Cape Breton.

The Gloucester schooner Mystery, at Canso, reports a man lost at sea.

CHICAGO'S MONTE CARLO.

Big Gambling Hall to Open Next Month —Located on County Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Chicago gamblers have erected a large building just south of Richton, on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, and on Nov. 7 a gambling enterprise which will be a veritable Monte Carlo will be opened.

The building, which is 250 feet square, is surrounded by a stockade ten feet high, and no person whose presence is distasteful will be allowed to pass through the single entrance. The structure cost $25,000. To control property in the vicinity the gamblers purchased several hundred acres of land at an additional cost of more than $20,000.

The proposed Monte Carlo is situated on the line which divides Cook and Will Counties, and if the authorities in either county make trouble the gamblers will only have to move their games to the other side of the structure to get out of the jurisdiction of the

hend that a promise to pay means a promise to pay, and to pay money, it may be pointed out, indeed it has been clearly pointed out time and time again, that the public Treasury is a poor agency for issuing paper money. The only way for the Government to get out its paper notes is to pay them out for debts or for expenses, which simply changes the form of the debt without paying it at all. Nor has the Government any assets except an arbitrary stock of gold with which to redeem its outstanding obligations of a demand character.

THE BANK'S ADVANTAGES.

"This is a fundamental objection to an issue of paper money by the Government. It is, of course, true that well within the needs of the country for paper money circulation, the Government can keep afloat a volume of its demand obligations clothed with the power of legal tender, but even so, as a consequence, embarrassments have arisen, perturbations in Government finances have been occasioned, public alarms been felt, and serious disturbances from time to time experienced in general business affairs. A bank, on the other hand, issuing notes, whether secured by a deposit of Government bonds or otherwise, if worthy of the name of bank, has ample assets consisting of claims on the community convertible into money, besides its cash reserve, with which to redeem its notes or to pay its depositors.

"The business public and the more thoughtful students of the question throughout the land congratulate themselves that the outstanding demand obligations of the Government are no greater in amount than they are, and will not willingly consent that the volume should be enlarged."

Secretary Gage says there is no need in the nature of things for continuing the public debt to furnish a basis for a proper, ample, and well-secured system of paper money. No other country has such a system. Should the present debt be paid safe models for the future, the Secretary says, will be found in the New England system of banking and in that of Indiana, Iowa, and other States before the period of the civil war.

There were on March 14 last, outstanding and maturing in the years 1904, 1907, and 1908, a total of $839,000,000 Government 3, 4, and 5 per cent. bonds. Of these, $327,000,000 have already been taken up by the Government, canceled, and 2 per cent. bonds issued in their place under the refunding act. The gain to the Government on this transaction was $8,000,000.

RETIREMENT OF BONDS.

"No conservative man," says the Secretary, "would for a moment expect to retire absolutely within the next seven or eight years so large a volume of bonds as $839,000,000. The burden of taxation upon the people would be unnecessarily great, especially so when this burden could be in part or in whole relieved at a cost to the people for exemption of not over 2 per cent. per annum. It is indeed a good policy in time of peace to retire a debt incurred in time of war, but fifty millions of dollars a year may be considered to be fair appropriation of public money for this purpose. In fact, the law for the Sinking Fund now requires the annual appropriation of about this sum.

"If, therefore, the refunding process could go on until $439,000,000 of the present outstanding bonds have been refunded, and should then be suspended, there would still remain 400 millions of dollars of bonds, which might be paid in cash out of the public Treasury at their maturity within the next eight years, or an average of fifty millions of dollars per year."

A MAYOR TRIES SUICIDE.

Fired Two Shots at Himself but Missed —His Wife Saves Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PEARSON, Ga., Oct. 14.—Mayor Henry Corbett to-day attempted suicide under sensational circumstances. His wife alone was the cause of his failure. He isolated himself in a distant part of the house and fired two shots at himself. So nervous was he that his hand swerved and both bullets missed him.

His wife rushed in and after a fierce struggle succeeded in wresting the pistol from his grasp. Mental depression from ill-health caused the rash attempt.

TWICE ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Cohen's Prophecy Came True Once, and He Is Again Arrested on Suspicion.

Abraham Cohen of 142 East Ninety-seventh Street was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night on the charge of grand larceny. The complainant is George H. Hartman of 2 West Eighty-third Street.

Some months ago Cohen was engaged to paint the Hartman apartments. While he was at work there a ring owned by Mrs. Esther Graham, a guest of Mrs. Hartman, was missed. The workman was arrested on the accusation of Mrs. Graham. In the West Side Court, the following day he was released on bail to be tried in Special Sessions on Sept. 22.

While out on bail and just before his trial Cohen called on Mrs. Graham and told such a story of hard luck that she gave him a letter to Mr. Hartman, and the man was employed a second time to finish the painting. The day that he started to finish the job he had a talk with Mrs. Graham.

"I wouldn't be surprised if to-day you were to find that ring you lost," he is alleged to have told her, and Mrs. Graham after a search found the stolen ring sure enough. It was her engagement ring and her joy was great. She went to Special Sessions on the day that Cohen's trial was called and withdrew her complaint securing his release.

When Mrs. Graham looked for her opera glass and a diamond pin worth $75 Saturday night last to go to the theatre, both were missing. She reported her loss to the police. They knew of the fortunate finding of the ring, and a detective arrested Cohen on suspicion of having stolen the other things. He indignantly denied all knowledge of the alleged theft and said he was quite sure the missing articles would turn up if a hunt were made. Nevertheless he was held.

TYPHOON IN CHINA SEA.

Nineteen Hundred Houses Destroyed—Great Damage to Shipping.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 14.—A typhoon caused great damage last month on the coasts of Formosa and Southern China. A number of towns were destroyed. Nineteen hundred houses were washed away or inundated at Taipeh, Formosa, and many lives lost.

The Japanese steamers Faichiau Maru and Seiko Maru went ashore at Taipeh and sustained serious damage. The French cruiser Kersaint was blown ashore in Hankow Harbor, Southern China, and her steering gear destroyed. She was pulled into deep water, and after temporary repairs proceeded to Saigon.

Syracuse Pastors Resign.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 14.—The Rev. John B. Barbour to-day resigned his pastorate of the First Baptist Church. The reason given is a difference as to policy in church work between the pastor and the congregation. Mr. Barbour came to Syracuse from the Geneva Baptist Church three years ago, succeeding the Rev. T. Villers.

The Rev. W. F. Ireland to-day resigned as pastor of the South Avenue Congregational Church. Mr. Ireland has received calls from West Groton, N. Y., and Emerald Grove, Wis. He has occupied South Avenue pulpit since April, 1896.

Grand Forks College Dedicated.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Oct. 14.—Grand Forks College was dedicated to-day. The college is controlled by the Norwegian Lutheran Synod, and will be the leading Scandinavian institution in the West. Preparations will be made for the accommodation of 500 students. Many leading educators were present at the dedicatory exercises.

Albany Peddler Possibly Murdered.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—The body of Daniel Rice, a peddler, was found in the river here to-day. Only 93 cents in cash were found in his pockets, although Rice usually carried a considerable sum of money in his pockets. The theory of robbery and murder is advanced by Mr. Rice's son-in-law, Robert J. Coleman.

Michigan Woman Kills Her Child.

BAY CITY, Mich., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Louis Mills of Essexville administered laudanum to her four-year-old daughter to-day with fatal effect, and then took a dose of the drug herself. Mrs. Mills, who is supposed to have been temporarily insane, will live.

ROOSEVELT ON BRYAN'S ICE-TRUST ARGUMENT

Declares Mr. Bryan Knows His Charge to be Unfounded.

ONLY POSSIBLE ACTION TAKEN

The Matter at Present Out of the Governor's Hands—Tammany Men Delaying the Legal Proceedings.

SPRING STATION, Ky., Oct. 14.—Here since early this morning, eighteen miles from Lexington, Gov. Roosevelt's special train has rested on a Louisville and Nashville side track. The candidate for the Vice Presidency, accompanied by Leslie Combs, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; Mrs. Combs, Major Hersey of Rough Rider fame, and Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., spent the day at the residence of A. J. Alexander, situated in the centre of a farm of 3,800 acres. Before leaving Louisville word was given out that the train would proceed at once to Lexington, but a secret order directed that it stop over Sunday in the country to enable the Governor to recover from the fatigue caused by his unusually hard work of the last few days.

The rest brought about the desired effect. The Governor's voice has almost entirely lost its huskiness, and he says he feels as well as on the first day of the campaign. Early to-morrow morning the special train will start for Lexington, arriving there at 6 A. M.

To-night Gov. Roosevelt gave out an open letter to Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, in response to the following from Mr. Dickinson:

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 11.

My Dear Sir: Yesterday and to-day Mr. Bryan is speaking in this State. The pro-Bryan paper publishes this morning, among other things, the following report of his utterances:

"He talked about the trusts in every town he spoke. In six of these towns to-day questions were fired at Bryan by Republicans, who asked him to explain about trusts. He had an answer that made the crowd guy the questioner every time. It was: 'There is a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature in New York, and what have they done to throttle the Ice Trust? Answer me that. But then you know the Republican Governor of New York has not time to bother with the Ice Trust, for he is too busy out here telling you about it.'"

The same charge was made by Mr. Bryan at length in Nebraska, and all the press of the country had your answer to it, given, I think, in a speech in the same State. Every reader of the papers, too, knows of your action as Governor in respect to the Ice Trust, and I am under the impression also that you recommended the legislation under which such a trust might be reached in New York. Your friend,

DON M. DICKINSON.

To Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Terre Haute, Ind.

Gov. Roosevelt's reply, dated Evansville, Ind., Oct. 12, follows:

"The Hon. Don M. Dickinson, Detroit, Mich.

"My Dear Sir: I thank you very much for your letter of the 11th inst. When Mr. Bryan talks as in the quotation contained in your letter he simply says what he either knows or ought to know to be without the slightest foundation in fact. He made a similar statement in Nebraska. I then answered him, and asked him, in return, whether he would pay the obligations of the Government in gold or in silver if elected. He never answered my question, but, as my statement was printed, broadcast, he must have seen it, and therefore he must know that there is no warrant in fact for the statement as to the Ice Trust.

"In my message to the New York Legislature I recommended certain action about trusts. The Legislature did not act along the line I suggested, but it did pass a very stringent anti-trust bill, introduced by a Democrat, and I signed it. The Attorney General is now proceeding against the Ice Trust under this bill. Mr. Croker and his fellow-stockholders in the Ice Trust through their attorneys are fighting us on technical legal points through every stage of the proceedings.

"Now, as I say, Mr. Bryan knows all this from my previous answer. He knows perfectly well that I cannot 'suppress the Ice Trust' in any manner save by due process of law and that the Attorney General is proceeding against it under the law and is being hampered by the delays inevitable in attacking a corporation well defended by able lawyers, retained, as is natural, when the corporation contains stockholders as wealthy as Mr. Croker and his associates. Mr. Bryan knows that where the Attorney General is undertaking these proceedings I have absolutely nothing to do with them. He therefore knows that I have taken every step that can be possibly taken in the matter. Under these circumstances, it is unnecessary for me to comment upon his continual repetition of a statement which he must know has not the slightest foundation in fact.

"Whether the Ice Trust can legally be dissolved is a question which must be settled by the courts, and similarly it is a question to be settled in accordance with law whether or not any of the Tammany leaders who hold stock in it are amenable under the law. The trust itself is certainly one that can be said to be a bad trust, dealing as it does in an article of necessity for the poor of New York. I have no doubt, however, that most of the stockholders have invested in it simply as they would invest in any other corporation. The striking point is that among the heaviest of these investors appear the Tammany Bryanite leaders, who in conjunction with Mr. Bryan, are loudest in denouncing trusts. Hypocrisy could be carried no further than it has been carried by these men and their defenders. In the Tammany State Convention in New York they actually denounced the Ice Trust in their political capacity, while in their private capacity they were stockholders in it, and, through their counsel, were doing everything to prevent its dissolution by the Attorney General.

"My Bryan is now going to New York to be the political guest of Mr. Croker, the Ice Trust beneficiary. He is going there to try to help Mr. Croker get control of the State of New York, and bring it down to the level of infamy to which Tammany government has reduced the City of New York. Again it seems to me that this needs no further comment than is implied in the statement of the facts.

"With hearty thanks for your kindness I am, faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Gov. Roosevelt to-night announced that he would make only six speeches in Ohio. This removes six towns from the itinerary. He will speak but once in Maryland, at Baltimore.

Congress Candidate in First District.

In yesterday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES it was announced that Perry Belmont was the Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress from the First District of this State. Mr. Belmont declined the nomination, and Rowland Miles of Northport was selected as the candidate. At the Bureau of Elections in this city a certificate of nomination is on file which names Mr. Belmont as the Congressional candidate of the Democrats of the First District. The officials in the bureau say that no declination has been made to them by Mr. Belmont and that they have not received a notice of substitution.

Oldest Police Doorman Dead.

Patrick Roan, the oldest doorman in the Police Department in the city, died yesterday morning at his home, 4,220 Third Avenue, at the age of sixty-five, from a paralytic stroke. Mr. Roan had been ill since last May, at which time he was stricken with paralysis and had slightly recovered, when he was again stricken. He was attached to the Thirty-seventh Precinct, Tremont, and had ever since he joined the force been on duty in the Bronx. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and a son, who is a foreman in the Fire Department.

Ogden Mills, Jr., Now Out of Danger.

Friends of Ogden Mills, Jr., who learned several days ago that he was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis at his father's country home in Staatsburg, were relieved yesterday by the report that he is well on the road to recovery. Mr. Mills was removed Thursday to his home in this city in a private car. It was said last night that his present condition is not at all serious.

Death Due to Football.

SACO, Me., Oct. 14.—Injuries received in a scrimmage in a football game yesterday resulted to-day in the death of Ernest H. Townsend, nineteen years old. His spine was hurt.

Assorted Backs

and heroes' faces distinguish our new playing cards—new series just issued. We send them prepaid for 25 cents, money or stamps. Backs are red, green, blue, or brown, with gold. Malt-Nutrine Dept., Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.—Adv.

LA LORRAINE ARRIVES.

Repairs to Her Machinery Made at Sea in Trying Weather—The Passengers.

The French Line steamship La Lorraine, the breaking down of a part of whose machinery was reported Saturday morning by Capt. Jamison of the American liner St. Paul on the latter's arrival in port, came up to her dock yesterday morning. When the nature of her injuries were made known, it was not expected that La Lorraine would arrive earlier than to-day, and her quick time in making the passage with a portion of her port engine badly injured formed a topic of much favorable comment in shipping circles yesterday.

La Lorraine left Havre at 9:30 P. M. Saturday, Oct. 6. M. Bocande, general agent of the French Line, who was a passenger on the ship, made a statement concerning the accident yesterday.

"Everything went well on board," he said, "until Sunday night. The vessel was laboring through heavy seas with moderate pitching and soft rolling. The waves struck the vessel, however, with sufficient force to break in the hawser pipe and tear away the port anchor, which was lost. At 9 P. M. a shock was noticed in the connecting rod and low pressure cylinder of the port engine, which was stopped at once. The rod was found to be broken, and the vessel proceeded with her starboard engine. She kept on her way with one engine from Sunday at 10:45 P. M. until Wednesday at 6 A. M.

"During this time, for some fifty-four hours, a wonderful piece of engineering work was accomplished on board by Capt Poirot, Chief Engineer Vallin, and the other officers. The duplicate rod, weighing over 5,000 pounds, was lowered down into the port engine room and substituted for the broken one. At 5 A. M. Wednesday the repairs were completed and everything in order again, and La Lorraine continued ahead at full speed.

"The work of repairing the broken rod was remarkable, as the sea was very rough at the time, and it was an honor to the officers and for the French Line.

"While the repairs were in progress on Monday afternoon the American Line steamship St. Paul passed us. La Lorraine signalled, 'Breakdown of engine. Are repairing by our own means.' The Captain of the St. Paul kindly asked if any assistance was needed, Capt. Poirot replying, 'No, thanks; bon voyage.'"

The highest day's run of La Lorraine was 501 knots, the 7th, the next highest being on the 11th, the day after the repairs were finished, the liner then making 500 knots.

There were 789 passengers on board La Lorraine, 398 of whom were in the cabin. Among the latter were James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of The New York Herald; T. Chartran, Dr. M. A. Cohn, Oscar Kaiser, Joseph Newburg, G. E. Pollock, Charles Saddler, Mr. and Mrs. Warren K. Southwick, Dr. Albert Ramon, C. M. Saubigne, and Mrs. Zelie Potter.

THE NARADA CUTS DOWN A BOAT.

Two Men and a Woman Rescued in a Collision in a Storm.

A small catboat in a wrecked condition, having her stern stove in and her spars lying on the deck, was found tied up at the wharf at Robert Jacob's shipyard at City Island yesterday morning. It was discovered later that Henry Walter's steam yacht Narada had run the small boat down off Stepping Stones Light during Saturday night's storm.

Two men and a woman were aboard when the crash came, and the boat immediately filled. A boat was lowered from the steam yacht and the three were helped out of the water and the wrecked boat was towed to this place. The names of the three persons could not be learned. The name of the boat was the Mascot, but the port from which the boat hailed was cut off with the stern. The disabled boat was beached on the sand at high water yesterday.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN IN PORT.

Captain and Crew of the Mary E. Lermond Brought from Para.

Capt. Sproul and seven of the shipwrecked seamen from the schooner Mary E. Lermond, which was abandoned at sea on Sept. 17, were brought to this port from Para by the Red Cross Line steamship Cametensé, which arrived here yesterday.

The Mary E. Lermond, which was a new vessel of 278 tons, left Fernandina, Fla., on Aug. 24 with a cargo of lumber bound for Martinique. When about 200 miles southwest of Bermuda she ran into a hurricane and the heavy seas dismasted and waterlogged her. The men remained with the vessel for a few days, when they were rescued by the steamship Hilary and taken to Para, from which port they shipped to New York on the Cametense.

CAPTAIN INJURED IN A STORM.

Commander of the Cap Frio Hurt While on Duty on the Bridge.

Capt. J. G. von Holten of the Hamburg-American Line steamship Cap Frio, which arrived yesterday, was severely injured at sea on Friday while directing the course of his vessel through a storm. The injury was due to a reel being torn from its fastenings by a heavy sea. It struck Capt. von Holten on the head and breast, inflicting a severe scalp wound and painfully bruising him about the body.

At the time of the accident the Captain was on the bridge. The weather had been growing steadily worse since the third day out of Hamburg, and at this time amounted practically to a hurricane, the seas being unusually high and possessing great force, while the wind was blowing at a tremendous rate. At about 2 P. M. a heavy sea broke over the bow of the ship, sweeping across the bridge, and tearing the reel from its fastenings.

The Captain was carried to his cabin, and Dr. Oetker, the ship's surgeon, had to take seven stitches to close the wound in the Captain's scalp. When the Cap Frio arrived yesterday Capt. von Holten was said to be rapidly convalescing.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh northwesterly winds.

The storm that was central in New Jersey yesterday morning has moved to the Massachusetts coast, its centre last night being apparently at sea southeast of Nantucket. Cable communication with that island is interrupted. High northeasterly winds with rain have prevailed along the New England Coast from Boston to Eastport. Rain fell yesterday from Virginia to Maine, including Pennsylvania and New York. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow in all districts, except Northern New England, where the weather will clear during to-day. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly fresh north to west. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Portland to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	59	60	60
6 A. M.	60	58	57
9 A. M.	62	59	60
12 M.	65	61	63
3 P. M.	66	62	63
6 P. M.	62	60	62
9 P. M.	61	58	60
12 P. M.	60	59	61

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60¾
Weather Bureau	59½
Corresponding date 1899	61½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	55

The maximum temperature yesterday was 62 degrees at 4 P. M. The minimum temperature was 58 degrees at 6 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.88 and at 8 P. M. 29.91. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .94 and at 8 P. M. .97.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:50 A. M.—220 Clinton Street; Fannie Janousky; damage slight.

4:20 P. M.—1,528 First Avenue; Patrick Moneghan; damage slight.

4:20 P. M.—1,141 Washington Avenue; James Keating; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—1,795 Third Avenue; James McCabe; damage $5.

7:45 P. M.—80 Horatio Street; Richard Finley; damage, $75.

LOSS BY FIRE.

POTSDAM, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Fire to-day in C. W. Leete's iron foundry on Fall Island caused a loss of $10,000. The foundry had been on fire twice before within four months.

BRYAN RECEPTION PLANS

Programme Now Complete for His Visit in New York.

To Speak at the Garden, at Madison Square, Tammany Hall, and Cooper Union.

Mr. Bryan will arrive at the Grand Central Station at 2:45 o'clock to-morrow afternoon and will be met by a Reception Committee composed of Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker, William R. Hearst, Randolph Guggenheimer, C. C. Hughes, Antonio Zucca, William F. Grell, Dr. J. H. Girdner, William Hoge, Lewis Nixon, Hugh McLaughlin, Nicholas Muller, James Shevlin, Cord Meyer, J. H. Sutphen, J. J. Coogan, F. Bowley, L. F. Haffen, and Julius Newman.

With the members of his party, which includes Adlai E. Stevenson and Webster Davis, Mr. Bryan will be escorted to the Hoffman House, where accommodations have been secured. Dinner, with Mr. Bryan as the guest of honor, will be served in the Moorish Room at 5 o'clock. About twenty-five persons besides Mr. Bryan and his party will attend. Among these will be the speakers at the various meetings, the Chairmen of the meetings, the Chairman of the Ratification Committee, and the Chairmen of the sub-committees.

The party, in open carriages and escorted by a platoon of mounted police, at 6:50 o'clock will leave the Hoffman House. All who are to speak in Madison Square Garden will be taken directly there.

John B. Stanchfield and Senator W. F. Mackey will go to Cooper Union and open the meeting there, while Charles N. Bulger of Oswego and Senator Thomas F. Grady will open the meeting at Tammany Hall.

When Mr. Bryan concludes his speech in the Garden, in which it is said he will reply to hitherto unanswered questions, he will be taken to a stand at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, going thence to Tammany Hall and Cooper Union. Mr. Stevenson will follow Mr. Bryan in each instance.

When the meetings are over Mr. Bryan and his party will return to the Hoffman House, where they will be the guests of the Democratic State Committee.

The following will be the officers and speakers at the different meetings:

Madison Square Garden, Edward M. Shepard, Chairman; Thomas F. Smith, Secretary; speakers, William J. Bryan, Adlai E. Stevenson, W. Bourke Cockran, Webster Davis, John B. Stanchfield, and William F. Mackey.

Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street—John W. Keller, Chairman; Augustus T. Docharty, Secretary; speakers, William J. Bryan, Adlai E. Stevenson, John B. Stanchfield, William F. Mackey, Charles N. Bulger, Thomas F. Grady, Elliot Danforth, Augustus Thomas, Joseph J. Johnson.

Cooper Union—John De Witt Warner, Chairman; James F. Donnelly, Secretary; speakers, William J. Bryan, Adlai E. Stevenson, George Raines, John B. Stanchfield, William F. Mackey, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, and Franklin Quinby.

The doors at Madison Square Garden will be opened at 5:30 o'clock.

QUIET DAY FOR MR. BRYAN.

He Attends Church in the Morning—Ohio Tour Closes To-night at Cleveland.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Mr. Bryan spent the day very quietly. He was the guest of Judge Grant, and aside from going out to church in the forenoon he remained indoors all day. He attended the West Congregational Church and heard a sermon preached by the Rev. J. L. Davis.

To-morrow Mr. Bryan will continue his Ohio tour, and will close it with a night meeting at Cleveland, after which he will proceed to New York. To-morrow speeches will be made at New Philadelphia, Alliance, Niles, Youngstown, and Leavittsburg, in addition to Cleveland.

Mr. Bryan has found his Ohio tour comparatively restful. He has not been required to make so many speeches a day, and in most cases the speaking stands have been in the immediate vicinity of the railroad stations. He has also been relieved of the constant presence of local committees on the train. The practice in most States is for committees from each town at which Mr. Bryan is scheduled to stop to meet his train an hour or two before their town is reached and ride in with him. The consequence is that the train is generally overcrowded and Mr. Bryan's time and strength overtaxed. In the Ohio tour the State Committee has been represented, but committees from the various stopping places have not been encouraged by the State managers, the result being to give the National candidate far more time for rest and reading, and the preparation of speeches than he ordinarily has.

The good effect of all this care is seen in the physical condition of the candidate. He now bids fair to be in excellent shape when he reaches New York.

ACTOR'S PLEA FOR BRYAN.

James A. Herne on the Issues—An Unexpected Interruption.

An audience in which women predominated comfortably filled Lyric Hall, on Sixth Avenue, last night, to hear James A. Herne, the actor, discuss "The Presidential Campaign of 1900." Henry George, Jr., presided, and introduced Mr. Herne, who made his argument along single tax lines and in favor of free silver.

Mr. Herne began by reciting one of Sidney Lanier's poems, and then said, among other things:

"Poverty and slavery are not a natural condition. How is it that increasing wealth is accompanied by increasing poverty? Are there too many people in the United States? That cannot be, yet many men find it impossible to get work at any price. "Is the belief that men are equal before the law a fact, or is it only a sentiment?

"Millions are breathing foul air for the good of the few. The late Henry George frightened the trusts; they are frightened to-day, and would breathe easier to-day if Bryan died. A great truth cannot be buried with the man who uttered it. A single tax is the remedy for our evils. The trusts control labor and dictate terms and conditions to laboring men.

"The single tax will be the paramount issue in the near future. The same issues prevail to-day that prevailed four years ago. If we believe in the Declaration of Independence we must vote for Bryan."

While Mr. Herne was speaking a man in the rear of the hall said:

"What you say may be all right, but since McKinley has been President I have had steady employment. I did not have it before."

There were shouts of "Put him out!" and the man was being hustled out when Mr. George shouted, "Let him alone. Give him a seat." But the man declined the offer and left the hall.

McMANUS IN THE FOLD.

Foe of Senator Plunkitt Who Cut Down a Big Tammany Plurality, Reconciled.

There is joy among the Tammany braves in the Seventeenth Senate District over the announcement that Thomas J. McManus would this year give his support to the entire Democratic ticket from top to bottom. McManus has been a thorn in the side of the Tammany men in that section of the city for several years, and he has been received back into the fold with open arms.

The particular foe of McManus has been State Senator George W. Plunkitt, the Tammany leader in the Fifteenth Assembly District, who is seeking a re-election to the upper branch of the Legislature. Last year, when Senator Plunkitt named James E. Smith for Member of Assembly, McManus was incensed and took the Republican nomination and made a hard fight against Smith. The Tammany candidate was elected by only 71 plurality in a district which was carried by the Democrats in 1898 by over 1,100 plurality for the Democratic State ticket.

It is said that Senator Plunkitt sought to placate McManus when the present campaign opened and succeeded. It was thought for a while that McManus would run against Plunkitt for State Senator, and his action has created much surprise. When asked about the reconciliation Senator Plunkitt said:

"Mr. McManus is supporting the entire Democratic ticket. The Democrats of this district are all working together in harmony."

The return of McManus to Tammany Hall will, it is believed, result in his being recognized in the award of patronage.

Table Silver

Our new design in Sterling Silver Table Ware is a radical departure in form and finish from the ordinary patterns everywhere displayed.

The graceful outline and durable weight of the individual pieces in this pattern make them very appropriate wedding presents.

A PRICE LIST SENT ON REQUEST.

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

DEMOCRATS' BIG SCHEME.

Plan to Hold Meetings All Over the Country Oct. 27.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—From ocean to ocean and from the great lakes to the Gulf, in every city, town, and village of the country, it is planned to hold Democratic meetings Oct. 27, which will be addressed by the ablest speakers that the scope of the gigantic plan will permit.

This scheme was announced to-day by the Democratic National Committee, which already has set in motion the preparations necessary for the consummation of the project. All the clubs affiliated with the National Association of Democratic Clubs will be asked to lend their assistance.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS RETURN.

S. E. Morse Denies that He Went Abroad in Bryan's Interest.

Samuel E. Morse, editor of The Indianapolis Sentinel, was a passenger on the steamship La Lorraine of the French Line, which arrived from Havre yesterday. It has been reported that Mr. Morse, with James Murdock, another prominent Indiana Democrat, had gone abroad in the interest of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Morse said that there was no truth in the report, and it was a foolish campaign story.

Concerning politics, Mr. Morse said:

"The coming election here is attracting a great deal of attention on the other side, and the papers are devoting a great deal of space to the situation here. The Republican Party in France and the Liberals in England are favorable to the election of Mr. Bryan. There are thousands of copies of Mr. Bryan's Indianapolis speech in circulation, and it is much discussed.

"My opinion is that Bryan will carry the State of Indiana and will be the next President."

LETTER ANGERS SOCIALISTS.

Candidate for Attorney General Advised Citizens to Vote for Mr. McKinley.

The Socialists of New York and Brooklyn were in a state of high indignation yesterday over a letter which appeared last week in The Brooklyn Eagle advising all voters who are not committed to any special reform to vote for McKinley. Eugene Brewster is candidate for Attorney General on the State ticket of the Social-Democratic Party, and yesterday the State Committee of the party decided to take his name off the State ticket when they get proof that he is the author of the letter. He is to be asked the question to-day. The sentence in the letter to which the Social Democrats take the strongest exception is the following:

"The Republican Party of to-day is undoubtedly the party of progress, the party of brains, and the party which represents the highest moral and intellectual attributes known to our nature."

Mr. Brewster was seen at his home, 866 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and said:

"I shall stand by the letter and give my resignation when asked to do so by the Social Democratic Party. My position toward the Social Democratic Party is the same as that of Mr. Schurz toward the Democratic Party. Mr. Schurz believes in Democracy, but is opposed to the 16-to-1 plank. I refuse to be dogmatically tied down to everything in the Social Democratic Party's platform, although of the Republican, Democratic, and Social Democratic Parties I favor the latter."

COULD NOT FIND HER MAMMA.

Lost Little Girl from Anandale, Penn., Taken Care of by Policemen.

The Tenderloin police last night found a little girl wandering in Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue. She went up to Policeman Stewart and asked him:

"Say, Mr. Policeman, do you know where my mamma lives?"

She said she was Alice Joyce, ten years old, of Anandale, Penn.

"My papa is a farmer," she said. "He and mamma don't live together. Mamma lived at 749 Second Avenue. She sews. She sent to papa and asked him to let me come here. He bought me a ticket. Mamma did not meet me at the Pennsylvania Ferry, as she promised. A nice man took me over on the big boat. You know, that big boat that fairies ride on. They call it a ferryboat.

"I went to 749 Second Avenue with the man and they said there that mamma had moved. Some place in Twenty-first Street, the people said.

"I asked everybody I met if they saw my mamma. Some just laughed and some said no, but they was sorry, and I'm so tired."

The little girl burst into tears.

"Don't cry, little one, I'll find your mamma for you," said the policeman, and he took the child to the station. She was received like a little queen. More candy and cakes than she ever before was asked to eat at once were provided, and half a score of great big policemen were her servitors. Then she was escorted to the Gerry society, with assurances that her mamma would be found forthwith. Thus assured, the tired little one fell fast asleep.

RECOVERS FROM MINING CONCERN

Inventor Secures a Verdict of $10,000 Against a Washington Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 14.—Word has been received here that William E. Eldridge, a retired bicycle dealer, formerly of this city, has secured a verdict of $10,000 in the Supreme Court of Spokane County, Washington, in his suit against the Young America and Cliff Consolidated Mining Company.

Eldridge some time ago was induced to put $10,000 into the concern on the representation that the money was to be used in purchasing machinery for working the mine, which was reputed to be rich with gold and silver ore. He brought suit on the ground that the facts were not as represented.

Mr. Olyphant Slightly Better.

Robert M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware & Hudson Company, who is critically ill at his home, 160 Madison Avenue, was reported last night by his physician, Dr. Robert Watts, as slightly improved, although still in a dangerous condition. Mr. Olyphant was thrown from a car three weeks ago and has been confined to his bed ever since.

Jewish Consumptives' Home.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—The Executive Committee of the Second District Grand Lodge of the B'nai B'rith met to-day in this city to elect Trustees for the new home for Consumptives at Denver, Col. Twenty-nine Trustees were elected for one year, among them being the following: Martin A. Marks, Cleveland; Edward Kolish, Richmond, Va.; Samuel Heavenrich, Detroit; A. Abraham, Brooklyn; Joseph Miller, Baltimore; Max Bamberger, Philadelphia; Hannah Beinstein and Emanuel Lehman, New York; Solomon Ginsberg, Buffalo, and Philip Hamburger, Pittsburg.

Confesses to an Old Bank Robbery.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 14.—Deputy Sheriff Clark of Kalamazoo, Mich, will to-morrow leave Lincoln for home, having in his custody Charles Evanston, whom he arrested yesterday on the charge of robbing the Union Bank of Richland, Mich. Evanston to-night confessed to Chief of Police Hoagland and Sheriff Clark his participation in the crime. The Richland robbery, which was sensational and daring, occurred two years ago, and $6,000 in cash and $40,000 in securities were stolen. Six men were connected with the theft. Four of them are in the penitentiary.

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are showing a very fine assortment of

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Broadway & 19th Street.

SCHREIBER STILL AT LARGE.

Mrs. Hart Reported to be Out of Town —New Suits to be Begun.

The search for William Schreiber, the missing Elizabethport bank clerk, was kept up yesterday, but the detectives apparently obtained no new clue, and seemed as far as ever from finding him. Detective Dougherty of the Pinkerton Agency was in New Jersey yesterday conferring with the local detectives. He visited several places, but would say nothing in regard to his movements.

The attorneys for the bank will begin some new suits to-day for the recovery of money and property that Schreiber is said to have left behind him. E. L. Kraus, the associate of Henry Wesselman, said that one suit will be brought against a man whose name he refused to mention, who is supposed to have $25,000 in his possession belonging to Schreiber. One of the other suits is said to be for the recovery of jewels. Mr. Kraus, however, refused to disclose his plans.

Mrs. Anna Hart, the woman upon whom Schreiber lavished his stolen wealth, was reported, by Mrs. Alma Templeton, who lives in West Fifty-first Street, to be out of town. At any rate Mrs. Hart could not be found. Some years ago Mrs. Hart acquired title to a house and lot in Knoxville, Tenn., the value of which is only a few hundred dollars. The house and lot now stand in the way of a syndicate which wishes to improve the surrounding property, and an offer has been made and a New York man is now trying to find the woman. The amount offered, it is said, is only $250.

MRS. FITZPATRICK DEAD.

The Wife of the Coroner Succumbs to a Stroke of Apoplexy.

Mrs. Mary E. Fitzpatrick, wife of Coroner Edward T. Fitzpatrick, died last night at her residence, 758 Henry Street. She had a stroke of apoplexy about six weeks ago at Sayville, L. I., where she was staying for the Summer, and was brought to New York four weeks ago. She had been confined to her room ever since. On Saturday she had gained in strength, but was decidedly worse yesterday, and last night she had a second apoplectic stroke, which resulted in death. Her entire family, including, besides her husband, three sons and three daughters, was at her bedside.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick was sixty-three years old. She was married forty-five years ago to the present Coroner. She was Miss Mary E. Blair, the daughter of Edward Blair, a contractor. One of her brothers was J. J. Blair, once a Fire Commissioner. She was born and had lived all her life in the Seventh Ward, where she was widely known for her charity. She was a regular attendant at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary.

WILL BUILD THE PANAMA CANAL.

Gen. Abbot Thinks It Will Be Preferred to the Nicaragua Route.

M. Hutin, Director General and President, and Gen. Abbot, the chief engineer of the Panama Canal Company, were among the passengers who arrived in the French Line steamship La Lorraine yesterday. Gen. Abbot said that the Panama Canal would be built, regardless of what the Walker Commission may report.

"The Panama Canal Company," said he, "is waiting for the recommendation of the Walker commission to Congress and for the action of that body. I believe that the decision will be in favor of the Panama Canal, as being more feasible, economical, and giving better results.

"If they do not decide to build the Panama Canal the company will go on building. I believe that if the Nicaragua Canal is also built nine

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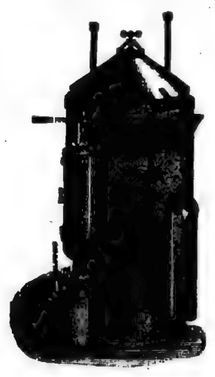

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BUSINESS MEN'S CAMPAIGN

Mr. Bliss Comments on the Solidification of Interests.

Working Against Bryan as Energetically as in 1896—All Danger of Apathy Gone.

"As in 1896, this has been eminently a business men's campaign," remarked Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior and Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday.

"What do your reports from business organizations indicate?" Mr. Bliss was asked.

"They show," replied Mr. Bliss, "marked activity of the various mercantile, manufacturing, and commercial interests in behalf of the re-election of President McKinley, and the triumph of the cause of sound money and National honor. All reports evince the greatest enthusiasm for the cause.

"The country, as we all remember, owed very much in 1896 to the united action of the business men, working together without distinction of party to prevent the disaster of the election of Mr. Bryan. So now the country is again defended by its business men, Democrats and Republicans alike, who are standing like a stone wall against the renewed attempt of the Bryanized Populistic Democracy to capture the citadel of Governmental power.

"The managers of the Republican campaign recognize the invaluable aid rendered by the business men, and wish to express their full appreciation of it. The public at large also knows of it, and appreciates it. At first, early in the present campaign, the business element was apathetic to a degree which appeared to experienced politicians dangerous. The cause of the apathy was evident. It was overconfidence. The business men had fought and vanquished Bryanism in 1896, and since then commercial prosperity had been so great and so general that the business man, reasoning according to a business man's logic, concluded that as everybody was satisfied nobody would vote for a change.

"They did not reflect at first that there are a great many people who do not reason according to a business man's logic. They did not reflect upon a solid South, voting solidly against its own best interests, just because of habit, prejudice, and a race question.

"They did not reflect upon the numerical strength of the idle and vicious in the large cities, the extent of the silver mining interests' influence, the liability of some kinds of wage earners to be persuaded by demagogues, the extreme anxiety of the 'outs' to get in, and other matters.

"But when at last the business men did realize that there was danger in Mr. Bryan's election, they sprang into the breach nobly. Not only in New York, but in Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, and all the large cities of the North, but also in the small towns, they rallied almost as one man to the defense and have conducted it with the promptitude, skill, and energy characteristic of the American business man.

"They have organized clubs and got them into perfect running order with a celerity that passes comprehension. They have printed and distributed documents, arranged meetings, provided speakers, raised flags, held parades, and done no end of private personal missionary work.

"They have furnished many valuable suggestions to the Republican committees. In a word, they have shown that when it comes down to a plain question of common sense, there is no politics in business, and that the business man will stick to it through thick and thin that 50 cents equals 50 cents no matter how much the Democrats may try to make them believe it equals 100 cents."

"But, Mr. Bliss," the reporter suggested, "the business men, no matter if voting as a unit, do not constitute a majority of the citizens?"

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Bliss. "They alone could not elect McKinley. The committee fully realizes and appreciates the indispensable support given to the Republican ticket by the agricultural element and by the workingmen. Those of the farmers who went over to Bryan in 1896 have largely returned to their allegiance, and the more intelligent of the workingmen have refused to be lured to their destruction by Bryan's sophistical and anarchistic appeals.

"But the great feature of the campaign is the almost perfect solidification of the business men on one side of the line of battle, as in 1896. Taking the two campaigns together, this development is unique in American political history."

"How do you account for the unanimity of the business men?"

"Business men," he answered, "care little for political parties, and still less for political leaders, but above all they do dislike to be made fools of. They do like to make money, of course, but they do not 'put the dollar above the man.' They are not given over to 'base commercialism or an accursed greed,' but they hate to be swindled. And when a man or a party comes along and tries to pull the wool over their eyes and tries to foist any such thing as this free-silver heresy upon them, they resent it. It is a reflection not so much on their honesty as on their intelligence.

"Business men possess many fine qualities, but perhaps the finest of all is their good sense. They are sensible men. They are quite aware of the fact that two and two make four. And, being sensible men, the Bryanite financial doctrines are utterly repugnant to them.

"Again, business men are far-sighted, cautious men. They are men of practical experience, who can tell better than the theorists like Mr. Bryan what effect a certain line of financial operations will have.

"They wish prosperity, not only to-day, but also to-morrow and day after to-morrow and next year and all the time. They want it not only for themselves, but also for their neighbors and their customers—not only for their own line of business, but for all lines of business; not only for New York, but for Philadelphia and Baltimore and San Francisco—for the North and for the South, for the East and for the West; because they know that the prosperity of all includes the prosperity of each; and they know that the free-silver policy, if carried into effect, would mean calamity to each and calamity to all.

"Moreover, the business men, as a rule, are honest men. Being honest men, they naturally revolt at Mr. Bryan's fifty-cent dollar idea, which is an essentially dishonest proposition.

"Then, too, the business men are eminently patriotic men. They have proved this abundantly on too many occasions to enumerate. Although the business men are hurt worse than any other class by a war, still they have always supported the Government most patriotically in all our wars, and there is no exception to the rule in the present case. They love the flag, and they do not love those who would pull it down in any place where it may have been raised."

Notes of the Campaign.

Ex-Gov. Hill of New York, ex-Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri, and ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois formed a group in the Hoffman House rotunda yesterday. Mr. Hill was reticent, Mr. Altgeld predicted a Bryan victory, while Mr. Stone said that 10,000 letters he had received assured him that the Democrats would carry Maryland, Delaware, and Indiana.

Maurice B. Blumenthal, who has charge of the Tammany "spellbinders," has issued an address to them in which he orders them to dwell upon what he calls "the preelection intimidation" of Tammany voters by Superintendent McCullagh and his deputies. They are also instructed to inform voters that any who are interfered with will be furnished with the best legal talent for their defense on application to Tammany Hall or the district organization.

The Democrats of the Thirtieth Assembly District are using a sounding board at their meetings. Candidate Samuel F. Hyman has challenged his Republican opponent for the Assembly to a joint debate, agreeing to defray all expenses.

Young Woman Burned to Death.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Margaret Sullivan, aged twenty-two years, was burned to death at an early hour this morning. Her brother, Cornelius Sullivan, was badly burned about the head and face. The latter was awakened by the sound of an explosion on the lower floor. He awoke his sister and they rushed down stairs. Cornelius broke a window and climbed out, but when he went to help his sister she could not be found. A few of her bones were found in the ruins. The house was burned to the ground. It was about three miles northwest of Geneva.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Bank Clerks' League Tournament Will Start To-morrow Night.

The bowling season has begun in real earnest, and is every alley in the city the roll of the balls and the crash of the falling pins is to be heard on six nights out of the seven in every week. A half dozen of the principal tournaments are already under way, and as many more clubs are arranging schedules and making other preparations for an early start.

A new bowling tournament this week will be that of the Bank Clerks' League, which will begin to-morrow evening on Reid's Church Street Alleys. Eighteen banks are included in the league, six of which will bowl each Tuesday evening.

The Brooklyn bank clerks have also organized a league comprising nine of the principal banks of that borough, which will soon begin operations. Other important tournaments soon to begin are those of the Interclub League of Brooklyn and the Athletic Bowling League.

The schedule for the week in the principal tournaments is as follows:

COLUMBIA LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.—Monday—Standard, Empire City, and Cyclone; Tuesday—Enterprise, Oriental, and Phoenix; Wednesday—Yonkers Royal Arcanum, Owl, and Royal Arcanum Wheelmen; Thursday—Dolando, Audubon, and Lotus; Friday—Friendship, Empire City, and Owl.

NATIONAL LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.—Monday—Oriental and Our; Tuesday—Berkeley and Golden Rod; Wednesday—Metropolitan and America; Thursday—Corinthian and Fidelis; Friday—Roseville Athletic Club and Germania.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.—Tuesday—American Exchange Bank, Mercantile Bank, Hanover Bank, Hudson River Bank, Kountze Brothers, and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

TWELFTH REGIMENT BOWLING LEAGUE.—Tuesday—Field and Staff and Company A; Thursday—Non-Commissioned Staff and Company B; Saturday—Company C and Company E.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.—Monday—Gramercy, De Forest, and Fraternity Councils; Tuesday—Breevoort, Fern, and Lefferts Councils; Wednesday—Burnside, Morning Star, and De Witt Clinton Councils; Thursday—De Long, Brooklyn, and Pro Patria Councils; Friday—Long Island, Fulton, and East New York Councils.

COLUMBIA TREATED BADLY.

Manager Shoemaker of the Football Team Scores Harvard Management and Officials.

In good spirits and none the worse physically for the defeat by Harvard, the Columbia football team returned to this city yesterday. The members of the squad, numbering more than thirty-five, left Boston in a special car over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and were at the training quarters in West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street by 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Although the result of the game was a disappointment, the local team having hoped at least to score, there was no trace of discouragement to be found in the squad. Saturday's defeat, on the contrary, has aroused every candidate, and Coach Sanford hopes to work great improvement in the team during the next few days.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed last night by Manager Shoemaker at the treatment accorded the Columbia team by the Harvard management. Mr. Shoemaker said that the selection of Referee Crolius was forced upon Columbia, although none of the managers of the White and Blue team knew anything about Crolius's fitness for the place. It was charged that the referee's decisions were grossly unfair to Columbia in several instances, and that Crolius exhibited a lack of knowledge of the rules of the game. Umpire Dashiell also was charged with unfairness by the Columbia managers. It was said that Austin was guiltless of offense when ruled out of the game for rough play, and that Ellis of Harvard had on one occasion grasped and held Capt. Morley by the throat under the eyes of the umpire without being penalized. Manager Shoemaker further said that the team had been treated discourteously throughout the stay by Harvard managers. No Harvard man met the squad upon its arrival in Boston, and the Columbia management was refused permission to have a representative in the box office at the football field.

Two games are scheduled for the Columbia team this week. Stevens Institute will be met Wednesday on Columbia Field, and on Saturday the White and Blue eleven will play the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. The latter game is expected to be one of the hardest that Columbia will have this season.

INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL.

Season Slow in Beginning and Work Behind Usual Record.

Football among the members of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association has scarcely gotten into its preparatory stages yet, and will not be officially recognized until the special meeting of the league convenes to-morrow, at Blake School. Then the Football Committee has been instructed to give its report regarding the arrangement of the schedule and the securing of grounds upon the selected dates. Never in the history of interscholastic meetings has a football schedule been ratified immediately upon its presentation; there is always long discussion and much petty bickering. It is seldom less than two weeks after the original draft that a schedule is finally adopted. Therefore it seems extremely likely that there will be no beginning of football among the schoolboys until the 1st of November.

The question of dividing the association into junior and senior football leagues or of cutting down the membership to five schools seems to have gone quietly to sleep. The interscholastic politicians of last year appear to have graduated.

Lawson's Latest Horse Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—T. W. Lawson of Boston has bought of J. L. Dodge of Lexington the two-year-old roan filly by Jay Bird, dam Black Bess, 2:22½. The filly is said to be a sensational trotter.

Dodge has sold to Herbert Gray, Mr. Lawson's business manager, a half interest in Lucy May, 2:22½, winner of last year's pacing futurity. She is by Oakland Baron, dam Kate Clay, by Allandorf.

There is a rumor here that W. C. Whitney has bought of John E. Madden his farm near this place. The farm, which was named Hamburg Place, after the great horse Madden developed, is one of the finest in this vicinity.

To Adopt the Anise Seed Bag.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 14.—E. H. Harriman, Dr. J. O. Green, and John R. Townsend of New York, who are about to establish a large hunt club near Goshen, have decided not to use a fox in the hunts. The route to be pursued by the hunters will be chosen before the start is made. A bag filled with anise seed will be dragged over the ground through fields and woods, furnishing the trail for forty hounds. The right of way will be purchased of the farmers. Many New Yorkers are interested in the proposed hunts, the first of which will occur on Oct. 20.

Cornell's Cross-Country Team Captain.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—B. A. Gallagher, '02, has been elected Captain of the Cornell cross-country team, to fill the vacancy of O. A. Berry, '01, resigned. Gallagher holds the two-mile record at Cornell.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A FARM.

Hired Man Killed and Farmer May Die as Result of a Runaway.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Yesterday about dusk as James G. De Wandelaer and his hired man, James Cook, were hauling cornstalks from the field to the barn the team of horses became frightened at a portion of the load sliding upon them and ran away, with fatal results. The horses dashed directly toward the barn, and before De Wandelaer and Cook could leap from the load the entrance was reached. The men, both standing erect, crashed against the upper portion of the entrance with terrific force.

Cook was killed instantly, his neck being broken. De Wandelaer was seriously and probably fatally injured, a number of his ribs being fractured, an arm broken, and internal injuries received.

De Wandelaer is a well-known farmer, and a member of the New York State Grange. His farm, where the accident occurred, is in the town of Palatine, across the Mohawk from this village.

PLEDGES FOR MISSIONS

The Rev. Mr. Simpson's Annual Appeal Again Successful.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CROWDED

A Gold Nugget, Jewels, and Promises of Large Sums—Total Amount Realized Over $50,000.

The Rev. Albert B. Simpson, President of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, yesterday preached his annual missionary sermon at the Gospel Tabernacle, in Eighth Avenue, near Forty-fourth Street, and as a result over $50,000 in cash, pledges, and property was realized for the support of the missions and work of the alliance for 1901.

The exact amount pledged, exclusive of property pledges, at the two offertory services in the morning and the afternoon was $48,862.25. Of this sum $32,165 was pledged at the morning service. The cash donations at the two services amounted to $204.10.

The sermon and the offerings for the mission work formed the closing chapter of the seventeenth annual convention of the alliance, which has been in session at the tabernacle since Oct. 5. The convention will adjourn after a short session this morning. Each year it is customary for the Rev. Mr. Simpson on the Sunday previous to the closing of the convention to preach a missionary sermon, in which he tells in detail the needs of the mission work in foreign countries, and to then make an appeal to the members of the congregation.

The sermon yesterday began with a recital of the explorations of the late David Livingstone, and the work he did for Christianity in Africa. The speaker then went into the doctrinal principles of the Shepherd and His sheep, and from this drew his illustrations applicable to the necessity of liberal giving for the evangelization of the heathen.

"If you are His sheep," he said, "you will not go running about after false ideas, after Christian Science and the higher criticism, but you will know. And when you see people running about after error and foolishness and sensationalism you will know they are under the guidance of a false shepherd."

The sermon was short, but as the conclusion was reached the effect upon the congregation had long been apparent. All over the big room, packed from the rostrum to the doors on the main floor, and equally packed in the gallery, there came fervid responses to the appeals made by the speaker. Cries of "Please God!" and "Amen!" frequently interrupted the sermon, and in many parts of the edifice were heard sobs.

Following the sermon Mr. Simpson explained that the offering about to be taken was for the purpose of carrying on the missionary work of the alliance for the coming year.

"If there are any of you," he said, addressing the congregation, "who have left over pledges from last year that you have been unable to take up, let them go. An old pledge is a bondage. We never collect. Now, before the committee starts out to distribute the cards on which you are to pledge what you feel you can pay, I want to ask every one here who is willing to devote his life to the work of spreading the Gospel in heathen lands to rise."

In answer to this appeal sixty-eight persons arose. Of this number two were colored men, and one was an aged and white-haired woman. She announced that she was past three score and ten years, but that what was left of her life she would willingly devote to the work.

Mr. Simpson then announced that he would name the first donation in the form of a gold nugget valued at $75, which had been sent by the owners of a mine in California, who had promised that if the mine ever became a paying property, part of the profits should go to the work of supporting missions.

The cards were then distributed by a force of a dozen or more men selected from the congregation. Mr. Simpson stood at the altar and received the cards as they were handed up, and as the cards accumulated read the amounts of the pledges to the congregation. At a table a little to one side sat David Grear, Treasurer, and Mrs. Simpson, Financial Secretary of the Alliance, to receive and count the cash donations that were made.

The first pledge announced was one of $50. Then there followed several of smaller amount, and then came one for $400. The next two were small, but were followed by a pledge of $1,800. The next was for $100 and the next for $3,000. As this last was announced the congregation, with one accord, began to sing, "Oh, How I Love Jesus." Then there came pledges of $1,200, $1,000, $1,600, $2,000, and $4,000.

At frequent intervals announcements of the larger sums would be followed by the spontaneous singing of hymns, such as "Tell It Again; Tell It Again," "How Beautiful to Walk in the Steps of the Savicur," "Oh, It Is Wonderful," and "All Along the Way Grows Brighter." One pledge of $1 was announced and the congregation sang "Why Not Surrender All?"

One card read, "I give myself and property." The identity of the giver was not disclosed, but it was said that the property consisted of a house and lot in the Bronx. None of the alliance officials would offer any estimate as to the value of the property.

At the afternoon service, at which Mr. Blackstone spoke, there was not so large a congregation present. The first pledge was $3,000. The pledges were larger on an average than at the morning service, there being but few under $100. The announcement of a pledge of 25 cents was received with praise by the congregation.

A small package was then handed up. On it was pinned one of the pledge cards, on which was written: "Being jewelry from a sister who has gone where she shall see Him face to face." The package contained jewelry, it was learned, that was valued at $100, and was contributed by a daughter whose mother had recently died.

Mr. Simpson then announced that at Nyack, N. Y., there also was collected yesterday a missionary offering. The sum realized at the service, he said, would be counted in with the amount pledged at the Tabernacle. He then announced that the total sum pledged in both places amounted to $52,259.25. He then went on to say that during the year since last Spring there had been contributed about $170,000, exclusive of the sum pledged yesterday.

"I don't want any one to make comparisons," he continued, "between the pledges of this year and last. I do not like comparisons. I shall not be disappointed nor discouraged if the contributions of next year are ten or even twenty thousand dollars less than this."

There was held a service last evening, at which the Rev. W. F. Meminger, the Rev. D. W. Le Lacheur, the Rev. J. Kimber, and the Rev. Dr. H. Wilson addressed the congregation.

POLICE STOP A FUNERAL.

They Find That the Dead Man Had Been in a Saloon Fight.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—After the friends of Eugene Infante had gathered in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament this afternoon for his funeral service, Father O'Sullivan announced that the funeral had been postponed by order of Coroner Banning. This was a surprise to all, as there had been no suspicion of foul play.

Infante was a carpenter and lived on Washington Avenue, where he died after being treated for four days by Dr. Dalrymple for pneumonia. Last night the police ascertained that a week ago Infante had been involved in a fight and had got the worst of it. Dr. Dalrymple said his patient had two black eyes and a bruise on the chest, but he did not think they contributed in any way toward his death, and the case appeared to be one of pneumonia.

The police, however, arrested Bernardo Ciza, an Italian carpenter, of Fourth Street, with whom Infante is alleged to have fought, and he is still locked up. The fight is said to have occurred in a saloon over some trivial matter.

Dr. Codding performed an autopsy this evening, but refused to make public the report which he will make to Coroner Banning in the morning.

Shot to Death by a Policeman.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 14.—Policeman Edward O'Neill shot Owen Stowell, a miner of this county, through the heart in front of the Queen City Hotel here this morning while trying to effect his arrest for fighting. O'Neill says he shot in self-defense.

Removal Notice.

The National Butchers' & Drovers' Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
formerly located at Bowery and Grand St.,
are now occupying their
NEW BANKING ROOMS,
Broadway, Cor. Third St.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

TRAIN WRECKED BY LANDSLIDE.

Two Engines and Thirteen Cars of Extra Freight Piled in a Mass.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—An extra freight train on the West Shore Railroad, south-bound, and drawn by two mogul engines, ran into a landslide two miles north of the West Point tunnel early this morning. The two engines and thirteen cars were thrown from the track and piled up in a mass. The cars were loaded with grain and general merchandise. The two engines are so badly wrecked that they will have to be entirely taken apart before they can be removed. Only four of the freight cars are believed to be a total loss.

Fireman Hannay of the front engine lay crushed between the engine and tender for over an hour and a half, and was badly scalded by escaping steam. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, in Newburg, where his leg was amputated. His family reside at Ravenna. Engineers Ward and Keating, both of Union Hill, N. J., jumped and escaped with slight injuries. Fireman Higgins, also of Union Hill, was taken out of the wreck only slightly injured.

The accident occurred shortly after midnight, and trains could not pass until 4 o'clock this afternoon. It will be a couple of days before the down track is completely cleared of the wreckage.

Large Cranberry Crop.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 14.—The cranberry crop in this section is exceeding all expectations, and some beds are yielding as high as 300 bushels to the acre. Many of the berries gathered are as large as robins' eggs. They are of the Matthew variety and the early blacks. The pickers are making good wages at 12 cents a pail on account of the size of the berries, as more can be gathered in a day than when the berries are small.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:12	Sun sets	5:20
Moon rises	11:37		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:46	Gov. Isl'd	1:20	H. Gate	3:16
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:03	Gov. Isl'd	1:42	H. Gate	3:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bellagio, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

Cestrian, Liverpool	.....	.....
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Europa, Haiti, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Manilla, Genoa, &c	.....	.....
New York, Dominican Republic, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Wilhelm V., Curacao	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 821, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. $14 and up to Oct. $27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. $27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Oceanic. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. $11.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Olympia, were dispatched East Oct. 11, and are due in New York on Tuesday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 15.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 4.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Sept. 24.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Oct. 7.
Cornwall, London, Sept. 28.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Oct. 10.
Galileo, Hull, Sept. 24.
Laura, Hamburg, Sept. 20.
Manhanset, Dundee, Oct. 1.
Marquette, London, Oct. 5.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 6.
Minterne, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Oct. 7.
Queen Margaret, St. Lucia, Oct. 5.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 8.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, Oct. 1.
St. Fillans, Antwerp, Oct. 1.
Victoria, St. Michael's, Oct. 3.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

Athos, Port Limon, Oct. 9.
Drumcliffe, Amsterdam, Oct. 2.
Europe, London, Oct. 4.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Oct. 10.
Hudson, Colon, Oct. 9.
Jersey City, Swansea, Oct. 2.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

Kensington, Antwerp, Oct. 6.
Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 10.
Minnesota, London, Oct. 4.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 11.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

Adirondack, Jamaica, Oct. 10.
Aller, Bremen, Oct. 9.
Werra, Gibraltar, Oct. 9.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, Oct. 11.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.

Arrived.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Lewis, Rio Janeiro Sept. 26, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Mae, Hutchinson, Key West Oct. 4 and Port Tampa 8th, to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 6:35 A. M. bound to Cartaret, N. J.

SS Cap Frio, (Ger.,) Von Holten, Hamburg Sept. 30 and Boulogne Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 A. M.

SS Bonn, (Ger.,) Walterstorff, Bremen Sept. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, Liverpool Oct. 3, with mdse. to F. Leyland & Co., Ltd. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Perrot, Havre Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlatique. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Oct. 2, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:14 A. M.

SS Cametense, (Br.,) McKenzie, Manaos Sept. 23 and Para Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Edmund Reeks & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Prins Wilem V., (Dutch,) Sordrager, Paramaribo, &c., Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Syracusa, (Ger.,) Behrmann, Rio Janeiro Sept. 23 and Barbados Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Shields Sept. 30, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Oct. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) Robertson, Santos, &c., Sept. 6, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 12:55 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Ethelred, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Antonio Oct. 10, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Comus, Kemble, New Orleans Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen. Anchored off Scotland Lightship at 8:15 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 14, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Porto Rico, for Boston.
SS Knight of St. George, (Br.,) for Melbourne, Sydney, &c.
SS Calderon, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Citta di Palermo, (Ital.,) for New Orleans.
SS Matanzas, for Campico.
SS Hyades, for San Francisco.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Notice to Mariners.

GOVERNORS ISLAND POST LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 12, 1900, a blower siren will be established at this station, on the northwesterly end of Governors Island, New York Harbor, to sound a continuous blast during thick or foggy weather. The present bell, sounding a double blow every 20 seconds during thick or foggy weather, will be retained at the station and will be struck, as heretofore, in case the siren should be disabled.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 82, No. 389, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 125.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:55 A. M. to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Segrave, sld. hence for New York to-day.

LEWIS & CONGER

High Grade Household Furnishings.

NEW STORE OPENING.

INSPECTION of our enlarged premises is cordially invited. The old store has been extended through to Forty-first Street, so that our immense stock may be easily shown. Everything necessary for Kitchen, Laundry, Cellar, Dining Room, Library, Pantry, Hall, Bath and Stable.

The Following Items May Suggest Something Needed.

Your home may need refitting. It is sometimes more economical and always more satisfactory to refurnish with entirely new and modern furnishings rather than to substitute an occasional new article; it costs nothing to consult us and thus get the value of our experience.

TABLE APPOINTMENTS

FOR THE DINING ROOM—Cutlery, China, Glassware, Coffee Machines, Plated Ware, Tea Kettles, Chafing Dishes, Plate Warmers, &c.

LIBRARY FIXTURES

FOR THE LIBRARY—Fire Irons and Brasses, Fenders, Wood Holders of Brass, Iron, Wood and Willow, Fire Screens, Scrap Baskets, &c. Bellows from small to mammoth, in Antique Carved Oak or Repousse Brass.

KITCHEN UTENSILS

FOR THE KITCHEN—Cooking Utensils of Copper, Steel Enamelled and Tin; Moulds for Puddings, Jellies and Ices, Decorating Implements, &c.
EDDY REFRIGERATORS—Our standard make for the past quarter century.

Goods delivered free to any part of the "Greater New York," or carefully packed and delivered at station within 100 miles of New York City.

BEST QUALITY ONLY.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Lewis & Conger,
130 and 132 West 42d St., 135 West 41st St.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH AVE., NEW YORK.

The Great Advertised Sale Continues.

THE EVENT OF THE CLOTHING TRADE.
New York's Foremost Clothing Manufacturers'
Stock of the Finest Fall and Winter-Weight
SUITS,
Fall Weight OVERCOATS and Raglans.
Several thousand garments made for New York's most exclusive trade will go at just about half wholesale cost.

FRANK L. TAYLOR CLOTHING CO
BROADWAY cor. CHAMBERS ST.
Stewart Building.

The man who smokes
Old Virginia Cheroots
has a satisfied, "glad I have got it" expression on his face from the time he lights one. He knows he will not be disappointed. No matter where he buys one—Maine or Texas, Florida or California—he knows they will be just the same as those he gets at home—clean—well made—burn even—taste good—satisfying!
Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

The Sun as a Radiator
has played his part and retired until next Summer. Now for the GAS RADIATOR. Have you tried one? Takes the edge off "that chilly feeling" these autumn mornings when it's scarcely cool enough to light the furnace. So easy to control. When the room is warm enough, turn of a tap stops further heat.
AT OFFICES OF THE
New Amsterdam Gas Company.

Always
Uniform Inimitable Unique
is
Hunter Baltimore Rye
—10 Years Old—
The American Gentleman's Whiskey
A. B. HART and FRANK MORA, Representatives, 88 William St., New York, N. Y.

LIBRARY and Easty Chairs.

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Art Nouveau
The Rambler
Goes for
The Advertiser

The *Rambler* looked in upon Wanamaker's Advertising Office a few days since. The chief advertising editor was intensely busy. His assistants were equally so. Over each desk a knitted brow, an anxious face. The subjects to be discussed in the advertising columns of the newspapers are many and serious. A single line of small type running simultaneously through half a dozen metropolitan newspapers is very costly—multiplied by hundreds daily it makes a great sum. Thus comes a tremendous incentive to work that will tell upon sales. Advertising is too high priced a salesman to fail of successful work. Hence the anxious air that pervades the advertising sanctum at Wanamaker's.

But the *Rambler* wished to get the advertiser's answer to the question: Please define *Art Nouveau?* The *Rambler* had already asked the question of many others without getting satisfaction, and turned at last to Wanamaker's highest authority, only to find the subject so large and complex as to baffle categorical inquiry and exacting brevity.

The *Rambler's* recent observations at Wanamaker's have created a desire to know something more of the new force in decorative art that, radiating from Paris, is impressing all Continental Europe with its power. Its influence is appearing in ceramics, in tapestries, in mural decoration, in all the arts that have to do with beauty in daily life.

You ask the *Rambler* what is *Art Nouveau?* The answer comes quickly—"cannot tell." But you will know it when you see it, and may feel what, if you know as little as the Advertiser and the *Rambler*, you cannot formulate.

Step into Wanamaker's basement Art Room. There are touches of the *Art Nouveau* all about you. Two illustrations impressed the *Rambler*, and maybe they'll impress you.

First, the exquisite Terra Cotta from Vienna—a few pieces were here some months ago but they took French leave. The assortment now is greater—most interesting. All the pieces are vases or jardinieres, in color similar—pale whitish olive green, which is very decorative. In form they are all irregular, somewhat rough. In decoration they vary; some have wonderful bas-reliefs, others beautiful figures of mythical subjects. The swirl of a vase and the graceful pose of the figures that adorn it combine exquisitely in the appeal to the sense of beauty. This terra cotta ware is an illustration of the *Art Nouveau* in form. Prices, $4.50 to $50.

Second, is a rich collection of Hungarian pottery—examples of the *Art Nouveau* in color. Like the terra cotta ware, these pieces are all vases. The color effects are strangely various. Some are iridescent and speak to you of glass; some are luminous as highly polished metal. You think of oxidized copper, of gun metal that will reflect like a mirror. Between them all are green, gold, copper, blue colors—often confused and strange, but always curious and original—no two pieces just alike. This Hungarian stuff also contributes something to form—its merits are not strictly limited to color. Here is a vase that bears a shepherd, sheep and landscape in relief—a positive example of the *Art Nouveau.* Describe it! That's beyond the *Rambler.* Feel it! Yes, clearly. The beauty of it is ill-defined, evasive, like the form of a cloud tipped with the rays of a golden sunset; like a strain of distant music; like fragrance of a flower.

The *Rambler* was told that only one piece in four comes from the firing perfect—three-fourths lost. Prices $2 to $100.

As you turn from the case containing the Hungarian pottery, you will notice two Wedgwood pictures, blue ground, delicate white figures. They are German. Subjects from Wagner's operas, and are worth more than a passing glance.

If in the coming days some knowledge, definite and accurate, concerning the *Art Nouveau* should come to the *Rambler*, it will be passed along to the *Rambler's* readers.

But another case in this Art Room claims attention for the strange, grotesque ugliness of its contents. Earthen-ware cats, monkeys, pigs, in shapes that might have been taken from a child's first efforts in drawing. It is fun in form, color, and senseless decoration, and so you may come into this basement art room awesome and serious, in the presence of so much that is beautiful and rare. You may leave it with a laugh; and you may meditate upon these contents in clay.

Charming and Dainty LINGERIE *from Paris*

Masterpieces from the Guild of Needleworkers That Have no Rivals in The World

There is a fairy palace on our second floor. This is only true to those who love sentiment; for the obtuse, practical people couldn't see fairies if there were any. Only lovers of beauty, and women with poetic natures will want to come to this beauty-laden bower; and they will know that fairies of genius and handicraft have sent their conjurements here.

There is the charm of lustrous silks in most brilliant color array. There are soft and dainty nainsooks, flannels and chiffons. Then there is bewitching adornment everywhere. For here are the garments that give the charm to women's wardrobes. Waists that give rich and marvelous beauty to outside costume; silk petticoats—exquisitely trimmed, brilliant; dressing sacques and lounging robes that give the dainty grace to women at home. Undergarments of softest nainsook, with hand-plaiting and with fascinating ingenuity, trimmed with laces, chiffons, ribbons, embroidery—all hand-made, and, with every stitch hand-done.

Fairy touches everywhere—with plaits for lines of poesy and laces the music notes between. Sentiment? Yes; for brains thrilled and hearts beat faster as these artistic garments grew under the skilled fingers that conjured them.

It is a marvelous collection of design and handiwork; yet all the garments are for practical service for dainty women.

The Silk Waists are the most brilliant collection—the newest, ripest beauty conceptions just from Paris. $14 to $65.

Tea Gowns and Negligees, made of silks, silk crepons, albatross and flannels; some elaborate, others demure and dainty. Prices run from $8 to $75.

Dressing Sacques, of silks, albatross and flannels; plain or elaborate; $4 to $40.

Imported Silk Petticoats; self-trimmings, or trimmed with laces or chiffons; from $23 to $75.

Short Flannel or Albatross Petticoats, with embroidered ruffles; from $2.50 to $20.

Then the fine Paris Underwear—an amazing and bewitching display of graceful design and marvelous needlework.

A retired and charming place to view it all quietly and in comfort—The Little French Store.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Street Dress for Women

The New Comes in Ever Increasing Variety—To-day Earlier Comers Take a Sharp Outward March

The prodigal variety of Tailor-made Suits gathered for the Wanamaker showing naturally leads to over-abundance of sorts in which are few of a kind. We don't re-fill, for new lines are constantly coming, and our stock must be kept ever fresh.

So here are suits that we were proud of only a few weeks ago—that we might be justly proud of to-day, except for our preference for later comers. Smart styles, handsome cloths, beautifully made; yet at these sharp concessions in prices:

At $10, from $14 to $18—Suits of Cheviot, camel's-hair and homespuns, in black, blue, Oxford and tan; made with blouse or Eton waists; best style skirts.

At $14, from $18 to $25—Suits of Venetian cloth, mixed covert and camel's-hair cheviot, in black, blue and Oxford; most all made in blouse style; variously trimmed—a number silk lined.

At $18, from $26 to $30—Suits of kersey, broadcloth and covert; blouse and double-breasted styles; all well tailored; some trimmed with strapping, others with gold braid.

At $30, from $45 and $47—Of covert, Zibeline and imported cheviot; black, blue and tan; double breasted Eton styles; some with l'Aiglon collar of velvet; all richly silk-lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Two *Rare Finds* in DRESS GOODS

We ought to tell the whole story of this magnificent stock of fabrics for dress. A score of counters are overflowing with the choicest goods brought out this season; and everywhere is most profuse variety and fairest prices.

But two lots of most popular goods came to us at extraordinary prices, and your best interest demands first news of them. First is this lot of

2,000 Yards of Black Pebble Cheviot At 75c a Yard, instead of $1.25

Pebble cheviot is the latest idea from the loom in rough cloth. Its popularity is already enormous. These are all-wool, beautifully woven, and *just new.* But the dyer had trouble—he got them a rich lustrous black, but he failed to get the cloth shrunken evenly. The width varies from 40 to 50 inches, and had to be sold at a loss.

It was shown to us. We found quality and color of the finest. There is no hurt that the dressmaker cannot dispel. It is a new splendid, handsome fabric that is popular at full value, and will likely be sold in a jiffy at its remarkable price, 75c a yard.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

The other bargain is a lot of

All-wool Cloth Plaids, at 28c a Yard, instead of 50c

Trade-fright is the stage-fright of store-keeping. Early in October weather frightened the holder of these Plaids, which are new, and well worth fifty cents a yard. We accepted a striking offer, hence this one for you to-day. There are twenty-two new, bright and attractive patterns—*all wool,* remember; and only 28c a yard

Rotunda, Tenth street side.

SILK FLANNEL
A New Fabric, But Already Popular

Pure silk woven as a flannel—or silk mixed with fine wool in same weave. Soft and rich and warm. Several pretty shades, for street dress or waist, or trimming, and some in exquisite evening colorings, and white, too. A very durable as well as attractive goods. All 20½ in. wide. The price here is $1.10 a yard.

Rotunda.

Two Celebrated CORSETS
One Imported, the Other American

"The Lillian," the most stylish, shapely and best-made corset that comes from abroad. Little wonder that so many American women have much admiration for it. By our method it doesn't cost as much as imported corsets do usually, though the best of all. These are in greatest demand:

$1.50—Of coutil; short and medium waist.
$2—Of coutil; white and drab; short and medium waist.
$2.50—Of sateen; low bust; long over hips. Same in black, $2.75.
$2.50—Of coutil; bias cut; low bust. Same in batiste, $2.75.
$3.75—Of coutil and batiste; straight front; short over hips; no side steels; lace trimmed. Some in black sateen, real whalebone, $5.
$4—Of coutil; real whalebone; bias cut; white and drab.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The "L. R." is an excellent domestic corset. We show it in a variety of shapes,—short, medium and long waist; made of sateens and coutil. Prices, 75c to $1.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Jackets and Coats

The price range is from $5 to $80. Priced by easy stages between these two, you'll find the finest and largest collection of girls' jackets and coats we've ever shown. There are the Gretchens for little girls, and the short, long and three-quarter length coats and jackets; the ulsters for older girls. There isn't a good style or material lacking. Just a word to-day of two new short jackets:

$14—Jackets of black kersey; double-breasted; lined with best satin; collar and revers of black astrakhan.

$18.50—Jackets of dark blue kersey; double-breasted; lined with best satin; collar and revers of beaver.

Second floor, Ninth street.

All Around the Store

Children's Nainsook Dresses. Three new pretty kinds for the little ones are—at 38c, Bishop style, hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; sizes 6 months to 2 years. At 50c—square yokes of plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery edging; 6 months to 3 years. At 75c—square yokes of plaits, hemstitched; with deep ruffles; neck and sleeves with narrow ruffles; 6 months to 2 years.

Corset Covers. These are for late fall wear—of Swiss ribbed white cotton; medium weight; high neck and long sleeves. 75c, in the Underwear Store.

Women's Stockings. At 25c a pair; these excellent kinds, of fine gauge, elastic cotton, well-made and fast color; all black; black with unbleached soles; black with split feet.

Fur Collarettes. Many kinds are here—one of electric seal, 5 in. deep, with shawl collar; stole fronts trimmed with 6 tails, $8. 10 in. deep, with high storm collar, $10.

Bleached Damask Lunch Sets in most attractive patterns, consisting of cloth, 2, 2½ or 3 yards long, with beautifully colored border and plain or fringed ends, and one dozen doilies to match. $4.25 to $5.75 a set.

Wash ribbons. You will probably be able to find any color you want in these ribbons. The Ribbon Store has all the desirable shades in all widths. Prices begin at 5c a yd., or 45c the piece, for No. 1, up to 65c a yd., or $6.40 the piece, for No. 60.

Soap for Election. No, this is real soap, but in political form. Some ingenious fellow has fashioned small busts of the presidential candidates out of this useful material. They are good likenesses. 10c each. Which do you wash your hands of?

Girls' Suits. Walking suits of Oxford mixed double-faced cheviots. They are double-breasted and tight-fitting; Eton style; with velvet collar. The skirt has deep stitched facing. Price, $11.

Diaries for 1901. People have begun to want them already—notes are made on dates ahead to jog the memory. The Commercial Stationery Store has 280 varieties ready. Thin ones, for vest-pocket, at 12c; of Russia leather or seal, with pencil, at 25c and 35c. Others, in all sizes, up to $2. Basement.

A New Winter Overcoat for Men has just come in. It's made of Oxford gray frieze, with lining of plaid worsted. A serviceable and dressy coat. $8.50.

Boys' Raglan Overcoats. A new, swell Raglan for boys of 7 to 16 years is shown. Made of all-wool Oxford mixed frieze; unlined except for black satin over shoulders, $11. The usual store would ask $15 at least.

Eiderdown Robes, $3.25. New styles, cut full size; with fitted back, loose front, two silk frogs, and girdle at waist. They are satin bound and have no raw seams. Solid colors—light blue, pink, red and gray. Other more elaborate styles up to $13.50.

A Bulbless Atomizer. At last the really successful atomizer has been invented. It is a Parisian idea, and works without a rubber bulb. Pressure is supplied by a small air-pump, which gives a powerful, steady spray. Of heavy glass, with nickel trimmings; strongly made. $1.75 to $3.75.

Glace Fruit. You usually pay 50c to 80c a pound for it. We import and sell a five-pound box of the best quality of candied fruit for $1.50.

Bed-Rock Prices on Sterling HOUSEHOLD LINENS

The recent remarkably good values offered here have made this Linen store a more-than-ever interesting place to thrifty housekeepers. None but absolutely pure linens are procurable here at any time. We're selling high-class linens now at prices as low or lower than grossly inferior grades are bringing generally.

Here are some prices—many other linens proportionately low:

Table Linen—

1,200 yards of cream table linen; almost 2 yards wide; durable linens that will become snow white after being laundered a few times; fully worth 50c a yard; now at 33c.

450 yards of bleached Scotch table linen; 2 yards wide; choice patterns; regularly $1 a yard; now 75c.

1,000 yards of bleached Scotch double damask; 70 in. wide; attractive designs; usually $1.25 a yard; now $1.

75 table cloths; bleached Scotch double damask, 2½ yards long; usually sold at $3.25 each; price $2.50.

Napkins—

80 dozen bleached Scotch dinner napkins; 24 in. sq.; to match above table linen; value $3.75 a dozen; price $2.75.

Towels on Toweling—

100 dozen bleached glass towels, with blue or red stripes; 20x34 in.; heavy, serviceable; 11c each, instead of 16c.

40 dozen snow-white bath towels; all cotton; 22x51 in.; fringed ends; regularly $2 a doz.; now at 2 towels for 25c.

100 dozen bleached damask knotted fringe towels; all white, or with colored borders; 24x50 in.; regularly 25c each; now 18c.

550 yards of brown Irish crash toweling; red tape borders; very durable; 10c yd., instead of 15c.

Fourth avenue.

PARLOR SUITES
Handsome Samples at Reduced Prices

All that follows relates of perfect high-grade furniture that has served as exhibition goods. Latest designs in frames and covers, of course. And very desirable styles, too. Still, we have too many in the vast assortment. Some will not be re-ordered. These among others. They'll be closed out now at 20 to 40 per cent. less than regular prices:

$45, from $58—Imitation mahogany frames; 3 pieces; damask covering.
$60, from $100—Mahogany frames; 2 pieces; silk striped covering.
$62, from $93—Library suite; 3 pieces; moquette covering.
$65, from $110—Mahogany frames; 2 pieces; silk striped covering.
$75, from $125—Imitation mahogany frames; 3 pieces; silk striped covering.
$80, from $130—Overstuffed; 3 pieces; damask covering.
$80, from $135—Mahogany frames; 3 pieces; damask covering.
$82.50 from $110—Mahogany frames; 3 pieces; tapestry covering.
$90, from $150—Mahogany frames; 3 pieces; handsomely inlaid.
$95, from $140—Inlaid frames; 3 pieces; tapestry covering.
$100, from $135—Mahogany frames; 3 pieces; silk striped covering.
$120, from $160—Carved frames; 4 pieces; tapestry covering.
$120, from $190—Inlaid frames; 4 pieces; green velour covering.
$125, from $180—Mahogany frames; 3 pieces; silk damask covering.
$135, from $200—Mahogany frames; 3 pieces; silk damask covering.
$150, from $225—Mahogany frames; 4 pieces; pearl inlaid.

Fourth floor.

GLOVES for Boys

Why shouldn't a boy be as particular as his elders about his gloves? We pay as much attention to having the boys' gloves right, as we do the men's and women's. These are worth seeing:

At $1—English pique walking gloves, in the new red and tan shades.
At $1—One-clasp mocha gloves; tans and grays.
At $1.50—Dent's one-clasp walking gloves.
At $1.25—Boys' outseam English walking gloves.
At $1.50—Boys' "Royale" one-clasp pique gloves.

Tenth street.

The Way We Make CLOTHES for Men

Pay all you can for your clothes—but don't waste money for sentiment; unless there isn't anything else that you want the money for, and you enjoy the sentiment.

The feeling of confidence in a man's clothes adds as much to his good looks as does the fit. It never pays to feel shaky about the style of your clothes being absolutely correct.

It's all a question of how much a man need pay to be sure beyond peradventure.

You only need to have clothes made once at Wanamaker's to be certain all the way round.

And you don't run any risk that once. We never allow a man to be unhappy about a suit made here. We want him delighted, or we want to keep the suit.

The most expert tailors do our work. The latest, smartest styles to be found anywhere are here. No better or handsomer clothes are made for men than our tailors make—no matter what fancy price you pay.

But we only charge fair prices. Yet we use finer materials and make better clothes than nineteen good tailors out of twenty.

Test these statements. The matter of clothes is too important for any man to go ahead without knowing Wanamaker's Tailoring Store.

Test us by the Sack Suits we are making to order for $20 to $30. See the character of the fancy cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds that go into them. Then let your acceptance of the suit depend on its style and perfect fit when you try it on.

There's no risk to that, is there?

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Dollar WHITE SHIRT
That is the Best Made

We've been saying that for over four years now, and every year more men say it with us. We started out to get a better white shirt than was being sold anywhere for $1. Well, it's been here these four or five years now, and although we're constantly on the look-out for a better shirt to sell for $1, we haven't found it yet. We have the hardest kind of a time to keep a complete line of sizes in stock—the shirts go so quickly. But for a while now you'll have no trouble in getting your size.

Made of Williamsville muslin, with a linen bosom; four ply, all buttonholes hand-made; different sleeve lengths. Five styles: Open front or back, studs or eyelets; open back, single or double plaits, eyelets or plain; open back and front, short bosom, studs or eyelets; open back, short bosom, single or double plait, eyelets or plain; coat shirt, open front all the way down, studs only.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

An Attractive Sale of Dainty EMBROIDERIES

They are all in advance patterns—samples of next spring's importations. They come to us from St. Gall's leading maker—come to us at a most advantageous price. They are in 4½-yard lengths—insertions, edgings and allover embroideries. Mostly all in matched sets. Some as low as 23c for 4½-yard piece. Others up to $6.75. And every piece at least a third below actual value—many at about half.

Main aisle, Broadway.

New SILVERWARE
Elegant Display in a New Store

All the silverware has been brought up to the first floor,—joins forces with the Jewelry. Together they form a splendid store. The first efforts in the way of gathering for the holidays are now apparent. Wholly new elegance in silverware for all uses. Wedding gifts, too, in splendid assortment. Prices! You'll find none lower for goods of this class. In many other stores they're likely to be considerably higher.

Bread Trays, $13.50 to $36.
Gravy Boats and Trays, $16.50 to $35.
Bonbon Dishes, $3.25 to $12.50.
Vegetable Dishes, with cover, $25.
Water Pitchers, $32 to $50.
Tea Sets, 5 pieces, $130 to $175.
Tete-a-tete Sets, 4 pieces, $40 to $65.
Sugars and Creams, $10 to $35.
Cracker Jars, cut glass, with sterling silver tops, $6 to $15.
Loving Cups, cut glass, sterling silver mounted, $2.50 to $13.75.
Tea Caddies, cut glass, sterling silver mounted, $3.50 each.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BELLARIO FOR ENGLAND

Colt Bought by Richard Croker Meant to Race Abroad.

LAST WEEK AT MORRIS PARK

More American Jockeys Bound for Europe—Weight for Age Races to Revive the Interest.

The sale of Newton Bennington's stout and consistent colt Bellario to Senator P. H. McCarren, for Richard Croker, said to have been made on Saturday, was followed promptly by the report that Bellario is to be sent to England, and that Beau Gallant and King Bramble, also bought for Mr. Croker, are to go with him. The purchaser has not denied or confirmed the statement, but in view of the growing inclination of wealthy American turfmen to transfer their racing interests to England, patrons of racing have accepted it as truth, and have again gone to wondering whence will come the horses to make racing in the United States next season. The matter has become worthy of serious consideration, and the movement The Jockey Club has been spurred to in the interest of establishing weight for age races that will keep high-class horses in the United States has been begun none too soon.

Should Bellario and Beau Gallant go, too, there would be removed from American racing two more colts that give extraordinary promise, for both show the inclination to go on, and no great improvement on two-year-old form will be necessary to put them in the very first flight of three-year-olds in America.

Each week also brings notice of the engagement of additional American jockeys to ride in England and France, and, though the turf can spare the riders far better than it can the horses, a result that is extremely probable will be to increase greatly the cost to racing stables of securing competent riders. The difficulty is one that can be overcome in a very short time, however, for it will not take long for horsemen to develop new talent.

With this week the Autumn meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Morris Park will end, and the racing scene will shift to the new Empire City course at Yonkers. For the close at Morris Park there will be racing five days this week, Friday being the only off day. The two most valuable and important stakes of the week are down for Saturday, when the meeting ends. Chief of these is the Morris Park Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at two miles and a quarter over the Withers course, which promises another meeting of Ethelbert and Imp, with Jack Point, Raffaello, Sidney Lucas, Ildrim, Gonfalon, Pink Coat, Autumn, and Kilmarnock among the thirty-one entries to be handicapped. The weights will be announced on Wednesday. The second stake is the White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds, over the Eclipse course, with Beau Gallant, Tommy Atkins, Olympian, Elkhorn, Ballyhoo Bey, Garry Herrmann, Alard Scheck, Lady Schorr, Water Color, Dublin, Bonnibert, Belvino, Telamon, Surmise, Irritable, and King Lief among the forty-four that are still eligible.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a half, over six flights of hurdles. Klondyke, 173 pounds; Alvarado II., 148; Mazo, 147; Cheesemite, 145; Long Isle, 138; Tamar, 137; Draughtsman, 136; Holland, 132; The Burlington Route and Island Prince, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Monday Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward, last seven and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Vulcain, 117 pounds; Carbuncle, 106; The Musketeer, 105; Beau Ormonde and Sparrow Wing, 103 each; Dr. Barlow, 102; Lief Prince, 98.

THIRD RACE.—The Commando Stakes; selling; for two-year-olds, non-winners of $2,000; the Eclipse course; six furlongs. Margraviate and Maximus, 108 pounds each; Luerna, 107; Choice, 106; Colonel Padden and Lief Prince, 104 each; Moor, 103; Cornelian, 102; Glade Run, 100; The Golden Prince and Kimberley, 93 each; Animosity, Annie Thompson, and Manga, 88 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Throgg's Neck Stakes; selling; for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,200 in 1899 or 1900; the Withers mile. Dolando, 111 pounds; Sparrow Wing, Lorochee and Aisike, 104 each; Sloim, 100; The Amazon, Wooster Boy, Fleuron, Carbuncle, and Oread, 97 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750, special weights and allowances, last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Piederich, Baron Pepper, The Rhymer, Gold Heels, Chuctanunda, and Rolling Boer, 112 pounds each; Glenuelle and Servilia, 109 each; Queen Carnival, 104; Sentry, 102; Hollow Wood, and All Saints, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—The Ethelbert Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,000 in 1899 or 1900, special weights, two miles, over the Withers course. Star Bright, 111 pounds; Duoro, 108; Frank Hall, 87; Trigger, 84.

American Jockeys Win in France.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—At Longchamps to-day the American jockeys made a good showing. The Prix St. Cyr, 5,000f., over a course of 2,500 meters, was won by M. E. Veil-Picard's Quartier Latin, ridden by "Willie" Sims. Kiss, also owned by M. Veil-Picard, and ridden by "Patsy" Freeman, was second.

The Prix du Moulin, 5,000f., over a course of 2,400 meters, was won by M. E. Le Maire's Fair Boy, with "Cash" Sloan up.

WOMEN'S WEEK FOR GOLF.

Five Days of Sport Offered on the Baltusrol Links.

Golf for the coming week in local circles will find the centre of its attraction on the Baltusrol Golf Club links, near Short Hills, N. J., where for five days the annual open tournament for women will be under way.

The competition will open to-morrow morning with an eighteen-hole handicap, and the best sixteen gross scores will be picked to play for the Baltusrol Cup at match play on the following days, while the second sixteen will make up the consolation class.

The leading women golfers of the metropolitan district and also from Philadelphia, including the National champion, Miss Frances C. Griscom, will be among the starters to-morrow.

The full golf programme for the week is:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15.

Oakley Country Club, Boston.—Vardon.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

Baltusrol.—Women's open tournament, handicap and driving contest.
Harbor Hill.—Women's monthly handicap.
Oakley Country.—Vardon.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

Baltusrol.—Women's open tournament, first match play rounds for Baltusrol, Consolation, and Blasted Hopes Cups.
Richmond County.—Women's handicap.
Cosonia.—Women's match, Cruikshank Cup.
Myopia, Mass.—Vardon.
Alleghany Country.—Western Pennsylvania golf championship.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

Baltusrol.—Women's open tournament, second match play rounds for Baltusrol, Consolation, ad Blasted Hopes Cups.
Apawamis.—Women's final match for Governors' Cup and approaching and putting competition.
Englewood.—Produce Exchange brokers' tournament.
Brookline Country.—Vardon.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

Baltusrol.—Women's open tournament, semi-final rounds, Baltusrol, Consolation, and Blasted Hopes Cups and Scotch foursomes.
Fall River, Mass.—Vardon.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

Baltusrol.—Women's open tournament, finals for Baltusrol, Consolation, and Blasted Hopes Cups.
Van Cortlandt.—First match play round for Herald Cup.
Montclair.—Semi-final rounds for October cups and men's and women's handicap.
Wee Burn.—Third competition for W. D. Phillips's prizes and team match with Brooklawn.
Richmond Hill.—Second match play round for club championship.
North Jersey.—Mixed team match.
Oakland.—Governors' Cup.
St. Andrew's.—Ball sweepstakes.
Apawamis.—Semi-final round for President's Cup.
Harbor Hill.—Bogy handicap.
Westchester Golf.—Second match play round for club championship.
Morris County.—Team match with Princeton qualifying round men's championship, and second match play round for Thebaud Cup.
Dyker Meadow.—Monthly handicap.
Fall River, Mass.—Vardon.
Ardsley.—Handicap, Classes A and B.
Nassau Country.—Team competition, second match play round.
Crescent Athletic.—Members' handicap.
Englewood.—Second match play round for men's and women's championship.

More activity has been shown at the Van Cortlandt Park public links this season than ever before on a public golf course in America, due chiefly to the efforts and able management of the Van Cortlandt Park Golf Club, which was organized last May, and now has a membership of over 200. The club in no way interferes with the general public, who have the free use of the links.

Owing to a pressure of business President Grout was unable to give his personal attention to the club, so he resigned, and at a special meeting of the Board of Governors, held Oct. 12, at 463 Fifth Avenue, his resignation was accepted and Vice President Duryea was elected President and H. E. Brown Vice President. The old Greens Committee was discharged with thanks, and the President appointed a new Greens Committee, consisting of Dr. Mendel, Chairman; Perkins, Vice Chairman; Fitzpatrick, associate member; Gilmartin, Bashford, and Walker. They prepared a new schedule for the remainder of October and the early part of November as follows:

Oct. 20, 18 holes, medal play, handicap, for men, prizes to best net and gross scores; Oct. 24, 12 holes, medal play, women's club championship, first and second prizes; Oct. 27, men's 18 holes, medal play, qualifying round, for the club championship, for the O'Connell Cup, first sixteen to qualify; Oct. 27 to Nov. 1, first round, match play, for club championship; Nov. 3, mixed foursome handicap, 18 holes, medal play; Nov. 1 to Nov. 3, second round, match play, for club championship; Nov. 3 to Nov. 7, third round, match play, for club championship; Nov. 10, final round, match play, for club championship; Election Day, handicap for men, 18 holes, medal play, two prizes; handicap for women, 12 holes, medal play, two prizes.

INTERCOLLEGIATE MEETING.

College Athletic Records Formally Allowed and Other Important Business Transacted.

A joint meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning. The members of the Executive Committee present were: President A. G. Mason, Harvard University; Secretary W. A. Young, New York University; Treasurer W. R. Quinn, Columbia University; Graduate Manager Oliver Shiras, Cornell, '97; A. D. Warner, Cornell University; J. W. Jamison, Princeton University; W. Frazier, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, and J. D. Dana, Yale University.

The Advisory Committee is composed of G. T. Kirby, Cornell University; Murdock Kendrick, University of Pennsylvania, and T. R. Fisher, Yale University, all of whom were present.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $2,633, largely due to the financial success of the games held last May, which were stated to have been the most successful in the history of the association.

A communication from the committee of the New York Athletic Club having in charge the memorial fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of William B. Curtis ("Father Bill") and asking for the co-operation of the association in the matter, was read. The President and Secretary were appointed, as requested, to serve with the committee of the club, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the various colleges of the association and to ask their aid in the matter.

The following records, made at the games last May, were allowed, and the standard record medals of the association awarded in each case:

Throwing the 16-Pound Hammer.—A. Plaw, University of California, 154 feet 4½ inches.
Putting the 16-Pound Shot.—J. Beck, Yale University, 44 feet 3 inches.
Two-Mile Run.—Alexander Grant, University of Pennsylvania, 9:51 3-5.

The proposed rules for the better government of intercollegiate contests proposed by the Faculty Committee of the association and published last week, were discussed at some length, and finally referred to the Advisory Committee, together with some proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws, with instructions to report at a special meeting of the two committees, to be held the night before the annual meeting of the association next February.

BASEBALL SEASON OVER.

Last Championship Game Was Played Yesterday at St. Louis.

The National League of baseball clubs practically closeed the season of 1900 with the games played on Saturday, and yesterday was the last scheduled game played, between St. Louis and Cincinnati on the former's grounds.

Brooklyn is again in first place, with Pittsburg second and Philadelphia third. New York brings up at the tail end of the list. Some of the clubs are still short in the number of games required to be played, but as the season has officially closed there is little likelihood of the games being decided. Yesterday's victory of St. Louis makes this team tied with Chicago for fifth place. Score of yesterday's game:

AT ST. LOUIS.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	—	7	17	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Sudhoff and Stanton; Scott and Peitz.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	82	54	.603	Chicago	65	75	.464
Pittsburg	79	60	.568	St. Louis	65	75	.464
Philadelphia	75	63	.543	Cincinnati	62	77	.446
Boston	66	72	.478	New York	60	78	.435

M. W. Long to Attack Indoor Records.

At the annual Fall indoor games of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, which will be held on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 17, M. W. Long of the New York Athletic Club, who is now a member of Company K of that regiment, is expected to lower the regimental record of 0:54 3-5 for a quarter mile. As Long recently made a world's record of 0:47 for that distance on a straightaway track, and one of 0:47 4-5 for the same distance on a circular track, he should have no trouble in lopping off several seconds from the armory record.

Another feature of the meet will be a two-mile relay race between teams from the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments. With such good runners as Long, McGirr, Robbins, Jackson, and Rollins from which to select its team, the Brooklyn men think they can win from the usually victorious Seventh. There will also be a relay race between teams from some of the Brooklyn schools.

National Polo League Meeting.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—The Directors of the National Polo League met at the Hotel Garde this afternoon, and after a comparatively short session completed all the preliminaries for the coming season, which opens Nov. 5. The circuit will be made up of Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Meriden, Waterbury, and New Haven. Home games will be played at Springfield Monday and Thursday; Hartford, Tuesday and Saturday; Meriden, Wednesday and Saturday; Waterbury, Wednesday and Friday; New Haven, Monday and Friday.

Mellor Wins Cross-Country Run.

F. A. Mellor won the regular weekly cross-country run of the Shamrock Harriers yesterday, making the 22 miles in 2 hours 33 minutes. The next four finished in the following order: E. Estoppey, Jr., E. C. Starr, E. C. Clark, and F. Schlobohn. The course began at the clubhouse in Van Cortlandt Park and led through the Mosholu Parkway, Bronx Park, and Pelham Bay Park to East Chester, returning through Mount Vernon and Yonkers.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Pianos of Good Makers.

$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PIANOS TO RENT.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

BRIGGS PIANOS.

AND OTHER LEADING MAKERS.

Also bargains in second-hand pianos; cash or installments; easy terms; tuning and repairing. C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, (18th St.)

PIANOLA and APOLLO PIANO PLAYERS

reduced prices. Small pianos of finest quality. Send for catalogue Fall styles. Rents, $3 up. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

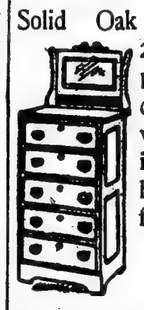
NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE. HAHNE & CO. NEWARK.

NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE. HAHNE & CO. NEWARK.

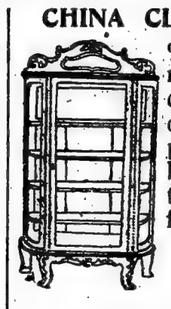
Four Furniture Advantages.

Not to accept them means a lost opportunity to be seriously regretted.

Solid Oak CHIFFONIER, 20x12 French bevel plate mirror; 5 drawers, 30 inches wide, 5 feet 4 inches high, brass handles; 6.50 value for 4.75

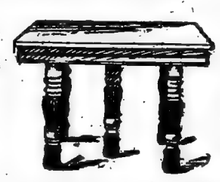


CHINA CLOSET, 3 feet 9 inches high, round ends, quartered golden oak, handsomely polished, French bevel glass in top; 17.50 value for 13.75



MORRIS CHAIR, quartered golden oak, handsomely polished, carved stanchions, complete with velour cushions, our own make, choice of patterns; 10.75 value for 7.50

EXTENSION TABLE, solid oak, 42 inches wide, extends 6 feet, fluted legs, splendidly made; 8.50 value for 6.50



HANDSOMEST Carpet and Upholstery Displays IN NEW JERSEY.

Free Deliveries in Greater New York and at New Jersey Railroad Stations.—Hahne & Co., Newark, N. J.

THE Broad=Exchange Building.

AT THE CORNER OF

Broad St. & Exchange Place.

This superb Office Building —20 stories high—to contain 18 Otis Bros.' Elevators and every known improvement and convenience for the safety and comfort of tenants, will be READY FOR OCCUPATION, positively,

MAY 1ST NEXT.

For plans and particulars apply to the Agents,

FRED'K SOUTHACK & ALWYN BALL, Jr., 111 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ, 60 Cedar St.

A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME

Sparklets TRADE MARK

Small Steel Capsules Filled with Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas.

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.

The SPARKLET Bottle should be as much a part of the family sideboard furniture as the iced water pitcher. Aerated water is better for young and old than plain water, and as the process of aeration is so simple and cheap, the pleasant little luxuries of sparkling cold tea, milk, lemonade, &c., may easily become every-day matters in the home.

Pint Bottles, $1.50 up.
Pint Syphon attachments, 50 cts.
Quart Syphons, $3.00 up.
Pint SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 25 cts.
Quart SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 40 cts.
MINERAL TABLETS AND FRUIT SYRUPS ALSO SUPPLIED.

Compressed Gas Capsule Co., B'way and 25th St., N. Y. City.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—In a small family a thoroughly competent cook and an experienced waitress; with references from last employer; wages, cook, $30; waitress, $20. Post Office Box 691 New Rochelle.

WANTED—Young lady to work on subscription books; must be neat and painstaking; salary, $6 per week. Accurate, Box 101 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Lithographic poster artists in black and colors; good wages and steady employment to competent men. Address THE DONALDSON LITHO. CO., Cincinnati, O. (Newport, Ky., is a suburb of Cincinnati, O.)

WANTED—Useful second man; good reference required. Apply before 10 A. M. Tuesday and Wednesday at 20 East 75th St.

WANTED—Men: $7.00 takes you to Europe; no steamship work. Atlantic Shipping Office, 209 2d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a neat girl as cook; willing to assist with washing; American family; seven years' reference from last place. 314 West 49th St., Maher's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By middle-aged respectable woman to work by the day; first-class laundress, sewer, and mender; over 20 years' reference. Brady, 512 West 29th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a German governess; good references. Schmidt, 305 East 90th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a waitress in flat; good cook; plain washing; reference; city or country. 244 East 44th St., third floor, car fare.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German girl; good cook and laundress; city reference. 956 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Swedish laundress; by day or week; in gentleman's family; best of city reference. Newkirk, 209 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in small private family; best city references. 68 Amsterdam Av., one flight, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; private family; by the day; excellent city reference. "J.," 530 6th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady desires to place a very competent experienced Frenchwoman as infant's nurse; takes charge from birth; or baby under two years; can highly recommend her; also best references from best New York families. Call, 139 East 34th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young North of Ireland Protestant as experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 631 Columbus Av., Hetherington.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; takes work home or by day; repairing dresses, alterations; also curtains, cushions, family sewing. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Miscellaneous.

GRADUATED MASSEUSE WILL GIVE MASsage, electric treatment, spine needles, and vapor baths. D. LA ROSE, 24 W. 65th St.

MASSAGE.—Masseuse graduate of Manhattan Training School, will give massage to ladies and children; also electric and facial massage; highest reference. Mrs. J. L. R., 215 East 18th St.

TEACHER.—By an experienced teacher; college and normal graduate, as visiting tutor. Box 145, 263 West 125th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET—Japanese; thoroughly experienced; first-class references. K., 41 East 19th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUR.—Graduated masseur gives massage, electric treatment, and vapor baths. YOUNG, 1,408 3d Av., near 80th St., one flight.

PERSONAL.

RE ROBERT MARRIOTT, DECEASED.
If William Marriott, who, in 1873, was residing at 89 Atlantic Street, Brooklyn, in the State of New York, nephew of Robert Marriott of Burton-upon-Trent, England, who died in the year 1873, if living, or if dead, his next of kin or representatives, will apply to Messrs. H. Goodger & Son, solicitors, Burton-upon-Trent, England, they will hear of something to their advantage.—Dated 19th September, 1900.
H. GOODGER & SON.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900.
HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-1aw6mM

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET de KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1900. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Executor. je23-1aw6mM

FOOS, LAMAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAMAR FOOS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kellogg & Rose, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1900. FERGUSON W. FOOS, Executor. KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City. je25-1aw6mM.

HENRIQUEZ, LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA CAROLINA HENRIQUEZ, Clara Henriquez, Charles Luis Henriquez, Richard Antonio Henriquez, Maria Amalie de los Dolores Henriquez, Louis Henriquez, the heirs and next of kin of LOUIS NAPOLEON HENRIQUEZ, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George Henriquez of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have certain instruments in writing, bearing date the 18th day of December, 1896, and the 11th day of October, 1899, respectively, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil of Louis Napoleon Henriquez, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and codicil.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o1-1aw6wM

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—TRENTON OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM COMPANY, plaintiff, against JAMES WEST, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Sept. 1, 1900.

LYON & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 34 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To James West, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. George P. Andrews, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 28th day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1900.

LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 34 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

o1-1aw6wM

THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 110 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, about 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Herter, referee, 2,059 Eighth Avenue, west side, 50.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,612.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 304 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,612.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 8 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 126 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 15.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,787; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 2,106 and 2,108 Amsterdam Avenue, 57.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, each 30 by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $86,075.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

37 and 39 Liberty Street, 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.

Enables dealers and investors to obtain the opinion of their own lawyers, and furnishes in addition the opinion of the Law Department, and in cases of doubt that of its Committee of Council, and a policy of Title insurance. Defends title at its own expense when assailed.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1900.
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
three story brick Building, with Lot, NO. 73 WASHINGTON ST., between Morris and Rector Sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A CITY HOUSE WITH COUNTRY SURROUNDINGS

FOR SALE OR RENT,

RIGHT IN THE BEST PART OF MANHATTAN.

Superb location, magnificent views, purest air, quietest and most genteel neighborhood; close to Broadway trolley and Rapid Transit; houses 20 and 25 feet, four-story, American basements; bright, new, clean, perfect.

Nos. 310, 314, 318 and 324 West 107th St.

CLOSE TO RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND PARK.

Will be sold low and on easy terms, or leased for three, four, or five years. Particulars on premises, or of

CHARLES BUEK, Owner and Builder, 109 WEST 42D ST.

33 West 81st Street,

large house, 25 feet wide; newly, handsomely decorated; open daily for inspection.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DWELLINGS $75 a Month and upwards.

138th & 139th Sts., 7th & 8th Aves.

Several desirable, well-appointed dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.

ERASTUS HAMILTON, 252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Apartments To Let

Peabody,
102-104 WAVERLEY PLACE.
Eight rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall service; rents, $60 and $65 per month.

Irvington & Rockland
136 TO 142 WEST 16TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $45 to $65 per month.

St. John, Wavecrest and Cedarhurst,
35 TO 41 EAST 50TH ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $45 to $60 per month.

The Berwick,
315 TO 319 WEST 58TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated; rents from $40 to $55 per month.

225 West 135th St.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated; rents, $45 per month.

269 West 136th St.
Gas ranges; seven rooms and bath; rents, $44 and $46 per month.

Janitor on Premises

CORNER APARTMENT
126-128
EAST 34TH ST.
Eight rooms and bath; butlers' pantry, servants' toilet; all light rooms; handsomely decorated; elevator; electric light, hall service, and every modern convenience.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

342 W. 71st, New Apartments,
Invites inspection of its extra very large rooms; finest on the west side; 7, 8, 9 rooms, with two baths to each apartment; butler's pantry; will decorate to suit; rents, $1,200 to $1,500.

THE CLEVELAND,
120 to 130 E. 24th St.
Large unfurnished apartments, all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; ample closets. Owner resident.

A.—1109-1111 MADISON AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING
High-class Apartment. Apply on premises, or CH. VOLZING & SON, 57th St., 3d Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FIVE-STORY BUILDING TO LET FRONTing on two streets; near Printing House Square. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$3,000 FOR MY 10-ROOM HOUSE, HALF ACRE land, 90 fruit trees. Photo can be seen at 10 Washington Place, 828 Tinton Ave., Irv. M. Taylor, East Orange. Thos. H. Morris, Woodbridge, Clark's Studio, New Brunswick.

PARTY WANTED WITH $250 TO $750 IN principal City each State as Sole Agent writing Inks and Pens. Enclose stamp. H. STANYNOUGHT, Iselin, New Jersey.

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THE Wilson & Lyon School
632 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 27.

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15 West 43d Street, New York City.
31st Year opens Sept. 26th.
High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics under the successful director, P. M. Seixas.
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ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Principal.

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Branches all over Europe and America. Terms begin now; fee reasonable; trial lesson free. (AWARDED TWO GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS AT PARIS EXPOSITION FOR BEST AND MOST PRACTICAL METHOD.)

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Preparation for all Colleges. Primary Dep't. Military optional to seniors. Day, Special, and Resident students. Twelfth year began Oct. 1st. Preliminary instruction Sept. 17th. Telephone 1260 Riverside for illustrated catalogue.

137TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
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Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

IRVING SCHOOL (BOYS), L. D. RAY.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate grades.
Individual work under professional Teachers.
CLASSES AVERAGE EIGHT.
Seventy graduates fitted successfully for college since 1890. Year book on request.

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Non-Sectarian Day School for boys and girls. Fortieth year began Sept. 18th. Splendidly located opposite Stuyvesant Square. Thorough courses from Kindergarten to College preparatory work. Physical culture training without extra charge. Catalogue gladly sent on request.

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Kindergarten through High School.
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Theo. E. Lyon, B.S., Associate Headmaster

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721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Dep'ts. 81st year opens Sept. 26.
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Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic and commercial courses; location unsurpassed; military drill; terms moderate. Address Brother AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

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Thorough work in all departments from Primary to College Preparatory. Little boys received in Kindergarten and Primary Classes.

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STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
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Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships.

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A model school for boys under thirteen years of age. Reopened Oct. 1st.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
176, 178, and 180 West 75th St.

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Instruction by an experienced editor. Send for circular. BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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Removed to 26 East 56th St.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
257 WEST 93D STREET, NEW YORK.
For particulars, address the Principal, Miss Emma G. Sebring, A. M.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS, lately Dean of Women and Assistant Professor of English Literature at Northwestern University, will open Classes in Literature, History, and History of Art at Hotel St. Andrew, 72d St. and Broadway.

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Individual and Class Instruction of every description. Circulars.

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MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 60 WEST 45TH St.—Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, School for Girls Reopens Oct. 3d. Classes for Boys. Limited number of resident students received.

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Thoroughly graded School for Girls. College-Preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten. 12 East 73d Street.

MISS MILLER AND MISS SMALL'S CLASS FOR BOYS
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Reopens Oct. 11th.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Girls, 607 5th Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington Gardner.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Miss Carrier's School for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES is published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large, latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and besides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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THE INDEPENDENCE OF MR. ODELL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES apparently assumes that the last Legislature was Mr. ODELL'S most obedient servant, and that Mr. ODELL is equally the obedient servant of Mr. PLATT. In common, probably, with other of your readers, I should like to know on what evidence this assumption is based. I had occasion to make somewhat careful observations of the course of the Legislature last Winter, and through some personal acquaintance in the Legislature had a little opportunity to know something of the influences which affected it.

The Franchise Tax bill was passed despite Mr. PLATT'S open and vigorous opposition; his hearty support to the legislation enabling the City of New York to grant the subway charter in perpetuity did not succeed in carrying it through; and he was generally supposed to be hostile to the law which enabled Mr. COLER to protect the city from becoming the prey of Ramapo, while I have abundant reason for the statement that the opposition which defeated the more radical anti-Ramapo legislation came from other and more disinterested quarters.

Other illustrations which indicate that the Legislature did not act as the registrar of Mr. PLATT'S will may probably suggest themselves to your readers. As to Mr. ODELL'S relation to Mr. PLATT within the Republican organization I know nothing. But in this county, where he and I both have our home, he has the reputation of being a man of independent judgment and strong will, who desires and labors for the supremacy of the Republican Party but not for the domination in that party of any one man or any one faction.

If this reputation, which he seems to possess where he is best known, is erroneous, it appears to me that the facts which show its error should be given with some care to the public.

There are probably a good many men who, like myself, propose to vote for Mr. ODELL this year because we think it more likely that we shall have an independent administration from him than from his opponent, and whose vote cannot be affected by the mere assumption that we are in error, though it might be changed by adequate evidence. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, Orange County, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1900.

If voters who prefer to vote for Mr. ODELL because they believe him to be more independent than Mr. STANCHFIELD expect THE TIMES to furnish documentary evidence of his subservicncy to PLATT; or if they expect it to produce affidavits of Republican Senators and Assemblymen that they were controlled by ODELL, we fear that we shall be unable to change their beliefs or their votes. Newspapers and individuals when engaged in a political campaign are constantly expressing opinions about the character, capacity, and professed principles of the candidates they oppose. It is only in rare instances that evidence, that is, evidence that would be received in a court of law, is or can be adduced in support of their opinions. Real evidence, documentary evidence, when it is produced, is not always efficacious. In 1876 a fac simile of a bank check was published showing Mr. TILDEN'S apparently inadequate contribution to the internal revenues of his country. Nevertheless, he received a quarter of a million more votes than HAYES. Many persons believe he was elected. The Mulligan letters were documentary evidence against BLAINE. He was very nearly elected. We recall municipal campaigns in which candidates have been triumphantly elected notwithstanding apparently damaging exposures supported by proofs in their own handwriting.

In these matters the general truth is that when voters have a real desire to support the candidates of their party, as we perceive that the Republicans have this year a real desire to vote for Mr. ODELL, it is practically impossible to change their intentions save by proved charges of grave misdoing such as nobody brings against Mr. ODELL. Any Republican can easily shut his eyes to the evidence that Mr. ODELL is merely the political instrument of THOMAS C. PLATT, just as a good many Republicans did shut their eyes to the evidence that Mr. STANCHFIELD is not "CROKER'S candidate," and continued to insist that he was CROKER'S candidate until THE TIMES shamed them out of that false and indecent position by marshaling the indisputable facts.

THE TIMES hopes it will not be called upon to produce evidence in support of its assumption that Mr. PLATT is the boss of the Republican Party. That is the fundamental fact in the case of ODELL. If no objection is made, we will assume that Mr. PLATT is the boss. The next fact is that Mr. ODELL is and for some years has been the Chairman of the Republican State Committee. We suppose that it is well known that a State Committee is the visible "organization." In both parties it is controlled by the boss or leader. That is made plain by frequent fights between bosses for control. The Republican Party has only one boss. Therefore there are no fights. Our assumption that Mr. ODELL is subservient to PLATT rests upon the observed fact that in his relation of Chairman and boss he has never publicly quarreled with him. It is notorious that PLATT puts down men who resist his will. ODELL has never been put down. There is no record or evidence that he is accustomed to set up his judgment and his will in opposition to PLATT'S decrees. The conclusions of THE TIMES, based upon the observed facts, have been powerfully confirmed by the statements and regretful admissions of Republicans who were in a position to have knowledge of facts in Mr. ODELL'S career not open to public observation. Republicans high in the councils of the party have expressed grave misgivings as to the propriety of the candidacy of the Chairman of the State Committee because of his perfectly well understood relations and attitude of subserviency to the boss. The instances cited by the Rev. Dr. ABBOTT of bills opposed by PLATT coming to enactment in spite of him do not disprove the charge, resting on the testimony of a multitude of witnesses, that Mr. ODELL is a potent influence in legislation. It was Gov. ROOSEVELT, backed by public opinion, not Chairman ODELL, that overcame the boss in the case of the Franchise Tax bill, the subway and the Ramapo legislation.

We are glad to know that Mr. ODELL is highly esteemed by his neighbors. We know and have said that he is very popular in his party all over the State. Yet no living man has ever pointed out anything in the character or the career, the qualities or the achievements, of BENJAMIN B. ODELL that would inspire the people of New York with the spontaneous desire to place him in the chair of MARCY, of DIX, and of TILDEN. What principle of selection guided the convention in nominating ODELL? What finger pointed unerringly at him? Why was he nominated? It was the principle of obedience to the command of PLATT, it was the finger of PLATT, it was the desire of PLATT, rid of ROOSEVELT at last, to have at Albany "a Governor who would stand without hitching."

THE RIGHT MAN FOR CONGRESS.

There is a strong movement among business men to promote the election of Gen. JAMES R. O'BEIRNE for Congress in the Seventh District. It ought to be successful, and the General ought to be sent to Washington rather than the Democratic candidate, Mr. NICHOLAS MULLER.

The district is a peculiar one. It embraces the lower side of the town, from Bleecker and Houston Streets west of Broadway, and all the east side from Spruce and Ferry Streets to the Battery, together with the entire Borough of Richmond, or Staten Island. Thus it will be seen that the district covers the dry goods district, the Wall Street district, a large part of the "Swamp," or leather district, most of the large office buildings, all the chief banks, the Stock Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the offices of most of the great steamship lines, the homes of the grain trade, the cotton trade, the wool trade, and a very large share of the general wholesale trade of the port. The capital there employed and the commerce and financial operations there transacted are greater than in any one political district of the Union, and are probably greater than in any like area in the world. It is no exaggeration to say that the interests affected by the character and conduct of the Representative of this district in Congress are of greater magnitude and importance than is the case with any half dozen other districts in the country. They far exceed the total material interests directly involved in the war of the Revolution, and exceed those of many a foreign State admitted to the family of nations.

The Borough of Richmond is also an element of constantly growing importance in the business of our vast port and in the affairs of the country. It is bound in time to become a very great commercial and industrial district. It has an unrivaled water front already in process of improvement and capable of indefinite development. Separated from the mainland by a narrow channel that forms no serious interruption to continuous transport under modern conditions, it is destined to be the home of an immense manufacturing business and an enormous transportation traffic. In the steadily growing international commerce of the country it is fitted to take a very large share, and the rapidity with which its destiny is accomplished will depend very much on the legislation in which its Representative takes part.

Gen. O'BEIRNE is a man of good standing, energetic and capable. He is perfectly sound as to the great issue of the currency, and can be relied on to maintain and advance the gold standard, without which progress in the trade of the country is impossible. He is an earnest Republican, and doubtless shares the outworn notions of his party as to protection, but his party will do nothing very harmful in this direction, and is gradually learning that American labor asks not protection but open markets and a chance to do its best. The one controlling practical business issue of the day is the absolute establishment of the gold standard, and as to this Gen. O'BEIRNE is as firm as a rock. The Democratic candidate, on the contrary, is innocent of convictions on the subject and can be relied on for nothing but the most complete obedience to the behests of the party boss. We know what these have been in the past. We know what they are likely to be in the future, and that they will be guided solely by the personal interests of RICHARD CROKER, or at best by his ambition for prominence in a party wholly given over to the dangerous notions of free silver and inflated money. If ever there was an election to Congress in which the business men of this city were deeply interested, it is the present one, and they should put forth every energy to win a decent representative in the Seventh District.

BURNING BRYAN'S CHANCES.

The newspapers of this city are furnishing accounts of the approaching Tammany celebration in honor of the visit of W. J. BRYAN. It is perfectly evident, to the most careless observer, that it is to cost a great deal of money and is to be a notable political event. Correspondents of newspapers in other parts of the country are sending minute descriptions of the preparations, with many particulars about the lavish expenditure that is to be incurred to make Mr. BRYAN'S visit splendid.

Maryland is hearing of the coming BRYAN festivities with a Democratic amazement that is appalling in its effect upon the campaign. The Democrats admitted a week ago that the State was doubtful, and that they were laboring under the disadvantage of lacking the necessary money to conduct legitimate campaign business. A little money, it was asserted a day or two ago, might save the State to the Democratic Party.

In Indiana, another doubtful State, great interest is manifested in the stories of the Bryan reception in New York. A well-known correspondent, writing impartially from Fort Wayne, says that Indiana wavers, and that notwithstanding the confidence of the Republicans in the increased farmer support for MCKINLEY, the opportunity to use a very little money advantageously in the coal and gas belts would almost assure the Democrats of success. They have used up such money as they had and can get no more from the National Committee, while the Republicans appear to have all they can use everywhere recklessly.

Nebraska, BRYAN'S own State, has been cultivated by the Populists very industriously. But the Democrats and their allies have found the Republicans abundantly equipped with means just at the time that the meagre Democratic supplies have given out, and no cry is loud enough to command remittances from Chicago or New York.

There are other States besides in which the Democrats feel the need of funds to use in overcoming lethargy, apathy, or the conviction that BRYAN is "no good." All of them have been begging for assistance and getting nothing, and all are reading with protruding eyes the glowing accounts of the preparations to receive BRYAN in New York, a safe Democratic city, at a cost of something like $50,000 for brass bands, kites, red fire, searchlights, roman candles, and skyrockets. To the distressed Popocrats who have no money and who know no way to get it, the burning up and blowing away of $50,000 that might be used to elect BRYAN seems criminal.

ARE DEMOCRATS TO BE BOUGHT?

About a week ago, after he had rested a Sunday at his birthplace in Illinois, Col. W. J. BRYAN made a speech to his old friends and neighbors. 'Some altogether creditable and kindly feelings, perhaps, or possibly a mere dramatic impulse, moved him to refer with veneration to his parents and to the precepts he had received at Salem and which he had tried to follow. It was not unnatural, under the circumstances and in his state of mind, that he should see that the windows of the Salem people were occupied, after the fashion more common in Western than in Eastern towns, with portraits of preferred candidates, and that the portraits of his opponent were more numerous than his own.

It may have been that BRYAN was so deeply moved on this occasion that he found himself unable to conceal his conviction that he was a beaten man, and that it was fit that he should make this admission first right where he was born and where the people knew him, boy and man, better than all the other people in the United States. Perhaps those neighbors of his at Salem, where he had learned the precepts which he had "tried to follow," were less shocked and surprised by what he had to say a moment later than others have been. We refer to these words:

> If the election were held to-day there is no doubt that we would have a majority in the Electoral College and in the popular vote. But the Republican managers are now collecting from the monopolies a large campaign fund. They will buy every vote that can be bought. They will coerce every vote that can be coerced. They will intimidate every laboring man who can be intimidated. They will bribe every election judge who can be bribed. They will corrupt every count that can be corrupted.

If Mr. BRYAN knew the Salem people as well as he ought to have known them, it ought to have occurred to him then, as it doubtless instantly did to them, and as it has occurred to him since, that this was a dark charge to make against his own party early on Monday morning, after a Sunday at the peaceful homestead where he had received the precepts upon which he had relied for guidance through life. His suggestion that the Republican managers, with an ill-gotten campaign fund derived from the oppressive and detested "trusts," were to buy somebody to prevent BRYAN from being elected certainly was not intended as an insult to his old friends who were Republicans. Did he fear that his old friends who are Democrats, and who were of the minority exhibiting Bryan portraits, were to be bought? Did he forget that it takes two to make a bargain?

During the week that BRYAN'S Salem speech has been before the country a good many Democrats have been resenting his sentimental drivel about his "precepts" and his desperately selfish and insulting suspicion that Democrats are to be bought to vote for MCKINLEY; that Democrats are to be coerced into supporting MCKINLEY; that "every laboring man who can be intimidated"—meaning, of course, every Democratic laboring man—will be intimidated, and that every election judge and election clerk—meaning of course every Democrat who is intrusted with either of those offices—will be bribed and corrupted. What respect can be entertained for the man, though he be twice a candidate, who can parade sacred sentiments about ancestors and "precepts" in the same breath in which he thus impugns the good faith and loyalty of the party that has held him up, mistakenly, we insist, as honorable, truthful, and fit to be the President of the United States? Such stupidity is not inconsistent with honesty, but the American people will not trust it in the White House.

We venture to assert that the Salem speech by Mr. BRYAN deprived him of more Democratic votes in Salem than will be obtained by bribery and corruption for his opponent in the whole State of Illinois.

WHAT DOES JONES THINK NOW?

Four years ago, after the Presidential election was over and Chairman J. K. JONES had returned to Washington to resume his duties in the United States Senate, he talked one Sunday afternoon about the campaign through which he had just passed, and in which he had been so prominent and laborious a leader. It was then too late to indulge in regrets or in acrimonious criticism. The Senator is a kindly man, an honest partisan, able to trace effect to cause, and candid in admissions that may not be agreeable.

"We should have won," said Mr. JONES, as he went over some of the most interesting features of the campaign, "but for the conviction that took hold of the people that BRYAN was unsafe, that if he should be elected the finances of the country would be subjected to profound disturbance, that values would be unsettled, confusion and universal uncertainty created by the Executive, and the oppressive hard times indefinitely continued."

With much animation Senator JONES related instances of the incurable panic that had seized upon BRYAN men at the last moment. "The distrust was unconquerable," he added, "and it was fatal."

Has Mr. JONES'S candidate said anything since 1896 to eradicate the fear that defeated him four years ago? We should like to know what JONES thinks about it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Those of us to whom the "Hall of Fame" plan, when first presented, seemed open to many and serious objections, will not be reconciled to it by the quality of the thirty names upon which the worthy managers of the scheme have fixed as the foundation of their glorious roster. Of course, several of the names—perhaps half a dozen—appear in the list of obvious necessity, as they would in any enumeration of distinguished Americans, no matter by whom made, but as for a majority of the rest—well, they all, beyond doubt, belonged to men really eminent in one way or other, but more than a few of them, instead of calling up recollections that justify their selection, suggest resentful inquiries as to why they were chosen and one, two, twenty, or a hundred others equally or more deserving were left out. As a matter of fact, fame does not consist in the approval of college professors, ex-Presidents, and the like. These virtuous and learned persons may know whom the Nation ought to admire or revere, and they have the best of rights to do their best to direct aright the National admiration and reverence, but they neither can nor should say, "This man, and this, and this is famous." Observation determines that, not enlightened judgment of individual character and services, and it can safely be maintained that not all, or even half, of these thirty names are those of men who so widely and deeply impressed themselves upon the public mind that they can accurately be said to have attained fame. A much shorter list than this is now would contain the names of all Americans distinctly and unquestionably famous, and it would take a list vastly longer than this will ever be to give room for all the Americans with as good or better claim to inclusion as some of those already honored. A popular vote would be immeasurably more nearly conclusive than is the one that has just been taken, but even a popular vote would not be final. There are heroes and heroes—heroes of a day, heroes of a year, heroes of a century, and—heroes. Only the last are really at home in real halls of fame, and real halls of fame are not made out of stone by masons acting under the orders of college professors.

—A professional correspondent of The Medical Record gives a probably accurate explanation of the existence of anti-vaccinationists—a problem which most of us had given up as insoluble—and then states his own position in the matter, which is a distinctly curious one. "I think," he writes, "that there are two reasons (?) at the root of the resistance to forcible vaccination. First, human (especially Anglo-Saxon) nature, when ordered to do a thing, feels inclined to resist; secondly, with many there is the idea that the physicians wish compulsory vaccination so that they may be paid for it; they do not realize that if there be no vaccination the physicians will be largely the gainers. The doctors will take good care that they and their households will not get smallpox." Speaking for himself, the correspondent says that when he was a younger man—at the age, that is, when one knows everything with certainty—he had no doubt that vaccination should be compulsory, but now, though his opinion of the value of the operation is as high as ever, he is not so sure that acceptance of its benefits should be enforced, and still further from sure that the medical profession should advocate compulsion. "I might," he adds, "with equal (or more) justice have a law passed that any one with a strangulated hernia, if irreducible, should be compelled to submit to operation. Appendicitis, glaucoma—where shall we draw the line?" So, to all who ask his advice, he will always assert the safety and the efficacy of vaccination, but with that he considers his duty done, and he will neither seize, nor get the law to seize, the inquirers and vaccinate them by force. This position he justifies by the declaration that smallpox differs from other infectious diseases or diseases bred or promoted by filthy soil, air, water, or overcrowding. These may be contracted from no fault or neglect on one's own part, but from one's neighbors' faults, and therefore it is that in these cases a central authority is required who will make all obey, while against smallpox absolute protection is within the reach of all who choose to take it. We regard this reasoning as fallacious, but it is certainly interesting.

—Perhaps the queerest passage in the letter which Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN sent to a Minnesota paper, and in which he expressed, not for the first time, but more clearly and precisely than ever before his slightly passionate indifference to hostile criticism, is that in which the Laureate wrote as follows: "To have the esteem of the estimable, without cultivating an uneasy desire for the praise of those who are perhaps scarcely qualified to confer it, ought to content every sensible writer; and one has had, and is daily accorded, quite enough admiration from those who are themselves admired to satiate the self-love which must be more or less the portion of all frail mortals, and to satisfy the more worthy, the more dignified, and the more discriminating ambition of which no man need be ashamed." Viewed merely as a sentence, that is simply a marvel—a bit obscure, of course, and not to be grasped by ordinary minds at the first or even the second reading, but it works out all right in the end, even for them, and then what a reward it gives for mental effort! Within the few lines are condensed all of Mr. AUSTIN'S beliefs regarding himself and others. It shows him in what evidently is his favorite pose, the pose in which he hopes, and possibly enough believes, the Muse of History will paint him for the admiration of posterity, the pose of a poet supremely content with the praise of the few but fit, and smiling with gentle toleration at the inappreciative and therefore pitiable many. He judges humanity by its judgment of him and of his verse, and divides critics into the competent and commendatory, and the incompetent and condemnatory or derisive. In an ordinary man this would be insufferable conceit, but Mr. AUSTIN'S self-esteem is not insufferable, and so the conclusion is inevitable that he is not an ordinary man. We will all wait with eager impatience for his autobiography.

—Philadelphia shipping men, it is reported, are about to petition for the assignment of the Vesuvius or some other Government vessel to the task of destroying derelicts afloat in the waters contiguous to the American coast. Need for action like that suggested has long been evident, and the merchants of other cities ought to join with those of Philadelphia in securing it. There is no hope whatever that any systematic effort will ever be made by the Captains of privately owned vessels to remove these most dangerous obstructions to navigation. They will not take either the time or the trouble, much as it would be for their own interests and safety to do so, and unless the Government acts the derelicts will continue to threaten life and property in ever increasing numbers. And it is not only this Government that should undertake the work, but all Governments that possess navies.

GENERAL NOTES.

Alabama has a fine old Capitol, set on a hill, and rich in historical associations, but it has no Governor's mansion, and is beginning to think it needs one.

* * *

The City of Philadelphia is to have a twelve-story, fire-proof hotel shortly, to be erected not far south of the City Hall, and to cost nearly, or quite, a million dollars.

* * *

Private contributions secure at least thirty traveling libraries in the rural counties of Pennsylvania this Fall and Winter, the Legislature having made no appropriation for their support. The State Free Library Commission is much gratified by the generosity of the public thus manifested.

* * *

Anxious quest is being made in Kentucky for two suitable native Angora goats, which are desired for mascots on board the United States battleship Kentucky, about to sail for the Asiatic Station. They seem to be thought an indispensable part of the ship's company.

* * *

A Southern journal thinks the time has arrived when the newspaper editors of the country should assemble in convention and decide upon whom the title of "Honorable" shall be bestowed. For itself, it would give it to Presidents, Vice Presidents, Cabinet officers, Governors of States, members of Congress, Federal Judges, and Judges of the Supreme Courts of States, and bar it to members of County Courts, Grand Jurors, and Deputy Coroners.

* * *

The Democratic division in the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana has been harmonized by the influence of the Democratic State Committee, which appointed an arbitration committee. Dr. A. Fulton Barrow, who was nominated by a faction, has withdrawn, leaving the field to the present member, Col. William M. Robertson.

* * *

"The public has somehow got the idea," says Joel Chandler Harris, in a recent interview in The Atlanta Daily News, "that I am too modest to be healthy, but that is a great mistake. With the exception of a big apple dumpling, with a bowl of butter sauce close by, I know of nothing nicer than to sit in a large armchair and hear your friends say kind things about you when they think you're not listening."

* * *

President Charles Francis Adams of the Massachusetts Historical Society is to lecture before the Chicago Historical Society on Wednesday evening, Oct. 24, upon "Historical Societies and Their Work." It will be Mr. Adams's first appearance as a public speaker in Chicago. He is the great-grandson of President John Adams and grandson of President John Quincy Adams.

TENEMENT HOUSE CONDITIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your paper, you devote some space to an editorial on the question of this very much talked of "Tenement House Reform." As I personally am interested to a certain degree in such houses you would be granting me a favor by allowing me space in your paper to give my views and comments, which are based on actual facts, ascertained by personal experience, and thus give the other side a chance to be heard as to why things are as they are to-day.

The agitators of this question are no doubt people who all their lives have lived among the higher and better classes, and perhaps do not make the proper allowance for the class of people that inhabit these houses.

The inhabitants of tenement houses to-day (I emphasize to-day, as quite a change has taken place since I personally was one of them,) are people of the poorer class of all nationalities, to whom the modern and advanced idea of living would be a revelation, something which they could not ever get used to, owing to their long-established method of living. The idea of asking and expecting these people to live up to the ideas and methods of the more educated classes is preposterous.

It forces me to smile inwardly at the idea of giving them bathtubs and the like. Why not ask the owner to give them hall service and chambermaids. As to bathtubs, in former years the absence of a bathtub did not deter the tenants of these houses from keeping their bodies clean and in a healthy condition. Ah, yes. But those were different people. The only use which they would make of them to-day would be their misuse, for I can quote, as an actual fact, a case I know where an owner had stationary washtubs and bathtubs put in throughout his house, only to have them used as storage receptacles for coal and wood and filth of all descriptions.

Concerning the district of the city containing the majority, if not all, of our tenement houses, it was not so very long ago when that district was one of cleanliness, while to-day it is anything but that. Filthy and unsanitary, perhaps? Yes; but who made it so? Surely not the owners, but the inhabitants themselves.

As for those tenement houses that have been standing for the past ten or twenty years, it is true that their arrangements to-day are not on a par with our present apartment houses of the first class, such as we may have on Fifth and Madison Avenues, but in former years people lived and thrived in them without any discomfort. The reason is simple, for in those days a better class of people inhabited them.

As for tenement houses being a gold mine as an investment, that is bosh, pure and simple. That they might have been so formerly is true, but to-day, with being cheated out of a good portion of his rent and with constant repairs, all made necessary by his tenants, an owner finds it to be more of a bottomless pit than a means of profitable income. A 2½ per cent. bond is far more preferable.

It would be almost impossible for an owner to get any income at all out of a house put up according to the plans of these "reformers" (?) for the rents that he would be compelled to ask in order to make the building pay a nominal profit could not be gotten from these people, who do not have any too much money for this purpose.

'Tis true that we cannot stop immigration, though it is a well-known fact that the scum of all countries flock here, and the tenement district is their goal. They have driven the respectable and cleaner element away and have set up a colony here which lives under conditions the result of which we now see. Put these people in the Waldorf-Astoria or any of our first-class hotels, and allow them to exercise their own ideas as to living without restriction, inside of one year you would find the same conditions prevailing.

No, it is not the landlord, but it is the people who inhabit the tenements that have made them what they are. If they could only be induced to be cleaner, that would be the first step for reform; but, alas! it would be just as well to attempt to turn the tide of the universe.

In giving vent to my views it is only to show that whatever the conditions may be to-day, it is caused by the inhabitants themselves, and any compulsory reform on the part of the landlord or in methods of construction would only be temporary. You might as well give a canary bird that has been in a small cage for years its freedom and expect it to profit by it.

E. J. JUNIOR.

New York, Oct. 13, 1900.

ABOLISH POUND NETS.

From The Rochester Evening Times.

Nelson O. Tiffany spoke in Buffalo last week before the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences on the subject of pound nets. Mr. Tiffany denounced the granting of permits to set pound nets in the waters of the great lakes. He said the nets would destroy the fishing to the detriment of every one, poor fishermen especially. At present the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission license these nets, parties in New York City having the privilege. This seems to be a curious procedure. We are spending a great deal of money to stock these waters for the benefit of New York fish men who scoop the fish out as fast as the Government puts them in. The State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission in session at Caledonia on Friday revoked the licenses and decided not to issue any more. A large delegation of about fifty interested citizens from Buffalo no doubt influenced the decision.

This delegation consisted of those who wish to see game fish protected, those who were in sympathy with the smaller fishermen and others who wanted the pound nets out of the way, as they were a nuisance to sailing yachts.

A feature that appears peculiar is the manner in which these licenses were granted. It seems the licenses were granted by the license clerk without the sanction of the commission. The clerk did not think the commission's sanction necessary. After the grants were made no one had the power to revoke them, as the commission could only regulate fishing. It seems, however, that the whole business will now be stopped, which means stopping the destruction that would have resulted from about fifty pound nets. These nets are supposed to have large meshes, but the openings get choked with seaweed and actually catch both large and small. It is well known that a fish will not crawl through a net opening unless compelled to do so.

NUGGETS.

The Lights Are Dim.

About six months before a man buys his first glasses he begins to find fault with the quality of the lights at his house.—Atchison Globe.

To Win the Father's Heart.

"Daughter, wouldn't you trust your father to choose a husband for you?"

"No, indeed, papa. You would consider any man eligible who would listen to your talk about your rheumatism."—Chicago Record.

Would Be Married There.

"Do you believe in church lotteries?" she asked.

"Some kinds," he replied, doubtfully.

"What do you mean?" she demanded.

"Well," he answered, "I believe in church weddings."—Chicago Post.

Seeking the Details.

"He died of heart failure," said the doctor.

"Of course, of course," returned the perverse man; "everybody does that, but what made his heart fail?"

Thus do the thoughtless ever make trouble for the learned.—Chicago Post.

Fits the Overcoat.

"Somehow," complained the customer, "the four-dollar overcoats I buy here never look as well on me as they do in the pictures in your advertisements."

"That," explained the clothier, "is because we always select a man for our picture advertisements who has a correct form and fits the overcoat."—Chicago Tribune.

A CHANGE ABOUT THE PLACE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The place don't seem just like it did before she went away,
It's all so still and lonesome—not a word from her all day;
The old mare whinnies still when I go to the stable door,
But, somehow, things seem different since she ain't here no more.

The vines creep up along the porch just as she trained 'em to;
The flowers grow along the fence, just as they used to do;
The house is left just as it was, but still it seems, to-day,
As if it wasn't just the place from which she went away.

The sun still gets to peepin' in that window over there
Along to'rds breakfast time, and there's her high-backed rockin' chair;
The creek's still flowin' where it flowed—the water's cool and clear—
But still, somehow, it ain't the place it was when she was here.

The hedge still fences in the lane, just as it did when she
Would come, at dinner time, and call across the fields to me—
But where that steeple peeps above the hill she's sleepin' now,
And everything's got all turned 'round, it seems to me, somehow.

This doesn't seem like home no more, and often through the day
I get to thinkin' 'tisn't her, but me that's gone away—
That she's at home there on the hill, a-callin' soft and low,
And that I'm goin' back, and glad it's nearly time to go.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

They were talking about the value of secret society membership in business at a mid-day luncheon the other day. Masonry, Odd Fellowship, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, B'nai B'rith, and even the Tammany Society had been touched upon, as well as college fraternities and graduate associations. Then the lawyer, one who has a large business in the city, who is a member of several clubs, of a political organization, of his college society and fraternity, as well as of several secret orders, spoke up. "Of all the things of the sort that I know of," said he, "there is none more useful to a man in my business, at least, than the Seventh Regiment." General surprise was evinced at this statement. Then the lawyer explained. "When I came to New York, shortly after the civil war, after having been graduated at my college and law school, a friend said to me: 'As soon as you get to New York make the acquaintance of some man who can get you into the Seventh Regiment.' I had no taste for military, but I was certain my friend knew what he was talking about, for he had made a success of life. He gave me letters, and I followed his advice. It was an expense I thought I could hardly afford, but I went at it determined to do all I could to make myself a good soldier and a good member of the organization. I was at every drill, meeting, or entertainment, and was at the armory every night that I could be. Then I discovered that I needed no other club. The regiment was one vast club. Members found I was a struggling young lawyer, and they gave me trifling cases to be attended to. I wasted no time on anything but my law work and my regiment until I came to know personally a greater part of the membership. Business piled up on me, as I had been moderately successful, and for seven years I was a loyal and hardworking member of the regiment, and stuck to it until I was made a Corporal, and finally a Sergeant, never missing a parade or a drill when I was in the city. The result was that I made such a valuable lot of acquaintances and secured so much business from them that I have now all that I can attend to, and most of my clients are former members of the regiment. Of course I keep in touch with my old company, am a member of the veteran organization, and take about as much interest in the regiment as I ever did. So my personal advice to a young man about to start in business here would be to do as I did, even if he lets other social organizations and obligations go by the board. The Seventh, veterans and actives, are bound together by closer ties, it seems to me, than those of any club or society that I know of. They are always ready to extend a helping hand to a brother member, and if a fellow has the Seventh crowd to help him it is worth more here in New York than most anything else, unless it be a 'pull' with the head of Tammany Hall."

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Besides the rapidly rotting arch at Madison Square there is little left in town to remind one of all the fuss that was made when Admiral Dewey returned from his campaign in the Philippines. Yet in spite of storms that have passed, a Winter that has gone, and all the changes that have taken place since New York went mad over Admiral Dewey, there is one little remembrance that stands out in the wilderness of forgetfulness. Sharp-eyed people who travel over the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad can see it every day. It is a portrait of the Admiral, one of the colored supplement pictures that was printed in those days when every one was cheering for "the hero of Manila." It was at that time securely pasted to the brick wall of the building at the southwest corner of Third Street and South Fifth Avenue, where the Sixth Avenue road swings around a sharp curve. A good pair of eyes can find it in all its gaudy coloring at any daylight hour, and when once its location is known it can even be seen in the night hours. It has stood the storms better than has the arch.

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"Boston has a charity that might well be imitated in your city," said H. G. Laskey of that town. "We call it the Farmers' Fruit Offering, and that tells the story of exactly what it is. I believe Edward Everett Hale suggested the thing several years ago, when there was a big apple crop that it did not pay the farmers to gather. However was the father of the scheme, it is practically in the hands of one of the lend-a-hand societies of our town, and they are the outcome of one of Mr. Hale's suggestions. In the year the scheme was put into operation farmers in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, as well as those of Massachusetts, sent to Boston as a gift the surplus of their crop, and this was distributed among the very poor people of the city. A great many families were thus provided with fruit who never before had such a luxury in quantity. It was even said that a large number of children tasted fruit for the first time in their lives when they received that gift of the farmers. This year there is again a tremendous crop of apples, one that has made the fruit a drug in the market, unless it is of the best quality. There are more apples not fit for consumption into cider or vinegar than the farmers can use as feed for their stock. That surplus is now being shipped to Boston for distribution through a charitable organization that works without pay. The railroads bring the stuff to the city without cost. This year, in addition to apples, there are coming in considerable quantities of onions, turnips, squash, some pears, and a few potatoes. The shortage of the latter crop keeps the offerings of that sort down to the lowest. A few farmers who were lucky enough to get a good crop in this dry season are willing to give away their surplus potatoes rather than sell them, as they easily could. These gifts will aggregate several thousand bushels, mostly apples. Apple parties are organized to visit orchards when a farmer writes that he will give the fruit to the society if they will send men to pick and pack it. The young people who join these parties have a jolly time while engaged in this practical charitable work. With New York State having the big surplus stock of apples and grapes and other fruits that the marketmen say it has, there seems a good chance to swallow local pride and follow the example of the people of the Hub in the organization of some plan for the distribution of the surplus fruit, which they could have for the asking from New York and New Jersey farmers. I should think the distribution of that fruit through your great tenement districts would bring a vast amount of happiness to a lot of people who have little enough of it in their lives."

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"Knocking down," as the gentle art thievery is called occasionally, has long been a vice among cab drivers. The recent action of the Court of Special Sessions in dealing severely with the first case brought before it by the Electric Vehicle Company—that of William Dollard—may serve to make the thievery less popular. Dollard, greatly to the dismay of his fellow-cabbies, was sent to the Tombs for four days pending his sentence, and was then sentenced to ten days in jail for taking a dollar out of the fare paid by a passenger. He made an implied appeal to the clemency of the court by getting married between the time of arrest and that of conviction. But for this fact his sentence might possibly have been heavier. All offenders, however, cannot expect to have recourse to this expedient. The practice on the part of drivers works against the passenger as well as against the company, inasmuch as "knocking down" and overcharging go hand in hand. In the case of Burns, charged with the same offense, which came up for trial in the Special Sessions last Wednesday, a demurrer was filed by the prisoner on the ground that "knocking down" was not stealing from the company but merely an overcharge from the passenger! Whether or not this is a distinction without a difference, the course of the company in prosecuting all offenders of this class will probably be followed by other cab companies.

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"Theatrical managers understand the value of advertising," said a theatregoer between the acts in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House Wednesday afternoon, "but they are strangely obtuse as to the importance of advertising the most essential part of their announcements—the price of seats. Now the class known as 'theatregoers' makes up only a small part of the audiences that nightly throng our theatres, and for profits the managers must look to the occasional theatregoer, the visitor to the city, and the people who have guests. To most of these the price of seats is an important and often embarrassing item. Looking in vain in the newspaper advertisements for the scale of prices and fearing that the really good attractions will overtax their pockets, they perforce select a theatre which they know is 'cheap,' whereas if the prices were given plainly in the published announcements, they would often find first-class performances within their means. The policy of concealing the prices of seats is a short-sighted one, and works to the loss of the better class of theatres and the advantage of professedly 'cheap' places."

CHINESE REBELS ROUTED

Imperial Troops Scatter Sun-Yat-Sen's Forces.

But Another Reverse to Gen. Su Is Reported, and He Is Said to Have Resigned.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Chinese imperial troops, acording to a dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Hongkong, dated yesterday, have recaptured Wei-Chou, on East River, where Sun-Yat-Sen, the reformer, had raised his flag, and have scattered the rebels.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring Saturday, describes four distinct agitations—in Quang-Tung, Kiang-Si, Sze-Chuan, and the Yang-tse region—all of which are anti-dynastic rather than anti-foreign.

"If Sun-Yat-Sen is successful in the south," says the correspondent, "and his rebellion spreads over the Yang-tse region, he will probably be aided by Prince Tuan, Tung-Fu-Siang, and the Mohammedan leaders in the northwest."

SHANGHAI, Oct. 14.—From Canton it is reported that the Kwang-Si rebels have defeated the imperial troops on the borders of Quang-Tung, and that Gen. Su has resigned in consequence of his request for reinforcements being ignored.

The progress of the Chinese Court toward Sian-Foo, the new capital, has been delayed in consequence of the presence of supposed Mohammedan rebels in the Province of Shen-Si.

A VICEROY'S GUILT PROVEN.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Standard publishes mail advices from Tien-Tsin, giving a list of fifty-four documents that were seized in the yamen of the Viceroy after the capture of the city, and which fell into the hands of the correspondents before the military authorities had seized the yamen.

The documents include receipts for money paid to Boxer Generals for supplies to their troops, reports of actions, and lists of casualties, and rewards paid to Generals and the families of the killed, all clearly proving that the authorities maintained the Boxer movement by lavish expenditure.

The Times, commenting editorially upon Dr. Morrison's narrative of the siege of Peking, says:

"The whole story justifies in the fullest manner Emperor William's attitude toward the authors of the atrocities. It proves beyond a reasonable doubt the responsibility of the high officials and the Tsung-li-Ya-men."

COLD RECEPTION FOR CHING.

Demeanor of Most of the Peking Envoys Was Not Encouraging.

PEKING, Sept. 7.—Prince Ching, who visited the foreign Ministers yesterday, did not receive that cordial reception he seemed to expect. At the British Legation, the first one he visited, the demeanor of Sir Claude M. MacDonald was chilly in the extreme, and the visit occupied no longer than five minutes.

Prince Ching was in his sedan chair, borne on the shoulders of eight gorgeously appareled servants, preceded by four Chinese officials of high rank, each wearing the insignia of the peacock's feather. A troop of Japanese cavalry acted as escort and guard.

From the British Legation the cavalcade went to the German Legation, but were refused admission to the grounds, being informed by the Chinese interpreter of the legation that the representatives of his imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, were not receiving social calls at present from Chinese officials. At the Spanish Legation, where also the French Minister resides, as his residence was destroyed, the call only lasted twelve minutes, and at the Austrian hardly as long.

At the Russian Legation over an hour was spent. From there the American Legation was visited. Here the Prince was received by Mr. Conger and the members of the legation. The Prince told Mr. Conger that he felt ashamed to look him in the face, but that personally he had done all in his power to prevent the catastrophe that had occurred, but the force of events had proved too much for him. Ching said that he had merely come to pay a visit of respect to an old friend.

It is stated on reliable authority that at the Japanese Legation Ching was informed that Japan was utterly opposed to any division of China by the powers, and that both Great Britain and America would stand by her in this demand; that China would have to pay very heavily for the trouble she has caused, but it would not be in loss of territory.

LI THANKS THE AMERICANS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A special dispatch from Peking, dated Oct. 12, says:

"At the American Legation Li-Hung-Chang expressed regret for the recent occurrences, and thanked the Americans for their good treatment of the Chinese. He promised to request that negotiations be begun at the Tsung-li-Yamen two days hence, and to exclude Yung-Lu from them."

MISSIONARIES AS LOOTERS.

Among the Most Persistent Despoilers of Peking—The Work Thoroughly Done.

PEKING, Sept. 7.—The consensus of opinion of the American and British Ministers and Generals is that seldom, if ever in the history of the world has any city been more completely looted and gutted than Peking, and it is mainly due to the influence of Gen. Chaffee and the British General, Gaselee, that the sacred city itself has not suffered the same fate.

It is an everyday sight to see soldiers, camp followers, and members of the riff-raff that is following the army, selling all sorts of things, particularly the silver shoes, which were used as cash, valued at $7, $13, $30, and $50, according to weight. Hundred-dollar watches were selling for $5, but now prices have gone up, and silver shoes are selling for two-thirds of their value, and other things accordingly. The proprietor of a Peking hotel has bought, it is stated, silver worth over $250,000, at a cost of less than $50,000.

Some of the most persistent looters have been the missionaries. Recently, meeting one with five cartloads of furs and antique furniture, Major Waller asked the missionary by what right he had taken the things, and, to his astonishment, was told that they had been taken by permission of Major Waller. He informed the missionary that he was mistaken, as he himself was Major Waller, and that he should confiscate every bit of it.

KAISER'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Germany's policy regarding China is growing unpopular among the great manufacturers in West Germany owing to the severe reaction in business, the absence of orders, and the heavy fall in industrial shares.

Most of the papers to-day discuss the expression "World Empire" used by the Emperor in his speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the Imperial Museum at Saalburg. They deny that Germany has any such ideal as might seem to have been implied. The Vossische Zeitung says that the time has passed when mankind generally would tolerate the hegemony of a single power. The Cologne Gazette, the National Zeitung, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the Berliner Tageblatt, and the Berliner Post give utterance to similar sentiments.

NO ROOM AT TIEN-TSIN.

Scramble Among the Powers for Buildings for Barracks—Americans Are Ill-Provided.

TIEN-TSIN, China, Sept. 17.—With the general belief that this city is to be the military centre and base for the Winter, all the powers are now engaged in a general scramble for buildings. Anything that has a roof is now valuable, and every building in the foreign concession which the bombardment left worth repairing is being put in shape for either barracks or storerooms. This condition of affairs has made the situation here rather delicate, and in several instances there have been some sharp interchanges of opinion over the possession of premises. The Americans have not gotten the best of the deal.

The foreign city of Tien-Tsin is composed of the various concessions of the powers, and what is known locally as the "extra concession," lying to the southwest, between the Victoria Gardens and the mud wall, and the south. The American concession was surrendered several years ago, and in the present situation the Americans are feeling its loss keenly. The English and German concessions are probably greater in area, the British, however, having more and larger buildings than any other. There is to-day not an unoccupied building in Tien-Tsin, and the powers are drawing the concession lines very closely.

The Americans were compelled to give up to the Germans a large tract of land, and several very commodious warehouses filled with commissary supplies. The property was in the extra German concession, and only occupied under suffrance. It was understood when the German commander consented to its occupancy that it would be given up on demand, but the demand caused the American Army officials no little embarrassment and inconvenience. As a result the American forces are now scattered. The Fifteenth Infantry, Col. Moale commanding, and at present senior American officer in Tien-Tsin, is located in the buildings and compound of the American Methodist Mission. A quarter of a mile further down the Taku Road is the camp of the Third Artillery, in the compound of the property of Mr. Drew, an American. The marine battalion is quartered in the buildings in the British concession, the officers occupying several houses on Victoria Terrace. The commissary and Quartermaster's depots are on the bund, in the old Tien-Tsin hotel.

The presence of such a large number of troops in close contiguity, the conflicting customs and national prejudices, make Tien-Tsin a very interesting place just at present. The whole atmosphere is charged with the tenseness of local conditions, and the nicest diplomacy is constantly being called into play to smooth over little eruptions and the friction natural to such circumstances. Two events of this week, which were pregnant with possibilities, have been pleasantly adjusted and have left no apparent trace of feeling. One was the killing of Corp. Hughes of Battery D, Third Artillery, and the wounding of a private of the same battery by a French sentry. The whole affair was unfortunate, but an investigation disclosed that the sentry was not to blame. It appears that the Americans were out after dark and had been drinking. They were halted by a sentry on the French pontoon bridge and, disregarding his challenge, they tried to rush him. One of the men fired his revolver, discharging four chambers, when the sentry fired, killing Hughes. He was attacked by the second American, whom he bayonetted, inflicting a slight wound.

The other instance was a slight tilt between the British and Russians. The former had posted a guard over a pile of wood and hoisted a British flag. A Russian guard, according to report, made an attempt to secure some of the wood, also hoisting a flag and threatening to cut down the British colors. Gen. Campbell happened to be on the scene at the time, unaccompanied. Seeing the gravity of the situation he asked an American officer to assist him, explaining that he feared the two guards, who were Indians of the Bengal Lancers, might precipitate trouble. The American consented to remain while the General sought the Russian commander. Admiral Alexieff immediately recalled the Russians when the matter was explained to him, and apologized for their action. It is reported all the men were punished.

RUSSIA'S MANCHURIA CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—"It is asserted," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, "that the Russians have seized the Niu-Chwang Railway at the terminus of the Shan-hai-Kwan line. This is the first step the Russians have taken on the right bank of the Amur.

"The Russian southern and northern armies have joined hands at Tehling, north of Mukden, thereby placing all of Manchuria east of the River Liao and a portion west of the stream in the hands of Russia."

TRIBUTE TO REV. F. D. GAMEWELL.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Dr. Morrison, in to-day's times, concludes his dramatic description of the siege of Peking. He expresses the deep obligation of all those confined in the British Legation to the "splendid services of the Rev. Frederick D. Gamewell, head of the Methodist Mission Board, to whom was due the designing and construction of all our defenses, and who carried out in the most admirable manner Sir Claude MacDonald's ideas and suggestions."

Dr. Morrison also refers to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Squiers, Secretary of the United States Legation.

Von Waldersee Starts for Peking.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 14.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee and his staff started this morning for Peking.

The New British Envoy at Tien-Tsin.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 14.—Sir Ernest M. Satow, who succeeds Sir Claude M. MacDonald as British Minister to China, has arrived at Tien-Tsin.

KING OF GREECE IN PARIS.

Arrives with Small Suite to Visit the Exposition.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—King George of Greece, accompanied by Gen. Reineck, his aide de camp, and Nicholas Thon, Intendant of the Civil List, arrived this morning to visit the exposition.

High French officials met him at the railway station, from which he was driven to the Hotel Bristol. No incident of special importance occurred.

EMPRESS FREDERICK BETTER.

Queen Victoria Issues Statement to That Effect in The Court Circular.

KRONBERG, Oct. 14.—The condition of Dowager Empress Frederick to-day is satisfactory.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The following announcement appears to-day in The Court Circular:

"The Queen has been in some anxiety for a week owing to the unsatisfactory accounts of the health of Empress Frederick. Reports now, however, are favorable."

Fatal Accident on the Oceanic.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—While the crew of the White Star liner Oceanic, Capt. Cameron, which arrived here from New York last Wednesday, were lowering anchor today the chain broke, tearing off the left leg of one of the carpenters and fracturing the right. He died soon afterward. Another man had his left leg fractured.

Output of Indian Cotton Mills.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A report upon the Indian cotton industry is published this morning by The Times. It shows that the output of the mills in 1899-1900 was nearly 10 per cent. above the average for the five years previous. The Times adds that the facts given are "hardly likely to relieve the gloom pervading Lancashire."

New Island Off Mouth of the Rhone.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 14.—During the night of Oct. 9 the steamer City of Barcelona narrowly escaped going ashore on a new island which formed off the mouth of the Rhône in consequence of the recent floods. It is situated about ten miles from the coast and consists of sand.

Lieut. Commander Beehler Ill.

BERLIN, Oct. 14. — Lieut. Commander William H. Beehler, Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy, is suffering severely from pneumonia.

Havana Expects More Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—It is generally admitted that yellow fever will increase in Havana when the streets are opened for the installation of the sewers, a work which will probably require three years. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster of the Division of Cuba, is down with the fever.

Committed Suicide in Bryant Park.

The figure of a poorly dressed man lying on the grass in Bryant Park, unconscious with an empty bottle labeled carbolic acid near by, was noticed by Officer Boerner last night. The man was taken in an ambulance to New York Hospital, where he died soon after. In his pocket were seaman's discharge papers made out to R. Petersen by the officers of the ship Garth. The papers were dated July, 1895.

THE THEATRE IN EUROPE

Clyde Fitch, Back from Long Tour, Gives His Impressions.

The Drama Apparently at the Zenith of Its Glory in Vienna—The Carlsbad Cure.

Among the passengers on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which came into port on Saturday, was Clyde Fitch, the playwright, who left here last March in a state of collapse from nervous exhaustion. Eight weeks of the Carlsbad cure and five additional months of aimless wandering over Europe have not only restored his health, but enabled him to complete two new plays, at least one of which will be presented by Charles Frohman this Winter as a successor to "Barbara Frietchie."

"I did not write any part of these plays at Carlsbad," said the playwright with a shudder when seen at his home yesterday. "If any one ever writes a play at that place it will be on the order of one of the gloomy old mystical German tragedies. If ever there was a place saturated with deadly monotony and unmixed gloom it is Carlsbad. You are routed out of bed at 6 A. M., and wander with a funereal crowd to the springs. This cheerful mob is made up of sallow-faced men and women ever wearing a small glass hung by a strap. The conversation is redolent of medicine. At 9 o'clock is breakfast. This repast consists of two thin pieces of meat and two thinner pieces of stale bread. Then the entire crowd climb a series of hills under orders until luncheon, when one gets a piece of steak and a few mouthfuls of one kind of vegetable. Then the same old hills are tackled again, only with less determination, and with a little lolling about and more mutual diagnoses the time wears around to a frugal dinner. Later on everybody gets a massage bath and goes to bed. Next day same old water, same old hills, and same old food. It is beneficial, but the remedy is almost as bad as the disease.

"From there I went to Paris and the exposition. The big show is not a failure, but all the visitors seemed to expect something better. It is a huge mélange of the good, the mediocre, and the bad of the world's efforts, with a little of France permeating it all. The perfection of detail is French and therefore unequalled, but there is a lack of room everywhere. Americans need not worry about the showing we made. In the art section especially our people showed splendid advantage. Every American visitor had a copy of the Paris edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES sticking out of his pocket. That paper has cured more cases of homesickness among American tourists than can ever be reckoned.

"In matters theatrical Paris has been peculiarly lifeless of late. Not a single really serious play has been attempted there this season. Everything is light, farcical, and ephemeral. I suppose the Parisians knew what provincial visitors expected to find in the play houses of the wicked capital, and they provided accordingly.

"I saw no exceptionally attractive plays in Berlin, either, although Sorma is still drawing enormous audiences by her splendid work.

"In Vienna the drama seems to have reached the zenith of its glory. The people are theatre-mad. Every house is jammed nightly and new theatres are being built. The two State theatres are, of course, the centres, and the city is wild over two new female stars that have recently risen there. I cannot recall their names, but their work is positively brilliant, and are destined to follow in the footsteps of Duse, whose influence, by the way, is most marked all over Europe. The Vienna theatres, as far as the setting and working of scenery go, I think among the finest in the world. Some of the settings are most elaborate. In one house, for instance, I saw an extensive garden scene in which every flower, plant, and tree was real.

"In St. Petersburg the regular season had ended when I arrived, but I attended several performances. All were French importations throughout, being nothing but Paris road companies. The Russian theatre in every respect seems far inferior to that of most European countries. The theatres are barnlike structures with poor acoustic properties, and little attention seems to be given to the accessories. This seems odd when it is considered that the members of the Russian aristocracy are inveterate playgoers.

"Of course, one would not expect much in the Scandinavian cities, but with a dearth of good actors the theatres of Stockholm, Christiania, and Copenhagen stage their attractions with a care and taste not excelled in Europe. These splendid stage scenes with poor performers are almost pathetic. In Stockholm, for instance, I saw a splendidly staged version of the ancient 'Magic Flute.' The prima donna was an elderly woman with a voice and technique of other days. She sang 'Queen of the Night' in a hard technique that reminded one of a piano organ that had lost its tone. The audience went wild with enthusiasm. After the performance several of the native critics said to me, exultingly: 'What do you think of it?'

"'It's the finest scenic production of the opera that I have ever seen,' said I.

"'Ah, but what of Mme. ——?' they insisted. Then they went on patriotically to praise their countrywoman in extravagant terms. 'Materna was here last year,' they said. 'She sang well, but, ah, not like our Mme. ——.'

"Sweden has recently turned out a great singer, however, in Mme. Ackte, now the leading prima donna of the Paris Opéra.

"Skipping over to England, I didn't see any transcendent stage successes. About the most popular play there now is 'Sweet Nell of Old Drury,' in which Julia Neilson is starring at the Haymarket. She is getting packed houses. Strangely enough, this play was written many years ago by an American, and was performed in this country many times by Rhea. Marie Tempest is doing very well in her Nell Gwyn play. English managers are suffering seriously for the want of good leading women. Competent women seem to be next to impossible to procure. The rising dramatist there now seems to be Stephen Philips, a young poet, whose work gives promise of great things. One of his plays, 'King Herod,' is now being rehearsed by Tree's company. The leading woman will be an American actress, Maude Jeffries.

"I lived for a time in a houseboat on the Thames, and it was during that time that my latest play was written. The play is a comedy, and is entirely American. I hope the theme will be found to be something new by Americans."

BOERS SHOW MORE ACTIVITY.

De Wet Proclaims Burghers Must Fight or Be Made Prisoners.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 14.—The Boers are very active in the Kroonstad District. Gen. De Wet has proclaimed that burghers who refuse to fight will be made prisoners of war.

British mounted infantry, scouting from Lindley, had Capt. Wiltshire killed, through mistaking a party of forty Boers in khaki for friends.

Boer commandoes continually harassed the British column while marching from Lindley to Kroonstad.

The Boers captured a detachment of the Cheshire regiment which was escorting an empty wagon near Frankfort. They released the driver, but kept the wagon.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Oct. 13:

"A satisfactory little affair occurred near Frankfort Thursday. Col. Grove, with the West Kents, surprised a Boer laager at dawn, killed seven, wounded nine, and captured eighteen."

Princess of Wales Gets Danes Freed.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The intercession of the Princess of Wales, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to The Daily Telegraph, has secured the liberation of some Danes who were compelled by the Boers to fight against the British and had been imprisoned at Simonstown, Cape Colony.

Steamship Apparently Disabled.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The Cunard steamer Ultonia, which arrived here this morning from Liverpool, reports sighting the British steamer St. Regulus Oct. 12 in latitude 43.04, longitude 61.27. She was lying still, apparently disabled, and requested to be reported. She did not ask for assistance.

The steamer St. Regulus, in command of Capt. McMullen, sailed from Dunkirk, France, Sept. 28 for New York, with merchandise consigned to Barber & Co.

FROM TENT TO STONE CHURCH.

Happy Bensonhurst Congregation—Edifice Built in Two Months.

St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Eighty-third Street and Twenty-first Avenue, Bensonhurst, which was completed on Saturday, was dedicated yesterday by one of the happiest congregations ever assembled, and congratulations were showered upon its pastor, the Rev. H. E. H. Benedict, for his activity in getting a congregation together and collecting funds for a permanent place of worship.

Mr. Benedict appeared in Bensonhurst early last Summer, and began his labors in the community by putting up a big tent and holding services therein. He gradually built up a congregation, the majority of his parishioners having been members of the old Benson Avenue Church, which went out of existence a year ago. Mr. Benedict gained the support of Magistrate Teale, Jacob C. Moore, Edwin Ives, and others, and through their efforts, the church building was started two months ago. It is of stone, and the cost was $19,500. Of this sum, $5,000 is already paid, and at the three meetings held yesterday over $3,500 was raised.

Bishop Cranston preached at the morning and evening services, the first session, which was led by Presiding Elder Chadwick, being a veritable love feast among the parishioners at the success of the undertaking.

At the afternoon meeting the Rev. Dr. Arthur Byrt and the Rev. Dr. McDowell, ex-Chancellor of the Denver University, delivered addresses, and Mme. Chatla, the soprano of the Fifth Avenue Temple, Manhattan, and Mrs. Brown, contralto; Charles Phillipeau, tenor, and Edwin Ives, basso, contributed to the musical part of the service.

AN EX-ACTOR ORDAINED.

Nephew of Gen. Lee Enters the Episcopal Ministry.

The Rev. Edward Lee Tanner, formerly an actor, and at present an assistant to the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, rector of St. Edmund's Protestant Episcopal Church, at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Fleetwood Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, has just been ordained by the Right Rev. Frederic D. Huntington, Bishop of Central New York.

Mr. Tanner is a nephew of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee. He was born in Richmond, Va., and lived there for several years. A number of years ago he adopted the stage as a profession and became the support of Frederick Warde, Walker Whiteside, and other actors of prominence. During the last four or five years he has been touring through the principal cities in the West at the head of his own company, and won favorable comment.

Mr. Tanner determined long ago to enter the ranks of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he had been reared. He was ordained to the diaconate by Bishop Huntington in the Church of the Saviour, Syracuse, a week ago last Saturday. The Rev. Mr. Bentley, himself formerly an actor, and organizer of the Actors' Church Alliance, preached the ordination sermon. Since his ordination the Rev. Mr. Tanner has received a call to the pulpit of Calvary Church, Homer, N. Y. He may accept.

NEW HEBREW BUILDING.

Cornerstone Laid on East Eighty-second Street Site by Emanu-El Sisterhood.

Beneath a bower of green that had been erected for the purpose, the cornerstone of the new building for the Emanu-El Sisterhood, at 318 and 320 East Eighty-second Street, was laid yesterday afternoon. The building is to be finished by April 1. Many members of the sisterhood and their friends attended the ceremonies. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. G. Gotthell, the Honorary President, Mrs. William Einstein, the President of the sisterhood, laid the stone, and Dr. Joseph Silverman made the address.

Mrs. Silverman traced the history of the sisterhood and thanked those who had been instrumental in contributing to its success and making the new building a possibility. Dr. Silverman expressed the hope that the cornerstone would mark the beginning of even broader usefulness on the part of the organisation, and referred in terms of high praise to the work already accomplished.

The building, which is to be of Harvard brick, will be five stories in height. A roof garden is to be one of the prominent features. Laundries, baths, and disinfecting rooms will occup the basement. The first floor will contain the employment bureau, reception rooms, offices, and clubrooms. On the second floor there will be a crèche, kindergarten, and children's baths. The third floor will have provisions for the industrial classes, a diet kitchen, and assembly room; on the fourth floor will be situated the children's dining room, servants' room, and home kitchen. The building will cost $75,000, which sum has been raised by private subscription.

The officers of the Emanu-El Sisterhood are: The Rev. Dr. Gotthell, Honorary President; Mrs. William Einstein, President; Mrs. Simon Borg, First Vice President; Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Second Vice President; Mrs. U. H. Moses, Treasurer; Miss Carrie Wise, Recording Secretary, and Miss Olive Leventritt, Corresponding Secretary.

The incorporation papers, seal, and badge of the sisterhood were deposited in the cornerstone.

FRANK MACMONNIES ARRIVES.

His Brother, the Sculptor, to Come Here in the Spring.

Frank MacMonnies, brother of the sculptor, Frederick MacMonnies, arrived here from Paris yesterday morning, and was seen by a reporter at his home, 675 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, last night. He said that he expected his brother to come to this country next Spring and take a long rest. The sculptor is now completing a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Henry W. Slocum, to be placed at Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. It is his intention to give up sculpture altogether for a long time and devote himself to painting.

Mr. MacMonnies has just completed a heroic statue of Gen. John B. Woodward, also for Brooklyn. Shortly before Gen. Woodward's death the sculptor took a life mask of him, and has used it in making the statue.

Mr. MacMonnies has just started an American Academy of Painting in Paris, and has a number of young women studying there.

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Annual Confirmation Service Followed by a Battalion Drill.

The annual confirmation service of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's Orphan Asylum, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Broadway, was held yesterday afternoon, when thirty-three children were confirmed. A large number of friends and members of the society witnessed the service, which was conducted by Rabbi Goldstein of the institution and participated in by the 941 inmates.

At the close of the exercises Samuel D. Levy, President of the society, delivered a lecture to the children. The institution band gave a concert and the guests were entertained with a battalion drill in which 400 boys carrying guns manoeuvred under the direction of Col. I. L. Feuerbach, a son of Superintendent Feuerbach of the asylum. On Sunday next Lafayette Post, G. A. R., will visit the institution to witness the boys drill.

St. Margaret's Church Dedication.

St. Margaret's Protestant Episcopal Church, on East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, will be dedicated this evening by Bishop Potter, who will also confirm a class which has been under the instruction of the Rev. C. A Hamilton, the rector. The parish was originally a mission founded by the Lay Helpers' Association, and was established a few years ago when the neighborhood was only thinly populated. Lately, however, the population in the vicinity has largely increased, and the little mission has been able to organize itself into an independent parish.

Arrival of the Transport Crook.

The United States army transport Crook arrived in Quarantine last night from Havana and Cienfuegos. Among the passengers on board are Col. Tasker H. Bliss, Collector of Customs at Havana; Capt. Gardiner, and Lieuts. McButler and E. H. Humphrey.

LABOR TRIES AN OFFICIAL

Factory Inspector on Charges Before Federated Union.

Turns the Tables on Accusers—Labor's Representatives Gave Him No Help in Albany.

Factory Inspector John Williams, who has been accused from time to time by delegates to the Central Federated Union of failing to enforce the labor laws, was formally accused before that body yesterday on these charges. Before he appeared a letter was read from him stating that he would be on hand to answer the charges, and while it was being read he came into the hall, accompanied by Deputy Factory Inspector Ashe.

The "trial" lasted about three hours, resulting in Mr. Williams turning the tables on his accusers on some of the charges and the appointment of a committee to investigate a point in dispute regarding the others.

James P. Archibald of the Paper Hangers, who was Chairman, said after a short consultation with the Factory Inspector that Mr. Williams had been only formally notified of two charges and had come prepared to answer them. One was made by the electrical workers and the other by the painters, and both were to the effect that the prevailing rate of wages was not paid for work done at the public schools while they were being repaired during the Summer vacation.

Louis Sanderman of the German painters told of various letters passing between him and the Factory Inspector relative to charges that sub-contractors were doing painting on the public schools at less than the prevailing rate of wages.

Mr. Williams said in reply that no dates were specified in these complaints. He denied that the department was delinquent in any way, but said that there were complaints of every kind coming before the department, and each one had to be taken up in rotation.

Mr. Williams said that in the Bronx a complaint had been made to him by letter that the plasterers working on the schools in that borough had not received the prevailing rate of wages of $3.50 per day. Asked if the complaint was withdrawn, he said:

"Yes, it was withdrawn because I was shown a letter from the union painters in the Bronx to the master painters stating that the union rate of wages from Aug. 1 would be $3 a day, and the letter of complaint was dated later.

"If a statement was made that the charge was withdrawn in order to bolster up charges against me," continued Mr. Williams, "it is a piece of infamy and villainy."

A long discussion took place over other charges, and letters from Superintendent of School Construction Snyder and Corporation Counsel Whalen giving their respective interpretations of the labor law were read. The charges proved to be all more or less indefinite.

Mr. Williams, asked if he had ever recommended any changes in the law to make it more explicit, said:

"Yes, I introduced two bills, but I am ashamed to say the labor men in the Assembly would do nothing about them. They said they had to follow specific instructions, and would not notice the bills."

A committee of three was finally appointed to see Superintendent of School Construction Snyder and find out if an allegation made by Delegate Sanderman to the effect that Mr. Snyder had written a letter stating that the charges of violation of the labor laws were proved was correct. The committee will report next Sunday.

The election of officers for the next six months then took place. J. J. Smith of the Gotham Association of Knife Cutters was elected President, and Matthew Barr of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Vice President.

Against Street Advertising Schemes.

John Holmes, delegate of the Bill Posters' Union, asked the Central Federated Union yesterday to protest against a proposition which had been made to the Municipal Assembly to pass an ordinance allowing the Union Advertising Company to place 3,500 ash cans along the streets, the company in return for providing them, to be allowed to post bills on them. The central body decided to send a protest to the Municipal Assembly.

WOMAN'S CAUSE FOR SUICIDE.

Deserted, She Says, by the Man Who Promised to Marry Her.

The woman who attempted to commit suicide by taking opium in Central Park last Thursday, and who was found unconscious there on a bench, last night revealed her identity, at Bellevue Hospital. She said she is Maria Kollman, twenty-eight years old, and lived at 358 East Eighty-first Street with Kachner Hubner, a German soldier, as his wife. She was known there as Mrs. Hubner.

She came to this country with Hubner, she said, upon his promise to marry her. His mother, she says, wrote to him from Germany and induced him to leave her. On Thursday he left a note in the mail box saying he would be on the ocean homeward bound when she got the letter. She then got the opium, went to Central Park, and took it. The police say the woman lived at 256 East Eighty-first Street, not 558 East Eighty-first Street, as she claims. The woman is out of danger.

THE KALTENBORN CONCERTS.

First of the Sunday Night Series at the Herald Square Theatre.

The first of a series of Sunday night concerts by the Kaltenborn Orchestra was given at the Herald Square Theatre last evening. Mme. Schumann-Heink did not appear and the audience was disappointed. The management announced that the soloist had been taken suddenly ill, and that Josephine Jacoby would take her place.

The audience was very generous with applause throughout. The first part of the programme was devoted to Wagner music, the overture from "Tannhäuser," the prelude and bridal procession from "Lohengrin," and the magic fire scene from "Die Walküre" being rendered. The singing of Adriano's aria from "Rienzi" by Josephine Jacoby suited those present and an encore was demanded.

The second part of the concert was devoted to selections of a popular kind. The overture from "William Tell," Schumann's "Traumerei," and Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody were played. A violin solo by Carl Hugo Engel was well received.

WAS BREAKING BRIC-A-BRAC.

A much excited negro rushed into the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and shouted that a policeman "better done come right along. Mistah Jones done breakin' up all dat ar ric-a-brac." Detective Quinn accompanied the negro to 38 West Eighty-fourth Street, a brownstone dwelling, the home of Robert Jones, whom the police say is a lawyer with an office down town.

Detective Quinn said he found Mr. Jones with a hammer breaking up expensive clocks, vases, &c. Mrs. Jones stood by, wringing her hands, but not daring to get within range. She explained that she had her goods ready to move to another house, and her husband came home and decided to break things. He was arrested, and later he was sent to Bellevue and placed in the alcoholic ward.

Mrs. Jones declined to be seen when reporters called.

THE POPE AND THE FILIPINOS.

GENEVA, Oct. 14.—Bellamy Storer, United States Minister to Spain, in the course of a conversation here to-day regarding his recent interview with the Pope, said:

"Leo appeared to be in much better health than when I saw him two years ago. He is full of life and has lost none of the interest he has had from the first in matters relating to the Church of Rome.

"Since Archbishop Ireland's visit to the Vatican, it is clearly understood there that the best interests of the Catholic Church demand American rule in the Philippines. The United States and the Catholic Church have the same aims there, and hope to work together for civilization, order, and peace."

Mr. Storer asserted that the Filipinos had made three attempts to open negotiations with the Vatican, all of which failed.

IN LINE AT THEATRE DOOR.

Speculators and Messenger Boys Wait Twenty-six Hours to Buy Seats for "L'Aiglon."

Seventy-five American District Telegraph messenger boys and six men formed in line in front of the Knickerbocker Theatre early yesterday morning in order to be on hand at 9 o'clock this morning when the sale of seats begins for the appearance of Maude Adams next Monday night in Rostand's play, "L'Aiglon." The line extended from the entrance of the Knickerbocker up to the Casino Theatre, and attracted considerable attention.

Wind and rain did not improve the tempers of the waiting men and boys, and animosity had developed to such an extent last evening between the six speculators and the man who had charge of the boys that the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station were called up to preserve order. The men, who represented Thomas McBride, a speculator, resented the presence of the boys, and the latter, true to their reputation, were not slow in hurling back defiance. Only the presence of the police prevented an outbreak of hostilities.

The men and boys occupied chairs and boxes. They were relieved every six hours and their places taken by fresh relays.

Tyson employed fifty of the boys and Rullman, another ticket speculator, the remaining twenty-five, for each of whom the American District Telegraph Company is richer this morning by thirty cents an hour. Charles Frohman has limited his sales to four tickets for each purchaser and explained yesterday that there will be no discrimination in the sales. Miss Adams is in Baltimore this week.

"A MILLION DOLLARS" TO GO.

New York Theatre to Become the Home of Burlesque.

Sire Brothers, the managers of the New York Theatre, announced yesterday that "A Million Dollars," the musical extravaganza now running at that house, would be withdrawn next Saturday evening and that it would be put on the road.

The house will remain idle for a week, and then will be reopened and conducted on the lines of the Alhambra and Empire Music Halls of London, but at popular prices. There will be new ballets and new burlesques each week. There will be specially prepared vaudeville acts by prominent American and European vaudeville stars.

Baldwin Sloane has signed a contract for a year to write the music for these specialties. Among the foreign artists already engaged are Lady Francis Hope and Marguerite Coraille.

DR. HILLIS ON VICE.

Conditions in New York City Remind Him of Imperial Rome.

Preaching on the vice and corruption in New York City, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday declared that in St. John's prophecy of the fall of Rome he saw a parallel to the picture of New York today.

Dr. Hillis's theme was "Our city; its neglected classes and moral condition, and how we can help make it a true city of God." The conditions which obtained in New York, Dr. Hillis said, had become one of the utmost concern to all men and women of the city who had property or families. It was the duty of every one, he declared, not only to protest against the prevalence of such things, but to excite a public sentiment that would prevent a further continuance of such evils.

"The Bible," said Dr. Hillis, "is full of warnings to great cities that have hated righteousness and loved iniquity. Unceasingly this divine Book pleads for national righteousness, and warns great cities of the certain doom and destruction that follow the transgression of God's laws.

"Out of the events and scenes of our own great harbor we can interpret John's description of Rome, the greatest city of that far-off day. Let us confess that this description of the imperial city and the condemnations that were pronounced upon it remind us strongly of conditions that prevail in our own great metropolis. With perfect accuracy one might write New York in the place of imperial Rome.

"Every sin is a seed, holding its own harvest of penalty. The city that sows one saloon will reap a hundred drunkards. One corrupt ruler who pillages the poor shall reap one hundred men, who in times of distress shall pillage the city. The city that sows moral illiteracy for its children and youth shall reap one hundredfold men and women, who shall trample ruthlessly on the sanctity of public law and private property, and lift the weapons of destruction upon the institutions of the land. God is not mocked. No city has ever played with a spark but has received a conflagration."

HE RESENTS THE CHARGE.

Would Not Steal Fake Diamonds, He Assures the Sergeant.

Bernard Wurtzburger of 71 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, is locked up in the Tenderloin Station, charged with the theft of 'phony diamonds alleged to be worth $150. Wurtzburger, whose arrest was caused by S. Seligman of 10 East Fourteenth Street, is greatly concerned lest his friends think him guilty of stealing things of no value. At the Sergeant's desk yesterday he said:

"Do you suppose I'd steal fake diamonds? If I was in that business I'd take the real things, and no fake imitation. Why, $150 worth of that stuff would fill three wagons."

"Fake diamonds have value when stolen," Sergt. Murtha told him as he ordered that he be locked up.

DR. PADDOCK TO YOUNG MEN.

Advises Them to Go Into Police and Fire Departments.

No direct reference was made to the campaign against east side vice at the services yesterday morning at the Protestant Episcopal Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street. The vicar, the Rev. Dr. Robert L. Paddock, announced, however, that on Wednesday evening a course of lectures on citizenship would be begun in the lecture room by Miss Hurd. The doctor said that these would be of an informal character, with an opportunity for asking questions and for general discussion. Matters connected with the civil service and examinations therein will be discussed, particular reference being had to the Police and Fire Departments.

"I should like to see some of our young men go into these departments," said Dr. Paddock. "I hope that some of them will do so, and that, through merit, they will in the course of time rise to the highest positions. A great deal of good might ultimately come of such a course."

Father Strezelecki of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Stanislaus, at Stanton and Forsyth Streets, declined yesterday to discuss matters of secular agitation on Sunday. This is the congregation which will move up to Seventh Street because of the character of the surroundings in Stanton Street. There is a large Polish congregation.

HOT CHASE AFTER A THIEF.

He Boarded a Street Car and Was Arrested by a Policeman Passenger.

As Margaret Brown of 233 West Fifteenth

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UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
New York, Oct. 1st, 1900.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this Company as Trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this Company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the Office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 16, 1900, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, October 15th, 1900.
WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of G. M. MINZESHEIMER & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business in Stocks, Bonds, and investment securities.
G. M. MINZESHEIMER,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Lords Court Building, 40 Exchange Place.
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FINANCIAL. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,500,000.00 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday, the 15th Day of October, 1900,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,900,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$600,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$750,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$250,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

$1,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE OCTOBER 1, 1920.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
SEPTEMBER 27th, 1900.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the fourth installment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 a share on the Preferred Stock and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE OCT. 25TH, 1900.
All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.
The CERTIFICATES MUST BE PRESENTED at the time of payment, so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.
New York, October 13, 1900.
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WILLIAM A. READ.
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J. KENNEDY TOD.
Committee.
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Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tennessee.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.
In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 69, 75, 186, 314, and 414 have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, No. 61 William Street, New York City, on the 15th day of October, 1900, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated September 8th, 1900.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL. DIVIDENDS.

Southern Railway Company,
New York, September 10, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) out of income for the year ended June 30, 1900, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 16, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25, 1900.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Tuesday, September 25, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M., Tuesday, October 9, 1900.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, September 10, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, September 25, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 9, 1900.
On October 16, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (1½%,) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Co.
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2, 1900.
ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK to the Registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this Company on the 15th inst., being the amount of interest for six months ending Sept. 30th, 1900.
Transfer books will close Oct. 10th and reopen 15th inst.
Blank orders may be procured at the office of the Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 11th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened November 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York Friday, Oct. 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
C. E. POTTS, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1900.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburg, Pa., October 11, 1900.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors this day declared the regular quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of One and One-fourth (1¼%) Per Cent., payable October 20, 1900, to stockholders of record October 13, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Oct. 2d, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank held this day, a dividend of 3% was declared payable Oct. 15th. Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Office American Stoker Company,
New York, Oct. 13th, 1900.
The regular dividend of 2 Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable October 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record October 1st.
C. J. PEABODY, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL. MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Albany, N. Y., October 8th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been duly called and will be held at the Company's principal office in the city of Albany, in the State of New York, on Thursday, the 8th day of November, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and approving a contract to accept the conditions imposed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in the act consenting to the lease of the railroad, franchises, and property of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company to this Company, dated November 15th, 1899, and to make said lease subject to such conditions and to ratify the lease as affected thereby:
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY, De Kalb and Central Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct 1, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of election to serve the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Oct. 15th, 1900. Polls open at 11 A. M. and close at 12 M. The transfer books of the company will close Thursday, October 4th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, October 16th, at 12 M.
DUNCAN B. CANNON, Secretary.

NOTICE.
South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company.
New York, October 15, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, November 14, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

NOTICE.
Sumter & Wateree River Railroad Company.
New York, October 15, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sumter & Wateree River Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company, in Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, November 14, 1900 at one o'clock P. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

Notice.
The annual meeting of the Society of St. Luke's Hospital will be held at St. Luke's Hospital, Cathedral Heights, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on St. Luke's Day, October 18, 1900, at half-past four o'clock P. M.
HOFFMAN MILLER, Secretary.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 18th day of October, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.
Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.
Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$245,255,679	Gold certificates outstanding	$245,255,679
Silver dollars	425,376,000	Silver certificates outstanding	425,376,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,990,449	Treasury notes outstanding	66,888,000
Silver bullion of 1890	63,897,551		
United States notes	1,810,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	1,810,000
Total	$739,329,679	Total	$739,329,679

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$49,353,089.02	
Gold certificates	39,308,220.00	
Standard silver dollars	1,363,612.00	
Silver certificates	3,806,690.00	
Silver bullion	944,361.28	
United States notes	15,789,694.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	78,397.00	
Currency certificates	20,000.00	
National banknotes	7,471,655.48	
Fractional silver coin	5,975,225.19	
Fractional currency	135.45	
Minor coin	357,476.99	
		$124,469,556.41
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$89,754,169.96	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,961,265.70	
Total	$96,715,435.66	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,184,476.35	
		97,899,912.01
Total		$222,369,468.42
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,708,835.97	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,598,207.37	
Disbursing officers' balances	60,089,545.27	
Post Office Department account	6,788,283.65	
Miscellaneous items	2,521,898.08	
		88,706,570.34
Available cash balance		$133,662,898.08

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$521,762.97	$3,861,113.31	$69,748,385.83
Internal revenue	1,038,382.92	12,446,996.31	88,989,360.20
Miscellaneous	28,477.17	1,362,469.04	8,880,565.33
Total receipts	$1,586,623.06	$22,670,578.66	$167,618,821.36
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	260,000.00	4,550,000.00	36,738,841.06
War	265,000.00	7,650,000.00	55,852,109.02
Navy	230,000.00	1,445,000.00	16,954,513.01
Indians	5,000.00	240,000.00	3,189,320.29
Pensions	300,000.00	5,580,000.00	42,138,357.31
Interest	300,000.00	1,850,000.00	10,001,682.31
Total expenditures	$1,360,000.00	$21,315,000.00	$164,964,823.00
Excess of receipts over expenditures	226,623.06	1,355,578.66	2,653,998.36
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	679,544.63	7,634,233.22	64,272,742.70
Internal revenue	911,112.89	11,024,363.66	87,948,769.41
Receipts from all sources last year	1,623,442.57	19,276,542.36	162,643,118.53
Expenditures last year	2,135,000.00	20,145,000.00	159,807,774.78

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	237,000.00	5,384,045.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	29,867.00	788,995.50	6,332,123.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$22,778,214.00	$3,596,144.00	$26,374,358.00
This fiscal year	5,452,114.00	358,407.00	5,810,521.00
This month	307,570.00	1,616.00	309,186.00
This day	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	22,778,214.00	3,596,144.00	26,374,358.00
This fiscal year	5,452,114.00	358,407.00	5,810,521.00
This month	307,570.00	1,616.00	309,186.00
This day	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00

RAINFALL AND WATER SUPPLY.

The Storm Relieves the Situation in Brooklyn and the Bronx.

The rainfall in the past forty-eight hours in New York has been the heaviest known in some time. The precipitation from 8 o'clock Saturday morning until 7 o'clock last evening was 2.14 inches. On last Monday there was a precipitation of 1.15 inches, and on Tuesday .62 inch. This makes the total rainfall for the week 3.91 inches. The normal rainfall for a week is only .82 inch.

The heaviest precipitation occurred between 9:29 Saturday evening and 11:10 A. M. Sunday morning. New York was the centre of the storm, which extended all along the North Atlantic Coast. The heaviest precipitation at any other point was at Boston, where .88 inch of rain fell.

The water supply situation in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn has been so much relieved by the rainfall of the week that there is no further cause for anxiety. The Croton reservoir now has plenty of water to supply the demands of New York, and the really serious situation which has existed in the Bronx for some time past has been greatly improved. Capt. Hebble, with whom Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton made an emergency contract, is now supplying the Bronx with 500,000 gallons of water a day through a twelve-inch main which he has connected with the old aqueduct in Jerome Park. Capt. Hebble, who is engaged in work upon the new aqueduct, had all the pumps and machinery near at hand and was therefore able to take the contract for what Commissioner Dalton considers very reasonable figures. He is to secure $4,000 for the first month and $1,000 for every month thereafter.

"Although the available water supply for the Bronx has been considerably increased by the recent rains," said Commissioner Dalton yesterday, "I expect it will be necessary to continue Capt. Hebble's contract to supply 500,000 gallons additional a day by the connection made with the old aqueduct until such time as we have completed the new mains for the Bronx, for which we have an appropriation of $250,000. The bids for this work are now being solicited. It will probably be four or five months before the new mains are completed. During the past week several delegations of citizens from the Bronx have waited upon me to assure me how delighted they were over the connection made with the old aqueduct for their temporary supply.

"The increase in the Brooklyn water supply through the recent rains has been such that all danger of a serious water famine there has passed. During the past week we have been considering the question of making some private contracts to increase the Brooklyn water supply, but yesterday the Board of Public Improvements decided that such action would not now be necessary."

Wants American Money for Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—Señor Cancio, Secretary of Finance, urges the introduction of American currency into Cuba, and the doing away altogether with Spanish coin. He says there are four different kinds of currency in Cuba, all having different rates of exchange, and none regulated by law, and argues that this condition serves to complicate the financial situation, and greatly interferes with commercial interests. He recommends a special commission to deal with the question.

Railroad Rates in Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—Governor General Wood is considering the advisability of appointing a railroad commission to fix rates and regulate construction. This is due to numerous complaints of excessive freight charges, instances being reliably reported where the rates for less than 100 miles are higher than those from New York to Havana, with the duty added.

The Constitutional Convention.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—The forthcoming Constitutional Convention will assemble in the Martes Theatre. This will help to insure the publicity of the proceedings.

Pensions for Havana Professors.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—Eight of the ex-professors of the University of Havana are to receive pensions of $1,200 a year each during the term of the military occupation.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street is less fearful of tight money than it was a week ago. Gold is coming not alone from Alaska and Australia, but from Europe; pension payments by the Government will for the next few weeks be on a fairly extensive scale; while the bank statement of Saturday showed a much better condition of the banks than generally had been expected. Rates may work somewhat closer, but actual stringency seems to be out of the question. Indeed, the known policy of the Government, as indicated not only by the relief action taken some months ago, but as suggested by the published utterances of Secretary Gage, would of itself insure against any excessive rates, even were there no relief by reason of gold imports and the like.

Prophecy in the matter is somewhat idle, but, unless the signs fail, the low figure in the surplus reserve item has about been touched, and shortly continuing betterment may reasonably be expected. The gold ordered from abroad will, it is true, arrive too late this week to figure in the week's statement; but the Alaskan gold and the Government expenditures will show, and they should suffice in large measure, if not entirely, to offset any further shipments to the interior. A month hence, and the return flow will in the natural course of events begin. In the interim, the money market may move erratically and nervously; but that any other than ordinary rates are likely to rule is not borne out by the testimony of the banking authorities published in these columns yesterday.

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So far as the stock market is concerned, its immediate movement is made somewhat uncertain by the visit to this city to-morrow of Mr. Bryan. Were it not for this, it would be the part of reason to look for improvement. The fear of money stringency has been removed, the general political situation seems much better, and sentiment in the Street is clearly improved. But, so long as the fear impends that Mr. Bryan's visit may be followed by a "scare," it would seem that the best that can be expected for the moment is a "waiting" market. Yet it may be, as some optimists declare, that all danger of this fright has been removed by Mr. Bryan's explicit declaration favoring free silver and that the market will proceed forthwith—as it did four years ago—to discount Mr. McKinley's election.

HOW SECURITIES INCREASE.

As prior to 1880 was the organization and promotion era in American railway affairs, and as the decade of 1880-1890 was a test period, so the ten years from 1890 to 1900 can be fairly considered a reorganization time. At various stages during the third of a century just ending Wall Street has had extraordinary buoyancy and extraordinary depression, high and low values following one another closely. Ten years ago the readjustment of capital accounts became so general that it is interesting to follow the developments of the decade. We have had tremendous expansion in capitalization not only in share capital but in bonds and incidental fixed charges. Casually and superficially considered it would be natural to regard the contrasting exhibits of 1890-1900 as signifying clearly that the railroads of the country have developed in no other way to the extent in which they have piled up new security issues.

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Here for a score of the most prominent railways of the country is comparison of total capital stock outstanding at the beginning of the years 1890 and 1900:

	1890.	1900.
Atchison	$75,000,000	$233,486,000
Baltimore & Ohio	19,792,566	74,227,767
Burlington	76,394,505	93,725,400
Chesapeake & Ohio	64,000,000	90,536,400
Erie	85,931,900	171,140,800
Illinois Central	40,000,000	52,500,000
Jersey Central	18,588,200	27,035,800
Lackawanna	26,200,000	26,200,000
Louisville & Nash	32,024,520	55,000,000
Missouri Pacific	44,974,850	47,448,650
New York Central	89,428,300	100,000,000
Norfolk & Western	32,000,000	89,000,000
Northern Pacific	86,172,578	155,000,000
Northwest	63,700,321	63,847,321
Pennsylvania	113,488,600	129,305,500
Reading	39,490,362	140,000,000
Rock Island	46,156,000	50,000,000
St. Paul	61,479,861	82,519,000
Union Pacific	60,868,500	162,505,300
Wabash	52,000,000	52,000,000

In the foregoing list one railroad is an exception to the record of increases, Chesapeake and Ohio actually showing a decrease of $3,463,600. The otherwise uniform list of increases is as follows:

	Stock Increase.
Atchison	$158,486,000
Baltimore & Ohio	54,435,201
Burlington	17,330,895
Erie	85,209,000
Illinois Central	12,500,000
Jersey Central	8,467,600
Lackawanna	Unchanged
Louisville & Nashville	22,975,480
Missouri Pacific	2,473,

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Oct. 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building.—Jury calendar.

1—Carrolton Furn. Mfg. Co. vs. Amer. Cred. Ind'y Co.
2—Marshall vs. Met. St. Ry.
3½—Gale vs. Chase National Bank.
3—Crawford vs. Eldman.
4—Durham vs. Met. St. Railway.
5—Peacock vs. Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
6—Meyer vs. United States.
7—Prato vs. City of New York.
8—Weinstein, by gdn., vs. Kroder.
8½—Colton vs. Raymond.
9—Wood vs. Bennett.
10—Same vs. Hearst.
11—Reagan vs. Grate Bar Co. vs. Kessler.
12—Reagan vs. Kessler.
13—Schofield, rec'r, vs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
14—Brittner, adm'r, &c., vs. Lehigh & Hudson River Ry.
15—Beck vs. Met. St. Ry.
16—Tribune Ass'n vs. Batterson.
17—Holcombe vs. Hearst.
18—United States vs. North Amer. Commercial Co. (No. 2.)
20—Nat. Bank of Commerce, &c., vs. Adriance.
21—Junkle vs. Dry Goods Chronicle Co.
22—Murdock vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Lim.
23—United States vs. North Amer. Commercial Co. (No. 3.)
41—Same vs. Vaupel.
42—Sanborn vs. Hornthal.
43—United States vs. Van Wesel (No. 1.)
44—Same vs. same (No. 2.)
45—Same vs. same (No. 3.)
46—Same vs. same (No. 4.)
47—Same vs. same (No. 5.)
48—Dooley, as rec'r, vs. Tamsen.
49—Odell vs. Ernesty.
50—Candelaria & Durango Mining Co. vs. Rothwell.
51—Mass vs. Hoffstadt.
52—United States vs. Lyman.
53—Jamison, as ex'r, vs. Tinsley.
54—Schaefer vs. Trustees of Columbia College.
58—Sun Printing & Pub. Co. vs. Asso. Press.
59—Loeffler vs. Hill.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Truax, P. J.; Scott and Dugro, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar for October term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
2—Jones vs. Jones.
3—Sten vs. Witmark.
4—In re Bergen-Budenbach Co.
5—Ramson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—Chesolm vs. Eisenhuth.
7—Malsner vs. Malsner.
8—Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn. vs. Casey.
9—In re Lees.
10—Jenny vs. Levy.
11—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
12—Stewart vs. Gowdey.
13—Lamondetta vs. Bataille.
14—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Reid.
15—Vail vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
16—McLaughlin vs. McLaughlin.
17—Stevenson vs. Daily Telegraph Co.
18—In re Royce.
19—Hogan vs. Hogan.
20—In re Reichard.
21—In re Maddox.
22—In re St. James Pl.
23—Wm. B. Riker & Son Co. vs. Dunlop.
24—Lyman vs. Herman
25—Hamilton Bank vs. Althous.
26—Dietz vs. Prenzlaw.
27—Loeb vs. Brand.
28—Perry vs. Levenson.
29—In re Kennedy.
30—In re Bond Boulevard and Concourse.
31—Garegrisky vs. Bauer
32—German Sav. Bank vs. Lyons.
33—Dougherty vs. O'Brien.
34—Coles vs. Lieb.
35—Thunick vs. Turkel.
36—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Price.
37—Embury vs. Ellison.
38—Am. Press Assn. vs. Brantingham.
39—Stein vs. Carton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1—In re Dept. of Docks, &c.
2—Kager vs. Brenneman
3—Sarafit vs. Sarnaby.
4—Sands vs. Sands.
5—McDonald vs. Beisel. Demurrers.
1404—Poole vs. Mercantile Co-op. Bank.
1421—Columbia Bk. vs. Eq. Life Assur. Soc.
1437—Bernard vs. Huebel.
1447—Ind. Order Aharwas Israel vs. Goldstein.
1379—Thompson vs. Colonial Assur. Co.
1433—Crolly vs. Devlin.
1439—Connolly vs. Hyams.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1363—Fay vs. Gallagher.
1426—Malcolmson vs. Sundberg.
1565—Manhattan Real Estate & B. Co. vs. Cudlipp.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1576.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Mallbie, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Walter Dun.
2—Gong Wong Chong.
3—Francis Mauseusco.
4—Rosalia Cammarato.
5—Henry Young.
6—Giovanni Tassani.
7—Katie Tibbetts, alias Kate Schurman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

8494—Potter vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Assn.
5766—Markowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5764—Hosey vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

4535—Levy vs. Hanneman.
4420—Palmer vs. City of New York.
1378—Bovee vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5388—Schilling vs. same.
1348—Lawlor vs. same.
1470—Sullivan vs. same.
1560—Haven vs. Mayor, &c.
841—Weir vs. Snow.
3406—Rooney vs. Gould.
5117—Frank vs. Friedman.
5118—Frank vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
3421—Palino vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
4438—Thompson vs. Con. Gas Co.
4534—Reimers vs. Dunn.
4796—Magavern vs. Viane.
2908—Kleiner vs. Met. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2256.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

1868—Heinbockel vs. Selling.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part V. O'Gorman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI., for trial.

1312—Heilbroner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2836—Falke vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3148—Costello vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1687—Elias vs. same.
1774—Wooster vs. Uhlmann.
649—Guens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4693—Morse vs. Press P. Co.
1912—Dommerich vs. Bagot.
512—Cabrey vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1066—Warren vs. Union Railway Co.
1581—McDonough vs. Jackson Arch. Iron Works.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Yetta Selig,
Mary A. White,
John Green,
Annie M. Rule,
Frederick Westphal,
John T. Moneypenny,
Frederick Hamm,
Jacob Frick.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Contested motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2525—Feiner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1582—Adler vs. same.
1536—Altieri vs. Schneider.
1544—White vs. Belasco.
1551—Downey vs. O'Brien.
1815—Lifkowitz vs. Blumenthal.
1528—Ackert vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2781—Schrednecky vs. Howard.
2896½—McGuire vs. McKee.
1893—Coenan vs. Monahan.
2037—Ward vs. Zbrowski.
665—Alexander vs. Rogers.
2002—Finnigan vs. Biehl.
2042—Regan vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
862—Daly vs. Ringler.
1020—Edison Phonograph Co. vs. Multiplex Phonograph Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1316—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1255—Flynn vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1256—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1236—Hobbs vs. Fritz.
1370—Cohnfeld vs. Garrigan.
1377—Gussaroff vs. Krakower.
1385—Goldwasser vs. Klingenstein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1630—Hofberg vs. Ernst.
1386—Horwitz vs. Lessler.
1052—Cruger vs. Dockstadter.
1402—Silberman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1691—Meyerson vs. Lubell.
1174—Valpe vs. Scala.
751—Joseph vs. Anhalt.
752—Samuels vs. same.
1393—O'Brien vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1168—Flinn vs. same.
593—Livingston Middleditch Co. vs. N. Y. College of Dentistry.
1476—Elberson vs. Gray.
1477—Same vs. same.
1518—Bendit vs. Ellery.
1522—Miller vs. Ebert.
1579—Sampson vs. Huerstel.
1177—Rosenthal vs. Atlas Assur. Co.
1174—Levine vs. Goldsmith.
1806—Fairchilds vs. Hanover Nat. Bk.
1305—Toal vs. Feltner.
1690—Quinlan vs. Guibert.
1837—Echeverria vs. Bartlett.
1316—Drier vs. Feltner.
1818—Murray vs. Juster.
1297—Schnaler vs. Gallagher.
1724—Hafner vs. Hafner.
1670—Eureka Fire Hose Co. vs. Feltner.
1217—Am. Fire Ins. Co. vs. same.
1879—McMillan vs. McQuade.
1052—Morris vs. Barnes.
686—Iselin vs. Goldstein
1162—Walther vs. Colwell.
1199—Lash vs. Lash.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1576.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Mallbie, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Walter Dun.
2—Gong Wong Chong.
3—Francis Mauseusco.
4—Rosalia Cammarato.
5—Henry Young.
6—Giovanni Tassani.
7—Katie Tibbetts, alias Kate Schurman.
8—John Cain.
9—William Ryan.
10—Daniel Riordan.
11—John Chegan.
12—Adolph F. Sass.
13—Antoine Lanza.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

8494—Potter vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Assn.
5766—Markowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5764—Hosey vs. same.
3615—Boesneck vs. Tamsun.
5684—Rosenberg vs. Goldberg.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

4535—Levy vs. Hanneman.
4420—Palmer vs. City of New York.
1378—Bovee vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5388—Schilling vs. same.
1348—Lawlor vs. same.
1470—Sullivan vs. same.
1560—Haven vs. Mayor, &c.
841—Weir vs. Snow.
3406—Rooney vs. Gould.
5117—Frank vs. Friedman.
5118—Frank vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
3421—Palino vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
4438—Thompson vs. Con. Gas Co.
4534—Reimers vs. Dunn.
4796—Magavern vs. Viane.
2908—Kleiner vs. Met. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2256.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

1868—Heinbockel vs. Selling.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part V. O'Gorman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI., for trial.

1312—Heilbroner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2836—Falke vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3148—Costello vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1687—Elias vs. same.
1774—Wooster vs. Uhlmann.
649—Guens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4693—Morse vs. Press P. Co.
1912—Dommerich vs. Bagot.
512—Cabrey vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1066—Warren vs. Union Railway Co.
1581—McDonough vs. Jackson Arch. Iron Works.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

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Mary A. White,
John Green,
Annie M. Rule,
Frederick Westphal,
John T. Moneypenny,
Frederick Hamm,
Jacob Frick.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Contested motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

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1691—Meyerson vs. Lubell.
1174—Valpe vs. Scala.
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752—Samuels vs. same.
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1168—Flinn vs. same.
593—Livingston Middleditch Co. vs. N. Y. College of Dentistry.
1476—Elberson vs. Gray.
1477—Same vs. same.
1518—Bendit vs. Ellery.
1522—Miller vs. Ebert.
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1177—Rosenthal vs. Atlas Assur. Co.
1174—Levine vs. Goldsmith.
1806—Fairchilds vs. Hanover Nat. Bk.
1305—Toal vs. Feltner.
1690—Quinlan vs. Guibert.
1837—Echeverria vs. Bartlett.
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686—Iselin vs. Goldstein
1162—Walther vs. Colwell.
1199—Lash vs. Lash.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1576.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Mallbie, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Walter Dun.
2—Gong Wong Chong.
3—Francis Mauseusco.
4—Rosalia Cammarato.
5—Henry Young.
6—Giovanni Tassani.
7—Katie Tibbetts, alias Kate Schurman.
8—John Cain.
9—William Ryan.
10—Daniel Riordan.
11—John Chegan.
12—Adolph F. Sass.
13—Antoine Lanza.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

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5766—Markowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5764—Hosey vs. same.
3615—Boesneck vs. Tamsun.
5684—Rosenberg vs. Goldberg.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

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4420—Palmer vs. City of New York.
1378—Bovee vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5388—Schilling vs. same.
1348—Lawlor vs. same.
1470—Sullivan vs. same.
1560—Haven vs. Mayor, &c.
841—Weir vs. Snow.
3406—Rooney vs. Gould.
5117—Frank vs. Friedman.
5118—Frank vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
3421—Palino vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
4438—Thompson vs. Con. Gas Co.
4534—Reimers vs. Dunn.
4796—Magavern vs. Viane.
2908—Kleiner vs. Met. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2256.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

1868—Heinbockel vs. Selling.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part V. O'Gorman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI., for trial.

1312—Heilbroner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2836—Falke vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3148—Costello vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1687—Elias vs. same.
1774—Wooster vs. Uhlmann.
649—Guens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4693—Morse vs. Press P. Co.
1912—Dommerich vs. Bagot.
512—Cabrey vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1066—Warren vs. Union Railway Co.
1581—McDonough vs. Jackson Arch. Iron Works.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, JJ.—Non-Enumerated Day Calendar.

106—Jewell vs. McIntyre
140—Town of North Salem vs. City of N. Y.
154—Webb vs. Clarke.
155—Adee vs. Adee.
165—Glassford vs. Glassford.
168—Angevine vs. Fleischmann.
171—Bell vs. Niewahner.
174—Matter of Matthews

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part IV., Chester, J.—Day calendar.

4767—Ketcham vs. Ketcham.
2436—Smith vs. Wilcox.
3058—Ercola vs. 3d Av. R. R.
6578—Hartung vs. B. H. R. R.
2066—Stoothoff vs. same.
2479—Toscani vs. Passanante.
6870—Tuohey vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1758—McDonald vs. same
1166—Walsh vs. Press Pub. Co.
2812—Woodward vs. B. H. R. R.
6553—Hartman vs. same.
980—Barre vs. Nassau R. R.
2823—Lawrence vs. Lunhaus.
6743—Keenan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3921—Smith vs. Dowling.
1804—Love vs. City of New York.
5651—Anderson vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, to be passed for the day, down for days upon the calendar:

7615—Gorden vs. Gorden et al.
3738—Paine vs. Electric Power Co.
5738—Day vs. Koch.
1762—Link vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3290—Crowley vs. B. H. R. R.
2856—Skoglund vs. Whitney.
3459—Welz & Zerweck vs. Magurk.
3299—Welz & Zerweck vs. Molt.
2880—Parker vs. Hitchcock.
7896—Marsh vs. Kehoe.
7928—Sarrosick vs. Sarrosick.
6952—Stoffarb vs. Smith.
6941—Becht vs. Ruhl et al.
7554—Cullen vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
928—Arthur vs. Kryn et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3480.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J.—Day calendar.

990—Ranken vs. Anderson.
1038—Beale vs. Beale.
1027—Edmonston vs. Hamilton et al.
922—Sherman vs. Townsend.
955—Batterman vs. City of New York
1043—Weissbourn vs. Weissbourn.
943, 944—Matter of Kendall for writ of certiorari and to condemn.
923—Mulry vs. Mulry.
933—Pflugi vs. Acker.
1040—Murphy vs. Meyer.
980—Stoll vs. Stoll.
1030—Berry vs. Kaspern.
847—Randel vs. Vanderbilt.
996—Stevenson Brewing Co. vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
674—Reither, Jr., vs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R. et al.
1019—Krauss vs. Tillotson.
961—Perry vs. Booth.
1048—McDermott vs. Maurer.
924—Gross vs. Sommani.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Vincenzo Gennaro, George Dutton, and Madge Grover.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—Part II.—Hurd, J.—488, 522, 489, 530, 531.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Christopher Eberle, Mary Bullenkamp, Susan Hutchinson, Catharine Dempsey, Ellen M. Warren, Andrew E. Walker, Denis H. McNamara, Margaretha Keppler, Josef Steiner, William J. McKelvey, James Kelly, Alice Nash, and George Fitzgerald.

The estates of John Diefendale, Christopher Shanley, Louisa Scholl, and Mary L. Kuhlke.

The administration of Heinrich Brod.

The guardianship of Ella L. Pope et al.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—50—Will of Andrew Horn, (Oct. 16.) 48—Will of Maria Zanier.

Richmond County Court.

SUPREME COURT—Richmond County—Keogh, J.—Day calendar Oct. 15.

5—Schmidt vs. Roberge and another.
112—Smyth vs. Taylor.
69½—Sullivan vs. Sullivan.
72—Mullen vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
91—Kenny vs. Donovan.
97—Sullivan vs. Sullivan.
98—Liekens vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
99—Fairbridge vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
100—Roddy vs. S. I. Mid. R. R. Co.
116—Downing vs. Met. Street Ry. Co.
121—Smith vs. Baird.
122—Wheeler vs. City of New York.
125—Smith vs. Baird.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOHN A. FLUCKIGAR, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John A. Fluckigar, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 11th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,676.—JACOB GOODSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Goodstein of the City of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 13, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS GORDON, Bankrupt.—No. 3,024.

To the creditors of Thomas Gordon, doing business in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Thomas Gordon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 9th, 1900.

NO. 2915.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISAAC HEILBRUNN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Heilbrunn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 12, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October, 13, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH PIMSTEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 3,019.

To the creditors of Joseph Pimstein of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Pimstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 8th, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE. NEW ORLEANS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on the 17th day of February, 1900, and a supplemental order signed October 9th, 1900, in a certain cause in equity, (No. 12,686,) pending in said Court, wherein the State Trust Company, now the Morton Trust Company, is complainant and the New Orleans & Western Railroad Company and William H. Male are defendants, I, GEORGE C. PREOT, as Special Master in and by said decree appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the Parish of St. Bernard, in the State of Louisiana, at the main office door upon the premises of the New Orleans & Western Railroad Company, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of November, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises and property, rights, privileges, and franchises, described in said decree as follows:

PARCEL 1.—1st. All that certain tract of land situated in the Parish of St. Bernard, in the State of Louisiana, about one mile and a half below the City of New Orleans, fronting the Mississippi River, known as the Battle Ground Plantation, containing about twenty-three hundred arpents of land, more or less, and more particularly described in an act of sale from A. W. Swanitz to said Company, dated the 16th day of July, 1896, and passed before Felix J. Dreyfous, a notary public, in the City of New Orleans, together with all the buildings and improvements of every kind and nature thereto attached or belonging, such as wharves, warehouses, compresses, grain elevators, water tanks, pumps, machinery, sheds, railroad tracks, side tracks, shops, constructed or to be constructed.

2d. All and singular the rights of way and lines of railroad, constructed and to be constructed by the New Orleans & Western Railroad Company, together with all switches, side tracks, turnouts, bridges, water tanks, stations, situated in the Parishes of St. Bernard, Orleans, and Jefferson, in the State of Louisiana, and all rolling stock and cars appurtenant thereto.

3d. All and singular the rights and franchises of the New Orleans & Western Railroad Company, present and future, from the City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, or the municipal authorities or any of the Parishes aforesaid, including its franchise to be a corporation.

PARCEL 2.—Tract One, in the Parish of St. Bernard—1st. A certain square of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, together with all the rights, ways, servitudes, privileges, and advantages thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situate, lying, and being in the Parish of St. Bernard, forming part of the Plantation Delaronde in Versailles, divided into squares, of which the square herein conveyed is designated by the No. 32, on a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, Surveyor, on the 15th day of April, 1837, deposited in the office of Theodore Seghers, late Notary in the City of New Orleans, and which said square measures as follows: Two hundred and seventy feet (270'.) ten inches (10") and three lines (3' '') on each of Paris Road and Buffon Street, and two hundred and sixty feet (260') six inches (6") front on each of Jumonville and Bienvenu Streets.

2d. A certain portion of land, situate, lying, and being in the Parish of St. Bernard, in the village of Versailles in the square designated by the No. 41 on the plan hereinbefore mentioned, comprised within the Promenades de Paris, Buffon, Bienvenu, and Delaronde Streets, measuring one hundred and seventy-three feet (173') ten inches (10") and three lines (3' '') on each of Promenade de Paris and Buffon Street and two hundred and sixty-six feet (266') six inches (6") on each of Bienvenu Street, and to a line twenty-five feet (25') distant from the centre of the track of the New Orleans & Gulf Railroad Company.

3d. Squares Nos. 28 and 29, in the village of Versailles, in the Parish of St. Bernard, in accordance with the plan and map of Seghers above set forth.

Tract Two, in the Parish of Jefferson.—1st. A certain piece or portion of ground, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, ways, privileges,

USED PISTOL, ROPE AND GAS

Saloon Keeper's Elaborate Preparations for Suicide.

Had Put a Gas Tube in His Mouth, Hanged Himself, and Fired Pistol by Ingenious Arrangement.

With pistol, rope, and gas Henry Wilkens, a saloon keeper at 104 Nassau Street, set about ending his life yesterday afternoon. The pistol shot killed him. Wilkens made the most elaborate preparations for death. He was thirty-nine years of age, and for fourteen years had been conducting a prosperous liquor business at the address given, which is at Nassau and Ann Streets. He lived with his wife at 254 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, and, according to her, their married life was a pleasant one.

Wilkens, however, had been suffering for a year from throat trouble. Recently he consulted a physician, and told his wife the doctor had said that he had the "same disease that Gen. Grant died of." From this it is supposed that Wilkens had a cancer of the throat. He also suffered from sciatica. He had been very moody of late, and told his wife on several occasions that he wished he was dead, as long as he had to die anyway.

Yesterday morning Wilkens left his wife at about 10 o'clock, telling her that he had some business which required his attention in Manhattan. He arrived at his saloon about an hour later. As soon as he reached the city he telephoned to Herman H. Kipp, an undertaker at 172 First Avenue, telling him that a friend was dead and that he had better stay at his place of business, as he might get the job of burying him. Mr. Kipp knew Wilkens slightly, and as the latter said he would let him know about the matter later in the day, he took no action except to wait at his undertaking shop for further messages.

About noon Wilkens called the bootblack who has a stand at the saloon, and whose name is Antonio Arononto, and asked him to take a message to his wife. The boy started, and after he had gone Wilkens asked a brother of the bootblack to take another note for him to Undertaker Kipp. It apprised him that Wilkens would be dead by the time the note reached him and that he wished him to take charge of the funeral arrangements. The note to Mrs. Wilkens told her that he had come to the conclusion that there was no use trying to live longer, and bade her an affectionate farewell.

Both Mrs. Wilkens and the undertaker started for the saloon as soon as they received the notes. Mrs. Wilkens was the first to arrive. She could not get into the saloon at 3:30 o'clock and was told to go to the Oak Street Police Station. She told the Sergeant of her suspicions and he sent Detective Allen and Patrolman Egan with her to the saloon. Egan forced an entrance by way of the fanlight, and admitted the others. On the bar lay an unsigned note. It read:

"Body in the ice box."

The ice box in the saloon was first searched. Wilkens was not there. Then the police went to the cellar, where there is a large box used for the storage of beer and liquors in bulk. On throwing open the door they were nearly rendered unconscious by illuminating gas, with which the ice box was filled. In the glare of an electric light that had been turned on in the box, the body of the saloon keeper was seen hanging by a piece of clothesline from two hooks driven into a joist overhead. A revolver was tied about his chest, and a rubber hose fastened to the gas fixture hung at his side.

The revolver was fastened with a piece of clothesline the strands of which had been unwound and so fastened to the weapon as to make it point almost directly toward the man's heart. A yard of twine fastened to the trigger had a loop in the other end of it, so as to make it possible for Wilkens to slip his foot into it and pull the trigger in that way. He had evidently stood on a half-barrel nearby, adjusted the rope and the revolver, turned on the gas, put the end of the tube in his mouth, and stepped off the half barrel. There was a bullet wound in his chest. Two cartridges in the revolver had been discharged. No letters were found in the clothing of the dead man. He had removed his coat, waistcoat, collar, and necktie, and these were found hanging on a nail just outside the ice box.

Kipp, the undertaker, did not get to the station house until after Mrs. Wilkens had arrived. He refused to make public the letter he had received or to turn it over to the police, but said he would give it to the Coroner to-day.

Mrs. Wilkens said she thought her husband must have become insane from brooding over his physical condition.

GEORGE REIMHERR'S DEATH.

Dr. Beuerman Says the Wounds in His Head Were Self-Inflicted.

George Reimherr, who died on Wednesday in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital, and in whose head were found two leaden bullets, will be buried by his friends, one of whom, Dr. John A. Beuerman, called at the Coroners' Office yesterday and stated positively that he knew Reimherr had fired the bullets into his own head in an attempt to commit suicide.

"I know this is true," said Dr. Beuerman, "because Reimherr came to me during last May and said that he had put a couple of balls into his brain. He showed me the scars they had made, but I, knowing that his mind had been unhinged for some time, discredited the tale."

The Coroner then gave the doctor permission to remove the body of his friend for burial. Dr. Beuerman said last night that he was head of the Masonic lodge to which Reimherr had belonged.

Mrs. Frank C. Osmers of 500 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street is a daughter of the dead man. His wife, from whom he became estranged some years ago, lives at 324 Sixth Street, with her two sons. Both of the latter are out of work and unable to pay for their father's burial. Mrs. Reimherr said yesterday that the separation of herself and her husband had been due to his deserting her.

Reimherr's relatives in and about the city are numerous, some of them being prosperous, none wealthy. With none of them, except Mrs. Osmers, had he had much intercourse of late, having quarreled with them as well as with his wife. Years ago he was a manufacturer, having previously been a butcher. He was prominent in the German circles of this city. His son-in-law, Mr. Osmers, says that Reimherr once invented a preparation for preserving meat and also one for taking the odor out of glue, but that neither invention was ever patented. He was sixty-five years old, had been one of the organizers of the German Turn Verein, and was a Past Master of Trinity Masonic Lodge.

HIGHWAYMEN TAKE HIS SHOES.

Bound to Have Something for Their Trouble in Searching Their Victim.

Highway robbery that is said to have netted only a pair of shoes yesterday consigned Patrick Broderick of 165 Morgan Street, Jersey City, and Patrick Ryan of 134 Railroad Avenue, to the Gregory Street Police Station.

Gilbert Sanford of 95 Montgomery Street, the complainant, alleges that Ryan and Broderick knocked him down in Railroad Avenue, near Warren Street, at 1 o'clock A. M. They searched his pockets thoroughly, but found no money. Then Sanders says they decided that they must have something for their trouble, so they stripped off his shoes. The accused deny the charge, but were held for examination.

SPANISH OPERA SINGERS HERE.

The Company En Route from Paris for a Season in Havana.

On the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived Saturday, were fifty-eight Spanish operatic singers, who are en route to Havana. The company has been singing in Paris at the exposition during the Summer. Thirty of them are children, one of whom, a boy of nine years, Aquiles Jiminez, wears the decoration of the Order of the Red Cross of Spain. He was known in Paris, members of the company say, as "Little Coquelin."

The members of the company were a little apprehensive before landing, many of them said, as they did not know whether the animosities engendered by the Spanish-American war had passed away. They admitted yesterday, though, that they had been happily disappointed in this respect.

The company sails for Havana Wednesday, where they will perform during the season.

What is the "new-fledged" color for sack suits?

Brown.

Brown is frightfully unbecoming to me!

Well, there're others just "feathered" — grays touched or plaided with green, or with red, and cloths of a real greenish hue.

They're here, as are all the new things, as also the good old ones; colors and combinations of color that will match any complexion color or mind color.

Sack suits, $15 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

THREE FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

Property Damaged and Firemen Injured in the Williamsburg Section.

There were three destructive fires in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn early yesterday morning, causing much damage to property, injury to firemen, and the death of several horses.

The most destructive blaze occurred near Broadway and Greene Avenue. Shortly after 2 o'clock fire was discovered in a one-story brick stable at 1,023 Greene Avenue, and extended to the one-story buildings 1,025 and 1,027, occupied by Harold & Hartfeld, bottlers of mineral waters. Before the firemen arrived the flames had reached the row of one-story frame buildings extending from 1,224 to 1,238 Broadway, which are situated in the rear of the Greene Avenue structures. Three alarms were turned in, and it took the firemen three hours to extinguish the blaze. The structures on Broadway were occupied as stores, all of which were more or less damaged by fire and water. The losses, it is said, will not be over $30,000.

Four horses were burned to death in the stable in which the fire started, and two others were so badly burned that they had to be shot. Philip J. Burke, the foreman of Engine No. 122, had both hands badly burned while working on the building 1,023 Greene Avenue. He broke a window in order to insert the nozzle of a hose, and the flames burst out and caught him. Other firemen near him were slightly burned. Burke's injuries were dressed by a physician.

While Hook and Ladder Company No. 56 was responding to the alarm, and was within 100 yards of the fire, the front axle broke and threw the firemen to the street. They were slightly cut and bruised.

Before this fire was out another started in the United States Showcase and Fixture Company, at 52 to 62 Ellery Street. The building is four stories high, and of brick. The fire was discovered on the third floor. Three alarms were turned in. The damage on stock amounted to $20,000, and the building was damaged to the extent of $2,000 before the blaze was extinguished. The neighborhood is thickly tenanted by flat dwellers, and much excitement prevailed.

The cap manufacturing works of Max and Jacob Rubinson, 40 to 44 Stockton Street, was damaged early in the morning to the extent of $15,000 by a fire which was discovered by a night watchman. The building is a three-story brick structure. The origin of the fires is unknown.

A BOY'S DESPERATE LEAP.

Thinking Gerry Agent Was After Him He Jumped from Second Story.

Fearing he was about to be taken in custody by a Gerry society agent, fifteen-year-old John Reardon jumped from the second-story fire escape of his home yesterday, and landed on his head in the yard. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition, suffering from several bad scalp wounds, internal injuries, and a possible fracture of the skull.

Young Reardon, who is an orphan, lived with his uncle, Michael Reardon, at 159 East Ninety-ninth Street. Recently the boy has been keeping bad company, and on several occasions his uncle has threatened to turn him over to the care of the Gerry society if he did not behave himself. It was close on midnight before Johnnie got home Saturday night, and consequently there was a very lively scene in the Reardon apartments yesterday morning, in which Johnnie played the principal part. He was ordered to stay in the house for the rest of the day, but, watching his opportunity, he slipped out of the door and went to the home of his cousin, Bart Reardon, who occupies rooms on the second floor of 161 East Ninety-first Street. Johnnie had always been very fond of his cousin's wife and had made her his confidant, so that it was with the intention of telling her all his troubles that he got there, and if it was for sympathy and consolation he was looking he got very little from Mrs. Reardon, who, on seeing him, started to tell him where he would end his days if he did not behave himself. This made no impression on the boy, and with the intention of scaring him Mrs. Reardon said: "Well, I guess you'll have to behave where you are going now, for here comes Bart with a Gerry society officer."

Hearing footsteps approaching along the hall, the boy started from his chair and ran to the rear window. Throwing it open he was out on the fire escape in an instant. As he gained the fire escape the door opened, and Bart walked into the room, and seeing the boy shook his fist at him. This was enough for the now thoroughly frightened lad, who, seeing no other way of escape, jumped to the yard, where he lay unconscious.

His cousin ran and picked him up, and while waiting for an ambulance the boy recovered consciousness. His first thought was of the fictitious Gerry society agent, whom he begged to be saved from.

EX-LIEUT. COL. SMITH COMMANDER

Commandery of Spanish War Veterans Formed by 71st Regiment Men.

Members of the Seventy-first Regiment on Saturday formed a commandery of Spanish War Veterans at a meeting held at the armory, and elected ex-Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith Commander, his opponent being Major James H. Wells, who is now in the regiment.

Capt. W. S. Beekman of Company B was chosen Chairman, and appointed Lieut. Charles F. Boynton of Company F, Sergt. Youngs, Company A, and Sergt. Thompson a committee to nominate officers.

This committee, it is said, was divided in its choice for Commander between Col. W. G. Bates, Major J. H. Wells, and ex-Lieut. Col. C. H. Smith, but it was agreed that Smith should receive the nomination. When his name was proposed, one man arose to make a protest, but he was brought to order by the Chairman, who informed him that personal remarks were improper, but that he could show his dislike to any candidate by voting against him.

The result of the ballot was that ex-Lieut. Col. Smith was elected over Major Wells by four votes. The other officers elected were: Sergt. R. C. Hynds, Company K, as First Lieutenant; Battalion Sergt. Major C. M. Dering Second Lieutenant, and Private W. J. Brooks, Company A, Sergeant of the Guard.

Black Dress Goods,

of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture.

43-inch Imported Satin Soleil.
47 " " Satin Armures.
46 " " Light weight Camel's Hair.
45-in. Imported Fine Cheviot.
50 " " Diagonal Serge.
45 " " Fine German Cashmere.
45-inch Imported Fine Lustrous Mohair.
45-in. Imported Sicilian Cloth.
50-in. Domestic Canvas Cloth.
52 " " Venetian Cloths.
50 " " Hop Sacking.
50 " " Pebble Cheviot.
52 " " Heavy Storm Serge
52 " " Cheviot Cloths.
45 " " Unfinished Worsted

Including many fancy weaves, at a uniform price of

$1.00

a yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

WAGE RATES IN TEN YEARS

Pay Is Higher Now than at Any Period in the Past Decade.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF LABOR

Official Data from Pay Rolls of 148 Representative Establishments in Twenty-six Industries.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, has issued a bulletin giving a summary of data in a previous publication on "Trusts and Industrial Combinations," showing the rate of wages in various occupations for a period extending back in most cases from the present year to 1891. The data were secured directly from the pay rolls of establishments in all sections of the country. The information contained pertains to 148 establishments, representing 26 industries and 192 occupations. Those items for which data for the whole period were not given were excluded from consideration in the summary.

All the data included, except those for mining, relate to manufacturing industries, the facts relative to steam railroads and street railways having been excluded. The bulletin says that while the data from which the table of wages was prepared do not afford the basis for a strictly scientific calculation of relative wages, a careful examination of the figures leads to the belief that they are fairly representative and undoubtedly approximate very closely the actual conditions for the whole country.

The summary is as follows, the average of wages for 1891 being taken as a basis and representing 100.

Year.	Relative Wages.	Year.	Relative Wages.
1891	100.00	1896	97.93
1892	100.30	1897	98.96
1893	99.32	1898	98.79
1894	98.06	1899	101.54
1895	97.88	1900	103.43

The bulletin concludes as follows: "It may be stated that during the years in which the course of wages declined the rates of 1891 and 1892 in many instances remained unchanged, and in like manner, during the last few years, in which the general course of wages has been upward, the wages in these instances have not, of course, responded to the general rise. In other instances the per cent. of decrease was notably large during the years of depression, while during the last two years of the period the reverse is true and a much larger increase really took place than that indicated by the table. In other words, wages in some instances show but little fluctuation, while in other instances there are much more sensitive, responding quickly to general conditions of depression or activity.

"The average condition or general level only is shown in the table, and while, for the reasons stated, the fluctuations during the period have not been so great as popular opinion would indicate, the figures for 1899 and 1900 show a gratifying average increase over the conditions of 1891 and 1892, when wages in gold were higher than at any period in the history of the country prior to the present year."

ROBERT WAMSLEY'S STORY.

San Francisco Man Found Wandering in Brooklyn Now in a Hospital.

Robert Wamsley, the aged Californian who was found wandering aimlessly in Kent Avenue, near North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night by Policeman Shields and taken to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, is in the Eastern District Hospital, where it is said he is demented. After spending a night in the station house he was taken to the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday morning, where Magistrate Kramer declined to commit him. The police then removed him to the hospital.

When questioned yesterday the old man said that he had for thirty years conducted a general goods business in San Francisco. His money, he said, was in San Francisco banks. He retired from business twenty years ago. His wife died two years ago, and his only living relative, he declared, is a sister in England. He continued:

"I left California two weeks ago to go back to England to stay there until Winter sets in. It is my intention then to return to California and spend the Winter."

Mr. Wamsley said he could not explain how he got to Brooklyn. Among the contents of his pocketbook was a ticket for passage on the Deutschland, which sails to-morrow.

OYSTERMEN ORDERED TO MOVE.

Their Anchorages at City Island Wanted for the Harlem Yacht Club.

A number of City Island oystermen received notice last week from the Dock Department to move their oyster floats and scows nearer the centre of the stream to allow the Harlem Yacht Club fleet to anchor about the clubhouse. The notice aroused no little indignation on the part of the oystermen, who have kept their floats at the same anchorages for the last fifty years, many having purchased the property for their own personal use, and on Saturday a committee was formed to oppose the encroachment of the club on their anchorages. One oysterman said that they intended to see if the club had a right to come from Harlem and take away their privileges.

Ten of the oystermen waited on the Dock Commissioners Saturday, and when they returned Saturday evening all they would say was, "We will stay where we have always been."

O'Neill's

SPECIAL SALE OF

GROCERIES!

Not cheap "Seconds," but all High-Grade Goods that we have reduced in price just for this Special Offering:

CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS, lb. 13c
CHOICE BONELESS BACON, lb... 13c
CHOICE TEAS, all kinds, lb..... 35c
SAMPLE TEAS, mixed, lb..... 30c
BEST JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE, lb..... 25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb.... 20c
MACARONI, Imported, lb..... 10c
SPAGHETTI, Imported, lb..... 10c
O'NEILL'S BAKING POWDER, 1-lb. can..... 29c
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS, 2-lb. Pkgs..... 7c
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS in bulk, lb..... 3c
FRENCH PEAS, extra fine, can.... 22c
FANCY MAINE CORN, Can, 10c.; doz., 1.15
FANCY JERSEY TOMATOES, Can, 10c.; doz., 1.15
SPINACH..... Can, 15c.; doz., 1.75
CHOICE BEETS..Qts., 13c.; doz., 1.50
FRENCH OLIVE OIL, finest quality ..... Gal., 3.00
MAPLE SYRUP, Gal., 1.15; ½ gal., 60c.; qts., 32c
HECKER'S NEW BUCKWHEAT, 6-lb. Pkgs..... 30c
HECKER'S NEW BUCKWHEAT, 3-lb. Pkgs..... 15c
EARLY JUNE PEAS, Can, 9c.; doz., 1.05
SARDINES, packed in pure Olive Oil, tin..... 10c
LARGE QUEEN OLIVES, 10-oz. bottle 23c
BABY OLIVES, bottle..... 9c
CHERRIES in Maraschino, qts..... 40c
NO. 2 SHORE MACKEREL, 5-lb. pails..... 55c
BONELESS CODFISH, 3-lb boxes.. 25c

WE DO NOT SELL WINES, LIQUORS, OR CIGARS.

☞ All Cash Purchases of Groceries delivered free to any Railroad Station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Sale of

Oriental Rugs.

100 Extra Quality Turkish Carpets,

9x12 ft. to 13x16 ft.,

$75 to $145.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Birds Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Cabary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

POLICEMAN CAPTURES A YAWL

He Hauls the Boat to the Station House —The Owner Notified.

Sergt. Fitzpatrick of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station was probably the most astonished man in Harlem yesterday morning when he saw Policeman Smith drive up to the station house with a twelve-foot yawl boat in a big double truck.

"Well, what is it?" asked the Sergeant as the officer hurried into the station house wiping the perspiration from his brow and looking very wise.

"Why, it's a boat, Sergeant."

"Can't I see it's a boat?" was the quick and somewhat ruffled response, "but where did you get it?"

"In the river at East One Hundred and Seventh Street. It was adrift and I brought it up here for safe keeping."

"And if you found a canalboat adrift would you bring it up here?" remarked the Sergeant, as he prepared to enter the yawl boat on the blotter.

While making the entry it suddenly dawned upon the Sergeant that a general alarm had been sent out for a missing yawl boat, and on comparing the description with the boat on the truck decided that Policeman Smith had made a brilliant capture, and, calling a boat's crew, had them carry the yawl into the ward room, while Policeman Ward and several of the crew of his catboat Defender have been giving the landlubbers in the station house lectures on handling a sailboat.

The yawl is the property of J. S. L. Wharton, President of the Harrison Safety Boiler Company of Philadelphia, who lives in Germantown. On Saturday evening Mr. Wharton, with his family and a party of friends, passed through Hell Gate in the steam yacht Sea Bird. Not caring to make the trip through the East River after dark Mr. Wharton decided to tie the yacht up for the night, and found a berth at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, near the Harlem Bridge. The twelve-foot yawl was used during the evening, and was left attached to the stern of the yacht when all had returned but the watch on deck. During the night the boat drifted away and the fact was reported to the police.

Policeman Smith, when he turned out for duty yesterday morning, heard the description of the craft read off in the station house, and while standing at the foot of East One Hundred and Fourth Street early yesterday morning he saw it floating down the river. Procuring a boat he towed the yawl to shore, and, obtaining a truck, took it to the station house for safe keeping.

In the meantime the Sea Bird, which was on its way from Newport to Philadelphia, had proceeded on its voyage. Mr. Wharton has been notified that the yawl has been found, and it now awaits his orders at the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Jersey City Pastor Retires.

The Rev. Charles J. Allen, pastor of the Greenville Reformed Church, Jersey City, severed his connection with the church last night. He did not make any allusion to his retirement. His friends say that he resigned because the church was in debt, and his opponents alleged that the condition of the church finances was due to his unpopularity. He will remain in Jersey City during the Winter.

Answer to a Correspondent.

L. L.—If you change your residence on Nov. 1 you will lose your right to vote this year.

Great Dress Goods Sale! | *Great Dress Goods Sale!* | *Great Dress Goods Sale!*

O'Neill's.

The Backward Season in the Wholesale Trade Brings This Great Dress Goods Offer to You!

One of the largest importers in this country came to us a few days ago and made us an offer to take his entire stock of goods on hand at a price. We marvelled at it, for it was most unusual—the selling of Popular High Grade Goods at such prices as he quoted, but, nevertheless, he had to have the money, and got it, and we got the goods—the very goods that most women are looking for to-day.

Thirty-five Thousand Yards!

Comprising All-Wool Satin Panne, Pebble Cheviots, Worsted Venetians, Homespuns, Poplins, French Serges, Cheviots, Camel's Hair, Mixed Homespuns, Henriettas, Diagonal Cheviots, etc., etc.,

and we're going to sell them to you, beginning this morning,

At One-Third and One-Half the Regular Retail Prices!

Thousands of yards of 50-inch mixed Camel's Hair Homespun, in medium and dark gray, also brown and navy. Regular retail price $1.00 per yard.

Thousands of yards of 48-inch Worsted Venetians in all the leading shades and black. Regular retail price $1.00 yard.

Thousands of yards of 50-inch all-wool French Serges, including all the new fall colorings. Regular retail price 85c.

Thousands of yards of 50-inch all-wool jet black Cheviots. Regular retail price 75c. yard.

Thousands of yards of colored Henriettas, 44 inches wide, strictly all-wool, and including pastel shades. Regular 75c. quality.

Thousands of yards of 42-inch all-wool Diagonal Cheviots, black and navy. Regular 75c. quality.

All these Popular Fabrics at the extraordinary price of

50c Yard.

Thousands of yards of all-wool Satin Panne, 42 inches wide, sponged and shrunk, black only. Regular retail price $1.00 yard.

Thousands of yards of 54-inch all-wool Homespuns in gray, green and navy. Regular retail price $1.00 yard.

Thousands of yards of 50-inch all-wool black Pebble Cheviot. Regular retail price $1.00 yard.

Thousands of yards of 42-inch all-wool French Poplins, in three navies, military blue, cardinal, wine, green and brown. Regular retail price $1.00.

Thousands of yards of all-wool Zibelines, 46 inches wide, black only. Regular retail price $1.00.

All these Popular Fabrics at the extraordinary price of

59c Yard.

☞ *All Cash Purchases, except Sewing Machines and Bicycles, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.*

H. O'Neill & Co., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

WORSHIPPED IN BOY'S ATTIRE.

Demented Woman in Knickerbockers Taken from Grace Church by Police After a Struggle.

An incident that marred the usual placidity of Grace Church occurred just before the 11 o'clock service yesterday morning.

The chimes were ringing, and a number of persons were going into the church to attend the service, when a jaunty figure in knickerbockers passed quickly down Broadway and entered the vestibule. There was something so striking about the figure that passers-by stopped and stared. A light suit of tweed, short trousers, black stockings, and a black skull cap completed the outfit. Curly hair falling in wavy locks about the shoulders added to the picturesqueness.

"It's one of the choir boys," suggested a bystander.

"A male soprano," ventured another, but there was something about the well-molded figure that left doubt on the subject.

A few moments later a cab drove up. Two policemen and a man in civilian's dress got out and entered the church. There, seated in a pew with a Prayer Book in hand, was the person that had occasioned the gossip on the sidewalk. The policemen approached and tapped the worshipper on the shoulder. A struggle followed, and the policemen were obliged to use force in getting their prisoner from the church. On the sidewalk the struggle was continued. The man who accompanied the policemen tried to pacify the prisoner, but without success. In the meantime the cabman, seeing what was happening, said something about "not having all his windows broken" and drove away.

The policemen took their prisoner to the Mercer Street Station, where the man who accompanied them said that the person in knickerbockers was his sister, Louisa Kuhn, thirty-eight years old, of 618 East Fifteenth Street. He said that the woman was demented, and that she had had the boy's suit in the house for several weeks waiting for a chance to wear it. She had been watched, but yesterday morning managed to elude him, and got out of the house before he was aware of it. A younger brother followed her, and reported that she had gone into Grace Church. The woman was sent to Bellevue.

COLER BLAMES METHOD.

The Controller Explains an Apparent Deficiency in the New Budget.

A statement will be issued this morning by Controller Coler concerning an apparent deficiency in the new budget. When seen at his home in Brooklyn last night Mr. Coler explained the matter as follows:

"Prior to 1897, when we assumed office, the commissions appointed in street-opening proceedings, when property was condemned, made the award for the property taken, and at the same time made the assessment for the benefits derived, so that when a person came into the Controller's office for $10,000 awarded him, and he owed the city an amount of money on the assessment, we would simply exchange checks, and then the city would get all that it was entitled to.

"Now things are different. One board condemns the property and makes the award. The owner of the property comes and gets his money. Then another board makes the assessment. Those who own property are not going to chase after the Controller to pay him money, and we find that we have to run after them. There would have been no deficit if the Commissioners in condemnation proceedings had attended to all of their business. There is no reason in the world why the award and assessment should not be made at the same time.

"Neither the Board of Estimate nor the Mayor is to blame. It is the method."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
"A PHENOMENAL RECORD."—HERALD.
To-night at 8; also Wed., Fri. & Sat. Evgs. & Wed. Mat. at 2, AIDA
NOTE.—Change of cast on Wed. & Sat. Nights.
Bohemian Girl Tues. & Thur. Eves. & Sat. Mat.
Regular Theatre Prices 25c to $2.00.
BOXES, 6 seats $4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10.
Next Week | Romeo & Juliet; Cavalleria Rusticana | I Pagliacci; Martha.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

REPUBLIC THEATRE 42d St., Just west of Telephone 3940—38 B'way.
Evgs. 8:15; Matinées Wednesday & Saturday 2:15
Seats secured 2 months in advance.
To-night! SAG HARBOR, (L. I.,) Night.
Jas. A. Herne in Sag Harbor
("BETTER THAN SHORE ACRES.")

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE | THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues. Sat. 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?
NEXT THURS. First Time Burlesque of Arizona.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. James K. HACKETT in The Pride of Jennico.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. | Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Mr. & Mrs. Milton Royle, Grapewin & Chance, oths.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15.
Every Eve. The Great Success, | "THE TRIAL SHOT."

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
Evenings at 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS of MALABAR

SALE OF SEATS for the FIRST 2 WEEKS BEGINS TO-DAY At 9 A.M.

MONDAY, Oct. 22, AT 8 P. M.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
MAUDE ADAMS
in Edmond Rostand's Latest Play,
L'AIGLON,
Adapted into English by L. N. Parker.
ONLY MAT. SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
SEVENTH WEEK.
SEATS ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
JOHN DREW'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In Edward E. Rose's dramatization of Winston Churchill's novel of
RICHARD CARVEL.
"John Drew and the play have made a ripping success."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings 8:20. Mat. Sat'day.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST SATURDAY MATINEE FOR THE PRESENT.
Charles Frohman's Comedians
IN THE FUNNIEST FARCE SINCE THE GAY PARISIANS.
SELF and LADY.
"MAD CAROUSAL OF MERRIMENT."—SUN.
TUESDAY, OCT. 23,
Frank McKee will present
PETER F. DAILEY
In the big musical comedy
HODGE, PODGE & CO.
SEATS THURSDAY 9 A. M.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Bway. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
3D CROWDED WEEK.
"Not since John T. Raymond embodied Mark Twain's Col. Sellers has a humorous American character been so faithfully transferred from printed depiction to the stage."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM H. CRANE
in
DAVID HARUM.
A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.
Dramatized by R. and M. W. Hitchcock from the novel of David Harum by Edward Noyes Westcott, copyrighted 1898-1900 by D. Appleton & Co., publishers.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:10.
31ST NEW YORK WEEK.
Charles Frohman Presents
LESLIE CARTER
After Her London Triumph
in
ZAZA
DAVID BELASCO'S PLAY.
(A version of Berton & Simon's drama.)
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Ave. Evenings at 8. Matinée at 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
EVENINGS AT 8.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
HENRY V.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Seats on Sale 3 weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK. SOUVENIRS Wednesday Evening. ANDREW MACK in THE REBEL.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
Next Week—James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way. To-night 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HER MAJESTY GRACE GEORGE AS THE GIRL QUEEN.

AMERICAN THEATRE 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Matinee Daily, (excpt. Mon.) 25c
THE GREAT Diamond Robbery

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S DAN'L TOY B'way & 30th. Evgs. at 8:10. Dan'l Frohman Manager. Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ..... At 8:30
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
Papinta, myriad dancer; Isabelle Urquhart, Dave Lewis, Clarice Vance, 3 Powers. Mlle. Pianka's Lions, Emily Lytton & Co., Harrigan, Hugh Stanton & Co. Harry Watson's Co., Milton Aborn & Co., Lew Sully, Bros. Damm, Violet Hollis, McIntyre & Heath, Wright Huntington, Juan Caicedo, Bros. Bard, etc.

WALDORF-ASTORIA, Sat'y Eve., Oct. 20th. | MET. OP. HOUSE Sunday Eve., Oct. 21
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS.
EDUARD STRAUSS
K. & K. Austro-Hungarian Court Ball Musical Director and his Famous Orchestra from Vienna.
Concert Direction Rudolph Aronson.
Reserved seats and boxes at Metropolitan Opera House, Waldorf-Astoria, Tyson's, and all hotels and ticket offices.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Eve., Oct. 16, at 8. Reappearance of LILLIAN
BLAUVELT
Grand Orchestra under the direction of FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN.
Direction ..... Henry Wolfsohn.
Res. seats, $1 to $2, now at Schaberth's, 23 Union Sq

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Evg., 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"A model play well acted."—Mail and Express.
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.
Sunday Evg., Second Popular Kaltenborn Concert

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
BLANCHE WALSH in "MARCELLE."

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat Gen. Adm., 50c
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK | Matinée prices 50, 75, $1. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily. Evgs., 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1.00. Jas. & Bonnie Thornton, Hall & Staley, Cushman, Holcom & Curtis, Joe Flynn, 20 others.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. TO-NIGHT M'ts. W'd. & S't., 2:15.
Henrietta Crosman in MISTRESS NELL.
Don't Miss It.—Alan Dale.

Reg. Mat. Sat. The New Glory! CASINO! | Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard & Virginia Earl in "The Belle of Bohemia." | 2d Mat. Wednesday Ev Seat 50.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45 St | POPULAR PRICES 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., & $1.00. Mats. W'd. & S't., 25c. 50c | A MILLION DOLLARS

14TH ST. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Tremendous Success of Liebler & Co.'s production,
LOST RIVER. "Another Blue Jeans."
"There is a thrill every minute."—HERALD.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH.
The Great POWELL. Charming Music.

KEITH'S GEORGE CLARKE. LEROY & CLAYTON. TWO NEW FOREIGN ACTS. Conway & Leland. Prelle's Talking Dogs.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

THE DEWEY East 14th | MATINEE TO-DAY. BOHEMIAN BURLESQUERS. "A Case of Con," "A Scrambled Egg."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—"The Case of

OCT 1900

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 13....	1,259,672
Same week last year.....	1,953,684
To date this year.....	84,443,120
Corresponding date last year..	137,589,199
Bonds for the week.....	$4,686,200
Same week last year.....	$10,494,500
To date this year.....	$362,943,560
Corresponding date last year.	$708,050,670

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@4; at three months, 5; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	L. E. & West. pf.	1
Am. Dis. Tel.	2½	Manhattan Beach	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅜	Manhattan El.	1⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	3½
Am. Tin Plate	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	4
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	North Pacific	2
Am. Tobacco	2	Pacific Coast	1¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	Pacific Mail	1
Consol. Gas	2	People's Gas, Chi.	3¼
Cont. Tobacco	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1½	Pullman Car	1¾
Del. & Hudson	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	4½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I pf.	1
Gen. Electric	3½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Int. Paper pf.	1⅛	Third Avenue	1
Int. Power	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅝
Iowa Central	1⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	1	Int. Paper	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Laclede Gas	1½
Chi. & N'west pf.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	4
C., St. P., M. & O.	5	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	Rio Gr. West.	1
Evans. & T. H.	2	Union Bag & P. pf.	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	3	Wisconsin Cent.	1
Fed. Steel pf.	1⅝	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	1

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc	1	Lake Erie & W. 1st.	1½
C. & O. con. 5s.	1½	Long Is. genl. 4s.	2½
Chi. & I. Coal Ry. 5s.	4	M. & St. L. con. 5s.	2¾
E. T., V. & Ga. con. 5s	1½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 6s.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1¼	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1
Iowa Central 1st.	1½	T. & O. C. 1st, West. Div	1
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	1¾	West. U. coll. tr. 5s.	1½

Bonds Declined.

B. W. & W. 5s tr. r.	2	N. Y. Cent. L. S. 3½s reg	1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s.	1½	N. Y., S. & W. genl.	6
Int. Paper 6s.	1	N. & West. genl.	2½
K. C. & Pac. 1st.	1	Peo. & East. 1st.	1½
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	1	Rich. & Dan. 6s.	1
Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	1⅛	St. L. & I. M. 4s.	1

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Oct. 11, 1900	£33,599,845	.....
Oct. 12, 1899	32,757,723	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Oct. 11, 1900	91,462,870	£44,724,214
Oct. 12, 1899	76,116,502	46,996,283
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Oct. 11, 1900	24,083,000	12,406,000
Oct. 12, 1899	23,234,000	11,969,000
RUSSIA.		
Oct. 11, 1900	73,198,000	6,610,000
Oct. 12, 1899	89,013,000	4,677,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Oct. 11, 1900	37,827,000	9,336,000
Oct. 12, 1899	30,985,000	10,512,000
SPAIN.		
Oct. 11, 1900	13,689,000	16,701,000
Oct. 12, 1899	13,452,000	13,700,000
ITALY.		
Oct. 11, 1900	15,425,000	1,071,000
Oct. 12, 1899	14,592,000	1,457,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Oct. 11, 1900	4,870,000	5,540,000
Oct. 12, 1899	2,742,000	5,868,000
BELGIUM.		
Oct. 11, 1900	2,882,000	1,441,000
Oct. 12, 1899	2,969,000	1,484,000
Total for week	£297,086,715	£96,935,214
Total preceding week	300,367,201	99,195,307
Corresp. date last year.	256,445,224	96,633,283

OUR LONDON CABLE.

AN APPEAL TO AMERICA

Money Market Perturbed at Further Withdrawals — Discount Business Difficult—Short Money Floods the Market — Explanation of the Anomaly.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Could you not oblige us by diverting your demands for gold upon the Bank of France? That powerful institution has within the last twelve months added nearly £155,000,000 to its stock and now holds nearly £915,000,000. Surely it might let £10,000,000 of this out without raising the discount rate in France higher than it is here now.

Perhaps we cannot help ourselves, but certainly the money market is much perturbed at the prospect of further withdrawals from the Bank of England. In the last ten days it has lost for export more than £1,000,000, and discount business has in consequence become very difficult. Many of our banks have ceased to buy bills from the brokers in any quantity, even at 4 per cent., and only one would yesterday morning help to relieve the market a little by taking them at 3 15-16 per cent. That being so, brokers generally are asking one-eighth of 1 per cent. more than the bank rate, and on some classes of remitted bills the demand is even 4¼ per cent., in order to put the business past them.

The bank rate will have to be advanced, everybody says, and many expected it to go up last week, but it would be quite futile for the Bank to take any such step, when short money floods the market at 2 to 2¼ per cent. on seven-day loans.

Why should there be this anomaly in so marked a degree? Because the fear of dearer money always induces the holders of free credits to keep them near at hand. The banks will lend their money for a day or a week at ridiculous rates, but they will not invest in a three months' bill at twice the short-loan figure, lest they should have the market against them within the next week or two. This is an invariable rule when any market fears a sharp tightening of rates, but, as I have before explained, our market is just now flooded by credits in consequence of the enormous demands of the Government upon the Bank of England.

All the money raised by the two public loans and by successive issues of Treasury bills has been expended, and at present the Treasury, in addition, owes the Bank nearly £8,000,000 temporary advances. Such a mass of credit created and flung upon the market necessarily swamps it, and discount would have been under 3 per cent. but for the menacing position of exchange in New York and on the Continent and the signs of increasing dearness of money, not only in London, but, I may say, all over Europe.

To enable the Bank to render effective a 5 per cent. rate, it is first of all necessary to sweep away the credit omitted on the demands of the Government. That is to say, the Bank must enter the market as a borrower and withdraw, as it did early in September, several millions of this credit, so as to force loan rates up to from 3½ to 4 per cent.

It had been trying this borrowing these last few days, but only in a feeble and ineffectual manner, and until I see it vigorously raking in a mass of bankers' money now oppressing the dealers in credit, I cannot feel sure that the official discount rate will be raised. An advance must come soon, as I have repeatedly insisted, but the Bank must prepare the way for it.

How much gold is going to leave us? That is the puzzle no man can solve. We keep hoping that your demands will soon be satisfied, but if they were by the withdrawal of another £1,000,000 or thereabout, we should have Germany, Egypt, and South Africa all coming upon us as the end of the year draws near.

Long ago I told you that we wanted £10,000,000 of gold from abroad to help us through, and, except the small amount you sent us in payment for those Exchequer bonds, we have not received £1,500,000. Within the next fortnight £1,000,000 is coming from India, but from no other quarter are there indications of a readiness to part with stocks on hand or available supplies of new gold. No wonder our bankers and discount houses look anxiously around for help, and, seeing none of sufficient volume, become apprehensive for the future. They are just in that condition of nervousness which exaggerates dangers and paralyzes vigorous efforts to meet and overcome difficulties.

Everybody expected, even as late as August, that the Witwatersrand mines would be getting under way again by this time, so that before the end of the year a substantial supply of gold would once more be arriving. The most sanguine now say it will be another six months before anything of the kind can be looked for. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 15.

Alabama Mineral Land Company—Annual meeting.
American Ice Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Shipbuilding Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Typefounders' Company—Dividend payable.
American Woolen Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston Electric Light Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey—Books close.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad—Annual meeting.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Annual meeting.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Dividend payable.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable.
New Haven Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
New York Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company—Books close for dividend on common, first and second preferred stocks.
Pennsylvania Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Reese Buttonhole Machine Company—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rio Grande Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Trow Directory, Printing and Book Binding Company—Dividend payable.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United States Rubber Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United Zinc Company—Dividend payable.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Western Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Oct. 16.

American Steel Hoop Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Tin Plate—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Central Park, North and East River Railroad—Annual meeting.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Annual meeting.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on common.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Distilling Company of America—Annual meeting.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Oct. 18.

Great Northern Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Pullman Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Oct. 19.

Fernwood Park Land and Improvement Company—Annual meeting.

Saturday, Oct. 20.

Centennial Eureka Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury Street Railway—Books close.
Federal Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on second preferred to holders of record this date.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Philadelphia Company—Dividend payable on common.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

ADVANCES.

Brooklyn Ferry	1¼	Otis Elevator pf.	1
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	1½	Royal Bak. P. pf.	1¼
Chicago & A., sbs.	3½	Standard Oil	16
Con. Rubber Tire.	1½	Virginia I., C. & C.	1
Con. Rub. Tire pf.	4	Va. I., C. & C. 5s.	2
Internat. Pump	1	Union Ferry	2
Inter. Pump pf.	3½		

DECLINES.

Am. Bicycle	2	Electric Vehicle	2
Am. Bicycle pf.	5	New Eng. G. & C.	2
Am. Bicycle bonds.	3	N. E. G. & C. 5s.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1		

During the past week much evidence was furnished of the fact that very little stock is now pressing for sale and that holders are more or less generally expecting higher prices. Active trading was confined to a very few issues, and the total transactions for the week were as small as those for any week recently, yet a number of substantial advances were recorded. Gains of as much as 2 or 3 points on the purchase of as many hundred shares occurred in several issues, which seems to show that very little stock is hanging over the market. It is true that some large declines resulted from the week's trading, but these were much less numerous than the advances, and the general movement of the market was toward higher prices and increased strength.

The curb market must naturally be ex-

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 13, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Oct. 13. Bid.	Closing Sat., Oct. 13. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Oct. 13, 1,259,672.	Amount Capt'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Oct. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 13, '00.
138 August 17.	114 January 8.	126	126		Adams Express Company	$12,000,000	July 2, 1900.	2	SA	126	126	126	126	116¾	25
16 February 7.	12¾ January 25.	15¾	16	— ⅝	American Car & Foundry Company	20,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	½	Q	16	16¼	15¾	15¾	15	4,475
67½ April 2.	57⅝ June 26.	61½	62	— ⅝	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	62¼	62⅝	61¼	61¼	60¾	2,193
87½ April 7.	80 June 27.	83¾	84¼	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33½	34¼	33½	34¼	43¾	600
100 April 5.	89 September 19.	89	91	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil preferred	19,196,800	June 1, 1900.	3	SA	90	90	90	90	98	218
33½ January 22.	24¾ January 4.	26	31	+ 2½	American District Telegraph	8,945,000	May 15, 1900.	1	SA	27½	27½	27½	27¼	25	4
159 May 2.	145 January 18.	151	155		American Express	18,000,000	July 2, 1900.	3	SA	150	152	150	152	150	34
49½ April 4.	27½ June 19.	33	33¾	— ⅛	American Ice Company	32,089,100	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	34¼	34½	32¾	33¾	35¼	668
78½ February 5.	62¾ June 19.	64	65	— 1	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	65	65	65	65		10
15¾ February 6.	6¾ September 25.	8¾	9¾	+ ⅝	American Linseed Company	16,750,000				9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¾	100
60 February 5.	49¾ June 26.	51	51¾	+ ⅝	American Linseed Company preferred	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	51	51¾	51	51¾	50	200
7¾ January 3.	3 June 13.	4½	5	+ ⅝	American Malting Company	14,500,000				4¼	4¾	4	4¾	12¾	100
31½ January 2.	12¾ June 27.	22	24	— ⅞	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾		22	23	22	23	37¾	1,000
48¾ February 6.	33¾ June 13.	35¾	36¾	+ 1⅛	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000				37¼	39¾	37	39¾	39¾	1,700
88 March 24.	68 June 26.	85	87¾		American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Oct. 6, 1900.	1¾	Q	88¼	89	86¾	89	87	1,775
67¾ February 8.	17 June 25.	19½	20	— ⅝	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000				19	20	19¼	19¾	23¼	2,400
89 February 6.	64¼ September 28.	67¾	68	— ⅝	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	67¾	68	67¾	67¾	70¾	1,000
38¾ April 3.	27¾ June 25.	29¾	30¾		American Steel & Wire Company	30,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	30	34	29¾	33¾	31¾	2,500
85 February 1.	70 June 25.	73	75		American Steel & Wire Company preferred	40,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	75¾	74½	73	73	75	1,000
117½ February 4.	89¾ March 1.	113¾	114	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	113	113	113¾	113¾	103	1,000
112 July 18.	107 March 2.	112	114	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	113¼	114	113	113	117	1,000
36 February 3.	28 October 8.	30	31	—	American Tobacco Company	25,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	30	30	30	30	34	100

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Oct. 13, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Bid. Oct. 13.	Closing Ask'd. Oct. 13.	Net Change Last Week.	Stocks.	Shares Listed. Par Value.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Pay able	Week ended Oct. 13. First.	Week ended Oct. 13. High.	Week ended Oct. 13. Low.	Week ended Oct. 13. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 13, '00.
90¾ February 7.	13 June 23.	31¾	32	+ 1	American Tin Plate Company		24,000,000				30	32½	30	32	87¾	11,460
34½ April 9.	10¾ June 23.	32½	34	+ 1½	American Tin Plate Company preferred		18,325,600	July 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	32	35¾	32	35½	85¼	1,500
111½ February 16.	32¾ June 23.	109	110	+ 3	American Tobacco Company		25,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	109	111	109	110	119¼	24,397
144 February 13.	125 May 17.	129	131	+ ¼	American Tobacco Company preferred		17,600,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	Q	131	131	131	131	149	200
58¾ April 5.	37⅞ June 25.	45	45½	+ ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Company		30,000,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	2	SA	45½	45½	42½	42½	49	2,985
29¾ April 2.	16½ January 8.	28½	29	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe		102,000,000				26½	28½	27¾	28½	30½	15,339
74¾ April 2.	53¾ January 11.	71¼	71¼	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred		134,100,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	3½	SA	70¾	73¼	70¾	71¾	69½	40,946
89⅝ April 16.	55¼ January 2.	71¼	72	+ ¾	Baltimore & Ohio		45,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	2	SA	72¾	73⅞	69¾	73⅝	69½	26,348
90 April 16.	72⅜ January 9.	75⅝	76	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred		39,227,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	2	SA	76¼	77⅞	73½	76¾	69½	1,817
58¾ April 10.	47¼ September 25.	53¾	54	+ ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company		46,009,000				53¼	53¾	51¾	51	51	72,930
176 May 31.	140 January 2.	160	170	..	Brooklyn Union Gas		18,007,000	June 1, 1900.	3	SA	170	170	170	170	129¾	40
15⅝ January 25.	6¼ June 27.	7¼	8	+ ½	Brunswick City		5,000,000				7¾	7¾	7	7	15	400
89¾ April 7.	47¾ February 27.	49	51	− ⅝	Canada Southern		15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	89⅝	90¼	89¼	89¼	81⅝	787
89⅞ February 16.	84⅝ September 26.	86⅝	87	+ ¼	Canadian Pacific		65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	86¾	86¾	85¾	86¾	91	1,500
102½ October 11.	92¾ February 26.	101½	102½	..	Capital Traction		12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1	Q	101½	101½	101½	101½	..	64
33½ April 9.	24 June 25.	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio		30,534,400	Oct. 25, '00.		Q	25½	26⅞	27½	26⅝	25¼	4,220
128½ April 2.	113¼ January 12.	125½	..	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy		58,511,700	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	125½	125½	125½	125½	125¼	33,796
15½ April 2.	8½ September 25.	10¾	..	− ½	Chicago Great Western		21,310,300				10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	14	506
78¾ April 2.	45½ August 22.	70	70½	− ¾	Chicago Great Western preferred A		11,371,800	July 31, 1900.	2½	SA	70½	70⅝	70	70⅝	51¾	450
92 February 1.	81 June 18.	83¾	84	..	Chicago Great Western debenture		18,573,700	July 15, 1900.	2	SA	84	84	83¾	83¾	90¾	320
23 April 10.	14 January 15.	20½	21¼	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville		10,500,000				20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	12	100
63¾ April 4.	45¾ January 24.	52	53¾	− 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf		5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	..	54½	54½	53	53	44	400
128⅝ April 4.	108¾ June 25.	112⅝	112⅞	+ ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul		47,148,600	Apl. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	112½	113	111⅝	113	123¾	28,840
178½ March 21.	168¾ January 13.	169¾	170½	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred		49,454,800	Apl. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	170¾	170½	170¼	170⅝	170	160
162½ May 22.	120¾ June 25.	160	163	− 2½	Chicago & Northwestern		39,116,300	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	160	161	159	161	165	900
207 September 7.	195½ May 9.	..	..	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred		22,206,600	Oct. 5, 1900.	1¾	Q	202	202	202	202	202	120
114⅜ March 28.	102 June 25.	108	108¼	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific		50,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	106	106¼	105¼	106¾	111¾	7,020
123½ January 31.	110 October 9.	108	115	− 5	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha		21,402,200	Feb. 28, 1900.	5	A	110	110	110	110	120	200
13⅝ April 27.	3 January 10.	9	10	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer		12,000,000				9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	14	200
69⅝ March 30.	55 June 13.	60½	61¾	+ ¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis		28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1¼	SA	61	62	61	61¾	57¼	710
51½ April 2.	29¼ September 24.	36¾	38	+ ¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron		17,000,000				35¼	35	33	34	53	7,410
7⅝ March 22.	5 September 25.	5¼	5¾	− ⅛	Colorado Southern		30,995,000				5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5¾	4⅜	1,388
47⅞ March 27.	34 September 22.	38½	39	− 1¼	Colorado Southern first preferred		8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	37	38¼	36¾	38¼	43	283
20¾ March 21.	14 September 24.	14½	15	− ½	Colorado Southern second preferred		8,500,000				14	14½	14	14½	15¾	271
21 April 2.	11½ June 23.	14½	16	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron		4,700,000				14	14	14	14	17¾	25
199 January 3.	164 September 21.	169¾	170¼	+ 2	Consolidated Gas		71,056,100	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	Q	168	172	168	170	159¾	4,070
39 January 3.	21½ May 21.	28¾	29⅝	+ 1¾	Continental Tobacco Company		42,845,000				29	29⅝	28	28⅝	41	10,445
89½ January 3.	70 May 12.	77¾	78¼	+ 1½	Continental Tobacco Company preferred		48,845,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	77	78¾	76½	78¼	92½	1,292
112¼ March 28.	105½ September 20.	111	112¼	+ 1¼	Delaware & Hudson		35,000,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	110¾	111¾	110¾	111¾	113¾	891
186 February 20.	171⅛ September 19.	177¾	179	+ 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western		26,200,000	July 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	174½	177¾	174½	177¾	157½	359
24¼ March 28.	16½ June 22.	18⅞	19	− ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande		36,000,000				19	19	18¼	18¾	20¾	330
76¾ March 26.	64½ June 18.	67	68	− ½	Denver & Rio Grande preferred		23,950,600	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	66¾	67	66½	67	73¾	1,039
19 March 26.	12 June 30.	12½	14	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge		4,283,100				13¾	13¾	13½	13¾	..	10
96½ June 14.	92 September 25.	....	....	½	Detroit City Gas		2,944,500	May 15, 1900.	2½	SA	90½	90½	90	90¾	96½	600
6¾ March 5.	4 June 2.	....	....	⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic		12,000,000				4	4	4	4	4½	300
14⅜ March 22.	10¾ September 28.	11⅞	12⅜	− ½	Erie		112,347,460				11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	13	100
40½ April 4.	30⅝ September 22.	34	35	− ½	Erie first preferred		42,882,800				34½	34⅞	33½	34½	36½	510
23½ April 2.	15 September 24.	19⅝	....	+ ¼	Erie second preferred		16,000,000				18	19	18	19	18¾	900
54¾ March 15.	33½ October 9.	38	40	− 2	Evansville & Terre Haute		4,000,000	May 1, 1900.	1½	SA	38½	38½	38½	38¾	42	100
94½ April 19.	74 October 9.	74	80	− 3	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred		1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	2½	SA	74	74	74	74	....	100
57⅜ February 6.	28⅝ June 25.	34	34½	+ ½	Federal Steel Company		46,481,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	33⅝	34½	32⅞	34½	53¼	17,717
77½ February 6.	60⅜ June 26.	64	65	− 1⅜	Federal Steel Company preferred		53,261,000	July 20, 1900.	1½	Q	65⅛	65½	63⅝	64½	76½	2,790
81 July 17.	64 May 17.	74	81	+ ½	Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co		2,000,000				78⅝	78⅝	78½	78⅝	....	350
141¼ September 7.	120 January 10.	140⅝	141	+ ..	General Electric Company		18,276,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	137½	141	137½	141	118¾	2,080
58½ February 5.	44 May 15.	50	51¼	+ ⅛	Glucose Sugar Refining Company		24,027,300	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	49⅝	50¾	49½	50	60⅝	630
104⅝ February 16.	98 January 2.	98½	99	+ ½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred		13,633,800	Sept. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	97	98½	96½	99	109¼	635
174½ January 3.	144⅝ June 22.	154	154½	+ ½	Great Northern preferred		98,417,250	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	153½	154½	152½	154½	171	3,725
115¼ January 11.	106 June 25.	102⅝	110	..	H. B. Claflin Company		3,529,100	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	109	108	108	108	....	25
41½ April 21.	30 September 21.	33	33½	− ⅝	Hocking Valley		10,248,600				33¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	31	1,230
67⅞ April 5.	58 January 8.	62¾	63	− ¼	Hocking Valley preferred		12,734,500	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	63	63	62¾	63	62	480
120¾ July 23.	110 June 25.	116½	117	+ ¼	Illinois Central		80,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	3	SA	116½	117	116¼	117	112	1,553
25½ February 3.	14½ March 6.	17⅞	18½	− 1⅝	International Paper Company		17,442,900	July 1, '92.	1	..	19	19	17	18	25	1,785
70½ February 6.	58 March 6.	64½	64⅞	+ 1½	International Paper Company preferred		22,539,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	63⅝	64⅜	63	64⅜	70	22,535
36 October 13.	24 June 30.	36	36⅜	+ 1½	International Power Company		6,400,000				34½	36	34	36	..	1,920
10⅞ January 25.	3½ August 2.	4¼	4½	..	International Silver Company		10,000,000				4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	10½	50
20½ July 20.	11⅞ January 12.	18	18⅝	+ 1½	Iowa Central		8,512,900				17	18⅝	17	18⅝	12⅝	1,140
58 March 30.	39 September 27	40	41	+ ½	Iowa Central preferred		5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	40½	40½	40½	40½	57	245
18 May 4.	10 January 10.	13½	16	+ ½	Kanawha & Michigan		9,000,000				14	15¼	14	15¼	....	1,300
17½ April 19.	7 September 10.	9½	9⅝	− ½	Kansas City Southern		29,993,500				9½	9⅝	9¼	9¼	....	556
43⅝ April 3.	27½ September 10.	28½	29	− ½	Kansas City Southern preferred		21,000,000				29	29	29	29	....	385
80 January 5.	65 May 10.	68½	70	− 1½	Laclede Gas		8,014,400	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	SA	68¼	68½	68	68¼	70	725
100 January 4.	96 January 11.	97	100	..	Laclede Gas preferred		2,500,000	June 15, 1900.	2½	SA	100	100	100	100	97	25
34½ April 9.	20¼ March 16.	30	32	− ½	Lake Erie & Western		11,840,000				29	29½	29	29½	19	340
100 April 2.	83½ February 2.	95½	96	+ 1	Lake Erie & Western preferred		11,840,000	July 16, 1900.	2		96	96	96	96	79½	310
87⅜ April 20.	68⅜ September 22.	72¼	72⅜	+ ⅝	Louisville & Nashville		62,500,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	71½	72⅜	70⅝	72⅜	81¾	11,180
19⅜ May 2.	6¼ January 30.	7	10	+ 1	Manhattan Beach		5,000,000				9	9	9	9	....	100
101 February 14.	84 June 25.	92¼	92½	+ 1⅜	Manhattan Elevated		48,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1	Q	90½	92½	91¾	92⅜	106½	13,999
81 March 23.	74 September 18.	70	80	..	Maryland Coal Company preferred		1,876,000	June 30, 1900.	2	SA	77	77	77	77	....	10
182 February 13.	143⅜ September 26.	150⅜	151	+ ¼	Metropolitan Street Railway		45,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	150	151⅝	148	151¼	101½	7,730
37½ April 5.	24½ January 29.	33⅝	34	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago		7,498,700				....	....	....	....	....	50
14⅜ April 18.	10½ January 8.	11½	12	− ½	Mexican Central		38,000,000				12	12½	11½	11¾	13⅜	3,175
5 March 15.	2⅜ September 26.	3	3⅛	− ⅛	Mexican National certificates		33,350,000				3	3½	3	3	4⅜	712
69⅜ March 28.	45½ June 18.	54¼	55	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis		6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½		54½	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	70	620
98⅜ May 5.	87½ June 18.	96	....	+ 3½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf		4,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA	95½	95½	92½	95¼	....	825
27 April 24.	14 September 20.	18	20	+ 4	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie		14,000,000				18	18	18	18	....	100
60 April 24.	47½ October 9.	48½	55	− ½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf		7,000,000				47½	47½	47½	47½	63	150
40¾ April 17.	25⅜ September 22.	26	28¼	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred		13,000,000				27¾	28¾	27	28	37¼	5,065
61½ April 16.	38⅜ January 18.	50¼	51	+ ½	Missouri Pacific		47,597,000	July 1, '93.	1		49⅝	50⅞	49¼	50¾	43	34,200
48½ April 2.	35 June 25.	35	38	..	Mobile & Ohio		5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	45	100
40½ February 7.	27¾ June 18.	32¾	32¾	− ¼	National Biscuit Company		20,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1	Q	31¾	32½	31¾	32⅜	47½	1,770
106½ February 20.	83 August 11.	90	92	..	National Lead Company preferred		14,904,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	90¾	92½	89½	92⅜	111¼	162
40½ October 10.	37 September 20.	....	....	+ ½	National Salt Company		7,000,000	Aug. 1 1900.	12	Q	40⅞	40½	40	40½	....	570
*70 September 27.	*63 September 26.	....	....	..	National Salt Company preferred		5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	70	70	70	70	....	30
53½ February 6.	20 June 23.	27	27⅜	+ ⅛	National Steel Company		22,000,000				28½	27½	25½	27⅜	50	4,210
97 February 6.	79¾ June 26.	84	85	+ ¼	National Steel Company preferred		27,000,000	Sept. 29, 1900.	1¾	Q	84	84½	83½	84½	93	1,431
54½ April 5.	40⅞ June 25.	47¼	47½	+ ½	National Tube Company		40,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	46½	47¾	46½	47¼	....	5,070
94⅛ September 12.	86⅜ May 14.	93⅝	94	+ ⅝	National Tube Company preferred		40,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	93	93⅞	92⅞	93⅝	....	2,008
138 August 23.	115 January 6.	134	135	+ ½	New Jersey Central		27,113,800	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	133	134½	133	134½	117½	1,535
150 May 7.	112 September 25.	123	123	− 1¼	New York Air Brake		6,250,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	119	118	118	118	146	315
139¾ April 4.	125⅞ June 25.	129¼	129½	− ½	New York Central		115,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	129½	129⅝	128	129¼	133¾	7,656
215½ May 1.	210 October 8.	208	212	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford		63,638,100	Sept. 29, 1900.	2	Q	210	210	210	210	213	300
14⅞ March 29.	11 June 20.	12	12⅝	− ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis		14,000,000				12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅝	100
85 January 31.	75 June 20.	79	83	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf		5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	..	79	79	79	79	72	125
26½ March 28.	18¼ June 20.	20⅜	20½	− ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western		58,113,900				20⅜	20¼	20	20⅜	24⅛	3,270
40⅜ April 18.	22⅜ January 10.	34⅞	35	..	Norfolk & Western		66,000,000				34⅞	35¼	34	35	23⅞	6,440
81 April 28.	67 January 8.	75¼	76¼	+ ½	Norfolk & Western preferred		23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	75½	75½	75¼	75¼	68¼	120
15⅞ March 24.	13⅜ January 23.	15	15½	+ ⅛	North American		39,176,300				14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15	15⅜	2,810
62⅜ April 4.	45¾ September 29.	51¼	51½	+ 2	Northern Pacific		80,000,000	Aug. 3, 1900.	1	SA	49	51⅞	47⅝	51¼	51⅞	92,075
78¼ March 28.	67 September 27.	70	70½	+ ⅝	Northern Pacific preferred		75,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1	Q	69⅝	70¼	68½	70¼	74	5,590
9 February 2.	6⅞ July 7.	8	7	..	Ontario Mining		15,000,000	July 20, 1900.	30c	Q	6	6	6	6	....	10
60½ October 4.	46 May 12.	60	61	+ 1¼	Pacific Coast		6,809,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	1		58	60¼	57¾	60¼	48	1,367
69¼ October 4.	57 May 10.	61½	70	..	Pacific Coast second preferred		3,914,400	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	68¼	68¾	68	68¾	63¼	204
47½ January 2.	25¾ June 11.	31½	31½	+ 1	Pacific Mail		20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½		30½	31¾	30½	31½	37½	3,590
142¾ April 5.	124⅝ September 22.	130⅞	131	+ ½	Pennsylvania Railroad		50,000,000	May 31, 1900.	2½	SA	130	131¼	129½	131	130¼	48,247
111½ April 2.	81⅞ October 11.	89¼	89⅜	+ 3½	People's Gas, Chicago		28,668,800	Aug. 25, 1900.	1½	Q	85½	89½	81⅜	89½	109⅜	194,630
4 May 1.	1½ September 28.	2¼	2½	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville		8,400,000				2⅜	2¼	2	2	2	1,400
80½ January 2.	49⅜ September 20.	54	60	+ 2	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis		24,347,100				50¾	54	50¾	54	73	300
94 January 8.	78 June 25.	80¾	82	− 2	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred		22,640,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	80	80	79	79	94	895
53¾ January 17.	32½ September 26.	39	39½	− ¾	Pressed Steel Car		12,500,000	Aug. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	40	40	39	39¼	57½	4,980
89½ January 17.	70⅝ September 26.	76	76½	− ¼	Pressed Steel Car preferred		12,500,000	Aug. 27, 1900.	1¾	Q	75½	76¾	75¼	76	89	785
189⅞ January 19.	176 June 25.	185½	187½	+ 1¾	Pullman Company		74,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	2	Q	185	186	185	186	190½	611
21½ April 4.	15 September 22.	*16	16¼	+ ⅛	Reading		69,900,000				16	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	20¼	2,170
66¾ April 5.	49 January 9.	55⅝	55⅞	+ ½	Reading first preferred		28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	56	56	54⅝	56⅜	56⅜	18,075
35⅞ April 5.	23¾ September 24.	25¼	25⅞	+ ½	Reading second preferred		42,000,000				25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	31½	120
27½ February 6.	8¾ June 25.	12	12¼	+ ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel		27,191,000				12	12¼	11½	12	26½	1,885
70⅜ February 6.	49 August 1.	53¼	53½	− ⅜	Republic Iron & Steel preferred		20,306,100	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	53	53⅜	52½	53¼	71	2,085
65 August 17.	43¼ January 27.	49	53	− 1	Rio Grande Western		10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	5	..	53	53	53	53	....	100
12 March 31.	8⅝ June 25.	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco		28,443,980				10¼	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	10⅝	1,250
72½ March 30.	64 September 25.	65½	66	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred		5,000,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	66	66	65	66	70	615
39 March 30.	31¼ June 23.	33⅝	34	− ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred		14,335,700	Sept. 5, 1900.	1	SA	34	34	33⅜	33¾	35½	300
13⅜ March 26.	8¾ June 20.	12¼	12½	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern		16,500,000				12	12⅜	12	12⅜	13¼	2,785
34⅜ April 16.	21⅞ June 23.	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern preferred		20,000,000				29½	29⅝	28¼	29⅜	30	7,470
67½ September 5.	50¼ June 25.	63	64	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company pf		6,700,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	63	63	63	63	....	100
43 March 27.	30⅝ June 18.	33⅜	33½	..	Southern Pacific		197,832,100				33⅜	33¾	32¼	33⅝	36⅛	13,370
15⅜ March 27.	10⅜ June 25.	11⅞	12	..	Southern Railway		119,900,000				12	12	11½	11⅞	11⅜	1,450
61¼ March 27.	49½ June 25.	52⅜	53	− ½	Southern Railway preferred		60,000,000	Apl. 6, 1900.	1½	SA	52⅜	52⅞	52½	52⅝	51⅜	11,275
10¾ January 4.	4½ March 6.	4⅞	5⅜	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine		12,000,000				5½	5½	5½	5¼	7⅛	110
104 February 2.	49 October 3.	57	57½	+ 1	Tennessee Coal & Iron		22,553,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	Q	56	57¾	55½	56¾	115	23,360
21 April 17.	13¼ June 25.	15⅜	16	..	Texas Pacific		33,705,700				16	16	15⅞	16	18½	2,696
16¼ July 11.	11½ January 17.	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific & Land Trust		8,840,000				15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	12½	200
135⅞ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	111⅜	112½	+ ½	Third Avenue		16,000,000	Nov. 29, '90.	1¼		109	112	109	112	147½	748
142 April 12.	136 January 2.	....	....	..	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred		3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	141	141	141	141	128¼	10
25 February 7.	10 June 18.	11	11¼	− ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Company		16,000,000				11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	27	425
77⅜ February 2.	56¼ May 9.	63¼	64½	− 1	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred		11,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	64⅜	64⅜	63½	64	90	875
60⅞ April 4.	44⅜ January 10.	58⅜	58⅝	+ ⅛	Union Pacific		95,980,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	58⅝	58⅝	57½	58⅜	83	104,249
78⅝ April 4.	70½ June 23.	74	74⅛	..	Union Pacific preferred		99,380,300	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	73⅞	74¼	73⅜	74	75⅝	7,377
*272¼ January 17.	*263⅜ October 9.	....	....	..	United N. J. Railroad & Canal Company		21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1900.	2½	Q	268¾	268¾	268¾	268¾	....	32
49 April 6.	45¼ August 23.	45	47	..	United States Express		10,000,000	May 15, 1900.	1½	SA	46	46	46	46	54	130
19 January 3.	7⅜ June 25.	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜	United States Leather		61,509,900				10¼	10⅝	9⅞	10⅜	15	5,060
77 January 3.	65 June 25.	69½	70	+ 1⅜	United States Leather preferred		90,000,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	68¼	70	68	70	77¼	4,158
44 January 3.	21 July 6.	28½	29¼	+ 1¼	United States Rubber		25,000,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	1	Q	29¼	29¾	29	29⅝	46⅝	2,570
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	94	96	+ 1¼	United States Rubber preferred		23,525,500	July 31, 1900.	2	Q	94½	94¾	94½	94¾	115¾	360
9⅝ April 27.	6½ March 13.	7	7⅛	..	Wabash		28,000,000				6⅞	7	6⅝	7	7¼	1,200
24¼ April 27.	16 September 20.	17¾	18	..	Wabash preferred		24,000,000				17⅞	18	17⅝	18	29⅝	2,150
88½ January 5.	72⅞ June 22.	78½	79¼	− ¼	Western Union Telegraph		97,370,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	79	79	78¼	79	87½	2,580
11⅝ March 26.	8 June 18.	8½	8½	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie		10,000,000				8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	11⅝	850
33⅛ March 26.	21⅝ June 18.	23½	23½	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred		10,547,800				23½	23⅝	22	23⅛	30¼	1,625
20¾ March 31.	10 September 26.	11

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 13, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Oct. 13. $4,686,200

	Week Ending Oct. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10½
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	3
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	100	100	*17
Ann Arbor 4s	90¼	91	90¼	91	8
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	99⅜	99⅜	98⅞	99¼	456
Atchison, T. & S. F. gen. 4s, registered	98½	98½	98½	98½	7
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96⅝	96⅞	96	96¾	2175½
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	95	95½	95	95¾	37
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	93⅝	93⅞	93½	93⅝	49½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅛	99¼	143
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	2
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	85
B. & O., Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	85½	85⅞	85½	85⅞	13½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	120	120	120	120	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116	116	116	116	12
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust rects	70	70	68	68	11
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	98½	98⅜	93	93⅜	75
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	39⅜	40⅛	39⅜	40⅛	12
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	11	11½	11	11½	35
Central of New Jersey general 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	2
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	81	81	81	81	10
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97	97	101½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	98⅜	98⅜	98½	98⅝	25
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119½	120	119½	119½	20
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105½	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	110	110	110	110	12
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Division 3½s	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	4
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	3
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
C., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	113½	113½	113½	113¾	5
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119⅝	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	5
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s	140	140	140	140	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	130¼	130	130	130	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106	106	105⅞	106	67
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	2
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 4½s	113	113	113	113	4
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	9
C., C., C. & St. L., Springfield & Col. 4s	94	94	94	94	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	91½	92¼	91½	92¾	18
Colorado Fuel 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5
Colorado Midland 3-4s	75	75½	75	75½	46
Colorado & Southern 4s	80	81¼	79¼	81¼	100
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	10
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98¼	98½	98	98	43
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	103	103	103	103	1½
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	103	103	103	103	2
Detroit City Gas 6s	94	94	94	94	2
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land gr. 3½s	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	13
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. conv. 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100⅝	101	100⅝	101	11
Erie 1st consol. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	10
Erie funded 7s	134½	134½	134½	134½	6½
Erie general 4s	68⅛	68½	68¼	68¼	32
Erie 1st consol. 7s	135¼	136	135¼	136	12
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	102½	104½	102½	103	17
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	71½	72	71	71½	32
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 3-4s	59	59⅝	59	59⅝	25
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98	98¼	98	98¼	27
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. con. 5s	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	22
General Electric debenture 5s	117	118	117	118	6
Green Bay income, B	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	99¼	99⅜	99½	99¼	99¼
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	2
Illinois Central 3½s	105½	106	105½	106	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	91½	91½	91	91	7
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
International Paper Company 6s	103½	104	103½	103½	26
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	5
Kansas City Southern 3s	62½	62⅝	62	62½	112
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	81½	81½	80½	80½	3
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	121¾	122½	121¾	122½	11
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	5
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	24
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	39
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	1
Long Island consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Long Island unified 4s	95⅜	96¼	95⅜	96	17
Long Island gen. 4s	102¾	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	15
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	97	97	97	97	20
Louisville & Nashville 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99	99	96½	96½	2
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½	19
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	4
Metropolitan Street Railway (N. Y.) 5s	118	118	117⅞	117⅞	15
Metropolitan West Side Elev., Chicago, 4s	98¼	98¼	98	98	4
Mexican Central 1st income	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26½	56
Mexican Central 2d income	13	13	12½	12½	42
Mexican International consol. 4s	88¼	88⅝	85¼	85¾	27
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	135⅞	135½	135⅞	135⅞	4
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	95	95⅛	93	95	25
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	8
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90½	91	90⅜	90⅜	135½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	65	65¼	65	65¼	401½
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117⅝	117⅞	117⅛	117⅝	75
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	92⅝	92½	92⅜	92⅜	12
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	94½	95	94½	95	6
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	84	84	84	84	12
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	4
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
National Starch Mfg. Co. 6s	106	106	106	106	1
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	93	93	93	93	5
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, coupon	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	45
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	4
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	109⅝	108⅝	109⅝	108⅝	2
New York Central deb. extended 4s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105¼	105¾	105¼	105⅝	8
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	107	107	107	107	6
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	92⅝	93	92⅜	93	13
New York, Lack. & Western imp. 4s	104	104	104	104	6
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	103½	104	103½	104	9
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	90	90	90	90	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96⅞	97	96¼	97	66
Norfolk & Western general 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	1
Norfolk & Western, New River Div. 6s	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	5
Northern Pacific general 3s	84½	84¾	84	84⅝	2251
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜	98
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅜	103	102⅛	102⅞	64
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	112⅝	113½	112	112	10
Pacific Coast 1st 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	3
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	116	116	116	116	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	89½	89¼	89	89	9
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	10
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s	101	101	101	101	6
Reading general 4s	86⅝	87	86¾	86⅝	102
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	29
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	122	122	122	122	2
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	126	126	126	126	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	78	78	77	77	26
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	108½	108⅝	108	108⅛	127
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	102⅞	103	102⅝	102⅞	10
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 6s	89½	90	89½	89½	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90¾	90¾	90	90¼	73
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	62¾	62¾	61½	62¼	184
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 4s	135½	135½	135½	135½	3
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	23
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 4s	135	135½	135	135½	5
St. P., Minn. & Man. 2d, reduced to 4s	114	114	113	113¾	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Kandiyohi 6s	116½	116½	116	116	20

BONDS.	Week Ending Oct. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	74	74	73½	73½	30
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	10
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 6s, stamped	107	107	107	107	1
Southern Pacific 4s	79	79	78⅝	78⅝	21
Southern Railway 5s	108⅝	109	108⅝	108⅝	43
Standard Rope & Twine income	0½	0½	0½	0½	5
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	6
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	105	105	105	105	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	113½	113½	112⅝	112⅝	23
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	15
Toledo & Ohio Central 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105	105	104¼	104⅝	181
United States Leather Co. deb. 6s	113⅜	114	113⅜	114	4
Utah & Northern 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅜	118	117⅜	117½	11
Wabash 2d 5s	101¼	102	101¼	101⅜	38
Wabash debenture, Series B	33½	33½	32½	33	107
West Shore 4s	113	113½	113	113	9
West Shore 4s, registered	112½	112⅞	112½	112½	35
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	91⅜	91⅝	91½	91½	30
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	120½	120½	120¼	120¼	12
Western union collat. trust 5s	111	111½	111	111½	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	84½	84⅝	84	84⅝	7
Wisconsin Central general 4s	83½	84	83	83⅝	37
Total sales					$4,580,700

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 13, 1900.

United States 2s, registered	104	104	104	104	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅞	114⅞	114⅛	114⅝	25½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114⅞	114⅞	114⅝	114⅞	1½
United States 3s, registered	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	⅞
United States 3s, coupon	109¾	110	109¼	109¼	10
Total sales					$47,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 13, 1900.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s	89¾	91	89¾	91	52

Grand total $4,686,200

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100¾	Apr. 2	100¾	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	114⅝	Oct. 13
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	114⅞	Oct. 10
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 10	134½	Sept. 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 5	131¾	Aug. 10	134½	Sept. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	113⅝	Oct. 4
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116¾	Mar. 7	112¼	May 16	113⅞	Oct. 2
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¾	Mar. 9	108¾	Aug. 21	109¾	Oct. 10
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	113¾	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	109¾	Sept. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	110¼	Sept. 19
United States new 2s	105	Mar. 24	103½	Apr. 9	104	Oct. 9
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	96¼	Oct. 2

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116¼	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class B	109¼	Oct. 6	109¼	Oct. 6	109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C	102⅝	Sept. 10	102	Jan. 16	102⅝	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s	108½	June 5	106½	July 6	108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106⅝	May 21	104	Oct. 4	104	Oct. 4
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅝	June 7	93⅝	Sept. 20	94	Oct. 4
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅝	June 7	90	Sept. 8	90	Sept. 8
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	8½	July 31	9⅝	Aug. 24
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	93¾	May 22	85	Jan. 5	91	Oct. 13

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 13, total transactions included 1,250,672 shares of stock, $4,686,200 bonds, including $47,500 Government and $52,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compare with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Oct. 14, '99.	Oct. 13, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,965,884	1,259,672	*694,012
Mining	32,900	.....	*32,900
Banks	40	65	25

BONDS.

	Oct. 14, '99.	Oct. 13, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$10,382,500	$4,586,700	*$5,795,800
State	2,000	52,000	50,000
Government	100,000	47,500	*52,500

*Decrease.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 14.—Considerable irregularity in business resulted last week from the decline in cotton. In some quarters a fair volume of orders was executed, but in others there was little progress. Broadly speaking, the difference between buyers and sellers is narrow, although the first effect of the drop in cotton was a certain hesitation, which will continue until it can be seen whether this is likely to progress or react.

Transactions in cloth were unevenly distributed. Buyers having orders for early delivery readily availed themselves of the opportunity to book orders with sellers anxious to do business, but others frequently withdrew offers, awaiting developments. There were some transactions for Bombay and Calcutta, but the offers were frequently below the cost of production and were not entertained. Now and then large orders for delivery extending into 1901 were mentioned, with the result that more machinery is resuming normal conditions.

The China demand was unimportant. There was a moderate demand for the smaller markets, where sellers are willing to meet buyers.

Meanwhile the depression in Lancashire is undoubtedly passing away. Last week 10,000 looms were idle at Blackburn. During the present week seven mills will start again, and the looms remaining idle will be under 4,000.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Business on the Stock Exchange last week was dull and the tone of the markets was heavy. The week closed, however, with easier conditions, consols rising to 95⅛ and the war loan to 95¼.

Americans, after a moderate decline, recovered, and the changes on the week were not important. Union Pacific Railway shares closed 1 point up, the preferred rising ½; New York Central rose ⅝, Baltimore and Ohio preferred ⅝, Baltimore and Ohio ordinary ¼, Louisville and Nashville ¼, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred ¼, and Northern Pacific ½. Eries and a few others lost ¼ to ⅝.

Bar silver, which for some time past had been bought for India mintage purposes, fell sharply on Friday to 28⅝, on the announcement that the buying was over. It remains dull and unchanged.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Last week the Boerse had a severe setback, which wiped out the advance made the week before. There were numerous factors exerting unfavorable influences upon speculation. The Chinese situation was considered unfavorable. The rise in New York exchange and the unsatisfactory reports of the condition of the iron and coal trades depressed values generally.

The money market has grown apprehensive that German gold will go to New York, exchange having reached the point at which the demand cannot be satisfied. Nevertheless, nothing is known here of exports of gold to confirm the reports cabled from the United States, although it is admitted that New York bankers were making inquiries here during the early part of the week. There is high authority for the statement that no gold has been taken from the Reichsbank for export.

Private discount rose to 4¾ on Friday, in sympathy with London, but call money remained abundant at from 3 to 3¼ per cent. While the Reichsbank statement showed a more unfavorable movement than in 1899, the status remains much stronger than then. The bank does not contemplate advancing the rate.

Government funds showed very little change. Three and a half's improved slightly and threes remained about stationary. The New York loan is at 100 6-10 bid, but no sales are reported at that figure. Bank stock fell from 2 to 4 points during the week. Domestic railways declined heavily during the early part of the week, but regained somewhat yesterday.

Northern Pacific Railway shares rose sharply yesterday, more than regaining the ground lost earlier in the week. Other Americans attracted but little interest.

Coal shares had the worst week, perhaps, of the last six months, Westphalian newspapers having asserted that the supplies are likely to outrun the demand after next April. Many standard coal shares fell more than 10 points.

The Dresdener and Deutsche banks propose to list on the Berlin Boerse scrip of the Anatolian Railway to the value of 40,000,000f.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease, 956,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 4,971,000 pesetas.

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1900

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
St.L. & I.M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	113¾	Mar 28	106	Oct 13	108¾ Oct 13	108¾	106¾
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931.*A O	113½	Sep 28	110	Jan 23	112½ Sept 28	107	106½
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s,1929..J J*	84¼	Apr 16	76	Sep 24	77 Oct 13	77	77½
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945..J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼ Feb 20	109	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D	128¾	Apr 21	122¾	Jul 3	125¾ Oct 5	128	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....J J	120½	Jan 20	120½	Jul 31	120½ July 31	118	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	97	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	84 Oct 10	83	84
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	106¾	Jun 11	106½	Aug 9	107¾ Oct 12	107½	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913.J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	128½ Oct 5	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	100¾	Jul 11	100¼	Jul 11	100½ July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	109	Sep 5	104¾	Apr 11	106 Oct 11	105	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....J J	..	....	..	....	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb..*J J	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	113	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923..*J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 1, 99	113	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	105¾ Aug., 96	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J	112	Apr 6	108¾	Oct 11	105¾ Oct 11	106¾	..
Do registered.....J J	111	May 25	108¾	Jul 25	108¾ Sept 27	108¾	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	108	Feb 21	105	Sep 13	105½ Oct 4	105	..
Do do registered.....M S*	107¾	Feb 1	105¼	Oct 5	105¾ Oct 5	..	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108¾ Fe 21,98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	103¾	May 14	101¾	Jun 6	102½ Sept 25	103	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 25,98	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	103¾	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	103 Oct 1	103	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾ Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	111¾	Jun 12	108¼	Jul 6	109¾ Sept 27	..	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾ Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	98	Apr 9	95	Sep 6	96 Oct 12	96	97
Do do registered.....*F A	96¼	Apr 7	94	Jun 5	96 Sept 13	..	..
Do Lake Shore col.g.3½s,1998.*F A	99	Jan 27	95½	Sep 28	96¾ Oct 11	96½	97
Do do registered.....*F A	98	May 2	93	Oct 9	93 Oct 9	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	112½ Oct 12	112½	112¾
Do registered.....*J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	112½ Oct 12	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	110½	May 24	108	Jan 4	109¼ Aug 2	109	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940.J J	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000.....*M N	115¾	May 2	115¾	May 2	115¾ May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*J	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102 Feb 3	105	..
R.,W.& O.con.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	129½	Feb 13	125¾	Oct 1	125¾ Oct 5	125	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 13,99	110	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	108	Oct 1	108	Oct 1	108 Oct 1	110	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107¼	Jul 3	106¾	Feb 8	107¼ July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....A O*	122½	Sep 28	122½	Sep 28	122½ Sept 28	120	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern-Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906..F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119¾ June 25	117	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	116¼	Apr 4	111½	Jun 19	112¾ Oct 5	112½	115
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	114¾	Apr 17	111¾	May 31	111¾ July 14	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J J*	104	May 25	100½	Jan 6	101¾ Oct 13	110¾	110½
Do do registered.....*J D	110¾	Mar 17	110½	Mar 16	110¾ Mar, 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	108¾ De 1, 97	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s,1934.....J J*	129¾	Apr 21	129	Sep 7	129 Sept 7	127	131
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932.J J*	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 99	141	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	109¾	Apr 19	105½	Jul 5	107¾ Sept 28	107	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	104¾	Apr 25	102¾	Jun 14	104 Sept 13	..	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	121	Aug 1	119¼	Apr 16	121 Aug 1	118	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M	128	May 14	128	May 14	128 May 14	124	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127 De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	106½	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O*	108¾	Mar 28	104½	Jan 3	105¾ Oct 13	105	..
Do registered.....A O*	105	May 31	103½	Jan 3	105 May 31	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½ Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	193½	Oct 6	185¾	Jan 5	193½ Oct 6	192	195
Do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....*J D	193¾	Jun 11	185	Feb 27	189 Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	133	Apr 11	133	Apr 11	133 Apr 11	131	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125¼ Fe 6, 97	116	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113 Jul 29,99	110	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992.M S	107¼	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	104 Oct 11	103¾	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only...M S	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	114¾	Jun 9	110	Jan 15	113 Sept 24	112	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	136	Sep 8	129	Jan 2	133¾ Oct 9	133	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	133	Mar 23	130	May 18	130¾ Oct 10	..	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117½ Au 30,98	126½	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..J J	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 22,97	107	..
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	103	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	102 Oct 12	101	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.A O*	99¼	Mar 28	90¾	Jan 3	97 Oct 13	96½	97
Do registered.....A O*	97½	Jul 18	97½	Jul 18	97½ July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	103½	Mar 27	102¾	Oct 1	102¾ Oct 13	102¼	102½
Do registered.....Q J	105¾	Mar 13	101	Jun 22	104¾ Sept 18	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047...Q F	69	Apr 2	64	Sep 29	64¾ Oct 13	64¼	64½
Do do registered.....Q F	68	Apr 6	66¼	May 21	66¾ May 21	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	132½	May 3	131½	Mar 22	131½ May 21	129	..
Do do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948.Q M	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88¾ May 31	89	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120 Fe 8, 99	124	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	113	Aug 29	109	Apr 19	113 Aug 29	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	100¼	Jul 23	97¾	Aug 16	100 Aug 16	100	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	120	Mar 12	113	Aug 27	113 Aug 27	115	118
Ohio Riv. R. R.1st g. 5s, 1938.....*J D	110	Jul 24	100	Apr 25	110 July 24	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....M S*	95	Feb 14	90	Apr 25	95 July 20	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1951.....J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75 Apr 4	..	75
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	110¼	Oct 12	104¼	Jan 6	110¾ Oct 12	109½	110
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910...M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	103¾ May 11	103	110
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	117	Sep 17	111½	Jan 10	116 Oct 10	115	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 13	111½ Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	121	Jul 10	121	Jul 10	121 July 10	120	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103½	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103½ Mar 6	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.*J J	117¾	Feb 2	117¼	Feb 2	117¾ Feb 2	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940..J J	101¼	May 5	101¼	Apr 11	101¼ May 5	..	..
P.,C.,C. & S.L. cn.g.g.4½s,A.,1940.A O*	117¾	Aug 31	114	Jan 9	117¾ Aug 31	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	117¾	Sep 19	113¾	Jan 12	117¾ Sept 19	114¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113 No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	106	Apr 12	106¾	Apr 3	109 Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A	101¾	Jul 14	100	Apr 10	101¾ July 14	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	139¾	May 5	135	Jan 12	138 July 12	136½	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136	Mar 1	135½	Aug 25	135½ Aug 25	135	..
Do 3d 7s, July 1, 1912.....J J	134	Feb 15	131	Jul 9	131 Jul 9	131	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108 May 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117 May 1	114	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..J J*	112¾	Mar 7	107	Jan 4	107 Feb 7	..	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	111	Jul 5	108	Jan 15	111 Aug 2	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo., Dec. & E. 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17 May 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. paid...	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22 Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130	Aug 28	130 Aug 28	..	132
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	101	Sep 19	98	Jun 6	101 Oct 8	101	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 5s, 1922..A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ Oc 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121 No 26,98	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	113	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	116¾	Jul 28	113¾	Jan 16	116¾ July 28	114¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	101	Jun 1	99¾	Jan 18	100¾ Sept 17	100¼	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	101½	Jun 12	99½	Jan 11	100¾ Aug 30	100¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	90¾	Apr 5	88	Jan 9	88¾ Oct 13	85¾	87
Do registered.....*J J	87¾	Aug 28	87¾	Aug 28	87¾ Aug 28	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	99	Oct 13	94¼	May 2	99 Oct 13	96¼	99
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l.g.4s,1917.A O	88¾	Sept 27	85	Feb 20	88¾ Sept 27	86	88
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	..	....	..	....	105 No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	77¾ Aug 2	..	..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	88	Jul 31	92¾	Jul 30	88 Aug 27	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....*J J	85	May 28	81	Jul 5	85 Sept 26	85	..
St. L. & S.F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	..	....	..	....	110 No 16,99	112¾	114¾
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	113¾	Feb 15	111	May 3	113¾ Aug 28	112¾	114¾
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113¾	Oct 3	111½	Jul 3	113¾ Oct 3	112¾	114¾
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	....	..	....	113¾ July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	125	Jun 11	121¾	Aug 17	122¾ Oct 1	122¾	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	113¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	106¾ Oct 12	106½	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	104	Apr 20	103¼	Apr 4	104 Apr 24	100	..
Ft. S. & V. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	106 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.....J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	80¾ Oct 11	80	81½
Do Southw. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	104	Jun 7	98¾	May 10	100 June 18	98	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	95	Feb 19	91	Apr 12	93 July 3	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989.M N*	93¼	Apr 12	85	Jun 25	90¾ Oct 13	90	90¾
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	65¼	Apr 16	53¾	Jan 10	62¾ Oct 13	62	62¾
St. P., M. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	121	Mar 12	117¾	Jul 17	119 Sept 14	115½	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121¼	Apr 16	118¾	May 2	119 Oct 5	119¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....*J J*	142¾	May 9	137	Jan 3	138 Oct 8	138	141¾
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾ Fe 23,98	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	116¾	Apr 21	112¼	Jan 2	114¾ Oct 9	..	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106½ My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	105	Apr 16	102¼	Jan 2	103 Oct 12	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	128	Apr 4	126	Apr 4	128 Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J J*	134¾	Feb 28	129½	Jan 16	131¾ Oct 10	130	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 28,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	113¾	Jun 6	110¾	Oct 2	111¾ Oct 2	111	113
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s,1908..*A O	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	106¾ Apr 19	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938..*J D	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 11,99	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,99	..	..
St. Pa. & F. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	109¾ Ne 29,99	105	..
St. P. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	113	Jun 9	112	Jun 9	112 June 9	..	..
Sa. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934.*A O	136¾	Jan 18	132½	Jan 3	136¾ Jan 18	124¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110 Mr 17,99	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928.....M N*	105	Mar 29	101	Oct 1	103 Oct 1	102	..
Brunz. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938...J J	95	May 2	89¾	Sep 15	93 Sept 17	93	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.-							
Do g. 6s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	85¾	Apr 5	79¾	Sep 20	79¾ Oct 12	79¾	79
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	96 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	97¾	Jan 26	97	Oct 10	97 Oct 13	96¾	97
Do registered.....F A*	97	Jan 3	97	Jun 6	97 June 6	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 4s,Aug., 1924..J J	87¾	Apr 19	87¾	Oct 1	87¾ Oct 1	87¾	..
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910..*J D	110¾	Apr 27	110	May 15	110 May 15	109¾	111
Do 2d 6s, 1905.....*J D	109¾	Feb 24	109¾	Aug 9	109¾ Aug 9	107¾	111
Do 1st g. 5s, Div. 1st 5s, 1931..J J*	103¾	Jan 31	98	Sep 24	98¾ Oct 13	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Div. 1st 5s, 1931..J J	..	....	..	....	98 Nov 6, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Div. 1st 5s, 1931..A O	..	....	..	....	98 Nov 6, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Div. 1st 5s, 1931..M N	..	....	..	....	98 Nov 6, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Div. 1st 5s, 1931..F A	..	....	..	....	98 Nov 6, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Div. 1st 5s, 1931..M S	..	....	..	....	98 Nov 6, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Div. 1st 5s, 1931..J D	..	....	..	....	98 Nov 6, 99

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

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pected to follow in a general way the course of the Stock Exchange market, and what events in that market will be between now and the National elections can hardly be predicted, but technically the position of the outside market seems excellent. Prices in many instances have been forced down a great deal and weak holders have been obliged to liquidate. The progress of this movement seems to have been sufficiently extended to throw the vast majority of stocks into hands able to hold them and where it may be expected they will be held until better market prices result from factors now at work. Reports of earnings are not in all cases satisfactory, but generally speaking, profits seem to be reasonably large—certainly large enough to warrant for many issues prices considerably above those now quoted.

During the week the annual meeting of the American Bicycle Company was held and a report of its earnings for the first year submitted to the stockholders. The showing can hardly be said to be a very favorable one, though it was better than generally seemed to be expected. The admitted decrease in the demand for bicycles is no doubt principally responsible for the company's rather small earnings, but the fact that the economies of consolidation were not fully felt during the first year may account in part for the small net earnings. These, however, were shown to be sufficient to provide for the 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, and as large profits are expected from the automobile branch of the business, the position of the company may be deemed fairly good. Whether by reason of the disappointment of the showing made or because of the necessities of the sellers, the price of American Bicycle preferred dropped about 5 points on the sale of a few hundred shares. The decline, however, was accompanied by so little selling that it seemed to be without special significance.

Among the stocks that showed the largest advances for the week was Standard Oil, which ended with a gain of 14 points. Throughout the week the price advanced steadily from 550, which was the quotation at the close of the previous week, to 566, at which price an odd lot sold on Saturday. The prospect of a large dividend at the next declaration was given as the reason for the buying of the stock which led to such a large advance in price. The buying, however, was not large, as very little stock came out on the advance. As far as reported, only one 100-share lot was traded in during the week.

Chicago and Alton subscriptions were strong, and on several days were traded in in considerable amount. They advanced to 106 and showed a net gain for the week of 3½ points. There was not much trading in either the German or the English bonds, and but slight changes occurred in the former issues. The British bonds at the close of the week were quoted as yielders of three-quarters of 1 per cent, and the trading was in certificates 2½ per cent. paid. Stock full-paid certificates were in the market, but these were quoted at a discount, owing to the lower rates of exchange.

International Power, though not largely traded in, was prominent because of a sharp advance in the preferred stock, which at the close of the week was quoted at 69½ bid, a net gain of 3½ points. No news regarding the stock came to hand, and its strength was attributed to buying in anticipation of the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend, which is expected this week.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	470
American Exchange	165	180
Astor	500	..
Bowery	300	..
Broadway	340	360
Butchers & Drovers'	90	95
Central	170	..
Chase	175	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3625	..
Citizens'	140	150
City	525	535
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	260	265
Continental	150	..
Corn Exchange	340	350
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	160	..
Fifth Avenue	2600	2900
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2600	..
Fourteenth Street	150	175
Fourth	165	175
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	90	..
German Exchange	235	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	120	150
Germania	480	..
Greenwich	105	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	395	410
Hide & Leather	120	..
Importers & Traders'	510	530
Irving	180	185
Leather Manufacturers'	260	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	300	..
Manhattan	260	265
Market & Fulton	215	235
Mechanics'	196	210
Mechanics & Traders'	95	105
Mercantile	190	205
Merchants'	168	175
Merchants' Exchange	136	170
Metropolis	600	..
Mount Morris	180	..
Mutual	150	..
Nassau	175	..
New Amsterdam	675	..
New York	262	..
New York County	1560	..
New York Nat. Exchange	125	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	130
Ninth	82	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	175	190
Pacific	165	180
Park	400	430
People's	225	..
Phenix	160	165
Plaza	475	..
Republic	220	230
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	290	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	160	165
State	200	..
Tradesmen's	150	..
Twelfth Ward	200	225
Union Square	300	..
Western	100	..
West Side	150	..
Yorkville	325	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	200	220
Bankers'	240	..
Bowling Green	125	150
Brooklyn	400	450
Central	1950	2050
Central Realty Bond & Trust	200	300
Continental	125	..
City	500	550
Colonial	300	350
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	425	..
Flatbush	125	..
Franklin	275	300
Guaranty	625	675
Hamilton	325	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	290	330
Mercantile	300	..
Metropolitan	425	475
Morton	425	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1800	1400
Nassau	185	195
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	750	..
North American	200	225
People's Trust	295	315
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	220	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	410
Trust Company of America	195	200
Trust Company of New York	190	200
Union	1200	1400
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	400	475
United States	1500	1650
Washington Trust	250	..
Williamsburg	190	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	17½	19
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	82½	84
East River Ferry	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	112
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	73	75
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	79	85
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	165	197
Union Ferry	32	33
Union Ferry bonds	94	96

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	103	..
Commonwealth	80	100
Continental	535	..
Eagle	210	..
Empire City	80	85
German-American	500	510
Germania	290	300
Globe & Rutgers	40	..
Greenwich	150	..
Hamilton	85	100
Hanover	130	140
Home	196	206
Kings County	140	..
Nassau	145	155
New York	80	..
Niagara	150	..
North River	130	..
Pacific	110	125
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	175
Stuyvesant	60	..
United States	110	120
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	38
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	102½	103½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112¼	114
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex div.	228	230
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	114	116
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	108	110
Central Crosstown 5s	113	118
Christopher & Tenth Street	300	350
Columbus & 9th Avenue	220	230
Consolidated Electric Con. 5s	112	113
Coney Island & Brooklyn	150	160
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	88	90
Con. Traction of N. Y. 5s	105	109
Dry Dock, E. B. & B.	50	65
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 5s	90	95½
D. B., S. B. & B. stock	120	130
D. B., S. B. & B. 5s	110	113
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	115	119
42d St. & Grand St.	390	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	74	76
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	97	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	77	80
Manhattan Elec. 1st 5s, (S'dlys)	107	111
Nassau Electric 4s	60	90
New Orleans Traction com.	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	25½	27
North Jersey Street Ry. 5s	94½	95½
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	88	98
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	102	104
Rochester Railway	14	15
Rochester Railway con. 5s	103½	105
St. Louis Transit	17	17½
Second Avenue stock	197	200
Second Avenue Consol. 5s	113	119
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	105	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	30	40
Twenty-third Street	400	410
Twenty-third Street deb 5s	102½	103½
23d & 22d St. 5s, 1908	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	61½	62
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	32½	33½
United Traction, Providence	106	111
United Trac., Prov. bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1963	109	111
Worcester Traction common	33½	33
Worcester Traction pf.	104	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	86¾	86⅞
Am. Agricultural Chemical	23½	24½
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	72½	74⅞
American Bank Note	47	49
American Bicycle	2	5
American Bicycle pf.	18	23
American Bicycle bonds	65	70
American Chicle	85	98
American Chicle pf.	74	80
American Hide & Leather 6s	..	87
American Hide & Leather	5	6¼
American Hide & Leather pf.	25	27
American Press Association	60	70
American Thread pf.	4	5
American Type Founders	55	60
American Woolen	12½	13¼
American Woolen pf.	60	70
Asphalt of Am., 2d ass't paid	7	8
Barney & Smith Car	12	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	94	96
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	11⅝	12
British Exchequer 5s, ex int.	97⅝	97⅞
California Copper	¼	1
Cast Iron Pipe	3¾	4¼
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	29	30¾
Central South Am. Tel.	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	59	62
Chesebrough Mfg	350	360
Chicago & Alton subs	106	106¼
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94
Compressed Air	29	33
Consolidated Equipment	6	7
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	60	70
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4½	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	28	33
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	67	71
Distilling Co. of America	4	4½
Distilling C. of America pf.	18	19
Electric Boat	18	16
Electric Boat pf.	25	30
Electric Vehicle	15	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅝	3

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DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Oct. 22
Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 22	Oct. 3	Oct. 15
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 22	Oct. 3	Oct. 15
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 8
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf	2	Oct. 31	Holders of record	Oct. 13
C., Okla. & Gulf pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	Holders of record	Oct. 13
C., H., & Dayton new pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 8	Oct. 25	.....
Cin., Sandusky & Cleveland pf. (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 26	Nov. 2
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 20	Oct. 11	Nov. 1
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1½	Oct. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 22
Evans. & T. H. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 2
Evans. & T. H. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 16	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
Ga. R. R. & Banking (quarter)	2¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	Nov. 2
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 29
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 9	Nov. 23
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 29
Western Pennsylvania	3	Oct. 15	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn City R. R. Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Oct. 11	Oct. 16
Exeter, (N. H.,) Hampt. & Amesbury	3	Oct. 31	Oct. 20	Nov. 1
Metropolitan St. Ry. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 26	Oct. 16
Philadelphia Co. com.	1¼	Oct. 20	Holders of record	Oct. 13
Pitts. & Birmingham Traction	1½	Oct. 18	Oct. 13	Oct. 18
Union Traction (Chicago) pf.	1¼	Oct. 23	Oct. 5	Oct. 25

BANK STOCK.

N. Y. Produce Exchange	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16

TRUST COMPANY.

N. Y. Security & Trust Co.	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 29	Sept. 28	Oct. 30
Amalgamated Copper Co. (extra)	½	Oct. 29	Sept. 28	Oct. 30
Am. Car & Foundry Co. com.	¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 2
Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 2
Am. Ice Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 20	Oct. 1	Oct. 22
Am. Shipbuilding Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	.....	.....
Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 31	Oct. 16	Nov. 1
Am. Tel. & Telegraph (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 29	Oct. 14
Am. Tin Plate Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 31	Oct. 16	Nov. 1
Am. Tobacco Co. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Am. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
American Type Founders Co.	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 11
Am. Woolen Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 3	Oct. 16
Anaconda Copper Min. Co. (quarter)	$1.25	Oct. 27	Oct. 10	Oct. 28
Anaconda Copper Min. Co. (extra)	75c	Oct. 27	Oct. 10	Oct. 28
Boston Electric Light (quarter)	$2	Oct. 15	Sept. 29	Oct. 15
Centennial Eureka Mining Co.	50c	Oct. 20	Holders of record.	
Ed. El. Ill. Co., Boston, (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 13	Nov. 2
Edison El. Ill. Co., Boston, (extra)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 13	Nov. 2
Empire State Idaho Mining & Dev. Co. (month)	3	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 6
Federal Steel pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 20	Sept. 26	Oct. 10
Finance Co. of Philadelphia 2d pf.	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 20
Flat Top Coal Land Ass'n (quarter)	½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 12
Flat Top C. L. Ass'n pf. (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 12
General Electric com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 25
H. B. Claflin Co. com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 8	Oct. 16
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 20	.....
Homestake Mining Co. (extra)	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 20	.....
Land Title & Trust Co. (Phila.)	$	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 10
Montana Coal & Coke Co. (semi-annual)	30c	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 1
Nat. Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
New Haven Iron & Steel Co.	15c	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 15
N. Y. Air Brake Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Dec. 20	.....	.....
Pacific Coast	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Parrot Silver & Copper Mining Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Oct. 29	Oct. 13	Oct. 30
Pennsylvania Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 29
Phila. Wareh. & Cold Storage Co.	$2	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Phila. Wareh. & Cold S. Co. (extra)	$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Pittsburg Coal Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 25	Oct. 15	Oct. 26
Procter & Gamble Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 19	Oct. 16
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co. pf. (quarter)	.....	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. com.	1	Oct. 16	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Reece Button Hole Machine Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Street's Western Stable Car Co. com.	50c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14	Oct. 26
Susquehanna Iron & Steel Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 22	Holders of record	Oct. 12
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 16	Nov. 2
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 16	Nov. 2
Texas & Pacific Coal Co.	1½	Oct. 24	Oct. 19	Oct. 24
Trow Directory Printing & Book Binding Co.	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 31
United Electric Securities Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 24
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 29
United Shoe Machine Co. com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
United Shoe Machine Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
United States Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 31	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
United Zinc Co. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Va.-Carolina Chem. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 15
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 29	Oct. 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama Mineral Land Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	Annual
American Typefounders Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 24	Annual
Central Park, North & East River R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 16	Annual
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.	Oct. 4	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway	Sept. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Oct. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Annual
Consolidated Lake Superior Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 22	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	Oct. 16	Annual
Distilling Co. of America	Sept. 27	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Fernwood Park Land & Imp't Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 19	Annual
Joseph Loth & Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 1	Special
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Annual
New Orleans & Northeastern R. R.	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
New York Central	.....	.....	Nov. 8	Special
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 17	Annual
Ontario Lake Superior Co.	.....	.....	Oct.	Annual
Pullman Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Rio Grande Southern R. R.	Oct. 5	Oct. 18	Oct. 15	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 24	Bondholders
Trow Directory, Printing & Book Binding Co.	Oct. 5	Oct. 31	Oct. 30	Annual
Twenty-Eighth & Twenty-Ninth Sts R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 25	Annual

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

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Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.	Bid.	Asked.
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	30
General Carriage	4⅝	5¼
General Chemical	57	60
General Chemical pf	95	98
Havana Commercial	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	38	42
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	75	80
Hudson River Telephone	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅞
International Pump	19	19⅞
International Pump pf	68½	69½
International Silver pf	34	38
Inter-State Oil	58	58¼
Iron Steamboat	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Kings El. Light & Power	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102
Markeen Copper	..	3½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	9	11
Mergenthaler Linotype	182	185
Nat. Enameling and Stamping	15	18
Nat. Enameling and Stamp. pf	74	78
Nat. Gramophone	15	25
Nat. Sugar pf	100	101
New England Transportation	3	3½
New York Transportation	6	6½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	152	155
Otis Elevator	25¼	27
Otis Elevator pf	86	87½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23¼	24
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81
Procter & Gamble	480	500
Procter & Gamble pf	205	215
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	92	93
Rubber Goods	28	28⅛
Rubber Goods pf	76	78
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	117	120
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65	67
Seaboard Air Line com	8¾	9
Seaboard Air Line pf	22	23
Singer Manufacturing	550	650
Southern Light & Traction	30	33
Standard Coupler	35	42
Standard Coupler pf	122	126
Standard Oil	564	566
Storage Power	11	12¾
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Swift & Co	100	102
Swift & Co 5s	101	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $10 paid	5	5½
Tennessee Copper	13¼	14
Texas Pacific Coal	75	87½
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50	..
Union Copper	2¾	2⅞
Union Typewriter	26½	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	72
United Shoe Machinery	29	29½
United Shoe Machinery pf	23⅝	24¼
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	3-16
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	3½	5
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s, 1949	30	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375
Worthington Pump pf	108	116
Gas Companies.		
Bay State	1⅛	1¼
Buffalo City	..	4½
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	56	60
Central Union 5s, 1927	106	107
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	17	20
Denver Gas bonds	61	64
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	58	62
Grand Rapids	103	107
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	78	85
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	99	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	57	60
Lafayette Gas bonds	58	63
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	56	60
Madison (Wis.)	68	71
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	298	305
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	105	105⅜
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	63	64
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	110	113
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	52	55
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1990	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93
St. Paul (Minn)	..	50
Standard (New York)	130	133
Standard pf	150	155
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	9	10
Syracuse 1st 8s, 1946	88½	93
Western (Milwaukee)	89	91
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	106	108

KEY TO BOND LIST.

The following is a list of bonds which do not appear in their proper alphabetical order in the "Complete Bond Quotation List" on Pages 4 and 5, but are here so arranged. Opposite each is placed the name of the system under which they are given in the table referred to:

Railroad Bonds.

Road.	System.
Alabama Central—	Southern Ry.
Alabama Midland—	Sav., Fla. & Western.
Albany & Susq—	Delaware & Hudson
Allegheny Valley—	Penn. R. R.
Allegheny & Western—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts
Am. Dock & Imp—	Central of N. J.
Atlantic & Danville—	Southern Ry.
Atlantic & Yadkin—	Southern Railway.
Austin & Northwestern—	Southern Pacific.
Battle Creek & Sturgis—	Michigan Central.
Beach Creek—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Bellev. & Carondelet—	Illinois Central.
Bonneville Edg. Co—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Brooklyn & Montauk—	Long Island.
Brunswick & Western—	Sav., Fla., & West.
Buffalo, New York & Erie—	Erie.
Buffalo & Southwestern—	Erie.
Carb. & Shawneetown—	Illinois Central.
Carolina Central—	Seaboard & Roanoke.
Carthage & Adirondack—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Ced. Rap., Ia. F. & N—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Central Ohio—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Central Pacific—	Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Erie—	Erie.
Chicago & St. Louis—	Atch., Top. & Santa Fé.
Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans—	Illinois Cent.
Chic., St. Louis & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Chic., Ind., St. L. & C—	C., C. & St. L.
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve—	C., C. & St. L.
Clearfield & Mahoning—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Cleveland & Marietta—	Penn. R. R.
Cleveland & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Columbia & Greenville—	Southern Railway
Col. & Hocking Valley—	Hocking Val. Ry.
Col. Conneaut & Pitts—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Dakota & Great Southern—	C., Mil. & St. P.
Dallas & Waco—	Mo., Kan. & Texas
Del. Riv. R. B. & Bdge. Co—	Penn. R. R.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge—	C., R. I. & Pac.
Des Moines & Minneapolis—	Chi. & N. W.
Detroit, Bay City & Western—	Mich. Central.
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton—	L. S. & M. S.
Dunk. Val. & Corry—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga—	Southern Ry.
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern—	C. G. C. & I.
Erie & Central Pa—	Lehigh Valley
Evansville & Indianapolis—	Louis. & Nash.
Evansville & Terre Haute—	Louis. & Nash.
Flint & Pere Marquette—	Pere Marquette.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Fort Wayne & Jackson—	Lake Shore & M. S.
Fort Wayne & Michigan—	Lake Shore & M. S.
Fort Wayne & Western—	Penn. Co.
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande—	Texas & Pacific.
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A—	Southern Pacific Co.
Georgia Pacific—	Southern Railway
Gila Val., G. & Northern—	South. Pac. Co.
Gouverneur & Oswego 1st gtd. g. 5s—	N. W. C.
Grand Rapids & Ind—	Penn. Co.
Grey's Point Terminal—	St. L. Southwn.
Hannibal & St. Joseph—	C., B. & Quincy.
Housatonic R—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Houston, E. & W. Texas—	Southern Pacific.
Houston & Texas Central—	Southern Pacific.
Iowa Midland—	Chicago & Northwest.
Jefferson R. R—	Erie
Kalamazoo, A. & G. R—	L. S. & M. S.
Kanawha & Michigan—	Toledo & Ohio Central.
Kansas City & Pacific—	Missouri, Kan. & Texas.
Kansas Midland—	St. Louis & San Francisco.
Kentucky Central—	Louisville & Nashville.
Keokuk & Des Moines—	C., R. I. & P.
Knoxville & Ohio—	Southern Railway.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	N. Y. C. & H.
Lehigh & Hudson River—	Central of New Jersey.
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre—	Central of New Jersey.
Leroy & Caney Valley—	Missouri Pacific.
Long Dock—	Erie
La. & Ms. River—	Chicago & Alton.
Long Island—	Penn. Co.
Mahoning Coal—	L. S. & M. Southern.
McKeesport & B. Vernon—	N. Y. C. & Hudson.
Metropolitan Elevated—	Manhattan Elevated.
Michigan Central—	New York Central & Hudson.
Midland of New Jersey—	Erie.
Mil. Lake Shore & West—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Madison—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Northern—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Minneapolis & St. Louis—	C., M. & St. Paul.
Minneapolis Union—	C., M. & St. P.
Mississippi Central—	Illinois Central.
Mo. Kan. & Texas—	Mo., Kan. & Texas.
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt—	Missouri Pacific.
Monongahela—	Penn. R. R.
Montana Central—	St. P. & Man.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas—	S. Pacific Co.
Morris & Essex—	Del., Lack. & W.
Nash., Flor. & Shef—	Louisville & Nashville
New H. & Derby—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. J. Junction R. R—	N. Y. C. & H.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co—	Penn. Co.
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach—	Long Island
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake—	Erie.
N. Y. & Harlem—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y., Lack. & Western—	Del., L. & W.
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western—	Erie.
N. Y. & New England—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. & Northern—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Putnam—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach—	Long Island.
N. Y., Sus. & Western—	Erie.
N. Y., Texas & Mexico—	Southern Pacific Co.
North Illinois—	Chicago & Northwestern.
Northern Ohio—	Lake Erie & Western.
Northern Railway, Cal—	South. Pacific.
North Wisconsin—	C., St. P., M. & O.
Northern & Montreal—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ohio, Ind. & W—	C., C. & St. L.
Oregon Railway & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon & Cal—	Southern Pacific.
Ouachita Short Line—	Union Pac.
Oswego & Rome—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P—	Chi. & N. W.
Pacific of Missouri—	Missouri Pacific
Peninsula & Atlantic—	Lehigh Valley.
Perth & Eastern—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Phila., Chi., Chi. & St. L—	Penn. Co.
Phila., Penn. W. & Chi—	Penn. R. R.
Phila., Wilmg. & Balt—	N. Y. C. & R.
Pitts., Shen. & Lake Erie—	Pitts. & Lake Erie.
Richmond & Danville—	Southern Railway
Rochester & Pittsburg—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens—	N. Y. C. & H.
Rutland—	Delaware & Hudson
Sabine & E. Texas—	Texas & Pacific.
Sag. Riv. & Montauk—	Long Island.
St. Clair Tunnel—	Grand Trunk.
St. Joseph & Grand Island—	Union Pacific.
St. L., Alton & T. H—	Chicago & Alton.
St. L., Merch. Bge—	Terminal R. R. of St. L.
St. Louis Southern—	Illinois Central
St. Paul & Duluth—	Northern Pacific
St. Paul & North. Pac—	North. Pac.
St. Paul & Sioux City—	C., St. P., M. & O.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass—	South. Pac. Co.
Sciota Val. & N. E—	Norfolk & Western
Sherman, Shreveport & South—	Mo., K. & T.
Silver Springs, O. & G—	Sav., Florida & W.
South Carolina & Ga—	Southern Railway
So. & No. Ala—	Louisville & Nashville.
Sunbury & Lewistown—	Penn. R. R.
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y—	Del., L. & W.
Tebo & Neosho—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Texas & New Orleans—	Southern Pacific Co.
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co—	Penn. R. R.
Utah Central—	Rio Grande Western.
Utah Northern—	Union Pacific.
Utica & Black River—	N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Verdigris Val., Ind. & W—	Missouri Pacific.
Virginia Midland—	Southern Railway.
Warren Railroad—	Del., Lack. & Western.
Wash., Ohio & Western—	Southern Railway.
Washington Central—	Northern Pacific.
Western North Carolina—	Southern Railway.
West Shore—	N. Y. Central & Hudson.
West Virginia & Pittsburg—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Wilkesbarre & Eastern—	Erie R. R.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls—	St. P., M. & M.
Winona & St. Paul—	Chicago & N. W.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Oct. 13. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus**	$3,500,000	July, 1900 3½	*204	July 6	*204	July 6	*204	July 6, 1900
140	175	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1900 4	155	Sept. 5	150	Sept. 24	150	Oct. 2, 1900
1	3	Am. Spirits Mfg	27,983,380	.. ..	4	Feb. 15	1½	Sept. 6	*3	Sept. 25, 1900
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	6,995,800	.. ..	*14	Sept. 26	*14	Sept. 26	*14	Sept. 26, 1900
16	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	18	Mar. 26	16	Sept. 12	16	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.. ..	48	Apr. 2	40½	July 24	*45½	Oct. 2, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	Oct., 1900 1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
100	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	21	Feb. 15, 1899
400	..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	6,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	73	Aug. 29, 1900
68	71½	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	.. ..	73	Aug. 29	52	Feb. 27	73	Aug. 29, 1900
109	115	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900 3	115	April 26	95¾	Mar. 21	112	July 18, 1900
124	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	125½	June 11	125	May 23	*125	Oct. 3, 1900
..	..	**Central Coal & Coke**	1,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	20⅞	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	June 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	..	..	171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. ..	39⅝	Jan. 15	37	April 25	39	Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chi. & East Ill	6,197,800	July 2, 1900 2½	109	Mar. 27	88	Jan. 31	93	Sept. 11, 1900
..	..	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	5,830,700	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	125	Aug. 15	120	Jan. 17	125½	Sept. 19, 1900
32	33¼	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	7,489,100	.. ..	42	Mar. 31	30	June 23	32½	Oct. 6, 1900
160	175	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	*170	June 11, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
27	29	Chi. Term. Transfer pf	17,000,000	.. ..	30¾	April 27	27	Sept. 20	29¾	Oct. 4, 1900
110	112¾	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1900 1¼	115	Oct. 3	108½	June 7	115	Oct. 3, 1900
23	27	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	8,000,000	.. ..	28	April 27	14½	Jan. 10	23	Sept. 6, 1900
62	67	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1½	72	April 10	46	Jan. 2	64	Sept. 21, 1900
132	..	Cleveland & Pitts	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1900 1¾	137	July 30	*135½	July 3	186½	Oct. 5, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.. ..	2⅝	April 10	1½	May 7	1½	July 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	.. ..	3⅝	Mar. 26	⅝	Sept. 24	⅝	Sept. 24, 1900
110	120	Col. Fuel & I. pf	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1900 8	131½	Jan. 17	118	Sept. 6	121	Sept. 11, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.. ..	12⅝	May 3	9	Jan. 4	11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	.. ..	29⅞	Mar. 21	21	Jan. 5	29	June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	.. ..	..	..	..	..	30	June 9, 1898
100	180	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1900 1¾	*183	Jan. 17	*158	June 7	*175	Sept. 20, 1900
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	52	May 9	50	Feb. 16	*52	Aug. 31, 1900
85	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	..	..	..	..	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Dul., South Shore & At. pf	10,000,000	.. ..	17⅛	Mar. 5	12	July 6	12	Sept. 28, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1900 3¾	*400	Jan. 20	*395	July 5	*395	July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Oct. 8, 1900 1¼	122⅝	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 3	100⅞	May 10, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	15¼	May 22	14½	April 4	*15⅛	Aug. 1, 1900
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio G	3,108,100	.. ..	19	April 3	15	June 1	17	Sept. 15, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Oct., 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*103½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
3¾	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	.. ..	3½	May 24	3¼	May 24	3¼	May 24, 1900
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	July 2, 1900 50c	17½	Mar. 27	15	Feb. 2	18	June 19, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
3	10	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	7¼	Nov. 9, 1899
10	20	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40	Feb. 13	15	Sept. 18	15	Sept. 22, 1900
45	55	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	52½	July 21	52½	July 21, 1900
205½	210	**Lake Shore**	49,466,500	July 28, 1900 3½	210	May 24	206	April 26	*200	Sept. 21, 1900
60	70	Long Island	12,000,000	.. ..	89	May 5	47½	Jan. 4	65	Oct. 2, 1900
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype**	10,000,000	Sep. 29, 1900 5	..	..	..	..	*153	May 31, 1899
83	..	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900 2	83	Sept. 14	76	Feb. 27	81¾	Oct. 5, 1900
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1900 2	*115	June 8	105	July 23	*105	Sept. 25, 1900
..	9¼	Mo., Kansas & Texas	55,181,000	.. ..	12⅜	Mar. 28	9	Sept. 19	9¼	Sept. 19, 1900
186⅜	187½	**Morris & Essex**	15,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	189½	May 8	184	June 25	185⅝	Sept. 27, 1900
47	66	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	45	June 29	43	June 27	45	June 29, 1900
84	89	National Biscuit pf	23,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900 1¾	96	Feb. 17	79½	June 18	88½	Oct. 4, 1900
17⅜	17⅞	National Lead	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900 1	28¾	Feb. 5	15⅞	Aug. 11	18	Oct. 6, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	3½	June 9, 1899
20	32	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	37	April 30	33	Aug. 15	*34	Sept. 28, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
32	34	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	.. ..	40¾	Mar. 29	29	June 20	34	Oct. 4, 1900
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,850	Oct. 1, 1900 3	413	July 12	405	July 1	413	July 12, 1900
130¼	132½	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	Oct., 1900 1¼	134	Feb. 28	130	Feb. 2	130¼	Oct. 2, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**O. & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 1	31⅞	May 15	25	May 21	25	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,375,100	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,161,800	July 2, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
88	95	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	87½	Jan. 4	82½	Sept. 20	*83	Oct. 2, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	..	..	*170	June 26, 1899
400	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	*420	June 11	*420	June 11	*420	June 11, 1900
6½	7½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.. ..	9½	Mar. 26	5	June 19	8	Oct. 4, 1900
20¾	23	Père Marquette	14,145,000	.. ..	20½	Mar. 27	20	Jan. 29	23½	Aug. 15, 1900
52	58	Père Marquette pf	10,162,200	.. ..	64½	Mar. 27	54½	Mar. 22	*53	Sept. 19, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,050	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	*117	May 16, 1899
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19,714,200	Oct. 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	*188⅝	June 7, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.. ..	2¼	Mar. 20	1⅛	Aug. 1	1¼	Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf	4,201,300	July 16, 1900 ½	10¼	Mar. 28	8	June 1	8½	June 26, 1900
192	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900 4	*193	Aug. 7	*193	Aug. 7	*193	Aug. 7, 1900
..	90	Rio Grande West. pf	7,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	93	Mar. 22	80	Jan. 16	*87	Sept. 26, 1900
132¼	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,500,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1¼	131⅞	Mar. 26	131⅞	Mar. 26	*133	Oct. 1, 1900
..	..	**St. J. & Grand I**	4,000,000	.. ..	7⅞	Aug. 21	5	May 24	7	Oct. 4, 1900
..	..	St. J. & Grand I. 1st pf	5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1	40½	Jan. 2	38¼	May 26	42	Sept. 26, 1900
..	..	St. J. & Grand I. 2d pf	3,500,000	.. ..	16½	Feb. 15	11⅝	June 26	15	Sept. 18, 1900
62¾	64	Silver Bullion Certificates	.. ..	.. ..	60¾	Mar. 16	59½	Jan. 16	60¾	Mar. 16, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
15	18	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I	7,500,000	.. ..	22½	June 15	18	Aug. 30	*18	Sept. 10, 1900
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	July, 1900 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.. ..	*14	April 11	*14	April 11	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*40	April 9	*40	April 9	*40	Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Tol., Peo. & West	4,076,900	.. ..	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10	Sept. 26, 1900
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1½	68½	Jan. 24	61½	July 5	62	Oct. 5, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 ½	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.. ..	½	May 23	⅜	May 22	½	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	.. ..	13½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	*11½	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 20, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	105	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
124	128	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 16, 1900 3	127½	Mar. 29	123	Feb. 21	*125½	Oct. 3, 1900
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*36	Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	**Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf**	4,001,000	.. ..	58½	April 3	44½	Sept. 22	47	Sept. 22, 1900

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, New York and Harlem, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Long Island, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are each $25 par, and New Central Coal is $20 par.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Road.	System.
Cahaba Ct. Min. Co—	Term. Coal, Fuel & R.
Calc. Gas Light & C. Co—	People's G. & C. Co.
Clearfield Bitum. Coal—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Consumers' Gas Co—	Peop. G. & C. Co.
De Bardeleben C. & I. Co—	Term. C. & I.
Edison El. Illum. Co—	Phila. Co. & Pitts.
Edison El. Ill. Co. N. Y—	N. Y. Edison Co.
Equit. G. & Fuel—	Chicago G. & C. Co.
Helena Gas Co—	Peop. G. & C. Co.
Indiana Coal & Iron—	Term. C. & I.

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FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	$9,840,345
Week ended Oct. 13, 1899	11,393,283
From Jan. 4, 1900	403,844,886
From Jan. 1, 1899	419,176,718

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 9, 1900	$10,916,163
Week ended Jan. 10, 1899	11,427,206
From Jan. 1, 1900	454,952,979
From Jan. 1, 1899	349,031,613

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	$25,094
Week ended Oct. 13, 1899	2,959,336
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,778,044
From Jan. 1, 1899	18,258,798

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	$13,334
Week ended Oct. 13, 1899	4,054
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,209,830
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,883,523

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	$11,760
Week ended Oct. 13, 1899	2,919,782

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1900	$45,491,795
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,624,725

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	$35,146
Week ended Oct. 13, 1899	79,752
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,762,620
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,130,333

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	$1,118,716
Week ended Oct. 13, 1899	963,465
From Jan. 1, 1900	40,509,149
From Jan. 1, 1899	36,597,810

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	$1,083,570
Week ended Oct. 13, 1899	884,713
From Jan. 1, 1900	36,746,529
From Jan. 1, 1899	33,467,488

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	$60,240
Week ended Oct. 13, 1899	3,039,088
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,540,664
From Jan. 1, 1899	16,389,131

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	$1,132,050
Week ended Oct. 13, 1899	968,519
From Jan. 1, 1900	87,783,988
From Jan. 1, 1899	62,481,342

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 13, 1899	$2,071,069
Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	$1,071,810
From Jan. 1, 1900	82,228,324
From Jan. 1, 1899	46,092,211

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 13	$926,520,551	$52,562,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	830,384,300	43,249,635
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,338	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,966,450
Sept. 1	959,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,308,001	45,452,304
Aug. 18	736,760,226	49,880,774
Aug. 11	867,786,104	41,729,667
Aug. 4	782,061,788	55,383,359
July 28	753,779,500	45,311,780
July 21	735,578,094	46,704,063
July 14	865,929,981	51,182,188
*July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	880,910,627	60,314,484
June 23	842,062,268	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9	898,031,096	54,623,650
*June 2	820,976,655	49,240,920
May 26	905,215,330	55,921,961
May 19	1,006,883,479	51,884,226
May 12	936,720,213	54,536,513
May 5	1,158,701,031	72,806,381
April 28	1,064,446,657	48,974,241
April 21	1,105,384,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,896,598	66,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,865,960	47,934,706
March 17	1,043,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	963,389,761	50,568,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,089	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,062,852	59,067,550
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,399
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	56,908,365
Jan. 13	1,097,026,402	58,654,508
*Jan. 6	1,140,108,226	62,735,567
*Dec. 30	980,902,685	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,043	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,039,136,986	46,097,701
Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	53,682,100
Nov. 18	1,263,834,833	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,060
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,674,878
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,920,983
Oct. 14	1,163,902,485	53,281,180

*Five days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1¾@4 per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@5¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £1,371,457 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.41, became 43.22 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 5,350,000f gold and 6,675,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market was very weak. Posted rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.80@$4.80¼ for sixty days, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.83⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.87⅛@$4.90 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20@5.20 less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 93⅞ and 94 7-16@94½, and guilders at 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Slight, 7½c premium; telegraph, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,841. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

'UP TO GARDINER,' HE SAYS

Mr. McCullagh Confers with the District Attorney.

CASES TO GO TO MAGISTRATES

The Evidence, Mr. McCullagh Says, Is Sufficient to Close Illegal Resorts that Are Colonization Centres.

"It is now up to Col. Gardiner," was the statement made by Superintendent of Elections McCullagh yesterday, after he had an hour's interview with the District Attorney, during which he told Col. Gardiner that if he (the District Attorney) was sincere in his desire to stop infractions of the law, to suppress poolrooms, gambling houses, and places of ill repute, and to maintain the purity of the ballot, evidence that if properly used would lead to the suppression of the places complained of would be furnished by the Superintendent of Elections.

The conference with Col. Gardiner was the outcome of a letter which Mr. McCullagh received from the District Attorney on Saturday, and which is as follows:

I have to acknowledge your communication of the 9th inst., mailed on the 10th, in which you say that in preparing the duties imposed upon you by law, you have caused investigations to be made of numerous persons and places in the County of New York, many of which you have every reason to believe will be used for the purpose of prostituting the elective franchise for the next general election, and that in making such investigations your deputies have secured evidence of flagrant violations of law, which you are prepared to submit through me to the Grand Jury whenever called upon by me to do so.

In reply to your letter, it is proper to remark that whenever the police authorities have complaints to make, in due official course, for violations of the Penal Code, they submit them in the first instance, provided the accused is within the jurisdiction of the State, to one or another of the seven city Magistrates' courts, which are daily open for the purpose.

Upon entering upon the administration of this office, I made a rule which has been found to be very salutary, that except in extraordinary cases, as, for example, where the accused is not within the jurisdiction of the State and extradition proceedings may be necessary, or in the case of public officers or other instances specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure, a complaint should be submitted to a Magistrate's court in the first place, instead of the Grand Jury, and the accused thus be given an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel and a full and fair preliminary judicial investigation made into the whole matter, so that if innocent he may be discharged from custody.

This is but a matter of justice, and the Code of Criminal Procedure has carefully provided for a prompt and speedy consideration and disposal of a complaint by such Magistrate's court.

The Board of City Magistrates have, on more than one occasion, expressed to me their official and personal approval of this rule of the office.

In cases of alleged violation of the election law in connection with registration, it would seem that an accused should be accorded that preliminary inquiry contemplated by the Code of Criminal Procedure, as otherwise he might be deprived of his opportunity, if innocent, of exercising the elective franchise as a citizen.

In my opinion, in a constitutional republic like ours, a free and fair ballot is the bulwark of our liberties.

I shall esteem it both a duty and a privilege not only to assist you, but all other citizens, in every effort to prevent false registration and illegal voting.

I shall be happy to confer with you upon this subject, and if you can make it convenient to call at this office at such time as you may designate, at which the evidence which you may have of flagrant violations of law, I will see that they are at once placed before the Magistrate sitting in the First District Court, in the Criminal Court Building, and due complaint entered and such case vigorously prosecuted.

The existence of poolrooms and other illegal and vicious resorts failed to come to the attention of Mr. McCullagh officially when he was making an investigation of the colonization that was alleged to thrive in these places. They are situated principally on the east side, in Stanton, Delancey, and Allen Streets. The resorts of vice have driven out at least one church—St. Stanislaus—and their existence will be the subject of a memorial that Bishop Potter will present to the Mayor, in which the police apathy will be charged.

At the consultation between the District Attorney and Mr. McCullagh yesterday, Assistant District Attorneys Unger and Hennesy were present. All that the District Attorney's office would say about the matter afterward was that Assistant District Attorney Hennesy would have charge of such cases as the District Attorney decided to prosecute.

EVIDENCE OFFERED COL. GARDINER

From Superintendent McCullagh, however, it was learned that he had made a tender of the evidence in his possession to the prosecuting officer of the county, and he told Col. Gardiner that whenever he was ready to proceed actively in the matter he would have every aid that the office of the State Superintendent of Elections could give. Col. Gardiner stated that he would begin the prosecution of such cases as the evidence warranted on Monday next, when he would go before certain Magistrates and ask that warrants be issued.

"We have agreed," said Superintendent McCullagh, "that such cases as the District Attorney decides to act upon shall first be submitted to a City Magistrate and warrants shall be asked for. There will then be a preliminary hearing before the cases are submitted to the Grand Jury. In that phase of the matter I deferred to the wishes of the District Attorney, because I wanted to afford him every facility to act in these cases and to provide against any hitch that might be blamed on a technicality.

"I have not submitted to Col. Gardiner in a lump the evidence in my possession against poolrooms and houses of ill repute, nor do I intend to do so. When he is ready, the evidence in a case will be given to him, and if he decides to prosecute, we will help him. If not, then another case will be given to him and he can take his pick as to which he wants to proceed on. It would hardly do," said the Superintendent significantly, "to publish all of our evidence a week in advance of any contemplated action.

"We have reason to believe, indeed we can prove, that most of these places against which we have evidence are colonization centres, and the District Attorney says he is as anxious to stop illegal voting and registration as we are. If he will the places can be shut up permanently. Naturally, my principal interest in the matter is to prevent election frauds."

"But if you present to the District Attorney a list of places of ill repute, that can be proved to be such, must he not proceed against the owners as law breakers even if the charge of colonization cannot be maintained?" the Superintendent was asked.

"That is the milk in the cocoanut," said Mr. McCullagh. "We have positive evidence as to the character of these places aside from the fact that they are colonizing centres. It is my opinion that it is incumbent upon the District Attorney to close these places up as vicious resorts upon the evidence we can furnish him. In short, it may be summed up in one phrase—it is now up to Col. Gardiner. His subsequent actions in the matter will be the best evidence of his good faith."

While Col. Gardiner refused to make any statement as to the conference with Superintendent McCullagh, a member of his staff stated that in giving evidence in his possession to the District Attorney against gambling and disorderly houses, Mr. McCullagh was acting in the capacity of a private citizen who sees a violation of the law and desires to have the source suppressed by the authorities.

"It remains to be seen," he said "what the evidence which Mr. McCullagh claims to have is worth."

Superintendent McCullagh and his staff of clerks were busy all day tabulating the duplicate lists of registered voters which were sent to the Superintendent by the Election Inspectors as required by law. The purpose of the tabulation is that the deputies may inspect and investigate the lists. Mr. McCullagh said that there had been a healthy falling off in registration from lodging houses and Raines law hotels, and this he attributed to the activity shown by his department in keeping a watch on colonizers and to the arrests that had been made.

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

Complaint Changed in Cases of Alleged Illegal Registration.

The charge of illegal registration made against James Lynch of 593 Third Avenue, Michael McMahon of 29 Henry Street; William King of 41 Cherry Street, James Ferguson of 103 Bowery, Martin Murphy of 28 Hamilton Street, and John Kelly of 13 Oliver Street, in the Yorkville Court on Friday, was changed yesterday to criminal conspiracy by Deputy Attorney General Hammond, and the men were remanded for a further hearing to-day by Magistrate Flammer.

The men were arrested on Friday by several of Superintendent McCullagh's deputies in the polling place of the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, and later were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Court, charged with illegal registration. They were represented by James Nugent.

The prosecution yesterday had several of the deputies and the Board of Registry in court. The Magistrate had a stenographer present, for the first time, and, after the testimony of several witnesses had been heard, Mr. Nugent, for the defense, moved that the men be discharged from custody.

Magistrate Flammer said he had no doubt the men were guilty. The Deputy Attorney General had previously decided to change the complaint to one of criminal conspiracy, and the men were remanded for a hearing to-day.

YACHT CREW'S SUFFERINGS.

Hours in the Water, Clinging to Capsized Craft—Owner's Brave Act —One Dies.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 15.—The yacht Myrtle, from this port, capsized early yesterday evening off Great Beds Light, at the head of Raritan Bay. Four men were thrown into the water. They were Charles Hughes, the owner of the yacht; Ira Coddington, Conrad Vogtman, and a Swede, whose name is not known.

The men clung to the overturned boat for ten hours. They suffered terribly, and Vogtman's agony was ended early this morning by death. The water was intensely cold, and the men were submerged up to their armpits at times. They saw the lights of tugs and tows passing in the distance, and during the evening continually called for help, but no one heard them. They finally became hoarse, and were so chilled by the water they could shout no longer.

Vogtman about 2 o'clock this morning let go his hold and was sinking when Hughes grabbed him, and for an hour Hughes clung to the boat with one hand and held Vogtman afloat with the other. He finally discovered that he was holding a corpse, and with the aid of Coddington a rope was passed about the body and it was allowed to drift behind the yacht. Hughes then passed a rope about the Swede, whose strength was apparently fast ebbing. He and Coddington still clung to the hull of the yacht.

The sloop Imogene, Capt. Benjamin Tilton, bound out for the lobster grounds at 6 o'clock this morning, sighted the derelict. Even then, owing to the wind being fluky and adverse, it was almost an hour before the Imogene could reach the overturned craft. Hughes and Coddington had to be lifted into the Imogene and the Swede was semi-conscious. The Imogene put about at once and made Keyport, where the men were treated and then sent to their homes here. Coddington could not talk above a whisper, and the Swede cannot articulate at all. Mr. Hughes is also suffering, and pneumonia is feared in all three cases. Vogtman was thirty-five years old, unmarried, and had no relatives so far as known. His body will be buried here.

STEAMER DISABLED AT SEA.

Seamen Go Seven Hundred Miles in Small Boat for Assistance.

BARBADOS, Oct. 15.—The first officer and part of the crew of the British steamer Hostilius have arrived here in a small boat to procure assistance for their steamer, which lies disabled in midocean about 700 miles from this port.

The Hostilius, in command of Capt. Lewis, sailed from East London, South Africa, on Sept. 8, and from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, on Sept. 27, for Key West. On Oct. 2, in latitude 19 north, longitude 49 west, the propeller shaft of the steamer broke.

Being unable to effect repairs, Capt. Lewis decided to send to the nearest port for assistance. The first officer and a portion of the crew volunteered to undertake the voyage, and arrived here to-day.

Her Majesty's cruiser Indefatigable of the West India Squadron will proceed immediately to find the disabled vessel, and will render all assistance possible to get her to port, where repairs can be made.

The Hostilius is a fine new steamer of 2,025 tons net. She was launched last May and has made only two voyages since she left the yards. Her first service was from Greenock to New Orleans, whence she sailed to East London. The Hostilius is owned by R. P. Houston & Co. of Liverpool.

CHICAGO GAS SITUATION.

Reported Settlement with Division of Territory—Officials Silent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Confirmation of the reported settlement of the gas war comes from everywhere but the officials of the warring companies. The basis is said to be a division of territory.

During the past three days the price of the stock of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company has advanced over $10 a share.

When the war first developed, gas stock was selling at 96, reaching the low point Thursday, and that such a great recovery should have been made in such a short time is considered evidence of the successful progress of peace negotiations.

Senator Kenney of Delaware Ill.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 15.—United States Senator R. R. Kenney of Delaware is at his home here, seriously ill, being threatened with typhoid fever. He contracted a severe cold while delivering addresses through the State last week. His condition is such as to require the constant attendance of a physician.

Germany Has a Good Wine Harvest.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Full returns as to the wine harvest throughout Germany for the year show that it is more abundant and of more excellent quality than for several years previous.

Why So Many Travel This Way:

"Because we like beautiful scenery, prosperous cities, and growing towns, and when the train stops we have arrived somewhere. That is why we travel by the New York Central."—Commercial Traveler.—Adv.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 78⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c; cotton, middling, 10¼c; iron, Northern No. 1, $15.75; butter, Western creamery, 21½@22c. Commercial World.—Page 12.
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Have You Eaten Too Much? Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

If your dinner distresses you, half a teaspoon in half a glass of water gives quick relief.—Adv.

CHICAGO GAMBLER'S DEBTS

George V. Hankins's Wife Files a Petition in Bankruptcy Here.

HER LIABILITIES, $598,118.49

Her Husband's Effort to Start a Gaming House in This City—She Is Now Keeping a Boarding House.

Although Mrs. Effie S. Hankins keeps a boarding house at 218 West Forty-sixth Street, she filed yesterday a bankruptcy petition that placed her liabilities at $598,118.49. Nominal assets, amounting to $823 worth of mortgaged furniture, were given in the schedules.

George V. Hankins, the petitioner's husband, is a well-known turfman, gambler, and speculator of Chicago. It was through indorsing promissory notes signed by him that Mrs. Hankins became insolvent. The notes were secured by mortgages and trust deeds on Hankins's property in Chicago, which, according to his wife, is worth more than $1,500,000.

W. N. Loew, counsel for Mrs. Hankins, said last night that his client's husband came to this city two years ago for the purpose of opening a gambling house in Thirty-fourth Street, near the Waldorf-Astoria; that he had spent $32,000 in fitting up the place, but that he had at last given up the scheme, because he "was informed that he would have to take a stranger into partnership with him."

When Mr. Loew was asked what was meant by this last statement, he replied:

"Oh, you know how the Tammany people are. When anything opens up they want a share in it. I guess it was they who broke up Hankins by trying to force a partner on him."

According to the counsel, Hankins owns Chicago real estate that has been valued at $500,000 by the Judges of the Board of Real Estate in that city. The property is now in charge of the Northern Trust Company, Mr. Loew says, and they are trying to save it for the benefit of the creditors. There is a blanket mortgage on the whole property for $300,000, Mr. Loew added.

Mrs. Hankins's boarding house at 218 West Forty-sixth Street is elegantly appointed; halls, stairways, and rooms contain beautiful carpets and rugs, and there is much tapestry and many ornaments. There are statues, antique vases, carved chairs, mahogany tables, and numerous other handsome furnishings.

When a reporter called at the house early last evening, he was told by a colored butler that Mrs. Hankins had gone out for dinner at a fashionable restaurant in the neighborhood, but that she would return later. A little before midnight she returned and answered questions relative to the bankruptcy petition.

"Why," she said, "my husband did come here to open up a gaming house, but Mr. Loew is wrong in saying that the enterprise fell through on account of some one trying to force a partner on him. It failed simply because New York wasn't a good place for such things, and, besides, Mr. Hankins was already in a bad fix financially, so his funds gave out before arrangements for the opening of the place had been entirely completed.

"For more than three years Mr. Hankins and I have been trying to stave off this collapse, which we felt to be almost unavertable. He used to be a very rich man. He had racing stables, owned tracks and gaming houses, and speculated successfully in real estate.

"Luck turned against us when the Illinois Legislature began to pass those laws ruining the racing business and keeping sporting men from making money in various other ways. My husband had just finished a fine race track; it went to rack and ruin. He had just bought lots of new horses, the finest in all the West; they were of no use to him with all the adverse laws in force, so he had to sell them—or most of them.

"Besides all that, real estate began to go down. He had accumulated lots of it. All of it together is worth about $1,700,000, but now that the hard times are reigning in Chicago, you couldn't sell it for near that much.

"Well, we had to mortgage pretty nearly everything. What imediately caused the crash was an enormous building that Mr. Hankins was putting up. Into it he sunk all the money he could get, and he got it by mortgaging the rest of our properties. Then there was some business complication with the architect or builder or somebody, and that delayed the completion of the structure and entailed more enormous expenditures.

"Finally, we had gotten into such a financial muddle that ruin was inevitable. It was then that my husband tried and failed at his scheme to start a big gaming place here. When he was unsuccessful in that our last chance was gone. He sold his personal property to help meet the pressing demands of creditors. I did the same. All my diamonds are gone; there was $175,000 worth of them. My other jewelry, all of my best clothes that were salable—in fact, everything—was disposed of.

"Then I came to New York to start life anew. I fixed up this place, and am conducting a good boarding house for people with money. But even after I came here—eight or ten months ago—my creditors and those of my husband still continued to torment me, and that is the reason that I filed the petition in bankruptcy to-day."

Mrs. Hankins said that her husband would also file a bankruptcy petition within a few days.

"But he will have more creditors named in his," she added, "than I have in mine."

The following statements were made in Mrs. Hankins's petition, filed yesterday:

Of the liabilities, $2,840 were contracted in New York in 1896, 1897, and 1900, and the balance in Chicago in 1895 and 1898. Of the liabilities, $576,392 were for indorsing notes for her husband, George V. Hankins, in Chicago, which were secured by mortgages and trust deeds on his property, in which she joined. These claims are in favor of the Northern Trust Company, $276,000; James C. Hutchins, $125,000; Charles L. Hutchinson, $90,000; John Gallow Brown, $30,000; Noble B. Judah, $21,892; George W. Newberry, $21,000, and J. Roberts Foulke, $12,500, all of Chicago. She owes Ludwig Bauman & Co. $823 for furniture, secured by a chattel mortgage. She owes $1,455 for jewelry, $871 for millinery, $155 for dressmaking, and $1,000 to a Chicago doctor.

HANKINS'S CHICAGO CAREER.

His "Dinner-Pail" Gambling House—Investments in Real Estate—Ventures on the Turf.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 15.—George V. Hankins is one of the most famous green-cloth speculators in the West. At one time he was noted as the king gambler of Chicago. His old "Dinner Pail" gambling house, at 134 Clarke Street, was one of the finest equipped establishments in the country. From 1890 to 1892 he made thousands of dollars in this resort. There was no police restraint and every kind of game, from chuck-a-luck to faro, was in full blast on the three floors of the house.

Mr. Hankins was also a heavy real estate speculator. When he had a few thousand dollars to spare he invested in vacant property in Michigan and Indiana Avenues, between Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. There was a slight falling off in the value of this property just after the World's Fair, but in a couple of years it began to increase enormously, and Mr. Hankins found himself rich almost before he knew it. He mortgaged considerable of this land and erected expensive flat buildings. These have paid for themselves in a short time, but Mr. Hankins embarked in other ventures, which soon absorbed all his reserve capital.

When Mayor Washburn took charge of the City Government he ordered all gambling suppressed. Michael C. McDonald, Hankins, and others then reopened the Garfield Park race track. A small fortune was put into the improvement of the course, and it was proving a gold mine to the owners when the track came into disrepute and the famous McClaughry raid followed, which resulted in the killing of Capt. Brown, a Texas horse owner, and the eventual closing of the track.

The losses incurred in this enterprise crippled Mr. Hankins considerably, but he still had enough money at his command to become part owner in the Roby race track. This venture, however, did not pay. Constant conflicts with the authorities took all the earnings, and in a short time Hankins was forced out. Meantime he had transferred much of his property, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, to Mr. McDonald, and the residue he mortgaged to the limit.

For several years Mr. Hankins has conducted a small club house at 111 Madison Street. He has been unable to meet the interest upon his mortgages, and the petition in bankruptcy filed by his wife is simply a step in the winding up of his affairs. He practically gave up the property several years ago.

Mrs. Hankins was almost as well known in Chicago as her husband. She kept a South Side resort.

MR. MARBURG ON TRUSTS.

Says the Saving of Traveling Salesmen's Salaries Is Inevitable.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 15.—Theodore Marburg, the well-known tobacco manufacturer and ardent Republican, whose extensive works are now in the American Tobacco Company or Trust, made a political speech to the McKinley Commercial Travelers' Club of Baltimore to-day, in the course of which he said:

"I fear I have very little consolation to offer to the traveling man. There is nothing that at present indicates his rehabilitation. To talk of abolishing trusts is as idle as to talk of abolishing newspapers or to talk of breaking up the great trunk lines and restoring the many small systems that previously existed.

"The trust was born primarily of the fierce competition between American manufactures. It was the competition, and not the tariff, which produced the trust.

"The saving of the salaries of traveling salesmen is only one of the many economies effected by these great business consolidations. I have been a traveling man myself, and know the economic waste involved in devoting one's time to the sale of a particular article on competition with hundreds of others, whose time is exclusively employed in the offer of similar articles."

Mr. Marburg then urged the regulation of the trusts and suggested that they be organized under a National law. In conclusion he said:

"Industrial consolidation is as distinctly a step in the direction of progress as the harnessing of Niagara or other forces of nature. Tremendous economies in this latter field are probably close upon us. Together these things, simply set free the energies of men. As time goes on, less and less labor should be devoted to the production of the actual necessities of life, and more time will be available for the higher pursuits.

"In all economic changes," said Mr. Marburg, "a lot of labor is displaced. This is very hard on the individual, and it is poor consolation to him to know that society is the gainer, but such movements are simply inevitable. The displacement of the traveling man is the result of an economic movement quite disconnected from politics. He will not better his position by voting for Mr. Bryan. What Bryan's victory would involve would be a great business depression, which would simply deprive the traveling man of what opportunity he may now possess to find employment in other fields."

AMERICAN VESSEL SEARCHED.

Suspicion that the Litchfield Was Carrying £1,500,000 of Krueger's Gold Not ustified.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated yesterday, says the American bark Fred P. Litchfield went ashore there from her moorings in Sunday night's gale.

The vessel was searched yesterday for gold, in consequence of a suspicion that she was carrying Mr. Krüger's gold to the amount of £1,500,000.

According to The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Lorenzo Marques the Portuguese found no gold on board the vessel.

Netherlands Railway Helped Boers.

PRETORIA, Oct. 11.—The Transvaal Concessions Commission opened its sessions to-day. Lord Roberts's proclamation granting to the commission power to compel the attendance of witnesses was read.

The first witness was Herr Kretschmar, Managing Director of the Netherlands Railway, who had tried to avoid attending. He gave a startling account of the doings of the company before and during the war, especially in the matter of blowing up bridges in order to stop the British advance and in assisting the Transvaal Government in other ways.

QUAY IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

Goes to the White House and Appeals for Help in His Fight for the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Ex-Senator Quay is in desperate straits. He clearly indicated that he is at the end of his rope by coming to the White House to-day and appealing for help in his fight for the Senate. He has not been at the White House since Senator Hanna gave the vote which turned him out of the Senate.

Mr. Quay has been touring the State of Pennsylvania in his canvass for re-election. This is in itself an unusual proceeding for him and indicates that he is in extremity. Mr. Quay is not a good speaker because his voice is weak, but he is personally popular in many quarters, and his friends believed that if "the old man" would go out and show himself it would stir up the enthusiasm of his admirers.

His newspaper supporters have claimed that the tour was a success, but it is learned on excellent and unbiased authority that it has been extremely unsatisfactory to Mr. Quay. He now appears at the White House and asks the Administration which turned him down for help. The fight against Mr. Quay is not a Democratic fight. It is an independent Republican fight. The Democrats cannot do anything in Pennsylvania, but the Republicans who have been fighting for years against Quay seem now to be making some headway. Mr. Quay did not get much comfort at the White House. The Administration does not care to affront the anti-Quay Republicans at a time when they are demonstrating their strength, and it is understood that the ex-Senator got very little in the way of a promise.

STUART G. NELSON INJURED.

Vice President of the Seaboard Bank Hurt by a Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 15.—Stuart G. Nelson of New York, Vice President of the Seaboard National Bank, who has been resting here for a fortnight, and was to return to business to-morrow, was badly injured as the result of a singular accident last night. After dinner he had a chat with a friend, and in rising from his chair fell heavily, and had to be carried to his room.

An examination to-day showed that his left arm had been broken a few inches below the shoulder, and that there was a serious fracture of the pelvic support. Mrs. Nelson came here to-day.

Nephew of Thomas Carlyle Dead.

TORONTO, Oct. 15.—Dr. James Carlyle, nephew of Thomas Carlyle, the great author, and himself one of the best known educationists of Ontario, died here yesterday of bronchial asthma.

After next Saturday the Hudson River Day Line Strs. will discontinue their trips for the season.—Adv.

BOSTON'S BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME OF MUSIC

Opening of the Symphony Hall a Brilliant Success.

OVATION TO COL. HIGGINSON

Special Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra—Fashionable Dress Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The new Symphony Hall, at Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, was opened to-night with a special concert, preceding the regular Winter series of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The musical programme consisted of a chorale by Bach and Beethoven's Solemn Mass in D.

Between these two numbers the only formalities of the opening were placed. Col. F. L. Higginson, who has been for many years the heart of Boston's musical life, delivered a brief address, in which he told of the progress and consummation of the enterprise. He said in part:

"If it is a success, the credit and your thanks are due to four men—Mr. McKim, Mr. Norcross, Prof. Sabine of Harvard University, and last, but not least, Mr. C. E. Cotting, who, with his wide experience, has watched and guided the construction and guarded our slender purse. Without his aid the hall would not have been ready to-night, and I rejoice for him that his task is fulfilled. Prof. Sabine has studied thoroughly our questions of acoustics, has applied his knowledge to our problem, and I think with success. Prof. Cross of the Institute of Technology has given us the benefit of his counsel, and the help of these three gentlemen has been a pure labor of love.

"You see the handiwork of Mr. Norcross and of his excellent sub-contractors and assistants, but you have not seen their energy and patience in our behalf. As for Mr. McKim, he is here, but will not speak for himself, his partners, and his office. Abandoning his pet idea with absolute cheerfulness, he set himself to devise a plan not entirely to his liking, and even in the execution of this plan he has given up many hopes, wishes, and fancies, because the Directors had no more money.

"Our capital is $500,000, of which $410,700 has been subscribed, and as this sum was far too small the Directors have borrowed the remaining cost, which is about $350,000, making the total cost rising $750,000. They mortgaged the hall with reluctance, but had no other course, as the money was essential. The building has been leased by the Directors for ten years to me, and I am to meet the costs of administration, taxes, and all charges, and to pay to the stockholders the rest of the receipts.

"If is all as it should be. Certain citizens of Boston build a hall, without regard to return in money, and by this act care for the happiness, the convenience, the education, of the inhabitants for twenty miles around this spot, and it is fitting in a Republic that the citizens and not the Government in any form should do such work and bear such burdens. To the more fortunate people of our land belongs the privilege of providing the higher branches of education and art."

After Col. Higginson's address, Owen Wister read a poem, entitled "The Bird of Passage, an Ode to Instrumental Music." Col. Higginson's reception was one of the striking features of the evening, the entire audience rising and applauding for several minutes.

DRESS PARADE.

There was, of course, an intermission, during which large numbers of those present went out into the corridors and indulged in a dress parade, quite equal in appearance to that which is seen on ordinary nights in the lower corridors of the Metropolitan Opera House. It must be added in brilliancy of appearance and in the social distinction of its constituents the audience was the most important ever seen in Boston.

Of course, the leading question of the night was as to the suitability of the hall to the purpose for which it was built. Many opinions were expressed, but no doubt the personal equation played an important part in their formation. Furthermore, hearing could not be the same in all places in the auditorium, and this, too, caused some variety of comment.

But as to the comfort of the seats, the commodious arrangement of the anterooms, the convenience of the entrances, and the luxury of the new corridors, there was a delightful unanimity of sentiment. The general verdict seemed to be that Boston had obtained a Music Hall commensurate in beauty, tastefulness, and comfort with the dignity of the city as a musical and artistic centre.

The acoustics upon which Prof. Sabine has spent much time and study are, so far as could be judged to-night, satisfactory. The stage had been extended forward by a temporary platform, so as to make room for the chorus behind the orchestra. Hence the latter, for which chiefly the hall is intended, was not heard in its designed position. But it can be said that the body of tone produced by singers and players sounded clear, full, and resonant, without harshness or echo.

The resonance on the audience chamber was perhaps best tested by the solo singing and the violoncello obligato in the Benedictus of the Mass. These sounded almost perfectly. The tone was carried and preserved without being tossed about by undue reflexive power. On the whole, it seems quite likely that Prof. Sabine has solved a very difficult problem.

The concert was fully worthy of the occasion. It might have seemed to some more suitable to open a new Symphony Hall with a symphonic performance, but as the programme was representative of the two masters, one of whom founded and the other perfected orchestral forms, there need be no quarrel with it. The choral was simple and easily disposed of.

The work of the night was the mass, for which Mr. Gericke, the conductor, had his splendid orchestra, Wallace Goodrich at the organ, the chorus of the Cecelia Society, enlarged for the occasion, and these soloists: Clementine De Vere, soprano; Gertrude May Stein, contralto; Evans Williams, tenor, and Joseph Baernstein, basso.

A FINE PERFORMANCE.

The mass, which is an appallingly difficult work, has not been heard in New York since 1882. It was last given in Boston, however, three years ago, but on no such scale as that of to-night. The performance of the work was uncommonly fine, and at times overwhelming in its power. The composition itself, like all of Beethoven's vocal works, contains passages almost impossible, especially for the sopranos, while the demands upon the endurance of the chorus are exorbitant.

But the choir to-night seemed filled with inexhaustible enthusiasm, and sang from beginning to end with unflagging zeal. In the phrasing and enunciation its work was excellent, while in the matter of light and shade it was ideal. The attack was not always perfect, but the singers were only human. Mr. Gericke deserves the warmest praise for his careful preparation to perform the stupendous mass. It will probably be years before Boston again hears it done so well.

The soloists, it must be admitted, distinguished themselves less than the chorus. Miss De Vere was in good voice and sang with delightful clarity of tone, but with something too much of serenity of style. For warmth of tone and coloring the palm must be awarded to Miss Stein, whose voice sounded unusually velvety and whose style had unwonted expressiveness. Mr. Evans, considering the fact that he had fallen and twisted his ankle just before going on the stage, sang well, and Mr. Baernstein also was heard to advantage.

But the Hall was really the success of the evening. When Boston settles down to her regular Symphony Concert season, with every seat already sold, she will hear her splendid orchestra in a fitting home and under more favorable conditions than ever before.

The opening of the new hall had an especial meaning for the musical life of Boston. The central influence in music here is the Boston Symphony Orchestra, established by the munificence of Col. Higginson, who invested $1,000,000 for its support. This orchestra, which is the best in the United States, and, in the opinion of many competent judges, in the world, gives each year a series of twenty-four concerts of the highest order. These concerts are the musical food of the culture of Boston. The opera is not a dweller in this city. It comes annually as a welcome visitor, but it is not paramount in music. For years past the orchestral concerts have been given in the old Music Hall, which, like New York's Steinway Hall, was finally found to be too far away from the social centre of the city. Mr. Higginson, Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, and other leaders of culture and society stepped into the breach and gave the money for the erection of the new Symphony Hall. This splendid structure now becomes the temple in which Boston's music lovers bow in adoration before the works of the classic masters of orchestral music and the modern romanticist who are advancing along the art path opened by them.

EXTERIOR OF THE HALL.

The building is the product of the skill of McKim, Mead & White of New York, and is another evidence of the taste and judgment of these architects. It is built absolutely as a music hall, and will serve no other purpose. Operatic or theatrical performances cannot be given on its stage, and its exterior is purely that of a hall. The front on Huntington Avenue is of plain brick, with stone trimmings. It shows a tall centre with a peaked roof, and a stone portico with Doric columns. A short flight of steps leads to the main entrance, which is ample but severe in style. The central part of the building, which contains the hall proper, is considerably taller than the sides, which are wings containing offices, anterooms, and other accessories. On the Massachusetts Avenue side are women's cloakrooms, retiring rooms, and lavatories, all commodious and equipped with all modern conveniences for the comfort of patrons. Similar accommodations for men are to be found on the opposite side.

Between these rooms and the hall run roomy corridors eighteen feet wide, extending all the way around the building. Numerous doors open from the hall on all its floors into these corridors, so that the means of egress are ample. The rooms for the orchestra, chorus, conductor, and library are admirably arranged. The auditorium is plain but elegant. There are two galleries, without boxes, and the seating capacity is 2,500. The proscenium consists of a square, ornate gilt frame, and the gilt decoration is carried out around the front of the balconies. The color scheme of the background is gray. The chairs are upholstered in a light slate color, and the walls are tinted in a very light shade of the same kind. Niches have been built into the wall above the balconies, and in these will hereafter be placed appropriate statuary. At present a single Apollo gives a hint of the admirable effect which will be produced by the scheme when it is completed.

The stage is sufficiently large for the accommodation of the orchestra of seventy-five players, and can be extended over the first five rows of orchestra chairs by a temporary platform when a chorus is employed, as in to-night's concert. The rear wall is concealed by a fine organ, whose large gilt pipes form a handsome background and give the keynote to the gilt decoration used in the proscenium and auditorium.

The importance of to-night's concert was thoroughly appreciated by the music lovers and society of Boston. Frank Damrosch, Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. McKim, and a party of friends came from New York, while Boston was represented by its best-known musicians and social leaders. Among those who have subscribed for seats for the season and were present to-night were:

Prof. J. K. Paine, Prof. Wallace C. Sabine, President Eliot of Harvard, Prof. Cross of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Col. Albert A. Pope, T. Russell Sullivan, J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. G. H. Shaw, W. W. Blackman, C. A. Coffin, B. J. Lang, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Mrs. J. H. P. McKean, Robert Treat Paine, Frank Higginson, John C. Bancroft, W. C. Cabot, George L. Peabody, Elliot Hubbard, S. D. Warren, J. Arthur Bebee, Mrs. S. L. Aspinwall, Mrs. F. Gordon Dexter, Mrs. Lucy B. Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Hemmenway, Mrs. John C. Gray, Mrs. J. M. Gardner, E. Pearson Beebe, Mrs. J. J. Storrow, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Whitney, J. K. Lothrop, Charles F. Cotting, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson R. Coolidge, Mrs. F. L. Ames and the Misses Ames, Curtis Guild, Jr., Mrs. R. C. Perkins, Henry T. Kidder, Miss Ethel Stockton, Mrs. L. C. Fenno, Thomas W. Lawson, W. P. Blake, Harold Randolph, Director of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, Mrs. Owen J. Wister, Miss Cary, Mrs. Agassiz, Charles T. Head, C. F. Stoddart, Mr. and Mrs. Eben S. Draper, Mrs. John Lowell, Prof. E. W. Hooper, Treasurer of Harvard, Henry R. Reed and Miss Reed, Frederic Amory, T. H. Cabot, Louis Cabot, Mrs. Mary L. Blake, Mrs. Charles Fairchild, Dana Estes, Mrs. Ellen H. Weld, Francis Bullard, O. W. Minot, Mrs. Sidney Thorndike, S. Withrop Thorndike, R. M. Cushing, L. S. Tuckerman, George W. Chadwick, Director of the New England Conservatory of Music, Elisha S. Converse, Ellen L. Hemmenway, Arthur Foote, the composer, Eben D. Jordan, C. P. Curtis, Henry Cabot Lodge, Russell Codman, Charles R. Codman, George L. Perkins, Mrs. S. E. Peabody, Mrs. Samuel Elliot, William Endicott, Hollis R. Bunnewell, Mrs. Thatcher Loring.

MILLIONAIRE DAY LABORER.

Bertrand F. Bell a Surveyor on Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Road.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 15.—In the corps of surveyors engaged in the construction work for the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, working for $1.25 a day from early morning till the fall of night in heat and rain, with his sleeves rolled up above his elbows and his shirt front thrown open, with no hat upon his head, is a millionaire.

He is Bertrand F. Bell of New York City, a stockholder in the road, whose grades he is helping to establish. His father was Edward Bell of New York, a capitalist and a Director of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Company up to the time of his death last March.

Bertrand F. Bell was reared amid the luxury and refinement of a wealthy home, having everything which money could buy showered upon him. He was finely educated and was afforded every opportunity which wealth and position could afford, but all this he pushed aside to come West and take his place in the ranks of the surveying corps, that he might learn the business.

CHARGED WITH TRAIN WRECK.

Four Boys Accused of Causing Fatal Accident at South Chicago.

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the line of Mr. Bryan's ride. A mounted escort of twenty-six patrolmen in charge of a Sergeant will act as escort for Mr. Bryan during the entire day and evening. The platoon will be on duty in Madison Square while the banquet is going on. They will then escort Mr. Bryan to the various meetings.

Capt. Price, who commands the sub-station at the Grand Central Station, will have all his men on hand, and he will also have an extra force of seventy-five men to preserve order on Mr. Bryan's arrival.

Capt. Thomas of the West Thirtieth Street Station will have 100 patrolmen in and around the Hoffman House. It is understood that the corridors and the entrances to the hotel will be carefully watched.

Both Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets around the Garden will be kept clear by the police in order to allow the guests of prominence to gain admission. Those who have box seats will be admitted at these entrances.

The reserved seats are only retained until 7 P. M., and Chief Devery wishes it understood that any one is entitled to the seats after that hour.

Deputy Chief Cortright will have charge of the arrangements at the Madison Square Garden. He will have under his control 10 Captains, 16 Sergeants, 18 Roundsmen, and 585 patrolmen. About 200 patrolmen will be stationed in the Garden to preserve order. Ninety mounted men will be held in reserve outside the Garden to keep the streets clear.

About the Garden will be four telephone booths connecting with Police Headquarters. There will also be telephone booths at the other meeting places.

A patrol wagon and an ambulance will be kept in waiting on either side of the Garden, and in the basement an emergency hospital has been fitted up.

Inspector Thompson, with 250 men, will be around the stand at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue.

Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, from Madison Square to Tammany Hall, will be lined with policemen. At Tammany Hall Inspector Harley, with 400 patrolmen, will be in charge.

Chief Devery has issued orders for all precinct detectives to be on duty.

A general order issued by the Chief of Police is to the effect that members of the police force must under no circumstances, except in case of self-defense and emergency, have their batons in their hands. They are to be carried in their "breeches pockets" and are not to be drawn under any other emergency. The police are especially ordered to be polite and obliging.

Chief Devery also directs the members of the force to be patient and forbearing under any trying conditions that may arise and they must be on the watch to prevent accidents.

RICHARD CROKER'S DENIAL.

Stamps as False Statement that He Contributed $50,000 to the National Campaign Fund.

Richard Croker denied last evening that he had contributed $50,000 to the Democratic National campaign fund. When asked about the contribution, Mr. Croker said:

"It is not true. I have not given a dollar to either the Democratic National or the Democratic State Committee. We haven't it to give. We are having a hard time to raise money, and are taking small subscriptions wherever we can get them and from any one who will give them. We are having a hard time to raise the money we actually need to carry on the campaign right here in New York City.

"Hasn't Tammany Hall made the contributions referred to?" was asked.

"I meant Tammany Hall when I spoke. I mean the General Committee of Tammany Hall and the individual members of Tammany Hall. Neither the organization nor the committee has contributed, and so far as I know personally no member of Tammany Hall has contributed a cent to either the State or National Committee."

"Have you personally contributed?" was asked.

"Most positively not. I have all the troubles I want and can take care of in looking after the needs of the campaign in New York City."

Mr. Croker said that the money to defray the expenses of the Bryan celebration to-day had been raised by the Entertainment Committee appointed to prepare for the meetings.

Mr. Croker does not regard seriously the so-called canvasses and the published reports showing the probable vote in New York based on twenty election districts in Manhattan and four in Brooklyn. He said: "That is all nonsense. I can select twenty districts in New York and show an estimate that will give Bryan 300,000 majority. There is nothing in estimates of that kind."

POLICE ON THE ALERT.

Arrest of All Persons Alleged to be of Suspicious Character.

The detectives throughout the city are arresting all persons known to them as of suspicious character, on account of the Bryan demonstration to-day. Before midnight it was said at Police Headquarters that about thirty men had been locked up in the various station houses, and that it was expected fifty more would be arrested before daybreak.

Detectives Davis and Dunn of the Central Office arrested four men. They were Joseph Raymond of Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway; Francis La Rosa, who said he was a physician and lived at 44 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Joseph Burns of 407 West Fifty-sixth Street, and William Davis of Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue. The men will be arraigned on the charge of being suspicious characters this morning and remanded until to-morrow.

ROUGHS BREAK UP A MEETING.

Missiles Hurled at Republican Campaign Speakers.

An attempt made last night by the Republican Campaign Committee of the Thirty-second Assembly District to hold an open air meeting at the corner of Ninety-fifth Street and Second Avenue resulted in an incipient riot, during which two of the campaign orators were assaulted with lumps of coal, bricks, stones, and decayed vegetables, and were more or less injured.

The solitary policeman on duty at the meeting was unable to cope with the disturbers, and the speakers, after enduring a desultory bombardment for half an hour, withdrew amid a shower of missiles. The crowd then attacked the stand, which had been erected for the occasion, stripped it of its flags and lanterns, and practically demolished the structure. A squad of policemen called to the scene from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station failed to apprehend any of the rioters and no arrests were made.

The District Committee, of which Isaac Newman is Chairman, has been conducting a series of open air meetings in the district for the past two weeks. Special preparations were made for last night's meeting in the heart of a Democratic tenement district. A stand was erected and was decked with bunting and Chinese lanterns.

The speakers, with their followers, marched to the place, preceded by a brass band. When Thomas Egan, a member of the committee, arose to open the meeting he was greeted with cheers, groans, and hisses. The speaker made an appeal for the support of the Republican ticket, and was just rounding off a period when he was struck in the chest with a large lump of coal. He was doubled up by the blow, and while he was recovering his breath the crowd cheered. Policeman Beck of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station dashed into a tenement overlooking the speakers' stand, from a window of which it was believed the missile had been hurled.

While Patrolman Beck was searching the tenement Mr. Egan resumed his speech, only to receive an eggplant on his head and a shower of potatoes on the back and shoulders from the direction of a grocery store across the street. He continued his speech for a few moments amid a hail of assorted vegetables.

Mr. Egan finally ceased speaking, and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," but still the air was filled with flying missiles.

During a comparative lull in the demonstration the Chairman introduced Secretary Farley of the Building Trades Union. When he began to speak the bombardment was renewed, and the speaker was struck several times. Mr. Farley's speech was brief, and at its close Alderman Elias Goodman, who had been scheduled to speak, appeared.

Chairman Egan was about to introduce him, but the Alderman shook his head positively. He said he was not quite sure whether the cheers at his appearance were cheers of affection and good-will or merely of exultation at the appearance of a fresh victim. He declined to speak.

The bombardment began again, and the speakers evacuated the stand. A squad of police reserves, which had arrived in the meantime, charged on the crowd, but made no arrests. As soon as the police had left the crowd wrecked the stand.

MR. BRYAN AT CLEVELAND

Speaks at Central Armory to an Enthusiastic Audience.

OLD ISSUES NOT PREDOMINANT

The Candidate Says It Will Be Time to Discuss Them After "Meanness of Last Four Years" Is Discussed.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—The reception tendered to Mr. Bryan in this city to-night was one of the most brilliant he has received on his entire tour. The Central Armory, holding many thousands of people, where he made the first speech of the evening, was filled to the point of suffocation, and Bond Street, a broad thoroughfare leading from the Hollenden Hotel, along which Mr. Bryan passed to reach the armory, was so densely crowded with people that it was difficult to get through the mass.

Mr. Bryan arrived at the armory at 7:30 o'clock, and when he entered the hall the majority of the people in the building rose to greet him, waving hats and handkerchiefs. The demonstration continued for several minutes, and when Mr. Bryan arose to present Mayor Jones of Toledo, who was to first address the vast audience, the demonstration was renewed. While Mr. Bryan was making this preliminary speech it became necessary for him to ask a hundred or more Democrats on the stage to sit down. They all knelt on the floor, whereupon Mr. Bryan remarked that "Satan trembles when he sees so many Democrats on their knees." The remark was greeted with laughter.

Mayor Jones received a warm welcome. He said that he was in the campaign because he was against the war in the Philippines, and against the enlargement of the standing army. He advised all to vote for Bryan.

Mr. Bryan mounted a chair when he began to talk, a few minutes past 8 o'clock. He began by saying that "the issues which are presented in this campaign enter the homes and affect the lives of all our people." Continuing, he outlined these issues as involving the principles of government. He said that if the Republicans had conducted themselves properly for the past four years they might this year have had a rediscussion of the old issues, "but," he said, "it will be time enough to take up other questions when we get through discussing the meanness of the last four years."

Mr. Bryan asserted that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Republicans to put the fight on the financial basis, their zeal for the gold standard was newborn. He then proceeded to argue that the party had not taken its position for monometallism until the Philadelphia Convention, for which he declared Wall Street had written the financial plank.

Referring to the financial legislation of the last session of Congress, Mr. Bryan said there were "many little Congressmen" who knelt regularly every morning and prayed to Senator Hanna to "Give us this day our daily opinion." The remark was greeted with laughter and cheers.

Mr. Bryan again outlined his argument in support of an income tax, and then took up the question of trusts. He compared the trusts to leeches, and said they were all drawing blood from the American people, expressing the opinion that it was "about time to do something for the leech habit." When, after making quotations from President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan referred to Senator Hanna as "the head of the Republican Party" he was again cheered. Speaking of remedies for the trusts, Mr. Bryan said he would have every trust-made article put on the free list, and that he would require every monopoly to take out a license in every State in which it might desire to operate. His desire was, he said, greater to secure good government than to insure his own election, and he believed that this was the prompting of the popular interest, remarking:

"When people crowd themselves together as they are now doing here, and stand in pain while they listen, I know they are not interested in me, but in themselves and their children, and their children's children."

Taking up the army question, Mr. Bryan said the Republican Vice Presidential candidate was hiding behind the Democratic substitute for the bill for a permanently large army, and that "he dare not defend the original measure." The speaker declared that if the United States was to have an imperial policy, it would never have a smaller army.

Mr. Bryan said he believed in expansion, but if the country expanded, he wanted it to take in people it wanted and people who wanted to come in, but he did not want to make acquisitions under other circumstances. The candidate again explained his reasons for assisting in securing the ratification of the peace treaty. He exclaimed:

"Republicans, ain't you ashamed of yourselves? If your President had to depend upon his defeated rival to secure the ratification of this treaty you ought to commend instead of condemning me."

This called forth one of the most pronounced demonstrations of the meeting.

At 9:30 P. M., Mr. Bryan, having concluded his speech at the Central Armory, appeared on the Hollenden Hotel balcony, where he was introduced by Mr. Johnson. The candidate was greeted with tremendous cheering. He spoke briefly, discussing imperialism and the trusts.

Probably 25,000 people were packed together in the immediate vicinity of the hotel while Mr. Bryan made his second address of the evening.

Mr. Bryan left here to-night at 10:30 o'clock for New York. His special car, The Rambler, was attached to a regular train on the Lake Shore road, due to arrive in New York at 2:35 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The train will make only the regular stops on the way, and it is not Mr. Bryan's present purpose to make any speeches en route.

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS AT CANTON.

Says One Term Is Enough for a President—Also Speaks at Mr. McKinley's Birthplace.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 15.—Mr. Bryan made a speech here to-day during a five minute stop. Canton was on the itinerary only conditionally, and when Mr. Bryan was told that he could have a brief stop here if he so desired, he replied that whether he should speak or not must depend upon whether there was any crowd at the station.

Mr. Bryan had just sat down to breakfast when Canton was reached. As the train drew into the station a goodly crowd was seen to be there. Mr. Bryan was received with cheers, and made a four or five minute speech. He said:

"I believe that this stop is not on the programme, and I am only here for a moment. You are so accustomed here to seeing Presidential candidates that another candidate is no curiosity. I suppose some of you in 1896 voted for your home candidate as a matter of local pride, but now you can say that Canton is the home of a President, and if the election goes our way it will always be the home of an ex-President, because that title 'ex' is one of those permanent titles that a man never loses. If any one insists that a President deserves a second term you can reply that one term is enough where a President does well, and too much when he does not do well.

"You have here in your city a cannon, I believe, that was presented to you as a trophy of the war. It was the custom in earlier days for cannons to bear mottoes, and your cannon has inscribed upon it 'Mars ultima ratio regum,' which means that war is the last reason of Kings. Charles Sumner, in his oration on the true character of nations, delivered at Boston, July 4, 1844, referred to this motto and said: 'Let it be no reason of this Republic.'

"I hope that you will not merely, from the possession of that cannon, be led to believe that war is a thing to be desired. It ought to be further away from a republic even than from a monarchy, because in a monarchy the Government rests upon force, and has frequent occasion to resort to force. A King is not always restrained by those considerations which would restrain the people of a republic. In a country like this, where the Government rests upon the consent of the governed, and where justice is the rule between this Government and other Governments, as well as between the people, there ought to be less necessity for war. In fact, I believe that if this Nation will stand upon its rights and be as careful to respect the rights of other people as it is to defend its own, there will be little use of war. 'If this Nation will obey the commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal,' it will have little difficulty in enforcing that commandment in those places where this Nation is a protector.

"The American idea of a protectorate is different from the European idea. Under a European protectorate the protector plunders the protected. According to our theory the protector has to give the strength of the protector to its ward without making the ward the victim of the protector; and so we believe in the farnew Philippines that this Nation can be a protector as it has been in the South American republics, and without governing the people ourselves. We can say to the world, 'Hands off, and let that republic live and work out its destiny.' That is our theory, and we feel that it is a significant fact that the Republican Party has planted itself upon the European doctrine that you must own a country in order to be of service to it at the same time that it plants itself upon the European colonial idea.

"You will probably find in your town a few people who will support the Republican plank of the colonial policy, but I suggest that when you find a Republican who is willing to support the colonial idea you ask him to show his sincerity by sending a petition to the President asking him to apologize to Great Britain for the trouble made her before we learned of the blessings of this colonial system, for if the Republican Party is right to-day in administering colonies, taking them without representation and governing them without their consent, then the Colonists were wrong 125 years ago when they asserted that these principles were wrong.

"We are in Ohio for a few days, and I am glad to have a chance to present our side of this question to the people of Ohio, and I trust that when the election is held the result, even in Ohio, despite the local influence here, despite the residence of the President and the residence of the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, will show that in a great contest between the European idea of force and the American doctrine of government by consent, Ohio will be on the side of the United States instead of on the side of Europe."

A stop of fifteen minutes was made by Mr. Bryan at Niles, the birthplace of President McKinley. Mr. Bryan did not leave the train at that point, but reviewed the issues of the campaign in a very brief speech to a comparatively small number of people who had congregated at the railroad station. Before entering upon his speech proper he referred to the fact that the place was intimately associated with the career of his distinguished rival for Presidential honors, saying:

"I understand that this is the birthplace of the President of the United States. You have the honor now of being citizens of the birthplace of the President, whether he holds one term or two. He cannot be born again and give you another chance. You have had all you can have out of it. You are interested in the issues of this campaign. You are citizens and must share with other citizens in the determination of the questions which are now before the country.

"The parties stand for different policies. The parties nominate their candidates and adopt platforms. But, after all, the question is left in the hands of the citizen. No candidate has any claim upon a voter unless the voter believes that candidate is the best person to work out his ideas of government and to protect his interests, for every one is apt to look at public questions from his own standpoint. We reason from ourselves out. It is much easier to believe that a thing good for us is good for others than to believe that a thing good for others must necessarily be good for us."

BRYAN SPEAKS TO WOMEN.

Tells Mothers at Youngstown the Trusts Have Destroyed Chances for Young Men in All Walks of Life.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 15.—W. J. Bryan spoke twice here to-day. The longer speech was at the Opera House, at which place the majority of the audience consisted of women. To them, after some general remarks, the candidate addressed himself, saying:

"I am glad to talk to an audience composed so largely of women, for certainly in this contest the woman is as much interested as the man. Is not the mother interested in her son? Is not the mother interested in making life worth something for her son? I wish that every mother in this land could study the trust question and learn her own connection with it. She finds out about it when she goes to buy sugar and other articles controlled by the trusts, and is told that the trusts have raised the prices. But to my mind that is the least objection to the trusts. If the trusts raise prices we can simply buy less, but when a trust monopolizes an industry and closes the door of opportunity against the young man, and attempts to condemn a man to perpetual clerkship under monopoly and to servitude under a great monopoly, then monopoly strikes a severer blow than it does through the prices that it extorts.

"Mothers, what would you have your sons do? Would you have your boys go onto the farm? Why, you know that today the farmer takes more chances than any other man, and has less influence in the Government; at least, he is less considered by those who govern. Are you going to have your boy go among the laboring men and have but one ambition, and that to have a full dinner pail, and only to have that when the trusts will let him have it? Are you willing to let your son go into the anthracite coal region and take his chances at less than $1 a day with powder at $2.75 a keg? Are you satisfied to have your boy go there? Do you want him to go into a store? Don't you know that to-day the trust is hemming the storekeeper about? Don't you know that the trust is shortening credit, that it is laying upon the retailer all the chances of business? Don't you know that the trust to-day is compelling the merchant to agree not to sell any but trust-made goods?

"Would you have your boy go into a factory, that to-morrow the trust may come and bankrupt him? Would you have your boy have stock in a trust? The big stockholders will freeze him out before the year is over. What will you have your boy do? Will you have him become a lawyer? Why, the law business is gravitating toward the offices of the large corporation attorneys, and the other lawyers are clerks in their offices. What do you want your boy to do? Isn't it time that you were thinking? Isn't it time that you were using your influence to take this Government back and place it on its old foundation and make it again a free Government of the people, by the people, and for the people in which the humblest citizen may aspire to the highest reward in the political world? Isn't it time that you mothers were thinking, and if an economic question cannot arouse you, is it not time that you were studying the army question?"

Mr. Bryan then took up the questions pertaining to the increase of the army and the acquisition of Pacific Ocean territory. In arguing against the theory that the United States should hold the Philippines because of financial considerations, Mr. Bryan derided the idea that any amount of Oriental trade could compensate for the lives that would be lost in acquiring it. He defined his opinion of the difference between expansion and imperialism, and, continuing, said that it was as legitimate to haul down the flag in Manila as it was to take it down in Peking.

"I would rather a thousand times," the speaker said, "that our flag should give way to the flag of a republic than that we should raise the flag of an empire and smear it with the blood of conquest in order to do so."

The audience applauded the speech liberally.

Mr. Bryan also spoke in the public square. The space around the speakers' stand was densely packed with people struggling to get near the platform and to catch a glimpse of Mr. Bryan. There was no effort to create trouble, but the natural hum of the thousands of voices and the struggle for place was such as to almost destroy the effect of the speech. The stand provided with accommodations to seat sixty persons, held 400 standing.

The arms of newspaper men on the stand were pinioned so close that they could not raise them to write, and those who were twenty feet away could not hear the speech. Mr. Bryan himself had scarcely more room than was necessary for him to stand erect, and a squad of policemen was necessary to preserve this space for him. Those who were able to hear it received the speech with frequent bursts of applause.

QUESTIONS FOR MR. BRYAN.

Prepared by Business Men—Republican Committee May Present Them.

The Republican National Committee has been requested by business men of this city to present the following questions to Mr. Bryan on his arrival here to-day:

1. Will you, if elected, pay the National obligations in gold or in silver?
2. Will you, if elected, make use of the United States Army to forcibly establish a stable government for Aguinaldo?
3. Are you in favor of re-enacting the Wilson tariff law, or one similar thereto?
4. Are you in favor of disfranchising the colored citizens of the South?
5. Do you approve of the action of the Democrats in Congress in defeating the anti-trust amendment last June?
6. You have lately gone on record as opposing a life tenure in the civil service. How long a tenure would you permit?
7. You have lately charged the Republicans with collecting a large fund from monopolies and coercing voters. Will you mention any monopoly from which the Republicans have made such collection, and also mention one specific case of coercion?

MR. BRYAN ON HIS PROPERTY.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, Oct. 15.—In speaking here to-day Mr. Bryan alluded to statements that have been made about himself. He said he was not as rich as he had been represented to be, and he explained how he had accumulated what property he has since 1896 by saying:

"I made part of it out of a book which nobody bought unless he wanted the book; part of it I made by writing articles which nobody read unless he wanted to, and a part of it by speaking at Chautauquas and other places where nobody came unless he wanted to. What I have made has been made from people who came because they thought that they got what they were paying for, but if I had been the attorney of the Standard Oil Trust, like the Republican Senator from Nebraska, no Republican paper would have condemned me for making money."

MR. STEVENSON IN NEW JERSEY

He Speaks on Trusts and Imperialism in Five Places.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 15.—Adlai Stevenson made a twelve-hour stumping tour of Southern New Jersey to-day. He spoke at Vineland and Millville this morning on trusts and imperialism. He then went to Bridgeton, where he addressed 1,300 people, and at Woodbury 1,500 people heard the Vice Presidential candidate.

Mr. Stevenson returned here in the evening and addressed a large meeting in the Court House on trusts and imperialism.

He said that the great combinations of capitals known as the trusts were driving out of existence the small dealers and manufacturers, and that the interests of the majority of the people were not the interests of those who had built up the enormous corporations which had sprung into existence during the four years of President McKinley's Administration.

He said the announced plan of the Republicans to deal with the trusts was not such a one as the people desired, and would not bring about the solution of the problem. Even if it would, he did not believe that the party which had stood idle for four years and watched the trusts spring into existence was the party to be intrusted with the task of curbing its own creations.

Mr. Stevenson said that imperialism was the great issue of the campaign, and declared that if the war in the Philippines received the indorsement of the American people it would lay the foundation for a hundred wars of conquest.

Mr. Stevenson is being entertained here to-night, and will start for New York early in the morning.

MR. PAYNE'S FORECAST.

Senator Jones Says He Cannot Believe It Is Sincere.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, commented to-day on Vice Chairman Henry C. Payne's election forecast as follows:

"The claim that California, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming and several other States will go for McKinley in the coming election is absurd, and any intelligent man who knows anything about the situation is bound to know it. Mr. Payne claims even chances for Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, and Utah. I only wonder he did not also include Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, and Mississippi in his list. Montana is as certainly a Republican State as some of the others on his list, and Montana will go for Bryan by 20,000 to 30,000 majority. I cannot believe that Mr. Payne is sincere."

Perry Belmont's Declination.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 15.—Perry Belmont sent to New York by special messenger to-night his declination of the nomination to Congress by the Democrats of the First District of New York. He had previously sent his declination to the Secretary of State, but finding that that official had no authority to receive it, Mr. Belmont sent a messenger to-night to the Bureau of Election of New York.

BOY KILLED BY REVOLVER.

Weapon Accidentally Discharged—Caused Internal Hemerrhages.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 15.—Raymond C. Bowman, aged fourteen years, son of Charles A. Bowman, a prominent and retired hardware dealer of this city, died at Bradford, N. Y., early this morning from internal hemorrhages, caused by the accidental discharge of a 22-calibre revolver, which he was examining.

He, with his mother, was visiting the Rev. Benjamin Miller, an Episcopalian clergyman at Bradford, yesterday. The boy found the revolver in a dresser in an upper room, and while he was examining it the weapon exploded, the bullet passing through the stomach and intestines in a diagonal path, lodging in a bone on the other side of the body. He died at 1 o'clock this morning.

HANNAH ANDERSON ARRESTED.

She Leaves Home Again and Her Mother Has Her Locked Up.

Hannah Anderson of 805 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last night upon the complaint of her mother, Lena Anderson, on the technical charge of disorderly conduct.

The girl, who is sixteen years old, had been living with Mrs. Morris, in Yonkers, as a servant, but last Thursday eloped, it is said, with Edward L. Carboneli, a Cuban. It is alleged that he left the girl on Sunday, when Hannah went home.

Fearing her mother would carry out her threat to put her in some institution, the girl yesterday left home again. The mother searched all day for her, and found her last night at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue. The girl declined to go home with her mother, and Detective Enright arrested her on her mother's complaint.

A NEWARK CLUB ROBBED.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15.—The cash drawer in the office of the Newark Athletic Clubhouse, at Clinton and Beaver Streets, was robbed of $500 some time on Sunday night. Arthur E. Wickes, the cashier, has been placed under arrest. He was not locked up, however, being allowed to remain to assist an expert who is examining the accounts.

Edwin G. Adams, counsel for the club, said this afternoon that Wickes had resigned, having pleaded that there was too much work. He was to leave this week, after breaking in his successor.

Wickes is about twenty-seven years old, and formerly held similar positions in the Union and Racquet Clubs in New York. He is unmarried. His salary was $40 a month, with board. He says he does not know just how much money there was, but told the police afterward that about $300 was taken.

WITNESS FOR THE GAYNORS.

Gen. William P. Craighill, United States Army, retired, was the first witness placed on the stand yesterday in the continuation of the proceedings for the removal of J. F., E. E., and W. F. Gaynor and D. B. Green to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts of Georgia. He appeared as a witness for the defense, and, in reference to his inspection of the work done at Savannah under Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, said that it was substantially of a routine nature. He simply saw that certain work specified was being done, without going into detail as to its cost or the carrying out of the detail work of the contracts.

The witness said that, in his opinion, the work done under Capt. Carter was the most successful he had ever known, and that for the work presumed to have been accomplished, less than $4,000,000 was a reasonable amount of expenditure.

Under cross-examination, the witness admitted that on account of the work being under water largely, it was impossible for him to determine the amount of work done without a survey, which he did not make.

Major C. McB. Townsend of the United States Engineer Corps was the next witness. His testimony was intended to show what the cost of work similar to that supposed to have been done at Savannah would be. An adjournment was taken until this morning.

OPERATORS STAND FIRM

President Watkins Says They Will Make No More Concessions.

DEMAND REGARDING POWDER

Mr. Mitchell Explains that the Strikers Did Not Intend to Accept the Mine Owners' Plan.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 15.—There was no conference to-day of operators at the Temple Iron Company's office, as expected, or if there was one the operators declare they know nothing of it. Mr. Watkins, President of the Temple Iron Company, declared that no conference had taken place, and that none was to take place.

"We have nothing to confer about," said Mr. Watkins. "We have nothing to do but wait for our employes to accept or reject our offer as it was made, as it stands, and as it will stand. There will be no modifications of that offer."

President Mitchell and the other strike leaders who remained over Sunday in this city left here for Hazleton this afternoon.

Before his departure, Mr. Mitchell settled effectively the questions as to whether or not the resolution of the miners' convention contemplates that the operators' offer must also be amended by striking off the codicil that the decrease in the price of powder is to be computed in figuring the advance in wages.

"The advance must be a flat one," said Mr. Mitchell. "Where powder is being sold for $2.75 a keg, the excessive charge will be one of the grievances that the companies will be called upon to take up when the men are accorded the conferences that their respective employers agreed in the posted notices to give them on their return to work."

In the face of the pronounced declaration of the operators that the offer must be accepted as it stands, this is regarded here as another serious obstacle to a speedy settlement.

In the early afternoon Mr. Mitchell had an interview at district headquarters with President Samuel Morgans of the Mount Pleasant local miners' organization, who originally suggested the idea of having the independent operators and United Mine Workers make a joint move on the Inter-State Commerce Commission to secure better rates for anthracite, with a view to permitting the independent operators to deal better with their men. President Mitchell, after hearing all the details of Mr. Morgans's plan, expressed himself as much impressed with it, and promised to take it up with the National Executive Board just as soon as the strike is over.

THE SLIDING SCALE.

President Harris of the Reading Company Says It is the Fairest Method of Determining Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 15.—President Harris of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company was seen to-day in reference to the abolition of the sliding scale, as demanded by the miners' convention at Scranton. Mr. Harris said the sliding scale was absolutely the fairest and best method both for the mine operator and the miner.

Recently the Reading Company's miners, Mr. Harris added, had made some objection to the sliding scale because they were not represented on the board that fixed the average rates received for coal, which determined the rate of wages. When the scale was first fixed the men had representatives on the board. Subsequently, after the old Miners' Union of the Schuylkill anthracite region went to pieces, there was no representative of the miners chosen to act with the board. There was no objection to the miners now sending one or two men to take part in the fixing of the basis of wages. Mr. Harris went on to say:

"The purpose of the Reading Company has been to fix in the minds of its employes the fact that the company means at all times to act in good faith. We desire mutual confidence. The company never had and has not now any objection to meeting its own employes, whether as individuals or committees, to discuss any question of mutual interest, and this question of doing away with the sliding scale is a matter for careful investigation."

STRIKERS MARCHING AGAIN.

Visiting Panther Creek Valley This Morning—Troops on the Scene.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 15.—The threatened march of striking mine workers to the Panther Creek Valley started from this section to-night. The objective points of the marchers are Lansford, in Carbon County, and Coaldale, in Schuylkill County. These towns are about twenty miles south of Hazleton, and the strikers expect to reach their destination early to-morrow morning.

Most of the collieries in the section in question are operated by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. They have been working all through the strike, despite the efforts of numerous organizers sent to that district for the purpose of inducing the men to quit. Other points in the Panther Creek Valley where collieries are still in operation are Nesquehoning and Summit Hill. Groups of strikers started from various places near Hazleton, and are expected to meet in the Panther Creek Valley.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 15.—Advices have reached Gen. Gobin, in command of the State troops here, that a large body of marching strikers have left McAdoo for the Panther Creek region. They expect to reach that valley in time to intercept the miners on their way to work in the morning.

Gen. Gobin ordered six companies of the Fourth Regiment to leave here to-night for the valley, and a special train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to take them to Tamaqua, which is but a few miles from Coaldale. Gen. Gobin went with the troops, and assumed personal command. The Governor's troop of cavalry, which is stationed at Oneida, will start for the Panther Creek region early in the morning.

Gen. Gobin, before leaving here, said he was requested by Sheriff Toole to send soldiers to the Panther Creek Valley.

UNION MEN WARN STRIKERS.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 15.—Committees of United Mine Workers have been calling on miners this afternoon and evening to warn them not to pay attention to petitions being circulated by agents of several coal-carrying companies asking miners to return to work pending a settlement between the operators, coal-carrying companies, and miners. The committees are informing the men that operators are trying to effect a stampede among the men in order to break up the strike, and that it is probable the operators have decided not to comply with the demands of the Scranton Convention.

Most of the miners in this section of the Ninth District assert that they will not return to work until President Mitchell advises them to do so. Operators continue asserting that they will not sign an agreement to pay the men a 10 per cent. increase to last until April.

Everything continues quiet in this region.

NO CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

Presidents of the coal roads yesterday declined to make any statement in regard to the acceptability of the terms proposed by the miners. No conference was held in regard to the matter. All the officials stated that the only knowledge they had of the matter was based on the newspaper reports, but that they had not heard from the men themselves.

One of the Presidents, although declining to say what would be done, asked this question: "Does it not seem to you as if the matter was pretty close to a settlement?"

It was reported in Wall Street circles that a conference of representatives of the anthracite coal roads is likely to be held within a day or two, when a proposition may be submitted guaranteeing that the offered 10 per cent. increase in the miners' wages shall be kept in effect until April 1.

DEAR COAL RAISES OCEAN RATES.

North German Lloyd Company Increases Passages 10 Per Cent. on Some Lines.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company and twelve other steamship companies, according to a dispatch from Bremen, decided to-day to enforce a 10 per cent. increase in passenger fares to India, Australasia, China, and Japan, in consequence of the increase in the price of coal.

Dearer Coal Adds to France's Budget.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The increase in the price of coal due to Great Britain's purchases and the American mining strike has caused a difference of 3,500,000f. in the French budget. The Minister of Finance to-day informed the Budget Commission that railroad companies receiving a State subsidy and companies sharing their profits with the State are asking for an extra allowance of 2,200,000f., while the Minister of Marine needs an extra 1,300,000f. for coaling the fleet.

CASE OF THE RICE CHECKS.

Hearing on the Charge of Forgery Against Patrick and Jones.

Albert T. Patrick and Charles F. Jones, attorney and valet, respectively, of the late William Marsh Rice, who died suddenly on Sept. 23, were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Brann on a charge of forging the dead millionaire's signature to a check for $25,000 on Swenson & Sons, bankers, of 15 Wall Street.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne represented the State. Frederick B. House appeared for the defendants. Capt. James A. Baker, Jr., of Texas, one of the executors of Mr. Rice's estate; his counsel, James W. Gerard, Capt. McClusky, and Handwriting Experts Carvalho, Kinsley, and Cantwell were also in court.

John H. Wallace, paying teller of the firm of Swenson & Sons, was the only witness examined. He testified that the check for $25,000, payable to Albert T. Patrick, was presented for certification by David L. Short on Sept. 24. Owing to Patrick's indorsement being written "Albert T. Patrick," Wallace, after consultation with W. O. Wetherbee, returned the check to Short to have it properly indorsed. Short went away, and returning soon after, said that the check was all right. "Call Jones up on the 'phone," said he. Wallace then showed the check to E. P. Swenson, one of the firm, and called up Mr. Rice at his residence, 500 Madison Avenue. Jones answered the telephone. His voice was known to Wallace, who had often talked with him over the wire.

Jones said the check was all right, that he had written the body of it. Mr. Swenson insisted on having Mr. Rice come to the telephone in person. Jones said that Mr. Rice's hearing was bad, and that it would be difficult to get him to the telephone. Mr. Swenson insisted on talking to Mr. Rice in person, and, after much hesitation, said Wallace, Jones admitted that Mr. Rice had died the night before. The certification stamp on the check was at once canceled.

Jones was an interested listener to Mr. Wallace's testimony. He appeared at his ease, cool and collected, and suggested questions to Mr. House.

Patrick shifted about uneasily and pulled nervously at his mustache.

Frederick B. House cross-examined Wallace rigidly. Showing him several alleged signatures of Mr. Rice in envelopes, with only a small oval opening above each, he was asked if he could identify them as the dead man's signature. Three of these Wallace said were genuine. The others, he said, he had his doubts about. The signature on the twenty-five-thousand-dollar check, Wallace said, in his opinion was not genuine.

The hearing will be continued to-day, when Walter O. Wetherbee will be examined.

CAPTAIN CAPTURES ROBBER.

O'Brien Takes Highwayman Who Had Assaulted a Passer-by.

Capt. Stephen J. O'Brien of the Wakefield Police Station, formerly Chief of the Detective Bureau, caught a highwayman red-handed late yesterday afternoon. The Captain, who lives in Bedford Park, was on his way to supper, when, near a lonely spot at the corner of the Southern Boulevard and Webster Avenue, he saw a suspicious looking man standing in the shadows. Capt. O'Brien slipped behind a tree and awaited developments.

As he watched, another man turned into the Boulevard from Webster Avenue. As he did so the first man sneaked up behind him and felled him with a blow on the head. The highwayman was just in the act of robbing his prostrate victim when he in turn was pounced upon by Capt. O'Brien.

There was a fight in which the officer was victorious. Later the prisoner and his victim were turned over to Policeman Turpeny of the Bronx Park Station, and Capt. O'Brien continued on home to supper. The prisoner gave his name as James A. Murphy, thirty-three years old, but refused to say where he lived. In his pockets were found a blackjack, a bunch of skeleton keys, and $3 in money.

The injured man gave his name as Edward Hale of Croton, N. Y. He said he was on his way to Bedford Park to visit Richard J. Hudson, a friend, when he was waylaid. He was suffering from a scalp wound, which was dressed by the police, and he went on his way. Murphy was held on a charge of felonious assault.

WOMAN BEATS OFF BANDITS.

Gang Attempts to Rob Passengers on Chicago Trolley Car.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Plucky Mrs. Lena Michaels beat off a bandit gang which attacked and attempted to rob her husband on board a North Halsted Street trolley car last night. The robbers, three in number, displayed unusual boldness, and but for the resistance of Mrs. Michaels they would have gone through the entire car robbing passengers.

In their final desperation the three highwaymen turned upon the woman and with their combined strength forced her to the floor.

Her gallant fight was inspired by the helplessness of her husband, who carried their six-months-old baby in his arms. The robbers picked him out as an easy victim and had thrown their arms about him preparatory to a search of his pockets, when Mrs. Michaels came to the rescue.

"Don't you dare hurt my baby," she shouted when she saw the little one clasped viselike against her husband's breast by the strong arms of the footpads. She rushed upon them with a fury which made them fall back. The other passengers, among whom were several men, watched the affray without interfering.

Coming by the Majestic.

Among the passengers who are expected to arrive on the White Star steamship Majestic, which is due to-morrow, are Archbishop Ireland, David Bispham, the opera singer, and Charles Melville Dewey, the painter.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

ROOSEVELT AT COVINGTON

Says Mr. Bryan Has Not Answered Questions.

DEMANDS FAIR ELECTIONS

The Vice Presidential Candidate Discusses Size of the Army—His Kentucky Campaign Ended.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 15.—Gov. Roosevelt closed his campaign in Kentucky to-night by addressing one of the largest crowds that ever assembled in this city, to listen to a candidate for public office. Long before the Governor's arrival here Court House Square, in which the speaker's stand had been erected, was congested with men and women anxious to hear him.

The Vice Presidential train reached Covington at 6:30 o'clock, and until 8 o'clock the hour of speaking, the Governor was the guest at dinner of Richard P. Ernst at the latter's residence.

The Governor was given the most respectful attention during his speech, and he was interrupted frequently with applause or by persons who made friendly comments upon the various salient points of the address.

Early in the day Leslie Combs, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, had received dispatches from Covington informing him that leaders here were apprehensive that an organized effort would be made to break up to-night's meeting. Chief of Police Pugh and the Sheriff of the county doubled their forces. All such precautions, however, proved to have been unnecessary.

The Governor's speech was brief, and at its conclusion the audience was addressed by Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, who made an appeal for the exercise of the rights of illegal voting, and the preservation of the sanctity of the ballot box.

After the speaking, Gov. Roosevelt was escorted by the First Voters' Club of Cincinnati to the Grand Hotel, in that city, where an informal reception was held, and where he will remain until to-morrow morning, when he will enter upon his itinerary in Ohio.

In his speech to-night Gov. Roosevelt said:

"I address you not as Republicans only, for I appeal to every Democrat who is a true American. I appeal to every Democrat who values the principles of Jefferson and of Andrew Jackson, just as I appeal to every Republican who is loyal to the principles of Lincoln, to stand with us in a contest which is for the fundamental rights of American citizenship and for the interests and greatness of the country.

"I wish to appeal to you, men of Kentucky, in the name of civil liberty. I regard the currency as an important issue; I regard our prosperity as an important issue; but more important than anything else is the right of every man to cast his vote as he chooses and to have it counted as cast. We can afford to differ on questions of policy, but we cannot afford to differ on the fundamental rights of American citizenship.

"In the State of Kentucky every man is in honor bound to stand up and see that there is no condoning of the offenses of those who violate the will of the people. There should be favoritism for none and discrimination against none.

MR. BRYAN'S QUESTIONS.

"Mr. Bryan has sought in vain to answer what I said about the army. But he does not dare to answer the questions I put to him in the same spirit. I answered the ten questions he had asked, and I propounded some for himself. He has not answered whether or not he will pay the interest on the National debt and the pensions of the volunteers of the civil war in gold or in silver if elected.

"He has not answered whether he will refuse to receive the electoral votes of North Carolina, because obtained for him by a flagrant violation of the doctrine of the consent of the governed, which he so ardently champions when he seeks to apply it to Tagal bandits on the other side of the globe.

"He has not answered the question why he supports in Kentucky a faction of the Bryanized Democracy which seeks to deprive, and has deprived, white men as well as black, ex-Confederate as well as ex-Union soldiers, gold Democrats and silver Democrats as well as Republicans, of their right to cast their vote as they wish and to have them counted as cast.

"He has not answered the question as to whether he will condemn Mr. Croker and Mr. Croker's associates in New York, for being themselves stockholders in the Ice Trust and doing all they can to prevent its dissolution, while in public denouncing trusts.

"Let Mr. Bryan answer these questions, as I have answered every question he raises, and then I will put him some more.

"We have reached a stage in the campaign when our opponents are engaged in busily explaining either their actions or their words. Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Bryanite Democracy, has just been explaining that he is not connected with trusts, because the Cotton Bale Trust is not a trust.

"Of course, using the word in its technical sense, there is no trust in the country. The 'Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil Trust are not technically trusts at all, but simply great corporations. So the Cotton Bale Trust is in the same sense of the word not a trust, but a corporation.

"But of course, also, this is all mere quibbling. Using the word in the popular sense as we generally do use it, all these corporations are trusts. It is sheer hypobrisy to speak of the Steel Trust, the Sugar Trust, and the Standard Oil Trust and then to deny that the Cotton Bale Trust, the Ice Trust, and the Whisky Trust combine are in the same category.

"On Saturday last in Ohio Mr. Bryan tried to defend himself for what he had said about our army, answering my criticisms. He, first of all, stated that I had changed my position since my Detroit speech, which is simply not so.

"I stand precisely where I stood then, and Mr. Bryan either knows this, or ought to know it. Our regular army is infinitesimal in size compared with the population, and even Mr. Bryan ought not to be afraid of the eighty-six-one-hundredth of a regular soldier for every thousand of our people.

THE SIZE OF THE ARMY.

"In the next place, Mr. Bryan sought refuge in saying that the army bill had been amended. It is, of course, idle to quibble about amendments. At present we have an army of 100,000 men, 65,000 of whom are regulars, and it was concerning this army that Mr. Bryan spoke when he stated that the object of getting it was to terrorize the laboring men when they make just demands, by placing it in forts in great cities. It is impossible to stigmatize too strongly such a statement. It does not contain a scintilla of truth; it has not a particle of foundation; it can only appeal to thoroughly base and unworthy passions.

"What he says applies as much to the Democrats who voted for the bill as to the Republicans, and if such a statement is slanderous as regards some of the supporters of the bill, it is also slanderous as regards the others.

"The simple truth is, as Mr. Bryan perfectly well knows, that every intelligent man foresaw that there would be trouble in the Philippines, and that for this reason as well as to garrison our sea coast forts, and for other duties, such as meeting a contingency like that which arose in China the army was provided. When Mr. Bryan advocated the signing of the treaty with Spain, he advocated the taking of the Philippines, and therefore restoring and keeping order in them, and if he was so blind as not to foresee the trouble ahead, the reflection is upon him and upon no one else.

"The only thing that could have avoided trouble in the Philippines was the policy of scuttle, the policy of craven, ignoble flying and shirking of duty. To stay there and establish a stable Government as proposed by Mr. Bryan is a policy which would cause just as much trouble with Aguinaldo's followers as any others, because they are fighting simply to found a cruel and oppressive oligarchy.

"The only way to secure permanent peace and civil and individual liberty for the great bulk of the inhabitants of the Philippines was to do precisely what we have done, take them over as a necessary incident of the war with Spain and then to put down the bodies of armed bandits and introduce a Government of law, order, and justice."

Gov. Roosevelt's speech here was the tenth made since morning, the first being at Lexington, where Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge and Judge Durham, both ex-Confederate officers, put the crowd in the best of humor in jointly introducing the Governor.

Then at Winchester, and next at Mount Sterling, other large crowds greeted the arrival of the train with parades. Morehead, Ashland, Greenup, South Portsmouth, Vanceburg, and Maysville, in successive order, paid tribute to the Governor's popularity in Kentucky, and the crowd which gathered at the station here betrayed no diminution of desire to see him.

In his speech at Lexington, Gov. Roosevelt was quite outspoken as to Kentucky politics. He said in part:

KENTUCKY ELECTION LAW.

"In a sense, this is peculiarly a State contest in Kentucky, but no contest for the fundamental rights of manhood can be merely a State contest. Last year you elected a Legislature to choose a Senator, and saw a Legislature that had not been elected choose a different Senator, and there the Nation comes in with its rights.

"I hope and believe that the upper house, like the lower house, will decide that no man shall be admitted to sit within its walls whose election was attended with fraud and with a threat against the rights of the people.

"The danger of imperialism in this country comes from ourselves if we do wrong. Never will we see our Government fail unless we connive at and condone the outrages upon the ballot—that corruption of the franchise which puts in power against the will of the people those who sit in office and deprive the office of the men honestly elected to sit there.

"I want to speak especially to those Democrats who still remain under the influence of a party name that has lost all its significance.

"At present your leaders are persuading you to follow them on the ground that they have cheated in your interest. Your party leaders who cheat for your interest, if it agrees with their interests will cheat you as they have previously cheated their foes."

GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION HERE.

Preparing for the Demonstration—40,000 Paraders, Leaders Estimate.

Preparations are nearly completed for the reception to Gov. Roosevelt on his arrival in this city on Friday, Oct. 26. William Halpin of the Ninth Assembly District has been chosen as Grand Marshal, and he will at once complete the preliminaries. The members of his staff will be announced soon.

The parade will consist of fourteen groups, not including about 7,000 Italians under the leadership of James E. March, of the Sixth District, and they will be named alphabetically from A to N, both letters inclusive. It is estimated that there will be more than 40,000 men in line, exclusive of the musicians in the bands. The Richmond County contingent, with four bands, will come from Staten Island on special ferryboats and march from the Battery to Madison Square Garden.

The representatives of every Assembly district in this county will leave the headquarters in their respective districts in time to converge at Madison Square Garden, where Gov. Roosevelt will arrive about 6 o'clock, and where there will be a guand demonstration both inside and outside of the Garden.

GOVERNOR'S STATE ITINERARY.

Republican Committee's Programme for Mr. Roosevelt's Tour in New York.

The Republican State Committee has revised Gov. Roosevelt's itinerary in this State as follows:

The Governor's special train will leave Weehawken on the West Shore Railroad at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday next, reaching West Nyack at 11:50, Congers at 12:08, Haverstraw at 12:18, Cornwall at 12:58, Newburg at 1:28, where dinner will be served, and Kingston at 6 o'clock. He is due to arrive at the following places at the times mentioned on the succeeding days:

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

West Hurley	9:30 A. M.	Bloomville	2:00 P. M.
Phoenicia	10:00 A. M.	Davenport Center	2:45 P. M.
Pine Hill	10:30 A. M.	Onsonta	3:05 P. M.
Fleischmans	11:10 A. M.	Unadilla	4:30 P. M.
Arkville	11:30 A. M.	Sidney	5:05 P. M.
Roxbury	12:00 M.	Norwich	6:20 P. M.
Stamford	12:25 P. M.		

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

Earlville	10:50 A. M.	Rome	2:02 P. M.
Cazenovia	11:55 A. M.	Utica	2:45 P. M.
Canastota	1:05 P. M.	Herkimer	6:35 P. M.
Oneida	1:24 P. M.	Utica	6:20 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

Camden	8:45 A. M.	Weedsport	3:45 P. M.
Watertown	10:30 A. M.	Auburn	4:25 P. M.
Oswego	1:15 P. M.	Syracuse	6:30 P. M.
Sterling	2:45 P. M.		

FRIDAY, OCT. 26.

Little Falls	10:30 A. M.	Albany	1:50 P. M.
Amsterdam	11:45 A. M.	New York	5:30 P. M.
Schenectady	12:20 P. M.		

Gov. Roosevelt will go to Jersey City on Saturday, Oct. 27, where he will speak. Then the train will leave, and is scheduled for the following places:

Suffern	10:25 A. M.	Long Eddy	3:10 P. M.
Middletown	11:35 A. M.	Hancock	3:50 P. M.
Port Jervis	1 P. M.	Deposit	4:35 P. M.
Shohola, Pa.	1:50 P. M.	Susquehanna, Pa.	5:25 P. M.
Lackawaxen	2 P. M.	Great Bend	6:15 P. M.
Cochecton	2:30 P. M.	Binghamton	6:40 P. M.
Callicoon Depot, 2:45 P. M.			

On Monday, Oct. 29, Gov. Roosevelt will leave Binghamton on a special train, and will be due at Cortland at 11 A. M., Ithaca at 1 P. M., and Elmira at 6 P. M.

The remainder of his State tour is as follows:

TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

Corning	8:25 A. M.	Rochester	1:25 P. M.
Bath	9:20 A. M.	Canandaigua	3:05 P. M.
Wayland	10:15 A.	Geneva	4:15 P. M.
Livonia	10:55 A. M.	Penn Yan	5:20 P. M.
Avon	11:20 A. M.	Rochester	8:00 P. M.
Geneseo	11:45 A. M.		
Mt. Morris	12:10 P. M.		

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

Brockport	10:00 A. M.	Niagara Falls	1:45 P. M.
Albion	10:35 A. M.	North Tonawanda	3:00 P. M.
Medina	11:05 A.	Buffalo	4:00 P. M.
Lockport	11:55 A. M.		

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

Batavia	9:40 A. M.	Little Valley	2:30 P. M.
Attica	10:25 A. M.	Cattaraugus	2:55 P. M.
Warsaw	11:10 A. M.	Dayton	3:15 P. M.
Silver Springs	11:45 A. M.	Dunkirk	4:00 P. M.
Ellicottville	1:25 P. M.	Jamestown	6:40 P. M.
Salamanca	1:45 P. M.		

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

Randolph	9:25 A. M.	Hornellsville	3:30 P. M.
Olean	10:40 A. M.	Addison	5:40 P. M.
Cuba	1:05 P. M.	Owego	7:45 P. M.
Wellsville	2:05 P. M.		

From Owego, the home of Senator Platt, Gov. Roosevelt will come to this city and remain until Monday, when he will go to various points on Long Island, and thence proceed to his home, at Oyster Bay.

SENATOR DEPEW AT YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 15.—Chauncey M. Depew addressed a big mass meeting composed almost entirely of Yale students and graduates this evening in College Street Hall under the management of the Republican Club of the university. The hall was by no means adequate to accommodate the crowd. About a thousand students participated in the parade which preceded the mass meeting.

The parade wound its way to President Hadley's home, where he was called out by the students for a speech. In the course of his brief remarks President Hadley announced that he would vote for President McKinley.

Senator Depew's speech was a campaign argument with considerable humor. In the main, however, it was a plain statement of the questions at issue. Mr. Bryan personally was scored pretty hard at times, and Grover Cleveland by contrast received praise.

The speech concluded with a eulogy of President McKinley.

More Election Wagers Reported.

Payne & Van Antwerp, brokers, were reported yesterday to have wagered $2,000 to $500 on McKinley, Post & Flagg taking the Bryan end of the bet. J. J. Judge, an outside securities broker, offered to wager $5,000 even that Kings County would go Republican and 10 to 9 that McKinley would carry West Virginia.

Nomination Certificate Decision.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that certificates of nominations for public office, such as are required by some of the States, and all papers or instruments relating to the exercise of the elective franchise, are exempt from stamp tax.

Nominated for Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Sixth District, Daniel N. Crowley, (Dem.); Seventh District, Henry Winn, (Dem.)

Nominated for Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Sixth District, Daniel N. Crowley, (Dem.)

Hazing Trial at Annapolis Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 15.—The case of Naval Cadet John S. Abbott, on trial for hazing, ended to-day. No order in the case has been made public. Naval Cadet Merlyn G. Cook, first classman, found guilty of being present when hazing was in progress and not stopping it, has received fifty demerits, and is to be confined on the Santee until further orders. Being a first classman, that is to say in the graduating class, his case is referred to the Secretary of the Navy for further punishment. In the year Cadet Cook is in 150 demerits "bilge" a cadet.

THE GOEBEL MURDER PLOT

Sensational Testimony Given by Dead Governor's Brother.

Repeats Graphic Story of Detailed Plan—Swears that Youtsey Confessed the Whole Conspiracy.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 15.—The trial of Henry E. Youtsey, charged with being a principal in the killing of Gov. Goebel, was resumed to-day, although Youtsey was reported in the same condition as last week. His room door was opened and his bed pulled up in plain view and hearing of the jury, and while the witnesses were being examined Youtsey could be heard calling his wife's name in a hollow, moaning voice, and could be seen to be sitting on his bed.

The feature of the day was the testimony of Arthur Goebel, brother of the dead Governor. He told of going to the jail the day Youtsey was arrested, and then said:

"I put my left hand on Mr. Youtsey's right shoulder and said, 'Mr. Youtsey, Col. Campbell has just returned and told me what you have said to him, and I have come over to have you tell me what you have told him, to tell whether it is true, and to ask you a few other questions.'

"Mr. Youtsey said: 'Yes, Mr. Goebel, what I have told Col. Campbell is true.'

"I then said to Youtsey: 'Now, I would like to have you tell me about getting the key on Monday morning from Powers, and about Dick Combs, and about going to see Taylor, and also about going to see Taylor on Tuesday morning, and where you got the cartridges.' Youtsey proceeded and said: 'Just as I told Col. Campbell, I had a talk with Dick Combs on Monday morning, and he told me that he was ready to do the shooting, and I went to Caleb Powers for the key to his office, and he told me to go to John Powers. I went to John Powers, and John Powers gave me the key. I went to Gov. Taylor and told him that Dick Combs was ready to do the shooting. Gov. Taylor said: "You ought not to come to see me about this. I have been expecting this to be done for some time, but I object to having a negro do it. It is too important a piece of work. Combs may be a spy, and he may betray us."'

"Youtsey hesitated, and I said: 'Very well, what did you do next?'

"Youtsey replied: 'I left Gov. Taylor, and on Tuesday morning I went back to him and said: "The man to do the shooting is now here."

"I interrupted Youtsey there and I said: 'You have told Col. Campbell the name of that man, and that is one reason why I came over here to see you. Now if you know that much you can also give me the name of the man, and Mr. Youtsey said: "Well, I told him that Howard was here; that I thought he got here Monday night.'

"I asked, 'What else did Taylor say?'

"Youtsey said: 'Gov. Taylor walked up and down the floor and said:

"'Youtsey, what do you think? If Goebel is killed, do you think I could hold my office?' He discussed that matter, talking to me back and forth, and I said to him I thought if Goebel was put out of the way that the contest would be settled and that he could hold his office.

"'Finally I said to him, as Gov. Taylor hesitated still, "It is up to you to decide now finally whether it is to be done or not." After some more hesitation Youtsey stated that Taylor said finally:

"'Well, tell them to go ahead. If it is necessary, I can send the man to the mountains with a squad of soldiers.'

"I said: 'Did he say anything about pardoning him?' and Youtsey said: 'Yes; that is so. He said, "If it is necessary I can pardon him, and he will be safe enough."' Youtsey then stopped, and I asked: 'What did you, then? You told Col. Campbell, as he told me, that you let certain people into Powers's office.'

"Youtsey said: 'Yes. I then went back and reported. I told Berry Howard and Dick Combs and Jim Howard to go and be in the hall of the Executive building, and I then left.' I said: 'What did you do?'

"Youtsey said: 'I went and got the cartridges. When I went back, Berry Howard and Combs and Jim Howard were in the hall, and I unlocked the door and let them in and gave them the cartridges.' I again interrupted and asked Youtsey as to whom he had given the cartridges, and he said:

"'I gave them to Jim Howard. He was the last man who went in the door.'

"I said, 'How many did you give him?' and he said, 'I gave him the whole box.' I said, 'Mr. Youtsey, who fired the shot?' and he said, 'I cannot tell you; I didn't see him.' I said, 'What did you do when you let them in?' and he said, "I staid near the door.' I said, 'You gave the cartridges to Jim Howard?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Where did you get the cartridges?'

"He said: 'I got them from Powell & Clements on Main Street in Cincinnati. On the 22d of January I wrote them and told them to send a box of 38-55 smokeless steel cartridges, Winchester.'

"'I said: "Was he shot with a Winchester rifle?" He said: "The cartridges fit either a Winchester or a Martin.'

"I said: 'How much did you send them?'

"He said: 'I sent them a Post Office order for a dollar.'

"Mr. Youtsey then stopped, and I said to him: 'Mr. Youtsey, you have just told Col. Campbell that Monday morning you went to Gov. Taylor and told him that Dick Combs was ready to do the shooting if Taylor objected, and now you tell me on Tuesday morning you let Dick Combs into the office. How is that?'

"Youtsey hesitated and then finally said: 'Well, those were the three men I let in.' I looked at him and said: 'They say also that Berry Howard was in the left hand lobby of the Legislature and you say you let him in that room.'

"Youtsey finally said: 'Those are the three men I let in the door.'"

Wharten Golden testified that he saw John L. Powers give Youtsey a key on Jan. 20, and Powers said it was a key to Caleb Powers's office.

W. H. Culton testified that Youtsey told him of the plan to kill Goebel.

The defense asked that James Howard be brought from the jail in Frankfort to testify Wednesday.

GOEBEL LAW MAY STAND.

Probability that Democrats Will Not Change Election Measure—May Make Kentucky Republican.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15.—The Democrats of the House in the Legislature believe that it will be impossible to pass an election law, and circulated a petition this morning for an indefinite leave of absence. Thirty-six members signed the petition, and it is believed that fifty-five will join in the movement, leaving but forty-five on the ground. The paper will be presented to the House to-morrow.

The Senate is still determined to have a fair law, but the House contains too many Democrats who favor the Goebel law for any act of real reform to be passed. The Senate passed two bills, both of which were perfectly fair, but they were laid on the table in the House. There is one bill yet before the House, but so many are opposed to it that it cannot be passed.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on Gov. Beckham to induce him to dissolve the Legislature, and Democrats predict an adjournment by the end of the week.

The failure to repeal the old law and enact a non-partisan one has caused a widespread dissatisfaction among conservative Democrats and will practically insure a Republican victory. The people are becoming convinced that the Goebelites will not listen to any genuine reform, and the change to the Republican side is becoming very large and significant.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND IN ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 15.—An important archaeological discovery has just been made at Bosco Reale, where were found the famous treasure vases which Baron Rothschild presented to the Louvre, in Paris.

It consists of a large edifice, belonging to a period prior to Pompeii, whose walls are decorated with frescoes of great beauty and in a state of perfect preservation.

Emperor William has offered the owner of the property where the discovery was made a large sum for the paintings, at the same time requesting King Victor Emanuel to facilitate the purchase.

Italian archaeologists are agitating to prevent the treasures from leaving the country.

MARK TWAIN HOME AGAIN

Writer Reaches America After His Prolonged Stay Abroad.

GREETED BY MANY FRIENDS

Talks Freely of His Travels, His Experiences, and His Triumphs—In the Best of Health.

Mark Twain returned to America yesterday on the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Minnehaha.

As is well known, Mark Twain registers at hotels and signs checks under the name of Samuel M. Clemens, but it was the writer and lecturer, Mark Twain, who attracted to the pier so many friends and associates of former days.

Mr. Clemens never looked better, was in a splendid humor, and greeted his friends with the most affectionate cordiality.

As soon as the author had finished with the salutations of his friends, he was surrounded by a large number of newspaper men, and asked for a story of what he had been doing during all the nine years of his absence from his native land.

"Now, that's a long story, but I suppose I must give you something, even if it is in a condensed form," he said. "I left America June 6, 1891, and went to Aix-les-Bains, France, where I spent the Fall and Winter. After that I went to Berlin, where I lectured, giving readings from my works. After this my next stop was the Riviera, where I remained for three months, going from there to the baths near Frankfort, where I remained during the cholera season.

"Most of 1892 I spent at Florence, where I rented a home. While there I wrote 'Joan of Arc' and finished up 'Puddinhead Wilson.' For the next two years I was in France. I can't speak French yet. In the Spring of 1895 I came to the United States for a brief stay, crossing the continent from New York to San Francisco, lecturing every night. In October of that year I sailed from Vancouver for Sydney, where I lectured, or, more properly speaking, gave readings from my works to the English-speaking people. I also visited Tasmania and New Zealand.

"This was at the time of the famous Venezuelan message of President Cleveland, and it did my heart good to see that the animosities engendered by that message did not affect the affection of a people in a strange land for me.

"I then proceeded to India, lecturing in Ceylon, Bombay, and Calcutta. I then sailed for South Africa, arriving at Delagoa Bay in April, 1896. In South Africa I visited Kimberley, Johannesburg, and finally Cape Town. I met Oom Paul. I had heard and read all about him—hat, beard, frock coat, pipe, and everything else. The picture is a true likeness. At this time the Jameson raiders were in jail, and I visited them and made a little speech trying to console them. I told them of the advantages of being in jail. 'This jail is as good as any other,' I said, 'and, besides, being in jail has its advantages. A lot of great men have been in jail. If Bunyan had not been put in jail, he would never have written "Pilgrim's Progress." Then the jail is responsible for "Don Quixote," so you see being in jail is not so bad, after all.' Finally I told them that they ought to remember that many great men had been compelled to go through life without ever having been in a jail. Some of the prisoners didn't seem to take much to the joke, while others seemed much amused.

"All this time my family was with me, and after a short stay at Cape Town we took a steamer for Southampton. On arriving in England we went to Guilford, where I took a furnished house, remaining two months, after which for ten months our home was in London. At this time I was lecturing, reading, or working hard in other ways, writing magazine stories and doing other literary work.

"After London came Vienna, to which city we went in September, 1898, remaining until May of the following year, in order to allow one of my daughters to take music lessons from a man who spelled his name Letschetitzky. He had plenty of identification, you see, and with all seemed to be a pretty smart fellow. After Vienna, where, by the way, I had a lot of fun watching the Reichsrath, we returned to London, in which city and Sweden we have been until our departure for home some days ago, and now I am home again, and you have got the history of a considerable part of my life."

"Well, everybody's glad you are back, which you know of course. They gave you the courtesy of the port, didn't they?" an intensely interested listener remarked.

"Yes, I wrote to Secretary Gage telling him that my baggage was on a 16,000-ton ship, which was quite large enough to accommodate all I had, which, while it consisted of a good many things, was not good enough to pay duty on, yet too good to throw away. I accordingly suggested that he write the customs people to let it in, as I thought they would be more likely to take his word than mine."

"How about your plans?" he was asked.

"I am absolutely unable to speak of my plans," he replied, "inasmuch as I have none, and I do not expect to lecture."

At this point the question of anti-imperialism was broached, some one asking: "How are you on expansion; are you for the President, or are you with those that style themselves anti-imperialists?"

"Yes. As near as I can find out, I think that I am an anti-imperialist. I was not, though, until some time ago, for when I first heard of the acquisition of the present Pacific possessions I thought it a good thing for a country like America to release those people from a bondage of suffering and oppression that had lasted 300 years, but when I read the Paris treaty I changed my mind."

"You are going to vote for Mr. Bryan, then, are you?" was the query put to him by another bystander.

"No, I am a Mugwump. I don't know who I am going to vote for. I must look over the field. Then, you know, I've been out of the country a long time, and I might not be allowed to register."

"You are still a citizen of the United States, are you not?" interposed a member of the party.

"Well, I guess I am. I've been paying taxes on this side for the last nine years. I believe, though, a man can run for President," laughingly inquired Mr. Clemens, "without a vote, can't he? If this is so, why, then, I am a candidate for President."

Dropping anti-imperialism, Mr. Clemens made the plea that he had been away so long that he really knew very little on the subject, as all of his information had practically been gleaned from foreign papers. Some one in the crowd asked him about his autobiography that is to be published 100 years hence.

"It is true I am writing it," he said.

"That's not a joke, is it?"

"No; I said it seriously; that's why they take it as a joke. You know, I never told the truth in my life that some one didn't say I was lying, while, on the other hand, I never told a lie that somebody didn't take it as a fact."

"Well, it's not wrong, anyway, to tell a lie sometimes, is it?" was a question some one asked in a very conciliatory way.

"That's right, exactly right. If you can disseminate facts by telling the truth, why that's the way to do it, and if you can't except by doing a little lying, well, that's all right, too, isn't it? I do it."

Mr. Clemens had become very restless by this time, and the many friends surrounding him on the pier managed to rescue him from the clutches of the newspaper men, who had been firing questions at him since he first appeared on the pier.

"I'll see you again. I'll be at the Earlington all the Winter. I am not going to Hartford till next year," and with a pleasant nod of the head the famous writer, accompanied by his friends, began a search for his baggage.

READ THE BIBLE AND DIED.

Mrs. Gertrude Enders, sixty years old, who lived with her husband and grown son John at 311 East Eighty-eighth Street, was found lying dead in her kitchen at 10:30 o'clock last night by her son. A tube had been attached to the opened gasjet and taken into the woman's mouth. She was lying partially dressed on a sofa, and had been dead for some time when found.

An open Bible lay beside her, and her son gave it as his opinion that religious mania was his mother's trouble. Tobias Enders, the husband, is a watchman in Ringler's brewery.

Prof. Shumway's New Place.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 15.—Prof. Edgar S. Shumway, instructor of Latin at Rutgers College up to last Spring, has been appointed an Assistant Instructor of Roman Law at the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. Shumway severed his connection with Rutgers College last Spring because of strained relations with its President, Dr. Austin Scott.

Steinway

Owing to the variable demands of fashion in interior decoration, we are constantly taking in exchange some of our most beautiful instruments, entirely uninjured, indistinguishable from new ones, and second-hand only in name. These pianos are sold at reduced prices. A large number of buyers who desire Steinway pianos, debarred by the price, purchase poorer instruments. Here is an opportunity for such music lovers to obtain an ideal Steinway Piano.

STEINWAY & SONS,
107-109 E. 14th St.,
Near Union Square.

SENATOR HANNA IN WISCONSIN

Says There Are No Monopolies in the Country Except Those Protected by Government Patent.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 15.—Senator Hanna accompanied by Senator Frye began his speechmaking tour of the Northwest today by making six addresses in Wisconsin, two of them of some length. The principal addresses of the day were made at Waukesha, Wis., where the special train carrying Senators Hanna and Frye and other Republican leaders was held for over an hour, and at Madison. At each of these places Senator Hanna made two addresses. Short speeches were also made at Racine Junction and Racine. Senator Hanna was everywhere greeted by immense crowds.

In his speeches to-day Senator Hanna laid particular stress on the trust question and the position of the Democratic Party in regard to the tariff. "There are no monopolies in this country," said he, "except those which are protected by a patent issued by the Government." Senator Hanna also said that the Standard Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust and other great combines had been killed, so far as they were trusts, by the Sherman law.

The Senator spoke briefly, in part as follows:

"You have heard a great deal about the different issues in this campaign. There are only three weeks left, and we have not time to talk about anything but the issue that interests you and me. And that issue is our present conditions and the continuation of them. "The full dinner pail is the best argument I know of—"

A Voice—How about the coal mines?

"The coal mines are all right. The strike will be settled this week."

Alllis, a suburban station of Milwaukee, was the next stop. Here the train was surrounded by a throng anxious to see the Senator. Workingmen from the rolling mills and factories composed a large part of the crowd.

Mr. Hanna spoke a few words, saying that it gave him extreme pleasure and gratification to meet so many persons. He said he was not connected with the speakers' bureau. He came out to meet the people face to face. He wished to tell Republicans and Democrats alike that everything was coming out all right, and that there would be four, yes, ten years, and many more of prosperity. He wanted to show the people on this trip, he said, that he did not, as the papers caricatured him, have horns. The train then started for Waukesha and Madison.

COTTONSEED OIL PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 15.—The cottonseed oil mill men of this State say that they are paying too much for seed—$18 to $20 per ton. The three large mills in the city of Jackson, which have a combined capacity of something like 600 tons of seed per day, express a willingness to pay $16 per ton for seed, but declare that they cannot go on paying prices now demanded by the farmers and seed dealers, and intimate that they will close down rather than run on such a narrow margin of profit.

Cotton seed, like cotton, is scarce, and the demand for the one is about as strong as for the other. The mills will probably find it necessary to increase the price of their manufactured products still further rather than decline to pay the prices demanded for seed.

There is some talk of a trust or combination among the mill men for the purpose of putting down the price of seed on the one hand and putting up the price of their products on the other, but the laws of the State impose severe penalties for such combinations, and if they are made, it will be kept very quiet.

PASTOR ATTACHES CHURCH.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 15.—St. Anne's Church of North Brookfield was attached for $10,000 this afternoon by the Rev. John Berger, the pastor, who sues to recover salary guaranteed to him by the Canadian Religious Association, the corporate name of the church.

Although Berger's standing as a Roman Catholic priest was disputed by the church authorities of the diocese, he contracted with French Canadians of the town a year ago to administer the functions of priest for five years at a salary of $1,000 a year.

Six months ago the attendants at St. Anne's were excommunicated. On Sunday the trustees of the church locked the doors against Berger.

The whole trouble is the result of the attempt of the French-Canadians of the town to obtain a priest of their own nationality.

VICTIMS OF A FOLDING BED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Borden of 158 Peoria Street were victims of a treacherous folding bed last night, and were nearly suffocated. For an hour they were confined in their close quarters, and their stifled shrieks for aid were unheard until Policeman Louis Suffel of the Desplaines Street Station passed the house.

Suffel heard moans, half stifled, coming from the flat. Believing some one was being murdered, the officer ran up stairs and pounded on the door until he succeeded in breaking it.

The cries directed him toward the window, where in the dim light from a neighboring electric light he saw a folding bed. Pulling down the front, Suffel found a man and a woman half conscious. Suffel, after a half hour's work, restored Mr. and Mrs. Borden by the liberal use of cold water.

Coach Fred Allen of Yale Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—News was received here to-night of the serious illness in Boston of Fred Allen, captain of the Yale 'Varsity crew of '99, and prospective head coach of Yale's crew this year. Capt. Allen was threatened with appendicitis. His doctors told him that he would have to submit to an operation, and last week he was operated upon in Boston. He is recovering now, but will be forced to drop his business connections for some months.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Randolph Harrison, Lynchburg, Va.; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Gov. Joseph D. Sayers, Texas.

HOLLAND—Singer Prescott, Boston; John Gresham, Indiana; Attilie Cox, Louisville; John Don, Troy.

GRAND—A. M. G. Garrett, Wilmington, Del.

IMPERIAL—R. A. Luke, Helena, Mont.; Willi... H. Armbrecht, Mobile.

VICTORIA—W. S. Ludlow, Cincinnati; John Curran, M. P., Montreal; Robert Bailey, Denver, Col.

MURRAY HILL—W. D. McCracken, Cincinnati.

PARK AVENUE—President Julian H. Dreher, Roanoke College, Virginia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Mayor George E. Green, Binghamton; J. W. Hood, Lexington, Ky.; ex-Congressman J. Hamilton Lewis, Washington.

PLAZA—Ex-Gov. Henry D. McDaniel, Georgia.

SAVOY—L. Hirsch, Portland, Ore.; William Wade, Albany.

EVERETT—Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Newport.

ST. DENIS—Dr. Burritt N. Dow, San Francisco.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

W. & J. Sloane

invite attention to their unequalled facilities for the prompt execution of

Special Orders for

WHOLE CARPETS,

which are woven in one piece to fit any desired space, in French Aubusson and Savonnerie, Berlin and English hand tufted or Scotch Chenille Axminster, Indian, Turkish and other fine textures.

Designs and color sketches prepared by our own artists to suit individual taste or any period of decoration.

Broadway & 19th Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On account of an unavoidable accident in one of our mechanical departments

The November

PEARSON'S

will not be published until

To-Morrow, Oct. 17th.

EDITION, . . 175,000

The many thousand magazine readers who failed to secure a copy of the October PEARSON'S should order the November number of their newsdealer TO-DAY.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY,

SILVERSMITHS,

ANNOUNCE FOR WEEK BEGINNING OCTOBER 15TH,

A SPECIAL SALE OF STERLING SILVER,

consisting of Bread Trays, Tea Strainers, Decanters, Tobacco Jars, Ink Stands, Candlesticks, Toilet Articles, etc., etc. These are odd and special goods, which we offer at greatly reduced prices in order to make room for our holiday stock.

As the number of pieces is limited, an early selection is desirable.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY,
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., SUCCESSOR.
208 FIFTH AVENUE, MADISON SQUARE, WEST.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Wineberg, cloaks and suits; Mr. McClaggen, hosiery and underwear; Mr. Silberberg, dry goods, 337 Broadway.

Shwartz-Newman Company, New Or

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Are You Rightly Acquainted With Wanamaker's

HAVE you heard the detonation of the firm and vigorous tread of our steady forward march in modern retailing?

The Wanamaker principles reach the highest ideals of satisfactory merchandising; and the Wanamaker organization realizes the principles as nearly as human brains and hands can do it. The Wanamaker Store does not follow a rut; it worships no ideal of the past; it looks at past successes not so much as a guide as a warning—to avoid errors that prevented the past success from being greater—to make the effort that is planned far overleap previous successes.

See it illustrated all over the store.

Thousands more have come to know how different is this store from others — how masterful, how daring, how original.

The Wanamaker Clothing Store has been a revelation to careful and well-dressed men. Are you acquainted with it? The Costumes and Street Dresses for Women have made a nation of stylish women marvel at their magnificence as well as the matchless variety of the most practical and popular priced garments.

Our marvelous Shoe transactions have made consternation in certain quarters, and brought good and stylish shoes for hundreds of thousands at prices unknown except at Wanamaker's.

And so the story might continue—there is the vigor of persistent, experienced endeavor all along the line. If there is a better way to serve the New York public, we shall find it. If there are finer, better goods, we shall have them. If there are lower prices to obtain, we shall win them for you.

To-day the Wanamaker Store offers the best that is known to-day. To know Wanamaker's is to be fully informed; not to know Wanamaker's is to leave the best unknown.

The Importance of the HAT In a Woman's Toilette

It is a law of nature that the face of man or woman gives them individuality. Here the eye first falls; here the world catches the lasting impress. Of first importance are those appointments of apparel which lend character to the face; and first of these is *the Hat.* It is the key-note on which hangs the harmony of the whole costume.

The making of Millinery is one of our most serious studies. Here are the most skillful experts in America, constantly refreshed with a wealth of ideas from Paris—brought for inspection, not for imitation.

Here styles are set that are copied by a continent. Here are made the most exquisite hats worn in America. The exclusive style that is made for one woman is not made again for another. Is this wasting genius? Some stores count it so; but particular women prefer the Wanamaker method—for elegant as are the hats and exclusive as are the styles, all prices are fair; and there is refinement and character in every hat that comes from our workrooms.

A sumptuous array of genuine Paris hats, of course—to-day's chiefest word is of our own.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New SILK WAISTS and a Bargain Repeated

Here's a lot of taffeta silk waists—the third within as many weeks—to sell at $3.50 each. They're worth no less than $5. Six good colorings and black. New ideas in plaiting and cording and stitching. Some with effectively stitched revers. When these are gone, which will be quickly enough, more than 1,000 of these positive bargains will have been distributed.

Four styles of black taffeta silk and satin waists are shown at $4.50 each. New and very pretty styles. And there are six styles at $5. And dozens of others up to $10.50.

Then there are two new styles of peau de soie waists—solid black and solid white. Elegantly made. $8 and $9 are the very moderate price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Paticularly Dainty DRESSES and COATS for Girls

We bring from Europe plenty of the finer dresses and wraps for girls—plenty of the less elaborate things, too. Isn't it nice to have all this done for you instead of having to plan and worry for yourself?

Let us illustrate with these:

Here are pretty little blouse dresses for girls of 6 to 10 years. The blouse is made of blue and white stripe cheviot; plain blue skirt; patent leather belt; turn-over collar, with silk tie; collar and cuffs feather stitched. $10 to $14.

Another, a Russian blouse dress, is made of red and black (or blue and white) striped cheviot; dainty hemstitched linen collar and cuffs; for girls of 6 to 10 years. $11.50 to $14.50.

A full length coat for a girl of 10 years is made of navy blue boucle cheviot; double upper capes; box plaits front and back. $13.50.

A splendidly made and rich-looking coat for a girl of 10 years is a plaited coat made of tan Kersey, with a yoke effect outlined in stitched cloth. $22.

Second floor, Ninth street.

New and Pretty COATS And BONNETS for Children

Velvets, of course. The popular fabric is almost as conspicuous in this gathering of garments for little misses of 2 to 4 yrs. as in the notable fashion show for women. But broadcloths and velveteens and lady's cloth are not ignored. Some elegant effects are obtained with these materials in combination with various furs and laces. Only a word here of one or two. More when you've leisure to look over the collection:

$10.75—Of lady's cloth; tan and red; box-plaited front; shaped belt; large round cape trimmed with beaver and braid.

$12.75—Of pebble cheviot, in red and blue; blouse front, full back; shaped belt; revers trimmed with black braid.

There are very dainty little bonnets of corded silk, in pink and blue, with trimming of fur and ruffle, at $3.25 each. Some of very fine silk, with plaiting of chiffon, edging of satin, at $7. And many other styles up to $28.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Three Splendid Bargains in Dress Goods

"It's an ill wind that blows no one good." We have some *black Pebble Cheviot* to sell for *75c a yard, instead of $1.25* because the dyer let the goods shrink unevenly. He dyed them all right—a beautiful lustrous black—and the fabric is a beautiful quality. That's most important to you. Some of the pieces are 40 and some 50 inches wide. His mistake has made these 40-inch goods better than the average. The weave is one of the latest and most popular of the season—nevertheless 75c a yard, instead of $1.25.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Here are also some unusual opportunities to get some *all-wool Cloth Plaids* for half and near it.

50c qualities for 28c 75c qualities for 37½c.

You can choose from about forty different patterns in the two kinds, all of them this season's designs: Garnet, cardinal, navy blue, brown and green; many of them have outlined plaids of camel's-hair.

The very thing for a school dress—in fact, some of the patterns are pretty enough for shirt waists.

Rotunda, Tenth street side.

Women's Handkerchiefs Half Prices and Less

Placed over 8,000 handkerchiefs such as these on sale two weeks ago. Gone—almost with the day. There's another lot ready to-day. All pure linen, of course. Some hemstitched, some scalloped, and all beautifully embroidered. But—they're not perfect. The faults in many are so minute that they're visible only to the expert's eye. But they constitute imperfections, and they bring prices like these:

25c each for the 50c kinds 35c each for the 75c kinds
50c each for the $1 and $1.50 kinds.

Main aisle, Broadway.

New Elegance in Sterling Silver Toilet Ware

American goods, yet no imported ware excels it in beauty. There are sets of four pieces, all in matching designs. The Iris set has borders of those flowers with centre pieces of cupids. Other subjects are: "Love's Dream," "Loreli," "The Wave," and "The Chilly Cupids."

Hand Mirrors are $8.75 to $14. Military Brushes, $2.50 to $8.
Hair Brushes, $6 to $7.75. Velvet Brushes, $1 to $3.75.
Manicure Pieces, $1 to $3.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Some of the Most Popular New BOOKS

These are all recent publications of note—the successes,—the books being talked of to-day. New books always reach us on the day of publication, and the prices are always moderate.

Life of Oliver Cromwell. Governor Roosevelt. $1.50
Contemporary American Composers. Rupert Hughes, M. A. $1
Through the First Antarctic Night. Dr. Frederick A. Cook. $4.50
Paul Jones. 2 vols. A. C. Buell. $3
The Crisis in China. 75c
Historic Side-Lights. Howard P. Arnold. $1.90
Contemporaries. Thos. W. Higginson. $1.10
The Golden Book of Venice. Lawrence Turnbull. $1.10
Along French Byways. Clifton Johnson. $1.70
Mistress Penwick. Dutton Payne. $1
Patroon Van Volkenberg. Henry T. Stephenson. $1
Boy. Marie Corelli. $1
The Fugitives. Morley Roberts. 75c
The Circular Study. Anna K. Green. 90c
Eben Holden. Irving Bacheller. $1
On the Wing of Occasion. Joel C. Harris. $1
The Georgian Actress. Pauline B. Mackie. $1
Rue With a Difference. Rosa N. Carey. 90c
The Idiot at Home. John K. Bangs. 90c
Chloris of the Island. H. B. Marriott Watson. $1.10
The Dishonor of Frank Scott. M. Hamilton. $1.10
Hard-Pan. Geraldine Bonner. $1.10

Book Store, Ninth street.

"Pharaoh's Horses" Handsomely Framed at $1 Each

You doubtless know the subject—three splendid horses' heads. Every one admires it. This lot comprises two kinds—one of carbon the other of platino print. Both in round frames, brown or black wood. The pictures with frames are 14 inches in diameter. Price is $1 each. They're fully worth a half more. A large number this morning. But if you'd have one, try to be prompt.

Fifth floor.

Some Fine And Dainty FRENCH CHINA.

It's wonderfully fascinating to watch the opening of these new casks of French china. The ever dainty wares have new brilliance with their rich and original decorations. They came to us direct, right fresh from the skillful hands that gave them their sparkle and beauty.

A bright display of them is ready to-day.

Let one complete line of fancy pieces stand for several which we have recently received. *Quality*—the finest French china. *Shape*—a festoon edge with beaded border. *Decoration*—a clouded gold edge, gold also covering the beaded border. Panels laid out in gold. A cluster of flowers over body of piece.

These are some of the pieces:

Cake Plates, large, $8 dozen.
Bread and Butter Plates, small, $5 doz.
Berry Saucers, $6 dozen.
Comports, large, $2 each.
Ice Cream Dishes, $3 each.
Chocolate Pots, $2.50 each.
Tea Pots, $1.25 each.
Pudding Sets, $6 set.
Tea Cups and Saucers, $9 dozen.
After-dinner Cups and Saucers, $6 dozen.
Chocolate Cups and Saucers, $7.20 dozen.
Salad Plates, medium, $7 dozen.
Fruit Saucers, $5 dozen.
Comb and Brush Trays, $1.50 ea.
Comports, medium, $1.25 each.
Ice Cream Sets, $8 set.
Cracker Jars, $2.25 each.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair.
Chop Trays, $2.75 each.

Basement.

The madras shirt that you get made elsewhere for five dollars, is made better here for $3.50. The material is the same. We've proved that to other men—we'll prove it to you.

The French silks make the handsomest shirts a man can put on. They're made up superbly. $12 each.

Here are Unshrinkable Flannel Shirts in handsome styles for golfers or other outdoor men. $6.50 each.

French Percale Shirts, $3 each.

Dress Shirts, made to order, at $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.50. Made of exquisitely fine all-linen batiste chiffon, $12 each.

White linen bosom on body of fancy French silk—delightfully free and easy, yet perfect dress, $12 each.

We'll interest you and surprise you, if you like handsome, perfect-fitting shirts.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Are You Particular About Your SHIRTS

Perhaps you don't know that we make shirts to order. Perhaps you'll be surprised to hear us say that we make to order the finest shirts in New York. The old traditions topple when people learn to know Wanamaker's. Everything we do, we do *best.*

We have the best cutter and the best shirt makers in the country, and men that know shirts from *"a to izzard"* to talk it over with you.

The finest shirting silks from Paris are here; the choicest madras and cheviot from the Andersons of Glasgow; fine French percales and flannels; superb linens for dress shirts. Our shirt chief makes a personal tour abroad to get the choicest stuffs that are made. There is no equal variety brought to America.

Do You Love Beautiful FLOOR COVERINGS?

You know you want carpets but don't know just what; and don't want to buy in a hurry, and wish you had bought something different. Here is the stock that is so full, so satisfying, so convincing, that doubts and risks will be unthought of, after the thorough showing that we will give of all sorts when you come.

Our carpet chief made a masterful and exhaustive study of the new designs from all best makers before he made his selections. Then he gathered lavishly whatever characteristic beauty could be found. The variety is superb—the patterns are the masterpieces of famous makers. All fresh, new and beautiful.

Wiltons, in hundreds of patterns—we show only the best quality—at $2.50 and $2.75 a yard.
Axminsters, in many grades, $1 to $2.
Body Brussels, $1.25 to $1.50 a yard.
Tapestry Brussels, 55c to 90c a yard.
Ingrains, 50c a yard and upwards.

Third floor.

Kitchen UTENSILS At Half Prices

This is a lot of German enameled ware—strong and durable. But there are little imperfections in the outside enamel. No more than a single using would likely produce. Strictly perfect inside, every piece. Regularly these goods sell for just double the following prices:

Covered Buckets, 18c, 25c, 28c and 50c
Water pitchers, 15c and 20c
Wash Basins, 15c and 18c
Tea Kettles, 30c, 50c and 75c
Saucepans, with side handles, 14c, 18c, 35c, 40c and 60c
Lipped Saucepans, 10c and 18c
Coffee Pots, 18c, 27c and 38c
White Bowls, 8c, 10c, 15c, 35c and 50c
Skimmers, 8c, 10c and 12c
Drinking Cups, 8c and 12c
Shallow Saucepans, 10c, 18c, 22c and 25c
Oval Dish Pans, 40c
Fry Pans, 10c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c
Cook Pots, 18c, 25c, 35c and 40c
Tea Pots, 20c and 25c
Egg Pans, 10c, 12c and 15c
Ladles, 6c, 8c and 9c
Sugar Bowls, 18c

Basement.

Man and His Clothes-Thatch

"The Horse—noble creature in his own sempster, weaver and spinner, his own boot-maker and man-milliner—a rain-proof court-suit on his body; warmth and fit perfection. While I—have thatched myself over with the dead fleeces of sheep, the bark of vegetables, the hides of oxen or seals—a moving Rag-screen. Day after day I must thatch myself anew." So wailed Teufelsdrockh—three score and ten years ago; but still the tailor is tyrant of man; but a helpful, gracious, attentive tyrant nowadays; for almost half as long ago John Wanamaker started the revolution in the men's clothing business which led up to the splendid service of to-day—the inspiration that produced the splendid Wanamaker clothing of 1900—the top-notch of perfection to-day in ready-to-wear clothes.

Test us by *Prince Albert* Coats and Vests—the hard test proves quickest and surest. Average man, stout man or thin man—we'll fit all, and fit them perfectly.

At $20—Of black Thibet, Italian cloth; lined with silk facing.
At $25—Same quality; silk lined throughout.
At $28—Of dark Oxford gray homespuns; all vests double-breasted; silk lined throughout.
At $35—Of Imported black Vicuna; silk lined throughout.
At $3.50—Some beautiful silk vests, double-breasted; dark colors.
At $5 to $8—A handsome assortment of stripe worsted trousers.

And business suits—

Men's sack suits of Oxford gray cheviot. Coats are the new military cut; vests are double-breasted. Compare with suits sold by any other good clothier, at $20. Our price, $15.

Here's a winter Raglan overcoat that is wonderfully popular—material of all-wool frieze, in dark and medium light gray; serge lined; with satin sleeve linings. The feature of our Raglans is the square shoulders. You don't get this in the ordinary clothing store. Price, $15. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some New TABLES STOOLS and TABOURETTES

The latest effect in these supplementary furnishings is of oak in a greenish-brown finish. It is decidedly different from, and much more lively than, the black or Flemish oak; and quite artistic. Quite a broad assortment of pieces. Among them these:

At $4—Austrian oak table; 14x14 in. top; 30 in. high.
At $4—Austrian oak stool; top, 21x14 in.; 4 turned legs; lower end square; stretcher between legs.
At $5—Austrian oak jardiniere stand; round top, 11 in. in diameter; 2½ in. high; top is waterproof.
At $5.50—Austrian oak tabourette; 8-sided top, 22 in. across; carved on 4 sides; 4 legs with stretchers; 22 in. high.
At $6—Austrian oak tabourette; triangular top, 13 in. across; 32 in. high.
At $7—Austrian oak tabourette; 15-in. square top; waterproof centre; straight legs.
At $8—Austrian oak tabourette; square top, 16x16 in.; waterproof centre; 4 legs, extending through top and fastened with wedges.
At $10—Austrian oak table; round top, 30 in. in diameter; 4 turned legs; 29-in. high; top of quartered oak.

Fourth floor.

All Around the Store

$4.50 Morris Chairs at $3. About 100 are to go at this exceedingly low price. They have solid oak frames; high adjustable back; broad easy arms; straight legs; perforated wood seat, fitted with denim cushions, tufted and reversible.

Gloves for Boys. In correct styles, for the young men who take pride in looking well-dressed. One-clasp walking gloves,—tan pique, $1; tan or gray mocha, $1; tan or gray out-seam, $1.25; Dent's, $1.50.

Children's Dresses. At 25c we have some pretty ones, for babies from 6 months to 3 years. These dresses are of cambric, with yoke of cluster plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffle. Fairly worth 38c.

Bed Spreads. These are crochetted in Marseilles pattern, and fringed on all sides. They are cut to fit beds 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. wide, and form a complete valance. $1.85 and $2 each.

Hat Ornaments. Never were gilt, steel and rhinestones so popular for hat trimmings as at present. Long buckles, from 3 to 8 inches in length, are particularly sought after. In the Millinery Store, of course.

Short Flannelette Petticoats are comfortable garments for cool weather. Some at 35c are in pretty stripes, with deep gathered ruffle and muslin yoke; other styles, with silk scalloped edges, at 50c, with lace trimming at 75c and 85c.

Girls' Skirts. Some exceedingly attractive skirts are priced at $4.50. They are of navy blue and black cheviot serge; trimmed with bands of stitched taffeta; percaline lined and velveteen bound.

Surah Ribbons, in splendid quality, for hat trimmings, or neck and waist ribbons. In navy and light blue, cardinal, beige, violet, salmon, rose, old rose, and Nile green. 6½ in. wide—65c a yard.

Wedding Cake Boxes. You may not know that the Candy Store will fill your orders for these coverings for "the stuff that dreams are made of." But it does, and fills them promptly, too, with a large variety from which to choose. Prices range from $3 to $12.50 a hundred; with monogram, $1, $2 and $3 a hundred extra.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CHINESE REFORMERS' VICTORIOUS ADVANCE

Sun-Yat-Sen Seizes Kiu-Shan and Invests Another City.

REPELS FORCE FROM CANTON

Activity at Hongkong—Rebels Friendly to Foreigners—Germany Accepts France's Plan.

HONGKONG, Oct. 15.—Sun-Yat-Sen, according to reports from Canton, has taken the town of Kiu-Shan, on East River, and is now investing the prefectoral city of Hui-Chou.

A force of imperial troops from Canton has been defeated by the Reformers, 200 being killed.

There is great activity in Canton in preparation for dispatching troops to the disturbed districts.

A column of troops was dispatched from Hongkong this morning to the Kow Loon frontier with the object of barring armed refugees, either rebels or imperial troops, from entering British territory when defeated.

Three thousand rebels are reported to be thirty miles north of the British frontier. One thousand of Admiral Ho's troops are in pursuit of them, while 2,000 Chinese troops have left Canton overland to intercept the rebels.

Admiral Ho has informed the Governor that the rebellion was carefully planned. The rebels are anxious to conciliate the villagers and gain the respect of foreigners, hence the absence of outrage and pillage. All indications point to the rising being widespread. Outbreaks occurred simultaneously in several centres of Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Si. Apparently Kang-Yu-Wei, Sun-Yat-Sen, and the Triads have amalgamated their forces in the common cause—the overthrow of Manchu rule in South China.

Some positive indication of the attitude of the foreign powers is anxiously awaited.

A French launch was captured by pirates Oct. 13 near Mong-Chow. The pirates secured $32,000 in specie.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—A dispatch received here from Shanghai says the British Consul there warns European women against going north from Hongkong in the hope of joining their husbands, the situation in the Yang-tse Valley being very serious.

KAISER ACCEPTS FRENCH PLAN

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The Berlin Neueste Nachrichten says it understands that Germany's answer to the note of M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was dispatched to-day, that it is in a friendly tone, and that it raises no objection to the principles enunciated by M. Delcassé. The paper does not assert that the reply deals with all his propositions.

It is learned that the Chinese Minister to Russia, Yang-Yu, who visited Emperor Nicholas at Livadia yesterday, strongly appealed for the intercession of the Czar in China's favor and presented to him a letter from Emperor Kwang-Su, together with documentary evidence tending to show that the Chinese ruler and Court are less to blame for the anti-foreign outbreak than the Russian Emperor had been led to believe.

A German named Bismarck, connected with the marines who were sent to Peking before the siege of the foreign legations, kept an interesting diary, which he has since forwarded to Emperor William.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Japan's answer to France's note on China, received to-day, accepts the proposals, retaining only one condition. This refers to the permanent prohibition of the importation of arms. While agreeing with the principle, Japan offers suggestions as to how the prohibition can be best accomplished.

A dispatch received at the French Foreign Office from Hankow, dated Oct. 13, says the Chinese Court arrived at Sian-Foo Oct. 12.

It is officially understood that if an international conference at The Hague regarding the settlement of the Chinese indemnity question is finally decided upon, it will not discuss with China the amount of compensation she must pay, but will confine its labors to fixing and distributing the proportion of the indemnity which shall go to the several countries interested.

PRINCE TUAN STILL IN POWER?

LONDON, Oct. 16.—"Since the Chinese Court arrived at the new capital, Sian-Foo," says a special dispatch from Shanghai, dated yesterday, "reactionary edicts removing the Moderates from high offices have been issued, showing that Prince Tuan holds the imperial seal."

The Daily Chronicle has the following from Vienna:

"None of the powers except France and the United States approve the Russian proposal to carry the claims for indemnity against China to the Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague."

Dr. Morrison in The Times this morning describes the occupation of Peking and the demonstration in the Forbidden City. In connection with the latter incident he emphasizes the self-denial of Gen. Chaffee, which has not received, he says, proper recognition.

"The American troops on the 15th," the correspondent remarks, "fought their way, driving the Chinese in front of them, to the gateway. There was then no agreement to hold Gen. Chaffee back. He might have pressed on, taken the palace, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. It would have been a fine prize, and the temptation must have been great, but Gen. Chaffee, possibly acting under Mr. Conger's advice, refrained. It was a noteworthy act."

BRITISH REACH TU-LIU.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 15.—The British column under Lord Campbell, which forms part of the expedition against Pao-Ting-Foo, and is making a detour to the south of the Pao-Ting River, reached Tu-Liu, on the Grand Canal, yesterday.

Sir Ernest M. Satow, who succeeds Sir Claude M. MacDonald as British Minister to China, has started for Peking. M. De Giers, the Russian Minister, is likely to return soon.

LOOT TAKEN BY AMERICANS.

Total Value of Gold and Silver Seized at Tien-Tsin Over $378,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The American share of the loot at Tien-Tsin is larger than at first reported. It has been understood that all the Americans took after the capture of Tien-Tsin was gold amounting in value to $278,000. This report arose from the fact that Li-Hung-Chang asked Gen. Chaffee to restore that sum to the Chinese Government. It now appears that this $278,000 was only the value of gold coins and gold bars taken from the Chinese Treasury at Tien-Tsin, and apparently it was only the money taken from the Treasury which concerned Earl Li as a Government official.

Things of value were also obtained from other sources, and it is now reported that the total value of the loot will reach a figure about $100,000 in excess of the amount originally reported. The gold coin and gold bars taken from the Treasury were melted by order of Gen. Chaffee.

Nothing is yet known about similar seizures in Peking or at points along the line of march. The total value of the seizures will probably be very high.

Li-Hung-Chang's request for the $278,000 taken from the Treasury has received no reply.

There is considerable doubt about whether the United States is entitled to keep this gold, whatever its amount may finally be determined to be, because this Government has been proceeding on the theory that no war exists in China. The expedition of Gen. Chaffee has been repeatedly defined as a rescue expedition, and not as an invasion. The United States has kept up communication with the officials and representatives of the Chinese Government and has insisted on regarding the whole trouble in China as the result of internal disturbance, which did not justify open war. It is, therefore, doubtful whether the American Government can take the contents of a Chinese Government Treasury as spoils of war.

Nevertheless, it is extremely unlikely that the gold will ever be returned to China, even that part of it identified and claimed by Li-Hung-Chang. It may not be held as spoils of war, for the reason given, but it will probably be held as part payment of the indemnity which America will demand. It will certainly not be returned until the peace negotiations are concluded, nor will any final decision about what to do with it be made till that time. Certificates for at least a large part of it have been deposited in the War Department's account with the Treasury Department. They will stay there for a long time to come—certainly until the peace negotiations are concluded, and probably longer.

The chief point of speculation now, therefore, is not what will become of the loot, but what its amount is. The sums already reported cover only the amount taken at Tien-Tsin. Officials have no information to give concerning any sums which may have been taken at the cities along the Pei-Ho or at Peking itself. There was undoubtedly a great deal of looting at the capital, but whether any share of it fell to the Americans is a question concerning which no information is yet obtainable. This is not surprising, however, in view of the fact that Tien-Tsin was taken in July and that it was three months later before any official statement could be obtained about the seizures there. In fact, only five days ago it was denied on high authority that Gen. Chaffee had sent any report on the subject, although he had.

TURN ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

He Has Now Served the Unionists' Purpose and They Show a Desire to Discourage His Ambitions.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Mr. Chamberlain having served the purpose of the Unionists in securing a big majority in the Parliamentary General Election, which is admitted on all sides to be chiefly due to him, there seems a disposition on their part, manifested in the Unionist press, to put a stop to the Colonial Secretary's further ambitions.

The Conservative organs loudly proclaim the "absolute necessity" of retaining Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office, asserting that he is "too hasty and indiscreet" for the Foreign Office. Hitherto the Unionist organs have carefully boycotted the scandal of the cordite contracts and the connection of the Chamberlain family with public companies contracting for the Admiralty, which was first called to public attention by the Radical organ, The Morning Leader.

To-day, however, The Times gives great prominence to a long anonymous letter combating Powell Williams's attempt to make Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the Liberal leaders responsible for the peculiar nature of the dealings with the Kynochs, and showing that the recent select committee completely proves the dealings with that firm. The letter concludes as follows:

"If we are to maintain the high standard of purity in matters of public business which has hitherto been our pride, it is absolutely essential that in future no politician connected with constituencies which supply warlike stores to the Admiralty and the War Office should have any word in the allocation of contracts."

HOUSE WALL UNDERMINED.

Much excitement was caused in East One Hundred and Ninth Street yesterday afternoon by the sudden collapse of part of the foundation of the three-story and basement brick and frame dwelling 216 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. The tenants fled to the street in terror, believing the walls were about to fall in upon them. One aged woman was carried to the street by two policemen.

G. & E. Doctor, contractors, of 410 East Sixty-sixth Street, are preparing to construct two large flathouses at 218 and 220 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and had engaged Michael Reilly of 420 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street to do the excavating. A large force of laborers was at work yesterday afternoon digging the cellar for No. 218, which is adjacent to the three-story and basement dwelling owned by Thomas Fernan, who occupies the first two floors, with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bridget Meaney, eighty years old, while the top floor is occupied by Mrs. Mary Walsh and her mother, Mrs. Julia Barry, who is ninety years old and helpless.

While Contractor Reilly was away, at about 5 o'clock, a portion of the brick foundation wall, 10 feet in length and 12 feet high, of the Fernan residence suddenly collapsed and fell into the excavation, barely escaping the laborers, with a crash that aroused the entire neighborhood. Believing that the house was about to fall in upon them, the Fernan family fled to the street, groping their way through the thick cloud of dust that arose from the fallen wall.

Mrs. Walsh, despite warning cries, refused to desert her aged mother, and while striving to raise her from her bed cried for aid. Policemen Krumps and Ritter of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station heard the woman's cries and rushed up stairs, lifted Mrs. Barry from her bed, and carried her to the street, where she was cared for by neighbors.

The police, in the meantime, ordered all persons off the work and sent for a Building Inspector, who put in an appearance an hour later. After a careful examination he stated that the house was in no immediate danger of falling, but that it should be propped up at once. By dark the house was shored up and safe for occupancy. There was no supper cooked in the Fernan apartment. When the wall fell it carried the kitchen stove and all the pots and kettles with it. These were found later beneath the fallen wall.

DYING BOY'S LAST CARE.

Humphrey Jones, twelve years old, of 417 Fulton Street, Union Hill, died at Christ Hospital at midnight on Sunday. He was the victim of a railroad accident and showed great fortitude and pluck. He and several other boys stole a ride on a West Shora Railroad freight train on Sunday afternoon. One of the boys, it was alleged, pushed Jones from the car on which he was riding. He fell under the wheels. His legs were crushed so badly that amputation was necessary, and he sank under the shock. When the lad's father was told that the boy would die, Mr. Jones asked him if it was true that he was pushed from the car.

"Yes," said Humphrey.

"Who did it?" asked his father.

"Oh, what's the use of telling?" said the boy. "It was all done in fun. The boy who did it feels bad enough. Why should I make any more trouble for him?"

Half an hour later the lad was dead.

THE RESCUE OF CAPT. SHIELDS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A report from Gen. MacArthur to-day announced the rescue of Capt. Devereux Shields's command by Gen. Hare. The satisfaction which was felt at the War Department over the news was diminished by the wording of the report. It states that fifty-two men, including the Captain, have been "turned over" to Gen. Hare. Gen. MacArthur's original dispatch announcing the capture of Shields on Sept. 28 gave the number missing as fifty-three, and declared that there was hardly a doubt that many had been killed and wounded.

The fact that fifty-two of the fifty-three had been rescued would give cause for congratulation but for Gen. MacArthur's statement that he would soon send "names of killed and wounded." This may indicate that the party captured by the Filipinos was larger than was originally reported, that, in addition to the fifty-three men of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, the Filipinos had captured others.

It is, however, suggested that the list of killed and wounded may be a list of the casualties in Hare's own force. This would mean that Hare had not rescued Shields without a battle in which Hare had suffered loss. MacArthur's expression "turned over" conveys the idea that Shields and his men were given up by the Filipinos without a fight. If Hare has had to do some hard fighting, the expression "turned over" is misleading.

Particulars of Hare's campaign are awaited with anxiety. It is observed that Gen. MacArthur does not report that the Island of Marinduque is pacified, unless the expression "turned over" conveys the idea that the insurgents have laid down their arms and sued for peace. That they have done this without fighting seems incredible, in view of the fact that the first rescue party sent out, that under Col. Anderson, was completely baffled in its attempt to get hold of Shields and his men. It was on the news of Anderson's failure that Gen. MacArthur sent Hare to the island. He has been there hardly a week, and it is believed that he has had to do some stiff fighting.

Truman K. Fuller Dead.

Truman K. Fuller, a well-known attorney, died yesterday at Syracuse, aged sixty-six years. He was the father of Attorney L. B. Fuller of Rochester. Mr. Fuller was at one time a law partner of Justice Edward T. Bartlett and Justice Irving G. Vann of the Court of Appeals. He served throughout the civil war.

THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE FREE

Justice Freedman Releases the ex-Banker from a Sanitarium.

The Court's Question Whether the Clubman Had Been Lawfully Committed—Musgrave's Appearance.

Thomas B. Musgrave, the Union League Club member and ex-banker, the story of whose confinement in a West Thirty-ninth Street sanitarium has been told, was released yesterday by Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court after a most dramatic hearing.

It was alleged that Mr. Musgrave was insane, and his wife, Fannie M., and his son, Dr. Percy Musgrave of Boston, had arranged through Dr. Nathaniel B. Potter to have Mr. Musgrave confined in Miss Louise Murden's private sanitarium, at 45 West Thirty-ninth Street. Edwin P. Woodward, Mr. Musgrave's brother-in-law, through his counsel, James J. Allen, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that Mr. Musgrave had been lured from the Union League Club to the sanitarium and there confined for over three weeks, and that none of his friends was allowed to see him. Further, it was alleged that the commitment was made without authority of law.

The hearing was to have been held before Justice Lawrence, but owing to his friendly relations with the parties concerned, he declined to hear the argument.

When the case came before Justice Freedman, Franklin Bien, counsel for Mrs. Musgrave and her son, presented the answer to the writ of habeas corpus. He read the affidavit of Dr. Potter, who said that he had examined Mr. Musgrave at the request of Dr. Percy Musgrave and considered him a dangerous lunatic, and that arrangements were now being made to have him committed to a sanitarium at Central Valley.

Dr. Joseph Collins of 32 West Thirty-eighth Street made a similar affidavit. Both of these affidavits were sworn to yesterday.

Mr. Bien also presented his own affidavit, in which he said that Mrs. Musgrave was at Bar Harbor, Me., and that in 1898 she and her husband had separated by mutual consent, she guaranteeing to pay him $2,400 a year, and that $10,000 had been deposited with a trust company to cover these payments. As this sum was depleted, more would be deposited. Mr. Bien further alleged that the whole case was a matter of family strife, and that Mr. Musgrave's sister and brother-in-law wanted to get possession of him so as to get the income.

"How is it possible to detain a man without an order of court?" asked Justice Freedman in a very stern manner.

"He has been placed in Miss Murden's house temporarily by his medical attendants," replied Mr. Bien.

"Well, why don't you let him go?" fairly shouted the Justice. "You must have an order for his commitment."

Mr. Allen then presented his argument. He began by saying: "These proceedings present the most extraordinary evasion of the rights of personal liberty that ever came before a court."

Then Mr. Allen told how Mr. Musgrave was induced to go to the sanitarium under the pretense that it was a physician's office and how his clothing was taken away from him. He said that Mr. Woodward, after finding that Mr. Musgrave was in the sanitarium, had been to see him, but was refused admission. Finally, permission was obtained for Mrs. Woodward to see her brother, providing she would comply with certain conditions named in a letter written by Mr. Bien. The principal condition was that her visit was to be purely a social one, and that she must make no reference to the attempt to have Mr. Musgrave declared a lunatic.

"After being refused permission to communicate with the outside world," continued Mr. Allen, "he has been confined in this place, which I shall show your Honor is an illegal place, and is maintained in defiance of the statutes, as it has no license to care for insane persons."

Mr. Allen then read the following letter from Peter M. Kemp, President of the State Commission in Lunacy:

"In response to your inquiry whether the house or institution or place kept by Miss Louise Murden of 45 West Thirty-ninth Street, this city, is licensed by this commission for the care, custody, and treatment of insane, I can inform you that such place is not licensed by the commission and that it has no legal right to receive an insane person for such care and custody."

"I object to this letter," said Mr. Bien.

"I will receive it," said the Justice, as he brought his gavel down with a bang.

Mr. Allen was about to continue his argument when the Justice said:

"Has there been any commitment of this man as a lunatic by competent authority? That is what I want to know. I want the other side to show me any authority they have to detain this man."

"This man is detained against his will," replied Mr. Bien. "He was merely placed in this place temporarily by his medical adviser. I also want to raise the point that these proceedings were not brought by Mr. Musgrave and that he has not claimed that he is illegally restrained of his liberty."

"Is Mr. Musgrave in court?" asked the Justice.

"Yes, Sir, I am here," came the reply.

A man about sixty-five years old arose and bowed to the Justice. The man was neatly dressed and wore carnations in his coat. He was partially paralyzed and one eye was almost closed.

"Are you Mr. Musgrave?" asked Justice Freedman.

"I am."

"Are you in that sanitarium with your own consent?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you join in this application to be released?"

"I do."

"Then you are discharged. You can go at once with your friends," shouted the Justice.

Mr. Musgrave, accompanied by his brother-in-law, left the court, while Mr. Bien made a motion to have him again committed to some place until a Commissioner in Lunacy could examine into his case.

"No, Sir, I will not do that," replied the Justice. "The only thing I will do is to appoint a jury and commission to inquire into the case, and then only on proper notice."

Mr. Musgrave has gone to New Jersey, and is thus out of the jurisdiction of the Court as far as other proceedings are concerned.

Dr. Potter was in attendance at the hearing, and after it was over he was asked:

"Did Mr. Musgrave go to the sanitarium with you at his own request?"

"No, I had some difficulty and had to persuade him to go there."

EAGLES CAUGHT AT SEA.

Mariner Says He Encountered Twenty 200 Miles from the Coast.

The latest story illustrating the fierceness and the strength of the storms that for many weeks past have been raging on the Southeastern Atlantic Coast was brought into port by the Munson Line steamship Curityba yesterday.

The story is vouched for by Mate Breymann of the Curityba, who exhibits two fine eagles, measuring 8 feet each from tip to tip, and one small screech owl as evidence of the truthfulness of his narrative.

The mate's story follows: "We were steaming ahead," he said, "in a rough sea, accompanied by strong wind blowing from the shore. It was off Matanzas when the first sign of the strength of the wind asserted itself. At this point we ran into a flock of thousands of mouse bats, a peculiar looking half animal and half bird, which look more like a cross between a vampire and flying squirrel than anything else I can think of. They would light on the railings and the deck floors until the varmints seemed to be everywhere. We eventually ran clear of them, however, and it was when we were about two hundred miles off the northern coast of Florida that out next peculiar experience came. Here we ran into a flock of about twenty eagles and several owls. They were all exhausted, one of the eagles falling at my feet on the deck, while another fell into the funnel and was burned up. The other eagle and the owl were captured by the sailors. Capt. Hoppe also killed two more.

"Of course," said the mate, "this sounds funny, but it only goes to show how strong the wind has been in the Atlantic when it can blow land fowl nearly two hundred miles out to sea."

Answers to Correspondents.

B. F.—A man charged with murder can be brought back from any foreign country with which the United States have an extradition treaty. Other countries do give up fugitives charged with murder as a matter of comity toward this country.

VOTER.—The thirty days' residence in an election district, required for voting, means thirty days before election day.

B. Altman & Co.

SILKS.

Ten Thousand Yards COLORED TAFFETAS SILK,

To-day at 42c. *Per Yard.*

(Counters Rear of Rotunda.)

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"One great trouble that New Yorkers have in getting the trade of the Cubans is that they try to force New York methods on the Cubans when the latter have been trained in the Spanish way of doing business, and do not approve of the innovation." Thus the Havana manager of one of the largest packing houses of this country, in speaking of his business in the Cuban capital. "There are no people who are more scrupulously honest in their dealings, as merchants, than are the Cubans. But shortly after my arrival there I found that if I would do business with them I must do it in their way or not at all. So I accepted the inevitable, told my house of the necessity for doing it, and finally induced them to overcome their scruples against the Spanish methods. They were very much averse to it, but when I told them it was that way or no business, and that the Cubans were anxious to trade with us, they came to my way of thinking. The Cuban will not accept a sight draft for a bill of goods sold and delivered to him. Most American firms insist on doing business in that way, and as the Cubans will not have it, considering that it is a reflection on their honesty and business integrity, the stubborn American firms who insist on doing business according to New York methods instead of Cuban methods, lose their trade altogether. It is a queer way they have, but when you come to understand it, it works all right, even though there looks to be a lot of risk in it. I sell a man a lot of goods and deliver them to him. He accepts them, but will not sign a receipt or a bill of lading. After he gets the goods, worth several thousand dollars, perhaps, I have nothing in the world in the way of a receipt to show that he has them. But when the man to whom I have sold them gets ready to do so, within a week or ten days, perhaps, he sends a messenger around to my office with the amount of gold coin in a lot of bags necessary to pay my bill. The amount is always correct, and the payment is always on time. Such a thing as a dispute has not yet arisen in my experience, nor have I ever been paid by a native merchant in any other way. They simply will not use checks. It is not only ridiculous, but positively useless to try and force them to do so. They are in the habit of doing business in this way, and it is the only one in which they will deal it, though the Americans who are establishing themselves there follow our methods."

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In the vacant lot south of and opposite the trio of buildings, Barnard, Millbank, and Fisk Halls, that constitute Barnard College, there is a rather mysterious inclosure made by walls of unpainted pine boards ten or a dozen feet in height. Few people, save those who know all about the inclosure, wander around that district, though there are some visitors to the university buildings who see the inclosure and wonder what it means. To the west of it there is a tennis court, and to the south of it a big field where the boys of Horace Mann School have their preliminary instruction in the mysteries of football. Within the boarded-up space is a flooring of soft earth, and from within there come to the ears of the occasional passer-by screams and shouts that are certainly feminine. That is the key to whatever of mystery there is to the inclosure within which the foot of man is not allowed to tread. It is the training ground for the basketball teams of Barnard and the Teachers' College, and there the girls, screened from prying eyes, have their practice games.

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"I am certainly in favor of this agitation about expansion," remarked the agent of a Chicago publishing house, "and so far as I am personally concerned, I don't care a rap whether the Administration or its opponents are in the right. All we want is a continuation of the agitation, and an extension of the war in China, with the chances that it may stretch over into Siberia. The talk makes things lively in our business. We have had about all we could do comfortably in supplying the demand for maps of the Philippines and of China during the past six months. There seems no limit to the desire to get the newest and best maps of the countries in the Far East, about which there is so much printed in the papers and talked about on the stump. This has been by far the most profitable political campaign in the history of the map-making business, and so I am in favor of all the expansion talk we can have. Every one seems to want to see how the countries talked about look on the map. The demand for maps of the Chinese Empire is something unprecedented. The Boer war caused nothing like it, because our people had nothing but a passing interest in the Boers and the Transvaal. They knew as little about South Africa as they do about China, but the fact that the United States has a small representation in the Chinese operations has awakened the liveliest interest in that section of the world about which we have heard so much and known so little. Our chartographers have been kept busy making Chinese maps on all sorts of scales and projections for months, and no matter what sort of a map of that country is made there seems an instant demand for it. The favorites just now are those which show a bit of the Siberian country, and our artists are now scouring the earth for maps of that country, concerning which there seems to be a remarkable interest in America just now. Yes, Klondike maps are a drug on the market, though sales of maps of that section were enormous when the gold discoveries were first under discussion. We sell fifty maps of the Philippines to one of the Klondike district at this time."

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A civil engineer just returned from a trip of a couple of weeks through the good hunting country in Fairfield and Litchfield Counties, in Connecticut, says the attempts of a number of New York and Connecticut sportsmen to stock the woods of that State with pheasants of both the English and Mongolian types have been practical failures. While working in a good hunting country where there were numbers of gray squirrels and occasional ruffed grouse and quail, he failed to hear or see a trace of the pheasants, though he was through a long stretch of country in which they had been liberated. He had an eye out also for the California quail, of which several brace had been liberated in the woods three years ago. He failed to find one of these pretty little birds with their nodding plumes. Inquiries made of farmers and hunters alike failed to locate any of these birds, and there seems to be a general belief that the plan to introduce them has failed utterly. They have either failed to breed or migrated soon after their liberation. There is no record of a pheasant being shot among the farmers, though they might be expected to be close-mouthed about such an event if it had happened, as the birds are protected until 1905. Pheasants have been seen occasionally to the north of that section, in Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire, but at points too far away to be of much use to the sportsmen from this vicinity. Still, the experiment there, as in New Jersey, has not been crowned with success, for some unknown reason.

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That it is not always safe to trust to appearances, had another proof in the experience of a man who recently purchased a block of flat houses that were recently erected on Lexington Avenue. The buyer knew they were of the sort built solely to sell, and so he inspected them with more than usual care to see just how much of the "Budenseik" sort of construction there was in them. The walls were a trifle thin, and there was plenty of evidence that the woodwork was not of picked material, unless it was picked because of its cheapness. The plumbing was modern, and there were showy chandeliers and side brackets for the gas. With all its imperfections it seemed to be worth all that was asked for it for the sort of people it was proposed to let the tenements to. There was little trouble in finding occupants for the premises when it was announced as ready for occupancy. But after the first tenant moved in there was trouble. This pioneer had the gas man up, and a meter was connected with the service pipe. Then he went to his rooms to light the gas. But the gas would not light, and there was no evidence when the cocks were opened wide that there was any gas to be lighted. So there was an investigation, and then a discovery that made the owner satisfied that he had been "done to a turn" by the speculative builder. The service pipe for the gas was connected all right, and the chandeliers were all right, but there was not a foot of gas pipe anywhere in the block to convey the gas from the service pipe to the chandeliers. So the interior of the apparently finished house had to be torn to pieces and the pipes put in. Result, a lot of vacant tenements just at the time when they are wanted the most, and a lawsuit which will add considerably to the cost of the original investment.

BOY FALLS UNDER MOVING CAR.

Nine-year-old Frederich Keneckstein had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon under the wheels of one of the Third Avenue Railway Company's big sixty-foot cars. He was taken out from under the forward truck of the car, and it was found that he had only a slight scalp wound and several bruises.

The boy, who lives with his parents at 213 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, did not attend school yesterday afternoon, and with several other boys he was skylarking in Third Avenue shortly before 2 o'clock. As the boys reached Ninety-fifth Street, Keneckstein suddenly dashed in front of Car No. 13, which was going south in charge of Motorman Patrick Gunshenan. The motorman shouted to the boy and tried to stop the car, but the boy fell headlong in front of the car and disappeared under the forward truck.

A number of people witnessed the accident and rushed toward the car expecting to find that the boy had been killed. Policeman Dreyfuss of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station crawled under the car and found the boy wedged under the forward truck and groaning. Finding it impossible to get the boy out from under the truck, Dreyfuss took the pole out of a brewery wagon, and, using it as a lever, with the aid of bystanders, lifted one side of the car off the tracks and the boy was dragged out.

To the great astonishment of the crowd the boy was not even whimpering, and to all appearances had received only a scalp wound, a cut on the right cheek, and several bruises on the left shoulder. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital as a matter of precaution. The motorman was arrested and held in $1,000 bail for examination in the Harlem Police Court.

A SAN FRANCISCO FAILURE.

J. Brett & Co. Insolvent with Liabilities of $302,883—New York Creditors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The commission firm of J. Brett & Co. to-day filed a petition in insolvency. Liabilities $302,883, assets $218,663. The firm deals heavily in Oriental goods and California products, besides handling large quantities of canned salmon. Jules Brett filed the petition, the other members of the firm being residents of Paris.

The principal creditors are Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York, $33,579; North American Trust Company, New York, $50,201; First National Bank of this city, $19,336; Guaranty Trust Company of New York, $46,801; Bank of California, San Francisco, $20,210; agency of the Bank of Montreal, $75,154. Claims amounting to $30,000 are held against the firm in Paris.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Oct. 15.—Fire to-night destroyed the department store of Burton Brothers, the People's Theatre, and numerous offices. Loss, $100,000; partly insured.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—Fire late last night destroyed the car sheds of the Cleveland and Eastern Electric Railway Company at Gates's Mills. A number of cars and other property were burned. Loss, $100,000, covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:45 A. M.—61 Church Street; Trinity School; damage slight.

1:45 P. M.—1 Hester Street; Woekinberg & Co.; slight damage.

3 P. M.—247 Second Street; Louis Styner; damage, $700.

5:45 P. M.—60 Catharine Street; Max Oblevitz; damage slight.

7:20 P. M.—50 Chrystie Street; Samuel Golden; damage slight.

8:20 P. M.—81 Norfolk Street; Abraham Keller; damage slight.

9:00 P. M.—22 Macdougal Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10:50 P. M.—1,008 Second Avenue; Mary Cantor; damage, $500.

Ehrich Bros. Ehrich Bros.

Women's Ribbed Balbriggan Union Suits, silk trimmed and pearl buttons, worth $1.00, at 49c

Women's Glace Gloves, 2 patent clasps, all desirable colors, per pair 50c

Sale limited.

Special Silks from Auction

Selling Very Rapidly.

Were you among the hundreds who visited the silk sale yesterday? It's an event that demands immediate attention, if you would profit by it. The goods are from the Clifton Mills, controlled by Messrs. James McCreery & Co. of this city. They're offered at

A Third to Half Less than Regular.

PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS, both evening and street tints, including black, worth at wholesale 79 cents per yard, at 43c

Other Values, ranging from 85c to $2.75 per yard, now are selling at, per yard . . . . . 57c to $1.50

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques.

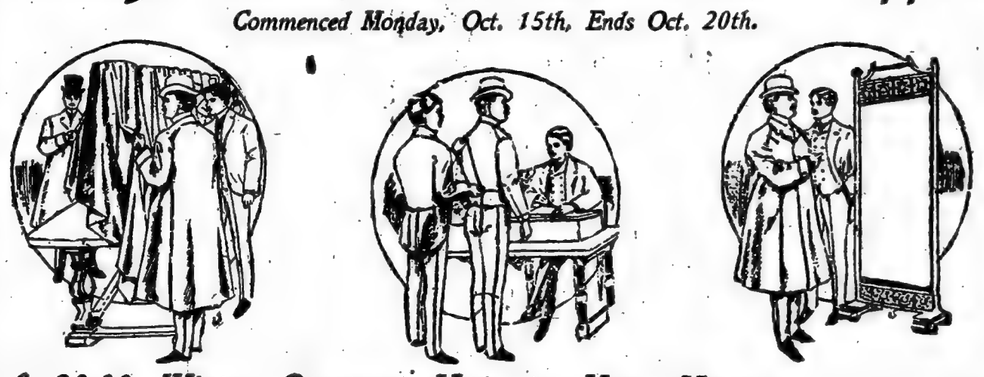
Deep rolling collar, finished with crocheted edge; ribbon bow at neck; pink, blue and red, value 75 cents, at

49c

At this price for to-day only.

5 Days More, Merchant Tailor Offer.

Commenced Monday, Oct. 15th, Ends Oct. 20th.



A 20.00 Winter Overcoat Made to Your Measure for 10.00

Read what you may expect—

You may select from 15 of the newest Fall overcoating fabrics, such as Irish Friezes in Oxford, Cambridge, olive, blue and black; English Kerseys in shades of blue, black, tan, olive and brown, and a complete line of plaid back Covert Cloths.

These garments will be cut by expert cutters. They will be finished with a good Farmer's satin, serge or plaid lining. *These are here for your inspection.* The workmanship will be such as is in any Twenty Dollar custom garment.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If, after your overcoat is finished, you are not entirely satisfied, you may return the garment to us and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Remember this is only a six-day offer. A chance to get a Twenty Dollar Overcoat to your order for . . . 10.00

6th Ave. and 23d St. Sixth Ave. and 23d St.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh south to west winds.

The weather during the last twenty-four hours has been generally fair in all districts except Northern Michigan, Eastern Maine, Northern New Mexico, and Oklahoma, where rain has fallen. A marked fall in temperature has occurred in the Dakotas and Minnesota. Unsettled weather and rain are indicated for New Mexico, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair. The temperature will fall sharply in Nebraska, Kansas, and the Lower Missouri Valley, as also in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh northwesterly. On the South Atlantic Coast mostly light to fresh northeasterly winds will prevail. On the lower lakes light southwesterly winds will shift to brisk northerly by to-morrow. On the upper lakes the winds will be brisk north to west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	58	59	59
6 A. M.	57	58	59
9 A. M.	57	60	64
12 M.	69	67	68
4 P. M.	69	73	70
6 P. M.	64	70	69
9 P. M.	63	63	65
12 P. M.	61	60	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 64½
Weather Bureau 66
Corresponding date 1899 64
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years. 53

The maximum temperature yesterday was 73 degrees at 3 P. M. The minimum temperature was 58 degrees at 6 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.03 and at 8 P. M. 30.00. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .83 and at 8 P. M. .65.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:13	Sun sets...5:19	Moon rises... ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:52	Gov. Isl'd...2:33	H. Gate...4:29
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:07	Gov. Isl'd...2:47	H. Gate...4:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bellagio, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

Cestrian, Liverpool	.....	.....
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Europa, Haiti, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manilla, Genoa, &c	.....	.....
New York, Dominican Republic, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Wilhelm V., Curacao	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Pekin. Mails for Australia (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 14 and up to Oct. 27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. 27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES is published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and besides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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HOW THE BONDHOLDERS WOULD FARE.

If some one should ask Mr. BRYAN in the course of his speech to-night what would become of the bondholders if his free-silver theories should be enacted into law, he would probably reply that the bondholders, as the leading spirits in the great money trust, have too long bent the back of labor under the cruel weight of their cross of gold.

Mr. BRYAN is ignorant of many things, but he knows, for he has repeatedly been told, that the great bondholding class in this country are the wage-earners and people of moderate means. Reports compiled by the Controller of the Currency show that there are 5,687,818 savings bank depositors in the country. The great body of these accounts represent the savings of men and women at day wages. The aggregate of the deposits of all the savings banks in the country is $2,400,000,000. This enormous sum is invested chiefly in the bonds of the United States, of States, counties, cities, and towns, and some of it in the bonds of private corporations. The real owners of the bonds are the savings bank depositors with whose money they were bought. Next to the savings banks, the greatest buyers of bonds are the life insurance companies. The funds of life insurance companies come chiefly from men of moderate means, who choose this method of accumulating their savings as a provision for their families at their death. They are the real owners of the vast amount of bonds held by the insurance companies.

From Mr. BRYAN'S public utterances we judge that he would not be at all displeased if the opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 should hurt the millionaire bondholders of the "money trust." But there is no way in which these bondholders can be hurt without robbing the wage-earners also of a part or all of their hard-won savings. If bonds are to be paid in silver all around, as many or most bonds not containing the gold stipulation would be paid under a free-coinage law, the chief sufferers would be the working men and women, of whom Mr. BRYAN poses as the special champion.

There would be another class of sufferers; we mean the Western States and their counties, cities, and towns of which the bonds to the amount of many, many millions are now held by Eastern financial institutions whose managers and Trustees are supporters of the gold standard because they know that the business of investing money cannot be safely carried on under any other currency system than that based on the one stable and sure standard of gold. The Western States that believe in the doctrines of W. J. BRYAN and give their votes to him would offer their bonds in vain on the Eastern market if he should be elected President with a Congress in sympathy with his views, as it would almost certainly be before his term had expired.

Perhaps Mr. BRYAN has taken no thought about that aspect of 16 to 1. It is highly important. We have before us a volume entitled "American Investment Securities," compiled by Mr. C. G. HARRAMAN, showing the ownership of bonds and securities, as set forth in State reports of financial institutions. We have been interested to trace in this book the ownership of the State and municipal bonds of the State of Nebraska, where Mr. BRYAN lives and has many supporters. We find that, in addition to the bonds of the State of Nebraska, many of which are held by Eastern savings banks and insurance companies, there are 367 lots of bonds of Nebraska counties, cities, and towns owned by financial institutions, mostly savings banks, in New England and the Middle States. These lots range in amount from a few thousand dollars up to $50,000, $100,000, and even higher. Lincoln, Mr. BRYAN'S own home, has disposed of nearly $340,000 to the savings banks and insurance companies of the New England States. There are 118 counties, cities, and towns of Nebraska that have borrowed money from the wage-earners of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland to pay for their street improvements, their sewers, public buildings, and schoolhouses.

How much money could the counties and towns of Nebraska borrow of Eastern savings banks with Mr. BRYAN in the White House writing allocutions to Congress in support of free-silver legislation? There is another question, still more vital. How would the counties and cities and towns of Nebraska pay the interest and principal of their bonds after Mr. BRYAN had put the country on a silver basis? In silver? In what else could they pay, except paper no better than silver? There would be no gold available for any payments. The people of Nebraska would pay their taxes in silver or paper money, of which the value or purchasing power would be measured by the current premium on gold. If gold were at 200, they would pay a one-thousand-dollar bond in silver or paper worth only $500 in honest gold money. Does anybody suppose that any of the Nebraska counties or cities would take into account the depreciation of the currency and tender $2,000 in payment of a one-thousand-dollar bond unless the bond contained the stipulation for payment in gold or its equivalent? Hundreds of Eastern savings banks would be ruined and the money saved up by workingmen would be lost.

That is what Bryanism means. Imperialism is a screen, militarism a mask, the trusts a dishonest pretense. The real thing, the substance, essence and paramount intent of W. J. BRYAN and his party, is the establishment of the silver standard. If any workingman with money in a savings bank wants to lose it, the shortest way is to vote for BRYAN and elect him President.

DECLINED WITHOUT THANKS.

We have received from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs a request to consent to have our name proposed as an "honorary member" of that association. We have no inclination to board that galley, and we cannot pretend to be especially gratified at the invitation.

The following curious statement affords the only clue vouchsafed as to the purpose of the invitation or the obligations assumed by accepting it:

> The object of this association is to support candidates for office Nov. 6, 1900, who are against the destruction of our REPUBLIC. In accepting an honorary membership you agree to abide by the principles of the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, and declare your adherence to the Constitution of the United States.
>
> As an honorary member of the association you will stand for a REPUBLIC as against a MONARCHY, and place on record your denial of the power of Congress and the President to rule vast territories and millions of men outside and in disregard of the Constitution.

On the face of it the professed object of the association seems to us not only ridiculous, but, as was said by an American Mrs. Malaprop of the custom of eating pie for breakfast, "ostentatious." We know of no candidates for office this year who are seeking "the destruction of our Republic." We should regard it as impudent to assume that our party was the only one that would sustain the Republic, and as silly to accuse our opponents of being "against" it. We do not feel the need of openly agreeing to abide by the principles of the Declaration of Independence or of publicly declaring our adherence to the Constitution of the United States. If we were inclined to do that respectable instrument any serious harm, we have no doubt, whether Mr. MCKINLEY or Mr. BRYAN were elected President, that practical means would be found to restrain us, and we imagine that the means would be as adequate and as efficiently used under the rule of one as of the other. The Declaration of Independence did the work for which it was designed exceedingly well, and the Constitution, a much more important document, has stood about every test that time and fate could offer, and never commanded greater respect or was shown to be equal to greater tasks than now. The gentlemen of the Anti-Imperialist Clubs are not its only friends; if they think they are it is their vanity, not their fidelity, that really distinguishes them from millions of their fellow-citizens.

The question of our personal preferences as between a "republic" and a "monarchy" does not appear to us of public interest at the present time, and we do not feel called on to "stand for" one or the other in any conspicuous manner. Either one can be operated so as to promote the welfare of the people living under it, and either can be made oppressive. As the world jogs, a difference in names is not of overwhelming importance, and the men who mistake names for things are not the safest guides. We can see nothing to be gained by joining ourselves with them. As for the power of Congress and the President to act "outside and in disregard of the Constitution," that again does not strike us as a burning question. It is a power that has sometimes been exercised in our history, and its exercise has been charged in pretty nearly every election since the opening of the century. If the present Congress and President are exercising it, Mr. BRYAN and a Congress in sympathy with him, according to his own programme, would do the same and not in very different direction. We can see no need for a change of parties on that score. As such a change is what the anti-imperialist clubs are working for, though they do not seem to care to say so, we must be excused from enrollment with them in an active or an honorary membership.

FOREIGN POWERS IN CHINA.

The irritation ascribed, in a press dispatch which has every mark of "semi-official" sanction, to the British Government concerning the negotiations with China, is highly intelligible and perfectly excusable. We do not make out, however, why our own Government should be classed among the offenders. Since the negotiations of the allies reached what may be called the acute stage it has published nothing except in answer to appeals publicly made, two by Germany, one by France. In all three cases it would doubtless have been better that the appeals should have been both made and answered privately. But there was no advantage to be gained by answering privately an inquiry made publicly. And, in the case of the first German note, there would have been a distinct disadvantage in that course. The propositions of the note were entirely incompatible with the position that our Government had all along held respecting the necessity of maintaining the integrity of China. We could not afford, even for a day, to have it supposed that our silence gave consent to propositions which annulled the sovereignty of China and put upon the powers the awful burden of supplying it with a Government of their own devising.

The experience of Prince CHING with the legations in Peking does not seem to have been very auspicious for the success of the negotiations with which he is charged. The refusal to see him, on the part of the representative of Germany, seems almost tantamount to a refusal to open any diplomatic negotiations with China. Without doubt the grievances of the Western nations against China are very real and serious, and of Germany more than of any other. But nobody, not even Germany herself in her revised proposal, professes that these grievances are of such a nature that they cannot be settled except by war. And, until that point is reached, there seems to be no reason for refusing to hold intercourse with a duly accredited representative of China against whom no personal participation in the outrages upon foreigners is charged. It seems to us that Mr. CONGER'S conduct was, in the circumstances, entirely correct. And we believe the representative of Japan expressed the view of our Government as well as of his own when he told Prince CHING that the indemnities demanded of China would undoubtedly be very heavy, but would not take the form of territorial acquisitions. When any one of the allied Governments reaches the point of demanding cessions of Chinese territory, or exclusive privileges in Chinese territory, as the price of peace on its own part, we shall have come to the parting of the ways. The powers which renounce such projects for themselves will have to tell the powers which cherish and avow them that those powers must pursue their own separate ends by their own separate strength, and cannot rely upon the material or moral support of the powers which desire to see a stable Government in China, representing the people of China. Japan and the United States, it is already evident, are such powers, and it is inconceivable that Great Britain, when she comes to declare herself upon the present aspect of the question, will not be found upon the same side.

Evidently the powers which have undertaken to maintain the integrity of China have their work cut out for them. It may be that the task they have undertaken may prove, with the best will in the world on their part, to be above their forces. The central authority in China, theoretically absolute, has for a long time been practically limited by the provincial authorities. We may say of the Emperor of China, as BURKE said of the Sultan of Turkey, that "he governs with a loose rein, in order that he may govern at all." But now the central authority has, for the time, been altogether effaced and has disappeared. It has disappeared from its accustomed seat, and "foreign devils" have marched unopposed through the Forbidden City, while tears rolled down the cheeks of such Chinamen as retained some notion of the obsolete virtue of patriotism. If the wretched gang of ignorant literates into whose hands the central Government had fallen were capable of patriotism they would see how suicidal their course had been. But their education has made the worst of all possible educational failures by failing to inspire in them any patriotic or otherwise unselfish sentiments. With the Government in exile, and indeed in actual flight, and with the disappearance of any visible sign of the central authority, the provincial rulers, the Viceroys, are having their own way, unrestrained, except by the fear of foreign coercion or local rebellions. Such rebellions the malfeasance of many of them has no doubt invited. The news from the southern provinces indicates that the populace, in more than one of them, has taken advantage of the impotency of the central Government, an impotency which must by this time have become known to all China, to throw off the local yoke, from which all peaceable and industrious Chinamen have everywhere suffered. There is not only the fear of a partition of China; there is the fear also of the disintegration of China. But that fear, so far from weakening, should strengthen, the hands of the powers which have been withstanding the partition. For it is not only a question of supplanting by outside force the central Government. It is a question also of using such force either to supplement or to supplant the local government, of doing police duty all over China, to prevent the country from falling into anarchy. That is a prospect calculated to appall the boldest monarch. But the only alternative to it appears to be the establishment, with the help of the Western World, of a Chinese Government which shall both have the power to make itself respected at home and shall be able and willing to do justice to aggrieved foreigners.

MR. GAGE ON THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The statement that the Secretary of the Treasury makes in regard to the present position of the National banks and their relation to the currency and the credit of the country is a perfectly sound one. It ought to have some weight with the thoughtless class who are prejudiced against the banks by the appeals of demagogues, and whose prejudice springs from lack of information.

Mr. GAGE brings out very clearly three important facts. First, that the banks did not seek the monopoly of banknote issues; second, that they do not find it profitable to use that privilege to anything like its full extent; third, that no such monopoly is necessary to a sound bank currency, and that no connection with the Government is required beyond that involved in thorough inspection.

The banks were forced into the system to make a market for United States bonds during the civil war. The scheme was an excellent one for the purpose at the time, but the banking system that resulted derived its strength far more from the strict supervision of the banks than from the note issues. This is shown from Mr. GAGE'S second fact that the banks do not take out nearly all the currency to which they are entitled, though as a class the National banks are constantly gaining in number and in resources and in the volume of their business. They would undoubtedly go on gaining if the right to issue notes were entirely given up, or if the deposit of National bonds as security for circulation were replaced by requirements of a different nature. That is probably what will ultimately come about, though it will take a long time for the public to realize that any other security can be adequate.

It follows from these facts that the fear that the National debt will be continued and expanded for the purpose of affording a basis for banknote issues is without foundation. It is true that some ground for this fear was given by the late refunding plan, of which Mr. GAGE makes a not very satisfactory defense. But that plan was not due to the banks. It was to a large extent a political makeshift designed to give the party in power the prestige of a very low rate of interest for the Government bonds. Though it is now defended by the Secretary, it was not advocated by him before Congress, and it was only reluctantly accepted by the House of Representatives. It is safe to say that it is the last venture of the sort that will be undertaken. In principle it has not the support of the banking community nor of public opinion generally.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A correspondent of The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier expressed disapproval of a recent lynching in Alabama, on the grounds the burning alive of criminals has a demoralizing influence on the communities permitting or participating in such acts, and excites harsh criticism elsewhere. The News and Courier assents to these statements, and, perhaps as proof that lynching, accompanied by torture does lower the tone of public sentiment in the region where it occurs, it mentions the fact that nowhere except in its own columns did it see, the day after that particular resort to premature cremation, any condemnation of the mob's work. But the Charleston paper is careful to announce that it recks little or nothing for what people in the North or abroad may think of Southern lynchings, and it clearly intimates toleration for, if not approval of, lynchers who merely shoot or hang the objects of their wrath. "It is of small consequence," we read, "that the civilized world condemns such barbarous practices among us. It cannot prevent them. We must condemn them, and prevent them, in the interest of our own civilization, which is certainly lowered by them. Let the brutal criminal be put to death by a mob—if that must be—but let even the mob be content with killing him and stop short of conduct which puts every member of it on his level or below it!" This is truly remarkable language, and perhaps not another paper in the country would have the courage to draw a distinction so delicate as that between lynching with torture and lynching without torture. It also took a good deal of courage to declare of small consequence the condemnation of the civilized world. But then, The Charleston News and Courier never did lack courage, and for that and other reasons it has never lacked interest for Northern readers.

—When the President of the Ohio State University declared the other day that a college education was an absolute guarantee against poverty and distress, we utilized the statement as an illustration of the inaccuracy and exaggeration which too often mark the assertions of professional teachers. Another and perhaps even more striking example of the same tendency was supplied by the speech made by the President of Hobart College before the Schoolmasters' Club. To introduce a general denunciation of the increasing luxury and extravagance of American undergraduates—whom, by the way, he characterized as "parasites," despite the fact that as large numbers of them as ever before are now earning the whole or a part of their own living—President JONES declared that the average salary for a college professor in this State is no greater than that of a locomotive engineer, while assistant professors and instructors get the pay of firemen and brakemen, respectively. The accuracy of this, so far as mere money goes, we will not insist on denying, though it could probably be done with safety, but nobody who has ever noted the way in which college professors live, the position they hold in the towns where they reside, and the amount of leisure from academic duties which they can devote to outside work that brings in both money and fame, is able for an instant to doubt that the professor's position is at least as far above that of the locomotive engineer as his abilities are higher and his training more expensive. The engineer secures his place only after a long apprenticeship, and to keep it he must possess no little intelligence and several of the rarer virtues. The railway gets practically all of his waking hours, and often gets many that he ought to give to sleep. Think, on the other hand, of the part of the week that the most conscientious of college professors can call his own, even in term time, and think of his vacations! All things considered, the engineer might much more reasonably complain that the direct wage of the professor equals his own than the professor that the engineer's equals his. And, theoretically, the teacher's work is to some degree its own reward. Of such recompense the man on the locomotive gets almost none. The defense of the college student from President JONES'S accusations would be so easy that it is hardly worth while to undertake the task.

—One of the men serving under IAN HAMILTON in South Africa has sent to a friend in Providence a long letter in which he gives many curious details of war as seen by a Highlander in the ranks. Perhaps the most interesting, because the most intensely human, passage is one telling how the soldier, after hard and hungry marches over the veldt, at last found himself in a land of calm delights, stationed as guard in the house of a mine manager near Johannesburg. Rations just then had fallen from halves to quarters, but—the manager had a cook. "I made the best possible use of my time," writes the man, who may or may not be a Scotchman. "She had never seen a Highlander before, but we were soon the best of friends, and I had the first good stomachful since I came into the Land of Gold, and I gave the manager's whisky a tidy shake before I came off guard. The cook was an American girl and game to the heels. She wanted a cap badge to make a brooch, and I stole as many as would make brooches for all the cooks in the town. Of course, 'everything is fair in love and war,' and if your grub depends on your lovemaking there is nothing like putting it on thick. I hung on like a brick for the four days we were in Johannesburg, and had a splendid time of it. She was a bit sorry when I was going away, but not half so sorry as I was." Thus are the dramatists justified of their comic Sergeants. The whole episode here described has been seen on the stage a thousand times, and there we all, though we smiled or even laughed at the soldier's swift success with the fair, were wisely incredulous as to the possibility of such things in real life or realer war. They do happen, evidently.

Curiosities of Hall of Fame Voting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your correspondent "D. B." fairly represents public sentiment, evidently the Hall of Fame idea was started too early. "D. B." says Gen. Lee "was famous as a General, but also as a rebel, striving to tear his country in twain." If rebels are barred, how did Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Franklin get in?

Evidently a good many of the judges were influenced by political or sectional feeling, else why were Calhoun and Poe left out, and why did Sheridan and Thomas get more votes than "Stonewall" Jackson? An English military critic, who should be disinterested, thought Jackson the greatest military genius of this century, after Napoleon, and ranked him with Caesar, Marlborough, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon.

I was glad to see that, though many of the judges were Southerners, the vote for Lincoln and Grant was practically unanimous.

One of the curiosities of the voting is that not one vote was cast for Gen. Sherman, a General greatly the superior, in my opinion, of Sheridan and Thomas.

New York, Oct. 15, 1900. J. M.

Claims for Lee Questioned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "D. B." makes a timely suggestion about the name of R. E. Lee in the Hall of Fame. Lee is said to have been a good husband, father, and neighbor, but there are thousands of such men in America. As he rose to be a Colonel in the army, he was probably a good officer; but it does not appear that he did anything to distinguish himself above hundreds of other Colonels our army has held.

His only claim to distinction is that he displayed great ability in his attempt to destroy the Government he had sworn to defend, much of his ability being due to the education given him by that Government. The only excuse to be made for Lee is that he thought he was right, that he thought he must be "loyal to his State," not having the breadth of mind which enabled other officers of Southern birth to see that the whole is greater than a part and that their allegiance was due to the whole country, and not to a small section of it.

But, supposing Lee was honest in his belief, it is not customary or proper to honor a man for making the mistake of a lifetime. We may forgive his offense, but neither justice nor charity requires that we should do more than maintain silence on the subject.

Let those who knew Robert E. Lee honor his memory for such good qualities as they found in him, but the Hall of Fame should be reserved for those whose public services are worthy of honor. E. O.

New York, Oct. 15, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Evidently in Error.

"The doctor tells Archie Pneer he has the tobacco heart."

"I don't believe it. He never gave anybody a cigar in his life."—Chicago Tribune.

Had It.

Sillicus—I was awfully downhearted before I got engaged. I married for sympathy.

Cynicus—Well, you've got mine.—Philadelphia Record.

Not Left in the Dark.

"Did that horse dealer do the fair thing by you?"

"Well, he told me all the horse's mean tricks after he had sold the beast to me."—Chicago Record.

Misapprehension.

A small boy the other day heard the couplet of a hymn which runs thus:

And Satan trembles when he sees
The meekest saint upon his knees.

His pity was all for Satan. "Why does Satan let the saint sit upon his knees if it makes him tremble?"—Rochester Post-Express.

Serious Complaint.

Askit—Whatever became of that patient of yours you were telling me about last Spring?

Dr. Sokum—Oh, he's got a complaint now that's giving me a great deal of trouble.

Askit—Indeed! What is it?

Dr. Sokum—It's about the amount of my bill.—Philadelphia Press.

THE FALLING LEAVES.

In Autumn-time the bird-notes make the lone woods lonelier yet,
As some strain renders sadder all the waste realm of regret;
Along the fences goldenrod sways in the chilly air—
A beam of Summer sunset lost, or held a captive there;
The thistledown, a fairy sail blown from a fairy fleet,
Floats while as innocent thoughts we had when life was new and sweet;
And something couples in our minds, whose source we cannot know,
The slowly-falling Autumn leaves with dreams of long ago.

In Autumn-time the sumac burns amid the silent groves,
As fed by treasured keepsakes and the letters of old loves;
The dove's coo sounding from the fields, could we but comprehend,
May be the musicked yearnings for the joys that had to end;
While streams, unlike the vernal brooks that sing of coming days,
Recall the laughter we have heard in long untraveled ways:
Till we behold some vanished face and dear eyes' loving glow—
O pathos of the falling leaves, O dreams of long ago!

WILL T. HALE.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR CUBA.

New Act to Go Into Force Dec. 1 by Order of Gen. Wood.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—On the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Señor Gener, Governor General Wood has issued an order, directing that the habeas corpus act shall not go into force until Dec. 1, thus affording the Cuban public an opportunity to become familiar with a principle and a procedure entirely new to them.

The act, which is based upon the English common law and goes very fully into details, is difficult of comprehension, the Cubans think, after their long experience of Roman law. By its terms Judges who refuse to suspend proceedings in a proper case are made subject to financial responsibility; no fees can be exacted, so that the remedy is placed within the reach of the poorest, and the process will serve to prevent breaches of judicial rights which, accidentally or otherwise, are constantly occurring under the old system. The better the measure is understood, the more cordially it is received.

AMERICANS ILL IN HAVANA.

Major Peterson and F. W. Hayes May Not Survive Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—Major Peterson, Chief Commissary, and Frank W. Hayes, General Manager of the Havana branch of the North American Trust Company, who were taken down with yellow fever last Thursday, are not expected to live.

TO OPPOSE MR. YERKES'S SCHEME.

Firm of London Engineers Claim to be Originators of Tube Plan.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Commenting this morning upon the plans of Charles T. Yerkes, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Underground Railroad, The Daily Express says:

"Mr. Yerkes's Hampstead tube scheme will be opposed before the Parliamentary committee by an eminent firm of London civil engineers, who claim to be originators of certain essential ideas of the Yerkes scheme. The representative of Mr. Yerkes, however, says that he will easily dispose of the objections."

THAMES LIGHTERMEN STRIKE.

Fifteen Hundred Men Quit Work, Seriously Impeding Business in London.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—About 1,500 Thames lightermen struck this morning, considerably disturbing trade. The strike is the outcome of differences as to the interpretation of Lord Brassey's award, which terminated the great strike of 1889.

Some of the employers claim the right, under the award, to fix the hour at which a day's work is to commence according to the requirements of business. But the employes dispute this claim and demand a fixed time for starting.

Several hundred additional lightermen, it is announced, will join the strikers, and numberless dock laborers, stevedores, and other laborers will be indirectly affected.

PROF. MAX-MULLER VERY ILL.

Suffers a Serious Relapse and Condition Now Critical.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Prof. Friedrich Max-Müller, Corporate Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford, who has been ill for some time, has suffered a serious relapse, and his condition is now critical.

AMERICANS AND JEWS BARRED.

Englishman's Will Designed to Prevent Daughters from Marrying Them.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The will of J. B. Clayton, the son of the late Member of Parliament of that name, has just been probated.

By it he leaves between his two daughters a fortune of £144,000, with the curious provision that the money is only to be payable to either if she attains the age of thirty-five years without marrying either a citizen of the United States or a Jew.

The reason for this proviso is not stated.

CARLIST SCARE IN SPAIN.

Madrid Government Much Concerned Over Discovery of Arms.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Government is greatly concerned at the revival of the Carlist agitation, and the discovery of a depot of arms at Lerida, Catalonia, where 615 Remingtons and 400 bayonets and an important collection of machinery and tools for the manufacture and repair of arms were seized at a locksmith's store, kept by a Carlist. Four arrests have been made at the store, including a man named Nimbo, who styles himself "Chief of the Carlist Military Administration."

The Heraldo of Madrid says the Carlists are preparing, feverishly, to open a campaign at the end of the present year, adding that the discontent in Catalonia forms excellent soil for the Carlist propaganda.

KING LEOPOLD VISITS M. LOUBET.

Belgian Monarch Received with Military Honors at the Elysee.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—King Leopold of Belgium visited President Loubet at the Elysée palace this afternoon. His Majesty was received with military honors.

M. Loubet afterward returned the call.

CHILE'S NEW MINISTRY.

Crisis Solved by the Formation of a Cabinet.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Oct. 15.—The Chilean Ministerial crisis has been solved by the formation of a new Cabinet, as follows:

Premier—Señor Elias Albano; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Señor Manuel Salinas; Minister of Justice—Señor Emilio Codecido; Minister of Finance—Señor Ramon Santelices; Minister of War—Señor Ricardo Perez; Minister of Industry—Señor Rafael Orego.

KING OSCAR ILL.

Swedish Monarch Confined to Bed with Bronchial Catarrh.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15.—King Oscar is confined to his bed with bronchial catarrh, complicated by an accretion of phlegm in the right lung.

Mrs. D. Manning Loses $2,500 Sunburst.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Mrs. Daniel Manning, while leaving her hotel after dining on Saturday, lost a diamond sunburst valued at $2,500. It is a strange coincidence that both Woman Commissioners of the United States at the Paris Exposition have sustained a loss of jewels. Mrs. Potter Palmer, as cabled on July 31, lost a necklace valued at $17,000 after entering a hotel from her carriage.

Empress Frederick's Condition.

HOMBURG, Oct. 15.—An official bulletin issued to-day says: "The Empress Frederick has been suffering for some time from neuralgic pains, causing exhaustion and acute weakness of the heart, followed by secondary catarrh of the lungs, still continuing with increased temperature and irregular pulsations. There is no present danger, but a recurrence of the weakness would be the cause of imminent danger." Bulletins had hitherto not been issued, at the request of the patient.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The bulletin issued to-day at Homburg regarding the condition of Dowager Empress Frederick confirms the report, cabled yesterday, that the heart is dangerously affected. It has caused considerable apprehension here.

Marlborough Denies a Canard.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Duke of Marlborough is sending out a denial of the statement, published by nearly every paper in England, that W. K. Vanderbilt has given £100,000, some papers said, and others £500,000, to the Duchess as "a thank offering" for the Duke's safe return from the war. The Duke and Duchess have been annoyed by the pleasantries and serious congratulations that have swollen their past fortnight's mail.

Hon. Arthur Russell Made a Judge.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Hon. Arthur Russell, eldest son of the late Lord Chief Justice of England, Baron Russell of Killowen, has been appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court. He was born in 1861.

Sultan Leases an Island to Germany.

ADEN, Oct. 15.—The Sultan of Turkey has leased to Germany for thirty years the Island of Uroan, in the Red Sea, forty miles north of Kamaran, for a coaling station.

MUNICIPAL BOND SALE

Issue of $4,500,000 Awarded to Farson, Leach & Co.

The Firm's Bid, 109.187—The City Will Receive $4,913,405—Political Faith of Bidders.

Bids for $4,500,000 of New York City bonds were opened yesterday in the office of Controller Coler. A crowd of Wall Street men gathered to hear the bids read, and there was great interest taken in the sale by city officials because of the coming election.

The financial officers said that the bond sale would show how the financiers who deal in city securities feel as to the outcome of the Presidential election. A high price bid for the bonds, they said, could be taken as an indication that the bond houses considered the election of President McKinley a certainty, and a low figure would indicate doubt.

Mayor Van Wyck presided at the opening of the bids. The three large firms who have been in competitions for city bonds during the last three years had bids in the box. Controller Coler said there were thirteen bidders.

Of the issue, $3,500,000 are forty-year bonds and $1,000,000 twenty-year bonds. Interest and principal are payable in gold. Of the proceeds, $1,900,000 is to be spent for school sites in Manhattan and the Bronx, $600,000 for school sites in Brooklyn, $750,000 for Dock Department purposes, and $1,000,000 for the new aqueduct. The bonds bear 3½ per cent. interest.

The bids follow:

J. W. Seligman & Co. offered for $1,000,000 of the short-term bonds 105.95, and for $1,500,000 of the forty-year bonds, prices ranging from 108.65 to 109.15.

Vermilye & Co. and Harvey Fisk & Sons offered for the whole issue of long-term bonds prices ranging from 109.177 to 109.777, and for the $1,000,000 of twenty-year bonds 106.077.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offered 106.96 for all of the issue.

The Washington Trust Company's bid for $300,000 was 110.36 for the long-term bonds and 106.70 for the twenty-year bonds.

E. D. Shepard & Co. offered 106.03 for $1,500,000 of the forty-year bonds and 106.05 for the others.

The Franklin Trust Company offered prices ranging from 109.88 to 110.37 for $100,000 long-term bonds, and the People's Trust Company offered 109.18 for $1,000,000. The bid of Farson, Leach & Co. was 109.187 for the whole issue.

Blake Brothers & Co.'s bids ranged from 108.57 to 109.42 for the long-term bonds and from 105.87 to 106.27 for the others.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company bid 108.871 for the long-term bonds and 106.895 for the short term.

The Hamilton Trust Company wanted $100,000 of the long-term bonds at 109.103, and the Manufacturers' Trust Company wanted $20,000 of the long-term bonds at 108.632.

Controller Coler's experts figured on how the city could get the most money out of the sale. It was found that by accepting the bid of Farson, Leach & Co., the revenue to the city would be $4,913,405 for the sale of the entire issue. By taking a combination of the different bids at the highest prices it was found that $4,908,067 was the highest amount the city could obtain.

Controller Coler decided to award to Farson, Leach & Co. the entire issue. The price, under the present market circumstances, is said to be a high one. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., however, on the last issue of bonds bearing the same interest, bought the issue for 110, or nearly a full point higher.

Controller Coler was pleased with the result of the bond sale. He said that the credit of the city was better than that of the German and English Governments as bonds of those countries were now offered on Wall Street and New York's securities were selling at a better rate. The German war loan of $10,000,000 at 4 per cent. interest, gold-bearing bonds, is going a-begging, and the English war loan of $50,000,000 at 3 per cent. interest is not being taken with avidity by the New York buyers. The subscription for the English war loan is now 98¼ per cent., according to the Wall Street men present at the bond sale.

A representative of Farson, Leach & Co. at the bond sale said that the bid showed the faith of Wall Street financiers in the election of Mr. McKinley.

CAT-CALLS FOR ZIONIST DOWIE.

British Medical Students Give Faith Healer a Noisy Reception.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Four hundred medical students went to St. Martin's Town Hall yesterday afternoon to attend the meeting conducted by the Rev. John Alexander Dowie, the Chicago Zionist, who describes himself as "General Overseer of the Christian Catholic Church."

They indulged in catcalls and sarcastic remarks. Mr. Dowie responded vigorously, describing them as "English cowards" and "Hooligans," and finally thundering, "You are incited to this by your teachers, who fear that faith healing will ruin their profession."

After a scene lasting several minutes, the students retired.

HERR KUSSEROW DEAD.

Was the Founder of Germany's Colonial Empire.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Herr Heinrich Kusserow, who retired in 1890 from the post of Prussian Minister to the Hanseatic cities and to Mecklenburg, died to-day at Coblenz, aged sixty-four.

He was the virtual founder of Germany's colonial empire, acquiring under the Bismarck régime the first protectorates. Since his retirement he had been active as a colonial publicist.

MRS. HORATIO RUBENS'S LOSS.

Robbed of $20,000 While Traveling Between Madrid and Paris.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—Private dispatches just received here confirm the report of the loss of money and jewelry by Mrs. Horatio Rubens, who left Havana last month for Paris, going by way of Madrid.

Mrs. Rubens was robbed while on the train between Madrid and Paris. She estimates her loss at more than $20,000. It is believed that the thieves were in complicity with persons here.

ROBERTS'S TASK NOT ENDED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Commenting upon the activity of the Boers and the statement from Cape Town that Lord Roberts has postponed his homecoming, The Standard says:

"There are certain indications pointing to the conclusion that unexpected difficulties have arisen, which Lord Roberts deems grave enough to demand his presence for some time to come. All the facts suggest that it is impossible yet to denude South Africa of any substantial portion of the large army now engaged in dominating a sullen and recalcitrant population."

The editorial finally calls for the severest measures against irreconcilable Boers—"prompt and ruthless punishment for every insurgent burgher."

ROBERTS PRAISES BULLER.

PRETORIA, Oct. 15.—Lord Roberts, in an army order announcing the return of Gen. Buller to England, thanks Sir Redvers for his great services while he was Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa and for the ability with which he carried out the operations while serving under Lord Roberts.

These operations, the order declares, "resulted in the collapse of the Boers in the Eastern Transvaal."

BOER ACCUSES HIS LEADERS.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The Berliner Tageblatt publishes a letter from Machadodorp, which concludes thus:

"Not superior numbers nor the greater military capacity of the British, but treason, folly, and puffed-up impotency among our leaders caused our ruin."

University of Berlin's New Rector.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Dr. Adolf Harnack was to-day inaugurated Rector of the University of Berlin. The retiring Rector asserted that the number of women students had multiplied tenfold since 1886.

It was announced that the gifts to the university during the last university year amounted to 360,000 marks, including the 300,000 marks which the Duc de Loubat, a former resident of New York City, gave to endow the Chair of American Antiquities.

NEWS OF THE THEATRES

"Her Majesty" with Grace George at the Manhattan Theatre.

Maude Adams Acts in "The Eaglet" in Baltimore—Music Hall Changes —Stage Gossip.

The new four-act play by Joseph I. C. Clarke, called "Her Majesty," produced at the Manhattan Theatre last night, in spite of its strong reminders of other recent plays—"The Prisoner of Zenda," "The Little Minister," "A Royal Family," and even "The Conquerors"—seems to have originality and vitality enough to fill several profitable weeks in town, and to last through the season on the road.

It is a queer mixture of burlesque and melodrama, satire and sentiment; but it has swift movement and plenty of incident, and it comes at a time when the theatregoing public is supposedly much interested in Kings and Queens, with or without thrones. Witness "Henry V.," the play at the Lyceum; "Prince Otto," and the loudly heralded coming of "L'Aiglon."

The central personage in "Her Majesty," which is rather an elaboration of an idea in a story by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins than a dramatization of the book, is a newly crowned and pretty Queen, who, like the royal personage impersonated by Annie Russell, is a very human girl. Her kingdom is not on the map, but is supposed to be adjacent to Germany and Austria, and presumably a near neighbor to Anthony Hope's Ruritania. The kingdom is mismanaged by a rascally Prime Minister, who offers her a choice of husbands, an imbecile from Austria and a battered roué from Wurtemberg. Her people are oppressed and rebellious.

She goes about among them at night, disguised, like a nice little feminine Haroun al Raschid, and learns many things. In these wanderings she is befriended and accompanied by a stalwart young revolutionist, who turns out to be the most distinguished noble in her realm. They are imprisoned together all one night, and escape death and dishonor only through the kindly intervention of the genius of melodrama, who always spares her heroes, in spite of chains and bolts, pistols and bayonets, for a "happy ending."

When it is melodramatic the piece has no larger share of dignity or verity than any ordinary play of that description. In its purely sentimental scenes, however, it is much better, while its bits of positive travesty in Acts I. and IV. are sometimes pleasing, as when the disheveled young Queen, the morning after her night of wild adventure, hurries into her robes and puts on her crown to receive her lover, and is worried about her hair and the set of the royal diadem. It must be confessed, though, that these very scenes, which may be esteemed by fastidious playgoers the salt of the piece, are inevitably damaging to the illusion, which the seriously developed plot ought to create.

The manner of the acting of the play, too, endangered this illusion more than once last night. The whole first act was carried in such a way as to make the royal palace of Nordenmark remind one of the eccentric Viceroy's in "Offenbach's "La Perichole." Mr. Clarke's jokes about the Salvation Army and the Almanach de Gotha seemed to be taken as giving the key for the treatment of episodes which surely should have been played with all possible gravity. But Acts II. and III., at least, were better done, though polish, finesse, artistic discretion, the qualities one might reasonably expect to find in the performance of such a play, were generally lacking.

Grace George, who is "featured," in technical phrase, in the title rôle, is a pretty and graceful young lady, who acted very well in a slight but uncommonly lifelike character in a farcical piece called "Mademoiselle Fifi," and failed later to make an impression from a very poor imitation from the French of Dumas fils. She is not ill-suited in her present rôle, except that her lack of experience and her immature and tad vocal method are painfully apparent in the more difficult passages.

She is apt, and never fails through lack of intelligence, but understanding does not make a dramatic artist, though it may go a long way toward fitting a man or woman for a stage career. Such success as Miss George secured last night was largely due to her uncommon prettiness, especially in her regal robes, and to her smartness and vivacity.

Frank Worthing carried the "opposite" rôle with his usual fervor, and in the repellant part of a brutal officer, Morton Selten acted with sufficient vigor. Mr. Coulter had the nearly thankless task of the "heavy" rôle of the Prime Minister, though he went through it with dignity, while both George Osbourne and Ernest Hastings over-acted as the Queen's discomfited suitors, and so did most of the others, though Fernanda Eliscu showed a trace at least of the good ability she was thought to possess last year when she was one of Mr. Sargent's pupils.

"Her Majesty" is set well, so far as the expenditure of money for scenic pictures and dresses is concerned. But the stage carpenters played havoc with the pictures in placing them in position, so that marble walls swayed in the breeze and wooden frames were observed floating in the sky, while the watchful eye of a good stage manager might prevent the supernumerary ladies and gentlemen from making themselves look like cheap wax figures in the court scene.

There was much enthusiasm in the audience last night, too much for good effect. Mr. Brady seemed to think so when he delivered, after many violent calls, a speech as remarkable for its modesty as for its incoherence, the latter quality being due to the intense nervousness of the speaker. This nervousness was shared by Mr. Clarke, though what there was in the very ordinary routine of a theatrical first night to shake the nerves of such old stagers is hard to understand.

Honoria	Grace George
Hugo, Count Waldeck	Frank Worthing
Baron Hausman	Frazer Coulter
Goldarnheim	Louis Payne
Prince Engelbert	George Osbourne
Prince Cassimir	Ernest Hastings
Capt. Jegou	Morton Selten
Col. Gorda	Thomas Meighan
Papa Schmidt	Frank Hatch
Clara von Eltersburg	Isabelle Bowman
Renira von Altenheim	Augusta De Forrest
Sister Agatha	Annie Mifflin
Lisa	Fernanda Eliscu
Nanon	Mary Davis
Big Pauline	Nora Dunblane
Sergt. Brandt	Del De Lewis
Max Hartung	George Pauncefote
Blotz	Emil Hoch
Oscar	Samuel Michaelson

MAUDE ADAMS IN "L'AIGLON."

Parker's English Version of Rostand's Play in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 15.—Maude Adams appeared at the Academy of Music in this city to-night in Rostand's drama, "L'Aiglon." The play is in five acts, and the production one of great magnitude, each act requiring a heavy scenic set, with a remarkable measure of detail as to properties and effects. The costuming is also rich.

Main interest probably centred in the appearance of Miss Adams in male attire. The actress's first appearance in dark trousers and long coat was the signal for a burst of applause that delayed the performance for several minutes. Miss Adams's personal charm was found not to be diminished by her change of costume, her slight build, delicate features, and gentleness giving her all of the qualities the rôle required. It was for her a much more difficult part than Bertie, but she brought to it all of the charm and subtlety of her art. The great enthusiasm of the audience at the close of each act and the demonstration at the close of the performance, all indicated a triumph.

Her strongest scene occurs on the battlefield of Wagram, and this was superbly done. It was here she rose to the greatest dramatic heights, and the result was strong and realistic. The handling of this scene from a stage standpoint was remarkably fine. The moaning and groans of the soldier ghosts, followed by the triumphal music, were introduced with good effect. The setting, with the sky dull, cold, and gray, and the hillock dominating the scene, was most effective.

Miss Adams's death scene was full of pathos. Aside from her acting, the mounting of the play excited great comment. The Marie Louise drawing room was marked by a fine detail in the furniture of the period, and the gowns of the ladies. The same characterized the next act in the Duke's apartments, at Schonbrunn. The park and fête scene was equally beautiful, the costumes of the reveling dancers being replete with color effects.

The placing on the stage, during the progress of this act, of the orange tree, added to the beautiful effect, the fruit being made brilliant by the use of golden-hued electric bulbs hidden in the foliage.

Miss Adams received many telegrams of congratulation and Baltimore society, which filled the boxes and the orchestra seats, gave her a warm greeting.

"The Great Diamond Robbery."

The thrilling six-act melodrama by E. M. Alfriend and A. C. Wheeler, entitled "The Great Diamond Robbery," was presented at the American Theatre last evening for the first time in several years. The previous success of the sensational story connected with this play is no doubt greatly responsible for the large audience, which filled every available seat the house afforded. There was nothing wanting in last evening's revival to make the features of the production thoroughly realistic. The company that interpreted the play was one of the best the organization affords.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

EDEN MUSEE.—The attraction this week consists of Powell the magician, new moving pictures, and a concert by the Neapolitan Orchestra, with vocal selections.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Case of Rebellious Susan" at this theatre served to keep the large audience in good humor last evening. Notwithstanding the play has been revived many times before, it has lost none of its popularity.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Le Voyage en Suisse" was revived last evening. It is the usual mélange of comedy, variety, and acrobatics that the Hanlons' spectacles always consist of, the principal part of the amusement being in the predicament which the Dromio-like servants get into.

DEWEY THEATRE.—There was a first-class entertainment of burlesque and specialty given yesterday by the Bohemian Burlesquers. Two large audiences greeted the company at the opening performances, and apparently they met with the approval of all present.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—There was an elaborate bill of enjoyable vaudeville novelties yesterday, particularly in the theatre, where there was a troupe of twenty-five colored minstrels in a revival of old-time Southern minstrelsy. In the curio hall the principal attraction was Chauncey Morlan and his wife, the heavyweight couple, their combined weight exceeding 900 pounds. Numerous other features were on exhibition.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Harry Watson and his company of comedians presented their farce "The Two Flats," which afforded considerable amusement. Milton Aborn and his company made their first appearance in this house in one of George Cohen's comedies. Other attractions were Lew Sully, Brothers Dam, acrobats; Violet Holls, Drawee, juggler; Lawson and Namon, International Trio, and the moving Kalatechnoscope.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The management has arranged a programme for this week which contains more than the usual number of first-class attractions. The leading feature is George Clarke, assisted by Miss Lillian Swain, in a half-hour sketch entitled "A Match for a King." The rest of the entertainment includes Leroy and Clayton in a farce entitled "Hogan of the Hansom," Robertus and Wilfrido, and the Macagnos.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pianka's lions furnished Broadway vaudeville patrons with an amusing exhibition. They are cleverly handled by a woman, Gertrude Pianka. Harrigan, the witty tramp juggler, made a laughing success out of his act, and other features were Emily Lytton and her company in the farce "Next"; the Dunham Family, aerial acrobats; Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena in a satire called "For Reform"; the Windom Quintet, vocalists; Lavender Richardson, Marsh and Sartella, and the Craigs in their musical act.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—McIntyre and Heath, the black-face comedians, appeared for the first time yesterday in this house. They presented their sketch called "The Man from Montana." Wright Huntington made a good impression in his comedietta "A Stolen Kiss." Among the many more on the bill were Juan Caicedo, who performed feats on the springing wire; Rae and Brosche, Anna Teresa Berger, Brothers Bard, Aurie Dagwell, Ellinger Sisters, Lawrence West and Williams, the Maginleys, and Gilbert Girard.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Another excellent bill was presented at this Harlem house of vaudeville last night. The programme was long and in its entirety thoroughly enjoyable, judging by the applause given. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Milton Royle presented with all the success that marked the other performances of their farce, "Trip's Troubles; or, Mind Your Own Business." Dividing honors with them were Charley Grapewine and Anna Chance in a skit called "Above the Limit," the Review Comedy Four, Eva Mudge, Frank Cushman, and many others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The programme arranged at this house for the present week is one of much merit and interest. The house at the evening performance was almost filled to its capacity the many interesting features were introduced. James Thornton offered many of his new jokes, while his wife, Bonnie Thornton, rendered some of the familiar songs; Hall and Staley, Josephine Sabel, Cushman, Holcomb and Curtis were other attractions that were favorably received. The remaining part of the bill included Blocksom and Burns, Joe Flynn, and the Willet Thorne Company in a sketch.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Papinta, who presents the newest effects in color dances, was received by rounds of applause after both her afternoon and evening performances yesterday. Her specialty, with its improved lighting and mirror effects, is undoubtedly unique. The dramatic number was offered by Isabelle Urquhart, who was seen in the comedietta "Even Stephen." Dave Lewis, with his laughing German specialty; Clarice Vance, the Three Powers Brothers, Cheridah Simpson, vocalist and musical comedienne; Reed's acrobatic bull terrier, and Fahers made up the remaining part of the bill.

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

A Performance of Verdi's Work that Was Enjoyable.

Upon the whole, it was a very enjoyable performance of "Aida" that was given at the Opera House last evening. One does not go to this opera to see stars, nor even to hear them sing together, or if he does he is commonly doomed to disappointment. Fairly negotiable principals, and a good ensemble, is all that can properly be expected, and this is without doubt achieved in this presentation.

The crucial part of the opera in respect of stage management is, of course, the pageant in the second act, and this was well done in every way, liberally and handsomely mounted, evidently carefully rehearsed, well played, and well sung. The ensemble is so much more important than the details that the weaknesses of the principals did not seriously impair the effect, which was that of a gorgeous stage picture with incidental and appropriate music. In the "incidental divertissement," as well as in the like divertisement of the first act, the young ladies who contributed were so much more representative in their make-up of Equatorial Africa than of Egypt that the effect was rather of opera-bouffe than of grand opera. And one may question whether the female attendants of the Pharaohs were attired as they last night purported to be, in natural wool sanitary underwear. But these blemishes by no means prevented the pageant from being very effectively presented and entitled to rank among the memorable stage pictures that have been witnessed at the Opera House.

Mr. Brozel was dramatically rather overweighted with Rhadames, but he sang his music very nicely, and the "Celeste Aida" was well worth hearing. Mr. Whitehill's Ramfis was particularly good, by reason of its vocal quality, and Mr. Mertens's Amonasro was creditable. If the tenor was rather overweighted with his part, the part of Aida was decidedly overweighted by the soprano, who was the débutante of the occasion. Miss Tracey is, however, an evidently skilled and practiced artist, who sang and acted with an earnestness and gusto that went far to make her hearers overlook the disproportion, and the aria of the third act earned her an enthusiastic and deserved recall. The Amneris of Miss Broadfoot was musically unobtrusive, distinguished and dramatically amateurish. But the performance in general, including the work of the orchestra, was characterized by an energy and go that would have atoned for much worse defects than it showed.

"Aida" will be repeated at the Wednesday matinée and on Friday night with the same cast. Two splendid performances will be given on Wednesday and Saturday nights. Wednesday night's cast will be as follows: Aida, Miss Strakosch; Amneris, Miss Meisslinger; Rhadames, Mr. Sheehan; Ramfis, Mr. Fringle; Amonasro, Mr. Lind, and the King, Mr. Knight. Saturday night's cast has been arranged as follows: Aida, Miss Strakosch; Amneris, Miss Broadfoot; Rhadames, Mr. Brozel; Ramfis, Mr. Pringle; Amonasro, Mr. Lind, and the King, Mr. Knight.

MILLER SIGNS CONTRACT.

Engaged by Wagenhals & Kemper to Appear in Modern Drama.

Ever since Charles Frohman gave out the information two weeks ago that he and Henry Miller, one of his stars, had severed their relations owing to the expiration of a contract which existed between them, the names of numerous other managers have been coupled with Mr. Miller's, but nothing authentic was announced until last night, when Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper, who now have under their management Mme. Modjeska and the James-Kidder company, said that they have signed a contract for a term of years with Mr. Miller. The new managers propose to star the actor in exclusively modern dramas, several of which they have already in their possession.

Mr. Miller will sail for England to-day on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, to secure rest and incidentally to give his attention to some of his business affairs in the way of securing other material for his tour, and to confer with one of the leading dramatists of London, who has almost completed a play written for him. It is not definitely known by Wagenhals & Kemper when Mr. Miller will make his next appearance in New York, but it has been definitely decided upon that he is to play an annual engagement in this city. The preliminary tour will begin about Jan. 1.

ROLAND REED AGAIN ILL.

Actor Returns from Chicago and Will Undergo Operation.

Roland Reed, the actor, arrived here from Chicago at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and went to his home, at 361 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. Mr. Reed was forced to terminate his Chicago engagement suddenly a few days ago on account of illness. He will go to-day to St. Luke's Hospital, where he will undergo a superficial operation for appendicitis.

The actor was in the hospital for several months last Spring, following an operation that almost cost him his life. When seen yesterday he said that his present illness was not of a very serious nature, and that he expected to return to Chicago within a week and resume his engagement.

Josephine Hall's Illness.

It was with extreme difficulty that Miss Josephine Hall was enabled to go through her performance of "The Military Maid" the latter part of last week. She became so ill that her manager, Alfred E. Aarons, contemplated closing the theatre on several occasions. Mr. Aarons thought with the complete day's rest over Sunday his star would be enabled to resume work last night, but her condition was not improved, and in consequence of this the theatre had to be closed. It is expected that within a day or two Miss Hall will have sufficiently recovered to resume her part.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Some 600 names have been suggested for the waltz to be dedicated to Herr Eduard Strauss by Rudolph Aronson. Miss Rosemary Glosz is the successful suggester, her title, "Strauss Greeting," having been accepted.

At the performance of "Sag Harbor" last night at the Theatre Republic the original characters introduced in Mr. Herne's play occupied two stage boxes to witness the performance as the guests of the management.

The Blumenthal comedy, "Der Probepfell," ("The Trial Shot,") in which nearly all the leading members of Mr. Conried's company appear, has proved so popular that Mr. Conried has decided to postpone the announced new play for this week and continue the comedy.

On Tuesday evening next at Wallack's Theatre, following "The Greatest Thing in the World," a new one-act play by Israel Zangwill, entitled "The Moment of Death; or, The Never-Never Land," will be produced. In it will appear Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, Robert Edeson, John Glendinning, Charles Stanley, and Alphonse Ethier. The curtain will rise on "The Greatest Thing in the World" promptly at 8 o'clock, and the one-act drama will follow at 10:30.

The opening sale of seats for the first week of Maude Adams's engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre, in "L'Aiglon," was begun yesterday morning. The announcement was made by the management that to obviate all cause of complaint or dissatisfaction regarding the distribution of these seats they decided not to accept any orders, first come to be first served. When Treasurer David Mayer reached the theatre shortly after 9 o'clock he found a line of willing purchasers, many of whom represented the theatre ticket offices of this city, who had been employed to hold their places on the line twenty-four hours previous, while there were also some of the regular theatre-going public scattered among them. The greatest demand on the part of the public was for the first night and matinée performances. Before 10 o'clock not a seat was left for either one of these performances.

A BRYN MAWR COLLEGE FETE.

Juniors and Freshmen Take Part in a Picturesque Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., Oct. 15.—A picturesque entertainment was given at Bryn Mawr College on Friday evening, in the shape of an Italian carnival procession. The members of the junior class were the hosts, the freshmen the guests, and the rest of the college community onlookers. It was a dark night, the better setting forth the gayeties of the fête. From the back of Merion Hall filed out the brilliant procession, with heralds trumpeting the advance. The two classes were in line, in the motley dress befitting the occasion. Alongside ran link bearers with flaming torches, while red lights were burned profusely everywhere. Confetti were showered on the revelers and onlookers, and the freshmen added to the life and color of the scene by shaking wands of varied hues, from the ends of which hung particolored streamers.

The paraders marched down the campus in the avenue of maples until they were back of the last gray hall. There the freshmen elected their Queen and crowned her, with joyful shouts. Confetti flew afresh and the long white tissue-paper garlands of Paris fashion. A French round was sung by the juniors, and then the procession passed on into the gymnasium. The floor was reserved for the two classes mainly concerned, and in the midst of the chairs of the commoners rose a dais for the Junior King and Freshman Queen, where they sat on Morris-chair thrones. The onlookers crowded the gallery.

The opening tableau showed a Bryn Mawr student, in cap and gown, standing on a pedestal, while the representatives of the other women's colleges bowed before her and an appropriate song was sung. The prettiest of the other tableaus, or little scenes, was the planting of the freshman flower. The curtain rose on a huge flower pot, filling the centre of the stage, in which a little maid of 1902 was planting a 1904's flower. She watered it diligently, and it grew rapidly, dropping out one long vine tendril after another, until at last the huge flower appeared and shot up with fairy rapidity, till it reached the gallery, where it burst. In doing so it let down over the flag of 1902 the pale blue one of 1904, amid the cheers of both classes.

It was by far the prettiest junior-freshman party within the memory of the campus.

Miss Gladys Gillig Hurt in a Runaway.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Miss Gladys Gillig, sixteen years old, daughter of Commodore Gillig of Larchmont, was injured this afternoon in a driving accident at this place. The axle of a runabout in which she and her governess were driving broke, and both were thrown out. The governess escaped with a few bruises and some scratches on the face, but Miss Gillig struck on her side, and it is feared sustained serious injuries. They were cared for at a drug store, and were then taken home.

Dinner to Justice Blanchard.

A dinner was given by Ashbel P. Fitch to Justice Blanchard, who has just taken his seat by appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court, on Saturday evening at the Manhattan Club. There were thirty guests, of whom eighteen were Judge Blanchard's associates on the bench and the remainder personal friends of the new Justice and the host.

FOR GALVESTON ORPHANS

Lieut. Gen. Miles Opens a Bazaar at the Waldorf-Astoria.

GOV. SAYERS MAKES A SPEECH

His Appreciation of the Aid Extended to Texas in Its Distress—Gen. Wheeler Arouses Enthusiasm.

The bazaar for the benefit of the homeless orphans of Galveston, organized by William R. Hearst, was opened last night in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles. There was a large attendance of well-known persons, including officers of the army and navy who are stationed in or about New York.

In his opening address Gen. Miles spoke of the storm which devastated Galveston and referred to the ready response to calls for aid which came from all parts of the world. He then introduced Gov. Joseph B. Sayers of Texas, who made the principal address. In part he said:

"I want to express to you my grateful acknowledgments for the prompt and liberal generosity which you extended to the people of Texas in the hour of their affliction. Your generosity will never be forgotten by those to whom it was given.

"We knew that the noble-hearted men and women of New York would come to our aid without appeal, and our expectations were not disappointed. Ships loaded with supplies came to our shores, and from the coffers of those who were able to give came a ready response. From one village in your State containing less than 3,000 inhabitants there came $1 for each man, woman, and child in the place. From two children who reside in this city I received a letter inclosing eight two-cent stamps, which they gave to help the orphaned children of Galveston. I answered that letter, and before I go home I am going to call on those children and tell them what the State of Texas thinks of such an action."

Major General Joseph Wheeler was then introduced and was received with the most enthusiastic applause of the evening. He spoke briefly, and said that the Texas people were worthy of the support and sympathy of the people of the land, and that he was glad that the American people had been so generous in their response in the hour of Galveston's trouble.

Gen. Miles then read a telegram from Mrs. William McKinley, in which she expressed sympathy with the purposes of the bazaar and her wishes for its success.

Señor Don Manuel de Azpiroz, the Mexican Ambassador, was present at the direction of President Diaz of that republic. President and Mrs. Diaz sent a bronze vase to be sold at the bazaar and also $300 in money.

Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the New York Road Drivers' Association, presented a check for $1,536.22, including the receipts of a race meeting held at the Empire City track on Sept. 22, and subscriptions received by Nathan Straus, F. Von Linda, and M. L. Simons.

The bazaar will be continued, afternoon and evening, to-day and to-morrow. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor is in charge of all the booths, assisted by Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Mrs. A. Blum, Mrs. Ronald Ardelbert Stuart, Marie Cross-Newhaus, Mrs. Charles Flamen Adae, Mrs. Bruce Crane, Princess Auersperg, Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, Mrs. E. Parmley Brown, Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Mrs. Gielow, and "Aunt Louise" Eldridge.

Mrs. Vivian is in charge of the musical programme. The feature of last night's programme was the playing by the band of the Hebrew Orphans' Asylum.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Astor, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Manchester, Mme. Diaz, wife of the President of Mexico; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Nelson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. W. T. Sampson, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Mrs. Clarence H. Postley, Señora Belen de Azpiroz, Señora Maria de Calvo, Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. J. H. Flagler, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. Hermanos Oelrichs, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Washington E. Connor, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. W. H. Webb, Mrs. Lewis Rutherford Morris, and Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Robinson—Falconer.

The wedding of Alonzo Clark Robinson, son of James Almore Robinson, and Miss Elisabeth de Haas Falconer, elder daughter of William H. Falconer, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, 8 East Sixty-second Street. The Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre officiated. The bride entered the parlor, where the wedding took place, on the arm of her father, and was given away by him. Her gown was of white satin, with point lace draped over the bodice, the skirt fitted by small tucks, and veil, caught by a deep border of point lace, and was caught to her coiffure by orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lillies of the valley. The drawing room was decorated in white and green, and there were curtains of smilax at the arches and at the entrance to the bower of white roses, in which the ceremony took place. At the conclusion a large floral bell opened and showered rose leaves on the young couple.

Preceding the bride as she entered with her father came the little Misses May Schofield and Dorothy Dillon, in white over blue. On their arms they carried baskets of leghorn hats filled with flowers, which they scattered before the bride. Miss Louise Falconer, a sister of the bride, and who was the maid of honor, was gowned in pink crêpe de chine, with a bolero of lace applique and an aigrette of pink wings in her hair. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Bertha Pratt, Caroline Shelley, May Jennings, Lillian Peck, and the Misses Ethel and Gladys Robinson, sisters of the bridegroom, were gowned in pale blue crêpe de chine, gauze over white, the sleeves and yokes of which were of lace. In their hair were ornaments of silvered blue wings, and they carried large, loose bunches of pink roses.

Mr. Robinson's best man was Gouverneur Morris, and his ushers were Grosvenor Nicholas, Thomas Hun, Eugene Hale, Jr., Dr. John Metcalfe Polk, Henry Mortimer, Jr., and Bruce Falconer, the bride's brother. The wedding itself was a small one, as relatives and a few friends only were invited to witness it, but a large reception followed. The dining room decorations were pink roses, and the refreshments were served at small tables.

Fisher—Webster.

Mary Elizabeth Webster of Nineveh, N. Y., was married yesterday to H. Adelbert Fisher of Utica, at the home of the bride's brother, the Rev. Dr. George F. Webster, 107 East Forty-fifth Street, this city. Dr. Webster performed the ceremony and another brother, John T. Webster, of Brooklyn, was best man. The bridesmaid was Minnie D. Webster, a daughter of the clergyman. Only a few friends and relatives, including the parents of the bride, were present. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served.

Dr. Webster is pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant in Forty-second Street, and the bride herself has been active in church work. Mr. Fisher is a musical instrument dealer in Utica, where the couple will reside after Nov. 15.

Von Bocklinsau—Berwind.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Ruprecht, Baron Bocklin von Bocklinsau, and Miss Gertrude Berwind were married to-day in the Church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr. Miss Frederica Berwind, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the best man was Robert E. Strawbridge.

The bride, who wore a gown of white crepe de chine, was given away by her uncle, Henry Berwind, and the ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Houghton. After the wedding a reception was held at Minden, the country seat of the Berwinds at Wynnewood.

Dr. E. A. Schell Sues Book Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Dr. Edwin A. Schell, former General Secretary of the Epworth League, has brought suit in the Circuit Court for $3,000, which he declares is due to him from the Western Methodist Book Concern for seven months' salary. The declaration recites the rules of the Methodist General Conference providing for the payment of the salary of the General Secretary of the Epworth League by the Book Concern, and cites resolutions by the conference directing the payment of Dr. Schell's salary from the date of his resignation from office till the session of the Northwestern Indiana Conference, of which the plaintiff is a member.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Golf is and will be the story of the week in the social world. If the day be fair there will be a notable gathering this morning on the beautiful course of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., when the first round in the annual Autumn women's golf championship tournament will be played. In the afternoon the trains from the city and from Morristown and the Oranges and hundreds of traps of all kinds will bring the guests invited to the reception and tea which are to signalize the first day of the tournament. Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, and Miss Louise McAllister will pour tea. There will also be a driving contest at 3 o'clock between the fair contestants. Such a representative field of women golfers will take part, numbering 113 entries and including all the prominent women players of the country, that the tournament will really be a second playing of the National championship.

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In the city proper, where there are no links and where people can only talk about and not play golf, there was little going on yesterday in the social world. The bright sunlight which followed the gloomy skies and rain of Sunday crowded the avenue and up-town streets, and there was much movement and life, especially in the morning hours. In the afternoon the tide of fashion again flowed out of town for the country clubs and houses and all the suburbs. The comparative absence of well-known faces at afternoon and evening in the clubs and up-town restaurants emphasized the marked change that has during the past few years come over New York social life. Time was when the fashionable population of New York was in town by the middle of October. The love of country sports and outdoor life has changed all that, and now the most delightful part of the year on mountain, meadow, and moor is fully enjoyed by the American of wealth and leisure.

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What is known as the Harbor District at Newport is growing in fashionable favor. Following the sale of The Moorings, or Hamilton place, overlooking the harbor, to James Clinch-Smith of New York, comes the announcement that Whitehouse & Porter have leased to Alfred G. Vanderbilt for next season the Lorillard Spencer villa and place, also overlooking the harbor, and near The Moorings. This place is known as Chastellux. The villa was only completed about three years ago, is built of gray stone, and is one of the handsomest in Newport. It has a commanding position and a wide and beautiful view over the harbor. Mr. Vanderbilt and his bride to be could not have a more attractive house in which to spend their honeymoon Summer.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were driving yesterday afternoon on the avenue.

Mrs. Oelrichs returned from the Hot Springs Sunday night, and will soon be followed by Mrs. Fish, who, after her arrival, will go to her Tuxedo cottage. Tuxedo promises to be more and more gay from this time on until the Horse Show in town. James J. Van Alen is still at Tuxedo, and may later go to the Hot Springs of Virginia.

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Mrs. Henry W. Poor is to give a dance at Tuxedo next week for the Hon. Lionel Guest, fourth son of Lord Wimborne, and a cousin of the Duke of Marlborough. Mr. Guest spent part of the Summer at Newport, and has for some time past been traveling in the West.

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Mrs. Richard Gambrill has left Newport and is visiting her sister, Mrs. Giraud Foster, at Lenox. Mrs. Burton Harrison, who was to have returned to her New York residence yesterday, has decided to remain at Lenox another week. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., spent Sunday at Westchester, but returned yesterday to his town house, on Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will soon leave town for the Hot Springs of Virginia, and it is said that Miss May Goelet will accompany them. The trip will be taken for the benefit of Mr. Vanderbilt's rheumatism, from which he has of late been suffering severely.

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Eugene Higgins has been entertaining a party at Morristown. He now plans to sail early in November on his steam yacht Varuna for the West Indies, and from there will steam to the Mediterranean and spend the Winter abroad. Mr. Higgins will take with him quite a party of guests, among whom will be Mr. and Mrs. James Clinch Smith, Mrs. George Hoffman, and her daughter, Miss Emily Hoffman.

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The Strollers have issued cards for their twelfth annual "royster," to take place at their clubrooms, 1,424 Broadway, on Thursday evening next, at 9:30 P. M. This "royster" is a sort of curtain raiser for the annual December theatricals, which will be given as usual under the auspices of this popular club at the Astoria.

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Charles Barton, who is a relative of the Vanderbilts, is to be married to Miss Gertrude Eccleston, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, rector emeritus of St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., on Monday, Oct. 19, in that church. The bride's father will perform the ceremony, and a reception will be held at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Blunt, at Fort Wadsworth.

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A polo tournament is now in progress at the polo field adjoining Georgian Court, Lakewood. The first game took place on Saturday last, between the teams of the Lakewood Club and Philadelphia Freebooters, in which the latter were victorious. The Lakewood team was composed of George J. Gould, R. J. Collier, R. L. Waterbury, Jr., and Benjamin Nicoll, and the Freebooters were C. R. Snowden, R. G. Shaw, A. E. Kennedy, and Charles Wheeler. Among those who witnessed the game were Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Miss Waterbury, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mrs. C. R. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Howard Brokaw, A. P. Conklin, Mrs. George Gould, and Mrs. Kingdon. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will go to Great Neck on Saturday for the week end.

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Among those coming on the St. Louis from Cherbourg are Mrs. Storrs Wells, Miss Wells, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Porter, Mrs. Thomas W. Cridler, Miss Cridler, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Robbins.

The Kaiser Wilhelm, which sails from Cherbourg to-day for this port, will bring, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, and Miss Alberta Sturgis. The Umbria is bringing Mrs. James W. Gerard and her son, Sumner Gerard, and the Oceanic, which sails from Liverpool to-morrow, has among her passengers Amory Lawrence, Lieut. Winthrop, Mrs. George Law, Mrs. William F. Burden, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt.

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Among those who are booked to sail from this port to-day for Southampton, Cherbourg, and Bremen, on the Deutschland are Capt. Nathan Appleton and Mrs. Appleton of Boston, George P. Messervey, Mrs. John C. Eno, Miss Eno, Mrs. Wayne Cuyler, C. T. How, mother of Lady Grey-Egerton; Mrs. Hannibal Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. William V. Moore, O. A. Mygatt, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Smith, Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany; Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Wickham, and Baron Speck von Sternberg. The Kaiserin Maria Theresa, sailing to-day for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton, has booked, among others, Mrs. Charles E. Perkins, R. G. Packard, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Moss.

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Among those who arrived Sunday on the belated La Lorraine, and whose names have not already been published, were Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Brown and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nelson Cromwell, Miss Elizabeth Duncan, Mrs. John Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. James Lynch and Miss Lynch, Edward Spencer Pratt, Eugene Raynaud, Russell Sturgis Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Southwick, and James White.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 15.—It was announced to-day that Alfred G. Vanderbilt had rented for next season Chastellux, the charming Summer residence of Lorillard Spencer, on Chastellux Avenue. This means that Chastellux will be the scene of much gayety next Summer, the first season which Mr. Vanderbilt and his bride, who is at present Miss Elsie French, will pass here after their marriage. The rental, therefore, attracts much attention in social circles here.

The place is situated opposite Harbor-view, the present residence of Miss French, and she will therefore be very near her mother. Chastellux is very beautifully furnished, and the grounds are among the most picturesque in Newport. For entertaining no better place could be desired.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will be among the early arrivals next Summer. This season Chastellux was occupied by Co and Mrs. Robert I. Goddard of Providence.

Though cottagers are disappearing rapidly from their favorite haunts, Newport is by no means deserted yet. Mr. and Mrs. George R. De Forest, who went to New York this morning, will return at the end of the week and remain here till Nov. 1.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse left here this morning for Hot Springs. Mr. Morse remained here to ar

FAVORITES WON IN MUD

On a Heavy Track, Choices Swept the Card at Morris Park.

STAR BRIGHT EASILY FIRST

Col. Padden's Victory Rejoices Tammany Men—J. W. Rogers Engaged as Trainer by W. C. Whitney.

The unexpected, always in evidence in horse racing, had an unusual prominence in the sport at Morris Park yesterday. On this occasion the unexpected consisted in the best horses winning straight through on the flat, in spite of the fact that a very heavy track prepared the crowd for surprises and reverses of form. Because of the mud and the timidity it caused on the part of backers, the layers of odds escaped what on ordinary occasions would have been most disastrous results. The ring unquestionably lost, but considering the fact that so many post favorites won the layers considered themselves fortunate that many of them were not made bankrupts. In only one event, the hurdle race, first on the programme, was a favorite beaten, and then the second choice, almost as well backed as the favorite, got home first. The weather was pleasant, and an attractive programme, which included four stake fixtures, drew an uncommonly large attendance for a Monday afternoon. In the crowd city officials and the lights of Tammany Hall were conspicuously numerous, and the cheering that welcomed Timothy D. Sullivan's colt Colonel Padden when he got to the winning post first by less than a length fully explained their presence. Colonel Padden, formerly running as the property of Frank Brown, carried the Sullivan colors for the first time in the race for the Commando Selling Stakes, and started a 7 to 5 favorite in a field of ten. That Colonel Padden was expected to win had gone out as a stable and Tammany tip, and with Jockey T. Burns riding, he had the full confidence of the politicians. First away, he led from the starting post to the finish, and, though he was tiring and trying to stop at the end, Burns, by hard riding, got him home first, hips before Luerna, who closed fast at the end. Richard Croker, who was present, and had just turned over to Newton Bennington a check for $15,000 in payment for the colt Bellario, bought for him in the name of P. H. McCarren, seemed particularly well pleased at Colonel Padden's victory, and a big commission placed on the winner from the clubhouse was generally credited to Bellario's new owner.

The long-distance race, the Ethelbert Stakes, at two miles, was reduced to a two-horse contest by withdrawals, Star Bright and Duoro being the runners. Star Bright, whose owner, John E. Madden, was ill and unable to attend the races, was ridden by Odom, and started favorite. He won, actually trying to run away at the end, but the order of the finish gives only a faint idea of how much better horse he ran. Odom took him to the front to make the pace, and Star Bright was so rank and full of going that on every turn he ran out, keeping Odom hard at work trying to restrain him. The colt's erratic and crooked course took him about a furlong further than the distance Duoro had to cover, and the loss of ground through this repeatedly put Duoro in front, but Star Bright simply romped away from him at the finish. In the hurdle race, first on the card, Alvarado II. made the running to the last hurdle, when, leading by five lengths, he stumbled, and Klondike got up and won before Alvarado II. recovered his stride. To Vulcain's lead at the start, Carbuncle went to the front in the first half mile of the second race, and was not again headed, winning easily by two lengths from Vulcain. Old Dolando, appearing for the first time in J. J. McCafferty's colors, was favorite for the fourth race, and after Oread set the pace to the last furlong, went on and won cleverly by a length, Oread lasting just long enough to get second money by half a length from Sparrow Wing. Rolling Boer and Gold Heels were the choices for the fifth event, and going out together at the fall of the flag, had the contest between them all the way. Rolling Boer winning cleverly by a length and a half.

John W. Rogers, formerly associated with Capt. S. S. Brown, and later a partner with R. L. Rose, and one of the most noted and successful of American race horse trainers, has been engaged by William C. Whitney to train the horses of that millionaire's great racing establishment. The terms of the contract are said to be most liberal to Mr. Rogers, who is a wealthy man himself. Rogers has trained horses with great success for about twenty years, in which time he has developed and raced many famous horses. Some of the great racers he has trained are Modesty and Freeland, for E. Corrigan; Troubadour, Blue Wing, Senorita, Daily America, and Lamplighter, for Capt. Brown, and Clifford, for R. L. Rose. The engagement sets at rest the story that John E. Madden would train for Mr. Whitney. The report that Mr. Whitney had bought Madden's Kentucky farm, Hamburg Stud, was also denied.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club are considering a petition from S. C. Hildreth for the removal of the order barring his horses out of races in the East. Hildreth on Saturday appeared before the Stewards and apologized for the disorderly conduct which caused the action against him. J. F. Schorr has bought from the Byrnes Sale Stable, on private terms, the colt Tammany Chief, two years old.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. G. B. Hill's Klondyke, by Sir Modred-Linnotte, b. g., aged, 173 pounds, (Donahue,) 3 to 1 and even, won handily by two lengths; Ralph Black's Alvarado II., ch. g., aged, 148, (W. Henry,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 second by three parts of a length from R. L. Stevens's Draughtsman, br. g., 4, 136, (Brazil,) 2 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—2:49¾. Maso and Long Isle also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Second Monday Handicap for two-year-olds and upward, last seven and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Thomas T. Healey's Carbuncle, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, b. g., 3 years, 106 pounds, (McCue,) 7 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths. Samuel C. Hildreth's Vulcain, ch. c., 3, 117, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a length and a half from W. I. Kilpatrick's Dr. Barlow, b. c., 2, 102, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:37¾. Lief Prince and The Musketeer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Commando Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds; the Eclipse course, six furlongs. Timothy D. Sullivan's Colonel Padden, by Charaxus-Meta Russell, blk. c., 104 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out and tiring, by three parts of a length; John E. Madden's Luerna, b. f., 107, (Odom,) 7 to 10 and 2 to 5, second by a length and a half from William L. Oliver's Manga, b. f., 88, (Gannon,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:11¼. Maximus, Choice, The Golden Prince, Carnelian, Kimberley, Animosity, and Annie Thompson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Throgg's Neck Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. John J. McCafferty's Dolando, by Powhatan-Barbiche, b. g., aged, 104 pounds, (Henry,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length; Perry Belmont's Oread, br. f., 3, 97, (Dangman,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by three parts of a length from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparrow Wing, b. f., 4, 106, (McCue,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:44⅘. Alsike and Locochee also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; specil weights and allowances; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. William Cahill's Rolling Boer, by Dutch Roller-Woodrance, b. c., 112 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won ridden out by a length and a half; T. M. Sloan's Gold Heels, b. c., 112, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a length from J. R. and F. F. Keene's All Saints, b. f., 99, (Rausch,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:23½. The Rhymer, Baron Pepper, Piederich, Queen Carnival, Sentry, and Hollow Wood also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The Ethelbert Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,000 in 1899 or 1900; three miles over the Withers course. John E. Madden's Star Bright, by Alintree-Spaildmore, br. c., 3 years, 111 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 10 and out, won easily by a length; S. Sanford & Son's Dvoro, br. g., 8, 103, (Bullman,) 6 to 5 and out, second. Time—3:39¾. Only two horses ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Manitoban, 111 pounds; Sparrow Wing, 107; Smoke, 100; Buffoon, 95; Miss Hanover and Fatalist, 94 each; Rinaldo, 93; Olea and Beverage, 91 each; Midnight Chimes, Caraxsaljo, Fairy Tale, and Unsightly, 85 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; the Eclipse course; six furlongs. Mimself 110 pounds; In Shot, 107; The Brother, Vouch, and Talcase, 105 each; Cherished, 104; Tammany Chief and Dactyl, 102 each; Billionaire, 100; Lona Fisherman, Glint, and Yorkshire Boy, 95 each; Balloon, Add, About, Princess Evelyn, and Little Daisy, 92 each; Kid and Lambkin, 87 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Silver Brook Stakes; selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs on the Eclipse course. Margraviate and Maximus, 108 pounds each; Maltster and Fake, 107 each; Smark, 106; Templeton and Carnelian, 104 each; Lief Prince and Tammany Chief, 102 each; Moor, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dixiana Stakes, for three-year-olds; the Withers mile. Kallishandra, 119 pounds; Redpath and Iroquois Belle, 112 each; Gonfalon, 109; Water Cure, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. King Barleycorn, 120 pounds; Belle of Troy, 121; Bangor, 118; Hammock and Herbert, 115 each; Locochee, 114; Magic Light, 104; Nanina, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Hammock, 105 pounds; The Amazon, Miss Hanover, Belle of Orleans, and Prestidigitator, 102 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—In Harlem's steeplechase this afternoon a broken leg for Jockey Allmark, who had the mount on Negligence, and serious injuries to Jockey Lawless on High Admiral, resulted from accidents. Results: Five and a half furlongs—Quesswork, 105, (J. Martin,) 1; Robert Waddell, 105, 2; Shut Up, 108, 3. Time—1:07 2-5. One mile—Miss Dooley, 109, (Narvaez,) 1; Dandy H., 112, 2; Frelinghuysen, 104, 3. Time—1:41 3-5. Steeplechase, short course—Frond, 134, (A. Jackson,) 1; Rollins, 130, 2; Coronatus, 152, 3. Time—3:35 2-5. One mile—Louisville, 94, (Dominick,) 1; Molo, 105, 2; La Golets, 103, 3. Time—1:40. Six furlongs—His Eminence, 106, (Dominick,) 1; La Desirous, 98, 2; Hampshire, 101, 3. Time—1:14 3-5. Mile and an eighth—Trebor, 107, (Boland,) 1; Harry Nutter, 108, 2; Holdup, 97, 3. Time—1:53 2-5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15.—At Kinloch Park: Five and a half furlongs—Poyntz, 110, (Bassinger,) 1; William Boyer, 107, 2; Downhearted, 107, 3. Time—1:09. Mile and a sixteenth—Einstein, 105, (Bassinger,) 1; Inuendo, 102, 2; Jimp, 111, 3. Time—1:48. Six furlongs—Miss Mae Day, 92, (Dale,) 1; Master Mariner, 107, 2; W. J. Baker, 104, 3. Time—1:13. Mile and seventy yards—Pipestile, 103, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Haviland, 92, 2; Alice Turner, 100, 3. Five and a half furlongs—Gold Or, 107, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Bummer, 100, 2; Hungarian, 107, 3. Time—1:08¾. Mile, selling—Laureate, 104, (Bassinger,) 1; Joe Doughty, 102, 2; Guide Rock, 99, 3.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 15.—At Newport: Six furlongs—G. H. Whitney, 112, (Ross,) 1; Alex Pearson, 105, 2; Broadway, 105, 3. Time—1:15. Six furlongs—Jack Willis, 98, (Mace,) 1; Zaza, 98, 2; Spaldy II., 103, 3. Time—1:14¾. Mile—LaWespur, 103, (Michaels,) 1; Left Bower, 108, 2; Statira, 101, 3. Time—1:41¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Flag of Truce, 107, (McQuade,) 1; Windward, 102, 2; Kodak, 96, 3. Time—1:56. Five and a half furlongs—Bob Baker, 106, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Little Tim, 105, (2; Miss Aubrey, 105, 3. Time—1:09¾. Six furlongs—Brooks, 109, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Eltholin, 106, 2; Innovator, 108, 3. Time—1:14.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Many Fast Steppers Measured Pace on a Damp Course.

There were many fast steppers on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, but the course had not dried out thoroughly, and the drivers did not brush as frequently as is their wont. Dr. H. D. Gill was prominent in the speed bouts with the fleet gelding Rockdale Boy. Rockdale Boy has not been on the Speedway long, but he has kept them all guessing since his advent there. L. J. Kaplan, behind his strong-going trotter, Carmello, undertook to catch Rockdale Boy yesterday, being two or three lengths behind at the start. Carmello could not get through the soft footing fast enough to make up any distance, and Rockdale Boy more than held his own. A. C. Maynard, behind Octavia, also tried conclusions with Rockdale Boy, and came out second best.

A good brush took place between Carmello, Homer Davenport's Corillion, and P. D. Schiedwachter's chestnut gelding, Ball Bearing. They finished in the order named. Carmello also beat Charles Massoth's bay mare, Gretchen, (2:28¼;) Nathan Ely, driving Fred Proctor, (2:24¼,) came down ahead of I. B. Cockroft's Amherst Boy (2:24¼) in a lively tilt. A. R. Meyers, with his pacer, Peter H., (2:19½,) won two brushes. First Corillion, the latter going to a break near the finish, and then he outfooted Ball Bearing. Corillion and C. A. Koelsh's pacer, Ben H., had a very warm dispute, the honors going to Corillion by less than a length. Mr. Swartz had the brown pacer Wood Boy (2:25¼) traveling at a smart clip.

Others seen on the course were Dr. Needen, with his bay pacer Whisper, (2:20;) Dr. Kane's little bay mare, Laura W.; A. B. Gwathmey, behind Tiverton and Belton, Jr.; H. G. Leland, with his pair of blacks, Angelo and Diablo; W. R. Rose, with Sir Eld and Bonnie Kirkland; Charles Weiland, driving Master Chimes; George Ely, with his black trotter, Eagle Woodnut, (2:20¼;) Mrs. Flagge, with Highland Lassie, (2:13½;) Mrs. Gill, with the gray pacer Anheuser, (2:24¾;) J. P. Robertson, with Flash, (2:21½;) John Donley, with Glenmere Boy, (2:14½;) R. E. McMann, with Bachelor Boy, (2:25½;) C. H. Jarvis, with the bay mare Rosalie Hill; Patrick Kennedy, driving Chris Lang, (2:21¾;) A. T. Kerker, with the chestnut pacer Attatelka; Samuel Bloch, with Jim the Penman, (2:24¼;) C. S. Munger, with The Crab; William Schreiber, with the trotter Lizzie Wilkes; J. P. Albert, with Trim; George Grote, with the black mare Belle Wilson; Charles Chipman, with Sambo, Jr.; Andrew Phillips, with the bay gelding Harry L., (2:24½;) Dr. Moore, with Tioga; Mr. O'Halloran, with Elsinora, (2:12¾;) William Spier, with his trotter, Copeland, (2:09¾;) Mr. Meyers, with Marchwood, (2:26¾;) Joseph Garneau, with Dictum; Charles Reilly, with Belle Esprit; Fred Gerken, with Baby Bernice, (2:28¾;) F. P. Ayres, behind Success, (2:10½,) and E. F. Pierce, with his big trotter, Freeland, (2:17¾.)

GOLF WOMEN FOR BALTUSROL.

Over One Hundred Entries for the Tournament Beginning To-day.

One hundred and thirteen women, drawn from thirty-eight clubs, extending from Boston to Chicago, have entered for the annual women's tournament, which opens to-day at the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J. This is the largest number of entries ever received in this country for a women's tournament, not excepting the championship meetings. Of the sixteen women who qualified for National honors at Shinnecock, twelve will appear on the Short Hills links to-day. They are Miss Frances C. Griscom, the present champion of the United States, and who won the Philadelphia championship last week; Miss Margaret Curtis of Essex County, near Boston, the runner-up at Shinnecock; Miss Beatrix Hoyt and Miss Ruth Underhill, former champions; Miss Genevieve Hecker, the metropolitan champion; Miss H. C. Parrish of Shinnecock, Mrs. Nasry Toulmin and Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Philadelphia; Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Hillside; Miss Eunice Terry of Newport, Miss Harriet Curtis of Essex County, Mass., and Mrs. Edward A. Manice of Lenox.

Baltusrol has obtained many good players who were in Europe when the Shinnecock championship was held, and many others who were unable to go on account of the early date. Some of the other prominent entries are Miss Elsie Cassatt and Miss Katharine Cassatt of Philadelphia, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Miss Anna M. Peck of Chicago, Miss Kip, Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Miss Georgiana Bishop, Miss Grace Fargo, Miss Lucy Herron, Miss Bessie C. Howe, Miss Grace Marvin, and Miss Marion Oliver of Albany, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. W. J. Berg, Miss Sophie Starr, Miss Marion Worth, Miss Carol Eidlitz, Miss Marie L. Bryce, and Mrs. William Bloodgood.

Many of the competitors are being entertained by members of the club in the vicinity. Miss Griscom and the Misses Cassatt are with Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan at Short Hills, and in the same party are Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Miss Eunice Terry, and Miss Oliver. Mrs. William Shippen at Morristown has Miss Burt, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Grace Fargo, Miss Lucy Herron, Miss Bessie Howe, and Miss Caroline Shippen. About a score are occupying the Baltusrol Club annex, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of Orange has a large house party.

The event to-day will be an eighteen-hole handicap, and the first and second sets of sixteen, by gross scores, will be picked to continue at match play for the Baltusrol and Consolation Cups.

New Brunswick Golf Handicaps.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 15.—A special handicap match to-day on the links of the New Brunswick Golf Club for loving cups was won by Irving Howell, with a net score of 83. His handicap was 19 and his gross score 102. The ladies' handicap resulted in a tie between Miss Mignon Shannon and Mrs. John P. Street. Miss Shannon's gross score was 126, her handicap 13, and her net score 113. Mrs. Street's gross score was 141, her handicap of 28 making the net score 113. The tie was not played off.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Miss L. A. Wells of the Brookline Country Club, near Boston, has just made a new women's record for the club links, 93 strokes; her halves being 44 and 49.

F. H. Brooks has offered a silver cup to the golfers of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, and the first round for the trophy will be played next Saturday. Sixteen will qulify to continue on successive Saturdays at match play.

Harry Vardon will remain in America until December 15, and after finishing his golf dates in the East will start for the Pacific Coast, where dates have already been arranged at Monterey, Pasadena, San Francisco, San Diego, and Los Angeles.

The team match championship series of the Philadelphia golf clubs has finished with the usual result of three in a tie for first place—the Merion Cricket, Philadelphia Cricket, and Huntingdon Valley clubs. Each has won four of the five games played. The committee is now trying to arrange a plan to play off the tie.

The Wellesley Golf Club recently opened its improved links, and the young ladies of the college have been playing in large numbers since the opening. The town residents share membership in the club with the college girls. The officers are: President, Benjamin H. Sanborn; Vice President, Miss Katharine M. Edwards; Treasurer, the Rev. W. E. Hayes.

Ninety-seven turned in cards last Saturday in the open handicap of the Oakley Country Golf Club near Boston, the largest number that ever finished any golf event in New England. Over thirty others played but did not hand in scores. Geoffrey Wheelock of Harvard won the prize for the lowest score, 87 strokes, while H. B. Wood of Arlington won the handicap prize in a net score of 74 strokes from 14 handicap.

FAST POLO AT LAKEWOOD.

Somerset County Defeats Great Neck in a Well-Contested Game.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 15.—In a polo game which showed dash and good hitting, plenty of goal scoring, and hard work all through, sometimes at the expense of alignment and formation, Somerset County defeated Great Neck by 13¾ to 5 in the first game of the Ocean County Cup series today. The weather was superb, but the grassy course was soft from heavy rain. While both teams were speedily mounted, the Somersets outclassed their opponents from the first, putting up a game which surprised the polo experts who looked on. Alexander's play in particular called from Secretary Herbert the remark that handicap figures might be changed at Wednesday's association meeting. The crowd was a large one. Mrs. Gould's drag was filled with a jolly crowd. Besides members of her family, Mrs. H. Lloyd Herbert and Miss Greta Pomeroy were among her guests. Frank D. Beard, with Mrs. Beard, looked on from the box seat of a black four-in-hand brake. Others noted in the moving crowd were Howard C. Brckaw, W. A. Hazard, James Converse, George S. Hoyt, Miss Grace, Miss A'ger, Miss Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hancock, the Misses Sancton, Miss R. B. Cheney, Jasper Lynch, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Benedict. The make-up of teams and scores follow:

SOMERSET COUNTY.	H'cp.	GREAT NECK.	H'cp.
E. A. Stevens	2	George McMurty	2
A. S. Alexander	3	W. R. Grace, Jr.	2
R. L. Stevens	3	Clarence H. Robbins	2
Richard Stevens	1	Morgan Grace	2
Team handicap	9	Team handicap	8

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Name.	Team.	Time.
1.	Alexander	Somerset	1:30
2.	Alexander	Somerset	3:30
3.	Alexander	Somerset	3:00
4.	R. Stevens	Somerset	4:36

SECOND PERIOD.

5.	Alexander	Somerset	4:00
6.	E. Stevens	Somerset	2:00
7.	Alexander	Somerset	3:30
8.	R. Stevens	Somerset	2:00

THIRD PERIOD.

9.	K. W. R. Grace	Great Neck	1:15
10.	Alexander	Somerset	1:45
11.	Alexander	Somerset	3:30
12.	Alexander	Somerset	2:30
13.	Robbins	Great Neck	2:45
14.	Alexander	Somerset	3:40

FOURTH PERIOD.

15.	K. W. R. Grace	Great Neck	1:30
16.	Alexander	Somerset	4:15
17.	Alexander	Somerset	4:20
18.	Robbins	Great Neck	6:15

Penalty of one-quarter goal against Somerset for safety.

Summary: Goals earned—Somerset, 14; Great Neck, 4. Handicap allowance—Great Neck, 1. Penalty, one-quarter goal against Somerset. Net score—Somerset, 13¾; Great Neck, 5.

Referee—Robert G. Shaw. Timekeeper—H. L. Herbert.

BROOKLYN WON FIRST GAME.

Started the Championship Series with Pittsburg with a Victory.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 15.—The series of baseball games between Brooklyn and Pittsburg for the world's championship and possession of a five-hundred-dollar trophy cup was begun to-day at Exposition Park in the presence of 4,000 enthusiastic spectators. The team winning three games out of the five is to have absolute possession of the trophy, and the gate receipts of the series will be divided among the members of the teams who were signed before Sept. 15.

The first game was won by Brooklyn with ease, McGinnity, the "Iron Man," had his opponents completely at his mercy up to the ninth inning, allowing only three hits up to that time. In the eighth inning McGinnity was being run down by Waddell between third and home, and in an attempt to dodge his pursuer fell, striking his temple hard on Waddell's knee. He was laid out for three or four minutes, but pluckily went to the box and finished the game. In the ninth he hit a batter, gave a base on balls, and two hits, saving Pittsburg a shut out. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, lf	0	0	2	1	0	Jones, cf	1	2	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	2	4	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	2	2	4	0	Jennings, lb	1	1	12	0	0
Wagner, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Kelley, lf	0	1	4	0	0
O'Brien, 1b	0	1	10	0	2	Cross, 3b	0	1	2	3	0
Williams, 3b	0	1	0	5	2	Daly, 2b	1	1	3	2	0
Zimmer, c	0	0	2	2	0	Dahlen, ss	1	2	0	3	1
Ely, ss	0	0	3	4	0	McGuire, c	1	2	2	0	0
Waddell, p	0	0	1	1	0	McGinn'ty, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	2	5	27	16	4	Total	5	13	27	11	1

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Brooklyn	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hit—McGuire. Three-base hit—Dahlen. Sacrifice hit—McGinnity. Double plays—Leach and Zimmer; Dahlen, Daly, and Jennings. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 2; off McGinnity, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Wagner. Struck out—By Waddell, 2, (Jennings and McGinnity;) by McGinnity, 1, (Ely.) Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Messrs. Hurst and Swartwood.

Miss Hunnewell Earned Victory.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Miss Hunnewell, the Longwood Club tennis champion, won the ladies' singles at the Longwood tournament to-day, defeating Miss McAter, the National champion, 2—6, 1—6, 6—1, 7—5, 6—2. The match closed the woman's branch of the tournament. Miss McAter had the match virtually in her hands, standing with the score two sets to one and five games to two in the fourth. She had only one more game to win, but Miss Hunnewell deuced the set, won it, and then, with renewed courage, rushed through the fifth set to a magnificent win.

Columbia's Tennis Tournament.

The third day's play of the Columbia tennis tournament was held yesterday. The scores were as follows: Preliminaries—E. L. Tilden beat B. M. L. Ernst, 6—4, 6—1; H. J. York beat E. Ashley, 6—4, 6—2. First Round—J. F. Peters beat L. W. Bates, 3—6, 8—6, 6—2; R. B. Cushing beat H. C. Miller, 6—0, 6—3; E. Thurber beat H. J. York, 6—4, 6—4. Second Round—R. B. Cushing beat J. F. Peters, 6—0, 6—4; W. J. Metzger beat M. H. Cane, 6—2, 6—2; R. L. Miller beat L. N. Wood by default. The play in singles will be resumed to-day.

Wheelwoman's Long Ride.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., Oct. 15.—Miss Margaret Gast completed the 2,000 miles she set out to ride, at 7:05½ this evening. She covered the distance in 222 hours 5½ minutes, beating W. Brown's record by three hours and one minute. As soon as she finished Miss Gast retired for a night's rest. If to-morrow morning she feels strong enough she will start on another 1,000 miles.

Cadets' Gift of Loving Cup.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—A silver loving cup was presented to-day to the University of Pennsylvania by the officers and cadets of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, as an expression of gratitude to graduates of the university for their work in securing permission from the Federal authorities for the annual football game to be held between the teams of the academies next December on Franklin Field. The presentation speech was made by Lieut. Commander Eberle of Annapolis, who spoke in behalf of himself and of Lieut. Richard P. Davis of West Point, representing respectively the two academies. Provost Harrison responded.

Decision in Hunyadi Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Supreme Court to-day, in the case of Amelie Saxlehner against the Siegel-Cooper Company, Louis Marquet, Alexander Nellsen, and Rudulf Geis, (five actions,) to enjoin the use of the trademark "Hunyadi," reversed the decree of the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, and remanded the case to the lower court for the reinstatement of its decision, except as to the seizure of bottles and labels, where the court held that the defense of laches did not hold. The lower court had found for the defendants on the ground of laches and abandonment. The court laid down the general rule in this case that where a trademark has become common property in a country, as was the case here, there could be no cause for action.

HIGH-BRED DOGS KILLED

Citizens of Larchmont and New Rochelle Heavy Losers.

Reward Offered for Unknown Person Who Has Been Feeding Animals Ground Glass.

The police and residents of Larchmont and New Rochelle are up in arms and the villages have been placarded with reward notices offering money for information leading to the arrest of an unknown miscreant who for the past three weeks has succeeded in killing a dozen or more valuable thoroughbred dogs. The dogs were killed by feeding them ground glass. An estimate places the actual money value of the animals that were killed at $10,000.

Among the dogs killed was Dan, a St. Bernard owned by Francis Wilson. Dan was worth over $1,000 and was for years the pet of Mr. Wilson's two little girls. Mrs. Harry Gillig so far has been the heaviest loser. Four young French bulldogs, the offspring of the sixty-time first prize winner Dumbooloa and the winner of the James Gordon Bennett cup, Antoinette, were among the victims. The dogs were but six months old and were to have been exhibited at the next dog show. They were valued at $500 each, and among them was one that promised to rival the achievements of its parent Dumbooloa.

When Mrs. Gillig was asked about the loss of her dogs she said: "It is impossible to account for the killing of the dogs, but I am willing to give the matter publicity in the hope of putting an end to the outrage. The four pups that I lost were probably the finest of their breed in this country. All four of the litter are gone, and in hopes of saving the older dogs, Antoinette and Dumbooloa, I sent them to New York for safe keeping. I cannot tell yet whether these two also are affected or not.

"How the glass was administered it is impossible to say. I have an attendant for my dogs, and it is his sole duty to watch them and never to let them out of his sight. The only possible way in which the dogs could have been fed the glass is that it was wrapped in small pieces of meat that these were thrown on the lawn, and that the animals, in sniffing around, found and ate the fatal dose. My dogs are not the only ones that were attacked. Many residents here have lost valuable dogs. About a year ago the same attempt was made, and a number of fine animals were killed before, entirely of his own accord, the miscreant ceased his attacks."

Miss Bird, daughter of Joseph Bird, the banker, lost a valuable Irish setter. "Billy." Miss Steuerwald's famous blue-ribbon terrier, is likewise among the victims. Frank Hardy's bulldog, a prize winner, had to be killed to put him out of misery because of the ground glass that was fed to him. Mr. Hardy is the President of the village, and is doubly interested in catching the culprit. When seen yesterday at the clubhouse of the Larchmont Yacht Club he said:

"It is a puzzling thing to think who, in a community like this, could stoop to take revenge on dumb brutes. My own opinion is that the killing is the work of a crank. But why the cheese ground glass rather than a poison, which would be less cruel, I cannot understand. Perhaps he fears he might be traced were he to buy poison.

"The suffering of the poor brutes is intense and pitiful to see. At first, when valuable dogs dropped off one after another, we suspected a possible epidemic of lockjaw. The dogs' jaws would be set, their lower lips would droop, froth and blood came from their mouths, and a look of helplessness and stupor was in their eyes, that told only too plainly of excruciating pain. When dog after dog went, we sent for a New York surgeon to open one of the animals. Then we discovered that glass had been fed the poor brutes.

"Many residents here have lost dogs, or have dogs that are already beyond hope. 'Tom' O'Brien has a five-hundred-dollar terrier that will be dead by night.

"We have tried Dr. Neetler and a number of other skilled surgeons, but nothing known to science can overcome this method of poisoning. Mr. F. W. Flint, representing the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has taken the matter in hand. Reward notices offering $50 for information leading to the arrest of the perpetrator of the outrage have been posted, and if the fellow is caught things will go hard with him."

REPLY TO RUMOHR'S CHARGES.

Canadian Rowing Official Says Oarsman's Accusations Are False.

When John A. Rumohr, the amateur champion sculler of America, announced his intention of forsaking the amateur ranks and becoming a full-fledged professional, he seized the opportunity to score the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen and its officers, and practically charged them with driving him into the professional ranks. He accused its Vice President of conduct unbecoming a true sportsman. W. A. Littlejohn, Vice President of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen and City Clerk of the City of Toronto, has replied to Rumohr's charges in a letter, which, in part, follows:

"First, let me say that Rumohr's statement that I backed him to win his heat in Detroit is absolutely false. The statement that I preferred charges against him which led to his suspension is also untrue. It is also untrue that the Toronto Rowing Club applied for his reinstatement, the facts being that the Toronto Rowing Club made application to the Executive Committee of the Canadian Association for an investigation into his conduct at the race in Detroit. This occurred in March, 1894. The application for reinstatement was made by himself, and was referred in the usual way to a committee of inquiry. That committee found that Rumohr had been properly punished, and also sufficiently punished, and on a promise being made by either himself or his friends that his career in the future would be straightforward his reinstatement took place.

"Our Regatta Committee refused to allow him to row at our regatta this year because the committee was in possession of additional evidence which warranted it in refusing his entry without giving any reasons therefor, leaving it to the Executive Committee of the National Association, under whose jurisdiction he then belonged, to deal with the case as it saw fit. I am not divulging any secret when I say that for many years past the officers of the National and Canadian Associations have exchanged confidences in dealing with men who were rowing under the amateur mantle, but who were not entitled to do so. The fact that men of this class should make charges against the Canadian Association and its officers is an indication to the rowing public that officers of the association are performing the duty for which they are appointed. I, for one, am pleased to know that Rumohr has joined the professional ranks. He is now in the class of oarsmen to which, in my judgment, he should have for some years belonged."

NONE WILL ACCEPT PRIZES.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Refusal of Yachting Trophies Sends Them Begging.

All five prizes won in the recent racing season by Cornelius Vanderbilt's disqualified seventy-footer Rainbow will of necessity revert to the clubs under whose auspices they were raced for, or to their original owners. The certainty of this disposition of the trophies is clinched by the decision of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to decline any of them that might, in the unlikely event of additional disqualifications, be awarded to his yacht, Virginia. Mr. Vanderbilt last night said:

"I have not considered the Virginia as in line for an award of the prizes, but, of course, I would not accept them under any circumstances."

Messrs. Whitney and Duryea, for the Yankee, and August Belmont, for the Mineola, have previously declared that they would not accept the prizes lost to Rainbow. No one, accordingly, is left for the Regatta Committees to force the trophies upon, for the seventy-footers were only four in number. Whether the Lipton Cup, Adams Cup, and Commodore's Cup will be returned to the clubs or to their original donors is not yet known.

W. H. Langley Buys the Montauk.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club has sold his well-known schooner yacht Montauk through the agency of Frank Bowne Jones to William H. Langley of the New York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs. The Montauk is a centreboard boat designed by P. Ellsworth and built at South Brooklyn by C. & R. Pollion in 1892. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 103 feet 10 inches; on the water line, 94 feet 8 inches; beam, 23 feet 4 inches, and draught, 8 feet 6 inches. The yacht is now berthed at Erie Basin, where a number of improvements will be made aboard her this Winter. Mr. Langley is at present owner of three large pleasure craft. His fleet includes, besides the Montauk, the schooner Comet and the steam yacht Sultana.

Yachts at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Oswald Sanderson's keel sloop Countess has arrived and is being dismantled preparatory to hauling out at the Jacob yard for the Winter. C. L. F. Robinson's British-built sloop Hester, after being dismantled at the same yard, has been hauled out on the marine railway preparatory to being berthed. Vice Commodore August Belmont's seventy-footer Mineola, New York Yacht Club, has been hauled out at the Hawkins yard. The keel sloop Golden Rod has been hauled out on the marine railway at the Woods yard for the season. At the Jacob yard a fin-keel sloop, built for the approval of the Manhasset Yacht Club for racing and cruising, is nearing completion.

COLUMBIA TEAMS MIXED UP.

Interchanging of 'Varsity and College Players Made a Brisk Day's Practice.

When the Columbia football squad lined up for the daily

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Report of Wisconsin Central Is Issued.

Net Earnings Slightly Below Those of Previous Fiscal Year—Many Improvements Made.

The first annual report of the Wisconsin Central since its reorganization was published yesterday.

The average number of miles of road operated was 945.27. On the lines of the company there were laid during the year 7,375 tons of new eighty-five-pound, and 1,263 tons of new eighty-pound steel rails, a total of 8,638 tons.

According to the report, the increase in earnings shown was due to the general improvement in business and to unusually large shipments of iron ore. The increase in expenses was due to increased business, more work done in the maintenance of way and equipment departments, increase in the prices of material and labor and the disturbance due to changing the Chicago terminal and the engine terminals between Chicago and St. Paul.

The following table contains a comparative statement of earnings, expenses, &c., for the two years ending June 30, 1900, and 1899, respectively. For the latter the figures are taken from the receivers' report:

	1899.	1900.
Earnings—		
Freight	$3,757,198.62	$4,174,776.14
Passenger	1,088,681.03	1,182,493.11
Mail, express, and miscellaneous	272,138.88	280,146.93
Total	$5,118,018.53	$5,637,416.18
Earnings per mile of road	5,452.07	5,963.82
Expenses—		
Maintenance way and structures	$583,056.08	$766,684.53
Maintenance equipment	411,146.54	492,259.53
Conducting transportation	1,820,754.39	2,102,167.24
General expenses	242,532.18	219,824.43
Total	$3,057,489.19	$3,580,935.73
Expenses per mile of road	3,257.05	3,788.27
Per cent. expenses to earnings	59.74	63.52
Balance—		
Net earnings	$2,060,529.34	$2,056,480.45
Per mile of road	2,195.02	2,175.56
Per cent. of total earnings	40.26	36.48
Expenses and Taxes—		
Expenses	$3,057,489.19	$3,580,935.73
Taxes accrued	191,512.24	206,705.10
Total	$3,249,001.43	$3,787,640.83
Per mile of road	3,461.06	4,006.94
Per cent of total earnings	63.48	67.19
Balance	$1,869,017.10	$1,849,775.35

According to the traffic statistics, 3,989,032 tons of freight were carried, the rate per ton per mile being 0.73 cents. The average load per car was 14.47 tons. Passengers were carried to the number of 1,022,109, at an average rate per passenger per mile of 2.03 cents.

Below is the condensed balance sheet:

ASSETS.

Coast of road	$46,007,479.75
Cost of equipment	3,947,251.99
Cost of Minneapolis real estate and improvements	524,705.12
Material in private tracks, property of the company	68,518.62
Treasury stock	4,452,999.96
Investments in stocks and bonds	52,411.39
George Coppell, Trustee	78,038.19
W. C. R. R. first series bonds sinking fund trustees	44,581.44
Operating assets—	
Shop supplies, rail, ties, &c.	560,047.43
Fuel	15,911.47
Current assets—	
Due from station agents and conductors	286,506.24
Due from United States Government, Post Office Department	29,985.76
Due from individuals and companies	24,987.20
Cash	1,185,847.76
Interest accrued on securities owned	2,283.34
Land department	259,304.98
Total	$57,540,560.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—		
Preferred	$12,500,000.00	
Common	17,500,000.00	
		$30,000,000.00
Funded debt.		
First mortgage bonds	$25,776,500.00	
Terminal mortgage bonds	500,000.00	
		26,276,500.00
Deferred liabilities.		
Manitowoc Mortgage Note	$3,885.00	
Suspense account	31,899.84	
		35,784.84
Current liabilities.		
Vouchers and pay rolls	$300,633.40	
Interest on funded debt accrued	533,542.50	
		334,175.90
Miscellaneous.		
Equipment renewal account	$21,772.57	
Rebuilding Suspense Account	4,750.00	
W. C. R. R. first series bonds purchase account	420.02	
		26,943.19
Income Balances.		
Railroad income, as per detailed statement		42,168.20
Land department income		324,988.51
Total		$57,540,560.64

According to the report, the establishment of new industries, the enlargement of old ones, and the general settlement of the territory adjacent to the company's lines have been entirely satisfactory during the past year. The development has been particularly marked where the company's land grant lies.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Erie Railroad has placed an order for 1,000 new freight cars with the Pressed Steel Car Company.

All the General Passenger Agents of the railroads with headquarters in this city have gone to Buffalo to attend the General Passenger and Ticket Agents' annual convention.

George C. Dillard has been appointed General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, with headquarters in this city, succeeding E. F. Burnett, who has resigned.

The annual report of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham shows a decrease of 5.08 per cent. in the percentage of operating expenses to earnings, and a surplus of $44,913, as against $15,991 for last year.

The annual meeting of the Classification Committee of the Trunk Line Association, of which C. E. Gill is Chairman, will commence in this city to-morrow, and will probably continue for the rest of the week. The committee will have to consider changes in the classification of about 700 articles.

The thirteenth annual report of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad shows gross earnings of $5,784,344, as against $4,769,948 for the previous year. Operating expenses were $3,941,313, as against $3,304,715. The percentage of expenses to earnings, therefore, decreased from 69.28 to 68.14. Net earnings were $1,843,030, as against $1,465,233, and the surplus was $385,867, an increase of $318,144, leaving a balance after payment of dividends of $38,405.

Shipments of merchandise out of Chicago east show that the Erie is keeping up its lead over the other roads in grain shipments, it having carried 583,000 bushels last week, while the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, its nearest rival, had a total of 235,000 bushels. Of the flour shipments the Baltimore and Ohio got the principal share, with 12,075 barrels, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis being a close second, with 11,398 barrels. Of packing-house products, the Lake Shore carried 5,681 tons, while the Grand Trunk was second, with 3,432 tons.

WAMSLEY SAILS TO-DAY.

Old Man Found Demented in Brooklyn Will Proceed on His Journey.

Robert Wamsley, the aged Californian who was found Saturday night wandering about Kent Avenue and North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, will be turned over to the Hamburg-American Steamship Company today to sail on the Deutschland, for which he has a first-cabin passage. Mr. Wamsley has been in the care of the Superintendent of the Eastern District Hospital since Sunday night, when he was removed to the institution at the request of the police. The doctors found him suffering from dementia. The police communicated with the authorities at San Francisco, Wamsley's home, to have them notify the man's friends, but nothing has been heard from them.

Wamsley has no friends in New York, and the only relative is a sister of his dead wife, who lives in London.

Superintendent Wiegand will take the old man to the steamer, and after he is landed in England he can go to London, where his relative lives. Wamsley has a draft for nearly $2,500 on the London and San Francisco Bank, in London.

LEGAL NOTES.

PERSONAL INJURY DECISION.—Conrad Wolf, while unloading his truck on March 25, 1895, on Spruce Street, near the corner of Nassau Street, was struck on the head and seriously injured by a brick which fell from the American Tract Society Building, then in process of construction. Wolf's suit for damages against the society and John Downey, who had a contract with it, and against a sub-contractor named Weber, who had a contract for doing the brick and mason work, was dismissed on the trial in the Kings County Supreme Court. The Second Appellate Division, in 1898, sustained the judgment in favor of the society, but granted a new trial as to the other defendants. The Court of Appeals now holds the trial court was correct; that, though it must be assumed that Wolf suffered injury from the negligence of some one, yet as 250 workmen, employed by various contractors, were working about the building, and the scaffolding was still upon two stories, and there was no proof where the brick came from, except that it came from the building, and nothing to identify the person who set it in motion, the plaintiff had not made out a case to go to the jury. Judge Haight gave a dissenting opinion.

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GAME LAWS AND INTER-STATE COMMERCE.—The Buffalo Fish Company, when sued in an action by the People to recover penalties for violation of the statute of this State for the protection of fish and game, because it had in its possession pike, pickerel, bass, and muskellonge during the close season, admited in its answer having the fish as charged, but claimed they were got and killed in the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada, at a time when it was lawful to catch and kill them there, and that in purchasing and dealing in the fish it was lawfully engaging in trade and commerce. The Court of Appeals, sustaining a decision of the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department affirming an order of the Special Term overruling the plaintiff's demurrer to the answer, now holds, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, that the provisions of the fisheries, game, and forest law prohibiting the possession of certain fish named during the close season in this State include and apply to only such as are taken from the waters of this State. Such fish, taken from the waters outside the State and brought here during the close season, are held not to be within the contemplation of the statute. Judge Gray, in a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Judges Haight and Martin, held that the only and evident object of the statute was to protect the game fishes mentioned during a season allowed for breeding and development, and must surely be within the admitted range of the duties of State government.

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JURISDICTION OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, Justices Daly, McAdam, and Bischoff, held, about four years ago, in Damman vs. Peterson, (17 Misc. 369,) that the plaintiff, in an action in a district court, was not required to allege or prove the residence of either or all of the parties within the judicial district, and a failure to do so was not ground for demurrer. After the enactment of the new charter, the Appellate Term held that the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court did not extend over persons not residents of the city, and that the jurisdictional facts must affirmatively appear upon the face of the proceeding. Since the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in Worthington against the London Guaranty and Accident Company, that the Municipal Court was not a new court but a continuation of the District Courts, the Appellate Term has granted the application of M. Strassman for reargument on appeal in Methuen against Eyells, and in other cases where new trials had been ordered. Justice Beekman, giving the opinion, holds that neither the Court of Appeals' decision the rule in the Damman case is applicable to the Municipal Court, and also that an objection to the jurisdiction, such as was raised here, cannot be taken for the first time upon appeal.

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THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.—William H. Kastor, who stood first on the eligible list of the Municipal Civil Service Commission for appointment as senior clerk in the Department of Public Buildings, was appointed by Commissioner Kearney as senior clerk, to take effect June 13, 1899. Four days later Kastor was discharged, no cause being assigned or hearing given. His application for mandamus to compel reinstatement was refused at Special Term, but the Appellate Division directed a reversal, and that decision has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals. Judge Landon, giving the opinion, which is concurred in by Chief Judge Parker and Judges O'Brien, Bartlett, Vann, and Cullen, holds that the provision in the statute for a probationary term secures to the appointee an experimental trial for the length of time prescribed by the rules as such term, and he cannot be summarily removed during that period. The Court therefore holds that a rule adopted by the commission that during the probationary term the employe may at any time be peremptorily discharged is invalid.

MRS. FARRIER'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Complains that Negro Caretaker Occupies the Family Mansion.

Mrs. Margaretta Farrier, who is suing her husband, Horace H. Farrier, a wealthy Jersey City real estate owner, for divorce, yesterday applied to Vice Chancellor Stevens for an increase of alimony. In a preliminary order the Vice Chancellor had allowed her $75 a month "while she continued to occupy the family mansion."

William H. Speer, Jr., Mrs. Farriers counsel, said she had been compelled to leave the house because her husband had put a colored man in charge of the premises. Mr. Farrier, the counsel said, had not complied with the Court's order to pay his wife $75 a month, and she was absolutely penniless.

J. Herbert Potts, counsel for Mr. Farrier, said the colored caretaker had been installed at his suggestion, in order to prevent Mr. Farrier's sons from entering the house. These young men, he said, defied their father's authority and were shielded by their mother.

"It does not appear to me," said the Vice Chancellor, "that Mrs. Farrier should be asked to occupy a house with a strange man, white or black, no other member of the family being resident in the house. She cannot be compelled to remain on the premises under such circumstances. I will do nothing in the case, however, until complainant and defendant have appeared before me under oath, and I will hear them two weeks from to-day, Oct. 29."

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Supreme Court of the United States:

29—Emilie Saxlehner, petitioner, vs. Eisner & Mendelson Company.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeal for the Second Circuit.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, with directions to reinstate its decree of April 29, 1898, except so far as it denies to the plaintiff an injunction against the use of the seal brand labels and damages sustained for such use, and for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brown.

30—Emilie Saxlehner, petitioner, vs. Siegel-Cooper Company; 31—Emilie Saxlehner, petitioner, vs. Rudolph Gies, and 32—Emilie Saxlehner, petitioner, vs. Louis Marquet.—On writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decrees reversed, with costs, and causes remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York for further proceedings consonant with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brown.

33—Emilie Saxlehner, petitioner, vs. Alexander Nielsen.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decrees reversed, with costs, and causes remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York, with directions to reinstate its decree of July 18, 1898, and for further proceedings consonant with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brown.

2—Daniel Wiley, plaintiff in error, vs. D. L. Sinkler et al.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray.

4—Oscar R. Looker et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Fred A. Maynard, Attorney General of Michigan, ex rel. Joseph W. Dusenbury et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray.

298—George W. Reed, administrator, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. John A. Stanley, trustee, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied. Announced by Justice Harlan. The Chief Justice took no part in the consideration and disposition of this application.

6—The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, petitioner, vs. the Reliance Marine Insurance Company, Limited.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

10—Francis C. Watson, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Rhode Island.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Murphy vs. Massachusetts, 177 U. S. 155; Caldwell vs. Texas, 137 U. S. 692.

216 of 1899—Henry P. Clarke, plaintiff in error, vs. Nancy B. Clarke.—Motion for leave to file petition for rehearing denied.

232 of 1899—P. May & Co., plaintiff in error, vs. the City of New Orleans.—Motion for leave to file petition for rehearing denied.

258 of 1899—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Herman Clark.—Motion to amend judgment denied.

267—Holzapfels Compositions Company, (Limited,) petitioner, vs. Rahtjens American Composition Company.—Motion for cross writ of certiorari postponed to the hearing of the cause.

440—Alice Well, widow, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Motion for mandate granted.

15, (original)—Ex parte: In the matter of Edgar de Bara, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus granted and rule to show cause awarded returnable Oct. 29.

223—A. L. Gusman, &c., appellant, vs. L. H. Marrers, Sheriff.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Oct. 29.

226—Frank M. Fairbank, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Nov. 12, after the case already set down for that day.

281—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. Ann Warner et al., heirs, &c.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Dec. 10.

340—John H. Goetze, appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Nov. 12, next, after the cases already set down for that day.

413—Fourteen Diamond Rings, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Nov. 12, after the cases already set down for that day.

357 and 406—Charles F. W. Neely, appellant, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument Nov. 12, after the cases already set down for that day.

396—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; 397—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company; 398—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Cheseake and Ohio Railway Company; 399—Charles C. McChord et al, appellants, vs. the Southern Railway Company, in Kentucky; 400—Charles C. McChord et al, appellants, vs. the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument on Jan. 7, to be heard as one case, and one hour's additional time allowed to each side on the argument of the cases.

385 and 386—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument with No. 35 &c., as one case.

188—Joshua C. Saunders, petitioner, vs. Ferdinand W. Peck et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

285—Alfred S. Woodworth, petitioner, vs. Albert H. Nute et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

292—Richard Francis Masters, claimant, &c., petitioner vs. Horace M. Sargent et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

294—Dave H. Morris et al, petitioners, vs. the New York and Westchester Water Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United State Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

295—Bluford Wilson et al, petitioners, vs. George W. Dunseth et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

300—The steamship Styria, &c., petitioner, vs. James J. Morgan et al; 301—The steamship Styria, &c., petitioner, vs. Schuyler L. Parsons; 302—The steamship Styria, &c., petitioner, vs. Alfred S. Malcolmson, and, 303—The steamship Styria, &c., petitioner, vs. John Munroe et al.—Petition for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

309—William S. Jewett, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

345—The United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York, petitioner, vs. J. E. Ross, administrator, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

382—George H. Tompkins, petitioner, vs. the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

278—Homer Bird, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Advanced and assigned for argument Dec. 10 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

390—William E. Dinsmore et al., petitioners, vs. the Southern Express Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by Frank H. Miller for the petitioner and by J. M. Terrell and Fleming G. Dubignon for the respondents.

342—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Frank E. Dingley, administratrix, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by Edward Lyman Short, Julien T. Davies, John B. Allen, and Frederic D. McKenney for the petitioners.

241—Michael W. O'Brien et al., executors, &c., petitioners, vs. John G. Wheeler et al.—Motion to dispense with reprinting record submitted by Henry M. Duffield for the petitioners.

432, 433, 434, and 435—Grand Island and Wyoming Central Railroad Company et al., petitioners, vs. Thomas Sweeny.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by N. K. Griggs and Charles F. Manderson for the petitioners and by Charles W. Brown for the respondent.

188—James P. Mallett et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of North Carolina.—Motion to advance submitted by J. C. L. Harris for the defendant in error.

60—Aaron Bradshaw, plaintiff in error, vs. Nehemiah B. Ashley.—Death of Nehemiah B. Ashley suggested and appearance of Mary M. Ashley, widow, and Emma B. Jenkins, Hayden H. Ashley, and Ralph B. Ashley, heirs at law of Nehemiah B. Ashley, deceased, as parties defendants in error herein, filed and entered on motion of A. S. Worthington for the defendants in error.

The Carborundum Company, petitioner, vs. the Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by George H. Christy, Thomas W. Blakewell, and F. L. Stetson for the petitioner, and by C. M. Vorce for the respondent.

The United States et al., appellants, vs. Thomas C. Andrews.—Submitted under the twentieth rule by Assistant Attorney General Thompson for the appellants, and by Silas Vare for the appellee.

34—Fred Hewett, plaintiff in error, vs. Emil Shultz et al.; 47—William L. Powers et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Jacob Slaght; 48—J. M. Moore, plaintiff in error, vs. D. B. Slone et al., and 49—J. M. Moore, plaintiff in error, vs. John Cormode—Argument commenced by James B. Kerr for the plaintiffs in error in 47, 48, and 49, and defendants in error in 34, and continued by C. W. Bunn for plaintiffs in error in 47, 48, and 49, and defendants in error in 34; by George H. Patrick for defendants in error in 48 and 49, and by J. H. McGowan for the plaintiff in error in No. 34.

Call for Tuesday: 34, 47, 48, and 49, 20, 173, 23, 28, 167, 35, (and 77, 78, 79, 80, 355, and 356,) 213, 258, and 283.

Caletndar for Tuesday, Oct. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building.—Jury calendar.

1—Carrolton Furn. Mfg. Co. vs. Amer. Cred. &c., Co.
2—Marshall vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2½—Gale vs. Chase National Bank.
17—Holcombe vs. Hearst
60—Duke vs. Morning Journal Assn.
61—Ramsden vs. Perkins.
62—Anglo-Am. Land, &c., Co. vs. Hotchkiss.
63—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
65—Redmond vs. Scott.
66—Brickhead vs. Weekes.
69—Stewart vs. Town Topics Pub. Co.
70—Woolston vs. Spengler.
72—Dougherty vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
78—Child vs. New York Times Co.
79—Ullrich vs. Miner.
81—Kendrick vs. Union Railway Co.
82—Baker vs. Mst. St. Railway Co.
83—Wilkins vs. Columbia Iron Co.
84—Speers Mfg. Co. vs. Hulbert.
85—Mercer vs. Munn.
87—Roller vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
88—U. S. vs. Franchi.
89—Hochheimer vs. No. German Lloyd St'bt. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court, Recess.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

1—Galsman vs. Gallert.
2—Bragg vs. Mayor, &c
3—Lamson Con. Store Service Co. vs. Finlay.
4—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
5—Watson vs. Munro.
6—Union Hardware Co. vs. Selchow.
7—Brander Adj. Hanger Co. vs. Waterbury Button Co.
8—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
9—Same vs. Matthai.
10—Brown vs. Zanbits.
11—Same vs. same.
12—McLoughlin vs. Tuck & Sons' Co., Lim.
13—Bloomberg vs. Freeman.
14—Safety Oiler Co. vs. Scovill Mfg. Co.
15—McCormick vs. McDonald.
16—Edison vs. Am. Mutoscope Co.
17—Kampfe vs. Richards, (No. 1.)
18—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Lim., vs. Walker.
19—Vermilya vs. Erie R. R.
20—J. R. Williams Co. vs. Miller, Dubral & Peters Mfg. Co.
21—Rosenblatt vs. Fraser Tablet Triturate Co.
22—Braeswell vs. Passaic Print Works.
23—La Republique Francaise, &c., vs. Hegeman & Co.
24—Huntington Dry Pul. Co. vs. Newell Universal Mill Co.
26—Redgrave vs. Singer.
27—Allis Co. vs. Standard Nat. Bank.
28—Feder vs. Stewart, Howe & May Co.
29—Hostetter Co. vs. Conron.
30—Kampfe vs. Richards, (No. 2.)
31—Brickell vs. the Mayor, &c.
32—Ed. Sl. & Co. vs. Orient Elec. Co.
33—La Republique Francaise, &c., vs. Schultz
34—Crocker vs. Oakes.
35—Wells vs. Ceylon Perfume Co.
36—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Nat. Enameling & S. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty calendar.

110—Forgeson vs. Hay.
122—Fahy vs. Standard Oil Co.
123—Clarke vs. Steamboat Crystal Stream.
124—Gross & Blackwell vs. N. Y. & Texas S. S. Co.
127—Baker vs. Lighter Joanna.
139—Otts vs. Canalboat Mohar & Burns.
142—Warford vs. Staples Coal Co.
120—Walford vs. Behrens.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 657, 658, 660, 625, 662, 665, 666, 673.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

61—Nat. Revere Bank of Boston vs. Nat. Bank of Republic.
62—Butler vs. Mail & Exp. Pub. Co.
63—Rosenthal vs. Weir.
65—Westervelt vs. Phelps.
68—Siederman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
82—Hynes vs. Man. Ry. Co.
97—Bryant vs. Allen.
62—Gates vs. Stead.
78—Cleary vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
67—Craven vs. Bloomingdale.
39—Gallagher vs. Baird.
88—Lublines vs. Tiffany & Co.
99—Reese vs. De Zavala
100—Masters vs. same.
80—Barnum vs. Barnum.
1086—Same vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
1087—Same vs. Bank for Savings.
1624—Philip vs. Raven.
428—Corn vs. Stern.
1190—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. Dorf.
1206—Sullivan vs. Church Holy Rosary.
1235—Strauss vs. Mann.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1676.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Fisher vs. Fisher.
2—Gerard vs. Koch.
3—Martin vs. Scully.
4—Stern vs. Witmark.
5—McCready vs. Lindenhorn.
6—Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn. vs. Casey.
7—Donnelly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8—Lawson vs. Lyman.
9—Fischer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Simon vs. Ingersoll.
11—People, &c., vs. Hazard.
12—N. J. Steel & Iron Co. vs. Robinson.
13—In re Kruse.
14—Maccabe vs. Ribeiro.
15—Whitbeck vs. Manghan.
16—Kullian vs. Stern.
17—Du Bois vs. Norris.
18—Equit. Life Assur. Society vs. Mott.
19—Strauss vs. Carroll.
20—Milbaur vs. Richard.
21—McEnroe vs. McEnroe.
22—Ames vs. Becker.
23—In re Union Brew. Co.
24—Lyman vs. Magnet Union.
25—In re Washington Av.
26—Davies vs. Clark.
27—Ferguson vs. Toledo, Ann A. & N. Mich. R. R. Co.
28—Leopold vs. Becker.
29—Schwarz vs. Conried.
30—Pinto vs. Carrillo.
31—Davis vs. Hecker.
32—Martin vs. Martin.
33—Barry vs. Harney.
35—In re Moore.
36—Auslander vs. Maskel.
36—Dickinson vs. Dickinson.
37—Boynton vs. same.
38—N. J. Steel & Iron Co. vs. Robinson.
39—Cole vs. Wickes.
40—Geo. C. Flint Co. vs. Phelps.
41—Rouse vs. Zerwich.
42—Briggs vs. Briggs.
43—Winfield vs. Winfield.
44—Putnam vs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
45—Dahme vs. Dahme.
46—Drago vs. Cavanagh.
47—In re Bailey.
48—Virzi vs. Am. Ice Co.
49—Sarrentino vs. same.
50—Giblin vs. Giblin.
51—In re Hatch & Foote
52—Dorschel vs. Clausen

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Gardner vs. Gardner.
2—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Andrews.
3—In re Volkenning.
4—Jessup vs. Jessup.
5—In re East River Bridge.
1328—Moore vs. Alexander.
1438—Lynch vs. Newberry.

Preferred causes.

1724—Hafner vs. Hafner
1718—Ver. Planck vs. Godfrey.
1593—Wright vs. Mercler-
1922—Elmer vs. Healey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1363—Fay vs. Gallagher.
1426—Malcolmson vs. Sundberg.
1565—Manhattan Real Estate & B. Co. vs. Cudlipp.
1206—Haratsx vs. Doel.
1084—Gleason vs. Emigrant Ind. Sav. B'k.
1085—Same vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1676.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Antonio Lanza.
2—Adolf F. Sass.
3—Daniel Riordan.
4—John Gibson.
5—Grahams Polly.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI., for trial.

5148—Costello vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2838—Falke vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
649—Guens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
848—Collins vs. Hutkoff.
849—Clemmons vs. same.
4693—Morse vs. Press P. Co.
512—Cabrey vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1065—Warren vs. Union Railway Co.
5682—Woods vs. Consol. Tel. & Elec. Subway Co.
4275—Noble vs. McNabb.
5570—Lyman vs. Buck.
5671—Lyman vs. Oussani
5805—Shannon vs. Horley.
5532—Stiefel vs. Stonshill.
5901—Weinschenk vs. City of N. Y.
5917—Rochford vs. C. H. O'Neill & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1378—Bovee vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1560—Haven vs. Mayor, &c.
3530—Adams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5117—Frank vs. Friedman.
5118—Frank vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
3421—Palino vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
4438—Thompson vs. Con. Gas Co.
4534—Reimers vs. Dunn.
4796—Magavers vs. Viane.
2905—Kleiner vs. Met. Ry. Co.
1498—Van Devoort vs. same.
1883—Ehrlic vs. same.
1299—Kahrs vs. same.
1458—Cohen vs. Mayor, &c.
1439—Colne vs. Atlantic Av. R. R. Co.
1385—Smedes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1428—Cohen vs. same.
1530—Lebost vs. same.
1617—Richman vs. Levy
1795—Cooney vs. Brady.
386—Bruce vs. Turner.
2848—N. Y. N. H. Automatic Sprinkler Co. vs. Andrews.
1613—Curzio vs. Andregh.
1702—Baker vs. Lubstkin.
1757—Talcott vs. City, of New York.
1806—Hidden vs. Kreiser.
1817—Horowitz vs. Mangels.
756—Lynch vs. Leach.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2265.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part V.—O'Gorman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI., for trial.

1050—McKnight vs. Ry. Co.
2783—Reilly vs. same.
4979—Giersch vs. same.
581—Streicher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
873—Collins vs. Union Ry. Co.
1430—Sigua Iron Co. vs. Brown.
915—Fitzkow vs. Hoffman.
1066—Giacomo vs. O'Keefe.
1091—Bellmore vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Cornelia A. Mason.
2—John Murphy.
3—Joseph Glaser.
4—Millard F. Tompkins.
5—Catherine Eldridge.
6—Caroline White.
7—Charles McWilliams.
8—Margaret Reilly.
9—Wm. Whitewright.
10—Camille W. Moss.
11—John Kindergan.
12—Paul Rosbricht.
13—Christian Donges.
14—Francis S. Von Stade.
15—Schuyler Valentine.
16—Elias M. Greene.
17—Edward Hatton.
18—John Hatton.
19—Agnes Hatton.
20—William Wade.
21—George C. Snyder.
22—Rachel McAuley.
25—Christopher H. Garden.
24—Joseph Glaser.
25—Mary Frances Baker.
26—Ray Weinfeld.
27—John William or William Millig.
28—Ursula M. Carey.
29—Herman Koenig.
30—Robert Stewart.
31—Jane Stewart.
32—Lean R. Sanches De Arreda.
33—

FINANCIAL.

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270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
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9 and 11 Nassau St.

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Conant & Grant,
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FINANCIAL.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the fourth installment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 a share on the Preferred Stock and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE OCT. 25TH, 1900.

All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.

The CERTIFICATES MUST BE PRESENTED at the time of payment, so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.

New York, October 13, 1900.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. READ.
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD, Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
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Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,716,626 32
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Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds.
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Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres.
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Wm Barbour, H. S. Manning, Sami. A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Chas. F. Cutler, Emery McMillin, Jas. M. Donald, George Crocker, Edw. C. Schaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, Joel F. Freeman, William C. Sipp, Anson R. Flower, H. S. Redmond, Jno. R. Hegeman, C. I. Hudson, Willard Brown, Philip Lehman, Edwd. F. Cragin, Geo. Blumenthal, Frank Jay Gould, Wm. A. Clark.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

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SHARES.—For sale, 10,000 shares in The Metallic Extraction Co., Works, connected with The Denver & Southwestern R. R., Cripple Creek and branches. An offer asked for. Address W. D. E., Box 140 Times Office.

MONEY LOANED ON SALARIES, ALSO TO merchants; in fact, we loan money in a hundred different ways. 150 Nassau. Office 729.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., September 5, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including such measures as may be presented designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, and the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of October, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 25, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A copy of the Annual Report of the President and Directors may be procured on application to the Secretary.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.

A. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
25 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
(By order of Trustee.)
$9,000 New York City 2½ p. c. Consld. Stock, 1909-1929.
$1,000 United States 4 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1925.
(By order of Administrator.)
$1,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Guar. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1906.
10 shs. Syracuse Chilled Plow Co., Syracuse.
12 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
$400 Fidelity Securities Co. of Sioux City, Iowa, 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., "Series A," Regstd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath & Gymnasium 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1903, June, 1900, coups.
$1,000 B'klyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. 6 p. c. Bd., Nov., 1899, coup.
50 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. pref'd.
40 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. Common.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Celluloid Co.
$7,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co. 1st 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., 1914, July, 1697, coups.
5 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. Lincoln Iron Works of N. Y.
14 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
$10,000 Minneapolis Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1913.
50 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
67 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. Union Trust Co. of N. Y.
4 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
200 shs. New York & Harlem R. R.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of F. R. Amerman, Administrator of the Estate of Albert Amerman, deceased.)
20 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each.
20 shares North Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
30 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
5 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
6 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
9 shares National Park Bank, $100 each.
7 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10,000 shares Ford Gold Mining Co., $4 each, (hypothecated.)
100 shares Amador Construction Co., $10 each, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1900.

American Steel Hoop Company.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from October 17th to October 31st, both dates inclusive.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, October 2d, 1900.

American Tin Plate Company.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from October 17th to October 31st, both dates inclusive.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, October 2d, 1900.

OFFICE OF
Buffalo Hump Mining Company.
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street.
New York, October 15th, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this company has been declared, payable November 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 20th.

F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York Friday, Oct. 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.

C. E. POTTS, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1900.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, October 15th, 1900.
We beg to announce that we have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of G. M. MINZESHEIMER & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business in Stocks, Bonds, and Investment securities.
G. M. MINZESHEIMER,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Lords Court Building, 40 Exchange Place.
Telephone 2149 Broad.

DECISION ON AQUEDUCT CLAIMS.

Power to Compromise Claims Against the City Vested in Controller.

The precise point decided by the Court of Appeals in reversing the judgment of the Appellate Division of the First Department, which sustained a demurrer to the complaint in Irving Bush's suit against John O'Brien and others, was that the power to compromise and settle claims against the city is vested in the Controller, whose consent must first be obtained before the Corporation Counsel can authorize the claimant to take judgment.

The court, in the prevailing opinion by Judge Haight, sustains Mr. Bush's right to bring suit as taxpayer to restrain O'Brien & Clark from collecting and the Controller from paying the judgments, aggregating $700,000, which were entered on offer of judgment by the then corporation Counsel, Francis M. Scott. It was not necessary in such action, the Court of Appeals holds, for the plaintiff to show that the city was not justly entitled to the amount stated in the judgment.

The law subsequently enacted, prohibiting the Corporation Counsel in express terms from confessing judgment, did not, the court says, render the question academic with reference to cases which arose prior to the passage of the act.

Chief Judge Parker and Judge O'Brien read dissenting opinions, which were concurred in by Judge Landon, while Judges Bartlett, Vann, and Cullen concurred with Judge Haight.

BEET SUGAR FACTORY AT LYONS.

Empire State Company Starts a Plant Costing $500,000.

LYONS, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Empire State Sugar Company to-day started up a beet sugar factory here.

The factory will use 600 tons of sugar beets daily, turning out fifty tons of raw sugar every twenty-four hours. The plant is to run 120 days of twenty-four hours each, employing 250 men.

It is the first modern plant in the State. The plant cost over $500,000, and will pay the farmers of this section $3,000 a day for sugar beets. It has an acreage of nearly 6,000.

A Strike at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—An announced reduction in wages by the New Haven Iron and Steel Company resulted today in a strike by the 100 skilled workmen employed, which necessitated the shutting down of the rolling mill and forcing upward of 250 other helpers out of employment. The prospects of an early settlement are not reassuring. The officials say the reduction would vary from 5 to 17½ per cent. and would affect what is known in trade parlance as the "ton" men. The new scale would take off between $2 and $4 a week in the wages. Manager Schall stated that the company was forced to make the reduction in wages owing to the decline in the sale price of iron.

Broker Before Exchange Committee.

The Law Committee of the Stock Exchange had before it yesterday Daniel S. Peters, a member against whom it was said charges were to be preferred because of his having formed a partnership with Alfred Carr. It is believed that the firm of Carr & Peters will be dissolved, in which case the proposed charges against Mr. Peters will be quashed.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 15	600,005
To date this year	85,043,125
Corresponding date last year	137,976,978

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 15	$1,968,000
To date this year	$363,911,560
Corresponding date last year	$709,881,170

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @3½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Int. Power	2
Am. Ice pf.	2	Iowa Central	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Lake Erie & W.	1⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. S. Hoop pf.	1¼	Manhattan	2⅝
Am. Steel & W.	1½	Met. Street Railway	2¾
Am. S. & W. pf.	1½	Mat. W. S. El., Chi.	3½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅝	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Am. Tobacco	2¼	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Nat. Lead	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Nat. Salt	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	National Tube	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅝	N. J. Central	1⅝
Brcoklyn R. T.	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Brunswick	¾	N. Y. Central	1¼
Canada South	½	N. Y. Ont. & W.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	⅛	Norfolk & West	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi., B. & Q.	1	North American	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅞	Northern Pacific	1¼
Chi. M. & St. P.	1	Pacific Coast	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Pennsylvania	2½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	3	People's Gas	2½
Cleve., C. C. & St. L.	1¼	Pere Marquette	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Col. So. 1st pf	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Pressed Steel Car	⅜
Consol. Gas	3	Reading	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	Read. 1st pf.	2⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅞	Read. 2d pf.	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	⅞	Rep. Steel	¼
Del., L. & W.	2¼	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Southern Pacific	½
Federal Steel	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅞
Federal Steel pf.	1⅛	Standard R. & T.	½
Ft. W. & R. G.	3	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3
General Electric	1½	Union Pacific	1¾
Glucose Sugar	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Great North. pf.	2½	West. Union Tel.	½
Illinois Central	⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅝
Int. Paper	¾	Wis. Central	1
Int. Paper pf.	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	¾	Int. Silver	1
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1	Pere Marq. pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
tr. r.	1	Texas Pacific 2d	2
Ev. & T. H. gen.	1	Utica & B. Riv. 4s	2
Gen. Elec., deb. 5s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st	1¼
St. L. & I. M. 4s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Ind. Coal. 1st	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1⅝

MILEAGE AND CAPITALIZATION.

In a study of the expansion of railway capitalization, close attention must of course be given to the extension of mileage. The mileage comparisons of 1890 and 1900 are as follows:

	1890.	1900.	Miles. Incr'se.
Atchison	6,443	7,108	665
Baltimore & Ohio	1,784	2,046	262
Burlington	5,141	7,597	2,456
Chesapeake & Ohio	941	1,275	334
Erie	1,835	2,109	474
Illinois Central	2,875	3,670	795
Jersey Central	652	677	25
Lackawanna	893	900	7
Louisville & Nash.	2,348	3,365	1,017
Missouri Pacific	5,019	4,938	*81
New York Central	3,795	6,744	2,949
Norfolk & Western	638	1,547	909
Northern Pacific	3,439	4,579	1,140
Northwest	4,244	5,076	832
Pennsylvania	2,500	2,803	303
Reading	1,057	1,456	399
Rock Island	3,257	3,634	377
St. Paul	5,678	6,153	475
Union Pacific	1,821	2,851	1,030
Wabash	1,943	2,360	417

*Decrease.

***

Taking the foregoing statistics as a basis for calculation, even more suggestive than the exhibit of expansion in total capitalization is the showing of the change per mile in securities during the decade from 1890-1900. Two or three properties show actual contraction in their total capitalization, but in the capitalization per mile there are more notable decreases. Out of the list of the score of important railroads whose total capitalization has been presented, eight—taking a mileage basis—show a decrease in stock and seven a decrease in bonds, while there are six which show a decrease in combined stock and bond liabilities per mile. Share capital increases are as follows:

	Per Mile. 1890.	Per Mile. 1900.	Incr'se.
Atchison	$24,752	$32,848	$8,096
Erie	52,496	81,147	28,651
Illinois Central	13,913	14,305	392
Jersey Central	28,509	39,964	11,455
Louisville & Nash.	13,635	16,047	2,412
Missouri Pacific	8,961	9,608	647
Norfolk & Western	50,156	57,530	7,374
Northern Pacific	25,057	33,850	8,793
Pennsylvania	45,395	46,131	736
Reading	37,351	96,917	59,566
St. Paul	10,831	13,411	3,580
Union Pacific	33,420	56,648	23,228

***

Following are share capital decreases:

	1890.	1900.	Decr'se.
Baltimore & Ohio	$11,094	$31,421	$20,327
Burlington	14,859	12,331	2,528
Chesapeake & Ohio	68,012	47,483	20,529
Lackawanna	29,339	29,111	228
New York Central	23,565	14,828	8,737
Northwest	15,009	12,578	2,422
Rock Island	14,171	13,759	412
Wabash	26,762	22,034	4,728

***

Funded debt increases are as follows:

	Per Mile. 1890.	Per Mile. 1900.	Incr'se.
Atchison	$18,533	$25,950	$7,417
Baltimore & Ohio	42,221	65,755	23,534
Chesapeake & Ohio	27,435	53,000	25,565
Erie	47,559	66,580	19,021
Illinois Central	19,282	36,376	17,094
Louisville & Nash.	28,845	32,810	3,965
Missouri Pacific	8,841	12,584	3,743
New York Central	15,068	43,873	28,805
Northern Pacific	23,993	35,027	12,034
Northwest	24,534	26,524	1,990
Pennsylvania	26,551	35,752	9,201
Rock Island	14,707	18,146	3,439
St. Paul	21,797	22,139	342

***

Decreases in funded debt show in the following list:

	1890.	1900.	Decr'se.
Burlington	$19,931	$16,416	$3,515
Jersey Central	70,685	69,041	1,644
Lackawanna	4,114	3,408	706
Norfolk & Western	41,764	31,488	10,276
Reading	136,026	42,967	93,059
Union Pacific	45,079	33,077	12,002
Wabash	40,144	35,200	4,944

***

In the aggregate stock and bond liabilities per mile increase as follows:

	Per Mile. 1890.	Per Mile. 1900.	Incr'se.
Atchison	$43,285	$58,798	$15,513
Baltimore & Ohio	53,315	97,176	43,861
Chesapeake & Ohio	95,447	100,483	5,036
Erie	100,055	147,727	47,672
Illinois Central	33,195	50,681	17,486
Jersey Central	90,194	100,005	9,811
Louisville & Nash.	42,480	48,857	6,377
Missouri Pacific	17,802	22,172	4,370
New York Central	38,633	58,701	20,068
Northern Pacific	49,050	68,877	19,827
Pennsylvania	72,946	82,883	9,937
Rock Island	28,878	31,905	3,027
St. Paul	32,628	35,550	2,922
Union Pacific	78,505	90,855	12,350

***

Decreases in total stock and bond liabilities per mile are as follows:

	1890.	1900.	Decr'se.
Burlington	$34,790	$28,747	$6,043
Lackawanna	33,453	32,519	934
Norfolk & Western	91,920	89,018	2,902
Northwest	39,543	39,102	441
Reading	173,377	139,884	33,493
Wabash	66,906	57,234	9,672

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Further strength developed in the stock market yesterday, and the advance in prices begun in the latter part of last week progressed. The buying, as has lately been the case, was largely professional, but it was apparent that the sustained higher figures were proving a temptation too hard for some few, at least, of the outside public to resist. Commission houses for the first time in many weeks reported a good demand for stocks and fair buying, and, generally, a much more hopeful view of the future of the market was taken.

Helping the better prices were the continued favorable political reports, indicating Mr. McKinley's re-election; the further announcements of gold imports and the consequent disappearance of the fear of a money stringency; the belief that a settlement of the coal strike may be brought about at any moment, and trade reports indicating a betterment in general business conditions. Of all these things, undoubtedly the more hopeful political outlook was the chief. In some quarters, indeed, it was declared that the present rise had been planned in the face of Mr. Bryan's visit to-day to convince that the shrewd men of Wall Street, in touch with conditions the country over, have no fear of the result of the election. If that be so, and the advancing quotations are a Wall Street demonstration against the belief that Mr. Bryan's visit here can help toward his election, then, perforce, the higher prices should hold for to-day and to-morrow at least. A one-day "demonstration" would have little effect.

That the tight-money bugaboo has been effectually removed, bankers generally are agreed. The demands from the interior will from this time on grow smaller, a fact suggested not only by the experience of past years, but by the very small demand from that quarter yesterday; while with gold coming here from all parts of the globe, it is not easy to see how actual stringency, even with renewed speculative activity, can occur.

It will be well, nevertheless, not to count too strongly on large gold receipts from Europe. In London the selling price of gold has been again advanced, while clearly, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, neither Paris nor Berlin is inclined readily to part with gold at this time.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S rise above 52 undoubtedly drove to cover many of the belated shorts, who had been insisting on their position and claiming that, in view of the crop shortage along the line of the road, and because, also, of decreased earnings, the security was selling too high. But, whatever the justification for the belief, and notwithstanding London and Berlin selling, it is a fact that during the past week there has been large buying of the shares here for substantial interests. This buying was again in evidence yesterday, nor was there any cessation of it when the published earnings of the road for the first week of October showed a decrease of $43,400, as compared with the same week a year ago.

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ATCHISON stocks were among the strong features, and advanced on good buying. It is a well-known fact that there is an extensive short interest still uncovered in these securities, principally in the preferred shares, and on the Street yesterday it was reported that a bull pool was being formed to force a covering movement, much as in the case of People's Gas and Northern Pacific. In the common the buying was said to be for investment purposes, and in quarters where information generally reliable is to be had it is said that a dividend declaration on the stock is probable before the year is out. Earnings are said to be more than large enough to justify a dividend.

***

UNION PACIFIC showed decided strength on continued buying by the pool in the stock which has been behind the advance during the past two weeks. Confident predictions were heard that a ten-point rise in the security was the only thing that would satisfy the pool workers.

***

PENNSYLVANIA was bought for Philadelphia interests as well as for the account of a clique of traders operating in the stock. The talk of an extra or increased dividend has ceased, since no verification of it, even of a semi-official nature, could be had, and instead it is now explained that the stock ought to sell higher because of its large earnings and its very bright future.

***

SUGAR TRUST stock was taken in hand and moved sharply up by buying, directed primarily against a rather aggressive and persistent short interest. On the rise several stop orders were reached, and this, with the purchases for pool account, resulted in carrying the price up 3 points. There was no news on the stock one way or the other, though, as happens on every upward movement, "semi-official" assurance of restoring its security to the old 12 per cent. dividend basis was given.

***

COAL STOCKS rose sharply on the report in the afternoon that the strike was as good as settled, and that already work in some of the collieries had been resumed. Some days ago a fresh line of short stock had been put out in the expectation, as the telegraphic advices then indicated, that the strike might be prolonged for some time. Yesterday these short sellers covered their stocks—at a loss—while the quotations were further bid up by investment buying. Among the gains recorded were Reading first preferred, 2⅜; second preferred, 1⅝; Jersey Central, 1¾; Lackawanna, 2¼, and Delaware and Hudson, ⅞.

***

SOFT COAL issues were in demand throughout the day, the low-priced issues especially being sought. In this group are included Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Wheeling and Lake Erie, and Hocking Valley—all of them selling at comparatively low prices. The Street is bullish on all these securities, for the reason that during the strike in the anthracite district they have benefited largely, as their earnings show; while the general bituminous trade is in such a healthy condition that the outlook is now better than it has ever been. The recent increase of 30 cents a ton in the coal freight rate is adding materially to the net revenues of all the companies.

***

AMERICAN SMELTERS was one of the features of the market, the common rising over two points and the preferred one. The buying of the common stock was active, more than 12,000 shares being dealt in. While no confirmation of the report could be had, it was said that arrangements had practically been concluded for the taking over of the Guggenheimer plants on terms agreeable to the controlling interests of that property. As for the report that a dividend on the common stock of American Smelters may shortly be declared, officials of the company say there is no reason or warrant for the story.

***

STEEL STOCKS, as compared with the rest of the market, moved rather sluggishly until toward the close, when they showed more strength and activity. The only exceptions to the rule were Tennessee Coal and Colorado Fuel, which were strong throughout the day on buying said to be for inside account, predicated on the earnings and prospects of the company. There was fair demand for Federal Steel, notwithstanding the closing down of some of the Illinois plants, which President Gary declares is simply for the purpose of repairs. In Steel and Wire there was no evidence of buying by a leading interest who is supposed to be desirous of acquiring a fresh line of the stock.

***

PEOPLE'S GAS was advanced by pool buying and urgent short covering, with the result that the stock was carried up over two points, marking an advance of about ten points in four days. The opinion grows stronger that the sharp upward movement is a result of a pooling of issues on the bull side and concerted buying in order to force the known very large short interest in the stock to cover, if that was the purpose it has been eminently successful.

***

TOBACCO TRUST stock's advance was on buying for insiders, without any news developments. There was, however, the usual rather indefinite talk of large earnings and increasing business. What the Street awaits, however, is the next quarterly report of the company.

***

LOCAL RAILWAY shares made substantial gains, and the buying was pronounced better than for some time. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, whose gain was 1¾, was less responsive than Manhattan or Metropolitan, whose respective gains were 2⅝ and 3¾. There was further talk of Metropolitan interests buying Manhattan "for control," but it apparently lacked foundation. The rise in Brooklyn Rapid Transit was fought vigorously by the short interest in the stock, which is understood to be extensive.

***

GRANGERS shared in the general upward movement, with investment buying reported in Burlington, St. Paul, and Great Northern preferred.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S advance was due to buying credited for the account of a leading operator. New York Central was bought for Vanderbilt interests, while shorts covered in Louisville and Nashville.

ACTIVE TRADING.

As will be seen by the total of the shares dealt in—the figures approximating 600,000—the market yesterday was the most active for many weeks past. The aggregate dealing for the day amounted almost to as much as what recently was the record for an entire week. As the table will show, the dealings were in no sense of the word limited to particular stocks, but were general, fair activity showing in issues which for some time have been sluggish. Commission houses were more active than at any time in recent weeks.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's dealings in this market yesterday totaled probably 20,000 shares, with 15,000 representing sales. Some of the selling was done late in the day, when arbitrage business usually has ceased, but it was said that the continued advances here had tempted to the fresh selling, some of it understood to be for short account. Northern Pacific was the stock most sold.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Though there was a further calling of loans yesterday the money market was little disturbed. Call money could be had for the greater part of the day at 3 per cent., though a few loans were made as high as 3½ per cent. These, however, were exceptional, just as were the few loans made at 2½ per cent. Banks were reported as showing no disposition to hold for higher rates. Time money remains practically unchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA AND LONG ISLAND.

The Philadelphia News Bureau quotes President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad as saying:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company contemplates the development of Long Island and the Long Island Railroad, first, by two or three tunnels under New York Harbor to the island; secondly, by the establishment of railway terminals and a belt line, for the breaking up of freight trains and the redistribution of merchandise in freight transportation, and, thirdly, by the development of a suburban district, both for manufacturing and for seashore and pleasure resorts to the east of Brooklyn and as far as it can be carried up the entire shore of Long Island.

"We shall aim to make Long Beach a second Atlantic City.

"Underground railways are far less expensive than formerly, and New York business and New York Summer homes must go to the eastward with proper railroad facilities."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Chicago dispatches the Burlington and Union Pacific have given independent notice that they will meet the cheap rates recently announced by the Great Northern.

Reports from Baltimore that the Chesapeake and Ohio has arranged with the West Virginia Central and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie for an entrance into Pittsburg over a connection to be built.

Cripple Creek gold output for nine months this year, $17,829,788, against $12,550,780 last year.

Further sales of corporate stock of the City of New York to take place, one of $3,000,000 before election day, and another of $5,000,000 before Jan. 1.

Western advices that the earnings of the Granger lines are satisfactory, and in excess of those expected two months ago.

Sales of Standard Oil in the outside market at the highest price ever touched.

Movement of live stock over the Atchison during September the best on record.

Surplus of $300,475 shown by last week's statement outside banks, a decrease of $189,700, as compared with the previous week.

Shipments of 238,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Removal of the general offices of the Père Marquette Railroad from Grand Rapids to Detroit, Mich.

Incorporation of the Toledo Terminal Railway, with a capital of $500,000, to build a double-track line thirty miles long around the City of Toledo.

Biggest day's business in stocks since May 9, and in bonds since May 10.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Reflecting the improved conditions on the Stock Exchange, the market for outside securities yesterday displayed much strength and the day's trading attracted more attention than had been given to curb transactions in some time. Not only were many advances recorded, some of which were large, but a number of stocks showed activity beyond recent averages. So little stock was offered that many advances were made on very light purchases, and, though some few issues were freely offered, the general upward movement of the market was little impeded by selling orders. In most cases advances were not attributable to special causes, the placing in the market of a number of buying orders, reflecting the better feeling that prevailed, being the chief and in many instances the only reason for the gains made. Even in Standard Oil, the advance in which drew much attention, the day's movement was seemingly the result of no other than general conditions.

***

STANDARD OIL was the most prominent issue of the day on account of its advance to a new high price. Last week sales were made as high as 566, a price that had previously been reached in May last. Yesterday the first sale was made at this price and then the quotation jumped upon early 20 points to 583, establishing a new high price much above the previous record. This advance from 568, which was Saturday's closing bid, was accompanied by trading in about 400 shares, an amount much beyond the recent daily average in this stock. Yesterday's top price showed an advance of 33 points over the opening price of last week, and this sharp movement has naturally resulted in much speculation as to the amount of the next dividend, which is expected next month. Naturally, too, the advance has been taken as an indication that this next dividend will be a very large one. Such speculation, however, is more or less idle in this instance. No other reason for the advance need be looked for than that found in the fact that there is very little of the stock in the market, and that any fairly large buying order is likely to put up the price very sharply. Even if the dividend is not raised above the last payment, the return on the investment, even at the present high price, is by no means small, and in itself is likely to attract purchasers.

***

AMALGAMATED COPPER was active, but did not share the general strength of the market. Selling orders in about 1,000 shares drove the price down to 86, and at the close the stock was offered at that figure and showed a net loss of 1 point. Some of the other copper stocks were as active as Amalgamated, but no special interest attaches to yesterday's trading in this section of the list.

***

BUFFALO GAS bonds sold at 58⅞ and then advanced to 60 bid, closing there with a net gain of 4 points. Since the sale of a large block of these bonds at auction last week, very few bonds seem to have been offered, and the quotation has easily recovered from the price established at that sale.

***

INTER-STATE OIL early in the day was active to the extent of over 5,000 shares, which sold on a decline of 1 point. Then the quotation was advanced half a point to 37½. It closed at this figure, with a net loss of half a point for the day.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred, on the purchase of 300 shares, sold up to 93, a substantial advance over recent sales.

***

RUBBER GOODS sold up to 28⅝, but reacted fractionally at the close, when 500 shares were offered at 28¼, with 28 the best bid.

***

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR sold for the first time in many weeks. A sale of 100 shares was made at 15.

***

Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of Saturday were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 13. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper. ...	85¾	86	86⅝	86⅞
Am. Agricultural Chem..	23½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf..	73¾	74¾	73¾	74½
American Banknote.	47	48	47	48
American Bicycle.	3	5	3	5
American Bicycle pf....	18	23	18	23
American Bicycle bonds..	65	70	65	70
American Chicle.	65	68	65	68
American Chicle pf.....	73	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather....	5	9½	5	6½
Am. Hide & L. pf.....	25	27	25	27
Am. Hide & L. 6s.....	..	87	..	87
American Thread pf....	4	5	1	5
American Woolen.....	13½	14	12⅞	13¼
American Woolen pf....	69¾	70	69	70
Asphalt Co. of America..	7	8	7¼	7¾
Am Type Founders.....	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith.....	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.....	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds...	107½	..	107¼	..
British Columbia Copper.	11½	12	11¾	11¾
British Exch. 3s.....	97¾	97¾	97⅝	97¾
California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3⅝	4½	3⅝	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.....	29	30¼	29	29¾
Central & So. Am. Tel..	107	109	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf....	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s.....	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs....	106½	107	106	106¾
Compressed Air.....	33	39	29	33
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E..	6	7	6	7
Con. Rubber Tire.....	4½	7	4½	7
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	28	33	28	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	99½	102	98½	102
Cramps' Shipyard.....	67	71	67	71
General Carriage.....	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf....	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
Hall Signal	38	45	38	45
Havana Commercial....	8½	9½	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf..	38½	40½	38	42
Hudson River Tel.....	115	120	115	120
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	4¼	4½	4	4½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.....	19	20	18	19
Electric Boat.....	10	13	10	13
Electric Boat pf.....	25	30	25	30
Electric Vehicle.....	16½	19	15	17
Electric Vehicle pf.....	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic.....	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	3
Flemington Coal & Coke.	22	30	22	30
Illinois Transportation..	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
International Pump....	19⅛	19¾	19	19¾
International Pump pf...	68½	69	68¼	69½
International Silver pf..	34	38	34	38
Inter-State Oil.....	57¼	57⅝	58	58¼
Iron Steamboat.....	2⅜	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds...	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100	102
*Markeen Copper	..	3½	..	3½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf..	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enam. & Stamp....	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf..	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone ...	10	20	15	25
National Sugar pf.....	100	101	100	101
New England Transport.	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. Transportation....	6	6½	5¾	6½
N. Y. Transportation....	6	6½	6	6½
Otis Elevator.....	25½	27	25½	27
Otis Elevator pf.....	86	87½	86	87½
Pitts. Bess. & Lake E..	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal.....	23½	24	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.....	80	81	80	81
Ratsof.....	29	32	29	32
Ratsof bonds.....	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92	93½	92	93
Royal Copper	9	9¾	9½	9¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	28	28½	28	28⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf....	76	78	76	78
Safety Car Heat. & Ltg..	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
Seaboard Air Line 4s....	65	67	65	67
Seaboard Air Line.....	8¼	9	8¼	9
Seaboard Air Line pf....	22	23	22	23
Standard Coupler	35	42	40	45
Standard Coupler pf....	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac..	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J....	580	582	564	566
Storage Power.....	12	13	11	12¾
Tennessee Copper	13¾	14	13¾	14
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	5	5½	5	5½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf....	50	..	50	..
Union Copper	2¼	2⅝	2⅜	2⅞
Union Typewriter	20⅝	28	26½	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105¾	107½	105¾	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf..	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead.....	71	73	71	72
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	62	63¾	61½	63
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	82¾	83½	82¾	83½
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke..	3¼	5	3¼	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds..	30	35	30	35
Westinghouse Air Brake.	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf...	108	110	108	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102¼	103½	102½	103¾
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d..	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d....	102¾	103½	102½	103½
Brklyn City R. R.....	225	230	228	230
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R..	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 1s.	104½	105¾	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	30½	32	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf....	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J..	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s..	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N.Av.1st.	115½	115	113½	115
42d St. M. & St.N.Av.2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat...	15	17	15	17
Jersey C., H & P. bonds	81	83	81	83
Kings Co. Elev. 4s.....	77	80	78	82
Nassau Electric 4s.....	90	90	88	90
New Orleans Traction....	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
Ninth Av. R. R.....	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R....	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.....	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	116¼	118	118½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	16	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
23d & 24th St. R. R. 1904.	113¼	114½	113¾	114½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62¾@63¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29⅛d per ounce and in New York at 62¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 49¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .43, 100 Argentum Juanita at .28, 500 Chollar at .33, 150 Consol California and Virginia at 1.35, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consol at .12, 1,000 Horn Silver at 1.12@1.08, 300 Iron Silver at .72@.74, 200 Mollie Gibson at .27, 200 Ophir at .90, 2,000 Pharmacist at .11½, 200 Plymouth at .15, 100 Savage at .35, and 500 Syndicate at .09.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.50	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11
Adams Consol.....	.28	Polcat	.31
Belcher	.20	Quicksilver	1.25
Best & Belcher.....	.35	Quicksilver pf.....	6.00
Breece	.90	Savage	.30
Bruns. Consol.....	.20	Sierra Nevada.....	.35
Caledonia, B. H....	.50	Standard	3.50
Chollar	.25	Small Hopes.....	.60
Crown Point.....	.14	Union Consol.....	.20
Chrysolite	.06	Utah	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.....	1.15	Yellow Jacket.....	.24
Com. T. Co. stock..	.04	Argentum Juanita..	.28
Com. T. Co. bonds.	.04	Alamo	.12
Com. T. Co. scrip..	.05	Anaconda	.89
Crescent	.08	Crip. Creek Cons...	.11½
Catalpa	.10	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.11
Deadwood Terra....	.04	Cable	.48
Daly	1.00	Isabella	.85
Eureka Consol.....	.15	Mollie Gibson.....	.24
Father De Smet....	.38	Mount Rosa.....	.45
Gould & Curry.....	.75	Pharmacist	.18
Hale & Norcross....	3.15	Portland	3.15
Horn Silver.....	1.07	Union	.10
Iron Silver.....	.69	Work	.21
Julia Consol.....	.04	Damon	.17
Kingston & Pemb..	.10	Elkton	1.67
La Crosse.....	.10	Findlay	.15
Leadville Con.....	.06	Garfield	.07
Little Chief.....	.16	Jack Pot.....	.50
Mexican	.38	Pinnacle	.16
Moulton	.30	P. I. W. No. 2..	10.00
Ontario	.63	P. I. W. No. 3..	9.75
Ophir	.85	P. I. W. No. 4..	9.00
Occidental	.08	P. I. W., Grey F..	8.75
Plymouth	.12		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	3,707	3,707	3,707
1st week Oct.....	$470,868	$477,429	.....
From Jan. 1.....17,364,094		16,596,748	.....
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,456	5,067	4,862
1st week Oct.....	747,439	790,911	700,614
From July 1.....	9,633,138	9,230,136	7,961,935
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS, for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings....	5,784,344	4,769,949	5,083,372
Op. expenses.....	3,941,314	3,304,716	3,509,367
Net earnings.....	1,843,030	1,465,233	1,574,005
Prop. ex. to gross	68⅛	69¼	69
Total income.....	1,868,584	1,476,970	.....
Charges	1,482,646	1,409,226	1,416,272
Surplus	386,888	67,744	157,733
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings....	1,703,434	1,433,294	1,399,168
Op. expenses.....	1,172,456	1,059,673	1,036,659
Net earnings.....	530,978	373,921	362,509
Prop. ex. to gross	68⅞	74	74¼
Other income.....	42,249	29,931	31,248
Total	573,227	403,852	393,757
Interest	196,445	197,743	198,085
Balance	376,782	206,109	195,672
Inc. interest.....	190,117	.....	.....
Surplus	186,665	.....	.....
OHIO RIVER for August—	1900.	1899.	Increase
Gross earnings..	145,057	121,634	23,423
Op. expenses....	92,443	62,282	30,161
Net earnings....	52,614	59,372	*6,758
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings....	906,813	709,079	197,734
Op. expenses.....	620,134	435,708	184,426
Net earnings.....	286,679	273,371	13,308

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.....	.05	.05
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.21	.22
Best & Belcher.....	.37	.40
Bullion	.04	.05
Caledonia	.44	.42
Challenge Con.....	.23	.23
Chollar	.27	.28
Confidence	.80	.89
Con. Cal. & Va.....	1.25	1.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.15	.16
Gould & Curry.....	.77	.80
Hale & Norcross.....	.42	.45
Julia	.03	.04
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con.....	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.....	.03	.03
Mexican	.38	.41
Occidental Con.....	.10	.09
Ophir	.86	.88
Overman	.11	.10
Potosi	.23	.24
Savage	.34	.35
Sag Belcher	.03	.02
Sierra Nevada	.37	.40
Standard	3.50	3.75
Syndicate	.04	.44
St. Louis	.15	.15
Union Con.....	.26	.27
Utah Con.....	.14	.14
Yellow Jacket	.23	.27
Silver bars	62¾	62¾
Mexican dollars	50½@51½	50½@51½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37½	38	38¼	38⅜
Alamo	12	12⅝	12	12⅝
Argentum	27	27⅜	28¾	27
Anaconda	40	42	41	44
Anchoria	80	95	80	95
Bankers'	12	14	12	14
Battle Mountain....	24	24½	24	24½
Blue Bell	14	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
C. C. Cons	11½	13	12	12⅝
C. C. & M.	10¼	10½	10	10⅜
Columbine Victor...	13½	14	13½	14
Dante	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9½
Damon	17⅜	18	17⅛	18
Elkton	175	176⅜	171½	172
El Paso	41	41½	41	42
Findlay	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15½
Golden Fleece	15	24	10	24
Gibson	25	28	24	26
*Gold King	117	125	120	125
Gold Knob	12	12½	12	12¾
Gold Coin	550	800	500	..
Garfield	7	10	7	10
Gold Sovereign	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Gould	30	31⅞	31½	32
Hart	17½	18½	17⅝	17⅞
Ingham	19	20	18⅜	19¼
Isabella	88	89	87	88
Independence	43	45	43	44
Jackpot	53½	54½	52	53
Keystone	13½	15	13½	14
Lexington	13⅝	14	13⅜	14
Mount Rosa	50	55	50	56
Matoa	17	18	17½	18
Mary Cashen	13	13½	13⅜	13¾
Moon Anchor	35	40	35	40
National	7⅞	8	8	8¼
Nugget	21	22½	21½	23
Ophir	35	40	37	40
Orphan	16¾	16⅞	18	17
Pharmacist	11⅞	12	11¾	12
Pinnacle	16¼	17	16½	17
Portland	330	335	325	335
Rose Nichol	10½	11	10⅝	11
Rawlings	21	26	22	26
Coriolanus	19⅜	20	19¼	19½
New Haven	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Ida May	25	26½	25	26½
Union	9	12	10	12
Vindicator	125½	130	120	130
Work	23	23½	22¾	23½
Zenobia	12	13	12	13

*Quarterly dividend 2 cents.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 15, 1900.

Closing: Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	16¾	1,460	Am. Car & Fdy. Co...	16	16¼	16	16¾	+ ½
62½	62¾	2,154	Am. Car & Fdy. pf....	61⅞	63	61⅞	62½	+ ⅝
34⅜	34½	200	Am. Cotton Oil.....	34½	34½	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
63	66	219	American Ice Co. pf..	64	65	64	65	+2
9½	9¼	100	American Linseed Co.	9½	9⅝	9¼	9¼	− ⅜
51½	51⅝	270	Am. Linseed Co. pf...	51½	51⅝	51½	51½	+ ¼
22	24	170	Am. Malting Co. pf...	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
40⅞	41	12,263	Am. Sm. & Ref. Co....	39	41	39	41	+1⅛
89½	90	1,907	Am. Sm. & Ref. Co. pf.	89	90	89	90	+1
20¼	20½	750	Am. Steel Hoop Co....	19½	20⅝	19½	20⅜	....
68	68½	315	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	65	68¾	68	68½	+1½
34¼	34⅞	13,700	Am. Steel & Wire.....	33¼	34⅝	33¼	34⅛	+1⅜
74⅜	75	2,485	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	74	75	74	75	+1⅜
120½	120⅝	44,330	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	118¼	121	118	120½	+2⅝
116	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
32⅝	32½	1,245	American Tin Plate...	32	32½	32	32½	+ ½
83	84	710	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	84	84	84	84	+ ½
93	93¼	10,380	Am. Tobacco ex d....	91⅝	93½	91⅝	93	+2½
43½	44	1,895	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43¾	44	43¾	43½	+ ⅜
46	47	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	47	47	47	47	+2
29¼	29⅜	13,530	Atch., Top. & S. F...	28⅝	29⅝	28¾	29⅜	+ ½
71⅞	72	20,575	At., Top. & S. F. pf..	71¼	72	71¼	71⅞	+ ⅝
72⅜	73	7,038	Baltimore & Ohio....	72	73	71⅞	73	+1⅛
80⅞	80⅞	4,535	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	79	80⅞	79	80⅞	+1⅝
54½	55	29,410	Brooklyn Rap. Tr....	53¼	55½	52⅝	54⅜	+1⅝
7⅞	8	500	Brunswick City	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	....
51	53	150	Canada Southern.....	52	52	52	52	+1⅛
80½	87	420	Canadian Pacific....	86⅜	87	86⅜	87	+1⅞
29¼	29⅜	2,760	Chesapeake & Ohio....	28½	29⅜	28½	29⅜	+1⅞
127½	127⅝	13,905	Chic., Bur. & Quincy..	126½	127½	126¾	127¼	+1
10⅝	11	300	Chicago Great West..	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
83⅜	85	200	Chic. Great West. deb.	84	84⅝	84	84⅝	+ ⅛
21	22	350	Chic., Ind. & Louisv..	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
113½	114	8,695	Chic., Mil. & St. P...	113¼	114⅛	113	114	+1
170½	171	100	C., M. & St. Paul pf..	170½	170½	170½	170½	+ ½
163	164	400	Chic. & Northwest....	161½	163½	161¼	163½	+2½
107⅜	107½	3,635	Chic., Rock Isl. & P..	106⅝	107½	106⅝	107½	+1¼
110	115	150	Chic., St. P., M. & O..	113	113	113	113	+3
9⅝	10	250	Chic. Term. Tr.....	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	30	500	Chic. Term. Tr. pf...	28	28¾	28	28¾	−1
62⅜	62¾	2,800	Clev., C., C. & St. L..	61½	62¾	61¼	62¾	+1⅛
110	112½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	−1
35⅝	35½	2,520	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34⅜	35½	34	35½	+1½
5⅞	5¾	1,000	Colorado Southern....	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅜
38	39	150	Col. Southern 1st pf..	38	38	38	38	+1½
14⅜	15⅜	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I...	15	15	15	15	+1
172⅜	173½	3,262	Consolidated Gas	170	173	170	173	+3
27½	27⅝	8,220	Cont. Tobacco Co....	26⅞	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ⅞
79	79½	1,293	Cont. Tobacco Co. pf..	78¼	79¾	78¼	79½	+1
112½	113	962	Delaware & Hudson..	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅞
178	180	320	Del., Lack. & West...	178	180	178	180	+2½
19¼	19½	200	Denver & Rio Gr....	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
68	68½	610	Denver & R. G. pf...	67½	68	67¼	68	+1
12¾	12⅞	100	Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	+ ⅝
35⅜	35¾	1,010	Erie 1st pf.....	34⅝	36	34⅝	35⅝	+1⅛
18⅜	19½	100	Erie 2d pf.....	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ¾
33⅜	35½	8,130	Federal Steel	34⅜	35½	34¼	35½	+1⅝
91½	91⅝	500	Federal Steel pf.....	64½	65½	64½	65¼	+1⅛
19	23	100	Fort Wth. & Rio Gr..	20	20	20	20	+3
142¼	143	1,320	General Electric	140½	142½	140¼	142½	+1½
51	51½	810	Glucose Sugar Ref....	50⅝	51¼	50⅝	51¼	+1¼
99	100	300	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99	99	99	99	....
136¾	137	956	Great Northern pf....	154	157	154	157	+2½
33½	33⅝	200	Hocking Valley	33½	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	....
63	63½	600	Hocking Valley pf....	63	63	63	63	....
117	117⅝	3,137	Illinois Central	117	117⅝	117	117⅝	+ ⅜
38	38¼	500	Int. Power	36½	38	36¾	38	+2
18⅝	19	800	Int. Paper	17½	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+ ⅜
64½	65⅜	850	Int. Paper pf.....	64½	65¾	64½	65¾	+1⅛
4	4¼	100	Int. Silver	4	4	4	4	−1
18⅜	19	200	Iowa Central	18⅜	19	18¾	19	+ ⅝
41	43	200	Iowa Central pf.....	41	41½	41	41¾	+1
15	15½	400	Kanawha & Mich....	15½	15⅞	15	15½	− ⅛
9⅝	9⅞	850	Kansas City South...	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
29	29½	200	Kan. City South. pf...	29	29	29	29	....
30	31¼	800	Lake Erie & Western.	30	31¼	30	31¼	+1⅜
96	96	300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	96	96	96	96	....
72⅜	73	9,855	Louisville & Nashv...	72⅜	73¼	72⅜	73⅜	+1⅜
92⅜	93⅛	32,015	Manhattan Elevated .	92⅜	93⅝	92¾	94¼	+2⅜
151½	155	6,245	Met. Street Ry.....	151½	155	151½	155	+2⅜
16⅜	16⅝	1,200	Texas Pacific	16	16⅝	16	16⅝	+1⅜
112	112	400	Third Avenue	112	112	112	112	....
140	140	15	Twin City R. T. pf...	140	140	140	140	....
64	64½	500	Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	64	64	64	64	....
58	60¾	52,750	Union Pacific	58¾	60⅝	58⅝	60⅝	+1⅝
74½	75¾	5,760	Union Pacific pf.....	74	75¾	74	75¼	+1¼
45	47	100	U. S. Express	46	46	46	46	....
10⅝	11	17,310	U. S. Leather.....	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
70	70¼	710	U. S. Leather pf.....	70	70¼	70	70	....
29⅜	29¾	320

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Singer Manufacturing Company Buys 88 Prince Street—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has bought, through William A. White & Sons, from Lydia Fox, the four-story building 88 Prince Street, south side, 100 feet west of Broadway, 37.6 by 100.

This property adjoins the rear of the building 561 and 563 Broadway, recently purchased by the Singer Manufacturing Company, which now owns an L-shaped parcel surrounding the nine-story building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Prince Street. It was intimated yesterday that the latter property, now owned by the Washington Life Insurance Company, might eventually be included in the Singer Company's holdings at that point. This, however, was denied by a Director in the latter corporation, who said that no further purchases there are contemplated. Plans for the improvement of the Broadway and Prince Street property have not yet matured.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Sonn Brothers, to George Ehret, the lot at the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-Second Street, 25.5 by 100.

Francis B. Robert has sold for Ruth & Hoffman the two five-story flats 65 and 67 East Ninety-ninth Street, 50 by 100.11; also for the Globe Realty Company, for about $70,000, the plot of seven lots at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street.

P. B. Benson has sold for W. McNamara the four-story brick tenement, with store, 741 Second Avenue, 25 by 105.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for Jacob Metz, to Dr. Henry Kroilpfeiffer, the four-story dwelling 130 East Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

It is reported that Charles Kersten has bought the five-story flat 126 St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100.

E. H. Jones has sold to John S. Oliver the two-story two-family dwelling 2,112 Valentine Avenue.

C. E. Harrell & Co. have leased to the Kny-Scheerer Company, dealers in surgical instruments and hospital supplies, about 30,000 square feet of floor space in the Parker Building, at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. The same firm has also leased to the Menier corporation of Paris, two floors in the building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street. Both leases are made for a term of years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

2,059 Eighth Avenue, west side, 50.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to Daniel Farrell $33,125

504 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Daniel Farrell 29,000

6 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 126 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 15.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George P. Rowell 9,227

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

2,106 and 2,108 Amsterdam Avenue, 57.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, each 30 by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank 50,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 142 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 333.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11 and irregular, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,645.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 626 Van Cortland Avenue, east side, 115.8 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 28.11 by 100, three-story frame dwelling, with store; 882 Forest Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-third Streets, 27 by 135, two-story brick and frame dwelling.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 260 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, west side, 50 feet north of Bergen Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, with store.

By William L. Kennelly, sale by order of Lawrence C. Haines, receiver, Lots 331 and 332, on the map of Brooklyn Manor in the Town of Jamaica, being on the east side of Manor Avenue, 40 feet north of Ferris Street, 40 by 80; Sherman Avenue, Westchester, west side, 50 feet south of Main Street, two lots, each 25 by 100.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 28 Water Street; northwest side, 46.8 feet northeast of Broad Street, 27.3 by 36.10 by 31.11 by 39.3, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $12,964.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Max Moses, referee, Classon Avenue, southeast corner of Beacon Street, 25 by 102.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,734.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 73 Washington Street, east side, 359.11 feet north of Morris Street, 29.8 by 49, three-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Beverley W. Robinson, referee, 223 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 250.10 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 23.5 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of Prospect Street, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 21 Allen Street, west side, 100.2 feet north of Canal Street, 25.2 by 65.7, five-story brick tenement; 338 East Ninth Street, south side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 85, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, on 21 Allen Street, $10,232; on 338 East Ninth Street, $11,295.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Culver, referee, 1,498 to 1,504 Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 100.9, four four-story brick flats, with store in the corner. Due on judgment, $13,635, subject to other mortgages for $29,000.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 122 Bank Street, south side, 241.11 feet west of Greenwich Street, 25 by 95, three-story brick tenement; 210 East Forty-fourth Street, south side, 180 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Beekman Avenue, southwest corner of Beech Terrace, for five three-story brick dwellings, 20 by 38; Martin Lipps estate of 854 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Hewlet Baker of 494 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost of each, $4,200.

Main Street, east side, 100 feet south of Central Avenue, Baychester, for a one-story frame passenger and freight house, 20 by 25; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 491 First Avenue, to a five-story brick flat and store; John T. Regan, premises, owner; Richard Black, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 3,662 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling and store; John Sheehan of 3,642 Third Avenue, owner. M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, between Beck and Fox Streets, to a two-and-one-half-story brick clubhouse and office; George F. Johnson & Sons, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 511 West Twenty-first Street, to a three-story brick factory; Charlotte J. McGourkey of 6 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; William J. Swan, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 369 Bowery, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; W. D. Thyfe of 610 Third Avenue, owner; C. E. Reid, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamp. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Monday, Oct. 15.

BARCLAY ST PIER, all rights to wharfage, &c., also to Pier (old number) 25; also Murray St Pier, with all rights to wharfage, &c., and to portion of Pier (old number) 28, 1-144 part; Francis D. Gallatin to Harriet L. Gallatin, (R S $9). $1

BROADWAY, 2,731, w s, 33.6x93x32x101.7; Bryan L. Kennelly to J. Edgar Leaycraft, (R S $35,000, mtg $60,000) 100

DYCKMAN AV, s e s corner of King's Bridge Road, runs s 115.11x e 100x n 25x w 25x n 93.1 to road x w 75; Martin C. Dyer to Elizabeth A. Zankl, (R S $1) 1

FOREST AV, 1,168, 22.6x134.11x22.8x135; Charles F. Hagemeyer and another to Charles Hohl, all title, &c., (mtg $5,000, R S $2) 1

FOREST AV, e s, 143.7 ft n of Home St, 150.3x135.2x149.9x133.2; Frederick W. Hagemeyer to Catharina H. Hagemeyer, quitclaim, all title, &c. 1

FOREST AV, 1,164, e s, 21x135x27.8x135.2; Forest Av, 1,168, e s, 164.7 ft n of Home St; Forest Av, 1,176, e s, 24.2x153.2x17x134.11; Charles Hohl to Charles F. Hagemeyer and another, (R S $8, mtg $15,000) 1

FOREST AV, 1,172, e s, 19.11x134.11; Charles Hohl and another to Katie F. Beck, (R S $4, mtg $5,000) 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 184.4 ft s of 168th St, 20x100; N. A. Smith to Garrett W. Fleming 2,700

INTERIOR LOT, begins 49.4 ft s of 40th St and 100 ft w of 2d Av, being rear of 741 2d Av, 5x25.7; Nora McNamara to Andrew S. Fraser, (Q. C.) 1

JACKSON AV, c s, 41.8 ft n of 158th St, 16.8x87.6; N. J. Marsh, referee, to Asa R. Davison 8,050

JONES AV, e s, 93.7 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Land Co., B., of Edenwald to William E. Oertle, (R S $1) 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 20.4 ft s of 90th St, 20.1 x irregular; Ellen T. Machell to Moses November, (mtg, R S $9) 100

LOT 139, 2d Map Neill Estate; Ed. M. Neill and another, executors, to John Snyder and another, (R S $1) 1

LOTS 179 and 180, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park; also Lots 75 and 100, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to William M. and Josephine G. Trow, (R S $1.50) 1

LOTS 6 and 7, Block 15, map of Section B of Edenwald; Elizabeth A. Zankl to Frederick J. Fairclough, (R S $1) 1

MADISON AV, 935, e s, 16.8x75; Howland Pell and another, executors, to Robert C. Myles 26,800

MARCHER, AV, n w s, at n s of land in deed, of Angel to Man, Liber 862 Chapter 415, Westchester County, runs w 11.1 to e s of Marcher Av, x s 27.4 x n 24.11; also Marcher Av at n w corner of above, runs w 30 ft to centre line of said avenue x s e to w s of avenue x n x 27.4 to beginning; Albon Man to George W. Collier 500

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 176th St, 125x95; Mary Clark to Allen Manderson, (R S $7, mtg $14,000) 1

MORRISANIA AV, e s, 31.6 ft s of 162d St, 26.3x128.4 to Grant Av x25x136.2; 165th St, s s, 100.10 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100; Margaret L. Fay and others to William L. Lotus 1

NORTH MOORE ST, n s, 95 ft w of Washington St, 40x50; Alfred C. P. Quimby to City Real Estate Company, quitclaim 100

OGDEN AV, e s, 225 ft s of 162d St, 50x115; Nicholas O'Donnell, executor to John Fitzgibbon and wife 3,950

PRINCE ST, No. 88, 37.8x101x37.7x101; Edward E. Black to Singer Manufacturing Company, (mtg $70,000, R S $14) .. 1

PRINCE ST, No. 88, 37.8x101x37.7x101; Lydia Fox to Edward E. Black 84,500

PLOT begins 20.7 ft s of 90th St and 80.11 ft w of Lexington Av, runs e 15.7x n 0.3x w 15.7x s 0.3; Ellen T. Machell to John Baumann, (mtg) 100

PLOT begins 50 ft s of 151st St, at high-water line, old creek, being 5 ft e of Bradhurst Av, runs s w — to e s of Bradhurst Av, x s 45.11x e — x n e — x w — to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Francis W. Pollock 1

TELLER AV, e s, 524.8 ft n e of 169th St, 25x80.5x25x80.7; William J. Ferris to Esther M. Ferris, (all liens, R S $1) .. 1

TINTON AV, w s, 170.6 ft s of 163d St, 269.11 x n Forest Av 23.8 x e 95 x n 71.6 x e 79.9 x s 70.2 x e 95 to Tinton Av, x s 0.4 to beginning; also Tinton Av, w s, 371.11 ft n of 161st St, runs w 100 x s 21.8 x w 60.11 x n 21 x w 100 to Forest Av, n 8.3 x e 201.11 to Tinton Av x s 8.5; John W. Decker to Peter A. Decker, (all liens) 1

UNION AV, w s, 170 ft n of 152d St, 27.6 x100; Elizabeth L. M. Van Doisen to Lina Bergin, (mtg $11,100, R S $2) 1

UNION AV, w s, 225 ft n of 152d St, 25 x100; Annie Jesser to A. H. Lyon, (R S $1, mtg $1,800) 1

VANDERBILT AV, w s, 69 ft n of 176th St, 46x100; William Montgomery to Donald McLean, (mtg $16,500) 1

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 179th St, 74.8x111.1x95.4x94; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to John C. Barr, (mtg $46,500, R S $5) 5,000

WEST END AV, 326, e s, 17x75; Caroline R. Goodwin to Maxine E. Goodwin, Jr., (R S $25) ..... Gift

WOODYCREST AV, s w corner of 162d St, 50.5x103.8x50x109.11; Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, to Michael J. Dowd and another 3,800

2D AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x100; Nora McNamara to A. S. Fraser, (R S $8.50, mtg $10,000) 18,200

3D AV, w s, 87.5 ft n e of Wendover St, 25.0x104.2x24.11x101.8; Louis Wirth to William Pollak, (R S $7.50, mtg $16,000) .. 1

9TH AV, n e cor of 52d St, 28.5x100; Hyman Sorn and another to George Ehret .. 37,500

4TH ST, 308 West, 20x56.9; Catharine Curry to Catharine A. Deane, (mtg $4,-000, R S $3) 3,000

8TH ST, (St. Mark's Pl.) s s, 75 ft e 1st Av, 25x73.2; John Schwalkert to Caroline Kuebler, (mtg $13,000, R S $15) .. Exchange

18TH ST, near 5th Av, Wakefield, 30x100; Martin J. Keogh to Albert H. Klees, all liens, (R S $1) 550

19TH ST, s s, 380 ft w 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Martin J. Keogh to Albert H. Klees, all liens, (R S 50c) 350

22D ST, 435 West, 16.8x98.8; A. B. Pearson to R. C. Faber 9,500

30TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Conrad Hobbes to A. J. Rimbach, (R S $24) 100

35TH ST, s s, 187.8 ft e of Madison Av, 18.10x98.9; Lucy S. Scribner to H. B. Van Emburgh 55,000

65TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; John J. Phelan, referee, to Thomas J. Brady 35,800

77TH ST, 65 East, 18.9x102.2; William Maas to Julia K. Benjamin, (R S $24) 1

82D ST, 610 East, 25.3x83.8; Samuel Grodginsky and another to Robert Thorn 18,500

83D ST, s s, 481 ft e of 1st Av, 25.6x102.2; Agnes Deppert to Andreas Wasiak and wife, (R S $6, mtg $12,000) 1

84TH ST, 318 West, 50x102.2; Thomas J. McGuire to William J. Branson, (R S $20, mtg $87,000) 1

89TH ST, 228 and 230 East, 50x100.8; Caroline Kuebler to John Schwalkert, (mtg $37,000, R S $10) ..... Exchange

90TH ST, 263 West, 18x100.8; James A. Frame to Cecilia L. Conron, (R S $27, mtg $20,000) 27,000

92D ST, s s, 382 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Louise W. Weber to Margaret M. Hoyt 28,000

93D ST, n s, 134 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x107.7x17x108.3; Louise V. Weber to Helen J. Erickson, (mtg $16,050, R S $5) 1

99TH ST, 10 West, 25x100.11; Charles L. Fitzmann to Mary Sullivan, (R S $5.50, mtg $21,000) 1

108TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; 108th St, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Samuel McConchie to Amelia H. McCraith, (mtg $19,000, R S $20) 1

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; Rachel Miller to Anna Rosenberg, (mtg $105,167, R S $5) 5,000

113TH ST, 65 West, 17x100.11; Oscar Weingarten to David Geigler 13,500

114TH ST, n s, 455 ft w of 5th Av, 19.11x100.11x20x100.11; Ella Manderson to Sophia E. Moss, (R S $7, mtg $18,000) ... 1

115TH ST, n s, 273.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.4x100.10; Katie Lauber to Bertha M. Hahn, (R S $2, mtg $7,000) 1

117TH ST, n s, 107.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.11; Carrie S. Kennedy to M. C. Clark, (R S $5) 1

118TH ST, n s, 405 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; James C. Crawford to Anna S. Schroeder, (mtg $18,000, R S $8.50) 1

122D ST, 350 West, 16x100.11; Fanny Mayer and others, executors, &c., to Emily Kapp 15,000

123D ST, 209 West, 20x99.11; John H. Oeters to Gesche Ernst, (mtg $2,000, R S 50c) 1

137TH ST, s s, 600 ft w of Home Av, 100x100; William T. Bernhart to Salvator Lasperches, (all liens, R S 50 cents) 500

176TH ST, n s, 175.10 ft n w of Prospect Av, 25.2x110x25x112; John Bozzuffi to Mary Bozzuffi, (mtg $2,600) 300

185TH ST, 555 West, 20.3x107.5; John P. Leo to Henrietta Elkan, (R S $4, mtg $9,250) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 247; Thomas J. McGuire to Emil Elsass, 5 7-12 years $900, 1,200

FORSYTH ST, 182; Lena Lewis to Alexander Lettas, 5 years 3,444

MADISON AV, 1,565; Regina Isaacs to Louis Mayer, 3½ years $840, 900

8TH AV, 394; Walburger Schwagerl to Bernard Hartman, 5 years 900

2D ST, 91; Herman Mahlstadt and another, executors, to Annie Winkler, 1 3-12 years 660

3D ST, 95 East; Jacob Dreyfuss to Anna Winkler, 2 7-12 years 780

83D ST, 610 East; Robert Thorn to Samuel Williams, 1 year 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

ALGEO, James E., to Jennie W. Mapes; 181st St, s s, Lots 44 and 45, map of property of Mary S. Shipley, 3 years $2,500

BLACK, Edward E., to Lydia Fox, Prince St, 88, 3 years, 4 per cent 70,000

BRANSON, William J., to George R. Branson; 84th St, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 20,000

BOLLMANN, Charles, to Dora Bollmann, Elm Av, Lots 19 and 20, map of South Belmont, 2 years 1,400

BRADBURY, Charles F, and others, to Emily H. Bradbury, 176th St, n e cor of Park Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

BRADBURY, Charles F., and others to Franklin Savings Bank; 176th St, n e corner of Park Av, 1 year 9,000

BRADY, Thomas J., to Abram S. Post, committee, &c.; 75th St, s s, 280 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years, 4 per cent 25,000

CALLAGHAN, William, to Michael B. Keane; 1st Av, e s, 200 ft n of 1st St, Olinville; 1st Av, e s, 100 ft n of 1st St, and Lot 3, map of Village of Olinville, demand, 6 per cent 1,250

CHAMBERS, John, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; King's Bridge Road, e s, 115 ft s from Monument "L," near Poe Cottage, 5 years .. 3,000

COLLIER, George W., to Aibon Man; Marcher Av, w s, at n s of land in deed of Angel to Man, L 862, Cp. 415; also Marcher Av, e s, begins at n w corner of above parcel, 1 year 400

DAVISON, Asa R., to Della Smith, executrix, &c.; Jackson Av, e s, 41.8 ft n of 158th St, 3 years 7,000

DOWD, Michael, and another to Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, &c.; Woody Crest Av, s w corner of 162d St, 1 year. 2,000

ELEAN, Henrietta, to John P. Leo; 185th St, 555 West, 5 years 3,250

FAIRCLOUGH, Frederick J., to Thomas Creamer; Lots 6 and7, Block 15, Section B, map of Edenwald, 5 years 400

FRASER, Andrew S., to Nora McNamara, 24 Av, 741; also all title to plot 5x 25.7 on rear, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

GAGE, Conrad, and wife to Elise Schaad; Avenue B, w s, 17.5 ft s of 85th St, 1½ years, 5½ per cent 1,000

GEISS, George, to Charles H. Hastings; 3d Av, w s, 63.2 ft n of 92d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 4,000

GRAF, Max to Hugh Garrett, Edwards Av, e s, Lot 116, map of Seton Homestead, 5 years, 6 per cent 2,000

GRAF, Charles, to George Ehret; 93d St, 310 East, lease, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

GORDON, Jenpie E. and Joseph to Thomas R. A. Hall, 64th St, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, ½ part, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

HANLEY, Margaret, to Harlem Savings Bank; Marion Av, s e s, adjoining Lot 204, map of village of East Tremont, 33 x168 fo Southern Boulevard x 36x182, 1 year 3,500

HEILBERG, Herman, to Matilda Grabfelder and others, executors, &c.; Columbus Av, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 22,500

HILDEBRAND, E. Catherine M. E., to Carrie C. Moritz; 11th Av, e s, 75.5 ft s of 50th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 4,000

KIDWELL, Marie and Francis R., to Bowery Savings Bank; 41st St, n s, 65 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 19,300

KLEES, Albert H., to Martin J. Keogh, 18th St, n e cor of 5th Av, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent 375

KLEES, Albert H., to Martin J. Keogh, 19th St, s s, 380 ft e of 5th Av, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent 200

KUEBLER, Caroline, to John Schwalkert; 8th St, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years .. 5,000

LEAYCRAFT, J. Edgar, to Bryan L. Kennelly; Broadway, 2,731, 1¼ years, 6 per cent 10,000

LAUE, Charles, to Hudson Trust Company of New Jersey; Lexington Av, 331, 3 years, 4½ per cent 60,000

LAW, Nathan, to Edward A. Price and others, executors; 124th St, n s, 300 ft east of 7th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent ... 15,000

LEO, John P., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 185th St, n s, 229.9 ft e of 11th Av, 2¼ years 6,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to Hamilton Fish and others; Central Park West, s w corner of 93d St, 2 months, 6 per cent 10,000

LYONS, Mary, to City Mortgage Company; Jackson Av, e s, 163.7 ft n of 163d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,000

McGOVERN, John, to Lambert Suydam; 52d St, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 30,000

McGRAIN, Jane, to Mary A. Brolly; Croton St, s s, 264.5 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 500

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to George R. Branson; 3d Av, 2,673 to 2,677, 1½ years, 6 per cent 7,000

McLAUGHLIN, Sarah, to City Mortgage Company; Trinity Avenue, n w corner of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

MULLEN, John, to John F. Des Caso; 58th St, n s, 340.1 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years 3,000

MYLES, Robert C., to Mary D. Woods; Madison Av, 953, 1 year 6,000

MYLES, Robert C., to Guaranty Trust Company of New York; Madison Av, 953, 5 years, 4½ per cent 17,500

NICHOLS, Adelbert S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 128th St, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, due March 19, 1901, 6 per cent 60,000

OTTENBERG, Adolphus, to William L. Condit and others, trustees; Cannon St, 29, 5 years, 4 per cent 15,000

REIS, Sarah, to George H. Diehl; 2d St, 20 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

RIMBACH, Adam J., to Conrad Hottes; 30th St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 10,000

RIMBACH, Adam J., to Conrad Hottes; 30th St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 5½ per cent 10,000

RITTENBUSCH, Richard P., to Thomas J. Mooney; Bleecker St, s w corner of Wooster St, ½ year, 6 per cent 6,194

ROSENBERG, Anna, to Rachel Miller; 112th St, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 43,000

RUTHRAUFF, Charles C., to Fifth Avenue Trust Company; 70th St, 261 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

STELLWAGEN, Wilhelm, to Harlem Savings Bank; Forest Av, s e corner of 157th St, 1 year 14,000

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Broadway, s e corner of 71st St, 1 year, 4 per cent 80,000

UNTERBERG, Israel, and wife to East River Savings Institution; Forsyth St, 119, 5 years, 4 per cent 21,000

VAN INGEN, Edward H., to United States Trust Company; Union Av, e s, 226.5 ft s of Home St, extends to Prospect Av; also Union Av, s e corner of 160th St, runs to Prospect Av, due as per bond — per cent 50,000

WAEHNER, Elinor F., to City Trust Company; 52d St, 301 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 1,500

WERRMAN, Rosa, to Mary Hillenbrand; Avenue D, s w corner of 5th St, Unionport, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

WILKENS, Henry, to Claus Wilkens; Nassau St, 104, lease, due Jan. 2, 1901, 6 per cent 13,000

ZANKL, Elizabeth A., to Thomas Creamer; Lots 8 and 9, Section B, map of Edenwald, 5 years 400

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company ..... Nominal

ELSWORTH, Ada S., to Ruth A. Johnstone $15,000

KUNZE, Henry E., to Adam Herlich 1,000

LOW, Hilliard, to Thomas R. and J. Earl Morgan ..... Nominal

MANDELBAUM, Amalia, to Louisa A. Christian 4,071

McCARTHY, Frederick, to John Livingston 800

McCARTHY, Frederick, to John Livingston 1,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Margaret G. Earle ..... Omitted

OGDEN, Henry, and another, executors, &c., to Malcolm Baxter, Jr., trustee 4,090

OSORIO, J. Newton, to Charles J. Richter and another, trustees 18,000

STERN, Louis, to Mutual Life Insurance Company 80,000

THOMAS, Rowland W., and another to Lilly Cornish 4,091

WALSH, A. Stewart, to M. L. Brown ... 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of Jerome Av, 25x100; John W. Rapp against Smith and Van Dolsen, owners and contractors $19

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n w corner of Fordham Landing Road, 50x75; John Reilly, against Joel O. B. Webster and others, owners; Joseph A. Reibert, contractor 23

LEXINGTON AV, 1,470; Louis Vers against W. E. Brinkerhoff, owner and contractor 30

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 125x100; Orrin D. Person against Tessie Adams, owner and contractor 667

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 69x100; Frank L. Tierney against Glickman Brothers, owners and contractors 760

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 69x100; Albert Bornholz against Glickman Brothers, owners and contractors 100

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; Simons & Moersfelder against Glickman Brothers, owners and contractors 490

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Rachel Miller and W. H. Glickman, owners and contractors 59

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; Alessandro Lanzetta against Glickman Brothers, owners and contractors 2,500

137TH ST, s s, 600 ft w of Home St, 100x100; J. August Kamnfner against William T. Bernhart, owners and contractor. 390

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 50x100; William L. Dale against Charles Holdorf, owner and contractor 184

156TH ST, n e corner of Union Av, 75x—x94x 86; Graziano Marble Carrier Company against W. M. Stafford, owner and contractor 70

169TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 75x100; Boyle & Everts Co. against John Fox, owner and contractor 1,130

186TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 120x100; John W. Rapp against George A. McDonald, owner and contractor 30

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT FILED UNDER LAW OF 1900.

JACKSON AV, w s, 163.5 ft n of 163d St, —x—; the City Mortgage Company with Mary Lyons, 10 payments 8,000

52D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 75x100.5; Lambert Suydam with John McGovern, 5 payments 30,000

165TH ST, n w corner of Trinity Av, 73x100; the City Mortgage Company with Sarah McLaughlin, 4 payments 5,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, s e s, part of Lot 152, Map of Village of Morrisania, and lot adjoining on n s, 106.6 x irregular to land of Harlem Railroad; Francis W. Eagan against Thomas J. Eagan individually and as administrator and others, (partition;) attorney, P. Tillinghast.

MERCER ST, s e cornor of Washington Place, 49.9x100; the Irving Savings Institution against Julius A. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. W. Judge, Jr.

PARK AV, n e corner of 51st St, 104x—; Department of Buildings against George Stolz, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

PARK AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x80; United States Trust Company of New York against Matilde Vivaldi E. Stefanoe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

ROAD LEADING TO WILLIAM'S BRIDGE DEPOT, e s, 26.8 ft n of Grant St, 26x110x 225x200; Grace Fraser, individually and as executrix, against James Henderson, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnow & Cryer.

69TH ST, n w corner of Exterior St, 192x100.5x 201x—; Lewis E. Garrigus against the Hammond Typewriter Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

70TH ST, n s, 248 ft e of Av. A, 25x100.5; Sheldon Hopkins and another, trustees, against Lee Phoenix and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. A. Prince.

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 125x 110, (two actions;) Francis M. Jencks against Tessie Adams and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. A. Westcott.

99TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Citizen's Savings Bank against Herbert W. Lee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pirson & Peall.

122TH ST, s s, 219 ft e of Broadway, 107x100.11; Mackenzie Brothers against Stefano Greco and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, W. J. Nicholson.

144TH ST, n s, 232 ft e of Convent Av, 18x99.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Daniel Dillon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

169TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 75x 100; Boyle & Everts Company against John Fox, (foreclosure of merchandise lien;) attorney, M. Mayer.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	.10¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.10⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard prime	7.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	21½@.22

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69½@75c; No. 2 red, 74@76c; No. 2 corn, 41@41¼c; No. 2 yellow, 41@41½c; No. 2 oats, 21½@22¼c; No. 2 white, 24½@25¼c; No. 3 white, 23@24½c; No. 2 rye, 51c; fair to choice malting barley, 55@59c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.72; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $4.10 @$4.15; mess pork, per bbl, $12.50@$12.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.87½@$6.90; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7@$7.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.30@$7.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27.

COTTON.—The bears left no stone unturned yesterday in an effort to stamp out all sign of the bull supremacy which had obtained for a protracted period until last week's reverses caused extensive desertions from the bull camp. The trade generally had anticipated a higher Liverpool market yesterday, and expected to see a surn for the better here. But, contrary to expectations, the English news was fully as unfavorable as that received Saturday, noting pronounced losses in both departments in Liverpool, with private cables stating that sentiment abroad had become intensely bearish. Not until after midday was there the least indication of a lull in the selling movement or a change in the trend of fluctuations. By 2 P. M. the advance from bottom quotations was less than 10 points, with parties having profits in sight about the only buyers. The late market was nervous and weak, with prices down to the lowest of the day. The factors which led to the break abroad and here consisted of heavy receipts at all points, enormous export clearances, a decline in Southern spot markets of ⅛@⅜c, reports that magnificent weather was causing cotton to mature where further outturn had not been expected. Statistics from all quarters were bearish, and the attitude of holders in the South was the reverse of what it has been since the season opened, while exporters seemed to have lost all their fears of a cotton famine in Europe and flatly refused to buy, except at emphatic price concessions. Official estimates for continued large receipts and predictions from Washington for unchanged weather conditions during the next thirty-six hours tended to check buying on the reaction theory late in the day. The market closed weak, at a net loss of 35@38 points. Spot cotton closed easy, with quotations 3-16c lower, on the basis of 10¼c for middling upland and 10½c for middling Gulf. Sales were 282 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans weak and nominal at 9½c, ¼c off; Mobile easy at 9⅜c, ⅛c off; Savannah quiet at 9⅝c, ¼c off; Charleston nominal at 9¼c; Wilmington firm at 9⅜c, ⅜c lower; Norfolk dull at 9½c, ⅜c off; Baltimore nominal at 10¼c, ¼c off; Memphis easy at 9 15-16c; St. Louis

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARGARET COOPER, plaintiff, against ISABELLA M. CURRAN, Annie Veronica McGrady, Maggie Curran Kay, and the unknown husband, heirs, next of kin, grantees, devisees, executors, and administrators of said Maggie Curran Kay, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 24, 1900.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Maggie Curran Kay, and the unknown husband, heirs, next of kin, grantees, devisees, executors, and administrators of said Maggie Curran Kay, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1900.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
s25-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JAMES MITCHELL, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE LIBERATA OZELIAH HELENA BRELAZ MITCHELL, Defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 8, 1900.

VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.

To Alice Liberata Ozeliah Helena Brelaz Mitchell, the defendant above named.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made herein and dated the 27th day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y. s10-1aw6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MOLLIE B. KEMERLE, plaintiff, against GEORGE KEMERLE, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1900. COHEN BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To George Kemerle:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated September 21st, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County. COHEN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
o2-1aw6wTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY BEHRENS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,052.

To the creditors of Henry Behrens, County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Behrens was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated September 8, 1900.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 15th, 1900.

NO. 2,972.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of SAMUEL GUMPERT and EDWARD ASHHEIM, doing business as Samuel Gumpert & Co., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Gumpert and Edward Ashheim of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Gumpert and Edward Ashheim were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in the City of N. Y., on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Oct. 15, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK D. HIGGINBOTHAM, Bankrupt.—No. 2,893.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold, under the direction of Charles Brownold, Trustee, at public auction, by Chas. Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, at No. 22 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. on that day, a general description of said property is as follows: A certain stock of goods, consisting of men's clothing, made up, and materials and fixtures for the manufacture of men's clothing, certain outstanding book accounts, a certain promissory note for $5,000, due September 12th, 1900, made by Hilding Stevens, and many other property not heretofore disposed of, belonging to the estate of the said bankrupt.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy,
34 Pine St., New York City.
Dated New York, October 12, 1900.

NO. 3,007.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX HILBORN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Max Hilborn of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Max Hilborn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 12th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York. — LOUIS STRAUS, Bankrupt.—No. 2,950.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Straus, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 13th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy
New York, October 15th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN McSHERRY, Bankrupt.—No. 3,043.

To the creditors of John McSherry of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said John McSherry was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 15th, 1900.

NO. 3,040.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MAX MEYER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Max Meyer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Max Meyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 15th, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

A. ADLER AND COMPANY.—Whereas, a partnership heretofore existed between HENRIETTA ADLER, MOSES A. ADLER, and HARRY ARNOLD, under the copartnership name of A. ADLER AND COMPANY; and

Whereas, said copartnership was dissolved by the withdrawal of HARRY ARNOLD from said copartnership; and

Whereas, said copartnership had prior thereto transacted business within this State for a period of three years and upwards; and

Whereas, the business heretofore conducted in said name is to be continued by the undersigned, who are the owners of said business and its good will and the remaining partners:

Now, therefore, we, HENRIETTA ADLER and MOSES A. ADLER, do hereby certify and declare that we are the sole and only persons dealing under the said name of A. ADLER AND COMPANY, and that the place of abode of the said HENRIETTA ADLER is Number 71 West 113th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the place of abode of the said MOSES A. ADLER is Number 74 West 113th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that our principal place of business is at Number 12 Front Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and County of New York. Dated New York, May 19th, 1900. HENRIETTA ADLER, MOSES A. ADLER.

WEIL, ESCHWEGE & SCHALLEK, Attys. at Law, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

County of New York, ss.:

On this 19th day of May, 1900, before me personally came HENRIETTA ADLER and MOSES A. ADLER, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they thereupon duly and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. MAX BERRICK,
o2-1aw4wTu Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of MARCUS B. BOOKSTAVER, assigned to Byron Rawson for the benefit of, creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, (Part I. thereof,) to be held in and for the County of New York, in the New York County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Byron Rawson, assignee of above-named Marcus B. Bookstaver, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court and of said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said Supreme Court, this 27th day of September, 1900. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

[Seal.]

EDWIN CLINTON HARVEY, Attorney for Assignee, Office and P. O. Address No. 128 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City N. Y.
o2-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FIELD, MARY MOFFAT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, N. Y., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Moffat Field, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1901.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1900. FREDERIC G. CUNNINGHAM, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, and WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Executors. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executors, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy31-1aw6mTu

MACY, SARAH A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Alfred Macy, Josiah Macy, Florence Adele Macy, Emily M. Adams, Howard M. Adams, Alvin Adams, and Edward L. Adams, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why John H. Macy and William H. Beers, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of SARAH A. MACY, deceased, should not be authorized to compromise a claim against John H. Macy and Edwin S. Neal, heretofore doing business under the firm name of Josiah Macy's Sons, by receiving ten per cent. of the amount thereof, which, with forty per cent. thereof already received from the assignee of said debtors on account, will make fifty per cent. thereof, and which the said executors and trustees should not upon receiving such ten per cent. assign said claim to one Edward Valk, or his appointee or legal representatives, in furtherance of such compromise; said claim consisting of a balance, including interest, to April 17, 1900, of $23,252.31, owing and made by said debtors to said testatrix in her lifetime, and held by said trustees as a part of the estate of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, in the City of New York, the 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
o2-1aw6wTu

OTTIWELL, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. OTTIWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Lambias, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of July, 1900. CHARLES S. HENSCHEL, HERBERT A. SHIPMAN, Executors. JOHN F. LAMBIAS, Attorney for Executors, 7 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy24-1aw6mTu

PARKER, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. PARKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 111 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1900. HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Executor. WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York.
jy17-1aw6mT

SCHRENKEISEN, MARTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1900. MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, Jr., Executor. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Executor, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
je19-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM V. V. BRAMAN, plaintiff, against CAROLINE F. PORTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

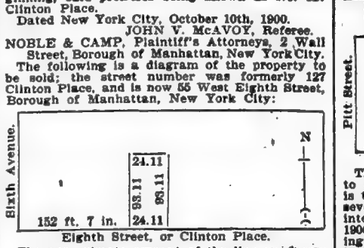
All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, one hundred and fifty-two (152) feet seven (7) inches eastwardly from the intersection of the easterly side of Sixth Avenue with the northerly side of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place; running thence northwardly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-three (93) feet eleven (11) inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with said Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, twenty-four (24) feet eleven (11) inches; thence southwardly and parallel with Sixth Avenue ninety-three (93) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, twenty-four (24) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 127 Clinton Place.

Dated New York City, October 10th, 1900.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number was formerly 127 Clinton Place, and is now 55 West Eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:



Eighth Street, or Clinton Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirty-four thousand and seventy-five and 27-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the eighth day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $389.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,729.07 and interest.

Dated New York City, October 10th, 1900.

JOEN V. McAVOY, Referee.
o16-2aw3wTu&F&n8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

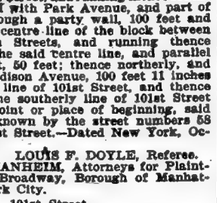
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CALLMAN ROUSE, plaintiff, against SAMUEL KAPELANSKY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 101st Street, distant 180 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Park Avenue and 101st Street, and running thence southerly, and parallel with Park Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet and 11 inches; thence westerly along the centre line of the block between 101st and 100th Streets, and running thence westerly along the said centre line, and parallel with 101st Street, 50 feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Madison Avenue, 100 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 101st Street, and thence easterly along the southerly line of 101st Street 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street numbers 58 and 60 East 101st Street.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
MANHEIM & MANHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

101st Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,894.54, with interest thereon from the 8th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $373.52, with interest from October 11th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $872.30, and interest. The premises will be sold subject to two mortgages for $20,000 each, and interest thereon from January 15th, 1900, at 5 per cent.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
o16-2aw3wTu&F&n7

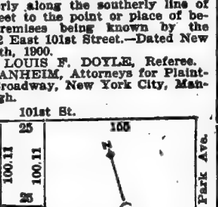
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CALLMAN ROUSE, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL KAPELANSKY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 101st Street, distant 180 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Park Avenue and 101st Street, and running thence southerly, and parallel with Park Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet and 11 inches; thence westerly along the centre line of the block between 101st and 100th Streets, and running thence westerly along the said centre line, and parallel with 101st Street 50 feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 101st Street, and thence easterly along the southerly line of 101st Street 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street numbers 58 and 60 East 101st Street.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
MANHEIM & MANHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

101st Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,210, with interest thereon from the 8th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $289.52, with interest from October 11th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $436.15 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $19,500 and interest thereon from January 26th, 1900, at 5%.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
o16-2aw3wTu&F&n7

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH STREET. Supreme Court, County of New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against TILLIE E. SMITH and others, defendants.

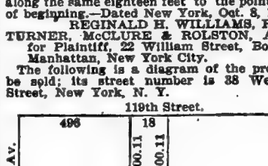
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 24th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street distant four hundred and ninety-six feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence westerly along the same eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Oct. 8, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 38 West 119th Street, New York, N. Y.

119th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $12,735.00, with interest from 14th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $326.85, with interest from 24th day of September, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $443.28 and interest.

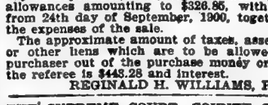
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—LESTER LEVY, plaintiff, against MAX J. LEVINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 19th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on Grand Street seventy-five (75) feet west of the corner of Willett Street; running thence northerly parallel with Willett Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly parallel with Grand Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly to Grand Street one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly along Grand Street in front twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less, said premises being known as number 474 Grand Street.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1900. MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.
EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Broome Street.



Grand Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,210.82, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $281.15, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $941.68 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $23,000, with interest thereon from the 15th day of September, 1899, at the rate of 4½ per cent.

The premises will be sold subject to the covenants and restriction contained in an agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1078 of Conveyances, Page 412.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1900. CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
o9-2aw3wTu&T&o30

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN FENNELL, plaintiff, against AGNES SCHAEF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, bounded and described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Bank Street, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and now known as Number 122 Bank Street, commencing at a point on said southerly side of Bank Street two hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Greenwich and Bank Streets; thence running southerly along the westerly line of land now or late of Isaac Haring, known as Number 120 Bank Street, for a distance of ninety-five feet or thereabouts; thence westerly, parallel with the southerly side of Bank Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the easterly line of land now or late of James H. Newman, known as Number 124 Bank Street, ninety-five feet or thereabouts, to said southerly side of Bank Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of Bank Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distance and dimensions more or less, being the same lot of land conveyed, or intended to be conveyed, by Joanna Bethune, widow of Divie Bethune, to Robert McCarter, by deed bearing date the twenty-ninth day of February, 1828, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on March 29th, 1828, and also by Mary Dyckman, a grantee thereof, to John G. Cosgriff, now deceased, by deed bearing date the eleventh day of March, 1864, and recorded in the office of the said Register of the County of New York in Liber 894 of Conveyances, Page 509, on the twenty-third day of March, 1864, and being the premises in possession whereof John G. Cosgriff, late of the City of New York, died seized.

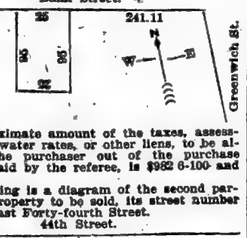
SECOND PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of Third Avenue, running thence southerly, and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, (part through a party wall,) to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.

W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 33 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the first parcel of the property to be sold, its street number being 122 Bank Street.

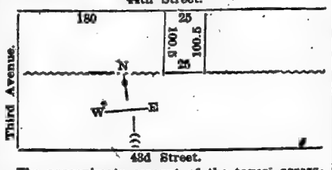
Bank Street.



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $982 6-100 and interest.

The following is a diagram of the second parcel of the property to be sold, its street number being 210 East Forty-fourth Street.

44th Street.



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and all other liens thereon, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is the sum of $11,300 62-100 and interest.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.
s25-2aw8wTu&F&o16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —TEACHERS' CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against MICHAEL HOULAHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, with the building thereon described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, distant six hundred (600) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of Eighteenth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Tenth Avenue,) and running thence southerly parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the middle line of the block, thence easterly along said line twenty (20) feet, thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through party wall one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Eighteenth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1900.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 2 Tryon Row, Manhattan, N. Y.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 110 West 80th Street:

West 80th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, $2,210.82, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $281.15, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $941.68 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $23,000, with interest thereon from the 15th day of September, 1899, at the rate of 4½ per cent.

The premises will be sold subject to the covenants and restriction contained in an agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1078 of Conveyances, Page 412.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1900. CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
o9-2aw3wTu&T&o30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESter County.—ELIZABETH RINTELEN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM RINTELEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 30th day of July, 1900, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 2d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of 29th Street distant two hundred and fifty-nine feet ten inches westerly from Seventh Avenue; thence running westerly along 29th Street twenty-three feet five inches; thence running northerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between 29th and 30th Streets; thence running easterly along the said centre line twenty-three feet five inches; thence running southerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 2

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of valuable building lots of the York Morris, in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, surveyed June 2d, 1875, by William G. Livingston, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 14th day of October, 1875, as the numbers five (5) and six (6), and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 147th Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of 147th Street and Prospect Street, running thence easterly along 147th Street fifty (50) feet; thence southerly and at right angles with 147th Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly and parallel with 147th Street 50 feet; thence northerly and at right angles with said street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.

BEVERLEY W. ROBINSON, Referee.
HARRY OVERINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 2,

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Cool Weather Specialties

Goods now in demand—here found in great assortments at prices that inspection will prove Superior Values.

LADIES' FLANNELETTE WEAR
Enlarged Department—New Third Floor Addition....Larger Assortments than ever and special values to popularize the new location.
Outing Flannel Night Gowns..... .39
Special values in finer .59 to 2.69
Flannelette Underskirts—worth .35... .21
Fleeced Merino—silk scallop ruffle... .49
With lace edge pointed ruffle..... .69
Flannelette Drawers
Pink and Blue—lace edge ruffle..... .49
Flannelette Sacques—Cord edge..... .49
Kimonas—contrasting color bands.... .98
Bow Knot designs—Emb'd ruffle..... 1.49
Flannel Skirts—All wool—shrunk—fancy stitched..... 1.39
Emb'd H. S.—White and colors..... 1.98
Emb'd Scallop—fine quality..... 2.69
More Elaborate Skirts to 7.98

CANTON FLANNEL WEAR.
Drawers—cambric ruffle..... .29
Drawers—good quality—emb'd ruffle.. .49
Drawers—extra size—deep hem..... .59
Finer Drawers to .89

CHILDREN'S CANTON FLANNEL WEAR
Drawers—cambric ruffle.. .19.. .25.. .29
Emb'd ruffle.....29 and .39
Night Drawers, with and without feet..... .49.. .59
Canton Flannel Drawer Waists..... .19

CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE WEAR.
Gowns—pretty stripes..... .39.. .49
Night Drawers—2 to 8 years..... .39
Skirts—pretty stripes—4 to 16 yrs..... .19
With lace edge ruffle—8 to 16 yrs..... .49
Deep flounce, lace inserting and edge. .69

CHILDREN'S WORSTED SKIRTS.
Lace crochet edge—pink, white, blue, red. .98
Finer Skirts to 1.39.

BOYS' FLANNELETTE PAJAMAS.
Plaids or stripes—good colorings. .69.. .89

EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES.
Cut full—emb'd edge—all colors..... .69
Satin bound—silk frogs..... 1.19
Ripple—shirred ribbon—value 2.29..... 1.79
Finer, elaborate finish, to 8.98.

WARM WRAPPERS AND ROBES.
Wool Eiderdown—double breast—satin bound—fancy girdle..... 3.49
German Flannel Wrappers—
Dressy styles—full braid trim..... 2.69
Flannelette—best styles—flounced skirt..... .79.. .98.. 1.49
Cashmere—lace trim—value 5.00..... 3.98
Finer Tea Gowns to 26.98.

SHAWLS.
Honeycomb and Shetland—full size.... .98
Double Blanket—full size..... 2.98
All wool Beaver—deep border—knot fringe—full and extra size..... 3.98
Fine Blanket Shawls to 12.98.
Double Cashmere Shawls—ex. quality—natural knot fringe..... 6.98
Hand knit worsted Shoulder Capes..... .98

MEN'S COOL WEATHER WEAR
Heavy fleece lined Shirts—Double breast and back—also Drawers..... .49
Heavy Natural Merino..... .69
Natural Wool and Camel's Hair—silk bound taped seams..... .98
Finer grades to 2.29.

Blue Flannel Shirts—Double Breast and Back—extra Heavy..... .98 to 2.49
Jersey House Coats.....3.98 to 5.98
Cardigan Jackets.....1.98 to 4.98
Fine Worsted Sweaters, 2.59.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR—
Misses' Rib Cotton Vests and Pants—fleece lined—silk trimmed..... .24
Boys' fleece lined Shirts and Drawers—Silk Bound—Pearl Buttons..... .29
Boys' Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—all sizes—26 to 34..... .49
Finer grades to 1.25.

LADIES' COOL WEATHER WEAR—
Ribbed Cotton Vests and Pants—fleece lined—Crochet necks..... .19
Extra Heavy fleeced Maco yarn Vests and Pants—silk trimmed..... .49
Natural Merino—silk bound..... .64
Natural Wool—silk bound..... .98
Finer grades to 1.49.

Black All Wool Equestrian Tights....1.98
Black Wool Union Suits—usually $3...1.98
Swiss Wool Union Suits—finest.....3.98

COOL WEATHER GLOVES—
Ladies' Real Mocha Gloves—2 clasp.... .79
Ladies' Heavy Pique Kid—1 and 2 clasp—all shades..... .98 to 1.69
Men's Heavy Kid Gloves—one clasp... .79
Men's Real Mocha Gloves—New Gray Shades.....1.29..1.49..1.59

LADIES' FINEST SWISS WOOL UNDERWEAR
made by the famous Switzerland firm of Zimmerle & Co....See if you can match prices for same qualities elsewhere!
Ladies' Swiss Rib Merino Vests—High Neck and Short Sleeves—Crochet Neck—silk tape run..... 1.19
Ladies' Swiss Rib All Wool Vests—High Neck—Short Sleeves—will not shrink..... 1.39
Same quality—long sleeves..... 1.59
Ladies' Extra Heavy All Wool Swiss Rib Vests—High Neck, Short Sleeves—will not shrink..... 1.59
Same quality—long sleeves..... 1.89

BABIES' COOL WEATHER WEAR
Eiderdown Sacques—fancy edge..... .39
Ripple Cloth Sacques—fancy trim..... .49
Hand Knit Sacques—f'cy border..... .69
Cashmere Shirts—all wool..... .39
Silk Shirts—heavy weight..... .69
Leggin Drawers—fancy knit..... .49
Leggin Drawers—hand knit..... .79

BABIES' CAPS AND BONNETS
A Department without an equal.
A Thousand Styles to choose from.
Prices ranging from.....29 cents to 9.98
No one shows finer goods.

Sale of Linens

On Tuesday, October 16th.

Transferred from Wholesale Department.

Table Cloths,—
Bleached, — Irish Manufacture.
2 x 3 yards, $2.45 each.
2 x 3 1-2 " 2.85 "
2 x 4 " 3.25 "

Extra fine Cloths, — sizes from 2 1-2 to 5 yards long. At about one half usual prices.

200 Dozen, fine double-Damask Dinner Napkins,
$5.00 per dozen;
Value $7.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

We can handle every occasion with gloved fingers.

At $1.50

A medium weight tan, yellow tan and reddish walking glove—the best America can make.
A walking glove by a well-known English maker with *OUR* name on the button—would cost $2 with *HIS* name on.
Fowne's heavy walking glove.
The "sadler sewn," with either clasp or bone button.
A heavy deerskin, gray.
A light gray suede for dress.
A white French kid.
A black French kid.
Fowne's black walking glove.
A golf glove.

At $2.00

Dent's heavy weight, white, finger sides of silk—tight yet loose.
Dent's white and pearl, light weight.
Dent's medium weight walking glove in six colorings.
Dent's heavy weight walking gloves.
Fowne's so-called "Castor" light weight.
Dent's black glove.

At $2.50

Dent's walking glove that bears the stamp "best made."
Fowne's "Grip" driving glove.
Dent's driving glove, Tilbury Palm.
White, heavy weight, lined with silk.
Dent's tan, lined with silk—to slip on and off easily.
Fowne's heavy black.

At $4.00

A genuine reindeer.

Everything men wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 32d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Tuesday, Oct. 16th.

Sale of

Muslin Underwear.

Special values offered in

Gowns, Skirts, Chemises & Drawers.

Eider-Down Bath Robes,

bound with satin ribbon and finished with silk girdle,

$5.85.

Silk Skirts,

in colored and black taffeta, accordion plaited ruffle finished with ruche,

$6.75.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

AWARDED "GRAND PRIX" PARIS EXPOSITION 1900

Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

Never Mind Why.

1800 Men's Fine Covert and Whipcord Top-Coats get a goodby price to-day.

This is your chance.

Don't let the low prices of these coats prejudice you. They are this year's make—the better ones silk lined, and not a poor coat in either lot. Nothing Reserved.

Coats formerly marked $22, $25, $28, $30 & $35,

Choice for $15.00.

Coats formerly marked $15, $18, & $20,

Choice for $10.00.

Not more than one coat will be sold to any one man.

Sale at all three stores.

Be Prompt.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

STERN BROTHERS

direct attention to an exceptionally large collection of

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets

Imported and Copies of Paris Models

now being offered on Second Floor at

Very Attractive Prices

West Twenty-third Street.

A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME

Sparklets

TRADE MARK

Small Steel Capsules Filled with Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas.

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.

The SPARKLET Bottle is a great encourager of temperance. Wines and punches are aerated of course, but there are so many non-intoxicating beverages which become delicious and tempting by the addition of sparkle and fizz that people are insensibly led to drink them, and forget to miss the stronger stimulant.

Pint Bottles, $1.50 up.
Pint Syphon attachments, 50 cts.
Quart Syphons, $3.00 up.
Pint SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 25 cts.
Quart SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 40 cts.

MINERAL TABLETS AND FRUIT SYRUPS ALSO FURNISHED.

All Dealers. *Write for Booklet.*

Compressed Gas Capsule Co., B'way and 25th St., N. Y. City.

W.L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

If you have been paying $5.00 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes will convince you that they are just as good in every way and cost $1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

One pair of W.L. Douglas $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes

We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U.S.

The reason more W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because they are the best that can be made. They fit like custom made shoes. The style is the best and always up to date.

BEST $3.50 SHOE

We sell direct from factory to wearer through our 61 stores in the large cities. The extra middleman's profits that others have to charge we add to the quality, and give to the wearers of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes.

BEST $3.50 SHOE

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway; 753-755 Broadway; 1,349 Broadway; 345 8th Av.; 974 3d Av.; 2,202 3d Av.; 220 West 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St.; 494 5th Av.; 709-710 Broadway; 1,367 Broadway. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

EVERY BUSINESS VENTURE.
succeeds on Credit. Every merchant constantly trades on Credit. Every man lives more or less on Credit. In short, there is not one branch of business life which is not influenced by this great power Our NO-EXTRA-CHARGE CREDIT system was first influenced by this reasoning.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

for men and boys—READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

Ready-made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20 and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

CAREY & SIDES

CLOTHIERS & TAILORS,
80-82 4TH AVE., JUST ABOVE TENTH STREET

Write for terms. Dress Suits to hire.
Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

CARPET CLEANSING.

REFITTING AND RELAYING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
TEL. | 132 38th ST.
Estb. 1863. Send for Circular.

S. T. M. STEWART

O'Neill's.

Exceptional Values in

Women's Tailor-Made Suits.

Black Cheviots Suits of extra quality single-breasted, tight-fitting Jacket, lapped seams, revers faced with Peau de Soie, lined with black satin, Skirt has double inverted plait and is lined with Percaline,

16.98

Rainy-day Suits of double-faced Oxford mixtures, double-breasted box Jacket, gored Skirt, seams all bound,

16.50

Pebble Cheviot Suits, double-breasted, tight-fitting Jacket, neatly tailored, flare gored Skirt, entire Suit lined throughout with black Taffeta of excellent quality,

22.50

Suits of fine Venetian, Jacket and Skirt handsomely trimmed with Taffeta straps, Jacket has revers of Peau de Soie and is lined with Taffeta, Skirt lined with Percaline,

22.50

A Complete Line of Jackets in all the Newest Shapes at Prices Ranging from 9.98 Upward.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

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ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS,
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.
4th Floor.

Prices Lowered on Turkish, Persian & India Carpets.

AN OCCASION MADE POSSIBLE BY THE EXCEPTIONALLY FORTUNATE PURCHASE OF VANTINE'S EASTERN BUYERS. EVERY SPECIMEN OF DECIDED VALUE.

Size in feet.	Weaves and Colorings.	Value.	Now.
8.3x10.8	Ghiordes—Blue & Terra Cotta	$90.00	$55.00
8.1x11.2	" —Green & Pink	72.00	55.00
7.9x10.2	" —Blue & Pink	62.00	55.00
8x11.1	" —Red & Green	60.00	55.00
7.10x10.4	" —Red & Green	80.00	55.00
10x13.5	" —Olive & Red	118.00	80.00
10.5x13.6	" —Blue, Gold & Red	110.00	85.00
9.8x14.5	" —Gold & Red	100.00	85.00
10.5x13	" —Cream & Red	95.00	85.00
10.9x13.7	Herese —	150.00	100.00
10.9x13.6	Savalan —	150.00	115.00
10.8x13.9	" —Gold & Pink	185.00	125.00
10.4x13.4	" —Green & Gold	200 00	125.00
11.11x14.11	Ghiordes—Green & Red	175.00	125.00

15 other carpets at equally low prices.

Broadway and 11th Street.

Sale of Silks.

One Hundred Thousand Yards.

The product of the well-known Clifton Silk Mills, comprising every variety of weave, texture and design,
AT MILL PRICES.

Taffetas, Indias, Fancy Silks, Peau de Soie, Satins, Brocades,
45, 55, 65, 75, 85, 95 cents per yard;
Values 75 cents to $1.75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

FLANNELS for Shirtwaists.

Finest quality, embroidered, French Flannels, 75 and 95 cents per yard.

Printed Flannels, — stripes, dots and figures, 75 cents per yard.

Tucked Flannels, 95 cents per yard.

These are the correct materials for the latest fashionable Waists.
Colors include—greens, tans, grays, blues, lilac, heliotrope, browns, reds and pinks.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Registered Trade Mark.

New Table Linen

At "The Linen Store."

Our fall stock of table linens is now ready for inspection. In this collection, the largest in America, are cloths and napkins direct from the best Irish, Scotch, French, German, and Flemish looms. A large number of new designs have been brought forward—many of them controlled by us exclusively.

We quote for the medium grade goods:

Table Cloths.

2 x2 yds.	2.00,	2.50,	3.00,	4.00	5.00
2 x2½ "	2.50,	3.00,	3.50,	4.50,	5.50
2 x3 "	3.00,	3.50,	4.00,	5.00,	6.00
2½x2½ "	4.00,	4.50,	5.00,	5.50,	6.50
2½x3 "	4.50,	5.00,	5.50,	6.00,	7.00

Larger sizes at proportionate price.

Napkins.

⅝ size....1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50
¾ " 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00
Table linen by the yard 75c. to $2.50.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Reappearance of LILLIAN
BLAUVELT
Grand Orchestra under the direction of FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN.
PROGRAMME.
1. Overture, "Husitzka".....Dvorak
2. Aria, "Dich Theure Halle," from Tannhauser .....Wagner
MME. BLAUVELT.
3. Les Preludes.....Liszt
4. Aria, "Il re Pastore".....Mozart
Violin obligato by Mr. Henry Schmidt.
MME. BLAUVELT.
5. Theme and variations from Suite No. 3.....Tschaikowsky
6. Aria, "Mad Scene" from Hamlet...A. Thomas
MME. BLAUVELT.
7. Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Direction .....Henry Wolfsohn
Seats, $1 to $2, at Schuberth's and box office.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR .....CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals on Friday afternoons—Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 8, March 29.
Eight Concerts on Saturday evenings—Nov. 17, Dec. 8, Dec. 22, Jan. 12, Feb. 2, Feb. 16, March, 9, March 30.
RENEWALS of SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 15 to Oct. 27.
GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after October 29.
PROSPECTUS with particulars for the season at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from AUG. ROEBELEN,
Sec'y of N. Y. Phil. Society, Carnegie Hall.

THEATRE Telephone 3940—38 **REPUBLIC** 42d St. Just west of Bway.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
4th EXTRAORDINARY WEEK
HERNE IN **SAG HARBOR**
Evg. Sun says: "It is one of the most tender, quaint, and laughable plays that has come from the pen of an American dramatist."
("BETTER THAN 'SHORE ACRES.'")
Seats secured now for special Election Day and Thanksgiving Matinées.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
"A PHENOMENAL RECORD."—HERALD.
To-night & Thurs. Eve. **BOHEMIAN GIRL**
at 8; also Sat. Mat. at 2.
AIDA Wed. Mat., Wed., Fri. & Sat. Eves.
Entire change of cast Wed. & Sat. Eves.
Regular Theatre Prices 25c to $2.00.
Entire BOXES, 6 seats, $4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10.
Next Week | Romeo & Juliet; Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci, (Double Bill.) Martha.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
Papinta, myriad dancer; Isabelle Urquhart, Dave Lewis, Clarice Vance, 3 Powers. Mlle. Pianka's Lions, Emily Lytton & Co., Harrigan, Hugh Stanton & Co. Harry Watson's Co., Milton Aborn & Co., Lew Sully, Bros. Damm, Violet Holls. McIntyre & Heath, Wright Huntington, Juan Caicedo, Bros. Bard, etc.

WALDORF-ASTORIA, Sat'y Evg., Oct. 20th. | MET. OP. HOUSE Sunday Evg., Oct. 21
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS.
EDUARD STRAUSS
K. & K. Austro-Hungarian Court Ball Musical Director and his Famous Orchestra from Vienna.
Concert Direction Rudolph Aronson.
Reserved seats and boxes at Metropolitan Opera House, Waldorf-Astoria, Tyson's, and all hotels and ticket offices.

KEITH'S GEORGE CLARKE. LEROY & CLAYTON. TWO NEW FOREIGN ACTS.
Conway & Leland. Prelle's Talking Dogs.

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way. | Evgs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HER MAJESTY GRACE GEORGE as HONORIA.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Telephone 2224
M'ts.W'd.& S't.,2:15. Madison Sq.
Henrietta Crosman in **MISTRESS NELL.**
Don't Miss It.—Alan Dale.

Reg. Mat. Sat. | Sam Bernard, Dick | 2d Md-Wk
The New Glory | Bernard & Virginia | Matinee
CASINO! | Earl in "The Belle of Bohemia." | Tm'w(Wed.) Ev Seat 50.

THE NEW YORK B'WAY, 44-45 STS POPULAR PRICES
Every Eve. and Wed. & Sat. Mats. **A MILLION DOLLARS**

THE DEWEY East 14th | MATINEE TO-DAY. BOHEMIAN BURLESQUERS. | "A Case of Con," "A Scrambled Egg."

WORLD IN WAX. **EDEN** The Great POWELL. | CINEMATOGRAPH. **MUSEE** Charming Music.

Koster & Bial's | 25c Mat. Daily. | Evgs.25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1.00. Jas. & Bonnie Thornton, Hall & Staley, Cushman, Holcom & Curtis, Joe Flynn. 30 others.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. LAST WEEK. EVS. 8:15. MAT. 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, **THE MONKS OF MALABAR**
NEXT WEEK, Charles Frohman Presents **MAUDE ADAMS AS L'AIGLON**
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Last 5 Nights. Last Saturday Matinée.
CHAS. FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS **SELF & LADY.**
Oct. 23—Peter F. Dailey in Hodge, Podge & Co.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **CRITERION THEATRE,** B'way & 44th St. Evgs. at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday.
LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday.
RICHARD MANSFIELD in HENRY V.

Daly's B'way & 30—at 8:10 Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Last 6 Weeks. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2. San Toy

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.

WALLACK'S. Evs.8:30. Mats.Wed.&Sat.2:15.
SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE OCT. 23d | THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD.
A new one-act play by Israel Zangwill, THE MOMENT OF DEATH.
***SALE OF SEATS FOR Le Moyne, Skinner, Robson Performance of Browning's "IN A BALCONY"
Begins Thursday Morning, Oct. 18.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Evg., 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
"A model play well acted."—Mail and Express.
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.
Sunday Evg., Second Popular Kaltenborn Concert

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK. SOUVENIRS Wednesday Evening. ANDREW MACK in THE REBEL.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
Next Week—James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
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14TH ST. Theatre. nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Tremendous Success of Liebler & Co.'s production, **LOST RIVER.** "Another Blue Jeans."
"There is a thrill every minute."—HERALD.

HAMMERSTEIN'S **VICTORIA** Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat 42d St., Bway, & 7th Av. Gen. Adm., 50c
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK | Matinée prices 50, 75, $1. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.

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FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?
NEXT THURS. First Time Burlesque of Arizona.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
BLANCHE WALSH in "MARCELLE."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—"The Case of Rebellious Susan."

GRAND Hanlon's Big Pantomimic Spectacle Opera House **LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE.**

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. Every Eve. The Great Success, **"THE TRIAL SHOT."**

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. New Orleans Minstrels. Morlan & Wife, weight, 900 lbs.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
12th Day, Tuesday, Oct. 16th.
The Silver Brook, the Diviana and Four Other Races.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Lander.
Take 3d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. **FIELD, 50 CENTS.**

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cooler, fresh northwesterly winds.

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HURRICANE SWEPT CITY

Singular and Sudden Windstorm Caused Much Damage.

FENCE BLOWN ON CHILDREN

Seven Caught Under Boarding Torn Away by the Gale and Crushed—Many Persons Injured.

A terrific and sudden windstorm swept over New York and the territory surrounding it yesterday afternoon, causing much damage to property, the loss of three lives, and serious injury to many persons. At 4 o'clock a hurricane which sprang up in five minutes was blowing, and it was about then that most of the damage was done.

In Newark, N. J., a new building collapsed under the force of the storm, and carried down nine workmen in the wreckage, three of the men being killed. In New York many accidents occurred. One of the most serious was the falling of a high board fence, torn from its supports by the gale, the timbers crushing a number of children.

Shade trees on the streets and in the parks were blown down and signboards suffered in all parts of the city. Such was the fury of the wind that pedestrians could not make headway against it when it was at its height, and in the lower part of the city, where the gale, blowing between the high office buildings, was confined and gathered strength, men and women had to cling to the sides of houses while they struggled to get to shelter.

The storm broke with but little warning, but having come remained until late in the evening. There was a sharp and heavy rainfall attending the first burst of the hurricane, but the weather cleared later, though a heavy wind and low temperature remained.

The United States Weather Bureau attributed the local storm to high barometric pressure coming from the West and meeting off the Maine coast and along the Atlantic seaboard, with a lower pressure. The storm had its origin off the Maine coast, where it was at its worst, but the area of the disturbance extended to Philadelphia, between which point and New York showers were general. The wind reached its highest velocity at 4:05 o'clock in the afternoon, when it was blowing 73 miles an hour. After that it declined steadily but slowly, and at 10:30 o'clock was still blowing 36 miles an hour. The rainfall was only two-one-hundredths of an inch, but it descended so suddenly that it seemed much heavier The weather before the storm was bright and clear.

The change came quickly. The highest temperature was 73 degrees at 3:30 in the afternoon, and the lowest 49 at 8 o'clock.

The disturbance had a brilliant chromatic ending in the east. After the deluge came several drizzling showers, which lasted until nearly sunset, when from the west came a flood of clear light and a double rainbow resulted from the prism formed by the rain yet falling over Long Island, the Sound, and Westchester. The arc was not perfect in the main bow, but the colors were more brilliant at its base than is usual. The outside arc, while fainter, was of great beauty. The phenomena lasted several minutes.

In Sixty-sixth Street, just east of West End Avenue, seven children of the neighborhood while at play were crushed under a board fence blown over by the storm. The fence is the property of Contractor Richard Peeves, who is building the foundations for a new factory building in the same block.

The fence, which formerly protected a part of the excavation, had been sawed away, and moved out from the property line, and then fastened at the ends to keep it in place. Many children were at play near by when the high wind set in, and the fence was blown over. In its fall it caught under it seven of the little ones, all of whom were injured. The children are:

George Cunningham, six years, 241 West Sixty-sixth Street, scalp wound, contusions of right eye, and shock; Roosevelt Hospital and later home.

Edward P. Clowe, seven years old, 247 West Sixty-sixth Street, scalp wound and contusions over eye and internal injuries.

Patrick Kefwin, three years, 243 West Sixty-sixth Street; contusions of back and bruises of body.

Elizabeth Kerwin, five years old, 243 West Sixty-sixth Street. Left leg fractured and bruises of body. Taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and later transferred to Bellevue Hospital.

Fred Marx, seven years old, 239 West Sixty-sixth Street. Contusion of back.

Joseph Cunningham, brother of George, 241 West Sixty-sixth Street. Shock.

Mary Walsh, four years, 241 West Sixty-sixth Street. Slightly injured.

Except Elizabeth Kerwin, all the children were sent to Roosevelt Hospital for treatment, and then removed to their homes. The fence was observed and assistance reached the injured children promptly. Men of the neighborhood lifted the fallen fence, while Jacob Baker of 251 West Sixty-sixth Street crawled under it and pulled the injured children out. Thomas Carroll of 513 West Forty-third Street, the watchman in charge of the new building and contractor's property, was arrested, and later was bailed by John J. Webber of 218 West Sixty-seventh Street.

Policeman John J. Smith of the Old Slip Station was passing through Centre Street, when the wind blew several planks from a scaffold at 102 Centre Street. One of these struck Smith's thigh, and caused a contused wound. He was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital.

John Early of 117 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, riding on an Eighth Avenue car at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street jumped off to get his hat, which had been blown away. In doing so he fell, sustaining a fracture of the skull. He was taken to J. Hood Wright Hospital and may die.

Two large plate glass windows in the store of Morse Brothers, 822 Broadway, were blown in. Each window contained heavy plate glass ten by fifteen feet in size. Goods displayed in the window were ruined by the shattered glass. A small showcase standing on the sidewalk was also damaged. The loss was about $525.

A large electric signboard for changeable letters at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, on top of a two-story building, was demolished by the wind. The signboard was of wrought iron, in forty-eight sections, and several of these narrowly missed pedestrians on the sidewalk. The electricians said that the damage would be about $2,500. A portion of the board crashed through the window of M. Coumandoras, a florist, and ruined a lot of potted plants. The florist estimated his damage at $100.

The large campaign banner of the Narragansett Club, across Eighth Avenue, at Fifty-fourth Street, was torn from its poles, one of which was bent over by the force of the wind.

Two large trees, one a maple and the other an elm, standing near the Park wall on Fifth Avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, were blown over by the gale. One of the trees was uprooted.

The streets of the upper west side were full of leaves and paper after the storm had subsided, in some places being so thickly covered that the pavements could not be seen. On Amsterdam Avenue two light wagons were overturned and the drivers thrown out. At Seventy-second Street a window sash was lifted out of a builder's wagon and carried 100 feet away, where it was dashed to pieces, the bits of glass and wood covering the west side of the street in front of the Colonial Club.

The storm struck Harlem at 5 o'clock in the shape of an overwhelming pall of dust which swept out of the west, enveloping the entire district in darkness for five minutes. This was followed by a blinding downpour of rain. The wind blew with fury and played havoc with window shutters, signs, and chimneys all over the district.

Several windows in the school building at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue were blown in. At the same corner the wind tore a paper mailbox from a lamppost and sent it out into the street. It fell at the feet of a horse attached to a grocer's wagon, and the animal ran away. The vehicle was finally wrecked against an elevated railroad pillar at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue. The horse and driver were uninjured. Political banners were torn to shreds, and the district was generally upset for several minutes. The wind was accompanied at one time with a violent downpour of hail.

CATBOAT CAUGHT IN GALE.

Upsets with Six Passengers Who Are Rescued by Passing Steamer.

GREENPORT, L. I., Oct. 16.—Mrs. M. E. Grosser of Brooklyn, who is nearly eighty years of age, and who owns and occupies a cottage at Shelter Island Heights; Miss Lillian Haskins, Miss Taylor, and two children from New York had a narrow escape from drowning this evening. They crossed from Shelter Island to Greenport in a catboat sailed by Capt. Benjamin Conklin.

On the way back at 5 o'clock they were caught in a tornado-like gale. The catboat upset, and the occupants of the boat were thrown into the water, where it was five fathoms deep. They all managed to reach the boat, Mrs. Grosser and the children being aided by Capt. Conklin and the Misses Haskins and Taylor. The steamer Vigo of this place went to the rescue. The two young women were the nearest to the rescuers when they came up, but they refused to be aided until Mrs. Grosser and the two children had been taken care of.

STORM KILLED THREE MEN.

Wrecked a Newark Building and Buried Nine Mechanics and Laborers in Ruins.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16.—Nine men, employed by Contractor John F. Day, were engaged in tearing down and removing the scaffolding in the newly built brick factory of the Mairn Linoleum Works, at Passaic and Pomeroy Avenues, this afternoon, when a hurricane struck the city and wrecked the building, burying the men in the ruins. The walls had been carried up fifty feet, and the girders for floors and roof were all in place, but the windows and roof were still uncovered.

The windstorm struck the structure, rushed through the many openings, and seemed to gather force in the confinement. The men inside had only time to shout an alarm and warning when the walls crumbled and fell inward, carrying down the framework and burying the workmen in the heaps of débris. The work of rescuing the men under the ruins began as soon as fellow-workmen who were outside the building could call help.

The heavy steel girders and huge piles of bricks had to be removed before the victims of the disaster could be reached. Two men were taken out dead. One other, unquestionably dead, still remained under the fallen walls and piled-up building material late last night.

Six other men were rescued, all injured badly, two of them fatally. The dead are:

Jacob B. Baumgarten, mason, Newark; body not recovered.

William Ruhle, mason, Newark; body recovered.

Robert Ward, hodcarrier, Newark; body recovered.

INJURED.

Frederick Brouse, 184 Bruce Street, Newark, head crushed, internal injuries.

Frederick Dilando, residence not known, internally injured and unconscious.

Harry Foster, Newark, body and head crushed.

LeBlyd Rollier, colored, 243 Bank Street, Newark, crushed and bruised.

Jefferson Scales, colored, 32 Academy Street, Newark, both arms and nose broken, head crushed.

Frank White, Monmouth Street, Newark, cut and bruised by falling bricks.

Of the injured men, Foster, Scales, and Brouse it is thought cannot live. Promptly following the collapse of the building investigation of the cause was begun. All the testimony was that the builders are not at fault.

The walls were freshly built and the mortar was green, but there was no fault in construction found, and the accident is attributed entirely to the terrific force of the wind.

The wind caused much other damage in the neighborhood, overturning small buildings and blowing down trees.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTRACTS.

British Manufacturers Indignant Over Reports that Americans Are to Rebuild Railways.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Daily Express publishes this morning a special article dealing with the contracts which America is likely to secure to rebuild railways in South Africa through the energy of Lieut. Col. Girouard. It gives full details as to the way in which the ground was prepared beforehand for securing the contracts, and then says:

"A feeling of indignation is spreading in industrial circles that British manufacturers are to have no part in the business resulting from the war. It is said that if, as is believed, all the contracts go to America, such a storm will break upon the War Office as will make the outcry over the Atbara Bridge seem tame in comparison."

The article gives statements by Senator Depew and J. K. Cullen, confirming the reports that America is likely to secure the contracts.

PAID $7,000 FOR GOLD BRICKS.

Wealthy Iowa Farmer Falls a Victim to the Old Game.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Oct. 16.—Thomas Dougherty, a wealthy farmer residing near Albia, Monroe County, was recently cleverly swindled out of $7,000 cash by the old, familiar gold-brick scheme, with slight variations.

A stranger, who gave the name of Charles L. Moore, called on Mr. Dougherty a few days ago. He told the old man that he resided in Arizona, and that he was a nephew. He said that he had, by advertising and after a long search, finally located him, representing that the search was being made in order that the old man might come into possession of a $20,000 legacy and much valuable mining property in the West.

Moore told the old man that it would be necessary for him to have $7,000 with which to close up the business of making the transfer, &c. They came to Ottumwa and the amount was paid over, Mr. Dougherty taking as security two bars of metal, which an alleged assayer pronounced gold. A few days later Mr. Dougherty received a letter explaining the trick to him.

Scholars' last Day Line Outing and Harvard football game at West Point, Sat. Oct. 20th.—Adv.

POSTAL BUILDING ABLAZE

Fire in Big Broadway Structure Cuts Off 650 Wires.

Originates in Storeroom of the Hardware Club and Causes $15,000 Damage.

Fire broke out at 9:25 o'clock last night in the storeroom of the Hardware Club, in the Postal Telegraph Building, Broadway and Murray Street, causing $15,000 damage and the suspension of 650 telegraph wires that were busy sending Bryan's speech and his reception by the Tammany organization. The origin of the fire is not known. Before it was under control two alarms, summoning eight engines, a water tower, and three truck companies, had been sent in. The entire storeroom and the kitchen of the Hardware Club were burnt out. The Hardware Club is one of the most expensively appointed clubs in the lower part of the city. It leases the entire fourteenth floor of the Postal Telegraph Building. A number of valuable rugs and paintings were damaged by smoke and water. The damage to the rest of the building is slight.

The blaze was first discovered by employes of the Hardware Club, who were cleaning up before going home.

On the roof of the building is a superstructure, 20 by 50 by 30 feet, in which are stored the provisions and other necessities for the club. The fire started there. The help first noticed it by smoke blowing in through the kitchen windows of the club, at the northwest corner in the rear.

The employes, three in number, rushed up stairs and tried to fight the fire and extinguish it without aid. After trying to extinguish it for nearly fifteen minutes, they found that it was impossible and telephoned in an alarm.

Chief Croker, with four engines, two trucks, and a water tower, responded. Lines of hose were connected with the standpipes in the building, the six electric elevators were crammed full of firemen, and within five minutes of the sending in of the alarm four streams of water were playing on the fire from within.

The twelfth and thirteenth floors of the building are used by the Postal Telegraph Company's operators. Thick smoke piled into the operating room, water began pouring down through the ceiling, and the noise of the shouting firemen overhead warned the operators of the danger, but they stuck to their instruments until ordered by Chief Croker to vacate the building. The water by that time was pouring in streams from the ceiling, and Night Manager J. J. Whalen of the telegraph company, fearing for the safety of the $150,000 switchboard, ordered the current cut off and the board covered.

Chief Croker, realizing the added danger of the high wind, sent in a second alarm. This brought four more engines and an additional truck. Two streams were added from the standpipe on the roof. Hose was run into the building, and jerked up on the elevators at record speed, and ropes were lowered from the fourteenth floor to hoist up hose from the outside of the building and to connect it with hose let down from above, in case of emergency. Hose was then run through the inside of the building up the stairways, to be ready in case the standpipe gave out.

It was found, however, that the standpipe worked satisfactorily and Chief Croker did not use the extra lines.

The fire lasted until 10 o'clock, when, just as it had broken through the roof, the men on the roof turned the two streams through the opening and deluged the flames. By this time water was pouring down the elevator shafts to the ground floor, damaging four of the electric elevators so that the fuses in them burned out, making them useless. Meantime, the insurance patrol wagons had come down, and the switchboard having been shielded with tarpaulins the operators were ordered back to work.

It was one of the busiest nights in many months in the telegraph office. Mr. Bryan's speech at Madison Square Garden and the other places was being sent to hundreds of newspapers throughout the country when the fire broke out. Among the prominent papers that had leased wires from the Postal Company were The St. Louis Republic, The Chicago Times-Herald, The Philadelphia Times, The Philadelphia North American, and The San Francisco Examiner. The operators returned to their instruments, and in mackintoshes and under umbrellas took up their dispatches where they had left off.

The Hardware Club has had a particularly unfortunate condition of affairs during its existence. This is the third fire it has experienced. The first and most disastrous of all was the one which burned it out completely in the fire that destroyed Rogers, Peet & Co.'s block on the Sunday preceding Thanksgiving of 1898. Another smaller fire was the one caused by an explosion of chemicals one of the members was testing on the eve of July 4, 1898. That fire did not do much damage.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

520 Returns for the New List Filed—To be Taken Up Jan. 7, 1901.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—The Clerk of the Court of Appeals is now making up the new calendar which was directed by the court to be taken up at the session commencing at the Capitol in this city Jan. 7, 1901. The call of the present calendar was begun April 17, 1899. It originally contained 890 causes, and during its consideration by the court it has grown until the total is 1,128. These latter causes include appeals from orders and criminal cases. The court intends to clean up this calendar entirely before it takes up the new one. Of its present term two weeks remain, and the Winter sitting will begin Nov. 12 and last for six weeks. Since the enlarged court has been sitting—since Jan. 1, 1900—the calendar has been materially reduced.

Up to the present time 520 returns have been filed for the new calendar, and the indications are that when it is completed it will be fully as large as the old one, though the court hopes that it will be much smaller. Although the case of the People vs. Molineux has been appealed to the highest court, still the returns on appeal have not been received as yet. Of the cases thus far returned for the new calendar, 14 are against the City of New York, 47 against railroad corporations, 21 against insurance companies, and one against a telephone company. In one action the Mayor of New York City is plaintiff. The people are plaintiffs in 23 causes, while 42 are in relation to the people. Of the causes returned are the Atlantic Trust Company vs. Tilden-Hollsworth, Baird vs. Sheehan-O'Brien, Sprague National Bank vs. Erie Railroad, Central Trust Company vs. West India Importing Company, (two cases,) Hassard vs. United States of Mexico, Holland House Company of New York vs. Baird, in relation to opening One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad against the State of New York, Stokes vs. the Hoffman House, and Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Shepard.

MRS. FRED GRANT IN CHICAGO.

Pays a Visit to Her Mother After Delightful Trip to Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Fred Grant is in town, visiting her mother, Mrs. Honoré, 2,103 Michigan Avenue.

"I have just returned from St. Petersburg," said Mrs. Grant last night. "I stopped over to see my mother, who is ill. I expect to remain here two or three weeks. I had a most delightful visit in Russia. I was at my daughter's for three months. We are very proud of our young Prince Cantacuzene. He is now two months old, and is already slated for the army. His father is an officer in the Imperial Guard, and the boy will enter his regiment when old enough."

TUAN PREPARING A MASSACRE.

Exhorts the Mandarins to Have Patience Until Winter Decimates the Allies.

LONDON, Oct. 17—4 A. M.—The evidence of Prince Tuan's continuance in power causes anxiety. According to the Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post it has produced a serious depression in trade there. Two Chinese banks have failed, others are expected to close, and it is reported that the Russo-Chinese Bank is in difficulties, owing to the removal of the Chinese Court to the Province of Shen-Si.

Shanghai telegrams report that the local mandarins have received a dispatch from Prince Tuan announcing that the Court is now in safe keeping, and exhorting them to have patience until Winter decimates the allies, to keep the arsenals in constant work and "everything in readiness for a massacre of all foreigners when the proper time arrives."

It is also reported that the Empress Dowager has issued a decree removing Liu-Kung-Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, from his post and ordering Gen. Jung-Lu to join her at Sian-Foo.

The Shan-Tung Boxers are returning to their homes. Twelve thousand of them were utterly defeated outside of Tsang-Chao, near the Chi-Li border, by 5,000 of Gov. Yun-Chih-Kai's troops under Gen. Mei.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, says:

"It is reported on good authority that Liu-Kung-Yi telegraphed to-day to Sir Robert Hart begging him to use his best endeavors to negotiate peace. This indicates that the Naking Viceroy fears an extension of the troubles if the present situation is allowed to continue.

"Further appointments of reactionary Manchus to high positions in the Yang-tse region show an intention to break the power of the friendly Viceroys."

CASKET OF GEMS STOLEN.

Mrs. Charles Pfizer Loses $20,000 Worth of Diamonds.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Oct. 16.—Diamond jewelry to the reported value of $20,000 was stolen last night from the residence of Charles Pfizer, two miles from this place. The butler, David Richards, is missing. The authorities in all cities have been notified to look out for the man.

Mr. and Mrs. Pfizer have been in New York for the last two days. Before leaving their residence Mrs. Pfizer intrusted to the care of her maid, a young Frenchwoman, a casket containing the jewelry. The casket was taken to the maid's room and secreted.

Last night all of the servants in the house, with the exception of the butler and the maid, were absent for a time attending a church service. While the other servants were absent the maid was on one of the lower floors. She returned to her room when the others returned. She went directly to bed.

The maid does not know at what time Richards left the house. This morning he was not about and not in his room, and the bed had not been occupied. Nothing was thought of this until the maid discovered that the jewel casket had been emptied.

Several servants reported that their rooms had been ransacked while they were at church, but nothing was missing from any of them except from the rooms where the occupants left money.

Patrick Meaney, a liveryman of this place, says that about 9 o'clock last night Richards came to the stable and hired a horse and buggy. He said it was imperative that he should reach Morristown last night by midnight.

To Meaney's surprise, when Richards drove out of the stable he did not turn toward Morristown. Instead, he turned in the direction of Somerville. The failure of the rig to be returned this morning did not alarm the owner, as he obtained a promise from Richards that the horse should not be driven back from Morristown until this morning. The horse and buggy have not been recovered.

The casket contained a diamond necklace worth $2,000 and two handsome diamond rings, two pearl rings, four diamond sunbursts, and a number of diamond and other stone brooches, pins, and other pieces of jewelry.

Very little is known here about Richards. He was employed by a family in Morristown before coming here to work for the Pfizers.

He is 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height, thin and lank. He has gray eyes, black hair, and a white skin. He wore when last seen a blue suit. His description and a description of the missing jewelry have been telegraphed to all the principal cities.

RAINBOW AGAIN DISQUALIFIED.

Prize Won by the Yacht Will Be Awarded to August Belmont's Mineola.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-foot racing yacht Rainbow was yesterday disqualified by the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club as a result of Mr. Vanderbilt's letter of Oct. 5 declining the prizes won by his yacht during the past season. This action of the Seawanhaka committee, following that of the New York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs, completes the disqualification of Rainbow in all the contests with her sister seventies in which she finished first. The letter of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's Race Committee to Mr. Vanderbilt follows:

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., Knickerbocker Club, New York:

Dear Mr. Vanderbilt: Your letter of Oct. 5, notifying us that you consider that the Rainbow should be disqualified in our race of Sept. 18 because of your failure through misapprehension to inform us that additional ballast had been taken aboard since she was measured by the official measurer of our club, and to procure a remeasurement, has been fully considered at a meeting of our Race Committee, held to-day.

Rule 2, Section 5, of the racing rules of our club is as follows:

"If a yacht, after having been officially measured, be increased in load water line length, or should an increase be made in the sail area, the yacht must be remeasured before starting in a race."

It is the opinion of our committee that, under this provision, we have no choice except to disqualify the Rainbow. Permit us to express our regret that a different decision is not open to us, and our full appreciation of your conduct in bringing your mistake to our attention immediately upon its discovery, and of the sportsmanlike spirit in which you have dealt with this incident. With assurances of our personal regard, we are, very sincerely yours,

RACE COMMITTEE, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

By C. W. WETMORE, Chairman.

Oct. 16, 1900.

Mr. Wetmore said that his committee would award the prize to August Belmont's Mineola, Rainbow's only competitor in the race of Sept. 18, inasmuch as the Mineola's qualification had not been called in question. The disposition of the Seawanhaka prize, in view of Mr. Belmont's refusal to accept any of the trophies lost to Rainbow, Mr. Wetmore said, has not yet been considered by the committee. There is, however, apparently no alternative to its reversion to the club.

Rainbow to be Rebuilt.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Oct. 16.—The seventy-footer Rainbow, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was towed to Bristol yesterday by her tender Mirage from Newport to be rebuilt. The lead that was taken out raises the craft considerably, and more of the fore body is shown than when the boat was in commission. The Rainbow still leaks from the strains received last Summer.

Indications are that the work on the seventy-footers is to be rushed, two boats being hauled out on the marine railway at once. The inference is that it is desired to get this work out of the way and have the shops cleared for the laying down of a new cup defender. Herreshoff, without doubt, expects an order for a cup defender.

Expansion. By Theodore Marburg.

Burning question handled in masterly way. The various features of the subject treated in relation to private and public ethics and to political theories. John Murphy Co., Publishers. At all bookstores.—Adv.

NEW YORK'S GREETING TO MR. BRYAN

He Speaks at Four Meetings to 40,000 People.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM AROUSED

The Nebraskan the Central Figure in A Remarkable Demonstration.

Ovations to the Democratic Nominee at Madison Square Garden, Tammany Hall, and Cooper Union.

If William Jennings Bryan patted himself on the back last night when he went to a well-earned rest in his bed at the Hoffman House and said, "William Jennings Bryan, the people are with you," he would have been only human. He would have been something less than that had he failed to feel flattered and elated. He had been the central figure in one of the most remarkable political demonstrations New York had ever seen.

New York was busy when he reached the city, and so there was no such enthusiastic welcoming on his arrival as he has had in other places, where business was abandoned or practically so, to greet the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. There was a crowd of 10,000 persons at the Grand Central Station, to be sure, that was enthusiastic to an annoying degree, that cheered the candidate, crowded, and almost mobbed him and his party, first when the train arrived, and then when he took his carriage to the Hoffman House.

But Fifth Avenue was its everyday self as he drove through it to his hotel. His carriage was a closed one, and few of the strollers knew that Mr. Bryan and the Committee of Reception were on their way to the hotel. So there was little cheering to greet him there.

At the Hoffman House, however, there was a very considerable crowd that gave to the candidate a warm welcome to the heart of what he once called "the enemy's country." It was a crowd that bubbled over with mingled enthusiasm, curiosity, and ill-breeding, though the police were able to suppress very much of the latter.

Over at his hotel there began as busy and varied a half dozen hours or so as mortal man ever had. First he was escorted to his room and had a long conference with the managers of his campaign in the East. Then only was he able to wash away the dust of travel and get out of his traveling clothes and into a Tuxedo suit preparatory to a dinner given him by Mr. Richard Croker.

Even there he had no privacy, for he was ogled and criticised like something in the way of a new costume by a lot of women who inspected him with ill-suppressed curiosity through lorgnettes, glittering with gold and gems. Mr. Bryan stood this ordeal well and without any display of displeasure, which he might well have been excused for showing.

HIS SPEECHMAKING TOUR.

This function ended, came the serious work of the night, the rapid trip through a surging, curious mob of very many thousands to four different places, where he made speeches to somewhere in the neighborhood of 40,000 people, probably one-half of whom had the pleasure of hearing his voice occasionally, and all of whom had at least the privilege of gratifying their curiosity as to his personal appearance. That number certainly did not represent by half the crowd that turned out to see him, but that was disappointed.

A closed carriage in which he rode, and a change of route from the Madison Square stand, where he made his second speech, to Tammany Hall, where the third one was delivered, led to the disappointment of an enormous number who lined Fourth Avenue, Union Square, and Fourteenth Street.

They had expected him to take this route to Tammany Hall, for that was the route that was lighted with calcium lights and red fire. That was the route whose sidewalks were not only lined with people three or four deep, who braved the chilling and biting wind to get a glimpse of the Orator of the Platte, but was also filled with people strolling back and forth, who strolled and stretched their necks in vain. They left in no very good humor when they heard the cries of the cheering mob on Third Avenue who had in some mysterious way learned of the change in the route Mr. Bryan would take to Tammany Hall.

But Mr. Bryan did not notice and did not know that he had lost the waiting welcome and plaudits of these thousands. He heard enough as it was.

WELCOMED TO TAMMANY HALL.

He had a rousing welcome when Tammany Hall was reached. Brilliant with lights, arrayed in bunting, and with fireworks and red lights illuminating the thoroughfare, he stepped from a street whose crowd roared its enthusiastic welcome into the arms, first of the performers at Tony Pastor's Theatre, and thence into the roaring welcome of the Tammany braves.

Finally came the triumphal procession from Tammany Hall to Cooper Union, and the last of the prearranged welcomes.

It was a day of hustle and bustle for Mr. Bryan and a night crowded with experiences that might well turn a man's head.

Just before he went to his dinner a little incident occurred that seemed to please Mr. Bryan mightily. While having a conference with his lieutenants the wind and rain storm broke over the city and continued until he was ready to prepare for his dinner. Just then the wind died down, the sky cleared, and there appeared stretching from a point near Dr. Parkhurst's church to the north and east a rainbow of brightest colors.

Mr. Bryan's attention was called to it, and the enthusiastic members of his party assured him that it was a bow of promise that augured well for his campaign in this State. Mr. Bryan may not be superstitious, but it was plain that the omen and its explanation pleased him.

GREAT CROWD IN MADISON SQUARE.

While Mr. Bryan was dining with Mr. Croker and his guests the crowd that wanted to see him began to assemble in Madison Square and about the Garden. Most of that early crowd seemed to come from the immediate vicinity and on foot from all points of the compass.

They sprang up like mushrooms and blocked Madison and Fourth Avenues and the cross streets near the Garden until at 5 o'clock the police estimated that 40,000 people must have been in the neighborhood with but one purpose in view, a chance to get into the Garden and hear the Presidential candidate. There was certainly a most remarkable and a most determined crowd who pushed and shoved and jostled one another in their determination to reach one of the entrances to the Garden.

At 5:30 the doors were opened and fifteen minutes later the Garden was filled to its utmost, and a cordon of police stretched all about it and admission denied to all except holders of box seats.

To divert the crowd that, not being able to get into the Garden, rushed down toward the Madison Square stand, and lined the streets through which Mr. Bryan must pass, the manager of the fireworks display began his share of the show. Bombs sending out showers of silver stars, silver rain, and red, blue, green, and gold stars, flew in all directions from Madison Square and filled the sky with their scintillations.

Calcium lights blazed from every available point on roofs and street. From the tall tower of the Garden was a constant fusillade of rockets and roman candles shooting out from a background of red fire that constantly illuminated the interior of the cupola-like tower where Diana perpetually dances.

The electric lights on the stand, fetching out the Democratic emblem, the star, and the everywhere present catch-line, "We Wish to Remain a Free People," sent a flood of light over the crowd which persistently packed Madison Avenue from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-sixth Street, and shivered and danced and tried to keep warm in this fashion while waiting for Bryan to come out and show himself.

Tireless the crowd seemed, for when chilled to the bone they hustled to the branch Post Office at the Twenty-third Street corner, warmed themselves at the radiators, and then went back into the wind and the blinding rays of the searchlights to continue their vigil.

Packed there like sardines, they found some warmth, some amusement, in cheering the speakers on the stand whom they could see but could not hear, occasionally breaking out in shouts for Bryan and the pictures or campaign mottoes thrown on the walls of the Metropolitan Insurance Building from the stereopticon on top of the Bartholdi Hotel.

APPEARANCE OF MR. BRYAN.

It was a picturesque mob that surged back and forth in the artificial light. It numbered, as variously estimated, from 10,000 to 15,000, while fully 2,500 more wandered about the walks of the square until the boom of a bomb at the corner of Twenty-seventh Street and the appearance of the mounted police escort told it that Bryan was coming.

Then there was first a scattering of the throng, then a closing together, and finally a chorus of cheers and shouts that rang out for blocks, while the fireworks again filled the sky with brilliant colorings and pandemonium seemed let loose, as the story writers have it.

From the Garden an immense cheering, shouting, and singing mob joined that already on the square and looked at Mr. Bryan as he made his short address. Those who could not get near the stand rushed to Twenty-third Street or over to Third Avenue and were there ready to see and cheer the hero of the night.

Twenty-third Street had its full quota of curious ones as the police escorted Col. Bryan from Madison Square to Tammany Hall. Redlights and calcium lights were all along the line of march, and brought out the short parade in bold relief as it moved to a constant chorus of cheers on to the headquarters of the Democratic organization in this city.

Col. Bryan was surprised and delighted at this continuous line of cheering thousands. Fireworks of all kinds added their cracks and pops to the human noise, until Fourteenth Street, brilliant in colors from Third Avenue to Union Square, was reached.

There at least 5,000 people, probably more, who were unable to get into Tammany Hall, crowded the sidewalks and cheered and cheered as their candidate drove up to their headquarters, and, stepping from his coach, turned and faced them for a moment before going up stairs, where the most enthusiastic and most cordial welcome of the night awaited him.

ON TO COOPER UNION.

A half hour at Tammany Hall, and then the candidate moved on to Cooper Union. The story of his ride thither is a repetition of that from Madison Square to Tammany Hall. Crowds, cheers, fireworks, calcium lights, red fire, flags, and an abundance of Brooklyn enthusiasm as an added feature.

This seemed to be the centre for the Brooklyn Democrats who had trooped over the bridge and sought this spot as the one where they were most likely to see and hear Mr. Bryan. But they found, early as they were, that New Yorkers were ahead of them, and that the big hall as early as 7 o'clock was packed to its utmost capacity and that admission was denied them.

But they made up for their disappointment in the fervor of their welcome to Mr. Bryan even though few of them caught a glimpse of him, as hurried by Mr. Croker he stepped from his carriage and made his way to the platform. There he was again assailed by cheering in such volume as would convince most any man that he was a popular idol.

Ten thousand people were in the streets adjacent to the building when he left Cooper Union and started away to the Hoffman House, followed by ringing cheers and a crowd of young men and boys who got as near his carriage as they could and never ceased cheering until he was out of sight and hearing.

Tammany outdid itself in its welcome and demonstration, for it was essentially a Tammany affair. There was a crowd from Brooklyn, it is true, but the greater part of the probably 100,000 people who were at the meetings and scattered about the streets were Tammany men and took pains to let people know it.

Their badges were in evidence everywhere, a gaudy ribbon of red, white, and blue, with a button bearing the pictures of Bryan and Stevenson, and the word "Tammany" in prominent letters of gold.

The threatening weather and the afternoon storm unquestionably kept many away and the cold wind sent other thousands home before they had had a chance to see Mr. Bryan.

It was not at all to be wondered at that Mr. Bryan said, while the wonderful demonstration that greeted his appearance in the Garden was in progress, "Great is Tammany, and great is its leader."

Tammany certainly fulfilled Mr. Croker's wishes that the reception should be the largest and the noisest that ever greeted a Democratic candidate.

INSURANCE COMPANIES BLED.

Baltimore Institutions Protest Against So-Called Examinations Made by Western States.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—A vigorous protest has been made by Baltimore insurance, casualty, and bonding companies against the policy pursued by the insurance departments of several Western States. Examiners have been sent on from these States to make examinations of the affairs in the Maryland companies. In many instances the so-called "examinations" have been farcical and simply used as an excuse to levy tribute.

John T. Stone, President of the Maryland Casualty Company, says:

"The State of Nebraska sent on two examiners, who spent about two and a half days going through our books, and then made out a bill for $670. We protested to the Nebraska Insurance Department, and the reply admitted that the bill was too high and sent us a new one for $410. This we still considered high and have not paid.

"During the past year six different States have sent men to examine our company, and in one instance we paid the bill of the examiners from Illinois of $980. While this was high, yet the examiners were capable men, and spent a whole month going through every detail of our books and accounts.

"Other companies report similar experiences, and one instance is told of an examiner from a Western State who charged and collected $250 each from two Baltimore companies for not more than three hours' work. He remarked in the course of his conversation that he had been run down from overwork during a political campaign in his State, and the department sent him East to rest up. The Baltimore companies paid for this."

Price of Milk in Chicago Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The Milk Shippers' Union has fixed the prices of milk for the six months beginning Nov. 1 as follows: For November and December, $1.15 for an eight-gallon can; for January and February, $1.10; for March, 95 cents, and for April, 90 cents. The increase involved in this schedule will make milk cost the housewife 7 cents instead of 5 cents a quart.

Seventy-seven Hotels.

Within from one to fifteen minutes you can reach any one of 77 New York hotels from the New York Central's Grand Central Station, best place in New York to land or start from.—Adv.

BRYAN'S DAY IN NEW YORK

The Democratic Candidate Enthusiastically Greeted by Thousands.

The Guest of Honor at a Dinner Given by Mr. Croker.—Incidents of His Speech-making Trip.

Mr. Bryan arrived in this city in his special car, the Rambler, at the Grand Central Station at 2:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His car was attached to the Lake Shore Limited train.

"Here it comes," yelled a crowd of baggagemen. The yard hands were all rushing round to get a view of the Democratic candidate. Richard Croker and the Tammany Hall Reception Committee were on hand to greet him.

"Paradise Jimmy Oliver," from the step of Mr. Bryan's private car, waved his arm and the crowd made a passageway for Richard Croker. The Tammany Hall leader removed the tan kid glove from his right hand. His face was stern, as if he was about to go through an ordeal. He lengthened his stride somewhat as he walked toward Mr. Bryan's car. Just at the right moment Mr. Oliver waved his hand, and the Democratic candidate came quickly out of the car down the steps, and he and Mr. Croker grasped hands. This was only the second time the leader of Tammany Hall and Mr. Bryan had met.

"Three cheers for Bryan!" yelled one of the throng. They were given in a constant roar. The police were jostled aside, the members of the Tammany Hall Reception Committee were pushed and shoved so that many of them did not have a chance to shake hands with the man they had come to honor.

Mr. Bryan's jaws moved as if he was saying something to Mr. Croker, but even the people at Mr. Croker's elbow could not hear the words, such was the roar of the cheers.

The Reception Committee, with Mr. Croker, consisted of O. H. P. Belmont, Randolph Guggenheimer, C. C. Hughes, Antonio Zucca, William F. Grell, Dr. John H. Girdner, William Hoge, Lewis Nixon, John McCarty, Nicholas Muller, James Shev

was the motto, "No Imperialism, Trusts, or Militarism."

"We have our issues placed where the people can see them," said Richard Croker. Mr. Bryan smiled, but made no reply.

During the trip from the Grand Central Station to the Hoffman House Richard Croker and Mr. Bryan discussed politics. Mr. Bryan said he was very much gratified with his trip through the West. He said he was pleased with the way he was treated in Ohio.

As the procession, headed by a platoon of mounted police, reached Twenty-eighth Street, there was a sound of cannonading in the air, bombs being set off from buildings around Madison Square. The crowd, which was packed around the Worth Monument and extended across Broadway to the Hoffman House, took up the cheer as Mr. Bryan's carriage came in sight. The police at this time could hardly keep the crowd from breaking through the lines and stopping the horses in the streets. The driver had to whip up his team as he crossed Broadway at the awning extending from the Hoffman House entrance to the curb.

Mr. Bryan had just alighted when a little fair-haired boy of about four years, his little breast covered with Bryan buttons, was shoved out between the row of policemen and right in the path of the candidate. Mr. Bryan looked down and smiled. A policeman seized the little fellow in his arms and held him up and the crowd cheered. Then Mr. Bryan, smiling, went forward, took the little fellow in his arms and said "How are you, my boy?"

The little chap said he was from Mobile, Ala.

"That's a good Democratic place," said Mr. Bryan, laughingly.

Mr. Bryan carried the child in his arms until he was within the portals of the Hoffman House, and then he stood the little fellow on his feet, shook him by the hand, and went with him to the elevator. This was the only incident out of the common which marked Mr. Bryan's arrival at the Hoffman House.

A CANE PRESENTED TO MR. BRYAN.

Manager Cadogan had received notice of Mr. Bryan's arrival, and had arranged the suite of rooms, from No. 280 to No. 282, for his personal use. As the candidate stepped into the parlor he was met by Senator P. H. McCarren.

A number of members of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, were present with a gold-headed cane, which they immediately started to present to Mr. Bryan. The Rev. Gustave Sommers acted as spokesman. He congratulated Mr. Bryan and said that he wished him all the success in the world. Mr. Bryan replied:

"I am glad to receive this cane from members of the Lutheran Church. I remember receiving a cane once before from members of your church, which I now have in my home out West. I want to say that I do not carry a cane now, and that at present I have no need for one. If I keep on working the next few years the same as I have during the past years I will need all the canes which are presented to me. I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have paid me. If I am elected President of the United States, and you come to Washington, you will be welcome as guests and your cane will be in the White House."

The cane which had just been presented to Mr. Bryan was a magnificent affair. At a voting contest given by St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, there was ballotting as to who should be the next President. Mr. Bryan received 7,000 votes and Mr. McKinley 3,000, and so the managers of the affair directed the pastor of the church to deliver the cane to the winner.

HE TALKS TO NEWSPAPER MEN.

The politicians who had crowded into Mr. Bryan's room were ordered to depart. Then the Democratic candidate granted the newspaper men an interview. He was asked:

"How do you feel coming into your friends' country?"

"I am in very good condition physically. I am glad to get into New York again. I enjoyed being here when the sentiment was not so friendly as it is now, and I enjoy it very much now."

"Mr. Bryan, would you like to say something about the situation in Ohio?"

"I don't care to single out a particular State. I have just been through Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and in all of these States the local candidates report substantial gains. In counties which gave Democratic majorities in 1896 they are convinced that an increased vote will be cast this year, and they are confident that in counties which have given Republican majorities those Republican majorities will be cut down."

"What do you find is the feeling among the people?" was asked.

"I find our people active and confident. General Apathy is not having anything to do with our army. I think he is at present in command of the Republican ranks."

"How is your voice?"

"It is just a little hoarse in speaking in conversation, but it is a great deal better when I am speaking from the platform. I spoke in a large armory in Cleveland, and the people had no trouble in hearing me."

"Have you arranged to introduce any issues outside of those already gone over into the New York campaign?" was asked.

"I would rather not say anything about that now. I want to be free-handed. I do not want to have anything prearranged."

"You have seen the list of seventeen questions which the Republican National Committee propounds to you?"

"No, I have not seen them."

"They are the same questions as were asked of you in Lincoln, Neb., by a New York newspaper."

"I don't want to answer any questions now. Questions are being fired at me every day. I take it that Republican editors have a right to ask me questions, and I think they will allow me to discuss the issues of the campaign in my own way—unless they get out an injunction."

There was a laugh at this, and Mr. Bryan smiled.

"Will Mrs. Bryan go campaigning with you through New York State?" was asked.

"I think Mrs. Bryan will be here on the 27th."

"Will your children come East?"

"No; they are at school in Lincoln."

"It would be part of their education to show them New York just now," was suggested.

"They do not need that kind of education yet," replied Mr. Bryan, with a knowing nod of his head.

The newspaper men then withdrew, and Mr. Bryan shook hands with ex-Senator Edward Murphy and some of the other politicians present.

Senator McCarren at this time announced that he had received a letter from W. Bourke Cockran. It is as follows:

I regret very much that I will be unable to attend the mass meeting at Madison Square on the 16th. Senator Jones has made arrangements for me to speak in places throughout the West every evening from now until Oct. 26, and he says I must not disturb the itinerary.

DINNER TO MR. BRYAN.

Richard Croker Entertains the Candidate and Politicians.

Mr. Bryan was dressed in a Tuxedo coat when he appeared for the dinner given by Richard Croker in his honor. He walked from the fifth floor of the Hoffman House to the Croker-Murphy headquarters on the first floor, and there met all the men with whom he was to dine.

A change in the programme had been made on account of the increase in the number of guests. Instead of the dinner being served in the Moorish Room, arrangements were made by Manager Caddagan to hold the banquet in the Louis Quinze salon on the ground floor of the Hoffman House.

The room was banked with flowers. Across the walls were hung streamer after streamer of holly. Behind Mr. Bryan's chair was a large picture which was draped with the American flag. The guests' table crossed the room, and smaller round tables were arranged so that all present could get a view of the guest of honor. In front of Mr. Bryan's plate was a large bank of white and pink roses. Each table contained cut glass vases, with bunches of the choicest flowers.

Chef Louis Lawrens took charge of all the arrangements. When asked as to the price of the dinner he said:

"The dinner is a very good one. It will cost about $12 a plate, and this does not include the wine which will be served."

The flowers were given by an establishment up town, and the choice wines served to the guests were taken from the cellars of the Democratic Club. They are the choice of vintages which Steward Ross of the Democratic Club bought some time ago.

Mr. Croker was seen by a reporter shortly before the dinner. He said:

"I see some newspapers say the dinner to Mr. Bryan is going to be $50 a plate. That is all nonsense. All the dinner will cost is $5 a plate, and we have made a contract with the hotel at that price."

Shortly before 5 o'clock Mayor Van Wyck shook hands with Mr. Bryan in the Croker-Murphy headquarters, and the politicians arranged themselves for the banquet. Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Bryan headed the procession. Then came Richard Croker, accompanied by John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Next in line came ex-Senator Murphy, accompanying Adlai E. Stevenson, candidate for Vice President.

There was a crowd around the diners as they went through the corridors. Several women tried to shake hands with Mr. Bryan, and men crowded about, but they were kept away by the policemen stationed there. As soon as the diners entered the banquet hall the door was closed, and a half dozen bluecoats stood at the door to see that no one else entered the banquet hall.

THE GUESTS AT THE DINNER.

The guests were arranged at the tables as follows:

TABLE A.

Robert A. Van Wyck,
William J. Bryan, Adlai E. Stevenson,
Richard Croker, William R. Hearst,
John B. Stanchfield, Webster Davis,
William J. Stone, John D. Richardson,
William F. Mackey, Norman E. Mack,
Edward M. Shepard, John De Witt Warner,
John W. Keller, George M. Van Hoesen.

NO. 1. NO. 2.
Edward Murphy, Jr., John McCarty,
Mayor Jones, James Shevlin,
Charles N. Bulger, P. H. McCarren,
George Raines. Mr. Dahlmann.

NO. 3. NO. 4.
John F. Carroll, John Whalen,
Frank Campbell, Thomas J. Brady,
James K. McGuire, John J. O'Brien,
Thomas F. Grady. Henry W. Unger.

No. 5. NO. 6.
Randolph Guggenheimer, Lewis Nixon,
Oliver H. P. Belmont, C. C. Hughes,
Cord Meyer. A. Zucca.

NO. 7. NO. 8.
James J. Coogan, William F. Grell,
Louis F. Haffen, Julius Newmann,
Francis W. Bowley. William Hoge.

NO. 9. NO. 10.
Dr. Girdner, George F. Roesch,
William P. Mitchell, Frank R. Rinn,
John H. Sutphin, Thomas F. Smith.
Elliot Danforth.

The dinner was elegantly served. There were appropriate emblems to remind the guests of the Presidential struggle. For instance, the fish course was served with the Democratic star arranged on the head of each fish with truffles. The ices were served in miniature ballot boxes, made of nougat and white sugar. On the top of each box was formed with chocolate a crowing rooster.

Here is the menu, which Chef Lawrens says is one of the choicest which has been served in the Hoffman House during the last five years:

Huitres.
Potage National.
Hors d'œuvres variés.
Filet de bass a la Jefferson.
Concombres.
Noisettes de bœuf, Chéron.
Pommes fondantes.
Champignons frais, fin de siecle.
Sorbet a l'Americaine.
Pigeonneaux rotis au cresson.
Salade Chiffonade.
Glaces fantaisie.
Petits Fours.
Fruits. Fromage.
Demi tasse
Haut Sauternes. Chateau Margeaux.
Dry Monopole, Red top.
White Rock.
Cigars. Liqueurs.

Mayor Van Wyck sat at the middle of the long table which extended across the dining-room. On his right sat Mr. Bryan, and next in order came Richard Croker. On the left of Mayor Van Wyck Adlai E. Stevenson was seated.

The band stationed in the regular dining hall played "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Way Down in Dixie," and other tunes as the guests took their seats.

CROKER MONOPOLIZES BRYAN.

Mr. Croker monopolized Mr. Bryan's attention during the banquet. The two men talked constantly, and apparently ignored the presence of the other guests.

Richard Croker dropped his napkin on the floor. Mr. Bryan, seeing it, started to move his chair to pick up the piece of linen. Mr. Croker said:

"Don't; I will pick it up."

"Never mind," said Mr. Bryan. "That is all right."

"I dropped it. I will pick it up," said Mr. Croker. Then the two men smiled at each other and finally agreed that it was the business of the waiter to pick up the napkin.

Before the dinner was half over conversation between all the guests was being carried on in whispers. The politicians seemed to be afraid to talk loud for fear of interrupting the absorbing conversation between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker.

At one table sat John F. Carroll, Senator Thomas F. Grady, and Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse and Frank Campbell. The first two are ardent Tammany men, the others are as ardent Hill followers. Mayor McGuire talked to Mr. Campbell and ignored the presence of the other two guests at the table.

Elliot Danforth, a close personal friend of David B. Hill, had a table by himself away from all the others. He sat through a part of the banquet and then quietly retired.

A WOMAN PAYS HER RESPECTS.

The banquet was about half over when a woman burst into the private dining room from the regular dining room. She stood in the middle of the room, and, placing a lorgnette to her eyes, said:

"I am from Louisiana. I am a Democrat. There is Mr. Croker. I have wanted to see Mr. Croker for a long time. And there is dear Mr. Bryan."

Mr. Bryan bowed. The woman was dressed handsomely in mourning, and she formed a striking figure among the group of men diners. She retired sedately after her little speech. Her name was Mrs. J. Pinckney Smith.

Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri was late in arriving at the banquet hall. He sat down and wine glass after wine glass of choice vintages were being poured out for him. He said:

"Walter, I want some whisky."

"Whisky is not on the menu, Sir."

"I told you I wanted some whisky, and bring it damn quick."

The waiter placed a large decanter of choice rye before ex-Gov. Stone. The other diners, except Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker, drank wine. It was served in large magnums.

A crowd of women tried to get by the waiters and into the private dining room. They were halted and ordered back brusquely. Mr. Bryan waved his hand, and the women were admitted. They looked around, and withdrew after their curiosity had been satisfied.

Shortly before 7 o'clock the dinner was practically over. Mr. Bryan retired to his room to prepare for his speech-making trip.

HIS SPEECH-MAKING TRIP.

Enthusiasm All Along the Line—Fireworks and Cheers—Incidents of the Evening.

The start from the Hoffman House for Madison Square Garden was made about 7:10 o'clock. A line of carriages were waiting at the Hoffman House entrance to take the speakers to all the Bryan mass meetings.

The crowd in the street waited patiently, and when Mr. Bryan appeared with Mr. Croker at his side there was a demonstration. Fireworks were being set off in various parts of Madison Square as Lawrence Schneider, who was driving the carriage in which Mr. Bryan, Mr. Croker, Mr. Shevlin, and Mr. Hearst were seated, whipped up his horses.

Just after crossing Broadway the mass of people packed the street. The mounted platoon under Sergt. Eagan tried to break through the crowd. The people surged around Mr. Bryan. They broke through the line of mounted police, tossed the bluecoats on foot around, and then swarmed in about his carriage. Hundreds of men fought to shake hands with him. The police, after five minutes of struggling, got the better of the crowd and gradually drove it back.

A woman pushed her way to the front line and threw into Mr. Bryan's carriage a large bunch of red American Beauty roses. The crowd was cheering and yelling at this time. Mr. Bryan took the roses in his hand, and standing up bowed on all sides to the crowd.

Sergeant Eagan soon had his cavalcade going at a full trot along Twenty-fifth Street.

Very few people got a look at the Democratic candidate, because he sat leaning back in his closed carriage. The searchlights played about the horses. The crowd followed the searchlights, and the yells of the people went forth as soon as Bryan's carriage was passing. The ovation continued until the Twenty-seventh Street entrance to Madison Square Garden was reached. On alighting from his carriage Mr. Bryan walked alongside of Richard Croker, and arm in arm they walked into the hall.

Chief Devery took charge of the police arrangements at this time. He called his Captains and his force of men about him and with the aid of over 100 mounted police sent thousands of people scurrying up the street into Madison Square. Many of those in the throng held box-seat tickets. The police had hard work to make these people understand that they could not get into the hall and that their tickets were of no use.

MR. BRYAN IN MADISON SQUARE.

After his speech in Madison Square Garden, Mr. Bryan took a carriage and started for the out-door stand at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Square. The wind was blowing clouds of dust in the air at this time.

The hundreds of policemen who were stationed around the outdoor speaking place could not hold back the mob. A double line of bluecoats was formed between the curb at which Mr. Bryan's carriage was to land and the speakers' platform. As Mr. Bryan's carriage approached the place the crowd broke through the ranks of the police and overran the entire street.

A gust of wind came and hundreds of hats were blown high in the air. Mr. Bryan jumped from his carriage right into the arms of the crowd. The policemen did their best without the use of sticks, and the mass of humanity were struggling for a few minutes apparently with no object in view. The welcome to Bryan by these people was a simple roar.

Chief Devery called a squad of policemen to his aid, and he charged the mob, clearing the way in front of Mr. Bryan. His march to the platform was only interrupted by cloud after cloud of dust blown on his back and in the faces of the people. He was muffled up in a black overcoat, and he presented a weird figure as he walked quickly through the lines of the struggling crowd on every side.

Bombs and skyrockets were being thrown in the air. The wind blew the sticks and the balls of fire into the faces of the crowd. Skyrockets landed near the horses of the mounted police, and they reared and plunged. One spirited animal raised himself on his haunches and pawed the air with his fore legs right over Mr. Bryan's head.

THE TRIP TO TAMMANY HALL.

During the time Mr. Bryan was speaking Chief Devery used all his force to try to clear the way for Mr. Bryan's carriage along Madison Avenue to Twenty-third Street. Fifty mounted policemen acted as his escort from this point. The carriages proceeded down Fourth Avenue to Twenty-third Street, and thence along Twenty-third Street to Third Avenue.

The crowd expected that Mr. Bryan would pass down Fourth Avenue, and the result was that thousands of people were rushing hither and thither down side streets and across the avenues without really knowing where they were going. Fleet-footed small boys dodged in and out among the horses of Mr. Bryan's escort and a half dozen of the daring ones jumped on the steps of the carriage and clung on to the rear axle. Mr. Bryan looked out once or twice, and bowed to the people.

Along Third Avenue it was simply a race between fast horses and men and boys. There was a crowd lining the streets, but not enough to stay the rush of people who wanted to run in the wake of Bryan's carriage.

An amusing incident occurred at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The old switchman, who spends his working hours perched on two soap boxes under a large umbrella with three lanterns at his side, was quietly doing his work. Bryan's carriage passed. The mass of people swept the switchman, soap boxes, lanterns, and all into the street. He was knocked down and trampled on. When he got up he swung his switch iron around his head and the crowd gave him a wide berth.

As the cavalcade approached Tammany Hall the crowds were more dense and the enthusiasm increased. Fireworks of all kinds were being exploded as the carriages were driven up in front of Tammany Hall. Mr. Bryan stepped out, followed by Mr. Croker. On the top step of the entrance to Tammany Hall Mr. Bryan took off his hat. He was smiling and seemed to be very happy at the cheering and yelling of the crowd. Richard Croker pointed up to the Tammany banner swung across Fourteenth Street.

MR. BRYAN BEHIND THE SCENES.

"Well, this is grand, isn't it?" said Mr. Bryan. He was ushered into Tammany Hall by Mr. Croker, and through the large meeting room to the side stairs. By a devious route Mr. Croker led the way up to the dressing rooms of Tony Pastor's Theatre.

The actors and actresses were there in all kinds of costumes. A vaudeville performer stood at the entrance to her dressing room, rouged and powdered in a freak way, and yelled at the top of her voice: "There goes Billy Bryan; I knew it was him. I could tell him from his looks."

This was the sign for a warm greeting by the performers. Mr. Bryan's hands were grasped by contortionists, soubrettes, bar performers, black-faced artists, and Dutch comedians, and he seemed to take it all good-naturedly. Mr. Croker laughed, and the entire party seemed to enjoy their little visit behind the scenes.

A Dutch comedian was the last to shake hands with Mr. Bryan. He said, in dialect: "Ach, mein lieber freund, you are a winner." This raised a laugh, in which Mr. Bryan joined.

The way was then led to another staircase, and soon Mr. Bryan was bowing before the audience, having entered from the doors at the rear of the platform to the hall.

At about 9:45 o'clock Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker appeared at the front entrance, having again passed behind the scenes and through the crowd of vaudeville performers.

The explosion of fireworks as the party left Tammany Hall caused the horses attached to the Bryan carriage to shy. They swerved over toward the rig in which Chief Devery traveled about the city. A dozen policemen grabbed the bits of the spirited animals and held them. Chief Devery quieted his steeds while skyrockets were being exploded under their very noses. Mr. Bryan's horses plunged over cans of red fire, and exploding bombs of great force were thrown in the air from within a foot of his carriage.

ON TO COOPER UNION.

The march along Third Avenue to Cooper Union was without incident, except that the crowd of men and boys still tried to keep up with the fleet horses.

At Cooper Union Chief Devery handled the crowd splendidly. He found no need to push or jostle the people, because he had lined up about seventy-five mounted men, and by active work they kept a large semi-circular space in front of Cooper Union clear.

Mr. Bryan left Cooper Union promptly at 10:30 o'clock and entered his carriage with William R. Hearst, Richard Croker, and James Shevlin. The door of the carriage was closed by Inspector Cross, who was in charge of the police arrangements at Cooper Union.

While Mr. Bryan was speaking inside of Cooper Union, a Socialist in the street crowd, mounted on the shoulders of sympathizers, created much amusement by preaching the gospel of the co-operative commonwealth and urging support for the Socialist propaganda.

When Mr. Bryan went through the crowd to his carriage, the air was filled with shouts and cheers. The candidate's party drove through Eighth Street and up Broadway to the Hoffman House, followed by several hundred persons running in the streets. A large number of small boys ran close to the carriage, and at times were dangerously close to the horses' heels.

Mr. Bryan carried in his hand a small nosegay of carnations, which he had received from a lady in his Cooper Union audience.

As the party reached Madison Square interrogation campaign mottoes were thrown against the Dewey arch. "All McKinley Trusts We'll Bust" and "Tammany and True Democracy" were the most frequently repeated mottoes.

Upon reaching the Hoffman House Mr. Bryan passed quickly through the crowd and went directly to his suite. Messrs. Croker, Hearst, and Shevlin bade Mr. Bryan good night a few minutes later and retired.

Mr. Bryan soon afterward received a group of newspaper men, who found him talking with Father Thomas J. Ducey. Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, and New York State Chairman Campbell were in the ante-room. Mr. Bryan's table was covered with a stack of unopened letters and telegrams, which was nearly hidden with bouquets of flowers.

MR. BRYAN WELL PLEASED.

Mr. Bryan still had on his overcoat, and his collar was wilted. He shook hands with the newspaper men, and in a very hoarse voice apologized for his appearance. He said:

"Gentlemen, if you have taken all I have said to-day you have more than any paper could print.

"The demonstration was the largest, the most enthusiastic, and the most satisfactory I have ever had. Nothing in any previous campaign or this one has ever approached it.

"In 1896 when I went from Madison Square Garden to the Bartholdi Hotel there were fewer people around the hotel than at any one of the speaking places to-night."

"In your opinion," he was asked, "what do the crowds indicate?"

"I won't," he replied.

"Do you think that a big crowd means many votes?"

"It means more votes than a small crowd," he answered, with a smile.

"What do you think of the situation in this State?"

"I will not discuss the situation in New York."

"What hopes have you of your election?" was the next question.

"I do not care to discuss that question," Mr. Bryan replied, "more than to say that at present we have the majority of the votes and we are gaining. I also think we shall hold what we now have."

With that Mr. Bryan asked to be excused from further talking.

At 11:30 o'clock the doors to Mr. Bryan's rooms were closed, and he denied himself to all callers, as he is scheduled to leave the city at 9:30 this morning. Ex-Gov. Stone, Congressman Richardson, and Dr. John H. Girdner were still with Mr. Bryan at 11:30 last night. They left fifteen minutes later, and at 12 o'clock the light in Mr. Bryan's bedroom was out.

Just before retiring he told some of his friends that he was confident of securing the Electoral vote of New York State.

SCENES IN MADISON SQUARE.

Big Space Covered by a Mighty Roaring, Surging Sea of People—No Chance for Minor Orators.

Although the entire lower eastern section of the city from Broadway to Madison Avenue and from Twenty-seventh Street to Eighth Street was alive with hurrying masses of humanity from early evening until midnight, Madison Square was the field upon which was massed the main body of the army of New York City's Democracy.

From the very hour that Bryan arrived at the Hoffman House, in the early afternoon, until nearly 10 o'clock, when, followed with a mighty roar of cheers, his carriage wheeled southward toward Tammany Hall, the square was fed by trickling rivulets of humanity that flowed in from every street until at the end fully 15,000 people were massed among the trees, in overlooking windows, on stoops, and in the phalanxes extending down debouching streets.

The crowd was made up of every kind of spectator. Thousands of workmen, with their wives and often with their children, rubbed shoulders with men of affairs. The Tenderloin had poured out its quota of young men and women. It was an enthusiastic but pre-eminently a curious crowd, and, not withstanding the cold, bleak weather, it was there to stay.

There were few characteristics to distinguish it from any great political gathering of former days. There was the usual horde of vendors of campaign buttons, whose hoarse cries, mingled with the explosions, hisses, and sputters of the fireworks, and with the cheering that broke out in isolated spots whenever and wherever a well-known political leader was seen and recognized. There were the usual groups of young college men and clerks with lusty lungs, who expressed loud their sentiments in persiflage and songs. There seemed to be an absence, however, of flags, transparencies, music, and the marching of political clubs.

It was 7 o'clock when Mr. Bryan, accompanied by his chief host, entered his carriage and proceeded toward Madison Square Garden. The appearance of the Democratic candidate as he left the hotel was the signal for the real cheering which followed him in a mighty roar and spent itself as he entered the Garden. Throughout this short trip few of the crowds that struggled and fought for places near the line of march caught even a glimpse of Mr. Bryan. The carriage was closed, and through the windows could be seen darkly four men, one of whom—Mr. Bryan—was struggling desperately to lower a window. He finally contented himself with tapping on the glass with his fingers and waving his hand at the crowds along the way.

By this time Madison Square Garden could hold no more, and the great sea of humanity swept back and concentrated itself around the stand at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, where Mr. Bryan was to make his second speech. It came with a rush and a roar, forced back and scattered the outlying lines of policemen, and surged up around the strongly buttressed stand like an angry sea beating around an island.

TRIPLE LINE OF POLICEMEN.

Inspector Thompson and Capt. Wiegand had concentrated the bulk of their forces in the immediate vicinity of the stand. The policemen, forming a solid wall three deep, held back the human sea that rolled upon it. Time and again the officers were swept off their feet in the crowd, and jammed up against the heavy railing that had been erected around the stand, but each time the lines of blue were reformed and the struggle continued. An ambulance from Bellevue Hospital had been drawn up near by for emergency, but it was not required, although the surgeons in charge were called upon to treat several people who had been cut, scratched, and bruised in the frequent scrimmages which the police were powerless to prevent.

There was a constant surging forward and back, in which hats were crushed, clothing was torn, and many spectators, including women, were more or less trampled upon. At intervals, and for no apparent reason, there swelled up a thunder of cheers which lasted several minutes, subsiding again into a dull roar above which the sharp commanding shouts of exasperated policemen, the yells of separated companions calling to each other, and the screams of frightened women could be heard.

From Twenty-sixth to Twenty-third Street, from the eastern curb of Madison Avenue to a point half way across the square, people were literally packed. Through this turbulent, shifting sea platoons of mounted and unmounted police managed to keep clear a narrow lane toward which all eyes were turned, as it was along this desperately defended pathway that the orator of the evening was to make his way to Madison Square Garden.

It was a harvest time for pickpockets, and hundreds of these industrious artists plied their calling in as many different parts of the crowd with little fear of detection. The average spectator was kept fully occupied in keeping track of his coat and hat, and had little time or opportunity to safeguard his valuables. Policemen in plain clothes were sprinkled about through the crowd for such emergencies, but these in many cases were lifted off their feet and carried helplessly along the various currents, and there were comparatively few arrests made.

A cabman in some manner had his vehicle caught in an unusually congested part of the crowd, and he and his horse struggled helplessly for twenty minutes endeavoring to extricate themselves. People swarmed over the vehicle like ants. The cabman endeavored to fight them off, and was thrown from his cab and severely beaten and trampled before a squad of policemen came to his rescue. It took the officers several minutes to extricate the cab from the crowd.

As the hour of 9 o'clock drew near with no change in the situation, signs of impatience began to be observed, and the police force went at its work with redoubled energy. Far back toward the outskirts of the throng came impatient shouts of "Bryan!" "Bryan!" This cry was gradually taken up and grew in volume until it became a great roar, which rose and fell until the spouting of red fire at the Garden entrance gave evidence that the supreme moment, the arrival of the Democratic candidate, was at hand.

An instant later the police guard galloped up the narrow lane, followed by the carriages that the multitude had waited for. The vehicles were closed in upon behind by a surging, shouting throng, and for the next few moments, while the speaker was mounting the stand, no single word was distinguishable, all were swallowed up in the thunder of human voices.

TROUBLES OF MINOR SPEAKERS.

Meanwhile the speakers who had been filling in time on the stand had had a hard time. At about 7 o'clock Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, who was supposed to preside at this meeting, stepped forward and raised his hands to command silence. It was one of the hardest jobs that Mr. Keller ever had. The crowd wanted to hear Mr. Bryan. It did not care a rap about the other speakers. Consequently between 7 and 9:05 o'clock, when the Democratic candidate finally appeared, more interruptions broke loose than the Democratic spellbinders and time-fillers-in usually have to contend with.

After several attempts, Mr. Keller introduced John M. Quinn.

"Gentlemen—er, and ladies," began Mr. Quinn, who put in the ladies as an afterthought, seeing bunches of feathers here and there in the moving mass; "Gentlemen and Ladies: William J. Bryan will be the next President of the United States. He—"

Here a rat-a-tat-boom-sis-bang! drowned his words and a fusillade of Roman candles and mines suddenly went off in the cleared space leading from the street to the stand's entrance. It scattered the mass for a moment, threw the police up against the railing surrounding the stand, and a few dozen candle balls, misdirected, headed straight for those on the platform. A roar broke forth, but, never daunted, Mr. Quinn kept on speaking, though nobody heard a word.

"Order! order!" commanded Mr. Keller, stepping forward, and then, appealingly, "You—must—keep—order."

"Order! order!" came back in a good-natured roar, while the speaker looked helpless. Mr. Quinn went on for two minutes. He was interrupted by a cry, "There's a man down. He's dying."

Just before this a weak-looking man had been raising ructions by waving his hat and yelling, "Rah for Bryan!" He was suddenly seen to disappear and the cry arose. Three policemen forced their way in, pushing right and left.

"Give him air!" yelled those nearest. But the crowd kept pushing.

"Order! order!" called the Chairman in a loud voice, leaning over the railing. "There's a man dying in the crowd. Haven't you any decency?"

At this juncture the police had worked their way back leading a wild-eyed man who fought at every step and waved a battered hat and yelled "Rah for Bryan!" He was pushed from one policeman to another fighting, and finally landed far in the street. He was the dying man. Mr. Keller sat down with mingled emotions. Mr. Quinn had had enough and sat down, too.

"No man can speak against a hurricane," said he, jabbing his hat down hard on his head.

Daniel J. Cavanaugh and Assistant District Attorneys Gordon and Osborne, Walter M. Chandler, and ex-Congressman J. H. Lewis, spoke under equally difficult conditions until Mr. Bryan arrived.

Mr. Bryan spoke about five minutes, but the crowd was noisy and did not give him the attention he evidently had looked for. Suddenly turning from the front of the stand to the rear, he bowed to the thousands waiting there and then sought his carriage, bound for Tammany Hall.

THOUSANDS CHEER A WELCOME TO BRYAN.

Enthusiastic Demonstration in Madison Square Garden—Ears Only for the Candidate.

Madison Square Garden, with all its history of large assemblages, of meetings of all kinds and for all purposes, never held such a crowd as that which last night was packed within its four walls to hear Mr. Bryan speak to them on the issues on which he appealed for their suffrages. From the time that the doors of the Garden were thrown open at 5:30 o'clock until 7:15, when the booming of rockets outside and the roar of the populace heard faintly within, announced that the candidate and his party were without, men and women passed into the great auditorium in a steady stream.

There were 12,000 seats provided, and beyond the range of these were great open spaces into which the late comers massed themselves, shoulder to shoulder, until they stood as a living mass to the uttermost limits of the place. At least 15,000 persons were in Madison Square Garden last night.

They had come to hear Bryan talk. They would have none other. Edward M. Shepard, who presided and who had prepared a three-column speech, was vociferously forced to bring his address to a close when he had gone but one-third of the journey.

A long set of resolutions that followed, beginning at each paragraph, "We hold," or "We protest," or "We declare," got the same kind of a reception. The crowd had come to hear Bryan, and naught but Bryan would satisfy it.

Comparisons between the appearance and reception of the candidate last night and four years ago, when he stood in the same place and addressed a throng of lesser proportions, were inevitable. Mr. Bryan has grown in girth and had lost much of his hair. There is a large bald spot on his occiput, and where his hirsute adornment still remains it has been cut short, and is no longer worn in the Western style of four years ago, when it curled over his collar.

Four years ago Mr. Bryan read from manuscript, and he failed to hold his audience as he held them last night, when for one hour and fifteen minutes he spoke extemporaneously and without once consulting a note.

He looked ten years older than he did four years ago. The clear-cut and incisive features which became so well known in the last campaign are being blotted out by flesh that has collected about Mr. Bryan's jaws. Four years of speechmaking has made his voice hoarse, and there were few of the same kind of ringing periods that there were in 1896.

The crowd marveled at his endurance, which served him so that at the end of his speech he was quite as impassioned and active as when he began.

Mr. Bryan was plainly dressed. He wore a short black sack coat, from the outside pocket of which he drew his handkerchief from time to time. A low collar and a narrow blue tie were about his neck, and from below a carnation in his buttonhole depended a long silk badge of the kind worn by the Reception Committee.

MR. BRYAN'S RECEPTION.

When Mr. Bryan entered the hall and appeared on the platform nearly every man, woman, and child had a flag and a voice, and both were raised for fully twelve minutes. The acclaim was not a cheer nor a shout. It was a combination of every kind of noise. It came in waves and subsided for a best itself against the walls, and rolled back in reverberating echoes. Again and again it was taken up, and above it all the stamping of 30,000 feet sounded like the roll of an earthquake.

The most beautiful part of the reception, however, was the waving of flags. Thousands and thousands of them—nearly every person had two—waved back and forth and fluttered and shook with the strength of the emotion of their holders. From the floor there was a waving sea of them; they fluttered from balconies and from boxes until the air was a waving, fluttering mass of red, white, and blue.

The decorations of the Garden were in the same patriotic color scheme. From the top balcony depended shields bearing the coats of arms of the States. Above these were stands of colors. Red, white, and blue bunting was festooned from every point. It covered the walls and speakers' stand, above which were suspended portraits of Bryan, Stevenson, Stanchfield, and Mackey, and execrable portraits they were.

At 6 o'clock, when the Garden was already half full, the "We Wish to Remain Free People," was suddenly flashed out in electric lights, and the first burst of enthusiasm rolled over the Garden.

There were many women in the audience, in spite of the fact that these like the men took chances of getting seats, none but those in the boxes having been reserved. Yet with all the great throng there was admirable order and less crowding and pushing than might have been expected. There were policemen everywhere. They kept the crowd in order, and the early comers had no trouble in getting seats. In the boxes there were many women in fashionable gowns and men in evening dress. All joined in the welcome to Mr. Bryan, a welcome that swelled itself out in exhaustion before it subsided.

At 7 o'clock the great hall was packed to its limit, and the impatience of the audience manifested itself at several false alarms that the candidate had arrived. At each of these false alarms there was the wildest enthusiasm, that gave a hint of what could be expected when Mr. Bryan should finally come in view. When the band stationed in the far balcony struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" every person in the audience rose, and the flags fluttered in measured time to the melody. At "Dixie" there was another burst of applause that increased when it was shouted about that Bryan had arrived.

It was just 7:15 when the shouts of "Here they come!" sent a thrill through the audience and brought men and women to their feet. Hats were doffed at the entrance under the platform, which was on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the building, midway between Madison and Fourth Avenues, and a moment later a sight of the gray head of Richard Croker emerging from the entrance told that the moment had arrived. Mr. Croker was closely followed by Mr. Bryan, who was detained for a moment at the entrance, while those nearest to him tried to shake his hand. Behind them came Mayor Van Wyck, arm in arm with Edward M. Shepard, and then followed the others who had been dining at the Hoffman House.

A GREAT ROAR OF WELCOME.

As they hurried up the stairs and emerged on the platform that great roar of welcome burst forth.

Mr. Croker stood for a moment, and his eyes swept the place as though in an endeavor to see whether all had been arranged according to his orders. There was a broad smile on his face, and he nodded his head with approval at that waving sea of color below him.

There was a light in Mr. Bryan's eyes that told of his gratification. He, too, wore a broad smile, and his head bobbed affirmatively from time to time as he surveyed the scene. He sat down, and a moment later rose to take off his overcoat. The roars broke out again and again, and the smile on Mr. Bryan's face broadened at each successive outbreak.

On the platform Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of the meeting, hurried about arranging things. Mr. Croker and Mr. Bryan kept looking about to all points of the hall, and as their eyes met they nodded to each other in approval. A minute later Mr. Croker was seen to rise and pound vigorously with a mallet on the table in front of him. Every one saw the motion, but the sound was drowned in the general acclaim. One stentorian-voiced auditor proposed "Three cheers for Croker!" and again came that combined shout and the tramping of feet like an earthquake's roll.

All the while Mr. Croker pounded away with his mallet, and finally his lips were seen to move. If he said anything, those within ten feet of him did not hear a word.

MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

It appeared that he had formally opened the meeting, for when he sat down Mr. Shepard, the Chairman, came forward, manuscript in hand, and waited for the applause to subside.

When he began to speak it was at once evident that his voice would not carry through that great hall, which was now heavy with tobacco smoke, for "Smoking not allowed" was honored more in the breach than in the observance.

When he said "The welcome which Greater New York extends this evening to the eloquent defender of American liberty, is indeed far different from that which first met him in this hall in the campaign of 1896," there was a burst of applause from those who heard it, and which those in the far part of the hall took up.

Mr. Shepard went on to define the issues, but the audience was getting restless. Already many in that throng had sat for two hours in the hall and had waited many other hours outside, all to hear Bryan talk, and they began to manifest their impatience. Calls for Bryan came from all parts of the house.

Mr. Shepard went on, in the teeth of opposition, slowly reading his speech, and he worked the audience up again when he spoke of "military imperialism and plutocratic commercialism," and said that the Democratic candidate would be elected. But when he began again to speak of the issues the crowd broke all bounds of propriety and howled for Bryan as one man. Then Mr. Shepard suddenly cut his speech short, turned to Mr. Croker and said a word, and sat down.

IMPATIENT AT RESOLUTIONS.

Then Thomas F. Smith faced the assemblage. He held in his hand a long list of printed resolutions, and the audience eyed him askance. His first sentence brought forth a roar of applause. "The Democracy of New York," he read, "joyfully welcomes to the metropolis and the State the intrepid and steadfast leader of the National Democracy, William Jennings Bryan, and pledges to his candidacy for the Presidency of the United States its united, enthusiastic, and invincible support."

From that time on Mr. Smith had trouble. Half of what he read could not be heard for the shouts for Bryan. When he shouted "We

MR. BRYAN MAKES FOUR SPEECHES

Treats of Prosperity and Full Dinner Pail Appeal.

WOULD SUPPRESS TRUSTS

Imperialism and America's Policy in the Philippines.

He Accuses the Republican Party of Refusing to Face Issues and of Appealing to What It Has Not Brought About.

Mr. Bryan, upon being introduced at Madison Square Garden, spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The presence of this vast audience to-night indicates an interest in this campaign which is gratifying to all who realize the importance of the questions involved. I am not vain enough to believe that any large part of your enthusiasm is intended as a personal tribute to the candidates, for in a cause like this the individual counts for nothing except as he may be the instrument used by the people to carry out their own will.

I am glad to defend our cause in this great centre of population, of industry, and of wealth. To say that the people gathered here who support our cause are the enemies of honest wealth is a slander which could not be uttered without the one who uttered it knew it to be false. [Applause.]

We are not opposed to that wealth which comes as the reward of honest toil, and is enjoyed by those who give to society something in return for that which society bestows upon them. The Democratic Party to-day is not only not the enemy of honest wealth, but the Democratic Party to-day is the best friend of that wealth that represents ability of muscle or of mind employed in its accumulation.

We draw the line between honest wealth and predatory. We draw the line between that wealth which is a just compensation for services rendered and that wealth which simply measures the advantage which some citizen has taken over many citizens, [applause,] and no honest industry, no honest occupation, no honest man need fear the success of the Democratic Party. [Applause.]

The Democratic Party shows its honesty by stating what it believes and telling the people what it will do. Compare our platform with the Republican platform, and any candid man must say that through our platform runs the evidence of sincerity and through the Republican platform runs the evidence of hypocrisy. Our platform deals with the conditions now before the country, and when we present an indictment we present a remedy. The Republican Party spends its time congratulating itself upon the existence of things which it did not cause and shirking responsibility for things which it has done.

The Republican Party to-day is not prepared to make a fight on any question before the country. [Cheers.] And if you want proof, let me remind you that the Republican Party to-day, instead of presenting any great principle and defending it, is presenting an appeal to every class of people supposed to be approachable in any direction.

THE DINNER-PAIL APPEAL.

The Republican Party goes to the laboring man and says to him, "What do you need except a full dinner pail?" [Applause.] The Republican Party assumes that the laboring man is all stomach, and has neither head nor heart. [Applause.] The Republican Party assumes that a laboring man is like the hog that squeals when it is hungry and sleeps when it is full. [Laughter.] It tells the laboring man that he has plenty to eat, and that therefore he should not be interested in any question that concerns his Government or the policies pursued by his Government.

The laboring man has more than appetite. The laboring man, made in the image of his Creator, wants more than a full dinner pail and a place to sleep. [Prolonged applause.] The laboring man wants shorter hours of labor that he may be with his family more. [Applause.] He wants protection from the blacklist and from government by injunction. [Applause.] He wants arbitration of his differences with capital, and he wants a representative in the President's Cabinet [applause] that labor's voice may be always heard in the official household of the Chief Executive. [A voice: "You are the man we want."]

And what answer does the Republican Party give to these demands of the laboring man? It tells him the advantages or gives him the assurance that he will have a full dinner pail, and it assures him that there will be a large army to make him satisfied with his full dinner pail. [Applause.] I shall speak of the army question later. I only mention it now that you may understand that the only answer that the laboring man has received made by the party in power.

The Republican Party appeals to the farmer and says to him, "Don't you know that it has rained, that the weather has been good, and that the crops have been bountiful?" and suggests to him that that could only be the case, or only the case, because the Republican Party is a silent partner with the Almighty. [Applause, with cries of "Go on."] But the fact is that the Republican Party instead of being the silent partner makes all the noise and the Almighty gives the silent part. [Applause.]

THE FARMER'S PROSPERITY.

When you go out West they tell you how prosperous the laboring man is down East, and when you come down East they tell you how prosperous the farmer is out West. [Applause.] I came East a few weeks ago and was amazed to learn of my own prosperity as a farmer. [Applause.]

I am not a farmer. [Laughter.] I am an agriculturist. [Laughter and applause.] I have heard it stated that a farmer made his money on the farm and spent it in town, while the agriculturist made his money in town and spent it on the farm, and according to that definition I am an agriculturist.

I read in The New York Tribune a dispatch from Lincoln telling of a wonderful oat crop upon my farm. It said that I had raised 120 acres of oats, that they yielded forty bushels to the acre, that I sold them for 30 cents a bushel, and that the money received for the crop was more than I had paid for the land, and then it was stated that I was just a sample of what was going on on the farm. It was stated that the farmers were getting so rich that they were all going into the Republican Party, the only rich man's party. [Laughter.]

Now I would not talk about my farm except that it is necessary in self-defense. Instead of having 120 bushels of oats I had five. Instead of getting forty bushels to the acre, they have not been threshed yet, and I do not know what they will yield. Instead of selling them for 30 cents a bushel they were worth less than 20 in Nebraska, when the item appeared, and instead of paying only $6 an acre for the land, it cost me a little over $100. With these corrections The Tribune's account is correct. [Laughter.]

And if I am just a sample of what is going on on the farm, I have some idea of what is going on, but, my friends, I only mentioned this to show you the exaggeration the Republican papers and speakers resort to when they attempt to make a show of prosperity.

THE PROSPERITY ARGUMENT.

They say we are prosperous. Who is "we"? There is no doubt that the Republican Administration is good for some, but who is "we"? [Cries of "Hanna, Hanna."] Don't trifle with a great name. [Laughter.] The army contractor can be prosperous under the Republican Administration. The trust magnate can be prosperous under the Republican Administration. The man who gets special privileges at the hands of the Government can prosper under the Republican Administration. The man who can use the instrumentality of the Government for private gains and the Government itself for public plunder can profit under the Republican Administration. [Applause.]

But I deny that the wealth producers of this country are enjoying their share of the Government's productions. Take the farmer, and take the prices that prevail, and see how long it would take a farmer to accumulate a portion that would be large enough to class him among the rich men of the Nation. Take the laboring man and see how long it would take him, working at the wages he gets, to earn enough to make him independent. Tell me that the farmer prospers when every decade shows that he possesses a less and less percentage of the wealth of the country. Tell me the laboring man is prosperous when the laboring man must send his son and his daughter to work to help support the family, when they ought to be in school. [Great applause.]

Is this prosperity? [Cries of "No, no."] My friends, when conditions are satisfactory the head of the family will be able to earn enough for the whole family, and not before. [Applause.] But while these conditions prevail among the great mass of the people there are some accumulating fortunes with a rapidity never known before in the history of this country or in the history of the world, for the world has no example such as is being furnished by unjust legislation in this country.

And when we challenge public attention to what is going on, the Republicans refuse to meet the issue. We call attention to the fact that the trusts have grown under this Administration more rapidly than before; that more have been created under the protection of this Administration than in all the previous history of the country, and the Republicans refuse to meet the issue.

REPUBLICANS AND TRUSTS.

Read the letter of acceptance of the Republican candidate, and you will find that he spends more time warning you not to hurt the good trusts than he does telling you how to hurt the bad ones. [Applause.] Read the letter of acceptance of the Republican candidate for Vice President. [Hisses and groans. A prolonged pause.] Please don't delay me; I have three other speeches to make, and I want to talk a while here yet. [Applause.]

Read the letter of the Republican candidate for Vice President, and you will find he spends more time denouncing those who denounce the trusts than he does in denouncing the trusts themselves, and Mr. Hanna, the head of the Republican Party. [Groans and hisses.] Why, my friends, really this disrespect! this disrespect! [Laughter.] Mr. Hanna says there are no trusts. Are you going to send a man out to hunt the trusts who knows where every trust treasure is, but says there is no trust? [A voice: "We will send you."] My friends, you cannot expect relief from the Republican Party. [A voice: "That is so."] The President, in his inaugural address in March, 1897, used the language which I am going to read to you:

> Indemnity should be granted to none who violate the law, whether municipalities, corporations, or communities, and as the Constitution imposes upon the President the duty of its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of the provisions, I shall endeavor to carry them carefully into effect. The declaration of the party now restored to power has been from the first in opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade among our citizens, and it has supported such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their trade and unjust rates of transportation. This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry them into effect.

There is a promise to enforce existing laws and to recommend new laws. I charge that the President has neither enforced the existing laws nor recommended new ones. His Attorney General draws his salary and permits the trusts to grow and oppress the people. And the President has allowed four sessions of Congress to convene and adjourn, and has never yet recommended a remedy for the trust, and the Republicans who are determined to support the ticket, no matter what the President does, no matter what Republican officials do, no matter what position the party takes, are now refusing to discuss the trust question. The nearest approach that you can get a Republican to the trust question is to get him to say that there are good trusts and bad trusts, and then he will make affidavit that he cannot tell the difference between them. [Laughter.]

TOUCHES UPON THE ICE TRUST.

But, my friends, one thing has pained me much—that is to see how little confidence Republicans have in the veracity of Mr. Hanna, for while Hanna says there is no trust, every Republican knows there is an Ice Trust.

Now, if these are no trusts, how can there be an Ice Trust, and if there is an Ice Trust, how can it be true that there are no trusts? But, my friends, the peculiar thing about it is this, that every Republican, no matter in what part of the Union he is, knows that there is an Ice Trust, but he does not know that there is a Standard Oil Trust, a Sugar Trust, a Beef Trust, a Cracker Trust, a trust in nearly everything that the people have to use.

Why is this? Why is it that the Republicans know so little about trusts that are as broad as the Nation, but know so much about the Ice Trust? But the fact is that here in New York you have a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature, and if they did their duty there would be no trust, neither ice nor anything else. [Cheers.]

We had an Ice Trust in Nebraska. It came to the attention of the Attorney General, who is a Democrat, elected on the fusion ticket. He called my attention to that in May; he commenced suit against it, and on the first day of August the Ice Trust dissolved. But they don't do that here in New York. If any Republican tells you that the Ice Trust is hurting the people, you tell them that you have so much confidence in the Republican Governor that you know that he would not be out West making speeches if the people were suffering from the Ice Trust. [Cheers.]

The Republicans have no plans to destroy trusts. We have. We say put on the free list every trust-made article, in order that a trust can no longer hide behind a tariff wall and plunder people at home with high prices, while it sells abroad in competition with the world. But I am not willing merely to stop extortion. To my mind the greatest objection to the trust is not that it raises prices. That is bad, but there is something worse.

INDUSTRIAL DESPOTISM.

My greatest objection to the trust is that the trust is closing the door of opportunity against our young men and condemning the boys of this country to perpetual clerkship. To-day we are approaching a period of industrial despotism where a few men will control each great branch of industry, when every person who buys finished products will buy at the trust price, where every person who furnishes raw material will furnish it at the trust price, and where every man who works for wages will work for the wages fixed by the trusts, and when that condition is complete and a Republican Party not only does not stop it, but encourages it—when that condition is complete then hundreds of thousands of laboring men, instead of addressing their appeal to the Almighty, will have to pray to the trust magnates, "Give us this day our daily bread." [Cheers.]

When a man who has worked years in making himself proficient at some work has but one employer—if when he loses employment under that one man he must go out and commence life over, with no advantage from all his experience—he ceases to be a free man, he becomes the serf of the man who employs him, and if he should happen to get employment with some well-known syndicate, that syndicate will threaten to close down and discharge him if he refuses to vote as the syndicate dictates to him. [Applause.]

A Government of the people, by the people, and for the people is impossible under the reign of the trusts. I want you to believe me when I say that I am more interested in this campaign as a citizen than I am as a candidate, more interested as a father than I am as a Democrat. [Applause.] I have a son and I have daughters. I don't know what my son will be, I don't know what my sons-in-law will be, I don't want a Government good only for lawyers or bankers or trust magnates.

I want a Government that will clamp a hope in the heart of every child born in the world and give every being something to live for. [Cheers.] If I can leave to my children a Government which will protect them in the enjoyment of life and liberty and in the pursuit of happiness, and guarantee to them a fair share of the proceeds of their own toil, I will leave to my children a richer inheritance than ever a trust magnate that ever lived, if he left his fortune and the law by which he robbed others to get it.

HE SUGGESTS AN EMBLEM.

If I were choosing an emblem which would represent our right against industrial monopoly, I would take the mother with her child in her arms. I need not tell you that the mother loves her child. I need not tell you that from the moment when her life hangs in the balance at the child's birth until death takes one or the other, there is no moment of her waking hours when that child is out of the mother's thought. What is the mother raising her child for? It is with the hope that that child may make the most of life's opportunities. It is the hope that that child may be its own master, and may have some chance to work out a glorious destiny.

Republicans, if you be here, I dare you to shut the door upon the humblest child and take away from it the possibility of being independent. [Cheers.] I am not satisfied to stop extortion, I want to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. [Cries of "Good!" and cheers.] I do not believe that God ever made a man good enough to stand at the head of a private monopoly and fix for his own profit the price of a necessary of life. [Cheers.]

And now let me show you how much afraid our opponents are of the trust question. When we strike at private monopoly, instead of daring to defend, they ask us if we are opposed to patent laws. There isn't the man who has sense enough to be janitor in the editor's office who does not know that our fight is not against the patent laws that give a man the chance to make something out of his own genius; our fight is against that great monopoly that confers no blessing on the human race, but corners everything it can and makes victims of every human being within its reach.

A patent law expires at a certain time. The excuse they have for the patent law is and has ever been that it encourages invention. And yet to-day you will find the Republicans are trying to hide behind the patent laws and trying to say that we are striking at the patent field. We say we are opposed to private monopoly. Why don't they defend the Standard Oil Trust? There is one of the things we are striking at. Why don't they defend the Sugar Trust? Why don't they defend the hundred or more trusts that control the price of things people must use?

We want to make it impossible for any private monopoly to exist, and I believe it could be done. If a monopoly is confined to a State, then the State can deal with it, but the moment it crosses the State line, the Federal Government ought to deal with it. [Applause.]

WOULD SQUEEZE WATER OUT OF STOCK.

We propose, then, that any private corporation organized in any State cannot be allowed to go outside of the State of its origin, or else it must take out a license from the Federal Government, and before that license is granted we propose that the water shall be squeezed out of the stock [applause,] and the corporation shall show that it is not trying to monopolize any branch of business.

Why not squeeze the water out of the stock? Is there a laboring man who can object to squeezing the water out of the stock of a corporation? Why, if a laboring man works for a corporation that has watered stock, doesn't he know that that corporation must collect enough from the people to pay for its fictitious capital? That if a corporation shall have no watered stock the corporation could spend more in wages than it does, but instead of paying money in wages it pays money in dividends never invested in the enterprise. Why can the farmer object to squeezing the water out of the stock of a corporation? The farmer cannot water the field or his farm. What business man can object to squeezing the water out of the stock of a corporation? The business man cannot inflate the value of the goods upon his shelves. We shall squeeze the water out of the stock. There will be a flood for a while, but there will be honest corporations afterward.

And why not require the corporation to show that it is not attempting to monopolize any brunch of business? If it is going out to deal in inter-State commerce why not compel it to show that it is going out for good and not to prey upon the public? I believe with this remedy you can destroy every private monopoly now in existence and prevent the creation of a new one.

But if you have a better plan than I have it. I will take your plan if it is better, for I want to make it impossible for any monopoly to exist. But, my friends, I am aware that when a person discusses an economic question there are some who don't care to worry their minds about such a subject, but, my friends, it is wiser to look ahead and protect yourselves than not to look ahead and suffer from experience.

Solomon has given us a proverb: "The wise man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the foolish pass on and are punished." It is a great idea, and you ought to remember it in that form, but if you cannot I will condense it so that you can, and I ask you to help us overthrow the trusts now, you will remember this proverb some future day after you have had experience. This proverb condensed reads like this: "The wise man gets the idea into his head, the foolish man gets it in the neck." [Laughter.]

QUESTION OF IMPERIALISM.

But, my friends, let me invite your attention to a new question that the people have never considered in any previous campaign. Shall we have a large army in the United States? [Cries of "No! No!"] How many did we have in the standing army in 1896—25,000—and the President asked for 100,000 in December, 1898, and if anybody tells you that the President called for that army because of the story of the war in the Philippines, you tell him that the President asked for the army two months before war broke out in the Philippine Islands. Why did they ask for that army two months before war broke out? Was it because they knew that there would be war? Was it because that they knew imperialism meant war and bloodshed? Or did they want the army whether they had war or not? What was their reason? I had only heard two reasons given for a large army, and one of them is not given in public by Republican speakers; and yet if you would inquire among those who stand at the head of the syndicates you will find there is a domestic reason, sometimes urged in private, for a larger army in this country. Why is it? To protect us from the Indians? No. The less Indians we have the more soldiers the Republicans want. [Laughter.]

Why do we need a large army in this country? There is but one domestic reason. If the army is not to be kept busy in foreign lands, subjugating people or holding them under our dominion, then the army must be engaged here either in idleness or in action, and if it is in idleness, then you are supporting people who are idle, and if the army is in action, what action can you suppose an army can be called upon for in this country for domestic purposes?

WHY AN ARMY IS WANTED.

I believe that one of the reasons that they want a large army is to build a fort in this city and use the army to suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation. [Applause.]

But, my friends, that argument will not be made in the campaign. What argument do we hear that we need the army in order to carry on an imperial policy? You never voted for a large army. You never voted for an imperial policy, and the President asked for this army before the question had ever been submitted to the American people. In 1896 the treaty had not been signed, and the Republican Party had not announced its policy in the Philippine Islands, and yet before this policy was decided on by the Republican people a Republican President had asked for a permanent, not a temporary, army, a permanent army of a hundred thousand.

They want you to indorse that imperial policy. They want the splendors of the empire. They want to hear the tramp of armies, they want the glory of crowning heroes returning home, their thanks and their plaudits.

The Republicans want the drum to beat so that it can be heard around the world. We want the light of liberty to shine so brightly here that it will be seen around the world and everywhere inspire people. [Applause.] And everywhere it should inspire people to fight, to secure the right to govern themselves.

I repeat, you never voted for an imperial policy, and yet if you vote the Republican ticket this Fall you will vote for an imperial policy. The Republicans say that we are just raising a scarecrow; that we are trying to frighten the people—that may be, but, my friends, we are not telling you what may be done. We tell you what has been done.

THE PORTO RICAN LAW.

The Porto Rican law is framed upon European ideas, not upon American principles. [Applause.] Why did we rebel against Great Britain? Because she taxed us without representation and governed us without the consent of the governed. That Porto Rican bill taxes Porto Ricans without representation and governs them without the consent of the governed. No king, no despot, no tyrant in the world's history ever asserted a doctrine more dangerous and more damnable than that which underlies the Porto Rican bill. [Cheers.]

According to that doctrine, the President is bigger than the Constitution. Beware, my friends, of a President when he becomes greater than the Constitution, for when a President becomes greater than the Constitution there is no place where you can draw the line. It will become all President and no Constitution. [A Voice—"Right." Cheers.]

But Republicans may say that they are not going to treat the Filipinos as they have treated the Porto Ricans; but, my friends, if you look in their platform you will find there the same doctrine stated. What are they going to do with the Filipinos? They are going to give them as large a measure of self-government as their welfare and our duties will permit. Who is to decide their welfare! We. Who is to decide our duty? We. What has the Filipino to do with it? [Laughter.] Nothing at all.

They do not dare defend that plank, and I am afraid, before this campaign is over, that they will try to prove that that was not written by the Republican Convention at all; that it was put in there by some one who had no authority.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

I will tell you why I believe this. Because they have already tried to escape responsibility for the ratification of the treaty and for the continuance of the war in the Philippine Islands. Why, they used to say that we were going to the Philippine Islands to carry out a divine purpose, and now they say that we would not be there at all if I had not helped ratify the treaty. They have tried to prove that I secured a ratification of the treaty, but they cannot do it, for no Senator will say that he voted for it because he favored it. But I can prove by Senator Wellington, a Republican, without whose vote it could not have been ratified, that he would not have voted for it but for the fact that the President promised him that the Philippine Islands would not be held permanently.

But, my friends, I am perfectly willing to assume responsibility for the ratification of the treaty, and if the Republicans are not willing to assume responsibility for the ratification of their own treaty, let them admit that their President could not have carried his policy through but for the aid of a man whom he defeated for the Presidency. But if I assume responsibility for the ratification, the Republicans ought to assume that responsibility for the making of the treaty and for what has happened since.

I did not make the treaty. I am not responsible for a treaty that gave independence to the Cubans and denied it to the Filipinos. The President is responsible for that, and if he had given to the Filipinos the same assurance of independence that he gave to the Cubans not a gun would have been fired in Manila and those people would have been our friends to-day.

When the treaty came before the Senate it was necessary to reject it or to ratify it. To reject it would be to throw it back into the hands of the President. To ratify it would be to place the subject into the hands of the American people, and I preferred to trust the American people to deal honestly with the Filipinos rather than to trust the President to make another treaty.

That treaty severed the chains of connection with the Filipinos according to European ideas. But that treaty could not confer upon us a title to the Philippines, because we must deal with the Filipinos according to American principles, and not according to European ones. There never has been a moment from that time to this when we could not have promised the Filipinos independence and stopped the war and brought our soldiers home and made this Nation respected abroad. [Applause.] And when I heard the ratification of the treaty, I urged the passage of such a resolution, and that resolution was defeated by the vote of a Republican Vice President.

INDEPENDENCE FOR FILIPINOS.

My friends, we can to-day do what the Republican Party ought to have done, and our platform declares that we shall do it. And I have declared that the first act of my Administration will be to cause Congress to come together and ask Congress to do now what it ought to have done a year and a half ago. [Great applause.]

But, my friends, as to the second objection, they say that there would be no war in the Philippine Islands now but for this campaign. They say but for the hope of my election the Filipinos would lay down their arms in despair. They do me too much honor. They say that I have placed in the hearts of the Filipinos the hatred of foreign domination.

Oh, my friends, if I am guilty of this charge, then who is responsible for the fact that our forefathers fought the same battle a hundred years before I was born? If I am responsible, who is responsible for the fact that the Cubans were thirty years fighting the same battle before they ever heard my name. Who is responsible for the fact that the Filipinos issued a declaration of independence patterned after ours, before I was a candidate for the Presidency? Who is responsible for these things?

Why, if the Republicans would read the speeches of Abraham Lincoln they would know that it is God Himself who planted in every human heart the love of liberty. [Great applause.] They would know that it was the Almighty who, when He gave life to the Filipino, gave him the love of liberty. They should know that it was God who linked together in every human breast life and liberty, and what God has joined together, let not the Republican Party rend asunder. [Great applause.]

Now I say I am afraid that the Republicans will try to lay upon some Democrat the responsibility for that plank in the platform in which they promised to deal with the Filipinos as England dealt with us. Take the proclamation of King George III. and compare it with the Republican platform, and you cannot tell the difference between them. [Laughter.] Yes, if you get them mixed, you cannot tell which is the Republican platform and which is the King's proclamation. Is it not astonishing that any party would stand for such a doctrine? But, my friends, it is not astonishing that the party that stands for the doctrine is not willing to defend it, and when they charge that we are attacking the principles of justice, they try to draw us into a discussion of the money question. Be prepared to meet them on any question, but, my friends, they should not be permitted to avoid this overshadowing, far-reaching issue that they themselves have made a part of this campaign.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

If you want to see the sordid level upon which the Republican Party would fight this campaign just see how they have insisted that it is more important that you have a gold standard than that you live in a republic.

My friends, they were terribly worried in 1896 for fear we would have a fifty-cent dollar period. Now they have given us an 85 per cent. citizen in Porto Rico and won't tell us what per cent. the Filipino is to have.

They said in 1896 that they were afraid we could not have a double standard of money. Now they want a double standard of Government, a republic here and a despotism 7,000 miles away. [Cheers.]

They said in 1896 they were afraid we could not maintain an exact parity between the white metal and the yellow. Now they are not worried about the difficulty of maintaining parity between a white citizen here and a yellow subject in the Philippine Islands. Why is it?

It is because they put the dollar above the man and make money more precious than human blood. [Deafening applause.] In a self-governing republic people can have any domestic system they want, and if they suffer from a bad system it is within their power to correct it; but when you deny the doctrine that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, then what assurance have you that you would ever be able to correct any of the evils of which we complain?

The Republican Party to-day is proclaiming the Hamiltonian doctrine. Hamilton said that the people were divided into two classes, the well-born and those not so well born, [laughter,] and that the well born were born to rule and that the not so well born were born to be ruled, and the Republican Party to-day is asserting the same doctrine. It is asserting the doctrine that we belong to the well-born class, and we must rule the people who are not so well born. Beware, beware of the doctrine that some are well born and some not, for when you once establish that doctrine you have to keep your pedigree with you all the time to show you belong to the ruling class. [Laughter and prolonged applause.]

The same power that can take the Constitution from a foreign Government can take it from an American, and if you are willing to take it from others, you have no right to complain if it is taken from you.

TITLE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

What title have we to the Filipino? Did we buy him or did we get him by force? When did we get the right to buy people? When did we buy the right to govern people? Why, my friends, you not only assert the right to buy people, but, after you buy them, you refuse to give them the blessings of your Government. You are not going to give the Filipino the blessings of our Government. You are going to curse him with a Government that you would not live under.

Did you buy from Spain? Why, when you bought Spain had nothing to sell. When you bought Filipinos she did not own a Filipino. All she could sell you was a license to hunt in the Philippines, where she had been hunting for 300 years. And if she had a title, what was it? A title based on force. And when you buy a title based on force you have no better title than you would have if you went out and secured it by force itself. Can a big man thrash a little man and then own him? That is the big man's doctrine. No little man ever asserts such a doctrine. Can a big nation thrash a little nation and then own it? That is the big nation's doctrine. No little nation ever asserts it.

And if you believe that there is glory and honor in imperialism, let me tell you that whenever a nation becomes an imperialistic nation, it becomes a coward. It never attacks a nation of its size, but always jumps on to some little nation and subjugates it. We have no title to the Filipino that is good according to our doctrine. If Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, you can neither buy the right to govern people nor get it by force.

But what are you going to do with the Filipino when you get him? Kill him? No, you don't dare to do that because that destroys the trade argument. You cannot trade with dead people; you have got to let the Filipinos live if you want to trade with them, and if they live under our flag they must live as citizens or as subjects. Are Republicans going to make them citizens? No. Do they want them for subjects? Yes, and they dare not defend their doctrine. We are not willing to have them as citizens. We are not willing that they should be subjects. Therefore, we say, let them stand under their own flag and have their own Government and be masters of themselves and work out their own destiny.

THE REPUBLICAN POLICY.

The Republicans have no policy. We have. The nearest approach that the Republicans can come to a policy is in the Spooner resolution, and it reads like this:

> "Resolved, That when the war is over the President shall establish a Government and maintain it until Congress takes the matter off his hands."

But let me show you how uncertain it is by putting some explanatory words in parentheses, and then the resolution reads like this:

> "Resolved, That when the war is over, (nobody knows when it will be,) the President will do something, (nobody knows what,) and will keep at it until Congress does something, (nobody knows what.)"

That is the Republican plan. He says treat the Filipino as you promised to treat the Cuban. We told the Cubans that we would protect them from outside interference. Tell the Filipinos that. Tell the Filipinos that you are going to treat with them according to American ideas, and not according to European ideas. And tell them now. Don't kill them first and tell them afterward.

Do you say that we cannot protect the Filipinos from outside interference? Read the treaty made with the Sultan of Sulu and you find, according to that treaty, we must protect the Sultan of Sulu from outside interference, and if the Republican President can protect the Mohammedan Sultan, a Democratic President can protect a Christian republic. [Applause.]

The Republican President has promised to haul down the flag in Cuba when the free flag of Cuba is ready to fly in its place, and for the Republican President can haul down that flag within two hundred miles of our shores a Democratic President can haul it down 7,000 miles away from our nearest shore. If the Republican President without authority of Congress can haul down that flag in order that the flag of Cuba may take its place, a Democratic President, by authority of Congress, might haul it down in order that the flag of a republic may rise in its place. [Applause.]

If we adopt the imperialistic policy we cease to be a moral factor in the world's progress. Heretofore we have been able to sympathize with people struggling for liberty. Four years ago the Republican Party sympathized with the Cubans. They said they hoped the Cubans would be free, but to-day they say by their imperial policy that they cannot sympathize with the Boers who are fighting with a heroism that recalls Marathon.

THE DESTINY OF THE NATION.

The destiny of this Nation is in the hands of the American people. You can make it what you will. If you want this Nation to stand before the world as an exponent of force, vote the Republican ticket, for that is the Republican doctrine.

If you want this Nation to travel along the highways of the world, causing some weaker nation to trespass upon us, vote the Republican ticket, for we are opposed to that doctrine.

We want this Nation to stand erect. We want this Nation to rise in the dignity and the grandeur of a governing people. We want this Nation to prove to the world that there is a reality in the principles we profess. We want this Nation to be so great, so good, so just, that whenever Nations fall out, instead of sending our armies to kill each other, they will say of the United States: "There is a Nation that will do something." [Applause.]

We want this Nation to be the peacemaker among nations. And then it can claim the reward promised to the peacemakers: "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God."

BRIEF SPEECH IN THE SQUARE.

Mr. Bryan Refers to Trusts, Militarism, and Imperialism.

When introduced at the stand at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, Mr. Bryan said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been talking indoors until I am warm and I am afraid to expose myself in the open air. You can read in the morning papers what I have said, but I have said enough and you have read enough to know the issues and my opinions in regard to them.

We want to make this Government what the fathers intended to make of it and give equal rights to all and special privileges to none. If by your suffrages I am made President ("You will be!" came a voice from the crowd) I will not try to get your hands in other people's pockets. I shall be satisfied to keep other people's hands out of your pockets.

If you believe the trust a good thing, vote the Republican ticket, and get all you want of it. If you believe trusts are bad, vote our ticket. We shall do all we can to make it impossible for private monopolies to live in the United States.

If you believe in a large army, vote the Republican ticket and get it. If you believe in a small army, we promise you that you shall have a small army and a Government so good that every citizen will be willing to become a soldier to preserve the Government to posterity.

If you want imperialism, vote the Republican ticket. If our party is intrusted with power we will say to the Filipino and to all the world that our purpose is not to govern the Filipino, but to establish a government for them that will be theirs and not ours. We will say to the world: "Hands off! Let that republic live and work out its own destiny."

AT TAMMANY HALL.

Organization Complimented on Its Devotion to the Fourth of July.

Being introduced at Tammany Hall, Mr. Bryan said:

"I hope that you will excuse my appearance, but I have been trying to talk to all the people in New York and I am afraid I show the effects of the exertion. I want to express my appreciation of the work that is being done in this campaign by Tammany Hall. I heard of Tammany Hall before Tammany Hall heard of me. A few years ago I came to Tammany Hall to participate in its Fourth of July celebration, and I am glad that Tammany observes the anniversary of the birth of the Nation. One hundred and twenty-four years ago, on the Fourth of July, this Nation gave to the world the grandest document ever drafted by man. On the Fourth day of July last the Queen of England celebrated the anniversary of our Nation's birth by issuing an order for the overthrow of two republics. What a change in one hundred and twenty-four years! For one hundred and twenty years the Republican Party observed the Fourth of July, but the Republican Party this year was not alarmed when our Nation's birthday anniversary was used for the signing of the death warrant of two republics.

"Could I better describe the change that has taken place in the Republican Party than to tell you that a party could be so brutalized by the policy of imperialism as to be unconcerned at the death of two sister republics? If the Republican Party can look with unconcern at the destruction of the republics of South Africa, can it be trusted with the liberties of our people at home? [Cries of No, No! from different parts of the hall.] I want to suggest here that if we are going to enter upon a career of imperialism we must be prepared to do things we never did before and to defend doctrines that have never before been propounded in the United States. [Cheers.]

"It is not for the Philippine Islands we are concerned, for if the Filipino dies the world will go on. But when the nation becomes the executioner of those who fight for liberty, then liberty here is as much in danger as in the Philippine Islands. What advantages did you ever hear claimed for an imperial policy? First, that there is money in it; second, that God is in it; third, that we are in it and cannot get out.

"The man who tells us there is money in it must be prepared to say what human life is worth, but can any man living tell the value of a human brain or a human heart? Measure, if you can, the influence of a great soul dedicated to the uplifting of his fellow-men, and yet the Republican Party, in defending imperialism on the ground that it can be made to pay, must be prepared to tell us the value of the 2,000 men whose bodies floated back to us across the ocean. I would not put an American boy on the auction block and sell him for all the trade of the Orient. Whenever you hear a Republican speculating on the trade value of human life, tell him to buy it with his own blood, and not with that of other people.

"Our forefathers prayed to God for guidance in the struggle to maintain the principle of 'no taxation without representation.' It was the same God then as now. The same God to-day and forever. Is it not worse than mockery to pray to the same God for victory over a people who fight for the same principle—'no taxation without representation'—for which our forefathers fought and died?

"They say we cannot get out. Who says we cannot get out? The same people who put us in. They say it is destiny. I denounce this cowardly destiny which would make a chicken thief out of every man who is found near enough to a hen roost to reach a chicken. It is a European doctrine that says that authority must be equal to responsibility. It is that doctrine that has permitted England to rob her wards on the plea that she was responsible for them.

"I read in a paper the other day that less Bibles have been sold during the prosperous days of this Administration than ever before. I do not know whether this is because the Republicans are afraid to read the Bible or whether it is because the Paper Trust has advanced the price of paper. The Republicans should read their Bible and take to heart the lessons it teaches.

"A few years ago there was a dispute over the boundary of Venezuela. This country said to England 'Let us arbitrate.' The reply came, 'We will not arbitrate. It is none of your business.' This Nation then said, 'All right, we will arbitrate alone, but if you take one inch of territory to which you have no right, you will not have to deal with Venezuela, but with a power as great as yourself.'

"In the present case this Nation should clean its own hands and then say to the powers of the world, 'Thou shalt not steal,' and not one of them would dare to interfere in the Philippines. The powers of Europe are jealous of each other, and one would not permit another to step in. Our flag shall be loved and revered, not feared."

AT COOPER UNION.

Candidate Exclaims Great Is Tammany Hall.

Being introduced at Cooper Union, Mr. Bryan said:

"This is the fourth meeting for to-night. It concludes the ratification meetings held under the auspices of Tammany, and I am prepared to say that great is Tammany and Croker is its prophet. If I were to try to prove myself as great a man as the Chairman thinks I am, it would take more time, I fear, than I have at my disposal, and would require more evidence than I am able to produce.

"But I rejoice that I live in a land where the people can select one of their number and make him their public servant, and when he stands, not in his own strength, but in their strength, he does become the greatest man in the world. And yet he should never forget that he is their servant, and that he acts not for himself, but for them, that he is but the instrument by which they accomplish their sovereign will, and the only fear that I have had during te last four years was that I might do something that would alienate the confidence and affection of those who supported me before, and I have been more anxious to retain that confidence than I have been to hold any office within the gift of the American people.

"Times change and parties change and people change, but principles do not change. The Republican Party is asking those who have voted the Republican ticket in the past to change their principles in order to be in harmony with the party to-day, and many there be who are prepared to change their opinons at a moment's notice and hurrah to-day for that which they denounced a few years ago.

"When I see Republicans to-day advocating things that they used to denounce I am reminded of the men who went hunting, and they agreed that they would take turns at the cooking and that any one who complained of the food should take his turn next and they tried to be satisfied, but one morning one of them tried to find fault and then remembered the rule and said: 'This is the toughest steak I ever saw in all my life—but I like it.'

"If I could have a heart-to-heart talk with the Republicans as Mr. Hanna can have heart-to-heart talks with the trust magnates, I would ask the Republicans if they hadn't often felt like that hunter in the last four years—that it was tough but they liked it.

"The Republicans used to advocate bimetallism, and they favor the gold standard; they used to advocate the greenback, and now the banknote. Quite a change. It's tough. They used to boast that they were paying off the National debt. Now they're calling for a bank currency which, to be permanent, means that the debt must be permanent. A great change. It's tough. They used to denounce the trusts, and now they say there are good trusts and bad trusts. It's tough. They used to stand for a small army and boast of the citizen soldiery.

"They used to say: 'We don't need a great army,' that we could safely rely upon those who would fight when the country needed fighters and go back to work when the country needed workers. But now they want a large army. It's tough. The President in December, 1897, said that forcible annexation meant criminal aggression, and was contrary to our code of morals, and every Republican said 'Hurrah for a President who knows a code of morality when he sees it.' Within a year the President had violated his own code of morality, and now we have 65,000 soldiers under arms away from home forcing upon an unwilling people a government that they do not want. And the Republicans hurrah for a President who doesn't let a code of morality stand in the way of commerce. It's tough.

"In December of 1899 the President said it was our plain duty to give free trade to Porto Rico, and the Republicans said 'Amen.' The Porto Ricans petitioned for it and the Governor General of Porto Rico said they must have it, and the Republican Member of Congress and the Republican Senator who had the matter in charge introduced a free-trade bill, and the Republicans said 'Amen, amen,' but a power rose behind the throne of a power greater than Congress, greater than the President, and that power forced through the Senate and through the White House a law tearing the flag and the Constitution asunder and fastening upon Porto Rico the same infamous policy from which our forefathers rebelled a hundred years ago.

"My friends, you are not compelled to follow the Republican leaders. When Republican leaders ask you to follow them you have the right to ask what they are going to do—in what direction they are going. A man went through a graveyard and saw a tombstone upon which was written:

> As I am now soon you shall be,
> And so prepare to follow me.
>
> Beneath this sentiment some one had written:
>
> To follow you I'm not content
> Unless I know which way you went.

"Don't you think the Republican voter had better find out which way the leaders are going? If they are going toward private monopoly he ought not to follow unless he w

The Wanamaker Store

An Avalanche of RICH SILKS

Tremendous FALL of Prices

There is a stir in the Silk Store to-day that has tremendous import for the women of Greater New York and vicinity who love elegant apparel. Rich, sumptuous Silks, as well as the more popular, always-wanted kinds, are offered at a fraction of their value.

A trade-wind—almost a cyclone—woke up a congested spot in the market, and brought these crisp, new, brilliant silks for us to distribute to-day.

They are superb in quality, refined in character, latest styles, and perfect in every way—and magnificent variety to choose from, ranging from 85c Silks at 40c, to $30 Silks at $10 a yard. The details tell the story precisely:

Elegance in DRESS Never Cost So *Little* As Now

Superb, Exquisite Practical SILKS A Half A Third A Quarter *of* Their Worth

75c and 85c Taffetas at 40c a yard—
In brightest, most popular colorings, 19 in. wide. Five thousand yards at this little price.

$1 Peau de Soie at 60c a Yard—
Large variety of colorings for all occasions—a splendid offering.

$1.50 Fancy Silks at 70c a Yard—
Striped taffetas, corded satins, warp-printed taffetas and double warp surahs, in new colors.

$1.65 Warp-Printed Taffetas at 80c a Yard—
These in rich colorings for evening wear. Also whipcord satin, black, white and colors in clusters.

$2 French Silks at 90c a Yard—
With checks in raised cords over shadows and flowers.

$2 Liberty Satin Damasse at 90c a Yard—
In pastel tints and double colors in quaint patterns.

$4 Fancy Silks at $1.50 to $2 a Yard—
Miroir brocaded silks and richly woven French armures in the latest colorings.

$5 Fancy Silks at $1.50, $2 and $2.50 a Yard—
Rich Lyons silks in eighteen varieties, for day and evening wear.

$5.50 French Fancy Failles at $1.25 to $2.50 a Yard—
Warp-printed, white, with stripes of flowers, and satin, in soft colorings.

$6 Fancy Silks at $1.50 to $3—
Beautiful silks in handsome combinations and colorings, for day or evening wear.

$6.50 Fancy Silks at $1.50 to $3 a Yard—
In superb designs and colorings.

$8 French Silks at $4 a Yard—
With richly embroidered satin stripes and watered waves of silk next satin.

$3.75 Fancy Silks at $1.25 and $1.50—

$3.65 Fancy Silks at $1.25—

$3 Fancy Silks at $1.25 and $1.50—
In 30 rich styles and colorings, suited for garnitures or dress wear.

$2.50 French Silks at $1.25 and $1.50—
The sorts that bloom by night with a touch of art in every design and color.

$9 Louisines at $2.50 a Yard—
Beautiful satin stripe Louisine silks in red-and-white and black-and-white.

$7.50 Embroidered Liberty Satins at $3.50 a Yard—
Rare and rich silks with flowers like shadows across the silken surface.

$10 Silk Robe at $4—
The full dress pattern, in green and white barre effect.

$10 Persian Silks at $5 a Yard—
Made in wonderful colorings for theatre wraps.

$11 Black Satin at $3 a Yard—
Richly brocaded with leaves, flowers and buds in autumnal tints.

$30 Embroidered Silks at $10 a Yard—
54 inches wide. They are mostly handwork—white, lavender, green, with tinsel and silk embroidery.

Also varieties of fancy black and black-and-white silks in qualities as high as the $12 kinds. Now 60c to $3 a yard. Rotunda.

French DRESSES for American Wearers

It was a clever, but ultra-patriotic Frenchman that said in a recent issue of *Le Figaro* of Paris:

"In the art of dressmaking, the stamp of race is shown to an intense degree. Such gowns can only have been made by Parisiennes and for Parisiennes. Centuries of elegance, of wit, of courtesy, have little by little so polished the feminine race as to make it capable of evolving such compositions of lines, of materials and of colors, and also of imparting to these gowns, by wearing them, their supreme seduction of movement and life. The women who create them possess a genius of invention and taste."

We will agree with him as to the making; but those of us who have seen French dresses on American women must declare that here in America—here in New York—are French dresses worn at their best. And how American women appreciate, and, yes, ennoble French dresses! This is true of evening costumes, and even in a higher degree, of walking suits, in the wearing of which American women lead the world.

Of course, many worthy, stylish suits are made here at home. The Paris dresses are here in profusion, but these fit closer to daily needs, Some are selling at much below their real worth—as are these:

At $50—Elegant suits of broadcloths; 2 styles of double-breasted, tight-fitting jackets; one has tailor stitching, the other velvet trimming; both are silk-lined throughout. Values $56 to $63.

At $40—Suit of handsome broadcloth and mixed camel's-hair materials; trimming of velvet and various braids; jackets are fly-front and double-breasted styles; values $50.

At $30—Suit of camel's-hair mixtures; various colors; fly-front jackets; superior tailoring; all silk-lined throughout; worth $40.

Second floor, Broadway.

Velour Jackets Win. The Acknowledged Favorites of the Hour

In the race for popular favor, velour jackets have won. Not that they've had to fight for recognition—this season's styles are altogether too irresistible. Can you imagine anything more charming in a short jacket than these Etons and Mojik blouses with their rich garniture of passementerie and furs? Here and there you see the glint of gold, but jet and braid are most prominent. Some are plain, but for the fur collar. We never brought so many from abroad before—they never were so beautiful. And the styles are our own—made for us, not duplicates of what you'll find in other stores. The best of what America and Europe have produced is here.

Just about the right jacket for this sort of weather, too—not too heavy.

Just a peep here and there—

$34—Velour; with high military collar, revers and cuffs; covered with alternate bands of satin and silver braid; double-breasted, showing 4 pretty steel buttons.

$46—Velour; edges of Persian lamb; high flaring collar; belt of satin; double-breasted, with buttons of gilt.

$70—Velour; covered with beautiful designs in jet and silk; trimming of Persian lamb; flaring collar; fly-front with revers.

$88—Velour; fly-front; Eton back and blouse front; solid collar of chinchilla, and edging of same; Paquin sleeves; belt of black and silver braid. Second floor, Broadway.

An Interesting Variety of Women's DESKS

You've over a hundred chances for satisfaction here—that's the number of styles of women's desks we show. Every conceivable requisite of a modern desk has been thought of and given form. Not content with that, we've gone back to Colonial days for ideas—you will find quite a number of Colonial desks, exact copies some of them; glass knobs and all. Inlaid desks are always popular. Some or the inlay work is done in German silver, brass and copper, in addition to rare woods. For economy of space we have a combination desk and bookcase—but we could talk all day about this one item of our furniture store. Let's describe a few:

At $10—Polished quartered oak; with drop lid; 6 inside compartments and 1 drawer; long outside drawer; French legs. This desk also comes in maple at the same price.

At $12—Imitation mahogany; with drop lid; 3 compartments and 2 drawers inside; outside drawer; shaped legs; finely finished.

At $15—Polished quartered oak; drop lid; outside drawer has shaped front; French legs with shaped feet; carved back; 6 compartments and drawer inside.

At $15—Inlaid mahogany; with drop lid; 6 compartments and drawer inside; long outside drawer; top of desk, drop lid and outside drawer front are inlaid in fancy design.

At $16—Mahogany; with drop lid; ornamental back; shaped legs; 5 compartments and 2 drawers inside; long outside drawer; highly polished.

Some of the other desks are priced as follows, Mahogany, $21, $24, $25, $33, $35, $40, $48, and so on up to $95. Oak, $20, $21, $24, up to $65. Maple, $22, $23, $24, $25, $27, $32, $40. Fourth floor.

German *Enameled* WARE Various *Articles* at 10c Each

These are all "seconds." That is, the outside enamel is not perfect. Inside there is absolutely no fault. A large table in the basement holds these articles, all at 10c each, though regularly they sell for 20c to 30c:

Saucepans, Fry Pans, White Bowls, Ladles, Skimmers, Meat Platters, Wash Basins, Sugar Bowls, Cups, Funnels, Vegetable Dishes, Lipped Saucepans.

Art Needlework Exhibition

Do you love "fancy work?" We have prepared a treat for you. You know that everything we do, we do *best*; so when our selling of materials led to showing how the work should be done, and the showing led to teaching the craft to those who were ambitious to do fine work, we obtained experts who had no superiors in needlecraft.

To-day's exhibition is largely the handiwork of our own experts. Imported pieces are shown for comparison—we don't count them the best in the exhibition. Here a bunch of grapes seems to have been laid on the table. They are filled out in life-like relief. Again maiden-hair ferns are scattered over scarf and doilies—how dainty and real they look! Poppies and pansies look crisp and fresh as if newly washed with dew.

But the art study goes farther—embroidered designs trail over drawn work and applique; there are conventional designs superbly wrought.

Art Nouveau is seen—impressionist effects in color-work—the heroic delineation of idealized flowers and leaves; and another in poster style—this burned on velvet, then tinted to wondrous beauty. There is a cushion, the top of which is worked entire in tediously counted and most accurately placed stitches—painstaking skill to marvel at.

No need to tell more. It is a collection full of inspiration for those who love the work; an art display that any lover of beauty will enjoy. Little French Store, Second floor.

All Around the Store

Frying Pans have usually one great drawback. They send the fried things to the table in a greasy condition, which prompts the use of soda-mints. We sell a patent fryer which fries doughnuts, oysters or croquettes the right way. A wire basket drains off the superfluous fat, and the food is served crisp, brown and dry. 70c to $2.40.

Women's Tights. They are of fast black, medium-weight merino, or of fast black, heavy-weight wool; full fashioned and regular made, in knee or ankle length; open or closed. $1.75 a garment.

French Stationery. A newly arrived lot, in numerous delicate tints—azure, lavender, Marguerite, gray—and a delightful writing surface. The paper is in two much-liked sizes, "Helen" and "Louise," and the price is respectively 75c and $1 for a box of 1 quire with envelopes.

The Ribbon Store saw its opportunity to get some ribbon for a lower-than-usual price, and lets you in on the bargain. Black double-faced satin ribbon, 5¾ in. broad; with corded edges, at 38c yard.

Folding Umbrellas. Have you ever tried to manage an umbrella and dress-suit case without danger to your neighbors' shins? Then you'll appreciate the folding kind, which can be carried in the dress-suit case. For men or women. $5 each.

A New Walking Hat, for 50c. It is made in the Rough Rider style, of cloth felt, with a stiff brim with rows of stitching; colors—red, pearl, castor and black. It may be appropriately worn with a pedestrian skirt and flannel shirt waist.

Fine Hemstitched Linens—at about a quarter under usual prices for this quality, are shown in the Linen Store. A hint or two: Tray covers, 18x27 in., 30c, worth 45c. Sideboard scarfs, 18x54 in., 65c, worth 85c. Bureau scarfs, 18x72 in., 75c, worth $1. Tea cloths, 36 in. square, 75c, worth $1. Pillow shams, 30 in. square, 60c, worth 75c. Doilies, 9 in. square, $1.20 dozen, worth $1.50.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats. It will be difficult for you to find better choosing anywhere else. The gathering contains petticoats cut in most latest shapes, with all the newest styles of ruffling, and in latest shades; including a handsome collection in black. Some are self-trimmed, others are elaborately trimmed with lace or chiffon. American, $5 to $23; imported, $23 to $75.

Children's Tights. We have these sensible garments for children, too. Of fast black wool, plated, ankle length, closed, at 80c for size 2; 10c extra for each larger size. Of fast black all-wool; full fashioned and regular made; $1 for size 2, and 10c extra for each larger size.

Boys' Kilts. For the youngster who has not yet graduated into his first trousers we have a splendid assortment of kilts from which to choose. Of pique, $1.75 to $6.50; of nainsook, $2 to $5.50; of flannel, $2.25 and $2.65; of serge, $3.75 to $8; of velveteen, $7.75 and $9.50.

Back Scratchers. Reciprocity in back-scratching, as advocated by Artemus Ward, is commendable, but sometimes unnecessary. Here, for instance, are instruments for self-help; of rattan or ivory. 85c to $2.

Men's Overcoats. We count that day is lost which does not show at least one worthy addition to the stock in our Clothing Store. Here is a new all-wool Oxford frieze overcoat, plaid lined, and with the durability that a good coat should have; at $8.50.

Boys' Suits. The new Russsian Blouse Suits, for boys from 2½ to 8 years, are attractive and reasonably priced. $5.50 to $12; of red, blue and brown plain cheviot.

Iron Bedsteads. An unusual offering is of full-sized, well-finished white enameled iron bedsteads, 4 ft. 6 in. wide; head piece, 57 in. high; foot piece, 41 in.; corner pillars, 1 1-16 in.; filling rods, ⅜ in., with 2 in. brass vases on pillars. $4, reduced from $5.50. 47 other styles, up to $35.

Straw Mattings. Twenty-two patterns of Chinese and Japanese mattings, consisting of 1 and 2 rolls each, have been gathered up and marked at a third below regular prices, to close them out. They are sold by the roll only; $12, were $18; $9, were $12; $6.50, were $10.

College Flag-Pins. The football season furnishes you with an incentive to proclaim which college you'd rather see win; and the easiest way to do that is to wear a flag-pin—or several of them. We furnish the pins in the colors of the principal colleges and schools, sterling silver gilt and enamel, from 25c to $3.

Algerian Rugs. Half prices have been placed on some Algerian Rugs—all mohair and very silky—as follows: 30x36 in., $2.50, from $5; 24x56 in., $3, from $6; 30x60 in., $4, from $8.

BOYS' CLOTHING—Materials, Making, Styles and Prices *Are Right*

Not all stores deal only in absolutely all-wool clothing. In fact it is boldly said by those claiming to know whereof they speak that but very few do this. We do. That's our chief concern—and yours. Of course, you want all-wool clothes for your boys, particularly when those fabrics are put together honestly, and priced reasonably. All this at Wanamaker's Boys' Clothing Store.

Various good grades for ages 3 to 19 years:

$5—Boys' double-breasted jacket-suits, with extra trousers; of blue and fancy cheviots, and Oxford gray cassimeres; sizes 7 to 16 years.

$5—Boys' vest jacket suits of fancy cheviots; double-breasted vests; 9 to 16 years.

$6.50—Suits of fancy cheviots, neat stripe and plaid effects; double-breasted vests. Other qualities at $7 and up to $12.

95c—Knee trousers of corduroy; 3 to 16 years. Some also at $1.25.

Boys' Long Trouser Suits—

Now we're in the particular age. The boys of 15 to 19 years. We're different from some clothiers in our gathering of clothing for these boys. We do our best for them—just as we do for particular men. The care and the skill of the custom tailor are features of this ready-to-wear clothing.

Suits of flannel in the new striped effects are well liked by the tasteful, well-informed dressers. We have an excellent assortment at $10 to $15.

Very good stylish suits of all-wool fancy cheviots, at $8.50.

Worsted suits in fine dark striped patterns, at $18.

The new military coat and a new double-breasted vest—our own—are both attracting pleased attention. The various suits have one or the other or both. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Men's NECKWEAR Bargain From London

We stirred the English maker up to this. They don't do such things, as a rule. We found one of the best makers of men's scarfs in London, who had some small lots of elegant silks, and we made him an offer to make them up for us. He accepted. He made them up exactly the same in every detail as he makes his finest goods. Some are of figured all-silk satins; others of handsome figured silks. There are Four-in-hands in the new narrow shape; and Tecks in typical London knots, such as you would find in stores on Bond street, London. Two hundred and fifty dozens in the collection. Not a scarf that is not superb value at a dollar; most of them $1.50 values. Neat characteristic English designs. Now offered at

fifty cents each

A rare chance for refined, stylish neckwear at a little price.

Ninth street aisle.

Something for a Rainy Day Girls' Mackintoshes

"Bad weather"—used to be a girl's excuse for staying away from school. It won't do any more. Teachers know that a good mackintosh affords excellent protection against inclement weather.

And just look how little they cost!

$3.75—"The Zenda;" red and navy blue serge face; with plaid back; double cape.

$4—"The Lenox;" red and navy blue serge face; plaid back; double-breasted cape; velvet collar.

$5—"The Golf;" red and navy blue serge face and plaid back; adjustable cape and hood.

Sizes 34 to 50 inches. Second floor, Ninth street.

MEXICAN LINENS Priced a Third Below Value

The opportunity to get a large quantity of this fine hand-drawn work at a little price was ours recently. It's yours now to get as many of the handsome pieces—doilies, scarfs and centre pieces—as you may wish. The prices range from 16c to $15. Each of those prices is at least a third below regular.

Fourth avenue.

New Styles in Colored PETTICOATS

The ruffling is done after the fashion of the more pretentious silk petticoats. Other touches, too, to these attractive though inexpensive underskirts, that follow the lines of much higher-priced sorts. And some of these below look like silk and wear much better:

Of Black Sateen, at $1 to $3.25
Of Colored Sateen, at $1.50 to $3.25
Of Black Moreen, at $2.50 to $4.75
Of Colored Moreen, at $3.75 to $4.50
Of Black Mohair, at $1.75 to $6.50
And some of Striped Seersucker, at 50c each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

For Milady's Trinkets—Imported Jewel Boxes

These have only been here a few days, and if you feel their beauty and charm half as much as you ought to, they'll change owners quickly. Some are of heavy crystal with the new bronze decorations, Roman figures, and wreaths. Some have tufted satin at the bottom; most of them have locks. $4.75 to $16.25.

Then there are beautiful solid bronze jewel boxes, lined with velvet; decorated with Roman figures; $6 to $10. The new thing this year is the dull finish of the bronze.

And earthenware caskets, with l'Art Nouveau decorations; each a different subject; the painting signed by the artist. $4.50 to $10.

Tenth street.

Fine French Traveling CLOCKS and Regulators

This new importation is unusually interesting. It's a wide assortment and comprises exceptionally handsome pieces. And though imported, prices would not indicate that fact. They're moderate. For instance:

This traveling clock, in leatherette case, at $5,—no better, prettier clock is ever shown for that price. Other good values in a number of new, odd, attractive styles up to $40.

Many new French Regulators. Some in plain gilt frames, some enameled, some set with Rhinestones. $16.50, $18.25, $24, and up to $60.

Every clock here is fully guaranteed.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BRYAN'S DAY IN NEW YORK

Continued from Page 2.

ended by having the man (Bryan) kill and utterly destroy the dog, (the trusts.)

THE OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mayor Jones of Toledo, following Webster Davis, received an ovation.

"I am here," he said, "because I believe that the present Administration has repudiated the American ideas of liberty and is now seeking to assert the divine right of Kings.

"Now, when the eloquent champion of Democracy was talking about trusts I thought of one trust in which this country is strangely lacking—trust in God. I want to see that trust installed in the White House next March."

John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was next introduced by Chairman Shepard, and somebody proposed three cheers for him, which were given with a will. "This looks like Democratic Greater New York," Mr. Stanchfield began. "The story of this grand meeting will go over the country, and will be an omen of victory.

"Now let me say something about State issues. I stand for a reduction of State expenditures, and I am in favor of the abolition of Government by commission in Albany.

"It has been said that if I am elected Governor I will be some other man's man. I want to say to you that if I am elected Governor, I will be Governor, and there will no: be any doubt about it."

Senator Mackey of Buffalo, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was the last speaker.

TAMMANY HALL MEETING.

Mr. Stanchfield and Others Speak to a Big Audience—The Resolutions Adopted.

Five thousand men and women crowded into the big meeting room at Tammany Hall last night fully two hours before Mr. Bryan was due to arrive there. The seats in the boxes, in the gallery, and on the floor were soon taken possession of, and long before the meeting was called to order standing room could not be obtained. George M. Van Hoesen, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee, presided and Ira Edgar Rider acted as Secretary. Crowley's Eighth Regiment band was stationed in the gallery and discoursed popular selections until the speaking began.

Secretary Rider read resolutions which had been prepared and which contained a general arraignment of the present Administration. The resolutions particularly condemned President McKinley and his advisers for refusing to express sympathy with "the heroic Boers in their magnificent struggle for liberty."

Charles N. Bulger of Oswego was then introduced, and was beginning to speak when John B. Stanchfield appeared on the platform under the escort of Lawrence Delmour. Mr. Stanchfield took a chair near Chairman Van Hoesen without being recognized by the audience and not a single cheer greeted the Gubernatorial candidate. This was but a repetition of his treatment at the outside of the big Wigwam, where thousands were congregated. The candidate and Mr. Delmour found it impossible to get through the mass of humanity until Inspector Harley with the aid of a squad of policemen cleared a lane for them after the Inspector had been told of the identity of the two arrivals.

Mr. Bulger, continuing his address, said:

"Elect Stanchfield, and you will remove the seat of State Government from 49 Broadway and the Fifth Avenue Hotel—"

"To Fourteenth Street," came from a man in the gallery.

The speaker was forced to pause for a minute or two until the laughter which greeted this sally had subsided, and then added:

"No; to the Executive Chamber in Albany."

Mr. Stanchfield was then presented, and the audience as if to make up for its lack of greeting before, cheered loud and long. Mr. Stanchfield said he wanted to talk about the trusts, not only the "monopolies which exist in the Nation, but also the political trust which exists at the City of Albany." Before he began he said he wanted to say a word as follows:

"It has been said that I am not my own master; that I am not my own man. I never sought this nomination for Governor and I am the candidate of no man and no organization. If I am elected, I will be the Governor, and if any person has any business to transact with the Executive it will be done in the Executive Chamber at Albany and not at 49 Broadway, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, or, as my friend in the gallery suggested, in Fourteenth Street."

Mr. Stanchfield then refuted the charge that has been made against him that he was a foe to organized labor, and referred his auditors to his record in the Assembly to substantiate his statement. He then took up the question of the trusts.

"Senator Hanna says there are no trusts," he said.

"How about the Ice Trust?" asked some one in the rear of the hall.

"I'll reach the Ice Trust in a moment," was his answer, but this closed the incident, as he did not again refer to the matter. Continuing, he said:

"I recall that Senator Hanna says there are no trusts."

"Oh-h-h-h!" drawled out somebody, and everybody joined in the laugh which followed.

Mr. Stanchfield then declared that the election of a Democratic administration in this State meant a reduction in the State taxes. He attacked the State Elections Bureau, conducted by John McCullagh, saying there was no need of such a bureau.

"The ballot in New York City," said he, "is cleaner and purer than in the County of Tioga."

He concluded by saying that Republican success in the State would mean a State constabulary and that a Democratic Administration would restore the economy of former Democratic Governors.

Chairman Van Hoesen had just introduced Senator William F. Mackey, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, when Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker were observed to enter from the rear entrance. The crowd got on its feet and cheered and waved the small American flags with which it had been provided. Mr. Bryan advanced to the front of the platform and raised his hand for silence, but it was several minutes before he could make himself heard. In the meantime Mr. Croker stood in the background and smilingly received the congratulations of his friends on the success of the meeting.

The conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech was the signal for a general uprising among the audience. William F. Mackey, whose speech had been interrupted by his entrance, had considerable trouble in getting silence in order to bring his speech to a conclusion.

The other speakers were Senator Thomas F. Grady, Webster Davis, and Elliot Danforth.

MEETING AT COOPER UNION.

Packed Audience Gives Mr. Bryan an Enthusiastic Reception and Hangs Upon His Words.

Mr. Bryan entered Cooper Union at exactly 10 P. M., just as Franklyn Quinby was in the middle of an address. The audience caught sight of the one whom they had been sitting for four hours to see and Mr. Quinby's speech ended very abruptly. The entire audience was on its feet in an instant, and its feet were on the chairs. A small American flag had been placed in every seat, and above the throng these were waved frantically, while from every throat came a roar of welcome above which the blasts of many horns could scarcely be heard.

Mr. Bryan was accompanied by Richard Croker, W. R. Hearst, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, James Shevlin, and Lawrence Delmour. The Democratic candidate stood at the rear of the platform, with his overcoat buttoned tightly around his throat, smiling and bowing his acknowledgments. The cheering would subside long enough to allow a few strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" to be heard and would then burst forth again with renewed force. After three or four minutes Chairman John De Witt Warner succeeded in silencing the audience only long enough to make the briefest kind of an introduction, and Mr. Bryan's advance to the front of the platform was the signal for another outburst. The crowd's desire seemed then in a measure satisfied, and with the man in front of them and ready to speak, it took but the raising of Mr. Bryan's hand to produce a silence that was as remarkable as the pandemonium of a moment before.

Mr. Bryan caught his hearers from the start. He dealt but little with high-sounding phrases, but with anecdote and epigram succeeded in keeping his hearers in either laughter or applause, until, not with a bow, but with a farewell wave of the hand, he left the platform.

Cooper Union was well filled at 6:30; at 7 standing room was at a premium, and fifteen minutes later two solid lines of police were drawn up in front of the entrance and all admission was refused.

Messrs. Stanchfield and Mackey arrived in charge of a committee composed of Sheriff Grell, Senator John F. Ahearn, and Borough Presidents Coogan and Haffen. The Gubernatorial candidate was introduced by Chairman Warner as the first speaker. He was enthusiastically received. Mr. Stanchfield did not discuss the silver issue, but confined himself almost entirely to an arraignment of trusts.

Mr. Mackey, the next speaker, spoke at considerable length, accusing the Republicans of "appropriating the glorious emblem of the American people for the base partisan purposes of the Republican Party."

With the exception of Mr. Bryan's speech, an allusion made by Senator Raines to the South African war developed the most enthusiastic outbursts of the evening. After referring to the conflicts of the Dutch to maintain civil liberty in the fifteenth century, he said: "It is a significant fact that at the end of the nineteenth century the Dutch are still continuing their fight for this liberty, and that it is a Dutch warship that is conveying Oom Paul Krüger to the dikes of Holland."

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Disposal of the Force to Escort Mr. Bryan and Handle the Crowds.

The police arrangements for the reception and safety of the nominee of the Kansas City Convention and the handling of the crowds gathered to see and hear him were of wide scope and complete in detail. Chief William S. Devery left nothing that could be suggested by prudence and experience to be taken care of at the last moment or at a crisis. No head of the Police Department has had to look after four monster gatherings, each addressed by a Presidential candidate in one eevning, and his orders were issued after careful study of the situation. No policeman went on this extra duty yesterday without a full knowledge of what the head of the police force expected of him, as his commanding officer had read to him the explicit orders on deportment and treatment of the public:

The first order in regard to the detailment of members of the force to reception duty was in regard to the arrival of Mr. Bryan at the Grand Central Station. Although Chief Devery had arranged to be on the platform when the candidate's train rolled in, the honor of the occasion fell on Capt. James K. Price of the Twenty-third Precinct, the Grand Central Station command. Capt. Price guarded the platform and its approaches with his own force and a detail of seventy-five men from other precincts.

Also detailed to the station was Mr. Bryan's bodyguard of mounted police, twenty-six picked men on picked horses, in the command of Sergt. W. C. Egan and a Roundsman. Sergt. Egan's instructions were to escort Mr. Bryan to the Hoffman House, to picket his force in its neighborhood until 7 P. M., then to escort the candidate to Madison Square Garden, afterward to Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, then to Tammany Hall, and finally to the Cooper Union meeting.

Deputy Chief Moses W. Cortright was placed in command at the Madison Square Garden, with Inspector Nicholas Brooks as his aid. Chief Cortright's force here consisted of 9 Captains, 16 Sergeants, 18 Roundsmen, and 585 patrolmen. Also ordered to the Garden as a reserve force with quarters in the basement and exit and entrance in Twenty-seventh Street, near the northeast corner of the Garden, was a force of mounted policemen consisting of 3 Sergeants, 6 Roundsmen, and 60 patrolmen. Chief Cortright was allowed to detail any of his force to duty inside the Garden to aid the 350 civilian ushers, and he was informed that no seat in the Garden should be considered as reserved after 7 o'clock.

Inspector Walter L. Thompson had charge of the police at the stand at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. He had under him 5 Captains, 6 Sergeants, 9 Roundsman, and 250 patrolmen.

Inspector John J. Harley, at Tammany Hall, commanded 6 Captains, 8 Sergeants, 12 Roundsmen, and 295 patrolmen. This police division also had patrol wagon, ambulance, and telephone auxiliaries.

At Cooper Union Inspector Adam A. Cross's detail consisted of 6 Captains, 11 Sergeants, 12 Roundsmen, and 310 patrolmen.

The officers in command at these four points were in touch with a force of 7 Captains, 11 Sergeants, 14 Roundsmen, and 400 patrolmen detailed to line the routes by which Mr. Bryan passed to the Cooper Union—Twenty-fourth Street to Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street to Tammany Hall, and Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue to Cooper Union.

Chief Detective George McClusky mustered his detective force and the precinct special duty men, about 300 in all, at Police Headquarters at 3 P. M. and told them off in details to points where crowds collected. Special squads of the most experienced detectives were sent to the Hoffman House and the Madison Square Garden.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

"Strange is it not?" remarked a member of the Thirteen Club at the Hoffman House last night. "William J. Bryan, thirteen letters in the name, it will be perceived, arrived at the Grand Central Station at 13 minutes to 3 o'clock. In a carriage the license numbers of which was 1,313, he rode with Richard Croker, also having 13 letters in the given and sur names. The driver was Thomas McManus, again thirteen letters. When the vehicle reached Twenty-sixth Street, a multiple of 13, a storm broke at 13 minutes past 3. Then in just 13 seconds the kites and fliers advertising Bryan and denouncing trusts, imperialism, and militarism were wrecked. A bad omen." Then the member of the Thirteen Club walked in the direction of the café.

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Thomas Smith, private secretary of Richard Croker, had a hard time getting into the Garden last night, because he did not happen to arrive there with the rest of the group which had been assigned to seats on the speakers' platform. As the private secretary was rushing into the door leading to the reserved section a policeman grabbed him.

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"Get out o' here, will you?" said the officer.

"I am Smith—Tom Smith," replied the Secretary. "I'm helping to run this meeting."

"I don't give a damn who you are," was the response.

Smith grew excited. As he was booked to read some long resolutions and to act as general Secretary of the meeting, it was important that he should get inside, for Mr. Bryan had already entered and the speeches were about to begin.

"I'm Smith," he repeated. "I'm Mr. Croker's right-hand man."

The "cop" again remarked that he did not care several damns, &c., but just then a Sergeant who knew the secretary happened to heave in sight, and the difficulty was adjusted.

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"What? Bryan get 30,000 plurality in Manhattan?" said Capt. J. K. Price last night. "Don't bet on it. It will be nip and tuck in this county between Bryan and McKinley. I think Bryan will be beaten worse than he was in 1896."

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"I was at the Garden," remarked a State official from a Southern State at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. "I shall vote for Bryan, but I have many friends here, and every one of them is going to vote against him."

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"Are you going to hear Bryan to-night?" was asked of a ragged fruit peddler on Broadway yesterday.

The peddler said some unintelligible things that sounded like Italian slang. His gestures showed that the question had no meaning for him.

"Bryan, Bryan," repeated the interrogator. "Don't you know Bryan?"

Again the peddler did not understand. He had never heard the name, evidently.

"But you know Tammany Hall, don't you?" was the next question.

Then a gleam of light came into the eyes of the pushcart man, and he replied:

"Ah! Ah! De gude Tammana!"

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If anybody had reason to growl at Mr. Bryan for coming to New York it was the traveler on street car and elevated train. From 2 o'clock in the afternoon until late at night there was a very perceptible increase of traffic, the crush being most noticeable at points near to the different halls in which the Democratic candidate was scheduled to appear.

Every time a trolley or cable car came within the neighborhood of Madison Square Garden or Tammany Hall or Cooper Union there was a rush among its passengers that generally ended in leaving the seats of the car half empty and the remaining occupants in a high state of self-congratulation that they were not "politics mad."

On the stations of the elevated road nearest to the different centres, people jostled and pushed each other as the trains pulled in, and the bottom of the stairways leading from the stations down to the streets vomited an almost continuous stream of humanity during the entire afternoon.

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In the box on the right of the stage at the Garden were a number of notables. Among them were Vice Chairman Stone, Congressman Richardson, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee; Moses Wetmore, and Col. C. H. Jones.

When the resolutions of the meeting were being read and the crowd in their impatience to hear Bryan jeered, the smile on Col. Jones's face indicated that the resolutions were not the work of the erstwhile Democratic platform writer.

There was ground for suspicion that the Colonel stood in with the photographer who took the flashlight picture of the crowd, for just before the puff of smoke went up the Colonel arose in his seat. Next to Bryan he will be the most conspicuous figure in the picture.

Congressman Richardson applauded Bryan's good points by waving his handkerchief. "Mose" Wetmore waved a flag, and was especially exhuberant during the trust portion of Bryan's speech.

Many were the comments made upon the relative positions of Richard Croker and Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee Mack. Croker sat up on the front row of the platform next to Bryan. McGuire secured a perch in the extreme rear of the platform, and was obliged to "rubber" to get a view of Bryan.

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There were a number of well-known Washington correspondents at the Madison Square Garden last night. Among them were Henry Litchfield West, President of the Gridiron Club, and Walter Wellman, the arctic explorer. Wellman said the meeting reminded him of the frozen north; it was so different.

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Webster Davis took a night train for Northern New York, where he is booked to make several speeches. This is Davis's first experience campaigning in New York State. Heretofore his campaigning has been nearly all done west of the Alleghanies.

There is a report current that in the event that Bryan wins, Davis will receive substantial recognition. He came to speak in New York last night at the special request of Richard Croker.

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Controller Coler was on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday, and when he left by way of the New Street entrance one of the brokers who were distributing McKinley and Roosevelt gold buttons, handed a button to the Controller, with instructions to wear it as a sign of repentance. The Controller smiled, took the button, and put it in his pocket.

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One of the largest and best known bookmakers in the city attended the Madison Square Garden demonstration and drifted over to the Hoffman House before Mr. Bryan concluded his speech.

"It was a marvelous demonstration," said he, "but it was not the sort of demonstration to bet on. I don't like the character. It was Tammany Hall all through. We have in Tammany at least 100,000 voters that we can bet on to vote the Democratic ticket every time, but their enthusiasm is that of a well-drilled mob. There is too much that is perfunctory in the sort of a show we had to-night, superb as it was. What I want to see is a crowd of men who are not sure to vote one way.

"We didn't see them to-night. Only Tammany men and people who went to see Bryan out of curiosity. I was in the thick of the crowd and kept my eyes and ears open. Tammany man and Bryan man as I am, I can't bet my money on that sort of a demonstration."

THE CROWD AND THE POLICE.

Confusion at Many Points, but No Serious Accidents Happened.

Chief Devery's programme and instructions for the handling of the crowds by the police were in the main adhered to. There was no clubbing or maltreatment of those who gathered in the streets to see or hear the candidate of the Democratic National Convention, and there were no accidents. In some instances the crowds, which, as a rule, were good-natured and tractable, surged and became unruly, but were under control everywhere, and it was remarked that when the head of the department puts his foot down and commands the police can be humane and reasonable.

The general result of Chief Devery's planning was marred by confusion in Twenty-seventh Street when Mr. Bryan arrived at the Madison Square Garden and recklessness on the part of his mounted police escort on its way to the Garden from the Hoffman House, so that many persons who had not properly been kept on the sidewalks were in peril. Two or three critical situations were due to women being caught in a crowd and alarmed so that they made outcries, and to boys, who tried the patience of the police sorely.

It was finally decided to allow only a single file to enter the Garden. A cordon was formed of two-score mounted men facing each other from the west to the east sidewalk in front of the Madison Avenue entrance, with two rows of patrolmen between them, so that the spectators filtered in between their ranks.

The most serious hitch at the Garden occurred when Mr. Bryan arrived with his escort. Twenty-sixth Street had not been properly cleared, and lax surveillance had permitted a crowd of 1,500 persons to congregate around the platform door in Twenty-seventh Street. The result was that the mounted men who came at a sharp trot through Twenty-sixth Street from the Hoffman House narrowly escaped running down a score of persons and frightened hundreds, who rushed to the curb, and there were confusion and jostling at the platform entrance.

REGISTRATION IN CHICAGO.

Likely to Exceed 1896 by 10,000—Heavy Republican Gains Shown.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—While to-day's registration was not so heavy as was expected, and the totals were not all in at midnight, enough was known to show that it is about 390,000, which is 10,000 more than four years ago, and about the same amount less than was expected to be by the Republicans.

The significant thing about the figures by wards is that they show heavy Republican gains and big Democratic losses, a fact which has caused the Democrats to charge padding. Some of the Republican gains are as much as 4,000 in a single ward.

MILWAUKEE'S REGISTRATION.

Largest in the History of That City, with More to be Added.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—There is no registration of voters in this State at large. Some counties do not require it. Even the Republicans have been unable to get a poll in any county but this, and they will not give out the result of the one taken here, claiming it is incomplete.

In this city the registration returns filed with the City Clerk show the largest registration in the history of the city. The last day of registration is Oct. 30, and several thousand names are expected to be added then. The total first registration is 73,002, against 60,998 in 1892 and 59,108 in 1896.

RETURNS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Registration Indicates Total of 450,000, Beating All Records.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The registration in Massachusetts this Fall has beaten all records. From returns thus far received it is expected the total will exceed 450,000. Four years ago the total registration was about 420,000, with a total vote cast of 399,434.

The registratioin in Boston up to last night was 105,071, which is 3,000 more than last year. Registration closes in Boston to-morrow, and in the other cities and towns in a week to ten days.

Schooner Wrecked on Cape Henlopen.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 16.—The two-masted schooner Carrie E. Pickering, New York for Philadelphia, stranded on Cape Henlopen at 9 o'clock to-night. She will probably be a total loss. The crew of six was saved by life savers in breeches buoy.

DAVIS REPLIES TO HANNA

He Denies that He Received $125,000 from the Boers.

Could Not Have Run the Gantlet of British Agents, He Says—Mistaken for Mr. Bryan.

When Webster Davis arrived at the Hoffman House yesterday morning he was mistaken by some of the loungers for Mr. Bryan. The ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who resigned and espoused the cause of Democracy because he did not like the attitude of the Administration toward the Boers, whose special champion in America he is, has had his mustache shaved off, and this has revealed a cast of countenance decidedly Bryanesque.

"While I am out for Bryan," he said to those who remarked the resemblance, "I have no desire to look like him. I think I will have to let the mustache come out again."

Mr Davis has been campaigning for Mr. Bryan in Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, and Ohio.

"I have had big meetings everywhere," he said, "and I believe there is a great trend toward Bryan. I have heard of very few Democrats who voted for Bryan in 1896 who will not vote for him this year, but I hear every day of hundreds of Republicans who voted for McKinley four years ago who are now trekking away from their old stamping ground. At every meeting I have addressed from half a dozen to a dozen Republicans, and sometimes as high as twenty-five, have come on the platform and publicly proclaimed their intention of voting for Bryan this year. Then there are thousands of Republicans who are saying nothing, but who will vote against their party this year. I know this because I am receiving letters from old pensioners every day who tell me about their disapproval of the present Administration."

Mr. Davis's attention was called to the statement made by Senator Hanna in a speech the other night that he (Davis) had received $125,000 from the Boers to advocate their cause in this country, and that proofs were now in the possession of the Administration, or soon would be. Mr. Davis dictated the following statement as a reply to Senator Hanna's accusation:

WEBSTER DAVIS'S STATEMENT.

"I have seen a statement that Senator Hanna has said that I received $125,000 from President Krüger for advocating the cause of the Boers. Senator Hanna, I also understand, says that he has the proofs. I demand that he produce these proofs. I have made the statement frequently in interviews and in public addresses that any man or newspaper making the aforesaid statement is a willful, malicious liar, and if Senator Hanna has made the statement he must take his place in the list of liars. As I understand the matter, the story was first published by a London newspaper over the signature of one Douglas Story, who also alleged that I introduced myself to the Boers as the American Secretary of State. The poor ignoramus forgot at the time, evidently, that Mr. Adelbert Hay, son of John Hay, Secretary of State, was at that time American Consul at Pretoria. It would have ben amusing, to say the least, for Webster Davis to introduce himself as the father of Adelbert Hay.

"At the time I visited South Africa Delagoa Bay was the only inlet or outlet to the two South African Republics. While Lorenzo Marques, the part of Delagoa Bay, was on Portuguese territory, yet there were about a dozen large British warships guarding that harbor, and every ship coming in or going out was carefully searched by British officials, and every man or woman who passed in or out of the Boer Republics was also carefully searched, even handbags and collar boxes being explored by British agents.

"Everybody knows, who knows anything about conditions in South Africa at that time, that the Boer Government had no means of coining money, and that all the money they had been raising from revenues for ten years was expended for guns, including Mauser rifles, cannon, and Maxims, and for ammunition, which was stored away in forts for future use, for ever since the Jameson raid the Boers have been preparing for the war which they knew was sure to come sooner or later with the British Government, which Government they knew was determined to destroy the two republics for two reasons. These reasons were: First, because gold had been discovered in the Transvaal, and the British Government was determined to possess the gold fields; second, because Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Jameson, and other British leaders had boasted that they had no use for republics in South Africa, and that the British flag must wave from Cairo to the Cape.

PRESIDENT KRUEGER NOT WEALTHY

"President Krüger has been alleged by British agents to be among the millionaires, when the truth of the matter is that he had only three farms, all three not being worth one good Western farm in our country. He had, in addition to these farms, about $11,000 in cash when the recent war broke out. I saw him contributing daily out of his private funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of those whose husbands and fathers had been killed on the battlefields.

"If the Boers had any gold in their possession—which they did not have, but which, granting for the sake of argument they did have—it must have been in the shape of bullion. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in gold bullion would weigh not less than 500 pounds avoirdupois, and how in the world a man could carry that weight of gold through the large crowd of British agents and British officials, and get clear of a dozen British warships in the harbor without being detected, passes my understanding. And yet the story alleges that this gold was given me in person by President Krüger.

"I will admit that if any man were to give me such a weight of gold for laboring in the cause of liberty, justice, and equality, and for republics as against a monarchy, I would be sorely tempted to rival Sandow in feats of strength. But I am very sorry to say that I did not get it, nor was it offered to me.

"President Krüger is known to be a very wise man. He is not such a fool as to give a passing stranger gold in large amounts to assist in electing as President of a republic 8,000 miles away a man who had not yet even been nominated, when in his own land were many patriots who were as yet unarmed, because there were not sufficient guns in the republic to go around, and when many soldiers had scarcely anything to eat, and many widows and orphans were on the verge of starvation. Grand old Paul Krüger was wise enough to know that the first place to spend money was at home in buying more guns and ammunition for those who were without weapons, and in buying food for the Transvaal's starving women and children.

ATTACKS REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"I am not at all surprised at stories of this sort. The Republican Party is measuring everything by the gold standard nowadays, and it is not strange that the Republican leaders should attempt to measure me in that way. I knew when I turned against the British Government, which everybody knows can control more money than any other Government, and against the present trust-owning, skinflint-sympathizing American Administration, that everybody knows can raise more money for political purposes than any other, and resigned a $4,000 per annum job to take the stand in favor of the little band of ragged farmers who without money were fleeing to the mountains for refuge from the overwhelming hosts of British soldiery, and whose only crime is that they dare to fight for liberty and republics, that I would be accused of all manner of crimes. But I hardly believed that I would be accused of doing this for money.

"It is a singular thing that a British agent can accuse an American citizen of things like this and then find an Administration in control of this Republic, through its managers and newspapers, assisting in maligning the character of an American citizen. However, it is not a matter of surprise for any Administration that would sympathize with the British Government in its awful crime of robbing and murdering men, women, and children who dared to fight and die for liberty and their republics, would not hesitate to injure the character and fair name of any single American who dared to speak out in behalf of the oppressed and downtrodden Boers as against the British bully.

"After being an eyewitness to the unequaled brutality of the British soldiers in South Africa, after viewing a portion of the grandest struggle for liberty ever waged by patriots in the world's history, I would stand up and defend the Boers if I were the only man in the United States to do so.

"I will not follow Mark Hanna and his gang in stooping to lick the blood-bespattered boots of the English bully, nor will I stand by an Administration whose sympathies the world knows are not with the liberty-loving Boers, but are with the rotten English monarchy, whose archives are filled with the faded banners of dead republics, and with the skulls and bones of men, women, and children who dared to fight and die for liberty and for their republics."

RELIGION IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

Board of Education to Act on Proposed Bible Reading.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 16.—The opposition which has been aroused by the proposed introduction into the public schools of Bible readings seems likely to overwhelm the measure when it comes before the Board of Education for final action to-morrow evening. Threats have been made that recourse to law will be had if the resolution passes the board on the ground that such action will be beyond the board's power.

The opponents of the measure are most aggressive, and several among them are the strongest Trustees on the board.

Rabbi Stolz is leading in the fight, and declares that he will pursue it to the end, while Trustee Brenan is no less pronounced in his hostility. While seeing nothing harmful in the readings, Mrs. Isabelle O'Keefe deplores the possibility of the introduction of a religious branch into the schools.

Vice President Gallagher opposes the resolution because it will add to what he considers the already unendurable mass of time-consuming work for the pupils.

BIRMINGHAM RAILWAYS UNITE.

To Be Consolidated into One System with $1,500,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 16.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Birmingham Railway and Electric Company, held in this city to-day, it was agreed to consolidate the company's properties with those of the Birmingham Traction Company and the Birmingham, Powderly and Bessemer Street Railway, which the Birmingham Traction Company absorbed several months ago. The consolidated company will be known as the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company, and will have the same capital stock as the old company, namely, $1,500,000.

The $1,500,000 of bonds of the old company and the $500,000 of bonds of the traction company will be replaced in a total issue of $3,500,000 worth of bonds, which will be floated about Jan. 1. The new money derived from the bond issue will be expended partly in improvements to the consolidated system, which embraces all the street-car lines in and about Birmingham.

HIS WIFE ATE TOO MUCH.

Farmer Therefore Gave Her $50 and Sent Her Adrift.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 16.—Mrs. J. H. Lane, wife of a Hanna City farmer, is prosecuting her husband on the charge of wife abandonment, and Lane's only defense is the claim that Mrs. Lane ate too much. While not definitely stating the limits of his wife's abnormal appetite, Lane says he could not raise enough on his farm to feed her. Growing desperate he forced her to sign away her rights to their property, gave her $50, and told her to leave.

The wife is a simple-minded creature, and she obeyed. But when the money was gone and starvation stared her in the face, she had Lane arrested. Before Justice Saucher to-day Lane was bound over to the Grand Jury.

Ehrich Bros. Ehrich Bros.

Higher Merits, Better Values, More Success.

A Triumphant Season in Cloaks and Suits.

The splendor of this showing far outshines all previous efforts. Yesterday again brought throngs to the Cloak and Suit Section. It's like a new store, even to those most accustomed to coming here in the past. The snap and beauty of Autumn styles lend highest finishing touches to the store itself, now thoroughly rearranged and brightened. Values can best speak for themselves. We repeat these items of most unusual interest:

Enough of these Handsome Sample Jackets For Another Day's Brisk Selling.

To-day will see the end of this special lot. Jacket selling was never more brisk anywhere. No wonder, though. Values were never before so good.

Swellest Fall styles and materials. Finest imported Kersey cloths, Vicunas, Cheviots and Coverts. All are lined with finest silk and satins. Some are plain tailored, others beautifully trimmed. Values range from $12 to $20. The entire lot, without a single reservation, has been placed on sale to-day at the extremely low price of $7.50

4.98 FOR $8.50 LADIES' FINE JACKETS, all wool kersey cloth, beautifully tailored, full lined in satin, all fine styles.

7.98 FOR $12.50 LADIES' EXTRA FINE JACKETS, kersey cloth, beautifully tailor-stitched, full satin lined.

9.75 FOR $16.50 LADIES' THREE-QUARTER AUTOMOBILE COATS, tan, black and blue, full satin lined.

14.75 FOR $18.75 LADIES' BOX COATS, Etons, Automobiles and Short Jackets, fine kerseys, Oxfords and pebble cheviots, black, tan, castor, gray and blue.

Ladies' Fine Tailor-Made Suits.

The values we are giving have brought us the best suit trade of many seasons. The types can hardly tell you what the garments are really like. You should see them. Following offers hint of values:

9.75 FOR LADIES' SWELL TAILOR-MADE SUITS, in a great variety of styles and made in fine materials; new fall shades. Jackets are all fine satin lined, skirts cut full flaring. Fit and workmanship perfect. Fully worth $16.50.

14.75 FOR LADIES' FINE TAILOR-MADE SUITS, pebble cheviot Venetian cloth and homespun, in black and newest colors. Jackets double-breasted, tight-fitting, Russian blouse, Eton and fly front. Full cut, flaring skirt. Worth $20.00.

19.75 FOR LADIES' RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS, full lined in finest taffeta silk. Blouse velvet trimmed and with new bishop sleeves. Finest black broadcloth. Fully worth $30.00.

Rainy-Day Skirts.

2.98 FOR $5.00 RAINY-DAY SKIRTS, choice Melton, in black, blue brown and gray, welted seams, five-gored, deep hem, prettily stitched around bottom, perfect hanging.

3.98 FOR $6.50 RAINY-DAY SKIRTS; 500 of these from a prominent manufacturer at a "quantity" discount. All are made of fine golf cloaking, plaid back, in black, grays and Oxfords; five-gored, deep hem, beautiful hanging.

4.98 FOR $8.50 RAINY-DAY SKIRTS, finest materials, plaid backs, beautifully made, seams finely stitched, deep hem.

Silk Waist Sale.

2.95 FOR $5.00 TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, tucked and corded, in black and colors, prettily made.

3.98 FOR $7.50 SWELL TAFFETA WAISTS, beautifully tucked, hemstitched and corded, all newest fall effects, in black and pretty colors.

4.98 FOR $8.75 TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, five different styles, black and handsome colors, all richly made.

7.98 FOR $11.00 WAISTS, handsome plain taffeta, in black and colors, with embroidered silk dot. New Bishop sleeves. Very latest effects.

Flannel Waists.

LADIES' NEW FALL FLANNEL WAISTS, all the newest colorings, pretty tailor-made effects, nicely stitched, stock collar, dress sleeves, usually sold at $2.50, at . . . 1.49

LADIES' FINE FLANNEL WAISTS, dark and pastel shades, pretty styles, elegantly made, usually sold at $3.50; Monday's selling . 2.19

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, silk embroidered, polka dot, beautiful light and dark colors, tailor-made, usually sold at $5, Monday's selling . . . 3.98

6th Ave. and 23d St. 6th Ave. and 23d St.

LIFE LOST AT A FIRE.

Aged Woman Burned to Death—It is Feared that Others also Perished.

One life, and perhaps several, was lost in a fire which broke out at 1:30 o'clock this morning in the three-story and attic double frame tenement at 45 and 47 Hester Street.

The body of an aged woman so charred that identity could not be established was found. The police at 2:30 o'clock said they had reason to fear that others had been burned to death.

The old woman had tried to escape, and had got to the second-floor fire escape, where her body was found by the firemen.

Six families lived in the building, three on each side. Policeman William Hunt of the Eldridge Street Station discovered the fire. When the firemen arrived all the windows were burning and the tenants were leaving the building from every exit in great excitement.

The neighborhood was aroused and hundreds of people gathered in the street. The property loss will not exceed $3,000, the police say.

THOS. F. LANE KILLS HIMSELF.

Son-in-Law of ex-Senator Blackburn Commits Suicide in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Thomas F. Lane, son-in-law of ex-Senator Blackburn, committed suicide at his home here last night.

Mr. Lane entered the house about 11 P. M. and shot himself in the presence of his little daughter while his wife was resting on a couch in an adjoining room. Death was almost instantaneous.

Mr. Lane was the American representative of the London ordnance firm of Vickers, Sons & Maxim. He was well-to-do, prominently connected, and a familiar figure in Washington society. It is said that he was driven to the act by brooding over his ill-health. He was told some time ago that he had Bright's disease, and he allowed the matter to prey on his mind.

His wife had a narrow escape from death by a pistol wound about 2 years ago. The Lanes were then living at the Hotel Wellington. Mr. Lane was out of town much of the time, and Mrs. Lane kept a loaded revolver in her bureau drawer. One night she was found in her room with a bullet wound in her breast, and it was explained by the family that in taking some laces from the drawer the pistol had been lifted up and, falling on the hammer, exploded. She lingered between life and death for some time, but ultimately recovered. The shock of last night's tragedy completely prostrated her, and she is now under the constant care of a physician.

Thomas F. Lane was a native of New Hampshire, but his parents moved to Summit, N. J., when he was a boy, and he spent many years there. He at first tried mercantile pursuits, but in 1888 he took up journalism, and after active connection with New York and Newark newspapers, he purchased The Summit Record, which he owned ever since.

In 1891 Mr. Lane was elected a member of the Assembly, and was re-elected in 1892 and 1893. He jumped into prominence during the session of 1892, when he introduced a resolution assailing the coal combine. Then came the infamous coal combine bill, which was passed by the Legislature despite the efforts of Mr. Lane and others who fought it. This fight brought Mr. Lane forward very prominently. He attained additional prominence by his advocacy of James Smith, Jr., for United States Senator. He carried his candidate through the Democratic caucus and elected him.

FIERCE STORM IN NEW HAVEN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—A hurricane burst upon this city this afternoon at 4 o'clock, almost without warning, and in its fifteen minute visit did much damage.

One of the famous old elm trees on the southeast corner of the Green was blown down and killed a horse and smashed into the Exchange office building. Luckily no one was hurt.

Valuable trees fell in all parts of the city. Trolley poles were bent over, and the Fire Department was called out to protect the neighborhood from live wires.

The storm was a remarkable one, and burst in from the west. The path of the hurricane was through the middle of the city, and was about three-quarters of a mile wide. It is feared that lives may be lost on the Sound, as the wind attained a velocity of fully sixty-five miles an hour.

THE SWEETEST STORY

Ever told to the man who likes good clothes and has a limited purse, is our every-day talk of the Suit and Overcoat we make to order for

$15

It bears repetition because the values that are delivered "make good" our claims.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,
Sun Building, Near Brooklyn Bridge
AND
1191 Broadway, Near 28th St.

COLLISION AT NASSAU STATION.

Passenger Train Struck by a Freight—Two Persons Injured.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Oct. 16.—There was a

The Improved Welsbach Light With Gas-Saving Regulator—a Guaranteed Saving in Cost of Lighting of 33⅓ per cent.

You can't afford to use any other light.

Welsbach Company

1133 Broadway

and all dealers

Value

in a pianoforte, as in anything else, is governed by price taken in proportion to quality and desirability. We have been making pianos for eighteen years, long enough to develop the highest quality of manufacture, not long enough to warrant our demanding fictitious prices. Considering quality the price of the

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

is low, and they are sold on terms to suit any reasonable credit requirements.

Warerooms, 3 and 5 West 18th St.

Near Fifth Avenue

Some women objected to the faint odor which came from the old yellow COTTOLENE.

(In most cases they overheated it—burned it.)

It was not an objectionable odor like that from boiling cabbage, but

It was a new one

And so we decided to do away with the odor entirely.

The result is shown in WHITE COTTOLENE, odorless, neutral.

"It looks good enough to eat," and its looks *don't* belie it.

The N.K.Fairbank Company, Chicago—Sole Manufacturers.

FREE! Our dainty booklet, "A Public Secret," mailed free to any address. For one 2c stamp we will send free our 128 page recipe book, "Home Helps," edited by Mrs. Rorer.

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costs nothing and makes life worth living. Courteous attention to its patrons from its employees is enforced by the

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Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City. For full information apply to any railroad agent, call on or address E. M. JENKINS, City Passenger Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, or F. H. LORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago Great Western Railway, Chicago.

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You'll look better in our hat. It's the style that does it.

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Why pay 3.00 or 4.00 elsewhere?

Fifty new styles.

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MINE OPERATORS CONFER

Long Secret Consultation Held in Philadelphia.

READING COMPANY'S ATTITUDE

Said to Oppose Abolition of Sliding Scale, While Other Operators Favor Accepting Strikers' Terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—A secret conference was held to-day in the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company between representatives of various coal-carrying railroads and a number of individual operators.

Those present at the conference declined to say anything about what had been done, but it is reported that the general opinion was in favor of accepting the terms of the Scranton Convention. It is, however, understood that the Reading Company opposes the abolition of the sliding scale.

There were two sessions of the conference. The first began at 11 o'clock in the morning, and continued until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. After an adjournment for luncheon another meeting was held, continuing until nearly 5 o'clock.

Those in attendance at the morning session were President Harris and Directors J. Lawler Welsh and George F. Baer of the Reading Company; John B. Garrett, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Dr. Herbert M. Hawe of A. Pardee & Co., M. S. Kemmerer of Mauch Chunk, William Connell of Scranton, and John Markle, whose collieries are at Jeddo. General Manager Henderson and General Superintendent Luther of the Reading Company were called in at various stages of the conference. President Harris and Mr. Welsh did not attend the afternoon meeting.

It is understood that another conference will be held to-morrow.

"The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will accede to nothing but what its management considers fair in the interest of its employes," said President Harris of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway this afternoon. He added:

"The company has no contest with its miners. They have been interfered with and prevented from following their work. The Reading has been positively fair in its treatment of those in its employ. The miners do not deny this. Further there is nothing to say."

Another executive official of the Reading Company said:

"The sliding scale in the payment of miners will continue, as it is the best course to follow. We surely know our own business best. The proposition is fair and just. A miner knows just what he is getting under its tems. Within two weeks the scale has been increased 16 per cent., and miners could be making heavy money to-day if they were working, but they are idle.

"The sliding scale is confined alone to Schuylkill County and the operations of the Reading Company. It has been followed since the year 1877, and has not been in use in any othey part of the coal field. Why the demand is made for its abolishment is something not understood. The resolution of the Scranton convention demanding that it shall be dismissed is something the Reading will not entertain for the present. The Reading prefers to hear from its own men, and the conference to-day decided upon a waiting policy."

William D. Zehner, Superintendent of the company, said:

"Without interference we would be running to the extent of our operations. It is not possible to guard against outside interference. Our miners have no grievances or complaints. They are satisfied with conditions, but their situation is directed from elsewhere."

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 16.—The representatives of the coal-carrying companies here have been in communication with headquarters in New York to-day regarding a settlement of the miners' strike.

The resolutions adopted by the Scranton Convention were mailed to all the coal companies and individual operators. They all bore the seal of the United Mine Workers' organization, and there was a statement that a prompt reply to the communication would be thankfully received. The communications still remain on the desks of some of the coal companies unopened. The reason for this is that some of the operators do not want to commit themselves in any way as recognizing the union. One operator said to-night:

"Once we enter into correspondence with the United Mine Workers we are going to have the same trouble the operators in the bituminous region have. There will be nothing but correspondence all the time, and the owners of a mine will not know whether they are running it or the United Workers are running it for them."

Some of the striking mine workers in the Wyoming Valley are getting restless over the delay in settling the strike. Many of them expected to be at work by to-morrow, but it now looks as though the fifth week would go by without operations being resumed.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 16.—Despite an active canvass made yesterday by a number of men to induce miners to go to work to-day at collieries between here and Hickory Ridge, no one reported for duty this morning, so the persons circulating the petitions asking men to resume work pending a settlement of the terms of the Scranton convention have been disappointed.

TROOPS TURN BACK MARCHERS.

Strikers' Attempt to Close All Mines in Panther Creek Valley Failed—They Close One Colliery.

LANSFORD, Penn., Oct. 16.—About 1,500 men and 60 women and girls marched eighteen miles from the south of Hazleton region during the night for the Panther Creek Valley, where they expected to close all the ten collieries of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Just as the weary marchers were nearing their destination this morning they were met on a mountain road by three companies of infantry, and at the point of the bayonet were driven back four miles to Tamaqua and dispersed.

Another crowd of 800 strikers from the north side of Hazleton also marched here, and succeeded in closing the Lehigh company's No. 1 Colliery at Nesquehoning, near Mauch Chunk, before they were scattered by troops.

The presence of the soldiers was entirely unexpected, and the strikers were much crestfallen that they failed in accomplishing the main object of their long march.

It was probably the most exciting morning that the Panther Creek and the Nesquehoning Valleys have ever experienced. Strikers were scattered over the various roads, and companies of soldiers were scurrying in all directions heading off the marching men. The troops were patient with the mob of strikers, while the labor men were very careful not to commit overt acts in the presence of the troops. For a moment just after the two forces met on the road in the darkness it looked as if a clash would come, but the good sense of those who had charge of the strikers prevented a possible conflict.

"Mother" Mary Jones, who was in the crowd, vehemently protested against the action of the troops in stopping the marchers, but she was shut off and ordered to move on. The women had to be almost pushed along by the troops, so slowly did they walk. They continually jeered at the soldiers, calling them all kinds of names and threatening them with punishment if they should dare to visit McAdoo. It took from 3 o'clock until after 6 to drive the crowd back to Tamaqua.

The identity of the troops was at first unknown owing to the darkness, and it was reported through the crowd that they belonged to the Thirteenth Regiment of Scranton. The soldiers were really members of the Fourth Regiment, which has been stationed at Shenandoah for three weeks.

Superintendent W. D. Zehner of the Lehigh Company stated to-day that if Sheriff Breslin of Carbon County, in which the colliery is situated, had performed his duty in a proper manner the Nesquehoning colliery would not have been shut down. Mr. Zehner said the remaining nine collieries of the company were working, most of them full-handed.

The march on Panther Creek Valley had been on the strikers' programme for several days. The United Mine Workers ever since the strike started have been attempting to close the collieries of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in this region. Organizers were constantly in the region, but as a rule did not meet with much success, so it was decided to use stronger methods to get the men employed in the mines out on strike.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 16.—It was long after nightfall when the last of the strikers who marched to the Panther Creek Valley returned here. They were, for the most part, footsore and weary. The distance of eighteen miles from Hazleton to Coaldale is principally down grade, and the walk there was scarcely noticed by the enthusiastic strikers. The up-hill march home, however, with the added circumstances of a sleepless night and a failure to accomplish the marchers' purpose, tended to dampen their ardor.

TROOPS MAY GO TO HAZLETON.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 16.—A report which appeared to-day that Frank Pardee, manager of the Calvin, Pardee & Co. colliery at Cranberry, had requested the Governor to send troops into Luzerne County is not exactly correct. Mr. Pardee to-night denied that he had done so, but said he and Gov. Stone had talked on the advisability of having soldiers in this region.

It is Mr. Pardee's belief that if troops were stationed here it would have considerable effect in the way of keeping the peace and preventing marches. Mr. Pardee added that the Governor told him he would refer the matter to Brig. Gen. Gobin, who is now on duty in Schuylkill County.

Preparations for Resuming Work.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 16.—That there is a positive assurance of the approaching end of the strike of the anthracite miners seems certain to-day, in view of the preparations which are being made all through the Lackawanna Valley for the resumption of work. The coal companies are crowding their mine sidings with empty cars, and the end of the week will find thousands of cars in places where formerly only hundreds were to be seen. This is done in order to be prepared for the great demand for coal, which will necessitate the running of the mines and breakers to their utmost capacity for weeks in order to get the stock ahead.

BIG COAL FIELD DISCOVERED.

Immense Deposits Found Near Cape Sabine, in Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Oct. 16.—The exploration party which went north on the steamer Corwin has returned and reports the discovery of an immense field of coal near Cape Sabine, on the arctic coast of Alaska.

The grade is what is known as semi-bituminous.

COAL ROAD PRESIDENTS.

No Conference in Sight, but They May Confer by Telephone.

The much-heralded conference of Presidents of the coal roads to consider the demands of the miners as formulated at their recent meeting in Scranton will probably not take place, according to a statement made yesterday by a banker who is closely allied with the interests of one of the coal roads.

"I believe," said this individual, "that two of the Presidents, representing the two largest coal roads, will agree on the course to be taken and will then get the consent of the smaller roads by telephone. The Presidents of the various coal roads continued in a non-committal policy."

TEXAS'S MONEY TIED UP.

Gov. Sayers Explains Why, with Many Millions in Treasury, the State Has Not Helped Galveston.

Gov. Sayers of Texas, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria in attendance upon the bazaar given there for the benefit of Galveston orphans, was asked yesterday why the State Legislature had taken no relief action, when the latest available reports show a financial ability of upward of $10,000,000.

"The principal reason," the Governor replied, "is because a session of the Legislature has not been called. The Legislature has not been in session since the disaster. To have gotten the members together would have cost more than they probably would have appropriated. However, the Legislature meets in two months, and it may be relied upon that Texas will do the proper thing when the time comes."

"What about the $3,313,681 in cash and the $7,540,347 in bonds and the $79,409 in certificates of public debt, said by the report of Sept. 1, 1899, to be held in the State Treasury?" was asked.

"The greater part of that," the Governor replied, "is held in the State Permanent School Fund and College Fund, which is contrary to law to use for any other purpose. Cash in the School Fund may be loaned out at interest, and the proceeds must be used for school purposes alone. There is no money in these funds that could be appropriated to relief purposes without a violation of law punishable by imprisonment. Of the money in the State revenue account, I doubt if there will be so much as $70,000 remaining by the time the Legislature meets. You see, we have to meet the running expenses of the Government from moneys on hand until the new taxes come in. Compulsory payment of the current taxes does not begin until the first of January, so whatever is in the Treasury now is all that there will be until that date."

GALVESTON BENEFIT IN LONDON.

Performance at the Drury Lane Theatre Nets About $6,500.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Galveston Relief Fund benefit performance packed the Drury Lane Theatre to the utmost this afternoon. Sir Henry Irving, who was greeted with loud applause, recited the "Dream of Eugene Aram." Then followed acts from "The Price of Peace," "The Debt of Honor," "English Nell," "Julius Cæsar," and "Waterloo." George Alexander, Charles Wyndham, Lewis Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, and Marie Tempest received ovations.

There were many prominent people in the audience, including almost the whole of the American Colony. The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and Mrs. Choate, and Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, were among those present.

The performance netted about $6,500, and it cost less to produce than any previous charity show got up in London. The audience greeted the different acts with enthusiasm. In addition to the performers already mentioned, Dan Leno, Ben Davis, Florence St. John, Kate Seymour, and Edward Payne did turns.

The greater part of the audience was composed of Americans, though Lord Rosslyn and several other persons well known in England were present, including Lady Meux, Ellen Terry, Maude Jeffries, Aubrey Boucicault, and many other prominent theatrical people. There was no speech-making, nor was there any reference to the cause of the performance.

Sir Henry Irving wrote to Col. "Tom" Ochiltree that the performance was, artistically and financially, the most successful he had ever been connected with.

$2,000 for Galveston Storm Sufferers.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday telegraphed to Mayor Jones of Galveston, authorizing him to draw an additional $2,000, making a total of $31,201.75 placed at his disposal by Mayor Van Wyck for the relief of the sufferers of the Galveston storm.

Georgia Negro Lynched.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 16.—Frank Hardemann, a negro tramp, was lynched at Wellston early this morning for assaulting Mrs. B. H. Pierson, the wife of a Baptist preacher. The woman and three small children were in the room at the time and raised an alarm. The negro buried himself in a cotton patch, but was found and lynched. His body was left hanging by the side of the railroad, in view of passengers on the cars.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS MEET.

Session in Washington of the New England Association.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The semi-annual meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association began here to-night, and will continue through Thursday.

About one hundred and fifty members of the association, including many ladies, were present at the opening session, and more are expected before the meetings are brought to a close.

President D. M. Thompson of Providence welcomed the members in a brief address, and Secretaries Gage and Long, who occupied seats on the presiding officer's platform, also spoke. A paper was read by Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, who had for his subject "The Factory as an Element in Social Life," and President Thompson delivered his formal address.

Commissioner Wright, in his paper, asserted that factory life rather than being a degrading influence, was an uplifting one. He said that it had taken the New England and English farming girls, the Irish immigrant, the French-Canadian, and the Swede successively, and had lifted each class up to a higher standard of living, the operative in each case leaving the factory for something better. In the South it was doing the same thing for the poor whites.

RUSSIA DECIDES TO ACT ALONE IN CHINA

Will Be Increasingly Independent of the Concert of the Powers.

PAO-TING-FOO RUMORED TAKEN

Rebellion in Southern China Spreading —Ex-Minister to Washington Beheaded.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.—The Russian Government permits it to become known that its attitude in China will be increasing independence of the concert of the powers.

Russia, it is explained, is disposed to attach less value to joint action since her interests have been fully secured by the successful campaign in Manchuria. Moreover, Russia is not willing to "follow the irreconcilable policy of some of the powers."

The expectation is that the Chinese Government is about to utilize all its resources of duplicity to keep the powers occupied with vain negotiations and proposals and the dispatching of notes in order to gain time until the Winter, counting on the rigor of the climate to prevent military operations and allow China to gather her resources for a Spring campaign.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The report that Russia's attitude in China will be independent of the concert of the powers caused no surprise among officials here. It was noted when the aggressive military movement was begun by Germany, and the expedition against Pao-ting-Foo started, that Russia was among the powers which did not join in the movement. The dispatch from St. Petersburg is looked upon as merely another step similar to that taken when Russia withheld support from the Pao-ting-Foo expedition and other aggressive military moves.

Moreover, it is regarded as quite in consonance with the pacific tendencies of this Government, which have been directed all along to securing a settlement by diplomatic means rather than by the sword.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY FIEH-LING.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.—Official confirmation has been received of the report that the Russian Southern Army has occupied Fieh-Ling, the terminus of the Shan-Hai-Kwan Railway. The occupation was effected Oct. 4.

SOUTHERN REVOLT SPREADS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Hongkong dispatches say that the southern rebellion is spreading.

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Express sends a report that the British torpedo boat destroyer Handy shelled 2,000 rebels who were advancing on San-Chun, killing forty and wounding hundreds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Secretary of State Hay has received a dispatch from Consul McWade, at Canton, saying that the imperial troops have recaptured Hui-Chou and that the rebels have dispersed to the eastward.

PAO-TING-FOO CAPTURED?

LONDON, Oct. 17.—There is a report, based upon news received by the French Consul in Shanghai, that the allies have captured Pao-ting-Foo.

The report is generally discredited in London, especially as there is no direct telegraphic communication between Shanghai and Pao-ting-Foo.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 15.—The expedition against Pao-Ting-Foo had met with no opposition up to Oct. 14. Should Pao-Ting-Foo resist the demands to surrender the place will be bombarded and the inhabitants exemplarily punished.

Reports received by courier say that a column of 500 French, marching to Hsien-Hsien to relieve a party of French priests, met with no opposition in the six days' march to the south.

The Fourth Brigade of the British is now arriving.

The Americans have evacuated the arsenal, which has been turned over to the Provisional City Government.

POWERS ACCEPT FRANCE'S PLAN.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—At a Cabinet Council held at the Elysée Palace to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, announced that all the powers have accepted the French note as the basis for negotiations.

The Minister added he had been informed that Li-Hung-Chang has just ordered the Black Flags and Kwang-Si troops, which are traversing the Province of Hu-Nan, on their way to join the Court at Sian-Foo, to abandon their march and return to Canton.

A dispatch received by the Havas Agency from Tien-Tsin, dated Oct. 15, says:

"The British Ambassador, being informed from London of the basis of negotiations proposed by M. Delcassé, called a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking. The French propositions were unanimously approved, and appreciation was expressed of France's initiative. United States Minister Conger alone raised an objection, not against the propositions, but against the method of procedure. Mr. Conger deemed that the French propositions would have to be imposed upon the Chinese during the negotiations. While these propositions are formulated as being the basis of negotiation, different Ministers, among others the British and Italian, presented certain demands, especially the replacement of the Tsung-li-Yamen by a Minister of Foreign Affairs and the posting for two years of the decrees concerning the punishment of the instigators of the anti-European movement. These demands are approved by all Ministers."

CHANG-YEN-HOON BEHEADED.

Ex-Minister to the United States Executed by the Empress's Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Confirmation has been received here of the execution of Chang-Yen-Hoon, ex-Chinese Minister to the United States.

Chang was a loyal adherent of the Emperor, and a warm supporter of the latter's reform movements. When the Empress Dowager supplanted the Emperor two years ago he was ordered to be beheaded, but through the intervention of the American and British Ministers his punishment was commuted to banishment in the distant Province of Kashgaria. It now appears that the Empress Dowager, taking advantage of the late reign of terror at Peking and knowing Chang's influence with the Emperor, ordered his execution by decapitation. A report that he had been executed reached here some months ago, and this has been authenticated from several sources.

Chang, who was in Washington in 1887, was considered by those familiar with Chinese affairs as one of the ablest, if not the ablest man in China. He had been decorated by Queen Victoria and the Emperors of Russia and Germany. He was pre-eminently the most liberal and enlightened of Chinese statesmen, and had his life been spared till the occupation of Peking by the allies he doubtless would have been recalled and he taken an active part in the pending negotiations and future government of China. He was executed July 20.

AMERICANS AIDED ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Horace Allen, the United States Minister to Korea, has informed the State Department of an act of courtesy on the part of the American Mining Company, which operates the mines in the Unsan district of Northern Korea.

At the request of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Seoul, the company placed its steam launch Helen at the disposal of a party of wounded Russians to convey them from a point near the northern border of Korea to the port of Chinampo. These refugees were a portion of the force of the Russian Railway Company in Manchuria, and had fought their way from the neighborhood of Mukden to the Korean frontier, persistently attacked the while by Chinese regular troops and by Boxers. So fierce were these assaults that they were forced to leave the killed and badly wounded of their party behind. The courtesy of the American company was much appreciated by the Russians. A similar tender of services was made to Japan and the other allied powers.

KWANG-SU AT HIS NEW CAPITAL.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that Emperor Kwang-Su has arrived at Sian-Foo.

A high official of the Foreign Office, discussing the general situation this afternoon, said:

"We have received no information as to the alleged difficulties encountered by Count von Waldersee in getting all the allies to recognize his authority; but it lies in the very nature of the case that he would meet with some trouble."

No credence is given to the statement cabled from the United States by way of London that Emperor Kwang-Su is going to Peking under American protection.

The German papers, which until now have been treating the reports of increasing ferment in Southern China as English exaggerations, have suddenly changed their tone, recognizing the seriousness of the movement there.

The recall of the Marquis Ito to the Premiership of Japan attracts attention, since he has always represented the idea of an alliance between Japan and China and is known to be friendly to China.

Official reports say that a severe tornado did great damage on Sunday at Tsing-Tau, in the Province of Shan-Tung.

LET CONFESSED CRIMINAL GO.

Mead Gave Himself Up for Burglary at Syracuse, but Was Freed Through a Police Blunder.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—On Saturday evening a man walked into Police Headquarters in this village and informed Chief of Police Wilkin that he was George Mead, who was wanted for breaking a window in a jewelry store in Syracuse, N. Y., and stealing $40 worth of jewelry therefrom. He said that he was tired of evading the officers, and was willing to expiate his crime. He acknowledged that he had been a criminal all his life.

Mead was placed in the village lock-up and Chief Winkin communicated the prisoner's confession to the police at Syracuse. The officer received a reply from Deputy Chief William O'Brien that there was no record of the commission of such a crime. Chief Wilkin, however, kept his prisoner until yesterday morning, when he released him.

Two hours later Chief Wilkin received another dispatch from Syracuse, this time from Chief of Police Wright, directing him to hold Mead, as he was wanted for the very crime he confessed. Detective Doermer of Syracuse arrived here last evening armed with the warrant for Mead's arrest, but only found that through the blunder of the Syracuse police the burglar was at large and in no fear of prosecution. The detective and the local police searched for Mead last evening, but were unable to find him.

Until twelve years ago Mead was employed in Deposit, N. Y., as a cigarmaker. Detective Doermer stated that the fugitive belonged to a gang of criminals near Syracuse.

Ensley Southern Mortgage Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 16.—In the Probate Court to-day record was made of a first mortgage for $900,000 on the property of the Ensley Southern Railway, now being built by the Southern Railway from Ensley to Parrish Junction, Walker County, where connection will be made with the Southern's main line, a distance of forty miles. The Standard Trust Company of New York is trustee of the bonds, which are at 4 per cent. and will be payable in 1923. The Ensley Southern is being rapidly completed.

Seventeen-Year-Old Girl a Suicide.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Miss Bessie Murray, seventeen years old, of Woodbourne, Sullivan County, committed suicide to-day by taking carbolic acid. She had been reproved by her sister for a trivial offense.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cooler, fresh northwesterly winds.

An area of high pressure of great magnitude has spread eastward from the Dakotas, causing light rains in the lake region and Southern New England, and a marked fall in temperature in the lake region, the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and Western New England. The area of low temperature has moved eastward with marked rapidity, covering the distance between the Dakotas and Western New England in twenty-four hours. High northwesterly winds have prevailed in the lake region and on the New Jersey, New York, and Southern New England Coast, a maximum velocity of seventy-six miles from the northwest being reported in this city. Rain has also fallen in Western Texas and New Mexico. Generally fair weather will prevail to-day and to-morrow in all districts, except New Mexico, Oklahoma, Western Texas, and probably Tennessee, where occasional rains will occur. The temperature will fall in the Atlantic Coast districts north of Georgia and in the States south of the Ohio River to Tennessee. It will rise in the northwest. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be brisk northwest to west. On the lakes brisk northwesterly winds will diminish in force. Northwest storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Erie and Ontario.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	58	50	60
6 A. M.	61	57	59
9 A. M.	61	90	64
12 M.	62	71	68
4 P. M.	64	65	70
6 P. M.	64	58	62
9 P. M.	62	48	50
12 P. M.	61	48	47

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60
Weather Bureau	57½
Corresponding date 1899	61
Corresponding date for last twenty years	56

The maximum temperature was 73 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 49 degrees at 8 P. M.; the barometer registered 29.91 at 8 A. M. and 29.88 at 8 P. M.; the humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 and at 8 P. M., 53.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FRESNO, Cal., Oct. 16.—The Kohler & Frohling Winery, belonging to the California Wine Association, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The building, machinery, and tanks were valued at $50,000. Over 250,000 gallons of port wine were stored in the structure. The total loss is between $100,000 and $125,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:10 A. M.—14 Ludlow Street; Carl Wallachs; damage slight.

12:50 A. M.—64 Charles Street; E. Patte; damage, $100.

2:15 A. M.—356 West Twenty-seventh Street; J. Williams; damage, $500.

4:45 A. M.—156 Ridge Street; S. Green; damage, $450.

9 A. M.—43 Eldridge Street; P. Hackman; damage slight.

9:10 A. M.—831 Second Avenue; L. Pittsburg; damage slight.

10:25 A. M.—91 Monroe Street; Mary Rosowitz; damage slight.

10:40 A. M.—118 Orchard Street; M. Wandover; damage slight.

2:40 P. M.—176 Clinton Street; Nathan Weisberger; damage, $100.

3:40 P. M.—341 East Seventy-fourth Street; A. Vesele; damage, $5.

3:40 P. M.—64 Sheriff Street; Charles Schneider; damage, $5.

6:20 P. M.—487 West Broadway, Jacob Greenberg; damage, $1,000.

7:30 P. M.—82 East Broadway, L. Kemmel; damage, $5.

8:30 P. M.—1,001 Third Avenue, Mrs. Barrett; damage, $5.

9:15 P. M.—253 Broadway, Hardware Club; damage, $15,000.

10 P. M.—143 Norfolk Street, E. Ottinnon; damage slight.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia; Col. M. Stevens, England; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati.

HOLLAND—W. M. Hays, Montreal; C. Carnegie, Pittsburg; Austin Brainerd, Hartford.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. Henry May, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.

GRAND—Capt. Fred Johnson, U. S. A.; Capt. John H. Gardner, U. S. A.

NETHERLAND—Col. B. F. Eshleman, New Orleans.

FIFTH AVENUE—State Senator Hobart Krum, Schoharie; Senator Boise Penrose, Philadelphia; State Senator Jacob Snell, Fonda.

MANHATTAN—Abner McKinley, Somerset, Penn.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Congressman Augustus Brandagee, New London.

GRAND UNION—Capt. William Waldeck, U. S. A.; George Raines, Rochester.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:14	Sun sets...5:17	Moon rises.12:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:55	Gov. Isl'd...3:39	H. Gate...5:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:07	Gov. Isl'd...3:47	H. Gate...5:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bellagio, Barbados	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cestrian, Liverpool	.....	.....
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Europa, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Manila, Genoa, &c.	.....	.....
New York, Dominican Republic, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Clenfuegos, Santos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prinz Wilhelm V., Curacao	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. $14 and up to Oct. $27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. $27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Oorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. $11.)

$Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 17.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Sept. 24.
California, Glasgow, Oct. 5.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Oct. 7.
Drumelzier, Amsterdam, Oct. 2.
Europe, London, Oct. 4.
Galileo, Hull, Sept. 24.
Hudson, Colon, Oct. 9.
Jersey City, Swansea, Oct. 2.
Laura, Hamburg, Sept. 20.
Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 10.
Minnesota, London, Oct. 4.
Minterne, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 11.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 8.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, Oct. 1.
Victoria, St. Michael's, Oct. 8.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

Adirondack, Jamaica, Oct. 10.
Aller, Bremen, Oct. 9.
Werra, Gibraltar, Oct. 9.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, Oct. 11.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

Patricia, Hamburg, Oct. 8.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 13.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Arrived.

SS Excelsior, Maxson, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Melbourne, (Br.,) Ross, Samarang, &c., Aug. 1, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 15th.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) McKay, Demerara, &c., Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS St. Fillians, (Br.,) Owens, Antwerp Oct. 1, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:24 A. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam Oct. 4 and Boulogne 5th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Neptune, (Br.,) Walters, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 1, with sugar to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Colorado, Avery, Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Owen, Cape Haitien, &c., Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Larsen, Shields Oct. 2, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Oct. 13 and Charleston 14th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Albrecht, Antwerp Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Gates, London Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS City of Everett, Laverge, Port Tampa Oct. 11, with phosphate rock to Liebig Manufacturing Co. Is bound to Carteret, N. J.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Eaglet, Warren, Philadelphia via Raritan Canal, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 16, 9:30 P. M., northwest, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS El Paso, for New Orleans.

SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) for Newport News.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.

SS Rovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Servia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Cacique, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.

SS Finance, for Colon.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) for Bremerhaven.

SS Agzi, (Nor.,) for L

MR. LONG ON THE ISSUES

Secretary of the Navy Writes About Trusts and Imperialism.

Says They Are "for This Performance Only," and in Three Weeks Will Be Dead as Julius Caesar.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, has written a letter for publication in The Harvard Republican, the organ of the Republican students at Harvard University, in which he discusses at length some of the political questions now pending before the American people.

The Secretary says: "President McKinley's Administration has been one, as everybody admits, of rare prosperity. It has been a period of 'good times'—labor employed, capital active, the farmer smiling, the laborer getting better wages and losing no time, our revenues full, our manufactured products going abroad, the balance of trade in our favor more and more. The change from bad times under a Democratic Administration to good times under a Republican Administration is the most striking object lesson of that sort ever known. The country has been rescued from the danger of a depreciated currency and put upon a sound financial rock. A war has been fought with the most brilliant success, resulting in the emancipation of oppressed peoples, and accompanied with the least loss of life, and with less expense and less of those demoralizing discredits which usually attach in time of war than ever before in the history of our country."

The Secretary adds that "the management of our foreign relations has merited universal praise," and "our conduct of the recent Chinese situation has met with unrestricted approval and drawn even from leading Democrats hearty commendation."

Adverting to conditions in the Philippines, he writes: "In the Philippines the Administration, as its instructions so clearly show, has had nothing in mind but the establishment of peace and order and a stable Government, the security of property, the establishment of courts of justice, the education of the people, and their advancement to a condition of self-government as soon as they can qualify themselves for it. The President has no power to give the islands independence, and no other duty than, as he has done, to keep order in them, and to lay the foundations for American civilization until Congress shall otherwise direct."

Discussing the work of the Kansas City Convention, Secretary Long says its ingenuity could devise only three things about which to talk:

"First—The unlimited coinage of silver—an issue which the more it was talked about only the more discussed its own fallacy, and on which Mr. Bryan, who at first was very outspoken, is now endeavoring to veil his convictions—even evading the inquiry whether, if elected, he would pay all the obligations of the Government in silver.

"Second—The trusts. Lately these seem to be the main burden of Mr. Bryan's song, but he is evidently making them only a cover for an appeal to the bitterness of class prejudice; the arraying of capital and labor against one another.

"Everybody knows that trusts are the development of the principle of partnership. They are an evolution from the corporation, as the corporation is an evolution from a partnership. They can never honestly be made a party question, because all parties agree that they are proper subjects for legislative restriction, and that wherever, instead of serving the public convenience by meeting the increasing demands of the times, employing more labor, developing new enterprises, and reducing cost, they act against public interest and arbitrarily increase the cost of necessaries to the consumer, they should be brought up with a round turn.

"Third—Imperialism. Growth is the essential principle of life and of communities—certainly of great nations. With this growth there comes, indeed the interested material element, which is so much talked about by the present critics of the Administration, of the expansion of trade, and of commercial and manufacturing development. But along with this come also all the institutions of education, humanity, and general civilization. Opportunity and responsibility go hand in hand; our country grows in wealth, indeed, and what is better, in wealth for all, but also grows in beneficence.

"This is the real imperialism—if anybody cares to use a misnomer—upon which we have entered. This is the higher outlook which the statesman and the true patriot should take. Anything else is provincialism. Compared with this how paltry is the jack o' lantern and scarecrow imperialism concerning which these honest but timid souls fret themselves. How ridiculous is their suggestion that the bulwarks of our Constitution are toppling over, and that the Declaration of Independence is violated, and that there are to be vassals and serfs and the deprivation of personal rights.

"I refrain from defending President McKinley from the farcical imputation that he has any such purposes in mind or is weakly shading his eyes to their consummation, although all such suggestions are as foreign to his nature as they are to the gentlest mother in New England. The fact is, that if he were a Nero and had the instincts of a demon and a tyrant, he could no more change the overwhelming current toward human enfranchisement than a boy—to use George Eliot's phrase—could whip the fog from the New England Coast with a willow stick.

"The second class of so-called anti-imperialists, which is the great number and the only number that really count in making up the Electoral vote, are so only in name, and compose the greater part of the following of Mr. Bryan, their leaders using the cry of imperialism simply as a temporary party shout. Here it is a matter of the sleight-of-hand game pure and simple. Indeed, it may be said that at heart the great bulk of the Democratic Party, who, from their leader down, admit that they are expansionists, are not anti-imperialists in the sense in which they use the word, except, of course, for campaign purposes only.

"These are the issues most talked about. But they are the issues of the prestidigitator. They are 'for this performance only' and this is 'positively their last appearance' as party issues. As such they will be as dead as Julius Caesar in three weeks. But while two of them, trusts and the administration of our insular possessions, will then cease to be party issues, they will still require, and will receive, the wisest and most intelligent patriotic consideration.

"To that consideration let us trust that all parties and men of all shades of opinion will contribute, not in the spirit of partisans, which precedes an election, but in the spirit of statesmen, who look to the highest ideals of law and government. In that consideration the word imperialism will drop out of our political lexicon as the word federalism has dropped out of it. It will be remembered only as the name of a nightmare. There will never be any imperialistic bar on the shield of the American Republic."

HANNA WARNS HIS HEARERS.

Tells Minnesota and South Dakota Audiences that Financial Panic Would Follow Bryan's Election.

WATERTOWN, S. D., Oct. 16.—Senator Hanna's train stopped at fourteen towns in Minnesota and South Dakota during the day, with Watertown for the principal stopping place.

At nearly every town of any importance through the valley of the Minnesota River and across the prairies of Western Minnesota and Eastern South Dakota Senators Hanna and Frye and Victor Dolliver of Iowa made speeches, varying in length from two to twenty minutes.

Large crowds were present at nearly every stopping place, farmers in some instances composing a large part of the audience, and the speakers were interrupted many times by questioners, though always apparently in a friendly spirit. In one or two instances in Minnesota, through that part of the State noted for its dairy industries and stock raising, the speakers paid some attention to the tariff question. The most of the speaking, however, was on the subjects of trusts and prosperity.

"That's all the people seem to care about," said Senator Hanna to-night. "All they want apparently is to be assured of the continuance of the present conditions. The sentiment seems to be all one way, too. I can see nothing but an overwhelming vote for McKinley in this section of the country."

The presence of school children in the crowds was a feature of the day. Six hundred school children were included in the audience at Marshall, Minn.

At Mankato Senator Hanna said:

"If a change from the present policy and the present Administration is made and Mr. Bryan is put at the head of the Government of the United States, not only will a financial panic follow immediately, but our industries will be prostrated and will not recover in ten years. How ridiculous it is to talk about yielding to the ambitions of any man simply because he has an insane desire to be President, to talk of tearing down all that we have built up in these forty years, to talk of withdrawing the United States from the place where Mr. McKinley has put it, in the very firing line of nations. Why, if no other interest would impel us, our patriotism would say 'God forbid.' Our pride in our country would say, 'God forbid.'

"But there is something that comes closer home than all that. It is the welfare and comfort of our wives and children. That has the first call that should influence the head of every house. In 1896 there were some people in this country who believed Mr. Bryan was at least honest in his opinions. Every day adds to the number of men who voted for him in 1896 and who now say they do not believe he was ever honest in his intentions, that he has been playing the part of a hypocrite, and that for this same insane desire for office he will sacrifice even his own self-respect."

At New Ulm, the home of Gov. Lind, Mr. Hanna spoke for about ten minutes. "I bring you good tidings," said he. "From all over this country, north of Mason and Dixon's line, the Republicans, sound-money Democrats, and all other good citizens who feel as we do that a continuation of this prosperity is our salvation, are rising in their might and they are going to say on the 6th day of November, 'Bryanism is dead; McKinleyism is our faith and prosperity is our goal.'"

Brief stops were made at Sleepy Eye, Springfield, Sanborn, Tracy, Minneota, and Canby, Minn., and at dusk the train crossed the South Dakota State line.

The South Dakota towns at which stops were made to-night were Gary, Altmont, and Watertown. Two meetings were held in Watertown to-night. Senator Frye and Mr. Dolliver made the principal addresses at three meetings, Senator Hanna talking very briefly.

To-morrow's itinerary includes stops at seventeen stations between Watertown and Huron, S. D.

OFFERS OF WAGERS ON McKINLEY

An Explanation that Is Put Forward for the Lack of Bryan Money.

Ed Mordecai, a broker, offered to bet $8,500 on McKinley yesterday at odds of 3 to 1. A wager of $500 to $450 that McKinley will carry West Virginia and $500 to $450 that Maryland will go Republican were offered, with no takers.

An offer to bet $100,000 to $25,000 on McKinley was made by Ed Wasserman.

The entire absence of Bryan betting money in Wall Street circles, together with the liberal offers of long odds on the Republican candidate, was explained yesterday by brokers who have been handling some of the large election wagers, as due in no small degree to the fact that many of the bettors who took the Bryan end of bets at odds of 2½ to 1 on McKinley, did so with the idea that the odds would go down later and afford an opportunity to hedge, so that a profit would be realized regardless of the outcome of the election.

The contrary increase in the odds has consequently led these bettors, it is said, to attempt to force down the odds by offering McKinley money freely.

VERMONT SENATOR NOT ELECTED.

No Choice on First Ballot, but ex-Gov. Dillingham Leads.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 16.—In the contest for the United States Senatorship, to succeed the late Senator Morrill, one ballot was taken to-day without result, ex-Gov. Dillingham leading with 18 in the Senate and 88 in the House.

The struggle, in interest and importance, probably exceeds any similar event ever held in Vermont. From all over the State politicians and friends of the candidates began coming in Monday, and last night every hotel was filled and late comers were compelled to take rooms in private houses.

Both leaders in the race, ex-Gov. William P. Dillingham and Congressman W. W. Grout, this forenoon were confident of success. United States Senator Jonathan Ross, who, by appointment of the Governor, is filling the unexpired term of office of the late Senator Morrill, has the support of a number of Representatives and Senators, but he has made no canvass, and is considered only as a compromise candidate. C. A. Prouty is the fourth candidate.

The Senate vote was taken first, with the following result: Grout, 8; Dillingham, 18; Prouty, 3; Ross, 1. The result of the first ballot in the House was: Dillingham, 88; Grout, 77; Hazleton, (Dem.,) 49; Prouty, 14; Ross, 14. No choice.

Seneca Hazleton of Burlington was nominated by the Democrats.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"I believe," said Leader Charles A. Hess of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District last night, "that Herbert Parsons will be elected to Congress from the Twelfth District by from 800 to 1,500 majority. I say this after consulting with the Assembly District leaders in the Congressional District. Capt. F. Norton Goddard is doing excellent work in the Twentieth. McClellan may get 1,500 in the Eighteenth and 300 in the Twenty-second, but we will get enough in other localities to overcome that with something like 1,000 to spare. Mr. Parsons is making an active canvass. He is an excellent candidate, and I am pleased to see so much enthusiasm manifested for him."

The meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound-Money League at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street yesterday was enlivened by the appearance of a class of pupils from St. Francis Xavier's School, each of whom had a portrait of William McKinley fastened in his cap. President John L. Shepherd of the league congratulated the youths and said that one of the happiest moments of his life was when he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. The meeting was one of the best of the series, and the Diamond Quartet was again heartily applauded. The speakers to-day will be ex-Congressman Foster of Vermont and Edward C. Swett of Portland, Me. Next Tuesday Joseph H. Manley of Maine will talk, and it is expected that Mrs. T. C. Platt and the wives of other distinguished citizens will attend. Edward Lauterbach will preside.

Several bets were placed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night at odds of 3 and 3½ to 1 on McKinley, F. H. Brooks taking the McKinley end every time. Dwight Lawrence was made the stakeholder for several of the wagers.

R. Canfield, who wears a medal as a life saver, was stoned while addressing a Republican meeting on the east side last night. A dent in his hat was the only injury done. Last week Mr. Canfield was struck in the face with a stone on the Bowery while speaking for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Col. Harry S. Curtis, who will be in command of the Haberdashers' Sound Money League in the great parade on Nov. 3, yesterday decided that each battalion shall consist of five companies. The haberdashers' will have 1,500 men in line.

The banner raising and first meeting of the Shipping and Industrial Sound-Money Association, which was to be held to-day, has been postponed until Thursday owing to the storm of yesterday afternoon. The banner, said to be the largest in the United States, will be strung from the Produce Exchange to the Bowling Green Building. It will be 68 feet by 40 feet. Gustav H. Schwab will preside and John S. Wise of Virginia will make the principal address.

PLOT TO ROB MRS. RUBENS.

Believed that the Plan Was Concocted in Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—The police of this city have cabled to the French authorities that on Sept. 27 two well-known and suspicious characters, Jiminez Capote and Hernandez Febles, sailed for Spain on the same steamer as Mrs. Horatio S. Rubens, who was robbed of money and jewelry estimated at more than $20,000 in value, while on a train between Madrid and Paris. The police authorities in Spain were informed also that a third man, who was on board the steamer, is suspected of knowing something about the robbery.

It is believed that a plot to rob Mrs. Rubens was concocted in Havana and that other persons were concerned in it. The latter are believed to be in the United States. The Spanish authorities were advised prior to the arrival of the steamer Ciudad de Cadiz at Santander, Oct. 2, that it was probable an attempt at robbery would be made, but the suspected persons were not arrested. One of the suspects, a Cuban, was on the same train with Mrs. Rubens when the robbery occurred.

Mrs. Horatio Rubens left Havana last month for Paris, going by way of Madrid.

ROOSEVELT IN COLUMBUS

Greeted by the Largest Crowd Seen in That City Since 1884.

He Rides for Two Hours in Brilliant Trolley Car Parade Through the Principal Streets.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 16.—Not once since the great Blaine demonstration in 1884 has this city been so crowded with visitors as it is to-night, the occasion of the appearance here of Gov. Roosevelt.

Every hotel is full and thousands of those who came to hear or see the Governor are being cared for at the homes of residents. Ten speeches made to large audiences since leaving Cincinnati at 8 o'clock this morning had not impaired the Governor's vocal organs, nor did he show any evidence of fatigue when he was introduced at the Auditorium at 9:30 P. M. An impatient throng had been awaiting him nearly two hours.

The Roosevelt special arrived here at 7:30 and for two hours the Governor rode in a brilliantly illuminated electric car in a great parade through the principal streets of the city. This parade was more than two hours passing a given point, and its course was marked by a blaze of colored fire, rockets, firing of cannon, and bursting of bombs.

When he strode across the platform the Governor was greeted with a roar of applause, yet he looked upon a smaller number of persons than composed the crowd that had been unable to find standing room in the building. Removing his brown Rough Rider hat, he bowed his acknowledgments to the audience as he took his seat between Gov. Nash and Emmet Tompkins, the Chairman.

Before the Governor was introduced the famous Columbus Republican Glee Club, which has a membership of nearly 100 and which was organized during the first Grant campaign, sang a parody on "I'd Leave My Happy Home for You."

Above the speakers' stand was a picture of Gen. Lawton and the soldier's assertion that if he were to fall in the Philippines he might as well die from a shot from one of his own men as by a Filipino bullet.

When Gov. Roosevelt rose to speak, he was given such an enthusiastic greeting that for five minutes he could not make his voice heard in his endeavor to restore order. He said, in part:

"Mr. Bryan has been advocating a course in the Philippines that would mark indelibly with the stain of shame our National history. Now, I ask you in considering Mr. Bryan's prophecies, to remember who the Filipino insurgents are for whom Mr. Bryan appeals by quoting the doctrine of consent by the governed. There are over eighty tribes in the Philippine Islands. Only two of these tribes are against us."

Gov. Roosevelt then went into a detailed examination of the Philippine situation. He described Aguinaldo and his course in selling out to the Spaniards and then refusing to stay bought. The address was not materially different from several of these he has delivered recently.

In the course of his remarks Gov. Roosevelt said: "We could not have given Manila up without breaking our plighted word. Mr. Bryan does not care for plighted words. He cares as little for the plighted word given to the Spaniards when we took Manila as to our plighted word to our creditors to pay them in full. I use strong language because I mean it.

"How have those Filipinos carried on the war? They have taken prisoners some of our people. Some of them have escaped; some of them have been put to death; some have been tortured to death—three soldiers of a Philippine regiment whom Col. Guild, my companion, who was a staff officer of Fitzhugh Lee in the Spanish war, knew personally and saw march by on their way to the Philippines. These three Massachusetts soldiers were captured and burned at the stake."

The Governor will leave Columbus tomorrow morning at 7:30 over the Hocking Valley Road for his second day in Ohio. Tomorrow night he will speak in Cleveland, and at noon Thursday he will arrive in Wheeling, West Va., having made twenty-seven speeches in Ohio.

BUSHNELL AVOIDS ROOSEVELT.

Absents Himself, Although He Is Chairman of Reception Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 16.—When Gov. Roosevelt arrived here at 2:40 this afternoon from Dayton he looked around in vain for ex-Gov. Bushnell, who had been chosen Chairman of the local reception committee, but Mr. Bushnell was nowhere in sight. The ex-Governor's absence created a decided sensation, and it was at once pointed out that the Springfield dignitary had not forgotten his treatment by Gov. Roosevelt in New York on the occasion of the great Dewey reception.

The story is told here that as Gov. Roosevelt is a Hanna partisan, when Bushnell, as Ohio's Governor, went to the great metropolis with his staff of gold laced Colonels, his reception was so frigid that to this day the Governor has remembered it. On the occasion of the public inspection in Cincinnati last Fall, when Gov. Roosevelt spoke in Cincinnati, ex-Gov. Bushnell took particular pains not to call on him.

This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell quietly slipped out of town to attend a wedding in Dayton, although Mr. Bushnell could have welcomed Gov. Roosevelt and then had two hours in which to get away.

McKINLEY GUARDS ASSAULTED.

Roughs Attack Them from the Tops of Buildings.

The McKinley Guards, a political organization connected with Camp McKinley, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, were assaulted last night while parading in Park Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and again in One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

The organization, in command of Col. George H. Newson, had organized a branch of Comp McKinley in One Hundred and Twelfth Street, near Fifth Avenue. They were on their way back to the camp and were marching up Park Avenue when they were stopped by a shower of bricks, bad eggs, and clubs. The marchers stopped and tried to locate their assailants, but found that impossible, as they were on the roofs of the buildings or in the flats.

The organization then resumed its journey, and had turned into One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, where a row of new houses is being erected, when the toughs again began throwing bricks. Capt. Tompkins and Adjt. Barclay received slight scalp wounds, and the clothing of another marcher was set on fire by a lighted torch.

The Goards then went to an outdoor Republican meeting at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, which was interrupted by a gang of toughs and which broke up in a row. The uniforms of the members of the Guards are totally ruined. No arrests were made.

THE SHORT SKIRT INDORSED.

Report by Secretary of Connecticut State Board of Health.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—The State Board of Health, through its Secretary, Dr. C. A. Lindsley of this city, has officially stamped with approval the short skirt for women, and has placed under the ban the skirts which trail. In his monthly report, issued to-day, Dr. Lindsley says:

"The authorities of El Paso, in Texas, are a judicious and considerate body. They object to the practice, so much in use by the gentler sex, of wiping the sidewalks with their trailing dresses and carrying accumulated microbes, mud, spittle, and other filth into habitations and occupied places, to be dried and shaken off in the air and so to render respiration therein disgusting and dangerous. They have proceeded to the extent of their authority by prohibiting the admission of teachers within the public schools except in 'short skirts.' Their example ought to be imitated throughout the United States."

Dr. Lindsley in discussing the matter said to-day that it was "really disgusting to see how careless women are in gathering up the filth from the sidewalks upon their gowns." Miles of filthy sidewalks and pavements are swept in this manner, says Dr. Lindsley, and afterward this collection of filth is brushed off or left to dry in closets or rooms at home or in the schoolroom.

Principal Beede of the New Haven public schools has recommended that all New Haven teachers wear short skirts the year round, on account of the hygienic results to the scholars. Yet there have already been two school teachers dismissed from their positions in Connecticut because they have worn short skirts.

ELECTION LAW VIOLATIONS.

Superintendent McCullagh Will Furnish Evidence Next Monday.

Nothing has come as yet of the conference held on Monday between State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh and District Attorney Gardiner, in which the former said he would submit evidence regarding many violations of law in the city, and the latter said he would proceed on the evidence and obtain warrants before a Magistrate. According to the agreement, Mr. McCullagh will furnish his evidence to the District Attorney on Monday. It will then be turned over to Assistant District Attorney Hennessy, who will investigate it and ask for warrants in such cases as he thinks are strong enough to warrant prosecution.

According to the District Attorney, Mr. Hennessy is to be the judge of the evidence.

Mr. Hennessy refused to state yesterday in what manner he intends to proceed, and the District Attorney said that it would be manifestly improper to divulge the business of his office if he knew what was going to be done. In this instance he admitted that he did not know what was going to be done until Mr. McCullagh's evidence was submitted. It was learned, however, from a person connected with the department that the usual notice to property owners would be sent out. Col. Gardiner refused to discuss the statement of Mr. McCullagh that it was up to him. "If he means that it is up to me to make a statement, I have said all that I will say now," was Col. Gardiner's way of looking at it.

State Excise Commissioner Lyman and his counsel, Royal Scott, called on Mr. McCullagh yesterday and assured him that the Excise Department would act promptly on any violations of law brought to their attention. Mr. McCullagh himself said that there was little more to say about the matter, except that he was in the fight to stay.

"I don't want to antagonize the District Attorney in any way," said the Superintendent. "If he wants to act on my evidence I will give him a chance. What I will do if he does not handle the matter as it should be is a question that I will not speak about now. I'll say this, however, that you are not the only one who would like to know that. I have every reason to believe that the District Attorney would also like to be made aware of my intentions. I intend to have these places wiped out, not because I am a reformer or crusader, but because I believe that when these places are wiped out colonization will cease."

FOR ILLEGAL REGISTRATION.

State's Representative Suggests that Prisoner Be Paroled.

Deputy Superintendent of Elections Nahrwald arraigned Robert McLennen of 356 Bowery in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of illegal registration. He was arrested after registering in the Twenty-first Election District of the Sixth Assembly District. He told Nahrwald that he had been in the city only six weeks, and that he came from Toledo. A young man, who said he represented the Attorney General's office, requested Magistrate Cornell to have the prisoner paroled until Nov. 9.

"What!" exclaimed Magistrate Cornell. "You, a representative of the Attorney General's office, make such a request. Why, that is after election. The man would escape before that time. The request is ridiculous, and especially so, considering from what office it comes." Magistrate Cornell held the man in $1,000 bail for trial.

REGISTRATION CASE DECIDED.

Court of Appeals Rules Against Registration from Bellevue.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—The Court of Appeals, by a decision handed down to-day in the McShane case, practically decides that employes of a State institution cannot register from that institution. Frank A. McShane, an inmate at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, was arrested Nov. 16 last for illegally voting in the Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District. McShane was working about the hospital for his board at the time.

Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted to secure his release from prison, and the Special Term, after a hearing, ordered that McShane be given his liberty. This decision the Appellate Division reversed on appeal and remanded McShane to the custody of the Sheriff. This court sustains the order of the medium court.

Brewster Off the Socialist Ticket.

The name of Eugene V. Brewster, the candidate of the Social Democratic Party for Attorney General on the State ticket, was removed from the ticket yesterday by the State Committee and the name of Henry Sloboddin was substituted. Before this action was taken a sub-committee was sent to Mr. Brewster's house to see if he wrote the letter appearing in a Brooklyn paper some days ago over his signature, in which all workingmen not committed to any special reform were advised to vote for the Republican Party. Mr. Brewster acknowledged that he wrote such a letter and said he was willing to stand by it.

Prohibition Meeting at Cooper Union.

The Prohibition special train which has been going through the West for several weeks was at Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday, and will start for New York City to-day. Stops will be made at Scranton, Wilkesbarre, and Allentown, Penn., and Paterson, N. J. A mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union, this city, this evening. The speakers will be John G. Woolley, candidate for President; Henry B. Metcalf, candidate for Vice President; William T. Wardwell, candidate for Governor, and National Chairman Stewart.

NOTICE TO DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

Prompt Information Asked Concerning Attempts to Intimidate.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Chairman James K. Jones of the Democratic National Committee and William R. Hearst, President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs to-day issued the following circular:

To the Democratic Clubs:

In the free exercise of right of suffrage lies the safety of the Republic. Every patriot, every honest man, is interested in preserving this right at all hazards. Will you, therefore, every man of you, please report promptly to one of us every instance coming to your knowledge of any attempt to coerce or intimidate any voter by any employer, whether a single person, a company, or corporation, and whether attempted by threat, by the pretense of orders received conditioned on the election of McKinley, or otherwise. Every such offender deserves, like Cain, to be "a fugitive and a vagabond" on the face of the earth, and the public ought to know who they are.

Rowland Miles's Nomination Filed.

Edward S. Malone, representing the Democratic Congress Convention of the First District, which met at Mineola, L. I., on Oct. 2, has filed with the Secretary of State and the County Clerks of the counties included in the district a certificate of the nomination of Rowland Miles in place of Perry Belmont, who declined the nomination. Mr. Miles is a lawyer residing at Northport, L. I.

FLOOD THREATENS ST. JOSEPH.

Much Damage Done by the Water Along the Missouri River.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 16.—A crisis has been reached at this point and other places along the Missouri River north by the recent ravages of the river, which in the past week has destroyed more than $1,000,000 worth of property. There is danger that at this point a large part of the city may be overflowed and ruined by the water. During the last week a dozen homes have been rendered worthless. The Krug Packing Company has just been flooded.

The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway dumped several car loads of stone and ballast into the quicksand on the east bank, and it was swallowed up in a night.

THE BIG RICE COMBINE.

New Company Formed by New York Men with $15,000,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Anderson T. Herd of New York, the rice combine promoter, now at Cowley, La., leaves for New York to-morrow.

The concern is known as the American Rice Growers' Distributing Company, Limited. Its backers are New York men, and the capital is to be $15,000,000, half paid up.

Perfect is not a worn out word with us—it fits our work exactly.

Special line of Vicuna Thibets, desirable for double breasted frock coats and waist coats, silk lined and faced, to order $23.00; English checked and striped trousering, $6.00. These are exceptional values. An extraordinary bargain in overcoats—imported gray and black Vicunas and Meltons, silk lined, $22.00. Full dress or Tuxedo, silk lined throughout, $30.00.

Can we send a line of samples, fashion book, measuring guide, free?

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FILIPINOS ATTACK LINEMEN.

Twenty Troopers Set Upon by 200 Insurgents—Only Seven Escape.

MANILA, Oct. 14.—A detachment of twenty men of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, while engaged in repairing telegraph wires Oct. 10 at a point near San José, Nuevo Ecija Province, Isle de Luzon, were set upon by 200 rebels, and were overpowered and scattered. Seven of the Americans reached San José, but it is probable that the remainder were captured.

The enemy surprised a party of scouts of the Forty-third Infantry at a point three miles from Takloban, Leyte Island, killing three of the Americans at the first volley. Two escaped and gave the alarm, but the enemy succeeded in evading their pursuers. The native police of Takloban had conspired to surprise the Americans. The bodies of the dead soldiers were badly mutilated.

CASUALTIES IN MARINDUQUE.

Capt. Shields and Five Men Wounded; Four Men Killed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Under date of to-day, Gen. MacArthur, at Manila, reports to the War Department the following list of casualties during the recent operations on the Island of Marinduque:

"Killed—Sept. 13, Tarrijos, Marinduque, Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, William Ahdrews, Elmore E. Murrar, Erwin Niles; Sept. 14, Frank Weigband.

"Wounded—Sept. 13, Capt. Devereux Shields, neck, mouth, in shoulder, serious; S. Colvin, hip, slight; Robert D. Jackson, cheek, slight; Toliven G. Johnson, head, slight, arm, serious; Juan B. Poole, head, slight; John Shew, head, wrist, slight, shoulder, serious."

M. C. Fosnes Discharged from Hospital.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—Martin C. Fosnes, Acting Director General of Posts, who was removed eight days ago to Las Animas Hospital, suffering, it was then supposed, from yellow fever, was discharged from the hospital to-day. There are two cases of yellow fever on the revenue cutter Baracca, now in Havana Harbor.

Gen. Gomez Ill at Calabazar.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—Gen. Maximo Gomez is ill at Calabazar.

2,474 Students at Yale This Year.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—According to registration figures made public today, there are 2,474 students in all departments of Yale University, which is 43 fewer than a year ago.

The Sheffield Scientific School gained 36 over last year.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Spangenberg, ladies' wear; 467 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Brown, A., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Bear, sporting goods; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and gloves; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; W. H. Harsh, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

McTeers, Hood & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. E. McTeers, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, dress trimmings and laces; Herald Square Hotel.

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; E. B. Hubbard, notions, fancy and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks, notions, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mark's, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; K. Mark, laces, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; 422 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Bundy Brothers & Crittenden, Cooperstown, N. Y.; W. H. Bundy, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. B. Campbell, linens, white goods, and notions; J. Wilson, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Netcher, Chicago, Ill.; Miss K. Leahey, laces and embroideries; Miss Meinhard, jewelry; Hotel Normandie.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, ribbons and millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. M. Edwards, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler Bros., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Hutzler, dry goods; Miss L. J. Conn, ladies and infants' wear; 45 Mercer Street; Grand Hotel.

Mester Bros., York, Penn.; S. A. Mester, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Criterion Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Anker, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Sprager, ribbons and silks; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; G. S. Whitner, stationery; Westminster Hotel.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lewis, furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. P. Potter, woolens and linings; 115 Worth Street.

Bowling, J., Company, New Orleans, La.; I. H. Charles, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. J. Spendlove, ladies' and infants' wear; 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.

Lemmon & Gale Dry Goods Company, Memphis, Tenn.; E. G. Buckingham, notions, cloaks, and suits; 258 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.

Milliken, Cousins & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, domestics, dress goods, and cloaks; 79 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hollywood, carpets; D. W. Newton, stationery and books; H. Harris, clothing and rubber goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Pabst Hotel.

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MR. BRYAN IN NEW YORK.

We have awaited with some interest and more curiosity the appearance of Mr. BRYAN before the people of New York, for we have felt that here, if anywhere, he would seize the opportunity to present his claims to the highest office in the gift of the people in a manner to secure respectful attention.

He had every inducement. The State of New York is the home of independent voting. It is not fast anchored to either party. It frequently puts out one and puts in the other. Even within the brief period of Mr. BRYAN's prominence in National politics the State has shown its remarkable freedom from mere partisan adherence to either party. It changed its majority of over a quarter of a million for MCKINLEY in 1896 to over 60,000 for the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice in 1897, and in 1898 changed again and chose a Republican Governor.

On the questions that have arisen within the past four years there has been great divergence of opinion in this State. The most influential of the critics of the Administration live here. The most prominent of the few gold Democrats who have found these questions more important than the question of 1896, and have joined Mr. BRYAN in consequence, are New Yorkers, and the most accomplished of them presided at the great meeting in Madison Square Garden last evening. And as to the financial theory that is peculiarly Mr. BRYAN'S, the interest is very keen in this community. New York is not merely the "centre of wealth," as he called it, but, as he acknowledged, "the centre of population and of industry." It is the greatest manufacturing city of the world, and the most populous in the Union. Its voters do not follow the lead of any class. Here, if anywhere, Mr. BRYAN would have found attentive and sympathetic hearers for a statement of his claim worthy of candid consideration.

He did not, in our judgment, make such a statement. He contented himself with a repetition of most of the points he has already made. These he put forward in the same spirit he has elsewhere shown. He was glib; he was adroit; he was, as stump speaking goes, bright; but he was superficial, evasive, cynical; he was not candid, direct, serious. There was a curious note of timidity and shiftiness in the speech. The leader of the opposition, his bearing was less aggressive than apologetic. He was on the defensive even in his attacks, and appeared more anxious to excuse the attacks than to press them home.

Especially he avoided anything like a definite statement of what he and his party would do with the power he asks the people to intrust him with. That may have been unavoidable. He may have no definite plan. He may not dare avow it. He may hesitate openly to adhere to the plan he had four years ago, and he may equally fear openly to discard it. Be that as it may, on the one point in which New York is most deeply interested he had not one word to say. He did not tell us whether he still means to do away with the gold standard as soon as he can; he did not tell us if he means to pay public obligations in silver; he contented himself with asking us whether we thought a dollar worth more than a man. As to the more recent question, the one he declares to be "paramount," he was equally unsatisfactory. He repeated at great length his defense of his course as to the Spanish treaty, but referred only in vague terms to the policy he would pursue under that treaty. What he would regard as a "stable government" for the Philippines; how he would "establish" it; how it is to be "protected" if ever it is established—on these questions, which have been urged on him now for many weeks, he was silent.

Now, it must be remembered that Mr. BRYAN came here to win votes. It is not enough for him merely to arouse his own party; the party is in the minority; on the issue of 1896 the majority against it is very large. It must have recruits, or it will again be tremendously defeated. It was Mr. BRYAN'S business to gain recruits. They could only come from those who have some sympathy with his sentiments as to "imperialism," but who need to be assured that his course as to the currency, as to the maintenance of order, and his hitherto desperate demagogy are not as dangerous as they have seemed. He gave no such assurance. He dodged the currency question wholly. His address was full of demagogy. His insinuations as to the army were incredibly base. His appeals to the ignorance and passion that are the sources of disorder were extremely violent. So far from conciliating the class from whom help must come if his party is to be rescued from defeat, he was peculiarly offensive to it.

The keen observers of politics who watched him with eager desire for encouragement must have been bitterly disheartened. Mr. SHEPARD, to whom the audience would not listen; Mr. STEVENSON, who spoke to a half-emptied hall, must have felt sick and weary. They could hardly fail to see that the vast assembly was not really interested in their cause, nor greatly interested even in Mr. BRYAN'S speech, which would not have been tolerated from any one else, and that the motive which gathered them was more curiosity than any other. And curiosity, we imagine, is the emotion Mr. BRYAN will continue chiefly to arouse so long as he arouses any.

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S DISCOVERY.

President HADLEY of Yale has discovered the bacillus of imperialism. In a little speech to Yale students explaining that he should vote for MCKINLEY because he believed that if we must have imperialism the McKinley sort was safer than the Bryan sort he illuminated the paramount issue by this observation:

> Gentlemen, the question of imperialism was settled ten years ago when we began to build battleships instead of forts. OLNEY and the Democrats wanted one kind of imperialism; they wanted to fight England.

That belongs to a certain class of public utterances that fill us with a deep inward conviction that there are not Thanksgiving Days enough in this country. We ought to have one every month or every week, a solemn occasion for expressing our gratitude that the destinies of this Nation have been guided as they have been rather than as they might have been through other instruments.

What a fine, noble figure we should have cut at Santiago de Cuba, to say nothing of Manila Bay, if a line of farseeing and broad-minded Americans, holding successively the great office of Secretary of the Navy—CHANDLER, WHITNEY, TRACY, and HERBERT—had not created for us the Oregon, the Texas, the Indiana, the Iowa, the Brooklyn, and the other ships of our fighting fleets. The old navy, though patched up by the industrious ROBESON, would have been handily sent to the bottom by CERVERA, and then he and MONTOJO—there would have been nothing to prevent—would have given us a merry Summer all along the coast. But the forts, the forts, cry all the voices of anti-imperialism. Of course, the forts. They might—probably would—have stood off the hostile fleets from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the larger coast cities; although we went in pretty heavily for disappearing gun carriages, which, as we have just discovered, have a dreadful way of breaking down in the face of the enemy, and all the King's oxen and all the King's men couldn't tinker them up under fire. But even if we had belted ourselves about with a continuous and impregnable fortress from Eastport to the Rio Grande our commerce would have been swept from the sea; not a steamer, ship, brig, schooner, sloop, lugger, catboat, or dory flying the American flag would have been anywhere visible on the seven seas.

There is no living American, certainly not President HADLEY, probably not EDWARD ATKINSON, who would not have reddened with shame and hung his head in unbearable mortification if this Nation had been got into that disgraceful plight, shut up absolutely to its own domain by a ridiculous little enemy prancing insolently up and down its coastline—a black and tan terrier prisoning a great bear in his hollow tree by mere yelping!

Anti-imperialism would recommend the ounce of prevention—we ought never to have provoked Spain to war; we should have let her keep Cuba in the grasp of her palsied hand, and maintain a perpetual hell upon earth at our very doors. That does not meet the point. In the first place the American people had resolved that the palsied hand must let go, that the hell on earth should no longer shock our sense of humanity and imperil our peace. We had to put Spain out of this hemisphere. The historic time had come. But that was only a single occasion. Without ships of war, depending solely on coast defenses, we should have to accept meekly whatever treatment a contemptuous world chose to give us, to put up with insults, be robbed of our rights and our just dues, and exhibit ourselves to the nations, in bulk and strength a giant, but mean-spirited, craven, despicable.

Again, President HADLEY says that "OLNEY and the Democrats wanted one kind of imperialism; they wanted to fight England." The behavior of THEMISTOCLES at the battle of Salamis has been the subject of animated contention ever since the month of September, 480 B. C., a matter of 2380 years. We suppose the Venezuela message and correspondence will be in controversy even longer, so vastly has modern invention increased the facilities for sending falsehood around the world while slow truth is pulling on her boots. The fears of some, the prejudice and malice of others, and the indefeasible British allegiance of still others misrepresented and perverted that episode in our history until error became prevalent and misconception possessed the minds of a multitude of the unthinking. But college Presidents are supposed to think, and they ought to see and know the truth when it is in plain view. If President HADLEY does not know that the Venezuela message of President CLEVELAND was not a war message, but a peace message, and that it and Secretary OLNEY'S correspondence were prepared and sent forth not because we wanted to fight England, but because we wanted to remove a dangerous provocation to that conflict, then he is ill occupied in addressing the youth of Yale instead of studying the history of his country.

"THE NEW DIPLOMACY" IN ENGLAND.

The results of the British elections leave no doubt upon two points. One is that the Conservatives return to power with their majority not substantially impaired, either by the blunders of the South African war or by the blunders of the "new diplomacy" that forced it on. The other is that the unquestioned leader of the majority is Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. He will return to power with a popular "mandate" to bully his own colleagues as well as the Opposition. The result is far from being a personal triumph for the aged statesman who has apparently grown weary of disputing the primacy of his more ambitious and energetic junior. It is not the personality or the policy of Lord SALISBURY that has been in issue. It is the personality and the policy of the Secretary for the Colonies, against whom Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON vainly appealed a year and a half ago to his sober chief. That "pushful" politician has succeeded in obtaining from the lassitude of Lord SALISBURY the leadership which he despaired of obtaining from the perennial energy of Mr. GLADSTONE.

It is a maxim of American politics at least half a century old that "there is no withstanding a successful war." Evidently that is a maxim which, whether formulated or not, has inspired the Conservative canvass. And yet it must be, to disinterested foreigners, a matter of wonder that the British electorate should be so satisfied with the result of a struggle, that has lasted a year and taxed the resources of the British Empire, to overcome the resistance to national extinction of a population of anachronistic farmers numbering, at the outside, some fifty thousand fighting men, as to induce it to give to the author of the war a blind and blank vote of confidence. According to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN himself, at the outset of the war, his vigorous measures were needed in behalf of "the prestige of the British Empire." There is certainly nobody outside of the British Islands, from the Parisian small boys who have been hunting British tourists with shouts of "Tugela" to the Russian statesmen at St. Petersburg and the Russian emissaries in China, who imagines that "British prestige" is worth anything like so much now as it was before the South African campaign was begun.

That, it may be said, was the exclusive business of the British electorate. If they are satisfied with the manner in which the war and the so-called negotiations that led up to the war have been conducted, nobody else is entitled to complain. But there is at least one other nation which, if it be not entitled to complain, as indeed it is not, may be permitted to lament any impairment of the prestige of Great Britain, any event that renders her less valuable as an ally or less formidable as an enemy. That is the United States of America.

But it is not Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S primacy in the domestic politics of Great Britain that most impresses Continental observers. It is the prospect of that primacy in foreign politics which his nominal chief has seemed to show an unwillingness to contest. It is the prospect of the appearance of what has been nicknamed in England "the new diplomacy." The dispatches of yesterday indicate that the most faithful and influential supporters of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in the electoral struggle that has now been decided, "view with apprehension and alarm" the prospect that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN may succeed Lord SALISBURY as the organ of the British Empire in its relations with foreign Governments. We on this side can have nothing to say about the specific charges against the Colonial Secretary's personal disinterestedness. But it is needless to say that there is no other country in which the forms and precautions of the older diplomacy have been more jealously observed than in Great Britain, and that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S conduct of what was essentially a question of foreign politics, though technically a question of colonial politics, has not only scandalized Europe, but has filled it with vague but none the less real apprehension. That fact was shown clearly enough in the dispatch which we printed the other day from Paris upon the prospect that he was likely to enter the sphere of international politics with methods quite unknown to those circles. No wonder foreigners should be alarmed, especially after the experience of the late Foreign Ministers of England. Whether the individual Minister happened to be Lord GRANVILLE, or Lord SALISBURY, or even Lord ROSEBERY, and whatever the matter of his communications might be, the manner of them was always in accordance with the long and high tradition of diplomatic usage. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S methods are so different from the accepted methods that the chance of his promotion cannot but be other than reassuring. Lord SALISBURY put on record his own estimate of the diplomatic qualifications of his junior in words that that junior is not likely to forget, by publicly likening him to the indiscreet friend who looks over your shoulder and tells your adversary what cards you hold. To European sensibilities there must be something even ultra-German in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S method of what the French so happily call "brusquing things." Certainly no responsible British statesman, or statesman of any other country, has ever departed so far from diplomatic amenities as to threaten in a public speech to "lick" a friendly nation on account of the appearance, in a perfectly irresponsible journal of that nation, of a filthy and scurrilous caricature which the Government of that nation could not take notice of even to disclaim.

It has already been made evident enough that Lord SALISBURY will not hold on to the leadership of the Conservative Party and the place of Prime Minister and the Foreign Office at the cost of contending with the member for Birmingham West for any or all of these distinctions, which are of so much more consequence to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN than they are to him. It would be very difficult to fill the Foreign Office with anybody who would bring to it the same competency, and quite impossible to find anybody for it in either party who would possess the same authority. But certainly it would not be good for the British Empire that Lord SALISBURY should be succeeded in it, and still less superseded in it, either by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN himself or by any representative of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S.

STANCHFIELD'S WAY AND ODELL'S WAY.

I stand for the unconditional repeal of the so-called Ramapo legislation. I have never suggested anything in the line of remedial statutes. I regard the entire measure as inimical to the interests of the people of the State.—JOHN B. STANCHFIELD.

Spoken like a man! That snake must be killed, not scotched, says the Democratic candidate.

Compare this terse and unmistakable pronouncement with the evasive and floundering reply of Mr. ODELL to the questions of the Merchants' Association:

> You may recall that in that speech I stated I was not only in favor of New York City owning and controlling its own water supply, but that I would give my personal pledge that any remedial legislation necessary to bring about this result would have my cordial and active support. What direction this legislation should take must depend, of course, upon the obstacles to be overcome. My own idea is, first, to give New York City the same full power and authority that is possessed by every other municipality in the State to acquire and condemn water rights. Secondly, if any action heretofore taken by the Legislature shall be a bar to the granting of such rights, that, of course, must first be swept away. This would apply to the repeal of the Ramapo or any other grant that might be a hindrance to the consummation of this much-desired result.

You must hire a lawyer to read diligently and for days the General Laws of the State of New York to find out what all that means; and then you could not be sure until the Court of Appeals had decided an actual litigation. The reference to Ramapo is late, sidelong, and softened by the inclusion of "any other grant," as if there were any job comparable in daring to that two-hundred-million-dollar foray. The Republican candidate handles the subject with thick gloves of ifs, woulds, and mights. He is exceedingly conditional and potential; likewise unsatisfactory.

Mr. STANCHFIELD'S pledge possesses the secure immovableness of a ten-ton block of granite. Mr. ODELL'S pledge is a little greased pig, nimble, elusive, and unseizable.

THE THREAT STANDS.

At Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896, Mr. BRYAN said:

> If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it.

Four years later, at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 4, Mr. BRYAN said:

> The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question.

Those who wish Mr. BRYAN for President have his own word as to the price they will have to pay.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Inquiries addressed to the college Presidents of New England by The Boston Journal have revealed the interesting, if not particularly momentous, fact that probably all, and certainly a large majority of those eminently estimable individuals are supporters of the present Administration. Not quite all the Presidents have answered The Journal's questions as to how they cast their votes in 1896, and for whom and why they are going to vote this year, but all who did—and they include the heads of Williams, Amherst, Dartmouth, Clark, Bowdoin, Wesleyan, Vermont, Tufts, and the Boston University and Institute of Technology—announced their preference for Mr. MCKINLEY over Mr. BRYAN. A good many of the replies, however, were the reverse of enthusiastic in commendation of Republican policies and the Republican leader, and not a few of them indicated a fear of "imperialism" that amounted to a belief in its existence and came near to turning the writers to seek refuge from it in Bryanism. But detestation of the latter carried the day in every case, and the opinions so far expressed are all alike as to the voter's duty. President W. DE W. HYDE of Bowdoin goes so very far in denouncing Mr. MCKINLEY and all his works that his decision to vote for him nevertheless is really beyond comprehension. "In tariff legislation," writes the unhappy man on the banks of the Androscoggin, "he has been the pliant tool of interested parties; from the silver delusion he was plucked as a brand from the burning; the Spanish war was forced upon him by the madness of Congress; under him the War Department was debilitated by favoritism, and the civil service has been demoralized by betrayal; his failure to give prompt and definite assurance of an acceptable form of government has made the Philippines the scene of prolonged bloodshed and the source of endless expense." Despite all that, President HYDE adds, Mr. MCKINLEY "is not half as dangerous as his well-meaning but light-minded opponent," and "his re-election will do more to secure the benefits of sound money than his defeat would do to avert the evils of imperialism."

—A short dispatch from Barbados, which we published yesterday, told of the arrival there of a small boat that had traversed 700 miles of open sea to announce that the British steamer Hostilius had broken her shaft that distance to the eastward and was in need of help. At first thought it seems as though the Captain had without much excuse imposed upon a part of his crew a journey that must have involved great danger and no little hardship, and the inclination is to wonder why he didn't do what has been done so often—bring his disabled steamer into port under such apologies for sails as he could rig up. But the shaft of the Hostilius broke in latitude 19 north, longitude 49 west, and that supplies the explanation why her Captain was willing to risk his men and why the men were willing to risk themselves. The accident happened well within the southern edge of the Sargasso Sea, and the helpless steamer was confronted with the prospect of drifting about in a huge circle for a length of time that threatened starvation for all on board. In the least frequented part of the Atlantic, the chances of sighting and getting help from other craft were minute, while the character of the prevailing winds—prevailing calms, rather—and the vast masses of vegetation covering the water combined to make progress under scanty, improvised sails almost impossible. The little boat probably first forced her way to the southward until it escaped from the weeds, and then came the long and trying trip under a burning sun. Luck must have aided skill or Barbados would never have been reached. The great eddy that lies in the bend of the current in this part of the world, called the Gulf Stream, is fortunately so placed that it is practically on the way to nowhere. None of the main, or even of the less important, lines of travel crosses it, so mishaps exactly like that which befell the Hostilius are rare. Her Captain and the remainder of her crew are not rescued yet, and before they are they will doubtless have an experience which, while not exciting, will be well worth rehearsal.

—Some really curious statistics, showing the relation between the number of exhibits made and prizes won in the machinery and electrical departments of the Paris Fair by Americans, as compared with the exhibitors of other countries, have been collated by The Engineer of London, and are receiving considerable attention from the technical papers of the United States. The tables of The Engineer show that the Americans won one grand prize or gold medal for every 7.8 exhibits of machinery. This is the worst result attained, for Switzerland comes first, with only 0.58 of one entry for each grand prize or gold medal. Next in order is Belgium, 1.6 entries; Germany, 1.8; Austria, 2.8; Russia, 3.2; France, 3.8; Hungary, 4.7; Great Britain, 4.6. In electrical apparatus, too, the Americans stand last, the comparative figures being: Austria, 1.1 entries for each grand prize or gold medal; Germany, 1.3; Hungary, 1.8; Switzerland, 2.1; France, 2.5; Russia, 3.4; Great Britain, 4.2; Belgium, 4.6; United States, 9.8. The Western Electrician ventures the suggestion that "political considerations had, perhaps, something to do with the determination of the awards, for it will be observed that Russia is far ahead of the United States in each group, and, of course, no one will contend that this relative standing is indicative of the real achievements of the two countries in machine design and electrical development." The Western Electrician doesn't get at all excited over the matter, however. It recalls that a lot of American machinery exhibits went down with the steamer Paullac, says the relative remoteness of this country from Paris militated against the exhibition of its heavy machinery, and makes kindly allowance for the fallibilities and prejudices of jurors. Still, it admits the extreme queerness of the fact that, in the principal awards, the United States should stand at the foot of the list in each group in which it is, in fact, at least the peer of any other nation. To say "at least," especially in regard to electricity, is certainly to be very careful.

—When Governor General WOOD does a thing it is safe enough to assume that there was some good reason for the doing, but it is hard to imagine why he has consented, at the request of the Cuban Secretary of Justice, Señor GENER, to postpone until Dec. 1 the establishment of the writ of habeas corpus as a part of the island's legal code. Distant observers have difficulty in seeing any excuse for this delay, and the only obvious explanation of the Secretary's desire is the disinclination of the Cuban lawyers to have any radical changes made in the legal system to which they have been accustomed. The inadequacy of that system for the administration of justice and the proper conduct of business is confirmed both by history and observation, and results have not justified the American authorities in their hesitation to introduce at once the sweeping reforms of procedure that everybody knows are desirable. The objections to that course in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines have not come from the mass of the people, but from those who are, or hope to be, the official class, and who know that every simplification and improvement of the old laws mean decreased power and profits for those who execute them. It may very well be that the Cubans do not understand the new habeas corpus act that has been drawn up for them, but they certainly understand the frequent infringements of justice and liberty which its absence renders easy, and the idea that they would resent innovations, however mysterious, that protected them from wrong is more than slightly absurd.

NAMES FOR THE HALL OF FAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On looking at the names of candidates submitted for enrollment in the projected Hall of Fame, one is led to think that existing impressions and popular repute have been largely relied on, rather than a careful examination made for the occasion. Allow me to present some thoughts that have occurred to me.

As a General, Nathanael Greene stood next to Washington, and he it was who regained the southern seaboard from the possession of the British. History commemorates Marion and Sumter. Anthony Wayne and Ethan Allen also have achieved lasting fame. The naval heroes of the war of the rebellion have been duly considered, and doubtless the notables of the late war will be chronicled; but why not give places to the naval celebrities of the war of the Revolution; of the French war of 1798; of the war with Tripoli, and of the war of 1812?

John Adams was undoubtedly an eminent statesman, but was not Samuel Adams one of the most earnest and courageous leaders in the establishment of the very foundations of liberty? Andrew Jackson at the age of fourteen was with Sumter, and he the central figure at the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. Samuel F. B. Morse was the Epimetheus of the electric telegraph, whereas Joseph Henry was the Prometheus. Robert Fulton also was an Epimetheus. John Fitch made manifest the Promethean fire in 1786-7. Asa Gray deserves the place given him, but what of his instructor, John Torrey, distinguished alike as botanist and chemist? Has it been forgotten that Count Rumford was Benjamin Thompson of Woburn, Mass.? Do not the discoverers of anæsthetics deserve a very high place, viz., Drs. Charles T. Jackson, Horace Wells, and William T. G. Morton?

As well as Hiram Powers, famous for his "Greek Slave," should have been named Erastus Dow Palmer, and his "Sleeping Peri," "Night and Morning," and "Faith." Benjamin West has escaped notice among early American painters. Thomas Cole, Sanford R. Gifford, Jervis McEntee, and others merit recognition. F. E. Church, A. Bierstadt, and W. T. Richards will later obtain niches. America has not had an array of pre-eminent musicians, but there is one name of which there is reason to be proud—Louis Moreau Gottschalk, born in New Orleans. There is another native of New Orleans who will not require commemoration, for he already has world-wide fame—Paul Morphy, the unrivaled!

The indorsement of Henry Ward Beecher seems to require a certificate from the recording angel. He was assuredly a very popular and notable preacher; but did not his teaching smack of worldly consideration, and did he incite to a more self-denying and fervent belief?

The great lexicographer, Noah Webster, deserves a place he has surely earned—for has he not for a long while held the country spell-bound far and wide?

EUGENE B. COOK.
Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 15, 1900.

His Experience with Silver.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of Oct. 10 on "What is Sixteen to One?" you use these words, speaking of wage-earners: "The first to suffer, they would be the last to profit by any speculative advance in prices that might follow the inflation of the currency. Indeed, they would suffer additionally from that, because it would raise the price of the necessaries of life long before it raised the rate of wages, if it ever did that."

In the year 1892, when silver declined rapidly in value, I was engaged in business in the Republic of Guatemala, nominally a double standard (?) country, but actually having only a silver currency, and from my own knowledge I can assure you that prices of all articles, and especially the imported ones, included among the latter being such necessaries as corn, lumber, and flour, went kiting, while wages did not advance at all. H. W. V.
Brooklyn, Oct. 12, 1900.

Odell's Fitness for the Governorship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While I am a daily reader of "All the News That's Fit to Print," and seldom have reason to differ with your editorial opinions, I think your article in the issue of the 15th inst., entitled "The Independence of Mr. Odell," unfair. Practical men—those who desire to accomplish something—are frequently compelled to line up with accumulated power such as Senator Platt and other men possess. Whether those who do so furnish the best material from which to select a man fit to fill the chair that has been occupied by Marcy, Dix, and Tilden is a question that it is impracticable to discuss now.

Either Stanchfield or Odell will be elected. That Odell is a partisan of partisans is well known: that he will do anything to bring discredit on his party is extremely unlikely; that he will assert himself as against Platt should it become necessary for him to do so is probable. No occasion is likely to arise for serious differences between the two men, but, should one come up, the bearing of Odell, in the superior position of Governor, would be very different from what it is, or has been, in the inferior position of a campaign manager, where one has substantially to be all things to all men.

The truth is that if Odell would part with a little of his partisanship, and not make a religion of his Republicanism, he would make a first-class practical Governer, with less of the good-natured bluster and much of the every-day common sense that characterized the late and lamented Roswell P. Flower.

H. S. BEATTIE.
New York, Oct. 16, 1900.

The Home for Consumptives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to add a word in commendation of the selection of Big Clear Pond for the Home for Consumptives. The climate must be exactly the same as at Saranac. The situation, view, etc., are beautiful, while it is near the main line of the railroad, which will be of great advantage for freight, coal, etc.

There is farm land in the neighborhood, which could be added from time to time, and is a great help in mild or convalescent cases.

Your correspondent does not mention that objections are made by near-by wealthy land owners, who fear that the value of their estates will be depreciated. It seems to me that this might be urged anywhere, with even greater force in most desirable places than against Lake Clear.

ADIRONDACK.
Orange, N. J., Oct. 15, 1900.

Brother to the Ox.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You talk about the "end-seat hog" and various other nuisances on cars, but what shall be said of the insufferable ruffian who bangs your hat down on your eyes as he gets on or off the seat behind you?

CABLE.
New York City, Oct. 15, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Misapprehension.

"Nero was a great tyrant," remarked Mr. Wolcott solemnly.

"Why, no," said little Tommy Wolcott, looking up astonished. "Nero was Mr. Watson's dog that died."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

One of the Useful Presents.

An Atchison man whose niece will be married shortly has sent her a promissory note for $50 for a wedding present, to be paid on her first wedding anniversary. He figures it out that by that time a dollar will appear as big to her as a wagon wheel.—Atchison Globe.

Consolatory.

The political orator at the noon meeting evidently was much disturbed by the whistle of a big factory in the neighborhood.

"Never mind," yelled a hard-fisted son of toil in the audience. "If you elect Bryan he'll put a stop to that noise."—Chicago Tribune.

The Wrong Doors.

The owl met the wolf.

"Mr. Wolf," said the owl, "let me induce you to sell my book."

"Me!" exclaimed the wolf. "What prompted you to think that I would make a good book agent?"

"You knock at so many doors, Mr. Wolf."—Chicago News.

THE SONGS WE TRY TO SING.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

The songs we try to sing! The songs that haunt us through the day—
The melodies that rise and fall, and softly fade away.
The songs that come a-dreaming in the twilight, hushed and dim,
And break to crooning nothingness, like some forgotten hymn.
They'd have the sweetest cadence yet, if we could only bring
To form the words that whisper in the songs we try to sing.

The songs we try to sing! The lilt of heart-brought melodies
That flutter into being with the sighing of a breeze,
That stumble with a word or two, or vanish with a phrase—
The songs that end in shadowed glints of fancy's mellow haze.
If we could only utter them, the strains would thrill and ring
In chords of richest harmony—the songs we try to sing.

The songs we try to sing! The notes that sure and softly blend
With words that quit the melody before we reach the end.
The half-sung songs—the songs that come as sometimes comes a dream
Which lures us out upon the way with fingers white, that gleam
And beckon us to struggle on, yet fade before they bring
The words that give a cheering to the songs we try to sing.

The songs we try to sing! The sweetest carols ever sung—
They lilt and laugh along the lightest cadence ever rung!
If they could but complete themselves, with dashing form and air,
What marvel-melodies would seem to ever linger there!
Aye, sweeter far than any song of any fashioning
Are all the dreamy lyrics in the songs we try to sing.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

George Clarke in an Abbreviation of Old Romantic Drama.

A New Example of Pictorial Realism in the Setting of "Her Majesty"—New Foreign Plays.

An extraordinary specimen of what may be called theatrical ellipsis is the version of the old Dennery romantic drama "Don Caesar de Bazan," in which George Clarke is acting this week at Keith's Union Square Theatre. Placed in the "continuous" programme between two acrobatic "turns," it occupies a scant fifteen minutes in the performance, and in one of its two scenes ninety minutes are supposed to speed away in considerably fewer than nine.

Yet it is effective. It saves much of the best part of the story of the fine old drama, in which the stage heroes of our grandfathers' days used to delight their admirers. It contains, with all its reckless abbreviation, at least a very fair equivalent for that splendid encounter of the adventurer and the King in which scheming royalty is outwitted by superior intelligence. So that, while it is the merest gallimaufry of drama, yet it catches the attention and holds it, and it seems to greatly please the frequenters of Mr. Keith's house of entertainment.

George Clarke carries his rôle, of course, with all the freedom and varied resource of an experienced actor of romantic characters. He does not slur the slightest detail, and one may derive a very clear idea of what romantic drama used to be from the spirit of his portrayal, the vivacity and fluency of his speech, and the breadth and vigor of his acting. That Mr. Clarke, even if equipped with a full-sized play and a complete troupe of associate actors, could hope to compete for public favor in this hour, as a popular exponent of the sword and cloak romance, with Mr. James K. Hackett, who is drawing crowds now at the Harlem Opera House, is not likely; but there could be no doubt in the mind of any person who knows what acting is which is the better actor.

Of course, there are many other things at Keith's besides a summary of an old chivalric play, and one of them is an amazing exhibition of what is known as equilibrism by two performers who call themselves Robertus and Wilfrido. The things these smart fellows do with gilded rubber balls, as they stand in front of a blue plush curtain, show wonderful training of sight and muscle, but when the elder of the twain, Robertus presumably, stands upon his hands, holding a candelabrum with six lighted candles on his head and three lighted lamps on his feet, and then so laden proceeds calmly down a steep ladder the spectator forgets to breathe in his wonderment.

A new example of pictorial "realism" in stage setting is to be seen and smelled at the Manhattan Theatre now. In the guard-room scene of "Her Majesty" there is an open fireplace filled with pine kindlings and hickory logs. The kindlings are lighted, and presently the pungent odor of their burning fills the theatre. Then the logs begin to snap, and the agreeable perfume of a wood fire indicates that this effect is the "real thing."

This occurs in the third act of Mr. Clarke's piece, which is the most melodramatic and thrilling part of it, and in its development, its exposition of character, and its audacious employment of ancient device, is utterly "theatric" and unlikely. Yet the real fire of real logs is introduced, and it seems to gratify the spectators, too. There seems to be no true artistic purpose in the combination, though.

Sudermann seems to have only failures or half-and-half successes for his new plays in these later days. Perhaps the Germans are getting tired of his "problems." His "Johannisfeuer," lately acted at the Lessing Theatre, in Berlin, deals with the shady side of Prussian country life. The nephew of a brutal country squire and his foster child, a Lithuanian waif, love each other, in defiance of duty and the law. Each is betrothed to another, but on the evening of St. John's Day, when the lighted bonfires, in keeping with an old pagan custom, seem to invoke license, they break all the bonds that bind them to others. The man, however, is too weak and conventional not to return to the routine of his life, and he weds the woman chosen for him, while the Lithuanian goes out, like Hagar, into the desert.

A forthcoming new piece in London is "A Noble Lord," by Robert Marshall, author of "A Royal Family." This will be produced at the Criterion Theatre. Like Mr. Marshall's other plays, it is a whimsical comedy. It deals with doings of the Irish party in Parliament.

The title of the new melodrama by Cecil Raleigh, which Jacob Litt will produce at the Broadway Theatre, is "The Queen of Beauty." It is in four acts, and the incidents occur partly on the Island of Jersey, partly in London, partly in Paris. Can Mrs. Langtry be the original of the heroine? It is said that there will be a big sensational scene in the last act.

In two weeks the receipts of "San Toy," at Daly's, exceeded $23,000. The predictions of its success in this newspaper have been fulfilled. The pretty musical play has six more weeks to run.

MME. BLAUVELT'S CONCERT.

The Popular American Singer Heard at Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, the popular American soprano, who has been singing in Europe for some time, reappeared last night before an American audience at Carnegie Hall. She was received with every evidence of esteem and many demonstrations which might fairly be called affectionate. To those who have observed the growth of this artist since she made her first public appearance at a pupils' concert in the Lyceum Theatre, singing in a light, flutelike voice an excerpt from "Dinorah," the expressions of approval could not fail to be gratifying. She has won her way by dint of hard work, backed by personal attractiveness and an unusually pleasing voice. Her success on the other side of the Atlantic was genuine, and her return to her native land was welcome.

It was evident that Mme. Blauvelt desired to make her reappearance an artistic occasion. She had as assistants in her concert an orchestra of forty-five men, and Frank Van der Stucken, director of the Cincinnati Orchestra, as conductor. She sang "Dich theure Halle," from "Tannhäuser," an air from Mozart's "Il Re Pastore," and the familiar "mad scene" from Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet." It was the general supposition of those who remembered her as a light coloratura singer that she would not succeed with an air so broad in style as that of Wagner's Elizabeth, but she gave her hearers a genuine surprise. She sang the number with splendid fullness of tone, with abandon, with intelligence, and with a spirit too often absent from operatic renderings of it. She was applauded most enthusiastically, and she deserved it. Mme. Blauvelt's voice has undoubtedly gained in breadth and dramatic color, but it has not lost its peculiarly smooth edge. It is still suited to light music.

She was heard to excellent advantage in the Mozart air, which she sang with an evident appreciation of its musical quality. In this number her old fault, the audible stroke of the glottis, was very prominent. Many singing teachers say this habit is ruinous to the voice; but at present it is only necessary to note that it is very disagreeable to the hearer. Mr. Van der Stucken conducted the orchestra in Dvorak's "Husitzka," Liszt's "Les Preludes," the variations from Tschaikowsky's third orchestral suite, and the overture to "Tannhäuser." He was in his best form and worked up the climaxes with fine spirit. He was judicious in his selections, and his orchestra played fairly well.

Metropolitan Opera House.

There is a tradition that lovers of opera in English are especially fond of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl." Therefore it is always given at least once in a season of opera in the vernacular, and accordingly was heard in the Metropolitan Opera House for the first time in that building. The audience was the smallest that has been seen in the course of the present season. The cast embraced Miss de Lussan as Arline, Miss Meisslinger as the Queen, Mr. Pringle as the Count, and Mr. Harry Davies as Thaddeus. The performance does not call for especial comment.

A COMMANDO WIPED OUT

Ambushed Near Vryheid—Sixty Boers Killed.

OTHER BRITISH SUCCESSES

But One Victory Is at the Cost of Six Officers and a Number of Men Killed and Wounded.

DURBAN, Oct. 16.—Near Vryheid a Boer commando was taken in ambuscade by Bethune's mounted infantry, the Boers losing sixty killed, thirty-five wounded, and sixty-five taken prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Lord Roberts reports from Pretoria, under date of Oct. 15, as follows:

"French started from Machadodorp toward Heidelberg to clear a part of the country not yet visited by our troops.

"Mahon, commanding the mounted troops, successfully engaged the enemy on Oct. 13, but our losses were severe, three officers and eight men being killed and three officers and twenty-five men wounded.

"French occupied Carolina yesterday, capturing a convoy during his march."

Lord Roberts also reports a number of minor affairs, showing that the Boers are still active over a wide field.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 16.—The British reentered Bloemhof, near Kimberley, on Oct. 14, unopposed, and captured fifty Boers.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN BETROTHED.

Engagement Announced to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 16.—Queen Wilhelmina has proclaimed her betrothal to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Duke will arrive here to-night, and is to visit the Royal Castle at Loo.

Duke Henry is tall, bright-looking, and German in appearance. He is a Lieutenant in the Prussian Life Guards and is also attached to the Mecklenburg Fusileers. He is scarcely known in Amsterdam and not particularly well here. It was generally supposed that the Queen had selected his elder brother, Duke Adolf.

The marriage will take place next Spring.

Queen Wilhelmina was born at The Hague Aug. 31, 1880. She assumed the crown on coming of age, Aug. 31, 1898, her mother, the Dowager Queen Emma, having been Queen Regent since the death of King William III., Nov. 23, 1890.

The young Queen has been reported as likely to be engaged to a number of personages, including the Duke of Abruzzi, Prince Bernard Henry of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Louis Napoleon, the Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Frederick of Wied, Prince William of Wied, Prince Alexander of Teck, Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, and several others.

Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was born April 19, 1876. He is a half brother of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

ANOTHER PARISIAN DUEL.

Count and Journalist Meet; No One Hurt—Castellane a Second.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—M. Urbain Gobier, the anti-military journalist and author of the book "The Army Against the Nation," which created a sensation in 1898, fought a duel with pistols to-day, his opponent being Count de Sabran Pontevès, without any result. The dispute which led to the meeting was an article published in the Aurore which the Count considered offensive to him.

Count Boni de Castellane was one of the Count de Sabran Pontevès's seconds.

"FORT CHABROL" RAIDED.

Guerin's Quarters Searched for Anti-Republican League Papers.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The police to-day unexpectedly raided the notorious "Fort Chabrol," in Paris; and also the residence of the mother of its defender, Jules Guerin. A number of papers were seized in both places.

The object of the raid is said to have been to find proof of the existence of the so-called "Grand Occident" of France, an anti-republican league, whose headquarters during the Dreyfus agitation were at "Fort Chabrol."

The Nationalist organs ask if the Government wishes to "work up another High Court conspiracy trial."

PARIS GLORIFIES THE VINE.

Grand Fete at the Exposition Creates Much Enthusiasm.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The great vintage fête of the Paris Exposition took place this afternoon.

The exposition grounds were crowded in spite of the admission being raised to five tickets. M. Sylvain, the actor, of the Comédie-Française, declaimed a glorification of the vine, written specially for the occasion by M. Jules Claretie.

The procession of allegorical cars and guards, trumpeters, and grape pickers, gayly bedecked, with nymphs and Bacchantes, dancing around Bacchus and Silenus, proved very attractive and created enthusiasm.

TO BE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

Lord Alverstone to Succeed the Late Lord Russell of Killowen.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—It is officially announced that Lord Alverstone (better known as Sir Richard Webster) has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of England, in succession to the late Baron Russell of Killowen.

Justice A. L. Smith succeeds Lord Alverstone as Master of the Rolls.

Sir Richard Everard Webster, Lord Alverstone, the new Lord Chief Justice of England, was born in 1842. He was educated at King's College School, the Carterhouse, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He became a barrister in 1868, a Queen's Counsel in 1878, Attorney General in 1885, and again in 1886 and 1895. He was knighted in 1885, was made a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George in 1893, was counsel for Great Britain in the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission in 1899, was made a Baronet the same year, was appointed Master of the Rolls May 7, 1900, and the same month he was made a Peer and assumed the title of Lord Alverstone.

ILLNESS OF KING OF SAXONY.

Condition of Aged Monarch Has Recently Become More Serious.

DRESDEN, Oct. 16.—The illness of King Albert of Saxony has become more acute recently. His Majesty fainted yesterday, causing considerable alarm. It is said his condition to-day was improved.

King Albert of Saxony was born April 23, 1828. He succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Oct. 29, 1873. He was married, June 18, 1853, to Queen Karola, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa, King Albert took part in the Danish war of 1848. He fought also on the side of the Austrians in the disastrous battle of Sadowa, in 1866, and likewise in the Franco-German war in the operations before Metz and in the operations which terminated in the surrender of Napoleon III. at Sedan. At the siege of Paris he held the right bank of the Seine. On the conclusion of the war he was made Field Marshal and Inspector General of the German Army. His heir is his brother, Prince George, who was born Aug. 8, 1832.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S ILLNESS.

Fatal Result Generally Expected—Report of Her Marriage Revived.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—It is said that the principal malady of the Dowager Empress Frederick is cancer of the kidneys. According to the latest bulletins she is somewhat better, but a fatal result is generally expected by the public.

The report that the Dowager Empress was married last April to Baron Seckendorff, who was Hofmeister under Emperor Frederick, although widely circulated abroad, had always been strenuously denied here until the present crisis in her disease. Now, however, it is being again circulated and accepted, together with a number of fresh details, such as that the marriage occurred in England.

COLUMN WIPED OUT IN AFRICA.

Two Hundred Europeans, French or British, Slain—Second Expedition May Be Lost.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The Tribuna publishes correspondence to-day from Asmara, Southwest of Massowah, describing the massacre of an expedition to Lake Assal. The expedition is said to have been composed of British, but it is more likely that the members were French, as the lake is situated in possessions ceded to France by Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia.

It seems that the column, numbering two hundred, went to Lake Assal to obtain the tax on salt exported. The natives replied that they had no money, but would give cattle. To this the chief of the expedition agreed. Thereupon a large number of natives entered the camp of the expedition on various pretexts, and massacred the disarmed members during bivouac.

A second expedition was sent to assist or avenge the first, but it is believed that this also met with a similar fate.

REGENT APPOINTED IN SWEDEN

Crown Prince to Act During the King's Illness, Which Is Serious.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—"King Oscar's illness," says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Stockholm, "has developed into a serious inflammation of the lungs. The Crown Prince has been appointed Regent."

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 16.—The members of the Norwegian State Council of Stockholm, who are here in connection with the proposed visit of King Oscar, have been telegraphed to return to Stockholm.

It is understood the summons is connected with the appointment of the Crown Prince as Regent during the illness of the King. The Crown Prince, presumably, therefore, will open the Storthing in the capacity of Regent.

RESULT OF BRITISH ELECTION.

Gives Government Net Gain of Two Seats More Than at the Dissolution.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The election returns to-day showed another Government gain, at Wick Burghs. The final figures, with the exception of the Orkney Islands, leave the Government a net gain of two seats.

The total number of Members of Parliament elected is 669, as follows:

Ministerialists	401
Opposition	268

The Orkney Islands district is regarded as a safe Liberal seat.

WANTS DOWIE SUPPRESSED.

London Paper Suggests the Zionist Is an Offensive Nuisance.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Daily Express calls editorially for police suppression of John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist, because of his "disorderly meetings and scurrilous attacks on other religions."

As an illustration of his methods it cites his utterances yesterday, when he concluded his attack upon Roman Catholics by suggesting that all the priests should marry all the nuns. Commenting upon this, it says:

"There are limits to tolerance, and when an apostle of a new creed becomes an offensive nuisance he ought to be suppressed."

SIR HENRY W. D. ACLAND DEAD.

Was Radcliffe Librarian at Oxford Since 1851.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Sir Henry Wentworth Dyke Acland died to-day, aged eighty-five.

Sir Henry was Radcliffe Librarian at Oxford University since 1851, and was honorary physician to the Prince of Wales, whom he accompanied on his visit to this country. He was born in 1815, and was educated at Harrow and Oxford. He was Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford, 1857-94, and member of the Royal Sanitary Commission, 1868-72. Among his publications is a "Memoir on the Visitation of Cholera in Oxford in 1854." In 1870 he visited New York as the guest of Gen. McClellan

Zdenko Fibich, the Composer, Dead.

PRAGUE, Oct. 16.—The death is announced of Zdenko Fibich, the celebrated Bohemian composer.

Zdenko Fibich was born in Bohemia in 1850, receiving his musical education at Prague and Leipsic. In 1876 he was appointed second conductor at the National Theatre at Prague, and in 1898 director of the choir at the Russian Church. He composed a number of symphonies and overtures, a three-act opera, "Blanik," given at Prague in 1881, as well as songs, pianoforte pieces, &c.

A quartet for pianoforte and strings by Fibich was exceedingly well received in England.

The Hague Arbitration Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The action taken by the United States in designating ex-President Harrison and ex-Senator Gray as members of The Hague Court of Arbitration is attracting the attention of foreign Governments, which are making inquiries through their representatives here as to the steps taken by this country, the indications being that the American initiative will result in general action by the other powers interested. As far as can be learned none of the foreign Governments has named members of the tribunal. It is understood, however, that M. Maertens, the distinguished Russian publicist, is likely to succeed M. Struve as Russian Minister to The Hague, and at the same time to be designated as one of the Russian members of the arbitration court.

Mr. Carnegie Founds Another Library.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Andrew Carnegie has presented to the town of Hawick, Roxburgh County, Scotland, the sum of £10,000 for a public library.

Hawick is situated at the confluence of the Tevoit and the Slitrig, fifty-three miles by rail from Edinburgh. Its vicinity comprises much of the beautiful scenery celebrated in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel."

Address to the Empress in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—In view of the recent action of the Berlin Town Council in deciding not to offer congratulations to Empress Augusta Victoria upon her birthday, a number of persons prominent in Berlin are getting up a private congratulatory address to the Empress for signature as a demonstration against the attitude of the Town Council.

Kurds Destroying Villages.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—The tribal risings among the Kurds are assuming threatening proportions. The authorities are greatly concerned. The troops have had to intervene in the Diarbekir district, where several Christian and Mussulman villages have been razed.

Trieste Harbor to be Enlarged.

TRIESTE, Oct. 16.—The agreement providing for a considerable enlargement of the harbor here has been signed by the Austrian Government. The municipality of Trieste contributes 1,000,000 kronen ($200,000) for the immediate commencement of the improvements.

Dominican Rebels Scattered.

SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 16.—The uprising is ended and the rebels are scattered and troops are pursuing them. The tribunals are occupied with the prosecution of political prisoners. Confidence is re-established and business is reviving.

Peer Buys Steel Process Rights.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—It is announced that the Earl of Dudley, who is the owner of extensive iron works, has purchased the English rights of the American (Bertrand Thiel) open-hearth steel process.

Seven Killed in Disaster at Prossnitz.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.—The façade of the Czech High School at Prossnitz, Moravia, toppled into the street to-day, killing seven persons and injuring ten.

French Chambers to Meet Nov. 6.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Cabinet has decided to convoke the Chambers for Nov. 6.

New Honor for Lord Roberts.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Lord Roberts was to-day gazetted Honorary Colonel of the new regiment of Irish Guards.

Monument to Bismarck Unveiled.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The monument to the late Prince Bismarck recently erected at Breslau was unveiled to-day.

"THE FARM" LICENSE MONEY.

Cassius M. Lawson Demands the Benefit of a Rebate.

Some of the inside history of the Tivoli, in West Thirty-fifth Street, and "The Farm," at West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, was disclosed yesterday in the Supreme Court.

The facts were brought out in an argument before Justice Freedman on the application of Cassius M. Lawson for a writ of mandamus to compel Henry H. Lyman, State Commissioner of Excise, to certify to his right to obtain the rebate on the license of "The Farm."

According to the claim made by Mr. Lawson, a license was issued on June 22 last to William J. Gilmartin for "The Farm." On July 2 Gilmartin transfered this license to Charles A. Nivens, who on July 5 made an assignment to Mr. Lawson.

When "The Farm" was closed Mr. Lawson went to Deputy Commissioner Hilliard and surrendered the license. The Deputy Commissioner gave him a receipt calling for the return of $585, the amount of rebate due on the license. Commissioner Lyman refused to honor this receipt, so Lawson asked for the writ of mandamus to compel him to do so.

Lawyers Scott and Kellogg, for the Excise Commissioner, in answer to the application presented affidavits showing that in May, 1900, William J. Gilmartin had been convicted of receiving stolen goods, and therefore he had no right, they alleged, to hold the license which he obtained on June 22, and that any transfer he would make would have no legal value.

Another affidavit filed showed that Nivens, to whom the transfer had been made, was really the head waiter at the resort, and that he in turn had made an assignment in favor of Lawson, who was the personal friend and attorney of Charles E. Ackron.

Special Agent C. A. Donnelly swore that he had talked with Ackron about "The Farm" and that Ackron, not knowing he was connected with the Excise Department, recommended him to go to "The Farm," saying "that it was one of his places, that he owned it, and a hot time was going on there."

G. C. Hibbert, another Special Agent, swore that Ackron had told him he had "put the money into 'The Farm.'"

Justice Freedman reserved his decision and allowed Mr. Lawson until to-day to file affidavits answering the charges made by the Excise Department.

BEAT MARSHAL WITH IRON BAR.

General Fight at Bradley Beach May Cause Officer's Death.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 16.—Police Marshal William D. Flood of Bradley Beach was assaulted by Halstead Poland and badly hurt last night. In the course of the affair James Poland, son of Burdett Poland, and James Riddle, Jr., were also cut and bruised. The trouble occurred late in the evening. Halstead Poland met Harry R. Van Gaasbeck and began to tease him. The man resented the remarks of Poland. Flood interfered. As he did so, Halstead Poland picked up an iron bar and struck the policeman over the head with it. He followed up this attack several times. Flood was repeatedly knocked down.

The Marshal cried for help, and James Poland and James Riddle, Jr., responded. Halstead Poland ceased his beating of Flood and turned his attention to the new arrivals. Peter Poland jumped in and defended Halstead Poland. Finding that matters were getting serious he caught Halstead Poland and locked him in his poolroom.

Constable White was aroused, and securing warrants he went to Peter Poland's house and demanded that he unlock the poolroom. Peter at first refused, but finally consented. White then took the two Polands into custody and locked them up in the town jail.

Dr. J. Turner Rose treated the injuries of Marshal Flood. They may prove fatal.

Halstead Poland was held under $5,000 bail by Magistrate Dodd on a charge of murderous assault, and Peter Poland was placed under $1,000 bail for assault. Neither could furnish bondsmen, and this morning both were taken to Freehold by Chief of Police Gravatt.

A JUDGE'S VIEW OF TRUSTS.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Suit Against the Sugar Trust, Says They Are Good Things.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16.—The case of Robert J. Trimble against the American Sugar Refining Company came up in the Court of Chancery this afternoon before Vice Chancellor Pitney. Mr. Trimble, who is a stockholder in the company, alleges that money which should be paid out in dividends to the stockholders is being used to fight the Arbuckle coffee and sugar concern.

The matter was before the court on a demurrer entered by counsel for the sugar company and the argument was one of legal technicalities. In the course of it the Vice Chancellor expressed the opinion that the next generation would wonder at the complaints of to-day against combinations of capital. The children of the present generation would be surprised at the short-sightedness of their fathers, he declared, adding:

"The trusts are good things; the outcry against them is all bosh and nonsense."

Decision in the case was reserved.

ETTA GILROY'S DEATH.

Young Woman Was Well Known and Popular in Vaudeville.

Miss Etta Gilroy, the actress who died yesterday in the Woman's Hospital, was quite prominent in theatrical circles, and the announcement of her death was considerable of a surprise. Miss Gilroy was taken ill while on the road starring in vaudeville with her brother, John Gilroy. She felt little alarm for her illness until it became so serious that she returned to her home in this city. She soon grew much worse, and on the advice of her physician she went to the hospital for an operation for appendicitis. She was twenty-two years old and quite pretty, and had been on the stage since her early childhood, during which time she was identified with some of Hoyt's companies, and of recent years with May Irwin's Company.

The funeral services will be held at the home of the actress, 130 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

MRS. FISKE WINS A VICTORY.

Secures an Injunction Restraining Denver Theatre from Cancelling Her Date.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 16.—Minnie Maddern Fiske has won another victory over the Theatre Trust.

The actress booked herself at the Denver Theatre for a week this season, and then the trust made a proposition to the management of the house to take the whole season if the Fiske date was canceled. An injunction was issued restraining the Denver house from breaking the Fiske contract, and to-day a demurrer and application of dismissal was denied by Judge Butler, and the injunction stands.

Gen. Wheeler's Daughters Arrive.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Red Star steamship Kensington last evening were the daughters of Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, who have been abroad for several months, and who will stay with friends in this city for a few weeks before going to their Southern home. Gen. Wheeler went down to Quarantine late in the afternoon on the revenue cutter Calumet to meet them.

YOUTSEY BEFORE THE JURY

Brought Into Court on His Bed, and Questioned by Counsel.

Makes No Response, and Is Carried Out Again — More Testimony for the Defense.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 16.—Henry E. Youtsey, on trial charged with being a principal in the shooting of Gov. Goebel, was still unable to enter the courtroom to-day. Lying on his bed, he was drawn to the door of the jury room, in plain view of those in the courtroom, and the trial proceeded.

Wharton Golden was sworn and testified that he never told the Rev. John Stamper or Mrs. Stamper that he was to get $5,000 for his testimony or that if he could see Col. Campbell he could get $10,000. Continuing, he testified, as in the Powers and Howard trials, denying all the statements attributed to him by the Stampers, L. F. Sinclair, and others.

W. H. Culton was recalled and denied saying he had a contract for immunity or had told any one that Wharton Golden got them all into this trouble.

Arthur M. Goebel, recalled, said he had "never testified in any of these cases until yesterday."

Col. Crawford made the statement to the jury for the defense. He said the testimony of Arthur Goebel was either prompted by his imagination or it was perjury, and that Youtsey had told the truth Tuesday night, when he said he had never spoken to Arthur Goebel. A recess was then taken until 1 P. M.

At the afternoon session the defense moved to discharge the jury and discontinue the case because the defendant was still unconscious and in a worse condition than before. Judge Cantrill overruled the motion.

The defense then asked that Youtsey be called as a witness. The Sheriff called, but Youtsey did not answer. The defense asked that he be brought into court.

"He is already in court," said the Judge.

"We want him on the witness stand," said Col. Nelson.

"Very well; bring him in, Mr. Sheriff, and put him on the stand," said the Judge.

Deputies and guards brought Youtsey in on his bed, which they placed in front of the jury. Col. Nelson asked Youtsey several questions, but received no sort of response, the defendant lying as one dead.

"We can get no response from the witness," said Col. Nelson.

"Very well; let him stand aside," said the Judge, and the bed was carried back to the jury room.

Col. Nelson made another motion to discharge the jury because the defendant was not really in court facing his accusers, but simply an unconscious body. The Judge said the law provided that before he could discharge the jury the defendant must be adjudged a lunatic.

Mrs. Mattie Stamper, sister of Wharton Golden, said she heard Golden say he was to get $5,000 for his testimony, and that he made a confession in order to save his neck and Gov. Taylor's. C. O. Reynolds and D. B. Walcott of Frankfort swore that Culton told them that he had a contract with the Commonwealth to secure immunity. The Rev. Z. T. Cody said Golden told him he confessed to save himself. Stewart B. Stone of Lexington, who acted as Gov. Taylor's stenographer, saw Youtsey on Jan. 27 in the reception room next the Governor's office with a gun, looking out of the window, but it caused no comment because everybody was excited and expected trouble.

James Chipley of Scott County said Culton told him that Wharton Golden had caused all of them to get into trouble because Golden wanted a part of the $100,000. L. F. Sinclair of Georgetown said Golden told him that Youtsey and Culton were fools for tackling it, as they would get nothing for it. Court then adjourned until to-morrow.

Howard will go on the stand to-morrow and swear Youtsey did not let him in Powers's office that morning and that he was not even in the building.

The defense expects to rest its case to-morrow.

Lemuel E. Quigg Back from Cuba.

Among the passengers who arrived on board the Ward Line steamer Mexico, from Havana, was Mr. Lemuel E. Quigg. Mr. Quigg was sent to Hoffman Island to await the usual period of quarantine. He will be released to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Quigg, when seen at Quarantine, said that he had visited Havana in the interest of Col. Daly's contract to sewer and pave the streets of Havana. He said the matter was in fair shape for Col. Daly's final accomplishment of the work.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The second day's play in the annual Autumn women's golf championship tournament at Baltusrol will attract a number of visitors to the Baltusrol links and clubhouse to-day. Yesterday was one of varied sensations at the suburban resort, for the severe storm which came just as the driving contest was well under way and the visitors were scattered over the lawns, drove both spectators and players into the little clubhouse, all too small to hold them, and changed the affair from an outdoor to an indoor event. The weather during the morning and up to the time of the storm in the afternoon was perfection, and the scenes on the links, with their far-reaching vistas over hill and plain, the groups of fair, red-coated golf players dotting the course here and there, and especially at late afternoon when the sunset lights fell on the Autumn foliage, were most picturesque and attractive.

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The majority of the New York guests went out on the 2 P. M. express train to Short Hills, and were driven from there to the clubhouse in large stages, while hundreds of visitors from the Oranges, Morristown, and other near-by places were constantly arriving during the day, and in all kinds of traps. Tea was served at 4 o'clock at the clubhouse, and during its progress a Hungarian band played. Louis Keller gave a large dinner at the clubhouse last evening for several of the fair players.

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Among the members and guests of the Baltusrol Club who attended the reception and tea were Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. John Farr, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Powers Farr, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Francklyn, Mrs. Sidney De Kay and Miss De Kay, Mrs. Henry Sedley, Miss Pitcher, Peter Marié, Miss Leontine Marié, Mrs. Thieriot, Mrs. D. O. Wotherspoon, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph de Bary, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bayard, Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wood, Jr., Mrs. Oscard Richard, Miss Neustadt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure, Miss Marie Harrison, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Mrs. C. H. Washburne of Boston, Mrs. Wilkinson of Clennell, England; Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Harry B. Taylor, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Frances Griscom, Miss Katharine McLean, Miss C. H. Parish, Miss Margaret Curtis, Miss Ruth Underhill, and Mrs. Caleb F. Fox.

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The story of the day's play will be found in another column. Some excellent work was done, and the number of players entered, with their standing in golf circles, makes the event really a second annual championship tournament for the year.

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Miss McAllister was gowned in a Liberty satin gown in cashmere effect, in soft mauves, and wore a small hat of black tulle. Mrs. Reginald Francklyn was in black, with a black hat, and Mrs. Sidney De Kay in black silk polka dotted, with trimmings of black silk embroidery, and a black bonnet. Mrs. Arthur Turnure was in soft silver gray. Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush was in black silk, and her daughter, Miss Quackenbush, wore a skirt and coat of gray and bodice of cream-colored satin, laid in fine black box plaits. There was not much variety in the dresses worn by the golfers. Gray skirts and red or white shirt waists predominated, with soft, round hats of gray, with breasts of birds. Now and then a pretty tan skirt, set off with a scarlet waist, with collar and cuffs of green, was seen. Miss Griscom was in white and wore a heavy coat of rough red cloth, loose in both front and back. She disdained a hat. Miss Hoyt was also all in white, but it was white linen, and her tan, round hat had white plumage for trimming. Miss Julia S. Barnes wore a gray skirt and Eton jacket, and her waist was of finely tucked white silk, and her hat a soft, round one of gray, with shaded gray plumage. Mrs. E. M. Carnrick was in gray, with a red shirt waist, and soft white hat. Miss Marie L. Harrison was in dark gray skirt, white shirt waist, and gray hat, with trimmings of black. Mrs. Caroline H. Washburne of Boston was in cream cloth, with a bodice trimmed in Persian effect, and small bonnet, and Mrs. Wilkinson of England was in brown cloth, with black ostrich boa, and small black hat. Mrs. Harry Taylor wore black, with a pink silk bodice, covered with lace applique, and Miss Eunice Terry was in a skirt of darkest gray and a pure white shirt waist.

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The wedding of Miss Cornelia Katharine Hall, a daughter of Mrs. John H. Hall, Sr., (Miss Cornelia G. Ward,) and William Wright Grant of Ottawa, Canada, took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, 559 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. William Benjamin officiated. The wedding was a small and quiet one, but was followed by a large reception. The ceremony was celebrated in the large drawing room, which was prettily decorated, and in the decorations appeared a quantity of heather sent from Scotland for the occasion.

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Dr. Morton Grinnell and Mrs. Grinnell have returned to town from Ridgefield, Conn., and opened their town house, 873 Madison Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest La Montagne have also returned to their town house at 114 East Thirtieth Street, from Cedarhurst. Mrs. Grinnell and Mrs. La Montagne were formerly the Misses Catherwood of California.

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William C. Whitney has opened his city residence at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, but will spend much of the Autumn at October Mountain, Lenox, and Westbury, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach will reside this Winter at 51 East Forty-ninth Street, which Mr. Beach lately purchased.

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The annual Autumn ball at Tuxedo is scheduled to take place on Friday evening, Oct. 26. The main clubhouse at that resort will be opened to-day and remain open until the New Year. After that time the smaller Winter clubhouse will be used. A concert will be given in the clubhouse on Saturday afternoon and evening next by the Viennese Chamber Quartet.

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The Strollers' annual theatricals for the benefit of a number of charities are to be given in the Astoria ballroom on the evenings of Dec. 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, and 15, and in Brooklyn on the evenings of Dec. 12 and 13. The hall or theatre in Brooklyn where the theatricals will be presented has not yet been decided upon. These theatricals will consist this year of a clever original burlesque, which is now being prepared.

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Booked to sail on the Germanic for Liverpool to-day are, among others, John Harnett, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Musgrave, the Rev. R. O. Stevens and Mrs. Stevens, and the Rev. George E. Stokes and Mrs. Stokes.

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Booked to sail to-day on the St. Paul for Southampton are, among others, Howard Dickerson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pell, Major C. S. Spong and Mrs. Spong, and a number of the members of the unfortunate English company who came over in August last to produce "The Rose of Persia," including Mr. and Mrs. John Le Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Clayton, Sidney Bracey, Arthur Barry, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Angelo.

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On the Oceanic, sailing from Liverpool to-day, there are said to be coming, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Beresford, Mrs. Bruce Brown and son, Mrs. George Law, Mr. and Mrs. Amory Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, H. R. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Miss Winthrop.

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Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Belle Neilson, and Miss Neilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson are soon to visit the Virginia Hot Springs, where Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Miss May Goelet are due on Saturday.

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On Nov. 9 Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will give a large dinner at their country residence, Florham, near Madison, N. J., which is to be followed by a ball, to which will come the guests from a number of other dinners in nearby houses. Miss Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thebaud, Mrs. Stephen Whitney, and Mr. and Mrs. Tiers will be among those giving these dinners and who will give house parties over the night of the ball. The ball will be held in the large new ballroom at Florham, and there will probably be a cotillion.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Duncan Elliot is away from her cottage for a few days on a visit to New York. She will return late in the week with her sister, Mrs. George B. De Forest, who has also gone to the city with Mr. De Forest.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews are among those who have recently left Newport. Mr. Henry Clews, Jr., went to New York this morning.

Harry F. Eldridge has gone to New York, having closed his Newport season.

Egerton L. Winthrop and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren and Miss Romola Dahlgren are guests of Mrs. Charles Baldwin at Snug Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have returned to Newport for the Autumn.

Bradley Martin Property Transferred.

Cornelia S., wife of Bradley Martin, and Elizabeth Sherman, transferred yesterday to J. Newton Osorio the title to the three lots on the south side of Twentieth Street, beginning 345 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 75 feet front and 92 feet in depth. The middle lot extends to Nineteenth Street. The price given in the deed was $150,000. The transaction was closed on Sept. 26 last. The Martins retain a mortgage for $130,000 payable in two years at 5 per cent.

Cunningham Castle Sold.

John S. Huyler has bought from Mrs. James Cunningham the property at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, known as Cunningham Castle, consisting of a stone mansion, stables, and about twenty-six acres of land. The house, which contains about thirty rooms, is built of blue granite, and has long been regarded as one of the most noticeable places along the Hudson. Mr. Huyler will renovate and improve the property and make it his Summer residence.

Mayor Boyle of Newport Married.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 16.—Patrick J. Boyle, Mayor of Newport, was married today to Miss Alice Bridget Lee. The ceremony took place at St. Joseph's Church, the Rev. Louis J. Deady officiating. No invitations were issued and only a few intimate friends were present.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lockwood—Wheelwright.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—At noon to-day in the First Parish Church, Roxbury, Hamilton De Forest Lockwood of New York and Miss Maria Bond Wheelwright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wheelwright of Jamaica Plain and a niece of John T. Wheelwright, were married, in the presence of a large and fashionable audience, by the Rev. Dr. James De Normandie, pastor of the church.

Kintzing Post of New York was the best man, and the bridesmaids were the Misses E. B. Mills, Hannah Cobb, and Ruth Gatton. The ushers were George W. Wheelwright, Jr., Charles E. Lockwood, Thomas W. Slocum, L. F. Huntington, Kellogg Fairbank, and Joseph Luad.

The bride wore a gown of white brocade, trimmed with lace, with a long veil, and carried bride roses.

After the ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast were given at the home of the bride's parents, in Glen Road, Jamaica Plain. Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood will be at home after Dec. 1 at 226 East Fifteenth Street, New York.

Jenkins—Pomeroy.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 16.—At St. John's Episcopal Church to-day James S. Jenkins and Miss A. Gladys Pomeroy were married. The bride is one of last year's débutantes and is only seventeen years old. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pomeroy of Richmond Hill. Mr. Jenkins is a graduate of Yale, and is a member of the law firm of Taylor & Jenkins. He is also Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for the county.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles Morris Addison, rector of the church. The bride's attendants were Miss Helen Bonner of Stamford, maid of honor; Miss May Greenough of Sunbury, Penn., and Miss Louise Williams of Stamford, bridesmaids. The ushers were Alonzo Potter, Frank L. Polk, Charles P. Howland, Curtenius Gillette, and William N. Beach of New York, John L. Hall of Boston, and Marion B. Phelps, George A. Phelps, Walter S. Hoyt, and William A. Albott

After the ceremony there was a reception at the bride's home on Richmond Hill.

MacRae—Holly.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH DEPOT, Conn., Oct. 17.—The wedding of Miss Emma Constant Holly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holly, to Elmer Livingston MacRae, took place to-night at the home of the bride at Coscob.

The house, whose history dates back to Revolutionary times, was decorated throughout with holly and thistle, the latter being in honor of the Scotch ancestry of Mr. MacRae. Candles in Colonial candlesticks and candelabra took the place of other lights, and Japanese lanterns artistically hung with pine were festooned on the oaken wainscoating.

The bride wore a gown of white mousseline de soi over white silk, and the bridal veil was the same one worn by her great grandmother.

Walter Strong Edwards was best man.

The presents were principally silver and antique furniture. Friends were present from Boston, Bedford, Winchester, Roxbury, and Greenwich.

Tim—Rice.

Louis B. Tim, the son of S. Tim, and Miss Edna Rice, daughter of Henry Rice of 19 East Sixty-ninth Street, were married at Delmonico's last evening by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El. The bride was gowned in white satin and lace. Miss Florence Rice, a sister, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Estelle Hilson and Miss Adelina Tim, sister of the bridegroom. They were gowned in white chiffon and lace over silk. Maurice J. Dannenberg of Macon, Ga., was best man, and the ushers were Jerome, Arthur, and Frederick Rice, brothers of the bridegroom; E. H. Loeb, Monroe W. Lauer, Leonard Schafer, and Clarence Tim. The ceremony was followed by a reception, a dinner, and a dance.

Riker—Schroeder.

Charles Lawrence Riker and Miss Selina Richards Schroeder, daughter of Gilliat Schroeder, were married yesterday in Christ Church, Pelham Manor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's, this city. The wedding was a small one, owing to a recent death in the family of the bridegroom, and the following reception was for relatives only. The bride was gowned in cream satin trimmed with old rose point lace, and her veil was of tulle. Miss Louise Lawrence Schroeder was her sister's maid of honor. Her costume was pink silk veiled with white point d'esprit, and she carried American Beauty roses. Mr. Charles S. Swords of this city was best man.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward C. Alphonse.

Edward C. Alphonse, one of the most interesting residents of East Orange, N. J., died Monday at his home, 29 Mulford Street. He had been in ill-health for some time Mr. Alphonse was one of the best known citizens of East Orange, and was prominent in Grand Army of the Republic circles. He was a great believer in the single tax theory as advanced by the late Henry George. For about fifteen years Mr. Alphonse conducted a stationery and news business, but retired a few years ago. He was born in New York City in 1828. His father was a son of a staff officer of Napoleon Bonaparte, who, after the overthrow of his leader, went to the West Indies and engaged in business, where he amassed a large fortune, and finally lost it, after which he moved to New York.

When he had just attained his majority young

GONFALON ALWAYS FIRST

Hildreth's Horse Made the Pace and Beat Out Kallishandra.

KING BARLEYCORN A WINNER

Prestidigitator Squeezed Home by a Nose for the Last Race at Morris Park.

Racegoers at the Morris Park track yesterday experienced weather in every variety, from Summer sunshine when the crowd gathered, to a Winter storm at the close of the afternoon's sport. A whirlwind filled the grand stand with dust after the fourth race, and a downpour of rain shut off the view of the fith race. Then came a chilly, steady rain to complete the discomfort of visitors. The racing was interesting, however, the two stake events bringing out some fair-class horses and the fields for the purses being evenly balanced. As a comedy feature, the race in which all the riders were boys who had never ridden a winner was a complete success.

With only three horses left in when the call to the post was sounded, the Dixiana Stakes, at a mile for three-year-olds, aroused the greatest interest of the day. W. C. Whitney's fleet filly, Kallishandra, with the top weight, 119 pounds, and ridden by Turner, was the favorite, but the horsemen backed both Gonfalon and Watercure to beat her. Gonfalon jumped to the front at the fall of the flag, and from end to end held that place of vantage. Turner dropped in behind him with Kallishandra, and waited with the favorite to the turn into the stretch, Watercure in the meantime being so far outrun that he was out of the race at that point. On the straight Kallishandra made her run after Gonfalon, and closed to his hips. Bullman on Gonfalon promptly set to work, and with whip and spur kept his mount in front until Kallishandra was forced to a drive in her effort to get up. From that moment the filly was beaten, and began to swerve. She struggled gamely, but could not get to Gonfalon, who, hard ridden, won by a half length.

In the Silver Brook Stakes, five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, nine ran, with Maltster the best backed. Snark raced out of the field in the first half furlong, and made the running to the last quarter with Templeton and Lief Prince second and third to that point, where Templeton moved into first place, and, ridden out, won by a half length, Lief Prince beating Maximus three parts of a length for second money. The start for the fifth race, a mile, with five horses in it, was made just as the rain began to pour down. The weather and going seemed to suit exactly the favorite, King Barleycorn, and after Nanine led through the back stretch, King Barleycorn splashed to the front, and drawing away from his opponents at every stride, romped in a winner by three lengths from Hammock, second.

Ten boys who were qualified to ride in the first race, through the fact that none of them had ever ridden a winner, gave the speculating element a most perplexing problem, after the merits of the horses had been carefully considered. There were inquiries innumerable about the ability of the lads, few of whom had ever had their names posted for a race, and eventually backers settled all questions by taking it for granted that the lads were equally competent or incompetent, and betting on the horses of their choice. Olea starting favorite and Rinaldo the second choice. The result in a measure justified the betting, for, after Smoke led for a furlong of the seven-furlong course, Rinaldo and Olea went on together, leaving the others behind them and running yoked, fought it out, the small boys on them wriggling desperately under the impression that they were riding for a finish. Rinaldo, ridden by a manikin named Hoar, winning at last by a head. Hoar returned to the scales amid the plaudits of the crowd, with the vision of the $25 bonus to be awarded to the rider of the winner before him, and a grin on his face that showed as much delight as ever fell to the lot of a small boy. In the second race, sixteen selling-class two-year-olds ran down the Eclipse course, with Billionaire the favorite. About and Talcase were in front into the last quarter, when Inshot went on from third place, and, ridden out, won by a half length, Talcase second, a length and a half before Billionaire, third. The last race, a mile, for three-year-olds, had three runners, with Miss Hanover the favorite. She raced out in front and lasted there almost to the post, when Prestidigitator, second most of the distance, got up and snatched the victory by a nose.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750, at special weights, to be ridden by boys never having ridden a winner; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. F. D. Weir's Rimido, by Leonatus-Dahlia, b. g., 5 years, 93 pounds, (Hoar,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out by a head; Newton Bennington's Olea, br. f., 3, 91, (S. Hewitt,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second, by five lengths from Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Fatalist, ch. f., 3, 94, (Townsend,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:31¾. Manitoban, Smoke, Beverage, Fairy Tale, Carasaljo, and Unsightly also ran. Midnight Chimes went to the post, but threw his rider and ran away and was withdrawn.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; the Eclipse course, six furlongs. Michael Clancy's In Shot, by Foul Shot—Innocence, b. f., 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; Edward Heffner's Talcase, ch. c., 105, (Henry,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length and a half from J. H. Carr's Billionaire, ch. c., 100, (Shaw,) 14 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:11¾. Himself, Vouch, The Brother, Cherished, Dactyl, Yorkshire Boy, Princess Evelyn, About, Ginki, Add, Little Daisy Lambkin, and Kid also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Silver Brook Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. C. F. McKeekin's Templeton, by St. Savior-Manola, b. f., 104 pounds, (Mitchell,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a half length; J. L. Holland's Lief Prince, br. c., 102, (Shaw,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second, by three parts of a length from S. C. Hildreth's Maximus, ch. c., 108, (Bullman,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:05¾. Margraviate, Maltster, Fake, Snark, Tammany Chief, and Moor also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dixina Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; the Withers mile. Samuel C. Hildreth's Gonfalon, by Possession—Falerna, ch. c., 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a half length; William C. Whitney's Kallishandra, ch. f., 119, (N. Turner,) 7 to 10 and out, second, by eight lengths from Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Water Cure, ch. g., 106, (Littlefield,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:43. Only three horses ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. J. H. Carr's King Barleycorn, by Kantaka-Natal, ch. c., 4 years, 126 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by three lengths; T. A. McGarry's Hammock, blk. c., 3, 115, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, second by two lengths from W. C. Rollins's Herbert, b. c., 3, 115, (R. Williams,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:45. Bangor and Nanine also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds, non-winners at this meeting; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. T. Monahan's Prestidigitator, by Russell-Active, b. g., 102 pounds, (Shaw,) 14 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a nose; T. B. Alexander's Miss Hanover, ch. f., 102, (Mitchell,) 6 to 5 and out, second by three parts of a length from J. J. McCafferty's Belle of Orleans, b. f., 102, (Henry,) 9 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:49½. Only three horses ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward, special weights; about two miles. Westown and Captain Pursell, 158 pounds each; Lady Linden, 155; Summers, 150; Mazo and Draughtsman, 147 each; Zinzibar, Walter Cleary, and Last Card, 132 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $400 in 1900 or of two or more races in 1900, special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Huitzilopochtli, 110 pounds; Hagerdon, Hammock, and Clarabs, 107 each; Prince, Richard, Protus, Islington, Dye, Blarneystone, Elfin Conig, Miss Mitchell, Dick Furber, and Ringleader, 104 each; Marion Clare, Midsummer, Mordelmo, and Wax Taper, 101 each; Prince Florist, Ragged Sailor, and Hawk, 96 each; Excelsis, 93; Artrud, 95; Magic Light, 93; Monmouth Boy, 92; Carasaljo, 89; Ordeal, 87; Lanza and Fake, 84 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Castleton Stakes, selling, for fillies, two years old; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Onduris, 111 pounds; Mauga, 107; Templeton, Ashes, and Marothen, 104 each; Screech, 100; Cherries, Candle, and Flara, 99 each; Tour, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; the Withers mile. Garry Herrmann, Beau Ormonde, Doctor Barlow, Joe Frey, Rolling Boer, and Baron Pepper, 110 pounds each; Janice and All Saints, 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights. The Withers mile. Come to Order, Bellamy, and Ellen B., 109 pounds each; Round Up and Lancewood, 104 each; Support, West Baden, Wandering Minstrel, Lord Ogilby, Captain January, and Lizzie Regent, 101 each.

SIXTH MILE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half over the Withers course. Maid of Harlem, 107 pounds; Andronicus, 106; Trillo, 104; Duoro, 102; Bangor, 100; Belgrade and Macleod of Dare, 90 each; Locochee, 95

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Five furlongs—Red Signal, 98, (J. Waldo,) 1; Lord Lisa, 101, 2; Albert Enright, 110, 3. Time—1:02 2-5. Six furlongs—Emma R., 110, (Boland,) 1; Grey John, 107, 2; Faustro, 110, 3. Time—1:14 2-5. Six furlongs—Our Lizzie, 107, (Landry,) 1; Sim W., 115, 2; Rival Dare, 107, 3. Time—1:13 4-5. One mile—Al Brown, 100, (J. Martin,) 1; Fancywood, 102, 2; William Ack, 97, 3. Time—1:40 3-5. Mile and sixteenth—Advance Guard, 108, (Landry,) 1; Ohnet, 105, 2; Van Hoorbecke, 105, 3. Time—1:46 3-5. One mile—Sir Kingston, 103, (Tally,) 1; Dissolute, 111, 2; Sidbow, 104, 3. Time—1:41 1-5.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Mile and seventy yards—Meggs, 110 pounds, (Michaels,) 1; Beana, 105, 2; Colbert, 105, 3. Time—1:46½. Six and a half furlongs—Lonna Seay, 92, (Wonderly,) 1; Jake Weber, 99, 2; The Sluggard, 108, 3. Time—1:21½. Seven furlongs—Hernando, 103, (Flick,) 1; Our Lady, 105, 2; Russian, 105, 3. Time—1:30¾. Mile and fifty yards—The Rush, 106, (J. Winkfield,) 1; John Halsey, 96, 2; Miss Soak, 105, 3. Time—1:44½. Mile and a quarter—Native Regent, 105, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Amelia Strathmore, 98, 2; Clay Poynter, 107, 3. Time—2:08¾. Six furlongs—Lamity, 96, (Newcom,) 1; Fairy Dell, 96, 2; Irish Jewel, 101, 3. Time—1:15¾.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—Six furlongs—Hungarian, 104, (Coburn,) 1; Tennison, 92, 2; Easter Card, 103, 3. Time—1:14½. One Mile—Jack Adie, 107, (Robertson,) 1; Miss Patron, 107, 2; Stuttgart, 99, 3. Time—1:43½. Five and one-half furlongs—Tea Gown, 105, (Coburn,) 1; Oudenarde, 108, 2; Belle of Harrisburg, 105, 3. Time—1:08. Seven furlongs—Felix Bard, 102, (Dale,) 1; Bohul, 105, 2; Captain Gaines, 105, 3. Time—1:28½. Five and one-half furlongs—Curd Gillock, 99, (Robertson,) 1; Kitchener, 107, 2; Elsie Barnes, 109, 3. Time—1:07½. One and one-eighth miles—Lindell Ella, 100, (R. Murphy,) 1; Will Fay, 98, 2; El Ghor, 102, 3. Time—1:55½.

Rain Stops Harness Races.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—The Island Park races scheduled for to-day were stopped by rain after two heats in the 2:18 pace had been decided. Bretonne, the favorite, took both heats in this event, beating Bogie at the wire in the second by a nose. Summary:

2:18 Class—Pacing; purse $400; (unfinished.)

Bretonne, b. m., by Waterloo, (Lyman)	1	1
Harry Hotspur, ch. g., (Doolin)	2	4
Bogie, b. g., (Baker)	4	2
Landon C., blk. c., (Miller)	3	3

Time—2:18¼; 2:19½.

Old Saugus Harness Meeting.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The fine racing conditions were made the most of at the Old Saugus track this afternoon. Summary:

2:16 Pace.—Purse $400, concluded, won by Garnet, ch. m.; Bivouac, b. g., second; Venora, b. m., third. Time—2:14¾; 2:16½; 2:16¾; 2:16¾.

2:28 Trot.—Purse $400, concluded. Harry Axx, b. g., first; Kentucky Frank, br. g., second; George H., b. g., third. Time—2:24¼; 2:23¾; 2:22½; 2:24½; 2:21½.

2:22 Class Trot.—Purse $400. Danvilla, ch. g., first; Ward, ro. g., second; Precieuse, b. m., third. Time—2:19¼; 2:18½; 2:19¼.

2:09 Class.—Pace; purse $400. Art Allo, b. g., first; John T., ch. g., second; Norvin G., br. g., third. Time—2:13¼; 2:10¼; 2:12¾; 2:14¾.

2:22 Class.—Pace; purse $400, unfinished. Trossie, ch. m., and Laconda, br. h., each a heat. Time—2:17¼; 2:17.

Coney Island Jockey Club's New Stakes.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has announced ten stakes for two and three year olds, to be run in 1901, 1902, and 1903, all to close on Nov. 15. Of the fixtures opened four are entirely new ones, while a fifth, the Tidal Stakes, one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds, is changed to a weigth for age race, with a guaranteed value of $20,000. The most important of the new stakes is the Century, which is to be at weight for age, for three-year-olds and upward at one mile and a half. This is open now for two-year-olds and upward, for the race to be run in 1900, worth $10,000; for yearlings and upward, for the race of 1902, worth $15,000; and for weanlings and upward, for the race in 1903, worth $20,000, all the races to be in the Autumn. The Great Filly Stakes, open to weanlings for the race in 1902, at six furlongs, worth $25,000, is another important new fixture. The other stakes opened are renewals of popular events.

American Horsemen Exonerated.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—After a searching inquiry into the running of the American horse Escurial, at Newmarket, Oct. 11, the Stewards of the Jockey Club have completely exonerated from all blame the owner, J. A. Drake, and the trainer, Wishard. Suspicion had been cast on Lester Reiff, the jockey, owing to Escurial's losing, though confidently expected to win. But the Stewards say that though they are not altogether satisfied, they do not consider the evidence sufficient to prove the horse was pulled or to justify the withdrawal of Reiff's license.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS ATTACKED.

Earl of Durham, Before English Jockey Club, Condemns Them.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—At the meeting of the Jockey Club Oct. 10 the Earl of Durham made a severe attack upon American jockeys. Referring to the importance of handicappers paying attention to in and out running, he said that from his observations he thought the turf had not been in a worse state than now for many years. This condition he attributed to the "prominence of American jockeys and their followers."

"I am sorry to say," he continued, "that they are finding their way to Newmarket in very large numbers, and it is to be hoped that there will not be many more of them. Newmarket is becoming a sort of cosmopolitan dumping ground. It has been seen in race after race that some American jockeys are not very scrupulous how they ride. Unless great care is taken, English trainers, owners, and jockeys will be driven from Newmarket. There is now no chance for English lads who desire to become jockeys."

The Daily Telegraph, which applauds Lord Durham's courage and asks what the Jockey Club will do in the matter, says:

"It is significant that no other member of the club is reported as having uttered a word in deprecation of Lord Durham's statements, nor was there the slightest suggestion that he overstated the case."

NEW BICYCLE RECORDS.

Remarkable Combination of Fast Riding on Chicago Track.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—At the Coliseum last night "Johnnie" Nelson of this city defeated Eddie McDuffee of Boston in a fifteen-mile motor-paced bicycle race. The time, 27:56, breaks the world's record for that distance, which formerly stood at 28:34 2-5.

"Johnnie" Lake, the speedy amateur who represented the National Cycling Association in the Paris races, set a new record for the mile, indoors, in competition, making the distance in 2:06 1-5 from scratch in the mile handicap.

"Jimmy" Michael gave a clever exhibition of motor-pace following, and set a new record for the mile at 1:40, beating the previous record, 1:47 1-5, made by Arthur Ross in Madison Square Garden last Winter.

George Leander, the Chicago amateur, in his five-mile paced race against Orlando Weber of Milwaukee, set a new record for the two miles, making the distance in 3:49 4-5, as against Ross's mark of 3:32.

Columbia's Tennis Tournament.

Only three sets were played yesterday in the Columbia University championship tennis tournament. A number of matches were left unfinished on account of the storm. The scores:

First Round.—A. E. Thurber defeated H. J. York, 6—4, 6—2; R. H. White defeated E. L. Tilden, 9—7, 6—1. Second Round.—H. B. Hatch defeated A. E. Thurber, 6—4, 6—2.

Four more sets remain to determine the championship.

Handicap Billiard Tournament.

Leonard Howison, the young Canadian professional, and Thomas J. Gallagher, the veteran shortstop billiardist, met last night in the second match of the triangular handicap tournament now in progress at Daly's Academy.

The veteran assayed to play 400 points against 200 for Howison. The final score was Howison 200, Gallagher 184. Howison made an average of 10, and high runs of 39, 39, and 35. The loser made 184 points, with an average of 9 13-10, and high runs of 25, 23, and 21. Summary:

Howison, (200)—4 17 0 2 1 15 12 39 39 0 3 6 35 1 16 9 0 0 0 1. Total, 200; average, 10; high runs, 39, 39, and 35.

Gallagher, (400)—21 12 18 16 23 4 2 1 8 0 15 25 18 6 9 2 1 5 0. Total, 184; average, 9 13-19; high runs, 25, 23, and 21. Referee—Edward Gardner.

The contestants to-night will be Howison, 200, and Morningstar, 250.

Columbia's Faculty Athletic Committee.

It was announced yesterday that the Faculty Committee on Athletics at Columbia is to be enlarged by the appointment of Prof. G. W. Kirchwey of the Law School. The appointment of Prof. Kirchwey is made with a view to bringing the students in the Law School into a closer touch with the athletics of the university.

Harry E. Wise, '02, College, has been nominated as the assistant manager of the Varsity cycle team.

A committee of alumni and undergraduates has been appointed by Chairman J. Boyce Smith of the Undergraduate Executive Committee, to draw up a constitution for the new rowing club which is to be organized. The committee is made up as follows: J. A. B. Cowles, '83; G. T. Kirby, '97; S. P. Nash, '01; B. Falconer, '01, and H. H. Bayne, '01. A mass meeting will be held Oct. 23 to vote on the constitution.

MISS HOYT WINS AT GOLF

She Captures Two Prizes on the Baltusrol Club Links.

NEW RECORD OF 97 STROKES

Eighty-eight Fair Players Finish the First Day's Contest — Storm Interferes with Driving Match.

Women fairly swarmed in and around the Baltusrol Golf Clubhouse all day yesterday, and kept the links, near Short Hills, N. J., in perpetual animation and activity from early in the morning until a fierce squall late in the afternoon put a sudden quietus to the sport. The driving competition was on at the time, and nearly 200 spectators were grouped around the first tee watching the best feminine golfers in America drive balls for a distance that would make many a male patron of the game smile with deep satisfaction.

Then suddenly old Boreas took a hand in the fun himself, and, swooping down with the force of a miniature tornado, outdrove them all, for he drove competitors and spectators alike pellmell into the clubhouse, and in two minutes every available room, even to the halls and the men's café, was as packed with humanity as the proverbial church fair.

The driving event will be finished to-day, but the big event yesterday went through with a flourish. Ninety-six women started in the open handicap, and 88 returned cards, a record breaker in the history of American golf contests for women. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the former three-year woman champion, did a little record breaking of her own, for she made the lowest gross score, 97 strokes, which establishes a new woman's record for the course. That score also gave her the silver handicap cup, for her closest rival was Miss Gertrude Travers, whose net score was 99.

Miss Hoyt therefore won two prizes and maintained her remarkable reputation of leading the field in every woman's championship for the last five years. This Baltusrol tournament may safely be called a championship, for it is in fact, if not actually in name. The first sixteen, by gross scores, qualified to play for the Baltusrol Cup, the chief trophy. They are:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock—			
Out	97	0	97
Miss Gertrude Travers, Nassau	107	8	99
Miss Mary Travers, Englewood	124	24	100
Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brooklawn	106	6	100
Miss Lillian Brooks, Ardsley	115	13	102
Miss Ruth Badgley, Harbor Hill	127	24	103
Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion—			
Out	97	4	103
In	97	2	105
Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Mass.—			
Out	96	4	52
In	97	5	53—105
Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brooklawn—			
Out	97	4	55
In	96	7	51—106
Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau Country—			
Out	97	5	51
In	96	6	56—107
Miss Fanny K. McLane, Baltimore—			
Out	97	4	54
In	96	7	53—107
Miss Gertrude Travers, Nassau—			
Out	98	6	56
In	96	7	51—107
Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati—			
Out	96	5	55
In	96	7	53—108
Miss Eunice Terry, Newport—			
Out	98	4	52
In	96	7	56—108
Miss Harriet Curtis, Essex County, Mass.—			
Out	98	4	55
In	96	7	56—109
Miss Anna E. Kip, Morris County—			
Out	96	7	54
In	96	7	55—109
Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Lenox—			
Out	96	5	55
In	96	7	55—110
Miss Elsie Cassatt, Merion—			
Out	96	4	55
In	96	6	55—110
Miss Bessie Howe, Pittsburg—			
Out	97	5	57
In	96	5	54—111

The consolation set is, the last four tying at 122 for the last two places:

Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntington Valley, 113; Miss C. Helen Parish, Shinnecock, 113; Miss Grace Fargo, Seabright, 114; Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Morris County, 114; Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Hillside, 114; Miss Lillian Brooks, Ardsley, 115; Miss Dorothea Wetmore, Baltusrol, 116; Miss Marie G. Bryce, Morris County, 116; Miss Madeline Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, 118; Miss Lena Richardson, Nassau, 118; Miss Leonie de Bary, Baltusrol, 119; Miss Grace Marvin, Albany, 119; Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County, 119; Miss Edith B. Burt, Philadelphia, 120; Miss May Barron, Ardsley, 122; Miss M. Ingraham, Oakland, 122; Mrs. F. M. Harrison, Montclair, 122; Mrs. J. A. Wells, Englewood, 122.

The total list of players, showing their standing by the handicap rating of the event, is:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock	97	0	97
Miss Gertrude Travers, Nassau	107	8	99
Miss Mary Travers, Englewood	124	24	100
Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brooklawn	106	6	100
Miss Lillian Brooks, Ardsley	115	13	102
Miss Ruth Badgley, Harbor Hill	127	24	103
Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion	97	4	103
Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Mass.	97	5	103
Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati	108	5	103
Miss Marion Oliver, Baltusrol	104	0	104
Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex Co., Mass.	105	0	105
Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion	105	0	105
Miss Fanny K. McLane, Baltimore	107	2	105
Miss C. Helen Parish, Shinnecock	113	8	105
Mrs. W. J. Berg, Yountakah	109	4	105
Miss Elsie Cassatt, Merion	110	4	106
Miss Bessie C. Howe, Pittsburg	111	5	106
Mrs. E. A. Manice, Lenox	110	4	106
Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau	107	0	107
Miss May Barron, Ardsley	122	15	107
Miss Dorothea Wetmore, Baltusrol	116	8	108
Miss Eunice Terry, Newport	108	0	108
Miss Helen F. Lishop, Brooklawn	124	16	108
Miss Grace Fargo, Seabright	114	5	109
Miss Anna E. Kip, Morris County	109	0	109
Mrs. William B. Seaman, Elizabeth	128	20	108
Mrs. M. Van Rensselaer	123	13	110
Miss Laura E. Slade, Morris Co.	130	20	110
Miss Philere Pitcher, Baltusrol	128	18	110
Miss Richardson, Nassau	118	7	111
Miss L. Kirkpatrick, New Brunswick	123	12	111
Miss Leonie de Bary, Baltusrol	119	8	111
Miss Anita de Bary, Baltusrol	134	22	112
Mrs. F. M. Harrison, Montclair	122	10	112
Mrs. J. A. Wells, Englewood	122	10	112
Miss Grace Marvin, Albany	119	6	113
Mrs. E. D. Tyng, Elizabeth	127	14	113
Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntington	113	0	113
Mrs. C. Adams, Dyker Meadow	131	17	114
Miss Hernandez, Essex County	130	16	114
Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Morris County	114	0	114
Miss M. M. Ingraham, Oakland	122	8	114
Miss M. Van Boskerck, Hillside	134	20	114
Miss V. C. Upham, Harbor Hill	131	17	114
Miss Edith L. Scrymser, Harbor Hill	128	14	114
Miss Madeline Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	118	5	113
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Hillside	114	0	114
Miss E. Scott, North Jersey	126	11	115
Mrs. John C. Tappin, Westbrook	133	18	115
Mrs. T. Boyd, Richmond	137	22	115
Miss Marie G. Bryce, Morris Co.	116	0	116
Miss C. Wample, Harbor Hill	125	9	116
Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County	119	3	116
Miss Mollie March, Morris County	126	9	117
Miss M. Shannon, New Brunswick	133	16	117
Miss Williamson, New Brunswick	128	12	116
Miss Edna Howard, Essex County	123	6	117
Mrs. E. M. Carnrick, Wee Burn	135	18	117
Miss Ethel A. Burnet, Cincinnati	128	10	118
Miss Edith B. Burt, Philadelphia	120	2	118
Mrs. George Gill, Essex County	129	11	118
Miss Alice Poor, Morris County	123	7	116
Mrs. C. Paterson, Philadelphia	130	12	118
Miss Edith S. Embree, Oakland	137	18	119
Mrs. Oliver Adams, Morris County	128	9	119
Miss Jane Swords, Morris County	126	6	120
Miss Cornelia Willis, Morris County	130	9	121
Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Morris County	123	0	123
Mrs. George B. Sanford, Rockaway	130	5	125
Mrs. E. F. Sandford, Essex County	131	6	125
Miss Emily S. Paret, Harbor Hill	140	20	126
Mrs. W. F. Morgan, Baltusrol	128	5	123
Miss M. C. Maule, Philadelphia	140	15	125
Miss M. B. Levey, Elizabeth	147	20	127
Mrs. William Le Cato, Essex County	138	15	123
Miss Hester Kyle, Essex County	130	6	124
Mrs. George C. Thomas, Elizabeth	151	24	127
Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr., Baltusrol	152	24	128
Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Shinnecock	129	5	124
Mrs. R. I. Carter, Cincinnati	129	6	123
Miss Julia S. Clark, Shinnecock	132	6	126
Miss Carol Eldlitz, Ardsley	131	7	124
Miss L. Graham, North Jersey	129	5	124
Miss B. Graham, North Jersey	139	11	128
Miss Mary K. Howell, Morris County	136	10	126
Mrs. Lorenzo Daniels, Montclair	142	12	130
Miss M. W. Emmons, Maidstone	144	10	134
Miss Grace Quackenbush, Maidstone	139	7	132
Miss Mary L. Evans, Hillside	157	19	138

One match play round for the Baltusrol and Consolation Cups will be played to-day, and the sixteen who are defeated in those rounds will meet in the afternoon for the Blasted Hopes Cup.

COLUMBIA'S HARD PRACTICE.

The Team Determined to Make a Good Showing Against Penn on Saturday.

Yesterday's rainstorm was not allowed to interfere with the hard practice which Coach Sanford is putting the Columbia football squad through in preparation for the game with Pennsylvania on Saturday, and for this purpose the practice took place on Columbia Field. For nearly an hour the 'Varsity and scrub elevens were lined up against each other, in relentless play, and when the squad was finally sent back to the gymnasium for the rub-down that always follows the practice, Coach Sanford's face expressed more satisfaction than it has in many days.

Every member of the squad that witnessed Saturday's game was brought to a sense of the hard work necessary before Columbia can expect to make a creditable showing against the other big college teams, and there has been an undoubted brace. Snap was present in the play of both 'Varsity and scrub yesterday, and the practice game was fought out with vim and determination. The 'Varsity backs were returned to the first team yesterday, Morley, Berrien, Holmes, and Ashley all being given a trial behind the line. Morley carried the ball for one touch-down, and Ashley drop-kicked a goal from the thirty-five-yard line. There was but little change in the 'Varsity forwards, Tyson again filling centre, with Huffaker and Van Hoevenberg at the ends. Slocovitch and Smythe again assisted in coaching, but did not take part in the scrimmages. Sanford gave the squad the usual practice in following and catching punts. Columbia will play Stevens Institute on Columbia Field this afternoon, the game being called at 2:30 o'clock. The local eleven will probably line up in this order: Left end, Huffaker; left tackle, Cornell or Coffin; left guard, Wright; centre, Tyson; right guard, Bruce; right tackle, Austin; right end, Van Hoevenberg; quarter back, Sykes; left half back, Berrien; right half back, Weekes; full back, Capt. Morley. Slocovitch and Smythe will be saved for the Pennsylvania game. The former's injured knee is improving rapidly.

PRINCETON'S NOVEL PRACTICE.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Some innovations were introduced in the practice of the Tigers this afternoon on the University field. Instead of dispensing altogether with the line-up on account of to-morrow's game with Syracuse University team, the scrub and 'Varsity lined up and played a game without scrimmages. This entirely new plan consisted in having kicking plays and allowing no line bucking. The men were thus forced to do much running, and there was a decided development of speed on the part of the ends and backs. The quarter backs and full backs were given much room to display their skill in running back punts. Humbird, especially, distinguished himself in this respect, doing some splendid hurdling over tacklers and making big gains.

"Charlie" Young, at full back for the scrub, was also a great hand at dodging tackles and gaining ground thereby.

Another new feature introduced was the practicing of the backs on signals without any line in front of them, the centre being the only lineman in the drill. Several sets of backs were thus tried, and there seemed to be less difficulty in geeting the men to start promptly than if the linemen had been in positions, as the temptation of the backs to wait for the linemen to move was obviated.

"Bosie" Reiter, the star half back of last year, was admitted to signal practice to-day for the first time this season. It is said that he may be in Princeton's line-up against Syracuse to-morrow. He practiced to-day in the place of Hodgman, who was injured in a scrimmage yesterday.

A surprise to everybody who watched practice was the beautiful place kicking of Dewitt, who has been kept out of practice for many days on acount of an injured hand. Dewitt showed great skill, placing the ball nicely from the forty-yard line, at nearly every attempt. Tyler, '97, and "Mike" Bergen, '95, were on the field to-day, and the latter worked hard at coaching the backs.

HEFFELFINGER IN THE GAME.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—It was another hard day's work for the Yale 'Varsity football team this afternoon. Benjamin, '98; Butterworth, '95; Heffelfinger, '91; McBride, '99; "Mike" Murphy, Cutten, '99, and Adee, '87, were on hand to do the coaching, and they made things hum for the big fellows. Two halves of twenty-five minutes were played, and the 'Varsity could make but two touch-downs. Cook made the first one, after twenty minutes of play, by a magnificent run around left for thirty yards, helped by excellent interference, and Hyde made the second, after four minutes of play in the second half. After that it was great football. The scrub team was given the ball, and the back field, augmented by Heffelfinger, McBride, and Benjamin, slammed into the 'Varsity for repeated gains of from five to ten yards against the best sort of defense work.

Heffelfinger, who towered above all of the men except Sheldon, Brown, and Hamlin, was a host in himself at full back, and he threw his immense muscle and weight into each play.

When the 'Varsity, after the finest kind of defense work, had secured the ball on downs, which they did several times, Heffelfinger went into the line against Sheldon. McBride played full back and Benjamin half. Against this strong combination and the regular second team the 'Varsity backs were sent in for plunge after plunge, and played the hardest football seen thus far at the field. The 'Varsity, under coaching, were picking up toward the end of the second half, and against such odds were making their ground.

Ferguson was put on at Coy's right end this afternoon, and Richardson at left guard in place of Brown. Fincke played quarter back in place of Wear, who played on the second team. Miller took Sharpe's place at left half back, and put up a brilliant running game. Hale and Hyde alternated at full back, and both made good gains. The feature of the afternoon's play was the attempt of the 'Varsity from the thirty-yard line to make a touch-down. Repeated plunges by the backs carried the ball to the college five-yard line, where a fumble by Chadwick gave the ball to the second team.

BURNETT WILL PLAY AGAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 16.—A surprise was sprung on Harvard students at the football practice to-day. Burnett, last year's centre, who kicked several goals from field in important games, appeared in football clothes. He has passed the condition which has been hanging over him, and is again eligible to play. Burnett has been keeping himself in condition and will soon be ready for hard work. Hallowell went through signal practice, but did not go into the line-up. A number of the best men were not out to-day on account of various injuries. Farley has water on the knee, Campbell is laid off for a needed rest. Kendall played but a few minutes, Lee has his left hand bandaged, and Graydon is nursing a sprained ankle.

Preliminary work was omitted to-day. The first team lined up against the second for thirty minutes, scoring two touchdowns, Sills buckling the line for both. There was frequent fumbling and off side play, and a lack of team play back of the line. Kernan attempted a goal from field from the twenty-yard line, but Sargent passed the ball above his head, just as time was called. Harvard plays Bates to-morrow afternoon, with the following line-up:

Bowditch, left end; Ealon, left tackle; Lee, left guard; Sargent, centre; Barnard, right guard; J. Lawrence, right tackle; Hawkins, right end;

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Another Contest Among St. Louis Southwestern Stockholders.

Minority Interests, It Is Said, May Try to Oust Edwin Gould as President.

The protest of the minority stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern against the present management of the road by Gould interests has been revived. Jacob Newman of Chicago has expressed his intention of contesting the election of Edwin Gould as President of the company on the ground that Mr. Gould is ineligible under Missouri laws, because he is interested in other companies doing business with the St. Louis Southwestern.

It now appears that the re-election of Mr. Gould and the present Directors allied with him at the recent annual meeting in St. Louis was accomplished only through a concession which was made to the minority interests. This concession consisted in the consent of Mr. Gould, on advice of his counsel, to the repeal of the by-law passed in 1899 providing for the election of only three Directors annually, instead of nine, which by-law, it was claimed, had been passed to prevent minority stockholders from taking advantage of the cumulative voting of stock, permitted under the Missouri laws, in order to secure representation on the board. The full Board of Directors was consequently elected at the St. Louis meeting, the minority interests securing, it is said, the election of Albert Loeb and L. M. Josephthal. The latter, however, was disqualified on the ground that at least three Directors had to be residents of Missouri under the law, and that Mr. Josephthal was a resident of New York.

This action of the inspectors of the election will probably be also contested in the courts. Representatives of both sides yesterday declined to discuss the matter.

RATE WAR MAY SPREAD.

Eastern Agents Pleased with Situation in the Northwest.

The demoralization of passenger rates in the Northwest continues, and has already commenced to involve some of the transcontinental roads which do not run through St. Paul. The Union Pacific and the Burlington have announced their intention of meeting the rates made by the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Canadian Pacific, and this action will, it is alleged, be followed by the other lines. Eastern Passenger Agents of these lines do not conceal their satisfaction at this state of affairs, as it means lots of business for them. It is now generally admitted that if these low rates remain in force the anti-commission agreement will soon be overthrown, as some of the lines, especially the Canadian Pacific, will not be able to meet the low rates out of Chicago without paying commissions.

Representatives in this city of the lines which are now making these rates declare that they will not be withdrawn and that the chances of preventing a spreading of the rate war into Central Passenger and Trunk Line territory are diminishing with every day that the demoralization west of Chicago continues.

PASSENGER AGENTS MEET.

Nearly 200 Members Attend Annual Convention at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—The forty-fifth annual convention of the American Passenger and Ticket Agents opened here this morning with nearly 200 members present, among them George H. Daniels of the New York Central, James R. Wood of the Pennsylvania, W. C. Rinearson of the Queen and Crescent, W. A. Turk of the Southern, Charles S. Lee of the Lehigh Valley, W. J. Lynch of the Big Four, D. G. Edwards of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; E. A. Ford of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, A. J. Smith of the Lake Shore, and C. S. Crane of the Wabash.

President George H. Daniels rapped the convention to order, and introduced Mayor Diehl, who authorized the members of the association to take possession of the city and enjoy themselves. Mr. Daniels responded.

To-day's session was taken up largely in the consideration of the representatives of the committee, particularly the Committee on Uniform Material for Printing of Inter-Line Tickets. The committee reported in favor of a safety paper, which is used by some Western roads at present and which is designed to protect railways from ticket forgery. The committee recommended its adoption. A uniform contract for printing on inter-line tickets was also recommended and adopted.

PITTSBURG & WESTERN AFFAIRS.

Road Passes Into the Control of the Baltimore and Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 16.—Thomas M. King, receiver of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company, filed a petition in the United States Court yesterday asking leave to resign. Judge Joseph Buffington granted the petition and in turn appointed John K. Cowen, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, receiver of the road to succeed him when his final account is confirmed by Special Master William R. Biddle. This ends the litigation over the Pittsburg and Western affairs, as it has practically passed into the control of the Baltimore and Ohio.

At the annual meeting of the Pittsburg and Western Road yesterday John K. Cowen was elected President. He was also made President of the Pittsburg Junction Road.

Brief Railroad Items.

Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Line, is in the city.

The annual convention of the American General Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association began yesterday in Buffalo, with nearly two hundred members present.

Traffic Manager Whitney of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City has given notice that his road will withdraw from the St. Louis East-Bound Traffic Committee.

The report from San Francisco to the effect that Julius Kruttschnitt, at present General Manager of the Southern Pacific, had been selected for its next President, was denied yesterday by Chairman Tweed of the Board of Directors. Mr. Tweed added that all such rumors were simply haphazard guesses.

The first session of the Official Classification Committee of the Trunk Line Association was held yesterday at the offices of the association. The session was devoted entirely to the hearing of arguments by shippers in favor of certain changes. The sessions will probably continue for the rest of the week.

FAMILY KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Outrage Near Hot Springs, Ark., Supposed to be Result of a Land Dispute.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 16.—A father, mother, and four young children were blown to atoms last evening at Sells, Montgomery County, fourteen miles from Hot Springs. While the family were at supper their home was wrecked by an explosion of dynamite. The names of the adult victims are Jefferson and Maggie Jones.

It is believed that a dispute over a homestead claim prompted the outrage. The county officials say they are close on the track of the guilty persons.

MOUNT BAKER SURVEY ENDED.

Line Places All Important Mines on American Side.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 16.—The survey of the disputed boundary line at Mount Baker has been completed by the provincial surveyor, Deane. The line places all the mines of importance in the district on the American side, although a mile of extra territory is given to British Columbia.

The chief importance of the survey is that a Canadian Government commissioner, by locating the boundary line north of the mining camps, compels all Canadians sending supplies to the camps to pay duty, and this practically diverts the large trade to mines from Chilliwack, B. C., to Sumas, Washington.

SEQUEL TO OLD MYSTERY.

Bodies Found of Col. Fountain and Son Who Disappeared in 1896.

ALAMO GORDO, N. M., Oct. 16.—The charred bodies of a man and a boy, supposed to be the remains of Col. A. J. Fountain and his son Henry, have been found in the Sacramento Mountains.

Col. Fountain and his son left Lincoln for Las Cruces the latter part of January, 1896. After leaving La Luz they disappeared. About a week later their buckboard was found near the Chalk Bluffs. Near by were a pool of dried blood and a few bloodstained coins, indicating the scene of a tragedy.

Fountain was a prominent lawyer, and in the valise he carried were indictments for the arrest of a number of persons charged with cattle stealing. Several men suspected of the murder were arrested after a fight with the officers, in which a Deputy Sheriff was killed, but all were acquitted for lack of evidence.

BIG LUMBER FIRE IN OSHKOSH.

Property Valued at More Than $250,000 Destroyed.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 16.—Property valued at more than $250,000 was destroyed in the lumber district of this city to-day. Twenty-five engines played on the flames.

At least 13,000,000 feet of lumber was destroyed, together with part of the Holister-Ames Company's mill and of the plant of Challoner & Sons Company. The losses are fully covered by insurance.

Following is an estimate of the losses:

Hollister-Ames Company, sawmill, lumber, logs, and shingles, $80,000.

Diamond Match Company, lumber yards containing between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet of lumber, $175,000.

Challoner & Sons Company, pattern shops and warehouse, $20,000.

Several small losses probably will bring the total up to $300,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

LANCASTER SHOE COMPANY.—The Lancaster Shoe Manufacturing Company has made an assignment. The assets are estimated at $15,200, and the liabilities $13,000.

LOUIS H. GOLDSOLL.—Liabilities amounting to $59,695 are scheduled by Louis H. Goldsoll of Chicago. He has no available assets. Most of the debts were contracted in New York and Providence, R. I., in 1894.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADOLF JABLONER.—Adolf Jabloner, bartender, of 73 Willett Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,000 and no assets. The only creditor is the People of the State of New York, $1,000, liability on a forfeited bail bond for Rosie Gold, who disappeared, and judgment was taken against him.

BAIN & BARKLEY.—Dudley W. Bain and William B. Barkley, who compose the firm of Bain & Barkley, printers, at 67 Park Place, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,025 and assets of $2,907, consisting of their plants in this city and at Rutherford, N. J., $1,620, covered by chattel mortgages for $1,950; accounts, $1,226; stock, $20; insurance, $40; cash in bank, $1.63. They have been in business three years. Mr. Bain resides at Passaic, N. J., and Mr. Barkley at Rutherford.

KUEBLER & BOECHERER.—Emil Kuebler and George Boecherer, who compose the firm of Kuebler & Boecherer, restaurant, at 300 Canal Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $28,108, and assets $150 in stock. Mr. Kuebler has individual liabilities, $26,305, most of which are included in the firm liabilities, and assets $6 cash in a savings bank. Rufus P. Livermore, their attorney, said that about $23,000 of the liabilities were on account of the lease of the building.

CARL ACKERMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Carl Ackerman, dealer in dry goods at 233 East Third Street, by Max D. Steuer for the following creditors: George F. Jempson & Co., $181; Widman, Dillon & Co, $148; Goodman & Mandel, $74, and L. Wilson, $140. It was alleged that while insolvent he removed all his stock, valued at $4,000, from his store. The goods suddenly disappeared on the 10th inst. He had bought them on credit. He began business about seven months ago.

CHRISTOPHER NALLY.—Christopher Nally of 624 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $217,842 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $190,200 is secured by bond and mortgage on real estate formerly owned by him at 26 to 30 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and 202 to 210 West Eighty-eighth Street, and $18,642 is unsecured, of which $10,240 is a judgment in favor of the receivers of the Murray Hill Bank. Mr. Nally was formerly a plumber and builder, starting in the plumbing line in 1880. In March, 1897, he formed the Christopher Nally Company, of which he became President.

HOMER PENNOCK BANKRUPT.

Mining Speculator's Schedules Show $317,404 and No Assets.

Homer Pennock, who is in the mining business at 52 Broadway and resides at the Hotel Earlington, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $317,404 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $242,167 are unsecured, $73,737 secured, and $1,500 accommodation paper. The debts were contracted from 1882 to 1898.

Among the creditors mentioned in the schedules are F. Q. Barstow of this city, $70,000, secured by 566 shares of stock of the Cook Inlet Coal Fields Company, par value $56,666; estate of N. A. Cowdrey, New York, $150,000, contracted in 1882; George Roberts, New York, $6,000, on a note given for purchase of an interest in a telegraph company; estate of Emmett Dinsmore, Brooklyn, $15,000, on a note; L. Z. Leiter, Chicago, $25,000, money borrowed in 1882; John Brown, Chicago, $10,000, borrowed money; William Pemberthey Chicago, $10,000, borrowed money.

Mr. Pennock has been interested in mining enterprises during the past twenty years in Colorado, and lately in Alaska.

Three Attachments Secured.

An attachment has been obtained here against the Railway Elucational Association, at Sumner Avenue and Macon Street, Brooklyn for $1,200, in favor of Judson C. Travis on an assigned claim for money loaned and services as teacher of Edwin L. Scott to George H. Baker, as proprietor of the Railway Correspondence School, which claim was assumed by the Railway Educational Association, to which concern Mr. Baker turned over the business.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received another attachment against Martin V. Cook, iron works, at 212 East Thirty-seventh Street, in favor of the Manhattan Brass Company, for $677, and a keeper is in charge of the place. Mr. Cook, who resides at Elmhurst, L. I., it is stated, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in Brooklyn, with liabilities of $35,365 and assets $23,992.

Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment for $615 against Robert L. Merriman, a ship Captain, in favor of John Radican, which was served on Mr. Merriman at 47 South Street.

Against the Carteret Steel Company.

Judgment for $32,790 by default was entered yesterday against the Carteret Steel Company in favor of Melvin S. Condit as trustee for Frances E., Elizabeth C., and Andrew L. Cobb, on a bond given by the company on Nov. 2, 1899, to secure the payment of $30,000 six months from date. John P. Jones of Gold Hills, Nev., is the surety on the bond. He is said to be the well-known United States Senator. The summons was served on Henry A. Jones, President of the company, at 7 Pine Street. The company is a New Jersey corporation at Carteret, N. J., and is capitalized at $1,000,000.

William H. Riker's Creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of William H. Riker, formerly a druggist at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, was held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Macgrane Coxe, 63 Wall Street. About twenty creditors filed their claims. Objection was made to the acceptance of the claim of his father, William B. Riker, for about $125,000, which objection will be heard later on, and the meeting adjourned.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTIERI, Tony—Charles Edel & Son	$32
BERKOWITZ, Kalman—H. Held	186
BENSON, John J.—M. Goldberg	95
BRODIX, Charles R.—P. W. Latham	64
CLINCHY, Anthony, Jr., individually, &c., and Henry M. Heyman—L. Wollstein and another	570
CARLIN, John C.—T. Gately	209
COHN, Samuel—Home Life Insurance Company	188
CANNON, Frederick C.—F. W. Stevens and another	117
CARTARET STEEL COMPANY—Melvin S. Condit, trustee	32,790
COTTER, John L.—Charles Edel & Son	52
CORNELL, Clarence W.—J. J. Corn, receiver, &c.	25
CLAUSSEN, Matthew B.—M. I. Fox	237
DORLARCHER, James F.—Derby Desk Company	48
DRUCKER, Abraham—T. Altschul	252
ELLENDER, Rosa—M. Jacobson, costs	77
ELLENDER, Rosa—H. Kaufman, costs	74
FORD, James D., and Benjamin H. Fuller—C. Winne	9,778
GAVEGAN, Ambrose A., and John J. Reilly—H. J. Barron	447
GRASSO, Leopoldo—G. Di Lalla	23
GREER, W. H., and H. G. Strong Company—H. A. Strong	1,717
HEIMSTADT, Julius—T. H. Simonson & Son Company	1,407
HANNEMAN, Louis—Pauline Levy, by guardian	3,221
HOORNBEEK, Lodewyck—C. H. Blair	366
HOLLY, Emma C.—Riverside Bank	1,288
HOLLY, Emma C.—Riverside Bank	1,280
HOFFMANN, Josef—J. Kessler	1,308
JAMES R. FLOYD'S SONS—the Western National Bank of New York	1,025
KLAHRE, Hugo, and Milton F. Uhler—J. G. Johnson and others	377
KALICK, Max—M. Bermas and another, costs	43
KAISER, Magdalena—J. Bunt, costs	23
KELLY, Elmer F.—C. Neumann	120
KOLB, Anton—P. Wirsing	100
LANG, Adolf—The Birmingham Brass Co.	246
LOEWENSTEIN, Jacob E. and Harry E.—L. Austern	38
LENZ, Henry J.—R. V. Irvin	126
LICHTENBERG, Charles—A. Dryfoos and others	150
LIPPMAN, Louis—M. Mayer and another	20
MACKINTOSH, Alexander—F. H. Kimball	233
MACKINTOSH, Alexander—George K. Thompson	232
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Steingarten	3,354
MORGENTHALER, Jacob R. C. Fisher and another, costs	48
MAYER, Montie J., or Montague J.—M. Dettelbach	63
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Joseph Adler	870
PLIMPTON, Warren O.—A. Gerken	670
POWERS, Catherine B. and Ellis H.—H. B. Carroll	110
RYAN, John J.—L. C. Mott	141
REHM, John H.—P. W. Sahrbeck	419
ROBBINS, Mary K.—W. M. Furey	205
RYAN, John E.—R. McTurck	198
REILLY, Eugene E.—M. Levy and others	217
SUFFLES, William—H. L. Opper	24
SCHRAN, John G.—H. Hentx and others	814
SCHROEDER, Louis C.—James Long and another	98
SIRE, Benjamin—Bridgeport Wood Furnishing Company	75
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—George N. Williamson and another, costs	68
TRAUTSKY, Paul, and Julius Schneider—M. Bernstein and another	221
TUTHILL, Charles H.—J. A. McMullen	89
TAYLOR, Preston G.—W. W. Elzea	688
VALENTE, Gabriel, and Leah Zimmerman—H. S. Northrop	136
WOLF, Louis—State Bank	648
WHITMORE, John F.—L. G. Bloomingdale	940
WEBER, Charles H., John Witheridge, William S. and Thomas A. Wilson, also Mary F. O'Grady—Joseph Marren, costs	214
WORK, J. Henry—the Singer Manufacturing Company	479

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Supreme Court of the United States:

34—Fred Hewett, plaintiff in error, vs. Emil Schultz et al.; 47—William L. Powers et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Jacob Slaght; 48—J. M. Moore, plaintiff in error, vs. Stone et al. and 49—J. M. Moore, plaintiff in error, vs. John Cormode.—Argument concluded by J. H. McGowan for the plaintiff in error, in 34, and cases submitted on printed argument, and by U. Lettinger for the defendant in error in 47, with leave to counsel for plaintiff in error in 34, and defendants in error in 48 and 49 to file additional briefs within one week.

20—Fred Stearns, County Auditor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Minnesota, on the relation of James N. Marr.—Reargument commenced by C. W. Bunn for the plaintiff in error and continued by H. W. Childs and W. B. Douglass for the defendant in error and by William B. Hornblower for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Wednesday: 20, 173, 23, 28, 167, 35, (and 77, 78, 79, 80, 355 and 356,) 213, 258, 283 and 287.

Calendars for Wednesday, Oct. 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building.—Jury calendar.

2—Marshall vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2½—Gale vs. Chase National Bank.
120—Valente vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
123—Powell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
124—Moody vs. N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters.
128—Jacobi vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
127—Hogan vs. same.
128—Flint vs. Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co.
134—Herreck vs. Lowenthal.
135—Sidney vs. St. Michael's Church.
136—Shea vs. Smith.
137—McLarty vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
141—Falk vs. Munro.
142—Ellison vs. Hearst.
144—La Barbera vs. Harris.
146—Trotta vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
147—Earle vs. Crane.
148—Same vs. Sanson.
149—Hamilton vs. Fish.
150—Lentzy vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
151—Richards vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 17, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

43—Brown vs. Wagner Typewriter Co.
49—Same vs. same.
6—Union Hardware Co. vs. Selchow.
8—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
9—Same vs. Matthai.
17—Kampfe vs. Richards, (No. 1.)
30—Kampfe vs. Richards, (No. 2.)
152—Neumann vs. Man. Ry. Co.
153—Mackey vs. Consol. Ice Co.
154—Eltringe vs. same.
155—Merrill vs. same.
156—Alario vs. McDonald.
157—McDowell vs. Greenfield.
159—McKeon vs. Cunard SS. Co.
160—Beattie vs. Edge Moor Bridge Works.
161—Suchadolsky vs. Erie R. R. Co.
162—Beattie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
163—Rothbart vs. same.
164—Feeley vs. Burns.
165—Krauss vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
166—Richardson vs. O'Hare.
167—Gaston vs. Davis.
168—Fayerweather vs. United Dr. Beer Co.
169—Donato vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
170—Baum vs. Consol. Ice Co.
172—McLarty vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
174—Falk vs. Fashion Co.
175—Chance vs. O'Brien.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings.

Motions.
In re Siegfried Rabinowitz.
In re Marco Gany.
In re Finlay Bros.
In re Lewis Bros.
In re David Loevi.
In re Otto Seyd.
In re Samuel Rubenstein.
In re Jos. Teitelbaum.
In re Ray W. Kenney.
In re Max Krellman.
In re Meyer Rodstein.
In re Yetta Rosenmond.
In re Leo Gassner.
In re Sol. Feldstein.
In re Sig. Kurtz.
In re J. R. Stein.
In re F. C. Maston.
In re Marks Rosenthal.
In re Wallace & Cary.
In re Mayers & Bernstein.
In re Stearns & Co.
In re C. Bajett.
In re Barbara Welsch.
In re Louis Silverstone.
In bankruptcy.
2606—Shapiro & Novick.
2731—Elias M. Pilzer.
2916—Alfred C. Kiente.
2973—Schatzberg & Levittau.
2616—Hermine Beck.
2993—Seymour, Johnson & Co.

Discharges.
2808—L. J. Ellis.
2864—George E. Beaudet.
2864—Henry D. Stringer.
2351—Arthur O. Goldsmith.
2881—Samuel Einhorn.
2895—Frank P. Doesert.
2919—Daniel Wallach.
1528—Arthur S. Herenden.
1170—Charles Randell.
2591—Isaac Wolfensohn.
2894—Matthew C. Kervan.
2671—Herman Arent.
2912—Paul C. Oechsle.
2827—John E. Du Bois.
2841—Rachel Juster.
2633—Sig. Rabinowitz.
2525—Charles W. Lovell.
Under objection.
2733—Hy. M. Baum.
2596—Montague Bros.
2535—Zettle Kennedy.
2797—John A. Hynes.
2533—Arnold Feldstein.
2827—Robert H. Hart.
2829—Citron & Weinrib.
2464—Hy. Mass.
2182—Louis Rosuck.
Adjourned cases.
170—Lewis Abrams.
2468—Simon Robbins.
1628—Philip Lovitz.
2578—Thomas H. Whitney.
1291—Sarah Cohen.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Trustees of the Sustentation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church, respondent, vs. Mullowney et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. Order affirmed, with costs, and the time for appellant to accept the privilege granted by the Appellate Division extended for twenty days after the entry order thereon.

People ex rel. McShane, appellant, vs. Hagen and another.—Order affirmed, without costs.

In re judicial settlement of accounts of Olmstead, trustee, &c.; People ex rel. Terminal Railway and another, appellants, vs. Board of Railroad Commissioners of New York and another; People ex rel. O'Brien, appellant, vs. Scannell, Fire Commissioner; People ex rel. McCarthy, appellant, vs. Shea, Commissioner of Bridges, and another; in re Hoagland, deceased. Robinson, appellant, vs. Hoagland et al.; in re Thompson, appellant, for an order on the Board of Supervisors of Chenango County; in re Department of Public Parks, (Parcel 377, Pelham Bay Park;) in re Grade Crossings Commissioners, City of Buffalo; in re Gilroy, Commissioner of Public Works, (Cornell Dam.)—Orders affirmed, with costs.

In re account of Simonson, executor of Smith; Cooper, respondent, vs. Cooper; in re assignment of Taylor to Kneeland, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

People ex rel. Washington Building Association vs. Feitner et al., Commissioners of Taxes, New York.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

To-day's calendar: 625, 662, 665, 666, 673, 574, 622, 676.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Truax, P. J.; Scott and Dugro, JJ.

Jarmulowsky vs. Jarmulowsky.—Motion granted, unless appellant cause return to be filed on or before Nov. 1, 1900.

Leboyer vs. Roth.—Motion granted; resettle order on notice.

Greenspan vs. Biel.—The return having been filed, the motion is denied, without costs.

Greff vs. Salzban; Ochs vs. Rosenblatt.—Motions granted.

New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company vs. Barth.—Motion granted unless appellant cause return to be filed on or before Nov. 1, 1900.

Davis vs. Atkinson; Hackett vs. Blick; Brinkley vs. Naughton.—Motions granted. Return must be filed before Nov. 1, 1900.

Lampert vs. Raved.—Motion granted unless appellant cause return to be filed on or before Nov. 1, 1900.

Newcomer vs. Blaney.—Motion denied on default.

Goldstein vs. Independent Order Ahawas Israel.—Motion denied.

Weissberg vs. Geisert.—Denied on default.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, Giegerich, and O'Gorman, JJ.

Cooper vs. Pollen.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Mautner vs. Pike.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Parmele vs. Pulvola Chemical Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Shaferman vs. Loman.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Memorandum per curiam.

Cullen vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Strauss vs. Yorkville Bank.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Beub vs. Geraty.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Lawrence vs. Lawrence.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by O'Gorman, J.

Sagalowitz vs. Pellman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

McCormick vs. McCaffrey.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Memorandum per curiam.

Hillier vs. Rogers.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Frank vs. McAdams.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Feigenbaum vs. Howe.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Rosen vs. State Bank.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Messer vs. Butkoff.—Judgment modified as stated in memorandum, and, as modified, affirmed, with costs to the respondent. Memorandum per curiam.

Union Nut and Bolt Company vs. Doherty.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Beekman, J.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

89—Barnum vs. Barnum.
32—Hynes vs. Man. Ry. Co.
97—Bryant vs. Allen.
62—Gates vs. Stead.
78—Cleary vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
67—Craven vs. Bloomingdale.
39—Gallagher vs. Baird.
90—Miller vs. Doll.
92—Vanson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
102—O'Donnell vs. same.
72—Cameron vs. Cameron.
101—Goodman vs. Crystal.
50—Marks vs. Samuels.
62—New England Water Works Co. vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
34—Nelson vs. Hatch.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—N. Y. Security & Trust Co. vs. Wood.
2—Mullen vs. Man. Ry. Co.
3—Martin vs. Scully.
4—Shine vs. Bill Poster & Display Adv. Pub. Co.
5—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn. vs. Casey.
6—Hamilton Bank vs. Aldhous.
7—Worcester vs. Fierce.
8—Eno vs. Ernst.
9—Osthoff vs Third Av. R. R. Co.
10—Turno vs. same.
11—Engelking vs. same.
12—Hutchinson vs. same.
13—Breimeis vs. same.
14—Larkin vs. same.
15—In re W. 261st St.
16—Haffey vs. Lynch.
17—In re Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co.
18—Weltman vs. Weltman.
19—Stahl vs Postal Tel. & Cable Co.
20—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Toumey.
21—In re Henry Huber Co.
22—Hart vs. Penna. Door & Sash Co.
23—Hoffman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
24—Fletcher vs. Murray.
25—Scherer vs Ground Hog Consol. Mining & Smelting Co.
26—Shea vs. Vredenbergh.
27—Putnam vs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
28—Ochs vs. Hilliard.
29—Westerfield vs. Cauldwell.
30—Miller vs Miller.
31—O'Brien vs Hellman.
32—In re Church Pub. Co.
33—Brady vs. Lavelle.
34—Morris vs. Townsend.
35—Braker vs. Clinchy.
36—Thompson vs. Westchester Exempt Firemen's Association.
37—Schawe vs. Schawe.
38—Shaplowitz vs. Shaplowitz.
39—Leverice vs. Andresen.
40—Hamblen vs. Hamblen.
41—Ottinger vs. Moore.
42—Slayback vs. Carbon Steel Co.
43—Sachs vs.
44—Wm. Ebling Brew. Co. vs. Lewis.
45—Gerofsky vs. Gerofsky.
46—Farrell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
47—Du Bois vs. Morris.
48—Oastler vs. Mallile.
49—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
50—Perry vs. Levenson.
51—Ames vs. Becker.
52—Myers vs. Newman.
53—Halem vs. Halem.
54—Sherman vs. Michaelson.
55—Flannery vs. Harde.
56—In re Hatch & Foote.
57—In re Maass.
58—Stotlmeyer vs. Belmcke.
59—Schwarz vs Conried.
60—Martin vs. Martin.
61—People, &c., vs. Gosling.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
Divorces.
1591—Mackay vs. Mackay.
1994—Powers vs. Powers.
1995—Faure vs. Faure.
1996—Ettlinger vs. Ettlinger.
1997—Rice vs. Rice.
1998—Guptill vs. Guptill.
1999—Foerst vs. Foerst.
2000—Greenwald vs. Greenwald.
2001—Wettig vs. Wettig.
2002—De Rienzo vs. De Rienzo.
2003—Lebowitz vs. Lebowitz.
2004—Taylor vs. Taylor.
2005—Goldfinger vs. Goldfinger.
2006—Welch vs. Welch.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
1382—Fay vs. Gallagher.
1200—Haraux vs. Doel.
1235—Strauss vs. Mann.
1242—Potter vs. Wilbur.
1256—Payne Eng. Co. vs. Wright Steam Works.
1259—Newcomb vs. Newcomb.
669—Boskowitz vs. Stimmel.
1093—Suisig vs. Naehr.
1291—Cavanagh vs. Cavanagh.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1876.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.
1—Antonio Lanza.
2—Adolf F. Sass.
3—Daniel Riordan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.
5606—Shannon vs. Horley.
4772—Caceres vs. N. Y. Times Co.
5084—Rosenberg vs. Goldberg.
5938—Willard vs. The Star Co.
6004—Leinkauf Banking Co. vs. Grell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Paul Fisher, Mary A. Raineville, Mary A. Manchester, William H. Higbee.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1581—Maria Muller.
1582—Eugene F. Brady.
1583—Helen Hamilton.
1587—Louisa N. Page.
1590—Margaret Hamilton.
1595—Levi S. De Vries.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1029—Brown vs. Levy.
2529—Feiner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1544—Owens vs. Belasco.
1815—Lifkowitz vs. Blumenthal.
1528—Ackert vs. 3d Av. R. Co.
2002—Finnigan vs. Biehl.
1644—Mamsonsky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
943—Gale vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
1217—Eccles vs. Neorsch
1158—Schiess vs. Wahler.
695—Burman vs. U. S. Illum. Co.
720—Spaulding vs. Goldsmith.
1116—Haberstroh vs. Clark.
925—Dewinski vs. Christie.
1526—Meyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1634—Weber vs. McLatchie.
1110—Handman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
584—Bryant vs. McCarton.
1385—Goldwasser vs. Klingenstein.
1434—Hartenstein vs. McClenehan.
799—Hampton & Branchville R. R. Co. vs. Sipe.
1713—Mittelmark vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1429—Ponzio vs. Union Ry. Co.
1788—Roberts vs. Maher.
1294—Sternbach vs. Selig.
1164—Catchpole vs. Club Stables.
1649—Donnelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1051—Blutstein vs. same.
1652—Rose vs. R. E. Dietz & Co.
1653—Davis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1374—Goldberg vs. Myberg.
903—Chambers vs. Rapid Safety Filter Co.
1004—Day vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
1424—Specker vs. same.
1578—Ryan vs. same.
1384—Ladies' Stryzer Lodge, &c., vs. Gotthofner vs. Siger.
1561—Youmans vs. Schiffers.
1318—Goldstein vs. Am. Surety Co.
1702—Heb

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
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Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
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Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
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Private wire connections with Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY
Four per cent. One-Hundred-Year Adjustment Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared to be due and payable, on the first day of November, 1900, an instalment of interest (being the fourth instalment) upon the above bonds, at the rate of Four Per Cent. on the par amount thereof, being Forty Dollars ($40) upon each One-Thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond, and Twenty Dollars ($20) upon each Five-hundred-dollar ($500) bond. Such interest will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on the coupon bonds, upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons, NUMBERED 4, and on the Registered Bonds, to the registered holders thereof, on November 1, 1900. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 15, 1900, and will remain closed until November 2, 1900. By order of the Board of Directors

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 12, 1900.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between HEIMAN J. HERSKOVITZ and JACOB SHEENKI under the firm name of HERSKOVITZ & SHEENKI was dissolved on the 6th day of October, 1900, by mutual consent, and that Mr. JACOB SHEENKI will continue the business under his own name.

Dated October 15th, 1900. JACOB SHEENKI.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
25 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
(By order of Trustee.)
$9,000 New York City 2½ p. c. Consld. Stock, 1900-1929.
$1,000 United States 4 p. c. coup. Bd., 1925.
(By order of Administrator.)
$1,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Guar. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1906.
10 shs. Syracuse Chilled Plow Co., Syracuse,
12 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
$400 Fidelity Securities Co. of Sioux City, Iowa, 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., "Series A," Regstd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath & Gymnasium 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1903, June, 1900, coups.
$1,000 Brklyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. 6 p. c. Bd., Nov., 1899, coup.
50 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. prefd.
40 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. Common.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Celluloid Co.
$7,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co. 1st 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., 1914, July, 1897, coups.
5 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. Lincoln Iron Works of N. J.
14 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
$10,000 Minneapolis Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1913.
50 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
67 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. Union Trust Co. of N. Y.
4 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
200 shs. New York & Harlem R. R.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL & IRON CO.
Purchase Money Mortgage on Helvetia Property.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that eight (8) Purchase Money Mortgage Bonds of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

261, 416, 562, 630, 927, 950, 1025, 1069.

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due November 1, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

September 5, 1900.

We, the undersigned, HEREBY CERTIFY that the eight (8) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
FRANK R. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the first day of November, 1900, at 110 per cent., together with the coupon maturing November 1st, 1900, ($1,125 per bond.)

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits.$3,000,000
ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS; ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, OR COMMITTEE OF ESTATES; TRUSTEE UNDER THE MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS OF CORPORATIONS; REGISTRAR OR AGENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE STOCK AND BONDS OF CORPORATIONS.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit.

LEVI P. MORTON	President
THOMAS F. RYAN	Vice President
JAMES K. CORBIERE	Second Vice President
H. M. FRANCIS	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney,

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BONDS ISSUED UNDER THE
Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad Co. First Consolidated Mortgage, Dated June 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of bonds issued under the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage, dated June 1, 1898, will be held in the City and State of New York, at No. 35 Wall Street, Fourth Floor, Room 1, on WEDNESDAY, October 24, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Trustee under said First Consolidated Mortgage, according to the terms thereof, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as such Trustee.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 21st, 1900.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock-transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will open Nov. 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL,
Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.
New York, Oct. 15, 1900.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 17, 1900.

For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on THURSDAY, the 8th of November next, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 27th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 9th of November next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will reopen Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1900.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.
No. 80 B'way, New York, October 4, 1900.

The Executive Committee have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the common and outstanding preferred stock of this Company, payable November 1st, 1900, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 16, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. October 16th and reopened 10 A. M. November 2, 1900. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York Friday, Oct. 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.

C. E. POTTS, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1900.

FURTHER IMPORTS OF GOLD.

Reported from Abroad that Part of a Russian Loan May Be Offered Here.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. announced yesterday an additional engagement of $2,000,000 in gold for import. This gold is said to have been purchased in the open market in different parts of the world, some of it coming from Japan.

Lazard Frères have engaged an additional $600,000 in London for import.

These engagements bring the total amount engaged during the present import up to $9,150,000.

Two foreign exchange banking houses were figuring yesterday afternoon on further imports. A cable dispatch announced that £23,000 in gold was engaged in London yesterday to be withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to New York. The name of the consignee was not learned.

Foreign exchange rates were slightly easier. Actual demand sterling was quoted at $4.84½, as against $4.84½@$4.84¼. Cable dispatches were received in Wall Street circles from London and Paris, intimating that part of a large Russian loan, which has been a matter of negotiation in Paris for six months, may be offered in this city. It was also reported that the City of Hamburg will issue 40,000,000 marks thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds. Representatives of foreign exchange houses stated that they had no knowledge in regard either to Russian or Hamburg bond offerings.

Movements of Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $100,000 in currency to New Orleans. Five hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighteen cents was paid in New York exchanges for new gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office. The bond payments amounted to $51,000.

OGDEN GAS COMPANY SOLD.

Municipal Company of Chicago Gets Control—To Restore Rates.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—It is learned here tonight from absolutely reliable sources and from close friends of President Andrew Hamilton of the Municipal Gas Company of Chicago, which led in the pending gas war in that city, that the syndicate which Judge Hamilton represents has bought out the dissatisfied stockholders of the Ogden Gas Company and others willing to sell, and now owns the control of that company.

The holdings of the Ogden party represented by Roger Sullivan have been united with those of the Hamilton party, and will continue on with the Ogden Company.

The next step will be the abandonment of the cut rate price for gas by the Municipal Company, after which it is likely to be consolidated with the Ogden.

CHICAGO MAY OWN GAS PLANT.

Council to Fix the Price at 75 Cents Per 1,000 Feet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The City Council went on record last night for municipal ownership of all gas and electric light plants. A commission will be appointed by Mayor Harrison to draft a law for submission to the next General Assembly.

The Council also adopted a resolution fixing the maximum price of gas after Jan. 1 next at 75 cents per 1,000 feet.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following additional contributions received:

Georgia Committee	$41.37
Baptist Churches of Millville, Ky., and Lancaster, Ind.	11.60
Y. P. S. C. E., Presbyterian Church, Carteret, N. J.	10.00
Y. P. S. C. E., Bethany Congregational Church, San Francisco, Cal.	5.50
Through W. D. Townsend, Salem, Ore.	3.00
Mr. W. F. Mott, Toms River, N. J.	10.00
Mrs. E. M. Doan, Toms River, N. J.	10.00
Citizens of Cooperstown, N. Y.	18.25
United Evangelical Church, Pine Grove, Penn.	13.25
Citizens of Blackwell, O. T.	18.83
The Rev. Y. J. Louzecky, Mount Pleasant, Penn.	25.00
Through Home Savings Bank, Eureka, Cal.	5.25
H. G. Trout, Buffalo, N. Y.	25.00
Norwegian United Lutheran Church, Lake Park, Minn.	29.71
Through J. T. Lyon, Schenectady, N.Y.	43.90
Mrs. Richard Waters, Newport, Vt.	8.72
Citizens of Sixth Civil District, Obion County, Tenn.	13.55
Through S. Hutter, Stevens Point, Wis.	6.00
Citizens of Lynchburg, Va.	16.25
69 contributions of $5.00 and less, aggregating	112.55
Through American Express Company.	15.20
Through United States Express Company, What Cheer, Ia.	1.00
Through Wells, Fargo & Company Express, Langton, Kan.	5.00
Citizens of Mowequa, Ill.	5.50
Trinity United Evangelical Church, Slatington, Penn.	10.00
Scarborough Presbyterian S. S., Scarborough, N. Y.	15.00
70 contributions of $5.00 and less, aggregating	65.30
Committee of One Hundred, Pittsburg, Penn.	1,126.84
Cash	20.00
Y. P. S. C. E., First Presbyterian Church, Haverstraw, N. Y.	6.00
Swedish Cong. Church, Ridgway, Penn.	8.56
Through Southern Express Company.	9.00
Through National Express Company.	1.30
Through Fergus Falls Ugeblad, Fergus Falls, Minn.	6.00
Through the La Grange Sentinel, La Grange, N. C.	25.50
Previously acknowledged	246,394.02
Total to date	$248,147.45

Severe Earthquake in India.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A severe earthquake, says the Bombay correspondent of The Daily Express, has occurred at Jodhpore, in Rajputana, doing great damage, although causing but slight loss of life.

Carnegie Company and Steel Prices.

President Schwab of the Carnegie Steel Company yesterday denied reports which have been in circulation to the effect that the Carnegie and other companies are not harmonious in regard to the price of steel rails. He further denied that rebates from the fixed price of $26 a ton are being made.

Denial by Edwin Gould.

Edwin Gould yesterday authorized a denial of the reports that he desires to be elected to the Presidency of the Diamond Match Company. He added that he was entirely satisfied with the management of the company by its present officers and Directors.

Philadelphia Exchange's President.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 16.—Henry L. Townsend to-day resigned the Presidency of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, on account of ill-health. He will be succeeded by Beauveau Borie.

American Steel Casting Company.

SHARON, Penn., Oct. 16.—It is stated here that all the plants of the American Steel Casting Company are to be consolidated.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 16	536,640
To date this year	85,579,774
Corresponding date last year	138,357,433

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 16	$2,162,500
To date this year	$366,074,060
Corresponding date last year	$711,848,670

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	Mo., K. & T.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	National Biscuit	1
Am. Tobacco	½	National Lead pf.	2
Anaconda Copper	⅝	N. J. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Norfolk & West.	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	People's Gas	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pere Marq. pf.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Pressed S. Car pf.	¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	Pullman Co.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	4
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Den. & Rio Grande	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Glucose Sugar	2½	Union Pacific	⅞
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Iowa Central	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Laclede Gas	1¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Lake E. & W. pf.	1½	Wis. Central	2
Manhattan	1	Wis. Central pf.	2¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	General Electric	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅞	National Salt	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1½	National Steel	⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	½	Rep. Steel	⅝
Federal Steel	½	Un. B. & P. pf.	½
Federal Steel pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
B'klyn, W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1	Gen. El. deb.	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1½	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1¼
		Wabash deb., A.	2

Bond Declined.

Detroit City Gas 5s 1

TWO BRYAN DAYS.

The buoyancy which recently has been manipulated into the market was less assertive yesterday. Many stocks advanced, but those which most went up were not the ones which have recently been chiefly conspicuous or which even yesterday were most active. It is a fact that can hardly benefit by disguise that much of the new cheerfulness which Wall Street is enjoying can be traced readily to the work of clever market riggers. The public has undoubtedly come in to some extent, but not largely. Professional traders have been as much in mastery of the 500,000 and 600,000 shares quoted per day as throughout the Summer they were exclusive on 200,000 share days.

Hurrahing has of a sudden started over the certainty of Mr. McKinley's re-election—yet at no time, even when quotations have made sorriest showings, has there actually been doubt on that point. One new good factor comes into the market in the shape of gold imports—yet even this element discloses nothing that is new as to American financial strength, for it has been amply recognized right along that gold (tens of millions on tens of millions) has for more than a year been subject to our immediate call from every financial centre in Europe, such gold repaying debts due by Europe to us; and present imports show merely a matter of collection.

It pleases theorizing calculators of the Stock Exchange district to make ado over comparisons of the present stock market situation and that of four years ago—on which account interest attaches to a table showing where quotations for conspicuous stocks were when Mr. Bryan came into "the enemy's country" with his campaign speech at Madison Square Garden four years ago, and where quotations for the same stocks are now, with an incidental exhibit of advances scored following Bryan day in 1896 to election day that year. In "discounting" Mr. Bryan's defeat then the market rallied smartly, but in few instances did high prices up to election time approach those which now are recorded. Here are the figures compared:

	Bryan Day, 1896.	Election. 1900.	Bryan Day, 1900.
American Cotton Oil	8¾	14½	34½
American Sugar Ref. Co	102¾	118¾	121¾
American Tobacco	57	78¾	93½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	19¼	22	54½
Canada Southern	43½	47½	52
Chesapeake & Ohio	13	17	30
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	59	77½	127
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	65¼	76	114½
Chicago & Northwest	92½	105¼	163½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	54⅝	67¾	107½
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	23	28¾	62½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	17¼	20	35½
Consolidated Gas	139	150	171½
Delaware & Hudson	117½	125¼	113⅜
Del., Lack. & West.	142½	157	179½
Illinois Central	85¼	93	118
Iowa Central	6¼	8¾	19½
Lake Erie & West. pf.	14	18½	31½
Louisville & Nashville	42¼	48½	74⅛
Manhattan Elevated	76½	95	95⅞
Met. Street Ry.	94½	101	155
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	20	28¾	28¾
Missouri Pacific	17¼	23¼	52⅝
National Lead Co.	18½	25	18½
New Jersey Central	92¼	105	135½
New York Central	92	95¼	131½
New York, Ont. & West.	12½	14¾	21
North American	4⅞	5¼	15½
Pacific Mail	15½	24	32½
Pullman Co.	140	156	187½
St. Louis Southwestern	3½	5½	12⅞
St. Louis Southwest. pf.	8	10¾	30
Southern Pacific	17	14	34½
Southern Railway	7½	10	12½
Southern Railway pf.	19¼	28¼	55½
Tennessee C. & I.	17	27⅞	57½
United States Leather pf.	46½	63⅜	70½
Wabash	5⅝	7¼	7⅞
Wabash pf.	13½	16⅝	18⅜
Western Union Tel.	78	85¾	79½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Liquidation on rather an extensive scale was the feature of the stock market yesterday. Recent buyers turned sellers and arrested the further upward movement in the market which so confidently had been predicted on the day previous. The securities offered were fairly well taken in the early trading, but thereafter quotations were inclined to sag. The buying was not so substantial as has lately been the case, being for the most part made up of purchases for the lesser room traders and for those of the outside public who had courage enough to venture in. Save in a few exceptional issues the leading operators were either not in evidence or appeared only as sellers, presumably for the short account. The aggressive confidence that appeared on Monday and in the concluding part of the previous week was less assertive. Doubt even was expressed as to the wisdom of undertaking a violent rise in prices coincident with the visit of Mr. Bryan.

Generally, the developments of the day favored the side of advancing quotations. Announcement was made of the further engagements of gold for import, aggregating over $2,500,000; the demand for money from the interior was again reported as limited; banks gained materially from the Sub-Treasury by reason of Government expenditures; call money remained comparatively easy, while the general political news continued favorable to Mr. McKinley.

The present course of the steel stocks, or rather those of them that usually move under the influence of Chicago manipulation, may not be without significance. Sluggishness in these issues is the rule. An attempt has been made to create the belief that a leading operator is quietly absorbing the stocks. Acting on this belief, outside buying has resulted, and yet the stocks are heavy. It may shortly develop that the heaviness is due simply to selling to the public by insiders. Overcapitalized trust shares at fictitious prices are not attractive to those who know their true worth. And who better than insiders can judge that worth?

PEOPLE'S GAS, after a day of heaviness, rose sharply in the last five minutes of trading nearly two points, the quotation jumping up a half point at a time. Not unnaturally, the inference was that the Chicago gas war was again settled—though the Street has already settled it a half dozen times in the last week. President Billings of the company, who is still in the city in frequent conference with Ogden and People's officials, said that there was no settlement and that negotiations might drag on for several days. In the Street the opinion is growing that the whole "fight" has been a clever scheme to depress the value of People's Gas stock—the security previously being sold short at the high figure—and then, buying in at the low figure, advance the quotation to its former level on the "settlement." The plan had been tried several times before and, it is understood, had worked successfully; this last time, however, it nearly overreached itself by reason of the fact that the Chicago public took a hand in the fight and endeavored to force a lower price for gas. Private advices in the Street yesterday were that there was little likelihood of Mayor Harrison signing the bill passed by the Chicago Council providing for 75-cent gas in that city.

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PENNSYLVANIA'S early advance was popularly ascribed to buying by a leading operator, and the real interests back of the movement were not loath that this false impression should prevail. The truth is that at this particular time the operator in question is credited with being concerned in many stock movements with which, if the real facts were to be made known, he would be found to be in nowise interested. But just as the talk of Standard Oil buying serves a purpose, so the "leading operator" talk no doubt has its use. Pennsylvania's movement yesterday was, however, too erratic to be satisfactory or to convince of the alleged substantial nature of the buying. It was said in the Street yesterday that another stock issue is being contemplated by the company, but there seems to be no foundation for such a report.

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UNION PACIFIC was one of the strong features of the market, though in the late dealings there was considerable selling for pool account, interests who lately have been aggressively bullish on the stock being reported to be quietly letting go of their holdings. An interesting story heard during the day, but which could not be confirmed, was in relation to a well-known Stock Exchange house and its dealings in the security. As the story runs, a selling order for 5,000 shares was placed with the firm, but through some mistake the order was put in to buy, and the shares were bought accordingly, with a resultant rise in the price. Later the mistake was discovered, whereupon the firm "doubled up" and sold 10,000 shares at the higher figure, netting not inconsiderable extra profit. The original selling order was said to be for the account of an operator who outspokenly is very bullish on the stock.

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LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES moved erratically, strength appearing in Manhattan, weakness in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and an uncertain tone in Metropolitan. The nature of the trading in this last stock was the subject of much comment. After being bid up to 156¼ on good buying, it was sold down nearly 2 points on aggressive selling. This ceasing, it was bid up again over a point—and then sold down again. The close marked no change from the figure of the preceding day.

In Manhattan there was fair buying, but the impression was that the upward movement in the stock was temporarily over, and it was even said that the members of the pool formed to advance the price were selling out on one another.

The weakness in Brooklyn Rapid Transit was on profit taking and short selling. The so-called Consolidated clique were reported as having turned bearish on the issue.

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STEEL STOCKS, which on the preceding day failed to respond to the generally better market tone, were yesterday actually weak, and the indications were that an interest supposed to be bullish on the shares was a quiet seller. The West was also selling, and it was said that the conditions of the affairs of some of the companies, as disclosed to insiders, was far from encouraging. During the day the National Tube Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on its common stock. A dispatch published in the Street was to the effect that the net earnings of the company were on a basis of at least $10,000,000 per annum. President Converse of the company was quoted as saying that business was entirely satisfactory.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO ran up sharply in the early trading on pool buying. Coincident with the rise, the Street was flooded with many "tips" to the effect that, repeating the performance of some months ago, the stock is to cross the preferred, which is now selling some 7 points higher. The information was gratuitously and very generally given, and was sufficient to induce liberal buying of the stock for commission house account. While this buying was in progress pool selling appeared, and it may be that the information so freely given to buy was rather for the benefit of holders of long stock anxious to sell than for the buyers at the high figures.

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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO was bought by houses usually considered to be acting for Vanderbilt interests, while at the same time the old bull pool in the issue was active. A meeting of the Directors of the company has, it is understood, been called for Oct. 26, and it is now said that an increase in the dividend is as good as assured.

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COAL STOCKS showed much less activity than on the preceding day, with the movement of prices rather irregular. There were no developments of consequence, though it is generally believed that the strike is, for all practical purposes, settled. The Reading report for the month of September, published yesterday, showed a deficit for the month of $46,600, as compared with a deficit a year ago of $55,000. In the soft-coal issues Cleveland interests were reported as purchasers of the Wheeling and Lake Erie stocks.

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SUGAR TRUST stock fluctuated between a range of a point and a half, with the close showing a fractional net gain. Conflicting interests seemed to be at work in the stock, the bull pool endeavoring to hold the price up in the face of what looked like inside selling.

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GRANGERS were less in demand than on Monday, and what buying there was appeared to be largely speculative. It is said that the last of a large short interest in Burlington was covered near the top figure of Monday.

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NORFOLK AND WESTERN'S advance was on manipulation by a number of traders, and the buying was not considered good. The stock is now known in the Street as a Pennsylvania minority stock, and there is little expectation that any dividend will be declared on it for some time to come. The earnings of the road continue very satisfactory.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC'S decline is accounted for by the rather heavy selling of the security for London account, an estimate being that 7,500 shares had been sold from that source. The buying here was good.

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CONSOLIDATED GAS fell off, apparently, because of offerings of long stock. The only news development affecting the security was a statement that the yearly rental for stoves, charged by the company, was to be exacted in advance.

SEABOARD FIGURES ON FILE.

In Norfolk yesterday further progress was made in the litigation touching Seaboard Air Line Railway affairs, the application of Thomas F. Ryan of this city to file a supplemental bill disputing the validity of proposed new Seaboard securities being ordered on file. An array of lawyers appeared on both sides, and arguments consumed many hours, Judge Waddell finally announcing that the supplemental bill would be recognized.

Involved in yesterday's proceedings was a contention upon the part of counsel for the railroad that there was not before the court the analysis of Greater Seaboard finances showing the results of an examination made by Messrs

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's trading in the market for outside securities was more active than on any day for several weeks past, and this activity was accompanied by even greater strength than appeared on Monday. Some losses made on that day were recovered, and further advances were noted in many stocks. The buying was more general than has been the rule of late, and some signs appeared of outside interest. The buying was on a sufficiently large scale to give proof of the fact, to which attention has often of late been called, that the market was in such position that a few buying orders would result in much better prices than those which have prevailed for some time. Yesterday several prominent issues advanced sharply and closed strong at about the highest prices of the day. And this without the aid of any news that directly affected the stocks which showed improvement. Confidence in the improvement of the market seems general, and so for the moment, at least, there are more buyers than sellers.

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STANDARD OIL advanced a fraction beyond the previous day's highest price, thus establishing a new record price for the stock. At the opening a sale of 100 shares was made at 383½, but later transactions put the quotation down about 2 points, and at the close the best bid was 579, a net decline of 1 point.

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RUBBER GOODS was active and strong, advancing about 1 point, to 28⅞, and closing at 28¾ bid. About 3,000 shares were traded in, which was a larger amount than has been credited to this stock in a long while. The preferred was active to the extent of about 400 shares, and ended the day with a net gain of 1½ points.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA.—The Distilling stocks advanced with the rest of the market, notwithstanding the legal complications that are unfavorably affecting the affairs of the company. It may be that the annual meeting, set for to-day, will be postponed on account of the suits brought against the company, though in some official quarters it was the belief yesterday that the meeting would be held without obstacle. The principal business to be transacted is the election of several Directors and the ratification of the proposed cancellation of the stock now held in the treasury of the company. Another result of these suits may be a long delay in the completion of the work of the Stockholders' Committee, whose report was expected about this time. The difficulties that confront the company seemed to have been discounted in the market, for yesterday's advance in both the common and preferred stocks certainly did not seem warranted by any developments of the day. The common sold from 4½ up to 4⅝, and the preferred made a net gain of 1¼ points, closing at 20¼ bid.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER not only recovered its loss of the previous day, but advanced much beyond Monday's best price. On transactions in about 2,500 shares it sold up to 88¼, and closed there, with a net gain of 2½ points. Other copper stocks shared the strength of Amalgamated, though none of them showed as much activity.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN went to 14⅛, on the purchase of a few hundred shares, and showed a net gain of five-eighths of a point. The preferred stock was even stronger, advancing to 70 bid. At the close none of this issue was offered.

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INTERNATIONAL PUMP common was in good demand, and crossed 20, on the purchase of about 1,000 shares. It closed at 20⅜ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points.

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EMPIRE STATE SUGAR attracted some attention by advancing from 78 to 82. The advance followed the announcement that the company's factory had been put in operation.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 15. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	85¼	88¼	85⅜	86
Am. Agricultural Chem.	23½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73½	74½	73¼	74½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Blank	3	5	3	5
American Bicycle pf	18	23	18	23
American Bicycle bonds	65	70	65	70
American Chicle	65	68	65	68
American Chicle pf	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6¼	5	6¼
Am. Hide & L. pf	23⅛	28	25	27
Am. Hide & L. 6s		87		87
American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	14⅛	14½	13½	14
American Woolen pf	70		69¼	70
Am. Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107¾		107¾	12
British Columbia Copper	12⅝	12½	11⅞	12
British Esch. 3s	97⅜	97⅞	97½	97⅞
California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¼	4	3⅜	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	29		29	30¼
Central & So. Am. Tel	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs	106	106½	106½	107
Compressed Air	29	33	29	33
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E	7	7½	6	7
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5	4½	7
Con. Rubber Tire pf	28	33	28	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	99½	102	99½	102
Cramps' Shipyard	67	71	67	71
General Carriage	5¼	6¼	4⅜	5¼
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
Hail Signal	35	45	39	45
Havana Commercial	9½	9¾	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	38½	40½	38½	40½
Hudson River Tel	115	120	115	120
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	4⅛	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	20¼	20½	19	20
Electric Boat	16	18	13	16
Electric Boat pf	25	30	25	30
Electric Vehicle	16½	19	16½	19
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	24	22	30
Illinois Transportation	1⅛	1½	1½	1⅝
International Pump	20⅜	20⅝	19⅛	19⅝
International Pump pf	68	70	68½	69
International Silver pf	34	38	34	38
Inter-State Oil	57⅜	58½	57½	57⅝
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100	102
*Markeen Copper		3½		3½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	10	20	10	20
National Sugar pf	100	101	100	101
New England Transport	3	4	3¼	4
N. Y. Transportation	6¼	8	6¼	6½
Otis Elevator	25½	27	25½	27
Otis Elevator pf	86	87½	86	87½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	92½	94	92	93¼
Royal Copper	9	9¾	9	9¾
Rubber Goods	28¾	29	28	28⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	77⅜	78	76	78
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17⅜	18	17	17½
Seaboard Air L'ne 4s	65	67	65	67
Seaboard Air Line	8¾	9	8¾	9
Seaboard Air Line pf	22	23	22	23
Standard Coupler	35	42	40	43
Standard Coupler pf	122	126	122	126
Southern Sight & Trac	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J	579	582	580	582
Storage Power	11	12¾	12	13
Tennessee Copper	14	15	13¾	14
Tel., Tel & C. of A., $10 paid	5	5½	5	5½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50		50	
Union Copper	2¾	2⅞	2½	2⅝
Union Typewriter	26½	28	26½	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105¾	107½	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	73	72	73
United Rys. of St. L. pf	62¼	63½	62	63½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s		82⅜	82⅜	83½
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	3½	5	3½	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	30	35	30	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf	108	110	108	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102¼	103½	102¼	103½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	115	114	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brklyn City R. R.	228	230	228	230
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	30½	32	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75¼	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113¼	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat	17½	19	15	18
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	81½	83	81	83
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	77	80	78	82
Nassau Electric 4s	80	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	22		22	
New Orleans Traction pf	94	98	94	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	110½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	16	11	16
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114¼	113¾	114¼
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac. Providence	109	111	109	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½	33	31	33
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	104	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	3¾	4½	..	4½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	60	62	60	62
Central Union 5s, std	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of New York		55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds		103	..	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas. bonds of N. J.	76	81	76	81
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	305	295	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105	105¾	105	105¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	14	12	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	62	64	62	64
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	111	114	111	114
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Chi.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	..	38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st pf	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	9	10
Western Gas	89	91	89	91
Western Gas 1st 5s	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17½	19	17½	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82½	84	82½	84
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¾	92¼	92¼	93½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	72¼	75	73	75
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	32	33	32	33
Union Ferry bonds	94	96	94	96

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62½@64. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29½d per ounce and in New York at 62⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 49½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of bullion sold at .06, 3,000 Croesus at .01, 500 Elkton at 1.75, seller 10; 100 Gould & Curry at .85, 200 Iron Silver at .73, 100 Leadville at .07, 500 Mollie Gibson at .28, 100 Moulton at .30, 200 Ophir at .90, 300 Phoenix at .13, 400 Potosi at .20@.24, 100 Standard at 4.00, 500 Yellow Jacket at .28, and 100 Zanobia at .14.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.11½	La Crosse	.16
Anaconda	.40	Leadville Con	.06½
Alice	.50	Little Chief	.16
Acme Con	.30	Mexican	.35
Belcher	.18	Moulton	.30
Best & Belcher	.32	Ontario	6.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Ophir	.80
Chrysolite	.06	Occidental	.09
Challenge	.24	Plymouth	.12
Con. Cal. & Va	1.15	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Potosi	.20
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Quicksilver	1.25
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Quicksilver pf	6.00
Crescent	.08	Savage	.30
Daly	1.25	Sierra Nevada	.34
Deadwood Terra	.45	Standard	3.85
Eureka Con	.15	Small Hopes	.60
Father De Smet	.38	Union Con	.23
Golden Fleece	.16	Yellow Jacket	.30
Gould & Curry	.70	Argentum Juanita	.25
Hale & Norcross	.40	Isabella	.36
Horn Silver	1.08	Mollie Gibson	.25
Iron Silver	.70	Portland	3.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Boston had a broad market, 29,619 shares and $57,000 bonds selling in the first half of the day. Sugar furnished two-fifths of the total, but Montana, Tamarack, American Telephone, Old Dominion, Union Pacific, Atchison, and the general mining list were prominent. Tamarack rose 18 more, to 263, a rise of 28 in two days. Montana declared $15 in dividends, making $43 for the year 1900, against $36 in 1899. The stock rose with a jump in the final trading, from 326 to 334½. Butte jumping 3, to 64, at the same time. Centennial rose 1, to 16¼; Parrot 1, to 43½; Osceola 1, to 69; Old Dominion ⅛, to 21½; Trimountain ⅛, to 11, and Massachusetts ⅛, to 10½. American Telephone rose 3, to 145.

At the Clearing House money between the banks loaned at 2@2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at 5@8c discount.

Money on call still ranges from 3 to 4 per cent. Time money is unchanged at 5 per cent. as the minimum for four to six months and 4¼@4½ per cent. for a year. In mercantile paper the supply is not large; the best names pass from 5 to 5½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	2½	3
Allouez	1⅞	2	Old Dom	21	21¼
Arcadian	18½	19½	Osceola	69	70
Arnold	4	5	Parrot	43	43¼
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Pioneer	.20	
Atlantic	22	23	Quincy	143	146
Baltic	22¾	23	Santa Fé	6⅞	7
Bost. & Mon.	333	334	Shoe	28¾	29
Butte & Bos.	63	64	Tamarack	261	262
Cal. & Hec.	762	..	Utah Con	30¼	..
Centennial	16½	16¾	Washington	.25	.75
Franklin	14½	15	White Knob	..	14
Humboldt	.25	.50	Winona	2½	3
Isle Royale	30¾	31¼	Wolverine	40½	41½
Mohawk	17¾	18			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Low.	241	242	Fitchburg pf. 138	138½
Bost. & Me	..	190	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bos. & Prov.	..	300	E. 6s	109	110
Bost. Elev.	149	..	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bos. Gas 5s	77	80	E. 7s	..	114½
Cent. Mass.	13	14	West End	91½	92
C. Mass. pf.	62	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	144	145	Mex. Tele	2	2¼
Chi. Stk. Yd.	135½	137	N. Eng. Tel.	123	..
Dom. Coal	39	..	U. S. Oil	14	14¼
Dom. C. pf.	113	..	W'house El.	48½	49¼
Erie Tel.	95⅝	..	Whse. El. pf.	62	63½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Trading on the Exchange was brisker to-day, and the market also showed a little more snap. Biscuit common opened at 33, and advanced to 33⅝, closing at 37¼. The preferred went to 90, but closed ½ point lower. Northwestern Elevated common recovered to 24, while the preferred gained nearly 2 points, to 73. Union Traction was quiet at 11½@11 for the common and 49 for the preferred. Linseed common sold at 9½ and the preferred at 51½. Diamond Match brought 122¼. Metropolitan Elevated common dropped a point from the opening at 34, but closed at 33½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
350 American Linseed	9½	9½	9½
645 American Linseed pf	51⅝	51	51¼
100 American Strawboard	29	29	29
1 Chicago Telephone	210	210	210
220 Chicago Union Traction	11¼	11	11
235 Chicago Union T. pf	49	49	49
170 Diamond Match	122½	122	122
70 Metropolitan Elevated	34	33	33½
1,060 National Biscuit	33¾	33	33½
178 National Biscuit pf	90	89½	89½
150 National Carbon	17	16¾	16¾
75 National Carbon pf	83	82	83
100 National Steel	28	28	28
215 Northwestern Elevated	24	23½	24
225 Northwestern Elev. pf	73	72½	73
5 North Chicago R. R. Co.	200	200	200
10 South Side Elevated	99	99	99
5 West Chicago	99¾	99¾	99¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The market did not display the same buoyancy to-day that it did on Monday. New York was responsible for this, as local prices moved entirely in sympathy with New York. In most stocks there was more or less profit-taking, but the losses as a rule were small fractions, the only noteworthy exceptions being United Gas, 114½, to 113, and Philadelphia and Erie, 30, to 27½, to 28¼. Union Traction developed some strength, 32¾, to 33⅜; International Power rose to 8¼ near the close, and American Railways jumped 2½ points to 31½. Elsewhere changes were slight, but a majority were small fractional losses.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

Asph. Co. of Am.	7⅞	8	El. Co. of A.	9⅜	9½
Cambria	15⅝	15⅞	Lehigh Val.	24½	24⅝
Choctaw	31½	32	Marsden	9	9¼
Choc. pf.	41½	42	Phila Trac.	97¾	98
C. Tr. Phila.	22⅝	23	Union Trac.	33⅛	33¼
C. Tr. P. pf.	61⅞	61½	U. G. & I.	113	114

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $12,052,103, against $10,916,163 in the preceding week and $8,406,667 in the same week last year. Since Jan. 1 the exports of merchandise from this port have aggregated $468,915,092, against $357,438,280 in the same period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
126	128	35	Adams Express	126	126	126	126	....
16¼	16⅜	1,725	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16¼	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
62½	62⅝	18	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63¼	63¼	62¾	62¾	....
34⅝	34¾	300	American Cotton Oil	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	- ⅛
29⅞	30	100	American District Tel.	29	29	29	29	+1½
151	156	20	American Express	152	155	152	155	....
9¼	9⅜	100	American Linseed Co.	9½	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
51	51¼	430	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51¼	- ⅛
23½	24	250	Am. Malting Co. pf.	23	23⅝	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
41⅜	41⅝	9,013	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41¼	41⅝	41	41½	+ ⅛
89⅝	90	628	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90	90	89¾	90	....
20	20¼	2,700	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20	20	20	20⅜	+1⅛
66¼	66¾	25	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	....
33⅜	33⅝	8,715	Am. Steel & Wire	34½	34⅝	33¾	33¾	- ⅞
74⅜	75	730	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75¼	75¼	75	75	....
121¼	121½	38,270	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121¼	122	120¼	121⅝	+ ⅞
116½	118	60	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117	117	116	116⅜	....
32	32½	480	American Tin Plate	32	32⅝	32	32½	....
93¼	93½	12,650	American Tobacco	93⅝	93⅞	93	93½	+ ⅛
43⅝	44½	2,700	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43⅝	44½	43¼	44½	+ ⅞
29½	29¾	13,540	At. T. & S. F.	29⅝	29⅞	29½	29⅝	- ⅛
72¼	72⅜	18,118	At., T. & S. F. pf.	72⅛	72⅞	71⅞	72¼	+ ⅛
73¾	74	13,045	Baltimore & Ohio	73¼	74⅛	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅛
79¾	80	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80½	80⅝	80	80	- ⅛
54½	54⅝	15,562	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55⅛	55⅝	54½	54½	- ⅛
8	8½	100	Brunswick City	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
110	115	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½	....
124	..	50	Bur., C. R. & North.	130½	130½	130½	130½	....
51	52	800	Canada Southern	52	52	51½	52	....
30	30½	14,758	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅝	30¼	29½	30	+ ⅛
127	127⅛	10,020	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127⅝	127⅝	126⅝	127	- ⅛
92½	95	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
121½	123	150	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	122	122	122	122	-1½
10⅞	11⅛	350	Chicago Great West.	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
71	71½	150	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	71	71	71	71	+ ⅛
33¼	34¼	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	34½	35¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¾
83⅝	85	25	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	85	85	85	85	....
21	22	210	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
114⅜	114½	6,864	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	114⅜	114¾	114¼	114½	+ ⅛
170½	172	160	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172	172	172	172	+1½
161	163	100	Chicago & Northw.	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾	+ ¼
107½	107⅜	3,050	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107¼	108	107½	107¼	....
112	114¾	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	114	114	114	114	+1
10	10	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
28½	30	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
62½	62⅝	785	C., C., C. & St. L.	63	63	62½	62½	- ⅛
35⅞	36	3,750	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35¾	36½	35½	35¾	+ ¼
5½	5⅝	50	Colorado Southern	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	....
15	15½	150	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+1
14½	16	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
171¾	172¾	2,493	Consolidated Gas	173	173¾	171½	171¾	-1½
27½	27⅝	6,380	Con. Tobacco Co.	28	28⅜	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
79½	79¾	1,025	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	79	79¾	79	79¾	....
112½	113¼	20	Delaware & Hudson	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	....
179	180	700	Del., Lack. & West.	179½	179½	179½	179½	- ½
35	35¼	600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	- ¼
12⅝	12⅞	2,750	St. Louis Southw.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
30	30¼	3,860	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30	30⅜	30	30	+ ⅛
34	34¼	11,570	Southern Pacific	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
12¾	12¾	7,175	Southern Railway	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
55½	55⅜	7,260	Southern Railway pf.	55	55⅝	54⅝	55¼	+ ⅛
5½	6	50	Standard R. & T.	5½	5½	5½	5½	....
57¼	57⅜	4,200	Tenn. C. & I., ex div.	58¼	58¼	57½	57⅝	- ⅛
16¾	16⅞	3,600	Texas Pacific	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
113	113	100	Third Avenue	112	112	112	112	....
11	11¼	500	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	....
63¼	64⅛	855	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	63¼	63⅝	62½	62½	- ⅝
61½	61⅝	81,992	Union Pacific	60¾	61⅝	60½	61½	+ ⅞
75¾	75½	7,015	Union Pacific pf.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75½	+ ⅛
46	48	43	United States Express.	46	46	46	46	....
10⅝	10⅞	3,155	United States Leather.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	- ⅜
70½	70½	1,050	U. S. Leather pf.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70½	+ ⅛
29¼	29½	1,410	United States Rubber.	29⅞	30	29½	29½	- ⅛
7	7¼	1,100	Wabash	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	18½	1,200	Wabash pf.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
79¼	79½	1,157	Western Union Tel.	79¼	79¾	79¼	79½	+ ⅛
9	9⅛	1,800	Wheel. & L. E.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅛
48½	49	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	49½	50¾	49½	50⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	24½	1,738	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24½	24⅝	24	24½	+ ½
14	14½	1,100	Wisconsin Central	12¼	14	12¼	14	+2
34½	37	800	Wisconsin Central pf.	33	33⅞	33	33⅞	+2⅜
Sales		536,649						

*Ex dividend.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. |

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Seventh Avenue Apartment House Changes Hands—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

The seven-story apartment house, known as the Victor Hugo, at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 99.11 by 100, has been sold by Hugo F. Hoefler to J. W. Haaren. The consideration is reported at $355,000.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold, through S. Marx to Louis Lese, four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, together with four abutting lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet west of First Avenue.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Joseph A. Farley to Dr. W. A. Guernsey the five-story American basement dwelling, 315 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 23.11 by 100.11.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the estate of Samuel Smith the three-story dwelling 341 East Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

It is reported that R. R. Govin has sold the five-story building 147 West Twenty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Louis J. Lotsch has sold for Niels Hansen to Charles J. Miller the five-story flat at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; also, for A. Cordier to the same purchaser, 397 and 399 Willis Avenue.

George W. Martin will build a seven-story apartment house on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue. The structure will occupy a plot 50 by 80.11 and will cost, according to the estimates of Architects Neiville & Bagge, about $90,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

142 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 333.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 90.11 and irregular, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee.....$10,000

318 East Forty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement; public auction sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 30,000

41 Sutton Place, east side, 33.9 feet south of Fifty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; public auction sale, to Sigmund Grabenheimer. 5,450

By James L. Wells.

626 Van Cortlandt Avenue, east side, 115.8 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 28.11 by 100, three-story frame dwelling, with store; executor's sale, to Charles Hillebrecht..... 8,950

882 Forest Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-third Streets, 27 by 135, two-story brick and frame dwelling; executor's sale, to Herman Hillebrecht.. 6,500

260 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, west side, 50 feet north of Bergen Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, with store; executor's sale, to S. Matilda Hillebrecht..... 2,500

By William Kennelly.

Lots 331 and 332, of the map of Brooklyn Manor in the Towns of Jamaica, being on the east side of Manor Avenue, 40 feet north of Ferris Street, 40 by 90; together with Sherman Avenue, Westchester, west side, 50 feet south of Main Street, two lots, each 25 by 100; sale by order of the receiver, to the plaintiff, William H. Beardsley..... 500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

28 Water Street; northwest side, 46.8 feet northeast of Broad Street, 27.1 by 50.30 by 31.1 by 35.9, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Katharine Walsh..... 16,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Classon Avenue, southeast corner of Benson Street, 25 by 102.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Henry E. Klugh..... 2,800

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

73 Washington Street, east side, 359.11 feet north of Morris Street, 29.5 by 49, three-story brick building; executor's sale, to W. A. Burke..... 16,950

22½ West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 259.10 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 23.5 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; partition sale, to E. Schafer..... 14,350

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of Prospect Street, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant, partition sale, to F. Schafer..... 1,200

1,498 to 1,504 Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 100.9, four four-story brick flats, with store in the corner; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, M. L. & C. Ernst..... 53,525

By John T. Boyd.

122 Bank Street, south side, 241.11 feet west of Greenwich Street, 25 by 95, three-story brick tenement; partition sale, to George B. Deane..... 12,350

210 East Forty-fourth Street, south side, 180 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Peter J. Hunt..... 11,700

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,200.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Herbert S. Ogden, referee, 29 Ridge Street, west side, 81.6 feet south of Broome Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick tenement, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Sweeney, referee, 507 and 509 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 160 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 15 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $12,700.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 437 East Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 214.10 feet west of Avenue A, 20.10 by 102.2, three-story brick and stone stable.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Martin Baird, Jr., referee, Edgecombe Avenue, west side, 229.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 250.10 by 100, vacant, also, two interior lots, adjoining the foregoing on the rear, being 50 by 82 and 50 by 103, respectively. Due on judgment, $26,512.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Borden Avenue, Long Island City, southeast corner of Oliver Street, and running through to the land of the Long Island Railroad, 175 by 268 by 181 by 231, one-story frame buildings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, 348 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,902.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Keating, referee, Jackson Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 75.6, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,074.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, Decatur Avenue, east side, 382 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 120, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,230.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 51.11 feet west of Bristow Street, for a five-story and basement brick stable and storage house, 20 by 65; C. A. Sproesig, of 1,395 Bristow Street, owner; P. C. Hunter, architect; cost, $9,000.

Madison Street, west side, 175 feet south of Third Street, Bronx; for a two-and -a half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 36; E. A. Bauer, owner; P. C. Hunter, architect; cost, $2,300.

Second Street, south side, 180 feet west of Avenue B., Unionport; for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 32; Casimir Lofink, Unionport, owner; G. Schwartz, of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Third Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 102.3; John J. Steinmann, of 3,855 Third Avenue, architect; cost of each, $20,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for seven five-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 87.10, and 30 by 84.11; Ruth & Hoffmann, of 169 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $190,000.

Railroad Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 28 by 28; S. Ullman, of 24 Hamilton Terrace, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square West, architects; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 50 by 89.11; George W. Martin of 1,459 Brook Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $90,000.

Ogden Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two three-story frame tenements, with stores, 25 by 68 by 88; Annie E. Raynor, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $18,500.

Alterations.

No. 10 Macdougal Street, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and store; A. Pia, owner; J. C. Hankinson of 93 Watts Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 751 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; N. Jones estate, owner; C. L. Sefert of 238 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Morris Avenue, east side, 76 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and store; E. B. Terrill, premises, owner and architect; cost, $300.

No. 50 West Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; H. D. Collins of 119 East Thirty-fifth Street, owner; C. L. Sefert, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamp. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, Oct. 16.

AVENUE B, 247, e s, 19.2x63; Clara I. Devine and others, executors, to August Collet, (R S $5.50, mtg $8,000)..... $5,250

BEEKMAN PLACE, e s, 40.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x100; Emil Gumm to Jacob and Mary Vetter, (mtg $9,000, R S $1)..... 1

BOSTON ROAD OR AV, w s, 51.2 ft s of 168th St, 40x96.5; also all title to a strip 40x3.7 in the rear; Evelyn H. and Joseph J. White to Clara A. Bowron..... 45,000

HENRY ST, 313, 23.6x70.8x23.6x70; Isabella R. Ferguson and another to Morris Yanowsky, (R S $11.50)..... 1

KINSELLA AV, e s, 101.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 50x100; William Hartsinck to Dennis O'Brien, (R S $3.50)..... 100

LEWIS ST, 40, e s, 17x75; Emma Carey and others to the City of New York..... 8,000

LOT 108, map of Van Nest Park; Eugenia F. Delle to Lillie Ruckert, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

LOT 212, map of Van Nest Park; Lillie Ruckert to E. F. Delle, (R S $1, mtg $400)..... 1

LOTS 443, 483, and 484, map of Section A, Vyse estate; George F. Moody to Victor Gerhards..... 4,500

STEBBINS AV, w s, 38.6 ft n of 165th St, 50x74.7x49.11x89.6; Ann Sheehan to Anna M. Errick and another, (mtg $3,500, R S $2)..... 100

SULLIVAN ST, 142, e s, 25x125; Michael Croce to Isidore Jackson and another..... 19,500

SULLIVAN ST, 142, n e s, 25x125; Isidor Jackson and another to Benjamin Nieberg, (R S $21)..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 70th St, 17x70; Mary A. Godfrey, trustee, to Adolph Barron, (R S $1)..... 1

WEST END AV, 425, n w corner of 90th St; Charles H. Lowen and another to William Scott, (R S $75, mtg $140,000). 100

2D AV, 1,413, w s, 25x67; William A. Mayer to Samuel Williams, (R S $2, mtg $15,000)..... 100

2D ST, n s, 171.8 ft w of 4th Av, 33.4x114, map of Wakefield; Wilford Dessoir to Malvina C. Dessoir, (mtg $2,500, R S 50c.)..... 1

2D ST, n s, 171.8 ft w of 4th Av, 33.4x114, map of Wakefield; John Harper to Wilford Dessoir, (quitclaim, R S 50c.).. 1

20TH ST, 18, s s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; 20th St, s s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 25x184 to 19th St; 20th St, s s, 395 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92, 2 years..... 130,000

PELL, H. Archbald, to J. Albert Lane, trustee; 8th Av, 399, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

REILLY, Susan, and others to Vaclav Pavelka; Stebbins Av, e s, 133.9 ft n of Freeman St, demand..... 300

SHELLY, Mary L., to Michael Goodman; Avenue A, 1,423, demand..... 600

THE BOHEMIAN BENEVOLENT AND Literary Association to Philip and William Ebling Brewing Company; 73d St, n s, 250.1 ft w of 1st Av, demand..... 7,500

WUERZ, William, to Jonas Fishel; Columbus Av, 201 to 209, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CROSSMAN, James R., and another to James S. Reynolds, (assigns two mortgages)..... $3,000

FOGARTY, John W., to Hugh O'Reilly, 1-6 part..... 2,157

MALINZKY, Mali, to John H. Stover.... Omitted

MILLER, George M., trustee, to Bertha Uehlinger, guardian, &c..... 11,000

PLUM, James R., executor and trustee, to Jonathan W. Hull, executor..... Nom.

RHOADES, Elizabeth C., to Margaret C. Rhoades, (assigns four mortgages)..... Nom.

SIMONS, Berry B., and another to William Ash..... Nom.

TAYLOR, James W., to Isaac Moritz... 2,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society..... 14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GREENWICH AV, 72 and 74, and 160 and 162 West 11th St; Frank J. Tyler against H. Maibrun, owner; John E. O'Connor, contractor..... 180

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 124.11x104.10; Frederick N. Du Bois against Maurice Polk, owner; Jacob Manneschmidt, contractor..... 2,621

3D AV, 2,212; Pasquale Trotto against Abraham Schneider, owner; Salvatore P. Coniglio, contractor..... 683

7TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 111x100; Spitelink & Goldstein against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor..... 4,387

8TH AV, 2,153 and 2,155; Thomas F. Merritt against Frederick P. Forster, owner; Milton F. Uhler, contractor..... 256

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; Hastings & Blohm against Agnes L. Brand and Wroxeter Realty Company, owners; Horace E. Hartwell and another, contractors..... 500

63D ST, 322 East; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor..... 212

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; Bradley & Currier Company against Rachel Miller, owner; Glickman Brothers, owners and contractors..... 3,100

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; Comies & Bunt against Rachel Miller and another, owners; Glickman Brothers, contractors and owners..... 150

156TH ST, n e corner of Union Av, 75x104.10x95.11x86.5; Bartelstone Brothers against Walter M. Stafford, owner and contractor..... 306

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

SULLIVAN ST, 142; Isidore Jackson with Benjamin and Louis Nieberg, four payments..... $13,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 11; lease of apartment in lobby of the Bowling Green Building; Patrick J. Sullivan against Emanuel M. Pachinakis, (notice of attachment); attorneys, H. Williams.

EAGLE AV, w s, Lots 17 and 18, map of property occupied by Ursuline Convent, 23d Ward, 50x124.5x irregular; John Walter against Margaret Mulhall, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

MONROE ST, s s, 125.6 ft w of Jackson St, 25.1 x59.4x25x87.6; also Monroe St, s s, 75 ft w of Jackson St, 25x89.10; American Mortgage Company against Jacob Quartner and others, (two actions, foreclosing two mortgages;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 36; also, New Chambers St, s w s, at n s of Rose St, 0.4x3.3 to Rose St x6.6, gore; Alexander Berghaus, as committee, &c., against John R. Bowers and another, (amended for foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. P. Fitch.

PARK AV WEST, w s, 392.6 ft s of 182d St, 25x97.11; Reinhardt Schneider against Charles A. Bernhard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Timm.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 25 ft n of 150th St, 25x100; Edward W. Snyder and others, trustees, against F. Guy Meres and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

SCHUYLER AV, w s, at centre line of Eastern Boulevard, runs s w 764.2 to land of Waring x n w 613.1x s e 238.1x n e 351 to avenue x s e 246.6 to beginning; also, road from Westchester Village to Throgg's Point, e s, at junction of road to Pelham Bridge, also known as Willow Lane, runs n 109± e 100± s 109 to lane x w 100 to beginning; Catherine Schuyler against Catherine C. Flanagan and another, (action to determine rights, &c.;) attorney, S. Baker.

WEST ST, 145; Lena A. Crocheron against Mary Y. Crocheron and others, (partition;) attorney, J. C. Gleason.

117TH ST, s s, 222 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.11; Josephine B. Le Moyne against Carrie S. Kennedy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. D. Ridgway.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48¼
Oats, No 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	.10 1-6
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K. prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅛
Lard, prime	7.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@75¼c, No. 2 red, 74½@76½c; No. 2 corn, 41¼c; No. 2 yellow, 41⅝@41¾c; No. 2 oats, 21½c; No. 2 white, 24@24¾c; No. 3 white, 23¼@25c; No. 2 rye, 52c; good feeding barley, 41c; fair to choice malting, 47@59c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.75; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.76@$1.76½; prime timothy seed, $4.10@$4.15; mess pork, per bbl, $12.50@$12.75, lard, per 100 lb, $6.82½@$6.90; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.20@$7.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.37½@$7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cut loaf, $6.60; granulated, $6.10; confectioners' A, $5.85; off A, $5.86; clover, contract grade, $10.25.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton showed more or less fluctuation yesterday. The market opened steady, with prices anywhere from 4 points lower to 6 points higher on the first call. The later ruling of the market showed a lack of confidence on the part of all classes of traders. The market early in the day was unfavorably influenced by exceedingly disappointing advices from Liverpool, which reported a further decline of 9@10 ½-64d, with a partial recovery, making the net loss at Liverpool of 6@9 points. Throughout the session there was more or less selling on continued heavy receipts, the movement still pointing to 380,000 bales at the ports this week, against 328,637 bales last week, and 264,526 bales last year. The interior movement was also on a heavy scale. Selling was checked by frost talk, but was also by a belief, more or less generally current, that the late sharp decline would cause less energy on the part of planters in marketing their cotton. Meanwhile weather reports failed to point to immediate frost; and crop estimates, particularly those reaching here from the South, reflect a disposition to look for a larger yield than was lately thought possible, even by the most bearish prognostications in the trade. There was a very fair volume of speculation, with considerable buying on the reaction theory. The market closed easy at a net loss of 2 to 12 points, having given way in the last half hour under general selling and fears of weak cables. to-morrow from Liverpool. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 3-16c lower, on the basis of 10 1-16c for middling uplland and 10 5-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 219 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and easy, 9 5-16c; Mobile nominal, 9¼c, ⅛c off; Savannah easy, 9¼c, ¼c off; Wilmington firm at 9½c, ⅛c off; Norfolk dull, 9½c; Baltimore nominal, 10¼c, ⅛c off; Memphis quiet, 9 11-16c, ¼c lower; Augusta steady, 9¾c, ¼c lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	9.40	9.47	9.31	9.28@9.30
November	9.23	9.33	9.14	9.12@9.14
December	9.21	9.31	9.12	9.13@9.17
January	9.17	9.31	9.10	9.12@9.13
February	9.13	9.30	9.11	9.11@9.13
March	9.12	9.30	9.11	9.12@ ..
April	9.13	9.23	9.12	9.12@ ..
May	9.14	9.30	9.10	9.11@9.12
June	9.14	9.24	9.10	9.10@9.12
July	9.14	9.24	9.10	9.07@9.09
August	8.97	9.00	8.95	8.94@8.97

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices easier; American middling, fair, 6 1-32d; good middling, 5 11-16d; middling, 5⅝d; low middling, 5 7-16d; good ordinary, 4⅞d; ordinary, 4½d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 800 bales were for speculation and export, and 4,300 bales American; receipts, 21,000 bales, including 20,500 bales American. Futures opened easier, and closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 15-64d, sellers; October and November, 5 6-64@5 7-64d, sellers; November and December, 5 2-64@5 3-64d, buyers; December and January, 5@5 1-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 62-64@4 63-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 60-64@4 61-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 58-64@4 59-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 57-64@4 58-64d, sellers; May and June, 4 56-64@4 57-64d, sellers; June and July, 4 55-64@4 56-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 54-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 49-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The most noteworthy feature in wheat yesterday was a decided reaction from recent declining tendencies and more confident operations by the bull element based on the idea that after its recent six cent break, and with ocean freights yielding in favor of values, a rally of more or less importance was justified. It was believed that most of the burdensome long interests had been eliminated, while many of the local operators were understood to be considerably short of the market. In the speculative field foreign houses did not appear conspicuous, but export transactions of 34 loads showed that they have not altogether departed from cash circles. Indeed, one authority estimated that ever since the recent decline set in exporters have each done at least a couple of dozen loads at this point. The increase of 4,273,000 bushels in world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's at first glance seemed to be a large one until contrasted with the increase of 6,656,000 bushels on the corresponding date last year. It therefore failed to serve as a bear factor, and after its appearance the market steadied up a little, to become irregular near the close, without losing its firm undertone, and left off ⅜@½c net higher. The arrivals at Minneapolis and Duluth were 602 cars, against 632 last week, and 1,106 cars a year ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 79¼c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 87¾c; old No. 1, Northern, Duluth, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 83¼c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 81¼c; No. 2 hard, New York, 76½c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 72½c; October, 72¼c; December, 73⅜c; May, 77¼@77⅝c; No. 2 hard, 70@70¾c. Corn, No. 2, cash, 38c; October, 38¼c; December, 34½c; May, 35¾c. Oats, No. 2, cash, 22¾@23c; October, 22⅝c; December, 22¾c; May, 24½c; No. 2 white, 25½@26c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 16.—Close: Wheat, No. 1 hard, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, 77¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c; No. 3 Spring, 69¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 Northern, 78c; October, No. 1 Northern, 78c; December, No. 1 Northern, 77⅞c; May, No. 1 Northern, 80⅝c. Corn, 40¾c. Oats, 23¼@23c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 16.—Close: Wheat, October, 76¾c; December, 76¼@76⅝c; May, 75¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, 77¼c; No. 2 Northern, 75¼c. Flour—Prices were not advanced to-day on the higher wheat market. Bran steady, inclined to dullness.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 78@78½c; No. 2 Northern, 75½@76½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley dull; No. 2, 57@58c; sample, 46@47c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.15@$4.45; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.80—Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; no grade, $18.50@$19 per ton, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2.25. Rye flour dull; fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Cornmeal steady; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.60, as to brand. Bagmeal quiet; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 89@90c. Feed easy; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17; oilmeal, $28.25; linseed oilcake, $28; corn oilcake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	77½	77½	77⅛	77½
December	79⅝	80	79 9-16	79⅝
March	83	83¼	82⅝	83
May	83	83⅝	83	83¼
Corn—				
October	46½	46½	46⅛	46¼
December	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅜
May	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
Lard—				
October				$7.25

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅝
November	74	74⅝	74	74⅜
December	74¾	75⅝	74¾	75⅛
Corn—				
October	41	41⅛	40¾	41⅛
November	37⅝	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛
December	35 3-16	35⅝	35⅛	35½
Oats—				
October	21 7-16	21½	21 7-16	21⅜
November	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅞
December	21⅞	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛
Lard—				
January	$6.57½	$6.57½	$6.55	$6.57½
Ribs—				
October	....	....	....	6.90
January	5.97½	5.97½	5.95	5.97½
Pork—				
January	11.22½	11.27½	11.22½	11.27½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Quiet; mess, $14@$15; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $14.50@$17. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$17.50. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Dull; bacons, 7c; 180 lb, 7c; 160 lb, 7⅛c; pigs, 7½@7⅝c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10c; 12 lb, 9⅝c; 14 lb, 9¼c; pickled shoulders dull, 6½c; pickled hams steady, 9¼@9⅝c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4⅜c; country, 4¼@5c. LARD—Easy; $7.20; city lard weak; $7.05; refined lard quiet; South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.50; tierces, $9.50. Compound dull; city, 6½@6⅝c; Western, 6¼@6⅝c. BUTTERINE—Steady; oleo, 7½c; city lard stearine, 8¼@8⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, steady, 70s; prime mess, steady, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 72s. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 39s; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 37s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 45s 3d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 50s 6d; short ribs, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 50s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 46s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, steady, 44s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 44s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, strong, 50s 9d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 34s 3d. Cheese—American, finest, white, steady, 53s; American, finest, colored, steady, 54s.

COFFEE.—There was another slow day yesterday for Brazil coffee futures. The market, after opening dull at unchanged prices, with sales of 2,500 bags on the call, scarcely varied until near the close of the session, and for the most part was very dull. Trading had only reached 6,750 bags by 12 o'clock, and for the entire session business was 9,750 bags. The market was finally firm at a net rise of 10@15 points, having hardened in the last half hour on covering. There was no particular pressure on the market; it was simply a case of waning inertia. Warehouse deliveries in this country showed up in pretty good shape, being 11,932 bags, but the distribution, as indicated by the demand in the open market for spot supplies, remained unsatisfactory on the basis of 8⅝c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	....	....	....	7.05@7.10
November	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.20@7.25
December	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.25@7.30
January	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.30@7.35
February	....	....	....	7.35@7.40
March	7.35	7.40	7.35	7.40@7.45
April	....	....	....	7.45@7.50
May	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.50@7.55
June	....	....	....	7.55@7.60
July	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.60@7.65
August	....	....	....	7.65@7.70
September	....	....	....	7.70@7.75

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 6$800; receipts, 51,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 1,121,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfg higher; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfg higher; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet, ¼f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., irregular, unchanged to ¼f higher; 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 23,000 bags; January, 47.00; February, 47.25; March, 47.50; April, 47.75; May, 48.25; June, 48.25; July, 48.50; August, 48.75; September, 49.00; October, 47.00; November, 47.00; December, 47.25. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7$825; exchange, 10⅝d; receipts, 16,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nil; stock, 239,000 bags.

METALS.—Iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $14.75; steel rails, $26; pig-iron warrants, $9.75; lake copper, ingot, $16.87½; tin, $28.42½; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses, 4c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; do., oil, barrels, $4.25; spirits turpentine, 41½@42c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.47½@$1.50; E, $1.55@$1.60; F, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.50; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 37½@38c; receipts, 37 casks. Resin steady, unchanged; receipts, 30 bbls. Crude turpentine firm, $1.30@$2.30; receipts, 67 casks. Tar firm, $1.40; receipts, 91 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 38½c; receipts, 1,880 casks; sales, 745 casks; exports, 251 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 5,768 barrels; sales, none; exports, 4,852 bbls.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Receipts—Resin, 155 bbls; turpentine, 10 casks. Exports, none.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 16.—Turpentine firm, 37½c. Resin steady, unchanged.

OILS.—PETROLEUM, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.85; refined, cases, New York, $8.75. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 36c prompt; off Summer yellow, 35@35½c; prime white, 40c; prime Winter yellow, 41@42c; linseed, American raw, 61@62c; linseed, American, boiled, 63@64c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western linseed, 2c under city brands; iard oil, 57@60c.

LIVE STOCK.—No trade in live cattle. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$8.50; mixed calves, $3.25. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.50; lambs, $5@$6.12½. HOGS—$5.25@$5.55; choice State hogs, $5.35@$5.60.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Apartments of 8 large, light rooms and bath.
MASON, 6-12 EAST 58TH STR.,
Close to Central Park Plaza.
All modern improvements.
Elevators run all night;
rents, $1,400; possession any time.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

342 W. 71st, New Apartments,
Invites inspection of its extra very large rooms; finest on the west side; 7, 8, 9 rooms, with two baths to each apartment; butler's pantry; will decorate to suit; rents, $1,200 to $1,500.

A.—1109-1111 MADISON AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING
High-class Apartment. Apply on premises, or CH. VOLZING & SON, 57th St., 3d Av.

87TH AV., 1,048, COR. 86TH ST.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 and $1,200. Apply to janitor.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 E. 24th St.
Large unfurnished apartments, all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; ample closets. Owner resident.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BUSINESS MAN, ATTENTION!
1,000 Letter Heads, Bond Paper, $2.00; 5,000, $9.00; cash with order by mail. Other printing cheap in proportion. First-class work. M. B. ATKINSON, Printer, 1,127 Park Row Building, City.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY W. FREEMAN, individually and as executor, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS ALLSTON BROWN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, as directed by said judgment, a lease made by Mary Clarke Ogden to Almira W. Freeman, bearing date January 14, 1887, and on February 12, 1887, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,021 of Conveyances, Page 276, together with all the unexpired term and residue and all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of Fannie A. Brown, deceased, and her successors in title, in and to the mortgaged premises hereinafter described, and every part and parcel thereof, with the buildings thereon, and all renewals, clauses, covenants, and conditions in said lease, said premises being described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land now in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southwesterly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant thirty-six feet southeastwardly from the southeasterly line of Tenth Avenue; running thence southeastwardly along the said southwesterly side of Twenty-fourth Street, eighteen feet; thence southwestwardly, and parallel with said Tenth Avenue, eighty feet; thence northwestwardly, and parallel with said Twenty-fourth Street, eighteen feet, and thence northeastwardly, and parallel with said Tenth Avenue, eighty feet to the place of beginning.

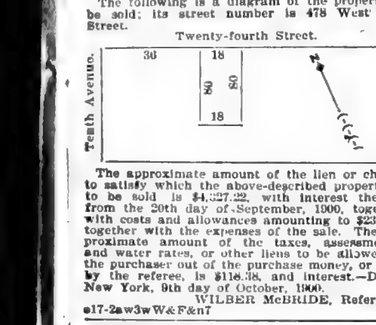
Subject to the restrictive covenants upon said premises covered by said lease, which said covenants are contained in conveyance recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 467 of Conveyances, Page 389.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1900.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

BOSTON & ALLEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 478 West 24th Street.

Twenty-fourth Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,327.22, with interest thereon from the 20th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $231.54, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,165.00, and interest.—Dated New York, 9th day of October, 1900.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HYMAN D. BAKER, Plaintiff, against ABRAHAM SALOMON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth (13th) Ward of the City of New York, formerly the Tenth (10th) Ward, and being in said Borough of Manhattan, being the whole of lot known as Number Ten (10) and a part of lot known as Number Eleven (11) on a map of the land formerly of Abraham Cannon made by Samuel Stillwell, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on or about August 6, 1810, bounded easterly in front by Lewis Street, southerly by Lot Number Nine, (9,) westerly in the rear by ground now or late belonging to the heirs of Abraham Cannon, and northerly by a part of Lot Number Eleven, (11) conveyed by Caleb Fordham, containing in breadth in front and rear thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches and in length on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less, the said premises being known as Numbers Seven (7) and Nine (9) Lewis Street.

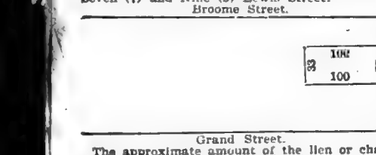
Subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances and restrictions as to building affecting the said premises as contained in former deeds thereto and to all party wall agreements, if any.—Dated New York, October 10th, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HARRY M. GOLDBERG, Attorney for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the Street Numbers Seven (7) and Nine (9) Lewis Street:

Broome Street.



Grand Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,591.25, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $346.31, with interest from October 4, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $329.74 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to mortgages aggregating the sum of $37,050 and interest from August 29, 1899, at the rate of six per cent. and costs to date, and which mortgages are now overdue and can be paid off.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY T. MULVEY, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. REILLY, as sole surviving executor, etc., et al., defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 60th Street, distant 100 feet westerly from the point of intersection of the southerly side of 60th Street with the westerly side of First Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 59th and 60th Streets; running thence westerly along said centre line of the block 20 feet, thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue part of the way through the centre of a party wall 100 feet and 5 inches and thence easterly along the southerly side of 60th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning, subject to encroachments, if any.

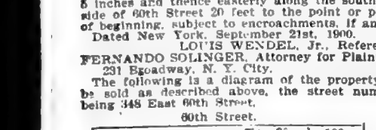
Dated New York, September 21st, 1900.

LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.

FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 231 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 348 East 60th Street.

60th Street.



59th Street

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $11,517.33 with interest thereon from the 20th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $1,334.95 with interest from September 20th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,165.00 and interest.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1900.

LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.

s24-2aw3wM&Th&o17

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HARTZ, JULIET.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to George Hartz, Evelina Hartz, Mark A. Levy, Abraham J. Levy, and Napthali Levy, the heirs and next of kin of JULIET HARTZ, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas George Hartz of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Juliet Hartz, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto (L. S.) affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

s13-1aw0mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SALOMON MARX, plaintiff, against JOSEPH WEISS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

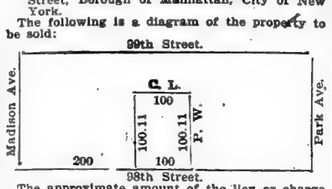
All that certain plot of ground in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 98th Street distant 200 feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Madison Avenue and 98th Street, running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line 100 feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 98th Street; and thence westerly along said northerly side of 98th Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 2d, 1900.

SAMUEL F. HYMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

99th Street.



98th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,883.74, with interest thereon from the 19th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $357.73, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, 2d day of October, 1900.

SAMUEL F. HYMAN, Referee.

o3-2aw3wW&F&o25

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ADOLPH FAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Tenth Avenue with the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, running thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; thence running southerly along the easterly side of Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches to the point of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 466 Tenth Avenue, N. Y. City.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

PERRY J. FULLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 466 Tenth Avenue:

Thirty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,596.79, with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $456.98, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $387.20 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $19,000, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1900, at the rate of five per cent.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

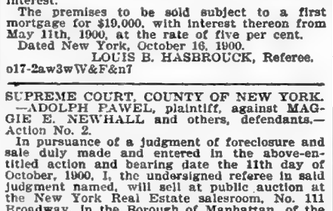
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ADOLPH FAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, distant twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street number 468 Tenth Avenue, N. Y. City.—Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

PERRY J. FULLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 468 Tenth Avenue:



Thirty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,349.20, with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $394.87, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $388.18 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $11,500 with interest thereon from May 11th, 1900, at the rate of five per cent.—Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

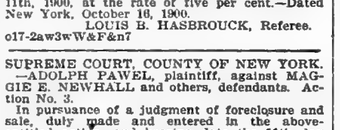
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants. Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvement thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, distant twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street number 468 Tenth Avenue, N. Y. City.—Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

PERRY J. FULLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 470 Tenth Avenue:



Thirty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,375.25, with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $388.91, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $145 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $12,500, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1900, at the rate of five per cent.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL, defendant.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, distant seventy-four feet and one-half inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, running thence easterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and along the centre line of the block between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet eight and one-half inches to the point of beginning. Said premises being known by the street number 472 Tenth Avenue.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

PERRY J. FULLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 472 Tenth Avenue.

Thirty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,362.45, with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $401.71, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $362.63 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $12,000, with interest thereon from May 11, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES J. PHELAN, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Walter Stevens, deceased, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL E. DUFFEY and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the 19th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment mentioned, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventeenth day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in Bedford Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

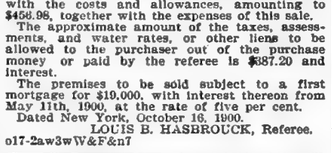
Beginning at a point distant three hundred and fifty-two and eight one hundredths (352 8-100) feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Southern Boulevard with the southeasterly side of Decatur Avenue, and running thence southeasterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the centre line of the block between Decatur and Webster Avenues; thence northeasterly along said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the southeasterly side of Decatur Avenue, and thence southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 22d, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau Street, (Manhattan,) New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Suburban or 201st Street.



Southern Boulevard or 200th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Four Thousand Five Hundred and ninety-three and 43-100 Dollars ($4,593.43) and interest thereon from June 12th, 1900; together with costs and allowances, amounting to Six Hundred and thirty-six and 61-100 Dollars ($636.61) with interest from June 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Seven Hundred and ninety-three and 12-100 Dollars ($793.12) and interest.—Dated New York, September 22d, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

s24-2aw3wM&W&o17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN HETTERICH et ano., plaintiffs, against CATHARINE FITZPATRICK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being at William's Bridge, in the City of New York and County of New York, (late of the Town of Westchester, and County of Westchester,) in the State of New York, and being part of lot known on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the Towns of East and Westchester and Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Henry B. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated May, 1854, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester by the number 209, (two hundred and nine,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) distant westerly 155 (one hundred and fifty-five) feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) with said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to lot Number 208 (two hundred and eight) on said map; thence westerly along said lot Number (two hundred and eight) 208 and parallel with said northerly side of Tenth Street (late avenue) twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said first described boundary line one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet, to the first-mentioned point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1900.

MYER J. STEIN, Referee.

CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 904 Lexington Av., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

10th Street, (formerly 10th Av.)

The approximate amount of the lien of charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $585.90, with interest thereon from 13th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $127.86, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $50.00 and interest.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1900.

MYER J. STEIN, Referee.

o3-2aw3wW&F&o25

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SARAH C. CISCO, plaintiff, vs. GEORGE JOST and LOUISE JOST, his wife; Nathaniel C. Grosky, Michael Meers, Abraham Trilling, Benjamin Kupferberg, Martin Cody, Isaac Wolder, Etley Levy, Michael Sullivan, Albert Dornhafer, Wolf Cohn, Max Levy, and the People of the State of New York, defendants. —Amended Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 19th, 1900.

HULL & HORTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant Louise Jost:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated September 25th, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, at the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1900, which said order amends an order made by the Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of June, 1900, directing the summons herein to be served upon you by publication, which said order, together with the original summons and complaint, were filed in the office of the said County Clerk on the 28th day of June, 1900.

Dated New York, September 25th, 1900.

HULL & HORTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s26-1aw6wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 98th Street distant 200 feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Madison Avenue and 98th Street, running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line 100 feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 98th Street; and thence westerly along said northerly side of 98th Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 2d, 1900.

SAMUEL F. HYMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

99th Street.

98th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,883.74, with interest thereon from the 19th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $357.73, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, 2d day of October, 1900.

SAMUEL F. HYMAN, Referee.

o3-2aw3wW&F&o25

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, distant seventy-four feet and one-half inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, running thence easterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and along the centre line of the block between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet eight and one-half inches to the point of beginning. Said premises being known by the street number 472 Tenth Avenue.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

PERRY J. FULLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Thirty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,342.45, with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $401.71, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $362.63 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $12,000, with interest thereon from May 11, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES J. PHELAN, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Walter Stevens, deceased, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL E. DUFFEY and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the 19th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment mentioned, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventeenth day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in Bedford Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point distant three hundred and fifty-two and eight one hundredths (352 8-100) feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Southern Boulevard with the southeasterly side of Decatur Avenue, and running thence southeasterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the centre line of the block between Decatur and Webster Avenues; thence northeasterly along said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the southeasterly side of Decatur Avenue, and thence southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 22d, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau Street, (Manhattan,) New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Suburban or 201st Street.

Southern Boulevard or 200th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Four Thousand Five Hundred and ninety-three and 43-100 Dollars ($4,593.43) and interest thereon from June 12th, 1900; together with costs and allowances, amounting to Six Hundred and thirty-six and 61-100 Dollars ($636.61) with interest from June 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Seven Hundred and ninety-three and 12-100 Dollars ($793.12) and interest.—Dated New York, September 22d, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

s24-2aw3wM&W&o17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN HETTERICH et ano., plaintiffs, against CATHARINE FITZPATRICK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being at William's Bridge, in the City of New York and County of New York, (late of the Town of Westchester, and County of Westchester,) in the State of New York, and being part of lot known on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the Towns of East and Westchester and Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Henry B. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated May, 1854, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester by the number 209, (two hundred and nine,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) distant westerly 155 (one hundred and fifty-five) feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) with said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to lot Number 208 (two hundred and eight) on said map; thence westerly along said lot Number (two hundred and eight) 208 and parallel with said northerly side of Tenth Street (late avenue) twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said first described boundary line one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet, to the first-mentioned point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1900.

MYER J. STEIN, Referee.

CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 904 Lexington Av., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

10th Street, (formerly 10th Av.)

The approximate amount of the lien of charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $585.90, with interest thereon from 13th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $127.86, together with the expenses of the sale

SHARP TILTS IN RICE CASE

Lawyer House and Assistant District Attorney Osborne Excited.

Indulge in Personalities During Examination of Bank Clerks Findley and Wetherbee.

Sharp legal, at times personal, passages at arms between Assistant District Attorney Osborne and Frederick B. House, the defendants' counsel, the initial encounters in what promises to be an exceptionally long and hard-fought legal battle, were the distinctive features of the second day's examination before Magistrate Brann in the Tombs Police Court yesterday of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick and Valet Charles F. Jones, charged with forging the late William M. Rice's signature to checks for $25,000 and $65,000 respectively.

Patrick and Jones appeared less interested in the proceedings than ever before. Patrick leaned back in his chair, with thumbs in the armholes of his vest, and laughed frequently at his counsel's sallies. Jones stifled several yawns and consulted his watch frequently with a bored expression. Sitting close to the accused was a tall, heavily-built man of middle age, with gray hair and mustache, slightly bald, who followed the evidence closely. This man, according to John H. Potts, Patrick's civil attorney, is a close friend of Patrick, and may perhaps play an important part in the case later. Lawyer Potts declined to give his name.

The only witnesses examined were Charles H. Findlay, the clerk at Swenson's, to whom Jones first told the news of Mr. Rice's death, and Walter O. Wetherbee, Swenson's chief clerk.

Findley testified that the check for $25,000 was compared with other checks bearing Mr. Rice's signature, the acceptance stamp placed thereon, and that this stamp was not canceled by E. P. Swenson until he was told of Mr. Rice's death.

Wetherbee swore that in his opinion the signature to the $25,000 and $65,000 checks were not in Mr. Rice's handwriting.

When Mr. Osborne endeavored to offer in evidence fifteen checks purporting to bear Rice's genuine signature, identified by Wetherbee, Mr. House objected, and an acrid exchange of personalities ensued. Mr. House said his expert had been treated with scant courtesy when he had asked at the District Attorney's office to examine the twenty-five-thousand-dollar check.

"You placed nine signatures in evidence yesterday. What's goose for one is goose for the other, and sauce, too," retorted the Assistant District Attorney.

"When the District Attorney speaks," jeered Mr. House, "kernels of wisdom drop from his mouth. He'll prove that tonight in Madison Square."

"Come up and learn some things," retorted Mr. Osborne.

Another set-to occurred while Findley was telling when the acceptance stamp was placed on the twenty-five-thousand-dollar check presented by Short. Magistrate Brann understood him to say the check was stamped when first presented, as did Mr. House. Mr. Osborne held the contrary, and excitedly argued the point.

"Don't get excited," cautioned Mr. House. "You'll weaken your voice before night."

"It will be weaker before this trial's over, as will be your case," said Mr. Osborne.

"You're licked to a finish now, at any rate," retorted Mr. House.

"This is unseemly, gentlemen," remonstrated Magistrate Brann, and Mr. House apologized "for following the bad example set by the District Attorney."

Findley said the check was stamped after Short brought it back.

Walter O. Wetherbee testified that he had been familiar with Mr. Rice's signature for fifteen years. He compared the $25,000 check's signature with other canceled checks of Rice. He also was familiar with Jones's writing. The body of the check, he said, was written by Jones. He was also allowed to tell of a conversation Patrick had with E. P. Swenson, when Patrick showed what purported to be an assignment signed by Rice of all his property and moneys to Patrick. Patrick said then, according to Wetherbee, that there would be no necessity for probating the dead man's will in New York, as he had no property here. Patrick also said he wished to have the check certified before Rice's death became known.

Under Mr. Osborne's abrupt questioning the witness became confused.

"You're the first Texan I ever saw rattled," said the District Attorney.

"He's not rattled," said Magistrate Brann. "He's too old a bird—actor, I mean."

Mr. Osborne's attempt to prove conspiracy and guilty frame of mind by placing in evidence Wetherbee's affidavit, in which Jones is alleged to have tried in January, 1900, to induce Wetherbee to enter a conspiracy to defraud the dead millionaire provoked immediate objections from Mr. House and caused Magistrate Brann to adjourn the hearing in order to afford the Assistant District Attorney opportunity to cite authorities in support of his contention.

"I propose to show the existence of a scheme to defraud Rice, of which the forgery of this check was a part," said Mr. Osborne. "I will show guilty frame of mind on the part of Jones."

"This is a grand-stand play," shouted Mr. House.

"Nothing of the sort," shouted back Mr Osborne.

"Jimmy! Jimmy! You're excited," laughed Mr. House. "Be quiet, little boy; your voice is getting weak."

"Strong voices sometimes indicate weak heads," was the District Attorney's parting shot.

PHYSICIAN HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Dr. Hart, Thrown from His Wagon in Jersey City, May Die.

Dr. Edward P. Hart of 323 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, is lying at his home in a critical condition as the result of an accident. While making professional calls yesterday his horse took fright at an automobile and ran away. Dr. Hart was thrown from the wagon and his skull was fractured.

He was taken to his home, and Dr. John D. McGill, who was called to attend him, said there was only a slight hope of the patient's recovery.

WOMAN HURT BY BOLTING HORSE.

Driver Thrown from Seat Clings to Reins and Is Dragged Two Blocks.

A horse attached to a baggage wagon owned by the Wyoming Stables, of 168 East Eighty-third Street, became frightened yesterday afternoon at Seventy-sixth Street and Broadway and ran away. John Taylor of 1,253 Third Avenue, the driver, lost control of the animal and could not prevent it from running down Bertha D. Bell, a young woman living at 307 West Eighty-sixth Street. One of her legs was broken and she was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital.

At Eightieth Street Taylor was thrown from his seat to the ground, but continued to cling to the reins. He was dragged to Eighty-second Street before the horse was stopped by Policeman Burns of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who arrested Taylor. In the West Side Court Magistrate Zeller paroled the prisoner for one week. Taylor's clothing was in tatters and he received many bruises.

EX-SOLDIER CUTS HIS THROAT.

Was a Sufferer from Sickness Contracted in Camp During Spanish War.

Frederick Hill, twenty-two years old, of 134 St. Paul Avenue, Jersey City, was found dead in bed yesterday by his mother. He had cut his throat with a razor which lay on the bed beside him. It is believed that he was crazed by sickness and suffering contracted while in the service of his country.

Young Hill was a member of Company E, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. His regiment was first sent to Sea Girt, N. J., and from there to Greenville, S. C., where it camped for several months. Hill there contracted rheumatism, and when he was mustered out on July 11, 1898, he was pronounced incurable. For the last three months he had been confined to his bed.

His mother last saw him alive at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, when she carried his supper to his room. He ate sparingly and told her not to disturb him again, as he felt a little better and hoped to get a good night's sleep. When Mrs. Hill went to his room yesterday morning to ask him what he would have for breakfast, she found him dead.

Fashion's "kindest cut of all" is shown in this season's sack suits.

If nature's been unkind, made you narrow chested, the loose roomy in front coat adds many seeming inches, while the "too slick" man gets rid of his bandboxy air.

Our coats are easy, without being slouchy.

Browns, browns blended with green, grays, grays and greens; every good color combination; suits $15 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ALL WANT PARROT OR MONKEY.

Endless Procession of Liquor Dealers Bothers Mr. Swansen.

"I don't care so much about the fact that the man fooled me in regard to his yacht, but I do want to stop a seemingly endless procession of liquor dealers who have been bothering me about a monkey or a parrot."

This statement was made to Police Justice Hoos of Jersey City yesterday by John Swansen, owner of a dry dock at the foot of Warren Street. He made it in a complaint against Henry Davis, who was present in what had once been a boatswain's uniform, but was faded and frayed almost beyond recognition.

Swansen said that Davis came to him two weeks ago. He introduced himself as the Captain of the yacht Fredonica, which he said was owned by Dwight Bramay, a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Davis went on to say, so Swansen alleged, that the Fredonica had just arrived from the West Indies, and needed docking, scraping, overhauling, and painting. Mr. Bramay, he said, was prepared to expend $2,000 in putting her in good trim. Mr. Swansen says he agreed to do the work, and Davis went away, promising to bring the Fredonica to the dry dock in a few days.

Mr. Swansen said the Fredonica had not yet materialized, but three days after a man who said he was a New York liquor dealer called at the office for a parrot Mr. Davis had left for him. Mr. Swansen said he had scarcely got rid of the man when another liquor dealer called for a monkey Mr. Davis had brought from the West Indies for him. After that, Mr. Swansen said, there was a steady procession of liquor dealers. Some wanted parrots and some wanted monkeys, but all said Mr. Davis had sent them.

When he asked for an explanation, they all told the same story, barring the monkey or parrot variation. Capt. Davis of Dwight Bramay's yacht Fredonica had called on them to make arrangements to have the Fredonica stocked with wines and liquors to the amount of $1,000. He invariably asked for samples to be submitted to Mr. Bramay. These were given him, and in return he told each dealer of a marvelous parrot or monkey he had brought from the West Indies, and which the dealer could have if he would call on Mr. Swansen, at whose dry dock the Fredonica was being overhauled.

Mr. Swansen said these men had caused him great annoyance, particularly because they would not accept his statement that he knew nothing about Capt. Davis's monkeys and parrots, but accused him of having sequestered the bird or animal for his own benefit. When he met Capt. Davis yesterday he caused his arrest on a technical charge of obtaining money on false pretenses, the Captain having, he alleged, borrowed 50 cents of him on the plea that he had no change.

Capt. Davis declined to make any statement regarding the affair, and was remanded for further examination.

WAMSLEY DOES NOT SAIL.

Captain of Vessels Refuses to be Bothered with Demented Man.

The steamship Deutschland, which sailed yesterday, refused at the last moment to accept Robert Wamsley as a passenger. He is the old man who was found wandering the streets of Williamsburg in a demented condition. He was taken to the Deutschland and placed on board, but became so noisy that the Captain decided that he could not be given accommodations.

A detective went aboard ship and brought Wamsley ashore after a struggle, the old man showing fight. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

YOUNG SCHARN DISCHARGED.

Released by Judge Newburger on His Own Recognizance.

Frederick Scharn, who has been in the Tombs ever since the mysterious murder of his sister Katie, at 674 Second Avenue, in August, charged with stealing a thirty-dollar watch from Mrs. Annie Kehoe, living in the same house, was yesterday discharged upon his own recognizance by Judge Newburger.

Nettie Harris, Scharn's sweetheart, was waiting for him in the corridor.

When Scharn appeared she threw her arms around his neck and kissed him affectionately.

Scharn was discharged upon motion of his attorney, Emanuel Friend, who said his client had been indicted without a police court hearing, and that there was no evidence against him.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS MEET.

Welcomed to the City by Randolph Guggenheimer.

At the opening session of the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Carriage Builders' National Association, at 145 Columbus Avenue, yesterday afternoon, Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, delivered the address of welcome.

Morris Woodhull of Dayton, Ohio, the President of the Association, made the opening speech. F. B. Judkins of Merrimac, Mass., was placed in nomination for President. The election will be held to-day. One thousand dollars in contributions was collected for the Technical School of the association, located in the building of the Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The convention will continue to-day and to-morrow.

Charles A. Carlisle will deliver a stereopticon lecture on "The Evolution of the Vehicle" to-morrow night in the Berkeley Lyceum. In connection with the convention an exhibition of accessories to the carriage trade, such as wheels, axles, hubs, &c., is being held at St. Nicholas Rink.

Soft-Coal Smoke Offenders Discharged.

J. George Flammer, President, and Herman Ludwig, engineer of M. Groh's Sons' Brewery; Jacob A. Chamberlain, Superintendent of the Central Lard Company; Samuel H. Stratton of 513 West Thirty-third Street, Jacob Fowler of 248 West Thirty-fifth Street, and Luke Schreiner of 522 West Thirty-fourth Street, charged with violating the Sanitary Code with regard to the use of soft coal, were discharged in the West Side Court by Magistrate Zeller yesterday. Representatives of the Health Department said that steps had been taken to abate the nuisance in the factories with which the defendants are connected.

Broadway and 11th Street.

BEDDING.

100 Heavy White Enamel Beds, with heavy brass rails and knobs.
Swell extension foot rail.
Single and double sizes,
$8.25.

All Iron Woven Wire Springs,—cable reinforced.
$2.75.

All Hair Mattresses,—made in one or two pieces,
$10.00.

Fine Feather Pillows,
$1.00 each.

Utica Mills Muslin Sheets, 90 x 99,
66 cents each.

Pillow Cases, 36 x 45 inches,
14 cents each.

Eastern Wool Blankets, size 11-4,
$5.00 per pair.

Marseilles Quilts,
$2.50 each.

Irish Point Lace Bedsets,—spread and shams,
$7.00 per set.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

$15 For a misfit silk-lined cutaway Coat and Vest; was made for $30. BENSON & CO., next to Keith's Theatre. 60 EAST 14TH ST.

LOST LIFE FOR A HAT.

William H. Matthews Crushed by a Motor Car in Brooklyn.

In trying to recover his hat William H. Matthews of 235 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, was crushed to death early last evening under the truck of a motor car on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. The accident happened on the Fifth Avenue line, at the Third Street station, and was witnessed by a score of persons standing on the station platform.

Matthews was employed as a foreman by Edward McKeever, a contractor, of 105 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, and was on his way home from work. While he was standing on the platform of the station a sudden gust of wind blew his hat off. Matthews jumped from the platform to the track to recover the hat, failing to see a rapidly approaching train. The people on the platform yelled in warning to him, but it was too late. One man made an effort to seize hold of Matthews and drag him off the rails, but the train struck the latter before the would-be rescuer could reach him.

The truck of the motor car passed over Matthews, and his body was badly mangled.

JOHN A. MANAHAN ARRESTED.

Former Wife Says He Has Not Paid Her Alimony.

John A. Manahan was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on an order signed by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court for contempt of court for refusal to pay the alimony of $2,000 a year awarded his former wife, Mrs. Jeanette E. Manahan, when she secured an absolute divorce from him in May, 1898.

Mrs. Manahan is a daughter of the late James Muiry, a real estate dealer who made a fortune here and purchased the estate at Castle Strange, County Roscommon, Ireland, where he was born. He left Mrs. Manahan $75,000. She was a Roman Catholic, and only brought a divorce suit after she had been convinced of her husband's infidelity, and in opposition to the wishes of her mother and other members of her family.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Many Churches Represented at Annual Reunion—Officers Elected.

The opening session of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Southern New York Baptist Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Central Baptist Church, on West Forty-second Street. About seventy-five churches were represented, and between 700 and 800 delegates were in attendance. A brief devotional service, led by the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, preceded the regular session, which began with the election of the following officers: President, the Rev. A. W. H. Hodder; Vice President, the Rev. Charles T. Walker; Clerk, Dr. T. Franklin Smith; Assistant Clerk, Morton K. Averill; Treasurer, Samuel P. White, and Secretary of Correspondence, Miles E. Jenkins.

Short addresses on "Neglected Themes in Present Day Preaching" were made by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell, the Rev. J. A. Francis, and the Rev. Dr. I. M. Haldeman. At the evening session the Rev. E. S. Holloway spoke on "The Jennie Clarkson Home for Children," and the Rev. Dr. M. H. Fogson on "The Baptist Ministers' Home." The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Richard Hartley of the Hope Church on "Separation and Consecration; the Need of the Churches To-day." The sessions of the meeting will continue to-day and to-morrow.

ASKS INCREASED ALIMONY.

Mrs. Parker Petitions the Court to Fix Amount at $10,000.

Mrs. Norabelle Parker wants her divorced husband to increase her allowance from $5,352.88 a year to $10,000. The original allowance was made to her at the rate of $102.94 a week. The husband, Charles G. Parker, is a corset manufacturer, and two days after the divorce was granted he married the co-respondent in the case.

Mrs. Parker No. 1, in her application for increase in alimony, which was presented yesterday to Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court, said that several months ago Mr. Parker reduced the allowance to $83.72 a week. This he further wanted to decrease to $60 a week, and it was because of this last offer that Mrs. Parker No. 1 applied to the courts to have the original allowance increased to $10,000 a year.

Justice Lawrence sent the matter to Augustus R. McMahon, as referee, to take testimony to determine Mr. Parker's ability to pay the alimony asked.

The divorce case of which the present application is the outcome attracted considerable attention at the time of its trial before a referee. Mr. Parker, who is in business at 568 and 574 Broadway, married Norabelle McKenzie about seventeen years ago. Four children were born to them, the oldest of whom is now sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Parker, before their separation, had a city residence at 12 West Eighty-eighth Street and a country home at East Windom, N. Y.

No One To Blame

but yourself if you let slip this opportunity to secure

A Top-Coat at
A Fraction of Its Value.

Sale embraces all our Covert and Whipcord Top-Coats, many of them silk lined—nothing reserved.

Coats formerly marked $22, $25, $28, $30 & $35,
Choice for $15.00.

Coats formerly marked $15, $18 & $20,
Choice for $10.00.

Note: Weather may not be right, but the coats are, and when the weather IS right the coats will not be left.

Sale at all three Stores.

Not more than one coat will be sold to any one man.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

STERN BROTHERS

in their

Dressmaking & Tailoring Dept's.

Third Floor

are prepared to take orders for Copies or Adaptations of the latest and most desirable Paris models of

Women's Fall & Winter Gowns

at

Very Attractive Prices

West Twenty-third Street

ANGRY, CUT MEETING SHORT

Councilmen Forced to Adjourn by Vice Chairman Oakley.

His Wrath Aroused by Defeat of Resolution to Elect One of His Constituents to Office.

Vice Chairman John T. Oakley hastily adjourned the regular meeting of the Council yesterday without the formality of a motion to adjourn having been made and in the face of the protests of several Councilmen who wanted the business of the session continued.

The Vice Chairman was angry over the defeat of a resolution to elect one of his constituents, Edward McMahon, an assistant Sergeant at Arms. Councilmen Wise and Doyle objected and their votes defeated McMahon. During this roll call Councilman Goodwin was in the chair, and when he relinquished it to Mr. Oakley the latter started in at once to "get even," as one of the attaches expressed it. He recognized Councilman Leich, who secured the passage of an ordinance appropriating $250,000 for additional water mains in Brooklyn and two resolutions for the improvement of Brooklyn streets. He refused to recognize any other member, although several clamored for recognition. As soon as he had announced the passage of the second resolution called up by Councilman Leich, the Vice Chairman said:

"Councilman Murphy moves that the Council do now adjourn."

Councilman Murphy at that time was engaged in conversation with Councilman Engel, and apparently was unaware of what was going on in the chamber. Protests came from all sides as the Vice Chairman continued:

"Those in favor say 'Aye,'"

Not a voice was heard in response to the putting of the question.

"Opposed 'No.'"

"No," "No," came from a dozen members, but the Vice Chairman paid no attention to the dissenting votes as he added:

"The yeas have it and the Council stands adjourned until next Tuesday," and down came his gavel with a thump.

After this summary action on the part of the presiding officer, the members of the Council gathered in groups, and much criticism of Mr. Oakley's disregard of the rules was heard.

A mandamus of the Supreme Court to compel the Council to act on a resolution to authorize a bond issue of $521,636.30 as part of the award for "Little Italy Park" had brought a large number of the Councilmen to the chamber. On motion of Councilman Goodwin the resolution was called up and passed.

A report was read from the Committee on Railroads in favor of granting permission to the West Tenth Street Connecting Railway Company (part of the Metropolitan system) to build a connecting railroad on West Tenth Street and Greenwich Avenue to connect with the Christopher Street Ferry. A similar report was read allowing the Eighth and Columbus Avenue Railroad Company to build a branch railroad on Broadway, formerly the Boulevard, from Fifty-ninth Street to Sixty-fifth Street. Both reports were referred to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which has been considering the amount to be paid for this permission.

Councilman George B. Christman, who has been absent from meetings of the Council for months, was present yesterday. The question of expelling him has engaged the attention of the members of the body. Assistant Corporation Counsel Rollin M. Morgan has advised the Council that it has power to compel the attendance of members and expel by a two-thirds vote. This action is reviewable by the courts.

WANT WIDER BRIDGE APPROACH.

Harlem and Bronx Residents Before the Board of Estimate.

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall headed a delegation of Harlem and Bronx residents which appeared yesterday before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and asked that the westerly approach, on the Manhattan side, to the Third Avenue bridge over the Harlem River be widened. The approach is now thirty-five feet wide, and the board, during the administration of Mayor Strong, agreed to widen it to fifty feet.

A Supreme Court order directed the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal. This order was never filed, and the present board rescinded the action of its predecessor. Ex-Judge Hall yesterday contended that the board had no authority to rescind the order. The matter was referred to Controller Coler for a report.

The board took under consideration a request made by the West End Association for an appropriation for improving the condition of Manhattan Square and for the planting of trees along West End Avenue. The association also presented requests for various improvements on the west side, including walks around Grant's Tomb in Riverside Park.

Patrick McMahon asked that the engineers in all city departments be paid $3.50 a day, and all firemen $2.50 a day, the prevailing rate of wages.

Common sense will tell you to avoid experiments with a dangerous Cold. You ought to take the well-known remedy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Upholstery Department.

Embroidered Velour Portieres.

We shall place on sale a full line of Imported single-faced Velour Portieres, handsomely embroidered and fringed, at

$16, $19.50 & $25

per pair.

Colors: Empire green, crimson, olive, Nile, blue, cerise, Tuscan, and Rose-de-Barri.

Oriental Portieres.

Also a large assortment of Tapestry Portieres, in Oriental designs and colorings, from

$4.00 to $10 per pair.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

$10 Custom-made Overcoat. Made for $20. (Oxford.) BENSON & CO., 60 E. 14th St. NEXT TO KEITH'S THEATRE. Full Dress Suits for Sale or Hire.

VISITOR KILLED BY GAS.

Police Believe that the Death of Miss Roe Was Due to Accident.

Marion Wilson Rae, thirty-five years old, an Englishwoman on her way home from a visit to friends in Plymouth, Mass., was found yesterday morning asphyxiated by gas while asleep in her room at 112 Madison Avenue. The police reported the case at the Coroners' office as due to accidental causes. Miss Rae, who was to have sailed for home a week from this morning, had been visiting Mrs. W. Perkins of Plymouth, Mass. She wished to spend a week in New York before returning home, and the Rev. J. U. Perkins of the American Church Building Commission, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Perkins, secured a room for her in advance. Miss Rae arrived in this city Monday night and took possession of her new quarters at once.

Early yesterday morning Martin Feeney, an employe in the boarding house, discovered gas escaping from an apartment on the fourth floor. Feeney traced the odor to the room occupied by Miss Rae and promptly burst the door open. The windows were thrown open and Dr. Lanison, living in the same house, was summoned. He pronounced the woman dead.

The police were notified and Sergt. Murtha was sent to investigate. One gas jet in the room was partly turned on. From a number of letters her identity was established.

The police believe that in turning out the light the woman brushed against the lower key and unknowingly turned it partly on.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 16.—The Miss Marion Wilson Rae who died in New York yesterday was known here, though not very well. She came to this city on Saturday of last week and took a room at the Wauregan House, the most fashionable hotel here. She had come to this city several times before, always moving in the best society. She knew Miss Hannah Ripley of 177 Broadway, and went to an organ recital with her Saturday afternoon. Miss Rae was an accomplished musician and a person of means. Her brother is an officer in the English Army. She was an extensive traveler and very well educated. Miss Ripley said to-night that there was no reason whatever for suicide in Miss Rae's case, as she was well off and had her plans laid for travel in Europe next Summer.

Electricity on the Elevated Road.

The regular weekly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company was held yesterday. It is reported that good progress is making with the electrical equipment of the roads in the system, and it is expected that experimental trains will be run on the Second Avenue line before the end of the year. A number of contracts have been let out recently, and practically all necessary machinery and apparatus is at hand or provided for.

O'Neill's.

Sale of Oriental Rugs

We place on sale this morning a special purchase of two thousand fine Oriental Rugs suitable for libraries, bedrooms and halls, at prices far below their real value. If you are looking for a bargain in an Oriental Rug this is your opportunity, for these are of the best quality.

Hamadan Rugs
Average size, 2½x4 feet,
5.75 and 6.75 each.

Carabaghs
Average size, 3x4 feet 10 in.,
8.98 and 10.98 each.

Antique Shirvans
3x5 and 3½x7 feet,
12.75, 15.00 and 19.75.

Fine Silky Mossouls
5½x3 feet 10 in. and 4½x7 feet.
19.75, 23.00, 27.00, 35.00.

Domestic Rugs, Carpets and Art Squares at Lowest Prices.

Selected Antique Doustans
Average size, 3.8x5.8 feet,
25.00, 28.50 and 32.50.

Antique Bokohras
3.8x5 feet,
19.75, 21.50 and 27.50.

Fine Khivas
6.11x9 feet,
48.50 and 57.00 each.

Cashmeres,
4.8x6 feet,
17.75, 21.75 and 27.75 each.

Special assortment of real Oriental Beaded Portieres,
3.98, 5.48 and 7.98 each.

☞ All cash purchases except Bicycles and Sewing Machines delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. LAST WEEK. EVS. 8:15. MAT. 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS OF MALABAR. NEXT MONDAY AT 8 P. M. *MAUDE ADAMS as L'AIGLON.* ONLY MAT. SAT. SEATS NOW SELLING.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Last 4 Nights. Last Saturday Matinée. CHAS. FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS in SELF & LADY. Oct. 23—Peter F. Dailey in Hodge, Podge & Co.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday. LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday. RICHARD MANSFIELD in HENRY V.

Daly's B'way & 30—at 8:10 Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Last 6 Weeks. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2. San Toy

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. Every Eve. The Great Success, "THE TRIAL SHOT."

GRAND Opera House Mat. To-day, 25, 50c. Hanlon's LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. New Orleans Minstrels. Morlan & Wife, weight, 900 lbs.

SCHOOL EXHIBIT IN PARIS.

Showing of the United States Far Superior to That of Other Countries, Says Dr. Haaren.

Dr. John H. Haaren, Associate Superintendent of Public Schools in Brooklyn, who was one of the delegates from the Board of Education of this city to look after the educational exhibit at the Paris Exposition, has prepared a paper on the effect of the exhibit at the French capital.

"The United States educational exhibit," says Dr. Haaren, "was above and beyond all the other educational exhibits, not only because of its completeness, but for the ease with which every portion of the exhibit could be studied. With a space considerably less than was allowed most of the other important nations of the world, the exhibit from the United States was able to present about a hundred times as much material from the schools. The arrangement of the exhibition, as well as its quality, has been warmly commended by so eminent an authority as M. Gabriel Compayre in a lengthy article in the Revue Pedagogique.

"Another indication of importance of the United States exhibit is that it appeared to me to be the only exhibit which was carefully and seriously studied by visiting students of education. The Russians and Austrians were particularly interested in the exhibit of the United States. One prominent educational officer declared Austria to be 200 years behind the United States in elementary education, and Germany not so far ahead of Austria.

"The number of grand prizes and of gold medals earned by the United States is very large. New York City made an exhibit in three classes—that of elementary education, that of secondary education, and that of normal education. It was possible for New York City, therefore, only three awards. Two of these awards were of the highest class and one of the second class. New York—and in this Brooklyn contributed more largely than any other borough—received the Grand Prix and a gold medal for the exhibit from the Teachers' Training School.

"The number of prizes, however, does not indicate fully the importance of the work done by the City of New York. One-fifth of the entire exhibit from the primary and grammar schools of the United States and one-eighth of the entire exhibit of secondary schools of the United States came from this city."

BRAVERY MEDALS AWARDED.

Chief Croker Sends List of Selected Men to the Commissioner.

Chief Croker of the Fire Department yesterday sent his report to Fire Commissioner Scannell, recommending the various firemen who should receive the medals for bravery during the years 1898 and 1899.

The Bennett Medal for 1899 is awarded to Assistant Foreman William Clark of Hook and Ladder 3 for bravery at the Windsor Hotel fire, when he saved the lives of Mrs. Joseph Howard, Jr., and her negro servant.

The Bennett Medal for 1898 was awarded to Assistant Foreman John Hughes of Engine 13, who rescued Mrs. Helen Hicks and her three children at a fire at 176 Greenwich Street.

The Bonner Medal for 1898 was awarded to Assistant Foreman Joseph Quinn of Engine 35, and the Warren-Trevor Medal for 1898 to Assistant Foreman Andrew B. Sweet of Hook and Ladder 6 for bravery at a fire at 105 Bowery.

Foreman William C. Braisted of Engine 57 (New York) received the Stephenson Medal for 1898; Assistant Foreman Andrew F. Fitzgerald of Hook and Ladder 21, the Bonner Medal for 1899; Fireman of the First Grade John Fredenberg, Hook and Ladder 14, Warren-Trevor Medal for 1899, and Foreman Thomas Larkin of Hook and Ladder 20, Stephenson Medal for 1899.

Reads About Suicide and Takes Gas.

After reading Col. Ingersoll's lecture on "Is Suicide a Sin?" and a number of similar works, Charles Savarez, twenty-one years old, of 78 St. Mark's Place, committed suicide yesterday morning in his furnished room by turning on the gas. Little was known of Savarez at his boarding place, except that he was believed to be a cashier in a store. His stepmother is a janitress at 400 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. She said her husband, the young man's father, is employed in a Canal Street leather shop. The boy had a bad fall when he was young, and his mind was somewhat affected, she thought.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE Telephone 3940—38 REPUBLIC 42d St. Just west of B'way. Evgs, 8:15. Mats. To-day and Sat., 2:15. 4th EXTRAORDINARY WEEK. SEATS SECURED NOW FOR SPECIAL ELECTION DAY & THANKSGIVING MATINEES. HERNE IN SAG HARBOR ("BETTER THAN 'SHORE ACRES.'") Evg. Sun says: "It is one of the most tender, quaint, and laughable plays that has come from the pen of an American dramatist."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY. "A very enjoyable performance."—TIMES. To-day at 2, To-night at 8, AIDA. Also Fri. & Sat. Nights, at 8. BOHEMIAN GIRL, Thurs. Eve. & Sat. Mat. Regular Theatre Prices 25c to $2.00. Entire BOXES, 6 seats, $4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10. Next Week | Romeo & Juliet; Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci. (Double Bill.) Martha. WEBER PIANOS USED.

Proctor's 23d St. | 5th Ave. | 58th St. | 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. Papinta, myriad dancer; Isabelle Urquhart, Dave Lewis, Clarice Vance, 3 Powers. Mlle. Pianka's Lions, Emily Lytton & Co., Harrigan, Hugh Stanton & Co. Harry Watson's Co., Milton Aborn & Co., Lew Sully, Bros. Damm, Violet Holls. McIntyre & Heath, Wright Huntington, Juan Caicedo, Bros. Bard, etc.

WALDORF-ASTORIA, Sat'y Eve., Oct. 20th. MET. OP. HOUSE Sunday Eve., Oct. 21 GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS. EDUARD STRAUSS. K. & K. Austro-Hungarian Court Ball Musical Director and his Famous Orchestra from Vienna. Concert Direction Rudolph Arnoson. Reserved seats and boxes at Metropolitan Opera House, Waldorf-Astoria, Tyson's, and all hotels and ticket offices.

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2:15. SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE OCT. 23d THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD. A new one-act play by Israel Zangwill. THE MOMENT OF DEATH. SALE OF SEATS FOR LE MOYNE, SKINNER, ROBSON Performance of "IN A BALCONY" Oct. 26th. Browning's Begins Thursday Morning, Oct. 18.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK, SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT. ANDREW MACK Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. In the new play "THE REBEL." Next Week, JAMES O'NEILL Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. Eve. 8:15. In Liebler & Co. Gorgeous Production, MONTE CRISTO. Tuesday Evening. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Evg., 8:20 Mats. To-day & Sat. "A model play well acted."—Mail and Express. ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas. Sunday Evg., Second Popular Kaltenborn Concert

14TH ST. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Tremendous Success of Liebler & Co.'s production, LOST RIVER. "Another Blue Jeans." "There is a thrill every minute."—HERALD.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat Gen. Adm., 50c THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK Matinée prices 50, 75, $1. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Matinee Daily, (excpt. Mon.) 25c THE GREAT Diamond Robbery

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2:15. BLANCHE WALSH in "MARCELLE."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues. Sat. 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS? To-morrow Eve, First Time Burlesque of Arizona.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN The Great POWELL. MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming Music.

THE DEWEY East 14th. MATINEE TO-DAY. BOHEMIAN BURLESQUERS. "A Case of Con," "A Scrambled Egg."

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Telephone 2224 Mats. to-day & Sat. 2:15. Madison Sq. Henrietta Crosman in MISTRESS NELL. Don't Miss It.—Alan Dale.

THE NEW YORK B'WAY, 44-45 STS. Every Eve. and Mats. to-day & Sat. POPULAR PRICES A MILLION DOLLARS

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily. Evgs., 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1.00. Josie Sabel, Bonnie Thornton, Hall & Staley, Cushman, Holcom & Curtis, Joe Flynn. 20 others.

Reg. Mat. Sat. The New Glory! CAS

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh southwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,843. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

WRECKED OFF THE HOOK

Crew of the Pledge Adrift in a Frail Yawl.

RESCUED BY A PILOT BOAT

Tried to Weather Tuesday's Fierce Gale and Refused Aid Offered by Big Transport.

Caught outside in the gale of Tuesday night, the sloop Pledge, Capt. Oscar Hansen of Brooklyn, was crushed like a shell in the waves which rose about her and into which she was dashed while the Captain and his crew of two men clung on for their lives. When the little sloop was going to pieces Capt. Hansen and his men, Hiram Scan and Olif Jensen, took the forlorn chance of saving their lives in their frail yawl and they won.

Capt. Hansen and his men went out at noon Tuesday to take up the lobster pots which the sloop had put down the day before. They anchored outside the hook and put off in the yawl. They were about half through hauling in their trawls when they saw the squall coming from the northeast. They abandoned work and put back to the sloop in ample time. The belief was that the blow would be a short one, although violent, and Capt. Hansen decided to remain at anchor and resume work when the blow was over.

Everything was put in order and the anchors were run out so as to give plenty of play, and, with two anchors and good length of cable, the men believed they were in no danger.

The first big blow went by as expected, but, instead of the wind dying down, it continued to blow, and from then on the seas kicked up became larger and larger.

By sundown the seas were washing over the little craft and things looked stormy indeed, but Capt. Hansen counted on the wind going down with the sun, and when the big army transport Rawlins, seeing the danger of the sloop, ran as close as possible and hove to, Capt. Hansen declined the offer of the transport's Captain to take him and his men off. The Rawlins had already swung a lifeboat outboard, but when the offer was refused the boat was swung inward and the transport proceeded, and the crew of the sloop returned the three lusty cheers which greeted them from those on the transport.

The sun set and the stars came out, but instead of the wind dying out it grew more violent and blew a steady gale. The waves rose steadily, and every few moments the little craft was raised to the summit of a wave and then dashed back into the trough. By midnight it became evident that the craft was being strained, and then in a little time the water began to flow in faster than the pumps could carry it out, and Capt. Hansen decided that the boat was breaking up. The stanchions were started and the deck began to crack open.

Capt. Hansen then ordered his men to prepare to take to the yawl. The three went to get their personal effects, and by the time so doing the boat was hit by a wave that left very little of her afloat. Her forward bulwarks were carried away, the bow was crushed in, and the deck was swept of every movable thing.

The stern of the Pledge had risen into the air when the bow was stove in and the forward parts flooded. The men made their way there and lowered the yawl, and it was dashed against the side and cracked and the joints started, but the men decided that their only hope lay in the smaller boat. They got in and for hours managed to keep the yawl afloat by constant bailing. They could do nothing but drift, and the wind and sea were carrying them away from shore when a running light showed up ahead and to leeward. They united in shouting.

Boatkeeper John Rooney of the pilot boat E. F. Williams, No. 9, while beating into the harbor close reefed and all hands on deck, heard a cry for help. The flare lights were quickly gotten out, and this enabled the men on board the pilot boat to locate the yawl. The Williams went about and then running free swept past the three men, whose boat was almost full of water.

As the Williams went by a heaving line was thrown, all three men in the yawl caught it, and they were hauled on board.

The rescued ones were half drowned, cold, and numbed by their experience. They were taken below, and, after being swathed in blankets and given plenty of warm drinks, they soon recovered from their exposure.

The Williams had no easy time of it, big and stanch as she is, but yesterday morning she ran to the steam pilot boat New York and Capt. Hansen and his men were transferred to her. Later in the day, the New York being on station duty, they were retransferred to the pilot boat James Gordon Bennett, No. 7, and she, being inward bound, landed them at last at Stapleton in the early evening.

The Pledge was of ten tons burden, and belonged at New London, Conn. She had been leased by Capt. Hansen.

MANY SCHOONERS WRECKED.

Fleet of Vessels That Left Vineyard Haven Badly Damaged.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Oct. 17.—The heavy northerly gale which has been sweeping over this section all night badly damaged a large fleet of vessels which left the harbor at Vineyard Haven yesterday. Several coasting schooners are ashore, likely to be a total loss. No loss of life has been reported.

The two-masted schooner P. W. Cooper, Capt. Libby, with a cargo of lumber, bound from Machias, Me., for New York, went ashore at the mouth of the bay, and the two-master, J. Arthur Lodge, Capt. Eaton, granite laden, for New York, also struck bottom near the Copper. Both crews were taken off after hard work by life savers.

Another two-masted schooner, the Alaska, Capt. McLoud, carrying pine boards from a provincial port to New York, struck near the eastern jetty and began to go to pieces. The Underwriters' boat took off the Captain and five men.

The two-masted schooner David S. Siner of New York, Capt. William R. Fernald, from Elizabethport for Boston, with a cargo of soft coal, carried away her mainmast during the gale last night and began to leak. She sank near Pollock Rip Shoals. Her crew took to the boats and reached the east end of Nantucket to-day. The Siner was of 232 tons and was built at Milford, Del., in 1861.

Nearly every life-saving station along Cape Cod had some tale to-day of wrecks or vessels in distress as the result of the sudden gale.

Capt. Cole of the Cahoons Hollow Station reported that last night a large steamer, carrying two masthead lights, north bound, stopped suddenly off his station and began to use the searchlight, sweeping the sea for some distance around for half an hour. During that time a boat put off from the steamer, and it looked as if something had been picked up. Capt. Cole believes that a collision occurred.

Later in the day Capt. Rich of the Pamet River Station reported the finding of a quarterboard with the name "Robert W. Lyle" upon it.

The gale last night caught a great fleet of vessels off Cape Cod. Some of the vessels have been driven off shore, while others managed to hold on.

A large three-masted schooner is riding heavily just clear of the shoals off Wellfleet. Another three-master, the Tena A. Cotton, set signals of distress off Wood End Bar, at Provincetown, and the crew of that station went to her assistance and worked her into the harbor. Her sails are all blown away. She is bound for Boston.

The tug J. B. King, with two heavily laden barges, struggled for hours last night in attempting to round the end of the cape and reach a harbor in Provincetown. Finally the hawser connecting the rear barge parted, and the tug left her to her fate. Nothing could be seen of the second barge to-day.

The bark Willard Mudgett, which passed in by the end of the cape yesterday, bound for Boston, was in distress at noon out in the bay.

CHATHAM, Mass., Oct. 17.—The severe gale from the northwest last night caught a large fleet off this coast. The Monomoy Life Saving Station crew have gone to the assistance of a distressed three-masted schooner near Shovelful Shoal. Apparently she is sinking.

A three-masted schooner is disabled off this point, and the Chatham Life Saving crew has gone out to her. Her sails are blown away and apparently she is leaking.

FISHERMEN THOUGHT TO BE LOST

Belief that the Sailboat Hope Was Driven Out to Sea.

It is thought that the two-masted sailboat Hope, containing William Fagen of 979 Eighth Avenue, Henry Fagen and Henry Helmke, both of 716 Columbus Avenue, and the Captain, whose name was Williams, was blown out to sea during Tuesday's storm and capsized.

The men left South Beach, S. I., at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning in the sailboat to go fishing to the "Monument," which is about eight miles off shore and about midway between Sandy Hook and Staten Island. They were seen by a lighthouse keeper just before the storm came up sailing toward the Staten Island shore under reefed canvas. The wind at the time was blowing strong from the northwest, and it is supposed the boat was blown out to sea and that the men are lost.

The disappearance of the men was reported to the police at headquarters last night by John E. Fagen of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

LIFE SAVERS RESCUE A CREW.

Schooner General Sheridan Goes to Pieces South of Highland Light.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Oct. 17.—The New York schooner General Sheridan went ashore south of Highland Light last night during the heavy westerly gale. With great difficulty, on account of the apparent ignorance of the schooner's men as to the use of life lines, the crew were saved. The General Sheridan began to go to pieces early this morning, after tossing on the bar.

When the vessel was discovered the crews of the Highland Light station and of the Pamet River station began the work of rescue. A life line was shot over the bows of the Sheridan, but those on board made both the hawser and the whip line fast to the foremast, thus blocking the work of the life savers. Finally the men on shore carried the hawser well up on the beach, bringing it above the surf, and over this swinging rope the schooner's crew made their way hand over hand to the breakers, where the life-saving men caught and dragged them from the surf.

SLOOP DRIVEN ASHORE.

The Idaho Struck by a Squall—Vain Attempt to Anchor.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 17.—The sloop Idaho, Capt. George E. Wilson, of Keensbury, N. J., came ashore here at an early hour this morning. Off Rockaway a squall struck the boat and carried away all the sails. Capt. Wilson then scudded for the Jersey shore, and when off Monmouth Beach Life Saving Station he let go both anchors, but both cables parted and the boat went ashore one mile south of the station.

The sloop is owned by Thomas Eastmond and Charles Vail. She is of thirteen tons burden and was built in 1865. She was in the mossbunker business. The Captain and crew were safely taken from the craft and carried to the life-saving station, where they were cared for.

THIRTY-THREE PERISH AT SEA.

Five Americans Drowned in the Wreck of the Cassandra.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 17.—News of a marine catastrophe as a result of which thirty-three persons, nineteen of whom were foreigners, five hailing from the United States, were drowned, was brought yesterday by the Empress of Japan.

The Norwegian steamer Cassandra, a new steamer of 3,899 tons, was making her third voyage from Port Arthur with general cargo for Japanese ports, and when off Iowasima she was run down by the steamer Ize Maru. She had forty passengers and a crew of twenty, with five foreign officers. The Ize Maru picked up the survivors and brought them to Nagasaki. Two foreigners, twelve Japanese, and some Chinese escaped in a boat and twenty-two of the crew, including the Captain and second officer, were rescued by the Ize Maru. The others were unable to escape. The Captain, it is said, refused to let the officers drowned come on deck.

Mrs. Macd, Mrs. Davidson, and Mr. Richardson were three of the Americans drowned.

Mrs. Davidson was the wife of the manager of Clarkson & Co. of Port Arthur, while Mr. Richardson was connected with the firm of Middleton & Smith of this port.

Snow in the Adirondacks.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The first snowstorm of the season occurred in this section last night and was general in the Adirondack region. About two inches of snow fell.

NO CLUE TO DIAMOND THIEF.

Warrant Issued for Charles Pfizer's Missing Butler.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Oct. 17.—No trace of Richards, the absconding butler who stole the diamonds of Mrs. Charles Pfizer, has been obtained. Mrs. Pfizer says the true value of the stolen property is nearer $30,000 than $20,000. There were a number of uncut diamonds in the necklace, and the sunburst cost $10,000 before being set. Mr. and Mrs. Pfizer arrived in Bernardsville last night. They proceeded at once to secure a warrant from Justice Dunster for the apprehension of Richards.

Mr. Pfizer is a dealer in chemicals in New York. He is much interested in horseflesh, being the man who first introduced the Russian tandem and sleigh in New York City. Richards had been with the Pfizers only six weeks. He entered their service highly recommended from Morristown, where he worked two and a half years for a wealthy family. All the papers in Richards's room were torn up, including several photographs of Richards, which were thrown into the waste basket. These are being restored by a photographer in New York, and copies will be distributed to the police.

The livery rig in which Richards escaped has been recovered. It appears that the fugitive drove direct to Elizabeth and put the horse up at a stable there, walking away after saying he would return soon.

Post Office Named After Hanna.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A Post Office in Faulkner County, Ark., was to-day named after Senator Hanna. Wilkie Moewen was appointed Postmaster.

Nothing Else Just Like It.

The scenery grand and beautiful, the track smooth, the cars clean and comfortable, the time fast, the trains frequent, make the New York Central the passenger line to the West.—Adv.

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Wheat, 79¼c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c.; cotton, middling, 10 1-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.75; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
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HOHENLOHE HAS RESIGNED

Retires from the Imperial Chancellorship of Germany.

DISAPPROVES CHINA POLICY

His Infirmities Also Render Him Unfit for Office—Report that Von Buelow Is to Succeed Him.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Prince Hohenlohe has tendered his resignation as Imperial Chancellor, and it has been accepted.

According to the Kolnische Zeitung, Emperor William has designated as the retiring Chancellor's successor Count von Bülow, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The paper also asserts that Count von Bülow has been appointed Prussian Minister President and Foreign Minister.

Count von Bülow arrived at Homburg this morning, and was immediately received by Emperor William.

Although rumors had been current for several days that Prince Hohenlohe intended to retire, little credence was given to any of them, since such reports had recurred periodically for several years past.

The fact is that neither the Foreign Office nor any other Government department in Berlin knew until this evening of the retirement, and Emperor William's approval of it.

The reasons which induced the Prince to insist upon retiring were, in the main, his rapidly increasing infirmities and his distinct disapproval of the Emperor's policy regarding China. To his intimates Prince Hohenlohe during the last three months has repeatedly expressed strong criticisms upon what he has called the Kaiser's "sentimental and impulsive interference in the troubles in China."

Since Chinese matters assumed a threatening aspect in June Prince Hohenlohe had virtually abandoned the duties and prerogatives with which the Constitution clothes the Chancellor, having vainly endeavored to inculcate more sober and dispassionate views regarding the Chinese question.

Nearly all the Summer Prince Hohenlohe was away on his German, Russian, and Austrian estates, leaving the Emperor and Count von Bülow to conduct the policy of the empire to suit themselves. This "figurehead system," of course, could not long endure. Moreover, in addition to increasing and prolonged fits of somnolence, the Prince has recently displayed exceeding physical weakness. The members of his family have all along been strongly urging him to retire from official life to pass the remainder of his days in quietude.

The final parting with the Emperor was cordial. At supper last evening in Homburg the Emperor, after toasting the Prince, thanked him warmly for the services he has rendered and kissed him on both cheeks.

Nothing is known positively about Prince Hohenlohe's successor, although general credence is given to the assertions of the Kolnische Zeitung respecting Count von Bülow.

The Berliner Tageblatt mentions Prince Eulenberg, German Ambassador at Vienna; Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Stadtholder at Strasburg, and Duke Trechenberg as possible successors in the Chancellorship. Count Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador in London, is also named. It is suggested that if Count von Bülow becomes Chancellor Prince Eulenberg might be assigned to the Foreign Office.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The London morning papers, referring to the retirement of Prince Hohenlohe, regard it without surprise in view of his advanced age. They consider that the change will not affect Germany's general policy.

Prince Clovis zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfirst was born March 31, 1819. As German Ambassador to Paris in 1874 he ransacked the archives of the embassy, and forwarded to Berlin documents that helped Bismarck in introducing the State trial against Count von Arnim. As a reward Hohenlohe was appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, an office which he filled until 1894. In October of that year he was appointed Chancellor of the German Empire and Prussian Prime Minister, succeeding Count von Caprivi and Count Eulenberg in the respective positions.

Bernard von Bülow is a son of the Herr von Bülow who was Foreign Secretary of Germany from 1873 to 1879. In 1873, after entering the German Foreign Office, he became successively Secretary of the Embassies in Rome, St. Petersburg, and Vienna. In 1893 he became Minister to Italy, and in 1897 acted as Foreign Secretary in Berlin, an office to which he succeeded a short time afterward.

CHICAGO GAS WAR SETTLED.

Ogden Company Raises Price to 90 Cents and Municipal to $1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Through the purchase of an interest in the Ogden Gas Company by parties interested in the Municipal Company and reported to be acting for the People's Gaslight and Coke Company, Chicago's gas war has been brought to a sudden termination. The Ogden Company announces that from to-day its price for gas per 1,000 feet will be the old figure of 90 cents, and the Municipal puts its price up to that of the People's Company, $1.

Ex-Judge Moran, partner of Levi Mayer, is the attorney who carried on the negotiations. He said to-night: "It is true that a syndicate of individuals who are interested in the Municipal Company have negotiated with me, as representing the interests of certain Ogden stockholders, for the purchase of stock owned by my clients.

"These negotiations have been conducted here, and no negotiations whatever upon this matter have taken place in New York, and the negotiations on the part of the Ogden interests that it is sought to purchase have been with me alone. These negotiations have not yet been completed, and no transaction whatever with reference to the Ogden stock has been consummated."

Lawyers connected with the injunction cases say that the restraining orders will all hold good, and that the petitioners will get the benefit of the forty-cent rate up to Oct. 17. Judge Haney permitted 250 more gas consumers to-day to join in the omnibus suit against the People's Gaslight and Coke Company.

People's Gas stock, after being forced down on 'Change to 81⅝ cents from $1.14, bounded up to 93¾ at the opening to-day, and closed at 95¼. It is said that this apparent manipulation has so far resulted in a profit of $2,500,000 to the "insiders," including the men in the trust. One speculator is said to have lost $75,000 and another $40,000 on the decline.

MURDER MYSTERY AT LYNN.

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 17.—The trunk of a man's body, with head and legs severed, has been found in a bag at Floating Bridge Pond. Evidences of a murder were apparent on examination. There were two bullet holes in the breast, which apparently had caused death, and the body had been dismembered afterward. From the lacerated condition of the trunk it is believed that a butcher's cleaver or an axe was used in the work.

The clothing was of good quality. The trousers are of blue diagonal. In the pocket was a small chamois watch bag, and in a side pocket two dimes, a penny, and two old-fashioned coppers and a bit of rubber were found.

The police to-night believe that George E. Bailey has been murdered, and have arrested John C. Best, thirty-two years of age, a farmhand, employed on the estate of which the supposed victim was caretaker. In searching the Breakhart Hill farmhouse, where the men lived, the police found in the barn cellar an axe which bore blood stains, but it is not certain they are of human blood, and similar stains on a window sill.

Bailey disappeared on Oct. 8.

The spicy breezes, mellow sunshine, and brilliant colorings of October, mingled with the music and comforts of the Hudson River Day Line, make a gala day.—Adv.

FRANCE TO HONOR KRUEGER.

He Will Be Received in Paris as the Head of a State—To Encourage the Boers.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 17.—Mr. Krüger has postponed his departure for Europe until Oct. 20. He will land at Marseilles.

The Dutch cruiser Geiderland, on which Mr. Krüger is to sail, will touch at Ras Jibutil, on the Gulf of Aden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—It is stated on excellent authority to-night that Mr. Krüger will, after landing at Marseilles, pass through Paris, and that he will be received with all the honors due to the head of a State.

The municipality of Marseilles is making preparations for a grand reception for Krüger, and it is quite certain that he will be enthusiastically welcomed by the population in general.

The recommencement of active defense in the Transvaal has reawakened European interest in the Boer cause, and the French Government, in common with other European Governments, is not sorry to see this reawakening of sympathy, as Great Britain's hands are all but completely tied while the Boers remain active. In China, and in the settlement of any difference with Great Britain, her rivals can therefore take an advantage.

It is quite likely, for this reason, that Europe, and especially France, will give a semblance of encouragement to Mr. Krüger and will hold out a vague hope of intervention.

A well-informed politician stated frankly to-night that this will be the policy of the French Government. Krüger will be well received, and the Boers will be encouraged as much as possible. The end of hostilities need not therefore be looked for at present.

Mr. Krüger's friends are still hoping that he will visit America.

Buller to be Commander in Chief?

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Under reserve, The Daily Express publishes a report that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller has been summoned from South Africa to succeed Lord Wolseley as Commander in Chief, Lord Roberts declining to accept the position without a free hand.

Brother of Gen. Botha Surrenders.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Lord Roberts, under date of Pretoria, Oct. 16, reports a number of minor affairs, but says that the only incident of importance was the surrender of Theunis Botha, a brother of Commandant Gen. Botha, at Volksrust on Oct. 13.

EFFORT TO RELEASE CARTER.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 17.—A habeas corpus suit to release Oberlin M. Carter, ex-Captain of Engineers, from the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, was filed in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon. Carter was convicted by a court-martial of defrauding the Government of large sums of money while in charge of public works at Savannah.

The suit was filed with Stanton Carter, a brother of the prisoner, as the petitioner, and was made out returnable against Warden McClaughey of the Federal penitentiary. Frank P. Blair of Chicago appeared as the attorney for Carter.

Judge Hook set Oct. 26 as the date for hearing on the application and announced that Judge Thayer of St. Louis would probably be here to sit with him.

X-RAY LOCATES BULLET.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 17.—By the aid of the X-ray, Prof. Pence of the State College here has located the bullet in the spine of James B. Ferguson, the race horse starter, which came so near killing him this Summer.

The bullet, which was fired into Ferguson by Capt. May in a fight here twenty years ago, divided in two sections, lodging in the spinal column about an inch and a half apart. The picture shows the lead imbedded in the bone, almost, if not quite, touching the spinal cord. The pressure of these missiles on the spine has caused Mr. Ferguson to become almost paralyzed. He was quite low for a long time in California, and was brought home, it was thought, to die. Several operations were performed, but the bullet had not been located up to this time.

Dr. Archibald Barkley will operate on Mr. Ferguson, cutting out the lead, within the next few days.

ANNAPOLIS HAZERS SENTENCED.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 17.—Naval Cadets Thomas Ward, Jr., William Ancrum, W. P. Reid, W. J. Gilles, and John S. Abbott, third classmen, found guilty of "running" Naval Cadet I. F. Dortch, fourth classman, on Oct 8, have been given each 50 demerits and are to be confined on board the Santee until further orders.

These cases end the charges against cadets, and the court-martial has adjourned.

WATCHMAN SHOT BURGLAR DEAD.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 17.—Two masked burglars broke into the Post Office and general store at Cambra, a small town near Shickshinny, this county, early this morning. They covered the watchman, Henry Hughes, with their revolvers, and after tying him started to ransack the Post Office.

While they were at work Hughes loosened the cords that bound him, and with his rifle opened fire on the burglars. He fired eight shots, one of the men falling dead from two bullet wounds, while his companion escaped in a wounded condition.

The dead man has not been identified. Mr. Hughes gave himself up to the authorities.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC WIRE.

Antonio Ambrosi, twenty-five years of age, employed as one of a gang of Italians by Joseph Johnson, a contractor, who is building the boulevard near South Beach, Richmond Borough, last evening started with his fellow-workmen through Sea Avenue for his home in McKeon Street, Stapleton.

An electric light wire was found dangling and Ambrosi tried to throw it aside. He was killed. Michael Gaberleigh, who tried to rescue him, is now in the S. R. Smith Infirmary. His condition is serious. Coroner Trainor took charge of Ambrosi's body.

Founder of The Graphic Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—William L. Thomas, Managing Director of The Graphic and The Daily Graphic, died yesterday in his seventieth year. He was the founder of both papers.

William Luson Thomas was born in Bath in 1830. He was the youngest son of William Thomas, a noted London ship broker, and a brother of the late George H. Thomas, the artist. Mr. Thomas was educated privately in London and Paris. He studied art in Rome, and afterward worked as an engraver in London. In 1869 he originated The Graphic. The Daily Graphic was founded by him in 1889. Numerous books were illustrated by him. In his younger years he was famous as an oarsman and a rifle shot, at both of which sports he won many prizes.

The Fashion in England

of using small grand pianos instead of uprights whenever possible now obtains here. The Hardman Baby Grands (only 5 feet 8 inches long) are the best. Hardman, Peck & Co., 136-138 5th Av.—Adv.

MINERS' STRIKE IS ENDED

Coal Roads, Agree to Demands of the Scranton Convention.

Individual Operators Had Previously Announced Their Willingness to Do So—Notice Issued by Reading Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The great strike of the anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania, which began Sept. 17, practically ended to-day, when the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company agreed to abolish the sliding scale in their respective regions and to grant an advance in wages of 10 per cent. net, the advance to remain in operation until April 1, 1901, and thereafter till further notice. This action meets the demands of the Scranton miners' convention.

The decision was arrived at after a conference between representatives of the individual coal operators and the large coal-carrying companies. The conference began yesterday and was continued to-day.

To-day's action was the culmination of the recent meeting of the individual operators at Scranton, following the mineworkers' convention in the same city. Nearly all of the collieries in the coal region had previous to the mineworkers' convention posted notices granting an advance of 10 per cent. The mineworkers, in considering this, demanded that the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill districts be abolished, that the increase be guaranteed until April 1, 1901, and that all other differences be submitted to arbitration.

The individual operators agreed to everything, and the appointment of a committee to induce the Reading and Lehigh Companies to abolish the sliding scale and continue the wage increase till April followed.

It is conceded that the result of to-day's conference is a complete victory for the men. All the demands of their convention are acceded to, and, as one of the individual operators put it after the conference, the operators go a little further in agreeing to maintain the wage advance after April 1. This same operator, who requested that his name be not used, said in speaking of the conference:

"It's all up to the miners now. We have agreed to everything, and nothing remains now but for them to return to work as soon as the notices are posted by the colliery managers. I look for a resumption of operations by Monday at the latest. The conference was entirely harmonious, and every phase of the strike situation was gone over."

Just how soon the official order notifying the men that the strike is ended and telling them to return to work will be issued by President Mitchell can only be conjectured. It is believed here that no order to return will be issued until a notice similar to or in line with that of the Reading Company is posted at all the mines. The Reading Company's notice, issued this afternoon, reads:

"The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company hereby withdraws the notice posted Oct. 3, 1900, and, to bring about practical uniformity in the advance of wages in the several coal regions, gives notice that it will suspend the operation of the sliding scale, will pay 10 per cent. advance on September wages till April 1, 1901, and thereafter until further notice, and will take up with its mine employes any grievance which they may have."

No formal announcement has as yet been made by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company regarding its intentions, but after the Reading Company's statement had been made public Vice President Garrett of the Lehigh Valley said:

"Concerning our operations in the Schuylkill region you may say that the action of our company will be similar to that of the Reading Company. In other districts, however, certain conditions exist, for instance, the price of powder, which must be treated separately, and we have not decided definitely with regard to them. These matters are now in the hands of Superintendent Lathrop, whose headquarters are at Wilkesbarre."

Superintendent Lathrop, who attended the conference, prepared a number of official notices, but refused to make public their purport.

Calvin Pardee & Co., extensive individual operators in the Hazleton region, late this afternoon announced that they will post to-morrow notices at their operations similar to that issued by the Reading Company. This undoubtedly indicates what all the individual operators will do.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 17.—Congressman Connell, who is a large individual mine operator, on his return from the Philadelphia conference to-night, said he expected the miners to be at work by Monday. He would say nothing regarding what the carrying companies may do for the independent operators, contenting himself with the remark: "That matter is pending."

Mr. Connell also announced that there would be a meeting of the independent operators of this region in Scranton to-morrow to arrange for posting the notices announcing the granting of the demands of the miners.

THE STRIKERS JUBILANT.

Believe They Will Be Back at Work on Monday—President Mitchell Declines to Talk.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 17.—The one topic of conversation here is the great victory gained by the United Mine Workers. The advance of 10 per cent. means an increased disbursement of $20,000 every month in Shenandoah.

To-night about 150 breaker boys with miners' lamps on their heads and carrying banners bearing triumphant inscriptions paraded the streets shouting and cheering for President Mitchell.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 17.—The news from Philadelphia to-day that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, after a conference with officials of other mining companies, had agreed to the anthracite miners' demands brought forth many expressions of surprise that it should come so soon after the convention.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, when informed of the Reading Company's action, was pressed for a statement. All he would venture to say, however, was that he would be glad indeed to know that the anthracite operators had decided to change the notices previously posted so as to comply with the provisions of the resolutions adopted at the Scranton convention.

Mr. Mitchell declined to say whether the union will let the men return to work at those collieries where the operators accept the miners' proposition before all the companies fall into line. It is generally believed that all the big coal-carrying railroads that mine coal will quickly grant acceptance of the demands, and that all other operators will do the same.

The news from Philadelphia spread through the entire region with almost lightning rapidity. Everywhere satisfaction was expressed by the striking miners and others. It is confidently believed that the strike will be officially declared off this week, and that all the men will have a chance to return to work by Monday.

President Mitchell will be informed of the concessions made by the companies only through the medium of the notices posted by the operators at their collieries. It is not expected that he will receive any communication direct from the operators, as such action would be a recognition of the union.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 17.—The action of the Philadelphia and Reading and Lehigh Valley Companies in granting the demands of the striking miners is looked upon as the end of the great strike.

The strikers are overjoyed over their success. It is the first time in the history of the anthracite region that the miners have won in a contest with the operators. The business portion of the community is also in high glee over the prospect that the strike is to come to an end this week.

A heavy Autumn and Winter trade is now looked for. The miners are expected to make up for the lost time by steady work. When operations are resumed the mines will be operated to their fullest capacity in order to supply a depleted market.

ELEVEN STRIKERS ARRESTED.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 17.—Eleven Slavonian strikers who are alleged to have been the leaders of a mob which started a riot at Oneida, near here, last Wednesday, when one private guard was killed and several other persons were dangerously injured, were arrested by special policemen to-day and taken to Pottsville for a hearing.

The officials of Coxe Brothers & Co., whose mine was the object of attack on Wednesday, caused the arrest of the eleven men.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 17.—The eleven strikers arrested at Oneida this morning were brought here on a special train and had a hearing before Squire Conrad upon the charge of rioting and the murder of Ralph Mills at Oneida. They were committed to prison to await a trial. George Kellner, one of the wounded deputies, recognized Thomas Harcus, one of those arrested, as the person who inflicted his wound.

FILIPINO GENERAL CAPTURED.

Rebel Headquarters in Island of Mindanao Surprised by American Forces.

MANILA, Oct. 17.—Under cover of a stormy night, Capt. Elliott of the Fortieth Infantry surprised the rebel headquarters near Oroquieta, Island of Mindanao, and captured without fighting Gen. Alvarez, with his staff and twenty-five soldiers.

The capture is important and will tend to pacify the district. Alvarez had for a long time been provoking hostilities in Mindanao. It was he who effected the disastrous attack on Oroquieta some time ago, and he was preparing another when he was captured.

Detachments of the Twenty-sixth and Eighteenth Regiments engaged the rebels near Tubungan, in Southern Panay, routing them, killing twenty and wounding many.

FILIPINO WANTS TO VOTE.

Reyes Will Present Himself for Registration in Omaha To-day—Supervisors in a Quandary.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17.—The supervisors of registration in the Eighth Ward of Omaha will be confronted by a curious difficulty to-morrow, and they are puzzled to know how to act.

Ramon Reyes, a full-blooded Filipino, will present himself for registration, and will insist that he is a citizen of the United States and is entitled to all the privileges of Americans who were born under the Stars and Stripes. He has been in the United States for about eighteen months, and has been in Omaha for more than a year. All his time here has been spent in one voting precinct.

At one time Reyes applied to the Clerk of the District Court for naturalization papers, but the Clerk informed him that he did not think it possible to issue such papers, because the Filipinos are subjects of the United States. The man has no Government to which he can forswear allegiance.

Reyes is an educated man, twenty-one years of age. He was born at Borenga, in the Island of Samar, about 300 miles south of Manila. He comes of a wealthy Filipino family, and is in the United States for the purpose of studying English and American customs. He came to San Francisco on the transport Indiana, and started on a tour of the United States.

Finding that he could learn the language better by remaining in one place, Reyes stopped in Omaha and accepted a position in a Leavenworth Street drug store. He attends night school, and has acquired a good deal of English. A few questions asked Reyes concerning his political faith show that he is in sympathy with President McKinley's policy in the Philippines.

JOHN SHERMAN VERY ILL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Ex-Senator John Sherman is dangerously ill at his residence on K Street in this city. The attack has taken the form of a general collapse, in part due to the general debility incident to old age and to the effects of the serious illness which he suffered while on a trip to the West Indies two years ago. He never has fully recovered from that illness. Mrs. Sherman's death during the Summer at the old homestead at Mansfield, Ohio, where the family was staying during the Summer, also had its effect on the venerable statesman, who mourned her loss deeply.

Mr. Sherman returned to Washington several weeks ago from Mansfield, and since that time has been living in the family residence here. He was then in feeble health, but was able to take daily drives about the city. For the past week, however, he has been gradually growing weaker; yesterday and to-day his condition grew worse, and relatives in various parts of the country were notified of the change. Some of them are expected to come to the city.

There is said to be no immediate danger of death, and it is possible the ex-Senator may yet rally if no further unfavorable symptoms occur. He is in his seventy-eighth year and has been a hard worker all his life.

THE ROCKEFELLER REQUISITION.

WACO, Texas, Oct. 7.—The attention of County Attorney Cullen F. Thomas was called to-day, on his return from St. Louis, to the newspaper reports as to the Rockefeller requisition. He said:

"The statements have all come from the other side. The whole thing leaked out in some mysterious way. Early in September Assistant Sheriff John W. Baker of McLennan County and myself went to New York with a requisition from Gov. Sayers for the Standard Oil Trustees. On reaching Albany we found Gov. Roosevelt absent from the State. We called on Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and served him with the papers. He requested until the following day for investigation.

"The Lieutenant Governor then declined to honor the requisition on the ground that the defendants were not in the State of Texas at the time of the commission of the alleged offense. In reply I cited prominent decisions of the highest court in the State of New York, holding that a fugitive from justice meant a fugitive from justice of a State rather than a fugitive from its territory.

"I went to St. Louis to lay the matter before Gov. Roosevelt. He promised to take action in the matter later, but has not done so yet. These cases have been once to the highest State courts and twice to the Supreme Court of the United States. The law was once held unconstitutional by a Federal Judge. It was only within the last few months that a decision was had upholding the law. We propose to spare no efforts to bring these defendants to trial."

Every form of nervous depression, every disorder of the stomach, quickly yields to the influence of Saratoga Arondack Water.—Adv.

MR. BRYAN'S UP STATE TOUR

Addresses 20,000 Hearers in Thirteen Cities and Towns.

Meets with Uniform Kindness Throughout the Trip—Talks About Rich and Poor and the Trusts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—W. J. Bryan has penetrated the Empire State to its capital, so far, on his round through this part of what he once called "the enemy's country." He has met only with courtesy and the most considerate treatment, he has made fifteen speeches in thirteen different cities and towns, to perhaps 20,000 people, he has been applauded by many Democrats and heard in silence by many listeners, and to-morrow will resume his journey that is to last until Saturday and is to cover the principal towns in Central, Western, and Southern Tier counties.

"It has been a good day," said Mr. Bryan on his arrival in Albany to-night. "I have met with uniform kindness, and I appreciate it."

Mr. Bryan has indulged in no new arguments to-day. His early speeches along the river were short and of a character to impress his hearers that the campaign involves a conflict between the rich and poor, "the well born and not so well born classes." Later on he dwelt upon the evils of trust oppression.

At Troy, where Senator Murphy had arranged the best organized reception of the day, he extended his criticisms of monopolies and trusts to include a large number of his most familiar arguments and illustrations. Throughout the day, and at the close of the day, he maintained his usual cheerfulness of manner, but was evidently somewhat jaded at the end of the fourteen hours of travel and oratory.

DETAILS OF FIRST DAY'S RUN.

**Speechmaking to Much Diversified Crowds Begins at Yonkers and

boy. At this station the crowd was not as large as that at Yonkers, but it was fully as noisy. Mr. Bryan was on the rear platform when the train stopped, and he was ready to speak before the cheering with which he was greeted was over. The sun shone full in his face as he talked, telling his hearers that no President could convert the Republic into an empire without the consent of the voters.

"You have a chance," he continued, "to sit in judgment upon the action of the Administration. The Republicans say that we are trying to array one class of society against another. I say we are not. We are trying to reach all classes of society and to do justice among all, and instead of trying to array the rich against the poor we want the rich and the poor to become better acquainted. I have never heard of two heavens, one for the rich and one for the poor. I think I can do some good if I can get the rich and the poor acquainted here on earth, so that they will know each other better when they meet across the river."

"Lem" Wager, standing behind him, suddenly announced, "Time's up." Mr. Bryan stopped short and the train started, Mr. Bryan smiling upon the cheering crowd as he moved away.

FULL DINNER PAILS AT SING SING.

Mr. Bryan remembered that there is a State prison at Sing Sing, and he referred to the fact at once, when the cheers of a thousand men and women had subsided. The inmates of the prison, he told the crowd, always have a full dinner pail, but were deprived of their liberty to enjoy it. He dwelt upon class distinctions, appealing to the Republicans to help abolish them by restraining monopolies, and asking if his hearers believed in the Hamiltonian idea that there is a class of better born that ought to rule and another class born to be ruled? There was not much applause of this sentiment, but several voices responded, "No, no." Again at Cold Spring, where a thousand persons and a band gave Mr Bryan a vociferous welcome, he spoke to an audience in which there were many women and girls about "the rich and the poor" until the voice of Wager admonished him to stop.

Peekskill, the home of Senator Depew, turned out quite 1,500 people to greet him and to hear him at once refer to Mr. Depew as a specially famed man. Mr. Bryan's smile was bright and his voice kindly in tone as he suggested that Mr. Depew's salary as Senator gave him "a full dinner pail," while he hoped that his salary as a railroad man would help to provide him with supper. There was little applause for this pleasantry, and only a few appreciative consents to his inquiry whether the fathers of families do not hope to bring up their children in better conditions than those enjoyed by their parents.

WARM GREETING AT NEWBURG.

Chairman B. B. Odell's city of Newburg gave Mr. Bryan a cordial and hospitable reception. It began at Fishkill, with the cheers of a small crowd at the ferry. Mr. Bryan and other members of the party were put into carriages, and a cheering crowd followed, surrounding his carriage on the boat to shake hands with him and Senator Murphy. On the Newburg side of the river a cannon salute and the screaming of a steam whistle announced Bryan's coming. The police made a way for the carriages through the crowd, that seemed determined to swoop down upon the candidate. Up the steep streets the procession passed. Mr. Bryan and Senator Murphy were known and eagerly pointed out.

Mr. Bryan and his party were escorted to the front of the old yellow Court House, and from its porch he spoke to a crowd that pretty well filled up the square. It was a good-natured crowd, not sparing of its applause. There were no impertinent or rude interruptions. Not all the listeners applauded, but all listened attentively and with interest. Mayor Jones of Toledo did not appear to be known, or his speech, with its homely appeal for votes strictly for conscience, did not electrify them after Bryan.

The candidate spoke for about thirty minutes. He charged the Republican Party with dishonesty in its dealing with the people, and in support of this statement cited the attitude of that party toward the trusts, which was, he said, entirely inconsistent with what the President had promised. "I want you to know," he added, "that the National Biscuit Company has 116 factories, and when I was at Hankato, Minn., the other day I found a cracker factory that had been bought by the National Biscuit Company and closed down within a short time. You will find that every one of the concerns mentioned is one of the great trusts. The American Steel and Wire Company controls 80 per cent. of the output of wire nails and steel wire, and you remember that within a year that company closed down twelve factories, threw 6,000 men out of employment, and then reduced the price of wire nails and barbed wire, thereby upon the men who had bought up stocks of wire and nails a heavy loss, and it was stated that the man who was responsible for it did it in order to make more money on the stock market. "More money," he said, "than a man could make in any ordinary business in a lifetime. Why is it that your papers will defend these trusts?"

REPUBLICAN DEFENSE OF TRUSTS.

Mr. Bryan charged that the Republican Party was circulating a book prepared by a man named Weeks, which defended the trusts, and said: "The National Publishing Company of New York printed the books. It first asked the trusts to buy the book and circulate it. It found that the trusts did not want to undertake the circulation of the book themselves, and this publishing company wrote a letter to the trusts, a copy of which is in the hands of ex-Gov. Stone, saying: 'To overcome that difficulty, we have arranged with the Republican National Committee to have it distribute books in such manner and in such places as to insure the best result.'

"Gov. Stone has a receipt signed by the National Committee of the Republican Party by J. H. Manley for 500 copies of a book in defense of trusts, paid for by the trusts to be circulated by the Republican Committee among people to convince them that trusts are good, while the leaders say the Republican Party is opposed to trusts. I want to ask you whether you have faith in a party that thus promises the people relief from the trusts, while its committee circulates a book to defend the trusts?"

Mr. Bryan shook hands with hundreds of men, perhaps with two women for every man, at the close of the talk, and had to crush his way back to his covered carriage. In recrossing the ferry he had to shake hands with all the members of a club on board the boat, and to submit to be peered at by others too shy to insist upon a shake.

At Poughkeepsie, Mr. Bryan was taken from the train and was escorted by the police to the road at the west of the station, where he addressed a thousand people, possibly, from a cart in the middle of the road. His speech was again chiefly about trusts, with repetition of some of his regrets that there are rich and poor, and that monopolies and the policy of the Republican Party foster unequal conditions.

"Why," he asked, "is it such a bad thing to speak of the common people? Lincoln said he knew that the Lord loved the common people because he had made so many of them." Continuing, he said that it was upon the common people that dependence must be placed to fight battles in time of war, and that every nation must rely upon them both in war and peace.

Mr. Bryan showed some fatigue at Poughkeepsie, but was greatly freshened up by a luncheon that was served in his private car on the way to the next station.

LARGE AND DIVERSIFIED CROWDS.

The Presidential candidate ran around two sides of a triangle from Hudson to Albany inclusive, and probably spoke to as diversified a lot of people as he will address or has addressed during the campaign. At Hudson he spoke to a gathering of business people of all classes, at Troy to the capacity of an Opera House, and with an overflow meeting of collar factory and laundry employes; at Mechanicsville to a motley array of railroad people; at Cohoes to the mass of the employes of the cotton and woolen mills, and at Albany to two immense meetings, one in the Opera House and one outside, composed of the best element of the city. During this traverse of the two sides of a triangle Mr. Bryan alluded to many things which he has not mentioned at many other places during the campaign stating them in a more epigrammatical way than he has heretofore, because of the limited time at his disposal at the various stopping places.

Hudson received the candidate and his party with a turnout of 700 or 800 people and a cannon salute. Again he made his anti-trust speech. It did not provoke much applause, but a remark elicited an apparently heartfelt response. He had just said: "Hanna says there are no trusts," when an old grizzled Irishman right under the platform blurted out, "Tell with Hanna!" provoking the only laugh heard at Hudson. Mr. Bryan repeated again his sentiment about the sacrifice of 2,000 young men for Philippine trade, and his unwillingness to put one American boy on the auction block for the sake of commerce.

Continuing Mr. Bryan said: "I believe that Mexico is far better off because we took our flag down from the capital when the Mexican war was over and brought it back to the Rio Grrande. I think Mexico is better to-day and we are better than if we had held a carpet-bag government in place there by means of bayonets, and I think that self-government in Mexico, half Spanish and half Indian, has developed the people more and has brought them further than would have been the case had we held them under our dominion; and if you doubt it, look at Mexico and compare Mexico with India.

"Under thirty years of self-government Mexico has made more progress than India has made in 150 years, oppressed by an Anglo-Saxon soldiery. They only have 100,000 English in India out of 300,000,000, and it takes an army of 70,000 British soldiers to take care of the British population, and it takes a native army of 140,000 to help the British Army of 70,000 in its work of protection."

THE RECEPTION AT TROY.

Troy gave Mr. Bryan a reception that ought to have satisfied Senator Murphy. On his arrival at the station a crowd that well-nigh blockaded the street cheered him as he entered a carriage with Senator Murphy and Mayor Jones. Other carriages, carrying other members of the party under the direction of "Lem" Wager, who was at home, fell behind the leading one, and between lines of people, curious but not noisy, moved to Rand's Opera House. Then there was a cheer, both hearty and prolonged. There were more policemen, too, and they did their duty in clearing a way for the occupants of the carriages to reach the theatre.

An audience of about 2,000 was awaiting Mr. Bryan's arrival. The private boxes were packed with ladies. There were abundant stage decorations and a band, and enthusiasm that was tempered by interest in the speeches. Judge C. N. Bulger introduceu Mr. Bryan, who spoke almost exclusively on trusts, but without introducing any new arguments or illustrations.

Too much time was spent in Troy or too much of the time consumed there was used in subjecting Mr. Bryan to the very laborious work of shaking hands with a mob from a car platform. Some rough men grabbed him with rude violence, others hung on to shake again and again, and women trampled each other to reach the front rank and touch Mr. Bryan's hand. He only ceased to grip hand after hand when the train pulled out of the station at 4 o'clock.

Watervliet gave Mr. Bryan a shout as he passed slowly through the town. Mechanicsville turned out to cheer and listen to him, and Cohoes was burning red fire in abundance when the candidate went out to talk to a crowd that could be heard, but was partly lost to sight in the gloom. Here he said: "I recall a trip here only three years ago, and I remember your cordial greeting at that time, and I was much impressed by the falls that have been of so much value to your industries. I have been sorry to hear that water has been scarce in the Mohawk, and I suppose that if the Republican Party can claim credit for the abundance of rain in the West, it is responsible for the lack of water here. Certainly it is a poor rule that does not work both ways, and if a farmer ought to vote the Republican ticket because he got rain, you ought to vote the Democratic ticket because you did not get any here.

THE SPEECHES AT ALBANY.

The arrival at Albany, about 6:20 P. M., was uneventful. The carriage that took Mr. Bryan from the station was cheered by a few persons along the street and by a little band of boys who chased after it devotedly. The party reached the Empire Theatre, one of the smaller assembly halls in this city, after 9:30, having been previously escorted about the city in a parade of marching clubs. Mr. Bryan's audience waited for him impatiently, becoming very boisterous as time sped on and Mr. Bryan did not arrive.

In the private boxes of the packed house were Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, Amasa J. Parker, Judge D. Cady Herrick, John Boyd Thacher, Judge G. Clinton Gray, Democrats, and Judge Emory Chase, Republican. When Mr. Bryan arrived he was received with prolonged cheers, repeated when he rose to speak, after his introduction by Representative M. H. Glynn. Again he spoke largely against Republican dealings with the trusts, but approached the financial question closely enough to denounce the Republicans for helping bankers and for proposing to retire greenbacks. He did not directly express an opinion about greenbacks, but asked if any one present had asked to have them retired.

The private boxes did not greatly contribute to the applause, but Mr. Bryan swayed the audience with his oft-repeated epigrammatic criticisms of the "colonial" policy of the Administration. He spoke hastily to-night, and with rather less than his usual suavity. After the indoor meeting he spoke to an audience on State Street, Mayor Jones having preceded him.

In the course of his address at the theatre Mr. Bryan said:

"I remember in 1896 your Republican State Convention adopted a platform something like this: 'We demand that this Government shall be conducted by business men on business principles and in the interest of the business interests of the country,' or words to that effect.

"But the trouble is that the men who talk that way so limit the definition of a business man that very few are included. Is the farmer a business man? Well, I think not. He does work. That is all he does. He is no business man. He commences in the morning and works all day; commences in the Spring and works all Summer, and if at the end of the Summer he is able to show enough as the result of his labor to realize a small percentage on the investment he thinks he is doing well. But he is no business man. Who is? The man who goes to the Board of Trade at 10 o'clock in the morning and makes more before noon betting on the price of what the farmer raises than the farmer can make raising it.

"Is the laboring man a business man? No. He simply converts raw material into finished product. But he is not a business man. Who is? The man who trades in what this producer produces. I believe that every man who by his muscle or his brain adds to the greatness, the wealth, or the glory of this Nation is a business man, and I believe election day is the most important business day of all the year.

BUSINESS MEN AND FARMERS.

"The Republican Party goes on the theory that society is built from the top. They say, take care of the well-to-do and they will take care of those who are not well-to-do, and when you tell them of the story of Lazarus and Dives they say, 'What a lucky man Lazarus was to have Dives near so he could get the crumbs that fell from Dives's table.'

A man in your State in 1896 said that the prosperity of the laboring man and the farmer depended upon the prosperity of the banker and the business man. He got it just reversed. The prosperity of the business man depends upon the prosperity of the farmer and the laboring man, for until the wealth is produced there is no wealth to exchange. And yet the Republicans, if they built a house as they build society, would build the roof first and then hang the house to the roof. They go on the theory that a man who has a place to work ought to be under some obligation to his employer.

"No man employs another unless the man employed can make enough to pay his own wages and a profit besides to the man who employs him. And yet, when election day comes the employer sometimes thinks that the man who works for him sells his citizenship when he sells his labor, and often the employer tries to coerce the laboring man.

"If it is right for an employer to vote his employe, then I insist the law should be changed so as to give every employer as many votes as he has employes. As it is now they sometimes get away, and if the vote belongs to the citizen and not to the employer, then every citizen who prizes his ballot and appreciates the responsibility of citizenship should speak out against the intimidation that is often practiced against those who are in the employ of others."

Mr. Bryan then took up the questions of trusts and militarism along the usual lines. He called attention to Gov. Roosevelt's argument that the people were not afraid of a large standing army, and said if any one asked who was afraid of a large standing army to tell him.

Speaking of the claim of the Republicans that the presence of the army in the Philippines was due to destiny, Mr. Bryan said:

"Destiny is the subterfuge of the invertebrate; it is the coward's excuse for falling in with that which he has not the strength to resist."

Mr. Bryan referred to Mr. Hanna's speech yesterday in which he said the people ought not to swap horses in crossing a stream, and said:

"Mr. Hanna is mistaken. The Republican Party is not crossing a stream, but an ocean; it is going back to European ideas, and you had better swap horses and come back, instead of crossing the ocean."

THE BRYAN CAMPAIGN.

Final Struggle to be Waged in New York—Decision of the Leaders.

A change was made yesterday in Mr. Bryan's campaign for the Presidency. It was decided that New York State is to be the storm centre from now until election. Mr. Bryan will return to this State and spend three or four days campaigning during the latter part of October. It was said that this decision was made at the conference held in the Hoffman House, in which all the National and State leaders took part.

This conference was held in Mr. Bryan's room informally on Tuesday afternoon. It appears that the politicians gathered there ostensibly to shake hands with Mr. Bryan on his arrival. There were present, besides Mr. Bryan, Richard Croker, ex-Senator Murphy, John B. Stanchfield, Adlai E. Stevenson, James Shevlin, Senator William F. Mackey, Norman E. Mack, Congressman Richardson, Senator P. H. McCarren, and ex-Gov. Stone.

It was said that after the informal talk the leaders present decided that the supreme effort to elect Mr. Bryan must be made in New York State. It was finally agreed that Mr. Bryan should spend three or four more days here before election, and all present agreed to this plan. The announcement of the change in the Democratic campaign was made by Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, who is Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee.

Mr. Bryan, on his second visit to New York, will again speak in Madison Square Garden, as has been stated. He will also address 4,000 Germans in Cooper Union and 3,500 Italians in the Broadway Athletic Club Building. On the platform of Madison Square Garden, besides Mr. Bryan, will be David B. Hill, W. Bourke Cockran, and Senator Wellington of Maryland. The Chairman of the meeting will be Anson Phelps Stokes.

There will be two outdoor meetings in Madison Square, and elaborate plans have been made for fireworks, illuminations, and music.

Coroner Zucca will preside at the Italian meeting, to be held in the old Broadway Athletic Club Building. Only Italians will receive tickets of admission to this meeting.

The plans for the demonstration in honor of Mr. Bryan by the German Democrats of New York have been perfected. Prof. Zeisler of the Chicago University, Dr. W. L. Habbekorn, and Webster Davis will make speeches.

There will be an overflow meeting outside Cooper Union. The present arrangements do not contemplate Mr. Bryan making speeches at the outdoor gathering.

The National Association of Democratic Clubs has arranged to have the towers of Madison Square Garden illuminated between now and Oct. 27, with the exception of Oct. 26, when Gov. Roosevelt and the Republican hosts will meet there. The names of the speakers at the Bryan mass meetings and the mottoes of the Democratic Party will be marked out by electric lights.

The Democratic State Committee announced last evening Mr. Bryan's itinerary on his second trip through New York State.

On Oct. 29 he will speak at Bainbridge, Sydney, Unadilla, Oneonta, Cobbleskill, Esperance, Coxsackie, Catskill, Saugerties, Highland, Marlborough, Cornwall, West Point, Haverstraw, and West Nyack.

Mr. Bryan on Oct. 30 will speak at Hornellsville, Almond, Alford, Andover, Wellsville, Belmont, Cuba, Hinsdale, Olean, and Salamanca.

The Democratic State Committee will try also to induce Mr. Bryan to spend two days more in the State to visit Jamestown, Dunkirk, and towns in the northern tier of counties.

BRYAN LEADERS PLEASED.

Mr. Croker's View of the Tuesday Meetings—Why Mr. Bryan Was Silent on Silver.

The Democratic politicians, though tired and worn yesterday, were ready to talk about the Bryan mass meetings of Tuesday evening. The Tammany leaders all announced that it was really the beginning of the National campaign, and that every evening from now until election every effort would be made to prevent the campaign from lagging.

Richard Croker said:

"I attended all the four meetings with Mr. Bryan and estimate that fully 100,000 persons heard him speak. I regard the great success of the meetings as a clear answer to the argument of the Republicans that the large increase in registration signifies a Republican victory. Mr. Bryan told me he never saw anything like the meetings last night. In 1892 we would not have attempted to get up a demonstration and fill the four largest meeting places in the city. We could not have done it, and yet Cleveland carried the State by 76,000. The demonstration was a spontaneous one."

Vice Chairman Stone of the Democratic National Committee said:

"These meetings are supposed to indicate the spirit of the community, and from what occurred last evening it would appear that the Republicans have a poor chance of carrying New York State.

"When asked about Mr. Bryan's failure to talk about the silver issue, ex-Gov. Stone said:

"The opposition papers would have made capital out of it if he had discussed the silver question, and they are glad to make capital out of his refusal to do so. It is simply a case of that he was 'to be damned if he did and damned if he didn't.'"

Chairman James K. McGuire of the State Committee said:

"Mr. Bryan said before leaving that the meetings were the most wonderful he ever beheld. His refusal to discuss the silver question was because silver has been eliminated from the campaign as an issue. He believes that the country is in a greater peril from the monopolies than from the money question.

"Mr. Bryan's trip through the State will be a series of popular demonstrations. I will say now for the first time that the Democrats have a good chance to carry New York State. So certain are we that New York is to be the battle ground for the balance of the campaign that we have believed it to be the best policy to have Mr. Bryan give us three or more days in this State the latter part of this month. Those days will probably be the 27th, 29th, and 30th, and possibly the 31st, of October."

DISSATISFIED WITH BRYAN.

Members of East Side Trades Unions Criticise His Speeches.

A number of members of east side trades' unions who were admirers of Mr. Bryan in 1896 have changed their minds about him since Tuesday night, after hearing him again speak as a candidate. Secretary M. Guyer of the Brotherhood of Cloakmakers and other officers of unions say that the general sentiment among east siders who were friendly to Mr. Bryan in 1896 has changed.

"The people who thought him a great man during his last campaign," said Secretary Guyer yesterday, "now think him a demagogue. I never knew such a change of opinion brought about so suddenly. Most of the east siders with whom I have talked, after they heard Mr. Bryan last night, say that they would not have him for a President on any terms. They say that there was not the merest outline of a definite policy in all that he said, and he showed no reason why he should be elected President instead of McKinley. All his arguments, they declare, were sophistries, when he used any arguments at all.

"I will not vote for either Bryan or McKinley myself, being a Social Democrat, but, in my opinion and in the opinion of many of the people I come in contact with, Bryan has no chance, and McKinley will be elected by a larger majority than in 1896. Bryan is not as strong a man as he was then. Numbers of people who went out of curiosity to hear him speak were disappointed in him last night. He is not as great a man as they thought he was."

BRYAN TO VISIT BROOKLYN.

To Speak at Several Meetings—Olney May Appear with Him.

It was announced at Democratic campaign headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday that Mr. Bryan had promised to speak in that borough on Oct. 29. Mr. Bryan's promise was obtained by James Shevlin.

A series of meetings will be arranged for the Democratic candidate for President in Brooklyn. The principal meeting will be held at the Academy of Music, at which it is hoped to have ex-Secretary of State Olney also appear as a speaker.

MR. STANCHFIELD'S PLEDGE.

Says He Will Stand Between the Bosses and the People if Elected.

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 17.—John B. Stanchfield, who spoke here to-night, was emphatic in his statement that he was desirous of securing the support of the independent voters. He promised to prove worthy of their confidence in the event of success and said that if he should be elected Governor he would stand between the people and the bosses and that the government of the State would be administered from the Executive Chamber in Albany, and not from any place or locality in the City of New York.

After discussing State issues Mr. Stanchfield closed with a prophecy to the effect that it was the turn of the Democracy to carry New York, as it had alternated every Presidential election since 1884.

SILVER REPUBLICANS' NOTIFICATION LETTER

It Is Understood that Mr. Bryan Will Answer It This Week.

LINCOLN LIBERALLY QUOTED

Republicanism of His Day and the Present Compared—A Plea for the Common People.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 17.—The letter notifying William J. Bryan of his nomination for President has been in Mr. Bryan's possession for some time. It is understood that Mr. Bryan will publish his answer this week.

The letter of notification is as follows:

To Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.:

Dear Sir: The Silver Republican organization at its National Convention, held at Kansas City, July Fourth, last, appointed a committee whose duty it was to notify its Presidential nominee of such nomination. In performing that duty permit us to say that that convention was made up of voters two hundred and fifty of whom voted for Abraham Lincoln; two hundred and fifty bore arms as Union soldiers in our great civil conflict; many were soldiers in the late Spanish-American war, and gave their best efforts for the liberation of suffering Cuba. Four hundred were sons of veterans. We mention this as showing the fact that liberty's fires burned in their lives as warmly as in the lives of their patriotic forefathers.

Being assembled under the name of Silver Republicans, and being also as well known as Lincoln Republicans, it seems well we should call to mind a few of the reasons why we stand independent of the present organization, known as the present Republican Party. We take great pride in the early history of the Republican Party and its principles and doings when under the control of its great leaders, Seward, Chase, Morton, Curtin, Sumner, Andrew, and the father of the greenbacks, Thaddeus Stevens, and the many others; and most of all that great character, Abraham Lincoln, whose logic confounded his opponents, and won him friends, and whose life and deeds for human liberty are now written pages of our Nation's history for its sons and daughters to read, ponder, adore, and follow.

We read that our "Charter of Liberty," the Declaration of Independence, was generously referred to and quoted in the platforms of the Republican Party in its conventions for 1856 and 1860, and approved in subsequent conventions, and that again and again Lincoln in his speeches and letters referred to quoted from and always defended its adoption and its principles as vital and must needs be kept in good faith for the preservation and maintenance of our National life and liberty. At Springfield, Ill., in 1857 he said: "The assertion 'that all men are created equal' was of no practical use in affecting our separation from Great Britain; and it was placed in the Declaration, not for that, but for future use. Its authors meant it to be—as, thank God, it is now proving itself—a stumbling block to all those who in after times might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism. They knew the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants, and they meant, when such should appear in this fair land and commence their vocation, they should find left for them, at least, one hard nut to crack."

And again at Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, in 1861, he said: "I have often inquired of myself what great principle or ideal it was that kept the confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation of the Colonies from the motherland, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but I hope to the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight should be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence."

Learning as we do that the great leader of Democracy, Jefferson, wrote the Declaration of Independence, and the great leader of Republicanism, Lincoln, supported, defended, and applied it, both seeking in their efforts to establish and maintain a Government of equal rights for the people, we readily see why Jefferson Democrats and Lincoln Republicans may unite and should unite and do unite now in their support of one ticket for the welfare of our country.

REPUBLICAN INCONSISTENCY.

Upon examination of the several platforms of the party with which we were formerly proud to affiliate, what inconsistency the pen of history must reveal as it unfolds the false meaning of the platform of 1896, in which the Republican Party is in words pledged to maintain bimetallism, but in which it seeks to hide its real meaning behind an international subterfuge. We quote as follows: "We are opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement of the leading nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote."

How different reads the Republican platform of 1892—"The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallism, and the Republican Party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money"—while in 1900 its Philadelphia platform shows the managers have become bold enough to throw off the mask of 1896 and declare for the gold standard alone.

The Constitution says: "No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Here the so-called Republican Party of to-day discards the Constitution in the interests of its pet banking trusts and stock gamblers, taxing the masses of the people to sustain them. How different Lincoln's parting words, when, on April 14, 1865, the day of his assassination, he said: "During the war while we were adding a couple of million dollars every day to our debt, I did not care about encouraging the increase in the volume of our precious metals. We had the country to save first. But now the rebellion is overthrown, and we know pretty nearly the amount of our National debt, the more gold and silver we mine, we make the payment of that debt so much easier. Now, I am going to encourage that in every possible way."

To us it is no wonder that all of the political parties split in 1896 on the rock of finance. It was the struggle of the oligarchy of money changers in opposition to the rights of the people.

At St. Louis the aristocracy controlled and kept the party name—without it the campaign of 1896 would have resulted differently. At Chicago the people controlled and kept the party name. We believe the rank and file of voters in all parties are faithful to the true Americanism embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and when freed from party surroundings will support and vote for the man representing the rights of the masses. Not only was the St. Louis Convention as representing the Republican Party false to the party's history, but since that time, having been controlled by the Herods, who seek gain and rule for the few, it has been led still further away from its early moorings.

The growth of trusts under its sway; the reducing of the people's money rights to a banking privilege to be paid for by the people's labor, while the product is harvested by the few; the concentration of the Nation's wealth in the hands of the few to the detriment of the welfare and happiness of the many; the subjugation of the people striving to maintain man's God-given right—the right of self-government—all these are subversions of Republican democracy, and not merely that, but actually take part and assist in establishing an imperialistic power that will, if fostered and developed, cause to exist in the near future, upon the ruins of our once fair Republic, an empire, the product of its greed and ambition.

LINCOLN FORESAW IMPERIALISM.

In 1848, in a letter to Herndon, Lincoln said: "Allow the President to invade a neighboring nation whenever he shall deem it necessary to repel an invasion, and allow him to do so whenever he may choose to say he deems it necessary for such an invasion, and you allow him to make war at pleasure. Study to see if you can fix a limit to his power in this respect, after having given him as much as you propose. If to-day he should choose to say he thinks it necessary to invade Canada to prevent the British from invading us, how could you stop him? You might say to him: "I see no probability of the British invading us," but he will say to you: "Be silent! I see it if you don't."

When we think of the recent agreement with the polygamous slave-holding Mohammedan Sultan of the Island of Sulu, who is paid to be known as the subject of the present Administration, we are led to exclaim:

"Indeed, from the patriotism of the Republican Party of 1856 and 1860, to the greed of the Republican Party of 1898 and 1900, is a toboggan equaled only by the descent from the grandeur of Lincoln's lofty motive to the lust and greed of the present Administration!"

In a letter to the Senate in 1861 Lincoln said:

"Any trick by which the Nation is to acquire territory, and to allow some local authority to spread slavery over it, is as obnoxious as any other. I take it to affect some such result as this, and to put us again on the highroad of a slave empire, is the object of all the proposed compromises. I am against it."

When we think one-fourth of one million people own three-fourths of the Nation's wealth, when sixty-four and three-fourths millions own only one-fourth—when 52 per cent. of the people own not even a home—we become alarmed. This showing alone is enough to alarm the great mass of American voters. All who seek to have the Nation kept in the line of a republic must see it can only be done by not surrendering the control of the country entirely into the hands of one-fourth of one million, but that the executive and lawmakers must be representatives of the sixty-four and three-fourths millions.

The plea of trade must never cover and hide the plea of human rights, for when we disregard the rights of others we are but schooling them and ourselves to disregard our own rights.

Franklin said: "Trade, when desired, should be sought and gained by peaceful methods. It is too dear when purchased with the price of man's blood." Thus deprecating the recent advanced idea of "war for the sake of war."

We desire to stand by the principles of war only when waged for man's liberty, and we declare that we have millions for defense and millions more for development, but not a dollar for conquest. In a speech delivered at Chicago in 1858, Lincoln said: "Those arguments that are made that the inferior races are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying, that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow—what are these arguments? They are the arguments that Kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments in favor of kingcraft were of this class; they always bestrode the necks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. * * * Turn in whatever way you will—whether it comes from the mouth of a King as an excuse for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouths of men of one race as a reason for enslaving the men of another race—it is the same old serpent."

And, again: "To give the victory to the right, no bloody bullets, but peaceful ballots only are necessary. Thanks to our good old Constitution and organization under it, these alone are necessary. If only heads that every right-thinking man shall go to the polls, and without fear or prejudice vote as he thinks."

In a speech at his home city, Springfield, Ill., in 1838, Mr. Lincoln said: "Many free countries have lost their liberties and ours may lose hers, but if she shall, may it be my proudest plume, not that I was the last to desert her, but that I never deserted her." How different this from the want of patriotism shown by the late Republican Convention, that never even made a reference to the Declaration of Independence, but boasted of the triumphs in war, wherein a people are made subjects for the sake of the profits accruing to army and navy contractors, paid for by our own people with taxes kept up for the purpose, overturning the former dogma of the Republican Party when Lincoln declared it favored the man rather than the dollar.

THE PREDOMINANT ISSUE.

Now, with the attempted gold standard, the seeking to destroy the greenback—the people's money—the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, the want of reverence for equal rights as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, coupled with the attempt to destroy such rights, the recognition of human slavery, the subjugation of a struggling, liberty-seeking people—denying them the rights of citizenship and compelling the relation of subjects, thus crushing out and destroying the equality of a republic—the attempt to establish the rule of the few and the submission of the many, raises and forces upon us for our consideration the question of imperialism, and makes it the question for us now to decide. A subject must belong to an empire. A republic has only citizens. In an empire the few are the many subjects. In a republic "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" are ever applicable.

With this explanation, which, if too long and prolix, kindly pardon, we hereby notify you that at the gathering of Lincoln Republicans in the Silver Republican Convention, held on last Independence Day in Kansas City, where 1,330 truly conscientious delegates were assembled, as is shown by the prayer spoken by its chaplain—of patriotic delegates, as is shown by the fact that the Declaration of Independence was there read and the voice of Old Liberty Bell was there heard in a poem, "The Bell," there also read—of intelligent, conscientious, earnest, and patriotic delegates, as is shown by the resolutions adopted; which prayer, Declaration, poem, and resolutions we inclose herewith, and make a part of this letter, you were made their nominee.

That prayer, the declaration, the poem, and the resolutions constitute our platform. Upon that platform you, Sir, were unanimously nominated as our candidate for President of this Republic, and we were delegated to inform you of that nomination. May we ask, as we believe in the rights of free government, that you, when elected and become President, as we fully believe you will be, that you remember with solicitude the cause of the great common people, the sixty-four and three-fourths millions toilers, the people for whom Jefferson lived and labored, and for whom Lincoln lived and labored as well; the people whose arm never tires; the people whose labor produces the wealth of the Nation, and whose prosperity is the prosperity of all; whose devotion never ceases; whose patriotism never falters; who are ever ready to defend and protect; they who are the rock upon which our country may safely rest; they whose strength builds, whose loyalty guards, whose patriotism defends the trenches, filled with their blood if need be, over which their country's enemy can never pass.

Now, Sir, believing in your faithfulness, integrity, and wisdom to discharge the duties of such high office, we hereby tender you the nomination of the Kansas City Silver Republican Convention, and most respectfully request that you accept the same, and become our candidate for the Presidency of our beloved Republic, and may your proudest plume be that you never deserted your country's welfare. With great respect we are, yours very truly,

SAMUEL W. HOPKINS, Chairman.
SAMUEL L. HALE, Secretary.
Dated Mount Pleasant, Mich., Sept. 18, 1900.

COCKRAN ANSWERS QUESTIONS.

Believes Bryan Would Enforce Currency Law if Elected.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—For two hours and a quarter to-night W. Bourke Cockran of New York discussed "Imperialism" before an enthusiastic audience of 5,000 persons in the Light Guard Armory. When the cheers which greeted Mr. Cockran's appearance had subsided, he picked up copies of two of the Detroit papers and proceeded to answer questions asked him in their editorial columns.

The first one was whether he knew what Mr. Bryan will do with the finances of the country in case he is elected. Mr. Cockran said that he had no right to answer the question except in so far as Mr. Bryan's character speaks for itself. He declared that Mr. Bryan will enforce any law found on the statute books, and he has no doubt that the present statute governing the currency of the country will be obeyed, "but," said Mr. Cockran, "if there is any doubt as to the stability of the present statute, then the Republicans who enacted it have betrayed those who voted for them."

The other question asked the speaker was whether Mr. Bryan, if elected, would select as his advisers what the paper called the "conservative element of the party." In answer to this, Mr. Cockran said: "I do not know whom Mr. Bryan will consult, but I do know whom Mr. McKinley has consulted. I hope that Mr. Bryan will consult with the best in his party. I know that Mr. McKinley has consulted with the worst in his party."

Mr. Cockran challenged any one to tell what the policy of the Republican Party is on any of the great questions now before the people.

VERDICT FOR MRS. RHOADS.

Recovers $37,000 from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rhoads obtained a verdict late yesterday evening in the Supreme Court for $37,000 damages in the suit brought by her as administratrix of her husband, Capt. George B. Rhoads, against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. This is the largest verdict ever rendered against a surface railroad in this city in a suit growing out of personal injuries or death due to the alleged negligence of the company.

The jury was absent from the court for an hour. The suit was tried before Justice Russell. Mrs. Rhoads claimed $50,000 damages. Her husband was, while crossing Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, on July 10, 1899, run down by a car belonging to the defendant company. It was testified by the witnesses on behalf of Mrs. Rhoads that when Capt. Rhoads started to cross the tracks the car was 190 feet from him and was going at a speed of over fifteen miles an hour.

Rhoads was thrown a distance of 25 feet and his head came in contact with an elevated railway pillar. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he died a few hours afterward. The first two persons to assist the injured man were two policemen, named Muller and Thomas F. O'Brien. A gold watch and charm were subsequently found missing from Capt. Rhoads's person, and were traced to Policeman O'Brien, who was indicted for the robbery and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. He is still serving his sentence, and was brought to court as a witness by the railway company to testify in its behalf.

Mrs. Rhoads gave evidence as to her husband's income, and said that as President of the Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company he had a salary of $6,000 a year, and made besides some $4,000 from other business interests in which he was engaged. The defense of the company was that Capt. Rhoads started to cross the track when the car was only a few feet from him, and he was guilty of contributory negligence.

Col. E. C. James and P. Q. Eckerson represented Mrs. Rhoads and John M. Scribner the company.

ACTRESS SHOOTS AN AGENT.

Proprietor of Chicago Theatrical Exchange in a Critical Condition.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Joe Pazen, proprietor of the Pazen Theatrical Exchange, was shot in the abdomen to-day by Zorah Card, an actress. Pazen was taken to the County Hospital in a critical condition.

The shooting occurred in Pazen's office in the presence of two or three persons. Miss Card claims she shot Pazen in self-defense after a quarrel over a theatrical engagement. She surrendered to the police.

Fatal Fall from an Apple Tree.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Oct. 17.—O. Schaefer, who for many years kept a hotel on Paterson Avenue, near the Bergen County Short-Cut Railroad, fell from an apple tree this afternoon at his house in East Rutherford. His neck was broken by the fall, and he was almost instantly killed. He leaves a family.

Bute Left £100,000 to Catholics.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The will of the late Marquis of Bute has been admitted to probate. Along with other large charitable bequests, the sum of £100,000 is distributed among various Roman Catholic causes.

Established 1856. HALL Importer and Manufacturer.

First Special Sale of Furs

Extraordinary opportunity to secure great bargains in strictly high-grade, reliable Furs at prices that cannot fail to make each article an exceptionally profitable investment—particularly as the season has only started.

XXX Sealskin Coats, $150
XXXX Sealskin Coats, $200
XXX Persian Lamb Coats, $75
XXXX Persian Lamb Coats, $125
Electric Seal (Coney) Jackets, made of the fine t P. L. skins and finished like a sealskin coat, XXX Quality, $25
XXXX Quality, $35
Electric Seal (Coney) Jackets, large rolling collar and revers of handsome quality of chinchilla, $50
Electric Seal (Coney) Jackets, large rolling coll

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY

Bryan Issue of Militarism Answered by Republicans.

Temporary Increase Demanded by Philippine Crisis—Acquiescence of Democrats.

In order to provide a reply to Mr. Bryan's issue of militarism and a large standing army, the Republican National Committee requested Senator Scott, when he was in Washington some days ago, to have prepared a plain statement of facts showing by the official records what has been done by Congress in regard to the army and why it was done. He saw one of the foremost men in the land. The data were received at Republican National Headquarters yesterday, and this authorized statement was given out:

"Mr. Bryan asserts over and over again that the President and the Republican Congress increased the army to 100,000 men 'when no arm was raised against the Nation anywhere in the world,' and he evidently seeks to make the people believe that the increase in the army is a permanent one and that it has been brought about exclusively by the Republican Party.

"The act which increased the army at the beginning of the war with Spain provided that the army should be restored to its former size (24,000) at the termination of that war. As a consequence whatever additional force was necessary by reason of the threatening conditions in the Philippines after the termination of the war with Spain, had to be provided by a subsequent act.

"Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in front of Manila on May 1, 1898; Aguinaldo arrived at Manila on May 19; on May 24 he issued a proclamation announcing the establishment of a dictatorial government. On July 25 Gen. Merritt arrived and took command of the American forces. On July 26 Admiral Dewey telegraphed the President: 'Situation most critical at Manila. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with insurgents under Aguinaldo.' On Aug. 13 the American troops attacked Manila, but Aguinaldo's forces failed to co-operate, and during the months which followed, as shown by the report of the Philippine Commission, 'the feeling between the Americans and insurgents grew worse and worse day by day.' On Sept. 21, 1898, a decree passed the Filipino Congress imposing military service on every male over eighteen years of age, while in every carriage factory and blacksmith shop implements of war were being manufactured.

"All of these facts were known to the President, and he found it necessary, when he sent his message to Congress on Dec. 5, 1898, to ask a temporary increase in the army, which he did, saying: 'There can be no question that at this time, and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation.'

"As a result of this recommendation, a bill was passed in the House on Jan. 31, 1899, authorizing the enlargement of the army to 100,000 men. This was referred to the Senate committee, which included such members as Senators Cockrell of Missouri, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Pettus of Alabama, and Pasco of Florida, and, on Feb. 24, that committee unanimously reported a substitute bill authorizing the President to maintain the regular army at a strength of not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men and raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers, provided that such increased regular and volunteer force shall continue in service only during the necessity therefor and no later than July 1, 1901.'

"On this bill Senator Cockrell said: 'This measure has been examined very carefully, and I want to say that I indorse it. I indorse it because I believe it right and just and proper and necessary. When 1901 comes the army will revert to what is provided for in the pending bill.'

"On the official vote upon the bill, Feb. 27, 1899, which increased the army to 100,000 the yeas, as shown by the official record of Congress, included these names.

Allen of Nebraska, Pop.	Mantle of Mont., Silver.
Bacon of Georgia, Dem.	Money of Miss., Dem.
Cockrell of Mo., Dem.	Morgan of Ala., Dem.
Faulkner of Va., Dem.	Murphy of N. Y., Dem.
Gorman of Md., Dem	Pasco of Florida, Dem.
Harris of Kansas, Pop.	Pettus of Alabama, Dem.
Heitfeld of Idaho, Pop.	Rawlins of Utah, Dem.
Lindsay of Ky., Dem.	Smith of N. J., Dem.
McEnery of La., Dem.	Teller of Colorado, Sil.
McLaurin of S. C., Dem.	Wellington of Md.
Mallory of Fla., Dem.	

"When the bill went to the House the Democratic and Populist support was even stronger, the vote in that body standing 226 yeas to 23 nays, the opposition not being sufficiently strong to even command a yea and nay vote.

"When it came up for final action in that body, Representative Sulzer of New York, one of Mr. Bryan's most ardent supporters, speaking of the bill, said:

"'I am in favor of it and shall do all I can to pass it. I trust that every Democrat who sympathizes with the men in arms and Manila, with our soldiers and sailors in the Philippines, will uphold at this critical moment the hands of the President and give him the power vested in him by the terms of this bill. We should all be patriots to-day.'

"'The bill is only a temporary measure. It gives the President all the men he wants to meet the present emergency, and at the same time it does not increase the standing army a single man. After July 1, 1901, by virtue of this bill, the regular army will be just the same as it was before the war was declared with Spain.'

"The above is a plain statement regarding the temporary increase in the army upon which Mr. Bryan builds his entire bogie of 'militarism.'"

HANNA DEFINES THE TRUST.

His Tour in South Dakota Enlivened by Sharp Questioning from the Audience.

HURON, S. D., Oct. 17.—The special train bearing Senator Hanna and Senator Frye traveled up and down through the counties of central South Dakota to-day, in the districts where the vote as a rule is close and where farmers compose the greater part of the population. Fourteen stops were made during the day, Senator Hanna making speeches at Redfield, Northville, Groton, Andover, Bristol, Bradley, Elrod, Bryant, Lake Preston, Desmet, Iroquois, Huron, Aberdeen, and Webster. Senator Frye also spoke at some length at the more important places.

A good deal of spice was put into the speeches at times by sharp questioning on the part of the audiences, who desired to hear about trusts and imperialism. This was true especially at Aberdeen, where Senator Hanna was constantly interrupted during his speech by questions regarding various phases of the trust issue. Senator Hanna apparently enjoyed these interruptions and invariably answered them. At Webster he was visited in his car by a delegation of Sioux Indians from the Sisseton reservations. The most important meeting of the day was held to-night at Huron, where the train stopped for the night and where both Senators Hanna and Frye and Victor Dolliver made addresses of considerable length.

At Aberdeen, when Senator Hanna was introduced he proceeded to discuss the tariff.

"What about the trusts?" asked some one in the crowd.

"Well, my friend, if you will tell me what a trust is, I'll answer your question," said Mr. Hanna. No reply came.

"Well, if you don't know I'll tell you," continued Mr. Hanna. "A trust under the law and what is known as a trust in commerce is where the stock of a corporation is put into the hands of a trustee, carrying with it the voting power. Every single organization of that kind that ever had its existence in the United States has been wiped out through the action of the Sherman law, and that law was put upon the statute books of the United States by a Republican Congress."

Mr. Hanna then proceeded with his speech, but a moment later was again interrupted by another question regarding the Cleveland Ship Builders' Association. "Say, Senator, that man thinks the world is flat; don't pay any attention to him," yelled a farmer.

"All right," said Mr. Hanna, with a laugh, "but I would like to stay here all day and discuss this thing. But I want to tell you that the flattest of all flatness will be the Democratic Party next month."

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

The Odds in Wall Street—A Broker's Peculiar Wager.

The odds for election bets in Wall Street circles yesterday were 5 to 1. Arthur E. Wilson bet $500 to $100 on McKinley, S. Moran taking the Bryan end.

A Stock Exchange broker offered $1,000 for one cent on each vote of McKinley's plurality in New York State over 100,000. On this basis the plurality must be 200,000 for the offerer to come out even.

Charles De Witt of Bell & Co. appeared in Wall Street with $50,000 of Bryan money which he wanted to wager on the general result against $200,000 of McKinley funds. He offered the bet to F. H. Brooks. Mr. Brooks did not accept the offer, but expressed a willingness to bet $50,000 on McKinley at odds of 3 to 1. Mr. Brooks made a bet of $2,500 even with a Tammany official that McKinley will come down to the Bronx with 120,000 plurality.

VERMONT SENATORSHIP CONTEST

Second Ballot Results in No Choice—Dillingham Gains.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 17.—The second ballot for United States Senator in the Vermont Legislature to-day resulted in no choice. Ex-Gov. Dillingham gained three votes and ex-Congressman W. W. Grout lost two.

The vote was as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Dillingham, (Rep.)	17	92	109
Grout, (Rep.)	9	73	82
Prouty, (Rep.)	3	17	20
Ross, (Rep.)	1	12	13

Hazleton (Dem.) received 48 votes, one less than yesterday.

SLUMP IN BRYANISM OUT WEST.

Col. John Irish Says Bryan Will Be Beaten in Seven States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Col. John P. Irish, the California Gold Democratic leader, who visited the White House to-day, said:

"Bryan is going to be beaten in Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California. There has been a great slump in Bryanism in the West, and the immense change in sentiment can hardly be estimated here in the East.

"The Bryan movement out our way is ham-strung. His former supporters in the West are laughing in their sleeves at any show of enthusiasm for him in the East. California will go for McKinley by 20,000 majority. Indiana is good for 20,000, and people who ought to know say Kansas will give 30,000. There is no exaggeration in this, as the change in sentiment is something marvelous."

THE OUTLOOK IN KENTUCKY.

Senator Deboe Says Republicans Will Carry the State by Large Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—"I never saw the situation in Kentucky better for the Republican Party," said Senator Deboe of that State to-day.

"There is absolutely no question in my mind that we shall carry the State by a good majority. The Brown Democrats will vote for Yerkes almost to a man to rebuke the continuation of Goebelite methods in the State. Many of them will likewise vote for McKinley.

"Bryan came into the State and identified himself with Beckham. For that reason the Brown supporters will vote against him. In 1896 there were 4,000 or 5,000 Populists who voted for Bryan. Most of them will vote against him this time. The trial of the political cases has not benefited the Democrats, but on the other hand has lost them votes.

"I say with all confidence that McKinley and Yerkes will carry the State. I have been in every campaign in the State for many years, and I can truthfully say that the Republican prospects have never been better."

Commercial Travelers' Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 17.—J. T. Johnson, a hardware dealer in this city, sealed a ballot box Sept. 15 and requested each commercial traveler who visited his store to deposit a ballot containing the name of his choice for President. Upon opening the box to-day the result was found to be as follows: McKinley, 79; Bryan, 11; Woolley, 1; undecided, 1. The men who visited the store are from all parts of the United States.

CHICAGO'S BIG REGISTRATION.

Twenty-four Thousand More Voters than in 1896.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The unrevised returns of the general registration in Chicago and the township of Cicero, which is in Cook County, for 1900 show a total of 405,408, against 380,245 four years ago.

The uncorrected returns of 1896 showed a total of more than 383,000, but more than 3,000 names were stricken from the registry by the Commissioners. It is not thought likely, however, that the revised total for this year will fall below 404,000, as few complaints of colonization and fraud have been reported.

The county, outside of Chicago, normally returns a vote approximating 26,000.

Mr. Jamieson, Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, claims the county for McKinley by a majority of 41,000. Secretary Burke of the Democratic committee claims the city for Bryan by a plurality of at least 20,000.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Hartford is to have a big sound-money parade on Nov. 3. Gen. H. C. Dwight, who has charge of the affair, was in the city yesterday, and he predicted that the demonstration would excel anything of the kind ever attempted in Connecticut.

Ex-Gov. Black will speak at Newburg on Thursday next. The Depew train will cross the Roosevelt train at Utica on Wednesday, and at Watertown on Thursday, and these are to be made red-letter days at these places. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, will speak in the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, when Seth Low will preside. At Utica next Wednesday, J. H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency, will speak for McKinley and sound money. J. M. Beck, Democratic United States Attorney in Philadelphia, will give six days in this State to McKinley, beginning on Oct. 29. Speaker D. B. Henderson of the House of Representatives will be heard in this city on Nov. 2.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard of the Twentieth District and Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-first have each agreed to send 2,000 marching men to participate in the parade which will welcome Gov. Roosevelt to New York.

It is now predicted by Secretary E. A. Drake that 150,000 men will march in the sound-money parade on Nov. 3. Many out-of-town organizations want to participate, but will not be permitted to do so.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank and a lifelong Democrat, yesterday announced his intention to vote for Mr. McKinley.

The First Presidential Voters' Republican Club of the Ninth Assembly District has secured headquarters at 250 West Twenty-third Street, where its first meeting for the purpose of organization will be held to-night.

YOUTSEY WORSE, TRIAL GOES ON.

Witnesses for the Defense Heard and the Court Adjourns.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 17.—Youtsey's condition to-night is much worse. He had another paroxysm, and is unable to take nourishment, except hypodermically.

His trial proceeded on the charge of being a principal in the shooting of Gov. Goebel. James Howard, who is under sentence of death, was in court. After bringing forward several witnesses for the defendant the defense closed, having permission to put on one more witness to-morrow. The Commonwealth began its rebuttal by putting William Ayres on the stand. The court then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

GREAT MOUNTAIN IN LABRADOR.

Harvard Men Call It Mount Eliot After the University's President.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—A party of Harvard men, accompanied by Prof. Delabarre of Brown University, who have just returned from Labrador, report the discovery of a great mountain, previously unknown, more than a mile in height, which the discoverers named Mount Eliot, after President Eliot of Harvard. Another mountain was named Mount Faunce, after President Faunce of Brown.

ROOSEVELT ROUSES OHIO

Day of Triumph Ends With Big Demonstration at Cleveland.

ROCK THROWN AT GOVENOR

Hits Him on the Head but Does Not Injure Him—The Work of a Hoodlum.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—This has been a day of triumph for Gov. Roosevelt in Ohio. To-night the City of Cleveland gave him a reception rivaling any similar demonstration ever made here. There was an immense parade, consisting of half a score of brass bands, dozens of political organizations, including many which had come hither from other places to do honor to the candidate for Vice President. Superior Street, the chief thoroughfare through which the parade passed, was ablaze with electric lights suspended in loops, crosswise and lengthwise from tall pillars surmounted by flaming globes and decorated with evergreens. Along this brilliant course thousands of rockets and flambeaus flared. The walks were thronged with men, women, and children, who drew so near that the horses of the various mounted sections almost trampled them.

Only one incident marred the evening, notwithstanding reports circulated early in the day that an attempt would be made to break up the proposed meeting in Newburg. It was here that a boy, standing some distance away, threw a rock at the Governor as the latter was leaving the tent in company with National Committeeman Herrick of Ohio and others. The rock struck the Governor on the head. Quickly the Governor's companions closed around him and hustled him to a passing car, on which he was borne away.

"I was not hurt at all," said the Governor when he returned to his car and discussed the matter with several friends. "The rock was thrown by one of a number of hoodlums, and I saw him throw it. It struck my head, but my hat prevented it from wounding me. In the light of the splendid reception Cleveland has given me, the stone throwing is scarcely worth remembering for a moment. I never saw greater enthusiasm than that at the armory meeting. Indeed, I have cause to remember Cleveland with pleasure and pride."

From the Union Station, riding in a gorgeously decorated carriage drawn by four white horses, in company with Gov. Nash and Senator Foraker, Gov. Roosevelt was escorted, while bands played and cannon boomed salutes, along the route of the parade to a large tent on Marcelline Avenue, Newburg, in the iron-working district, where he addressed a large audience on the subject of prosperity. His speech was very brief, consisting of part of that delivered by him an hour later at Central Armory, in Bond Street. At the tent the Governor was followed by Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., who made an exhaustive address.

Senator Foraker opened the meeting at the armory, making a strong appeal in behalf of the Republican National ticket, and at the close of his address Gov. Roosevelt was introduced. The Governor said, in part:

"It seems to me that I come here not to try to teach you anything, but rather to get a good message from you, for I shall go back to New York and tell them that I want New York to try to do as well as Ohio is doing. Ohio is going to make the riffle. It is going to be a washout. Six years ago we had Coxey's army and the free-soup kitchens. Now, if you want free soup of the thin variety, you can have it by voting for free silver. They will go together just as sure as fate. [Applause.]

"Mr. Bryan won't tell you outright what he will do. He puts questions, and I answer every one of them, but he won't answer whether if elected he will pay the interest upon the Government debt and the pensions to the soldiers in silver or in gold, whether he will pay them in 100-cent dollars or 48-cent dollars. He won't answer why he wants the consent of the governed for a lot of Tagalog bandits on the other side of the earth and connives at the denial of the right of self-government to our fellow-Americans of duskier skin in the Carolinas.

"Now I want to ask your attention just a moment to the question of trusts, using the word trust in the broad signification as meaning all big corporations. Mr. Bryan says they are all bad. Then why does his chief manager, Senator Jones, who is carrying on his campaign for him go unrebuked by Mr. Bryan for being one of the chief stockholders in the cotton-bale trust? And again Mr. Bryan is at this moment in my own State, helping in the effort to enthrone Mr. Croker of the Ice Trust.

"Mr. Bryan's declared remedy for the evils which exist in such corporations is the destruction of the industries concerned, bearing down in one common ruin employer and employed. For example, sugar is manufactured by such a corporation. Mr. Bryan favors the destruction of the sugar refining, beet sugar, and cane sugar growing industries of the United States by the introduction of free foreign refined sugar into this country. It would probably destroy the corporations he desires to destroy. It would also destroy every man who raises sugar beets or sugar cane, or works in a sugar refinery.

"I have asked him to state which of the commodities made by big corporations he specifically desires to have made free. According to his statements and the Kansas City platform, he would have all of these be made free. He would have such commodities as American worsted cloths made by the American Woolen Company exposed to the free competition of European worsted cloths, not only driving American workingmen from the woolen and worsted mills of the United States, but depriving every Ohio farmer of an American market for American wool. Mr. Bryan's policy would include free steel rails, free glass, free China and pottery and the exposure of the American workingman as well as the American capitalist, to unrestricted competition with all the nations of the world, even with the competition of Chinese labor, which makes silks and porcelain and grows rice and wool to compete with the products of American labor.

"We are opposed to correcting an evil by the utter destruction of the industry in which that evil exists. If a drain pipe is out of order, it is very poor economy to get rid of the difficulty by burning down the house. [Applause.]

"In my own State two years ago I ran against Mr. Van Wyck, who was nominated by Mr. Croker. (I speak advisedly. It is strictly a one-man power in New York.) Mr. Croker denounces trusts, and he is one of the biggest stockholders in the Ice Trust. Mr. Croker's rival in his loyal support of Mr. Bryan is David B. Hill. He is against trusts in his public capacity but in his private capacity he is the retained counsel of the big corporations in the effort to break down the franchise tax law."

This was the fourteenth speech which Gov. Roosevelt made in Ohio to-day, beginning at Delaware, which city, Marion, Upper Sandusky, Carey, Fostoria, and Pemberville gave him rousing receptions. The first big demonstration, however, was made at Toledo, where the Governor addressed a crowd that almost filled the great circus lot. An hour and a half was spent here in parade and speaking. Leaving Toledo at 2:45 P. M., the train made brief stops at Clyde, Bellevue, and Elyria, at all of which places Gov. Nash also spoke, as did Col. Guild. At Clyde the employes of a granite and marble company presented the Governor with a bucket filled with sandwiches, piece of cake, and coffee, and bearing the legend "Eight hours and a full dinner pail."

Since leaving Chicago last Wednesday morning Gov. Roosevelt's train has traveled 1,777 miles, and has been hauled over twenty separate lines of road.

To-morrow morning Gov. Roosevelt will leave Cleveland for Wheeling, speaking on the way at Canton, the President's home, and at Navarre. A speech had been planned for Akron, but as the train will pass there about 5 A. M., the Governor declined to speak so early.

ROOSEVELT'S VOICE FAILING.

Physician Orders Him to Make No More Long Speeches—May Finish Tour with Care.

MARION, Ohio, Oct. 17.—A New York specialist, who joined the Governor's party at Columbus, is treating the Governor's throat and has ordered him to make no long speeches. The Governor's throat was found to be in bad condition, but the physician believes with care it will hold out through the campaign.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—To-night Dr. Curtis, the Governor's physician, who will leave the train at Canton to-morrow, said: "Gov. Roosevelt's voice depends upon the avoidance of overfatigue. If he exercises a little more care than he has in the past I think he may be able to fulfill his engagements, but I could not guarantee any voice where twenty-five speeches are made on two consecutive days, with interrupted rest and under great nervous strain. Otherwise Col. Roosevelt is in superb physical condition."

DR. ADLER ON VICE IN CITY

The Evil Menaces the Younger Generation, He Says.

Members of the State Medical Association Asked to Co-operate in Gathering Statistics.

In the course of an address delivered last night at the banquet of the New York State Medical Association Prof. Felix Adler called attention to moral conditions existing in this city and pointed out to the physicians present what they could do toward blotting out the evil that is menacing the younger generation.

According to Prof. Adler, certain statistics are being collected, by what persons or society he would not state, nor what those collected at present show. He called on the doctors, who he said were eminently fitted for the work, to aid in the collection of statistics that would open the eyes of the people to the moral conditions existing, and would aid, he said, in repressing if not in suppressing vice.

Applause greeted Prof. Adler's remarks, and all the speakers who followed him at the dinner referred to the matter which he had introduced and urged the co-operation of the doctors in the work.

Prof. Adler's toast was in response to "Our Patient—The Public," and he said that now that the association was about to reorganize for the purpose of helping its members, and the families of those who died, he had to add one plea, and that was that they broaden their scope and do something, too, for the public ends. By virtue of their special advantages and ability, he said, they were eminently fitted to do the work he would plead with them to do.

On the question of what the public owed the physician, Dr. Adler said that it was not within the compass of his tongue to tell all of what this debt of the people was.

"The medical adviser," he said, "is taking the place of the spiritual adviser. He is really the guide of the soul. A new kind of father confessor has arisen in the person of the beloved family physician! But you also owe something, a great deal, to the public," continued Dr. Adler, his voice rising as he warmed to this phase of the subject.

"There is at present a moral morass in this city," he said. "There is no question of suppressing, but of repressing vice, of preventing the flood from overflowing its embankments. The moral forces in this city are deeply agitated and quietly but surely a movement looking toward a change is making headway.

"There is absolutely no political or partisan aim. Cannot this new organization of medical men in their collective capacity lend their help? Can they not help in definitely ascertaining the facts touching the increase of the most fearful diseases affecting the younger generation? Is it not their duty to warn the community and instruct it as to the dangers that menace?

"There is stil something of the old Puritan conscience left. We want to prevent the moral standard of New York descending to the levels of the worst conditions in other capitals. We want to maintain the standard of public morality. Yes, we want to raise it. We look to you to assist quietly, but effectively, in this earnest undertaking."

The dinner which was given in the Hotel Manhattan marked the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the association, and was the largest attended in its history. Dr. E. D. Ferguson of Troy, the President, acted as toastmaster, and in opening the post-prandial feast quoted the quatrain, which he said was appropriate to the occasion:

With your solar plexus active,
And some seltzer just in reach,
There is something quite attractive
In an after dinner speech.

Dr. J. W. S. Gouley responded to the toast "The New York State Medical Association," and Dr. C. A. L. Reed of Cincinnati, the President, and Dr. George H. Simmons, the Secretary, spoke to "The American Medical Association." "Our Guests" was responded to by Dr. J. Solis Cohen of Philadelphia, "The New York Academy of Medicine" by Dr. H. O. Marcy of Boston, "The Press" by Joseph Howard, Jr.; "The Law" by J. Taylor Lewis, "The Drama" by Henry Guy Carleton, and "Hospital Alumni" by Dr. N. E. Brill.

At the meeting yesterday morning officers of the association were elected as follows: President—Dr. John A. Wyeth of New York; Secretary—Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggin of New York; Vice President—Dr. A. A. Hubbell of Buffalo; Treasurer—Dr. E. H. Squibb of Brooklyn; Vice Presidents of Districts—Drs. Charles B. Tafft of Utica, John F. Wheeler of Chatham, Theron A. Wales of Elmira, William H. Thornton of Buffalo, and J. C. Bierwirth of Brooklyn.

A number of papers on diphtheria and tuberculosis were read at the sessions in the morning and afternoon.

BAR BIBLE IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

Board of Education Rejects the Proposed Readings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The Bible was barred from the public schools by the Board of Education to-night by the vote of 13 to 6.

The proposition failed to meet with the approval of the School Management Committee, and was only brought before the Trustees as a minority report through a liberal interpretation of the rules.

ALBERT W. GREEN'S BEQUESTS.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17.—The will of Albert W. Green of East Orange, who died in the West on Oct. 1, was admitted to probate to-day by Surrogate Ellor. Nine-tenths of the estate is bequeathed to relatives and legal heirs, and the other tenth is divided among the Orange Orphan Asylum, the Orange Memorial Hospital, to establish a bed in the name of the testator; the Orange Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbus, Ohio; the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers, their Widows, and Orphans; the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the testator's brother, Edwin M. Green, and the Old Ladies' Home of Columbus, Ohio.

It is provided in the will that these bequests need not be paid until ten years after the testator's death. Edwin M. Green, a brother, is named as executor. No inventory of the estate has as yet been filed and the value of the charitable bequests is not known.

TWO DESTROYERS IN COLLISION.

The Craven and the Dahlgren Damage Each Other in the Gale.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17.—The United States torpedo boat destroyers Dahlgren and Craven were in collision off Castle Hill Tuesday night, the former being slightly damaged.

The two vessels left here last evening for the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, the Dahlgren leaving in advance of the Craven. Near Fort Adams the Dahlgren's engines were stopped for some reason, the Craven passing her. The Dahlgren was soon under way, however, and attempted to cross the bow of the Craven near the bell buoy off Castle Hill. The Craven struck the Dahlgren twenty-five feet abaft the stem, the impact twisting the Craven's bow until it pointed toward the stern. As the Craven was making water rapidly, the forward compartment was closed and the crew prepared to leave the craft, believing it was sinking.

In attempting to lower the boat one of the Craven's crew fell overboard, and he was in the water nearly half an hour and was nearly exhausted before being picked up by one of the boats from the Dahlgren.

With one engine going ahead and the other reversed, in order to overcome the twist in the bow of the boat, the Craven succeeded in reaching her slip at the torpedo station.

The Dahlgren, only slightly damaged, kept close to the Craven and attempted to make the slip next to her. A northerly gale was blowing at the time, and the Dahlgren plunged into the stern of the Craven, ripping away everything for ten feet. The Dahlgren backed away and made a tour of the island in a second attempt to reach the slip, but again was blown out of her course and a second time rammed the Craven, this time shifting her starboard engine. The Dahlgren made no further attempt to reach the slip, but cast her anchors with four fathoms of cable. Her hooks failed to hold, and the Dahlgren drifted through the harbor, running on to the mud flats at the south end of the harbor, where she remained until to-day, when she was towed off.

A board of inquiry has been ordered.

Lieut. William G. Miller was in charge of the Dahlgren and Lieut. Ford H. Brown of the Craven.

Steinway

When you purchase a second hand piano at the Steinway salesrooms you can be sure its quality will be all that is claimed for it.

STEINWAY
Second-hand Grands

We have a number of second-hand grands in stock at prices from $450 upwards. They present an unusual opportunity to get a fine instrument at a low price.

STEINWAY & SONS,
107-109 E. 14th St.,
Near Union Square.

CHEERS FOR MR. WOOLLEY

Mass Meeting of Prohibitionists in Cooper Union.

Their Candidate for President Condemns Both Parties—An Attack on Mr. McKinley.

Both the Republican and Democratic Parties were severely criticised at Cooper Union, last night, at a mass meeting of the Prohibitionists of this city, held for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Prohibition Party for President and Vice President, and for Governor of the State.

The hall, which still showed traces of the big Bryan meeting, was fairly well filled. The speakers were Samuel Dickie, the editor of The New Voice; John G. Woolley, the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, who arrived in the city last night from a campaign tour through the State; William A. Wardwell, the candidate for Governor, and Oliver Stewart, Chairman of the Prohibition Campaign Committee.

Mr. Dickie, who made the principal speech of the evening, spent a good portion of the time allotted to him in criticising the attitude of President McKinley in relation to the temperance question.

"To begin with," he said, "both parties are under the rule of the dram shop and are afraid to antagonize the saloon vote. Neither peaceful Adlai, who doesn't say very much, nor Terrible Teddy, who says altogether too much, are foes of the grog shop. A good, honest man who isn't afraid to lift up his voice against the saloons can't hold an important office under either party. I have nothing against either party. I think better of both of them than they think of each other, but a good man has no chance in either party.

"The President of the United States is a pitiful example. Twenty years ago young Major McKinley, an ardent Prohibitionist, was canvassing Stark County, Ohio, in Prohibition interests, denouncing the liquor traffic. When McKinley got to Congress, however, he suddenly became silent on this topic. As Governor, at Columbus, he went out of his way to show that he was on friendly terms with the liquor dealers."

At this point Mr. Dickie was interrupted by applause mingled with cries of "Shame."

"Let no man criticise me for speaking in this way about the President," he said. "I happen to be a voter myself, for I'm a sovereign citizen of this Republic, and I think it's perfectly proper for the citizens of the Republic to discuss the defects of its most conspicuous hired man. I want to say right here and I say it with a great deal of sadness that I firmly believe that McKinley, after counting the cost, decided to become a foe to prohibition.

"He calmly determined to desert the teachings of his Church. Our Methodist President is subservient to the rumseller. The army canteen is clearly against the law, and the Attorney General who has interpreted that law so as to permit it shows himself worse than the meanest pettifogger on the Bowery."

"He ought to be impeached," interrupted several voices in the audience. An uproar of applause, mingled with denunciations of President McKinley and the Attorney General followed this, and it was some minutes before Mr. Dickie could make himself heard again.

"I'll show you how Mr. McKinley acts in regard to the liquor question," he finally continued. "Manila under martial law is completely in his control. He is absolute monarch of it, and yet there are hundreds of saloons and disorderly houses there. Expansion only means the expansion of the beer saloon."

After several Prohibition campaign songs had been sung William G. Wardwell, the candidate for Governor of New York State, was introduced and made a brief speech.

He said that both Democratic and Republican Parties were thoroughly subservient to the power of the liquor dealers, and that no good man could remain in either party and retain his self-respect. He closed his speech by instancing cases of three prominent brewers who had recently left the Democratic Party to join the ranks of the Republicans.

Mr. Woolley, the candidate for the Presidency, who was the next speaker, received such an enthusiastic reception that it was fully five minutes before he could make himself heard.

"A great many young men keep away from politics nowadays," he said, "because they are afraid of becoming defiled by the corruption which is prevalent everywhere.

"The Democrats and Republicans are equally bad. When an honest, straightforward, home-loving man comes to either party he is told to give up his ideals. He has to lower his standard and bow himself to the will of the liquor sellers who control both parties. One stands for protection and expansion, and the other for free silver and anti-imperialism, but they both stand for the liquor traffic. That's why a young man can't retain his integrity and honor and remain in either of them.

"If a young man wants to enter politics—and every young man should take an interest in the government of his country—the only thing for him to do is to join the Prohibition Party."

Chairman Stewart, the concluding speaker, outlined the Prohibitionist campaign.

"Our candidate for the Presidency is making a bigger tour of the country than Bryan or Roosevelt ever made," he said. "He may not be elected this time, but he'll roll up a good many votes, and we'll keep on trying till we elect him, if it takes twenty years."

MANILA HARBOR BILL PASSED.

MANILA, Oct. 17.—Gen. Wright's Harbor bill has passed the commission. The discussion on the subject among Spanish, English, and German merchants revealed the personal and class interests of many of them. Those who are particularly anxious to promote inter-insular commerce endeavored to obtain the improvement of the Pasig River, as especially valuable to themselves, instead of the construction of a harbor that would facilitate international commerce.

The commissioned decided against appointing a Board of Control consisting of local merchants, on the ground that the latter display personal motives which tend to prevent the attainment of the greatest good for the greatest number. Military control of harbor improvements, similar to that obtaining in the United States, is considered best for Manila.

It appears that the Americans have collected since the beginning of the occupation $2,000,000 in gold of the Spanish harbor tax, one-half of which has already been appropriated. The other half will be appropriated as it becomes needed, the commission recognizing the moral obligations so to spend the funds, as well as the necessity and advantages of an improved harbor.

Opposed Oyster Supper in His Church.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Rev. J. H. Sheppard has resigned as pastor of the Lucas Avenue Chapel because his congregation gave an oyster supper in the church. He said he considered suppers and bazaars sacrilegious in a church, and threatened to resign if the supper was given. He has now made good his threat.

To-Day—Friday—Saturday

The Biggest and Best Sale Ever Known

New York's Foremost Clothing Manufacturer's Stock of Finest Fall and Winter Weight

Suits Overcoats & Raglans

Now being sold by us at about half wholesale price.

It's an Interesting and Unusual Clothing Event

Whatever you intended to spend for a Suit or Overcoat, you can safely figure that you will get at this sale a better article than contemplated and save fully half what you intended to pay.

Never in the history of the clothing trade have garments made of cloths from these celebrated woolen mills—Harris, Wanskuck, Auburn, Sawyer, Kunhardt & Allen, Fitchburg, American Mills Co., Weybosset, Broad Brook and Huddersfield—been sold at these prices.

The Suits will be sold for
$5.75 $8.75 $12.50 and $14.75
(Just about half the wholesale price.)

The Overcoats will be sold for
$5.75 $9.50 $12.50 and $14.75
(Just about half wholesale price.)

The Raglans will be sold for
$9.50 and $12.50
(Just about half wholesale price.)

FRANK L. TAYLOR CLOTHING CO

BROADWAY cor. CHAMBERS ST.
STEWART BUILDING.

Open Saturday Night Till 9 o'Clock.

REGISTERED MAIL STOLEN

Five Bags Said to Have Been Taken from Station H.

The Pouch Was to be Sent to the General Post Office, but It Never Reached There.

Five bags of registered mail, inclosed in one large pouch, were stolen from Station H, at the corner of Lexington Avenue and East Forty-fourth Street, on Monday night last, and so far the Post Office Inspectors have been unable to locate the thief, although suspicion has fallen on one man.

The pouch, which was so heavy that only a strong man could move it, was stolen before it reached the delivery wagon and while it was still at the station. It had been duly checked off, sealed, and locked with a numbered key.

With another pouch of registered mail it had been deposited on the floor near the employes' entrance. When the wagon called for it Station Clerk Nathan discovered that it was missing. Search in and around the station failed to reveal it.

The loss was immediately reported to the Assistant Superintendent of the Registry Department, but as it was late in the evening, the Post Office Inspectors' office was not notified until Tuesday morning. John D. King, Inspector in charge, and Inspectors Jacobs and James worked on the case until late last night, when enough clues had been discovered to point to one man as the probable criminal.

The five bags which are missing contained all the registered mail, as well as checks and cash, which had been deposited at various stations above Station H during Monday afternoon. This mail and these deposits are sent first to Station H, where they are placed in large pouches and forwarded to the General Post Office.

The payment on the checks contained in the bag has been stopped. The amount in cash is not supposed to have exceeded $1,000, but the value of the contents of the registered letters, which were directed to many parts of the globe, can only be guessed at.

Superintendent James S. Fuller of the Philadelphia Registry Department and his assistants, as well as John D. King, Inspector in charge, refused to talk about the case yesterday.

Wholesale robberies of the registered mail are of rare occurrence. The last robbery of this kind occurred about a year ago, when the driver of a mail wagon from Station A stole one bag of registered mail matter. He was convicted of the crime.

Another robbery in recent years occurred four or five years ago, when several bags of registered mail were stolen while they were in transit on a ferryboat from Jersey City.

BISMARCK'S LAST PRAYER.

Professor Who Knew Him Well Says He Professed His Belief.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Prof. Wilhelm Oneken of the University of Giessen, (Hesse,) who was intimately acquainted with the late Prince Bismarck, writes to a Dresden journal that Bismarck's last prayer was:

"Lord, I believe. Help Thou my unbelief."

PARIS AND BERLIN MOTOR RACE.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Automobile Club de France has decided in conjunction with the German club to hold a race from Paris to Berlin early next year.

Emperor William has promised prizes to the value of 50,000f.

Empress Frederick's Condition.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The condition of Dowager Empress Frederick is unchanged. Emperor William has had telephonic communication established between Friedrichshof and the Homburg château, where his mother is lying, and to-day he paid her a long visit. Many members of the imperial family, including the Crown Prince and a number of relatives, are now assembled at Homburg Schloss to witness to-morrow's confirmation of Prince Adalbert.

Hodgson on the Gold Coast's Wealth.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, Governor and Commander in Chief of Gold Coast Colony, at a banquet given in his honor in London this evening, said he would venture to assert that the Gold Coast would one day rise to its name, and be known as one of the largest gold-producing countries in the world.

LOCAL PREACHER A BIGAMIST.

Thought It Proper to Marry Again After

The Wanamaker

The Essentials for BEAUTY in Costumes

A WEALTH of shimmering, luminous brilliance has been clouded, hidden, or only meagerly shown during the last few weeks, while it has been here waiting for such an opportunity as to-day affords. Now it blazes forth in a radiant, refulgent sun-burst all along our Broadway windows and in the Trimmings Store.

There is the scintillation of spangles of steel and jet; coruscations from radiant stones; the shimmer and sheen of silks and satins, most marvelously decorated. Some are star gleams on the robe of night; some are sun-kissed dew drops on the mantle of the morning; some are the trailing flowers of full noon-day.

It is a wonderful season for the garnishment of dress. The dominant note *L'Aiglon*—and the splendor of the Empire in its days of glory. Fashion has used a lavish hand—she never demanded greater brilliance than now. To-day we illustrate our allegiance to her and our loyalty and service to you.

Brilliant Dress GARNITURES

Here are robes all ready for the fitting, with every detail studied out and arranged for—so far does the season's scope of "trimmings" allow. Here are ornaments, garnitures, appliques, most exquisitely designed and ornate in finish, for beauty-touches wherever the dressmaker wishes to place the *piece de resistance* of the costume.

The allover work shows sumptuous beauty, from jet, silver or iridescent spangles, to soft dainty effects of braid or applique. The braids of gold, the incrustations of sparkling stones, and the studdings of pearls give supremest brilliance, yet lend themselves to most refined effects by skillful combination.

There are evening dress fronts, boleros, ornaments, panels, entire waist decorations, in a multitude of brilliant designs—refulgent with the glitter of rhinestones, spangles, pearls, and gold and silver. Some worked on the fabric; others in rich applique.

Buttons are a feature this season—not for buttoning purposes at all; their use is entirely decorative. Some are solitaire rhinestones, some are sunbursts, some are in striking combinations. They offer brilliance and finish that are supremely effective.

Come, see how splendidly ready is Wanamaker's with the beauty your costumes demand.

Exquisite New LACES

But don't think of mere edgings and insertions—they are here in bewitching profusion, of course—think of the collars, boleros, panels, appliques that you have seen on the Paris Costumes in our display. How those matchless couturieres love the laces! And how laces lend themselves to the daintiest and most graceful beauty-work.

Here is a superb array!

Arabian Laces—*the* laces of the season; and other real laces—Duchesse, Point, Valenciennes, from Brussels; Russian, Oriental, and Irish Crochet lace, from the convents of Ireland. Then the great wealth of novelties which Paris alone can put together.

The imitation laces, of course—Arabian, Cluny, Renaissance, Lierre, Venise—everything shown in Plauen, St. Gall, Nottingham, Calais, Lyons.

How your artistic soul must marvel at the genius and skill that dreamed and executed these pieces! What character and refinement they offer for dress garnishment.

A magnificent collection that we shall be proud to have you see.

New *Brilliant* SILKS

French and American—*Startling Prices*

THE Silks range in variety from the most practical to the most sumptuous.

The prices are sensational. This is an epoch of good fortune in silk buying. Three-quarters of the silks offered were never shown until yesterday. The patterns and colorings are this season's choicest.

They cover a broad range of styles in both plain and fancy silks. The most exquisite silks for evening waists or costumes; superb silks for waists for street wear; silks for petticoats or linings—all are here in profusion, and prices are

A HALF, a THIRD, a QUARTER of Their Worth

And this is measured by truest values of the day before yesterday.

It is one of the greatest Silk offerings ever made. The details tell just what, and how much:

75c Taffetas at 40c a Yard—
In brightest, most popular colorings; 19 in. wide.

$1 Peau de Soie at 60c a Yard—
Large variety of colorings for all occasions—a splendid offering.

$1.50 Fancy Silks at 70c a Yard.
Striped taffetas, corded satins, warp-printed taffetas and double warp surahs, in new colors.

$1.65 Warp-Printed Taffetas at 80c a Yard—
These in rich colorings for evening wear. Also whipcord satin, black, white and colors in clusters.

$2 French Silks at 90c a Yard—
With checks in raised cords over shadows and flowers.

$2 Liberty Satin Damasse at 90c a Yard—
In pastel tints and double colors in quaint patterns.

$4 Fancy Silks at $2 a Yard—
Miroir brocaded silks and richly woven French armures in the la est colorings.

$5 Fancy Silks at $2 and $2.50 a Yard—
Rich Lyons Silks in eighteen varieties, for day and evening wear.

$5.50 French Fancy Failles at $1.25 to $2.50 a Yard—
Warp-printed, white, with stripes of flowers, and satin, in soft colorings.

$6 Fancy Silks at $3—
Beautiful silks in handsome combinations and colorings, for day or evening wear.

$6.50 Fancy Silks at $3 a Yard—
In superb designs and colorings.

$8 French Silks at $4 a Yard—
With richly embroidered satin stripes and watered waves of silk next satin.

$3.75 Fancy Silks at $1.25 and $1.50—

$3.65 Fancy Silks at $1.25—

$3 Fancy Silks at $1.25 and $1.50—
In 30 rich styles and colorings, suited for garnitures or dress wear.

$2.50 French Silks at $1.25 and $1.50—
The sorts that bloom by night with a touch of art in every design and color.

$9 Louisines at $2.50 a Yard—
Beautiful satin stripe Louisine silks in red-and-white and black-and-white.

$7.50 Embroidered Liberty Satins at $3.50 a Yard—
Rare and rich silks with flowers like shadows across the silken surface.

$10 Persian Silks at $5 a Yard—
Made in wonderful colorings for theatre wraps.

$30 Embroidered Silks at $10 a Yard—
54 inches wide. They are mostly handwork—white, lavender, green, with tinsel border and silk embroidery.
Also varieties of fancy black and black-and-white silks in qualities as high as the $12 kinds. Now 90c to $3 a yard.

Rotunda.

A Fine Array of SUITING CLOTHS

Plaid-back cloths have been selling faster than mills could fill our orders. They deserved their immense popularity. Strong, serviceable, dignified—there is good sense back of the fashion that adopted them. Now the heavy plain cloths are selling beside them, and we have splendid variety of both, despite the general scarcity of best colors, on the market.

There are a hundred most-wanted patterns shown here to-day. The finer sorts are being bought largely for capes as well as skirts. These hints of prices:

At $1—Plaid-back Cheviot, in Oxford gray with gray and white plaid on the reverse side.
At $1.25—Plaid-back Homespuns, in Oxfords, dark grays, blue and brown mixtures, in 15 attractive plaids on the reverse side.
At $1.35—Plaid-back Homespuns, in Oxfords, grays, blue and brown mixtures, with small checks on the reverse side.
At $1.50—Plaid-back Venetian cloths, in Oxfords, grays and blue mixtures, with neat checks on the reverse side.
At $2—Plaid-back Melton Cloths, in gray, brown and blue mixtures, with attractive plaids on the reverse side.
At $2.25—Plaid-back Melton Cloths, in Oxfords, blue and brown mixtures, with fancy checks on the reverse side.
At $2.50—Plaid-back Melton Cloths, in blue and brown mixtures, with fancy checks on the reverse side.
At $2.50—Plaid-back Cloths, in Oxfords, navy blue, brown, cardinals, garnets and black, with a large variety of attractive plaids on the reverse side.
At $3.25—Plaid-back Cloths, in Oxfords, navy blues, browns, garnets, and black, in a great variety of fancy plaids on reverse side.
These self-colored heavy cloths for the short walking skirt, at 25c. Half-wool Melton Cloths, that look as well as goods costing four times the money. Strong and serviceable, too—in mixed grays, black and navy blue; 30 inches wide.
At 45c—Half-wool Melton Cloth, showing a decided wale diagonal, in Oxford, black and navy blue; 30 inches wide.
At $1—Self-colored Skirt Cloth, in Oxford, navy blue and black; 54 inches wide.
At $1.25—Self-colored Skirt Cloths, in Oxford and brown mixed, navy blue and black; 54 inches wide.
At $1.50, $1.75 and $2—Self-colored Skirt Cloths, in Oxford grays; 54 inches wide.

$1 All-wool Camel's-hair Homespuns, at 75c a Yard—
This is a timely bargain in a most popular fabric. In five of the most desirable color mixtures—Oxford, dark and medium gray, blue and brown. The millman had a larger reserve stock than he thought it wise to hold for orders, so these came to us, and to you at a saving of a quarter of their worth; 52 inches wide. Fourth avenue.

$2.50—German flannel, in light and dark colors; neat stripes or figures; yoke trimmed with 3 rows of narrow black braid; fitted back and loose front; body lined.
$2.75—Flannelette, in Persian effects; light colors; yoke and border of solid color, light blue or pink; silk frog and full back.
$3.25—Flannelette, Persian effects in dark colors; large rolling collar of sateen finished with 3 rows of fancy stitching; bell sleeves finished with sateen and fancy stitching; fitted back.
$3.75—Good quality of German flannel; yoke front; 2 box plaits at back; bretelles over shoulder trimmed with black braid; body lined.
$4—German flannel, in light colors, with white figures or dots; yoke front and back; yoke collar and sleeves trimmed with bands of white sateen; body lined.
$4.50—German flannel, in light colors with white figures; full front; Watteau back; large sailor collar trimmed with 2 folds of white flannel and edged with narrow white braid; full sleeves with ruffle at wrist also trimmed with white flannel and braid.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bargains in ORIENTAL RUGS

Did you ever buy an Oriental Rug of a dealer who didn't claim that it was worth more than he asked you?

That's a dear old superstition that still lives and thrives among Oriental Rugs. But to-day's news is about reductions from our own fair prices, that were as firm as the price of Wilton Carpets until this disposal of certain lots was decided upon. These reductions are real. The rugs are genuine and perfect.

It is a rare and tempting opportunity to get refined, dignified, beautiful floor coverings at far below regular fair prices. This hint of sizes and savings:

Ouschak Rugs—
6 x 9 ft., was $66, now $35
6½x9½ ft., was $77, now $45
9 x 12 ft., was $115, now $60
Persian Rugs—
9x14½ ft., was $155, now $95
10x13 ft., was $175, now $90
9x14½ ft., was $200, now $110
12x18 ft., was $310, now $200
12x17 ft., was $185, now $100
India Rugs—
8 x 12 ft., was $135, now $87
10x14 ft., was $185, now $90
Ferehan Rugs—
11x16½ ft., was $85, now $60
11x16 ft., was $100, now $70
Herez Rugs—
7 x 10 ft., was $74, now $35
10x14½ ft., was $155, now $90
10x15 ft., was $210, now $140

Third floor.

Clean-up Sale of BICYCLES

We offer to-day what are left of our splendid *Continentals* and *Rodmans*, at forty per cent. reduction from their regular prices. And these wheels have no equal on the market at near their regular prices. A reduction such as this is doubly notable.

We have a hundred and forty *Continentals* (8 Women's with 21 and 23-inch frames—the balance Men's in 20, 22 and 24-inch frames) which go on sale to-day at

$15, instead of $25

There are eighty *Rodmans* (4 women's in 21-inch frames; balance in men's 22 and 24-inch frames) which go on sale to-day at

$12, instead of $20

Basement.

We have a hundred and sixty-five *Lorraines* (15 women's in 24-inch frames; balance men's 22, 23 and 24-inch frames)—$40 wheels that we sold at $16. Also thirty *Speedways*, men's 22 and 24-inch frames—$35 wheels that we sold at $12.50. To-day Lorraines or Speedways, at **Eleven Dollars Each**

We also have about two hundred *Eclipse Bicycles*—Men's 22 and 24-inch frames, with Morrow coaster brake, at $20; and Women's 21-inch frames, without brake, at $15.50.

Knit UNDERWEAR Various Weights Men's, Women's And Children's

What weight do you require for comfort during the cold weather? Must you have the thick, soft, fleecy kinds? Or are the lighter, thinner, yet still warm, grades preferred—all-wool, or silk-and-wool, or silk-and-cotton, or all-silk? This Underwear Store has all the many weights and styles, and none but thoroughly dependable grades. Choose from this unequaled gathering with assurance as to excellence of quality and moderateness of price. This list may be helpful. A visit to the store will surely be.

For Men—

$1.50 a garment—Full fashioned and regular made natural colored merino shirts and drawers; the latter in short or regular length inseam; medium or heavy weight.
$2 a garment—Heavy natural color pure wool shirts or drawers; two lengths of inseam in drawers. Also in extra heavy pure wool.
$2.50 a garment—Llama wool shirts or drawers; fashioned and regular made; drawers in two lengths of inseam; fronts spliced and seats reinforced and spliced. Also of heavy-weight pure wool, in natural color.
$3 a garment—Heavy natural all-wool shirts; with double fronts, sides and backs extending nearly half the length of the garments; drawers to match, $2.
$3.25 a garment—Heavy English natural wool; fashioned and regular made; shirts have double fronts, sides and backs; drawers doubled in front, seats reinforced.
$3.30 a garment—Medium weight all-wool shirts; silver gray; guaranteed unshrinkable; size 38; drawers, size 34, $3.30; 15c more on each increasing size; 15c less on each decreasing size.
$3.50 a garment—Heavy all-wool English shirts or drawers; the latter in short or regular inseam; fashioned and regular made.
Extra fine white cashmere shirts or drawers; shirts in two sleeve lengths; drawers in short or regular inseam; seats reinforced; size 34 shirts, $3; size 30 drawers, $3.25; advance 25c on each increasing size.

Broadway.

For Women—

$1 a garment—Of heavy ribbed merino; white or natural colored; vests in high neck, long or short sleeves. Also ankle length drawers or tights; white silk-and-wool vests; low neck and sleeveless, at same price.
$1.50 a garment—Fine ribbed white merino Union suits; medium weight; low neck, no sleeves, knee or ankle length; high neck, long or short sleeves, ankle length. Also Swiss ribbed silk-and-cotton vests; white; high neck, short sleeves.
$2 a garment—Heavy Swiss ribbed silk vests; low neck, no sleeves. Also white merino Union suits; high neck, long sleeves; finished and trimmed with silk.
$2.50 a garment—Swiss ribbed silk-and-cotton tights; white; knee or ankle length; open. Also heavy all-silk vests; high neck, long sleeves.
$3 each—Heavy white silk-and-wool Union suits; high neck; long sleeves.
$4.50 each—Heavy all-silk flesh color ribbed vests; shaped; high neck, long sleeves.
$6 each—Ypsilanti all-silk vests and tights; flesh color; full fashioned and regular made.
$7 each—Heavy all-silk flesh color merino suits; high neck, long sleeves, ankle length; full fashioned and regular made.

For Children—

White or silver gray heavy ribbed cotton vests, long sleeves; pantalettes, ankle length; all properly cut and finished; size 20, 20c; 22 and 24, 25c; 26 and 28, 30c; 30 and 32, 35c each.
White or natural color heavy ribbed merino vests; long sleeves; pantalettes in ankle length; vests, size 3, 55c; pantalettes, size 2, 55c; advance 5c on each increasing size.
Heavy white or natural color merino Union suits; high necks, long sleeves, ankle length; size 3, $1.15; advance 10c on each increasing size.

Honest BLANKETS and Comfortables Low-Priced

Thermometer at 37 yesterday morning made blankets imperative. The heading leaves but little to add regarding this stock of bed coverings. *Honest and Low-priced*—that is, they are the very best that can be made to sell as low as we offer ours. The blankets are from the leading manufacturers. The down comfortables from our own factory. Specimen values from a large assortment:

Blankets—
$3.75 pair—"The Astoria;" wool filling, cotton warp; soft and warm and well made; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
$4.50 pair—"The Physicians' Favorite;" pure white wool filling on fine cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
$5 pair—"The Chesapeake;" all wool in warp and filling; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
$6 pair—"The Columbia;" of long staple wool on spool cotton warp; 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.
$7 pair—"The Farley;" pure wool filling, cotton warp; fine, soft finish; 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.
$8 pair—"Princess Anne;" extra large and heavy; fine wool on very strong cotton warp; 82x88 in.; 8 lbs.

Comfortables—
$3.50 each—Pure odorless down; covering of sateen, both sides figured.
$5 each—Excellent down filling; covering of best American sateeen, both sides figured; corded edges; 6x6 ft. $6 for size 6x7 ft.; $7 for size 7x7 ft.

Third floor, Ninth street.

New DINNER SETS, Barrels of Bargains Some Imperfect Sets at Half

Many kinds of fine American porcelain ware and beautiful Austrian china have been coming in recently. Large numbers of Dinner Sets have been unpacked almost daily. The stocks are large. The prices are small—low enough to reduce these great quantities in double-quick time. Here's a list deserving of special mention. But there are other deservers clamoring for recognition. See them if uninterested in the following:

57 Dinner Sets of American porcelain; 113 pieces; 6 decorations, filled-in flowers; all handles gilt. They are worth $20 a set. We will sell them for $14.
22 Dinner Sets of American porcelain; 100 pieces; 3 flower decorations; all pieces gilt. Good value at $17.50. Price, $12.50.
39 Dinner Sets of American porcelain; 112 pieces; 4 flower decorations; all handles gilt. Well worth $15. The price is $10.
Austrian china Dinner Sets; 101 pieces; 3 handsome flower decorations; all handles gilt. A reasonable price would be $20. These are marked $15.
Austrian china Dinner Sets; 101 pieces; 2 flower decorations; all handles gilt. Value $25. Price, $18.
Austrian china Dinner Sets; 101 pieces; handsome flower wreath decorations; all handles gilt. A fair price would be $30. Our very low price is $22.50.
All of the above sets are complete—have all the important pieces, soup tureens and large platters.
Then there are 9 imperfect Dinner Sets—a piece or two missing; or perhaps slightly chipped. Priced at half or a little more:
French china Dinner Sets, at $15, instead of $25; at $13.50, instead of $22.50; at $10, instead of $20.

Basement.

What About Your New Fall TOP COAT?

To men and boys generally this question is directed. We seek to interest them in this timely topic, because we're so splendidly prepared with all that is worthy and desirable in the way of topcoats. Excellent goods, made up into absolutely correct styles, and both linked closely with fairest of prices.

Here's a very dressy overcoat for men, of black unfinished worsted; silk lined and faced to edge. Price, $15. Value a half more.
Another at $15, is of stylish tan covert cloth, silk lined.
And another at same price is in Raglan style. This is either tan covert or gray mixed cheviots. The particularly swell garment of the season.
For the boys of 15 to 19—excellent values in tan coverts, serge lined, at $10, and in same material, silk lined, at $12.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

James G. Blaine's *Twenty Years of Congress*

This splendid story of American statesmanship told by one of America's greatest statesmen has been held formerly at too high a price for popular sale. It is a massive work and could not be gotten up for any small amount.

Now we have a good, substantially cloth bound edition in two large volumes—fourteen hundred pages in all, with many steel engravings of prominent men—the counterpart of what was originally sold at nine dollars; now offered at

$2.50 a set

Every American who is interested in our government, its statesmanship and diplomacy, should read it.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Lounging ROBES And WRAPPERS for Women

A lounging robe suggests comfort and ease as naturally as a Morris chair. And pretty and comfortable lounging robes aren't necessarily expensive. Here's an illustration.

Lounging robe of flannelette, in light colors, with neat fancy figures; large rolling collar trimmed with 3 rows of narrow black velvets; bell sleeves trimmed with velvet, $2.50.

Of course, if you've a mind to, you can pay a great deal more for better materials and trimmings; we are only showing that it isn't necessary unless you want to. Wrappers from calico to silk, cashmere, flannelette, percale—from the plainest to the most elaborate—all are here for less than you could buy the material and make them.

Women's Handsome Tailor-made Suits Reduced in Price

That's an announcement usually looked for at about the end of the season. At the beginning notices of such nature are rare—extremely rare regarding such handsome, high-class costumes as told of below. They've been here but a little while—were fairly priced. Now you may select from a splendid showing and save not less than $6—from that to $18.

$30—Of mixed coverts, vheviots and zibelines, in Eton, blouse and tight-fitting styles; some with l'Aiglon collar of velvet; some with tailor strapping, some with braid; all lined with silk throughout. Values $36 to $47.
$40—Elegant broadcloth and cheviot suits; Eton, blouse and box styles; some finished with strapping; all stylishly trimmed. Values $45 and $48.
$40—Tailor suits of fine velvet. Value $45. Some at $60, though worth $67 to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

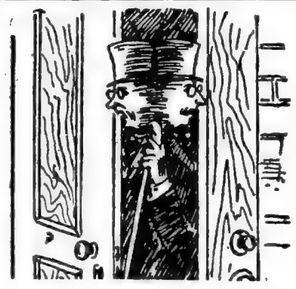
Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Only three days more. You've no time to lose. Once you know this custom-made department, you'll never forget it—nor regret it. That's why we can afford to give you so much for $10.00.

15 newest Fall overcoating fabrics, Oxford and Cambridge Friezes, English Coverts, blue, black and brown Kersey. Trimmings and linings unexcelled. Money back if you'll take it after you've seen the finished garment. **10.00**

Ought to be $20.00.

Ehrich Bros.
6th Ave & 23d St.



LOOK AROUND

in every direction, make a shopping tour of the tailors, get samples and quotations, and if you should happen to fancy a Suit or Overcoat that any of them ask $30 for we will match it for

$15

or you don't have to deal with us.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,
1191 Broadway, Near 28th St.
AND
Sun Building, Near Brooklyn Bridge

STRAIGHT WHISKEY and STRAIGHT STATEMENTS,

in regard to our goods, is our way of placing them before the public. We stand on solid rock foundation, and do not have to make any claims on

OLD CROW RYE

that it will not warrant. Highest award Gold Medal received at Paris Exposition.

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All Styles and Prices.
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BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Too Dear at Any Price

is the trouble with so-called cheap clothing. Our ready-to-wear clothing is not the cheap in one sense, but the very cheapest in the other.

We can make it interesting to the man who wants good clothing. Money back if not perfectly suited.

Fredk Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN.

CHINA FIXES DAY TO DISCUSS PEACE TERMS

Prince Ching and Earl Li Ask Envoys to Meet Saturday.

FRENCH NOTE TO WASHINGTON

Reformers Capture the City of Hui-Chow and Menace Canton—Russians to Return to Peking.

PEKING, Oct. 16.—Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang have addressed a joint note to the foreign envoys, fixing Saturday next for the first meeting to discuss the conditions of peace.

United States Minister Conger and Gens. Chaffee and Wilson returned Li-Hung-Chang's call yesterday afternoon.

Count von Waldersee is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Chinese Minister here asserts that peace negotiations have actually begun at Peking between the Chinese plenipotentiaries and the representatives of the powers, in the Tsung-li-Yamen buildings, which, he adds, have been given over to the Chinese for that purpose.

RUSSIAN LEGATION TO RETURN.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—M. de Giers and the Russian Legation, according to a dispatch from Tien-Tsin to the Kolnische Zeitung, have been ordered to return to Peking within a few days.

ANOTHER NOTE FROM FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Thiebaut, called at the State Department to-day and had a conference with Secretary Hay. It is understood that he presented a memorandum proposing that the peace negotiations with China begin immediately, in accordance with the favorable action of the powers on the recent note of the French Government. M. Thiebaut also made known the satisfactory character of the answers received from the several Governments, and pointed out the desirability of having action taken at once to carry out the several points on which the powers have been brought into agreement.

Secretary Hay spent some time at the War Department this morning in conference with Secretary Root, after which he went to the White House. From this it was inferred that there were some military developments in the Chinese situation.

Russia's determination to pursue a policy independent of the other powers is regarded here as a most important development in the situation. In the absence of official details, officials are in doubt as to whether this Russian stroke is designed to insure Russian occupation of Manchuria or is only another move in the pacific tendencies which the Czar's Government has given expression to, beginning with the announcement of the withdrawal of Russian troops from Peking. As to Russian designs on Manchuria, it is recalled that in the Russian note of Aug. 28 that Government specifically stated: "Russia will not fail to withdraw her troops from within the boundaries of the adjacent empire, provided, however, that the action of other powers shall not stand in the way." It is a question, however, whether the present aggressive course of Germany in opening a military campaign is not the "action of other powers" which will "stand in the way."

There is a strong impression in official quarters that the entire trend of Russian action is toward the ultimate acquisition of Manchuria as part of the Russian domain.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—It is understood that Emperor William will send a special message regarding the Chinese situation to the Reichstag when that body convenes on Nov. 14, the date agreed upon to-day between Emperor William and Count von Buelow.

The Kreuz Zeitung, in a review of the Chinese situation, severely condemns Russia's attitude, contending that it will not serve Russia's own ends to treat China too considerately.

REFORMERS TAKE HUI-CHOW.

HONGKONG, Oct. 17.—Advices from Canton say it is reported there that Sun-Yat-Sen, the reformer, captured Hui-Chow last Monday.

The Cantonese assert that, if Hui-Chow, which resisted the insurgents in the Tai-Ping rebellion, falls thus, the rebels will be able to take Canton within a week.

Admiral Ho, with the bulk of his forces, left Sam-Chun this morning in pursuit of the rebels, leaving 250 troops to protect Sam-Chun and sending 200 to garrison the mandarin station at Nao-Tau, on the western arm of Deep Bay.

The United States gunboat Marietta, from Swatow, arrived at Hongkong, coaled, and proceeded for Canton.

PUNISHMENT EDICT FORGED?

PEKING, Oct. 15.—It is now regarded as certain that the alleged imperial edict ordering the punishment of high officials was forged, and was concocted with the object of preventing the advance of the allies on Pao-ting-Foo. Both Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang deny its authenticity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Referring to the report that the edict for the punishment of Chinese officials had been forged, Minister Wu said to-day that such a story was preposterous, and should receive no credence whatever. If any one should issue a false decree of that character, it would be very easy, he said, to ascertain his identity, and he certainly would be beheaded.

BIG BATTLE AT MUKDEN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—Detailed reports to the War Office of the occupation of Mukden, Manchuria, show that the Russians met with strong opposition at Schacho, where the Chinese, with thirty battalions, twenty field guns and Krupps and Maxims, occupied the railway embankment and heights.

The fighting continued from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. The Chinese cavalry enveloped the Russian right flank and endeavored to take it in the rear. They were repulsed, but returned repeatedly to the attack. Finally, after artillery preparations, the whole Russian column was thrown against the Chinese, who by evening were in full retreat. This result was only reached when Gen. Fleischer's column, which had been resting from the fatigue of a long march, was called into action.

Next day the Chinese made a less stubborn stand in a strong position on the mountain chain in front of Liao-Jau. The position was captured at noon, but the Russians were unable to pursue the Chinese owing to extreme fatigue and the difficult nature of the country.

Another Russian column met with strong resistance, and only arrived at Lioa-Jau at 5 in the afternoon.

The Russians in the course of the two days' operations lost fifty killed and wounded. They captured several guns.

BOXERS AGAIN ACTIVE.

PEKING, Oct. 15.—There is renewed activity among the Boxers north of Peking. The imperial troops claim that they can suppress the Boxers, but the allies may send an expedition against the rebels.

Small marauding bands have become troublesome in the vicinity of the Summer palace, and a punitive expedition is being organized to proceed against them.

MR. WU VISITS MR. McKINLEY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Minister Wu called upon the President this morning and was received in the Blue Parlor.

Upon leaving the White House the Minister said that he had conveyed to the President a message from the Emperor of China, thanking President McKinley for the consideration shown by the United States during the Chinese trouble. The Minister also brought a dispatch from Shanghai from the southern Viceroys, stating that the imperial party had reached Tung-Kuan, only a few miles from Sian-Foo, the new capital, on the 14th inst.

The advices received by Minister Wu give no indication of a purpose on the part of the royal family to return to Peking, although there is reason to believe that efforts continue to be made to induce the Emperor to return to the capital. The Emperor has heretofore sent messages of thanks to the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Japan for the course their Governments have pursued, and the message to the President is along the same lines.

It is a very unusual thing for a Minister to communicate directly with the President. Only the accredited representative of a foreign power having the rank of an Ambassador, according to diplomatic usage, can hold a personal audience with the President for the transaction of diplomatic business, but the unusual character of the message which Minister Wu had to convey warranted the departure from ordinary diplomatic custom. After delivering the message, for which the President expressed his grateful acknowledgements, Minister Wu and the President talked for some time about the situation in China.

BARONESS VON KETTELER ILL.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 17.—Baroness von Ketteler, accompanied by her brother, Henry B. Ledyard and his bride, who went to Japan to meet the bereaved wife of the German Minister, arrived on the Empress of Japan last night.

The Baroness was confined to her stateroom, and had scarcely left it during the voyage from the Orient. Her nerves were all but shattered as a result of the trying experiences she has undergone. She was too weak to allow her granting an interview, and Henry Ledyard, her brother, was equally reticent.

When M. Cordes brought the sad news of the murder of the Minister, the widow was distraught, and it was with difficulty that she was induced to accompany the refugees from the German Legation at the beginning of the siege to the British Legation. She was beleaguered there with the other women of the legations during the siege.

The Baroness is fast recovering her health, and will be brought direct to Detroit.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—A letter has been received here from two German merchants, Herren Bielfeld and Klemann. They claim to have found indubitable proof that Baron von Ketteler went to the Tsung-li-Yamen at the expressed desire of the whole Diplomatic Corps, after having been strongly assured that there was no danger. They say that his whole conduct before and on the day of the murder was devoid of provocation.

These are the two Germans who found Baron von Ketteler's coffin, containing his remains, buried on a hillock to which they had been led by an old Chinaman, and who took the body to the Baroness, who until them had not abandoned hope that her husband was still alive, and detained as a prisoner.

CONGER THANKS MISSIONARIES.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 17.—The following letter was given by United States Minister Conger to the missionaries at Peking:

"Besieged American missionaries, one and all of you, so providentially saved from certain massacre, I desire in this hour of deliverance to express what I know to be the universal sentiment of our Diplomatic Corps, sincere appreciation of, and profound gratitude for, inestimable help which the native Christians under you have rendered toward our preservation. Without your intelligent and successful planning and the uncomplaining execution of the Chinese, I believe our salvation would have been impossible. By your courteous consideration of me and your continued patience under most trying occasions, I have been most deeply touched, and for it all I thank you most heartily. I hope and believe that in God's unerring plan your sacrifices and danger will bear rich fruits in a material and spiritual welfare of people to whom you have so nobly devoted your lives and work. Assuring you of my personal respect and gratitude, very sincerely yours,

"E. H. CONGER."

LOST HIS WATCH IN CHICAGO.

Hoboken Official Says Crooks and Thieves Abound in That City.

Police Commissioner A. Lankering of Hoboken, who recently went to Indianapolis to attend the convention of Democratic clubs and afterward visited Chicago, reached home yesterday. He said he had not been an hour in Chicago when his watch was taken from his pocket. The theft was committed on a street car.

"I was a stranger in Chicago," said Commissioner Lankering in telling the story. "I lived there for several years, and have visited the city on frequent occasions since then. I must say that the condition of affairs there at the present time is something alarming. The authorities are wholly unable to check the wave of crime. I spoke to Mayor Harrison and several of the police officials regarding the situation, and was told that although they were doing everything in their power to abate the evil they were practically powerless.

"Crooks and thieves from all parts of the United States flock there. The Superintendent of Police told me that if they arrested every suspicious person that came to town, and whom his detectives spotted, they would have to build more jails in order to accommodate them."

TOOK A WIDOW'S JEWELS.

Cahill, Who Formed a Friendship in a Hotel, Guilty of Grand Larceny.

George Cahill of 316 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, was found guilty of larceny yesterday in the Court of General Sessions in taking diamond bracelets from a Philadelphia widow whom he met in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Cahill was formerly a prosperous merchant living in Brooklyn with his wife and child. Failing in business, his wife alleges that he then spent all of her money and afterward failed to contribute one cent to her support.

Cahill, in 1897, met Mrs. Marian Louise Medley in the Waldorf-Astoria, where the latter was living. Mrs. Medley mistook him for her counsel, Lawyer Stayton, and a friendship ensued, according to Mrs. Mealey, Cahill taking her to dine at Delmonico's, the Savoy Hotel, and other places. Mr. Cahill was living at the Marlborough Hotel at this time.

Having an engagement to dine with Cahill, who passed under the name of Carroll, on May 27, 1897, Mrs. Medley produced a bag of jewels in Cahill's presence, in which was a pair of bracelets valued at $2,000. Leaving the room for a few moments, she returned and accompanied Cahill to dinner. After the dinner he excused himself, saying that he had an appointment with friends. After his departure Mrs. Medley missed her bracelets. Cahill then disappeared.

Mrs. Medley, in December, 1898, while driving through Forty-second Street, caught side of Cahill. Jumping out of the cab she followed him, and caused his arrest. He secured bail, and the case, after he was indicted, was adjourned several times, the trial not being called until yesterday.

The woman alleges that she gave Cahill opportunities to replace the jewelry, and that he once appealed to her to remember that he had a wife and child.

George Gordon Battle represented Cahill when he was arraigned yesterday before Judge Newburger. Mrs. Cahill testified for her husband. She said he was at home the night the theft was alleged to have occurred.

"I went to see Mrs. Medley," said she, "although they tried to get me not to. She told me George had taken the jewels and pawned them to get money to buy the baby medicine and food."

Cahill was found guilty of grand larceny in the second degree, and will be sentenced to-morrow.

WANT MUSEUM FOR RELICS.

A delegation of Daughters of the American Revolution appeared before the Board of Public Improvements yesterday. An agitation has been started to have the city purchase the old Morris mansion, on Washington Heights, and turn it into a historical museum, into which would be deposited Revolutionary relics which are in possession of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. George W. Hodges, Regent of the New Jersey Daughters, and Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, ex-President of the Daughters of the Revolution, urged the aquisition of the Morris property. The estimated cost of the property is $157,000. Commissioner Kane of the Sewers Department raised the point that there were not enough members present to consider the proposition, and the matter was laid over for a month.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

What has become of the "White Wings," those street cleaners who in Col. Waring's day used to keep our streets in such condition that there was good reason for calling our streets the cleanest of any in the world? Have they all gone in so heavily for electioneering that they cannot be spared to attend to the duties for which they are well paid by the city? Certain it is that for some reason or other the streets are dirtier now than they have been for months, and there is a general complaint, especially by residents on the upper west side of the city. Columbus Avenue in particular is a sufferer from the neglect of the street cleaner, and papers blow about and fruit peelings and other refuse are allowed to lie around, in defiance of the city ordinance, as if there was no such thing here as a Street Cleaning Department. Ladies complain, and with good reason, that the crossings are becoming as dirty and filthy as ever they were in the old days when the Street Cleaning Department was merely a hospital for the decrepit and useless hangers-on of the lesser grades of politicians. About this fact there can be no dispute, as it does not require an expert to tell whether the streets are clean or dirty. Any person with eyes, ears, and nose in good working order can tell when the wind blows as it did on Tuesday before the rainfall whether there is dust blowing about in sufficient quantity to prove that the work of the street cleaners is being woefully neglected. The condition of affairs is even worse on the east side of town, where the late Col. Waring did so much to teach people by example the benefit of clean streets. There are quarters of the town east of the Bowery where it looks as if the streets had not been swept for weeks at a time. With all the men and money at his disposal, there is no reason why the present Commissioner cannot keep the streets as clean as did his predecessors, unless it be that the department is again being converted into a charitable concern for the support of decrepit and worthless men who have to be supported in some way for the work they may have done or may be doing in behalf of political leaders. "Tammany leaders who propose to neglect properly cleaning the streets will find that they have the women and the rank and file of their party to deal with, if they propose to go back to the old-fashioned method of political street cleaning that does not clean," remarked one of the party leaders at the Hoffman House last evening, where the matter was under discussion. "The people have become used to clean streets, and they will not allow a return to the old sort of thing. The preliminary growls are being heard about the City Hall even, and those growls will turn into a roar that will startle unless some one stirs up those in power and compels them to make the men who swing the brooms attend to their business. The personnel of the force has deteriorated considerably within the past six months, and people generally are beginning to notice it."

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Woodcock hunters are having rare sport these days, and the bills of fare of all the best class of restaurants make a feature of this most delicious morsel. Out on Long Island, up in the northern counties of this State, all through New Jersey, and in the near-by New England and Pennsylvania shooting grounds the birds are plenty, and afford the liveliest sort of sport to the huntsman who has the necessary skill to fetch down the wary bird of erratic flight. Birds now in the market are as plump and sweet as any feathered tidbit can be, and their plumage is at its prettiest. The frosty weather to the north has set the birds a migrating, and until the ground hereabout gets so hard that they cannot poke their bills into the mud in search of food woodcock promise to be more plentiful than usual, judging from the bags which the early hunters are securing. The season for them will probably last four or five weeks longer, unless an unprecedentedly cold snap should set in.

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One of Chicago's active business men who is now in town is Thomas E. Jeffrey. A few weeks ago he lost by death his partner of many years, Mr. Gormully, the two forming the firm of Gormully & Jeffrey, leaders in Western bicycle manufacturing. This unexpected breaking up of the firm has led Mr. Jeffrey to retire from business, and he will dispose of his interests, which are said to amount to about a million dollars, and retire to enjoy what years of life may be left to him. Mr. Jeffrey is talking now of a trip to Cuba, Bermuda, and the lesser of the West Indian islands as soon as he can place his business interests in other hands, now waiting to take them up. Then he promises to try California, a State he has never visited, and see if he can manage to kill time there without any active business to interfere with a well-earned rest. In the bicycle trade Mr. Jeffrey, a quiet, conservative man, has made many friends, who, while they think his retirement a sensible thing for a man of his age and wealth, have extended him their sincere sympathy that it should be brought about by the untimely death of his long-time friend and partner.

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"An incident that happened last Saturday may help to account for the largely increased registration in the up-town districts," said a resident of the Twenty-first Assembly District. "It was on Saturday evening that I had my first opportunity to register, and when I reached the booth I found myself the eighth in a line of men who were there for the same purpose. Of the seven ahead of me, all but one were from towns in the upper part of the State, as I learned when they were asked where they last voted. It struck me as a bit singular, and I did a little investigating to satisfy my curiosity. As a result I have come to the conclusion that a lot of the increase comes from the fact that the recent beginning of extensive public works all over the city has brought here a lot of men from up the State who have settled here for a time at least. There is no other reason that I could find for the fact that six of the eight who registered while I was there should have announced that the vote cast at the coming election would be the first they have cast in this city. It is a sort of colonization, I suppose, but the men were of the sort that look as if they would all make good citizens. If it be colonization it is of the sort that no one can well object to, no matter what his politics may happen to be. If my own election district showed such a lot of new-comers there must be a considerable number scattered in others, and there is a reason apart from the natural growth of that section to account for the heavy increase in registration up my way."

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Lovers of the goober will be delighted to know that there is to be a big crop of these nuts this year. There was a story before the peanut crop was ready for harvesting that the crop would be less than an average one. But the Virginians, who are the principal raisers of peanuts, now say that the crop in that State will be above what was expected, and that the price of peanuts for roasting or grinding into flour will not have to be increased. Peanuts are largely associated with the circus and pink lemonade. Yet the fact is that there has come to be quite a fad for the lowly tuber, and that it is now eaten largely on the theory that it is a good thing for people troubled with indigestion. The old theory was that peanuts were about as indigestible stuff as one could well eat. That has been overcome, and peanut flour for conversion into a sort of bread, for puddings, and even for griddle cakes is on the market in quantities, and finds a constantly increasing number of lovers. So enthusiastic are some of the advocates of peanut flour that they have prevailed on the Government to issue a publication devoted to exploiting its advantages, and this is being circulated broadcast here and abroad as a means of calling attention to the nutritive qualities of the once despised nut. Down town, in the fruit district, dealers say they have not as yet felt any material effect from the agitation, but there are many who believe that ultimately the crop will be one of very considerable value to the country. One of them has even gone so far as to buy a tract of several hundred acres of cheap farm land in Virginia, where the goober grows to the best advantage, which he is to put under cultivation in peanuts alone.

Lawyer Brill Dies of Injuries.

Lawyer Max Brill, who shot himself in his office at 14 Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, early Tuesday morning, died yesterday in St. Catharine's Hospital. The bullet entered the spine back of the neck. Brill talked rationally before he died, but could not be induced to speak of the shooting. It is believed that he was temporarily insane when he shot himself. Brill lived with his family at 33 Palmetto Street.

No Waste in the Kitchen

No waste of time or materials, for with a small quantity of extract, remnants which by themselves would be insipid and useless can be made into a delicate soup, or savory dish.

LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF BEEF for
IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY

WIDOW WATCHES FOR FIANCE.

He Sent Her Away, She Alleges, and Then Made Off with Her Property.

Mrs. Dora Blake of 208 Buttermilk Street, Syracuse, N. Y., is in Hoboken, awaiting the arrival of some goods, while a constable is also waiting with a warrant issued by Justice Seymour for the arrest of Hugo Bender, to whom the goods are consigned. They were shipped from Syracuse a week ago, according to Mrs. Blake's statement, and had not arrived up to last night.

Mrs. Blake's story is that she and her husband formerly leased a farm near Syracuse. Her husband died two years ago, and she went to work on the farm of a man named Beck, who had a son named Hugo. Mrs. Blake says she owned two horses, two wagons, and some farming implements, the use of which she gave to Beck. Shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Beck proposed that she should marry their son Hugo, and she consented.

Hugo then told her that he had a patent with which he could make a great deal of money in New York. He said his parents were going to give up the farm and sell their stock and hers, to which she consented. He then sent her to Auburn, N. Y., to visit her sister, telling her that as soon as the stock was sold he would come for her and they would join his parents in New York and be married there.

Mrs. Blake says she waited at Auburn two weeks and then returned to Syracuse. She found the Beck farm deserted. The family occupying the adjoining farm told her the Becks had sold nothing, but had sent all their goods to the Lackawanna Railroad station. She found no trace of any goods shipped by the Becks, but the railroad people told her that a lot of goods such as she described had been sent to Hoboken consigned to such a man as she described, but who gave his name as Hugo Bender.

At the Lackawanna station in Hoboken she was told that a man who gave his name as Hugo Bender had been there, looking for some goods he said he had shipped from Syracuse, but nothing could be learned as to what had become of them. It was thought they had beeen sidetracked somewhere on the meadows, and an effort will be made to find them. Mrs. Blake said she would wait a month for them and for Bender.

COMPLAIN OF TRANSIT LINES.

Suburban Residents of Brooklyn Say They Are Inconvenienced.

A correspondent has written to THE NEW YORK TIMES of the troubles and physical discomforts which people residing in the outlying wards of Brooklyn, especially in East New York, have to put up with to get to their homes at night time.

Complaints are made that the trains on the Kings County Elevated Road bring passengers to the "loop" in East New York, and they are there compelled to get out of cars and wait on a shelterless platform for another train. The night trains could be run through over the entire route without any additional expenses and much inconvenience and sickness might be prevented.

The people of Brooklyn have made complaints to the Health Department about this matter. The residents of the district claim that there is no reason why the people should be compelled to change cars, as most of the traffic during the night hours is from the Brooklyn Bridge and not from the Broadway Ferry.

Another complaint which has been lodged against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is that trains are now being run by stations without stopping. In many instances passengers are forced to wait from fifteen minutes to twenty-five minutes for trains to carry them to their destination.

Complaints are also made against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for backing up the night trains carrying passengers from the yards of the Kings County Road to the city line. This, it is claimed, is against the law, as elevated trains are only allowed to back a few feet for the purpose of switching or for other reasons, on account of the danger.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:15	Sun sets...5:16	Moon rises..1:36

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..3:50	Gov. Isl'd...4:31	H. Gate....6:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:02	Gov. Isl'd...4:39	H. Gate....6:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Wilhelm V., Curacao	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

Adirondack, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Californian, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
Cap Frio, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Flaxman, Brazil, &c	10:30 A. M.	.....
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Lucania, Queenstown	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	.....
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
St. Filians, Antwerp	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. $14 and up to Oct. $27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. $27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Corangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. $11.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that the combination gas and bell buoy, established for experimental purposes Sept. 15, 1900, about 250 yards from Romer Shoal Light Station, New York Lower Bay, has been brought in for alterations, and will be replaced as soon as practicable when these have been made.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 18.

Aller, Bremen, Oct. 9.
California, Glasgow, Oct. 5.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Oct. 7.
Drumelzier, Amsterdam, Oct. 2.
Europe, London, Oct. 4.
Galileo, Hull, Sept. 24.
Hudson, Colon, Oct. 9.
Jersey City, Swansea, Oct. 2.
Laura, Hamburg, Sept. 20.
Minnesota, London, Oct. 4.
Minterne, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 8.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, Oct. 1.
Victoria, St. Michael's, Oct. 8.
Werra, Gibraltar, Oct. 9.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, Oct. 11.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

Patricia, Hamburg, Oct. 8.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 13.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 13.

SUNDAY, OCT. 21.

Commonwealth, Antwerp, Oct. 7.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 12.
Honiton, Rotterdam, Oct. 7.
La Bretagne, Havre, Oct. 13.
Minneapolis, London, Oct. 11.
Staatendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 11.

Arrived.

SS Saginaw, Hales, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:05 A. M., 18th.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Oct. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston Oct. 11, and Key West 14th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Mount Vernon, (Nor.,) Nilsen, Port au Prince Oct. 2, Petit Goave and Miragoane 3d, Jeremie 4th, Aux Cayes 5th, Jacmel 6th, Santa Marta 10th, and Inagua 12th, with mdse. and one passenger to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Albanga, (Ger.,) Petersen, Yokohama July 3, Hiogo 11th, Moji 26th, Shanghai 28th, Foo Chow Aug. 3, Amoy 6th, Hongkong 9th, Singapore 23d, Colombo Sept. 1, Port Said 21st, and Algiers 28th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS George H. Stout, Davis, Philadelphia, via Raritan Canal, for Troy and Albany.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Jesperson, Copenhagen Sept. 24 and Shields Oct. 1, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 A. M.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Wards, Genoa Sept. 13, Leghorn 22d, Naples 26th, Algiers Oct. 1, and Gibraltar 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 17, 9:30 P. M., west-Southwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) for London.
SS Europa, (Nor.,) for Port au Prince, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Orizaba, for Havana, &c.
SS Manila, (Ital.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Bellaggio, (Ger.,) for Macelo, &c.
SS Ethelred, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Westernland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—SS New York, Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Southampton today, passing Hurst Castle at 6:30 P. M.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York for London, passed the Lizard at 1:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:18 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 1:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Vincenzo Florio, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar today.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Maryland, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Myrtledene, (Br.,) Capt. Yule, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New York for St. Petersburg, arr. at Christiania Oct. 13.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Leuenfels, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen Oct. 14.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York, via Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Everest, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 2:05 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Caprivi, (Nor.,) Capt. Nielsen, for New York, sld. from Dania Oct. 10.

SS Lady Armstrong, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, for New York, sld. from Stettin Oct. 13.

SS Alexandre Bixio, (Fr.,) Capt. Lemoine, for New York, sld. from Pauillac Oct. 14.

SS Polycarp, (Br.,) Capt. James, for New York, sld. from Para Oct. 15.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, from Bremen for New York, via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. Bleeker, for New York, sld. from Bremerhaven at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York for Moville and Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, for New York, sld. from Almeria yesterday.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Naples and Almeria for New York, sld. from Messina yesterday.

SS Bluefields, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

On Sale To-day About
350 Fall Overcoats,
Reduced from
$15, $18, $20 and $25 to
$10.

Most of these coats are in the finest grades and are
Silk Lined Throughout

We carry no goods from season to season, and the warm weather of the early fall has left us overstocked.

At the same time that you come for one of the top coats, ask to see the

Swell Business Men's Suits,
at $15.

Open Saturday Evening.

THE Thompson 245
COMPANY CLOTHIERS BROADWAY
Opposite City Hall Park, just below Murray Street

The Health Food Wheatena is the Best Breakfast Cereal and the Cheapest, pound for pound, of any on the market.

Order a standard package from your grocer, or, if you prefer a trial first, send four cents in postage stamps and we will send you enough for breakfast.

Wheatena recipes free on postal request.

The Health Food Co., 61 T Fifth Ave., N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

If you have been paying $5.00 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas $3.50 sh

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

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The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and beeides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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WHY BRYAN IS NOT DANGEROUS.

Mr. BRYAN strives to set class against class and provoke social tumult. His speeches, therefore, read like the utterances of a dangerous disturber, yet BRYAN is not dangerous because his insincerity is plainly revealed even to his least intelligent audiences, and the American people, instinctively judging him to be an unsafe man, overwhelmingly reject his appeal and are resolved not to take the terrible risk of intrusting power to his unsteady hands. If he were a more skillful demagogue his candidacy would constitute a public peril.

For proof of this we have but to attend to one of his utterances at Madison Square Garden. He told his audience that he and his party were not the enemies of honest wealth. Yet a little further on, in discussing his favorite topic of militarism, he told why, in his judgment the Republicans had created an army of 100,000 men:

> I believe that one of the reasons that they want a large army is to build a fort in this city and use the army to suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation.

Those would be dangerous and inflammatory words spoken by a man of great popular reputation and influence to an audience that had confidence in his wisdom and sincerity. This is precisely the appeal that aroused the Americans of the Colonies to take up arms against their King. "He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our legislators. He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power." So said the authors of the Declaration of Independence, and they further arraigned King GEORGE for "quartering large bodies of armed troops among us." Now if the fifteen thousand people of New York who heard Mr. BRYAN's talk about the fort in this city had believed that he was speaking the truth, as the people of the Colonies knew that the Signers of the Declaration were speaking the truth, if they had felt that he was warning them of an actual, contemplated effort to overawe and control them by military power, they would have become dangerously excited and the public peace would sooner or later have been imperiled by the passions and the fears he aroused.

But, although Mr. BRYAN's Madison Square audience was a Tammany audience, it was made up of intelligent men, and he did not fool them for a single moment. They were interested in him, they were curious about him, but it is plain that they cared very little about what he said—that is, it was BRYAN, not BRYAN's professed principles, that interested them and brought them to the Garden. If the crowd had been interested in imperialism it would have gladly and attentively listened to Mr. SHEPARD, who is a very much abler man than Mr. BRYAN, infinitely better qualified than he is to discuss imperialism and really illuminate the subject, and he has the additional advantage of perfect sincerity. But the crowd would not listen to Mr. SHEPARD, and refused to let him deliver his speech. It was crazy to hear BRYAN. Nevertheless, when he told them it was the purpose of the Republican Party to establish a garrison in a fort in this city "to suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation," they knew that he was exhibiting chaff and were not caught. There may have been here and there in that great audience a scowling Anarchist or a Socialist paranoiac who believed what BRYAN said about the fort. All the rest of the fifteen thousand knew he was talking wild demagogy and probably thought the worse of him for the insult to their intelligence.

The accident of having an audience too intelligent to be deceived by his tricks does not exculpate Mr. BRYAN, however. He made a deliberate and direct attempt to provoke causeless discontent, to stir up class hatred, and inflame mob passions. He proclaimed himself, and to the extent of his powers tried to make himself, not merely the enemy of honest wealth, but the enemy of the public peace and of the prosperity and security of the Commonwealth. He used the language and the arts of the pestilent agitator.

These appeals to discontent and disorder have been the burden of Mr. BRYAN's public addresses for some weeks—ever since he read in the faces and the demeanor of his audiences their lack of interest in his paramount issue. Like every man who feels himself plunging down to his doom, he becomes more desperate, more reckless in his choice of means to save himself. He feels that he must excite passion, must make his appeals more and more sensational and startling or the people will cease to pay attention to him. Free silver he discards altogether, not because he has changed his belief, but because the subject has been worn threadbare and will no longer interest an audience; besides, he knows that free silver talk will win him no votes in New York. He must be decent to the Gold Democrats who have gone over to him as a refuge from the terrors of imperialism. But why, it will be asked, should he shock an intelligent community by his balderdash about forts and standing armies to put down discontent? The explanation is to be sought in the poverty of the man's intellectual resources. And for his intellectual and his moral pauperism the people reject him.

RUSSIA'S POLICY IN CHINA.

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion, from what Mr. JOSIAH QUINCY says in The North American Review for October, in an interesting article on "China and Russia," that if Mr. BRYAN should be elected and Mr. QUINCY chosen to be his Secretary of State, the policy of the United States in dealing with Chinese problems would be to cultivate the friendship and promote the objects of Russia rather than those of Great Britain or Germany and the other powers. Mr. QUINCY has manifested a deep interest in this subject. He has already published similar views in an English review, and at that time advocated a frank recognition by us of the fact that Russia is the dominant factor in the settlement of the Chinese question.

Mr. QUINCY rather patronizingly approves, while he criticises as "too ambitious and comprehensive in its scope," the programme marked out by Secretary of State HAY on July 3. He chides the Secretary, too anxiously, it seems to us, for threatening by implication to join in political action for the radical reconstruction of Chinese administration. This he considers to have been a mistake, and another mistake was in giving assent to the appointment of Count VON WALDERSEE as Commander in Chief of forces made up in part of American troops. It presently appears that it was not to affront Germany that Mr. QUINCY would have objected to the appointment of Count VON WALDERSEE, but because even a temporary alliance with the powers favoring that appointment would be prejudicial to Russia and deprive us of the advantages to be derived from following approvingly a policy favoring Russia as the power nearest in interest to and most influential with China and therefore most likely to secure to us those commercial privileges desired by the United States unmixed with any ambition for territorial expansion.

It is impossible to read Mr. QUINCY without getting the impression or conviction that Russia's course in China is both the safe and selfish course for Russia. Russia desired the withdrawal of all troops from Peking not so much to "save the face" of China as to protect Russia's coast in Asia and to avoid a condition of war along a frontier of some four thousand miles. It is easy to believe that Russia, even with a prodigious army at her disposal, dreads the prospect of prolonged or perpetual war with a people of some four hundred millions, a people that already has swarmed once over the West and ruled Russia for two long centuries. Russia does not overlook the fact that twenty millions of Chinese lives were lost in the attempt to overthrow the present dynasty. Russia's knowledge of the possibilities of Asiatic development, as gained from observation of Japan's almost instantaneous advance from obscurity to front rank among powers, inspires her with new respect for a neighbor who regards her only with less distrust than she does other "foreign devils."

What Mr. QUINCY invites the United States to do is to stick pretty close to Russia as a friend now occupying a position of advantage that may later on become commanding. Russia is bound to be regarded with greater favor, or less disfavor, by China for having exerted effort to mitigate China's humiliation. Great Britain, on the other hand, must contend not only with China in attempting to hold her position in the Yang-Tse Valley, but with the resentful jealousy of France on the south and the ambition of Russia on the north. There are still the sea power of Great Britain and that of France to be considered, but Mr. QUINCY has left them quite out of view.

We are left in doubt as to what is to be Russia's policy after she has established her peace with China, touching "the open door." Will China and Russia, Asiatic and semi-Asiatic, join in extending a higher and longer Chinese wall of exclusion? Mr. QUINCY evidently does not fear that outcome. Else he would not give this advice:

> The maintenance of friendly relations with Russia should be as cardinal a point in our diplomatic policy as the cultivation of similar relations with us is in her own programme. Each nation has expanded across a continent from one ocean to another; we meet as friends upon the shores of the Pacific—the great arena in which, perhaps, is to be fought out, in war or in peace, the struggle for political or commercial supremacy.

LORD CROMER.

The probability that Lord CROMER will assume the Portfolio of War in Lord SALISBURY'S Cabinet quite naturally arouses some curiosity in regard to the qualifications that he may possess for such a post which, at present and for some time to come, must be the most important in the Ministry. The explanation of a London paper that "a combination of CROMER, KITCHENER, and ROBERTS would insure public confidence in a thorough reform of the War Office," is perfectly intelligible to the general public as far as the two last-named military men are concerned. But what about Lord CROMER, who retired from the army twenty-four years ago as a mere Major? Do "The War Game" and other books on military affairs of which he is the author alone prove him qualified to fill the very high position he is likely to assume?

Since 1882 the history of Egypt has been deftly interwoven with the records of the British Foreign Office. The fabric of this relationship, which is unprecedented in the entire history of diplomacy, is the work of one man, whether owing to his direct administrative acts or the capacity he has displayed in causing to be selected the most proficient lieutenants possible to carry out the varied and intricate phases of his work. That man is Lord CROMER, nominally British Agent and Consul General in Cairo, but practically, and if viewed in the light of the actual relation that Egypt bears to the British Empire, a British Viceroy having absolute control over territory in which British influence is supreme.

This paradox is the more astonishing when the legal position of Egypt is considered. Nominally a tributary State of the Sultan of Turkey, it has from time to time received privileges from the Sublime Porte which legally place it upon an independent footing, save for its annual tribute of £720,000 which it pays to the Sultan. By the rights conferred upon it from Constantinople, Egypt is a hereditary monarchy, the sovereign of which has an absolute right to conclude commercial treaties with foreign Governments and to maintain an army and navy. As the nominal powers of Egypt have been expanded, foreign influence, except in one notable direction, has been shaken off by the Khédive. Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria, France, have been shut out from meddling with her affairs, reluctantly resigning everything save a nominal control over her finances, which are actually administered by a financial adviser appointed by the Khédive. In short, the Khédive of Egypt, with his Ministries of War, Finance, Justice, Foreign Affairs, &c., which legally may exercise the same functions as those of sovereign States, might seem to the casual observer to have established an independent monarchy in the Valley of the Nile. But behind this regeneration of an Ottoman State has stood the greatest civilizing power of the age, whose "agent" has carefully planned and directed every forward step, and whose moral influence has been made to prevail through the country, in every department of Government, in every phase of military, commercial, and civil life.

Lord CROMER'S writings on military affairs have been highly praised in high quarters, but his inestimable services in Egypt, which have included the actual creation of an army and his ability to pick men like KITCHENER to organize it, his wonderful executive ability in creating and carrying out civilizing reforms, and, above all, his masterful, diplomatic manipulation of the office of British Agent and Consul General, giving it an exalted position to which it had no formal right, make a claim upon the Portfolio of War equaled by that of no other Englishman, whether in military, diplomatic, or civil life. Should Lord CROMER become Secretary of State for War, reforms which will reach to the very foundation of the English military system may be expected. It is equally certain that these reforms, especially if fathered by KITCHENER and ROBERTS, will have the enthusiastic support of the British people.

WILLIAM L. WILSON.

Nothing could be better adapted to impress, upon the serious part of the American public, the decay of the Democratic Party than the death of WILLIAM L. WILSON, coming as it does in the midst of the manifestations of the cheapness and shallowness of the demagogue whom an ironical fate has permitted to put himself forward as the representative and organ of that historic organization. No two men could be, as public men, more exactly antipodean than WILLIAM L. WILSON and WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

It would not be possible to mention a man who more completely and creditably represented the best type of public men who have been developed in the South by the conditions following the civil war than the Chairman of Ways and Means in the tariff reform Congress. In the North the standard of statesmanship was by no means so much lowered as in the South by the results of the war. In the South one result was to displace the members of the slaveholding aristocracy, except such of them as hung on by mere dint of survivorship, and even of these many tragically closed their political careers before the end of their natural lives. This was a pity because they were succeeded by a less able and a less honest class of men. Before the war the South owed a great part of its disproportionate ascendency in the National councils to the fact that politics were much more industriously cultivated at the South than at the North, and absorbed much more of the energy and ambition of the population. Moreover, among the old school of Southern politicians there was very little of the commercial spirit which has crept into our recent politics, and very few cases of pecuniary scandal. In this respect there has been a distinct falling off in Southern politics and in other respects also. It is true that Mr. WILSON was born and bred in a part of the South in which the traditions of the slaveholding aristocracy had not taken much root. But he was a good enough Southerner to have served through the war in the Confederate Army, and when, fifteen years after its close, he entered public life, it was recognized that one such man was a fair offset, as a representative of the "New South," for a good many of the "scalawags" who had been thrown to the surface by the social disturbances of their section.

The first National recognition of the importance of Mr. WILSON, in spite of his useful and even brilliant previous service in Congress, was commanded by his speech as the presiding officer of the Democratic Convention of 1892. That speech was really a "keynote" of the campaign which followed it, and gave precision as well as vigor to the platform it amplified. To compare it with the tawdry rhetoric by which Mr. BRYAN undertook, four years later, to "save the faces" of the delegates who had assembled to demand a violation of public and private faith is to measure the degeneration which the party had undergone in the interval. And, as Chairman of Ways and Means in the ensuing Congress, the author of the speech did his utmost to make it good. He labored, with unwearied energy, ample knowledge, and clear and forcible speech, to redeem the promises of the party. And when those promises were broken by "the Senators from Havemeyer," by that combination of greed and perfidy that wrecked the Democratic Party and began the history of its decline, his grief and indignation rose to the height of genuine eloquence and expressed memorably what every reformer felt.

It is to be hoped and to be believed that the time may come again when a Wilson and not a Bryan will be the representative of the reclaimed Democratic Party. It is of consequence to every American citizen of whichever party that the opposition to it may be strong and respectable, and that party divisions shall not be made unless something plausible shall be pleadable on each side. But in the meantime the death of the presiding officer of the Democratic Convention of 1892 and Chairman of Ways and Means in the Fifty-third Congress strongly emphasizes the present degradation of the Democratic Party.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

The fire in the Postal Telegraph Building has again had the happy result of vindicating the construction of the sky-scraper. This is by no means the most severe test to which the new construction has been exposed. That was undoubtedly the fire by which the upper stories of the Home Life Building were burned out, and this very Postal Telegraph Building, which adjoins it, was somewhat injured. But that was as severe a test as could be devised or imagined, and a much more severe test than it would be economically possible to apply by way of experiment. That fire conveyed its lessons, which have been put into practice in more recent erections. But, even in that case, it was demonstrated that no fire could occur in a modern fire-proof office building which would not give the occupants ample time to escape without injury or danger. And in this present case, as in the case of the Townsend Building, it has been shown that a fire originating in one of these edifices can be confined to the floor in which it originates, and will have burned itself out when it has consumed all the combustible material on that floor.

That not all of our building is in this good condition is shown almost every week by the news of some fatal fire in a tenement house. That is to say, we know how to build fire-proof buildings, but we will not do it except under compulsion, even when the consequence of not doing it is to sacrifice human lives. There are more civilized cities, in this respect, than New York, where every habitation is as safe against fire as with us are only the costliest buildings. It is high time that the standard of construction adopted in the office buildings and the very best apartment houses should be made compulsory upon all builders. The excuse made by ignorant or reckless or greedy owners is that their tenants cannot afford to pay for sound construction. But the experience of foreign cities shows that the excuse is not valid. Nobody can afford to be burned to death. And even if he is willing to take the chances, any community which pretends to be civilized should interfere to prevent the existence of buildings which offer a standing threat to their inmates of a violent death.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In 1896, as was noted at the time, Mr. BRYAN evidently came here with a hope amounting to an expectation that he could duplicate LINCOLN'S achievement of 1860 and win the respect and admiration of the East by proving to it that the man supposed to be merely an uncouth product of the uncivilized West was in reality a statesman, thinker, and orator more than able to stand comparison with the highest standards. With this end in view, Mr. BRYAN abandoned the methods that had served him so well, and, instead of appealing to the emotions of his hearers, tried to convince their intelligence by reading to them a long and carefully prepared speech on the theories and principles of finance. The result was a dire failure, due to two facts—the East had long before ceased to regard the West as uncivilized, and therefore could not possibly have been surprised by the seriousness or depth of a Western man's utterances, and Mr. BRYAN demonstrated only his power to be dull. The number of his auditors diminished rapidly as he spoke, and New York decided that its first judgment of the candidate had been correct. One disaster of that kind was enough for Mr. BRYAN, and this time he went to the other extreme. The speech of Tuesday night contained no argument of any kind, and it was designed to serve no other purpose than to hold the attention of those within hearing of the speaker's voice. Next day's readers were not considered for a moment, and the certainty of their disappointment, their condemnation, or their derision was boldly ignored. Mr. BRYAN did not even take the trouble to put his assertions in new form, or to ornament them with new figures or illustrations. He simply strung together all the phrases that had elicited applause in the course of his recent tour in a desperate effort to stir the multitude before him. The effort succeeded, the multitude remained until Mr. BRYAN ceased speaking, and it was generous with noise and laughter. But the candidate cannot deceive himself with the idea that he changed a single vote, or that he added to, or altered, his reputation in the slightest degree. The written, or rather the printed, word remains, and by it he will be judged.

—Frequent complaint is made by New York theatregoers of the political appeals that stare at them from their programmes. The local managers of the party which calls itself Democratic have monopolized this form of advertising their candidates and their hopes, and possibly enough they think it was a shrewd stroke of policy to do so, but we are sure that they have angered many people and converted none. It is not only Republican patrons of the stage that object to the forcing of politics upon their attention while they are in the theatre. Just at this time not a few members of both parties go to the theatre for the express purpose of getting a complete rest from politics for two or three hours, and such people resent finding in their programmes impassioned appeals for votes and the reiteration of arguments they can hear and read quite often enough in other places. The managing politicians might well consider this matter with seriousness. Personally, the whole system of programme advertising seems to us to be both injudicious from the advertiser's viewpoint and indefensible from that of the theatre, and we are inclined to hold it little less offensive and vulgar than was the ancient practice of covering drop curtains with trade announcements. This opinion is open to suspicion, however, as possibly not entirely disinterested, but no such criticism is incurred by our objection to the class of advertisements under consideration. These are all of one kind, and they are not our kind, so if they work harm to the hopes of the men who pay for them we have cause to rejoice rather than to mourn. Merely on the grounds of good taste and the rights of man—and women—we can, therefore, express disapproval of political advertisements on theatre programmes, and indulge in the hope that the abuse will be remedied.

—Major W. C. GORGAS, the Chief Sanitary Officer of Havana, adds to his statistical report for the month of September a letter to the Adjutant General, which combats, and we think with success, the somewhat prevalent impression that the present condition of the city is not entirely creditable to the American health authorities. The Major admits that yellow fever has not yet been conquered, but for this he has adequate explanation, and, very justly, he emphasizes the fact that the general death rate in Havana is now lower than it has been before in many years. In September fifty-two persons died of the fever, but this is a small part of the total deaths, which numbered 519, the lowest record but one in the last decade. In 1899, as the Major recalls, "Havana had just passed through a severe famine for two years, and it is well known that famine and pestilence kill off the old, very young, and the invalids generally, and that for a short time after such calamities the death rate is considerably reduced." Of yellow fever itself the Major says: "The fifty-two deaths compared with the number of deaths for the same month during the past ten years is much under them. The only years which have a smaller number are 1890, 1898, and 1899. Considering the much larger non-immune population in Havana than during the years mentioned, this makes a pretty good showing. The average for September for the past ten years is 72.40, which is very much greater than the number we give this month. The immigration has been very large and brings us a large quantity of non-immune material, but the steps taken by the Military Government for establishing a Bureau of Immigration, and to put an immigration settlement in a healthy locality outside of the city, will greatly obviate this. The idea is to collect all the immigrants and take them right from the shipping to this settlement without coming near the City of Havana, and then distribute them to their various destinations around the island. This will have more immediate effect than any other measure, I think, that can be taken at present." Fifty-two Inspectors are now at work under Major GORGAS, but though they are doing much, the results will be comparatively small so long as the city lacks sewers throughout the greater part of its extent. No permanent improvement is possible in present conditions.

—Discussion of the names selected for display in the Hall of Fame has already begun, and, as was to be expected, practically all of it takes the shape of hostile criticism of those who did the choosing. So far as we have noticed, only one of the names already fixed upon has awakened objection, and it is not particularly strenuous even in that one case. The trouble arises from the names that have been passed over, and of this sort of trouble there will be positively no end unless the managers of the scheme make a complete change in their method of reaching conclusions. No well-read American can reflect for five minutes on his country's annals without recalling at least a dozen men possessing or deserving more fame than half the men numbered in the first thirty to be immortalized on University Heights. And to recall will usually be to resent, and we foresee that in all too many instances the resentment will impel the writing of a letter on the subject to this or some other newspaper. Bitter controversies can easily result, for individual estimates of the comparative eminence of the dead depend on other things than absolute facts—chiefly, perhaps, because the absolute fact can rarely be obtained, and local pride or prejudice too often takes its place.

A STRIKE TO LOWER WAGES.

The consequences of Bryan's election and of the change he threatens to make in the standard of values may be conjectured by our past experience. Want of confidence followed the passage of the Legal Tender act, and caused widespread stagnation in enterprises which depended on our home market. As happened then, many establishments would close now, others would curtail their production and a large number of men would be thrown out of employment.

That Congress would, if it could, pass before March a law by which the gold standard might become more firmly established is on account of the moral influence which Bryan's election would have impossible. He is committed to payment in silver of the Government obligations which he is allowed to redeem in coin. Their value would depreciate and gold relatively appreciate, but it would be used more generally as a medium of exchange than it was at the time of our civil war.

On June 17, 1864, Congress passed an act by which sales of gold were prohibited. The gold exchange was temporarily closed, but the premium on gold rose steadily and public opinion forced a repeal of that law on the 2d of July following.

Apostles of silver are not powerful enough to attempt the repetition of such a folly; nor, if they were inclined, to suppress the free use of gold as currency. It would form a basis of all transactions which bankers, merchants, and manufacturers have with foreign countries, and would be used by everybody else who has anything to lose and who wants to know the exact value of what he has got. As the banks would be obliged to keep accounts payable in gold for all these persons, who comprise the wealthy and those of moderate means, they might suffer inconvenience and some losses. But their injuries would be trivial when compared with the hardship of all men who toil for wages and who would be compelled to accept depreciated silver currency for their compensation. Mr. Bryan tries to make them believe that this money would become abundant, and they would get more of it, but he fails to tell them that it would buy considerably less of everything they need. Silver, which brings $4.50 in England, would get $9 in silver when used for home-made bread. Foreigners could buy for $9 a ton iron which cost $18 when turned into American plowshares. After we suspended specie payments, prices of commodities rose in proportion to the premium on gold. But men found it difficult to obtain employment, so that even the nominal wages, consisting of greenbacks, instead of increasing, at first declined. The remuneration of hired persons never rose in proportion to the depreciation of the irredeemable paper currency they were paid in, certainly not until confidence was fully re-established. When, in 1864, gold rose to a premium of 275 and legal tenders were barely worth 37 cents, the laborer who received $4 a day could not indulge in the luxuries which $2.50 in gold procured for him before the war.

Workmen would experience the same hardships now which they had to suffer then. Values have never been created by the dictation of any human force. Bryan is too intelligent not to know that the laws of trade are unchangeable. The effort he makes to persuade his followers that he could increase their prosperity if they were to clothe him with authority looks like the strike of a designing demagogue who burns with a desire to assume the reins of power without regarding the results which would inevitably follow.

LOUIS WINDMULLER.

THE PARIS AWARDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention is called to an editorial that appeared in your issue of Sept. 2, entitled: "The American Awards at Paris." At the beginning of the second paragraph you make use of an expression that it seems proper, for the information and satisfaction of the American people, should be corrected. You say in the course of the article, which is otherwise commendatory: "We are perhaps, upon the whole, no better represented at Paris than the British, but it is not for want of official co-operation with private exhibitors." This paragraph is evidently most kindly intended, but it is not in accordance with the facts as they appear of record, and consequently does not give to the American producer and manufacturer the credit that is deserved.

The official figures indisputably demonstrate that not only did the United States have many more exhibitors at the exposition than any other foreign nation, but that the extent and quality also of the exhibits have been approved by the ablest international jury ever organized, which has granted the exhibitors of our Nation the largest number of awards of all the visiting nations. The figures are as follows:

Nation.	Grand Prix.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Honorable Mention.	Total Awards.	Total No. Exhibitors.
United States.	215	547	593	501	348	2,204	6,916
Germany	236	510	575	321	184	1,826	2,089
England	183	406	517	410	208	1,727	2,959
Russia	209	346	411	321	206	1,493	2,985

(This statement does not include awards to collaborators, said awards being in the nature of duplication.)

F. J. V. SKIFF,
Director in Chief of Exhibit Departments for the Commissioner General of the United States.
Paris, Sept. 25, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Accommodating Him.

Youth—Oh, I don't want to take that character. I'll make a fool of myself sure.
Maiden—Well, you said you wanted an easy part.—Detroit Free Press.

Knew Where to Find Them.

An Atchison man got so cold in the night last night that he went out into the yard for extra covering. Every spare blanket had been wrapped around some rosebush or hollyhock.—Atchison Globe.

Ill-Fated.

"There is nothing left me," said the author, "save to kill my hero in the middle of the story."

"Go ahead and kill him," said the critic friend; "nobody will blame you."—Atlanta Constitution.

Heroes and Biographers.

She—Tell you the truth, Alfred, I do not believe in heroes.

He—That's funny. If you had said you didn't believe the people who write their biographies, I should have thought nothing of it.—Boston Transcript.

A Book's Attractiveness.

Ferguson—Don't you think it wretched taste to spend so much money on a book's binding instead of upon its contents?

Chumley—You must ask somebody else. I have an eye for beauty in bindings, but life is too short to read books.—Boston Transcript.

A COUNTRY ROAD.

Mary M. McCarthy in Boston Transcript.

A dusty, stony way, whose bord'ring sod
Is thick with blackberries and goldenrod;
Abrupt, bare hills on one side looking down,
And from the other you can see the town
Follow the river's course through meadows green,
O'er which thick woods and marble ledges lean.

A little further, where the road descends,
A brook's soft tinkle with some bird song blends,
(Gone from its edge the dear old dame's small cot
Half hidden by quaint flowers;) lush bergamot
Makes sweet its banks, its depths the boys still swim,
Or watch the minnows from some willow limb.

Upon its bridge how often I have stood
Watching the west, whose glory seemed to flood
With tenderest light the poorhouse and the graves
Beside it—turn to gold the brooklet's waves—
Till from the hill, O dearest sight of all!
I saw my father and I heard him call.

He came with sturdy stride and swinging pail—
My hand in his, I told my day's whole tale
Of joys, that 'neath his bright smile seemed to grow,
While lessened was my every childish woe
As his sweet words fell on my soul like balm,
While we walked homeward through the fragrant calm.

Unchanged the scene (time sometimes spares old joys,)
I view it now beside two merry boys,
Who, as they play, mark not the tears that fill
My eyes as I gaze upward toward the hill
That oft my father cleared with sturdy stride,
(Feeble his gait long, long before he died.)

Beside the margin of this little stream,
The vanished years to me one long day seem,
Their joys grow brighter and their griefs pain less
In this dear spot his mem'ry seems to bless.
The scene is commonplace no doubt to you;
To me it is the great earth's sweetest view.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

A Good Performance of Polite Comedy at the Murray Hill Theatre—The Strollers' Programme.

The Strollers will have an uncommonly interesting programme for the twelfth "roister" at their clubhouse to-night, for they announce that in the "vaudeville turns" artists so distinguished as Francis Wilson, the Rogers Brothers, and many others of large renown will appear, some, of course, after the regular theatrical entertainments of the evening are finished, while the bill also includes W. S. Gilbert's delightful travesty of "Hamlet" called "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern," which has never been acted in this country, though it has been published here, and is known to Gilbert's admirers. In this Edward Fales Coward will do the Prince of Denmark, with some few hints, presumably, of Mr. Sothern's portrayal, while William Duncan Preston and Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., will be the brace of troublesome courtiers, and other parts will be sustained by Chesver Goodwin, W. F. Dyett, W. R. Delehanty, and Otho Cushing.

More than a passing notice is deserved by the enjoyable performances of "The Case of Rebellious Susan" which Mr. Donnelly's stock company is giving at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. This comedy by Henry Arthur Jones wears remarkably well. Its wit and humor seem as fresh and agreeable now as they did nearly six years ago at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Frohman might do worse than to revive the piece at Daly's this Winter with Mr. Mason, Miss Spong, Miss Lattus, and Miss Tyree. The audiences at the Murray Hill thus far have been unusually large and have found the smart study of English social life in the nineteenth century quite to their liking. The acting all has been of a somewhat more emphatic sort than we are accustomed to see in comedy of this sort, but it has been in the right key, and the subtlest point in the play has been brought out in the acting and keenly appreciated by the audiences.

Dorothy Donnelly, a comedienne of fine presence and potent personal charm, has found a most congenial rôle in Lady Susan Harabin and the portrayal of diplomatic Sir Richard Kato by William Bramwell has not been lacking in distinction, force, or humor. Walter Allen, a great favorite with the frequenters of this house, has scored, too, as the unfortunate Pybus, balked by a mistaken marriage in his ambition to stamp himself upon the world. The pictorial details of the performance have been sufficient.

Indeed, people who have not seen this attractive comedy may be honestly advised to go and see it this week, and even those who cherish pleasing memories of its production at the Lyceum are not likely to be disappointed by the intelligent and vivacious treatment it receives from this little company of hard-working, painstaking, and competent actors. The matinées in Mr. Donnelly's theatre may now be counted among the notable sights of the town. They draw crowds of women and children.

Talking about comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, who has given us nothing quite so good as "Rebellious Susan" in a long while, Max Beerbohm, the clever London critic, finds a great deal to admire in the much-abused "Lackey's Carnival." The character of the lackey, Thomas Tarboy, he calls "a fine and memorable creation—a study of the moral derangement and the pathetic aspirations which are produced by the conditions of domestic service in modern times." The other servants are all well-conceived types, too. The trouble with the play seems to be that the drawing room folks are utterly conventional. But the new comedy is successful in London, at the Duke of York's Theatre, and it is one we may hope to see here before long.

MUSICAL MATTERS OF THE DAY.

A brilliant genius in Cincinnati has discovered that the equal temperament of the musical scale in use by all civilized nations is something that ought to be abolished, and he is working on an invention by which the piano can be tuned in the old scientific scale and yet used for the performance of modern music with all its modulations. At any rate, that is what the account of his work given in a local newspaper means. His idea is the supply of a mechanism by which the musician can modulate into foreign keys on a piano tuned to the scientific scale and yet remain in tune. On the face of it this is an impossibility, yet if it is made a possibility it will be absolutely worthless.

On this piano all modern music since the time of Bach, including the "Twenty-four Preludes and Fugues," cannot be performed. All modern music is written in accordance with the principles of the equal-tempered scale. In the scientific scale the intervals between notes are calculated according to the ratio of the increase of the vibrations in ascending. The result is that certain tones which are identical in equal temperament do not coincide. For instance, every piano player knows that A flat and G sharp are the same note. That is true only in the equal-tempered scale.

In the scientific scale there is a slight interval between them. Hence it is absolutely impossible in the scientific scale to modulate, for example, from the key of C major into that of D flat by regarding the G sharp of the relative minor scale of A as an A flat. It is on such devices as this that the whole structure of modern music rests. Such works as Beethoven's fifth symphony, the piano concertos of Liszt, the songs of Grieg, the dramas of Wagner, would have to be wiped out if the human ear could be restrained so as to accept the scientific scale.

The production of an instrument tuned in the scientific scale and possessing a mechanism by which it could be kept in tune if it was desired to play in the remoter keys would not do this. The equal-tempered scale is that which children sing when they learn sight reading. It is that which every musician thinks. It was the development of an absolute need in musical art. The fact that it is not scientifically in tune need not worry any one. The Cincinnati genius will have his labor for nothing.

Another genius, who lives in New Haven, is preparing to write a history of music based on the theory that Bach, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, and the other Titans of music were not really great men, but were mistaken for such by their contemporaries because they were ahead of their time. They found out how to do new things before other people did, and therefore their contemporaries in sheer surprise at their discoveries called them great. The only difficulty in the way of the success of this contemplated history is that it will not contain any explanation of the acceptance by the successors of these musicians of the verdict of their contemporaries—if the verdict was such as this historian intends to say it was. Modern readers have always been under the impression that their contemporaries quite failed to appreciate the greatness of Haydn and Mozart. Paisiello, Paccini, and Cimarosa were regarded as much bigger men than the glorious boy. Where are they now?

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According to one of the Boston papers, Evans Williams broke one of the small bones in his leg when he was injured just before the concert at the opening of the new Symphony Hall in Boston on Monday night. He sang through the entertainment, and had the bone set afterward by Dr. M. W. Moran. The story is told with convincing details. It was known to a few of those present that the tenor had been painfully injured just before going on the stage, but not that the injury was so severe. Mr. Williams acquitted himself with wonderful fortitude in the circumstances, and made possible a most important concert which might otherwise have been jeopardized.

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"Carmen," with a real bullfight thrown into the fourth act, was the strange spectacle recently offered to the people of Bayonne. Bizet's opera was produced in the arena of the Pyrenean town, the chief singers being M. Jérome and Mlle. Wyns of the Paris Opéra Comique, who were reinforced by lyric artists from Bordeaux. It appears that everything went off well except the bullfight. This was not successful, as the animals were not very spirited, and the men employed as stickers were of an inferior sort. The audience, which is described as having been very large and fashionable, had to remain content with the music and singing, the attempt to import the novel feature of a genuine bullfight into the popular "Carmen" proving a sad fiasco.

CUP CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

At New York Yacht Club Meeting Held Last Night.

MANY YACHTSMEN PRESENT

Races for the America's Cup Will Take Place in August—Congratulatory Letters Exchanged.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup was formally laid before the members of the New York Yacht Club at a special meeting held for that purpose last night in the clubhouse at 67 Madison Avenue. Without a dissenting voice the challenge was voted a hearty acceptance by the hundred or more members that thronged the famous model room, where the meeting was held.

Speculation was not wrong when it decided that the new challenge would not differ in its terms from the former one sent by Sir Thomas. In the dates suggested for the races alone is there variation. The challenge, which comes through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, names, according to the requirements of the deed of gift, Sir Thomas Lipton as owner of the challenging vessel; Shamrock II., a cutter-rigged yacht measuring 89.5 feet on the load water line as the challenger; Aug. 20, 22, and 24 of next year as the date for the races, and requests that the starts, courses, and similar details be left subject to the same conditions as governed the races between Columbia and the first Shamrock last year. This is the text of the challenging document:

Royal Ulster Yacht Club,
Mountpottinger Road,
Belfast, Oct. 2, 1900.

J. V. S. Oddie, Esq., Secretary New York Yacht Club, New York:

Dear Sir: I am requested by Sir Thomas J. Lipton to forward you this challenge for the America's Cup, subject, as to dates and courses and other details, to the same conditions as upon the occasion of the last race, which were found so satisfactory.

The first race to be sailed on Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1901.

The second race to be sailed on Thursday, Aug. 22, 1901.

The third race to be sailed on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1901.

Further races, if any, to be sailed upon the same days in the following weeks.

I, therefore, on behalf of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and in the name of Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Rear Commodore of the club, challenge to sail a series of matches with the yacht Shamrock II. against any one yacht or vessel constructed in the United States of America, for the America's Cup.

The following are the particulars of the challenging vessel, viz.:

Owner, Sir Thomas J. Lipton.
Name of yacht, Shamrock II.
Length on load-water line, 89.5 feet.
Rig, cutter.

The Custom House measurement will follow as soon as the vessel can be measured for registration. I shall be much obliged if you will cable the receipt of this challenge.

HUGH C. KELLY,
Honorary Secretary, Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

MANY YACHTSMEN PRESENT.

Present at last night's meeting among the yachtsmen famous for their connection with previous international races were C. Oliver Iselin, the manager of three defenders; ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, part owner of the Columbia; ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee; W. Butler Duncan, and J. Frederick Tams. Others were A. Cary Smith, David Banks, F. T. Adams, J. Beavor Webb, August Belmont, John Hyslop, and R. N. Ellis.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard called the meeting to order at 9:20 o'clock, briefly relating its purpose. Then Secretary J. V. S. Oddie arose, with the challenging document in his hand, and read its terms to an audience attentive to the pin-dropping point. Spontaneous applause followed upon its conclusion. When this had subsided Edward M. Brown moved that Commodore Ledyard be authorized to appoint a committee with power to accept the challenge for the club, and "to arrange the terms of the match and make any arrangements as to the dates, courses, number of trials, rules, and sailing regulations, and any and all other conditions of the match." Mr. Brown's resolution was unanimously adopted.

This committee will later in the year meet a similar committee from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and full details of the sailing of the races will then be agreed upon. The actual conduct of the races will be left to the regular Regatta Committee of the club.

Before the meeting was adjourned Secretary Oddie read the following letter, which accompanied the challenge:

Steam Yacht Erin, Oct. 2, 1900.

Dear Mr. Oddie: I have much pleasure in inclosing you challenge for a series of races for the America's Cup to take place next year.

You will see that I ask for no change in the conditions, as I was perfectly satisfied with all the arrangements made on the last occasion and in respect of which the New York Yacht Club was so deservedly congratulated.

I sincerely trust that last year's successful arrangements may be repeated, with the sole exception that I hope the name of the boat that lifts the cup may this time be Shamrock II. With kind regards, I am, yours faithfully,

THOMAS J. LIPTON.

J. V. S. Oddie, Esq., Secretary New York Yacht Club, New York.

Secretary Oddie's reply to Sir Thomas's letter, mailed Saturday and read to the club last night, was as follows:

Secretary's Office, New York Yacht Club,
67 Madison Avenue, Oct. 13, 1900.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cordial communication of the 2d inst., together with a challenge for the America's Cup on your behalf from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

The challenge will be considered and acted upon at a special meeting of the club to be held on Wednesday next, the 17th inst.

I sincerely hope with you that the successful arrangements of last year may be repeated, but, of course, not that the cup will be lifted by even so fair and honored a sportsman as yourself.

I am, my dear Sir, yours sincerely,

J. V. S. ODDIE, Secretary.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton.

Immediately after the regular meeting of the club the committee called for in Mr. Brown's resolutions was appointed as follows: Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Vice Commodore August Belmont, Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, Chairman of the Regatta Committee S. Nicholson Kane, ex-Commodores E. D. Morgan, E. M. Brown, J. P. Morgan, and C. Oliver Iselin. As soon as the committee was named it held a meeting, at which the challenge of Sir Thomas was formally accepted on behalf of the club. At the conclusion of the committee meeting the following cablegram was sent:

Hugh C. Kelly, Secretary Royal Ulster Yacht Club, Belfast:

Meeting committee held. Your challenge accepted. Conditions same as they stood at close of last year's races, including private agreement as to accidents and except as modified as to days of races by your challenge and extending limit of time of start to 11 A. M. suitable to change of months. Is this satisfactory?

ODDIE, Secretary.

Notwithstanding the presence at last night's meeting of a half dozen yachtsmen who undoubtedly carry within their own minds plans, or at least the knowledge of other men's plans, for the defense of the cup, no announcement was given out at the clubhouse. Among the members at large gossip still groped in the dark.

Various suggestions of more or less plausibility as to the defensive campaign went the rounds. By some it was said, with no quotation of authority, that at least two defenders would be built, and that a local designer would furnish the boards for one of the new yachts. The owners of the latter yacht were hinted at as a syndicate composed of three or four yachtsmen who have been prominent in racing off Newport.

As to the owners or the first yacht, all those who didn't know repeated the gossip that has been current since the news of Sir Thomas Lipton's intention to challenge became known. Harry Payne Whitney and Herman E. Duryea, it was said, would be the owners, and Capt. "Nat" Herreshoff the designer. But officers of the club and others in a position to know the truth as to the plans for defense, remained silent or protested ignorance. Commodore Ledyard, when asked, replied that all that had been done so far in the matter was brought up in the meeting last night.

THE AFRICAN MASSACRE STORY.

Officials of Ethiopian Railroad Say They Know of No Such Occurrence.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The officials of the Ethiopian Railroad, holders of the concession from Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia in the Lake Assal district, where, according to the Tribuna of Rome, an expedition of 200 Europeans, which went to Lake Assal to collect the salt tax, was recently wiped out by the natives, deny the accuracy of the Tribuna's advices.

The company is in daily receipt of dispatches from Ras Jibutil, and has had nothing to indicate that there has been any trouble in the region referred to by the Tribuna's correspondent.

One suggested explanation is that the difficulty may have arisen near another Assal, situated south of Massowah, in the colony of Erythrea.

AIRSHIP'S SUCCESSFUL TRIAL.

Count Zeppelin's Invention Steered Against the Wind and Put Through Various Manoeuvres.

FRIEDRICHSHAFFEN, Würtemburg, Oct. 17.—Count Zeppelin's airship ascended this afternoon, was steered against the wind, and was put successfully through various tacks and manoeuvres.

The airship, after a short flight toward Immerstadt, remained poised in the air for forty-five minutes at a height of 600 metres, and then safely descended to the lake.

The King and Queen of Würtemburg witnessed the trial.

Count Zeppelin began building the airship, which was successfully sailed yesterday, about four years ago, and he has been experimenting ever since with more or less success. Emperor William of Germany has taken a great deal of interest in the experiments, and when the Count had spent all his own fortune in experimenting his Majesty gave him 4,000,000 marks out of his own purse in order to enable him to continue the work.

The length of the airship is about 400 feet, and its diameter about 37 feet. The gas bag is made of aluminium, and is divided into seventeen compartments, so that injury to one part of the reservoir would not release all the gas. Outside the aluminium shell is a network of aluminium wire and hempen cord. From this network are suspended two aluminium boats. These hang below the airship side by side. They are connected by a footbridge, enabling a passenger to go from one to the other. Each of the boats is equipped with a fifteen-horse power gasoline motor driving a horizontal shaft, and each shaft has a four-bladed propeller in front and a three-bladed propeller aft. The explosion in the motor is caused by an electric spark. In addition to the propelling screws there are four others, used to assist in the steering. Two of these are on each side of the gas cylinder, about half-way up, one near each end. These propellers can be used to impart a sidewise movement to the ship, as well as for steering.

Count Ferdinand de Zeppelin, who appears to have at last achieved success with his invention, was born in 1839. He served with distinction during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, and was the first German officer to enter French territory. Subsequently, for eight years, he was commander of the Nineteenth Regiment of Uhlans. After that he was the military representative of the King of Würtemburg at Berlin. At present he is a Lieutenant General attached to the suite of the King of Würtemburg.

THE SICILIAN MAFIA TRIAL.

Public Prosecutor Said to be About to Report Lack of Evidence Against Palizzolo.

ROME, Oct. 17.—A sensation has been caused by a statement in The Giornale di Sicilia that the Public Prosecutor will shortly submit his report on the Notarbartolo trial, declaring there is no sufficient evidence to proceed against Deputy Palizzolo, and that the latter's counsel intend to ask for his immediate release.

The prosecution of Signor Palizzolo is regarded as the cornerstone of the Government's effort to destroy the Sicilian Mafia.

Interest was evinced throughout Europe early in December, 1899, by the outcome of the trial of two railroad men charged with murder and robbery in a railroad car near Palermo. Signor Notarbartolo, an ex-Mayor of Palermo, and an ex-Director of the Bank of Sicily, was the victim. A number of dramatic incidents attended the trial, among them being the accusation brought by the murdered man's son against Signor Palizzolo, a member of the Chamber of Deputies from Palermo, who was charged by the son with giving the order for the murder of Signor Notarbartolo.

In consequence of this accusation the Chamber of Deputies at Rome, on Dec. 8, 1899, met in special session and authorized the prosecution of Signor Palizzolo, who was arrested at Palermo the same evening.

MILITARY REFORMS IN SPAIN.

Gen. Linares, the New Minister of War, to Have a Free Hand.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—Gen. Linares, to whom the Premier, Señor Silvela, has offered the portfolio of War, stipulates as a condition of acceptance that he shall have perfect freedom to introduce sweeping military reforms and to reorganize the entire army.

He also stipulated that his method of reaching these ends must rest solely with himself.

Señor Silvela, it is understood, has accepted these conditions, and the nomination of Gen. Linares is therefore practically assured.

WILHELMINA'S BETROTHAL.

Official Announcement Cheered in Dutch Parliament.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 17.—The announcement of the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament to-day was greeted with cheers.

The House charged the President to transmit to the Queen its congratulations and thanks for communicating the glad event, which, it was added, was of the highest importance to the dynasty and country.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The announcement of Queen Wilhelmina's betrothal has been sympathetically received by the whole German press, although nearly all the papers point out that the event is devoid of political significance. Attention, however, is called to the fact that her choice cannot fail to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries. Mention is made of the close relations of language, race, and literature, and of the fact that the Queen's mother was born in Germany.

It is learned from a reliable source that the Queen's choice is her own, and is against the wishes of the Dutch Cabinet, which desired her to wait for another year or two until her judgment was more mature. She took the matter into her own hands. When she visited Potsdam a year ago, everybody expected that her choice would be Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, who paid court to her assiduously and rescued her and the Queen Mother from a serious accident while they were driving in the Sans Souci Park.

At that time she seemed to be favorably inclined to him, the Prince being tall, good-looking, and amiable, but it is understood that she yielded to the strong objections of the Dutch Cabinet, who urged that an alliance with a Prussian Prince might bring political entanglements.

The young Duke is in habits and manner a typical German officer. He has traveled to India and North Cape. Recently he has been much in evidence in Berlin and Potsdam, and in Court, military, and diplomatic society, where he is appreciated as an indefatigable dancer. He is also a fine equestrian.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Hay to-day received the following dispatch from Stanford Newel, Minister to Holland:

Official notification of betrothal of her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina to his Highness Duke Henry Viodege of Mecklenburg-Schwerin just received.

More London Lightermen Strike.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—An additional 300 lightermen to-day joined the 1,500 on strike. There does not seem to be any prospect of the trouble being arbitrated. The congestion of boats is now more serious. Hundreds of barges of provisions and merchandise remain unloaded, blocking traffic seriously and affecting the merchants who are awaiting the goods. The strikers will be materially assisted by the action of a leading merchant, who disapproves of the stand taken by the Employers' Association. He has made a deal direct with the men's union and hereafter will do his own lightering.

Regent to Open Swedish Storthing.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17.—At to-day's session of the Council of State it was decided to intrust the Government of the country to the Crown Prince Gustavus during the illness of King Oscar. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess and their eldest son, Gustavus, start Friday for Christiania, where the Crown Prince will open the Storthing and take the oath before the House. King Oscar passed a quiet night, but does not gain strength.

Prof. Max Mueller Much Weaker.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—It is announced that Prof. Friedrich Max Müller, Corpus Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford University, who has been ill for a long time and recently suffered a relapse, is much weaker to-day.

WILLIAM L. WILSON DEAD

Ex-Postmaster General Succumbs to Lung Trouble at Lexington, Va.

HIS CAREER IN CONGRESS

Its Crowning Triumph the Passage of His Tariff Bill—Scene in the House After His Great Speech.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 17.—William L. Wilson, President of Washington and Lee University and ex-Postmaster General, died suddenly at 9:20 o'clock this morning from congestion of the lungs. He had been failing ever since his return from Arizona. His son, Dr. Arthur Wilson of Lynchburg, visited him on Sunday and left here Monday. Then came the sudden change. Mr. Wilson's attendant physician did not give up hope of his rallying until late last night. He was confined to the house from Tuesday week, but was thought to be improving when his son left him. He was conscious until the last. By his bedside were his wife, his daughters, the Misses Mary and Bettie Wilson, and one son, William H. Wilson.

The funeral will be at Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Va., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. The body will be taken from Lexington that morning over the Baltimore and Ohio Road. It will be accompanied by the family, Harry St. George Tucker, Chairman of the Faculty of Professors of Washington and Lee University; A. L. Nelson, and H. P. Willis, a committee of the Faculty; William A. Anderson and A. T. Barclay of the Board of Trustees, and a committee of twelve students. Services will be held to-morrow afternoon in Lee Memorial Chapel, at the university.

All duties were suspended to-day in the university. The body is now lying in state at the President's house.

William Lyne Wilson, scholar, linguist, educator, statesman, and political economist, was born May 3, 1843, near Middleway, in Jefferson County, West Va., when it was a part of Virginia. His father, Benjamin Wilson of King and Queen County, Va., died when the son, who was an only child, was four years old.

The boy's schooling was at the Charlestown Academy, and he was graduated in 1860 at Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and entered the University of Virginia, to leave it in 1861 to enter the Confederate service. He was in the army as private in Company B, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry Regiment, Rosser's Brigade, Army of North Virginia, until the civil war ended. When, in 1865, he was made Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages of Columbian College, he began to study law, and two years later he was admitted to the bar. Until 1871 he held the Chairs of Latin Language and Literature. Then, the "test-oath" law of prohibition against those who had served in the Confederate Army having been repealed, Mr. Wilson left the college and practiced law in his native county.

While devoting himself to his profession and gaining distinction and reputation as a lawyer, Mr. Wilson studied political economy and politics, though declining local distinction through the suffrage. He was, however, in 1880, chosen delegate from West Virginia to the Cincinnati National Democratic Convention, and the same year ardently canvassed West Virginia, and was elected a Democratic State Elector at Large on the Hancock ticket.

In 1882 Mr. Wilson accepted the Presidency of the West Virginia State University. A personal reason swayed him in abandoning for a time his legal and political career. He wished his children's education to be under his own supervision, and saw in the office tendered to him an opportunity he was loath to neglect. He was not destined, however, to continue in the position, as two weeks after his installation he was nominated by acclamation at the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Second District of West Virginia, and was elected a Representative. He served as President of the university without salary from March 4, 1883, until he took his seat in the Forty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected to Congress from the same district at every vacancy up to the term which ended in 1894.

As a Congressman Mr. Wilson rapidly acquired respect and influence. His integrity none dared to impugn, and his literary attainments and urbanity placed him in the front rank of prominent intellectual Representatives. In social life he was a welcome guest in all circles, and to ability as a ready and entertaining talker he added the gifts of humor and geniality. His disposition was nervous and active, and as an orator he was both scholarly and impassioned. His career in Congress was consistent, and his attitude on the Mills and McKinley bills is a matter of history.

At Chicago June 22, 1892, when he was chosen permanent Chairman of the Democratic National Convention, Mr. Wilson said:

> Tariff reform means to readjust this system of taxation and to purge away this system of tribute; it means that we have not reached the goal of perfect freedom so long as any citizen is forced by law to pay tribute to any other citizen, and until our taxes are proportioned to the ability and duty of the taxpayer, rather than to his ignorance, his weakness, and his patience.

The crowning triumph of Mr. Wilson's life as a statesman and political economist came in 1894, when, as Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, he prepared what is known as the Wilson Tariff bill. The fight on the measure was begun in the House, Jan. 8, 1894, and ended Feb. 1, when the measure passed by a vote of 203 yeas to 140 nays. In closing the debate Congressman Wilson made a thrilling speech, which ended as follows:

> And now, one word more. We are about to vote on this question. If I knew that when this roll is called every Democrat named would respond in the spirit of the platforms and resolutions which I have tried to suggest I would be proud and light-hearted to-day. I want to say to my brethren who are doubting as to what they shall do that this roll call will not only be entered on the Journal of the House, but it will be entered on the history of this country, and it will be entered in the annals of freedom. This is not a battle expressly on this tax or on that tax; it is a battle for human freedom. As Mr. Burke truly said: "The great battles of human freedom have been waged around the question of taxation." You may think to-day that some "herring" of your own will excuse you in opposing this great movement; you may think to-day that some reason of locality, some desire to oblige a great interest behind you, may excuse you if when the roll is called your name shall be registered among the opponents of this measure, but no such excuse will cover you. The men who had the opportunity to sign the Declaration of Independence and refused were rejected because there was something in it which they did not like—I thank God there were no such men—but if there were, what would be their standing in history to-day? Not on the battlefields of Lexington and Bunker Hill there had been men who became dissatisfied, wanted this thing and that thing, and threw away their weapons, what do you suppose would have been their feeling in all the years of their lives when the liberty bells rang on every coming anniversary of American freedom? This roll call is a roll of honor. It is a roll of freedom. And in the name of honor and in the name of freedom I summon every Democratic member of this House.

Mr. Wilson's speech held his fellow-Representatives and a large audience of men and women in the galleries to rapt attention, except when enthusiasm found vent in applause. A scene without parallel in the House was enacted when he took his seat. The hall rang with cheers and plaudits. It was a climax of enthusiasm. Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas rushed to Mr. Wilson and embraced him, and other admirers, unable to restrain themselves, and, headed by William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, now Presidential candidate, and Mr. Tucker of Virginia, raised him on their shoulders and bore him in triumph out of the House to the committee rooms.

Mr. Wilson in 1894 lost his seat in the House of Representatives, through the Republican sweep of the country. President Cleveland promptly made him a Cabinet officer as Postmaster General. His administration of the office was such as might have been expected of him. At the end of Mr. Cleveland's Administration he accepted the Presidency of the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington. He held this congenial position up to the end of his life span.

Friends of Mr. Wilson say he never was prudent in regard to his health, which was shattered by his labors for tariff reform. An eye affliction was added to pulmonary trouble, and this was especially grievous to him, as he was not permitted to read, and could write rarely. Last Winter he went to Arizona for his health on the advice of Dr. E. G. Janeway, but the advance of phthisis was not checked.

Mr. Wilson is survived by his wife, who was Miss Nannie Huntington, daughter of the Rev. A. A. Huntington, a professor at the Columbian University, and their six children—four sons and two daughters. One of the sons, W. Huntington Wilson, a lawyer, wrote "Rafnaland: The Strange Story of John Heath Howard," just published by Harper & Brothers. Another son is a physician, and a third a Paymaster in the United States Navy.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Golf at Baltusrol, where the second round of play for the Baltusrol and Consolation Cups took place; polo at Lakewood, and riding to hounds at Meadow Brook and elsewhere, formed the social story of yesterday. The same story will be repeated to-day, for with the advent of typical Autumn weather outdoor sports are again to the fore. There was not the large crowd present at Baltusrol yesterday that went out to the first day's play, but those who did follow the fair golfers over the course enjoyed the day with its incidents and the play of the Autumn sunlight on the gorgeous livery of the woods and the green of the links.

⁂

The wedding of Amos Eno Pinchot and Miss Gertrude Minturn, daughter of Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, will take place in St. George's Church in this city on Wednesday, Nov. 14. Miss Minturn is still quarantined with her mother and her sisters, Mrs. Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Jr., and Miss Minturn, at the Minturn cottage at Murray Bay, Canada, where Mrs. Sedgwick and Miss Mildred Minturn have been ill with slight attacks of scarlet fever.

⁂

The wedding of Lieut. Ashton Potter, United States Army, youngest son of the late Howard Potter, who is now stationed at Manila, and Miss Mary McNutt of San Francisco, will take place in the late Winter, probably at San Francisco.

⁂

The bridesmaids at the wedding of Langdon B. Valentine and Miss May Harper, a daughter of J. Henry Harper, which will be celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, 269 Madison Avenue, on Thursday afternoon next, Oct. 25, will be Miss Susie Valentine and Miss Urling Harper. Charles S. Stillman will be Mr. Valentine's best man.

⁂

The wedding of Miss Gladys M. Whitin, younger daughter of Lewis F. Whitin, and whose mother was Miss Lucy A. Morgan, and Thomas E. Peters of Gloucestershire, England, is to be celebrated on Wednesday, Dec. 19. The ceremony will probably take place at Grace Church, but as yet the church has not been decided upon. Miss Whitin will have as maid of honor Miss Caroline Nichols of Worcester, Mass., and has selected for her bridesmaids the Misses Cecil Boardman, Charlotte Stillman, and Juliette Hubbell of New York, and the Misses Louise Weightman, Susan Franklin, and Angelica Thompson, the latter three being from out of town. Miss Whitin was educated at Miss Porter's school at Farmington, Conn., and the young women who are to be her attendants were her school friends there.

⁂

The annual Orange Horse Show will take place at the Riding and Driving Club of Orange on the evenings of Oct. 25, 26, and 27. Many handsome horses and traps are owned in the Oranges and the show promises to be a successful one. Among those who will show notable horses and traps are Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. George G. Byron, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding and Miss Wilmerding.

⁂

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed from Southampton and Cherbourg yesterday for this city, is said to be bringing besides others Mr. and Mrs. William S. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Miss Alberta Sturgis, Mrs. Dexter E. Hawkins and Miss Hawkins, Miss Mary Custis Lee, Mrs. C. M. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Honoré Palmer, William Moore Robinson, Prof. Maxwell Somerville and Mrs. Somerville, and Miss R. G. Wilson.

⁂

La Lorraine, sailing to-day for Havre, has booked, among others, Daniel E. Coxe, Dr. Edward A. Crane and Mrs. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Somborn, and Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Williams.

⁂

On the Fuerst Bismarck, leaving to-day for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, are booked C. W. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Cabot, Col. H. Anthony Dyer and Mrs. Dyer, George A. Howells, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, and Frederic W. Taylor. Col. Dyer and Mrs. Dyer (Miss Tilden) were married on Tuesday last in Providence, R. I., and are sailing on their honeymoon tour. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons probably booked for passage some time ago and are not likely to sail, as Mr. Parsons is vigorously engaged in his campaign for member of Congress in the Twelfth District in this city.

⁂

The polo games at Lakewood continue and are spirited. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are entertaining quite a house party at Georgian Court during the tournament. Mr. and Mrs. Gould will leave Lakewood on Saturday for a week-end visit at Great Neck, L. I.

⁂

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mrs. A. B. Sands, and Lawrence Godkin have arrived at the Virginia Hot Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Amory G. Hodges, who have been visiting the Springs for some time past, have returned to New York. Mrs. Jules Reynal and Miss Cora Van Wyck arrived yesterday at the Springs.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine of 44 East Fifty-seventh Street are to close their cottage at Narragansett Pier early next week and will return to their city residence.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb are at Lancaster, Penn., as are also the Misses Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Mr. and Mrs. F. V. R. Thayer.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have left Balmacaan and are visiting Lord and Lady Craven at Coombe Abbey. They will soon return to Balmacaan and remain there until December. Mr. Bradley Martin is said to be in search of a Scottish estate, which he desires to purchase. He only leases Balmacaan. Gilbert Parker, the novelist and author of "The Seats of the Mighty," who married Miss Van Tine of New York, a sister of Mrs. Daniel Bacon, has been returned to Parliament from Gravesend. It is not generally known here that by birth Mr. Parker is a Canadian. Mr. and Mrs. Parker entertain delightfully in their London house on Carlton House Terrace, where Mrs. Bacon has recently been visiting them.

⁂

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Chapin in London on Monday last, Oct. 15. Mrs. Chapin was Miss Adele Le Bourgeois of New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin were formerly members of the Lenox colony, but after Mr. Chapin lost his fortune a few years ago they went abroad to reside. Mr. Chapin went to South Africa, where he made a large fortune in mines, and, returning to London, took a large house, and has since lived there. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have become prominent members of the American colony in London.

⁂

A recent incident in Venice brings into clear relief the tender womanliness which distinguishes Queen Margherita of Italy. The day after King Humbert was murdered there died the little son, also named Humbert, of a poor woman, a teacher in the village school at Bagnara, and the disconsolate mother wrote a pathetic letter to the bereaved Queen. There for a time the matter rested, but a few days ago while staying in Venice Queen Margherita sent for the poor school teacher, whose traveling expenses she also paid, to visit her, and the two sorrowing women derived mutual consolation from the fellow-feeling born of their common affliction.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17.—E. Rollins Morse, who purchased the Rhua House property and the adjoining site known as the Cole estate last year, will shortly have the two houses torn down and on their site will be erected a large and handsome villa of Colonial architecture. The villa will be completed in time for next Summer.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard will shortly begin building his new villa on the Pond estate.

Mrs. Lyman of Brookline is the guest of Prof. Alex Agassiz.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will leave tomorrow for New York and will be joined there by her husband. They will pay a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills at Staatsburg, after which they will make a ten days' visit to Hot Springs and return to New York for the Winter.

James J. Van Alen and the Misses Van Alen will go to New York to-morrow.

James V. Parker and Mrs. F. Grand D'Hautville will give a dinner to-morrow evening.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas will go to Washington Sunday for the Winter.

Judge and Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver have gone to New York for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Taggart and Miss Alice Taggart have closed Mapleside and gone to New York.

E. C. Post has gone to New York.

Miss Gibert of New York is the guest of Miss Grosvenor, who gave a dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tompkins have closed their cottage and gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gammell have closed their cottage and returned to Providence.

William Astor Chanler has sold his interest in his father's estate here to Winthrop Chanler.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Cragin—Harper.

The wedding of Calhoun Cragin and Miss Mary Ludlow Harper was celebrated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Trinity Chapel. The Rev. Dr. Vibbert, rector of the chapel, officiated. Miss Kathleen Harper was her sister's maid of honor. Mr. Cragin's best man was John L. Roberts, and the ushers were William B. Cragin, Jr., Arthur S. and H. Ellsworth Cragin, brothers of the bridegroom, and George D. Arthur, John A. Le Boutillier, and H. H. Adams, Jr. The wedding was a small one, only intimate friends and relatives receiving invitations, and there was no afternoon reception. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, Orlando M. Harper, who gave her away. Her gown was of pure white Renaissance lace over white satin, and her veil was of tulle. Her flowers were white chrysanthemums. The maid of honor wore a gown of pale lemon crepe, heavily embroidered, over lemon-colored silk, with a lace yoke, and wore a small toque that matched the gown. She carried a large bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. The tasteful decorations of the chapel were palms and white chrysanthemums.

Davis—Brickner.

G. Richard Davis and Miss Benveneda Solis, daughter of David Brickner, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 30 West Ninety-second Street, by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes. The bride was costumed in a gown of white lace over tulle. The bridesmaids, the Misses Adele Carvalho, Pertia Abrahams, Elvira Lyons, Jessie Solis Cohen, Dorothy Ritterband, and Rosalie Bloomingdale, were in light blue crepe de chine, and carried pink roses. James J. Franc was the best man, and the ushers were Michael M. Davis, Jr., a brother of the bridegroom; Dr. Walter M. Brickner and Edwin S. Brickner, the bride's brothers, and Louis Wiley, Ernest Cardozo, and James Frank. The ceremony was followed by a reception.

Nahon—Wolffsohn.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—One of the events of the social season was the Nahon-Wolffsohn nuptials, solemnized to-day at the home of the bride's parents, 346 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury. The groom, Samuel M. Nahon, is a New Yorker.

It was strictly a home wedding, none but the immediate relatives being present. The Rev. Raphael Lasker performed the ceremony in the parlor, underneath a canopy of palms. The bride was given away by her father, Isadore Wolffsohn, and Mrs. P. H. Toledano, sister of the groom, performed the same duty for him. The ushers were Aaron and Solomon Wolffsohn.

A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, after which the young couple received.

The house was prettily decorated with palms, smilax, and chrysanthemums. After a honeymoon trip to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and Atlantic City, Mr. and Mrs. Nahon will make their home on Manhattan Avenue, New York.

Tenhagen—Eldridge.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Miss Jennie M. Eldridge was married this evening to Oliver Tenhagen at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Eldridge, the bride's parents, in Ellis Place. The house was handsomely decorated with Autumn foliage. The Rev. F. W. Lockwood, pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiated. The bride wore a gown of white silk mull over white taffeta.

The maid of honor was Miss Mae Selwood of New York City; who wore white silk organdie. The ring bearer was Miss Marion Louise Case, whose costume was white silk mull accordion pleated. The best man was George W. Chadeayne of Sing Sing, and the ushers Melvin Sheldon and Frank E. Foshay, both of Sing Sing.

Jenkins—Grapel.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 17.—Miss Sadie T. Grapel, daughter of J. C. Grapel of Red Bank, was married to-day at Trinity Church to Henry C. Jenkins, a New York business man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert Mackellar, pastor of the church. Miss Katie Grapel of Brooklyn, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid. Isabelle and Christel Grapel, sisters of the bride, were flower girls. Henry Meis of New York was best man. The ushers were Gerard Grapel and Philip Coleman of Brooklyn, Charles Lowack of New York, and Robert Sickles of Red Bank. The couple left on a wedding trip to New England, and on their return will live in New York.

Round—Tomlins.

Special to The New York Times.

The marriage of Seward U. Round of Newburg and Miss Harriet West Tomlins of Jersey City Heights was solemnized yesterday morning at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Maria E. Tomlins, 101 Tears Avenue, Jersey City Heights, the Rev. George S. Bennett, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, officiating. The bride for several years held a position at the Jersey City Training School for Teachers. The bridegroom is a well-known member of the Orange County bar.

Stryker—Kellogg.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Samuel Davis Stryker of New York City and Miss Annie Louise Kellogg, daughter of John Kellogg, were married to-night at the residence of the bride's parents.

DAVID BISPHAM ARRIVES.

The Opera Singer's Plans for a Transcontinental Tour.

David Bispham, the opera singer, arrived on the White Star liner Majestic yesterday. He has been in England all the past Summer enjoying, he said, a well-earned vacation.

"I am glad to get back to America again," he said. "I've not been to the exposition, but have spent all my time in England. I feel as fresh as a lark and am ready for a hard season's work.

"My initial performance this season will be in Philadelphia next Saturday, after which I will start on a transcontinental tour, singing practically every night, until I reach San Francisco, on Nov. 12, when I will join the Grau forces, at the conclusion of which engagement I will work myself back to New York once more."

Mr. Bispham said that he was alone on this trip, as Mrs. Bispham would spend the Winter in Berlin, where their children are to be educated.

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA.

Verdi's Famous Work Given Twice in One Day.

Verdi's "Aida" is for some mysterious reason not regarded as one of the most attractive operas of the Italian repertory, but when it is translated into English it becomes a great favorite with the public. This teaches us that an opera does change with its language, or that there are two publics. Just why "Aida" does not give unqualified delight to the patrons of Mr. Grau's Winter season it is impossible to say. But the taste of the attendants at English opera is to be commended. And there ought to be something suggestive in the fact that although the opera was given twice at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday, it was heard by large audiences, while "The Bohemian Girl" on the previous evening drew but a squad of people.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Tracey sang Aida, and Miss Broadfoot Ameris. Last night Miss Strakosch was the unhappy slave, and Miss Meisslinger the jealous but equally unhappy Princess. Miss Strakosch, who sang the part for the first time here, did not prove well suited to it. In her endeavors to express the tragic emotions of Aida she forced her voice and indulged in a distressing use of the tremolo. Miss Meisslinger's Amneris had unexpected merit. Her vocal method was open to censure, but she displayed a correct conception of the part and acted with dignity and authority. Mr. Sheehan was to have sung Radames, but he was not well, and his place was taken by Mr. Davies, who sang Thaddeus on the previous evening and seemed last night to be tired. He has a pretty voice, but not the command of dramatic style required for this opera.

Mr. Mertens was the Amonasro and Mr. Pringle the High Priest. The pageantry of the opera was well managed, but the chorus, especially the women, sang very badly. The orchestra played well, but Signor Sepilli dragged some of the tempi and hastened others unmercifully. The dragging was partly the fault of the singers, who were having trouble with their English. "Aida" will be repeated to-night. On Saturday night the title rôle will be sung by Mme. Kronold.

COULDN'T REACH THEATRES.

Bryan Meetings Caused Considerable Loss to Manager Frohman.

The Bryan meetings in the vicinity of Madison Square on Tuesday night resulted in causing considerable loss to three theatres controlled by Charles Frohman in that vicinity—the Garden, Lyceum, and Madison Square—and also in causing considerable disappointment to many who had planned to have an evening's entertainment, but were compelled to stay away.

Hundreds of people who had purchased seats in advance for the performances at these theatres were refused admission to pass the police lines, notwithstanding the fact that they displayed their tick

MURDER OF BABY CHARGED

The Child's Father Arrested Accused of the Crime.

BODY FOUND WITH THROAT CUT

Harry H. Stewart Said to Have Taken His Infant Daughter from His Sleeping Wife in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Detective Bureau yesterday morning arrested Harry Howard Stewart, twenty-six years old, of Cleveland, Ohio, on a charge of murdering his two-months-old daughter. He was arrested on receipt of a telegram from the police of Cleveland.

Between 11 P. M. and 5 A. M. a week ago Tuesday Stewart left his wife and family at 812 Superior Street, Cleveland, and came to New York. It was supposed that he had brought the baby with him. After getting to New York, he wrote to a former employer in Cleveland, asking for a reference, and to have it sent through the General Post Office.

A telegram was received here soon after asking the police to locate him, as he had stolen the baby. He was found working for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as a stenographer. He refused to say where the baby was, as she was his own, but told the police she was well and in good hands.

The following telegram was received at the Detective Bureau Tuesday night:

Arrest on charge of murder Harry Howard Stewart. May be found at 48 Grove Street. The body of child has been found. Do not delay. He may be advised and skip.

GEORGE C. CORNER, Chief of Police.

The address, 48 Grove Street, was the one Stewart had given the police here, and Detective McConville went there, but could not find him. He waited all night, while Detective Barrett waited at the Metropolitan Life offices, at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue. The latter caught Stewart as he was going into the office building.

When brought to Police Headquarters Stewart refused to talk about the case.

When Stewart was arraigned, Magistrate Cornell, at the request of Detective McConville, remanded him for forty-eight hours, the longest time permitted. The detective stated he thought the prisoner insane.

Stewart had nothing to say about the case, and replied to questions:

"My business is in Cleveland."

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Harry Howard Stewart, who is under arrest in New York, is charged with murder in the first degree, and was indicted on that count by the Grand Jury this afternoon. He is accused of having accomplished the death of his two-months-old babe. Yesterday the body of the little one was found by some boys on the shore of Lake Erie, near "Suicide Pier," in front of Lake View Park. The babe's throat had been cut from ear to ear.

Between 12 and 5 o'clock Tuesday morning of last week Stewart is alleged to have left his home, at 812 Superior Street, taking the baby from the side of its sleeping mother. Mrs. Stewart awoke about 5:30 o'clock that morning to find husband and baby gone. Two or three days later she reported their disappearance to the police. She knew of no reason for her husband's disappearance, she said, and said that their relations had always been pleasant.

Captain of Detectives Lohrer suggested a number of theories, but Mrs. Stewart would listen to none of them. Later Lohrer heard that Stewart was in New York, through his writing to the firm he had previously worked for in this city for recommendations.

Then Stewart's father-in-law went to New York to ascertain the whereabouts of the child. Stewart claimed she was alive when he had last seen her, but refused to tell why he had taken her away or where she was.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were married about a year ago. The wife is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wilson, who run a fashionable boarding house at 812 Superior Street. The Stewarts made their home with them. Stewart has been in the employ of leading hardware firms as stenographer, and resigned his position with the W. Bingham Company a few days before he disappeared. Mrs. Stewart and her parents are very reticent regarding the affair, saying that the police have ordered them not to talk.

The daughter's marriage to Stewart was opposed by the parents, it is said, on the ground that she had known Stewart only a short time. His employers and associates say that he was not known to have bad habits, but about three weeks before he left he began staying out at night later than had been his custom, on pretense that he was needed at his place of business. His employers say he was not required to work nights, and had not done so.

According to Mrs. Stewart, her husband suggested to her on the night preceding his disappearance that he was worried about her health and suggested that he take the baby for a trip to New York to allow her to recuperate. She laughed at his suggestion, she said. Next morning husband and baby were gone.

The undertaker suggests that from the appearance of the child's body and the little one's night gown when found, the baby's throat may have been cut and the body thrown into the big trunk sewer that empties into the lake near where the body was picked up. The clothing was yellow, it is stated, and had an odor which the lake water would not have given it.

Dr. Metzenbaum, who conducted the autopsy, says death was due to hemorrhage from this wound. Mr. Stewart's movements after leaving his home last week are not definitely known. He is believed to have left the city shortly after the crime of which he is accused was committed. He was not suspected of crime until the body of the little one was identified late yesterday by Mrs. Stewart.

Detective Doran left for Columbus this afternoon for extradition papers. He will go from there to New York to get Stewart as soon as the papers are perfected.

BAZAAR FOR GALVESTON ORPHANS

Mark Twain Closes the Benefit—Net Receipts Estimated at $25,000.

The bazaar for the benefit of the homeless Galveston orphans, which began Monday night in the Waldorf-Astoria, was closed last night by Mark Twain. The attendance was the largest of the three evenings. Mr. Clemens, in closing the bazaar, spoke for about ten minutes.

Some of the people present were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. C. H. Postley, Mrs. W. D. Dinsmore, Mrs. Walter Peckham, Mrs. Clarence A. Henriques, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mrs. Edwin R. Cadew, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. H. F. Dimmock, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff.

The management of the bazaar estimated the net receipts for the three nights at between $25,000 and $30,000. It will be some days before the exact amount can be learned. Until the accounts are closed an office will be maintained in the Waldorf-Astoria.

GOV. SAYERS ON GALVESTON.

Expects Normal Conditions to be Restored in Three or Four Months.

Gov. Joseph D. Sayers of Texas yesterday addressed a dozen members of the Chamber of Commerce Galveston Relief Committee, who met in the hall of that body in response to an invitation issued by Alexander E. Orr, Chairman of the committee.

The Governor said that up to last Wednesday he had received a little over $700,000, of which he sent $509,500 to Galveston, the remainder being dispensed in the neighboring counties which suffered the most.

"I think," he said, "that in the course of three to four months the normal conditions of the city (Galveston) will be practically restored. The shipping was in condition again in about a month, but is still greatly hampered, owing to the fact that three bridges have been partially destroyed, necessitating the use of the fourth bridge for all traffic."

He then spoke on the future commercial welfare of the State of Texas and asked that the Chamber of Commerce appoint a special committee to visit that State and consider the advantages it offers for investment for Northern capital.

DELMAR ESTATE CONTEST.

Sisters of the Former Democratic Leader Bring Suit Against His Widow.

A contest over the estate of John Delmar, who was for many years the Democratic leader of the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court, that borough, when there was filed a lis pendens and the summons and complaint in the suit of Mary Delmar and Delia Delmar, sisters of John Delmar, against Eliza Jane Delmar, his widow and executrix of his will. The papers were filed by Howe & Hummel, attorneys for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Delmar died on Oct. 6, 1898. He left a will and codicil, dated May 12, 1897, which were admitted to probate without a contest. Mr. Delmar left a fund of $15,000 in trust for his two sisters, and in the codicil bequeathed the house at 131 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, to them. The bulk of the large estate was left to Eliza Jane Delmar, who is expressly recognized by the will as Mr. Delmar's widow.

The plaintiffs allege that John Delmar was not possessed of legal and testamentary capacity to make a will; that the papers submitted to probate were not subscribed by Delmar, and that the will is not valid. The plaintiffs also allege that the attesting witnesses to the will and codicil did not sign their names at Mr. Delmar's request; that the papers were obtained by undue influence, coercion, and fraud.

The plaintiffs allege that at the time of the execution of the will and codicil the defendant induced Delmar to believe that she was his lawful wife. They allege, on information and belief, that the defendant was not the lawful wife of Delmar, she having at the time of her marriage to him a husband living, from whom she had never been divorced.

Lawyer Thomas E. Pearsall, one of the witnesses to the will, who is the attorney for Mrs. Delmar, the widow, said yesterday afternoon that there was no substance to the allegation that Mrs. Delmar was not the legal wife of John Delmar, and that the contentions of the plaintiffs were without merit. The sisters, he added, were amply provided for in the will, and since the death of Mr. Delmar Mrs. Delmar had given to them a house in Fourth Avenue worth $12,000. Mrs. Delmar, Mr. Pearsall said, married John Delmar many years ago.

HALL OF FAME LIST.

Elias Howe's Name Not Included—Correction by Dr. MacCracken.

Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University requests that the following be published:

"By reason of a clerical error (the misreading of a single figure) in our canvass of the reports of the 100 electors of the Hall of Fame, 53 votes were credited to Elias Howe instead of 47. Seventeen Chief Justices were recorded as supporting him when the number was 11. Failing, therefore, to receive 51 votes, his name is not included among those to be inscribed this present year.

"This reduces the roll of names to 20, and leaves 21 vacant panels to be filled in 1902. The official count will be published in a few weeks in the book of the Hall of Fame."

Gen. Wood Bade Sick Officers Farewell.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—Before leaving for the United States yesterday, and in spite of the heavy pressure of official business, Gov. Gen. Wood visited Las Animas Hospital, where the yellow fever patients are under treatment, to say good-bye to his sick officers and to speak a word of encouragement to the other Americans there. This kindly action is commented upon to-day by the Havana press as quite characteristic of Gen. Wood.

It is officially reported that there are 100 cases of yellow fever in Havana.

The Transport Rawlins in Port.

The United States transport Rawlins arrived from San Juan and Santiago yesterday. Among the passengers on board were Col. P. A. Brinkerhoff, Eleventh Infantry; Col. F. E. Nye, Chief Commissary at San Juan; Major Dimmick, Fifth Cavalry; Major T. H. Hysell, United States Volunteers, Surgeon in charge Medical Department, Santiago, and Capt. A. Vodges, Fifth Artillery.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. George W. Stuart, Seventh Infantry, will report by letter without delay to Major John P. Story, Seventh Artillery, President of the Examining Board at Governors Island for instruction relating to his examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board at Governors Island vice Major John L. Phillips, Surgeon, relieved.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, Fifth Infantry, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for examination by a medical officer at that post as to his physical condition.

Capt. James E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer at Fort McHenry for examination as to his physical condition.

Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Assistant Surgeon, will report Nov. 7 to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty with recruits en route to the Philippines on the transport Kilpatrick. Upon his arrival at Manila and the completion of his duty with the recruits, he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines.

Announcement is made of the retirement from active service, to take effect Nov. 1, of Col. James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster General, he having attained the age of sixty-two years.

Navy.

Lieut. F. C. Bowers is detached from the Texas and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont; then to the Solace with draft of men; he will report for line duty on Asiatic Station upon arrival.

Lieut. N. Mansfield is detached from the Vermont Oct. 19, and ordered to the Solace with draft of men; he will report for line duty on the Asiatic Station upon arrival.

Lieut. O. W. Koester is ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont; then to the Solace with draft of men; he will report for line duty on the Asiatic Station upon arrival.

Naval Cadets S. Gannon, and A. B. Keating are detached from the Michigan and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon H. E. Odell's order to the Asiatic Station is modified to take passage on the Solace.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The tank steamer Arethusa, en route to the Asiatic Station, arrived to-day at Singapore.

The submarine torpedo boat Holland and the tug Leyden left Newport for Delaware City yesterday.

The Dolphin is expected to arrive at Washington Navy Yard about Oct. 18.

The torpedo boat Rogers has been ordered to the New York Navy Yard for repairs.

The converted cruiser Dorothea will not go to Manila, but has been ordered out of commission.

The Frolic, also a converted cruiser, has been placed in commission.

The training ship Saratoga, now at Philadelphia, will start on her Winter cruise in January.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh southwesterly winds.

The area of high pressure which was central Tuesday night in West Virginia dominated the weather for forty-eight hours. This pressure was first observed Monday morning north of Montana, whence it moved with great rapidity to the Middle Atlantic States. There has been no rainfall for twenty-four hours, except on the coasts of Southern Florida, New England, and New Mexico. The temperature has fallen in the Middle Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Killing frosts were reported yesterday morning from Northern Michigan, Minnesota, and Western Iowa, and heavy frosts from Ohio and Northern Illinois and Indiana. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow for all districts, except Upper Michigan, Southern Florida, and New Mexico, where rain will probably occur to-day. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh southwesterly, becoming variable. On the Middle Atlantic Coast light variable winds will become fresh southwesterly. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly fresh northeasterly. On the lakes the winds will be fresh to brisk southwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	62	38	43
6 A. M.	63	37	42
9 A. M.	67	40	46
12 M.	68	47	49
3 P. M.	68	53	54
6 P. M.	67	53	52
9 P. M.	66	48	51
12 P. M.	66	47	48

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48½
Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date, 1899	60
Corresponding date for last twenty years	56

The maximum temperature was 53 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 37 degrees at 7 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. was 30.28, and at 8 P. M. 30.22. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 53 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 74 per cent.

BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD

Passes a Resolution Asking that Aldermen Be Mandamused.

Bond Issue Urged for the Purpose of Carrying on Work of School Construction.

At last night's meeting of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx a resolution was passed unanimously requesting the Board of Education to begin legal proceedings against the municipal authorities to compel them to issue bonds to pay for the construction of the Wadleigh High School. The resolution was aimed at the Board of Aldermen, which, it is said, has been holding up the bond issue. In addition to the passage of the resolution President Miles M. O'Brien severely censured the Aldermen for their alleged dilatory tactics.

The preamble declared that the contract for the building of the Wadleigh High School had been awarded by the Board of Education on June 27, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The latter on July 24 approved the contract and authorized an issue of bonds. The matter then went to the Municipal Assembly for its action. The Council approved the contract, but the Board of Aldermen has up to this time neglected to act upon the matter, although the officials of the Board of Education have urged that the matter be taken up without delay as a new home for this school is needed badly. After the resolution had been passed President O'Brien said:

"There is no class of public officers who should be as close to the people and know their wants as well as the Board of Aldermen. Yet in this matter the board has refused to act, although it is known that the need for a new building for this school is pressing. The people have demanded that this building be erected with all the speed possible, and when they see that the work of construction is delayed they hold this board responsible for the delay. I, as a member of the board, do not feel inclined to accept this responsibility without making a statement, in this official way, in order that it may be understood what has caused the delay."

Commissioner Morris presented a resolution, which was referred to a committee, calling on the Board of Education to advertise for bids for the construction of the Peter Cooper High School building in the Borough of the Bronx. Speaking in regard to this, he said:

"The school has grown so rapidly that it is demanded that the new building, which has been planned and for which a site has been selected, should be erected as soon as possible. The residents of the Bronx demand that there be little further delay in this matter."

It was declared that the officials of the board intend to make every effort to push the work of construction on the new buildings for the high schools in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. These schools have grown rapidly since their opening, and it is now necessary to provide one or more annexes for each school. In several cases these annexes are blocks away from the main school, and it is said this interferes to some extent with the work of both teachers and pupils.

The Committee on Teachers reported to the board in reference to a charge brought against Miss Julia Richman, the Principal of the female department of Grammar School No. 77. The committee reports charges that Miss Richman, while absent from her school duties on sick leave, during which time she received full salary from the city, accepted a sum of money, said to have been $500, for the purpose of furthering an advertising plan of a local mercantile house. Miss Richman, it is said, prepared a list of questions to be used in a contest among school children under the auspices of the mercantile house. These questions were prepared in pamphlet form and bore Miss Richman's name and official position.

An investigation was made by the Committee on Teachers, and the accused Principal was given a hearing. It is said she admitted the truth of the charge and having received compensation from the firm. She stated, however, that she returned the money to the firm. The committee, in its report to the board, recommended that Miss Richman be censured. The report was ordered printed and will come up for action at the next meeting of the board.

Superintendent Jasper reported that 10,750 additional sittings were required in Manhattan and the Bronx. It was explained that this did not mean that that number of children were being deprived of all instruction, but that if these needed seats were obtained these children would be enabled to receive the benefit of a full-time course and not half-day sessions as is necessary under the existing order of things.

The board agreed to appoint a long list of regular and substitute teachers and transacted a large amount of routine business.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

Notice Received that Three Cases Affecting City Are Adjudicated.

Corporation Counsel Whalen received three decisions from the Court of Appeals yesterday affecting city affairs.

The first holds that the Bridge Commissioner had the right to discharge old employes when the management of the railroad on the Brooklyn Bridge was turned over to private corporations.

The second decision holds that in cases where the city has to build new roads on the line of the aqueduct, where old roads have been torn up, and the new roads are longer than the old roads, the city does not have to keep the new ones in repair.

The third decision holds that the Fire Commissioner has the right to retire a veteran on pension whether application has been made for the pension or not.

HOT WATER TANK EXPLODES.

Buildings Damaged and a Steamfitter Is Slightly Injured.

Damage to the extent of $800 was caused by an explosion of a hot water tank yesterday noon in the basement of the apartment house at 98 Charles Street. The explosion wrecked the furnace under the boiler, blew out a partition, and shook the building, breaking all the glass in the windows of the first, second, and third floors, and of a shoe store and a grocery store nearby.

John Kavanaugh, a steamfitter, who was at work in a plumbing shop in the basement, was slightly bruised and cut. Firemen from a nearby company rushed to the house, but their services were not needed.

ARTIST DEWEY'S CRITICISM.

Says that the American Exhibit at Paris Was Badly Managed.

Charles Melville Dewey, the landscape and portrait painter, was a passenger on the White Star steamship Majestic, which arrived yesterday. Referring to the American art exhibit at the Paris Exposition Mr. Dewey said:

"I had no paintings on exhibition at the exposition, but I do not care to say why. The American exhibit was a great disappointment to me. It was badly hung, badly lighted, and there was no artistic effect displayed whatever. There were such incongruous combinations, for example, as sage-green walls with salmon-colored carpets. There used to be a room in the New York Academy that was known as "Hell," where all sorts of paintings were thrown indiscriminately, much to the disgust of the artists. The American exhibit reminds me very much of the New York Academy's 'hell,' and it is known as such to the artists and exhibitors in Paris.

"This was not all. For instance, Abbey and Sargent, neither of whom is an American, both being Royal Academicians, sent pictures to the English exhibit, but the authorities would not hang them there, but sent them to the American exhibit."

Regarding his work during the Summer Mr. Dewey said that he had spent several months at Ludlow, Shropshire, where he began five landscapes, giving early mornings effects, such as grays and mists. The paintings are unfinished, and will be completed in this country.

Aid Asked for a Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 to pay the rent for one year of a Hungarian woman, just left a widow, with three young children, whom she can support if she has this help. Money for this case may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

HAFFEN-NAGLE CONTEST

Rival Senatorial Candidates' Protests Before Police Board.

Senator Mitchell's Counsel Secures Time to Answer Hennessy Affidavits—Perjury Is Charged.

The contest between President Haffen of the Bronx and Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department for the control of the nomination for the State Senate in the Twenty-first Senate District came up yesterday afternoon before the Police Commissioners upon the cross-protests of Joseph P. Hennessy and Richard H. Mitchell, each against the nomination of the other as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in that district. Hennessy is the man nominated by the followers of Mr. Haffen, Mitchell being Commissioner Nagle's candidate.

The nominating convention in that Senate district was called for the night of Oct. 5 at Morrisania Hall. It was a row from the start to the finish.

Samuel H. Ordway appeared for Hennessy. Rollin F. Morgan and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre appeared for Mitchell. J. J. Marrin, the permanent Chairman of the Haffen convention, and J. J. Hart, the Chairman of the Nagle convention, and a number of other interested persons, including Commissioner Nagle, were present.

Mr. Ordway, in presenting the case for Hennessy, detailed the story of the fight at the convention of Oct. 5 and submitted the affidavits of 189 delegates from the Thirty-fifth District to prove that they did not make Mr. Hart Chairman.

"Why, I see here the regular return of Chairman Hart," remarked Mr. York, "made under oath, in which he swears that he was regularly chosen as Chairman, and took oath."

"We have affidavits that this is not so," replied Mr. Ordway.

"If the returns are not true perjury has been committed."

"I have not desired to make any such charge against our opponents," said Mr. Ordway, "but as we have submitted evidence it is for your board to determine a question of fact. There are two returns before you, each sworn to. One or the other must be false."

"Yes," replied President York, "perjury has been committed either on one side or the other."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, on behalf of Mitchell, said that he had submitted a certificate, duly issued by Chairman Van Hoesen of the Tammany General Committee, appointing Mr. Nagle the temporary presiding officer of the convention. Attached to it was the roll of delegates bearing the stamp of the Election Bureau.

In his argument Mr. McIntyre said that if the board insisted upon accepting the affidavits he must insist upon having the affidavits before him so that he might cross-examine them and discredit their testimony.

"You will be running up against the Court of Appeals when you ask that," said Mr. York. "The court has held that these cases must be decided upon affidavit."

"Well, I ask time to examine and answer these affidavits, then," said Mr. McIntyre.

"That is very reasonable," replied the Commissioner.

Mr. Ordway pleaded in vain that Mr. McIntyre should have come into court with his case prepared. He said that the law made it mandatory that the courts, if asked to review the decision of the Police Board in these cases, should come to a decision before the fifteenth day before election, and an adjournment would bring the time so close as to make an appeal practically impossible.

The Commissioners insisted on giving the Mitchellites time to get evidence to meet that of Mr. Hennessy, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

NEW ORLEANS REGISTRATION.

First List of Voters Under the New Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 17.—New Orleans's registration, just closed, shows the following: Total voters registered, 41,403; white, 39,936; colored, 1,467.

In 1896 the registration was over 60,000, of which 14,000 were negroes. The registration just closed is the first under the new charter and shows the following: Number of white voters, "educational qualification," 34,866; white, "personal property," 1,061; white, "real property," 1,061; colored, "educational," 1,371; colored, "personal," none; colored, "real," 84.

The new State Constitution has disfranchised 12,595 negro voters in New Orleans alone.

CHILD BURNED AT BONFIRE.

A Six-Year-Old Lad Set Afire Trying to Save His Little Sister.

Emma Robinson, four years old, and her brother Harry, six years old, while playing around a bonfire in front of their home at 545 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, last night, were badly burned. The girl's burns, it is thought, will prove fatal.

The girl's dress caught fire, and she ran screaming to her brother, who tried to put out the flames, and he, too, was soon afire. The cries of the two children attracted a crowd, who looked on in helpless amazement. George Haines, sexton of the Church of the Holy Innocents, opposite, seized a shawl from a woman who was watching the children, and wrapped it around the girl and put out the flames.

An ambulance was summoned and the girl was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. The physicians say she cannot recover, because she has inhaled some of the flame. The boy's burns are not serious.

THE POSTAL BUILDING FIRE.

Hardware Club Will Close While Repairs Are Being Made.

As a result of the fire on Tuesday night in the Postal Telegraph Building the Board of Governors of the Hardware Club has decided to close the rooms of the club for a period of ten days or two weeks while repairs are going on. An erroneous statement was made yesterday that the fire was the third that the Hardware Club had experienced. One of the club officers said that the fire of Tuesday night was the first that had originated in the clubrooms. The clubrooms were damaged by a fire some time ago which originated next door to where the club was formerly located.

Edgar C. Bradley, Vice President of the Postal Telegraph Company, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that the only damage done to property of the company was by water to the carpets and to some of the instruments. Before 9 o'clock yesterday morning the instruments were all in working order. He also said that the newspaper service was but slightly interrupted and that the company did not miss a word.

ANOTHER FRENCH CRUISER.

Sachet Joins the Flagship Cecile at This Port.

The second-class cruiser Sachet of the French Naval Division of the Atlantic, Commander L. Le Bris commanding, arrived in port from Martinique yesterday. The flagship of the division, the cruiser Cecile, with Rear Admiral Richard aboard, arrived last Wednesday. The cruisers will remain in port until the 22d, when they sail for Chesapeake Bay. They are both anchored off Thirty-fourth Street in the Hudson River.

The Sachet, which is a vessel of 3,247 tons displacement, was laid down at Toulon in October of 1887, and was completed on Aug. 10, 1893. She is a steel, twin-screw vessel, with two funnels fore and aft and two military masts. Her length is 318 feet 3 inches, beam 43 feet 6 inches, and she has a mean draught of 17 feet 6 inches. Under forced draught of 9,000 horse power she can make a speed of 20 knots, while under natural draught, with 5,000 horse power, she records a speed of 16.7 knots. While her coal capacity is only 480 tons, the cruiser is capable of steaming 4,800 miles at a ten-knot rate.

The protective deck of the Sachet is 3.1 inches thick. Her armament consists of six 6.2-inch and four 3.9-inch quick-firing guns, four 3-pounders, twelve 1-pounders, which are also of the quick-firing order, and six 1-pounder cannon. She has seven torpedo tubes. Her complement of officers and men number 246.

The original cost of the Sachet was about $1,130,000.

The best known concerns, other things equal, get the most business in every line.

Many concerns don't advertise at all because they can't reach the right people in ANY publication without paying for a lot of extra circulation that's worthless to THEM. If that's your case, your requirement is met in . . . . . .

OSBORNE ART CALENDARS

YOU control their circulation; no money wasted where business isn't possible or desirable. No other medium will tell about you so many times to so many of the RIGHT people for so little money.

The Osborne Company, 277 Broadway.

WORKS, NEWARK, N. J.

At your request, we will send samples or have salesman call.

EDUCATORS IN SESSION.

Council of Superintendents and Association of School Boards Discuss Their Work.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Council of Superintendents of New York State and the fifth annual meeting of the New York State Association of School Boards were begun yesterday in the Board of Education Building, in Fifty-ninth Street. The sessions will last three days. The Council opened in the morning and the School Boards in the afternoon.

J. Irving Gorton of Sing Sing presided over the morning session and delivered an address of welcome. He said he had expected that City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell would be present, but Mr. Maxwell was ill. The greater part of the session was taken up with a discussion under the general head of "The School Year in the Rural Counties." Superintendent Miller of Peekskill, I. H. Stout, Superintendent of Institutes, and Vernon M. Davis of the New York Board of Education delivered addresses. During his address Mr. Davis took occasion to deny the statement of Controller Coler that the curriculum of the city schools is largely composed of fads. He was anxious, he said, to remove such a false impression. Other speakers were Superintendent Cole of Albany, Superintendent Howe of Schenectady, and Charles F. Wheelock of the State Regents' office.

At 2:30 o'clock Miles O'Brien, President of the New York Board of Education, welcomed the council and the association jointly. Afterward the two bodies separated. The council discussed the question, "What shall be done with teachers who are permanently semi-efficient?" During the discussion some of the speakers deplored the fact that many of the most efficient teachers had the bad taste to marry just at the pinnacle of their usefulness.

H. E. Schmid of White Plains presided at the association meeting, which met in the Board Room and listened to a talk from H. Brewster Willis, President of the State School Board Association of New Jersey and to the reading of a paper by Mrs. Helen M. Greenhow of Hornellsville on "Women on Educational Boards."

By invitation the two organizations will meet this afternoon at the Museum of Natural History. To-morrow an excursion will be given them, and they will be taken through Spuyten Duyvil Creek, the ship canal, Hell Gate, East River, Long Island Sound, and down the bay to the forts and Narrows.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—An explosion of roof paint in the store of E. J. Davis last evening set fire to the building and caused damage to stock and premises that will amount to $11,000. Thomas A. Davis, father of the proprietor, who was working in the room where the explosion occurred was so badly burned that his condition is very critical.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:10 A. M.—505 East Seventy-fifth Street; John Tozhovsky; damage, $1,500.

1:15 A. M.—206 East Eighty-fourth Street; Mrs. Jacob Ruppert; damage, $25.

1:35 A. M.—45 Hester Street; Abram Greenberg; damage, $6,000.

8 A. M.—221 Willis Avenue; Frank A. Pfister; damage, $50.

11:45 A. M.—329 East Thirty-fourth Street; Vita Romero; damage, $100.

1:35 P. M.—81 White Street; Anthony D. Schroder; damage, $300.

3 P. M.—40 Ludlow Street; Israel Cornarfsky; damage slight.

4:35 P. M.—60 Pitt Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—51 Eldridge Street; Adolph Schlossinger; damage slight.

6 P. M.—128 Hester Street; Rose Lulano; damage slight.

7 P. M.—316 East Houston Street; Samuel Hammer; damage, $250.

7 P. M.—376 Canal Street; D. Dreckenberg; damage, $50.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

J. W. ASPELL & CO.—At a meeting of the creditors of J. W. Aspell & Co., corporation, wholesale grocers at Franklin Street and West Broadway, held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Nathaniel S. Smith at 302 Broadway, twenty-nine claims aggregating $12,000 were filed and Warner H. Warren was elected trustee.

PRESTON G. TAYLOR.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an execution against Preston G. Taylor, wholesale dealer in produce at 15 Little West Twelfth Street, for $688, in favor of William W. Elzea, on a note. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy he found the place empty and the doors locked. Mr. Taylor has been in business nine years.

Out of Town.

EDWIN T. BURRITT.—Edwin T. Burritt, jeweler, of Ithaca, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy with the Clerk of the United States District Court, in Utica. The liabilities aggregate $4,431.86 and the assets $904.

WALTER F. STOCKDALE.—Walter F. Stockdale, Chicago Board of Trade operator, yesterday ordered all open contracts with him closed. The failure is a small one, open transactions being few and balances against him small.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISAAC WACHTER.—Isaac Wachter of 146 Ridge Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,085, and no assets. He was formerly of Flamm & Wachter, dealers in dry goods, who dissolved in 1898.

FLORENCE B. WALKER.—Florence B. Walker, residing at 215 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,374, to six creditors, for furniture, money loaned, and services. Her assets consist of household furniture worth $200, for which she claims exemption.

CHARLES MCDONALD.—Charles McDonald of West Washington Market, who resides at 208 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,619 and no assets. He was formerly in the wholesale meat trade, and the debts were contracted from 1898 to 1899.

ESTHER LEWIS.—Esther Lewis, residing at 253 East Thirty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,111 and no assets. She filed the petition to get rid of a judgment obtained against her on July 13 for $3,111 in favor of Henry R. Beekman, as trustee for Margaret L. Slosson.

MORRIS STEINER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Steiner, shoe dealer, at 282 Bleecker Street, by the following creditors: L. E. Schoonmaker & Co., $616; the E. E. Hogan Shoe Company, $160, and Bernhard Friedman, $88. It was alleged that he committed an act of bankruptcy on Oct. 11 by transferring money due on two fire insurance policies, amounting to $3,000, to Jacob Hertz to give a preference.

ISAAC JASHENOWSKY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Jashenowsky, wholesale dealer in clothing at 80 Great Jones Street, by the following creditors: Hardt, Von Bermuth & Co., $906; Boesneck, Broessel & Co., $858, and the William Skinner Manufacturing Company, $542. It was alleged that he had transferred and removed a part of his property, consisting of a large quantity of women's cloaks and suits. He has been in the clothing business for ten years, and was previously in the tailors' trimming business for twelve years. In January last he claimed a capital of $14,000.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to six bankrupts, namely: Henry D. Stringer, real estate operator, of 45 Broadway, liabilities $256,210; George E. Beadle, contractor, of 93 Lenox Avenue, liabilities $81,511; Charles W. Lovell, sales agent at 86 Park Place, formerly in the bookbinding and printing business, liabilities $45,331; Frank G. Dossert, music teacher at Carnegie Hall, liabilities $1,545; Herman Arent, clerk, of 247 East Broadway, liabilities $1,750, and Paul C. Oechsle, electrician, at 257 Mercer Street, liabilities, 664.

RECEIVER FOR A LODGE.

The Dissolution of a Branch of the Sons of Abraham Sought.

Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court has appointed Herman Sirotta receiver of the assets of the Lazar I. Brodsky Lodge, No. 45, I. O. S. of A., a voluntary association, on the application of Solomon Anslander, one of the members, for a voluntary dissolution of the association.

The assets consist of $690, deposited in the North River Savings Bank. It was stated that there is an attachment against the lodge for $480 in favor of the Independent Order Sons of Abraham and a suit pending against it by a Mr. Harrison for $200.

The concern is a subordinate lodge of a New York corporation known as the Independent Order Sons of Abraham, and it was represented that the latter was unable to pay the amount called for by seventeen endowments, amounting to $8,500, and that the lodge did not want to pay in any more money.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY Company—J. Smith, costs	77
BREWSTER, William M.—P. Dewsbury	$89
BALDWIN, Arthur P.—W. R. Gibbons	283
BARNES, Blakeslee, Arda, and Margaretta P.—Henry Schmitt and another, executors, &c.	279
BARTELS, Gustave—A. Blechner	413
BATES, Charles S.—G. Everall and another	98
BELL, James L.—J. A. McMillen	293
BENNER, Charles H., and Charles E. Welborn—C. D. Gibson	511
CANNON, Frederick C.—A. Diaz	424
COHN, Jacob—A. Prince	246
COURTADE, Evariste and Marie R.—M. C. Milnor	130
DICKINSON, Charles F.—H. A. Mathieu, costs	99
DITTMAN, Charles—R. H. McCutcheon	182
DURGAN, Frederick J.—F. Campbell	95
ERDA, Gustave—J. Mundres	535
EVANS, Charles B.—American Steel Foundry Company, costs	321
FLOYD, James R.—P. J. Nott	896
FULLER, Kathryn—J. J. Corn, receiver, &c.	118
FALVELLO, Michael—Fischer Brothers	109
FINKENSTEIN, Julius—H. Kupfer and another	84
FRIEDMAN, Solomon, and Edwin Mayer—Leo Frank, trustee, &c.	1,016
FRIES, Raymond J., and Robert L. Leary—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company	30
GALLOWAY, Thomas H.—A. Graham	50
HAMILTON, Frank L.—George N. Miller and another	85
HANSEN, Max—H. Kupfer and another	82
HARDT, Engelbert, Frederick Von Bermuth, and Ernst Krause—J. Horwitz, costs	78
HARRISON, Arthur B.—Revere Rubber Company	537
HEALY, Edmund J.—John A. Wood & Son	3,492
HIGGINS,

BELGRADE AGAIN WINNER

W. C. Daly's Useful Colt Captured a Handicap at Morris Park.

TEMPLETON FIRST DRIVING

Western Filly Earned a Creditable Victory by a Half Length in the Castleton Stakes.

A racing programme that gave horses of every grade the chance to win drew a large crowd to Morris Park yesterday, and provided a very interesting afternoon's sport. The weather was pleasant, and in spite of the storm of the day before the track was in fair condition. The fields were up to the average in most of the events, and the racing was spirited from the opening to the last event, when W. C. Daly's Belgrade, the most consistent horse the Hartford turfman has raced in a number of years, seemed to drop out of the clouds at the finish and won the mile and a half handicap in good style from the outsider Locochee.

The single stake on the card, the Castleton, selling, for fillies two years old, at five furlongs, down the Eclipse Course, was the third race, and brought out a field of nine, with the fleet Ondurdis the favorite and Ashes second choice. Tour was the first away from the post, but was outrun at once and dropped out of it. Ondurdis going to the front from fourth place, with Ashes, Candle, and Templeton following in the order named, at the first furlong pole. Through the last furlong the race was between Templeton and Ashes, Templeton drawing out in the last sixteenth of a mile and winning in a drive by a half length. Ashes beat Candle a length for the place.

Horsemen talked with much interest of the attack made by the Earl of Durham, before the English Jockey Club, on American riders. Several turfmen who had visited England and its race tracks recalled that the critic of the Yankee jockeys is the same nobleman who started the turf scandal by attacking Sir George Chetwynd at a dinner of the Gimcrack Club some years ago, and these expressed the opinion that the Earl of Durham had been talking simply because he desired notoriety.

Another matter that caused much gossip was the announcement that the old Guttenberg (N. J.) race track would be opened for Winter racing on Nov. 1.

Weights for the two stake handicaps to be run Saturday were announced. Beau Gallant is the top weight, with 128 pounds, and Tommy Atkins, the next, with 127 in the White Plains, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds. In the Morris Park, two miles and a quarter, Ethelbert is top weight, with 127 pounds, Imp coming next with 122.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward; special weights; about two miles. E. Randolph Smith's Tremont-Marianne, b. c., 4 years, 150 pounds, (Dayton,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won easily by six lengths; Mr. Chamblett's Zinzibar, ch. g., 3, 132, (Veitch,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by fifteen lengths from J. W. Colt's Walter Cleary, 4, 132, (Owens,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—3:59. Captain Piersall, Lady Linden, Mazo, and Last Cord also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $400 in 1900, or of more than two races in 1900; weights, ten pounds under the scale, last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. L. V. Bell's Midsummer, by July Lady Middleton, b. c., 3 years, 101 pounds, (Walsh,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 2 won handily by a length; H. F. Schorr's Wax Taper, b. g., 3, 101, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 13 to 5, second by a neck from M. L. Hayman's Fluke, ch. g., 3, 84, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:05. Hultaloochull, Hagerdon, Claroba, Dick, Furber, Ring Leader, Elfin Conig, Mordelmo, Miss Mitchell, Miriam Claire, Ortrud, Monmouth Boy, Lanza, Carasaljo, Hawk, Prince Florist, Ragged Sailor, Magic Light, and Ordeal also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Castleton Stakes, selling, for fillies two years old. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. C. F. McMeekin's Templeton, by St. Savior-Manola, b. f., 104 pounds, (Mitchell,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a half length; W. Showalter's Ashes, blk. f., 104, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a length from W. L. Powers's Candle, b. f., 99, (Rausch,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—0:58¾. Onduris, Manga, Marathen, Cherries, Fiera, and Jour also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, penalties, and allowances. The Withers mile. Charles Head Smith's Garry Herrmann, by Esher-Silk Gown, br. c., 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won handily by two lengths; William Cahill's Rolling Boer, b. c., 110, (Bullman,) 16 to 5 and 9 to 10, second by a neck from W. L. Kilpatrick's Dr. Barlow, b. c., 110, (R. Williams,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Joe Frey and Jandel also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; the Withers mile. J. J. McCafferty's West Baden, by Hanover-Miss Baden, ch. g., 3 years, 101 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 2 and even, won, ridden out, by a head; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Support, ch. g., 3, 101, (Walsh,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a length and a half from F. D. Beard's Captain January, ch. g., 3, 101, (Brien,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:45⅘. Come to Order, Ellen B., Bellamy, Lancewood, Wandering Minstrel, Lord Oglieby, and Lizzie Regent also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half over the Withers course. W. C. Daly's Belgrade, by Belevedere-Merci, b. c., 3 years, 99 pounds, (Miles,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; Green B. Morris's Locochee, ch. g., 4, 95, (J. Daly,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length and a half from the Ogden Stable's Maid of Harlem, b. f., 4, 107, (Mitchell,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, third. Time—2:37⅘. Andronicus and Macleod of Dare also ran.

The Card for To-day

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Dr. Nembula, 108 pounds; Fonsolee, 106; Sparrow Wing and Brisk, 105 each; Radford, 104; Alsike, 102; The Amazon, 101; Harry McConn, 100; Excelsis, 97; Pupil, 96; Armor, 86.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, at special weights; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Sunro, Lone Fisherman, and Lord Pepper, 110 pounds each; Alcyone II., Little Daisy, Alzara, Hollow Wood, Margaret Hoffman, and Fleetwing, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Ramapo Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong over the Withers course. Kaulahandras, 120 pounds; Gonfalon, 119; Greenock and First Whip, 109 each; Watercure, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fordham Highweight Handicap; for all ages; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Charentus, 129 pounds; Volcain, 118; Belle of Troy, 117; Allard Scheck, 116; Kiminikinic, 113; Musette, 109; Lady Uncas, 108; Handcuff, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $600; special weights; the Withers mile. The Chamberlain, Asquith, Harry McCann, and Radford, 111 pounds each; Fairy Tale, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter over the hill. Intrusive, 124 pounds; Belle of Troy, 110; Greenock, 109; Bangor, 100.

Results at Other Tracks.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Five and one-half furlongs—Trinity Bell, 110 pounds, (T. Knight,) 1; Kenova, 110, 2; Ep. 110, 3. Time—1:09¾. Six and one-half furlongs—Nancy Till, 104 pounds, (Coburn,) 1; Zaza, 99, 2; Caloocan, 99, 3. Time—1:21⅘. Mile and an eighth—Left Bower, 107 pounds, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Peter Duryea, 104, 2; Woodtrice, 101, 3. Time—1:54⅘. One mile—Irish Jewel, 95 pounds, (Knight,) 1; Wilson, 102, 2; Branch, 107, 3. Time—1:41¼. Six furlongs—Kingraine, 103 pounds, (Coburn,) 1; Bengal, 104, 2; The Inventor, 113, 3. Time—1:15. Six and one-half furlongs—Marion Lynch, 94 pounds, (T. Knight,) 1; Brutare, 105, 2; Iris, 99, 3. Time—1:21½.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Five furlongs—Shut Up, 104, (Devin,) 1; El Oriente, 104, 2; Light Ball, 103, 3. Time—1:00¾. Steeplechase, short course—What Next, 131, (H. Taylor,) 1; Sallust, 132, 2; Becky Rolfe, 148, 3. Time—3:39 1-5. Mile and an eighth—Specific, 101, (Dominick,) 1; Cogmooscy, 99, 2; Knight Banneret, 97, 3. Time—1:52 4-5. Six furlongs—Highland Lad, 108, (Ransom,) 1; Tame Irishman, 99, 2; Sharp Bird, 106, 3. Time—1:13 1-5. Six furlongs—Edith Q., 100, (Landry,) 1; Guess Work, 100, 2; Cora Goetz, 104, 3. Time—1:14 1-5. One mile—Florizar, 103, (Boland,) 1; Chorus Boy, 109, 2; Sly, 109, 3. Time—1:41 1-5.

ST. Louis, Oct. 17.—Another excellent card drew a big crowd to Kinloch Park this afternoon. The memorable event was the lowering of the world's six furlong circular track record by one quarter of a second by J. F. Holt's four-year-old chestnut horse Bummer. Summaries: One mile—Sylvian, 90 pounds, (Talley,) 1; Jim Turner, 88, 2; Bill Jackman, 101, 3. Time—1:43¾. Six furlongs—Propeller, 103, (Bassinger,) 1; Tony Lepping, 103, 2; Dangerfield, 93, 3. Time—1:14⅘. One mile—El Ghor, 105, (Robertson,) 1; John Morton, 92, 2; Zanetto, 100, 3. Time—1:43⅘. Six furlongs—Bummer, 80, (Cochran,) 1; Maggie Davis, 79, 2; Gold Or, 95, 3. Time—1:12. One mile—Einstein, 105, (Bassinger,) 1; Celtic Bard, 105, 2; Gray Forge, 100, 3. Time—1:41½. One mile and seventy yards—Bohul, 94, (E. Matthews,) 1; Jimp, 103, 2; Skillman, 103, 3. Time—1:45.

JEALOUS OF YANKEE JOCKEYS.

Recent Developments Show Best English Horsemen Do Not Harbor Mean Sentiments.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The results of the second day's racing of the Gatwick October meeting, to-day, are not calculated to lessen the British irritation at the supremacy of the American jockeys on the English turf, as evidenced by the severe attack made on American jockeys by Lord Durham at a recent meeting of the Jockey Club.

The first four races on to-day's programme were won by riders imported from the United States.

The Gatwick (Midweight) Handicap was won by C. S. Newton's five-year-old bay horse Ameer, with "Danny" Maher in the saddle.

The Montefiore Plate, of 100 sovereigns, resulted in a victory for John Smith's Mountain Buck, ridden by the American jockey Rigby. This event was for three-year-olds, at one mile.

Rigby also finished first on Mr. Duke's King's Evidence, in the Crawter Selling Handicap.

The Mole Plate was won by Mr. Drake's chestnut filly Irish Lass, with Lester Reiff in the saddle.

The fact that the Prince of Wales has retained the services of "Tod" Sloan at, perhaps, the highest retainer ever given to a jockey, is regarded as a clear indication that his Royal Highness does not share the opinions of Lord Durham and it is regarded as significant that a complete refutation of the charges against Messrs. Drake and Wishard has been published by the Jockey Club simultaneously with Lord Durham's attack.

As further evidence that British sportsmen differ with Lord Durham it is interesting to note that Lord William Beresford has just engaged the Reiffs for 1901.

J. A. Drake, however, is so disgusted with the anti-American agitation that he suddenly determined this afternoon to sell his stable and leave the turf of England. His horses will be sold Oct. 24, with the exception of Royal Flush, which will be sold after the match with Eager, Oct. 27.

Henry Labouchere's Truth calls on the Jockey Club to adopt the rule of the American Jockey Club, prohibiting all "artificial aids," such as mysterious drinks and hypodermic injections, "whereby a horse can be momentarily improved out of all recognition," adding:

"Those knowing when a horse has been treated to a stimulant and when not, have a sure card up their sleeves. A great deal of the recent form has been scandalously irreconciliable, and, taken in connection with the betting on the races, the question appears flagrantly suspicious."

ROAD DRIVERS ORGANIZE.

Monmouth County Driving and Field Club Created and Officers Elected.

At a meeting of road drivers who spend the Summer season at Long Branch and its vicinity held at the Rossmore Hotel last night a temporary organization was effected under the title of the Monmouth County Driving and Field Club, to establish and maintain a trotting track and grounds for field sports at or near Long Branch.

It is proposed to have thirty charter members who will subscribe $200 each, and to allow members to join for $25 annually.

An attempt will be made to secure Elkwood Park, near Long Branch, which comprises a mile trotting track, with a grand stand, together with traps for shooting and golf links, but failing this the new organization has an option on a tract of land near Long Branch containing forty acres, which will be used.

It is proposed to hold trotting races every Saturday afternoon during the season, and also to secure a date in the National Circuit. The club will advocate the building of the proposed Ocean Boulevard from Spring Lake to Seabright, along the ocean front.

Officers and Directors were elected as follows:

President—H. H. Kane, M. D.; First Vice President—Rudolph Guggenheimer; Second Vice President—Walter E. Hildreth; Third Vice President—Andrew J. Freedman; Secretary and Treasurer—F. J. Casey.

Board of Directors:

Edward Murphy, Jr., Richard Croker, Leopold Wallach, Charles C. Lloyd, Thomas Patten, J. A. Murphy, J. B. Cornish, Walter Patten, George Putney, John B. Doerr, Hugh J. Grant, R. Perry Dobbins, "Nate" Salisbury, Albert C. Bostwick, James P. Robertson, Col. Thomas J. O'Donohue, Lemuel C. Wells, M. L. Reid, Michael Murphy, Joseph Smith, Jr., James Butler, Dr. H. H. Kane, Randolph Guggenheimer, Walter E. Hildreth, John Foster, Thomas J. Byrnes, Joseph D. Carroll, C. K. G. Billings, A. B. Gwathmey, and P. J. Casey.

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws and a Finance Committee were appointed.

A meeting to complete the organization will be called by the President as soon as the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws is ready to report.

Harness Races at Old Saugus.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—At the Old Saugus track. Summaries:

2:25 Class.—Pacing. Purse $400. (Concluded.)

Locasto, br. h.	1	3	1	1
Trossie, ch. m.	1	2	2	3
Princess Moquette, b. m.	2	3	1	3
Bobby Burns, b. g.	4	4	4	4

Time—2:17¼; 2:17; 2:17¼; 2:18½; 2:20⅘.

2:13 Class.—Pacing. Purse $400.

Dark Wilkes, br. g.	1	1	1	
Be Wilkes, br. g.	2	2	3	
Special Boy, ch. g.	5	5	2	
Rex, b. g.	3	3	4	
Baby Strathmore, b. m.	4	4	5	

Time—2:12¾; 2:14¾; 2:16½.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Vulcan, ro. g.	3	3	2	3	1	1
Camden Boy, br. g.	1	1	3	2	2	3
Wasco, b. f.	4	2	1	1	3	2
Dr. L., ro. g.	2	4	4	4	*	

*Ruled off.

Time—2:20½; 2:19¼; 2:18¾; 2:20½; 2:20¼; 2:23¾; 2:22½.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Loma, b. m.	1	1	4	1
Alkalone, blk. h.	3	2	1	2
Albertia, b. g.	2	3	3	4
Carol, b. m.	4	4	2	3

Time—2:17½; 2:17½; 2:21; 2:17¾.

2:20 class, pacing; purse, $300, (unfinished.)

Minnie B., b. m.	1	5
Alsultan, blk. h.	11	1
Red Shed, b. g.	3	2
Ora H., b. m.	7	3
Christo, ch. m.	6	4
Mary C., ch. m.	9	6
Genevieve, b. m.	8	7
Fred Ames, b. g.	2	*
Daisy Belle, ch. m.	4	*
Van Derson, b. g.	5	*
Belle Brown, ch. g.	12	*
Y. Z. Wilkes, b. g.	12	*

Time—2:18½; 2:20.

*Horses were in mix-up and judges, unable to decide position, barred them out of a place.

Cresceus Failed to Beat Record.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 17.—Cresceus, 2:04, the king of stallions, made an ineffectual attempt to lower his record over the Terre Haute track this afternoon. He went a very good mile in 2:05¾, but a light wind blowing down the south stretch made it impossible for him to beat his Cleveland record. He was driven by his owner, George H. Ketcham, and went the first quarter in 0:30¾, the second in 0:31¾, the third in 0:30¾, and the fourth in 0:32 flat, coming under the wire in 2:05¾. Weather permitting, the stallion will be given another trial Friday.

High Offer for Charley Herr.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 17.—John D. Creighton of Omaha has offered $25,000 for Charley Herr, (2:07,) the famous Kentucky trotting stallion. David Cahill, a poor dairyman, who bought the horse and two others for $25, wants $50,000 for him.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Alice Barnes Led a Trio of Fast Ones in an Exciting Brush.

The bright, bracing weather of yesterday attracted an unusually large number of horsemen to the Speedway, and for a couple of hours before dusk there was a series of very lively brushes between road favorites, with and without records. For several days past the roadbed has not been at its best, but Tuesday's storm and the clear, dry atmosphere acted like magic upon it, so that yesterday afternoon it was in prime condition. Among the early arrivals was Nathan Straus, behind the famous chestnut gelding Cobwebs, 2:12, who seemed to be stepping well, but for some reason or other Mr. Straus did not seem anxious for a brush, and, after a trip up and down the stretch, headed for home, much to the disappointment of the spectators, with whom the gelding is a general favorite.

About the only team race of the day was between a pair driven by J. McCormick and E. B. Moran's team. They met coming down and both drivers started their teams at the same moment, and for a quarter the loose dirt flew in showers. At the half the first-named had a slight lead, but on being touched with the whip, the Moran team made a spurt that won them the race, finishing several lengths to the good.

The race of the day was between the handsome bay mare Alice Barnes, 2:11½, driven by E. E. Smathers; the bay gelding Querist, by Daly's Mascot, 2:12½, Dr. Moore handling the ribbons, and Miss Meander. After several false starts the horses were got away in good shape, Querist setting a pace that caused many who would have liked to enter the brush to drop behind immediately. Alice Barnes was a close second, with Miss Meander half a length behind. Nearing the half-mile post, Alice Barnes took the lead, and Miss Meander succeeded in placing herself on even terms with Querist. Reaching the stretch Alice Barnes showed a wonderful burst of speed and took a safe position, while a nip-and-tuck race followed for second place. Querist was fast, but Miss Meander was a trifle faster, and the result was that when the horses were taken in hand Alice Barnes had about a length's lead upon Miss Meander, who led Querist by about the same distance.

COLUMBIA'S LARGE SCORE

Stevens Institute Football Team Was Badly Beaten.

SHORT HALVES WERE PLAYED

Twenty-four of the Local Squad Were in the Line-Up—Easy Victories for Yale and Harvard.

Columbia's substitutes were given a chance to show their mettle in the game against the Stevens Institute eleven on Columbia Field yesterday afternoon, and they played with a snap and go that swept the opposing team off its feet. In the two twenty and fifteen minute halves eight touch-downs were made by Columbia, while the visitors never had the ball beyond Columbia's forty-yard line. The total score was 45 to 0.

Stevens was outclassed at every point. Her men were light in weight, and all the splendid nerve and spirit they maintained throughout the hopeless game failed to make up for this handicap.

Coach Sanford intended yesterday's game as a try-out for the substitutes, the majority of the regular 'Varsity men being saved for the hard contest with Pennsylvania next Saturday. Sanford himself, with Wright, Smythe, and Slocovitch, went to Philadelphia yesterday to observe Pennsy's style of play. Weekes and Berrien were not put in the game until five minutes before its close, while Bruce and Capt. Morley did not leave the side lines. Twenty-four men in all were given a chance to play for Columbia.

Behind the line Columbia's work was particularly encouraging. Holman and Huffaker at left half, Townsend at right half, and "Algy" Boyesen at both right half and full back, all proved steady ground gainers. Holman, behind splendid interference by the two Boyesens, made the fourth touch-down on a sixty-yard dash around Stevens's left end. The Columbia line played with snap and energy, but offside plays were inexcusably common. The home team was penalized four times for this fault.

Individually the Stevens players showed pluck and steadiness in the face of inevitable defeat that might well teach a lesson to teams of greater power.

The game was called at 3:15 o'clock, with 300 spectators in the stands and bleachers, and five times that number in the "dead-head gallery" furnished by the viaduct. Stevens won the toss, and Capt. Allen kicked off to Columbia's thirty-yard line. The ball was carried back 20 yards by Van Hoevenberg and immediately lost to Stevens on downs. Then the Columbians got together, held their opponents for three downs, and began a series of smashing advances through every point of the visitors' line. In ten plays the leather lay within a yard of Stevens's goal, and Ashley, who had replaced Van Hoevenberg, was shoved through centre for a touch-down. He also kicked goal.

This touch-down took only 4 minutes 10 seconds to play. The next one took still less. Stevens gained the ball twice, once on downs and once as a penalty for holding by Columbia, but the second touch-down came after a series of steady gains by Holman and "Algy" Boyesen, aided by a blocked punt in which Coffin did the work. Boyesen made the touch-down, and Ashley failed to drop-kick the goal. The remainder of the first half, starring Holman's score on a sixty-yard run, was painfully monotonous. Holman made two more touch-downs, and Ashley one. Ashley also kicked all the goals. The score of first half was 29 to 0.

Many new men were put in during the second half. The story of the play, nevertheless, did not differ materially from that of the first half. It was a steady series of gains by Columbia, punctuated by tiresome waits for the recovery of a winded player. Three more touch-downs were made, two by A. Boyesen and one by Huffaker. Austin kicked only one of the goals. The game ended with the failure of Weekes to drop a goal from the field. The line-up follows:

Columbia, 45.	Position.	Stevens, 0.
Wolf, Goodman	Left end	Gibson
Coffin, Cornell	Left tackle	Hager, Katenwaseer
Smith	Left guard	Clark, T. Gerdes
Tyson	Centre	Lewis
Austin	Right guard	Kent
MacKellar, Le Prince, Beekman	Right tackle	H. Gerdes, Parish
Potts, McCollom	Right end	Broadhurst, Bradley
Sykes, B. Boyesen	Quarter back	Stokes
Holman, Huffaker, Berrien	Left half back	Allen
A. Boyesen, Townsend, Weekes	Right half back	Fagan, Daw, Chadwick
Van Hoevenberg, Ashley, A. Boyesen, Wolfe	Full back	Cabrera

Touch-downs—Ashley, 2; A. Boyesen, 3; Holman, 2; Huffaker, 1. Goals from touch-down—Ashley, 4; Austin, 1. Referee M. Seixas. Umpire—Mr. Aubet. Time—First half 20 minutes; second half, 15 minutes.

STATE SCORED ON "PENN."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 17.—Pennsylvania defeated State College at Franklin Field this afternoon by the score of 17 to 5, small margin considering the calibre of the elevens, but about right when the playing of the two teams to-day is taken into consideration. Pennsylvania anticipated an easy game, and therefore her great guards—Hare and Wallace—were allowed to lay off, but the expected cripples from the interior of the State carried dismay to the Red and Blue cohorts by their unexpected strength and the fact that they scored at all.

Both teams did considerable fumbling, Pennsylvania especially, but it was State's defensive work that more than once held the Quakers for downs, and her ability to circle the Red and Blue ends that enabled her to gain ground so frequently. Barring McCracken, who did nearly all the work in the first half, and Hare, to whom it fell in the second half to make ground, Pennsylvania had a clear case of rubbish. The fumbling by John Gardiner was something atrocious and more than offset all the work of the others. The line-up:

Pennsylvania, 17.	Positions.	State, 5.
Davidson	Left end	Gill
Horner	Left tackle	S. Miller
Zimmerman, Hare	Left guard	Dodge
McCloskey	Centre	T. Miller
Teas	Right guard	Fugate
Bennett	Right tackle	Ruble, Scholl
W. Gardiner	Right end	Harris
Graves	Quarter back	Hewitt
Gilmore	Left half back	Bennett
J. Gardiner	Right half back	Martin
McCracken	Full back	Cummings

Touch downs—McCracken, 2; Teas, Gill.—Goals from touch-downs—J. Gardiner, Hare. Referee—John Hedges. Pennsylvania. Timekeeper—Dr. Charles N. Schoff, Pennsylvania. Linesmen—Johnson, Pennsylvania, and Hildebrand, State. Time—20 and 15 minute halves.

PRINCETON'S STRONG GAME.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Princeton's football team defeated Syracuse University this afternoon in a one-sided game, in which the work of the Princeton eleven outclassed that of the visitors in every respect. The final score was 43 to 0 in Princeton's favor.

Very little fault can be found with the work of the Princeton eleven after the first ten minutes of play. The tackles—back and ends plays were used almost altogether by the Syracuse team, and for a short time did much damage to the Tiger line. Princeton, however, succeeded in breaking up the play by the great work of McCord and Peil. The line-up:

Princeton, 43.	Position.	Syracuse, 0.
Roper, R. McClave	Left end	Lene
Peil, Riggs	Left tackle	Patton
Wright, Mills	Right guard	Wycoff
Losey, Hale, Butkiewicz	Centre	Parrish
Dana, Fisher	Right guard	Henderson
McCord, Black	Right tackle	Byrnes, Dalton
Little, Davis	Left end	Cummings, Weeks
Duncan, Moir	Quarter back	Dillon
Levick, Henry, Morse	Left half back	Brown
McClave, Hart, Henry	Right half back	Costello
Matts, Underhill	Full back	Morris, Cooper

Touch-downs—S. McClave, Hart, (3,) Meir, Levick. Goals from touch-downs—Dana, (2,) Mills. Goals from field—Underhill, 2. Referee—Mr. Young of Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Birchard of Syracuse. Timekeeper—Mr. Goldie. Linesmen—Costello and Dewitt.

BOWDOIN EASY FOR YALE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—Yale's 'Varsity football team downed Bowdoin this afternoon by the score of 50 to 0. The game was one-sided throughout, even though Yale did not have several of her best men. Bowdoin could not hold Yale's bucking backs at all. Touch-downs took only four or five minutes apiece, and at no time did Bowdoin gain five yards on line plunges. Twice the Bowdoin's backs skirted Yale's ends for from 15 to 20 yards, but the tackling by Yale's backs broke up any organized attempts at end runs.

Chadwick was the star of the back field, however, and gained from 10 to 15 yards on each tackle plunge. Upton of Bowdoin was hurt in the head and was irrational when taken off the field. The line-up:

Yale, 30.	Position.	Bowdoin, 0.
Gould	Left end	Fogg
Hamlin	Left tackle	P. Marshall
Brown	Left guard	Cloudman
Olcott	Centre	Bodwell
Sheldon	Right guard	Phipps
Stillman	Right tackle	Hamilton
Ward	Right end	Laferriere
Wear	Quarter back	Pratt
Miller, Dupee	Left half back	Gregson
Chadwick	Right half back	Hunt
Hale	Full back	Upton, Wilton

Touch-downs—Hale, (3,) Chadwick, Miller. Goals from touch-down—Hale, (5.) Umpire—Mr. Moyle. Referee—Dr. Hammond. Linesmen—Mr. Wallace, Yale; Mr. Berry, Bowdoin. Timer—Dr. Hull. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

DE LA SALLE TEAM BEATEN.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The C team of West Point cadets defeated De La Salle School team of New York City to-day by a score of 11 to 0 in a game of two fifteen-minute halves. The tussle was a hard one from start to finish. De La Salle put up a strong game and worked well to keep the home team from scoring. Beef and brawn told heavily against the visitors, however, and they were slowly pushed back to defeat. West Point's strong men hurled themselves against De La Salle's line time and again for five and seven yard gains. The line-up:

West Point, 11.	Position.	De La Salle, 0.
Black	Left end	Murphy
Walthall	Left tackle	Van Sicklen
Boughton	Left guard	H. Lippe
Enos, (Capt.)	Centre	Farrell
Campbell	Right guard	Glinn
Russell	Right tackle	T. Thorp, (Capt.)
Dice	Right end	J. Thorpe
Cooper	Quarter back	Allen
Stong	Left half back	Keeler
Hill	Right half back	Currier
Mars	Full back	V. Lippe

Umpire—Cadet Haskell. Referee—Lieut. Morrow. Timekeeper—Cadet Sterling.

BATES NO MATCH FOR HARVARD.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 17.—Six touch-downs and a goal from a place kick by Kendall enabled Harvard to roll up 41 points against Bates this afternoon on Soldiers' Field.

Although Ellis went into the line-up for ten minutes in the first half, he was saved from the hardest work, and all Harvard's big gains were secured on end plays. Bates tried both end plays and line bucking, but succeeded in neither. For Harvard, Kiernan, W. R. Lawrence, and Kendall made good gains, Kiernan using his interference in good style for several runs of from twenty to thirty-five yards.

In the second half, W. R. Lawrence, who succeeded him, followed Kiernan's tactics, availed himself of his interference, and made three thirty-five-yard runs. Kendall failed lamentably to use his interference, but secured one fifty-yard run and a touch-down.

On the offense Harvard was full of life, the passing quick, starting fast, the whole play run off with a dash and enthusiasm sadly lacking before.

Bates tried two or three old-time plays without success, the quarter back kick and the double pass being worked for no gains or an actual loss. The line-up:

Harvard, 41.	Position.	Bates, 0.
Campbell	Left end	Cole, Hamlin
Graydon, Eaton	Left tackle	Hunnewell
Lee, Hollingsworth	Left guard	Holden
Sargent, Roberts	Centre	Baldwin
Barnard	Right guard	Hunt
T. Lawrence	Right tackle	Jordan
Risline	Right end	Moody
Daly	Quarter back	Gould
Kiernan and W. R. Lawrence	Left half	Towne
Kendall	Right half	Munroe
Ellis, Stillman	Full back	Small

Touch-downs—Kiernan, (2,) W. R. Lawrence, (2,) Lee, Kendall. Goal from place—Kendall. Goals from touch-downs—J. Lawrence, 6. Halves—20 minutes. Umpire—W. A. Boal, Harvard. Referee—Dan Lane, Harvard. Timekeeper—Fred Wood, B. A. A. Linesmen—Messrs. Hallowell, Harvard; Gould and Wellman, Bates.

Scores of Other Games.

At Morristown—Morristown School, 11; Cutler School, 0.

At Syracuse—Syracuse High School, 17; Clyde High School, 5.

At Burlington—Dartmouth, 0; University of Vermont, 0.

PITTSBURG, 10; BROOKLYN, 0.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 17.—Pittsburg played baseball in old-time form to-day and Brooklyn did not have a chance at any stage of the game. Philippe did excellent work in the box and was given gilt-edge support, the only error or misplay being Williams's low throw to first base in the ninth inning. Only one Brooklynite reached third, and he was shut off at home plate by a brilliant play of O'Brien on Dahlen's bunt. The scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, lf.	4	3	3	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	2	3	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	2	1	3	0
Wagner, rf.	0	2	4	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	0	2	0
Williams, c.	0	0	6	0	1
Zimmer, c.	1	1	6	1	0
Ely, ss.	1	2	1	2	0
Phillippe, p.	1	0	1	2	0
Total	10	13	27	11	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
Keeler, rf.	0	2	1	1	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Kelley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Doss, 2b.	0	0	1	5	1
Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	4	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	7	2	1
Howell, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	6	24	16	3

Pittsburg	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	*	—10
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. Three-base hit—Cross. Sacrifice hit—Beaumont. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Wagner, (2,) Ely. Double play—Jones and McGuire. First base on balls—Off Phillippe, 2; off Howell, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Zimmer. Struck out—By Phillippe, 5; by Howell, 3. Passed ball—Zimmer. Wild pitch—Howell. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Swartwood.

Amateur Billiardists Play.

Edward Presby defeated A. D. Ferguson last night in the second contest of the scratch billiard tournament now being held at the Metropolitan Billiard Parlors, 127 Columbus Avenue, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union. The game was long and close, 02 innings being required, when Presby won by a total of 300 to 238. In individual plays Ferguson made one run of 25 and another of 20 points, while Presby's highest run was 15 points. The total scores are:

Edward Presby—0 2 2 4 7 5 2 1 2 1 6 3 1 1 0 2 0 15 3 0 10 0 0 2 0 1 1 7 7 3 0 0 0 3 12 0 5 0 4 2 2 4 8 1 6 3 2 8 0 5 0 2 0 14 9 0 0 4 8 0 6 0 0 1 2 3 4 0 3 1 0 1 1 4 3 7 2 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 4 0 13 3. Total, 250; average, 2 33-46.

A. D. Ferguson—0 1 1 5 1 0 5 0 6 0 0 2 5 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 3 6 0 5 3 0 4 0 0 1 0 3 5 0 1 3 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 3 6 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 1 5 5 0 1 2 10 5 0 2 8 0 2 5 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 6 1 3 0 0 0 14 0 8 0 0 0 0 4. Total, 238; average, 2 27-46.

Florian Tobias and H. W. White will meet to-night.

Professional Billiard Tournament.

Leonard Howison, the young Canadian, and Ora Morningstar, the Indian player, met in the third match of the professional handicap billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's last night. Howison won by the score of 200 to 246. To-night "Tom" Gallagher will face Morningstar for the second time. Last night's score:

Howison, (200)—0 0 0 1 24 3 1 15 2 1 4 5 2 17 0 15 0 24 6 0 1 8 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 0 7 1 1 26 15 2 0 14. Total—200; average, 5 5-19; high runs, 20, 24, 24.

Morningstar, (250)—1 0 0 0 16 0 1 7 0 2 2 10 0 3 0 6 3 8 8 6 2 23 27 0 13 0 18 4 0 0 0 2 0 12 66 0 5 1. Total—246; average, 6

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FINANCIAL.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the fourth installment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 a share on the Preferred Stock and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE OCT. 25TH, 1900.

All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.

The CERTIFICATES MUST BE PRESENTED at the time of payment, so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.

New York, October 13, 1900.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. READ.
HENRY BUDGE.
J. KENNEDY TOD.
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

MORTON TRUST CO.
Capital, Surplus, & Undivided Profits $6,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President.
Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-Pres. James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P
E. M. Francis, Sec. W. Redmond Cross, Treas
H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,626.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

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FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
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Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Francis H. Leggett,
George Coppell,	Almeric H. Paget,
Bayard Dominick,	William G. Park,
John F. Dryden,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
Benjamin N. Duke,	William Schall, Jr.,
George W. Ely,	John W. Simpson,
Albert E. Goodhart,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edwin Gould,	Ransom H. Thomas,
J. Walter Wood, Jr.	

SCHOOL BONDS.

Sealed bids are invited by the Board of Education of the Borough of North Plainfield, N. J., for $5,500 5% School Bonds, on or before OCTOBER 27TH, 1900.

For terms and general information apply to R. M. FOUNTAIN, District Clerk, Plainfield, N.J., or GEO. D. HALLOCK, 15 Wall St., N. Y., of Finance Committee.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24TH, 1900, at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

For account of whom it may concern.
80 shs. American Bank Note Co., N. Y., (Hypothecated.)

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, Oct. 10, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1900, the same to be paid December 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 9, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 9, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on November 23, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, Oct. 10, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 9, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 23, 1900.

On December 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held October 16th, 1900, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable November 15th, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, October 30th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Friday, November 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

National Salt Company.
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1900.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of NATIONAL SALT COMPANY has this day declared a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. to the holders of its PREFERRED STOCK of record Oct. 25th, payable Nov. 1, 1900. Transfer books of the PREFERRED STOCK of record will close at 3 P. M. Oct. 25th and reopen at 9 A. M. Nov. 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.

C. L. PAAR, Asst. Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will open Nov. 1, 1900, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL,
Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.
New York, Oct. 15, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York Friday, Oct. 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.

C. E. POTTS, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1900.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 11th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened November 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.
Office of the Secretary,
Baltimore, October 17, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Baltimore, on Monday, November 19, 1900, being the third Monday in said month, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

The Discharge Books in Baltimore and New York will be closed at 3 P. M. November 2, and the Transfer Books at 12 M. November 3, both to remain closed until 10 A. M. November 20, 1900.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.

E F. OSBORN, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 17, 1900.

For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on THURSDAY, the 8th of November next, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 27th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 9th of November, next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

28th and 29th Sts. Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, October 25th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

E. K. LYNCH, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 17	439,047
To date this year	86,018,821
Corresponding date last year	138,797,741

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 17	$1,468,500
To date this year	$367,542,560
Corresponding date last year	$714,035,870

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. T. Plate pf	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1½
Anaconda Copper	¾	People's Gas	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading 1st pf	¾
Consol. Gas	4	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
Hock. Valley	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Hock. Val. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Lake Erie & W.	3	Silver. Bull. ctfs.	¾
L. E. & W. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	2
Nat. Lead	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¼	Wis. Central pf.	1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	¾	Met. Street Railway.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	National Biscuit	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	¾	National Salt	4
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Pennsylvania	½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Del., Lack. & West.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	¾
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	4½	Union B. & P. pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Iowa Central	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O., Pitts., J. & M. Div. 3½s	1½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4½s, Series A	4½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Int. Paper 6s	1
Chi., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ext. 7s	1¼	Kan. City So. 3s	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	2
		St. L. & S. F. tr. 5s.	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1	Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	1½

A CHICAGO "SETTLEMENT."

The latest Chicago gas war ends, so bulletins issued in Wall Street announce, coincident with Stock Exchange performances. The People's Gas Company of Chicago—what Wall Street with grim humor calls "the trust"—has capitulated once more. An opposition company, upon which $1,000,000 may have been spent or contracted to be spent, ceases to compete, and the Gas Trust is assessed from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. New securities are not yet announced—but that is an incident in the Chicago game of "settlements" which is never expected to lag long behind an opportunity.

Since the gas properties of Chicago were originally syndicated, pooled, brought to Wall Street for stock market manipulation, there has been one continuing series of hold-up exhibits. Sometimes the municipal politicians of Chicago, and sometimes the higher-priced statesmen at Springfield, have played their parts effectively, but what has been probably even more expensive has appeared in the way of new competition, it apparently being easy for local capitalists—euphonious title—to command all the opposition franchises that a stock market bear campaign may require. The new settlement now announced is but one in a long list. And, whatever may be true in the present instance, there have been times when cynical people have not had to struggle hard to suspect that opposition had been started and maintained by insiders themselves, so that a pretty profit might be surely turned. At times the property has had managers who refused to submit to indiscriminate blackmail. When E. C. Benedict quit the property he enunciated in a single phrase what had been the corporation's handicap from the day it started and what change in its methods must come if it were to be other than forever assailed and assessed.

"The Chicago Gas Company is all right," said Mr. Benedict, "provided it only has the common sense and courage to say that its life is its own."

At one time in the history of the company Standard Oil millionaires bought control. They were persuaded that through the practice of economies which they could effect net earnings could be largely increased and big dividends assured. Less than sixty days of actual experience resulted in a change of control. The Standard Oil party did not feel itself strong enough to face Chicago in a business proposition.

Capitalization meanwhile has increased steadily and largely, and much beyond the gain in mileage of pipe, in the number of the company's customers or in the volume of output. And this has brought about a situation wherein finally the consuming public seems disposed to take a hand—there being a mass of applications before Chicago courts asking that the trust be restrained from charging for gas the price ruling before the Municipal-Ogden fight got under way. Despite competitive wars and upon continuing increase of capitalization, the company is a disburser of 6 per cent. annual dividends; and this seems to egg on the fight pursued by the consumers. In so far as apparent or genuine competition upon the part of other corporations is concerned, the trust seems now likely to be at ease for some time to come; but the controversy that still remains—the matter of the legal rate—is still to be fought.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Prices moved irregularly on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Generally, the tone was reactionary; but this was no doubt due in large measure to continued liquidation and the desire of some certain interests to convert their paper profits into tangible assets. The one discouraging feature was that the selling seemed to come from "better" sources than the buying. Purchases for the most part were for the smaller room traders and some of the more venturesome outside speculators; sales, on the contrary, were for several well-known leading interests and banking houses. Only in a few specialties did what the Street is pleased to call "good buying" develop.

The news of the day was generally favorable. Definite announcement was made of the settlement of the coal strike, the operators acceding to the request of the miners; the Chicago gas war was declared off; money continued easy, and further arrivals of gold from Alaska were reported. In the way of unfavorable features was only the exhibit made by St. Paul for the second week of October, showing a decrease in gross earnings of $75,300. But the Street gave little heed to any of these things, which ordinarily would have had market influence. Prices, in the face of the better news, inclined lower not because of depressing influence, but because of a growing feeling that the recent rise in an endeavor to discount Mr. McKinley's election has been too sudden to indicate either healthfulness or substantiability.

It may not be a matter worthy of much serious consideration, but it is nevertheless not without significance that an operator who for some months past has been active and aggressive on the bull side, being credited as a factor in maintaining prices when most a break was feared, was yesterday an open seller of stocks.

Quiet selling of the steel shares continues, and it becomes more evident that interests heretofore supposed to be working to advance the quotations for certain of the securities have actually been sellers of stock. It is not improbable—rather, it is reasonably assured—that hereafter there will be less free-and-easy dividend declarations and distributions in respect to these shares than in times past.

Foreign selling of Americans continues—a fact not calculated to encourage the idea of foreign support in the market here.

SUGAR TRUST stock was the weakest of the active securities on the list, selling down nearly 2 points. The movement was more than ordinarily significant for the reason that a broker who far many weeks has been prominent on the bull side of the market, being especially active in Sugar, was an open seller of the shares yesterday. The room was at a loss to understand this sudden change of front, and, so far as the Sugar stock was concerned, was inclined to be chary in following the new lead—for just such open selling has often been used by the Sugar manipulators to induce general short selling, which might quietly be availed of by the open sellers to acquire stocks, while at the same time creating a large short interest. Sugar trade conditions are admitted to be in anything but a satisfactory way; but it is a well-known fact that the movement of Sugar stock is never determined or governed by actual trade conditions. Inside manipulation is the main factor in the stock's quotation.

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PEOPLE'S GAS, whose rise in the last few days has amounted to more than 10 points, was again a feature of the market yesterday, showing decided strength in spite of largely realizing sales. This was due to the announcement that the gas war in Chicago was settled and that the price of gas had been restored to $1. Anthony N. Brady, seen in the matter, refused to say anything; but from what may be considered reliable sources it is learned that under the terms of the settlement the People's Company will withdraw from the territory heretofore occupied by the Ogden Company; while the recently formed Municipal Gas Company, which has been the agent of the People's, agrees forthwith to raise the price of gas to $1 per 1,000 feet—which, as the telegraphic advices indicate, has already been done.

***

ST. PAUL'S heaviness was due to the unfavorable showing made by the company in the second week of October, a decrease of $75,300 being reported in gross earnings, making a total decrease from July 1 of $297,490. The falling off, however, was not unexpected, Chairman Miller having some time ago frankly admitted that because of business reaction and short crops smaller earnings were inevitable.

***

SOUTHERN RAILWAY securities were taken in hand by inside interests and, under the influence of good buying, both the common and preferred stocks showed gains. The earnings of the company continue excellent, and with the new economies introduced it is believed that substantial increases in net revenues will be shown.

***

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO was bought by the same interests who lately have been conspicuous as purchasers, and, as on the preceding day, houses generally acting for the Vanderbilts were on the market as buyers of the stock. It is now said that the next dividend on the stock will be at least 2 per cent., while there is talk that it may be 2½. Although there is no official confirmation of this, it is a fact that there has for some time been steady absorption of the stock by strong interests.

***

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE'S early advance was on buying by a bull pool organized to force the short interest in the stock to cover. Because of the decreases in earnings recently reported by the company there had been much short selling of the stock, and an endeavor was made to create the impression that the dividend was threatened—a story ridiculous in the extreme. Since the better prices in the general market an endeavor has been made by the bears to hold the Louisville stock down in order to enable them to unload. To force covering and advance the price a bull pool was formed, and under its operations yesterday not a little short covering was induced.

***

UNITED STATES RUBBER stock was a feature, advancing two points on trading in 5,600 shares. There was no news on the securities, but there was very bullish talk based on the reported large earnings of the company.

***

PACIFIC MAIL showed activity and strength in the late trading, and one of the news bulletins announced that this was due to the large earnings of the company. As a matter of fact, as recently published reports show, the earnings have been smaller rather than larger than a year ago, and yesterday's rise must be explained on some other ground. Apparently the movement was merely manipulative, and was accompanied by talk that the Republican leaders had given assurance that the Ship Subsidy bill will be passed at the next session of Congress.

***

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN common stock developed substantial strength on buying credited to the Vanderbilt interests, a gain of three points being recorded. The Street has it that important developments are pending in the affairs of the company.

***

NATIONAL SALT fell off sharply on transactions involving about 600 shares, the final figure showing a net loss of four points. The reasons for the decline appeared later, when it developed that at a meeting of the Directors of the company the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared, but no action was taken on the common stock dividend. In August last a dividend, the first, had been declared on the stock of 1½ per cent. and ½ per cent. extra, and it was the general expectation on the Street that at least 1½ per cent. would be declared yesterday. The matter may, however, be taken up at the November meeting. Officials of the company say earnings are satisfactory.

***

UNION PACIFIC'S decline was due in part to realizing by buyers at lower figures, and in part to short selling by several large interests. As has been more than once pointed out in these columns, the present movement of the stock is simply the result of dealings by professional operators, and it is merely a matter of guess work whether the next movement of the issue will be up or down. Much the same state of affairs exists in Pennsylvania and Norfolk and Western.

***

CONSOLIDATED GAS was the strongest stock on the list, advancing at one time within a fraction of five points and closing with a net gain of four points on dealings involving 6,600 shares. Current gossip in the Street was to the effect that an extra dividend is to be paid to the stockholders to offset the losses resulting when the dividend was reduced to 4 per cent. Officials have nothing to say on the subject.

***

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES showed heaviness, net declines appearing in all the issues. The movement seemed to represent no special developments, the declines apparently being due to profit taking.

***

NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS shares developed activity, the common and preferred advancing each more than a point. There was no news to explain the rise.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades, The Iron Age in its weekly review says that, generally speaking, the markets are quiet, a fact which is quite universally attributed to the desire on the part of buyers to await developments in the Presidential election. In ordinary years this is the period in which a determined struggle is made for Winter work for the rolling mills. While that has been secured in some branches, as in the bar trades, where prices were sharply cut, it is not on the order books in other departments. By the middle of November it will be clear whether the volume of orders held back by buyers and distributors will be great enough to comfortably fill the big plants and give the little mills a good tonnage in addition. Naturally, the great organizations are securing the bulk of the business, much of it through long-time contracts with manufacturing consumers and allied interests. They all follow the axiom that running to full capacity is the first consideration.

Continuing, The Iron Age says:

Pittsburg reports a somewhat firmer tone in the pig-iron market, although the volume of transactions is so light that the slightest pressure to market product might turn the scale. In the East the largest transaction appears to have been a sale of 4,000 tons of basic pig to an Eastern Pennsylvania mill at $14, delivered.

Steel billets are nominal all over the country. It is noticeable that the price of open hearth billets is more and more approaching that of Bessemer billets, a natural result of the greatly increased capacity for Siemens steel.

In the steel-rail trade the announcement has been made that the Pennsylvania Railroad has decided to buy 150,000 tons for next year's delivery. So far as we can learn, however, the allotment of even a part of the work has not yet been made to the individual mills. To the outside observer it seems difficult to understand why the roads should be in a hurry to place their orders now for distant deliveries.

In the plate trade a slightly easier tone is noted. Chicago reports a sale of about 2,000 tons of universal plates to a local firm of merchants.

In structural steel it is understood that the leading interest has contracts in such abundance that capacity is engaged for many months to come. The capture of the East River Bridge work by the Pennsylvania Steel Company involves about 20,000 tons of material, of which a considerable part will go to Pittsburg. It is likely that at an early date there may be some notable contracts for foreign delivery.

Reports from the principal makers of bars and hoops agree in reporting a very active business, and sellers are inclined to be cautious about further commitments at present prices. It was believed that there might be some trouble in supplying the union mills, when starting, with the necessary specifications, in spite of accumulated orders. It is developing, however, that new business is coming along in an unexpectedly liberal manner.

The cast-iron pipe trade in the East is very quiet, and competition between the consolidation and the outside shops is very keen. Chicago reports the sale of an 8,000-ton lot to a railroad company.

Relatively little new business is being taken for export, but the large concerns are more and more preparing for this branch as a permanent feature of their work.

In the metal trade tin has shown the only change, and that in downward direction. In Kansas the Cherokee-Lanyon Company has closed down indefinitely four coal furnaces at Pittsburg, but will build two additional blocks at Iola, thus illustrating once more the shifting from the old centres to the gas belt.

***

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the steel stocks were weak. Inside interests and Chicago houses were reported as sellers.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was a seller of stocks in this market yesterday, conservative estimates placing the total sales at something like 25,000 shares. The prices sent over at the opening here were below the New York closing figures of Tuesday, and whenever any signs of strength appeared selling from the London source was in evidence. The much-manipulated Norfolk and Western common stock was sold most heavily, while there was selling also of such shares as Northern Pacific and Union Pacific.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

There was little change in the local money situation yesterday, though time money showed an inclination to work somewhat easier and there was increased disposition by the banks to discount prime mercantile paper at 5 per cent. The highest figure touched by call money was 3½ per cent., with most of the day's loans made between 3 and 3¼.

The Street read with some interest the report of the Bank of Germany, made public during the day, showing a gain in coin and bullion for the week of over $9,000,000. The statement was the best made by the institution since early Spring, and was taken to indicate a much healthier condition, financial and otherwise, in Germany.

DISTILLING COMPANY'S REPORT.

The annual meeting of the Distilling Company of America, which was to have been held in Jersey City yesterday, was postponed until to-day, because no quorum could be had. This possibility was predicted on the previous day, as it was thought the injunction prohibiting the voting of stock by the voting trustees would so complicate matters that no meeting could be held. Another injunction was procured yesterday preventing the voting of proxies covering over 200,000 shares of stock, which, it was charged, were improperly acquired by a "syndicate." The day's developments were viewed as further complicating a situation that was already difficult to deal with.

The annual report of the company, though not formally presented to the stockholders, was published in Wall Street yesterday and was examined with much interest. It reviewed at length trade conditions, and besides reciting the work that has been done in co-ordinating the operation of the several constituent companies, described in detail the character of the company's business.

The statement of the company's financial condition showed the following:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT TO JUNE 30, 1900.

To interest	$17,179.89
To taxes	7,410.75
To rental of office	749.97
To salaries	51,467.50
To general expenses	123,293.39
To balance	129,737.31
Total	$329,838.81
By interest on advances to operating companies	80,088.81
To dividend on Hannis Distilling Company stock	249,750.00
Total	$329,838.81

The balance sheet made the following showing:

ASSETS.

Cash		$6,150.73
Accounts and bills receivable		2,076,094.16
Securities		72,047,995.85
Treasury Stock at Par—		
Pref'd	$23,750,000.00	
Special acco't.	1,929,169.37	
	$25,679,169.37	
Common	$23,748,000.00	
Special acco't.	2,023,334.78	
	25,771,334.78	
		51,450,504.15
Office furniture, &c.		2,220.00
Total		$125,582,964.89

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable		$194.25
Loans and accrued interest		453,033.33
Capital Stock—		
Preferred	$55,000,000.00	
Common	70,000,000.00	
		125,000,000.00
Profit and loss balance		129,737.31
Total		$125,582,964.89

The net earnings of the constituent companies for the period ending June 30, 1900, were as follows:

Hannis Distilling Co.	$126,898	
Standard D. & D. Co.	141,545	
Spirits Distributing Co.	40,874	
Kentucky Dis. & W. Co.	1,100,330	
		$1,409,449
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co. loss		22,266
Total net earnings		$1,387,182
The net profit of the Distilling Company of America for the same period as shown by the balance sheet is		$129,737

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

25 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 500.

$9,000 New York City 2½ per cent. registered consolidated stock, (new parks in Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards and Westchester County,) due Nov. 1, 1929, redeemable Nov. 1, 1909, ex November interest, 87¼.

$1,000 United States States 4 per cent. coupon bond of 1895, interest quarterly, 133.

$1,000 Albany & Susquehanna Railroad Company first consolidated guaranteed 7 per cent. mortgage bond, due 1906, coupons April and October, 115½.

10 shares Syracuse Chilled Plow Company of Syracuse, N. Y., $100 each, 100.

12 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 230.

$400 Fidelity Securities Company of Sioux City, Iowa, 4 per cent. debenture bonds, Series A, coupons January and July, registered on $100, 70 per cent. paid on account of principal and coupons retained by company, $182.

$1,000 Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach Railroad Company 6 per cent. bond, due 1931, November, 1898, coupon on, 63.

5 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 336½.

20 shares Celluloid Company, $100 each, 95¾.

$7,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Company first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1914, July, 1897, coupon on, $1,000 each, 6.

200 shares New York and Harlem Railroad Company, $50 each, 413½.

15 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 336½.

50 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 124½.

$10,000 Minneapolis Brewing Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due April, 1913, 108.

4 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., $100 each, 2½.

SEPTEMBER INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the receipts from all sources during September amounted to $23,453,814, a decrease as compared with September, 1899, of $1,067,071.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

		Decrease.
Spirits	$8,704,029	$316,517
Tobacco	4,568,235	425,892
Fermented liquors	6,821,520	*200,061
Oleomargarine	187,881	20,600
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	89,062	74,943
Miscellaneous	3,083,084	431,579

*Increase.

For the three months ended Sept. 30 the receipts from all sources exceeded those for the corresponding period in 1899 by $1,514,783. A notable decrease in the receipts is shown in the sale of documentary and proprietary stamps, the decrease in the last month being $485,366, as compared with September, 1899, and during the last three months $1,251,322, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of nearly $300,000 in net earnings of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company for the year ended Nov. 1, as compared with the preceding year.

Consolidation of all the traction companies of Birmingham, Ala., into the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company.

Incorporation in New Jersey of the Universal Gas Company of Jersey City, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Shipment of 73,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Charter issued to the Donoho Oil Company of Charleston, West Va., with an authorized capital of $5,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $194,737,575; balances, $8,765,930; Sub-

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The upward movement in curb stocks which has been so marked since the beginning of the week was extended yesterday to some issues which theretofore had not been prominent. There was no considerable increase in activity, though the average of the several preceding days was maintained, and trading was probably broader than it has been recently. Sharp upward movements on light purchases continued to give evidence of the fact that the market is under very little selling pressure. There was very little in the special developments of the day to account for price movements, and the course of the outside market must be taken as reflecting merely general conditions. The copper stocks were again strong, but the trading in this quarter was somewhat lighter than on the previous day. The most notable advances were recorded among the industrials.

***

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was watched with particular interest, as the course of the stock might be expected to reflect any developments accompanying the annual meeting of the stockholders, held yesterday, and the publication of the annual report of the company's earnings. Trading in the stock, however, was very light, and no movement of consequence in the price of either issue took place. The preferred stock declined fractionally, but the common stock remained unchanged.

***

AMERICAN WOOLEN continued its upward course, and on the purchase of about 500 shares the common stock advanced to 14¾, the last sale of the day being made at this figure. Trading in the preferred stock was confined to odd lots, which sold at a fraction above the closing price of the previous day. Since the efforts to depress the stock which were being made some little time ago ceased the prices of both issues have steadily advanced on what is said to have been good buying, and the amount of stock offered has become very much smaller.

***

INTERNATIONAL PUMP enjoyed a further advance to 21, a figure that was reached after the purchase of only a few hundred shares of the stock. In this, as well as in other issues, offerings were small. Only one sale of the preferred stock was reported, and this was at 69½, which showed little change from previous prices.

***

OTIS ELEVATOR, after a long period of dullness, was in demand yesterday, and advanced 2 full points on the purchase of 200 shares. It closed at 27½ bid. There was no trading in the preferred stock, which showed a net gain of one-quarter of a point, closing at 86¼ bid.

***

AMALGAMATED COPPER was again strong, and showed a fractional advance over the best price of the previous day. Transactions amounted to about 1,500 shares, some of which seemed to be bought for Boston accounts. The stock sold as high as 89, and closed at 88¾ bid.

***

BRITISH EXCHEQUER 3s were quoted at 98 bid, calculated on prevailing rates of exchange. Owing to the recent decline in sterling exchange, this bid actually represented a discount from the subscription price. No trades at this figure, however, were reported. For some days past these bonds have been extremely dull.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s sold at 83, and closed at 82¾ bid, a substantial advance over the previous day's price. The preferred stock was also quoted at a fractional advance, and St. Louis Transit closed at 18 bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point.

***

RUBBER GOODS sold at 28⅞, and the preferred stock was quoted unchanged at 77½ bid.

***

STANDARD OIL was traded in to the extent only of about 50 shares, which sold between 560 and 579. The best bid at the close was 578.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 16. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	88¾	89¼	88¼	88½
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf	73½	74½	73¼	74½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	73½	74½	73¼	74½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	3	5	3	5
American Bicycle pf	18	23	18	23
American Bicycle bonds	65	66	65	70
American Chicle	65	68	65	68
American Chicle pf	73	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	6½
Am. Hide & L. pf	26¼	28	25	27
Am. Hide & L. 6s	..	85	85½	87
American Thread pf	..	5	4	5
American Woolen	14½	14¾	14¼	14½
American Woolen pf	70½	71	70	..
Am Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107¼	..	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
British Exch. 3s	98	98½	97¾	97¾
California Copper	..	½	1	½
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4½	3¾	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	29	..	29	30¾
Central & So. Am. Tel	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs	105¾	106½	106	106½
Compressed Air	29	33	29	33
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	7	7½	7	7½
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5	4½	7
Con. Rubber Tire pf	28	33	28	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	99½	100	99½	100
Cramp & Shipyard	67	71	67	71
General Carriage	4⅞	5¼	5¼	5½
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100¾	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
Hall Signal	45	50	45	50
Havana Commercial	8⅞	9½	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	38½	40½	38½	40½
Hudson River Tel	115	120	115	120
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	19¾	20¼	20¼	20½
Electric Boat	13	16	13	16
Electric Boat pf	25	30	25	30
Electric Vehicle	16½	19	16½	19
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅞	3¼	2¾	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	24	20	24
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
International Pump	20	21¼	20¾	20¾
International Pump pf	68½	69¾	68	70
International Silver pf	34	38	34	38
Inter-State Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	80	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100	102
*Markeen Copper	..	3½	..	3½
Mex. Nat. Construction	3	11	3	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	18	20	18	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	77	80	77	80
National Gramophone	10	20	10	20
National Sugar pf	100	101	100	101
New England Transport.	3	4	3	4
N. Y. Transportation	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Otis Elevator	27½	29	25½	27
Otis Elevator pf	86¾	87½	86	87½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	92½	94	92½	94
Royal Copper	9	9¾	9	9¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28¾	29	28¾	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	77½	78	77½	78
Safety Car Heat & Ltg.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	18	18¼	17¾	18
Seaboard Air Line 4s	66	67	66	67
Seaboard Air Line	8¼	9	8¼	9
Seaboard Air Line pf	22	23	21	23
Standard Coupler	35	42	40	43
Standard Coupler pf	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	578	580	579	582
Storage Power	11	12¾	11	12¾
Tennessee Copper	14	15	14	15
Tel. Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	5	5½	5	5½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	50	..	50	..
Union Copper	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Union Typewriter	26½	28	26½	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105½	107½	105¼	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	73	71	72
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	62½	63¼	62¼	63½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	82¾	83¼	..	82¾
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2½	5	3½	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	30	35	30	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf	108	110	108	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	103½	102½	103½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	103½	103½	102½	103¾
Brklyn City R. R.	228	230	228	230
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101¼	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	30½	32	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	17½	19	16	18
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	81½	83	81	83
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	77	80	78	82
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf	94	..	94	..
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	118	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	16½	830	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
62½	62⅝	112	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅞
34½	35	335	American Cotton Oil	34⅝	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
..	30	300	American Dist. Tel.	29	29	29	29	.....
9¼	9½	355	American Linseed Co.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	.....
50½	51½	240	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	51	51	51	51	— ⅛
4⅞	4⅞	100	American Malting Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
41⅜	41½	4,968	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41½	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	+ ⅛
89½	90	400	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89⅞	90	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	20	500	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20⅜	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
66½	67¼	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	66⅝	66⅞	66½	66½	.....
33⅜	33½	7,520	Am. Steel & Wire	33½	34⅛	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
74½	74⅝	800	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74½	74½	— ⅛
119½	119⅝	32,600	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121	121½	119⅝	119⅝	— 1⅜
115⅜	116¾	63	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	.....
32½	32½	1,230	American Tin Plate	32⅛	32½	32	32½	.....
80	83	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	+ ⅜
93	93⅛	7,850	American Tobacco	93	93⅝	92⅝	93⅛	+ ⅛
127	132	10	Am. Tobacco pf.	133	133	132	133	.....
44½	45	2,920	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44½	45¼	44¼	45	+ ¾
29½	29¼	13,525	At., T. & S. F.	29⅞	29¾	29	29¼	.....
72⅜	72¾	16,710	At., T. & S. F. pf.	72⅞	72⅞	72½	72½	+ ⅛
73⅝	74	9,550	Baltimore & Ohio	73⅝	74⅜	73⅛	73½	+ ⅛
80	80½	742	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80½	80½	80½	80⅜	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	10,685	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54½	55	53⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
170	175	300	Brooklyn Union Gas	170	170	170	170	.....
8	8½	100	Brunswick City	8	8	8	8	.....
52	52½	620	Canada Southern	52¼	52¼	52	52	.....
30	30⅜	6,920	Chesapeake & Ohio	30	30⅜	30	30¼	+ ⅛
126⅜	126⅞	4,775	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127	127⅛	126⅝	126⅝	— ½
10⅞	11	270	Chicago Great West.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
34	35¼	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
113⅜	114	5,625	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	114½	114⅝	113⅜	113⅜	— ⅜
170½	172	60	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170½	170½	170½	170½	.....
161	163	100	Chicago & Northw.	161½	161½	161½	161½	— 2½
107½	107⅝	3,820	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107⅝	108	107⅝	107¾	.....
110	115	100	Chi. St. P., M. & Om.	112½	112½	112½	112½	— 1½
9½	11	125	Chicago Term. Trans.	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ½
62½	62¾	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝	+ ⅛
35¾	36	1,250	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35½	36½	35½	36½	+ ⅞
5½	6	600	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15	16	250	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
172	173¼	6,894	Consolidated Gas	172	176¾	172	175¼	+ 4
27½	27⅝	3,740	Con. Tobacco Co.	27½	28	27¼	27⅝	.....
79	79⅛	516	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	79½	79½	79	79	— ½
112	113	313	Delaware & Hudson	113	113	113	113	+ ½
178	180	500	Del., Lack. & West.	179	179	179	179	— ½
19½	19⅝	500	Denver & R. G.	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
68⅝	68¾	445	Denver & R. G. pf.	68½	68¾	68½	68¾	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅜	100	Erie	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
35	35½	1,370	Erie 1st pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35	35¼	— ⅛
34⅜	35	3,040	Federal Steel	34⅝	35¼	34⅜	34⅞	.....
64¼	65	260	Federal Steel pf.	65	65	65	65	+ ¼
74	81	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	74	74	74	74	— 4⅞
141	142	300	General Electric	142	142	141	142	.....
52⅜	52⅞	230	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
98	99¼	15	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	.....
157	157½	185	Great Northern pf.	157	157	157	157	+ ⅜
35⅝	35¾	2,470	Hocking Valley	34½	35⅝	34½	35½	+ ⅝
63¾	64	900	Hocking Valley pf.	63⅝	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
118	118½	485	Illinois Central	118	118	118	118	.....
19¼	19½	200	International Paper	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	.....
37⅝	38¼	1,000	International Power	37⅝	38¼	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	19½	120	Iowa Central	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
..	9¼	426	K. C. Southern	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	100	K. C. Southern pf.	29	29	29	29	.....
69	69¼	815	Laclede Gas	69⅝	69¾	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
34	35	3,170	Lake Erie & Western	32	34½	32	34½	+ ⅛
97	98	300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	98	98	98	98	+ ⅜
60	67	100	Long Island	65	65	65	65	.....
74	74½	8,510	Louisville & Nashville	74	75	73⅝	74½	— ⅛
95½	95¾	12,875	Manhattan Elevated	95⅝	96¼	95	95	+ ⅛
154½	154⅞	2,350	Met. Street Railway	154½	156⅜	154½	154½	— ½
84½	84⅝	20	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	.....
117	117⅛	32,600	Mexican Central	117⅛	117⅜	117⅛	117⅜	— ⅛
55½	55⅝	5,650	Minn. & St. Louis	55½	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	.....
95¼	95⅝	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
28½	29¼	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	28½	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
52⅝	52⅞	11,040	Missouri Pacific	52⅜	53⅛	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
38	38	100	Mobile & Ohio	38	38	38	38	.....
33	33	615	National Biscuit Co.	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
19	19	200	National Lead Co.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
93	93	64	National Lead Co. pf.	93	93½	93	93½	+ ⅛
37	37	650	National Salt	37	37	35	36	— 1
71	71	10	National Salt pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	.....
27	27	1,420	National Steel	27½	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
84½	85	270	National Steel pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
48	49	3,298	National Tube Co.	49	49	48	49	+ ⅛
94	94½	1,575	National Tube Co. pf.	94	94¼	94	94	.....
135	135¾	452	New Jersey Central	134½	135½	134½	135½	.....
131	131	1,710	New York Central	131	131½	130¾	131	— ½
..	..	2,150	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12¼	14½	12¼	14½	+ 1⅜
34⅝	36	700	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34⅝	35¼	34⅜	35¼	+ 1⅛
21	21⅛	2,550	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
18	37¼	18,375	N. Y., Sus. & Western	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
77	77⅛	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	77½	77⅝	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛
15½	15½	100	North American	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
52	52½	11,535	Northern Pacific	52½	52½	51¾	52	— ¼
71	71½	1,335	Northern Pacific pf.	71½	71⅝	71⅜	71½	.....
32	32⅜	3,175	Pacific Mail	32⅜	33¼	32⅛	33	+ ⅜
133	133¼	11,580	Pennsylvania R. R.	133¼	134	133	133	— ⅛
93	93¾	54,375	People's Gas, Chicago	93¾	95¼	93	94	+ 1½
82	82½	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	82	82	82	+ 1
39	39¼	300	Pressed Steel Car	39¾	40	39¼	40	+ ½
186	188	31	Pullman Company	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	.....
17	17¼	1,810	Reading	17	17⅞	17	17¼	+ ⅛
58	58⅛	20,370	Reading 1st pf	57⅜	59½	57¼	58	+ ⅝
27⅜	28	1,630	Reading 2d pf	27	29	27	28	+ ⅝
11⅞	12¼	590	Republic Iron & Steel	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
53	54	1,241	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	53½	53½	52¾	53¼	— ½
7	7½	300	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	7	7	.....
48	49	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	+2
10½	17	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
11	11¼	252	St. L. & San Fran.	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
33½	33⅝	554	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33	35¼	33	35¼	.....
12¼	12⅜	200	St. Louis Southw.	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
29⅜	30	905	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
62½	64	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	63	63	63	63	.....
34½	34⅝	5,925	Southern Pacific	34¼	34⅝	34	34¼	+ ⅛
12¾	12⅞	14,770	Southern Railway	12¼	13½	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
56	56⅛	10,205	Southern Railway pf.	55½	56⅝	55	56⅛	+ ⅝
5¼	6	105	Standard R. & T.	5⅞	6	5¼	6	.....
57	57⅜	2,295	Sugar, Cons. Cal & Iron	57¼	57¾	56¾	56⅞	— ⅛
16	16¾	1,000	Texas Pacific	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	.....
15	16	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
111⅜	112	100	Third Avenue	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
11	11½	320	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
63	63⅜	260	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	63	63	63	63	— ⅛
60⅜	60¾	39,070	Union Pacific	61¼	61⅝	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
75⅜	75½	2,305	Union Pacific pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75¼	.....
10¼	10⅜	1,330	United States Leather.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	.....
70	70¼	420	U. S. Leather pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ⅛
31¼	31⅞	5,650	United States Rubber.	29½	32	29½	31½	+2
7⅛	7¼	100	Wabash	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	.....
18	18½	1,100	Wabash pf	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
125	130	45	Wells-Fargo Express	128	128	126½	126½	— 1½
79½	79¾	560	Western Union Tel.	79½	79¾	79½	79¾	+ ⅛
9	9¼	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
49½	50	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	49	49½	49	49½	— ⅞
23½	25½	3,176	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24½	25¾	24	25⅞	+ 1½
13⅞	13⅞	500	Wisconsin Central	14	14	14	14	.....
33¼	35¾	405	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	35½	35½	35	35¼	+ 1⅜
Sales.....		439,047						

Silver.

62¾	63½	10,000	Bullion certificates	62⅝	62⅝	62¾	62⅝	— ⅝

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104½	Ev. & T. H. pf.	74	80
2s, c., 1930	104	104½	Ft. W. & R. pf.	17	23
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109½	G.	..	..
3s, c., 1918	109½	110¼	Homestake	70	80
3s, 1915, sm.	109	110¼	H. B. Claflin	4⅝	..
4s, r. 1907	114⅜	115½	2d pf.	103	..
4s, c., 1907	114⅜	115½	Homestake	70	80
4s, r., 1925	133	134	Ill. C. l. l.	100	..
4s, c., 1925	134	135	I. P. Co. pf.	65½	66
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Kan. & Silver.	.05	.10
5s, c., 1904	113¼	114	Iowa C. pf.	41½	43
D. C. 3-65s	123	..	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Adams Exp.	126	130	Kan. & M.	15	16
Alle. & Pitts.	195	..	K. & D. M. pf.	2⅝	4
Am. Coal	140	170	K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
A. C. O. pf.	91½	..	Kan. & M.	13	15
Am. Exp.	152	155	K. Ice, Chi.	12	40
Am. Ice Co.	32	33	K. I., C., pf.	45	55
A. L. Co. pf.	83	86	Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
A. M. Co. pf.	23	24	Lake Shore	206	..
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	3	Man. Beach	7	10
Am. T. & C.	80½	92	Md. Coal pf.	70	80
Ann Arbor	16	18	M. W. S. El., pf.	..	..
Ann A. pf.	46	47	Chi.	33¾	34½
B. A. L. pf.	66	73	Mex. N. ctfs.	3	3⅝
B., R. & P. pf.	69	..	Mich. Cent.	105	..
B. R. & P. pf.	111	115	Mo. Pac.	97	..
B., C. R. & N.	125	..	N. C. & St. L. pf.	83	85
Can. Pacific	87	88	Nat. R. pf.	85	90
Cap. Tract.	101¼	102½	N. Cent. C.	20	30
C. & E. Ill.	92½	95	N. Y. A. B.	122	125
C. & E. Ill. pf.	123	123½	N. Y. & N. H.	208	212
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1st pf. 83	85
A.	71	71½	N. Y., L. & W.	130¼	132½
C. G. W. d.	84	85	O. & Miss.	25	33
C., I. & L.	21	22	Ont. Mining.	6	7
C., I. & L. pf.	53	55	Pac. Coast.	57	61
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	175	P. C. 1st pf.	85	100
C. T. & T. pf.	27	29	P. C. 2d pf.	63	70
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	112½	Penn. Coal.	400	..
C., L. & W. pf.	25	27	P., D. & E.	1½	2
C., L. & W. pf.	62	67	Peo & East.	5	7½
Cleve. & P.	182	..	Pere Marq.	21½	24
C. F. & I. pf.	115	125	Pere M. pf.	57	60
C. S. 1st pf.	38	39	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	55	60
C. & H. C. & I. pf.	14¾	15¾	P. F. W. & C.	184	..
Com. Cable.	190	180	P. F. W. & C. pf.	182	..
Con. Coal.	50	..	P. S. C. pf.	76½	77
D. M. & Ft. pf.	13	15	Rens. & Sar.	192	200
D. M. & Ft. pf.	87	..	R., W. & O.	132	..
D. S. S. & A.	3½	5	Rio G. W.	49	..
D. S. S. & A. pf.	11½	14	R. G. W. pf.	..	90
Eighth Av.	376	425	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	68
Erie 2d pf.	18½	19⅜	Sixth Av.	200	225
Ev. & T. H.	38	40	T., P. & W.	8½	..
H. B. Claflin	105	110	T. C. R. T.	59½	60¼
			T. C.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Dwelling on East Fiftieth Street Sold— Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Jeremiah C. Lyons, to Clinton Gilbert, the new five-story American basement dwelling, with extension, 48 East Fiftieth Street, 19 by 63 by 100.5.

John H. Berry has sold for Robert Wallace the two five-story apartment houses 54 and 56 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, for about $75,000. Mr. Wallace takes in part payment the five-story flat-house, with stores, 335 East Seventieth Street, and a plot 150 by 100, on Hoe Street, near Jerome Avenue.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for the estate of Herman H. Schweitering the four-story dwelling 28 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 57 by 102.2.

Arthur J. Koehler has sold for William J. Nicklas to the City and Suburban Homes Company, the two lots on the north side of Sixty-second Street, 225 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 100. The purchasers will erect two model tenements on the plot.

John Peters, in conjunction with John H. Loscarn, has sold for Clara J. Devine, to August Collet, the five-story tenement, with store, 247 Avenue B, 19.2 by 63, the buyer giving in part payment the three-story double flat 1,510 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

James R. Paterson has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 8 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.8.

William M. Ryan has sold for Lowenfeld & Frager to Siegmund Grabenheimer the two five-story brick flathouses 318 and 320 East Forty-fifth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.8.

George Rosenzweig has sold the three-story dwelling 323 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Charles H. Douglas is the buyer of the five-story building 147 West Twenty-third Street, sold by R. R. Govin.

W. Alanson Alexander has sold for William B. Riker the four-story stone and brick private residence 122 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20x65x102.2, to Thomas J. Lohman for about $40,000.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the dwelling 49 West Eighty-third Street, recently reported. This firm has just moved into its new offices in the Schuyler apartment house, at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street.

In the report of the sale of the Cunningham property at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, as published in these columns yesterday the name of the broker, H. W. Nichols, was inadvertently omitted.

Elias Kempner will build two seven-story apartment houses on a plot 104.10 by 100 at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundredth Street. Architect G. F. Pelham has estimated the cost of the buildings at $105,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

29 Ridge Street, west side, 91.6 feet south of Broome Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to the plaintiffs, the American Mortgage Company $9,800

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

848 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Frank Davin..... 6,000

Jackson Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 87.6, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. Edwin Thorpe, as executor..... 7,500

By Charles A. Berrian.

Decatur Avenue, east side, 352 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 120, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Augustus Gureiss 4,350

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,182 and 1,184 Washington Avenue, southeast side, 190 feet northeast of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 137, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $14,898.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 128.4, four-story brownstone-front business building. Due on judgment, $36,341; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, the country seat of the late Newbury H. Frost, at Westbury, L. I., consisting of a tract of forty-four acres, fronting 758.7 feet on Maple Avenue, together with dwelling, barns, and windmill.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.3 by 103.5 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement with store, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Louis Honsman, referee, 618 and 620 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 281.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $19,413.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 54 Forsyth Street, east side, 76 feet south of Hester Street, 24.9 by 75, five-story brick double tenement, with stores; 80 Allen Street, east side, 114.1 feet south of Broome Street, 22.6 by 87.6, four-story brick tenement, with three-story extension; 82 Allen Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 27.4 by 87.6, three-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear; 232 and 234 East Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 280 feet east of Third Avenue, each 25 by 102.2, two five-story brownstone front flats, with stores.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick J. Moses, referee, 417 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $22,396.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 315 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 176.9 feet east of Second Avenue, 19 by 100.5 and irregular, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,085.

By Peter F Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, St. Ann's Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 100 by 90, four four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,646; subject to other mortgages for $65,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, 688 Alden Place, south side, 100 feet east of Webster Avenue, 17 by 81 by 17 by 81.5, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,090.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph M. Schenck, referee, Lawrence Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of Central Avenue, running through to Main Avenue, 50 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $723.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Park Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 70 by 45; John W. Newbury of 471 West Twenty-second Street, owner; A. O. Haddick, architect; cost, $150.

West End Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundredth Street, for two seven-story brick flats, 56 by 100 and 48.10 by 75; Elias Kempner of 35 Nassau Street, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $105,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of Second Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 25 by 30; Fries & Stassile Eastchester Road, owner; L. P. Fries, architect; cost of each, $220.

No. 277 and 279 East Fourth Street, for two one-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 24.9 by 81.3; Lippman & Gold of 58 Rutgers Street, owners; Horneburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost of each, $25,000.

Alterations.

Prospect Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Charles Maurer, premises, owner; E. Burger of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 15 and 17 Mercer Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; estate of Samuel Insler of 299½ Broadway, owner; cost, $1,050.

Main Street, southeast corner of Prospect Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Henry Hunnke, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 736 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Hoffman Street, northwest corner of King's Bridge Road, to two-story and three-story frame dwellings; J. J. and Mary C. O'Meara of 12 East Eighty-eighth Street, owners; John O'Meara, architect; cost, $150.

No. 39 East Ninth Street, to a four-story brick factory; George Sutherland of 262 Greene Street, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld, architect; cost, $1,000.

Hughes Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; Mary Campbell, premises, owner; Allen Campbell, architect; cost, $300.

Locust Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick gas and engine house; Central Union Gas Company of 350 Alexander Avenue, owner; Henry S. Ihnen of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 313 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling and store; T. Aritabili, premises, owner; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $1,200.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; C. H. Von Dehsen of 300 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $250.

No. 55 East Thirty-third Street, to a two-story brick stable; Alfred G. Vanderbilt of 1 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; A. N. Allen of 35 East Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,100.

Park Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; William J. Roome of 101 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; J. Kelly of 101 East Fifty-seventh Street, builder; cost, $50.

New Hotel Carolyn Leased.

The new Hotel Carolyn, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, recently completed by Thomas H. Bell, has been leased through Broker Matthew J. Ward to a Mr. Huestis, formerly proprietor of the Huestis House at Saratoga. The lease is for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $90,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamp. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, Oct. 17.

ALLEN ST, 206 and 208, s e corner of Houston St; Houston St, s s, 40.1 ft e of Allen St, 17.7x59.8x irregular; Bowery, 202, 25x100; Sarah A. Fay to Patrick H. Fay ..... Gift.

CANNON ST, 83 and 85, w s, 40x82; Wolf Balleisen and another to Jacob Backer and wife, (R S $25.50, mtg $48,000)...Exchange

EAST ST, s s, 316 ft e of Main St, City Island, runs s 100± e 80 to high-water mark x n 100± w 100 to beginning; William Tyler to William Arenfred..... 3,000

HOUSTON ST, n s, 65.6 ft e of West Broadway, 21.8x75; Mary T. Rix to Elias Whitney 26,500

KELLY ST, 943, 25x115.1x28.9x—; George D. Brown to Augusta Thiel, (mtg $12,000, R S $4.50)..... Exchange

LEROY ST, 170, 20x100; John Danenhauer to William E. Diller, (R S $14).. 1

LEWIS ST, 78, 25x99; Barnett Levy, individually and as executor, &c., and others to Joseph Blonsky..... 26,000

LUDLOW ST, 73, e s, 10.1x75; Simon Jacobs to Louis Furman 21,000

LOT 457, map of Section 4, Vyse estate; Hilma Person to Bertha Sucker, (R S $1, mtg $4,500)..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,228, w s, 18.9x75; Max Marx to Pauline Auerbach, (R S $5.50, mtg $12,000)..... 100

PARK VIEW TERRACE, e s, 50 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x100; Mary R. Lincoln to Lydia A. Strong, all liens, (R S $4)..... 100

PARK AV, e s, 76.10 ft n of 77th St, 25.4x100; Lizzie Briggs to Catharine M. Schwenk, (R S $12, mtg $20,000)..... 1

RIVERDALE AV, w s, 350 ft n of lands of estate of Abraham Schermerhorn, 74x100; also, Plots 34 and 35, same map; also, Plots 73, 91, 92, and 93, same map; Adolph Heilbrun to Max Marx, (R S $15) 100

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 196.1 ft n of Perot St, 23.6x144.3x21.6x144.3; Julia C. Hendrickson to Francis X. Keil..... 9,000

STANTON ST, 181, s s, 18.11x63.2x18.5x 63.4; Harriet Weintraub and another to Aaron Gruher..... 12,300

WEST END AV, s e corner of 80th St, 60x 125; Hugh M. Allwood to Theodore F. Wood, trustee, (mtg $225,000, R S $75).. 1

WEST END AV, 804, s e corner of 98th St, 18x80; George W. Eggers to Laura E. Wells, (R S $6.50, mtg $20,000)..... 100

WOODY CREST AV, w s, 100.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 25.3x90.8; Sarah F. Vail to James J. Tynan, all liens, (R S 50c.)..... 1

3D AV, e s, 267.3 n 147th, 50.7x169; George R. Branson to Thomas J. McGuire, (mtg $25,000, R S $4)..... Exchange

6TH AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 497, map of the Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Annie V. Taylor to Jenny Cockburn, (mtg $3,674, R S 50c)..... 1

8TH AV, n e corner of 136th St; 199.10 ft to 137th St x88; Equitable Life Assurance Society to Morris H. Hayman, (R S $200)..... 1

14TH ST, s w s, 155 ft n w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114. Wakefield; also 14th St, s w s, 180 ft n w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114; Albert W. Gifford to Frederick E. Gunnison, quitclaim, (R S $4). 1

21ST ST, 218 and 220 West, 46.10x105.5x 46.10x104.5; Charles L. Brookheim to Annie Rohrig 1

21ST ST, 218 and 220 West, 46.10x105.5x 46.10x104.5; William A. Schley to Charles Brockheim 1

40TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of 2d Av, 20.1x 72.3; Andrew Mills to William A. Rees. 10,750

44TH ST, 148 West, 16.8x100.4; John J. Williams, individually and as Bishop of Boston to John McQuirk..... 23,000

56TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of 5th Av, 24.6x 100.5; Henry Dexter to Orrando P. Dexter. (R S 50 cents)..... 1

56TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of 5th Av, 24.6x 100.5; Orrando P. Dexter to Henry Dexter, (R S $7)..... 1

50TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 5th Av, 24.6x 100.5; Orrando P. Dexter to Clarissa T. Dexter, secures annuity of $3,000, (R S $24.50)..... 1

68TH ST, 26 West, 19x100.5; Charles S. Bryan to Annie MacW. Bryan, (mtg $19,000, R S $22)..... 1

69TH ST, 62 West, 20x100.5; William E. Diller to John Danenhauer, (mtg $26,000, R S $42.50)..... 100

78TH ST, 112 West; Robert L. Lee to Josephine C. Lee, (R S $30)..... 1

97TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 14x100.11; Clarence F. True to Elizabeth E. Walters, (mtg $9,000, R S $1.50). 1

105TH ST, s s, 89.11 ft e of West End Av, 15x100.11x irregular; Armour C. Anderson, referee, to the Metropolitan Trust Company 18,000

114TH ST, 15 and 17 West, 50x100.11; Jacob Backer to Wolf Balleisen and another, (R S $17, mtg $43,000)..... 1

116TH ST, 64 West, 25x84.7x20.4x92.9; Aaron H. Rosenberg to Lewis C. Anwell, (mtg $25,000, R S $6)..... 6,000

120TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to Samuel Steinert..... 20,800

128TH ST, 212 West, 16.8x99.11; Max Marx to Pauline Auerbach, (R S $3.50)..... 100

133D ST, n s, 251.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8 x99.11; 123d St, s s, 285 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; 121st St, s s, 215 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100; Henry Duchardt, Jr., to Mary E. Duchardt, (mtg $3,000, R S $27)..... Gift

133D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Charles E. Fleming to Louis Lese..... 7,500

133D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; James Kearney to Charles E. Fleming. 1

133D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Peter B. Stanton, as assignee, to Charles E. Fleming..... 25

175TH ST, n s, 132.2 ft e of Webster Av, 25x101; Louise Carson to Henry Young, all liens, (R S $2)..... 2,000

Recorded Leases.

ESSEX ST, 11, Sarah Panama and another to Joseph Horowitz, 4 7-12 years...$540 to 570

MULBERRY ST, 106 and 108; William A. Gillen to Maria A. Antinozzi, 5 years... 5,200

9TH AV, 268; John A. Moore to Charles McGarry, 3 6-12 years.....$2,400 to 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

BACKER, Jacob, to Wolf Balleisen and another; Cannon St, w s, 110 ft n of Rivington St. Installments..... $3,500

BRANDT, Frederick, to Abraham Arendt; 104th St, s s, 135 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Clara De Hirsch Home for Working Girls; 111th St, n s, 50 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 38,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Donald B. Toucey; 111th St, n s, 50 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,500

COLE, George W. and Margaret M., to Edward H. Cole; Nelson Av, w s, 77.8 ft s of 165th St, 3 years..... 4,500

COLLIER, August, to Charles Divine; 247 Avenue B, 2 years..... 750

ELLARD, John, to Gertrude E. Master; Morris Av, w s, s part of Lot 336, map of Melrose, South, 3 years..... 400

EVANS, Gertrude A., to Maria B. and Sophia M. Michals, guardians, &c.; 71st St, 267 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

FOX, Elizabeth L., to Harlem Savings Bank; Bathgate Av, e s, 210 ft s of 178th St, 1 year..... 16,000

FURMAN, Louis, to Simon Jacobs; Ludlow St, 78, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

GRUBER, Aaron and Herman, to Fischel Weintraub, and another; Stanton St, 181, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

HASLAM, James K., to John Bussing, Jr.; Verlo Av, e s, 174.2 ft s of 224th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,100

HAYMAN, Morris H., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 8th Av, s e corner of 137th St, due Jan. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

HAYMAN, Morris H., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 8th Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 137th St, and two adjoining parcels, due Jan. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent., (three mortgages,) each..... 17,500

HAYMAN, Morris H., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 8th Av, n e corner of 136th St, due Jan. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

HAYMAN, Morris H., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 8th Av, e s, 24.11 ft n of 136th St, and two adjoining parcels, due Jan. 1, 1902, (three mortgages,) each..... 17,500

HOUPT, Missouria B., to John A. Philbrick; Washington Av, 1,073, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HOUPT, Missouria B., to Leopold Gusthal and another, trustees; Washington Av, 1,073, 3 years..... 16,000

HOUPT, Missouria B., to American Mortgage Company; Washington Av, 1,075 and 1,077, 3 years, 5 per cent., (two mortgages,) each..... 16,000

HOUPT, Missouria B., to John A. Philbrick; Washington Av, 1,075 and 1,077, 1 year, 6 per cent., (two mortgages,) each..... 3,000

JACOBS, Simon, to Carrie E. Deshon and others, executors, &c.; Ludlow St, 78, 3 years..... 15,000

KOEHNE, Maria, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 78th St, n s, 143.6 ft w of 3d Av, 3½ years, 4½ per cent.. 4,000

LESE, Louis, to Charles E. Fleming; 133d St, n s, 375 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 6,500

LENTZ, Catharine, to Henry Arnold; 119th St, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

MARAN, Harris, and others to Hugh R. Hill, trustee; Orchard St, s e corner of Broome St, 5 years..... 35,000

McCABE, Rose, to Simon Jacobs; Bathgate Av, s e corner of 191st St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

McGARRY, Charles, to the Karsch Brewing Company; 9th Av, 268, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,500

MILLS, William M., and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 10th Av, e s, 25 ft s of 156th St, 1 year..... 3,000

OSORIO, J. Newton, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 20th St, 18 to 22 West, 75x irregular to 19th St, (23;) also 134th St, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

PARRINGTON, Mary A., to Hudson F. Rose; Lots 391 and 392, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years.. 500

PERLMAN, David, and Abraham J. Rongisky to Henry Meyer; 224, 226, and 238 Clinton St; also 150 Monroe St, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to Samuel H. Stone; Livingston Place, s e corner of 16th St, ½ year..... 4,500

RALLINGS, Elias, to Patrick J. Cuskley; 41st St, n s, 130 ft e of Broadway, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 504

RASCHEN, John, to George Ehret; 2d Av, 119, lease, demand, 6 per cent.... 5,000

REES, Maria, and William A., to the Teachers' Building and Loan Association; 40th St, s s, 215.2 ft w of 3d Av; 39th St, n s, 206.9 ft w of 2d Av, and 39th St, n s, 250.5 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 18,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to Greenwood Cemetery; Livingston Place, s e corner of 16th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 57,000

SCHAEF, Agnes, to Harlem Savings Bank; Boulevard, s w corner of 163d St, 1 year..... 16,000

SCHATTMAN, Elias, to Mervyn Wolff; Briggs Av, s e s, 328.8 ft n e of Travers St; Valentine Av, s e s, 455.9 ft n e of Travers St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,150

SCHERRER, Charles, to City Trust Company; Madison Av, 1,694, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

SCHMELZ, Martha, to New York Savings Bank; 62d St, n s, 204.6 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

SEWARD, Eleanor J., to Charles D. Brown; 23d St, s s, 83 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 7,000

SEWARD, Eleanor J., to Theresa J. Brown; 23d St, s s, 83 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 7,000

SHEA, Ann, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 53d St, s s, 75 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 1,000

SHOUP, Henrietta P., to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 82d St, 120 West, secures undertaking on appeal.... 394

SHOUP, Henrietta P., to John G. McCullough; 82d St, 120 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

SPEIR, Samuel, to Joseph C. Geissenhainer and another, trustees; 120th St, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

STRONG, Lydia A., to Elbridge G. Duvall; Park View Terrace, e s, 50 ft n of Wellesley St, 3 years..... 350

SUCKER, Bertha, to Lizzie Sucker; Lot 457, map of Section 4, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 2,000

WALTERS, Elizabeth E., and Samuel, to John E. Brodsky, executor, &c.; 97th St, n s, 154 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due Jan. 1, 1897, 6 per cent..... 350

YOUNG, Henry, to Seymour P. Kurzman; 175th St, n s, 132.2 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 100

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Tony, to Edgar Logan..... Nom.

FLEMING, Charles E., to Louis Lese.... Omit.

HOWE, Robert J., to Walter W. Taylor. Nom.

HOWE, Robert J., to Walter W. Taylor. Nom.

LEVY, Barnett, to Charlotte Hastorf.. $4,000

PICKEN, John A., to William Picken.... 3,000

RAKE, Adolphus L., to John F. Steeves. Omit.

SIAS, Elizabeth H., to Richard Goodman. 2,000

STEERS, Margaret J., to Nelson Lawton. 1,000

TAYLOR, Walter W., to Robert J. Howe. Nom.

TAYLOR, Annie V., to Robert J. Howe.. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Colonial Trust Company..... 18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ROBBINS AV, 564; Herman Hafker against Henry Winter and Richard Harries, owners and contractors..... $3,301

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 127.9x134.9x124.11x107.10; Jacob Manneschmidt against Maurice Folk, owner and contractor..... 7,860

1ST AV, 2,197 to 2,203; Samuel Engel against Michael Cooper, owner; Michael and Abraham Cooper, contractors..... 500

62D ST, 340 to 350 East; Alberene Stone Company against Isaac and Jacob Goldstein, owners; Jacob Manneschmidt & Co., contractors 1,364

1377H ST, 896 to 902 East; George Fehn against Salvator Lasperges, owner; William T. Bernhart, owner and contractor.. 252

146TH ST, 509 West; Thomas A. Buttler against William G. Leeson, owner; Frederick Acker, contractor 6

146TH ST, 509 West; Joseph Roemer against William G. Leeson, owner; Frederick Acker, contractor 7

156TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 75x 104.10x95.11x86.5; John Bell Company against Walter M. Stafford, owner and contractor 335

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

128TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 100x 99.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with Adelbert S. Nichols, 6 payments $30,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

156TH ST, n e corner of Union Av, 75x 104.10x75.11x86.5; W. Dunn on Walter M. Stafford to John Bell & Son, (two orders)..... $450

Lis Pendens.

ARTHUR AV, n w corner of 179th St, 27.7x90 x14.2x91; Robert Iselin against John McNulty and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers:

AVENUE A, n e corner of 75th St, 25x98; Louis Raffloer against T. Judson Kilpatrick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Olney & Comstock.

AVENUE A, 1,560; Morris Levin against Louis Roeth and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wechsler & Burstein.

FORSYTH ST, 117; City Real Estate Company against James Cashman, or Linehan, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

GRAND AV, s w corner of 184th St, 50x90; Eliza Meehan against Anne E. Levey, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis, Foster & Coleman.

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft s of 184th St, 50x90; Flora Pressey against Anne E. Levey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis, Foster & Coleman.

KELLY, or 152d St, n w corner of Wales Av, 25x101.5x irregular; Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn against Curtis M. Thorpe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

PROSPECT AV, n e corner Dawson St, 65.11x 106.10 to street x 127.9 to beginning; Morris Levin against Annette Egenberger and others, (foreclosure mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wechsler & Burstein.

5TH AV, 141 to 147; Henry E. Stevens and others against Nathaniel L. McCready and others, trustees, &c., (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

5TH AV, 141 to 147; John W. Rapp against Nathaniel L. McCready and others, trustees, &c., (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

6TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x90.10; leasehold; Theodore Sattler and another, executors, &c., against Annie Stuebing and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Brodsky.

8TH AV, 183 to 187; Leonard R. Hill against Ruth F. Field, (specific performance;) attorney, J. M. Gardner.

9TH AV, w s, 43 ft n of 47th St, 25x85; Frederick Hollender against Paul Hoffman and another, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Brodsky.

96TH ST, 226 East; Harris Solomon against Arthur C. Searles, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

111TH ST, n s, 197 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Metropolitan Trust Company against H. Morton Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parson, Shepard & Ogden.

118TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; 118th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x100.11; 117th St, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Archibald N. McBean against Clementina M. Silverman, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. S. Bayliss.

144TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Jacob Kornicker against Samuel H. Crawford, (specific performance, &c.;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Supreme Court of the United States.

20—Fred Stearns, County Auditor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Minnesota on the relation of James N. Marr. Reargument concluded by W. B. Hornblower for the plaintiff in error.

173—The Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The County of St. Louis. Argued by Frank B. Kellogg for the plaintiff in error, and by W. B. Douglas for the defendant in error.

23—Henry L. Mitchell, Governor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Charles M. Furman, as administrator, &c., et al. Reargument commenced by William W. Dewhurst for the appellants.

Call for Thursday: 23, 28, 167, 35, (and 77, 78, 79, 80, 355, and 356,) 213, 258, 283, 287, 50, 51, (and 52.)

Calendars for Thursday, Oct. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. —Jury calendar.

126—Jacobi vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2½—Gale vs. Chase National Bank.
120—Valente vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
123—Powell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
124—Moody vs. N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters.
127—Hogan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
JACOBS, Simon, to Carrie E. Deshon and others, executors, &c.; Ludlow St, 78, 3 years
134—Herreck vs. Lowenthal.
146—Trotta vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
147—Earp vs. Crane.
148—Same vs. Sanson.
157—McDowell vs. Greenfield.
161—Suchadolsky vs. Erie R. R. Co.
162—Beattie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
168—Fayerweather vs. United Dr. Beef Co.
170—Baun vs. Consol. Ice Co.
175—Chance vs. O'Brien.
176—In re Hanover Foundry and Machine Co.
177—Morgan vs. Bennett
178—Dunn vs. Lyons.
179—Central Trust Co. vs. Berwind-White Coal Co.
180—Buchanan & Sons vs. Cleveland Linseed Oil Co.
181—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Mayburry.
182—Wilkofsky vs. Hillyer.
183—Sights vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
184—Rumbaugh vs. 1st Nat. Bank.
185—O'Brien vs. Consol. Ice Co.
186—Ward vs. Rump.
187—Mackinson vs. N. Y. Catholic Protectory.
189—Johnson vs. Consol. Ice Co.
192—Farmers' Nat. B'k vs. Hersch.
197—Maban vs. Dixon.
196—O'Reilly vs. O'Reilly.
198—Ellison vs. Howland.
199—Stipling vs. Putnam's Sons.
200—Gilmartin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
201—Violo vs. same.
202—Rabenstein vs. Music Trades Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

17—Kampfe vs. Richards, (No. 1.)
30—Kampfe vs. Richards, (No. 2.)
50—Winkler vs. Studabaker Bros. Mfg. Co.
59—Elec. Vehicle Co. vs. Winton Motor Co.
208—Messina vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
204—Realmato vs. Fish.
205—Bormann vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
206—Clark vs. Int. Nat. Co.
207—Fay vs. Consol. Ice Co.
208—Hauk vs. Decker.
61—Western Un. Tel. Co. vs. Boston S. Dep. & Trust Co.
62—Boston S. Dep. & T. Co. vs. West. Union Tel. Co.
2—Bragg Mfg. Co. vs. Mayor, &c.
41—Palmer vs. City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty calendar.

141—Tietjen & Lang D. D. Co. vs. Granay.
137—Burtis vs. Scows, (no names.)
98—Adams Trans. Co. vs. Tug I. E. Wilbur.
122—Fahy vs. Standard Oil Co.
123—Clarke vs. Steamboat Crystal Stream.
124—Gross & Blackwell vs. N. Y. & Texas S. S. Co.
101—N. Y. & Cuba S. S. Co. vs. Tug Dolphin.
102—Grubnan vs. S. S. Ontario.
103—Jonas vs. S. S. Mississippi.
19—Tucker vs. Gallagher.
115—Baxter vs. Tugs Klondike & Florence
143—Dougherty vs. Bull.
144—McGlynn vs. same.
97—Church vs. Canalboat Lizzie Crandall.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 673, 574, 622, 676, 607, 850, 677, 678.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

29—Gallagher vs. Baird.
90—Miller vs. Doll.
92—Vanson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
102—O'Donnell vs. same.
56—Marks vs. Samuels.
95—New England Water Works Co. vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
34—Nelson vs. Hatch.
30—Vorhis vs. Elias.
38—Nowack vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
45—Gorman vs. Finn.
14—McCaffrey vs. Cross.
20—Pope vs. Levy.
96—Matteson vs. Palser.
80—Cohen vs. Man. Ry. Co.
87—Export Lumber Co. vs. South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Myers vs. Newman.
2—Du Bois vs. Norris.
3—Gilden vs. Wacker.
4—Brewster vs. Murray.
5—In re Home for Incurables.
6—Spaulding vs. Am. Wood Board Co.
7—In re Mott Av.
8—In re Baron.
9—Egan vs. Fromme.
10—In re Lind Av.
11—Orton vs. Orton.
12—Straburg vs. Holahan.
13—Berger vs. Berger.
14—Jencks vs. Dongan.
15—Loeb vs. Brand.
16—In re Bernhard.
17—Perrine vs. Bryan.
18—Starke vs. same.
19—Chase Granits Co. vs. same.
20—Coler vs. same.
21—Larkin vs. same.
22—Hepner vs. Hanley.
23—Nass vs. Patton.
24—Lederer vs. McCarthy.
25—Hay Foundry & Iron Works vs. Bryan.
26—Bliss vs. Duffy.
27—Franischink vs. Sullivan.
28—Finch vs. Finch.
29—Stuart vs. Prout.
30—Lefferts vs. Wilson.
31—Revans vs. Revans.
32—In re Washington Av.
33—Dalton vs. Lortscher
34—Wm. B. Riker & Son Co. vs. Dunlop.
35—N. J. Steel & Iron Co. vs. Robinson.
36—Downes vs. C

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.80
Cotton, middling	10 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67¾@75c; No. 2 red, 74½@78¾c; No. 2 corn, 41@41¼c; No. 2 yellow, 43¾@45¼c; No. 2 white oats, 24¼@25c; No. 3 white, 23@24¾c; No. 2 rye, 50c; fair to choice malting barley, 46@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.78½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.79; prime timothy seed, $4.10@$4.15; mess pork, per barrel, $12@$12.25; lard, per 100 lb, $6.77½@$6.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7@$7.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7@$7.10; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.25.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton yesterday was of a somewhat halting character. The market opened at an advance of 12@20 points, Liverpool having at last made the advance that for some days past had been due in that market. Indications in the cotton belt pointed to cold weather, and local sentiment was prepared for the frost threats made later by the Government. The Southern spot markets failed to give any support, most of them, in fact, declining anywhere from ⅛@¼d. under the pressure of receipts, with exporters and American spinners alike showing a disposition to hold off for still lower prices, except where immediate bargains were offered. This led to a good deal of irregularity. Private accounts from the South failed to give much encouragement of any change for the better without continued bullish leadership at Liverpool. Accounts from the cotton cloth markets were considerably better, with spinners not inclined to make engagements for the remote future, owing to the heavy movement on the one hand, and the possibility of killing frost on the other hand. The market for futures here closed steady at a net advance of 13@14 points. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 10 1-16c for middling upland and 10 5-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 126 bales. Southern receipts were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet at 9 3-16c. Mobile steady at 9c, ¼c off; Savannah steady at 9½c, ⅛c off; Wilmington dull at 9¼c, ¼c off; Norfolk quiet at 9 7-16c, 1-16c lower; Baltimore nominal at 10c; Memphis steady at 9 15-16c, ⅛c lower; Augusta steady at 9½c, ⅛c higher; St. Louis quiet at 9¼c, ⅛c off.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	9.40	9.50	9.39	9.45@9.46
November	9.32	9.33	9.23	9.29@9.30
December	9.32	9.32	9.23	9.27@9.28
January	9.30	9.32	9.22	9.26@9.27
February	9.31	9.31	9.24	9.25@9.27
March	9.32	9.32	9.22	9.26@9.27
April	9.30	9.30	9.24	9.26@9.27
May	9.30	9.31	9.22	9.25@ ..
June	9.29	9.30	9.21	9.25@ ..
July	9.25	9.25	9.17	9.21@9.22
August	9.14	9.16	9.11	9.08@9.12

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—4:00 P. M.—Spot cotton, moderate business; prices firmer; American middling, fair, 6 1-16d; good middling, 5 27-32d; middling, 5 21-32d; low middling, 5 5-16-32d; good ordinary, 4 29-32d; ordinary, 4 17-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 5,500 American. Receipts, 23,000 bales, including 21,200 bales American. Futures opened quiet but steady, and closed very steady; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 25-64d sellers; October and November, 5 15-64d sellers; November and December, 5 13-64d buyers; December and January, 5 9-64@5 9-64d buyers; January and February, 5 6-64@5 7-64d buyers; February and March, 5 4-64@5 5-64d buyers; March and April, 5 2-64@5 3-64d buyers; April and May, 5 1-64@5 2-64d buyers; May and June 5@5 1-64d buyers; June and July 4 63-64@5d sellers; July and August, 4 62-64d buyers; August and September, 4 59-64@4 57-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Unfavorable Argentine and Australian crop news, as reported by Broomhall, helped to keep the wheat market yesterday on a reasonably strong basis notwithstanding the fact that some local traders operated on the idea that Tuesday's upturn had been about all the market could stand under present conditions. Local firmness lasted throughout the day until the final half hour, when demand was replaced by selling orders for long account and all of the early advance lost. English cables showed ¼@¾d net advance, and Berlin was ¼ mark higher, but Antwerp closed unchanged and Budapest 2 points lower. Paris wheat was unchanged to 5 points off, and flour partly 10 points net higher. St. Louis reported that stocks were beginning to decrease, showing the holders reduction on Tuesday. The export business at seaboard points amounted to only 32 loads, but foreign houses were buyers of futures around the opening of the market. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board for afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 79¼c; No. 2 hard, Duluth, 87¾c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 83¼c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 81¼c; No. 2 hard, New York, 76½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 17.—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 80c; to arrive, 80c; October, 80c; December, 80¼c; May, 85c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 78c; to arrive, 78c; October, 78c; December, 78¼c; May, 81c; No. 2 Northern, 74c; No. 3 Spring, 70c. Corn, 40¼c. Oats, 23@23½c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72¾c; October, 72¼c; December, 73½c; May, 77¾c; No. 2 hard, 70@70¼c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 38c; October, 38c; December, 36¼c; May, 35¼c. Oats—No. 2 December, 22⅝c; May, 24½c; No. 2 white, 25½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 17.—Close—Wheat—October, 76½c; December, 76¾@76¼c; May, 79¾@79¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, 77¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74¼@75¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 75¼@77¼c. Rye dull; No. 1, 53c. Barley steady; No. 2 57c; sample, 40@56c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.15@$4.45; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.05@$2.90; no grade, $18.50@$19 per ton, spot and to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.30. Rye Flour—Inactive; fair to good, $3.15@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln dried, $2.45@$2.60, as to brand. Bag Meal—Steady; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 86@90c. Feed—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17; oilmeal, $28.25; linseed oilcake, $28.75; corn oilcake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼
December	79	79	78 3-16	79¼
March	83 7-16	83¾	83	83
May	83½	83⅝	83¼	83¼
Corn—				
October	..	..	..	46¼
December	42⅜	42⅜	42¼	42¼
May	41⅜	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$7.25

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	74	74 3-16	73⅝	73¾
November	74½	74¾	74½	74½
December	75 5-16	75⅝	74⅞	75
Corn—				
October	41	41¼	40¾	40¾
November	38	38⅛	37¾	37¾
December	35½	35⅝	35¼	35¼
Oats—				
October	21 7-16	21 7-16	21⅜	21⅜
November	21 9-16	21 9-16	21½	21½
December	22 1-16	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$6.77½
January	$6.57½	$6.57½	$6.55	6.57½
Ribs—				
October	6.80	6.80	6.75	6.75
January	5.97½	5.97½	5.95	5.97½
Pork—				
October	..	..	..	14.50
January	11.22½	11.27½	11.22½	11.22½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $14@$15; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $14.50@$17. BEEF—Mess, $9@9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$17.50. BEEF HAMS—$20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 7c; 160 lb, 7c; pigs, 7¾@7½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9¾c; 14 lb, 9¼c; picked shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@9½c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¼@5c. LARD—$7.25; city lard, $6.95; refined lard, South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.50; Brazil, kegs, $9.30; compound, city, 6¼@6⅝c; Western, 6¼@6⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7½c; city lard stearine, 7½c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Beef—Extra India mess, 70s; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 72s. Lard—American refined, in pails, 39s; prime Western, in tierces, 37s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s 3d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 49s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 49s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 45s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 44s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 43s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 50s 3d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 36s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, 53s; American finest, colored, 54s.

COFFEE.—All told, the transactions on the Coffee Exchange reached but 9,000 bags yesterday, not a fair day's business for a single trader in active times. The fluctuations were correspondingly small, being confined to a range of 8 points after the market started steady at a loss of 5 points on the first movement. In the spot coffee business was at a low ebb, with prices at the close ⅝c lower, to the basis of 8¼c for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio. There were sellers rather than buyers at the figure given, though the market was nominal at best.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	..	..	..	6.95@7.00
November	..	..	..	7.10@7.15
December	7.25	7.25	7.20	7.15@7.20
January	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
February	..	..	..	7.25@7.30
March	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.30@7.35
April	..	..	..	7.35@7.40
May	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40@7.45
June	..	..	..	7.45@7.50
July	..	..	..	7.50@7.55
August	..	..	..	7.55@7.60
September	..	..	..	7.60@7.65

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market barely steady; good average Santos, 6$900; receipts, 58,000 bags; stock, 1,138,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ to ⅜fg. higher; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ to ⅜fg. higher; sales, 17,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened barely steady; ¼ to ½c higher; at 12 M., declined ¼f; at 3 P. M., irregular, ¼f lower; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 14,000 bags. January, 47.00; February, 47.25; March, 47.50; April, 47.75; May, 48.00; June, 48.25; July, 48.50; August, 48.75; September, 49.00; October, 47.00; November, 47.00; December, 47.00. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 7¾@8¼c; exchange, 10 9-32d; receipts, 13,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 5,000 bags; stock, 238,000 bags.

METALS.—Iron—Southern, No. 2 soft, $14.75; steel rails, $26; pig iron, warrants, $9.75; lake copper, ingot, $16.87½; tin, $28.10; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses, 4c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $4.25; spirits of turpentine, 41½@42c; resin, common to good strained, $1.47½@$1.50; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.50; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 17.—Spirits turpentine firm, 38@38½c; receipts, 38 casks. Resin steady, $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 373 bbls. Crude turpentine firm, $1.30@$2.30; receipts, 95 casks. Tar firm, $1.40; receipts, 150 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 17.—Spirits turpentine firm, 38½c; receipts, 870 casks; sales, 509 casks; exports, 280 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,609 bbls; sales, 2,100 bbls; exports, 3,371 bbls.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—Receipts, resin, 238 bbls; turpentine, 36 casks; exports, Belfast, 1,500 bbls resin.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 17.—Turpentine firm, 38c. Resin steady, unchanged.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.85; refined, cases, New York, $8.75. Cottonseed oil, prime crude, bbls, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 35½c prompt; off Summer yellow, 34½c; prime white, 40c; prime Winter yellow, 41@42c; linseed, American, raw, 61@62c; American, boiled, 63@64c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western linseed 2c under city brands; lard oil, 57@60c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.20@$5.60; bulls, $2.50@$3.80; cows, $1.50@$3.40; cables steady. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$8.50; little calves, $3.50@$4; grassers, $2.50@$3; city-dressed veals, 9½@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4; culls, $2.50@$2.75; lambs, $4.65@$6.25; Canadian lambs, $5.85@$6.25; culls, $3.50@$4.50. HOGS—Lower at $5.20@$5.50; choice State hogs, $5.50@$5.60.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROposals for Cable System," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 12 o'clock, November 10, 1900, and then and there publicly opened, for furnishing and installing 8,265 feet, more or less, of copper-stranded cables in underground conduit at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. For plans, specifications, and forms of proposal address only Commandant, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Chief of Bureau. October 13, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the eleventh day of September, 1900, and entered in said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES R. FLOYD'S SONS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business in the City of New York, at No. 339 West Twentieth Street, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said James R. Floyd's Sons, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Phillbin, Beekman & Menken, No. 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1900. Dated, New York, September 12th, 1900.

MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND, Assignee.
PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Assignee, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JANES, HENRY E. and HERBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, sitting in and for the County of New York, made and duly entered and filed on the 18th day of September, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. JANES and HERBERT JANES, either individually or as copartners composing the firm of Janes & Kirtland, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Henry E. Janes and Herbert Janes, individually and as copartners composing the said firm of Janes & Kirtland, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1900.

HERBERT B. SHOEMAKER, Assignee.
SHILAND & HONEYMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s27-1aw6wTh

DIVORCED OCTOBER 8TH, 1900.—Olivia G. Marsland from Frank E. Marsland, Statutory grounds; decree by Justice Henry Bischoff, Jr.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 2,868.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BASKIN and the copartnership of NEWMAN & BASKIN, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Joseph Baskin and the copartnership of Newman & Baskin of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Baskin and the copartnership of Newman & Baskin were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB,

Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 17th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD BRANDON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Brandon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL,

Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 16th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB HEDDERICH, Bankrupt.—No. 3,057.

To the creditors of Jacob Hedderich of the City of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Hedderich was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 11 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 17th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS A. MILLER and ISAAC SILVERMAN, individually and as copartners, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Morris A. Miller and Isaac Silverman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. ERNEST HALL,

Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 16th, 1900.

NO. 3,053.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of FRANK A. SPENCER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank A. Spencer of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Frank A. Spencer was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar St., in New York City, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 17, 1900.

NO. 2,796.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of SAMUEL ULRICH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Ulrich of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Ulrich was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 17th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLING, ASA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ASA A. ALLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, individually, or as a member of the firm of Kennedson, Crain & Ailing, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1900. LOUISE FLOYD ALLING, Executrix. THOMAS C. T. CRAIN, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my24-1aw6mTh

ALTHAUSE, SARAH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. ALTHAUSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. B. Althause & Co., No. 101 Thompson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900. WALTON C. ALTHAUSE, Adm inistrator. ap26-1aw6mTh

BINSSE, JOHANNA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA W. BINSSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900. LOUIS E. BINSSE, Administrator, with the will annexed. apr26-1aw6mTh

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. J. Kerbry O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated September 5th, 1900. EMIL A. NERESHEIMER, CHRISTOPHE DE CORMERET, Executors. J. J. KARBRY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. s6-1aw6mTh.

GREENWOOD, LANGDON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LANGDON GREENWOOD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Robert S. Rudd, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1900. LANGDON GREENWOOD, Jr., Administrator. ROBERT S. RUDD, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap19-1aw6mTh

HANKINSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HANKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. STRONG & CADWALADER, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1900.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

HODGINS, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HODGINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bilger & Nixon, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on or before the 10th day of March, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1900. DANIEL DONOVAN, Executor. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, N. Y. City, (Borough of Manhattan.)

LYONS, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP LYONS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. BENJAMIN LYONS and RAPHEL LYONS, Executors. JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City. my10-1aw6mTh

NOON, MARIA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. NOON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank M. Hardenbrook, their attorney, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900. JULIA F. HAYNES, MARY C. CAMERON, Executrices. FRANK M. HARDENBROOK, Att'y. for Executrices, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je7-1aw6mTh

PETH, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PETH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Foley, Wray & Taylor, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of next.—Dated New York the 20th day of June, 1900. ELIZABETH PETH, Administratrix. FOLEY, WRAY & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 71 Wall St., (Manhattan,) New York. je21-1aw6mTh

RICE, WILLIAM M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frederick A. Rice, Charlotte S. McKee, Minerva R. Olds, Joseph Blinn, William A. Rice, Charles Rice, Nina Belle Rice, and Frederick William Rice, the residence and Post Office address of said Frederick William Rice, if living, are unknown, and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; if he is dead, to the child or children or descendants, if any, of said Frederick William Rice, a brother of decedent, whose name or names, and whose ages and places of residence are unknown, and cannot after diligent inquire be ascertained; the heirs at law of William M. Rice, deceased, who would be entitled under the laws of the State of New York to the real property of said decedent affected by his will, if said decedent had died intestate, and whose names, ages, residences, and Post Office addresses are unknown, and cannot after due and diligent inquiry be ascertained, cited as a class and the next of kin of said William M. Rice, deceased, who would be entitled under the laws of the State of New York to the personal property of the said decedent affected by his will, if said decedent had died intestate, and whose names, ages, residences, and Post Office addresses are unknown and cannot after due and diligent inquiry be ascertained, cited as a class, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM M. RICE, deceased; James A. Baker, Jr., and William M. Rice, Jr., coexecutors, and Albert T. Patrick, send greeting.

Whereas, John D. Bartine of Somerville, Somerset County, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated September 26th, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William M. Rice, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of December, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian. If you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, in said county, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

(Signed) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court. o18-1aw6wTh

RUTTER, JOHN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. RUTTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City of New York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated the 9th day of May, A. D. 1900. BEATRICE BAIRD RUTTER, Administratrix with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of John R. Rutter, deceased. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Administratrix, &c., No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my10-1aw6mTh

TIFFANY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TIFFANY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Baldwin & Boston, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 2d, 1901.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1900. BELMONT TIFFANY, Administrator.

BALDWIN & BOSTON, Attorneys for Belmont Tiffany, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City. au2-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WEEKS, JULIA A. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA A. M. WEEKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, W. Holden Weeks, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July 1900. WILLIAM H. WEEKS, Administrator.

W. HOLDEN WEEKS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy18-1aw6mTh

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES W. BECKER and ALBERT JACOBY, plaintiffs, against EDWIN RUGGLES and MILTON RUGGLES, defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 15, 1900.

R. R. BILLINGTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and P. O. address, 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edwin Ruggles and Milton Ruggles: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. John Henry McCarthy, a Judge of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 12th day of September, nineteen hundred, and filed with a copy of the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York at the Brownstone Building number Thirty-two Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 12th day of September, nineteen hundred.

R. R. BILLINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s18-1aw6wTh.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—J. E. LINDE PAPER COMPANY, plaintiff, against E. BARTLETTE HELLAND, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, N. Y., August 24th, 1900. WASSERMAN & JACOBUS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

To E. Bartlette Helland:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WASSERMAN & JACOBUS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and P. O. Address, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s20-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, Place of Trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, Plaintiff, against GUSTAV BRACKLOW and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the second day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as foll

CASE OF THE RICE CHECKS

Wetherbee Describes an Interview with the Dead Man's Secretary.

Jones's Alleged Offer to Make Him an Executor—The Chief Clerk's Affidavit Admitted.

Walter O. Wetherbee spent two hours on the witness stand yesterday in the examination before Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Police Court, of Albert T. Patrick and Charles F. Jones, charged with forging the late W. M. Rice's name to a check for $25,000.

Mr. Wetherbee is chief clerk of the banking firm of Swenson & Sons of 15 Wall Street. He was one of the subscribing witnesses to Mr. Rice's first will, and the prosecution relies largely upon his evidence to prove a conspiracy.

Mr. Wetherbee is a Texan, 6 feet tall, and wears eyeglasses. Under the severe cross-examination of Frederick B. House, defendants' counsel, Mr. Wetherbee's temper was sorely tried several times, and he with difficulty restrained himself and answered Mr. House's cutting questions calmly.

Defendants' counsel inquired into the details of the witness's conversations and dealings with Jones, particularly regarding the accusation which Jones told Wetherbee Mr. Rice had made against him, of the theft of a $1,000 San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad bond from Mr. Rice's safe deposit vaults. Mr. Wetherbee's face flushed, he clenched his hands, and gradually hitched his chair closer to Mr. House until only the width of a narrow table separated them. The two men excitedly pounded the table and shook their fingers in each other's faces.

The hearing opened with a continuation of Tuesday's wrangle regarding the admissibility as evidence of Wetherbee's affidavit. Assistant District Attorney Osborne said in support of the affidavit:

"I will show by this affidavit that Jones offered to take Wetherbee in on the ground floor in a conspiracy to defraud old man Rice. Wetherbee at once reported this to his employers. Jones then got in with lawyers, one of whom was Patrick, and a second will was drawn—which they have not yet been good enough to show—various assignments on different trust companies were drawn, and the scheme culminated in these checks drawn on Swenson & Sons for $25,000 and $65,000. If all this doesn't show a guilty state of mind I don't know what does. Where there is an act, guilty or innocent, the law invariably allows the admission of evidence of a similar transaction."

"There's not a line in that affidavit about forgery or any similar transaction," began Mr. House in reply.

"Read it," interrupted Mr. Osborne. "I will show the existence of a scheme—"

"Did I interrupt you?" demanded Mr. House, caustically.

"I will admit the affidavit," said Magistrate Brann, ending the controversy. "I am sitting only as a committing Magistrate, and I wish to know all about this case that it is possible to find out. It may become necessary to change the complaint, any way."

JONES'S OFFER TO WETHERBEE.

According to Wetherbee's testimony, Jones came to his house, at 300 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on the evening of Jan. 3, 1900, and in the course of conversation told him that Mr. Rice had said that he (Wetherbee) had stolen a thousand-dollar bond belonging to Mr. Rice. Jones then told him, Wetherbee said, that Rice was often "dopy," and fell asleep in his chair frequently.

"Having to write many of his letters," said Jones, according to Wetherbee, "he will sign any paper I put before him after one of these 'dopy' spells. Now I know the contents of his will. It's at the house, and it leaves to William H. Rice, the old man's brother, $80,000. Judge Bartine of New Jersey is one of the executors. You draw a new will, insert your own name instead of Bartine's, as executor, and put Cohen, who works for the old man in Texas, in for $25,000. We will then agree on some percentage for ourselves."

"I replied to this," said Wetherbee, "that I had no use for any such business."

Patrick leaned back in his chair and laughed.

"What did you say to Jones when he told you about Rice's accusation about the thousand-dollar bond?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I told him Rice was a damned liar, that he could tell him so with my compliments, and that if it wasn't for letting Rice know Jones had told me I'd tell him so myself."

"Did Jones say he had been approached by any one else in regard to the drawing of a second will?"

"Yes, by two lawyers. One in The World Building and one in the employ of the Manhattan Railroad Company, whom Mr. Rice knew. One of these suggested, Jones said, to draw a typewritten will and place it under the papers so the old man wouldn't know that he was signing. 'You get one witness and I'll get the other,' Jones said."

"Did you report this to Swenson & Sons?"

"I did, the next day."

"Did you consult lawyers?"

"I did some time later. Attorney Shenshone of 111 Broadway and Mr. Middlebrook of Bowers & Sands."

"Did Mr. Middlebrook see your affidavit which you made at that time?"

"No."

"What notary witnessed it?"

"M. G. Miller, in the Lord's Court Building."

"Did you tell Mr. Rice about this?" asked Magistrate Brann.

"No."

Mr. House smiled broadly.

"Why?"

"It was my word against Jones's, who had, in my opinion, more influence than I with Rice, and upon advice of counsel I did not tell him."

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

After identifying the bodies of ten checks signed by Rice, as in Jones's handwriting, three in Rice's, and one in an unfamiliar hand, Mr. Wetherbee was turned over to Mr. House for cross-examination.

"You look upon yourself as a respectable man, don't you?" was Mr. House's first shot.

"I do, Sir," said the witness flushing.

"When Jones proposed to you to draw a second will you were indignant, were you not?"

"I was."

"You didn't show it, did you? You talked of other matters, didn't you? And then you reverted to the will proposition yourself, didn't you?"

"I did, but—"

"You didn't throw him out of your house, did you? My Texan friend, you didn't denounce him for making such an outrageous proposition, did you?" shouted Mr. House, pounding the table.

"No, Sir," said Wetherbee, hitching his chair closer to House and shutting his teeth with a click.

Only the width of a small table separated counsel and Wetherbee. Wetherbee nervously sipped a glass of water. Mr. House paused a minute.

"I am sorry for you, Wetherbee," grinned Patrick.

"You needn't be," snapped the Texan.

"When Jones said he had called you a thief you were indignant?" said Mr. House, returning to the attack.

"I didn't believe him."

"Then why didn't you tell Rice about it?"

"Because—"

"Was it because of any knowledge you knew Jones had of the theft of that $1,000 bond?" shouted Mr. House, pounding the table.

"No, Sir; it was not!" shouted back Wetherbee, pounding his side of the table and glaring into Mr. House's face, only two feet away.

"You often went with Mr. Rice to clip coupons at his safe deposit vault?"

"I did."

"When did you hear of this bond being missing?"

"In July, 1899."

"Did it ever turn up?"

"Jones afterward told me it had been found with the other bonds in the vault."

"Were you employed by Rice to look after his business affairs in Texas?"

Wetherbee replied that he had been, and that he had received from $500 to $700 for his services. He was on terms of business familiarity with Rice. He visited Rice at 500 Madison Avenue in July, 1900.

"Was there anything to prevent you denouncing Jones then?" queried Mr. House.

"No, Sir," stiffly.

"Do you consider you were treating old man Rice fairly in concealing from him Jones's proposition?" said Mr. House, shaking his finger at the witness.

"I do, under the circumstances."

"At that conversation at your house with Jones, when he made you that outrageous proposition, you reverted to the subject of the will yourself, didn't you?"

"I did."

"Why?"

"I wished to have further conversation with him along this line in the presence of witnesses."

"If you didn't believe Rice had said you were a thief, why didn't you denounce Jones as a villain? You didn't throw him out of your house, did you?" asked Mr. House.

"No, I didn't throw him out of my house," said Wetherbee hotly.

"You were indignant, weren't you?"

"Yes. But I tried not to show it."

"Did Jones mention anything about forging Rice's signature to the will?"

"No, Sir."

Magistrate Brann intimated here that an adjournment had better be taken.

"For heaven's sake finish with me," requested Wetherbee, wiping the perspiration from his brow, "I want to get home."

Mr. Osborne agreed to an adjournment until to-day at 10:30.

Le Boutillier Bros

COLORED TAFFETA SILKS FROM AUCTION,

37c.

Le Boutillier Bros

West 23rd Street.

FIREMEN RECEIVE MEDALS.

Honored for Conspicuous Heroism in Saving Lives at Fires.

It was a red letter day yesterday for members of the New York Fire Department, Commissioner John J. Scannell presenting to eight of their number medals for bravery in rescuing persons from burning buildings. Chief Croker, after an investigation, recommended for this honor the men whose acts of bravery during 1898 and 1899 were most conspicuous.

Heading the list was Chief Croker himself. He had been recommended for the honor in 1898 while Chief of the Third Battalion, but in view of his appointment as Chief of the entire department, he declined the honor in favor of the two men next on the list.

These were Joseph Quinn and Andrew B. Sweet, both assistant foremen. They earned their honors on the night of March 13, 1898, when, assisted by Battalion Chief Croker, they rescued George Wilson at the Bowery Mission lodging house fire. Wilson was seen lying unconscious on a fire escape of the burning building. Quinn, Croker, and Sweet climbed the hot fire escape, burning their hands. Quinn lowered the unconscious man to Croker, who passed the man to Sweet. At this moment flames burst out of the windows below the three firemen and it seemed as if their escape was cut off. Sweet clung to the unconscious man and lowered him to the ground in safety. Croker and Sweet gained the ladder below, but Quinn was cut off by the flames, and Battalion Chief Castles ordered the net into position. Quinn jumped and was saved.

That feat earned Quinn the Bonner medal and the appointment as foreman of Engine 35. Sweet received the Bonner-Trevor medal and was appointed foreman of Truck 6. Sweet's name appeared twice on the roll of merit for bravery.

John Hughes, who yesterday received the Bennett medal, is the assistant foreman of Engine 13. While with Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, at a fire on Christmas Day, 1898, at 176 Greenwich Street, he rescued Mrs. Helen Hicks and her three children from a fifth story window. He climbed up a water leader and by means of an iron ladder lowered to a landing of a fire escape, rescued the Murkin family. Then he climbed to the fifth floor, and standing with one foot on the window sill and the other on the fire escape, he passed the Hicks children to the landing, and then carried Mrs. Hicks to the fourth floor, and she was taken down on a ladder. He then entered the fifth story window, but was driven back by the flames.

Foreman William Clark of Truck 2, who received the 1899 Bennett medal yesterday, distinguished himself at the Windsor Hotel fire on March 17 of that year. He built a chain of scaling ladders from the top of a thirty-five-foot ladder to the top of the building. On the fifth floor he found Mrs. Joseph Howard, Jr., and Grace Harrison, who were about to leap to the street. He prevented the women from jumping until the extension ladders arrived, and then brought both women down the swaying ladders in safety.

John Fredenburg of Truck 14 received the Warren-Trevor medal for bravery at a fire at 38 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, May 21, 1899. Two boys were in the building, which seemed to be aflame from roof to cellar. It was impossible to enter the building from below. Fredenburg ran across the roofs of adjoining buildings, forced the scuttle of 38, and climbed down a short ladder held by the top rung by two men. Twice he descended, bringing up Isaac Nelson, nineteen years old, and a brother of Isaac's, a year younger. Fredenburg's name appeared twice on the roll of merit.

The other firemen who received medals were Andrew F. Fitzgerald of Truck 21, who received the Bonner medal for 1899, and Foreman Thomas Larkin of Truck 20 and Foreman William C. Braisted of the fireboat New Yorker, who received the Stephenson medals for 1898 and 1899, awarded for maintaining the most perfect discipline and efficiency in all fire companies.

LANZA PLEADS GUILTY.

Sentenced to Life Imprisonment for the Murder of His Wife.

Antonio Lanza, who killed his wife, Maria, in the presence of their small child, at 140 Cherry Street, on April 27 last, because she would not evict a boarder and remove with her husband to Amagansett, L. I., pleaded guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree yesterday and was sentenced to life imprisonment by Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Lanza, who was intensely jealous of his boarder, Alonzo Lafatto, asked his wife to move to Long Island, and upon her refusal to do so strangled her and left his young daughter cowering in a corner.

He was captured after a struggle the same night. The jury was impaneled and the District Attorney prepared to prosecute the case, when Lanza announced his willingness to plead guilty.

DIED IN ELEVATED STATION.

Merchant Stricken While Riding Down Town with a Friend.

Howard M. Giles, fifty-eight years old, a commission merchant at 61 Leonard Street, whose home is in Orange, N. J., was taken suddenly ill yesterday morning while riding down town on a Sixth Avenue elevated train and died on the platform at the Fiftieth Street Station.

Mr. Giles was riding with a friend, Percy Gardiner of 329 West Seventieth Street. The two sat side by side. Mr. Giles was reading a paper. It dropped from his hands, but Mr. Gardiner, who had been absorbed in his own paper, did not notice it. He soon glanced at Mr. Giles, however, and noticed that he was sitting very still, and apparently staring at the paper lying on the floor. As the train struck the curve rounding into Sixth Avenue, Giles suddenly lurched forward and would have fallen had not Mr. Gardiner caught him.

Mr. Gardiner then noticed that Mr. Giles was unconscious. At the Fiftieth Street Station he was removed from the train and an ambulance from the Flower Hospital summoned. When it arrived Mr. Giles was dead. The body was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station House, and the Coroner was notified.

An average man with average wants, wants a dark overcoat; a coat that may properly be worn anywhere, under all circumstances, with anything.

Black cheviot, silk-lined to the edge, $28; dark Oxford cheviot—black lightened with just enough white to take away any suspicion of sombreness; serge-lined $20, silk-lined to the edge $28.

These are gentlemen's overcoats.

For those thinking otherwise, other overcoats at other prices—$15 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

EIGHT LIVES LOST AT FIRE

Ramshackle Tenement in Hester Street a Deathtrap.

One Family Almost Wiped Out—Woman Roasted Only Fifteen Feet from the Ground.

Eight persons were burned to death by the fire at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the three-story frame house at 45-45½ Hester Street, which was entirely extinguished within a half hour. The entire structure would reach scarcely higher than the second floor of the ordinary modern house. Almost an entirely family living on the third floor was blotted out of existence. The victims, had they leaped from the windows, would not, in the opinion of the firemen, have received serious injuries. One woman was roasted to death on the landing of a fire-escape scarcely fifteen feet from the street, while scores of spectators looked on helplessly. The other victims were killed by blasts of flame almost before they left their beds, or they fell in a brief struggle through a labyrinth of antiquated passages and hallways. After extinguishing the fire with little trouble the firemen gathered up the following dead:

STRAUSS, MENDEL, a photographer, 80 years old.
STRAUSS, SAMUEL, son of Mendel Strauss, 22 years old.
FASS, Mrs. SARAH, 36 years old.
FASS, SAMUEL, 13 years old.
FASS, LENA, 9 years old.
FASS, MORRIS, 2 years old.
LEWIS, Mrs. Rosa, 62 years old, mother of Mrs. Fass.
HOROWITZ, Mrs., 46 years old, who lived with the Fass family.

Mrs. Dora Soper, an old woman who lived on the second floor of the house, is missing, but as her body cannot be found in the house, she was either reduced to white ashes or escaped and wandered away. During the brief battle with the flames Mary Martin, forty years old, and Mary Murray, forty years old, were badly burned, and are now in a hospital.

The police are working on the theory that the building was fired by incendiaries.

The building is a ramshackle, tumble-down affair, and as inviting a fire trap in the opinion of the police and firemen as could be found in all New York.

The building was divided on the ground floor into four rooms. The two front rooms were occupied as a dry goods store, kept by Herman Bernhoitz, and a butcher shop run by Kallman Lewis.

The third floor was cut up and subdivided into small rooms. On the west side lived Charles Fass, his wife, and four children, and back of their apartments were those of Mary Murray and Mary Martin.

Above the third floor were a number of tiny attic rooms, in which lived Mendel Strauss and his son, Frank Claris, a cigarmaker, and his wife, Hannah Dyer, and two brothers named Epstein, artists.

Abraham Greenberg, on the second floor, was ill during the night, and his wife arose to prepare some medicine for him shortly after 1 o'clock. She smelled smoke, and on opening the door found that a fierce fire was sweeping up the front stairway. She shrieked, and arousing her family they ran down the rear stairway. As they did so they say they saw three young men running away.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenberg reached the ground, followed, as they thought, by all their children. They had forgotten the two youngest, however, but their daughter Ida, fifteen years old, was equal to the occasion. The girl coolly took her four-year-old sister Hannah on her back, and grabbing the baby, Leah, ten months old, by the leg, she followed down the stairs and safely out of the blinding smoke.

The flames had been seen from the street, and Nathan Marks of 41 Hester Street ran to the corner of Norfolk Street and found two excited men pulling the outside handle of the alarm box. Marks turned in an alarm. Policeman Peter Hunt of the Eldridge Street Station and Samuel Lazarus, a Holmes burglar patrolman, were attracted to the scene about the same time. They ran to the house, which was by this time spouting flame from several windows.

Samuel Fass, with his four-year-old daughter Pauline, was climbing out on the fire escape on the third floor.

"Here, take the baby," he yelled, and tossed the infant down into the policeman's arms. It was unhurt. Then the father leaped and escaped unhurt. A moment later Mrs. Horowitz climbed out on the fire escape, and being a large woman climbed slowly down. This fire escape stopped at the second floor, and there was no ladder to be let down from that point, as the law requires. While the woman hesitated, a billow of flame shot out of the window behind her, and she sank down in the cage-like structure, and was there literally burned to a crisp in sight of the helpless spectators.

All of this happened within a few moments, and before the arrival of the firemen. It did not take long to subdue the flames, which had eaten a pathway up through the centre of the building. How the other victims died will never be known. The bodies, nearly all burned to mere blackened masses, were picked up here and there where they had fallen in a blind effort to reach the open air.

The building was owned by S. G. Ackerman of 331 West Eighty-second Street. The entire loss is placed at $6,000.

SUIT OVER RAILROAD DEAL.

Plaintiff Gets Verdict Against Buyer of a Texas Line.

William W. Weigley obtained a verdict for $66,200 in the Supreme Court yesterday. The judgment is directed against Sylvester H. Kneeland. The suit grew out of a railroad deal in 1885.

Mr. Weigley at that time secured an option on the Texas Trunk Railroad. He went to Mr. Kneeland and offered to sell him the option. Subsequently Mr. Kneeland purchased the road for $300,000. According to Mr. Weigley he was to receive $50,000 on the completion of the sale. He only received $10,000, and he brought the suit to recover the balance. The verdict given by the jury represented the debt, interest, and costs.

Broadway and 11th Street.

Silks.

At about one-half retail prices.

One hundred variations of colored, striped Taffetas, suitable for waists, petticoats, linings, etc.

55 cents per yard; Usual price $1.00.

Peau de Soie, — white, cream and colors.

65 cents per yard; Usual price $1.25.

6,000 yards,—Poplins. Complete range of pale and medium colors.

75 cents per yard; Value $1.50.

Imported Satin Regence, —new evening colors or street shades.

75 cents per yard; Value $1.50.

Black.

Peau de Soie, Satin de Lyons, Duchesse, Gros Grains, and Faille Francais.

75 cents and $1.00; Value $1.25 and $1.50.

Fancy woven and printed gauzes,—for ball, evening or tea gowns.

Delicate and medium shades.

50 cents, 75 cents and $1.00 per yard; Value $1.25 to $2.50.

A large assortment of Printed Foulards.

50 cents per yard; Value 75 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Sale of Velour Blouses and Etons.

Entirely New.

To-morrow we place on sale two very new and attractive models in

Velour Blouse and Eton Coats.

The Eton Coats are edged with stitched taffeta, the blouse handsomely braided and jetted, of the finest quality of velour, and lined in either white or black satin; these garments are tailored and finished in the best manner, and are worth $32.00.

As an extra inducement, we offer them at

$26.50 each.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway & 20th St.

MRS. M'ENERY'S LEGACY.

She Went to Ireland After It and on Her Return Was Deported.

The adventures of Kate McEnery, in search of a legacy, probably have caused more legal complications than any dozen ordinary cases. She began the trouble by insisting on going to Ireland to collect a small legacy due her there. She got to Ireland all right and obtained the money. It was on her return trip that the real trouble began. She took an economical streak and traveled steerage. The immigration authorities detained her when she arrived here, and finally deported her.

Meanwhile another sister had died in this city, and her estate could not be settled until Mrs. McEnery could be found.

She has now appeared in this city, and yesterday Lawyer Edward J. McGean filed the will in the Surrogates' office.

It was last Spring that Mrs. McEnery, who is a widow, about fifty years old, received word that a brother and sister of hers had died in Ireland and left her a legacy of about $1,000. The legal methods prevailing in Ireland were not speedy enough to suit her, so she determined to go over and settle the matter herself. She went across in the steerage, and in due time obtained the money left her.

While she was abroad her maiden sister, Bridget Barry, died in St. Joseph's Home. In her will she named Mrs. McEnery as executrix and left her the bulk of the estate.

It was supposed that Mrs. McEnery would be back in New York by May 20, but she did not make her appearance at Mr. McGean's office.

A few days later a Catholic priest, a friend of Mrs. McEnery, found out that she was being detained at the Barge Office. The priest notified Mr. McGean, and on June 1 he went to see the immigration authorities.

He was told that Mrs. McEnery was being held because she was so eccentric that she would give no account of herself, and that it was feared she would become a public charge. The lawyer explained that Mrs. McEnery had lived in New York for years, and had only been on a visit to Ireland.

A matron was sent to bring Mrs. McEnery down stairs.

"She's gone," reported the matron on her return.

"Gone where?" asked Mr. McGeau.

"She was sent back to Ireland to-day," was the answer.

Mr. McGean then asked what would become of Mrs. McEnery when she reached the other side, and he was informed that "she would be turned loose on the docks."

No word was heard from her from June 1 until the last of August, when she walked into Mr. McGean's office. All this time the estate of her sister was tied up, owing to the absence of the executrix.

It appears that when Mrs. McEnery found that she had been returned to Ireland she made up her mind that she would get back to the United States some way. She decided that she would try traveling first cabin instead of in the steerage. She secured her ticket and then made some purchases of clothing.

Mrs. McEnery passed the immigrant Inspectors all right this trip, but her purchase on the other side caused her no end of inconvenience with the customs authorities. Her two trunks were seized on the charge that she was trying to evade paying duty.

"I got ahead of the Barge Office people," Mrs. McEnery said yesterday, when she was seen at her home, 529 First Avenue, "but the customs people got the best of me."

SPECIAL VALUES IN HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Table Cloths.

2x3 yards	$2.10	$2.40	$3.00
2x2 1-2 "	2.45	3.00	3.60
2x2 "	3.60	4.25	4.40

Napkins.

5-8	$2.10	$2.40	$3.00	pr. dz.
3-4	2.50	3.00	3.55	"

Double Damask Cloths, extra large, fine quality. 2½ x 3½ to 2½ x 5 yards. At less than half-prices.

Huck Towels. Hemmed and Hemstitched. $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.25, $5.00 per doz.

Webb's fine Towels, plain white or colored borders.

Drawn work, embroidered or Renaissance lace, D'Oyleys, Tray Cloths, Centre pieces, Scarfs, reduced to about one-third usual prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SHIRT-WAIST DEP'T.

French Flannel Shirt-waist,—trimmed with bands of applied velvet.

Tucked back,—applied velvet collar.

Tucked Bishop sleeves.

White velvet on pastel, tan, grey, cream, rose, cadet, pink, green and lavender.

Black velvet on navy, red, heliotrope, sage, tan, cream, old rose, grey and black,

$6.25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

$15 For a misfit silk-lined cutaway Coat and Vest; was made for $30. BENSON & CO., next to Keith's Theatre. 60 EAST 14TH ST.

THE GAYNOR HEARING.

Testimony Taken Yesterday Was of a Technical Character.

The hearing in the proceedings to secure the removal of John F., W. T., and E. H. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene to the jurisdiction of the Federal Court of Georgia, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields.

The testimony was of a technical nature, and while it was being taken counsel got into an argument and the prosecution declared that there had been an agreement between Capt. Carter and the contractors to divide the contracts from 1891 to 1897, when it was attempted to be renewed. Carter, the prosecutor said, was to receive one-third of the profits. The case will be resumed to-day.

JOHN S. HARVEY DEAD.

Found in Front of Home with His Skull Fractured.

John S. Harvey, thirty-one years old, an employe of the Department of Highways, in Brooklyn, and an active Democratic worker in the Third Ward of that borough, died yesterday at his home, 290 Pacific Street, from a fracture of the skull. Harvey received his injury early on Saturday morning last, and it was rumored that he had been sandbagged and robbed on his own doorstep. Capt. Miles O'Reilly instituted an investigation.

Harvey was found by a neighbor early on Saturday morning, lying unconscious at the foot of the stoop of his residence. A physician was unable to say whether it was due to a fall or a blow. Capt. O'Reilly believes Harvey received his injury by accidentally falling down the stoop.

O'Neill's.

Sale of Bed Outfits

Three Special Values for this week only.

No. 1.—Comprises White Enameled Bed with brass ball mounts, woven wire spring and soft top mattress, three feet wide.

Complete for 6.98.

No. 2.—White Enameled Bed with brass head and foot rails, spindles and vases, all iron woven spring and combination sanitary fibre mattress, all sizes.

Complete for 11.48.

No. 3.—White Enameled Bed with heavy 1¼-inch posts, brass head and foot rails, rosettes and vases, fine woven wire metallic spring, and one all-hair mattress, all sizes.

Complete for 16.98.

Special Sale of Woven Wire Divans

Two feet six inches in size, wood frames, with fine cotton mattress,

5.35 each.

Curled Hair Mattresses and Feather Pillows at Special Prices.

A Blanket Sale To-Day

All California Blankets

One that will give you an opportunity to purchase a pair of these cold weather comforts at prices much lower than you would have to pay elsewhere. There are just 900 pairs, and here are the prices:

Small Bed Size, 2.98, 3.25, 4.50 and 5.98 pair.
Three-Quarter Bed Size, 3.35, 3.98, 4.99 to 7.98 pair.
Full Size Bed, 3.98, 4.50, 5.50 to 9.98 pair.

We will also offer in connection with this sale

350 Pairs

Comprising odds and ends just received from the manufacturers, and as they are slightly soiled we will sell them

For Less Than Cost!

Special Value in Silkoline Comfortables, 1.25, 1.65 and 2.85 each.

Complete line of Horse Blankets and Plush and Golf Lap Robes at exceptionally low prices.

All cash purchases except Sewing Machines and Bicycles delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

The Sale of Covert Top-Coats

has created quite a stir, but some of all grades are still left, and we wouldn't be treating you right if we didn't tell you of it.

Choice for $10.00 & $15.00.

Sale includes the entire stock of Covert and Whipcord Fall Top-Coats—many silk lined—former prices $15, $20, $25, $28, $30 and $35.

They'll not last long.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

American Hosiery Co.

Salesrooms (wholesale only), 108 Franklin St. N.Y. MANUFACTURERS

High-Grade Knit Underwear and Hosiery

Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk Merino, Balbriggan, and Natural Wool, in all weights. Adapted to all climates and seasons. Every length of sleeve and drawer. Non-shrinkable. Black, Blue, and Red Stamps show relative quality. EVERY ARTICLE BEARS OUR NAME.

No Better in the World

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours. Gold Medal at Paris Exposition.

$10 Custom-made Overcoat. Made for $25. (Oxford.) BENSON & CO., 60 E. 14th St. NEXT TO KEITH'S THEATRE. Full Dress Suits for Sale or Hire.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY. "A very enjoyable performance."—TIMES. To-night at 8. BOHEMIAN GIRL. Sat. Mat. at 2. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS. AIDA ENTIRE CHANGE OF CAST. Regular Theatre Prices 25c to $2.00. Entire BOXES, 6 seats, $4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10. Next Week | Romeo & Juliet; Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci, (Double Bill,) Martha. WEBER PIANOS USED.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. Papinta, myriad dancer; Isabella Urquhart, Dave Lewis, Clarice Vance, 3 Powers. Mlle. Pianka's Lions, Emily Lytton & Co., Harrigan, Hugh Stanton & Co. Harry Watson's Co., Milton Aborn & Co., Lew Sully, Bros. Damm, Violet Holls. McIntyre & Heath, Wright Huntington, Juan Caicedo, Bros. Bard, etc.

THEATRE, 42d St., just west of B'way. Tele. 3940-38. REPUBLIC Evs. 8:15. Mts. W. & S. 2:15. Seats Secured 2 Months in Advance. HERNE "A Rich Treat."—Alan Dale. IN SAG HARBOR (BETTER THAN "SHORE ACRES.")

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. ANDREW MACK In the new play "THE REBEL." Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8:15. Next Week, JAMES O'NEILL in Liebler & Co.'s Gorgeous Production, MONTE CRISTO. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WALDORF-ASTORIA, Sat'y Evg., Oct. 20th. MET. OP. HOUSE Sunday Evg., Oct. 21. GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS. EDUARD STRAUSS. K. & K. Austro-Hungarian Court Ball Musical Director and his Famous Orchestra from Vienna. Concert Direction Rudolph Aronson. Reserved seats and boxes at Metropolitan Opera House, Waldorf-Astoria, Tyson's, and all hotels and ticket offices.

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Wed. & Sat. Mat. 2:15. SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE OCT. 23d. THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD. A new one-act play by Israel Zangwill, "THE MOMENT OF DEATH." SALE OF SEATS TO-DAY FOR LE MOYNE, SKINNER, ROBSON Performance of Browning's "IN A BALCONY"

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Every Evg., 8:20. "A model play well acted."—Mail and Express. ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas. Sunday Evg., Second Popular Kaltenborn Concert

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Matinee Daily, (excpt. Mon.) 25c. THE GREAT Diamond Robbery

14TH ST. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Tremendous Success of Liebler & Co.'s production, LOST RIVER. Blue Jeans." Another "There is a thrill every minute."—HERALD.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Telephone 2224 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Madison Sq. Henrietta Crosman in MISTRESS NELL. Don't Miss It.—Alan Dale.

Reg. Mat. Sat. The New Glory! CASINO! Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard & Virginia Earl in "The Belle of Bohemia." Xtra Md-Wk Matinees W'dn'd'ys Ev Seat 50.

THE NEW YORK B'WAY, 44-45 STS. POPULAR PRICES Every Eve. and Mats. Wed. & Sat. A MILLION DOLLARS

HARLEM Op. House. James K. HACKETT In The Pride of Jennico Evs. 8:15, Mat. Sat. 2:15. Next Week—Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. LAST WEEK. EVS. 8:15. MAT. 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA. THE MONKS OF MALABAR. MONDAY, MAUDE ADAMS as L'AIGNON.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Last 3 Nights. Last Saturday Matinée. CHAS. FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS SELF & LADY. Oct. 23—Peter F. Dailey in Hodge, Podge & Co.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday. LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th Street and Madison Avenue. Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday. FOR FIVE WEEKS ONLY. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V. SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT WHICH CLOSES NOV. 17TH.

Daly's B'way & 30—at 8:10 Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Last 6 Weeks. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2. San Toy

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. 8:30 Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. BLANCHE WALSH in "MARCELLE."

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., Bway, & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. Gen. Adm., 50c. THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK Matinée prices 50, 75, $1. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.

THE DEWEY East 14th MATINEE TO-DAY. BOHEMIAN BURLESQUERS. This Sunday Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC Evgs. 8:15 sharp. HALL. Mats. Tues. Sat. 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS? TO-NIGHT, First Time Burlesque of Arizona.

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily. Evgs. 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1.00. Josie Sabel, Bonnie Thornton, Hall & Staley, Cushman, Holcom & Curtis, Joe Flynn. 20 others.

KEITH'S GEORGE CLARKE. LEROY & CLAYTON. TWO NEW FOREIGN ACTS. Conway & Leland. Prelle's Talking Dogs.

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way. Evgs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. GRACE GEORGE in HER MAJESTY

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great POWELL. Charming Music.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—"The Case of Rebellious Susan."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. Every Eve. The Great Success, "THE TRIAL SHOT."

GRAND Opera House LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE. Nxt. Wk.—Bros. Byrne—"5 Bells."

Grosso's Painting, The Last Meeting, Weirdly beautiful. European sensation. 1133 B'way, bet. 26th & 27th Sts. Week days, 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. Admission 25c.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

14th Day, Thursday, Oct. 18th.

The Ramapo Handicap, the Fordham Highweight Handicap and Four Other Races.

First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Lander.

Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. FIELD, $0 CENTS.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,844. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

MINE STRIKERS HANG BACK

No Move Toward Settlement Made by Them Yet.

President Mitchell Very Reticent—Intimated that Another Convention May Be Called to Act on the Powder Question.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 18.—As far as ending the coal miners' strike is concerned, not a move in that direction was made by the United Mine Workers' officials to-day. President Mitchell is absolutely silent on all questions pertaining to the termination of the contest, and it is not believed that he will have anything to say on the subject until he calls a meeting of the National Executive Board for the purpose of considering the question of issuing a formal declaration calling the strike off. When that shall be depends, it is understood, entirely upon the operators.

The feeling is prevalent here to-night that the decision of the operators' meeting at Scranton to-day, to insist that the reduction in the price of powder must be taken into consideration in determining the net 10 per cent. increase in wages, has complicated matters somewhat. Further delay in reaching an amicable adjustment of the trouble is now feared. The situation otherwise is precisely the same as that which obtained when the first notice of the coal companies was posted, on Oct. 3. Then, as now, the Reading Company was the first to post a notice of an advance in wages, and was quickly followed by other large coal companies and nearly all the smaller individual operators, after which Mr. Mitchell issued the call for the Scranton convention.

ACCEPT MINERS' DEMANDS.

Up to to-night four companies in the Hazleton region have posted notices accepting the Scranton Convention demands. They are the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, operating a half dozen colleries in this vicinity; Calvin Pardee & Co., two collieries; Van Wickle estate, two collieries, and A. Pardee Company, one colliery.

Mr. Mitchell is extremely reticent. It is supposed he desires to hear reports from the district officers before making any public expressions as to the probability of an early resumption of work.

A meeting of union mine workers was held here to-day, and arrangements were made for holding a labor demonstration in this city next Monday. The feature of the demonstration will be a parade, followed by a mass meeting, at which President Mitchell will be the principal speaker. The Mayor of this city, who refused to allow the strikers to parade two weeks ago, has granted permission for the demonstration next week.

MAY CALL SECOND CONVENTION

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 18.—Representatives of nearly all the big coal companies of the region conferred here to-day and made an agreement to amend the notices already posted by attaching the following:

In further explanation of the above notice, this company desires to say that it is its intention to pay the advance in wages above noted until April 1, 1901, and thereafter until further notice.

The following statement was issued to the press:

"The representatives of the larger coal companies after their meeting this afternoon stated in reply to inquiries that they had offered their men a 10 per cent. advance as indicated by the notices they had posted; that this notice specifically stated that the reduction of powder from $2.75 to $1.50 would be considered in arriving at the wages of their contract miners. It was expected when the notices were posted that the offer was to stand until April 1, and indefinitely thereafter, but inasmuch as there seems to be some misunderstanding in this matter they have agreed to add to their notice a clause to the effect that it is their intention to pay the advance in wages until April 1, 1901, and thereafter until further notice."

The conference was held in the office of the Temple Iron Company, in the Board of Trade Building, and was attended by the following: General Superintendent E. E. Loomis of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, General Superintendent W. A. Lathrop of the Lehigh Valley, General Superintendent M. H. Starrs of the Scranton Coal Company, (Ontario and Western;) President William Connell of the Connell Coal Company, who is Chairman of the Independent Operators' Committee; General Manager W. A. May of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, (Erie;) General Superintendent W. J. Richards of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, General Superintendent Morris Williams of the Susquehanna Coal Company, (Pennsylvania Railroad;) General Superintendent Sydney Williams of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, (Erie and Wyoming;) General Superintendent J. L. Crawford of the Temple Iron Company, General Superintendent Reese G. Brooks of the Langcliffe, Laflin and Greenwood Coal Companies.

TROUBLE OVER POWDER QUESTION.

National President Mitchell, District President T. D. Nichols, District Secretary John T. Dempsey, and National Organizer Fred Dilcher of the United Mine Workers have all been quoted as saying that the resolutions of the Scranton convention contemplated a straight advance of 10 per cent. for all parts of the region, and that the matter of having this increase made up in part of a decrease in the cost of powder, in these upper regions, where powder is sold for $2.75 a keg, was not to be agreed to. The powder question, they one and all said, was left out of the present negotiations, with the understanding that it should form one of the grievances to be adjusted in the conferences which the offer says the operators agree to have with their men to "take up any grievances they may have."

President Nichols, whose whole district is affected by the powder question, said this evening that it looked to him as if another convention was necessary. "I do not know that the delegates will consent to waiving their demand for a straight increase and allowing the substitution of this clause about powder, which the operators are so insistent about," said he. "But without their consent, I do not see how the matter can be adjusted. To me it looks like a prolongation of the fight."

The Gibbons Coal Company's drift, which supplies fuel for the city schools, started up this morning, full-handed, with the approval of the United Mine Workers. It is understood that the company shall mine only sufficient coal to fill its contract with the school district. The men are to receive the straight 10 per cent. advance. Fifty hands are employed.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 18.—A prominent coal man who attended the conference, but who does not want to be quoted, was shown a dispatch from Scranton in which President Nichols of this district of the United Mine Workers was quoted, and said:

"Now, really the men can have no objection to our offer. The powder question has been terribly mixed. The companies have no desire to take advantage of the men in the matter. The first offer was made in good faith, and to-day at Scranton we renewed that offer with another condition, that it should hold good until April 1. Notices in compliance with this resolution, as adopted by the meeting, will be posted at the collieries to-morrow. The offer means a straight 10 per cent. increase in the wages of the men.

"It is true that the price of powder will be computed as part of the increase to contract miners. But that does not make any difference on the whole. Every man who works will earn 10 per cent. more in wages than he did under the old system. That certainly ought to be plain enough. If the men were to be paid 10 per cent. increase in wages, and then given a reduction on the price of powder besides, that would practically mean a 20 per cent. increase, and as far as I can learn the men have not asked for such a raise."

HANNA'S PART IN SETTLEMENT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—At Republican National Committee Headquarters to-day, Secretary Heath stated that some weeks before the strike was ordered Chairman Hanna was requested by a delegation headed by President Mitchell to try to effect an adjustment of the miners' grievances.

Mr. Hanna informed the delegation that he was glad to hear from them, and that he would consult with the mine owners, so as to be informed on both sides of the situation. After doing so he concluded that nearly all of the claims of the miners should be allowed.

The principal object of Mr. Hanna's last visit to New York, Mr. Heath said, was to consult with the mine owners and railroad officials and he then secured a promise that they would accede to substantially all of the miners' demands.

CHAIRMAN JONES'S OPINION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18. — Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee said to-day:

"The settlement of the miners' strike indicates clearly the fact that the trusts are beginning to have a wholesome regard for public opinion. They would not have yielded to the demands of the men except from a fear that the consequences might be disastrous to the Administration, which is the friend of the trusts.

"This public lesson will not be lost. It means that the trusts are themselves afraid of the people, and is a hopeful sign for the Democracy."

BRIDAL COUPLE FOOL JOKERS.

Escape After Marriage in a Motor Vehicle.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 18.—A motor vehicle assisted a newly married couple in East Orange to turn the joke upon a number of fun-loving friends and guests at a wedding reception last night. The wedding was that of Miss Florence Adeline Pope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Pope of Prospect Street, East Orange, to George Austin Beardsley, Jr., of Newark. The ceremony was performed in Grace Church by the Rev. George C. Houghton, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, rector of Grace Church.

While the reception was in progress a number of practical jokers among the guests spent an hour in fantastically decorating with ribbons, flowers and old shoes the carriage in which the happy pair were to be driven to the railroad station. The best man and bridegroom were quietly informed of what was going on, and a motor vehicle built for two was procured and unostentatiously left in front of the house. When the happy pair left the house amid a shower of rice the jokers prepared to laugh, but they did not have a chance, as instead of entering the decorated coach the bridal pair jumped into the horseless carriage and were whirled away before the jokers had recovered from their surprise. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Bessie Pope, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Katherine Franklin, Miss Anna Kistland, Miss Margaret Palmer, Miss Ernestine Bredt, Miss Sally Seden of Baltimore, and Miss Beardsley of Newark; sister of the bridegroom. Frederick W. Bell of Newark was best man, and the ushers were Sheldon Franklin, Louis Vollolf of Orange, Daniel Buckley of Philadelphia, and Ralph Smith and John Rulan of Newark.

STUDENT ATTACKED BY ROUGHS.

Charles Moore, Jr., Has an Unpleasant Experience at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 18.—Charles Moore, Jr., son of Charles A. Moore, President of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, had an unpleasant experience on the platform at the railroad station here last night at 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. Moore was with Peary on one of his trips north, and is robust and an athlete. Greenwich is his Summer home, and he was about to leave here last night for New Haven, where he is a Yale student, when three intoxicated men attacked him and tried to rob him. There were three to one, but he was equal to it, and threw all the men off. Some one saw the assault, and summoned Policeman Mitchell, the same who came so near arresting Attorney Luke Lockwood of Lockwood & Hall, New York, and his friend E. C. Benedict for violation of the election laws here recently. The policeman saw Moore throwing the other men down, and nabbed him by the coat collar. When he got him in the station he discovered his mistake and apologized, after which he went after the three men. Only one, however, was found, and he gave the name of Albert. Mr. Moore did not wish to stay from college to prosecute him, and went off on the late train. Later at night Albert assaulted Frank Riker, and was locked up.

NEWPORT'S TYPHOID FEVER.

No New Cases Develop in Two Days—Suspected Well Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 18.—The epidemic of typhoid fever seems to have reached its limit, as for the past two days no new cases have developed, and the patients at the Newport emergency hospitals are convalescent. Forty-five cases developed in three weeks, with six deaths.

The well in the northwest part of the city, where the water was found to contain many germs, has been closed, as well as other suspicious avenues of disease. The water supply of the city has been very low all Summer, the cisterns and wells being in the same condition, and these causes have not added to the general health of the people.

Few persons who can afford to purchase distilled or spring water are using the well, cistern, or city water for drinking purposes.

Starts at 10 A. M.

"Lackawanna Limited" for Buffalo and St. Louis, with dining cars, sleepers, and superb observation cars.—Adv.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48¼c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c; cotton, middling, 9 15-16c.; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22@22½c. Commercial World.—Page 12.
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Here To-day, There To-morrow.

Seven daily trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad to choose for the journey to Chicago or St. Louis.—Adv.

ADRIFT IN A HURRICANE

Story of an Amateur Fisherman of the Hope.

CARRIED FAR OUT TO SEA

The Rescue After Riding Out a Storm Which Wrecked Many a Proud Craft.

William and Henry Fagen of 979 Eighth Avenue and Henry Helmke, who with a boatman named Williams were fishing in the sailboat Hope in the lower bay last Tuesday when they were caught in the hurricane, returned to their homes at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Their experience is regarded as one of the most thrilling that ever fell to the lot of local boatmen.

The Hope, a flimsy affair about fifteen feet long, was taken in the teeth of a hurricane and carried out into the Atlantic Ocean twenty-five miles from land, and, after being tossed about like a chip on mountainous waves for fifteen hours with her burden of four men, was picked up by a passing fishing smack on Wednesday morning right side up and none the worse for wear. The occupants of the little cockleshell of a craft reached their homes at last little affected by their terrible voyage except for an overmastering aversion for the sport of angling.

William Fagen, when seen yesterday at his home, over his candy store, on Eighth Avenue, was busily engaged in warding off a possible case of pneumonia as a result of his little excursion. Between drinks of hot lemonades and other things he told his story.

"A party of six of us," said he, "arranged during an evil moment last week to go fishing on Tuesday for flounders off City Island and the Sound. Then some chump, I forget who it was, suggested blackfish in the lower bay. Three of the party could not get away when the day arrived. Helmke, my brother Henry, and I went to South Beach and engaged the Hope, with Capt. Williams, an experienced boatman, to manage her for us.

"We left South Beach at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning and made for a point about eight miles off shore and about midway between Sandy Hook and Staten Island. We had a good day's sport, having pulled in about fifty blackfish. At about 4 o'clock, just as we were thinking of sailing in, we saw the heavens over in the west begin to blacken, and a moment later there rose up over in that direction a thick yellow pall which rolled eastward like a mountain.

"Capt. Williams hurriedly got under way with reefed canvas, and managed to get the boat headed around toward the approaching storm when the wind struck us. I hardly know what happened for a moment afterward, for the wind, the blinding dust, and the sea water that was dashed into our faces shut out everything. We didn't go over, however, but fell right over in the trough of the sea and scurried away before the wind.

"Williams was tugging wildly at the ropes and canvas. At his orders we began throwing overboard our catch to lighten the boat. This done, we all crawled in a heap on the bottom of the boat and waited for whatever was in store for us. The rain came down in torrents, and every moment the noise of the waves increased, and by 5 o'clock, as near as I can judge, it was inky dark. Capt. Williams stuck his head over the gunwale of the boat, and then putting his mouth close to my ear he shouted:

"'There's Sandy Hook light, I guess. We are getting out into deep ocean water now, and Lord 'a' mercy on us if it don't soften soon.'

"This made me feel worse. We must have got far out at sea by 8 or 9 o'clock judging by the increase in the height of the waves, which seemed to lift us as high as a skyscraper, then swing us down into a big cañon. The thermometer seemed to go right down to zero, and the wind blowing through our drenched garments was like ice. We were deathly sick, too.

"Along toward midnight Capt. Williams sighted the lights of a big steamship running a short distance from us. We shouted in unison. They heard us and slowed up. Then, circling about for an hour, they burned lights and were evidently making a thorough search. We shouted until we were almost exhausted, but I suppose the crew never heard us after the first call, and at last the vessel sailed away in the darkness.

"When the dawn finally broke we could see no land anywhere. We were just about to try to rig a distress signal when we sighted a fishing smack bearing down in our direction. They had already seen us, and soon after lowered a boat and picked us up. The smack was the Sunshine—I'll never forget that name, and, when we were finally dragged aboard of her, we could scarcely stand for cold and stiffness. The skipper and crew of the smack knew just what to do for us, however, and we were soon all fast asleep in a warm place.

"The Captain told us we were twenty miles southeast of Sandy Hook. The smack made slow work of it into port, not getting in until late at night. A tug took us off and landed us at a wharf somewhere in Brooklyn about midnight, and two hours later we got home.

"As long as I live I will remain content to buy my fish at market prices. I don't believe that they will be blackfish, either. I never did like fish much, anyhow."

RESULT OF TEST SUIT.

Boston Gas Light Company Mulcted for Explosion of Four Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—On March 4, 1897, just as President McKinley was taking the oath of office in Washington, a terrific explosion of gas occurred at the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, in this city, which killed ten persons outright, fatally injured two more, and did property damage to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A test suit to determine the responsibility for the explosion was brought by a boy who was seriously injured. The Boston Transit Commission, which was at that time constructing the subway at the point, was made a party defendant, and the Boston Gaslight Company and the Edison Electric Lighting Company were also defendants. The court found for the boy and assessed the damage upon the gaslight company. Exceptions were taken, and to-night the Supreme Court, reported its findings, disallowing the exceptions and attributing the explosion entirely to the carelessness of the gaslight company. It has been estimated that the resultant damages to be recovered will not fall short of $1,000,000.

NEW PAY SAND AT NOME.

Tidal Wave Renews the Richness of the Ruby Sand on the Beach.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 18.—Advices received here state that Nome beach miners are inclined to sing with selfish joy, "It's an ill wind that blows no one good," for if the late tidal wave and storm did cause a property loss of $750,000 to others and drive 1,000 people from their homes, it also renewed the wealth of the world-famed ruby sand; not to its old time richness, but sufficiently to make it profitable again to work over.

In some instances the storm deposited a layer of ruby sand on the hard surface of the beach, which, when run through a rocker, yields excellent pay. The richest finds under these new conditions have so far been at Topukuk.

To Bless West Point Altars.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 18.—Archbishop Corrigan will bless and dedicate the new altars in the cadet chapel here Saturday, and will celebrate a Pontifical high mass Sunday morning. Invitations to the ceremonies have been issued to the officers by Father O Keefe.

LINDSAY LEAVES HIS PARTY.

Senator from Kentucky Comes Out for McKinley—Says Democrats Plan to Steal the State.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—United States Senator William Lindsay, in an interview to-day, announced himself for Yerkes and McKinley, scored Bryan and Beckham, and declared the Democrats are planning to steal the coming election in Kentucky, if possible.

Senator Lindsay was asked: "What, in your opinion, is the political outlook, and what the merits of the candidates whose claims are to be passed on at the coming November election?"

"The prospects are that Yerkes will be elected by a good majority," said the Senator, "and the chances are in favor of the electoral vote being cast for McKinley. The danger is that the decision of the people may be nullified through manipulations of our State electoral system. It is now plain that the controlling managers of the so-called Democratic organization at no time intended that a fair election law should be enacted, and that the General Assembly was convened in extra session with no such expectation on their part.

"The methods resorted to last year may be utilized again for the defeat of the public will, but the people are fully aroused and no effort will be spared to secure a free vote and an honest count. Mr. Bryan has and deserves no better standing with Kentuckians than Mr. Beckham. He not only gave his influence and advocacy to the ticket fraudulently nominated by the music hall convention, but when it was defeated at the polls came to the capital of the State and encouraged the defeated candidates in their contest for the State offices and so far forgot the proprieties of his high position as to congratulate the contestants on the political complexion of the courts by which their contests were to be tried and decided.

"If the people of the country have come to regard the courts of Kentucky as more or less governed by political considerations in the administration of the law, we are as much indebted to Mr. Bryan for that unfortunate fact as to any other man. Kentucky ought to repudiate both Beckham and Bryan, and with a fair and free election and an honest count will repudiate both."

OPIE READ FOR McKINLEY.

The Well-Known Author and Democrat to Stump Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Opie Read is going to Kansas next Saturday to take the stump for McKinley. Monday night he will speak in Topeka, and from that time until Nov. 6 his voice will be heard as a champion of the Republican Party. He may speak in Chicago before the end of the campaign.

The author of "A Kentucky Colonel," "The Jucklins," and a score of other popular novels and sketches has been a lifelong Democrat. He cannot vote the Democratic ticket this year, he says, because he does not wish to suffer from insomnia, which support of the Kansas City platform would entail.

"I want to sleep nights," he said. "If I should vote for Bryan my conscience would be like the brow of labor surmounted by that crown of thorns, and rest would be impossible."

JUDGE GRAY FOR BRYAN?

Appointed by the President, but Report Is He Will Not Support Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 18.—Ex-United States Senator George Gray, who was appointed Federal Judge by President McKinley, and who four years ago was a leading Gold Democrat, will, it is stated on good authority, vote for Mr. Bryan for President.

Judge Gray, it is said, because of his judicial position does not deem it proper to make a formal announcement of his intentions, but has informed his friends without reserve that he will support the Democratic ticket. Andrew C. Gray, son of the Judge, has taken the stump for Bryan.

It is stated here that Judge Dallas of Philadelphia, who is on the same Federal Circuit with Judge Gray, will also support Bryan at the coming election.

DEPEW ON BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Says Address Here Was Attempt to Create Discontent—No Coward Ever President—Bryan's Farming.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Senator Depew was given a rousing reception in Canandaigua to-night. There were bonfires, fireworks, and parade. The Grand Opera House was crowded to its greatest capacity, but not one-fourth the people who desired to hear could gain admittance. Justice William H. Adams of the Appellate Court presided.

Senator Depew spoke especially on Mr. Bryan's recent speech at Madison Square Garden, which he characterized as the most extraordinary utterance that ever came from a man who aspired to be President of the United States. He denounced it particularly as an effort to create discontent and envy, one class against another. He characterized it as the work of a man who is little short of a Socialist and not far short of an Anarchist.

He called attention to the fact that Mr. Bryan in his speeches in the East entirely ignores the great currency issue that four years ago he made paramount, and refuses to answer the questions propounded by business men as to what would be his policy toward silver in the event of his election. The American people, declared Senator Depew, never made a coward President of the United States. Continuing Mr. Depew said:

"In denying that prosperity exists among the farmers, Mr. Bryan in his New York speech cited his own experience as a farmer. Col. Bryan is a country lawyer whose profits, not in the county, but as a lecturer before Bryan Clubs in the West and South, during the past three years, have made him a rich man. He bought a farm for amusement and has the usual experience of book farmers. He sees the farm a few weeks in the year—during his vacation from political speaking and lecture engagements—and the farm is run, when it is worked at all, by a treatise on 'What I Know About Farming and the Hired Man.'

"Two farmers of this kind, much more eminent men than Col. Bryan, have talked to me on this subject. Mr. Greeley, who was the most eminent journalist of his time, confessed to me that he felt sure his potatoes had not cost him more than a dollar apiece, and Mr. Evarts, for years the leader of the American Bar, offered me at his country place a choice between milk and champagne, saying, 'They cost me just the same per quart.' These gentlemen were distinguished in their professions, though not in agriculture, but Mr. Bryan's speeches reveal equal ignorance of government and farming."

NEW FACTORY AT SOUTH BEND.

Singer Manufacturing Company to Spend $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 18.—The Singer Manufacturing Company has given out a contract which means the expenditure of about $1,000,000, and the employment of many more wage-earners in this city.

The company has in South Bend an immense plant. This the company has decided to abandon, and has contracted for the erection of a new factory in the western part of the city. The company will erect buildings costing about $600,000, in addition to the large buildings of the old Economic Plow concern. The $600,000 does not include the machinery and many other improvements to the interior of the buildings.

The buildings will be modern in every particular. They will be fire-proof and thoroughly equipped with sprinkling and other apparatus for protection from fire. The contract calls for the completion of the buildings by Aug. 1, 1901.

Almost Within the Shadow

of the great hotels stands the Grand Central Station of the New York Central. When going west you save time and travel at 2 cents a mile on that line.—Adv.

BOY MILLIONAIRE WEDS

James R. Roosevelt, Jr.'s, Step Without His Father's Consent.

Ceremony Was Performed by an Alderman at the City Hall—Taken Home by His Parent.

James R. Roosevelt, Jr., son of James R. and Helen Astor Roosevelt, nephew of John Jacob Astor and third cousin of Gov. Roosevelt, was married at the City Hall on June 14 last to Sadie Messinger. The news of the marriage leaked out only yesterday because of a visit of the boy's father, who, upon hearing of the marriage from a friend Sunday night hastened from his home, in Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson, to take his son home with him.

Mr. Roosevelt found the couple settled in a luxuriously furnished flat at 124 West Eighty-fourth Street. For twenty minutes after his appearance there was a stormy scene. Then the young man left the house with his father, bound for Hyde Park, where he has remained since.

Vice President James Roosevelt of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad is the grandfather of young James. When seen yesterday in his office, at 21 Cortlandt Street, Mr. Roosevelt said, in answer to a question:

"This is the first I hear of the marriage, but I will not deny that it is possibly true. I know last Sunday friends in this city notified my son that if he was not careful his boy would get into serious trouble here. My son at once came here and took the young man home with him. Of course, I have no idea as to who the woman can be.

"Last August James became of age, and came into a fortune which netted him an income near to $25,000. That probably turned the young fellow's head. He is a good boy, on the whole, but notoriously weak. Up to last Spring he was a member of Harvard's freshman class. But he tired of study, and, during the temporary absence of his father, came to New York to live and to amuse himself."

The marriage records at the headquarters of the Board of Health, at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, state that on June 14, at 1:25 P. M., James R. Roosevelt, Jr., aged twenty-one, was married to Sadie Messinger, aged nineteen, at the City Hall by Alderman George Burrell. Clerk of the Marriage Bureau James Welden was one of the witnesses to the marriage. Mr. Welden recalled the ceremony and its incidents perfectly because he was struck at the time by the name Roosevelt. Besides, he said, both the young man and the woman were unusually well dressed. They had come to the City Hall in a coupe, closely followed by a second carriage, in which were Sadie Isaacs and Douglass Brown, who were to act as witnesses. Alderman Burrell performed the ceremony and the wedding party went as it had come.

The rest of the story is information gained in the neighborhood of the Roosevelt flat from remarks made by the Messinger woman to other tenants. After the ceremony for seven weeks the couple spent a quiet honeymoon in this city. At the end of that time Roosevelt had become of age and had received his first income. With this he hired a flat and deposited a draft for $5,000 with a down-town furniture company to furnish the apartments suitably. He also bought a brougham for his wife.

When seen yesterday Mrs. Roosevelt did not seem downcast over her separation. At first she denied that there was any trouble over the marriage. Then she retracted this and said she had not married Roosevelt at all. When told of the record of the marriage at the Board of Health headquarters, and when asked why she had the name Roosevelt on her doorbell, she explained that some one had made use of her name and Roosevelt's name and that she was at liberty to put any name she pleased on her doorbell.

James R. Roosevelt, Jr., is the young man to whom, six years ago, Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court pointed as a possible example of the danger of rearing children in luxury. The boy's father, at that time Secretary of the American Embassy in London, had asked an allowance out of his wife's estate to enable him better to maintain and educate his two children. Referee William G. Davies, on the recommendation of Miss Caroline Astor and John Jacob Astor, presented a report recommending that $15,000 a year be granted out of the estate annually for the maintenance of the boy and the girl.

This report was severely criticised by Justice Barrett, who remarked that children should be brought up accustomed to prudence and moderation, rather than to extravagance and the gratification of every luxurious desire. He cut the allowance in two.

The fortune inherited by young Roosevelt is $1,500,000, left him by his mother

TWIN SISTERS HAVE TRIPLETS.

The Six Children Were Born at the Same Time—Fathers Were Twins.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Walter J. Swanson gave birth to triplets yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. An hour later Mrs. Howard E. Swanson similarly surprised her husband.

The circumstances are surprising. Less than a year ago Dorothy and Parthenia Freeman, twin sisters, were the belles of Breeden, West Va. They had many suitors, and finally they chose Walter J. and Howard E. Swanson, young timber men, and also twins.

WOMEN COLLECT $100,000.

Contribution to the Methodist Twentieth Century Offering.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—At the nineteenth annual meeting of the managers of the Methodist Home Missionary Society, held yesterday at the South Park Avenue Church, it was reported that half of the $200,000 to be contributed by the society as its share of the "Twentieth Century Thank Offering," amounting to $2,000,000, has been raised.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. George H. Thompson of Cincinnati, showed that during the year $240,911 had been received. Of this all but $811 had been spent. The amount received this year is $56,000 more than was given a year ago.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON ILL AGAIN.

Suffers a Relapse and Is Confined to His Bed.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Rear Admiral Sampson had a serious time during last night and to-day he is confined to his bed by strict orders from Dr. Berger, his attending physician.

Wednesday the Admiral came to his office in the yard, and when he returned to the house he was very much exhausted. His mail was not allowed to go to him this morning.

Heavy Demand on Distilleries.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 18.—An unusually heavy demand with light stocks on hand has caused the Peoria distilleries to run at a greater capacity than ever before in their history. The four houses, the Great Western, the largest in the world; the Atlas, the Monarch, and the Clark Brothers', are mashing 28,000 bushels per day, and it is almost impossible to meet the demand. During the Summer months there was only a light supply with a good demand, so that all the warehouses are empty.

An Unlimited Limited.

There is no limit to the conveniences assured the traveler on the Pennsylvania Railroad's train-de-luxe.—Adv.

BIG RISE IN LINSEED OIL.

Highest Figure Reached Since the Infancy of the Industry.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Manufacturers in every line in which linseed oil figures as an important raw material were in a flurry all over the country this afternoon, and they kept the telegraph and telephone lines warm in their frantic attempts to secure themselves against a record breaking market fluctuation. At noon the American Linseed Oil Company marked the price of linseed oil up to 70 cents, or the highest figure known since the infancy of the industry. Before noon the price was 60 cents.

This advance of 10 cents per gallon is the largest single-price fluctuation ever known in linseed oil, and is about the equivalent of a 40 or 50 cent per bushel advance in the price of wheat. Coming at the season of the year when the movement of the new crop of flaxseed from the farmers of the Northwest has but just begun, it has caught every manufacturer in the country by surprise.

Practically all of them had been expecting 35 cent oil. The result has been that they had reduced their stocks to the lowest possible points. All of them will have to come to the new state of things, providing the prices are maintained, if they are to get their products in the market in time for next Spring's distribution.

All interests concede that the control of the situation is centred in the American Linseed Oil Company. The outside concerns quickly came up to the American Linseed Oil Company's figures and were selling freely all the afternoon.

Flaxseed is now selling at $1.82, or an advance during the last ten days of 35 cents per bushel.

A GEORGIAN'S TALE OF WOE.

He Asks Secretary Long to Force New York Swindlers to Disgorge—His Wife's Little Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Long to-day received a remarkable letter from a Georgia man named F. R. Brown. It begins by saying that the Secretary will probably not remember the writer, never having seen him, but the writer remembers the Secretary well, having often seen him when Mr. Long was Governor of Massachusetts. In view of this acquaintance, the writer hopes that Mr. Long will grant the slight favor he asks.

Mr. Brown then relates that he left Massachusetts six years ago and settled in Georgia, where he married a Southern woman. "This," says Mr. Brown, referring to his marital adventure, "is the cause of my complaint." He says his wife, desiring to pleasantly surprise him by adding to the household treasury, entered into correspondence with one of the New York concerns which advertise "Pleasant employment for ladies at home." This concern offered to pay large sums for having names copied. Mrs. Brown communicated with them, and was told that she must pay $2.95 for an outfit. She sent the money, got the "outfit," copied the names, and asked for her pay. She was told that the names were copied wrong, and that, anyway, the company had an agent in her county, and did not need two. "Then why did they not tell her so before?" argues Mr. Brown. "The thing is a fraud. I could have told her so if she had asked me before, but you know how women are, Mr. Secretary; they always want to surprise their husbands."

He concludes by asking Mr. Long to make a personal matter of it and force the concern to give up the $2.95. He explains that Mr. Long is the only Cabinet officer or other high official he has ever seen, and he feels that this gives him a certain claim on him. Besides, he says, he originally came from Massachusetts.

"I am afraid that the lady's well-meant effort to surprise her husband," said Mr. Long, "has resulted in some painful domestic scenes."

RECEIVER ASKED FOR A TOWN.

Stock of Lincoln, N. J., Goes Down and Appeal Is Made to Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 18.—An application was made here before Vice Chancellor Pitney for a receiver for the town of Lincoln, in this county, which was boomed into prominence by Silas Dewey Drake and his Common Council of women. The receivership is asked for the New Jersey Realty Company of Bound Brook, which owns Lincoln. The applicants are Peter G. Polhemus, Silas D. Drake, and John McIntire.

It is claimed by the applicants that the stock has depreciated in value, failing from $150 a share to $100 through mismanagement. They claim that interest on mortgages has not been paid, and that the affairs of the company are in such a shape that a receiver is necessary to straighten them up and put an end to the existence of the concern.

Mr. Polhemus, when interviewed, said that he had purchased stock at $150 with the assurances that things at Lincoln were booming so rapidly that it soon would be worth $175. Now it is worth but $100. He says that it is in order to protect his own interests that he has joined in the application for a receiver. It is said that the company spent $2,000 in providing balloon ascensions, special trains, music, and advertising for Labor Day, and that the total receipts for the day were not above that amount.

Mr. Drake is no longer interested in booming Lincoln, but is devoting his time to making a metropolis of Dewey Park, near Plainfield. The contest between him and the company promises to be very interesting before it is concluded. William Smalley of Bound Brook is now acting President of the company. Lewis D. Cook of Bound Brook is also a large stockholder in the company.

BRIDE, 68; BRIDEGROOM, 65.

Mrs. Eggleston Marries Her Brother-in-Law and Her Granddaughters Act as Maids of Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 18.—Mrs. M. Lizzie Eggleston of Danbury, who is sixty-eight years old and the widow of C. H. Eggleston, was married here to-day to the Rev. Seneca McNeil Keller, who is sixty-five years old and the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Jewett, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. E. Seper, pastor of the Congregational Church of this city.

Mrs. Keller is the sister of her present husband's first wife. She was attended during the ceremony to-day by her two little granddaughters, who acted as maids of honor.

GOING WEST TO KILL INDIANS.

New York Boy Arrested With Pistol, Knife, and a Dime Novel.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A sixteen-year-old boy, who gave his name as Henry Starr, was arrested here to-day for car riding. He was on his way to his brother's ranch in Colorado, and told Officer McGown that it was lucky for him that they were not out in the Wild West, for then he would "plug" him.

The boy had a new hunter's outfit, consisting of a thirty-eight calibre revolver and a bowie knife, with belt and a box of cartridges, and was otherwise prepared to slaughter Indians and bears. In his pocket was a dime novel styled "The Boy Scout of the Susquehanna."

The boy said that his father is Captain of a Brazilian warship, and that his guardian is M. F. Bensenham of 436 Lexington Avenue, corner of Forty-fourth Street, New York.

To-day and to-morrow, last two trips, Hudson River Day Line Steamers. Music and grand scenery. Boats steam heated. Enjoy Autumnal foliage views.—Adv.

BRYAN IN CENTRAL NEW YORK

Crowds Which Hear Him Are Attentive But Not Enthusiastic.

He Talks Principally About Trusts to About 50,000 Persons in Twenty Different Places.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—When Mr. Bryan accepted a programme that would compel him to speak on the second day of his tour in the Empire State in seven counties almost hopelessly Republican, some of them influenced by business considerations that tend to keep them Republican, it may be assumed that he expected rather to help the Democrats indirectly, rather than directly, by stirring up an interest that will bring out every Democrat to register who has not registered. There could have been no surprises for him in to-day's rather limited audiences.

Starting at Albany, he stopped at twenty places and made twenty-one speeches, most of them short. The attendance at the largest meeting was not more than 10,000, at which Democrats fix the Syracuse outdoor gathering. The smallest was made up of about 300 persons, at Frankfort. Giving Democrats the benefit of the largest estimate in reason, Mr. Bryan spoke to probably 50,000 persons who could hear him and was seen by possibly 20,000 more. Syracuse enjoying the largest share of that privilege.

There was no instance worth noticing of departure from the courtesy with which he was greeted and heard yesterday unless the appearance in advance of the posters announcing that "Bryan is here," displayed in staring red and black letters with suggestions of national dishonor in supporting Democratic policies and candidates, must be regarded as offensive.

Mr. Bryan's audiences were attentive, they did not talk back

slowly backed again, Mr. Bryan watching the risky performance anxiously.

When the train stopped there were three good cheers for Bryan. He spoke to an agricultural neighborhood. "If you have good rains," he said, "the Republican Party gives them to you. You must not risk a drought by voting any other ticket." He questioned the farmer to know how he was to be helped by a colonial policy, and wanted to know whether "a farmer ought to be more happy as a farmer under an empire than under a republic." He told his oatfield story, which the Fonda audience apparently heard for the first time and enjoyed it. Referring to the fact that there is a considerable dairy interest at Fonda he stated that less than $2,000 worth of American butter had been sold in the Philippines last year, and he asked the dairymen to put those figures against their proportion of the tax on account of the army in the Philippines.

"Bryan Is Here," in large red letters, on dead walls, disputed Mr. Bryan's right of way into Johnstown, where in the grounds of the Fulton County Agricultural Society a throng of 5,000 persons awaited his arrival. This crowd filled a large space in front of the grand stand, and on the edge of the closely packed multitude was a thick fringe of horses and wagons in many styles. A company of men in white uniforms, with blue facings and flags and with white soft hats, made a very pretty and useful guard to escort Mr. Bryan, who, with a handkerchief around his throat and a heavy overcoat on, listened while Mr. Delaney protested against the "Bryan Is Here" posters, and then against the menace to the glove industry of Johnstown and Gloversville of a trust.

Mr. Bryan was heard with the interest and attention he has everywhere commanded. The dangers of consolidation were dwelt upon, and the importance of preserving industrial independence by restraining trusts. Laboring men, he said, were insulted by the dinner-pail argument that made them all stomach. "You see how wealth is distributed," he went on, "how big fortunes are being accumulated by men enjoying trust advantages." There were some cheers when he asked how long it would take a farmer saving money out of his share of what is called prosperity to save enough money to attract broken-down European princes to come over here and marry his daughters.

Gloversville turned out strong to greet Bryan, about 3,000 persons listening to his short speech from a stand erected near the station. Some of his old arguments, made with the variations of language of which he seems capable, were repeated here, trusts receiving new condemnations and Republicans hearing the questions put to inspire them with doubt about the rectitude of the party, the party's regard for the Declaration of Independence, and the authorship of so-called prosperity.

ICE TRUST AND SILVER QUESTIONS.

There was a large audience, but apparently the greeting was less cordial than at other places. Some boys hissed as he went through the crowd, and there were queries about the Ice Trust and free silver. Mr. Bryan declared that the Republican Party was placing the campaign upon a lower level than any previous campaign had ever been placed upon, because, he said, it was appealing to the stomach entirely, and ignoring all the higher instincts of the race. In the early part of his speech a fence upon which a number of persons were sitting was observed, and Mr. Bryan said: "I am afraid they are on a Republican platform, and it is breaking down."

Noting some of the interruptions, he remarked: "From some remarks that have been made in this audience I am afraid there are some people here who will never have an objection to the trust until they themselves become its victims. I have seen people who have learned by experience in the last four years what they ought to have learned by reason four years ago. Whether your industries have been consolidated or not is not the question. Whether there is any plan now on foot to consolidate them is not a question that ought to determine your vote. The question is this: Is the Republican Party permitting the monopolization of the great branches of industry?"

At this point some one in the audience interrupted Mr. Bryan with an inquiry about the Ice Trust. Mr. Bryan made his usual reply to the effect that all the Directors of that trust are Republicans, and the suppression of it is in the hands of the Governor of the State, but before making this reply he said to the questioner: "There is not a gentleman over there who is plundered by a trust in salt, in sugar, in oil, in window glass, and everything else, but has no concern about anything except an Ice Trust which does not reach him."

Mr. Bryan was asked to discuss the silver question, but ignored the queries, and confined his remarks almost entirely to a discussion of the trusts, following the same lines as in most of his previous utterances on that subject. He also referred to imperialism, and said that he would if elected immediately give independence to the natives of the islands, and then protect them from outside interference. The candidate asserted that the crowd would have been larger if the manufacturers of the city had not prevented their employes from leaving their work in order to hear him.

Back over the Gloversville branch the train ran to Fort Plain, where Mr. Bryan made a five-minute speech to a crowd of about 1,000 persons, who stood about the platform of his car, and filled the road bridge that crosses the railroad near the station. The speech was a hurried one against trusts.

MANY WOMEN IN THE CROWD.

It was the dinner hour at the busy town of Little Falls when the Bryan train stopped in the midst of a great throng of people, including many of the girls employed in the knitting mills. Cannon salutes supplemented the cheers of the crowd, and as the sun came out the scene was one of holiday cheerfulness. There was a rush of boys and men to meet Mr. Bryan as he stepped from his car. He was escorted to a platform on the edge of a hotel and spoke with a crowd of 3,000 or 4,000 persons listening while he repeated his warning about the perils of industrial despotism and reminded the laboring men that they were not enjoying the share of the product of their labor to which they are entitled. With more cheers and salutes Mr. Bryan was escorted back to his train, shaking hands with many men and women in the throng. A bright young girl, bold and resolute, was among the shakers. She turned sharply around to some companions after she had grasped Bryan's hand and with a laugh said: "I shook Bryan's hand, and I'm for McKinley, too."

There was more farmer talk at Herkimer before a crowd as large as that at Little Falls, and quite as enthusiastic. "Facts and figures," Mr. Bryan told his audience here, "do not justify all this talk about prosperity. The farmer does not get his share of the profits. There is a decline in the number of farm owners. The speculator is getting too large a share of the farmer's earnings." The audience let these statements go with scattering applause and sent the orator away with a good-natured cheer.

"I do not know what argument they make to you," said Mr. Bryan to the gunmakers at Ilion, gathered to the number of 300, "but I suppose they ask you to whoop it up for war so as to create a demand for more guns." This sally did no draw applause or laughter. Next Mr. Bryan took up the Typewriter Trust, the Paper Trust, and the Envelope Trust, and finished his short talk with one of his oft-used objections to the colonial policy of the Republican Party.

Frankfort, for a town that only turned out 300 people to meet Mr. Bryan, gave him a lively reception. There was a group of workmen in the crowd bearing a transparency. On one side of it was an empty coal bucket. On another was an inscription, "Who moved our W. S. shops—our Chauncey." The speech deprecated consolidation of industries by trust magnates. The stops for the speeches at Herkimer, Ilion, and Frankfort were all made while Mr. Bryan was at dinner, but he submitted good-naturedly to the interruptions.

LARGE CROWD AT UTICA.

Mr. Bryan finished his dinner just before Utica was reached. There he addressed the greatest crowd of the day, and as he was leaving the train and looked across Baggs Square black with people he humorously recalled the time in 1896 when the platform upon which he was speaking fell. The Bryan party was met by Oneida County's famous marching club, the Utica Jacksonians, with band and escort. Surrounded by officers, he made his way to the speakers' stand through the back door of a clothing establishment, and his appearance was the signal for noisy demonstration lasting several minutes. He was preceded by "Golden Rule" Jones of Toledo, who spoke about five minutes and kept the audience cheering.

In the course of Mr. Bryan's speech he said that if he were sure that each citizen would study the question and then vote as he believes without coercion or intimidation, he would have the largest majority ever polled in the United States. He told a story illustrating the folly of blindly following leaders.

Referring to the trusts, he said: "If the Democratic Party is intrusted with power it is pledged to put forth every effort to destroy private monopoly in Nation, State, and city, and I think that even the Republicans now give me credit for being honest in my determination to carry out the platform. In fact, a Senator said the other day that that was the great objection to me, that I was honest and therefore dangerous—an objection that cannot be made to some Republicans who have been in power. I have promised that my Attorney General will not come from New Jersey, and I have promised that he will enforce the law.

Rome did not howl when Mr. Bryan entered that city of the Empire State, but it cheered, and, with the assistance of a cannon, brass bands, and a drum corps, made boisterous welcome to the Democratic candidate. Mr. Bryan, who had to be aroused from sleep at this point, was taken in a carriage a quarter of a mile from the station, where more than 5,000 persons heard him speak about trusts, the colonial policy, and the Republican evasions of the important questions before the people.

His audience was large and attentive, and the speech was punctuated with frequent though scattering bursts of applause. Expressing his pleasure at being in Rome, Mr. Bryan said that the large attendance could not be accounted for upon the ground of curiosity, because he had been in this city before, and the people there had had an opportunity to see and hear him. Closing his address, Mr. Bryan said:

"I believe it was here that the first American flag was raised. I want you to look at that flag. I want you to see if you can find in that flag anything that represents a subject. The white stands for the purity of our Nation's motives; the red stands for the blood shed in the purchase of liberty, and the stars represent the States, and every Territory sees in the future a star of hope that is some day to find its place in the constellation. But where in that flag is a subject or a vassal can look to and love? I do not want to change that flag. I would a thousand times rather haul it down, and let the Filipinos have their own flag, than change our flag to the flag of an empire and smear it with the blood of conquest.

BRIEF STOPS AT SMALL TOWNS.

Mr. Bryan made ten-minute speeches at the four towns of Oneida, Canastota, Chittenango, and Dewitt. Oneida's crowd of about 3,500 swept him from the train with a rush and a roar of cheers. In between the walls of buildings he was hurried to a stand at a near-by cross-roads, where he spoke briefly without new ideas or arguments.

There was a yellow haze hanging over pretty Canastota when Mr. Bryan, from a hack opposite the station, faced 1,000 attentive listeners. The arguments made here were against trusts, and his appeal was for support of a party that would regard the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The speech was addressed to farmers. Mr. Bryan repeated his declaration that the Republicans had amended the commandment so as to read: "Thou shalt not steal—on a small scale," and suggested another amendment to the Ten Commandments as being in consonance with the Republican policies, making one of them read: "Thou shalt not kill, unless there are more of you than of the other fellows."

There were cheers for Bryan as he made his way back to the Rambler. Just as he reached the platform there was a call from some one in the crowd for cheers for McKinley. The response was not strong. It was the first instance noted on the trip of a disposition to dispute the unanimity of a Bryan audience. Mr. Bryan would not comment upon the affront.

A brief stop was made at Chittenango to compliment Henry Martin, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district. There was a crowd of 300 workingmen at Dewitt, among them a number of railroad men. He spoke to them of the "full dinner pail," and said that even if there was a full dinner pail for the laboring man it would be impossible to trace its existence to the Republican Party. "The labor organizations of the country," he said, "have done more for labor in the past few years than the Republican Party could do in a century."

He also said there that the newspaper organ of the locomotive firemen had been reduced thirty-two pages in size because of the increased price of paper, due to the paper trust, and added that the Republicans would probably be willing to cut all the remainder of the publication, so that the readers of it could get nothing to read except what the Republicans themselves might supply.

FIRST ARRIVAL AT SYRACUSE.

Syracuse, inspired as to its Democratic population by the vigorous organizing ability of Mayor McGuire, gave Mr. Bryan a reception that would justify him in doubting whether he was "in the enemy's country" in Onondaga County. It was not yet dark when the train ran into town, but the reception was one that required darkness to make it effective in part. Red fire was burned at frequent intervals. Torpedoes, and giant crackers were exploded in a series of detonations that encouraged the crowds lining the track on each side to renew their cheers and to flutter with increased vigor the small flags with which they were supplied.

The entry into the station was made slowly, and the crowd that was divided by the locomotive swarmed together again after Mr. Bryan's car had passed and followed close after shouting and frantically waving the small flags with which everybody was provided. The train stopped and the crowd overwhelmed it in a moment. By exercise of authority Chairman Campbell kept the excited leaders from clambering over the rail, and putting Mr. Bryan in a corner started the crowd in a sort of line. The crush to reach Bryan was tremendous. Men, women, boys, the old and the young, struggled forward to reach his hand. A few reached him, but the weaker were hurled back into the crowd. This was kept up until the train pulled out for Oswego.

The run to Oswego was interrupted by stops at Phoenix and Fulton. At both places there were great crowds, that at Fulton being larger and more boisterous in its salutation of Bryan, although the proportion of non-voters was considerable. Mr. Bryan spoke briefly at Phoenix and at greater length at Fulton, but advanced no new propositions. He was tired and was saving himself for later efforts.

GREAT WELCOME AT OSWEGO.

When the train ran into Oswego somewhat late Judge Bulger's neighbors were on hand in thousands. Darkness had settled down so that all that could be seen by the arriving party were the shadowed outlines of a great multitude that filled the public square. There may have been 10,000 of them, and Oswego Democrats would not make lower figures. Mr. Bryan, Mayor Jones of Toledo, and others of the party were led to the band pavilion in the square. It occupies a somewhat elevated position, was lighted with arc lamps, and all around was darkness.

The words of Mr. Bryan and those who preceded him could be heard by but a portion of the crowd, so that when rain began to fall during Mr. Bryan's speech the crowd dissolved, and before Mr. Bryan had concluded he was talking to probably not more than 1,500 listeners about the trusts, the bad colonial policy of the Republicans, the present and imminent perils to be feared from industrial consolidation, and the recreancy of the Republicans in abandoning the man for the dollar.

Mr. Bryan spoke for about half an hour. He mounted a table, so that all could see. Referring to the size of the crowd, Mr. Bryan said he had wasted a great deal of time by visiting colder places, "not knowing that the whole State would be in Oswego." In response to a voice from the crowd concerning the starch combination, Mr. Bryan said that he knew nothing personally in regard to the Oswego works, but that he had been told that the works were employing fewer men now than formerly. He related the circumstances connected with the legal proceedings against the Nebraska branch of the starch combination, and then warned his hearers generally against trusts of all kinds as calculated to close at any time any industrial enterprise which might be controlled by them.

SPEECHES AT SYRACUSE.

Time pressed, and Mr. Bryan was awaited in Syracuse, which was thirty-six miles away. At 7 o'clock he was bundled into his car, cheered by a crowd that followed him blindly in the drizzling rain, and was off again. He was cheerful still, a little hoarse, somewhat damp, but prepared to finish up his day's work by a long speech at Syracuse, which he reached at 8 o'clock, to find the city noisy with brass bands, music, and aflame with plenty of red fire welcome. There was a great outpouring of the curious, and as soon as Mr. Bryan arrived they crowded the Welting Opera House and the streets in front of it, the rain not quenching their determination to hear the orator of the Platte. The opportunity to speak inside a hall came as a great relief to Mr. Bryan, fatigued as he was by the exhausting programme of the day.

The crowd was probably the largest which has greeted a political speaker at this place since the day Daniel Webster was heard here. It jammed and squeezed itself in the large square fronting on the Erie Canal packet dock. Mr. Bryan spoke from a stand erected in front of Wieting Opera House. Inside the theatre there was a mass meeting which was addressed by Mayor Jones of Toledo, until Mr. Bryan finished his open air speech. He spoke for half an hour from the stand, and then went into the theatre and spoke for an hour and a half. In the latter speech he presented in detail all the issues, beginning with the trusts.

He said that he believed that it was possible to prevent any private monopoly from doing business in this country, and outlined his plan to accomplish it. Then he took up the issue of imperialism, but said nothing new on that topic.

BRYAN MEETINGS IN BROOKLYN.

Arrangements were made yesterday for the Bryan meetings to be held in Brooklyn on Monday, Oct. 29. The Academy of Music, the Park Theatre, and Arion Hall have been engaged. Mr. Bryan will speak at the three meetings. It is possible that a fourth meeting will be arranged for in the Labor Lyceum.

Among the speakers whose names are mentioned as likely to assist at the meetings are ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, Assistant District Attorney Martin Littleton, Robert H. Roy, Charles J. Patterson, Edward M. Shepard, and Luke D. Stapleton.

John B. Stanchfield and William Mackey will speak to-night at the big Democratic rally to be held in the Academy of Music. Harrington Putnam will preside.

A mass meeting will also be held at Arion Hall, at which Col. James D. Bell will preside, and at which the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor will also be heard.

CANTEEN RESOLUTION CUT.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey this morning, after a lively debate, defeated by a decisive vote the resolution submitted by the Committee on Temperance through its Chairman, Dr. J. D. Hart of Belvidere, condemning the National Administration for retaining the canteen in the army.

The Synod declared that it was introducing politics into the Church, and directed that the request be purged of all comments which could be interpreted as being of a political character.

Notes of the Campaign.

A movement to suspend business on the New York Stock Exchange on Nov. 3, the day of the Republican and sound money parade, has been started and the matter will probably come before the Governors next Wednesday.

The Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs, Thirtieth Assembly District Division, will hold a double mass meeting to-night at the Old Homestead, Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue. A fireworks display and a band concert will precede the meetings. Alphonse G. Koelbie will preside at the indoor meeting and Paul F. Hoppe at the outdoor meeting. Among the speakers announced are Rabbi Charles Fleischer and John A. Henneberry.

An immense American flag, 68 by 40 feet, the largest, it is claimed, ever unfurled over Broadway, was raised yesterday by the Shipping and Industrial Sound-Money Association, which has its headquarters in the basement of the Bowling Green Building. Before the flag was raised Gustav H. Schwab made a short speech, and was followed by ex-Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia and Gen. James R. O'Beirne.

CREDIT MEN'S DINNER.

Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn addressed the Credit Men's Association at its dinner at the Drug Club, 100 William Street, last night.

In the course of his remarks Justice Gaynor spoke of the effect the change by Europe and America from bimetallism to the gold standard has had on credit. He said the change will be the principal ground for the historian when he writes this century's history. It was the most profound economic change in the last third of the century.

He spoke of the adoption of gold by Germany and other European nations after the Franco-Prussian war. He said he had heard the debates in Parliament on the subject when silver began to decline, the resulting dislocation of credit took place, and remarked that it would have been wise had Congress appropriated $2,000,000 and gone and heard those Parliament debates.

"The gold countries dealing with silver States went through a crucifixion," he said. "Now exchange is stable again, and it is a question whether in a day we could undo it all. It would take a generation. England, I think, would make the first move."

Taking up the subject of trusts, he said: "I remember when there was a Sugar Trust. It was a union of corporations worked as one. The penalty of death was decreed against this transaction by the Court of Appeals. But forthwith the Legislature amended the law and so that one corporation can hold stock in other corporations. There you have the same thing. It is offensive now to see the men of both parties who made the law shouting denunciation of trusts. The law was passed so quietly that I have nothing of it. I will not pass an opinion on it, for I am not so wise as men who do a thing and then denounce it.

"It is often said, 'Don't denounce the Supreme Court!' Why, courts are not infallible. A court's mistake only hastens the coming of the right."

Theodore Aub, Referee in Bankruptcy, spoke on the bankruptcy law, which, he said, was as good as its most enactments, adding that the faulty sections would be amended. C. W. Haskins, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, spoke on the ethics of trade and credit. William B. Green of Brooklyn, W. A. H. Bogardus, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, and Charles E. Meek of the Prosecuting Committee, also spoke, the latter recommending the investigation of every bankruptcy proceeding, no matter how small the assets might be.

In the absence of President Watson the Vice President, Charles E. Meek, presided. The menu card contained a table of statistics, headed, "How the Bankruptcy Act Works." It showed that since the passage of the law 31,965 petitions had been filed voluntarily, and 2,403 involuntarily. The line, "Doesn't It Jar You?" appeared at the bottom of the schedule.

SLANG TOO MUCH FOR STUDENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Young women who sit at the feet of Prof. Oliver J. Thatcher at the University of Chicago in order to absorb information concerning the history of times mediaeval declare that the professor taints the classroom atmosphere by using a patois which ill clothes descriptions of the momentous events of the period. They say, further, that the slang he uses is unforgivingly ancient. "Rubber" and "the whole thing," and "getting next" are the terms he likes the best. Then, they declare, he calls them "you" instead of "Miss Johnson", or "Miss Jones." So they have submitted this petition to him:

We, the undersigned members of your class in Mediæval History, do hereby express our disapproval and dislike of your excessive use of slang in your lectures.

We hereby respectfully request that you refrain from the use of the common and inelegant expressions which seem to us out of place in the class room.

We also suggest that you learn the names of the members of your class, so as to use them, and not be compelled to designate whom you mean by pointing your finger and shouting "Hey, there, you," and other such terms. We would also advise a more respectful attitude toward the Christian religion.

One of the young women gave this example to-day of the professor's description of the death of an English King: "Some whim of a knight had a scrap with his attendant, got a drop on the King, and put him out of the ring. Then, when his son sat on the paternal throne, he had no kick coming, for he had a mortgage on the coffers of the realm and the bulge on all comers."

"Carl Martel," said the professor yesterday, "became tired of his wife, got on his high horse and told her to pack her clothes and go. So those Kings did 'any old thing' they pleased."

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—An important election in Kentucky this Fall that is not attracting the attention it deserves is that for a Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Seventh Appellate District. As at present constituted, the Court of Appeals contains three Republicans and four Democrats. The term of the Chief Justice, James H. Hazelrigg, a Democrat, expires Dec. 30. In the election contests last Winter, the court divided in a partisan way more than once on political questions.

The candidates before the people this Fall are Judge Edward O'Rear of Mount Sterling, Republican, and Judge W. Floyd Hall of Harlan, Democrat.

There are twenty-four counties in the Seventh Appellate District. In 1897, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the district gave Shackelford, Democrat, 23,869, and Bailey, Republican, 25,621—a Republican majority of 1,752. In 1899 the same counties gave Taylor for Governor 27,213, and Goebel 23,667—a Republican majority of 3,546. This would indicate that the district is Republican, not to be overcome in any legitimate way.

Judge O'Rear seems certain of election, and his election will change the political complexion of the Court of Appeals, making it four Republicans and three Democrats. Appeals for new trials by alleged Goebel assassins will come before the reorganized court, as may the question of the constitutionality of the Goebel election law. Contrary to general belief, the constitutionality of this law has never been tested in the Court of Appeals. There was one case decided by this court, but it involved only a minor point, the court avoiding the constitutional question as to the law itself when the point was decided.

CROKER SURE OF VICTORY

Incident at a Bryan Meeting Arouses His Admiration.

Counts on the Silent Vote to Help the Candidate—Again Denounces Gov. Roosevelt.

It was not necessary to urge Mr. Croker to talk last night. When he met a group of reporters at the Democratic Club he did not wait for them to ask a question, but said:

"Boys, did you read that incident of Bryan at Schenectady, where a man with dirty hands wanted to shake hands with him, but feared to do so because of the dirt?"

"Yes," replied the reporters.

"Well, Bryan shook hands with him, didn't he? Then he told the man his hands were just as good as though they were white as milk. That's the kind of man Bryan is," continued Mr. Croker, with emphasis.

"It makes no difference to him whether a man is rich or poor.

"Now, boys, did you ever see so big a meeting as that at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday?"

"Quite a meeting, Mr. Croker," remarked one of the reporters.

"But the Republicans say they will beat it when Gov. Roosevelt comes here next week."

"Roosevelt," exclaimed Mr. Croker, "why, that fellow is going about the country uttering deliberate falsehoods about me. He's lying about me when he says I am hiring a lawyer to prevent the prosecution of the members of the Ice Trust. He lies and he knows it, and he is insincere. Why does he not talk about the Republicans in the Ice Trust, and say they are hiring lawyers to prevent prosecution?

"Why doesn't he talk about Frank H. Platt and J. Sloat Fassett? Why, that man Fassett not only holds stock in the Ice Trust, but he is going around making Republican speeches.

"Roosevelt is going around like a clown in a circus trying to make capital out of the Ice Trust. He is trying to make capital by abusing me. Why doesn't he talk about Frank Platt and Fassett? More Republicans own stock in the Ice Trust than Democrats, ten to one.

"Now, boys, look at those Bryan meetings up the State. We are going to carry New York State for Bryan. Not only the crowds who go to hear him speak will support him, but it is the silent vote that is going to tell. Nobody knows how many men are going around about their business, saying nothing, who are going to vote for Bryan.

"They can't keep the people who want to from voting for Bryan. They tell me that employers are intimidating their workmen by threatening to close their factories and workshops in case Bryan is elected.

"They are doing this in order to make the workmen vote for McKinley. Now, the employers are not keeping their factories open for the benefit of their workmen. You can be sure of that. They are keeping them open for their own benefit, and if they close their places the people will open them."

Mr. Croker did not explain, when requested, how the people will open them, but closed the interview by saying:

"We will have a great ratifcation meeting at Tammany Hall on Saturday, Nov. 3."

That is the day of the sound-money parade, in which many thousands of the business men of the city will march.

CHAIRMAN JONES'S DEFENSE.

Says No Democrat Has Advocated Packing the Supreme Court—Bryan Would Not Evade Currency Law.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to-day made the following statement:

"It has been the fashion for the Republicans for some years to denounce Democrats as Anarchists, revolutionists, and the like, but the Republican Party seems to have a monopoly of revolutionary suggestions just now.

"We see a Secretary of the Treasury, in an effort to disturb the business of the country for political effect, suggesting that Mr. Bryan, in case of his election, would deliberately evade the law, with a purpose as unstatesmanlike and unpatriotic as his own in making this suggestion. Fortunately Mr. Bryan has been before the public long enough for every one to know that tricks and false pretenses are not among his weapons, and suggestions of this kind excite contempt.

"But worse than this is the fact that other men who should despise such pretenses affect to believe that in case Mr. Bryan shall be elected he will pack the Supreme Court for purposes of his own. Can it be possible that the men themselves actually contemplate such revolutionary methods in case McKinley shall be elected? Certainly no such revolutionary schemes have been advocated or even suggested by any Democrat of whom I have ever heard. There is nothing in any Democratic platform or in the utterances of any assemblage of Democrats or of any single leading Democrat to suggest such an idea.

"These suggestions originate only with Republicans, and seem to show when once the party has abandoned the principles of the Constitution to what extraordinary lengths its extreme members are likely to go. This manifestation is of itself a strong argument for a return to a strict observance of the principles of the Constitution and of the Democratic doctrine of a conservative and honest Government.

"I repeat that there is nothing in any Democratic utterance upon which this fear of 'attack upon the Supreme Court' can be founded. The construction put upon the expressions in the Democratic platform of 1896, which were perverted and misconstrued as a basis for such charges, was unwarranted and untrue. No such purpose has ever entered the mind of any Democrat, but the leading idea with Democrats everywhere is to return to the principles of the Constitution and to faithfully administer the laws as written."

Citizens of New York City who have not registered for the coming election must do so to-day or to-morrow or lose their votes. Polls are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MR. McCLELLAN ON SILVER.

The Question a Dead Issue, the Congressman Declares—His Gold Speech of 1896.

"The silver question is a dead issue," Congressman George B. McClellan remarked to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday when the latter asked him where he stood on the money question.

"I will meet that question when it comes up," the Congressman continued, "and, until then, I have nothing to say. I don't know that it is necessary for me to answer questions put to me by my enemies."

This conversation occurred at the Hoffman House, and grew out of the fact that the reporter called Mr. McClellan's attention to the statement that in a speech in Congress on May 21, 1896, he said:

"The chief sufferers from the free coinage of silver would not be the rich, but the poor. The wage-earner, who has but one commodity for sale—labor—would be the chief sufferer. Even if wages were eventually to adjust themselves to the silver dollar, it would be the task of many years, filled with untold misery and suffering to the men who have made this country what it is—the wage-earners. The advocates of free silver are the worst enemies the laboring classes have. The most important duty of this Government is the maintenance beyond question of the present standard of value—the gold dollar."

Irish-American Union Meeting.

A largely attended meeting of the Irish-American Union was held at its headquarters, 14 East Twenty-third Street, last night. Reports from the branches of the organization in and around the Greater New York were handed in, showing that the mass meeting of next Monday night at the Cooper Union will be largely attended. Telegrams from John T. Finerty of Chicago and Gen. Patrick W. Collins of Boston, signifying their intention to be present and address the meeting, were received.

Nominated for Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Ninth District, Joseph A. Conry, (Dem.)

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S DENIAL.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Oct. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt entered at noon upon his West Virginia itinerary, making his first speech at Wheeling to a large crowd at the fair grounds. On the platform were 100 men who voted for Frémont in 1856.

Before entering on the discussion of the issues of the campaign, Gov. Roosevelt made the following statement:

"Before I make the remarks I have to make I want to call your attention to a circular that has been distributed on these grounds by a lot of scoundrels. [Applause.] It contains what purport to be extracts from speeches I am said to have made, in one of which I am accused of saying that the way to get rid of Bryanism or labor troubles was to stand the offender up against the wall and shoot him, and that any person who would join a strike or go near one should be killed. They dare not give the dates of the speeches, because there were no such speeches either in Chicago or New York or anywhere else.

"The statements are lies, known to be lies by those who started them and by those who circulated them, and it is characteristic of the party which stands for repudiation of the National debt, which stands for civic disorder and lawlessness at home and the dishonor of the flag abroad, that it should take refuge in the foulest and most deliberate mendacity when all other methods fail."

At Moundsville, Gov. Roosevelt was handed another copy of the circular to which he had referred in his Wheeling speech.

A crowd of probably twenty-five hoodlums collected on the outskirts of the crowd at St. Mary's, another oil town, and undertook to prevent Gov. Roosevelt from making himself heard. They were partially successful for a while, despite the Governor's scathing remarks. The town and county are largely Republican, however, and a crowd of McKinley men took a hand in the matter and quieted the disturbers.

The demonstration in Parkersburg is conceded to be the biggest political affair in the history of the State. Preceding two meetings there was a big parade, participated in by marching clubs and rough riders as escorts of Gov. Roosevelt. The streets were lined with people. Gov. Roosevelt spoke first to 5,000 people in the wigwam, and was then hurried to the auditorium, where he addressed an audience of 2,000.

Col. Hall, Secretary of the State Committee, says West Virginia is safely Republican. There are vague rumors here to-night of possible trouble at Hinton when Gov. Roosevelt speaks to-morrow night.

Gov. Roosevelt will finish his general campaign at Baltimore to-morrow night, after having traveled nearly 19,000 miles and after making nearly 500 short and long speeches. Then he will spend the final week of the campaign in New York State. The Boston visit has been eliminated, and, if possible, Gov. Roosevelt will spend next Sunday with his family at Albany.

To-night he is jubilant over reports from New York which, to his mind, presage a great Republican victory there. He attaches no significance to Senator Elkins's failure to participate in his tour of West Virginia, and attributes his absence to a desire to avoid the long journey across the State.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN CANTON.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt was welcomed in the President's home town to-day by the Republican organizations. He was escorted to the Tabernacle, where a large crowd listened to his speech, during which he said:

"Coming up in the carriage was Judge Day; we were talking about the campaign. I remarked to him that I didn't see how any man who was right-thinking and who also had his heart in the right place could fail to be with us in this campaign. That is the way I feel about it. I am not speaking as a politician, but from the standpoint of a student of history. When we come to look at President McKinley, he seems to have the knack of keeping in the right of things. Not only has he faced greater problems more successfully than any man since Lincoln, but than any man before Lincoln excepting Washington.

Washington went out of office in 1797, and it was sixty-four years before any President stood in the White House who had to face as grave problems, as difficult problems, as great dangers to the Nation as President McKinley has had to face and face successfully." [Applause.] There have been other Presidents, as at the time of the war of 1812 and at the time of the Mexican war, who have had to face foreign problems, but President McKinley stands not only for the honor of the flag abroad, not only for financial and economic prosperity at home, but President McKinley stands as the special representative and embodiment of the cause of liberty and the unity of American life.

We have never been threatened since the days of the civil war with an arrest of our National progress and civilization as we have been threatened by the Bryanism Democracy during the past five years. The present-day Democracy, under the lead of Mr. Bryan and his lieutenants, Senator Pettigrew, Mr. Altgeld, and Richard Croker, and the representatives of Goebel in Kentucky, has nothing whatever in common with the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson."

SENATOR HANNA'S TOUR.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 18.—Senator Hanna's itinerary for his second day's speechmaking in South Dakota included stops at half a dozen towns in the eastern and southern counties and wound up with a meeting to-night at Sioux Falls.

In all of his speeches Mr. Hanna discredited the sincerity of Mr. Bryan and his associates. "When the election is over," said Mr. Hanna in the course of one of his addresses, "there will be no more Bryanism." He insisted there was nothing in the issues presented by the opposition that would outlive the campaign.

Speaking at Madison, Mr. Hanna repeated the statement he made in Ohio that if it could be shown that in a single instance he had denied a hearing to one of his 6,000 employes, or had refused to consider any grievance presented by a single man or a committee from a labor organization, he would resign from the United States Senate.

"Since the Republican Party has called me once more to the responsible position of managing the campaign," Mr. Hanna went on, "I feel that I have the right, and it is my duty to tell the people of my country that when Mr. Bryan and his demagogical supporters go before the people of this country and call me a labor crusher it is not true."

In the course of his speech at Howard Mr. Hanna spoke of the blessings counterbalancing the responsibilities attendant on our new foreign relations. In the course of his argument he said:

"Had it not been that we had the navy of the United States at Manila Bay and the soldiers of our army quartered there, what would have become of our representatives and missionaries in China? That one act has demonstrated the importance of this Nation having a foothold in the Orient so that we can look after the welfare of our citizens wherever they may be."

At Mitchell Senator Hanna denounced William J. Bryan for "descending to public lying from the rostrum." Mr. Hanna also characterized as an "infernal lie" the reports concerning Gov. Roosevelt's recent trip through the Southwest.

In this city, the home of Senator Pettigrew, the biggest demonstration of the campaigning tour was held. The celebration included a torchlight procession on an elaborate scale.

It is reported that an egg, thrown by some person in the crowd lining the streets along the line of march, landed in a carriage immediately behind that in which Senators Hanna and Frye were sitting.

To-morrow Senators Hanna and Frye will enter Nebraska for two days' speechmaking in the home State of William J. Bryan, the week's campaigning tour ending with a meeting at Omaha Saturday night.

RODE ON SHIP'S BOTTOM 38 HOURS

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 18.—The steamer City of Monticello, which arrived this afternoon from Yarmouth, brought in Jonas Stafford, twenty-four years old, who had been clinging to the bottom of a schooner for thirty-eight hours with the thermometer at freezing and a fifty-mile gale dashing waves over him.

He is the only survivor of the schooner Rowena's crew. The Rowena sailed from Westerly, R. I., Oct. 5. Tuesday at 9 P. M. she was two miles off St. John, when the wind veered to the north and blew her off shore. At midnight when a squall struck her and turned her over, Stafford jumped into the fore rigging, and as she rolled over climbed on the bottom and got astride the keel without getting wet. The Captain and the mate, who were at the wheel, and a sailor who was tending the fore sheet were caught under the schooner.

Stafford spent a rough day Wednesday and Thursday morning the sea was very high. This afternoon he was nine miles off Point Lepreaux and rapidly drifting from land. He was trying to attract attention of a fleet of schooners near shore when he was seen from the City of Monticello. A boat was lowered and had almost reached the wreck before Stafford knew help was coming.

The Rowena was a 96-ton schooner and was owned by J. W. Keast of Indiantown, and the Captain.

Special Coffee & Tea Sale

FIVE of Our Well-Known and Reliable Brands Offered at Special Sale for Three days only—FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY.

Cash Coffee, Regular price 18c. **16c**

Broken Coffee, Regular price 20c. **18c**

Holland Mocha & Java, Regular price 24c. **22c**

Holland Java, Regular price 22c. **20c**

Family Mixed Tea, Regular price 35c., **30c**

WE DELIVER 10 lbs. Coffee—or 5 lbs. Tea—or 1 lb. Tea and 10 lbs. Coffee—or 5 lbs. Coffee and 5 lbs. Tea—FREE of express charges within 25 miles of Manhattan. Simply send a postal. Or telephone us. (Telephone Number 3,471 Cortlandt.) When taken by customers COFFEE is sold in lots of 5 lbs. up—TEA, 1 lb up.

MONEY BACK IF GOODS DO NOT SUIT YOU.

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VERMONT SENATOR ELECTED.

Ex-Gov. W. P. Dillingham Wins on the Third Ballot.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 18.—Ex-Gov. W. P. Dillingham was elected United States Senator by the Vermont Legislature to-day to succeed the late Justin S. Morrill. The choice was made on the third ballot, C. A. Prouty, one of the four Republican candidates, having withdrawn, and the Democratic members who previously had voted for Seneca Hazleton having decided to support Dillingham.

Dillingham received 160 votes, Grout 96, Hazleton 6, Prouty 2, and Ross 5 on today's ballot. It took 135 votes to elect.

The ballot, which was taken shortly after noon, resulted in each branch of the Legislature as follows: Senate—Dillingham, 19; Grout, 9; Prouty, 1; Ross, 1; total, 30. House—Dillingham, 141; Grout, 87; Hazleton, 6; Prouty, 1; Ross, 4; total, 239.

William Paul Dillingham, who was Governor of Vermont from 1888 to 1890, was born at Waterbury, in that State, in 1843. After an academic education, he studied law with his brother-in-law at Milwaukee, and then with his father, Gov. Paul Dillingham, at Waterbury. He was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1867. Five years later he was elected State's Attorney for Washington County, a post which he held for two terms. In 1876 and 1884 he was a member of the Vermont House, and was a State Senator in 1878 and 1880.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE SPEAKS TO YOUNG MEN

Says Their Future Hope Must Be in the Republican Party.

STRONG DEFENSE OF TRUSTS

Democratic Party Called Reactionary—The Election of President McKinley "Seems an Absolute Certainty."

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 18.—"The Young Men of America" was the subject of an address delivered last night by Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana at a Republican mass meeting in Tomlinson Hall. The speaker announced that he concerned himself less with the question of how young men should vote in the present campaign than with the question of their party allegiance in the future. He said in part:

"In this campaign more than one million young men will enlist under the political banner under which the initial force of their first vote and all the influences that bind men to party will cause them to march for the remainder of their lives. It is to these young men that I speak to-night. It is to their future that I appeal. The election of President McKinley seems now an absolute certainty, and no appeal is now necessary to insure the re-election of a man who has been great enough to understand the ocean currents of human affairs in which fortune has directed this Republic since he has been its President.

"But I am concerned for the future as well as for the present. I am concerned for the future of America as a National entity, and therefore concerned for the political future of every young man in the Republic, in whose heart and mind the future of the Republic abides. And so I speak to this million of young men who will bear the banner of the American people into and through the coming century, because the allegiance to the party which they make in this campaign will, with a great majority, determine their political allegiance far into the coming years.

THE PARTIES CONTRASTED.

"Now and for all the future the Republican Party is to be the party of construction and advance. The Democratic Party is now, and forever will be, the party of reaction against the progressive tendencies of the Republican Party.

"Therefore the question for the million of young men who in this campaign are going to enlist in one of those two great political parties is, Where can we find one most congenial, most natural, most helpful, and most hopeful comrades? In the ranks of which party can they, during the period of their active manhood, best advance the power and authority of the American people? The question for the young men of this Republic to decide is whether they will enlist with the Republican Party, which is harmonious with all those natural elements of youth, of progress, and of power, and whose foreign policy is the policy of American advance, or with the Democratic Party, which is at war with every constructive development of our civilization, and whose foreign policy is the policy of American retreat."

Senator Beveridge then contrasted the position of the two parties on the question of finance and fiatism, and coming to the question of trusts, said:

"In this country the great development of combination and co-operation has taken hold of every branch of industrial life. It has spread faster and wider in America than anywhere else. We discovered that we could better facilitate business under a single roof than under separate roofs. Capital responded to that great need, and so the great buildings in our cities developed, and to-day the wealth, the intelligence, and the business of a city is well measured by the number and magnitude of what is called its great buildings. This is the simplest form of what is called a trust.

THE GROWTH OF COMBINATIONS.

"The farmer discovered that his reaper was better than a scythe; that the thrasher was better than the flail; that the stacker was better than a pitchfolk. And all these wizardlike aids to the science of farming—for farming is a science—have been adopted by the American farmer. The workingman discovered that as an individual he was powerless in the important question of fixing wages, the hours of work, and all the terms of partnership between labor and capital—for labor and capital is a partnership. Workingmen, therefore, formed labor organizations, and when rightly conducted they are one of the most beneficial developments of our civilization. And yet they are merely the same development in the world of labor that the great combinations of capital are in the world of capital.

"Railroad men discovered that by combining many different, short, and separate roads better roadbeds could be secured, through the same possible, faster time attained, better service given, cheaper rates on freight secured, and yet more employment, better wages, and larger profits to those who operated the railroad; and so almost every railroad in this country has been absorbed into great systems. And this is merely the same development in the world of transportation that the labor organization is in the world of labor. And so all industry and all enterprise of our civilization advances through this tendency to consolidation, combination, and co-operation. But in their development evils have developed, just as evils have attended every advance of human progress. No man is perfect. No nation is perfect. No society is perfect. Not even all the people of the world are perfect. Their progress is full of crudities."

THE PARTIES' STAND ON TRUSTS.

"What now is the attitude of the two great parties on this elemental social and industrial question? The difference between the party of construction and the party of destruction on this great issue of trusts is that the party of construction says that the evil shall be remedied without destroying the principle of good which runs through all, and the party of destruction says that this whole development should be absolutely destroyed. It is openly declared by the leader of modern Democracy that his purpose is to smash, not this one industrial, financial, and social development of which the combination of capital is a single and not the most important instance. Is that the programme which appeals to the young men of this country? Will that best develop this Nation's resources? Will that best aid in the happiness of man? Will that best serve the interests and glory of the American people—aye, will that best serve the immediate and present interests and future career of young men themselves?

"It is the plea of the party of destruction that this development of our civilization takes all opportunities for advancement away from the young men. I am willing to leave that to the young man himself. Suppose a young man has neither money, friends, nor any asset but his industry, his courage, his honor, and his ability. Would he have as great an opportunity if all these combinations were destroyed as he has to-day? Could he find a position in the era of the small shop as easily as in the era of the department store? No, because each shopkeeper kept his own shop. Could he start up a shop of his own? No, because he would not have the money. And you could not start a shop then more easily than you can now without money. This industrial development, of which the department store, the railroad consolidation, the great building, and the mighty manufacturing enterprise are examples, afford the young man his opportunity instead of taking it away.

"Would the young man have greater opportunities in the hundred separate blacksmith shops which used to produce the crude plows of this section of the Nation or in the great Deere Chilled Plow Works of our State with its regiments of employes, its heads of departments, its distributing agencies, and all the ramifications of its vast industry? Would you rather take your chances of securing employment by one of the little storekeepers of former days, or at the hands of a great general of mercantile trade like John Wanamaker or Marshall Field?

"Would there be better opportunity for advancement on one of the little bankrupt railroads of the olden time than on the tremendous Pennsylvania system, whose operation absolutely demands the freshest thought, keenest alertness, and the most willing industry? I repeat that these great enterprises give young men their opportunities. There is just one element that these great concerns absolutely need, and that is young blood, young brain, young energy, and young nerve."

THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE.

Senator Beveridge, speaking on the question of a foreign policy, spoke of the ever-increasing productiveness of American farms and factories, which are now producing more than America can consume and more than can be sold in Europe. "We ought not to stop this productiveness," he said. "And yet if this productiveness continues, as it will, what will become of the young men of to-day when they shall reach middle life and old age, unless we secure markets not only for what we produce to-day, but for what we will be producing ten years from now, fifty years from now, one hundred years from now?

"It is a poor business man who does not look beyond the present season, and by reason of that he fails. It is a poor farmer who considers only the condition of his soil to-day and does not plan as to fertilization, change of crops, and all the elements of profitable farming into the months and even years to come, and therefore such a farmer fails. And it is a blind nation which does not consider more than the needs of each day. It is a foolish nation which does not look, not only to its welfare in the present hour, but also to its welfare in the days to come, and such a nation always meets the fate of its folly.

IMPERIALISM A SHIBBOLETH.

"Can the young men of this Nation be frightened by the words 'imperialism,' 'militarism,' and all such shibboleths of fear? Who can establish an empire, young men of America, without your consent? Where will come the soldiers who will set their bayonets at the throat of our free institutions, if you, young men of America, yourselves, do not become those soldiers? Militarism! Imperialism! Young men of America, will you strike your colors to a fear, and that fear a fear of yourselves? Your future is in your own hands. Your fate is in your own hands. There can be no standing army which you yourselves do not provide from among yourselves.

"Study the standing armies of the world. Study the causes that produce them. You cannot find a single instance of militarism caused by a colonial policy. On the contrary, in America, such a policy will prevent a standing army. Our energies will have an outlet; prosperous employment will keep busy those hands which, when idle, are always dangerous, for idleness in the ranks of labor, in the ranks of business, in the ranks of finance—aye, even in the ranks of professional life—is the only danger this Nation has to fear. Class hatred, sectional strife, internal dissension—these are the rocks on which this Republic will founder, if it ever does, and it is from these rocks of disturbance at home that our active policy abroad draws us safely away.

"It is better to employ a few American soldiers to maintain that order which American administration will bring in other lands, and at the same time supply a field abroad for American activities and work for American hands at home, than to employ many soldiers at home to suppress riot, disorder, and insurrection here, caused by the very fact that we have failed to find an outlet abroad for American energy and a market abroad for American surplus products.

THE PHILIPPINES AND LIBERTY.

"If the party of retreat tells you that the policy of administering American government in lands whose people cannot govern themselves robs those people of their liberties, ask them what liberty is? Ask them whether turning these people over to the slaughter of each other is giving them liberty? Ask them whether giving them orderly government is denying them liberty? Ask them whether building schoolhouses for all their children is denying them liberty?

"Ask the party of destruction and retreat whether they will not have more of the blessings of both liberty and life under your administration, you sons of an administrating race, than they would have if left to the anarchy their dissension would produce? The party of destruction and retreat declares that these children of barbarism will establish a better government than the government you will administer to them for you, young men of America, are the administrators of the future—aye, even of the present, for your hour is at hand."

Senator Beveridge, in his peroration, appealed to the young men to see their opportunities and be strong in their convictions. "Young men of America," he said, "let us at our ballot boxes tell America's waiting and watching rivals that American decline will not begin with us. Up with the sacred banner of our faith in America's mission and American might and this be our motto: 'American supremacy among the nations of the world, in this sign we will conquer.'"

Citizens of New York City who have not registered for the coming election must do so to-day or to-morrow or lose their votes. Polls are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OUTLOOK IN TENNESSEE.

H. Clay Evans Says Democratic Business Men Are for McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans, who has been making a campaign tour of his State, Tennessee, visited the White House to-day to report his observations. After leaving the President he said:

"I never saw the political harness sit so lightly on Democracy as it does this year in the South. The active, progressive, productive business Democrats of the South who want the resources of the country developed are for McKinley. I will not say that this sentiment will affect the Presidential election in the South this year, but its future effect will be wonderful. I saw many Democratic business men who asked my views of the outlook, and when I gave assurance of Republican victory they expressed pleasure. For formality's sake many of them may vote the straight Democratic ticket. It would make little difference, anyhow, about their voting for McKinley, as the Democratic managers will take good care to see that the State goes for Bryan.

"In the Congressional districts we are going to make gains. The First and Second Districts are now represented in the House by Republicans These districts will return Republicans, without doubt. In addition to these we expect to send two other Republicans, one from the Third District and one from the Eighth. In the Third District R. S. Sharp has been nominated by the Republicans. He is young, active, energetic, popular, and a good organizer. The party is united behind him and will elect him. In the Eighth District, known as the Enloe district, the Democrats have two candidates in the field. These are Representative Sims and ex-Representative Enloe. They will divide the vote so much that Capt. Samuel W. Hawkins, the Republican nominee, is assured of election. He is an ex-Union soldier, ex-District Attorney under President Harrison, an able man and campaigner, and has a large following.

Messrs. Enloe and Sims are fighting each other bitterly. Both the Third and Eighth Districts were represented in the Fifty-fourth Congress by Republicans. Neither of the districts is overwhelmingly Democratic."

RIDICULE OF IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Shepherd's Remarks Applauded by a Sound Money Audience.

"Imperialism," said President John L. Shepherd in opening the meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday, "is the veriest humbug as an issue in the campaign. Why, any President who would dare to attempt a coup d'état would be filled as full of holes as a porous plaster within fifteen minutes after making the declaration."

This sentiment was applauded to the echo.

The speakers yesterday were Col. C. L. Young of Massachusetts, who has been a commercial traveler for twenty-six years; Alfred Ommen of New York, and Alderman J. H. McInnes of Brooklyn. Mr. Ommen made a bitter attack on Richard Croker and the publisher of a sensational paper, and his remarks were cheered vigorously.

The speakers to-day will be Senator N. A. Elsberg, B. Russell Throckmorton, Secretary of the League, and A. H. Steele, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

REPORTED BALLOTING DENIED.

James Matthews Makes a Correction—Why He Will Vote for McKinley.

James Matthews of A. D. Matthews's Sons of Brooklyn writes in a letter that a ballot, alleged to have been taken in his store, and showing a majority of the employes for Bryan, was not taken at all. He further says that, in his opinion, the vote for Mr. McKinley in the store will be larger than the vote of 1896, and he himself will vote for the Republican candidate, although he had cast his ballot for the Democratic ticket since 1860. He adds:

"The Democratic Convention, having passed a non-Democratic platform and placed anything but a true Democrat at the head of the ticket, causes me to take the only course open."

SCHURMAN ON BRYANISM

Declares Bryan Stamps His Policy In Praising Tammany.

ATTACKS HIS TRUST REMEDY

Of Annexation of the Philippines Without Consent He Says It Is the American Way.

The audience which assembled in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last night to hear J. G. Schurman, President of Cornell University and Chairman of the first commission sent to the Philippines, expound the issues of the campaign was composed almost exclusively of well-dressed men and women. The first floor of the Academy was crowded to the doors, and the two galleries were also well filled.

The meeting was opened by Michael J. Dady. He introduced Ludwig Nissen, President of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, as Chairman. Mr. Nissen made a short speech, which was well received. He also made one statement which provoked much laughter.

"A few days ago," he said, "Mr. Bryan asked one of his audiences, 'Do any of you laboring men save anything of your earnings?' The records of the Comptroller of the Currency furnish the following answer: The total savings banks deposits in the country in 1896 were in round numbers $1,900,000,000, and in 1900 they are $2,400,000,000, an increase of $50,000,000, or a total of 25 per cent. of the total deposits in the four years under the gold standard, when Bryan predicted that if we adopted the gold standard we would all become as poor as a church louse."

"Mouse! Mouse!" shouted a number in the audience.

Mr. Nissen was somewhat disconcerted for a moment, but as the laughter continued to sweep over the house he smiled, too. He then introduced President Schurman.

"I notice," said Mr. Schurman, "that you have had in the neighboring Manhattan the rival Presidential candidate. I read his Madison Square Garden speech while on the train. The term Bryanism has been interpreted variously and miscellaneously, but I think it received its culminating meaning in his address given the other evening in that famous sentence: 'Great is Tammany; and Croker is its prophet!'

"Good for you; good for you!" shouted an enthusiast whom this sentiment pleased while the audience cheered.

ALLIANCE WITH TAMMANY.

"This alliance with Tammany Hall, and this worship of its despotic leader may have, and in my judgment will have," continued Mr. Schurman, "very important results in this part of the Union, for as soon as I read it I said to myself, 'that is the most effective speech that has been made in behalf of the Republican platform and the Republican candidate since this campaign opened.' This latest utterance of Mr. Bryan will make it impossible for a large class of independent citizens in New York to support him."

Mr. Schurman took up all the issues as raised by Mr. Bryan in his Madison Square Garden speech and discussed them in turn.

"Bryan," he said, "denies that we have prosperity. I thought it was as clear as the sunlight. I thought you could see it in men's countenances. I thought you could feel it in your own hearts."

Mr. Schurman cited facts and figures to prove the existence of prosperity—the greatest prosperity, he said, the United States had ever known.

"Are you not better off to-day than you were four years ago?" he asked.

"Yes," came the response.

"I think Mr. Bryan has been misled about this matter by his own rapid advancement. A few years ago he was a reporter for an Omaha paper. He probably got $1,000 a year. Now he gets $1,000 for a single lecture on free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Of course we haven't all prospered like Mr. Bryan. We couldn't expect that." (Laughter.)

Speaking about the trusts, Prof. Schurman said:

"The trusts are a necessary evolution of the modern industrial system. They take their place in the year 1900 as machinery took its place in the industrial system at the close of the eighteenth century. There are trusts which are satisfied with reasonable profits and there are trusts which practice extortion. As an example of the latter kind I would cite the Ice Trust. [Laughter.]

"But because one or more trusts fall into this category, it by no means follows that we should condemn them all. I hold it to be the truest test of a statesman that he is tender of property and tenacious of justice. Mr. Bryan is ruthless as regards property and utterly regardless of justice and the rights of men. Now Bryan has a theory about trusts."

"He has a theory about everything," shouted an individual.

A MAN OF THEORIES.

"Exactly," responded Mr. Schurman. "He is a man of theories. He says trusts are caused by the tariff. How does he account for the trusts in England, where they have free trade?

"He has a remedy, too. His remedy is that trusts shall be allowed to do business freely in the States in which they are incorporated, but when they go outside those States they must get a license from the Federal Government. I can imagine Mr. Bryan in office administering such a regulation. Who would be his Commissioner of Trusts?"

"Croker," came the quick response.

"Croker, you say," continued the speaker. "Likely enough. And whoever gets that job would have the most lucrative position in the United States. Oh, there is room for money in that office. If you squeeze water out of stock you could squeeze money out of stockholders' hands." [Great applause.]

Mr. Schurman said he had read all the books which had been printed on the trust question. The best remedy, he thought, was publicity. He also said he had lately been reading Mr. Bryan's book, "The First Battle."

"I suppose that is where he gets his title of Colonel. It's not good Summer reading, but it shows that the end and all of Mr. Bryan's politics is the free coinage of silver, and free silver are as inseparably united as McKinley and honest money. [Great applause.]

"There are some, like Carl Schurz, who say elect Mr. Bryan, and then let the Republican Party see to it that he is bound and gagged on the money question. Do you want to elect a President whose hands you will have tied to prevent his bringing ruin on the country?

"No! No!" shouted hundreds in the crowd.

"Bryan did not say a word about the financial issue," continued Mr. Schurman, "when he spoke the other night in the financial centre of the country. He has been asked whether, if elected, he would pay the obligations of the Government in silver. He has not answered.

"I say he has not answered," almost shouted Mr. Schurman, as he walked out to the edge of the stage.

"He never will!" shouted several.

"No, he never will," responded the speaker. "The truth is that the Popocratic crowd is determined to get Mr. Bryan into the White House by hook or crook, and they don't care by what false pretenses it is accomplished."

QUESTION OF IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Schurman then took up the question of imperialism.

"If there is any place under God's heaven where liberty reigns and is secure it is here in the United States," he declared. "The cry of imperialism is an old cry. Washington was called an imperialist because he adopted the financial policy of Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, the author of our first treaty of expansion, was also called an imperialist, and Jackson was designated as a military tyrant for his action in the Floridas.

"There are men here in this audience who can remember how the epithets now so freely applied to President McKinley were flung at Lincoln.

"Now as to our taking of the Philippines. The people willed the war with Spain, and the people are responsible for our taking of the Philippines.

"What else could Dewey do except what he did?" he asked.

"It was a case of root, hog, or die; and he rooted.

"You may not approve of annexing people without their consent. But that's what we have done in all the annexation we have made. It's the American way."

"It's all right," shrieked several.

Mr. Schurman said that the establishment of an independent government in the Philippines was impracticable.

"There is no Philippine people," he said. "There is instead a medley of tribes speaking different languages, separated by sea, and having nothing in common."

He predicted that American rule would prove a blessing to the Filipinos beyond anything they had dreamed of in their scheme of independence.

Hugh Gordon Miller of Virginia also spoke.

HOT TIME AT CAMP McKINLEY.

A Parade and False Alarm of Fire Cause Excitement at Colored Men's Meeting.

False alarms of fire, political meetings, and parades do not make a good combination. This was fully demonstrated last night at Camp McKinley, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, where for the space of fifteen minutes the wildest excitement prevailed. The meeting in the big tent was in charge of the colored Republicans of Harlem and the Bronx. It was intended as a great rally of the colored voters. At least 2,000 people were gathered in the tent, but about 90 per cent. were white people, a goodly number of them being women.

While this meeting was going on the McKinley Guards of the Thirty-first Assembly District took a notion to parade. It was their parade that precipitated the trouble. The Guards, accompanied by a band of music, marched through West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to Seventh Avenue. As they were passing 209 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street a man at one of the upper windows in the house lit a cigar, using a piece of paper, which he ignited from a gas jet. He threw the burning paper out of the window. One of the marchers saw it fall into the street. With a cry of "Fire!" he ran to the box at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue and pulled the hook.

Just as the guards were moving around to a side entrance to Camp McKinley two fire engines, as many hose wagons, one hook and ladder truck, and a Fire Patrol wagon made for the corner. There was a lively scattering of the paraders. The members of the band took refuge in doorways the best they could.

While the firemen were asking "Where's the fire?" the audience in Camp McKinley became imbued with the idea that the blaze was uncomfortable near them, and there was a concurrent opinion that it was more comfortable outside of the tent. There was no great disorder in the exodus, however.

"It's a Democratic scheme to break up the meeting!" cried one of the members of the committee in charge.

This same sentiment was expressed by others, but when the firemen finally located the charred piece of paper on the sidewalk in front of 209 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and the people became satisfied that it was only a false alarm sent out by an excitable guard, the meeting was resumed.

James J. Oliver presided and introduced the speakers, the greater portion of them being colored men.

W. S. Ryerson made the principal speech of the evening.

"The motto of the Democratic Party," said he, "is that of the trolley cars, 'Don't stand on the platform.' A few days ago I saw a banner at Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. It was hung out by the 'United Colored Democracy,' whoever they are. It had on it the motto, 'We wish to remain free people.' I suppose this was an appeal to the police not to lock them up until after election day."

J. O. Wright, another speaker, said: "Croker mingled out a colored man who can neither read nor write to lead the negroes into the Democracy. Between the red shirts and lily whites of the South and the locusts of the New York police, where is there a chance for the colored man?"

TIPS FOR INTENDING VOTERS.

Attorney General Defines "Voting Residence" and Age Qualifications.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Attorney General Davies, owing to the large number of inquiries for his opinion on "voting residence" and qualifications of voters, has prepared a general letter to the public at large, it being impossible to answer each letter separately.

As to the qualification of voters, the Attorney General quotes Section 1, Article II., of the State Constitution, and says: "A person whose twenty-first birthday is on the next day after the election will be twenty-one years of age on election day, and has the right to vote and to register therefor if otherwise qualified."

As to residence, which is provided for in Section 3, Article II., of the Constitution, the Attorney General thus disposes of the question:

"As a general proposition, I think it may safely be stated that the residence for the purpose of voting required by the Constitution is a place which a person has fixed as a habitation, without any present intention of removing therefrom. A person's residence, once acquired, continues until he absents himself therefrom and locates at another place with the intention of there remaining. Temporary absence, with intent to return, does not affect place of residence. To effect a change of residence there must not only be an intention to abandon the former residence and to acquire another as a sole fixed place of abode, but also the fact of an actual change must be established.

"Actual abode for business accommodation only does not effect a change of domicile, and where it does not appear that a defendant has acquired a domicile of choice his residence must be presumed to be at the domicile of the origin. In this State 'domicile' has been defined as 'the place where a person has fixed his habitation and has a permanent residence, without any present intention of removing therefrom.'

"It would seem, therefore, that a person may claim the place of his domicile as his residence, notwithstanding the fact of his actual residence elsewhere of a temporary or transitory nature. His acts should not, however, do violence to his intention, as they may be properly considered in the matter of determining his legal residence for voting purposes."

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Opening Games of the Fire Insurance League Were Played.

The Fire Insurance League rolled its opening games on Reid's alleys, Church Street, Manhattan, last night. Eighteen clubs compose this league, six of which bowl every Thursday night. The score:

FIRST GAME.—Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Ten Eyck, 138; Binney, 155; Woods, 142; Pierce, 121; Gilfillan, 125. Total, 681.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.—Haefelin, 115; Marks, 117; Munroe, 139; Duncan, 150; Wannemacher, 196. Total, 717.

SECOND GAME.—Norwich Fire Insurance Company—Phillips, 171; Morris, 115; Olmstead, 169; Porter, 154; Ohl, 200. Total, 809.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company—Haefelin, 135; Marks, 149; Munroe, 155; Duncan, 193; Wannemacher, 153. Total, 785.

THIRD GAME.—Norwich Fire Insurance Company—Phillips, 155; Morris, 127; Olmstead, 175; Porter, 148; Ohl, 162. Total, 757.

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Ten Eyck, 155; Binney, 146; Woods, 135; Pierce, 138; Gilfillan, 170. Total, 774.

FOURTH GAME.—London, Liverpool and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Walker, 161; Lewis, 129; Bentley, 98; Gardner, 115; Constant, 139. Total, 644.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Stoney, 127; Toombs, 94; Franck, 201; Prior, 130; O'Connell, 137. Total, 609.

FIFTH GAME.—Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Meyn, 118; Thomas, 145; Ryan, 166; Moors, 128; Duncan, 121. Total, 676.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Stoney, 166; Toombs, 114; Franck, 150; Prior, 126; O'Connell, 201. Total, 757.

SIXTH GAME.—London, Liverpool and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Walker, 124; Lewis, 106; Bentley, 136; Gardner, 129; Constant, 137. Total, 632.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Meyer, 190; Thomas, 110; Ryan, 137; Moors, 107; Duncan, 114. Total, 664.

Company D of the Twelfth Regiment won two of their three matches with the "noncom" team in the Regimental Bowling League on the armory alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Non-Commissioned Staff—Murphy, 118; McDermott, 99; Corril, 113; Dowling, 104; Menzies, 141. Total, 575.

Company D—Alexander, 136; Frank, 106; Smith, 117; Lombard, 113; Bull, 120. Total, 652.

SECOND GAME.—Non-commissioned Staff—Murphy, 93; McDermott, 143; Corrie, 100; Buek, 100; Menzies, 132. Total, 578.

Company D—Alexander, 110; Frank, 120; Smith, 95; Lombard, 151; Bull, 133. Total, 609.

THIRD GAME.—Non-Commissioned Staff—Murphy, 117; McDermott, 140; Corril, 97; Buek, 124; Menzies, 146. Total, 624.

Company D—Alexander, 86; Frank, 125; Smith, 104; Lombard, 110; Bull, 125. Total, 550.

The Empire team won two matches in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night, defeating the Cyclone and Belvidere bowlers. The Belvideres broken even. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Linden, 191; Mische, 175; Howell, 172; Young, 151; Shiman, 234. Total, 923.

Cyclone Bowling Club—Johansmeyer, 173; Le Beau, 139; Muntz, 90; C. Boettjer, 133; Setzer, 190. Total, 725.

SECOND GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—Johansmeyer, 191; Le Beau, 124; Muntz, 111; C. Boettjer, 202; Setzer, 158. Total, 786.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Hotaling, 188; Pearse, 187; Hunken, 165; Lockwood, 200; Heiles, 234. Total, 974.

THIRD GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Hotaling, 98; Pearse, 150; Hunken, 161; Buckbee, 198; Lockwood, 167. Total, 774.

Empire Bowling Club—Linden, 210; Mische, 179; Howell, 135; Young, 195; Shiman, 188. Total, 907.

In the Columbia League tournament on Schlesing's Columbia Alleys last night the Dolando bowlers won two matches, defeating the Audubon and Lotus teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Dolando Bowling Club—Schlusing, 168; Kirby, 180; Stader, 149; Reschlau, 192; Dohn, 182. Total, 871.

Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 125; Farley, 137; Smith, 179; Brand, 189; Elche, 155. Total, 785.

SECOND GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 121; Farley, 135; Smith, 154; Brand, 158; Elche, 175. Total, 743.

Lotus Bowling Club—Govers, 162; J. Purdy, 153; Robinson, 137; Little, 147; Munsil, 163. Total, 762.

THIRD GAME.—Dolando Bowling Club—Schlusing, 178; Kirby, 129; Strader, 158; Reschlau, 124; Dohn, 168. Total, 757.

Lotus Bowling Club—Govers, 150; J. Purdy, 143; Robinson, 107; Little, 139; Munsil, 183. Total, 722.

De Long Council won both its matches in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night.

In the game between Pro Patria and Brooklyn Councils Clares of the latter team rolled 239, with 8 strikes, 1 spare, and 1 break, which is the highest individual score of the tournament so far. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—De Long Council—Blake, 177; Landmann, 206; Healy, 172; Tuttle, 149; Haff, 173. Total, 877.

Brooklyn Council—Clarke, 123; Tabor, 154; Spencer, 128; Clares, 101; Halloran, 147. Total, 713.

SECOND GAME.—Pro Patria Council—Kemble, 143; Anderson, 179; Gonzales, 119; Goerke, 144; Towles, 135. Total, 660.

Brooklyn Council—Clarke, 154; Tabor, 127; Spencer, 130; Clares, 239; Halloran, 189. Total, 839.

THIRD GAME.—Pro Patria Bowling Club—Kemble, 172; Anderson, 150; Gonzales, 126; Goerke, 171; Towles, 150. Total, 760.

De Long Council—Herz, 169; Landmann, 193; Healy, 143; Tuttle, 113; Haff, 162. Total, 780.

In the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night the Fidelia bowlers won two of their three matches with the Corinthian team. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Rothermal, 212; Korter, 206; Kibber, 188; Folze, 155; Amann, 186. Total, 977.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Walters, 188; Clinch, 201; Smith, 160; Holden, 179; Schaeffer, 175. Total, 903.

SECOND GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Rothermal, 178; Korter, 204; Kebber, 165; Folze, 218; Amann, 203. Total, 968.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Walters, 178; Clinch, 211; Smith, 202; Holden, 179; Schaeffer, 189. Total, 959.

THIRD GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Rothermal, 176; Korter, 159; Kibber, 156; Folze, 193; Amann, 174. Total, 857.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Walters, 183; Clinch, 213; Smith, 159; Holden, 150; Schaeffer, 186. Total, 891.

The Greater New York Wheelmen won two matches in the Long Island Associated Cycling Club's tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night, defeating the teams of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and the Orient Wheelmen. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Werth, 197; Mighvart, 158; Kennedy, 137; Veih, 152; Egelhoff, 156. Total—800.

Orient Wheelmen—F. Alpern, 141; Platt, 105; E. Alpern, 154; Derby, 131; Harth, 147. Total —678.

SECOND GAME.—Greater New York Wheelmen—Hause, 178; Grote, 168; Steinbert, 154; Grause, 172; Ehler, 195. Total, 867.

Orient Wheelmen—A. Alpern, 139; Platt, 122; F. Alpern, 124; Derby, 138; Harth, 179. Total, 702.

THIRD GAME.—Greater New York Wheelmen—Hause, 154; Grote, 163; Steinbert, 153; Grause, 209; Ehler, 190. Total, 868.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Atkinson, 136; Kline, 177; Hall, 159; Grant, 182; Josiyn, 176. Total, 840.

Bowling at New York Athletic Club.

A two-men team club bowling tournament will be held at the New York Athletic Club beginning Oct. 20. Each team is to bowl each of the other teams a series of best two out of three games on any pair of the club alleys. There will be a prize for the first and second teams for the highest individual score and for the highest team score.

Orange Riding Club's Horse Show.

The Horse Show at the Riding and Driving Club, East Orange, N. J., Oct. 25, 26, and 27, has attracted over 200 entries. This is more than the club has received for its former horse shows, and the quality of the promised exhibits this year also has never been excelled.

Many noted prize winners from New York and elsewhere are to compete. In other respects, too, the show promises to be the best ever given at the club. The show begins Thursday evening, and continues the two following nights, with a matinée Saturday.

Some of the exhibitors are J. N. Gallatin, Thomas B. Hidden, H. C. Boskier, Mrs. John M. Shaw, Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, Trowbridge Hollister, E. Hicks Herrick, C. F. Lawton, James Turner, Charles Hathaway, Miss Elise Ladew, Walter D. Grand, James G. Marshall, R. H. Williams, Jr., Harry T. Peters, W. M. V. Hoffman, Mrs. Ernest Flagg, Howard Willets, Lewis Hallock, Jr., Alden Freeman, Edgar B. Ward, Thomas F. Russell, A. B. Leach, and Charles F. Rand.

ON CREEDMOOR'S RANGES.

Special to The New York Times.

CREEDMOOR, Oct. 18.—The range was occupied here to-day by the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association in their annual competition for the marksmen and sharpshooter decoration, also the H. W. T. Mali match, for which match a trophy was shot for at 200 and 300 yards, presented by ex-Col. Henry W. T. Mali, to be held by the winner until the next competition. The weather was fine, a light wind blowing throughout the day from the southwest. The shooting was under the supervision of Lieut. Col. W. B. Coughtry, assisted by Lieut. Livingston. Qualifications follow:

Marksmen.	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
J. V. Meserole	21	17	38
P. Livingstoh	17	21	31
H. Pell	20	16	36
M. W. Scriven	15	16	31
Alexander Stein	23	20	43
H. B. Thomsen	17	18	35
T. S. Finkus	15	17	32
T. S. Baker	23	19	41
P. L. Klock	21	16	37
T. H. Clarke	18	18	36
H. T. Dockwood	23	20	43
N. Coughtry	18	14	32
C. H. Eagle	23	20	43
W. A. French	15	16	31
W. M. Clark	20	19	39
H. Canfield	18	12	30
T. S. Camerdin	20	15	35
J. B. Dewson	15	18	33
G. Oakley	16	15	31
T. M. Shaw	17	13	30
C. C. Boyle	16	15	31
H. Filson	19	15	34
J. H. Walden	17	16	33

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Marksmen.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Alexander Stein	24	23	47
C. H. Eagle	23	22	45

MATCH FOR MALI CUP.

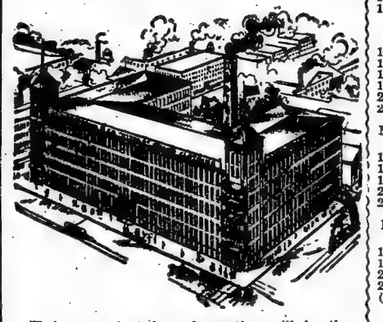
Marksmen.	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
H. T. Lockwood	19	22	41
C. H. Eagle	21	21	42
H. Canfield	21	14	35

Brill Brothers

Outfitters to Men and Boys.

Their Old Plant.

Their Trade-Mark. It truly illustrates the scientific basis on which their clothing is made on the insides—the "VITALS."



Their new plant—beyond question—will be the largest, healthiest, and best equipped Clothing Plant in the World.

Note—The firm of Ab. Kirschbaum & Co. has been in the clothing business for more than half a century. From Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, they are known as makers of the "Vitals" Brand Clothing—the name that stands for in-wrought excellence. This firm, with offices in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, has sold more than ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars' worth of clothing, and every garment ever sold has been well made from first stitch to last. The superiority of their clothing has brought increased business and compelled them to build an entirely new and bigger plant. To move their immense stocks meant a tremendous expenditure—a great delay, a serious loss. Our four great stores give us the LARGEST CLOTHING OUTLET in America, and we made Ab. Kirschbaum & Co. an offer for their ENTIRE IMMENSE STOCKS—an offer so low that we had no idea it would be accepted. But it was, and the result is that we offer

The Ab. Kirschbaum & Co. Stocks.

$100,000 Worth of Clothing,

this season's newest and best clothing, mind you, at the

Lowest Prices Ever Known in the History of New York

SALE COMMENCES TO-MORROW MORNING AT 8.

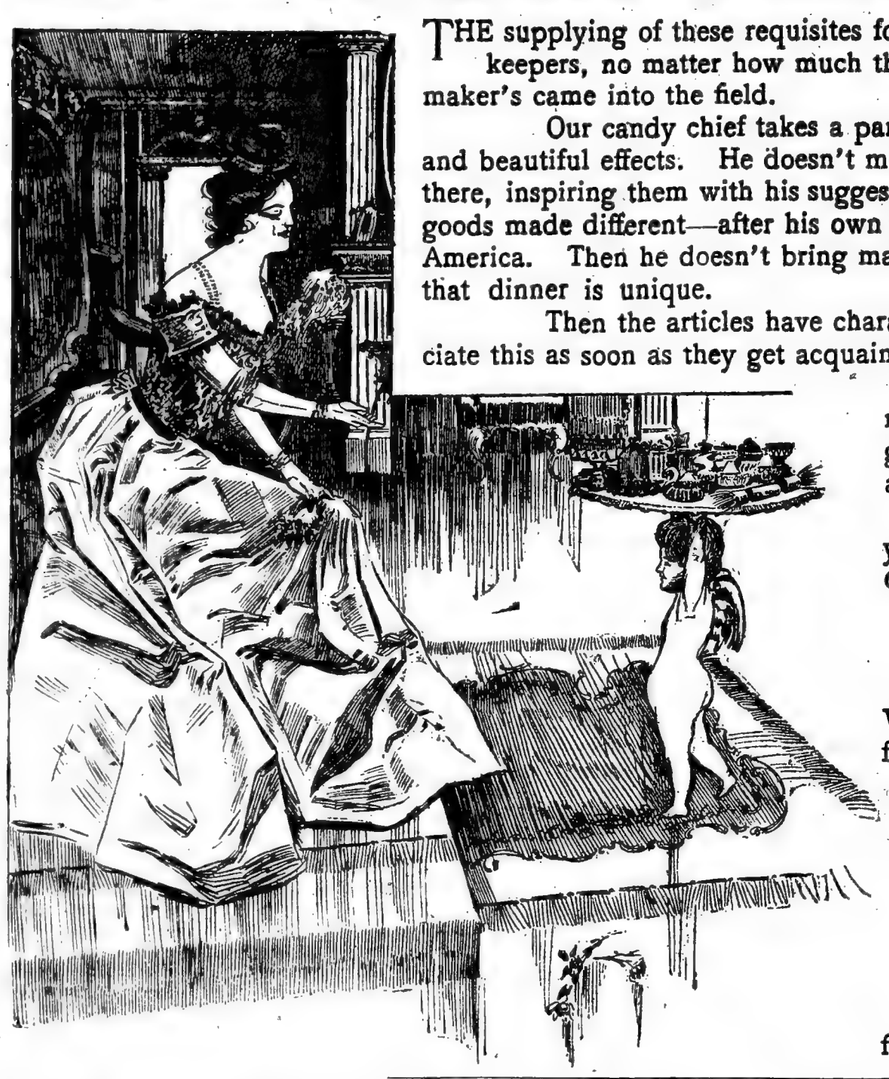
MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS.

Retail Value.	Sale Price.
$8.50 FANCY WOOL CHEVIOTS	$4.75
10.00 CHEVIOT SUITS	5.75
12.00 CASSIMERE SUITS	6.75
14.00 FANCY WORSTED SUITS	7.75
14.00 CASSIMERE SUITS	7.75
15.00 FANCY CHEVIOT SUITS	8.75
15.00 CASSIMERE SUITS	8.75
18.00 PURE WORSTED FANCY SUITS	9.75
20.00 HIGH GRADE WORSTED SUITS	11.75

**HEAVY-WEIGHT BLUE SER

The Wanamaker Store

The NEEDFULS for Dainty Table Service



THE supplying of these requisites for table decoration is a very matter-of-fact business outside of Wanamaker's. Housekeepers, no matter how much they desired new table fixings, had to be content with conventional things until Wanamaker's came into the field.

Our candy chief takes a particular pride in these things. Here his ingenuity and artistic ideas develop many novel and beautiful effects. He doesn't make the things. He goes over to France, Germany and England for them—spends weeks there, inspiring them with his suggestions. He doesn't buy ready-made things—except in a few instances. He wants all his goods made different—after his own ideas. And so he gets a wonderful variety; and they're not to be found elsewhere in America. Then he doesn't bring many of a kind as a rule. One dinner may require all he has of a certain thing, and that dinner is unique.

Then the articles have character and beauty not matched in the goods regularly made. Tasteful hostesses appreciate this as soon as they get acquainted with our collection.

For instance, see the cases for ices, buried under a massive rose, chrysanthemum, or bunch of poppies, with a fairy's head peeping out of the flower. Your guests will eat the ice, delighted at your way of serving it; and take the box home as a souvenir. Do you like your dinners to be remembered that way?

There are two hundred such opportunities, at least, to delight and surprise your friends. But they are to be found only at Wanamaker's. Wonderful variety of *Candy Boxes*, mostly of our own designing:

Caddy-bags, Barrels, Musical Instruments, Dolls, Lobsters, Tennis Balls, Automobiles, Satchels, Fruits, Kodaks, Flowers, Flowered-balls, Vegetables, Trunks, Tennis Racquets. And probably a hundred more.

Imported *Chocolate Novelties*, so far as we can learn, will be found only at Wanamaker's this year. There's a story to that which we can't tell. But it's a masterful stroke for our Candy store. The American Novelties don't compare with the imported, either in quality or unique designs; and only Wanamaker's have the imported kinds this year; and here in broad and delightful variety—extremely reasonable prices, too. This hint of some of the pieces:

Champagne bottles—an innocent piece of humor—some in ice buckets; all candy, chocolate and sugar.

Boxes of Cigars, Cases of Cigarettes, Dolls, Tool-boxes, Bells, Cats, Bicycles, Ten-Pins, Fruit, Tea-sets, Cars, Elephants, Chickens, Dogs, Fiddles, Ducks

This hint of the prices on the various pretty things:

Chocolate Novelties, 5c to $1.50. Patty Cases, 8c to 20c a doz. Mottoes, 8c to $2 a doz. Favors, 5c to 25c each. Candy Boxes, 5c to $35 each. Lace Mats, 4c to 50c a doz. Ice Cases, 10c to 75c each. Chop Frills, 5c to 75c a doz.

The Candy Store is full of interest to-day; and housekeepers who are contemplating entertainment will find here much help and inspiration.

Table Decorations

Boxes for Ices

Favors

Chocolate Novelties

Fine Office FURNITURE

We've some fine office furniture to show you on the fifth floor now. As good office furniture as you'll find anywhere in the city, and as much even as any store that deals in nothing else can show you. Roll-top and flat-top office desks, filing cabinets, pigeon-hole cases, revolving bookcases, typewriter desks, revolving chairs, stools—everything you need for furnishing an office.

We've picked out a few particularly good values in roll-top desks for special mention:

At $15—12-in. oak roll-top, single pedestal desks, with 4 drawers and 1 slide in pedestal; low roll-top with 8 pigeon holes and 2 drawers inside, and the usual pen and paper racks.

At $17—50-in. roll-top desks, with 2 pedestals; one pedestal with 4 drawers, the other with 3 drawers; one of these drawers being double depth; low roll-top, with 10 pigeon holes, 2 drawers; 2 pen racks, 3 paper racks and 2 letter drops.

At $25—50-in. high roll-top, double pedestal desks; 7 drawers in the 2 pedestals and a slide, 1 tablet above each; 23 pigeon holes and 4 drawers, with usual pen and paper racks.

At $28—50-in. quartered oak desks; high roll-top with 26 pigeon holes and 4 drawers; usual pen and paper racks; pedestals have 7 drawers and 2 slides; 1 drawer between the pedestals; well built and finished.

The New French Handkerchiefs for Women

Dainty, sheer linen squares, in novel, handsome color combinations, in the origination of which the French are far-and-away in the lead of all other nations. This is a really wonderful collection, inasmuch as in the large number of styles there's but one of each design. Many women will appreciate that advantage—selection from this stock means your own exclusive pattern. Another attractive feature is the way these French handkerchiefs are priced—much lower than you'd expect. Stylish sorts of excellent quality at 75c. Other grades up to $1.50.

Broadway.

$15 Steamer Rugs For $10

We've been selling the same rugs right along for $15; but the maker came to us with a little lot of fifty that he wanted to dispose of. Result: They're here for $10 instead of $15. In five plaid patterns with backs of blue, brown, black and green.

Steamer Rugs—but that's only one of the numberless uses to which they can be put. For railway travel, for driving, for keeping you warm and comfortable at the football game, there's nothing like a steamer rug. It's very easy to bundle up and carry along, too. And to cap all, here's a chance to save $5 if you hurry.

Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Special Incentives to Seekers of STYLISH SHOES

The advantages are for all—men, women and children. Three large stores offer splendid attractions every day. Shoes of correct style, well made of durable leathers—all priced below, many much below their worth.

The Men's Bargain Shoe Store has been replenishing its stocks with some unusually attractive values. Over one thousand pairs of fine shoes—all sorts of leathers, all good shapes—have just been added. New interesting items for women and children, too:

For Men—

At $1.90—Men's tan calfskin, kidskin, patent leather and box calf shoes; many have heavy soles; nearly all welted. You save $1 and more on these.

At $2.15, from $3.50—A lot comprising many sample shoes; absolutely correct lasts; from the best makers. Sizes are mostly 7 and 7½, but we have put in other sizes to fill out the line. All good money savers.

Other rarely good values at $2.45, $2.65, $2.85 and $3.30.

For Boys—

At $1.25—Boys' and youths' satin oil leather shoes; round toes, tipped; solid soles and broad heels; all sizes 11 to 5½—$1.25, easily worth $2.

Fourth avenue, opposite main building.

For Women—

At $1.80—We have your size in a fine patent kidskin shoe; button or lace; neat round toes and straight heels; flexible sewed. Price, $1.80; value, $3.

At $1.40—Fine kidskin boots, in button and lace; patent leather tips; straight and narrow heels. $1 to $2 may be saved on your choice in this lot.

For Children—

Black kid button and lace shoes in neat round toes. Not rough like so many children's shoes are, but soft and smooth; solid insoles and outsoles; sizes 8½ to 10½, 85c; 11 to 2, 95c.

Fifth floor.

ORIENTAL RUGS This Unique Collection

This Oriental Rug Store has an artistic distinction from any other rug store we know. While it is run closer to the plain merchandise basis in the matter of fair prices, it reaches higher in the matter of true artistic sentiment in gathering the rugs. Each individual rug is selected for its true Orientalism in design and coloring. We avoid the usual, the conventional, the commonplace. Some of the most important dealers in Oriental Rugs dictate their patterns to be copied by the Oriental workers! Tell an Oriental Munkacsy or Tissot to copy another's work instead of the picture-poem of his own soul's dream!

Just as fairly copy them in Japan or Yankee-land.

With us all is sentiment in the selection, though practical in the pricing.

Of course our gathering facilities are broader than other stores—because we made them so. Our rug chief has spent a life time in learning rugs as a connoisseur. He spent a month in Constantinople during his last trip—waited till he found what he wanted. Then he traveled through Asia Minor, going far into the interior to find the choicest rugs before they had left the looms. Other rug buyers do not go beyond Smyrna. The advantage was all with us because we took vast pains to have it so.

Our collection contains almost six hundred room-size Oriental Rugs—all selected with artistic care. Of these more than a hundred are of the choice and now scarce *Gorovans* and *Serapes*. Our rug chief discovered the other day that one of the chief suppliers to Oriental Rug dealers was asking more wholesale than we ask retail for these fine specimens. There are also Herez, Ak-Hissar, Sultanabad, Demirdjik, Oushak and Bidjar rugs in the group. Among the Antiques in room sizes are fine specimens of Kirman, Ferahan, Sarak, Khorassen, Tabriz, Herat, Afghan, Soumak and Bokhara rugs.

Lovers of true Orientalism at its best, will enjoy viewing these specimens.

We are glad to send them to your home for close comparison with rugs from other stores. We have no fears of criticism—we have nothing to hide—no doubt about our prices. The Rugs will speak for themselves.

Third floor.

WOMEN'S JACKETS Best Time to Choose is Now

At no other time during the season will it be quite so easy for you to get just what you want, as right now. It's cold in earnest now, you know, and people are getting their coats and jackets as rapidly as possible. That means that gaps will be made in the stock which in many cases will not be filled. Imported garments, for instance, of which we have only one of a kind. What a pleasure it is to choose from a stock like this—it responds to any reasonable demand that you can make of it. Judge it by these, if you will:

$9—Jacket of black cheviot frieze; double-breasted; box front; half lined with satin rhadame.

$12—Jacket of black cheviot frieze; fly-front; all lined with satin.

$15—Jacket of Oxford cheviot; double-breasted; inlaid collar; lined throughout with satin.

$18—Jacket of black kersey; double-breasted; inlaid velvet collar; lining of satin; finished with stitching.

$22.50—Jacket of black melton, suitable for mourning; lining of satin, and edges finished with piping.

$27.50—Jacket of tan kersey, with beaver collar and revers; double-breasted, Eton effect; lining of satin. Same in black kersey, with collars and revers of Persian Lamb.

Second floor, Broadway.

Bargains in BOOKS Five Great Works At *Trifling Prices*

Chief among this group of important offerings is the Standard Dictionary. We have this splendid work, bound in sheep, to sell at $5. It was published to sell at $12.

Then here's a work published at $50, and our price is $12.50. It is Alibone's Dictionary of Authors, with supplement, 5 vols., half Russia binding. A valuable reference work at a quarter price.

Blaine's Twenty Years of Congress is $2.50 here. The regular price was $9.

Ridpath's History of the United States, at $1, instead of $4—the publisher's price.

We had made to our special order this Household Atlas of the World. It contains 115 double and single page maps—reproductions from a work that sells at $22. This fine work of ours is offered at $1.

Book Store, Ninth street.

A Superb Offering of New *All-wool* CLOTH PLAIDS

Ten thousand yards, in sixty handsome patterns made new this season—one lot at *half price*, the other near it. Do you doubt that the selling will be lively to-day?

A business misfortune was the only reason for these bright and popular dress goods coming here at such little prices.

40-in. Plaids worth 75c, now at 37 1-2c

36-in. Plaids worth 50c, now at 28c

Many show the plaid design in brilliant camel's-hair and bouretted yarns; others show color combinations in Scotch tartan effects; still others are cloths with mixed grounds with black camel's-hair forming the plaids. There are rich shades of garnets, cardinals, royal and navy blues, browns and greens. Splendid fabrics for girls' dresses as well as women's. Most remarkable goods to buy fresh and new, in such superb variety at 28c and 37½c a yard.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

All Around the Store

Webster's International Dictionary, that famous household treasure,—has just appeared in a new edition. It has been thoroughly revised, and has been brought down to to-day by a Supplement of 25,000 new words, phrases and definitions. The price is $8.50; with thumb index, $9.25.

Panne Satin Ribbon. We have this ribbon in black only, in a full line of sizes: ¼ in. at 6c a yard, ½ in., 9c, 1 in., 16c, 1½ in., 28c, 2 in., 35c, 3 in., 50c, and up to 3⅞ in., at 65c a yard.

A Cutaway Frock Suit for Men—exceptionally stylish, is made of all-wool black Thibet, and serge lined. This suit is fairly worth $15, but our price is $12.

Boys' Suits. A splendid suit of all-wool fancy mixed cheviot, with double-breasted jacket, silk sewed throughout, in sizes for boys of 8 to 16 years, is priced at $3.75, though $4.50 is its real value.

Fur Collarettes. The recent drop of the mercury made thoughts of these neck-warmers pleasant. They're of Astrakhan, 6 in. deep at back, pointed in front, finished with 6 fox-tails, at $12.50; of Alaska sable, $22.50; of Persian lamb, trimmed with Alaska sable, at $25. Boas, of Alaska sable, $8.50 and $12.50; of stone marten, $16.50.

Pocketbooks are usually falsely so-called, when they're carried in women's hands. But here are some worthy of their name, for they take care of your handkerchief or gloves, as well as your money. 50c to $3.

Fancy Doilies. Some charming table doilies have just arrived; of pure linen, with edging of real Irish hand-crocheted lace, in various delicate patterns. They are of different shapes and sizes, ranging from round 5-in. doilies at 25c each to oval ones, 11x16 in., at $1.50 each.

Women's Stockings. Most women would wear silk stockings price permitting, but usually not many can afford them. Here are some values so good as to remove the stigma of extravagance. They are all-silk, black, with lavender welts, and only $1 a pair.

Bronze Animals, as desk ornaments. A fascinating happy family may be seen in the Stationery Store. Its members are of Viennese birth,—fox terriers, tigers, elephants, a whole cat-orchestra, other cats in amusing attitudes, and parrots. Prices range from 50c for a diminutive kitten to $8.50 for a large green parrot.

Fire Escapes. How many of you know where the scuttle is on your house, or whether access to it is clear or impeded? Often in cases of fire there is not time to use it, anyhow. Then a fire-escape becomes of vital importance. These are of rope, with wooden cleats, at short intervals, in 3 lengths—25 ft., $2; 35 ft., $2.85; 50 ft., $4.

Venise and Arabian Lace Collars are very scarce. But the standing orders we have with the chief lace-importing houses, ensure our getting a share of every shipment from Europe. Hence our assortment is larger and better than that of any other store.

Souvenir Spoons from the Paris Exposition. We were able to secure, and are now selling, some of these pretty mementoes. Some, in silver, have views in relief of the Exposition; others, in colored enamel with silver-gilt backs and handles. Coffee Spoons, $1.25 to $3; Tea Spoons, $1.50 and $1.75.

Bureau Sets are here in a profusion of attractive designs, some lace trimmed, others ruffled. Also pillow shams of linen and Swiss Muslin, neatly lined in color. Prices range from $1 to $4.75 each.

Dressing Sacques. Some, just arrived, are of flannelette, after the fashion of Kimonos, so comfortable and easy to slip on. They are in neat checks, pretty stripes and large plaids, also Persian effects; have yoke and border of solid colors, light blue and pink, 85c to $1.50.

Good, but Inexpensive CLOTHES for Men

Most any store can give you good clothes if you pay enough. But Wanamaker clothing holds its quality standard of *pure wool* fabrics and faultless style and workmanship right down to the lowest prices in the stock. There is never any risk at any price—high character clothing no matter what you pay.

Some notes of particular interest to-day:

Men's fall weight overcoats; all new; materials of tan coverts, gray serges and fancy worsteds. The covert cloth coats are lined with pure silk. Earlier prices were $12 and $15; now at $10.

Men's suits of very good all-wool black cheviot, with sack coat, at $8.50.

Also Suits of black and blue cheviot, serge lined; good quality; $10.

Men's suits for business wear, in three colors, of absolutely all-wool fancy cheviots, in gray and the new greenish effects; extra well made and very serviceable; at $10.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

Sparkling CUT GLASS

How these brilliant pieces catch the rays of light, and after painting them in richest hues, dart them across the table or from the sideboard! There is a wonderful difference in cut glass. These we tell of to-day come from the most expert cutters in America, and they glint and sparkle with life and color.

The tumbled prices do not affect their brilliance; though they double the temptation to lovers of exquisite table wares.

Nappies, 8 in., $3, regularly $5.50 each; 9 in., $4, regularly $7 each; 10 in., $5.75; regularly $9 each.

Low Bowls or Nappies, 9 in., $1.75, reduced from $7 each.

Bowls, 8 in., $3.50; reduced from $5 each; 8 in., $3.50, reduced from $5.50 each; 8 in., $5, reduced from $7.50 each.

Bonbon Dishes, in 2 fancy shapes, $3, regularly $4.50 each.

Bonbon Dishes, in fancy shape, $2.25, regularly $3.25 each.

Handled Olive Dishes, $1.50, regularly $2.25 each.

Bonbon Dishes, $1.75, regularly $3 each.

Celery Trays, $2.50, reduced from $3.50 each.

Water Tumblers, $3, worth $4.50 dozen.

Lemonade Tumblers, $3, worth $4.50 dozen.

Bohemian Cut Glass Decanters; 1 pint, unhandled, $1.50, from $2.25 each.

Bohemian Cut Glass Decanters; 1 quart, unhandled, $2, from $3 each.

Bohemian Cut Glass Decanters, 1 pint, handled, $2.50, from $3.50 each.

Bohemian Cut Glass Decanters, 1 quart, handled, $3, from $4 each

Basement.

Lemaire's Field and OPERA GLASSES

Lemaire's glasses are the finest that come from Paris. The lenses are superb. One feels a satisfaction in knowing that the glasses they use have no superior. Then the mountings are refined, elegant, artistic. The new importation has just been put on show, and our public is naturally interested.

These hints of styles and prices:

Black morocco opera glasses, $3.75, $4, $4.50 to $7.50.

White, Oriental and smoked pearl opera glasses, with gilt slides, $7.50, $8, $9.50 to $14.75.

Pearl opera glasses, with handles to match, $15 to $22.75.

Black morocco field glasses, $8.75, $9.50 to $28.

Lemaire binocular glasses, $58.50.

Broadway and Tenth street.

GIRLS' JACKETS

We're not partial to any particular style—the short, the long and the three-quarter length jackets are all here. But the showing is perhaps strongest in short jackets. It is still the most popular of the three, and the beauty and attractiveness of those now here will go far towards increasing the favor in which they are held. These for instance:

$10.50—Jaunty, pretty double-breasted jackets of tan, black and navy blue; lined with satin.

$16—Double-breasted, tight-fitting jackets of black, navy blue and green kersey; high military collar of stitched velvet; lined with satin; gilt buttons.

$18.50—Double-breasted jackets of light tan kersey; high collar and revers of beaver; lined with satin.

$21—Handsome jackets of brown kersey, beautifully tailored; all seams strapped; stitched velvet collar; lined with peau de soie.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DUAL TRAGEDY IN HAVANA

Major Peterson Dies of Yellow Fever and His Wife Kills Herself.

Both Buried with Military Honors—Military Community Shocked—Disease Worse in the City.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—Major Peterson, the Chief Commissary of Cuba, died to-day from yellow fever, and an hour later his wife, who arrived from Cincinnati last Monday to nurse him, shot herself through the head with a revolver. Death was instantaneous.

The bodies of Major Peterson and his wife were interred this afternoon with military honors. The flags at El Morro and on all the public buildings were at half mast. The tragic occurrence has greatly depressed the whole military community in Havana.

Yellow fever is increasing here. It is said that there is not one block in the city but has contributed from one to seventeen cases. If there is no improvement there will soon be an exodus from Havana.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The War Department has received the following cablegram:

Havana, Oct. 18.

Surgeon General, Washington:

Major Matt R. Peterson, United States Volunteers, died of yellow fever at Los Animas at 9 o'clock, Oct. 17. Mrs. Peterson, his wife, killed herself an hour later.

GORGAS, Chief Sanitary Officer.

Major Matt R. Peterson held the rank of Captain in the regular army. He was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, having been appointed from North Carolina, in which State he was born. He entered the academy June 14, 1885, and in June, 1889, became a Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry. He was transferred to the Thirteenth Infantry in June, 1895, and to the Sixth Infantry four months later. In August, 1898, he became a First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, soon afterward being again transferred to the Sixth Infantry.

On Oct. 3, 1898, Major Peterson was appointed a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence. He had been appointed a Major in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry (Indiana) in July, 1898, and was honorably discharged from the volunteer service in November of that year. In 1895 he was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Mrs. Peterson was the daughter of a prominent business man of Cincinnati, and was gifted with unusual charms of person and mind. Her devotion to her husband is indicated by the tragic manner of her death.

MR. HAYES'S STATE CRITICAL.

Suffering from Yellow Fever, He Is Reported to be Very Low.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—Frank W. Hayes, the General Manager of the Havana branch of the North American Trust Company, who is suffering from yellow fever, is very low, and Mrs. Hayes has been isolated with him.

BULLER DEFENDS HIS TACTICS.

Says No General Ever Faced a Situation So Difficult—Sir Evelyn Wood's Offer.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Daily Mail wires as follows:

"In his speech returning thanks for the sword of honor, Sir Redvers Buller made a spirited defense of his strategy. He said he did not believe that any General had ever faced a situation so difficult as that which confronted him when he disembarked at Cape Town without an army, and with no hope of one, for another seven weeks or longer.

"'I found Mafeking and Kimberley beleaguered,' he continued, 'and the two main avenues across the Free State, Bethulie Bridge and Norval's Pont, in the hands of the enemy, with Ladysmith nearly surrounded. If I had waited for the army and then advanced on Bloemfontein, it would have been at least twelve weeks before I could have exerted any influence on the situation.

"'In that time the Boers would have completely overrun and occupied Natal, and what would have been the effect of that on Europe and the British people?'

"Gen. Buller then proceeded to make the interesting announcement that Sir Evelyn Wood had wired asking to be allowed to come out to serve under him. He said he was never so tempted in his life to take a man at his word, for he had begun to look upon Natal as a forlorn hope, but it would have been cowardly to have let Sir Evelyn come to take the risk.

"'I knew that I failed to relieve Ladysmith,' he exclaimed, 'I should lose the supreme command. I lost it, and rightly I think. But I had taken on the task, and was bound to see it through to a conclusion.'

"Sir Redvers paid the highest compliments to the loyalty and gallantry of his troops under the tremendous strain, a strain he believed, such as no soldiers in the history of the world had ever to undergo before."

BOERS HARASS THE BRITISH.

Daily Tearing Up Railroads and Cutting Telegraph Wires.

PRETORIA, Oct. 18.—The Boers are daily tearing up portions of the railroad and cutting the telegraph and telephone wires. Their attacks are intolerable. The repairing linemen cannot leave the garrisoned points without considerable escorts. The only remedy seems to be to corrall all the burghers and deport them, as apparently none can be trusted.

CONTRACTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

British Manufacturers Make Inquiries About Preference of Americans.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Oct. 18.—The Midland Ironmasters are inquiring in official quarters about the reported intention to prefer American manufacturers to British in awarding contracts for the extensive railway and bridge construction contemplated in South Africa.

Several of the principal iron men, who are acting conjointly in making these inquiries, intend to organize a campaign to press the Government into favoring British manufacturers if it is found that any contracts are likely to go to the United States, even though the American bids should be lower than the British.

The Daily Express continues its campaign in behalf of British engineers against American in the matter of the South African railway contracts. It gives voice to the protests of various English firms which denounce the unfairness of the rumored preference for Americans.

On the other hand The Daily News doubts the accuracy of the report and defends Lieut. Col. Girouard, Director of Railways in British South Africa, from the charge of partiality for the United States. It concludes its editorial thus:

"Time is as important in South Africa as it was in Egypt. If American firms should eventually get any share of the contracts it will be because they are smarter than their British competitors, or because they have less work in hand. The best protest would be to beat the Americans in their estimates."

CHARLES A. YOST HURT.

Falls from Car and May Have a Fractured Skull.

Charles A. Yost, a clothier of 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, was severely injured last night by falling from a north-bound Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street car.

Mr. Yost was standing on the rear platform of the car, both gates of which had been left open to allow passengers to transfer to south-bound cars. A jolt caused Mr. Yost to fall to the ground. His head struck a rail, and was badly gashed. He was taken to a store and after being restored to consciousness removed to his home in a carriage.

He refused to make charges against the conductor of the car or to allow an ambulance surgeon to attend him. It was said at his house that he may have a fractured skull.

FATAL FALL OF A WOMAN.

Mrs. Farley Killed by an Accident—She Had Just Returned from Her Summer Home.

Mrs. Mary A. B. Farley, wife of Philip H. Farley, Superintendent of Agencies for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was killed yesterday by falling from a third-floor window of the extension in the rear of the house at 168 West Eighty-seventh Street to the yard. She was sick and had gone to the room, it is believed, to get some air and fell out in a fit of weakness.

Mrs Farley and her husband, with their two-year-old daughter, had just returned from their Summer residence. Their home is a handsome dwelling. Mrs. Farley had not been well, and she was under the care of Dr. Strong of 267 West Fifty-second Street. Her illness was acute Wednesday evening, when she complained of a pain in her chest and of great difficulty in breathing.

Mr. Farley took his wife to her room on the second floor of the main building at 10:30 o'clock. He assisted her to retire and then sat down on a couch beside her. He awoke about midnight, when he found his wife sleeping. At 4:55 o'clock yesterday morning he awoke again, but did not find his wife in bed. Mrs. Farley used at times to sit in the top floor room of the extension, and Mr. Farley, thinking she might have gone there, went to find her. She was not there, but the window was open, and through it the husband could hear heavy breathing, accompanied by groans. He looked out and saw a figure lying directly under the window in the yard.

Mr. Farley rushed down stairs to the yard and found his wife unconscious. He carried her into the house and sent for Dr. Strong, who arrived in a few minutes. By that time the woman was dead.

Dr. Strong made an examination of the body. He said Mrs. Farley's skull had probably been fractured at the base, and she had sustained internal injuries. Dr. O'Hanlon of the Coroners' Office, who arrived later, said the fall was accidental.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM WINDOW.

She Eludes Her Nurse While Delirious from Typhoid Fever.

Miss Nellie Manning, twenty-four years old, of 581 Grove Street, Jersey City, while delirious from typhoid fever yesterday eluded her nurse and jumped from a window on the third floor. Those who witnessed the leap say she turned two somersaults in the air and then struck on her head.

Her skull was fractured and three of her ribs were broken. She was taken to the City Hospital, and was still alive last night, but there was no hope of her recovery.

Citizens of New York City who have not registered for the coming election must do so to-day or to-morrow or lose their votes. Polls are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

POPULATION OF ARIZONA.

Census Shows Increase of 62,592 Since 1890.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Census Bureau to-day made public the population for the Territory of Arizona.

The population of the Territory in 1900 is 122,212, as compared with a population in 1890 of 59,620. This shows an increase during the decade of 62,592, or 104.9 per cent. This large increase is due in part to the fact that there were 28,469 Indians and 154 other persons, or a total of 28,623 persons, on Indian reservations, &c., in Arizona, who were specially enumerated in 1890 under the provisions of the census act, but were not included in the general population of the Territory at that census. The population of the Territory in 1870 was 9,658, and during the ten years from 1870 to 1880 it increased 30,782, or 318.7 per cent., giving a population in 1880 of 40,440. The population in 1890, as stated in the report for that census, was 59,620, representing an increase during the decade of 19,180, or 47.4 per cent. The population of Arizona in 1900 is more than twelve times as large as the population given for 1870, the first census taken after its organization as a Territory, in 1863.

The total land surface of Arizona is, approximately, 112,920 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the censuses of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, 0.5; 1900, 1.0.

Only four out of the sixteen incorporated towns in the Territory have a population of over 2,000 by the census of 1900. They are as follows:

	1900.	1890.
Jerome	2,861	250
Phoenix	5,544	3,152
Prescott	3,559	1,789
Tucson	7,531	5,150

STREET RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

Convention Elects Officers—To Meet in This City Next Year.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—Walton H. Holmes of Kansas City was to-day elected President of the American Street Railway Association and New York City was selected for the next annual convention. H. H. Vreeland, New York, and N. H. Heft, Meriden, Conn., were elected First and Second Vice Presidents respectively. The members of the Executive Committee, which includes the President and Vice Presidents, are as follows: John M. Roach, Chicago; Frank L. Fuller, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; George W. Baumhoff, St. Louis; John R. Graham, Quincy, Mass., and John Harris, Cincinnati.

H. H. Heft of Meriden, Conn., read a paper before the convention on the subject of "Double Truck Cars." The subject brought out arguments by H. H. Vreeland of New York, E. C. Foster of Boston, C. E. Harrington of Camden, N. J., C. W. Wason of Cleveland, and John I. Beggs of Milwaukee.

To-day's session was the last of the convention. The gathering will end to-morrow, when a banquet will be tendered the delegates.

H. H. Vreeland and a party of Eastern railway men left to-night for Minnesota, and will make a trip over the Soo line and then to San Francisco. The Whitney syndicate, which Mr. Vreeland represents, is interested in this line, and the tour will be one of inspection.

The Association of Street Railway Accountants elected W. F. Ham of Washington President.

BABY PICKED UP ON THE ROAD.

Was Born to Mary Quinn One Week Ago in Bellevue.

A six-day-old child, dressed in clothing bearing a mark used in Bellevue Hospital, was found alive on the road leading to Pelham Bay Park, in Mount Vernon, late Wednesday night. The mark "B. H. 31" was found on the clothing, and the Bellevue authorities, who were notified, said this indicated that the clothing had been issued in Ward 31 of the hospital.

An investigation showed that Mary Quinn of 268 West Nineteenth Street had been discharged on Wednesday from Bellevue Hospital with a child that had been born there on the 13th of October.

She had been a patient in Ward 31. At the hospital she said that she had a friend, Eliza Kenny, living in Tarrytown. The baby will be brought to Bellevue Hospital to-day for identification.

Detectives Kehoe and Butler arrested the Quinn woman at the Nineteenth Street house early this morning. When asked why she had abandoned the child, the woman said she could not support it and thought that would be the best way to get rid of it.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:15 A. M.—98 Fifth Avenue, J. Winterrolk; damage, $25.

1:40 A. M.—1,501 Broadway, Herman Greenwald; damage, $500.

11:20 A. M.—85 Catharine Street, William Harris; damage, $50.

12:10 P. M.—408 Cherry Street, Lewis Dressler; damage, $200.

3:25 P. M.—197 Clinton Street, Isaac Lewis; damage, $200.

9:45 P. M.—205 Hudson Street, owner unknown; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The foundry of McIntosh & Seymours, manufacturers of stationary engines, was destroyed by fire here to-night. The loss, which is covered by insurance, will reach $20,000. The shops were running night and day and about seventy-five hands were employed in the foundry.

CLUE TO MAIL BAG ROBBER

Man Who Took Registered Letters May Soon Be Caught.

Value of Matter Stolen Cannot Be Estimated—What Inspector King's Investigation Disclosed.

The large pouch of registered mail matter, containing five smaller pounches, sent to Station H from a number of other branch Post Offices for transmission to the General Post Office, has not been found, although Chief Post Office Inspector King and two of his ablest men, Inspectors James and Jacobs, are at work on the case. It is evident that they have a clue to act upon, and that they expect to land the thief before long, but what the nature of this clue is, or to what it leads, they refused yesterday to divulge.

The bag disappeared from Station H, which is at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, about 8:30 o'clock on Monday night. The station backs on Depew Place, which is opposite the Grand Central Station, and the street is used almost exclusively for mail, express, and baggage transportation to and from the station and the Post Office. At the rear of the station there is a raised platform about three feet high, where the mail wagons take on or discharge their loads.

The station is a busy one, from the fact that mail intended for the Grand Central road is handled there, and from the further fact that so far as registered mail is concerned, it is a clearing house for that class of matter sent from a number of other stations uptown. From Station H the registered mail goes to the General Post Office. The platform of Station H is frequently piled high with mail bags waiting to be forwarded to other branches, and from what Inspector King has been able to learn, there were two bags of registered mail, locked and ready to be sent down town lying out on the platform on Monday night without having much more care bestowed upon them than is bestowed on the ordinary mail.

When the clerks in the sub-stations forward to Station H their registered matter they inclose it in a small canvas bag, which locks automatically. The only key for this is in the General Post Office. There were five of these bags, and they were in turn inclosed in a large canvas bag, also with an automatic lock. That these five small bags arrived all right is proven from the fact that they are receipted for by the clerks in Station H. It is also established that a clerk inclosed the five small bags in a larger one, and that the latter was placed out on the platform to wait for the wagon which leaves there at 8:40 o'clock in the evening.

When the clerk came to check off "No. 2" bag, as it is technically known, it had disappeared, but the other registered pouches remained. A thorough search failed to bring the missing bag to light, and the next day the robbery was reported to the Inspectors.

What the value of the pouch was, Inspector King said yesterday, he had no way of determining. "In fact," he said, "we have not yet received all the details. As soon as we find out whether the receipts of the five sub-stations had been sent down to H, and what the amounts were, we can approximate the loss, but as far as the private mail matter is concerned, that will be but a guess.

"It is possible that all the care necessary to insure the safe carriage of valuable mail matter was not taken in this instance, yet the clerks were following the procedure of years in placing the pouches on the platform ready to be sent away. From long habit it possibly never occurred to them that any one would have the hardihood to deliberately walk off with a sack of mail, and still less that a thief would be able to choose the registered pouch. Yet from my investigations it is plain that should a man who looked like a Post Office employe be seen with a bag of mail on his shoulder in that vicinity no comment would be caused. There are always a lot of wagons and cabs in the vicinity, and while I do not even intimate that this was done, yet it would be easy to dump the bag into a cab or wagon without any one being any the wiser.

"What we have established is that the pouch never went on the wagon. It was missed when it came to be checked off. I won't say that we suspect any person, but we expect to have the pouch and the thief in our custody before long."

KING ALBERT'S ILLNESS.

Critical Condition Due to Cancerous Affection of the Bladder.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—It is now known that the illness of King Albert of Saxony, which has recently become more acute, is due to a cancerous affection of the bladder, which his medical attendants consider incurable.

GALVESTON RELIEF FUNDS.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the Galveston sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:

Citizens of Whitewater, Wis.	$209.00
Little Neck Bible School	15.00
Reformed Dutch Church of North Hempstead	55.00
Churches of Lakewood, N. J.	91.75
Citizens of Millbrook, N. Y.	7.50
Congregational Church, Topsfield, Mass.	5.00
M. Bayard Brown, (through New York Life Insurance and Trust Company)	500.00
Previously acknowledged	117,000.23
Total	$117,883.48

The Odd Fellows of the State of New York yesterday sent their first contribution of $3,000 to the Galveston sufferers and Odd Fellow lodges of that city. Contributions are to be forwarded weekly here after.

Troy Woman's Body Found.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 18.—The body of Miss M. Donahue of Troy, N. Y., who was killed at the time of the great storm, was found to-day. It was identified by a ring, on the inside of which her name was engraved. She lost her life while visiting Galveston friends.

Mr. Choate's Gift to Galveston.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Sir Henry Irving has received a letter from United States Ambassador Choate expressing hearty thanks for his efforts in connection with the benefit for the victims of the Galveston disaster, and inclosing a check for £50.

$1,095,202 Given to Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 18.—John Demlin, treasurer of the Galveston relief fund, gave out a statement to-night showing that the total contributions to date are $1,095,202.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh northwesterly winds.

The weather has been exceptionally clear east of the Rocky Mountains. Practically no rain has fallen in this district during the last twenty-four hours. The temperature has risen in the South Atlantic States, and thence northward to New England. The thermometer has also risen in the Missouri, the Mississippi, and the Ohio Valleys and the lower lake region. Generally fair weather is indicated for all districts except the extreme Northwest, where rain will fall. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly fresh south to west. On the upper lakes light northerly winds will shift to brisk southeasterly. On the lower lakes the winds will be fresh northerly, shifting to fresh south to east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	66	44	46
6 A. M.	65	43	47
9 A. M.	67	47	53
12 M.	78	57	60
3 P. M.	79	62	62
6 P. M.	72	61	61
9 P. M.	70	60	61
12 P. M.	66	57	59

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58½
Weather Bureau	62½
Corresponding date 1899	70½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	56

The maximum temperature yesterday was 63 degrees at 3:10 P. M., and the minimum 42 degrees at 5 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.08, and at 8 P. M. 29.92. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 51 per cent.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Few men know when to dispose of a good thing," remarked one of the Speedway drivers while resting at one of the road houses after his spin yesterday. "But the old man Hamlin of Buffalo doesn't belong in that class, I can tell you. This year his string of trotters and pacers have done the very best in their history. Every horseman is, therefore, talking about his string headed by The Abbott. Cicero Hamlin knows that about as well as does anybody. Does he go strutting about the country with a bad attack of what the politicians call chestivitiitis? Not on your life. He hustles off to a print shop and has a catalogue prepared announcing the sale of his entire stable because he is going to retire from the turf! Winter is coming on, and it is the most natural thing in the world that he should retire—for this year. He knows there are a thousand men who would like to own The Abbott at any sort of a fancy price, and so he arranges for a sale of his whole string right here. He guesses shrewdly that some one who is crazy over this Speedway driving will buy the fastest horse in the world, so as to own the king of the Speedway. Incidentally the sale will boom that of the other horses in his string. So, while fancy prices are possible, he offers the whole lot at auction. There is all in the world in knowing when to sell a race horse. But it strikes me that no one can teach the old man Hamlin the least little bit about it. There is but one shrewder man in the horse business in the world, and that is John Madden. He is so clever that he will get about three prices out of you for a horse, and then make you think he has done you such a favor that you are actually ashamed of yourself for taking advantage of his good nature and turn around and thank him profusely for being allowed to buy of him at all, or at any price. Hamlin has not quite reached that point yet, but he has learned how to make horse-breeding pay all that there is in the game."

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"Why, how do you do? Charming day, is it not? How are all the folks at home?" The woman rattled this off rapidly, sweetly, and with such warmth that the victim she had selected in the crowded street car thought she meant it. He folded his paper, tipped is hat, rose, offered the woman his seat, and began to stammer something.

"Really, I beg your pardon; but I thought you were Mr. Brown of 'Steenth Street. Stupid of me, but you do so look like him." Then she settled herself in her seat, and the man blushed and looked very cheap.

He was simply the victim of a bunko game that some of the city school teachers, and perhaps other women, now use when they want a seat and find no man in a crowded car ready to offer them one.

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Why is it that whenever girl, boy, woman, or man sees in the public parks the sign, "Dogs not allowed at large," they at once slip the chain from the collar of the dog they are leading and allow the animal to run at will? Watch the visitors to any of the parks on a fine day and see if that is not the rule rather than the exception. So certainly is it the rule in Riverside Park that the few squirrels there are kept in a wild state. Dogs are perpetually chasing and occasionally killing one of the handsome gray rodents. Park keepers are, of course to blame for not putting a stop to the practice. But they will not do the work of dog catchers. If they caught all the stray dogs they could do little else, and would have to turn dog keepers instead of park keepers. Their excuse is that if they capture the dogs they do not know when they can get a dog wagon from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. So they allow the nuisance to exist and the rule to be absolutely ignored. But let a man step on the grass, and they shout and whistle and sometimes swear at him. That is a good way to show authority and devotion to duty.

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"I saw by THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day that people from various parts of the country were trying to get the Higgins Carpet Company to locate their new factory with them," said Julius Pfister of New Orleans, while chatting in the lobby of the Manhattan Hotel yesterday. "We have gone in for a little of that sort of thing down our way at last, though Southern people are very conservative about it. New Orleans seems to have been especially so. But since there has been such a success in manufacturing lines in the States of the cotton belt, New Orleans people have realized the fact that we have a good sort of a country to come into. Now we propose to get some of the factories ourselves. Our Board of Trade has been something of an ornament rather than a hustling concern. It has devoted its energies rather to our local exposition, our Mardi Gras celebration, and the booming of South and Central American trade, than to bringing foreign capital into our town. But they are changing now and making efforts toward getting factories located in our city. There is water power, sometimes a little too much of it, some of us think. Real estate is at very low prices, compared with what you pay here in the North, and there is room enough along the banks of the Mississippi and the interior navigable bayous to accommodate everybody in the United States who may have a desire to build a factory of any sort within the next five years. We need factories badly down our way, and our business men are beginning to thoroughly realize the fact. Just before I left home Udolpho Wolfe, President of the Board of Trade, appointed a committee to try and get the American Chicle Company to build a chewing-gum factory, which they have decided to erect. Such is New Orleans instead of at Memphis, where they had practically decided to locate. If we can once get them there we think we shall be able to make New Orleans the centre of the chewing-gum industry of the country. Our people think we are happily located for that purpose, as we are so near to the only source of supply for the chicle—Central America and Mexico. We raise the sugar needed, and if we can only get the entering wedge, are sure we can show the chewing-gum trust that we can save them enough on freights and the cost of sugar alone to make it an object for them to make our city the centre for the manufacture of their product, in spite of the start that Brooklyn and Cleveland have in the business. Help is cheaper, as living is cheaper down our way. Manufacturers who have tried New Orleans find many advantages there, and we think if we can once get the attention of the right kind of people we can make of New Orleans one of the chief manufacturing centres of the country. What we need, in my opinion, is a little of the hustle you New Yorkers have. But it is very hard for us of the South to do otherwise than take things easy, and accept the gifts the gods send us. We never have been hustlers, but I think the general sentiment throughout the South now is that we must become such in order to properly utilize the natural advantages we have at our command."

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So much of Riverside Drive as extends from about Ninety-second to One Hundred and Fourth Street has been closed to travel for the present. A. C. Gildersleeve, who has the contract for building the viaduct across the depression at Ninety-sixth Street, has taken possession of the territory for a couple of blocks on either side of the last-named street, and workmen are engaged in the preliminary steps to the construction of the viaduct which drivers over that thoroughfare have so long waited for. With this deep cut covered a dangerous and hard bit of the drive, especially for wheelmen, will be done away with, as the sharp grades can be avoided. When finished the viaduct will remove the present danger from the heavy trucking across that point by teams from the coal and building materials yards at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street.

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Even with the show months away, for it will not be held until March next, plans are making for the Sportsman's Show, which has come to be one of the events of the Winter. A Bangor and Aroostook Railroad man, who was in town yesterday, said that the roads up there were already at work for the best show they have ever made here. Game Warden Nichols of Maine has been selected to take charge of the exhibit, which will be of a more spectacular sort than heretofore. He expects to have an Indian village alongside an artificial lake, with several hundred square-tailed trout weighing from three pounds up to ten pounds or more swimming about in it, and the best show of big game ever made by the State. Maine people have found that it pays to make the very best kind of a show in New York. "Ever since we have shown in the Garden we have had a host of new visitors to Maine, who were induced to come through what they saw and heard there. Maine has had more New Yorkers by probably 100 per cent. in her woods this year than ever before. They are the best lot that come, for they spend money freely. Strange as it may seem, they growl less about the hardships and discomforts they have to put up with when out after moose or deer than people from anywhere else on earth. New Yorkers take to roughing it as well as they do to a life of indolent ease, and every guide in the woods wants such a party in preference to any other. That is one reason why the railroads of the State have actually been forced to make a better show here than we do at the Boston Sportsman's Show. Maine people want still more New York hunters and fishers, both male and female. They are always sportsmen from the ground up."

"Y-USE-A"

SATISFACTION

comes only with the

Improved Welsbach Light

with Gas-Saving Regulator

The others cause the trouble

Yusea Welsbach Mantle

lasts longer than any three other mantles and is guaranteed to give 100 candle power.

Look Out for Counterfeits!

The genuine comes in the green box with the perforated seal and is stamped "Yusea Welsbach."

Welsbach Company, 1133 Broadway

and all dealers

AT THE HOTELS.

EMPIRE.—H. A. Myers, Franklin, Penn.; Capt. Edwin Watson, Lake George.

EVERETT.—Roscoe Randall Hoes, United States battleship Kearsarge.

FIFTH AVENUE.—The Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, Philadelphia; Archbishop John Ireland, Minnesota.

GRAND.—G. E. Marchand, United States steamship Blake; Col. H. C. Cook, United States Army.

GILSEY.—Major James Chester, United States Army; Major A. W. Vogdes, United States Army; Major E. D. Dimmick, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE.—Capt. Yates Stirling, United States Navy.

PLAZA.—Dr. L. S. Harvey, United States Army.

STURTEVANT.—Titus Sheard, Little Falls.

VICTORIA.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. John C. Underwood, Kentucky.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven; Rollin H. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Lansburgh Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. Lansburgh, laces, embroideries, and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Clarkson, E. E., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; E. E. Clarkson, cloaks, suits, notions, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Sommer, E., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Sommer, ladies' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Wightman, C. A., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; U. F. Samno, dry goods; 3 East Fourteenth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Troelicht-Duncker Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Duncker, carpets; C. H. Duncker, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces and lace curtains; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Bear, W. M., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. M. Bear, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. Jeham, gloves; 2 Walker Street; Sinclair House.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Criterion Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Hotel Navarre.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Cunningham, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. J. Dolt, furnishing goods, laces, white goods, notions, and corsets; 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; M. Schneuberger, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

WYLER, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Ackerland, tailors' trimmings; 49 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. O'Brien, underwear and children's wear; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. A. Birkey, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, linens; Hotel Navarre.

Robinson, J. M., Sons Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Cunningham, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Siegel, Cooper Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Basch, cloaks and suits; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.

Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. W. Harris, upholstery goods; Belvedere House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Parks, hosiery and underwear; J. Oberndorfer, notions, embroideries, and trimmings; 43 Leonard Street.

Hodges Bros., Baltimore, Md.; W. R. Hodges, dress and white goods; Hoffman House.

Miller & Peck Co., Waterbury, Conn.; F. W. Tate, domestics and laces; Sturtevant House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; D. Mayer, dress goods; H. A. Burnett, gloves; 377 Broadway.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; W. Lewis, shoes; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions and linings; 57 White Street.

Dubuque and Sioux City's Officers.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 18.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company was held in this city to-day. The officers elected for a term of one year were as follows:

President—S. Fish of New York; First Vice President—J. C. Welling of Chicago; Second Vice President—E. C. Woodruff of Elizabethtown, N. J.; Secretary—J. F. Merry of Dubuque; General Manager—J. T. Harrihan of Chicago; Treasurer—J. F. Titus of Chicago.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	6:16	Sun sets	5:14	Moon rises	2:33

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	4:38	Gov. Isl'd	5:17	H. Gate	7:13
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	4:51	Gov. Isl'd	5:26	H. Gate	7:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

Adirondack, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Californian, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
Cap Frio, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Flaxman, Brazil, &c.	10:30 A. M.	.....
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	.....
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
St. Filians, Antwerp	.....	.....

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

Aller, Bremen	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 14 and up to Oct. 27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. 27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Oorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 21.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Oct. 17. They are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 19.

Californian, Glasgow, Oct. 5.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, Oct. 11.
Minterne, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
Paraense, St. Lucia, Oct. 12.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Werra, Gibraltar, Oct. 9.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

Critic, Dundee, Oct. 16.
Niagara, Santiago, Oct. 13.
Patricia, Hamburg, Oct. 8.
Ponce, San Juan, Oct. 15.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Oct. 17.
Roraima, St. Kitts, Oct. 16.
St. Louis, Southampton,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1900.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES is published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and besides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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Edition de l'Exposition Universelle de 1900.
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THE PURITAN CONSCIENCE INVOKED

"There is still something of the old Puritan conscience left," said Dr. FELIX ADLER in his stirring little speech at the dinner of the New York Medical Association on Wednesday night. He had been appealing to the medical men to lend their help in the movement, which everybody sees is coming, to cleanse portions of this city of some of their worst pollutions. He told them that there was a moral morass in the city. "There is no question of suppressing, but of repressing, vice, of preventing the flood from overflowing its embankments. The moral forces are deeply agitated, and quietly but surely a movement looking toward a change is making headway. We want to prevent the moral standard in New York descending to the level of the worst conditions in other capitals. We want to maintain the standard of public morality. Yes, we want to raise it."

In a sense Dr. ADLER was right when he said that the movement for a moral house-cleaning had "absolutely no political or partisan aim." It remains true, however, that real and lasting purification can be accomplished only through the ballot box. That is undoubtedly a most serious misfortune, especially from the point of view of the Puritan conscience. Men of Puritan descent and almost Puritan austerity of morals are numbered by tens of thousands in this city. The force which Dr. ADLER invokes ought to strive mightily for purity in the coming battle. The trouble is that as election day approaches conscience gets numb and moral scruple relaxes. Men who will give liberally in money and service to aid Bishop POTTER in the moral movement which it is generally expected will have the advantage of his leadership, will, if opportunity offers, be found next Fall voting to perpetuate the reign of Satan.

A host of these men with Puritan consciences voted that way the last time the establishment of Satan's kingdom in New York was an issue at the polls. The thing was plain to any man's view. Mr. PLATT ran a candidate for no other purpose than the routing and discomfiture of the enemies of Satan. He succeeded marvelously. The powers of darkness have had things their own way ever since, and the moral morass that Dr. ADLER depicts, the frightful conditions on the east side that have stirred the indignation of the Church, all the revolting fruits of the close alliance between vice and the City Hall, are the direct and easily foreseen results of the triumph of partisanship over the Puritan conscience at that election of 1897.

Yet men come to such complacent adjustments between their morals and their politics that Mr. RICHARD CROKER, during his triumphant exhibition of the Democratic candidate for President in this city, found it easy to command the attendance of Democrats who abhor moral morasses and loathe the corruptions of Tammany. These condoning associations make it harder for Dr. ADLER to arouse the decent part of the community against vice. They make it harder to persuade young voters that CROKER is a power for evil and a public enemy.

From present appearances, too, there will be another dreadful slump in conscience next Fall, when the time comes to elect a Mayor. PLATT will renew his alliance with Satan, run his Republican candidate again, and Tammany's license to traffic in immorality and law breaking will be renewed. That is the outlook, and it is a pretty black one, but it would be weak and foolish not to look the facts in the face. PLATT has nominated a candidate for Governor who is completely within his control and whose election will immensely enlarge and confirm the powers of the boss by putting into his hands the executive and legislative departments of the State Government. And instead of rising up against him, men who would be deeply hurt if they were not reckoned among the best and most public-spirited citizens of the State, clergymen, reformers, independent voters, and trusted leaders of public opinion, hasten to announce their intention to vote for PLATT's servant and candidate. They institute elaborate searches for justifying reasons. They find their consciences going comfortably to sleep and they furtively administer auxiliary narcotics. At first the excuse that Mr. STANCHFIELD was "CROKER's candidate" served them well for a pretext. THE TIMES made an end of that excuse, save that it is still the refuge of the ignorant and the unscrupulous, and Mr. STANCHFIELD himself has disposed of the slander in words of manly independence that Mr. ODELL will not venture to repeat in his own behalf.

The real reason for these lapses from morality is that Republicans like to follow the habit of voting the Republican ticket. It is that unconquerable liking that keeps PLATT in power as the absolute boss of the party. It is that that enabled him to succeed in his villainous game in 1897. It is that liking that will stupefy the Puritan conscience of so many thousands of our very best citizens if he puts up an assistant Tammany candidate for Mayor next year.

The morass will never be drained off until the hydra that inhabits it has been slain, and he is a pachyderm whose hide can be penetrated only by the sword of the suffrage.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

The strike of the miners in the anthracite coal region seems well advanced toward a settlement, though there are still some elements of uncertainty on both sides. On the one hand the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's miners have received no word that their employers will grant the concessions made by the Reading and the Lehigh, and some of the individual operators have not yet come into the new arrangement. On the other hand, it is not certain that the Mine Workers' Union will accept compliance with their terms by even a large part of the employers, or will waive the important demand that the union be recognized. With the exception of this recognition, the more serious claims of the miners have been granted by the more extensive employers. The advance in wages is conceded, the sliding scale is "suspended," the present offer extends to the 1st of April next, and it is proposed to take up with the miners any other grievance that they may have. The chances are that the strike will come to a close in all the chief mines this week, and that it cannot last much longer in any of them. Whether there will be a lasting peace is another question.

The situation as it stands is regarded by the miners, or at least by the officers of their organization, as a signal triumph. On the whole it is so. It is generally believed that the operators have been subjected to some pressure from persons not connected with the coal trade, and that they would have been less pacific in their temper if the strike had not occurred in the middle of a Presidential campaign. That is not an unnatural impression, considering all the circumstances. The operators belong to a class that would be far more injured by the election of Mr. BRYAN than they possibly could be by any concession to their employés, and they may well have felt that their duty to their employés also required them to take no risks in that direction. But this consideration, whatever weight it may have had, could hardly have been controlling if the operators had not felt that there was sufficient ground for the demands of the men to make it at once fair and expedient to grant them. Having regard to all the facts it is extremely unlikely that a strike as extensive as this has been, embracing some hundred and twenty thousand men of various nationalities, working under widely varying conditions, could have been arranged and carried on with the degree of unity and energy shown, unless there had been some substantial basis for it, and the action of the employers was in all probability more influenced by this fact than by any other.

The strike has been conducted in the main with more regard to law and order than could reasonably have been expected. This, however, has been due quite as much to the vigorous and prompt action of the authorities as to moderation on the part of the managers of the strike. It is their good fortune rather than their wisdom that has kept them free from responsibility for grave disturbances. Nor have they shown that solicitude for fair dealing which they have professed. Apparently they made no effort to influence the men in the employ of MARKLE & Co. to keep the agreement to submit differences to arbitration, the violation of which was the worst set-back to the cause of industrial peace that has occurred in a long time.

If, as now seems probable, the employers and the men come to a settlement of their present dispute, it is greatly to be desired that both parties shall address themselves earnestly to the task of devising a system that will prevent like contests in the future. If that is not the outcome, there will be little real gain for the workmen from the actual victory, which at best has been very costly. At the highest estimate, the 10 per cent. advance they secure will only make up the loss of a month's earnings in ten months, with the chances of another contest at the end of that time, or at the end of six months, when but 60 per cent. of the loss will have been regained. Precisely what the system is that can be relied on to prevent strife it is not easy to say, but one feature of it unquestionably is a common organization through which any differences originating on either side can be considered by both as soon as they arise. This has been found practicable in the coal mines of Belgium and in greater or less degree in several important industries in the United States. It is a trite saying, but a true one, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and this is the only ratio of sixteen to one that the workingmen and the employers can with profit agree to establish. At the moment when the men have won an expensive and hazardous fight and when the employers have found it advisable to yield under duress the question of guarding against future conflicts ought to be carefully studied, and with fair prospects of success.

THE DISINFECTION OF CROKER.

Mr. RICHARD CROKER has done a good deal this Summer and Autumn toward enlarging his "sphere." No impartial observer will dispute that he has beaten DAVID B. HILL at DAVID's own game, which is New York State politics. Upon this occasion GOLIATH went up against DAVID, armed only with a sling, an equipment which does injustice to both their habits, and a smooth stone, labeled "Unquestionable Regularity." That the Scripture might not be fulfilled the bloated giant overcame the slender shepherd. As they say in Fourteenth Street, he "done him."

But the full disinfection of CROKER was yet to come. It was to be obtained, not on the narrow arena of New York State politics, but on the broad field of National politics. Of course, he took the usual Tammany delegation to the Democratic National Convention, but they produced there only their immemorial effect of encouragement tempered with nausea. The nausea was more marked than usual, inasmuch as the National aspirations of the local boss were more pronounced. The cheers for HILL were emphasized by the fact that, at this assemblage of Jeffersonians, it was possible to find a man whose proud boast it was that he was "a Democrat," and who was yet neither a criminal nor a lunatic. Mr. HILL was really an almost unique exhibit. But yet nobody who was there could mistake the significance of the greeting of him by the convention. The convention was not so much cheering HILL as hooting CROKER. It is one thing to know that there is somewhere a compact vote of 100,000 or so for your ticket, and quite another to bear the reproach of knowing that the "vote" in question represents simply an organized brigandage. Under that consciousness, the decently brought up person from the back districts cannot be expected to sit down quietly. Therefore the Democrats cheered HILL by way of hooting CROKER.

But now CROKER has rehabilitated himself. He has made the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States recognize him, just as JOSEPH H. CHOATE was compelled, before he could get an Ambassadorship, to recognize T. C. PLATT as "our honored leader." It is a clear truth that a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in the greatest city of the country, has found himself compelled to throw himself into the arms of Tammany Hall.

This is a great triumph for CROKER. It would be a great triumph for any honored leader who owed his honored leadership to the fact that he was recognized as the organizer, for political purposes, of the forces of vice and crime. It is true that CROKER spent a large amount of money in the reception that was worth to him such a recognition. The reception cannot have cost Tammany less than $50,000. It may have cost him personally some part of that sum. The subsequent rumor that he had sent down to Wall Street some $50,000 to be bet on BRYAN, even at the current odds of 1 to 5, lacks confirmation. It was cheap at the price for him to use up some of the ill-gotten gains of Tammany in giving a reception to BRYAN, just as the Chinese Government has thought that it might save money by giving a pyrotechnical funeral to the murdered German Ambassador. But it would have been quite another thing to send actual money down to Wall Street to become the prey of the first bettor who had chosen to acquire it, and who would have felt in taking it, according to the picturesque expression of the Sheriff of Kings, that he was "taking candy from a baby." It would really have been an impeachment of CROKER's head for business if he had sent that money into Wall Street. The more because by the act of the Democratic candidate, the boss of Tammany Hall, that is, the leader of a particularly vulgar gang of thieves, had already been "posed" as a person of National importance, and had made out of the situation "all that there was in it for him."

CROKER, from his own point of view, is all right. Any comments upon his performances which do not begin with that acknowledgment show an inadequate sense of the real bearing of those performances. We think that upon the strength of his recent achievements, he is decidedly entitled to be borne upon the lists of The Social Register as a New Yorker of social importance. If he is not already there, we have no doubt that an application for a mandamus to put him there would be successful, if made before a proper Tammany Judge. Who is the most proper Tammany Judge before whom to bring the application is a question upon which CROKER is immeasurably better informed than we are.

BARRACKS FOR RECEIVING SHIPS.

At each of the naval stations it is customary to maintain departments of supply of seamen for transfer to ships needing new men to take the places of others discharged or invalided. In almost every instance these waiting men are, as they have been for years, quartered on ships, and it does not occur to us that there is any exception to the rule that the receiving ship is an old wooden hulk, no longer fitted up with the equipment that the seaman finds in vessels not obsolete, while it is also a fact that will not be disputed, we assume, that most of these condemned vessels, converted into temporary sailor boarding houses, have by age, decay, and repeated voyages in climates in which they were exposed to unsanitary conditions become anything but ideal places of residence.

The receiving ships are not to be confounded with training ships, all of which are less obsolete than the more ancient hulks placed on receiving duty and some of which are unexceptionable in respect of equipment. They are "kept up" to active service conditions, subjected to frequent and thorough sanitary inspection, and their health bills do not invite suspicion or provoke concern about the comfort or safety of the men and boys who cruise in them. Among the receiving ships are such ancients as the Franklin, Independence, Vermont, and Wabash—veterans of many years ago. The training ships, on the other hand, include the Buffalo, Dixie, and Topeka, all modern war vessels, and such modernized vessels as the Hartford and Lancaster.

Rear Admiral CROWNINSHIELD made a trip abroad, soon after the close of the war with Spain, to look into the manner of caring for seamen whom we bestow on board receiving ships, and he made an interesting and valuable report favoring the adoption of the custom he found to be prevalent of substituting barracks for receiving ships. For reasons that appeared to be sufficient to the Congress, economy being one of them, the recommendation passed almost unheeded. The next Congress will be asked to consider the matter anew, and it may be very helpful to the members of the Naval Committees and the two houses to find the project earnestly and reasonably advocated by Rear Admiral VAN REYPEN, the Surgeon General of the Navy. This officer, whose administration of his bureau won great credit for the medical branch of the navy during the war with Spain, points out, in his annual report, that the receiving ships have long failed to meet requirements and that where barracks had to be supplied to meet deficient accommodations only good has resulted, including increased cleanliness of person and clothing, the removal of many sources of contamination, and the improved morale and health of the personnel.

If the advice of the Surgeon General is followed, many old wooden ships will go out of commission, dangers arising from greatly crowded conditions in wooden structures undergoing decay will be avoided, better ventilation in sleeping and living rooms will be secured, and better health and efficiency will be assured just where the enlisted men begin their naval life. The feeling of sentimentality that will persist, after such advice as this, in immuring seamen for transfer in rotting and unsanitary hulks with famous names can easily be overcome and soon outlived.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Every night in the year every passenger who, between the hours of 4:30 and 6:30 o'clock, sets foot on the platform of the Third Avenue elevated road station at City Hall, either coming from or going to a train, is in imminent danger of death in its most frightful form. The number of persons thus imperiled each day is certainly 30,000, and it is probably considerably more. The fate which every one of these people risks is that of being trampled under foot in a crowd driven mad by pain and terror. The conditions that make disaster there probable always, and certain to come sooner or later, are the result of criminal negligence on the part of the Manhattan Company's Directors and officials in not providing proper terminal facilities at this important terminus, and on the part of our municipal authorities, police and other, in not forcing the company to do its duty. Wednesday evening just at 6 o'clock the horrible possibilities of that single narrow platform escaped realization by a margin that was even smaller than usual—that was too small for measurement. While the passengers on one arriving train were still engaged in the inevitable struggle with those moving in the other direction, a second train arrived and heaped its hurried hundreds on the contending mass. Instantly what had been annoyance became agony. Women screamed as they were crushed up against the iron railings or were forced helplessly about by the adverse currents of humanity, and even the strongest men grew pallid with fright. Meanwhile, the procession of arriving passengers was allowed to pour in an unbroken stream upon the platform, and the half-dozen uniformed employes whose task it might be, but is not, to preserve order and prevent confusion did absolutely nothing except repeat, from positions of safety, their parrot cry of "Step right up forward—plenty of room at the other end!" After ten minutes of desperate fighting the crowd in some mysterious way untangled itself without assistance, and the danger reduced itself to its customary proportions. The crisis may come again at any moment in the crowded hours, and the chances are that the next time there will—be work for ambulances and dead wagons.

—In the course of his principal speech, Tuesday night, Mr. BRYAN manifested several of the signs of intense emotion when he shouted: "What title have we to the Filipino? Did we buy him or did we get him by force? When did we get the right to buy people? When did we buy the right to govern people?" And then he ran on at great length with his long-familiar plagiarism about "a license to hunt in the Philippines"—the originator of the jest spoke of "shooting privileges"—and declared that "when you buy a title based on force you have no better title than you would have if you went out and secured it by force yourself." Now, it is a curious fact this view of the existing situation in the Philippines is in direct opposition, not only to Republican theories, but also with those recently expressed in a pamphlet entitled "Republic or Empire?" which pamphlet, as its first page announces, was "prepared at the request of the New York Democratic State Committee." In the development of his argument, the author, Mr. PERRY BELMONT, wrote: "The war against Spain, and the treaty ending the war and securing peace with Spain, are not now in issue. Those great transactions have been closed. The treaty has been, since that date, a supreme law of the land. The Philippines and Porto Rico are possessions of the United States by as valid and secure a title as are now New Mexico and Alaska." So far as we have noticed, Mr. BRYAN has not yet questioned the validity or the security of our title to either of the regions mentioned here, and yet, according to an authority acceptable, it is safe to assume, to the Democratic State Committee, our right to own the Philippines and to govern the Filipinos forms a part of the supreme law of the land, as much as, and no less than, our right to own and rule New Mexico and Alaska. There is something very queer here—something that gives reason to wonder why Mr. BRYAN, instead of denouncing the Administration, doesn't look for objects of criticism nearer home.

—Much irritation is manifested by The Harrisburg (Penn.) Star-Independent because, as it truly says, "THE NEW YORK TIMES has gone to the trouble of proving by the testimony of Secretary HAY that a certain political prophecy attributed to ABRAHAM LINCOLN is posthumous," "and was communicated by a spiritual medium since the death of the ex-President." Hopeless, apparently, of controverting, or even weakening, the evidence we presented, and yet determined to go through the motions of striking a counter-blow, The Star-Independent gravely advises us to continue our work by proving that LINCOLN never said anything about government of, for, and by the people, or about the sufficiency of the task men not tyrants find in ruling themselves and letting other people do the same. Judging from the habitual use of repartee like this by the eminent object of our contemporary's fervent admiration, there must be certain mysterious advantages to be derived from it, but we are quite unable to imagine what the advantages are. Surely there is nobody in the country with education and brains enough to read a newspaper who can fail to realize the utter irrelevancy of The Star-Independent's advice. The object seems to have been to create the impression that we did not do one thing because we cannot do certain other things which we have neither intention nor desire to attempt. The fact remains that the thing was done—that we proved that a phrase attributed to LINCOLN originated in the brain of a "medium," and therefore hardly formed the basis for political argument among sane men. It is well enough to be funny, and not always wrong to be sarcastic, but it is also well to preserve at least the appearance of logic and common honesty.

—If, as now seems likely, the coal strike is about to end in the granting of all the demands formulated at the miners' convention, public attention should not be entirely concentrated upon the magnitude of the triumph won by the men. Enough should be diverted to Mr. MITCHELL, their organizer, leader, and adviser, to make general the realization of his remarkable ability and his not less remarkable disinterestedness. Personally, he had every reason to insist upon an explicit recognition of the Mine Workers' Union, and, whether he could have brought that to pass or not, the miners, at his request or insistence, would certainly have prolonged the strike for a considerable period in order to get it if possible. He did not exercise his power to bring hardship on his followers and inconvenience on the public for the purpose of emphasizing his own importance or of magnifying his own position. If he ever had the intention of forcing himself into the councils of the coal operators at any cost, he abandoned it at a strangely early point in the struggle. Something very like a great man is this Mr. MITCHELL. He seems to have made one grave mistake in the conduct of the strike—when he incited the Markle miners to violate their arbitration agreement—but all his early proclamations were characterized by intelligence and reasonableness, while conscience and unselfishness mark his acquiescence in an arrangement by which everybody profits except himself. Perhaps "labor" has at last found the "leader" it has lacked so long—a leader whose object is to remove grievances, not to create them, who can meet wrong with firmness and use victory with moderation.

THE ELIZABETHPORT BANK CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the recent (?) discoveries by the officials of the Elizabethport Bank of the wholesale and systematic plundering of that institution by a trusted, and now admittedly mistrusted, employe, (after he had absented himself from the scene of his unrestrained efforts for a period of seven weeks or more,) and considering the vast amount of energy now being suddenly put forth by the so-called officers after a long period of serene indifference to the trust committed to them, it seems timely that some attention should be directed to the very grave burden of responsibility under which they are resting, if they are not open to the charge of criminal neglect or semi-asquiescence in the looting of this institution.

And not alone are the officials of this particular institution open to this grave accusation; I venture the assertion that throughout the length and breadth of this country 50 per cent. of the officials of this class of institutions are fully as reprehensible in their neglect and inattention and lack of knowledge of the actual existing conditions of their banks as were the officers of the bank in question. Yet the existence of just such scandalous conditions in banking institutions are being brought to light daily, and they will continue to be so long as, to quote one of the directors of the Elizabethport bank, "the directors are busy men; and many of them do not understand accounts," and so long as such a condition exists as that described when he says "we hired three men and a messenger boy and turned the bank over to them."

But what an admission, what a pusillanimous excuse to offer as a reason for utter failure to give the slightest heed to the trust reposed in them! And this same director says that "any bank is liable to be robbed by a dishonest employe." That and other like statements are put forward to palliate their guilt in permitting an employe to carry on a series of robberies extending over a period of three years or more right under their noses.

Now, then, isn't it about time that a check be put on the loose methods employed by bank officials, and that by stern measures they be brought to a realizing sense of their responsibility when intrusted with the administration of the affairs of a bank? No bank or other institution can be made a goal for looting by dishonest employes if the management is honest and gives proper care and attention to its business. The excuses offered by the officers of the Elizabethport Bank for twice the amount of their capital being stolen without their having the slightest suspicion of what was taking place, can be accepted as nothing else than an admission of criminal negligence on their part. Human nature is frail at its best, and when the officials of an institution of public deposit surrender the entire management of its affairs to their clerks they should be held equally guilty, and punished quite as severely for any wrongdoing on the part of the employes.

Thousands of men are now serving terms in State prison for lesser offences than have been committed by the officers of the Elizabethport Bank. And their effrontery in offering such excuses as are attributed to them, in an attempt to palliate their offence, only adds to their guilt.

I trust we may hear from others along this line. The matter has lain dormant too long already. R. A. FARWELL.
New York, Oct. 15, 1900.

TENEMENT HOUSE CONDITIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your paper appears an article on "Tenement House Reform." After its perusal I could not but heartily indorse the article, especially having had a similar experience. People who live in another sphere do not know or understand that class which inhabit "tenement houses." I have been a landlord for over thirty years, and heartily concur with Mr. E. J. Junior as to his practical observations. I have personally given attention in providing everything necessary for the comfort and happiness of my tenants, and have held the housekeepers and agents to the strictest accountability in the maintenance of my orders, besides paying frequent visits to see that my instructions were carried out. Notwithstanding, I found the linoleums in halls cut through dragging wood through the halls, window sills used for chopping wood, wood houses in cellars used for fire wood, and sinks in the halls filled with filth of all kinds.

I paid one hundred dollars to open up a sewer which had been choked with garbage and ashes being placed there by tenants. The idea of asking, or even forcing, such people to abandon their long-established methods of living—impossible. Why should the landlords be hounded and derided by a set of people who compose the "Society for Tenement Reform?" They are utterly ignorant of what they are trying to reform. 'Tis true, as your contributor asserts: Give such class of people and such tenants sufficient time, they would make a wreck of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

You will understand I do not wish these observations to cover many of the tenements of the better class, of which I am still a landlord, in which one finds a far better and intelligent class of people.

Let us have a commission that is composed of individuals who have owned and do now possess tenement property, and have practical knowledge, and would understand how to go about making reforms.
WILLIAM HALSTED CRANE.
New York, Oct. 15, 1900.

The Widow and Her Mourning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Friday I noticed in that always interesting column "Heard About Town," an article incidentally referring to a subject in which, for personal reasons, I am specially interested, namely, the subject of wearing "mourning."

In the article to which I refer there is the young widow magnificent in her attire of recent bereavement; likewise are her coachman and groom conspicuous in their emblems of mourning. Presumably the widow is suffering profound grief at the loss of a much beloved husband. By her friends 'tis known she is acting a "farce." Some one remarks: "Isn't this public mourning business a farce? It ought to be suppressed by law." I am only one of many who echo these words, for in my own experience I have seen much of this senseless wearing of black and the eagerness with which it is put on, quite losing sight of the actual grief.

Not long ago a man in the neighborhood died, leaving a large family in very straitened circumstances and very much in debt, but widow and children, from the oldest to the youngest, are all conspicuous in their new black.

Is it possible that people are so slaves to custom that they imagine such emblems of mourning a necessity? Some one has said it takes a brave man or a coward to defy custom, but to my mind a man who defies this senseless custom is doing a benefit to mankind. F.
New Haven, Oct. 14, 1900.

Wan s Lee's Name Dropped.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems incredible that the name of Robert E. Lee has been selected for enrollment in our Hall of Fame. What of fame he has was secured in an unworthy effort to wreck the Government that had educated and trained him for its service. Why not Benedict Arnold also?

The introduction of that name is an insult to the intelligence and patriotism of our country that cannot be excused or explained. The only thing that can properly be done is to drop it from the list without delay.
A MEMBER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.
New York, Oct. 14, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Awaits Developments.

Teacher—Who was William the Conqueror, Tommy?

Tommy—I'll tell you after the 6th of November, teacher.—Chicago News.

Temporarily Suppressed.

"What are the names of that newly married couple in the next flat?"

"Oh, we can't find out for a few weeks; each now calls the other 'Birdie.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Art's Happy Discovery.

"Dauber has hit it at last; he's making fame and money."

"How?"

"People have begun to notice that he paints smaller hands and feet than any other portrait artist in town."—Chicago Record.

Costly Expedient.

Wunn—You see, to keep the house from getting robbed while I was out, I tried the plan of leaving the gas on at full force.

Tuther—And did it keep you from getting robbed?

Wunn—I thought it had until the bill came in.—Indianapolis Press.

Exclusiveness.

"I believe," said the new clerk, "that our claim is that only the select few buy our goods."

"That's right," said the fashionable haberdasher. "Because our prices are so high."

"But why are our prices so high?"

"Because only the select few buy here."—Philadelphia Press.

NIGHT IN THE CITY.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The evening shadows blanket all the town,
The weary (hic) husband homeward takes his way
In fear his waiting wife may call him down!
Behind the billboards on the vacant lots
The holdup crouches with his bag of sand,
And clustered 'round the corpulent jackpots
Sit anxious men with pictured cards in hand,
And lovers stroll beneath the starlit skies
And feed each other's ears with honeyed lies.

The arc lights spit and splutter overhead,
The noisy tram-cars roll along the street,
The big policeman of the funeral tread
Swipes peanuts from the stands along his beat.
Within the washee house the snowy shirt
With spray from puckered mouth Wun Lungee wets,
And prowlers pick cigar stump from the dirt
Which, later, we will get in cigarettes,
And o'er his fragrant, greasy, steaming can
Of mystery stands the hot tamale man.

In moisture joints where glasses clink we hear,
As through the dimly lighted streets we walk,
Men curse expansion o'er their lager beer,
With tongues expanded till they scarce can talk,
And heelers flush with cash of candidate
To drink with them the red-nosed rounders press,
And in their slangy eloquence dilate
Upon the ballot's guarded sacredness,
And ask the bummers to do all they can
To land their pure, unspotted, honest man.

The night creeps on; the hackmen at the call
Their sleep-banked eyes with chilly fingers rub,
Then speed away with rattling wheels to haul
The men with tangled legs home from the club.
The tired barkeepers close and lock their doors,
The bums themselves to ten-cent beds betake,
The weary cop in darkened hallway snores
And dreams of clues he sees not when awake.
The wicked town relinquishes its sins
To catch a nap before the day begins.

FIRE AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Blaze at the German Glass Exhibit, but Little Damage Done.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—There was some excitement in the Varied Industries section of the exposition this afternoon on account of a fire in the German glass exhibit.

The firemen promptly arrived and extinguished the flames. Only trifling damage was done.

POPE LEO HAS A COLD.

Intended Visit to St. Peter's Put Off Owing to Indisposition.

ROME, Oct. 18.—The Pope intended to visit St. Peter's to-day and bless the French and Italian pilgrims, but Dr. Lapponi forbade him to do so, owing to the Pontiff's suffering from a slight cold. It is hoped he will be able to visit St. Peter's Saturday next.

STUDENTS RAID DOWIE MEETING.

Zionist Preacher in London Has to Send for the Police.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Bands of medical students this afternoon raided the meeting held by John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist, of Chicago. Groups of students formed in all parts of the hall, bellowed interruptions, and jeered in chorus. Mr. Dowie violently denounced the disturbers and sent for the police. The latter entered the hall during a scene of uproar and arrested six of the students, which restored order.

HOHENLOHE'S RESIGNATION.

Emperor William Writes the Chancellor an Autograph Letter.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The retirement of Prince Hohenlohe is the principal theme of discussion here.

Emperor William has written to the Prince an autograph letter, yielding to the Chancellor's request for relief from his official duties and expressing his Majesty's warmest thanks for his fidelity, distinguished services, self-sacrificing devotion, and unwearying faithfulness. The Emperor will confer upon Prince Hohenlohe the order of the Black Eagle, and will present to the retiring Chancellor a magnificent set of diamonds.

The Agrarian and Liberal press say the Chancellorship has practically long been vacant. The press generally adopts an expectant attitude, and there is much curiosity as to Count von Buelow's policy in respect to the Prussian Diet and the imperious demands of the Junker squirearchy. The general feeling is that a strong young statesman becomes the responsible chief in command of the State and empire.

It is not expected that Count von Bülow will succeed any better than Prince Hohenlohe in preventing Emperor William from assuming the initiative. The National Zeitung, however, observes that the country will hold a man of fifty-one to a stricter accountability than an octogenarian.

Count von Bülow's domestic views are not known, but the National Zeitung says that "reactionism at home is not compatible with progress abroad." The Berliner Post emphasizes Emperor William's confidence in Count von Bülow, adding that "the people particularly commend his moderation, calmness, and perseverance."

Prince Hohenlohe, who is at Homburg to-day, is described as appearing depressed. He will not return to Berlin, but will go to Baden Baden.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The State Department to-day received the following cablegram:

"Berlin, Oct. 18.

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"Prince Hohenlohe has retired, and Count von Buelow has been appointed Chancellor of the empire. No crisis and no change in the policy of the Government probable.

"JACKSON, Chargé d'Affaires."

Citizens of New York City who have not registered for the coming election must do so to-day or to-morrow or lose their votes. Polls are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

RUSSIA'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

Inauguration in St. Petersburg of a Building Erected by Philanthropists.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 6.—The Society for the Moral and Physical Improvement of Young Men, an organization similar to the Young Men's Christian Association, was successfully launched in this city this afternoon in a building specially fitted up for the purpose.

This has been done largely through the efforts of Franklin Gaylord, the representative of James Stokes of New York, who has invested a fortune in such buildings at London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome. The Honorary Curator is Prince Alexander Petrovitch Oldenberg, the philanthropist. The other officers are B. K. Orlen, Chamberlain of the Imperial Court; two Assistant Secretaries of the Minister of the Interior, and three influential priests of the Greek Church.

The religious services were conducted by three of the most prominent priests in the city, assisted by one of the choirs of St. Petersburg's wonderful male choirs. There were several speeches in Russian, but that of Mr. Stokes was in English. In the course of his remarks Mr. Stokes referred to the historical cause of the bond of union between Russia and the United States, caused by the former's sending her fleet of vessels to the United States during the darkest hour of the civil war, which act prevented the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England, and was loudly applauded.

Among those present were several members of the Imperial Court, Herbert H. D. Pierce, Chargé d'Affaires; Secretary Hagerman, Military Attaché Slocum, and the ladies of the United States Embassy; the American Consul General, the pastor of the British-American Church, and several well-known American and British residents.

Cortes Reopening Postponed.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The Cabinet has decided to postpone the reopening of the Cortes until Nov. 20, on account of the Hispano-American Congress, which meets Nov. 12 and lasts until Nov. 20. The Spanish Government will take an active part in the congress, and an exceptional welcome will be given to the official delegates from the Central and South American republics.

Gen. Linares Spanish War Minister.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—Gen. Linares has been gazetted as Minister of War and Gen. Azcarraga as President of the Senate.

Steamer Hostilius Safe.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, Oct. 18.—The British steamer Hostilius, Capt. Lewis, from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, for Key West, before reported disabled by a broken propeller shaft on Oct. 2 in latitude 19 north, longitude 49 west, was found by the British cruiser Indefatigable, which went in search of her on the night of the 10th, 150 miles from Barbados. The Indefatigable, towing the Hostilius, reached Barbados to-day.

M. Loubet Entertains King Leopold.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—President Loubet gave a banquet this evening in honor of King Leopold of Belgium at the Elysée Palace. Count Ouitremont, Grand Marshal of the Belgian Court; M. de Smet de Naeyer, the Belgian Premier; Baron Anethan, the Minister of Belgium here, and other high Belgian officials, including the Belgian Exposition Commission, and the members of the French Cabinet were present.

Guard of Honor for the Duke of York.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—It is officially announced that the Duke of York will be accompanied to Australia, where he is to open the Commonwealth Parliament, by a guard of honor, composed of details of men from every branch of the British Army, including volunteers. The Indian troops sailed for Australia Oct. 17.

To Arbitrate Lightermen's Strike.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Conciliation Board of the London Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to arbitrate the dispute between the lightermen and their employers. A speedy settlement of the strike is therefore anticipated.

Queen Prorogues Parliament.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—At a meeting of the Privy Council at Balmoral this morning the Queen prorogued Parliament until early in December, when it will be further prorogued until the usual time of assembling, the middle of February.

CHINA OFFERS PEACE TERMS

Will Pay Idemnity and Offers New Commercial Advantages.

Demands Cessation of Hostilities—French Minister Insists on the Decapitation of Prince Tuan.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Havas agency has received the following dispatch from Peking:

"The Diplomatic Corps has received a joint note from Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching saying that it is time to end the present situation and to treat for peace, and that the Princes and Ministers who were accomplices of the Boxers will be handed over to the courts to be judged and punished according to Chinese law.

"In their quality of plenipotentiaries Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching offer to treat for peace and accept the principle of indemnities for the legations destroyed. The losses are to be estimated by delegates of the powers.

"European nations can be accorded fresh commercial advantages on the old treaties modified, but as the requirements of the powers vary, each power must formulate its own.

"The plenipotentiaries demand an immediate cessation of hostilities because of their offer, and request an interview with the Tsung-li-Yamen for Oct. 21.

"Replying to the note, M. Pichon, the French Minister, said that China, having recognized that she had violated the law of nations, was bound to accept, for that very reason, the responsibilities involved. Consequently he demanded that exemplary punishment be inflicted upon the principals guilty, namely, Prince Tuan, Prince Chwang, Kang-Yi, and Tung-Fu-Hsiang, adding that so long as their heads had not fallen, it was impossible to cease hostilities.

"M. Pichon has been confined to his bed for several days with a slight attack of typhus, but his condition is not grave."

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang have finally succeeded in drawing up a joint proposal for a peace settlement. This has just been received by the powers.

It is likely to require considerable alteration before proving acceptable.

The Chinese Minister here professes ignorance of such proposal, but it is now engaging the attention of the British Foreign Office.

The Times, whose Peking correspondent, Dr. Morrison, describes the tone of the joint note of Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching as "characteristically arrogant, as if it were China and not Europe that is dictating terms," says editorially:

"This description applies with equal truth to the substance of the circular. To whatever cause this attitude is due it is a bad augury for the progress of the negotiations, which cannot be fruitful until China has been taught her place. M. Pichon has given her the answer her impudence deserves."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Minister Conger to-day communicated by cable the substance of certain propositions advanced by Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang for a settlement of the Chinese trouble.

Minister Wu called at the State Department to-day by appointment and had a long conference with Secretary Hay. The Secretary previously had spent an hour with the President at the White House, presumably in the consideration of Mr. Conger's communication, and it is believed that Minister Wu was called to the department to throw light upon some of the detailed propositions.

It was learned at the State Department that Mr. Conger's previous instructions fit him perfectly to deal with the new phase of the Chinese situation developed by the general acceptance of the French note as the basis for present action. Yesterday M. Thiebaut, the French Chargé here, called at the State Department and proposed to the Secretary the immediate institution at Peking of negotiations for a settlement, and it appears that the Secretary then agreed to do his part. His promise was made verbally, and it may not be reduced to writing at all, but Mr. Conger is already acting in conformity therewith. Most of the powers have accepted the French note with reservations, but it is said that they all agree upon a sufficient number of points of the first magnitude to warrant the assembling of the diplomatic body at Peking to begin the work of formulating objects of common desire, and reconciling divergent views. It is probable that to this body will be referred the latest Chinese counter-proposition received to-day by cable from Mr. Conger.

Secretary Hay said to-day that the reply to the message of the Emperor of China thanking the President for the attitude of the United States and expressing hope of a speedy settlement had been dispatched. It was purely formal in character; it thanked the Emperor for his expressions and joined in the hope of a speedy and satisfactory peace.

TUAN AGAIN IN POWER?

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Special dispatches from Shanghai report that the heir apparent, Pu-Chun, son of Prince Tuan, is dead, that Li-Hung-Chang has been degraded on account of the surrender of Pao-Ting-Foo, and that Prince Tuan has got possession of the Emperor's seal and is terrorizing the Dowager.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, says:

"The Taotai has applied to the Consuls to arrest more than 600 Chinese who reside in the foreign settlement on a charge of conspiracy. Those named include several well-known Chinamen whose only crime is that they possess progressive ideas.

"This demand is significant of the growing influence of the anti-foreign party. The fact that a tribute of rice is regularly shipped up the Yang-tse-Kiang proves that the Viceroys are still supporting the Empress Dowager."

VON WALDERSEE AT PEKING.

PEKING, Oct. 17.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has arrived here and has been accorded full military honors. He was accompanied by an escort of international troops to the palace of the Dowager Empress.

Owing to the arrival of Count von Waldersee, Gen. Voyron (commander of the French forces) has decided to prolong his stay in Peking until he receives fresh orders.

THE PAO-TING-FOO EXPEDITION.

PEKING, Oct. 17.—The Peking column of the Pao-ting-Foo expedition arrived at a point six miles south of Chi-Chow yesterday without encountering opposition. They found the heads of fourteen Boxers on the walls at Chou-Choon, and they killed seven of the imperial troops.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 18.—A courier reports that the British column of the Pao-Ting-Foo expedition reached the walled town of Wang-Chia-Kou Oct. 15, meeting with no resistance, and that the other columns have also been unopposed.

The natives are friendly and supplying food to the troops.

The Taoti of Wang-Chia-Kou asserts that a body of troops, supposed to be French or German, dispersed a force of Boxers around We-Nan, Oct. 9, inflicting severe losses and burning several villages.

Gen. Chaffee has ordered two companies of the Ninth United States Infantry to garrison Tien-Tsin.

The Provisional Government of Tien-Tsin has sentenced six Boxers to death.

GERMANS LEAVE SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the Germans are withdrawing their troops stationed there.

Commenting upon Emperor Kwang-Su's message of thanks to President McKinley, the Boersen Courier of Berlin says that this is "proof of the responsibility of the United States for Chinese stubbornness."

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to Lord Salisbury urging that a special mission, with a diplomat of the first rank, be sent to China to deal with British interests there.

THE OCCUPATION OF MUKDEN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—The War Office has published further offical advices regarding the advance to the occupation of Mukden.

These show that the Russians left camp at Liao-Jan Sept. 30. The Chinese retired before them in disorder, plundering and burning the villages as they traversed them. The main body of Chinese retired in the direction of Mukden, although large numbers moved eastward and westward.

At Jan-Tai Gen. Subbovitch, one of the Russian commanders, learned that the Chinese authorities had deserted Mukden, and that their flight had been followed by that of the Chinese troops, after pillaging the town. He immediately dispatched a flying column under Col. Artamonoff, which, after slight resistance, occupied Mukden at 4 o'clock P. M. Oct. 2.

The Chinese had fired the mines and destroyed the city gates. The Russians found all the buildings belonging to Europeans and native converts burning. The imperial palace had been looted and partially burned.

A few Chinese maintained a weak rifle fire in the streets, but soon retired. The main body of the Russians occupied the town in the course of the following day and cleared out all of the remaining Chinese troops. Considerable stores and war material, with some modern guns and rifles, were found.

MISSIONARY DENOUNCES CHINA.

The Rev. C. G. Ewing Says It Will Not Be Safe for Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—The Rev. Charles E. Ewing, who has just returned from China, where for five years he was a missionary of the American Board in Peking, denounces the Chinese authorities as responsible for the recent Boxer uprising. Mr. Ewing, who was in Peking throughout the crisis, says that, while the missionaries have been unwise in some things—the Catholics arresting converts to recover on law suits—the trouble did not occur on their account. "Industrial innovations brought in by the foreigners, and which threw out of employment thousands of natives, and European military oppression caused the upheaval.

"The Empress Dowager, Prince Tuan, and Gen. Ting should be either beheaded or deported," said Mr. Ewing, "as they stirred up the uprising and favored it. We who were besieged were glad when the troops looted the sacred city; we should have been glad had they burned it and razed Peking.

"China will not be safe for foreign civilization again for five years. The natives have succeeded in driving out the Europeans, and it will not be safe for a man to go back there for some time. Either the foreign Governments must police the empire and assure the safety of the foreigners who may live there, or else they must guarantee a stable government, and one that will be friendly to the foreigners. Otherwise, it will be impossible for a foreigner to even live there a month.

"To police the empire will, of course, be impossible, as it would entail a tremendous force of soldiers and would result in endless uprisings. What must be done is the pacification of the Chinese Empire. One thing is certain, the present Government is not trustworthy in the least. I do not believe that anything can be done with it toward a better condition of things. A new dynasty is desired by many of the Southern Chinese."

DINNER OF CARRIAGE BUILDERS

A Happening that Was Not on the Programme of the Association.

For the twenty-eighth time in its history, the National Carriage Builders' Association, which closed a three days' session in this city yesterday, sat down to a banquet last night. The dinner was given in the Waldorf-Astoria. There were 600 diners, and in the boxes in the large ballroom sat many women—the wives, daughters, and relatives of the members. Morris Woodhull of Dayton, Ohio, introduced the speakers, after the delivery of a brief address.

During the evening something happened not down on the programme. Some of the diners had retired to the boxes, carrying with them bunches of flowers taken from the tables. Suddenly, as the Rev. Dr. Crowe, who spoke on "The Manufacturer and the Preacher," was about to begin his speech, C. A. Carlisle, at the speakers' table, jumped up and, addressing an animated group of men and women in a corner box, said in a loud voice:

"Will those gentlemen in the gallery leave the flowers alone? If you are not gentlemen enough to do so, I want to know it. The flowers do not belong to you."

The effect upon those in the room was electrical. Everybody for a moment became quiet, and the party in the box melted away like a mist, while angry murmurs at the interruption arose throughout the room. Mr. Carlisle sat down with a look of apparent surprise on his face at the commotion he had raised.

John S. Wise of Virginia responded to the toast on "The New Era." Mr. Wise put everybody in good humor by some new stories, and later evoked a storm of applause by a reference to the unification of the North and South. He said that three years ago a new era started in. Up to that time everybody complained of a lack of business, and stagnation ruled. It reminded him of a little boy in Pennsylvania who was asked by his teacher how many dimes make a dollar. The boy answered ten.

"'How many cents make a dime?' the teacher asked. 'Ten,' replied the boy.

"Tommy stopped short," said Mr. Wise, "and then said: 'The book says ten, but there ain't a mill in this valley that's made a damn cent in years.'"

Mr. Wise then evoked cheers and laughter in speaking of a great transformation that has taken place in the recent past, and added that the unification of sentiment from one end of the land to the other was singularly gratifying.

He then spoke of having seen the unfurling of a flag at the foot of Broadway a short time ago, and brought out another wild burst by saying:

"When I saw that I said to myself I thank God that my son, the son of a Confederate soldier, and your sons are side by side to-day."

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe in his toast spoke for a stronger and more complete union of the spiritual and material in business life. Other toasts were: "Ourselves," John Hassett; "The Carriage and Literature," William H. McElroy; "The City of New York," Bird S. Coler; "Go as You Please," Job Hedges.

At the closing session of the convention yesterday, which was held at St. Nicholas Hall, an address was made by J. F. Taylor of Cincinnati on the manufacture of leather for carriages. Lieut. Carter of the United States Navy, who has been detailed to look after Government interests at the Pan-American Exhibition in Buffalo, spoke upon the opportunities offered there. The selection of a place for the convention next year was left to the Executive Committee.

Steamship Rescues Pilots.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—A unique rescue at sea was performed by the Cunard steamship Saxonia, which arrived to-day from Liverpool. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when about 200 miles to the eastward of Boston Lightship, a pilot was put on board, but in attempting to return to the pilot boat the canoe was capsized by the heavy seas and the two men who were in the boat were thrown into the water. They succeeded in grasping the keel of the overturned canoe, and for three-quarters of an hour clung to the boat until rescued by the steamer. They were completely exhausted, and it was several hours before they were able to be about.

PLANS ANOTHER THEATRE

Hammerstein Secures Option on Thirty-fourth Street Site.

Will Put Up a $600,000 Structure and Call It the Drury Lane.

Oscar Hammerstein has decided to build another theatre in this city, which will be located on a plot of ground measuring 125 feet by 200, located on Thirty-fourth Street, 120 feet west of Eighth Avenue, running through to Thirty-fifth Street, and to cost when completed in the neighborhood of $600,000. The building at present occupying the site is devoted to the manufacturing of pianos by the Decker Piano Company, who will remain there until next February, when Mr. Hammerstein will break ground provided the weather shall permit. A check was deposited yesterday with the Whiting Manufacturing Company, the owners of the property, and the transfer of the deed will be made some time during the coming week. By the purchase of this property Mr. Hammerstein acquires ten lots on Thirty-fourth Street and five lots on Thirty-fifth Street.

When Mr. Hammerstein was seen last night at his recently constructed theatre, The Republic, he said:

"The negotiations for the property which I acquired to-day have been under way for some time; in fact, before my last theatre was completed, and at one time not long since I felt greatly alarmed lest the negotiations would result in nothing, as the owners of the site were not at all disposed to sell. Finally, after frequent conferences, they decided to accept the offer I made them for it.

"For a long time I have been paying considerable attention to the popular price or combination attraction houses located in the lower section of the city, and the thriving business they have been doing led me to believe that this city was greatly in need of a theatre patterned after the famous play house of London, the Drury Lane, and on these lines my new theatre will be built, where large melodramatic productions can be put on.

"This style of entertainment, however, I don't propose to allow to monopolize its time. I also intend to make large operatic productions. My principal object will be to cater to a great extent to the masses, and at all times to have popular prices prevail. The building will have four balconies and have a seating capacity of 4,000, with a stage which will measure 80 by 125 feet, thereby giving me a stage surpassed in size by none in this country.

"In the construction of the house I shall excavate sufficiently deep to allow a complete sinking of the stage on the style of the Hippodrome, in London, thereby enabling me to give productions on the style of 'Siberia,' which has proved so popular the past year in the English metropolis.

"The auditorium will also be constructed in such a way that it can be boarded over and made into a ballroom similar to the Drury Lane and the Metropolitan Opera House, and the immense space which I will have on the roof will be devoted to a roof garden in the Summer.

"I hope to complete the building in time for use the early part of the season of 1901, and I propose to name the theatre The Drury Lane."

The completion of this new theatre will give Mr. Hammerstein a record of having built in this city seven houses of amusement, or eight theatres, including the two theatres which are embraced in the building formerly known as the Olympia, but of recent years divided into the New York and Criterion Theatres. The other houses are the Columbus, now known as Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre; the Harlem Opera House, Koster & Bial's, the Victoria, and the Theatre Republic.

TRAVESTY OF "ARIZONA."

A New Afterpiece Successfully Produced by Weber & Fields.

A burlesque of Augustus Thomas's interesting and successful drama called "Arizona" was put in the bill at Weber & Fields's Music Hall last night in place of "Quo Vas Iss?" Edgar Smith wrote the words and John Stromberg composed the music, while in the caricature of the sentiment and pictures of the melodramatic story of Arizona ranch and army life De Wolf Hopper depicted the big rancher, Lillian Russell appeared as his erring but lovely married daughter, Fay Templeton was the coy ingénue, Weber was the ill-treated maid servant, Fields the German Sergeant, Ross the amorous young Lieutenant, Kelly the Colonel, and Warfield the deadly villain.

All of these presented recognizable and amusing travesties of the original personages, as they are acted at the Herald Square Theatre, while the new piece was suitably and elaborately mounted. The first of the three tableaus, however, is decidedly the most diverting, and the attempt to find a humorous equivalent for all of the principal scenes in the play becomes rather too persistent as the performance proceeds. Twenty minutes can easily be cut out of the burlesque, and greatly to its betterment.

The new songs, comprising a lament over the aridity of Arizona, sung by Hopper, made up exactly like Theodore Roberts; a serenade to Lena, sung by the chorus girls attired as idealized cow punchers, and a cigarette song for Lillian Russell, are all taking. A march and drill, led by Bonnie Maginn, is also prettily effective.

It may be truthfully said, in fact, that the new afterpiece contains plenty of good stuff, and only needs working over and pruning to become as mirth-provoking as the first half of the entertainment, "Fiddle-dee-dee," now is. This does not contain a dull moment. The jokes all hit the mark, the "business" is effective, and the songs are captivating. No other show of its kind in town is half so diverting.

Mme. Blauvelt Sprains Her Ankle.

Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, the prima donna, when preparing herself to attend the wedding of the daughter of her manager, Henry Wolfsohn, early last evening, suddenly tripped over a rug in her room at the Belvedere Hotel, causing a severe sprained ankle, which necessitated the attention of her physician. It is expected that Mme. Blauvelt will have recovered sufficiently from the injury to allow of her fulfilling an engagement to sing next Sunday in Boston.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Dr. Francis H. Marcoe performed a surgical operation yesterday on Roland Reed in St. Luke's Hospital. It was said late last night that Mr. Reed's condition was quite favorable to quick recovery.

Miss Lulu Glaser will have no fewer than four comedians to support her in the new comic opera, "Sweet Anna Page," in which she is soon to appear as a star.—Alexander Clark, Fred Frear, William Herman West, and Gilbert Clayton.

Beginning with to-morrow's matinée, the management of the Casino will introduce a reduction in the prices of their seats. All those on the lower floor will be $1, while all other seats excepting the boxes will be sold for 50 cents. This will not, however, interfere with the prices prevailing at the Wednesday matinées, which will continue to be 50 cents.

During Henrietta Crosman's engagement in "Mistress Nell" at the Savoy Theatre, which begins Monday, Oct. 29, where she goes from the Bijou Theatre, she will give several special performances of such plays as "Much Ado About Nothing," "As You Like It," and perhaps "Madame Sans Gêne." Each of these plays will be given once only, probably at a matinée.

Mr. Cleveland Goes to Wilson Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Ex-President Cleveland, accompanied by Isidor Straus of New York, passed through Washington this evening for Charlestown, West Va., where they will attend the funeral of William L. Wilson, who was Postmaster General in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

New Steel Combine in England.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Advices from Wolverhampton confirm the report that a new steel combination has been formed. The three parties to it are the Earl of Dudley, the Brimbo Steel Works in Wales, and the proprietors of the Bertrand process.

King Oscar Now Out of Danger.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.—It is announced that the immediate danger attaching to the illness of King Oscar has passed, but that he will require a long rest.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The semi-finals in the contest for the Baltusrol and Consolation Cups in the Women's Golf Tournament now in progress on the Baltusrol Links, near Short Hills, N. J., will be an attraction that will take many people to the course to-day. The defeat of Miss Beatrix Hoyt by Miss Griscom, the National amateur woman golf champion, yesterday, and which was not expected by Miss Hoyt's friends and admirers, will greatly increase the interest in the matches between Miss Griscom and Miss Curtis, and Mrs. Manice and Miss Bishop to-day, and the result will be watched in golfing circles everywhere with keen interest, as it will determine what two players are to meet in the finals to-morrow for what is really the second women's golf championship of the year.

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There were few at the Baltusrol clubhouse save golfers yesterday, but there was perhaps a little more variety in the costumes worn by the players. Miss Griscom in pale cloth, with white waist, relieved by a long four-in-hand of delicate blue, wore her baggy red coat with its touches of green, and a soft tan hat with a scarf of red and tan. Mrs. Fellowes Morgan was in pale gray, with white revers, a black hat, and white tucked shirtwaist; Mrs. Shippen in gray with a green waist, and gray hat with black velvet bows; Miss Eunice Terry in skirt of palest gray and a white waist, and Miss Cassatt in skirt of gray, white waist and loose red jacket. Mrs. Douglas Robinson wore a dark brown skirt, a waist of heliotrope flannel tucked to fit, and pale gray hat trimmed with black velvet and black pompons; Mrs. E. A. Mantice a skirt of striped gray, a cream flannel waist with tiny black polka dots; Miss Marie Harrison a gray skirt, white flannel waist, cream-colored soft hat with trimmings of brown velvet and brown wings; Mrs. Pendleton Rogers gray skirt, red golf coat, relieved with black velvet and touches of white, and white sailor hat; Mrs. Swords a dark mixed red skirt, white waist, and long coat of gray, a tan hat trimmed with black pompons and gold braid; Mrs. Berg a skirt of dark gray, and blue and white striped waist; Miss de Bary, pale gray, a pink box-plaited shirt waist, and gray waistcoat with sleeves of gray silk, and large gray hat trimmed with polka-dotted satin; Miss Paret wore a skirt of dark gray, with black and white striped shirt waist, a gray hat with black trimmings, and black knitted waistcoat with silk sleeves; Miss Maude Wetmore a gray skirt, white waist and red hat, with black velvet folds about the crown, and Miss Marion Oliver a light gray skirt with a green flannel blouse, red coat and large gray hat with gray and white scarf.

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After the golfers had lunched some of them, including Miss Griscom, Miss Underhill, and Miss Harrison, went to some of the further links, and there enjoyed by themselves putting and driving matches. The day was ideal, and the bracing air and warm sunlight made perfect conditions for both players and spectators.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are expected to arrive in this city this evening, as they were to have left Biltmore in their private car yesterday afternoon. It is reported that they will sail for Europe next week, and will spend the next few months in Paris. The annual Christmas party at Biltmore will not be held there this year.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who arrived in New York yesterday and went to the house of Mrs. R. T. Wilson, remain over until to-day, when they go to Mrs. Ogden Mills's country house at Staatsburg, where Mr. and Mrs. Mills are entertaining a house party.

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Harden Lake Crawford, second son of Robert L. Crawford of this city, and whose mother was Miss Julia G. Lake, and Miss Annie Clay, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clement Clay, "Levee Lea," at Fruitvale, Cal., on Wednesday. Mr. Crawford was graduated at Princeton in the Class of '95. His engagement to Miss Clay was announced last Spring. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Crawford will reside in this city. Mr. Crawford is connected by marriage with the Vanderbilts, as his aunt, Miss Frankie Crawford, was the second wife of Comodore Vanderbilt.

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Philip Justice Sands died at his residence in this city yesterday. Mr. Sands was a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, University, and Metropolitan Clubs. He married Miss Elizabeth Beck, who survives him, with four daughters—the Misses Anne, Elizabeth B., Alice K., and Ruth Sands—and two sons—Philip and Joshua. Mr. Sands was for many years a prominent figure in the club and social life of this city, where he was born in 1843.

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Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, who are coming on the Oceanic, will make only a brief stay on this side, and will return to Europe early next year. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have greatly enjoyed their year abroad, and have followed very industriously the English race meetings.

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Among those who arrived on the Majestic late on Wednesday night, and whose names have not already been published, were Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Allen, Miss Marie Allen, H. Alexander, Harold Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. James Barnes, R. P. G. Bucklin, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Candler, D. W. Candler, Miss Candler, John H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Melville Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyon Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henderson, H. M. Hyde, Mrs. George Kidd and Miss Georgette Kidd, Charles McNamee, W. D. Pollock, Mrs. E. M. Post, the Misses Preston, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Schell, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Seeley, the Misses Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wallace, Jr., Mrs. T. Stewart Buchanan and two children, Mrs. Robert Goelet, her daughter, Miss Goelet, and her mother, Mrs. George Henry Warren; Francis B. Riggs, and Thomas Hugh Kelly. Mrs. Goelet will remain only a short time in New York, and will return to Europe during the Winter. Mr. Kelly, who has leased for a long term the beautiful estate of Castledown, near Dublin, Ireland, where he entertained a series of house parties during the Summer and early Autumn, will spend the Winter in New York, and will return to Castledown next May.

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The wedding will take place in Baltimore on Dec. 20 of Joshua Holden of Boston and Miss Mabel Bonsal, a sister of Stephen Bonsal, the writer, who married for his second wife Miss Morris of New York. Mrs. T. Meredith Jenkins, Mrs. Miles White, and Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, Jr., are sisters of Miss Bonsal.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raoul Duval were among those sailing yesterday on La Lorraine for Havre. Mr. and Mrs. Duval were married in California last Spring, and are now making a trip abroad to visit Mr. Raoul Duval's family, in Paris. An elder brother of Raoul Duval married Miss Jennie Urquhart, a younger sister of Mrs. Cora Urquhart Potter.

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Late arrivals at the Virginia Hot Springs are Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. and Miss Sands, Miss Van Wyck, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Miss Julia Edgar, Mrs. Eben Wright, Percy A. Rockefeller, C. Albert Stevens, James Stillman, Alexander Rutherford, John C. McCall, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Owen, Oscar G. Murray, and Julian D. Fairchild. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser and party left for the Springs yesterday. Among the arrivals there yesterday was Mrs. George Crocker.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 18.—Lispenard Stewart and Dr. T. Madison Taylor have returned from their hunting trip to Canada, being compelled to bring their hunting to a sudden ending owing to the continual heavy rains. Mr. Stewart has gone to New York for a short visit and will keep White Lodge open until the middle of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier have returned to New York for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop have closed Friedheim and returned to New York. It is probable that Mr. Bishop will pass the Winter in Europe.

Departures for New York to-day included Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss May Goelet, Miss Evelyn Blight, and Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven.

Major Goethals, United States Corps of Engineers, has taken possession of the Worden cottage on Ayrault Street. Mrs. Goethals arrived yesterday.

Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville and James V. Parker gave dinners this evening.

Mrs. James B. Townsend, Mrs. Hugo Fritch, and Miss Gibert have returned to New York.

Capt. Woodbury Kane has returned from New York.

James J. Van Alen, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Sarah Van Alen, have gone to Tuxedo for a visit. Miss May Van Alen is at Hot Springs. James Lawrence Van Alen remains at Wakehurst until the latter part of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Auchincloss of New York, who have been visiting here, returned to New York to-day.

Miss Weaver has rented her cottage on Weaver Avenue to Mrs. Simonet for one year.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shaw Safe returned to Ocean Lawn this evening from their wedding trip, and will remain here for two weeks before sailing for England, where they will pass the Winter.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet will close Ochre Court to-morrow morning and go to New York for the Winter.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hammerschlag—Wolfsohn.

Unique and interesting on account of the novel musical arrangements, was the wedding of Miss Clara Wolfsohn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wolfsohn, to George W. Hammerschlag last evening. Preceding the ceremony, which took place in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria, an orchestra, which was placed in the northwest corner, screened by palms and ferns, played several selections. Then followed solos by Mr. D. Ffrangcon-Davies, the well-known English baritone; Mr. Franz Wilczek, the Austrian violinist, who played the "Largo," by Handel, and Mrs. Dorothy Harvey, with Mr. I. Luckstone at the piano. A moment elapsed, and the opening strains of the "Lohengrin" Wedding March and the sound of voices were heard in the distance. A choir of thirty boys, (the Madrigal Boy Choir, under the leadership of Mr. Walter Henry Hall,) was stationed at the furthest end of the corridor of the northwest wing of the hotel, and marched, while singing the wedding music, down the corridor and into the East Room, followed by the maid of honor, Miss Marie Krause, and the bride, on the arm of her father.

They were met at the altar by the bridegroom and the best man, Mr. C. F. Sturhahn. The Rev. Dr. M. J. Savage officiated. The floral decorations were principally musical in design. Particularly attractive was a gate of white roses in the shape of a harp at the entrance of the aisle. The bride was attired in a combination gown of ivory crepe meteor chiffon and point lace. The veil was of chiffon, held by a large bowknot of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Among the guests present were Mme. Schumann-Heink, Sig. Campanari, D. Frangcon-Davies, William F. Pendleton, Frank Van der Stucken, Gustave Kerker, brother of Mrs. Wolfsohn, Miss Antoinette Schedler, Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Luckstone, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Otterbourg, Dr. and Mrs. Arnold T. Sturmdorf, Mr. and Mrs. Markwell, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Taussig, and C. A. Fierz. Mr. and Mrs. Hammerschlag left immediately for an extended tour to the Pacific Coast.

Linnington—Watson.

The marriage of Stephen Wood Linnington and Miss Gertrude Ellen Watson was celebrated yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, this city, by the Rev. Dr. Gilbert Sterling. The bride, who was gowned in white satin trimmed with point lace, and wore a tulle veil, caught with orange blossoms, was given away by her uncle, Dr. William Argyle Watson. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Carolyn L. Chase, was gowned in white crepe de chine over lemon silk. After her was a black velvet faced with plaited white chiffon, and she carried an armful of yellow chrysanthemums. William E. Jones of Cold Spring was the best man, and the ushers were Robert W. King, Norman Warner, Louis Emerson, Charles M. Bleecker, Walter Hewlett, and Henry Eaton. The bride is the daughter of the late Joseph Watson, formerly a Paymaster in the navy, and niece of Dr. William Argyle Watson, formerly a Governor of the Union League Club.

Buddy—Gridley.

ERIE, Penn., Oct. 18.—The marriage of Miss Katharine Vincent Gridley to Lewis Buddy, Jr., of Cleveland, took place this evening at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, this city, the Rev. F. S. Spalding officiating. After a reception which included only intimate friends, the couple left for the East.

Miss Gridley is the daughter of the late Capt. C. V. Gridley, Commander of Dewey's flagship in the battle of Manila Bay, and who died on his way home from the Philippines. Mr. Buddy is Secretary and Treasurer of the Stearns Manufacturing Company, and is art editor of The Chautauquan, a magazine published in Cleveland, Ohio.

Reynolds—Leary.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Miss Florence Leary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leary of Croton Avenue, and Louis Marvin Reynolds, son of Adrian O. Reynolds of Croton Avenue, were married this afternoon in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. William S. Anderson, rector, officiated. The bride wore white satin and chiffon, with pearl trimmings, and carried white roses. She was given away by her father. Miss Laura E. Stray acted as maid of honor. Florence and Bertha Hoag, Mary Isreal, and Gertrude Secor acted as flower girls. George W. Chadeayne was best man. The ushers were Jacob Chadeayne, Edward Dennis, F. E. Foshay, and Charles Leary.

CONTESTS HIS FATHER'S WILL.

Herman Foth's Claim Sustained by Vice Chancellor Pitney.

Vice Chancellor Pitney yesterday advised Chancellor Magie to sign a decree setting aside the will of Louis Foth, who died at Carlstadt, N. J., a year ago, and vest the property in Herman Foth, the heir-at-law. Louis Foth was seventy-eight years old. He owned two houses valued at $6,000. He had covenanted with his son, Herman Foth, to will the property to him at his death. The old man lived in one house and the son in the other, and the son gave his father $7 a week.

Subsequently father and son quarreled, and the old man sold the house in which the son lived. The son then cut down his father's allowance to $4 a week. After that the elder Foth went to live at the house of Mrs. Caroline Ellenberger, where he made a new will giving the unsold house to Mrs. Ellenberger for her lifetime, after which it was to go to his grandson, William, the son of Herman. He also made a deed conveying the property to Mrs. Ellenberger in trust for the grandson.

In his report Vice Chancellor Pitney says that the medical evidence showed that Louis Foth died from senile dementia, and that for several months previous to his death he was radically insane and incapable of making either a will or a deed.

REPLIES TO CAPT. MAHAN.

The New York committee to aid the United Republics of South Africa sent out last night the reply of Edward Van Ness to the letter written to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, in regard to the raising of a Boer flag at Bar Harbor, Me., during the recent visit of the North Atlantic British squadron there.

Mr. Van Ness says that while the raising of the flag did not strike him as a matter of importance the cutting of it down, however, raised a storm of indignation that went round the world.

"I raised the flag," he concludes, "of the Boers to proclaim my admiration and sympathy with them. One is hardly expected to conceal his National or political sentiments, and in this particular, on the whole, there is no man on the face of this earth, who in season and out of season, is so bold and often so offensive as an Englishman.

"You were so anxious to display your interest in this manner, that you used your standing in the navy to hold me up as a man violating the laws of hospitality in offering an insult to a guest, whereas, having proclaimed our neutrality as between the British and the Boers, we were violating every principle of truth and honor, consistency and comity in insulting their flag, a flag respected in every heart and in every country that honors true worth, manliness, and courage. We cannot therefore truly call ourselves neutral when we invite into our port the fleet of the other belligerent and direct our own squadron to escort them, landing the officers and crew with a parade of music and banners and entertaining them with a week of routs and revels."

NEGRO LYNCHED IN KENTUCKY.

Attacked Farmer's Wife and Was Treated to Summary Vengeance.

Special to The New York Times.

ELKTON, Ky., Oct. 18.—Last night Fratus Warfield, a negro, who made a vicious attack on Mrs. Len Fenick, the wife of a prominent farmer near this city, on Tuesday, was taken from the County Jail by a mob and hanged. Everything was so quiet during the day that very few expected that the negro would be lynched. About midnight, however, a mob very quietly appeared at the County Jail and demanded Warfield.

After some palleying the jailer was induced to open the door. After securing the prisoner the mob went out to Clarksville Street and swung him up to a limb about one mile south of town. Very few of the citizens knew what had happened until this morning. A big crowd of sightseers was on the ground when Coroner Bruce arrived. A jury was at once impaneled, and the usual verdict was returned that the deceased came to his death at the hands of unknown parties by hanging.

USE OF TURF AS FUEL.

German Scheme Converts It Into an Excellent Charcoal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A report from Consul Hughes at Coburg to the State Department contains the following:

"At the present price of coal, says a recent German publication, the use of turf for fuel commands our special attention. Hitherto all attempts to use turf as fuel and for the production of gas on a large scale have failed, for the reason that no means existed to dry it cheaply and quickly, nor could it be pressed into a small volume. Turf contains about 75 per cent. of water, of which it loses very little in ordinary drying.

"It is now proposed to reduce turf to pulp and destroy the fibre, after which the mass is easily dried, getting quite hard and furnishing an excellent charcoal. There is no reason why this turf coal should not be used for electric stoves and in the manufacture of carbide of calcium. In distilling the turf coal, paraffine, ammoniac, and a strong illuminating gas are found. In using it as a fuel for locomotives a heat equal to that of 93.25 per cent. of the best coal has been attained, while it shows only 2.62 per cent. of ashes, thus being equal in purity to high-grade Derbyshire coal. The cost of converting turf into coal has been calculated at 61 cents per ton.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON ON ACTING.

Explains to Chicago Students the Distinction Between Orators and Actors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Joseph Jefferson addressed the pupils of the Chicago Musical College to-day, taking for his subject "Acting and Oratory." He said in part:

"Let me draw the distinction between acting and oratory. Many orators, talented orators, have gone on the stage and failed; as many actors have attempted oratory, and they have failed. The orator impresses the audience by what he says; the actor is impresionable and is impressed by what the audience says to him.

"Acting is not nature; it is art. It would be natural for a man to come upon the stage and sit down and read a newspaper for half an hour, but it would be tedious to the audience.

"If you are dogmatic and dictatorial by nature, choose oratory. If you are impressionable and easily influenced by surroundings, choose acting."

Mr. Jefferson then drew a distinction between art and genius, and outlined the differences between the art of acting and the arts of writing and painting. He answered several questions put to him by pupils of the college.

"What do you think of beginning young?" was asked.

"Well, I began young," answered Mr. Jefferson. "I began in long skirts. Whenever a property baby was needed, I was on hand."

In answer to a query as to what are the three requisites to acting he said:

"Sensibility, imagination, and industry. Sensibility, that he may be able to interpret his part. Imagination, in order that he may give it the proper coloring, and industry, that he

CHALLENGE IS EXPLAINED

Provision Made for Five Races as Sir Thomas Lipton Intended.

OTHER POINTS SATISFACTORY

Both Sides to the Coming Yacht Contest Agree on the Details That Will Govern.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Misapprehension having arisen over the wording of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge, Sir Thomas asks The Associated Press to say the challenge provides for five completed races and not three, as might be inferred from the wording. In fact, it is exactly the same as the conditions of last year, unless, as was the case last year, the result can be achieved in three races. Sir Thomas Lipton has agreed to changing the time of the start until 2 o'clock. He thinks it "an excellent, common sense arrangement," and is delighted with the New York Yacht Club's prompt and satisfactory reply to his challenge.

It is now understood that Shamrock II. will be built by the Hendersons, on the Clyde, and that Sycamore will be her skipper, with Mr. Jameson in general charge.

Sir Thomas Lipton will take both the new and old Shamrock across the Atlantic.

The contracts for building Watson's new craft are not yet closed, but it is expected that work on Shamrock II. will start shortly.

Sir Thomas hopes to arrive in the United States about the middle of July. In an interview with a representative of The Associated Press he said he was delighted that his challenge had received such a prompt and satisfactory answer. He added:

"The only difference mentioned, that of extending the time of the start from 11 to 2 o'clock, seems to me a good idea, fair to both sides and tending to produce less delays and better sport. It is the matter of delays which I regard as my chief handicap. Crossing the ocean does not bother me a bit, for the boats I build can cross any ocean and so could Columbia. It is the loss of time and loss of opportunities in tuning up necessitated by changing from a yawl or jury rig to racing trim which I consider takes it out of a boat far more than the actual trip across. I shall have one advantage this time which has never been secured by any English challenger, that of having a boat which has already raced on the other side, with which to test my new yacht. I regard this an an inestimable help."

"Suppose, Sir Thomas," it was asked, "the old Shamrock should beat the new in the trials?"

"It is impossible," he replied, and from the emphasis and energy of his tone a fair idea could be gathered of the great confidence the challenger places in the plans drawn up by Watson.

"Some people seem surprised at my challenging with a cutter, and I have seen it stated that I intended taking over a seventy-five-foot schooner. The idea never entered my head. I have worked continuously upon the cutter plan, and you may be sure no detail, however small, will be overlooked which might tend to make her successful.

"Mr. Jameson is the very best yachtsman in Great Britain, and Sycamore is our premier Captain.

"No, there will not be any second or third Captain this time, and, as I said in my letter to Mr. Oddie, I can only hope that last year's arrangements will be repeated, with the exception that I hope the boat that lifts the cup will be the Shamrock."

Commodore Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club was yesterday shown the dispatch from London, in which Sir Thomas Lipton seeks to make clear that the challenge recently made by him for the cup race provides for five completed races and not three.

Commodore Ledyard stated that Secretary Oddie of the New York Yacht Club had received a similar message, and had replied to it by stating that if Sir Thomas were to refer to the reply sent by the New York Yacht Club to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, in which receipt of the challenge was acknowledged, he would see that no misapprehension existed on this side of the Atlantic as to the provisions of the challenge.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The City Island Yacht Club has adopted a one class centreboard racing craft for next season's series of races, and about ten will be built during the Winter. The model to be used has been drafted by Charles Harold, who has been appointed the official measurer of the club. The new boats will be 21 feet 6 inches over all, 15 feet water line, 7 feet beam, and 1 foot draft, and to be fitted with a knockabout rig.

Oswald Sanderson's thirty-five footer Countess, and A. H. W. Johnson's keel sloop Newasi, have been hauled out on the railway at the Jacob yard to be laid up for the season.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s seventy-footer Virginia arrived from the eastward in a dismantled condition, and droped anchor in front of the Jacob yard. Later in the day she was hauled alongside the dock to be prepared to haul out and lay up for the Winter.

HAS MRS. HART'S NECKLACE.

Judge Gilhooly Secures Some of the Jewels Purchased by Schreiber.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 18.—Judge Gilhooly said to-day he was in possession of the diamond necklace given to Mrs. Hart by William Schreiber, the defaulting bank clerk of this city. The jewels were obtained through legal proceedings, about which Judge Gilhooly is reticent. He declined to say where the jewels had been, but from another source it was learned that these are part of the lot put up as security for a loan with a New York jeweler.

Judge Gilhooly said that Mrs. Hart was still in New York City, and that any report to the contrary was untrue. He also said that she was not now under surveillance by the police. The bank Directors have all along known where she was.

From his conversation it would seem that the possession of the famous jewels of Mrs. Hart, which were purchased by Schreiber with the bank's money, are now, or shortly will be, in the possession of the bank.

The regular meeting of the Directors was convened this morning. From President Heidritter it was ascertained that only regular business was transacted. He refused to state whetner or not there would be any change in the personnel of the bank's employes.

STATE EDUCATORS' WORK.

Superintendents Approve Eight-Year Course—Plea for Elementary Studies.

The fifth annual meeting of the School Superintendents of the State was continued yesterday morning, at the Education Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. Superintendent Gorton occupied the chair, and an informal discussion on the subject of studies was taken up. The length of the education course was brought up, and it was the general sentiment of the Superintendents that an eight-year course was correct.

Superintendent Wheelock of this city advocated a two years' course in Latin, but he was not supported. It was brought out during the discussion that what was wanted was a more thorough knowledge of arithmetic, geography, spelling, English, and grammar.

Mr. Godwin, an Assistant State Superintendent of Schools, said that he thought the main trouble was that each grade was trying to teach studies that should be taken up only in a grade higher. He criticised some teachers who attempt, by so-called enthusiasm, to bring their pupils up to a high standard without drilling them as thoroughly as they should be drilled in elementary branches.

There was no session during the afternoon, the Superintendents visiting the Museum of Natural History and Central Park.

Vice Consul Reed Dead.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The State Department has received a telegram dated to-day, from J. C. Lay, Consul General of this Government at Barcelona, advising it of the death of Dwight T. Reed, who was appointed Vice Consul of the United States at Madrid, May 26, 1899. Mr. Reed left an enviable record in the State Department. He was appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid in 1877 to effect a transfer with Mr. Adee, the present Second Assistant Secretary, who entered the Department of State in that year.

BIG REGISTRATION IN OMAHA.

Two-thirds of the Voters Entered, and Seventy-one Per Cent. Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 18.—The first day of registration brought an unusual number of citizens to the polls. The Republicans were the early birds, their proportion against all other parties varying from ten to one down to two to one.

In several precincts one-half of the full registration was on the books before 2 P. M., an unusual showing. In the jobbing and manufacturing districts the registrars prepared for a 6 o'clock rush, but in the meantime had secured the names of 25 per cent. of the voting strength.

The books were closed at 9 o'clock, showing two-thirds of the voters of the city registered and that 71 per cent. were Republicans. The Republican managers say this is clearly evidence of a landslide.

"There is much less difficulty this time about an expression on politics," remarked Secretary Will Stockman of the City Committee. "The people are beginning to understand that the judges do not wish to be inquisitive, and that it is a plain matter of business. The judges, moreover, put the question now in a form less likely to arouse resentment. This form is: 'With what political party do you wish to affiliate?' At former registrations the judges asked: 'Who are you going to vote for?' or 'What are you, Democrat or Republican?'"

A canvass of the wards failed to show more than a half dozen in all who professed to remain quiet regarding their political tendencies. Everywhere there were evidences of changes in favor of the Republicans.

POLITICAL TENDENCIES.

Foreign Policy Discussed by President Eliot in The Outlook.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University contributes an article to be published in The Outlook of Saturday, Oct. 20, on "Political Principles and Tendencies." The country's foreign policy is thus outlined by him:

"In regard to foreign policy, it is not easy to state any material difference between the declared policies of the two great parties. President McKinley and Mr. Bryan use different phrases in describing their foreign policies; but when it came to action, in all probability their policies would be much alike. Practically, they agreed about the treaty of peace with Spain. One can conceive, of course, of a foreign policy absolutely distinct from that of the Republicans or the Democrats; namely, the policy of quitting Cuba, the Philippines, and China, and admitting Porto Rico to full standing as an American Territory, soon to be a State. But no party, old or new, has thus far squarely taken this position.

"When a powerful nation goes to war, no man can ever tell what the real issues are to be. The war for Cuba was no exception in this respect. It had inevitable consequences which no mortal could have foreseen; and the gravest of these consequences are that the country is already committed beyond immediate recall to the maintenance of a large navy and a considerable army, and that it is involved in the struggles of the nations of Europe for new territory, influence, and trade in the Far East. Under these circumstances, the patriotic citizen has to consider this Fall whether the public interests are to be better advanced by maintaining in power the present Administration, with all its shortcomings, or by providing a wholly untried one. President McKinley, in his unwonted function of sovereign and arbitrary ruler, committed a lamentable error in the tone of his proclamation to the Filipinos of December, 1898, and thereby involved his country in a cruel war—or rather a long series of military executions—with a semi-civilized but liberty-loving people who fought by our side against the Spaniards, and who ought to have been invariably addressed with the utmost consideration, not as purchased subjects or conquered foes, but as comrades and friends. His Administration is responsible for gross delinquencies of public officers in Cuba, and for a less than generous treatment of the people of Porto Rico. It has also succumbed deplorably to a temptation which always besets rulers in time of war—the temptation to keep from the people the knowledge, not only of future plans, but of past events and of the documentary evidence relating thereto. This is one of the worst incompatibilities between war and public liberty. Nevertheless, the patriotic citizen may well hesitate to contribute, by vote or influence, to a complete change of Administration. President McKinley is now surrounded by Cabinet officers of capacity and experience; and he has put good men at the head of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines; while in case of a change in the Presidency nobody can tell to what sort of persons the great offices of the Government would be intrusted.

"It must be confessed that a peace-loving citizen, who would like to see his country keep her breath to cool her own hot porridge, cannot but be much at a loss how to select his immediate political associations. The Republican Administration, supported by a Republican majority in Congress, has, as a matter of fact, been fighting in foreign parts for two years and a half; the last Democratic Administration took a very imperious tone with Great Britain in an insignificant dispute about an undefined portion of the boundary of Venezuela; and the actual Democratic ticket, in spite of Mr. Bryan's definition of the paramount issue, is supported by eminent advocates of American participation in all the great contentions of the wide world. The war-hating citizen, who clings to a domestic definition of his country's business, is further embarrassed by the reflection that some wide-spreading and pregnant benefits have already resulted from United States expansion in the West and East Indies—incontestably in Cuba, and probably in Porto Rico, the Philippines, and China.

"Finally, it may be wholesome, under temporary excitements, to bear in mind that our free institutions have been two centuries and a half in attaining their present imperfect development, and that it will doubtless take as long to perfect them. It is this almost universal American belief that they are not destined to be destroyed."

AMERICA'S GOLD DEMANDS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Times, discussing possible gold movements, says this morning in its financial column:

"In a normal year it would be safe to assume that the American demand had ceased; but the present year presents many variations from the normal. It would be rash to assume that Europe will not have to repay ere long a part of its borrowings. Germany, Russia, and Great Britain at the present moment are more likely to be borrowers than repayers.

"It is probable, moreover, that after the American Presidential election money will be easier to employ than now. Consequently American capitalists may wish to bring home a part of what they have sent abroad."

GEN. JOHN W. FISHER DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Oct. 18.—Gen. John W. Fisher died at his home here to-day, aged eighty-six years.

Gen. Fischer was a man of National character, having risen from a private in the ranks to a Major General during the civil war. It was Gen. Fischer, then a Colonel, who, without waiting for orders, charged and took Little Round Top at the battle of Gettysburg. This feat was the turning point of the great battle, and Gen. Fisher was promoted. Coming to Wyoming in 1871, he served for ten years as Chief Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court.

TO SEIZE PARIS'S PROPERTY.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—M. Louis Rey, Manager of the Bulletin Vinicole, who recently obtained a verdict in the courts restoring his share of the illegal increased tax on alcohol levied by the city authorities, intends to-morrow to seize a part of the property of the Hotel de Ville.

While the amount he personally represents is small, he is desirous of drawing the attention of others similarly placed to the fact that the Municipal Council is legally bound to return 4,500,000f.

L. P. Morton for Arbitration Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—There is some talk here to-night of ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton as the third member on the part of the United States on The Hague International Arbitration Board. Mr. Morton saw the President to-day, but at the White House neither confirmation nor denial of the report was obtainable.

Spain Appoints Hague Arbitrators.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The Duke of Tetuan, Marquis de Villaverde, Señor Boliver, Director General of the Civil Register, and Señor Torres Campos have been appointed members on the part of Spain of The Hague International Arbitration Board.

VIEWS OF MGR. IRELAND

Enthusiastic Over American Success at Paris Exposition.

Thinks a New Era Has Set In for the Country's Diplomatic and Commercial Relations.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, who on Wednesday returned from an extended trip abroad, yesterday gave out a statement of his impressions of the showing made by the United States at the Paris Exposition. The efforts made by American exhibitors, aided by the management of Commissioner Peck, more than compensate, in the Archbishop's opinion, for the appropriation made by Congress, and the number of awards made to American exhibitors should, he thinks, make the people here proud of the part taken by the United States. The work of Mr. Peck, he said, has been generously appreciated by the French Government.

"The part taken by the United States," he said, "reflects great credit upon our people and compensates by its important results a hundredfold for the money and labor which it has cost. For the first time in her history, America has been properly shown in a European exposition. Heretofore Americans seemed to be more or less contented to imagine that the sun rising on the Atlantic Coast set on the Pacific, and were little troubled as to what other people thought or said of them. They are changing for the better, and are recognizing that, even apart from international obligations incumbent upon every nation capable of influencing humanity, they cannot properly grow and prosper at home if they condemn themselves to seclusion from the remainder of the world.

"If I remember aright, the sum allowed by Congress for the purpose of giving the country representation at the Paris exposition was $1,200,000. This at the time appeared to many to be an immense sum. But as is now generally seen it was a trifle, in view of the large results that have been obtained; and if such large results have been obtained with such a comparatively small outlay, the fact is simply due to the high intelligence and the unsparing toil of Ferdinand W. Peck and his associates. Proportionately to their population other countries participating in the Paris Exposition were far more generous to their Commissioners than was ours, and no country so much as ours, outside of France herself, has been so fully and so worthily represented in it.

"From America, by dint of thought and application, all was brought that was necessary or useful to put her in a worthy light before the eyes of the world. The number of American exhibitors, as we learn from the official French catalogue, has amounted to 6,916, a number more than three times larger than that from any other country, France herself excepted. The success of a country from its participation in an exposition is to be gauged from the number of awards allotted by the international juries to its exhibitors, and such is the number of awards allotted to America in the Paris exposition that America cannot but be proud of the part she has taken in that exposition. The total number of awards allotted to America is 2,204, of which 215 are Grand Prix, 547 gold medals, 593 silver medals, 501 bronze medals, and 348 honorable mentions. The total number of awards to Germany is 2,689; those to Russia 2,985; those to Great Britain and Ireland 2,959.

"The results from America's participation in the exposition are summed up in an increased commerce with foreign nations, increased investments of foreign capital in her mines, railroads, and industrial enterprises, and, last, but certainly not least, in value in the increased esteem in which she will henceforward be held by foreign nations. The wondrous natural resources in which she abounds, and her industrial products, are known to the world as never before. Already, as I have heard from exhibitors, a strong demand has set in for the products of her fields and of her workshops, and the profits accruing from such demand more than cover to-day the expense of our participation in the exposition.

"It is seen and understood in the world now so clearly that he who runs may read that there lies between the Atlantic and the Pacific a country of astonishing achievements and of possibilities yet more astonishing. A new era has set in for us in our diplomatic and commercial relations; with the opening of the twentieth century America steps into the front rank of nations, and none are there who refuse to her the place she is entitled to.

"For all this a large award of praise must be allotted to her part in the Paris Exposition and to the men who in that exposition were her agents and her representatives."

ARMORY BOARD MEETING.

Brig. Gen. Butt Sharply Criticises the Architects, Horgan and Slattery.

Mayor Van Wyck presided over a meeting of the Armory Board yesterday. Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt made some remarks about the Tammany architects, Horgan & Slattery, but the Mayor did not resent the criticisms. About the only work the board had to do was to open bids for repairs to the Fourteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn. Charles Hart was the lowest bidder, and will be awarded the contract, which amounts to about $27,000.

Mayor Van Wyck was about to declare the meeting adjourned when Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment strode into the Mayor's office. He whispered in Commissioner Kearny's ear. Then Commissioner Kearny said:

"Col. Duffy has asked me a question which I cannot answer. I would like to ask what is the status of the plans for the new armory for the Sixty-ninth."

"There are no plans. The architect has not been appointed," said President Feltner of the Tax Department. Secretary Bell announced that title to the land for the armory was vested in the city on Sept. 28.

Then Mayor Van Wyck said: "If there is no more business this meeting is—"

"Hold on," commanded Brig. Gen. Butt in a military tone. "Last January a committee of this board passed upon the plans for the First Battery armory. Eight months have passed and the specifications are not ready. Why?"

This query was directed at Mayor Van Wyck.

"How do you expect the armory is going to be completed during your term of office?" continued Brig. Gen. Butt to Mayor Van Wyck.

Mayor Van Wyck was silent.

The architects for this work are Horgan & Slattery.

"I move that the architects be instructed, commanded," said Gen. Butt, "to produce the specifications at the next meeting of this board a week from to-day. I know something about specifications, and three days' work will finish the job, and here we have been waiting eight months."

The motion was carried unanimously.

"A motion to adjourn is in order," said Mayor Van Wyck quietly.

"One moment," said Col. Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment. "I am here to request that an appropriation be made for repairs to my armory. It is one of the oldest armories in the city, and it is not habitable. In order to save $50,000 the city accepted a poor plan, and the result is that our armory is the worst in the city." Col. Bartlett proceeded to tell in detail what was needed.

Col. Bartlett's request was referred to a committee.

"This board is adjourned to meet next week," said Mayor Van Wyck, and then he went into his private office.

Col. Bartlett and Col. Duffy then got Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies into a corner of the Mayor's office and proceeded to inform him that $14,000 appropriated by the Armory Board three years ago for specific purposes had not as yet been expended. Then the commanders of the National Guard left the City Hall, satisfied with their work.

President on Mr. Wilson's Death.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—President McKinley to-day sent a message of condolence to the family of ex-Postmaster General William L. Wilson, who died at Lexington, Va., yesterday. The President and Mr. Wilson served together in the House of Representatives for several years, and despite their political differences were warm personal friends.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"B. L."—A citizen becoming of age the day after election day is entitled to vote on the day preceding his attaining his majority.

GLOVE FIRM SUES FOR $50,000.

Wertheimer & Co. Allege Injury from Wording of Advertisement of Sale of Their Salvaged Stock.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted a temporary injunction to Wertheimer & Co., glove manufacturers, against Samuel Gans, manager of the Western Salvage Wrecking Company, and Field, Chapman & Co., auctioneers, restraining them from carrying on a public sale which had been advertised to take place at 10 o'clock this morning, unless the defendants make certain announcements specified by the court. Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield appeared for the plaintiffs, and have also instituted suit for $50,000 damages against the above-named defendants, alleging that the advertised sale has injured their standing in the glove trade.

In his affidavit Alvin Wertheimer declared that he was a member of the firm which asked for the injunction. On June 26 last the firm's place of business was at 588-590 Broadway. On that date there was a fire in the neighboring premises, and the stock of Wertheimer & Co. was damaged by water. An appraisement was made, and it was reported that 70 per cent. of the stock had been damaged. Mr. Wertheimer swears that the stock, when sound, was worth $230,000. The loss was fully covered by insurance, and the insurance companies carrying the risk exercised their option and paid the full value and became owners of the stock, which afterward went into the possession of Mr. Gans.

The complaint states that Gans advertised the sale as a "peremptory auction sale of the entire stock of Wertheimer & Co., late at 588 and 590 Broadway;" that the stock was valued at $300,000, and that 35 per cent. of it was in perfect condition, and would be "so guaranteed." Continuing, the complaint says that the advertisements have created the impression that the plaintiffs had retired from business, and that their trade had been seriously injured. It also contains a statement that the goods to be sold were not separated for over three months after having been water-soaked, and that spots were likely to develop in the gloves, which defect might not be apparent upon mere inspection. The complaint recites that the stock was sold to Gans for $93,500, which, it is claimed, proved that 95 per cent. was not in perfect condition.

The court order instructs the defendants that if they want to go on with the advertised sale, they must announce at the time of sale that the goods offered formed but a portion of the former stock of Wertheimer & Co.; that not 95 per cent. was in perfect condition, and that defects might be found in the gloves because of the fact that they remained unseparated for three months after they had been soaked with water.

Wertheimer & Co. assert that they have been greatly injured in the glove trade by reason of the extensive advertising of this sale.

Citizens of New York City who have not registered for the coming election must do so to-day or to-morrow or lose their votes. Polls are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MILLINERY DEALER ARRESTED.

Wholesaler's Suit to Recover Goods—Affidavit of His Employe.

Max Kass, who has a millinery store at 399 Grand Street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Terry in an action brought by John Miles, a wholesale dealer in millinery supplies at 610 to 614 Broadway, to recover $8,000 worth of goods which he alleges were obtained in a peculiar way from one of his employes. Mr. Kass gave bail at once and the facts will be determined in a trial in the Supreme Court.

According to the papers filed, Mr. Miles had in his employ from 1897 up to a short time ago one Charles H. Judson, who acted as a salesman. Judson and Kass became friends. Goods to the value of $8,000 were missed from Mr. Miles's store and Judson was accused of taking them. He admitted the fact and his affidavit which was filed says that he sold them to Kass for $1,000.

Judson also says in his affidavit that whenever Kass wanted millinery trimmings he would call at Miles's store and examine the articles. Judson always looked after him and when Kass selected what he wanted Judson would go back to the store between 8 and 9 o'clock at night and get the articles wanted by Kass and take them to his store, or to some saloon near by.

Judson swears that for aigrettes worth $19.80 a dozen, Kass paid him $5 a dozen, and other material was sold to him at a proportionate reduction. In conclusion Judson says:

"I make this affidavit voluntarily to repair, as far as I am able to do so, my wrong to the plaintiff."

Emma Lurry, a saleswoman in the employ of Mr. Kass, makes an affidavit in which she says Judson often visited the store, at each visit going behind a curtain with Kass, and invariably leaving bundles. Then the two would leave the store together and go to some saloon, she asserts.

ALIENS ON THE TUNNEL WORK.

Contractor McDonald and Degnon & McLean Warned by Factory Inspector —Attorney General's Opinions.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—State Factory Inspector Williams stated to-day that he had received reports from some of his Deputy Inspectors in New York to the effect that Degnon & McLean, sub-contractors for Sections 1 and 2 of the rapid transit system, are employing aliens as laborers on the contract. Quite a number were found at work who had not even declared their intentions of becoming American citizens.

Notices have been sent to the contractors, also to John B. McDonald, general contractor, and to the Rapid Transit Commission, calling their attention to the violation of Section 13 of the labor law, relating to the employment of aliens on public works. In this connection the following opinion has been rendered by Attorney General J. C. Davies, at the request of the Factory Inspector:

"The question submitted is whether a person having obtained his first papers declaring his intention to become a citizen of this State is a citizen to the extent contemplated by Section 13 of the labor law, which requires that:

"'In the construction of public works by the State or a municipality, or by persons contracting with the State or such municipality, only citizens of the United States shall be employed.

"'And in all cases where laborers are employed on any such public works, preference shall be given citizens of the State of New York. In each contract for the construction of public works, a provision shall be inserted to the effect that if the provisions of this section are not complied with the effect shall be void.

"The question therefore depends upon whether the person employed is a citizen of this country. The first papers or declaration of intention do not constitute a person a citizen, that event does not occur until after he receives his final papers and takes the oath of allegiance as required by law."

JOHN H. KITCHELL KILLED.

Caught Under a Falling Tree in Tuesday's Gale.

John Henry Kitchell of Hanover, N. J., whose marriage engagement with Miss Helen Cook was recently announced, was killed by the falling of a roadside tree on his carriage during the gale of last Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Kitchell was the only child of his parents, and was lineally descended from Judge Kitchell, formerly United States Senator from New Jersey.

TIFFANY STRIKE ENDED.

More Than Half the Men Return on the Old Terms.

The strike of the copper-plate printers and engravers of Tiffany & Co. began to go to pieces yesterday, and before evening more than half of the strikers returned to work on the old terms, having given up their demand for recognition of the union. They started in with great energy to earn their salaries of $90 and $100 a week again, and some of them, it is said, will work overtime and try to make up in a few weeks what they lost by the strike.

A representative of the firm said yesterday evening: "As out of a large number of applicants we have selected a number of competent men to fill the places of strikers, all the strikers cannot get back. The leaders have lost their positions for good."

Contract for New Police Station.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday awarded the contract for the erection of a new police station at Tremont to Thomas B. Leahy, for $98,973. The awarding of the contracts for the erection of similar buildings at Highbridge, Borough of the Bronx, and on Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, was deferred.

THE GAYNOR HEARING.

Bank Examiner Johnson Tells of the Green and Gaynor Accounts.

Edward I. Johnson, a bank examiner of New Orleans, was the only witness called before Commissioner Shields yesterday in the proceedings for the removal of John F., E. H., and W. T. Gaynor, and B. D. Greene to the jurisdiction of the Federal Court of Georgia.

Mr. Johnson produced an exhaustive analysis of the accounts of Greene and Gaynor for the work done by them in the harbor of Savannah and elsewhere in Georgia. It purports to show exactly what became of over $2,000,000 paid to Greene and Gaynor by the Government on checks drawn by ex-Capt. Carter.

The analysis alleges to show that R. F. Westcott, Carter's father-in-law, received one-third of the amounts divided.

The analysis did not show all the profits of the business, Mr. Johnson said. Included in Mr. Greene's account, he said, was $102,000 in Government bonds, assumed to be Carter's share of the proceeds. He said, however, that he did not know whether or not the money was ever turned over to Carter.

"Part of the bonds were sold by Greene's brokers," he said, "and the proceeds credited to Mr. Greene's account. I never discovered who cashed the first coupons. The bonds were sold in November, 1897."

After Mr. Johnson's examination had been concluded the hearing was adjourned until Monday next.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL OFFICERS.

Managers Elected at the Annual Meeting of the Society.

The annual meeting of the Society of St. Luke's Hospital was held at the hospital, on Cathedral Heights, yesterday. The following were elected managers of the hospital:

Samuel D. Babcock, George Blagden, Waldron P. Brown, George A. Crocker, Chauncey M. Depew, Theodore K. Gibbs, Anson W. Hard, Woodbury G. Langdon, Benoni Lockwood, George M. Miller, Hoffman Miller, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, Gordon Norrie, J. Van Rechten Olcott, John B. Pine, Moses Taylor Pyne, Charles Howland Russell, William Alexander Smith, J. Noble Stearns, Stephen Baker, William Fahnestock, and George W. Vanderbilt.

The following were elected managers representing the corporation of the Home of Rest for Consumptives: Andrew C. Zabriskie and Howard Townsend.

The following were elected managers representing the St. George Society: Edward F. Beddall, F. W. J. Hurst, the Mayor, the Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and the Council, the British Consul General, and the President of the Medical Board.

CREDITORS SEEK KID McCOY.

The Pugilist Reported as Missing—His Gambling Debts.

Norman Selby, the pugilist, known to patrons of the prize ring as "Kid McCoy," and the nominal proprietor of the saloon at Broadway and Fortieth Street known as McCoy's Café, has again disappeared, and yesterday at the Morris Park race track was declared by bookmakers in the ring to be a defaulter for $5,000 in money lost in betting on the races. The largest individual creditor is "Eddie" Burk, a bookmaker at Morris Park, to whom McCoy owes $1,500. The pugilist left unsettled gambling debts with other bookmakers, ranging from $200 to $1,000 each.

McCoy early in the season embarked in the business of bookmaking in a partnership, and was a figure in the ring up to the close of the Brighton Beach meeting, in addition to operating the saloon that is conducted in his name. He lost heavily, and concluded to quit the occupation of laying odds, and became a backer. He is said to have won a great deal of money backing horses, and his failure to settle his gambling debts caused much surprise.

McCoy, who claims the title of lightweight champion of the prize ring, earned much notoriety late in August as the result of his boxing bout in Madison Square Garden with J. J. Corbett, as it was charged that he entered into a compact with Corbett to swindle the public and backers of prizefighters by permitting Corbett to win. A short time later McCoy quarreled with his wife, and she denounced him, declaring that McCoy and Corbett had made the agreement in her presence. Corbett's wife, who had quarreled with her husband, told a similar story.

FLAG RUSH AT COLUMBIA.

Sophomores Prove Invincible and the Class of 1903 Triumphs.

For two hours yesterday morning, Morningside Heights was the scene of a lively struggle. The occasion was the celebration of the annual flag rush between Columbia sophomores and freshmen. It was precipitated by the fact that some time during the night the freshmen had stolen the sophomores' bulletin board.

Flag rush talk was the absorbing topic. Suddenly, in the early morning hours, no one knew how it happened, groups of freshmen and sophomores were seen fighting on the campus near Schermerhorn Hall, and in less than sixty seconds the contest was fairly on. Sounds of the conflict penetrated to every part of the university buildings and grounds, and freshmen and sophomores left class rooms and laboratories to join in the fray.

The fight was soon transferred to the lower campus, where the sophomores massed in solid formation, hurled themselves against the lines of the freshmen. At this stage Coach Sanford and Capt. Morley of the football team hurried up and rescued the football men.

A halt was now called and the sophomores retired to the "College Tavern" to recuperate for the final bout on South Field, where the flag rush proper was to be held. When the time for the rush was announced the sophomores marched upon the field fully two hundred strong. They placed their class flag on the top of a tall oak and then rallied around the foot to protect it. The freshmen charged and repeatedly tried to throw some of their lighter classmates up into the tree to reach the flag, but to no purpose. The upper classmen, seeing that the sophomores were invincible, called time, giving the victory to the class of 1903.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ISAAC JASHENOWSKY.—William Ford Upson has been appointed receiver for the assets of Isaac Jashenowsky, wholesale clothing dealer of 30 Great Jones Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday by Judge Brown of the United States District Court.

ERNEST SIELING.—Three judgments aggregating $10,410 were entered here yesterday by default against Ernest Sieling—one for $7,644 in favor of George H. Heimbockel, who traded as John F. Heimbockel & Son, for balance due for goods sold and money loaned from Aug. 1, 1894, to Oct. 1, 1897; one for $2,022 in favor of George H. Heimbockel and W. H. Meyer, trading as John F. Heimbockel & Co., for merchandise sold between June 1, 1897, and March 18, 1898, and one for $734 in favor of George H. Heimbockel, as surviving partner of John F. Heimbockel & Son, for merchandise sold in 1894.

Out of Town.

WELLHOUSE PAPER COMPANY.—Judge Candler, at Atlanta, yesterday, appointed Walter R. Daley temporary receiver for the Wellhouse Paper Company. The liabilities are stated in the petition to be about $25,000. The creditors are principally Eastern firms.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

NICHOLAS F. MOTTOLA.—Nicholas F. Mottola of 194 Mulberry Street, formerly a saloon keeper, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,856, due to Conrad Stein's Sons, brewers, and no assets.

VIOLA GLAESSEL.—Viola Glaessel, residing at 53 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $544 and no assets. The liabilities consist of a claim against her by Margaret B. Alter of Fort Plain, N. Y., who is suing her on a note which she signed with L. E. Glaessel for money loaned to L. E. Glaessel.

BENJAMIN LEVY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Levy, wholesale dealer in women's shoes at 59 Reade Street, by the Cheshire Shoe Manufacturing Company of Pittsfield, Mass., a creditor for $726, for shoes sold to him between Sept. 20 and Oct. 6. It was alleged that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Oct. 15.

Receiver for Third Avenue Property.

Judge Truax has appointed E. A. Watson receiver of the rents of 1,313 and 1,315 Third Avenue, two five-story buildings, the ground floor used as a store and the upper part for apartments, in a suit brought against John Casey, George Rosenthal, and others by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association to foreclose a mortgage of $90,000. The mortgage was made on April 3, 1890, by Mr. Casey; $5,000 has since been paid on it. There is $6,300 interest due and $3,250 taxes. The property has passed through various hands, and was conveyed by Augustus Prentice on Dec. 26, 1896, to Mr. Rosenthal, who is now the owner of the equity of redemption.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BECKHARDT, Maurice W.—Georeg P. Hall & Son	13
BARNEY, Charles W.—William R. Peters	788
BURROWS, Alfred—The Bowling Green Trust Company	2,596
BAUMGARTH, J. George—C. H. Arnold and another	90
BUNYARD, Harry A.—H. P. Kelsey	31
BLAIR, Helen—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	189
COLEMAN, Lawrence—A. E. Mietke	92
COSTELLO, Mary A.—Mary Hoffstadt	224
CACCIANINO, Samuel—A. A. Zammatti	29
CROLLY, James A., individual and administrator—S. D. O'Connor, costs	46
CARNEY, James F.—J. Horowitz	121
DE LA VERGNE, Cornelius B.—P. Vredenburgh	507
DORSAN, Valentine—Annie S. Miller	98
DENNISON, James R.—A. Ohlsen	37
DE GRUCHY, Edward F.—I. L. Reed and another	223
DI LORENZO, Johanna—G. Di Lorenzo	250
EDMONDSON, Hannah—J. Hamilton	58
EISENHUTH, John W.—J. Hoffman	92
EISENHUTH, John W.—I. Stern and others	215
FLEMING, Wilfred H.—S. W. Rushmore	23
FOGERTY, James J.—John Polhemus Printing Company	735
GABRIEL, Louis—Long Island Railroad Company	115
GABRIEL, Louis—Long Island Railroad Company	157
GOODMAN, Morris and Judah—J. C. Geissel	497
GORSCH, Arthur—H. O'Neill	98
GAILEY, Joseph W.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	176
GLASS, John, Jr.—A. J. Ellis and another	375
HART, Max—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	115
HALTER, Alexander J.—S. S. Middleton	1,487
HEBERICH, Mathias—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	240
HAZLELL, Jesse—W. Larder	671
JONES, Alice J.—Laura H. Ogle and another	71
JONES, Alice J.—Alfred M. Ogle, executor, &c	568
JONES, Alice J.—Laura H. Ogle	90
KREIZER, Bernard—M. C. Grithahn, administratrix, &c	3,035
KELLY, Francis J.—J. F. Sinnott	228
KILCOYNE, Michael J.—American Ice Company	27
KENNEDY, Timothy E.—American Ice Company	152
LA MARE, Henri—James Cronan	24
MAYER, William—F. Thorn	256
MATHEWS, Catherine M., Robert H., and William J.—Harry Goodwin	1,164
MONSEES, William J.—New York Breweries Company, Limited	2,070
MENDELSON, Samuel C., and Otto Siechel—M. Goldzier	326
MAIBRUNN, David—Armour & Co	102
MERCADANTE, Ignacis B.—J. Martinoli	1,787
MCKENNA, John E.—D. P. Nichols and others	212
OBERKRIESER, Joseph—G. H. Heinbockel and another	346
PHILLIPSON, Emil—H. C. Quinby	231
PUTTINOS, Archibald R., and Margaret Curren—Mary J. Maloney, administratrix	521
REEVES, Lula—L. A. Rodenstein	194
ROTHERMEL, Albert—H. Bartelstone	429
ROGERS, Ernest R.—George Hahn	269
RAMEY, John I. and Charles Weinstein—E. J. Phillips and others	237
SIELING, Ernest—G. H. Heinbockel	7,644
SIELING, Ernest—George H. Heinbock

ALARD SCHECK SET BACK

Jockey Was Short of Weight and Winner Was Disqualified.

TWO POUNDS COST $14,400

Asquith and Bangor Beat Udde-on Favorites at Morris Park—Killashandra Won a Stake.

For visitors to the Morris Park race track yesterday there was more excitement and sensation crowded into the one afternoon than a week usually provides. The weather was pleasant, the track good, and a large crowd was in attendance, confident of good racing and hopeful of profit, as the attractive programme called out a very good class of horses. Results that were beyond all calculations began early, but the greatest sensation of the day was reserved for the fourth event, the Fordham Highweight Handicap, at seven furlongs, for all ages, in which eight horses ran, with Vulcain the favorite, and Kinnikinic and Belle of Troy the next best backed. J. F. Schorr's fast colt, Alard Scheck, who came from the West with a great reputation, was heavily backed by his owner and a large portion of the general public, on the strength of his recent good form, and when Alard Scheck, coming from back in the crowd after Lady Uncas and Belle of Lexington had made the running into the last quarter, and with Belle of Troy at his side, went to the front and won by a neck, after a pretty and exciting finish, Alard Scheck and his rider, "Tommy" Burns, were loudly cheered. When the jockeys went to the scales to make weight after the race there was a delay that speedily caused a crowd to gather about the judges' stand. Burns was on the scales, unable to pass the clerk at the weight Alard Scheck had been handicapped to carry, 116 pounds. Try as often as the clerk would, Burns could make but 114 pounds. Escorted by the clerk and Stewards, he went to the scales in the jockeys' room, and still was two pounds short. There was no alternative, and to the dismay of those who had bet on the winner, Alard Scheck was disqualified, and the race and bets were awarded to Belle of Troy. The greatest sufferer, however, was the colt's owner, who, in addition to the stakes, worth about $1,600, had taken from him $14,400 in bets, he having bet on the colt to win and in the full place books.

Burns was utterly unable to explain how he lost the missing weight, but in all probability it was dropped through his valet's carelessness. Now that the days are short, and each day's races must be hurried through, it is the custom for jockeys to weigh for all their engagements early in the afternoon, and put aside the tackle they are to use until it is needed. The lost weight may have been dropped in handling the saddle and lead pads Burns intended to use on Alard Scheck. Following this happening, backers went wrong on the last two races, odds-on favorites being beaten in both.

The Stewards of the meeting still are investigating the race for the Matron Stakes, won by Beau Gallant, on Oct. 2, when Jockey Spencer, riding U. R. & F. P. Keene's Commando, was beaten through the carelessness or worse of the jockey. The betting sheets of a number of layers of odds have been examined. Wednesday the Chicago bookmaker, Leo Mayer, was requested by the managers of the track to cease doing business as a layer. As the request was equivalent to an order, Mayer complied. The Stewards would give no explanation of their renson, and it was not even stated authoritatively that the ruling was a result of Spencer's ride on Commando, though betting men generally connected the two incidents. It was found that Mayer had laid against Commando in the extent that his book won about $3,500 by the defeat of that horse. Spencer has not ridden since.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, the Withers mile. Walter Keyes's The Amazon, by Russell-Certavien, b. f., 3 years, 101 pounds, (Shaw,) even and 2 to 5, won easily by two lengths; W. C. Daly's Alsike, b. g., 4, 102, (Brennan,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by two lengths from Charles F. Hill's Armar, ch. g., 3, 92, (E. (Hewitt,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:41⅘. Dr. Nembula, Brisk, Sparrow Wing, Excelsis, and Pupil also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights, last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. L. B. Heyer's Lively Daisy, by Tristan-Pocahontas, ch. g., 107 pounds, (Mitchell,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won ridden out by a length and a half; The Pepper Stable's Fleetwing, ch. g., 107, (McCue,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by three parts of a length from Pierre Lorillard's Alcyone II., br. f., 107, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:23. Sunro, Alzora, Lone Fisherman, Hollow Wood, and Margaret Hoffman also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Ramapo Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong over the Withers course. W. C. Whitney's Kalkishandra, by Goldfinch-Connemara, ch. f., 120 pounds, (N. Turner,) 3 to 5 and out, won handily by three parts of a length; Samuel C. Hildreth's Gonfalon, ch. c., 119, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a neck from James McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., 109, (R. Williams,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:55⅘. Greenock also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fordham Highweight Handicap, for all ages; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. J. F. Schorr's Alard Scheck, by Hindoo-Cherry Blossom, ch. c., 2 years, 116 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck, but was disqualified for being two pounds short of weight; J. E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, by Fonso-The Belle, ch. f., 4 years, 117 pounds, (Mitchell,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths, was placed first, with O. L. Richards's Charentus, b. g., 6, 120, (R. Williams,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second, and T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, b. g., 6, 113, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:28⅖. Vulcain, Musette, Belle of Lexington, and Lady Uncas also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $600; weights fifteen pounds under the scale. The Withers mile. F. R. Hitchcock's Asquith, by Lord Esterling-Tarpel II., b. c., 111 pounds, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; W. L. Oliver's The Chamberlain, b. c., 111, (Bullman,) 4 to 5 and out, second by five lengths from A. Naidig's Harry McCoun, b. c., 111, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:43. Radford and Fairy Tale also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter over the hill. Green B. Morris's Bangor, by Belvidere-Zara, ch. c., 4 years, 100 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5 and out, won handily by two lengths; Lawrence Waterbury's Intrusive, ch. h., 5, 124, (Bullman,) 1 to 2 and out, second. Time—2:06. Only two horses ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Five furlongs. Kohnwreath, 110, (Dominick,) 1; Ellis Glenn, 98, 2; Watita, 102, 3. Time—1:00 4-5. Mile and a half. Frangible, 100, (Devlin,) 1; Harry Nutter, 103, 2; Topmast, 111, 3. Time—2:34. Five furlongs. Kenilworth, 118, (Landry,) 1; Robert Waddell, 100, 2; Blink, 107, 3. Time—1:00 2-5. Mile and twenty yards. Frelinghuysen, 98, (Weber,) 1; Golden Sceptre, 93, 2; Yoloco, 100, 3. Time—1:42 2-5. Six furlongs. Chappaqua, 112, (Dupee,) 1; Mint Sauce, 111, 2; Dollie Wiethoff, 104, 3. Time—1:13 4-5. Mile and twenty yards. Aurea, 102, (Landry,) 1; Dissenter, 104, 2; Astor, 102, 3. Time—1:42 2-5.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The races at the Newport track to-day excited a lively interest, and some events were run. All gate receipts were donated to the fund for Harry Weldon. Weather fine; track fast. Summary: One mile and fifty yards—Beana, 99, (Coburn,) 1; Louisville Belle, 103, 2; Dr. Black, 99, 3. Time—1:45⅘. Five and a half furlongs—Port Wine, 112, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Clorita, 118, 2; Miss Aubrey, 107, 3. Time—1:01⅘. Six furlongs—Pantland, 100, (Flick,) 1; Lizzie Jackson, 100, 2; Jena, 100, 3. Time—1:15¼. Handicap, one mile—John Yerkes, 116, (Michaels,) 1; Little Tim, 103, 2; Miss Soak, 104, 3. Time—1:41⅘. One mile—Our Lady, 101, (Coburn,) 1; Little Tim, 103, 2; Pacquelin, 92, 3. Time—1:45. Six furlongs—Princess Thyra, 108, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Jake Weber, 102, 2; Deist, 105, 3. Time—1:14⅘.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—Six furlongs—Harry Thoburn, 99, (Bassinger,) 1; Winnebejour, 99, 2; Gaston, 102, 3. Time—1:15. Five and one-half furlongs—Ten Gown, 100, (Enos,) 1; Dal Keltz, 98, 2; Belle of Elgin, 93, 3. Time—1:08. Seven furlongs—Jack Adle, 115, (Robertson,) 1; Curd Gillock, 94, 2; Farmer Bennett, 98, 3. Time—1:28. Six furlongs—Theory, 107, (Enos,) 1; Tom Kingsley, 107, 2; Captain Caine, 107, 3. Time—1:13. One mile—Inuendo, 101, (Dale,) 1; Tildy Ann, 100, 2; Will Fay, 96, 3. Time—1:43. One mile and three-sixteenths—Domsle, 99, (Robertson,) 1; imp. Kimmage, 98, 2; Jimp, 110, 3. Time—2:00.

Harness Racing Results.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—At Old Saugus track as the horses rounded the quarter-mile turn Coral Berry fell to the track dead. Summaries:

2:20 class, pacing; purse, $300. (Concluded.)

Alsultan, b. m.	11	1	1	1
Minnie R., b. m.	5	7	7	8
Red Shedd, b. g.	3	2	2	2
Fred Ames, b. g.	2	10	9	7
Van Demon, ch. g.	5	3	3	4
Daisy Belle, ch. m.	4	11	5	3
Christie, ch. m.	6	4	4	5
Mary C., b. m.	9	6	6	6
Genevieve, br. m.	8	7	8	9
Ora B., b. m.	7	8	10	*
Belle Brown, ch. m.	10	12	*	
Y. Z. Wilkes, b. g.	12	9	*	

*Drawn.

Time—2:18⅘; 2:20; 2:15⅘; 2:22.

2:12 class, trotting; purse, $300.

Mesperus, b. g.	2	1	1	1
Homeward, b. g.	1	2	2	3
Lissa Bee, b. m.	3	3	3	2

Time—2:20¼; 2:19½; 2:20¼; 2:20¼.

2:30 class, trotting; purse, $300.

Harry, b. g.	2	3	1	1
Ralph Hanks, blk. g.	6	2	7	2
Red Cross, b. g.	5	4	2	4
Lucy Wilkes, blk. m.	8	8	4	2
George H., b. g.	4	5	7	5
Miss Gibson, br. m.	8	6	5	6
Coral Berry, g. m.	1	1	6	†
Harold, ch. g.	7	7	6	7

*Distanced. †Drawn.

Time—2:23½; 2:24½; 2:24½; 2:25½; 2:24¼.

2:17 class, pacing; purse, $300.

Lovey H., blk. g.	1	1	1	
Shorty, ch. g.	2	2	3	
J. W. E., blk. g.	4	5	2	
Nancy Athol, b. m.	3	4	4	
George K., b. g.	5	3	5	
Feubsley G., br. g.	6	7	6	
Jay, blk. g.	7	6	7	
Hot Stuff, b. m.	8	8	*	

*Drawn

Time—2:16½; 2:17½; 2:18¼.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Free for All.—Pacing. Purse $500.

Connor, blk. g., by C. F. Clay, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	2	2	2
Little Boy, g. g., (Palmer)	3	3	3

Time—2:08½; 2:08¾; 2:06¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting. Purse $400.

Swift, ch. h., by Antonio, (Ticehurst)	1	1	1
Theresa B., b m., (Hull)	2	2	2

Time—2:23¼; 2:16¼; 2:22¾.

2:24 Class.—Pacing. Purse $400.

Red Lawn, b. g., by Red Field, (Dwyer)	1	1	1
Nellie S., b. m., (McDonald)	5	2	2
Baron Wilkes, b. g., (O'Connell)	3	3	3
Prince Regent, Jr., ch. h., (Wilkinson)	6	4	4
Bunnell, b. g., (Lyman)	4	6	5
Star Hal, ch. h., (Manning)	2	5	ds
Jack B., br. g., (Downer)	7	ds	

Time—2:16¼; 2:17¼; 2:18¾.

2:11 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

George Anna, br. m., by Messenger Wilkes, (Noble)	2	1	1	1
Ed. Lock, b. g., (McDonald)	1	3	3	3
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	3	2	2	2
Nell Gwynne, g. m., (Rathbun)	4	4	4	4

Time—2:17¾; 2:16½; 2:14¾; 2:14¾.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 18.—2:23 Class.—Pacing, purse, $300, (concluded.)

Calamity	1	1	5	1	
Alice Hubbard	5	4	1	3	
Helen D.	2	2	6	2	
Nat C.	6	5	2	5	
Hazel	3	3	3	4	
Lochiel	4	6	4	ds	

Time—2:17¼; 2:19¼; 2:22¼; 2:16¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Diavolo	1	1	1	
Annie Leyburn	4	6	2	
Henry F.	5	2	5	
Minnie Russell	2	3	6	
Lady Intrigue	3	4	3	
Bill Dinehardt	6	4	3	

Time—2:16; 2:15½; 2:15¼.

2:10 Class.—Pace; purse $300.

Chelsea	4	1	1	1
Belle Colley	1	2	2	3
Jewell	3	4	3	2
E. E. Knott	2	3	4	4

Time—2:15½; 2:14; 2:16½; 2:17½.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $300, (unfinished.)

Kittie Hudson	1	2	1	2
Parker G.	6	3	4	1
C. E. J.	5	1	2	3
Gov. Page	4	6	3	4
Othmar	2	7	5	5
Tincture	3	4	6	6
Mary D.	7	5	7	7

Time—2:20; 2:21½; 2:20; 2:21¼; 2:22¾.

Empire City's Opening Handicaps.

The weights for the two handicaps to be run on the opening of the Empire City Club's meeting next Monday have been announced as follows:

Empire City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter—Ethelbert, 128 pounds; Imp, 124; Favonius, Jack Point, and Mickeekin, 118 each; Toledo, 110; Potente, 108; King Barleycorn, 107; Rockton, Autumn, and Charentus, 106 each; Decanter and Pink Coat, 105; Gonfalon, 103; Vulcain and The Roman, 102 each; Greyfield, Knight of the Garter, Belle of Troy, Dunoro, and Warrenton, 100 each; Motley, 99; First Whip and Beau Gallant, 98 each; Wait Not and Mamara, 97 each; Toddy, Loconchee, All Gold, St. Simonian, and Gen. Mart Gary, 92 each; Withers, 90; Asquith, 85.

Woodlawn Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.—Beau Gallant, 128 pounds; Garry Hermann, 123; Elizabeth M., 120; Demurrer, 119; Blues, 117; Conroy, 116; Rockstorm, 114; Dublin, 112; Criterion, 110; Dominoes, 110; Mark Twain, 110; Telamon, 106; Tower of Candles, 106; Hoodoo Heels, 108; Lucrana, 107; Six Shooter, 106; La Vallaire, 106; Barbara Frietchie, 106; Glennelle, 105; King Llef, 105; Handwork, 105; Dr. Barlow, 105; Beau Ormonde, 104; The Musketeer, 103; Servilla, 103; King Pepper, 102; The Rhymer, 100; The Purlman, 100; Maximus, 99; Admiral Dewey, 98; Brandy Smash, 98; Gia, 98; Surmise, 97; Snark, 95; Chuctam Unda, 95; Kimberly, 90; Satire, 90; Maria Bolton, 90; Piderich, 90; Carnelian, 86.

Trains to Empire City Track.

For the race meeting on the Empire City track in Yonkers, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has arranged a special train service, with trains to leave the Grand Central Station each racing day at 12:20, 12:35, and 1:10 P. M., stopping at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street nine minutes later. A parlor car special which will not stop at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street will leave at 12:50 P. M. There will be special cars for ladies and on the return trip all specials will stop at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. These specials will be in addition to the regular train service. Trains will be run also from the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Station of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroads, to Dunwoodie, near the racetrack.

Sandown's Autumn Race Meeting.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—At the first day's racing of the Sandown Park Autumn meeting to-day the Sandown Foal Stakes for three-year-olds was won by Sir R. Affiek's bay colt, Admiral Dewey. Lord Rosebery's colt Cateran Lad and Mr. Fairie's colt Mahdi were second and third, respectively.

The Great Sapling Plate (twenty-second year) was captured by Mr. Theobald's Volodyovski, with Lester Reiff in the saddle. J. D. Wardell's Armeath, ridden by J. H. ("Skeets") Martin, took second place, and Lord Melton, the property of J. Musker, with Maher in the saddle, was third.

In the race for the Hermitage Plate, J. B. Duke's Stamina, ridden by Rigby, the American jockey, beat Lord William Beresford's Yambeck, ridden by "Johnnie" Reiff, another American rider.

Citizens of New York City who have not registered for the coming election must do so to-day or to-morrow or lose their votes. Polls are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

APPLEBY'S STUD SOLD OUT.

The Famous Farm's Stock Brought a Total of $64,700.

The dispersal sale of L. O. Appleby's Silver Brook stud farm, Little Silver, N. J., was held in Madison Square Garden last night, and breeders of race horses from all parts of the United States gathered in the big hall to bid on the stallions and mares offered. The prize of the sale was the good English horse Knight of the Thistle, imported by Mr. Appleby only a year ago, after his last successful year on the English turf. Col. Milton Young, J. B. Haggin, and Charles Reed each bid for the horse, Col. Young starting him at $10,000, while Messrs Haggin and Reed carried the bids up, Mr. Haggin stopping at $27,000, and Mr. Reed getting Knight of the Thistle for his Fairview Stud in Tennessee for $30,000. Knight of Ellersile, the sire of Henry of Navarre, but now nineteen years old, was passed without a bid. The mares sold fairly well, the most prominent bidders being G. D. Wilson, for J. B. Haggin, and James R. Keene, H. K. Knapp, and John H. Shults. The details of the sale follow:

STALLIONS.

Knight of the Thistle, by Rosebery-The Empress Maud by Beauclere, b. h., imported, 7 years; Charles Reed, Fairview Stud, Tenn.	$30,000

MARES.

Almy, by Springbok-Aime by Knight of St. George, ch. m., 16 years; W. L. Powers, agent	$900
Aquilon, by M. Pickwick-Acquittal, by Calvin, b. m., 12 years; J. J. McMahon.	100
Banishment, by Exile-Abonico by Rosicrucian, b. m., 8 years; F. R. Hitchcock.	800
Beloved, by Rayon d'Or-Dearest by Glenelg, ch. m., 7 years; J. V. Shipp, Midway, Ky.	400
Belle Daly, by Fiddlesticks, All Used-Bella, by Fiddlesticks, b. m., 11 years; E. D. Wilson, Lexington, Ky.	1,100
Bracket, by Hanover-Ortawin by Onondaga, blk. m., 13 years; Milton Young, Lexington, Ky.	1,500
Cassette, by Uncas-Camilla, by Martemeer, br. m., 7 years; W. C. Whitney.	3,100
Cloverdale II., by Spendthrift-Kitty Clover, by Cloverbrook, b. m., 7 years; G. D. Wilson	850
Corunna, by One Hundred-Cordelia, by Matador, ch. m., 11 years; W. P. Norton, Lexington, Ky.	1,100
Country Dance, by Knight of Ellersile-Gaillard, by Reform, b. m., 4 years; J. H. Shults.	500
Dearest, by Glenelg-Lady Planet, by Planet, b. m., 12 years; W. P. Norton...	2,000
Diadem, by Glenelg-Crownlet, by Australian, gr. m., 16 years; J. H. Shults.	500
Dilemma, by Onondaga-Perhaps, by Australian, ch. m., 13 years; H. K. Knapp.	550
Fair Helen, by Sensation-Ocean Queen, by Prince Charlie, b. m., 11 years; G. D. Wilson.	750
Fatima, by Gaillard-Frolic Grace, by Sterling, ch. m., 8 years; James R. Keene...	2,500
Favara, by Himyar-Favorese, by Macaroon, b. m., 12 years; J. J. McNamara..	450
Flash in the Pan, by Spendthrift-Vivid, by Speculum, ch. m., 6 years; D. Turner.	300
Furiano, by Woodlands-Waltz, by Lexington, ch. m., 12 years; J. H. Morris, Louisville, Ky.	1,050
Gladaga, by Onondaga-Gladiola, by Glengarry, ch. m., 14 years; J. V. Shipp.	500
Gladate, by Order-Gladaga, by Onondaga, b. m., 3 years; J. H. Shults.	350
Gaillard, by Reform-Gildella, by Bonnie Scotland, b. m., 13 years; John Hynes.	550
Hazel W., by The Sailor Prince-Calypso, by St. Blaise, b. m., 16 years; J. R. Keene.	400
Leeta, by Turco-Almy, by Springbok, ch. m., 9 years; J. V. Shipp.	500
Lizzie Pickwick, by Mr. Pickwick-Miss Lizzie, by Longfellow, b. m., 12 years; J. R. Keene.	2,800
Moss Rose, by The Ill Used-Scarlet, by Kentucky, ch. m., 17 years; J. R. Keene.	2,500
Onoma, by Hampton-Nameless, by Blinkhoolie, b. m., 10 years; J. R. Keene.	2,100
Opera Glass, by St. Blaise-Carmen, by Fiddlesticks, ch. m., 4 years; J. V. Shipp.	550
Pansy, by St. Blaise-Wood Violet, by The Ill Used, ch. m., 10 years; F. R. Hitchcock	1,000
Phoebe, by St. Blaise-Meholiah, by Kingfisher, b. m., 15 years; Julius Bauer.	250
Princess Bijou, by King Ernest-Bijou, by Australian, b. m., 15 years; J. H. Morris.	200
Princess Jean, by Duke of Montrose-Elseno, by Lelops, b. m., 7 years; Milton Young	350
Rosarydile, by Rossington-Nydia, by Iroquois, ch. m., 8 years; H. K. Knapp...	450
Silvie, by Silves-Miss Jock, by Mask, b. m., 8 years; J. J. McNamara.	350
Silver Blue, by Longfellow-Altaire, by King Alfonso, b. m., 13 years; J. H. Morris.	350
Sister Emma, by Sensation-Sister Louise, by Trappist, b. m., 8 years; John Daly.	350
Sister Louise, by Trappist-Philomena, by King of the Forest, b. m., 16 years; F. R. Hitchcock.	200
Spaldie, by Blue Mantle-Janet, by Lightning, br. m., 17 years; H. K. Knapp...	1,350
Sprinkle, by Tristan-Mag, by Stonehenge, b. m., 9 years; E. Turner.	200
Squander, by Spendthrift-Maggie V., by Leamington, ch. m., 13 years; F. R. Hitchcock	300
Ursuline Nun, by Longfellow-Waterwitch, by Asteroid, br. m., 17 years; J. V. Shipp	550
Yerlina, by Acrolith-Clemency, by Springfield, b. m., 7 years; J. Hynes.	700

Total, $64,700 for forty-one head; average, $1,551.

PREPARING FOR "PENN."

Columbia's Football Practice Yesterday Consisted of Plays Used by the Philadelphians.

Columbia's 'Varsity eleven was lined up against the substitutes on Columbia Field yesterday afternoon for 45 minutes of the hardest and most encouraging football practice of the season. In view of the game to be played with the University of Pennsylvania to-morrow, Coach Sanford allowed the scrub team to use only the formations in offensive play that are most popular with the Quakers, and against these the 'Varsity line proved a stone wall. Not once did the famous "guards back" result in a gain for the scrub, which was forced to punt out of danger every time the ball came into its possession.

The 'Varsity's offensive play was as effective as its work on the defense. Against the snappy aggression of the 'Varsity forwards and the dashing plunges of the backs, the scrub was helpless. Six touchdowns were scored with comparative ease by straightforward line bucking. Ashley, who replaced Capt. Morley at full for a time, showed surprising ability as a ground gainer. He was not called upon to try a goal from field.

Short practice at catching and following punts preceded the scrimmages. The two teams were lined up in this order:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
Slocovitch	Left end	Blakely
Smythe, MacKellar	Left tackle	Liederman
Beardsley	Left guard	Klingen
Wright	Centre	Murphy.
Austin	Right guard	Tyson
Coffin	Right tackle	Beekman
Van Hoevenberg, Potts	Right end	McCollom
Sykes	Quarter back	B. Boyesen
Ashley	Left back	Wolfe
Berrien	Right half back	Goodman
Morley, Ashley	Full back	Coe

S. S. Beardsley, who played left guard on the 'Varsity yesterday, is an opportune find, and a probable fixture on the team. He is a Harvard graduate, and is now a first-year student in the Law School. While at Cambridge Beardsley played for two years on the Crimson's second eleven. Should he remain at guard, Wright will probably be shifted to centre.

APPREHENSION AT PRINCETON.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—To say that Princeton is fearful of the results of Saturday's game with Lafayette is not stating the mental condition of the undergraduates too strongly. The splendid showing of the Tigers against Syracuse, which tended to raise the expectations of Princeton's supporters, was offset to-day by the poor work of the 'Varsity in stopping the Lafayette style of charging as executed by the scrub eleven. By using the guards back formation, the scrubs rushed the 'Varsity eleven all over the field and kept the ball in the latter's country nearly all the time. The second team scored two touchdowns by thus hammering the 'Varsity line and through several brilliant end runs of Humbird. "Bosy" Reiter, last year's half back, was tried on the 'Varsity to-day, and was one of the men who had not a taint of staleness about him.

YALE'S DISCOURAGING PRACTICE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—To-day's practice at the Yale Field was very ragged. The 'Varsity made a touch-down on a fumble in 1 minute 1 second, after a prolonged fumbling and end runs on both sides.

Holt, the substitute centre, took Olcott's place at centre to-day and put up a poor game, though Olcott on the college team was not much better. McBride showed the 'Varsity a trick that gained the college side 35 yards. Instead of kicking from behind the goal line he ran with the ball and was able to work his way half down the field. Hale's kicking was better to-day though the line bucking was off color. Vance McCormick, Captain of the '92 team, was on hand to-day, as were Heffelfinger Adee, McBride, Cutten, Benjamin, and Chadwick.

Orange and P. R. R. Y. M. C. A.

The Orange Athletic Club football team will have a hard proposition on their hands to-morrow afternoon, when they play the all-collegiate aggregation that represents the Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia on the Orange Oval at 3:45 P. M. Employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad compose the latter team, and among their squad are numbered many men who have achieved distinction in the intercollegiate world. They made a wonderful reputation for themselves last year, their most notable victory being that over the University of Pennsylvania team, whom they defeated by the score of 15 to 10.

Interscholastic Football Games.

Chairman Cutler of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association Football Committee yesterday announced the schedule for the local football championship. The games will begin on Nov. 3 at University Field, formerly Berkeley Oval, when Cutler will meet Berkeley in the initial game. The remainder of the schedule follows: Nov. 7, Dwight vs. Barnard; Nov. 10, winner first game vs. De La Salle; Nov. 17, winner second game vs. Columbia Grammar; Nov. 21, championship contest between winners in semi-final contests.

SHOOTING AT LIVE BIRDS.

Thomas Morfey Won from Dr. A. A. Webber, Killing Ninety-six.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, L. I., Oct. 18.—Not since the Grand American Handicap, held last Spring, has there been seen such a large number of representative wing shots as were assembled to-day at Inter-State Park to witness the one-hundred-live-bird' match between Dr. A. A. Webber of Brooklyn and Thomas Morfey of Queens. Little wind was blowing. All the birds were a fast lot, and among them were many difficult twisters and screamers that taxed the skill of the shooters to their utmost in order to grass them.

Morfey made an attempt to-day to break the record recently made, when a well-known wing shot killed fifty-one birds with one barrel. Morfey broke this record to-day and established a world's record, killing seventy-nine birds with the one barrel. He also won the match, which was for a purse of $100, killing ninety-six out of a possible hundred.

Dr. Webber was unfortunate in encountering many difficult drivers and twisters. He killed ninety-two of his hundred birds.

DEFEAT FOR MISS HOYT

Triumph for Miss Griscom on the Baltusrol Golf Links.

STEADY PLAY WON THE GAME

Miss Curtis, Miss Bishop, and Mrs. Manice the Other Victors for the Chief Cup.

Miss Griscom won the pivotal match in the women's golf tournament of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., which was played yesterday. The present National champion was pitted against a foe worthy of her finest golf. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the once three-year champion of America.

Most of the critics had picked Miss Hoyt to win, but again did the latter give an example of the fact that while she may be invulnerable at medal play, she is by no means invincible at match play. The new champion began leading from the start, and on the sixteenth green won the match by 3 up and 2 to play. Rodman E. Griscom, who has always caddied for his sister in big matches, came on from Philadelphia to act as that humble but valuable assistant in this contest with Miss Hoyt.

Miss Griscom had the honor from the tee but Miss Hoyt drove the further ball. Ordinary work to the green halved the hole in 7. On the next, Miss Griscom drove into the bunker, but got out finely, reaching the green in 4, and then rounding down a 25-foot put to the delight of the gallery, giving her the excellent score of 5 for a 333-yard hole. Miss Hoyt took 6 and the figures were repeated on the next, the champion leading by 2 on the third green.

Two holes were then halved. Miss Hoyt won her first hole on the sixth, but lost the next by inferior putting. Miss Griscom's superior short game showed to good advantage at the eighth hole, where her third shot placed the ball on the edge of the terraced green, but Miss Hoyt's third ran far beyond. A 20-foot put gave Miss Griscom the hole in 5 to 6. The champion drove her ball out of bounds in teeing off for the short ninth hole, 187 yards, and had to drop another ball and play two. Miss Hoyt drove a beauty, but her wretched approaching again cost her dear, for the ball struck the far edge of the green, leaped over the bank, and stopped half buried in the muddy edge of the pond beyond. A desperate effort to play out raised a shower of mud and water, but moved the ball only a few inches, and Miss Hoyt gave up the hole.

One-half the match was now over. Miss Griscom had the dangerous lead of four. She advanced it to five on the tenth, and then Miss Hoyt did her first really brilliant playing and won three holes in succession. That was her limit, however, for on the fourteenth she drove her first put of bounds and drove her next into the brook. Two holes were then halved in 7, finishing the match on the sixteenth green. The cards were:

Miss Frances C. Griscom—										
Out	7	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	5—50	
In	4	6	6	5	5	7	7		—43	93
Miss Beatrix Hoyt—										
Out	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6—54	
In	5	5	5	6	5	8	7	7	—43	97

Bye-holes not played.

Miss Griscom will meet to-day in the semi-final round Miss Margaret Curtis, and the match will be reminiscent of the final round between these two at Shinnecock for championship honors. Miss Curtis beat Miss Howe easily by 5 up and 3 to play. Miss Bishop and Mrs. Manice were the other victors in the Baltusrol cup ties. The latter had a hot match with Miss Ruth Underhill, scoring the narrow victory of one hole.

The results of the rounds for the three cups were:

Baltusrol Cup, Second Round—Miss Frances C. Griscom, Philadelphia, beat Miss Beatrix Hoyt, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Mass., beat Miss Bessie Hoyt, Pittsburg, 5 up and 3 to play; Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brooklawn, beat Mrs. W. J. Berg, Yountakah, 3 up and 2 to play; Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Lenox, beat Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau, 1 up.

Consolation Cup, Second Round—Miss G. Helen Parish, Shinnecock, beat Miss Grace Fargo, Seabright, 3 up and 2 to play; Mrs. John Wells, Englewood, beat Miss Leonie De Bary, Baltusrol, 2 up; Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Hillside, beat Mrs. Caleb B. Fox, Philadelphia, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Elsa Huribut, Morris County, beat Miss Marie L. Harrison, Baltusrol, 5 up and 3 to play.

Inconsolables' Cup, Second Round—Miss Anna E. Kip, Morris County, beat Miss Gertrude Travers, Nassau, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Myron Oliver, Baltusrol, beat Miss Fanny K. McLane, Baltimore, 5 up and 3 to play; Miss Marie G. Bryce, Morris County, beat Miss Edith B. Burt, Philadelphia, 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati, beat Miss Harriet Curtis, Essex County, Mass., 4 up and 3 to play.

Besides the semi-final round for each trophy to-day, there will be a Scotch or four-ball foursome.

Produce Exchange Golfers.

T. R. Van Boskerck and F. M. Wilson were the only golfers in the Produce Exchange contingent who were able to play the Englewood Club course yesterday under 100 strokes. The second handicap tournament this year of the Produce Exchange golfers was held there, and nearly forty competitors started. Van Boskerck won first honors, his handicap of 12 giving him the winning net score of 86, while Wilson, the only scratch contestant, made the lowest gross score, 87 strokes. His card was:

F. M. Wilson, Englewood—

Out	5	4	4	5	5	6	4	5	7—44
In	4	5	5	6	4	5	5	4	5—43
Total									87

The brokers had a good day's sport on the links, even if the golf was at times a trifle shaky. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
T. R. Van Boskerck, Hillside	98	12	86
F. M. Wilson, Englewood	87	0	87
F. A. E. Cott, Englewood	106	18	88
F. H. Andrews, Hill

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Clarence Whitman,	Henry C. Brewster,
Thomas P. Fowler,	Ernst Thalmann.
W. Rockhill Potts,	Felix Campbell.
Gen. James Jourdan,	Isaac E. Gates.
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FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

The Pacific Coast Company.
10 Wall Street, New York, Oct. 10, 1900.
The following dividends have this day been declared upon the stock of the Pacific Coast Company, payable on and after Nov. 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Oct. 15, 1900; A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the First Preferred Stock, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Second Preferred Stock, and a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Stock.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 15th day of October, 1900, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Nov. 1st, 1900.
JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will open Nov. 1, 1900, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.
New York, Oct. 15, 1900.

The Pullman Company.
Dividend No. 1285.
A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable November 15th to stockholders of record at close of business November 1st, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books close November 1st and reopen November 16th, 1900.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, October 18th, 1900.

International Steam Pump Co.,
26 Broadway, New York, Oct. 18, 1900.
The Directors of the International Steam Pump Co. have declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Nov. 1. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close Oct. 22 and reopen Nov. 2.
MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

Henry R. Worthington, Inc.,
New York, October 18th, 1900.
The Directors of Henry R. Worthington, Inc., have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the company, payable Nov. 1. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close October 22 and reopen Nov. 2.
MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York Friday, Oct. 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
C. E. POTTS, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the HURLEY WATER COMPANY OF HURLEY, Wisconsin, at Room 1,017, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 20th day of December, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appointing a new Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Manhattan Trust Company, the present Trustee under the deeds of trust executed November 1, 1899, by the said Hurley Water Company and by the Ironwood Water Works Company to secure the payment of the bonds of said Hurley Water Company.
(Signed.) E. T. NELSON, President, Hurley Water Company.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore subsisting between THEOBALD MESSMER, DONALD HOPE, and MICHAEL DEUTSCH, all of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and lately carrying on business under the firm name of GENUINE FEATHER AND DOWN COMPANY, at Nos. 108-110 West Eleventh Street, in said borough and city, was dissolved on this 28th day of September, 1900, and all debts due to said firm are to be paid to said THEOBALD MESSMER, who, with the said DONALD HOPE, will continue the business under said firm name at said address.
THEOBALD MESSMER,
DONALD HOPE,
MICHAEL DEUTSCH.
o12-1aw4wF

MAYOR AND THE ICE TRUST.

Report that Mayor Van Wyck Will Publish Answer Not Confirmed.

A report was printed yesterday in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mayor Van Wyck's reply to the charges brought against him in connection with the Ice Trust had been in the hands of Gov. Roosevelt for two weeks or more, and that the Governor and his associates hesitated to make the answer public because it contained matter which they feared would affect the Republican cause at the coming election.

The report went on to say that Mayor Van Wyck has threatened to himself make the answer public about five days before election if the Governor continues to withhold it from the public.

No confirmation of the report could be obtained yesterday. The Mayor refused to discuss the matter. He has maintained silence ever since he was served with a copy of the charges.

OFFER TO GILBERT G. THORNE.

Gilbert G. Thorne of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis has received the offer of a Vice Presidency of the National Park Bank of this city, and in the event of his probable acceptance his duties will be especially to look after the Park Bank's Western business. Mr. Thorne was a National Bank Examiner in the West when James H. Eckels was Controller of the Currency.

The present official staff of the Park Bank is as follows: President—Richard Delafield; Vice Presidents—Stuyvesant Fish and Albert H. Wiggin; Cashier—George S. Hickok; Assistant Cashier—Edward J. Baldwin.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Buffalo Printing Company; capital, $1,000. Directors—Thomas Benjamin, George Hartung, and Fritz Renz, Brooklyn.

Crown Butter Company of Spring Valley; capital, $8,000. Directors—Lippman Altmayer, Myer Gluckauf, and Moses Liebmann, New York City.

Automatic Clothes Line Reel Company of Buffalo; capital, $1,500. Directors—George W. Olmsted, Montford G. Craig, and G. H. Baer, Buffalo.

Worts Company of Oswego, to manufacture bake stuffs and confectionery; capital, $10,000. Directors—Manister Worts, A. K. Worts, and Anna Worts, Oswego.

Empire State Specialty Company of Buffalo, to manufacture specialties; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles J. Waldow, G. L. Schacker, and W. H. Baker, Buffalo.

W. H. Coonrad Company of Port Jervis, to deal in lumber, coal, and wood; capital, $60,000. Directors—W. H. Coonrod, E. H. Coonrod, and J. B. Fortslander, Port Jervis.

Hanley & Co. of New York City, to manufacture blank books; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. D. Vail, Brooklyn; G. L. Doty, New York City, and G. W. Taylor, Yonkers.

Manufacturers' Company of New York, to deal in merchandise; capital, $25,000. Directors—William F. Carlton and J. M. Walmsley, Rochester, and A. F. Power, New York City.

Syndicate Cigar Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Peter C. Reilly, Louis Swartz, and Felix A. Kenser, New York City.

Tiona Oil Company of Binghamton; capital, $50,000. Directors—William F. Messner and William D. Todd, Warren, Penn., and S. T. Messner, Binghamton.

Watervliet Hydraulic Company.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Articles of incorporation of the Watervliet Hydraulic Company, capital $200,000, were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The company is a reorganization of the former West Troy Water Works Company, whose reservoirs and other property were sold under mortgage for foreclosure in July last. The Directors of the reorganized company are: Henry W. Millar, Alfred H. Dobson, and Levi H. Birsey of Utica, and Francis W. Marsh, Ebenezer Burr, Orange Merwin, and John C. Chamberlain of Bridgeport, Conn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Trinity Copper Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $6,000,000. The company proposes to engage in all kinds of mining, but particularly copper. The incorporators are Thomas W. Lawson, Allen Arnold, William J. Riley, Lewis A. Auerbach, Anthony F. French, Homer Albers, and Kenneth K. McLaren, all of Jersey City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 18	453,693
To date this year	86,472,514
Corresponding date last year	139,212,688

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 18	$1,724,400
To date this year	$369,266,960
Corresponding date last year	$716,174,870

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Manhattan	½
Am. Smelt & Ref	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. S. & R. pf.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	National Biscuit	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	1	National Biscuit pf.	⅞
Am. Steel & W. pf.	⅞	Nat. Tube pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¼
Brunswick	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	6
Canada South	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	⅜
Federal Steel	1⅛	Un. B. & P. pf.	⅝
Fed. Steel pf.	1	U. S. Leather	⅜
General Electric	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Laclede Gas	⅝		
Lake Erie & W.	1¼		
L. E. & W. pf.	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	⅝	Rocking Valley	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Int. Power	8
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Pennsylvania	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Col. F. & I.	½	Union Pac. pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Wis. Central	½
Con. Gas	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1¼
Del., L. & W.	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Bur., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	2	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s, reg.	2½
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	5	Tol. & O. C. gen. 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1	Wheel. & L. E., W. Div. 5s	2
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s, reg.	1		

SOME RUMORED DEALS.

Wall Street views become rosy, quotations are marked upward on account of circulating reports that "the Vanderbilts" are about to make announcement of a new big deal through which the New York Central system is to be much extended. A variety of auxiliary properties, according to the rumors current, are to be absorbed on the basis of control through acquiring a majority of stock or by interest and dividend guarantees. All the representations do not quite agree as to the precise manner in which New York Central is to load up with its poor relations.

In the stock market during the past week some substantial advances in market quotations have been scored—on the belief that an absorption deal of some sort impends. In yesterday's market Canada Southern, Big Four, the Nickel Plate issues, and Lake Erie and Western shares were notably strong features. Some of the properties named for absorption can, perhaps, be taken over profitably to New York Central shareholders, but it would be difficult for a corps of bookkeepers to figure out how some of the others can prove other than a drag. In good seasons they may be feeders to the great system, but all seasons are not good.

Conspicuous in the list of properties which the rumors schedule for consolidation is the Lake Erie and Western. Senator Calvin S. Brice was for a long time sponsor for that property, and it has had many market ups and downs. Just after Mr. Brice's death a matter-of-fact attorney took hold of its affairs, and the first thing he did was to make plain that the corporation was in deplorable shape, that dividends were not being earned, and that the road had so run down, despite confinuing new security issues, that all disbursements to shareholders must forthwith cease. Now, of a sudden, the property grows splendidly prosperous—according to the point-givers of Wall Street—and all because some members of the Vanderbilt family are credited with having quietly bought control of its capital stock. Railroad earnings are not made in any such magical way.

Financiers in control of a great corporation have large leeway, but it seems hardly credible that such as are managers of the New York Central can forget trusteeship responsibilities and load upon New York Central shareholders any burden for the mere reason that a deal might offer profit to insiders. The New York Central record hitherto has not been of this sort. To assume a liability and pay expensively for assuming it would be a grave financiering imposition, and it is not to be believed that William K. Vanderbilt, for anybody's sake, would permit the consummation of any such deal as Wall Street rumormongers are exploiting. Just as a mere matter of business he couldn't afford it.

Mr. Jay Gould used to do such things—but Mr. Gould is not the quoted model adopted by Mr. Vanderbilt.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

After a day of heaviness, with the tendency toward lower prices, the stock market in the last hour of trading yesterday took on a tone of comparitive strength and under the stimulus of large buying orders, some of them credited to substantial interests, prices rose sharply. Earlier losses were in many cases recovered, and in not a few instances actual net gains appeared. A number of the shares commonly known in the Street as Vanderbilt and Morgan issues were among the securities whose quotations were lifted, and the impression was conveyed that their advance was due to buying for inside account. This may or may not be so, but the evidence that the buying was actually for these interests was not altogether satisfactory. However, should tests of the market's strength later disclose that the purchases are as indicated, then indeed it may be considered as the most healthful sign that has thus far appeared in the trading. Buying of such a kind is not for a day.

Of news developments there was none of consequence. Calling of loans by a number of trust companies was reported, but inquiries developed that this was without any significance. The selling by a one-time active bear was continued, but with less aggressiveness than on the day previous, and it is a fact that in the late dealings the stocks most sold by this operator showed greatest strength.

So far as the bidding up of the steel shares is concerned the advance was brought about by a house which some time ago bought heavily into the securities and has not yet been able to find a market for them.

UNION PACIFIC was one of the features of the market, the dealings in it running up to the no insignificant total of 47,000 shares, with fully 30,000 of this changing hands between 60½ and 60¼. Conflicting interests appeared to be working in the security, on the one hand an evident desire to depress the value developing, and on the other a purpose if not to advance the quotation at least to hold it steady. The interests working for lower prices were aided in their campaign by selling for London account; but despite this combined selling—some representing liquidation of long stock and some for short account—the quotation for the security at the close showed only a slight fractional decline. The bulls on the stock continue to predict higher prices for it.

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PEOPLE'S GAS fluctuated within a range of 2 points, with weakness appearing the greater part of the day, though in the late afternoon the stock recovered with the rest of the market. Sentiment in the Street is anything but favorable to the security, and the tactics of insiders in the property come in for condemnation. It is pointed out, as bearing upon the stock, that though the "war" is "settled" as between the companies, the Chicago public remains in the fight and the injunctions obtained against the company still hold.

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SUGAR TRUST stock was in the early trading sold openly by an erstwhile prominent bull, and, influenced by this and reports of unfavorable trade conditions, some outside short selling was induced, the quotation declining to 118½, with the stock apparently very weak and with many "tips" out to sell. Of a sudden, in the final dealings, the quotation began to advance, and in a very few moments was run up to where it closed at the high figure for the day, making a net gain of 1¼ points on transactions in 37,000. Which but illustrates that "open", selling may not always be popularly followed.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL was one of the strong stocks on the list, and, the buying advancing, the quotation was credited in some parts of the Street to Vanderbilt interests. Brokers usually employed by these interests were purchasers of the security, but it was not clear that the buying was for the account indicated. Canada Southern's strength was due to the same buying.

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STEEL STOCKS, which in the earlier part of the week showed weakness, were taken in hand and advanced yesterday by interests which are known to have bought heavily into the securities some time ago and as yet have been unable to find a market for their purchases. On the advance, however, long stock came out, and this had a tendency to check the further upward movement. Chicago interests were sellers of the stocks.

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LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN shares, which have showed marked strength lately, were again advanced yesterday, the common gaining 1⅞ and the preferred 8 points. In explanation of the advance, it was said that a plan was under way whereby a better position in respect to dividend prospects was to be given to the common stock. The story that this would be at the expense of the preferred shares was not generally credited.

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LEATHER TRUST stock, whose pyrotechnics some months ago have not yet been forgotten—the stock shooting up from 10 to 40 in several weeks—took on new life, and on dealings in 18,000 shares advanced ¾ of a point. A feature of the trading was the many shares that changed hands at the one quotation of 10⅞, the total being fully 13,000. Many of the sales had all the appearance of being "washed." The Street is full of stories to the effect that a substantial rise in the shares is pending.

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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO fell off fractionally in the early trading, on a published report to the effect that "semi-official" assurance was that the dividend to be declared next week on the stock will be at the same rate as the last dividend, namely, 1 per cent. If all reports are true, the statement was altogether unauthorized. Interests close to the management of the company are quoted as saying to their friends that 1½, if not 2, per cent. will be declared.

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INTERNATIONAL POWER broke sharply 8 points on a selling order of 600 shares. The stock in the last few days had been active and strong, and all the talk on it was of a most favorable nature. Yesterday's sudden decline was unaccompanied by any news developments, and it would seem as if the recent rise had been purely manipulative.

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AMERICAN SMELTERS, both common and preferred, again advanced, the same interests appearing as buyers who lately have been conspicuous. There was no news to explain the rise, although the old story of a forthcoming dividend on the common was again heard. Officials of the company say there is no warrant for this story. It is known, however, that earnings are very large, and it is said that the largely increased demand for silver in India, China, and the Argentine Republic will add materially to net revenues.

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LOCAL RAILWAY shares moved irregularly, heaviness developing in the morning, while in the afternoon a better feeling prevailed, with strength developing, especially in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, on purchases for the account of Consolidated Exchange interests. Pool buying was in evidence in Manhattan.

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NORFOLK AND WESTERN'S weakness was on London and home selling. A report that the stock is to be put on a 4 per cent. dividend basis January next was regarded as ridiculous, and is so pronounced by officials of the company. No dividend is looked for for some time, the Pennsylvania interests in the property being opposed to it.

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A number of securities advanced apparently without any specific favorable influences. Pacific Mail was one of these; National Biscuit, on vague talk of significant developments soon to occur, was another, while the New York, Chicago and St. Louis securities, which have been strong for some days, showed exceptional strength, the first preferred advancing 6 points, the second preferred 2¼, and the common 1⅜.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Some uneasiness followed upon the statement yesterday that a prominent trust company had called a number of loans—one of them placed with a leading Stock Exchange house, whose margin was some 35 per cent., and whose loans are seldom disturbed—and that other trust companies and some banks as well were contemplating a like policy, simply as a precaution over the election. Inquiry at the offices of the trust company referred to and at other institutions disclosed that there had been no substantial calling of loans, that none was contemplated, and that in the few cases where loans were called it was because the money was needed to carry through some special transactions.

Perhaps the best sign of the tendency of money is the increased ease in the time money market and the large demand for prime mercantile money by the banks—the demand, indeed, being in excess of the supply and discount rates being much easier than several weeks ago.

Most of the call loans yesterday were made at 3¼ per cent.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was yesterday again a seller of stocks in this market, disposing of something like 30,000 shares, principally of Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western. The prices sent over at the opening here were generally lower than at the close of Wednesday's market, and sentiment abroad was said to be rather bearish.

PROTECTED BY "CALLS."

One explanation advanced for the selling of stocks by a former prominent bull is that the gentleman in question is covered, so far at least as International shares are concerned, by London "calls" which mature late in November. This, however, does not explain the selling in the local list, which continues to mystify the Street. The head of the firm with which the operator is identified said yesterday that, while he did not care to discuss the firm's business, it was nevertheless not a fact that they had turned bears.

TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Trust Company of New York has been designated a depository of the Coffee, Cotton, and Produce Exchanges of New York, and has also been appointed by the Bank Superintendent a depository of legal reserves for the banks and individual bankers for the State of New York. It has also been made a depository for New York State funds.

FIRST GOLD ARRIVALS.

Six boxes of gold coin, amounting to $200,000, and seven boxes of gold, worth $250,000, which arrived on the steamship Majestic, were delivered in Wall Street yesterday. These two lots form the first installment of the gold which was ordered since the present import movement began.

The first lot, consisting of American eagles, went to the Hanover National Bank. The second lot was in sovereigns, and was consigned to the Bank of British North America. The latter consignment will be forwarded to Canada. Further gold shipments are expected to arrive in this city before the end of the week.

Movements of Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $200,000 in currency to Chicago and $125,000 to New Orleans. The sum of $249,000 was paid in New York exchanges for new gold deposited at San Francisco and $343,360.97 for gold at Seattle. The bond payments amounted to $8,189.

STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTIONS.

The following new members of the Stock Exchange were elected yesterday: Mortimer L. Schiff, Ralph T. Schott, Harry Krause, and S. M. Sternbach.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 11 shares of Bank of North America stock at 205.

Notice given by the Clover Leaf of its withdrawal from the St. Louis East-Bound Freight Committee.

Election of Sidney M. Sternbach, Henry Krause, Ralph P. Schott, and Mortimer L. Schiff to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Incorporation at Trenton of the Wisconsin River Power Company, with a capital of $2,000,000.

New National Asphalt Company shares traded in for the first time in Philadelphia.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount, but reduction in that of the Bank of Bengal from 5 to 4 per cent.

Citizens of New York City who have not registered for the coming election must do so to-day or to-morrow or lose their votes. Polls are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $179,945,981; balances, $8,488,020; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $741,890.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3 13-16 per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¼@$4.81⅝; demand, $4.84¼; cables, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜; commercial bills, $4.80@$4.81¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ and 5.18⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 1-16 and 94⅛@94 13-16, and guilders, 39⅝ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c; premium. Charleston—Buying, 75c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 5-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10@15c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The smart rally in New York exchange rates and the knowledge that the United States was obtaining gold elsewhere weakened discount rates here to-day. Another factor in this direction was the buying of bills here on Continental account.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull, though the lessened fear of dear money hardened consols at first. The closing was weak, owing to the information received that gold was going to France and to the South African situation.

Americans opened below parity, in sympathy with the New York market, and closed weak, on profit taking. Nevertheless, there was a strong undertone, especially in Readings. Kaffirs were flat, on the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Transvaal and rumors of a big Boer political campaign in Europe.

Consols, for money, 98⅜; for the account, 98⅜; Atchison, 28⅜; Canadian Pacific, 86⅞; St. Paul, 116⅞; Illinois Central, 121½; Louisville, 75⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 77¼; New York Central, 134½; Erie, 12¼; Pennsylvania, 62¾; Reading, 8¾; Erie first preferred, 35½; Northern Pacific preferred, 73; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 9⅜; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver closed firm at 29 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝@3 13-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £111,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 133; Madrid, 31.45; Lisbon, 37; Rome, 6.25.

Spanish 4s closed at 68½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—There were fresh realizations on the Bourse to-day, especially in Spanish 4s, which depressed the whole list. Later there was an improvement, but toward the end Spanish 4s, Rio Tintos, and Kafirs reacted and at the close prices all around were weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 25c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 69.45.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, increased 27,475,000 francs; Treasury accounts current, increased 12,800,000 francs; gold in hand, decreased 4,550,000 francs; bills discounted, increased 80,875,000 francs; silver in hand, decreased 1,450,000 francs.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Home funds were firm on the Boerse to-day. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were maintained. Local shares fluctuated and then sharply recovered on supporting purchases.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—Spanish 4s closed today at 78.20. Gold was quoted at 31.85.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increased £262,000; circulation, decreased £388,000; bullion, decreased £126,354; other securities, decreased £326,000; other deposits, decreased £562,000; public deposits, increased £1,191,000; notes reserve, increased £113,000; Government securities, increased £700,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 43.24 per cent.; last week it was 43.22 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Couldn't Hold Whisky Trust Election.

The Distilling Company of America was yesterday again unable to hold its annual election of officers owing to the fact that the necessary majority of the stock was not represented at its meeting, which was held at 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City. Of the 775,000 shares of issued stock only 375,600 were represented, or less than one-half of the total amount. Another meeting was called for noon to-day.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was more active, and was accompanied by sharper advances than on any day since the present upward movement began. The bulk of the day's business was supplied by three or four stocks which were the most prominent, but lighter trading occurred in many other issues. The broader character of the market was a favorable feature, seeming to indicate a revival of interest in some issues which for a long time had shown no activity. The day's movements represented merely a continuation of the conditions that have prevailed for some days, and, though manipulation was probably responsible for some of the advances recorded, the general strength of the market was foreshadowed by the course of prices for the past ten days.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN was the most prominent stock of the day, in point of view of both strength and activity. What appeared to be inside buying early in the day started an upward movement in the stock, which was followed by some buying, said to be short covering. Whatever the origin of the buying orders, the price moved up very easily from 14½ to 17⅝. It was most active near the highest price of the day, the earlier advance having brought out very little stock. Trading amounted probably to 2,500 shares. In the preferred stock the only sales reported were 300 shares, which changed hands between 71 and 72½. At the close 72 was bid, showing a net gain of 1½ points. The net gain in the common stock was 2⅝ points. At the end of the day offerings, especially of the preferred stock, were very light, and the demand seemed good. The general reason for the advance in the woolen stocks is said to be the good demand that is prevailing for the company's goods and its prospects for large earnings during the present fiscal year.

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RUBBER GOODS was another of the industrials to show much strength. The larger advance was recorded in the preferred stock, which sold from 78 up to 80, and closed at 79½ bid, a net gain of 2 points. Transactions were larger in the common, but this issue enjoyed a smaller advance. It sold from 29 up to 29½, and closed at 29⅜ bid, a net advance of five-eighths of a point.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was dull, but both issues showed a small net loss. The annual meeting, adjourned from Wednesday, was again put over until to-day without any action having been taken, no quorum being present.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER was active to the extent of about 1,000 shares. The price fluctuated between 88⅞ and 89½, the last sales being made at the lower figure. The other copper stocks were dull.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT advanced half a point, to 7½, but no transactions were reported. A circular has been issued by Albert Seligman reviewing the position of the company. Among other things, it states that the cost of lighting railroad cars by this company's method is $70 a year per car, compared with a cost of $200 a year to light a car by gas. It is said that the company has on hand orders for enough work to keep its factory busy for some time to come, and that many other orders are expected.

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ELECTRIC BOAT was in demand for the first time in many days. The common sold up 4 points, to 18, and the preferred sold at 30 and closed at that price. Total trading amounted to about 300 shares.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 18, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	16⅝	300	Am. C. & F. Co.	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
62	62½	565	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62½	62½	62	62½	....
35¼	35¾	850	American Cotton Oil.	35	35½	35	35½	+ ¾
9¼	9½	100	American Linseed Co.	9½	9½	9¼	9½	....
51¼	51½	110	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	51	51	51	51	....
4⅛	5	100	Am. Malting Co.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	24	150	Am. Malting Co. pf.	23	23	23	23	+ ¼
42¾	42⅞	6,570	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41¼	42½	41	42½	+ 1⅛
91½	91⅝	1,800	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90½	92	90¾	91½	+ 1⅛
19¾	20¼	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
67	67½	700	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	66½	67	66½	67	+ 1
34⅝	34½	12,755	Am. Steel & Wire.	33¼	34⅞	33	34⅝	+ ⅛
75	75¼	1,500	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74¼	75¾	74¼	75⅛	+ ⅛
120⅝	120⅞	37,056	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119½	120⅝	119¼	120⅛	+ 1⅛
116	117	50	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	....
32⅜	32¾	1,715	Am. Tin Plate.	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
93	93¼	5,690	American Tobacco.	93¼	93½	93	93½	+ ¼
44⅛	44¾	1,160	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44½	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	— ⅛
45¾	47	100	Ann Arbor pf.	46	46	46	46	—1
29	29⅛	5,490	At., T. & S. F.	29⅛	29⅜	29	29	....
72⅛	72¼	16,250	At., T. & S. F. pf.	72	72¾	71⅝	72¼	+ ⅛
73⅛	73¼	10,820	Baltimore & Ohio.	73⅜	73⅝	72⅝	73½	— ⅛
79½	80	1,652	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80	80	79⅛	79⅝	—1⅞
55¾	55⅞	10,365	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54	55¼	53⅝	55¼	+ 1⅞
8½	9	520	Brunswick City.	....	8¼	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
53⅝	54	4,070	Canada Southern.	52	53½	52	53½	—1⅛
29⅞	30⅛	2,475	Chesapeake & Ohio.	30⅛	30¼	29⅞	30	— ⅛
126⅝	126⅞	5,046	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	126½	126⅞	126⅛	126⅞	+ ⅛
11	11¼	900	Chi. Great Western.	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
72½	73	220	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	71½	72⅜	71½	72⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	35⅜	150	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
113⅜	113⅝	6,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	113⅜	113¾	113¼	113⅜	....
173	174	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172	173	172	173	+1
163	164	600	Chicago & Northw.	161½	163	161¼	163	+1½
107¼	107⅜	2,080	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	....
9	10	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	9⅝	9⅝	8½	8⅞	—1½
27¼	27½	1,035	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27	27⅝	26½	27⅜	—1⅝
63	63¼	900	C., C., C. & St. L.	62½	63⅛	62½	63⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	34½	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	33½	36	33½	33⅝	— ½
15	15½	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	— ½
176	176	1,037	Consolidated Gas.	175½	175⅝	175	175	— ½
27⅜	28	4,705	Con. Tobacco Co.	27¾	28⅛	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅛
79	79¼	125	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	79½	79½	78⅞	78⅞	....
178	180	520	Del., Lack. & West.	179	179	178¼	178¼	— ¾
20	20⅛	3,150	Denver & R. G.	19½	20¼	19½	20⅛	+ ⅛
68⅝	69¼	2,210	Denver & R. G. pf.	68⅝	69½	68½	69¼	+ ⅝
....	....	200	Detroit City Gas.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
34¼	34⅜	110	Erie 1st pf.	33	35	33	35	....
74	80	20	Evans. & T. H. pf.	78	78	78	78	....
36⅝	36¾	12,280	Federal Steel.	34⅝	36½	34¼	36½	+1⅛
66	66⅝	3,025	Federal Steel pf.	65	66	65	66	+1
142	143	700	General Electric.	142½	142⅝	142	142⅝	+ ¾
52½	53¼	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52⅝	53⅜	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅜
98	99¼	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	98	99	98	99	....
155	155½	300	Great North. pf., ex d.	153¼	154⅞	153¼	154⅞	— ⅜
35¼	35½	1,000	Hocking Valley.	35¼	35⅝	35	35	— ½
63¾	64	620	Hocking Valley pf.	64	64½	64	64	+ ½
118	118½	620	Illinois Central.	118¼	118¾	117⅞	117⅞	— ¼
18⅞	19¼	405	International Paper.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
30	30¼	2,210	International Power.	37⅝	37⅝	29	30¼	—8
18¾	19⅛	200	Iowa Central.	19	19	19	19	....
9⅜	9¾	2,000	K. C. Southern.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	30	500	K. C. Southern pf.	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
68½	68¾	975	Laclede Gas.	69¼	69¼	68½	68½	+ ¾
36⅝	36⅞	4,540	Lake Erie & West.	34½	36¾	34½	36⅞	+1⅛
101	101⅛	1,545	Lake Erie & West. pf.	98	101	98	101	+3
60	68	10	Long Island.	60	60	60	60	....
73½	73⅝	6,900	Louisville & Nashville.	73⅝	74	73¼	73⅝	— ⅛
95⅜	95½	9,535	Manhattan Elevated.	95	95⅞	94½	95½	+ ½
154½	155	1,100	Met. Street Railway.	154	156⅝	154	154½	....
33	....	100	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	33	33	33	33	— ¾
11⅜	12	100	Mexican Central.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	....
55	56	300	Minn. & St. Louis.	55	55½	55	55½	— ¼
94	96	10	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	94	94	94	94	....
16	18½	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	17	17	17	17	—1
50	55	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	52	52	52	52	+2
29⅜	30	3,650	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	29	30	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	52⅞	9,880	Missouri Pacific.	52⅜	52⅞	51¾	52⅜	+ ¼
38	39	900	Mobile & Ohio.	38	38	38	38	....
33⅜	33¾	945	National Biscuit Co.	33	34½	33	34¼	+1⅛
89½	90	480	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89½	89⅞	+ ⅛
19	19¼	400	National Lead Co.	19	19¾	19	19½	+ ⅛
31	36	25	National Salt.	36½	36½	33	33	....
27⅜	27⅞	1,530	National Steel.	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27⅜	+ ⅝
84⅝	85	10	National Steel pf.	83¼	85¼	83¼	85¼	....
49¼	49½	3,630	National Tube Co.	49	49¾	49	49¼	+ ⅛
94¼	94⅝	1,407	National Tube Co. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94½	+ ⅛
135¾	135⅞	100	New Jersey Central.	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	+ ⅛
132⅜	133	12,005	New York Central.	130½	133¼	130	132⅝	+1⅛
15⅛	15⅝	3,725	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14	15½	14	15½	+1⅛
88	95	250	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	....	85	....	85	+6
37½	38	2,400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35⅝	37¼	....	37½	+ ¼
21¼	21⅝	3,787	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21	21⅝	....	21⅝	+ ¼
37	37⅛	8,480	Norfolk & Western.	36⅞	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	+ ¼
52¼	52⅞	13,200	Northern Pacific.	51⅝	52⅝	51⅝	52¼	+ ⅛
71⅞	71⅞	1,610	Northern Pacific pf.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
85	87	37	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	90	90	90	89	....
34½	34¼	1,905	Pacific Mail.	33¼	34½	....	33¼	+1⅛
132¼	132½	24,590	Pennsylvania R. R.	132½	132⅝	131⅜	132½	— ½
94	94¼	24,250	People's Gas, Chicago.	94¼	94⅝	92⅝	94	....
55	60	11	P., C., C. & St. L.	....	55	....	55	....
39¼	39⅝	930	Pressed Steel Car.	39¾	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
77¼	78	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	78	78	77⅜	78	+1½
186	188	385	Pullman Company.	187¾	187¾	187¼	187½	....
16⅞	17	1,529	Reading.	17¼	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
57⅜	58	13,700	Reading 1st pf.	57⅝	58	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	27¾	900	Reading 2d pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27	27⅝	— ⅛
12	12½	200	Republic Iron & Steel.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅝
53	54	30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½	....
132	....	10	Rome., W. & Ogdens.	133½	133½	133½	133½	....
49⅜	50	525	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49	50	49	50	—2
17½	17⅜	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
35	35½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
12⅝	13	500	St. Louis Southw.	12½	13	12¼	13	+ ⅛
30¼	30¾	1,080	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30	30½	29⅝	30½	+ ⅝
62¾	63½	550	Sloss-Sheffield. pf.	62½	63	62½	63	....
33⅞	34	11,525	Southern Pacific.	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34	— ⅛
12½	12⅝	7,400	Southern Railway.	12⅜	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
55⅛	55⅝	5,625	Southern Railway pf.	55⅜	56	55¼	55⅝	— ⅛
56⅜	57	5,280	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	57	58¼	56⅜	56⅞	— ⅛
16½	16⅝	910	Texas Pacific.	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
15	16	100	Texas & Pacific Land Tr.	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
111¼	112½	310	Third Avenue.	112	112	112	112	+ ⅛
63½	65	250	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	63⅜	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅛
60⅜	60¾	47,035	Union Pacific.	60½	60⅝	60¼	60⅜	— ⅛
75¼	75¾	2,470	Union Pacific pf.	75¼	75¼	74⅞	75	+ ⅛
11¼	11½	17,385	United States Leather.	10⅝	11½	10½	11⅜	+ ⅛
70½	70¾	1,340	U. S. Leather pf.	70	70⅝	70	70½	+ ⅛
31	31¾	6,420	United States Rubber.	31½	31⅝	30⅜	31½	....
93	96	20	U. S. Rubber pf.	93	93	93	93	....
18¾	18¾	200	Wabash pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18½	18½	....
79½	79¾	260	Western Union Tel.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	9	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	9	9	9	9	....
49	50	254	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	50½	51	50½	51	+1½
24¾	25	787	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	25½	25¼	24⅝	25¼	— ⅜
13¼	13¼	300	Wisconsin Central.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
33½	35	700	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	35¼	35¼	33½	33½	—1⅝
Sales.		453,693						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, c., 1930	.104	104¼	Ft. W. & R. G.	17	23
2s, r., 1930	.104	104¼	H. B. Claflin.	105	110
3s, r., 1918	.108¾	109½	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	103	....
3s, c., 1918	.109½	110¾	Homestake	70	80
4s, r., 1907	.109	110½	Ill. C. I. L.	100	....
4s, r., 1907	.114¾	115½	I. P. Co. pf.	64½	66½
4s, c., 1907	.114¾	115½	Int. Silver.	3¾	4¾
4s, r., 1925	.133¼	134	Iowa L.	41	43
4s, c., 1925	.134½	135	Joliet & Chi.	175	....
5s, r., 1904	.112	113	Kan. & M.	15	16
5s, c., 1904	.113¼	114	K. & D. M. pf.	2¾	4
D. C. 3-65s	.123	....	K. & D. M. pf.	....	....
Adams Exp.	.128	130	Lac. Gas.	13	15
Am. Ex.	.93	....	King. & P.	3	10
Am. Coal	.140	170	K. Ica. Chi.	12	40
A. C. O. pf.	.91	....	K. I. C., pf.	45	55
Am. D. Tel.	....	30	Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
Am. Exp.	.132	153	Lake Shore.	206	....
Am. Ice Co.	32	33	Man. Beach.	7	10
A. I Co. pf.	63	66	Md. Coal pf.	70	80
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	3	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	33	....
Am. T. & C.	89½	92	Mex. N. pf.	3	3½
A. T. P. pf.	81	82	Mich. Cent.	105	....
Am. Tob. pf.	127	132	Mo., K. & T.	9½	10¼
Ann Arbor.	16	18	Mor. & Es.	186	187½
B. A. L. pf.	106	....	Nat. L. pf.	92	93¼
B. Un. Gas.	165	170	Nat. Salt pf.	66	70
B., R. & P.	60	73	N. Cent. C.	20	30
B., R. & P. pf.	....	111	N. Y. & N. H.	122	125
B., C. R. & N.	125	....	N. Y. Q.	208	212
Can. Pacific.	85¾	86¼	N. Y., L. & W.	130¾	132¼
Cap. Tract.	101¼	102½	N. & W. pf.	76½	77½
C. G. W. d.	84	85	North Am.	15¼	15⅝
C., I. & L.	20½	21½	Ont. & Ind. A.	25	35
C., I. & L. pf.	53	55	Ont. Mining.	6	7
C., St. P., M. & Om.	110	115	Pac. Coast.	55	60
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	175	P. C. 2d pf.	68	70
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	113	Penn. Coal.	400	....
C. L. & W.	23	27	Pere M.	57	60
C., L. & W. pf.	65	67	Pere Marq. pf.	81	82
Clev., L. & P.	182	....	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	125
Col. South.	5¼	6	C.	182	....
C. S. 1st pf.	38¼	39	C.	184	....
C. & H. C. & I.	14¼	16	P. F. W. & C.	182	....
Com. Cable.	160	180	P. & S. L.	80	....
Con. Coal.	50	....	P. & S. L. 1st pf.	81	82
Del. & Hud.	112½	113¼	P., L. E. & W.	107½	111½
D. M. & Ft. D.	13	15	P. & W.	66	68
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	87	....	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	180	225
D., S. S. & A.	3½	5	Pull. P. Car.	205	....
D., S. S. & A. pf.	11¼	14	Pull. Pal. Car.	205	....
Elevtd. Av.	375	425	Q. & C.	1,400	....
Erie.	11¾	12¼	Rens. & Sar.	192	200
Ev. & T. H.	38¼	40	Rich. & W. P. T.	39	....
			R. & W. P. pf.	90	....
			R. G. W.	18	....
			R. G. W. pf.	50	....
			St. J. & G. I.	7¼	7½
			St. L. & S. F.	10⅞	11⅜
			St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	68
			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	62½	64
			Sixth Av.	200	225
			S. R. & T.	5¼	6
			S. P. & W.	5⅝	....
			U. B. & P.	10½	11¼
			U. S. Exp.	46	48
			Wabash	7⅛	7¼
			W. F. Exp.	125	131

BUCKET SHOPS' LAST GASP.

Chicago Board of Trade Expects to Close Up the Last One.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Board of Trade officials will to-morrow enter on what they consider the last skirmish in a winning battle against Chicago bucket shops. Of twenty-seven of these concerns in operation on Aug. 1 or since, thirteen have been obliged to close their doors and thirteen more have at last given up their fight to secure the Board of Trade market quotations by roundabout means.

One concern only is still using the quotations, under protection of a temporary injunction, but this case comes up in the Circuit Court to-morrow, when counsel for the Board of Trade will present arguments for its dissolution.

In view of United States District Judge Kohlsaat's decision of a similar case in the board's favor, enjoining a number of local bucket shops from using their quotations, the Directors expect another victory.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,438	6,952	6,678
2d week Oct.	$575,000	$606,000	$607,000
From Jan. 1	23,115,951	21,539,025	19,440,247
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,476	1,445	1,380
2d week Oct.	322,825	261,966	249,883
From July 1	4,535,208	3,804,033	3,521,840
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	711	648	648
2d week Oct.	116,200	111,000	97,300
From July 1	1,575,177	1,507,922	1,301,767
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	930
2d week Oct.	154,995	141,882	116,043
From July 1	2,068,758	1,987,345	1,681,722
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,675	1,673	1,673
2d week Oct.	252,300	218,600	186,000
From July 1	3,447,200	2,878,500	2,618,000
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	156
2d week Oct.	7,570	9,300	7,927
From July 1	104,411	115,843	104,175
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	168	167
2d week Oct.	29,462	29,962	26,392
From July 1	426,314	439,087	380,525
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Oct.	22,530	11,350	18,546
From Jan. 1	371,052	356,013	....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
2d week Oct.	100,072	90,677	66,528
From July 1	1,370,343	1,193,311	788,162
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Oct.	131,272	111,049	125,720
From Jan. 1	2,917,692	2,994,735	2,897,296
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,054	2,016	1,956
2d week Oct.	320,916	318,746	274,573
From Jan. 1	14,439,612	12,657,389	10,271,676
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,323	1,266	1,219
2d week Oct.	123,602	130,530	119,963
From Jan. 1	6,154,536	5,382,518	4,712,028
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,222	2,197	2,197
2d week Oct.	373,333	317,738	351,244
From July 1	4,139,334	3,951,239	3,599,615
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
2d week Oct.	665,000	630,000	606,000
From Jan. 1	23,080,812	21,155,277	20,235,940
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Oct.	30,000	27,000	22,000
From Jan. 1	1,072,805	962,719	1,026,581
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week Oct.	34,253	29,037	22,153
From Jan. 1	1,121,996	903,756	751,011
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	336
1st week Oct.	65,190	69,786	67,142
From July 1	993,218	975,209	980,834
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,223
2d week Oct.	161,250	131,542	142,800
From July 1	1,831,253	1,680,568	1,593,506
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,517	1,402	1,499
2d week Oct.	227,683	196,520	216,869
From Jan. 1	6,552,824	6,032,050	5,592,473
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
2d week Oct.	50,767	42,894	37,081
From July 1	739,140	619,470	539,057

SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX for August—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	72,652	74,408	*1,816
Op. expenses	38,582	34,006	4,576
Net earnings	34,070	40,462	*6,392
From July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross earnings	155,304	146,109	9,195
Op. expenses	72,684	66,748	5,936
Net earnings	82,620	79,361	3,259

*Decrease.

Russia Not to Seek a Loan Here.

M. Routkowsky, financial representative of the Russian Government, who was in Wall Street yesterday on his way to Washington, said that Russia is not in need of additional money as a war fund and that no attempt would be made to secure a loan in the United States.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coupon 500	109¾	Mob & Ohio new 6s 1,000	126½
Tenn Set 3s small bds 900	94	1,000x20F	126½
Virginia fund debt 2-3s 5,000	90¾	Mob & Ohio gen 4s 1,000	84½
Adams Express 4s 10,000	103½	15,000	84½
At. T. & S F gen 4s 7,000	99⅞	Morris & Essex gtd 7s 1,000	140
1,500	99⅝	Nash, Chat & St Louis con 5s 3,000	105½
9,000	99⅝	N Y Cent & Hud River deb 5s, 1884-1904 3,000	105¼
39,000	99⅝	N Y Cent & Hud River 1st 7s 2,000	108¾
4,000	99⅝	Lake Shore col 3½s 3,000s3	96½
Adjustment 4s 12,000	87	Registered 72,000	95½
1,500	87	N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur money 4s 5,000	93
Ass & Northwest 1st 5s 5,000	94¾	N Y Cent & West ref 4s 5,000	104
1,000	95	N Y, Susq & West 1st ref 5s 1,000	109
Balt & Ohio 3½s 5,000	96	Norf & West con 4s 3,000	97¼
Balt & Ohio 4s 13,000	99⅝	3,000	97¼
1,000	99½	6,000	97⅞
25,000	99⅝	21,000	97⅞
500	99⅞	Norf & West imp & ext 6s 1,000	122¾
12,000	99⅝	3,000	122
2,000	99½	North Pac gen 3s 10,000	65¼
10,000	99⅝	Registered 10,000	65½
Balt & Ohio Southwest Div 3½s 75,000	87⅝	Northern Pacific 4s 2,000	103
25,000	87⅝	4,500x20F	103
Brook Rap Transit 5s 1,000	100¼	1,000	103½
1,000	101	5,000x20F	103⅝
Brook Un Elev 1st 7,000	92½	Nor Pac Term 1st 6s 1,000	112
1,000	92⅝	Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 5,000	113
10,000	92¼	2,000	112⅝
Bur, C Rap & North 1st col trust 5s 2,000	118	9,000	113
Canada South 1st 5s 5,000	107¾	Pacific Coast 1st 5s 20,000x20F	109½
Cent of Ga con 5s 1,000	94¼	10,000	110
10,000b3	94½	Penn gtd 1st 4½s 1,000	115¾
2,000	94½	6,000	116
Cent of Ga 1st inc 2,000	41	Peoria & East 1st 4s 1,000	89¼
Cent of N J gen 5s 10,000	123	Reading gen 4s 15,000	88½
Cent Pacific gtd 4s 1,000	97⅝	12,000	88
20,000	97⅝	41,000	88¼
10,000	97⅝	20,000	88¼
15,000	97⅝	25,000	88⅝
Cent Pacific gtd 3½s 22,000	82	Rio Grande West 1st 4s 1,000	98½
10,000	82¼	St L & Ir Mt gen 5s 2,000	109½
Ches & Ohio con 5s 8,000	120	46,000	109¼
3,000x20F	120	6,000	109½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 25,000	88⅝	San An & Ar Pass 4s 3,000	74⅝
Chi Gt Western 1st 4s 17,000	99½	Sher, Shreve & So 5s 3,000	99¼
11,000	99⅝	Southern Pacific 4s 6,000	79½
Chi & Alton s f 6s 1,000	108¼	1,000	79½
Chi, Bur & Qy, Iowa Div 4s 3,000	103⅜	14,000	79½
Chi, Mil & St Paul, C & P W Div 5s 2,000	119⅜	1,000	79¾
Chi & Northwest snkg fund 6s reg 4,000	111	6,000	79½
Chi, R I & Pac gen 4s 2,000c	88¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s 18,000	109½
Gal, Har & S An, Mex Div 5s 6,000	98⅜	1,000	109½
10,000	98½	7,000	109⅝
Green Bay & West deb Ctfs B 5,000	5⅝	14,000	109½
Hock Val 1st 4½s 12,000	100¼	Standard R & T 6s 1,000	68½
Illinois Cent 3½s 5,000	106½	Standard R & T inc 5,000	10¼
Int & Gt Nort 2d 5s 10,000	85	6,000	10
Int & Gt North 3d 4s 10,000	55	Tenn C, I & R. Birm 1st 6s 10,000	105
Inter Paper 1st 6s 1,000	104½	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s 8,000	113½
Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000	113⅝	Third Avenue 1st 5s 5,000	122
1,000	104½	Tol & O Cent gen 5s 1,000	101½
Kansas City South 3s 20,000	65	Union Pacific 1st 4s 11,000	105
85,000	64¾	45,000	105½
1,000	65	10,000	105¾
Lake E & West 1st 5s 5,000	123½	Wabash 1st 5s 7,000	117¾
Leh & W B gtd 4½s 20,000	100½	2,000	117¾
Long Island unified 4s 1,000	95¾	Wabash 2d 5s 25,000	102
Louis & Nash unified 4s 5,000	103½	3,000	102¼
Manhattan con 4s 16,000s20F	101½	24,000	102¾
Metropolitan St gen 5s 5,000	113½	Wabash deb Series B

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Broadway Corner Bought as Site for New Apartment House—Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

Catharine Wilson has bought, through Charles E. Schuyler & Co. and Francis B. Robert, the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, 100 feet on the former by 149.7 on the latter by 165 on the northerly line. The price paid for the property is reported at $170,000. A seven-story apartment house will be erected on the site at once, probably from plans by Janes & Leo.

John M. Thompson & Co. have sold for Alonzo B. Kight the new five-story American basement dwelling, with extension, 317 West Eighty-sixth Street, 17 by 62 by 100.8.

Isaac Strauss has sold for the John Kress Brewing Company to Adler & Herrman the five five-story double flats, with stores, at the southwest corner of Ninety-sixth Street and Second Avenue, on a plot 100.8 by 100; also, for Mrs. F. Altschul to A. Manheim the five-story brick flat, 171 East Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

The Leopold Kahn Company has sold the two three-story dwellings, 2,307 and 2,309 Seventh Avenue, on a plot 32 by 75.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought the old building, 36 Pike Street, 27.2 by 84.5, for about $21,000.

Barnet Levy has bought the seven-story tenement, 240 Second Street, 25 by 106, giving in part payment 78 Lewis Street, 25 by 100.

Philip Schuman has sold to Louis Lese the three-story brick flat, 442 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the dwelling, 241 East Fifty-third Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

J. E. Briggs has sold to C. Schwenk the five-story brownstone-front flat, 869 Park Avenue, 25 by 86 by 100.

The estate of George Klumpf has sold to August Ruff, for improvement, 236 Avenue A, near Fourteenth Street, 25 by 95.6.

It is reported that the estate of Myer Finn has sold a plot of about four acres on the Boston Road, near Pelham Avenue, to M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Genevieve Beckwith the three-story dwelling, 6 Washington Terrace, 17.9 by 40 by 62.6.

The property at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, 100.5 by 71.6, was transferred yesterday by the Nassau Realty Company and others, as trustees, to Charles H. Klinge. The consideration, over a mortgage of $205,000, was represented by $14.50 worth of revenue stamps.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

1,182 and 1,184 Washington Avenue, southeast side, 190 feet northeast of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 137, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Joseph Hamilton....$32,700

By Herbert A. Sherman.

818 and 820 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 291.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Julius Heyman..... 40,300

By McVickar & Co.

417 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Anson P. Stokes and others, executors..... 22,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

815 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 176.9 feet east of Second Avenue, 19 by 100.5 and irregular, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, George E. Gurley..... 7,400

St. Ann's Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 100 by 90, four four-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Louis and John Brandt..... 67,354

688 Alden Place, south side, 100 feet east of Webster Avenue, 17 by 81 by 17 by 81.5, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jacob A. Zimmermann..... 5,300

Lawrence Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of Central Avenue, running through to Main Avenue, 50 by 200, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Olivia Thompson..... 250

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 351 East Seventeenth Street, north side, about 80 feet west of First Avenue, 21 by 92, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,869.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 200 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 75 on the street by 34.6 on the avenue, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $31,431.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 2,068 Fifth Avenue, west side, 80.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 19.6 by 75, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,209.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Main Street, west side, 24.6 feet south of Poplar Street, Westchester, for two three-story frame dwellings and stores, 20 by 68.9; William J. Arnow, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost of each, $5,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 210 feet south of Fordham Landing Road, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 31.2 by 31.2; Genevieve C. Bixby, owner; Ahneman & Younkeere, architects; cost, $7,000.

Nos. 820 to 824 East Ninth Street, for a one-story brick dry kiln; 20.2 by 61; Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of 860 Broadway, owner; C. T. Perry, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 142 Sullivan Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 87.3; Nieberg Brothers, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

No. 391 Bowery, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and stable; M. J. Bergin of 224 Fifth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of 190 Bowery, architects; cost, $150.

No. 152 West Nineteenth Street, to a one-story brick smokehouse; F. W. Schmidt, premises, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 240 Pearl Street, to a four-story brick store; M. A. Jackson of 556 Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $275.

No. 913 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; D. C. Hays, premises, owner; Alexander Fowler of 700 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 269 West Seventy-first Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. E. Rodrigues, premises, owner; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $100.

Frost Property at Westbury Sold.

The country place of the late Newbury H. Frost, at Westbury, L. I., was sold yesterday at auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, to William Titus for $8,500. The property consists of a tract of over forty-four acres, having a frontage of 758 feet on Maple Avenue, together with a two-story frame dwelling, barns, and a windmill. Adjoining owners are Isaac Hicks and Isaac H. Cox. The sale was held by order of William M. Van Arden and George R. Read, executors of the Frost estate, and was conducted by Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth.

Miss M. W. Bruce Deeds More Property.

Miss Matilda W. Bruce, who recently deeded the property 740 and 742 Broadway to her niece, Mrs. Catharine W. Loney, as a gift, has presented the property at the northwest corner of Maiden Lane and Gold Street to George McK. Brown. The latter parcel is a four-story building on a lot 29.3 by 106 feet in size, and the deed transferring it was recorded yesterday in the Register's office. At the time of the gift to Mrs. Loney it was said that Miss Bruce had thought it advisable to dispose of at least part of her realty during her lifetime rather than to trust to a division of her estate under a will.

Pearson Publishing Co.'s Mortgage.

The Pearson Publishing Company has mortgaged all its property, plant, and copyrights to the Knickerbocker Trust Company for $50,000. The mortgage is given to secure an issue of 6 per cent. gold bonds for that amount, maturing Oct. 1, 1910.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Thursday, Oct. 18.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,254, w s, 25x100; Carrie I. Shotwell to Florence P. Manning, (R S $8, mtg $21,500)..... $1

AVENUE B, w s, 80.6 ft n of 10th St, 25x70; Valentine Muehlhaus and others to Herman Muehlhaus, ½ part, &c., (mtg $7,000, R S $8)..... 11,500

BROADWAY, n e corner of 152d St, 18x78; Ward Wheeler to Sarah C. Rodenstein, (mtg $16,000, R S $6)..... 1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Pitt St, 20x50; Fanny Cohen and others to Louis Levy, (mtg $18,500)..... 1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Pitt St, 20x90; Maurice Cohen, executor, &c., to Louis Levy..... 25,400

CLAY AV, n e corner of 165th St, 46.11 ft to 166th St, x80; Thomas J. McGuire to Ernest Wenigman, (R S $30)..... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 224 ft n of 184th St, 50x95; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Augustus Gareiss, Jr., (R S $2, mtg $1,500)..... 100

FLEETWOOD AV, w s, 400 ft s of 3d St, 50x100; Charles W. Lowerre and another to Henry Clews..... 500

FLEETWOOD AV, n w corner of 176th St, 125x100; Alexander Clark to Mary Clark, re-recorded, (mtg $4,000, R S $7)..... 1

FOREST AV, 1,174, e s, 20.2x134.11; Charles Hohi and others to Sophie Bopp, (R S $4, mtg $15,000)..... 1

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, w s, Lot 20, map of Seton homestead, 25x90.7x25x90.11; Thomas A. Meehan to Catharine Duane..... 1,200

FRANKLIN ST, 42, n s, 25x80; Nellie David to Flora Glassman, (R S $3, mtg $45,000)..... Exchange

LOT 139, map of Lott G. Hunt; Mary E. Gordon and another to James Holland and wife, (R S $1, mtg $2,000)..... 1

LOT 228, map of Van Nest Park; Nellie Sandy to Eastern Brewing Company.... 350

MADISON ST, s w corner of Clinton St, 26.6x68.3x26.7x68.3; Isidore Jackson to Samuel Parnass, (R S $8, mtg $22,000)..... 1

MAIDEN LANE, n w corner of Gold St, 29.3x106.1x irregular; Matilda W. Bruce to George McK. Brown..... Gift

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 25x100; Thomas J. Kelly to Mary Scully, (R S $3, mtg $23,500)..... 1

OGDEN AV, e s, 200 ft s of 162d St, 25x115; Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, &c., to Thomas Millen..... 1,900

PEARL ST, n e corner of Fulton St, 18x61.72x29.3x62.7; Sarah A. Cornell, widow, to Robert C. Cornell and another, 1-14 part..... 4,000

PEARL ST, 67, 20.4x irregular to 32 Stone St x19.10x irregular; Horace G. Roberts to Harry La Pierre, (all liens, R S $10)..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 177.3 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; Mary Haas to Frederick Instone, (mtg $3,000, R S $3)..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 83.4 ft n of 152d St or Kelly St, 16.8x100; Augustus Gareiss, Jr., to Moritz L. and Carl Ernst, (mtg $4,500, R S $2)..... 100

UNION AV, 607, w s, 25 ft s of 151st St, 20x100; Victor Gerhardt to George F. Moody, (R S $2, mtg $6,000)..... 8,000

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 178th St, 33.5x88.5x33.2x87.3; also, Webster Av, w s, 115.2 ft n of 178th St, 26.11x92.10x23.9x91; Carrie J. Singhi to Fanny Lomas, (mtg $34,500)..... 1

5TH AV, 2,076, 23.5x75; Anna M. Steers to Julius Klug, (mtg $25,000, R S $3.50). 1

5TH ST, 811 to 817 East, 80x97; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Wolf Ballensen and another, (R S $12.50, mtg $38,050)..... 1

6TH AV, n w corner of 58th St, 100.5x71.6; Nassau Realty Company and another, trustee, to Charles H. Klinge, (R S $14.50, mtg $205,000)..... 10,000

6TH AV, w s, 125.2 ft s of 46th St, 25.2x100; George F. Shrady to Edwin Gould, ½ part..... 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 27th St, 34.8x68.11 x34.8x68.2; 7th Av, w s, 34.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.5x27x68.11; 7th Av, w s, 61.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x60.9x25.3x69.5; 27th St, n s, 68.2 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 86.2x25x87.11; William A. Schley to Simon Sultan, Trustee, &c., all title, (mtg $136,500.)..... 1

8TH AV, s e corner of 137th St, 24.11x88; Morris H. Hayman to Rosa Docter, (mtg $25,000, R S $15.)..... 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 136th St, 24.11x88; Morris H. Hayman to Rose Docter, (mtg $25,000, R S $15)..... 100

8TH AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 136th St, 25x88; Morris H. Hayman to Minna Gehring, (mtg $17,500, R S $10)..... 100

16TH ST, n s, 262 ft w of 7th Av, 25x92; Nassau Realty Company to George C. Comstock..... 5,000

17TH ST, 20 West, 25x92; also 17th St, 15 West, 25x72.8; George W. Levy to Walter S. Thomson, Trustee, &c., (mtg $227,560, R S $5)..... 500

28TH ST, n s, 272.1 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10 x98.8; Nassau Realty Company to Simon Sultan, Trustee, (mtg $27,000,) all title.

35TH ST, s s, 213.7 ft e of Lexington Av, 66x97.6; Anna Benjamin to Edward M. Benjamin, executor and trustee, 1-6 part. 1

45TH ST, s s, 113.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x100; William J. Campbell to Ernest B. Wintersmith..... 14,000

61ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; James O'Brien to James J. Etchingham, (R S $4, mtg $15,000)..... 1

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Clara L. Eakins to Amanda McMann, (mtg $40,000)..... 1

111TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Roderick W. Cameron and another, executors, &c., to Edward J. Farrell and another..... 20,000

111TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Isabella D. Cameron to Edward J. Farrell and another, quitclaim, (R S $3)..... 1

134TH ST, 16 West, 25x99.11; Chris Baguhle to Isaac Nelson, (R S $5, mtg $18,500)..... 1

137TH ST, 677 East, 25x100; Gaines-Roberts Company to Elizabeth Klein, (R S $8, mtg $16,500)..... 100

139TH ST, s s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Louis Hanneman, referee, to Julius Heyman..... 19,900

139TH ST, s s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Louis Hanneman, referee, to Julius Heyman..... 20,400

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 125x100; A. J. Fake to Rebe E. Simons, (mtg $85,000)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 115th St; Henry Michaelis to H. August Ficke, 5 years..... $1,600

4TH AV, 363 to 369, and 26th St, 101 and 103 East; Leonard R. Kerr to Howard E. Gilbert and another, 2 years 6 months 12 days..... 10,000

13TH ST, 234 East; Louis Lese to John T. Oakley, 3 years..... 1,300

106TH ST, 333 East; Louis Brilliant to Francesco Cuzzi, 5 years..... 1,250

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

BERNHARD, Charles, to Bowery Savings Bank; Morris Av, s w corner of 170th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... $5,000

CASHMAN, Mary F., and others, by guardian, to Harlem Savings Bank; Robbins Av, s e corner of 149th St; also, Robbins Av, e s, 80 ft s of 149th St, 1 year..... 13,000

CORNELL, Robert C. and Edith C. Smith to Sarah A. Cornell; Pearl St, n e corner of Fulton St, 1-14 part, 3 years..... 3,000

DAGGETT, Mary J., to Julia Nusbaum; Watts St, 96, 3 years..... 6,000

DEPPERMAN, Charles, to Henry Herrmann; 10th Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 158th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

DOCTER, Rosa, to Francis J. Arend; 8th Av, n e corner of 136th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DOCTER, Rosa, to Francis J. Arend; 8th Av, s e corner of 137th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FALK, Hannah I., to William Rothschild; 58th St, n s, 311 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

FARRELL, Edward J., and John J. Hopper to Roderick W. Cameron and another, executors, &c.; 111th St, s s, 525 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, and Meyer Frank, to Reuben Grunnauer; Houston St, s w corner Cannon St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

GREENBLATT, Ely, and Jacob Bloch to Abraham Levy; 89th St, 118 and 120 West, 1 year, 6 per cent., (two mortgages,) each..... 2,000

GREENBLATT, Ely, and others, to William Wicke et al, executors, &c., 89th St, 118 and 120 West, 5 years, (2 mortgages,) each..... 22,500

HEYMAN, Julius, to William M. Kingsland; 139th St, s s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 18,000

HEYMAN, Julius, to Mary E. Townley and another; 139th St, s s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 18,000

HICKEY, Alice J., to Sarah A. Williamson; Timpson Place, s e s, 259.3 ft s w of 149th St, 3¼ years..... 5,000

KLINGE, Charles H., to George C. Comstock; 6th Av, n w corner of 58th St, demand..... 10,000

KUNZ, Louisa C., to Elliott Smith and others, trustees; 1st Av, w s, 41 ft n of 54th St, 3½ years..... 750

LATZ, Philip, and wife to Samson Lachman; 114th St, n s, 645 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years..... 1,000

LATZ, Philip, and wife to Max Hirsch; 114th St, n s, 645 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

LEVY, Louis, to Maurice Cohen, executor, &c.; Broome St s w corner of Pitt St, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,900

MILLARD, Sarah F., to Thomas B. McKenna; Edgecombe Road, e s, 482.7 ft n of 162d St, ½ part, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 508

MUEHLHAUS, Herman, and others to Antony Relsert; Avenue B, w s, 80.6 ft n of 10th St, 3 years..... 17,000

PARNAS, Samuel, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; Madison St, s w corner of Clinton St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,750

PREUSS, William J., to Jacob A. Zimmermann and others; 124th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 41,000

RABOCH, Susie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 132 East 47th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

RICE, Susannah, to the Harlem Savings Bank; 159th St, 636 East, 1 year..... 4,000

RUTH, Samuel J., and Rachel Hoffman to Carrie B. J. Tripp and another, executors, &c.; 100th St, n s, 210 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 24,000

RUTH, Samuel J., to John H. Cox, trustee; 100th St, n s, 240 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 24,000

SAUTER, Eva G., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Columbus Av, e s, 75.8 ft s of 95th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 13,000

SCHAEFF, Agnes, to Henry W. Jackson; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, s w corner of 164th St, extends to Walton Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SCHAEFF, Agnes, to Bradley L. Eaton; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, s w corner of 164th St, extends to Walton Av, demand 6 per cent..... 5,925

SCHLOSSER, Christina, to Benjamin F. Frisbie; Union Av, e s, 169.9 ft s of 152d St, 3½ years..... 4,500

SCHNEIDER, Lena, to Frederick Schneider; 156th St, s s, east part of Lot 687, map of Village of Melrose South, 3 years 300

THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NEW YORK to Thomas M. Sharpe, 238th St, 2d Av.) n w corner of Vireo Av, (1st St.) 3 years, 6 per cent..... $4,000

THE PEARSON PUBLISHING COMPANY to Knickerbocker Trust Company; all property, plant, copyright, &c., due Oct. 1, 1910, 6 per cent. gold bonds..... 50,000

WALLENSTEIN, Lasar, to Jacb Kottek; Bleecker St, 190, demand, 6 per cent.. 2,000

WENIGMAN, Ernest, to Thomas J. McGuire; Clay Av, n e corner of 165th St, 2 years..... 15,000

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to William J. Campbell; 45th St, 154 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, E. Ellery, executor, &c., to Thomas G. Ford..... $23,134

BROWN, John A., and others, executors, &c., to the Girard Trust Company, trustee..... 24,000

CARLEW, James, to the Mount Morris Bank..... 10,000

GLASS, Isabella, to Alfred J. Taylor... 9,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Ella O. Wiltz and another..... 65,000

STEINSIECK, Frederick W., guardian, &c., to Philip Ehni, ½ part..... Nom.

STEINSIECK, Frederick W., guardian, &c., to Philip Ehni, ½ part..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

MONTGOMERY ST, 59 and 61; Rubin Grushky against Isaac Rothfeld, owner and contractor..... $27

PARK AV, n w corner of 81st St, 80x100; Julius Wolf against Alice Miller, owner and contractor..... 110

8TH AV, 110 and 112; John P. Kane Company against Johanna Baumann, owner; Smith & Co., contractors..... 3,113

62D ST, s s, 152.1 ft w of 1st Av, 100; Jacob Manneschmidt against Isaac Goodstein, owner and contractor..... 2,000

71ST ST, s w corner of Central Park West, 100x100; The Loebel-Andrews Company against Alonzo B. Kight, owner and contractor..... 1,631

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 125x100; Chester F. Reynolds against Tessie Adams, owner; H. C. Smith, attorney and contractor..... 100

102D ST, s e corner of Broadway, 75x 100; New York Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Samuel Bass and another, owners; I. Kashara, owner and contractor..... 178

109TH ST, s East; Antonio Loscalzo against Antonetta Altieri, owner and contractor..... 76

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 66.8x 100.11; Union Granite Company against Rachel Miller, owner; Glickman Brothers, owners and contractors..... 224

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 66.8x 100.11; Fred Gehl against Rachel Miller, owner; Glickman Brothers, owners and contractors..... 125

119TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 75x100; Joseph Schwartz & Co. against Schmidt Brothers, owners and contractors..... 175

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x100; George Grossman against William Preuss, Jr., owner; Manjon & McLean, contractors..... 337

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

238TH ST, n w corner of Vireo Av, 118.9 x110.1; Thomas M. Sharpe with the Archdeaconry of New York, two payments..... $4,000

Lis Pendens.

11TH AV, s e corner of 51st St, 50.2x50.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Mary Cheevers and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

11TH ST, 323 to 329 West; Henry C. Lytton against Joseph L. Doyle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

23D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; also 86th St, s w corner of Avenue B, 75x102.2; Emily McGucken against Warner Sherwood and another, (partition;) attorneys, McCurdy & Yard.

82D ST, 314 West; Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, &c., against Cora Van B. Potter, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Bacon.

96TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100; J. Frances Pease and another, trustees, against Edward W. Kilpatrick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Ross.

132D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x 99.11; Union Trust Company, trustee, against Henry H. Chase and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

138TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 187.10 to 139th St; Title Guarantee and Trust Company and another against Dorothea Weibel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

138TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 260x199.10 to 139th St; Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company against Dorothea Weibel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

159TH ST, 538 West; Catharine Kountze against Leo M. Lehman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Van Slyck.

162D ST, n s, 53.6 ft e of Brook Av, 27x100; George R. Fearing and another, trustees, against Elizabeth Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

The Lis Pendens Against Mrs. Silverman.

Wescher & Burstein, attorneys for Clementine M. Silverman, allege that the lis pendens filed against Clementine M. Silverman and against property on One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets by Archibald N. Bacon on Oct. 18 is illegal, and say that application to the court to cancel it has been made. The action, according to the attorneys, is to foreclose an order, not a mechanic's lien, the order being by Hunt & McBean upon Mrs. Silverman to pay Archibald McBean $545, which, it is alleged, she did not owe.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Supreme Court of the United States:

23—Henry L. Mitchell, Governor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Charles M. Furman, as administrator, &c., et al.—Reargument continued by William W. Dewhurst for the appellants, and by Francis P. Fleming for the appellees, and concluded by William W. Dewhurst for the appellants.

28—The Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Jacob F. Jacobson.—Reargument commenced by Albert E. Clarke for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Friday: 28, 107, 35, (and 77, 78, 79, 90, 355 and 356,) 213, 258, 283, 287, 50, 51 and 52, and 53 (and 54.)

Calendars for Friday, Oct. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building.

—Jur calendar.

128—Jacobi vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2½—Gale vs. Chase National Bank.
120—Valente vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
123—Powell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
124—Moody vs. N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters.
134—Herreck vs. Lowenthal.
146—Trotta vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
148—Earle vs. Sanson.
157—McDowell vs. Greenfield.
161—Suchadolsky vs. Erie R. R. Co.
162—Beattie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
168—Fayerweather vs. United Dr. Beef Co.
170—Baum vs. Consol. Ice Co.
181—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Maybury.
183—Sights vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
187—Mackinson vs. N. Y. Catholic Protectory.
189—Johnson vs. Consol. Ice Co.
197—Maban vs. Dixon.
198—Ellison vs. Howland.
200—Glimartin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
201—Violo vs. same.
202—Rabenstein vs. Music Trades Co.
203—Messine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
204—Realmato vs. Fish.
207—Fay vs. Consol. Ice Co.
208—Hauk vs. Decker.
209—Kimbrough vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
210—Ott vs. Consol. Ice Co.
212—De Lancey vs. Anderson.
213—Same vs. Pell.
214—U. S. vs. Quinn.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

50—Winkler vs. Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.
59—Elec. Vehicle Co. vs. Winton Motor Co.
61—Western Un. Tel. Co. vs. Boston S. Dep. & Trust Co.
62—Boston S. Dep. & T. Co. vs. West. Union Tel. Co.
53—Barwind vs. Canadian Pac. Ry. Co.
63—Bruns vs. At., G. & Pac. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

3—Schneider vs. Gray.
4—N. Y. Security & Trust Co. vs. Eq. Mortgage Co.
5—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Knox.
6—Schofield vs. Klein.
7—Daily vs. Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein.
8—Selbeck vs. same.
9—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Blau Unhairing Co.
10—Anglo Continental Chem. Works vs. Hartford.
11—Stokes vs. Collier Weeks Co.
12—Cavenetts Co. vs. Benjamin. Cases noticed.
13—Crossman vs. United States.
14—Bradner Adjustable Hanger Co. vs. Waisbury Button Co.
15—Am. Graphaphone Co. vs. Nat. Gramaphone Co.
16—Continental Wall Paper Co. vs. Voight & Sons Co.
17—Brill vs. Peckham Motor Truck Co.
18—Domphan vs. Nat. Supply Co.
19—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Eisler.
20—Wylie vs. Landsman
21—Clark vs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
22—Fairbanks Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
23—N. Y. Security & Trust Co. vs. Eq. Mort. Co.
24—Craig vs. Press P. Co.
25—Fitzgerald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 677, 678, 684, 685, 686, 690.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions

1—Bennett vs. City of New York.
2—Crow vs. Ellis.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Socialistic Co-op. Assn. vs. Kuhn, (two motions.)
5—Same vs. same.
7—Kragel vs. Kragel.
8—Patchen vs. Rofkar.
9—Johnstown Mining Co. vs. Butte & Boston Consol. M. Co.
10—Jackson vs. Foley.
11—Vereinigte Pinsel Fabriken vs. Rogers.
12—Henderson vs. York.
13—Lendle vs. Robinson
14—Lendle vs. same.
15—McCann vs. City of New York.
16—McEvoy vs. same.
17—Duryea vs. Fuechsel.
18—In re Marchants' Tr. Co.
19—In re Trust Co. of New York. Nine enumerated motions.
61—Bagnell vs. Wahle.
63—Deering vs. Reilly.
65—Cogan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
68—Lumley vs. Anatron Chemical Co.
71—Preffer vs. Kling.
72—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
73—Rodgers vs. Clement
69—Youngs vs. McDonald.
41—In re Cruger.
11—Heidelberg vs. Sternberger.
70—Brush vs. Levy.
21—Miller vs. Man. Ry. Co.
16—In re Jerome Av.
8—O'Sullivan vs. Clausen.
9—Barron vs. Scannell.
39—Rodgers vs. Coler.
54—In re Janes.
75—Munson vs. Munson.
62—In re Hoes.
77—In re Redmon.
78—Bauer vs. Dewey.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Barry vs. McDonald.
2—McCready vs. Lindenborn.
3—Bates vs. Holbrook.
4—Hamilton Bank vs. Aldhous.
5—Morris vs. Morris.
6—Worcester vs. Fierce.
7—Du Bois vs. Norris.
8—In re Barth.
9—In re Wales' Ave.
10—Cohen vs. Cohen.
11—In re Cormer.
12—Wiechers vs. New Home Sewing Machine Co.
13—Well vs. Well.
14—Ramel vs. Lescur.
15—Degen vs. Degen.
16—Fairbanks vs. Progresso Italo-Americano Newspaper Co.
17—Riker vs. Dunlop.
18—Press Pub. Co. vs. Ludwig.
19—McEnroe vs. McEnroe.
20—Gruning vs. Smith.
21—Tognola vs. Hoppe.
22—Schwartz vs. Schwartz.
23—Milbaur vs. Richard.
24—Stetson vs. Dick.
25—Phenix Nat. Bank vs. Kelm.
26—In re N. Y. Bottling Co.
27—Ottinger vs. Moore.
28—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Sire.
29—Crystal Water Co. vs. State Board of Tax Comm'rs, &c.
30—In re Trask.
31—Baird vs. Prosky.
32—Metzger vs. Drought.
33—Halem vs. Halem.
34—Blum vs. Shapiro.
35—Marks vs. Levy.
36—Lawson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
37—O'Donnell vs. same.
38—Schlaenger vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Wenzel vs. Wenzel. Also 30—Motions for appointment of Commissioners in street opening proceedings.

Demurrer.

Preferred causes.

1449—N. Y. Flexible Wood Flooring Co. vs. Lowen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1363—Fay, vs. Gallagher.
1596—Doetch vs. Wentzel.
1280—Selford vs. Selford.
1298—Toal vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1670.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Russell E. Sparks.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

5939—Willard vs. The Star Co.
6004—Leinkauf Banking Co. vs. Grell.
6138—Goetting vs. McDonald.
6153—Norton vs. Seely.
6142—Falles vs. Atlantic Dredging Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

2966—Morris vs. Met. St. Railway.
3658—Freedman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1768—Cooney vs. Brady.
2848—N. Y. N. H. Automatic Sprinkler Co. vs. Andrews.
1806—Hidden vs. Kreiser.
1430—Commerford vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1476—Same vs. same.
1888—Quinton vs. same.
701—Murphy vs. same.
756—Lynch vs. Leach.
1085—Dorgan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1427—Flanagan vs. same.
1966—Nowill vs. Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
1967—Brown vs. 6th Av. R. R. Co.
1971—Bur

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY W. FREEMAN, individually and as executor, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS ALLSTON BROWN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, as directed by said judgment, a lease made by Mary Clarke Ogden to Almira W. Freeman, bearing date January 14, 1887, and on February 12, 1887, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,021 of Conveyances, Page 276, together with all the unexpired term and residue and all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of Fannie A. Brown, deceased, and her successors in title, in and to the mortgaged premises hereinafter described, and every part and parcel thereof, with the buildings thereon, and all renewals, clauses, covenants, and conditions in said lease, said premises being described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land now in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southwesterly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant thirty-six feet southeastwardly from the southeasterly line of Tenth Avenue; running thence southeastwardly along the said southwesterly side of Twenty-fourth Street, eighteen feet; thence southwestwardly, and parallel with said Tenth Avenue, eighty feet; thence northwestwardly, and parallel with said Twenty-fourth Street, eighteen feet, and thence northeastwardly, and parallel with said Tenth Avenue, eighty feet to the place of beginning.

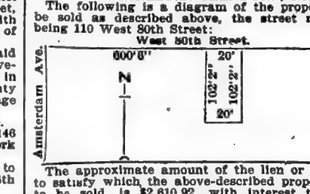
Subject to the restrictive covenants upon said premises covered by said lease, which said covenants are contained in conveyance recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 467, of Conveyances, Page 389.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1900.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

BOSTON & ALLEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 478 West 24th Street.

Twenty-fourth Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,327.22, with interest thereon from the 20th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $231.54, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $118.38, and interest.—Dated New York, 9th day of October, 1900.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HYMAN D. BAKER, Plaintiff, against ABRAHAM SALOMON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth (13th) Ward of the City of New York, formerly the Tenth (10th) Ward, and being in the said Borough of Manhattan, being the whole of lot known as Number Ten (10) and a part of lot known as Number Eleven (11) on a map of the land formerly of Abraham Cannon made by Samuel Stillwell, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on or about August 6, 1810, bounded easterly in front by Lewis Street, southerly by Lot Number Nine, (9,) westerly in the rear by ground now or late belonging to the heirs of Abraham Cannon, and northerly by a part of Lot Number Eleven (11) conveyed to Caleb Forham, containing in breadth in front and rear thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches and in length on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less, the said premises being known as Numbers Seven (7) and Nine (9) Lewis Street.

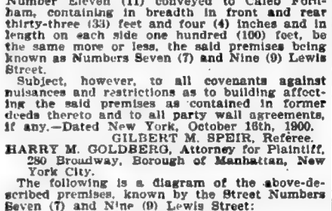
Subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances and restrictions as to building affecting the said premises as contained in former deeds thereto and to all party wall agreements, if any.—Dated New York, October 18th, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HARRY M. GOLDBERG, Attorney for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the Street Numbers Seven (7) and Nine (9) Lewis Street:

Broome Street.



Grand Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,601.25, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $346.31, with interest from October 4, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $230.74 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to mortgages aggregating the sum of $37,050 and interest from August 29, 1899, at the rate of six per cent. and costs to date, and which mortgages are now overdue and can be paid off.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM V. BRAMAN, plaintiff, against CAROLINE F. PORTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

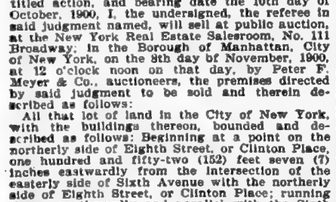
All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, one hundred and fifty-two (152) feet seven (7) inches eastwardly from the intersection of the easterly side of Sixth Avenue with the northerly side of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place; running thence northwardly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-three (93) feet eleven (11) inches; thence southwardly and parallel with said Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, twenty-four (24) feet eleven (11) inches; thence southwardly and parallel with Sixth Avenue ninety-three (93) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, twenty-four (24) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 127 Clinton Place.

Dated New York City, October 10th, 1900.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number was formerly 127 Clinton Place, and is now 55 West Eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:



Eighth Street, or Clinton Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirty-four thousand and seventy-five and 27-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the eighth day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $369.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,729.07 and interest.

Dated New York City, October 10th, 1900.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

o16-2aw3wTu&F&n8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ABELL, CORA B.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To William J. Abell and Mabel E. Macdonald.—Send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits that were of CORA B. ABELL, deceased, should not be issued to Ada F. Chamberlain, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24 day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

H. B. BRADBURY, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —NANCY CROZIER, et al., plaintiffs, against WILLIAM Q. B. CLIFFORD, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, with the building thereon described as follows:

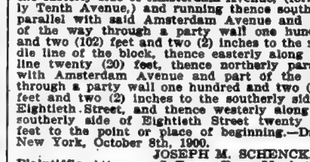
Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Eightieth Street, distant six hundred (600) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Tenth Avenue,) and running thence southerly parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the middle line of the block, thence easterly along said line twenty (20) feet, thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the southerly side of Eightieth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Eightieth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1900.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 2 Tryon Row, Manhattan, N. Y.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 110 West 80th Street:

West 80th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $2,610.92, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $281.15, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $941.68 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $28,000, with interest thereon from the 15th day of September, 1899, at the rate of 4½ per cent.

The premises will be sold subject to the covenants and restriction contained in an agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1078 of Conveyances, Page 412.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1900.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

o9-2aw3wTu&T&o30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —TEACHERS' CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against MICHAEL HOULAHAN and others, defendants.

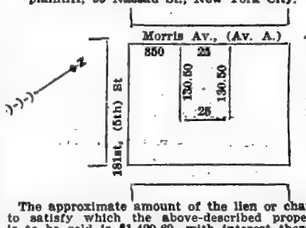
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, (now Borough of the Bronx,) of the City of New York, late in Fordham, Westchester County, and known and distinguished on a certain map on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, entitled "Map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, Westchester County, made by R. Henwood, surveyor, dated Brooklyn, April 2, 1852," as the southerly half of Lot No. 148, and bounded and described according to said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Avenue A, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenue A with the northerly side of 5th Street; running thence easterly one hundred and thirty (130) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly one hundred and thirty (130) feet and six (6) inches to the easterly side of Avenue A; thence southerly along the easterly side of Avenue A twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 8, 1900.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

FRED. CYRUS LEUBUSCHER, Attorney for plaintiff, 99 Nassau St., New York City.

Morris Av., (Av. A.)



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,850.00, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $166.03, with interest from October 4th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $146.53 and interest.—Dated New York, October 8, 1900.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

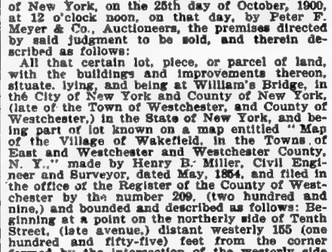
o9-2aw3wTu&F&o31

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN HETTERICH et ano., plaintiffs, against CATHARINE FITZPATRICK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 21st day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being at William's Bridge, in the City of New York and County of New York, (late of the Town of Westchester, and County of Westchester,) in the State of New York, and being part of lot known on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the Towns of East and Westchester and Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Henry E. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated May, 1864, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester by the number 209, (two hundred and nine,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) distant westerly 155 (one hundred and fifty-five) feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) with said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue;) and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly side of Fifth Avenue (late street) one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to lot Number 208 (two hundred and eight) on said map; thence westerly along said lot Number (two hundred and eight) 208 and parallel with said northerly side of Tenth Street (late avenue) twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said first described boundary line one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, to said northerly side of Tenth Street, (late avenue,) and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet, to the first-mentioned point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1900.

CHARLES T. GERLICH, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 704 Lexington Av., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $585.90, with interest thereon from 11th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $127.86, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred and forty-nine 27-100 ($249 27-100) dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of eighteen thousand ($18,000) dollars, due November 13, 1900, and accrued interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum since May 18, 1900.—Dated New York, September 28, 1900.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SUSAN H. GEISSENHAINER plaintiff, against RAY GOLDMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and known by the street number 351 (formerly 180) East Seventeenth Street, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

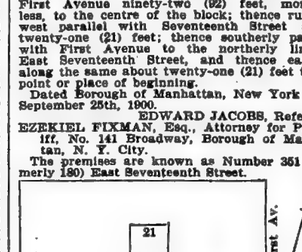
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Seventeenth Street distant about eighty (80) feet west of the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of First Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet, more or less, to the centre of the block; thence running west parallel with Seventeenth Street about twenty-one (21) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue to the northerly line of East Seventeenth Street, and thence easterly along the same about twenty-one (21) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, September 28th, 1900.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The premises are known as Number 351 (formerly 180) East Seventeenth Street.



17th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,470.84, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $398.35, with interest from September 22d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,699.64-100 and interest.

Dated New York City, September 25th, 1900.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CALLMAN ROUSE, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL KAPELANSKY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

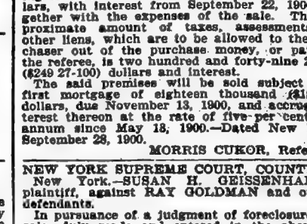
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street distant four hundred and ninety-six feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence westerly along the same eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Oct. 8, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 38 West 119th Street, New York, N. Y.

119th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,735.00, with interest from 14th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $326.85, with interest from 24th day of September, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $443.28 and interest.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—LESTER LEVY, plaintiff, against MAX J. LEVINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 19th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Tenth Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly along the easterly side of Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches to the point of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 468 Tenth Avenue, N. Y. City.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

PERRY J. FULLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 468 Tenth Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,596.79, with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $456.98, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $387.20 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $19,000, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1900, at the rate of five per cent.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and known by the street number 351 (formerly 180) East Seventeenth Street, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

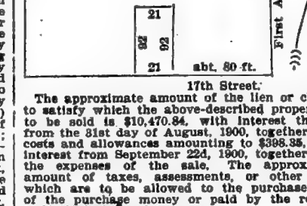
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Seventeenth Street distant about eighty (80) feet west of the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of First Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet, more or less, to the centre of the block; thence running west parallel with Seventeenth Street about twenty-one (21) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue to the northerly line of East Seventeenth Street, and thence easterly along the same about twenty-one (21) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, September 28th, 1900.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The premises are known as Number 351 (formerly 180) East Seventeenth Street.



17th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,470.84, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $398.35, with interest from September 22d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,699.64-100 and interest.

Dated New York City, September 25th, 1900.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CALLMAN ROUSE, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL KAPELANSKY and others, Defendants.

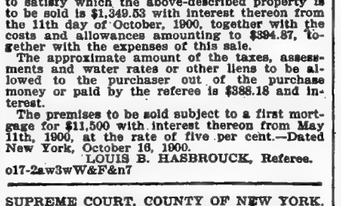
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street distant 100 feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Madison Avenue and 98th Street, running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line 100 feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 98th Street; and thence westerly along said northerly side of 98th Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 22, 1900.

SAMUEL P. HYMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

99th Street.



98th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,883.74, with interest thereon from the 19th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $367.73, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, 2d day of October, 1900.

SAMUEL F. HYMAN, Referee.

o3-2aw3wW&F&o25

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same twelve feet and six inches; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the same twelve feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

WILLIAM H. HIRSH, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 24 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

131st Street.

No. 230 West 131st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,318 89-100, with interest from the 3d day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $318 50-100, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $542 21-100 and interest from this date.—New York, October 10, 1900.

WILLIAM H. HIRSH, Referee.

o10-2aw3wW&F&o31

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CALLMAN ROUSE, plaintiff, against SAMUEL KAPELANSKY and others, defendants.

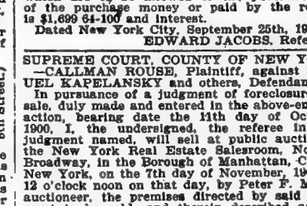
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, distant twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches to the point of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 468 Tenth Avenue, N. Y. City.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

PERRY J. FULLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 468 Tenth Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,349.53 with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $394.87, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $388.18 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $11,500 with interest thereon from May 11th, 1900, at the rate of five per cent.—Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants. Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, known by the Street Number, 230 West 131st Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

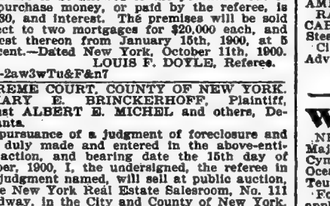
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same twelve feet and six inches; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the same twelve feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

WILLIAM H. HIRSH, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 24 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

131st Street.



No. 230 West 131st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,318 89-100, with interest from the 3d day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $318 50-100, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $542 21-100 and interest from this date.—New York, October 10, 1900.

WILLIAM H. HIRSH, Referee.

o10-2aw3wW&F&o31

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CALLMAN ROUSE, plaintiff, against SAMUEL KAPELANSKY and others, defendants.

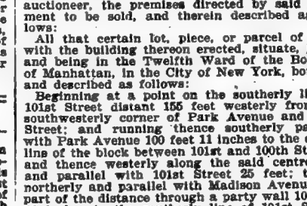
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, distant twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches to the point of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 470 Tenth Avenue, New York City.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

PERRY J. FULLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 470 Tenth Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,375.25, with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $388.91, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $145 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $12,500, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1900, at the rate of five per cent.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants. Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1

FOREMAN CLIFFORD'S CASE

Trial Resumed Before Fire Commissioner Scannell.

Associates Testify to the Defendant's Political Activity—Bravery of the Force Is Commended.

The trial of Foreman James D. Clifford of the Attorney Street Hook and Ladder Company, No. 18, on charges of insubordination and violation of rules growing out of his activity as a member and President of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, was continued at Fire Headquarters yesterday, before Commissioner John J. Scannell. It was an interesting session because of some pleasant badinage between Mr. Scannell and counsel for Clifford and a manly declaration by the Commissioner of his faith in the bravery of the members of the department.

Charles Blandy appeared for the Law Department and the prosecution, and J. Van Vechten Olcott and J. P. Everett for the defense.

Fireman J. J. Convey of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18 testified that he was Sergeant at Arms of the Clifford organization, which he left recently to join the New York Fire Department Benevolent Association, and that he was on a legislative committee with President Clifford, and as such was interested in the Ford bill. One Wilson, a Knight of Labor, received $50 to go to Albany to support the measure, and Secretary Daly of Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor addressed the members of Clifford's organization and advised them to become Knights. Nothing came of the proposition. Cross-examined by Mr. Olcott, the witness said that he could not swear that the $50 for Wilson came out of the funds of the association. He knew that he was subject to charges for political activity.

Fireman James J. Halligan of Engine Company No. 56 said he was a member of the legislative committee of the Clifford organization and attended to matters concerning the pension fund, going to Albany when the fight over the exempt and active firemen was renewed. He took no part in and had no personal knowledge of the indorsement by the association of Gen. B. F. Tracy's candidacy for Mayor in 1897. Clifford, at the time referred to, was either an active or passive member of the association. Witness had official permission to go to Albany on the pension fund matter. He opposed Clifford for the Presidency, getting 338 against more than 1,000 votes.

Assistant Foreman Edward S. Root of Engine Company No. 55 said he was first President of Clifford's association, but had been a passive member of it since 1894. Recently he joined the new organization.

Asked to compare the relations of firemen to officers in the past with those of the present, he said that the feeling now was not as cordial as in former years, and ascribed the change to meddling in legislative matters and the influence of the Clifford Association. Mr. Olcott got him to modify this statement to one that the men were not so agreeable and willing as formerly. Dissatisfaction exists and discipline is not as good. "The men," he added, "do not personally talk to me as they used to do. I know of no other cause than what I have stated." Root, however, said that the efficiency of the department had not been impaired, and that he had no difficulties with his subordinates in putting out fires and saving property.

Mr. Olcott took up the testimony given for the prosecution at the former session, which was to the effect that officers had to exercise physical force to push them on fires and an inference that they were not plucky, and Commissioner Scannell interposed.

"I object," he said, "to any charge pointing to cowardice on the part of members of this department. Since I first became a Commissioner of the department only two men have appeared on charges of cowardice. It does not exist."

Root added that his personal relations with his men had been agreeable and that Clifford's association had not injured the discipline of the force to any great extent.

Mr. Scannell returned to a defense of the valor of the department and exhibited emotion in saying:

"I do not believe that any one can truthfully say that there is a coward in the department to-day. The testimony given at the last session was distorted. The men who testified were not lawyers, and" (turning to Mr. Olcott) "a skillful lawyer can twist them around."

Mr. Olcott blushed furiously, but bowed in acknowledging the compliment to his professional ability. "I think," continued the Commissioner, "that the discipline of the department is as good as ever it was. The men are all right. I say, however, that the old association has a tendency to demoralize them. As to Foreman Clifford, he entered the department knowing the rules, and if he did not like them or could not live up to them, he had the privilege of getting out. As long as I am in the department I propose to have the rules obeyed. I wish to give Foreman Clifford a fair trial, and in justice to the men, the public, and the department, he will experience nothing that is unfair. I have," bowing to Mr. Olcott, "a great opinion of you personally and of your ability as a cross-examiner. But your skill confuses my men so that they do not make what they wish to say as clear as possible."

Mr. Olcott again recognized Mr. Scannell's compliments, and the further hearing was adjourned to next Wednesday afternoon.

Citizens of New York City who have not registered for the coming election must do so to-day or to-morrow or lose their votes. Polls are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD SUED.

Land Company Avers that Beached Vessels Trespassed on Its Property.

The Hawkhurst Land Company of New Jersey wants $60,000 from the North German Lloyd Steamship Company because the steamers the Main and the Bremen were towed into the flats opposite the property of the land company at Weehawken after the Hoboken fire on July 6 last. The suit has been brought in the New Jersey courts by the land company, which alleges that the two steamers trespassed on its property.

According to the papers in the case, the plaintiff company is the owner of a large parcel of land at Weehawken which extends to the water front and also includes land under water. The complaint further says that the two steamers were towed upon the property of the plaintiff in such a manner as to entirely cut off all approach from the west end of the premises to the east, and also prevented an approach by way of the navigable waters of the river. It is also further alleged that the steamship company used a portion of the land on which to unload wreckage.

"We have been served with the papers in the case," said Gustav H. Schwab of the steamship company, "and it is a most extraordinary action. It seems to me that we had enough trouble that day without being sued for $60,000 because the steamers were beached on land under water.

"We deny that we used the property of the real estate company for the purpose of unloading or repairing the vessels. The North German Lloyd Steamship Company will file a general denial to the complaint."

The Main and Bremen were beached about a quarter of a mile off the bluff which is prominent at that part of Weehawken, and the question of jurisdiction over the flats under water, as well as the right to tow the burying steamers to a place of safety, is at issue.

VICE ON THE EAST SIDE.

Bishop Potter's Memorial Will Be Presented After the Election.

It was said yesterday that the presentation of the memorial being prepared by Bishop Potter and Dr. Paddock in reference to the prevalence of vice on the east side and arraigning the police for not enforcing the laws would be delayed until the election is over in November. This decision was reached at a conference of those interested.

The reason assigned for the postponement is that at that time there will be no suspicion that the movement has any political bearing, and that public interest in the matter will be lessened by reason of the excitement of a Presidential contest. It is said that those who are interested in the crusade will push the matter immediately after the election, and that the Mayor will be furnished with much evidence against members of the Police Department.

Practical men ask themselves: "Will it answer my purpose?" rather than "Is it the very latest wrinkle?"

Covert cloth always has been, always will be, a wear-, dust-, wind- and rain-resisting overcoat cloth.

It's a tip-top quality of covert cloth that has gone into these $16 coats of ours.

Fall overcoats $15 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

FIRE HORSES RUN AWAY.

Stopped by Policeman Who Climbed to the Driver's Seat.

Chemical Engine No. 4 of Jersey City was called out at 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday by a pot of fat that boiled over and took fire in Guahap's restaurant, at 89 York Street. The horses, known, respectively, as Joe and Ben, were anxious to get away, and as soon as the doors of the engine house were open made a dash for the street without waiting for the driver, Michael Noonan. He made a rush to catch them, but was not quick enough, and they went down First Street at the top of their speed, the reins dragging under their feet. Patrolman Joel Pangborn saw them as they turned into Newark Avenue, and succeeded in grasping the bridle of the nearest horse, only to be dragged along. He was hurled against a telegraph pole and forced to let go, though he escaped injury.

When the horses reached Barrow Street Patrolman Edward Foley was waiting for them. Warned by Pangborn's experience, which he had witnessed at a distance, he made no attempt to head the horses, but as they passed he jumped on the rear of the engine, climbed over the chemical tank, and reached the driver's seat. From this coign of vantage he leaned over and succeeded in grasping the reins as they were thrown up by the flying feet of the horses. After that he had no trouble. The trained animals responded readily to the check put upon them, and were brought to a standstill at Grove Street, a block away. There they were held until Noonan and the firemen composing the company arrived.

The engine reached the scene in time to extinguish the fire before any serious damage had been done.

LEGAL NOTES.

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS.—An interesting decision in reference to the liability of abutting owners for injuries arising from obstructions on a sidewalk was recently given by the Court of Appeals in affirming a judgment secured by Nora Murphy against the wholesale grocery firm of Francis H. Leggett & Co. The plaintiff, with two other girls, on the morning of Jan. 18, 1894, while passing along West Broadway at Franklin Street to her place of work, found the sidewalk blocked by two wagons or trucks, one backed up across the sidewalk against an iron platform which was within the stoop line of the street. The other wagon was backed into the gutter, with skids running from it to the platform across the sidewalk. The girls passed up the steps at one end of the platform, and passed over it to the other end, where Nora slipped on some fresh mud and fell down the steps to the sidewalk, dislocating her right ankle and receiving other injuries. The Court holds unanimously, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that a merchant receiving goods cannot justify in obstructing the sidewalk unless such obstruction is necessary, temporary, and reasonable. An unjustifiable obstruction by a merchant with teams delivering goods at his place of business was held to constitute a nuisance, and where, as in this case, a person in seeking to avoid the obstruction passed over the platform and slipped upon the muddy steps in descending to the walk, and was injured, the nuisance became the proximate cause of the injury, so as to justify a recovery against the party creating it.

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HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Allan Lawrence, pending an action for divorce between him and his wife, made an agreement with her in April, 1883, without the intervention of a Trustee, that he would pay her $15 a month for the support of their children, to continue until the younger of the two children was sixteen years old. The wife, by the agreement, released her husband from any claims for support. The period expired in September, 1895, when there was a balance of $315 due under the contract. An action was brought in the City Court to recover this sum, and judgment for the plaintiff was affirmed by the General Term. The divorce suit referred to was abandoned, and a new one was commenced, in which a decree in favor of Mrs. Lawrence was granted some years ago, without provisions for alimony. The Appellate Term has reversed the judgment of the City Court, holding that the law of 1884, applicable in such a case, did not relieve a married woman from the disabilities of coverture to the extent of permitting her to contract with her husband. The contract being absolutely void at law, was held to be incapable of enforcement in this action.

***

CONTRACT WITH A LUNATIC.—Louis J. Fiegenbaum, who was of unsound mind, but had not been so judicially declared, made an arrangement with Howe & Hummel under which they were to institute an action for divorce against his wife. He paid them $110 on account, in advance. One of Fiegenbaum's delusions was with respect to the fidelity of his wife. The lawyers were entirely ignorant of his mental condition, and made the arrangement in entire good faith. A summons and complaint was prepared by them, but was never served. In a suit by Clara Feigenbaum, as committee, in the Fifth Municipal Court, to recover this sum, it appeared that no benefit or advantage was received by the lunatic in exchange for the money which had thus been paid by him. The Appellate Term has reversed judgment given below, dismissing the complaint, holding that the mere drawing of the summons was not a bringing of the suit, but only a preliminary step, and of no use or advantage to the plaintiff, and that therefore a cause of action had been made out against the lawyers, as for money had and received.

***

SUIT BY BANKRUPTCY TRUSTEE.—A suit brought in a Municipal Court by Leo Frank, as trustee in bankruptcy of James Finan, to recover money claimed to be due from James M. Adams, was dismissed on the ground that the Municipal Court had no jurisdiction to entertain such an action. The Appellate Term has directed a reversal and new trial, holding that under the statutory provisions in reference to the Municipal Court the subject matter of the action was within the jurisdiction of that court, and any person having such a cause of action, whether in his own right or in a representative capacity, might sue there for the enforcement of his claim, except where there was some statutory provision prohibiting him from so doing. There was no such statutory provision, the Court holds, with respect to trustees in bankruptcy.

***

SURVIVAL OF NEGLIGENCE ACTION.—Charles Meekin died pending a suit brought to recover from the Brooklyn Heights Railroad for negligently causing the death of his daughter, Laurie. He was her sole next of kin, though a mother, five brothers, and six sisters survived her. The Court of Appeals, on appeal by the railroad company, has sustained the decisions below upholding an order to revive and continue the action in the name of Clara Meekin, as administratrix of Charles Meekin. The court holds unanimously that the cause of action survived the death of Charles Meekin, though he was sole next of kin of the deceased.

Broadway and 11th Street.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Corset Covers,—
low or high neck,—trimmed with lace or embroidery. Nainsook or Cambric,
50 cents each.

Drawers.
Finished with tucks and hemstitched ruffle. Cambric,
50 cents each.

Chemises.
Trimmed with lace or embroidery. Fine Nainsook or Cambric,
75 cents.

Gowns.
With square or high neck. Trimmed with embroidery or hemstitched ruffle,
75 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Remaining Lengths
of
Sale Silks,
measuring 1 1-2 to 10 yrds.

Foulards, plain and fancy Silks, Brocades, etc.

All colors and black,—at one-half usual prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

WANTS MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Suit of Mrs. Harry Wakefield Bates, Daughter of Thomas B. Clarke.

The utmost secrecy is being maintained on the action of the daughter of Thomas B. Clarke, the art collector, for an annulment of her marriage with Harry Wakefield Bates of Boston. None of the parties interested will say anything about the case, which is shortly to come up for trial in Westchester County.

Mr. Clarke, who refused re-election this year as Shepherd of the Lambs Club, is Chairman of the Art Committee of the Union League Club, as well as a member of nearly a dozen other clubs. The marriage of his daughter, Grace, last June was a surprise to him and to all his friends. The wedding ceremony took place in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin on June 19 last, the only witness being a friend of Mr. Bates. As soon as the ceremony was over Mr. Clarke, who was then at his country home at East Hampton, L. I., was notified by telephone. The following day Mr. Clarke and his wife came into the city and gave a wedding breakfast to the young couple at Delmonico's.

Following this Mr. and Mrs. Bates started on a yachting trip on Mr. Bates's yacht the Gleam, visiting points along the Massachusetts coast. Then they went to Mr. Clarke's cottage at East Hampton, where all seemed to be happy until the latter part of August, when Mr. Bates suddenly departed. A short time afterward Mrs. Bates became ill from nervous prostration. It was at this time that papers in the suit for annulment of the marriage were served on Mr. Bates.

McNaught & Redding, counsel for Mrs. Fates, decline positively to give the reason for this action. They declare that they do not know where Mr. Bates is, and refuse even to give the name of his counsel. It is known, however, that the annulment proceedings come as somewhat of a surprise to Mr. Bates, who had engaged apartments here in the city for himself and wife for the Winter.

Harry Wakefield Bates is a Bostonian and was graduated at Harvard in the class of '92. He acquired fame in athletic circles while in college as the pitcher of the Harvard baseball team. After his graduation he came to New York and became the editor of Godey's Lady's Magazine, which had previously been purchased from its Philadelphia owners by a New York syndicate and brought to this city. He was not successful in his attempt to restore the waning fortunes of the old publication, and soon after he left the editorial chair it became incorporated with another magazine.

Mr. Bates, who had made some acquaintances in New York, then returned to Boston, and was not again heard of here until about two years ago, when he reappeared as the private secretary of the Mayor of Boston, Josiah Quincy. It was reported that he had made quite a fortune through successful business ventures with Mayor Quincy, and a year ago last Autumn he left Boston and came to reside in this city. He acquired an interest in the Seventh National Bank, had sumptuous rooms at the Waldorf, and bought a steam yacht, the Gleam, on which he entertained extensively. He also gave numerous elaborate luncheons and dinners, and became talked about as a desirable parti in certain social circles. There were rumors that he had been married in Boston, but had been divorced.

Mrs. Bates was at one time engaged to a Mr. Bottome, but the engagement was broken.

STEWART'S SISTER VISITS HIM.

Declares that Her Brother Is Demented —Her Story.

Miss Laura Stewart, sister of Henry Howard Stewart, who is wanted by the Cleveland police for the alleged murder of his child, visited her brother at the Jefferson Market prison, where he is confined, yesterday.

Miss Stewart and her brother are the only remaining members of the family. She is twenty-three years old and a student of medicine in Philadelphia.

Miss Stewart said yesterday that her brother had been demented for years.

"He was not dangerous, but flighty," Miss Stewart explained. "He had scarlet fever when a child and last year had an operation performed upon him for appendicitis. Our family moved to Denver from Cleveland, and in 1897 my brother disappeared. He roamed about the country for a year, and I got letters from him that were foolish. When he returned he was placed under the care of a physician. In September of last year he was married to Miss Wilson."

Miss Stewart wanted to know when her brother would be taken back to Cleveland. She was told at the prison that he might be removed to-day.

Died Sitting in a Chair.

Godfried Dillman, a well-known resident of College Point, Borough of Queens, was found sitting dead in a chair in his room yesterday. He was forty-eight years old. He had been in poor health for some time. He spent the Summer in the Catskills, and had only returned home. He went for a walk yesterday morning, and on his return went to his room. When another inmate of the house went to call him for dinner he was found dead.

"Fortune Knocks Once

at every man's door." About 1100 Men's $15, $20, $25, $28 and $30 Covert Top-Coats are within your reach to-day for $10 and $15.

Don't expect us to knock again.

Not a link missing in the chain of Men's Fashionable Business Suits—$10 to $30.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Features To-morrow:

THREE FAMOUS WRITERS
Macaulay and Leigh Hunt and the hundred years since they were born—Five hundred since Chaucer died.

MARK TWAIN AND GEN. GRANT
Major James B. Pond gives an account of Mark Twain's first lecture tour undertaken with a view to paying his debts.

MR. BROWN'S LETTERS.
A delightful but unknown personality revealed in them.

HOW TO WRITE FOR THE MAGAZINES
Suggestions by John Swinton—An English writer who professes to have made $3,000 a year.

MISS REPPLIER ON MEMOIRS AND BIOGRAPHIES
Her charming contribution to a recent volume on reading.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS
Readers express their views on the kind of literature children should read.

BOOK AGENTS
When they flourished in splendor and became invited guests.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

ANCIENT WRITING
Arthur J. Evans's account of the art in prehistoric Greece and the origin of the alphabet.

FREE LECTURES
Courses in history, literature, art and science under the Board of Education.

FALL IN PRICE OF COAL

Further Reduction Is Expected by Next Monday.

Retailer Admits that There Has Been No Shortage—Blames Railroaders and Wholesale Dealers.

The price of coal in Greater New York will be reduced 50 cents a ton at once. The prices which will prevail to-day will be $6.25 a ton for white ash, $6.50 for pink ash, and $6.75 for red ash. A further reduction of 50 cents a ton before next Monday is predicted. The dealers all say that if the strikers go to work Monday it will be at least ten days before any new-mined coal can reach New York. Nevertheless, they admit—and the reduction in price is sufficient to prove it without their admission—that there is now a supply of coal in New York sufficient to meet all demands.

J. Samuel Smoot, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Retail Coal Dealers, was seen yesterday and asked if he did not think the retail coal dealers owed the public an explanation.

"I suppose the public thinks so," he said.

"Did not you and other leading retail coal dealers assert when the strike began that there was not more than a two weeks' supply of coal in New York and that no more could be had?"

"Yes, we said so. And it was the truth. There was not over a two weeks' supply of coal in the yards here when the strike commenced, and when we went to the wholesale dealers and railroad agents and tried to get more coal they told us they could not furnish it. Later they said they could give us coal if we were willing to pay the price, and, as we had to have it, we did pay the price fixed by them, and they ran it up as high as $5.75 a ton for white ash."

"Then you have been getting all the coal you wanted right along by paying the advanced price?"

"Yes. The big middlemen and railroad companies simply deceived us, in the first place, about the available supply, and then when they got the price up unloaded on us: Why, only yesterday they were demanding $3.95 a ton for pea coal that we usually get for $2.75. Not since the strike began have we paid less than $5 a ton for white ash coal. The detail dealers were in the same position as a customer of mine, who called me up to-day and asked me to deliver him 200 tons. 'Wait until to-morrow,' I said to him. 'It will be 50 cents a ton cheaper then.' 'Can't wait,' he said; 'must have it to-day.'"

"Then you assert that all the coal now in the yards in New York is the high-priced coal, bought since the strike commenced?"

"Exactly."

"If that be so, how do you explain the fact that the dealers have already decided to cut the price of this coal 50 cents, and may cut it $1, before any new-mined coal is received?"

"I can't explain it. No sane man can. Some follow started it, and we have all got to follow suit, even if we lose money."

"Why should any man start it if he was going to lose money by it?"

"There you've got me. The coal dealer is an enigma. He will do strange things without reason and without business sense. As a proof of this, I will cite you the fact that 115 retail coal dealers have failed in New York in the past nine years. Why, just to give you an illustration of the foolish things coal dealers will do! The other day we had a meeting of our Exchange, and what do you suppose it was all about? A certain dealer who had about 1,000 tons of coal on hand—coal which he had secured at prices existing before the strike—was found to be underselling other dealers to the extent of $1.50 a ton. He was doing it in the hope that he might get customers away from dealers who had put up the price. And a man from whom he had taken two customers had us call a meeting. At the meeting the man who had lost the customers said that unless the cutting into his trade was stopped he would put his price for coal down $1 a ton. We managed to fix things up. You and the fellow who had started in cutting had paid only $3.75 a ton for his coal, and he figured that if he let go at $5.25, which was $1.50 under the market price, he would still be making a nice profit."

"Well, wasn't he wise?"

"According to business standards, he was a fool. Suppose you bought a hat for $1.25 and a fellow came along and offered you $2.50 for it—that would be a good profit, to be sure. But if you couldn't buy another hat like it for less than $5, you would be a chump to part with it."

"According to your contention that the railroad companies and mine owners had plenty of coal and unloaded it at the advanced price, the strike was really profitable to them?"

"I don't know but what it was. Of course they lost some in tonnage, but they unloaded a vast deal of inferior coal at greatly increased prices. Much of the coal they have been delivering to us since the strike began is coal we would turn back on them in ordinary times. To show you what kind of extortion they practiced, I will give you an instance I personally know about. A certain retail dealer who had quit dealing with a certain middleman some time before the strike found himself compelled to go to this middleman to get coal. Ordinarily this middleman would have been glad of a profit of 15 cents a ton. But in this instance he charged the retail dealer nearly $2 a ton. The middleman himself told me that on the 1,000 tons he had sold to the dealer of whom I am speaking he made a profit of $2,000.

"As a result of this strike there will be the greatest shifting in the coal trade that New York has known for years. A large percentage of consumers are sore against their dealers because they could not get coal at the old price, and are showing their resentment by turning their trade over to other dealers. But that is a trouble which hits us all alike. Possibly in this shifting of trade may be found an explanation of the reductions which the dealers have decided on. Many of them are willing to lose money to gain customers."

EXPERTS ON RICE CHECKS.

Agree in Court that Signatures Were Forged—"A Mathematical Certainty," Says Kinsley.

Eight million dollars was the estimate the late William Marsh Rice placed upon his wealth, according to the testimony of Walter O. Wetherbee in the hearing before Magistrate Brann yesterday of Albert T. Patrick and Charles F. Jones, charged with forging Rice's signature to checks for large amounts. Information regarding Rice's fortune was given him, said Wetherbee, by Charles F. Jones at the former's residence, 300 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, when Jones is alleged to have proposed the drawing of a new will.

Wetherbee also told of a proposed trap he set to get Jones to renew his will proposition in the presence of witnesses at a whist party at which Magistrate Bristow and others were to be. The trap failed because Jones would not attend the party.

Capt. James H. Baker, Jr., of Texas, one of Rice's executors, was called to the stand, and testified that he was Rice's Texas attorney and had attended to Rice's Texas affairs for fifteen years.

"Are the signatures on the $25,000 and $65,000 checks in Mr. Rice's handwriting, in your opinion?" asked Mr. House.

"No, Sir."

"Isn't it a fact that you did not think they were not genuine until the experts had examined the signatures?"

"Yes, Sir; my judgment was influenced by them."

Capt. Baker could not positively identify a number of signatures handed him as Rice's handwriting.

"You would not be willing to swear to your genuine signature at all times, would you?" asked Magistrate Brann.

"No, Sir; not in New York," replied the Texan emphatically.

Capt. McClusky laughed heartily.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne now called William J. Kinsley, the first of the prosecution's handwriting experts. Mr. Kinsley was one of the experts in the Molineux case, and said he was employed in this case by Capt. Baker.

Mr. Kinsley said he thought Rice's signature on the $25,000 and $65,000 checks, the $135,000 and $25,000 checks on the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the revocation of Capt. Baker's permit to enter the safe deposit vaults, and the two alleged assignments to Patrick of all Rice's moneys and properties were not genuine.

"The signatures of the $25,000 and $65,000 checks," said Expert Kinsley, "are lifeless and characterless. If placed one above the other in the sunlight they superimpose—that is, they correspond in every detail; therefore, one must be a forgery. The similarity couldn't happen by accident."

Magistrate Brann held the two checks up to the light and compared the signatures.

Expert Kinsley said it was not a matter of opinion with him about the signatures on the two checks having been traced. "It's a mathematical certainty," said he.

Patrick grinned.

Some of the disputed signatures on the assignments and other checks were free-hand forgeries, Mr. Kinsley declared. Others were tracings. He was unable to tell the method of tracing pursued by the alleged forger.

David N. Carvalho, who also figured as an expert in the Molineux trial, stated that he had found evidences of tracing in the signature of the $25,000 check under a powerful glass. The tracing might have been done by two persons, and in his opinion a fine-pointed stub pen was used. "How soon did you arrive at your opinion that one of the signatures was forged, after you saw the checks?" asked Mr. House.

"About twenty-five seconds," replied the witness. I said they were very cheap forgeries."

Mr. Osborne announced that he would probably finish his case to-day.

For the William M. Rice Institute.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 18.—A deed to the Capitol Hotel property was to-day filed by the trustees of the William M. Rice estate, to be situated at Houston. The deed was executed June 20, 1892, by William M. Rice and his wife, Elizabeth Baldwin Rice, as a donation to the endowment fund of the William M. Rice Institute for the Advancement of Literature, Science and Art. The property is worth more than $300,000. Mr. Rice gave a promissory note for $200,000 to the endowment fund of the institution, and on this note he had been paying interest since 1892.

NEW JERSEY DOG STORY.

"Jip," Being Inconsolable, Is Said to Have Committed Suicide.

Behind Christ Hospital, in Jersey City, there is a mound of fresh earth, and at its head is a board marked "Only Jip." Jip was the dog which ran with the ambulance. William, the ambulance driver, and Jip were inseparable. One morning last Winter, as William was grooming his horse, the dog limped into the hospital yard with a crushed paw, and was given attendance, the physician and nurse combined being William. Jip prospered. Soon he became part and parcel of the institution. The ambulance never answered a call without him.

Monday morning William was about to sever his connection with the hospital, and was showing the new driver around and breaking him in. Jip saw a new face on the driver's box, and became restless. When William shook hands with every one by way of a good-bye Jip kept a close watch on his old master. But he was not allowed to accompany his friend.

The new ambulance driver drove the horse out for the first time, and it is alleged Jip deliberately lay down and allowed the wheels to pass over his body.

SHOES

It is still the quality, style and fit of our shoes which satisfy our patrons.

There is nothing in a fancy or catchy name. It neither improves poor shoes, nor does it detract from the merit of good ones; yet really good shoes require no such fantastic commendation.

We continue to sell shoes for Men, Women, and Children as shoes, "our shoes."

ALEXANDER,

SIXTH AVE. & NINETEENTH ST.

Branch Store, 132 and 134 Fulton St.

Our Catalogue on application.

O'Neill's
SALE OF
Men's Suits and Overcoats.

Single or Double Breasted Sack Suits.
Made from genuine Auburn Melton Cloth, Gray or Brown, all sizes up to 46 inch chest measure, value 18.00,
13.50 each.

Oxford Gray Overcoats.
Fifty of them made from good durable material in all sizes up to 44 inch, value 10.00,
6.85 each.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR ..... CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals on Friday afternoons—Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 8, March 29.
Eight Concerts on Saturday evenings—Nov. 17, Dec. 8, Dec. 22, Jan. 12, Feb. 2, Feb. 16, March, 9, March 30.
RENEWALS of SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 15 to Oct. 27.
GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after October 29.
PROSPECTUS with particulars for the season at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from AUG. ROEBBELEN,
Sec'y. of N. Y. Phil. Society, Carnegie Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
"A very enjoyable performance."—TIMES.
TO-NIGHT & SAT. NIGHT at 8, AIDA.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF CAST.
BOHEMIAN GIRL, Saturday Matinée at 2.
Regular Theatre Prices 25c to $2.00.
Entire BOXES, 6 seats, $4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10.
Next Week | Romeo & Juliet; Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci. (Double Bill.) Martha.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Proctor's
23d St. | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
5th Ave. | Papinta, myriad dancer; Isabelle Urquhart, Dave Lewis, Clarice Vance, 3 Powers.
58th St. | Mlle. Planka's Lions, Emily Lytton & Co., Harrigan, Hugh Stanton & Co.
125th St. | Harry Watson's Co., Milton Aborn & Co., Lew Sully, Bros. Damm, Violet Holls. McIntyre & Heath, Wright Huntington, Juan Caicedo, Bros. Bard, etc.

WALDORF-ASTORIA, Sat'y Eve., Oct. 20th. | MET. OP. HOUSE Sunday Eve., Oct. 21
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS.
EDUARD STRAUSS
K. & K. Austro-Hungarian Court Ball Musical Director and his Famous Orchestra from Vienna.
Concert Direction Rudolph Aronson.
Reserved seats and boxes at Metropolitan Opera House, Waldorf-Astoria, Tyson's, and all hotels and ticket offices.

Theatre Tele. 3940-38. REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
Seats Secured 2 Months in Advance.
HERNE
"A Rich Treat."—Alan Dale.
IN SAG HARBOR
(BETTER THAN "SHORE ACRES.")

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL & Burlesque of ARIZONA. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues. Sat. 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

The New Glory! CASINO! | Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard & Virginia Earl in "The Belle of Bohemia." | SPCL. MAT. PRICES! Sats. Entire Orch. $1.00 Entire Balc. 50c. Weds. Entire house, 50c

RECEPTION TO GOV. SAYERS.

Merchants' Club Entertains the Chief Executive of Texas.

A reception was given to Gov. Joseph D. Sayers of Texas by the Merchants' Club of this city yesterday afternoon at the clubrooms, at 106 Leonard Street. More than 400 New York business men and contributors to the Citizens' Relief Fund for the Galveston sufferers were present. John Claflin, Chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee, who presided, before introducing Gov. Sayers spoke of the work which had been done by William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, in organizing the Citizens' Relief Committee.

Gov. Sayers, in his speech, thanked the merchants of the city in behalf of the people of Galveston and the whole State of Texas for their contributions to the relief fund.

"It is to be hoped," he said, "that the friendliness between Texas and New York at present may lead up to closer commercial relations between the two States. Closer commercial co-operation between New York and Texas is an absolute necessity. The products of this State should have a larger market in Texas. The financial condition of my State at present is evidenced by the value of the State and county bonds. I am trying to refund them on a 3 per cent. basis, but the holders are unwilling to part with them."

Gov. Sayers concluded his speech by urging the Merchants' Association to form a committee of its members, with its counsel, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the laws of Texas and of the general conditions there.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, who spoke after Gov. Sayers had concluded, said that he had the warmest personal regard for Texas and its Governor.

"I'll promise," he said, "that New York will stand by Texas until every vestige of the Galveston disaster is wiped away."

MOB WRECKS A SALOON.

Piano Player Angered Philip Bannon by Playing "God Save the Queen."

Because Joseph Champagne, a French pianist, played "God Save the Queen" when asked to play "The Wearin' of the Green," "The Hotel Dubin," a saloon kept by Morris Dubinsky, at the corner of Broome and Forsyth Streets, was wrecked yesterday morning. Champagne is employed to play the piano, and when asked to play "The Wearin' of the Green" by Philip Bannon, a driver, of 88 Ann Street, he thoughtlessly played the first few bars of "God Save the Queen." Bannon left the saloon in a rage, and two hours later entered it again with about twenty companions.

Champagne was leaving, carrying an oyster fry in one hand, as they arrived. The Frenchman was thrown on the floor and the oyster fry trampled under foot. The uproar caused by the breaking of glasses and overturning of furniture inside the saloon attracted the attention of Policeman Ryan, who was outside. As he came in a bartender was on his way out to call for the police. The policeman, thinking that he was one of the disturbers, struck him over the head with his club. This did not stop the bartender, however. Howling with pain, he arrived at the Eldridge Street Station, and finally made the Sergeant understand that his employer's place was being wrecked. Two policemen started for the place on a run. When they arrived, with two other policemen, who had joined them, they found the bar, glasses, tables, and chairs in the saloon wrecked and Bannon's party in possession. A patrol wagon was summoned and six prisoners were taken to the station house.

Champagne, who was covered with cuts and bruises, made a charge of assault against Bannon. Bannon made counter-charges of assault against Champagne, and both were locked up.

The prisoners were arraigned later in the Essex Market Police Court, but were discharged because no one appeared to prosecute.

O'Neill's
Exceptional Values
IN
Misses' Suits and Coats.

SUITS OF HOMESPUN MIXTURES—Short, jaunty Fly Front Jacket, Notched Collar, double-stitched seams lined with Satin, New Gored Skirt lined with Percaline,
9.98.

SUITS OF CAMEL'S HAIR FINISHED CHEVIOT—Double breasted box front Coat, with Panne Velvet Collar, reveres and facings neatly stitched, New Gored Skirt lined with Percaline,
16.98.

MISSES' BEAVER CLOTH COATS, with High Storm Collar, double breasted, box front, side pockets, lined throughout with Romaine,
4.98.

Latest Novelties in Infants' Coats, Caps and Dresses.

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. LAST WEEK. EVS. 8:15. MAT. 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA. THE MONKS OF MALABAR
MONDAY, MAUDE ADAMS as L'AIGNON.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Last 2 Nights. Last Saturday Matinée.
CHAS. FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS { SELF & LADY.
Oct. 23—Peter F. Dailey in Hodge, Podge & Co.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday.
LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th Street and Madison Avenue. Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.
FOR FIVE WEEKS ONLY.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT WHICH CLOSES NOV. 17TH.

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LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
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ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK.
Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
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Next Week, JAMES O'NEILL | Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8:15. Tuesday

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh north to east winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,845. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MR. BRYAN'S LETTER TO SILVER REPUBLICANS

Intimates that the Money Question Is Not Now Paramount.

IMPERIALISM IN ITS PLACE

The Candidate Refers Those to Whom the Letter Is Addressed to His Former Documents and Speeches.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19.—The following letter accepting the nomination of the Silver Lincoln Republicans was mailed to-day by Mr. Bryan:

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1900.

The Hon. Samuel W. Hopkins, Chairman, and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Silver Lincoln Republican Party:

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your letter formally notifying me of my nomination for the Presidency by the Silver Lincoln Republican National Convention, held at Kansas City, July 4 last. In accepting the nomination, I beg to express my hearty appreciation of the support given our ticket by the members of your party in the campaign of 1896 and of the fidelity shown by them during the four years which have since elapsed. The evidence of confidence and good-will manifested anew at the last National Convention places me under renewed obligations.

There is a consistency about the human mind which leads an individual to apply old principles to new conditions, and I was therefore not surprised to find that those who left the Republican Party in 1896, on the money question, are now opposed to it on the trust question, which has increased in importance since 1896, and upon militarism and imperialism, the new questions which the Republican Party has forced upon the public within the last two years.

Your platform, of which you inclose a copy, is in its declarations so similar to the Democratic platform adopted at Kansas City that it is not necessary for me to take up the planks in detail. I inclose the following documents and make them a part of this letter:

"1. My speech at Indianapolis in reply to the Democratic Notification Committee dealing with imperialism, militarism, and the resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers.

"2. My letter formally accepting the Democratic nomination, covering other planks of the platform.

"3. My speech accepting the Populist nomination, dealing with those issues upon which the Democrats and Populists occupy common ground.

"4. My speech delivered at St. Louis the 15th of September on the trust question."

These documents have already been widely published in the press of the country, and the members of your party are fully informed in regard to my views on the questions covered.

In 1896 the money question was the question of paramount importance, but the Republican Party, by its disregard of the principles of our Republic and by its advocacy of policies repugnant to the doctrine of self-government, has left us no choice but to summon all lovers of the Declaration of Independence to the defense of that sacred document and the Constitution framed in accordance with it.

In your letter you quote several appropriate extracts from Lincoln's speeches. I find in a speech by Lincoln in 1858 a defense of the Declaration of Independence, accompanied by a fervent and patriotic appeal to his countrymen not to abandon the principles therein enunciated. It is so applicable to the present time and so in harmony with the references you have made to Lincoln's words that I quote the following extract:

"Now, my countrymen, if you have been taught doctrines conflicting with the great landmarks of the Declaration of Independence; if you have listened to suggestions which would take away from its grandeur and mutilate the fair symmetry of its proportions; if you have been inclined to believe that all men are not created equal in those inalienable rights enumerated by our charter of liberty, let me entreat you to come back. Return to the fountain whose waters spring close by the blood of the Revolution.

"Think nothing of me; take no thought for the political fate of any man whomsoever, but come back to the truths that are in the Declaration of Independence. You may do anything with me you choose, if you will but heed these sacred principles. You may not only defeat me for the Senate, but you may take me and put me to death. While pretending no indifference to earthly honors, I do claim to be actuated in this contest by something higher than an anxiety for office. I charge you to drop every paltry and insignificant thought for any man's success. It is nothing; I am nothing; Judge Douglas is nothing. But do not destroy that immortal emblem of humanity—the Declaration of American Independence."

How harsh the contrast between the lofty sentiments expressed by Lincoln and the sordid, mercenary appeal now made to the people by the Republican Party! How great the chasm between the statesmanship which would sacrifice life itself in defense of that immortal document which has been the model of republics ever since it was promulgated, and the commercialism which would sacrifice every noble and holy purpose in pursuit of new markets, and would indorse the doctrine that trade can be purchased with human blood—a doctrine advanced by those who want to give syndicates a chance to exploit distant colonies.

In response to the hope which you express, permit me to assure you that my political obligations are due entirely to the plain people, who ask no special privileges at the hands of the Government, but demand only equality of rights and an opportunity to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness under the flag of a republic.

These people, the Nation's wealth producers in time of peace, and the Nation's warriors in time of war, have already done for me more than I can ever repay. Whether I am elected or not it shall be my ambition to protect their rights and advance their interests by every means within my power.

Very truly yours, W. J. BRYAN.

TO-DAY, FOURTEEN PAGES WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, 79¼; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47⅝; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25; cotton, middling, 9⅜; iron, Northern No. 1, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22½. Commercial World.—Page 12.
Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
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Weather Report.—Page 4.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.

Neighbor to All Sections.
Pennsylvania Railroad's three ferries render its service convenient to all parts of New York City. —Adv.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE ON CUBA.

Says He Has Never Known a Worse Yellow Fever Epidemic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee visited the White House to-day to talk over Cuban matters with the President. In speaking of the yellow fever epidemic, Gen. Lee said it was the worst in his experience.

"I have been in Cuba four or five years," he said, "and the disease is worse than I ever knew it to be. Heretofore it has been confined to small, narrow streets and places lacking in sanitation. Now it is jumping about and has appeared in places where it was never known before. There were fifty cases in the vicinity of my headquarters when I came away. I presume it will run along with more or less fierceness until January. There is no frost in Cuba, and the Winter does not get cold enough to eradicate the disease before January. There are sporadic cases after that time.

"The sanitation is first class in all places where the disease is raging, and has been for months. The doctors are beginning to say that there is nothing in sanitation after all. The sanitation laws have been carried out strictly since the military authorities of this country assumed charge in the island."

Speaking of the politics of the island, Gen. Lee said:

"The Constitutional Convention of Cuba will assemble Nov. 5. What it will do is a problem. The object is to attempt to establish a free and independent Government. There is much diversity of opinion as to what should be done. The old soldiers in the island are almost unanimous in their demands for a free and independent Government, and want the military forces of this country withdrawn. There are rumors in the island that when the convention assembles it will immediately pass a resolution demanding that the United States withdraw its troops and leave. Of course this country cannot do that until a stable government is assured, as promised by us. There is some sentiment for annexation. Many of the foreign, as well as local, residents desire a protectorate by the United States for some time to come."

TWO BIG CARGO BOATS BUILDING

Maryland Steel Company Awarded Contracts for Immense Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The Maryland Steel Company has been awarded a contract to build two immense seagoing cargo carriers. In dimensions the proposed vessels will surpass the two freighters which the company is now constructing for the Boston Steamship Company. They will carry about 12,000 tons dead weight, and will be the largest steamers ever build in an American shipyard to fly the Stars and Stripes.

In general design they will be similar to the steamers of the Boston Steamship Company. The ships will be built entirely of steel and will be fitted with twin screws and triple-expansion engines, and will maintain an average speed of twelve miles an hour.

The steamers will cost about $700,000 each. The names of the owners are carefully guarded, but they are known to be New York and New England capitalists.

Some months ago the Maryland Steel Company delivered to the Boston Towboat Company the steamships Pleiades and Hyades. They were built at Sparrowspoint, and were the first strictly cargo carriers ever constructed in this country to fly the American flag. Recently the company was commissioned to build a duplicate of those vessels for the same corporation.

So satisfactory were these vessels that when the Boston company decided to build tramp steamers the order was placed with the same builders. The Maryland Steel Company now has under construction three steamships of over 11,000 tons capacity each, three torpedo boat destroyers, and an immense steel floating dry dock for the United States Government; a steel barge for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and two sea-going dredges for service in New York Harbor.

CARNEGIE IRON SHIPMENTS.

Oliver Mining Company to Produce 5,000,000 Tons of Ore.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.—The Oliver Mining Company (Carnegie Iron Ore Department) will this season ship from its own mines in Wisconsin and Minnesota a total of 5,000,000 tons, or nearly the amount of ore required by the Carnegie Company for the year. The required amount is placed at 5,250,000 tons, and the Oliver mines will produce within about 250,000 tons of this amount, and expects to get it all shipped before the close of navigation.

Dr. N. P. Hulst, general manager of the Oliver company, stated to-day that the season's shipments would continue until about Nov. 1, this year. He said that the total output for this year of all the working mines in what is called the Lake Superior district would be in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 tons, or about 1,250,000 tons increase over the aggregate of last year.

ART SHOW FOR BOSTON.

First of a Series of Annual Exhibitions to be Opened Nov. 20.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The first of a series of annual exhibitions to be called "The New Gallery," will be opened on Nov. 20 in Copley Hall. The exhibition will be held under the direction of the Boston Art Students' Association.

The plan for such an exhibition has been maturing for several years, and it is hoped that when definitely set on foot next month it may take its place as an art event of National importance, like the yearly exhibitions in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and New York.

Boston has never bought American pictures to the extent that would be expected of so wealthy a city, and local critics have always said that a main reason for this lay in the fact that the city has had no good exhibitions of the best modern paintings.

The only exhibits eligible to the New Gallery are original works by contemporary American artists, in oil and water colors, pastel, and sculpture. Great efforts will be made to see that the exhibition does not "get into a rut," either now or hereafter. The exhibitors of each year will elect a jury for the coming exhibition, and it is believed that this method will exclude all danger of the preponderance of any clique.

The jurors chosen for this year are Frank Duveneck of Cincinnati, F. W. Benson, Wilton Lockwood, F. P. Vinton, and E. C. Tarbell of Boston; J. H. Twatchman of Greenwich, Conn., and G. Alden Weir of New York.

Big Deal in Window Glass.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 19.—President William T. Gray of the National Window Glass Jobbers' Association has placed an order with the American Window Glass Company for 500,000 boxes of glass. The order was placed after exhaustive examination of the quality of glass turned out at the factories by the new flatteners and cutters. The prices to buyers not members of the association are 5 per cent. higher than the figures given to the association members. It is claimed that the closing of the contract leaves independent manufacturers at the mercy of close buyers, and that they can only hope to place a portion of their output. The consumption of window glass is estimated at about 400,000 boxes monthly.

For Seasickness
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. J. Fourness-Brice of S. S. Teutonic says: "I have prescribed it among the passengers traveling to and from Europe, and am satisfied that if taken in time, it will, in a great many cases, prevent seasickness."—Adv.

The Last the Best.
Gorgeous October outings on the comfortable Day Line steamers. Last down trip Oct. 22. Music.—Adv.

PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR'S LIFE

Moscow Student Arrested for Digging Near a Tunnel at Sebastopol.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Sebastopol correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends details of an alleged plot about a month ago against the life of Emperor Nicholas.

It appears that, about a fortnight before the Czar and Czarina began their journey to the Crimea, a student at Moscow University, son of a Post Captain of the Black Sea Fleet, was arrested for digging in a suspicious manner in the vicinity of a railway tunnel near Sebastopol.

The police, after the arrest, found a large quantity of explosives deposited where they would have inevitably wrecked the tunnel when the imperial train was passing.

The correspondent says there are certain indications that the plot was one of those concocted by the Bresci group of Anarchists.

NEW ORDER AGAINST HAZING.

Annapolis Cadets Convicted of Being Present Hereafter Will Be Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 19.—Commander Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, issued the following order to-day:

"It appears to be necessary to call the attention of the corps of cadets to the following facts in connection with hazing:

"It was decided by the Secretary of the Navy that any improper interference with a fourth classman by an upper classman is hazing within the meaning of the Act of Congress. This decision was indorsed by the Attorney General, and approved by the President. It is also a rule of law that all who join an unlawful assemblage, disregarding its probable effect, and all who give countenance or support to it, are guilty parties.

"In view of the fact that the regulations for the interior discipline and government of the United States Naval Academy recognize as a distinct offense "being present at or witness to any hazing or any unlawful assembly and not suppressing it or reporting same to proper authority," the acquittal of Cadets Radford and Abbott, third class, has been approved; but, under the authority vested in the Superintendent, this offense is removed from Class 3, and in the future such offenses will be left to the due operation of law.

"Hereafter, any cadet who is shown to be guilty of being present at hazing, and has not reported or suppressed the same, will be reported to the Navy Department with the recommendation that he be dismissed.

"The sentiment of the country is against hazing. The law against it is explicit, the authority and power vested in the Superintendent will be used to suppress hazing at the Naval Academy."

OLD TOMBSTONE WANTED.

It Alone Can Fix the Date of a Man's Death—Twice Served House Builders.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 19.—A clergyman of Aquebogue presented a curious appeal to his congregation a Sunday or two ago. It was in the form of a letter sent to him from Washington, asking information concerning an old tombstone. The stone is wanted for a date upon it, which will form a much-desired link in a genealogical chain.

This part of Long Island is accustomed to the genealogist and all his vagaries. So many people trace their ancestors back to the early days of the island that there are constant requests for information concerning the old settlers. The present inhabitants are also most of them interested in the cultivation of genealogical trees, and the most carefully read columns in the local papers are those relating to genealogy.

The letter, which was sent to the clergyman as an old resident of the part of the country where the tombstone was placed over the body of one of the early inhabitants, was named Beale. The man died many years ago, on a date which the tombstone alone can tell, of smallpox, and was buried, according to the custom of the time, in the orchard of the farm.

The stone was laid flat upon the grave. When, a good many years after, strangers bought the land, they started to put up a house and the stone was incorporated in it. There was a place in the chamney into which the tombstone would exactly fit, and the builders, having no sentiment concerning it, used it. That was the end of the second chapter of the tombstone.

The house with the tombstone in the chamney was burned after a time, and the ruins, with the old stone, were left until another family came to put up another house. When this one was finished it lacked a doorstep, and the old stone was again just the size for the purpose required, and was put into place, and performed its third service. But from that time the history is lost, and the Washington people would like to learn something of it.

Knowing the general interest of his congregation in genealogy, and as one of the most effective methods of obtaining information concerning the stone, the Aquebogue clergyman presented the subject to his congregation.

BIG CARBIDE PLANT PROJECTED.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Oct. 19.—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell has just closed a big deal, which will, it is expected, put him upon his feet again financially. He has organized the Columbian Carbide Company under the laws of West Virginia, with $5,000,000 capital. The company has secured a new process, which, it is claimed, will give it a monopoly of the field.

Headquarters will be in New York. The incorporators are James E. Campbell, Hamilton; A. G. Campbell, Columbus, Ohio; D. Murphy, Jersey City; G. C. Adams and F. J. Patten, New York.

DEFENDS USE OF SLANG.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Prof. Thatcher of the mediaeval history class at the University of Chicago, admits the use of slang in teaching, but defends his practice by saying he uses only up-to-date expressions. He says:

"I have a class of ninety-two freshmen. I couldn't get up and teach them dead history in Addisonian English. They'd all go to sleep. I use live talk and I find slang very expressive. I am not the only professor here who uses it. Slang, if not vulgar, is usually the clearest and most concise way of expressing one's self."

TO FIGHT BALTIMORE ICE TRUST.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Steps were taken at a meeting here to-night to form a large company to fight the ice trust which now controls all but one or two small plants in this city. The company will be incorporated next week, and the co-operation of the independent dealers has been secured.

The plan provides for an issue of not less than $500,000 of twenty-year 6 per cent. bonds. Should the bond issue be $500,000, each subscriber for a thousand-dollar bond will receive one share of stock; but should the bond issue be $1,000,000, subscribers will receive two shares of stock with each bond.

The promoters of the independent company propose to pool the stock for ten years so it cannot be bought by the trust. Two large plants will be built.

The Herald's Election Forecast.
The Herald to-morrow will predict the result of the National, State, and municipal elections. Order a copy from your dealer.—Adv.

Through Pullman sleeping cars New York to St. Louis via New York Central—Big Four route. Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive St. Louis 9:50 next evening.—Adv.

THIRD DAY'S REGISTRATION

Increase in the Enrollment of Voters in the City

Few Arrests Made by McCullagh's Deputies—Comparisons with the Figures of Other Years.

Yesterday was the third day of registration, the polling places opening at 7 A. M. and closing at 10 P. M. The enrollment of voters was without incident other than half a dozen arrests for illegal registration.

To-day is the fourth and last day of registration. The polling places open and close at the hours of yesterday.

The following tables give data of registration in former years and the results of this year for three days:

The complete registration for Brooklyn yesterday was 45,030, which is larger than that of the third days of 1899, 1898, and 1896, and nearly 4,000 less than the registration of the third day of 1897, the Van Wyck Mayoralty year. The total of the three days of this year, 195,092, is larger by 54,046 than for the first three days of 1899, 42,464 larger than 1898, 26,564 larger than 1897, and 16,858 larger than 1896.

The registration in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday was 72,004, making the total of the three days' registration 308,800. Yesterday's registration was more than 6,700 over 1899, and about 4,200 over 1898, but nearly 12,000 below 1897 and 500 over 1896. The total of the three days is 119,000 over 1899, 55,000 over 1898, 47,000 over 1897, and 27,000 over 1896.

Queens Borough had 5,789 voters registered yesterday, or 10 per cent. more than in 1899, and nearly 24 per cent. more than in 1898. The total of the borough for three days is 23,979, more than 30 per cent. over 1899 and 1898.

Richmond Borough's registration yesterday was 2,807, 16 per cent. more than in 1899, and 32 per cent. more than in 1898. Its total for three days is 11,108, 22 per cent. more than 1899, and 25 per cent. more than 1898.

Three Days of Registration.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Total Yesterday.	Total 3 Days.
Manhattan and the Bronx	72,004	308,800
Borough of Brooklyn	45,030	195,092
Borough of Queens	5,789	23,979
Borough of Richmond	2,807	11,108
Total for the city	125,630	538,979

The total for the city in three days in 1899 was 378,292 and 419,057 in 1898.

Third Day's Registration.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assembly District.	Third Day, 1900.	Third Day, 1899.	Third Day, 1898.	Third Day, 1897.	Third Day, 1896.
I.	1,044	965	1,251	1,534	1,262
II.	1,750	1,550	1,615	2,141	1,911
III.	1,880	1,344	1,721	2,185	1,852
IV.	1,802	1,306	1,438	1,926	1,808
V.	1,956	1,720	1,718	2,313	1,884
VI.	1,970	1,919	2,195	2,370	2,319
VII.	1,944	1,509	1,708	2,316	1,994
VIII.	915	988	907	1,321	1,120
IX.	1,777	1,572	1,818	2,291	1,985
X.	1,772	1,526	1,414	1,982	1,783
XI.	1,750	1,389	1,660	2,074	1,727
XII.	1,284	1,198	1,120	1,618	1,411
XIII.	1,567	1,338	1,501	1,841	1,693
XIV.	1,784	1,637	1,650	2,115	1,940
XV.	1,670	1,444	1,534	1,890	1,955
XVI.	1,468	1,356	1,372	1,791	1,629
XVII.	1,587	1,397	1,533	1,892	1,690
XVIII.	1,710	1,480	1,718	2,183	1,931
XIX.	1,373	2,515	2,537	2,989	2,469
XX.	1,821	1,770	1,926	2,255	1,911
XXI.	3,387	3,199	3,116	3,245	2,672
XXII.	1,755	1,723	1,801	2,211	1,879
XXIII	3,159	2,671	2,507	2,508	2,386
XXIV.	1,801	1,465	1,675	2,143	1,856
XXV.	1,773	1,749	2,003	2,378	2,031
XXVI.	1,043	1,504	1,470	1,913	1,088
XXVII.	1,751	1,654	1,759	2,155	1,794
XXVIII.	....	1,534	1,652	1,935	1,909
XXIX.	2,015	2,103	2,284	2,582	2,203
XXX.	2,229	1,884	2,021	2,460	2,155
XXXI.	3,247	2,903	3,004	3,163	2,528
XXXII.	2,087	1,878	2,228	2,703	2,339
XXXIII.	1,759	1,689	1,856	2,387	2,017
XXXIV.	3,842	3,116	3,341	3,914	3,310
XXXV.	5,546	4,652	3,715	4,829	3,995
Annex.	1,004	803	879	888	812
Total, 3d day.	72,004	64,448	67,637	83,136	71,455
Total, 2d day	92,668	61,614	77,270	67,250	70,982
T'l, 1st day.	144,128	84,874	94,601	111,507	130,019
Total, 3 days.	308,800	210,936	239,508	261,893	281,456

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Ward.	Third Day, 1900.	Third Day, 1899.	Third Day, 1898.	Third Day, 1897.	Third Day, 1896.
I.	858	860	865	1,163	960
II.	297	235	328	399	452
III.	760	750	690	988	868
IV.	657	713	523	766	673
V.	712	705	608	824	772
VI.	1,491	1,631	1,453	1,924	1,755
VII.	1,587	1,549	1,487	1,956	1,636
VIII.	1,139	1,009	1,006	1,340	1,166
IX.	1,083	972	936	1,302	1,157
X.	1,209	1,081	1,131	1,522	1,337
XI.	1,548	1,214	1,350	1,718	1,625
XII.	2,251	1,831	1,901	2,365	2,032
XVIII.	848	753	997	1,221	929
XIX.	1,491	1,304	1,385	1,780	1,567
XX.	975	1,075	1,043	1,248	1,073
XXI.	2,382	2,172	2,064	2,693	2,410
XXII.	2,044	2,382	2,092	2,922	2,456
XXIII.	2,425	2,509	2,399	2,899	2,434
XXIV.	1,225	1,018	964	1,211	1,105
XXV.	2,132	1,791	1,696	2,035	1,858
XXVI.	2,142	1,729	1,655	2,191	2,168
XXVII.	1,537	1,219	1,289	1,626	1,529
XXVIII.	3,103	2,534	2,532	3,099	2,817
XXIX.	1,078	929	716	949	829
XXX.	1,064	848	628	834	729
XXXI.	581	546	373	623	462
XXXII.	347	286	280	215	210
Total, 3d day.	45,030	40,444	38,215	49,920	44,606
Total, 2d day.	57,379	41,070	54,212	43,595	43,234
T'l, 1st day.	92,683	59,532	60,201	75,013	90,394
Total, 3 days.	195,092	141,046	152,628	168,528	178,234

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Ward.	Third Day, 1900.	Third Day, 1899.	Third Day, 1898.
I.	1,770	1,715	1,579
II.	1,563	1,162	1,030
III.	975	1,083	841
IV.	1,232	1,121	942
V.	249	202	229
Total third day.	5,789	5,283	4,627
Total second day.	7,893	5,598	7,401
Total first day.	10,297	6,395	5,828
Total three days.	23,979	17,276	17,799

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Ward.	Third Day, 1900.	Third Day, 1899.	Third Day, 1898.
I.	831	697	707
II.	556	527	473
III.	631	503	375
IV.	407	400	341
V.	382	323	242
Total third day.	2,807	2,450	2,138
Total second day.	3,535	3,401	3,556
Total first day.	4,766	3,183	3,028
Total three days.	11,108	9,034	8,722

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION CASES.

Several Arrests Made by McCullagh Deputies.

Charles Brown of 185 Bowery was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon on an illegal registration charge made by a McCullagh deputy. Brown registered in the Ninth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District from the lodging house at 185 Bowery. He is living there as Brown, but his real name is Charles Keller. Being advised to make his real name known he went back to the registration place and did so and was arrested. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Frank Willis of 20 Henry Street was challenged when he attempted to register in the Fifteenth Election District of the Second Assembly District. He said he moved from 226 Adams Street, Brooklyn, two months ago and believed he had a right to register, owing to the consolidation of Brooklyn with New York. He was informed he would have to live four months in the county to be able to register. The Magistrate paroled him until Nov. 8, and he was warned not to vote.

Frank McAvoy of 108 Division Street attempted to register in the Third Election District of the Eighth Assembly District. He said he moved from Brooklyn four months ago. A McCullagh deputy said that he visited 108 Division Street and learned that McAvoy had been in the house only six weeks. He arrested him and the Magistrate held him in $1,000 bail for examination.

Lorenzo Pergole, a laborer, of 212 Mott Street, tried to register in the Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Assembly District, at 231 Mott Street. John H. Martin of 105 Bowery, the Tammany Captain of the district, said Pergole could not live at the address given, as it was a factory, and he had him arrested for attempting illegal registration. He was locked up in the Mulberry Street Station.

Arthur Clavin and Charles Weber of 317 Bowery were arrested by Samuel P. Elmer, a McCullagh deputy, at the Nineteenth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District on the charge of illegal registration. It was claimed that neither had lived long enough in the district.

A McCULLAGH DEPUTY ARRESTED.

A Prisoner Implicates Him in the Larceny of a Watch.

George Schlitter, one of Superintendent McCullagh's deputies, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeants Cuff and McNaught in the Superintendent's office on a bench warrant issued by Judge Newburger, charging him with grand larceny.

Schlitter was indicted by the Grand Jury with Anthony McDonald, who is now in the Tombs. Both are charged by Charles Holzendorf of 104 Third Street, Long Island City, with stealing his ten-dollar silver watch in Ninth Street on the night of Sept. 9.

Both men were identified by the complainant and Policeman Reich, who arrested McDonald. Holzendorf's story is that he met Schlitter and McDonald in a saloon on the Bowery, and after drinking in several places, in the last of which he thinks his liquor was drugged, he alleged that while Schlitter talked to him in Ninth Street McDonald snatched his watch and ran. McDonald was captured by Policeman Reich and committed to the Tombs by Magistrate Meade. He then made a confession implicating Schlitter, and the latter's arrest followed.

Schlitter was taken immediately to the Tombs by the detectives. Superintendent McCullagh discharged him when he learned of his arrest.

WRIT FOR ALLEGED REPEATERS.

Effort to Secure Release of Six Men Arrested by McCullagh Deputies.

An effort was made yesterday in the Supreme Court to have six men charged with conspiracy to violate the election laws released on writs of habeas corpus.

The men were arrested on the first day of registration at Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street. The leader, James Lynch, had in his pocket a list of election districts and names and addresses which it was alleged that the men were to use for illegal registration. The six were held in the Police Court in $2,000 bail each for trial at Special Sessions.

Counsel for the men contended that there was no evidence of a conspiracy, and that therefore they ought to be released.

John H. Hammond, Special Deputy Attorney General, represented Superintendent of Elections McCullagh. He declared that the six men were well known on the Bowery and that they had made all arrangements to do repeating on election day. He then recited the facts, which were published at the time of the arrest of the men.

Justice Lawrence, before whom the argument was made, reserved his decision, yet at the same time he strongly intimated that he would refuse the application for the release of the prisoners.

PORTO RICAN SEEKS TO REGISTER.

Edward Canelles, thirty-two years old, of 38 West Sixty-first Street, presented himself at 5 Columbus Avenue yesterday and said he wanted to register as a voter in the Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District. The man answered every question satisfactorily until asked where he was born.

"Porto Rico," he replied.

The members of the board, Jacob Seide, George Barnes, Samuel Mause, and Peter Casey, then held a consultation, and sent Policeman Coleman to Sergeant Churchill of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station for instructions. The Sergeant said he was not sure of his ground, but believed such a case was now before the United States Supreme Court. He advised under the circumstances that no action be taken.

Mr. Canelles was accompanied by a man who said he was his lawyer.

"There is no reason why you should not register Mr. Canelles," he said. "Porto Rico is American territory and protected by the flag. My client has been seven years in this State and county, and sixty days in the election district, complying with all the laws. The Maryland courts recognize the right of Porto Ricans to full citizenship if they have been a year in the State to comply with the State law."

The board said they could not register Mr. Canelles, and the lawyer said he would go this morning to the United States court and secure an order compelling the board to register the Porto Rican.

Mr. Canelles is employed by a steamship line. He lives in a boarding house at 38 West Sixty-first Street, with a number of Porto Ricans, all of whom want to register and vote for Bryan.

Secretary Root Here to Register.

Secretary Root arrived in New York at 9 o'clock last night, accompanied by Mrs. Root. They were driven to their residence, at 25 East Fifty-fifth Street. The Secretary excused himself to newspaper men who called, and at once retired. To-day he will register, so that he can vote in November. He will remain in the city over Sunday.

UP-STATE REGISTRATION.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—The registration here to-day was 4,626, making a total for the three days of 21,703, as against 20,537 in 1896.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The total registration to-night is 60,138, against 53,711 for the corresponding three days of 1896.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The total registration of Utica for the three days is 11,255, as against 10,595 the first three days of 1896, a gain of 660.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The registration in Watertown for the third day is 748, making a total of 4,552 for three days, as against 3,574 for three days in 1898 and 3,997 for three days in 1896.

ROME, Oct. 19.—The total registration of Rome for the three days is 3,210, as against 2,768 the first three days of 1896, a gain of 442.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The total registration for three days is 3,618, a gain of 216 over 1898.

OLEAN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The total registration for three days is 1,947, as compared with 1,882 during the corresponding days of 1896.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 19.—The registration in this city was 918, making the total for the three days 5,316. In order to bring the total for the four days up to the registration of 1896 there will have to be secured to-morrow 750 names.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—To-day's registration is 1,168. The three days of this year give a total of 6,100, which is a gain of about 1,500 over the same days of 1898.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Corning City registration for the three days' registration in 1900 was 2,437; in 1898, 2,050 registered in three days, and for the three days in 1896, 2,282.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The total registration in this city for three days this year is 3,049, an increase of 250 over the three days in 1896.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The third day's registration in this city was 957. The third day in 1898 was 1,116, and in 1896, 1,435. The three days this year make a total of 5,371 as compared to 4,750 in 1898 and 4,497 in 1896.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The registration at Gloversville on the third day was 955; total three days, 4,474, an increase of 367 over 1896.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The registration on this the third day was 575; total three days, 2,386. Registration three days over 1898 was 1,876.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The total registration in Jamestown for three days is 4,981. For three days in 1896 it was 4,572.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Dunkirk registration is 2,656 for three days, against 2,001 for three days in 1896, an increase of 288 over the four days' registration of four years ago.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The total registration for three days is 22,260. Total for three days in 1899 was 21,879.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The total registration for the three days in this city is 29,729. The registration to-day was 7,445.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 19.—The total registration for to-day was 1,168, making a total of 7,205 for the three days, a gain of over 100 per cent. over 1896.

MR. BRYAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

His Train, Running at Sixty-five Miles an Hour, Lurches Violently on a Curve.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 19.—The railroads did some "hustling" this afternoon to get Mr. Bryan here somewhere near on time. On the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, between Ithaca and Rochester, a speed of sixty-five miles an hour was reached, although the road winds nd twists considerably.

At one point the train lurched so violently that the sauce bottles and glasses were whirled off the dining tables. "Lem" Wager, white in the face, came into the press car breathless. "I thought the campaign was ended," he said. "It looked as if we were going over."

The engineer admits that it was a close call, and the campaign might have been stopped then, with the whole opposition press on hand to report the particulars.

The Central also rushed the train at a sixty-two mile gait between Syracuse and Rochester, but very smoothly and comfortably.

WANTED TO KILL J. W. GATES.

Contractor Arrested in Chicago on Charge of Designing to Shoot Him and W. G. Brimson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Armed with two big revolvers, Simeon I. Morris, a contractor, was arrested to-day in the corridor outside the American Wire and Steel Company's offices, charged with trying to attempt the lives of John W. Gates and W. G. Brimson, the latter being General Manager of the Kansas City and Southern Railway.

Brimson arrived from the South to-day in answer to a telegram signed "Gates," asking him to meet the writer in the company's offices. When he got there Mr. Gates told him he had sent no such message, and the two men came to the conclusion that the telegram was sent by Morris. Gates had received a threatening letter from the latter a few days ago, saying that he would wait no longer for the settlement of a claim he had against Gates and the Calumet and Blue Island Railway.

Gates telephoned to the police, and two detectives appeared and took their station in the corridor. At 4 P. M

ment he parried the attack of cheers and questions.

"You that asked that last question," he said, pointing down into the crowd, "come out. Do not hide. Ask where I can see you and I'll answer that and all other questions." The questions then came thick and fast. "How about North Carolina?" was among the first.

"I will tell you," replied Mr. Bryan; "if you will examine the conditions prescribed by your Administration for a voter in Porto Rico, you will find that 83 per cent. of the colored men of voting age cannot vote in Porto Rico under this Administration's qualifications."

This answer brought forth great applause and one enthusiastic young man remarked in a loud tone to the questioner, "I guess that will hold you for a while." Mr. Bryan continued:

"I do not want you to hold me responsible for what is done in North Carolina while you shirk responsibility for what your own President has done in Porto Rico."

"What about the Cotton Bale Trust?" asked another student.

Mr. Bryan replied to the effect that the Cotton Bale Company owned a patent for baling cotton, and that it did not bale one-twentieth of the cotton produced in this country. "And yet," he added, "men who howl about a patent that does not bale one-twentieth of the cotton will vote for a party that allows a salt trust to control 95 per cent. of the salt of the United States. I want to ask whether the man who worries about the cotton bale and does not worry about salt is ignorant or dishonest."

ICE TRUST AND SILVER.

Having replied to this inquiry Mr. Bryan himself volunteered to take up the Ice Trust question. He said:

"Now, I will stop long enough for the Ice Trust man to ask his question. I want to tell you that every Director of that trust is a Republican. Why don't you complain about that? I want to tell you that the Governor of the State is a Republican; that the Legislature is Republican, and if the Governor and the Legislature would do their duty you would not have any Ice Trust in the State of New York."

Here there was an interruption from the crowd, and a voice in the outskirts called out: How about Croker?" Mr. Bryan turned sharply and said: "Mr. Croker has no stock in the Ice Trust. But why are you worried about Croker when you are not afraid of Platt?"

He had not finished his reply to the question about the Ice Trust when a young man who appeared to be a student made an inquiry about the free coinage of silver, eliciting from Mr. Bryan the following:

"Well, my friend, I stand to-day where William McKinley used to stand before he bowed to the dictation of Wall Street, and if you will defend him for changing his opinion I will defend myself for not changing my opinion. But let me proceed."

From the same voice: "Answer the question."

Mr Bryan: "I have replied to you, Sir. You do not have to ask questions. Look in our platform, and you will find our position on every question. You dare not state yours in a platform or on the stump. Our platform presents our views on every question."

The young man insisted upon a further response, and repeated several times: "Answer, answer." Mr. Bryan responded: "I have answered you, Sir. I cannot give you understanding; I can simply give you an answer."

AN APPEAL FOR FAIR PLAY.

Here there was a miscellaneous assortment of questions hurled at Mr. Bryan in indistinct tones of voice. Taking cognisance of them, he said:

"Do you think it is fair to interrupt me with questions on a subject that I am not discussing when I am going to give you a chance on the subject when I come to it? Haven't I been fair with you? Haven't I sought to answer all your questions? Don't you think you ought to wait until I reach a subject, and then ask me questions concerning it?"

Continuing his speech, Mr. Bryan said:

"I want to say to you that the Republican Party has no plan in this campaign on any subject that it is prepared to defend before the American people."

A voice from the crowd: "Wait till November."

Mr. Bryan: "That is no argument at all. To say we are going to vote wrong, no matter if we know it is wrong, is no argument. That is no argument at all to say 'Wait till November.' The question is, Are you willing to think now? Why wait till November to do something that you ought to do now? Why don't you think now, and not wait until after the election to think?"

The candidate's appeal for fair play and a stand-up fight by those who interrupted were taking effect. He was more aggressive in manner when he found that he was subduing the disorderly spirit that confronted him. But he had not taken into consideration the girls behind him. While he was answering a shout about the full dinner pail, a number of girls at two windows were hanging two "McKinley was right" posters out. The shout of protestation was quick and savage.

Mr. Bryan held up his hands in deprecation. "Don't stop them," he said. "I do not object to those pictures. When was McKinley right? He has been on both sides of the Porto Rico question; on which side was he on when he was right? He has been on both sides of the money question; on which side was he on when he was right? One of the pictures was seized and torn in fragments by a young man. The other was removed.

The conflict was over. Mr. Bryan's good temper and his willingness to answer, if not considerations of hospitality and fair treatment, secured close attention to the end of the remarks. He made an appeal especially directed to the college students, urging them to stand out against what he denominated the industrial despotism of the trusts. He also presented his well-known views concerning the increase of the army and the acquisition of territory in the Pacific Ocean.

THE PARIS TREATY.

He proceeded for some time without any interruption, but at last a young man standing in the audience, but separated from the mass of students in front of Mr. Bryan, asked him for an explanation of his attitude in the matter of the ratification of the Paris treaty. Mr. Bryan replied:

"You have asked me a question. I want to ask you one, I am going to answer yours. Will you answer mine? What is your plan?"

The young man: "I haven't got any. I am down here open to your conviction. You are talking to all of us. You came here especially to convince us."

Mr. Bryan—Yes, and I am mighty glad I have found a man open to conviction, and I hope you are not like the Scotchwoman who said she was open to conviction, but added, "I would like to see the man who can convince me."

Mr. Bryan then made his customary explanation of his reason for supporting the treaty, and from this time on proceeded to the end of his speech without further interruptions, saying, in closing, that he did not want this Nation to be a bully and a braggart, but an arbiter and peacemaker among the nations of the world."

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Bryan was given a rapid drive through Ithaca and the university grounds to East Ithaca to take the train at that point for Binghamton. The streets were crowded near De Witt Park, and many persons surrounded the carriage to shake Bryan's hand and assure him that Tompkins County would make a good report to him. These assurances were very gratifying to Col. Bryan.

SYRACUSE TO ROCHESTER.

Third Day of Mr. Bryan's Tour Up State Marked by Good Crowds and Close Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 19.—Col. Bryan resumed his tour through the Empire State with more auspicious weather to favor him than that of yesterday. Syracuse was looking its brightest, and there was a nipping, frosty touch in the breeze. The puddles of last night were drying up and the local Democratic managers were waking up when Mr. Bryan was breakfasting at his hotel preparatory to an early start. In order to get as complete and unbroken rest as possible, he leaves his private car wherever practicable at night, escapes the clamor of bells, the tooting of whistles, and the sonorous breathing of locomotives that are inseparable from station yards.

Eight o'clock was not too early an hour for several hundred admirers of Col. Bryan, nor was a little run objectionable, for his carriage was chased to the station by an eager and shouting crowd, determined to see him off. Almost the first words spoken to-day by Mr. Bryan took the form of an inquiry to workingmen as to whether they were satisfied with their condition. He follows this method of promoting a line of thought in all his addresses to laboring men instead of adopting language of positive assertion.

Mr. Bryan was immensely pleased with yesterday's demonstrations, he said. He invited Charles N. Bulger of Oswego to remain with him to the end of the trip, and Mr. Bulger accepted, although he was to have joined John B. Stanchfield in Brooklyn to-night.

Solvay, a short distance from Syracuse, is a town in which a great business is done in the manufacture of soda ash. It is a profitable business, and it employs a large population. The little crowd of three or four hundred before Mr. Bryan were principal soda-ash workers. They were friendly in their greeting and strictly attentive to his discourse. In his talk against trusts he came as near to predicting as he has any time on this trip when he said that neglect to restrain monopolies was bringing about a bad state of things.

CORPORATIONS AND POLITICS.

Auburn was all alive with expectation when Bryan was picked up at the station by a noisy crowd, put in a coach, and driven off, followed by shouting boys and men. He was taken through some of Auburn's lovely streets under giant elms arching the roadway to Seaward Park. A crowd of perhaps seven or eight thousand, liberally estimated, awaited him, closely packed about a central stand, and more loosely scattered on the outer edge. The platform was small and was cluttered up with privileged politicians, when Mr. Bryan drove off so that he could see and be seen by the crowd. He tried to secure better elevation by standing on a table provided for the newspaper men, but that was an insecure platform and he substituted two camp stools and balanced on them.

Just opposite to Mr. Bryan, facing him, was the heroic bronze statue of William H. Seward. Mr. Bryan saw it and soon referred to Mr. Seward as the greatest product of Auburn except Metcalf. This was a local allusion that was appreciated at once, and it provoked a whirlwind of applause. Col. E. D. Metcalf, according to a morning paper, in an interview about the D M. Osborne & Co. harvester works, said that the works would soon be again in full operation, but in the event of Bryan's election they would be closed. This was used by Mr. Bryan as an illustration of his argument against industrial despotism and coercion of the voter.

"There," he said, pointing to the statue of Seward, "stands the statue of the greatest man your city produced until Mr. Metcalf arose, and there is the finger pointing upward, and I believe on the pedestal you will find the inscription, 'There is a higher law.' Now, when our good friend who stands at the head of this great manufacturing concern is called to his fathers, I propose that you erect a statue of him near by and have his finger pointing downward, and have it say, 'There is a lower law.'"

Later on in his speech Mr. Bryan reverted to Mr. Metcalf and his institution, saying:

"If this company tells you that it cannot do business under a Democratic Administration, I want you to remember that we will have just as many farmers here under a Democratic Administration as we have under a Republican Administration, and they will have to use agricultural implements and somebody will have to make them." Entering then upon the discussion of the general trust question, Mr. Bryan said:

"I believe the time has come when the corporation should be compelled to keep its hand out of politics, and tend to the business for which it was organized. I am not willing that the independence of the citizens should be destroyed, and if it is right for this company to coerce its employes, it must be on the theory that a man who stands at the head of a corporation has a right to the votes of its employes, and if he has, then let us have a law enabling Mr. Metcalf to vote as many times as he has employes.

APPEALS TO FARMERS.

"I want you who labor to understand that when you work you give to the man who employs you full recompense for what he pays you, for if you did not he would not employ you. They go on the theory that a man who works for another man ought to be under great obligations for a job. Why, my friends, Mr. Metcalf would not employ one single man if that man could not make enough to make his own wages and something besides for Mr. Metcalf. Why don't you resent this damnable insult that is becoming too common in American politics?"

Mr. Bryan also quoted an extract from a local Republican paper, telling of a farm which had been sold for $6.50 an acre while it had been assessed for $16 an acre. Commenting upon this extract Mr. Bryan said, derisively:

"Farmers now vote to keep present conditions. They are so satisfactory that you cannot sell your land for half what it is assessed for for taxes. Go out and find what per cent. of taxation is levied upon your railroads. Go out and find what percent. of taxation is levied on your large factories, and see if they are assessed for more than twice what they will sell for at public auction. If these conditions are satisfactory, let every one who believes it vote the Republican ticket, because all Republicans tell you they will maintain present conditions." The speech was apparently well received.

Less than one hundred persons, about one-fifth of them adults, heard a three-minute talk at Aurora station, and some of the boys cheered when the train left. The next stop was at Ithaca, where the lively tilt with the Cornell students occurred.

After leaving Ithaca the next speech was made at Cortland, upon a stand a quarter of a mile from the station. A man, apparently intoxicated, interrupted Mr. Bryan's address to farmers, who constituted a large part of the audience of not less than two thousand. A disposition was shown to arrest him, but Mr. Bryan objected. The man was silenced, and Mr. Bryan went on denouncing trusts and telling his old story.

He appealed to his auditors to throw off the yoke of partisanship and assert their independence, declaring that "A man can't be blamed if he is compelled to keep his nose on the grindstone, but that he can be blamed if he keeps his nose on the grindstone of his own accord." He said that the farmers and their wives did not get the rest and the recreation that they ought to have, and that while the trust magnates and their families were enjoying themselves at the watering places the farmers, real producers of the wealth which enabled others to secure this enjoyment, were at home bending their backs more and more in order to bear the burden imposed upon them. He declared that the farmers were every year owning less and less of the wealth they create.

OVATION AT BINGHAMTON.

Binghamton observed Bryan's coming as a sort of festal occasion. The event had been well advertised, and the neighboring country, including Pennsylvania, sent trainloads of people to see him, so that at 4 o'clock there were supposed to be 30,000 residents and visitors on the streets. When Mr. Bryan was driven out to the Broome County Fair Grounds he found a very enthusiastic multitude of certainly 10,000 Democrats eager to receive and welcome him.

"Loaded" in advance, Mr. Bryan opened his Binghamton speech with the statement that there was one question he would not need to go into extensively; then he asked, "What is that question?"

"Trusts!" was the reply, made with a shout that appeared to come from a thousand throats. That started him in pretty full sympathy with his audience, and he made a speech, in which he repeated, with occasional variations of language, the arguments on the leading lines that he has used hitherto. It was the most enthusiastic, as well as the largest, meeting of the day. The candidate said in part:

"It is strange to me that it is necessary for you people to have an empty and silent tannery and match factory in a town in order to know what a trust means and will do. It seems to me that every man who has the power to think, that every one capable of reason, ought to know that industrial monopoly means the closing of factories, the throwing of men out of employment, and the making of slaves out of those who are employed."

In response to a question, Mr. Bryan announced himself as favorable to the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and in this connection made the following reference to Senator Depew:

"I think if there is any State in the Union that needs that sort of a privilege it is New York. When John Quincy Adams became a member of Congress he sold all the stock he had in the National bank of that day because he said he did not believe that a man in Congress ought to be interested in legislation. I wish you would read that to Chauncey M. Depew and let him resign his position as President of a railroad and Senator of the United States. How do you expect that a man will decide on the people's side in a case where he is interested on the other side? Is there any man in this audience who would try a case before a juryman who had an interest in the result of the case? Then why is it that you fill your Legislatures with men who are interested in the legislation, men who represent themselves and their corporations instead of the taxpayers?"

GREAT CROWD AT ROCHESTER.

Mr. Bryan was received at Rochester soon after 9 o'clock by a crush at the station that the industrious police could not fully restrain. It almost squeezed the life out of the men in the Bryan party as they struggled to carriages to go to the hotel. An unfortunate man who fell in the crush was trampled over by the police and the yelling crowd that followed.

Mr. Bryan's carriage was drawn by four horses. Once during the march the leading span of these horses took fright at the fireworks and turned quickly. It looked for a moment as if they would upset the vehicles. The frightened animals were, however, quickly caught by a dozen members of the nearest marching club and again turned in the right direction. Mr. Bryan retained his seat in the carriage and did not show fright.

Marching torch bearers escorted the candidate through a cheering crowd to the Powers Hotel, into which Mr. Bryan was squeezed with difficulty. So strong was the pressure outside that as soon as he could reach the balcony he was introduced. The cheer that greeted him, from so many thousands that they filled Main Street for two blocks, was prodigious. It was too strong and vehement and hearty to be described in conservative language.

Mr. Bryan talked until 10 o'clock, being frequently applauded, his voice reaching effectively for a long distance, carrying his points well. At 10 o'clock he was taken to Fitzhugh Hall, when he spoke again to a much smaller audience. His reception here was all that could have been expected by the most enthusiastic Democrat.

The speech at Fitzhugh Hall was a presentation of the questions of the campaign, and Mr. Bryan said he believed that when these questions were as well understood in the East as they are in the West the Democratic contention would be as popular here as there.

"The poor," he said, "are coming to the Democratic Party because the Democratic Party wants to make it possible for a poor man to look forward to the day when he can be an independent man and have enough laid by for a rainy day. Those in moderate circumstances are coming into the Democratic Party because all they want is protection for honest wealth, and they know that the Democratic Party is a better friend to honest wealth than the Republican Party, which is the friend of dishonest wealth. And many of the rich are coming to the Democratic Party because they realize that if they leave money to their children they cannot guarantee it to them, and they are realizing that it is better to leave their children a good Government than to leave them a large fortune."

Mr. Bryan spoke for an hour and twenty-five minutes, concluding his speech at 11:30 o'clock. The entire audience remained until the end.

BRYAN REPLIES TO ROOSEVELT.

Denies He Said Croker Was the Greatest Man in the World.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Mr. Bryan's attention was called to-night to Gov. Roosevelt's speech to-day in which the latter is reported as quoting Mr. Bryan as saying that "Mr. Croker is the greatest man in the world."

After reading the report of the speech Mr. Bryan said:

"I would not have been guilty of offending Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Hanna and Senator Platt by making such a comparison. At the last meeting Tuesday night in New York I said: 'This is the fourth great meeting of the series of Tammany ratification meetings, and in view of the immense attendance I am prepared to say great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet.'

"Do you see anything in that to justify the statement submitted?"

THE CROWD AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your notice of the meeting at the station of Poughkeepsie to welcome Bryan on Oct. 17, you stated that he "addressed about a thousand persons." That statement is so inaccurate as to the number that I am justified in calling you attention to it. I was present myself, arriving at the station some twenty minutes before Mr. Bryan appeared, and in a position where I could see plainly the crowd already assembled and could note the arrival of the newcomers.

The crowd was already large when I reached there, and for twenty minutes thereafter there was a continual stream of people pouring into the large open space, crowding not merely the sidewalk, but the wide street itself, until around the carriage from which Mr. Bryan spoke there was a mass of people filling all four sides of it, the edge so distant that he could not be heard. In addition, a number of freight cars were covered with people, and the roofs of some large adjoining sheds. Any person looking at that crowd and saying that it contained only a thousand persons is unfit to make estimates of numbers; it was much nearer 4,000 than 1,000.

I have had a great deal of confidence in your statements of facts, even when reporting the doings of your adversaries; but I have had no means of verifying their accuracy until now. The result, I am sorry to say, will make me distrust your "facts" in the future.

EDWARD BURGESS.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1900.

GEN. WHEELER A DEMOCRAT.

Comments on Report that He Will Support Mr. McKinley.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 19.—Regarding the statement made in a recent speech by Gov. Roosevelt that he was glad to see such men as Gen. Wheeler supporting President McKinley in the present campaign, Gen. Wheeler said to-day:

"Gov. Roosevelt is honestly mistaken. He made the statement on the strength of a publication made in my district, unfriendly to me, that I had delivered a Republican speech at Florence.

"In Congress there is only one member who has so long and so consistently as I have supported the Democratic measures. There is no need for me to deny these statements. The people of Alabama do not doubt my fealty to the Democratic Party."

POSTAL CLERK ARRESTED.

Employe at Station D, Brooklyn, Caught by Decoy Letters.

John F. Tilton, a clerk in Post Office Station D, at 1,923 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was arrested as he quit work last evening by Inspector Michael H. Boyle, on a charge of stealing and rifling valuable letters. He is twenty-three years old, and unmarried, and lives at 356 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn. His arrest is the outcome of numerous complaints that have been received during the last eighteen months, in which he has been employed at the station, that letters inclosing money and valuables have disappeared from the mails at this point.

Inspector Boyle has been at work on the matter for some time, and early in his investigation suspected Tilton. He was caught last night by two decoy letters sent by Boyle, and when he was searched they were found upon him, together with the money they had contained. At first the young man protested his innocence, but as he was locked up in the Ralph Avenue Police Station he broke down and admitted that he was guilty. He will be arraigned this morning before Commissioner Morle. William F. Morris is the Superintendent of Station D.

THE CHICAGO GAS COMBINE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Immediately after the election next month the Ogden Gas Company will pass from its present ownership into the hands of a syndicate, in which ex-Judge Hamilton, President of the Municipal Gas Company, is the leading figure.

Roger C. Sullivan, who now controls the Ogden Gas Company, is a member of this syndicate, it is understood, and will continue to control sufficient stock to shape the policy of the company. This means that the deal which is now being closed is on the basis that harmony is to prevail, and the People's Gas, Light and Coke Company, the Municipal Gas Company, and the Ogden Gas Company, are hereafter to be one happy family.

Associated with Mr. Hamilton in the syndicate which buys into the Ogden Company are Henry L. Whitney of Boston, Walter Addicks, Anthony N. Brady, and the New York Life Insurance Company. One result of the deal will be the floating of certain bonds through the Hamilton influence.

Up to the present time not a penny has changed hands, nor has any contract been signed, it is reported, but, nevertheless, Mr. Hamilton has an understanding whereby all the stock of the Ogden Gas Company, in a way, comes under his control. President Billings of the People's Company is the man who went to New York and arranged for the payment of the money necessary.

Grain Trade Helps Chicago Shippers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Chicago's grain trade again came to the rescue of shippers to-day with a brisk demand for vessels, and employment was found for a large amount of tonnage, with rates on the basis of 1½ cents on corn to Lake Erie. Nearly all the shipping houses were in the market for vessels.

MR. STANCHFIELD SPEAKS

He Attacks Gov. Roosevelt at a Meeting in Brooklyn.

The Democratic Candidate Declares He Belongs to No Man—Wages and Prices.

John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, spoke at two meetings in Brooklyn last night. Before an audience that filled the Academy of Music he spoke for over an hour on State and National issues.

Mr. Stanchfield evoked a great deal of applause throughout his speech, but no demonstration was so hearty as that which followed his declaration that he belonged to no man or faction, and that if elected Governor he would be Governor, and that all State business wherein he was concerned would be transacted in the Executive Chamber at Albany and not at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, nor at 49 Broadway, nor in Fourteenth Street. The reference to Tammany and Richard Croker brought out cheers and a running fire of comments from all parts of the house, principally the galleries.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Democratic Campaign Committee. It was opened by Bridge Commissioner Shea, who introduced Harrington Putnam as the presiding officer. After a brief address, he introduced Mr. Stanchfield.

Expansion and imperialism were his first topics, but his hearers did not seem to be particularly enthusiastic over these.

Mr. Stanchfield made an attack upon Gov. Roosevelt's record at San Juan Hill. Mr. Stanchfield in withering terms called attention to what he called the "mental calibre" of the man who made his début into New York State politics in order that the glamor of a war record gained at San Juan Hill might cover up the stolen millions of the people's money squandered in the so-called canal improvement. He said Gov. Roosevelt made his exit because the Republican boss had declared that his days of usefulness were over. He referred to the services in the war of such Democrats as Admiral Dewey, Admiral Schley, and Gen. Wheeler, and said that but for the presence at San Juan Hill of the colored soldiers under Col. Liscum, who was killed in China, the Rough Riders would be but a memory.

There was some scattering applause at this, and presently Mr. Stanchfield branched off into trusts, but not until he had taken a shot at Senator Depew for his advocacy of the retention of the Philippines.

Mr. Stanchfield brought out considerable applause by the assertion that the wages or fixed incomes of the working people have practically been stationary all over the Union during the past four years, and that the necessaries of life have gone up from 15 to 30 per cent.

"Not only have the trusts raised the prices of all that the majority of people want to buy, but they have lowered the prices of what the vast majority of the people have to sell."

Mr. Stanchfield promised that if a Democratic administration should be installed at Albany the anti-trust laws would be enforced.

Speeches were also made by William F. Mackey, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Charles J. Patterson of Brooklyn, L. W. Habercom of Illinois, J. W. Tomlinson of Illinois, and others.

MEETING IN WILLIAMSBURG.

John B. Stanchfield and William F. Mackey Make Speeches.

There was a big crowd at Arion Hall in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn last night, where John B. Stanchfield and William F. Mackey made speeches. The candidates received a rousing reception.

Mr. Stanchfield reiterated emphatically his denials of the assertions that he was a tool of Richard Croker and an enemy to labor unions.

"For the past thirty-six years," he said in concluding, "New York State has changed its politics at every Presidential election. In 1864 it went for Lincoln, in 1868 for Seymour, in 1872 for Grant, in 1876 for Tilden, in 1880 for Garfield, in 1884 for Cleveland, in 1888 for Harrison, in 1892 for Cleveland, in 1896 for McKinley, and in 1900 it will go for—"

"Bryan!" roared the crowd, interrupting him, and Mr. Stanchfield sat down amid a burst of applause.

CHAIRMAN JONES EXPLAINS.

Meaning of Reference to Supreme Court in Democratic Platform.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—A letter from Senator Jones, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, in answer to a query by a Boston lawyer, as to the "real meaning" intended to be conveyed by the reference to "the Supreme Court as it may hereafter be constituted" in the Chicago platform, has been received. Senator Jones says:

"Permit me to suggest that the paragraph in which these words occur asserts that but for the decision of the Supreme Court in the income tax case that there would have been no deficiency. This question having been before the court as constituted at the time, and the decision having been rendered against the income tax by a single vote, it was not to be supposed that the court 'as present constituted' would ever reverse its decision upon this question. But if a vacancy should occur and a Judge should go to the bench who coincides in his views, say, with Justice Harlan, then this action could be had.

"This was the contingency contemplated by the framers of the platform."

HILL ON DEMOCRAT'S DUTY.

No Warrant for Bolting, Because He Is Outvoted in His Party.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—An audience of 5,000 crowded the Second Regiment Armory to-night to listen to an address by ex-Senator David B. Hill of New York. A great number of people were unable to get into the armory, and for their benefit, several outdoor speeches were made by local orators.

Mr. Hill devoted himself almost exclusively to the subject of imperialism, merely alluding to other issues of the campaign. In beginning his speech he recalled the occurrences of the National Democratic Convention, and the adoption of the party platform, and said that while he had endeavored in vain to secure modifications in some of its utterances, he was working heartily for the success of the ticket, in spite of his failure. He believed that because a citizen is outvoted in his party, church, or society, the fact did not warrant him in bolting the organization.

"It is submitted that it is the duty of every Democratic citizen everywhere to support the nominations of the party, regularly and fairly made, even though some party policies may not meet his entire approval. I am reasonably sure that the platform of no other party will suit Democrats as well as the platform of their own party."

A CONGESTED DISTRICT.

The Number of Voters at One Polling Place Largely in Excess of the Usual Limit.

The growth of population in the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District, which is bounded by One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Manhattan and Columbus Avenues, has resulted in creating a situation that gives concern to those who wish to vote in this district on Nov. 6 and has been called to the attention of Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections.

Over 700 voters have already registered at the stationery store 2,101 Eighth Avenue, which was selected as the polling place of the election district. William S. Bennett, the Republican candidate for Assemblyman in the district, has estimated that the Thirty-fourth Election District has 1,480 voters. Gen. Rodenbough's estimate is that there are "not to exceed" 1,200 voters. The usual limit of voters to a district is 600.

The polls on Nov. 6 are open from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M., or for 660 minutes. Were the Thirty-fourth Election District at the limit of 600 voters, each would have one minute and six seconds to deposit his vote; 1,200 voters would each have 33 seconds, and 1,480 voters 26.7 seconds each.

The law requires one voting booth in each election district for each seventy-five registered voters. It also permits each voter to remain not more than five minutes in an election booth, if all the booths are occupied and electors are waiting to vote.

The election district in question is largely Republican, and it has been pointed out that in the conditions recited, and acting strictly up to the law, a Tammany leader might, in the absence of sufficient voting booths, prevent many Republican voters from exercising the franchise by instructing Tammany voters to remain the full five minutes in the booths. Some voters of the district doubt if, under the various delays incidental to the casting of the vote, such as challenges and disputes, the vote could be cast within the legal limits of time.

Gen. Rodenbough, in discussing the conditions in the district, yesterday said that he could not entertain any suggestion as to obstructive tactics that might be adopted. The rapid increase in the population could not have been foreseen, he said, when the Police Commissioners adjusted the districts, but, feeling that the district had become congested, an unusually large polling place had been chosen.

Several voters in the district, including Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer, had sent communications to the Bureau of Elections, which expressed fear that on account of the number of voters all could not cast their votes in the hours prescribed by law. A resurvey of the polling place, 2,101 Eighth Avenue, was made. It was found to be 42 feet by 12.4 feet, an area of more than 500 square feet, or more than 150 square feet more than the average size of a polling place. It is admirably adapted, Gen. Rodenbough asserted, for purposes of registration and voting in that it has an exit as well as an entry door, so that those who have deposited their votes will not block or hinder those seeking to exercise their privileges as voters.

"The vote in this election district," added the General, "will be cast. No one will be disfranchised. I do not say that we shall select this polling place finally. We must wait until the registration is all in. Perhaps we may select another polling place. If the present one is retained there will be enough voting booths, and we do not necessarily stop at the ratio of one voting booth to 75 voters. We may increase the facilities by putting two steel voting booths in front of this polling place, back to back, and knocking out the partitions.

"The district has a very bright and intelligent board of election officers. I have seen them, and believe they are competent to handle a vote of 1,200. The vote of the district was 576 in 1898 and 554 last year. We have in times past, especially in 1898, solved the problem of dealing with 1,000 votes in an election district, and shall not fail with the Thirty-fourth. An auxiliary to expedition there will be an extra force of police, under an intelligent Sergeant, and there will on election day be no delay in getting the vote in at the start. At the stroke of 6, to a second, the first voter appearing will be able to cast his vote. No other relief for this election district can, under the law, be afforded."

Gen. Rodenbough said that so far he had no knowledge of any other election district being in the same predicament as the Thirty-fourth of the Twenty-first Assembly District, but after the registration was all in he would closely scan every election district with more than 350 voters registered, and take proper action if extra aids to the prompt casting of the vote appeared to be necessary.

MR. WOOLLEY DISAPPOINTED.

No Prohibitionists Meet Him at Trenton —Mistake in Date.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Presidential Candidate Woolley of the Prohibition Party stopped at the Pennsylvania station here to-day on a special train, expecting to address a big temperance gathering. After the candidate's car had been side tracked Mr. Woolley discovered that not one Prohibitionist was there to receive him.

The failure of the temperance advocates to gather was the result of a misunderstanding concerning the date. Mr. Woolley was expected to-morrow morning and not this morning.

MORE ELECTION WAGERS.

One of $40,000 to $10,000 in Mr. McKinley's Favor—John W. Gates's Name Mentioned.

Bell & Co. yesterday morning placed a bet of $3,500 to $14,000 on Bryan as the result of a conversation at Delmonico's Thursday night. Later in the day a bet of $40,000 to $10,000 on McKinley was announced. In both instances the names of the bettors were withheld.

F. H. Brooks; the broker, in speaking of the last-mentioned wager, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, said:

"I have it on good authority that the man who furnished the money for the bet was John W. Gates, of the American Steel and Wire Company. I have it also on good authority that Mr. Croker did not take the other side of the bet. I also understand that Mr. Gates has $260,000 more to place at the same odds."

Mr. Brooks also stated that Hoffman Brothers of 30 Broad Street have $1,000 to place on Bryan against $5,000, but can find no takers.

Offers of even money that Kings County would go Republican were made in the "curb" market yesterday.

Senator McCarren bet $4,000 against $5,000 that Bryan will carry Kings County. A well-known clubman took the McKinley end.

Ernest L. Ashbough of the Hoffman House offers the following bets: Nine thousand dollars to $8,000 on McKinley on the general result; $5,000 to $2,000 that the Republicans will carry New York State; $5,000 even that Maryland will go Republican; $3,000 to $1,000 that Bryan loses his own county, $2,000 to $1,000 that he is beaten in Lincoln, and $1,000 even that he does not carry the ward in which he lives.

ELECTION BETS IN INDIANA.

Republican Headquarters Offers Even Money on That State.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 19.—Chairman Hernley of the Republican State Committee, following the example of Henry C. Payne, at National Headquarters, is issuing daily bulletins from his own headquarters in Indianapolis, containing offers to bet large sums of money on the result in the State.

His latest proposition is to bet $1,000 even that McKinley carries Indiana. He has also offered to bet $5,000 that the aggregate Republican majority in three Congressional districts will be greater than the aggregate majority in all of the districts that the Democrats may carry.

Another member of the Republican Committee, H. C. Starr, wants to bet $1,000 against $800 that McKinley will carry the State. Other bets have been offered almost without number from the same sources.

CHASED FUGITIVE IN ROWBOAT.

Prisoner Took to Water Twice on Way to Station.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 19.—John Garrity of 12 Adams Street, this city, is locked up in the Harrison Police Station after an exciting chase and swimming across a canal and being finally captured in the Passaic River.

Garrity was arrested by Railroad Detective Bialto to-night, and was being taken to the police station with the aid of Chanceman Gray. When the trio reached the Morris Canal Garrity broke away from his captives and jumped into the canal. The two officers secured a boat and he was captured.

Then they started for the second time for the police station. Again Garrity broke from the officers, and this time jumped into the Passaic River and started to swim across the river to Harrison. The officers jumped into a rowboat, and he was captured for the second time as he reached the Harrison side of the river. He was then taken to the police station without any further trouble.

For some time the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been missing brass journals. To-night Garrity was caught by the detective.

Princeton Alumni to Have a Voice.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—At the first quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees the plan of securing to the alumni some direct presentation in the conduct of the affairs of Princeton University was unanimously adopted. The plan provides for the enlargement of the present board by adding five Trustees to be elected by direct vote of the alumni.

DEMOCRATS ACCUSE MR. ODELL

Letter Involving Question of Influencing Voters Ascribed to Him—He Pronounces It a Forgery.

A letter alleged to have been written by B. B. Odell, Jr., the Republican candidate for Governor, was made public last night by Mayor James K. McGuire, who has charge of the Democratic State campaign.

The announcement of the contents of the letter caused a sensation in the ranks of the politicians around the headquarters of both parties. Here is the letter as given out by Mayor McGuire:

My Dear Sir: Your name has been handed to me as a life-long Republican whom we can trust. Will you kindly send me at once the names of ten independent Democrats residing in your election district whom you think may be influenced to favor our ticket on election day? Also advise us of any expense involved. Yours very truly,

B. B. ODELL, Jr.,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

Mr. Odell heard the news of the publication of the letter over the telephone from Republican State Headquarters to his home in Newburg just before midnight. This is what Mr. Odell is reported to have replied:

"I never sent out any such letter, and it was never signed by me. It is a forgery. There is absolutely no truth in the statement that any such letter was sent out by me. The letter is not only a forgery, but the people who made any such statement knew they were lying. I will come down to New York and verify what I say by affidavits."

Mayor McGuire, when seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, said:

"Ex-Senator Murphy has a copy of the letter. It was written by Mr. Odell to a prominent Republican politician in the village of Greenwich. That is in Washington County, isn't it? Well, Senator Murphy has the copy. It was sent to him, and he turned it over to me. It seems that the Republican campaign managers sought to 'influence' some independent Democrats, and wrote to a Republican leader to find out how much it would cost to 'influence' ten independent Democrats to vote the Republican ticket. We all know what that means."

"But Mr. Odell has just telephoned that the letter is a forgery?"

"Ex-Senator Murphy has the copy of the letter. He has gone to bed now, but I will try and see if he will allow the names of the parties to whom the letter was sent and also the names of the parties who saw and read the letter to be made public."

Word was sent to ex-Senator Murphy's room in the Hoffman House. It was found by the bellboy that Mr. Murphy was asleep.

Mayor McGuire then said:

"I did not think this matter would create so much talk. If Senator Murphy says so, I will make public the names of the witnesses to the letter."

"Has the Democratic State Committee a fac-simile of the letter?"

"The Republican politician who received it showed it around his town. Several Democrats saw the letter."

"You have no photograph or tracing of the letter or the signature?"

"No; not that I know of."

"Have you the exact copy of the letter?"

"Yes. I have the copy which was sent to Senator Murphy. I understand that this copy was made by a man while it was being exhibited by the Republican politician."

"Will you make public the names now that Senator Murphy cannot be aroused?"

"The copy of the letter and the names of the people involved are in Democratic State Headquarters. I will not make public any further facts until Senator Murphy is seen about the matter."

The politicians around the Republican State Headquarters claim that the letter is a forgery because it is signed "B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman Republican State Committee." They claim that Mr. Odell signs all letters "B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman."

Richard Croker's attention was called to this matter last evening. He said:

"It is another case of 'blocks of fives.' The Republicans are adepts at such work, but sometimes they are found out. The 'blocks of fives' man Dudley was found out, and I suppose we will see unearthed some such scheme."

Col. Reuben L. Fox, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, was convinced last evening that the letter was a forgery, and he advised that little attention be paid to the matter.

An effort was made to ascertain when Senator Murphy had received the letter from Washington County. It was intimated that it was only a few days ago when the missive was received at the Democratic State Headquarters.

Luther B. Little, who was in charge of Republican State Headquarters late last night, said:

"I received the message over the telephone from Mr. Odell. He says the letter is a forgery, and that he will be in New York to-morrow morning early ready to make affidavit that he never signed or sent out any such communication."

NEW USE FOR FACIAL SURGERY.

Omaha Woman Says Her Husband Altered His Appearance So as to Kidnap Their Child.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 19.—Did H. J. Vandegrift, now a resident of Chicago, disguise himself by a process of facial surgery in order to deceive his wife and get an opportunity to kidnap their child? That is the question that is bothering the police of Omaha to-night.

The Vandegrifts have not lived together for a year. Vandegrift is studying medicine in Chicago, or was doing so until ten days ago, when he disappeared.

Two months ago a man giving the name of Fred Miller began boarding at the house where Mrs. Vandegrift and her three-year-old child resided. She now recalls the fact that the man was of the same stature as her husband, and in many respects was like him, but her husband had gray h

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON MR. BRYAN'S FRIENDS

Says Croker, Hill, Shepard, and Jones Support Trusts.

SPEECHES IN WEST VIRGINIA

Large Crowd Gathers in Charleston to Hear the Governor—Roof of the "Wigwam" Falls In.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Oct. 19.—The principal theme of Gov. Roosevelt's speech here to-day was the Bryan meeting in New York last Tuesday night. He spoke as follows:

"The first thing in a political party is to have sincerity, honesty of statement, honesty of performance. Now Mr. Bryan has claimed to be against trusts, yet Mr. Bryan's own manager; Senator Jones, is not only the chief beneficiary of the Cotton Bale Trust, but he quibbles about it and says it is not a trust. Mr. Bryan was the guest of Mr. Croker in New York, and if he is correctly quoted, he says Mr. Croker is the greatest man in the world, and Tammany Hall the greatest organization in the world. Let me tell you, though, that the gentleman who presided over the Bryan meeting in New York was Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the great Sugar Trust, one of whose prominent members, by the way, is reputed also to be among the foremost promoters of the Cotton Bale Trust. This counsel for the Sugar Trust introduces Mr. Bryan, whose thesis is denunciation of trusts. Mr. Croker, who is the only man through whom Mr. Bryan can hope to be elected and who was the chief spirit on that occasion, denounces trusts in his public capacity while in his private capacity promoting a trust that, in my opinion, is an iniquitous one. Ex-Senator Hill, who is also supporting Mr. Bryan in denouncing trusts, is counsel of the corporations endeavoring to break down the franchise tax law. Mr. Bryan is introduced and championed by these three men, and is being managed by Senator Jones.

"Now, understand me. I do not enter into the merits of these trusts save that I believe the Ice Trust, not only from the character of the commodity in which it deals but from its connection with the leading local politicals, can properly be denounced as iniquitous. Still I have no doubt that there are plenty of fairly honest men who have gone into these trusts simply as a business matter as they would go into any corporation, but what I want to emphasize is the utter hypocrisy of using another trust as a party shibboleth as the Bryanized Democracy when the prominent leaders of that party have private ownership in the very trusts which they ostentatiously denounce.

"Mr. Bryan is making every effort to carry New York, and he knows his sole chance—a very small one, gentlemen—lies in the Crokerized Democracy of that State using every means at its command. When Mr. Bryan allies himself to Mr. Croker and is the beneficiary of all for which Mr. Croker stands, he forfeits the right to be treated as sincere in his opposition to trusts.

"We have often been told that Mr. Bryan must be pardoned for his crude and raw theories of finance and economics, and even for his aiding and abetting the Malay bandits who are shooting down our soldiers in the Philippines, upon the ground that he has good intentions; that he is sincere in his denunciations of wrong. I do not see how such a claim can be urged by the guest of the Tammany Democracy, one of the foundations of which is blackmailing the protected vice and infamy that in New York City flourishes with hideous rankness under Tammany's control. Mr. Croker is trying to help Mr. Bryan to a National success which would mean the deepest stain upon our financial honor at home, the deepest stain on the honor of our flag abroad. In return Mr. Bryan is trying to help Mr. Croker to bring down the State of New York to the level of the coarse and vicious evil to which New York City has been already reduced."

This has been the last day of Gov. Roosevelt's campaigning in West Virginia. Starting from Parkersburg at 8 A. M., he made speeches at Huntington, Hurricane, and other points, and reached here at 3:45 P. M.

Early trains and steamers brought hundreds of people here to hear the New York Governor. From sections of the contiguous territory where no other conveyance could be had, the people came to town afoot, on horseback, and in country road wagons.

Gov. Roosevelt was met at the station by an escort. Gov. Atkinson was traveling with him, and they went direct to the "Wigwam," which was so crowded that it required strong efforts to press through the immense throng to the speakers' stand. Gov. Roosevelt appeared a little fatigued, but spoke in good voice for twenty minutes. He is satisfied that West Virginia is safe for the Republicans, judging from the crowds that greet him everywhere he has been in the State.

Soon after Gov. Roosevelt started speaking, a portion of the roof of the Wigwam gave way, owing to the great strain on it. Quiet was soon restored by Gov. Atkinson, no one being hurt.

Gov. Roosevelt will be in Maryland to-morrow.

TO HONOR GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Arrangements for the Demonstration Here—The Garden Meeting.

Arrangements are being pushed forward for the Republican demonstration in honor of Gov. Roosevelt at Madison Square Garden on next Friday evening. The meeting will be under the management of the Republican County Committee.

Several Republican organizations, before which Gov. Roosevelt was scheduled to speak on that evening, have consented to forego their own meetings to participate in the parade and attend the meeting at the Garden. Among these are the Italians of the Sixth Assembly District, the Richmond County Republicans, the Austro-Hungarian Republican League, and the German-Americans.

The Garden meeting will be open to the general public without reserve, no tickets of admission being required. Arrangements are being made for outside meetings to accommodate those who are unable to gain admission. Gen. Francis V. Greene will preside at the Garden meeting, and among the speakers already announced, in addition to Gov. Roosevelt, will be Senator Frye of Maine and Solicitor General Richards.

The general arrangements for the outdoor feature of the demonstration will be in charge of William Halpin, with headquarters at Room 434, 1 Madison Avenue. Mr. Halpin will be Grand Marshal of the parade.

BISHOP FOWLER ON EXPANSION

Says It Is in the Blood, History, and Destiny of Americans—Eulogizes Mr. McKinley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—This evening the Right Rev. Bishop Fowler of Buffalo spoke to a great assemblage in the Auditorium, under the auspices of the Marquette Club, on "Lincoln and McKinley." The Bishop spoke for two hours, holding the close attention of his hearers. At times the applause was tremendous. Bishop Fowler said in part:

"I am invited here to talk under the auspices of the Marquette Club upon two providential men, Lincoln and McKinley. In coupling these names in this order we are following the logical order, from knowledge to faith, from that which we know to that which we believe. All men honor Lincoln to-day. All men will honor McKinley to-morrow.

"As a believer in American history, I am an expansionist. It is Republican doctrine and Democratic practice. Expansion is the law of Saxon life. When the Saxon accepted individual accountability directly to God, without the intervention of any man, then God gave him self-reliance and sent him about the job of subduing and saving the world, and he is out and at it. The effort to sweep back the tide of the ocean is more certain to win than the men who stake their success fighting expansion; for they are fighting not merely McKinley and the Rough Rider and the American people, but they are also fighting the resistless force running through all ages of nature, the force of natural selection, and they are also fighting God's eternal purpose to elevate the races.

"Expansion is in our blood, in our history, in our religion. It is our destiny.

"To call expansion imperialism is either foolish or insincere or both. No department of the Government could usurp supreme power. Congress could not do it. The Senate could not undertake it. The President, least of all, could resist the people. He is under law always. He is able only to execute the will of the people. The only possible Emperor is the absolute power above Congress, above the Senate, above the Supreme Court, above the President—77,000,000 people.

"If McKinley is elected, he will continue the protective tariff; he will retain the gold standard; he will keep our flag floating over all our territory, preserving our National honor; he will hold the United States up to the front as a world power, secure the open door for trade and the Gospel, and help to perpetuate civilization, thus hastening the end of heathenism and the Christianization of the world."

THE SOUND MONEY PARADE.

Real Estate Men's Big Contingent—Bankers' and Brokers' Plans.

The Real Estate Sound Money Club has perfected its organization, and elaborate preparations are in progress for its participation in the sound-money parade of Nov. 3. The enrollment of those who intend to take part in the demonstration already includes 1,500 names, and it is estimated that there will be at least 2,500 real estate men in line.

Horace S. Ely has been elected President of the Real Estate Sound Money Club. Its Secretary is Albert L. David, and its Treasurer is Frank R. Houghton, while in its committees are included the names of many men well known in realty circles. The headquarters of the organization are at 111 Broadway, and a general invitation to join the club in the parade has been issued to all those interested in real estate matters.

The Executive Committee of the Business Men's Sound-Money League was in session for several hours at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Thirty-four organizations were represented. Secretary E. A. Drake said that from the reports received not less than 125,000 men will march in the parade.

About every band within a radius of 200 miles has been engaged, while florists all over the country are being applied to to furnish carnations.

Capt. George J. Weaver, who will be Marshal of the Bankers and Brokers' Republican Sound-Money Club in the parade, announced yesterday his personal staff. The club will march in four battalions, each commanded by a Major. The first division will be in charge of Lewis G. Fisher; second, C. H. Huestis; third, William Byrne; fourth, G. C. Thomas. It is expected that at least 7,000 men will be in line.

PARTY ESTIMATE OF THE VOTE.

Senator Scott Gives Mr. McKinley 284 in the Electoral College.

Senator N. B. Scott of the Republican National Committee yesterday gave out his official estimate of the Electoral vote. He says that McKinley is certain of 284 votes in the Electoral College, and he allows Mr. Bryan 112. Of the remaining 51, which he considers doubtful, he thinks 27 have a Republican tendency, while the 24 from Colorado, Nevada, and Missouri he believes are more liable to go to Bryan than McKinley.

He concedes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia to the Democrats.

He claims as certain for McKinley, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Asks Veterans to Support McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Robert C. Dyrenforth, as Commander in Chief of the Union Veterans' Union, issued an official circular to-day urging all members of the order to vote for the re-election of President McKinley. The circular states that Article XIII. of the constitution of the order makes it the duty of the Commander in Chief to advise in the matters of elections.

Boy Offers to Debate with Croker.

Edward McCallig, a thirteen-year-old boy, living at 516 Canal Street, this city, wrote a letter to the National Republican Committee offering to meet Mr. Croker in open debate whenever and wherever Mr. Croker pleases. The boy said that he had read a statement that Mr. Croker was ready to meet any opponent in debate. "I'll bet that boy could beat Croker in debate," remarked Committeeman F. S. Gibbs last night.

APPEAL TO WORKINGMEN.

Asked to Work Against Certain Members of the Legislature.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—To over 200,000 workingmen in all branches of trades unions the Executive Committee of the State Workingmen's Federation issues an appeal today, calling upon them to work against the members of the last Legislature, who proved themselves enemies of organized labor.

In the statement to be sent to every branch of the Federation throughout the State, the Assemblymen and Senators are placed in two lists, one under the heading "Fair" and the other classed as "Unfair."

Notes of the Campaign.

Hugh Gordon Miller of Virginia was the chief speaker at the noonday meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Club yesterday. He denied that Webster Davis had any right to speak for the Boers, and declared that when President McKinley offered to mediate between the belligerents, he went to the furthest limits of international comity. Mr. Miller is strongly pro-Boer in his sympathies. At the close of the meeting 2,000 men waited for Mr. Miller and gave him an ovation. He was raised on the shoulders of two men and carried into the street to a car, the crowd cheering wildly. Several persons were bruised severely in the crush.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth Assembly District will open a new clubhouse at 166 Avenue A to-night.

Through the exertions of William P. Montague and George Brown, the Republican merchants and manufacturers on Broadway, between Tenth and Fourteenth Streets, have raised funds to place a large McKinley and Roosevelt flag on each block.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, Republican leader in the Twentieth Assembly District, says that colonization is going on freely. From one Raines law hotel, he says, thirty-five men have registered, and another has furnished sixteen. Capt. Goddard is gathering evidence. The Captain has a fund of $10,000 which will be used to pay for this evidence. Capt. Goddard accuses a prominent man as the active agent of Tammany Hall in collecting money from saloon keepers and the managers of unlawful resorts.

A Challenge to Mr. Siebert.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I request you as a fair-minded person to publish this letter.

On Thursday evening, the 18th inst., I was walking along First Avenue, when at the corner of Seventy-second Street I came to a meeting of Tammany Hall. A trust-smasher by the name of Dodge was denouncing trusts, and being interested, I asked what the Democratic Party proposed to do with them. He couldn't answer, so the Chairman introduced a Mr. Siebert, who, he said, would answer my question. That gentleman, instead of answering abused me personally, and questioned my honesty and integrity as a Socialist. Being surrounded by a gang of his ruffians, who threatened me with physical violence, I could not answer.

I hereby challenge Mr. Siebert to debate the issues of the campaign, the Democratic Party vs. the Socialist Labor Party; William J. Bryan vs. Joseph F. Malloney. I challenge Mr. Siebert to meet me in debate before the citizens of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District.

I thank you in advance for the publication of this letter, and I beg you to publish my address so that Mr. Siebert, if he has the moral courage to debate with me, may know where to find me.

ERNEST KATZ,
311 East 74th Street.

New York, Oct. 19, 1900.

Killed by a Fall from a Wagon.

Henry West of 2,199 Eighth Avenue fell from a truck at Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street yesterday afternoon and was killed. The wagon was owned by John Gruber of Fordham, and driven by Frederick Reimuth of 215 Ninth Avenue, Inwood. Reimuth turned his horses quickly, and the wheel caught in the car track, throwing West to the ground and breaking his neck, causing almost instant death.

EX-MAYOR GRACE'S VIEWS

Believes Bryan's Defeat Can Alone Save the Democracy.

He Declares that Danger of National Dishonor Cannot Be Hidden by Minor Issues.

William R. Grace, ex-Mayor of New York, being asked yesterday for a statement of his ideas on the political situation, said:

"It is just as essential to our honor and welfare now that Mr. Bryan be defeated and his principles repudiated as it was in 1896. I believe that a crushing defeat for Mr. Bryan and free silver is the only thing that can save the Democratic Party. The Democracy upon which I was brought up, and upon which my political faith and actions are based, holds in its fundamental principles that the best Government is that which governs the least. Mr. Bryan and his followers discard this common sense principle for Socialism and Populism, which threaten the rights of the individual by mischievous legislation.

"To my mind the Bryan campaign of 1900 resolves itself into an attempt to capture votes by seeking to combine the Silver Populists and the disgruntled portion of each community by the misnamed paramount issues of imperialism, militarism, and the vague attacks upon trusts. The danger of National dishonor through repudiation is not, has not been, and cannot be hidden from the intelligent voter by these attempts to divert his attention from the main issue.

"Mr. Bryan's statements of his pet issues prove him to be illogical. In every case where he finds fault he fails to suggest a clear and satisfactory remedy.

"Upon the ratification of the treaty with Spain we accepted a National responsibility in the Philippines which must not be evaded. Mr. Bryan is impatient to hand over the islands to the followers of Aguinaldo without any assurance that this would result in the establishment of a government of law and order and the protection of property rights.

"So does he inveigh against trusts. Yet I cannot find that Mr. Bryan has solved the problem that has been studied for years—that is, how best to limit the power of corporations without unduly restraining trade or that liberty of action guaranteed by our Constitution.

"The one instance in which Mr. Bryan is definite and specific in suggesting a substitute for so-called existing evils is when he asks to discard our present monetary system for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I know from personal experience the disastrous effects of a debased currency to the wage earner in South American countries, and I feel confident it will take a more plausible man than Mr. Bryan to induce our people to put themselves in a similar plight.

"The Democratic Party will not be rid of the Socialistic, Populistic, and free silver fallacies, nor of the agitators now in control, until those theories shall have been crushed by the people beyond the hope of revival. Old-line Democrats can best aid in the re-establishment of their party by voting against Bryan. I shall do so, and believe this is the duty of every patriotic citizen."

SILVER ISSUE NOT DROPPED.

Croker Speaks for Mr. Bryan—Differs with Chairman McGuire.

Richard Croker differs with Chairman McGuire of the State Executive Committee, who has charge of the Democratic campaign as to the silver issue in New York State. Chairman McGuire said it was eliminated from the campaign here and that Mr. Bryan realized that even with a Democratic Congress there are too many Democrats opposed to the 16 to 1 ratio to adopt it. Mr. Croker said last night:

"The 16 to 1 issue has not been eliminated from the campaign by the Democrats. Mr. Bryan has not dropped it. He has simply followed the Democratic platform adopted at Kansas City, which places imperialism and trusts ahead of the silver issue."

Nominated for the Senate.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 19.—Henry C. Harvey of Columbia County has been nominated for State Senator by the Democrats of the Twenty-fourth District in place of Lester J. Bashford, who declined the nomination.

Nominated for Congress.

MICHIGAN.—First District—John B. Corliss, (Rep.)

GIRL PUPIL TAKES POISON.

Vain Attempts to Recover Lost Standing and Mother's Reproof Moved Her—She Will Live.

Because she was unable to keep up in her studies at the Morris High School, Imogene White, the fourteen-year-old daughter of William White, Chairman of the Board of Registry of the Thirty-seventh Election District of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, attempted suicide last evening by taking carbolic acid.

The girl was graduated from the public schools last Spring, and at the beginning of the Fall term entered the High School. She is bright, but extremely delicate, and she found herself unequal to the requirements of her advanced course of study. Last week she had a poor report. Her parents were disappointed by her showing, it is said, and urged her to do better. During the past week she made a heroic effort to recover her lost standing, but the report she received yesterday afternoon was so poor that she destroyed it.

Her mother scolded her and threatened to go to the Principal. After the scene with her mother the child left the house.

A schoolmate, Margaret Connolly, found Imogene in a hall at 819 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street shortly after dusk very sick. She notified Mrs. White. When her mother arrived Imogene admitted that she had taken carbolic acid. She was removed to her home and Policeman Walsh summoned Dr. Mooney of the Harlem Hospital. The physician used effective remedies, and then girl was removed to the hospital.

At the hospital the child said there had been an examination of her class yesterday, and she was the only one who failed. Her mother reproved her for her failure, and she felt so badly about it she thought there was no use in living. She purchased 10 cents' worth of carbolic acid at a drug store, telling the druggist her mother wanted it for hygienic purposes. She drank only a portion of it.

Dr. Mooney says the patient is in no danger now. She expressed sorrow for her act and said she now wanted to live.

Mrs. White was attacked with hysteria as a result of Imogene's attempted suicide and last night she was also under Dr. Mooney's care.

APPLEYARD IS DISCHARGED.

Accusation Against Letter Carrier Not Substantiated.

Willis C. Appleyard, a letter carrier employed at Station C, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, charged with having stolen $200 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Mary Ellis of 252 West Twenty-sixth Street, was discharged, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, the complainant having failed to appear.

Later Appleyard was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, as he was suspected of having robbed the mails. He explained that the letters in his possession were found by him in a new flat he had just moved into. They were circular notices from political headquarters. His explanation was thoroughly investigated, found to be true, and he was discharged.

The Inspector said he would recommend Appleyard's dismissal from the force.

Tried Suicide in Prison Ward.

May Smith, twenty-seven years old, of 261 West Thirty-ninth Street, who was taken to the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital on Thursday from the West Side Court Prison, to be treated for morphine poisoning, attempted to commit suicide last night in the prison ward by strangulation. The woman had tied one end of the bed sheet to her neck and the other to the bed post. She then threw herself out of bed. Attendants heard the woman fall and went to her assistance. She was not injured.

HANNA DENOUNCES BRYAN

Speaks in Lincoln on Democratic Nominee's Bribery Charge.

"NOT FIT TO BE CONSTABLE"

The Senator's Opinion of a Man Who Drags "an Honorable Name in the Mire for the Sake of Making Votes."

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 19.—Senator Hanna spoke here to-night to big audiences. At one of the three meetings he addressed he referred to the charges which he said had been recently made by Mr. Bryan that the Republican campaign managers had entered upon an extensive system of bribery in order to secure the election of the Republican ticket.

"In regard to that statement," said Senator Hanna, "before an audience in Lincoln, I want to hurl it back in his (Bryan's) teeth and tell him it is as false as hell. When it comes down to personalities I am willing to stand before the American people on my record as a business man, and let him stand on his.

"I have been in business forty years; I am employing 6,000 men, pay the highest wages, treat them like men, and they all respect me, and when Mr. Bryan or any other man charges upon me—and I am willing to appropriate it all, as I am Chairman of that Board of Managers of this Republican campaign—any such methods as those, I propose, as I said, to hurl it back and denounce him as a demagogue—in his own town."

Senator Hanna then referred to Mr. Bryan's alleged reference to him as a "labor crusher," made first during his Senatorial campaign in 1897, and continued:

"I want to remind every man that a man who in a contest will drag an honorable name into the mire for the sake of making votes is not worthy to be considered for the high office of President of the United States. And I believe that there are thousands of people in the State of Nebraska who resent it as an insult to their intelligence and their ideas of fair play and justice, because when a man has the opportunity through newspapers or from the public rostrum to make charges too trifling to be denied, and those charges go undenied and enter into the minds of the people whom the man so charged has no opportunity to see, I say any man who will use those tactics to further his own selfish ambition is not fit to be constable."

The speech was received with mingled cheers and hisses.

Senator Hanna's speeches to-day at the towns he visited between Sioux Falls and Lincoln, like those delivered in South Dakota yesterday, were plain, blunt appeals for support for the Republican Party, each appeal adapted to the class of people to whom it was addressed. Present and past industrial conditions figured largely in his talks. For example, at Platt Centre he said:

"Prosperity; the comfort of yourself and families, your home, is the real issue in this campaign. The present condition of the country, the prosperity that exists in every branch of business, is not altogether due to the workings of Providence, my friends. It has been brought about, in part, at least, by Republican legislation, which has made these conditions possible."

At Schuyler Senator Hanna was thus introduced by the local Chairman:

"Fellow-citizens, I want to introduce to you the man who commands the sun sometimes, if he wants to."

"Well, I wish I could command every son of a gun of a Populist in this State," said Senator Hanna, amid laughter, "and that of every good Democrat, too, because, my friends, I want the people of this State to fully appreciate and understand the importance of this election."

In his address at Fremont Mr. Hanna was frequently interrupted by the blowing of a near-by whistle, and finally he said: "It must be that Mr. Bryan has hold of that valve and is trying to shut me off."

At Winside, a little hamlet in the midst of the corn country, Senator Hanna saw the following banner as he stepped out on the platform: "Populist farmers, beware! Chain your children to yourselves or put 'em under the bed—Mark Hanna is in town."

"Oh, I am not so dangerous as all that," said the Senator, laughing. "Take your hat off, Mark, and let us see," shouted the crowd, which cheered as Mr. Hanna complied. The farmers composing the audience cheered until the train was far from the station.

REGISTRATION WAR IN DENVER.

Clash Between Federal and State Officers Owing to Illegal Entering.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 19.—As a result of the charges and countercharges of fraudulent registration in Denver, trouble is imminent between United States Marshal Dewey C. Bailey, on one hand, and the city, county, and State officers on the other.

So far has the trouble gone that yesterday the Federal Marshal, in response to appeals from Republicans, personally and through his deputies investigated the charges of fraud and in several cases actually interfered.

Gov. Thomas, in whose Senatorial interests the city and State authorities are working, issued another ukase of defiance on hearing of the action of Marshal Bailey molded on much the same lines as his famous declaration of last year that "the Colorado troops were entitled to lay down their arms in Manila, as the war with Spain was ended."

"If it requires every man in Arapahoe County to be organized as a posse comitatus, I will see that there is no further Federal interference in the election, and if it becomes necessary every Federal officer will be thrown in the county jail.

An actual conflict of the Federal and city officers occurred yesterday at one of the registration offices in which Deputy United States Marshal Crocker and President Robert W. Speer of the Fire and Police Board, leader of the Thomas forces, were the participants. A gang of repeaters had been put through the registration in such a flagrant manner that Crocker picked up the leader of the crowd and threw him out of the building. Mr. Speer, who a few days ago, while personally supervising the registration in a disreputable precinct, remarked to protesting Republicans: "How do you like it, boys? We'll give you plenty more of it before the week is over," appeared and attempted to arrest Crocker. The latter threw the city official off and told him that he was there to watch the registration on behalf of the Government, and that he intended to do so. Other policemen and marshals were hastened to the scene, but further trouble was averted for the time being.

YOUTSEY'S FATE IN JURY'S HANDS

Thrilling Scene When the State Attorney Denounces ex-Gov. Taylor.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 19.—The case of Henry E. Youtsey, the stenographer accused of being a principal in the recent killing of Gov. Goebel, went to the jury today, but there will be no verdict to-night.

The Judge told the jury they could use their own pleasure about considering the case to-night or to-morrow morning. They decided to take the papers to their rooms to-night and report at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

State Attorney Franklin began his speech at 3:30 this afternoon, and spoke till 7 o'clock. His eloquence at times was thrilling, and brought sobs or tears to all, even Judge Cantrell on the bench; and Judge Askew of the defense being visibly affected. He scored ex-Gov. Taylor, saying if he had two sparks of courage he would return here and help Youtsey out of this trouble; that if he had even one spark of manhood he would now commit suicide under the whip of his conscience. He said if Arthur Goebel had told an untruth as to what Youtsey had told him, then Arthur Goebel was a worse man than the one who assasinated William Goebel.

Youtsey's condition to-night is better than yesterday. He has taken nourishment to-day without trouble, and physicians say his temperature, pulse, and respiration are normal.

Death of Frank Foster Gaylord.

Frank Foster Gaylord, one of the most expert amateur photographers in the United States, and for several years connected with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, died yesterday in Chicago. He was thirty-four years old and unmarried.

Universally imitated. Never reproduced.

The Steinway Piano

differs from all others not only in degree but in kind. Universally imitated, it has never been reproduced. When you buy a Steinway piano, you buy a quality of tone that can be had under no other name and for no smaller price.

It is the supreme merit of the Steinway, that years of use do not destroy its mellow sweetness.

STEINWAY & SONS,
107-109 E. 14th St.,
Near Union Square.

ACCUSED OF EXTORTION.

Money Demanded for Return of Stolen Horse and Wagon and Ransom for Owner's Son.

The disappearance of a gray horse, with a scanty mane and no tail to speak of, and a white covered furniture truck, followed by the enforced absence of the son of the man who owned the outfit, has led to the arrest by the police of the Madison Avenue Station of Jacob Goodgold of 23 Hester Street, where he keeps a fish market; Samuel Goldman of 191 Henry Street, the keeper of a little candy store, and Samuel Schwartz, a jeweler of 167 East Broadway.

The wagon and horse were stolen on Wednesday night from in front of 19 Rutgers Place. On Thursday morning, Goodgold and a man said to be his partner, Meyer Solomon, called on Wolf Cohen, the owner of the horse and wagon, and told him that for $50 they would effect its return. Mr. Cohen drew a check for the amount, but refused to give it up until the horse and wagon were shown. Later in the day young Morris Cohen went with Solomon in search of the property.

At 10 o'clock that night Goodgold and Solomon went again to Cohen, it is alleged, and said that they had decided to hold not only the horse and wagon but the boy as well until $500 was put up for their return. A compromise for $400 was arranged. According to Cohen, there were also implied threats of burning up his furniture store unless their demands were complied with.

He drew up a promissory note, payable in one month, which was to be deposited with a friend to be turned over to the men when the property was returned. A document purporting to release Goodgold from future prosecutions was also drawn up and signed. The agreement, note, and check were turned over to Schwartz.

The boy and the horse and wagon were to have been returned yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, but the agreement was not fulfilled, and the matter reached the police through gossip in the neighborhood.

The Cohens, at first afraid to talk, finally told the whole story, and the arrests followed yesterday afternoon. Goodgold and Goldmann protested that the affair was "only a matter of business." Schwartz said that he was merely acting as agent for the Cohens, and readily handed over the papers. Up to a late hour last night Solomon had not been found.

Morris Cohen returned home last night. He said that Solomon had taken him to Brownsville, Roslyn, and Whitestone, L. I. Solomon told him he was on the track of the men who had the horse and wagon. Cohen said he had left Solomon at the Brooklyn end of the bridge.

The Cohen family later modified the story they had previously told the police. Their explanation was somewhat incoherent, but it seemed to indicate that the $400 had been put up as security that the case against Goodgold would not be pushed. Acting Captain Hammond said this would seem to strengthen the conspiracy feature of the case.

DETROIT'S RAILWAY PROJECT.

To Operate Through Line by Electricity to Bay City.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19.—Eastern capitalists are working on a scheme to build an electric road between Detroit and Bay City.

The road is to be a double-track line, sleeping cars will be placed in service, and the whole equipment of the road will be equal to that of any steam road. Through freight cars will be hauled over the line at night.

SWALLOWED PISTOL BULLET.

Negro in Abbeville County Accomplishes a Remarkable Feat.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 19.—The famous trick of catching a ball from a cannon, which used to be a drawing card at circuses, has been discounted by "Jim" Mitchell, a negro, in Abbeville County, who, without sleight-of-hand or deception of any kind, swallowed a pistol bullet, fired with deadly intent, and then brought the leaden missile up again.

Mitchell, "Gus" Williams, and others were playing craps, and in a quarrel Williams drew his pistol and fired. The ball struck Mitchell in the ear and came out in the mouth, where, its force having been spent, it remained. In his excitement Mitchell swallowed the bullet, which, in a fit of coughing, was expelled a few seconds later.

HIS FOSTER PARENTS INDIANS.

Aged Wisconsin Redskins Will a Fortune to Adopted White Son.

Special to The New York Times.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 19.—The Rev. Hugh Lattimer Burleson, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Rochester, N. Y., is the legally adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. John Danforth, full-blooded Oneida Indians, residing on the Oneida reservation near this city, and wills have been filed in the Probate Court of Outagamie County by both the old people, making him the sole heir to their property, which, including 160 acres of allotted land, amounts to nearly $20,000.

Burleson is the son of the Rev. Mr. Burleson, who for many years was pastor in charge of the Episcopal mission at Oneida, and while on a visit to his father at the reservation won the regard of the old couple.

SIXTEEN STONES IN HIS EYE.

Operation on a Man Injured by an Explosion.

Angelo Gonzalo of 196 Mott Street, who was injured by a premature explosion at Bedford Park a few days ago and was taken to Harlem Hospital, was operated on last evening by Dr. Muller, the house surgeon, assisted by several members of the hospital staff.

Dr. Muller removed the left eye, and was surprised to find in the orbit sixteen small stones, one of which was a quarter of an inch long. The left cheek bone was also removed, and several pieces of stone were removed from the man's face and neck. One piece was half an inch long and half an inch wide. One piece narrowly missed cutting the man's jugular vein. Gonzalo's condition is serious.

Man's Body Identified; Woman Held.

The body of the man who died suddenly on Thursday night in the apartments of Sarah Goldman at 226 East Twenty-sixth Street was identified yesterday as that of Jacob Bloomfield, a tailor, of 237 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The identification was made by his wife, Eva Bloomfield. Sarah Goldman was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday. She said the man called to see her at about 11 o'clock on Thursday night. He complained of illness and fell to the floor. The woman was remanded to the Coroner and committed to the Tombs pending an autopsy to be performed to-day.

The AEOLIAN

A Home Orchestra is a solo orchestra, requiring no musical knowledge on the part of the player, yet rendering music enjoyable to the most critical and aesthetic tastes.

In purchasing an Aeolian you bring a fund of pleasure into your home which is always available for yourself or your friends. You educate your children to appreciate the better class of music and your own ear becomes more critical.

Entertains yourself and your friends

After returning from the Grand Opera, you yourself may play the selections which pleased you most, or you may select the opera and your own time for hearing it. You are independent of musical seasons and prescribed programmes. You may have an evening with Wagner and Beethoven or Sullivan and De Koven.

Grand or Light Opera

"Sam Toy," which is drawing crowds to Daly's Theatre, or the "Rose of Persia," now in Baltimore, may be enjoyed in your own drawing-room. Song and dance accompaniments are always at hand.

Song and Dance Accompaniments

Estimate the pleasure an Aeolian would bring in your home.

A banker, whose name is known all over the world, expresses his opinion of the Aeolian forcibly by purchasing four of the instruments, each a little more expensive than the last. We reproduce his letter:

An Aeolian in your home

"It gives me great pleasure to recommend most highly your Æolian. Although I can play no musical instrument, this I find a constant source of enjoyment to my friends and myself.

"As you know, I first had one of your small instruments, then a Grand, and afterward two Orchestrelles; and it is only want of room which prevents me from having another Orchestrelle on my yacht."

Four Aeolians

Call at our warerooms and hear the instrument, even if you have no present intention of buying. It will prove a wise and pleasant expenditure of your time, and will enable you to learn something about this instrument, which has called forth the unanimous endorsement of the musical profession, and has become a valued acquisition in the homes of culture.

An Invitation

* New styles and increased orchestral effects.

RECITAL TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. ADMISSION FREE TO ALL.

PRICES:
Aeolians $75 to $750.
Orchestrelles $1,500-$2,500
AEOLIAN COMPANY
18 West 23d St., N. Y.
500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Aeolian Orchestrelle Style V. Price $1,500.

A Special Sale of Sterling Silver,

For the purpose of making room for our holiday stock. These are odd and special goods which we offer at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PUFF BOXES of Baccarat and cut glass with plain beaded and embossed tops, also several in all silver (some silver gilt), $1.50 to $12.00; formerly $2.50 to $20.00.

DECANTERS & CLARET JUGS of Baccarat, cut glass or Rookwood with silver mountings, $4.00 to $30.00; formerly $7.50 to $50.00.

SEALS, with handles of carved Ivory, Agate, Dresden China, and Crystal, all at $1.00; formerly $2.00 to $5.00.

Also Cork Screws, Tea Pieces, Tobacco Jars, Cologne Bottles, Almond and Bon Bon Dishes, Toilet and Desk Articles, etc., etc.

As the number of pieces is limited, an early selection is desirable.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., SUCCESSOR,
SILVERSMITHS.
208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square West.
1128-1130 Broadway, Bet. 25th and 26th Streets.

ACCEPT CHALLENGE TO WED.

Young Couple Wouldn't Take a Dare from Newly Married Friends.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Miss Rose Kennedy of Plainfield, N. J., and Benjamin Brownlee of this city were married on Wednesday within fifteen minutes after they decided to have the ceremony performed. Miss Kennedy and her present husband had been keeping company, but had not intended to be married before Spring. On Wednesday they accompanied Miss Sarah Chamberlain and Andrew Hasborne of this city to St. Mary's Church. They were to act as best man and bridesmaid at the quiet marriage of their friends. When the Rev. Father Charles Corley had performed the ceremony making Miss Chamberlain Mrs. Hasborne the four started away in a coach. While in it the bridegroom began to taunt his friend and Miss Kennedy with not having grit enough to get married. For reply Brownlee turned to Miss Kennedy and said:

"He is wrong, isn't he?"

The reply was in the affirmative.

"Why don't you prove it, then?" asked the bridegroom.

"I'm willing," was Brownlee's retort, and, turning to Miss Kennedy, he asked her if she would be willing to marry. She was willing, and the coach was turned about and Father Corley was called on to perform the second ceremony.

The couples have taken adjoining flats, and to-day the four left on their honeymoons. Before they departed the second marriage was made known.

MEXICAN FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

Taken in New Orleans Charged with Embezzling from Express Company.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—John Krug, formerly the joint agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company and the Mexican Central and Mexican Northern Railroad Companies, at Escalon, Mexico, was arrested in this city this morning and locked up charged with being a fugitive from justice. He is charged with absconding with $10,000 in Mexican currency. Krug admits that he is the man wanted, although he denies that he is guilty of wrongdoing, and states that he is willing to return to Mexico without requisition papers.

The local police got their tip from Houston. Krug was with another man. They are supposed to have been heading for Spanish Honduras, intending to sail Sunday.

FIANCEE BALD; ENGAGEMENT OFF.

Young Man of Augusta, Ga., Makes an Astonishing Discovery.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—Because he accidentally discovered on the eve of marriage that his betrothed was baldheaded, a well-known young man of this city, whose name is withheld, refused to make her his wife.

With the license in his pocket he called on his fiancée. He caught sight of her hurriedly retreating to another room, and at the same time made the to him astonishing discovery that she was nearly bald.

The more he thought of it, the more the conviction grew on him that he could not be happy with a bald-headed woman for a wife. Having come to this conclusion, he returned to the lady's house and informed her mother of his change of mind.

TAX COLLECTOR KILLS HIMSELF.

F. H. Sloat of Oneonta, N. Y., Commits Suicide.

ONE

The Wanamaker Store

Style and *Character in* CLOTHING for Men

Clothes make the man—proverbs and aphorisms to the contrary notwithstanding. The more eccentric a man is, the more his clothes tell his character—for his character is told by the eccentricity of his clothes.

But our service is not calculated for eccentric men. It *is* planned to please most particular men. There hasn't been a day now for almost forty years but has found the John Wanamaker business seeking out ways to improve both the making and selling of men's clothes.

Four decades, making a new path in the clothing business all the time; and to-day no clothing season starts without an anxiety among all makers and dealers to know what John Wanamaker has prepared in Men's Clothes.

Ours is a strong aggressive policy that keeps in closest touch with best-dressed men, and then couples our experience with the best brains in the clothing business to plan what clothes shall be made for us.

The smartest, newest, best fitting, best made clothing in America is Wanamaker's. A splendid winter stock is now on show. These hints of some most popular sorts:

Men's Overcoats—

Of Oxford and black frieze; serge lined; satin sleeve linings; velvet collars. The best coat ever offered at $12.

Of all-wool frieze, in two shades of gray, light and dark; satin shoulders and wool body lining; at $15.

Of dark gray all-wool frieze; black satin shoulders; black wool body lining. A specially good value at $18.

One of the most attractive Raglan overcoats ever shown is here this season. Made of Oxford gray imported Irish frieze. (The kind of fabric that practically never wears out); silk-lined throughout. Price, $40.

A very good overcoat, made of all-wool Oxford gray frieze, with plaid lining, at $8.50.

Men's Suits—

We find a great many men who are willing to pay $15 for a business suit each season. We get the best suits possible for that price. This season we show the popular flannel stripe effect in many different combinations. Also fancy mixed cheviots—the kind that don't gloss. Also black cheviots—the best suits offered anywhere at $15.

Men's striped worsted **Trousers,** in fifty styles and all pure worsted—no cotton mixtures ever allowed in the John Wanamaker clothing—at any price. These are the handsomest trousers made. $5 to $8.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Tailor-made SUITS *Under-price*

What a comfort *ready-to-wear* clothes are to women. What a satisfaction, when you decide that you need a new dress, to have it to wear before night. Economical, too! Count it out yourself. Contrive as you will, it costs more to bother with the making and the waiting than to buy a suit ready-made. Then it looks better and fits better, too.

Two lots to-day it is out of the question to match. These:

At $16—Suits of Venetian cloth, coverts and cheviots; all blouse styles; some trimmed with tailor strapping, others with braid; all well tailored. Values up to $25.50.

At $27.50—Suits of imported cheviots, coverts and zibeline; made with blouse, tight-fighting and fly-front jackets, variously and artistically trimmed; all handsomely silk lined throughout. Values up to $47.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Rage for FLANNEL WAISTS And the *Reason*

Women love easy, comfortable dress; but they wouldn't sacrifice prettiness to get it, so the manufacturers of flannel waists had to offer something more than mere warmth and comfort in order to make women buy their goods freely.

What an array of temptations they have produced this year!

We couldn't resist them—neither can you; nor would any woman care to resist such beauty as is here.

Dainty flannels, in the most delicate to the most substantial shades are used. Then they are made up in the most dressy styles; and embroidered, braided, hemstitched, plaited, appliqued, stitched with straps or ribbons; some with insertions of embroidered silk between plaits; some with detachable plaited-silk shields and collars—more than seventy-five distinctly different patterns are shown; each one of particular beauty.

No such variety was ever shown before in Flannel Waists. Little wonder that women love flannel waists this season; for now they combine warmth, comfort, and bright, original styles that are as beautiful as their aristocratic cousins of silk.

Prices, $2.25 to $8. Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine French CLOTHES for the BABY

Nothing is ever too good for the baby—so every mother thinks, and we've that thought in mind in the gathering of the fine French things for American babies. The mother that wants the best, the daintiest and the most beautiful clothes that money can buy for her baby, will be delighted with our present showing of French goods. Dresses, coats, sacques, bonnets, shoes, bibs, well-nigh everything you can think of.

Here are some of them:

A dress for a-year-old boy. Made of fine French nainsook, with 5 box plaits, back and front. A belt with sash ends, that has band of embroidery insertion, and is edged each side with lace; ruffle at neck and turnover cuffs edged with lace; $7.

Another at $8 is made of fine French nainsook with round yoke; back and fronts of cluster of 5 plaits and feather stitching, finished with shaped collar of nainsook, feather stitched and trimmed with a lace-edged ruffle joined to collar with beading; $8.

And so on, up to $50.

Long slips and dresses, from $2.25 to $60.

Coats, from $18 to $50. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Black Oak FURNITURE

There is a refinement about black oak furniture that has won wide popularity among tasteful furnishers. Our assortment is growing constantly. Here are hints of interesting odd pieces now being shown:

Cafe Chair, $4.50.
Carved arm chair, $7.50.
Roman chair, $10.
High-backed hall chair, $12.
Large arm chair, $18.
Arm chair, painted leather panel back, $20.
Box-seat chair, painted leather panel back, $25.
Large arm chair, $28.
Large arm chair, handsomely carved, $35.
Hall Chair, $5.
Hall chair, nicely carved, $6.
Wood seat arm chair, $10.50.
Wood seat arm chair, $13.

Settees and Benches—

Small hall bench, $10.
Hall seat, spindled back, $18.50.
Hall seat, with table top, $25.
Hall settle, box seat, high arms, $25.
Hall bench, high back, box seat, $34.
Hall settle, with box seat, handsomely carved, $53.
Hall sofa in leather, seat and back, $70.
Hall seat, $16.
Hall seat, carved back, $22.

Fifth floor.

Intercollegiate SWEATERS $3.50 Each Instead of $6

There are just 250 to be sold at this price to-day. They are the regulation college sweaters, made by a firm that produces only high-grade goods. Colors are navy blue, maroon, golf red, and black and white. Sizes 34 to 44.

Regularly the price for this grade is $6 each. Exclusive dealers in sporting goods usually ask even more than $6. The price here, to-day—not likely to last longer than to-day—is $3.50 each.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth Street.

Dainty *Turnover* COLLARS for Little

This is an almost sensational offering of these dainty neck fixings. A manufacturer over in St. Gall learned how to make the embroideries for them so that they need not be mitered to run the design around the corners—neater, less expensive.

The embroideries are as neat and fine as they can be. We sold the same grade formerly at 35c. To-day we have three thousand to offer at

ten cents each

It's a price-revolution, that will sell the lot in a jiffy.

Broadway.

Wanamaker-"Wearwell" SHOES for Men—And Others

Twelve years ago we introduced the Wearwell Shoes for men, and there has never been their equal at their price. The new line of winter Wanamaker *Wearwells* for 1900 is ready now, and they represent the highest value that best brains and smartest shoemaking can produce for

three dollars a pair

Compare them with other widely exploited shoes at higher prices. The Wearwell is *better* than any $3.50 shoe made. Test this statement as severely as you will.

Leathers are wax calf, box calf, Cordovan and kidskin; with single or double soles on four styles of lasts. Complete range of sizes, of course.

Main Floor Shoe Store.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EX-SOLDIERS ON A RAMPAGE.

Thomas and Daniel Walsh Terrorize Inmates of Flathouse.

Because their sister, Mrs. Lizzie Murphy, refused to loan them 25 cents, Thomas J. Walsh, twenty-two years old, and his brother, Daniel, who have just returned from the Philippines, where they served in the United States Army, kicked in the door of their sister's flat on the second floor of 121 East One Hundred and Tenth Street yesterday evening, and then chased everybody in the house, which is occupied by ten families, into the street.

The two men lived with their sister. They became intoxicated yesterday afternoon, and last evening Thomas wanted 25 cents and asked his sister for it. She refused to loan the money, and Thomas then went out and found his brother. The two men then returned to the house and kicked in the door of their sister's flat, driving the woman down the fire-escape to the first floor. They then went on every floor of the house and drove the occupants to the street.

Detective Hollihan and Roundsman Polly of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station were summoned, and they chased the two men to the roof of the house. Thomas was arrested, but his brother escaped.

At the station house Thomas claimed that he was not intoxicated. "Any soldier in the regular Army," he said, "who can right about face when ordered is not drunk." He was locked up.

Suicide Had Served on the Maine.

Nicholas Scalp, forty-seven years old, who is said to have been one of the crew of the United States battleship Maine, killed himself yesterday in a room he occupied at 237 Union Street, Brooklyn, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Scalp had lived in the house since June 8 last, when he came to Brooklyn from New Hampshire last Spring. He was suffering from a broken jaw, and went to the Seney Hospital for treatment. He was in receipt of a small pension from the Government. Among the effects of the dead sailor were discharge papers from the navy, showing that he had served on the Essex and Bache.

Stewart to be Extradited.

Harry Hilliard Stewart, arrested several days ago on a telegraphic message from Cleveland that he was suspected of having killed his three-months-old daughter, Beatrice, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning and held for requisition papers to arrive from Cleveland. His sister, who called to see him yesterday, says that Stewart is mentally irresponsible.

"JACKIE" HAGGERTY DEAD.

A Cherry Hill Character Who Jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge for a Pint of Beer.

"Jackie" Haggerty, a character of the old Fourth Ward and the pride of Cherry Hill since the time he jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge to win a pint of beer, died at his home in Cherry Street early yesterday morning from pneumonia.

Thirty-two years ago he was born in County Kerry, and he came to this country shortly afterward. He settled in Cherry Street, and from that time on he never wandered further than Coney Island from his haunts on Cherry Hill. He was a plumber's helper by trade, but his chief occupation for the last ten years was reading the newspapers to his mother. He never read anything but the obituary column.

His wake last night was attended by nearly all of the "lights" on the hill. "Jackie's" friends included everybody, from "Sim" Collins, who always drank "steam" at the drink shop presided over by the counterpart of Bismarck, to "Ole Liz," the social queen who died a year and a half ago.

"Joe" O'Hara, who refereed "Jackie's" bridge jump, was melancholy last night and reminiscent as well.

"You see," he said, "Jackie wuz a good-natered bloke, even ef he didn't wurruk es hard ez I did makin' shoes at de World's Fair. The time Steve Brodie said he jumped the bridge we blokes didn't feel shure he did. Jackie up and sed any bloke cud do it. We dared him. We tole him we'd buy him a pint of beer w'en he did, and he done it. I wuz de referee, ef I do say it, and Jackie's friends were at de Dover Street dock all ready. A tugboat picked him up. He didn't hurt himself at all, but he got twenty-five days in de Tombs.

"One o' de brightest things he sed wuz when we wuz talking about James G. Blaine, Gladstone, Bismarck, and all de great men of de nations at large. Jackie puts in an' sez:

"'An' ole Constantinople wasn't sech a bad man, naythur.'

"He didn't know dat wuz de name of a city, but de rest of de gang did. We laughed so hard dat he thot he made a break, and so he pretended he wus hungry. He sez:

"'I'm goin' roun' de corner to ate myself. I'll be back a little while ago.'

"Jackie wusn't so slow fer a bloke what didn't wurruk fer a livin'."

WOMAN'S STORY OF ROBBERY.

Her Account of the Strange Procedure of White Man and Negro—Police Allege Hysteria.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City is investigating a story told by Mrs. John Hume of 53 Jewett Avenue. She says that when she went to her room at 5 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday a closet door was thrown open and a colored man stepped out. As she turned in affright she was confronted by a white man. The latter knocked her down, she says, and the colored man mounted guard while the white man broke open a trunk and took out $46, which he placed on a table. The two men then searched another trunk and took out $81, but while they were doing this she says she removed the $46 from the table and hid it in her dress. There was also $10 in silver in the trunk, but this, Mrs. Hume says, the negro said must not be touched.

"All we want," he explained, "is the money belonging to the local branch of the Painters' Union, of which Mr. Hume is Treasurer."

To this the white man rejoined, so Mrs. Hume says:

"We'll take the union money and all the rest we can find."

After that Mrs. Hume alleges that she remembers nothing until she came to her senses to find herself tied hand and foot in a rocking chair. She screamed and her sister and niece ran up stairs. They say that Mrs. Hume was tied with a fishline, that a towel was about her head, and a handkerchief stuffed into her mouth.

The police believe that Mrs. Hume was suffering from hysteria. The affair, according to her account, occurred in daylight, yet her sister and niece did not see the men and they heard no noise until Mrs. Hume screamed. Mr. Hume, however, says that $81 in currency which was in one of the trunks is missing.

"It is a very strange affair," said Chief Murphy last night, "but my opinion is that Mrs. Hume, who is an invalid, was suffering from hysteria brought on by the knowledge that her husband had considerable money belonging to the union, and the fear that it might be stolen. Women under such circumstances have been known to hide money and jewels, and I have told Mr. Hume to make a thorough search of the house. If he does not find the money we must conclude that the house was robbed."

Challenge for a Cable Chess Match.

The Brooklyn Chess Club to-day received a challenge for another cable chess match from the British Chess Club. The dates for the match are not yet settled.

DAVID BELASCO LOSES

Woman's Claim as Physician Upheld by a Jury.

She Sued for Attendance Upon the Playwright's Benefactor—Mr. Belasco Will Appeal.

Dr. Anna L. White of 151 West Forty-sixth Street obtained a verdict for $467.35 in the City Court yesterday against David Belasco, the playwright. The amount was to recover for medical attendance upon Frederick Lyster, who, according to the papers, when Belasco was a poor boy in San Francisco, launched him in theatrical life by employing him in the theatre of which he was manager.

Dr. White alleged that Mr. Belasco had guaranteed the payment for his services in attending Mr. Lyster at 23 Dryden Court from Feb. 1 to March 23, 1893. She said that Elizabeth Ginty had first called her to attend Mr. Lyster.

On cross-examination Dr. White was asked:

"Did you not write a letter to Mr. Belasco, telling him that if he did not settle your bill you would expose the so-called Belasco-Lyster-Ginty combination?"

"I don't remember," was the answer.

At this point a number of letters exchanged between Mr. Belasco and Dr. White were put in evidence. In one of these, written in September, 1898, Dr. White says that she wants her bill settled. She says that she does not care to go into the courts about the matter, but will do so unless she is paid. She then says that an exposure of the "Belasco-Lyster-Ginty combination" in the newspapers would make sensational reading. Dr. White admitted that the letter was in her handwriting.

"Who is Miss Ginty?" was asked.

"She is a very intimate friend of Mr. Belasco. She helped him in writing his plays."

Mr. Belasco took the stand in his own behalf. He denied that he had ever told Dr. White that he would be responsible for her bill against Mr. Lyster.

"Mr. Lyster was a very dear friend of mine," said the playwright, "and when he fell ill I was very sorry for him. I became acquainted with him years ago, when I was a boy. He was then a prosperous theatre owner. I was a poor boy. Mr. Lyster helped me. I was given the position of prompter in his theatre in San Francisco. I felt very grateful to him. When the changes in fortune came I had a chance to show my gratitude. I had lots of translating and other work to be done, and I employed Mr. Lyster. I also employed Miss Ginty on the same kind of work."

Mr. Belasco admitted that he had called at Lyster's house the night he became ill. He said that he told Dr. White he would send any necessities that the patient might need and would be responsible for medicines. He denied that he said he would be responsible for her entire bill. Mr. Belasco said that he also offered to send his personal physician down, but Dr. White said she could handle the case herself.

No further testimony was taken, and the jury, after considerable deliberation, gave Dr. White the full amount of her claim. Mr. Belasco will at once take an appeal in the case.

Dr. White explained last night that when she referred to the "Belasco-Lyster-Ginty combination" she alluded to allegations that had been made in 1896, to the effect that Mr. Belasco did not write "The Heart of Maryland," but that it was the work of the two other persons mentioned. She added that, although denials over Miss Ginty's and Mr. Lyster's signatures were printed at the time, she thought that it would be unpleasant for Mr. Belasco to have the matter again come up, as she was sure would be the case if a lawsuit resulted.

Dr. White said that she would not assert that Miss Ginty and Mr. Lyster had written the play, but that the three were at work writing at the time she called on Mr. Belasco at his former home, 63 Clinton Place.

B. F. Roeder, personal representative for Mr. Belasco, said last night:

"Mr. Belasco looks upon the whole thing as absurd, and does not regard Dr. White's statements as worthy of serious consideration."

RECEIVER FOR "CADET GIRL."

Temporary Appointment Made Pending Argument in Court.

For the past fortnight Lawyer William Klein of 220 Broadway, through his representative in Boston, Thomas J. Barry, has endeavored to have a receiver appointed for A. H. Chamberlyn's production of "The Cadet Girl" now being presented at the Columbia Theatre in that city, and yesterday his efforts were successful so far as having a temporary receiver appointed, and on Wednesday next argument will be heard in the Superior Court of Suffolk County in the effort to make the receivership permanent.

"The action is based," said Mr. Klein last evening, "on a bill of sale given by A. H. Chamberlyn to Frank Robinson and an assignment by Robinson to Harry Lee, which the affidavit claims has been fraudulently made to defraud his creditors."

Mr. Klein in his affidavit further alleges that Mr. Chamberlyn is an undischarged bankrupt in London, and that a judgment could not be collected, and therefore the application for a receiver of the property was made so that the assets may not be wasted during the pendency of the suit.

The suit is for $3,700 for professional services rendered Mr. Chamberlyn between July 23 and Sept. 10, during all the troubles which this manager had over "The Cadet Girl" in this city, including the injunction suit of Daniel Brady, a part owner of the attraction at the time against Mr. Chamberlyn, also for services rendered in connection with the Savoy Theatre.

Presence of Mind Saved Him.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 19.—Ephraim Post of Newark was crossing a bridge on the Pennsylvania Railroad here this morning when he stepped from the east-bound track to get out of the way of a train and saw another coming in the opposite direction. He had but a few seconds to act, but he was clear-headed enough to escape injury by lying prostrate between the tracks and allow the two trains to pass on either side of him.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Clarence Shriver, Baltimore; W. A. Taft, Boston; Dr. R. W. Allen, Dallas, Texas.

HOLLAND.—Jay Herndon Smith, St. Louis; H. B. Sprague, Lynn, Mass.

GRAND.—E. G. France, Ithaca; F. T. Clymer, Wilmington, Del.

IMPERIAL.—W. A. Calloway, Dallas, Texas; ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira; Ralph Dewey, Detroit.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Capt. Kingmill, Toronto; W. S. Manning, Albany.

ALBEMARLE.—J. C. McDowell, Pittsburg; A. D. Rogers, Columbus, Ohio.

HOFFMAN.—A. B. Andrews, North Carolina; J. F. Dizards, Seattle, Washington; John J. Finerty, Chicago.

VICTORIA.—William Garrett, Cleveland; Judge W. A. Lathrop, Syracuse; F. W. Kavanaugh, Waterford, N. Y.; Judge James C. Goode, Norfolk, Va.

PLAZA.—H. C. Tener, Pittsburg; Frederic Conlin, Bethlehem, Penn.

SAVOY.—Z. L. White, Winchendon, Mass.

MANHATTAN.—Judge E. S. Day, Colchester, Conn.; F. H. Dewey, Worcester.

MURRAY HILL.—J. B. Stevenson, Bloomington, Ill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Powers, books; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Mead, G. O., Walton, N. Y.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Smith, dress goods and wash fabrics; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Salomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Salomon, laces; Hotel Marlborough.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. C. Johnson, flannels; 258 Church Street.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. L. I. Kiernan, gloves; Victoria Hotel.

Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Printz, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, laces, underwear, and hosiery; Hotel Netherland.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; W. F. Walters, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Crawford, furnishing goods; Mrs. H. Hillebrand, dry goods; T. P. Leigh, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Kesner, toys; W. R. Steinberg, toilet articles; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; C. W. Houtz, dress goods; 56 Worth Street.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 96 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, millinery, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; 53 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

O'Gorman & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss T. Mulvehill, gloves; Murray Hill Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaithe, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.

EDUARD STRAUSS ARRIVES.

Says His Concerts Will Be Varied and Popular.

Eduard Strauss, the Viennese conductor and composer, accompanied by his orchestra of fifty-two musicians, arrived in this city yesterday morning on the North German Lloyd liner Aller. They were received by Rudolph Aronson, who will conduct the tour of the orchestra through this country, and a number of friends and musicians. After the Custom House inspection had been completed Herr Strauss was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he will stay during his sojourn in New York, while the members of the orchestra were taken to the Putnam House.

Herr Strauss in appearance has changed but little since he last visited this country ten years ago, and in manner of talk and action he is the same nervous individual. When seen at the hotel during the afternoon Herr Strauss said:

"This is my second visit to America, and I know what you Americans like pretty much in the way of music. My concerts will be varied and popular, of course, mainly the compositions of my brothers Johann and Josef and myself, and for the encores I propose to have my orchestra play 'The Beautiful Blue Danube,' 'Pizzicato Polka,' and 'Wine, Wife, and Song,' all of which I found during my last tour pleased the audiences immensely. The growth of New York since I was last here is simply marvelous. The buildings appear to be getting higher and higher, and it certainly seems to me that in another ten years they will reach the heavens. I hope to duplicate the success I made here in 1890, and perhaps better it. Anyway, I shall always remember America as a generous and great country."

The opening concert, which will take place this evening in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, will be a welcome to Herr Strauss, and it is expected that the Austrian Minister and his suite will be present. This reception will be followed to-morrow evening by a popular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, then Brooklyn, Troy, Utica, eight cities in Canada, and over 100 of the principal cities of America will be visited.

The programme for the concert at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening will be as follows:

Overture to the operetta "Simplicius"....Johann Strauss
Prelude to the opera "Cornelius Schutt"....Smareglia
Waltz, "Welcome to America," (new)....Eduard Strauss
Ave Verum....W. A. Mozart
(Arranged for string quartet by Eduard Strauss.)
Polka, "Vienna Custom"....Eduard Strauss
Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1....Franz Lisst
Waltz, "Artist Life"....Johann Strauss
Ballet music from the opera "Le Cid"....Massenet
Galop, "Harpy the World Over"....Eduard Strauss

SINGERS SAIL FOR AMERICA.

Edouard de Reszke, Mme. Nordica, and Others on the New York.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The liner New York, which sails to-day from Southampton for New York, will have on board as passengers Maurice Grau, Edouard De Reszke, Mme. Nordica, Mme. Bauermeister, and seventy other operatic artists.

The steamer Campania, which will leave Liverpool to-morrow for New York, will have on board Mme. Melba and Mancinelli, the musical director.

The steamer L'Aquitaine, which sails from Havre to-morrow, and the steamer Friedrich der Grosse, which sails from Southampton Sunday, will carry the balance of the operatic company.

Concert Dates Announced.

The Oratorio Society of New York has commenced rehearsals for the work of its twenty-eighth season, the first concert of which will be given at Carnegie Music Hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 24. The society has in preparation for this concert Johann Sebastian Bach's mass in B minor. This mass was given with success last Spring by the society, so that in taking it up again this Fall, its first rehearsals show that it is already well in hand in matters of vocalization and intelligent interpretation. A superior performance is anticipated at the time of presentation to the public. Soloists for the first concert have not yet been fully decided upon. Admission of new members who intend to participate in the first concert will be discontinued shortly, in order that the required number of rehearsals may be attended. The present chorus of nearly 300 voices seems admirably adapted for carrying out the work of the season.

The management of the Boston Symphony Orchestra announces two series of five concerts each at Carnegie Hall, on Thursdays evenings, Nov. 8, Dec. 13, Jan. 17, Feb. 21, March 21, at 8:15, and on Saturday afternoons, Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23, at 2:30. It seems hardly necessary to assure the patrons of orchestral music in New York that the high quality of performance of the past will be maintained. For, after fourteen years of unbroken effort to give as nearly as possible ideal concerts, it would indeed be strange to lower the standard, even in the slightest degree. Special attention is called to the change in the matinées from Wednesday to Saturday. Mr. Wilhelm Gericke will again conduct the performances, and promises some interesting novelties, further and more detailed notice of which, as well as of the soloists, will be given at an early date.

"Her Majesty" In London.

Negotiations were begun yesterday by cable which may result in Marie Tempest's acquisition of the London rights of "Her Majesty," the romantic play in which Grace George is attracting crowds to the Manhattan. Miss Tempest has the Prince of Wales's Theatre, under a long lease, and is appearing there in one of the numerous Nell Gwynne plays, and is seeking new material. "Her Majesty" was given in London last Spring for copyright purposes by members of David Belasco's "Zaza" company, but not under that title. The Lord Chamberlain refused to license it as "Her Majesty," for fear of offense to royalty, and it was called "Honoria."

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT CASE.

Denial of Injunction Sustained by Appellate Division.

The refusal of an injunction to Elizabeth S. Clark in her suit against the city and others, to restrain the erection of the proposed Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Monument, on Riverside Park, on the ground that it would interfere with the light and air and prospect to and from her premises, was yesterday sustained by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department. No opinion was rendered by the Court.

The contention on behalf of Mrs. Clark was that the ground selected as the site for the monument was a part of a "public square or place," and was held by the city upon the trust that it should be kept open for a public place forever.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh north to east winds.

The first North Pacific storm of the season was central last night north of the State of Washington. Rain has fallen from Central California northward to Vancouver, and the storm has been attended by gales on the Washington and Oregon coasts. East of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been clear, with the exception of sprinkles of rain on the Gulf Coast and in Eastern Texas.

The temperature is from 10 to 20 degrees above the seasonal average in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and from 7 to 15 below the average in the Middle States and New England. Generally fair weather is indicated, except along the Middle and East Gulf Coasts and the Northwest, where rain is probable. The temperature will fall in the Northwest and rise in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. On the Atlantic Coast the wind will be fresh to brisk northeasterly. On the upper lakes fresh to brisk southeasterly winds will prevail. On the lower lakes light variable winds will become fresh south to southeast to-day.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	62	52	52
6 A. M.	60	48	49
9 A. M.	64	46	52
12 M.	71	49	52
3 P. M.	73	52	53
6 P. M.	69	51	49
9 P. M.	66	47	47
12 P. M.	63	47	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square....49½
Weather Bureau....50
Corresponding date 1899....67
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years....54

The maximum temperature yesterday was 53 degrees at 8 P. M. and the minimum temperature was 46 degrees at 9 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.11 and at 8 P. M. 30.21. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 45 per cent.

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CIVIL SERVICE RECORDS

Reply of Reform League to Commission's Letter of Sept. 28.

Surprised to Know that the Official Body Is in Harmony with the Unofficial One.

Charles J. Bonaparte, Edward Cary, and Frederick L. Siddons of the National Civil Service Reform League, in their reply on behalf of the league to the letter of the United States Civil Service Commission of Sept. 28 with reference to the league's right of access to the records showing the results of the operation of the President's order of May 29, 1899, changing the civil service rules, and with reference to the general subject of the commission's files, review the difficulties of the league.

In reference to the statement that "the commission is and always has been in full harmony and accord with what is said in the [league] committee's letter," the league's committee writes that "this information is very gratifying, but we must add that it is no less surprising."

The reply then recounts the minute of the commission on July 14, 1900, when the latter "declared its purpose to deny thereafter access to any of its records to all persons not members of the commission's force."

The reply continues, in part, as follows:

"While we do not understand that the question as to what had or had not been secured by the league at the time of previous examinations of the records has any pertinence to the question really at issue, we feel that the facts in this regard may be briefly stated: Having obtained limited access to the files of the commission in November, 1899, after a tedious delay of five months, the league ascertained and tabulated facts which showed, with certain omissions, the practical working of the President's order of May 29, 1899, from its date to Jan. 1, 1900. It was subsequently decided to extend this investigation until the results of a year's application of the order could be shown, and, at the same time, both to complete and verify the work already done, and to take up certain additional subjects. Before the new work was finished, however, the commission's minute of July 14 was adopted. It was this that led to the Secretary's letter of July 23, asking directly for access to records clearly covered by the commission's concession of November, 1899.

"The particular omissions to be covered in completing tables were not specified for the reason that this, very naturally, was not understood to be necessary. The letter was met with a repetition of the denial of access contained in the minute of July 14. Aside from the question of pertinency, we do not see why the commission should cite the incident of July 23 as a reason for its action taken nine days previously."

PERIL OF A BRIDAL COUPLE.

Found Nearly Asphyxiated by Gas—Cause of the Accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil O'Mahoney of Bayonne, N. J., who were married on Wednesday, had a narrow escape from death by asphyxiation in their apartment on that night.

Mr. O'Mahoney keeps a saloon at Avenue D and Sixteenth Street, Bayonne. At noon on Wednesday Mr. O'Mahoney was married at All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, to Miss Elizabeth T. Maher of 20 Monitor Street, Jersey City. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. O'Mahoney, with the bridesmaid and best man, visited this city, and in the evening went to a theatre. After the play dinner was enjoyed, and at a late hour the bride and bridegroom returned to Bayonne and went to the apartments over the saloon which had been fitted up by them.

The couple did not appear Thursday morning, and the bartender, Michael O'Mahoney, supposed they had not returned from the city. About noon he detected the odor of gas, but failed to locate the source. The odor grew stronger, and he sent for the gas company's men. They traced it to the door of the bridal chamber. They broke down the door, and the couple were found, to all appearances, lifeless. Gas was flowing from a jet in the wall, where the valve, an old-fashioned one, had been turned too far when the light was extinguished.

Dr. L. F. Donohoe worked for several hours before he succeeded in restoring the two to consciousness. Both are still weak, although they are now considered out of danger.

Yellow Fever Case in Port.

Joseph Mendelsohn, a saloon passenger on the Ward Line steamship Mexico, which arrived Tuesday, developed symptoms of yellow fever Thursday night and was removed to Swinburne Island for treatment. Dr. Doty says the case is a mild one and reported yesterday morning that the patient was doing fairly well. This is the second case of yellow fever among saloon passengers from Cuba this year. Mr. Mendelsohn is a native of Chicago.

For Mutilating Library Books.

Antraing Avhdrin, twenty-nine years old, of 86 Washington Place, who says he is a Turk and a "literary worker," was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Lenox Library, Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street, for mutilating books. The man had several title pages of an English history and portions of other books in his pocket. Victor H. Palits, an employe of the library, said he saw the Turk cutting the books.

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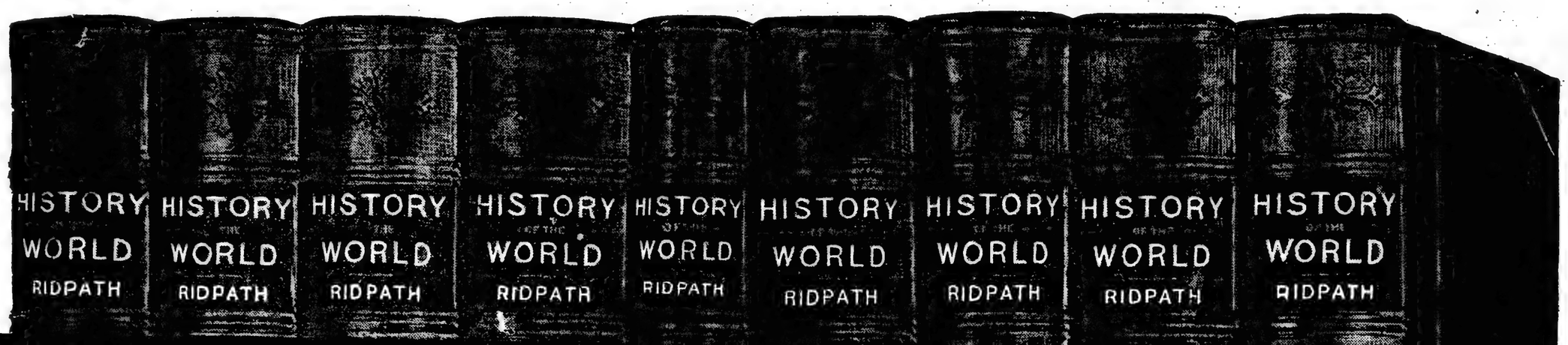

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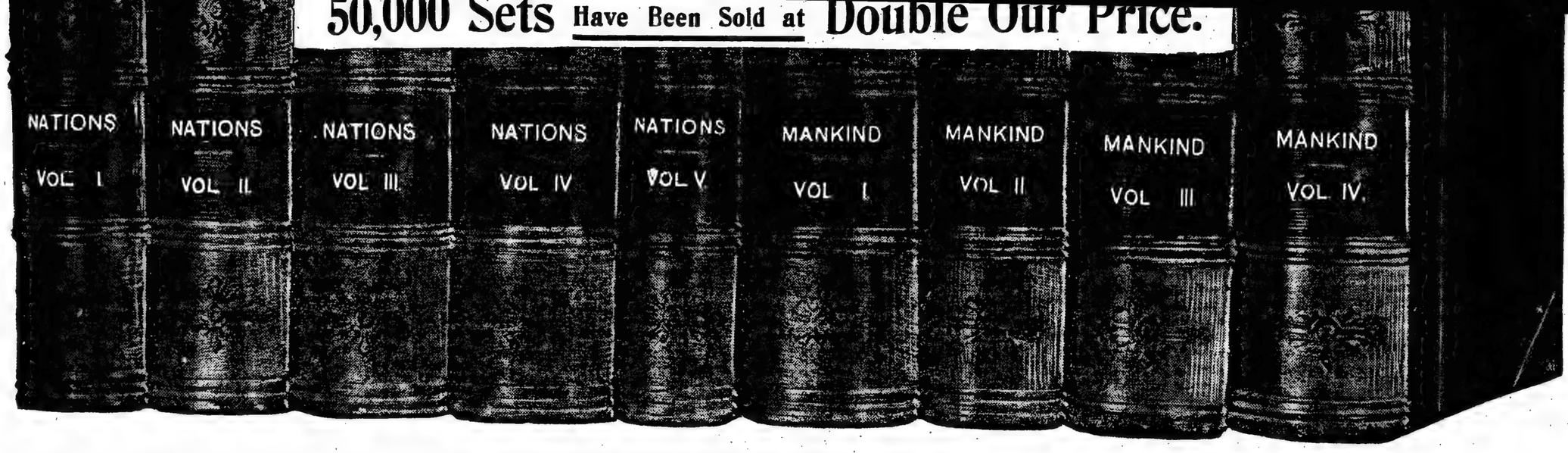

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BRYAN BLOCKS THE WAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was present on Wednesday when Mr. BRYAN made his speech at Yonkers. He fired off an impassioned sentence about what the Republican Party had done in the way of stopping factories and neglecting schools to an audience proud of its public school system and its thriving factories. He paused and smiled, but there was not a ripple of response. Within sight of where he stood there was a line of trucks on Dock Street a quarter of a mile long, blocked on their way to the wharf where boats were lying to take the products of the factories to market. It was his train lying across the street that blocked them.

J. J.

The incident is perfectly typical of the Bryan campaign. It was a picture on a small scale, but clear-cut, vivid, and strikingly faithful, of the benumbing effects of Bryanism from which the whole country is suffering.

BRYAN'S first campaign, in 1896, had an appalling effect upon the industries and trade of this country. Property interests were thoroughly alarmed. They were not entirely reassured by the result of the election, for though BRYAN was beaten the majority against him was uncomfortably small, and his popular vote of six and one-half millions showed that nearly 47 per cent. of the voting population were willing to intrust the executive power of the Government to this dangerous man. BRYAN'S candidacy four years ago cost the United States untold millions in its immediate and deadly effect upon the country's already depressed industries and in postponing the return of prosperous conditions.

His present canvass is a blight upon the business of the country. Established trade is checked and new enterprises are deferred by his second attempt to gratify reckless ambition. Evidence is visible on every hand that great business undertakings await the disappearance of this public peril. He blocks the path of the industries of the country as he blocked the street where the laden trucks of Yonkers were bearing the products of the city's factories to the wharf.

The sober sense of the people tells them that BRYAN is doomed to sure defeat. The impression grows that the avalanche of McKinley votes that will sweep him to oblivion is going to surpass all early expectation. But men who are responsible for the success of large undertakings, men who have control of the money of many investors, though individually they may be entirely confident of BRYAN'S defeat, feel that they can afford to take no risks. Irreparable disaster would be the consequence of mistaken judgment. They choose the prudent part and wait, as they have been waiting all Summer.

BRYAN costs the people of the United States vastly more than their "standing army." His two candidacies have cost us more than the whole expense of the Spanish war, including the incidental outlay for "imperialism." BRYAN blocks the way, the much-traveled way, of the country's business. What a blessed deliverance it will be when we are finally rid of him!

REPRESSION, NOT SUPPRESSION.

Dr. ADLER said the other night that the aim of the coming social reform movement in this city should be the repression, not the suppression, of vice. Something of that sense of the futility of attempting the impossible apparently possessed the Long Island Baptist Association when it refused at its meeting held on Thursday to adopt a report recommending that a clause be inserted in the covenants of the churches prohibiting those seeking membership from using or trafficking in intoxicating liquors.

As first reported from the committee the report arraigned the United States Government as being largely under the control of the liquor interest. This was in allusion to the vexed question of the army canteens, and it did not suit Mr. CHARLES H. DUTCHER, who made a pointed little speech:

I believe in temperance. I do not believe in intemperance in the advocacy of temperance principles. I do not believe that this association is ready to publicly condemn the Government of this country. I do not believe that this Government is under the domination of the liquor traffic. Therefore, I protest against the passage of this resolution.

The report was recommitted for amendment. When it was again brought before the association the reference to the Government was found to be somewhat softened, but still it did not please all the delegates. That point was lost sight of, however, in the animated discussion that at once sprang up on the prohibition clause in the covenants. The Rev. Dr. JOHN DONALDSON said he hated liquor and the drinking habit, but he considered it an impertinence for the association to interfere with personal liberty. Dr. RHOADES said that no one would like to have the temperance pledge crammed down his throat. The Rev. J. M. OAKSFOOD said boldly that the prohibition clause was unscriptural and if it were embodied in the covenants "it would make some vacant pulpits and cut down the membership of the churches in such a way as not to leave anything to work with." Dr. JOHN HUMPSTONE declared that he regarded it a sin against Christian liberty to put into the covenants of the Church such a prohibition.

At the close of the discussion the prohibitory clause was rejected, 51 to 49. The remarks made in the debate show plainly that the members of the association, or at least a majority of those present, disbelieve in the practicability of absolute suppression of the use of intoxicants. Prohibition makes hypocrites. The association decided that it was the proper work of the Church to continue its vigorous war upon the power and influence of the saloon, but to leave to its own membership that freedom of personal choice that experience has shown will be exercised in spite of all prohibitions.

CHINA MUST PAY HER DEBTS.

The message of the Chinese Peace Commissioners is semi-officially described from Washington as being satisfactory so far as it goes. That seems to us a much more accurate description than that which is unofficially given in London, that the proposal is a piece of "impudence."

It may, however, soon become necessary for our Government to show that its often proclaimed anxiety to maintain a responsible Government in China by no means indicates its willingness to condone any denial of justice. The President's reply to the Chinese Emperor's invocation of his good offices is, "so far as it goes," a satisfactory exposition of our position. The President is a mild-mannered man, and does not take the occasion of this appeal to scold the Emperor for what nobody believes to have been the Emperor's fault at all. But, although his language is perfectly civil, he makes it as clear as did the German Emperor, in his more tempestuous way, that, in order to have peace, China must offer the Western World "indemnity for the past and security for the future." That is sufficiently indicated by the President's expression of his hope that "there may be a peaceful settlement of all questions between China and the powers whose international interests have so grievously suffered wrong in your Majesty's dominions." China must right those wrongs before a peaceful settlement can be said to have been effected.

The assurance of the Chinese plenipotentiaries "that the Princes and Ministers who were accomplices of the Boxers will be handed over to the courts to be judged and punished according to Chinese law" is a sufficient basis for the beginning of negotiations, but not by any means for the termination of them. Taken in connection with the distinct Chinese confession of "grievous wrong" in the offer of indemnity, it affords sufficient reason for resuming diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government. But it is always to be understood, and it may very well be expressed, that the punishment of these accomplices of the Boxers must be adequate to the gravity of their crimes. The crimes having been capital, and extended to "nationals" of all the chief powers, the expiation must be capital also. If the Chinese courts do not take that view, then it will be quite in order for the powers to demand the surrender of such Chinamen as are proved by evidence satisfactory to the representatives of the powers, if not to the Chinese courts, to have been concerned in the murder of foreigners. The designation by the French Minister of the guilty persons would have had far more weight if it had been made by all the powers at once. And moreover the list made out by the French Minister is much too short.

It seems to us that the powers, while conceding to China the right for which our Government has all along insisted should be conceded to her of punishing her own criminals, should give her very distinctly to understand that they must be punished, and that, moreover, the Chinese Government will be held responsible for the safe keeping of such Chinese culprits as may be named by the united representatives of the powers. For certainly nothing less than the condign punishment of such official Chinamen as have abetted the killing of foreigners will be accepted by any one of the powers, and by the United States as little as by any, as affording the "indemnity for the past and security for the future" which we have a right to demand, and which the Chinese Government must furnish if it expects to be longer recognized as a responsible Government at all. The United States has no more intention than any other power of allowing its citizens to be murdered without obtaining full redress from their murderers.

And yet the points upon which we have stood are not points of form only, but of substance. We must have some Government in China with which we can do business, even for the purpose of obtaining redress of injuries. The choice is between the existing Government, anarchy, and some Government to be set up by the powers and therefore in no sense representative of the people of China. There may indeed be a "quartum quid" which would give the owners an escape from the hard choice between these three. That would be the uprising of a progressive Chinese party which threatened the existing dynasty. And that seems to be precisely what is now happening in more than one part of China. The Emperor himself is well known to be in favor of the progressive party. The persecution by which that party has been suppressed is part of the usurpation of the Empress Dowager. The troubles of that old malefactress and her forced flight from the capital seem to have given new hope to that party and denote that the Emperor himself may become "a factor in politics." Of course, it is the cue of the powers to encourage this uprising. And at this juncture the occurrence of the uprising makes it possible to put upon the existing Government a more effective form of pressure than would otherwise be available. If the powers cannot obtain justice through negotiation, negotiations will be broken off. The sword of the civilized world will then be thrown into the scale of the progressive and pro-foreign Chinese rebels. That prospect cannot be agreeable to the Chinese Court, any more than its present situation in a distant fastness, from which, however, it seems likely that it can be starved out. In fact, it seems likely that the Chinese Government will give over its attempt to trifle with the Western World as soon as it is made clear that the Western World will not be trifled with. We are quite sure that our own Government has no more intention of being trifled with than any other, and will make its determination to exact justice from China none the less plain because it has constantly contended that the Chinese Government should have every chance of correcting for itself what it has now acknowledged to be wrongful acts for which it is responsible.

INCREASE OF SMALL BANKS.

One of the chief objects of the banking provisions of the act of March 14 last was to encourage the establishment of small banks under the National banking system in communities that had previously been without satisfactory local facilities. The object has been attained thus far with a degree of success that proves the wisdom of the act in this regard.

There was no active opposition to this feature of the bill, but there was much indifference and a great deal of incredulity as to any need for it. It was very generally held that there was ample credit to be had in any part of the country in which there was sufficient business to warrant the extension of credit. The alleged demand for small banks was believed by many bankers of experience and ability, with no prejudice or interest in the matter, to be merely another form of the demand for cheap money, the desire of those who have little or nothing to obtain gain through the operation of some outside force preferably through the agency of the Government. Indeed it is not too much to say that the provision for small banks was very largely the work of those in Congress and out of it who are often regarded by the practical banker as "theorists." In this case at least they have been justified by the event.

To some extent there is a curious analogy between a bank and a railroad. Each, within limits of sound management, tends to create a demand for its services. It is a recognized fact that a considerable part of the traffic of the railroad system of this country comes from territory that has been developed in consequence of the building of roads. Undoubtedly this tendency has been grossly overworked, and large sums of money have been lost in premature and extravagant schemes of development. But the tendency remains notwithstanding, and has been the secret of the success of enterprises prudently based upon it. A bank, like a railroad, is an instrument for facilitating exchanges. Its primary function is to grant reasonable credits on the security of commodities passing through the channels of trade between the producer and the consumer so that the progress from each stage of the passage to the succeeding one may be easier, quicker, and safer. Now exchanges in great part originate in small communities where the material is produced and they gain in amount and volume with each added process of manufacture and improvement. There is a legitimate function for banks in these small communities, and, once created, the banks tend to increase the exchanges they facilitate.

According to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, there have already been established 339 banks with a capital of less than $50,000 each, most of them with a capital of only $25,000 each, since the passage of the act of March 14, a period practically of only six months. In the total of capital this is not an important addition to the banking system of the country, probably not more than $12,000,000 in all having been invested. But in the banking advantages offered in places for the most part without them before the advance has been substantial. These new banks have been started in forty of the forty-five States of the Union and in one Territory. Their distribution is worth noting. It is as follows: Iowa stands first, with 40; then follow Texas, 32; Pennsylvania, 31; Illinois, 29; Minnesota, 23; Nebraska and Ohio, 19 each; Oklahoma, 17; Kansas, 12; New York, Indiana, and North Dakota, 11 each; Indian Territory, 10; New Jersey, 6; Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, and Wisconsin, 5 each; Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, 4 each; West Virginia, South Dakota, Colorado, and Washington, 3 each; Maine, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, and California, 2 each, and New Hampshire, Connecticut, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Idaho, 1 each.

When we recall that every one of the banks of $25,000 capital is situated in a place of not more than 3,000 inhabitants it will be seen to what extent new banking business has been provided for. If the banks were speculative concerns, if they were of the old "red dog" or "wild-cat" variety known in some of the State systems before the civil war, or were mere stations as remote as possible for the creation of note issues, there would, of course, be nothing to be proud of or happy in in their establishment. But they are not of this sort and cannot be. They are established in accordance with the conservative and strictly enforced provisions of the National banking law. Bad management of them will be very rare. If they are badly managed the shareholders who have invested in them may lose. It is almost impossible that depositors in them shall lose, and it is entirely impossible that the holders of their notes, if they issue notes, shall lose a cent. Practically it may be said that they will do a legitimate business, that is, a business that will benefit all parties to it, or they will do none at all. In these circumstances it is clearly a good thing for the communities in which they have been started and therefore a good thing for the entire country that their establishment has been provided for.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Indignation among the thousands of people whose lives are endangered daily at the City Hall station of the Third Avenue elevated railway ought to gain added fierceness because of the fact that the outrageous conditions existing there are at least as much the result of official incompetency or carelessness as they are of corporate stinginess. To create the terminal facilities really demanded by the amount and quality of the traffic at City Hall would require the purchase of a small quantity of rather expensive land, and for its failure to acquire the requisite property the Manhattan Directors have not the slightest excuse except an unalterable determination to spend no money merely to increase the comfort or the safety of their patrons. But even with no additional land secured, the arrangement and management of the station could be easily improved so as materially to decrease, if not entirely to remove, the worst of the present perils. By narrowing the existing platform by half, space could be made for two other platforms outside of the trains. Then all arriving passengers could use the central walk, and the outgoing ones could be divided between the other two. Thus would people moving in one direction be kept separate from those passing the other way—a most desirable thing. But even without spending a cent something, and not a little, could be accomplished. It never has occurred to any of the station employes, and probably never will as a result of their own observation, that the arriving passengers could more easily and quickly make room for those desiring to take their places if the latter were not allowed to pack themselves from five to twenty deep in front of the narrow gateways that serve both for entrance to and exit from the cars. Possibly there is among the company's higher officials somebody with an intellect colossal enough to grasp this point. If so, let him reveal it to the station guards and force them to act on it. An appreciable—yes, a considerable—amount of the present danger and annoyance will instantly disappear, and to just that amount the chances of a frightful and fatal panic will be decreased.

—Despite the enthusiastic assertions in recent dispatches from Switzerland that the Zeppelin "airship" had at last made a triumphant demonstration of its practicability, we vehemently doubt the reality of its success and remain convinced that the ingenious Count is wasting his own time and the money of his royal backers in endeavoring to guide and control a balloon. Few things not absolutely certain are more nearly so than that the problem of aerial navigation will never be solved as a result of theorizing and experimenting along that line. We assume that the Count's latest achievement was correctly reported—that his machine raised him and his assistants into the air and that his engines enabled him, after the performance of various evolutions, to return to the point whence he started. That was no doubt something, but it has been done many times before to no practical purpose. This success, like all its predecessors of the same sort, was attained when the air was close to still, and it must be duplicated in a stiff breeze and then in a good strong gale before victory over the air can fairly be claimed. In estimating the chances that the Count will ever win that victory, remember that his metallic balloon is 400 feet long and 37 feet in circumference, and that his motive force is supplied by two gasoline engines of fifteen horse power each! The contrast is little less than grotesque, when one takes into account the pressure exerted by a moderate wind on a surface as large as that presented by the Zeppelin airship. It is the consensus of scientific opinion that the balloon in any form is only a toy, except for special and limited purposes, most of them involving attachment to the earth by means of a cable, and that the aeroplane offers the only hope of winning dominion over the upper and greater ocean.

—Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON is no longer a child of The Springfield Republican. Those two eminent exponents of anti-imperialism have fallen out, and for a very curious reason. Mr. ATKINSON, in what he announces is the final issue of his paper, The Anti-Imperialist, declares that the contest of liberty—meaning, of course, himself—against the policies represented by President MCKINLEY has already been won by the former, and that therefore there is nothing more to do except to enjoy the fruits of victory. Incidentally, Mr. ATKINSON admits that the President has not yet been, and is not in the slightest degree likely to be, defeated at the polls, but that he thinks of no consequence, since "the conscience of the country has been stirred," the physical condition of the army in the Philippines forbids a third campaign, and no bill authorizing a military force of over 27,000 men can be passed before March 4. Every one of these contentions The Republican declares, in effect, to be merest nonsense, and it reads the prematurely satisfied Mr. ATKINSON the severest sort of a lecture for crying peace when there is no peace. "The work of the anti-imperialists," it says, "will only have just begun if Mr. MCKINLEY, with his policy of imperialism, are [sic] given through the polls the voice of popular approval; and the Republican Party, as the party of imperialism, will hardly recognize that it has been put into process of dissolution by such an event. A popular reaction will no doubt come in time, but the verdict which Mr. ATKINSON evidently proposes to help render would be looked upon by Republican leaders as an indorsement—certainly not as a rebuke." And again: "If the President would not retreat or modify his position prior to his entrance upon the present canvass, is it likely that he will proceed to do so immediately upon what will be equivalent to the delivery of a popular command at the polls that he stand by what has been done? Mr. MCKINLEY'S ways are peculiar and sometimes devious, and he may gracefully slide into almost any possible position, but this course, which Mr. ATKINSON seems to expect of him, certainly appears to be the most wildly improbable that could possibly be conceived." For once we are inclined to agree with The Republican.

—In a recent attempt to explain why the South remains politically "solid," despite the latter day influences that tend to break it up, The Boston Transcript said that "so long as the alignment of our National parties bears any close relation to the alignments of the great struggle of forty years ago, the natural affiliation of the South will be with the Democratic Party. * * * It is not the negro; he has been eliminated. It is not Federal interference with elections; that has been abandoned. It is not free trade and State rights, for those the new South is fast forgetting. It is the identification of Republicanism with the Northern cause in the war that makes the South solid." The Richmond (Va.) Times dissents from this theory, and, after denying that the South has ever admitted "the mistakenness of secession," it presents its own explanation of the situation. The South, it says, was embittered against the Republican Party by "the wholesale enfranchisement of negroes, the appointment of ignorant negroes to office, the attempt of the Republican Party and its carpet-bag representatives to put the negro above the white man and to make the ex-slaves lord it over their former masters; in short, it was the infamy of reconstruction in the full meaning of that term which drove the whites of the South together and which has from that day to this kept them together. They cannot forget the evils of reconstruction; they cannot forget the party which brought these evils upon them, nor can they shut their eyes to the menace of the Fifteenth Amendment, when backed up by the party which is responsible for it and which has so doggedly attempted to enforce its provisions." There is a wide difference between these two opinions, and it is easy to see that the weight of probability is with the second. At any rate, it emphasizes the momentous character of the Southern race problem, and the need of solving that problem in some way or other as speedily as possible.

TENEMENT HOUSE CONDITIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with a great deal of pleasure that I read the article by E. J. Junior in this morning's NEW YORK TIMES, and I can corroborate his statements of the deplorable conditions existing in the tenements. Much has been advocated and something done toward remedying the evil, but no substantial work has as yet been accomplished. Prof. Gunton has exhausted the economic side of the question, and many editors and members of the People's Institute have treated this much needed reform very minutely and carefully, but all their arguments and advice can be summed up in the one word "education."

This word sounds nice, and "fits the mouth well," but the carrying out of that which is indicated by this simple word is one of the difficulties that all who have thought on the subject have failed to overcome. You cannot make an individual keep a cleanly person by teaching him mathematics, grammar, or similar branches. You cannot make a person keep tidy, even if you show him the danger of a dirty home. It requires something more than training the intellect or cultivating the mind. It demands the cultivating of the person bodily. It demands a school of physical etiquette. This is the question to be solved, and only when the tenement dweller has been taught to love a clean and healthy home will he seek for a place where such can be had.

The fact, however, remains that if you continue to afford an opportunity for these individuals to make their residences dirty hovels, there is little or no hope that they will ever, even if taught, desire a different kind of abode. As a child is reared, so it is likely to live.

Many of our prominent political celebrities to-day (the ones that so strongly advocate reforms) are the owners of these most disgraceful tenements. It seems that the only idea of property owners in this city is to get possession of what pays the largest interest. The idea seldom worries them whether or not they injure the welfare or life of some one else. The doctrine of self-preservation and interest is the only one which thrives in their heads. Could some of the financial benevolency that our advertising philanthropists indulge, distributing their money only where it can give them fame, and doing so little good to the people who really need help, be invested in furnishing proper homes for the almost destitute they could then look forward to be respected and honored and to have their memories cherished when they have passed away.

FREDERICK K. WINEBURGH.
New York, Oct. 16, 1900.

THE MODEL TENEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in your paper published a few days ago I was rather surprised to note an implied approval of the statement to the Tenement House Commission, credited to Mr. Gibson, that model tenements were occupied by others than the class for whom they were intended.

This is an old charge, and, as a generalization, I believe is about as true as the oft-repeated assertion that to provide the tenement homes of wage-earners with bathtubs means simply a provision of extra storage space for coal and other supplies. It is true that some families find their way into model tenements who could afford to pay higher rentals. It is also true that sometimes a bathtub is used for storage purposes. But so far as my experience goes, neither statement represents a fair generalization.

In the investigations which I made a few years ago into model tenements all over Europe and this country, I found that, on the whole, they were occupied by the parties for whom they were built. The Peabody Buildings, in London, are often cited as an example to the contrary, but I find by referring to the annual report of the Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund, published in February, 1899, that the average weekly earnings of the head of each family in residence at the close of the fiscal year were £1 3s. 1d.—in round numbers, $5.75 per week. The average weekly earnings of the heads of families occupying the tenements built in London by the Guinness Fund were £1 3½d.—in round numbers, $5 per week.

Exact statistics of occupation relating to the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company of London and the Artisans', Laborers' and General Dwellings Company of London are not published in annual reports, but from personal investigation I should say that comparatively few families outside of the average wage-earning and low-salaried type are housed in their buildings. In the buildings belonging to Mr. Alfred T. White and his associates, in Brooklyn, the Improved Dwellings Company, and the Tenement Dwellings Company of New York, the same general situation obtains, and the buildings of the City and Suburban Homes Company furnish no exception. This company keeps a record of the occupations of heads of families, and in going over this record for the company's largest estate the other day I found that 31 per cent. of the heads of families were engaged in pursuits where the current rate of pay is from $10 to $12 per week, while 21 per cent. of the tenant families represent women without a male member of the family contributing to their support. The occupations of very few of the tenants indicate that they are in a position to live in higher-priced quarters.

If model tenement buildings are kept clean and wholesome and managed in proper fashion, it is my experience that fully 90 per cent. of tenants—no matter what their previous condition of life—will soon respond to the improved environment. It is this fact which doubtless gives the impression that a better element than the ordinary wage-earner and the low-salaried clerk have come there to live.

Model tenements are not designed to house the very lowest class of a city's population. It is a sound principle of social reform that remedial effort should begin with those who desire to live in better surroundings than are afforded by ordinary tenements and who have not the means to pay for the ordinary so-called flat. The houses vacated by such people are then available for the stratum below, and thus there is an improvement all along the line.

I am asking you to give space to this communication because it is unfortunate that the idea should get abroad that the owners of model tenements make no discrimination in the selection of tenants. Our own practice is and always has been to limit occupancy, as far as possible, to bona-fide wage-earners and small-salaried people, and to give the preference to families having children over those who have not been so blessed.

E. R. L. GOULD.
President City and Suburban Homes Company.
New York, Oct. 18, 1900.

NEW YORK'S GOOD NAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If our metropolitan pastors would use more of their time in the spirit of Christ's tolerance, in communion with the people they condemn, they would have less time for the composition of their rounded periods of vilification of this city, to which they, or most of them, have immigrated for their livings, and their hearers would less frequently feel like exclaiming: "Verily thou tirest me!"

Native New Yorkers do not find everything so terrible in our city. The "terribles" are provided for the visitors who have read of the terrible arraignments of us by some of the metropolitan preachers, which arraignments, if amply striking, are repeated in our metropolitan newspapers. Dare one intimate that some of the most striking are so conceived for that ulterior purpose?

The country visitor to our city wants to see the "sights," and usually finds those that suit him. A visitor's plaint, however, is frequent, that New York City doesn't provide as terrible elephants as he was led to imagine existed here.

Evil has existed in this world since the days of Adam and Eve. The pulpit cannot crush it out—at least, it has not—by continually flaunting it in the face ofttimes of the prurient and the eager, nor by crying aloud that evil exists. The pulpit should be the teacher of good to its disciples in the pews, if it is to follow in the steps of its own Teacher.

The pulpit has no place in the slums; its occupant may. The question of adaptation has been answered by the Salvation Army and the Volunteers; but we hear nothing from either of these faithful bodies of workers as to crime and corruption. They labor to modify, to improve, to lift up, and if possible to perfect, in their own way and in His steps. They are not iconoclasts.

Ex-Superintendent Byrnes seemed to have the correct idea as to the social evil. He recommended that, as it could not be extirpated, it were better to assign to it a certain district, where it could be under control and restraint. But no! The purists insisted it should be destroyed. Result: "Slap!" went the powerful hand into the mud puddle, and "Slash!" went the filth all over the city. The goody-goodies were literally "just too good for anything."

Oh! yes, I have admitted it exists in this city, but its patrons and its support are largely derived from visitors to our city. Residents know better.

It is interesting to note the ratio of country folk to city folk whose names and doings appear in newspapers other than THE TIMES after their night's experiences with the elephant, the tiger, et id genus omne. Rarely do we note our city people clamoring in our courts, as do the hundreds of country "smarties," after having bitterly tasted and tested them, but who, prior to which, at home have vociferously defied the wiles of those "Yorkers."

The writer, a born and bred New Yorker, has been frequently assured by visiting merchants, residents of smaller cities, that in such towns there is greater immorality per capita than in New York City. They are at home in their own cities, and are away from home here, and ought to know.

Let us have less of this hounding of our noble city with the oft-repeated opprobrium of "vice," "rottenness," "venality," "corruption." It unwarrantably depreciates our city in the estimation of the country.

Except to occasionally let the political "outs" get "in" for a while, it serves no other purpose. Its folly is evident when we observe the same opprobrious terms applied in another great city within 100 miles of New York, but with political proclivities the opposite of our own city.

New York need not apologize for the small percentage of occasionally bad people compared with the good. That ancient conundrum, "Why do black sheep furnish less wool than white sheep?" was answered, "Because there are fewer of them." The sensational reports of the doings of the proportionately few black sheep in New York create the impression that they outnumber the white sheep many fold.

There are those who accumulate fortunes in other cities, and who have there reached the height of social happiness and duties; but their own cities cannot hold them; they come to the metropolis; they buy or build mansions and make their homes here. These are those who cannot be misled by the vaporings of those who seek to detract from the fair fame and the character of our city by giving it a foul reputation.

New York clergymen! New York papers! "It's a dirty bird that fouls its own nest."

New York, Oct. 16, 1900. GILBERT.

NUGGETS.

One Good Turn Deserves Another.

"Oh, Jack, isn't my reversible plaid golf skirt lovely?"

"Well—how's the bill? H'm—$21; are these figures reversible, too?"—Detroit Free Press.

Sixteen to One.

O'Flannigan—Phwat do sixtane t' wan mane?

O'Lafferty—It manes thot if Bryan's ellicted we'll git sixteen days rist t' wan day's work—mind thot, now!—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Language as It's Spoke.

"There comes Polly Perkins; let's make it hot for her?"

"How, Dolly?"

"Why, let's be real cool to her."—Indianapolis Journal.

Not His Luck.

Baggs—Going to get your accident policy renewed?

Littie—No. I supposed that an accident went with every policy, but instead of that I haven't so much as scratched my finger the whole year.—Boston Transcript.

THE CURRENCY.

From The Washington Star.

When you's fussin' 'bout yoh money an' de way de stuff is made,
Jes' come an' see yoh uncle; 'case you needin' be afraid
He's gwinter jine de trouble. White folks has ailus foun'
He's saterfy wid any kin' you wants to bring aroun'.
He wouldn' shet de do' an' leave you stan'in' in de cold
'Case you brings a silver dollar stid o' one dat's made o' gold.
I hates to see folks waitin' foh a chance to disagree.
Mos' any kin' o' dollar's plenty good enough foh me.

Jes' bring along yoh dollars, yoh kin bring 'em fast an' thick,
An' make 'em out'n what you please. Yoh uncle wouldn't kick.
De raw material ain't what is botherin' 'is head.
I could bet 'em at de race track if you made 'em out'n lead!
So you all dat's complainin' 'bout de color of de stuff,
Knows jes' whut you kin do wif whut don' seem quite good enough;
Der isn' any 'casion foh to git worked up, you see;
Mos' any kin' o' money's plenty good enough foh me.

YATICAN AND AGUINALDO

Pope Refused to Receive Communications from Filipinos.

Archbishop Ireland Talks of Rome's Attitude Toward Insular People Under American Flag.

Archbishop Ireland, in conversation yesterday touching the sentiment at Rome toward the Catholic Church in the Philippines and in Cuba, remarked that he felt quite willing to repeat what was recently said to him in Rome on this subject. He said he did so the more readily that the eminent personages with whom he conversed on the matter showed themselves to be in no way unwilling to have the statements made by them become public. The Archbishop said:

"In one of the audiences which he graciously granted me, the Pope said: 'We are well pleased with the relations of the American Government to the Church in Cuba and the Philippine Islands. The American Government gives proof of good will and exhibits in its acts a spirit of justice and of respect for the liberty and the rights of the Church. The reports we receive from Bishops and others indicate this. Difficulties of detail occur as a consequence of war and of newness of complexions. But we understand such things. We have confidence in the intelligence and the spirit of justice of the American Government, and believe that the future will not lead us to a change of sentiment toward it. Under the American Government there will be due respect for rights of property and of conscience. You will thank in my name the President of the Republic for what is being done.'

"The Cardinal Secretary of State, Rampolla, on my telling him of my conversation with the Pope, said that the statements made to me by the Pope were such as he, from his own personal knowledge and belief was ready to repeat, and that I was at liberty to make them known to the American people at large. The Cardinal said furthermore that on no less than three different occasions petitions were sent to the Vatican, in the name of the Philippine leaders, to have opened between them and the Vatican direct official relations, but that the Vatican always refused to listen to such petitions out of consideration for the American Government. 'The Church,' said the Cardinal, 'needs in Cuba and the Philippines the co-operation of the American Government for the protection of its rights and liberties, as indeed the American Government needs the co-operation of the Church for the pacification of those countries.'

"Cardinal Gotti, before his elevation to the Cardinalate, had been Superior General of the Carmelite monks, and had established in Cuba antecedently to the American occupation, three houses of the order. He said to me: 'I received a few days ago letters from the several Carmelite houses in Cuba. The fathers tell me that they enjoy under the present administration of the island full liberty; that they have undisturbed possession of all their properties, and that they were never in better position to labor for the progress of religion and the salvation of souls.'

"The authorities in Rome are informed to a degree that both astonished and pleased me about matters religious and political in the Philippines and in Cuba, and as they have the interests of the Church in those countries most deeply at heart, and know far better than we in America could know what the rights of the Church are and how best such rights may be defended, Americans, Catholics, and others, may safely accept their judgment of things, and not give themselves further and needless trouble about the religious conditions of the Philippines or of Cuba. As a plain matter of fact the only safety which the Catholic Church at the present time has in the Philippines for the possession of her properties and for the lives of her priests, is the protection afforded by the American flag, and all this is fully understood and fully recognized in Rome."

CAPT. BOOKMILLER'S VIEWS.

Officer Back from Philippines Says Situation There Is Due to Democrats and Anti-Imperialist League.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 19.—Capt. E. V. Bookmiller, Ninth Infantry, who has just returned invalided from service in the Philippines, in an interview published here to-day, is strong in his denunciation of the Democratic Party for its platform relating to the Filipinos. Capt. Bookmiller has seen service in the Philippines since the beginning of the war. He said to-day:

"The present situation in the Philippine Islands is without doubt principally due to the general platform of the Democratic Party and the literature and other encouragement furnished the Filipinos by Edward Atkinson and other Boston people of the same class. The people of the islands, many of them at least, believe that if Mr. Bryan is elected, the United States troops will be withdrawn from the islands and they will virtually be allowed to do as they please. They are encouraged in this belief by the representations made to them by agents of or sympathizers with the Democratic leaders and men of the Atkinson stripe, and just as long as they continue to receive such aid and support, just so long is it going to be hard to restore matters to a peaceful condition. I feel that, in saying this, I am reflecting the opinion of practically all the Americans, soldiers and civilians, who have been in the islands and had the best opportunities to accurately judge the situation.

"Another thing which encourages the insurgents is the fact that by law the volunteer troops must be withdrawn from the islands next July. On July 1 all of the volunteer force must under the law be discharged. There is little doubt that the insurgent leaders are encouraging their followers in the belief that the Government will not be able to replace these troops, and that in the latter event the Filipinos will have everything their own way.

"The most effective thing that could happen at this time to end the Philippine disturbance would be the re-election of President McKinley. I doubt if anybody who has had the same opportunity to judge for himself that I have had, would honestly express a different opinion. The results which, in my opinion, would follow Mr. Bryan's election are unpleasant to think of."

REGISTRATION IN PORTO RICO.

Commissioner to Congress and Local Delegates to be Elected.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 19.—Partial returns as to the registration for the forthcoming election, which took place Oct. 16 and 17, indicate that about 50,000 registered throughout the island. In the municipal elections last Spring 51,179 votes were cast.

Next month's election will be the choice of a Porto Rican Commissioner to the United States Congress and thirty-five members of the House of Delegates, the elective or lower house of the insular Legislature, which will meet Jan. 1.

The party leaders agree that the Republicans will have a majority in the House of Delegates, and that the Federals will elect their nominee, Señor Manuel Gatell, as Commissioner.

Anniversary of Spanish Evacuation.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 19.—Yesterday was the second anniversary of the Spanish evacuation of Porto Rico. There were no official observances, the only indication that the day was remembered being the decoration of the city buildings in San Juan and of certain public buildings elsewhere.

Miss Bertha Allen's Wedding.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 19.—Miss Bertha Allen, daughter of Gov. Allen, will be married to Lieut. Logan at the palace on Oct. 25.

Empress Frederick Better.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—As the condition of Dowager Empress Frederick is temporarily improved, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia have left Homburg for Kiel. A dispatch from Copenhagen announces that the Princess of Wales is about to pay a visit to Friedrichshof. Emperor William and the members of his family will remain at Homburg over Oct. 22, the birthday of Empress Augusta Victoria.

AMERICA ACCEPTS CHINA'S PROPOSALS

Germany Dissatisfied with Note of Ching and Li.

ALLIES ENTER PAO-TING-FOO

Southern Reformers Defeated—French Seize a City—Kwang-Su's Letter to President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted principally to the consideration of the Chinese situation.

After the meeting the members seemed impressed with the favorable turn matters had taken and the prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. The Government has received the proposals of Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching offering indemnity and guarantees for the future, and they have been accepted in good faith.

The Cabinet considered that the Chinese Government, in admitting that it had been in the wrong and in offering to make proper reparation, as well as offering to provide against a repetition of disorders, had placed itself in the proper position and had opened the way to negotiations for a complete settlement. For the present the negotiations will proceed through Minister Conger.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The joint note of Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching has not made a good impression in Government circles here. The general comment is that the note reads more like conditions imposed upon the conquered than the reverse.

Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, German Minister to China, will arrive in Peking in the course of a few days.

Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching will then be informed formally by the diplomatic body of the conditions upon which the powers have agreed. Germany takes the view, however, that such a declaration by the powers could not be considered the commencement of negotiations, as such a step as negotiating for peace would only be possible after the removal of all doubt that Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching are fully empowered by the Chinese Imperial Court.

Statements have appeared in the press charging that the Chinese imperial edict degrading Prince Tuan was a forgery. The German Foreign Office leans to the belief that it was genuine.

Several of the leading journals this evening discuss simultaneously figures obtained from the Foreign Office showing Germany's interests in the Yang-tse Valley, both shipping and commercial. These appear to be considerable and to be developing rapidly, and the papers argue that they can only be maintained and nurtured by strictly upholding the "open door" there.

CHINA'S APPEAL TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The message of the Chinese Emperor to the President urging early negotiations for a settlement, and the President's reply thereto, were made public to-day as follows:

(Handed to the President by Minister Wu, Oct. 17, 1900.)

The following telegrahic imperial letter, dated Oct. 14, 1900, forwarded by the Privy Council from Tung-Kuan (in Shen-Si) and retransmitted from Shanghai by Director General Sheng under date of Oct. 16, has been received by Minister Wu:

The Emperor of the Ta-Tsing Empire to his Excellency of the United States.

Greeting:

We are extremely grateful to your Excellency for taking the initiative in the withdrawal of troops from Peking and for consenting, in the interest of friendly relations, to use your kindly offices between China and the friendly powers who have been offended on account of the recent unexpected uprising in China.

We therefore especially delegate our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Wu-Ting-Fang, to personally deliver this telegraphic letter to your Excellency conveying our sincere expression of thanks.

We beg that your Excellency, in the interest of peace and international good relations, will exert your friendly influence with the other powers toward the complete effacement of all ill-feeling and the speedy determination on their part to negotiate for a peaful settlement. For this we shall feel unbounded gratitude toward your Excellency, whose good offices we are now earnestly beseeching.

(Communicated to Minister Wu for transmission, Oct. 18, 1900.)

Washington, Oct. 18, 1900.

His Majesty Kwang-Su, Emperor of China.

Greeting:

It has afforded me much pleasure to receive your imperial Majesty's telegraphic letter of Oct. 14, which has been delivered by your Majesty's Minister Wu Washington.

I cordially share your Majesty's wish that there may be a peaceful settlement of all questions between China and the powers whose interests and nationals have so grievously suffered wrong in your Majesty's dominions, and that the outcome may be the complete effacement of ill-feeling between them. The desire of this Government that such a settlement may be brought about speedily has been made known to all the powers, and I trust that negotiations may begin so soon as we and the other offended Governments shall be effectively satisfied of your Majesty's ability and power to treat with just sternness the principal offenders, who are doubly culpable, not alone toward the foreigners, but toward your Majesty, under whose rule the purpose of China to dwell in concord with the world has hitherto found expression in the welcome and protection assured to strangers.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received a cable message from the Chinese Emperor asking France to assist in the restoration of peace and expressing the hope that nothing will occur during the negotiations to cause a rupture of the peace proceedings.

ALLIES ENTER PAO-TING-FOO.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 19.—Reliable reports say the advance guard of the allied forces entered Pao-Ting on Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The city was practically deserted and no resistance was offered. The British column captured 17 imperial soldiers at We-Nan-Sion, Oct. 16, who were part of the force of 2,000 men sent to disperse the Boxers in that region. The captives assert that they killed 200 Boxers and were returning to Pa-Chow when they were fired upon and dispersed by the French.

The British confiscated their arms and horses and released the imperial soldiers.

Runners report that many Chinese are burning the villages in the path of the German-French column.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, has received the following from Major Gen. Campbell regarding the Pao-ting-Foo expedition:

"WANG-CHIA-FOO, Oct. 16.—Arrived here without opposition. Two thousand Chinese cavalry retreated southward. Lieut. King, sent with a communication to the French general officer, left We-Nan-Hsien at 2 P. M. yesterday, and returned here at 5 P. M. to-day with orders, having ridden eighty miles on one horse.

"Gaselee is at Sung-Lin-Tien, six miles southward of Chee-Chow.

"The Chinese regulars are retiring.

"The local governments appear to be trying to suppress the Boxers. Thirteen heads of Boxers were hanging on the gate of Chee-Chow when we entered."

SOUTHERN REBELS DEFEATED.

HONGKONG, Oct. 19.—The Military Mandarin at San-Chun reports that Admiral Ho has defeated the rebels, killing 100 of them and driving the survivors into the Northeast River.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19.—Sun-Yat-Sen, the Reformer, and other so-called rebels have issued a manifesto to the local Mandarins of the Yang-tse Valley, denouncing the gross misgovernment of the Manchu dynasty and promising not to interfere with native converts.

KANG-YI COMMITS SUICIDE?

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Shanghai says Kang-Yi (who was strongly anti-foreign and President of the Board of War) is reported to have committed suicide.

M. GIERS GOES TO PEKING.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 18.—M. de Giers, Russian Minister to China, left Tien-Tsin for Peking yesterday.

FRENCH TAKE TE-CHOW.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A special dispatch received here to-day from Shanghai says that 1,000 French troops have taken Te-Chow, on the northern border of Shan-Tung Province.

PLOTTERS EVADE ARREST.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—According to the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, nearly all the persons whom the Taoti of Shanghai had asked the Consuls to arrest on the charge of conspiracy, have left the foreign settlement.

The correspondent says that members of the "Big Knife" Society are creating disturbances in Teh-Chau-Foo, Province of Shan-Tung.

THE KENTUCKY SAILS TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The new battleship Kentucky sails to-morrow on her long trip to China, which will take about two months. She has been at the New York Navy Yard for some time making final preparations, and has now gone to Tompkinsville preparatory to the start in the morning.

GERMAN PERJURERS CONVICTED.

Six Trials Pending Connected with Alleged Ritual Murder.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—No fewer than six trials are pending in connection with the alleged ritual murder of the boy Winter at Konitz. The prosecution is based on perjury, conspiracy, agitation, and offenses against the authorities.

To-day several of the accused were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from four to six months.

DOWIE'S ASSAILANTS FINED.

Zionist Must Pay for Damage If His Lectures Continue.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The medical students who were arrested for breaking up the meeting of John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist, of Chicago, yesterday afternoon, were punished with small fines this morning.

The Vestry of St. Martin's, after a stormy session, decided to-day to allow Mr. Dowie to continue his meetings in the Town Hall, provided he pays for all the damage done, retains policemen in the hall to preserve order, and arranges to have reinforcements handy in case of need.

At this evening's meeting Mr. Dowie announced that in future admission would be by ticket, as he desired to exclude "educated Hooligans."

CHILE'S SMALL POPULATION.

Census Shows Only 3,110,085 Persons at the End of 1899.

PANAMA, Colombia, Oct. 8.—The Central Stadistical Bureau of Chile has just given out a synopsis of the numeration returns in that country for the census commenced last year. It gives the population of Chile, Dec. 31, 1899, as 3,110,085. The chief cities in point of population are Santiago, with 320,028 inhabitants; Valparaiso, 143,022; Concepcion, 55,458; Talca, 42,625; Chillan, 35,052; Iquique, 33,852; Antofagasta, 18,383; Serena, 16,561; Talcahuano, 15,376; Curico, 14,588.

Surprise is generally expressed at the small population of the most progressive and advanced of the South American republics.

MR. OWEN LANDS AT NAVASSA.

Island's New Owner to Reorganize the Phosphate Works.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 19.—The Atlas Line steamer Alene, Capt. Long, from New York Oct. 13, for Kingston and Central American ports, has arrived here. She reports that she touched at Navassa yesterday morning in order to land Wyatt Owen, the new owner of the island, who will immediately commence the reorganization of the phosphate works there.

Navassa (also spelled Navaza) is a small island off the west coast of Haiti, in the Caribbean Sea, at the southwest entrance of the Windward Passage. It affords guano.

SALVADOR EXECUTES A PLOTTER.

Secretary of War Punished for an Attempted Coup.

PANAMA, Colombia, Oct. 8.—Salvador has just been the theatre of an attempt at a military coup, which ended in a tragedy. The stroke, if successful, would have exalted Gen. Castro, the Secretary of War, to the Presidency.

Trusting in the obedience of his inferior officers, the Secretary of War issued a military pronunciamiento. His subordinates, however, while apparently agreeing to his proposals, quietly took the necessary steps to prevent the success of the undertaking, and when Gen. Castro presented himself at the barracks to harangue the troops he was placed under arrest.

Gen. Regalado, the President of the Republic, turned his would-be deposer over to a court-martial, and this tribunal pronounced sentence, namely, degradation, followed by capital punishment. President Regalado confirmed the finding of the court and the sentence was carried out.

DR. KOCH'S MALARIA STUDIES.

Bacteriologist Arrives at Marseilles from German New Guinea.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 19.—Dr. Robert Koch, the bacteriologist, who is employed by the German Government to investigate tropical diseases, arrived here to-day from German New Guinea by way of Hong Kong. He is on his way to Berlin, where he will present to the Academy of Medicine the result of fifteen months' study of malaria in New Guinea, Java, and adjacent German territories.

He confirms the report that he has succeeded in isolating and cultivating the malaria bacillus, and he repeats his Hong Kong declaration that there is no doubt that mosquitoes are the principal propagators of malaria in the districts where his latest investigations have been conducted, no less than in Egypt and German East Africa, where he went in 1898.

LEOPOLD II. HONORS AMERICANS.

Belgian Monarch Attends a Luncheon Given by Commissioner Peck.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The King of Belgium gave proof of his friendship for the United States to-day by attending a luncheon given by Commissioner General Peck to Thomas F. Walsh, National Commissioner from Colorado, who leaves Paris to-morrow.

The luncheon was served in the National Pavilion, fifty covers being laid. The King entered during the progress of the luncheon, accompanied by Counts Oultremont and Thiennes. After being formally presented, his Majesty said:

"I have come to pay homage to my friend, Mr. Walsh, and have the pleasure of meeting American men, which is always a source of gratification to me."

King Leopold remained through all the speeches which followed, rising and bowing when complimentary references were made to him or his country.

The speakers were Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador; Herr Richter, the German Commissioner; Señor de Mier, the Mexican Commissioner; Messrs. Brackett and Truman of San Francisco, and Milton Snyder.

After the luncheon the King was introduced to all, and spoke in flattering terms of the United States and its people. His Majesty left the building in company with Gen. Horace Porter, whom he invited to be his guest at Ostend next Summer.

To-morrow will take away from Paris the last of the National Commissioners, Mrs. Daniel Manning sailing for New York and Mr. and Mrs. Walsh going to London to spend a week before sailing for home. During their stay in Paris they have entertained lavishly, and their departure and that of Mrs. Porter, who sails to-morrow for New York on a visit of two months, practically brings to an end the social life of the American exposition colony.

KRUEGER READY TO SAIL

Embarks Secretly on the Gelderland, Fearing Attack by Boers.

HE MAY COME TO AMERICA

T. St. John Gaffney Says He Will Probably Do So—Europe Waiting to Welcome Him Cordially.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 19.—Mr. Krüger was secretly taken at 5 o'clock this morning on board the Dutch cruiser Gelderland, on which vessel he is to sail for Holland.

The reason given for Mr. Krüger's embarkation is that he feared the Boers here would attack him. The feeling of the refugees against Mr. Krüger for fleeing the country is very strong. He left the Governor's house in a hired carriage, accompanied by Dr. Haymann, the Governor following in a private carriage. The party drove through the Custom House and embarked from the customs pier instead of from the passenger jetty.

It is reported that the Gelderland will sail to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 19.—John J. Clancy has given notice that he will move, at the next meeting of the Corporation, that the freedom of the city be conferred upon ex-President Krüger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—T. St. John Gaffney, the well-known pro-Boer leader, visited the President to-day. Mr. Gaffney, who is an old acquaintance of Mr. McKinley, spent the Summer abroad. After leaving the White House he said:

"President Krüger will probably visit America as soon as his European tour is ended. All of the Continental peoples are planning to receive him with open arms. His coming must impress itself on European politics. The chancelleries cannot ignore such enthusiasm as his coming will develop.

"England is without a friend in all the Continent, and Salisbury was very right in his recent speech when he declared that Great Britain must look to America for friendship.

"In marked contrast with the hatred of Great Britain felt all over Europe is the friendship for America and Americans. We to-day are the most popular foreigners in any country of the Continent."

FIGHT AT JAGERSFONTEIN.

Party of Boers Enter City—Lose Commandant and Twenty Men—Eleven British Killed.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Lord Roberts reports from Pretoria, under date of Oct. 18, as follows:

"A party of Boers got into Jagersfontein on the night of Oct. 16, and a fight ensued in the morning. Our loss was eleven killed. The Boers lost their Commandant and twenty killed.

"Kelly-Kenny dispatched a column under Hughes-Hallett, which should reach Jagersfonteln to-day."

THE NETHERLANDS RAILWAY.

Portuguese Authorities Order that All the Rolling Stock Be Handed Over to the British.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 19.—The local railroad authorities have been instructed to hand over to the British all the rolling stock of the Netherlands Railway.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Referring to the reported intention of Great Britain to confiscate the Netherlands Railway, in the Transvaal, the Vossische Zeitung says:

"We make no doubt that Germany will energetically protect the interests of the German stockholders."

THE CONTRACT COMPLAINTS.

None for South Africa Have Yet Been Given to America, but One Is Said to Have Come from Uganda.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The officials of the British War Office deny that they have assented to any contracts being given to American firms for railroad material to be used in South Africa. They say that if any contracts have gone to the United States the Colonial Office or the South African Colonial Government are responsible. The Colonial Office officials deny sanctioning the giving of any such contracts to Americans, and the representatives of Cape Colony in London say they do not know of an order being placed in the United States.

Sir Walter Peace, the Agent General of Natal, while saying that Natal's orders had been wholly placed in Great Britain so far, had evidently seen an American proposal, for he warned the members of a British firm that if they seek to compete successfully against Americans they will have to realize more fully that time is the essence of contracts, and they will also have to lower their prices.

Joseph Westwood & Co., Limited, engineers and contractors, write to The Daily Express this morning thanking it for its efforts on behalf of British contractors, and asserting that within the last fortnight steel viaduct constructional work worth £100,000 has been placed in the United States by the British Government for the Uganda district.

CRASH ON PARIS UNDERGROUND

Twenty-nine Persons Injured in the First Accident that Has Occurred on the New Railroad.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The newly inaugurated Metropolitan Underground Railroad had its first disaster this morning. Two trains collided and twenty-nine persons were injured. Two of the latter received fatal injuries.

The accident occurred between the Exposition Station, on the Champs Elysées, and the Place de la Concorde. A train entered the Place de la Concorde Station, backed out again, and the train following, owing to a misunderstanding of signals, crashed into the rear carriage.

Luckily, both trains were going slowly. Nevertheless, the shock smashed the end of the car, shattered the windows of both trains, and extinguished the electric lights. There was great excitement, the darkness in the tunnel adding to the general alarm. Women screamed and wounded passengers appealed for help, while others loudly called for lights.

The railroad employes hastened to the scene with lanterns, and the passengers proceeded on foot to the Place de la Concorde Station. The wounded were promptly extricated and removed to a hospital. Traffic was interrupted for several hours.

CHANGES IN PRUSSIA'S CABINET.

Count von Buelow Has Conferences with the Leading Members.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Count von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, returned to Berlin today and had several important conferences, including those with leading members of the Cabinet. It is understood that some Cabinet changes will occur.

The Berliner Post, which the Prussian Minister of Finance often inspires, advises all the members of the present Prussian Cabinet to place their resignations at the Kaiser's disposal in order to facilitate at least a partial Cabinet reorganization, and to enable Count von Buelow to go before the Reichstag with a homogeneous Ministry.

The extreme wing of the Ultramontane Party has informed Count von Buelow that unless he brings about a recall of the Jesuits to Prussia, its members will not support him during the forthcoming "critical session" of the Reichstag.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day promises to be a repetition, with its promised perfect Autumn weather, of yesterday in the social world. The playing off of the finals in the women's championship golf tournament at Baltusrol, which tournament has brought many surprises; a hunt meet at Meadow Brook, to be followed by a lively run, and golfing, hunting, and polo at numerous suburban resorts, as well as the last day of the Fall race meeting at Morris Park, will draw the leisure element from the city to the country.

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The defeat of Miss Margaret Curtis of Boston by Miss Frances Griscom of Philadelphia and of Mrs. Edward A. Manice of Lenox by Miss Georgiana Bishop of Bridgeport in the semi-finals yesterday for the Baltusrol Golf Cup, will make an exciting contest in the finals to-day between the fair Pennsylvanian and Connecticut golfers. It now looks as if Miss Griscom will confirm her title to the National championship by a victory at Baltusrol to-day. Her record is a remarkable one, as she has not lost a single match during the season, and in the championship tournament at Southampton. The individual championship at Philadelphia, and the Baltusrol tournament she has been in over the best women golf players in the country. She is a most modest and unassuming young woman and a careful, steady player. Her long stay abroad and her devoted practice on the English links under professional instruction through the Summer have doubtless had much to do with her phenomenal golfing career since her return to this country, in August last. Philadelphia society is, naturally, becoming greatly excited over Miss Griscom's continued victories.

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Second only in interest to the finals for the Baltusrol Cup will be the finals also at Baltusrol for the Consolation cup, to be played between Mrs. John A. Wells of Englewood and Miss Elsie Hurlburt of Morristown, and for the Blasted Hopes Cup, for which Miss Kip and Miss Marie Bryce, both of Morristown, will compete. The Lenox colony regrets the defeat yesterday of Mrs. Manice in the Baltusrol Cup semi-finals by Miss Bishop, for it had been thought that Mrs. Manice would be in at the finish.

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The polo games at Lakewood have assumed during the past few days much social importance, and many well-known people have gone there to witness them. The games have been closely contested and have been well worth seeing. Among the spectators have been Mrs. George J. Gould, with her guests, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Greta Pomeroy, and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton; William H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker, Miss Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Lewis and Miss Lewis, J. Warren Nash and the Misses Nash, Mme. de Caumont, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Kuhne, and Mrs. L. De Renne.

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The small colony of well-known people who have handsome houses at Great Neck, L. I., and who are always late in returning to the city, have organized a horse show, which will be held on the polo field adjoining the residence of ex-Mayor Grace on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 27. There are numerous handsome traps and many valuable horses owned by the villa and cottage owners at Great Neck, and the show will be an important and interesting one. Entries have been made, among others, by ex-Mayor Grace, the Messrs. Grace, Henry P. Booth, J. W. Alkers, Mr. and Mrs. James Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert, W. L. Stowe, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, George B. Holt, and Mr. McMurtrie, while a number of traps and horses have also been entered from Douglaston, Bay Side, Flushing, and Sands Point. The event interests all society on the north shore of nearer Long Island.

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The wedding of Miss Elizabeth K. Livingston of this city and Charles James Welch of San Francisco will be celebrated on Oct. 24 at 11 A. M. in the private chapel of Archbishop Corrigan, St. Patrick's Cathedral. The only attendants will be Andrew Welch, a brother of the bridegroom, who is to be the best man, and Louis Welch, another brother, and J. Montgomery Strong, a cousin of Miss Livingston, who will be the ushers. There will be no maid of honor or bridesmaids. The bride's uncle, Van Brugh Livingston, will give her away. The Kaltenborn string quartet is to render the nuptial mass and will also furnish music at the wedding breakfast, which is to be at the Buckingham Hotel. The breakfast will be for immediate relatives only of both families, and there will be no general reception. After a brief bridal tour the couple will occupy the house, 1 West Forty-seventh Street, which has been leased from Mrs. George Trowbridge. Archbishop Corrigan will perform the ceremony.

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The wedding of Douglas Ludlow Elliman and Miss Theodora P. Trowbridge will take place to-day at 4 o'clock in the Brick Church. Mr. Elliman is a son of Lawrence Bogert Elliman of Flushing, L. I., and a grandson of Henry T. Bogert. Miss Trowbridge is the daughter of Mrs. George Trowbridge, who was Miss Theodora Polhemus. Miss Trowbridge will have as bridesmaids the Misses Elizabeth Clark, Lilian Holmes, and her cousin, Louise Trowbridge. Miss Julia A. Trowbridge will be her sister's maid of honor. Mr. Elliman's best man will be Henry Bogert, Jr., and the ushers selected are Theodore L. Bogert, uncle of the bridegroom; H. De Witt Smith, Clarence Wyckoff, Anton Schefer, William Trowbridge, Theodore R. Pell, and Lawrence B. Elliman.

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Although it is mid-October, there are a number of people still at Bar Harbor. Miss Beatrix Jones will remain there until late next week. Her mother, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, left on Thursday for this city. The Misses Duer have taken rooms for the remainder of the Autumn at the Evans cottage. Mrs. R. B. Potter has arrived there, and will soon close her cottage, which was occupied during the season by Mr. and Mrs. Train.

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Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Friedrich from Southampton and Cherbourg were Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. R. McCalmont, Ralph Dewey, Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Arthur Ferraris, the artist, and Mrs. Ferraris; Baron Josef von Huppman and Baroness von Huppman, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Turner, A. D. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Thomas, and Consul General to Paris E. D. Winslow.

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Whichever way one turns in London now there are fresh signs of a gay Autumn season, and in theatres and restaurants well-known people are seen each night. Several large dinners have been given at the Carlton, Claridge's, the Walsingham, and Berkeley, and there is a general air of life and gayety throughout the fashionable districts of the English metropolis.

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There is a romance in the history of the Countess Melanie von Seckendorff, who is soon to be married in England to Harley Bacon, a great-grandson of the last Earl of Oxford. The Countess, who is one of the richest heiresses in Germany, is very beautiful. She is extremely charitable and tender-hearted, and came over to England last Spring to become a trained nurse. For several months she worked in the Middlesex Hospital. Last Summer, at the Henley regatta, the Countess met Mr. Bacon and accepted his invitation to go canoeing with him. By some accident the canoe suddenly capsized and threw her into the water, with, fortunately, no worse result than a complete drenching. This watery experience, instead of dampening their interest in each other, had the opposite effect, and they were soon engaged. The Countess has decided to give up her title upon her marriage, and with Mr. Bacon will live quietly at the latter's place near Swindon, where she will devote herself to the management of her kennels. She owns many valuable dogs, her particular pets, however, being a collie, and a tiny grayhound given her by the Empress Frederick from the royal kennels.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 19.—The report that Alfred G. Vanderbilt and his future bridge would occupy the Lorillard Spencer cottage after their marriage is without foundation, as the rental of the cottage does not begin until June next, and then but for four months.

After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will start on their wedding trip, and return to New York for the Winter. It is reported here that Mr. Vanderbilt will shortly start for Europe, and return with his mother and his sister, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, in time for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer are at their cottage, and will pass the entire Winter here except during the Christmas holidays, which will be spent with their son in New York.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have rented the Havemeyer villa on Bellevue Avenue, known as Friedheim, for the season of 1901.

John Mayor has gone to Mahwah for a visit, and will return in a week for the Winter to occupy the Munchinger cottage on Mill Street and Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has gone to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. Samuel Powell was called to Morristown yesterday owing to the illnes of her son, Samuel Powell.

Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., will close their Newport season on Tuesday next and go to New York for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay will return to New York for the Winter next Tuesday.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan gave a dinner this evening in honor of Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman have gone to Boston.

Mrs. Julian T. Davies and Mrs. Theodore M. Davis have returned from New York.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, who has been here inspecting her new Summer home, now in course of construction, has returned to New York.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas have gone to Washington for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor of Stamford, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, have returned to their home.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany has closed her Newport villa for the season, and has gone to New York.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin and Prof. Alexander Agassiz gave dinners this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp will remain at the Cloisters until December, when they go to Aiken, S. C., for the Winter.

Miss Livingston of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown returned today from Biltmore, where she visited her sister, Mrs. George Vanderbilt.

Among this evening's arrivals from New York were E. C. Post, Miss Gwendolin King, and Milton S. Barger.

SIR RODERICK CAMERON DEAD.

Well-Known Anglo-American Passes Away in London.

A cable message was received here yesterday announcing the death in London of Sir Roderick William Cameron, the well-known New York financier.

It was known by Sir Roderick's friends here that he had been in failing health for the past three years. He sailed from this city with his two daughters, the Misses Catherine and Isabel, on the steamship Campania on July 8 for a health tour through the British Isles, and was greatly benefited by the sea trip. Arriving in England he went at once to Strathpeffer, Scotland, remaining there until a month ago, when he returned to London. His eldest son, Duncan, who returned a week ago from a wedding tour extending around the world, brought the news that his father was sinking fast and might never live to return home.

The announcement of Sir Roderick's death, however, came as a great surprise and shock to many of his old friends in this city.

Sir Roderick Cameron was the only gentleman of British title who resided permanently in New York and was brought into daily intercourse with the life of the city. But though for the greater part of his lifetime he made his home and business centre in the metropolis of the New City of Brooklyn from 1854 until he became one of the best known of all New Yorkers, he never wavered in his loyalty to the British crown. Few British noblemen or fellow-Knights have visited this country without being made aware that Sir Roderick was still true to the traditions of his caste, drank vintage champagnes and tawny port, ate roast beef and Stilton cheese, and in every way lived up to the precepts of his sovereign lady the Queen.

He was born plain Roderick William Cameron, in Glengarry County, Canada, July 25, 1825. He was educated in the district school at Kingston, and, coming to New York when a young man, engaged in the commission business. In this he was successful, and early in the sixties the firm of R. W. Cameron & Co., of which he had become the head, established a line of clipper ships between New York and Melbourne, Australia. The firm finally became one of the great factors in the trade with the antipodes.

Sir Roderick, although he never renounced his allegiance to the British crown, was in every other respect a thorough American. He was a Union volunteer in the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment in 1861. He made many trips to Australia. He was an honorary Commissioner from Australia to the Centennial Exposition in 1876. He was appointed a Commissioner from Canada to the Australian International Exposition at Sydney in 1879 and to the Melbourne Exposition in 1880. For his services on behalf of these expositions the Queen knighted him in 1883.

During recent years, and after he had amassed a fortune, Sir Roderick was a prominent figure in New York social life. He was twice married. His second wife, who died in 1875, was a Miss Leavenworth, and his children by her were Miss Alice Cameron, who died soon after her mother; Miss Margaret, Miss Catherine, Miss Nannie, who married Belmont Tiffany; Miss Isabel Cameron, and Duncan and Roderick Cameron.

Sir Roderick Cameron's house at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street was one of the most agreeable in town, and during the Winter season has been constantly the scene of gay festivities, in which his children, all grown up, have been the main factors. But it was in his fine country place, Clifton Burley, on the south shore of Staten Island, that Sir Roderick gave the most knightly entertainments.

As a patron of the turf Sir Roderick shone most conspicuously in the days when Jerome Park was in its glory. His stock farm on Staten Island was one of the most noted breeding places in the country. Among his most famous importations was the great stallion Leamington, the sire of Iroquois, the only American horse that ever won the English Derby. During the sixties Sir Roderick purchased a large consignment of noted English brood mares, and they were loaded on an old Guion liner for shipment to this country. On the way across the ocean the vessel met with a terrific storm and nearly all the animals were lost.

Sir Roderick was well known in club life in New York. He was a member of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, and Down Town Clubs.

ENGLISH OPERA PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets Issued Under Previous Schedules Entitle Holder to Rebate.

The management of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company has decided, in accordance with its present policy of providing opera in English at the lowest possible rates, to reduce the prices now charged for evening performances in certain parts of the Metropolitan Opera House. Commencing Monday, Oct. 22, the new schedule for evening will be as follows: Orchestra, $1.50; grand tier boxes, per seat, $1; dress circle, $1; balcony, 50 cents, and family circle, reserved, 25 cents.

The scale of prices at the Wednesday and Saturday matinée remains as formerly, with the exception that the entire family circle at the Saturday matinée will be reserved at 25 cents a seat. All tickets, whether single or subscription, issued under previous schedule of prices for performances on or after Monday, Oct. 22, can be exchanged and the difference received in cash on presentation at the box office commencing Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

MISS NETHERSOLE EXPECTED.

Reported in Theatrical Circles that She Is Aboard the St. Paul.

Recent advices received in this city from Louis Nethersole, brother of Olga Nethersole, dated London, stated that his sister was in Paris, and that she would not sail for America until to-day. The rumor prevailed in theatrical circles yesterday, however, that Miss Nethersole and her brother are passengers on the American liner St. Paul, which is due to arrive this morning. Her season will open on Monday evening, Nov. 5, at Wallack's Theatre, where she will revive "Sapho" for a time, and then probably present Mrs. Patrick Campbell's version of "Magda."

When Miss Nethersole concluded her engagement last season she announced that Marcus Mayer, her manager, had severed his business relations with her, and that her affairs would this season in all probability be taken care of by her brother, Louis Nethersole. This arrangement, however, will very likely be changed when Miss Nethersole arrives, as it was rumored in theatrical circles yesterday that Mr. Daniel Frohman would manage her tour in America.

In response to a question by telegraph Mr. Frohman, who is in Boston, sent the following dispatch to THE TIMES last night:

"No; I shall not manage Miss Nethersole."

HEARING ON RICE CHECKS.

Further Expert Testimony Taken by Magistrate Brann.

More expert testimony was placed in evidence by the District Attorney yesterday in the examination, before Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Police Court, of Albert T. Patrick and Charles F. Jones, charged with forging W. M. Rice's name to the checks in question.

Handwriting experts David N. Carvalho and William J. Kinsley testified Thursday that the signatures on the disputed checks were, unquestionably, forgeries. Experts John F. Tyrrell and Henry L. Tolman supplemented this with similar evidence yesterday.

Not only were the signatures on the $25,000 and $65,000 checks on Swenson & Son forgeries, say the experts, but also that on the checks for $25,000 on the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, said to have been paid to Patrick, the money now being in John O. Potts' possession; the check on the same company for $135,000; the two purported assignments of all moneys and property of Rice to Patrick, and the revocation of the order permitting Capt. Baker to enter the safe deposit vaults.

The experts agree that the signatures on the Swenson checks were traced from a common model.

As to the other signatures, and in some details, the experts disagree. Expert Carvalho testified that the traced signature on the $25,000 check was made with a fine, pointed gold pen. "This was a dry pen tracing," said he. Expert Tyrrell thought it was done with a wet pen by placing one check above the other. He wouldn't venture an opinion as to the kind of pen used. Mr. Tyrrell thought the signatures on the other checks and papers were tracings also. Experts Kinsley and Carvalho said Thursday that some were free-hand forgeries and others tracings.

Mr. Tyrrell said the shaking, trembling signatures of the disputed checks showed they were tracings.

"Might not that hesitancy and irregularity be caused by a person's age or physical conditions?" asked Magistrate Brann.

"It might," admitted the expert.

Expert Tolman described Rice's method of writing from some admitted genuine signatures. Rice wrote with his pen pointing almost directly at the right ear. The person who did the tracing, said he, held the pen inclined more to the right. Rice's admitted signatures varied very little, said he.

With Expert Tolman's testimony the prosecution rested.

Defendants' counsel asked for an adjournment until Wednesday. He said he would finish his case in two days at least.

Magistrate Brann granted the adjournment.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Lott Nostrand.

John Lott Nostrand, one of the oldest civil engineers in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 25 Palmetto Street, from pneumonia. Mr. Nostrand was one of the original City Surveyors of Brooklyn, and to him was due to a large extent the improvement of Brooklyn by means of the rapid transit. He was a charter member of the original elevated railroad company, and as a Director and Chief Engineer pushed forward its completion. Mr. Nostrand was of Knickerbocker stock, being a descendant from Hans Janson von Noordstrand, a merchant of Amsterdam, Holland, who emigrated in 1639. The family continued as merchants for a number of generations.

Mr. Nostrand was born in Springfield, Jamaica, this city, Nov. 1, 1830. He was a civil engineer and City Surveyor in the City of Brooklyn from 1854 until he became one of the best known of all New Yorkers, he never wavered in his loyalty to the British crown. Few British noblemen or fellow-Knights have visited this country without being made aware that Sir Roderick was still true to the traditions of his caste, drank vintage champagnes and tawny port, ate roast beef and Stilton cheese, and in every way lived up to the precepts of his sovereign lady the Queen.

Mr. Nostrand's wife died five years ago. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. William G. De Bevoise, and a son, Peter Elbert Nostrand, a civil engineer and City Surveyor. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at the South Bushwick Reformed Church.

John B. Adams.

John B. Adams of Lynn, for many years Sergeant at Arms at the State House, Boston, and Past Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, dropped dead at the State House yesterday afternoon. Death was due to heart trouble.

Mr. Adams was born in Groveland, Mass., in 1841. In 1861 he enlisted in the battalion which subsequently became part of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment. He served through the war, being promoted until he became Captain.

After the war he became attached to the Boston Custom House service, and later was appointed Postmaster at Lynn. Subsequently he became Deputy Superintendent at the Concord Reformatory. He was appointed Sergeant at Arms at the State House, Boston, in 1885, and held the position at the time of his death.

Capt. Adams was the first recruit mustered into Post 5, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lynn. Three times he was chosen Commander of the post. Later he was Department Commander of Massachusetts, and a few years ago he was elected Commander in Chief of the National Grand Army of the Republic. For more than ten years he was President of the Association of Survivors of Rebel Prisons. He leaves a widow.

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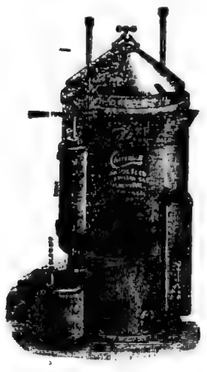

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SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Alice Barnes Won an Exciting Brush from Cobwebs.

MANY TEAMS WERE ON HAND

Knoxena and Casselton Won in a Lively Tilt with P. Armour's Pair of Blacks.

One would have thought a matinée race meet was in progress by the number of well-known trotters and pacers on the Speedway yesterday afternoon. Several favorites made their first appearance this Fall on the road in prime condition and ready for all comers, and the consequence was a series of well contested and exciting brushes. About the first to arrive yesterday was E. E. Smathers, driving the handsome bay mare Alice Barnes, 2:11½, who has been showing her heels to some of the best of them on the road of late. After warming the mare up Mr. Smathers encountered Nathan Straus, driving his famous chestnut gelding Cobwebs, 2:12. And a brush was proposed. Both horses were started at an easy gait, but before going an eighth of a mile they were traveling nose and nose at a pace that astonished the sidewalk brigade. First one horse gained a head, and then the other, so that it was impossible to predict a winner at intervening stages. Alice Barnes, however, had the advantage of being warmed up to the pace, while Cobwebs was cold. Near the half-mile Alice Barnes took a lead that she held to the finish, winning by about a length.

Teams were unusually plentiful on the road, among them being P. Armour's pair of blacks that have been having things pretty much their own way on the Speedway of late, and W. C. Floyd-Jones's Knoxena, 2:25¼, and Casselton, 2:16½. Both drivers and spectators were anxious to see the two teams have a tilt, and they finally met near the turn at the clubhouse, and after making several breaks, were started on fairly even terms, the Armour team having a slight advantage. The blacks set the pace, and it was furious for a quarter, and then their opponents began to close the gap. Slowly but surely Knoxena and Casselton gained, and a spurt made near the half-mile post put them on even terms. An exciting race for a lead followed, and it was either team's race until Knoxena and Casselton, on being touched with the whip, made such a furious spurt that a break was feared. It did not occur, however, and a lead of a length was gained, which the blacks were unable to recover, although the race was continued to the arch of Washington Bridge.

The gray gelding Success, a newcomer on the Speedway, driven by Mr. Ayres, had several very lively brushes with D. Whitehead's Saratoga Belle, 2:21¼. Both horses were in prime condition, but Success was a trifle too speedy for his opponent, his specialty seeming to be grandstand finishes.

Results of Harness Races.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 19.—The fourth day's racing at Springdale Park was again marked by a number of accidents that assumed threatening aspects at first, but the usual horseman luck prevailed and nothing very serious resulted. In the third heat of the 2:21 pacing class a smashup occurred that involved three drivers, horses and sulkies, and it was nothing short of a miracle that all lives were saved. At the turn near the eighth pole Maud A. broke, and Warren B., attempting to snatch the pole, crushed the pole horse, Maud A., to the ground, and Lady Pierson and Kittie Wilkes piled up in the order named. F. L. Chickering, driver of Kittie Wilkes, was lying under his kicking mare, Murt Fulton, driver of Lady Pierson, saw him in that perilous place, and, although stunned and hurt himself, he limped over and dragged the unconscious man out of danger. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300, (concluded.)

C. E. J.	5	1	3	3	6	1 1
Parker G.	6	3	4	1	1	2 2
Kittie Hudson	1	2	1	2	5	3 3
Othmar	2	7	5	5	2	
Tincture	3	4	6	6	4	
Mary D.	4	5	7	4	dr	
Governor Page	4	6	2	4	3	

Time—2:20; 2:21½; 2:20; 2:21¼; 2:21¼; 2:22¼; 2:22½.

2:21 Class.—Pace; purse, $300.

Kittie Wilkes	1	1	7	0	1
Warren B.	5	3	1	0	2
Maud A.	3	2	6	3	4
May Flower	6	5	2	4	3
Alpine	4	4	4	5	dr
Lady Pierson	2	6	3	6	5
Maggie W.	7	7	3	7	6

Time—2:19¾; 2:20; 2:24¼; 2:20; 2:19½.

2:29 Class.—Trot; purse $300.

Creosite	1	1	1
Eager Bird	3	2	2
Eddie Dulreigh	2	3	3
Jimmie Michael	4	4	4
Dolly Viking	5	5	5

Time—2:20¼; 2:25¼; 2:25.

2:29 Class.—Pace; purse $300, (unfinished.)

Charlie C.	1	1	
Earl W.	2	2	
Frank W.	3	3	
The Earl	ds		

Time—2:22¼; 2:26.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Old Saugus track: 2:10 Class—Pacing; purse $300.

Terrell S., ch. h.	1	1	1
Winola, b. g.	2	2	3
Norvin G., b. g.	4	4	2
John T., ch. g.	3	3	4

Time—2:12; 2:13; 2:12½.

2:19 Class—Trotting; purse $300.

Ward, ro. g.	1	1	1
Camden Boy, g. g.	3	2	2
Bovoir, ch. m.	2	3	3

Time—2:18¼; 2:19; 2:19¾.

2:25 Class—Pacing; purse $300.

Princess Moquette, b. m.	1	1	1
Ziska, b. m.	3	2	2
Darius, blk. g.	2	4	4
Gail, b. m.	6	3	3
Allie Snell, br. h.	4	5	5
Hal Almont, b. g.	5	6	6
Battle Axe, b. g.	7	6	6
Brown Bess, ch. m.	6	*	
Lexington Girl, ch. m.	8	7	†

Time—2:18; 2:17¼; 2:18½.

*Distance †Drawn.

2:12 Class—Pacing; purse $300.

De Veras, blk.	4	1	1	1
Homespun, b. m.	1	3	3	4
Dark Wilkes, b. g.	2	2	2	2
George G., g. g.	3	4	4	3
Ned Wilkes, ch. g.	5	*		

Time—2:14¼; 2:13½; 2:14¾; 2:16¾.

*Distanced.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Scratches were so numerous to-day at the last day's meeting of the Island Park Association that only one event, the 2:24 trot, was trotted off. Summary:

2:24 class, trotting; purse $400.

Marlon, br. m., by Wilton, (Phelps,)	1	1	1
Little Patsey, br. g., (Painter)	2	2	2
Young Ruler, br. h., (Coyne)	3	3	6
May Smith, br. m., (Porter)	5	4	3
Prince V., b. g., (Moore)	4	5	4
Captain Murray, br. h., (Cook)	6	6	5
Monopole, ch. g., (Maxfield)	7	7	dis

Time—2:20¾; 2:21¼; 2:21.

American Jockeys Win Two Races.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Horsham two-year-old race was won by Lord William Beresford's chestnut colt Yap, at the second day of the Sandown Park Autumn meeting, to-day. J. Reiff rode the winning horse.

The Hook Plate, of 150 sovereigns, was won by C. S. Newton's bay gelding Garter Knight, ridden by "Danny" Maher.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—An accident occurred in the steeplechase to-day at Harlem which necessitated the destruction of Rillins, the favorite. The horse fell over the sixth jump, breaking his right leg at the shoulder. The accident happened in full view of the grand stand, and he was taken from the field and shot. Rollins was a bay gelding six years old. Summary. Five furlongs. Grey John, 119, (Dupee,) 1; Zacatosa, 119, 2; Lucille Bramble, 119, 3. Time—1:02. Six and a half furlongs. Royal Victor, 100, (Dominick,) 1; Rio de Altar, 100, 2; Wall, 108, 3. Time—1:19 4-5. Steeplechase, short course. Frond, 140, (W. Clancey,) 1; Sallust, 132, 2; Mr. Dunlap, 134, 3. Time—3:41. Mile and fifty yards. Knight Banneret, 102, (Wilkerson,) 1; Golden Sceptre, 98, 2; Vernetta, 90, 3. Time—1:44 2-5. Five and a half furlongs. Hylo, 102, (Tally,) 1; Edith Q., 103, 2; Light Ball, 102, 3. Time—1:07 3-5. Mile and fifty yards. Depona, 93, (Dominick,) 1; Phildias, 102, 2; Brown Vail, 97, 3. Time—1:44 4-5.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 19.—Six furlongs—Barbara M., 108, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Juanet, 100, 2; Erema, 100, 3. Time—1:15. One mile and a quarter—Louisville Belle, 97, (May,) 1; Governor Boyd, 105, 2; Defender II., 97, 3. Time—2:09½. One mile and seventy yards—Etta, 91, (May,) 1; Blenheim, 96, 2; Colbert, 95, 3. Time—1:41¾. Six furlongs—Calocoan, 95, (May,) 1; Fairy Dell, 95, 2; Spaldy II., 100, 3. Time—1:15. Six and a half furlongs—Dona Seay, 98, (Wonderly,) 1; Brulare, 110, 2; Lake Fonso, 110, 3. Time—1:20½. One mile and seventy yards—Earl Fonso, 100, (Coburn,) 1; Nettie Regent, 108, 2; The Slugard, 105, 3. Time—1:45½.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Six furlongs—Mascagni, 100, (R. Murphy,) 1; Good Night, 109, 2; Brightie, 109, 3. Time—1:15. Five and one-half furlongs—Dangerfield, 108, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Oudenarde, 108, 2; Albert F. Dewey, 108, 3. Time—1:07. Six furlongs—Weldman, 104, (Cochran,) 1; Belle Simpson, 104, 2; Bonnivard, 107, 3. Time—1:15. Seven furlongs—Poynix, 106, (Bessinger,) 1; Tea Gown, 103, 2; Seething, 96, 3. Time—1:30. Five and one-half furlongs—Four Leaf C., 119, (Cochran,) 1; Horseshoe Tobacco, 122, 2; Necklace, 119, 3. Time—1:07¼. One mile and a sixteenth—Captain Gaines, 104, (J. Mathews,) 1; Kitty Click, 103, 2; El Ghor, 112, 3. Time—1:48¾.

To-day's Card at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward. About two miles and a half. Cock Robin, 168 pounds; Plato, 160; Trillion, 154; Somerset, 150; Baby Bill, 139; Tamor, 135; Governor Budd, 130.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Scurry, 109 pounds; Glade Run, 106; Moor, Edgefield, and Llef Prince, 105 each; Tammany Chief, 103; Annie Thompson and Kimberly, 92 each; Little Daisy, Ertelada, Queen Carnival, and Blue Skin, 87 each.

THIRD RACE.—The White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds. The Eclipse course, six furlongs. Garry Herrmann, 123 pounds; Water Color, 119; Lady Schorr, 118; Silver Dale and Conroy, 116 each; Telamon, 108; Maximes, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Morris Park Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles and a quarter on the Withers course. Ethelbert, 127 pounds; Imp, 122; Jack Point, 108; Gonfalon, 105; Maid of Harlem, 95; Bangor, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward non-winners in 1900. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Macleod of Dare and Sea Robber, 110 pounds each; Excelsis, St. Cloud, Huitzilopochtli, Alvarado II., Bellamy, Hawk, Islington, and Marion Claire, 107 each; Hammock, Leon Ferguson, and Matchim, 105 each; Wax Taper and Ordeal, 102 each; Tenderloin, Captain January, and Fiuke, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile. Raffaello, 126 pounds; Intrusive, 126; Favonius and King Barleycorn, 121 each; King Bramble and St. Cloud, 119 each; Charemeis, 117; Trillo, 119; Godfrey, 111; Greenock, 110; Wait Not, 108; Oneck Queen and Annoy, 106 each; Musette, 104; Handcuff, 100; Asquith, 98.

American Horses to Go to England.

Twenty American race horses, ten owned by W. C. Whitney, and ten more the property of J. R. & F. P. Keene, will be loaded on the new Atlantic transport Minnehaha this morning, and shipped to England, each consignment under the care of special attendants, no will accompany the horses to England, where they are to race next year. Mr. Whitney's lot consists of Jean Beraud, Kilmarnock, Kallishandra, Prince Charles, Luke Ward, Holstein, Elisabeth M., Morningside, and two others to be determined on this morning. John Hanning will have charge of them. The Keenes' horses to be shipped are Petrucio, Cap and Bells, Olympian, Noonday, and six yearlings.

NEW RACE RULES NEEDED.

English Turf Authority Comments on the Recent Attack on American Horsemen.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Field, in the course of a judicious article commenting upon the recent meeting of the Jockey Club, at which Lord Durham made his attack upon American trainers and jockeys, says:

"There is clearly a need of change in the racing rules to meet developments that are constantly being made. Many of the latter, it must be confessed, are due to the stress of American competition."

After predicting stirring times in connection with such changes, the article refers to Lord Durham's speech. "It is a curious fact with regard to opinions upon the Americans among us," says the writer, "that few persons seem capable of striking a happy medium. Either they are adulatory in their approval or severe in their dissent. We are far from approving everything that is done by the Americans, who, with their new methods, call for some watching lest the bounds of legitimate practice be overstepped; but we know enough of the feeling prevailing in the racing world to be convinced that Lord Durham's sentiments will by no means be generally acquiesced in.

"So far from resenting the so-called 'intrusion of the American jockey,' numbers of those who are most deeply concerned in the welfare of the English turf regard the presence of so many capable American riders as one of the best things that ever happened to racing in this country.

After arguing that the presence of American jockeys, "not less honest than our own, if the truth and the whole truth were to be laid bare," has reformed the system by which the English turf was in the hands of the jockeys, the article says:

"Lord Durham spoke only for himself. Why should the American jockeys be handicapped? It is the English trainers' own fault for treating apprentices as stable drudges instead of training them as jockeys, and the sooner we can assimilate some of the transatlantic methods the sooner we shall share in the success of the Americans.

"Lord Durham's charge of unscrupulous riding was a very astonishing statement for a prominent member of the Jockey Club to make. People have long been asking what the Stewards of the Jockey Club were doing; and it would afford relief if Lord Durham's remarks implied an intention to take vigorous steps."

SONGSTRESS BROUGHT $7,700.

Kinley Mack's Dam Sold to J. B. Haggin at Sale of Brood Mares.

The sale of a number of thoroughbred broodmares by the Fasig-Tipton Company, in Madison Square Garden last night, drew a large attendance of turfmen. The prices were only fair. The choicest lots were the mares offered by J. R. and F. P. Keene. Other breeders represented on the catalogue were W. A. Chanler, R. W. Walden, Sir Roderick W. Cameron, and E. C. Cowdin. The mares are all in foal to such sires as Kingston, Ben Brush, St. Leonards, Galore, Bowling Brook, Knight of the Thistle, (sold the night before for $30,000,) Requital, Ben Strome, Top Gallant, and The Sailor Prince. One notable matron offered was Songstress, dam of the great horse Kinley Mack, winner of the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps this year, and on performance the champion of the season. She was sold to J. B. Haggin for $7,700, the highest price of the sale. Mares bought by H. Theobold were also for Mr. Haggin, and those bought by J. J. McCafferty were for J. F. Schorr of Memphis, Tenn. The horses sold and prices follow:

PROPERTY OF J. R. & F. P. KEENE.

Accordeon, by Amphion-Maid of Dorset, by Dutch Skater, ch. m., 6 years, Col. Milton Young	$600
Royal Gem, by Napsbury-Royal Duchess, by Bourbaid, b. m., 14 years, W. Lakeland	1,100
Royal Nun, by Hermit-Princess Mary II., by Toxophilite, b. m., 12 years, H. Theobold	500
Distaff, by Lowland Chief-Homespun, by Hampton, br. m., 12 years, Col. Milton Young	200
Helena, by Mortemer-Squeezem, by Lexington, ch. m., 13 years, Col. Milton Young	300
May Pinkerton, by Onondaga-Laura Stone, by Rayon d'Or, br. m., 7 years, H. Theobold	650
Elf, by Gallikard-Sylvabelle, by Bend Or, ch. m., 7 years, Col. Milton Young	280
Fair Recluse, by Gallard-Royal Nun, by Hermit, b. m., 6 years, H. Theobold	350
Marsa, by Kisber-Parma, by Parmesan, br. m., 16 years, Col. Milton Young	200
Red Clover, by Kallicrates-Blue Grass Belle, by War Dance, ch. m., 4 years, J. J. McCafferty	450
Stephanotis, by Springfield-Egientyne, by Hermit, ch. m., 12 years, H. Theobold	700
Daphne, by Rayon d'Or-Spark, by Leamington, ch. m., 16 years, R. W. Carter	100
Miss Milly, by The Miser-Lady Milly, by Van der Decken, b. m., 14 years; Col. Milton Young	200
Glen Fairy, by Forager-Miss Stockwell, by Stockwell, b. m., 13 years; Col. Milton Young	200

PROPERTY OF R. W. WALDEN.

Certamen, by Ben Battle-Make Sure, by General Peel, br. m., 14 years; W. L. Powers	200

PROPERTY OF H. E. LEIGH.

Arrowgrass, by Enquirer or Bramble-Sparrow Grass, by Jack Malone, b. m., 11 years; J. Breckenridge Viley	4,100
Madelaine, by Stratford-Maumee, by Vauxhall, ch. m., 9 years; R. W. Carter, Rancocas Stud	500
Salvacea, by Salvator-Blue Grass, by Rayon d'Or, ch. m., 9 years; H. Theobold	200
Camilla, by Erdenheim-Sylvia Springer, by Buckden, ch. m., 13 years; Col. M. Young	200

PROPERTY OF W. A. CHANLER.

Nanon, by Spendthrift-Constantinople, by Lord Lyon, b. m., 15 years; Col. Milton Young	100
Lady Dainty, by Darebin-Haytienne, by Glenelg, br. m., 6 years; J. J. McCafferty	600

PROPERTY OF J. W. COLT.

Whiplash, by Ben Strome-Whipcord, by Discord, b. m., 4 years; John Sanford	900
Whipcord, by Discord-Sonnet, by Albert Victor, br. m., 11 years; J. J. McCafferty	600
Lash, by Toxon d'Or-Whipcord, by Discord, br. m., 6 years; W. L. Powers	200

PROPERTY OF P. T. OXNARD.

Songstress, by Luke Blackburn-Mallbran, by Cathedral, b. m., 14 years; J. B. Haggin	7,700

Football, Easton, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 20, Princeton vs. Lafayette. Game called at 2:30 P. M. General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Convenient trains on Lehigh Valley, Jersey Central, and D., L. & W. Roads.—Adv.

MISS GRISCOM WON AGAIN

Champion Golfer Continues Her Steady Play at Baltusrol.

MISS HURLBUT'S LOW SCORE

Defeat of Mrs. Manice by Miss Bishop a Genuine Surprise—Final Rounds for To-day.

Miss Griscom continued her triumphant career yesterday in the women's tournament at the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J. She defeated, in the semi-final round for the Baltusrol Cup, Miss Margaret E. Curtis, the Essex County golfer from Boston, by 2 up and 1 to play.

Miss Curtis lost yesterday by much of the same weakness that caused her defeat in August in the Shinnecock tournament—inability to approach and put with tolerable accuracy. In driving she invariably had the advantage from fifteen to forty yards. There, however, her superiority ended. Her brassie work was good when not marred by topped shots, three of these occurring in succession after her better drive to the first hole, which gave it to the champion in 6 to 8.

Miss Griscom's long game was not quite so good as on the previous day in her match with Miss Hoyt. In approaching and putting she was as steady as a rock. From five to ten feet Miss Griscom was absolutely deadly, while the sixth hole she won in a twenty-foot put, and halved the seventh from a ten-foot put in a clever exhibition of nerve. With a put to win the hole, Miss Griscom accidentally touched her ball while addressing it, moving it slightly. She then had the next to halve, and ran the ball down handsomely.

The champion was bunkered on the ninth hole, and lost, but finished 1 up at the turn. She won the next two, but the Bostonian reduced the lead to 1 on the fifteenth green. The next was halved, and when Miss Griscom won the seventeenth in 5 to 6 the match was over. The scores were:

Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion—
Out .....6 7 5 5 5 5 5 6 6—50
In .....4 5 5 5 6 9 8 5 —47— 97
Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Mass.—
Out .....8 6 4 6 5 7 5 6 4—52
In .....7 6 4 5 6 8 8 6 —50—102
Bye-hole not played out.

One of the day's surprises was furnished by Miss Georgiana Bishop, the young champion of the Brooklawn Club, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Bishop has been playing winning golf ever since the start of the tournament, and she shook up the critics a bit by turning down Mrs. E. A. Manice of Lenox by 4 up and 2 to play. The latter was 1 up on the ninth green, but Miss Bishop won steadily after that. The cards:

Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brooklawn—
Out .....6 6 4 7 8 7 5 6 6—55
In .....4 7 4 6 6 6 6 —39—94
Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Lenox—
Out .....7 6 4 6 11 5 4 7 3—53
In .....5 7 5 7 6 7 7 —44—97

Another surprise was furnished in the Consolation Cup series, when Miss Elsa Hurlbut, one of the strongest Morris County golfers, administered a crushing defeat to Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers. Miss Hurlbut won by 8 up and 7 to play. The Morris County women came out strong for the Inconsolables Cup, the two victors being Miss Marie G. Bryce and Miss Anna E. Kip. Miss Bryce, in her game with Miss Herron, made the excellent record of 48 for the outgoing nine holes. The summaries of the three cup events are:

Baltusrol Cup.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Frances C. Griscom, Philadelphia, beat Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Mass., 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brooklawn, beat Mrs. E. A. Manice, Lenox, 4 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Semi-Final Round—Mrs. John A. Wells, Englewood, beat Miss C. Helen Parish, Shinnecock, 1 up; Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Morris County, beat Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Hillside, 8 up and 7 to play.

Inconsolables Cup.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Anna E. Kip, Morris County, beat Miss Marion Oliver, Baltusrol, 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Marie G. Bryce, Morris County, beat Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati, 4 up and 2 to play.

In the afternoon a Scotch, or four-ball, foursome was played, the honors falling to Miss Maude Wetmore and Miss Marion Oliver. The players and scores were:

Miss Wetmore and Miss Oliver—
Out .....7 6 4 6 5 5 6 6 4—45
In .....4 6 4 6 6 6 7 6 5—49
Total 97

	Out.	In.	Total.
Mrs. E. A. Manice and Miss Harrison	47	52	99
Miss Beatrix Hoyt and Miss Herron	49	51	100
Mrs. C. F. Fox and Miss Edith Burt	49	52	101
Miss Ruth Underhill and Miss Margaret Curtis	52	50	102
Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers and Mrs. Morgan	51	51	102
Mrs. William Shippen and Miss Swords	49	56	105
Miss Julia Clark and Miss Marvin	51	55	106
Miss Ethel Burnst and Miss Willis	51	56	107
Mrs. C. J. Paterson and Miss Howe	50	56	106
Mrs. Thatcher and Miss Harriet S. Curtis	56	51	107
Mrs. Grace Fargo and Mrs. C. S. Brown	56	55	111
Mrs. J. C. Tappin and Miss Graham	54	57	111
Miss March and Miss Howell	54	58	112
Miss Tracy and Miss Van Boskerck	56	56	112
Miss Madeline Chauncey and Miss Coral Eidlitz	57	57	114

YACHT RACING RULE CHANGED.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club has sent notice to members that the fifth general meeting for 1900 will be held at 9 o'clock Thursday evening in the clubhouse, at 67 Madison Avenue. In addition to routine business the special committee which will have in charge the nomination of officers and standing committees for next year will be balloted upon. The following amendment to the club's racing rules, which was passed at the last general meeting, will also be brought up for approval:

RULE XIX.—PENALTIES.

Substitute in Line 2 the word "may" for "shall," when the rule will read: "A yacht which shall be disqualified twice in one season may be debarred from sailing in club races the remainder of the season."

Some announcement as to the plans of the club for the defense of the America's Cup may be made at the meeting Thursday. So far no information as to the probable owner of the new defender, should one be built to replace the Columbia, has been given out by the officers of the club, and no yachtsman or syndicate has expressed publicly a desire to undertake the defense of the cup. A belief is growing among yachtsmen in general that there has been no great eagerness shown by individual club members to assume the responsibility entailed in the management of a defender, and that no announcements will be made by those contemplating the defense until after the National elections are over.

Secretary Oddie, in view of the compilation of the new year book of the New York Yacht Club, has called the attention of members to Chapter XI. of the club by-laws, which has to do with changes in yachts or their ownership:

A member buying, selling, or chartering a yacht shall at once notify the Secretary in writing, and similar notice shall be given of changes in rig, dimensions, private signal, and of alteration from keel to centreboard or from centreboard to keel.

Sculling Championship of Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The single scull championship of Cornell was to-day won by A. S. Petty, 1902, who rowed at No. 3 in last year's Varsity crew. His time for the mile was 6:47. A. E. Flowers, 1902, was second and F. W. Scheibener, 1903, third.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

A team from the Roseville Athletic Club of Newark, N. J., won three straight games from the Germania Bowling Club last night in the National League tournament series at the Starr alleys. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Germania Bowling Club—L. Sauer, 205; Nolte, 180; C. Sauer, 186; Hayes, 122; Blickner, 195. Total, 888.

Roseville Athletic Club—Wood, 178; Van Ness, 170; Pierson, 212; Diederick, 209; Meyer, 181. Total, 950.

SECOND GAME.—Germania Bowling Club—L. Sauer, 165; Nolte, 142; C. Sauer, 191; Hayes, 184; Blickner, 128. Total, 810.

Roseville Athletic Club—Wood, 203; Van Ness, 168; Pierson, 159; Diederick, 174; Meyer, 201. Total, 900.

THIRD GAME.—Germania Bowling Club—L. Sauer, 167; Nolte, 177; C. Sauer, 134; Hayes, 151; Blickner, 173. Total, 802.

Roseville Athletic Club—Wood, 152; Van Ness, 177; Pierson, 181; Diederich, 183; Meyer, 172. Total, 865.

East New York Council won two games and Long Island Council split even in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Long Island Council—Engelhoff, 154; Horne, 185; Wainwright, 139; Brooks, 140; Judge, 155. Total, 903.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 160; Burgen, 100; Herbert, 147; Silvera, 134; Mernbach, 101. Total, 705.

SECOND GAME.—Fulton Council—Lovell, 162; Burgen, 110; Herbert, 163; Schmitt, 121; Mernbach, 167. Total, 728.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 179; B. Moore, 158; E. Moore, 169; Cordes, 181; B. Kiefer, 154. Total, 828.

THIRD GAME.—East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 167; Cordes, 160; E. Moore, 176; B. Kiefer, 186; E. Moore, 153. Total, 841.

Long Island Council—Engelhoff, 107; Horne, 190; Hill, 160; Brooks, 213; Judge, 137. Total, 807.

The Prosperity Bowling Club's team won both of its matches in the Long Island League tournament at the Elephant Club's alleys last night, defeating the Echo Bowling Club and the Orient Club's teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Echo Bowling Club—McNeill, 191; Anderson, 106; Moller, 171; Bannester, 159; Sellers, 162. Total, 789.

Orient Bowling Club—McIlroy, 191; Dewey, 175; P. Anderson, 139; Smith, 150; Kramer, 190. Total, 845.

SECOND GAME.—Echo Bowling Club—McNeill, 169; Bierman, 160; Moller, 189; Bannister, 176; Sellero, 215. Total, 909.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Sohl, 163; Hueter, 200; Bush, 184; Albert, 192; Wolf, 177. Total, 916.

THIRD GAME.—Prosperity Bowling Club—Sohl, 167; Hueter, 269; Bush, 145; Albert, 164; Wolf, 161. Total, 896.

Orient Bowling Club—McIlroy, 146; Dewey, 148; P. Anderson, 170; Smith, 156; Kramer, 202. Total, 822.

In the Greater New York tournament the Palace Bowling Club last night defeated both the Amersfort and the Spartan Bowling Club teams. The Spartans split even. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnegan, 163; Herzog, 153; Wall, 156; Beinert, 196; Dickson, 172. Total, 840.

Amersfort Bowling Club—Bennett, 150; Van Sicklen, 145; A. Ryder, 154; Buek, 153; D. Remsen, 168. Total, 768.

SECOND GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Schultz, 175; Dohm, 135; Schilling, 170; Keppler, 161; Maier, 168. Total, 809.

Amersfort Bowling Club—Bennett, 157; S. Remsen, 184; A. Ryder, 169; Buek, 127; D. Remsen, 169. Total, 806.

THIRD GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Schultz, 142; Dohm, 154; Schilling, 116; Keppler, 214; Maier, 189. Total, 805.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnegan, 172; Herzog, 156; Wall, 178; Beinert, 182; Dickson, 172. Total, 860.

The Friendship Bowling Club's team won two games last night in the Harlem League tournament, now in progress at Thum & Kahisdorf's alleys. The Harlem Wheelmen split even, and the Colonial Bowling Club's five lost both of their games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Harlem Wheelmen—Shaw, 161; Fuller, 154; Baily, 86; Haigh, 187; Dumarhaut, 147. Total, 737.

Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 156; Brown, 203; Broadbeck, 180; H. Ebling, 148; E. Ebling, 173. Total, 860.

SECOND GAME.—Harlem Wheelmen—Shaw, 199; Fuller, 128; Baily, 133; Haigh, 203; Dumarhaut, 177. Total, 840.

Colonial Bowling Club—Bell, 179; Ruhe, 133; Schaefer, 178; Brautigam, 145; Vogel, 197. Total, 832.

THIRD GAME.—Colonial Bowling Club—Bell, 174; Ruhe, 172; Schaefer, 132; Brautigam, 124; Vogel, 125. Total, 727.

Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 154; Brown, 159; Broadbeck, 208; H. Ebling, 183; E. Ebling, 212. Total, 911.

In the tournament of the Columbia League at Schlussing's alleys, the Empire City Bowling Club's team last night won two games, one each from the Friendship and Owl Bowling Clubs. The Owls split even, and the Friendship team lost both its games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Friendship Bowling—Weisker, 121; Speck, 140; Jarchow, 137; Higbie, 174; Monaghan, 148. Total, 720.

Empire City Bowling Club—Gross, 145; Draper, 157; Naugel, 186; Sullivan, 165; Braisted, 176. Total, 833.

SECOND GAME.—Friendship

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New Polish Roman Catholic Church to be Dedicated.

Successor to the Late Dr. Behrends Not Yet Chosen—Prayers for Chinese Missions.

The new St. Adelbert's Roman Catholic Church, on East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, near Elton Avenue, in the Bronx, will be dedicated to-morrow by Bishop Farley. A high mass will be celebrated at 11 o'clock. The dedication sermon will be preached by the Rev. James Dougherty of the mission of the Immaculate Conception. Father Joseph Kloss of Florida, N. Y., will preach the sermon in the evening.

St. Adelbert's parish is a Polish community of about 300 families. It was organized in 1897, and has been growing rapidly since then. The old structure, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Robbins Avenue, was soon found inadequate for the needs of the congregation, and in July, 1899, the property on which the present church stands was purchased. The new building is built of brick, and cost $55,000. The Rev. S. J. Nowak is its pastor.

The congregation of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn is at present undecided whether to choose Dr. G. Campbell Morgan of Tollington Park Church, London, or Dr. Nehemiah Boynton of Detroit as a successor to Dr. Behrends, its former pastor. A part of the committee is opposed to Dr. Morgan because he wants to give a great deal of his time to evangelical work while pastor of the church, and besides there is a strong sentiment among the congregation in favor of appointing an American for a pastor. The committee is as yet unable to come to an agreement, and it is said that considerable outside influence is being brought to bear on it in favor of Dr. Morgan.

The East Harlem Presbyterian Church, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, which has been closed for some time, will reopen to-morrow. Its former pastor, Dr. J. C. Patterson, was appointed to defend Herman Warszawiak, and the action he took in the case caused considerable dissatisfaction in his congregation. He finally resigned, and the New York Presbytery has had charge of the church all Summer. The new pastor is the Rev. T. I. Irving.

Almost every church in the city will take some notice of the week of prayer for the missionaries in China, which will begin next Tuesday. Few of them, however, will observe the services all through the week. In the majority of the churches special mention will be made of the memorial services on Sunday.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Oct. 28, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Prodigal Son.—Luke, xv., 11-24.

GOLDEN TEXT—I will arise and go to my father.—Luke, xv., 18.

From one point of view, salvation—in a very true sense—is altogether the work of Jesus Christ; He seeks and saves the sinner as the shepherd did his sheep. From another point of view, it is—in just as true a sense—altogether the work of the Holy Ghost; He enlightens the sinner as the candle did the coin. And from still another point of view—in an equally true sense—it is altogether the work of the sinner himself; of his own free will he returns as did the prodigal. No one point of view, therefore, ever explains it fully. For the Son of God must redeem, the Spirit of God must enlighten, the wandering child of God must return before the Father can receive and restore.

Last week the first two phases of this great work of salvation, the seeking and the enlightening, were brought before us in the parables of "The Lost Sheep" and "The Lost Coin." Now we are to consider the last two phases—the sinner returns, and the father receives. In this parable there are two sons introduced to our notice. The verses assigned for our study fix our attention entirely upon "The Younger Son," but if we fail to consider "The Elder Son" as well, we will greatly limit the instruction of the parable. For, in every age and place, the "elder sons" far outnumber the "younger."

Very many different answers have been given to the question, Whom do these two sons represent? Some say that they stand for the Jews and Gentiles. Others for Jewish Christians and Gentile Christians. Others again for Pharisees and Publicans. And still others for angels of men—God's children in heaven and His children on the earth. All of these, and many more like them, are more or less fanciful, and impersonal, and none have ever received any general acceptance.

Besides, any explanation, to be satisfactory, must recognize that these three parables are very closely related to each other by a striking progress of thought. Thus, in the two considered last week, the condition of man was presented to us—not the condition of any individual man, or classes of men—but of man himself—all men—everywhere. It is a lost condition. This could readily be set forth by a "lost sheep," or a "lost coin," because it is one—and universal.

TWO GREAT CLASSES.

But now the thought advances a step. Now it is the conduct of men in this condition which is brought before us. This could not be set forth by a sheep, or a coin, or even by a man. For while all men have gone astray, and are lost to God, some men return to His fellowship—and some do not. Thus they are divided into two great classes. Like the "two sons" in another parable, those in the one class say "I go, Sir," and go not, while those in the other say, "I will not," and yet go. (Matthew, xxi., 28-31.) To set forth these two classes, therefore, there must be two representatives. Hence this parable declares at the outset, "A certain man had two sons." In one or the other of these two every man must see his own likeness.

One of these—"The Younger"—said to his father: "Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me." When he did this, it is evident that he had attained an age of personal responsibility which his father respected, and which the law recognized. And if he, then his elder brother also. So we find that without any hesitation or questioning, the father—anticipating the final division of his property—at once proceeded to settle upon his two sons the portion to which each, under the circumstances, was entitled by the law. Apparently they shared alike, for it is said, "he divided unto them his living."

These "Two Sons," moreover, not only had this personal responsibility, but they had entire freedom of action. When the father "divided unto them his living," each took his portion and did with it as he pleased. What "The Elder" did with his we are not told. But "The Younger Son," delaying only long enough to convert all that he had received into ready money, "not many days after, gathered all together and took his journey into a far country." (V. 13.) He was not driven away by his father in anger. Neither was he carried away by force. Neither was he obliged to leave because his father could no longer support him. He was just as free to remain in his father's house as his brother. But he chose himself to leave his home and all the companionships and associations of his youth, and go out to live among strangers. Love for his father and love for his home had no power to hold him when love of self and love of pleasures beckoned him away.

All through his course we see this same perfect freedom of action. When he reached the "far country," he was perfectly free to invest his money in some honest industry, or to waste it in "riotous living." He was just as free to seek and to cultivate that of the abandoned and profligate. No one forbade him to seek the one or forced him to seek the other. If the scene had been laid in our modern times, he could have found as many willing hands and wise counselors ready to help him upward as base men and wicked counselors to drag him downward. But as the forbidden fruit of Eden appeared to Eve—"good for food, and pleasant to the eyes, and to be desired to make one wise," (Genesis, iii., 6,)—so his own way appeared to him, and he followed it of his own free will. So it has appeared to many others.

BEGAN TO BE IN WANT.

But "when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land, and he began to be in want." (Verse 14.) Everything "began" to look dark before him. How much darker they might become he did not know. But with his money gone—food and friends very scare, and famine pressing upon all—his condition was very pitiable. No one, however, compelled him to stay in it. He could have returned at once to his home, if he had chosen to do so. But he did not. Of his own free will he decided to stay in the land of famine, and deliberately sought employment there. But employment was not so easily found, and he was glad to get anything that had in it the promise of daily food. When he therefore "joined himself to a citizen of that country," he undoubtedly knew the nature of the work that would be given him to do, and he not only voluntarily, but apparently with gladness, accepted it.

So, when his employer "sent him into his fields to feed swine," he was neither surprised nor disappointed. But it hardly gave him enough to eat. If it had been possible he would have satisfied his craving for food "with the husks that the swine did eat." But it was not possible. A man cannot live on swine's food. And if he could not procure food, much less could he procure clothing. All about him were as poor as he, and "no man gave unto him," because no man was able.

The "famine" which began when he had "spent all" had now reached its extremity, and he had lost everything except his freedom of will and action. God's "broom" had been sweeping him, and now it had brought him to the place where He could find him. Evidently "a still, small voice," which up to this time had been unheeded, now began to be heard. He began to think. His mind was awakened, and then his conscience. "He came to himself." Then he began to consider, "How many hired servants of my father have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger!" It was a striking contrast, and he was at perfect liberty to let it continue or not as he pleased. This is the story of every sinner when he begins to consider his condition.

This man, however, did not hesitate to decide that as for him it should not continue. His thoughts went very deep, and he saw that his course had not been merely "a mistake," "a sowing of wild oats," "a seeing of the world," which could be treated lightly as simply the folly of youth, a thing to be expected and overlooked. Leaving his father's house was far more than folly. It was sin, willful sin. Therefore, he saw very clearly that there was but one wise and right thing for him to do, and so he said, with decision, "I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven," against all of its just and holy and righteous laws, "and against thee," against thy love, and thy right to my heart and life.

Now, "I have sinned," is repentance. And, "I will arise and go," is faith. So, repenting and believing, the sinner returns to God.

When this wandering son was able from the heart to say these two things he had come to a right estimate of himself. But he had not as yet any right estimate of his father. Recognizing fully his own unworthiness, he could not believe that his father could ever again receive him as a son. He could not even hope for it. The most that he ever thought of asking was, "Make me as one of thy hired servants," for the place of the lowest menial in his father's house would be an infinite exaltation for a swineherd from that "far country."

THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

With such thoughts in his mind concerning himself and his father he set out on his return. Doubtless he found it a long journey, and attended with many trials and struggles. As we see him, in tattered garments, with bare feet, and feeble strength, going over hill and valley, through forests and across streams, sometimes in danger of wild beasts and sometimes tempted by men worse than wild beasts, with scanty food by day, and uncertain shelter at night, we can form some idea of what was involved in our Lord's exhortation, "Strive to enter in at the strait gate." (xiii., 24.)

And then we must remember that all this effort was made with no expectation of a warm welcome, and of sitting down to a feast, but only with the hope that possibly, by hard service, he might be permitted to earn his daily bread. For the one great thought which filled his mind, and urged him on, was "I have sinned." With that fact rising up continually before him, he must seek his father's face and forgiveness, at any and every cost. His return is the true picture of the return of every sinner.

So is his reception. Looking at himself as unworthy of his father's love, he supposed that his father would look at him in the same way. But how different was his experience! His father had never ceased to mourn over him from the day that he left his home—far more than the shepherd for his sheep—and daily he had watched, and waited, and longed for his return. So, now, "when he was yet a great way off his father saw him." In all of his rags and wretchedness, his whole soul was filled with "compassion." He "ran" to meet him. He "fell on his neck and kissed him." It was far more than the son had ever dreamed of. With stammering tongue he could only say, "Father, I have sinned and am no more worthy to be called thy son."

But he could go no further. He had intended to ask for a place as a "hired servant," but his glad father called him "My Son." Then he was clothed with "the best robe," the "ring" of authority was put "on his hand," "shoes on his feet," and he sat down as a beloved child at his father's table. So our Heavenly Father receives every sinner who returns to Him. He clothes him. He honors him. He strengthens him. And He keeps him.

So much for "The Younger Son." Clearly he does not stand simply for sinners of the deepest dye, but for every sinner of every grade, who awakes to a consciousness of his sins, and in penitence and faith returns to God. "The Elder Son," however, stands for all those who never thus awaken to the fact that they are sinners, and so never return to Him. In the eyes of the world, however, he was a model young man. So he was in his own estimation. When he received his "portion" he still continued at home as he had done from a child, sharing in all of its comforts and privileges, so that his father could affectionately and truly say to him: "Thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine." (Verse 31.)

THE ELDER SON.

He not only staid at home, but at home he was no idler. Every day he was diligently at work. At this very time when his father was welcoming his brother home, he "was in the field." (Verse 25,) and apparently did not return until late. Everything in the parable also indicates that he was morally upright as he moved among men. He was also very careful to observe his father's wishes, so that he could truthfully say: "Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment." (Verse 29.)

But at the same time the whole tenor of the narrative shows that he never had any real affection for his father. When his father divided his living he took his portion into his own hands to be cared for and used, according to his own will rather than that of his father. He considered it as altogether his own to do with as he pleased. His brother went away to please himself, and he staid at home to please himself. And all the while he was at home, it is evident that he had no fellowship with his father, and took no real interest in anything that interested him. When his brother went away, he never mourned with his father over his absence, and when he returned he did not enter into his joy. So far as real companionship was concerned, his father was as much alone with him in the house as he was with his brother far away. His one idea was to do something. It was very much the same as that which his brother came to have, that he could fulfil all of the obligations of a son by performing servile service, and it might have been written of him in almost the same words as of his brother. He gathered altogether and tarried in his father's house, and there wasted his substance as a hired servant. It was "wasted" because it brought no comfort or joy to his father, from whom he had received it all. And the sad sequel to his career is that he "would not go in" to the feast which his father made, although his father "came out and entreated him." (Verse 28.)

So is it with all those who "going about to establish their own righteousness have not submitted themselves to the righteousness of God." (Romans x., 2, 3.) Their religion is a religion "of works." Morally, they are upright—and religiously, they are devout—and in these they rest. In their own sight and in the sight of the world they are "good enough"—the "ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance." (Verse 7.) As a consequence they never realize the need of an atonement by Jesus Christ or of a renewing by the Holy Ghost; that they must be "sons" before they can be "servants." This was the case of "The Elder Son." He stood in wrong relations to his father.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

In what different ways may the work of salvation be explained?

What phase of this work was brought before us last week, and what phase is now brought before us?

What explanations have been given of the representative character of these two sons?

What must be recognized to give a satisfactory explanation, and how is it shown by the relation of this week's lesson to that of last week?

What did "The Younger Son" desire, and what is said of it?

How was his freedom of action shown at home, in the "far country," and when the famine began?

What is said of God's "broom," and of its effect upon him?

How did he show "repentance" and "faith"?

What one thought spurred him on through all the difficulties of his return?

How did he look upon his father, and how did his father receive him?

How are "the Younger" and "the Elder" sons now contrasted?

What was probably the character of "The Elder Son" in the sight of men?

What is said of his relation to his father, and how did he "waste" his portion?

What is the conclusion of the whole matter?

THE PRESBYTERIAN FAITH.

Vote So Far Reported on the Question of Revision.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The vote of the Presbyteries on the question of the revision of the Confession of Faith, as thus far reported, is as follows:

For revision only, 30; declaratory statement, 2; supplemental creed, 80; substitute creed, 5; revision and supplemental creed, 10; dismissal of the whole subject, 33; total number of Presbyteries voting, 110.

There are 232 Presbyteries, including 21 in foreign lands, most of which will not vote in time for the report of the committee, and there are eight or ten Presbyteries, among the number being Alaska and Cape Fear, which have only one meeting in the year, in the Spring.

A report with recommendations will be presented by the committee to the General Assembly, which meets in this city next May. The votes of two-thirds of the Presbyteries will be necessary for the Assembly to send down any overtures on the subject.

Among those voting for revision are: Omaha, Newcastle, Denver, Peoria, Springfield, New Albany, Dayton, and Louisville. They desire as a rule modification of certain expressions, such as "Elect infants dying in infancy." They ask to have this phrase changed so as to read, "Infants dying in infancy are included in the election of grace." The majority of these Presbyteries ask that the revision be along the lines of the reports submitted by the Revision Committee of 1892.

The Presbyteries of Lackawanna and Des Moines, which voted for a declaratory statement, desire to have such an explanation of disputed points in the Confession as adopted in May, 1879, by the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which, in connection with the question of salvation of infants, has adopted the following: "In accepting the standards, it is not required to be held that any who die in infancy are lost."

Among the Presbyteries voting for a supplemental creed are Parkersburg, Elizabeth, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Utica, Brooklyn, Chicago, Washington, Penn.; Westchester, Penn., and Wooster, Ohio.

These Presbyteries do not desire to do anything with the Confession, but simply to add to the Confession a brief statement of Calvinistic doctrine in simple language. The following five Presbyteries voted for a substitute creed: Rochester, Grand Rapids, Washington, D. C.; Topeka, and Oakland. Their desire is to have the Confession set to one side, and to use the new creed for the subscription of ministers and other Church officers.

The Presbyteries desiring a dismissal of the whole subject express themselves as satisfied with things as they now are.

A SPLENDID LIBRARY BUILDING.

Wisconsin State Historical Society's Structure Dedicated.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 19.—The magnificent library building of the State Historical Society, which has been under construction for the past three years, was formally dedicated this afternoon in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage.

The building is regarded as the most splendidly equipped historical library building in America. It is built of buff Bedford (Indiana) limestone in the modernized Ionic style of architecture, and cost, fully equipped, about $375,000.

Facing the lower campus of the University of Wisconsin, upon a rising plot of ground 264 feet square, the situation of the structure is commanding, and as the ground slopes upward to the west and rear a high balconied terrace is rendered necessary on the east side. The outlook from the main reading room from behind a colonnade affords an attractive roof view of the neighborhood, with pretty glimpses of Lake Mendota. The principal façade is on the east, facing the lower campus and the city. There are side entrances on State and Langdon Streets, with a campus entrance in the rear on Park Street. The best view of the structure is from the southeast on State Street.

At to-day's exercises Charles Francis Adams, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, delivered an address entitled "The Sifted Grain and the Grain Sifters." In the course of the address he said:

"I hold it not unsafe to say that, looking forward into a future not now remote, the mission of the republic and the ideas of the founders will more especially rest in the hands of those agricultural communities of the Northwest, where great aggregations of civic population are few, and the principles of natural selection have had the fullest and the freest play in the formation of the race. Such is Wisconsin; such Iowa; such Minnesota. In their hands, and in the hands of communities like them, will rest the ark of the convenant."

Gov. Scofield spoke on "The State and the Society." Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin made the closing address, on "The Teaching of History."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:17	Sun sets...5:13	Moon rises..3:25	

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:20	Gov. Isl'd...5:56	H. Gate...7:52	
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:35	Gov. Isl'd...6:07	H. Gate...8:03	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Californian, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
Cap Frio, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Flaxman, Brazil, &c.	10:30 A. M.	.....
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown	9:30 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	.....
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Fillans, Antwerp	.....	.....

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

Aller, Bremen	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

Ballanoch, Argentine Republic	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Camatense, St. Lucia, &c	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESD. Y, OCT. 24.

Daggry, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mount Vernon, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prima, Progreso, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 14 and up to Oct. 27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. 27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Corinna. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 11.) Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Oct. 17. They are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 22.

Also that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 18; Shanghai, Sept. 20; Yokohama, Sept. 29, and Honolulu, Oct. 11, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Peking, were dispatched east at 6 P. M. Oct. 18, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 20.

Californian, Glasgow, Oct. 5.
Critic, Dundee, Oct. 16.
Minterne, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
Niagara, Santiago, Oct. 18.
Fargense, St. Lucia, Oct. 12.
Ponce, San Juan, Oct. 15.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Oct. 8.
Roraima, St. Kitts, Oct. 16.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 13.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 13.
Yucatan, Havana, Oct. 16.
Werra, Gibraltar, Oct. 9.

SUNDAY, OCT. 21.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Oct. 18.
Commonwealth, Antwerp, Oct. 7.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 12.
El Rio, New Orleans, Oct. 16.
Grenada, Port Spain, Oct. 13.
Honiton, Rotterdam, Oct. 7.
La Bretagne, Havre, Oct. 13.
Staatendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 11.

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

Astoria, Glasgow, Oct. 11.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 17.
Minneapolis, London, Oct. 11.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

Advance, Colon, Oct. 16.
Alleghany, Port Limon, Oct. 16.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Oct. 16.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Oct. 15.
Noordland, Antwerp, Oct. 13.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

Alexander Bixio, Havre, Oct. 10.
El Norte, New Orleans, Oct. 10.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Oct. 12.
Hekla, Christiansand, Oct. 10.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Oct. 10.
Horace, St. Lucia, Oct. 17.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Trier, Bremen, Oct. 10.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Friedrich, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg Oct. 11 and Southampton and Cherbourg 12th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg Oct. 7, Boulogne 8th, and Plymouth 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Yuma, Warren, Philadelphia via Raritan Canal, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Vidar, (Nor.,) Sorrensen, Laguna, Sept. 28, with cedar and mahogany to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Payne, London Oct. 6, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Newport News, in ballast to the Plant Steamship Co.

SS Drumcliffe, (Br.,) Emerson, Amsterdam Oct. 2, with mdse. to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 18th.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Boysen, Amsterdam Sept. 30, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Weyer, Genoa, &c., Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. East of Fire Island at 11 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia Oct. 18, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Everett, Laverge, Carteret, N. J.

SS Atlas, (Nor.,) Jacobsen, Guanaco Oct. 8 and St. Lucia 10th, with asphalt to New York and Bermudese Asphalt Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Bermuda Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 19, 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Jupiter, (Br.,) for Santander.
SS Christine, (Dan.,) for Malmo.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Mae, for Norfolk.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Laura, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Christiania, (Ger.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Boston City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Seneca, for Tampico, Tuxpan, &c.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New York, arr. at Havre at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 1 A. M. Oct. 20.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York via Gibraltar for Genoa, arr. at Naples to-day and proceeded.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, (from Hamburg and Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 4:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 3:10 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Capt. Long, from New York, arr. at Kingston, Jam., to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New York via Marseilles, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Lord Kelvin, (Br.,) Capt. Steele, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Orwell, (Br.,) Capt. Gibb, sld. from Singapore for New York Oct. 12.

SS Bristol City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Palermo, (Br.,) Capt. Heappark, sld. from Newcastle for New York yesterday.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Capt. Johnstone, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Mueller, from New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New York for Newcastle, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Caledonian, (Br.,) Capt. McLean, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Abbazia, (Aust.,) Capt. Thianich, sld. from Palermo for New York Oct. 13.

SS Sofia Braill, (Aust.,) Capt. Ghergic, sld. from Valencia for New York Oct. 18.

SS Aquileja, (Aust.,) Capt. Suttora, sld. from Fiume for New York Oct. 14.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Pavy, sld. from Naples for New York Oct. 16.

SS Murcia, (Br.,) Capt. Orchard, (from Huelva,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York or Philadelphia yesterday.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH Av.- and 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Rev. Charles E. St. John, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. Charles H. Babcock, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Gilbert A. Shaw will preach at 8 P. M.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET AND EIGHTH Av. Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. W. McKendree Darwood will preach; subject—"Do Embodied Spirits Ever Return to Earth?"

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school 9:45 A. M. On Thursday, Oct. 25th, at 8:15 P. M., the pastor will deliver a lecture on "BOSWELL'S JOHNSON AND JOHNSON'S BOSWELL."

Admission fifty cents.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, preaches. Protestants and Catholics cordially invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 and 8. Pastor's subject, forenoon, "Thorns in the Flesh"; afternoon, "The Trusts of Capital and the Trusts of Labor."

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "The Model Prayer." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. Wm. C. Stinson, D. D., the pastor, preaches 11 A. M.; Series Four Attitudes; No. 1, "Attitude of God Toward the Church"; 8 P. M., "He Paid the Fire Thereof." Sunday school 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D. Pastor.
Services Sunday, October 21st,
at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Babcock will preach.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday, at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches at 11 and 8. Public invited.

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200 Suits
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Our regular stock includes:

Business and Semi-Dress Suits,	$12.50 to $30.00
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Raglan Coats,	$18.00 to $35.00
Winter Overcoats,	$12.50 to $50.00
Trousers,	$5.00 to $8.50
Dress Coats and Vests,	$20.00 to $32.00
Tuxedo Coats,	$15.00 to $22.50

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

4 PARK SISTERS,

the famous cornettists, will present a musical programme in Association Hall, 4th Av. and 23d St., at 3:45 P. M. No admission is charged. Men only invited. 1,000 can be accommodated. The speaker is one most popular with men—

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Mr. Lowrie will preach. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CHARLES W. LEADBEATER OF LONDON lectures on "WHAT THEOSOPHY DOES FOR US," Oct. 21, (Sunday,) 3:30 P. M., Assembly Hall, 109 East 23d St.; 50 cents admission.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, D. Solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service, 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M. Anthem, "Now the Day Is Over".....Radford Offertory, "King, All Glorious".....Barnby Evening service, 8 P. M. Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M. "The Missionary in China."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH AV., Above 45th St.—Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer. Sermon by the Rector. 4 P. M., evening prayer; sermon by the Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., C

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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
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Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
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REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
65 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
9 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$5,000 Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath & Gymnasium 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1903, June, 1900, coups. on.
$4,000 Chic. & Northwestern Ry. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1929.
10 shs. United N. S. R. R. & Canal Co.
4 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Gray Natl. Telautograph Co.
$100,000 Buffalo City Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1947.
80 shs. American Bank Note Co., (Hypd.)
37 shs. American Press Association.
50 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. common.
$2,000 New York, Lack. & Western Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
54 shs. Benjamin Atha & Illingsworth Co.
$2,000 B'klyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1951, Nov., 1899, coups. on.
$4,000 Denver & Southwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1929.

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TAX EXEMPT GOLD BONDS.
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MISSOURI BANK ROBBED.

Safe Blown Open by Three Men, Who Kill a Constable.

NEVADA, Mo., Oct. 19.—Three masked men dynamited the safe of the Farmers' Bank during the night. Constable William Maron, who heard the explosion, fired his revolver to alarm the citizens. The robbers returned the fire, killing Maron instantly.

Sheriff Ewing, with a posse and bloodhounds, immediately started in pursuit of the robbers, who, it is said, secured about $2,000.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co., and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1900.

Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company,
October 10, 1900.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1900, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock M. Oct. 20th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1900.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS R'Y CO.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will open Nov. 1, 1900, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL,
Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.
New York, Oct. 15, 1900.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner of Church & Worth Sts., New York City.
October 20, 1900.
The quarterly interest on the Preferred Stocks will be paid November 1st.
Transfer books, for the Preferred Stocks only, will be closed at 3 P. M., October 23d, and reopened at 10 A. M., November 2d, 1900.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 115 Broadway, New York, October, 19th, 1900. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank held to-day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared payable November 1st proximo to stockholders of record at close of business October 19th, 1900.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company,
Jackson, Miss., September 21st, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capital Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 5th to November 6th, 1900.
By order of the Board:
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No 23 Wall St., New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900.
E F. OSBORN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New Orleans, on Wednesday, November 7th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 6th, 1900.

THE ENTERPRISE MINING COMPANY.—Stockholders are notified that the annual meeting for the election of officers and other business will be held at 83 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., TUESDAY, Nov. 20, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. W. M. McKELVY, President.
JAS. H. LOCKHART, Secretary.

THE ICE TRUST ATTACKED.

Manhattan Ice Company's President Protests Against Dock Board's Delay in Granting Leases.

The American Ice Company, known as the Ice Trust, was attacked at a meeting of the Dock Board yesterday. The Tammany officials who are stockholders in the company also came in for severe criticism from James Jackson, President of the Manhattan Ice Company.

The Manhattan Company is seeking to lease docks and build ice bridges on the docks at the foot of Fourth Street, Jackson Street, Corlears Street, Pier 46, and at Rutgers Street, on the East River front, and at the Thirty-fifth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Street piers on the west side. The Dock Board was to take action on these matters at yesterday's meeting. When further delay was decided upon, President Jackson said:

"The docks are not now in use, and I can think of no reason why the Dock Board should defer action, unless the officials of the American Ice Company have used their political influence, fearing strong competition. There are members of this board, I believe, who are stockholders in the American Ice Company, and for no other reason can I account for the board's action in not granting our company the dock leases."

The members of the Dock Board made no reply to these statements.

President Jackson then said:

"We have complied with all the demands of the Dock Board. A certified check for $5,000 was presented to the board to show that we were in earnest in this matter and propose to adhere to all the conditions they make. We will take prompt steps if the board does not grant us the leases. If they are not granted next week, we will institute mandamus proceedings to have them show cause why the Manhattan Ice Company should not be granted the leases."

Secretary Burke of the Dock Board said yesterday that the docks asked for by the Manhattan Company are now being used for open wharfage.

RICHMOND DRAINAGE CLAIMS.

Attempt to Make the City Pay for Old Bonds Fails.

A test case as to the validity of old drainage claims on Staten Island was decided yesterday in favor of the City of New York by a jury after a trial before Justice Keogh, in Richmond, Staten Island. The amount involved is $500,000.

An attempt was made thirty years ago to drain territory which comprises a part of the town of Southfield. Three Commissioners of Drainage borrowed $165,000 in 1873, and issued 7 per cent. bonds payable upon the collection of assessments for the drainage. The Commissioners partially laid the drains, expending the money without first obtaining title to the easements. The drains turned out to be useless and the work was nowhere completed. The bonds became discredited and worthless.

When Staten Island became a part of the Greater New York an attempt was made to make the city pay for the bonds. Corporation Counsel Whalen took up the fight. If the claims had been held to be valid, assessments amounting to $500,000 would of necessity have been levied on property, equivalent, practically, to confiscation. Within the last few years the Government has taken valuable tracts of this property, and as this land could not be assessed the remaining land owners would have had to bear a further burden.

QUEENS COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Decision of Appellate Division in Favor of the City.

The old Board of Supervisors of Queens County were again defeated yesterday in their efforts to keep possession of the Court House and County Buildings in Queens, by a decision of the Appellate Court, handed down in Brooklyn. After consolidation the board attempted to retain possession of the buildings, claiming that they held over.

The Corporation Counsel for the City of New York contended that by the charter the board had no control over the buildings. The board obtained an injunction restraining the city from taking control of the buildings. Justice Gaynor set aside the injunction order and the Supervisors took an appeal to the Appellate Division, which has now decided in favor of the City of New York.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The H. B. Claflin Company announces the payment of the quarterly interest on its preferred stock on N. v. 1.

Details of a dividend declared by the American Exchange National Bank will be found in another column.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 19	617,910
To date this year	87,090,424
Corresponding date last year	139,652,672

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 19	$2,722,000
To date this year	$371,988,960
Corresponding date last year	$717,704,870

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Int. Power	3½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Iowa Central pf.	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Kan. City South.	1½
Am. Linseed.	¾	K. C. So. pf.	2½
Am. Linseed pf.	1¾	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Louis & Nash.	1
Am. Steel H. pf.	2	Manhattan	2½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Met. Street Railway	2½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	2¼
Am. Tobacco	1	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Anaconda Copper	1½	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Atch., Top. & S. F.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Atl., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Mobile & Ohio	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Nat. Tube	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Brunswick	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Canada South.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & West.	¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1½	Nort. & West.	½
Chi. Gt. Western	½	Northern Pacific	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2	Pacific Mail	1¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3	Pennsylvania	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Pullman Co.	¼
Chi. & N. W.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	2	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	3	Southern Pacific	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Col. F. & I. pf.	4	Union Bag & P.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	4	Un. Bag & P. pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	2	Union Pacific	⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erv. & T. 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Leather	½
Federal Steel pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Great North. pf.	5½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
Hocking Valley	1¼	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Hocking Valley pf.	¾		
Illinois Central	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	2½	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	1½
Am. Ice	2½	People's Gas	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Third Avenue	½
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st.	1½	Pennsylvania 4½s, r.2	
Col. Mid. 4-4s	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1¼
Det. M. & M. 1. s. 3½s	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	St. L. S. W. 1st	1½
Int. & G. N. 2d	2	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1
Kan. City So. 3s	1½	Tenn. C. & I., De B.	
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1	Wilkes. & East. 1st	1
Norf. & West., New River 6s	1¾		

Bond Declined.

Wabash deb., A. 2

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Developments of consequence in trade circles during the week now ending have been few. Dullness incident to a Presidential year rules, and the hand-to-mouth policy referred to last week continues. Perhaps the most interesting feature reported is the placing of orders with a proviso allowing for cancellation should the election result unfavorably. This can scarcely be said to have any significance, being evidence only of the precautionary tendencies which rule in all well-conducted business. In few responsible quarters is there any genuine fear that Mr. McKinley will not be re-elected; but it is recognized that caution is in business never misplaced.

In iron and steel, encouragement has been lent by the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad in placing its large order for steel rails, and several other companies have followed suit. Yet it is clear that a waiting policy is here generally in evidence also and that the trade is not so active at this time as had been expected.

The prolongation of the coal strike not unnaturally has had depressing effect, but the belief is that the matter must now soon be adjusted, coal prices reduced, and normal business conditions be restored in the affected districts.

Dry goods trade is reported rather duller, unseasonable weather being held in some measure responsible. Collections are still slow, and it is said are likely to continue so for some time. Railway earnings, on the whole, are favorable.

Discussing the situation generally Bradstreet's says:

As the jobbing distributive trade tends to lessen with the advance of the Fall season, the repressive influences of ante-election feeling become more clearly perceptible, and the result is a generally quiet though, at the same time, confident feeling in general trade.

As for some time past, the best trade advices come from the South, which remains cheerful in spite of lower cotton. Pacific Coast advices are that export trade is very large as the result of army needs and Asiatic requirements. Northwestern trade is on the whole quiet, and the disposition to charge the election with this is manifest. Eastern wholesale trade is quiet but steady. The country's foreign trade is in a flattering condition, September exports being the largest ever reported for that month, and, swelled by high-priced cotton shipments, the nine-months' returns are far in advance of all previous years. Imports, on the other hand, show few gains, and the outlook is for a record-breaking export trade and a merchandise balance for the calendar year far in advance of all other years.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Business breathes more freely in the East, and distribution of merchandise is increasing slowly again, though the election excitement keeps new buying in many lines down to wants for immediate consumption. In the West there is not the same hesitation, and there, as well as in the South, the marketing of the crops is responsible for a feeling of much confidence in the movement of business if the nation acts conservatively at the polls. Prices of commodities are weaker.

Payments through the Clearing Houses indicate that outside of New York business is rather closely approximating last year, the leading cities showing a loss of only 6.1 per cent., while there is a gain of 28.3 per cent. over 1898 for the week. At New York the decrease from last year is 18.5 per cent., but this year's returns are 29.1 per cent. over 1898.

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Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

Repression is, perhaps, most prominent in the iron and steel industries, where values for the cruder materials remain well down to the lowest point reached in more than a year past, and even here it is to be noted that a larger volume of steel rail orders have been placed this year than in former periods. The action of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been encouraging, particularly as practically precluding lower prices being made to other roads, although some Western systems are reported holding out. Sales this week of rails are estimated at 15,000 tons, mostly at the West.

Structural-material makers are reported exceptionally well fixed as to orders, although a meeting of makers, it is rumored, may cut rates. Pig iron has been slow of sale, but Chicago reports that a business of at least 100,000 tons is in sight that may be placed after election. The large steel mills are well supplied with orders, though at low prices, and the usual scramble for Fall business is absent this year.

On the same subject Dun's says:

Few important fluctuations occurred in iron and steel, but there were small advances in Bessemer pig at Pittsburg and billets at Philadelphia. Moderate gains are reported in the volume of transactions, although the tendency is to delay large contracts for a few weeks. Implement makers take bar iron freely, however, and orders for pipe are urgent with severe weather coming on.

Structural shapes are taken for foreign points as far distant as Egypt, and domestic bridge builders buy freely. More mills have gone into blast and the general tone is improving. Production of coke has increased, but prices are easy and many ovens still idle. Tin declined again, making the fall 1¾ cents in two weeks, and 6 cents from the high point in July.

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Of general products Bradstreet's says:

Prices of farm products have tended downward this week. The most notable drop has been in cotton, ⅝ cent for the week and 1 cent from the highest point reached, due to the good picking weather and absence of frost encouraging maximum estimates of yield, but also because of the heavy weight of receipts brought out by the high price of two weeks ago. Advices are that farmers are slower to accept current quotations, and a falling off in the movement is predicted.

Cotton goods are very firm, despite the drop in raw material, but the disposition is to sell carefully on Spring account. Wool is a little more active and firm in tone at Eastern markets, but the demand is still to cover orders received by manufacturers, who are not inclined to buy beyond this.

Dun's, noting the further decline in cotton, says:

Planters are rushing work, and picking is expected to progress rapidly enough to save most of the crop from early frost. High prices make it possible to pay good wages to pickers, and the movement at receiving points increases largely. Domestic spinners are not liberal buyers, but exports are only slightly smaller than a year ago. Foreign buying increased with the recent sharp decline. Wheat has shown more weakness, due in part to the greater activity at Russian ports. Corn also declined, but is 6 cents above last year.

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Bradstreet's gives these figures:

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 8,796,643 bushels, against 4,292,855 bushels last week, 4,160,615 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 4,282,778 bushels in 1898, 5,552,171 bushels in 1897, and 4,067,217 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 55,311,165 bushels, against 65,125,665 bushels last season, and 61,610,859 bushels in 1898-99.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,886,993 bushels, against 2,896,037 bushels last week, 5,058,697 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,597,191 bushels in 1898, 1,177,548 bushels in 1897, and 2,979,984 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 50,094,691 bushels, against 69,812,856 bushels last season and 44,957,431 bushels in 1898-99.

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Of leather and hides Dun's says:

Leather and hides are firm, and selling freely because of steady improvement in demand for boots and shoes. Jobbers are placing large orders with manufacturers, and demand is no longer limited to Fall and Winter goods. Spring contracts are increasing at an encouraging rate, although an effort is made to keep these sales as quiet as possible, owing to the effect on the market for raw material. Shipments from Boston were not up to the figures of the previous week, but far in excess of any week in September.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Advancing prices were quite generally the rule on the stock market yesterday. Opening strong, the market responded sharply under the stimulus of large buying orders and advanced almost steadily until near the close, when a slight but not material reaction followed as a result of the profit taking which appears almost invariably after any such sudden rise as that of yesterday. Final figures, however, were well above Thursday's close, and the tone was suggestive of strength. The buying—and that it was not inconsiderable is evidenced by the fact that over 610,000 shares were traded in during the day—was well distributed, wherein it differed from that of the preceding day, when the dealings were largely in specialties.

Yet to the market observer it was apparent during the day that the upward movement was not being brought about without some substantial opposition. On the one side, apparently, were clever market manipulators working for higher figures in order to induce the public to come in; on the other were conservative financial interests who are opposed to any excessive activity in speculation at the moment, and who remember how dearly the public paid for its experience in wild speculation less than a year ago. For the time the advantage seems to lie with the upward manipulators; whether it will be a continuing advantage remains to be seen. Not, be it understood, that the financiers opposed to any sudden upward movement now are pessimistic either in respect to business conditions or the outlook for the future. Without exception, they are optimistic and look for substantial improvement, market and otherwise. But they oppose market overenthusiasm at a time when uncertainties in the situation are not yet cleared away. The argument, briefly, is that a waiting, conservative policy is for the moment the best.

It may not be of significance, but it is perhaps worth while pointing out, that the buying by "Vanderbilt interests"—claimed to have been responsible for the late rise on Thursday—was not in much evidence yesterday.

Of news developments of the day there was none of consequence. Foreign exchange was weaker, and the probability of further gold imports was again discussed.

The bank statement to be issued to-day will be watched with some little interest. The banks have lost by reason of direct shipments to the interior and through Sub-Treasury operations approximately $3,500,000, while to offset this are the receipts of gold from the Pacific Coast and Europe, totaling $2,275,000, and Government expenditures by the Sub-Treasury of about $750,000. The loan and deposit accounts, therefore, will be the determining factors in the character of the statement. Next week the interior demands will be less, while the gold receipts will be greater, and for that reason the exhibit to-day, should it be unfavorable, will probably be the last of the kind for some time.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES, with the exception of Third Avenue, which declined fractionally on limited trading, were among the strongest stocks on the list, and may fairly be said to have led the market advance, Manhattan scoring a net gain of 2½, Metropolitan of 2¼, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit of 1¼. The buying of Manhattan was on a large scale, more than 42,000 shares being traded in—the largest total of any stock on the list. The rise was begun through the manipulative efforts of several bull pools in the security, and on the advance outside buying appeared, some of it apparently for investment account. The old story of Metropolitan purposing to take over the road and guarantee either 5 or 6 per cent. was revived, but there does not seem to be any foundation for it. It was a fact, nevertheless, that much of the buying of Metropolitan and of Manhattan came from the same source. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit the buying was credited to insiders and to the so-called consolidated clique.

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PACIFIC STOCKS were strong under the leadership of Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific, on both of which inside buying was reported. In Southern Pacific one house alone purchased more than 5,000 shares. Russell Sage was quoted yesterday as saying that the affairs of Missouri Pacific were more than satisfactory, and that the earnings for the entire year will show more than 4 per cent. on the stock. He added, however, that "the Directors have not discussed the dividend matter, and will hardly consider it for a time yet." This, it is hardly necessary to say, is not exactly in line with Mr. Sage's earlier utterances on the subject.

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STEEL STOCKS were only moderately strong, considerable long stock coming out when any advance showed. Mr. Gates and his followers were reported to be buyers of some of the stocks, but little credence is placed in the report.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY shares were bought for Morgan interests, and there were many favorable reports concerning the company's condition. Earnings for the second week of October showed an increase of $51,300 over the corresponding week a year ago.

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LEATHER TRUST stock showed a further activity, selling up at one time to 12⅜ on trading in 34,000 shares. The movement was purely a manipulative one, and when outside buying was induced the early buyers were quick to part with their stock, with the result that the quotation receded a half point from the high figure.

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SUGAR TRUST common stock moved erratically, with strength appearing in the early trading and heaviness in the later. The only news on the issue was that trade conditions were still unfavorable, and that there was little likelihood of an early restoration of the prices on refined to the old figure.

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AMERICAN SMELTERS' securities were strong features in the early trading, but declined later on realization, closing figures marking no net changes. In connection with its affairs officers of the company were quoted as saying that business was very good. Speculators who lately have been lifting the quotations were active sellers yesterday. There will be no dividend on the common stock for a year at least—so insiders say.

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SLOSS-SHEFFIELD preferred stock advanced fractionally, following the publication of the net earnings of the company for August, showing a total of $185,000, an increase of $12,600.

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PEOPLE'S GAS was the one weak active stock on the list, declining more than a point on what appeared to be inside selling. The Street was full of many unfavorable reports respecting the property, chief of which was the statement that insiders here had been confidentially advised to be prepared for a reduction in the dividend. It is said that in the last two months the losses of the company have been very considerable.

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To particularize, the advancing stocks would, however, involve a review of nearly every security on the list. As a matter of fact, many quotations appreciated without any special news developments. Atchison's advance to the highest figure on record, Pennsylvania's gain, Norfolk and Western's, St. Paul's, Rock Island's—these and many others, were simply the result of manipulative and speculative buying.

STRENGTH OF COPPER STOCKS.

The strength in the copper stocks yesterday, both on the Stock Exchange and in the outside market, was attended by the report that important properties of Boston are to come here and that the market for the stocks is to be transferred to this city.

In this connection, the following official memorandum was yesterday issued as to the affairs of the British Columbia Copper Company:

The managers of the company now have blocked out from the surface to 400 feet in depth over 1,000,000 tons of ore. This sheet of ore is known to be 700 feet long by an average width of 90 feet, and will average 4 per cent. in copper, $4 to $5 in gold, and 1 to 2 ounces in silver.

One hundred feet below this they have just started a new level, which is in 200 feet and has three crosscuts in ore averaging 6½ to 7 per cent. copper and $5 to $6 in gold. These two levels are connected by a winze 100 feet in depth, which shows this same grade of ore the entire depth.

Within the next sixty days they will have 1,500,000 tons of ore blocked out ready for the smelter, which will be completed and blown some time during the coming month. This smelter will treat at the start 800 tons of ore per day. The officials are now ordering an additional furnace, which will give a capacity of 600 tons per day. The smelting plant is built on lines to handle 1,500 tons per day at an additional cost of $15,000 for each furnace of 300 tons' capacity.

The company will erect its own converter, so as to ship black copper instead of matte, and in this way save a large amount in freight.

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In the outside market over 6,000 shares of Amalgamated were traded in at a substantial advance, while in Anaconda, on the Exchange, a gain of 1½ points, on dealings in 7,000 shares, was reported. Higher prices for all the copper stocks are being freely predicted.

EARNINGS OF RAILWAYS.

The following table of railway earnings will to-day be published by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

2d Week of October.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama G. Southern.	$42,716	.....	$2,548
Ann Arbor	32,233	468	.....
B., Roch. & Pittsburg.	125,224	29,067	.....
Canadian Pacific	575,000	.....	121,000
Central of Georgia	165,900	28,840	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	322,825	60,859	.....
Chicago & E. Illinois	116,218	5,192	.....
Chicago G. Western	154,995	13,113	.....
C., M. & St. Paul	903,859	.....	75,321
C., N. O. & Texas P.	94,490	.....	3,279
Clev., Lorain & W.	41,220	2,047	.....
Col., Sandusky & H.	22,674	5,655	.....
Denver & Rio Grande.	252,800	34,200	.....
Evans. & Indianap's.	7,571	.....	1,789
Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	22,530	11,180	.....
Georgia	43,213	5,915	.....
Hocking Valley	100,072	9,395	.....
International & Gt. N	131,272	20,223	.....
Kanawha & Mich.	15,629	1,984	.....
Louisv., E. & St. L.	40,606	.....	1,068
Louis. & Nashville.	584,670	8,035	.....
Mexican Central	320,916	2,170	.....
Mexican National	123,602	.....	6,928
Minn. & St. Louis	65,022	.....	7,948
Mo., Kansas & T.	378,333	55,595	.....
Mo. P. & I. Mt.	665,000	35,000	.....
Central Branch	30,000	3,000	.....
Mob., J. & K. City.	2,856	329	.....
Norfolk & Western.	319,069	56,640	.....
Ohio River	34,254	5,216	.....
P., Besse. & L. E.	56,343	6,316	.....
Rio G. Southern.	10,204	936	.....
Rio G. Western.	115,200	27,200	.....
St. L. & San F.	204,308	41,218	.....
St. L. Southwestern.	161,250	29,708	.....
Southern Railway	727,615	51,384	.....
Texas & Pacific.	227,683	31,163	.....
Toledo & Ohio C.	50,767	7,873	.....
Wabash	372,834	15,442	.....
Wheeling & Lake E.			
Clev., Can. & S.	61,522	2,630	.....
Wisconsin Central.	111,218	.....	15,501
Total. (43 roads).	$7,857,693	$607,993	$235,881
Net increase, (4.97%).	.....	372,112	.....

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1st Week of October. Previously reported, (43 roads)	1900. $7,654,913	Increase. $544,037	Decrease. $202,565
Bur., C. R. & N.	135,364	1,325	.....
Chattanooga South	2,197	336	.....
Chi. Term. Transfer.	29,840	3,830	.....
Cin., N. O. & T. P.	91,157	.....	4,518
C., C., C. & St. L.	348,578	5,536	.....
Peoria & Eastern.	47,871	1,163	.....
Col., S. & Hocking.	22,810	4,587	.....
D., S. S. & Atl.	52,049	.....	1,049
Grand Trunk—D., G. H. & Mil.	470,868	.....	6,561
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	117,188	8,954	.....
K. C., Mem. & B.	38,044	5,719	.....
K. C. Southern.	89,813	14,478	.....
K. C. Sub. Belt.	10,975	28	.....
L., E. & St. Louis.	39,596	.....	457
Louis., H. & St. L.	13,538	1,005	.....
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	90,805	.....	29,827
Northern Pacific	747,469	.....	43,472
Pere Marquette	160,984	4,160	.....
Pitts. & Western.	65,190	.....	4,596
R., F. P. & P.	19,292	415	.....
Texas Central	20,213	9,739	.....
T., P. & Western.	25,187	2,298	.....
Total. (66 roads).	$10,293,912	$807,700	$293,045
Net increase, (8.15%).	.....	314,655	.....

CHICAGO UNION TRACTION.

Rumor mongers on Wall Street were busy yesterday with the affairs of the Chicago Union Traction Company, and one story had it that Gen. Samuel Thomas intended to apply for a receiver for the property. Some of the stories came from Chicago, which prompted Gen. Thomas to send to that city the following explicit denial of the receivership rumor:

No truth in the statement that I intend applying for receiver for Chicago Union Traction Company. I represent a large number of stockholders interested in the property, and I have spent considerable time investigating its affairs. I am impressed with the value of the property and have no doubt of its future. It needs able management that it may obtain the full confidence of the city auth

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Not since last year has the outside market had a day as active or as interesting as yesterday. Not only were a number of substantial advances recorded, giving evidence of the much-spoken-of strength of the market, but throughout the whole list transactions were on a scale much beyond any recent record. For the first time, too, in a long while traders took a very active part in the day's transactions, and in some cases considerably helped in bringing about higher quotations. So much strength showed and the demand for stocks was so much larger than heretofore that there was some ground for the opinion that at last public apathy was overcome and that outsiders were beginning again to take an active share in curb market trading. Stocks that showed notable strength were not confined to any one group, but were distributed throughout the list, and this broadening of the market was by no means the least favorable of the day's developments.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER was the feature of the day. Probably not less than 5,000 or 6,000 shares changed hands during the day, and at constantly advancing figures. During the first part of the day the quotations varied but slightly, though a good deal of stock was sold. It fluctuated between 88½ and 89, and then of a sudden the quotation began an upward movement that scarcely halted at all until it had carried the price to 91½, a higher figure than has been recorded for Amalgamated in a long time. In some quarters the buying was said to be short covering, but the belief that there was a large short interest in the stock seems to have been a misapprehension. For some time past it has been evident that not much of the stock was offered for sale, and the coming into the market of a number of buying orders easily accounted for the sharp rise. Early in the day Boston seemed to be a seller of the stock, but later changed its position and at the higher prices seemed to be the taker of a fairly large amount of stock. No news in regard to the company came to hand during the day to account for the strength which the stock displayed. In sympathy with Amalgamated, other copper stocks were strong, but none of them showed much activity.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN was another issue that attracted much attention. On further buying that seemed to be for inside account the common advanced to 18¼, and closed with a net gain of about 1 point, at 18 bid. Transactions aggregated probably 2,500 shares. In the preferred stock there were dealings in about 1,000 shares, and the price advanced to 75, and showed at the end of the day a net gain of 2 points.

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CHICAGO AND ALTON subscriptions were very active as well as strong. The total transactions aggregated about $700,000, and on these purchases the price advanced from 105½ to 108¾, closing at the top price. The demand for these subscriptions seemed due to the profit to be made by buying them and selling against them the securities that are to be issued in their stead. It is known that the holder of each ten-thousand-dollar subscription will receive $4,000 in new preferred stock, $2,500 in common stock, $3,750 in 3 per cent. bonds, and $5,000 in 3½ per cent. bonds. Moreover, it is said, there will be a cash distribution amounting to about 3 per cent. as well as an immediate dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock. On the basis of yesterday's prices for these securities which were traded in "when issued," it is estimated that there was a profit of about 6 per cent. in buying the subscriptions and selling the securities against them.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT seemed in better demand than for some time past. On transactions of about 700 shares it advanced to 8¾, and closed with a net gain of three-quarters of a point, at 8 bid. The buying was attributed to the large business which the company has in sight.

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INTERNATIONAL PUMP was again strong and fairly active. It sold up to 22¼ and closed at 22 bid, a net gain of 1½ points. The regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock was declared yesterday, but this action, which was fully expected, was not reflected in the price of the preferred stock, which was unchanged at 68½.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred advanced sharply on very light transactions. So far as reported only 100 shares changed hands during the day, but at the close 64¼ was bid for the stock, which showed a net gain of about 1 point. The one sale reported was made at 65. St Louis Transit was also strong and more active. The bonds were fractionally higher at 83 bid.

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GERMAN TREASURY 4s sold to the extent of 50,000 marks at 100 3-16.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was dull and little changed from the previous day's quotations. At the adjourned session of the annual meeting Directors were elected, but no action was taken on the reduction of the capital stock, there not being present a sufficient majority to decide the matter of the proposed reduction.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	89	89¼	88¼	89½
Am. Agricultural Chem.	24½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73½	74½	73½	74½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	3	5	3	5
American Bicycle pf	18	23	18	22
American Bicycle bonds	65	70	65	70
American Chicle	65	68	65	68
American Chicle pf	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	6½
Am. Hide & L. pf	26¼		26¼	28
Am. Hide & L. 5s	85¼	86	84½	85¾
American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	18	18¼	17¾	17¾
American Woolen pf	74	75	72	72¾
Am. Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	19	13	19
Barney & Smith pf	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
British Exch. 3s	98	98½	98	98½
California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4½	3¾	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	20		29	30¾
Central & So. Am. Tel	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	57	60	57	60
Chicago & Alton subs	106¾	109	105½	106
Chicago & Alton	30¾	31		
Chicago & Alton pf	88	89		
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
Compressed Air	29	31	29	31
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	8	8½	7¾	7¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5	4½	7
Con. Rubber Tire pf	28	38	28	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	100½	103	99½	102
Cramps' Shipyard	67	71	67	71
General Carriage	5	8½	4¾	6
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
Hall Signal	39	45	39	45
Havana Commercial	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	38½	40¾	38½	40¾
Hudson River Tel	115	120	115	120
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	19¾	20	19	20
Electric Boat	18	19	18½	18½
Electric Boat pf	35	40	30	35
Electric Vehicle	18	20	18	20
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	24	20	24
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
International Pump	23	22½	20½	21½
International Pump pf	68½	69	68	69½
International Silver pf	34	38	34	38
Inter-State Oil	57½	58½	57¾	58½
Iron Steamboat	3¾	4	2¾	3¾
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100	102
*Markeen Copper	1	3½		3
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	18	21	18	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	78	82	78	82
National Gramophone	10	20	10	20
National Sugar pf	100	102	100	101
New England Transport.	3½	4	3	4
N. Y Transportation	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Otis Elevator	27	29	27	29
Otis Elevator pf	87	87½	87	87½
Phila., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95	92½	94
Royal Copper	9	9¾	9	9¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29½	29¾	29¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79½	80½	79¾	80½
Safety Car Heat. & Light	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	18	19½	18¾	19
Seaboard Air Line	85	87	85	87
Seaboard Air Line	8¼	9	8¼	9
Seaboard Air Line pf	22	23	22	23
Standard Coupler	35	42	40	43
Standard Coupler pf	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	573	576	574	578
Storage Power	11	12¾	11	12¾
Tennessee Copper	15½	16½	14	15
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	5	5½	5	5½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50		50	
Union Copper	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Union Typewriter	25½	28	23½	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	106½	107¼	106¼	107¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	73	71	72
United Rys. of St. L. pf	64¼	65	63¾	64
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83	83¼	82¾	83
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	3½	5	3½	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	30	35	30	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf	108	110	108	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	103½	102½	103½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	228	230	228	230
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	30¾	32	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction of N. Y. 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	98	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob & Pat.	18½	19½	17½	19
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	82	83	81½	83
Kings County Elev. 4s	77	80	78	82
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	22		22	
New Orleans Traction pf	94	98	94	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pas. V. bonds	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	116	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf	30	40	30	40
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¼	114¼	113¼	114¼
Union Ry 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac. Providence	109	111	109	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½	33	31	32
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	104	108	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¾	1¼	1¾	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4		3¾	4½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	62	64	60	62
Central Union 5s, gtd	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55			55
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds	103			103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	76	81	76	81
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds., 6s	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	305	298	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105½	105¾	105½	105¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	12¼	14	12½	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	64	65	64	65
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor. H.L. & P. Co. 5s	50	55	55	56
Nor.H.L.,H. & P. Co.bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G.& E. (Os.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38		38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock		67	67½	67¾
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	9	10
Western Gas	89	91	89	91
Western Gas 1st 5s	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17½	19	17½	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82¼	84	82½	84
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	92¾	92	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	72¼	75	72¼	75
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	32	33	32	33
Union Ferry bonds	94	96	94	96

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,840	Am. Steel & W.	34½	35¼	34½	34⅞
10,390	Am. Sugar Ref.	121	122	120½	120⅞
1,910	Am. Tobacco	93⅞	95½	93⅜	94⅞
2,910	A., T. & S. F.	29¼	30⅞	29¼	30⅝
6,030	A., T. & S.F. pf.	72⅜	74½	72⅜	73⅝
570	Bal. & Ohio	73½	74¼	73⅜	73¾
12,040	Brook. Rap. Tr.	55⅞	57½	55⅝	56⅝
440	Ches. & Ohio	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅜
7,620	Chi., B. & Q.	126⅞	128⅝	126⅛	127⅛
3,610	C., M. & St. P.	114	116	114	116
630	Chi., R. I. & P.	107⅞	108¾	107⅝	108¾
10	Col. Fuel & I.	36	36	36	36
60	Chi. Gt. West.	11¼	11½	11⅛	11⅜
420	Cont. Tobacco	28½	28⅝	28	28½
2,430	Federal Steel	36⅝	37⅞	36½	36¾
1,020	Louis. & Nash.	74	74⅝	74	74⅝
9,650	Manhattan	93⅞	98½	95¾	98⅛
200	Mo., K. & T. pf.	30⅝	30¾	30⅜	30⅝
2,770	Mo. Pacific	52⅞	53¾	52⅜	53½
40	N. Y. Central	133	133	132½	132⅝
300	N. Y. C. & W.	21½	22¼	21½	22
20	Norfolk & West.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
7,090	Northern Pac.	62¼	64¼	62½	63⅞
430	Pacific Mail	34½	35½	34½	35½
50	Pennsylvania	132⅝	132⅝	132⅛	132½
8,160	People's Gas	94	94	92¾	93½
1,100	Reading 1st pf.	58	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛
20	Rep. Steel	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2,060	Southern Pac.	34½	35¼	34½	35⅛
20	Southern Ry.	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
290	South. Ry. pf.	55⅝	56⅝	55⅝	56½
40	Stand. R. & T.	5	5	5	5
1,120	Tenn. C. & I.	57½	57⅞	57½	57½
4,590	Union Pac.	60¾	61⅝	60⅞	61¼
9,090	U. S. Leather	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12
110	U. S. Leather pf.	71	71½	71	71½
120	U. S. Rubber	31⅜	31⅝	31½	31⅝
120	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
120	Wabash pf.	18⅝	18¾	18½	18⅝
110,740					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$4,000	Manhattan 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	O. R. & N. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½
3,000	Rio G. W. 4s	99	99	99	99
$9,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.06	.06
Andes	.09	.10
Belcher	.17	.20
Best & Belcher	.36	.40
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	.41	.42
Challenge Con	.19	.19
Chollar	.23	.24
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va	1.25	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.14	.15
Gould & Curry	.83	.83
Hale & Norcross	.38	.42
Julia	.04	.03
Justice	.06	.07
Kentucky Con	.03	.02
Lady Washington Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.43	.48
Occidental Con	.09	.10
Ophir	.87	1.00
Overman	.09	.10
Potosi	.21	.21
Savage	.33	.33
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.32	.38
Standard	3.50	3.25
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con	.27	.28
Utah Con	.13	.14
Yellow Jacket	.20	.22
Silver Bars	63½	63¾
Mexican dollars	50½@51½	50½@51½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	33½	35¾	33	33¼
Alamo	12	12½	12	12¾
Argentum	27	28	27	28
Anaconda	43	44	43	44
Anchoria	80	95	80	95
Banners	12	14	12	14
Battle Mountain	25	27	25	25½
Blue Bell	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
C. C. Cons	13½	14	13⅝	14½
C. C. & M.	10½	12	10½	10⅝
Columbine Victor	13½	14	13½	14½
Dante	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
Damon	17⅜	18	17½	18⅛
Elkton	178	178½	178	179
El Paso	41	41¾	41¼	42
Findlay	15	15⅝	16	16½
Golden Fleece	18	25	18	25
Gibson	24	25¼	24	26
Gold King	122	125	120	125
Gold Knob	11	12½	12	12¾
Gold Coin	500	800	500	800
Garfield	7	10	7	10
Gold Sovereign	7⅜	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
Gould	31½	33	31	33
Hart	17	17½	17⅜	18
Ida May	26	27	25	27
Ingham	19⅝	20	19⅜	19⅞
Isabella	89	89⅜	80	89⅜
Independence	44	45	44½	45⅜
Jackpot	57½	58½	57	57
Keystone	13	14½	13½	14⅝
Lexington	13½	13⅝	13⅜	14
Mount Rosa	50	55	50	55
Matoa	17	17⅝	17½	17⅝
Many Cashen	13	13½	13	13½
Moon Anchor	30	38	30	40
National	8⅝	8½	8¼	8⅝
Nugget	24	24½	23¼	23⅝
Ophir	35	40	38	40
Orphan	16½	17	16	17
Pharmacist	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
Pinnacle	16	17	16	16½
Portland	325	340	325	335
Rose Nicol	10¾	21½	11¼	11
Rawlings	22	26	22	25
Coriolanus	19	30	19½	20
New Haven	8½	8¾	8	8¼
Union	10	12	11	15
Vindicator	132	140	132	134
Work	24½	25	24	25
Zenobia	12	13	12	13

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 19.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Union Automobile and Transportation Company of Williamsport, Penn., to transport persons in automobiles, capital, $500,000.

National Piano Corporation of New York, to manufacture and deal in automatic piano players operated by air, electric, or other desirable means; capital, $250,000.

Incorporated at Albany.

L. J. Wing Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture machinery; capital, $30,000. Directors—L. J. Wing, New York City; C. C. Davis and R. S. Davis, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Friday, Oct. 19, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅞	16⅞	2,593	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
62½	62⅝	535	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62½	63	62½	63	+ ⅞
35⅞	36	630	American Cotton Oil	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅞	+ ¼
28	30	300	Am. District Tel.	29½	30	29½	30	+1
153	156	100	American Express	154	154	154	154	+2½
100	103	100	American Ice Co.	31½	31½	31½	31½	+2½
10	10½	590	American Linseed Co.	9⅝	10½	9⅝	10½	+ ⅝
52½	52⅝	2,840	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	51½	52⅝	51½	52⅝	+1⅝
4½	4⅝	200	American Malting Co.	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	- ⅛
42⅝	42⅝	4,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	43	43⅛	43	43⅛	
91½	91⅝	855	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91¾	91¾	91½	91¾	
21	21¼	6,780	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20	21	20	21	+1
69	70	2,180	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	67½	69	67½	68	+2
34¼	34⅜	18,930	Am. Steel & Wire	34½	35	34¼	34⅜	
73½	73⅝	945	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73	75⅜	74⅜	73⅝	+ ⅛
120⅜	120½	27,011	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	120⅜	122	120½	120⅞	+ ⅞
115⅜	116½	50	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	
53	53¼	10,000	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	91	90	91	
30	40	200	Mobile & Ohio	33	33	32½	33	+ ⅜
34	34⅛	500	National Biscuit Co.	33⅞	34	33⅝	34⅛	
86	90	55	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	
19	19¼	100	National Lead Co.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
93½	95	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	- ⅛
32	37	400	National Salt	32½	36	32½	36	
27⅜	27⅝	1,560	National Steel	27⅜	27⅞	27½	27½	+ ⅛
85	85	920	National Steel pf.	85	85	85	84½	
49½	50½	8,704	National Tube Co.	49½	50½	49½	50½	+1½
94½	95	2,655	National Tube Co. pf.	94½	95	94½	94½	+1½
134½	134⅝	1,952	New Jersey Central	133⅝	135	133⅝	136⅜	+3
126	128	450	New York Air Brake	123	126	123	126	- ¼
132½	133	4,181	New York Central	133	133½	132½	132½	
15½	15⅝	1,800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	
89	91	120	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	90	90	90	90	+5
37	37½	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	37½	38	37½	38	+ ½
209	212	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	210	210	210	210	
22	22¼	4,800	N. Y., O. & West.	21⅝	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ⅝
37⅜	38	12,716	Norfolk & Western	37½	38¼	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	15⅝	700	North American	15½	15½	15½	15½	
53⅜	53⅞	33,250	Northern Pacific	52¼	54½	52⅛	53½	+1⅝
72	72⅜	4,235	Northern Pacific pf.	72	72½	71⅞	72¼	+ ½
87⅞	87⅞	10	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	
34½	35	3,505	Pacific Mail	34½	36	34½	36	+1½
132½	133⅜	12,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	132½	133⅝	132½	133⅜	+ ⅝
93⅝	93⅞	12,265	People's Gas, Chicago	94	94¼	92¾	93	-1
1⅞	2	150	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	- ⅛
81	82½	20	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	83	83	83	83	
39¾	40	670	Pressed Steel Car	40¼	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
77½	78½	330	Pressed Steel Car pf.	78	78	78	78	
188	189	404	Pullman Company	188	188	188	188	+ ½
17	17¼	900	Reading	17¼	17¼	17	17	- ⅛
58½	58⅝	6,170	Reading 1st pf	58	58⅝	58	58⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	28¼	1,300	Reading 2d pf.	28	27½	28	28	+ ⅛
12⅝	12⅞	1,355	Republic Iron & Steel	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
53½	54	218	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
49⅜	50	195	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	
11⅞	11½	560	St. L. & San Fran.	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	1,570	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35⅝	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	13⅜	3,150	St. Louis Southw.	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13	
30½	30¾	2,550	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
63½	64½	300	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	63	63½	63	63½	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	25,030	Southern Pacific	33⅞	35½	33⅞	35⅝	+1⅛
12⅜	12⅞	6,500	Southern Railway	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅜	7,370	Southern Railway pf.	55⅝	56⅜	55½	56⅜	+ ⅛
57	57½	3,315	Tenn. Coal & Iron	57	57⅝	57	57	+ ⅛
16⅝	16⅞	3,080	Texas Pacific	16⅝	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
111	111½	210	Third Avenue	112	112	111½	111½	- ½
60	63	50	Twin City R. T.	62½	62½	62½	62½	
11½	12	805	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	11¼	12¼	11¼	12¼	+1
64	65	300	Union P. & P. Co. pf.	65	65	64½	64½	+ ½
61½	61¾	28,240	Union Pacific	60⅞	61⅝	60⅞	61½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Deals in Vacant Property—Sales of Flathouses and Dwellings —No Business at Auction.

I. M. Bernstein has bought, through A. Rothmuller, from Clinton Ogilvie, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

William M. Ryan has sold for Murray & Hill to Daniel Daly of Brooklyn the plot 100 by 100, with old buildings, on the south side of One Hundred and Second Street, 100 feet west of First Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Gutwillig Brothers the new five-story American basement dwelling 862 West End Avenue, 20 by 80 by 92.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Cornelia K. Averill, for about $70,000, the two six-story tenements, with stores, 126 and 128 Macdougal Street, 25 by 100.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for the McSinn estate to Mandelbaum & Lewine the front and rear tenements 144 Sullivan Street, 25 by 100.

H. Sokolski & Son have sold for a client the seven-story brick flathouse 151 and 153 Broome Street, 40 by 90 by 100.

Sharratt & Thom have sold for Rudolph Krumm the plot at the southwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 39 by 100.

It is reported that M. M. Andrews has sold the five-story flathouse at the northwest corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 27.10 by 98.

R. H. Jones has sold for W. C. A. Westphal the dwelling on East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Crotona Avenue, on a lot 25 by 123.

Ferdinand Kramer has sold for about $26,000 the three-family flathouse 64 East One Hundred and First Street. Mr. Kramer also reports that he has effected the sale of a vacant parcel at Westbury, L. I., for about $3,000.

A representative of the Crane estate, owners of the block bounded by Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets, First and Second Avenues, says that recent reports of a sale of part of that property are unfounded.

William T. Matthies has sold for Nathan B. Levin the three-story building 18.90 by 85.80, on the northeast corner of Valentine Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, Borough of the Bronx.

Architects Schneider & Herter filed plans at the Building Department yesterday for a seven-story apartment house to be erected by Gustav Bauhahn on the north side of Ninety-fourth Street, 225 feet west of West End Avenue. The building will cover three lots and will cost $125,000.

Of the three auction offerings announced for yesterday, two were adjourned and the third withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Woodycrest Avenue, east side, 170.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for three two-story-and-basement frame dwellings, 21.4 by 45; Joseph H. Jones, owner and builder; William Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost of each, $4,800.

Green Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Fourth Street, Westchester, for a two-story frame store and shed, 20 by 12; William Trow, Westchester, owner; Schwalbenberg, architect; cost, $400.

King Avenue, west side, 325 feet south of Beech Street, City Island, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 36; Belle Hammond of 739 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; H. S. Baker of 402 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,400.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Home Street, for a three-story frame tenement 25 by 48; Charles Klug of 1,151 Intervale Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 225 feet west of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick apartment house, 75 by 88; Gustav Bauhahn of 1,741 Topping Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $125,000.

Alterations.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Theresa Sofia of 1,121 Intervale Avenue, owner; P. C. Hunter of 1,148 Stebbins Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 307 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a one-story brick church; Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, owner; Edgar K. Bourne of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 48 St. Mark's Place, to a dwelling and church; Dr. Henry Krollpfeiffer, premises, owner; John Boess of 280 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 362 Bowery, to a three-story brick store; Fuerst & Wordsmann, premises, owner; F. Q. Smith, architect; cost, $75.

No. 979 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a three-story brick tenement; Edward Houlighan, premises owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 114 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick store and lofts; Stuyvesant estate, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $700.

No. 159 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-story brick church; Corporation of Church of St. John the Baptist, premises, owner; N. Le Brun & Son, architects; cost $1,500.

Buckhout Street, south side, 141 feet west of Anthony Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Rachael Blanchard, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $500.

No. 2,236 Wilkens Place, to a three-story frame tenement; Susan Lyons, premises, owner; R. E. Rogers of 150 Broadway, architect; cost, $75.

No. 40 East Seventy-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Charles MacVeigh of Morristown, N. J., owner; A. N. Allen of 55 East Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 36 feet east of Bergen Avenue, to remove a two-story frame dwelling to St. Joseph Street, south side, 50 feet east of Robbins Avenue; Mary J. Moriarty of 680 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000).

Bergen Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to remove a two-story frame dwelling to St. Joseph Street, south side, near Robbins Avenue; Mary McGrath of 691 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, Oct. 19.

ALL INTEREST IN THE ESTATE OF Aaron Jacobs, &c.: Solomon R. Jacobs to Estelle and Florence Jacobs.....$15,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 160th St, 25x100; Rebecca Greacon to Robert F. Greacon, (R S $5)..... 1

AVENUE B, e s, 58 ft s of 13th St, 25x105, Unionport; Thomas L. Newman to Katie Herold, (mtg $3,500, R S $5).... 1

AVENUE D, n w corner of 3d St, 32.6x100; John Roth and another to Rosie Silberman, (R S $16, mtge $53,000)..... 100

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 575 ft n of 122d St, 50x57.4x50x70.5; Henry L. Goodwin to Lucy R. Ball, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

CROTONA AV, n w corner of 170th St, 40.5x100.2x irr.7.4x115.3; 170th St, n s, 35 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x100.2x25x109.2; 170th St, n e corner of Clinton Av, 35x109.2x19.2x110.5; Ferdinand Hecht to James F. Meehan, (all liens, R S $16).

BROADWAY, e s, corner of 163d St, 100.11x120; George Daily and another to Moritz Falkenan, (R S $35, mtg $115,000)..... 100

BROADWAY, e s, old line, 150 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Mary Smith to Nellie F. Cantwell..... 1

FREDERICK ST, e s, 175 ft s of Jacob St, 25x87.6; Mary Smith to Nellie F. Cantwell..... 1

FRONT ST, 32.8x70x16.8x—; Francis J. Reynolds to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (R S $3)..... 100

HAMPDEN ST, s s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Richard F. Tracy to James A. Tracy..... 1

LOT 71, map of Cebrie Park; Frank J. Southwell to Anna M. Nswbold..... 455

MADISON ST, n w corner of Birmingham St, 37.6x50 Samuel V. Speyer, referee, to Max Kobre and another, (mtge $25,000, R S $22.50)..... 22,400

MONTGOMERY ST, e s, 37.11 ft s of Monroe St, 22x60; Montgomery St, e s, 57.7 ft s of Monroe St, 22x60; Isaac Rothfeld to Samuel Cantor, (mtg $20,525, R S $6)..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 158th St, 100x90, Charles L. Guy, referee, to Louis Brandt and another, (mtg $65,000, R S $1)..... 1,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x100; Hirsh Kobre to Max Kobre, ½ part, (R S $12.50, mtg $47,000)..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Vincenzo Palmieri to Antonio Palmieri..... 1

VALENTINE AV, 2,112, 25.1x101.4x24.9x98.2; New York Building Loan Banking Company to William H. Foss..... 6,500

WASHINGTON AV, 1,591 and 1,593, w s, 50x150; Beverly Robinson to Charles B. McKay, (R S $8, mtge $6,000)..... 8,700

WEST END AV, s e corner of 103d St, 20.11x80; Alexander Johnstone to Henry Johnstone, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 226.9 ft s of 163d St, 25.2x108.3x22x111.10; Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, &c., to Peter W. Gough.. 1,425

5TH AV, 2,168, w s, 19x100; Richard Hogeboom to George Eisner, (R S $6, mtg $14,000)..... 1

8TH AV, 2,059, 25x100; Frederick G. Herter, referee, to Daniel Farrell, (mtg $27,000, R S $5)..... 5,000

3D ST, 306 East, 22.7x166; Catherine A. Smart to William F. Smart, (mtg $1,500) 1

13TH ST, s s, at n corner of Lots 343 and 344, map of Unionport, 100x100.8; George Herold to Thomas L. Newman, (R S $1.50)..... 1

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; Anna Rosenberg to Harry E. and William H. Glickman, (mtg $62,107, R S $3)..... 3,000

112TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Isaac Rothschild, referee, to Daniel Farrell, (mtg $23,000, R S $5)..... 5,000

112TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Harry McNally to Mary McNally, (R S $15)..... 1

129TH ST, 138 West, 25x99.11; Gustave Schweitzer to B. J. McCann, (R S 50 cents, mtg $25,517)..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Timothy Donovan to Thomas S. Ollie..... 7,750

138TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Home Av, 100x99.11; Mary McNally to Harry McNally, (R S $15)..... 1

139TH ST, s s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; Julius Heyman to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman, (mtg $36,000, R S $4.50)..... 1

149TH ST, 250 ft West, 15x99.11; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to William W. Johnson and another, trustees..... 14,000

150TH ST, n s, 226 ft e of Brook Av, 12x100; A. James Fake to William H. Weiher, (mtg $34,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

150TH ST, n w corner of Convent Av, 25x99.11x63.5x108.11; Thomas Walker to William H. Murphy, (R S $24)..... 1

153D ST, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Nelson D. Stilwell to Oscar Muller, (R S $5.50, mtge $3,000)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

OAK ST, 46 and 48; Rebecca Mergash to Maria L. Messimeo, 3 years..... $6,800

14TH ST, 151 East; B. T. Kearns to M. Hirschberg, 3 years..... 900

14TH ST, 517 and 519 East; Elias Kempner to Carmine A. Porrazzo and another, 5 years..... 4,350

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

BAILEY, James, and wife to Tremont Building and Loan Association; road leading from Fordham to West Farms, n s, 78.3 ft e of Clinton Av, installments, 6 per cent..... $1,000

CALLAHAN, John, to Albert E. Hachfield; Park Row, 134, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

CAMPBELL, G. Walter, to Frederic T. James; 65th St, n w corner of Madison Av, 4½ years..... 8,000

CANTOR, Samuel and Mary, to Isaac Rothfeld; Montgomery St, e s, 37.11 ft s of Monroe St, also, Montgomery St, e s, 59.11 ft s of Monroe St, due Dec. 25, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,525

EISNER, George, and wife to John A. Vetter; 5th Av, 2,168, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

GLOCKNER, William, to Edith L. Chisolm; Marain St, n s, extends from Balcom Av to Vreeland Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 700

GOODRIDGE, Mary C. L., to Henry L. Barbey; parcel begins at centre line of lane leading from New York and Albany Post Road to Riverdale, — e of land of William G. Ackerman, and adjoining land of Joseph Delafield, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 17,000

HEIDTMANN, Ernst, to William B. Ewing; Eagle Av, n e corner of 161st St, ¼ year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HERTWIG, George W. T., and wife to Clara Parisette; 134th St, s s, 513.4 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years..... 6,000

HOGENCAMP, John M., to Clara Hogencamp; 124th St, 269 West, 2 years, 3½ per cent..... 3,500

HOGENAUER, Alphonse, and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 118th St, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 12,500

JENCKS, Francis M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, n e corner of 90th St, ½ year, 6 per cent.. 35,000

JENCKS, Francis M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, s e corner of 91st St, ½ year, 6 per cent... 35,000

KATZ, Jacob, and Max Wimpie to Jacob Kotcek; Hudson St, w s, 53 ft s of Jane St, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 13,000

KOBRE, Max, and Harry Bamberger to Hannah Levy and others, trustees; Madison St, 135 and 137, 3 years..... 43,500

KOBRE, Max, and Harry Bamberger to Robert P. Lee and another, executors, &c.; St. Ann's Av, w s, 75 ft s of 158th St, 5 years..... 10,000

KOBRE, Max, and Harry Bamberger to David E. Grossman; Madison St, n w corner of Birmingham St, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,500

LAMBERTI, Pasquale J., to John J. Bell; 171st St, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,932

LAMBERTI, Pasquale J., to James B. Fitzgerald; 171st St, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 5 years..... 10,000

LAVELLE, Catherine A., to Robert W. Stuart, trustee; Cauldwell Av, w s, 525 ft s of 156th St, 3 years..... 8,000

LUDEKING, Annie, to George Ehret; 3d Av, 512, lease, demand, 6 per cent... 5,000

LYONS, or HEALY, Daniel J., to Theodore P. Nichols; Delafield Av, proposed, n w corner of Livingston St, 3 years, 3 per cent..... 600

MARIAMSON, Joseph, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Union Av, s e corner of 165th St, 5 years..... 10,000

MARIAMSON, Joseph, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 165th St, e s, 25 ft e of Union Av, 5 years..... 6,000

MARIAMSON, Joseph, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 165th St, s s, 90 ft e of Union Av, 5 years..... 4,000

MARTIN, George W., to City Mortgage Company; 127th St, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 63,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 97th St, 117 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

MEEHAN, James F., to Ferdinand Hecht; Crotona Av, n w corner of 170th St; also, 170th St, n s, 35 ft e of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 14,000

MEEHAN, James F., to Ferdinand Hecht; 151d St, s s, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; also, Tinton Av, w s, 83.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MIDDLETON, Betty and Joseph, to New York Skin and Cancer Hospital; 183d St, s s, 75 ft w of Hughes Av, 5 years.. 5,000

MILLER, John L., to American Mortgage Company; Broadway, n e corner of 108th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

MUELLER, Oscar, to City Mortgage Company; 153d St, s s, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, widened, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 19,000

MUELLER, Oscar, to Nelson D. Stilwell; 153d St, s s, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, widened, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,500

MURPHY, James E., to George Ehret; 116th St, 60 West, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

PALMER, Martha, to Clinton S. Harris and others, trustees; 3d Av, w s, 133.7 ft n of 150th St, re-recorded, 3 years... 12,500

PEFFER, Marguerite A., or Maggie A., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 30th St, s s, 117.6 ft e of 6th Av, 3¼ years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

RODGERS, John C., to William A. Spencer and others, trustees; 3d Av, e s, 150 ft n of 171st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

SCHNUCG, Francis J., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 91st St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 64,000

SILBERMAN, Rosie and Julius, to John Roth and another; Avenue D, n w corner of 3d St, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

SINGHI, Carrie M. and Henry U., to George H. Fletcher; Davidson Av, s e corner of 184th St, ¼ year, 6 per cent.. 24,000

STEIN, Henry, to Ephraim Byk; Lenox Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 121st St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 2,000

STIMPSON, George A., to the American Mortgage Company; Front St, 34, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

THEAC, James A., to Edward F. Murray; Hampden St, s s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 1 year..... 450

WAUER, Marie, to George F. Gifford; 173th St, s s, 140.7 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEERSHEBHA WIDOW AND ORPHAN Society to Newman Cowen..... $8,000

BELL, Harriet T., to New York Security and Trust Company..... 2,500

BYK, Ephraim, to Mary W. Smith..... 1,800

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... Nominal

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

COSTER, George W., administrator, &c., to George W. Coster..... Nominal

CURLEY, William N., to Friederich Froh. 1,206

EFFRAY, John A., to Harry A. Anderson..... 8,128

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Reuben Grunauer.. 13,500

GROSSMAN, David E., to State Bank.. Nominal

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, trustees, to American Mortgage Company..... 4,585

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, trustees, to American Mortgage Company..... 5,094

MAITLAND, Alexander, and another, trustees, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, 3 assignments..... 60,000

MAITLAND, Alexander, and others, executors, &c., to Alexander Maitland.. 20,075

MAITLAND, Alexander, and others, executors, &c., to Alexander Maitland and another, trustees, &c..... 20,075

MAITLAND, Robert L., to Alexander Maitland and another, trustees..... 20,010

MAITLAND, Alexander, to Alexander Maitland and another, trustees, &c..... 20,010

MILLER, William, to Katherine Dalferth and another..... 305

MULLANE, Mary M., to Louis Molla.... Nom.

SCUDDER, Edward M., and others, executors, &c., to Emma W. Scudder..... Nom.

SMART, William F., to Isaiah H. Smart. Nom.

SMART, Abigail C., to William F. Smart. Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company, (assigns 3 mortgages)..... Nom.

WOODRUFF, Lillian B., to New York Security and Trust Company, 3 assignments..... 64,374

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 80th St, 51.2x100; Chicago Clothes Dryer Works against Henrietta K. White, owner and contractor..... $365

DAWSON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Beach Av, 100x100; Brooklyn Novelty Works against Joseph M. Kirby, owner and contractor. 76

JEROME AV, s e corner of Mount Hope Place, 128.9x85.11; Rocco Lucchini against Herbert P. Hoffman, owner; William E. Brooker and Charles H. Schroeder, contractors..... 96

JEROME AV, e s, 25 ft n of 176th St, 102.11x115.6x irregular; Rocco Lucchini against Henry A. Field, owner; William E. Brooker and Charles H. Schroeder, contractors..... 207

MADISON AV, 1,626; New York Sheet Metal Works against H. W. Sibern, owner; C. V. McConologue, contractor.. 95

ROBBINS AV, 504; Buellesbach Brothers against Henry Winter and Richard Harries, owners; Herman Hafker, contractor..... 1,140

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 127.9x134.9x124.11x107.10; William T. Hookey against Maurice Polk, owner and contractor..... 1,697

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 295.11 ft s of 180th St, 100x145; August Kirchner against Charles Wagner, Jr., owner; A. E. Smith, owner and contractor..... 170

150TH ST, 982 and 984 East; Max Goldner against Charles Holdorf, owner and contractor..... 15

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

DAVIDSON AV, s e corner of 184th St, 101.1x92.6x77.4x90; Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown with Carrie J. Singhi, 8 payments..... $24,000

27TH ST, 26 West, 25x98.9; Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf with Reba E. Weiher, 10 payments..... 30,000

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.8; the Germania Life Insurance Company with Francis J. Schnugg, nine payments..... 64,000

102D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 181x100.11; Dudley S. Harde with Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman, 11 payments. 75,000

Lis Pendens.

FRANKLIN ST, 42, and a parcel in Brooklyn; Prospect Hill Improvement Company against Nellie David and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Low, Delany & Niper.

3D AV, n s, part of Lot 390, map of the Village of Wakefield, 33.6x114; Ellen A. Wilkinson against James Myers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

5TH AV, e s, 46 ft s of 21st St, 48x90; John W. Rapp against Caroline A. McCready and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

5TH AV, e s, 46 ft s of 21st St, 48x90; Henry E. Stevens against Caroline A. McCready and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

101ST ST, 68 East; Elizabeth M. Green, executrix, &c., against Simon Prensky and others, (amendad foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Leroy B. Crane against Catherine Kent and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 95th St, 19.8x80; Edward Smith against William E. Brinckerhoff and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

WILKINS PLACE, s e corner of Jennings St, 25x68x23.3x100; Carolyn B. Wright against George L. Moffatt, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. J. Crandall.

WASHINGTON AV, as widened, w s, 300 ft s of Tallmadge St, 100x145; August Kirchner against Charles Wagner, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. J. Nicholson.

MONROE, now MORRIS, AV, n w corner of Gray St, 50x100; John Lanzer against Sarah E. Friend and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, F. W. Park.

GREENWICH ST, w s, 88.3 ft n of Jane St, 21.2 x93.1x21.3x92.8; Francis M. Carpenter and another against Matilda M. C. Adicks and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, C. M. Parsons.

WEST END AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 68th St, 25x80; Mary B. Ceccarini against Alexander A. Jordan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

WEST END AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 68th St, 25x80; James H. Aldrich and another, trustees, against Alexander A. Jordan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

11TH ST, 323 to 329 West; Henry C. Lytton against Joseph F. Doyle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	19.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07
Lard, prime	7.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68¼@73¼c; No. 2 red, 73½@75c; No. 2 corn, 39½@39½c; No. 2 yellow, 39@39½c; No. 2 oats, 23¾@22½c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 23@24½c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; barley, fair to choice malting, 48@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.84; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.85; prime timothy seed, $4.15@$4.20; mess pork, per barrel, $11.50@$11.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.90@$6.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.00@$6.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.87½@$7; clover, contract grade, $10.25.

COTTON.—Operations in cotton futures yesterday fell considerably below recent average day's transactions, and the variations, while of a fifteen-point range, lacked significance. The opening was steady, with August points lower, and other months unchanged to 6 points higher, this being quite out of line with marked strength and activity in the English market. The weekend statistics were fully as formidable as anticipated, and helped to depress the market after the noon hour. At the close the market ruled steady, with prices net unchanged to 2 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 3-16c lower on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 10c for middling Gulf. Sales were nil bags. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile, quiet, at 9c; Savannah, quiet, at 9¼c; Wilmington, firm, at 9¼c; Norfolk, dull, at 9⅝c; Baltimore, nominal, at 9¾c; Memphis, steady, at 9¼c; Augusta, steady, at 9¼c; St. Louis, steady, at 9 5-16c, 1-16c lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	9.40	9.40	9.27	9.32@9.34
November	9.22	9.32	9.18	9.24@9.25
December	9.25	9.30	9.15	9.21@9.22
January	9.26	9.29	9.13	9.21@ ..
February	9.26	9.26	9.15	9.20@9.22
March	9.23	9.28	9.12	9.20@9.21
April	9.23	9.27	9.15	9.20@9.21
May	9.22	9.27	9.14	9.20@9.21
June	9.21	9.24	9.12	9.19@9.21
July	9.15	9.19	9.12	9.15@9.17
August	9.01	9.07	9.04	9.05@9.07

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices steady; American middling fair, 6 1-32d; good middling, 5 11-16d; middling, 5⅝d; low middling, 5 7-16d; good ordinary, 4⅞d; ordinary, 4½d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 5,600 bales American. Receipts, 8,000 bales, including 7,800 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed easy; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 24-64d value; October and November, 5 12-64@5 13-64d buyers; November and December, 5 7-64d buyers; December and January, 5 4-64@5 5-64d sellers; January and February, 5 2-64@5 3-64d sellers; February and March 5d buyers; March and April, 4 62-64d buyers; April and May, 4 61-64d sellers; May and June, 4 60-64d sellers; June and July, 4 59-64d sellers; July and August, 4 57-64@4 58-64d sellers; August and September, 4 51-64@4 52-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Within a small range of prices the wheat market held quite steady all day yesterday, at times showing considerable firmness and again drifting as much the other way, but always swinging back again to a point slightly above the previous night's close. Last prices of the day, therefore, were partly ¼c net higher. Business was on a very small scale throughout the entire session and mostly local, except for a little foreign business on both sides early in the day. At all Spring wheat points, however, the day's arrivals were a shade less than last year. Export business was variously estimated at from 25 to 42 loads, all ports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 78⅝c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87½c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84⅝c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 82½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 80⅝c; No. 2 hard, New York, 75½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 19.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79¼c; to arrive, 79¼c; October, 79¼c; December, 79¼c; May, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 77¼c; to arrive, 77½c; October, 72¼c; December, 77½c; May, 80½c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼c; No. 3 Spring, 69¼c. Corn—39¼c. Oats—23¼@23c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—Wheat, No. 2 red cash, 72c; October, 72c; December, 72½c; May, 77¼c; No. 2 hard, 69¼@69¾c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 37c; October, 36⅞c; December, 34½@34¼c; May, 35⅝c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 22¾c; October, 22¾c; December, 22½c; May, 24½c. No. 2 white, 25½@26c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 19.—Close: Wheat—October, 75¼c; December, 75¾@75¼c; May, 78¾@79¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 78¼c; No. 1 Northern, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 73½@74¼c. Flour—Prices unchanged. Bran—Market steady and trade easier.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 76¼@77c; No. 2 Northern, 74½@77c. Rye lower; No. 1, 52@52½c. Barley weak; No. 2, 57c; sample, 40@56c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; no grade, $18.50@$19, spot and to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.15@$2.30. Rye Flour dull; fair to good, $3.15@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Cornmeal steadier; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.60, as to brand. Bag meal firm; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 88@90c. Feed quiet; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse, Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white middlings, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.20; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
October	79¼	79¼	77½	77¼
December	79¼	79¼	78 15-16	79¼
March	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝
May	82⅝	82⅝	82 5-16	82½
Corn—				
October	45	45½	45	45½
December	41⅞	42⅜	41⅜	42⅜
May	41⅛	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

THOMAS J. HAHN.—Thomas J. Hahn, residing at 219 East Thirty-first Street, formerly a dealer in bottles and glassware at 13 Murray Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,256 and assets of $22, consisting of a bicycle. The debts were contracted ten years ago.

RUDOLPH BOHM.—Rudolph Bohm, residing at 128 East Ninety-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $104,160 and assets of $100, consisting of one share of stock of the Bohm Pearl Button Works, of which concern he is the President. Most of the debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Bohm Brothers, formerly manufacturers of pearl buttons at 472 and 474 East Houston Street, who made an assignment on July 20, 1896. There are about 100 creditors, among whom are the National Shoe and Leather Bank, $9,505; Lionel Sutro, $21,071; Mary Fry, $9,000; Otto G. Mayer & Co., $5,867, and Peter and Johanna Noelke of Hamburg, Germany, $10,000.

Bradstreet's Weekly Report.

Bradstreet's reports 223 failures in the United States during the week, against 210 for the previous week and 221, 213, 205, and 292 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 76, New England 45, Southern 32, Western 43, Northwestern 14, Pacific 11, and Territories 2. Canada had 22, against 36 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BUCHSCHATZ, Albert—E. R. Burns	$17
BERGOFFEN, Samuel—J. A. Picken	65
BLOOMFIELD, Charles S., and Frederick M. Lincoln—D. Tim	28
COLEMAN, Patrick—Bernard Cahn and another	295
CROLLY, James A., administrator, &c.—L. Meldon and another, trustees, &c.	46
CUSHING, Henry C., Jr.—R. B. Ellison and others	173
CAHN, William H.—E. W. Emery	78
DI MOISE, Bettini—The Mitchell-Vance Company	150
EISLER, Joseph—William E. Sparling	57
FOSTER, Thomas K.—William H. Sage	22
FARRELL, John F.—Hirtenstein	314
FERBER, Solomon—Louis Sachs	42
GOODWIN, Edgar B.—M. M. McCann	525
GOODWIN, Edgar B.—Michael Green	142
GOLDBERG, Barnett, Louis, Joseph, and Jacob—Louis Rosenberg	573
GALLAGHER, Patrick J.—H. Elsas	114
HIERS, Henry H.—P. S. Boynton	49
HENNESSY, Sherman F.—United Electric Light and Power Company	30
HISBARD, George H.—J. Maclay	322
HAYDEN, George W.—A. Adams and another	133
HAYS, John C.—William J. Swan	127
HENNINGS, Wilhelmina E.—W. Mohr	435
HALLOCK, William A.—H. C. Webb and another	77
JACOBS, Michael—C. H. Williams	1,132
KURZ, Mary A.—Henry Zeltner Brewing Company	151
LEVY, Lazarus—R. Brown	441
LOUGHLIN, Martin—E. Schlueter and another, executors, &c.	446
LANDWEHR, John S.—Z. Stein	174
LEVY, Benno—C. S. Meyerson	2,042
MURPHY, William J.—Congress Brewing Company, Limited	203
MATUCCI, Nicola—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, costs	111
MITCHELL, Mary—Anna

OLEOMARGARINE MEN ARRESTED.

Fertile Valley Creamery Company's Factory Seized.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The Fertile Valley Creamery Company's oleomargarine factory was seized by internal revenue agents today, together with the contents of a store conducted by the company,

The seizure was made on the ground that the oleomargarine was being manufactured illictly. Eight men were taken into custody by the United States revenue department, together with all the materials necessary to the manufacture and sale of the product.

Among the men arrested were A. T. Dow, the proprietor, and N. C. Dow, the manager of the concern. The revenue officers claim the factory has a capacity of 900,000 pounds a year, and it is thought to have been in existence for over ten years.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Supreme Court of the United States:

28—The Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Jacob F. Jacobson.—Reargument continued by Albert E. Clarke for the plaintiff in error and by H. W. Childs for the defendant in error, and concluded by Albert E. Clarke for the plaintiff in error.

167—The Board of Commissioners of Wilkes County et al., appellants, vs. W. N. Coler & Co. —Argument commenced by A. C. Avery for the appellants and continued by John F. Dillon for the appellees. Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Monday: 167, 35, (and 77, 78, 79, 80, 355, and 356,) 213, 253, 233, 287, 50, 51, (and 52,) 53, (and 54,) and 55.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 672, 650, 636, 555, 668, 635, 691, and 693.

DECISIONS.

Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department.

National Exhibition Company, respondent, vs. Samuel Crane, as President, &c., appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Frederick A. Creteau, respondent, vs. Foote and Thorne Glass Company et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Jennie Schwarzbaum, administratrix, appellant, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, respondent. —Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Rumsey, J., dissenting.)

Tradesmen's National Bank, appellant, vs. National Surety Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Solomon H. Topitz et al., respondents, vs. Harry L. Topitz, individually, &c., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer in twenty days on payment of costs of demurrer and of appeal. Opinion per curiam.

Matter of Edmund D. Davidson.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Samuel C. Hayne, respondent, vs. Anna Bottger, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

George W. McGill, respondent, vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens, appellants.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Bernard Jacobs, administrator, respondent, vs. Richard Weber, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Joseph Blandoni et al., respondents, vs. Major, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Anthony Paulson, appellant, vs. New Jersey and New York Railroad Company et al., respondents.—Order modified by limiting the dismissal to the moving defendant, the Union Bridge Company; and, as so modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Kate Rudden, respondent, vs. James Rudden, appellant.—Order modified by reducing amount of alimony to $3 a week, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Minna Hess, respondent, vs. John Wanamaker, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.—No opinion.

Sophie Samuel, respondent, vs. John Wanamaker, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Elizabeth S. Clark, respondent, vs. the City of New York, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Moses Tanenbaum, respondent, vs. Robert Lindheim et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Moses Tanenbaum, respondent, vs. Robert Lindheim, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Caliman Rouse, respondent, vs. Samuel Kapelansky et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Caliman Rouse, respondent, vs. Samuel Kapelansky et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In re Rebecca Rosenzweig, appellant, vs. Thomas Costigan, Clerk, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Charles Delecker, appellant, vs. Fred E. Camp et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Francis H. Wall, appellant, vs. United Electric Light and Power Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

James A. Deering vs. William J. Reilly.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Louis Munzinger vs. United Press et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Emanuel F. Wokel vs. Wincy Belsky, impleaded.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Francis H. Wall vs. United Electric Company. —Motion denied.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Will for probate. At 10:30 A. M.—John C. Keller.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Carrie Jaeger vs. Philip Levi et al.—James J. Nealis.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J. Holmes vs. Stevens—Joseph H. Schenck. Sammis vs. Butler (two cases)—Stanley H. Benjamin, Lusk vs. City of New York—Charles Donohue. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Coster—T. Tileston Wells. In re Cochrane—Charles E. Simms.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J. Murray vs. Adler—Louis B. Hasbrouck. Van Vlanck vs. Godfrey—William J. A. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Fisher vs. Fisher—William C. Arnold. Ramel vs. Lecour (two cases)—Benno Lewinson. Metzger vs. Drought—Stanley H. Bevins. Blum vs. Shapiro —Edmund L. Mooney. Monjo vs. Widmayer—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Monday, Oct. 22, 1900.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

489—Krummenacker vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
626—McKlosky vs. Stanford.
608—Lapham vs. Export Lumber Co.
632—Casey vs. Met. St. R. Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

651—Graff vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
652—Michalowski vs. same.
659—Bank of Jamaica vs. Hartman.
662—Armstrong vs. Mohawk Con. Milk Co.
663—Boehn vs. L. I. R. R.
664—Sbarra vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
665—Brooks vs. same.
666—Lapham vs. Export Lumber Co.
121—Dietrich vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
[illegible]—Curry vs. same.
246—Capitani vs. Met. St. R. Co.
648—Lango vs. Carver.
649—Graef vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
650—Horstman vs. Fiege.
670—Brown vs. Wolverton.
671—Knelp vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
672—Same vs. same.
679—Berman vs. Met. St. R. Co.
680—Hawkins vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
686—Cohn vs. Herman.
687—Bennett vs. L. I. Electric R. R.
690—Kiebe vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
647—Houlehan vs. same.
687—Askey vs. Bradley & Currier.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—GUY W. BURNS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Guy W. Burns, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 11th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY DEIKE and EDWARD H. DEIKE, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Deike and Edward H. Deike, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 3,044.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HATTIE DI MOISE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hattie Di Moise of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Hattie Di Moise was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in N. Y. City, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 19, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS C. FULLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis C. Fuller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 13, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Goldberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19th, 1900.

NO. 3,054.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of LUTHER H. PORTER and JAMES M. GILMOUR, individually and as members of the partnership of PORTER & GILMOUR, and said partnership of PORTER & GILMOUR, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Luther H. Porter and James M. Gilmour, individually and as members of the partnership of Porter & Gilmour, and said partnership of Porter & Gilmour, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of October, A. D 1900, the said Luther H. Porter and James M. Gilmour, individually and as members of the partnership of Porter & Gilmour, and said partnership of Porter & Gilmour, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK D. HIGGINBOTHAM, bankrupt. No. 2,893.

Notice is hereby given that Frank D. Higginbotham, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 13th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19th, 1900.

NO. 2,906.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of CHARLES M. JAMESON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles M. Jameson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of August, 1900, the said Charles M. Jameson was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALTER JORISCH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alter Jorisch of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Alter Jorisch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Oct. 19th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID LOEVI, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Loevi of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said David Loevi was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 19th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS MESSER, individually and as a member of the firm of Louis Messer & Co., bankrupt. No. 2,946.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Messer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 13th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MARIE MOTT GAGE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Marie Mott Gage, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19th, 1900.

NO. 2,730.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAYWOOD PRINCE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Haywood Prince of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1900, the said Haywood Prince was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in N. Y. City, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 19, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SILVERSTONE, bankrupt. No. 2,833.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Silverstone, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York on Wednesday, November 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated October 19th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of RACHEL P. TOWNSEND, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rachel P. Townsend of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Rachel P. Townsend was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Oct. 19th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON TUCH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Simon Tuch of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1900, the said Simon Tuch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway New York City, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Oct. 19th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM E. D. VINCENT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William E. D. Vincent, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LIZZIE CAMPBELL, John S. Campbell, James Campbell, Jr., Henry D. Campbell, Richard P. Campbell, Charles W. Campbell, Robert Campbell, Bessie Campbell, William Campbell, Thomas Campbell, Eliza Campbell, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John S. Campbell and Lizzie Campbell, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

s22-1aw6w8&nov1

CAREY, CATHARINE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE C. CAREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph T. Ryan, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1900. AMELIA CAREY, JOSEPH A. CAREY, Executors. JOSEPH T. RYAN, Attorney for Executors. No. 149 Broadway, New York. je 2-1aw6m8

CHALMERS, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. CHALMERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of May next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1900. SOPHIA A. CHALMERS, Administratrix. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, Esqs., attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1900. AMELIA N. DUNLAP, Executrix. GUSTAVE C. CHENEY, ARTHUR J. ADAMSON, CLARKE & CULVER, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, office and P. O. address, 137 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. o6-1aw6m8

KING, DAVID M. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID M. R. KING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roswell H. King, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of September, 1900. MARY E. KING, Administratrix. ROSWELL H. KING, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KLOTZ, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA KLOTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the law office of L. S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next, and dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1900. MARTIN Y. GROSSMAN, GEORGE J. GROSSMAN, Executors. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

MACURDY, EMMELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMELINE MACURDY, late of Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, deceased, who died leaving personal property within the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York the 31st day of August, 1900. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. sep1-1aw8

WALBRIDGE, NELSON.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Calvin C. Walbridge, George A. Walbridge, Mary Muriess, Elisabeth De Wolf, Dwight Walbridge, Lucy Usher, John Walbridge, Milton Walbridge, whose residence is unknown and cannot, after due diligence, be found, or if dead, his heirs, if any, whose names are unknown, whose address, and care not with due diligence be found, the heirs and next of kin of NELSON WALBRIDGE, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Mary H. Walbridge of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 15th, 1870 relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Nelson Walbridge, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SHAW, FISK & PELLEW, Attys. for Executrix, 150 Nassau St. City. s22-1aw6w8

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between HUGO KLAHRE and MILTON T. UHLER of the City of New York, under the name of the New York and Paris Novelty Company, has been dissolved by mutual consent. HUGO KLAHRE, MILTON T. UHLER.

New York, October 13, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FREDERICK AYER, plaintiff, against FRANK M. GILL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant one hundred and thirty feet three inches more or less easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Maiden Lane and the easterly side of Broadway, adjoining the land now or late of G. Storms and others, and running thence northerly and along said land seventy-seven feet and one-half of an inch to land now or late of James McBride; thence easterly along said last mentioned land three feet eight and three-fourths inches, thence northerly still along said last mentioned land nine feet nine and one-half inches to land now or late of J. Heard, thence easterly along said land now or late of J. Heard and land now or late of M. S. Prentiss and other land now or late of said J. Heard fifty-one feet four inches to land now or late of J. & J. Cox, thence southerly along said last mentioned land nine feet eight inches, thence easterly still along said last mentioned land two feet eleven and one-half inches, thence southerly still along said last mentioned land seventy-eight feet five inches along the the northerly side of Maiden Lane, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Maiden Lane fifty-six feet six inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said premises being now and formerly known as numbers nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, and being those which were conveyed to said Frank N. Gill by the New York Realty Company by deed dated April 30th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 41, Section 1, of Conveyances, page 238.

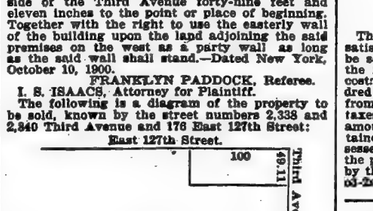
And also all the personal property and fixtures belonging to the said mortgagors, the defendants Frank N. Gill and Alice Gill, now in said building, including all elevator machinery, cars, platforms, cables, and connections of the elevator plant, dynamos, engines, switchboards, wires, cables and connections relating to the electric light and power plant, boilers, pumps, tanks, pipes, radiators, valves, fittings and connections of the steam power and heating plant, gas and electric light fixtures, shades, and all basins and other plumbing fixtures.—Dated New York, October 8d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as provided above, the street numbers being nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

Maiden Lane.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $233,000, with interest thereon from September 12th, 1899, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $26,812.46 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $600,000, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from December 12th, 1899, $50,000 of the principal of which mortgage is now due and unpaid.

The premises to be sold subject to certain leases of offices or portions of the said premises, prior in date to the mortgage to satisfy which the property is to be sold, and subject to and saving the rights of the parties holding such leases.

Excepted from the property to be sold will be the mail chute, mail box, and appurtenances in the building on said premises, which are the property of the Cutler Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York, and the premises will be subject to the right of said Cutler Manufacturing Company to enter for the purpose of repairing or removing said chute, box, and appurtenances

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

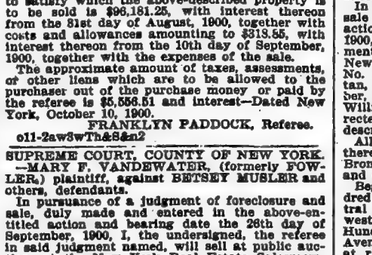
o3-1aw3wW&S&o24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —The BARON DE HIRSCH FUND, Plaintiff, against MARY E. NORTON and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street with the westerly side of the Third Avenue; and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of the Third Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly side of the Third Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with the right to use the easterly wall of the building upon the land adjoining the said premises on the west as a party wall as long as the said wall shall stand.—Dated New York, October 10, 1900.

FRANKLYN PADDOCK, Referee.

I. S. ISAACS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known by the street numbers 2,338 and 2,340 Third Avenue and 176 East 127th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $96,181.25, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.55, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $5,556.51 and interest.—Dated New York, October 10, 1900.

FRANKLYN PADDOCK, Referee.

o11-2aw3wTh&S&n2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY F. VANDEWATER, (formerly FOWLER,) plaintiff, against BETSEY MUSLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Webster Avenue, distant seventy-four and sixty-eight-hundredths feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street (formerly Central Avenue) and Webster Avenue, and running thence westerly on a line at right angles to Webster Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and eleven and one-hundredths (111.00) feet; thence northerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, twenty-six and nineteen one-hundredths (26.19) feet; thence easterly on a line at right angles to Webster Avenue, one hundred and sixteen and thirty-four one hundredths (116.34) feet to the westerly line of Webster Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly line of Webster Avenue, twenty-five and sixty-seven one-hundredths (25.67) feet to the point or place of beginning.

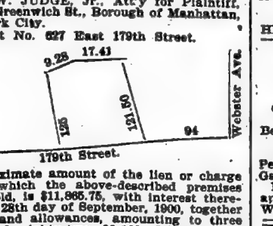
The premises above described being designated as lying and being in Section 11, Block Number 3,142 on the land map of the City of New York. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated New York, September 29th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Street No. 2,027 Webster Av.



REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME CO

It's the plain roast beef, not the fancy much garnished dish—however attractive and to your liking, that tells the story of the restaurant.

It's not the gaily decorated, be-braided and fancy suits that we take special pride in, though here in number very considerable, but rather in the staple double-breasted jacket suits, those suits for the wear and tear of boys' every-day life.

Double-breasted jacket suits for as little as $5, or as much as $15—worthy from the first to the last stitch.

Shirts, ties, shoes, hats—everything to go with them and in keeping with them. Everything boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
849 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1266 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ALIENS ON TUNNEL WORK

Contractor McDonald Says He Will Act on Complaints.

Mr. Degnon Denies the Charge—Distance Saved by Change in Route at Fort George.

John B. McDonald, contractor for the rapid transit tunnel, will take immediate action on the complaint made by State Factory Inspector Williams that the Degnon-McLean Construction Company, sub-contractors for Sections 1 and 2, are employing aliens as laborers. In a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed yesterday morning, it was stated that Deputy Inspectors had found quite a number of men employed who had not even declared their intentions of becoming citizens.

The Degnon-McLean Company is at present working on Section 2, which includes the line of road between Chambers and Great Jones Streets, under Centre and Elm Streets. Comparatively few men are employed, but there will be many more when the sub-contractors have their plant installed.

Mr. McDonald, when asked yesterday as to the charges, made this reply:

"I have received only to-day the letter from the State Factory Inspector. I will look into the matter immediately, and if any such violation of the State Factory laws exists it will at once be rectified.

"The engaging of laborers is in the charge of sub-contractors under the same restrictions as I would have to exercise if I was doing it.

"We are taking every precaution to employ none but citizens. If others have been employed it has been through misrepresentation on their part. In every case an applicant is made to sign a card saying: 'The undersigned, a citizen of the United States, hereby applies for employment,' etc.

"Where any doubt exists on the part of the contractor as to the veracity of such statement the applicant is invariably required to produce his naturalization papers. Any complaint from any recognized authority which will be sent to me will be acted upon immediately. I have employed a special man just for cases of this nature. He is a competent man, and is authorized to examine even the pay rolls of our sub-contractors to see whether there is any violation of the prevailing rate of wages, and to attend to other matters affecting labor laws in force, and any complaints that would come under such heads.

"So far this is the first complaint of this nature which has been brought to my attention. I have heard of complaints having been sent to the newspapers, to the Mayor, the Controller, and the Rapid Transit Commissioners. If, instead, the complaints were sent to me direct they would receive prompt attention on my part."

Mr. Degnon indignantly denied the charge.

"We are putting only citizens to work," said he, "and every man must satisfy us, before he lifts a shovel, that he is a citizen. Furthermore, the men must produce their papers before we will take their word."

The change of route in the upper west side between Fort George and Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, which has been approved by the Rapid Transit Commission and referred to the Municipal Assembly, will save about twelve hundred feet of road. The route as adopted branches off at Fort George, runs along Eleventh Avenue to Nagle Avenue, touching Dyckman Street, thence down Nagle Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue, to King's Bridge Road, rejoining the old line at Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The stations will be at Dyckman Street and Nagle Avenue, and Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The route from near Fort George will be by viaduct.

WANT TUNNEL UNDER TRACKS.

Morris Heights and King's Bridge Complain of Grade Crossings.

Residents and property owners of Morris Heights and the council, professors, and students of New York University have asked the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to construct a tunnel under the tracks at Morris Heights to insure the safety of passengers and others who find it necessary to cross the tracks. Until this tunnel can be completed they ask that a watchman be placed at the grade crossing day and night.

There have been several accidents at this point. The death of a young lawyer who was struck by a train while on his way to the university last week led to action being taken. At a meeting of the Morris Heights Taxpayers' Association last night a committee was appointed to visit the railroad officials to urge the building of a tunnel.

The same condition exists at King's Bridge, where several people have been killed. A citizen of King's Bridge, speaking of the matter, said yesterday:

"Grade crossings should be abolished wherever they are found, and especially within the City of New York. The grade crossing we have in this village is very dangerous. There have been a number of accidents, and we have started agitations, held meetings, petitioned, and threatened the officials of the company, but all to no avail. The crossing is there just the same, awaiting another victim, and by the way the trains rush through here and across Broadway, on which the trolley cars run, and which is the only route leading direct to Manhattan Island, it is a wonder there are not more people killed and more runaway accidents than there are. I believe that if all the villages would climbine and demand that grade crossings be abolished, the company would be forced to act.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SALE OF MISSES' SUITS AND COATS

About half usual prices.

LIGHT AND HEAVY WEIGHTS.—VARIOUS COLORS AND TRIMMINGS.—ALL-WOOL MATERIALS.

Sailor Suits.
2-piece Dresses. Sizes 4 to 12 years,
$5.00 and $7.00;
Formerly $6.75 to $13.50.

Dresses.
Fine quality Materials. Sizes 6 to 12 years,
$5.50;
Formerly $8.00 to $12.50.

Reefers.
Various smooth or rough Cloths. Sizes 4 to 14 years,
$3.00, $5.00 and $8.00;
Formerly $4.00 to $18.00.

Jackets.
Colors and black. Sizes 14 to 16 years,
$6.50 and $9.50;
Formerly $9.75 to $14.50.

Long Coats.
Sizes 4 to 14 years,
$8.00 and $12.50;
Formerly $11.00 to $20.00.

Golf Capes.
Sizes 6 to 16 years,
$3.00, $4.50 and $7.00;
Value $4.50 to $12.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

SALE.

200 Silk Skirts.

Made of fine quality Clifton Mills Taffetas Silk.

Hair line plaids,—with graduated, pleated ruffle, finished with rose quilling,—or wide umbrella ruffle with two tucked flounces.

Plain colors,—with graduated, ruche edged flounce.

Light, medium and dark shades,

$4.95 each;
Value $6.00 to $10.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

$10 Custom-made Overcoat. Made for $25. (Oxford.) BENSON & CO., 60 E. 14th St. NEXT TO KEITH'S THEATRE. Full Dress Suits for Sale or Hire.

HONORING DEAD SOLDIERS

Sixty-ninth Regiment Brings Back Bodies from the South.

Lying in State at the Armory—Funeral Services to be Held Sunday at the Cathedral.

On a catafalque draped in the National colors and surmounted by an American eagle clutching in its bronze talons the Red, White and Blue, the bodies of the six soldiers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment who died in camp during the Spanish-American war rested yesterday in the drill room of the armory, at Third Avenue and Seventh Street.

On each coffin lay a wreath of laurel intertwined with streamers of the colors and crape. Thirteen candles in ormolu candelabra burned at the head and foot of the catafalque, where were also placed the National, State, and regimental flags. Sentries, with measured step, passed to and fro, and occasional visitors stood and gazed, talking in whispers of the sombre spectacle.

The bodies are those of John Burke, Company B, who died Nov. 12, 1898; Henry Murray, Company H, who died Jan. 12, 1899; William Pyne, Company B, who died Oct. 21, 1898; John Riley, Company M, who died Sept. 12, 1898; Daniel Crawley, Company F, who died July 23, 1898, and William Ray, a musician, who died July 26, 1898.

The first four were buried in Huntsville, Ala., and the last two were buried in Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky., though they were taken ill at Tampa.

The bodies arrived over the Pennsylvania yesterday morning, in charge of a commission, appointed by the regiment to bring them home. The commission was composed of Quartermaster John A. Delaney, Capt. P. E. Reveille, Capt. P. J. Farrelly, and Lieut. P. J. Maguire.

The bodies reached the armory at 11 o'clock, and a Lieutenant, Sergeant, three Corporals, and twelve privates mounted guard over the catafalque.

A guard will be on duty regularly until Sunday, when services will be held in the Cathedral, and the burial will take place at Calvary Cemetery, in a plot donated to the regiment by Archbishop Corrigan.

The men who mounted guard yesterday were Lieut. Mescall, Company I; Sergt. Supple, Company A; Corps. Fitzpatrick, Veity, and Daunt, and the following privates: J. Butler, T. Cullen, E. Smith, W. Barry, F. Kelly, D. Dermody, R. Hamburg, E. Brown, T. Farrell, J. Quinn, F. Lednoch, and P. Murphy.

The guard will be changed this morning, when Lieut. Wood of Company F will be in charge; to-night, when Lieut. Lyons, Company H, will be in charge, and to-morrow morning, when Lieut. Cummings will assume command.

The regiment, in undress uniform, will assemble in the armory at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning and the march to the Cathedral will follow. The coffins will be carried on caissons, and the pall bearers, four to each caisson, will march on either side. They will carry no arms.

In the rear will follow a firing party, consisting of seven men and a Corporal, selected by Lieut. Cummings from the Sunday guard.

The route will probably be up Fourth Avenue to Fourteenth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to the Cathedral.

There the services will include the singing of the "Miserere," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "The Lost Chord," in which the members of the regiment may join the choir; addresses by Father Lavelle of the Cathedral and the Rev. W. J. B. Daly, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

At the grave in Calvary Cemetery the firing party will fire three volleys.

SUPPLY STATION IN UNION SQUARE.

Application for an Injunction Against the Use of the Plaza Argued.

The application for an injunction to prohibit sub-contractors on the rapid transit tunnel from using the plaza at Union Square for a supply station for tunnel work was argued, before Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday.

Benjamin L. Bates, proprietor of the Everett House, at Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, is the petitioner. Through his counsel yesterday he claimed that Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, the contractors for sub-division No. 3 of the tunnel, had put in a number of boilers and engines in the plaza and that the noise had disturbed the guests at the hotel. It was also contended that dust and smoke were ruining the furniture in the hotel. It was contended that the occupation of the street was illegal.

Counsel for the contractors declared that the plaza was really in the control of the Park Board, and it had given permission for the use of the place. The counsel further declared that the use of the plaza had created no nuisance and that little smoke or dust was noticeable.

Justice Freedman reserved his decision.

RAILWAY TO MORRIS HEIGHTS.

Work to Begin To-day on Branch of the Union Trolley Line.

Work will begin this morning on the Morris Heights Branch of the Union Railway Company. For several years past the residents of Morris Heights, who are obliged to depend on the New York Central and Hudson River trains to reach the lower part of the city, have been urging the building of this road. Their efforts, however, seemed of no avail and they practically gave the whole matter up some months ago.

They were greatly surprised yesterday to find that the railroad company had made all preparations for the work, and that ground would be broken this morning. The road is really an extension of the Burnside Avenue Branch, which runs from West Farms across One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Burnside Avenue to Jerome Avenue. It will begin at Jerome Avenue and continue west through Burnside Avenue to the Morris Heights station of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Morris Heights has recently become quite a manufacturing centre, and its population has been increased by the students and professors of the New York University and the Webb Ship Building Institute.

DIDN'T KNOW HIS REAL NAME.

Joseph Mogenhan Thought Until Recently that He Was Joseph C. Hermann.

Joseph Carl Hermann, as he supposed his name to be, yesterday learned that his real name was Joseph Carl Mogenhan. He was born in Guttenberg in 1878. He lived there and in West Hoboken for many years until two weeks ago, when he went to work for an insurance company. He was asked a great many questions about his birth and life, and on Monday was surprised to learn from the company's agents that he was working under an assumed name. He denied the charge, but was assured that inquiries made in Guttenberg showed that no Joseph Carl Hermann was born in Guttenberg in 1878, but the records showed that Joseph Carl Mogenhan was born there in that year.

Hermann obtained leave of absence and returned to his home in West Hoboken, where his mother told him the information recently imparted to him was correct. Mrs. Hermann said her first husband, whose name was Mogenhan, died when Joseph was six months old. She afterward married Joseph Hermann, who showed so much affection for his stepson that the name of the latter was changed to Hermann, though not by legal process, and the lad was brought up in ignorance of the fact that Hermann was not his father.

As young Mogenhan was married on March 20 last under the name of Hermann he at once made application to Justice Collins in the Hudson County Supreme Court to have his name changed to Hermann by form of law.

Capt. Townsend Made Inspector.

Capt. John Henry Townsend of Company A, Seventh Regiment, was appointed yesterday Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice on the staff of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade, with the rank of Captain. The record of Capt. Townsend is as follows: Private Company H, Seventh Regiment, Oct. 31, 1894; Corporal, Nov. 5, 1896; Sergeant, Jan. 4, 1899; Sergeant Major, Seventh Regiment, June 2, 1898; Battalion Adjutant of the grade of First Lieutenant, April 24, 1895; Captain Company A, July 12, 1898.

We Do Not Dictate Styles,

We follow them. Our business is large enough to justify carrying all shapes and styles of garments which bear the stamp of fashion.

Your Business Suit may be broad shouldered and close fitting, or roomy. Your Fall Overcoat may be long or short, light or dark. Every tasteful and popular style of garment—for man or boy—is here.

The proper thing in Hats, Shoes and Furnishings, also.

Sale of Covert Top-Coats—formerly marked $15, $20 $25, $28, & $30—for $10.00 and $15.00, is still in force.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

This celebrated make of Shoe has been sold by Messrs. James McCreery & Co., Broadway & Eleventh Street, for a year and a half—with such satisfactory results that it has been introduced in the new and extensive department in the Twenty-third Street House.

Forty-seven varieties. Sizes 1 to 9.
Widths AAA to E.
$3.50 per pair.

Every quality essential to the perfection of footgear is found in the Sorosis models,—and there is no article of dress more enhancing to a beautiful costume than this scientifically draughted Shoe.

When purchasing Sorosis Shoes, customers should have the foot measured instead of inquiring for any particular size.
By this means an accurate fit is secured, and the last which is used for the model purchased can be identified in any city,—either in the United States or abroad, where the Sorosis Shoe is sold.

Girls' and Boys' Sorosis Shoes have been added to the stock this season.
Sizes 8 to 11 and 11 1-2 to 2.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th Street.
Twenty-third Street.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Another Special Purchase of
BOYS' SUITS

This time it is the entire surplus stock
MIDDY AND VESTEE SUITS

of one of New York's best makers of Juvenile Clothing, who supplies the most exclusive trade, and comprising this season's nattiest, swellest styles for little fellows, 3 to 9 years of age.....The very finest fabrics are used in these charming little suits, which are made with Middy, Eton and Tuxedo Jackets, majority with silk or satin-faced revers,

all with
VESTS and SHIELDS of
Corded Silk, Emb'd Broadcloth and Corduroy
or other high-class fancy fabrics of contrasting colors.

FOR EXAMPLE:—Tan Suits have red or green vests, Navy Suits have tan or red vests Gray Suits have gobelin or garnet vests, and so forth.

There are also a number of Handsome Black Clay Diagonal Suits, military braid finish and black vests, with false collar of white pique; also Military Gray Suits and a large variety of uncommon styles in fancy plaids and velour finish checks—the finest lot of suits yet offered under value.

OUR PRICES ARE

3.98 for suits regularly sold at 5.98 to 7.98.

2.98 for suits regularly sold at 3.98 to 4.98.

We have the finest and largest stock of BOYS' JUVENILE CLOTHING to be found, and at prices that will agreeably surprise buyers of high-class garments.

DON'T BUY Sailor Suits until you have seen those we offer at.....2.98 to 9.98

DON'T BUY Russian Blouse Suits until you have seen our grand stock at.....3.98 to 9.98

DON'T BUY Norfolk or Military Suits until you have seen the natty styles here at..4.98 to 5.98

DON'T BUY Kilt Suits until you have seen our unequaled styles at..1.98 to 7.98

We would not have such reputation for Boys' Wear did we not offer superior values and large choice.

We have just bought a maker's stock of
FINE SAMPLE COATS
For Children 2 to 6 years—

Tailor Cloths and Venetians—double box pleat or straight box back, with appropriate trim of lace or silk braid—extra well finished—lined and interlined—light weight but warm....We close them out

At a Third Off!
therefore:

Coats regularly sold	You can buy
At 3.98 and 4.98	At 2.98
At 5.98	At 3.98
At 7.98	At 4.98

Ask for the "Sample" Coats!

Millinery Reduced.
Early Purchases at Clearing Prices.
Goods at height of demand, that you will elsewhere find at far higher prices.

Trimmed Felts—plain and stitched—Bands, Bows, Quills, or Rosettes—all colors.
Elsewhere 1.69 to 1.98—here 1.24
Elsewhere 1.49—here .98
Elsewhere .98—here .49

Silk Velvet Cov'd Hats—plain and draped—Black and Colors.
Elsewhere 2.50—here 1.49
Elsewhere 3.98 and 4.50—here 2.98

Belts and Bags
The New "French Figure" Belts—
Patent Leather and Genuine Seal... .49
Extra large Silk Shopping Bags—
Sateen lining and interlining—
Silk ribbon draw string..... 1.25

$15 For a misfit silk-lined cutaway Coat and Vest; was made for $30. BENSON & CO., next to Keith's Theatre. 60 EAST 14TH ST.

DOCTOR DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

Two Men Held on Suspicion—Indignation of Magistrate Cornell.

Dr. Wylie Street Jones, a young West Virginian, taking a post-graduate course at a medical college in this city, and living for the time at 229 West Forty-third Street, was attacked by two men Thursday morning at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. After the assault he was drugged and robbed of $85 and his gold watch. Two men are under arrest on suspicion of having committed the assault and robbery. They are Jeremiah Dunham of 385 Seventh Avenue and Bernard Healey of 201 West Twenty-fourth Street. It was said in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday that Healey is of good family.

Dr. Jones appeared in court to complain against the prisoners. He said he could positively identify Dunham. The accused men were held in $1,000 bail each for examination.

Dr. Jones was found at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, outside the saloon of Michael Molloy, Thursday morning, between 10 o'clock and noon. He was very drowsy, and evidently under the influence of a drug. William Smith, a medical student and a friend of Dr. Jones, found him. He induced him to go to his room, and there the physician fell into a state of unconsciousness, in which he remained until 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

In court Dr. Jones said he was in a Seventh Avenue saloon Thursday morning. He was paring his nails when two men came in and took his knife from him. He demanded it back. The men left the place and went over to Molloy's saloon, and he followed. There they assaulted him, he said, and took his watch and money. While testifying the physician plainly showed the effects of the drug.

Magistrate Cornell was indignant at the treatment the young physician had received, and he said:

"I'll get at the bottom of this affair if it takes the whole police force to do it. This man is under the influence of some drug. That is evident."

AWARDED $7,500 DAMAGES.

On First Trial Mr. Morris Secured Verdict for Only 6 Cents.

A jury before Judge James A. O'Gorman, in Part V. of the Supreme Court, took only twenty minutes to decide that it is not cheaper to kill a rich man than a poor man. The case was that of Charles B. Morris, a grain and commission merchant of this city, against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the death of his son, Leslie B. Morris, who was killed by a trolley car at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street on the evening of Dec. 9, 1898.

The jury yesterday awarded $7,500 damages to the plaintiff. On the first trial of the case, which lasted three days, ending June 12, 1899, the jury gave a verdict awarding 6 cents damages, the smallest verdict ever given for a death in the history of this State. The foreman of that jury explained after the trial that so small a sum was given because the father was rich. The first trial was before Justice McAdam, who denied the motion of the plaintiff's attorneys, Mooney & Shipman, for a new trial, and an appeal was promptly taken to the Appellate Division. There Justice Edward W. Hatch rendered a decision, concurred in by all his fellow-Justices, setting aside the six-cent verdict.

The case was put on trial yesterday morning, Edmund Louis Mooney appearing for the plaintiff and John M. Scribner for the defendant. The plaintiff brought forward the same witnesses as appeared in the first trial of the case. The defense, on the other hand, called no witnesses.

Mr. Coler Joins the Thirteen Club.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Thirteen Club a letter from Controller Coler accepting honorary membership in that club was read, in which he said: "When I first took the office of Controller I found that the original number of my room was thirteen and that my predecessor had changed it and put up the number fourteen. Not wishing to sail under false colors, I restored the thirteen to its original place over the door, where it has been ever since."

Says Mr. G. W. Lord, writing from Silver Lake, Me.: "My doctor recommended JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and I am sure that it has saved my life in one or two instances. Adv.

son Street, Brooklyn. This disposition of the property is now the subject of a contest in the Surrogate's Court, William Hamilton, a cousin, being the contestant.

In the will, which was dated Nov. 23, 1899, the reason for giving everything to Mr. Bailey is stated as follows:

"My object in devising and bequeathing my whole estate to said Charles H. Bailey is to show my appreciation of his kindness to me for years past in counseling and advising me in my relations to my financial and other business matters.

"My father has neglected for many years to contribute to my mother's or my maintenance. I do not desire that he shall derive any benefit from my estate."

The contestant alleges that this is not the last will of Miss Hamilton, and further that undue influence was used to get her to sign the instrument.

In opposition to the contestant several affidavits were filed yesterday.

Amelia S. Bastien of Jersey City, who was her maid, said that Miss Hamilton had often told her she had no relatives alive.

Hugh Kelly, a butcher's boy, who formerly supplied the meat for Miss Hamilton's numerous cats, which she kept in her home, and also attended to the feeding of them, makes a similar affidavit.

Testimony in the contest will be taken next Monday.

MOVING STAIRWAY IN A STORE.

The Escalator Is Used by Throngs of Shoppers.

The use of the escalator, or moving stairway, in department stores was demonstrated in the establishment of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, where the first contrivance of its kind installed in a store in New York was put in operation yesterday. The novelty of the trip on the moving stairs pleased every one so much that a majority came back the second time, and some spent half the morning taking rides on the escalator.

The contrivance consists of a moving chain, which carries the steps around in a continuous loop, only the ascending part being visible. This steel-linked chain is fastened to the under side of the steps and is geared directly to an electric motor. It was almost impossible to tell where the ascending steps began and ended. They apparently emerged from an ordinary broad platform and disappeared into another exactly similar at the top landing. Passengers stepped upon the lower platform, stood still, and in a second or two found themselves standing upon a level step. Then almost before they knew it the step had merged again into a moving platform up stairs, from which they stepped to the second floor.

In case of anything happening to the escalator, the steps remain stationary and become, to all intents and purposes, an ordinary stairway, and can be used as such.

Ten thousand passengers per hour is the capacity of the one installed in Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's.

ESTHER WOODS'S ESTATE.

The Dusting of Family Portraits Figures in Court Proceedings.

Nearly the whole day yesterday was devoted by Surrogate Thomas to the question of dusting pictures. On the proper care of certain portraits depends the right of Sarah and Esther Hart of Chicago to an estate worth $200,000.

A little over a year ago Esther Woods, widow of a man who was prominent in business years ago, died. In her will she made numerous small bequests, but the bulk of her estate, including a house at 38 East Third Street, she left to the Misses Hart. A condition in the will was that the Misses Hart should live in the East Third Street house and take care of and dust the portraits of Richard H. Woods, the decedent's husband, and of her two sons, William J. and Harvey Woods.

The two women came on from Chicago and occupied the house. They received the income of about $200,000 worth of other property, but they wanted to have the control of this property, so applied to the Surrogate's Court for relief.

Martha Ann Hart and her daughter, Mrs. Imogene L. Guion in case of the Misses Hart violating the conditions of the will, would come in for the estate. They accordingly oppose the application on the grounds that the two women might give up their residence in East Third Street if they once obtained absolute control of the other property.

The Misses Hart went on the stand before the Surrogate yesterday and declared that they intended to make the East Third Street house their permanent home.

"How often do you dust the pictures?" was asked Miss Sarah Hart.

"Once a week regularly," was the reply.

The same question was asked Esther Hart. Her reply was:

"Whenever the spirit moves me. Sometimes I dust them every day, as they are most valuable to us."

Surrogate Thomas, after listening to a lengthy argument on the interpretation of the will, reserved his decision.

MISS HAMILTON'S WILL CONTEST.

A Cousin Sues for Estate Left to the Testator's Lawyer.

Miss Ellen Hamilton died at her home, 42 Stuyvesant Street, last December. She left property valued at nearly $100,000 to her lawyer, Charles H. Bailey of 102 Wil-

$10 For a misfit silk-lined cutaway Coat and Vest; was made for $30. BENSON & CO., next to Keith's Theatre. 60 EAST 14TH ST.

THE MORSE TABLET RESET.

Was Temporarily Removed from 22d Street During Erection of Building.

The tablet originally placed upon the old dwelling at 5 West Twenty-second Street, which was the home of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse of telegraph fame, for the last eight years of his life, was yesterday reset in the ten-story Spinning Wheel Building, which has just been completed on that site and adjoining property. Prof. Morse died in 1872, and the property later passed into the hands of James McCutcheon, a well-known merchant of this city, who has erected the present office structure.

F. F. Steinebach reset the tablet, having specially requested the privilege, for, as an apprentice at the marble trade, he put it in its first position when it was erected by Alfred Corning Clark sixteen years ago.

The inscription on the tablet is:

IN THIS HOUSE
S. F. B. MORSE
LIVED FOR MANY YEARS
AND DIED.

It now rests upon another tablet of bronze bearing these lines:

This tablet removed from building formerly on this sit and replaced A. D. 1900.

Mr. McCutcheon had received many inquiries about the tablet during its temporary disappearance.

Richard L. Bell's Murderer Sentenced.

John Cain, the negro who murdered Richard L. Belle on Broadway, was yesterday sentenced to fourteen years and three months' imprisonment in Sing Sing by Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Cain pleaded guilty to manslaughter. The penalty imposed was the severest allowed by law.

AMUSEMENTS.

Saturday Night, October 20th, at 8:30, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA
Grand Gala Concert and Welcome to EDUARD STRAUSS,
K. & K. Austro-Hungarian Court Ball Musical Director and his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
Under Distinguished Patronage.
General Admission.....$2.00
—and—
Sunday Night, October 21st, at the METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.
Regular Sunday Night Prices.
Concert Direction, Rudolph Aronson.
Reserved seats and boxes at Metropolitan Opera House, Waldorf-Astoria, Tyson's, and all hotels and ticket offices.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
Papinta, myriad dancer; Isabelle Urquhart, Dave Lewis, Clarice Vance, 3 Powers, Mlle. Pianka's Lions, Emily Lytton & Co., Harrigan, Hugh Stanton & Co., Harry Watson's Co., Milton Aborn & Co., Lew Sully, Bros. Damm, Violet Holls, McIntyre & Heath, Wright Huntington, Juan Caicedo, Bros. Bard, etc.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
"A very enjoyable performance."—TIMES.
MAT. TO-DAY AT 2. BOHEMIAN GIRL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8—AIDA.
Regular Theatre Price 25c to $2.00.
Entire BOXES, 6 seats, $4. 8, 7, 8, 10.
Next Week Romeo & Juliet; Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci, (Double Week (ll.) Martha.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Theatre Tele. 3940-38. REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & t'day
Seats Secured 2 Months in Advance.
HERNE IN SAG HARBOR
"A Rich Treat."—Alan Dale.
(BETTER THAN "SHORE ACRES.")

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 2 TIMES. To-day 2; To-night 8:15.
ANDREW MACK
Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
In the new play "THE REBEL."
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8:15.
Next Week, JAMES O'NEILL in Liebler & Co.'s Gorgeous Production. Tuesday Evening, MONTE CRISTO
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE
OCT. 23d—"THE MOMENT OF DEATH."
Mat. Oct. 26, "IN A BALCONY."
THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN Matinee Daily. (except Mon.) 25c.
42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
THE GREAT Diamond Robbery

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & to-day, 2:15
BLANCHE WALSH in "MARCELLE."

THE DEWEY East 14th
MATINEE TO-DAY. BOHEMIAN BURLESQUERS.
To-morrow Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK
Gen. Adm., 50c
Matinée to-day. Prices 50, 75, $1. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.

KEITH'S
GEORGE CLARKE. LEROY & CLAYTON. TWO NEW FOREIGN ACTS.
Conway & Leland. Pralle's Talking Dogs.

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily.
Evgs. 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1.00.
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LAST DAY OF THE MEETING.
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OCT 20 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Maurice Thompson's story of American life, "Alice in Old Vincennes," is now selling at the rate of 3,500 copies a day. From Canada came an order for 10,000 copies, a very unusual one from the Dominion, where the sale of books is necessarily limited. A fortnight after publication 40,000 copies of the book had been sold. It is now a brief month after publication, and the book is entering upon its 70,000, and from present indications it seems destined to be one of the "big sellers" of the season.

One of the earliest authors to contribute to The Century Magazine for 1901 will be Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, whose name will appear rather unfamiliar, as she now signs her stories Frances Hodgson Townesend. It is not too much to say that a veritable "year or romance" will be introduced by The Century for 1901. Over thirty of the best-known and most popular authors have already sent contributions or have promised to do so. There will be several serial novels and more short stories and sketches than have ever occupied the pages of this magazine before. Hardly a y contemporary author who has achieved distinction is omitted from the list of contributors. There will be presented the work of such familiar ones as Howells, Bret Harte, Warner, Lew Wallace, Sarah Orne Jewett, and Henry James; that of the more recent school including Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, Hamlin Garland, George W. Cable, and Rudyard Kipling, and a number of the most recent of all writers—Winston Churchill, David Gray, Jacob A. Riis, Charles Battell Loomis, and John Luther Long.

J. M. Barrie has written a new story for Charles Scribner's Sons, which will make its first appearance in Scribner's Magazine in 1901. Another important feature of the magazine for next year will be "Mrs. Gilbert's Stage Reminiscences." The text will be accompanied by illustrations of a most interesting character, to which Mrs. Gilbert's and Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell's collections will contribute. Still another important feature will be a three-part story by Kate Douglas Wiggin, while Gen. Greene will present "The Story of the Regular Army." There will, too, be a new series on "The Workers," by Walter A. Wyckoff, and articles by Theodore Roosevelt and stories and articles by Richard Harding Davis.

Mr. Kipling is at his Rottingdean home, where an American friend recently found him hard at work upon some new animal stories. They are what the author calls his "Just-so Stories," three of which were published in The Ladies' Home Journal this year. The new stories will appear in the same periodical. "I have finished two already," said Mr. Kipling, "and in a month I'll send over a third." The autho then explained that one of the stories was in reply to a little boy in the West, who liked his other "Just-so" stories, and told Mr. Kipling that he had a pussy of which he was very fond, and "would Mr. Kipling tell him something about pussy." "That rather tickled me," said the author, "and so I'm going to tell the little chap in one of the stories 'How Pussy Got Her Purr.'" The new stories begin in The Ladies' Home Journal early in the new year, and will run through several numbers.

The seventieth volume of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, is just ready from the publishers, the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland. Three other volumes remain to complete the entire series, two of these being devoted to the index. We have often praised the manner in which these historic papers have been edited by Mr. Thwaites and printed by the publishers. The enterprise is one of the most creditable pieces of work in the line of history undertaken in this country for many years.

Harper & Brothers have just accepted a new novel by E. W. Townsend, author of "Chimmie Fadden." It is probable that it will appear in one of the Harper publications before its presentation in book form. It is entitled "Incomes," and it is a story of New York life, dealing with society and with the "other half."

The J. B. Millet Company, whose series of "Famous Composers and Their Works" appealed to such a large circle of music lovers that 40,000 sets of them were sold, are about to issue a new series under the title of "Famous Composers, New Series." In some respects it will be a supplement to the first, owing to the fact that in the last few years musical reputations have been growing rapidly, and new composers have come to the front and old ones have added to their laurels. But besides this the new publication will have several new features, such as a dictionary of musical terms, condensed descriptions of the plots of great operas and standard oratorios, together with articles by the best-known musical people of the day—critics, composers, musicians. The series will be published in fifteen parts, each containing thirty-two pages of illustrated letter press and sixteen pages of music, with two or more full-page illustrations.

A new edition of the letters of Horace Walpole is being prepared for the Clarendon Press by Mrs. Page Tonybee, who has succeeded in collecting from various sources nearly 200 letters hitherto unpublished. Letters which have already appeared either fragmentary or disfigured by misreadings will be given complete and in their correct rendering. "Horry" was a voluminous writer, and he is said to have had several friends in America. Mrs. Tonybee has evidence that there are many of his letters in this country, which, however, she has been unable to trace. Anybody who can give her information on the subject may communicate with her at Dorney Wood, Burnham, England.

Following the example of Lord Kitchener after his last Egyptian campaign, Lord Roberts has decided not to write a book on the war in South Africa. The statement is made on the indirect authority of Lady Roberts. This is as it should be, and shows the good taste which we have always supposed Lord Roberts possessed. It does not, however, we trust, mean that he will never continue the general record of his life from the point at which he left it in "Forty-one Years in India," although, to be sure, his career for the last year has been inextricably interwoven in South African history.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation "Our Hall of Fame; American Immortals and What They Did." The work will consist of biographical and critical sketches of those chosen for places in the new Hall of Fame. The writer of the articles of each class of subjects—rulers, authors, scientists, Judges, theologians, [illegible]ers, sailors, &c.—will be some one especially in [illegible]thy with the group in question. The work will, of course, be adequately illustrated, and will probably form two volumes.

Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis will present her recollections of Hawthorne, the Alcotts, Emerson, and others of the Concord group in an article which will appear in the November Scribner's. She says that Hawthorne "was a rather short, powerfully built man, gentle and low voiced, with a sly elusive humor gleaming sometimes in his watchful gray eyes. The portrait with which we are all familiar—a curled barber's shop head—is no idea of the singular melancholy charm of his face." The November Scribner's will also contain a story by Henry James about "a woman with a past."

THREE FAMOUS WRITERS.

Macaulay and the Hundred Years Since He Was Born—Five Hundred Since Chaucer Died—Leigh Hunt's Birthday.

MACAULAY—BORN OCT. 25, 1800.

Macaulay was born on Oct. 25, 1800, (one hundred years ago next Thursday, and exactly five hundred years after Chaucer died,) and died on Dec. 28, 1859. He was a man of imperial mind and he lived a happy life. He had the felicity of winning fame which was contemporaneous with him. Best of all he deserved this fame and success, and he was worthy of his friends.

To many of its readers it has given pleasure that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has lately written of Macaulay with appreciation and critical ability. And it is hoped that the centenary of this eminent historian, essayist, and poet will call forth both in England and America the expression of opinions which will do justice to Macaulay's great achievements and to the beauty, the purity, the compelling charm of his character.

The gravest charges against Macaulay originated with Blackwood's Magazine. This journal was by principle opposed to The Edinburgh Review, and would naturally assail any writer on its staff, whether such assaults were justifiable or not. Then there was a notorious article in The London Saturday Review which allowed itself unbridled license of expression. It talked of Macaulay's perversions and inventions, his violations of nature and his distortions of history without furnishing proofs. There was not the slightest attempt to bring forward instances of inaccuracy. Sentence of guilt was pronounced without proper hearing. The work of a lifetime was simply "sneered down." Readers were prejudiced against that glorious life-work without having their reason once appealed to, without any data given on which to base a critical judgment. It is obvious that this method of criticism is not worthy of imitation. The famous articles in Blackwood assumed the most contradictory positions, urged the most inconsistent pleas; they defended the characters of Penn and Marlborough simply to try to prove that Macaulay's estimate of these men had been too severe. Gibbon once said that he had opponents over whom victory was a sufficient humiliation. Macaulay did condescend to answer some of his opponents, notably Hepworth Dixon and Mr. Paget.

Even his most hostile critics have failed to convince Macaulay of intentionally misrepresenting his authorities or willfully misinterpreting any facts. The warmth of his coloring, the sharp contrasts which he works out in his delineations of character, his strong dramatic power, give often the impression that the historian exaggerates, but if this be misrepresentation it is in form rather than fact. In his "Essay on Machiavelli," Macaulay has given a glimpse into his method, though probably he did not intend his words to be applied to himself. "The best portraits," he says, "are those in which there is a slight admixture of caricature; and we are not aware that the best histories are not those in which a little of the exaggeration of fictitious narrative is judiciously employed. Something is lost in accuracy, but much is gained in effect. The faintest lines are neglected; but the great characteristic features are imprinted on the mind forever."

It is this wonderful dramatic power of Macaulay which makes his portraitures so vivid, which brings us face to face with living, breathing humanity, which makes the "past, present, and the distant near." All the phases of the great struggle for liberty which he described with so much enthusiasm and warmth and sympathy have reality and vividness because he was not opposed to what he calls the imaginary perfection of history, the ideal of history—namely, that it should be a compound of poetry and of philosophy, impressing general truths on the mind by a vivid representation of particular characters and incidents, as well as directing our judgments of events and men by tracing the connecting causes and effects, and drawing from the occurrences of former times general lessons of moral and political wisdom.

In regard to the charge that Macaulay was superficial, it might be remembered that there are many instances of the historian's patience in research and in practical investigation. His description of the siege of Londonderry is one of the most thrilling and powerful in his pages. This realistic description of an event could not have been done had Macaulay not been willing to spend time in practical investigation. We are told that he visited Londonderry, penetrated into every corner where there still lurked a vestige of the past. He questioned every inhabitant who cherished a tradition worth the hearing. He went through the suburbs, he sketched a ground plan of the streets, he walked four times around the walls of the city for which he was to do in literature what Thucydides did for Platæa. The same painstaking effort was shown when he came to write about the massacre of Glencoe. In his diary he speaks of beginning upon this painful and difficult subject, how hard he wrote, how carefully he studied

the records, how his sympathies were stirred. Then he saw Glencoe both in rain and sunshine. "Yet even with sunshine what a place it is! The very valley of the shadow of death." He paid a second visit to Killicrankie for the special purpose of walking up the old road which skirts the Garry in order to verify the received accounts of the time spent by the English Army in mounting the pass which was to be "descended at a quicker rate." All this, as well as much else, shows the patient industry and carefulness of the historian. He wished his descriptions of this infernal business, as he called it, which has cast such a shade over the glory of William's reign, to borrow none of its vividness from any imaginative workings. Macaulay's realism cuts deep into the soul. His account of the massacre of Glencoe ranks with things which Scott and Shakespeare wrote.

As we all know, death came to Macaulay before he finished his history. In 1838 he wrote to Napier of his gigantic plan * * * "How far I shall bring the narrative down I have not determined. The death of George IV. will be the best halting place. The history would then be an entire view of all the transactions which brought the Crown into harmony with the Parliament and the Revolution which brought the Parliament into harmony with the nation. There are objections to contemporary history. To be sure, if I live to be seventy the events of George IV.'s reign will be to me then what the American war and the coalition are to me now." Alas! that the busy hand and brain had to relinquish its task so soon! He left gaps in his last volume which make it far from perfect, and that last volume had to be painfully gathered by Mrs. Trevelyan from materials left in the rough by her brother. Had he but been permitted to deal with the reign of Anne, of which he had so rich and extensive knowledge, with the Revolutionary war in America, with the Napoleonic wars, with the momentous events at the beginning of the nineteenth century! As the end of Macaulay's life drew near he grew reconciled to the conviction that he must submit to leave untold that very portion of English history which he was so competent to treat. But, to use the expression which he applied to the dying William of Orange, he grieved with a grief such as only noble spirits feel to think that he must leave his work but half finished.

To say anything about Macaulay's "Essays" is to bring a scuttle of small coals to Newcastle. It is as an essayist that he will always make a strong appeal to the men of the present and of the future. Every student of poetry and of letters, every one who aims at even a small degree of culture, must read them. We cannot ignore their value, and the proud place they take in the history of English literature.

The most notable contribution which Macaulay made to Knight's Quarterly was the dialogue between Cowley and Milton. The portrait here sketched of Cromwell came twenty years before that of Carlyle. Macaulay's sketch is filled out later in his essay on Hallam. It is perhaps one of the most brilliant and truthful portraits of Cromwell to be found in the English language.

In 1825, when Jeffrey laid his hands on the clever young man he wished to write for The Edinburgh Review, and the famous essay on Milton appeared, Macaulay was already a famous man. But the essay on Milton is crude and imperfect compared with Macaulay's later work. Few essays were ever published which were so calculated to "instruct the multitude and to direct aright its moral feelings as the essays on Byron, Machiavelli, Bunyan, and Johnson. Pure views of life and of art, force of reasoning, fire of sarcasm, beauty of phrase are all manifest in these essays. For a combination of sarcasm and crushing invective the review of the Memoirs of Barère is almost unparalleled. We might pronounce Macaulay too generous in his estimates of Clive and Hastings, too much inclined to what he calls the doctrine of set-off, and yet he condemns forgery, cruelty, robbery, and does not conceal the fact that his heroes committed these crimes.

Had Carlyle written of Hastings he would have said that "for a British soldier to be guilty of Hastings's crimes was merely to advance spirally with his own reasonable private aim sun clear in view." A great man said to the artist: "Paint me as I am. If you leave out the scars and wrinkles I will not pay you a shilling." Macaulay does paint his heroes as they are, the scars and wrinkles are there, but he puts now and then a dash of powder to make the wrinkles less evident. He does not deceive us. We see through the kindly artifice, and form a correct judgment all the time. The article on Hastings is a model of biography. Hastings's character and actions are not only analyzed with a master hand, but a picture is given of his time, of the state of the political world, of the peculiarities in the conditions of his India and its various races. The masterly essay on Bacon is also a harmonious union of history, biography, and criticism, "each of the highest class."

One of Macaulay's critics has said very justly that Macaulay's historical essays taken in connection with his "History," make him a historian of England in a very wide sense. The same critic says that after a careful reading of his historical essays and sketches the student would be able to give far from a superficial answer to the question, "What has made England what it is?"

The essay on Church and State is interesting in view of what has happened since it was written. "The author of this volume," he says, "is a young man of unblemished character and of distinguished parliamentary talents." Then, after speaking of the author as a prominent Tory, he adds: "It would not be at all strange if Mr. Gladstone were one of the most unpopular men in England." Soon after the review appeared, Macaulay received a letter from Gladstone who, in generous terms, acknowledged the courtesy, and, with some reservations, the fairness of the article. Macaulay cherished the letter, and it is pleasant to contemplate the good-will between the strenuous Whig and the young man whom he dubbed a Tory.

No tribute to Macaulay, however slight and inadequate, should omit reference to his poetry. His poetry is certainly less notable than his prose, but if we take the term poetry in its largest sense we feel that his prose is often little less than poetry—certainly much of its charm and value, its vivid portraiture, its warm coloring, its fire and glow, is because Macaulay had imaginative strength and insight, a firm grasp of the dramatic and the picturesque, a marked tendency to bring into prominence the particular rather than the general qualities conspicuous in his poems. Even at the early age of eight Macaulay took it into his head to write not only a compendium of Universal History, but, being fired with enthusiasm by reading Scott's "Marmion" and "Lay of the Last Minstrel," poems which he got entirely by heart, he determined to write a poem in six cantos, which he called "The Battle of Cheviot." He gave up his task after writing three cantos of 120 lines each. The plan was relinquished for the sake of a still more ambitious one—that of writing a heroic poem in which he was to introduce in prophetic song the future fortunes of his family. In this he imitated Virgil.

Up to his eighteenth year we see in his poetical work little which could be called original. The drama called "Don Fernando" was, says Trevelyan, marked by force and fertility of diction, though somewhat artificial. As this drama was suppressed, we are not capable of knowing whether Trevelyan was right. Then Macaulay wrote a burlesque in the style of Byron's "Beppo." His subject was an ancestor who had plotted against Elizabeth. We all know how Macaulay won at Cambridge the Chancellor's medal for a poem called "Pompeii." His father criticised this poem freely, notably because of its lack of a moral, and Macaulay wrote an interesting letter in reply. He asked if no literary employment is estimable unless it leads to the spread of moral truth or to the excitement of virtuous feeling. He puts in an eloquent plea that books polish the mind, inspire the style; that they soothe weeks of languor and illness, relieve the mind exhausted by the pressure of employment. With or without a moral, the poem carried the day and won fame for the young poet. He competed the following year for the same prize, but his poem on Waterloo failed to win.

A burlesque poem sent to The Morning Post was considered serious by the editor and published. The editor was not the only one deceived. Even Macaulay's mother took it seriously, and he wrote her in reply to her criticism: "I could not suppose that you could have suspected me of seriously composing such a farrago of false metaphor and unmeaning epithet. It was meant solely for a caricature on the style of the poetasters of newspapers and journals, and has excited more praise at Cambridge and received more attention than it deserved. I see that for the future I must mark more distinctly when I intend to be ironical."

Here is one stanza:

Like light phosphoric on the billow
Or hermit ray of evening sky,
Like ripplings round a weeping willow
Are tears of sensibility.

And yet, in spite of the distinguishing excellence of Macaulay's poetical work at its best, we are conscious of its limitations. As a poet he is not versatile. With few exceptions, his best poems are all written in the same measure; indeed, he seldom makes use of anything but the ordinary ballad stanza, a versification, of course, well adapted to the free swing of melody and to the onward rush of his impetuous Saxon words; but to be a master of the poetic art a man must show himself skillful in more forms than one. Then his subjects lack variety. His poems breathe the same spirit; they never rise into the higher atmosphere. They never attempt to wrestle with human problems, to enter the inner sanctuary of the human heart, to gaze at its pain and suffering or its sacred joys. They are external, they are essentially narratives, they deal with events. They lack spirituality, and without spirituality no man can be a truly great poet.

Hence Macaulay is more the poet for youth. Ah! can we ever forget when we first read "Horatius" or heard it read by a master reader? Can we not feel our fingers tingle still? Can we not feel the blood dance and throb?

But we outgrow Macaulay's poetry as the years pass, and we turn to other poets for what we need. KENYON WEST.

LEIGH HUNT, BORN OCT. 19, 1784.

Yesterday, Oct. 19, was the anniversary of the birth of Leigh Hunt, one of the most versatile, vivacious, and picturesque members of that brilliant coterie which gave a fresh impetus to letters and made so marked an impression on the literary productions of the early half of this century. He was not a genius of a high order, and the exigencies of his position compelled him to father a large amount of work, some of which was of a decidedly commonplace character, but, for all that, his contribution to English literature was by no means small, and much of it—notably his essays, poetical productions, and the charming "Autobiography"—is of the highest order of merit and is sure of a permanent place in our language. Hazlitt, than whom we could scarcely have a better authority, declared that Leigh Hunt's "familiar and miscellaneous papers have all the ease, grace, and point of the best style of essay writing," and that he inherited more of the spirit of Steele than any other man since his time. As an essayist Hunt had a distinct style. It was extremely pleasant, inclined to be colloquial, but penetrating withal, and partook of his own geniality of spirit. He was full of delicate fancies and verbal niceties, and his humor was unfailing and of the most wholesome kind.

Leigh Hunt was the intimate friend, encourager, and valiant champion of Keats and Shelley, and had no little influence upon the high intellectual qualities of both these poets, and to Browning and Rossetti he offered the most generous encouragement at a time when the public refused them a hearing. Hazlitt and Charles Lamb were his intimates, and among his other friends were Charles Dickens, Carlyle, Lord Byron, Tom Moore, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Campbell, James and Horace Smith, Talfourd, Theodore Hook, and Charles Cowden Clarke.

The fact that Leigh Hunt won the friendship of men such as these is in itself a high tribute not only to his qualities as a writer but as a man. When this is said, however, it must be admitted that his character had grave defects; but they had their origin in his lack of worldly wisdom and his inability to value money—qualities which, alas! are too often incidental to the profession of letters. Lamb called him a "matchless fireside companion," and he certainly had a genius for winning and keeping friends, many of whom have left records of the impressions which he made upon them. Emerson tells us that Leigh Hunt and De Quincey were "the finest mannered of all the English men of letters" whom he met. Carlyle says that Hunt had "a fine, chivalrous, gentlemanly carriage, polite, affectionate, yet free and natural—a gifted, gentle, patient, and valiant human soul"; and that he "talked like a singing bird. His talk was often literary, biographical, autobiographical, wandering into criticism, reform of society-progress, &c.; free, cheery, and idly melodious as a bird on high." In his "Reminiscences," the Sage of Chelsea gives a further description of Hunt's personality:

Dark complexion; copious, clean, strong, black hair; beautifully shaped head; fine, beaming, serious hazel eyes, seriousness and intellect the main expression of his face. He would lean on his elbow against the mantelpiece (fine, clean, elastic figure he had, five feet ten or more) and look around him nearly in silence before taking leave for the night. "As if I were a Lar," said he once, "or permanent household god here!" (such his polite, aerialiike way.) Another time, rising from his Lar attitude, he repeated, (voice very fine,) as if in spirit of parody, yet with something very sad perceptibly, "While I to sulphurous and penal fire," as the last thing before vanishing.

This picture may well be supplemented by the following from Hazlitt's pen, descriptive of Hunt's sprightliness in company:

He has a fine vinous spirit about him, and tropical blood in his veins; but he is best at his own table. He has a great flow of pleasantry and delightful animal spirits. * * * He sits at the head of a party with great gayety and grace; has an elegant manner and turn of features; is never at a loss—aliquando suffiaminandus erat * * * laughs with great glee and good humor, understands the point of an equivoque or an observation immediately. * * * If he have a fault, it is that he does not listen as well as he speaks, is impatient of interruption, and is fond of being looked up to.

Pleasing as are the descriptions left by his contemporaries, the best idea of Leigh Hunt's character, genius, and surroundings will be found in the pages of his "Autobiography," one of the most delightful of the many volumes of reminiscences which have come down to us from that day. His life was a romance in itself, and in that book he has told its true story without reserve. Notwithstanding the vanity, the selfishness, the foibles, and the many other human weaknesses displayed therein, one rises from its perusal not only delighted with the vivid picture which it presents of the life and the men of his time, but with a sincere admiration for the courage and the gayety with which this impulsive child of genius met his many misfortunes. He tasted poverty's bitterest dregs. He tells us that his earliest recollection is of a room in a prison where his father was confined for debt. Paradoxical as it may seem, the two happiest years of his own manhood were those passed within prison walls for publishing what the law called a libel of the Prince Regent, but what students of history will now admit was really the truth about him who afterward reigned as George IV. In politics Hunt became an enthusiastic Liberal and championed that cause with the greatest vigor and with a power of invective which is surprising when one considers his geniality in all other respects. He and his brother were prosecuted three times for attacks upon the Government in The Examiner. They were acquitted each time, but at heavy cost to themselves. The attack on the Prince Regent, however, was couched in such bitter language and made so many damaging and startling revelations of the Prince's private life that, in fulfillment of the old saw "the greater the truth the greater the libel," the power of the Court was immediately brought to bear on the Government, and Hunt was condemned and imprisoned. He was not harshly treated, and after about six weeks' association with the other prisoners in the jail was removed to the infirmary of that institution. He gives the following pleasing description of his quarters:

I papered the walls with a trellis of roses; I had the ceiling colored with clouds and sky; the barred windows I screened with Venetian blinds; and when my bookcases were set up, with their busts, and flowers and a pianforte made their appearance, perhaps there was not a handsomer room on that side of the water. * * * Charles Lamb declared there was no other such room, except in a fairy tale. But I possessed another surprise, which was a garden. There was a little yard outside the room, railed off from another belonging to a neighboring room. This yard I shut in with green palings, adorned it with a trellis, bordered it with a thick bed of earth from a nursery, and even contrived to have a grass plot. The earth I filled with flowers and young trees. There was an apple tree, from which we managed to get a pudding the second year. As to my flowers, they were said to be perfect. Thomas Moore, who came to see me with Lord Byron, told me he had seen no such heartsease. * * * Here I wrote and read in fine weather, sometimes under an awning. In Autumn my trellises were hung with scarlet runners, which added to the flowery investment. I used to shut my eyes in my armchair and affect to think myself hundreds of miles away.

His friends stood by him loyally in his trouble and visited him with great regularity, Hazlitt and Lamb especially showing the utmost concern for his welfare. He says that "the Lambs came to comfort me in all weathers, hail or sunshine, in daylight and in darkness, even in the dreadful frost and snow of the beginning of 1814."

He dearly loved to "tilt against aristocracy and Kings and Princes in general," but the fact is that both by temperament and training he was wholly unfitted for participation in the strenuous life of politics, and is himself authority for the statement that he had scarcely a political work in his library, while his bookshelves were crowded with Spensers, Arabian tales, and works of the imagination.

The part of Hunt's "Autobiography" that will appeal most strongly to Americans is the opening pages, dealing with the life of his parents in Philadelphia. None of the recent works of fiction portraying life in the American Colonies contains more dramatic incidents than those related by him as having actually occurred in the City of Brotherly Love. His father, the son of an English clergyman, was sent there from the Barbados to be educated. In that city he not only took his collegiate degree, but he also took a wife—Mary Shewell, daughter of Stephen Shewell, a well-to-do merchant. He determined not to return to the Barbados, but to settle in Philadelphia, and there the young couple lived happily until the breaking out of hostilities against Great Britain, when Hunt espoused the cause of the British Government, both by voice and pen, with so much zeal and vigor that he aroused the bitterest and most violent resentment among his neighbors. His home was mobbed. He was dragged therefrom early in the morning, was placed in a cart, which, accompanied by a fife and drum corps, was driven through the streets of the city all day, and but for the stratagem of one of his friends he would have received a coat of tar and feathers. He was placed in confinement, bribed his jailer, and under cover of darkness made his escape at midnight, flying to the Delaware River, where he boarded one of his father's ships, sailed that night for the Barbados, and from there to England, where he led a precarious, shiftless kind of life, after having been ordained as a clergyman.

To this unfortunate father Leigh Hunt, both by inheritance and the force of early influences, was indebted for that taint of shiftlessness which is a source of sorrow to all his admirers. Of this there seems little doubt. There is equally little doubt that the generosity and sweetness of nature which were the predominant traits of his character came from his mother. She supported her husband with unflinching courage through his many trials, and as he sank lower and lower in fortune and in the social scale, she became more and more devoted and loyal to him.

The legend of St. Martin and his cloak is a delightfully refreshing one. It is matched by the following anecdote which Leigh Hunt tells of his mother:

One holiday, in a severe Winter, as she was taking me home, she was petitioned for charity by a woman sick and ill-clothed It was in Blackfriars Road, I think about midway. My mother, with tears in her eyes, turned up a gateway, or some such place, and, beckoning the woman to follow, took off her flannel petticoat and gave it to her. It is supposed that a cold which ensued fixed the rheumatism upon her for life. Actions like these have doubtless often been performed, and do not of necessity imply any great virtue in the performer, but they do if they are of a piece with the rest of the character. Saints have been made for charities no greater.

The following description of the nightingale, he says, was suggested by the hardships of his mother's life and the fortitude and sweetness with which she bore them:

Bird of wakeful glow,
Whose louder song is like the voice of life,
Triumphant o'er death's image; but whose deep,
Low, lovelier note is like a gentle wife,
A poor, a pensive, yet a happy one,
Stealing, when daylight's common tasks are done,
An hour for mother's work, and singing low
While her tired husband and her children sleep.

When the revival of interest in the works of Leigh Hunt comes, as it is bound to come, some of them will again take the high rank to which they are justly entitled, notably the "Autobiography," the "Essays," and his "Religion of the Heart"—a book which is scarcely known at all on this side of the Atlantic, and has nowhere been as well known as it deserves to be. Its title aptly indicates its subject. It teaches that in the last analysis behavior counts for more than belief, and that personal purity and rectitude are more essential than adherence to theological dogmas.

As to Leigh Hunt's poetry, it may as well be admitted that little of it will survive. He himself declared that his reputation as a poet came to him too early and too easily. Moreover, he had a fluency which

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was fatal to his best effort, and, as Prof. Dowden says, "could have passed his whole life writing eternal new stories in verse, part grave, part gay, of no great length, but 'just sufficient,' as he himself writes, 'to vent the pleasure with which I am stung on meeting some touching adventure, and which haunts me till I can speak of it somehow.'" But that he was a true poet is beyond dispute. His "Abou Ben Adhem" will in itself secure for him immortality as a poet. But his fame need not rest on that. "The Chorus of Flowers" and "The Grasshopper and the Cricket," showing his love for nature; "Captain Sword and Captain Pen," depicting the horrors of war, and "To T. L. H., Six Years Old, During a Sickness," are all admirable and will not be allowed to perish. For pure pathos the last can scarcely be surpassed.

In his own life, as well as in his various literary productions, Leigh Hunt showed beyond a doubt that he possessed in a high degree that qualification which he asked "an angel writing in a book of gold" to attribute to Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)—"I pray thee, then, write me as one who loves his fellow men."

J. FRANCIS.

CHAUCER—DIED OCT. 25, 1400.

The five hundredth anniversary of the death of Chaucer, Oct. 25, has been appropriately celebrated in this city by the Grolier Club and in London by the British Museum by exhibitions of various editions of the works of the poet, portraits, manuscripts, engravings, and other objects relating to him. The career of Chaucer marked an important era. It was the beginning of the development of English literature. The literature of his time, though considerable in volume and some of it of respectable merit, lacked the qualities needed to make it capable of growth and expansion. It was set in the forms imposed by ecclesiastical traditions, or was allegorical or cramped by other conventional restraints. Chaucer broke these bonds and set the example of looking at things as they are, and of describing the living world and real men and women.

Chaucer was a man of the world, living in easy circumstances, most of his life in the circles of the Court, or in the occupation of a good office. He was a page in the service of Prince Lionel; was in the army of Edward III., which invaded France, when he was taken prisoner and ransomed by the aid of the King; married a relative of John of Gaunt's wife and became for several years a member of his household; was engaged in diplomatic missions abroad for about ten years; and in the latter part of his life was a Collector of Customs in London. His work lay in these lines. His poetry was his recreation.

Chaucer's fame rests upon the Canterbury Tales. His other works were creditable, but they could hardly have given him pre-eminence. These tales deal with men as they were, and reveal the life of the time; not so much in the stories themselves, which are not especially his, but in the framing in which he set them. Thus, in the compass of a little more than 800 lines in the Prologue, as an English reviewer says, "we have a picture of life and character in the far-off fourteenth century, which would otherwise have been so dim to us, more complete and comprehensive than any other picture of life and character presented to us in a single work by any subsequent poet, dramatist, or novelist." The description of the members of the company of pilgrims to Canterbury, gathered from diverse walks of the English life of the day, are exact and distinctive, even to details, as if living persons might have been the subject of them. While not especially a scholar, Chaucer was familiar with the knowledge of the times, well traveled for the period, and in touch with the world in all its aspects. He improved the opportunities afforded by his sojourn in Italy, which was then leading in civilization; and his works bear the marks of his mastery of what he had learned.

The times in which he lived were busy ones. Edward III. was an enterprising sovereign, and allowed no rest in political matters. The two previous centuries had been a time of literary revival and activity. The stories of Arthur and the Holy Grail, the lays of the troubadours, and the Chansons de Geste in France; the poems of the German minstrels, in which students to-day are discovering rare beauties, were exercising an influence over popular thought which has not yet wholly passed away. Of the three greatest Italian authors, Dante had died only a few years before Chaucer was born, and Petrarch and Boccaccio were his contemporaries, and there is some reason for supposing that he may have met Petrarch in person. By a happy coincidence, English was made the official language of the kingdom about the time Chaucer began to write.

Art had flourished along with the literary revival, and those two centuries were also the period of the building of the English and Norman cathedrals, the architecture and sculptures and windows of which, long neglected, have now become objects of admiration.

Wyckliffe, whose influence has been powerful over English religious thought, was Chaucer's contemporary, and though Chaucer was not a Wyckliffeite, he had a Wyckliffian way of looking at ecclesiastical matters, and while not hostile to the established order, saw clearly into its weak spots, and did not hesitate to show them up.

Only science was wanting in Chaucer's time. The old lore and guesswork of Aristotle and Pliny were still in authority and independent research was not known. But a herald of the future science had lived a hundred years before, in the person of Roger Bacon, and Chaucer's spirit, of looking at what is, was identical with that which applied in later times to the study of nature and phenomena, has made modern science.

Milton's Commonplace Book.

The recent acquisition of Milton's Commonplace Book by the British Museum is important. Its existence was not known in 1861, when Mr. Samuel Leigh Sotheby issued his folio, "Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton." The most important Milton relic in the world is, of course, the thin folio of thirty-seven written pages, the principal treasure of the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, which contains in Milton's autograph the chief of his minor poems. But although Milton wrote clearly and well, and could see to write until his forty-seventh year, this precious Cambridge manuscript, a very few letters, and a note or two in some books, were the only specimens of his autograph in existence until this manuscript Commonplace Book, in which for a long period one of the world's greatest poets referred to the books he was reading and made a record of facts and ideas which impressed him, was accidentally discovered in 1874 by Mr. A. J. Horwood in making an examination of the family papers of Sir Frederick Graham for the Historical Manuscript Commission. Two years later Mr. Horwood ably edited a few perfect fac simile copies of this rare original as well as a small volume on the subject for the Camden Society.

The Commonplace Book has just passed from the keeping of Sir Frederick Graham into that of the British Museum. The fac simile reproduction, which was made by an autotype process, supplied not only every torn edge and damp stain, but also the precise tints of ink used by Milton and his amanuenses. The entries in this Commonplace Book represent one hundred authors—Latin, French, Italian, and English, divided into three sections, "Index Ethicus," "Index Oeconomicus," and "Index Politicus," while each page shows a subject heading. The book, which was bound in sheepskin, was much dilapidated, but was carefully restored and strengthened by Zaehnsdorf.

The manuscript pages, still perfectly clear, although deeply marked by damp, vary slightly in size, but measure about 11¼ by 8¼ inches. There were originally 128 pages, of which sixteen have been lost, and portions of the first seven pages cut away. Careful investigation shows the earlier entries to have been made by Milton himself before his Italian tour, while the penmanship of some of Milton's known assistants is afterward to be recognized. In the book was found a letter addressed to Milton from Henry Lawes—his friend the royal musician—closely identified with "Arcades" and "Comus," which had been used as a blotter, while entries point to the existence of another Commonplace Book, which may some day be discovered. While there is not the slightest doubt of the authenticity of this valuable and interesting relic, there is not the slightest trace to be found of the manner in which it came into the possession of this Cumberland family.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—I am most sincerely sorry for Mr. Morley Roberts. Like most men who are familiar with his writings, I greatly admired their virile force and their wonderfully vivid descriptive passages, and anticipated a brilliant future for him as a novelist. But alas! Mr. Roberts has contracted the mountain-climbing habit, and we all know what that means. He has been absent from London nearly all Summer, and now it is discovered that he has been climbing Swiss mountains. He has made a confession to that effect in one of the literary weeklies. He began as most climbers begin, with small mountains, and doubtless flattered himself that he could be satisfied with moderate mountain climbing. But the almost inevitable result followed. From small mountains he proceeded to larger ones, and now he has climbed the Matterhorn. After this no one can doubt that he has become a confirmed and hopeless climber.

Mountain climbing is, I am inclined to think, a more dangerous vice than gambling. Indeed, it is a sort of gambling, in which the player stakes his life instead of his money. This is probably the reason why it is such a fascinating vice. It is nearly impossible for a man to indulge in mountains in moderation. If he climbs at all, he is almost certain to climb to excess. And when once the terrible habit of mountain climbing is formed, the victim is a slave in its grasp. He looks upon life only as a period of mountain climbing, and the earth merely as a place containing mountains. He begins, say, with the Rhigi, or some other seemingly simple and innocuous mountain, and he ends by dying in a crevasse on the Matterhorn or Monte Rosa. I very much doubt if Mr. Roberts will ever write any more novels now that mountain climbing has made him its victime. He will probably write learned treatises on the structure and functions of Swiss guides, but he will have neither time nor inclination to write novels. He will spend the rest of his days in finding new mountains to climb, and we shall hear of him as having been the first to ascend the highest mountain in New Guinea or the topmost peak of the Himalayas. Of course he may reform. Some ardent Salvationist may get hold of him and induce him to sign a pledge of total abstinence from mountains in every form, except when prescribed by a physician. But I have very little hope of a man who has once fallen into the mountain-climbing habit. At the same time it is only fair to say that Mr. Roberts's account of his ascent of the Matterhorn is excellent reading. The average mountain climber does not attempt the Matterhorn until after years of indulgence in mountains has so affected his intellect that he can write nothing except the ordinary commonplace gossip concerning glaciers, and guides and frozen fingers. Mr. Roberts has written of the Matterhorn while he is still in possession of his descriptive powers, and the result is thoroughly delightful. It is very sad to think that if he does not reform he will, in the course of a few years more of habitual mountain climbing, sink to the level of a mere scientific writer.

***

Some one has made a volume by collecting certain minor newspaper and magazine articles, and is about to publish them with the title of "Thackeray's Stray Papers." It is about as certain as anything can be that Thackeray published in book form all of his writings that he thought worthy of appearance in such a form. It is unjust to his memory to exhume matter which he had himself impliedly condemned, and to publish it as a sample of Thackeray's writings. I do not know the contents of the new volume, but it is not difficult to decide upon its character. Several volumes could be made of the anonymous contributions of Thackeray to Punch and other papers, but most of these contributions are extremely poor stuff, and their issue in book form could only injure the well-earned reputation of the great novelist. But there are always people who are ready to do this sort of thing. Only the man who never writes any trifling potboilers is safe after his death. The new volume of Thackeray papers is certainly the third of the kind which has been published since his death, and there is every reason to suppose that before long some persistent grubber will accumulate sufficient Thackeray material to give us yet another or perhaps two more volumes.

***

It turns out that we are not to have so many author candidates for Parliament as was at first announced. Mr. Anthony Hope has withdrawn by the advice of his physician, who authorizes the unwelcome announcement that Mr. Hope's health is not such as to warrant him in undergoing the excitement of a Parliamentary contest. It is also announced that Mr. Barrie has no intention of becoming a candidate. So that at present the only two novelists of prominence who are anxious to enter the new Parliament are Dr. Conan Doyle and Mr. Gilbert Parker.

***

Mark Twain's book is welcomed by the reviewers, but their opinions as to it differ widely. One reviewer finds that Mark Twain's humor is as delightful as ever, and cites in proof of that assertion his story of the Eskimo girl. Another reviewer finds in that precise story convincing proof that Mark Twain's vein of humor is nearly worked out. Now, the amusing thing about this sort of criticism is that most of the contents of the new volume are decidedly old. I read the account of the sea Captain who explained the miracle of Elijah some ten or fifteen years ago, and with one or two exceptions I recognised nearly every story and article in the book as an old acquaintance. Wherein the falling off in Mark Twain's humorous powers can be found I do not know. To me the new volume seems to be as good as anything he has ever written, with perhaps the exception of certain pages in his "Joan of Arc."

***

Mr. Pett Ridge's story "A Breaker of Laws" has just been published in book form. I remember writing of this about a year ago, when it was appearing as a serial in To-Day, and it struck me then that it was far and away the best thing that Mr. Ridge had done. I am glad to see that the reviewers are unanimous in expressing the same opinion. Good as "Mord Emly" was, "A Breaker of Laws" seems to me to be better. There may possibly be less humor in it, but there is far more power.

***

There is a new magazine, called The Northern Counties Magazine. It is of course intended for the consumption of people who are familiar with the northern counties, and the first number is a fairly good one. It contains a characteristic poem by Mr. Swinburne, which will be read with as much pleasure by a man of Kent or Devon as it will be by the men of the Scottish border. However, we shall all wish the new magazine good luck, though with the silent conviction that no magazine which ostensibly limits its clientage to the people of two or three counties can have any right to expect to succeed.

***

Some one writing in one of the literary weeklies points out certain errors that Stevenson made in "The Wrong Box." That is a very easy sort of thing to do. A sailor could point out errors in the handling of the vessel in "Treasure Island," and, as for the errors that exist in some of Scott's novels, a list of them would be both long and interesting. Suppose Stevenson did make errors in "The Wrong Box." What of it? Did those errors make the story any the less interesting, and, if they did not, of what possible consequence are they?

***

Among the Autumn list of new books I notice novels by Maurice Hewlett and Joseph Conrad. Mr. Hewlett's book, "Richard Yea and Nay," is a historical romance, the hero of which is Richard Coeur de Lion. Mr. Conrad's story is "Lord Jim," which has been running as a serial in Blackwood for the last ten months. These two books are sufficient to make life worth living, for the next three months at least.

W. L. ALDEN.

Books at Auction.

On Tuesday night, Oct. 16, at John Anderson, Jr.'s, auction rooms in West Thirtieth Street, a copy of "Engravings from the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds," containing 300 mezzotint plates, London, 1834, three volumes, was bought by James Stillman for $97.50. It was published at £34. Among other interesting items in the same sale was Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," Royeroft Press, 1898, which fetched $12, and a nearly complete file of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, (from the beginning, Oct. 10, 1896, to Aug. 25, 1900, lacking the number for Dec. 12, 1896,) for which Dodd, Mead & Co. paid $3.25. It was the first set to be offered for sale at auction.

Mr. Anderson's auction season opened on Tuesday, Oct. 2, the first sale including an item of unusual interest—Admiral Rodney's "Letters to His Majesty's Ministers, Relative to the Capture of St. Eustatius, and Shewing the State of the War in the West Indies at that Period." It was a fine copy, in the original marbled wrapper, uncut, of the privately printed edition of Rodney's "Letters," which the Admiral circulated among his friends. Though it has no place or date, it was probably printed in London in 1784. The second edition was issued in 1789. None of the great collections of Americana formed in this country seems to possess a copy of this great rarity, which was sold at the sale of Oct. 2 to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $15.25.

At the sale of Oct. 5 in the Anderson auction rooms a number of manuscripts from the collection of Dion Boucicault, the great Irish dramatist, were disposed of. "Arrah Na Pogue," first played in 1864, bringing $17, and "The Shaughraun," first played in 1875, selling for $22. Both manuscripts, together with other relics of Boucicault, were secured by Evert Jansen Wendell, whose dramatic collection contains so many notable treasures. The sale of Oct. 9 included many rare American book plates, among them being interesting specimens of the work of Hurd, Doolittle, Anderson, Maverick, and others. For the plate of Francis Dana, engraved by Hurd (No. 201 in Charles Dexter Allen's book) the sum of $4.50 was paid, while the rare Danforth plate, also engraved by Hurd went for $7.

Thoreau and Anti-Slavery Times.

EMMA CARLETON, New Albany, Ind., writes: "Concerning Thoreau as an anti-slavery champion, please refer Mr. George J. Manson, Brooklyn, to two fine chapters written by Thoreau on behalf of John Brown, published in the volume entitled 'The Yankee in Canada.' One is a most eloquent 'Plea for Captain John Brown,' and the other is entitled 'The Last Days of John Brown.'

"In reference to the recent discussion of authors as music lovers, allow me to quote from Emerson's essay on 'Wealth': 'I think sometimes, could I only have music on my own terms; could I live in a great city, and know where I could go whenever I wished the ablution and inundation of musical waves—that were a bath and a medicine.'"

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Stories Told in Monosyllables Not the Best.

CAROLINE WILLIAMS, Columbus, Ohio, writes: I am always interested in discussions touching the subject of best books for children, and was therefore rejoiced to find this topic cropping up again in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 15 under the heading "Books for Very Small Boys." In his answer to the inquiry of "One Interested in a Small Boy," the editor, whether accidentally or in the magnitude of his wisdom, has hit upon some fundamental truths. First, he cautions against one-syllable classics—"tales plain enough as their authors told them are here translated into monosyllabic abstruseness"; next, "the child likes some story that amounts to something, not the illustrated vacuity of the baby page." These in themselves are very excellent guards against the evils besetting the hardihood of our little tree, but better still by way of actual guides for its welfare we have the admonitions that "the child likes his story told, not read," and that "he is most pleased when he goes back to the Homeric age."

After all, it seems that literature itself is universal, and the same for all people, be they children or adults. Certainly we feel no uncertainty in saying that the child "literature" which is not acceptable to the adult mind, even attractive in its freshness, reality, and vivid presence, is by no means fit sustenance for the naturally greedy mind of the youngster. I know a little boy who is never wearied with having read to him "Little Dorrit," and who when little more than a babe spent blissful hours curled on his mother's breast listening to her reading of "Lady Clare," probably with far greater appreciation of its beauties and more natural delight in the incomparable ballad than could be found in a whole class of high school literature students. It is this bringing up on specially "edited" books with too meagre actual reading of good books that makes necessary such editorials as that on "A Lack of Words" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of this same date.

The fault is that there is too much of this bottling and corking, and putting of literature on tap, and too much housing and putting away of the natural springs. Grant the child the privilege of reading the literature of his fathers before you set him the task of studying it. When once he has been seized and gripped with interest then is it time enough to show him the annotations—positively, these will not do him one bit of good unless he seeks for them himself. This is the reading of the classics which makes it possible for Prof. Arlo Bates to define that term as applied to "any book which everybody should have read, yet which nobody wishes to read." This is the way of approach to our own literature which robs our young students of any real appreciation of their heritage of letters, and which in time, and in fact that time is almost now, will make of English literature in our schools little more than Latin and Greek now are—exercises for study, materials for tasks.

I beg to offer a selection of books which I know to have proved successful in school libraries. Some of these are already upon the list of books recommended for supplementary reading by the Board of Control of the Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle, and others are in the list prepared and issued by the State Superintendent of Schools of Wisconsin. In the first section the titles, "Fable and Folk Stories," "Classic Stories for the Little Ones," and "Fairy Stories and Fables" will stand for what is best of the familiar household tales and fables. "Tales of Troy," "Old Greek Stories," in addition to the more worthy and better known "Adventures of Ulysses," "Tanglewood Tales," and "Wonder Book" will appeal to the Homeric sympathies of the child. Then comes the rest of the list to suit his fancy, not forgetting to give him sufficient taste of the poets to insure his eagerness for more, for in that way lies his future culture's salvation.

"The Story Hour," by Kate Douglas Wiggin. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

"Letters from a Cat," by Helen H. Jackson. Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

Stockton's "Fanciful Tales," "Langworthy & Burt." Scribner. 60 cents.

"Lobo, Rag, and Vixen," by Ernest Seton Thompson. Scribner. 60 cents.

"Classic Stories for the Little Ones," by Lyda McMurry. Public School Publishing Company. 40 cents.

"Old Greek Stories," by James Baldwin. American Book Company. 45 cents.

"Water Babies," by Charles Kingsley.

"Alice in Wonderland," by Lewis Carroll.

"Through the Looking Glass," by Lewis Carroll.

"Jungle Books, First and Second," by Rudyard Kipling. Century. $1.50.

"Stories Pollie Pepper Told," by Margaret Sidney. Lothrop. $1.50.

"Blue Fairy Book," by Andrew Lang.

"Prince Darling and Other Stories," published by Longmans at 40 cents.

Riley's "Child Rhymes," (edition with Hoosier pictures.) Bowen-Merrill. $1.25.

Stevenson's "Child Garden of Verse." Scribner. $1.50.

Field's "Lullaby Land." Scribner. $1.50. Or "The Eugene Field Book" in Scribner School Series. 60 cents.

Reppiier's "Book of Famous Verse." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

Carey's "Ballads for Little Folks." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Larcom's "Childhood Songs." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Continued on Page 717.

BOOKS ONE SHOULD READ.

They are New and Varied in Character and Each Has a Reason for Existence.

Stories of adventure in unknown lands have been popular ever since Daniel Defoe wrote "Robinson Crusoe."

We have just published a new one, which has the additional charm of being a love story. It is by a new writer—Mr. W. H. Wilson—and it is called

Rafnaland.

It is the story of a young man who was carried away in a balloon to an unknown country beyond the North Pole.

It is a good deal in Rider Haggard's style, and it is altogether as good a tale of love and war as has seen the light in many a day.

* * * * * * *

There are plenty of people writing allegedly humorous verse today, but very few of them succeed in being really funny.

Mr. Guy Wetmore Carryl, the author of "Fables for the Frivolous," is one of the successful few. His humor is of the same sort that W. S. Gilbert has given us in his "Bab Ballads." His new book, which we published a day or two ago, is called

Mother Goose for Grown-Ups.

It is made up of parodies of those venerable songs of our childhood, and if you have read anything funnier than Mr. Carryl's versions of Baby Bunting and Old Mother Hubbard, you're lucky. The illustrations by Peter Newell and Gustave Verbeek are almost as amusing as the verses.

* * * * * * *

Lewis Carroll understood children perfectly, and that is the reason why "Alice in Wonderland" is the best book for children ever published.

One of our publications of the past week is a story for children which is dedicated to "Alice in Wonderland." It is by Livingston B. Morse and is called

The Road to Nowhere.

The birds and animals in this story talk in much the same way to Jack as they did to Alice, and the whole tale is quite impossible and all the more delightful on that account. The illustrations, by the author's sister, are done in red and black.

* * * * * * *

Did you ever wonder what sort of a country it is where Lorna Doone lived and loved and great John Ridd did his remarkable feats of strength? If you did, you will be interested in our new holiday edition of

Lorna Doone.

It is fully illustrated from photographs which Clifton Johnson made among the actual scenes which Blackmore has described so beautifully, and Mr. Johnson has also written a new introduction to the book telling something of the people and ways in the Doone country.

Rafnaland $1.50 — Mother Goose for Grown-Ups $1.50
The Road to Nowhere $1.50 — Lorna Doone $2.00

NOTE. *Mrs. Humphry Ward's remarkable novel "Eleanor" will be published next Friday. It is a stronger story than "Robert Elsmere."*

Harper & Brothers
FRANKLIN SQUARE, New York.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Continued from Page 716.

The Old and the New.

C. M. M., Wayside, N. J., writes: "Who does not remember dear books of childhood whose names are music? I speak especially of story books. The writers of the quaint tales of the past knew and heeded one fact that the writers of to-day, if they know it, heed not. The characters in a children's tale—if once they attract their small readers—exert an influence almost startling. (Let any one who doubts this assertion place in the hands of a naturally impulsive little girl a tale which, though published some years ago, enjoys apparently unwaning popularity, and which deals with an orphan child, brought up on the Bible and Shakespeare in the home of an aged lighthouse keeper. If stampings of the foot and wild passions and melodramatic speeches are not an immediate result the said little girl is the rule-proving exception.) And knowing this the writers of the past took care to have their characters irreproachable companions. No less a critic than Mr. Augustine Birrell pronounced Mrs. Mary Martha Sherwood a woman of genius. 'No naughty child,' he said, 'read "The Fairchild Family" or "Stories from the Church Catechism" without quaking and quivering like a short-haired puppy after a ducking, so summary and so severe was the justice meted out to the Fairchild children when they erred. The characters in the story of to-day must be attractive. It is hit or miss whether their companionship is a blessing or a bane. I can scarcely do better than take two stories published during the year in a prominent children's magazine as an illustration of my point—more especially as a magazine may not undergo the supervision of a watchful mamma.

"In the longer tale a little girl, a pretty girl—pretty in text and in title—is most cruelly placed in a comfortable New England farmhouse, with the kindest of mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters, who do not realize, alas! the 'softer side of life.' The child, 'a little wildflower growing among cucumber vines, turnips,' &c., does not languish long, however, in these uncongenial surroundings. A rich New York family, who have been boarding, not at all incongruously, at her home, take her with them to the city, that she may cultivate her extraordinary talent for drawing. Indeed, a very extraordinary talent, for, having begun her lessons late in October, she is able to earn 'what was to her a large sum' by Christmas.

"The other tale is shorter, and worse. In this, the inevitable blighted little girl is afflicted with a nervous parent—a 'fretful woman who fancied herself an invalid,' and the equally nervous but not fretful little daughter makes 'naïve' remarks and endures trials enough to allure many a sympathetic reader. The point of the tale is a prize offered for the best composition on a poem of Longfellow. The blighted little girl chooses 'The Bridge.' 'Its vein of sadness appears to her subdued nature. * * * How so young a child could put into it so much feeling * * * was a source of wonder to her hearers, and while they yet wished that Gertrude might win the prize, they could not fail to see that Alice's [the blighted girl's] description was the stronger one.' Then follows the—again inevitable—self-sacrifice on the part of the heroine, the inevitable laudation of the generous child, her teacher remarking 'with some feeling * * * "If I could have a schoolful of girls just like her my path would be strewed with roses instead of the somewhat thorny one it is."' And inevitably the lady, 'a poem herself,' who gave the prize procures a duplicate—all of which goes to prove that one may eat one's cake and have it as well, with a large slice thrown in. But the end is not yet. The Poem Herself proceeds to adopt the blighted soul, the mother, 'who fancied herself an invalid,' (sic,) dying in Chapter X. while the girl gives the Poem Herself 'the rich affection she would have given her mother had she been encouraged to do so.'

"If the practical child mind is to take to heart the lesson set forth in tales like these; if our little daughters decide that, when not blessed with perfect parents—who are as common as square coins—they can but cultivate the hungriest eyes and saddest mouths possible and await our demise and the arrival of rich people of adoptive minds, wouldn't it be as well to abolish children's stories altogether and let the little ones begin on novels?"

Good Books—Cultivators of Good Vocabularies.

H. H., New York, finds fault with the use in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 15 of the phrase "ephemeral literature": "Ephemeral literature! I know that if usage can justify an expression, this one may claim universal justification, but to the lover of books the phrase seems a contradiction in terms. Literature that is literature is never ephemeral; it is immortal.

"In the same issue with the inquiry as to small boys' books appears an editorial on 'Lack of Words,' deploring the cramped vocabulary of many of our collegians, which renders much of our best literature inaccessible or meaningless to them. And divers remedies are suggested, the last—and apparently least—being introduced by the words, 'and parents can do something.'

"In my opinion parents can do everything in this direction except, indeed, to destroy from off the face of the earth the whole tribe of purveyors of 'juvenile literature.' They can respond to the cry for stories with those of the Bible, the 'Iliad,' (in a literal translation,) the 'Faery Queene,' with 'Robinson Crusoe' and Bunyan's 'Holy War.' All these—I speak from actual knowledge—are as intelligible and as fascinating to a child of four.

"My own youngster, a shouting, romping, cooky-devouring 'human boy,' with nothing 'precocious' about him, will be four in December. He looks at the magazines and papers and gets us to read him extracts from articles on travel, shipbuilding, the war in South Africa, the looting of Tien-Tsin, (in a recent Harper's Weekly,) anything in which his interest is excited by the pictures. He does not know his letters and I don't want him to learn them, but his constant cry is for 'stories.' Before he was three I read him Hans Andersen's 'Ole Shut Eye' and 'Thumbing,' and re-read them as often as desired, partly to familiarize him thoroughly with the diction and vocabulary, partly to avoid a confusion of new ideas. After Hans Andersen came a Robin Hood cycle. I dare not affirm that he understood the old ballads, but there is no doubt that he delighted in them.

"Hawthorne's 'Tanglewood Tales,' with Crane's illustrations, next became, and still remains, his favorite book. At first we had to simplify the new and difficult vocabulary by substituting here and there a familiar word, but by approaching the text more nearly with each reading he quickly and easily became master of the book. 'Water Babies' he loves. I believe every child of imagination gains rather than loses by the charm of occasional obscurity.

"Meantime he has grown familiar with the 'Visit of St. Nicholas' and many another treasure from Whittier's delightful 'Child Life.' Longfellow, so simple in idea, I have found too complex in diction, even 'Paul Revere' and 'King Olaf' being quite without charm. But Poe's 'Bells' enchants him; so does Milton's rout of the rebel angels, though of course the individual words are strangers to him; so does Christina Rossetti's 'Christmas Carol,' 'In the Bleak Midwinter,' and her 'Goblin Market'; so does 'Hark, Hark, the Lark,' and many another exquisite lyric phrase. Sometimes his pleasure can find expression only by turning somersaults, sometimes he laughs and laughs, as always at Tennyson's 'Brook.' I cannot strongly enough express my sense of the inestimable value to a child of being early put in touch with poetry. The rhythm will delight, even when the meaning escapes him, and he will acquire an intimacy, an insight, with regard to this highest and loveliest form of expression that can never belong to one whose tastes are artifically 'formed' at a later age."

Henry James's "The Soft Side."*

Should it have been our fortune to find in the heart of Africa some scattered leaves of "The Soft Side," or to come upon them wrapped around the very north pole itself, we should have exclaimed after reading a single paragraph: "Aut Henry James aut diabolus!"

The dozen stories which make up this volume, if stories they can be called, could have been written by nobody but their author. It is needless to speak of the distinction of the style, perfect almost to the point where extremes meet, for it is sometimes so polished that the mind of the reader finds it too slippery to grasp. Or, to change the figure, we seem to be swimming round and round in a translucent globe of expression, vainly trying to get out of the enspheringstyle into freedom and spaciousness of thought, visible but unattainable beyond it.

There are pages of conversation in which the interlocutors wonderfully seize each other's half-uttered meanings, for Mr. James's characters are distinguished beyond all else for their intuitions; there are analyses of motive and of situation achieved with Mr. James's own surpassing skill and charm: there are bits of description so vivid that we feel sure they must be "more like than the originals"; and always everywhere there is "atmosphere."

It is none the less true that, when the ordinary reader, or, perhaps, even the extraordinary one, launches himself upon a story, he wishes to arrive somewhere; that, like Miss Rosa Dartle, he "wants to know" something or other. Mr. James shifts his many-hued skein into all possible lights; he takes up one thread after another; he seems on the point of winding his material into a smooth coherence, when behold, in nine cases out of ten, he suddenly flings into the reader's bewildered hands a hopelessly tangled mass, with no clue to its complexities.

We rather resent the strain to which our duller minds have been subjected in trying to "catch on" to the elusive subtleties of Mr. James's clever people, when all we get for our pains is to find our tale suddenly ending in "No Thoroughfare." We are very likely to close the volume with a vindictive slap, vowing to read no more, and then we simply cannot help opening the book again, to be again taken captive by the sheer magic of supreme literary art, again to be thrown back upon ourselves, baffled by Mr. James's refusal, albeit of the sweetest and most courteous kind, to tell us a real story, with a keystone of definite conclusion. We sympathize with Mr. Gradgrind; we want "facts." What was the true history of the pearl necklace found among the "Paste"? What became of the metamorphosed Miss Jane in "Europe"? What really were Maud-Evelyn's "things"? What was the end of the ends in regard to Mrs. Chilver's "great condition"? In short, we are of one mind with poor George III., with his "What? What? What?"

Every now and then one does climb upon a comfortable island of facts in this fluctuating sea of suggestions. The first and the last story is satisfactory enough, and "John Delavoy" shows what a very fine thing Mr. James can do when he chooses. It is a "tract for the times," that ought to find its way into the hand of every editor, and of that "many-headed monster thing" standing appallingly over every editor, the thing known as "the reading public." With that, however, its keen sarcasm would pass unfelt, for, alas! "against stupidity the gods themselves are powerless." "John Delavoy" is a tragic revelation of the Philistine point of view almost inevitable to the editorial chair, and it provokes the question, Why does not Mr. James, with his unrivaled powers, do more that is really worth the doing?

For, in considering his work as a whole, one cannot help recalling Dean Swift's allegory of "The Spider and the Bee." We admire without stint the exceeding fineness, the almost miraculous ingenuity, of the webs woven by Mr. James. When he spreads them where they catch the morning dew and reflect its sunshine, verily their delicate intricacy and beauty make one hold one's breath for the marvel of them.

But "it is too plain the materials are naught," and, for the sake of his own solidity and permanence of fame, we wish he would "henceforth take warning and consider duration and matter, as well as method and art."

*THE SOFT SIDE. By Henry James. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

SCRIBNER'S NEW BOOKS

JUST PUBLISHED:

The American Slave Trade

An Account of its Origin, Growth, and Suppression. By JOHN R. SPEARS. Illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark. 8vo, $2.50.

Mr. Spears's book gives a full and complete account of the steps by which the African slave was introduced into this country and slavery perpetuated. The papers which have appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* form only a small part of the book. An exceptionally graphic piece of history, his work will be found peculiarly strong in its views of the maritime conditions of the traffic, a side which Mr. Clark has reinforced with striking pictorial effect.

Mooswa

and Others of the Boundaries. By W. A. FRASER. With twelve illustrations by Arthur Heming. Crown 8vo, $2.00.

Author and illustrator have co-operated in making this story of the woods and their chief denizens a book of imaginative interest and romantic realism. Each knows the Canadian wilderness with the thoroughness of long familiarity, and together they have vividly portrayed the world of the trackless Northern forest. The various fur-bearing animals are the *dramatis personæ* of this story which depicts animal life from the inside.

The Queen versus Billy

and Other Stories. By LLOYD OSBOURNE. 12mo, $1.50.

This is the first book by Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, but the author is already well known to the public as the stepson of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson and as his collaborator. His stories picture in rich colors the romance of life in the South Seas, out of which grow humor, pathos and tragedy.

Short Rails

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"It is one of the few, the very few, books of this decade that have within them a promise of lasting life. . . . We wonder if Mr. Barrie has not placed himself at the head of his craft; no, we scarcely wonder. He may be hailed as the greatest living master of the delicate art of fiction. . . . A remarkable book, the work of a great artist with a rare insight of the workings of an exceptional mind."—N.Y. Mail and Express.

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FREE LECTURES.

Courses in History, Literature, Art, and Science Under the Board of Education.

The popularity of the free lectures to the people given under the auspices of the Department of Education of this city was long ago demonstrated. Begun as they were experimentally as long ago as 1888, when the lectures were given in only six places, they have been gradually extended until last year the lecture centres numbered fifty-one, and the attendance reached the enormous total of 538,084. There are many persons to whom knowledge comes by means of these free lectures who could not have it otherwise. They are "the other half," the common people, the workers, who toil early and late, and who could not study if they would, since they lack the needful books, the time, and the energy. And yet they are anxious to gain knowledge. They know well the value of education. They love art, and often appreciate it in its higher forms more than we suspect. The Social Settlement and the University Extension movements have been surprising in the revelations that have sprung from them. The lecturer sows the seeds of knowledge so easily and by means of his lantern slides makes his subject so luminous that those in his audience learn almost in spite of themselves, and if they forget the words of the lecturer they do not forget the pictures thrown upon the screen. Lacking the school and the college, therefore, the lecture hall supplies the deficit, and a little learning, instead of being a dangerous thing, is found rather to be a stimulation to add to the small stock that has been gleaned with most beneficial results.

The present lecture season, which began on Oct. 1, is the thirteenth undertaken by the Department of Education of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. As a result of twelve years of experience the lectures given are arranged in two great classes, viz.: those which are elementary in their character, and whose purpose, generally speaking, is to give information in a pleasing way, and thus to form an antidote to the lurking snares and temptations of a great city, and those whose object is to follow a prearranged and definite line of study.

The themes generally considered last year having proved quite satisfactory in secured results will be continued this year. Travel, geography, history, literature, music, physics and electricity, natural science, and art appear in the bulletins just issued as lecture topics, preference being given to these subjects in the order of enumeration. Astronomy, first aid to the injured, education topics, the human body, and New York City also appear less prominently and less numerously as lecture motifs.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the supervisor of lectures, will make an effort this year to introduce scientific lectures, in which experiments and demonstrations with apparatus shall be made a feature. The use of the "Platform Library" will be continued, and a larger number of books bearing upon the lecture themes will, it is hoped, be made available for reference and circulation. When a condition of idealism is reached every school will not only have an adequate library, but also an auditorium for lectures and class meetings.

Many of the lecturers of last year will again be heard, but new names, new topics, and new lectures will be seen and heard for the first time this year. Lectures for the first quarter, as thus far arranged, will be given at Public Schools Nos. 3, 10, 14, 23, 30, 46, 51, 52, 61, 86, 101, 102, 154, 167; the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, Bethany Chapel, Cathedral School Hall, Columbus Hall, the Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood House, St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, St. Peter's Hall, Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 52 East Twenty-third Street; the West Side Auditorium, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Y. M. C. A. Hall, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. A course of eleven lectures on educational topics, having particularly to do with education and development of the child, will be a special feature of the present season. These lectures will be given at the West Side Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, on successive Friday evenings. The syllabus follows:

1. "The Father's Share in the Development of the Child," Dr. Walter L. Hervey.
2. "The Artistic Development of the Child," Mr. Wilbur A. Reaser.
3. "What Knowledge Is of Most Worth," Dr. John A. MacVannel.
4. "Handwork in the School and the Home," Prof. J. F. Reigart.
5. "Silent Forces in Education and the Affairs of Life," Prof. M. V. O'Shea.
6. "The Characteristics and Training of Youth," Prof. M. V. O'Shea.
7. "Heredity and Environment of Children," Dr. Nathan Oppenheim.
8. "The Value of Music in the Education of the Child," Mr. Charles L. Safford.
9. "The Literary and Linguistic Development of the Child," Mr. Percival Chubb.
10. "Our Mental Life: A Clear Explanation of the Principles of Psychology," Prof. Edward F. Buckner.
11. "Curious Things in Psychology," Prof. Edward F. Buckner.

These lectures will also be resumed on Jan. 4, 1901. Considerable prominence will be given to lectures dealing with China, Japan, and the powers now at variance with China. The course on music includes some most interesting topics that will be considered by Mr. T. W. Surette. Mrs. Helen O'Donnell will describe and illustrate "Irish Music" at Public School No. 3, corner of Grove and Hudson Streets; Institute Hall, 218 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The course on literature will be notable. Chaucer, Spenser, Tennyson, Clough, Matthew Arnold, Shakespeare, Robert Browning, Dr. Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, Rossetti, Morris, Swinburne, Watson, Stevenson, Austin, Kipling, Thomas Carlyle, Sir Walter Scott, William Cullen Bryant, John Greenleaf Whittier, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, and Thomas Moore, poet and patriot, will have consideration at the hands of Dr. Frederick H. Sykes, Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., Mr. Michael Moynahan, and others. The lectures on literature will be delivered at Public Schools Nos. 10, 101, 154, and at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 52 East Twenty-third Street. Several lectures will be delivered at various schools by Mrs. H. J. Gielow of Alabama, author of "Mammy's Reminiscences, and Other Sketches," and "Life in the South." Mr. Anthony Fiala, formerly of The Brooklyn Eagle, will speak on the "Illustration of a Newspaper" and on "In Porto Rico with the New York Volunteer Cavalry," which is founded upon a personal experience of the Spanish-American war, and illustrated from photographs taken by him in the field. Mr. Edward F. Bigelow, science editor of St. Nicholas, will give several lectures on nature study in its various phases, and the present lecture outlook is certainly full of charm in many diverse fields. The lectures are given under the direction of Charles C. Burlingham, Vernon M. Davis, Edward G. Whitaker, Alfred Hennen Morris, George Livingston, John B. Harrison, Waldo H. Richardson, and Morris E. Sterne, Committee on Special and High Schools, and Henry M. Leipziger, Ph. D., Supervisor of Lectures.

Not since "John Halifax, Gentleman" won the love of thousands with his crystal-clear manliness has there appeared a book so engaging in the same appealing and poetic way as Dr. Goss' powerful American novel, The Redemption of David Corson.

Boston Globe.

No stronger piece of fiction has come from the American press this year than "The Redemption of David Corson." For high purpose, distinct aim, human interest and appreciation of nature, we cannot recall any recent work which is its equal.—*Boston Transcript.* Booksellers have it. 12mo, 417 pages. Price $1.50.

Eastern Asia Briefly Dealt With.*

The number of laborious books of various sorts which college Presidents and professors now succeed in producing when they are supposed to be bending every nerve to the task of instructing undergraduate students has long been a source of wonder. Surely a large majority of the lengthiest and dullest tomes of this country owe their existence to the leisure of college officers and to their possibly mistaken idea that because they are interested in certain subjects they are fitted to present them interestingly to the world at large. Some of these misguided authors have lowered their academic dignity by writing with levity on subjects more or less trivial, but the most err on the other side and publish dreadfully ponderous volumes, generally of historical information.

When Mr. I. C. Hannah of Trinity College, Cambridge, started to assume the duties of Master in the English school at Tien-Tsin, it was, apparently, with the concealed purpose of preparing himself to condense the history of the huge continent of Asia within the bounds of 282 moderately large pages, and call it "A Brief History of Eastern Asia." This he has done, with results that were to be anticipated. His kindness in deciding, as he says he has done, to omit from his book all consideration of Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, and Asia Minor, as being just a little out of a survey of Eastern things, will be thoroughly appreciated by those who try to assimiliate the vast number of dates, names, and facts which Mr. Hannah managed to find out concerning the rest of Asia during his two years at Tien-Tsin. Five more countries as old as those omitted would have furnished as many more dates, names, and facts, and the total array would have been simply overwhelming.

If Mr. Hannah had confined his researches to China or India or Japan or Korea, or even to the spread of Buddhism or Islam in those countries, or to one of half a dozen other vast subjects which he has attempted to compass, he might have written an interesting as well as valuable book; but he has spread himself over altogether too large a surface. He has been obliged to pack his book tightly with the raw material of history and had no room left for comment or dilation, for those touches of human sympathy which the true historian unconsciously furnishes. He seems, in fact, to have a curious idea that any little item of interest is an unallowed lapse from the stern reality of history, and so invariably puts it down at the bottom of the page as a footnote. Of the people of these Asiatic lands, of their characteristics and attainments, we can gain no idea at all from Mr. Hannah's book. He deals only with rulers and political events, and we learned long ago from a certain historian named Green that it is the people of a country, not its rulers, only, who make its real history. Whole pages in this book are devoted to the doings of men whose impression on their world was so small that the Western hemisphere has hardly heard of them, while the account of the great Timur-i-Leng, or Tamerlane, occupies little more than a paragraph. The reader's pleasure at coming upon a long-familiar name like Tamerlane or Kublai Khan or the Great Mogul, after countless Hongs and Changs and Chows, is in almost every case a very short-lived one.

Mr. Hannah's method of arranging his subjects horizontally in layers of time makes it very difficult to keep track of what he is talking about. He has divided up the time covered by his book into periods, and has then packed into each period a chapter or two on each of the countries under survey. To be reading merrily along in Chapter II. about the early history of China, and come suddenly in Chapter III. upon the early history of India, and in Chapter IV. upon the spread of Buddhism, gives the unwary reader a shock which is far from pleasant. The best way to read the book would be to take each country separately and find out all that Mr. Hannah has to say about it. Thus if one could read connectedly, his information on China without sandwiching in between Idia, Korea, the Loo Choo Islands, Japan, and several other lands, one could get a very good idea of the Celestial Empire and the changes which, in spite of its imperturbable face, have been of frequent occurrence in its turbulent history.

In view of the present interest in China and her peoples, it seems a pity that Mr. Hannah, with his evidently wide knowledge, did not confine his attention wholly to that important portion of Asia, and thus furnish what many in Europe and America must be looking for just now—an authentic and at the same time readable account of China down to the year 1900. Doubtless such information could be culled out of Mr. Hannah's proffered volume, but it would not be especially easy work.

*A BRIEF HISTORY OF EASTERN ASIA. By I. C. Hannah. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

A Fatal Gift.*

It is an old theme that of Venus Victrix, and men knew of her when they fought for the most beautiful woman, and killed one another with their stone axes. The title Harriet Stark has chosen, "The Bacillus of Beauty," is bizarre, alliterative, but well adapted to the romance. As you read on you appreciate the reasons for the author's adoption of this peculiar branding. Do we not know that there are bacilli, some beneficent, others of the most malevolent character? We live because of their presence or we die on account of them.

The originality of "The Bacillus of Beauty" is not to be questioned. The main idea, we even dare to say, is Balzacian in conception, and that is advancing a great deal.

We may be indifferent to the newspapery surroundings of Helen, but the force of the romance is startling. The artistic portion of it shows exceeding skill. A difficult topic Harriet Stark has treated in the cleverest manner. We are fairly certain that this romance will find many readers, and are of the opinion that in the realm of fiction "The Bacillus of Beauty" will be deemed as one of the most remarkable of the year.

*THE BACILLUS OF BEAUTY. A Romance of To-day. By Harriet Stark. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

1900

MR. BROWN'S LETTERS.

A Delightful but Unknown Personality Revealed in Them.*

The letters of Thomas Edward Brown, edited, with a short biographical sketch, by his friend Sidney Irwin of Clifton College, Bristol, will come as a surprise to most American readers, both from the charm and interest of the letters themselves and as the revelation of a most delightful personality thus shown, as would be possible in no other way; a characteristic which will make the volumes a delight to those even to whom Mr. Brown's work in literature is quite unknown, and yet, while the latter's poems cannot be said to be well known in America, partly because not reprinted here and partly because much of his work was issued anonymously, yet the appearance of his first poem, "Betsy Lee," which was published in Macmillan's Magazine for April and May, 1873, drew forth an appreciative tribute from George Eliot. This poem was republished by the Macmillans in the same year, while "Fo'c's'le Yarns" (including "Betsy Lee") appeared in 1881, a second edition being published in 1889. Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. published in 1887 "The Doctor and Other Poems," the first book to bear Mr. Brown's name on the title page, which was followed by two later volumes, published by the Macmillans in 1889 and 1893, respectively, "The Manx Witch and Other Poems" and "Old John and Other Poems," his work as a whole calling forth a discriminating and favorable article in The Quarterly Review for April, 1898.

In a short introductory memoir of about fifty pages, Mr. Irwin briefly sketches his friend's career, his personality, his many friendships; adding that while the present volumes of letters are really published at the request of various friends, this is the smallest justification for such issue, the main reason being that these letters possess the strongest sort of individuality and variety, their charm being a perpetual surprise even to his most intimate friends. Of them, Mr. Irwin writes:

> There has been much talk of late about the art of letter-writing. Mr. John Morley, I think, produced a class list of the masters of the craft, and a brilliant article in The Nineteenth Century of July, 1898, discussed with delightful copiousness their different fascinations. An examination of the styles there passed in review would support what I have said of the novelty of this contribution to epistolary literature. Gray, Cowper, Byron, Lamb, Fitz Gerald, not one of these has a manner of which Brown's could be called a reproduction, or to which his manner could really be compared. If there is in it something of the allusiveness of Lamb, it is still not Lamb's allusiveness but his own. Cowper and Fitz Gerald—separated as they are by something like a century—have that in common which is emphatically not a characteristic of these letters. Cowper wrote, he said, "nothing about the pitch of everyday scribble," and no admirer of Brown could contend that his slightest fragment could be so described; while the "carelessness" which so charms us in Fitz Gerald is no less absent. * * * But in Pope's phrase, "There's a happiness as well as care," and the best things in these letters, like the best things in the writer's conversation, came with a rush of spontaneity and were lavished indifferently on the simple and the cultivated.

Another charm the present writer has found in these letters, and especially those contained in the second volume, when relief from other occupations had afforded Mr Brown the abundant leisure for reading he so faithfully used, is his many criticisms on books and authors. When he is touching upon books and writers we know with some thoroughness it is usual to find ourselves quite agreeing with his verdicts; and, again, when the book or its author is either entirely unknown, or at best but slightly, either a long extract or an allusion or an animated discussion on the subject, contained in these letters, makes us eager to get at the book or the writer at once. For instance, we find him writing of E. A. Housman as follows:

> This is a very charming book, this "Shropshire Lad." Is he (the author) a highly cultivated person, through sheer cultivation attaining simplicity, or a simple person marvelously protected from vulgarity and the banal? Some of the poems indicate so much self-restraint, so much artistic cuteness, that I incline to the former opinion.

And again and again we find Mr. Brown expatiating upon Stevenson, and especially upon his "Weir of Hermiston," as, for instance:

> "Weir of Hermiston" I take to be the most consummate thing that has been written for many years. Don't you agree with me? That woman—not Mrs. Weir, though she is marvelously good, but the humble relative who occupies the place of chief and confidential servant! No one but a Scot can enter into this character. * * * Such a woman! And yet they said Stevenson could not draw a woman. * * * What depth! What truth! What purity! What nobility!

Or again:

> Have you read "Weir of Hermiston"? It is Louis Stevenson's last and greatest, though unfinished work—a veritable masterpiece. * * * It fills one with a steady glow.

Again, we find Mr. Brown, in letters to various friends, so enthusiastic over the "Captain of the Parish," by the Rev. J. Quine, a clergyman in the Isle of Man, "a new Manx writer honestly suckled at a Manx breast," that we resolve to read the book at the first opportunity. While once more in referring to the FitzGerald Letters—which, by the way, he does many times—we find Mr. Brown writing:

> There is an ethos in FitzGerald's letters which is so exquisitely idyllic as to be almost heavenly. He takes you with him, exactly accommodating his pace to yours, walks through meadows so tranquil, and yet abounding in the most delicate surprises. And these surprises seem so familiar, just as if they had originated with yourself. What delicious blending! What a perfect interweft of thought and diction! What a sweet companion!

Mr Irwin says that Mr. Brown's life was so barren of incident, and yet so interesting; for the latter was entirely devoid of ambition, finding his happiness in reading or writing, in his home life, in seeing or writing his friends, and in long walks, that his life story is hard to set down adequately. But, after all, good letter-writers tell in such letters the most difficult portion of their story, in a way, too, impossible for a biographer, so that as an introduction to these charming letters Mr. Irwin has simply set down sufficient biographical comment to make them plain to readers.

Thomas Edward Brown was born in the Isle of Man in May, 1830, being one of the ten children of the Rev. Robert Brown, incumbent of St. Matthew's Church, Douglas, and afterward Vicar of Kirk Broddan. As a boy he was taught arithmetic and bookkeeping by the parish schoolmaster and English and Latin by his father, going to King William's College when he was fifteen. The vicar's eyesight being poor, his sons often read to him for hours at a stretch, and no small part of their education was thus gained, the English classics being read over and over again. The father wrote both prose and verse, and the family was very proud of the fact that one of his poems had brought him an appreciative letter from Wordsworth. Mrs. Brown was always a great reader, especially of poetry, and was equally remarkable for her strong, practical common sense and her keen, almost masculine, wit. Her son always felt conscious of his deep indebtedness to her. At school the boy distinguished himself greatly by verse composition in Greek, Latin, and English, going up to Oxford in October, 1849. But his father being dead and the family poor, he was appointed to a servatorship at Christchurch, a position whose bitterness to a proud boy he has told in an article in Macmillan's Magazine, one of the drawbacks to the position being that Dean Gaisford, to whom he owed his appointment and who was in many ways very kind to him, refused to nominate him to a studentship, although repeatedly urged to do so after Brown had won a double first, "because a servitor never had been elected a student." However, Brown's double first class in 1853 was followed by his being made Fellow of Oriel in 1854. But not caring for a fellowship, nor even for an Oxford tutorship, Brown finally returned to the Isle of Man, becoming Vice Principal of King William's College, marrying in 1857 his cousin, the daughter of Dr. Stowell of Ramsay. Mr. Brown afterward passed a short period at the Crypt School at Gloucester as head master, where W. E. Henley was one of his pupils. When Dr. Percival, the Bishop of Hereford, was appointed head of Clifton College Bristol, Mr. Brown was asked to take charge of the Modern Side, and here his days were passed until he finally retired from all active service to spend the remaining portion of his life, until his death in 1897, in his beloved Isle of Man.

The work is one that tempts to quotation everywhere, so charming will these letters be found. Apart from the many friendships therein chronicled, the journeys taken, and mountain-climbing enjoyed, either with his family or intimate friends, the two main pleasures of a life whose interesting characteristics are revealed in these letters were love for and knowledge of both music and literature. But space forbids any further extracts, and we can only advise our readers to follow in these pages the life history of a most lovable and interesting man.

The volumes were well printed at the University Press at Oxford, and the only fault we are disposed to find with Mr. Irwin's work as editor is the fact that he has not chosen to give us an actual likeness of the man whose mental image is so distinctly drawn.

*LETTERS OF THOMAS EDWARD BROWN, author of "Fo'c's'le Yarns." Edited, with an introductory memoir, by Sidney T. Irwin. In two volumes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Westminster: Archibald, Constable & Co., Limited. 1900.

Park Libraries in Brooklyn.

In the development of its scheme of a municipally controlled library on the lines of the largest possible free circulation of books, a class of libraries have sprung up that either are now or will ultimately be controlled by the Brooklyn Public Library that are known as park libraries.

Three such institutions now exist in Brooklyn, which are known respectively as the Bedford Park Library, with a total of 1,061 volumes, that circulated last year to the extent of 39,302. The Tompkins Park Library, with 1,200 books, has a circulation of 40,000 for the expired portion of the current year. The more recently established Nature Library, in the Litchfield mansion at Prospect Park, secured a surprising circulation of 1,488 in six weeks in a sparsely settled section of the city.

These park libraries were due to a happy thought of Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, who secured the approval and co-operation of the Hon. George V. Brower in almost timidly establishing them. Of these libraries Mrs. Craigie gave an interesting account at the meeting of the New York Library Association at Lake Placid last week. The original idea contemplated only the making of nature books accessible and available in the various parks, so that such a good book could be read in a shady nook and the reader be brought thus near to nature's heart. In practice, however, it was found that other books were called for, and they were accordingly added.

The beneficial effects of books in the parks were most marked, and vandalism was first checked and then overcome entirely where the park libraries are by means of books and the magical influence they exert. Public lectures were experimentally given at the Tompkins Park Library last Winter, and at all of the park libraries the daily papers as well as the magazines are made available.

The establishment of libraries is further contemplated in the near future at Fort Greene Park and at Carroll Park. Traveling libraries, available to clubs, schools, and even to reading classes, supplement in detail what the park libraries are able to accomplish generally.

If, as is hoped, the Board of Estimate grants the $4,000 that will be asked for during the current month, the work of the park libraries will be greatly extended.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900.

COOPER NOT FAMOUS ENOUGH!

It is not always possible to define the grounds of a legal decision, because the legal mind is trained to follow paths not pursued by ordinary thinkers. But there is perhaps nothing on record in the shape of such a decision that will cause more wonder than the vote of certain Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to leave the name of James Fenimore Cooper out of the Hall of Fame of our university. Just at present the process of selecting the names of the immortals has a slightly amusing aspect, and we may reasonably hope that future generations will see less humor in the situation than we do. But there is no doubt that our descendants will see just as much ground for wonder at the omission of Cooper as we see now. For down among the people, in the hearts of the millions of plain, ordinary, every-day humans that go to make the bone and sinew of this land, Fenimore Cooper stands to-day, as he will stand for centuries to come, as the fundamentally representative American novelist.

Cooper is the American Walter Scott. As the Wizard of the North carved in the sculpture of letters the men and women of the border of his native land, so Cooper reared his own temple of story and peopled its niches with the figures of the men and women who lived in the wilderness in the days when life was a perpetual test of human courage and fortitude. We may say, as we do in our moments of literary cynicism, that he painted in primary colors, that he distorted his figures, that his Indians were too noble and that his white men were too pure, that his style was stilted, and that he made human beings talk like the Bostonians of the comic papers, but we can never wipe out the fact that Leatherstocking, Tom Coffin, Alderman Van Beverout, Paul Jones, and Chingachgook are distinctively American figures, that they could not have lived in any other land but this, that they are historical types, and that they have literary individuality. They are creations, and they are our own.

The American boy knows and loves these personages. Perhaps the learned gentlemen who are deciding upon the names to be placed in the Hall of Fame read the stories of Cooper when they were young and would be ashamed to do so now; but they need not be. They are not asked to decide who ought to have fame enough to entitle him to a place in the list in the hall, but to determine who is actually possessed of a lasting fame. If there is any American writer who is reasonably sure of such fame among his own people, it is Cooper. He may not be accepted abroad, but he ought to be. We are the best judges of the literature which is representative of us, and if the people had the voting to do, the name of Fenimore Cooper would be near the head of the list.

BOSTON, CITY OF LETTERS.

There was a time, of course, when the primacy of Boston as the greatest letter-writing city, per capita, in the Union, would have been accepted as evidence of the higher culture of her people and the greater elegance of her civilization. That time, we suppose, must have been more than a hundred years ago, possibly two hundred. The mortifying revelation that New York, the financial, industrial, and social centre of the country, contributes only $3 per capita to the annual postal revenues of the Government, against nearly $6 per capita for Boston, would in those remote days have passed as a proof in a double sense of our unlettered condition.

Even now conjecture is busy to account for the pre-eminence of Boston. The inquiry is heard whether in spite of the visible rush and hurry of New York life, there is not more actual business done, in proportion to the population, in Boston than in this city? Is the social correspondence heavier there than in other cities? It might even be surmised that the old-fashioned and now obsolete custom of a stated and voluminous correspondence between friends, men of letters, and scientific persons had somehow survived in the Athens of America. Lowell and Sumner were supposed to be about the last of the letter-writing generation. Is it possible that a sufficient number of the people of Boston still keep up that pleasant custom to carry their postage stamp account to the top of the list?

It may be set down as certain that these conjectures are quite untrustworthy. There is danger in statistics unless you have plenty of them, and the postal statistics of Boston must be supplemented by other information before a safe conclusion can be reached.

If we could know the per capita number of telegraph and telephone messages sent by the inhabitants of Boston in a year we should be in a position to determine pretty accurately whether her preeminence in letter writing reflects more business, more social correspondence, or whether it reflects anything except her indisposition to avail herself of the modern instruments of communication to the same degree as other cities. When a business man in New York has anything of urgency to say to a man across the street or half across the continent, he calls him up on the telephone. For communications not of first immediacy he uses the telegraph. Letters are the medium of more formal, precise, and elaborate advices, particularly when a permanent record is desirable. But the telephone and the telegraph are answerable for an immense loss of revenue to the Post Office Department in this city.

It may be that the electric wire is a less familiar and usual vehicle of transmission in Boston than here. Persons of old-fashioned notions still prefer to write letters, even to write them by hand. It would be necessary to know the telephone and telegraph habits of Boston in comparison with other cities before coming to any conclusion about the meaning of her expenditure of $6 per capita each year for postage stamps.

THE SHRINKING OF THE WORLD.

It is getting to be almost a trite saying that the world is shrinking with the rapidity of communication and the exploration and occupation of the places formerly unknown and savage, and various are the speculations as to the effect thereof on the mind and the destiny of man.

One result is obvious enough. The tales of the traveler are losing the kind of interest that once belonged to them, and must be of an entirely different nature to attract much attention. The mere globe trotter is no longer of consequence; there are too few routes on which there is any excuse for his trotting, since he can generally command pretty fair accommodations on rail and steamer. The Nile, from which George William Curtis a half century since brought back "Notes of a Howadji," full of a strange and poignant sentiment, is now thronged with the excursions of the great Cook, who has taken to "personally conducting" British armies upon its once remote and perilous currents. The genius of a Kinglake could hardly discover another "Eothen" in the familiar regions he traversed, and the fascination the book still has for us is akin to that of Hakluyt. Modern science and enterprise have plucked out the heart of the mystery of the "Dark Continent," and the scenes of the suffering and the struggles of Stanley and Livingstone have become the Hinterland of European settlements and the field of railroad speculations. In our own land the romance of Clarence King's "Mountaineering in the Nevadas" is as completely vanished as that of the Jesuit Relations. Where his maddest adventures were laid, the author may now be the guest or the host of wealthy mine owners in a clubhouse as sybaritic as any in New York or London. And the mention of the Jesuit Relations reminds us that the monument of Père Marquette is to rise above a stream on which floats a commerce probably as great as that of the Continent of Europe in his day.

A curious accompaniment, if not a consequence, of the passing of the tales of the traveler is a marked increase in the interest of the reading and the writing world in the romance of history and in historic romance. The minds of American fictionists of the day turn to the stormy times in which "Hugh Wynne" or "Janice Meredith" pursues the unsmooth path of true love through the forays, the sieges and the battles of the American Revolution, or seek their material in the still earlier and ruder Colonial period. Mark Twain, who has tasted the sweet and bitter of all phases of travel from the flatboat of the Mississippi to the first-class railway coach in Australia, finds the heroine of his most serious work in the Maid of Orleans, and lets his vivid imagination play in the atmosphere of myth that surrounds and forever must surround that charming figure. Dr. Mitchell, in "François," seeks the setting for one of his most engaging creations in the tumult of the later French Renaissance. Distance in time is called on to lend enchantment to the view, since distance in space has been abolished.

The ultimate effect on literature of the complex but swift processes of what we regard as the shrinking of the world it is of course impossible to forecast. The change is too great and too recent. There is no lamp of experience by which we may be guided. It has all happened within the memory of men still living. It is not easy to realize, but it is true, as remarked by Henry Adams: "After two thousand years of public labor and private savings, even despotic monarchs, who employed the resources of their subjects as they pleased, could in 1800 pass from one part of their European dominions to another little more quickly than they might have done in the age of the Antonines." And this was practically true at the close of the first third of the century, while in our own country transcontinental railways are a product of the present generation. Robert Louis Stevenson had the happy faith that—

> The world is so full of a number of things,
> I am sure we should all be as happy as kings.

Some of our philosophers think that the number is getting bewildering and benumbing; but in all human likelihood the few stable ones that have delighted and stimulated the mind and the heart of man through the ages will not be crowded out. Harness the forces of nature as we will for our material advancement, literature is not to be machine-made, nor will the secret of its charm be lost.

MISS REPPLIER ON MEMOIRS AND BIOGRAPHIES.

A recent volume, "Counsel Upon the Reading of Books," contains much suggestive matter, but, above all, a paper on "Memoirs and Biographies," by Agnes Repplier, which is so thoroughly charming in its spirit and treatment as to tempt to special mention. Miss Repplier's work is always so fine, so sure in its touch, with just enough of the unusual in her manner to give it charm and individuality, that to many the half dozen small volumes of essays which bear her name have long since come to be numbered among "our friends, the books," and to be frequently taken down from the shelves, if only to read a single page, a paragraph or two, or, if time serves, a whole paper. No books could be better suited for bedside books or for dozy hours—for dozy hours, well, readers may think that expression oddly chosen for a compliment; but no one will sleep when Miss Repplier's pages are before him.

Miss Repplier always shows not only the courage of her convictions, but in expressing her opinions, when, as often happens, they go against the sham culture and idle reading habits of the day, she expresses her ideas so strongly and yet with such moderation as to make them come with double force. Her essays are always so supremely good, so quaintly worded at times, showing such wide reading and appreciation of the best in literature, that we always turn to a magazine paper, a new book, or, as in the present case, a single paper with the restful feeling even before a single word has been read, that we can trust her treatment of the subject in such fashion as to show high purpose and a sense of loyalty to the best in the world of letters.

So, in her treatment of the present subject, we find her emphasizing the difference between "volumes of letters which should never have been given to the world, biographies of people whose insignificant lives need never have been written, and reminiscences by men and women who have nothing of value or of interest to tell us," and the great memoirs and biographies of the world. She is entirely right, too, when she comments on the idle curiosity which leads to every little scrap of correspondence being published, and the merest surface acquaintance with celebrated men or women being a sufficient ground upon which to write reminiscences.

But the great biographies of the world, or the best letters are far different. They always, in Dr. Johnson's phrase, help us either to enjoy life or endure it; often, too, answering both purposes; strengthening our own natures through admiration and emulation of a courage which overcomes all obstacles, a common sense which makes the subject of such memoirs clearly understand his own position and surroundings and so help us to recognise ours. Besides making the hours spent over such books to be clearly counted among the pleasant things in our lives.

Miss Repplier shows us how possible it is to write an almost faultless biography without taking the public entirely into the inner chambers of a man's life; showing how thoroughly Lockhart, in his life of Scott, succeeded in writing an almost perfect biography of Sir Walter, maintaining a dignified reserve about certain things which do not concern the world at large, and, yet, withal, giving us a complete picture of the man as well as of the writer.

The test of perfect biography is perhaps the power it possesses to tempt to repeated readings. Miss Repplier says of the life of Lord Tennyson by his son, carefully prepared as it undoubtedly was, and written about a man of whom the best could be said, in whose life there was nothing to extenuate nor to give occasion for malicious gossip—and yet Tennyson the man was as far from us as ever after we had finished a reading, and one can hardly imagine taking down the volumes a second time—Miss Repplier says of this biography:

> It is a finished portrait of the artist, exquisite in every detail, and only lacking humanity. Boswell's Johnson leans out from the London fogs and grasps us by the hand. Lockhart's Scott smiles on us from the fair lawns of Abbotsford and our hearts quicken and grow glad as if we really stood before that kindly presence. But Tennyson is a shadow among shadows. There is no warmth nor light in his son's loving delineation.

Miss Repplier again says that in these days, when enthusiasm is deemed misleading, it is well to remember that no good biography can be written without it. Indeed, we are even disposed to go further and say that even the best biographies in the language suffer greatly if read without at least a latent enthusiasm for a finely written book and a well-rounded or lovable character, for, after all, quite as much depends upon the reader as upon the writer of books.

Carlyle says great men are always profitable companions, and there is certainly no other way in which we can so closely approach them and so thoroughly know and be admitted to an intimacy as in well-written biographies or memoirs. That we have comparatively few entirely successful books of this nature is because the writer of a life must be thoroughly in sympathy with all sides of the character to be delineated, or at least able to show a loving toleration of faults which may be alien to the writer's nature.

Miss Repplier points out the beauty and completeness of what may be called the Scott cycle of biography: Lockhart's "Life of Scott," the "Journal," the "Familiar Letters," and, finally, Lang's "Life of Lockhart," all perfect specimens of what fine biography should be and books which can be read and reread, affording fresh pleasure at each new reading.

HOW TO WRITE FOR THE MAGAZINES.

A thought-condenser who has read the new London book, "How to Write for the Magazines," says that if it were possible to sum up the author's advice in one sentence, it would be: "Give the editor of the magazine what he wants!"

All right, truly; but how can a simple-minded mortal find out what the editor wants? There's the rub. Plenty of men and women are given to understand every month of the year what the editor doesn't want, as they heave a sigh over their rejected manuscripts, those manuscripts which glowed with hope when sent to him, but which reeked with despair when sent back by him.

It is certain that the author of the book

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has found out for himself what the editors of magazines want, for he makes it known that he earns as much as £600 a year by writing for them! Ehew! Three thousand dollars a year! Ehew again. It is hardly credible. Unhappily, the author of this extraordinary statement does not let us know his name by putting it on the title page, so that there is no chance of cross-examining him at this distance from London. No doubt Mr. Andrew Lang could tell his name.

It is for the British magazines that the author of the book writes, and it is from them that he draws every year those six hundred (think of it!) beloved and glorious pounds sterling. His advice ought to be worth something.

The author admits that it is not everybody who can win success or fortune as a magazine writer. The successful party must possess certain literary qualifications and merits, must be trained in thinking and writing, must be acquainted with his subject, must be both artful and wary, and must follow those rules that are prescribed by triumphant experience.

Such remarks as these are judicious, and even a youthful writer ought to see that they are indisputable.

One thing is yet lacking. It is to be regretted that the author has not given out a list of the subjects that are especially favored by the merciless editors of magazines. For example, had he furnished the titles of all the articles written by himself during any year in which he drew three thousand dollars from the magazines, it would surely have been of peculiar interest to the many men and women who can never get hold of the right theme for a magazine editor. Did he write on "Tiger-Hunting in Bengal," or "The Secret of Shakespeare's Sonnets," or "Savage Life on the Congo," or "The New Theory of Atoms," or "A Week with Bismarck," or "The Chinese Question"? What matters did he deal with in his three thousand dollars' worth of manuscript? There are magazine writers who would give a dollar to know.

A greenhorn might suppose that it would be possible to find out how and what to write for the magazines by constantly and carefully reading them; but many a person has read them half a lifetime without being able to draw a yearly income from any of them.

"Give them what they want," it is said. Well, the best ones print a choice variety of things. The most of them seem to want good stories, interesting sketches of adventures in unknown parts, studies in life, in character, or in affairs, minutes of travel, essays, (short,) poems, (brief,) and what used to be called "fugitive pieces." If you are a very distinguished individual, a vivid tale of your experiences has a fair show for print. If you have known notable people and have something new to tell about them and can write well, any competent editor of a magazine will weigh your manuscript twice before he rejects it. If you have an original account of any genuine and solid scientific novelty it is likely to be marketable if offered to the right magazine. Very clever dialogues, if full of humor, without being funny, are sometimes salable. Deep thought may find a purchaser if the thinker is incapable of discouragement. Striking papers about natural or mechanical forces or phenomena and about wonderful unpatented inventions are occasionally bought by magazines. As to politics and public policies, one is upon dangerous ground unless he has a name to conjure with. In short, it would be easy to mention hundreds of subjects about which the editors of magazines want, or do not want, articles. Was it not Blackwood who told a would-be contributor that the main thing was not what he wrote about, but how he wrote?

Some magazine editors are afraid of writers of fresh or unique or idiosyncratic genius. The fear is unnecessary. Such writers ought to be welcomed.

The subject is full of interest to literary people, even though there may not be a baker's dozen of writers in the United States who earn $3,000 a year by writing for the magazines. JOHN SWINTON.

FITTING BOOKS TO PEOPLE.

What has been said in these columns in the editorial articles on "A Professor of Books" recalls an old and rather whimsical idea of the writer, namely, that it would be delightful to have in every circulating library a specialist who could fit books to people, as hats are fitted to faces. This official would need to combine much learning and wide reading with quick perceptions and a rare knowledge of human nature. He should be a Solomon, a Gladstone, and a Sherlock Holmes, all in one, with a few of the graces of Motley thrown in, for nothing so quickly carries conviction to the feminine mind as courtesy. It would help him, at the start, to keep a record opposite each name of books read and asked for and a sample of comments thereon. While it should be his care, at first, to give people what they really like, he should gradually lead them to something better. It is most astonishing, if you stop to think about it, how many books are read without pleasure. Some of those which enjoy the greatest vogue owe their sales to the curiosity of the buyer rather than to any inherent quality that appeals to the masses. "David Harum," I grant you, while not strictly literature, is essentially a book for the people; but "Robert Elsmere," "Trilby," "The Gadfly," and many others most assuredly are not.

It should be the duty of this overseer of idle hours firmly to refuse, when necessary. For instance, if a plain, kindly faced woman brings back "Josiah Allen's Wife," and, misled by their titles, asks for "The Open Question" and "The Doll's House," he should respect her peace of mind and give instead "Rudder Grange," or "The House of Martha," or "The Queen's Twin." If a sad-eyed, spiritual-looking woman asked for "Helbeck," or "The Gadfly," he should hand over "The Heart of Man," by Woodberry; 'Little Rivers," "The Kentucky Cardinal," and, to provoke a smile, "The Bath Comedy."

Should a dainty, high-stepping young girl call for insufferable trash, give her "Monsieur Beaucaire," and "The Cardinal's Snuffbox," and "The Ladies Lindores."

If a girl asked for Loti or Bourget, hand out Anatole France. For d'Annunzio substitute De Amicis, and in Spanish introduce her to that lovable cynic, "El Capitan Veneno."

Sick, suffering, worrying people should be given "The Day's Work," Kenneth Grahame's "Golden Age," Stockton's stories, and the essays and letters of Stevenson.

I once knew a nervous invalid who was driven into a high fever by a snake story of Conan Doyle's combined with Wells's "Invisible Man." Presents to the sickroom both! The same authors could have amused her harmlessly with "The White Company" and "The Angel Visitor."

On the other hand, I know of a patient successfully prepared for a difficult operation by the aid of "Mr. Dooley in Peace and War."

An innovation of mine, in the library, would take the form of a placard, for instance, saying: "First read 'The Transvaal from Within,' afterward anything on the subject for which you have time and inclination." This would save reading thirteen books, as one person did, before finding the thing desired, the middle point of view. I would have many such helps for busy men. I would also like to say that for one troubled with too long concentration on one subject or science, small doses of Marion Crawford are excellent. He is something more, however, than a teller of tales. His special talent, in the writer's opinion, lies in his power to present commonplace truths in a new light, and to condense into a brilliant epigram that abides in the memory something we knew before but carelessly held.

I have spoken mostly of women as objects of care to the librarian, because men generally know what they wish to read and insist upon having it. They could be reached through a system of cards inserted as book marks in the volumes handed out. For example, if a subscriber tended to confine himself to Zola and Ibsen, his card should bear the lovely parable of "The Puddle and the Star," by Maarten Maartens. One who reveled in novels of the physiological order, like "The Open Question," should receive Ruskin's advice, which begins, "Make for yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts." If a young man seemed to be pursuing a course of agnostic, soul-disturbing, pessimistic literature, he should find,

> Ah! better he had ne'er been born,
> Who reads to doubt or reads to scorn!

Finally, in books taken out by the sad, the struggling, or suffering ones, what could be better than Sill's "Opportunity," and what more appropriate slipped into Stevenson's letters than this translated bit from the ever-beautiful "Contemplations" of Victor Hugo:

> Be like the bird that on a bough too slight
> Pauses and sings:
> Feels it give way beneath him without fright;
> He knows that he has wings."

A. Z. S.

MARK TWAIN AND GRANT—MAJOR POND'S TRIBUTE.

After an absence of five years Mr. S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain) returns to his home from "a tour around the world to pay his debts." He is accompanied by his wife and family.

On the 15th of July, 1895, he began his tour in Cleveland. The great Music Hall there gave him a send-off with an audience of over 3,000 people who packed the building, on a mid-July night, with the mercury in the nineties. He had been very ill, subject to many annoyances from being dragged from a sick bed to appear in supplementary proceedings in New York the day before starting, and suffering from a huge carbuncle that had kept him confined to his home for seven weeks.

In my announcement of the tour across the continent "Mark" suggested to me that traveling around the world was nothing, as everybody did that, but what he was traveling for was unusual; everybody didn't do that.

From Cleveland he went by the steamers Northland and Northwest to Duluth, Minn., and St. Paul and Winnipeg, and over the Great Northern route to Puget Sound, Vancouver, and Victoria, B. C., where he sailed on the 21st day of August by steamship Warrimoo for Australia, having delivered twenty-four lectures in twenty-two cities.

It was not until we reached Great Falls, Mon., half way across the continent, that Mark was able to leave his hotel, except as he was driven to and from the lecture hall or took a short walk, but a greater exhibition of courage and determination I never witnessed than in these struggles from day to day to carry through the work he had planned for ridding himself of the bondage of debt.

At Seattle he was interviewed by his nephew, Mr. Samuel Moffett of The San Francisco Examiner, when he gave himself four years to make money enough to pay his debts. Two years from that time he wrote me from Lucerne, Switzerland, that he was now satisfied that those debts would be paid off a year earlier than the prophecy and without any further help from the platform, and that he was now a cheerful man; that he had managed to pull through the lecture campaign, although from the first night in Cleveland to the last one in Cape Town it had been pretty hard work; that he believed that in Cape Town he stood on a platform for the last time.

Later I wrote, offering him $10,000 if he would deliver ten lectures on his return home this Autumn. He replied that no terms I could offer would remove his prejudice against the platform. He had lectured once in Vienna and once in Budapest for fun, not for money; that he liked to talk for nothing about twice a year; but talking for money was work, and "that takes the pleasure out of it."

I consider Mark Twain one of the greatest geniuses of our time. I think I know him better than he is known to most men—wide as his circle of acquaintance is, big as his reputation is. He is as great a man as he is a genius, too. Tenderness and sensitiveness are his two strongest traits. He has one of the best hearts that ever beat. One must know him well fully to discern all of his best traits. I sometimes think that he fights shy of having it generally suspected that he is kind and tender-hearted, but many of his friends do know it. He possesses some of the frontier traits—a fierce spirit of retaliation and the absolute confidence that lifelong "partners" in the Western sense develop. Injure him and he is merciless, especially if you betray his confidence. Gen. Grant and "Mark Twain" were the greatest of friends. C. L. Webster & Co. (Mark Twain) published Gen. Grant's Memoirs. Yet how like and unlike are the careers of the soldier and the citizen!

Grant, poor, a tanner, a small farmer, selling cordwood for a living, with fewer prospects for rising than any ex-West Pointer in the army; then the greatest military reputation of any age; twice President of the United States, the most honored guest of peoples and rulers who ever made the circuit of the earth.

"Mark Twain," a printer's apprentice in a small Missouri River town, then a "tramping jour" printer, a Missouri River roustabout, guarding freight piles all night on the levee for pocket money; a river pilot, a rebel guerrilla, a reporter in a Nevada mining town, then suddenly the most famous author of the age, a man of society, the most aristocratic clubs of America and all around the civilized globe flung open to him; adopted with all the honors into one of the most exclusive societies on this continent; the favored companion of the most cultivated spirits of the age, welcomed abroad in all Courts almost as a crowned head. "Peace hath its victories," &c.

There is indeed another parallel between Grant and "Twain." Grant found himself impoverished two years before his death, when was left to him the most heroic part of his life work, to write his memoirs, (while he knew he was dying,) for which, through his publishers, C. L. Webster & Co., (Twain,) his family received nearly $500,000. That firm failed in 1894, leaving liabilities to the amount of $80,000 over and above all it owned, for "Mark" to pay, and which he has earned with his voice and pen in a tour around the world, paying every creditor in full, in one year less time than he calculated when he started in Cleveland on July 15, 1895. Yes, there is a parallel between the two great heroes, more like than unlike. It is an enviable homecoming this most popular writer in the English language is having.

J. B. POND.

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

The first number of THE WORLD'S WORK is ready this morning. We could easily fill this column with descriptions of our new magazine, but, after all, it will have to stand for itself; but we assure readers of The Times that it is worth reading. Price, 25c.; $3.00 a year.

THIS WEEK'S BOOKS:

LIFE OF HENRY GEORGE.
By HENRY GEORGE, Jr.
Mr. George tells graphically the remarkable story of Henry George's life: his boyhood and life at sea, during which his character began to take shape; his fierce struggle with poverty in the California days when he realized to the utmost the condition of those unfortunate multitudes whose spokesman he was to be; the writing and publication of "Progress and Poverty," with which he first electrified the country. Library edition, octavo, 16 illustrations. Price, $2.50 net. Popular edition, 5x7½; 8 illustrations; cloth. Price, $1.50 net.

THE LANE THAT HAD NO TURNING.
By GILBERT PARKER.
This first book published by Mr. Parker for several years is a connected series of tales of French-Canadian life, including a powerful and dramatic novelette of the author's favorite Pontiac, which forms the climax of the whole, and on which the author has been working for eight years. It contains the very heart and meaning of Mr. Parker's observations of French life and character. Size, 5½x8¼; pages, about 350. Price, $1.50.

CHURCH FOLKS.
By Dr. JOHN WATSON ("Ian Maclaren.")
Dr. Watson here gives from his wide experience specific advice and suggestions on a great many points connected with the minister and his congregation; their relation to each other, the proper and objectionable ways of raising money, and the thousand and one other "burning" questions which are always arising. Size, 5x7½. Price, $1.25.

THE LADY OF DREAMS.
By UNA L. SILBERRAD.
This is a very fine novel of life in London, by a young woman, a new-comer in the field of fiction, whom the publishers have great faith in and they believe bids fair to take rank with the foremost women writers of England. Her other book was entitled "The Enchanter," which was in many ways the most remarkable first book published for years, and is now quietly making its way both in England and America. Size, 5½x8¼. Price, $1.50.

THE THEATRE AND ITS PEOPLE.
By FRANKLIN FYLES.
The author of this book has been for many years the dramatic critic of The New York Sun. He tells of "How a Theatre is Managed," "How Actors are Trained," "How Plays are Written," "How Plays are Rehearsed," "The First Night of a Play," "The Actors in Their Dressing Rooms," etc. Size, 5x7½; 16 illustrations. Price, $1.25.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE, and Other Poems.
By EDWIN MARKHAM.
Illustrated by Howard Pyle.
Mr. Pyle's artistic strength and conscientiousness are too well known to need comment, and he has found in Mr. Markham's much-discussed poems themes admirably suited to his serious and dignified drawings. Binding; about 40 illustrations. Price, $2.00 net.

Any of these books may be purchased of the bookseller, or copies will be sent by the publishers on approval, to be paid for after examination or returned if not wanted.

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HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG.

Other Cases of Unconscious Plagiarism.

A. W. HARRINGTON, Flushing, L. I., writes: "In two novels published by two different publishing houses and issued on or almost the same date, there are two paragraphs which are not only in meaning but in phraseology and in reference almost precisely identical. In Miss Hallie Rives's 'A Furnace of Earth' occurs this paragraph:

"'"If your view were the correct one,' pursued Irwin, 'women, in all their habitual acts of fascination which are nature's precursors of love, would strive more to touch the mental than the spiritual side of man. But they don't. They apply their own saif-reasoning to the opposite sex. They decorate themselves for man with the feathers of male birds. [you will find that in Darwin] which nature gave the male birds to charm the females. They strike at his senses, and they hit his mental side, when he has any, through them.'

"In 'The Bacillus of Beauty?' by Harriet Stark, occurs the following:

"'"The Judge pulled down his brows, considering the proposition, then shook his head positively with a little sigh. You will remember, was it not Darwin who said, that women, in order to attract men, borrow the plumage of male birds which these have acquired to please the females of their species? Beauty must be the first law of life to the sex that has not the privilege of choosing.'

"Is this not a striking instance of literary coincidence? The chapter from which these paragraphs are taken in treatment and color are strikingly alike."

SARAH JEANNETTE BURKE, New York, also writes regarding plagiarism: "Many years ago Appletons' Journal published some verses of mine. The subject being a popular one, they were widely copied, and, long afterward, I saw them included in a compilation entitled 'Poems of Home Life.' A literary critic, in a review of the volume, referred to my verses by name, saying: 'They are not those published some years ago in this periodical, although their author has borrowed the taking title used by our own contributor.'. Naturally indignant, I sought that critic. He produced the poem whose title I was accused of 'borrowing,' and I produced my own. The dates of publication were years apart, and I 'chortled in my joy' as I noted the fact that those years were in my favor.

"But further. Not only were the poems identical in name—that name constituting their refrain, an entire line, oft repeated—but their burden was the same, and the rhythm—very irregular, identical also. The critic was dumfounded, and in justification of his mistake pointed to the name of his author, a giant in literature, striding to-day.

"Years later I read in a popular magazine a tribute to the memory of Dr. J. G. Holland, whose death was then recent. The author was the poet from whom I had been accused of borrowing, and his words were, in effect, these: 'I admired my friend so greatly that I quoted his words frequently, sometimes, perhaps, failing to give my authority, uncertain whether the expression were his or my own.' The title ('title' again!) of a possible Montaigne essay, 'of a certain mixedness in authors,' suggested itself to my mind. I thought, too, of Nathan's parable to David, and wondered whether the great man, owner of stalled oxen galore, really meant to steal my one little ewe lamb, or whether it 'tagged after him,' 'unbeknownst,' like Mary's.'"

The Saturday Review Club.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, New York, writes: "The suggestion of Miss Annie Josephine Levi is an admirable one. Let us have a SATURDAY REVIEW Club. It seems to me quite practicable. Let it be formed on the lines of the famous Twilight Club. No constitution, no by-laws, no full-dress; just a President, a Secretary, (who can also be Treasurer,) a small Council of good people like Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood, Helen Church, the Cynic, and the Editor. By all means should our good friend, the Editor, be the President. Let the dues be small, say $2 a year for city members and $1 a year for out-of-town members, just to pay the printing and postage.

"It will not be difficult to find a meeting place for a meeting once a week, say Saturday afternoon, with light refreshments, not over 50 cents, (the Twilight dinners are $1 each,) and the size of the hall to suit the size of the club, unless, indeed, the latter suddenly grows to have 1,000 members, like the Holland Society, which I had the honor of suggesting and organizing.

"What shall the club do? Follow the example of the 'Rhetoricians' of Holland of the sixteenth century, discuss, debate live topics; let the other cities, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Newark, Washington, form branch or rival Saturday Review Clubs, and let us visit each other, (at reduced railroad rates.) Let the New York club invite speakers to speak upon subjects in which they are specialists, and authors to read from their own books; no one could have a finer audience than one composed of the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. For example, suppose the club should take the whole house to hear Sara Bernhardt in 'L'Aiglon,' would she not know that she was appreciated? And would not the audience enjoy it? The club could also discuss books (but not those of its members) and public questions; that is, questions of principle, but not of party; and it might form a library of the works of its own members. There are many ways of arousing and sustaining interest in such a club, and not the least advantage to be gained from it is the intercourse of cultivated, refined people. It would be THE NEW YORK TIMES salon. For my part, if it would not be intruding, I shall be glad to aid practically, as a labor of love, in the work of organization and development, and to that end, if approved by you, Mr. Editor, I will call together soon, at some proper and convenient place, all those who will send me in your care their names and addresses."

HELEN CHURCH says: "I desire to second Miss Levi's motion. The idea is largely and kindly conceived, and if executed in like spirit may become the nucleus of an association that will make for righteousness in this part of the world. And if THE SATURDAY REVIEW has been a means to friendship in several cases—a fact to which I can bear strong personal evidence—why not unite these friendships in a body corporate, for 'blest be the tie that binds' intellects as well as hearts.

"Should we succeed in prevailing upon the busy editor of our SATURDAY REVIEW to preside over us and to direct our energies, we should be honored indeed; but, in that case, may we be forgiven for our presumptuous sin in placing upon a man's back a load as heavy and irksome as Christian's of old. However, I presume that, with his usual clear sight, he could perceive afar off the Wicket Gate, with its promises of ease.

"At all events, success to THE SATURDAY REVIEW Club! And when the paper celebrates its fifth birthday, may its club be in full operation and doing the incalculable good which its originator predicts."

KENNETH W. MILLICAN, New York, says: "If Miss Levi's suggestion materializes, as I hope and believe it will, I would suggest the desirability of organizing it on lines which will permit its almost indefinite expansion without any essential alteration. Your correspondent says: 'For those outside our city similar clubs could be organized on lines like ours.' Why not at once make the metropolitan organization the mother of all others? Give the organization a constitution broad enough to cover the whole country—wherever THE SATURDAY REVIEW is read. Then, where small knots of individual members of the organization (for which I would suggest the use of the word 'society,' 'association,' or some kindred expression, as being more suitable than 'club,') reside in the same locality, they would be able to form local or district societies as branch organizations. Let each person enroll individually into the association, and then, when there are sufficient enrolled members in any given district, they could associate themselves together into a branch association. To many living in outlying districts such a gathering would doubtless be a boon, as tending to bring them into association with others of like literary and artistic tastes with themselves, with whom, possibly, under other circumstances they would never become acquainted. Living in Sherwood Park, South Yonkers, close by Mount Vernon, I, for one, would gladly welcome such an association of those whose minds are bent in the direction of literary pursuits, if free from narrowness and according elbow room to individuality."

"I. K. B." of New York writes: "Although I am an exceedingly busy woman, yet it would afford me much pleasure to be of use to those who seek only in literature the true, the beautiful, and the good. Therefore—if such a club be formed—I would like to help by offering my parlors three Saturday evenings this Winter, during the months of November, January, and February."

Mrs. CHARLES HEMSTREET, New York, writes: "There must be many who would welcome a weekly meeting together for the purpose of exchanging literary news and views. There are clubs and clubs, but I am thinking of something less formal, more friendly, than ordinary gatherings—a getting together of friends too busy to indulge in many thoughtless hours, yet so busy as to make relaxation and friction with other minds a necessity. As the wife of a newspaper man, spending many evenings alone from the lack of just some such opportunity, I would be one of the firm friends of the cause should we ever become enrolled under the banner of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW Club."

Miss LOUISE GRAHAM, Cleveland, writes on this subject: "It is a fine idea, but how about Clevelanders? Here's to THE SATURDAY REVIEW and THE SATURDAY REVIEW Club!" while Miss ALICE FINGER of New York expresses a warm desire to co-operate.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

NEW EDITIONS.

ROBINSON CRUSOE. By Daniel Defoe. In engraved shorthand, (corresponding style.) Illustrated. Pp. 309. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons. 60 cents.

SHAKESPEAREAN QUOTATIONS. Subjects Classified and Alphabetically Arranged. Compiled by Emma M. Rawlings. 16mo. Pp. vi.-175. New York: Published by the author.

HUGH WYNNE. In One Volume. A New Illustrated Edition of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's Romance of the Revolution. 12mo. Pp. 567. The Century Company. $1.50.

THE GEM CLASSICS. Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia. By Samuel Johnson. Introduction by the Rev. William West. 16mo. Pp. 262. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

THE STATUE AND THE BUST. By Robert Browning. Illustrated by Philip Connard. 24mo. Pp. 46. New York: John Lane. 50 cents.

AN AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY. 1787-1899. Selections Illustrating the Editor's Critical Review of American Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. Edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman. 8vo. Pp. lxvii.-878. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

THE LAWYER'S ALCOVE. Poems by the Lawyer, for the Lawyer, and About the Lawyer. Edited by Inal Russell Newell. Introduced by Chauncey M. Depew. Octavo. Pp. vi.-270. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

EVANGELINE. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Edited with notes, &c., by Lewis B. Semple. 16mo. Pp. ii.-138. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. Cambridge edition. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-530. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

ELIZABETH AND HER GERMAN GARDEN. New edition. 16mo. Pp. 170. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

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Paul Jones's French.

The citing of an example of Paul Jones's French by Mr. Buell in last week's TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has called forth a number of inquiries concerning John Paul's ability to write that language, one correspondents even going so far as to lay his faults of syntax at our door. As the passage stood in our columns Mr. Buell had no written it, and he undoubtedly made it faithful transcription of it. "The actual French," he wrote, "was as follows:

"'Sans doute, il occupera toujours un rang de l'art militaire aussi grand que cela d'Alexandre, Hannibal, et César, des anciens, ou de Gustave Adolphe, le duc de Marlborough, et Frédéric du temps nouveau.'"

We quite agree with our correspondent, who has informed us that the text as we give it "would be pretty hard to analyze grammatically in French, and which, translated faithfully into English, would not make any sense." What Jones would have written had he at that time possessed a sufficient knowledge of the language to do so would undoubtedly have been:

"Sans doute, il occupera toujours un rang dans l'art militaire aussi grand que celui d'Alexandre, de Hannibal, et de César, parmi les anciens, ou celui de Gustave Adolphe, du duc de Marlborough, et de Frédéric du temps moderne."

There is no doubt that Jones acquired great fluency in French during his long residence in Paris, but the statement that he ever wrote and spoke the language "like a Frenchman" should be taken with several very large grains of salt.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale writes to us from his home, in Roxbury, Mass., to know if any of the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW can contribute information which will lead to the unraveling of a most interesting, yet generally unknown, bit of American history. "There seems to be no doubt," he writes, "that the Connecticut contingent at the siege of Havana in 1762 is entitled to great credit for the success of the audacious storming of the Morro. This is almost confessed in one of the English accounts, but I cannot find, even in Connecticut, any detailed account of the affair. Mr. Everett said in one of his addresses that 'the New England drums beat as the New England soldiers rushed to the attack at Quebec and at the Morro.' He says that these same drums beat at Lexington, and that the English officers who heard them 'knew what followed when these went before,' but none of our other historians know anything about it. Bancroft, Palfrey, and our Parkman scarcely allude to so fine a piece of New England soldiership."

Mrs. Leslie Carter is writing for The Christmas number of The Metropolitan Magazine a long article which, for most purposes, may be considered her autobiography. Probably no woman on the stage to-day has had a more interesting and varied career than Mrs. Carter, sweeping as it does from her half failure in "The Ugly Duckling" to the play in which she is now appearing with so much success. The forthcoming reminiscences date from her early childhood through her recent histrionic triumph in "Zaza." Many portraits of Mrs. Carter, most of them hitherto unpublished, will accompany the text.

"The Venetian Republic," by W. Carew Hazlitt, which the Macmillan Company is now publishing, may be considered its author's life work. Even the Italian bibliography of the subject fails to show a work of broader scope, higher scholarship, and more fascinating character, for Mr. Hazlitt has combined the qualities of historian with those of the artist and political critic. His early enthusiasm for this subject found expression in an effort made in 1850, and in another ten years later in four octavo volumes, but which he now passes aside as a mere sketch done in his youth. How he first gained his inspiration he thus informs us:

"When the present writer was about three-and-twenty, as a consequence of having accidentally met with Mr. Smedley's 'Sketches from Venetian History,' the adventurous design formed itself in his mind of contributing to English literature a work on the same subject more detailed and more comprehensive. His experience was simply a negative quantity, or the oft-cited x; he knew very little about Venice; he was not conversant with the literature of the republic and with the available material; he did not understand Italian, and he had never seen the place of which he proposed himself as the historian."

A few weeks ago we called attention to the work which is being done by the Craftsman's Guild, a little group of art workers having its home in Cornhill, Boston, whose object it is to restore the book to something of its early position of uniqueness and individuality. The most pretentious work now undertaken by the guild is an edition of "Gray's Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," which is being hand-lettered by Mr. Herbert Gregson. In addition to the lettering of the text in a mediæval alphabet, there will be thirty-two elaborate initials, seventeen half borders, title pages, and other designs. The entire book will be printed from engraved plates without the aid of types, on English hand-made paper, with a page nine by seven inches in size. Each book will be illuminated by Miss Emelie Marthecia Whitten in water colors and the burnished gold leaf, instead of the gold paint so commonly used. So far as known, this is the first serious attempt in this country to lay on the burnished gold leaf in the mediæval manner. Members of the guild have been experimenting in this field for some time, but only recently have secured results that met their own approval. The use of the gold leaf is a tedious and expensive process, but gives great reward when accomplished. The second announcement which the guild makes is the issue of "Two Lyrics," by the Rev. John B. Tabb, which have not been previously published. This little volume will contain less than a dozen pages, but each page is being drawn in the old English black letter by Mr. T. B. Hapgood, Jr., with elaborate initials and borders that strongly suggest the beauty of the early missals. These designs will be made still more beautiful by the addition of rich colors and the burnished gold leaf. The guild has just ready a catalogue of some of its handiwork, which may be had upon application.

Many persons who have read Amelia E. Barr's latest story of early Colonial life, "The Maid of Maiden Lane," have had their curiosity aroused as to the dialogues carried on between the elder Dutch characters in the story—the use of words as well as the formation of sentences. There are very likely some readers, too, who, while susceptible of the local atmosphere that prevails through these pages, can hardly have understood or appreciated the trouble taken by the author to produce just such characteristic conversation. Mrs. Barr informs us that the peculiar formation of sentences in the mouths of her elder Dutch characters can hardly be considered a patois. "It is an inevitable and natural consequence when men and women think in Dutch and speak in English. Such construction of sentences would not be correct after the era in which Dutch was the household tongue, but while people thought in Dutch, if they spoke their thoughts in English they would give their sentences a Dutch construction."

So many inquiries have been made as to where Miss S. T. Prideaux's "Catalogue of Bindings" she has executed during the past ten years can be obtained that we are glad to be able to state that the English booksellers, James Bain, 1 Haymarket, London, has charge of the distribution of copies. An interesting feature of the catalogue, which shows beautiful typography is the fact that it was printed, pressework and all, by Miss Prideaux and Miss Adams, one of her old pupils. Miss Prideaux had always known a good deal about printing, having been for years a Director of a woman's printing society, which was organized many years ago as an occupation for girls of the working class. This society, however, has never tried to do presswork, but Miss Prideaux determined to undertake her catalogue from start to finish. She found the presswork most interesting, and careful examination of the catalogue will show its perfection, both in typography and in the more difficult portion of her undertaking, the presswork, where her register will be found faultless. The plates she had printed for her, the printing of blocks requiring not only great skill but considerable strength. It is most interesting to find one of the foremost binders of the day excelling in the closely allied art of printing. Indeed, it is surely a great achievement for a woman to write, print, and bind a book of the interest and beauty of the present catalogue.

The first number of The Literary Collector contains many interesting articles, two of which are especially noteworthy, "The McKee Library Sale" and "Collecting as an Educator," both of which are of an educational nature. The importance of the McKee sales, which will of course be great events in the book world during the present season, makes an article descriptive of some of the rarities in the first portion of this sale, some 1,200 volumes in all, consisting of American literature in prose and verse and American plays, of much interest. The article contains many bibliographical facts, and also the story of a "find," dating from the early days of Mr. McKee's collecting, when he discovered in an old junkshop about forty copies of a book at 10 cents each which he thought curious enough to purchase half a dozen copies of. The book proved to be the first edition of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." The magazine also contains literary notes and gossip, an article on gold tooling in France, one on Charles and Mary Lamb's poetry for children, which book was supposed to have totally disappeared, a copy being finally found in Australia in 1877 and sent to England. The possibility of a successor to Quaritch is discussed by Mr. John Boyd Thacher, who presents the claims of Leo Olschki, the proprietor of bookshops in Venice and Florence. Another interesting article is on bookish verses taken from the rare Edmund Gosse catalogue.

Miss Myrtle Reed might almost say, with Byron, that "she woke up one morning and found herself famous." Certain it is that she has sprung into popular favor with almost startling rapidity, and even while the critics are saying pleasant things about her "Love Letters" and "Later Love Letters of a Musician" they are asking each other who she is. As she herself has said: "Several of the critics have hit upon the happy idea that Myrtle Reed is a nom de plume. I am sorry, for that is the only name I have. When my father first saw me I was two days old. He remarked at the time that I looked literary, and that I must be given a name that looks well in print." Both of her parents being literary, the little girl grew up in an atmosphere of books. "I was vaccinated," she says, "in literature, and it took." The "Love Letters" "in a measure wrote themselves," and were forwarded to a Chicago house, which returned the manuscript with the usual form of thanks. A Roycroft edition was then published, but, the author retaining the copyright, she sent it to its present publishers, who accepted it exactly one year after the date of its Chicago rebuff. She is intensely fond of outdoor exercise and a worshipper of nature, which, she confesses, was the fount of inspiration for many of the chapters of her book. She is at present at work on a novel, to be written this Winter, after which she intends to devote herself entirely to verse and to publish nothing except in the magazines for four or five years. She adds: "After that time I expect to do something really worth while. 'Later Love Letters of a Musician' was published a week before I was twenty-six, so I should have at least forty years yet before me. I am willing to spend every day of the forty years on some one thing, if necessary, and I should count the time well spent if my work is worthy to live."

Mr. Irving Bacheller, author of "Eben Holden," possibly the most American of recent novels, is himself a tincture of America. His mother is descended from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, and his father from the Rev. Stephen Bacheller of early Colonial fame. The college where Uncle Eb came to see William Brower graduate and tell him he had "done noble" is said to have been St. Lawrence University, at Canton, N. Y. The cane rush vividly described in "Eben Holden" is, they say in the north country, that of tree holiday, 1880—a fierce encounter, a scar of which Mr. Bacheller carries to this day. He has never lost his love of wrestling.

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ANCIENT WRITING.

Arthur J. Evans's Account of the Art in Prehistoric Greece and the Origin of the Alphabet.

Mr. Arthur J. Evans of the Asmolean Museum, Oxford, son of the celebrated antiquary Sir John Evans, read an interesting paper on writing in prehistoric Greece and the origin of the alphabet at a British Association meeting at Bradford recently which threw much fresh light upon those subjects. Some written record of speech will be found next in importance to the growth and evolution of such power of communication of spoken thought. For although a certain development of artistic skill even in poetry, Mr. Evans tell us, is possible to nations whose traditions are handed down orally, yet written records are absolutely necessary to allow succeeding generations to take as a starting point the knowledge of their ancestors, without which there could be little real progress. The legends of Romulus, or any traditional folk-lore, show the kind of development possible without the aid of writing. Of all systems of writing, pictorial or hieroglyphic, syllabic signs for the articulate sounds, or syllables, or alphabetic signs for the elementary sounds into which such syllables may be divided—the evolution of the last-named system can be clearly traced back 6,000 years, to the hieroglyphic picture writing of ancient Egypt:

To bring to perfection the twenty-six simple signs by which we express in writing every possible sound of our spoken language, so easy of acquisition and so simple in use, has taxed the genius of the most gifted races of the ancient world. The alphabet as we now have it was, so far as modern research has traced it, begun by the Egyptians, continued by the Semitic nations, and perfected by the Greeks, to whom, through the Roman world, we trace back our familiar A B C. Our "Roman" capitals are substantially identical with those of the third century B. C. on the tombs of the Scipios, preserved in the Vatican, which, again, do not differ materially from the earliest existing specimens of Latin writing two centuries earlier; while there is good reason for supposing that its introduction into Italy, from the Greek trading and colonizing City of Chalcis, through its settlement at Cumae, went back to the eighth or ninth century B. C.

The Greek alphabet, from which early Italian scripts were derived, is asserted to have come from the Phoenicians, through their trading ports on the Aegean, Herodotus being authority for this statement, which is also in accordance with general traditions. Mr. Evans says that these traditions seem to be confirmed by the number, forms, and order of the earliest Greek alphabet, which shows Semitic origin. The researches of many modern scholars into the origin of the Phoenician alphabet has resulted in the conclusion, usually accepted, that it was derived from the "hieratic" writing of ancient Egypt, that is, the cursive or running hand adopted by Egyptian priests from the earliest hieroglyphic or picture writing, probably during the period of the Hyksos, or "Shepherd Kings," who were a Semitic race. This theory, first propounded by a Frenchman, De Rougé, in 1859, was accepted provisionally by Dr. Isaac Taylor in his great work on the alphabet and by many leading scholars and Egyptologists. On the other hand, such authorities as Prof. Lagarde in Germany and Prof. Robertson Smith and Mr. R. S. Poole in their Encyclopaedia Britannica articles, on "Hebrew" and "Hieroglyphics" respectively, have strongly opposed this theory. Mr. Evans's paper, which embodied the results of recent excavations at Knossos in Crete, where the latter came upon a series of clay tablets representing the royal archives, the inscriptions on which belonged to two distinct systems of writing—one hieroglyphic and quasi-pictorial, the other much more highly developed and for the most part linear. The hieroglyphic class presents a series of forms, which, from the names of the Phoenician letters, would seem to be the original pictorial designs from which the latter also were derived:

The analogy thus supplied is indeed overwhelming. It is impossible to believe that, while on one side of the East Mediterranean basin these alphabetic prototypes were naturally evolving themselves, the people of the opposite shore were arriving at the same result by a complicated process of selection and transformation of a series of hieratic Egyptian signs derived from quite different objects.

In the present day we may have a chance to witness an interesting contemporary illustration of the final stage of an evolution reached by the Phoenicians and Greeks in a dimly remote past, should the Japanese determine to convert their antiquated syllabic characters into an alphabetic system suited to modern civilization. Mr. Evans not only advanced theories as to the ultimate origin of the Greek, and consequently of our own alphabet, but also claims the existence of written documents on Greek soil about eight centuries before the earliest known specimen of Greek writing—that is, in about the thirteenth century B. C.

Certainly the nineteenth century has brought about a wonderful advance in our knowledge of all antiquarian subjects. In 1795 Wolf, in his celebrated "Prolegomena" to Homer, states that the Iliad and Odyssey could not have been originally composed in their present form, for various reasons, one being that writing had not yet been invented. But if Herodotus is to be trusted in his estimate of Homer's time, about 400 years before his own, there is strong evidence that the art of writing was familiar in Greece proper in Homer's days. Near the second cataract of the Nile are four colossal statues of Rameses II., upon which visitors of all races and ages, in many varieties of writing, have left either their names or longer inscriptions. These include several in Greek; one inscription recording the visit of Greek mercenaries in the service of Psammetichus. There were two of this name, the first 654-617 B. C., and the second 594-589 B. C. This is one of the earliest Greek inscriptions to which a reliable date can be assigned, and not only proves Herodotus's assertion that Ionian mercenaries were employed in Egypt, but what is much more important, the formation of the letters and the fact that adventurers could write their names legibly point, according to students of epigraphy, to a previous period of alphabetic evolution and a diffused knowledge of writing, which, Dr. Taylor thinks, may have covered a period of from three to five centuries.

Mr. Evans claims a much earlier origin, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter from the latter, called forth by a leader on his paper, which appeared in The London Times two or three weeks ago. Mr. Evans's letter was written to point out that while the correspondences between the pictorial originals of Phoenician letters and certain hieroglyphic forms are very striking, actual knowledge does not quite warrant the statement that Phoenician letters were actually selected from Cretan characters. As to the antiquity of the clay tablets he discovered at Knossos, in Crete, Mr. Evans writes:

On the walls of the tomb of Rekhmara, the Governor of Thebes, under Thothmes III., in the first half; that is, of the fifteenth century B. C., the Keft chieftains are seen bearing precious vases and ingots and golden ox heads as tributary gifts to Pharaoh. It is of great interest in relation to the chronology of the clay archives of Knossos that on several of the tablets with linear inscriptions, in this case, no doubt, containing inventories of the royal treasure, there appear, besides the written record, pictorial representations of vases, ingots, and ox heads precisely similar to those of the Egyptian painting. It seems probable from this that part of the clay archives of the Palace of Knossos go back to the fifteenth century B. C. The date of the most recent is at all events limited by that of the destruction of the palace itself. Of the numerous relics found within this great building, there is none which points to a period as late as the latest prehistoric elements of Mycenae itself. It would be extremely unsafe to bring down anything found within its walls later than, at most, the twelfth century B. C.

Women of the American Revolution.*

The new edition of Elizabeth F. Ellet's "The Women of the American Revolution" should have added interest just at this time, when a revival of Revolutionary days is the fashion in fiction. Herself a daughter of the Revolution, who, as the story goes, flirted with Alexander Hamilton himself, many of the sketches are pen pictures drawn from her own memory. The two volumes include sketches of 120 women at that time famed for wit, beauty, culture, and heroism, and should prove of exceeding interest to present-day Colonial Dames and Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

There is no real effort at serious biography in any of the sketches, and in some instances it must be confessed that the interest of the reader in the subject dies with the closing of the book. However, as a volume of reference as to "who was who" in Revolutionary days, it should serve excellently well. There is a pleasant sketch of Mary Washington, the mother of the illustrious George, whose sagacity and wisdom are emphatically shown. Calm, dignified, and unassuming, she deported herself with the same simplicity when suddenly raised to public notice by her son's achievements as in the days of her obscurity. The Marquis de la Fayette, once visiting her, lavished enthusiastic encomiums upon his chief, to which the mother replied: "I am not surprised at what George has done, for he was always a very good boy," whereupon she changed the subject.

There are also sketches of Martha Washington and Mary Philipse. The latter, it is said, had she so chosen, might have occupied the high position of Mrs. Washington. She preferred, however, to link her fortunes with the losing side, and married Capt. Morris, and for her loyalty to her husband's cause, at the close of the war, was attainted with him of treason. She was a woman remarkable for her fascination and will power, and, as she herself calmly remarked, had she married Washington he might never have been the Father of His Country, for she would not have allowed him to be a rebel.

Rebecca Franks, the wit of those days whose stinging sarcasm and bright repartee were famous throughout the country; Mary Slocum, whose heroism shone out brightly in those trying times; Abigail Adams, Catharine Green, Mercy Warren, Rebecca Barlow, and others all figure in the book.

The volumes are fair specimens of good printing and binding, with portraits of the most famous ladies and an interesting introduction by a competent hand in these matters—Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton.

Thomas Maitland Cleland, formerly printer to the Bookbuilders' Club of this city, has established himself at 69 Cornhill, Boston, where he will devote himself to editions of certain English classics in black letter. Mr. Cleland will have to work hard to keep up the reputation of 69 Cornhill, which was formerly occupied by that most worthy firm of bookmakers, Copeland & Day. Mr. Cleland's first production is, a 16mo issue of Tennyson's "The Lady of Shalott," newly printed from black letter types on hand-made paper, rubricated throughout, and with specially designed initial and tail pieces.

*THE WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Elizabeth F. Ellet. With an introduction by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. In two volumes. Illustrated. 12mo. Vol. I. Pp. 358. Vol. II. Pp. 370. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1 per volume.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

John B. McMaster, author of "A History of the People of the United States," will begin in the November Century a series of papers on Daniel Webster. The opening installment, profusely illustrated with portraits, drawings, &c., will cover the "Thirty Years of Preparation" of this, perhaps, most typical American statesman of the nineteenth century.

Dr. Henry R. Stiles has in preparation "The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Conn." The territory covered now comprises the towns of Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Newington, and Glastonbury. The history will deal with Wethersfield previous to its incorporation in 1638. In taking up the work so unfortunately left unfinished by the late Judge Sherman W. Adams, Dr. Stiles says that he has been able to preserve all that the former had collected and has added largely to it from various other sources of public and private records, and he adds, in speaking of Wethersfield: "It is remarkable, indeed, how many American families derive their origin from this old town, and how eagerly they trace and value their connection with its early founders." Persons interested in this subject may gain further information as to the scope and character of the work by applying to Dr. Henry R. Stiles, Box 1,810, New York City.

The Macmillan Company is publishing a new and cheaper edition of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." This edition contains all the text of the original edition, together with a photographic frontispiece showing the entrance to the garden.

We have before us the current number of The Lend a Hand Record, most of which is edited by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale. During the present Fall an effort is being made to increase the number of the Lend a Hand clubs, whose organ this periodical is. Each club may choose its own name, make its own constitution, and select its own work, and its members be entitled to wear the Maltese cross, which is the badge of the order; it must have, however, for one at least of its objects the uplifting of some person, neighborhood, institution, or community outside the club itself.

What should be an entertaining work in belles lettres will come from the press of J. B. Lippincott Company within the fortnight under the title of "Rambles in Colonial Byways," in two volumes. The author is Rufus Rockwell Wilson, who tells of his own personal rambles through famous places and byways rich with Colonial associations. His object is especially to contrast the old time with the present, showing the changes that have been wrought by the telegraph, railroad, &c. The volumes will be well illustrated with half-tone and photogravure reproductions of photographs.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing today "The American Slave Trade," by John R. Spears, with illustrations by Walter Appleton Clark; "Mooswa and Others of the Boundaries," by W. A. Frazer, with illustrations by Arthur Heming; "A Study of English and American Poets," by Prof. J. Scott Clark; "The Queen Versus Billy and Other Stories," by Lloyd Osbourne, and a collection of railway stories by Cy Warman, entitled "Short Rails."

"Winsome Womanhood" is the title of Margaret Sangster's new book, which will come from Fleming H. Revell Company's press in a few weeks. Typical phases of woman's life as chapter titles give Mrs. Sangster opportunity for many delightful "familiar talks," as she calls them. Features of the volume will be pictures illustrative of different chapters, posed by winsome American women, and initial letters to chapters, formed of reproductions of famous lace handkerchiefs.

When Rudyard Kipling was last in America he suggested to Ernest Seton-Thompson that the latter write a "Woodcraft Book," in which the animals, trees, and flora of the woods would find accurate and popular exposition. The author of "Wild Animals I have Known" liked the idea, and it will form the basis of his next important piece of work. It will be called "Two Little Savages in the Woods," and give the experiences of two boys who go camping in the woods and live in the open for an entire year in an Indian tepee. Naturally all sorts of adventures come to them with wild animals and game, and they have just such times as every healthy, normal boy longs for. The work will be in a sense autobiographical, since the author himself was one of the "two little savages." The work will be entirely illustrated by the author, and will receive its first publication in The Ladies' Home Journal, in which magazine the serial will begin early in 1901.

"Mme. Noel," which is to be the "complete" novel in the "New" Lippincott for November, is the work of George H. Picard. Concerning the story itself the publisher's announcement reads: "It is an idyl of that Acadia whence Longfellow drew his Evangeline, and this lovely novel does in many elements recall the quiet, idyllic charm of the poem, though in all else they are essentially dissimilar. Mme. Noel, mother of a devout priest, has in her keeping the happiness of a willful granddaughter and a manly ward. The rector of the little faraway Acadian town has a handsome son and daughter. It is the loves of these four that make up the idyl, and rarely has anything sweeter been done with the pen." One of the author's earlier and successful works was "A Mission Flower."

A revised and partly rewritten "Life of Fielding" by Austin Dobson is being published by Dodd, Mead & Co. The original text was first published in the Englishmen of Letters Series.

Brentano's have received the following books from Paris: Georges Maréschal Bièvre's "Reine-Bicyclette," Emile Boutroux's "Pascal," (Série des grands écrivains français;) Georges Clémenceau's "Au fil des jours," Christian Cornelissen's "En Marche vers la Société nouvelle," Mgr. Ireland's "La Fayette," (discourse, being the address delivered at the unveiling of the Lafayette statue;) Gyzes's "Lendemains d'exils," Octave Mirbeau's "Journal d'une femme de chambre," Frederic Nitzsché's "Ainsi parlait Zarathoustra," "Le Crepuscule des Idoles," "Humain, trop humain," and "Par delà le Bien et le Mal," H. Sienkiewicz's "Sans Dogme," Shakespeare's "Sonnets, Translated into French Sonnets by Fernand Henry, with Notes and Bibliography."

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing to-day Hamlin Garland's "The Eagle's Heart," a romance of F. Anstey, author of "Vice Versa," entitled "The Brass Bottle," and "The Art of Writing English," by J. M. D. Meiklejohn of the University of St. Andrew.

Robert Barr's "In the Midst of Alarm" has just appeared in a new edition, the eighth, at the Frederick Stokes Company's. It may be recalled that it was first brought out in a cheap edition—cheap in form, appearance, and price. The eighth edition presents the book in a handsome 12mo volume, with text from entirely new plates throughout.

Meyers Brothers & Co. have just received from Paris copies of Pierre Veber's new novel, "Amour, Amour." It deals with the adventures of Baron Sambach in various phases of Parisian society from the studios at Montmartre to the Faubourg St. Germain.

Julian Ralph has written an article for the November Century entitled "Yankee Correspondent in South Africa." In it it is understood that the well-known journalist will recant his former confession of faith that war correspondents need not be exposed to danger. The same number will also have an article, "My Midwinter Garden," by Maurice Thompson, profusely illustrated with reproductions of water-color drawings by Harry Fenn.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow's "White Man's Africa" was translated into French a few months ago and is now receiving much praise among Paris reviewers.

"The Tory Lover," by Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, the opening chapters of which appear in The Atlantic Monthly for November, will be a serial feature of that periodical during the greater portion of 1901. The story deals with the fortunes of the exiled loyalists at the beginning of the American Revolution and the scene is laid in Maine and in England. Among the characters known in history that appear in the novel are Benjamin Franklin and John Paul Jones.

The McClure Magazine for November will contain a vivid account of the siege of the Foreign Legations in Peking, written as a diary by Katharine Mullikin Lowry. The same number will also present an article entitled "Making a German Soldier," in which will be explained the conditions of military service in Germany, including the training of recruits and the life of the military schools.

The Little Chronicle, Chicago's illustrated weekly newspaper for boys and girls, describes in a current issue how elections are carried on in England. Brief sketches of the most notable figures in the American election campaign are also presented.

Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the American Women's Suffrage Association, has written for the current issue of Collier's Weekly an article on "Woman's Place in Politics." The same number contains an article by ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, the Vice Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, on "Democracy Versus Imperialism."

With the current number of The Southern Farm Magazine, which is published in Baltimore, a change is noticed in the general nature of the material presented. It is not now an ordinary farm paper, but an agricultural magazine, dealing broadly with all great questions that affect the South, especially those which have an agricultural point of view.

In connection with their new edition of the writings of John Lothrop Motley, Harper & Brothers have issued a neat brochure in rubricated wrapper of about twenty-five pages descriptive of Motley's works—"The Rise of the Dutch Republic," "The United Netherlands," "John of Barneveldt," and "Letters and Correspondence"—but also including a brief, well-written sketch of his life which is presented in a style not usually found in purely ephemeral mediums of this nature.

James Pott & Co. announce the early appearance of a book entitled "Causes of the Outbreak in China," by the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D. D., President of St. John's College, Shanghai, and of the American Association of China. As might be expected, the writer exhibits a thorough knowledge of the undercurrents of Chinese thought, and is able to review recent events in new and striking lights. The book seems to be well deserving of careful reading.

The Macmillan Company is publishing a new addition of "A Kentucky Cardinal" and "Aftermath," in one volume, with illustrations by Hugh Thompson. They will also issue a special large-paper autograph edition of one hundred copies, each of which will be signed by the author.

Mr. Thomas Whittaker has become the publisher of "The Modern American Bible," a rendition of the Scriptures into modern American form and phrase, by the Rev. Frank S. Ballentine. The New Testament section will be completed in four handy volumes, two of which are now ready for delivery.

A novel—her first book—by Miss Margaret Blake Robinson, bearing the rather curious title, "Souls in Pawn," is shortly to be published by the Fleming H. Revell Company. This is a story of New York slum life. Miss Robinson was at one time connected with the reportorial staff of a metropolitan journal, and in pursuance of her labors she became interested in Mrs. Booth's Salvation Army efforts. The young woman is now permanently associated with the Salvation Army. She has worked among the slums, and she knows intimately the people about whom she writes.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

MAY E. THOMAS, Room 1,315, 141 Broadway, New York City: "What is the value of the following book: 'A Mechanical Account of Poisons in Several Essays, by Richard Mead, M. D. Printed by J. R. for Ralph South, at the Bible, near the Piazza's of the Royal Exchange, Cornhill, 1702.'"

Its value is small. Only the very latest works on such subjects are worth anything at all, and even their value is small.

ARTHUR DENHAM, La Crosse, Wis.: "I have a volume bearing this title: 'St. Bartholomew's Eve: A Tale of the Sixteenth Century. In Two Cantos. Oxford: Munday & Slatter, 1821.' Can you tell me who is the author? I have often asked people who are generally supposed to know, but have never ascertained."

The authors are Cardinal John Henry Newman and J. W. Bowden, and the volume contains Newman's first published work. Bowden begins the poem and goes on to line 65. Then Newman commences with these lines:

'Mid the recesses of that pillared wall
Stood reverent Clement's dark confessional.

The poem was published in Newman's twentieth year, and is now very rare. There cannot be many copies in this country.

LUTHER A. NEVISON, Bloomfield, Conn.: "Please tell an admirer of Swinburne where his first writings were published. I have heard that they first appeared in some college magazine."

When Swinburne was at college he contributed to a little paper called Undergraduate Papers, of which four numbers were issued—No. 1 in December, 1857; No. 2 (divided into four parts) in February and March, 1858, and No. 3 in March and April, 1858. To Undergraduate Papers (edited by the late Prof. John Nicol) Swinburne contributed four articles—"The Early English Dramatists: No. 1, Marlowe and Webster"; "Queen Yseult," Canto 1; "The Monomaniac's Tragedy, and Other Poems," (review of an imaginary volume of poems,) and "Church Imperialism." In point of interest, as Dr. Wise has said, the Undergraduate Papers stands second only to "The Germ" in that list of private and semi-private magazine rarities which includes The Snob, The Gownsman, The Gads Hill Gazette, The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine, and others. In reality, it is scarcer than any of those named, Dr. Wise having been able to trace only three perfect copies.

FRANK LYNCH, New York City: "Kindly name in your paper the best unexpurgated translation of Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables.'"

A literal translation was published by Porter & Coates in Philadelphia in five volumes, at $6.25.

"TENTH NEW JERSEY," Pine Street, New York City: "Your correspondent E. A. Van Vleck will find in Balzac's 'Catharine de Medici' a fine description of the Chateau Blois. Scott's 'Quentin Durward' also contains a detailed account of the same or a similar fortress on the Loire. I recall no story of Dumas in which there occurs what could be called a description of the famous palace and stronghold."

"M. H. C."—"Please inform me through your SATURDAY REVIEW if copies unbound of The London Punch are of value for the years 1874, 1875, 1881, and 1882."

Only a file of this paper for a number of years would have any value.

W. WADE, Oakmont, Penn.: "I fear that 'W. M. N.,' Lancaster, Penn., will not find anything about training beagles in either 'Dogs, Their Breaking and Training;' by 'Pathfinder' and Hugh Dalziel, or in 'British Dogs,' by Dalziel. The former does not mention beagles that I can find, nor does the latter give any directions about their training. Both works are well worth their price, however. It is possible that Rawdon B. Lee's more recent work on dogs may have something on the subject. 'Hints Dogs and Sporting Dogs,' by John Meyrick, published by John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row, London, gives very brief directions as to entering hounds, mentioning that his rules apply to beagles as well as other hounds. I think that Turf, Field and Farm had some papers by Mr. H. B. Tallman that said something about their training, but 'W. M. N.' can get Mr. Tallman's address from that paper, and from Mr. Tallman can learn about all there is to be learned on the literature of beagles."

D. J. HOLDRIDGE, Prescott, Ariz.: "I recently saw Beeching's 'Paradise of English Poetry' referred to as 'one of the most delightful of poetic anthologies. Will you kindly say in the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW how, in your opinion, this work compares with Ward's 'English Poets'? Is Beeching's work, like Ward's, supplied with critical introductions to each author, and are they satisfactory? In a word, if you thought of buying a work of this kind, what would be your choice?"

Beeching's work is mainly a selection; Ward's is exhaustive and the best critical guide to English poetry up to the middle of this century.

BERTHA B., 164 East Eightieth Street, New York City: "The German poem, of which Mr. Rising quotes the last lines of the first stanza,

Doch vor dem Aug' der Menschen scheine
Als wär' Dir nie ein Leid geschehen,

is called 'Vertraue Dich dem Licht der Sterne' and is by Julius Hammer. The first verse reads:

Vertraue Dich dem Licht der Sterne
Beschleicht Dein Herz ein bittres Weh,
Sie sind Dir nah' in weiter Ferne
Wenn Menschen fern in nächster Nah';
Und hast du Thränen noch, so weine,
O weine satt Dich ungesehen,
Doch vor dem Aug' der Menschen scheine,
Als wär' Dir nie ein Leid geschehen."

E. D. R., Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "D. M. C., who inquired concerning 'Emptins' in your issue of Aug. 11 may like the following extract from 'The New American Cookery, or Female Companion,' published in New York January, 1806: 'Take a handful of hops and about three quarts of water, let it boil about fifteen minutes, then make a thickening as you do for starch, which add when hot; strain the liquor; when cold put a little emptins to work it; it will keep in bottles well corked five or six weeks.'"

W. M. S.: To settle an argument will you kindly inform me if Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia is dead, and if so what is the date of his demise?"

Dr. Mitchell is still living.

LIBRARIAN, Albany, N. Y.: "Can any reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW oblige me with a recent translation of Heine's poem, 'Ein Juengling Liebt'?"

Perhaps the most recent is one made for the German department of The Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Record, by the editor, Dr. F. C. Johnson, as follows:

A YOUTH ONCE LOVED.

A youth once loved a maiden,
But for another she sighed;
This other loved still another
And took her for his bride.

The maid for spite then married
The next best man to woo;
Alas for the youth who loved her,
Whose love remained so true!

It is an old, old story,
But yet it is ever new,
And the one whose love is slighted—
His heart is broken in two.

MARY C. MORFORD, New York: "In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 13, W. W. Pitzpatrick, Jr., 167 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, asks for information in regard to a life of Charles Reade, and where it can be procured. The answer given only mentioned Chapman & Hall, London, as publishers of a life in two volumes at 24s. Before me, as I write, is a copy of the same book in one volume, published by Harper & Brothers, in 1887, entitled, 'Charles Reade, D. C. L., Dramatist, Novelist, Journalist. A Memoir by Charles L. Reade and the Rev. Compton Reade. The price, I think, was $2. So you see the book can be procured in this country.

"I wish to correct an answer to a question that was asked of THE SATURDAY REVIEW some time last Spring regarding the authorship of the story called 'John Jasper's Secret,' a sequel to Charles Dickens's 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood.' It was written by Henry Morford, and published in London in the Winter of 1870-1. It was brought out by Ward, Lock & Tyler, first in shilling numbers, afterward in book form, and republished in this country by T. B. Peterson & Brothers in the Spring of 1871 in their uniform edition of the works of Charles Dickens.

"PHILOS," Philadelphia, Penn.: "Have the kindness to tell me all you can about Ada Isaacs Menken. Why had her book a 'covetable interest for Dickens's sake,' and where can I see a copy of her 'Dolorida'?"

Adah (not Ada) Isaacs Menken was an actress, born near New Orleans, June 15, 1835; died in Paris Aug. 10, 1868. Her name originally was Dolores Adios Fuertes, and, according to Col. Brown, she was not born of Jewish parents, as has been stated, but embraced the Jewish religion in after years. She became a dancer and actress, performing in New Orleans, Havana, and Mexico, and then retired from the stage in the early fifties, when she published in New Orleans a volume of poems called "Memories," issued over the signature of "Indigina." She then went back to the stage, and in 1856, in Galveston, Texas, married Alexander Isaacs Menken, a musician. She was again married in 1859 to John C. Heenan, the prizefighter, and again in 1861 to Robert H. Newell, ("Orpheus C. Kerr.") Her most successful part was "Mazeppa," which she performed in all parts of this country and in London and in Paris. In 1866 she was married for the fourth time, to James Barclay, in New York in 1866. She died in Paris Aug. 10, 1868, in the Jewish faith, and is buried in that city. Her "Infelicia," containing thirty-one poems, was published in London in 1868, with a portrait and illustrations by Alfred Concanen. Charles Dickens edited the book for the actress. "Dolorida," which the late Richard Herne Shepherd printed and circulated as Swinburne's composition, is a worthless piracy. Shepherd reprinted it from "Walnuts and Wine, a Christmas Annual. Edited by A. M. Moore," 1883. To oblige our correspondent, who asks where he can see a copy of "Dolorida," we quote the verses:

DOLORIDA.

Combien de temps, dis, la belle,
Dis, veux-tu, m' être fidèle?—
Pour une nuit, pour un jour,
Mon amour.

L'amour nous flatte et nous touche
Du doigt, de l'oeil, de la bouche,
Pour un jour, pour une nuit,
Et s'enfuit.

"COLLECTOR," Hartford, Conn.: "In his letter to THE SATURDAY REVIEW, P. K. Foley mentions John Neal's novel, 'Keep Cool,' as having come to his notice since the publication of his book on American authors. As a matter of fact, could he not have obtained the information in time to make his list complete?"

It would seem as if the compiler of "American Authors" could have obtained the information relative to Neal's novel. The data could have been secured from several sources. Still, Mr. Foley's list of Neal's writings is remarkably complete.

Wanted and to Exchange.

H. C. CALDWELL, P. O. Box 548, Baltimore, Md.: "I offer for sale a complete file of THE SATURDAY REVIEW from Jan. 15, 1898, to July 15, 1900; 78 numbers in good condition; no creases."

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OCT 1900

MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF.

Fragments of her Correspondence with Guy de Maupassant.

In the extracts from the last pages of the diary of Marie Bashkirtseff which were published in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 15 the writer made several references to the anonymous correspondence that she was carrying on with Guy de Maupassant. The text of the actual letters will form the final pages of the suppressed portions of the journal which is shortly to appear in book form with the title "Story of a Woman's Soul." Here are a few extracts from the letters which passed between the artist and the great conteur, the former always signing her epistles "Saventine, Joseph":

I have profited, Sir, by the leisure of Holy Week to reread your complete works. You are a gay dog, incontestably. I had never read you en bloc and right off. The impression is therefore fresh, and that impression * * * It is enough to turn all my pupils inside out and to upset all the conventa of Christendom. As for myself, who am not at all bashful, I am confounded—yes, Sir, confounded—by this intense preoccupation of yours with the sentiment that M. Alexandre Dumas fils named love. It will become a monomania, and that would be regrettable, for you are richly dowered and your peasant tales are well sketched. I know that you have done a life, and that this book is stamped with a great feeling of disgust, sadness, and discouragement. This feeling, which leads one to pardon the other thing, appears from time to time in your writings, and leads people to believe that you are a superior being who suffers from life. It is this that cuts me to the heart. But this whining is, I fear, only an echo of Flaubert.

After having uttered this criticism, which, as it turned out, was also a prophecy, Mlle. Bashkirtseff closes her epistle with the words: "Pardon the incoherence of this fragment, and do not leave me long without a letter. Here, great devourer of women, I wish you—and am, in holy terror, your obedient servant."

De Maupassant, however, was equal to the occasion, for he immediately wrote a letter which showed a singular insight into the character of his fair correspondent.

I have no wish to know you. I am sure you are ugly, and I find I have sent you enough autographs as it is. Do you know they are worth ten to twenty sous apiece, according to the contents? You would have at least two worth twenty sous. * * * You ask my exact age. Being born on the 5th of August, 1850, I am not yet thirty-four years old. Are you content? Are you going to beg my photograph now? I warn you I shall not send it to you.

Yes, I like pretty women; but there are days when I am utterly disgusted with them. Adieu, my old Joseph. Our acquaintance will have been very incomplete, very short. What would you have? It is perhaps better that we do not know each other's phiz. Give me thy hand that I may shake it cordially in sending a last remembrance. GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

Thou canst now give serious information about me to those who ask for it. Thanks to the mystery, I am delivered. Adieu. Joseph.

In her next letter Mlle. Bashkirtseff pays him back in his own coin: "Now I am going to tell you an incredible thing, one that you will never believe, and that, coming now, has only a historical value. Ah! well, it is that I also have had enough of it. At your fifth letter I was chilled * * * Satiety? * * *" But the final touch is the best of all: "Adieu, with pleasure. If you have them still, return me my autographs; as for yours, I have already sold them in America at an insane price."

From that time on de Maupassant showed an ever-increasing interest in the "unknown." But his expressed desire to meet her caused her to become more alert, and her interest in him appears to subside with the growing length of his epistles. And so he is allowed to have the last word:

Oh! I know well that I shall inspire you now with utter distrust. So much the worse; you will not then want us to meet. One knows more things about any one in hearing them speak for five minutes than in writing for ten years. How comes it that you do not know any of the people I know, for when I am in Paris I go into society every evening? You might tell me to go on such a day to such a house. I would go. If I appeared to you very disagreeable, you would not make yourself known. But be under no illusion as to my person. I am neither handsome, nor elegant, nor singular. That, however, should be all the same to you. Do you go into Orleanist, Bonapartist, or Republican circles? I know all three. Will you direct me to a museum, a church, or a street? In that case I should put conditions, so as to be sure I did not await a woman who did not come. What do you say to an evening at the theatre, without your making yourself known, if you like? I would tell you the number of my box, where I should be with friends. You would not tell me that of yours. And you could write to me on the morrow, "Adieu, Monsieur!" Am I not more magnanimous than the French Guards at Fontenoy?

I kiss your hands, Madame,
MAUPASSANT.

Thrums-on-the-Hudson.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Our little house situated upon a hilltop overlooking the river, and looking down upon the stone works at the water side, and round about on the neighboring hills, recalls to my mind yet another hilltop or "brae," and I think of Thrums, "a toon o' braes," of which I have been reading of late in a Canadian magazine. If Thrums, or Kirriemuir, is "a wee toon," as the author of the paper quotes, this little town in which I find myself is still smaller; as Thrums looks down upon quarries, so this cove looks down upon quarries whence daily blasts can be heard afar. Like Thrums, too, this town on the Hudson has an air of thrift and well-doing about its homes and grounds. If one remembers Lizzie Harrison's bookseller's shop—a misnomer, by the way, being, indeed, nothing but an old curiosity shop, where all sorts of knick-knacks could be bought, and where Lizzie, the most curious of all, would "steam" the letters before giving them to their owners, so that she might be well versed in the affairs of the neighborhood, for the Scotch are an uncommunicative people; one could not do better than enter the neat little Post Office here, its walls lined with excellent books, its stock-in-trade being literature, indeed. Its Postmaster and Librarian a most courteous gentleman, its Postmistress a most gentle and incurious lady.

Just as you would be irresistibly drawn to "the house on the brae," where Jess sat at her window, whither Henry and Leebie escorted her each morning, and where she sat like the "chiel amang us takin' notes, and by my faith she'll prent 'em," so a little cottage—the home of a friend—situated on a hill high above ours, attracted us and induced us to make the ascent one pleasant afternoon. Our effort was well repaid, for a broad expanse of river met our gaze, hills flanked both sides as far as the eye could reach; Donderburg on our side, opposite the town of Peekskill; lower down Stony Point Lighthouse, and near by Haverstraw, huddled low and close to the protecting hillside. Immediately opposite us is Sing Sing, the city of prisons and of camp meetings.

For Mr. Barrie's own house, the home of Margaret Ogilvy, I attempt no comparison here—that is a thing "sui generis," unless I set apart a spot in the woods, a place of sacred thoughts and memories, where one can stand and dream and look forward into the future with trembling hope for all of good and of inspiration it holds. As we think of the loving daughter to whom all service was a pleasure, and who would have repudiated with scorn the idea of any self-sacrifice in the matter, what inspiration comes to us to do whatsoever our hands find to do with all our might; and as we think of the tender son, with a smile for his domestic efforts and blunders, with a glow of admiration for his literary efforts and successes, what impulses seize us to know more, to understand more of "whatsoever is lovely and of good report."

To those who have read their "Sentimental Tommy" and are now reading "Tommy and Grizel," a visit to the Den becomes imperative, and in this country of hills, clad with pines and firs, the spot is not hard to place; a neighboring spring serves for the Cuttle Well, and a little patience would soon discover all the other spots so dear to the hearts of those boys and girls, Tommy and Corp, Elspeth and Grizel, and to their readers. I think of Grizel when grown out of childhood coming to this spot of weird but pleasant memories, and telling out her heart story, and the place is straightway illumined; but I think of her here again when the egotism of T. Sandys breaks her heart and she cries, "Oh, how could you hurt your Grizel so?" and I wonder why the discords must creep in. Is it as Browning says

That the harmony
May be prized?

A rustic seat cloistered in a luxuriant garden belonging to the home of three dear Christian ladies, who mingle their three generations in this living age, serves me for the Summer seat in the garden of the Auld Licht Manse where Babbie and the "little minister" had their night interview. Dear, brave little minister; dear, delightful Babbie!

There is here, too, "the homely, quiet cemetery of the hillside," of which poor Jean talked in her dying delirium, she being far away in cruel, crowded London. And in connection with this woman's sad story, I think of a house not far from us with which is associated a sad story of our Nation, viz., Treason House, where Arnold met André to arrange for the betrayal of West Point. I think of the traitor, the war being over, and he far away in England, exclaiming in the bitterness of his heart, as he looks toward America, "Alas! in all that great country there is none who calls me friend!" Oh! surely "the wages of sin is death"! But perhaps in the words of that beautiful poem in the August Harper's, ("The Toy Commandments.") he and all other erring mortals, when in the night-time of death they look toward the all-comprehending Father, may be able to say,

But if you should come with a smiling face,
And take me close and warm in your embrace,
And kiss away the years of sin and pain,
I think, I think I could be good again.

HELEN CHURCH.
Tomkins Cove, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1900.

Sir Walter Scott's Payment of His Debts.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In writing of the noble action of Mark Twain, who has devoted so much labor to paying business debts in full, instead of satisfying himself with a merely legal discharge on part payment of them, you remark that Sir Walter Scott's case is scarcely parallel, because Scott's debts were legally, as well as morally, binding; because they rose from his extravagance; and because he died before the full success of his effort.

That Sir Walter killed himself by his "unparalleled exertions" should not diminish his glory; and the debts were in fact finally paid, as the result of those exertions. That they were legally binding was only by his own choice in refusing to use any means of legal defense against them. To use such means, he says in the Diary, "is the course one should, at any rate, have advised a client to take. But for this I would, in a court of honor, deserve to lose my spurs. No, if they permit me, I will be their vassal for life. * * * I will not put out of the power of my creditors the resources, mental or literary, which yet remain to me."

And as to his difficulties resulting from personal extravagance, were they not rather from the failure of his publisher, Constable, and the printer, Ballantine, with whom Sir Walter was in partnership?

In short, it seems that, save in the fortune of living or dying, Sir Walter's case and that of Mr. Clemens are minutely parallel. Surely the latter cannot be exalted by lessening the virtue of the former, and moreover the shining action of Mr. Clemens is even incapable of exaltation; he has earned the Horatian title: "Integer vitae; scelerisque purus."

J. E. LEARNED.
New York, Oct. 16, 1900.

McClure, Phillips & Co. announce a second edition of "The Fugitives," Morley Robert's South Africa war novel. The first issue appeared Sept. 29, and the advance orders were so large that a second edition was ordered the day before the first appeared.

David S. Meldrum's new novel, "The Conquest of Charlotte," will be published in an American edition by Dodd, Mead & Co. during the present month. It is the simple story of a woman's life, problems, and character.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,845. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1900.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY'S BIG REGISTRATION

Large Increase in the Enrollment of Voters.

Voting Lists Foot Up a Total of 640,012 Qualified Electors—Comparisons With 1896.

The enrollment of voters in New York City was completed yesterday, the fourth day of registration, and the figures returned from the election districts in the five boroughs show a large increase in the number of voters who have qualified, as compared with the elections of 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899.

In Manhattan the registration lists yesterday showed the addition of 67,211 names, making a total of 366,829 for the four days, as compared with 330,619 in 1896, 324,789 in 1897, and 316,827 in 1898. There was an increase of 36,210 in the total registration, notwithstanding a falling off in the registration in fifteen districts.

In the Borough of Brooklyn 35,478 voters registered yesterday, making a total of 229,883 for the four days, as compared with 207,333 in 1896, 204,313 in 1897, and 201,731 in 1898.

The increase over 1896 is 22,550. All the wards except the Second, Seventh, Eleventh, and Fifteenth show increases over 1896. In these wards the decrease is small.

The largest increases are in the Republican wards, the Twenty-eighth heading the list with a gain of 2,334. The Democratic Eighth Ward comes next, with an increase of 2,011.

The registration in Queens Borough yesterday was 5,309, making a total of 20,318 for the four days, as compared with 23,478 in 1899 and 25,476 in 1898. Each of the five wards showed an increase.

Richmond's registration yesterday showed the enrollment of 2,874 voters, making a total of 13,982 for the four days as compared with 11,758 in 1899 and 12,655 in 1898. Each of the five wards showed an increase.

Recapitulation.

THE CITY'S REGISTERED VOTERS.

Borough.	1900.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Man. and Bronx	366,829	316,827	324,789	330,619
Brooklyn	229,883	201,731	204,313	207,333
Queens	20,318	23,476	26,001	....
Richmond	13,982	12,655	12,436	....
Total	640,012	556,689	567,599	....

COMPARISON WITH 1896.

Borough.	Increase 1900 Over 1896.		Vote of 1896.	Estimated Vote of 1900.
Man. and Bronx	36,210	.1095%	308,247	344,000
Brooklyn	22,550	.1135%	103,500	214,000
Queens	....	....%	*32,280	....
Richmond	1,375	.1098	11,218	12,700

*The vote of Queens was as it existed before part of it became the city and part was left out of it, such as Oyster Bay, North Hempstead, &c. There was no uniform registration in 1896 and 1897 in Queens and Richmond, no personal registration being required in cities and villages with a population under 5,000.

Details of the Registration.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Assembly District.	4th-Day, 1900.	Total Four Days-1900.	1898.	1897.	1896.
I.	1,427	6,209	5,281	5,846	5,773
II.	1,367	7,885	7,391	7,632	7,986
III.	1,606	8,837	8,067	8,026	8,640
IV.	1,285	7,580	7,032	7,617	8,180
V.	1,394	9,880	8,051	8,699	8,904
VI.	....	....	8,995	8,661	9,645
VII.	1,522	9,200	8,475	8,826	9,388
VIII.	733	5,356	4,780	5,145	5,507
IX.	1,610	9,972	8,691	9,216	9,543
X.	1,313	8,568	7,862	8,146	8,339
XI.	1,457	8,847	7,444	7,765	7,928
XII.	1,054	6,913	6,229	6,421	6,635
XIII.	1,420	7,332	7,071	7,158	7,525
XIV.	1,365	8,826	8,209	8,582	8,748
XV.	1,253	8,295	7,533	7,803	7,937
XVI.	1,206	8,010	7,283	7,717	8,241
XVII.	1,139	7,382	7,267	7,467	8,024
XVIII.	1,294	9,219	8,402	8,660	8,705
XIX.	1,846	12,585	11,547	11,641	11,377
XX.	1,351	9,629	8,415	8,707	8,916
XXI.	2,394	19,780	14,629	14,305	13,950
XXII.	1,398	9,051	8,306	8,905	8,722
XXIII.	2,326	16,287	12,486	11,936	11,258
XXIV.	1,356	8,455	7,587	7,860	7,572
XXV.	1,412	9,564	8,093	8,640	9,726
XXVI.	1,281	8,009	7,111	7,479	7,342
XXVII.	1,275	8,459	7,424	7,728	8,491
XXVIII.	1,286	8,469	7,785	8,146	8,372
XXIX.	1,456	11,219	9,892	9,936	10,403
XXX.	1,712	10,771	9,757	9,926	11,335
XXXI.	2,528	18,136	13,947	13,021	10,190
XXXII.	2,907	18,739	10,474	10,708	10,801
XXXIII.	1,290	9,144	8,754	9,240	9,464
XXXIV.	3,048	19,160	15,058	15,634	15,465
XXXV.	4,837	24,877	18,253	17,719	16,671
Annex	828	4,548	3,784	3,771	3,223
Total	57,211	366,829	316,827	324,789	330,619

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Ward.	4th Day 1900.	Total, Four Days. 1900.	1898.	1897.	1896.
I.	674	5,018	4,415	4,636	4,905
II.	284	1,734	1,670	1,674	1,709
III.	966	4,225	3,722	3,878	4,015
IV.	550	3,276	2,832	2,907	3,212
V.	591	3,756	3,577	3,688	3,597
VI.	1,157	7,358	7,516	7,455	7,812
VII.	1,123	8,985	8,101	9,266	8,408
VIII.	1,030	8,054	8,022	8,022	8,925
IX.	1,270	9,024	8,051	8,178	8,100
X.	1,204	7,838	7,331	7,445	7,456
XI.	763	5,001	4,665	4,763	5,034
XII.	553	5,554	4,884	5,019	5,271
XIII.	1,038	6,990	6,174	6,304	6,589
XIV.	799	5,024	4,050	4,841	4,963
XV.	1,084	5,094	5,085	6,045	6,097
XVI.	1,266	7,196	6,370	6,760	6,950
XVII.	1,741	11,268	9,768	10,260	10,080
XVIII.	745	4,117	3,905	3,692	3,854
XIX.	1,131	7,610	6,891	7,195	7,572
XX.	806	6,084	5,517	5,679	5,852
XXI.	1,783	12,104	10,618	10,720	11,126
XXII.	1,948	13,686	12,718	11,239	12,171
XXIII.	1,942	14,564	12,778	12,938	12,988
XXIV.	927	6,015	4,914	4,819	4,829
XXV.	1,569	10,564	8,889	8,632	8,834
XXVI.	1,791	10,748	9,143	9,405	9,521
XXVII.	1,272	6,953	6,262	6,271	6,539
XXVIII.	2,567	15,211	12,865	12,925	12,871
XXIX.	924	5,306	3,819	3,729	3,536
XXX.	914	4,848	3,416	3,168	3,067
XXXI.	471	2,781	2,362	2,439	2,125
XXXII.	424	1,889	1,462	1,257	1,195
Total	35,478	229,883	201,731	204,313	207,333

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Ward.	4th day. 1900.	Total four days— 1900.	1899.	1898.
I.	1,581	9,210	7,344	8,223
II.	1,385	7,197	5,395	5,775
III.	833	5,353	4,489	4,674
IV.	1,205	6,256	5,131	5,195
V.	245	1,302	1,118	1,609
Total	5,309	29,318	23,478	25,476

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Ward.	4th day. 1900.	Total four days— 1900.	1899.	1898.
I.	771	4,405	3,787	4,042
II.	599	2,812	2,359	2,660
III.	658	2,217	2,411	2,571
IV.	387	2,006	1,611	1,925
V.	461	1,843	1,585	1,517
Total	2,874	13,982	11,758	12,655

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION CASES.

Men Arrested by Deputies Arraigned Before City Magistrate.

Lorenzo Pergola of 35 Chrystie Street and Giuseppe Ramoli of 211 Mott Street were arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday morning. Pergola was charged with having registered on the same day from 48 Mott Street and from 212 Mott Street. He claimed that he had been prompted to do so by Ramoli. Both men were remanded.

William H. Holzapfel, a medical student, living at 139 East Twenty-eighth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel by Deputy Lyons, who alleged that his prisoner had not been a resident of this State for one year. The accused told the Magistrate that he had been studying medicine here for two years, and considered New York his home. He added that he had voted in this State last year. The Magistrate told him he was entitled to a vote, and discharged him.

Dennis Gallagher, an actor, living at 95 Fourth Avenue, was also discharged by Magistrate Deuel, and told he had a right to register and vote. Gallagher said he had always lived in New York, but had been absent from the city during the past Summer, as he had been filling an engagement in Baltimore.

The third man to be discharged by Magistrate Deuel was Charles A. Weber, who gave his address as a lodging house at 317 Bowery. He had been arrested on a charge of not being a resident of the county long enough to entitle him to vote. He told the Magistrate that he had made his home for four years at the address he gave, but had been temporarily away from the city, engaged at hop picking in Oneida County.

Anthony Clabin, who also gave his address as 317 Bowery, was held for trial on a charge of illegal registration. He claimed that he had lived there for over thirty days, but his testimony was contradicted by the clerk of the lodging house.

ARREST BY A McCULLAGH DEPUTY.

The Prisoner Taken First to One Station House, Then to Another.

Henry J. Cowan of 1,099 First Avenue was arrested last night in the polling place of the Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, on a charge of illegal registration, by Deputy Joseph Weinberg of Superintendent McCullagh's staff.

Weinberg asked the Sergeant in command at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station if he would send the affidavit made against Cowan to Superintendent McCullagh's office in half an hour. The Sergeant said he could not have it entered in his books by that time. The deputy then took his prisoner away. At 10 o'clock he appeared with Cowan at the East Fifty-first Street Station, and, leaving the affidavit and prisoner, went away.

Cowan had nothing to say about his case or what had been done during the two hours.

RIGHT OF A PORTO RICAN TO VOTE.

It Will Be Denied, Pending a Decision of the Courts.

Neither Superintendent McCullagh nor any of the officials connected with the Bureau of Elections would express an opinion concerning the right of a native of Porto Rico or any other Territory of the United States to register or vote on the ground that he was a citizen of the United States.

Superintendent McCullagh said that personally he did not believe that a native of any territorial possession should be allowed to register and vote until the courts had given a decision in the matter.

At the Bureau of Elections it was said that the Inspectors of Election would refuse to register any such person who failed to produce naturalization papers, unless ordered to do so by the courts.

LIVELY FIGHT AT BABYLON.

A Man Who Attempted to Register Ejected by an Inspector.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 20.—There was a lively fight here to-day, when Charles B. Jones attempted to register. Treadwell B. Kellum, a Democratic Inspector, challenged Jones. It is alleged that John A. Cormack, a New York business man, interfered and attacked the Inspector. Kellum defended himself, and, with the assistance of a man named Weeks, pushed Cormack and Jones into the street.

The Republicans assert that Jones was not the only one not allowed to register to-day. They will apply to the courts for an order compelling election Inspectors to place on the registration books the names of those barred.

The Democrats claim that Jones is a resident of Philadelphia and have placed the matter before the Sheriff.

VIEWS OF POLITICIANS.

Republican Leaders Encouraged by the Big Registration.

The Republican campaign managers assert that the big registration means a large vote for their party. They contend that in this city the Democratic vote is polled at every election, and that an increase in the registration returns means that those persons who have Republican tendencies, but who are not actively affiliated with the Republican organization, intend to come out and vote this year.

The men who are in charge of the National Headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue expressed themselves as being pleased with the registration figures. Joseph H. Manley said:

"I am delighted with the registration. It means a sure triumph for McKinley and Roosevelt. There can be no doubt that the big registration is favorable to the Republicans, and that it means that all Republicans are going to vote this year. The Democrats register and vote every year, but it has got to be something important to bring out the full Republican vote. The Democrats register just the same as the Catholics go to church, but it has got to be some big affair to get all the Protestants to attend church."

National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs said:

"You have only to look at the returns from the Republican and independent districts to learn the lesson taught by the registration. The people who are opposed to Bryanism have awakened, and they are going to the polls to register their protest against the doctrines advocated by Bryan and his followers. A large registration is always an omen of Republican success, and a small registration is always favorable to the Democrats. This is an axiom of politics which nobody disputes.

"Except in two or three Tammany districts the Democrats have run badly behind in Manhattan and Brooklyn, while from up the State a steady Republican increase has been reported. News of the same tenor comes to us from all over. The Republicans have gained in every section, and it looks as if the vote for McKinley this year would be larger than it was in 1896."

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, President of the Republican County Committee, was in a happy frame of mind over the returns.

"Reports which have come to us from the district leaders, who are fully informed as to the sentiment in their districts, clearly indicate a tremendous Republican vote in this county. In all the districts where the Republicans are known to be especially strong the increases have been remarkable. The people are aroused to the importance of this election, and Republicans can calmly await the verdict at the polls."

Democratic State Headquarters and Tammany Hall were almost deserted yesterday. At the former it was said that Chairman McGuire had gone to some place in New Jersey to make a speech at a meeting, and that Chairman Campbell was with William J. Bryan on his tour up the State. Ex-Assemblyman James Oliver, ex-Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee, summed up the registration as follows:

"Nobody can tell what the big increase means. The political leaders all profess to see in the registration returns indications that are favorable to this side or that, but as a matter of fact no one can tell what is going to happen and the politicians themselves are worried over the big increases in some of the districts. As a matter of fact, the politicians have had very little to do with this campaign. It has been run by the people themselves, and until the votes have been cast and counted no one can tell what the people intend to do. The people this year are not paying much attention to the politicians, and after all it is the people and not the men who manage the party organizations who decide elections."

ARRESTS IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

Men Charged by McCullagh Deputies with Illegal Registration.

John J. Purcell of 169 Forsyth Street was arrested in the Twelfth Election District of

Continued on Page 2.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER EXPIRES SUDDENLY

Stricken in a Stranger's House at Hartford, Conn.

ASKED LEAVE TO LIE DOWN

When the Woman of the House Went to Call Him He Was Dead—His Career as an Author.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 20.—Charles Dudley Warner died suddenly this afternoon. He had a very severe attack of pneumonia two years ago while in New Orleans, and had never fully recovered from it. Last Spring he contracted pneumonia again while at his home, and this weakened his heart. Of late, however, he had been much better. At noon to-day he attended a luncheon to bid farewell to some friends about to start for the Mediterranean. Mr. Warner was cheerful, and gave no indication of illness.

After the luncheon Mr. Warner started on a walk. Among his acquaintances was a colored man, to whom Mr. Warner gave books to encourage his desire to read, particularly books connected with the history of the colored race, upon which Mr. Warner was an authority.

Mr. Warner probably intended to call on this man, as he was in the neighborhood of his house when he was stricken. Probably feeling ill, he asked leave at a house to sit down, then to lie down, requesting to be called in ten minutes.

When the woman of the house went to call him Mr. Warner was dead. News of his sudden death spread rapidly, and was a great shock to his many friends.

MR. WARNER'S CAREER.

Although it was not until 1870 that the publication of the volume, "My Summer in a Garden," with its ensuing popularity, was welcomed as indicating a new and original humorist among American writers, Charles Dudley Warner had a place among eminent authors long before many of the better known of the younger men had started their careers in letters. His reputation was earned in the days when preeminence meant comparison with the work of Lowell, Whittier, Curtis, and others.

He was born in Plainfield, Mass., on Sept. 12, 1829. A Massuchusetts farm was the playground, or, rather, the school of hard work of the boy, who developed literary aspirations at an early age. At his home he found scant reading for the satisfaction of his intellect, apart from theological treatises and works of similar character. He was allowed to read Biblical commentaries, biographies of divines, and Calvinistic treatises. But he soon succeeded in getting where he could read to his heart's content, and he also found the opportunity to do some little writing. The classics appealed to him, and much of his boyhood was spent in reading the works of the ancient masters.

A period spent in attending the schools of young Warner's native place was followed by a course at Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1851, taking the first prize in English. In articles contributed to The Knickerbocker and Putnam's Magazine he showed even while at college his predilection for essay writing. The college course finished, he took up literature with a more serious purpose. He began along critical lines, showing thus early the bent of his mind. His "Book of Eloquence," published two years after he left college, displayed critical judgment and appreciation of literature, even if it was without conspicuous literary merit.

In 1853 Mr. Warner joined a surveying party on the Missouri frontier, and this trip to the West revealed his facility for turning into literature all the information acquired in his daily experiences. After each such experience followed a work based thereon—essay, novel, lecture, story, or sketch. The Western trip, brief as it was, provided material that was used many years afterward in Mr. Warner's literary work.

In 1854 Mr. Warner returned to the East and took up the study of law at the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated two years later. For four years there after he practiced his profession in Chicago, where he did not meet with any great degree of success, and again he returned to the East, this time to take up his real profession, literature. In 1860 he became assistant editor of The Press, a paper at Hartford, Conn., and assumed control of it the following year.

An amusing story is told of Mr. Warner in those days. While he was arousing the patriotism of the State with his vigorous appeals, one of the typesetters came from the composing room, and, planting himself before the editor, said:

"Well, Mr. Warner, I've decided to enlist in the army."

Mr. Warner replied encouragingly that he was glad to see that the man felt the call of duty.

"Oh, it isn't that," was the answer, "but I'd rather be shot than try to set any more of your blanked copy."

Mr. Warner was such a quick and nervous writer that it was not possible for him pen to take a legible course and keep up with the flow of his ideas. Even in the later years of his life he did not dictate, nor did he use a typewriter, although the many letters that he did not care to answer personally were looked after by an amanuensis.

ON HARPER'S MAGAZINE STAFF.

The Press was consolidated with The Courant in 1867, and Mr. Warner became co-editor. While connected with The Courant he made fourteen trips abroad, and his letters home were widely read and copied. On his return he became editor of The Courant, and in 1884 he became a co-editor of Harper's Magazine. To that magazine he contributed "Studies in the South," "Studies in the Great West," and "Mexican Papers," in which educational, social, and political conditions were discussed.

In the publication of "My Summer in a Garden" Mr. Warner met with his first pronounced literary success. While connected with The Courant it occurred to him that as a relaxation from more serious editorial duties he would write a series of sketches depicting the sorrows of busy persons who undertook to amuse themselves with amateur gardening. The garden that inspired the book lay around the comfortable house in which Mr. Warner lived, in one of the prettiest quarters of Hartford, Park River, taking a wide sweep, inclosed some years ago a farm in its elbow nook. And from that the locality got its name—"Nook Farm." Mr. Warner's house stood in a quiet thoroughfare, known as Hawthorne Street, and his near neighbors for many years were Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Mark Twain.

When the series of articles comprising "My Summer in a Garden" was published Henry Ward Beecher spoke in public of the laughter and satisfaction they gave him, and Mr. Warner leaped from comparative obscurity to wide literary fame.

In "Being a Boy," published in 1877, Mr. Warner embodied recollections of his youth and gave a faithful picture of rural life in a Calvinistic New England neighborhood.

Dickens had written his last story when he was just about the age reached by Mr. Warner when he wrote what was practically his first novel, entitled "A Little Journey In the World." Thackeray's greatest works were finished before he was fifty, but Mr. Warner, with a reputation as a humorist of the finer sort, and as an essayist of delightful quality, undertook, when he was past fifty, the task of writting a novel. The story was successful in a measure; it was approved by cultivated readers, to whom it appealed largely on account of the same qualities which had given Mr. Warner his reputation as an essayist.

Some fifteen years before "A Little Journey In the World" appeared, Mr. Warner, in what was said to be a spirit of fun, started out with Mark Twain to write a story that was intended to be humorously descriptive of Western life. The story was written in a very few weeks. It was called "The Gilded Age," and the names of Warner and Twain could not save it from condemnation by the critics, while the reading public regarded it with amazement. Mr. Warner's friends always felt that this exploit was a source of mortification to him. Mark Twain saw in the book the possibility of dramatization. He bought Mr. Warner's rights, and when John T. Raymond took the character of Mulberry Sellers and adapted it to the stage, it met with great favor. To the failure of "The Gilded Age" is ascribed Mr. Warner's long pause before again attempting the writing of fiction.

In 1872 Mr. Warner published his "Back Log Studies," in which he introduced under thin veils that did not disguise Mark Twain, the Rev. J. H. Twichell, the pastor, and the Rev. Dr. E. P. Parker, the common friend of the little colony at Nook Farm.

Mr. Warner supplemented his travels abroad with painstaking studies of his own country. He was a keen observer, and his sightseeing served many magazine readers. His "In the Wilderness," a series of Adirondack sketches, is thought by many readers to be one of his best works. His account of the killing of the deer was distributed among the members of the New York Legislature in order to secure the passage of effective game laws. His articles, after Victor Hugo, on the New England climate also called forth much admiration.

HIS HOME AT HARTFORD.

Some years ago Mr. Warner sold his old home and subsequently bought, in the same part of Hartford, a newer and larger house which he practically rebuilt. The house is full of beautiful things. On the walls hang relics of the owner's journeys around the world, gathered in Nubia, Egypt, and all over Europe; the portieres and rugs are Oriental, and each picture and bibelot has a history and association of its own.

Mr. Warner was zealous in the cause of education, and he delivered many addresses on educational and literary topics. One of his notable addresses, "Higher Education," was first delivered at Bowdoin College in 1871, and a series on "Literature in Relation to Life" was delivered in 1884 before the law department of Yale. Yale gave him the degree of A. M. in 1872, and Dartmouth the same honor in 1884.

Hardly second to his zeal for education was Mr. Warner's enthusiasm in the cause of prison reform. He was one of the Vice Presidents of the New York Association for Prison Reform, and often spoke in public in its interest. He was also much interested in the Egypt Exploration Society, of which he was an American Vice President, and of late years was prominent in the Social Science Association.

Although much of Mr. Warner's literary work was done in his Hartford home. "The Golden House" was written in Washington, and a part of "A Little Journey" was written in the University Club of this city, which he made his headquarters while here.

Among Mr. Warner's best known books were "Baddeck, and That Sort of Thing," (1874,) "My Winter on the Nile," (1876,) "In the Levant," (1877,) "In the Wilderness," (1878,) "Capt. John Smith," (1881,) "Washington Irving," (1881,) "A Roundabout Journey," (1883,) "Their Pilgrimage," (1886,) and "On Horseback," (1888.)

Mr. Warner was the editor in chief of Warner's "Library of the World's Best Literature," a comprehensive literary dictionary in many volumes. It was published in 1897. The managing editor of the work was Mr. Warner's brother, George H. Warner.

It was shortly after the publication of the "Library of the World's Best Literature" that Mr. Warner took charge of a department in Harper's Magazine. This department was called "The Editor's Study," and replaced that feature of the magazine that George William Curtis had previously contributed under the head of "The Easy Chair."

The last thing Mr. Warner ever did of a public nature was to write an address on the occasion of his being made President of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, which held its initial meeting in Mendelssohn Hall last Spring. For that meeting he had prepared an elaborate and learned address, but his health did not permit him to be present, so Hamilton W. Mable read the speech from proof sheets.

The extent of Mr. Warner's recent literary work has been very limited, for his health began to break down about three years ago. One of his latest contributions to periodical literature was in The New York Times Saturday Review of July 9, 1898. The article was entitled "The Truth About Virginia." It was in the form of a review of Alexander Brown's book, "The First Republic in America."

Prior to the civil war Mr. Warner was an Abolitionist, and afterward he identified himself with the Republican Party, although he had not been greatly interested in politics since the exciting days of 1860. He had no children, but was fond of young people, and they were frequently to be found about his home.

AWFUL ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Mussulmans Pillage, Outrage, and Murder Unchecked for Five Days—Eight Villages Destroyed.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—A special dispatch from Constantinople to the Petit Bleu says new and frightful massacres of Armenians have just occurred in the district of Diarbekir.

The Mussulmans, it is asserted, pillaged, outraged, and killed during five days without the intervention of Turkish troops.

Eight villages, it is added, were entirely destroyed and burned.

HARVARD PROFESSOR INDICTED

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Murder is the charge on which Charles R. Eastman, instructor of zoology at Harvard University, was arrested at the Parker House to-night. This action was ordered by the Middlesex County Grand Jury, which to-day finished its Fall sitting. An indictment bill was returned against Prof. Eastman, whereupon capias was issued for his arrest. He was taken to the Middlesex House of Correction.

The prisoner is charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Richard H. Grogan, Jr., in Cambridge, on July 4 last, at the house of the late Abram Clark. Eastman and Grogan both married daughters of Mr. Clark. The case has excited wide interest, particularly since Prof. Eastman was given a preliminary hearing before Judge Almy in the local court at Cambridge, and was then discharged "for want of probable cause."

The Cambridge police, however, went to work on the case with renewed vigor. Chief Inspector James E. Murray, Deputy Chief William F. Batchelder, Inspector Henry E. Jones, and Patrolman Thomas P. Rowe secured the evidence in the case after much hard labor.

Some time ago the case was laid before Attorney General Knowlton to ascertain whether it should be carried beyond the District Court. Upon his recommendation the evidence was taken to the Grand Jury, which met at Lowell last Monday.

The entire first day and a part of Tuesday were given up to hearing the evidence. Then came the deliberation, to which the greatest possible time was given to prevent any mistake being made in such an important case.

It is said that the Grand Jury spent two hours Tuesday afternoon considering the case and two hours and a half the next morning. The decision was not made public at all till after the arrest had been made.

Eastman took his arrest with remarkable coolness. His defense, it is understood, will be conducted by two of the ablest members of the Suffolk bar.

Prof. Eastman and Mr. Grogan, it will be remembered, were engaged in target practice in the yard between their houses when the shooting took place. Grogan, after being shot, repeatedly said to neighbors that he had been murdered, and he died accusing Eastman of the crime. Prof. Eastman claims that the shooting was accidental.

The Government has secured forty witnesses, whereas at the preliminary trial there were but a dozen. It is claimed that new evidence will be produced from which the defendant will find it hard to escape.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv

AN AGED DOCTOR'S DEATH

Henry Moreton, 93, and Once Prominent, Found Lifeless.

THE STORY OF HIS LONG LIFE

Seventy-five Years in One District—His Antiquated Shop—A Cat His Companion.

Dr. Henry Moreton, for nearly three-quarters of a century a resident of the old Fourteenth Ward of this city, was found dead in his drug store, 233 Centre Street, late yesterday afternoon. Dr. Moreton was ninety-three years old, and was a familiar figure in that part of the city in which he lived. He was also well known by the older members of the medical profession in New York.

The doctor was an Englishman, and was highly educated. He spoke with fluency French, German, and Italian, and was an authority on medical and other scientific subjects. Seventy-two years ago he was graduated as an M. D. from a college in Paris, and soon afterward came to this city with his brother, who also was a physician. They opened a drug store and office at Elm and Grand Streets, and never left the neighborhood. For sixty years they occupied the Grand Street establishment, and then moved a few doors away. The brother died ten years ago, and the doctor then moved into the place in which he was found dead. Dr. Moreton for several years had ceased to practice, and it was a mystery to his friends and the people in the neighborhood why he kept a place at all. He had become so feeble that he could scarcely walk from the room he lived in, at 187 Grand Street, to his drug store, around the corner.

Thomas O'Leary, a friend of the aged physician, in business at 235 Centre Street, discovered the body. He was talking with Dr. Moreton an hour previous in the drug store. The old man appeared to be very weak. He had been half carried to the store in the morning by two neighbors, and left there with his constant companion, a big gray cat named Tom.

When O'Leary entered the doctor's place a second time to see if he wanted anything, he found the aged physician half sitting, half lying, in an old chair, dead. The cat was walking uneasily about the corpse. O'Leary summoned Policeman Hauck of the Mulberry Street Station, who got an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Kelly pronounced the old man dead.

The drug store is a small, dingy place, filled with a curious collection of old bottles and other druggists' articles. Everything is covered with dust, and cobwebs hang from the ceiling. The show window is so obscured with dirt that the interior of the store is invisible from the street. Piles of medical papers and scientific magazines are strewn about the floor and on the counter.

August Trenkman, a merchant doing business at 403 Broome Street, was one of the doctor's best friends, and aided him materially with substantial sums of money, and, at times, with food, when the old man's finances were low. Mr. Trenkman said:

"The doctor was one of the oddest characters in the city. He was a fine physician and at one time had among his patients some of the wealthiest and best-known people in the city. Mrs. Parsan Stevens was for years under his professional care, and she thought very highly of the old man. Another of his old patients, now an old man himself and a millionaire, lives up town in a bachelor apartment house, and still another, a very wealthy woman, lives on Madison Avenue, and often urged Dr. Moreton to make his home with her.

"The old man was very proud, however, and always declined such offers. He had an income of $260 a year, which he received quarterly through Brown Brothers & Co., the bankers. This money came from relatives in England. The doctor was secretive about his family affairs, and never told any one particulars about this allowance. He was never married and has no relatives in this country that I ever heard of. His father was a surgeon in the English Navy, and left him a complete set of surgical instruments, used nearly 150 years ago. Dr. Moreton often employed these old lances and saws in his own practice, and thought a great deal of them.

"Some of the drugs in his place he brought from Paris with him over seventy years ago, and the furniture in his old store is more than a hundred years old. He was particularly attached to the old chair in which he died. I once said to him, 'Let me have that chair cleaned and fixed up for you.' 'Oh, no!' he exclaimed; 'if that chair were meddled with in any way I would not be happy. I'm going to die in that chair.' And he kept his word, you see.

"He wore a pair of spectacles which he bought sixty-five years ago in Beekman Street. Six months ago he was knocked down by an electric car in front of his office, and the spectacles were lost. He refused for a long time to wear another pair, and insisted that if he advertised his old glasses might be restored to him. I finally persuaded him to wear a pair I bought for him.

"Some of the people around here thought the poor old man was a miser, but they did him an injustice. He was too proud to ask or accept assistance, even when in dire distress, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I induced him to accept pecuniary assistance.

"Among the things he treasured in his shop were some pieces of straw. These he had snatched from the basket into which dropped the head of a criminal that was decapitated in Paris when he was a student there.

"The old man for years attended the dinners of the medical societies here. He gave this practice up six years ago because his dress suit became unfit for wear. Two years ago he burned all his letters and papers relating to his wealthy friends and patients. He was afraid he might become poor, and did not want them to know of it.

"When his brother died he left him a curious-looking box, containing secret drawers. Dr. Moreton threw the box aside, and it lay in his place for over a year unnoticed. One day a carpenter entered, and seeing the box, said: 'That's a very nice box you've got there, doctor. Don't you want to have it rubbed up a little bit?' 'Yes, take it away,' answered the doctor. The man took the box, and, months afterward, when asked about it by the doctor, told him it contained many secret drawers. The doctor took back to the old physician. There was nothing in the drawers then. The doctor's brother was a wealthy man.

"Tom, the doctor's cat, is as singular as was his master. Nine years ago the doctor found the cat on the street, choking from a bone that stuck in its throat. He extricated the bone, and the cat ever afterward stuck to him as a companion. He would go in advance of the old man when the doctor crossed the street or went to his room, and he would await the coming of the doctor in front of the drug store in the morning.

"Once, when asked why he paid $18 a month for a store in which he did no business, and that was buried in dust and cobwebs, the doctor answered: 'I'm keeping it for the cat.'"

Mr. Trenkman sent word to the police that he would care for his old friend's body and see that it was properly buried. The old man had a handsome plot in Greenwood Cemetery, where his brother and sister are buried. Until two years ago he visited the plot once a year and strewed flowers on the graves.

Roundsman Campbell of the Mulberry Street Station said that the old doctor not long ago lost his walking stick through the slot of the Fourth Avenue road. He would not accept of another stick, and was not comforted until the company sent men to fish his ancient walking stick out and restore it to him.

WINTER EXCURSION TICKETS now on sale via Southern Railway to the resorts South, Florida, Cuba, Mexico, and California. New York Offices 1,185 (Cor. 28th St.) and 271 Broadway.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv

PRAISE FROM KING LEOPOLD.

Visits Plant of Paris Exposition Edition of The New York Times and Congratulates the Manager.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—King Leopold of Belgium visited the office of the Paris Exposition Edition of The New York Times at the exposition to-day. He was accompanied by his suite.

The press was run specially for his Majesty, and the first two copies of the paper run off were presented to him.

King Leopold expressed amazement at the enterprise shown by The New York Times, and cordially congratulated the manager on the great success of the Exposition newspaper. The King showed the deepest interest in the machinery and the rest of the plant.

His Majesty registered his name at the office in his own hand, writing in the book, "Leopold Roi des Belges."

King George at the American Pavilion.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The King of Greece made an unannounced visit to the United States Pavilion at the Paris Exposition today and thoroughly examined the display. President Loubet this evening gave a banquet in honor of King George at the Elysée Palace. Mutual toasts were drunk.

THE KENTUCKY PUTS BACK.

Battleship's Turrets Stuck During a Test of Her Big Guns.

The battleship Kentucky, which sailed for China at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, returned to the Government anchorage off Tompkinsville about 8 o'clock in the evening owing to an accident to her turrets.

Soon after the Kentucky passed the lightship the thirteen-inch guns were tested. The turrets stuck and could not be turned back to their proper position. The ship was stopped and after some time had been spent in trying to remedy the trouble it was decided to return to port and have the turrets overhauled.

This was learned from several officers by a reporter who rowed out to the Kentucky late last night. He was not allowed to board the vessel.

The officers said that the battleship would go to the navy yard to-day and await orders from Washington.

FATAL WRECK IN PITTSBURG.

Express Thrown from Track as It Is Crossing the Pan Handle Trestle.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 20.—The Pittsburg and Lake Erie flyer due in this city from Chicago at 10:20 P. M. was partially wrecked at Main Street, south side, just after crossing the bridge, resulting in the instant killing of two men and badly injuring another. Fortunately none of the passengers were hurt.

The dead are John Shafer and a man whose name has not been learned as yet.

Harry Johnson had his leg broken and was otherwnse badly cut, but will live.

Johnson was

in. Among other things in this connection he said: "Whatever we complain of these doctrines some Republican tries to hide behind the amendments in the Southern States, and says, 'What about North Carolina?' If you are worried about North Carolina, why don't you spend your time trying to remedy that trouble instead of trying to bring in another race question as big as that we now have to solve."

A crowd of perhaps 3,000 persons swarmed in after the train as it slowed down at Corning. It formed in a rectangular mass, cheering vehemently as Mr. Bryan came in sight. An old man, a good model for Rip Van Winkle, with Bryan's name pinned across his hat, clambered upon the buffer of the car and sat there blinking through his bushy eyebrows at Mr. Bryan until his speech was ended. The Corning crowd was inquisitive as well as noisy. Bryan warmly thanked the man who asked him "How about the Ice Trust?" and then offered him the alternative of being regarded as a knave or an ignoramus.

"You are either ignorant or dishonest." Everybody laughed at the annoyance of the interruption. Another call came:

"How about the full dinner pail?" That encouraged Bryan to repeat his charge against the Republican Party that it insults the workingman by treating him as all stomach, "no head, no soul." A man made his way into the rear ranks of the crowd with a banner announcing, in large letters, "Republican rally at City Hall tonight," and pressed forward until he was half way to the front before Mr. Bryan finished.

Mr. Bryan denied the existence of a silver trust, when asked about it, but said that if there was one the Republican Party would make it contribute to the campaign fund and would then be for free silver.

Mr. Bryan then referred to the price of farm lands, saying: "Farm lands are not worth as much to-day as they were twenty-five years ago. Yesterday morning an Auburn paper I found in a Republican paper a statement that a farm had sold for less than $7 an acre at auction, although it was assessed for taxes at $16 an acre. You farmers want to know why you are going to send money to develop the Philippines. Why don't they develop this country? Why is it they do not employ their money in establishment of industries? Because the trusts are shutting down industries in this country. It used to be under a Democratic Administration that if for any cause a mill was closed, every Republican knew about it, and he blamed the Administration.

What seemed to be an odd and inconsistent remark was his charge against the Chairman of the House committee as the head of a company to develop the Philippines. This company is to employ Chinese labor at 60 to 75 cents a day, "and pay in Mexican dollars." A wild cheer went up as the train moved away.

A GREAT DAY FOR BATH.

This was a great day for Bath and Chairman Frank Campbell. He lives there, is a successful and respected banker, and is proud of the prosperous, conservative old town. As the Bryan train approached the station there was a succession of torpedo explosions, whistles blew, bells rang, and at the station there were ringing cheers for Bryan and Campbell from a crowd that swooped down on Bryan as soon as he alighted, followed him to the carriage, and then, with the band of the Soldiers' Home leading, escorted the candidate and his party en masse to Pultney Square.

Along the route there were many portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt in the windows, and a few portraits of Bryan and Stevenson. In the centre of the ample square was a stand with a skeleton canopy decorated with the National colors. Through a well-kept lane in the crowd of about 6,000 persons the stand was reached and Bryan was cheered as he appeared. Mr. Campbell was most cordially applauded as he introduced Judge Bulger for a short speech, and again when in "the proudest moment of his life" he introduced "one of the most distinguished Democrats, the next President of the United States."

There was a great flutter of little flags and a full cheer as Bryan rose, this time without hat or overcoat. With an acknowledgment of the devotion of Mr. Campbell to the organization of victory in the State, he at once addressed his remarks to the farmers. It was a prosperous community of farmers, according to residents of Bath, to which Mr. Bryan said that they were enjoying a less percentage of the wealth they had produced than for many years; that they were not enjoying their share of the "boasted prosperity." He shook hands with a man who insisted upon that favor, and then told the story about the man who said that "Vanderbilt and I are rich, but Vanderbilt has it all."

He told his war story, and expanded it. He objected to the selection of a railroad President on a big salary to be a New York Senator to amend the inter-State commerce law, which was intended to give them reasonable rates.

From one familiar topic to another, he went, at last coming to a Bath interest. Addressing the old soldiers in the audience he told them that if he was elected President he would not have to search long or far before he would find a Commissioner of Pensions as suspicious as the present one. This brought a little applause. The audience, although attentive, appreciative, and friendly, was not very demonstrative in the matter of applause like most former audiences. The stop at Bath was originally scheduled to last half an hour. It was extended to an hour.

Concluding his speech at Bath, Mr. Bryan again referred to Senator Depew, and the fact that he is a railroad President as well as a Senator.

MANY SHORT STOPS.

A rest of five minutes was made at Cohocton, where 500 people listened to a brief talk. Wayland, on the edge of Steuben County, turned out a thousand people to hear Mr. Bryan compliment the town for having given him a majority of its votes in 1896. Livonia, where an extra stop was made, fired a salute of welcome to Bryan and to Livingston County. The crowd to meet him was small and hospitable.

"Elect me President, and I promise you that there will not be a private monopoly in existence a year after I am elected," he said. He also told them that bankers who get their money for nothing and lend it at a high rate of interest may be prosperous, and that men who rent ships to carry live soldiers to the Philippines and bring dead soldiers back may be prosperous.

Livonia is in the centre of a butter-producing community, and Mr. Bryan said that in recent years the United States had been exporting more oleomargarine than butter. He then used this statement as the basis of an illustration, saying that it was not in the matter of butter alone that this country is resorting to shams. Our colonial policy was a sham and an imitation of the policy under which England had held this country previous to the War of the Revolution.

At Brockport the audience of fully 1,000 that met Mr. Bryan at the station surprised and gratified him by their cordiality of the reception, and he acknowledged the cheers in his first words to them. His speech was brief. But several of his points were promptly and sharply applauded. This was especially true of a point he illustrated with the story of a man who was being rowed across a lake, who told the oarsman to steer for the north star and then went to sleep. Continuing the story Mr. Bryan said that after a time the traveler was awakened by the man with the oars, who said to him, "Give me another star, I have passed that one." Mr. Bryan used this incident to illustrate his view of the present position of the Republican Party, saying: "The Republicans have gone to sleep until their leaders are now asking for some new star besides the Constitution by which to steer the ship of State."

Holley turned out an enthusiastic 300. There were many workingmen in the crowd and they greeted Bryan boisterously and applauded his speech. The crowd at Albion of 1,000 held Mr. Bryan beyond the five minutes promised them. He had many friends in the audience, and they applauded his farmer talk, largely about apples, and sent him off with a repetition of the vociferous cheering which greeted his arrival. Avon got a four-minute speech.

LOCAL STATISTICS TEXT AT MEDINA.

Medina wasted its time by dragging Mr. Bryan off the train to a platform behind the station, followed by a number of officious committeemen, who had clogged up his private car. This nuisance had been suffered for three days in a provoking degree, but to-day it became intolerable to all who had business to attend to. His remarks at Medina were based largely on a statement prepared by a local authority. This statement was to the effect that four years ago there were three foundries at Medina under separate management, each employing from 100 to 150 men. These foundries were operated all through the hard times and paid fair wages. Just previous to the election of 1896 one of the foundry owners called his men together and told them emphatically that if Mr. Bryan was elected they need not come back after election. In July, 1899, these three foundries entered the trust. To-day the foundry workers of these three foundries have either gone to other towns or are among the farmers helping them gather their apple crop.

Commenting upon this statement, Mr. Bryan said:

"Why need I tell people what a trust means, in a town like this? The rise in the cost of a product is one of the natural things that you would expect; but why did you have to wait for this trust to close down three factories in your town and raise the price of pipe in order to learn what the trust meant? Doesn't the Standard Oil Trust teach you the same lesson? Doesn't the Sugar Trust teach you the same lesson? Don't you learn it from a hundred other trusts that plunder the people at every turn?"

At Middleport 500 persons heard an anti-trust and anti-monopoly and Declaration of Independence speech, some talk about the dangers of a large standing army, some appeals to them to consider well the use of their votes, and they cheered him repeatedly and cordially. So attentive and interested was the crowd that the allotted five minutes were overstaid.

A Democratic manager had put three Italians on board the special at Medina to be taken to Buffalo to register. The train was already overcrowded. There was no room with Mr. Bryan for these guests, and they were put off at Middleport while Mr. Bryan was speaking and made their way back to Medina. They were angry, and threatened political retaliation.

When the Bryan special left Rochester last night it was agreed that the candidate would return to Rochester at 2:30 this afternoon and make ten-minute speeches.

The run to Rochester was made in very quick time in order to make up for losses. One mile of it was made in forty-nine seconds. This extraordinarily fast run was made while Mr. Bryan's party were at dinner, and as the Erie Road, over which the train was running, has a good many curves, the table dishes had a merry dance of it for a time. While passing through the railroad yards at Rochester Mr. Bryan was called to the platform of his private car by a loud shouting in the near, and as the train came to a standstill he found one man there, apparently a trackman on the road, who was doing all the hurrahing.

The man held aloft a board on which he had tacked a campaign portrait of Mr. Bryan, and after he had ceased his shouting he told Mr. Bryan that he had voted against him four years ago, but that no power on earth could prevent his voting for him next November. Mr. Bryan shook hands with his admirer, and told him that he hoped his decision would not injure him. As the train moved off the man proposed three cheers for Mr. Bryan, and gave them himself with a will.

After leaving Rochester in the afternoon for Buffalo, the special train's first stop was at Lockport, where one of the largest meetings of the day was held.

It was said to be the largest political gathering of the year in the place. Cannon welcomed him, supported by a rattling torpedo fire. A carriage whisked in Mr. Bryan through the crowd a short distance to the front of the Intermediate School. From a platform on the south side of the building, overlooking a park embowered by elms, he looked upon 4,000 or 5,000 people, and the people cheered him heartily. After a speech by Chairman Campbell, in which the Democrats were urged to register and then devote themselves to electing Bryan and Stanchfield, and some remarks by J. J. Delany, Mr. Bryan spoke. The crowd could not hear him very well, dusk was falling, and before he had closed the audience was somewhat smaller than when he began. Those who could hear him gave him occasional applause and did not stimulate him by interruptions.

Suspension Bridge offered a welcome of red fire and a fusillade of torpedoes laid upon the track in the way of the incoming train. At Niagara Falls the train was received by torch-bearing clubs and escorted in a procession to the front of the Cataract House, where he spoke for half an hour with the boom of the Falls pounding a deep bass accompaniment to his denunciations of imperialism, industrial despotism, the colonial policy of the Republicans, and his suggestions that the people are not getting their share of "boasted prosperity." It was after 7:30 that he returned to his car with a boisterous cheer, and left for Buffalo amid a storm of cheers and the noise of a brass band.

TWO SPEECHES AT BUFFALO.

The reception here was all that Mr. Bryan could have desired. A dense crowd of people filled the streets, and there was an elaborate display of fireworks from start to finish. In the open-air meeting at Broadway Market the speaker's stand was surrounded with densely packed people extending probably 200 to 300 feet in every direction. Mr. Bryan was in excellent voice and the people were attentive, so that almost all of them heard all that he had to say.

In this speech the National candidate gave especial attention to the citizens of foreign birth, saying that to change our form of Government, as we were manifesting a tendency to do in our dealings with the Filipinos, would be a gross fraud upon those who had come to the United States. He referred especially to the fact that there are a number of Poles in Buffalo, and said that the sad history of Poland should be a sufficient example of the effect of the subjugation of an alien race.

The speech was warmly applauded, and at its conclusion Mr. Bryan was driven hurriedly to Convention Hall.

Hundreds had been turned away from Convention Hall before Mr. Bryan arrived. When he entered the great audience arose and with waving flags and roaring cheers made a demonstration that only the most strenuous efforts of the candidate could quiet.

Standing dramatically, with extended arm, he hushed the tumult into quiet. In a few words he pointed out that the campaign was nearly closed and that the time of decision was close at hand. In passing over the issues he said:

"The Republicans made new questions, and we meet new questions when they arise.

"They could have taken the trust question out of politics had they desired."

"There is no use discussing lesser lights," Mr. Bryan remarked in passing, "because Mr. Hanna has said 'There are no trusts.' The only trust that any Republican knows anything about is the Ice Trust. Yet here they contradict Mr. Hanna, who says there are no trusts."

"There had been an Ice Trust in Nebraska," he continued, "but there was a Democratic Governor, and the trust was dissolved."

While Mr. Bryan was in the midst of his anti-imperialistic argument, at 10:50 o'clock, he was told that he must close at once to catch his train. Turning to the audience, Mr. Bryan said:

"Were I to consider my own strength I should close now, but at the end of a hard week's work I am willing to travel a little further for the sake of staying a little longer—I am going to stay with you." The audience went into a tumult of ecstasy that almost equaled the first.

At length, continuing his argument, Mr. Bryan, in an epigrammatic sentence, said: "When God created the Filipino He put in his heart the love of liberty. What God has joined together let not the Republican Party put asunder."

Mr. Bryan continued the discussion of this subject until 11:15 o'clock.

BRYAN'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Justice Gaynor to Preside at Academy of Music Meeting.

It was announced at Democratic Headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon that Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor had consented to preside at the Bryan mass meeting to be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Oct. 29. The speakers as the meeting besides Mr. Bryan will be Wabster Davis, John D. Kernan of Utica, and John De Witt Warner.

Other meetings are to be held in different parts of the borough in connection with the Academy of Music meeting, and it is expected that Mr. Bryan will speak at all of them.

BIG EXPLOSION IN ILLINOIS.

Gas Plant at Mattoon Blown into Ruins Owing to Leak.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 20.—During the noon hour to-day a terrific explosion shook the whole city, and a portion of the plant of the Mattoon Gas Light and Coke Company was blown into ruins. Fire at once broke out, but was soon under control.

The wreck did not extend to the whole plant, which covers half a block, but only to the engine and purifying rooms in an annex building. At the time the Superintendent and the force were at dinner, save the janitor, who was eating his luncheon in the purifying room, who was blown through a brick wall and picked up thirty feet away. His only injuries were serious burns about the head and face.

The cause of the explosion is attributed to a leak in the tanks, the gas being ignited by a lighted jet. Meantime the city is in darkness. The plant is owned by the National Gas and Water Company of Chicago. The loss, $12,000, is covered by insurance. The detonation shattered windows and was felt for miles.

Barbers' War May Precipitate Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 20.—There is trouble between the bosses and journeymen barbers in this city. It arose over a demand made by the journeymen that the shops be closed at 7 o'clock in the evening, instead of an hour later. Some of the bosses refused to comply, and the union barbers went on a strike in those shops. At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly the general support of organized labor in Sioux City was voted the journeymen barbers. A strike, involving every branch of labor in the city, is not altogether an improbability within the near future.

SENATOR HANNA HAS A NARROW ESCAPE

Stand at Auburn, Neb., Collapses and He Is Thrown.

DISCUSSES THE COAL STRIKE

Makes Four Speeches at Omaha and Nine at Other Points in the Territory Covered.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 20.—Senator Hanna concluded his six days' speaking tour of Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska in Omaha to-night, winding up his itinerary by making four speeches, three in South Omaha, and one at Omaha.

Senator Hanna narrowly escaped serious injury at Auburn by the collapse of the speakers' stand.

The stand had been erected in the middle of the race track at the Fair Grounds. This was packed, as were the track and paddock, and the overcrowding of the frail structure and the crush of the people around it caused it to collapse.

Senator Hanna and Victor Dolliver had just reached the stand, and Mr. Dolliver had begun to speak, when the structure gave way, and Senator Hanna and every other occupant of the stand were thrown in a heap. A boy was caught by the falling structure and had his leg broken.

Shrieks went up from the women and for an instant a panic seemed imminent.

"Keep back!" shouted Mr. Dolliver; "it is all right. No one is hurt."

Mr. Hanna, who had been thrown flat on his back, arose at the same time, and the crowd cheered wildly as he stood upon a chair and waved his hat.

"We were just giving you an object lesson of how we propose to treat the Democratic Party," said he, and the crowd cheered again.

"This was a Democratic platform, I think," he added, and another cheer went up.

Senator Hanna's party on arriving in this city were driven to the Iler Grand Hotel. There they took luncheon, and at 7:30 o'clock the Senator entered a carriage, and escorted by a troop of Rough Riders was driven to South Omaha. On arriving at the Post Office, where a stand had been erected, a crowd of several thousand people, mostly working men, were awaiting the party. It was evident soon after Senator Hanna began talking that there was a large number of Bryan sympathizers present, and interruptions were frequent. A drizzling rain fell during the address.

Senator Hanna spoke in part as follows:

"The principal question of interest to you who work for your daily bread, and upon whose work depends the happiness and comfort of your families, is to let well enough alone. Is there a man in this audience who works for a living and supports his family who wants to go back to the conditions of 1893 to 1897?"

Here a man in the audience asked: "How about the strike in Pennsylvania?"

"The strike in the coal regions of Pennsylvania," said Mr. Hanna, "was inaugurated by the action of the National Coal Miners' Association, and I say that from the beginning of the strike I have had the confidence of every officer in that union. I have done more than any other man in the United States to bring about a settlement in favor of the miners."

"How about the powder?" asked some one.

"That strike was inaugurated because the men believed they were not getting their full share of the conditions," continued Senator Hanna, "and they were not. But they are going to get it. The price of powder in the anthracite country ranges from $1.50 to $2.75, and the men who paid $2.75 for powder were getting correspondingly higher wages for digging coal."

"How much?" asked a listener.

"Oh, I don't know anything about their rates down there," replied Senator Hanna. "They were paid by the ton, and a man earned in proportion as he dug coal. I have told you before that the men were underpaid, and I told the operators so, and you ask President Mitchell what else I did. Go talk to him."

At the conclusion of his address, Senator Hanna was driven to Blum's Hall, where he briefly addressed another large gathering of workmen. From there he was escorted to Koutsky's Hall. Here another big crowd greeted him with mingled cheers and shouts for Bryan. After speaking for a few moments Mr. Hanna was taken to the Omaha meeting, which was held in a big tent at Fifteenth and Capitol Avenue. Here Senator Frye made the principal address of the evening. It was quite late when Senator Hanna reached the tent, and he spoke but a few minutes. From the tent Senator Hanna was driven to the Union Station, and shortly after 11 o'clock the special train pulled out for Chicago.

Besides the four speeches at Omaha to-night Senator Hanna made addresses at nine towns in the territory covered during the day, which included the extreme southeastern portion of the State. Several of the stops were rather long, and in one or two instances Senators Hanna and Frye had a taste of the difficulties occasionally encountered in rural campaigning. The weather was intensely disagreeable, a strong wind filling the air with blinding clouds of dust and through this storm they were driven for more than a mile to the speakers' stand.

Senator Hanna began the speechmaking at Beatrice, Neb., early to-day. He was hoarse from his exertions of yesterday, and the high wind prevailing made out-of-door speaking extremely difficult.

At Wymore, Senator Hanna received one of the warmest greetings of his trip. Passing between two lines of girls dressed in the National colors Senator Hanna was escorted to the public square, where he talked fifteen minutes. He said:

"All through McKinley's term he has proved himself one of the most wise and just Presidents ever known—equal to any emergency, prompt to meet any condition. Following the troublous times of war have been international questions of greater importance than have ever confronted us in the history of our country. I want Nebraskans to tell me that from now forward you will be good and that you are going to give us two Republican United States Senators."

"We will," shouted some one in the audience.

"Well, now, I will remember that," said Senator Hanna, with a laugh, "and if you don't keep your promise, the next time I come out here I'll wear my horns."

Pawnee City was the next stop. The Senators were given a perfect ovation. At Table Rock Senator Hanna addressed a small crowd from the rear platform.

Only a brief stop was made at Humboldt. A young ladies' McKinley club, attired in blue uniforms, took forcible possession of Senator Hanna, and escorted him to the speaker's stand.

At Falls City, Senator Hanna had another ride of a mile and a half through clouds of dust. He spoke briefly and had to strain his voice to the utmost.

Nebraska City was reached late in the afternoon, and here the longest stop of the day was made. Senator Hanna was met by J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture under President Cleveland. Mr. Hanna devoted most of his time to the discussion of the trust question.

"It has been claimed the Republican Party is afraid to discuss the trust question," said Mr. Hanna. "Well, I am not. You are getting to a question that I know something about. I have been in business for forty years and have in my employ 6,000 men. Mr. Bryan does not know a thing about business. He never did, and he is too old to learn."

Mr. Hanna then entered into a discussion of the trust issue. Continuing, he said:

"Why, my friends, according to Mr. Bryan's ideas there is not a single manufacturing concern but is a trust and should be wiped from the face of the earth. The policy which he advises, if followed, would paralyze all the industries of this country, because capital, always timid, would shrink from any investments which could be reached through the legislation of demagogues."

After leaving Sweeping Water, the next stop where Hanna made a brief talk to a fair-sized crowd composed mostly of farmers, the train was stopped a little ways out of town for water. Here Senator Hanna posed for a photographer, and as the latter was getting ready the engineer of the train came up.

"Here, you're just the man I want," said Senator Hanna, grasping the engineer by the arm. "We are both engineers. I run the party and you run me."

About 6:30 P. M., and in the midst of a driving rainstorm, the special train arrived at Omaha.

Late to-night the special train left over the Burlington Road for Chicago, and will arrive there to-morrow morning. Senator Hanna will devote but little time to the business at National Headquarters next week, however, as he is booked for speeches nearly every day next week, most of them in Illinois towns. The week's itinerary has included more than 2,300 miles of travel in the three States, Senator Hanna in that time making nearly 100 speeches of from two to forty minutes' duration. With the exception of some hoarseness, however, he has withstood the arduous campaigning exceedingly well.

CITY'S BIG REGISTRATION

Continued from Page 1.

the Eighth Assembly District last night on a charge of attempted illegal registration by Deputy Reitman. He was locked up in the Eldridge Street Station.

John Collins of 82 Third Avenue was arrested by Deputy Waldron on a charge of illegal registration in the Twenty-fourth Eeleetion District of the Fifth Assembly District, at 102 Third Avenue. Alfred J. Sundaland of 135 East Thirteenth Street was arrested in the same registration place by Deputy Wilson on the same charge. Both were locked up in the Fifth Street Station.

Frederick E. Croon, colored, of 131 West Thirty-first Street, was arrested by Deputy Quick in the Eighth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, at 143 West Thirty-third Street, on a charge of attempting to illegally register. He was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Manager of Delavan Hotel Arrested.

James Ryan, manager of the Delavan Hotel, at Broadway and Fortieth Street, of which Thomas O'Rourke, the sporting man, is proprietor, was arrested on a charge of attempted illegal registration last night. He resided for some time at 222 East Eighty-fifth Street, but since becoming manager of the hotel he has eaten and slept there. His wife and children have been at the Eighty-fifth Street house. Deputy McCarthy of Superintendent McCullagh's staff arrested him at 701 Sixth Avenue, the polling place of the Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. He gave bail.

REGISTRATION UP STATE.

Increase Over 1896 Reported from All Points—Senator Platt Enrolls at Owego.

OWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration for the districts wholly in this village is 1,351; in 1896 it was 1,292, making a gain of 59. Senator T. C. Platt came up from New York last night and registered to-day.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The registration of greater Troy for the three days this year is 16,477. The registration of the city proper is 13,104, against 12,885 in 1896. Lansingburg's registration for three days is 2,899, an increase of 127 over that of 1896.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Oct. 20.—One hundred and eight names were added in this town to-day, making a total of 1,836. The total of the county is about 29,000.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration for three days is 2,709. In 1896 the total for the same time was 2,584.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration in this city for three day was 3,948. For the first three days in 1896 the number registered was 2,877.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration in this city for four days is 3,602, being an increase of 102 over the registration of 1896.

LYONS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration in Wayne County is 13,796, against 12,083 in 1896. In Lyons it is 1,895, against 1,719 four years ago.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration in this city reached 2,812, a gain of 143 over 1896.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration in this city is 6,235, which is 61 more than that of 1896.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration in the City of Corning was 2,886. In 1898 the figures were 2,595, and in 1896, 2,716.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—To-day's registration in this city was 1,570, making a total of 8,775 for the four days, as against 6,134 in 1896.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—To-day's registration, 1,153, makes the total 7,550, the largest in the history of this city. The total for four days' registration in 1896 was 6,476, showing a gain this year of 1,074.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The last day's registration in this city to-day was 720, as compared with 1,109 in 1896, and 1,156 in 1898. The total registration this year is 6,091; 1896, 5,648, and 1898, 5,925.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration in this city for four days was 5,399, as against 4,632 in 1898, and 4,779 in 1896.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration in Amsterdam is 5,219, an increase of 493 over 1898, and 596 over 1896.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration for this city is 2,629, as against 2,516 in 1896, showing a gain for this year of 113.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration for the four days in this city is 5,466, as compared with 5,484 in 1896, and 5,301 in 1898.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration in this city for four days reached 5,146; for the four days in 1896, 4,573.

The total registration of Johnstown was 2,856; the total registration in 1896 was 2,554.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration in the town of Ossining this year is 2,729, against 2,644 in 1896, a gain of 85.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration in the five districts of Peekskill this year is 3,341. The same districts in 1896 were 2,734, showing a gain over 1896 of 607.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The registration of the City of Cortland is 2,639, a gain of 207 over 1896.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration of this city is 3,016, as against 2,368 in 1896, an increase of 648.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total number of votes registered here for the coming election is 1,614. In 1896 the number was 1,679.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration breaks all records. The comparison follows: 1900, 25,719; 1896, 24,606; 1898, 23,890.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Total registration to-day, 1,302; four days, 9,909. In 1896 it was 9,029.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration this year in Batavia is 3,117, a gain of 311 over 1896, when the figures were 2,806.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The total registration in this city is 27,340. In 1896 it was 26,240, and in 1899, 26,457.

Registration at Mr. Odell's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Complete registration returns from Newburg City shows an enrollment of 6,357, an increase of 241 over 1896.

STANCHFIELD AT GENEVA.

Criticises Roosevelt, Attacks Imperialism, and Says the Volunteers Have Built Up the Nation—Pickpocket Arrested.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The first Democratic mass meeting of the campaign in this place was held in the Opera House this evening. The speaker was John B. Stanchfield, Democratic nominee for Governor. The house was filled to overflowing.

Mr. Stanchfield spoke at length upon imperialism, expansion, and trusts, especially those of ice and tin plate. The speaker declared that expansion is the acquiring of, taking in, and making a part of the nation, of people who are fit to become American citizens, but that imperialism is the attaching of people who are neither willing nor fit to become citizens. The Filipinos, he said, were able to govern themselves.

Mr. Stanchfield touched upon the Monroe doctrine, saying Democracy asserts that the Constitution must go with the flag, as it did in the case of the Louisiana purchase; such was not the case with the Philippines.

People who deny freedom to others do not deserve it for themselves, and such a country cannot live long. It cannot stand half republic and half empire.

"Why is the United States underselling all nations in foreign markets?" he asked. "Because if only takes 2½ per cent. of the productions to provide for our standing army, whereas it takes a considerably larger per cent. for other countries to support their armies. Immigrants are coming to this country to avoid the tremendous army tax, and to be free from compulsory military service. The retention of the Philippines means a larger standing army, and hence heavier taxes."

Mr. Stanchfield called the regular soldier a machine, and credited the volunteers with having built up the Nation.

Mr. Stanchfield criticised Gov. Roosevelt for campaigning the country when he should be attending to his duties at Albany. He made many other such remarks bearing upon the Governor. The speaker proclaimed himself a friend of the laboring people, and said he was entitled to their votes.

While the meeting was in progress a man in the audience had his pocket picked of $350. The thief was captured, and the money recovered.

Special Notice.

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HOUSEWARMING AT OPHIR COTT

Big Dinner Dance Given by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Society folk in Westchester County were out in full force to-night to attend the housewarming given by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., at their new residence, Ophir Cott, between White Plains and Purchase. The affair took the form of a dinner dance. All the afternoon the guests gathered at the neighboring estates of wealthy New Yorkers, from which they went to the Harrimans'. They came in four-in- hands, tallyho coaches, and automobiles, and previous to the dance house parties were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, at Ophir Farm, and at the mansion of Trenor L. Park.

Ophir Cott, the big house of the Harrimans, is situated on the summit of the Anderson hills, and commands a beautiful view of Long Island Sound and the green hills of Lower Westchester. It is surrounded by extensive grounds laid out in rolling lawns and French and Italian gardens, connected with terraces. The style of architecture is colonial, with various modifications, and the house contains forty rooms, all of which were decorated by foreign artists.

The halls were festooned with evergreens and Fall leaves entwined with roses and carnations. The ballroom and the great banquet hall on the lower floor were decorated in a different color. Behind a bower of palms, ferns, roses, and smilax an orchestra from New York furnished the music for the dinner and cotillion. Mrs. Harriman was attired in an exquisite gown, which she purchased in Paris. She was averse to giving publicity to her entertainment. It is only a dance for my friends and neighbors," she declared. "It is only a small affair." Nevertheless the big house was filled to overflowing. Mrs. Harriman and several friends received the guests in the large main hall. The cotillion began at 10:30 and lasted close onto midnight, when the dinner was served in the banquet hall.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and a party of friends, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. James Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Comstock, Miss Nora Iselin, Miss Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Morgan, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webb, D. O. Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hamilton.

DILEMMA OF A DEMOCRAT.

Attorney Bachman of Geneva Fails to File His Resignation in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Owing to the fact that Attorney George L. Bachman of this city, nominated on the Democratic ticket for member of Assembly for this district, failed to file his resignation with the County Clerk in the time specified by law, his name will remain on the County ticket.

Mr. Bachman was nominated by the Democratic County Convention at Canandaigua. A few days later he announced that he would not accept the nomination. He addressed a letter to John Colmy, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, announcing his decision. Later Mr. Bachman was advised that his refusal to accept, in order to be legally effective, must be filed with the County Clerk. Yesterday morning Mr. Bachman filed his formal resignation. To-day County Committeeman Moore was notified that Mr. Bachman's resignation had not been filed in the time required by law, and that his name would therefore have to go on the county ticket.

Meanwhile John Jones of this city has been indorsed by the Democratic Club as a successor to Mr. Bachman. In view of the legal status of the case the County Committee cannot name Mr. Jones.

The case presents a most peculiar complication. Mr. Bachman states in his letter that he declines for reasons which will not interest the public, but which are because he has decided to bolt the Democratic ticket and vote for McKinley.

CHICAGO DRAINAGE BONDS.

Court Refuses to Render Immediate Action Defining Their Status.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20.—Attorney Gilbert's failure to persuade the Supreme Court to-day to take immediate action on the appeal from Judge Chetlain's decision in the $2,500,000 Drainage Board bond issue injunction case further complicates the contemplated sale of the securities. Not until December will the court hear the appeal. Lack of a decision from the Supreme Court upholding the legality of the bonds will seriously affect the prices bid if these bonds are offered again.

The Finance Committee was not ready to report to-day, so there was no meeting of the Trustees. Another will be called for Monday. It is possible that if the New York Security and Trust, which was the highest bidder, does not decide to take the issue by Monday its check for $76,000 will be returned to it and the bonds sold to the Chicagoans. The local bankers have evinced a disposition to take the securities without their legality having the approval of the courts.

COTTON TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 20.—Tetsutaro Immaru and James Saski, two Japanese gentlemen, have arrived from Japan via New York to investigate cotton exports and report to the agricultural department of Japan. Mr. Immaru was sent by the Emperor of Japan to make thorough investigation of the details of the cotton business of the port, and he will remain here an indefinite time.

The object is to open up a largely increased trade in cotton with this country through New Orleans for the benefit of Japan's cotton mills. For nearly a year past Japanese business men have been looking up this matter, and the Mikado, convinced that an isthmian canal would be constructed, became interested and sent Mr. Immaru here as his special representative. The mission is regarded here as the most important of its kind ever sent to New Orleans.

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TO INAUGURATE THE SEASON.

Sealskin Coats, XXX quality, 20 and 22 inches long, short, thick nap, special, $125

Sealskin Coats, large rolling collar and lapels, newest shapes, XXXX quality, special, $175

Sealskin Coats, made of finest selected skins, Ex Ex quality, 22 to 25 inches, special, $200

Electric Seal (Coney) Jackets, made of the finest P. L. skins, finished like a sealskin coat,

XXX Quality, $25

XXXX Quality, $30

XXXXX Quality, $35

Electric Seal (Coney) Jackets, large rolling collar and revers of handsome chinchilla, $50

Electric Seal (Coney) Jackets, large rolling collar and revers of beautiful dark mink, $38

MUFFS.

Dark Eastern Mink Muffs, five stripes, $18

Mink Muffs, four stripes, $15

Mink Muffs, three stripes, $11

Mink Muffs, two stripes, $9

Chinchilla Muffs, clear and blue, large size, $22

Sealskin Muffs, large size, extra fine, selected pup skins, $18

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs, extra fine, $7

Fine Black Lynx Muffs, $15

Fine Brown Fox Muffs, $14

Electric Seal (Coney) Muffs, $3

Persian Lamb Coats, short and jaunty shapes, fine close, glossy curl, special, $75

Persian Lamb Coats, XXX quality, large rolling collar and revers of handsome Chinchilla, special, $115

Persian Lamb Jackets, genuine Leipzig dyed, beautiful close, glossy curl, special, $150

Broadtail Persian Coats, handsome shapes, trimmed with large rolling collar and revers of Hudson Bay Sable, Chinchilla or Dark Eastern Mink (worked in stripes) special, $200

Stone Marten Scarfs, trimmed with genuine tails, special, $12

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Scarfs, with 8 tails, special, $5

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Scarfs, with 8 large handsome tails, special, $10

Dark Eastern Mink Scarfs, worked in stripes, full cluster handsome mink tails, special, $22

Extra Dark Mink Scarfs, with 8 large full tails, special, $12

Extra Fine Mink Scarfs, with 8 full tails, special, $7

Blue Lynx Collars, with 8 beautiful tails, special, $18

Black and Cinnamon Bear Boas, 3 yards long, extra heavy full fur, special, $25

Black Lynx Animal Scarfs, special, $16

Brown Fox Scarfs, XXX quality, $12

XXXX quality, $15

Electric Seal (Coney) Scarfs, $4

Now is the time to have your Furs remodelled and repaired, at moderate cost. Send us a postal card and goods will be called for.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. JUST

ROOSEVELT IN BALTIMORE

Governor Addresses Two Large Meetings on Campaign Issues.

CRITICISES MR. WELLINGTON

Changes in Programme Owing to Condition of His Throat—Consults the President in Washington.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—Gov. Roosevelt spoke here to-night to as many people as could get within the range of his voice. He addressed two meetings, one outside, the other inside of Music Hall, the largest auditorium in the city, and everything he said met with enthusiastic applause.

On the stage with him were ex-Gov. Lowndes, Senator McComas, ex-Postmaster General James A. Gary, and dozens of the most prominent men in the city and State, including several who have been prominent in the Democratic Party in the past.

Gov. Roosevelt's references to Senator Wellington were received with mingled hisses and applause, and when he spoke of Mr. Bryan there was considerable cheering and stamping of feet. Aside from this there were no interruptions, which was contrary to expectations, as it had been rumored that men would be sent to the meeting for that purpose.

The Governor reached Baltimore over the Pennsylvania Road at 5:45 P. M., his private car being attached to one of the regular trains. He was met at the Union Station by ex-Gov. Lowndes, United States Senator McComas, Philip Lee Goldsborough, Charles L. Wilson, and several other members of the Republican State Central Committee.

The condition of the Governor's throat necessitated several changes in the programme laid out for his reception here. It had been intended to send a committee to Washington to accompany him here on a special train and to have an escort of nearly 1,000 men, including several of the soldiers in the late war with Spain, meet him at the station and march with him to a hotel, where he was to have dined with several Republican leaders, after which he was to have delivered an address to the students of Johns Hopkins University in McCoy Hall. All this was abandoned at Gov. Roosevelt's request.

SCORES MR. WELLINGTON.

His first address was delivered inside the hall, and was, in part, as follows:

"I noticed that last night the Hon. Mr. Wellington appeared in this hall on behalf of his new allies. From the psychological standpoint, and chiefly from that, I have been interested in the mental processes by which Mr. Wellington has found himself joined to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan believes in free silver; he is trying to believe in it as unostentatiously as possible. But he believes in it still; it represents the conviction on his part. I will not predicate to Mr. Wellington any convictions, but his views are for the gold standard. He loves the gold standard, while Mr. Bryan loves free silver. Mr. Wellington was against the war with Spain; Mr. Bryan for it. Mr. Wellington felt that Mr. McKinley had gone too rashly into it, and Mr. Bryan that he had not gone into it quick enough. Mr. Wellington is for protection, or was for protection; I do not know how sharply he has turned the corner since. They were together on only one point; I believe they both supported the treaty of peace. And therefore if either of them was blessed with a sense of consistency he would have been estopped from his present criticism, but, on the currency, on the war, and on the tariff, they stood at the opposite poles, and so they came together.

"Gentlemen, if you will read the early books of National history before it was studied as an exact science you will find that the early naturalists had one group of beasts who had four legs, and then they had a group of birds, the birds having two wings, and then there were two aberrant species that they classified together; they put the bat and ostrich together, because one had wings and the other had not. And it seems to be on somewhat the same principle that Mr. Wellington has found himself in alliance with Mr. Bryan.

"We have lost some others of little faith. You are always certain, gentlemen, when you follow a bold course to slough off certain men, but we have gained others. It has been a pleasant thing indeed to see lifelong Democrats like Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin [applause] and Gen. Daniel Sickels and Gen. Frank Siegel of New York, [applause,] who wore the blue uniform, again turning to the defense of all that makes our National greatness, as we read greatness right, when National greatness is imperiled; but, to me, even a more pleasant thing to have had the experience, which I enjoyed in Kentucky, of traveling with ex-Confederates, soldiers like the grand old war veteran Gen. Buckner and Gen. Basil Duke. Men who now clasp hands with their erstwhile foes who wore the blue when the strife for civic righteousness began, such men as Fitzhugh Lee and Joe Wheeler, put on the blue again, when in 1898 the trumpets blew for foreign war. I feel that we might have a peculiar right to welcome those men, to be glad that they are with us, because this is a contest in which Easterner and Westerner, Northerner and Southerner, whatever the man's birthplace may have been, whatever his creed, his color, or his National origin, is vitally interested, provided only he has the root of Americanism in him.

FILIPINOS AND DEMOCRATS.

"The other day there was published in The Daily Record of Columbia, S. C., a letter from Capt. Claude E. Sawyer, a South Carolina Democrat, to Senator John L. McLaurin, also a Southern Democrat. Capt. Sawyer is serving in the Philippines. He strongly complains of the Administration of President McKinley in the Philippines, not because it has gone too far, but because he thinks it has not gone nearly far enough, holding that the President behaves with undue leniency and does not treat the insurgents with proper severity. He says: 'Do you know that the Democratic platform will cost at least 1,000 lives of American soldiers here? A leader said yesterday that they were fighting to hold out until Bryan is elected, and then all will be well with them. Every speech he makes is cabled over here, translated, and sent broadcast.

"I call your attention especially to the terrible words 'The Democratic platform will cost at least 1,000 lives of American soldiers here.' This is the statement of a Southerner and a Democrat, a man who is on the ground writing to a Southerner. No juster and more terrible arraignment of a group of politicians was ever made. Mr. Bryan and his supporters and the framers of the Kansas City platform are primarily responsible for the continuance of bloodshed in the islands. It has been many a long year since we have seen in America a group of political leaders who merited such sound condemnation by all right-thinking men.

"I appeal to you, my fellow-Americans; I appeal to you free men of this great Republic, men, brave men; I appeal to you to see to it that we do not lose the material prosperity to which we have attained; that we do not lose that orderly liberty under the laws which is the proudest heritage of freemen, and finally that now, on the threshold of a new century, that this great Nation again declares the old American doctrine, the doctrine that where the flag once has been hoisted in honor it shall never be hauled down."

This ended Gov. Roosevelt's speech inside the hall, where he was followed by Col. Curtis Guild and Judge Aiden of Massachusetts, W. C. Ames of Denver, and Charles R. Schirm of this city, candidate for Congress in the Fourth District.

On the outside of the hall the Governor made a brief appeal to his hearers to uphold the honor of the flag, and to aid in continuing the present prosperity of the country, after which he drove to the station and left on the 11:45 P. M. train on the Pennsylvania Railroad for New York.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived in Washington this morning from the West. The Governor, accompanied by Curtis Guild, Jr., called at the White House at 10:30 o'clock and was shown to the library, where he at once was joined by the President. They remained with the President for an hour, discussing the political situation. Mr. Roosevelt refused to be interviewed, stating that he could not, at this time, talk politics. At 1:30 this afternoon he took lunch with the President, in company with Secretary Long and Lieut. Commander W. S. Cowles of the navy.

QUAKERS AND GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Indiana Voters Opposed to Him Because of His Writings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The latest of the innumerable complications that have come up in the last weeks of the campaign is the attitude of the Quakers in Indiana.

Quakers are numerous in that State, and it now appears that there is doubt as to their political intentions. Gen. Louis T. Michner, ex-Attorney General of Indiana and ex-President Harrison's political adviser during his term, has received thirty-eight letters from personal and political friends in different counties of the State giving their views on the election. Nearly every one of them speaks about the Quakers.

It appears that the Quaker vote of Indiana is normally Republican, but that a part of it is dissatisfied this year on account of the recent utterances of Gov. Roosevelt about the "Strenuous Life" and about "Waste Places of the Earth." The Quakers, so far as can be learned, have no intention of voting the Democratic ticket, but are likely to cast their votes for John G Woolley, the Prohibition candidate. There have been intimations that Woolley would get votes in other quarters in Indiana. With the addition of a large share of the Quaker vote, his total vote might be much larger than the Prohibitionists have been expecting, and might, if the election is close, turn the State.

One of Gen. Michner's correspondents in Hendricks County says:

"There are a few Republican Quakers who object to Roosevelt on account of something he said in his books, and they will, perhaps, not vote for him. They will not vote for Bryan, but will vote the Prohibition ticket."

Another, in Howard County, says:

"If there is a Quaker in Howard County who is going to support Bryan, I have not heard of him, and we have a large Quaker vote. Some few of them will support the Prohibition candidate."

All but two of Gen. Michner's correspondents are confident that the State will go for McKinley. An Indianapolis man thinks McKinley will carry the State by a reduced plurality, provided there is no bloodshed in the Pennsylvania strike, which would arouse the labor element. A Hendricks County man thinks the only danger is from the labor vote, "especially some of the trainmen on the railroads." A man in Fountain County, says:

"The Debs vote will help us, but I think it will grow less and less until election day, when 3,500 or 4,000 may be all or more than Debs will have. The coal miner has been so quiet that he is hard to guess. The business man, like the farmer, is our meat."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ARRIVAL.

To Go at Once to His Home—His State Tour—The Reception Here.

Gov. Roosevelt will arrive in New York early this morning. According to the understanding at Republican Headquarters, the Governor will not stop over in this city, but will make the first train for his home at Oyster Bay.

Gov. Roosevelt to-morrow will commence his four days' tour of the State, beginning at Weehawken and proceeding up the west shore of the Hudson.

The arrangements for the demonstration at Madison Square Garden on Friday, Oct. 26, in honor of the Governor have been practically completed by the Republican County Campaign Committee. On the day of the meeting Gov. Roosevelt will arrive at the Grand Central Station at 5:30 o'clock P. M. He will be met by a reception committee and will be driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. After dinner he will be driven to Madison Square Garden. Admission to the meeting will be free. The Garden will be elaborately decorated.

It has been arranged to have sixteen groups—one group for two Assembly districts—march to the Garden. In addition to these groups there will be a special parade of Italian Republicans, under the leadership of James E. March, the Republican leader of the Sixth Assembly District. Each one of the groups will have two bands and the Italians will have eight. Altogether there will be over forty bands, with many drum corps.

There will be from twenty-five to thirty outside meetings from stands and trucks. The entire staff of speakers of the State and County Committees will be on hand to supply the oratory for the overflow meetings.

Among the letters received by Gen. Francis V. Greene yesterday from persons accepting Vice Presidencies of the Friday night meeting was one from Joseph J. Little, ex-President of the Board of Education. In his letter Mr. Little said:

"I cannot support any man or body of men who are willing to advocate a debased currency, even if they do claim to belong to the same political party as myself. As for me, I want a dollar that will not blanch when placed beside the money of any country in the world."

NEGRO RUNS FOR ASSEMBLY.

Consternation Among Brooklyn Democrats Who Courted the Colored Vote.

The Democratic campaign managers in Brooklyn, who have been coquetting with the local negro vote of late, learned with something like consternation yesterday that the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Eighth District is a colored man. The candidate in question, Frederick R. Moore, was named about a week ago, but the fact that he was a negro did not become generally known until yesterday. The nomination of Moore is looked upon as a shrewd move on the part of the Republican campaign managers.

The Democrats have been making strong efforts to win over the colored vote in Brooklyn, and the Republican managers viewed with concern their activity in this direction. The Eighth Assembly District is so strongly Democratic that a Republican candidate there has little or no chance of election. It was said yesterday that Moore agreed to run, not with the expectation of election, but from a desire to do his best to cut down the Democratic vote.

With Moore running for the Assembly on the Republican ticket, the Republican managers feel, it is said, that the arguments of the Democrats to secure the votes of local negroes will fall flat. While Moore may not be elected, his candidacy, it is believed, will, in any event, effect some benefit to his party by keeping voters of his race in the Republican ranks.

Magistrate Jacob Brenner, the Republican leader of the Eighth District, who is credited with conceiving the idea, smiled when discussing the matter yesterday afternoon.

"The Democrats," he said, "seem to be terribly excited over the fact that we have nominated a colored man for the Assembly. Mr. Moore is a well-educated man and a brilliant speaker. He is the Captain of his district, and has been for years. For a time he was in a political office in Washington. This is not the first time we have nominated a colored man in the district."

FACTIONAL POLITICS AT YALE.

Gold Democrats Capture Bryan Club and Elect the Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—The entire undergraduate body at Yale is to-day enjoying the discomfiture of the Bryan sympathizers in the college, who were last night turned out of office in the Democratic Club by the Gold Democrats. On the other hand, the Bryan students are furious, and swear all kinds of vengeance. The Yale Democratic Club was formed last Spring by about fifty academic undergraduates, and this Fall began to enter actively into the Bryan campaign.

Altgeld was the guest of the club two weeks ago, and Bryan was to be given the support of the organization when he comes here later. The gold Democrats in the college chafed under the restriction of the club to silver Democrats, and planned a raid. Last night a new election of officers took place, and the meeting was packed to the doors by undergraduates. When the election was made, a lively tilt followed between the two factions, and when the ballots were counted it was found that the Bryan men had been snowed under by an overwhelming majority.

The new President, Paul T. Gilbert of this city, announced that the club was not necessarily for Bryan, and not one of the Bryan sympathizers was elected to office. The rout of the Bryan students is causing no end of amusement among the undergraduates.

The Bryan leaders in a Bryan evening paper to-night denounce the election as a fraud and state that the hall was packed with Republican undergraduates who voted down the Bryan element. The successful party is enjoying the situation and saying nothing. The Bryan students say that they will withdraw from the club and form a Bryan Club over again.

MR. PAYNE IS SANGUINE

Thinks Western Voters Are Deserting Bryan Daily.

Predicts that the President Will Have 30,000 Majority in Kentucky—Sentiment in Silver States.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20.—Vice Chairman Payne issued the following statement to-night:

"No one who has carefully observed the trend of events during the last three weeks can have failed to notice that popular sentiment has been running strongly in favor of the election of the Republican candidates. This is due, not only to the inherent justice and right of the cause which the Republican Party stands for, and the vigorous campaign which has been carried on by the Republicans everywhere, but has been very much accelerated by the very foolish utterances of Mr. Bryan on the stump.

"In the gas belt in Indiana, which has been commercially developed almost entirely by the tin plate and glass industries, which have given employment to thousands of workingmen, and all built up by reason of the tariff on those articles, Mr. Bryan stated in his speech that the way to reach the so-called Glass and Tin-Plate Trusts was to remove the tariff from those articles. It can be readily seen that this statement was fatal to him and his party in that section of the State of Indiana, and ever since that speech Indiana has been no longer doubtful.

"Shortly after he followed with a speech at Salem, Ill., which was unworthy of him or any other candidate for President. In this speech in the boldest way he endeavored to stir up discontent and hostility on the part of those who are not so fortunate as some against those who had accumulated a competence. I think this speech alarmed many of his more conservative supporters, as I have been advised of many who had before that been inclined to support him announcing their determination to vote the Republican ticket.

"All through the West, scores, nay thousands of farmers of every nativity who voted for Bryan four years ago, will now vote for McKinley and a continuation of the present business conditions, and in the former so-called silver States the people are deserting Bryan almost en masse, and I believe that a majority of the States west of the Mississippi River that voted for Bryan four years ago will now cast their Electoral vote for McKinley, and every one of the States between the Mississippi River and the Allegheny Mountains north of Tennessee, which voted for McKinley before will do so again at the coming election.

"The anti-imperialism campaign of the Democrats has fallen flat; its supporters have found that the people regard them in the position they have taken as unpatriotic and unwise, and the Democratic politicians have found it unpopular, and in the West they have abandoned it as an issue and are turning their attention to the anti-trust plank in their platform. As their campaign has been based upon anti-everything, I look in another week for them to change to anti-something else.

"The poll of Kentucky shows that McKinley will carry that State by more than 30,000 majority, and the only question is, Can the Democrats under the provisions of the infamous Goebel law steal it? I am speaking only of the States that come in the jurisdiction of the headquarters at Chicago. As for those east of the Alleghany Mountains I am not in close touch, and do not care to express an opinion without proper knowledge, although I have no doubt that every State that voted for McKinley in that section of the country four years ago will do so again.

"HENRY C. PAYNE."

THE VICE CHAIRMAN'S POLL.

Canvass of Chicago Business Men Greatly Pleases Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Vice Chairman Payne of the Republican National Committee announces the result of a poll of the principal wholesale business houses of Chicago. The result is as follows:

For McKinley, 7,389; for Bryan, 963.

Mr. Payne received in the morning's mail another poll which pleased him greatly. The proprietor of the St. James Hotel, at Davenport, Iowa, placed a ballot box in the hotel lobby and asked every traveling man who put up at his hotel to vote for his favorite candidate. The result of the ballot follows: For McKinley, 449; for Bryan, 56.

DAVID B. HILL AT CINCINNATI.

Devotes His Speech to the Subject of Imperialism.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill addressed more than 4,000 people at Music Hall to-night. Judge H. D. Peck presided. When ex-Senator Hill was introduced he received a welcome of cheers that continued several minutes.

A peculiarity of the speech was his entire omission of anything on trusts. The whole speech was an argument attacking the Republican policy in regard to the Philippines and Porto Rico, which he called imperialism. He declared that the real purpose of the Republicans is to change the form of this Government. He reviewed the Spanish war and criticised President McKinley's message before the war as cold.

SOCIALISTS TO THE VOTER.

Party Meeting Devoted to Attacks on Capital and Denunciation of McKinley and Bryan.

The elimination of capitalists and the abolition of capitalism were advocated at a Socialist-Labor Party meeting last night in Cooper Union. Resolutions were presented calling upon capitalists to turn their mills and factories over to the working man, and they were carried with enthusiasm after a speech by Charles H. Corrigan, candidate for Governor on the Socialist-Labor ticket. Mr. Corrigan followed B. F. Keinard, the presiding officer, and W. S. Dalton, both of whom attacked the Democratic and Republican Parties.

In opening the meeting the Chairman referred to the Presidential candidates as representatives of the trusts. President McKinley's name was received with hisses as the Chairman referred to him as "a stockholder of trusts and a shooter of strikers while Governor and President."

"Bryan," the speaker went on, "is surrounded by the biggest trust magnates in the country wherever he goes. He needs all the ice of the Ice Trust to keep his nerve when embarrassing questions are put to him."

The hisses at this point were so loud that the speaker was compelled to wave his hand for silence.

"Roosevelt," said Mr. Keinard, "the friend of trusts, is an advocate of the biggest police spite club ever known. Stevenson is a Coal Trust magnate, a Sugar Trust stockholder, a destroyer of labor unions in his mines in Illinois."

Mr. Corrigan's address was a long tirade against capital. Imperialism, he said, was the direct outcome of trusts.

"The Republican Party, as the representative of the capitalistic class," said he, "saw that something must be done to get a new market for the billions of dollars' worth of goods stored in their warehouses, and so the plutocratic Republicans scoured the world for markets. There was no benevolence in going to Cuba and the Philippines and to China.

"I tell you, fellow-workmen, that whether McKinley or Bryan is elected, as long as capitalism lasts we must have expansion or explode. See what imperialism has done for England! In that imperialistic country one out of every ten persons is dumped into a rough box and carried to a pauper's grave. Do you want that over here?" [Cries of "You bet we don't!"]

The speaker closed by telling the audience that the conflict between labor and capital must sooner or later end in a fearful struggle. More shouts followed with loud hurrahs for Malloney and Remmel, the party's National candidates.

There were speeches by Daniel De Leon, Thomas Hickey, and Arthur Keep in the same strain.

MR. KRUEGER SAILS.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 20.—The Dutch cruiser Gelderland, with Mr. Krüger on board, sailed at noon.

The Gelderland will call at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Jibutil, and Marseilles.

CROSSED OCEAN IN OPEN BOAT.

Remarkable Voyage of Peter Johansen and His Son from Gibraltar to Florida.

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Oct. 20.—Peter Johansen and his twelve-year-old son Peter, arrived to-day from Gibraltar in an open boat 29 feet long, beam 7 feet 6 inches. They left Gibraltar with 180 gallons of water, and provisions for sixty days, and made the trip in fifty-nine days, encountering no storms.

They came by the Canaries, the north coast of Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, and Cuba, landing first at Boca Grande, the mouth of the harbor. Both are in good health and spirits.

Johansen left here twenty months ago, the Captain of an English tramp, the Senator, with a cargo of phosphate for Yokohama. Off the Philippines he encountered a three days' hurricane, in which the deck beams and all the canvas were carried away.

Returning to Liverpool, he picked up in the ocean an abandoned vessel loaded with ore, righted the cargo, put in a prize crew, and took her to Europe. His share of the prize money was handsome. He resigned and came here in his open boat to remain the rest of his life.

MARRIED HIS NURSE.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 20.—Miss Emma A. Burr of New Haven and George F. Nash of Westport were married in Madison Wednesday. Mr. Nash, who was recently a prominent citizen of Danbury, was injured in a runaway accident a year ago and badly hurt. For weeks he was at death's door, but through it all he was tenderly cared for by Miss Burr, who was employed as his nurse.

Announcements of the wedding were received by Mr. Nash's friends in this city to-day, and they were the first inkling of the affair that reached here. The bride and bridegroom are now on their way to California on a wedding tour.

UNIVERSITY LEASES COAL LAND.

Trustees of Alabama State Institution Let Out 520 Acres.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 20.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the State University at a meeting held to-day leased a tract of 520 acres of coal land in Bibb County, near Hargrove, to the Alabama Cahaba Southern Coal Company, which is also the lessee of an adjoining tract of 600 acres. The company is to pay a royalty of 6 cents per ton.

The lease is for ten years, with the privilege of renewal at the end of that time for ten more years. The present lease nets $6,000 a year for the university. The two leases combined will bring $10,000 to $12,000 a year.

PATRICK O'RIORDEN DEAD.

Was a Wealthy Citizen of Boston Who Began Life as a Laborer.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Patrick O'Riorden of Monument Square, Charlestown District, died at his home to-day. Mr. O'Riorden was one of the best-known citizens and was reputed to be the wealthiest in the Charlestown District. He was born in Ireland about seventy years ago, and came to this country, settling in Boston, when a young man. During the early portion of his career in this country he was employed as a laborer in the navy yard. While there he received an injury to one of his feet which temporarily disabled him for hard work.

As a testimonial, his fellow-employes raised a purse of money, with which they purchased a horse and tip cart, presenting the same to Mr. O'Riorden. From this modest beginning he built up a mammoth contracting and teaming business. One of his largest contracts was the delivery of the stone used in the construction of the Federal Building in Boston.

After acquiring wealth, he bought the magnificent Thomas estate, on Monument Square. He leaves a wife, four sons, and a daughter. They are Jeremiah, Daniel, Joseph, and Michael O'Riorden and Mrs. W. W. Taff of Brookline. Mr. O'Riorden was a prominent member of the Charlestown Catholic Literary Union and other local organizations.

MISTOOK COMPANION FOR A DEER.

Fatal Shooting Accident in the Maine Woods Last Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 20.—The second fatal shooting accident of the game season in the Maine woods occurred at Nahmakanta Lake Thursday, when W. L. Pond of Torringford, Conn., was instantly killed by his companion, Willey M. Latimer of Torringford, who mistook him for a deer. He died almost instantly.

Pond and Latimer passed through Bangor last week on their way north, and had been having good sport at Nahmankanta. On Thursday they were hunting a little way apart, and Pond made a rustling noise among some bushes. Latimer heard the noise, and thinking it was made by a deer, fired in the direction of the bushes without stopping to investigate. A cry of pain followed the shot, and Latimer rushed to the spot to find his companion just about to expire. In a minute Pond was dead.

The body was brought to the head of Pemadumcook Lake, and thence to Norcross, arriving in Bangor to-night. Owing to the breaking down of the steamboat on Pemadumcook Lake there was much delay in getting the body out of the woods. Pond was about forty years of age, and was a grocer in Torringford. He leaves a wife and four children. He had been coming to Maine regularly for several years.

SAYS BOARDER DREW PISTOL.

Bahner Charges Kohn Menaced Him and His Wife; Also Broke a Door.

Julian Kohn, a gunsmith, of 126 West Twenty-seventh Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station early this morning on complaint of Richard Bahner of the same house, who claimed Kohn had threatened him and his wife with a revolver.

Bahner says Kohn has been boarding with him for about three years. Of late he has not been able to pay his way, and Bahner says he told him to leave. While Bahner was out last night Kohn, the former says, entered the house, broke down the door of his room, and was taking his effects out when Mrs. Bahner interfered, and he threatened her with a revolver.

He was making his way out of the house when Bahner entered, and Kohn, he says, drew his revolver on him. Bahner shouted for the police, and Policeman Perigo ran in and arrested Kohn.

Wyoming Horses for Mexican Warriors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Oct. 20.—Señor Manuel Alvarez, an agent of the Mexican Government, has been here for two weeks, purchasing the best saddle horses obtainable in Colorado and Wyoming, paying fancy prices. Señor Alvarez has dropped remarks to the effect that Mexico is about to engage in a war of conquest, his inference being that the Central American States politics are engrossing his Government's attention.

Two Social Democratic Parades.

The Social Democratic Party held two campaign parades last night, the one being in the Borough of the Bronx and the other in Manhattan Borough. The principal parade was in the Bronx and was accompanied by a number of floats. Among them was one bearing what was called the Statue of Liberty, a girl, surrounded by other girls in costume. Another float represented the Idaho "bull pen," with prisoners in a cage and men in the uniform of soldiers in front of it. The down town parade wound up at Abingdon Square, where a mass meeting was held.

PATERSON MURDER CASE

Inquest into the Death of Jennie Besscheiter Begun.

FALL ON A STONE KILLED HER

Girl Last Seen with Two Men in Front of a Drug Store—Testimony Before the Coroner.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 20.—This city has another murder mystery on its hands much like the Sullivan case of four years ago, but in the later case there are elements that go to show that unlike the Sullivan case it will not go on record as one of the unsolved crimes. The police are actively at work on the case of Jennie Besscheiter, the seventeen-year-old girl who was found dead yesterday morning in a lonely road near the Passaic River on the Bergen County side, about a mile and a half from her home.

The story that the girl had lately fallen heir to $5,000 from an uncle, and that this might have some bearing on the crime, was exploded. The uncle in question left a very small estate, and out of this Jennie was to get such a trivial portion that it can cut no figure in the mystery of her death.

According to the theories of Detectives Titus and Taylor, who are working on the case, and the investigations of Coroner Vroom, the girl died where she fell. It seems clear that some one accompanied her on her walk home on Thursday night or met her near the scene of the murder. She was thrown down, and in falling her head struck a stone in the road with great force. The back of her skull was crushed in, and the fracture caused her death in a very short time. The person who threw her down, and it was evidently a man, frightened at his work, fled, and it remains for the police to find him.

An inquest was held to-day in the warehouse near the scene of the murder. When the girl was first found, and an attempt was made to move her body to the warehouse in question, her head had to be dislodged from the stone on which she had fallen. The dried and clotted blood that had collected in the wound had been held there by the stone, which fitted the wound exactly. Coroner Vroom says that this would make it clear that the girl was not struck before she fell. The only other possible theory is that she fell from a height; that she was in a carriage and was either thrown out or attempted to alight hurriedly and fell. The police, however, have so far failed to find out anything positive about such a vehicle. Other than the fractured skull the girl had no wounds on her person.

It was learned to-night that Jennie was seen in different parts of the city on Thursday night, and there is a rumor, about which the police refuse to talk, that near to midnight she boarded the last car on the Riverside line, which leaves the City Hall about that time. The terminus of the line is but a short distance from the Wagaraw Bridge, near which the girl was found. It is also stated that a man well known in certain circles was with the girl at the time and alighted from the car with her. The police want that man.

The inquest to-day was largely in the nature of a farce. Although a number of important witnesses were present, there was no stenographer to take down the testimony, on which later a man's life may hinge, and it seemed that the Coroner and the police failed to ask a great many necessary questions of the witnesses. It was said that the officials feared that in asking too many questions they might give some suspected person a hint of what they had in mind, and thus warn him. It was stated that their plan was to purposely throw off any suspicion, so that the suspect might be the better kept in sight and closely watched. At the end of to-day's inquest the detectives requested an adjournment for a week, which was granted. By that time, they stated, they expect to have something more tangible to work on.

From the testimony of John Besscheiter, the father of the girl, who is a Dutchman and talks very little English, it was established that he last saw his daughter alive shortly after 8 o'clock on Thursday night. He learned later that she had gone to the city to buy 15 cents' worth of talcum powder for her stepmother. The purchase was to have been made at Kent's drug store, on Main Street, but Jennie never made it. She was seen in the vicinity, another witness testified, but she had never entered the drug store.

No uneasiness was felt when the girl did not return during the night, as she sometimes remained all night with Mrs. Klatte, a friend, who keeps a confectionery store at 160 Main Street. The first alarm was felt when she did not come home to breakfast, which was her invariable custom when she remained with Mrs. Klatte.

A sister of the dead girl, Susie Besscheiter, knew of no young man who paid particular attention to Jennie, but stated that the latter had several times visited the theatre with William Tanis, a stenographer employed in a law office down town. Jennie and Tanis, she said, had never had any trouble, so far as she knew. It developed while this witness was on the stand that shortly after Jennie went out Norris McMurray, an engraver, called and asked for the dead girl, leaving at once when he was told that she was not.

Jennie's brother Leonard testified that some time ago his sister had refused to see Charles Shriner, a son of the editor of The Chronicle, when he had called in company with another young man. This seemed, he said, to indicate that Jennie had had an altercation with Shriner, for when she was told that he was up stairs waiting for her she said: "I told him to keep away. I won't see him," and she did not.

William Tanis was then called to the stand. He said he had not seen Jennie since Wednesday night, when he called at her house and took her to the firemen's parade in Passaic. They returned to her house about midnight. Tanis said he did not call on her regularly, and had visited Susie, the elder sister, before he called on Jennie. Tanis was on Main Street on Thursday night, but did not see Jennie. He had never heard of Shriner, he said, and had never walked out in the neighborhood of the scene of the murder.

"I got home at 9:30 on Thursday night," said Tanis, when asked to account for his time. "After supper I went to the house of a friend, and later went to Vermuelen's cigar store, where some fireworks were handed to me to set off, but I refused to set them off. The parade was passing at the time. I know it was 9:30 when I got home, for I looked at the clock, and saw that the time was 9:50. The clock is always kept twenty minutes fast. I drank a glass of milk and went right to bed."

Detective Titus here asked the witness if he knew where Millie's saloon was. Tanis said he did. The detective asked if he had ever seen the dead girl there.

"Yes," said Tanis, "about a week ago. She had several girls with her, and when I came in I asked them to have a drink. I can't remember if Jennie took beer or sarsaparilla."

"Did you have any trouble with her then?" asked Titus.

"I did not," was the reply.

"Would it be an untruth if some one said that you treated Jennie roughly that night in the saloon?" asked the detective.

"It would be," said the witness. "Nothing of that kind ever occurred."

Leonard Kemmerling, a neighbor of the Besscheiters, said that at about 10:30 o'clock on Thursday night he saw Jennie standing in front of Kent's drug store. She was talking to a young man, and another stood near by. The first man was about twenty-two years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, had a full, smooth face, black hair and eyes, and wore a black derby hat and sack suit. Kemmerling said that he remarked the man closely on account of Jennie's vehemence when she was talking to him. Her face, he said, was very pale, and she seemed very angry, exclaiming, "No, no!" several times. She bowed to Kemmerling and then went on talking to the young man. The witness said he had never seen the man before, but would know him again.

This, so far as has been learned at present, is the last seen of Jennie alive. The police are trying to trace her movements from that time. Marinus Gary, who first discovered the body of the girl, says the time was 6:15 o'clock, and that the body was then cold. The Coroner thinks she was murdered shortly after midnight. The police have to pick up the thread from 10:30, when Kemmerling saw her, and trace the girl for two hours thereafter.

Crash on the Lackawanna Road.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A freight train on the Lackawanna to-night, while running down a heavy grade into the city, struck a work train, which was standing on the track while a crippled car was being repaired. Andrew Davidson and Thomas Maloney, employed on the work train, were killed, and William Walsh, a fireman, was seriously injured. The débris had not been cleared at a late hour, and there is a possibility that other bodies may be found.

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Novelties in Every Department—Goods Not Found Elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d Street.

P. A. B. WIDENER'S BOTTICELLI.

Prince Chigi Being Tried for Sending It Out of Italy by Means of a Trick.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—That famous painting by Botticelli, purchased by P. A. B. Widener some time ago from Prince Chigi, in Italy, for $400,000, seems to be creating much more of a furor in the artistic world than was expected. Italy has a law prohibiting the selling of valuable works of art to foreigners for shipment out of the country, and as a result of his violation of that law, Prince Chigi is liable to be compelled to undergo a year's imprisonment. He is now being tried for the offense in Rome, and his trial is attracting a great deal of attention, not only in art circles, but also from the general public.

The painting which the Prince is accused of selling is the famous "Virgin and Child." It is circular in form. Its value as a work of art is great, and American art connoisseurs rejoiced greatly when the announcement of its purchase by the Philadelphia millionaire was announced.

In order to get it out of Italy it is reported that another subject was painted over the picture, to be washed off after the canvas reached its destination. This ruse, it is said, fooled the customs officers, but when it was discovered Prince Chigi was placed under arrest.

The painting has not arrived in this country, and Mr. Widener is expecting to hear something about it every day. To a reporter who saw him to-day at his home in Ashbourne, Mr. Widener said:

"I should be only too glad to give all the information regarding the painting that it is possible to give, but as yet I have not received any of the documents which are connected with it. I have not even received a photograph of the painting, and, therefore, can give you no idea of it at present."

Mr. Widener expressed pained surprise when told that Prince Chigi was being tried for the crime of selling the painting to an American. It is stated that the reason for selling the canvas was that the Prince was at the time sadly in need of money.

GIFT TO DE PEYSTER HOME.

W. F. Hoge of Brooklyn Bequeathed $15,000 to Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—At the session of the Board of Managers of the Methodist Woman's Home Mission Society Convention to-day Mrs. F. C. Morgan, New York City, Chairman of the committee in charge of J. Watts De Peyster Industrial Home and School for Girls, located on the Hudson, announced that the late W. F. Hoge of Brooklyn had bequeathed $15,000 to the institution. The news was received with great enthusiasm.

De Peyster Home is the pride of the society. It was the gift of its namesake, Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, who is not a Methodist, but a great sympathizer in the work done by the Missionary society.

Pledges were made to the amount of $7,000 to assist in building Rust Hall at Washington, D. C., an institution which, when completed, will cost $60,000. This hall is named after the late Elizabeth L. Rust, who lived at Cincinnati.

INCENDIARY SENT TO PRISON.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Eugene Feldon was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Judge Purdy at Pike County Court, at Milford, Penn., yesterday for setting fire to his wife's barn, to which charge he pleaded guilty.

Feldon and his wife, formerly Mrs. Clara Labes, did not live happily together, and he was evicted from the home, at Hawley, Penn. One night last May Mrs. Feldon and several children by her first husband were awakened by fire and barely escaped in their night clothes. Their house was destroyed. Mr. Feldon was seen in that neighborhood the night before and suspicion pointed toward him as the incendiary. He was arrested in New York two weeks later and brought to Milford for trial.

OVATION TO EX-SENATOR CLARK

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 20.—W. A. Clark was accorded a reception here to-night that has never been surpassed in numbers or enthusiasm in the history of Montana, save, possibly, when he visited this city after the memorable State Capitol contest, when Clark opposed Anaconda, the home of Marcus Daly.

An immense procession preceded the meeting at the Auditorium. Main Street was veritably aglow with red fire and fireworks, while the carriage containing Mr. Clark was appropriately decorated, and he received an ovation from start to finish. The jam was so great that even street-car traffic was suspended during the parade.

J. R. Sovereign and Clark both delivered addresses at the Auditorium, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Clark devoted the major portion of his speech to an arraignment of the Amalgamated Copper Company and its alleged brazen methods.

"77"

"Seventy-seven" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets, just fits the vest pocket; at all druggists, 25c

GRIP

Goose Flesh.

Goose flesh, a chill, a shiver, indicate checked circulation, a sure sign of taking Cold; fever, restlessness and great thirst follow and influenza is well under way. The prompt use of "77" restores the checked circulation, starts the blood coursing through the veins and "breaks up" a Cold

LEADING FORLORN HOPES

Republican Candidates in Tammany Strongholds.

Twenty-five Assembly Nominees Whose Chances Are Slight—Men Who Expect Defeat for Congress.

There are twenty-five Republican politicians who yearly sacrifice themselves as candidates for Assembly without hope of election or reward. These men are named to run against Democratic candidates in districts in which the Tammany vote is overwhelming. They accept these nominations from Republican conventions with all seriousness. They are cheered when the Assembly District conventions announce their names as the candidates, and then most of these men are forgotten in the struggle for the election of higher officials, few of them making any systematic canvass.

"If they are sensible they don't spend much money," said a Republican leader at State headquarters yesterday. "Why are these men named when there is absolutely no chance of election and what impels them to take the nominations?"

"There are various reasons," was the reply. "The most important is that some kind of Republican organization must be kept together in the Tammany strongholds. These candidates are in many instances known in their Assembly Districts as men of high political ideas and aspirations. They go about soliciting votes among their friends. This work adds to the strength of the Republican National and State tickets. That is the reason which actuates the Republican machine in making these nominations.

"The most popular Republicans who will accept are nominated, and the hope which springs eternal in the human breast keeps them moving until the vote is counted on election day. There have been a few instances during the last ten years when men have taken nominations without hope of election and have won in a landslide year or on account of some bitter local fight.

"There are Tammany strongholds in which some Republican politician gets a hold on the people and is elected in the face of every Tammany effort to defeat him. Take the Eighth Assembly District, for instance. The district is usually Democratic by 1,500 to 2,000 votes. Every time Charles Adler is named on the Republican ticket in that district he wins against the strongest candidate Tammany can name. Charles Adler refused the nomination last year, and the Democratic candidate was elected. This year he has accepted the nomination, and we are confident that he will defeat Isidor Cohen, the present Assemblyman."

In the First Assembly District Charles R. Vogt of 153 Duane Street has accepted the nomination against Michael Halpin, the present Tammany Assemblyman, who received last year 3,108 votes, while his Republican opponent got 853. Mr. Vogt is popular among the Republicans and is making votes for the Republican State and National tickets.

In the Second Assembly District, Theodore J. Karman has been nominated a second time on the Republican ticket. Last year Mr. Karman received 1,198 votes, against 4,312 for the Democratic candidate.

Martin J. Nerney, a Republican spellbinder, has consented to run for Assembly in the Third District. He will have to overcome a Tammany majority of 3,000 to win. Mr. Nerney is making speeches in his district for the State ticket, and he is making a canvass of the district to help the Republican cause. Mr. Nerney has a powerful voice, and he is always listened to attentively by the Tammany Hall men in the district.

Louis C. Woolf has accepted the nomination in the Fourth District. He will have to overcome a majority of 2,000 to win.

YOUNG "TIM" SULLIVAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

The candidate in New York who probably has the slightest chance of election is Jacob F. Lutz, Republican nominee for Assembly in "Tim" Sullivan's Bowery district. Mr. Lutz will have to overcome a majority of nearly 4,000 to win. He is running against "Young Tim" Sullivan. He is ranking no active canvass.

In the Seventh District, Wagner M. Musgrave is the candidate of the Republicans. He has about 1,500 Democratic majority to overcome. Mr. Musgrave is thoroughly canvassing his district.

John A. Sheeran has taken the Republican nomination in the Ninth District in the hope that the bitter feud between the Goodwin-Smith and the John C. Sheehan factions will result in his election. Mr. Sheeran will have to get 1,000 Democratic votes to win. Frederick Gibbs, the Republican leader, thinks that his candidate has a chance.

In the Tenth District Julius Harburger has as his opponent Jacob C. Brand. Mr. Brand was beaten last year by 1,500 votes, but he hopes to defeat Assemblyman Harburger if there is a McKinley landslide in Manhattan.

The Eleventh Assembly District is not debatable ground. It is Democratic by 2,000 majority. James R. Carniff is the Republican candidate.

The Twelfth District is a Tammany stronghold by over 2,000 majority. Joseph Barondess last year only got 978 votes against the Democratic candidate. This year Joseph Goldstein will get the Republican votes in the district.

The Thirteenth District is Democratic by 2,000 majority. John J. Creney will receive the Republican vote.

The Fourteenth District is Democratic by 1,300 majority. Julius Krause is making the campaign for the Republicans.

The Fifteenth Assembly District is good fighting ground for the Republican candidate. Richard C. Van Horn is trying to make as good a record as "The" McManus, who ran on the Republican ticket last year, and was defeated by only 71 votes. The district is usually Democratic by 1,500 to 2,000.

The Sixteenth District is Democratic by 1,200. Emery Kohn will run against Samuel Prince, the Labor leader. Mr. Kohn is a cigarmaker, and he is trying to cut into the Labor strength of his opponent. The Republican leaders have little hope of carrying this district.

The Eighteenth District went Democratic for Assembly last year by 4,000. Henry Bossert will lead the Republican forlorn hope this year.

John S. Shea will try a second time to be elected to the Assembly from the Twentieth District on the Republican ticket. He was beaten last year by 1,400 majority.

John H. Sohl will lead the forlorn Republican hope in the Twenty-second District. The other Republicans who have accepted Assembly nominations in Democratic strongholds, with the hope that a McKinley wave will sweep them into office, are Charles G. Bothner, Twenty-fourth District; Frank A. Sovak, Twenty-sixth District; Max Freedman, Twenty-eighth District; Christian Goetz, Thirtieth District; William Volkland, Thirty-second District; John J. Cartwright, Thirty-third District; Sigmund Feust, Thirty-fourth District, and John Uhl, Thirty-fifth District.

THE NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS.

The Republican Congressional nominees, except in two instances, are prepared for defeat at the polls, though some local disaffection among the Democrats inspire a few of them with hope. Richard Van Cott thinks he may be elected to Congress in the Eighth District against Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas Creamer, because of the trouble over the "turning down" of Tammany Congressman Riordan. Theodore Cox will run against Justice Henry Goldfogle in the Ninth District.

John Glass has a slight chance of being elected against Congressman Amos J. Cummings in the Tenth District. Charles Schwinck will contest the election with Congressman Sulzer in the Eleventh.

Herbert Parsons, the Republican candidate against Congressman George B. McClellan, is making a hard canvass in the Twelfth District. Mrs. Herbert Parsons, a daughter of Henry Clews, is taking an active interest in her husband's canvass. Mr. Parsons has hired large headquarters, and has experienced politicians in charge of his campaign.

William R. Willcox, the Republican candidate in the Thirteenth District, hopes to defeat Oliver H. P. Belmont.

Alderman Elias Goodman is hopeful of overcoming the large Democratic majority in the Fifteenth District, and being elected over Jacob Ruppert, the present holder of the place.

In the Senate fights there are many Republican nominees who make no attempt to be elected. Some of these men never go into their districts to get votes for themselves, but try, however, to gain votes through friends for the National and State tickets. Among the men who have little hope of election to the Senate are Lucas Van Allen, who is running against Bernard E. Martin; Edward Cohn, candidate against Senator Samuel J. Foley; Thomas McNulty, who is running against Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, and William Whittaker, business candidate against Senator Thomas Grady.

DENIAL OF MR. ODELL.

Again Calls Letter Attributed to Him a Base Forgery.

B. B. Odell, Jr., the Republican candidate for Governor, came down from Newburg yesterday and denounced as a "base and clumsy forgery" the letter given out by Chairman McGuire of the Democratic State Committee, and purporting to have been written by Mr. Odell to a Republican in the State, whom he thought he could trust. In this letter the supposed trustworthy Republican was asked to furnish the names of ten independent Democrats who he thought could be influenced, and also to "advise us of the expense involved." When seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and asked about the letter Mr. Odell said:

"I never authorized, dictated, wrote, or signed that letter. Further, I am sure that no one connected with the State Headquarters, with authority from myself, Mr. Barnes, Chairman of our Executive Committee, or Mr. Fox, Secretary of the committee, sent out such a letter.

"The whole thing is a lie and the alleged letter is a base and clumsy forgery. If Mr. McGuire, or any one in authority at Democratic State Headquarters, desires to become sponsor for this libel I will immediately give him an opportunity to prove the same. This forged letter is one of the many Democratic attempts which have been made to win votes by deceit and fraud."

MGR. IRELAND FOR McKINLEY.

The Archbishop Announces How His Vote Will Be Cast, Giving His Reasons.

Archbishop Ireland yesterday gave out the following statement as to his attitude in the present campaign:

"How do I intend to vote? It cannot at first sight but seem more or less impertinent for any citizen to tell the public how he intends to vote. In voting, each citizen obeys the dictates of his own sense of civic duty. He should simply do this, and leave to others to do likewise.

"However, since a certain number of newspapers have undertaken to say how I intend to vote, and in so doing have misinterpreted my intention, and have not been unwilling to make political capital out of my supposed vote, I will give to the question, 'How I intend to vote?' a categorical and unmistakable reply.

"I intend to vote for William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. In giving my vote for the candidates of the Republican Party I am satisfied in my own conscience that I serve the best interests of the country at home and abroad, that I contribute to the maintenance of the country's material prosperity, and of peace and good will between the several classes of its population, that I aid the country in bringing about the safest and most honorable solutions of the complex problems which confront it as the result of the late war, and in retaining for itself the exalted position which it holds at present commercially and diplomatically before other nations of the world. I trust no further doubts will be expressed as to how I intend to vote."

SECRETARY ROOT'S PLANS.

To Speak in Youngstown, Ohio, at the President's Request.

Secretary Root was a caller at the Republican National Headquarters yesterday. He said he would make his first utterance on the issues of the campaign at Youngstown, Ohio, on Oct. 24. The Secretary has recently undergone a surgical operation, and does not feel able to participate very actively in the campaign. He goes to Youngstown at the special request of the President.

It is said that the President is desirous of showing that the surest way to bring on militarism is by the election of Bryan, and Secretary Root in his Youngstown speech will endeavor to demonstrate that the election of McKinley will mean peace in the Philippines and the reduction of the army, while the election of Bryan and the inauguration of his Philippine policy will mean internecine strife in the islands, the suppression of which will necessitate the sending of additional United States forces and their retention in the archepelago for an indefinte period.

Secretary Root will return direct to New York after the Youngstown meeting, and if his health permits will deliver an address in Madison Square Garden at the Roosevelt meeting on Oct. 26.

"NO TRUSTS," WOODRUFF SAYS.

Lieutenant Governor Declares the Term Is a Misnomer.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff addressed a crowd of 5,000 persons at the double barbecue in Fredonia this afternoon.

"I have been looking forward to this meeting in Fredonia," he said, "because I understand it is to be a joint debate. I am a business man, preferring that distinction to any other I have gained in life. I do not covet the title of politician, and being alive I cannot be a statesman. Thomas B. Reed once defined a 'statesman' as a successful politician who is dead. I do not care to be called an agriculturist because of being President of the State Fair Commission, preferring to be called a farmer, for there is a distinction between an agriculturist and a farmer. The farmer is one who works the farm, and an agriculturist he who works the farmers." Continuing, he said:

"There are no trusts, the term trust being as much a misnomer as is imperialism. There are no trusts, and there is no imperialism. The word trust grew out of the old trust agreements by which interests were pooled. They have long ceased to exist."

Monroe Echols of Erie, Penn., followed Mr. Woodruff with the Democratic side of the argument.

SENATOR WETMORE RETURNS.

Says Opinion in Europe Is Favorable to Mr. McKinley's Re-election.

Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, who with his family has been in Europe since July, was a passenger on the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived from Southampton yesterday. In answer to a request for an expression of opinion on the political situation, the Senator said:

"I have been away quite a while, you know, and can't be expected to know very much about the Presidential campaign as yet, except that of course it is all one way—Republican."

"How about the sentiment in Europe, Senator? Samuel E. Morse, the editor of The Indianapolis Sentinel, who was a passenger on the Lorraine, that arrived last Sunday, said there was quite a tendency over there in favor of the election of Mr. Bryan. Did you perceive any such tendency?"

"I certainly did not," replied Senator Wetmore. "On the contrary, everybody seemed anxious that Mr. McKinley should be re-elected, especially the Americans I ran across in my travels, all of whom were most heartily in favor of the retention in office of the President.

"While I am pretty much in the dark in politics just at present, however, you may say that I know all about the Paris edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. That was one of the most pleasant surprises of the Summer. I bought a copy every day I was in Europe, and it was just as easy to get it in Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg, and other cities outside of France as it was to get it in Paris. I trust the enterprise is to be permanent."

TEACHERS AVOID POLITICS.

Their City Association Deprecates Bias of Their State Bulletin.

The New York City Teachers' Association at a meeting held at the Normal College on Tuesday adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The New York State Teachers' Association, through its official bulletin, has advised the teachers of the State to vote with a certain political organization, and,

Whereas, The New York City Teachers' Association has always adhered to a policy of strict neutrality in political affairs, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the New York City Teachers' Association strongly deprecate the action of the State association in officially attempting to introduce a political bias into the actions of the teachers of this State.

Mr. Hopper Denies Reduction of Wages.

Isaac A. Hopper, the Tammany Hall leader in the Thirty-first Assembly District, denied last night a published statement that he had reduced the wages of the hod-carriers and outside laborers employed by him in his contracting business. Mr. Hopper, after saying that the statement was the work of "some malicious or jealous person," said: "I am paying as good wages as any other man in my line, and better than very many, as the officers of our labor unions can testify and as my books will show."

BRYAN MOTTO TRAVESTY

Dewey Arch Bas-Reliefs Transform Democratic Sentiments.

Chagrin of an Enthusiastic New Yorker and an Up-State Visitor's Astonishment.

"Well, I flatter myself that you would find it hard to beat 'em. They say something. They're terse and to the point, and they stick in the memory. What more d'you want?"

It was a Democratic politician who was speaking to a visitor from up the State outside the Hoffman House last night. He was alluding to the mottoes which appear in letters of fire upon the Dewey Arch as a part of the grand aerial, pyrotechnic, searchlight, and magic lantern display that goes on every evening.

"They're using the searchligtht on that banner in the sky just now," he went on, "but wait till they get on the arch. Then you'll see how we're educating—"

His voice died away, and a fish-like stare took its place. The searchlight had been directed upon the arch, and on the latter there appeared the legend:

WE WANT NO PRESIDENT.

"What in the name of thunder does that mean?" inquired the up-State visitor. "It's terse, all right, and it says something, but there's nothing Democratic about it."

"Only a little accident," began the enthusiast, who had first spoken; but, in the meantime, another motto had been displayed. This one read:

THERE ARE NO TRUSTS.

"Say, is this what you call a campaign of education?" asked the visitor, in a tone of deep sarcasm. "I guess we do better than that in Buff—. Look at her again."

On the arch there had appeared in enormous letters:

WORK BRYAN.

By this time the New York man was almost in a state of collapse. He was muttering under his breath ferocious threats against the searchlight man, the arch, the man who invented the idea of utilizing it, and, particularly, the man who wrote the mottoes. In the meantime one more legend had appeared. It was:

FEAR BRYAN.

"Here, come inside," said the New York man. "I can't stand any more of this." And he took the other to the bar. There he explained.

It was the fault of the design of the arch. If it had been a level surface, things would be all right. As a matter of fact, they were all right, seen from a little way down Broadway, but the politician did not know this. Just where he and his friend were standing the upper and lower parts of the legends were hidden by the moldings and bas-reliefs.

In this way "We Want No President-Emperor" became the Anarchistic sentiment visible; in the same manner "Hanna Says There Are No Trusts" became a Republican instead of a Democratic battlecry, while "Keep Up the Work, Bryan and Democracy," and "The Food Trusts Fear Bryan" were metamorphosed into the painful sentiments mentioned.

But there will be trouble for the searchlight man, guiltless as he is.

CHAIRMAN McGUIRE'S FIGURES.

His Estimate of the McKinley Majority Above the Harlem.

Chairman McGuire made a prediction at Democratic State Headquarters in reference to the Republican vote in the counties above the Harlem River yesterday. He said that the Republican claims that Mr. McKinley would come down to the Harlem River with 100,000 majority were erroneous. He said:

"I feel confident that Mr. McKinley will come to the borders of the Greater New York with less than 75,000 majority. This will be offset by the Democratic majority in the Greater New York, and now I feel confident that Mr. Bryan will carry New York State and will be elected President. The demonstrations for Mr. Bryan up the State are unparalleled, and they have exceeded Mr. Bryan's expectations of how he would be treated in the Empire State.

"We have received considerable money of late in New Jersey, and now we feel that it will be in the Democratic column. I have been surprised at the call for speakers from Ohio. They are calling on New York for every available man. This is a good sign. It shows that even in Ohio the Democrats are active and have a chance to win."

Chairman McGuire said he thought that some people go to the Bryan meetings through curiosity, but that the enthusiasm did not come from the curious, but from the Democratic crowd.

HAFFEN-NAGLE CONTEST.

Police Board's Adjournment—Losing Faction's Right of Appeal Involved.

The Police Board held a short meeting yesterday to hear further the dispute between President Haffen of the Bronx and Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle as to the leadership of the Twenty-first Senatorial District. Mr. Haffen is leader of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District and Mr. Nagle of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, and both of these districts are in the Twenty-first Senatorial District. The two factions recently held separate Senatorial conventions and nominated candidates for the Senate.

The case was brought up Friday before the board, but was adjourned yesterday in order that each side might get an affidavit from Judge George M. Van Hoesen, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee, as to which side received the official right to call the convention to order.

The Haffenites yesterday submitted an affidavit to the effect that Judge Van Hoesen refused to give an affidavit.

The Nagle men submitted an affidavit to the effect that the official notification of the calling of the convention bore Judge Van Hoesen's signature, but no stamp. This was given by a member of Tammany Hall.

The board adjourned the case until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, when a decision will probably be reached.

According to the strict letter of the law, all such contests must be decided fifteen days previous to election. By that ruling the time expires to-night. If the law is followed literally it will take away the right of the losing faction to appeal to the Supreme Court.

HUNGARIANS' CAMPAIGN WORK.

Patriot's Words Inscribed on Their Banner—To Hear Bryan.

A Hungarian banner in East Houston Street, near Attoney Street, is one of the most striking put up during the campaign. An extract from the poem of the Hungarian poet-patriot Alexander Petoefi, who died on the battlefield in the revolution of 1848, is inscribed on the banner in Hungarian. The translation is as follows:

Shall we be slaves, shall we be free,
Is the question to decide for thee.

The other inscription is taken from one of the orations of Louis Kossuth while a guest of the American Nation. It is as follows:

America's destiny is to be the guiding star for all people struggling for liberty and independence.

Stephen Ivor Szinyey, Chairman of the Democratic Hungarian Campaign Committee, is making preparations for a large mass meeting, to be held in Cooper Union, at which Mr. Bryan is expected to speak.

IRISH-AMERICAN UNION.

Mr. Egan Announces the Plan of Campaign to Aid Bryan.

The plans for the campaign of the Irish-American Union were announced yesterday by Patrick J. Egan, the President. He said at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday:

"We have 250,000 pledges throughout the United States from Irish-Americans who will vote for Bryan. Ex-Congressman John F. Finnerty of Chicago started our campaign in the Tabernacle at Jersey City. On Monday evening Mr. Finnerty speaks at Cooper Union with John Patrick Collins of Boston and myself. I will preside.

"Mr. Finnerty will speak at a meeting in the Park Theatre in Brooklyn on the 29th, at which meeting Mr. Bryan will also speak, as will Mr. Collins and William McAdoo of New Jersey. Patrick Ford will preside."

JUDGE HARMON FOR BRYAN.

Disagrees with Free Silver Theory, but Wishes to Show Condemnation of McKinley.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Judge Harmon, who supported Palmer and Buckner four years ago, declared himself to-day for Bryan.

Judge Harmon was on the bench here for many years, and succeeded Secretary Olney as Attorney General in the Cabinet of Grover Cleveland. There have been repeated efforts during the present campaign to secure Judge Harmon's services on the stump, and he has received many letters of inquiry, but has not indicated his purpose or preferences until to-day, when he gave the following letter in reply to a letter from Mr. Irwin, an attorney at Colorado Springs, Col.:

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1900.

Mr. George M. Irwin, Colorado Springs, Col.:

Dear Sir: I am glad to answer the question you ask by your letter of the 17th inst., just received, about my position in the present campaign.

While I disagree with Mr. Bryan as strongly as ever about many things, the free coinage of silver included, I intend to vote for him, because, like him and the Democratic Convention, I believe those things are not so important nor so urgent as others on which I heartily agree with him.

Under our system, when a President seeks re-election the primary question always is whether we approve or condemn what he has done, especially when he means to keep on doing it. In this instance I wish to condemn and have no means of doing so except by voting in the only way which can possibly be effective.

The attempt is made, as it always is, to prevent condemnation for what the Administration has done by foretelling dreadful things that the opposition will do. But if there be such danger, wise men always prefer a risk to a certainty, especially when, as now, the certainty involves so much more than the risk. Very sincerely yours, JUDSON HARMON.

JONES ON THE COTTON TRUST.

Declares that Gov. Roosevelt's Statements Are Mendacious.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Chairman J. K. Jones of the Democratic National Committee, has issued a statement replying to the references by Gov. Roosevelt and others to the American Cotton Company, of which Senator Jones is an officer, and which, it is charged, is a trust.

In his statement Senator Jones said: "The American Cotton Company, with which I am connected, is no more a trust than any commercial house, any stock farm, any cotton plantation, any other industrial enterprise in the United States. The company, as I have heretofore explained, operates on a patent right. Of course it seeks a market for its products and steadily seeks to extend its business. Roosevelt's allegation that I am connected with a trust is as mendacious as the Republican charge that the Democratic Party is composed of Anarchists, and that Democrats contemplated an assault upon the Supreme Court of the United States. Roosevelt might just as well denounce me for growing cotton on my land as to denounce me for being connected with the American Cotton Company.

"If Roosevelt is ready to move for the abolition and prohibition of all patents and copyrights, I will make ready to consider the question. The customers of the American Cotton Company, operating under a patent, have as many rights, or ought to have, as the customers of the company operating under a copyright that sell the "Rough Riders" and other works published by Roosevelt.

"Because the Democrats oppose trusts and monopolies is no reason why Democrats should not engage in legitimate business. Because we advocate equal rights and oppose special privileges, rough writers like Roosevelt seem to think we ought to abandon industry and business altogether. This alone shows the degrading influence of the trusts now controlling the Republican Party. They would spread this spirit of the trust over the intellect and political thought, if they had the power."

PRINCETON SENIOR NOMINATED.

Made Democratic Candidate for Assembly in Mercer County, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 20.—Herbert E. Shaffer, a senior in Princeton University, was nominated for the Assembly of New Jersey by the Mercer County Democratic Convention held here to-day. The other nominees named by the Mercer delegates are William Hanford and Frank Smith, both of Trenton.

Young Shaffer, whose home is at Renova, Penn., publishes The Princeton Daily Signal, at the same time keeping up with his studies in the university. He has been taking an active part in local politics this year, and his ability as an orator won for him the vote of every delegate.

EX-SENATOR MURPHY PLEASED.

Says Mr. Hanna and Gov. Roosevelt Utter Intemperate Sentiments.

Ex-Senator Edward Murphy was at the Hoffman House Headquarters yesterday morning. He read with pleasure, he said, the statements made by Senator Hanna and Gov. Roosevelt, as published in the newspapers.

"Senator Hanna and Gov. Roosevelt are saying intemperate things," said Senator Murphy. "They are getting mad. That is not a sign that they are confident of the re-election of Mr. McKinley. I think that Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Hanna realize that things are coming our way. We have got them beaten, and they know it. Mr. Bryan will be the next President of the United States."

Richard Croker, who was standing at Senator Murphy's elbow, indorsed these sentiments.

Candidate Woolley at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President, spoke to an audience of 3,000 persons at the Academy of Music here to-night. He made a thirty-minute speech, which seemed to express the sentiments of his audience, giving much advice to the individual Christian voter. This afternoon a side trip was made into New Jersey. At Millville, Mr. Woolley spoke to over 2,000 persons in front of the Women's Christian Temperance Union Temple. The party will remain here until Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, when the special leaves for a run to Hartford, Conn.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Executive Committee of the Richmond Democratic County Committee has arranged for holding mass meetings as follows: Friday, Oct. 26, Port Richmond Square; Monday, Oct. 29, Union Opera House, West Brighton; Tuesday, Oct. 30, Active Hall, Mariners' Harbor; Wednesday, Oct. 31, Bechman's Pavilion; Thursday, Nov. 1, Rossville; Friday, Nov. 2, Pavilion Hotel, New Brighton; Saturday, Nov. 3, Cannon Clubrooms, at Stapleton.

The commercial travelers will march in a separate body in the sound money parade, Nov. 3. All commercial men desirous of joining this division must apply at the headquarters, 737 Broadway, at once.

At a meeting of the Columbia Republican Club, held yesterday, it was decided to organize a sound money parade of Columbia students, to be held in connection with the Republican demonstration on Oct. 26. It is expected that fully 500 students will join in the parade.

The Democratic Club of College Men announces that semi-weekly meetings are to be held on Tuesday and Friday evenings in the assembly room of the Hotel Savoy. Tuesday night the Campaign Committee will make its report as to the manner in which the objects of the club are to be effected, and among the speakers on that occasion will be F. W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn and Congressman McClellan. The club has down-town headquarters at 52-54 William Street.

It was announced last night by Maurice B. Blumenthal of the Committee on Speakers of Tammany Hall that the organization will arrange for a "Tammany night," Saturday, Nov. 3. Each of the thirty-five Assembly districts will be the scene of a mass meeting at the district headquarters, in which every Democratic club and organization will be invited to participate. Music and fireworks will be furnished for each meeting. Six mass meetings for Sunday afternoon and night, Nov. 4, are also being arranged.

"Some of our 'spell-binders' who have returned from Nebraska assure us that we will carry that State by from 6,000 to 10,000," said Senator Scott yesterday. "West Virginia will not only give her electoral vote to McKinley, but will elect a Republican Legislature. Gov. Roosevelt's reception is unparalleled in the history of the State."

Applications for place in the sound-money parade on Nov. 3 are still coming in. Secretary Drake yesterday received an application from representatives of the Lumber Trade Club. The law division of the New York University will be represented in the parade. The music trades of the city have called a meeting for next Wednesday at 3 o'clock at the Commercial Sound Money rooms, Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, to organize for participation in the parade.

The large attendance of women was the feature of the meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound-Money Club, at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday. The speakers included W. C. Emerson of Portland, Me., and Gherardi Davis of this city. "Bryan," Mr. Emerson said, "wants to make the poor less poor, and to demonstrate his sincerity enjoys a dinner at $20 a plate. We people in Maine have a fellow-feeling with you on the trust question. We cut the ice and land it in New York at $1.2 5a ton. The Croker-Van Wyck combination does the rest with relation to prices."

A well-attended anti-imperialist liberty mass meeting was held last night in the Fourteenth Assembly District, under the auspices of the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs, at Stuyvesant Square, Tenth Street and Second Avenue. Among the speakers was ex-Mayor Rice of Canton, Ohio.

The Thirty-fifth Assembly District Division of the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs will hold a liberty mass meeting in Carpenter's Hall, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, to-morrow evening. A large open-air liberty mass meeting in the Eighth Congressional District will be held at Hudson and Leroy Streets Tuesday evening.

Morris Woodhull, President of the National Association of Carriage Builders, was a caller at the Republican National Headquarters yesterday. "Our factories," said Mr. Woodhull, "are now running at their full capacity without any trust combination. We have faith that McKinley will be elected."

The Record of Election Wagers.

Bell & Co. yesterday placed a number of election wagers on Bryan, aggregating $12,500 against $50 000 on McKinley. The names of the bettors were withheld. George S. Lancon & Co. offered to bet $20,000 to $5,000 that McKinley will be re-elected.

MONEY FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

Contractor McDonald Draws His First Installment of $265,000.

John B. McDonald, the rapid transit tunnel contractor, received the first installment of money for work on the tunnel yesterday. He called at the Controller's office and received a check for $265,000. The payment was made in accordance with the contract. Mr. McDonald showed by the reports of Chief Engineer Parsons that work had been done to the amount of nearly $500,000.

Another installment of $187,000 will be collected by Contractor McDonald in a few days.

B. Altman & Co. New York.

DRESSMAKING and LADIES' TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

FASHIONABLE GOWNS MADE TO ORDER FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

MODEL DRESSES ARE SHOWN, INCLUDING RECENT IMPORTATIONS FROM PARIS AND NOVELTIES OF THEIR OWN DESIGN.

The "Cognoscenti"

is the term applied to those whose knowledge of facts and appreciation of new ideas and forces in the literary and artistic world entitle them to lead, and form judgments for others. This class, musically speaking, already knows that the new

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

are second to none, and is proclaiming the fact to friends and followers. A visit to our warerooms will serve to demonstrate readily why they hold this opinion and place you among the *cognoscenti.*

Warerooms, 3 and 5 West 18th St. Near Fifth Avenue

B. Altman & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT. (THIRD FLOOR.)

Extensive assortments of Fabrics for Draperies, Furniture and Wall Coverings.

French Velour, Silk Armure and Satin Derby Portieres. Tapestry Panels, Table Covers.

Point Arabe, Renaissance, Colbert, Brussels and Arabinet Long and Sash Curtains.

"Stores Bonne Femme," Lace Bed Sets.

Monday, October 22d:

Renaissance Lace Curtains, . $10.75 & $12.50
Point Arabe Lace Curtains, $19.50, 25.00, 32.00
French Velour Portieres (Reversible), Per Pair, $28.50

BLACK SILKS.

Ten Thousand yards BLACK TAFFETAS will be offered Monday, October 22d, at the following special prices:

19 inches wide, . . 55c.
21 " " . . . 62c.
23 " " . . . 68c.

WAIST DEPARTMENT.

The best models are shown in Waists of Panné Velvet, Louisine, Taffetas, Brocades, Peau de Soie, Gros Grain and Corea Silk, also in Chiffon, Point d'Esprit, Renaissance, Point d'Venise, Platte Val. (découpé) and Luxeuil Lace, suitable for Afternoon, Dinner and Theatre wear.

Monday, October 22d:

Taffeta Silk Shirt Waists, all colors, . $6.50 & 8.75

MISSES' and GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Misses' Suits for Street and House Wear (exclusive designs).
Children's Dancing and Party Frocks.
Evening Gowns for Misses.
Smart Tailor-made Suits in Cloth and Velvet combinations.

Monday, October 22d:

Misses' Golf Skirts of Reversible Oxford Cloths, 14 and 16 year sizes, ... $6.50
Misses' Flannel Waists, 14 and 16 year sizes, 1.35

DECORATIVE ART LINENS. (FIRST FLOOR.)

For Dressers, Buffets, Dining Tables, etc.

Point d'Venise, Duchesse, Cluny and Renaissance Laces with linen centres, Renaissance Tea and Reception Cloths, embroidered in Violets, Pansies and Roses in all sizes, round and square, up to 3x3 yards.

Monday, October 22d:

Hemstitched and Hand Embroidered Irish Linen Doylies, Centrepieces and Tea Cloths, 7 to 36 inches square.
Dresser and Sideboard Scarfs, 18x36, 18x45, 18x54, 18x72, inches.
AT MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Complete Stocks of Plain and Novelty Dress Fabrics:

Broadcloths, Venetians, Scotch and English Cheviots and Homespuns for Tailor-Made Suits.

Monday, October 22d:

Four Thousand yards All-Wool HENRIETTA CLOTH, 44 inches wide, in shades for Street or Evening wear. . . . . . 65c. *Yard.*

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore.

BUCKINGHAM.—C. W. Woodhouse, Burlington, Vt.

CAMBRIDGE.—Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Newport; Judge E. G. Stoddard, New Haven.

GRAND.—Capt. J. R. Seyburn, United States Army; Major P. G. Wood, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—Col. W. P. Babbitt, United States Army.

IMPERIAL.—Dr. W. T. Barrett, Dawson, Northwestern Territory.

MANHATTAN.—Major Gen. C. W. Roburn, England; E. H. Capen, President of Tufts College.

MURRAY HILL.—James H. Manning, Albany; Capt. F. W. Cole, United States Army.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Arthur L. Pease, London; Robert I. Herrick, Boston; Dr. F. L. Gillespie, Wilmington, Del.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., Columbus, Ohio; B. Sheldon, notions; 320 Broadway.
Davis Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. Davis, woolens; Continental Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downes, underwear, 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Hill, boy's clothing, 104 Worth Street; Gerard House.
Forter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Fox, candy, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House.

Nominated for Congress.

MICHIGAN—First District, Rufus W. Jacklin, (Dem.)

FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS,
238 FIFTH AVE.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
Now on Exhibition
A GRAND COLLECTION OF
JAPANESE
Floral and Arboreal
PLANTS
Wonderfully Trained.
To be Sold by Auction Absolutely Without Reserve, by Order of the Importers,
MESSRS. YAMANAKA & CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, OCT. 24 AND 25, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

CARPET CLEANING.
253 WEST 54TH ST.
Established 1875. Telephone 306 Columbus.
Altering and Relaying.
J. & W. WILLIAMS.

POLITICS OF FORMER DAYS

Interesting Side-Lights on the Campaign of '56.

Newspaper Citations Which Show that Party Feeling Ran High—Suggestive Nicknames.

Wrote D. H. Strother in a campaign year in the fifties: "For five months previous to the 31st of May, the date planned for our departure from the rendezvous, Berkeley Springs, Va., daily meetings were held. At that date, however, so fully was the public mind occupied with President making, that the notes of preparation for this important expedition were scarcely heard beyond the corporate limits of the little town."

By way of contrast, it may be said that in the present campaign year of 1900 seldom before the date of Oct. 1 did such announcements greet the public eye as "Politics Begin to Boom," "Republicans Are Roused," "Getting in Shape for Active Part in the Campaign," or "Activity Shown in Various Political Organizations."

To the many whose first memory of a political campaign is that of 1856, that year would seem to have been redhot all the way through. Not only was the Republican Party then born to a long life, but scores of other parties came into a brief existence under names long since forgotten. Democrats, Whigs, Americans, Hindoos, Foreigners, Know-Nothings, Know-Somethings, Nebraskaites, Anti-Nebraskaites, Hards, Softs, Woolly Heads, Silver Grays, Maine Liquor Law, Wild Cats, Badgers, Young America, Old Fogy, Buster, and Fillbuster are but a few of the mixed sum total, of which each played its respective part in the items by which politics was kept before the people.

Probably no complete file of the paper published as the Know-Nothing escaped the just wrath of the household censors to survive as the curiosity it would now be. But it did its work in that day. The lurid memory of those pictured inquisition tortures, of terrorized, escaping nuns, of helpless babes borne away to be baptized in an alien faith, later to be claimed by relentless Romanists, must be harrowing memories that thousands, then children, "have with them yet." A few items taken at random from the press of the day would serve to show how kaleidoscopic was the political color of that campaign.

"'America must rule America!' says the Know-Nothing platform. 'Yes,' says a contemporary, 'Black Hawk tried it in 1832 and the Blackfeet and Flatheads are trying it now.'"

"An Irish-American, Terence McLaughlin, up the plank road, with an eye to placating Know-Nothing patrons, has hung a new sign before his hostel which exhibits the harp of Ireland encircling the shield of the United States, with the mottoes:

"Erin go Unum."
"E Pluribus Bragh."

"'I know every rock on the coast,' cried our political pilot last week, adding, as the ship (of state) bumped, 'and that's one of them.'"

"At Columbus, Ohio, as a procession of German Turners was returning from a celebration of the day, they were violently attacked by a gang of Know-Nothings and six were badly beaten. It appears that offense was taken at a flag the Germans had with them. It had on it three mottoes in German, which the assailants presumed were offensive because they were too ignorant to understand what they meant. 'One was, 'Fresh, pious, joyous, free,' and the second, 'Through exercise to strength.' 'Bahnfreit,' 'Liberty's Pathway.' The last 'Through investigation to complete knowledge.'"

"A Dutch Know-Nothing—F. Heifer, a Dutchman of the Third District, New Orleans—who had recently become a citizen, got drunk on the 14th inst., and made so much noise that a police officer attempted to arrest him, but Heifer, asserting that the officer was Irish, refused to surrender unless he would show his papers, as he swore that none but an American citizen should arrest him."

"Mr. Purple, a member of the Nebraska Legislature, informed a gentleman at Chicago a short time since how members are gotten up in Nebraska. He said: 'Cummings, the Secretary, said to me one morning, "Purple, we want a member from Burt County." So I harnessed up and took nine fellows with me, and we started for the woods, and when we thought we had got about far enough for Burt County we unpacked our ballot box and held an election, canvassed the vote, and it was astonishing to observe how great was the unanimity at the first election ever held in Burt County. Purple had every vote! So Purple was declared duly elected, and here I am.'"

"Sixty yoke of red bulls, says The Frontier News, were seen last week by an old lady in Kansas hitched to an empty wagon which was mired in the streets of that city. The team reached entirely from hill to hill, across one of our valleys vulgarly called guts. The wagon being tight in the mud, refused to move; the consequence was, when that portion of the team in the lead over on the other hill spread themselves in a strong pull and straightened the chains, that twenty-seven yoke of the bulls in the centre were suspended in midair by their necks, something less than fifty feet above the ground."

(Everything from Kansas somehow got under "Political Notes.")

"Theodore Parker told us on Tuesday evening of 200 of Sharp's rifles having been sent from Boston in boxes labeled 'books' to arm as many of the New England settlers in Kansas against the attacks of Missourian incursionists."

"President Sparks denies that Washington ever said, 'Put none but Americans on guard to-night.'"

"The 'Kill-'Em' Doctrine.—In the Pittsburg Convention, after prayer, the 'Rev.' Mr. Brewer said he was in favor of using 'firearms' and fighting for freedom in Kansas. The 'Rev.' Mr. Lovejoy was willing to go either as a Captain or private. He would use Sharp's rifles and 'fire with good aim!'

"In the 'North Church' the 'Rev.' Henry Ward Beecher said: 'I hold it to be an everlasting disgrace to shoot at a man and not hit him!'

"On the same occasion the same 'reverend' gentleman said 'he had never heard of but one compromise which he thought was a good one': that was contained in an answer which Robinson (the bogus Governor of Kansas) had made to Gov. Shannon's demand for a surrender of the Sharp rifles held by the people of Lawrence, which answer he stated to be, 'Well, Sir, in regard to the rifles I propose to compromise. We will keep the weapons ourselves, but—give you the contents!'

"'That compromise,' continued the 'Rev.' Mr. Beecher, 'I think would work!'

"The New Haven Palladium says: 'The champions of freedom will see that the slaveholders are kept busy, and they will see that the slaves are liberated and put in a condition to take care of themselves!'

"The Lowell Courier says: 'Brooks ought to be shot down like a beast.' In one of the churches of Detroit last Sunday evening 'a fearless and faithful minister of Christ,' as The Tribune terms him, remarked as follows: 'Before I would see popular sovereignty wrested by force from the people of the Territories, [referring to the determination of the authorities to enforce obedience to ...e laws,] I would have the plains of Kansas silent with universal death! Before I would have the lips of our Senators and Representatives sealed in craven silence by the hand of Southern violence, [referring to the castigation bestowed upon Sumner by Brooks for 'personal,' not political, reasons,] I would see the halls of Congress ankle deep in blood!'

"Beautiful is the 'kill-em' doctrine promulgated by preachers of the Gospel of the meek and lowly Jesus in the spirit of Republicanism!"

"It is proposed now that Col. Fremont's friends have succeeded in making him their candidate for the Presidency, to head their ticket thus:

For President
col. j. fremont, son-in-law of
THOMAS H. BENTON.

"They hope to elect him by availing themselves of 'Old Bullion's' popularity."

"The nomination of Mr. Fremont (the famous possessor of the woolly horse which he sold to Barnum) has occasioned the raking up of the following advertisement from an old file of a New York City paper:

"'Col. Fremont's Nondescript or Woolly Horse! Will be exhibited for a few days at the corner of Broadway and Reade Street, previous to his departure for London. Nature seems to have exhausted all her ingenuity in the production of this astonishing animal. He is extremely complex, made up of the Elephant, Deer, Horse, Buffalo, Camel, and Sheep! Is of the full size of the Horse. Has the haunches of a Deer, the tail of an Elephant. A fine curled wool of camel's hair color, and easily bounds twelve or fifteen feet high! Naturalists and trappers assured Col. Fremont that it was never known previous to his discovery. It is undoubtedly Nature's Last, and the richest specimen ever received from California. To be seen every day this week. Admittance 25 cents.

"'The above complex animal somehow seems to bear a wonderful resemblance to the Fremont party. Certainly of all parties ever entered for the Presidential race Fremont's is 'Nature's Last,' and 'the richest specimen ever received from California.' An abolition head, a know-nothing body, and a fanatical tail."—Wilkesbarre paper.

"Secret Post Office Agent.—We learn from Washington that the head of the Post Office Department has appointed one Capt. Pat McGuire to the office of secret Post Office Agent! His duty is to travel through the country and inspect all Post Offices. Patrick is a good Irish Roman Catholic, and doubtless has received this office in consequence of his efficiency in detecting Know-Nothing Postmasters. This whole department will soon be as completely under the control of the Pope of Rome as if he were himself Postmaster General!"

"The recent removal of Mrs. Miller of Northampton, Bucks County, (widow of Mahlon Miller, dec'd, who has had charge of the Post Office since her husband's death,) by the Jesuit Postmaster General, caused great excitement in the community, and the outrage was denounced in unmeasured terms by men of all parties. Place a few more Jesuits like James Campbell in power in this country and there would soon be 'war to the knife' against all American Protestants. The work of decapitation is going on rapidly, and in a short time there will not be a single American in office under the Jesuit dynasty. All the Post Offices in the land will be filled with Jesuit Spies!"

"Anecdote of Mr. Buchanan.—When Mr. Buchanan first entered for Congress it was the universal custom for Representatives not only to frank their own correspondence but to grant their frank freely to friends. The rates of postage being then much higher than at present, a large amount was thus kept out of the coffers of Uncle Sam. On a certain occasion a leading friend of Mr. Buchanan approached him, handing him a large letter or package requesting his frank as a Representative in Congress. 'Is the letter on public business?' asked Mr. Buchanan, turning it in his hand. 'Is a letter on private business,' said the other, 'a letter containing an inclosure to my wife. As the postage will amount to full $1 I am anxious to save it.' 'Sir,' said Mr. Buchanan, with marked emphasis, 'if you are poor I will give you a dollar, but so long as I am connected with the Government, by no act of mine will I ever consent to defraud the National Treasury out of one cent of its honest revenue. Never, Sir, never, never.' And this was characteristic of the man. So tenacious, we learn, was Mr. Buchanan over the just interests of the Government that he would not frank a letter of his own when on private business. To such a man can the Presidency of the United States be committed, &c."—Luzerne County paper.

Political doggerel and campaign songs were to be found in plenty. "The Fillmore Flag" and "Fillmore's Going Home" are remembered among the latter, and verses "applied" to the occasion may be exemplified by "The Customs":

"Try not for place," an old man said,
"The Soft Shells gather fearful head,
And you are an old Hunker famed!"
But loud the red-nosed man exclaimed:
"The Customs!"

Will not the following lines descriptive of the state of parties in Washington apply as well now to the state of the "Hards" and "Softs" in New York:

As when a Barber and a Collier fight
The Barber beats the luckless Collier white;
In comes a Dyer of cerulean hue
And in his turn he beats the Barber blue;
Then comes a brickdust man with rouge o'erspread
And beats the Dyer till he beats him red:
Then rallying, Collier whirls his empty sack,
Knocks down the brickdust man and beats him black.
Black, white, blue, red, in rolling clouds are lost,
And in the dust the combatants are lost.

"Who can imagine a better state of parties in which every man has taken some other man's name?"

The Nashua (N. H.) Gazette originated "The Initiation of a Know-Nothing," of which some passages are quoted:

[Scene: Interior of a lodge of Know-Nothings. Time, midnight. Grand Master in the chair; candidate supported by two ushers; tin shaving pot boiling over a spirit lamp on the table beside a marrow bone and cleaver.]

Brothers! 'tis the mystic hour
For the exercise of power,
Lo! the sacred fire is hot—
Boils the sacred shaving pot,
As within its brim I fling
"Every native offering."
Bunch of wool from Afric skull—
Feather from a full-fledged quill—
Down new-plucked from callow goose—
Emblem fit for us to use!
Stranger, ere you swear obedience,
We must know your antecedents.

[Candidate.]—If it's politics you mean,
Everything by turns I've been—
I have been a locofoco,
But I found that was no go—
Woolly head and silver gray,
Patty head in a small way;
Wild cat, Pizzarinctum, the
And Free Soiler.

[Master.]—That will do,
Brother renegade, I greet you.
Can you a questioner put by?
And can you on occasion lie?
Can you all orders blindly follow?
And have you a capacious's swallow?
Don't you believe that some years hence
Popes will appoint our Presidents?
Don't you believe that Jesuits thrive
Because in secret they contrive?
You hate confessionals?—I see
You do—But you'll confess to me.
Don't you believe the Romish priests
Are sworn to slaughter us like beasts?
That all the Irish arms are hiding
In all the shanties they abide in?
That all the Irish girls combine
To purchase arsenic and strychnine?
That in Know-Nothings lies our hope
To fight the Devil and the Pope?—
The ordeal's past—and you I here proclaim
A Know-Nothing in intellect and name.—
But, lo! the night is verging into day—
Freeborn Americans! Let's sneak away
Down the back stairs, and then we'll cut and run
And vanish through dark alleys one by one—
Fancy you've robbed a hen-roost and tread light,
Then with your skulking gait befit your flight."

Of verses used in the original the most noteworthy were "Oh, don't do that till I am dead," by Charles B. Jordan, inspired by the incident of a Revolutionary soldier's return to his residence at Kingston, Ga., on the day of the meeting of the secessionists to advocate the dissolution of the Union. Also the poem "The Unsold Lands," from the pen of Augustine Duganne, whose terse lines had somewhat of the ring of "The Man with the Hoe," albeit its antithesis, beginning:

A billion of acres of unsold land
Are lying in grievous dearth;
And millions of men in the image of God
Are starving—all over the earth!
Oh! tell me, ye sons of America!
How much men's lives are worth?

Parades and torchlight processions played their part later with ingeniously mottoed banners and telling transparencies. The climax of these (" the greatest Democratic torchlight procession ever seen in New York") was viewed on Broadway on October night by a party of out-of-town visitors, on which occasion a youthful enthusiast, held aloft, saw the chef d'oeuvre of the procession as a unique political device passed by, a tall transparency, pictured vertically with a cudgel, a spear, and a goat's head side by side with the legend, "We've Polk'd 'em, we've Pierce'd 'em, and now we'll Buck 'em." Whereat there was unbounded enthusiasm among the sidewalk party, for we were Pennsylvanians, and that was "Cur Jim." X. Y.

PROF. LIEFKE FOUND DEAD.

Body of Violinist Discovered in His Room at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Col., Oct. 20.—Prof. A. F. Liefke, one of the most noted violinists in the West, and at one time with the Thomas Orchestra in Chicago, was found dead in his room here.

Prof. Liefke had been living here for a year and a half.

MR. McKINLEY TO GO TO CANTON.

President and Mrs. McKinley Will Leave Washington To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Dixey, and one or two clerks, will leave here next Monday evening for Canton, where they will remain until election day.

According to present plans, the party will leave Canton soon after the President has deposited his vote on Nov. 6 and will arrive in Washington early in the morning of the 7th.

Insurance Agent Found Asphyxiated.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—H. E. Hobby was found dead in his bed in Fuller's Hotel, on Orawaupum Street, this morning, having been asphyxiated by the gas, which was found partly turned on. It is thought that it was an accident.

He was an insurance agent, and was said to have been a spotter on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad. It is also said that he was engaged to be married shortly.

BOOK MUTILATOR IN JAIL

How Antranig Azhderim Was Caught in Lenox Library.

He Is an Armenian Author and Lectures in the Evening High Schools Here.

Antranig Azhderim, an Armenian, the author of several books on life in Armenia and a lecturer on Armenian subjects in the public schools of this city, who was arrested for mutilating a book in the Lenox Library on Friday, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Deuel. In very good English, he told Magistrate Deuel that he wanted time in order to prepare some defense on the charge brought against him.

"I want an adjournment of the hearing on this case," he said. "My arrest has bewildered me so much that I don't know exactly what to say."

Magistrate Deuel held the prisoner in $500 for further examination on Monday afternoon. Azhderim was unable to furnish the bail and was locked up in the court prison. He said before he was led away that he had influential friends in the city who would soon get him out of trouble.

"I can't imagine what possessed me to tear those pages out of that book in the library," he said. "I suppose that I did it, but I don't know what I did it for. I was in the habit of visiting the library to study books on historical subjects. I have friends in the city who know that I would not steal anything. I am a lecturer in the evening high schools in the city. I was to deliver a lecture on 'Life in Armenia' in the Fordham High School next month. Dr. Cadman of the Metropolitan Temple knows me, so does Willard Johnson, the real estate man."

After he was locked up Azhderim sent a message to Dr. Cadman. He said that he expected him to procure bail for him.

Victor Palits, an official of the Lenox Library, who appeared against the Armenian in court, said that he had been under suspicion for the past week. Last Thursday Azhderim had entered the library and asked for one of the volumes of Craik and MacFarlane's Pictorial History of England. The edition of this book in the library is known as the Stanford edition, and was published in London in 1849. The book is one of the volumes of Samuel J. Tilden's library. It is illustrated with a great number of plates and is very valuable It was given to the Armenian, however.

Two hours latter it was found lying on a table. An examination showed that several of the plates had been torn out. Stephen Wade, who is Superintendent of the historical department of the library, remembered Azhderim's appearance, and decided to be on the watch for him in order to catch him. Next day Azhderim came in to the library and asked to see the Superintendent. He was referred to Mr. Wade.

"I am the author of a book on life in Armenia," he said. "I have been looking over the catalogues of the library and find that you haven't got it here. It's a book that ought to be in the library and I want to sell you a copy."

Mr. Wade told Azhderim that he would have to go to the Astor Library in order to make any arrangements about selling his book.

Azhderim then asked for a volume of Craik & MacFarlane's Pictorial History of England. It was given to him, and at the same time several attendants were told to keep their eyes on him. The Armenian seemed to suspect that he was being watched, for he always moved away from any attendants who approached. Finally Mr. Wade called Palits aside and told him to put on his hat and coat, go out by one door and returning by another, sit down beside Azhderim and watch him without attracting his suspicion. Palits did so.

He saw the Armenian open the book at a full-page engraving and lay it in his lap. Azhderim then carefully moistened the margin of the page next to the binding and folded it back and forward several times. After doing this he placed several large pieces of paper over the picture and pretended to take notes on them. Suddenly he lifted the paper up, taking the picture right out of the book with it. Palits says it was torn out of the book so dexterously that he would not have known that it was taken at all if he had not seen a printed page in the book in the place where the engraving had been. A policeman was immediately called in and Azhderim was placed under arrest. Engravings of Chaucer and Spencer, which had evidently been torn out of the pictorial history, were found in his possession. Altogether twenty-one engravings were found to have been torn out of the book. Azhderim promised to return a number of these if he was set at liberty.

He has been in this country for several years, having received an English education at a college in Constantinople. When he came to this country he started to give a series of lectures on Armenia, and met with considerable success lecturing at various churches in the city. He was recommended to Dr. Henry Leipziger of the Board of Education as a suitable person to give lectures in the evening high schools, and received an appointment.

NORWALK HONORS SONS OF '61-'65.

Unveiling of Handsome Granite Monument to Their Memory.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 20.—With imposing ceremonies South Norwalk this afternoon unveiled a handsome granite monument in memory of her loyal sons of 1861-65.

There was a big parade of the civil and military organizations of the town and Grand Army of the Republic posts from all over the State. Gov. Lounsbury and staff, Gen. Russell Frost of the State militia, with staff; the Department Grand Army of the Republic officers, and Mayors from several cities also participated.

The addresses were by Gov. Lounsbury, Congressman E. J. Hill, Senator John H. Ferris, Mayor Bohannan, and Gen. Russell Frost. The Fourth Regiment Band gave a concert, and the school children sang patriotic airs.

YALE COLLEGE HONOR LIST.

More than 200 Juniors Have Attained Marks of Distinction.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—The Faculty of Yale College this morning announced the list of men in the junior class who have maintained a Phi Beta Kappa rank throughout the first two years of the curriculum. The class has thirty men in the two divisions—fifteen in the highest attainable grade, the philosophical oration group, and fifteen in the high oration group, as the divisions are known. One hundred and seventy-two members of the class have maintained rank high enough to entitle them to minor appointments in the honor list. The men who received philosophical oration rank are:

Frederick Byrnham, Chicago; Harry B. Chamberlin, Unionville, Conn.; Sidney N. Deane, Northville, N. Y.; William Hance, Stephensburg, N. J.; Philip M. Howe, South Windsor, Conn.; Harry M. Hubbell, Northford, Conn.; Benjamin R. C. Low, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur C. Ludington, New York City; Kersey C. Reed, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles A. Roberts, Hartford, Conn.; Charles C. Russ, and Harry C. Russ, Hartford, Conn.; Hugh Sarrerlee, Rochester, N. Y.; Frank H. C. Sincerbeaux, Moravia, N. Y.; James A. Valentine, Breckenridge, Minn.

The men in the high oration group are:

Arthur B. Clark, Milford, Conn.; Henry E. Colton, Campbellsville, Ky.; George E. Davis, Hartford, Conn.; Charles P. Flora, Columbia, Penn.; C. D. Francis, Winchester, Tenn.; Arthur B. Hall, New Britain, Conn.; George W. Hitner, Pottstown, Penn.; Lucius H. Holt, Hartford, Conn.; Hugh M. Luquiens, New Haven, Conn.; Willard B. Luther, Providence, R. I.; Charles D. Miller, New York City; Harry A. Peters, Allentown, Penn.; Isaac G. Phillips, Winchester, Tenn.; Harry L. Sweinhart, Pottstown, Penn.; Louis H. Talcott, Talcottville, Conn.

PROSPECTORS LIVED ON BERRIES.

Pugilist Slavin Among Miners Who Lost Their Way in Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 20.—Mining Recorder Burwash, who has just returned from the Northern gold country, says that 100 stampeders from Dawson recently lost their way in the hills while crossing the bridge from Dominion Creek. Many were without food, excepting berries, for two weeks. Frank Slavin, the pugilist, was among them. It is not thought that any lost their lives.

Bedding Outfits.

Have you a good, comfortable bed? If not, you should make haste to get one, for if you don't rest well at night you cannot store up the energy sufficient to enable you to keep pace with your rivals in the struggle for supremacy in the affairs of life. These specially priced Bedding Outfits of ours have no equal at the low prices at which we are offering them, and if you need one you ought to take advantage of the opportunity.

OUTFIT NO. 1
Consists of a WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD that has brass balls, 1-inch post heavy filling, very strong, in the 3-foot size only, complete with GOOD WOVEN WIRE SPRING and a good soft top MATTRESS, actually worth $9.50, on sale to-morrow at 5.90

OUTFIT NO. 2
Consists of a WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD that has a 1-inch post, brass rail head and foot, brass balls and spindles; can be had in all sizes; complete with fibre soft-top MATTRESS and iron frame double-woven WIRE SPRING; actually worth $17.00; specially priced for to-morrow at 11.50

OUTFIT NO. 3
Consists of a HANDSOME WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD that has extension bow foot, heavy brass rails and balls, handsomely ornamented with 35 brass rosettes, complete with heavy iron frame double woven WIRE SPRING and a good, clean mixed HAIR MATTRESS; actually worth $25; specially priced for to-morrow at 16.75

OUTFIT NO. 4
Consists of a HANDSOME WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD that has 1¼-inch posts, bow extension foot, very heavy filling, containing shaped brass spindles and rings, full brass mounts and large balls, complete with heavy iron frame, double woven WIRE SPRING and good, clean mixed HAIR MATTRESS, made in one or two pieces as desired; actually worth $30; specially priced for to-morrow at 22.75

Sewing-Machines.

We have the best high-grade machine ever offered in this city at the price, which is but 15.50

It is an improvement on the latest Singer Sewing-Machine, as good as any $50 machine, and is made by one of the best manufacturers, whose name is stamped on each and every machine. It is practically noiseless, has self-threading shuttle, automatic tension, latest attachments, and comes in polished oak, 5-drawer drophead style, which has the appearance of a table when closed. We guarantee to keep this machine in good repair for a period of five years from date of purchase, and will cheerfully instruct all purchasers in its use. Come and see it in operation.

We also wish to call special attention to our HIGH-GRADE BALL-BEARING SEWING-MACHINES, at the remarkably low price of 19.00 and upward.

Notions.

"Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle," said Michael Angelo, the great artist. Everything designated by that all-embracing term "Notions" are trifles, but trifles that are needed to perfect some part of the wardrobe. We sell them all, and we sell them at prices that our closest competitors can't equal. Look at these quotations if you want proof:

DRESSMAKERS' SPOOL SILK, ½-oz. spools, all sizes, each, 25

BONE CASING, 9-yd. pieces, black, white, gray, pink, blue, etc., plain or silk stitched, worth 15c. a piece, at 5

LINEN FLAX CORSET LACES, flat metal tipped, black, white and gray,
2½ yds. long, a doz, 20 each, 2
3 yds. long, a doz., 30 each, 3
5 yds. long, a doz., 38 each, 4

A Special RENAISSANCE COLLAR AND REVERS PATTERN, large and extremely stylish, at, each, 10

RENAISSANCE CENTRE PIECES, 16, 18 and 20 inches, at, each, 8, 10, and 12

Very pretty RENAISSANCE HANDKERCHIEF PATTERNS, assorted designs; ea., 4

RENAISSANCE SCARFS; assorted designs, 54 inches long, each, 20

RENAISSANCE RINGS—We have more of the large ones than we should have and will sell them at 22c. a gross; or per doz., 2

All kinds of ACCORDION AND KNIFE PLAITING done. Best work only and at our customary low prices.

BRUSH BRAID, extra heavy brush, black and colors, a yard, 3

DRESS SHIELDS, light weight nainsook, covered, sizes 3 and 4; a dozen, 90c.; a pair, 8

EUREKA SPRING HOOKS AFD EYES, best quality, sizes 3 and 4, a gross, 10

DE LONG HUMP HOOKS AND EYES, sizes 2, 3, 4, two dozen on a card, per card, 5

VICTORIA PLEATING MACHINES, with two knives, each, 15

ORIENTAL MACHINE SILK, black, a dozen spools for 15

COMFORT HOSE SUPPORTERS—Will hold down front of corset, made of best quality lisle elastic, a pair, 15

NON-TWISTING INDIA TAPE, 6 pieces of 19 yards each, 6 assorted widths in a package; Monday, per package, 5

FANCY PIN CABINETS, containing assorted pins of best quality, 100 hairpins and 70 pins, per cabinet, 4

FEATHER STITCH BRAID, assorted, hundreds of designs, 6 yd. pieces, 4

TUBULAR SHOE LACES, black and tan, 44 size, a dozen for 5

BIXBY'S ROYAL SHOE POLISH, a bottle, 5

Women's Underskirts.

If you are looking for something "new" and "different" in petticoats come here—we have it. For to-morrow we offer these specials:

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS, with flounce or knife plaiting, in black and colored cottils, special at 78

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS, of fine sateen, handsomely trimmed with wide knife-plaited ruffle and drop skirt; regularly worth $2.00, special at 1.25

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS ("OUR OWN") of imported mercerized sateen, in all colors and black, 39 rows of cording, handsome and durable, specially priced for to-morrow at 1.95

Also,

WOMEN'S ALL-WOOL EIDERDOWN SACQUES, in red, pink, gray and light blue, with crocheted edge and finished seams; a choice Monday for 58

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1900.

The Second Day of the Great Sale of 45 Cases of Men's Very Finest "Mercerized"

Silk and Woolen Underwear

begins to-morrow. For the benefit of those who may not have seen our advertisement in Friday's evening papers announcing the sale, we repeat the advertisement, which gives full details.

"Mercerized silk" is the trade name of a certain cotton yarn so treated chemically that it assumes all the brilliancy and lustre of the finest spun silk—so that the two cannot be told apart except by experts—and so permanently that any number of washings will not alter that silky appearance.

We purchased from the Metropolitan Knitting Mills of Brooklyn all they had left of this year's product—45 cases of the very choicest Mercerized Silk Underwear—at a price that will now enable us to give you the greatest Underwear Bargain of the year!

The assortment contains Men's Underwear in an endless number of colors and combinations, some made of mercerized silk entirely, others partly worsted and partly mercerized silk; the weights range from medium to extra heavy. The finish is perfection itself—the goods having been made up for the finest haberdashery trade of America and sold regularly from $21.00 to $36.00 a dozen at wholesale! In short, the very finest underwear of its kind that money can buy. In order to sell the lot quickly we have named a price that will not fail to accomplish it—choice of the entire lot for 95

Sale of Fine Laces.

On sale in our Main Aisle to-morrow a collection of handsome Laces, such as Silk Applique and Chantilly in white and black; fine Net Top, Renaissance, Cluny, Point de Paris, Point d'Esprit and Mechlin Laces, Insertions and Bandings, representing the newest designs and all widths, suitable for all purposes. In point of variety, quality and value, these goods surpass anything that has been offered for many a day. Values ranging from 15c. to $1.50 per yard;

At 10, 15 and 19c yard.

In connection with above we offer 100 pieces of heavy VENISE ALLOVER NETS, in white and butter color, 20 in. wide, 10 different patterns, usual retail price $1.00 per yard, at, per yard, 50

The Greatest Shoe Bargains

We ever sold are now to be had in our Shoe Store.

Of the 10,000 pairs of Men's and Women's Sample Shoes there are now but 3,000 pairs left, just enough for another day or two, and then your opportunity will have disappeared, for we cannot hope to secure another lot of Sample Shoes to compare with present offerings for months to come.

In order to reinforce the assortment of sizes, we have condensed the lots, making one lot out of 3 and 4 former ones, and reducing *all* to the price of the lowest priced shoe in the lot, irrespective of cost. This will give you better choosing as to styles and sizes, and certainly still greater Bargains.

LADIES' SHOES.

At 95c. —BLACK KID BUTTON AND LACE SHOES, all sizes, $2.00 values.

At 1.45 —SAMPLES OF KID AND BOX CALF BUTTON AND LACE SHOES, all sizes, $2.50 and $3.00 values.

At 1.95 —SAMPLES OF KID BOX CALF AND PATENT LEATHER SHOES, all sizes, $3.00 and $4.00 values.

At 2.35 —SAMPLES OF MANY DIFFERENT STYLES OF LIGHT AND HEAVY WEIGHT BUTTON AND LACE SHOES, all sizes, $4.00 and $5.00 values.

MISSES' SHOES.

At 85c. —LACE AND BUTTON SPRING HEEL SHOES, all sizes, all $1.50 values.

MEN'S SHOES.

At 98c. —TAN AND BLACK CALFSKIN LACE SHOES, all sizes, $3.00 values.

At 1.95 —BOX CALF, WAX CALF, PATENT LEATHER and VICI KID SHOES, not all sizes of every style, but all sizes in the lot; $3.00 to $4.00 values.

At 2.35 —Samples of several styles of VICI AND CALFSKIN, TAN AND BLACK SHOES, also some wing tips, all sizes; $4.00 and $5.00 values.

BOYS' SHOES.

At 98c. —BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SATIN CALF LACE SHOES, all sizes; $1.50 values.

Groceries.

The Pure Food Mart is now at its best, offering, in addition to the enormous variety of staple groceries always shown, many new things fresh from the makers. There are novelties in groceries, too. Some of the best brains in America are centered upon the question of food improvement, and we keep in touch with the question the world over. As soon as there appears anywhere in the world a new and meritorious food product we bring it here. If you know what we have you know what the world has.

As to prices, need we say again that they are low? You know it yourself by this time, we hope. But if not, read the list for Monday:

MILK: Gail Borden's "Eagle" brand Condensed Milk, 2 cans, 25

FLOUR: Siegel-Cooper Co.'s best XXXX Patent Flour, made from hard Minnesota Spring Wheat, per ½ sack, 55

TOMATOES: Hazel extra fancy selected Jersey Tomatoes, absolutely perfect and red ripe, packed as soon as picked from the vine; thus retaining the full Flavor of the fresh tomato; large sterilized cans, each, 11

HAM: Armour's delicious mild sugar-cured Hams, per lb., 11

CANNED VEGETABLES: "Hazel" or "Lilac" brand fancy Maine Sugar Corn or Creamy Succotash, or "Hazel" Golden Wax Beans, sweet and tender, per can, 11

FLAVORING EXTRACTS: Milford Brand, full strength, pound Bottles; Vanilla, 70c.; Lemon, 55

MACKEREL: Fancy fat XXXX Mackerel (no heads, no tails), tender white fish, per 10-lb. pail, 1.15

BUTTER: Fancy Elgin Creamery Butter, packed fresh daily at our own dairy, 5-lb. 1.14

POTATOES: New Long Island Potatoes (selected), per bbl., 1.85

PEAS: "Hazel" Early June or Marrowfat Peas, possess the sweetness and tenderness of the fresh garden Pea, or "Hazel" Tiny Tim Lima Beans (this year's pack), dainty and tender, per can, 12

OYSTERS: Selected Blue Point Oysters or Little Neck Clams, per doz., 5

Lea & Perrins' or "Hazel" Worcestershire Sauce, per bot., 18

ASPARAGUS: "Gold Dust" brand, fancy White California Asparagus (this year's packing), special, per can, 25

PRESERVES: "Hazel" preserved Whole Fruit, choice, selected fresh fruit and refined sugar only, packed in glass jars as soon as preserved, thus retaining the genuine fresh fruity flavor (sanitary methods closely adhered to), special, per glass, 25

"Hazel" Breakfast Food, made from choice Minnesota Spring Wheat, pkg., 12

"Hazel" Rolled Oats (kiln dried and sterilized), 2-lb. pkg., 10

COFFEE: Mocha and Java, blended in proper proportions to give a perfect, rich, fragrant drink, delicious aroma, creamy color, 4 lbs., $1.00; lb., 28

Fancy Golden Santos, roasted hourly, 10 lbs., $1.60; lb., 17

Crosse & Blackwell's or "Hazel" Gherkins, Mixed Pickles or Chow Chow, per bot., 17

OLIVES: "Hazel" extra selected Queen Olives or "Kenwood" Olives, per bot., 25

TEA: Just received new shipment fancy Green and Black Teas, or will blend to suit customer, choice pickings, special, 3 lbs., $1.00; lb., 38

VINEGAR: Absolutely pure Apple Cider Vinegar (including jug), gal., 25

MOLASSES: Old-fashioned kettle-rendered New Orleans Molasses, gal., 50

MINCEMEAT: New-made Mincemeat, only the choicest fruit used, "Milford" brand, 3-lb. pails, 30

RICE: Fancy Carolina or Japan Rice, 4 lbs., 25

PRUNES: Fancy large Santa Clara Fruit, 6 lbs., 49

MAPLE SYRUP: "Milford" brand, strictly pure, per bot., 17

SPICES: Our spices are carefully selected and thoroughly cleaned; Pepper, Mustard, Cloves, Allspice, per lb., 24

BORAX: "Hazel" brand Borax, chemically pure, per 1-lb. pkg., 15

BAKING POWDER: "Hazel" brand Pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder (no chemical compounds), ½-lb. tin, 15

CRACKERS: Boss Famous Fig Bars, per lb., 12

CHEESE: Fancy Imported Swiss Cheese, per lb., 25

CANNED FRUIT: "Park" brand Black or Red Raspberries; choice preserved Blueberries or White Oxheart Cherries, per can, 11

Siegel-Cooper Co.'s Scouring Soap, 10 cakes, 25

STARCH: "Hazel" Family Gloss Starch, makes a fine finish, very economical, 6-lb. box, 36

"Hazel" Family Soap, 60 full pound bars to box, per box, $2.65; cake, 4½

Wines and Liquors.

CHAMPAGNE: "Prince," America's best Champagne, regularly fermented in the bottle after the French process and equal to many imported high-priced Wines, per case of 12 qts., $12.00; per case of 24 pts., 13.00

Niersteiner, an imported Rhine Wine, from Burckhardt & Soehne, Deidesheim-a-R., per case, 5.50

Liebfraumilch, imported in glass, from Haas & Meyer, Oppenheim-a-R., per case, 12.00

Haute Sauterne, 1887, imported in glass, from Baret Freres & Co., per case qts., $7.00; per case pts., 8.00

St. Julien, imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, per case, 5.00

Chateau Margeaux, imported in glass, from Baret Freres & Co., per case qts., $8.50; per case pts., 9.50

Assmanshauser, imported in glass, from Haas & Meyer, Oppenheim-a-R., per case 12.00

Mt. Vernon Rye Whiskey, per gal., 2.50

Monogram Rye Whiskey, per gal., including jug, 3.00

California Port and Sherry, per gal., including jug, 1.10

California Claret and Zinfandel, per gal., 75c. and 60

Black and Colored Dress Goods

at Less than Market Value.

When we say market value we mean prices elsewhere—the lowest prices quoted in New York—anywhere! Take standard goods—known the world over—compare our prices with quotations at other stores, and you will find the saving more than you would think possible!

FRENCH BLACK MELROSE, elsewhere $1.25 a yard, here 1.00

FRENCH BLACK POPLINS, also colors, elsewhere $1.25 a yard, here 98

FRENCH BLACK PRUNELLAS, also colors, elsewhere $1.25 a yard, here 98

FRENCH BLACK DRAP D'ALMAS, elsewhere $1.65 a yard, here 1.25

FRENCH BLACK VENETIANS, elsewhere $2.25 and $2.50 a yard, here 1.75

FRENCH BLACK BROADCLOTHS, elsewhere $1.75 a yard, here 1.25

ENGLISH BLACK CREPON, elsewhere 75c. a yard, here 59

ENGLISH BLACK FANCIES, elsewhere $1.25 a yard, here 95

ENGLISH BLACK WIDE WALES, elsewhere $1.25 a yard, here 98

ENGLISH BEST BLACK MOHAIRS, elsewhere $1.25 a yard, here 98

ENGLISH B

AN ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE EFFECTED

Formed to Maintain Territorial Integrity of China.

OPEN DOOR TO BE PRESERVED

Other Powers Expected to Accept the Principles Involved.

It Is Now Hoped that an Early Settlement of the Chinese Troubles May Be Reached.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Germany and Great Britain have formed an alliance to maintain the territorial integrity of China and to keep the ports open.

The terms of this important agreement, which was arrived at Oct. 16 between Lord Salisbury and Count von Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador to Great Britain, are officially given out as follows:

"The German Government and her Britannic Majesty's Government, being desirous to maintain their interests in China and their rights under existing treaties, have agreed to observe the following principles regarding a mutual policy in China:

"Firstly—It is a matter of joint permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity, for the peoples of all countries without distinction; and the two Governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence.

"Secondly—Both Governments will not on their part make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantage in Chinese dominion, and will direct their policy toward maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire.

"Thirdly—In case of another power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain, under any form whatever, such territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to come to a preliminary understanding regarding the eventual step to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China.

"Fourthly—The two Governments will communicate this agreement to the other powers interested, especially Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, and the United States, and invite them to accept the principles recorded in it."

The foregoing agreement, while it savors of independent action, and would doubtless be adhered to despite the protest of any other power, is not looked upon here as forming an obstacle to the progress of negotiations upon the basis laid down in the last French note, or, indeed, upon any propositions which will not infringe upon the essential principles of the Anglo-German compact.

It is stated that Lord Salisbury's reservations, or emendations, as he prefers to have them called, when answering the recent notes, especially that of France, all bid fair either to be accepted in toto or to result in such modifications that Great Britain will be assured that territorial integrity will be conserved and will be able to join whole-heartedly in the negotiations which may be said to have already started in Pekin.

In short, apart from the gratification over the agreement with Germany, a much more hopeful spirit is evinced at the Foreign Office at the end of this week than was shown last week over the prospect of a successful termination of the negotiations, and there is a belief that they will not be dragged out over such an interminable period as to render ineffective the eventual decision.

There is no effort to conceal the fact that the new compact is practically a repetition of Secretary of State Hay's "Open Door" note to the powers, though it is pointed out that general assent to a principle differs greatly from the publicly expressed determination of two great powers to uphold it at all costs.

That Lord Salisbury should have selected German, or vice versa, to be a party to this pronouncement is taken to be highly significant of the close relations between the two powers in question, and may almost be said to constitute an alliance which, for purposes of the immediate future, bids fair to bring Germany into even closer touch with Great Britain than she is with the two other members of the Triple Alliance. It can, however, safely be asserted that Austria and Italy will readily accept an invitation to concur in the principles enunciated by the Salisbury-Hatzfeldt agreement.

That the United States will follow suit is taken here as a foregone conclusion, while the British Foreign Office expects that Japan and hopes France will do the same. Russia, of course, is a difficult factor in the situation, but it is not believed that she will stand out against the world, especially in the face of such a patently aggressive alliance as was announced this morning.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The German Government thinks the Anglo-German agreement contains nothing to which the United States cannot subscribe, since the United States has steadily favored the "open door," the territorial integrity of China, and equal advantages to all the powers there.

No other power was consulted before the agreement was reached, because it was deemed best that two great powers come forward with an agreement as an accomplished fact and then invite the other powers to subscribe to its principles. One nation could not have done so alone without arousing antagonism. Two great powers could do so.

It is stated that Germany does not expect an occasion to arise for the joint action indicated in Paragraph 3 of the agreement.

An inspired article in the North German Gazette regards the Anglo-German agreement as a "reassuring sign for the peace of the world." Germany, it is added, does not take upon herself the obligation of asserting her influence where other powers have already acquired special rights. She regards the agreement "as an important step toward the early establishment of a settled condition in China."

The tone of the article suggests that the agreement is welcomed as a protection against the exclusive claims of Great Britain in the Yang-tse Valley.

The Cologne Gazette says:

"Considerable anxiety has hitherto been felt in responsible German political circles because of the apprehension that the rich and much-coveted Yang-tse region would become an apple of discord between the powers. It is highly satisfactory to know that the negotiations happily consummated have smoothed the way and brought about a working arrangement. It may be fully expected that the other powers, who are to a less extent concerned, will join in a settlement promising all satisfaction for peaceful economic interests.

"The agreement has additional significance, as it again proves that Germany can continue to act on the same friendly footing of mutual good will with Great Britain as with Russia."

AN ATTACK ON RUSSIA?

French Papers Point Out that Her Name Is Not Included in List of Powers to be Notified.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The French papers attach high importance to the Anglo-German agreement. The Figaro considers that Russia is directly aimed at in the last paragraph, which omits her name from among those of the powers to which the agreement will be communicated.

"This omission," the Figaro says, "will undoubtedly be regarded as a triumph in London, where the conclusion of an Anglo-German alliance was sung by Mr. Chamberlain some time ago, but in Chinese affairs diplomacy is capable of taking unforeseen turns. There is ground for astonishment, however, that Germany, who has always declared she was acting in China in perfect communion of views with Russia, should now be inspired with the same order of preoccupations as felt in London."

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A special dispatch from Paris says:

"The publication of the Anglo-German agreement produced a profound impression in official circles, and caused a temporary check to Bourse operations. The absolute concord between the British and German Governments is a surprise in official quarters, where it is believed the arrangement is directed against Russia.

"Considerable official disquietude has been aroused, and M. Delcassé (Minister of Foreign Affairs) is blamed for not knowing the course and issue of the negotiations between England and Germany."

LONDON PAPERS DELIGHTED.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Most of the morning papers fail to comment upon the Anglo-German agreement, but two or three which refer to the matter editorially express unbounded satisfaction with it. The Sunday Special, under the heading "Good Tidings of Great Joy," says:

"It is hardly possible to exaggerate its importance. England, remembering what happened after the China-Japanese war, when she was shoved aside with scant courtesy, was anxious to know the meaning of the concentration of a German fleet in China waters. The text of the agreement dispels the national anxiety about the 'open door' and the integrity of China. So far as China is concerned, it almost amounts to an offensive, as well as defensive, alliance, and will go far to prevent any annexation on the part of the other powers.

"There is hardly a doubt that the United States and Japan will concur in the principles upon which the agreement rests. In the face of such an alliance it is not likely that France or Russia will venture on a policy leading to serious complications.

"The agreement is the most important international event since Bismarck concluded in 1868 the triple alliance."

The Observer remarks:

"As M. Delcassé's note was designed to define the objects sought to be attained from China, the agreement is formulated to adjust the interpational reciprocal relations of the powers and to prevent future misunderstandings among the allies. It appears to give the coup de grace to the unworkable scheme of spheres of influence, and if loyally accepted will do much to facilitate the solution of the Far Eastern problem."

OPINION IN WASHINGTON.

United States Will Probably Announce Adherence to Principles of the Agreement—Mr. Wu Pleased.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The State Department has not yet been advised officially of the terms of the alliance reported to have been reached between Germany and Great Britain to maintain the territorial integrity of China and to keep the ports open.

The United States will doubtless promptly announce its adherence to the principles contained in the agreement, as it is directly in the line of this country's aspirations. If Russia can be brought to accept its terms as binding upon herself, there can be no doubt, according to the official view here, that a substantial movement will have been achieved toward a final settlement of the Chinese trouble.

The alliance attracted much interest in diplomatic quarters to-day, and was the chief subject of discussion at the various embassies and legations. The Franco-Russian view was that the agreement did not add materially to the declarations already made by Russia and France concerning the preservation of China's territorial integrity. The Japanese Minister looked upon the agreement as a step in the right direction, and said that no doubt it would commend itself to the Japanese Government and receive approval there. The German Chargé d'Affaires, Count de Quadt, had not been advised of the arrangement, and under the circumstances was not disposed to discuss it.

The Chinese Minister read the terms of the alliance with the keenest interest, and then said:

"This is a most important movement, and I hope it will lead to a complete settlement. The agreement is exactly in line with the American position laid down in Secretary Hay's note of July 3, to which all the Governments gave their adherence. But, coming at this time from two such powerful nations, the agreement ought to exert a strong influence toward a settlement. In fact, the United States, Russia, France, and Japan having taken the same position favorable to the territorial integrity of China, there appears to be nothing in the way of a complete acceptance of this principle.

"The second declaration of the agreement is particularly important, and having gone that far, I wish that the two parties to the agreement had proceeded on the same lines, if not to prevent, at least to deter other nations from using the present complications as a means of securing territorial extension. Still, even in its present form, the agreement is a most satisfactory development in the situation. And now that the nations are agreed on these principles let them act them out."

WALDERSEE EXPECTS RECALL.

PEKING, Oct. 19.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee said this morning that he regarded the campaign as over, and expected to be recalled soon.

The Ministers of the powers are not ready to meet Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang to-morrow, so the meeting will probably be adjourned.

The Fourteenth United States Infantry leaves here on Sunday.

PREPARE TO DEFEND CANTON.

Officials Taking Measures—Quang-Tung Missions Threatened.

CANTON, Oct. 20.—The rebellion is gathering strength along the East River, and the officials here are preparing to defend the city.

The Acting Viceroy and other officials subscribed several hundred dollars for the relief of the Christian refugees.

HONGKONG, Oct. 20.—The Chinese here say Oct. 23 is the date appointed for the destruction of the missions in Quang-Tung Province.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Private advices received by the Cologne Volks Zeitung, the leading Catholic organ, say Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung continues wholesale executions in Han-Kow of anti-dynastic plotters. Forty-two men have been beheaded, and the anti-Christian riots in that province have been stopped.

In the Province of Ho-Nan, however, every church and chapel has been destroyed, and all the Christians murdered, except in one church, where a Bishop and a number of missionaries barricaded themselves and have hitherto successfully resisted all attacks.

FRENCH STEAL A MARCH.

When the Allies Reach Pao-ting-Foo They Find, to Their Disgust, a French Column There.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 19.—Advices received here from Pao-ting-Foo say the allies found the city had been occupied by an independent French column on Oct. 15. The French claim that their force was really the advance guard of the allies, but the Germans and British are much chagrined at the premature climax of the carefully planned expedition.

Chinese runners assert that there has been much wanton destruction of villages on the way to Pao-ting-Foo by the Germans and French.

It is understood that a large German garrison will be established at Pao-ting-Foo, which will probably prevent the proposed destruction of the city.

THE SHAN-SI MASSACRES.

Names of Missionaries Slain Received from American Consul at Che-Foo.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The State Department has received a dispatch from the Consul at Che-Foo, under date of Sept. 9, transmitting an account, based on apparently trustworthy information from a Chinese source, of the massacres of missionaries in Shan-Si Province.

According to the account, on June 28 some 300 Boxers broke into the compound at Hsiao-yi-Hsien, where the Misses Whitechurch and Searell of the Inland Mission were living alone, and brutally murdered both women.

The next massacre was at the mission station of independent workers at Sheo-Yang, where there were at the time Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Piggott and their son; Mr. Robinson, Miss Duvall, and two daughters of the Rev. E. R. Atwater of Fen-chow-Foo. These persons were driven from their homes into the mountains and later arrested and taken to Tai-Yuen and presumably killed.

By June 29 most of the foreign houses at Tai-Yuen-Foo had been burned and Miss Coombs killed. On July 9 the following persons, with about forty native Christians, were killed by order of the Governor:

Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Beynon and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Farthing and three children, Dr. and Mrs. Lovet and one child, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Dr. and Mrs. Miller Wilson of Ping-yung-Foo.

The following day ten Roman Catholic priests (French) were killed.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. McCurran, and a single man and woman, (names unknown,) who were stationed at the English Baptist Mission at Hsin-Chow, are said to have escaped on horseback into the mountains.

The mission of the American Board at Tai-Ku was attacked on July 31, and F. W. Davis, G. D. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Clapp, and the Misses Rowena Bird and Susan Partridge killed. One hundred native Christians were killed at the same time.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Atwater and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Price and son of the American Board mission at Fen-chow-Foo and Mr. and Mrs. Langren and Miss Eldred of the Swedish mission at Fen-chow-Foo were sent toward the coast by the authorities on Aug. 15. When a short distance from Fen-chow-Foo they were killed by soldiers.

It is also reported that three Swedish missionaries at Yung-ning-Chow were sent away and have not been heard from, and that five women at Chieh-hsiu-Hsien made an effort to escape. Miss French and Miss Palmer are reported to have fled to Hung-tung-Hsieu. On Aug. 25 there were twenty foreigners safe in Chong-Ting, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Griffith and child, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, R. C. Bishop, three priests and five nuns, five railway men, (one French, three Italian, and one German.)

BOTANICAL GARDEN LECTURE.

Reception of Members and Their Friends—The Interesting Plant Acquisitions.

The Fall reception to members and their friends was held at the New York Botanical Garden yesterday. The second lecture of the season was also given. There was a large attendance.

For the members of the garden there are special cards of invitation, with tickets to the lectures. These members, it may be said, are elected by the Board of Managers and pay annual dues of $10. There are now 1,000 of them. They are invited to take a train which leaves the Grand Central Station on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad at 2:15 o'clock on Saturday afternoons. When this train arrives at the Bedford Park station the officers are in attendance to receive them with carriages.

From the station parties start out with the different officers on a series of what may be called "personally conducted tours." The lectures are given at 4:30, and there is time to make a circuit of the ground before it begins. A train which arrives a few minutes after its close, brings the visitors back to the city.

The visitors yesterday expressed much interest in some of cocaine plants which are in flower and fruit in the conservatories. The plants are about 5 feet high. They bear flowers and fruit at the same time. A number of little cocoanut palms growing in pots were also examined with much interest.

A healthy looking lot of bright green plants were noticed growing in a big tub of water. They were specimens of the water hyacinth, which has caused so much trouble to navigation in Florida waters. The children, as well as many of the older people, were interested in one of the succulent plants, the Stapelia, which has a flower of peculiar appearance and more peculiar odor. It is commonly called the carrion flower.

The lecture at the Garden yesterday was by Prof. Francis E. Lloyd, who gave a talk upon "Evergreen Trees," with illustrations showing the trees and their peculiarities of formation. Next Saturday's lecture will be upon the freezing of plants by Dr. D. T. MacDougall.

REGISTERED MAIL ROBBERY.

Pouches from Station H Not Yet Found —Postal Clerk Missing.

There were no new developments up to a late hour yesterday in regard to the robbery of the registered mail pouches from Station H. Chief Inspector King said that he had no information to give out. When asked if he thought it likely that there would be any soon, he said that as previous expectations had not been realized he did not care to make any promises in regard to the matter. His men are still working on the case.

It developed yesterday that Joseph A. Conlin, a postal clerk in Station H, has been missing from his home since Monday, the day on which the sacks of mail disappeared. It is said that Conlin was on duty until midnight, and supervised the transfer of mail to the wagon that took it to the General Post Office.

Mrs. Conlin, the wife of the missing man, when seen at her home, 308 East Thirty-second Street, yesterday afternoon said that she did not know the whereabouts of her husband, and had no word from him. On the night in question, she said, he came home from Station H and complained of feeling ill. He went away to see a physician and did not return.

"My husband often goes away so," she said, "never saying anything beforehand. And he never tells me where he has been afterward. So I never know where he has gone and don't ask."

Chief Inspector King said yesterday that he had not mentioned the name of Conlin or any one else as a suspect, and did not intend to do so.

IRON WORKERS STRIKE.

Ordered Out at the Bessemer Rolling Mill in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 20.—Acting on the order of the district Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, the 500 men in the employ of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at the Bessemer rolling mill quit work at the close of the afternoon run. The strike was ordered out of sympathy for the amalgamated employes of the company's steel plan at Ensley, who struck ten days ago, because the company refused to recognize the union.

In neither instance is the question of wages involved. The Bessemer men entered protest against being ordered out without having a grievance of their own, but were compelled to obey the committee, which has absolute authority in such matters. The strike at the steel plant is still on. The company is working a half force. Both sides are firm.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

A Wholesale Grocer Thrown from a Truck in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20.—Isaac Jenny, a wholesale grocer of 13 Broome Street, was instantly killed by a trolley car to-night. He was driving a truck in South Orange Avenue, and at the corner of Broome Street a trolley car struck the vehicle. The truck was overturned and Jenny fell under the wheels of the car, which was moving rapidly.

The front wheels passed over his body. He was caught in the machinery back of the axle and dragged for almost a block before the car was stopped. It was necessary to raise the car in order to remove the body, which was horribly mangled. Motorman William Van Horn and Conductor Philip Smith were arrested.

BURNING GALVESTON DEBRIS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 20.—The Fire Department to-day commenced burning the immense drifts of wreckage from the hurricane of Sept. 8. Hundreds of bodies and thousands of dollars' worth of valuables will be cremated.

The first electric cars since the hurricane were running to-day.

Aid for Galveston Sufferers.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the Galveston sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of $50 from the German Apothecaries' Society of New York and $1,200 from Simon W. Hanaeur, American Vice Consul, Frankfort-on-the-Main, through Lazard Frères, which, added to $117,883.48 previously acknowledged, brings the total of the fund up to $119,133.48.

THE CENSUS IN ALABAMA.

Population of the State is 1,828,697, an Increase of 20.8 Per Cent. Since 1890.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Census Bureau has made public the return of population in Alabama.

The population of the State in 1900 is 1,828,697, as against 1,513,017 in 1890, representing an increase of 315,680, or 20.8 per cent. This rate of increase is slightly greater than that for the decade from 1880 to 1890, when it was 19.8 per cent., but somewhat less than that for the decade from 1870 to 1880, when it was 26.6 per cent. From 1820 to 1830, the first decennial period in the history of the State, its population increased 142 per cent., and in the following decade 90 8 per cent., but subsequently the rate of increase declined until the decade from 1860 to 1870, when it was only 3.4 per cent.

The population of Alabama in 1900 is more than fourteen times as large as the population given for 1820, the first census taken after its organization as a State in 1819.

The total land surface of Alabama is, approximately, 51,540 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the census of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, 29.3; 1900, 35.4.

The population of the State by counties is as follows:

County.	1900.	1890.
Autauga	17,915	13,380
Baldwin	13,194	8,941
Barbour	35,152	24,898
Bibb	18,498	13,824
Blount	23,119	21,027
Bullock	31,944	27,063
Butler	25,791	21,941
Calhoun	34,874	33,835
Chambers	32,554	26,319
Cherokee	21,096	20,459
Chilton	16,622	14,549
Choctaw	18,136	17,526
Clarke	27,790	22,624
Clay	17,099	15,765
Cleburne	13,206	13,218
Coffee	20,972	12,170
Colbert	22,341	20,189
Conecuh	17,514	14,594
Coosa	16,144	15,906
Covington	15,346	7,536
Crenshaw	19,668	15,425
Cullman	17,849	13,439
Dale	21,189	17,225
Dallas	54,657	49,350
De Kalb	23,558	21,106
Elmore	26,099	21,732
Escambia	11,320	8,666
Etowah	27,381	21,926
Fayette	14,132	12,823
Franklin	16,511	10,681
Geneva	19,096	10,690
Greene	24,162	22,007
Hale	31,011	27,501
Henry	36,147	24,847
Jackson	30,508	28,028
Jefferson	140,420	88,501
Lamar	16,084	14,187
Lauderdale	26,559	28,739
Lawrence	20,124	20,725
Lee	31,326	28,694
Limestone	22,387	21,201
Lowndes	35,851	31,550
Macon	23,126	18,439
Madison	43,702	38,119
Marengo	38,315	33,095
Marion	14,494	11,347
Marshall	23,288	18,935
Mobile	62,740	51,587
Monroe	23,666	18,990
Montgomery	72,047	56,172
Morgan	28,820	24,089
Perry	31,783	29,332
Pickens	24,402	22,470
Pike	29,172	24,423
Randolph	21,647	17,219
Russell	27,087	24,093
Saint Clair	19,425	17,353
Shelby	23,684	20,886
Sumter	32,710	29,574
Talladega	35,773	29,346
Tuscaloosa	30,147	30,352
Tallapoosa	29,675	25,450
Walker	25,102	16,978
Washington	11,134	7,935
Wilcox	35,631	30,816
Winston	9,554	6,552

Of the sixty-six counties in the State, all but two have increased in population during the decade, the counties showing more than 50 per cent. of increase being Covington, 108.6 per cent.; Geneva, 77.6 per cent.; Coffee 72.3 per cent.; Jefferson, 58.6 per cent.; Walker, 56.4 per cent., and Franklin, 54.5 per cent. Jefferson County shows the largest numerical increase, (51,919,) but nearly one-fourth of this increase is due to the increase in the population of the City of Birmingham.

The two counties showing a decrease in population are Cleburne and Lawrence.

There are 201 incorporated cities, towns, and villages in Alabama, for which the population in 1900 is separately returned. Of these there are ony thirty-two that have a population of over 2,000 each, and only nine of these have a population in excess of 5,000. The cities of over 2,000 are as follows:

	19000.	1890.
Alabama City	2,276	....
Anniston	9,695	9,998
Avondale	3,060	1,642
Bessemer	6,358	4,544
Decatur	3,114	2,765
Demopolis	2,606	1,998
Dothan	3,275	247
Ensley	2,100	....
Eufaula	4,532	4,694
Florence	6,478	6,012
Gadsden	4,282	2,901
Girard	3,840	....
Greensborough	2,416	1,759
Greenville	3,162	2,806
Huntsville	8,068	7,995
New Decatur	4,437	3,585
Opelika	4,245	3,703
Phoenix	4,168	3,700
Pratt City	3,485	1,946
Selma	8,713	7,622
Sheffield	3,333	2,731
Talladega	2,861	2,063
Troy	4,097	3,449
Tuscaloosa	3,094	4,213
Tuscumbia	2,348	2,491
Tuskegee	2,170	1,803
Union Springs	2,634	2,049
Uniontown	1,047	854
Woodlawn	2,848	1,506

The three cities having a population of over 25,000 each are Birmingham, Mobile, and Montgomery, statements regarding which have been previously given out.

TO TEST PORTO RICAN TARIFF.

New York Firm Sues to Recover Duties Paid at San Juan.

A suit has just been begun in the United States Circuit Court which involves the constitutionality of the amended customs tariff and regulations for ports in Porto Rico, which were promulgated by the President on Feb. 1, 1899, providing for the collection of duties upon imports into the island. The suit is brought by Dooley, Smith & Co., exporters and general merchants of this city, against the United States, and is for a judgment of $5,371.68, the amount of certain duties which they paid under protest on shipments made to Porto Rico.

Henry W. Dooley, a member of the firm, went to San Juan and established an agency there early in 1899. Goods were shipped to him as the agent of the firm, and duties were required to be paid upon them. The complaint alleges that all hostilities in the Island of Porto Rico ceased from and after Aug. 12, 1898, the date of the signing of the protocol providing for a treaty of peace between the kingdom of Spain and the United States, and that then all public property on the island was delivered to and taken possession of by the United States, and that the island has ever since been and now is in the possession and under the sovereignty of the United States.

The plaintiffs allege that the imposition and collection of such duties are in violation of the rights and privileges secured to the plaintiffs, as citizens of the United States and the State of New York, under the Constitution of the United States of America, and are in violation of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain and of the Constitution of the United States.

Counsel for the plaintiffs are John G. Carlisle, William G. Choate, Joseph Larocque, Jr., and Henry M. Ward.

CHARGED WITH NON-SUPPORT.

Actor Unable to Give Bonds to Pay Eight Dollars a Week.

Thomas B. Bridgeman, an actor and manager of Margaret Wilke's "The Girl from Calcutta" company, which starts from this city on a tour Nov. 3, was a prisoner in the West Side Court yesterday morning, charged with non-support by his wife, Grace Elwood Bridgeman of 257 West Twenty-fifth Street. He was held under a $500 bond by Magistrate Zeller to pay his wife $8 a week. A bond had not been furnished for Bridgeman up to the time court closed at noon, and he said he did not know where he could get one.

Mrs. Bridgeman told Magistrate Zeller that her husband had not supported her since last May. Mr. Bridgeman said he had not done so because he had not been earning anything since that time, and he said that his wife's action would be the cause of his losing a good position.

Offers to Model Statue of Stevens.

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the sculptor of Washington, D. C., has offered to model a statue of Thaddeus Stevens, the famous anti-slavery advocate and one of the earliest exponents of public schools, for the City of Lancaster if the local authorities will pay for having it cast in bronze. This city was Mr. Stevens's home. Mrs. Hoxie modeled the statues of Farragut and Lincoln, which are among the finest in Washington. The value of the proposed model is placed at $25,000.

PRINCETON'S 154TH YEAR

Bishop Satterlee Makes the Commemoration Day Address.

SEES NO IMPERIALISM SPIRIT

Secretary Hay Made a Doctor of Laws—Government Course Marked Out by National Traditions, He Says.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 20.—The commemoration day exercises of the one hundred and fifty-fourth year of the founding of Princeton University were held in Alexander Hall this morning. The Board of Trustees and Faculty, led by President Patton, Secretary of State John Hay, and Bishop Henry Yates Satterlee of Washington, marched in a body to the hall.

After an organ recital and a prayer by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, President Patton made an introductory address, in which he announced that at the meeting of the Trustees yesterday action was taken by the board to elect some distinguished graduate to further the movement of establishing a graduate department. The choice will be made later on. He also announced that a new officer will be elected, to be known as the University Secretary. President Patton spoke of the need of a new gymnasium and urged concerted action on the part of the alumni toward securing the necessary funds for its erection. Commenting upon the granting of direct representation to the alumni in electing five members to the board, he said this was the most important announcement he had made since he became President of the university.

The mention of Secretary Hay's name brought forth vociferous applause. Bishop Satterlee was then introduced, and he delivered an address on "The Ethics of American Civilization."

He said that the founders of the Nation had made a splendid venture of faith in throwing the whole responsibility for the conduct of the Government on the people themselves, and reviewed features of the Nation's history to show that their confidence had been will placed, notwithstanding recognized evils. Touching upon political corruption, Bishop Satterlee said:

"It is a commonplace among all observers of our political system to-day, that while in local politics and especially in our great cities, the amount of corruption and bribery which exists is a disgrace to any civilized land, yet National politics are comparatively pure. The reason for this marked difference is as hopeful as it is plain. Our history proves that the spheres in which personal or class selfishness can utilize the suffrage for malign purposes are limited and narrow."

In referring to various National crises, he said:

"Then came the free-silver question, ending in the '16 to 1' war cry, the echo of which is still heard in our land to-day. See how each political campaign has been in reality an educational campaign for the whole country in National finance, and how, so far, the cause of National honor and National honesty has always triumphed."

After denouncing the spoils system, Bishop Satterlee said:

"The political machines have grown up as poisonous parasites of evil, to suck the lifeblood of our whole political system, to pervert its object by dishonestly stealing the offices of our Government and using them for selfish gain.

"Bad as this is, there is another crime that is even more appalling in the breaking down of public morality. The leaders of these machines, both Republican and Democratic, habitually act on the principle that every man, from the day laborer to the Congressman and Senator, has his price, and they appeal to the selfish passions of men by a series of bribes.

"I myself think that a revolution is surely coming, a revolution of public spirit against sordid selfishness in the breasts of moral, high-principled citizens.

"Within the past three years most unexpected events have followed fast upon one another, each one of which is pregnant with historic significance. It is as though God had lifted our whole Nation up long before its own education was completed, and set it in the vanguard of the march of civilization.

"In the light of these stupendous events, one thing is positive. We can no longer cling to the same isolated position among the nations that we formerly rejoiced in. The United States of to-day cannot go back to what the country was fifty or a hundred years ago. Whether we will or no, whether for better or worse, we must go forward.

"We hear in these days a great deal about 'imperialism.' I see no spirit of imperialism in all American history, and least of all in the past two years. The Nation has less greed for territory to-day than when Jefferson bought Louisiana, or Monroe Florida, or Seward Alaska, and far less than when the annexation of Texas brought on the Mexican war. We had no thought whatever of territorial aggrandizement when we went to war with Spain, and now before we had time to realize the full meaning of passing events, certain islands, as the result of that war, have become de facto an actual part of the United States. We cannot go back, if we would, from these new responsibilities which have been thrust upon us.

"The greatest danger of all is the peril of an arrested development. Whatever has life must grow or it must decay. If, on the one hand, there is danger of departing from the original ideal of American civilization, on the other hand there is equally imminent danger of becoming shortsighted in our views of our country's future—of failing to read the signs of the times, and to realize the actual historic situation as it stands to-day."

At the close of Bishop Satterlee's address the students gave him a hearty cheer. Prof. Woodrow Wilson then presented Secretary Hay to President Patton, who conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Prof. Libbey placed the official gown upon Mr. Hay and the latter was the recipient of a rousing student cheer and prolonged applause, after which he accepted the honor, saying in part:

"I am allowed to interpret it as a sign of your approval of the manner in which I and my colleagues in the Government have, under the direction of the President, conducted the foreign relations of the country for the past two years. They have been years of much labor any many perplexities, and if any measure of success has attended our efforts, it has been due not to any strength or ability of mine, but to the fact that our course was so clearly marked out for us by a century of National traditions from which we have never swerved.

"We have believed in the country, as our fathers did, in its high and beneficent destiny, and, so believing, we needed to admit no other considerations than those of the National welfare, we had to hearken to no voices but the call of duty and honor."

Secretary Hay was frequently interrupted by applause. The exercises were closed with the benediction, by President Patton.

At the conclusion of the exercises President and Mrs. Patton gave a luncheon to Bishop Satterlee, Mr. Hay, and a number of invited guests at Prospect, the Presidential mansion.

Slow Delivery of Mail in France.

Complaints that mails from this country to Paris are habitually delayed in being transmitted from Cherbourg to their destination have been so numerous of late that the Merchants' Association of New York wrote a letter to the United States Postmaster General on the subject. In that letter, which was dispatched four days ago, it was set forth that the railroad carrying mail from Cherbourg to Paris was managed in an antiquated style and that the mails were never delivered on time. An answer to the letter was received yesterday from Superintendent of Foreign Mails N. M. Brooks. He said that the attention of the French Postal Service had already been called to the matter and that he hoped for an early remedy of the trouble.

Fatally Hurt in a Folding Bed.

As a result of injuries received from being caught in a folding bed, Margaret McIntyre, a cook, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital. The accident had caused paralysis of the spine. Margaret lived with the family of V. Falk, a retired merchant, of 41 East Eightieth Street. She had been there for a long time, and had attained a weight of 200 pounds when the accident occurred on Sept. 30. On the night of that date she threw herself across the bed to rest for a few minutes. The thing suddenly folded up, and the woman was discovered a few hours later in an unconscious condition. Since then she has been in the hospital.

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About Our Lace Curtains.

Every lace curtain manufacturer of standard reputation, whether in Europe or America, is interviewed every season personally by our representative. He is backed by unlimited funds, and the unequalled purchasing power of "Greater New York's Greatest Store." In consequence of this, it is easy enough to understand why our prices on these goods are so very much lower than those of other concerns, and even wholesalers. Out of justice to yourself, if you are contemplating the purchase of lace curtains, whether in large or small quantities, you should inspect our enormous assortment here and see the price quotations.

FREE FOR THIS WEEK—With every pair of lace curtains purchased here at upward from $25, poles and fixtures will be given.

Nottingham Lace.

At 49c. Per Pair—Many very neat designs, worth double this price, 1,500 pairs, 49

At 65c. Per Pair—Large range of the newest effects, splendid quality, fully worth double our price, 65

At 75c. and 83c. Per Pair.—Very choice quality Irish Point and Brussels effects, each one most handsome, 75 and 83

At $1.25 Per Pair—Superior goods in an entirely new range of exquisite designs, worth much more than this price at wholesale, 1.25

Curtain Poles and Fixtures Free as Above.

At $1.58 Per Pair—In an endless variety of newest effects, 1.58

At $1.95 Per Pair—As fine a quality as any one would wish for; all exquisite designs and fully worth 50 per cent. more than our price, 1.95

Curtain Poles and Fixtures Free as Above.

Irish Point Lace.

At $2.75 Per Pair—All on good net and pretty designs, real bargains, 2.75

At $3.25 and $4.25 Per Pair—Several choice and excellent designs in this lot; well worth double our price, 3.25 and 4.25

Curtain Poles and Fixtures Free as Above.

At $5.25 and $6.00 Per Pair—About 10 distinct effects, all the very newest designs. This quality is superb, 5.25 and 6.00

At 6.85 and 7.50 Per Pair—In this lot there are a number of 2, 3 and 4 pairs of a kind; if you can find any to suit you, you may rely on getting a great bargain, 6.85 and 7.50

Curtain Poles and Fixtures Free as Above.

French Renaissance Lace.

At 3.50 Per Pair—French, splendid quality net, with neat insertion; worth very much more than our price, 3.50

At 4.50 Per Pair—Very rich effects, several designs; other stores ask nearly double our price, 4.50

Curtain Poles and Fixtures Free as Above.

At 6.00 Per Pair—Very pretty irregular insertions, with nice corners; importers ask more money for these curtains than our price, 6.00

At 9.50 Per Pair—This is an exceptionally fine grade; any number of designs to select from, 9.50

At 12.50, 19.00, 25.00, 30.00, 42.00, 47.50 Per Pair—These are exceptional values.

Curtain Poles and Fixtures Free as Above.

Bonne Femme.

At, each, 6.75, 8.50, 9.98, 12.50, 16.00, 22.50 and upward to 67.50. These are the very latest idea in Curtains.

Point Arabe Lace.

At 9.98, 12.50, 14.50, 17.50 and upward to 150.00. These are of French manufacture.

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LAWYER'S FAITH SHAKEN.

Defended One Horse Thief Without Charge—Another Robs Him.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Oct. 20.—Frederick L. Gilbert, a lawyer, of Cedarhurst, has lost all faith in human nature. Some time ago he defended without charge a man who was on trial before Judge Moore for stealing a horse. He fought hard for the prisoner, but, despite his plea, his client was convicted. Last night some one broke into Mr. Gilbert's barn and stole his favorite roadster, a double-seated trap, and a set of silver-mounted harness with the letter "G." engraved on it.

The tracks of the rig showed that the thief drove out of the back of

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

An Election Analysis Shows Chamberlain's Weak Position.

VALUE OF THE POPULAR VOTE

Parliamentary Meeting Postponed on Account of Conservative Split.

Surprise at the Unity and Strength of Irish Nationalists—Mr. Gerald Balfour's Position—Russian Aggression Threatening in the Far East.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Oct. 20.—Our political fight is over and with quite an unusual unanimity the public appears disposed to forget all about it. In the newspapers discussion goes on over the incidents of the fight, and men of wisdom are always to the fore with good advice, engaged in telling victors and vanquished alike what they ought to do, but I doubt if their elucubrations are read much, and I find little active discussion going on in the clubs and other places of general resort. To attempt any imitation of the mentors and prophets in this column would be absolutely useless were it for no other reason than that this apathy prevents one from obtaining a clue to the way events may shape themselves.

I had expected Parliament to be called together early next month for reasons of financial necessity but apparently the Government has no intention of doing anything of this kind, and a sort of halfway prorogation to the middle of December will be made in the hope that a meeting may further be postponed until, perhaps, the end of January. It remains doubtful to me whether this is possible, because long before then all the money the Government obtained from the last Parliament will have disappeared. But time is unquestionably needed to settle the internal conflict going on between the two factions forming the Ministerial majority.

Whatever may be said about the election it is not a Chamberlain triumph, that is plain to the meanest understanding. The whole fight has been fought for nothing and the Government is only two members, counting four on a division, better than it was at dissolution. Therefore it is just twenty members to the bad as compared with the election of 1895. And what is more remarkable still, for the first time since we have put the great war question to the popular vote, the extreme opposition has not been ground to powder. A few prominent opponents of the war have lost their seats, but others have been returned elsewhere, and the aggregate vote for the Opposition of all shades instead of showing a decrease shows a considerable increase on 1895.

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ENIGMAS OF THE ELECTION.

The Ministerial vote has gone up 94,000 and the Liberal, 36,000. It illustrates the peculiarly haphazard and irregular formation of our constituencies that the increase in the Tory vote, to use a common term, gives the Unionist Party ten members less in the House of Commons than it had in 1895, and the Opposition ten members more. It still, however, takes an average of almost 11,000 voters to return a Liberal member as against only 6,200 to return a Ministerial member. However, the real figures show that Chamberlain has gained nothing whatever by this appeal to the country, and he certainly has lost his case by the virulence and indecency with which he has attacked the attitude of the Opposition. It follows that his design to assume the position of dictator in the councils of the Government cannot be carried out and all the talk of his thrusting Lord Salisbury from the Premiership or from the Foreign Office, has been dropped by the Unionist Party organs. Mr. Chamberlain will probably have to rest content with the Colonial Office, and I am disposed to think that some of his partisans holding secondary positions in the present Ministry will be compelled to step out and allow the Conservatives to step in.

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SPLIT IN GOVERNMENT RANKS.

It is a significant indication of the way the strife between the two factions forming the Government majority is moving to find The London Times taking up the cordite scandal, and pressing home by communications obviously from high quarters the case against the Kynochs and inferentially against the Chamberlains. This is not in the manner of The Morning Leader, which has unearthed quite a number of companies interested in Government contracts and controlled or owned by members of the Chamberlain family. The aim of The Times is to render it impossible to give Mr. Chamberlain's son, Austen, a step in Ministerial promotion and to force out his henchman, Powell Williams, at the War Office. Success there means a back seat for Joseph himself

At the same time discontent with such men as Lord Lansdowne and Chaplin is as deep as ever, and I should not be surprised to see a strong effort made to bring some of the abler among the younger members of the Tory Party into more prominent positions in the new Government. All this will take time, and a tremendous amount of squabbling of which the public will only hear the faintest echoes. And until the new Government is formed there is good excuse for postponing the meeting of Parliament.

But there is going to be hot work when it does meet. It is not merely the policy of the war that is still the burning question dividing the nation, but the conduct of the war and the inefficiency of our supply services along with many questions of domestic reform that will come forward, and at least be aired after a fashion to which the late Parliament had never accustomed us. Passions heated and men angry and occasionally earnestly convinced are sure indications that the proceedings are not going to be humdrum.

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THE NEW IRISH OPPOSITION.

The greatest change of all has occurred in Ireland, and nobody here has noticed it very much. In a languid way we noted that to all appearance a Nationalist was pitted against a Nationalist in many constituencies, and some might wonder what on earth was the matter. Generally the idea held was that the factions were having a Donnybrook Fair among themselves, and that the Irish party would return to the new House of Commons as divided and ready for mutual bickerings as in the past. The very reverse has happened and in all probability the Nationalists will act together in the future with a unity of purpose wholly unknown since the downfall of Parnell. Healyism, in other words, has been routed at the polls, Healyism and the domination of the priests.

There is no cleverer tongue in Parliament than that of Timothy Healy, ex-railway booking clerk of Newcastle-on-Tyne, former protégé of Parnell, and ultimately his chief assassin. He is not loved, however, and since he became the mouthpiece of the reactionary section of the Irish priesthood his countrymen have become increasingly hostile to him. He chose to throw down the gauge in the contest just over and it was taken up by William O'Brien, between whom and Healy there has been for years a feud, Celtic in its intensity. O'Brien now, thanks to his marriage with Miss Raffalovich, is a man entirely independent of party funds or of any help of that kind. He is also, I believe, absolutely beyond the reach of corrupting officialism and he assuredly still commands an enormous influence with the masses of his native country in spite of or perhaps because of, his many eccentricities. He has stumped the country against the Healyites and as a leading member of the United Irish League, he has rendered effective service to the party which now embraces Dillon, the two Redmonds, and Michael Davitt. This party has reduced the Healyites to perhaps, half a dozen, and it follows that should an efficient leader be evolved the Government will once more have to encounter in the House of Commons a body of men employed to thwart it at every turn and equally determined to rake up everything that possibly can be laid to its discredit from all quarters of the Empire. A strong Irish party determined to oppose means an early exit of Gerald Balfour from the post of Chief Secretary. He has never been popular with the Irish, and a wit of that nation recently explained with great neatness the wherefore of Irish dislike "To be loved in Ireland" he said "a man must be prepared to spend either money or time, and poor Gerald has no money and never seems to have any time."

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WHAT THE IRISH WANT.

When his brother A. J. was Chief Secretary he was hail fellow well met to everybody who could claim access to him, but Gerald is a bookish, shy, retiring man, who cannot converse readily with strangers and whose disposition is to shut himself up with his own intimates and among his studies. Therefore the Irish consider him insufficient and will make life so intolerable for him in the House of Commons that were he wise he would try to get shifted to another position before Parliament meets. The worst of it is that his administrative talent is so moderate that no other position with anything like the same salary could be claimed by him.

Some political quidnuncs have been calculating that the British, as distinct from the Irish, Opposition will still be weak, because of internal divisions and Sir William V. Harcourt's vigorous appeal for unity is sneered at by party organs of all shades of imperialist tint. My opinion is that circumstances will force the British Opposition to act with greater unity and I regard the outcome of the election as giving a blow quite as severe to the new imperialist party as to Chamberlainism and the Unionists. They will on no account be effective as an element of discord. Sir Henry Fowler is played out and that pushing, ambitious solicitor Perks is really a man of little weight outside his sect, the Methodists, which is one much perturbed by conflicting views upon the war. Roseberyism, in a word, is going the way of Chamberlainism. At the same time, I retain my fear that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is not the mean to lead the party, and I shall not be surprised to see Harcourt again placed in that position.

Some of the Welsh members must also come forward and obtain recognition by the party as probable candidates for office when its day of power returns. Hitherto Welshmen have been overlooked in the distribution of the spoils of office unless they happened to be territorial magnates like the late Lord Aberdare, who was a Welsh Scotchman. But we have now a new class of members for Wales, some of whom are among the most eloquent public speakers the country possesses, and these men in the present dearth of talent among the aspirants for office in purely English or Irish or Scotch sections of the party must be allowed a place in its councils and conflicts they have never before been permitted to take.

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OBSERVATIONS ON CHINA.

Now that we are done with the hustings business it is possible that the nation may begin to pay that attention to foreign affairs becoming a people claiming to be imperial and in a military sense direct heirs to Imperial Rome. We certainly have so far failed to rise to the dignified position we claim for ourselves, and have illustrated the familiar saying that it is impossible for the mind of man to attend to more than one thing at a time. All our thoughts have been concentrated upon South Africa to the neglect of our interests, not only in China, but in India and in West and North Africa. It seems to me that whatever happens in South Africa and a great deal that is unpleasant for us is happening there, we cannot afford any longer to neglect our interests in China as we have hitherto done.

I regard the state of affairs in that empire as more critical than ever, owing to the aggressive actions of Russia. Instead of bringing about an early peace, and restoration of order throughout the Chinese Empire, Russia and Germany, with France following at their heels, are pursuing a policy sure to extend the area of disturbance, and to create a state of war against the foreigner all over the Empire. It is melancholy to think that one of the instruments in this policy should be an English General, in command of the mixed force sent to ocupy Pao-ting-Fu, capital of Pechi-Li, with a view to cut off Peking from the south. You are well out of the mess and muddle, and I cannot help feeling that the Chinese envoys, Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang, have right on their side in demanding that hostilities should cease as preliminary to the negotiations of peace. We are told that the Chinese reply to the note of the powers was insolent, arrogant, presumptuous, and so on, but these epithets only illustrate the extent to which race pride is fostered by the militarism that perverts the national mind.

After all, China is a mighty country, civilized after its fashion, a country that has retained its position and civilization longer than any existing nation in Europe. Its people and Government also have some ground for complaint against the aggressive tendencies of foreigners admitted within the empire, and it would seem worldly wisdom to endeavor to conciliate the better elements among the Chinese statesmen rather than to assume the hard, unyielding attitude of the man with the mailed fist, whose only argument is force. Turmoil and sporadic resistance all over China is certain to ensue unless the present attitude of the powers toward the Imperial Government is modified, and, if the Shanghai story is true that Chang-Chi-Tung and the Honorable Viceroy of the Hu Provinces have been recalled, we shall not have long to wait for abundant opportunities to shoot. Then the alleged agreement of England and Germany to guarantee the integrity of China and the open-door will value less.

A. J. W.

Brahms's Fortune Goes to Charity.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The twenty-two relatives of Brahms, the composer, who died April 3, 1897, have been denied, by a decision of the courts, the fortune of 400,000 marks left by him, all going to charities.

KAISER AGAINST BOERS

No Chance Now of Powers Interfering in Their Favor.

The Emperor Believes It to His Country's Advantage for Great Britain to Own the Two Republics.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—"I believe," said Emperor William recently, "that it is to Germany's advantage for Great Britain to have the Boer Republics."

The complete accuracy of this important quotation, which gained strength from the fact that it was not said with any idea of repetition or for the sake of mollifying some British diplomat, is reliably vouched for. The remark was made in the course of a conversation between the Emperor and a leading German, whose advice in matters of commercial policy his Majesty greatly relies upon, and who, by the way, is not a lover of Great Britain and her works. Through a recent visit of this individual to England knowledge of what may be fairly described as the Emperor's candid opinion of the South African matter was obtained.

For several days the English and Continental papers have contained hints, and even assertions that Russia, France, and Germany are contemplating joint action with the idea of coercing Great Britain into granting at least a degree of independence to the Boers. Several correspondents have adduced the most circumstantial details to prove the existence of this undercurrent of projected diplomacy between the powers mentioned, and, while the British public has grown inured to intervention rumors, this latest revival has secured no small degree of credence, and has even affected the markets. Whether Russia and France ever contemplated such action is not known, but the circumstances under which Emperor William spoke effectually and definitely dispose of all possibility of any European intervention, for it is acknowledged on all sides that Russia and France would not act without Germany.

There is even further significance in his Majesty's pronouncement, for, since he made the statement referred to, his interviewer has conferred with the Boer delegates. This occurred only a few days ago, and it can be inferred that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, was informed that it would be hopeless to expect any aid from Emperor William toward the intervention campaign planned to synchronize with Mr. Kruger's arrival in Europe.

The British Foreign Office professes ignorance of any secret intentions on the part of the Continental powers in regard to a settlement of the trouble in South Africa and, indeed, appears genuinely to disbelieve the possibility of any such thing happening. How it would meet such an eventuality, however, can be judged from an expression used by an official who is regarded as being more in Lord Salisbury's confidence than any other man, and who said:

"What Interference mooted again? Why, we would fight it! Europe first!"

To what extent Great Britain may be indebted to Emperor William for rendering such a serious alternative unnecessary can only be surmised, but it is not doubted here that the anti-British feeling among the people of France and Russia daily gains virulence, and that it is not likely to be decreased by the presence of ex-President Krüger in Europe.

It is learned that his Majesty's conviction that it would be to Germany's advantage to have the British control the Boer Republics sprang, apparently, not from any idea of gaining counter-concessions or from a general policy of friendship, but from instinct ideas that Germany's commerce would be immensely benefited thereby, and that the adjacent German territory would be improved, because he implicitly trusts that the German manufacturers and German shipping interests can cut the ground from under their British rivals even in the latter's own territory.

KRUEGER'S TALK WITH BULLER.

Latter Tells of Conversation in 1881—Boer and Briton Compared to Angry Dogs Who Were Separated.

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 20.—Gen. Buller, speaking before an assemblage of his admirers to-day, said:

"In 1881 I met Mr. Krüger at O'Neill's Farm, near Newcastle. He said:

"'General, we don't like this peace.'

"I replied: 'Neither do I, because we have got nothing to stand upon. You think you have beaten us, but we know we can beat you.'

"Mr. Krüger rejoined:

"'Well, General, I have seen that when two dogs fight and are separated, they are never right until they have fought it out.'

"We have fought it out, and have come out on top. We shall be good friends, because the top dog never takes advantage of its position."

IRISH SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Michael Davitt has prepared and circulated for the signature of Nationalists an address to former President Krüger, expressing admiration and sympathy for the latter, referring to England as an "oppressor," to the war as "wicked and dishonest," and saying:

"Seldom in history has such a noble stand been made for political liberty by a small band of freemen against an overwhelming horde of mercenaries in the pay of those who coveted their land and gold and hated their independence. The names of the mountains and plains of your republic will take a place in history beside Marathon, Sempach, and Bunker Hill as incentives in the strivings for human liberty."

Commenting on this, The Dublin Independent, which represents the Healy section, suggests that the freedom of Dublin be conferred on ex-President Krüger, while the Guardians of the North Dublin Union have sent an address to the Queen of Holland, thanking her for sheltering Mr. Krüger and regretting that the Boers have come under the heel of a nation "remarkable for its cruelty, covetousness, and rapacity."

In speaking of these utterances, even The Liberal Chronicle admits it is quite impossible for any alliance to exist between the Liberal and Nationalist Parties.

NEW POST FOR WEYLER.

Succeeds Campos as Captain General of Madrid — Two Cabinet Ministers Resign in Consequence.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—Gen. Weyler, the former Captain General of Cuba, has been appointed Captain General of Madrid.

The appointment has caused a great deal of surprise, and Señor Gasset, Minister of Agriculture, and Señor Dato, Minister of the Interior, have tendered their resignations on account thereof.

Premier Silvela is endeavoring to persuade Señors Gasset and Dato to withdraw their resignations.

Gen. Don Valeriano y Nicolan Weyler, the noted Spanish commander, succeeded Marshal Martinez de Campos as Captain General of Cuba in 1896. His brutal rule was the indirect cause of the Spanish-American war of 1898. He was recalled to Spain in October, 1897, and was succeeded by Marshal Blanco. Gen. Weyler has since lived in retirement, but has been credited with a desire to become the Military Dictator of Spain. He succeeds the late Marshal Martinez de Campos as Captain General of Madrid.

MANIFESTO BY JOHN REDMOND.

Urges Parnell's Policy of Aloofness from English Politics.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—John Redmond, M. P., Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, has issued a manifesto to the Nationalists in which he says he finds that the results of the elections show that the Parnellite split is ended, and that there is a universal desire for a united movement based on Parnell's policy of aloofness from all English parties. He thinks the Conservative majority is unwieldy, and contains seeds for an early disruption.

Mr. Redmond, therefore, urges the maintenance of unity and discipline in the Nationalist ranks and the adoption of a fearless and aggressive policy to combat the Conservatives in and out of Parliament.

Mr. Redmond also indorses the United Irish League, saying the elections proved that the Nationalists are overwhelmingly in sympathy with it.

LONDON-SOUTHAMPTON CANAL.

Project for Taking Big Ocean Liners Direct to London Excites Interest.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The latest and most important project on foot in England is the construction of a canal from Southampton to London. The surmise as to the far-reaching consequences such a step would entail is scarcely less interesting than the fact that, if it is accomplished, it is likely to be through the instrumentality of American capital. Coming on the top of London's adoption of the American transit systems and the utilization of American money and brains, this latest project may well be said to cap the climax. No word of the new scheme has yet been mentioned in the papers and few people know of its existence. Nevertheless, the route from Southampton to London has been carefully surveyed by competent engineers, who declare the canal is not only feasible, but that it could be built at a comparatively small expense.

The whole matter has just been put in the hands of the same firm of contractors which is handling Mr. Charles T. Yerkes's new London railroad, though the Chicago millionaire himself is not known to be taking an active part in it at present. Indeed, the legal and other difficulties which it is necessary to overcome before the construction of the canal is assured are so great that some time must elapse before the financial part of the matter comes up promenently. The opposition encountered by the promoters of the Manchester and Liverpool Ship Canal in Parliament and elsewhere would probably be as nothing to the jealous efforts of other cities in the same direction in this case, for since the American Line of steamers made Southampton its port of call Southampton has so improved itself and has so affected the trade of other ports that it is already regarded with a jealous eye.

What commercial revolutions will ensue from a ship canal enabling transatlantic and other liners to land their passengers in the heart of London many hours earlier than by any other route can easily be judged by the growing popularity of the smaller steamship lines now sailing direct to and from London by the slow and difficult way of the Thames.

GERMANY'S NEW CHANCELLOR.

Von Buelow Will Find His Position a Difficult One—Hohenlohe Received a Hint to Go.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Count von Bülow will retain the Foreign Office portfolio as well as hold the Chancellorship, like the late Prince Bismarck.

Von Bülow's accession to the Imperial Chancellorship and Prince Hohenlohe's retirement still form the all-absorbing topic here. Concerning the precise character of the scenes in Homburg leading to the retirement of Prince Hohenlohe no authentic statement has yet appeared, nor probably will any appear. Private accounts differ. The general impression is that Prince Hohenlohe's retirement was not entirely voluntary, although Emperor William did everything to "sugar the pill" to the tottering old man, whom till the last he dubbed "Uncle Chlodwig" and addressed with the familiar "thou."

It leaks out that Count von Bülow himself wired from Homburg to the Cologne Gazette the news of his appointment, and that the final turn of affairs was only decided late on Wednesday. This also explains why Berlin Government circles were in ignorance of the change in Chancellors until after the publication of the announcement in Cologne.

Von Bülow's position as Imperial Chancellor will be beset with extreme difficulties, and will require, perhaps, more diplomatic skill than statesmanship. Not alone will his Majesty want to continue to be his own Chancellor and to exercise the right of ceaseless interference even in the most delicate matters, but there are also great Parliamentary difficulties to overcome. The Agrarians, from the outset, regard von Bülow suspiciously, owing to his record hitherto as a politician desirous of maintaining friendly relations, not only with Russia, but with the United States and Great Britain, thus opposing the traffic of war, which the Agrarians desire. To carry through the Reichstag the commercial treaties now under way will tax von Bülow's full energy and genius. As the best he, like Bismarck, will only be able to make politics "von-fall-zu-fall," (literally "from case to case," meaning that the new Chancellor will act on each case as it comes up.)

Prince Hohenlohe will spend some time at Baden Baden, Munich, and Aussig. He will probably pass the Winter in Berlin.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that Count von Bülow, who was present at the unveiling of a statue of Prince Bismarck at Siegen to-day, replying to the Burgomaster's speech of congratulation, said his persistent aim would be to follow the incomparable policy of Bismarck, from which the Emperor had never seriously deviated.

DUKE HENRY INTRODUCED.

Betrothed of Queen Wilhelmina at the Hague—The Kaiser's Telegram.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 20.—Queen Wilhelmina and her betrothed, Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, accompanied by the Queen Mother, arrived here this morning and were enthusiastically welcomed. The future consort of the Queen was presented to the authorities assembled at the railroad station. The royal party then drove to the palace, where crowds sang the national anthem.

Later the members of the Diplomatic Corps arrived at the palace and were introduced to the Duke.

At a Court dinner to-night the Queen Mother proposed a toast to the Queen and her betrothed. She dwelt upon the importance to the country of the alliance.

The Queen and Duke Henry, upon returning to Loo, received an enthusiastic ovation.

The following telegram of congratulation was received by the Duke from Emperor William of Germany:

"The task you have taken upon yourself is arduous, but by the side of the Orange Princess, who discharges her high duties with steadfastness and clear insight, you will, with God's help, succeed in giving happiness to the sturdy people of the Netherlands. My thoughts and best wishes attend you and the dear Queen."

AMERICAN SHIPPING BOOM.

London Statist Issues Figures Which Show Remarkable Development.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A quarterly return has been issued by Lloyd's, showing that the United States at the end of the last quarter had, next to Great Britain, the largest tonnage in shipping under construction. This return is attracting much attention, and The Statist publishes a long article, in the course of which it points out that the actual and prospective development of shipbuilding in America is much greater even than might be inferred from Lloyd's report.

The Statist considers that the impetus to shipbuilding given by cheap materials, and the large demand for tonnage will receive further stimulus from the marketing of American coal abroad, which, the paper says, "is one of the most remarkable economic evolutions of our time."

The Statist expects that Americans will shortly solve the problem of evolving a type of transatlantic colliers able, like tank steamers, to deliver cargo in European ports without expecting return cargoes. It thinks that this great coal export trade will prove a powerful stimulus to the Shipping Subsidy bill, and lays stress upon the recrudescence of shipbuilding in New England as an important new departure in ocean competition which may be expected to expand rapidly.

PRINCE REBUKES MRS. WEST.

She Was Late for the Royal Train and It Went Without Her.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Prince of Wales has been visiting W. G. Jameson, who is going to help Sir Thomas J. Lipton in the latter's fresh effort to "lift" the America's Cup. On his way there, he administered a lesson in courtesy and punctuality to Mrs. George Cornwallis West (formerly Lady Randolph Churchill) and her husband, Lieut. George Cornwallis West. They were to have accompanied the Prince, but, not being on the platform the minute the train was scheduled to start, it pulled out of the station without them.

Several breaches of the binding etiquette which provides that all guests assemble prior to the advent of royalty have recently occurred at dinners, and, according to The Daily Chronicle, the offenders have nearly all been Americans. The Prince of Wales, it is said, keenly enjoyed the joke of making such an experienced society woman as Mrs. George Cornwallis West a public example of his dislike of such lapses.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WOOD

Called to the United States by the Administration.

Yellow Fever Outbreak in Havana He Attributes to Spanish Immigration —Cuba's Rehabilitation.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba, arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Yucatan, from Havana. He left this city for Washington at 1 o'clock P. M., and will return to Cuba by way of Florida some time this week.

Gen. Wood came up from Havana by order of the War Department. Before returning he will make arrangements to take his family with him. In an interview with an Evening Post reporter yesterday Gen. Wood is quoted as saying that the death rate in Havana was smaller than in many years. The increase in yellow fever he attributed to the large immigration of Spaniards.

"The immigrants," said Gen. Wood, "are not immunes, and they are especially susceptible to the disease, because they have no conception of sanitation. We are now making arrangements to establish a system of detaining them on the water until they can be sent through to their destinations in the country districts. A quarantine station will be opened this week, which will enable us to detain 700 immigrants at a time.

"The Spanish immigration has been very heavy, some 40,000 persons having arrived since last October. Many of them are shipped to the interior, but others stay in Havana, where they are employed in warehouses and factories."

Speaking of the Constitutional Convention, which will meet in Havana on Nov. 5, Gen. Wood said that he had taken no hand in the preliminaries, believing that the Cubans should manage every detail. At the convening of the delegates Gen. Wood will limit his function to a few brief words declaring the convention opened.

"As to the outlines of the constitution which they are likely to adopt," said Gen. Wood, "I expect that it will resemble that of the United States. No draft of a constitution has been offered for consideration by any one authorized to represent the United States Government. The delegates themselves, I understand, have many drafts, drawn from a study of the constitutions of all the various republics. There will probably be a warm competition of models, but in their own way they will finally settle, in all likelihood, on an instrument resembling our own."

Regarding the reports of Cuban hostility to the United States and the present Administration, Gen. Wood said:

"I assure you that there are only a few malcontents, and there can be no greater mistake than to interpret the ravings of these idiots as an expression of Cuban thought and sentiment. The Cuban people are friendly in the highest degree to the United States, the Administration, and the representatives of the Government, and it is impossible to doubt either the genuineness or intensity of their friendship.

"The reconstruction of the island after the almost unparalleled devastation of the war and the transfer of control into native hands has proceeded with a rapidity probably never before equalled. Cuba is today as far, as far as rehabilitation as the Southern States were ten years after the civil war. In education a revolution has been worked. Schools have been created in which 150,000 children are now instructed, whereas under Spanish rule the schools never held more than 27,000. In sanitation a transformation has been wrought, and a reduction of 50 per cent. in the death rate in Havana is the almost incredible result.

"As to concessions, none has been granted since the United States assumed control. After the adoption of the municipal charter the City of Havana will acquire the power of making contracts, and one of the first will be that for paving and sewering the city."

Gen. Wood said that it would be impossible to say when the United States could relinquish control over Cuba until after the constitutional convention. Gen. Wood was accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Frank R. McCoy.

OLGA NETHERSOLE'S TOUR.

The American liner St. Louis, which reached this port yesterday morning, had among her passengers several persons prominent in theatrical and musical affairs, among them Louis Nethersole, brother and manager of Miss Olga Nethersole, who left his sister in Paris a week ago. Mr. Nethersole was most emphatic in the statement that he will look after the business affairs of his sister this season, and cannot understand what gave rise to the rumor that Daniel Frohman would be her manager.

"Since I have been in Europe," said he, "we have negotiated for two new plays, one by a French, the other by an English author. The English play contains a high comedy part well adapted to my sister's style of acting. I might say the character is greatly on the style of Clorinda Wildairs in 'A Lady of Quality.' The French play is a poetical drama. The names of these plays or their authors I prefer not to make public at this time, as it may possibly interfere with the negotiations, which are pending. All talk regarding my sister appearing in 'Hamlet' is absurd. No such idea has ever occurred to us.

"According to our present plans we will open at Wallack's Theatre Nov. 12, where 'Sapho' will be revived for a month; then, if we find that the interest in this play has subsided, we may give the first production of 'Magda' here. Otherwise, we will hold this play until we reach Washington, the first city my sister will appear in after leaving New York. In addition to this, my sister, while on tour, may include in her répertoire plays of the old-comedy order, such as 'The School for Scandal' and 'Masks and Faces,' and, in the event of their proving successful, New York threatregoers can expect to see Miss Nethersole in them before she returns to England.

"Since my sister has been in Paris she has purchased many beautiful gowns, which she will wear in her various plays. One gown in particular was exhibited in the Palais du Costume at the exhibition."

Accompanying Mr. Nethersole was G. Harrison Hunter, who succeeds Hamilton Revelle as leading man of the company. Mr. Hunter is an American, having been born at Memphis, Tenn., where he claims relationship with the Hunter-Blair family. Mr. Hunter went to England with his parents when only three months old. He was educated for the law, but not finding this vocation exactly to his liking went upon the stage. His last appearance in London was with W. S. Penley's company at the Great Queen Street Theatre, playing in "Charley's Aunt" and "A Little Ray of Sunshine."

THE STRAUSS ORCHESTRA.

Eduard Strauss and his orchestra, who have come from Vienna to give a series of concerts in the United States, appeared last night in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The room was well filled, and it was apparent that some special effort had been made to induce people to wear their prettiest garments. The boxes were decorated with flowers, and there was a general air of pleasure and agreeable expectation.

Mr. Strauss has not greatly changed in appearance since he was last in New York, and the characteristics of his conducting are the same as they were then. He directs the music of his brothers and himself with his violin bow, and frequently leads the orchestra by playing on his own instrument. He offered to last night's audience a novelty, a waltz newly written by himself and called "Welcome to America." This proved to be a good waltz, written in the familiar but inimitable Strauss style, with the fascinating Viennese lilt and the delightful contrasts always heard in these waltzes.

But the audience was perhaps best pleased with the numbers given as encores, such as "The Pizzicato Polka" and the waltz from "The Merry War." These and "Artist Life," which was on the programme, were familiar to every hearer, and the polka at least was admirably played by Mr. Strauss. It must be noted that those who go to his concerts expecting to hear such beauty and refinement of instrumental tone, such good intonation, and such finish of style as we are accustomed to hear in our own orchestras will be disappointed. The musicians from Vienna do not play as the Strauss orchestra plays when it is in the house of "Wiener Blut." There was not much "Wiener Blut" in last night's playing.

But people will go to the concerts of this organization for the last Strauss music interpreted by the last of the Strausses, and that is well worth while. The Strauss waltzes are the loveliest dance music of our time. They are dance music raised to the dignity of an art, and they deserve their world-wide popularity. Eduard Strauss conducts them "con amore," and with a full knowledge of the traditions. He could do more with a good orchestra than he can with his present body of players, but he shows that he has the Strauss magnetism.

THE NEW YORK THEATRE CLOSES.

Will Be Reopened as a Music Hall on the English Plan.

Last night marked the close of the New York as a theatre for extravaganzas or spectacular productions, and the last attraction, "A Million Dollars," will be abandoned instead of being reconstructed and sent on tour, which was at first contemplated by the Sire Brothers. The usual Sunday night vaudeville concert will be given this evening, however, after which the house will remain dark for a week, opening Monday evening, Oct. 29, when the management propose to offer a bill which will be similar to the Alhambra and Empire Music Halls in London.

The progamme will be made up of a vaudeville burlesque on the "Nell Gwynne" play, entitled "Nell Go-In," which will be written by George V. Hobart; a "Forget-Me-Not" ballet, in which over 100 girls will appear, and a vaudeville bill which will contain some novelties.

TO PLAY IN "FLORODORA."

Miss Edna Wallace Hopper and Miss May Edouin Arrive from Europe.

Edna Wallace Hopper, after an absence of two months in Europe, returned on the St. Louis yesterday. She went abroad for the purpose of familiarizing herself with the part she is to play in "Florodora," which is to be presented at the Casino Nov. 12.

Another member of this company, May Edouin, the daughter of Willie Edouin, the English comedian, arrived on the Umbria. She will appear as Angella, a principal rôle in "Florodora." This will be Miss Edouin's first appearance in this country.

Mme. Suzanne Adams Here to Sing.

Mme. Suzanne Adams-Stern, the prima donna, a member of Maurice Grau's company, arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis. She was accompanied by her husband, Leo Stern, the 'cellist. Mme. Adams feels highly elated over the fact that she had the honor of opening the Covent Garden season last Summer as Marguerite in "Faust," owing to the illness of Mme. Melba. She also sang three times before Queen Victoria, the occasions being the State concert at Buckingham Palace, then at Windsor, when, with Mlle. Calvé, she appeared in a performance of "Carmen," and also sang selections from "Faust."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Elliman—Trowbridge.

Douglas Ludlow Elliman, son of William Elliman, and Miss Theodora Polhemus Trowbridge, daughter of Mrs. George Trowbridge, were married in the Brick Church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Rev. Maltby S. Babcock officiating. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Julia A. Trowbridge, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Louise Trowbridge, cousins of the bride; Lillian Himes, and Elizabeth Clark. Little Miss Rosalie S. Elliman, sister of the bridegroom, and his cousin, Miss Nora Elliott, were the flower girls. Henry S. Bogert, Jr., of Flushing was the best man and the ushers were Lawrence B. Elliman, brother of the bridegroom; Theodore L. Bogert, an uncle; Anton Schefer, H. De Witt Smith, Theodore R. Pell, and Clarence Eyckoff and William Trowbridge, cousins of the bride. The bride was gowned in white satin and lace, her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, her bouquet was of lilies of the valley, with one large white orchid in its heart, and she wore a necklace of pearls. Her uncle, James H. Trowbridge, gave her away. The maid of honor wore a dress of white liberty gauze over white satin, with yellow lace and a picture hat of black velvet, with pink roses. The bridesmaids were in pink gauze over pink silk, and wore picture hats of black velvet, with pink roses. The church was decorated with palms and pink roses and clusters of roses were on the altar and on the doors of the centre aisle pews. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the Buckingham Hotel, and the decorations of the drawing room, where it was held, were of white and pink roses. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Elliman will reside at Flushing, L. I.

Outbreak of Crime in London.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—"Hooliganism" is holding high carnival in the poorer districts of London. Highway robberies, assaults, and murders, committed chiefly by youthful offenders, are of frequent occurrence. The Spectator suggests as a remedy that all murderers should be hanged regardless of tender years. The Lancet advocates flogging. The authorities seem powerless to stem what is undoubtedly one of the worst outbreaks of ruffianism London has ever seen. A serious protest arises on all sides against the action of the War Office in sending to South Africa members of the police force who belonged to the army reserve. It is asserted that this has caused a decimation of the force.

G. Stanton Sickles to be Married.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The engagement is announced of G. Stanton Sickles, the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, to Miss Ysabel Brocheton of Paris. Miss Brocheton is of Spanish descent, but the family has lived in Paris for forty years. Her father is a banker and prominent socially. The wedding will take place here Dec. 1.

George Stanton Sickles, son of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, was appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid when Gen. Stewart L. Woodford became Minister to Spain. After the late war he returned to his duties at the Spanish capital.

Flying Machine Tested.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—An engineer, named Marx, has successfully tried a flying machine here. It ascended sixteen feet, described semi-circles in mid-air, and, after four and a half minutes, descended whence it started. The wings used measure seven square yards.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonated Waters combine highest effervescence, agreeable taste, absolute purity, and CORRECT composition.

E. & W. Waupun. E. & W.
a new "lock front" collar.

MARRIED.

ELLIMAN—TROWBRIDGE.—On Saturday, Oct. 20, 1900, at the Brick Church, by the Rev. Dr. Malbie D. Babcock, Douglas Ludlow Elliman to Theodora Polhemus, daughter of the late George Trowbridge, M. D.

WADHAMS—DOBBS.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1900, in the Calvary Baptist Church, the pastor, Dr. Robert Stewart MacArthur, officiating, Raymond Lynde Wadhams, M. D., of Wilkesbarre, Penn., to Mary Bergmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon Dobbs of New York City.

DIED.

BOUND.—At his residence at West Englewood, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 20, of heart failure, John Fiske Bound, in his 82d year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWNE.—Cornelia M., beloved wife of George H. Browne, at the Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn., Thursday morning, Oct. 18.
Funeral services will be held Monday, Oct. 22, at 11:30, in St. Thomas's Church, New Haven.

CAMERON.—Sir Roderick William Cameron, at London, on Friday, 19th of October, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CORNELL.—On Saturday, Oct. 20, 1900, Caroline, widow of Stephen J. Cornell, in her 64th year.
Funeral from her late residence, 516 Madison St., Brooklyn, Monday, Oct. 22, at 8 P. M.

GIBBS.—On Saturday, Oct. 20, Edward N. Gibbs, in his sixtieth year.
Brief services at his late residence, 277 Madison Av., Monday, Oct. 22, at 9 A. M. Funeral from "Pinehurst," Norwich, Conn., on same day.

GIBBS.—The funeral services of Mr. E. N. Gibbs will take place at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, at the family residence, 277 Madison Av. A special train at 11 A. M. will take the remains and relatives to Norwich for the principal services and interment.

GUNTHER.—At the Plaza Hôtel, Oct. 20, Laura A., wife of John J. Gunther and daughter of the late Van Buren Lockrow, M. D.
Funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and 64th St., on Tuesday morning, at 10:30. Kindly omit flowers.

A—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

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PURCHASE OF NAVAL ARMOR.

Government Practically Secures Plate at a Price Below Previous Bids.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The negotiations for the purchase of na

COLUMBIA BEATEN AGAIN

Pennsylvania Made 30 Points Against Local Team's Naught.

LARGE CROWD SAW THE GAME

New Yorkers' Ends Gave Great Exhibition of Running Down Punts—Other Football Games Played.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Pennsylvanians take great consolation from the fact that the Red and Blue football team at Franklin Field this afternoon defeated Columbia by the score of 30 to 0, or six points more than Harvard did it. It was Columbia's first appearance here, and her strength was an unknown quantity, but it did not take many minutes of play to demonstrate to the 10,000 occupants of the stands that the Red and Blue was by far the better team, individually and collectively. When the first half ended with the score 18 to 0 in favor of Pennsylvania, without Columbia having once made a down, with nearly all the play in the New Yorkers' territory, that mighty mass crowded into the stands on either side of the gridiron gave full vent to their enthusiasm in no uncertain tones, as such playing as Pennsylvania was doing assured a larger score than that made by Harvard.

The game was one of the greatest and clearest exhibitions of football ever witnessed on Franklin Field, but Columbia could not withstand the grind of the local players as they plunged first at one guard, then at another, hit this tackle and then that. No defense could withstand the fierce line bucking of Hare, McCracken, Wallace, Teas, and John Gardiner, and, considering the way these men gained ground, dragging from one to three of the Columbia players with them each time; considering also the impetus given to the man with the ball by these gridiron giants, the wonder is that the score is not more one-sided. If, therefore, Columbia was weak both offensively—she did not make a single down in the first half and only three in the second—and defensively, her ends gave the greatest exhibition of running ever witnessed here. On a punt the ends were down the field like a flash, and Pennsylvania found it well-nigh impossible to rush the ball back any distance at all.

Columbia was swept off her feet in the first half, but took considerable of a brace in the second, and held the Quakers better. Though the game was fast and fierce, there was very little fumbling, and all of the Quakers' points were made on straight football.

Potts, Slocovitch, Berrien, and Weeks startled the Pennsylvanians by the speedy way they got down the field, while Morley, Berrien, and Weeks were almost sure tacklers. For Pennsylvania the punting of Graves, the line bucking of McCracken and Wallace, the tackling of Davidson, with the surprisingly strong game put up by Hodge, who played at left end, were the real features. The line-up:

Pennsylvania, 30.	Position.	Columbia, 0.
Hodge	left end.	Potts, Van H'venbig
Horner	left tackle	Smythe, McCalla
Hare	Left guard	Freeman
McCloskey	Centre	Wright
Teas	Right guard	Bruce
Wallace	Right tackle	Austin, Coffin
W. Gardiner	Right end	Slocovitch
Graves	Quarter back	Sykes, Boyeson
Davidson	Left half back	Morley
S. Gardiner	Right half back	Berrien
McCracken	Full back	Van Hoevenburg

Touchdowns—Hare (3,) McCracken. Goals from touch-downs—Hare, (5.) Referee—W. H. Corbin, Tate. Umpire—Paul Dashiell, Lehigh. Timekeepers—Messrs. Week, Pennsylvania, and King, Columbia. Linesmen—Messrs. Potter, Pennsylvania, and Blair, Columbia. Time—25-minute halves.

HARVARD WON HANDILY.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Harvard defeated the cadets by a score of 29 to 0 in two twenty-minute halves this afternoon. It was thought the soldiers would make a better showing against the Crimson team, and the disappointment here to-night is great. Harvard was the cadets' superior in weight and strength. The soldiers were too light to resist the onslaughts of the heavy men from Cambridge. Harvard's score to-day is greater by 11 than it was last year.

The ball was put into play at 3:30 o'clock. Kendall kicked off, and the fumbling manner in which Laurson captured it augured badly for the cadets. He made a small gain. Phillips punted on the first play and Ellis was downed at once. Harvard's giants hurled themselves against the cadet line and went through for five-yard advances. Kernan was pushed over for the first touchdown; Lawrence kicked a clean goal. A punting duel followed, then Harvard tried the soldiers' line, but lost the ball for off-side play. More penalties were given the Crimson team a moment later. The cadets tried a double pass, which was badly spoiled, and they lost ground. The cadets worked for small gains through the Crimson line, but soon lost the ball on downs, and Harvard pushed to the soldiers' twenty-five-yard line, where Daly kicked a goal from the field. The half ended with the score 11 to 0 in favor of Harvard.

The next half was a regular Waterloo for the soldiers. Harvard's heavy men went in and scored three more touch-downs. Daly made some fine runs. Putnam also did good work for the visitors. The line-up:

West Point, 0.	Position.	Harvard, 29.
W. D. Smith	Left end	Campbell
Farnsworth	Left tackle	Graydon
Boyers	Left guard	Lee
Bettison	Centre	Sargeant
Goodspeed	Right guard	Barnard
Bunker	Right tackle	Lawrence
Burnett	Right end	Ristine
Casad	Quarter back	Daly
Laurson	Left half back	Kernan
Clark	Right half back	Kendall
Phillips	Full back	Ellis

Touch-downs—Reiter, Edgerton, N. Wrightington, Harvard. Referee—John Minds, University of Pennsylvania.

WESLEYAN EASY FOR YALE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—Wesleyan was simply outplayed in to-day's football game and Yale won by the score of 38 to 0. The game gave Yale her first real scare of the season, as the Wesleyan boys planted the ball on Yale's ten-yard line, it being the first time that any team has pushed the ball back of the thirty-yard mark. Hyde's playing was the cause of the momentary flurry. It was the first game he had played since Dartmouth, when his eye was hurt, and his punting was short and ineffective.

Wesleyan took the cue and began to punt, gaining ground at every exchange of kicks. Hyde, on a punt from the twenty-five-yard line, kicked short and Inglis ran the ball back to the twenty-five yard line. A double pass on a smash through centre and a right end run brought the ball on Yale's ten-yard line. It was a hair-raising minute for Yale, but steady play held the Wesleyan boys down. Hyde and Chadwick then worked the sphere down the field to a touch-down. Yale's play was splendid on defense and on short, fierce plays through centre. Hamlin, Brown, and Stillman of the line were used for short runs continually, gaining ground each time. Yale made seven touch-downs, all by short, sharp runs and plunges. The line-up:

Yale, 38.	Position.	Wesleyan, 0.
Gould	Left end	S. Dodds
Hamlin	Left tackle	Yarrow
Brown	Left guard	Pike
Scott	Centre	Day
Sheldon	Right guard	Stillman
Stillman	Right tackle	Montgomery
Coy, Ferguson	Right end	Garrison
Finck, Weaf	Quarter	C. Dodds
Miller, Dupee	Left half	Lacey
Chadwick	Right half	Caulder
Hyde, Hale	Full back	Inglis

Touch-downs—Hyde, (2,) Hale, 12,) Gould, Brown, Hamlin. Goals from touch-downs—Hale, (2,) Brown. Referee—Mr. Newell, Harvard. Umpire—Dr. Hammond, Yale. Timer—Dr. Hull. Linesmen—Mr. Ackert, Wesleyan; Mr. Wallace, Yale. Halves—25 and 20 minutes.

CLOSE GAME AT CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Chicago University is in mourning to-night. Eleven football men from Providence, battling for the honor of Brown University, showed Stagg's Maroons that revenge is a sweet morsel and trounced them by a score of 11 to 6.

It was not a game to bring comfort to the hearts of the members of either eleven or their friends. The play was yellow and streakish from first to last, with but few redeeming spots. Both sides fumbled incessantly, and in fact, the loss of the ball led to Chicago's only touch-down. But the Maroons fumbled the most, and in addition presented a line that was like paper. Brown tore up the line and interference at will in the first half, and would undoubtedly have scored two or three more touch-downs had it not fumbled at critical times.

Barry and Washburne, Slocum, Keene, and Sheehan carried off the honors. The latter was Captain in the second half, and earned the applause of the crowd by his magnificent work in breaking up Chicago's interference. Barry and Keene made the bigger gains for Brown. Washburne was replaced by Ball in the second half to save him for next week's game. Chicago was weak in defense and team work. Line-up:

Brown, 11.	Position.	Chicago, 6.
Slocum	Left end	Hoag, Eldridge
Kenne	Left tackle	McNab, Ervin
Whittemore	Left guard	Carey
Wheeler	Centre	Speed
McBride	Right guard	Flanagan
Sheehan	Right tackle	Atwood
Bartlett, Cann	Right end	Petit
Wade	Quarter back	Sheldon
Washburne, Ball	Right half back	Place, Horton
Barry	Left half back	Henry, Lord
Bates	Full back	Fell

Referee—Fred Darby of Grinnell. Umpire—R. D. Wrenn of Harvard. Linesman—Fred Hayner of Lake Forest. Timer—Dr. Knipe of Iowa.

CORNELL, 11; UNION, 0.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Cornell had difficulty in defeating Union to-day, and in two twenty-minute halves scored but 11 points. The game was loosely played throughout, and many costly fumbles were made by Cornell. It was essentially a kicking game. Paige was fully equal to Coffin, who did the punting for Cornell, Cornell scored in the first just after Coffin had kicked the ball, which went to Union's five-yard line. Union fumbled, and a Cornell man fell on it. Purcell was then sent through left tackle for a touch-down. Coffin failed at goal. Morrison was put in late in the second half, and made Cornell's second touch-down. He dashed through right tackle for thirty-five yards to Union's five-yard line, and Purcell was quickly pushed over. Coffin kicked an easy goal. The line-up:

Cornell, 11.	Position.	Union, 0.
Taussig	Left end	Thebo
Whitney, Kinney	Left tackle	Finnegan
Warner	Left guard	Shaw
Namack	Centre	Griswold
Hunt	Right guard	Collier
Lueder	Right tackle	Fenton
Cross, Thomas	Right end	Olmstead
Finucane	Quarter back	Marquett
Purcell	Left half back	Mallory, Slack
Otis, Morrison	Right half back	Carver
Coffin	Full back	Paige

Referee—Lang of Yale. Umpire—Evans, Williams. Timekeepers—Torney of Cornell and Mallory of Union. Linesmen—Pierson of Cornell and Dunning of Union. Touch-downs—Purcell, 2; goals from touch-downs—Coffin, 1. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

LEHIGH, 21; RUTGERS, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 20.—Lehigh and Rutgers played a fierce game of football here to-day, and Lehigh came off victorious by the score of 21 to 0.

Capt. Gearhart kicked a goal from the field in the first half and attempted another in the second half, but the ball struck the finger tips of the Rutgers centre rush and flew a little wild. The most distressing part of the game was the number of players injured on both teams. Rutgers had to take out three men, while Lehigh was forced to take out five of her best players. The line-up:

Rutgers, 0.	Position.	Lehigh, 21.
Noon, Vanhoevenberg	Left end	Gearhart, Capt.
Poland	Left tackle	Peoples, Barnard
Kitchner	Left guard	Beaghan, Hall
Stewart	Centre	Burrows
Adams	Right guard	Bray
Patterson	Right tackle	Shonk, Avery
Morris	Right end	Dornin, Downey
Mann, Capt.	Quarter back	Dow, Whitehead Flanagan
Hart	Left half back	Bailey
Tobish, Conger	Right half back	Farabaugh
Wyckoff, Burnett	Full back	McCormick

Timekeepers—Mr. Williamson, Rutgers; Mr. Symington, Lehigh. Linemen—Mr. Miller, Rutgers; Mr. Fuller, Lehigh. Umpire—Mr. Haven, Rutgers. Referee—Mr. Dornin, Lehigh. '98. Time of halves—20 minutes. Touch-downs—Farabaugh, 1; McCormick, 1; Gearhart, 1. Goal from touch-downs—Gearhart, 1. Goal from field—Gearhart, 1.

MANHATTAN, 2; VILLA NOVA, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The Manhattan College football team of New York defeated Villa Nova on the latter's grounds near here to-day by a close score. The game was hotly contested throughout, and in the second half Powers of Villa Nova fell on the ball behind his own line, scoring 2 points for Manhattan. This was the only score of the game. The line-up:

Manhattan, 2	Position.	Villa Nova, 0.
Waters	Left end	Herr
Kilroy	Left tackle	Nolan
Payne	Left guard	Donahue
Murphy	Centre	Rooney
Owens	Right guard	Cahlin
Sullivan	Right tackle	Curtin
Gonda	Right end	O'Rourke
Storms	Left half back	O'Neil
Mulcahny	Right half back	Green
Cotter	Quarter back	Weir
Ohl	Full back	Powers

Safety—Powers. Umpire—Mr. Doyle. Referee—J. King. Timekeeper—Mr. Lynch. Linesmen—Messrs. Miller and Slevin. Time of game—Two 20-minute halves.

HAMILTON, 12; WILLIAMS, 0.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—By fast and superior playing Hamilton College defeated Williams College football team this afternoon at Ridgefield by a score of 12 to 0. This was Hamilton's first big game of the season, and the result was entirely unexpected. Hamilton played a fast game and offensive work simply carried Williams off its feet. Two minutes after the game opened eKogh scored a touch-down by a forty-yard run. Five minutes before the first half ended Hamilton scored another touch-down. Williams took a brace in the second half and no more scoring resulted.

ANNAPOLIS, 6; GEORGETOWN, 0.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 20.—Georgetown sprung a surprise upon the navy football team this afternoon by the fine defensive game which it put up. Georgetown's offensive work, however, was poor. A lively encounter between Russell of Georgetown and Smith and Rodgers of the Navy took place near the middle of the field after the ball was downed. They were all three put out of the game for this exhibition.

Navy's only touch-down was made in the second half, when Fowler was pushed over the line. Belknap kicked goal. Line-up:

Navy, 6.	Position.	Georgetown, 0.
Nichols	Right end	Finnegan
Rodgers	Right tackle	Lynch
Belknap	Right guard	Bonlay
Adams	Centre	Mackay
Fremont	Left guard	Kerns
Williams	Left tackle	Russell
S. Reed	Left end	Hirst
Long	Quarter back	Buckley
Land	Right half back	Riley
Fowler	Left half back	Barry
C. E. Smith	Full back	Devlin

Umpire—Prof. J. C. Cain, St. John's College. Referee—Larned of Harvard. Two twenty-minute halves.

ORANGE, 10; P. R. R. Y. M. C. A., 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 20.—In one of the prettiest football games ever played on the Orange Oval the Orange Athletic Club team shut out the Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association team of Philadelphia to-day by a score of 10 to 0. A big crowd saw the game. The line-up:

Orange, 10.	Position.	P. R. R. Y. M. C. A., 0.
J. Schwinn, Kyle	Left end	McFarland
Torrey	Left tackle	Mintzer
Estey	Left guard	Hildebrand
Mohor	Centre	Dill, Harmer
Buell	Right guard	Compton
Peets, Clark	Right tackle	F. Sims, Bowers
Lee	Right end	Hayes
Werk	Quarter back	H. Sims
Brown	Left half back	Morley, F. Sims
Johnson	Right half back	Schoenhut
Joralemon	Full back	Thomas

Touch-downs—Joralemon, 2. Umpire—Dr. Carl Sutphen. Referee—W. N. Morice. Timers—F. D. Crozier and J. W. Sims. Linesmen—A. R. Lee and W. J. McCrosson.

N. Y. U., 17; ST. STEPHEN'S, 0.

St. Stephen's College football team met defeat yesterday afternoon at the hands of the New York University eleven on Ohio Field by the score of 17 to 0. The line-up:

N. Y. U., 17.	Position.	St. Stephen's, 0.
Cornell	Left end	Tuthill
Connelly	Left tackle	O'Hanlon
Fernald	Left guard	Frye
Blunt	Centre	Weston
Marsten	Right guard	Treder
Bergman	Right tackle	Baker
Young	Right end	McCoy
Rorke	Quarter back	Saunders
Brennan	Left half back	McGay
Tuthill, Hadley	Right half back	Graham
Cleverdon	Full back	Durell

Touch-downs—Cleverdon, Brennan. Goals—Connelly, (2.) Goal from field—Connelly. Referee—Lieut. F. Halford, U. S. N. C. Umpire—Mr. Lord of New York.

Princeton Freshmen, 44; St. Paul's, 0.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 20.—The St. Paul's School eleven were defeated here to-day by Princeton freshmen by a score of 44 to 0. The feature of the game was a pretty drop kick by Gordon from the forty-yard line. Monroe, Princeton's 300-pound freshman played centre.

YALE FRESHMEN, 12; CUTLER, 0.

The Yale freshman football team met the eleven of Cutler School at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon and, after two spirited halves, shut out the Cutler boys by a score of 12 to 0.

DARTMOUTH, 12; TUFTS, 0.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 20.—Dartmouth defeated Tufts this afternoon 12 to 0. The game was marked by a spirited finish after a somewhat unsatisfactory showing for Dartmouth in the first half. Tufts contested every foot of ground, and scoring was only prevented by Dartmouth's defense at critical times.

In the second half Dartmouth put in substitute backs, and they played brilliantly. Tufts twice rallied and recovered the ball when the goal line was threatened. Farmer and Whlian made touch-downs and Alling kicked both goals.

Association Football at Greenville.

The Manhattan Association Football Club played an interesting game at Greenville, N. J., yesterday against the Greenville Hustlers' Association Football Club, which resulted in a victory for the Manhattans by 2 goals to 0. The line-up:

Manhattan, 2.	Positions.	Greenville, 0.
Smedley	Goal	Taylor
Ryan	Backs	Neff
Patmore	Backs	Grasson
D. Austin	Half backs	J. Waldron
Currier	Half backs	Garden
Watson	Full backs	Gallagher
Cullen	Forwards	McAleer
Reynolds	Forwards	W. Waldron
Moos	Forwards	Cook
Adam	Forwards	Lemax
W. Austin	Forwards	Marsh

Goals kicked—Patmore, 1; Moos, 1.

Scores of Other Games.

At Carlisle—Dickinson, 18; State College, 0.
At Lancaster—Haverford, 6; F. and M., 0.
At Elmira—Elmira Free Academy, 6; Chicago High School, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Amherst, 0.
At Crotona Park—Peter Cooper H. S., 46; Manual Training H. S., Brooklyn, 0.
At Clayton—Syracuse College, 16; Troy, 0.
At West New Brighton—Westerleigh C. I., 23; Poly Preparatory, 0.
At Boston—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 35; Stevens Institute, 0.
At West Brighton—Morristown School, 64; St. Austin's School, 0.
At Binghamton—Binghamton H. S., 11; Syracuse H. S., 5.
At Ogdensburg—Ogdensburg, 13; St. Lawrence, 5.
At Watertown—Watertown Athletics, 17; Syracuse A. A., 0.
At Swarthmore—Swarthmore, 5; St. Johns, 5.
At Cambridge—Harvard Freshmen, 11; Phillips-Exeter, 11.
At Lewiston—Bates, 26; University of Maine, 0.
At Andover—Harvard 11., 0; Phillips-Andover, 0.
At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 36; Grinnel, 0.
At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 11; Purdue, 6.
At Elmira—Ithaca High School, 6; Elmira Academy, 0.
At Geneva—Geneva High School, 27; Watkins A. C., 6.
At Athens—University of Georgia, 5; University of South Carolina, 0.
At Atlanta—University of Tennessee, 23; Georgia School of Tech, 0.
At Buffalo—Masten Park H. S., 27; Jamestown H. S., 0.

FOOTBALL SCORES TO DATE.

The football games of the past week made some decided changes in the relative standing of the principal college teams. Pennsylvania, which had the highest aggregate score the week before, gives place to Yale, whose sturdy players managed to add 68 points to their score during the week, raising the total to 214, with a clean sheet on the debit side. Pennsylvania is second and Harvard third.

Harvard and Yale have not yet been scored against, and Princeton has against her only the five points scored by Lehigh last week, but Pennsylvania lost five points to the Pennsylvania State College, which, with Lehigh's six, makes a total of eleven points on the wrong side. West Point and Columbia each met a member of the "Big Four" and suffered accordingly, the former getting a score on the wrong side for the first time this season. The Carlisle Indians did not play yesterday.

HARVARD.

Harvard	24	Wesleyan	0
Harvard	12	Williams	0
Harvard	12	Bowdoin	0
Harvard	18	Amherst	0
Harvard	24	Columbia	0
Harvard	41	Bates	0
Harvard	29	West Point	0
Total	160		0

YALE.

Yale	22	Trinity	0
Yale	27	Amherst	0
Yale	30	Tufts	0
Yale	50	Bates	0
Yale	17	Dartmouth	0
Yale	40	Bowdoin	0
Yale	38	Wesleyan	0
Total	214		0

PRINCETON.

Princeton	40	Stevens	5
Princeton	12	Lehigh	6
Princeton	11	Baltimore M. S.	0
Princeton	6	Annapolis	0
Princeton	43	Syracuse	0
Princeton	5	Lafayette	0
Total	116		5

PENNSYLVANIA.

U. of P.	27	Lehigh	6
U. of P.	47	F. & M.	0
U. of P.	38	Haverford	0
U. of P.	35	Dickinson	0
U. of P.	12	Brown	0
U. of P.	17	Penn. State	5
U. of P.	30	Columbia	0
Total	208		11

COLUMBIA.

Columbia	12	Rutgers	0
Columbia	12	Wesleyan	0
Columbia	0	Williams	0
Columbia	24	Harvard	0
Columbia	45	Stevens	0
Columbia	0	U. of P.	30
Total	39		54

CORNELL.

Cornell	16	Colgate	0
Cornell	6	Syracuse	0
Cornell	6	Rochester	0
Cornell	0	Bucknell	0
Cornell	16	W. & J.	5
Cornell	11	Union	0
Total	61		5

BROWN.

Brown	27	Colby	0
Brown	18	Holy Cross	0
Brown	22	M. I. T.	0
Brown	0	U. of P.	24
Brown	11	Chicago	6
Total	78		30

CARLISLE INDIANS.

Carlisle	21	Dickinson	0
Carlisle	45	Gettysburg	0
Carlisle	16	Virginia	2
Carlisle	27	Maryland	0
Total	109		2

WEST POINT.

West Point	5	Tufts	0
West Point	0	Penn State	0
West Point	28	Trinity	0
West Point	0	Harvard	29
Total	33		29

ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis	6	Baltimore M. S.	0
Annapolis	0	Princeton	5
Annapolis	6	Georgetown	0
Total	12		5

MISS GRISCOM IS VICTOR

Wins the Baltusrol Cup in the Final Tournament Round.

SLIM TRIUMPH OF ONE HOLE

Consolation Cup Goes to Miss Hurlbut, Miss Bryce Captures the Prize for Inconsolables.

Miss Frances C. Griscom, Miss Elsa Hurlbut, and Miss Marie J. Bryce were the winners yesterday of the three trophies of the Baltusrol Golf Club's open tournament for women. The final rounds of this most successful tournament in the history of the club drew a large and early morning gallery to the links near Short Hills, N. J., and the visitors were rewarded by some excellent and exciting golf.

Miss Griscom won the chief trophy, the Baltusrol Cup, by the narrow margin of one hole, over Miss Georgiana Bishop of the Brooklawn Club, Bridgeport, Conn., the game hanging in the balance until the home hole was played out. By her victory Miss Griscom continued her uninterrupted series of triumphs since winning the National championship, less than two months ago, at Shinnecock.

Both Miss Hurlbut and Miss Bryce are Morris County Club golfers, and the Morristown contingent was highly jubilant over the fact that two of the three cups were captured by two of their ablest feminine players.

The big match was characterized by an unusually close finish, but the golf itself was not of so high an order as each opponent has shown on previous days. Miss Griscom showed tendencies to be unnerved at critical points, and her strong and usually steady short game had periods of raggedness.

Miss Bishop outdrove Miss Griscom repeatedly from the tee, but the advantage was not material. Miss Bishop had the honor at the start and got the longer ball. Each played steadily through the green, and then the champion made one of her worst puts of the week, missing one of six inches to halve, thus giving the hole to Miss Bishop in 7. The second hole developed only ordinary golf, Miss Griscom winning in 7. The third was halved in 6, and then, to the surprise of the gallery, the Connecticut golfer won three in succession. The Philadelphian got the longer drive from the fourth tee, but her iron approach went into the bunker, and, needing an extra stroke to get out, she lost in 5 to 6. Miss Bishop luckily ran through the bunker opening on the drive from the sixth tee, and Miss Griscom missed a long put to halve. The latter then won two through superiority in the short play, but she lost the ninth after driving near the edge of the woods and playing five to the green. Miss Bishop was then 2 up at the turn of the game.

She added one more to her lead by winning the tenth—189 yards—in 3. She made her star drive here, carrying the green, while the champion went into the ditch. The eleventh was halved in 6, and then Miss Griscom reeled off three holes in fine style, making honors even on the fourteenth green. Miss Bishop was bunkered at both the twelfth and fourteenth holes, and on the thirteenth green Miss Griscom ran down a fifteen-foot put.

The two long holes following were halved in the good figures of 7, and ordinary work did the same for the seventeenth hole in 6. With the game even and one to play, the contestants realized that the critical point was at hand. Both drove well and escaped all bunkers, reaching the green in 3, Miss Bishop's over approach hitting the disk and stopping the run. Miss Griscom's putting won the game, for she holed out in 5 from 18 inches, while Miss Bishop rimmed the cup for a similar figure. The cards were:

Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion:

Out	4	4	6	6	6	5	7	6	6—57	
In	5	6	5	5	6	7	7	6	5—52	109

Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brooklawn:

Out	7	8	6	5	5	5	6	8	4—54	
In	8	6	7	6	8	7	7	6	6—56	110

The two Morris County rivals for the Inconsolables' Cup had a rattling good game. Miss Bryce's excellent golf on the first nine holes won the victory, for she played them in the low score of 49. She was 2 up at the turn, and of the remaining eight holes, each got one and six were halved. The bye-hole was played, and the cards were:

Miss Marie G. Bryce, Morris County:

Out	7	6	4	6	5	6	4	6	5—49	
In	4	6	5	6	6	7	7	6	7—54	103

Miss Anna E. Kip, Morris County:

Out	7	6	4	6	7	6	7	4	5—53	
In	5	6	5	5	6	7	7	6	5—52	105

Golf on the Public Links.

The Fall series of golf competitions on the public links under the auspices of the Van Cortlandt Club began yesterday with a member's handicap on the Van Cortlandt Club links. C. A. Nesmith won first prize with a score of 97, 10, 87, and E. A. Brown, the only scratch competitor, won the gross score prize in 91 strokes. The other leading scores were: J. A. Edgar, 97, 10, 87; Dr. D. E. Warren, 99, 10, 89; F. S. Gilmartin, 95, 6, 89; R. Perkins, 101, 8, 93; Dr. D. M. Mendel, 99, 4, 95; F. D. Burrell, 106, 10 96; M. Donohue 111, 12, 99; A. Craven, 111, 12, 99.

The first match play round for the Herald Cup was also played, with the following results:

H. E. Brown beat Dr. E. O. Houghton, 6 up and 4 to play; Dr. Mendel beat C. Merrill, 3 up and 1 to play; William Freeland beat H. E. Schoonmaker, 1 up; D. Selleck beat W. L. Thompson, 5 up and 4 to play; C. Dorland beat D. Wallace, 4 up and 3 to play; J. F. Gilmartin beat H. L. Quis, 3 up and 1 to play; Dr. C. E. Culver won by default from W. Hayward; Edward Johnson beat Gilman P. Tiffany, 2 up and 1 to play.

Big Day on Newark Links.

Over seventy golfers of the Newark Athletic Club turned out yesterday on their club course to play in the first big handicap competition since the complete eighteen-hole course was opened. Alexander Finlay, the professional in charge, has worked hard for several days to get the course in fine shape, and he succeeded admirably, for the greens were keen and true. The chief trophy in the tournament was a large silver cup, given by the Vice-President, William McCarter. In addition to this there were three gross score prizes, as it was a foregone conclusion that the scratch men would have little chance for handicap victories, with the handicap allowance running up to thirty-six strokes and a big field in the match. This fact proved true, for a thirty-handicap man, G. E. Pierce, won the Vice President's Cup. The first gross score prize went to P. C. Pulver, with a total of 94; the second prize was won by W. F. Beers, with 95, and E. N. Todd got the third prize, with 96.

The Newark Athletic Club has over 600 members, and more than half of them are converts to golf, and the wisdom of the improved course was amply demonstrated to-day. Competitions will be played every week hereafter on the links up to Thanksgiving Day. Some of the leading scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
F. E. Pierce	109	30	79
Frank Schultz	111	30	81
W. T. Beers	95	11	84
P. C. Pulver	94	2	92
E. N. Todd	96	4	92
W. H. Osborne	108	15	93
F. Hodson, Jr.	104	10	94
H. O. Christal	120	25	95
G. W. Downs	109	25	84
H. Siefendorf	106	15	91
Herman Unger	103	20	83
I. K. Woldrick	101	14	87
Paul Downing	101	12	91
E. E. Moody	98	0	98
C. A. Degoll	99	2	97
S. H. Baldwin	104	9	95
Adrian Riker	107	10	97
T. M. Woodland	118	22	96
Haley Tichener	112	15	97
Charles Wright	121	23	98

MORRIS COUNTY GOLFERS.

Tyng Leads the Field in the Opening Championship Round.

James A. Tyng led the qualifying field at the Morris County Golf Club yesterday, near Morristown, N. J., in the thirty-six-hole medal play round for the semi-annual club championship. He did not have a very hard struggle, for only five members qualified, three under the limit. Several of those who started withdrew, and some of the other good players were absent. Charles F. Watson, who won the honors last Spring, left in the morning for a moose hunting trip in Maine, and with him was W. Y. Marsh. About a dozen members played, and the five eligibles, with Tyng's score in full, are:

James A. Tyng:											
Out	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	6	44		
In	4	5	6	7	5	3	4	4	44	88	
Out	4	4	6	5	4	5	5	6	44		
In	4	5	9	7	6	3	4	5	48	92	180

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
Howard A. Colby	94	90	184
S. H. Plum, second	92	103	205
C. B. Beckwith	98	109	207
W. L. Thompson	109	100	209

The second match play handicap round for the Thebaud Cup was also finished. A. A. Colby beat C. H. Harkness, allowing the latter sixteen strokes, 1 up; Howard Coghill, receiving 5 stokes, beat A. B. Frost, 2 up and 1 to play; James A. Tyng beat C. B. Beckwith, the latter receiving 8, by 3 up and 2 to play; J. T. Gillespie, receiving 4, beat J. E. Denton by 4 up and 3 to play. The winners will meet in the semi-final round next Saturday.

A number of members also played in the handicap ball sweepstakes. S. H. Plum, 2d, won first place in that event, finishing 1 down on bogy. James A. Tyng and Marmaduke Tilden tied for second and third places at 3 down.

Big Golf Team Match.

An interesting golf team match, with sixteen players on a side, was played yesterday on the links of the Richmond Hill Golf Club, L. I., between the home club and the Flushing Golf Club. The Richmond Hill golfers won handily, outplaying their opponents by 30 holes, the total score being 43 holes for the victors to 13 for Flushing. The teams and scores are:

RICHMOND HILL.	Holes.	FLUSHING.	Holes.
Rachau	2	Dr. Brown	0
O. G. Smith	3	H. R. Peck	0
M. F. Griffin	5	R. M. Littlejohn	0
E. L. Chetwood	0	C. Colgate	6
L. Mortimer	0	G. R. Leslie	3
C. A. C. Blackburn	1	H. M. Hubbell	0
W. V. Sands	0	F. H. Rossiter	0
Kenneth Inance	6	W. Wills	0
J. J. Manning	0	R. Wilmerding	0
W. B. Coley	15	L. B. Franklin	0
V. W. Hungerford	0	G. Gordon	1
C. L. Van Rensselaer	3	J. H. Gordon	0
J. W. Escher	0	W. W. Beebe	3
F. L. Wellman	7	G. K. Savage	0
J. F. Hill	3	A. I. Slade	0
T. S. Strong, Jr.	1	W. H. Bantin	0
Total	43	Total	13

Ardsley Club Golfers.

E. M. Dally and Henry Melville won the Class A and Class B handicaps, respectively, yesterday on the Ardsley Club links. The leading scores in each event were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
E. M. Dally	92	15	77
A. De Witt Cochrane	83	0	83
J. C. Rennard	96	8	88
A. E. Barron	105	9	96

CLASS B.

Henry Melville	111	27	84
B. T. Fairchild	101	16	85

A women's putting match was played in the afternoon. Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane won in a score of 40 strokes. The other competitors were: Miss C. L. Clarkson, 44; Miss Grace Williamson, 46; Miss Lillian Bowles, 47, and Miss Fargo, 47.

Kent Wins at Richmond County.

Edward Kent won the silver cup yesterday given by Frederick H. Brooks to the members of the Richmond County Golf Club, Staten Island. The competition was at handicap and Kent won in a net score of 79, his allowance being 16 strokes. E. O. Schuyler made the best gross score, 88 strokes. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cap.	Net.
E. Kent	95	16	79
E. O. Schuyler	88	5	83
C. W. Day

ETHELBERT WAS BEATEN

Maid of Harlem Made Pace and Won Morris Park Handicap.

KEENE'S CONROY WAS FIRST

Long Chance Horses Were Winners at the Meeting's Close—Jockey Spencer's License Revoked.

For the last day of the Morris Park Fall races, which ended yesterday, the largest crowd of the meeting turned out, in anticipation of a second contest between Ethelbert and the great old mare Imp. The disappointment was correspondingly great when early in the day Imp's name appeared on the notice board as among the non-starters. With the great public favorite out of the contest, the long-distance race for the Morris Park Handicap still remained the feature of the card, however, and the crowd landed on Ethelbert as the winner and backed him at odds-on, but the result was in keeping with all the other results of the day, for Ethelbert, like all the other favorites, was beaten. The weather was pleasant and the track fast, but in spite of the favorable conditions, withdrawals were numerous, and the success of six long-chance horses gave backers a very bad day.

Early in the afternoon the announcement went forth that the Stewards of The Jockey Club had held a meeting and, after considering the evidence against Jockey Henry Spencer, formerly employed by J. R. & F. P. Keene, had decided to revoke his license. Spencer all during the present season has figured as one of the most prominent jockeys of the American turf, but he has long been under suspicion. The race that moved the Stewards to action was Spencer's ride on Commando when that colt was beaten by Beau Gallant for the Matron Stakes. The revocation of Spencer's license was equivalent to a ruling off, but neither Spencer nor any of the Stewards would talk about the ruling.

Bangor was withdrawn from the Morris Park Handicap, at two and a quarter miles, at about the same time that Imp was, leaving only four runners, with the top-weight Ethelbert the favorite at 2 to 1 on, with Jack Point the next choice and Maid of Harlem and Gonfalon the outsiders. Maid of Harlem went out and took the track at the fall of the flag, and raced in front from beginning to end. Gonfalon hung in second place, with Jack Point third to the turn into the back stretch the second time, the pace being slow to that point. Then Ethelbert's trainer signaled Odom on the favorite to go on. Ethelbert promptly made his move, and went up to second place, but he was never able to reach the pacemaker, Maid of Harlem drawing away at the end and wiring rather handily by a length and a half, with Ethelbert second, six lengths before Jack Point, third.

For the first of the stake events, the White Plains Handicap, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, six horses ran, Garry Herrmann, ridden by O'Connor, the top weight and favorite, with Schorr's entry, Silver Dale and the added starter Alard Scheck, next in favor, Water Color was first away, with Silver Dale second, Alard Scheck third, Conroy fourth, and the favorite last, but in a half furlong places were changed all around, Conroy rushing to the front, with Water Color, Silver Dale, and Garry Herrmann following in the order named. Once in front, Conroy held on in that place, Silver Dale and Garry Herrmann fighting neck and neck after him into the last eighth of a mile, where Garry Herrmann took second place, and, hard ridden, tried on to the post after Conroy, who won rather easily by a length and a half. Garry Herrmann beat Silver Dale a length and a half for second money.

Conroy's victory in the White Plains Handicap, worth $3,560 to the winner, brought the winnings of the Keenes' stable up to just a little more than $100,000 for the season, other horses of the stable having won $3,922 at the meeting. S. C. Hildreth leads the single owners list at Morris Park, with $19,035 to his credit. The next largest winner is Harry W. Smith, who by the one victory of The Cad in a steeplechase, when ridden by his owner, won $9,400. Other large winners are Newton Bennington, $6,220; Perry Belmont, $4,416; C. F. M. Meekin, $4,320; C. H. Smith, $4,030; W. C. Daly, $3,540, and W. C. Whitney, $3,310.

With ten runners in it, and Scurry and Kimberley the two best backed, the second race, seven furlongs, for two-year-olds, made a lively betting race, and resulted in a great surprise, for Annie Thompson won easily by two lengths, Queen Carnival, well up in the crowd all the way, drew out in the last furlong and finished second by a length from Glade Run, third.

Ten horses of the eighteen non-winners this year entered for fifth race answered the call to the post, with J. R. & F. P. Keene's old campaigner St. Cloud, once upon a time expected to win classic events in England, the post favorite at 8 to 5, and Wax Taper the next choice. All calculations were upset by a long delay at the post that wore out the best of the runners. The flag fell at last to a straggling start, and Hultzilopochtle, the front rank from the start, lasted best of the crowd, and won, ridden out, by three parts of a length from Alvarado II., who beat Wax Taper a neck.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward: about two miles and a half. E. Randolph's Somers, by Tremont-Marianne, b. c., 4 years, 150 pounds, (Dayton,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by six lengths; W. C. Hayes's Cock Robin, ch. g., 5, 168, (Brazil,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, coupled with Trillion,) second by five lengths from Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Tamar, ch. g., 4, 135, (G. Green,) 7 to 1 and 12 to 5, third. Time—4:36½. Trillion, Plato and Baby Bill also ran. Plato fell.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. W. I. Kilpatrick's Annie Thompson, by St. Leonards-Harpsichord, ch. f., 92 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won easily by two lengths; R. T. Heiner's Queen Carnival, b. f., 87, (Pirrman,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, second by a length from T. C. McGill's Glade Run, ch. c., 106, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. Scurry, Edgefield, Moor, Tammany Chief, Kimberley, Little Daisy, and Blue Skin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The White Plains Handicap; for two-year-olds; the Eclipse Course; six furlongs. James R. and Foxhall P. Keene's Conroy, by St. Leonards-Lady Invercould, ch. c., 116 pounds, (Henry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; Chas. Smith's Garry Herrmann, br. c., 123, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a length from J. F. Schorr's Silver Dale, ch. c., 116, (Mitchell,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, (coupled with Alard Scheck,) third. Time—1:13¾. Water Color, Alard Scheck, and Maximus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Morris Park Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; two miles and a quarter over the Withers mile. The Osceola Stable's Maid of Harlem, by Ben Strome-Patience, b. f., 4 years, 100 pounds, (J. Slack,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, b. c., 4, 127, (Odom,) 11 to 20 and out, second by six lengths from A. L. Aste's Jack Point, b. c., 4, 104, (T. Burns,) 9 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—4:06⅗. Gonfalon also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1900; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. M. F. Stephenson's Hultzilopochtle, by Russell-Certamey, ch. g., 4 years, 107 pounds, (Walsh,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, won handily by three parts of a length; Ralph Black's Alvarado II., ch. g., aged, 107, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a half length from J. F. Schorr's Wax Taper, b. g., 4, 102, (F. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:22⅘. Macleod of Dare, Hawk, Excelsis, St. Cloud, Leon Ferguson, and Captain January also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. J. S. Ferguson's Musette, by Juvenal-Trill, ch. f., 3 years, 104 pounds, (Henry,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won cleverly by three parts of a length; G. B. Morris's Favonius, b. c., 4, 123, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a half length from F. R. Hitchcock's Asquith, b. c., 3, 98, (J. Slack,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41⅘. King Barleycorn, Godfrey, Greenork, Annoy, and Oneck Queen also ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.—A fast track, superb weather, sensational finishes, a large attendance, vigorous speculation, an overturning of favorites were the accompaniments of a card made up of small but fine events at Kinloch Park to-day. Close finishes occurred in five out of the six events. At the close of the second event, in which Sevoy, the favorite, was beaten a head by Felix Bard, a violent demonstration took place, caused by what seemed a deliberate pulling of Sevoy by Jockey Robertson in the closing strides of the race. Excited men surrounded the judges' stand as the jockey dismounted, and threatened him. Samuel Gumperts, Sevoy's owner, said that Robertson lost the race through over-anxiety. Summaries: Mile—Meddlesome, 99 pounds, (Cochran,) 1; Einstein, 102, 2; Maydine, 99, 3. Time—1:42. Six and one-half furlongs—Felix Bard, 95, (Dale,) 1; Sevoy, 112, 2; Go Out, 98, 3. Time—1:20. Seven furlongs—Omdurman, 110, (Bassinger,) 1; Tony Lepping, 100, 2; Isobel, 107, 3. Time—1:28⅘. Seven furlongs—Bummer, 80, (Cochran,) finished first but was disqualified for fouling; Maggie Davis, 90, 2; Miss Mae Day, 96, 3. Time—1:27⅘. Five and one-half furlongs—Gold Or, 112, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Frank Bell, 110, 2; Dal Keith, 98, 3. Time—1:06¾. One mile and a sixteenth—Inuendo, 101, (Dale,) 1; Domsie, 101, 2; Lee King, 96, 3. Time—1:49.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Six furlongs—Goal Runner, 109, (Devin,) 1; Sim W., 107, 2; Our Lizzie, 105, 3. Time—1:14. Six furlongs—His Eminence, 100, (J. Martin,) 1; Kazan, 100, 2; Tyr, 100, 3. Time—1:14. Five and a half furlongs—Emma R., 104, (Dominick,) 1; Goebel, 114, 2; Terrorist, 105, 3. Time—1:07 1-5. Mile and a sixteenth—Advance Guard, 112, (Landry,) 1; Chappaqua, 105, 2; Tayon, 90, 3. Time—1:45 3-5. Five and a half furlongs—Bessie Macklin, 112, (Dominick,) 1; Money Muss, 89, 2; Yellow Tail, 106, 3. Time—1:06 3-5. One mile—Ohnet, 105, (Landry,) 1; Robert Waddell, 94, 2; William Ack, 84, 3. Time—1:40. One mile—Chorus Boy, 103, (A. Weber,) 1; Molo, 112, 2; Aloha II., 98, 3. Time—1:40 2-5.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20.—One mile, selling—Woodtrice, 99 pounds, (Knight,) 1; Meggs, 107, 2; Little Tim, 82, 3. Time—1:42. Six furlongs—Ed Roth, 105, (J. Winkfield,) 1; The Geeser, 105, 2; Come Quick, 100, 3. Time—1:14⅘. Two miles—Colbert, 95, (Knight,) 1; Kodak, 97, 2; Fly Fire, 97, 3. Time—3:34. Handicap, mile and a sixteenth—The Rush, 114, (J. Winkfield,) 1; John Halsey, 99, 2; Anthracite, 104, 3. Time—1:47. Five and a half furlongs—Harry Hernden, 110, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Ethel Wheat, 100, 2; Trinity Bell, 103, 3. Time—1:07¼. Six furlongs—Nancy Till, 104, (Coburn,) 1; Oliott, 108, 2; Winter, 110, 3. Time—1:13¾.

Race Horses Sold at Auction.

A sale of race horses in training was held in the paddock at Morris Park before the races yesterday, twelve lots from different stables being offered. The prices realized were small, the best figures being as follows:

PROPERTY OF W. C. WHITNEY.

Toluca, by Nomad-Sweet, by Hanover, ch. f., 4 years; J. J. McCafferty.....$1,600
Daotyl, by The Bard-Maumee, by Vauxhall, b. f., 2 years; J. W. Colt..... 110

PROPERTY OF CHARLES LITTLEFIELD.

Support, by Golden Garter-Trophy, by King Tom, ch. g., 3 years; H. W. Smith. 1,800

PROPERTY OF W. L. OLIVER.

Blenkidle, by Prince of Monaco-Trinity, by King Alfonso, b. c., yearling; C. Ozx... 250

PROPERTY OF W. L. RADFORD.

Radford, by Falsetto-Virgilene, by Virgil, blk. c., 3 years; J. Baker..... 1,200

Three Steeplechasers Killed.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—At Sandown Park today there was a series of exciting accidents during the steeplechasing. Three horses, including Lord William Beresford's Hall Shower, were killed outright, and others were injured. The jockeys escaped with slight injuries.

HUNT CLUB AT GOSHEN.

First Meet on Wednesday Next—How the Club Was Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The newly organized Hunt Club, which has located at Goshen, and of which John R. Townsend and E. H. Harriman are the leading spirits, will hold its first meet on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the Kennels, Richardson Farm, one mile from Goshen, Orange County. The Monmouth County Hounds will ride with the Goshen followers of the hunt. T. P. Collier is Master of Hounds. There will be meets on every succeeding Wednesday and Saturday.

For over four years a number of gentlemen have been very anxious to have a hunt club established in Orange County, and several months ago E. H. Harriman suggested to John R. Townsend and Dr. J. O. Green that they undertake the organization of such a club.

Immediately a portion of ex-Senator Richardson's farm was put in order to receive a pack of fifty hounds, the necessary stalls for the hunters being already there. Wilmot P. Thompson's house was then secured for the use of the committee and their friends, as a sort of a private club house. Adjacent to this property is the Orange County Driving Park Association, in the stables of which forty stalls have been set aside by Superintendent William Robbins for the use of the followers of the hunt.

Following is a partial list of members of the new club:

E. H. Harriman, F. Gray Griswold, Center Hitchcock, Dr. J. O. Green, John R. Townsend, F. A. Watson, Gordon Paddock, Robert Stevens, John Cowden, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., "Trum" Carey of Batavia, Mrs. Ladenburg, the Misses Harriman, Miss Moonie, and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker.

STINSON BREAKS RECORDS.

Fails to Make Forty Miles an Hour by Only 307 Yards.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—New motor-paced records for the hour, for forty miles, and from four to forty miles inclusive, with the exception of the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and thirtieth miles, were created by William Stinson of Cambridge on the Shoe City Oval this afternoon. Stinson was after forty miles in the hour, but he failed by 307 yards. He made the forty miles in 1 hour and 16 1-5 seconds.

In the allotted time of 60 minutes his actual distance was 39 miles and 1,453 yards, or 408 yards ahead of the world's record, made by Harry Elkes on the same track on the evening of Oct. 18, and 342 yards ahead of Bourge's record, made in France behind the tricycle. The miles for which he did not get the record were lost by fractions of a second or two seconds at most.

The ride was from a flying start, and the first mile was covered in 1:30 and the first two in 2:59 1-5. Stinson kept up his 1:30 gait until after he had ridden eight miles. He rode six miles in 8:59 3-5.

Every one of his last six miles were under 1:30, and his fastest mile was in 1:28 4-5, and his slowest was in 1:32 1-5 in the twenty-sixth.

Weather conditions were almost perfect for the trial. Stinson's only complaint was that he did not have sufficient space. Regularly appointed officials were at the track, and Stinson hopes to get all his records accepted. Both he and Elkes will go against time again next week.

K. C. W. Win Team Road Race.

There were but two entries in the annual ten-mile team road race of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, which was scheduled to be held on the Merrick Road from Lynbrook to Springfield and return yesterday afternoon—the Kings County Wheelmen and the Greater New York Wheelmen. The latter team failed to appear, and the Kings County team, consisting of Walter Schofield, F. W. Richt, Hugh R. Brown, Jr., and L. W. Hyde, Jr., after waiting an hour, rode over the course and won by default.

The Kings County Wheelmen now become the permanent possessors of the handsome Eagle Trophy, which was given by the Associated Clubs five years ago for annual competition, and which, by the terms of the gift, was to become the property of the club winning it three times. The Kings County Wheelmen had won it three times previously, but declined to accept one win on account of a protest being made, and the Patchogue Wheelmen had won it once. It is probable that the race will be discontinued in future, on account of the lack of interest displayed by the clubs generally.

TRAINER HJERTBERG'S PLANS.

Stiff Work for Cross Country Runners and Athletic Candidates.

The system of cross-country running which Trainer Hjertberg is trying on Columbia's track and field athletes seems already to be productive of good results. The men who participate in the daily cross-country trots toward High Bridge and Jerome Avenue are exhibiting more endurance and greater staying powers. In speaking of his plans for the season Trainer Hjertberg said:

"After a month of this sort of work the men who are the most likely cross-country candidates will be selected. The sprinters and jumpers will be separated from the rest of the squad and put at gymnasium work for six weeks.

"Later all the men will be trained for the set of indoor games to be held in the Eighth Regiment Armory Dec. 8. After this is finished the men will lay off until February, when they will begin work in preparation for the Intercollegiate championships.

The candidates for the team who are reporting for the daily runs are as follows: A. R. Dorman, '03; M. L. Fisher, '03; J. W. Goff, '01; W. C. Dubois, '01; K. Lorenz, '01; A. L. Kahm, '04; L. F. Dittenhoefer, '03; C. B. Marshall, '02; C. Weisman, '04; C. E. Scharps, '03; H. Steeves, '03; W. S. Dean, '04; L. N. Brussel, '03; E. D. Oppenheimer, '04; C. Martin, '03; W. H. Wolff, '02; R. Meekes, '03; E. Vogel, '04; R. Ottenburg, '02; H. L. Lawche, '02; W. H. Powers, '02; T. L. Perry, '03; P. C. Sauguinetti, '03; A. L. Hutton, '02; H. S. Harris, '02; G. W. Williamson, '03, and H. A. Keeler, '03.

HORSES TRAVEL IN STATE

Racers Shipped to England by Millionaire Turfmen.

LOOSE BOXES ON THE SHIP

Keene, Whitney, and Cassatt Thoroughbreds Are Equine First Cabin Passengers on the Minnehaha.

Twenty-six American race horses yesterday sailed on the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha for England, where they will campaign until the millionaire owners of twenty-five of them decide to recall them to the United States. The equine voyagers were first-cabin passengers in every sense of the term, so far as the choice of accommodations on a big cattle ship is concerned. For them was provided every luxury that a good race horse might crave, and a great many comforts that not even the best of horses commonly enjoy.

Apart from all the others was George Hill's crack hurdle and steeplechase horse, Klondyke, accompanied by his owner and Donohue, the cross-country rider. Klondyke is bound for France, where Donohue will ride him for some of the richest of the French cross-country races, but Klondyke, first-class passenger as he is, started on his travels shut off from his fellow-aristocrats, all of whom are the property of millionaires. If he needs companionship on the voyage he must whinny back to the several hundred common-bred horses that pack the rear portion of the big ship, for specially built partition walls shut him off from his own kind.

Amidships, just back of the engines, where they are least likely to feel the vibration, are the horses of the rich men, James R. and Foxhall P. Keene, William C. Whitney, and A. J. Cassatt. Absolutely no expense was spared in making the arrangements to ship the horses in safety and comfort, and with the best chance of their landing in Liverpool ready to take up active training at once. Mr. Whitney sent ten racers, the Messrs. Keene ten, and Mr. Cassatt five.

The rivalry that began between the Messrs. Keene and Mr. Whitney before the race for the Futurity Stakes endured up to the time that the horses were loaded on the ship. Mr. Whitney intended that his horses should have every advantage and more than the Keenes' horses enjoyed, and if he failed in his plans it was only because the Keenes' horses had the benefit at the start of Jimmy Rowe's knowledge of how to ship horses with the most comfort and safety. Mr Whitney and his son, Harry Payne Whitney, were at the pier, at the foot of Houston Street, North River, and in person superintended the loading of the horses and the arrangement of the animals on board the ship; but they were too late then to duplicate the provision Trainer Rowe had made, and the best they could do was to see that their horses had every comfort that could be thought of at that late hour.

On the port side of the ship, just back of the engines, and just far enough forward to get away as far as possible from the kick of the screws, the Keenes' horses were quartered, under the care of three grooms from the Brookdale Farm in New Jersey, where the Keenes have their training quarters. There ten horses occupied the space that would ordinarily be allotted to sixty horses, the space being divided into six boxes, each nearly as large as the ordinary loose box of the race track training stable. These stalls were three on a side, an alleyway running between, and giving the grooms easy access to each horse in case of any accident or untoward happening.

The floor of each stall was covered with nearly a foot of tanbark, and the sides of each box were thickly padded. On one side of each box were supports for a padded bar, with which to confine the horse in a space that was just equal to its length and breadth, as a precaution in case the ship should pitch or roll in stormy weather. There were bales and bales of fresh straw, and hay and plenty of bran.

The attendants received last instructions from Trainer Rowe to be careful of the horses' feed and to see to it that the animals be not so stuffed with dry feed as to interfere with their training when they are landed in England. They are to have a "mash" daily, and as little of any other feed except hay as they can get along on. They are also to have plenty of water. The horses, which are to go to Trainer Sam Dowling, at Beckhampton, are as follows:

Petrucio, three years old; Cap and Bells, two years old; Kingwood, two years old; Noonday, two years old; colt by Horoscope-Veva, yearling; colt by Kingston-Flying Squadron; colt by Kingston-Dart Maiden; filly by Kingston-Bonnie Gal; filly by Kingston-Cinderella; filly by Kingston-Belle Brandon.

The Whitney horses were:

Jean Beraud, four years old; Kilmarnock, three years; Killashandra, three years; Prince Charlie, two years; Elfinborn, two years; Rush, two years; Luke Ward, two years; Holstein, two years; Elizabeth M., two years, and De Lacey, two years.

The Whitney horses occupy quarters on the starboard side of the ship, almost directly opposite the quarters of the Keenes' shipment. They, too, have plenty of space, room for fifty horses under the regulations having been reserved for them, but, instead of being inclosed by walls or partitions all around, they are confined only by thickly padded bars, and bedded on tan bark. Drop bars to keep the horses confined should the ship roll or pitch are provided as in the case of the Keenes' horses. The feeding of the Whitney horses will be on much the same plan as that for the horses sent abroad by Rowe. The ten animals shipped are under the direct care of John Hanning, who, with four grooms to aid him, will look out for the horses on the voyage, the men sleeping in special compartments reserved for them, just as do the Keenes' grooms.

Mr. Cassatt's horses started on the voyage without special attendants, he having concluded to let the ship's regular employes take care of them. The arrangements for their comfort and safety are exactly similar to those made by the other millionaire turfmen. The five Cassatt horses are yearlings by The Bard.

The voyage to England is not expected to take more than nine or ten days, though, should the weather be bad, the horses might be at sea very much longer without danger. The Minnehaha is one of the biggest ships of her kind, and is provided with all modern appliances. Bilge keels give guarantee that she will not roll heavily, and the turfmen who have shipped by her are confident their horses will arrive in good condition unless some singular accident should occur.

THE DAY ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Many Horses Out, but Few Brushes—W. C. Floyd Jones's Team Makes a Fast Quarter.

There was a big turn-out of horses on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, but brushes were few and far between owing to the fact that the majority of the owners of fast steppers were saving them for this morning, as Sunday is always a field day. However, what few brushes there were proved very exciting, for only the regulars entered them. The bay mare Alice Barnes, 2 11¼, which showed her heels to Cobwebs, 2:12, the king of the Speedway, on Friday, had things pretty much her own way during the afternoon, and led the way in about every brush she entered.

One of the best contested of the brushes was between the Jersey pacer Monopol, 2:07, and Alice Barnes. The horses met in the stretch and were started on even terms. Monopol got the best of the start and led the way for a half, when Alice Barnes, with one of her usual finishes, overhauled Monopol and had a length clear when the horses were taken in hand. Little Barefoot, driven by W. Clark, covered a fast half with Miss Beatrice, J. C. Curry handling the reins, and won by a short length.

W. C. Floyd-Jones's team of trotters, composed of Casselton, 2:16¼, and Knoxena, were out and in unusually fine condition. H. D. Armour was out with his team, Windsor and Erin G., but did not seem anxious to try conclusions with the Jones team. Finally Knoxena and Casselton were matched against H. Coombs's fleet mare Operetta, 2:24¾. The race was a pretty one from start to finish, and Operetta made a determined fight for three-quarters of the distance, when the team began to outfoot her and soon had a gap of two lengths which she was unable to close up despite the encouragement she was receiving from her driver.

So fast was the Jones team that it was decided to time it over a quarter of a mile, and Mr. Floyd-Jones turned the ribbons over to J. C. Curry, who handled the horses as though he had been driving them for months. One of the bystanders was stationed at the half-mile post to flag the start, while Mr. Floyd-Jones and several other horsemen held their watches at the three-quarter-mile post. After several false starts, the team was started in good form, the timers catching the flag exactly. Down the stretch the team came like a whirlwind, making the dirt fly in a veritable shower, and many thought they were traveling at a 2:15 clip. They were caught as they passed the post, and three different watches showed that they had covered the distance, which is a full quarter, in 0:33¾. This was considered remarkably good time, considering the fact that the road was heavy and sticky. Trainer Curry stated after the trial that he believed he could drive the team in better time than 0:33¼ after he had handled them several times.

TROTTING AT GUTTENBERG.

Good Sport Marks the Close of the Hudson River Driving Club's Fall Meeting.

Three well-contested races, witnessed by a mere handful of spectators, brought to a close the Fall meeting of the Hudson River Driving Club at the Guttenberg race track yesterday afternoon. The events were started late, and it was dusk before the last race was finished.

The first race called was the 2:28 trot. In the first heat there were eight starters, but distances cut this number down to four at the sixth heat. In the final heat Nichola took the lead and held it to the stretch, where she broke and allowed Gadabout to push to the front. At the finish Gadabout led Nichola by a length. Another length to the rear were Lady Harrison and Rostrum, the former barely leading for third place.

In the second race, the free-for-all trot and pace, for a purse of $300, the Wilkes blood was unusually conspicuous. Three of the six starters bore the surname of that popular family of trotters, and the first three prizes were won by them. Tutie Wilkes, a bay mare owned by Thomas Henry, after finishing third in the first heat, won three straight heats and first money with ease. Blue Wilkes took second money, Merritt Wilkes third, and Robert J. fourth.

A free-for-all trot to road wagons, with amateur drivers, was the last event called. It would probably have been the most interesting of the day had not the growing dusk spoiled it so far as the spectators were concerned. Three starters answered the call for the first heat—Kingwood, a bay gelding, driven by D. C. Flannigan; Nielson, K. C. Atwood's brown mare, driven by her owner, and Rockdale Boy, owned and driven by Dr. H. D. Gill. Dr. Gill, who had been given the post, turned out at the first turn and forced Mr. Atwood to hold his horse back to avoid a collision. This spoiled Nielson's chance in the first heat. Kingwood took the lead at the half-mile post, and finished half a length to the good. Rockdale Boy led Nielson by two lengths. The second heat, started after the electric lights had begun to flash across the track from the clubhouse, was won handily by Nielson, Kingwood finishing a full length behind the leader, and Rockdale Boy another two lengths to the rear. It was too dark to drive the deciding heat, and the prize, a silver cup, was awarded Kingwood on a percentage basis. The summaries:

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse, $200.

Gadabout, b. m., (McKensie)	2	1	1	4	5	2 1
Nichola, br. m., (O. D. Runyon)	4	2	4	1	2	1 2
Maplewood Morval, br. m., (Maplewood Farm)	5	3	2	2	1	3 3
Lady Harrison, blk. m., (G. Schoff)	1	4	3	3	4	4 4
Rostrum, b. g., (Dr. Burchard)	7	6	5	5	3	dr.
J. R. F., b. g., (F. C. Hard)	8	7	7	dis.		
Ayarma, ch. m., (J. T. O'Connor)	6	6	dis.			
Rockdale, b. g., (Dr. H. D. Gill)	3	dis.				

Time—2:26¼; 2:27¼; 2:28¾; 2:26¼; 2:24½; 2:24¼; 2:26.

Free-for-all Class.—Trotting or pacing; purse, $300.

Tutie Wilkes, b. m., (Thomas Henry)	3	1	1
Blue Wilkes, b. g., (H. G. Purdy)	1	2	2
Merritt Wilkes, b. g., (A. Osborne)	2	4	3
Robert J., b. g., (Charles Hoffman)	5	3	6
Aspansa, ch. m., (C. L. Wright)	4	6	5
Claybourne, ch. s., (William Bernard)	6	5	4

Time—2:16¾; 2:16¾; 2:16¾; 2:18¾.

Free-for-all Class.—Trotting to wagon, with amateur drivers.

Kingwood, b. g., (D. C. Flannigan)	1	2
Nielson, br. m., (K. C. Atwood)	3	1
Rockdale Boy, b. g., (Dr. H. D. Gill)	2	3

Time—2:21¾; 2:24.

Season Closes at Old Saugus.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—With the competition of two races at the old Saugus track this afternoon, the regular season's racing in the New England Trotting Circuit was brought to a close. The summaries:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Ike Wilkes, br. g.	1	4	2	1	2	1
Rex, b. g.	2	1	1	2	1	2
Special Boy, ch. g.	3	2	3	4	4	3
J. W. E., b. g.	4	3	4	3	3	ro

Time—2:15¾; 2:16; 2:17¼; 2:18; 2:16¼; 2:22½.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Ward, ro. g.	2	3	1	1	1
Precious, b. m.	3	1	2	3	2
Aldine Medium, blk. m.	1	2	3	2	3
Kentucky Frank, b. g.	4	dis			

Time—2:19¼; 2:20½; 2:18¾; 2:20¾; 2:20¼.

Trotting and Pacing at Holyoke.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 20.—The trotting of the season at Holyoke came to a close at Springdale Park this afternoon, when the 2:29 pace was finished and the 2:10 pace and 2:25 trot run off. Driver Sunderlin of The Governor was fined $50 for foul driving in the second heat of the 2:19 pace. At the first turn he crowded into the sulky of Little Tim, forcing a break. The summaries:

2:29 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300. (Concluded.)

Charlie C.	1	1	1
Earl W.	2	2	2
Frank W.	3	3	3

Time—2:22¼; 2:20; 2:22¼.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

The Governor	1	6	1	1	
Jim Mace	2	1	2	5	
Jennie D.	3	3	5	2	
Little Tim	4	2	4	3	
Brown Heels	6	4	3	4	
Miss Austin	5	5	6	6	

Time—2:17½; 2:19¼; 2:17¾; 2:18¼.

2:25 Class.—Trot; purse, $300.

George H. Wilkes	1	1	1
Golden Bell's Sister	2	2	2
Ponemah	3	3	4
Allie P.	4	4	3
Staresse	5	5	5
Independence	7	5	6
Winnie W.	6	6	*
Lord Norwell	8	†	

*Drawn. †Distanced.

Time—2:24¾; 2:24¼; 2:21¾.

Running Race.—Half-mile heats.

Miss Dickerson	1	2
McGinnity	2	1

Time—2:04¾; 2:05.

"KID McCOY" AT WHITE PLAINS.

He Is Getting Into Trim for His Fight with "Jack" Reid.

Norman Selby, better known as "Kid McCoy," is not in England on his way to South Africa to recoup his shattered fortunes, but is at White Plains, getting into condition at Muldoon's place for the glove fight in which he is matched with "Jack" Reid.

"McCoy" says he will let his wife get a decree of divorce against him. He was seen yesterday morning on horseback riding through the village of White Plains, and he looks in better shape than he has been for some time past.

BARKER SCORES AT CHECKERS.

Exciting Game at Boston for the World's Championship.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Barker turned the tables on Jordan in their match for the world's checker championship, winning to-night in thirty-four moves, the shortest game of the series. The afternoon game was drawn. The score is now Barker, 1; Jordan, 1; drawn, 1.

The opening for the day was the Dundee, characterized by the moves 12—16, 24—20, &c. The play proceeded: 12—16, 24—20, 8—12, 23—24, 9—14, 22—18, 3—8, 18—9, 5—14, Jordan having the blacks. At this juncture Barker varied from accustomed lines, 23—19 instead of 24—19.

The game proceeded, 16—23, 27—9, 6—13, when Barker sprung the trap that he had carefully laid for his opponent. The move he made was 26—23. Jordan replied 10—15, continued for only 19 moves more, his game going rapidly from bad to worse, until, with 34 moves, although he had seven men left and as many as his opponent, he faced a veritable slaughter that would clean off his side of the board, and he resigned. The close was greeted with a round of cheers.

Philadelphia Woman Dies Suddenly.

The Stephen Merritt Burial Company reported to the Coroners' office yesterday the death from heart disease, at 214 West Fiftieth Street, of Mary Smith, eighty-three years old, a resident of Philadelphia.

ARMORY RIFLE SHOOTING

Events Scheduled for Indoor Contests by Various Regiments.

TO DEVELOP MARKSMANSHIP

There Will Be Numerous Individual, Team, and Inter-Company Competitions—Shooting at Creedmoor.

Indoor rifle shooting in the National Guard this season will no doubt excite more interest than ever before, and in every organization equipped with a range, armory marksmanship is to be developed in every possible manner. This applies not only to the crack shots, but to the new recruits and less skilled members. There will be numerous individual and team contests, as well as inter-company contests, and it is likely that some team competitions between regiments may be arranged.

The Seventh Regiment has just arranged a long programme of armory shooting which is the most elaborate of any. This programme in brief is as follows:

Nov. 3, sharpshooters' match; 10, class; 17, handicap; 24, Halsted and three-prize; Dec. 1, sharpshooters; 8, non-sharpshooters and class; 15, prone, class, and non-expert; 22, three-prize and handicap; 29, bull's-eye standing, and bull's-eye prone; Jan. 5, handicap; 12, Halsted and Steele; 19, class and revolver; 26, non-expert and prone class; Feb. 2, Halsted and three-prize; 9, handicap and non-sharpshooters; 16, class and rapid fire; 23, Halsted and Steele trophy; March 2, sharpshooters; 9, Mail trophy, handicap, and three-prize; 16, Stein trophy and class; 23, Smith trophy match, Adjutants' and revolver match; 31, ten-prize.

In addition to the above, there is the contest for the Abeel Trophy, for teams of ten men, to be shot for between Nov. 1 and April 1 next; Edward Kemp Trophy Match, for teams of twenty-five, to be shot for in the two weeks succeeding the second Saturday in January next, and the Col. Emmons Clark Trophy Match, for teams of fifty men each, to be shot for on the same evenings as the Kemp match.

Col. Jarvis of the Eighth Regiment announces that armory rifle practice will begin on Monday evening, Nov. 5, and it is made imperative for the Captains of companies to have all members of their commands report for instruction at certain definite times. The team match for the Challenge Cup among the several companies will be shot during the week commencing Dec. 4. A squad match for teams of six men under their own Corporals will be shot during the last week of April. The omnibus match, open to members of the regiment who have qualified as armory marksmen, will be shot during the months of December, January, February, March, and April. A team-of-three match will be shot on the third Friday evenings in January and April. Practice on the armory range is obligatory at least once a month for all members of the regiment.

In the Ninth Regiment Armory rifle practice has commenced for marksmen, sharpshooters, and experts, and there will be a number of competitions arranged later in the season, which will include revolver shooting among the officers.

The contests to be shot in the Twelfth Regiment include the Schieffelin Trophy match, competed for by 50 per cent. of the members of each company; Riker Trophy, for teams of five; Rifle Association Trophy, for teams of twelve; Jones Trophy, for teams of ten; Leonard Trophy, for team of six, and the Expert Match. Shooting, for armory qualification has already commenced. The dates for the above contests have not yet been determined.

A programme for rifle competitions in the Twenty-second Regiment will be arranged shortly. The shooting among the members of the several companies for armory qualification has commenced, and the range is occupied nightly.

Shooting in the Seventy-first Regiment will commence Nov. 1. Among the matches to be shot during the season is the contest for the Zabriskie Trophy, open to teams of ten men. The match will be shot for between

SAVED BY SURGEON'S WIT

Dr. Christian Cuts Choking Man's Trachea with a Penknife.

Piece of Meat Had Stuck in Bellevue Patient's Throat, Rendering Instant Action Necessary.

The life of Thomas Conroy, a Norwich (Conn.) man, was saved at Bellevue Hospital yesterday by the quick wit of Dr. Christian of the surgical staff, who, with a penknife, cut the throat of the patient, suffocating from a piece of meat that was pressing on the trachea, and relieved him. Dr. Christian has shown his skill in surgery on a number of occasions by saving life with impromptu surgical instruments.

Conroy is a single man, fifty-three years old. He got intoxicated Wednesday, and was picked up at Forty-first Street and Seventh Avenue by a passing Roosevelt Hospital ambulance and removed to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from incipient delirium tremens. He was put on a milk diet for the first two days, and then received a little meat. His first meat meal was that of yesterday noon, when he was allowed to sit with the regular patients at the dining table of the alcoholic ward.

The milk diet had made Conroy ravenously hungry, and when he had the meat placed in front of him he cut off a large piece and placed it in his mouth. Without chewing it much he tried to swallow it. It was too large to go down, and it stuck. Some of the diners saw him rise choking from the table and fall to the floor.

They called to Nurse Forrester, who rushed to the telephone which leads to the room of Dr. Whitney, who has charge of the alcoholic ward. Dr. Whitney was not in his room, and Forrester ran out into the yard yelling for a doctor. Dr. Christian, who happened to be standing on the porch of the main building, dashed down the steps and Forrester hurriedly told him what was the matter.

"Go get Dr. Anderson and the instruments!" cried Dr. Christian, as he made for the alcoholic ward.

Here he found Conroy writhing in agony on the floor and black in the face. There was no time to wait for Dr. Anderson, the house surgeon, with his instruments. It was instant action or death. Taking his pocketknife, he cut the man's trachea, holding him tightly down on the floor meanwhile. Then he put in his thumb and finger and pulled the trachea away from the big piece of meat, which he could not yet remove. The windpipe had to be cut, for the pressure could in no other way be relieved.

Dr. Christian had intended using any tube or substitute that he could find in the ward, but just at that instant Dr. Anderson appeared with his case of instruments. He handed a piece of regular throat tubing to Dr. Christian, and the surgeon put it in its place, permitting free breathing. Dr. Christian then forced the piece of meat out of the throat, and the man, though nearly unconscious, began to breathe easier. The blood was stopped and the wound sewed up, and in an hour it was evident that the man's condition was such that he would surely recover. The throat, which was sewed up, will be opened again when the man has gained strength, and the trachea will be put in proper shape.

All the members of both the medical and surgical staffs praise Dr. Christian's skill and presence of mind. When asked about the case himself the surgeon said "Dr. Smith" did it. There is no Dr. Smith in the hospital.

STRIKE DEAD-LOCK CONTINUES.

Operators Still Insist that the Price of Powder Must Be Reckoned in the 10 Per Cent. Advance.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 20.—The close of the fifth week of the mine workers' strike in the Wyoming region finds both sides as determined as ever. The operators insist that the price of powder shall be considered in the 10 per cent. advance offered by them, while the strikers say they will not go back to work until the demands of the Scranton convention are conceded. These demands, they assert, mean a flat 10 per cent. advance, the price of powder to be arbitrated later.

In the meantime the larders of the miners are becoming empty, and it cannot be very long, if the strike is prolonged, before there is much suffering.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 20.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers practically admitted to-day that even if every operator in the region were to post notices similar to those that are now being tacked up by some of the mine owners, it is probable that this action would not in itself end the strike.

Mr. Mitchell was asked what, if all the companies were to post such notices, his next step would be. At first he hesitated, and then replied: "Under the conditions laid down by the Scranton miners' convention there could be no partial resumption of work."

When it was suggested that his reply did not answer the question, Mr. Mitchell said: "Well, all I will say is that if all the companies post notices it would clear up matters considerably. It would remove some of the obstacles that now present themselves."

This is the first public statement that Mr. Mitchell has made bearing on a settlement of the contest since the operators at Scranton took their decided stand that the reduction in the price of powder must be considered in figuring out the advance in wages.

Notices similar to those already posted by individual operators in this region were issued to-day by three more companies. The only large individual operators in this region who have not posted what is known as the second notice are Coxe Brothers & Co., G. B. Markle & Co., and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

There is much interest manifested here as to what steps, if any, the Markle firm will take. This firm is the only one in this region which has not consented to give its employes an increase of any sort. The members of the firm maintain a strict silence.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 20.—Many coal companies in this region to-day posted notices relative to the action taken at the Philadelphia conference of individual operators and the Reading and Lehigh Companies. With the notices are explanatory notes upon the powder reduction, showing how it figures in the 10 per cent. wage increase.

National Organizer Dilcher says this does not meet the demands of the miners' convention of a week ago, and that until these demands are met there will be no end to the strike.

The Hillside Coal and Iron Company and Temple Iron Company, operating altogether thirteen collieries, posted the explanatory amendment to the original notice, modifying the offer so as to make it extend beyond April 1. They, however, make no modification of the clause stipulating that a decrease in the cost of powder shall be computed as part of the increase in wages.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Delaware and Hudson Companies, operating forty-four collieries, have not yet posted any amendment, and have not intimated that they will do so.

ASK AID FOR STRIKE VICTIMS.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., Oct. 20.—The Miners' Relief Committee of this place has issued an appeal for help for the women and children made destitute by the strike. The appeal says:

"We hope the strike will be settled within the next few days, but this will not materially change the deplorable condition of the poor people of Mount Carmel, as it will be at least four weeks before they will receive any pay, and they must necessarily be taken care of during that time; therefore, we appeal to you in behalf of the hundreds of those in our town who have been dependent upon the mines for their only support, and many of whom are now in absolute want."

WOMEN ATTACK NON-STRIKERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 20.—This evening while a number of non-union men employed at the Stanton washery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company were returning home from work they were stoned by some women.

The workmen were under the protection of Coal and Iron policemen. The policemen made a charge on the women and the latter fled.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Reputation of Sterling Pianos

is best illustrated by our **40 years of unparalleled success.** This store possesses many advantages for prospective buyers. Absolute reliability and an original monthly payment plan which permits you to "try before you buy." Pianos honestly priced in plain figures according to their quality. So great is the assortment that you will have little difficulty in selecting a reliable piano at your price, and the terms of payment will be easily arranged.

SLIGHTLY USED & SECOND HAND

Instruments at greatly reduced prices. We have about 30 genuine bargains that ought to sell this week. Over 20 different makes are represented. All have been perfectly repaired and newly finished. The prices range from $85.00, $125.00, $150.00 to $225.00 for uprights and good squares at $35.00 and $50.00, very fine squares at $60.00, $75.00 and $85.00. Parlor Organs at almost any price. Some for $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00. Better see them if you want an organ. Small payments accepted.

The Sterling Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
(Entire building, four floors),
536 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
Opposite Montauk Theatre. Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.
Look for the name STERLING.

WILLIAMS ON PORTO RICO.

Massachusetts Man Speaks to a Large Audience in Minnesota.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Oct. 20.—A large and enthusiastic audience packed the Opera House to-night to listen to the address delivered by George Fred Williams of Massachusetts. J. D. Sullivan acted as Chairman of the meeting, and, after speeches by local orators, introduced Mr. Williams, who held the attention of the audience until a late hour. Mr. Williams spoke in part as follows:

"Amid the violent protests which were made by Republican leaders in the House and Senate against the tax law which was inflicted by an American Congress upon the unwilling and unconsenting people of Porto Rico, sight seems to have been lost of that portion of the Porto Rican bill which provides a Government for that island. In the letter of acceptance of President McKinley he uses these words: 'Congress has given to this island a Government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own Legislature, enact their own local laws, provide their own system of taxation, and in these respects have the same power and privilege enjoyed by other Territories belonging to the United States.'

"Postmaster General Smith at Augusta, Me., repeated this statement, and added thereto the further assertion that the people of Porto Rico are to establish their own system of education, and they will have their own courts. I regret exceedingly to say, not as a matter of opinion, but as a matter of fact, that every one of these statements is absolutely untrue.

"Public Document No. 69, dated April 12, 1900, contains this law, and every statement which I may make is open to verification. In the first place the bill provides that the Governor of Porto Rico shall be appointed by the President. I agree that this is also true concerning the Territories of the United States. But it is not true in the Territories that the salary of the Governor is to be paid by the people out of their Treasury, as in the case of Porto Rico, where the Governor's salary is fixed and payable out of the revenues of Porto Rico on the warrant of the Auditor, countersigned by the Governor himself. This first violation of the principles of American Government recalls vividly the protest made in 1768 to the Agent of the Colonies, which was framed by Samuel Adams and adopted by the House of Representatives, in these words: 'This House apprehends that it would be grievous and of dangerous tendency if the Crown should not only appoint Governors over the several Colonies, but allow them such stipends as it should judge proper at the expense of the people and without their consent.'

"But a still greater breach of the principles of self-government appears in the provisions of the administrative department of the Porto Rican Government. Six offices are created, as follows: A Secretary and Attorney General, a Treasurer, who receives and disburses all the moneys of the island; an Auditor, who adjusts all the accounts; a Commissioner of the Interior, who superintends all public works, buildings, and lands, and a Commissioner of Education, who superintends public instruction throughout Porto Rico, and all disbursements on account thereof. These officers, one and all, are appointed by the President of the United States, and their salaries are fixed by the Congress of the United States, to be paid out of the Treasury of Porto Rico.

"But the construction of the Legislature of Porto Rico presents a still more glaring horror. Two branches are created, the lower of which is elected by the people; the upper branch, known as the Executive Council, consists of these six carpet-bagging administrators and five other men who are likewise to be appointed by the President. Thus the people of Porto Rico can never pass a law for their own government or concerning their own affairs without the consent of a carpet-bag Senate. The President asserts that the people of Porto Rico elect their own Legislature and enact their own local laws; the untruth is so glaring that it is impossible to conceive that the President has ever read the measure of which he speaks so freely.

"Having seen the executive, the administrative, and the legislative departments thus delivered over to the carpet-bagging officials, I ask your attention to the remarkable statement of the Postmaster General that this people are to have 'their own courts.' By Section 33 it is provided that the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and the Judges of the district courts are to be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Executive Council. These courts finally determine the rights of the people of that island.

"But more astounding in the face of the discussion which has taken place, and the denunciations which have come even from Republican statesmen, is the statement of the President that the people of Porto Rico under this bill 'provide their own system of taxation.' It is notorious, and was denounced in the words of Congressman McCall, Congressman Littlefield, and numerous other Republicans that the third section of this Porto Rican bill provides for the taxation of Porto Rico through customs duties upon every article which is imported into the United States from Porto Rico or into Porto Rico from the United States."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, warmer, fresh south to west winds.

An area of high pressure covers the eastern third of the country, and the barometer is low on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, with a marked depression over the Dakotas. Rain has fallen in the Middle Rocky Mountain region, Western Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, and the North Pacific Coast. The temperature has fallen 10 to 20 degrees in the Rocky Mountain region and the Middle Missouri Valley. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow east of the Appalachians and in the Northwest. Rain and cooler weather is probable on the Eastern slope, in the Gulf States, the Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region. On the Middle Atlantic Coast and New England the winds will be fresh southwesterly. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh easterly to southerly winds will prevail. On the upper lake winds will be brisk to high southerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	59	45	46
6 A. M.	58	45	46
9 A. M.	54	48	49
12 M.	60	50	52
3 P. M.	58	53	54
6 P. M.	55	53	52
9 P. M.	50	51	52
12 P. M.	45	50	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50½
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1899	56
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	54

The maximum temperature yesterday was 53 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 42 degrees at 5 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.33 and at 8 P. M. 30.34. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 54 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 57 per cent.

ELEVATED CAR IN FLAMES.

Panic Among Passengers on a Brooklyn Line—Motor Box Blows Out.

Considerable excitement was caused among the passengers on the Lexington Avenue line of the elevated railroad, at Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, by the blowing out of a motor box of Car 272 of the line. The self-possession of a brakeman prevented more serious results.

The accident occurred at the time when travel on the line was at its height. The train, which was on its way to the bridge, had been a little late in leaving the Gates Avenue station, and after it rounded the Broadway curve into Lexington Avenue the motorman increased his speed rapidly. When halfway between the Broadway tracks and the Reid Avenue station there was a loud report, and in a twinkling flames shot up in the forward part of the car.

A panic followed immediately among the passengers, and they made a rush for the rear of the car. Women screamed and were heard by the brakeman on the platform of the rear car. He rushed forward, and by his assurances that there was little danger, succeeded in quieting the excited passengers.

The motorman went ahead with all speed to the station. Sand had been ineffectual in putting out the fire, which was burning the car, and at last it became necessary to turn in an alarm from a firebox in the street. When the firemen arrived the bottom of the car was burining fiercely, and the firemen lost no time in hauling a line of hose up to the platform. They soon extinguished the flames.

The accident blocked transit for nearly half an hour. The car was towed to the repair shop.

H. E. YOUTSEY FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted of Being a Principal in Goebel's Murder and Will Get Life Imprisonment.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 20.—Henry E. Youtsey, formerly Gov. Taylor's stenographer, and the third man to be tried in connection with the Goebel shooting, was found guilty this morning by the jury, who fixed his punishment at life imprisonment. The vote was unanimous. On the question of punishment the jury was somewhat divided, but finally agreed on the life sentence.

Later the defense filed a motion for an arrest of judgment, and Judge Cantrill set it for hearing on the second day of the February term. Therefore, Youtsey will not be sentenced until next year.

Youtsey was ordered removed to the Frankfort jail.

It is likely a jury will be impaneled as soon as practicable to inquire into Youtsey's sanity.

NEW KENTUCKY ELECTION LAW.

Both Houses Pass Non-Partisan Measure—Beckham Likely to Sign It.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 20.—The two houses of the Legislature this afternoon passed the non-partisan election law agreed upon by the conference committee, and it will go to Gov. Beckham Monday.

There is no doubt that he will sign it. The Democrats of the House this morning held a caucus and indorsed it as a party measure. In the Senate four Democrats voted against it, and Senator Dye, Republican, in explaining his vote, said he did not approve the measure, but thought it an improvement over the Goebel law.

Following out the non-partison spirit of the new law, the Speaker called a joint session of the two houses Monday for the purpose of filling a vacancy on the State Election Committee. The House adopted a resolution that the Republicans be allowed to name the Commissioner. They will present the name of Judge A. M. J. Cochran of Maysville, who will be unanimously elected. The new election law does not contain any emergency clause, and will not go into effect for ninety days. The Legislature will adjourn sine die Monday.

Unknown Man Run Over and Killed.

An unknown man was knocked down and run over by a team at Gansevoort and Greenwich Streets at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and died there without regaining consciousness. The driver of the team was arrested in the afternoon and locked up. He is John Heck, address unknown.

Ogdensburg's Methodist Anniversary.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Services will be held all next week commencing tomorrow morning in celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of organized Methodism in Ogdensburg and the fiftieth anniversary of the present church edifice. Many notable preachers will be present, among them the Rev. J. B. Foote, D. D., who was pastor of the church in 1856.

Supposed Lunatic Commits Suicide.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A man supposed to have been an inmate of the Ogdensburg State Asylum committed suicide in the woods nine miles from that city last night. His body was found hanging from a tree to-day. On the clothing was the mark "J. Barry, 375."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

8:25 A. M.—62 Elizabeth Street; George Heyman; damage trifling.

9:10 A. M.—164 East Sixty-fourth Street; Amanda Sisel; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—333 Tenth Avenue; Mary Walsh; damage, $50.

11:20 A. M.—238 Clinton House; owner unknown; damage, $25.

11:30 A. M.—476 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street; C. F. Rogers; damage, $500.

1:30 P. M.—75 East Sixty-sixth Street; Henry Rowland; damage, $100.

4:40 P. M.—641 First Avenue; Patrick Ford; damage, $10.

7:25 P. M.—35 Monroe Street; Simon Horowitz; damage slight.

7:35 P. M.—532 Pearl Street; Nicholas Rose; damage, $100.

7:45 P. M.—120 Mercer Street; Charles Broadway Rouss; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Fire to-day damaged the second story of the McCormick Harvester Company's twine warehouse in Blue Island Avenue, near Oakley Avenue. The property loss was $6,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 20.—The Canadian Searchmont Motor Company of Wilmington, Del., was incorporated here to-day, with a capital of $500,000

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

Our Trimmed Millinery Display is especially attractive this season. Paris, London and home designs, suitable for all occasions, at moderate prices.

Ladies' Fine Sample Suits.

Regular $40 to $75 Goods for $18 to $30.

The best offer of the season—75 New Autumn and Winter Suits, made in the best manner, of cheviot and broadcloth, black and colors, all silk lined, all styles, choice goods in every respect—made to sell at $40, $50, $60 and $75—to be sold at $18 to $30 to-morrow.

50 Golf Capes,
made of imported Rugs, $9.95, instead of $15.00.

100 Autumn Waists,
Made of Landsdowne and Flannel, regular $3.00 and $4.00 goods, reduced to $1.95.

25 Misses' Suits,
In cheviot, Homespun and Venetian, all silk lined, $16.50, instead of $25.00.

Damaged Table Linens.

Greatly Reduced to Be Sold Immediately.

A special lot of fine Table Linens, damaged by water on the voyage from Ireland, but the fabric not injured, reduced to quick clearing prices.

Fine and heavy cream Damask, 72 inches wide, regular $2.00 goods, for $1.25 per yard.

Fine double Satin Bleached Damask, 72 inches wide, regular $1.50 and $1.75 goods, for $1.00, and $2.00 goods for $1.25.

Double Damask Napkins, 24 inches square, $4.50 and $5.00 goods, at $3.00 per dozen.

A miscellaneous lot of fine Bleached Damask Table Cloths, 2 and 2½ yards wide by 2 to 4 yards long, all more or less stained, but can be washed absolutely clean, reduced to such prices as will sell them quickly.

Main Floor, Annex.

Special Offers of Silks and Dress Goods.

Black Taffeta Silks, 55 Cts.

2,100 yards of strong, lustrous Black Taffeta Silk, 21 inches wide, at 55 cts., value 75 cts.

Black Wool Goods.

One lot of all wool Black Cheviots, 50 inches wide, heavy weight, very fine quality, made to sell for $1.00, marked at 55 cts. for to-morrow.

Colored Dress Goods.

50-inch Navy Cheviots and Storm Serges, very fine quality, regular 85 ct. and $1.00 goods, at 58 cts.

Plaid-back Suitings, 52 and 54 inches wide, in every weight and coloring, at $1.25, $1.35, $1.85, $1.95, $2.50 and $2.95.

Blankets Lower Than They Can Be Bought at the Mills.

WHITE COTTON BLANKETS, heavy, double size, 95 cts. per pair; extra quality, $1.25.
WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, cotton warp, single bed size, $2.25 per pair.
Double size, 76 inches wide by 82 inches long, weight 5½ lbs., at $3.25 per pair.
Heavier quality, 74 inches wide by 84 inches long, weight 5½ lbs., $4.75.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS, single size, 61 inches wide by 81 inches long, weight 4½ lbs., $4.50 per pair.
Double size, 74 inches wide by 82 inches long, weight 5 lbs., $5.50 per pair; extra size, 76 inches wide by 84 inches long, weight 6 lbs., $6.50.
Very fine Lambs' Wool California Blankets, double size, $7.50 per pair; extra large, $9.00.

Iron Bedsteads.

White enameled, with brass mountings, $3.50 to $14.75.
A select assortment of All-Brass Bedsteads, $18.50 and upward.
Bed Springs, Cot Beds, Mattresses, etc., at popular prices.
Bedding Department, Third Floor.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:18	Sun sets...5:11	Moon rises...4:27

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:58	Gov. Isl'd...6:31	H. Gate...8:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:15	Gov. Isl'd...6:43	H. Gate...8:39

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Aller, Genoa	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

Bellanoch, Argentine Republic	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Camatense, St. Lucia, &c	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

Daggry, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mount Vernon, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prima, Progreso, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Syracusa, North Brazil	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoah Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 14 and up to Oct. 27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. 27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 99, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Oceanic. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 11.) New York on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 23.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Oct. 17. They are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 22.

Also that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 18; Shanghai, Sept. 20; Yokohama, Sept. 29, and Honolulu, Oct. 11, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Peking, were dispatched east at 6 P. M., Oct. 18, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Also that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Sept. 25; Sydney, Sept. 26; Auckland, Oct. 1, and Honolulu, Oct. 12, reached San Francisco per steamer Alameda, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 21.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Oct. 18.
Commonwealth, Antwerp, Oct. 7.
Critic, Dundee, Oct. 16.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 12.
Grenada, Port Spain, Oct. 13.
Honiton, Rotterdam, Oct. 7.
La Bretagne, Havre, Oct. 13.
Minterne, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
Parsons, St. Lucia, Oct. 12.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Roraima, St. Kitts, Oct. 16.
Staatendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 11.

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

Astoria, Glasgow, Oct. 11.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 15.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

Advance, Colon, Oct. 16.
Alleghany, Port Limon, Oct. 16.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Oct. 16.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Oct. 15.
Noordland, Antwerp, Oct. 13.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

Alexander Bixio, Havre, Oct. 10.
El Norte, New Orleans, Oct. 10.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Oct. 12.
Hekla, Christiansand, Oct. 10.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Oct. 10.
Horace, St. Lucia, Oct. 17.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Trier, Bremen, Oct. 10.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

Buffon, St. Lucia, Oct. 18.
Indravelli, Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Oct. 11.
Pocassett, Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 18.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:25 A. M.

SS El Rio, Mason, New Orleans Oct. 15, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Oct. 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Uller, (Nor..) Larsen, Demerara Oct. 10, with mdse. and passenger to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Aker, (Nor.,) Wettergren, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 6, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Sharpe, Santos Sept. 26, with mdse. to J. C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Layland, London Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at he Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Californian, Perry, Glasgow Oct. 4 and Moville 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12 A. M.

SS Niagara, Miller, Guantanamo, &c., Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Staubo, Progreso Oct. 12, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Weyer, Genoa, &c., Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 A. M.

SS Yucatan, Decker, Campeachy, &c., Oct. 5, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Ponce, Dyer, Mayaguez, &c., Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:12 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Oct. 17 and Charleston 18th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Heitmeyer, Gothenburg Oct. 2 and Shields 5th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Antwerp Oct. 6, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Off Fire Island at 4 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 9 P. M.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:53 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 20, south southwest, moderate, clear.

Sailed.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) for Leith.
SS Amesti, (Span.,) for Baltimore.
SS Harald, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Kingalan, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS St. Fillans, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Philadelphia, for Ponce, Curacao, &c.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Athos, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Adirondack, (Br.,) for Gonaives, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Maraval, (Br.,) for Trinidad, &c.
SS Flaxman, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Herschel, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS James Turple, (Br.,) for Tampa.
SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) for London.
SS Cap Frio, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Excelsior, for New Orleans.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Comanche, for Charleston, &c.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
SS Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Curityba, for Matanzas, &c.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) for London.

Spoken.

Bark Star of the East, (Br.,) Rogers, from New York for Wellington, &c., was spoken Aug. 25 in lat. 20 south, lon. 35 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—SS New York, Capt. Roberts, (from Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 5:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at midnight yesterday.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, sld. from Antwerp for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Capt. Simon, sld. from Havre for New York at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Jansen, from New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Riverton, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from New York via Havre, arr. at Dunkirk yesterday.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Abbazia, (Aust.,) Capt. Thianich, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Caroc, from New York for Capenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis today.

SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 12:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Capt. Gladstone, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Oct. 18.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. King, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Cavour, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, sld. from Santos for New York yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curet, from New York, arr. at Bordeaux Oct. 16.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Leuenfels, from New York via Copenhagen, arr. at Swinemunde Oct. 17.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from Leghorn for New York, arr. at Genoa Oct. 18.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, sld. from Genoa for New York Oct. 18.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Best Bargains in Either City!

Millinery Dept.

Millinery at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Monday brings to our customers a chance to buy many things in Millinery at prices much less than like goods have ever before been sold. For instance we have marked—

75 Handsome Trimmed Hats, the regular prices of which were from $10.50 to $20, down to $7.50 to $12.00.

50 Trimmed Hats that were priced from $6.00 to $10.00, marked down to $3.75 to $6.75.

25 Children's Trimmed Hats, ranging in price from $2.25 to $3.25, at $1.75.

Our entire stock of ready to wear Hats that were marked from $1.75 to $2.98, your choice at $1.25.

50 dozen very fine quality Black Silk Velvet Hats, actually worth $2.25, at $1.50.

20 dozen draped velvet chenille and velvet and cloth Hats, that have been marked from $2.48 to $3.75, at $1.50.

100 dozen Dress Shapes,

MOTHER'S DESPERATE RISK

Plunges into Creek's Foul Waters to Save Her Two Children.

Little Boy is Dead and His Sister May Die—All Three Unconscious When Dragged Ashore.

Mrs. Annie Walsh and her two young children were dragged from East Chester Creek in an unconscious condition yesterday. The children had fallen into the creek, which is little better than an open sewer, leading from Mount Vernon to Long Island Sound, and the mother had plunged into the muddy waters in a frantic effort to save them. She and her three-year-old daughter Mary were revived with difficulty, but the four-year-old boy, William, died before medical aid arrived.

William Walsh, who is employed in the Westchester Gas Works, occupies a cottage in Boston Road a few hundred feet south of the city line. Along the back of the house run the foul smelling waters of East Chester Creek. The children had been warned repeatedly to keep away, but at every opportunity that offered itself they went to the waterside to play.

Walsh had asked the landlord to build a fence in the rear of the house, but his request was not complied with.

Yesterday morning while Mrs. Welsh was doing her housework they wandered down to the creek and began sailing chips of wood. Willie, in reaching out to obtain a floating chip, lost his balance and as he fell caught hold of his sister's dress, and both tumbled headlong into the water. Margaret Scharff and Catherine McCaffrey, schoolgirls, who live in the neghborhood, saw the children strugging in the water, and running to the house told Mrs. Welsh.

Rushing to the creek, the mother sprang into the water and caught the girl just as she was about to sink. The child caught her mother about the neck, and Mrs. Welsh, who was unable to swim, was carried out beyond her depth. The screams of the girls had attracted the attention of the neighbors and several passers-by, who flocked to the river bank. A pole was passed to Mrs. Welsh and she was dragged to the shore still clinging to the child. In the meantime the boy had given up struggling and was just about to sink for the last time when Alonzo Beckwith, son of Sergt. Beckwith of the Mount Vernon police, jumped into the water and rescued him.

All three were carried into the house apparently dead. An ambulance was summoned from Fordham Hospital, but the hospital was about eight miles away. The neighbors went to work with a will to revive the mother and the children and had succeeded in restoring the mother and little Mary to consciousness when Dr. Knapp of Mount Vernon arrived. He said the boy had died a few minutes after being taken from the water. About an hour after the accident the ambulance appeared and the girl was removed to the hospital in a critical condition. At the hospital last night it was said that the doctors believed that the child had been poisoned by the waters of the creek.

RAILROADS TO FIGHT SCALPERS.

Chicago Passenger Agents to Prosecute for Forgery When Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The General Passenger Agents are preparing to drive ticket brokers out of business in Chicago without the aid of the much-desired national anti-scalping law.

The idea is for the present to abandon attempts to secure legislation and prosecute them for forging tickets under the criminal laws of the various States. The Blaze conviction in New York has furnished a precedent and every advantage is to be taken of it.

Detectives will be employed in Chicago, and the moment a ticket forgery or criminal manipulation of transportation is discovered every railroad in the country is to be notified by telegraph.

A Chicago agency has offered to take hold of the work of the new bureau for one year free, and if its services are satisfactory at the end of that period the railroads to pay the agency $10,000 annually thereafter.

Brief Railroad Items.

Although the new waiting room at the Grand Central Station was opened on Oct. 18, the New York Central and the New York and Harlem continued to use the old rooms. To-day, however, these railroads will also have moved their ticket offices into the new quarters, so that passengers for the first train to-day will use the new waiting room.

While grain receipts and shipments at Kansas City have been light, the movement of live stock is reported as very heavy, and, in fact, has almost supplanted the grain traffic in importance. The railroads have been getting a greater haul out of this traffic than usual, as cattle, which formerly went to Kansas City, are now shipped to Iowa and Illinois to be fed on the corn crop of those States.

THE BUFFALO IN PORT.

Training Ship Back from a Voyage of Over 30,000 Miles.

The United States training ship Buffalo, after a voyage of six months, in which she traveled 30,174 miles, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last night. During her absence the Buffalo has touched at most of the Mediterranean ports, and those of Southern Asia and the outlying islands. She carried a total of about 500 young sailors, most of whom were westerners. They were all transferred to the different vessels composing the Asiatic squadron, the Albany and the Monterey receiving the largest number, 90 going to the former, and 110 to the latter. Speaking of the voyage, Lieut. Commander H. H. Hosley, the executive officer, said:

"We have traveled over 30,000 miles and have seen lots of the world. We staid only a day or so at each place, leaving a landsman here, a marine there, and a coal passer somewhere else. As to imperialism and the rest of the political subjects, including the welfare of Aguinaldo and the riotous conduct of Prince Tuan, I don't know as much as you do, so you see I am a poor subject for interviewing."

Just as the Buffalo was about to dock at the navy yard yesterday her port anchor, which, owing to the heavy flood tide flowing at that time, had been lowered to keep the vessel from making sternway, broke in two, and before assistance could reach her the training ship was floating with the tide up the East River. She had gone probably a mile before she was overtaken by the naval tug Lena, which towed her to her berth.

The Buffalo was formerly the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, and prior to that the American coastwise steamship El Cid. She is commanded by Commander C. T. Hutchius.

ALFRED B. CHAPMAN INJURED.

Thrown from His Horse While Riding in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Alfred B. Chapman of 14 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, was thrown from his horse while riding in Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. He was taken in an ambulance to the Kings County Hospital, where it was said that he had probably received a fracture of the skull and a broken arm. It was afterward stated that he would be removed to his home during the evening.

Mr. Chapman is a member of one of the most prominent families on Brooklyn Heights and is engaged in the wool business in Manhattan.

New $5 Counterfeit.

A counterfeit of the new silver certificate that bears the portrait of the Indian "Onepapa" has made its appearance in this city. The most noticeable defect in the counterfeit is the portrait itself, wherein the right cheek shows white spots, the left eye lacks a lifelike appearance, and the mouth has a smile upon it. The back of the note is a darker shade of green than the genuine bill shows. The shade of blue in the numeral V, at the left end of the note, in the seal at the right end, and in the Treasury numbers is lighter than it should be.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

To-morrow Begins a Week of Matchless Values Here.

Our Sales of Women's Tailored Suits Are Greatest in Modern Merchandising.

Great in its value giving as any of this store's past achievements—which means that it is a most unusual exploit in the selling of tailored Suits—is the sale which will begin here to-morrow. From one of the best makers of women's Suits, a number of his choicest productions have come to us at a most unusual price concession, and to these we have added from our own stock those styles in which sizes are broken, and which must go promptly to make room for still fresher arrivals. All have been put together for to-morrow's selling and priced lower that such new styled Suits have ever cost.

There are pebble and plain cheviots in black, navy blue, Oxford gray and brown, and mixed cheviots in navy blue Most have blouse front coats, some with L'Aiglon collars, others with flare collars; some plain, others trimmed with braid and stitched taffeta; skirts circular and the seven gore flare

There are Suits of camel's hair zibeline in black, navy blue and brown; blouse front coat with wide revers faced with stitched panne velvet to match and in harmonizing effects, L'Aiglon collar of panne velvet and taffeta, edge finished with black and gold braid; skirt the new style with a graceful flounce, finished with rows of stitching and inverted pleat back

Every Suit is lined throughout with excellent taffeta silk, and the sizes are complete from 32 to 44, although there are not more than one or two suits of a style. They make splendid price-offering to-morrow at

$27.50 a Suit.

Other Tailored Suits. These also are most unusual value and even less expensive. They are made of granite cloth in Oxford, navy blue and castor with either semi-tight fitting Jacket or blouse front coat, with lap seams and taffeta lining; seven gore flare skirt with inverted pleat back and lining of excellent Percaline. Sizes are 32 to 42 and the value easily $22.50. Here to-morrow at.....**$15.98**

Women's Jackets—A hundred and twenty-five handsome Jackets a third underpriced. They are cheviots and kerseys, mostly in black, castor and tan. There is choice of double-breasted, fly front and Eton shapes. All are lined with satin or taffeta silk and are as smart and stylish Jackets as the season has shown. The values range from $15.00 to $22.00 and many are among the higher grades. Choose to-morrow at.....**$11.75**

Second floor, front.

Men's Fine Autumn Clothes.

Suits of Equal Merit Never Cost So Little. $15.00 to $18.00 Regularly . . To-morrow, $9.50.

To-morrow inaugurates the greatest sale of Autumn Suits for men that ever any Clothing Store in this vicinage attempted.

The Suits came to us from one of the best manufacturers in the clothing trade, and they are of the best Suits which he has produced for this Autumn's wearing. The man who doesn't like usual "ready-to-wear," who wants his clothes to have individuality, will like these. The materials are fancy mixed cheviots and cassimeres in the most desirable designs and colorings of the season; the Suits are "right" in every way.

Special preparations have been made and extra salespeople will be ready to serve you instantly if you are in a hurry. Come to-morrow morning before business—come as soon as you can in any case. From regular $15.00 to $18.00 Suits there is

Choice at $9.50.

Second floor, New Building.

Smart, New Hats for Women

A Third and More Underpriced.

Short back, Sailors and ready-to-wear Hats—bargains both.

Every season the short back Sailor Hats increase in popularity. Every season they change slightly in shape. This season the popular block has a crown a trifle higher than last and the special notion is the welt edge on the brim.

Some 50 dozen Hats of this sort have been gathered here. They are made of fur felt in sizes for women and misses. Regularly they cost $1.25—are sold everywhere for that price. Here to-morrow they will be.....**68c**

Ready-to-wear Hats. Manufacturer's samples and some lines from our own stock that are not complete and so must go in a jiffy to make room for newer arrivals. There are velvet dress shapes, some with full crowns and puffing of velvet on the brim; others of velvet trimmed with quills, wings or birds; still others ready to wear made of felt and fancy material. Prices for such Hats regularly are $2.48 to $5.98. These to-morrow at.....**$1.48 to $2.98**

Main floor, centre, left.

Tortoise Shell Combs

Less Than Half Priced.

Quite unusual is it to be able to sell Combs of real tortoise shell, in the new shapes and styles, for much under the usual cost. These are less than half priced because they came to us through an odd chance at somebody's loss, which means your gain. They will disappear in a jiffy, so be prompt.

Barrettes, long, oval shape, 2 sizes; regularly 58c. and 97c., at.....**39c**

Empire Combs, low top and broad effects, 4 styles; regularly $1.84, at.....**74c**

Chignon Combs in 3 styles, 5 and 5½ inches wide, with quill tops; regularly $1.97, at.....**79c**

Neck Combs, 3 styles, 3½ and 4 inches wide; regularly 97c. and $1.34, at **44c.** and **63c**

Side Combs, coarse teeth and quill tops; straight or graduated, 3½, 4 and 4½ inches; regularly $1.18, $1.34 and $1.67, at.....**59c., 67c.** and **74c.** a pair

Main floor, centre, right.

Millinery Trimmings,

The Needed Ones for Little.

Just a little list to tell of the underpricing in the store of millinery trimmings—to know its completeness and novelty, you must come and see yourself.

Black feather Breasts (Paris made), extra fine quality and rich black; regularly 45c.; at.....**29c**

Black Hackle Plumes, rich, lustrous black, regularly 75c. and 95c., for **59c.** and **69c**

Hackle Breasts made in full length and width, color black with deep green shading, regularly $1.25, at.....**89c**

Colored Breasts in brown, castor and grey tints, regularly 98c., at, each.....**79c**

Black Feather Breasts (Paris made), extra large size and well made; regularly 75c. and 98c., for...**49c.** and **75c.** each

Black Wings (Paris made), extra fine quality and design, made expressly for short back sailor hat trimming; regularly 75c., for.....**45c.** pair

Main floor, centre, left.

Ribbons for Every Purpose.

A Quarter to a Third Under Regular.

Some that we call imperfect; others as perfect as ever Ribbons were made. All—to keep up the record of the Ribbon Store—priced much under what such Ribbons cost anywhere.

The imperfections are in some satin and gros grain Ribbons from one to three inches wide and unless we told you that the ribbons were not perfect you would never discover it. Colors are mostly the light shades especially suitable for fancy work. Prices are a quarter to a third less than regular—instead of 8c. to 23c a yard.....**5c. to 15c.** a yard

These perfect Ribbons are also underpriced:

Fancy Ribbons, 3 and 3½ inches wide, in all the light colorings, a soft weave excellent for neckwear, regularly 15c and 19c a yard, at.....**12c**

Fancy corded taffeta Ribbons, in all the best colors, made especially for children's neckwear, regularly 29c. at.....**19c.** a yard

Fancy taffeta Ribbons, 1 inch wide, in all light colors, with 2 rows of imitation hemstitching, suitable for children's hair and dress trimmings, regularly 7c. a yard, at **5c**

Main floor, center.

Pillows & Pillow Tops

In the Art Embroidery Store.

Pillows filled with down—filled full. Pillow Slips and Tops of various materials, some stamped ready for embroidering, others all ready for the pillow to be slipped inside. These are some of the multitude of pretty and useful things in the Art Embroidery Store now. Prices everywhere are under the usual. This way:

"P B" Pillows of white and gray mixed down, handsomely filled:

18 inch.....**49c** 24 inch.....**$1.10**
20 inch.....**69c** 26 inch.....**$1.29**
22 inch.....**89c** 28 inch.....**$1.59**

The best pure white down Pillows, unexcelled anywhere—

18 inch.....**60c** 24 inch.....**$1.35**
20 inch.....**79c** 26 inch.....**$1.53**
22 inch...**$1.10** 28 inch.....**$1.98**

Pillow Slips, ready made, of various materials and patterns.....**63c.** to **$1.49**

Stamped Pillow Tops in a variety of designs.....**29c.** to **69c**

Squares and Scarfs, Empire goods, with hemstitched and scalloped edges:

32 inch Square, hemstitched.....**89c**
Scarfs, 20x36 inches.....**69c.** to **89c**
Scarfs, 20x45 inches.....**79c.** to **89c**
Scarfs, 20x54 inches.....**73c.** to **89c**

Scarfs and Squares in imitation Irish Point:

Scarfs, 20x36 inches.....**49c.** to **79c**
Scarfs, 20x45 inches.....**53c.** to **89c**
Scarfs, 20x54 inches.....**55c.** to **$1.25**
Squares, 32 inch.....**53c.** to **98c**
Squares, 20 inch.....**39c.** to **49c**

Second floor, rear.

Silverware---Cutlery

At Prices Sharply Cut.

Whether it is sterling silver or plated ware that meets your wish, the best and freshest is gathered in this brilliant little store in the court of the New Building. Gathered for dispersal at prices that will make the specials we tell about disappear in a jiffy. For wedding presents—for your own needs they make economical opportunity.

Sterling Silver. Bon Bon Spoons, each.....**89c**
Butter Knives, each.....**$1.19**
Beef and Pickle Forks, Mustard Spoons and Fruit Knives, worth $1.00 to $1 50, at.....**69c**
Hat Brushes, each.....**69c**
Cut Glass Sugar Sifters, sterling silver tops, worth $2.25, at.....**$1.39**
Quadruple Plated Silver. Whisk Brooms, worth $1.25 to $1.75, at...**79c**
Soup Tureens, worth $5.00, at....**$3.98**
Candelabra, 5 lights, worth $5.50, at **$3.98**
Baking Dishes.....**$1.98**
Rogers' A1 Plated Ware. Oyster Forks, dozen.....**$1.25**
Tea Spoons, dozen.....**96c**
Orange Spoons, dozen.....**$1.25**
Pickle Forks, each.....**25c**
Cream Ladles.....**39c**
Gravy Ladles.....**49c**
Punch Ladles.....**$1.98**
Cold Meat Forks.....**39c**
Butter Knives.....**15c**
Cutlery. Bird Carvers, pair.....**98c**
Carving set, 3 pieces in case, worth $4.00, at.....**$2.98**
Medium Knives, celluloid handles, dozen.....**$3.00**
Fruit Knives, triple plate, each.....**10c**

Court, New Building.

New Laces at Half Prices

Show Again This Lace Store's Supremacy.

"Headquarters for Laces."

Daily this Lace Store becomes more emphatically so. To-morrow it takes another forward stride with a Lace Sale that is not only unmatched, but unmatchable anywhere. The newest creations and importations for the trimming of house and street gowns, for evening wear, for fancy work, for every purpose in which Laces are useful—and this is, above anything, a Lace year—are here for half prices and less than half prices.

Fancy chiffon, mousseline and liberty silk Allovers, striped and tucked effects, 38 inches wide; suitable for evening wear and wedding costumes, in black, white and ivory, values $1.49 and $1.98, at **75c.** a yard

White chantilly and applique Laces and insertions, suitable for trimming tea gowns, dressing sacques, neckwear, wrappers and fancy work, values 10c. to $1.50, at **3c.** to.....**49c.** a yard

Cluny Laces, in various widths, excellent imitation of the real, values 12c to 49c., at **3c.** to.....**15c.** a yard

Laces, insertions and Galloons, in black, white, ivory, butter and champagne shades, values 10c. to $1.50, at.....**3c.** to **49c.** a yard

Black Venetian point Allovers in pretty patterns, regular width, values $1.75 to $2.98 at.....**75c.** to **$1.49** a yard

Black Spangled Allover Nets, well covered, scroll, figured and floral designs, values $2 25 to $10.50, at..**98c.** to **$4.98** a yard

7c. to 75c. Embroideries at 3c. to 25c. a Yard.

More manufacturers' samples—which means that they are the best Embroideries of the season. There are nainsook and cambric Edgings, Insertions, fancy and ribbon Beadings and Revers in blind and openwork, Irish point, Carrick-ma-Cross and guipure effects with wide margins cut out ready for use. Because they are samples and because they are priced so low, they will be sold in strips only at

3c. to **25c.** a yard

Main floor, centre.

MARK TWAIN AS PLAYWRIGHT.

May Arrange To-morrow to Collaborate with Sydney Rosenfeld.

At a conference which will take place to-morrow in the office of Daniel Frohman between this manager, Mark Twain, and Sydney Rosenfeld, the probabilities are that an arrangement will be entered into whereby Mark Twain and Mr. Rosenfeld will collaborate in the writing of a play which will be produced by Mr. Frohman some time this season or next.

The idea of a play by Mark Twain was conceived during Mr. Rosenfeld's visit last Summer to Vienna, where the author was living. They were introduced by an Austrian playwright, and Mark Twain expressed a desire to do some work in the playwriting line. it was then agreed that when he returned to America another conference should be had. Mr. Rosenfeld informed Daniel Frohman, to whom he is under contract, about his conversation with Mark Twain, with the result that the meeting to-morrow was arranged.

Mark Twain, however, declared yesterday that nothing would be done on this new piece until he is settled in comfortable quarters.

FIREMAN HURT IN COLLISION.

Tender Crashes Into an Electric Car on Eighth Avenue.

Patrick O'Reilly, a fireman of Engine Company 40, in West Sixty-eighth Street, was thrown from his seat on the tender of the company at Sixty-seventh Street and Central Park West yesterday afternoon in going to a fire, by the tender's collision with an Eighth Avenue electric car. He sustained a dislocation of one shoulder and a fractured ankle. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

The tender was being drawn around the corner, and the speed of the horse was so great that he made a wide detour, causing the tender to hit the car. The blow was heavy enough to send O'Reilly to the street, but two other firemen holding on at the back were not shaken off. The car and tender were not damaged.

Arrivals on the Umbria.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the liner Umbria, from Liverpool and Queenstown, were: Count D'Aulby, Countess D'Aulby, Lieut. Richard Crawshay, Mr. Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Dr. W. T. Jenkins, Archibald Mackay, the Venerable Archdeacon Neales, Sir H. Stapley, and Sir David Wilson, Governor of British Honduras.

MR. SHERMAN RESTING EASIER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Ex-Senator Sherman's condition was practically unchanged to-night.

He passed a fairly comfortable day, and at his residence to-night it was said that he was resting easier.

CHANGES IN CUNARD LINE.

Company Reported Contemplating Developments Owing to Decline in Speed of British Lines.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—It is stated that the General Manager of the Cunard Steamship Line, A. P. Moorhouse, who is aboard the steamer Campania, which sailed from Liverpool to-day goes to New York in connection with the decline in speed of British liners, as compared with those of Germany.

The Cunard Company, it is said, contemplates a great development in shipbuilding and intends to sell off all its vessels of older types.

THE MINNEHAHA GOES AGROUND.

Atlantic Transport Liner Is Helped Off by a Tug and Proceeds.

Capt. Dutton of the Cunard steamship Umbria reported when he arrived at Quarantine yesterday afternoon that the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha was aground at the entrance of Gedney Channel.

The Minnehaha with the assistance of a tug was floated at 6:45 P. M. and proceeded on her voyage.

NAVAL CADET AGE LIMIT.

Board of Visitors Thinks It Should Be Eighteen Years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy was made public to-day by the Navy Department. It gives an extended review of the work of this institution, with a number of recommendations for its betterment in numerous branches.

It is urged that the age limit of admission, from fifteen to twenty years, presents too great a range for the best interest of the service, and it is recommended that the limit be from fifteen to eighteen years. Several changes are recommended in the entrance examination, which is said to be inferior to that of most colleges and scientific schools. The board cordially indorses the proposition to give cadets their commissions immediately after graduation.

Concerning the new buildings and grounds for which Congress has appropriated and authorized an expenditure of $8,000,000, the board urges the rapid and complete rehabilitation of the academy.

Business Men Invited to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—Secretary Thompson of the Southern Industrial Convention, in sending invitations to a number of Northern commercial organizations today to attend the next meeting, which will be held in this city Dec. 4 to 9, says: "At no other period in the history of the South have her people been in such a position as at the present to receive and welcome representative business men from the North."

URIAH H. PAINTER DEAD.

Was Well-Known War Correspondent and Theatrical Manager.

Uriah H. Painter died yesterday at West End, N. J.

For forty years Mr. Painter was a prominent Washington correspondent, having represented The Philadelphia Inquirer, The New York Tribune, and other papers at the National capital. He acted as war correspondent for The Philadelphia Inquirer during the civil war, and achieved a considerable reputation.

Mr. Painter was born at West Chester, Penn., in 1837. His grandfather and father were newspaper editors, and he began newspaper work when he was fifteen years of age.

Mr. Painter was on the staff of The Philadelphia Inquirer for over thirty years. During his service as war correspondent for The Inquirer he was several times made a prisoner in the rebel lines. He enjoyed the confidence of all the leading officials in Washington during the civil war period, including that of President Lincoln. His relations with most of the prominent public men in Washington since the civil war have been of the closest kind.

He was Clerk of The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads for ten years, and made the first revision of the postal laws. By successful investment Mr. Painter acquired a considerable fortune. He retired from active newspaper work some years ago, but he has been an occasional contributor to The Washington Post and other papers.

Several years ago Mr. Painter became the owner of the Lafayette Opera House in Washington. When the Theatrical Trust was formed Mr. Painter refused to go into it. The Lafayette Opera House has been run as an independent theatre for two seasons. It was Mr. Painter's ambition to break the Theatrical Trust, and to accomplish this he had in contemplation the erection of a theatre in New York which would eclipse all the existing ones in magnificence. He was said to have enlisted the necessary capital for this enterprise.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The flagship Brooklyn left Nagasaki to-day for Shanghai. She is on her way to Manila.

The submarine boat Holland and the Leyden arrived this morning at the Delaware Breakwater.

The training ship Buffalo is reported off Sandy Hook.

The Mayflower has sailed from San Juan for Ponce.

The training ship Topeka has left Ponta del Gada for Lisbon.

The Zafiro is at Cavite.

The Dahlgren arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., to-day.

The Manila is at Pinkinba.

The Stockton is at Norfolk.

The Alvarado has left Annapolis for Delaware City.

The Dixie has arrived at Horta.

NEW HAVEN'S ELM TREES IN PERIL

City Rapidly Losing Them from Various Causes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—The report of the special Commissioner of citizens appointed to investigate the condition of the elm trees of the city has just been handed in.

It shows that through various causes New Haven is rapidly losing the fine elms that have made the city famous, and that in a few years, unless something is done, the traditional City of Elms will be only a name. Hundreds of them are dying off each year now, and in wind storms are blown down.

The Commissioner reports that the trees are dying off for several causes, lack of plant food in the streets, mutilation of trees by horses in spite of special laws prohibiting the hitching of horses to trees, poisoning by illuminating gas leaking through the soil, and insects and elm tree beetles that have been a pest here for several Summers.

The Mayor is advised by the Commissioner to spray the elm trees regularly with beetle-killing substances; to plant new and strong trees in place of the old ones, and to employ a skilled forester.

Arrested Here, Wanted in Chicago.

Louis Vehon, formerly of a tailoring company at 55 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, was arrested in this city yesterday on a charge of embezzling $9,000 from the concern. The alleged embezzlement was discovered June 23. Shortly afterward, it is alleged, Vehon disappeared from Chicago. It is said he has traveled all over Europe, and only recently returned to the United States. Detective Sergeant John Hanley is coming here to take the prisoner back to Chicago.

Girl Struck by Trolley Car.

Ruth Heidenheim, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Jacob Heidenheim, a dry goods merchant of 44 Walker Street, was struck by a Reid Avenue trolley car, at Broadway and Rodney Street, Brooklyn, last night. She was taken to the Eastern District Hospital and was found to have sustained a fracture of the skull, a lacerated wound on the left leg, and concussion of the brain. She will probably die. Her home is at 191 Rodney Street.

Little Girl Killed by a Trolley Car.

While on an errand for her mother early last evening, Carrie Johnson, six years old, of 133 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, was run over and almost instantly killed by a trolley car. The child saw the car coming and tried to run across the street ahead of it, but miscalculated the distance. Motorman Hester Obold of 1,081 Third Avenue, who was in charge of the car, was arrested.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

SHOES: A STORY IN THEMSELVES.

DRESS FABRICS: THEIR DIRECT APPEAL NOT RESISTIBLE.

The Whole Store Bubbling Over With the Inspirations of the Highest Attainable Beauty, from Two Continents.

Pedestrian and Dress Skirts.

Rainy-day Golf Skirts, in grays, and Oxfords, the new flare.....**$4.80**
Finer Grades of Skirts, Rainy-day and Golf Skirts at $4.98, $5.50, $6.75, $7.75, $8.50, $10.50 and up to.....**$20.00**
Women's Black Cheviot Skirt, made with seven gores and 10-inch flounce, with satin band at top of flounce, special,.....**$3.98**
Women's new seven-gore Fine Broadcloth Skirt, with 14-inch flounce, and five bands of satin, at.....**$9.98**
Women's Fine Black Broadcloth Skirt, silk lined, seven gore flare, all double-stitched seams,.....**$13.50**
Handsome line of Silk Skirts in all the newest styles decreed by Dame Fashion.

GOLF CAPES.

Golf Capes, made of fine plaid back cloths, with flounce all round of plaid; also hood, with storm collar,.....**$6.25**
Women's Fine Black Kersey Capes, satin lined throughout, with six rows of stitching all round,.....**$10.98**

JACKETS.

Full line of Ladies' Cloth Jackets, all lengths and styles, at prices that are surprisingly low.

FURS. Cold weather is approaching and you are probably considering the purchasing of furs with other things. You will find our line second to none, and our prices are as low, and in many instances lower than the same goods are shown for elsewhere.

Our electric seal jacket,.....**$33.75**
Five styles of Persian lamb jackets, with chinchilla, mink and Hudson bay Sable revers and collar.
Full line of cluster and long neck scarfs, in electric seal, Alaska sable mink, and Jap Fox, from.....**$4.00 to $60.00**

SILK AND FLANNEL WAISTS.

Fine French Flannel Waists, with box plait front, tight fitting sleeve with cuff, all tailor stitched, in all the new shades.....**$2.98**
Taffeta Silk Waists, cluster tucks, with hemstitching between tucks in front of waist, French back, all the new shades, price.....**$4.98**
1 lot of Silk Waists, odds and ends gathered from stock; prices formerly as high as $6.75, one price now.....**$3.98**

CLOAK AND SUIT ATTRACTIONS.

It is difficult to decide whether the improvements in tailored gowns for women are produced by making the practical more beautiful or by transplanting beauty to the domain of the practical.

Double-breasted Reefer Suits, six buttons, satin revers, made of Oxford serge, tailor stitched, seven-gore flare skirt; would be good value at $18 00; our price,.....**$12.98**
Women's Blouse Suit, with new Bishop sleeve, made of fine Oxford homespun cloth, skirt and blouse handsomely trimmed with narrow and wide Hercules braid, belt, cuffs and collar of velvet, neatly stitched. This suit would easily sell for $30 00; our price.....**$21.00**
Other handsome Blouse and Vest Front Suits, at prices ranging from.....**$25.00 to $98.00**

BOOKS!

1,000 12mos, good type, cloth bound, stamped in gilt, 477 titles, our price **15c.**, of which the following are a few:

Adam Bede. By George Eliot.
Admirable Lady Biddy Fane, The. By Frank Barrett.
Aesop's Fables.
Alexander the Great. By Jacob Abbott.
All Aboard, (Sequel to "Boat Club.") By Oliver Optic.
All Along the River. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
Allan Quartermain. By H. Rider Haggard.
All Sorts and Conditions of Men. By Walter Besant and James Rice.
Alone. By Marion Harland.
Andersen's Fairy Tales.
Andree de Taverney. By Alexander Dumas.
Anna Karenine. By Count Lyof Tolstoi.
April's Lady. By "The Duchess."
Arabian Nights' Entertainment.
Ardath. By Marie Corelli.
Armorel of Lyonesse. By Walter Besant.
At Heart a Rake. By Florence Marryat.
At the World's Mercy. By Florence Warden.
Aunt Diana. By Rosa N. Carey.
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, The. By Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Averil. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
Babylon. By Grant Allen.
Barbara Heathcote's Trial. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
Bay Path. By J. G. Holland.
Belle of Lynn, The. By Charlotte M. Braeme.
Beppo, the Conscript. By T. Adolphus Trollope.
Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush. By Ian Maclaren.
Between Two Loves. By Charlotte M. Braeme.
Beyond Pardon. By Charlotte M. Braeme.
Beyond the City. By A. Conan Doyle.
Black Beauty. By Anna Sewell.
Black Tulip, The. By Alexander Dumas.
Blind Fate. By Mrs. Alexander.
Blythedale Romance, The. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Boat Club, The. By Oliver Optic.
Bondman, The. By Hall Caine.
Bonnie Prince Charlie. By G. A. Henty.
Born Coquette, A. By "The Duchess."
Boy Knight, The. By G. A. Henty.
Bravest of the Brave. By G. A. Henty.
Broken Links. By Mrs. Alexander.
Broken Wedding Ring, A. By Charlotte M. Braeme.
Bryant's Poems.
By Pike and Dyke. By G. A. Henty.
By Sheer Pluck. By G. A. Henty.
Capt. Bayley's Heir. By G. A. Henty.
Cast Up by the Sea. By Sir Samuel W. Baker.
Catherine de Medici. By Honore de Balzac.
Change of Air. A. By Anthony Hope.
Chevalier de Maison Rouge, The. By Alexander Dumas.
Chicot, the Jester. By Alexander Dumas.
Children of the Abbey, The. By Regina Maria Roche.
Child's History of England, A. By Charles Dickens.
Chouans, The. By Honore de Balzac.
Christie Johnstone. By Charles Reade.
Claribel's Love Story. By Charlotte M. Braeme.
Clique of Gold, The. By Emile Gaboriau.
Clyffards of Clyffe, The. By James Payn.
Coming Race, The. By Lord Lytton.
Confessions of an English Opium Eater. By Thomas De Quincey.
Conscript, The. By Alexander Dumas.
Consequences. By Egerton Castle.
Conspirators, The. By Alexander Dumas.
Consuelo. By George Sand.
Countess de Charney. By Alexander Dumas.
Countess of Rudolstadt (Sequel to "Consuelo.") By George Sand.
Count of Monte Cristo, The. Part II.

CORSETS.

40 doz. of W. B. Corsets, which were made especially for us. They are long waisted and perfect fitting, well boned and made of good quality sateen, white, drab and black, sizes 18 to 30 in.; special.....**69c**

THE MILLINERY SPECIALS.

A collection of dainty TRIMMED HATS, TOQUES and BONNETS for Winter wear. A worthier exhibit of the new styles is not known. Monday we shall offer 100 of the best types of Paris fashions, correct copies, all exquisite examples, richly trimmed; special, at 4.98 and.....**$6.98**

Women's and Misses' Black and Colored Chenille and Silk Velvet Hats, all ready draped, value $2.98 and $4.50; our price for Monday, special **$1.25**

Women's Sapho Short-back Sailors, genuine French felts, smooth and fine, black, brown, navy, pearl and castor; value $1.25, at.....**69c**

French Felt Alpines, Round Hats, all colors; special, at.....**25c and 48c**

FANCY FEATHERS.

Large Black, Clipped Ostrich Feather Pompons; value 98c., at.....**48c**

Imported Black, Soft Coque Feather Pompons and Breasts, at.....**39c and 65c**

150 Black Ostrich Plumes, three-quarter length, value $2.25, while they last.....**$1.48**

JEWELRY.

A Matchless Selection of Magnificent and Exclusive Designs.

Women's 14-karat Gold Ring, with a genuine diamond, Tiffany or Belcher setting, **$6.48** upwards
Women's 14-karat Gold Cluster Rings, fiery opal centre and 12 genuine diamonds, **$15.98**
Women's 14-karat Gold Cluster Ring, turquoise centre and 16 pearls.....**$9.98**
Men's 14-karat Gold Heavy Chased Ring, 3 large fiery opals and 4 genuine diamonds.....**$32**
Women's 14-karat Gold Brooch, hard enamel diamond centre.....**$9.98**
Women's 14-karat Gold Brooch, set with pearls, diamond centre.....**$11.25**
Women's 10-karat Gold Wreath Brooches, set with turquoise, garnets, emeralds, and amethysts.....**$2.48**
10-karat Gold Link Cuff Buttons, plain or engraved, a pair.....**$1.98**
Men's 10-karat Gold Lever Cuff Buttons, all initials, for this sale, a pair....**$1.98**
Babies' Sterling Curson Bracelet, plain, each.....**25c**
Babies' Sterling Silver Chain Bracelets, with 6 hearts, each.....**98c**
Babies' Sterling Rope Bracelets, each..**98c**
Sterling Silver Friendship Hearts, plain, engraved and set with stones, each...**15c**
Sterling Silver Screw Earrings, ball and cut silver, set with turquoise, a pair....**25c**
Sterling Silver Knot Hat Pins, plain or engraved, each.....**25c**
Sterling Silver College Stick Pins, each, **15c**

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

ODD ORNAMENTS FOR TABLE

Wonderful Variety of Pretty and Quaint Devices.

Popular Hostess Is the One Who Can Make Her Guests "Take Notice."

All sorts of pretty, funny, and odd ornaments are ready for the tables of the Fall and Winter feast givers, and beginning with Halloween there will be something appropriate for each season until Lent closes the Winter's dissipation. It is not the woman who has the most money, but the one who can make her guests "take notice," who is the most attractive hostess. Souvenir bonbonnières and fancy boxes for ices, pretty little receptacles for salted almonds and candied fruits, all to carry out some central idea, are subjects to which the designer devotes much time and succeeds in developing a wonderful variety of pretty and quaint devices which help to vary the monotony of dinner giving.

Jack o' Lantern comes first on the list, and for Halloween and Thanksgiving festivities he will reign supreme, aided and abetted by innumerable courses of fruits and vegetables a little more natural than life. These latter are for either ices or bonbons, but Jack himself is one of the most attractive of bonbon boxes. The most attractive of little individual Jacks is a full figure of a man, his head a pumpkin, his body another a little larger, with delightfully movable pickle arms and larger pickle feet and legs, which give him the appearance of a French peasant in sabots. He is some 5 or 6 inches in height, and has a face of varied expressions, depending upon the color of his eyes, nose, and mouth, which are transparent and of different colors in different Jacks.

The bonbon part of Jack is his round pumpkin body, and various sweets are revealed when his head is removed. This head is, after the manner of a proper Jack o'Lantern, hollow, with a tiny candle holder inside, in which burns a tiny but real candle, which, when it is lighted, gives the Jacks which find a place at every plate of a Halloween or Thanksgiving feast a truly festive appearance.

There are larger Jack o'Lanterns, more in the style of the popular Jacks the country children make, big papier maché pumpkins, as large as real pumpkins, which can also be used for bonbon boxes and in which are suspended larger candles. These are for general table ornamentation. It is when these larger Jacks are used that the various fruits and vegetables are served as bonbon dishes or for the ices. There is a wide range of them. They are designed here, made in Germany, and covered with a composition of some kind which gives most of them an absolutely natural appearance. There is a wide range of them.

There are pears, apples, peaches, bananas, oranges, pineapples, and the vegetables, green corn, potatoes, pumpkins, pickles, cucumbers, and, if one does not adhere closely to the seasons of things, there is watermelon and strawberry shortcake to give the idea, which is desired particularly at Thanksgiving time, of plenteousness. For Thanksgiving there are also little turkeys of all kinds, as brown as a berry—though berries never are brown—done to a turn; little geese, quails, ducks, all kinds of roast birds, and to go with these bread and French rolls, slices of dry rye bread for the dyspeptic and a round roll from which, as it is opened in the centre by the timid woman, there jumps a little gray mouse who looks as natural and slips out as quickly as a real mouse would whose quiet was suddenly disturbed.

DOILIES MAY BE USED.

Of the fruits and vegetables there are two sizes, and only the smaller ones are for bonbons, the others having creams and ices served in them. When this is done the little lace doilies are put to use, or they may be used in any case, and by each plate will be a fruit, a vegetable, a roll, or a small cold bird standing upon one of them. There is a great variety in these little doilies, and they have much to do with the effect of the table. They are of different sizes, and the lace varies in color and design. One may have a choice of French, English, or German laces. The French are the most delicate, the English the most solid, and the German have an intermediate position. In colors there are doilies made entirely of one delicate shade, they are all white, or there is a combination of pink with white, or they are entirely of gold or of silver. The latter are particularly attractive.

The doilies are used, one or the other, according to the color scheme of the table decorations, the significance of the feast or sometimes according to the nurse of the dinner giver. As regards the significance, a good McKinleyite might, for instance, after the election, decorate his table with the gold doilies if the election went right according to his views, and if it went wrong his dearest political enemy would give a dinner with silver doilies under the ices and fruits. Or at silver or golden weddings these doilies are used.

For the woman who gives a dinner at no particular season, but endeavors to hit the idiosyncrasies of each one of her guests with an individual bonbon box, there is an infinite variety. There are cricket bats, golf bags, tennis rackets with big balls upon them, out of proportion to the racket reasonably, but a fault which is easily forgiven because of the generous reason of the maker that it may hold a generous quantity of good things. There are real little golf balls of the proper size, which are so absolutely natural that a golf enthusiast might tee one and never learn his mistake until he found that one of his best shots had come to nothing.

There are footballs of all kinds, cigarette cases, and smoking trays, dress suit cases and trunks bearing the labels of the principal cities of the world; a coffee mill for the up-to-date housekeeper, with a crank which really turns and grinds out a little tune; a globe for the student interested in China and the Philippines, and a camera warranted to take a true likeness. This last is attractive, for when the catch is slipped the subject who is looking directly at the camera sees his own face in a mirror which is beneath the lens.

CONCEITS IN FIGURES.

In figures there is even more of a variety, for every sport is represented. The little figures of the golf girl, the tennis girl, the musical girl, and the Manhattan girl are all there. There is even the girl who goes to the races and wears a gay, red frock. There are men bowlers and baseball players, and even soldiers and sailors, to say nothing of postmen, policemen, and firemen.

There are plainer little boxes in which sorbets and ices are served, which are ornamented in various ways, with flowers on the top of pretty satin boxes; plain satin boxes that talented hostesses paint themselves, and a little rubber-tired automobile with a woman at the brake is put on the top of a box for an automobilist. Some of the little boxes have jeweled tops, and with the inner box, in which was placed the cream, removed, they make pretty little jewel cases. There are sleds and wheelbarrows, cups and saucers, heart-shaped boxes for St. Valentine's Day, and holly sprays for Christmas.

For Christmas feasts the subject of ice cream molds comes in, for Santa Claus himself is served in individual ices with a real little Christmas tree in one arm. Originally all the ice cream molds came from France, but with the growing use of ices to obtain a variety of designs at short notice it was desirable to make them in this country, and now a large variety is designed and made on Barclay Street, New York. The molds are made of a composition which is largely tin, and are made with great nicety.

There is not much of anything nowadays that cannot be found in an individual mold of ice cream. The New York Botanical Garden and the Zoological Garden, as well, could get points in regard to plants and animals from the ice cream man. There is everything else besides. There are waffles and four-leaf clovers, thimbles and bleeding hearts; there is a Noah's ark and an angel and cross. A goose is one of the latest molds, and on the goose after it is frozen is mounted a little doll Mother Goose for children's parties. McKinley, Roosevelt, and Bryan are to be found just now on individual ice cream pedestals.

With the making of elaborate designs in icecream there is the use of what are known as fixtures. There are certain parts of the design that require so much detail that to make them in molds would be too expensive, and it is cheaper to have a fixture to add to the frozen cream. These can often be kept as a souvenir. With the goose, Mother Goose herself is a fixture, and the heads of the three candidates are fixtures mounted on frozen pedestals.

The molds are used not only for molding cream but for making ice cups to hold the ices, as when a champagne punch is served. A regularly formed little champagne glass of ice is frozen, and when it is ready the punch is served in it. In the same way the loving cup is frozen and little fixture handles are added and the punch or whatever the ice is is served in it.

PRETTY ARTIFICIAL FOLIAGE.

With the fruit and flower creams there is a pretty addition in the way of foliage. There is artificial foliage to go with all fruits and flowers, left with one or more of the wire stems bare at the end, and on these ends is put the frozen flower or fruit when it is ready, and the whole as it lies on a plate makes a pretty dish. There is a branch of spray from a strawberry plant with the leaves and three bare sharp wire stems. There are individual strawberry molds, very small, and the cream is frozen hard in them; and when they are open three of the berries go on these three stems and are served. Or for a wedding there are the green orange leaves and a blossom with one bare stem on which goes a yellow icecream orange. The foliage is more or less elaborate, with flowers or without, and with one leaf only or a number to suit different purses.

This foliage is also sometimes used for table decoration, with candied fruits; and a pretty little candied orange goes on to the sharp stem of the orange spray in place of the cream cherries on a cherry stem, or a candied pear with pear leaves and blossoms. Cream is served in these very small molds more often at buffet luncheons than at large dinners, and upon occasions when there is a greater desire to make a satisfactory appearance than to satisfy a hearty appetite.

For the woman who has not the money for the more elaborate ice boxes and bonbonnières, there are pretty little cases of paper with which much can be done. It may be for a St. Valentine's Day feast, perhaps, and heart-shaped cases are needed. There can be three sizes of these, with an appropriate color, agreeing, on the outside, with the color scheme of the table. The largest case holds heart-shaped cakes, the next candied fruits, and the smallest is filled with salted almonds. In these days, for many decorations it is only necessary to send a postal card, for some one has already done the rest.

EX-CONVICT'S LIFE STORY.

Reno's Fall After Mercy Was Shown by the Court.

To his already long record of twenty-two Christmas days spent in State prisons, William Reno, now in the Tombs, awaiting trial on a burglary charge, will very probably add the Christmas of 1900, unless the clemency of the Court is invoked in his favor by those cognizant of his endeavors to earn an honest living since his last release from confinement.

Reno, who has also passed under the alias "William Riley," and whose real name is said to be Rutherford, comes of a good family, some of his relatives, it is said, being prominent in politics.

According to his own story, when a youth Reno was wild and associated with evil companions, went from bad to worse and, in 1878, when only nineteen years of age, was found guilty of burglary and sentenced to a long term in State Prison. From the Christmas of that year until 1899 Reno partook of no Christmas cheer a free man.

Conviction followed release in quick succession. In twenty years he was sentenced to twenty-one years and seven months' imprisonment. Good behavior reduced the time to eighteen years.

During his confinement in Dannemora Reno one day saw some Oriental embroidery designed by a Chinese convict. The work attracted him. He had a natural bent in that direction, and soon became an expert designer of lace patterns and a very creditable workman himself. His conduct was exemplary.

In November, 1899, when his term of service expired in Clinton Prison, and he was released by the Warden, who had formed a great liking for him, he was immediately rearrested on an old charge hanging over him at the time of his incarceration, and he was taken, much downcast, back again to the Tombs.

Reno pleaded guilty, and in December, while awaiting sentence, wrote a pitiful appeal for leniency to Judge Newburger, then sitting in Part IV., General Sessions.

"I beg your Honor to show me some mercy," he pleaded. "I have served many years of imprisonment and I think I have been punished and suffered much for my crimes. I cannot complain, because I know I deserve it. I know, too, that there are few people who will believe that a man who has been in prison so many times will repent and live an honest life.

"For the last four years in prison I worked and studied night and day to learn a good trade, so as to earn a good, honest living. On the 9th of November I woke up a happy man, expecting to be free to go out in the world and earn an honest living. I was dressed, taken to the office, handed the few dollars due me, signed my discharge papers, and turned round to leave, when an officer who stood behind me rearrested me. I hope to God no man will ever feel as I felt then. I know I deserve my punishment, but the great God who can look into all our hearts knows that I am a different man now from what I was when I went to prison.

"I have not seen a free Christmas day in twenty-two years, or seen my people in that time. When I can get work and prove to them that I have turned away from crime and a crooked life I should like to see them once more."

Judge Newburger was much touched upon reading this letter, and read it to the jury, who were visibly affected. The prisoner wept bitterly.

D. C. Kimball of the Prison Association appealed for leniency for Reno, who was discharged by Judge Newburger.

Three weeks ago Reno was arrested by Policeman Callan, charged with breaking into the house 167 Seventh Avenue. He was indicted by the Grand Jury and arraigned before Judge Newburger Wednesday. The Judge remembered him well.

When seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter Reno told of the story of his downfall after he promised Judge Newburger solemnly to lead an upright life:

"From the day I was discharged," said he, "I led an honest life until the occurrence for which I am now in jail. While in prison at Dannemora I learned art embroidery and designing. I studied with the desire to live respectably after my release, and I became very expert with the needle.

"To my bitter disappointment, after being discharged by Judge Newburger, I found it impossible to obtain employment as a needle worker. I knew nothing of machine work, and all the hand workers were women. My years of labor were thus of no avail. The trade I had learned after much toil benefited me none, as I knew nothing of machine work. I sought employment as a cook, finally, and eventually worked myself up to a $9 a week position. I always tried to better myself, and from all my employers I have good recommendations. I saved in time $68.

"If I had wanted to steal I had many opportunities to carry off thousands of dollars' worth, but I touched nothing. Three weeks ago I went to Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street to apply for a position at a larger salary than I was getting, and I had my $68 with me. The position had been filled. I was just too late. It was then about 6 o'clock in the morning and very foggy. Walking up Eleventh Avenue, in my disappointment I met a former ex-convict I had known in prison. He told me a hard-luck story, and I gave him $2 from my savings, advising him to lead an honest life. Another man was with him, and shortly after I was struck from behind and knocked senseless. When I came to my money was gone. I started anew, and obtained one or two small positions which paid me little, and bad luck seemed to pursue me.

"One day, out of a job, cold, half-starved, and desperate, I went to West Street to try for a cook's berth on some sailing vessel.

"There I met a man named 'Curley,' who took me into a saloon and gave me two drinks of brandy. Then he gave me three keys, described a house in Seventh Avenue, and told me I would get enough there to start life anew if I only kept my nerve. I was weak, hungry, and my brain was befuddled. I was tempted and fell, with this result.

"I deserve all I will get in court, but I wish my people to know that I did lead an honest life after my discharge until I fell, and I wish them to know it is untrue that I was arrested three times and let go for lack of evidence, as was stated. I was not arrested once until this unhappy occurrence."

J. A. R. Elliott Still Champion.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20.—J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City once more proved his title to the championship of the United States at live pigeons here to-day in the presence of a large crowd. He beat Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, by five birds, the respective scores being 98 and 93.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

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$1 PER WEEK. Pianos. $1 PER WEEK.

REMEMBER THIS—Piano purchasing is a confidence. The purchaser must place implicit confidence in the firm who sells him his piano. We sell pianos in the same mercantile way which we sell everything else in our establishment—the price depends merely on its commercial worth. Every piano purchased from us is guaranteed by us in every detail.

Don't Buy a Second-Hand Piano!

There are many second-hand or so-called "slightly used" pianos being advertised which after a little time are found out to be perfectly worthless. Dealers come into the possession of these second-hand pianos through the exchange for new ones. The customer is allowed about $10.00 or $15.00 for the old instrument, and after it is doctored up and the case repolished, sold at an exorbitant figure when the utter worthlessness of the instrument is taken into consideration. The interior workmanship, the tone and action cannot be bettered after the piano is worn any more than can an old sewing machine, old boiler, or any other sort of old machinery be placed in good wearing and running order. An old instrument will always remain old. Some of them sound and look well at first, but very shortly prove their total uselessness. A piano generally advertised as "slightly used" has been in use before for ten, twenty and twenty-five years, some as long as fifty years, therefore you can see it is utter folly to purchase one of these instruments no matter how low the price.

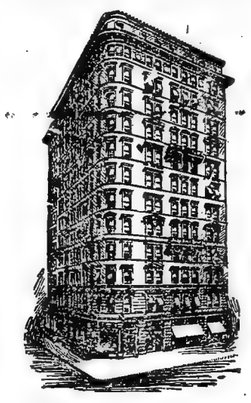
In the Wilson Piano it is our aim to give the public an instrument comprising all the best qualities, together with the best materials, skilled workmanship can produce. Our Wilson Pianos are strictly high-grade, sweet-toned instruments, The cases are double veneered, the material used is the very best, the keys are of select ivory. They have French repeating action, new over-strung scales, three nickel pedals, Boston fall, automatic music rack. The height is 4 feet 7½ inches; length, 5 feet 6 inches; 7⅓ octaves, and we claim it is as good if not better than most pianos advertised at $300.00 and more.

We offer the high-grade, sweet-toned Wilson Piano, including stool, on the liberal terms of

$155.00—$5.00 down, $1.00 per week.

Pianos are delivered on payment of $5.00.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.



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Descriptive pamphlet upon application to FRED'K V. WISHART, Manager.
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French Restaurant,
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The most inexpensive good luncheon in New York.
DINNER DE LUXE,
SUNDAY NIGHT, PRICE $1.00.
THE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY NIGHT DINNER DE LUXE
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Tables will be reserved up till 7 o'clock.
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Perfect Cuisine Efficient Service
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SENSIBLE PEOPLE WHO SEEK COMFORT WITHOUT WASTE AND ELEGANCE WITHOUT OSTENTATION WILL FIND THE EMPIRE AN IDEAL HOTEL.
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A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE FIRST CLASS.
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BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly family hotel, choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER J. LAWRENCE.

Mrs. Calahan's Body Identified.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20.—The body of the woman who was found dead in a room at 142 Mulberry Street Wednesday afternoon has been positively identified as that of Mrs. Mary Calahan of Brooklyn, where her two children, a boy and a girl, reside with an aunt. Her sister and a brother-in-law identified the body. Mrs. Calahan's husband was killed by the explosion of a gun at Sandy Hook two years ago.

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Famous for over 43 years. Large assortment of slightly used "Steck" and other pianos at very reasonable prices. New Pianos rented. Rent allowed if purchased. 11 EAST 14TH STREET.

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PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—STATE COMMISSION in Lunacy.—Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for constructing a sewage disposal plant, including construction of manholes, erection of pumping station, furnishing and setting steam pump, air compressors, and pipe laying and back filling; excavation to be done by the State, at the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 30th day of October, 1900, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capital, Albany, N. Y.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.
New York City, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1900.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK, LENOX Av. and 122d St., Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector. Services, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 3:45, 8:00 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Dr. Felix Adler will deliver the first address of the season Sunday October 21st, at Carnegie Hall, 11:20 A. M. Subject: "The Conflict Between the Moral and the Immoral Forces of the World." Strangers welcome. Sunday school reopens at 9:30 at 109 West 54th Street.

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Individual and Class Instruction of every description. Circulars.

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Removed to 674 Madison Avenue.
Reopens Oct. 11th.

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FRENCH METHOD, 1900.—Sample mailed for 42c., (half price.) BERGER, 853 Broadway. French lessons; free trial.

Miss Carrier's School for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Manual training; also kindergarten.

NEW YORK CITY, 726 FIFTH AVENUE.—Miss M. D. HUGER'S Boarding and Day School for Girls.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary Class for Boys. 108 West 81st St.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Eleventh year begins Oct. 22 at University Building, Washington Square. Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President. Miss HELEN M. GOULD, V. Pres. Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circular address PROF. ISAAC F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

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Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
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VIOLIN PLAYING ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT pupil's residence or J. CHADOVITZ, Dumont Av., corner Osborn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Bass and tenor; readers; Episcopal Church; vocal lessons (private) for services. Organist, 1,269 Broadway.

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T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NO. 12 EAST 49TH STREET.
Classes and private lessons. Commencing Saturday, October 20th.

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TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, OCTOBER 23, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
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WANTED—As resident governess and companion for miss of fourteen; young, refined, educated North German; must be well versed in English; or English young lady, thoroughly versed in German; highest references required. Call Monday or to-day, from 1 to 3 o'clock, at 35 West 72d St.

WANTED—A competent French governess for a girl of eight; personal references required. Call Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 115 West 57th St.

WANTED—Laundress and chambermaid, (white,) by month; sleep home; private family. Call Monday between 10 and 12, 72 Irving Place. References required.

COOK.—By young woman; good cook; would do plain washing; personal reference. 246 East 55th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; excellent bread baker; best city reference. 514 2d Av., 2d floor.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Able man of good reputation in each county to represent large house; position constant; salary $78 per month and all expenses; state reference, and inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. President, 370 Caxton Building, Chicago.

WANTED—As clerk, in a prominent downtown real estate office, a young man about 18; one who has had experience or can adapt himself to the business; permanent position; resident of this Borough preferred. Address with references D., Box 113, Times Office.

LARGE HOUSE WANTS CAPABLE MEN AND woman to act as general agents; $900 yearly salary, expenses, extra commissions; brilliant opportunity. Stafford Press Co., New Haven, Conn.

MEN WANTED—$7 takes you to Europe; no steamship work. Atlantic Shipping Office, 209 2d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By refined girl, speaking French and English; would do chamberwork; willing to assist with children or with waiting; first-class references. S. H., Box 336, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. Call Monday at 738 8th Av., top bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid; sewing; would take care of invalid lady; reference. Call Monday (no cards) 314 East 41st St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a young lady of refinement and education, a position as companion to a lady at home or travel. Please inquire at the Lenox, 2 West 36th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; willing to do marketing; take full charge; good manner; first-class references; wages, $40 to $45. A. F., 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent American cook, in private family; best of city reference; wages $22 to $25. Koehl, 26 West 124th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a perfect cook; returned from Europe; wages $50. Miss Schmidt, Tychsen-Nagelies Hotel, Hoboken, N. J.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; seven years' first-class reference. M. K., 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—A comfortable family cook in first-class family; good baker. Call for two days at 314 East 41st St.

COOK.—First-class; good city reference. 315 West 85th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day; first-class reference. Mrs. Wileman, 1,127 2d Av., near 59th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker work by the day or at home. Mlle. La Blanche, 313 West 31st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By English certified governess; teaches advanced English, French, (Paris,) German, (Germany;) good music and drawing; highest English and city testimonials and references. C. L., 25 East 14th St.

GOVERNESS.—German governess, speaking perfect French and Portuguese, also good dressmaker, would like to take care of grown children; best city references. Reiner, 335 West 35th St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Lady seeks employment for mornings or afternoons as visiting governess, chaperone, or secretary; English, French, piano; good reference. Feldman, 238 West 51st St.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess additional engagement; hour, daily; $12 monthly; children preferred; good references. P. Q., 708 Columbus Av.

GOVERNESS—French visiting governess wishes morning engagement; children only; English branches if desired; references. A., Box 330, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—Where other men are kept; thoroughly competent, well-trained English servant; best personal reference from a prominent New York family with whom he has been for past twelve months; disengaged first week in November. Butler, Box 328, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; two years' best city reference from last place; is good valet and silver cleaner. F., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to recommend her butler; Frenchman; a first-class man as butler and valet in every respect. L. G., Box 281, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—English trained; middle-aged man; personal references. Butler, care florist, 561 5th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no family; height, 5 feet 5 inches; age 32; understands his business thoroughly; seven years' first-class city reference from last employer, who can be seen; strictly temperate. Address M. K., 347 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—28; married; no family; lady wishes to find place for competent coachman; best references; ten years' experience; first-or last employer seen; neat appearance, stylish driver. M. H., Box 334, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Coachman wishes steady position; English; single; medium size; strictly temperate; highest references as to ability, written or personal; city or country. G. W. Bantin, 27 W. 30th St.

COACHMAN—I wish to procure a place for my coachman, whom I can recommend in every way. Call or address, present employer, 14 East 36th St., New York.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up horses wishes to secure a position for his coachman; four years' best city references. See present employer, 7 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; city or country, latter preferred; ten years' best city reference, written and personal. G. H., care of Willans, 438 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family going abroad. Address H., 102 West 20th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER—By single man, Scotch, 31; capable of taking charge greenhouse, vegetable and flower gardens; excellent references. W. Davie, 161 East 39th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By second man in private family; age 23; understands valeting, &c.; best city references. M., Box 16, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN, 24, EDUCATED, THOROUGH business experience, seeks opening with good house. Alert, Room 13, 835 Broadway.

COMPOSITOR.—By compositor; book or news. Seward, Box 140 Times.

FURNACES AND SIDEWALKS CAREFULLY tended by competent, reliable, honest, faithful man; personal references. Cullen, 332 East 38th St.

FURNACES.—By Swede, one or more furnaces to attend, between 30th and 45th Sts.; best city references. Henry, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEMAN, &c.—By a young man as houseman and butler; small private family; best reference; city or country. H. P., 750 Columbus Av., care of Oury; no cards.

NURSE and ATTENDANT.—As nurse and attendant to a gentleman; best of references from last employer. Kessler, 106 East 19th St.

PORTER or DRIVER.—By a colored man as porter, or to drive for doctor. Adams, 216 West 62d St.

STENOGRAP

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Market Shows Better Results Despite Election Influences.

MORE DEALING IN VACANT LOTS

Lexington Avenue Block Front Sold—Other Sales by Brokers—Auction Offerings for the Coming Week.

Several deals involving small business parcels and an increasing activity in vacant property during the last week have shown a broadening of the market, which has in a measure made up for the absence of large transactions. The latter are still held in abeyance by that feeling, not of alarm, but of uneasiness, occasioned by the election—a feeling which is evident both among buyers and sellers and also among those most essential factors in realty dealing, the lenders on mortgage.

Another of those desirable corners, the number of which is rapidly diminishing, passed into the hands of an apartment house builder with the sale of the plot of about seven lots at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street to Catherine Wilson. A 100-foot frontage on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, just east of Lenox Avenue, also changed hands, while on the east side noteworthy vacant property deals were those involving seven lots at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, eight lots on One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, just west of First Avenue, and four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Second Street, opposite the Harlem Market.

By the acquisition of 88 Prince Street, abutting on its previous holding, 561 and 563 Broadway, the Singer Manufacturing Company has cleared the way for the suitable improvement of those properties. When this will be undertaken has not yet been decided, but in any event a the passing of two such parcels into a single strong ownership adds not a little to their intrinsic value and also to that of adjoining property.

The demand for fine dwellings continues. Jeremiah C. Lyons found a buyer for one of his new houses on the old Columbia College block, 48 East Fiftieth Street, while among other deals affecting residential property were the sales of 317 West Eighty-sixth Street, 315 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, and 28 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

John N. Golding has sold for John H. Leith and Charles Glenn the vacant block front on the east side of Lexington Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, 201.10 by 95. The buyer's name is withheld for the present.

Sharrott & Thom have sold for Carrie I. Shotwell the five-story brick and stone-front flat 1,456 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

E. Corcoran has bought from J. Moylen for $45,000 the six-story tenement 83 Catharine Street, 36.6 by 62 by 74.

The Leopold Kahn Company has bought from Dr. J. Campbell the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 121 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 17 by 100.11.

John J. Bogert has sold to Maurice Myers the five-story tenement 27 Henry Street, 25 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The foreclosure sale of 79 Fifth Avenue, the only valuable parcel included in last week's schedule, was adjourned without date, and other withdrawals removed from the list of offerings whatever promising features it may have contained. Three lower east side parsels, 54 Forsyth Street and 80 and 82 Allen Street, owned by the estate of Gustav K. Haag, elicited only a few bids, which, it is said, were less than has been offered for the properties at private sale, and consequently they were bid in. The two five-story tenements 318 and 320 East Forty-fifth Street, 50 by 82, were sold to a firm of operators for $30,000, and subsequently resold by them at an advance.

Foreclosures hold the field absolutely for this week, with the fifteen-story Gill Building, at 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, as a leader. This property will be sold on Wednesday to satisfy a claim of $233,000 over another mortgage of $600,000. Frederick Ayer is plaintiff, and Frank N. Gill and others defendants in the proceedings. For the second time within three months the unfinished apartment house at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street will be sold on Wednesday in an action brought by Joseph L. O'Brien against Henry M. Denton and others.

There were recorded last week 243 mortgages, for $3,384,549, of which 78, for $1,022,045, were at 5 per cent.; 103, for $913,504, were at more, and 62, for $1,449,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 303 mortgages, for $3,676,509, of which 99, for $1,339,250, were at 5 per cent.; 120, for $996,684, were at more, and 78, for $1,340,575, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, OCT. 22.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, 15 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, 24.6 by 89, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,067; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 407 West Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 125, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,250; subject to another mortgage for $7,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 1,512 to 1,522 Washington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 150 by 100, six five-story brick flats, with stores; One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Washington Avenue, 123 by 131.5 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $45,930; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, Webster Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 48.5 by 100.5 by 49.7 by 97.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,305; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 306 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,962.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, Brook Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 49.4 by 90.5 by 40.6 by 90, vacant; Morris Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 59.3 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,900; subject to other mortgages, on the former parcel for $5,500; on the latter parcel for $8,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, 193 Avenue C, west side, 19 feet south of Twelfth Street, 19.6 by 67, five-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,720.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Leopold W Harburger, referee, 1,020 Intervale Avenue, east side, 120.7 feet south of Kelly Street, and running through to Kelly Street, 20 by 107 and irregular, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,978.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James J. Nealis, referee, 99 Perry Street, north side, 125.3 feet west of Bleecker Street, 27.11 by 96 by 24.6 by 95, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,975.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Harris, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 102.2 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $42,726; subject to irregular mortgage for $70,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 9, 11 and 13 Maiden Lane, north side, 120.3 feet east of Broadway, runs east on Maiden Lane 56.6 by north 78.5 by west 2.11 by north 9.8 by west 51.4 by south 9.9 by west 3.8 by south 77, fifteen-story building. Due on judgment, $233,000; subject to another mortgage for $600,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 474 Grand Street, north side, 75 feet west of Willett Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,868; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.3 by 103.5 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement with store, and a four-story brick teenment at the rear. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 235 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 46.10 by 104.5, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $49,744.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel F. Hyman, referee, 61 to 67 East Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Madison Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $18,241.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 347 West Forty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $11,725.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Culver, referee, 11 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 175 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,585.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, One Hundredth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, runs east on One Hundredth Street 75 by south to the north side of Ninety-ninth Street, 201.10, by west 25 by north 100.11 by west 50 by north 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,037; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Myer J. Stein, referee, Tenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 155 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 114, vacant. Due on Judgment, $713.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James B. Lockwood, referee, Arthur Street, southeast side, 93.6 feet southwest of Union Avenue, 25 by 87.6, one-story building and vacant. Due on judgment, $279.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 2,027 Webster Avenue, west side, 74.7 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25.8 by 111.11 by 26.2 by 116.5, four-story brick flat; One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 94 feet west of Webster Avenue, 20 by 125 and irregular, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $12,253; on the latter, $12,248.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 25 East Fourth Street, north side, 117.8 feet east of Lafayette Place, 21 by 126.4 by 21 by 127.4, eight-story brick building, together with right, title, and interest of the defendant in a six-inch strip adjoining the foregoing on the east. Due on judgment, $24,644; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Martin Baird, Jr., referee, Edgecombe Avenue, west side, 229.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 259.10 by 100, vacant, also, two interior lots, adjoining the foregoing on the rear, being 18.6 by 32 and 35 by 103, respectively. Due on judgment, $26,512.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 143 Suffolk Street, west side, 60 feet south of Stanton Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick tenement with store. Due on judgment, $10,885.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, the block front between Walton Avenue and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, being 92 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 75 feet on Walton Avenue, and 100 feet on the Boulevard, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $2,193; subject to other mortgages for $13,750.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 290.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 28.6 by 65; Frank A. Fishtler of 887 Jackson Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $16,000.

Ninth Street, north side, 255 feet east of Fourth Avenue, Wakefield, for a two-story and basement frame flat, 22 by 54; Generosa Ceburre, Wakefield, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Lexington Avenue, east side, 34.2 feet south of Seventy-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, 17 by 38; William J. Gilmartin of 105 Lexington Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 128 Tenth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and shop; C. J. Rose of 254 West Fourteenth Street, owner; J. E. Mitchell of 332 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $75.

No. 1,046 Tiffany Street to a two and one-half-story frame dwelling and store; Phil Weber, premises, owner; Charles Meyer, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 742 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick flat; N. Martin of 788 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Robert Glenn of 877 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 570 Mount Hope Place, to a two and one-half-story frame dwelling; Jane Welch, premises, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 953 and 955 Third Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick building, offices and lodge rooms; Nineteenth Ward Bank, premises, owner; Horgan & Slattery, 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

CHARTER CHANGES URGED.

Recommendations of Property Owners to the Revision Commission.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association, which is composed of various taxpayers' and property owners' associations throughout the city, has adopted resolutions embodying recommendations to be made to the Charter Revision Commission.

Of special interest to real estate owners is the recommendation relating to taxes and assessments. It is as follows:

We suggest that the Deputy Tax Commissioners shall be required to include in the detailed statements of the properties assessed by them in separate columns: (a) The sum for which in their judgment each parcel of property separately addressed under ordinary circumstances would sell if it were wholly unimproved, as land only; (b) the value of the building and improvements thereon; (c) the rental value of the land and improvements, and (d) the aggregate value of land and improvements.

That three members of the Board of Tax Commissioners shall constitute a court of review, of which two Commissioners shall be learned in the law, which court of review shall hear and determine objections made by property owners against assessed valuations of property, and shall be authorized to enforce the attendance of witnesses by subpoena. That the testimony adduced before said court shall be reduced to writing by a stenographer duly appointed. That the objecting property owners shall have the right to be represented by counsel, and that the Corporation Counsel shall assign an assistant to represent the interests of the city before said court have power to establish its own rules of procedure, and that the testimony taken before it shall have the same force and effect as testimony taken in a court of record, and shall be entitled to be received as evidence in a court of record.

That either party, the city or the property owner, if aggrieved, shall have the right of appeal from the decision of such court directly to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

That no person shall be appointed Deputy Tax Commissioner or Assessor who shall not have at least ten years' experience in real estate matters, and that he be a resident for at least five years of the borough from which he is appointed.

Other recommendations favor the election of a Mayor for a term of two years, without restriction as to re-election, and for the election of the Controller, Corporation Counsel, Commissioner of Public Works, President of the Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, President of the Board of Aldermen, and a single Police Commissioner. The repeal of all sections of the present charter relating to the Municipal Assembly, Borough Boards, and Borough Presidents is advocated. It is suggested that the Board of Public Improvements as now constituted should be abolished; that the Departments of Sewers, Highways, Bridges, and Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies should be consolidated under a single head or commission, and that the Departments of Charities and Correction should be merged. The abolition of the office of Chamberlain is favored, his duties being transferred to the Controller, while the work now done by the Coroners, it is suggested, might better be assigned to the Police Magistrates and the District Attorney.

The association also recommends the appointment of a permanent commission in condemnation proceedings, the members of which shall hold office for a definite term and at a fixed annual salary. Demand is also made for the municipal ownership of the city's entire water supply and of its administrative buildings, so far as is practicable.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Saturday, Oct. 20.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 60.5 ft n of 179th St, 25x95; Anna M. Briggs, individually, and others, heirs to Terence P. McDonough, (mtg $3,000, R S $4).....$1

LENOX AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 121st St, 25x100; Henry Stein to Mary H. Powers, (R S $8, mtg $32,000).....1

MADISON AV, 606, s w corner of 58th St, 25.5x94; Phebe V. S. Thorne to Harriet Y. S. Thorne, (mtg $12,000).....1

MOTT ST, 193, w s, 25x100; Maria P. Palumbo to Nicola Parente, (R S $6, mtg $26,380).....1

PARK AV, s e corner of 81st St, 25.6x100; Lewis M. Norwood to Margaret M. Norwood and another, (R S $20).....100

ST. JOHN'S AV, s w corner of William St, 25x87.5; Jacob Herb to Lilly Herb...100

WEBSTER AV, w s, Lots 36 and 37, 100 and 101, map of William E. M. Zborowski, 50x180; 157th St, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Max Marx to Lina Bergin, (R S $16.50, mtg $14,000).....1

2D AV, w s, 59.5 ft p of 34th St, 19.8x76; Solomon Silberstein to Solomon L. Youngentob and wife, (R S $1, mtg $13,000).....1

3D AV, 1,412 to 1,418, 1,430, and 1,432; also all title in the estate of May F. Baker; Joseph F. Baker to Mary I. Sullivan 3D AV, 1,412, 1,430, and 1,432; also all title in the estate of May F. Baker; Richard W. Hennessy to Mary I. Sullivan.....1

4TH AV, n s, Lot 193, map of Hyatt Farm; Elisabeth Tracy to Mary A. McCormick, (mtg $5,000).....100

7TH AV, 2,328 and 2,330, w s, 54x100; Gustav A. Brackley to Jacob D. Butler, (R S $10, mtg $55,000).....1

7TH AV, 2,328 and 2,330, w s, 54x100; Berthold Sinauer to Gustav A. Brackley, (R S $10, mtg $55,000).....1

7TH AV, 2,328 and 2,330, w s, 54x100; Jacob D. Butler to Max Marx, (R S $10, mtg $55,000).....Omitted

72H ST, s s, 405 ft e of 4th Av, 100x114, Wakefield; John P. Petty to William B. Koller, (R S $3).....1

62D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth S. Miller to Walter S. Kemeys, ½ part, (R S $47.50).....1

72D ST, 182 East, 20x102.2; August L. Nosser to Charles Nosser, (R S $11).....1

82D ST, n s, 181 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; William Hoffmann, executor, to Anna Keidel and others, (R S $20).....1

52D ST, n s, 181 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Anna Keidel to Bertha Meyer and others, (mtg $5,000, R S $4.) ¾ part....3,750

90TH ST, s s, 236.2 ft e of Riverside Av, 60x100.11; Hyman Sonn and another to Edward B. Teichman and another, (R S $13.50, mtg $85,500).....100

123D ST, n s, 143.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.10; Sigmund Schneller to John P. Petty, (mtg $4,500, R S $3).....1

138TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50x100; Henry W. Beebe, assignee, to Charles B. Lawson, (R S $1).....1

151ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Andrew A. Bibby to William F. Marshall, Jr., and another.....71,500

151ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; John Hone, Jr., referee, to Andrew A. Bibby.....71,500

176TH ST, 743 East, 17.6x103; Jacob Herb to Lilly Herb, (R S $1, mtg $4,000).....100

Recorded Leases.

75TH ST, 425 East; Minnie Isaac to William Kotlaba, 3 6-12 years.....780

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

BRUNS, Albert, to Frederick C. Kronmeyer; 124th St, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....$3,500

BRUNS, Albert, to Frederick C. Kronmeyer; 124th St, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,500

CROSBIE, Walter, and wife to William P. Sandford; 108th St, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,250

HUNKEN, Albert and Annie, to Clara Millemann; Columbus Av, 742, 5 years.....5,000

KEIDEL, Anna, and others to Kreszentia Meyer; 82d St, n s, 181 ft e of 1st Av, due Oct. 1, 1900.....5,000

KEMEYS, Walter S., to Emma D. Stone; 62d St, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....47,500

MARSHALL, William F., Jr., and another to Andrew A. Bibby; 151st St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ¾ years, 6 per cent.....71,500

McDONOUGH, Terrence E., and Mary T., to Anna M. Briggs, executrix; Bathgate Av, widened, w s, 60.5 ft n of 179th St, 5 years.....2,700

MYER, Mary H., to Mary H. Myer, Trustee; 60th St, 21 East, 3 years.....3,000

SCOTT, Cornelius, to Edward and Mary C. Hammann, executors; 9th Av, e s, 75.4 ft s of 55th St, lease, 1 year, 6 per cent.....500

TEICHMAN, Edward E., and H. Douglas Potter to Hyman and Henry Sonn; 99th St, s s, 236.2 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year, 6 per cent.....50,000

TEICHMAN, Edward B., and H. Douglas Potter to Hyman and Henry Sonn; 90th St, s s, 236.2 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year, 6 per cent.....42,500

THORNE, Harriet V. S., to Edwin Thorne; Madison Av, 606, 5 years, 4 per cent.....19,000

WAINWRIGHT, William, to Elizabeth S. Reid; Lorillard Place, n e corner of 188th St; also Lorillard Place, s e corner of 189th St, 2 years.....5,000

WISENDANGER, Philipene C., to Adam Sander; 65th St, s s, 162.6 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years.....500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BESCHER, Catharine, to Katie Martin...Nom.

BIBBY, Andrew A., to James M. Wentz...$100

HATHAWAY, Sarah W., to Nelson A. Reynolds.....5,500

JACOBS, Simon, to Jennie Kraus.....Nom.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to Knickerbocker Trust Company and another, trustees.....15,000

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to Knickerbocker Trust Company and another, trustees.....9,000

REYNOLDS, Nelson A., to Esther F. Moore.....4,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alexander F. Robertson and another, trustees.....10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

JACKSON AV, w s, 318.11 ft s of 165th St, 30.5x75; Casper Helbock against Isidore Rabinowitz, owner; Samuel D. Rosenfeld, contractor.....$50

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Dawson St, 85.11x106.10 ft to street x127.9 to beginning, gore; Elise Otto against Carrie Norden, owner; Annetta Egenberger, contractor.....65

STANTON ST, n w corner of Cannon St, 50x100; Morris Levenson against Simon Meyers, owner and contractor.....334

STANTON ST, 270; Louis and Herman Black against Joseph Bockar, owner and contractor.....160

WALES AV, s s, 125 ft n of 149th St, 25 x100; Clinton Vorndran against John F. Normoyle, owner and contractor.....280

WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Washington Av, 152x100; Consolidated Gas Fixture Works against Morris Rosenberg, owner and contractor.....235

WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Washington Av, 152x100; Kleinfeld & Katz against Morris Rosenberg, owner; I. Hart, contractor.....798

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS. UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

MADISON ST, 258; Isidore Jackson loans Samuel Parnass, (three payments).....7,000

127TH ST, 3 s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 50 x99.11; the City Mortgage Company with George W. Martin, (14 payments).....63,000

153D ST, s s, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, widened, 100; the City Mortgage Company with Oscar Mueller, (12 payments).....19,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St, 75.6x100; the Metropolitan Investment Company against Ida E. Wintersteen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Westcott.

CENTRAL AV, s e corner of Morris St, 128.9x 116.3x125x85.11; Margaret Knox against John M. Blauvelt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Knox.

LAWRENCE ST, s w s, 118.6 ft s e of 10th Av, 50x100; Irving Savings Institution against William J. Kniffen and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Deyo, Duer & Bauendorf.

MADISON AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 132d St, 50x93; William C. Renwick and others, trustees, &c., against Tobias Krakower and others, (two actions, foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Howland & Murray.

PONTIAC ST, s s, 105 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x 105; Herman Mundheim against John A. Bopp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Eisner.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 466.6 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; Margaret L. Crow against Hjalmar Ericsson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Squires.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 157, n e s, 39.4 ft s of Christopher St, 20.8x73xirregular; Charles McLoughlin against the Consolidated Realty Company, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Murphy & Metcalfe.

1ST AV, n e corner of 105th St, 25.3x91; David L. Weil against Angelo Dc Grazia and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasbourger, W. & E.

29TH ST, n s, 184 ft e of 7th Av, 25x113.11x25x 111.1; 29th St, n s, 144 ft e of 7th Av, 40x98.9 x28x100; Charles R. Ross against Nettie C. Hunter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Aitken.

31ST ST, 121 West; Francis M. Bacon and another, executors, &c., against Carsten H. Bohlen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Edwards & Bryan.

48TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100; Alexander C. Fyfe against Robert Fyfe, individually and as executor, &c., (action to determine validity of will, &c.;) attorney, C. L. Boyle.

64TH ST, s s, 63 ft w of 9th Av, 19x100.5; George S. Beach and another, trustees, &c., against John F. Farley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. H. Beers.

124TH ST, n e corner of 7th Av, 125x100.11; A. B. See Manufacturing Company against Anthony Van Bergen and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

134TH ST, 71 West; Joseph E. Chaves against Ferdinand N. Monjo and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

134TH ST, 73 West; Ida Eagleson against Ferdinand N. Monjo and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

134TH ST, 75 West; the Mercantile Trust Company against Ferdinand N. Monjo and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MAX KOVEN.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received three writs of replevin against Max Koven, wholesale dealer in clothing at 39 Great Jones Street, two for $875 in favor of Herbert B. Stevens and one for $823 in favor of James Talcott for cloth. Mr. Koven was formerly of Fort Wayne, Ind., and went into business in New York City in 1893. In January last he claimed a capital of over $17,000.

M. SCHULTZ & BROTHER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of M. Schultz & Brother, manufacturers of gold leaf at 152 East Houston Street, filed by Michael Schultz, Jr., the surviving partner, show liabilities of $71,401 and assets of $10,886, of which $8,891 is cash in the hands of the assignee realized from the sales of assets and the balance chiefly on accounts to be collected. The firm made an assignment on Aug. 8.

THE SEEGER & GUERNSEY COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Seeger & Guernsey Company, export and commission merchants, formerly at 24 State Street, show liabilities of $82,292 and nominal assets of $90,363. Of the liabilities there are for wages, $396; unsecured, $56,141; secured, $6,325; contingent, $19,428. Among the assets are outstanding accounts, $73,886, a large part of which is due from parties in Mexico; claim against Herman Bergholz for $10,000, value unknown; one automobile opera bus, $600; Mexican onyx pledged, $1,450; stock of the Mexican Publishing Company of the City of Mexico, $3,623; 200 shares of stock of the United States Industrial Publishing Company, value unknown; 489 shares of stock of the American Engineering Company of Mexico, value unknown; cash in bank, $36. There are 220 creditors, the largest being Chicopee National Bank of Springfield, Mass., $10,000; Philip Manchester, $10,000; Bank of America, $6,153, secured; Charles L. Hotchkiss, City of Mexico, $5,000.

Out of Town.

E. C. POOLE & Co.—E. C. Poole & Co., dealers in glassware and crockery, yesterday filed, at Buffalo, a petition of voluntary bankruptcy in the United States Court. Their liabilities are $24,092 and assets $6,073.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BUTLER, Benjamin F.—John Aitken and others.....$265

BAUM, Adolph—C. Norwood and others...177

BENNETT, Myron—F. S. Lovell.....99

CLAYTON, Ambrose W.—T. R. Savage...56

CANNON, Frederick C.—Fussell Ice Cream Company.....208

FEE, John F. R.—C. S. Locke and another.....329

GALLAUNER, Edmund—A. C. Grimm...48

GLASS, John, Jr.—Fifth National Bank..896

GREANY, John E.—W. F. Donnelly.....117

HAAS, Abraham—E. Fleitmann and others135

HAAS, Abraham—E. Fleitmann and others135

HITZ, Gertrude—G. Hein.....120

JACOBS, Chauncey—W. E. Applegate....81

MAMMINI, Alfred—Acker, Merrall & Condit.....223

MORSE, Frank P.—M. Mowbray.....175

MURRAY, Robert T.—G. W. Foster.....1,160

NAHM, Moses—United Electric Light and Power Company.....89

NEWLAND, Henry—William Press.....20

OFFENBERG, Adolph and Bertha—Yorkville Bank.....232

OGDEN, Benjamin B.—Charles D. Rubel and others.....28

RYERSON, Nathalie T.—R. C. O'Connor....91

RAPLEE, Jefferson T.—Acker, Merrall & Condit.....174

ROBBINS, Gilbert—F. S. Lovell.....123

SUMNER, Robert H.—G. K. McMurtrie and another.....182

SCHNITZER, Hyman—A. Bracco, costs..28

STITT, William M., Jr.—G. H. Fullencamp.....181

SHERMAN, Orville A. and Alice C.—F. S. Lovell.....100

TREANOR, Agnes C.—Y. Hirschbein....485

VAN GIESEN, Ira T.—E. Van Giesen....622

WARD, Walworth—James H. Work and others, executors, &c., costs.....1,741

THE ARIZONA EASTERN AND MONTANA Smelting, Ore Purchasing and Development Company—Walter S. Logan and others.....22,522

DIAMOND LIGHT COMPANY—William W. Riggs.....257

ARCHBALD, M. AINSLEE & CO.—Charles D. Rubel and others.....271

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.09¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	19.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07
Lard, prime	7.47½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22¢

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, quiet; Winter patents, $3.80@$4; straights, $3.20@$3.70; clears, $3@$3.50; Spring specials, $4.50; patents, $3.50@$4; straights, $3.10@$3.50; bakers', $2.30@$2.80; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67¾@75c; No. 2 red, 73½@75½c; No. 2 corn, 40@40½c; No. 2 yellow, 40@40½c; No. 2 oats, 21¾@22c; No. 2 white, 24½@24¾c; No. 3 white, 23@24¾c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; fair to choice malting barley, 48@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.86; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.86; prime timothy seed, $4.25@$4.30; mess pork, per bbl, $13.50; lard, per 100 lb, $8.07½@$7; short ribs, sides, (loose), $6.85@$7.05; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.95@$7.05; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contracto grade, $10@$10.25.

COTTON.—As has been the case most of the week, taking one day with another, the course of the market yesterday morning was uncertain. As a result the "talent" continued on the defensive much of the time. The call developed a barely steady feeling, with prices 2 points higher to 1 point lower. Generous receipts at the ports and excellent weather for finishing picking over the entire belt were responsible for the irregular start. At the close the feeling locally was steady to firm, with prices net 3@11 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	9.31	9.41	9.30	9.43@9.45
November	9.24	9.33	9.23	9.32@9.33
December	9.20	9.29	9.20	9.27@9.28
January	9.19	9.29	9.19	9.26@ ..
February	9.29	9.27	9.27	9.25@9.27
March	9.20	9.29	9.20	9.24@9.25
April	9.27	9.27	9.21	9.24@9.25
May	9.20	9.28	9.18	9.24@9.25
June	9.27	9.27	9.27	9.22@9.24
July	9.22	9.23	9.22	9.19@9.21
August	9.08	9.15	9.08	9.08@9.10
September	8.50	8.50	8.50	@ ..

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—1 P. M.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices easier; American middling, fair, 5 31-32d; good middling, 5¾d; middling, 5 9-16c; low middling, 5¼d; good ordinary, 4 13-16d; ordinary, 4 7-16d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 4,700 bales American. Receipts, 3,000 bales, including 2,700 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet, but steady; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 25-64@5 26-64; value; October-November, 5 12-64@5 13-64d sellers; November-December, 5 7-64d buyers; December-January, 5 4-64@5 5-64d buyers; January-February, 5 2-64@5 3-64d sellers; February-March, 5@5 1-64d sellers; March-April, 4 62-64@4 63-64d sellers; April-May, 4 61-64d sellers; May-June, 4 60-64d buyers; June-July, 4 59-64d sellers; July-August, 4 57-64@4 58-64d sellers; August-September, 4 51-64@4 52-64d buyers.

DULUTH, Oct. 20.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 79½c; to arrive, 79¾c; October, 79½c; December, 79¾@79½c; May, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; to arrive, 77¾c; October, 77½c; December, 77¾@77¼c; May, 80½c; No. 2 Northern, 73½c; No. 3 Spring, 69¼c. Corn, 39¾c. Oats, 23¼@23c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 72c; October, 72c; December, 73½c; May, 77¼@77¾c; No. 1 hard, 69½. ; Corn—No. 2 cash, 37c; October, 37c; December, 34¾c; May, 35¼@35¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 22½@22¾c; October, 22½c; December, 22½c; May, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 25½@26c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Northern, 76¼@77c; No. 2 Northern, 74¼@75¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 52c. Barley dull; No. 2, 57c; sample, 42@55c.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The speculative trade in wheat yesterday was not of a vigorous character, and although prices at first displayed a weaker tendency, there was a later recovery that made the official close unchanged from the previous night, on the basis of 79c bid for December, after which, on the late curb, it sold up to 79 5-16c, closing at that figure asked. Foreign news was generally irregular. English markets were ½

ACCUSES THE DOCK BOARD

Manhattan Ice Company's President Charges Discrimination.

WILL APPEAL TO THE COURTS

Mr. Jackson Says Ice Trust Is Favored at Expense of His Concern—Commissioner Murphy's Denial.

James Jackson, President of the Manhattan Ice Company, said yesterday that his lawyers had already begun preparations to institute mandamus proceedings against the Dock Board in order to make the board show cause why it has not granted to the company certain dock privileges which have been applied for. Mr. Jackson claims that the Dock Commissioners are acting under orders from the American Ice Company, popularly called the Ice Trust.

Speaking for the board, Commissioner Charles F. Murphy stated yesterday that the Manhattan Ice Company had been treated with perfect fairness, that its President had made no complaint to the contrary as far as he knew, and that if any such complaint had been made it had not been filed with the board, as it should have been.

Mr. Jackson said that he went before the Commissioners at their Friday meeting and tried to explain and argue his case, but that Peter F. Meyer, who acted as Chairman, refused to let him talk.

Commissioner Murphy denied this emphatically, saying that President Jackson did not go to the meeting at all.

In telling of his recent friction with the Commissioners, Mr. Jackson said that his company was organized last June and was capitalized at $500,000. It is a New Jersey corporation. Its transfer agent is the Corporation Trust Company of 135 Broadway and its officers are: President—James Jackson; Vice President—Charles D. Newton; Second Vice President—W. H. Holwill; Secretary and Treasurer—H. M. Thompson.

"We have been after the Dock Board since Sept. 17," said President Jackson, "and from then until now the Commissioners have hindered and thwarted us in all kinds of ways, some excuse being found to shelve or postpone every application we made for docks. After our first application had been filed for some days, I went to the board's recording clerk, Mr. Farley, and asked him what was going to be done about it. He told me he had lost his books, which was very peculiar on the face of it, as it is his sole business to take care of his books.

"I could not get any official of the board to inform me which of the city docks were rentable, but at last, with much difficulty and by resorting to outside sources, I learned that seven or eight locations were neither taken nor covered by options. Then I proceeded to apply for these places. Commissioner Murphy told me I would have to make my engineer, R. D. Chase, fix up blue-print diagrams of the superstructure that my company intended to build on the docks after we had secured the rental of them. I did so. At much expense the blue prints were drawn, and when they had been finished I took them to Mr. Murphy. He was ready with another scheme for delaying us. 'Those prints won't do,' he said. 'Our engineer here at the board will have to make some substitutes for them.'

"About this time the Commissioners, owing, to my persistent urging, kindly said we might have the pier at the foot of West Forty-seventh Street. Upon examining that place I found the pier not worth having, and besides, as I learned later, it had already been rented to the Street Cleaning Department. Meanwhile we had accepted a second pier that the Commissioners said we might have, but when we began to prepare for occupying it they abruptly informed us that a mistake had been made, and that they had promised it to the New York Central Railroad. I learned that this was absolutely false. The pier, which is at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street, had never been promised to the railroad people. As our petition for it was filed before that of any one else, we shall now demand it by legal methods.

"When I went to the meeting of the board to argue my case, Peter F. Meyer was acting as President, J. Sergeant Cram not having returned from Europe. When I asked to be allowed to speak, Mr. Meyer shouted:

"'I won't hear you, Sir!'

"'You'll hear from me in the courts then,' I replied.

"Whereupon he declared the meeting adjourned for executive session, and I was excluded."

Besides the Thirty-fifth Street pier, mentioned above, the docks applied for by the Manhattan Ice Company are located as follows: Fourth Street, south side; Pier 46, near Jefferson Street; Pike Street, new dock; Pier 44, Rutgers Street; West Forty-eighth Street, new dock; 100 feet south of Jackson Street, near Corlears Street.

"The Commissioners," President Jackson declared, "say the docks we want are occupied or promised. That is not true. They are not only unoccupied now, but they have been idle for three years.

"I consulted my lawyers this morning. They are Messrs. Lord and Tuttle of 346 Broadway, and we are preparing now to draw up legal papers mandamusing the Dock Board to show cause why it should not take immediate action on our applications, which have been filed since Sept. 17 last. There is only one possible reason for the action of the Dock Commissioners. It has been reported that they are interested, individually and conjointly, in the Ice Trust, which fears active competition from us."

President Jackson said yesterday that his company had presented a certified check for $5,000 to the Dock Board as a guarantee of honesty and reliability.

Commissioner Murphy was abrupt in his replies when asked about the dispute. In substance he denied Mr. Jackson's statements from beginning to end.

"There hasn't been any scrap at all," he said. "Jackson didn't present us with a certified check for $5,000. He didn't come to any meeting and try to talk either. The application his company has made for these docks was only filed yesterday. Those petitions he made before were for other docks. We gave him two out of five that he asked for, and there were various reasons why we couldn't give him the other three."

Mr. Murphy said there had been no discrimination against the Manhattan Ice Company, nor any unnecessary delay in the consideration of its applications.

"All the complaints Mr. Jackson has made," he concluded, "have been in the papers. We never heard of them before."

The Dock Board, officially known as the Department of Docks and Ferries, is composed as follows: President—J. Sergeant Cram; Treasurer—Charles F. Murphy; Secretary—William H. Burke, and Peter F. Meyer, member.

LEFT MONEY FOR MISSING SON.

Mrs. Orr Believed Long Absent Sailor to be Alive—Cannot Be Found.

The will of Eliza Orr was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Thomas. Her only child, David Orr, receives the bulk of her estate, which is estimated at $10,000. David Orr disappeared in 1891 and has not since been heard from. Mrs. Orr died a few months ago in the Home for Incurables, and, though her will was only executed a year previously, she spoke of her son as still alive.

Orr was a sailor, and sometimes used to absent himself for a year or more unexpectedly. When he returned he would say he had been on a long cruise. His mother provided that he was to get $6,000, which was to be held in trust for him for ten years, during which he was to receive the income. He was then to get the principal, and in case of his death the principal was to go to his issue. If he left no issue, Anice Nelson of 202 Ralph Avenue, his sister, was to receive it.

Charles D. Inman, Jr., and Thomas J. Burton, the executors of the will, filed affidavits saying all inquiries to locate David Orr had been futile. He has ten years to put in an appearance, as the principal cannot be handed over to his sister until the expiration of that time.

Havemeyer Inheritance Tax Fixed.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday signed an order fixing the value of the estate of Theodore A. Havemeyer for inheritance tax purposes. He finds that the value of the personal property subject to taxation is $1,765,981, the indebtedness of Mr. Havemeyer being $1,046,630. Of that amount $886,962 is to be deducted from the $1,765,981, leaving the total taxable estate $883,018. The share of Mrs. Emily Havemeyer, widow of the decedent, is fixed at $280,672, and of the children $14,-871 each.

PHILIPPINE COURTS-MARTIAL.

Questions of Military Law—A Native's Plea Upheld—Tribunal Rebuked.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The official mail from Manila contains records of cases of murder and other crimes committed by natives of the Philippines and tried before military commissions. A majority of the prisoners were sentenced to be hanged, but with one exception the reviewing authorities, either Gen. MacArthur or Gen. Bates, commuted the sentences to a long imprisonment at hard labor varying from ten years to imprisonment for life.

The exception noted was the case of Basilio Lalu, a native convicted of a particularly atrocious murder. The sentence of death imposed was approved by Gen. MacArthur, and the convict was hanged Sept. 7 at Apalit, Luzon. Gen. MacArthur said it had been shown by two witnesses for the prosecution that a band of men of whom Lalu was one, armed with rifles and bolos and none in uniform, tortured one Francisco Salaveiria, with their weapons for several hours while his arms were tied behind him, and that while in that condition Lalu stabbed him to death with a bolo.

Gen. Bates, commanding the Department of Southern Luzon, recently passed upon an interesting question of military law. A military commission convened at Romblon, P. I., convicted Agapita Glori, a native who held the office of Vice President of Looc, Island of Tablas, of the charge of corresponding with the enemy, and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment. The accused submitted a plea in bar of trial. He claimed that inasmuch as the United States had not occupied the Island of Tablas nor established any form of government thereon at the time the act was committed he could not be legally tried for corresponding with the enemy while serving as an officer under the government established on the island by the insurrectionists. He also claimed that the amnesty proclamation published in June last covered the alleged offense.

Gen. Bates, in his review of the case, says the two points made by the accused were well taken, and that the commission should have sustained his plea in bar. However detrimental the result of this act may have been to our plans and expectations it must be concluded that as an officer in the insurgent forces he clearly had the right to inform them of our approach. The proceedings are therefore disapproved. Agapita Glori will be released from confinement.

A general court-martial, convened at Tayabas, Luzon, of which Lieut. Col. J. R. Campbell, Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, was President, was severely rebuked by Major Gen. Bates, commanding the Department of Southern Luzon, for its action in the case of Private Dennis F. McCarthy of the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry. This soldier was charged with disrespect to his commanding officer, disobedience of orders, &c. The evidence showed that he called the officer "a low scoundrel," "a low-down cur," "a horse thief," and other like terms. It also was shown that he threatened to "get even" with his superior officer "if it took 100 years." The court found him guilty and sentenced him to confinement at hard labor for four months and to forfeit $10 a month during that period.

Gen. Bates in reviewing the proceedings said that the sentence was most inadequate as a punishment for the serious offense committed. "Had the accused been sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for two years," he said, "he would then have received no more than his just deserts, and the punishment given would have been somewhat more commensurate with the serious offenses committed."

SANITARIUM FOR MANILA.

Authorities to Establish One Within Convenient Distance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Plans are under consideration for the establishment of a first-class sanitarium within convenient distance of Manila, in order to place that city on the same footing in that respect as other large cities in the Orient. A sanitarium is regarded as necessary for dwellers in the tropics.

The place selected is Beago de la Trinidad, about 4,700 feet above sea level, with a salubrious climate, the thermometer never rising above 75 degrees in the daytime and the nights being cool and exhilarating.

THE WOUNDED ON THE SHERMAN.

Lieuts. G. W. Lee and Harry F. Rethers Among Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Among the invalided soldiers who arrived on the transport Sherman yesterday is First Lieut. G. W. Lee of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, son of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. He is suffering from disease contracted in the jungles of Southern Luzon.

Five men, each of whom lost a leg in China, came home together on the Sherman. One of the most grievously wounded soldiers who ever entered the Presidio General Hospital is Private R. W. Adams of the Fourteenth Infantry. He was wounded at Yang-Tsun by a British shell dropped by mistake within the American lines. One side of his face, his nose, and one eye were literally torn off by a fragment of the missile.

First Lieut. Harry F. Rethers of the Ninth Infantry Regiment also returned on the Sherman.

HAVANA BOND ISSUE.

Municipality to Ask for Increase to $25,000,000.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—The Municipal Council to-day discussed at length the proposed bond issue, and it was voted to ask Señor D'Armas, the holder of the old contract, to consent to an increase from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000, and that the minimum bid to be accepted shall be 90 for the bonds, which are to bear 5 per cent.; also that a committee of taxpayers be appointed, as provided by law, to pass upon the increase, and that a committee of the municipality draw a statement of how the money is to be spent.

The municipality claims the right to redeem the floating debt at 80 per cent. and the bonded debt at par.

LESS YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Situation in the Island Said to be Improving.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—The yellow fever situation is improving. Señor Gorgas said to-day there was no attempt to suppress information regarding the fever and that all American cases were reported for reasons of personal safety, as the best treatment was given at the hospital.

There might be, he said, some cases among the Spaniards of which no report was made, but the Spanish residents realize also that the hospital treatment is the best, and, besides, a heavy fine is imposed upon doctors who fail to report cases of the disease, and it is rarely that a case escapes the notice of the Health Department.

The Quartermaster's Department of Havana will move to Principe Castle on Monday. The building will be thoroughly disinfected.

CONTRACTS FOR STREET PAVING.

Highways Commissioner Keating Makes Four Awards.

Highway Commissioner Keating yesterday awarded the contract for paving several streets with asphalt, macadam, and granite blocks.

For asphalting One Hundred and Eleventh Street from Amsterdam Avenue to Riverside, the Barber Asphalt Company, $14,526.90.

For paving One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street from Park to Madison Avenue, the Asphalt Construction Company, $5,099.93.

For paving part of Bedford Avenue, the Hastings Asphalt Company, $14,891.

For paving Twelfth Avenue with granite block from Fiftieth to Fifty-eighth Street, Charles R. Baird, $51,019.

The asphalt bids do not vary in any appreciable degree from those that have been made by the some companies during the past year.

Answer to Correspondent.

JAMES B. SMITH—The Madison Square Park fountain is known as a "geyser" fountain. Through a system of valves the water is forced hydraulically and spurts into the air intermittently. The water is not used again, but runs into the sewers.

Says Mr. G. W. Lord, writing from Silver Lake, Me.: "My doctor recommended JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and I am sure that it has saved my life in one or two instances. Adv.

Horner's Furniture.

Style—Tone
Exclusiveness—Richness

These are the distinguishing features of our stock. Shows the perfection of modern high-class furniture making. Also the widest range of choice in Fine Furniture of every description, suitable for the modest home and the stately mansion.

Thousands of Novelties for gift making and for beautifying the home. Notably, gilded furniture in exclusive and exquisite designs. Vernis-Martin Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Curio Cabinets and Screens. Venetian carved pieces for hall or dining room. Eight-day chime clocks. French time-pieces. Finest art ware, &c.

Everything at lowest possible cost.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

LEFT FAMILY TO STARVE

Prosperous Truckman Arrested While Serving on a Jury.

His Wife Says Three of Their Children Died from Want—He Offered $500 Cash Bail.

On the top floor of a squalid tenement at 8 Caroline Street, in a dingy room containing a stove, a table, and two careless little rays of sunshine in the shape of a little boy and a tiny blue-eyed girl, a young woman was found yesterday pondering over her case of desertion and starvation. She was Margaret Murphy. Her husband, Joseph Murphy, is a boss truckman with an office at 201 Chambers Street. After a struggle of seven years during which she was often fed by neighbors, during which three of her children, it is said, died of starvation, and during which she tried to shield her husband for the sake of her remaining little ones, she was driven into the courts to compel him to contribute to their support.

The plight of the woman and her little boy and girl was known throughout the neighborhood. Last April a neighbor wrote to the Gerry Society advising of the neglected little ones. The society sent an agent to investigate. As a result Murphy was arrested on the charge of abandoning his family. He was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller, in the Centre Street Police Court, but his wife refused to appear against him, and he was discharged with a severe reprimand. The case at that time attracted much attention, and the Gerry Society was severely condemned for meddling with the affairs of the family.

A week ago Mrs. Murphy, accompanied by Agent King of the Gerry Society, appeared at the same court and obtained a warrant for her husband's arrest, on this charge. Agent King had received another letter signed "Neighbor," stating the terrible destitution in which Mrs. Murphy and her children lived. King had been looking for Murphy ever since, but did not find him until yesterday, when he learned he was serving on a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court. There Murphy was arrested and taken before Magistrate Brann.

Mrs. Murphy testified that she married Murphy nine years ago. At the time of the marriage she had $1,000, which she gave her husband to start in business as a contractor. She claims that Murphy spent this sum, and began to neglect his family to such an extent that of her five children which she had as a result of the marriage three died of starvation. Murphy when he appeared in court was well dressed. He said he was out of work, was unable to provide for his family, but would do so as soon as he obtained employment.

Magistrate Brann, whose attention had been called to the former trial, was severe in his remarks to the prisoner, who offered to produce $500 cash bail.

"If you can produce $500 cash bail," said the Magistrate, "you must be able to provide for your family."

Murphy accused his wife of having testified to falsehood at the former hearing.

"Yes," said the Magistrate, "she testified to falsehoods, and she did so expressly to shield you. You are a dirty braggart. I will hold you for Special Sessions, in $500 on each charge."

When a reporter called at the poverty-stricken hovel which Mrs. Murphy called her home she said in answer to a question:

"My husband was here only ten minutes ago. He obtained bail and came for the first time since he deserted us on Sept. 19, to get what clothes he had left here. I do not know how much my husband makes. He never told me. But he owns six horses and six trucks, and makes enough to dress well and to play the races and to keep drunk most all the time. For what little we here would need he could support two little families like this decently. I did not mean to complain against him. If you have any experience you must know it takes a great deal to kill the love in a woman. But I had to have him arrested to save the two little ones from dying for want of nourishment as the other three died. For over a year the neighbors around here have fed us. For thirteen months no rent has been paid, but people here are very good to me. Even the undertaker's bill for the burial of the little ones has not been paid."

Just then her little three-year-old girl, Myrtle, came into the room with a coffee cake half as big as herself. She was eating the cake on the way up till she espied the reporter and began to make friends.

"They always send us a cake Saturday nights for Sunday," the mother said. "He was not a bad husband to me—he never struck me in his life. But he was not good to the children. I want them in an institution because it is better for them, but I don't want them to be a burden on the city. Their father can pay for them so long as he is able. In time I will get work; then I can pay for them."

A day will be set for Murphy's hearing when he has finished jury duty, pending which he is out on bail.

STREET SWEEPERS DISMISSED.

They Allege that Their Places Are Wanted for Tammany Men.

Two employes of the Street Cleaning Department living in the Sixth Assembly District were summarily dismissed yesterday on the charge of "neglect of duty," the real reason for their discharge, they say, being the fact that they are Republicans and members of the James E. March Association of the Sixth Assembly District.

One of the men who was dismissed is Frank Vaccano of 81 Elizabeth Street, who has been in the employ of the department for six years. During that time he has swept Chambers Street, between Broadway and Park Row, and he says that up to the present not a single complaint has been made against him. He was notified of his discharge, he says, without being told of any complaint. The other man who has been discharged is Cono Carrano of 207 Hester Street, who has been eight years in the employ of the department, and who also says he received no notice of any complaint against him.

Vaccano reported yesterday morning at the station where he is employed, which is at Burling Slip. There he says he was asked to look up at the blackboard, where he found a notice that he had been dismissed from service in the department, and on asking the reason he says he was told that it was on charges of neglect of duty made by Rocco Monciello, a Tammany man, who is an Inspector for the department and who keeps a saloon at Mott Street, near Spring. Another man who was more frank, he says, told him that the real reason for his dismissal was that he was a Republican and a member of the John E. March Association, and that his place was wanted for a Tammany man. Carrano was dismissed on another Inspector's complaint, but he says the circumstances were the same as in Vaccano's case.

Both men say they were appointed under civil service rules. They will appeal to the labor unions to agitate for their reinstatement and also to the Civil Service Board.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to Later Importations in their

Cloak Departments

among which will be found many exclusive styles in

Manties, Driving Coats,
Carriage, Street & Evening Wraps
Velour, Satin and Cloth Jackets

Also the latest Production

The Mikado Coat

And in addition to-morrow

Cloth Tailored Coats, lined with Satin or Fancy Taffeta Silk, at **$7.85, 9.25**

Velour Blouses Extra quality, trimmed and lined with satin, at **$24.50**

To-morrow in their

Silk Departments

Exceptional offerings

Imported Armure Merveilleux, All Colors and White; Also 24 inch Surahs in evening and street shades, Actual value 85c & $1.00 yd. — **55c** yd.

2600 Yds. Fancy Silks in very attractive combinations and effects, — **50c** yd.

Taffeta Silks in all colors, fine quality, — **38c** yd.

Lace Departments

Large assortments and exclusive designs of
Point Applique, Renaissance, Marquise and Chantilly

Lace Robes

in Black or White and the most effective combinations of
Ecru, Gold and Silver
Also

Marquise and Chantilly **Black Lace Robes,** at **$23.50, 27.75**

All-Overs, Edges and Bands

of Real Cluny, Point de Venise, Irish Point, Point Applique & Point d'Alencon
And the

Latest Effects in Veilings

A Special Importation of **Real Lace Applique Veils** at **$1.25**

A large collection of

Women's Costumes

in all the most desirable materials
For Street, Dinner and Evening Wear
And in addition to-morrow

Tight-fitting Tailor-made Suits of Pebble Cheviots, silk lined throughout. Real value $28.00 — at **$20.00**

Misses' & Girls' Dep't

Cloth & Velour Jackets, Blouses, Paletots
Three-quarter Coats, Long Cloaks & Costumes

Misses' Box Coats *New Model,* of Oxford Cloth or English Kerseys, 14, 16 & 18 yrs., Value $11.50 and $15.75 — **$8.95** / **$11.95**

Girls' Three-quarter Coats of Tan, Castor, Blue or Red English Kersey, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $10.75 — **$7.98**

Underwear Departments

On the Second Floor,
A very large assortment of

Taffeta Silk Petticoats

in the most dssirable colors and black,
with eleven inch flounce and two ruffles — **$3.98**
with eight inch pleating and two ruffles — **$5.95**
With graduated accordion pleated flounce, ruche at bottom of pleating and dust ruffle — **$6.50**
With two graduated accordion pleated ruffles and ruche at bottom of each — **$10.62**

House Sacques

Imported and Their Own Manufacture, of Brocaded and Surah Silks, Crepon, Eiderdown and Flannel

Also a large line of **French Flannel Sacques** **$2.45**

Linen Departments

Great Reduction of Prices in

Renaissance Lace Trimmed Linen Scarfs, Tea Cloths, Centre Pieces & Doylies.

To-morrow the following unusual inducements

	20 inches	24 inches	28 inches
Centre Pieces	$1.25, 1.95	1.90, 2.90	2.25, 3.00
Scarfs	20 x 54 inches		$3.75, 4.90
Tea Cloths	36 inches		$3.95, 5.25

And a large collection of

Point de Flanders and Arabe Lace Centre Pieces, Tea Cloths & Scarfs

At a reduction of **33 1/3 %** from previous prices

Lace Curtains

at the following special prices

Irish Point	Pr.	$3.95, 5.50, 7.50
Renaissance	"	$8.95, 11.50, 15.00
Point Arabe	"	$42.50, 62.50, 82.50
Marie Antoinette Sash Curtains,		$2.50. 3.95, 5.25
Stores Bonne Femme,	each	$16.50, 21.50, 31.50
Marie Antoinette Bed Sets For single beds,		$12.75, 15.75, 18.50

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Fall and Winter Dress Goods.

Special Lines for Monday.

Camel's Hair—Novelty the newest for Fall wear, mixed colorings, regular price $1.35, Monday — $1.00 yard

Venetian Flannels for Ladies' Waists, Self colors, value 65c., at — 48c. yard

Plaid Backs for Walking Skirts, Oxford Gray, Black, Blue, and Brown, from — $1.35 to $2.75 yard

Printed Corduroy for Ladies' Waists, a beautiful assortment of colorings, as Lavender and Black, Gray and Black, Cardinal and Black, etc., at — 49c. yard

In Lace Department.

50 dozen embroidered Pillow Shams, at 60c., 66c., 78c., & 88c. per pair

40 dozen Bureau Scarfs, 54 inches long, at 42c., 48c., 55c., & 60c. each

Liberty and Chiffon Neck Ruffs, — 98c. and up

100 dozen Lace Ties, at 18c., 25c., 30c., 45c., & 50c. each

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

PRACTICAL FURRIERS.
"EVERYTHING IN FURS."

Forty-eighth Season—Established 1853.

Fine Furs, Fur Garments, Neck Pieces, Muffs, etc.

All the fashionable models for this season in Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Seal, Broadtail, Persian Lamb, Chinchilla, Silver and Blue Foxes, etc.

Fur garments of every description made to order from the choicest skins by skilled furriers. Every garment sold in our establishment made on the premises.

Foreshadowing the rise in prices of Furs late last season, and as a protection to our customers, we imported a valuable collection of the finest skins, thus presenting an opportunity of unusual advantage to our customers.

Our Selection of Furs is the Finest Ever Shown.

Remodeling and repairing at moderate prices by experienced operators.

Our Fashion Review, illustrating all the new Fur Garments to be worn this season, mailed upon application.

449 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND ST.

Ehrich Bros.

ON SALE TO-MORROW,

28,800 pairs of Kid Gloves at from 1-2 to 1-3 regular price,

Consisting of Men's, Women's and Children's sizes; In fact, kid gloves of all descriptions.

This purchase was made at the auction sale of the stock formerly belonging to WERTHEIMER & COMPANY, values ranging in price from $1.00 to $2.00 per pair, will be placed on sale to-morrow at from 29c to 69c per pair, and we confidently believe they are the greatest values in kid gloves ever offered in this city.

Sale begins Monday morning a 8 o'clock sharp.

Values range from $1.00 to $2.00 per pair, at **29 to 69c.**

Sixth Ave. and 23d St.

FOR THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

Specimens Secured by Dr. Britton—His Work Abroad.

A large collection of succulent plants were shipped from Paris yesterday to the New York Botanical Garden as the first results of the trip abroad of Dr. N. L. Britton, Director in Chief of the garden. Dr. Britton has been abroad for some time, being a representative of the garden at the International Botanical Congress in Paris, as well as an accredited delegate from the United States.

Dr. Britton has also been visiting important museums and gardens and seeing different people in the interest of his work here, and has received many valuable contributions. Among these will be a large variety of rare plants from Russia, donated by the Russian Government. When Russia carried its railway across the Continent into Siberia many interesting plants, unknown to scientists, were discovered. There were varieties of asparagus with stalks as large as a man's arm, and other things of equal interest. Specimens of these have been promised Dr. Britton, and it is expected can be cultivated here successfully, as most Siberian plants grow well in the United States.

The horticultural establishment of Henri Vilmorin in Paris, which is perhaps one of the largest in the world, has been visited by Dr. Britton, and he has promised to give Dr. Britton any plants he may select. At Vilmorin's place plant breeding has been reduced to a science, according to Dr. D. T. MacDougal, acting director in Chief of the garden, who says it is probable that more original work in the development of plants has been done there than in any other establishment in the world, and that the acquisitions from there will be valuable.

It will not be known until the last moment what will be done with the plants exhibited at the exposition. Many of them are more in the line or commercial and economic than botanical and scientific specimens. Valuable plants of this kind will go to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, which has had a man in Paris for the past two years arranging with exhibitors to obtain them. Dr. Britton is to have the choice of duplicate in these shipments for this city.

At the Congress Dr. Britton has taken an active part in the discussions and in making arrangements for the next Congress, which will be held in Vienna in 1905. Of the work of the present Congress Dr. Britton writes that probably no one as yet, with the exception of the Secretary, has a very clear idea of what has been accomplished, with addresses in different languages, and often two or three people speaking at once. The great work of all the Congresses during the past fifteen years has been the arrangement of a satisfactory system of nomenclature. At the present time there is no satisfactory arrangement.

WHEELMAN'S EYE INJURED.

Pebble Thrown Up by His Bicycle Enters the Ball.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 20.—Frank Hill, well known among the wheelmen of this place, is likely to lose the sight of one eye as the result of a bicycle accident which recently befell him. Frank and his brother Harry were racing in Kimble Avenue several nights ago on their way home to their father's farm, in Pleasant Valley. Suddenly Frank fell from his wheel with a scream. Harry picked him up and found that he was bleeding from a gash over the right eye.

The wound was washed and bound up and they continued on their way home. The next day Frank complained that he could not see out of his right eye and went to New York for treatment. A specialist made an examination of the injured eye and pronounced the optic nerve injured in such a manner as to cause partial blindness. The surgeon took from the eyeball a small stone. It is supposed that while Hill was riding at a high rate of speed his wheel threw the small stone into his eye, causing the injury.

Birds Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. Talking Parrots, Mocking Birds, Cardinals. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

MISSISSIPPI'S BIG FLOOD.

Thousands of Acres on Illinois Shore Under Water.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Oct. 20.—The Mississippi River to-day reached the highest October stage of water known for years—twelve and one-half feet above low-water mark.

Twenty thousand acres of rich corn lands on the Illinois shore are practically under water.

HOME-SEEKERS' TRAIN WRECKED.

Smash-Up on the Northern Pacific in Montana.

HELENA, Mon., Oct. 20.—The first section of the west-bound Northern Pacific passenger train that left St. Paul Tuesday night with a large contingent of home-seekers was wrecked near Eddy, sixty miles west of Missoula.

An earthslide had displaced a rail, and the train left the track. The engineer and fireman were injured seriously and Roy E. Darley of Missoula fatally. The section consisted only of baggage and mail cars; otherwise there would have been a long casualty list. A ton of mail went into the river.

Live Stock Exchange Officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 20.—At to-day's session of the National Live Stock Exchange W. H. Thompson of Chicago was re-elected President without opposition. W. Baker, the present Secretary, also of Chicago, was re-elected, as was Levi B. Doud of Chicago, the present Treasurer. Among the Vice Presidents selected was S. W. Jeffries of Pittsburg, Penn. The Exchange will meet next year at St. Joseph, Mo.

Sunday
October 21, 1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-26

LIVE TOPICS FROM CHICAGO

Prof. Triggs's Comparison of Rockefeller and Shakespeare.

COMPANIES' EVASION OF TAXES

Coming Horse Show Likely to be a Great Success—Gas War a Prearranged Affair?

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Prof. Oscar Lovell Triggs of the University of Chicago, who made the startling comparison that the genius of Rockefeller was equal to the genius of Shakespeare, has found himself snowed under by a storm of protests from Shakespearean clubs and admirers over all the country. The professor found it advisable to give a second lecture to his English classes upon the subject, and the second lecture was an explanatory and apologetic discourse, if not exactly a retraction of his previous statements.

Prof. Triggs continued to defend and laud the trusts, saying, in their justification, that they were the best expression of modern genius. He held that it was easy for a college professor to believe the genius to amass wealth as great as the genius to create literature. "To the ordinary commercial mind," said Prof. Triggs, "the mystery of play-making is as great as is the wonder of making money to the ordinary academic mind. I know how to construct a play, but I never could understand how to make $1,000,000.

"Genius of life," added the professor, "assumes many and diverse forms. The test is the quality of the mind. It is measured by what it does, not by what it works with. The contemplation of American life reads as great as the reading of our greatest literary compositions. To me, the city of Chicago is more marvelous than 'Hamlet.' The age is one primarily industrial. Religious and political questions are traditions. The new, profound and far-reaching questions are industrial. It is doubtful if art in the old aesthetic forms will ever become important in America. The industrial institutions and processes which crowd our life will not serve for another artistic growth. Trusts are to grow upon themselves to higher and fairer forms of their own life. And these forms will be as fair and worthy of humanity as the achievements of older civilization."

Prof. Triggs compared Shakespeare morally to the old-time "robber barons," saying that he laid hands on incidents, experiences, stories, and plots not his own. "He has tyrannized over every dramatic writer since his own day," said the professor. "He has driven out of business every playwright who has had less intellectual capital when it came to competition."

Prof. Triggs's statements have been unanimously censured by Shakespearean readers, and one, mathematically inclined, wrote him the following algebraic equation as an expression of his views upon the matter: "$90,000,000 is to 30 cents as Rockefeller's intellect is to Triggs's mentality."

DODGING OF TAXATION.

While the cartoonists and professional funny men have made merry at the expense of the omnipresent club-woman and women's club, two Chicago women, Catherine Goggin and Margaret A. Haley, who form the tax investigating committee of the Teachers' Federation, have been quietly digging away in musty laws and law books dating back to 1872, and they have gathered up a lot of data that, scattered in the form of 200,000 circulars far and wide this week, will act as 200,000 bombshells when their contents are digested by the good tax-payers of the country.

These energetic and industrious young women withdrew entirely from their school duties to devote their time and thought to the task of compiling for the people an interesting, statistical, and thoroughly comprehensive account of how twenty-three companies of Chicago have dodged taxation, and how, in consequence, the patient and long-suffering common taxpayer has had to make up the deficit.

"Listed property in Cook County has a value of about $1,190,000,000," says the leaflet of these inquisitive club women. "This means that for every $5 the common tax-payer should have paid, he has paid $6, because of the default of these twenty-three companies alone. How much the other corporations, such as railroads and telegraphs, none of which is included in the above, may have added to his burden, is problematical. It is probable that to say that he has paid $8, where he should have paid $2, or that his taxes have been increased 50 per cent. above a just sum, is about correct."

Then these young women go on to relate through their circular how the Cook County taxes on real estate and personal property were enormously increased last year over 1898, yet the railroads paid $640,000 less in 1899 than 1898. Also, that "in 1874 the railroads of Illinois were assessed $31,000,000 on their franchise (capital stock and bonds over and above their tangible property.) In 1875 the franchises of the railroads of this State were assessed at $22,000,000. The State Board of Equalization assesses this property. For twenty-three years no railroad in this State has been assessed on its franchises, yet the provisions of the statutory law for assessing railroad property remain unchanged; it is verbatim as it was in 1872."

The report mentions that in 1874 the mule car lines of the South Side Company and the horse car lines of the West Side Company were assessed over $1,000,000 on their franchises, but that the franchises of 700 miles of electric and cable car lines in 1899 were worth nothing, according to the State Board of Equalization.

Six thousand teachers filled Central Music Hall from pit to balcony to give enthusiastic approval to the work done by their investigating committee, and cheer them on their way to Springfield, where they will continue, before the State Board of Equalization, the fight of the Teachers' Federation to compel corporations to bear their share of the taxes.

Chief Clerk Cameron of the Tax Extension Department of the County Clerk's office forwarded to Springfield the complete report of property valuations for Cook County. It shows a valuation of all kinds of property in the county of $260,564,522. Enumerated property, such as animals, sewing machines, and watches, is valued at $1,201,517. Unenumerated personality, money, diamonds, &c., is set at $53,487,591, making the total personal property $54,692,108.

There are 240,053 acres of improved, and 199,126 of unimproved lands in the county, the average value of improved land per acre being placed by assessors at $23.75, unimproved, $18.61. Total value of land, $11,404,129. Railways were assessed for $33,816,080. Forty-eight steam railways were put on the books. As the right of way is not under the jurisdiction of local assessors, Chief Clerk Cameron had to estimate it from the best data. He returned figures for right of way, with improvements thereon, showing a valuation of $20,260,429, together with $4,331,584 of main track and $5,716,226 of second and turnout track.

COMING HORSE SHOW.

About 400 entries for the Chicago Horse Show have already been received. The officers of the association are gratified over the interest taken by horse owners in all the large cities, and expect every class to be filled. From present indications some of the classes bid fair to have more competitors than any show ever held in New York City.

While some changes in the plans for the Coliseum building interior have been made, the original arrangement of the oval arena will prevail, and the promenade will remain sixteen feet wide. The basement of the building will be devoted to a clubroom, with café, retiring rooms, smoking rooms, and other accommodations.

Several developments have come from the gas war. There has been a settlement of the differences of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company and the Ogden Gas Company so far as they have been concerned in the cut in rates. There has been a restoration, through the Municipal Gas Company, to the former price of $1 a thousand cubic feet of gas manufactured by the so-called Gas Trust. It is stated that the control of the People's Company is to pass to the Standard Oil Syndicate, and there has been an emphatic denial on the part of ex-Judge Moran, counsel for the Ogden Gas Company, that there has been any sale, alliance, or division of territory on the part of the Ogden Company with the People's Company, or that there is any contemplated. The public mind is confused in consequence, but the fact is clear that the 40-cent rate has been succeeded by a 90-cent rate as the lowest, while the Municipal Gas Company, which is the mysterious corporation without a franchise or plant, has installed the rate of $1 in the Ogden field.

It is stated by a Chicago broker that the Standard Oil Company has accumulated 82,000 shares of the stock of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company within the last three weeks, which is apparently the premise for the claim that the gas war was a prearranged affair instituted for the purpose of depressing the stock so that the Standard Oil interests might buy enough certificates to control. R. B. P.

Le Boutillier Brothers

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
AT LARGE REDUCTIONS.

TABLE CLOTHS:—(Grass Bleached.)

2 yds. long, 2 yds. wide,	$1.35	1.95	2.95	4.50 each
2½ " " 2 " "	2.00	2.75	3.75	5.50 "
3 " " 2 " "	2.50	3.25	5.00	6.50 "
3½ " " 2 " "	2.95	3.50	5.75	7.50 "
4 " " 2 " "	3.95	5.50	6.75	8.50 "

BREAKFAST AND DINNER NAPKINS:—(Grass Bleached.)

⅝ by ⅝ - - -	$1.25	1.95	2.50	3.50	5.00 dozen
¾ " ¾ - - -	1.75	2.75	3.50	5.00	6.50 "

HAND-LOOM TABLE CLOTHS (made from Golden Flax):

2 yds. by 2 yds., $2.25 — 2½ yds. by 2 yds., 2.75 — 3 yds. by 2 yds., 3.50

BEDROOM TOWELS: $1.20 1.80 2.40 3.00 3.75 6.00 dozen

A lot of extra-fine Double Damask Table Cloths, without Napkins, 2 and 2½ yards wide and 2 to 6 yards long, slightly soiled, at HALF PRICE.

LINEN SHEETS: single beds, $3.75 4.50 5.50 6.50 each; double beds, 4.50 5.50 6.75 8.50 "

LINEN PILLOW CASES: $1.00 1.25 1.50 1.75 2.00 each

Hemstitched and embroidered Bedspreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Shams, Scarfs, Lunch Cloth Trays, Doilies, etc., at PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Misses' & Children's Wear.

Long Coats, Capes, Sailor Suits.

Misses' Imported Costumes, French Paletots.

Misses' Flannel Waists.

Infants' Wear.

Hand-made Dresses,

Imported Short Coats, Guimpes.

Broadway & 19th Street.

FIRE IN FURNITURE DISTRICT.

Automatic Sprinklers Prevent a Conflagration in Houston Street.

A fire which might have been disastrous had it not been for automatic sprinklers and the quick work of an elevator man started yesterday morning in the six-story building at 62-64 Elizabeth Street and 146-150 Hester Street. The building is an old, ramshackle structure, and has narrow stairs and small windows. The outside is of brick, but the interior is almost entirely of wood.

Part of the fourth floor is occupied by George Heyman of 71 Canal Street as a storage room for feathers and for drying and grinding them preparatory for use. In other parts of the building are japanning rooms, woodworking shops, and furniture warerooms.

To dry the feathers and grind them a large machine is used, which keeps the feathers moving rapidly. The fire started in the dryer, and was supposed to be caused by the friction of the belt. There were two employes in the room at the time, but they made no attempt to extinguish the fire. Shouting "Fire!" they rushed down stairs. The engineer of the building, Joseph Songrad, was coming up stairs at the time, and met them. He threw a few pails of water on the flames, and shouted to "George," the elevator man, to send in an alarm. This was done quickly, and the firemen soon responded.

Meanwhile, the automatic sprinklers began working, and they deluged the place, keeping the flames down, so that the firemen easily extinguished them. The loss was about $500 by fire and smoke.

The firemen said that the sprinklers saved that part of the city from a serious conflagration. The building is in the midst of the furniture district, and if the fire had become well started they said nothing could have saved it. The other buildings in the neighborhood are also highly inflammable.

There have been several fires in this building, but they have never reached as serious proportions as the one yesterday. It is said that there was a fire in precisely the same spot Friday morning, but it was extinguished by workmen with a pail or two of water.

LIQUOR TRADE'S BIG PLAN.

Supreme Effort to Organize All Breweries in the Country on the Union Basis.

Labor and capital, it was announced yesterday, are to go hand in hand in the liquor trade in a supreme attempt to organize all the breweries throughout the country. A compact to this effect was made at the annual convention of the National Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association, which closed last week in Baltimore, and a special report on the subject will be made to the Central Federated Union to-day by Ernest Bohm, who represented the journeymen brewers' unions at the convention.

The project was first started in the Central Federated Union about two months ago, when a committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the local branch of the National Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association in order to get the latter to co-operate in an attempt to unionize the pool breweries. The labor committee offered to give a pledge on behalf of the central body that the members of its affiliated union would patronize only the saloons of members of the association if the liquor dealers gave a pledge that they would hire only union waiters, bartenders, and other help, sell only union products, and assist in every way in an effort to organize the non-union breweries.

As many of the big non-union master brewers fit up the saloons of their customers and have a mortgage on the fittings, it is not believed that the pledge of the liquor dealers can be made absolute as far as refraining from selling non-union beer is concerned, but they pledge themselves by every means in their power to aid in bringing about the unionizing of the non-union concerns.

When the convention of the National Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association was called it was decided to make the compact a larger one. Ernest Bohm, who was the Chairman of the committee which waited upon the local branch of the liquor dealers' organization, was invited by P. Nolan of this city, the National Organizer of the association, to attend the convention with the view of making the same compact with the National body. David Harris, his co-delegate, went with him as representative of the cigarmakers, as every saloon keeper sells cigars. The same agreement was then made with the National association as was made with its New York branch after a discussion lasting for about four hours.

The brewers have for years been trying to organize the non-union breweries, most of which are in the Brewers' Exchange, formed of the largest breweries in the country. Their efforts were for some time handicapped by the fact that there were two rival unions of journeymen brewers, one faction being Knights of Labor and the other belonging to the American Federation of Labor. There are no Knights of Labor journeymen brewers now, however.

American Shoes Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—According to Vice Consul General Hanauer, at Frankfort, the Shoe Market, a German technical journal, says United States shoes are crowding those of French make out of the South American markets. He also says that the United States is an important factor in the influx movement of foreign shoes into France, in spite of the high import duties.

COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW.

A New Publication to be Issued by the University Students.

A publication to be called The Columbia Law Review has been established by the law students at Columbia University. It is to be modeled somewhat along the lines of The Harvard Law Review, and will contain articles of interest to the students of the Law School. A similar periodical was issued by the Law School when the university was at Forty-ninth Street.

The first number of The Review will appear some time in January. The names of the contributors have not yet been announced. The editorial board will consist of the following third year men in the Law School: B. W. Wilson, L. B. Baker, J. M. Woolsey, L. S. Levy, B. R. Robinson, H. F. Robinson, C. B. Tyler, and J. E. Corrigan.

PHILANTHROPIC BAKERS' PLAN.

Dole of 50 Cents for Unemployed Men Who Attend Reunions.

The members of Bakers' Union, No. 50, which is composed of Germans, have been noted since the union was formed both for their hospitality and their fondness for reunions. Some of the members who attend every reunion noticed that unemployed men who were present at these reunions wandered aimlessly around, having no money to spend, and looked hungrily on while their more fortunate brethren were tossing down schooners of beer and munching pretzels.

They decided that something should be done for the unemployed bakers on such occasion. Last week the matter came up at the regular meeting of the union, and it was announced yesterday that every unemployed member who attends reunions in future will have 50 cents from the union's treasury to spend.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

The Otis "Escalator" (a mechanical wonder) is now installed here. It supersedes all known moving stairways, and solves the problem of interior ascension from floor to floor.

Ask to be directed to this latest innovation of science.

Nothing but Specials!

All Retailing records are broken by this series of unapproachable offerings. Each item deserves separate, elaborate description.

Wonderful Silk Items.

Novelty Silks, in street and evening shades, usually .89 . . . 50c
Black Peau de Soie, usually 1.00, at 75c
Black Satin Duchesse, 23 inches wide, formerly .89 . . . 59c
Black Taffetas, imported, 20½ inches wide 49c
Black Satin Regence, 22 inches wide, formerly 1.25 . . . 79c

Striking Dress Goods Items.

45-inch Mohair Cheviots and Diagonals, castor, tan, mode, helio, rose, gray, violet, red, cardinal, garnet, brown, blue, bluet, royal sea green, myrtle, olive, navy and black; our regular 75c. quality, at 49c
52-inch Black All-Wool Venetian, our own regular $1.00 quality, for this one and only time 75c

Exceptional Garment Prices.

Broadcloth and Cheviot Suits, latest mode, best tailor finish, silk lined throughout, plain and braid trimmed; our own $35.00 suits for 25.00
Tailored Jackets, 26 inch, half-fitting back, in black kersey, satin lined, heavily strapped; regular $16.50 value . . . 12.00
Electric Seal Jackets (the better grade), made from selected skins, heavy satin lining; our own $35.00 value, at . . . 23.75
Velour Jackets, blouses elaborately jetted or braided; also plain with Persian lamb edge, heavy satin rhadame lining . . 22.50
Golf and Tourist Capes, in Scotch fabrics, unusually long and full, hood and straps; also in double shoulder cape effects . . 10.50

Unusual Millinery Offerings.

65 dozen Velvet Toques and Turbans, all made from silk miroir velvet, in black and colors; actual value, $4.50 each, at 3.00
50 dozen Coque Breasts, in black, natural bronze and colors; actual value, .75, at 39c

Waists and Petticoats.

Taffeta Waists, black and colors, entire blouse tucked and stitched 3.69
Exact copies of Paquin and Doucet models for Tailor Dresses, street and evening shades, very latest novelties . . . 4.98
Flannel Waists, black and all colors, entire front tucked . . . 2.25
3 Ruffled Silk Petticoats, new autumn shades 4.50
Eiderdown Bath Robes, sailor collar, girdle 1.98
Infants' Embroidered Silk Caps 25c
Infants' Bedford Long Cloaks 98c

Bargains in Lace Dept.

Black, White and Ecru Lace Robes, in Renaissance, Escurial and Alencon, thus reduced:
From $28.50 to $39.75, down to . . 19.50
From $40.75 to $50.00, down to . . 35.50
In Neckwear—Lierre Lace Scarfs, were up to 79c., at . . . 60c
Stock and Bow, fancy pin tucked lace trim, at . . . 98c
Silk Barbes, fancy embroidered spot, at 59c
In Handkerchiefs—Pure linen, plain hemstitched, called manufacturers' seconds for accuracy's sake. The blemishes are barely perceptible.
Ladies' .18 Handkerchiefs 10c
Gentlemen's .19 Handkerchiefs 12½c

Pronounced Savings in Curtains.

Irish Point Lace Curtains in exceptionally pretty and effective designs, on fine duchesse lace nets . . 9.45, 7.45 and 4.45
Real hand-made Renaissance Lace Curtains, splendid quality . . . . . 9.45, 6.45 and 4.45

Rug Department.

Best Wilton Rugs, superb designs and colorings—
8 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft. 6 in. . . 24.75
9 ft. by 12 ft. 27.50
Ingrain Art Squares, newest colorings, finest grade manufactured; 6 ft. by 9 ft. 3.65
Oriental Rugs, 3 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. 7.95

Inducements in Hosiery.

Ladies' pure spun Silk Hose; Richelieu ribbed, full fashioned, colors cerise, Nile green, canary, ciel, bronze and tan, value $1.50; also pure bright silk, in myrtle, violet, turquoise and green, value $1.95, at 95c
Ladies' fast black Merino Hose; 60 per cent. wool, full fashioned, double soles and high spliced heels; value 39c., at . . . 25c

Underwear Opportunities.

Women's Stuttgarter Vests and Pants, natural and white, long and short sleeves, medium and heavy, a cleaning up of six different styles (not all sizes); value $2.25 to $3.00, at 1.50
Women's imported Swiss ribbed Vests, high necks and long sleeves, black, natural and white; value $1.50, at . . . 95c

French Flannels, Special.

5,000 yards of cream French Flannel, 4 styles of woven dots and figures; sold hitherto at 65c.; Monday, special price . . 39c

Bargains in Blankets.

Fine Wool—all the sizes present decided economy.
10-4—were $4.48—now . . 3.50.
11-4—were $5.48—now . . 3.95.
12-4—were $6.48—now . . . 4.50.

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

Remarkable Values in DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS

This is a season of unusual opportunities. . . . . Long retarded cool wave caused wholesalers to make sacrifices otherwise unnecessary; being always in condition to take advantage of such circumstances, we are in possession of much desirable merchandise at concessions, that mean great saving to customers.

Striking illustrations appear in following quotations:

All wool Snowflake Homespuns—38-inch—the fashionable camel's hair effects—Gray, Green, Brown, Tan, Blue—A week ago their retail value was 45 cents; to-morrow's price..... .26

Black Blister Figure Crepons—high lustre—heavy weight—firmly interwoven—value 85 cents..... .59

Reversible Plaid Back Golf Suitings—no shoddy, but all wool face and back—plaids in rich tartan effects—54 inch—all colors—until this purchase, price has been 1.19..... .79

Camel's hair Serges—Black and Navy—splendid, firm texture—steam sponged and shrunk—50 inches wide—splendid 75 cent value—Monday..... .49

Heavy Wool Homespuns—extra wide, measuring 56 inches across—5 yards make a full dress—value 89 cents—Monday.. .59

Venetians and Broadcloths—Three Special Values—
56 inch——heavy——worth 1.98..... 1.49
50 inch——medium——worth 1.59..... 1.29
50 inch——medium——worth 1.29..... .98
Black and full line of colors.

Sensational Offering of Genuine French Tapestries

One of the grandest lots of fine goods we have yet had the pleasure of offering, and an opportunity that does not occur once in many years, to buy high-class Draperies and Furniture Coverings far below import price....Offering includes Egyptian Stripes, with Lotus flowers and leaves; Persian silk cross stripes; Heavy Satin Damasks in Rose designs; Mercerized Reps in Wall patterns; exquisite "Parisian" flower effects in combinations of Cream, Light Green and Shaded Turquoise; Frou Frou effects; Moire Stripes; Allover figures; Brocade Plush Velours; Velvet Rep Brocades in unusual colors and effects—the majority from a world-wide known manufacturer of France, and among the finest goods brought to this side.

HERE ARE THE PRICES:

1.98.....worth 4.50 | .79.....worth 1.39
1.49.....worth 2.98 | .69.....worth 1.19
1.19.....worth 2.25 | .49.....worth .98
.98.....worth 1.98 | .39.....worth .75

We could sell these elegant goods rapidly at far higher prices, but prefer the eclat of such an offering, and give our customers benefit in price.

Silks and Velvets

These are not random items.

They are particularly good values specifically told of because they are worthy special mention.

Colored Taffetas—White, Black, Colors and Evening Tints—60 cent grade..... .39
Black Silk Taffetas—an excellent make—
27 inch——value .75..... .59
36 inch——value 1.00..... .79
Corded and Crinkled Taffetas—White, Black and Evening Shades.... .39
Satin Striped Taffetas—Black and Black with White, also Black Brocade Gros Grains..... .49
White Corded Taffetas..... .79
White Lace Stripe Corded Taffetas... .85
White Satin Fig'd Taffetas—all silk... .49
Fancy Braided and Emb'd Stripe Taffetas, self tones and fancies—new colorings..... .79... .85... .98
Persian Taffetas—value .98..... .69
Rich Black Satin Duchesse, Peau de Soie, Faille Francaise, Gros Grain and Brocade Silks—make handsome Costumes, Skirts, and Waists..... .98
An exceptionally low price for the qualities.
Velvets in Black and all the most called for shades, for trimmings, Millinery, Costumes and Children's Cloaks and Dresses ..... .59... .79... .98... 1.25
27 inch Corduroys for Children's Coats—white and colors..... .75
Black Cloaking Velours—for Russian Blouses, Long Cloaks, Capes and Costumes—beautiful goods—32 inches wide—2.50...3.00...3.50

No one equals the values

We Give in Blankets

Here are Twenty cases, FULL SIZE, WHITE, that we offer as follows:

11-4 Heavy Wool filled.....2.98
11-4 Heavy California Wool.....3.75
11-4 All Pure Wool.....4.75
11-4 Fine California.....5.75

If we paid prices now quoted for above qualities, at wholesale, we would have to ask ONE and TWO DOLLARS more per pair. Buy now—you'll make no mistake.

Housekeeping Muslins

Wamsutta Muslins to-day are selling by the case at wholesale for 10½ cents, yet we offer them by yard at..... 8¾

Just one instance of our foresight in buying when cottons were low!

AND HERE ARE OTHER EXAMPLES of Equally well bought Goods:

Strong Muslin Sheets for three-quarter, full and extra size beds,
72x90——value 41..... .33
81x90——value 45..... .37
90x90——value 50..... .41
Boston Pillow Cases, made up and neatly hemmed, for less than cost of muslin by yard.
42x36 ..... 9 | 45x36 ..... .10
54x36..... .12

Special Offering Carver Pairs and Sets

English and American Steel—One-third Below Regular.

Carving Sets—3 pcs.....1.39; value 2.25
Carver Pairs—celluloid and rubber handles..... .98; value 1.69
1.29; value 1.98
All of first quality.
Cimeter, Spanish and straight blades, 8 and 9 inch.
Steels strong capped handles—"Seconds" of 59 cent quality..... .29

In our great Departments of'

Ladies' Ready-Made Garments

we offer this week

The Best Values of the Season.

Flannel Waists value 2.98.... 1.89
Flannel Waists value 1.49.... .94
Silk Waists—all over tucked or hemstitched——value 5.98..... 3.98
Dress and Rainy Day Skirts—ten styles——were 4.98..... 2.98
Tailor Made Suits—Blouse Jacket, stitched velvet collar and Belt..... 7.98
Tailor Made Suits—choice of six fabrics—Ten styles—were $18 and $20..... 13.98
Kersey Jackets—satin lined—newest shapes—Black and Colors.... 7.98
Kersey Box Coats—richly tailored.. 12.98
Black Cloth Dress Capes—satin lined. 8.98
Cashmere Teagowns—shirred Satin ribbon trim—best colors..... 3.98
Flannelette Wrappers—best styles.... .59
Eiderdown Sacques—all colors..... .59

Though descriptions are short values are very, very great.

You may be PROMISED more elsewhere, BUT comparison of statements with actualities will show

Our Values, though more modestly told of, TO BE SUPERIOR.

Great Bargain in Misses' Reefers and Box Coats.

Cheviot, Zybeline, Covert, Kersey, Rough and Smooth Cloths—Sailor Coats and Fancy Collars—with and without braid and button trim—6 to 14 years—value $6.00 and $8.00..... 3.98

Babies' and Little Children's Caps, Hats and Bonnets.

Unequalled Assortments — From the tiniest cap to most elaborate bonnet, the changes are rung hundreds of times, and difficult indeed is the fancy to please that we cannot satisfy. Three times the stock that any other house can show—prices ranging from 27 cents to 9.98.

A FEW SPECIMEN VALUES:

Velvet and Corded Silk Bonnets—wired flares—new shirred edge—face ruche of pleated Chiffon—silk lined, white and colors—also 10 other styles—sizes to 6 yrs..... 2.98
Bonnets of Crystal Cord Silk—double flare ruche, also Children's Pink, Blue and White Faille Poke Bonnets—triple rows of cords and shirrings—swansdown trim—lace face ruche..... 1.98
A large variety of close fitting Caps—Bengaline, Emb'd and Corded Silk—tucked, hemstitched, hand stitched or plain, with lace, swansdown or fur trim—all with warm linings—sizes to 4 years..... .98
Pretty little Caps of Faille, Emb'd Silk and Lamb's wool—20 styles, including the new Brownie—white and light tints .47

ALSO

Elegant designs in Paris Model Bonnets, Richest Silks and Velvets, elaborate styles, 4.98...6.98...9.98.
The daintiest of the Dainty.
Warm Coats and Cloaks for Infants and little children—White and Light Colors....1.29 to 19.98

New Styles in Sateens, Ginghams and Percales

for Fall and Winter Wear.

Finest French Sateens—Mercerized—fancy shades—for linings, skirts, and waists; also for fancy work..... .29
Cost now 36 cents to import.
Printed Mercerized Sateens—silk styles—24 cent quality..... .12½
Best American Percales—yd. wide—for Wrappers, House Dresses, Boys' Waists, etc.——absolutely fast..... 9¾
French Organdies for Ev'g Wear—fancy shades—worth .25..... .15
Finest Scotch Ginghams—32 inch—fancy Plaids, Stripes, Checks and other styles—extra close even thread—worth .24..... .15

Also, the Greatest Stock of Fleece Nap Goods

that ever was brought together, printed and woven, for Bathrobes, Pajamas, Night Dresses, Wrappers, Underskirts and Babies' Wear....Our purchases are so great that we can and do undersell everybody—

Heavy Twills—elsewhere .15..... 9¾
Sanitary Flannels—elsewhere 12½.... 9¾
Light Stripes & Checks—elsewhere .10 6¼
Flannelettes—yd. wide—value .12½... 8¾
Cashmere Twills—worth .16..... 12½
Every morning—9 to 12—not after
Outing Flannels—elsewhere .10..... 5¾

THE TICKETS IN THE STATES

List of Candidates to be Voted for Next Month.

Nominees for President, Vice President, Congressmen, and the Various State Officers

Ten candidates for President and Vice President will be voted for Nov. 6. Ballots will not be cast for all of them in all the States, but the ten parties will be represented at the polls in most of them.

State tickets will be numerous, Illinois and Indiana leading with seven each; Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin following with five each; Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kandas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas, and Washington coming next with four each; New Hampshire and West Virginia with three each; and then Florida, Nevada, Tennessee, and Utah with two each, South Carolina with only one, occupying the end of the line.

Maine, Oregon, and Vermont have already elected Congressmen and will vote for Presidential Electors only. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, and Wyoming having no State tickets, will choose Congressmen and Electors.

Legislatures which elect a United States Senator are to be elected in Kansas, Montana, New Hampshire, Texas, Illinois, West Virginia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, New Jersey, Idaho, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, Wyoming, Colorado, Pennsylvania, and Utah.

The following are the candidates for President and Vice President, and the State officers on the various State tickets:

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

REPUBLICAN.—President—William McKinley of Ohio; Vice President—Theodore Roosevelt of New York.

DEMOCRATIC.—President—William J. Bryan of Nebraska; Vice President—Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

POPULIST.—President—William J. Bryan; Vice President—Adlai E. Stevenson.

SILVER REPUBLICAN.—President—Will J. Bryan; Vice President—Adlai E. Stevenson.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULIST.—President—Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania; Vice President—Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota.

PROHIBITIONIST.—President—John G. Woolley of Illinois; Vice President—Henry B. Metcalf of Rhode Island.

UNION REFORM.—President—Seth Ellis of Ohio; Vice President—Samuel T. Nicholson of Pennsylvania.

UNITED CHRISTIANS.—President—Dr. S. C. Swallow of Pennsylvania; Vice President—John G. Woolley of Illinois.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.—President—Eugene V. Debs of Indiana; Vice President—Job Harriman of California.

DE LEON SOCIALISTS.—President—Joseph F. Maloney of Massachusetts; Vice President—Valentine Remmill of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS ON STATE TICKETS.

ALABAMA.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

ARKANSAS.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

CALIFORNIA.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

COLORADO.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

FUSION.

Governor	James B. Orman, D.
Lieutenant Governor	David C. Coates, P.
Secretary of State	David A. Mills, P.
Treasurer	Jos. N. Chipley, S. R.
Auditor	Chas. W. Crouter, D.
Attorney General	C. C. Post, P.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell, S. R.
Justice Supreme Court	Robert W. Steele, S. R.
Regents State University	Frank Kendrick, P. William H. Bryant, D.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	Frank C. Goudy.
Lieutenant Governor	Percy S. Rider.
Secretary of State	Joseph W. Milsom.
Treasurer	Orson Adams.
Auditor	James S. Murphy.
Attorney General	Charles Withrow.
Supt. of Schools	Mrs. Ione T. Hanna.
Jurtice Supreme Court	Gustave C. Bartels.
Regents State University	Charles R. Dudley. George N. McClure.

PROHIBITION.

Governor	J. R. Wiley.
Lieutenant Governor	Frank C. Chamberlain.
Secretary of State	Mary L. Henderson.
Treasurer	W. H. McClure.
Auditor	Joseph Harvey.
Attorney General	W. A. Marst.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	Elizabeth Smith.
Justice Supreme Court	Frank I. Wilson.
Regents State University	D. D. Sanderson. W. E. Tetzel.

SOCIALIST AND SOCIALIST-LABOR

Governor	S. B. Hutchinson.
Lieutenant Governor	A. De Guelle.
Secretary of State	A. W. Webster.
Treasurer	Fred H. Hoffman.
Auditor	A. W. Sample.
Attorney General	E. M. Dawes.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	Ida R. Johnson
Justice Supreme Court	J. W. Martin.
Regents State University	Joseph York. Robert Kempton.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	De Witt C. Copley.
Lieutenant Governor	Patrick W. Doyle.
Secretary of State	George W. Sanders.
Treasurer	George Seitz.
Attorney General	
Supt. Pub. Instruction	A. F. McCausland.
Justice Supreme Court	Eugene Engley.
Regents State University	Blanche L. Dalaplaine. Frank W. Miller.

CONNECTICUT.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	George P. McLean.
Lieutenant Governor	E. J. Keeler.
Secretary of State	Charles G. Vinal.
Treasurer	H. H. Gallup.
Controller	Abraham Chamberlain.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	Samuel Bronson.
Lieutenant Governor	Cyrus C. Beckwith.
Secretary of State	James P. Woodruff.
Treasurer	E. C. Pinney.
Controller	William E. Hunting.

SOCIALIST.

Governor	Adam Marx.
Lieutenant Governor	James J. M. Parker.
Secretary of State	Faustin Serror.
Treasurer	Edward Lapthorne.
Controller	Henry E. Mather.

PROHIBITION.

Governor	Charles E. Steele.
Lieutenant Governor	John Copp.
Secretary of State	Robert M. Stanley.
Treasurer	Oliver G. Beard.
Controller	William Ingalls.

DELAWARE.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	John Hunn.
Lieutenant Governor	Philip Cannon.
Treasurer	Martin B. Burris.
Auditor of Accounts	Purnell S. Norman.
Attorney General	Herbert Ward.
Insurance Commissioner	George W. Marshall.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	Peter J. Ford.
Lieutenant Governor	W. J. Hoey.
Treasurer	William L. Lirman.
Auditor	Walter Donohue.
Attorney General	Peter L. Cooper.
Insurance Commissioner	Francis D. Baldwin.

PROHIBITION.

Governor	Richard M. Cooper.
Lieutenant Governor	John Hutton.
State Treasurer	William H. Ridgway.
Auditor	D. B. Maloney.
Insurance Commissioner	Charles H. Mason.

SOCIAL-LABOR-DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	Gustave Reinecke.
Lieutenant Governor	Paul Schueler.

FLORIDA.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	William S. Jennings.
Secretary of State	John L. Crawford.
Treasurer	James B. Whitfield.
Controller	W. H. Reynolds.
Attorney General	M. B. Lamar.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	W. N. Sheets.
Railroad Commissioner	John L. Morgan.
Justice Supreme Court	Francis B. Carter.
Com. of Agriculture	B. E. McLin.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	W. B. McFarlane.
Secretary of State	George W. Allen.
Treasurer	W. G. Robinson.
Controller	J. W. Powell.
Attorney General	Fred Cubberly.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	G. W. Holmes.
Railroad Commissioner	L. M. Ware.
Justice Supreme Court	H. C. Goodell.
Com. of Agriculture	Otto C. Butterweck.

GEORGIA.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

IDAHO.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

FUSION.

Governor	Frank N. Hunt, D.
Lieutenant Governor	Thomas P. Terrell, D.
Secretary of State	C. J. Bassett, S. R.
Treasurer	John J. Plumer, D.
Auditor	E. W. Jones, P.
Attorney General	Frank Martin, D.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	Permeal French, P.
Justice Supreme Court	C. O. Stockslager, D.
Mine Inspector	M. H. Jacobs, P.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	D. W. Standrod.
Lieutenant Governor	A. A. Crane.
Secretary of State	M. Patrie.
Treasurer	George W. Kessler.
Auditor	Harry J. Syms.
Attorney General	George E. Gray.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	Miss Jessie Reilly.
Justice Supreme Court	Edgar C. Steele.
Mine Inspector	N. Robert Bell.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULISTS.

Governor	John S. Randolph.
Lieutenant Governor	Johannes Hansen.
Secretary of State	M. F. Eby.
Treasurer	A. M. Slatterly.
Auditor	E. W. Jones.
Attorney General	
Supt. Pub. Instruction	
Justice Supreme Court	Texas Angel.
Mine Inspector	Edward Kimberley.

PROHIBITION.

Governor	Rev. W. J. Boone.
Lieutenant Governor	J. M. Hedges.
Secretary of State	Mrs. Neal B. Inman.
Treasurer	James Ballantyne.
Auditor	I. P. Marcellus.
Attorney General	William A. Hall.
Supt Pub. Instruction	James T. Smith.
Justice Supreme Court	
Mine Inspector	George Klock.

POPULIST.

Governor	
Lieutenant Governor	
Secretary of State	M. F. Eby.
Treasurer	A. M. Slatterly.
Auditor	E. W. Jones.
Attorney General	
Supt. Pub. Instruction	M. H. Jacobs.
Justice Supreme Court	Texas Angel.
Mine Inspector	

ILLINOIS.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	Richard Yates.
Lieutenant Governor	W. A. Northcott.
Secretary of State	James A. Rose.
Treasurer	M. O. Williamson.
Auditor	James S. McCullough.
Attorney General	H. J. Hamlin.
University Trustees	Mrs. C. T. Alexander. Samuel A. Bullard. Alexander McLean.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	Samuel Alschuler.
Lieutenant Governor	Elmer A. Ferry.
Secretary of State	James F. O'Donnell.
Treasurer	Millard Fillmore Dunlap.
Auditor	George B. Parsons.
Attorney General	James Todd.
University Trustees	Julia Holmes Smith. Joseph Schwartz. Charles Bliss.

PROHIBITION.

Governor	Visscher Vere Barnes.
Lieutenant Governor	Joseph J. Harris.
Secretary of State	B. J. Bedford.
Treasurer	H. C. Tunison.
Auditor	James A. Stone.
Attorney General	Frank S. Regan.
University Trustees	Mrs. Elvira S. Stewart. Mrs. Clara Harford. J. E. Bettinger.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	Herman O. Perry.
Lieutenant Governor	Axel Pierson.
Secretary of State	Thomas G. Kerwin.
Treasurer	Jacob Winner.
Auditor	James Wright.
Attorney General	Charles H. Soelke.
University Trustees	Irene Stedman. Ellen Edwards. F. J. Klavacek.

UNION REFORM.

Governor	Lloyd G. Spencer.
Lieutenant Governor	Thomas T. Brunk.
Secretary of State	W. F. Mann.
Treasurer	Marshall Irey.
Auditor	N. H. Kane.
Attorney General	Wiley W. Mills.
University Trustees	Ellen R. Verbien. Mary Z. C. Main. Elizabeth Lovett.

SOCIALIST-LABOR.

Governor	Louis P. Hoffman.
Lieutenant Governor	Will W. Cox.
Secretary of State	Frank Sayer.
Treasurer	Thomas B. Allen.
Auditor	Valentine Martin.
Attorney General	Jerome Boul.
University Trustees	Sidney W. Vascomcelles. William Sauer. John Hellegren.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULIST.

Governor	A. C. Van Tyne.
Lieutenant Governor	J. H. Farris.
Secretary of State	Edward Mulley.
Treasurer	Jacob Cosad.
Auditor	W. H. Bannigan.
Attorney General	
University Trustees	

INDIANA.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	Winfield T. Durbin.
Lieutenant Governor	N. W. Gilbert.
Secretary of State	U. B. Hunt.
Treasurer	Leopold Levy.
Auditor	W. H. Hart.
Attorney General	W. L. Taylor.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	F. L. Jones.
Justices Supreme Court	John H. Jordan. L. J. Monks.
Reporter Supreme Court	C. F. Remy.
Statistician	B. F. Johnson.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	John W. Kern.
Lieutenant Governor	John C. Lalwier.
Secretary of State	Adam Heimberger.
Treasurer	Jerome Herff.
Auditor	John W. Minor.
Attorney General	C. P. Drummond.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	Charles A. Greathouse. George L. Reinhardt.
Justices Supreme Court	J. W. Adair.
Reporter Supreme Court	Henry G. Yergin.
Statistician	Edward Horuff.

PROHIBITION.

Governor	Charles Eckart.
Lieutenant Governor	Robert Clark.
Secretary of State	R. E. Pretlow.
Treasurer	Edwin Hiatt.
Auditor	M. G. McKinzy.
Attorney General	M. H. Krauss.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	B. O. Ayres. C. B. Kessenger.
Justices Supreme Court	James Graham.
Reporter Supreme Court	Isaac S. Wade.
Statistician	Henry S. Bousilb.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULIST.

Governor	A. G. Burkhart.
Lieutenant Governor	C. M. Walters.
Secretary of State	Dr. W. T. Carmichael.
Treasurer	W. H. Kunz.
Auditor	John W. Wales.
Attorney General	G. T. Beger.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	Prof. William P. Beasly
Justice Supreme Court	S. M. Holcomb.
Reporter Supreme Court	Charles E. Huffman.
Statistician	A. L. Grindle.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT.

Governor	John W. Kelly.
Lieutenant Governor	Joseph R. Backus.
Secretary of State	Edward H. Evinger.
Treasurer	Christopher A. Hulsman
Auditor	William J. Croke.
Attorney General	Charles A. Thornton.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	Maud A. Thorndyke.
Justice Supreme Court	
Reporter Supreme Court	Sebastian Tieser.
Statistician	William Ehrenhardt.

SOCIALIST-LABOR.

Governor	Philip H. Moore.
Lieutenant Governor	Gustave A. Dryer.
Secretary of State	Elmer W. Bryam.
Treasurer	Jacob Fritz.
Auditor	Thomas F. Soules.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	Oliver P. Stoner.
Attorney General	John Youngman.
Statistician	William H. Singer.

UNION REFORM.

Governor	M. A. Wilson.
Lieutenant Governor	S. D. Perry.
Secretary of State	J. D. Wheeler.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	W. D. Wattles.
Statistician	N. C. Coppock.

IOWA.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

REPUBLICAN.

Secretary of State	W. B. Martin.
Treasurer	G. S. Gilbertson.
Auditor	F. Merriam.
Attorney General	C. W. Mullan.
Railroad Commissioner	D. J. Palmer.
Justice Supreme Court	Emlin McClain.

DEMOCRATIC.

Secretary of State	S. B. Crane.
Treasurer	H. L. Williams.
Auditor	L. M. Gibson.
Attorney General	C. J. Harper.
Railroad Commissioner	J. E. Anderson.
Justice Supreme Court	J. W. Freeland.

PROHIBITION.

Secretary of State	S. O. Pillsbury.
Treasurer	W. L. Ransom.
Auditor	O. H. Lockin.
Attorney General	J. P. Ferguson.
Railroad Commissioner	Sherwood Dixon.
Justice Supreme Court	J. A. Harvey.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULIST.

Secretary of State	T. G. Wheeler.
Treasurer	M. E. Smith.
Auditor	R. Weller.
Attorney General	A. M. Hutchinson.
Railroad Commissioner	O. Tyson.
Justice Supreme Court	L. M. Morriss.

KANSAS.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	W. E. Stanley.
Lieutenant Governor	H. E. Richter.
Secretary of State	George A. Clark.
Treasurer	Frank Grimes.
Auditor	George E. Cole.
Attorney General	A. A. Godard.
Supt. of Pub. Schools	Frank Nelson.
Supt. of Insurance	W. V. Church.
Justice Supreme Court	W. A. Johnson.
Congressman at Large	Charles P. Scott.

FUSION.

Governor	John W. Breidenthal, P.
Lieutenant Governor	A. M. Harvey, P.
Secretary of State	Abe Frakes, D.
Treasurer	Conway Marshall, D.
Auditor	E. J. Westgate.
Attorney General	Hugh P. Farrelly, D.
Supt. of Pub. Schools	Levy Humbarger.
Supt. of Insurance	Webb McNall, S. R.
Justice Supreme Court	David Martin, P.
Congressman at Large	J. D. Botkin.

PROHIBITION.

Governor	Frank Holsinger.
Lieutenant Governor	W. L. Cornell.
Secretary of State	Rev. B. H. Moore.
Treasurer	H. C. Zink.
Auditor	W. M. Howie.
Attorney General	M. V. Bennett.
Supt. of Pub. Schools	G. I. Winans.
Supt. of Insurance	A. H. Greida.
Congressman at Large	

SOCIALIST.

Governor	G. C. Clemens.
Lieutenant Governor	
Secretary of State	Thomas Leamy.
Treasurer	C. A. Gordon.
Auditor	William Nixon.
Supt. of Pub. Schools	F. S. Mayburry.
Supt. of Insurance	I. J. Maxwell.
Justice Supreme Court	A. A. Carnahan.
Attorney General	Charles Gorsuch.

KENTUCKY.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican	John W. Yerkes.
Democratic	J. C. W. Beckham.
Prohibition	John D. White.
Middle-of-the-Road Pop.	W. H. Cardin.
Social Democrat	Walter T. Roberts.

LOUISIANA.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

MAINE.

Presidential Electors.

MARYLAND.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	Winthrop Murray Crane.
Lieutenant Governor	John L. Bates.
Secretary of State	William M. Olin.
Treasurer	Edward S. Bradford.
Attorney General	Hosea M. Knowlton.
Auditor	Henry E. Turner.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	Robert Treat Paine, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor	John B. O'Connell.
Secretary of State	Luther B. Stevenson.
Auditor	Gerry Brown.
Treasurer	John L. Challifoux.
Attorney General	John C. Crosby.

PROHIBITION.

Governor	John M. Fisher.
Lieutenant Governor	William M. Purrington.
Secretary of State	William, H. Partridge.
Treasurer	Napoleon B. Johnson.
Auditor	William C. Merrill.
Attorney General	Allen Coffin.

SOCIALIST.

Governor	C. H. Bradley.
Lieutenant Governor	George Wrenn.
Secretary of State	A. W. Barr.
Treasurer	Stephen O'Shaughnessy.
Auditor	Frank Walsh.
Attorney General	J. F. Billinger.

MICHIGAN.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	Aaron T. Bliss.
Lieutenant Governor	O. W. Robinson.
Secretary of State	Fred M. Warner.
Treasurer	Daniel McCoy.
Auditor General	Perry F. Powers.
Attorney General	H. M. Oren.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	Delos Fall.
Land Commissioner	Edward Wildley.
Member State Board of Education	James H. Thompson.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	William C. Maybury.
Lieutenant Governor	Jonathan G. Ramsdell.
Secretary of State	John W. Ewing.
Treasurer	Charles F. Sundstrum.
Auditor General	Hiram B. Hudson.
Attorney General	James O'Hara.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	Stephen H. Langdon.
Land Commissioner	George Winans.
Member State Board of Education	James McEntee.

PROHIBITION.

Governor	S. S. Goodrich.
Lieutenant Governor	Trowbridge Johns.
Secretary of State	Reuben C. Reed.
Treasurer	John F. Easley.
Auditor General	William D. Farley.
Attorney General	Walter S. Westerman.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	David S. Warner.
Land Commissioner	Gideon Vivier.
Member State Board of Education	Samuel Bird.

INDEPENDENT PEOPLE'S.

Governor	Daniel Thompson.
Lieutenant Governor	Byron E. Niles.
Secretary of State	G. F. Cunningham.
Treasurer	Robert Blenkber.
Auditor General	A. M. Malone.
Attorney General	Frank P. Montford.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	G. A. Greenfield.
Land Commissioner	J. H. Baker.
Member State Board of Education	Doniel C. Wachs.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	Henry Ramsey.
Lieutenant Governor	Clayton J. Lamb.
Secretary of State	Joseph Dyck.
Treasurer	Albert Eynon.
Auditor General	David E. Hendricks.
Attorney General	George A. Eastman.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	Miss Rose McBrearty.
Land Commissioner	John D. Hunt.
Member State Board of Education	Joseph Carr.

MINNESOTA.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	Samuel P. Vansant.
Lieutenant Governor	Lludon A. Smith.
Secretary of State	P. S. Hanson.
Treasurer	Julius Block.
Attorney General	W. B. Douglass.
Railroad Commissioners	C. H. Staples, J. G. Miller, Ira B. Mills.
Chief Justice Supreme Court	Charles M. Start.
Associate Justice Supreme Court	L. W. Collins.

FUSION.

Governor	John Lind, S. P.
Lieutenant Governor	T. J. Meighan, P.
Secretary of State	M. E. Nearey, D.
Treasurer	H. G. Koerner, D.
Attorney General	Robert C. Saunders, D. P. M. Ringdall, P.; T. J. Knox, D.; S. M. Owen, P.
Railroad Commissioners.	
Chief Justice Supreme Court	
Associate Justice Supreme Court	

PROHIBITION.

Governor	B. B. Hangon.
Lieutenant Governor	C. B. Wilkinson.
Secretary of State	Frank E. Carlisle.
Treasurer	C. W. Dorsett.
Attorney General	
Railroad Commissioners.	
Justice Supreme Court	
Associate Justice Supreme Court	

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULIST.

Governor	S. M. Fairchild.
Lieutenant Governor	E. G. Wallender.
Secretary of State	H. B. Imsdahl.
Treasurer	T. W. Powell.
Attorney General	E. A. Twitchell.
Railroad Commissioners.	M. R. Parks, N. P. Moran, J. J. Hibbard.
Chief Justice Supreme Court	S. J. Harris.
Associate Justice Supreme Court	J. W. Temple.

MISSISSIPPI.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

MISSOURI.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	Alexander M. Dockery.
Lieutenant Governor	John A. Lee.
Secretary of State	S. B. Cook.
Treasurer	R. P. Williams.
Auditor	Albert O. Allen.
Attorney General	E. C. Crow.
Railway and Warehouse Commissioner	Joseph Herrington.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	Joseph Flory.
Lieutenant Governor	E. F. Allen.
Secretary of State	E. L. Porterfield.
Treasurer	W. F. Fleming.
Auditor	W. F. Bloebaum.
Attorney General	Samuel O'Fallon.
Railway and Warehouse Commissioner	C. C. Crouse.

PROHIBITION.

Governor	Charles E. Stokes.
Lieutenant Governor	Simpson Ely.
Secretary of State	E. H. Benham.
Treasurer	S. B. Allen.
Auditor	O. J. Hill.
Attorney General	L. G. Adams.
Railway and Warehouse Commissioner	W. W. Taylor.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	Caleb Liscomb.
Lieutenant Governor	Leon Greenbaum.
Secretary of State	William H. Stripe.
State Auditor	L. M. Richeson.
State Treasurer	William H. Brandt.
Attorney General	John F. Delaney.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner	Thomas Hassler.
Judge Supreme Court	Albert E. Sanderson.

SOCIAL-LABOR.

Governor	Lewis Case Fry.
Lieutenant Governor	J. F. Graber.
Secretary of State	Edward Heitzig.
State Auditor	Charles Wippermann.
State Treasurer	H. M. Graber.
Attorney General	
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner	W. J. Carten.

No Congressional nominations.

PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE'S.

Governor	James H. Hillis.
Lieutenant Governor	A. Neff.
Secretary of State	Bernard Finn.
State Auditor	Benjamin F. Allen.
State Treasurer	De Witt C. Fuller.
Attorney General	Zach Taylor.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner	Casper Miller.
Judge Supreme Court	John M. Voris.

MONTANA.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	David E. Folsom.
Lieutenant Governor	A. J. Bennett.
Secretary of State	A. N. Yoder.
Treasurer	F. J. Edwards.
Auditor	C. C. Proctor.
Attorney General	T. J. Porter.
Supt. Public Schools	W. E. Harmon.
Associate Justice Supreme Court	Rudolph Von Tobel.

FUSION.

Governor	Joseph K. Toole, D.
Lieutenant Governor	Frank G. Higgins, D.
Secretary of State	George M. Hayes, D.
Treasurer	A. H. Barrett, D.
Auditor	J. H. Calderhead, P.
Attorney General	James Donovan, P.
Sup. Pub. Instruction	J. M. Lewis, P.
Associate Justice Supreme Court	George R. Milburn, D.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

Governor	Thomas S. Hogan.
Lieutenant Governor	Joseph Marion.
Secretary of State	George M. Hays.
Treasurer	Alexander Livingston.
Auditor	E. G. McLean.
Attorney General	W. R. C. Stewart.
Sup. Pub. Instruction	P. A. Leamy.
Associate Justice Supreme Court	Robert Lee Word.

UNION LABOR.

Governor	Judson A. Ferguson.
Lieutenant Governor	Otto F. Schoenfeld.
Secretary of State	Frederick M. Nickerson.
Treasurer	Robert D. Myles.
Auditor	J. H. Calderhead.
Attorney General	James Donovan.
Sup. Pub. Instruction	W. W. Welch.
Associate Justice Supreme Court	George R. Milburn.

NEBRASKA.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

FUSION.

Governor	William A. Poynter, P.
Lieutenant Governor	E. A. Gilbert, S. R.
Secretary of State	C. V. Svboda, P.
Treasurer	S. B. Howard, P.
Auditor	H. S. Greiss, P.
Attorney General	Willis D. Oldham, D.
Sup. Pub. Instruction	C. F. Beck, P.
Com. of Public Lands and Buildings	P. J. Carey, P.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	Charles H. Dietrich.
Lieutenant Governor	E. P. Savage.
Secretary of State	George W. Marsh.
Treasurer	William Steufer.
Auditor	Charles Weston.
Attorney General	Frank N. Prout.
Sup. Pub. Instruction	Prof. W. K. Fowler.
Com. of Public Lands and Buildings	George D. Follmer.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULIST.

Governor	Taylor Flick.
Lieutenant Governor	H. S. Rieter.
Secretary of State	W. C. Starkey.
Treasurer	A. Tipton.
Auditor	Samuel Lichty.
Attorney General	John Stevens.
Sup. Pub. Instruction	Mrs. J. T. Kelley.
Com. of Public Lands and Buildings	James Saimon.

PROHIBITION.

Governor	L. C. Jones.
Lieutenant Governor	Charles P. Lawson.
Secretary of State	D. L. Whitney.
Treasurer	C. C. Crowell.
Auditor	Wilson Brody.
Attorney General	D. M. Strong.
Supt. of Pub. Schools	Bartley Blair.
Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings	Erastus Hickman.

NEVADA.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

FUSION.

Justice Supreme Court	A. L. Fitzgerald.
University Regents	J. N. Evans. W. W. Booher.

REPUBLICAN.

Justice Supreme Court	Trenmore Coffin.
Regents State University	George Turritin. Mark Averill.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican	Chester B. Jordan.
Democratic	Dr. Frederick E. Potter.
Prohibition	Josiah M. Fletcher.

NEW JERSEY.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

NEW YORK.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor	Timothy L. Woodruff.
Secretary of State	John T. McDonough.
Treasurer	John P. Jaeckel.
Controller	Erastus G. Knight.
Attorney General	John G. Davies.
Engineer and Surveyor	Edward A. Bond.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	John B. Stanchfield.
Lieutenant Governor	William Mackey.
Secretary of State	John T. Norton.
Treasurer	John B. Judson.
Controller	Edwin S. Atwater.
Attorney General	Thomas F. Conway.
Engineer and Surveyor	Russell R. Stuart.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Governor	Benjamin H. Hanford.
Lieutenant Governor	Willis Butscher.
Secretary of State	Philip Jackson.
Treasurer	Leonard D. Abbott.
Controller	Frank Stevermann.
Attorney General	Eugene V. Brewster.
Engineer and Surveyor	Henry Stahl.

SOCIAL-LABOR.

Governor	Charles H. Corregan.
Lieutenant Governor	A. Armstrong.
Secretary of State	Joseph H. Sweeney.
Treasurer	J. E. Alexander.
Controller	A. S. Brown.
Attorney General	Eustis Ebert.
Engineer and Surveyor	

PROHIBITION.

Governor	William T. Wardwell.
Lieutenant Governor	C. F. Stapler.
Secretary of State	Joseph V. Baker.
Controller	Mason N. Weed.
Treasurer	Fred W. Howett.
Attorney General	Dexter D. Dorn.
Engineer and Surveyor	Emmett F. Smith.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	Frank White.
Lieutenant Governor	David Bartlett.
Secretary of State	E. F. Porter.
Treasurer	D. M. McMillan.
Auditor	A. N. Carlolson.
Attorney General	O. D. Comstock.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	J. M. Devine.
Com. of Insurance	Ferd Lentz.
Railroad Commissioners.	J. J. Youngblood. C. J. Lord.
Com. of Agriculture and Labor	R. J. Turner.
Judge Supreme Court	D. E. Morgan.

FUSION.

Governor	M. A. Wipperman, D.
Lieutenant Governor	F. W. McLean, D.
Secretary of State	John J. Stampen, P.
Auditor	S. E. McGinnis, D.
Treasurer	J. P. Birder, D.
Attorney General	John Carmody, D.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	Laura J. Eisenhuth, P.
Com. of Insurance	W. N. Campbell, P.
Railroad Commissioners.	M. R. Lewis, P. Joseph Morrison, P. Julius Wilkes, P.
Com of Agriculture and Labor	Samuel Torgerson, P.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT.

Governor	George W. Posgue.
Lieutenant Governor	Royal F. King.
Secretary of State	A. Bassett.
Auditor	R. C. Massey.
Attorney General	A. La Sueur.
Treasurer	L. F. Dow.
Com. of Insurance	Ralph W. Simpkins.
Supt. Pub. Instruction	Knute Norgaard.
Railroad Commissioners.	William Lamb. F. J. F. Tucker, James Nelson.
Com. of Agriculture and Labor	S. E. Haight.

PROHIBITION.

Governor	Delavan Carlton.
Lieutenant Governor	W. C. Green.

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Kernochan of Paris, (Miss Winthrop;) Oct. 27, 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe de Bary, (Miss Smith,) Oct. 25, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell B. Van Rensselaer, (Miss Isabel Mason,) Oct. 23, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Budd, (Miss Harriman,) Oct. 27, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli J. Whitney, (Miss Sarah Farnham,) Oct. 22, 1873.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Kent, (Miss Adelaide Hurry,) Oct. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, (Miss Waterbury,) Oct. 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lord, (Miss Edith Tiffany,) Oct. 22, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Herman Baring of England, (Miss Marie Churchill,) Oct. 24, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Greenleaf, (Miss Margaret Adams,) Oct. 25, 1898.

The Rev. Herbert Stanley Smith and Mrs. S—th, (Miss Edith Gallaudet,) Oct. 25, 1898.

Baron von Giskra and Baroness von Giskra of Switzerland, (Miss Helen King,) Oct. 26, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Payson Hatch, (Miss Helen M. Kelley,) Oct. 26, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bancroft Livingston, (Miss Mary Riggs Montgomry,) Oct. 26, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Reuben Lord, (Miss E. Tiffany,) Oct. 22, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Origen S. Seymour, (Miss Lord,) Oct. 25, 1899.

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The week that opens this morning does not offer a lively social programme. There are only three weddings in town of social importance, those of Charles D. Guthrie and Mrs. Frances Lehmann, (Miss Lamson,) to-morrow; of Charles James Welch and Miss Elizabeth K. Livingston on Wednesday, and Langdon B. Valentine and Miss May Harper on Thursday. These will all be quiet and small affairs, and will not afford the excuse, except to immediate friends and relatives, for remaining in town, especially when the country offers so many attractions. After to-day, however, there will be a lull in social events in the suburbs and at Lenox and Newport. More and more familiar faces are seen daily on the avenue and at the fashionable hotels, restaurants, and theatres. It is evident with the golf tournaments and other country distractions of the Autumn almost at an end that the tide of social life will soon turn from country to city.

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Although there is still another suburban horse show, that at Great Neck next Saturday, talk in hunting and sporting circles has now begun regarding the great annual Horse Show at the Madison Square Garden, which will this year be held Nov. 12 to 19. The advance gun of the show will be fired on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 2, when the auction sale of boxes for the show will be held, as usual, in the Assembly Room of the Garden at 3:30 o'clock. There is always keen interest in this auction, and although the bidding is now largely done through agents, and the sale is therefore not so largely attended as in former years, a number of persons like to be present to consult with and advise their agents.

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It is, of course, too early as yet to predict what the social complexion of the show this year will be. Last year's show was marred, from the social standpoint, by the absence of the Vanderbilts and other prominent families, who were either in deep mourning or traveling, but it was still, as ever, the centre of fashionable interest. This Autumn, with a number of prominent débutantes and the return of the Vanderbilts, with the exception of the family of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, to society, the presence of Mrs. Ogden Goelet and other prominent women and a general atmosphere of life and gayety, it would seem as if the Horse Show should be most enjoyable and successful. It will, of course, eclipse all other social events during the week of its continuance and will bring into town for its first three days at least almost every one who is anybody in the modish world. The early holding of the show this year will, of course, mean that it will be a curtain raiser to the season proper, for, as the Italian and French opera does not begin until Dec. 18, with continued good weather after the show people will go back to the country, and the season itself will be late in opening.

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The Autumn meeting of the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association will, as usual, be held on election day, Nov. 6, on the farm of William C. Whitney, at Westbury, L. I. This and the annual Autumn dance at Tuxedo on Friday night next, Oct. 26, are occupying the attention of the younger element in society. The sporting event of the week in the social world of New York and its suburbs, and, in fact, in sporting circles everywhere, was the annual women's golf tournament at Baltusrol, which began on Tuesday and closed yesterday. This tournament assumed this year unusual importance, from the fact that the championship tournament was mistakenly held at Southampton in the Summer heat, and the fact that there were 113 entries at Baltusrol and a spirited contest proved the bad judgment of the National Golf Association in voting to give the tournament to Shinnecock, instead of Baltusrol, a fact noted in these columns at the time of the decision last Winter.

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The presence of Miss Griscom, Miss Hoyt, Miss Underhill, Miss Terry, Mrs. Manice, Miss Bishop, Mrs. Fox, and other noted women golfers gave Baltusrol really a second National championship tournament. The weather was so beautiful and the contests so exciting that those golf and country lovers who journeyed to Baltusrol on any and all of the days of the contest were well repaid for their time and efforts.

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There is to be an unusually large number of débutantes this coming season—no less than eighty, so one woman prominent in society says. Among them will be Miss Kathleen Neilson, younger daughter of Mrs. Belle Neilson and a sister of Mrs. Arthur Kemp; Miss Frederika Webb, Miss Natica Rives, Miss Nora Iselin, Mrs. Duncan Cryder's three daughters, (triplets,) the Misses Edith, Elsie, and Ethel Cryder; Miss Eleanor Jay, and Miss Nathalie Wells. Gen. Lloyd Bryce's younger daughter and Miss Helen Kountze are among these débutantes, as are also Miss May Gallatin, daughter of Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, (Miss Amy G. Gerry,) who will make her bow to society on Dec. 1, and Miss Eleanor Morris, daughter of H. Lewis Morris, who will be introduced to society on Dec. 8.

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Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs. Morris, (Miss Katharine Clark,) who are to arrive from Europe next Saturday, will go to Senator Clark's apartment, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, until their own apartment is ready, which probably will not be before Dec. 1. Dr. Morris and Mrs. Morris, who, it will be remembered, were married on May 28 last, at St. Thomas's, sailed for Europe after a short trip to Quebec, and spent the Summer there traveling from place to place and in yachting.

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The wedding of William V. B. Kip, son of Dr. Isaac L. Kip, and whose mother was Miss Cornelia Brady, and Miss Elisa Strong, whose engagement was announced last Summer, will take place in January of next year; the exact day has not yet been decided upon.

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Charles S. Guthrie and Mrs. Frances Lehmann, who was Miss Lamson, are to be married to-morrow very quietly at 12 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Lehmann's brother-in-law, Judge Robert C. Cornell, 33 Irving Place. Mrs. Lehmann is a daughter of the late Charles Lamson of this city, and Mr. Guthrie, whom she has known for many years, was at one time a partner in business with her first husband. Only relatives and a few intimate friends have been invited to witness the ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Hutcheson, formerly rector of the Church of the Epiphany. Mr. Guthrie's brother, Tracy Guthrie, will be his best man. After a brief bridal trip South Mr. Guthrie and his bride will return to New York about the middle of November, and will occupy the house 36 West Thirty-seventh Street, which Mr. Guthrie has leased. Mrs. Lehmann is a sister of Mrs. Victor Drummond, Mrs. Robert C. Cornell, Mrs. Edward D. Appleton, Mrs. Pedro de Flores, and Mrs. Richard Hoffman. Her mother was Miss Marshall, a sister of Mrs. William Allen Butler and Charles Marshall.

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Miss Elizabeth K. Livingston, niece of Van Brugh Livingston, and Charles James Welch of San Francisco are to be married on Wednesday next, Oct. 24, in the private chapel of Archbishop Corrigan, St. Patrick's Cathedral. Miss Livingston became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith about two years ago. She is a descendant of Peter Van Brugh Livingston, whose wife was a sister of the Earl of Sterling. Peter Livingston was the son of Philip Livingston and grandson of the President of the first Provincial Congress of New York. Miss Livingston will have no attendant. As announced in this column yesterday, the ushers are to be J. Montgomery Strong of this city, a cousin of Miss Livingston, and Louis Welch of San Francisco, brother of the bridegroom. Mr. Welch's best man is to be his brother, Andrew Welch. The ceremony is to take place at 11 o'clock in the morning, and Archbishop Corrigan will officiate. The nuptial mass will be rendered by the Kaltenborn String Quartet, and the quartet will also play during the wedding breakfast at the Buckingham Hotel. This breakfast will be for the immediate relatives only. There will be no general reception. Mr. Welch has taken the house at 1 West Forty-seventh Street, owned by Mrs. George Trowbridge, and after the honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Welch will reside there.

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There are still a number of people lingering at Newport, for although mid-October is late for the new "smart set," these who for years have made Newport their Summer home and who know it in all its moods, well know that even in November there come delightfully warm and bright days when the "city by the sea" is as charming a spot as in midsummer, and who find themselves well repaid for remaining after the last of the great crowd of temporary sojourners have taken their departure. These older habitués often remain as late as Thanksgiving, and some even tide over into December. Among those who will not return to town until some time in November are Mr. and Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones and Miss Frances Coster Jones, who made her début at Newport the past season, and for whom Mrs. Jones gave several handsome dinners and dances. Mrs. Jones and her daughter, who came on from Newport last week for a few days' stay, will return to the Rhode Island resort to-morrow. They will occupy the house at 116 West Fifty-fifth Street on their return to the city for the Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes and Miss Barnes, who is to be married to William Brevoort Potts on Nov. 8, and who have been at their city residence, 11 West Forty-ninth Street, since their return from Southampton, have gone again into the country for a short visit. They are to return early next week to town.

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A woman's lucheon club has recently been started in this city through the efforts of Mrs. Harry B. Smith and Mrs. Arthur Farragut Townsend. This club has no President, Governing Board, initiation fees, or annual dues. It is to be self-supporting, the idea being to supply a place where restaurant privileges may be enjoyed with a comfort and freedom not procurable by women, either alone or with other women, at other public restaurants. Each member has a membership ticket, without which there will be no admittance. Members cannot transfer these tickets, but may bring guests, men being admitted as guests. There are already 1,500 names on the list, and it is thought that the present quarters will prove inadequate to the demands made on them. There are tables and chairs of all sizes, as well as divans, and a woman who so prefers may sit in an easy chair or on a divan and have her luncheon served on a tabourette. Membership in the club imposes no social duties, as it is merely a luncheon club.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who left nearly two weeks ago with a party of friends in Mr. Fish's private car for the Virginia Hot Springs, is expected back at her town house, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, on Tuesday next. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who formed one of Mrs. Fish's party, returned last week.

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Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson had a dinner given in his honor at the Hamilton Club, in Brooklyn, the other night. The guests included Richard Le Gallienne, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, and Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, United States Army.

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Among those who during the past week have closed their Southampton cottages are Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, James H. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. Albert V. de Goicouria, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tiffany Dyer.

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Miss Gladys M. Whitin, who is to be married to Thomas E. Peters of Gloucestershire on Dec. 19 next, is to have as her maid of honor Miss Caroline Nichols of Worcester, Mass., while the Misses Cecil Boardman, Juliette Hubbell, and Charlotte Stillman of New York, and Louisa Weightman, Susan Franklin, and Angelica Thompson—the three latter from out of town—are to be the bridesmaids. These young girls were school friends of Miss Whitin at Miss Porter's Farmington school. Miss Gladys Whitin has recently returned from a two years' stay abroad with her mother, Mrs. Lewis G. Whitin, and her elder sister, Miss Louise Whitin. Mr. Peters has not yet arrived from England. After the wedding, which will probably take place in Grace Church, Mr. Peters and his bride will travel for some months before going to their English home.

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Thursday next will bring the wedding of Miss May Harper, daughter of J. Henry Harper, whose mother was Miss Mary S. Hoe, and Langdon B. Valentine, the son of Henry C. Valentine, and whose mother was Mrs. Grace C. Barrett. This marriage is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, 209 Madison Avenue. Miss Harper will have as her attendants Miss Susie Valentine, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Urling Harper. Mr. Valentine's best man is to be Charles S. Stillman.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Morton Grinnell of 873 Madison Avenue have returned to their city residence, 873 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Grinnell was formerly Miss Elizabeth Lee Ernst of Washington.

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The polo tournament which has occupied the afternoons of the week at Lakewood finished yesterday, and the closing contest was thoroughly enjoyed by a large and interested throng of spectators. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould took again to the polo field the members of the large house party they have been entertaining during the week, and who will remain with them over to-day. Miss May Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Kuhne, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, and the Misses de Peyster were among those who witnessed and enjoyed the games. Mrs. Gould looked remarkably well in a natty outing costume trimmed with fur.

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The finals in the women's golf tournament at Baltusrol, which were played off yesterday morning, were watched by the largest gallery of spectators of the week. The fair players were followed closely, and at times were with difficulty kept back. Had it not been for counter attractions elsewhere, notably polo at Lakewood and the last day of the Autumn meeting at Morris Park, there undoubtedly would have been a large New York delegation at Baltusrol. As it was, however, the hundreds of spectators were for the most part from the Oranges, Morristown, Short Hills, and Summit. The week closed as successfully as it began at Baltusrol, and the many visiting golfers who partook of the club's hospitality and who occupied rooms in the clubhouse or the annexes have thoroughly enjoyed the days and evenings, which last brought many informal little dinners.

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Announcement is made of the engagement of Charles Frederick Hoffman, Jr., a son of Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, (Miss Eleanor F. Vail,) and Miss Zelle K. Preston, a daughter of Mrs. George Rutledge Preston, (Miss Mary A. Krumbhaar of Philadelphia.) Miss Preston is well known in New York. For some years the family spent their Summers at Newport, but have lately been living at Tuxedo.

***

There has been comparatively little going on this week at Tuxedo, although there have been a number of pleasant and informal dinners. Everything at the Park centres in the annual Autumn dance, which is set for next Friday evening, Oct. 26. George E. Dodge gave a small dinner on Sunday night for Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vatable and J. D. Juilliard. Among recent arrivals at Tuxedo have been J. J. Van Alen and the Misses Van Alen, Miss Jane Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, J. Hewitt Morgan, Walter Kobbe, F. M. Endicott, W. McN. Rodewald, and Goelet Gallatin.

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The small colony at Oyster Bay has been having an enjoyable Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Benedict have been foremost among the entertainers. They gave a large dinner on a recent evening, which was followed by informal dancing and an amateur vaudeville show, in which a cakewalk was a prominent feature. There have also been house parties at the villas of Mr. and Mrs. August Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reeves Merritt, and Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld.

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The twelfth annual "royster" of the Strollers, given at their clubrooms on Thursday night last, was a thoroughly informal and delightful affair, and was largely attended by club men and male members of the theatrical profession. The affair was semi-theatrical and semi-social. The feature of the evening was the production of a skit on "Hamlet" by W. S. Gilbert entitled "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern." This was cleverly done, and kept a large audience greatly amused. Particularly good was the rendition of the rôle of Hamlet by Edward Fales Coward and of Queen Gertrude by Walter Fairman Dyett. The cast was as follows: King Claudius of Denmark, J. Cheever Goodwin; Queen Gertrude, Walter Fairman Dyett; Hamlet, (Queen Gertrude's son, betrothed to Ophelia,) Edward Fales Coward; Rosencrantz, (a courtier in love with Ophelia,) William Duncan Preston; Guildenstern, (a courtier,) Louis Fitzgerald, Jr.; First Player, William R. Delehanty; Second Player, J. Gerald Benkard; Ophelia, Otho Cushing. Courtiers, Pages, &c., by Jennings Stockton Cox, Jr. Incidental music by Melville Ellis.

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The death of Sir Roderick Cameron, which occurred in London on Friday, while not unexpected, was rather more sudden than his family had anticipated. Few men, even of his age, enjoyed a wider acquaintance in New York than Sir Roderick Cameron, and he will be much missed. A man of somewhat aggressive personality, he made many enemies in his early career, but also numbers of friends who understood him and his underlying good qualities. His acquirement of the title, which died with him, was a pleasant episode in his life, and after the bestowal of this title and his gradual retirement from active business he went more into society and greatly mellowed in temperament. He will be remembered chiefly for his career on the turf, which he did much to elevate. His funeral will probably take place in about a fortnight, at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., of which for many years he was an attendant.

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The dinner dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly on the evening of Friday, Nov. 9, is exciting lively anticipations in the society of Morristown and Madison, N. J. Dinners preceding the dance are to be given by Mrs. Twombly, Mrs. Stephen S. Whitney, Mrs. Tiers, Mrs. Foote, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Vernam, Mrs. Garretson, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mrs. Robert F. Ballentine, Mrs. Flagg, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Williams, and Mrs. Henriques. The guests at these dinners will meet afterward at Florham, where a cotillion will be danced.

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Mrs. John O. P. Pitney and Mrs. C. S. Bradley will give a costume dinner and dance at the Morristown County Golf Clubhouse on All Hallowe'en. The guests are invited to wear costumes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Mrs. Philip Livingston gave a reception at her residence, Oak Dell, Morristown, on Wednesday afternoon last. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Clark of New York. Mrs. Verplanck Hoffman and Mrs. Stewart presided at the tea table. Mrs. S. H. Little gave a luncheon on Tuesday for her sisters, the Misses Halsey. Mrs. William Watts gave yesterday the first of two Saturday afternoon receptions for Mrs. Ridley Watts, and also to introduce Miss Watts.

***

Florence, Italy, which used to be a great Winter resort for New Yorkers of wealth and leisure, has undergone great changes, from the social standpoint, and is now hardly mentioned. The Florentine Salon is a thing of the past since the deaths of Lady Oxford, Mme. Tchihachelff, the Duchesse de Talleyrand, and the Marquise Piccollelis. The city is gradually filling with its society residents for the Autumn and Winter seasons, and the old habitués—Sir Thomas Dicks-Lauder, Frederick Stibbert, whose collection of armor is one of the finest in the world; Mrs. Ames Lyde, and Mrs. Ross and the latter's niece, Miss Duff Gordon, are beginning one by one to return.

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The Duchess of Manchester, who has been traveling on the Continent, has returned to London, and it is pleasant to know has almost entirely recovered her health.

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Hunting prospects this season in England seem to be extremely good, and the return of the troops from South Africa will mean the return of a great many hunting men. In the Melton country hunting boxes are becoming more and more difficult to get. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will be at Sysonby, and Lady Warwick at Kirby Hall, which was occupied last year by Mr. and Lady Angela Forbes. Prince and Princess Demidoff will be at The Limes, and Mr. and Lady Violet Brassey, Mr. and Mrs. George Coats, and Sir Ernest Cassel will also hunt from Melton, while the Duchess of Newcastle, with her father and mother, Major and Mrs. Candy, will probably be at Somerby Grove. Sir Humphrey and Lady de Trafford and Lord Revelstoke will be at Market Harborough, where the former have a house. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wentworth-Fitzwilliam will chiefly hunt with the Cottesmore Hounds, Lord Braye will go out with the Pytchley and North Warwickshire, and Lord Exeter will hunt with the Fitzwilliam Hounds. Lord Annaly hunts from Holdenby House, Sir Bache and Lady Cunard will be at Nevill Holt, and Capt. and Lady Sarah Wilson will be once more established at Brooksby. Should Mr. Wroughton resign the Pytchley the choice will be between Lord Annaly and Lord Southampton, both being hard riders and popular in the county. The Pytchley give something like £6,000 a year to their master, and, even with this, it is not an honor that can be enjoyed for nothing. The Pytchley have a good many ladies who are brilliant across country, but probably there is no lady in the "shires" who equals for judgment Miss Ethel Dawkins of Guilsborough. Not only does she ride well on a good horse, but she can take her own line across country safely on horses that some men will not ride at all.

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Nothing could have been more delightful and perfect that the weather on the opening day at Newmarket, which was a very fortunate thing, for the second October meeting is always the most important in the year. The Prince of Wales staid at his rooms in the Jockey Club. Many house parties were entertained at Newmarket, and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire had Lord and Lady Gosford, Lord Charles Montagu, and Lady Alice Stanley with them; Lord and Lady Crewe were at Palace House with Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Rothschild, and Lord and Lady Wolverton entertained among others Lady Norreys at Ugly House. Mr. Warren de la Rue had staying with him Lady Aylesford and Lady Prinsep, and Sir Matthew and Lady Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hall were at Chippenham Park. The grand stand was very crowded, and besides those already mentioned, all of whom were present, were to be seen Lily Duchess of Marlborough, as usual very quietly dressed, and with her Lady Marcus Beresford; Mrs. Chaine, in lavender cambric, trimmed with insertions of white lace; Lady de Trafford, Lady Colebrook, Lady Alwyne Compton, in black; Lady Southampton, Mrs. William Lawson, Lady Isabel Larnach, who was chaperoning the Misses Fitzwilliam; Lady Anne Lambton, Mrs. Henry Fludyer, and Miss Chandos Pole, with her sister, Mrs. Lethbridge. The men were as usual well represented, and included Lord Ellsmere, Lord Cholmondeley, Lord Bradford, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Durham, Capt. Hedworth Lambton, Sir Ernest Cassel, Sir Edgar Vincent, Prince Soltykoff, and Lord William and Lord Marcus Beresford.

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At Ranelagh the golf course is to be closed during the months of November, December, and January for the purpose of repairing the tees and greens, and, therefore, on the opening of the new season on Feb. 1 the golf course will be very materially improved. At the Sheen House Club various arrangements have been made for the Winter season. There will be a house dinner every month, as well as a series of dances, the first of which will take place in November. The committee is making arrangements for some lectures to be delivered by well-known war correspondents, and in the event of frost the cycle track will be flooded, which will insure three acres of ice.

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There arrived yesterday on the St. Louis, among others, Miss Estelle Bowne, George Blagden, Jr., John C. Duncan, Mrs. T. W. Cridler, Miss Lilian A. Cridler, C. S. Carstairs, Mr. and Mrs. Watson Blair, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Goodrich, Miss F. B. Lanaban, Miss Iva B. Loud, Mrs. E. B. Linsley, Miss M. E. Linsley, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Mason and the Misses Ethel and Ruth Mason, B. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Robbins, H. P. Robbins, Mrs. Storrs Wells and Miss Storrs Wells, Mrs. Arthur Sewall, Mrs. George G. Van Schaick, Miss E. D. Tilghman, the Hon. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Wetmore and Miss Wetmore, and George N. Whittlesey.

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On the Lucania, sailing yesterday for Liverpool, there were booked, among others, Sir Ralph Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Breese, C. Clive Bayley, English Consul at New York; Mrs. George Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Craddock, Mrs. T. H. Gelston, A. R. Gardiner, J. W. and R. H. Herron, Frank S. Hastings, Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Lucas and Miss Lucas, the Right Rev. John J. Monaghan, Bishop of Wilmington; Mr. and Mrs. Percy C. Morris, Mrs. Walker Smith and Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brydon Tennant and Miss Annie E. Tennant, Prof. Henry A. Ward, and Mrs. Charles Wynham.

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On the Amsterdam, sailing for Rotterdam yesterday, there were booked, among others, Mrs. Sidney Butler, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Emery, C. S. Johnson, Dr. W. Dominguez Roca, and Mrs. L. Wille.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. P. Waltom Aims, her daughter, Miss Edith M. Aims, and W. S. Aims, of 9 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who spent the Summer in Europe, where they traveled in Norway, Sweden, and Russia, have returned from their country residence, at Woodmont-on-the-Sound, to the city for the Winter.

The Knickerbocker Dances will open on Nov. 26 at Delmonico's with a Thanksgiving dance, at which the favors given will be tiny pumpkins. Two orchestras will alternate in supplying the music. Miss Helen Gould and Frank Gould are interested in these dances, the organizer of which was Mrs. H. C. Coe. Others interested are Mmes. Albert Effingham Lawrence, James Russell, Herman M. Biggs, Edward D. Jones, C. A. Edwards, Wendell Philips, J. Ives Plumb, and Miss Frances E. Baker.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 20.—The past season of the Newport Casino corporation has been the most prosperous financially in its history. The Governors have voted to retire two second mortgage bonds valued at $1,000 each. During the past Summer they have expended $1,000 for electric lighting and $2,000 for other improvements and repairs and still they are able to retire these two bonds. The present bonded indebtedness is $44,000, forty first and four second mortgage bonds. The original indebtedness was $120,000.

R. R. Remington will spend the Autumn in Tuxedo.

Mrs. J. A. Codman and Miss Codman will close their cottage Monday and return to their Boston home for the Winter.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, will assume his duties as President of the Naval War College Oct. 25.

Miss Livingston of New York, who has been visiting Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, has returned to her home.

Mrs. John La Farge has gone to New York.

Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Pomeroy, has closed her Newport season and returned to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. R. I. Gammell gave a dinner this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., also gave a dinner this evening.

Mrs. George B. De Forest has returned from New York.

Arrivals from New York this evening included Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. Douglas Grant, and William E. Glyn.

Miss Helen Garrettson of New York is visiting her brother, F. P. Garrettson.

Julian Potter has gone to New York.

Mrs. Barrymore of New York is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. M. Coats.

Egerton L. Winthrop, J. B. M. Grosvenor, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Burke Roche, and J. M. Forbes have returned from New York.

The Misses Blight are visiting their sister, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, in New York.

Chrysanthemums are showing up remarkably well in the various greenhouses, and the varieties and growth this season are unusually handsome and large. Many will be shortly shipped to the cottagers' town houses.

English Heiress Engaged.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The most interesting engagement in several months is that of the daughter of Sir Ernest Cassel, the well-known merchant, to Wilfred Ashley, son of the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, official Verderer of the New Forest, heir of the ninth Earl of Shaftesbury. The bride gets a settlement of many thousands of pounds a year, and she will eventually inherit a fortune estimated at £13,000,000.

Burglars Rob Jefferson (N. Y.) Post Office.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The store of H. D. Vaughn, Postmaster at Jefferson, was entered by burglars early this morning. They blew open the safe, rifled it, and carried off stamps to the value of $200 and about $300 in cash belonging to Vaughn, as well as valuable papers, notes, &c. There is no clue to the thieves.

Richmond Baptist Church Burned Down

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20.—At 2 o'clock this morning, Grove Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. B. Hawthorne, formerly of Atlanta and Nashville, pastor, was totally destroyed by fire, the origin of which is unknown. It was built in 1890 at a cost of $40,000. Two residences adjoining the church were damaged to the extent of $10,000.

Creek Indians Restless.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 20.—Much uneasiness is felt over the alleged suspicious actions of Chief Chitto Harjo and a band of Indians in the Creek Nation. Indian officers have been sent to the scene. The Indians are said to be holding a council of their own, in defiance of the laws of the Creek Nation, and trouble is feared.

Have You Noticed How Few Ladies Now Wear Their Hats at Theatre or Opera?

and have you ever noticed the poor Hair Dressing displayed by those seated in front of and about you? Well, they criticise you, too; though you may not know it. A Stylish and Becoming Head Dress, such as our

MARIE ANTOINETTE COIFFURE

has, therefore, become a necessity. Made of the choicest wavy hair and perfect in finish and style; this coiffure can be made up by any lady in a few minutes.

LADIES' WIGS.

Our latest production in Perfect-fitting Ladies' Wigs is made on a narrow band, permitting your back hair to mingle naturally the with hair of wig. Thus the entire head is covered and yet the wig is extremely light in weight and without any foundation in the centre, affording thorough ventilation, and preventing the scalp from being overheated.

WIGS & TOUPEES For Gentlemen to Fit Partially or Entirely Bald Heads.

NEW STYLES IN BANGS, Hair Dyes, Rouge and Hair Tonic. Specialists for the Scalp in attendance. Hair Dressing and Manicuring Parlors. New Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

L. SHAW,

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD. 54 W. 14TH ST., NEXT TO MACY'S, N.Y.

Bon Ami

Is famous for cleaning paint. It is used in the form of a *thin* lather and cleans by dissolving the dirt. It will not scratch, scour and "wear off" the paint.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

The most attractive cover made for a punchbowl stand is of heavy gray Russian crash, edged with heavy lace, and with a pattern of grapes and leaves upon it. There is a delicate scallop around the edge embroidered in a light-green silk, and a simple pattern of the grape is in each corner. The grapes are in natural colors and size, and raised at least a quarter of an inch above the crash. There are one or two leaves with each cluster. The simplicity and naturalness of the design are its great charm, with the appropriateness as it is placed under a big punchbowl. A similar crash cover is used for a buffet covering.

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A beautiful centrepiece has a centre of gray linen, with a border of green linen in a dull shade. The floral design is of poppies, worked in the natural colors.

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So many people now use doilies without a tablecloth for breakfast and luncheon or a Sunday night tea that quantities of them are sold. Those of heavy linen with the solid white embroidery are among the most popular and are very durable if laundered with care. Sets include centrepieces, plate, and tumbler doilies.

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Very beautiful sets are to be found in the Japanese grass linen in white and colored embroidery, with the peculiarly Japanese floral designs. Unique in these sets and most effective are doilies in the dark blue grass linen with white embroidery.

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Long narrow scarfs which come for the dining table or the buffet are in momie and granite cloth, embroidered in different colors. There is a wide border at each end of a cloth and a narrower one along the sides nearly covering it. There is a wide variety of flowers as well as of colors. There may be, perhaps, a somewhat conventionalized design of lilies along the ends while the sides show roses and forget-me-nots. The scarfs sell for $6, $8, $10, and $12.

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Canvas very similar to the old fashioned Java, which was manipulated into many domestic horrors some years ago, is used for many kinds of fancy work. There is a long stitch in place of the old cross stitch which gives some excellent effects.

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A pretty baby carriage set is of white piqué worked with wild roses in silk in the natural colors. There is a pillow, a cover, and a strap. The cover is made with the upper edge turned over after the fashion of a sheet and embroidered as is the body of the cover. There is a ruffled edge of fine Hamburg, through the openwork edge of which is run pink ribbon and more narrow ribbon is run into the little lace-like washable brading which heads the ruffle. The pillow is made to match. The set is serviceable, for the ribbon can be removed, and both cover and pillow case washed. The strap is a band of the piqué embroidered and bound with the ribbon, and with ribbon ends to tie the baby into the carriage if necessary.

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If housekeepers realized the convenience of the small hand towels of bird's-eye or diaper linen they would be more used. They are more convenient for the hands than a larger towel and are, of course, easier to launder. They are invaluable for a lavatory which is in constant use. They are sold usually only by the dozen and come in excellent quality linen for $3 a dozen.

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Pressed hair insoles are sold at 10 cents a pair for people with sensitive feet. They also give additional warmth for those who are troubled with cold feet.

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Pumice stone comes in convenient form for use with a little porcelain frog on the back for a handle. The frog and pumice stone together cost 35 cents.

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The Presidential candidates are appearing as large as life upon sofa cushion covers, and they are also figuring upon gayly painted tin trays. These are puzzle trays. Are you for or against the man upon whose shining painted face you serve lemonade?

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

Its Work in Defending and Propagating the Roman Catholic Faith.

The work of the International Catholic Truth Society during the first year of its existence has grown to such proportions that it has been necessary to take two offices in the Arbuckle Building, 367 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The society was organized by the Rev. Dr. W. F. McGinnis of St. Francis Xavier's Church under the name of the Metropolitan Truth Society, and he still remains its President. Among its objects are the systematic refutations of calumnies and misstatements in regard to the Roman Catholic faith which appear from time to time in various publications, and the promulgation of Catholic literature. About 800 Catholic books have been placed in the public libraries in many States through the efforts of the society.

The society at the very beginning met with approval from many members of the American Hierarchy, and Pope Leo XIII. conferred a special blessing upon it through Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, and its scope extending, it was incorporated under the present title on April 24. The membership, which is limited to 1,000, is now about 500, and includes many prelates and priests, and there are correspondents in England, the Philippines, South America, and Cuba.

The society forwarded to President McKinley a protest against the alleged desecration of Roman Catholic churches by American soldiers in the Philippines, and he cabled to Gen. Otis to investigate and correct the alleged abuses. It was also largely instrumental in securing the repeal of the Brooks marriage law in Cuba. It has called the attention of the State Board of Regents to a lack of even the ablest Roman Catholic works from the catalogue of the Traveling Libraries, and the Secretary of the board has promised to remedy the defect. It is now supplying regularly and gratuitously about 900 Catholic periodicals to poor families in remote sections.

One of the fundamental rules of the organization forbids it to publish any pamphlets or tracts, the officers believing that more good may be accomplished by helping to distribute the publications of others. Dr. McGinnis, in the first annual report, states: "Naturally these first twelve months have been devoted not so much to the actual tilling of the soil as to the gathering together of an able body of workers. There is, we believe, a promise of continued interest in the work in the fact that no attempt has been made to develop a vast, heterogeneous membership."

A. C. F. KOCH & CO

125th Street, West.

Clearing Sale of **Ladies' Fall Suits.**

ON MONDAY—A complete disposal imperative in order to make room for Winter garments—hence these enormous reductions. This opportunity means a saving of fully

½ On Former Prices.

LOT 1. LADIES' COSTUMES AND TAILORED COAT SUITS of all wool materials, Jackets silk lined, were $10.00 to $15.00, sale price . . . 4.98

LOT 2. LADIES' TAILORED COAT SUITS of all wool serges, Venetians or homespun cheviots, various styles of Jackets, perfect hanging Skirts, many of the suits silk lined throughout, were $20.00 to $25.00, sale price 9.75

LOT 3. LADIES' COAT SUITS of superior quality Zibelines, broadcloths or Venetians, Eton, tight-fitting or reefer Jackets, flare or flounce Skirts, the majority of these suits silk lined, were $25.00 to $35.00, sale price 14.98

Silks and Dress Goods.

Phenomenal values for Monday and Tuesday—caused by unusual trade conditions—a big offering that will make these departments the busiest in the city.

BLACK SILKS: Black Peau-de-Soie, Black Armures, Black Taffetas, Black Satin

AT THE THEATRES

GRACE GEORGE AS A STAR, STOCK COMPANY ACTING, AND OTHER FRESH TOPICS.

Voice is the dramatic artist's most important implement. What a varied, rich, and well-chosen vocabulary is to the writer a large vocal range, an unfailing supply of tones to express every mood of joy or sorrow, every shade of feeling, is to the actor, and there is "style" in speaking which corresponds to the literary style which enables its possessor to put every word at his command to just the right use every time he uses it.

A writer accustomed only to contributing short articles to periodicals or to the composition of short stories and sketches often finds himself at a loss for words to lend variety to his writing, (if he has the ability and good sense to note his own imperfections,) when he attempts a long and elaborate narrative. His style becomes dry and monotonous. An actor accustomed to small parts or to the performance of rôles calling for the expression of few, if any, emotions, is similarly placed at a great disadvantage, because of his lack of the proper vocal training, when cast for a character which represents a wide range of emotional expression. Natural talent may help to hide his deficiency, but it does not remove it. Intelligence counts for little in the practice of the arts without hard training and experience. With the help of those, many an actor has triumphed who has lacked some of the natural gifts the dramatic art seems to demand.

One of the benefits the actor derives under the stock company system is a large measure of varied training, a chance to use his voice in the expression of many passions and emotions, if he has the natural artistic sense to guide him; he must work hard and often under disadvantages the pampered and prosperous young actor who is winning brief glory under the prevailing system of expensive productions and long runs does not encounter, but if he has the right stuff in him, he will accomplish his end.

That is why such a well-managed stock company as Mr. Donnelly's at the Murray Hill Theatre deserves such support and encouragement as artistically inclined persons can afford to give it. It already receives the cordial and welcome support of the multitude, and good performances, like those of Jones's "Case of Rebellious Susan," given there last week, do not lack the kind of substantial encouragement that even the most artistic managers best appreciate.

But it was not to a critical consideration of "Rebellious Susan" and Dorothy Donnelly I intended to lead in dwelling upon the actor's need of varied elocutionary power and his too frequent lack of it in these days, so much as to the advent of Grace George as a star, which was the most noteworthy incident in the theatres last week. Miss George is a very comely young woman, of the petite blonde type, of a naturally graceful and refined presence, and she has learned something of the art of acting.

She can act a small, comparatively unimportant part well, and she has sufficient artistic comprehension to know how an important rôle, at least one as important as her present one in Mr. Clarke's dramatization of Miss Tompkins's story, should be played. Her inexperience shows in every scene of this, but only unpleasantly so in her use of her voice. The organ is naturally good enough for the stage, but she has never learned how to talk, as, in fact, few persons do in these days, and it rarely responds to the sentiment of the play except in the very simplest passages. In fact, Miss George's lack of elocutionary power is so striking that it impresses the critical observer, who is not in the most amiable mood, more than anything else in the present performances at the Manhattan Theatre. If she persists in forcing her voice in the vehement scenes as she now does, and in sticking to her present bad method, she will have the hoarse speech and huskiness of some of the incompetent old actors when she reaches her maturity. A course of training with Mrs. Le Moyne would do her a world of good, and that lady would be much better employed in instructing young actresses of Miss George's good looks and artistic promise than in posing as a middle-aged heroine of amatory and slightly addled drama.

Apart from her speech, Miss George's portrayal of Honoria in "Her Majesty" is sure to improve, in fervor, in force, in the simulation of regal bearing. The play itself is not to be taken very seriously, but it contains plenty of good entertainment, and I fancy it will have a profitable run.

Mr. Weber and Mr. Fields, those estimable worshippers of Euphrosyne, have been at much pains since the beginning of their season to work over the show called "Fiddle-dee-dee," and it is now indisputably and variously amusing. It goes quickly, the jokes tell, the songs are good, and the pictures are pretty. Such a chorus has not been seen since the halcyon days of Edward E. Rice, when odalisques and almas reigned in his burlesques. Such a distinguished group of principals has never before been seen in burlesque. What is the use of recalling Lydia Thompson, Pauline Markham, Lisa Weber and Harry Beckett, or Nelly Farren, Letty Lind, and Fred Leslie in the presence of these two laughter-provoking principals, and De Wolf Hopper, Warfied, Ross, Kelly, Lillian Russell, Fay Templeton, and Bonnie Maginn? Yes, indeed, Bonnie Maginn! Any one who sees her dance in the "Rosie is Ma Posie," and lead the Eleventh Cavalry, will be willing to place Bonnie among the principals.

As for the new burlesque of "Arizona," it needs some working over of the same sort as "Fiddle-dee-dee" has had. It aims at too close a caricature, is too long and too persistent. When the folks sit on red-hot stoves, when the champagne is produced from the same receptacle, and the whisky from a clock which closes at the hour of 1 and compels its owner to go thirsty, when the girls' sidecombs remind the loving young Lieutenant of McComb's Dam Bridge, Mr. Edgar Smith's "book" seems to be getting way down to a rather low level of humor. That will not do for the comic stage of Mr. Weber and Mr. Fields. But, of course, it will not have to do so very long. Such obvious puerilities will disappear in the refining process.

Whatever the result may be, it must be admitted that a theatrical week in this town which sees first performances of plays by Robert Browning, Israel Zangwill, Edmond Rostand, and William Butler Yeats, as the present week will, is worthy of remembrance. Rostand's play can hardly fail. It has had the test of hundreds of performances in Paris, it abounds in beautiful pictures, it tells a pathetic story. Its spirit may not touch and stir Americans as it has touched and stirred the French. But Rostand is one of the great men of the hour, in letters as well as in drama, and Maude Adams is an actress of extraordinary sensibility and great personal charm. It will probably be found that the character of the young Duke suits her exactly.

The other three plays are each in one act and will be presented at Wallack's to-morrow night or Friday afternoon. I do not know, in fact, that the Browning fragment should be dignified as an act. It is merely one episode in a drama that never was written. Yeats is the Irish poet who has been identified with George Moore in the establishment in Dublin of a "literary theatre." One of the plays of this institution which gives occasional performances for the initiated was "The Heather Field," acted at Carnegie Lyceum last Spring. Of Zangwill's "The Moment of Death" nothing is known except that the title is not alluring.

The production of Jones's new play, "Mrs. Dane's Defense," at Wyndham's theatre in London seems to have put Lena Ashwell in the front rank of English actresses. The pathos and power of her acting are highly praised. It has been prophesied that she would make a great hit when her chance arrived, and she has found the chance now.

One of the new plays at the Théâtre Français, in Paris, during the Winter will be "Le Marquis de Priola," in four acts and in prose by Henri de Lavedan. It treats of modern life and manners and will probably be found, like most of Lavedan's plays, impossible in English.

Beerbohm Tree will produce Stephen Phillips's "Herod," at Her Maesty's Theatre, London, a week from next Wednesday night.

James A. Herne will go to London next Spring to act in "Shore Acres." Robert Taber, Lewis Waller, and Murray Carson talk of forming an artistic coalition in London. The author of "Lady Windermere's Fan" now signs his writings Sebastian Melnotte. This is the cream of the latest budget of foreign theatrical news.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

Maude Adams in "L'Aiglon"—Plays by Browning, Zangwill, and Yeats.

In "L'Aiglon," ("The Eaglet,") a poetical drama in five acts, by Edmond Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," translated into English by Louis N. Parker, one of the authors of "Rosemary," Maude Adams will impersonate the young Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon I., at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night. Every seat has been disposed of for this noteworthy dramatic performance, and the reports of Miss Adams's appearances in the play in Baltimore during the last week, indicate a great personal and artistic success. This much it is certainly fair to say beforehand.

A beautiful production is assured. The dresses, furniture, and accessories will represent the European fashions of the post-Napoleonic era. The scene is Vienna, with an incursion to the battlefield of Wagram, where is pictured an imaginary rising of the dead hosts, while the momentarily transformed boy posses as a hero and the rehabilitator of Bonapartism.

In the supporting company, which is very large, J. H. Gilmour, as a Napoleonic veteran, Flambeau; Sara Perry as the intriguing Countess Camarata, Margaret Gordon as Fanny Elssler, the dancer; Oswald Yorke, Peyton Carter, and Edwin Arden will have relatively important parts. A summary of the principal incidents in the drama is appended:

The action of the play begins in Marie Louise's salon, where is revealed a crowd of merry women. Frivolity and intrigue go hand in hand at the Austrian Court, and Prince Metternich is keeping a watch on everybody. Yet sympathizers with young Napoleon II. (the Duke) find their way to his side and urge him to redeem France. One of these, the Countess Camarata, who is of Corsican blood, appears in the guise of a modiste. She comes from Paris to persuade the Duke to attempt a coup and return to the partisans of his father. Reichstadt will not promise. This act is brought to a close by a sudden appearance of the famous dancer, Fanny Elssler, who mounts a table and declaims the latest bulletin of the Grande Armée, which she has learned by heart for love of the Duke. This wakes Reichstadt from his reveries, and he holds forth before the astonished Court, showing that he knows more of the history of his father than it was intended he should know.

The Duke, in his study at Schoenbrunn, is about to take his lesson in the art of war. He discovers that the little wooden soldiers which usually figured as Austrian marionettes have been painted by some friendly hand in semblance of the Grand Armée, Metternich enters and a stormy dialogue ensues. Upon his departure, one of the servants, supposed to be a spy in the service of Austria, discovers himself to the Duke as Flambeau, a former grenadier of Napoleon's Guard, who has introduced himself into the Court at Schoenbrunn for the purpose of escorting the young Napoleon back to France. The Duke promises he will go, but not until he shall have asked his grandfather's leave. In an interview between Reichstadt and the Emperor Francis, the boy pleads to be allowed to go to France. The Emperor is about to accede when Metternich intervenes, Metternich leads the young Duke to a looking glass, and bidding him look at himself, reproaches him for his blue eyes and fair hair, his unmistakable Hapsburg features, and tells him he is not fit to succeed to the throne of his father.

The Duke determines to accede to the requests of the Bonapartists, and go to France. The escape is made during a night fête given by Metternich. The Duke has promised to meet his friends upon the battlefield of Wagram. In order to facilitate his escape, he changes cloaks with the Countess Camarata, who, of many, is in love with him, and while she mingles with the throng of merrymakers, Reichstadt makes his way out of the park of Schoenbrunn.

He goes to the field at Wagram. It is night. The court has been warned of the Duke's escape and of that of his companion. They are pursued by the soldiers of Metternich, and Flambeau, rather than be taken alive, stabs himself and dies in the arms of his Prince amid the wails of spirits of those of the slain in battle.

The last act of the play shows the deathbed of the Duke of Reichstadt. He expires surrounded by his friends and family —of the Austrian branch—his hand upon the silver cradle which had been presented to him by the City of Paris when he was hailed as King of Rome—while Gen. Hartmann reads the bulletin of the Grand Armée by way of prayers for the dying. When he is dead, Metternich says without a show of feeling: "Bury him in the uniform of an Austrian Colonel."

Tuesday night at Wallack's Theatre, after the performance of "The Greatest Thing in the World," Sarah Cowell Le Moyne will appear in a one-act play by Israel Zangwill called "The Moment of Death." Friday afternoon in the same theatre Mrs. Le Moyne will act the Queen in a stage version of Robert Browning's dramatic poem called "In a Balcony." Otis Skinner will appear as Norbert, and Eleanor Robson, who acts so charmingly in the rôle of Bonita in "Arizona," will be Constance. With this Browning fragment a one-act drama in verse, by W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, called "The Land of Heart's Desire," will be acted for the first time in this country by members of Mrs. Le Moyne's company.

Tuesday night at the Academy of Music James O'Neill, whose fame is closely associated with the character of Edmond Dantes in the Fechter version of Dumas's famous romance, "Monte Cristo," will act that rôle in a spectacular revival of the stirring play. New scenes, representing the port of Marseilles, the Château d'If, the illuminted fête in Paris, the Forest of Fontainebleau, and many other pictures have been painted by Ernest Gros, John H. Young, Gates & Morange, and Homer Emens. The cast will include Frederic De Belleville in his long familiar rôle of Noirtier, Thurlow Bergen as Albert, Warren Conlan, Robert Paton Gibbs, Edmund Breese, Augustus Cook, Selena Johnson, Annie Ward Tiffany, and Vicenzia Martinez.

"Hodge, Podge & Co.," a musical, or, rather, a music hall, farce from the German, by George V. Hobart, will have its first performance in New York at the Madison Square Theatre Tuesday night under the management of Frank McKee. Genial Peter F. Dailey will be the star in this, and among his associates will be pretty Christie Macdonald, statuesque Frankie Bailey, Georgie Lawrence, Mamie Forbes, G. W. Barnum, Stephen Maley, William Broderick, and John Keefe.

The original German play is a schwank called "In Himmelhof," a title which has a broadly ironical meaning, and there is an intricate plot, which Mr. Hobart assumes he has preserved. But nobody cares for the plot of a piece in which Peter Dailey is the central personage. He will always be Peter Dailey, and will sing his songs, ejaculate his jests, utter his "cons" in the same old cheerful way. The incidents occur in a villa on the Hudson, in the model room of a poster designing and printing establishment, and on an illuminated lawn. There ought to be plenty of fun.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

Attractive Bills of Song and Dance, Farce and Acrobatism, Arranged for the Coming Week.

The "vaudevilles" retain their popularity, especially those performances that are given at moderate prices without the accompaniments of drinking and smoking. The "continuous" performance houses, without an exception, draw two large audiences every day, and are always moderately well filled, too, in the forenoon and in the interval between the ordinary dinner hour and the time the regular theatrical performances begin. The occasional visitor to these entertainments cannot fail to note an improvement in the general quality of the programmes. The lesser acts are certainly better than they used to be. In the recent bills at Keith's and Proctor's Theatres there have been few "turns" one would be inclined to class contemptuously as "filling."

A novelty in the long bill at Keith's this week will be the appearance of John Le Hay, the English entertainer, lately chief comedian in "The Rose of Persia." He is the inventor of that precious phrase, "rotton cotton gloves," which has long been current slang. Le Hay is a ventriloquist and jester full of original ideas.

Keith's programme will also reintroduce Charles Sweet, the droll comedian, who pretends he is a burglar; Edward M. Favor and Edith Sinclair, in a new sketch; Smith and Campbell, just back from Europe; the Hawaiian Queens in "The Queen's Fan," and James Richmond Glenroy, "the man with the green gloves." Something quite new, and reported to be mystifying, will be "The Bifurcated Girl," played by W. H. Murphy and Minnie Allen.

PROCTOR'S FOUR THEATRES.

Mirror, lantern, prismatic, or color dances continue in vogue in the vaudevilles. They seem to have secured permanent popularity like the vitascope, cinematograph, or biograph, which under one name or another is never out of the bill. In Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week the illuminated dancer will be graceful Papinta, Ida Fuller, who follows in the nimble and bewildering footsteps of the widely known Lole, will dance in the lantern's changing rays at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house. In the down-town show Harris and Walters will appear in a skit called "The Shadow Detective"; French, the juggler, will imitate Ching-Ling-Foo; Stanton and Modena will appear in an ironical sketch called "For Reform"; Anna Berger will play the cornet, and a dozen other taking acts will be introduced.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre Billy Clifford and Maud Huth will appear in a musical dialogue called "The Chappie's Visit." Sam, Clara, and Kittie Morton will sing and dance, the Damms will introduce a novel acrobatic turn, and there will be music and mirth in plenty.

At Proctor's Palace McIntyre and Heath, darky comedians, will present their drollery called "On Guard," while the three Powers brothers will offer a positive novelty entitled "The Paris Exposition," the Elinore sisters will act a little comedy, and stately Cheridah Simpson will sing.

Up at the Harlem house, besides Miss Fuller's dancing, the aerial act of the agile Dunhams will make the bill noteworthy, while Isabel Urquhart and her company will appear in "Even Stephen," the Clemence sisters will do a taking musical act, and the "boy mental wonder," Lavender Richardson, will exhibit himself. To enumerate all of the items on the programmes of the four popular places of amusement, however, would take up too much space.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.

The week will begin with the regular Sunday matinée, which has proved so successful since this new arrangement has been introduced. The list of artists will include Bonnie Thornton, Josie Sabel, Hall and Staley, the funny burglars; Blocksom and Burns, burlesque acrobats; Cushman, Holcomb, and Curtis, and any number of others. This same entertainment will prevail this evening. In the new bill of specialties to be offered, commencing with to-morrow afternoon's performance, there will be found Filson and Errol, who appear for the first time this season, presenting a new comedietta; Hayes and Lytton in a condensed version of "A Wise Guy," will re-enter vaudeville; Burto-Lowando-Wilson's circus; Reno and Richards, comic contortionists; Marie Rogers-Fulton, Louise Montrose, comedienne, and Al and Mamie Anderson are the other features.

OTHER VARIETY BILLS.

The colored comedians Williams and Walker, after an absence from this city for some time, will return to-morrow evening with their company of singers, dancers, and general specialty artists at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall.

A long and varied bill is offered by Mr. Huber at his museum in Fourteenth Street, the chief features in the curio hall being Chauncey Morlan and his wife, the phenomenal heavyweight couple; Major Mite, the dwarf; the Razarfs, illusionists; Hussey, a ventriloquist of considerable merit, and Snyder, the magician.

Powell, the illusionist, will continue to introduce new tricks at the Eden Musée, and the management have new moving pictures from Paris, which they regard as being unusually interesting. Views from Galveston, giving an excellent idea of the disaster and relief work, will also be shown.

Manager Kraus has secured for the frequenters of the Dewey Theatre this week, "Wine, Women and Song," in addition to an extensive olio. Many popular performers will take part in the double entertainment.

PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

Changes in the Stock Company and Combination Theatres.

The holdover plays at the various theatres offer considerable of a diversity. "Marcelle" at the Broadway has but two more weeks to run, while Henrietta Crosman will remain at the Bijou throughout this week only, and then move up town to the Savoy, where her manager thinks she will remain throughout the season. The Rogers Brothers in "Central Park" can remain at Hammerstein's Victoria but five weeks longer, notwithstanding their attraction is drawing audiences which tax the capacity of the house. Manager Alfred E. Aarons expects that his star, Miss Josephine Hall, will be sufficiently recovered from her illness to resume her engagement at the Savoy to-morrow night. However, if it is found impossible for Miss Hall to appear, the play will be temporarily withdrawn and sent on tour through the country.

Only twenty-eight more appearances remain for Richard Mansfield in "Henry V." to fulfill his engagement at the Garden Theatre, which has been one of the most successful he has ever participated in in this city. Mr. Mansfield prides himself in the smoothness of the performance he is now giving, and informs the public that his audiences are always out of the theatre before 11:30.

James A. Herne has undoubtedly made a personal success as Captain Dan Marble in "Sag Harbor," and, with the continued increased patronage the Theatre Republic is receiving the plan is likely to continue for some time.

John Drew will impersonate the hero of Winston Churchill's novel "Richard Carvel" at the mpire Theatre for some time to come, while Miss Annie Russell, who is in the third month of her success in "A Royal Family" at the Lyceum Theatre, has not only surpassed her success at this house last season, but she has also attained the distinction of having achieved the greatest triumph in the history of this theatre.

Ever since Charles Frohman has had the management of the Garrick Theatre he has been most fortunate in placing attractions in it that caused him to display a standing room sign in front of the door continuously, and his present attraction, "David Harum," with William H. Crane in the title rôle, is no exception to the rule. "What Happened to Jones," George H. Broadhurst's farce, which has not been seen in New York since it was presented at the Bijou, will be revived by the Donnelly stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre. While farce comedy will prevail on the east side at Forty-second Street, the American Theatre management does not propose to conflict with their attraction, so will offer the west side of Forty-second Street theatregoers a melodrama entitled "The Prodigal Daughter." In the upper part of the city, the Borough of the Bronx, where the Metropolis Theatre is situated, "The Heart of Maryland" will be revived.

Spectacular acrobatic entertainments are the rule at the Grand Opera House these days, and the management will follow up last week's attraction with the Brothers Byrne in "Eight Bells." Mr. Ted Marks will continue his Sunday evening concerts at this house, the fourth of which will occur to-night. After a very extensive tour, Herbert Keicey and Effie Shannon return to this city for one week, during which time, at the Harlem Opera House, they will present the English play, "My Daughter-in-Law."

The political excitement has not served to impair the continued success of Augustus Thomas's play, "Arizona," at the Herald Square Theatre.

Not much more time will be devoted to "San Toy" at Daly's. Mr. Fowers and Miss Minnie Ashley will introduce new verses in their topical songs to-morrow evening. The succeeding attraction will be Daniel Frohman's stock company. The romanticism of "Her Majesty" at the Manhattan Theatre and the likeness of its heroine to Wilhelmina of Holland appeal strongly to womankind and the piece is drawing large houses. Miss Virginia Earl has introduced several new songs in "The Belle of Bohemia" at the Casino, which have proved quite popular. "Lost River" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre with its prosperous business is likely to continue for many months.

At the Irving Place Theatre Manager Conreid announces a performance of "Dorf und Stadt" for to-morrow night at popular prices. "Der Probepfeil" will be acted Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and a new play, "Die Probekandidat" will be produced Thursday.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

"Aida" and "The Bohemian Girl" at the Metropolitan.

The past week at the opera in English "as she is sung" was not one of disturbing excitement. Its most important feature was the reproduction of Verdi's perennially beautiful and eloquent lyric drama, "Aida." Some comment was made after one of the performances on the public's lack of appreciation of the beauty of this work. It is a most discouraging fact that "Aida" cannot be trusted to attract more than two or three large audiences in the course of an operatic season in the foreign tongues employed in the Metropolitan Opera House. It is perhaps not impossible to account for this, but explanation must assume the nature of surmise. Only a patient and plodding investigator, aided by unlimited tolerance on the part of the public, could account authoritatively for the apathy toward this opera.

But it may not be far out of the way to suggest that the work is not sufficiently sentimental to please the average operagoer. There is very little of the exhibition of the tender emotion of love in the best scenes of the drama. Radames and Aïda have only one duet, and that is taken up with her endeavor to persuade him to betray his country and fly with her. The motive is distinctly tragic, and not sentimental. The duet with her father, which is placed in the same act, is also tragic, and, furthermore, it has been observed by theatregoers of long experience that the parental relation does not command wide sympathy when exhibited in the drama.

One of the strongest scenes in "Aïda" is that in which the rivalry of the Princess Amneris is powerfully thrown upon the dramatic screen. The duo between the two women is one of the finest pieces of writing of its kind in existence, but the subject matter is not potent to touch the popular heart. The whole of the scene of the return of the victorious Radames pleases rather by its pageantry and its immense ensemble effects than by its dramatic interest. It is a scene filled with conflicting emotion, but the agonies of the two lovers are thrown into the background by the prominence given to the figure of Amonasro, the father of Aïda.

Another splendid scene is that in which Amneris pleads with Radames as he is being led to trial and in which she agonizes at the outer gate of the hall of justice. The musical value of this scene is large and the effect of the concealed chorus is great, but the public finds no sentimental attraction in the incidents. The last scene of "this sad, eventful history" is gloomy in the extreme, but here one finds a duet which appeals to the listener more forcibly than any other in the work. The last notes of Radames and Aïda are surpassingly beautiful and the situation is moving. But all this comes at the end of a trying tragedy, and many of the audience have gone home. Nevertheless, "Aïda" is a masterpiece, and it will remain as a monument of the genius of the grand old man of Italian opera, who is now resting after his notable labors and enjoying the love and veneration of his fellow-men.

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The performances of the opera at the Metropolitan by the English company have had considerable merit. In respect of the pageantry, which plays such a conspicuous part in the work, they have been quite as good as those to be witnessed in the more expensive season, for the present company has the use of all the regular scenery and properties of the house. The ballet is a little more spectacular in the Winter, and the principal singers wear better clothes. Some of them also wear better voices, but this is not a subject for comparison. The company now on exhibition finds "Aïda" fairly within its powers. This is an opera which reaches its full value when well sung, and it has been sung tolerably in the week just ended.

The failure of "The Bohemian Girl" to attract large audiences ought to explode the traditions which have hung around this opera in recent years. The belief that thousands of uneducated music lovers were always hungering to hear "The Heart Bowed Down" and "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls" does not appear to have been well founded. The truth is that the people who used to love these airs are nearly all dead, and the modern operagoer has been accustomed from his musical infancy to stronger food. The old opera was only fairly well sung, and it cannot be said to have been well acted. But the acting is mostly of a tentative kind in the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company.

It is remarkable how many of the members of the company possessed of good working voices do not make the best of their natural gifts because they have no acquaintance with the rudiments of stage technic. Some of them do not know how to walk on and off, and still more of them do not know how to stand. Authoritative bearing is of inestimable value on the stage, yet some of the principals of this company enter and exit as if they were afraid of being seen. What use is it for a composer to work up a fine preparation for an entrance and provide a telling entrance aria if the singer enters in an apologetic manner? Without a command of such elementary technical matters these singers cannot hope to present embodiments of character. No doubt some of them are laboring under the old-fashioned delusion that characterizations are not essential in operatic performances, but they will learn better as they grow older. Only a Brignoli could stroll carelessly on the stage, stand at the footlights, and peal his mellow trumpet tones into the auditorium with a hope of holding the attention of the public. These young singers must realize that "vox et preterea nihil" will not do as a working principle in opera in these days.

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The advent of Edward Strauss will please many who have not lost their love for the good old waltz, the most graceful of all the round dances, both in itself and its musical embodiment. The dominance of the "coon song" in the ballroom, where it is the accompaniment of the popular two-step, has grieved many a lover of the poetry of the dance. There is something sentimental, winsome, and artistically symmetrical in the waltz, and its seductive qualities cannot be found in any other round dance.

The Strauss family invented a type of music thoroughly expressive of the gayety and sentiment of this dance, and Edward Strauss conducts the charming waltzes of his brothers as well as his own. His programmes give the names of the brothers. Ordinary dance programmes credit all the waltzes of the family simply to Strauss. There are differences in the waltzes of the three brothers, and it is interesting for the catholic music lover to note them. They are in feature like three brothers, but there are distinguishing marks by which they may be told apart.

THE PEOPLE'S SINGING CLASSES.

Great Spread of the Movement Begun by Frank Damrosch.

Conductor Frank Damrosch of the People's Choral Union has received the returns of the attendance on Sunday last at the People's Singing Classes and at the first meeting of the season of the Choral Union. After going over the returns, Mr. Damrosch said: "It looks now as if our enrollment in all classes will reach 5,000 for the season just opened. The attendance at Cooper Union Sunday broke the record for an opening meeting of the Choral Union. It was well over a thousand. The movement started here is spreading rapidly. Toledo and Boston have classes formed, and Providence, R. I., is organizing a big class. In Jersey City the first people's singing class formed there a few nights ago had the surprisingly large number of 800 members. In Greater New York we now have twenty-seven classes. Ten of the classes in Manhattan and the Bronx meet on Sunday afternoons, the other seven meet on week-day evenings. There is so great a demand for classes that we have run out of teachers. New classes will be formed as fast as teachers volunteer.

"We hope to be able to give a monster open-air concert in Central Park next Spring, in which 5,000 singers, made up of all our classes, will take part. The first work to be undertaken by the Choral Union this season is the prize cantata of the young American composer, Henry K. Hadley, entitled "In Music's Praise." It is for sale, chorus and orchestra, and is admirably suited to our immense chorus. We shall also essay later one of Mendelssohn's productions, as well as part songs.

"Generally speaking, I attribute the popularity of the movement to an awakening of musical enthusiasm. I have always insisted that there is a great latent enthusiasm for music in the masses. Once this could be reached and stirred, I knew the movement would become popular. Our successes of the past season have had much to do with calling attention to the progress we have made in musical development. Among these were the productions of the oratorios of "The Messiah" and "Samson," the concert with the Musical Art Society, and the great serenade to Admiral Dewey down the bay. There is a vast amount of musical talent lying dormant in the huge population in and around New York that needs only awakening to make this one of the greatest musical centres of the world."

The Sunday Night Concerts.

At the Herald Square Theatre to-night the Kaltenborn Orchestra will give the second of its series of Sunday evening concerts at popular prices. This organization under Mr. Kaltenborn's direction is capable of providing entertainment, and the prices in vogue during the series bring these concerts within the reach of every music lover's purse. The programme for to-night contains a goodly number of popular selections and solos by Miss Elizabeth Hazard, soprano, and Hugo Schmidt, trumpeter, will lend variety to the evening's entertainment. This is the programme in its entirety:

Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
Ballet suite, "Le Cid".....Massenet
(a) Arrogantaise, (b) Castiliane, (c) Madrilene, (d) Navarraise.
Trumpet solo, "Columbia Polka."
Mr. Schmidt.
Waltz, "Freuet Euch des Libens".....Strauss
Songs, "The Sweetest Flower That Blows".....Van der Stucken
"'Twas April".....Nevin
Elizabeth Hazard.
Overture, "Mignon".....Thomas
Fantasie, "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
Sunshine song, "Soloyg's Lied".....Grieg
Elizabeth Hazard.
String orchestra, "La Cinquantaine".....Gabriel-Marie
Cello solo, Mr. Beyer.....Hane
"Douce Caresse".....Gillet
Polonaise.....Liszt

The following programme will be presented by Eduard Strauss at the popular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House tonight. Mr. Strauss will play for encores "The Beautiful Blue Danube" waltz, the "Pizzicato Polka," and his new waltz, "Welcome to America," a tribute to the American people:

Overture to the opera, "The Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
Waltz, "Jubilee".....Eduard Strauss
Dream scene from the opera "Radcliff".....Mascagni
Anitra's dance, "Peer Gynt".....Grieg
Polka, "Hearty and Sensible".....Eduard Strauss
Barcarolle Orientale.....Eduard Strauss
Waltz, "Roses from the South".....Johann Strauss
Song without Words.....Mendelssohn
(Orchestrated by Eduard Strauss.)
Galop, "Once Around".....Eduard Strauss

The Week at the Opera.

The Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company will present for the fourth week of the season of opera in English at the Metropolitan Opera House Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" on Monday and Friday evenings, and at the Wednesday matinée; the great double bill, Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Leoncavello's "I'Pagliacci" on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, and Flotow's "Martha" on Wednesday evening and, at the Saturday matinée. Miss Alice Esty, an American singer, who has been prominent on the operatic stage of England, will make her first appearance with the organization as Juliet, and the rôle of Martha will introduce another American singer in the person of Miss Grace Van Studdiford.

The casts for the week are as follows: "Romeo and Juliet": Romeo, Mr. d'Aubigne; Mercutio, Mr. Pauli; The Friar, Mr. Whitehill; Capulet, Mr. Lind; Gregorio, Mr. Knight; Tybale, Mr. Davies; The Prince, Mr. Boyle; Juliet, Miss Esty; Gertrude, Miss Niven; Stephano, Miss Condon. "Cavalleria Rusticana": Santuzza, Miss Strakosch and Miss Kronold; Lola, Miss Marny; Turiddu, Mr. Wegener; Alfio, Mr. Goff; Lucia, Miss Niven. "I'Pagliacci": Nedda, Miss de Lussan; Canio, Mr. Brozel; Tonio, Mr. Paull and Mr. Lind; Peppo, Mr. Davies; Silvio, Mr. Moore. "Martha": Lady Harriet, Miss Ball; Nancy, Miss Strong and Miss Van Studdiford; Nancy, Miss Condon; Lionel, Mr. Sheehan; Plunkett, Mr. Pringle; Sir Tristan, Mr. Lind.

Concert Dates Announced.

The subscription sale for the Kneisel Quartet concerts season 1900-1901 will begin to-morrow, Oct. 22, at Schuberth's. The Kneisel dates are as follows: Tuesday evenings, Nov. 20, Jan. 8, Feb. 26, March 26, and April 9. Tuesday afternoons, Oct. 30, Dec. 18, and Feb. 5. The Kneisel Quartet will perform a number of novelties.

Six symphony concerts for young people, with explanations by and under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch, will be given again this season in Carnegie Hall on the following dates: Dec. 1, 1900; Dec. 29, 1900; Jan. 12, 1901; Feb. 9, 1901; March 2, 1901, and March 30, 1901.

A series of three chamber music recitals is announced for the first Monday afternoons of November, December, and January by the Listemann Trio of New York. The recitals will be given at Knabe Hall, and the programme for the first one on Monday afternoon, Nov. 5, will be: Saint-Säens, trio in F, Op. 18; Brahms, violin sonata in A, Op. 100, and Mendelssohn, trio in C minor, Op. 66. The members of the trio are Ellen Berg Parkyn, pianiste; Paul Listemann, violinist, and Franz Listemann, violoncellist.

Doings of Singers and Players.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennerly Rumford, (Miss Clara Butt,) gave their first Song Recital in London at the end of the past month, and met with most flattering success. In public life Mrs. Rumford will still continue to be known as Miss Clara Butt.

Evan Williams, the tenor, and Gwylam Miles, baritone, two of the most popular singers in this city, will give their first public song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 15. Mr. Richard Percy will preside at the piano.

Ernst von Dohnanyi, the Hungarian composer-pianist, sails from Queenstown during the coming week, and is expected to arrive here about the 25th. He will make his reappearance in Boston on Nov. 2 with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, after which he will be heard in Providence, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and in New York on Nov. 8 with the same organization. On the afternoons of Nov. 14 and 17 he will give the two first piano recitals of the season in Mendelssohn Hall.

Emma Thursby has returned home from Paris. She spent the Summer on the Continent and visited Ober-Ammergau.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich begins to-night at the new Royal Opera House in Berlin her three weeks' season of Italian opera, which is to include her first appearance there as Norina in "Don Pasquale," and Elvira in "I Puritani," in Berlin, and the revival of "Il Barbiere di Seviglia." "La Traviata," and the other operas of her repertoire. Mr. William Stengel has engaged for the company the most noted Italian singers of the day, who are expected to make this revival of the Italian repertoire the most brilliant that has ever been given in Germany. The company includes tenors, MM. Bonci and Bravi; baritones, Battistini, Bensaude, and Rossi; bassos, Dado Arimondi, and Tavechia. The chorus, which has been trained in Milan, is under the direction of Sig. Lago, while Sig. Bevignani is to conduct the orchestra. As many of these singers as are available will be brought to the United States when Mme. Sembrich begins her operatic tour on Jan. 1 under the management of C. L. Graff.

Pianists and Song Birds.

Mme. Teresa Carreno's only appearances in New York will be with the Philharmonic Society in its opening concert in November, which will also be her first appearance this season, and in recital at Mendelssohn Hall, on Nov. 27. During the holidays she will sail for Cuba, filling engagements in that island and in Mexico City, and from the latter place to California and the Northwest.

Mme. Gadski sails from Bremen on the Lahn, which is due to arrive here on Oct. 30, instead of the Auguste Victoria, as previously announced. On her arrival she will proceed directly to San Francisco, where she will open her season with the Grau Opera Company, and in addition to the familiar rôles of her répertoire, will appear as Valentine in "The Huguenots," in French, and Pamina, in "The Magic Flute," in Italian, as well as one or two other rôles in which she has never before been heard in this country. The announcement that Mme. Gadski will later appear in New York in her new rôles during the regular metropolitan season has been received with interest.

The programme which Mme. Sembrich is preparing for her song recital in New York on Dec. 4, which will be her first appearance in America this season, will be the most interesting that even this great artist has ever given. It will contain songs of composers of almost every nationality, and great care is being exercised in its management. Mme. Sembrich's season of opera in Berlin opens on Oct. 20, and as Mr. Graff has engaged as far as possible the company for America that will appear with her in Berlin, much interest will be taken in the performances in the German capital.

Marquis de Souza will come to America early in December. He is under the exclusive management of Miss M. L. Pinkham. The musical world is said to be especially interested in this singer, on account of his successes in Berlin. His voice is said to be remarkable.

Ernest Hutcheson, who is to appear extensively as a pianist this season, has gone to Baltimore, to become familiar with his duties as instructor in the Peabody Institute. Mr. Hutcheson will give recitals in Baltimore the latter part of October. It will be remembered that one of his symphonies is to be played by Arthur Nikisch of the Berlin Philharmonic.

Martinus Sieveking, the Dutch pianist, will appear in this country the middle of October.

Miss Marie Schwill, particularly known as a Lieder singer, and Mlle. Shade, a Norwegian pianist, will give joint recitals this coming season before women's clubs and colleges.

DENIES HE IS HER HUSBAND.

A Restaurant Cook Has Trouble Disproving a Woman's Claim.

John Goodwin, a cook in a restaurant, living at 1,724 Lexington Avenue, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday by Detective Rosenfeldt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station on complaint of Mrs. Minnie O'Shea of 2,394 Jerome Avenue, who claimed that the man was her husband. This he denied most vigorously.

The man was arrested late Friday afternoon. He met Mrs. O'Shea, who had been drinking, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Second Avenue. She informed him that he was her husband, but he denied it, and tried to elude the woman. She followed and insisted that she was correct. The two met the policeman, Rosenfeldt, and after trying to untangle the matter, he arrested Goodwin.

Mrs. O'Shea still insisted yesterday morning that the prisoner was her husband, and that they had lived together for three years. Goodwin asserted that he was a widower, his wife having been dead for twelve years, and that he had a daughter twelve years old.

Mrs. O'Shea's brother was in court.

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DUNHAM FAMILY, CLEMENCE SISTERS, DRAWEE, VIOLET HOLLS, SISSON & WALLACE, BELLE HATHAWAY'S DOGS & MONKEYS, LAVENDER RICHARDSON, THE CRAIGS, GORDON H. ELDRID, THE McMAHONS, the KALATECHNOSCOPE, PICTORIAL TOURS, etc. HARLEM'S LOWEST PRICES: Afternoons, 15 & 25c to all parts of house. Evenings, 15, 25 & 50c.
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Popular Music. Popular Prices.
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3rd YEAR HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES
THIS WEEK.
An original farce in 3 acts, by George H. Bradhurst.
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Prodigal Daughter
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ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
This Afternoon and Evening.
THE NEW TROUBADOURS AND ORCHESTRA
To-morrow and all the week, afternoon & evening, POWELL The Man of Mystery.

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JACOB LITT.....PROPRIETOR
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, OV. 1.
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THE KLAW & ERLANGER OPERA CO.
INTRODUCING JEROME SYKES
"FOXY QUILLER"
IN DE KOVEN & SMITH'S NEW OPERA, (IN CORSICA.)
Under Stage Direction of Ben Teal.
Cast and ensemble of over 150 people. Jerome Sykes, Adolph Zink, Julius Steger, Helen Bertram, Louis Cassavant, Grace Cameron, Harry McDonough, Georgia Caine, W. C. Stewart, Josie Intropedi, A. T. Earnest, Edna Hunter, Albert Farrington, Clara Bancroft, A. S. Sykes, Almira Forrest, Louis Kelso, Edith Barr, O. J. McCormick, Edward Everett, Frank Todd, and H. A. Peet.
SEAT SALE BEGINS NOV. 1.
Orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will be filled in order of receipt.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs., 8. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
3RD WEEK SARAH COWELL **LE MOYNE,**
Presenting the Beautiful Domestic Drama, By Harriet Ford and Beatrice De Mille, ENTITLED
THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD
TUESDAY NIGHT.
For the First time on any stage, at 10:30 P.M., and Thereafter at Every Performance,
THE MOMENT OF DEATH,
or, The Never-Never Land. By ISRAEL ZANGWILL.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON (Oct. 26, at 2 P. M.,)
For the first time on the American stage, Robert Browning's Beautiful Poetic Play
IN A BALCONY
OTIS SKINNER as Norbert.
Miss Eleanor Robson as Constance.
Mrs. Le Moyne as the Queen.
Preceded by the one-act Irish Fairy play, The Land of Heart's Desire. By William Butler Yeats.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way, cor. 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....PROPRIETORS
TO-MORROW EVE., 8 SHARP,
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
—IN—
L'AIGLON
A Drama in 5 Acts, by Edmond Rostand. Adapted into English by Louis N. Parker.
First Matinee Saturday at 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev's, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Closed Monday. Tuesday Ev'g at 8:30.
PETER F. DAILEY In the Big Musical Comedy, HODGE PODGE & CO.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **CRITERION THEATRE** B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday.
LAST 3 weeks. LESLIE CARTER **ZAZA**

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MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
WM. H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av.
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES SATS. AT 2.
FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY.
MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD** IN **HENRY V.**
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT, WHICH CLOSES NOV. 17TH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
TUESDAY EVENING.
THIS SEASON'S SENSATION.
JAMES O'NEILL
In Liebler & Co.'s Spectacular Production of
MONTE CRISTO
PRICES, 25c—50—75—1.00.
The Charles Fechter Dramatization.
Magnitude and Magnificence Joined.
A GREAT CAST.
MAMMOTH SPECTACULAR SCENES.
MATS. WED. & SAT AT 2. EVENINGS, 8:15.

3D AVENUE THEATRE. Matinée Monday
Melodrama. UNCLE SAM IN CHINA.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS NOW IN N. Y.
HENRIETTA **CROSMAN** in the merry play, **MISTRESS NELL**
By Geo. C. Hazelton, Jr.
Oct. 29. Seats Now Selling **MAY IRWIN,** The Woman Who Makes You Laugh.
NOTICE. Miss Crosman and Mistress Nell will continue their phenomenal New York engagement at the **SAVOY** 34th St. & B'way, beginning MONDAY, OCT. 29TH.
Seats on sale to-morrow morning at the Savoy Theatre Box Office.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues. Sat. 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE Burlesque of **ARIZONA.**

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM 10c. TO ALL.
Engagement Extraordinary **MAJOR MITE** Eccentric Comedian.
Put him in your pocket. Weight, 29 lbs.

Second big successful week and re-engagement of CHAUNCEY MORLAN AND WIFE, heaviest couple in the world. Combined weight over 900 lbs. Two great mountains of human flesh. A Grand Carnival of Old-Fashioned Minstrelsy. NEW ORLEANS COLORED MINSTRELS genuine Southern darkies. 25 artists. All stars. 20 other big features in 4 curio halls.
Theatre 2 co.'s. 20 stars. New Orleans Minstrels. Ada Jones, De Ruis & Granville, La Clede & Raymond, Galveston Horror Pictures and others SUNDAY CONCERTS. SPECIAL BILL.

TO-NIGHT!!
ANOTHER BIG "POP."
Popular Prices, 25-50c.
MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW, PRESS ELDRIDGE, STINSON & MERTON, THE DONOVANS, BEN HARNEY TRIO, VEVE NOBRIGA, JOE & NELLIE DONER, THE DEWEY SCOPE, ROBT. RECKER'S HARMONISTS, and others.
Com. To-morrow Mat. and All Week, **WINE, WOMAN & SONG.**
Big Ollio—"The Vaudeville Craze."—Hug Ollio.

TO-NIGHT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERT,
EDUARD **STRAUSS**
And his Unrivalled Orchestra from Vienna.
Specially Selected Programme.
Regular Sunday Night Prices.
Concert Direction Rudolph Aronson.

Messrs. EDWARD & CARL HERRMANN'S
FIRST CHAMBER MUSIC AFTERNOON, AT SCOTTISH RITE HALL,
29TH ST. AND MADISON AV.
Sunday Afternoon, October 28th, at 4 o'clock.
For cards of Invitation, apply Steinway & Sons' Warerooms and Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"The audience went wild."—Herald.
"Grace George is charming."—Alan Dale.
GRACE GEORGE IN **HER MAJESTY**
"Throngs of women will see it."—Ev'g World.
"The heroine is modeled after Queen Wilhelmina of Holland."—Journal.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera in Italian, French & German
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
The Subscription Department for the season of 1,900-1901 now open in the Lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House. Address all communications to Maurice Grau Opera Company, Subscription Dept.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

GRAND BROS. BYRNE—8 BELLS
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
To-Night Big Sunday Show, 10c, 25c, 50c
McAvoy & May, Pat Rooney, oth'rs

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Herbert KELCEY—Effie SHANNON
Presenting "MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW."
Oct. 29—Denman Thompson, "The Old Homestead."

METROPOLIS THEATRE, 142d St. & 3d Av. Ev'g 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Maurice Grau Opera Co.....Lessee
Remarkable Opera at Still More Remarkable Prices.
EVERY EVENING, COMMENCING TO-MORROW, MONDAY, OCT. 22D.
For 25c., Entire Family Circle.
For 50c., Entire Balcony, elevator service.
For $1.00, Entire Dress Circle.
And Box Seats in Grand Tier.
For $1.50, Entire Lower Floor.
Parterre Boxes, (6 Seats,) $10.
NOTE. All Tickets, whether single or subscription, issued under previous schedule, for performances on or after Monday Oct. 22d, can be exchanged and the difference rebated in cash on presentation at the box office, commencing to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.
Wed. Mat., 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Parterre Boxes, 6.00.
Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50; Grand Tier Box Seats, 1.00.
METROPOLITAN ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY,
Maurice Grau, Henry W. Savage, Managing Directors
LAST WEEK'S RECORD.
"A distinct advance in the organization's career."—Sun.
"Performances well balanced throughout."—Herald.
"Handsomely mounted; well played; well sung."—Times.
"Inspiring; sung in fine style."—Press.
THIS WEEK'S PROMISE.

To-morrow Night, at 8; Fri. Ev'g. Oct. 26, at 8; Wed. Mat. Oct. 24, at 2.	ROMEO AND JULIET IN ENGLISH. Misses Esty, Condon, Niven; Messrs. D'Abigne, Paul, Whitehill, Davies, Lind, Boyle, Knight.
Tues. Ev'g. Oct. 23; Thursday Ev'g. Oct. 25; Saturday Ev'g. Oct. 27, at 8.	Great Double Bill. In English. GAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Misses Strakosch, Kronold, Marney, Niven; Messrs. Sheehan, Wegener, Goff. FOLLOWED BY I PAGLIACCI. Miss De Lussan; Messrs. Bensel, Paull, Lind, Davies, Moore.
Wed. Ev'g. Oct. 24, at 8; Saturday Matinee, Oct. 27, at 2.	MARTHA IN ENGLISH. Misses Van Studdiford, Condon; Messrs. Sheehan, Pringle, Lind, Boyle.

"The superlatively efficient chorus."—World of 100. Next Week—LOHENGRIN, CARMEN, FAUST. WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals on Friday afternoons—Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 8, March 29.
Eight Concerts on Saturday evenings—Nov. 17, Dec. 8, Dec. 22, Jan. 12, Feb. 2, Feb. 16, March 9, March 30.
RENEWALS of SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 15 to Oct. 27.
GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after October 29.
PROSPECTUS with particulars for the season at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Sec'y of N. Y. Phil. Society, Carnegie Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
9th Season in New York.
Five Evening Concerts,
Nov. 20, Jan. 8, Feb. 26, March 26, April 9.
Three Chamber Music Matinees
Oct. 30, Dec. 18, Feb. 5.
Subscription sale now open. Tickets and prospectus at Schuberth & Co., 23 Union Square.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
Two Concerts Dec. 20th, March 14.
Notice of Subscription Sale Next Sunday.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Explanations by Mr. Frank Damrosch.
Six Saturday Afternoons.
Notice of Subscription Sale Next Sunday.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. Mon. Ev. & Sat. Mat. (pop. prices) "'S LORLE." Tues. & Wed. Eve., "THE TRIAL SHOT." Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Eves. The Great European Success, "DER POBEKANDIDAT" by Max Dreyer

ANIMALS ON THE STAGE

A Great Deal Depends on Thoroughness of Training.

MISSTEP MIGHT COST DEARLY

Horses Which Know Their Parts and Lions with Table Manners—Acrobatic Dogs.

Most people are interested in stage animals. The remarkable feats they are trained to perform continue to be wondered at, however often the same tricks may have been repeated, and in the case of large or ferocious beasts there is an added fascination in the element of danger afforded by the possibility that they will forget their parts and stampede the orchestra circle.

Such a possibility will undoubtedly occur to any one who sees the gigantic steed ridden by Mr. Richard Mansfield in his play "King Henry V." So crowded is the stage when the King rides in that a single false step of the horse, a single moment of fright on the animal's part, would be likely to result in many fatalities. That he does not go wild and dash over the footlights seems strange, to be sure, for four trumpeters stand not two yards from his hind legs and blow a quadruple blast that pierces the thick walls of the Garden and is heard for blocks around.

But Jerry—that is the horse's name—does not object to noise. He is perfectly trained. A long time ago he was a circus horse, and Ned Stokes, the famous bareback rider of a decade or two ago, did tricks on top of him that caused all the circusgoers from here to 'Frisco to clap their hands in wonder. Jerry had a mate, pure white like himself, and called Tom. Some people say that a certain drink was named for the pair of them, others that they were named for the drink. However that may be, they were a great pair, strong, agile, and skillful, but as gentle as lambs.

Some time back Mr. Mansfield bought them. When the first preparations for "King Henry V." were begun Jerry started to learn his new part, which was no great task for him, as he was used to being taught all kinds of things. He quickly adapted himself to the gorgeous robe he has to wear, which is a heavy canopy fringed with gold and elaborately embroidered with the royal arms of the House of Lancaster, and to the double reins with their gilded rosettes and intricate inlaid work of metal.

Now he wears all the trappings with as much ease as if he were the very war horse on which the original Henry Tudor made his famous entry into London.

OCCUPIES STAGE CENTRE.

It is just before the curtain is ready to fall that the horse comes on the stage. He and his master are preceded by nearly 400 people. The populace, numbering about a hundred, comes first; then two hundred soldiers march in, followed by a ballet of thirty-four, and a big choir that sings the praises of the conquering monarch. Next the principals in the play enter, and after them Mr. Mansfield rides in on Jerry, horse and rider taking their position in the centre of the stage. Last of all come the four trumpeters, blowing for all they are worth, as if to see how much fuss the big white steed will endure. Then there is a tableau of a few seconds, the curtain finally shutting the scene from view.

As the horse stands there immovable except for his soft brown eyes, the soldiers and ballet and populace are huddled so thickly together around him that the nearest of them almost tread upon his hoofs. But he does not stir an inch, knowing that if he does there will be trouble and, maybe, a lot of suits for damages against his rider. In fact, he often is forced to keep his place through eight or ten curtain calls, for the audience likes the scene in which Jerry figures and applauds him almost as much as it does the King.

"Lost River," the piece now running at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, has been called the "animal play of the season." Four horses and a flock of sheep figure in it prominently. Of the sheep there are about twenty, and they are driven across the stage by a quartet of rustics who sing country songs as they walk along. After the sheep leave the stage, they are seen for a few seconds as the quartet follows them down an alley leading back to Fifteenth Street. This alley, narrow and ordinarily used only as a back entrance, has been so connected with the front of the stage as to give the idea of a country lane.

When the play was being presented in Springfield not long ago there were only eight sheep in the cast. One night all of them slipped out of the stage door, their pen having been insecurely fastened, and wandered along the streets until a policeman corralled them into a station house—or, rather, until he captured five of them, for the other three disappeared altogether, and no trace of them could be found. As a statute of the town of Springfield made it a misdemeanor for a sheep-owner to allow his pets on the street, the management of "Lost River" was forced to "put up" some little cash before it could recover the five of the straying animals that had been arrested.

Since then the sheep—their numbers much increased—have been carefully guarded, and a special custodian is now employed to attend their quarters in the rear of the theatre.

A PLUG ON THE STAGE.

Of the horses in the play, three are well-groomed and are used in the thrilling race that takes place between heroine, villain, and rescuer. The fourth steed is a veritable "plug," emaciated and hideous. It is brought on the stage only once, being hitched to a rickety country wagon in which ride the rustic principals of the cast. The name of the "plug" is Saleratus.

Up at Mr. Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre the Rogers Brothers have two billy goats and a horse. The billies pull a little wagon, in which the Rogerses make their first entrance, and the horse acts the part of an up-to-date Central Park roadster. The goats spend more time out on Broadway than in the theatre, for they like cobblestones and fresh air, and their keeper drives them up and down the cable car tracks two or three times a day. At first everybody on the sidewalks stopped to watch them, but they have now become such frequenters of the theatrical speedway that everybody in the neighborhood knows them. Like other goats, they eat tin cans and newspapers.

Four thoroughbred horses created considerable excitement in the American Theatre last Monday night. It was the opening rehearsal of "The Prodigal Daughter," the production of which is booked for tomorrow evening. The horses were to race over hurdles in one scene, but when their time came they wouldn't act according to schedule, but ran around the stage in circles and caused the company of actors and actresses to scatter in all directions. Nor would any amount of coaxing serve to tame the frightened beasts; so they were discharged by the stage manager, and four other horses were substituted in their places.

In three other plays there are horses. "Arizona," "David Harum," and "The Rebel" have one each, and this completes the list of animals in the "legitimate" theatres. All in all, there are not nearly so many acting animals in New York this year as there usually are.

IN THE VARIETY THEATRES.

Dink is the name of a dog that does tricks at Koster & Bial's. He is owned by Prof. Herbert, whose professorial title indicates his aptitude for training dogs. The best thing that Dink does is to climb a fifty-foot ladder and then dive from it into a net. For such diving he has quite a record, having once jumped from a steeple 110 feet high, and another time from the top of the St. Charles Theatre in New Orleans. At least, his owner claims all these achievements for him, and the claims seem credible enough to anybody who has seen Dink of late.

This diving dog has no pedigree. He is a mongrel. He eats as much as any other dog and sleeps when he is not eating or diving or playing with the little boys that Prof. Herbert allows to come in and amuse the pups. Besides Dink, the professor's collection contains several greyhounds, some Scotch terriers, and fifteen more dogs of different breeds. The greyhounds do some difficult jumping tricks, and one of the terriers acts, together with his master, a regular farce, in which he feigns death when the professor snaps a toy pistol at him. For fully a minute he lies as though dead; then he jumps up quickly, turns six backward somersaults and finally doubles up like a ball, and rolls off the stage.

A French poodle in the company has a peculiar part. He imitates each of the other dogs in turn. Whatever they do, he does it, too, and he is just as clumsy about it as is a circus clown when he attempts to follow the movements of aerial trapeze performers or bareback riders who jump through hoops. To be sure, this poodle is called clown, and he has been specially trained to do the tricks belonging to sawdust-ring jesters.

The lions of Mlle. Gertrude Pianka are another vaudeville attraction. They are at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and the turns they do are truly remarkable. Jumping over hurdles and springing through flaming hoops, eating at a dinner table just like folks, turning the most complicated of somersaults—all these things they do at the command of their mistress, who wears a bandage over her eyes part of the time.

In the dinner scene the lions, some of which are lionesses, sit in ordinary chairs and partake of milk out of bowls, as well as of other dainties, such as strips of bacon and ice cream, from large china dishes. The biggest member of the company is very unmannerly. Every now and then he grabs away the viands intended for the lady lion to his right or knocks over the ice cream of her to his left. For each offense he gets soundly boxed about the ears.

ACROBATIC DOGS.

In Mr. Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, Reed's acrobatic bull terriers do the animal specialty. Six of them do tumbling and jumping tricks, while the other two, both of them being big fellows, punch a rubber bag after the fashion of training prizefighters. They hit the bag with their noses, each one trying to send it into the other's face as often as he can. When they get through, their noses are red enough, and they are sputtering loudly from exercise and excitement. The animosity that the play arouses between them threatens to end in a real fight at each performance, so that their attendants have to grab them firmly and drag them off opposite sides of the stage.

None of the theatrical quadrupeds is ahead of the "human fish" at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum. This creature has lots of sense. It blinks its eyes appreciatively if you tell it a joke, and nothing but anatomical disadvantages keeps it from laughing outright. The men who explain its various accomplishments to visitors declare positively that it talks after business hours. "You see," they say, "it's a bit bashful in company, but it can talk as well as anybody to people it's well acquainted with." At which the fish wriggles joyously in its tank, as much as to say, "You're dead right, old chap." Then it winks its right eye and goes to sleep.

And the managers say that all these animals are nothing to what the variety shows are to have before the Winter is over.

PROPERTY ANIMALS.

Besides the real flesh-and-blood quadrupeds, there are others that play an equally conspicuous part on the stage—the kind that are made of cloth or wood or leather, and have men in their bodies and legs to help them do what they haven't brains to do by themselves. Such a beast is Bazzaza, the rum-drinking, jig dancing, trumpeting elephant, who appears in "A Million Dollars" at the New York Treatre.

Bazzaza is snow white, and is supposed to be as old as Noah's ark. He is made of bamboo framework, covered with muslin, and his weight is only thirty pounds. His head and face are decorated by means of plaster of paris, and his trunk, made entirely of muslin, moves as though it were alive, its gyrations being regulated by strings which are manipulated by a man concealed in the fore legs. His long, reddish ears, too, flap about by a similar arrangement, and when it is time for Bazzaza to trumpet the same man in the front legs makes the noise.

In the hind legs is another man, Pat Rooney, Jr., who also has at his command a system of cords. From his place he makes the big glass eyes of the elephant roll around until they turn wrong side out. The tail, also, he manages, so that it beats time to the orchestral music which continues to be played as long as Bazzaza is performing.

Joe Ott, who represents a heathen Prince, named Punxatawny, is Bazzaza's owner, according to the play. As the Prince sings outlandish songs the bamboo elephant dances jigs, the men in each of his two sets of legs keeping such good time that the audience hardly thinks Bazzaza is made of bamboo, after all. At the end of each verse of the Prince's song the elephant leaps two or three feet into the air. Before he strikes the floor again his legs fly out almost parallel with his body, and when he does come down he emits a whoop that makes people jump half out of their seats.

PROPERTY HORSES.

Property horses are plentiful in Mr. Mansfield's play. When the battlefield of Agincourt is depicted in a tableau, rearing and prostrate and dying steeds are all over the stage. All of them are made of papier maché, but they look quite like genuine horses, for the few seconds that the curtain is up. Under many of them lie the writhing figures of men, wounded in the fight, and the horses, though they only weigh a few pounds, look so heavy that the audience sighs with pity for the poor warriors who are being crushed to pieces beneath them.

The bees in "Lost River" must not be forgotten. They are made of paper, but an old fellow who gets his shoe full of them howls lustily from their stings. And when he shakes them out they flutter around as if they were really flying.

Then there are the biograph lions at Keith's—but they are not even property lions, though the roars that issue from behind the canvas on which they prance about are so terrible that the children yell and cover their eyes. In the dim light of the theatre they look lifelike enough to frighten almost anybody, and it is doubtful if a lion in his native jungle could make a more horrible noise than does the roaring machine back of the stage.

DOCTOR SUES PHIL DALY, JR.

Seeks to Recover Fees for Attending the Defendant's ex-Wife.

Dr. Albert C. Pervoll of Brooklyn, who is suing Philip Daly, Jr., to recover $480 from him for professional services rendered in 1899, to Daly's ex-wife, Jennie Joyce, an actress, from whom he has since secured a divorce, was directed by Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to file a bill of particulars setting forth the different dates on which he attended the then Mrs. Daly, and the nature of her illness.

Daly asked for the bill of particulars on the ground that he was no longer the woman's husband and had no knowledge of her illness or of the doctor's attendance.

CHANGES IN EIGHTH REGIMENT.

New Company Officers—Medals for Long Service.

The following members of the Eighth Regiment have qualified for the State medal for long and faithful service: Private Robert B. Breen, Jr., for twenty years; Private William E. Larragh, for fifteen years; Capt. Henry Melville, Capt. William J. Smith, Lieut. Oscar Ehman, Lieut. A. L. McKenzie, Sergt. H. Laue, and Sergt. R. Ehman.

These officers have been elected: A. S. Chatfield, from civil life, has been elected a Second Lieutenant in Company A; First Sergt. Burge, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, has been elected First Lieutenant of Company F; First. Lieut. Cowdry of Company C has been chosen Captain.

Company B has received a handsome silver cup from Assistant Adjutant General O'Donohue of the Fifth Brigade on behalf of the Monmouth Horse Racing Association for winning the tent drill competition during the tournament at Long Branch.

LONDON THEATRICAL NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The revival of "The School for Scandal" at the Haymarket and the production of Capt. Marshall's "The Noble Lord" at the Criterion, with the Galveston benefit at Drury Lane, have been the only notable theatrical events of the week, and none of these was of stirring interest from a theatrical point of view.

"The Casino Girl" successfully passed its hundredth performance this week, and, with Lederer's new consignment of American chorus singers, the piece has every prospect of a successful Winter.

Irene Vanbrugh, who will soon be sailing for the United States to join John Hare, is quite the most conspicuous comédienne England is likely to send to America this year. She says she is delighted with the opportunity to visit America.

Amelia Bingeaves, an American, who, beginning as a private entertainer, has achieved success recently in "The Price of Peace" at Drury Lane, starts this week for South Africa to fill a long engagement at the Cape.

Marie Tempest, whose success in "English Nell" continues at the Prince of Wales's, is to take the part played by Mme. Réjane in the English adaptation of "Ma Cousine," which, in due course, will follow at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

Mme. Sembrich's Berlin Season.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Mme. Sembrich, with her own picked Italian company, including Bonci and Arimondo, began to-night, at the Royal Opera, a ten-night season with "I Puritani." Though double prices were charged the house was sold in advance. Mme. Sembrich sails on Nov. 24 for New York. Her répertoire here comprises "Don Pasquale," "Il Barbiere," "Faust," "La Traviata," and "Rigoletto."

Stewart Taken to Cleveland.

Harry H. Stewart, the Cleveland (Ohio) man accused of infanticide, who was arrested by Detective Sergeant Barrett on advices from Cleveland, was at the District Attorney's office yesterday morning in charge of Barrett. He was turned over to Detective Sergeant James Doran of Cleveland. Stewart signed a waiver admitting his identity and left for Cleveland in custody on the 1:30 P. M. train.

FUGITIVE ITALIAN CAUGHT.

Went to Italy to Evade Arrest for Counterfeiting After a Daring Escape.

Louis Alguis, an Italian who was wanted for passing counterfeit bills, as alleged, and who made a sensational escape two years ago, was arrested Friday night by Secret Service Agents Henry and Burke, acting under the instructions of Chief Hazen of the Secret Service Department here. The arrest was made on a bench warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields, Alguis having been indicted by the Grand Jury in September, 1898, for passing five counterfeit two-dollar Treasury notes.

Shortly before Alguis was indicted a complaint was made to the police of the Fifth Street Station which implicated him in passing counterfeit bills. Policeman Woodridge was placed on the case and located Alguis in the apartment on the top floor of 199 First Avenue, where he was living with his wife and daughter. When Woodridge went to make the arrest Alguis broke away from him after a severe struggle, and, rushing to the ladder that led to the trapdoor in the roof, managed to get through it before the policeman could catch him or fire his revolver. Then followed a chase over the adjoining roofs.

Alguis, who is a tall and athletic man, made such surprising and daring leaps that he succeeded in escaping. He went to Italy, where he had been in the army, and enlisted again, becoming a Sergeant in the Sixth Company of the First Artillery. He finally returned to this country, landing at Philadelphia; and, a short time ago, came back to this city.

Chief Hazen received word from Washington that Alguis was in this city, and detailed Agents Henry and Burke to capture him. They found that Alguis lived on the top floor of 428 East Eleventh Street, with his wife and daughters. Friday night the agents went to arrest Alguis. He was induced to enter the hall near his apartments by a subterfuge, and when told that he was under arrest made desperate attempts to again escape as he had before. He broke away from the officers and ran to the ladder leading to the roof.

Henry and Burke had thought that this might happen and were soon upon Alguis with their revolvers drawn. Alguis then called for help in Italian, and the other tenants in the house, all of whom are Italians, swarmed up the stairs. They attempted to crowd between the officers and their prisoner, and were only prevented from rescuing Alguis by the threats of Henry and Burke to shoot them.

Alguis was locked up in the Oak Street Police Station for the night, and yesterday morning was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields. The Commissioner immediately remanded the prisoner to the custody of United States Marshal Henkel to be held for trial.

After Alguis escaped two years ago his wife and one daughter were arrested and later indicted. Their arrest was made on Aug. 4, 1898. They were sent to Ludlow Street Jail. In December following the arrest Mrs. Alguis pleaded guilty, and sentence was suspended in her case because she was in delicate health, and there were thought to be extenuating circumstances. Two months later the daughter was released by an order of Judge Brown, who let her have her liberty on her own recognizance.

COLUMBIA'S LARGE GROWTH.

Increase of 633 in the Number of Students at the University.

The registration at Columbia University shows an increase of 633 students over last year. At present the total number of students in the different departments of the university is 4,034. The following table shows this year's figures in comparison with those of last year:

The increase is nearly 19 per cent.

HANGED HIMSELF AS WIFE SANG.

**Husband Commits Suicide While She Is Busy Sew

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"PREDATORY WEALTH."

In his speech in this city last week Mr. BRYAN, for political reasons with which we are not now concerned, felt himself called on to defend himself from the charge of being the enemy of honest wealth. In the course of that defense, he exclaimed: "We draw the line between honest wealth and predatory."

Here is the expression of a sentiment that happily is not general, but that does exist, and unless guarded by candid and clear consideration of the real facts, is liable to do some mischief. It would not be difficult to treat Mr. BRYAN'S remark in the spirit in which he and all campaign orators are fond of indulging, and to ask embarrassing questions as to the character and origin of the undoubted riches of many of his associates and supporters. It would, in the phrase of the politicians, "put him in a hole," for instance, to demand an explanation of the honesty of Mr. CROKER'S fortune, and a distinct definition of the line between that fortune and what Mr. BRYAN calls "predatory." Mr. CROKER has stated under oath that he is "in politics for his pocket," and he has refused to answer questions as to his share in certain ventures in which the chief source of profit was the abuse of public office on the ground that that was his "private business." No one in this city who is at all informed, and no one in Nebraska who cares to be well informed, can make any mistake as to Mr. CROKER. Mr. BRYAN'S ecstatic cry over the power of Tammany would have better fitted the facts had he said "Great is Tammany, and CROKER'S is the chief profit!" And there are others in the company of Mr. BRYAN'S friends here and elsewhere as to whose wealth it would be much pleasanter for him to observe discreet silence.

But this is not the phase of the subject that we at present care to urge. The common sense of the people will do justice to Mr. BRYAN'S personal inconsistency and to the motives of it. What it is worth while to point out now is that the sentiment to which he appeals is in our country at this time an unhealthy and unmanly sentiment, quite out of harmony with the spirit that has made our people what they are, and liable, if it be encouraged, to weaken the National character and dwarf that indomitable growth that has heretofore so steadily gone on. It will be a most unhappy day for the American people when they begin to grumble at the success of others instead of seeking their own. That has not been the American way in the past. If it had been, this would be a very different land to live in, and much less fortunate.

The one thing that from the very start distinguished America from other lands was that all that a man could honestly make was his own. There were no arbitrary and artificial limitations to any one's acquisitions. The venerable doctrine of duty in that station in life to which one has been called found no response in the minds of men who were bent on attaining the best station they could and owned the authority of no man, no class, no institution to bar their way, no matter how far it might lead. Wealth, however great, has been with Americans the object not of envy and jealousy and fear, but of honest ambition. They have not been used to regard as "predatory" that which so far as possible they expected to obtain for themselves. Dishonesty in the acquisition of wealth has not been unknown, nor is it likely to be until human nature has greatly changed, but it is not the prevailing characteristic of the owners of wealth, and the average American knows well that it is not. The tendency in Mr. BRYAN'S mind so to regard it awakens distrust and aversion rather than sympathy. The history of the country is full of the stories of riches and honors secured by men with no advantages save those conferred by nature. One substantial condition to such success is the universal conviction that the pursuit of wealth cannot rightfully be restricted by mere limitations of amount.

Practically that is what the teachings of Mr. BRYAN tend to bring about. His line of distinction between honest and predatory wealth is imaginary or so vague as to be of no service. He tolerates—unwillingly, perhaps, but in absolute silence—the possession of great wealth in the leader of his own party in this State which is nothing else than predatory in the narrowest sense of that word. He bases the distinction he professes to draw on no moral principle whatever. The one kind of wealth that he denounces and against which he seeks to arouse the passions of his ignorant followers is large wealth. He appeals to the lowest and at the same time the most demoralizing and paralyzing sentiment of human nature, envy. We do not believe that his influence in this direction can be great. His purpose and his spirit are too opposed to the native impulses of the American mind. But there is a certain element in our population, largely made up of immigrants who have brought with them the prejudices born of widely different conditions, whom he may and does sway. The effect with them is pernicious, but it is not important. Even their sons, their energies stimulated by the opportunities of a free life in a free land, will cast it off.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

That agreement between Germany and Great Britain has an international interest, of course. But it may be questioned whether it has any great international importance. On the face of it, it is a "self-denying ordinance," ostensibly aimed at Russia. But Russia has already disclaimed her intention of acquiring Chinese territory. Nobody on that account imagines that she is going to evacuate Manchuria. The discrepancy may be accounted for by assuming that she means, when the time comes, to claim the acquisition of Manchuria, meaning all of China that she needs or can use, "as an accomplished fact," antedating the present trouble or any negotiations that may be undertaken for its settlement, and therefore not subject to review by any international tribunal whatever.

If anybody had an interest in questioning this view of the matter, it would be ourselves. Because it happens that the chief port of Manchuria is the port in China where we do comparatively the most business. But we have already a solemn promise from Russia, antedating these Chinese troubles, and due to the diligence and success of Mr. HAY in undoing his predecessor's blunder, to the effect that our commercial access to Manchuria shall not be impeded by Russian possession of that province or any part of it.

It will therefore be evident that we have no particular interest in this new Anglo-German agreement. It does not concern us, except in so far as we are, and have all along been, in favor of maintaining the integrity of the Chinese Empire. That object, it is to be feared, is already lost so far as Manchuria is concerned. Therefore it is to be feared that the Anglo-German agreement, the self-denying ordinance ostensibly aimed at Russia by Germany and England, is really aimed, by each of those mutually distrustful powers, at the other.

And yet the importance of it is not to be underrated. No doubt we shall join in the agreement, if we are properly approached to that end. Why not, since it announces the very principles, the integrity of China and the "open door," for which we have all along been contending? We see no reason why Japan should not equally come into it. Austria and Italy will necessarily come in, since they have all along treated the Chinese question upon what may be called Dreibundian grounds, and have no interests of their own out there that could interfere with their desire to please Germany. We see no reason why even Russia should not come into it, always saving what she is sure to insist are her vested interests in Manchuria, and if Russia, why not also France? The joint declaration of all these powers in favor of the excellent objects which Great Britain and Germany profess to seek could do no harm and might do good. But the ultimate significance of the statement even so "numerously signed" would nevertheless be its testimony to the mutual distrust of the two earliest signatories.

OUR VINDICATION IN CUBA.

We are not supposed, as a Nation, to be in the habit of underrating our own achievements. And yet we have performed an achievement, and a strictly National achievement, in the pacification of Cuba, which we have left to foreign observers, if English observers can still be called so, to commemorate. It is true they have not failed to do it. The correspondents of London papers who knew Cuba under Spanish rule have not dissembled the progress that has been made under American rule. To them now comes Gen. WOOD, whose opinion upon Cuban affairs would be highly valuable, even if he had not been personally concerned in administering them. That opinion might be supposed to lose something on account of the official interest of the man who has formed it. But the opinion, as expressed in yesterday's Evening Post, cannot fail to make an impression upon every candid reader, by dint of the moderation and circumspection which have evidently gone to the formation and expression of it. Here is what Gen. WOOD says:

> This brings me to some most unhappy misapprehensions—not widely, but influentially, held in this country—concerning the attitude of the Cuban mind toward the United States and the present Administration. I assure you upon my responsibility that it is an error, as complete as it is lamentable, that there is distrust of the United States on the part of Cubans. A few malcontents there are, as there must be always and in every country and under any conditions. But they are a mere handful, and there can be no greater mistake than to interpret the ravings of these idiots as an expression of Cuban thought and sentiment. The majority of the Cuban people—the Cuban people, I may roundly say, the exceptions are so insignificant—are friendly in the highest degree to the United States, to the Administration, and to the resident representatives of the Government. With their friendliness go perfect confidence in the purpose of the United States to redeem every promise and unqualified contentment with present progress. It might be said that I may be misled by the general deference, naturally paid to me as the Governor of the island; but the bounds of mere deference are quickly and easily recognised. When everywhere there are manifestations which surprise by their unexpectedness, warm outpourings of interest and gratitude which deference could never have conceived, it is impossible to doubt either the genuineness or the intensity of the amity toward this country that prevails throughout the length and breadth of Cuba.

We do not see how any American can read this highly expert testimony to the condition of Cuba without a thrill of patriotic pride; we may add that we do not at all envy the American who is so carried away by his partisanship, either in the ordinary or in the extraordinary and "anti-imperialistic" sense of that term, as to refuse the credit for this great National achievement to the Administration to which it properly belongs. The Administration has clearly had no other motive in the government of Cuba than to put in the high places of that government the men who had afforded proof or presumption that they were the right men for the places. And it has not hesitated, as the career of Gen. WOOD himself bears ample witness, to set aside presumption in favor of positive proof.

There is one statistical fact, cited, in this same interview, by Gen. WOOD, which is worth more, as an evidence of the progress of Cuba, than the assurance could be of any man or of any number of men. It is the fact that since Oct. 1, 1899, 40,000 Spaniards have emigrated to Cuba. It is the most remarkable tribute to good government that the world has ever seen. We believe it to be quite unexampled. The Spaniards are not only a proud and patriotic people, they are the people who know most about the resources of Cuba, and the "business opportunities" to be had in the island. Under Spanish rule those opportunities were nullified by the inefficiency and rapacity of the Spanish rulers. American rule has done away with the inefficiency and rapacity. When a rule of honesty, intelligence, and energy is given to Cuba, it is the countrymen of the old corrupt rulers who flock to take advantage of the change, to the number of 40,000. It is not only unprecedented, it is amazing.

There is in this proud story a serious moral. Our success in Cuba has been won by taking the rulers of the island from our one class of trained public servants—the officers of the army and navy. That success has been marred by but one serious blemish, the malfeasance of the one set of untrained civil servants, of political appointees, of spoilsmen, to which it was necessary to give access to the public moneys in Cuba. The scandal of RATHBONE and NEELY would have been "the regular thing" in the Spanish administration of Cuba. Now it attracts attention because it is the irregular and highly exceptional thing. It should attract admiring attention because the prompt official efforts to ventilate it and to banish it prove that it is strictly "localized" and not in danger of spreading. But, "since it must subsist for our shame, let it subsist for our instruction." If the holders of commissions in the army or the navy had held their commissions by the same tenure as the holders of appointments in the Post Office Department, and by no better proofs of fitness, then the whole of our Cuban administration would have been as disgraceful a failure as our administration of the Cuban Post Office.

MR. KRUEGER'S VOYAGE.

Now that Mr. KRUEGER has actually taken ship for Europe, speculation will be rife as to the real object of his journey. Is he, as we are invited to believe by his most vociferous enemies in England, really running away to find some peaceful spot where amid congenial surroundings he may pass the remainder of his life in the enjoyment of the wealth he is reported to have taken away with him? Or, are we to accept the theory of the Continental pro-Boers, and think that the crafty old statesman, believing that he can better serve the cause of his hunted and desperate people in Europe, has gone thither to play the last card in the game into which he was plunged a little over twelve months ago?

On several important occasions Mr. KRUEGER has given evidence that he is not a common sort of man, not even a common sort of Boer. We do not believe that he is stealing away in order to join that choice coterie of South American ex-Presidents which decorates the fringe of European society. Evidently he tarried in East Africa until the result of the general elections in the United Kingdom showed him that he need expect nothing from that direction to ameliorate the hardness of his condition. And although now his retreat may resemble flight, as the refugee Boers in Lorenzo Marques have shown a disposition to regard it, one may be sure from the numerous ways in which the character of this man has exhibited itself that he goes to Europe with the firm conviction that he can do better work there than in East Africa, or even, like his colleague, STEYN, wandering about the veldts without home or country.

The lines he will follow are partly indicated by the articles from returned adventurers from South Africa that are appearing in the press of Berlin, Paris, and other European capitals. These correspondents unite in declaring that the Boers have not been whipped, and that if they can only continue the struggle for six months more, their endeavors will be augmented by a general rising of the Afrikanders at the Cape. Of course, official Europe is well acquainted with the real condition of affairs both at the Cape and in the late Boer republics, but the testimony of adventurers, published broadcast as it is, has a certain influence upon the public mind which may cause Mr. KRUEGER to receive much sympathy and enthusiastic encouragement in his mission. But what is that mission?

Until the powers acknowledge Great Britain's sovereignty over the annexed Boer republics he occupies, of course, according to the Convention of 1884, the position of chief executive of a State, which is without legal power to conduct international negotiations. So, even should the powers deign to consider the Convention of 1884 still binding, which there is not the slightest chance of their doing, Mr. KRUEGER could at most make certain representations any open acknowledgment of which in any circumstances could justly be considered an unfriendly act toward Great Britain. Besides, the Continental powers are under no obligations to Mr. KRUEGER. To be sure, his action revealed England's deplorable and prodigious state of unpreparedness, but this same action has inspired the creation of an army of 200,000 seasoned veterans, which are capable under a wise War Office of being molded into a formidable army; it has brought into a state of complete efficiency the British transport service, and it has shown the stuff of which the bonds that bind the British colonies to the mother country are made. The powers can hardly entertain feelings of gratitude toward Mr. KRUEGER for having brought about this condition of affairs.

It is to be hoped that he may early perceive the fruitlessness of his mission, and will give the word, which only he can give, which will restore instant and permanent peace to South Africa.

THE CURE FOR THE CLUB KICKER.

In private life apart from clubdom it is quite likely that he is an estimable man; indeed, it is suspected that in the bosom of his family he is of the meek that inherit the earth. But in clubs he is a devastating despot, an ATTILA, a Scourge of God.

He it is who criticises the dinner, finds dust on the card tables, and is fierce regarding the quality of the cheap "club lunch." He objects to the atmosphere of the club; if he be old, the club is run too exclusively for the sake of the boys; if he be young, it is a mere collection of bald heads. His office is to keep in mind the by-laws and constitution, so as to pounce on the House Committee if a single one of the dread paragraphs fail of fulfillment according to the letter of the law. He fumes at the servants for neglect of duty and has interesting if not literary half hours with the librarian on the subject of books misplaced on the shelves. He talks mysteriously of rings and cabals. But his chiefest joy is to propose some person for membership who is distasteful to members and proceed to harry the committee on acceptance with objurgation and counsel, humming the while some warlike chant like

> And shall Trelawny die?
> Then forty thousand Cornishmen shall know the reason why.

The club kicker deserves a niche to himself in the temple reared to society. The worst of him is the impossibility of reproving him, for should he gain a suspicion of his unpopularity, that would be the very reason for a resolve to the death to hold the fort and decline steadfastly the obvious alternative of resigning or using some other club. Of course there is another way to dispose of him—elect him a Governor in order that he shall bear some of the responsibility on his own shoulders and suffer the kicks of others like unto him. But shall the geese ask the fox to lie down with them in the poultry yard? What Board of Governors would be hardy enough to invite destruction by asking their pursuer to their councils? Shall the silly sheep open the door of the fold to the wolf!

Something can be done, however, to temper the wind of criticism to the shorn lambs of the club government. A kicker's room might be fitted up with a punching bag and an India rubber manikin such as the teacher of "la savâte" prepares for the feet of pupils. A house rule might then be posted setting forth that no complaint would be accepted unless the complainant shall exercise with arms and legs for one hour by the clock, banging bag and manikin with energy. Pleasant labels might be affixed to these gymnastic objects. The punching bag might be labeled Steward, and the manikin House Committee, or whatever authority in the club the kicker may have heaviest on his heart. If, then, the kicker will kick heartily and, as the Germans say, "from off his liver" for the space of half an hour, there is no doubt that, however hardened, his temper will be sweetened by the exercise. In ninety cases of the hundred he would expend his mental energies and bile by this physical outlet and no complaint would be forthcoming.

Belief in this is strengthened by the passage in the "Dialogues of Plato" where, as the reader remembers, SOCRATES is speaking of the custom of the Lacedemonians in compelling their women to exercise like boys, and his friend remarks that if XANTIPPE could have perspired once a day in the palaestra, SOCRATES would have been a happier man. Antiquity generally, while admiring the breadth of spirit in Athenians who could find one thing in Laconia to praise, has allowed that the remark was just. All athletes know that the development of one set of muscles alone is bad. Thus, if CHAMBERLAIN and his parleying peers had been constrained to meet oorlogs and koopjes, Krügers and Cronjes on the tented veldjes, and trekk through the heat and grime with heavy muskets on their shoulders, there would have been no Transvaal war. And if the fire-eaters and sword-swallowers in Cabinet and Congress had been called upon to sustain the fire and the bolos of Filipinos, this country would now be richer in honor and soldiers.

In every club there are rash, inconsiderate men who hate the club kicker; not being able to take his blood, they curse softly and pray for his expulsion or for any other sudden riddance of him. Some go so far as to suggest a club trust, in which each club should enter into a contract to purge itself of such barrators, circulate a blacklist of them, and refuse entrance to every expurgatory kicker on the registers. But that is going too far. Give the devil his due. The kicker not only has the right to breathe, he is sometimes useful—as a warning. Young members with a latent tendency to this crime are often known to mark his antics and reform before it is too late. Think also how many families live comparatively in peace because the kickers in question do not kick in the bosom, but at the club!

Indeed, the good he does is altogether out of proportion to his calibre. As he appears, eyes flash and fists clench. Jokes that have all the outward semblance of wit, like old snakes in a new skin, circulate in his presence and behind his back. Committees suddenly obtain a quorum when they meet, just to spite the kicker. No, even fleas and mosquitoes are said to have been created for a beneficent purpose. The club kicker should not be delivered over to the Shanghai correspondents to be boiled in oil, nor even expelled; he should be tamed by allowing his disgusting passions a healthy vent.

GENERAL NOTES.

A California paper says that the men who live on the ranges are notable for their remarkably retentive memories.

* * *

By the recent death of Mrs. R. H. Eddy in Boston, a contingent bequest of $30,000 left by her husband becomes available for the erection of a statue of John Paul Jones in Portsmouth, N. H.

* * *

Governor-elect John F. Hill of Maine is already giving sittings to a Boston artist of some note for a portrait of himself to be hung in the State Capitol at Augusta. He will be inaugurated in January next.

* * *

Boston's total registration is 107,087, which is an increase of 4,212 voters over the largest number ever registered in a previous election. "Apathy" has fled there as elsewhere, in the realization of the great issues at stake in the coming election.

* * *

The City of Charleston, S. C., is to have what it has long needed, a fine new tourists' hotel, to be kept open the year round. It is to be built at the northern end of East Battery, and command a fine view of Charleston's beautiful bay.

* * *

The people of Halifax, Nova Scotia, are preparing to give the Canadian soldiers returning from the South African war a tumultuous and joyful welcome. There are to be parades, torchlight processions, ship illuminations, and a big banquet, and the ladies will give to each soldier a gold maple-leaf pin.

* * *

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale has uttered a shout of jubilation over the fact that five of the heroes selected for enrollment in the Hall of Fame were Boston Latin School boys. "One in six," he says, "ought to satisfy even Latin School pride; and this in a list which can afford to leave out John Hancock, Henry Knox, Lothrop Motley, Wendell Phillips, and Charles Sumner."

* * *

The family of a Government Inspector of Meats and Live Cattle in the Chicago Stock Yards, who died during the Spanish-American war from disease contracted in the yards, are about to apply to the Government for a pension of $100 a month, alleging that he died through his zeal in protecting American soldiers from the danger of eating meats unfit for consumption.

ISOLATION OF CONSUMPTIVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the various letters on the "Prevention of Consumption" published in your columns. While it is extremely gratifying to notice the interest displayed in the prevention and elimination of this dreadful scourge, yet I would like to raise a warning voice against some of the measures advocated. Enthusiasm for a cause should not be accepted, nor allowed as an excuse for lack of knowledge. General erudition enables us to point out the errors of somebody else's work, but experience teaches us how to improve on established methods. Conceit prevents our being able to see that our own arrangements are not infallible; ten years' experience, principally in institutions, has given me the right to offer some suggestions, and though in turn I expect to find my propositions rejected by some one else in favor of a better plan, yet out of the sum total of knowledge imparted a working basis may be established which will lead to a partial or total emancipation from this parasitic disease.

What is this condition which creates such alarm? Tubercular phthisis is a lung disease, caused by the bacillus tuberculosis, resulting in the lodgment of small swellings or tumors in the substance of that organ, which in turn undergoes certain changes, which result in septic infection, and the ultimate formation of cavities in those organs, and characterized by progressive failure of health, fever, cough, &c.

The causes of this disease are hereditary influences and acquired susceptibility of the individual to the influence of the germ; the acquired causes are various diseases, certain occupations, and living in damp, overcrowded, dark, and illy ventilated locations. Given an individual with the acquired susceptibility or having the hereditary tendencies, infection may be brought about by ingestion (bacteria mixed with the food taken into the body by the mouth) or inhalation, (bacteria mixed with the air drawn into the lungs.)

The individual treatment of this condition will depend on the patient. All physicians are capable of directing the treatment along proper lines, but to stop the spread of tuberculosis by the careless or ignorant consumptive the community must establish certain methods for their own protection.

An individual suffering from "pulmonary tuberculosis" is estimated to expectorate as many as seven billions of bacilli in twenty-four hours, and it has been shown by carefully conducted examinations that the most fruitful source of tuberculous infection is to be found in dried phthisical sputum. Experiments have shown that currents of air do not carry bacteria off from fluids or moist surfaces, but when the substances containing the bacilli are dry these organisms are readily transported with particles of dust in the atmosphere. It has been shown that the violent churning motion of the gases and matter in the cavities of the chest of the patient, produced by coughing, ejects into the air little bubbles of tuberculous matter, which cannot fail to be drawn into the lung passages of those around. We meet individuals in this condition everywhere, at health resorts, hotels, churches, promenades, &c.; when they are not expectorating on the streets or public cars, they use a handkerchief, which is more immediately dangerous, for the frequent waving of that article containing the dried sputum is an efficient agent for the propagation of the disease.

This brings the condition which faces us. What are the favorite measures advised? The majority considers a building costing anywhere from $100,000 to $1,000,000, placed in a beautiful location, the proper thing, forgetting the fact that they are concentrating the cultivation of the bacilli at a certain place where the expensiveness of its habitation will secure it from sudden death by violent measures. Then the favored inmates of the institution (its capacity being limited, its inmates will be specially selected, by favor or otherwise) can roam around the country casting the bacilli everywhere. Cattle become infected from nibbling at tubercular infected grass and fresh country milk will be sent to the city. Many new cases will occur by ingestion, and the preventive measure which should limit is now a source of evil since the propagation is increased.

Experience has shown positively that in communities and health resorts much frequented by consumptives, cases of tuberculosis occur in families which were never afflicted before. Undoubtedly they disseminate their disease among the permanent inhabitants of the region they temporarily visit.

My plan for the prevention and eradication of this disease is:

1. Secure a tract of land in suitable region close to large centre of population, space to be commensurate with the number of patients accommodated, segregation being the paramount idea.
2. Construct only small, cheap, temporary dwellings, such as corrugated iron for use in Winter and canvas tents for use in Summer, at regular intervals, (depending on financial resources,) burn all habitations, putting up new ones.
3. Provide a police system, restrict patients to the limitations of defined boundaries, and punish infringements of this rule.
4. Enact laws that patients may be consigned to that community if suffering from tuberculosis, for their own as well as the public welfare.
5. The community to raise their own produce, veterinary investigation of live stock at regular intervals, for destruction of diseased cattle, and medical supervision at all times by resident physicians.
6. Fees obtained from those able to pay for board, and allowances received for supporting charity patients, would in a measure enable the community to become self-supporting in a short period.

Not being incumbered by a costly pile of masonry, space being unlimited, the class of patients can be received who are without influence and whose only wealth is the maintenance of their health; by restoring their vigor we add to the wealth of the community.

Any person of means could purchase suitable location cheaply and keep the title and deed of purchase for a certain period in the event of failure. They could thus again realize on their outlay and look around for something else to help. Putting their money in a pile of masonry for a consumptives' home will be building a mausoleum for the hopes of the eradication of consumption.

MARTIN W. CURRAN, M. D.
New York, Oct. 15, 1900.

A SIGNIFICANT COMPARISON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Hillis, discussing "Vice in New York," says that conditions in our metropolis remind him of imperial Rome. It seems to me that no student of history can fail to be similarly reminded, and that no real patriot can escape alarm at some tendencies in American "progress." This morning's TIMES tells the tale so that he who runs may read it. And to-day's paper is like all the rest.

On the day following election Chicago will open a big Monte Carlo, to which special express trains will be run.

Mr. Bryan is making capital out of a denunciation of "trusts" as a menace to the State, while Mr. Croker makes capital out of membership in one of them.

Republican bossism kept Seth Low out of the Mayoralty at the birth of the Greater New York, when the sentiment for honest government should have been at a high pitch of activity, and more recently Controller Coler failed of an active majority.

E. J. Junior writes from experience, telling us what we all know of the influx of a degraded population that has lowered the standard of living among the poor and added appallingly to the powers of possism.

A water scare is hung over the people for months, and the residents of some sections of our city are subjected to serious inconvenience. It is privately mooted and openly charged that the whole thing is a political job—and no one gets highly excited over it. Such things are so ordinary, or so little worse than we are inured to, that we take them as a part of our inheritance. And yet if a voice should cry, "The fault is in ourselves that we are bondsmen," a multitude would awake and chant back indignantly, "Whose bondsmen?"

If an actress can get herself called to account for indecency, and yet escape the "rigor" of our laws, her fortune is made. And our American youths gaze on her picture, and our American maidens trip unsuspectingly into theatre doors to be cruelly abashed, and our American children derive their standards of morality from the billboards—and so another generation is prepared for the "battle with vice" by being almost irresistibly led into it during the tender years.

The point I wish to make is that a supreme concentration of effort is needed at our American hearthstone. It may have been our bounden duty to spend our money, our blood, and our righteous sentiment in Cuba and China. If so, it is almost safe to say that the reaction on ourselves will be wholesome.

But can we afford to spend paternalistic sentiment and a deplorable amount of force in civilizing and "protecting" the refractory Filipinos? Can we afford that a good woman should spend the best effort of her life in teaching lacemaking to a tribe of Indians, while children of high capabilities are languishing in the rottenness of slum life?

Proudly the "American spirit" answers, "We can do the things needed at home and carry the Gospel abroad as well." There are 365 days in the year, and on not one of these days is a newspaper issued that is not a loud disproof of this statement.

Don't let us wait to be perfect, but do let us have a cleaner house to show the "outside barbarian" before we invade his comparative innocency with our higher ideals.

E. E. K. WARNER.
Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1900.

WOMAN TRAVELER'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly allow me to publicly testify to my constantly growing regard and respect for the late William H. Vanderbilt, for his thoroughly frank and honest independence, in his expression of opinion in regard to the citizens of this great Commonwealth—"The public be—"—well, every one knows it. He had the courage to put his convictions into words, so that we all understand what he thought of us. Being the head of a great corporation, his opinions were entitled to consideration.

The present heads of that same great corporation have not courageously put their opinions into words, and it seems as if the public does not have a clear conception of their attitude toward us. We have labored under the delusion that the great corporation having, by the grace of our governing powers, been granted the rights and privileges accorded to corporations who, in their natural business relations, benefit that public from whom they receive these grants, received their vested rights, with the condition that it was for the good of the public, the State, and the general physical development of the country. And, with such ideals of good institutions, and a hearty approval of all their visible improvements, we have supposed in return we would receive cordial recognition in the shape of good service and fair consideration.

As the present heads of the corporation have not publicly stated their attitude toward us, (as Mr. Vanderbilt did,) but, on the contrary, cordially receive all our contributions to their working capital, and mutely accept all our forbearance and patience under all sorts of maddening conditions without the proper indications of that consideration for our welfare that we trustfully are continually looking for, I fear the public and the corporation, in each individual personality, have not a clear understanding of the situation. It seems to me the officials must lack the grand courage of Mr. Vanderbilt, and dare not express the emotions that overwhelm them to the complete obliteration of all consideration for the public and justice.

Forewarned would be forearmed, and with a full knowledge of the attitude of the corporation toward us, we might cease to look for and hope for fair treatment on the lines of the corporation's road. We all know that in the course of events accidents will happen. Machinery or rolling stock are subject to breakdowns; washouts, landslides, and heedless people or wandering bovines will cause delays, and we follow out the custom of the good-natured Americans and wait patiently and uncomplainingly for the rectifying of the difficulty, forgetting broken engagements, dinners growing cold, and other trifling discomforts.

But sometimes our sensitive natures quiver with a resentful sentiment, when, as a reward for our patience, we are side-tracked, granted no information as to the probable length of delay, and possibilities of reaching our homes or destinations; when we are compelled by a lack of information and opportunity to sit still by the hour, waiting, waiting, while a later train will follow in our wake, take the main track while we are sidetracked, rush by us and onward with a jaunty indifference to our needs. Perhaps a few minutes' stop would allow us to board the train and fly onward with the promise of the time table fulfilled. But no; even though we would willingly pay another fare to continue our journey, and even though the train may stop to discharge or take on passengers at our side, we are not accorded the privilege of reaching our destinations by a change. Ah! then our feelings are hurt. Then we wonder why this monstrous indifference. Is it another case of Mr. Vanderbilt's expression, but with a corporation which has less honest force in making itself understood than he?

I have stood at a station twenty-five miles—forty minutes—out of New York, waiting wonderingly for a delayed train. At last it would roll up reassuringly, the guards crying out enticingly, "Train for New York, all aboard!" gathering us sheepishly in with the sheep and the lambs already in their fold, and start off, say, 500 yards to a siding, while immediately behind would follow one, two, three, or more trains at frequent intervals, flying off on the tracks to one side of us, and going on gayly, rejoicingly to the great city, while we, caged like foolish flies in a web of intentional misleading, would either hitch along a short distance or lie torpid at intervals, until in over two hours we would puff in brazenly to the Grand Central Station—to meet there a crowd of alarmed relatives or disappointed business friends.

Is that fair? Need we have been coaxed or allowed to board a decrepit train and our rights of passage abused, when other trains were at hand to receive and convey us?

Dear Mr. Editor, if ever you wait long for a train, take my advice and do not board the first incoming train, for you will most likely be helplessly caged; but wait and fly by on the next with glorious exultation. Just think, dear Mr. Editor, of leaving New York at 6:10 P. M., and meandering along to Yonkers; then waiting there until 7:38—watching the 6:40 train fly by, (only stopping long enough to take on the favored Yonkers passenger, and the blithe and gay Superintendent of the road—who does not care to wait with us,) and contrasting as you wait, why, if you are willing to pay for it, you are not allowed to transfer to the 6:40?

Then, after you have sadly watched the Superintendent pass on, you finally get started once more, and reach your destination, twenty-five miles away, having been from 6:10 to 8:08 P. M. on the road. We could not in the darkness enjoy the picturesque scenery of America's greatest and most picturesque road, and neither could we understand the benefits of the greatest four-track road, with the finest rolling stock in the country. Perhaps empty stomachs and anxious hearts dulled our sensibilities, but somehow we did not feel it was quite fair—and wondered what the sons and grandsons of the great William H. think of the public. Can you tell?

MRS. PASSENJARE.
Tarrytown, Oct. 19, 1900.

William L. Wilson and Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a lifelong and ardent Republican, but, more than that, as an American citizen, I beg to express my profound satisfaction with your editorial on William L. Wilson and your comparison of the character and services of this eminent statesman with that of the cheap demagogue who is masquerading as a Presidential candidate! Especially do I commend the conclusion of your article: "It is of consequence to every American citizen of whichever party that the opposition to it may be strong and respectable, and that party divisions shall not be made unless something plausible shall be pleadable on each side."

J. R. D. L.
New York, Oct. 19, 1900.

The Paris Awards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Mr. Skiff's letter in to-day's TIMES on the subject of the awards at the Paris Exposition, I would like to point out that, while the United States has gained a great number of awards than any of the three other countries Mr. Skiff mentions, yet, considering the number of United States exhibits, the percentage of awards falls considerably below that of the nations referred to.

I think this should be borne in mind.

F. E. M.
New York, Oct. 18, 1900

NUGGETS.

Always Ready.

When a fellow has money to burn the mother of marriageable daughters is ready to supply him with a match.—Philadelphia Record.

Renewed Strength.

When the doctor decides that a woman must go away for her health, she immediately recovers, and chases after dressmakers to get ready.—Atchison Globe.

Tact.

Miss Esther, (who has been handed a photograph)—Oh, what an awfully homely creature!

Jane—I am so glad you think it doesn't look a bit like me.—Boston Transcript.

Scholastic Acuteness.

"Professor, how did you come to propose to me in the face of my continued indifference?"

"I proceeded on the general proposition that whatever a woman seems to be she isn't."—Chicago Record.

THE HOUSE DIVIDED.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

My pa he's viewin' with alarm, but ma she points with pride;
He thinks there's trouble in the air and snares on every side;
"There's wars and strikes a-goin' on," he says to ma and me,
"And folks are gettin' killed in storms and drownded in the sea!
I dunno hardly what to think—it seems as though, somehow,
That most things didn't used to be as troublesome as now.

"The scientists are findin' germs and microbes everywhere,
There's microbes in the stuff we eat and microbes in the air;
There's germs a-lurkin' in the clothes we have to wear to-day;
The fruit we get's all full of worms—bugs take the crops away!
The way things go it seems to me that life has lost its charm!"
It isn't very hard to see pa's viewin' with alarm.

"Oh, pshaw!" says ma to me and pa, "I'm not afraid of germs;
They've always been right where they are, and same way with the worms;
We never heard of them before, and so we didn't care—
Folks don't get scared at things, you know, unless they think they're there!
We haven't just begun with plagues or storms that raise the tide!"—
And any one could see right off that ma she points with pride.

"Look how the rich are grindin' down the poor," says pa, "and how
The papers everywhere are full of crimes and troubles now!
There's got to be a change right off—we're on the downward path!
It looks to me to-day as though the Lord was full of wrath!
I tell you what, we've got to rise; we've got to strike and smite!
The devil's in the saddle, ma, and things ain't runnin' right!"

"They had their troubles and their crimes," ma told us, "long ago—
The papers didn't use red ink to tell about them, though!
And I believe the Lord is just as full of love, to-day,
As ever in the past for folks who go the proper way;
The rich have always kind of liked to keep the upper hand—
And any way the 'lection goes, the Government'll stand!"

Pa's rented out the farm on shares, and so we've moved to town;
He sits around the grocery when he isn't layin' down;
Ma works about the house all day and keeps things spick and span,
And does a little sewin' for the neighbors when she can—
I don't know why they argue so, each on a different side,
But pa he's viewin' with alarm, and ma she points with pride!

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THAT HALL OF FAME.

HAMILTON AS AN AMERICAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The omission of Alexander Hamilton's name from the list of Americans worthy to be enrolled in the Hall of Fame is a strange thing; even stranger than the feeling which is indicated by placing Thomas Jefferson below Daniel Webster in the list of votes cast. But a more notable thing still is the suggestion to have a hall or place for "Americans" who were not "native and to the manner born" and to put Hamilton at the head thereof. Before the Declaration of Independence there were no "Americans" in the modern sense. There were American "colonials"—British, French, and Spanish—on this continent.

Hamilton was educated here. He came a boy to New York from one British colony to another colony under the same rule. So, like all who lived in the old thirteen colonies, he was a British-American. Surely the man who largely framed the Federal Constitution, under which the Nation was born, was a genuine "American." His exclusion from the Hall of Fame almost makes a farce of the conception, because it points to some remarkably narrow "native" prejudices as ruling the Columbia roost. Hamilton fought with Washington.

Robert E. Lee, an American soldier, has no fair title to real Americanism except his personal character and descent from relatives and compatriots of Washington. The man who so largely shaped this Federal Nation and its Constitution, giving it a wonderful impetus and solidarity, and who was its first Secretary of the Treasury, is left out of the Hall of Fame, while the soldier who for four long years did his utmost to destroy American nationality is left in. "Lest we forget" all the sequences of history, all the binding forces of loyalty and fealty, I take the liberty, as one who admires Robert E. Lee as a man but who does not regard him as an American worthy of a place with Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln, to remind your readers that there are distinctions which are odious, and this, in my opinion, is one of them. R. J. H.

New York, Oct. 17, 1900.

GEN. LEE IN THE HALL OF FAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read the name of Robert E. Lee among those chosen for the Hall of Fame with a feeling of disgust and indignation. I have no sectional feeling that prevents my hearty good-will toward the Southern people. I have always felt sorry for their suffering as a result of their war to break up the Union and to perpetuate human slavery, and I sympathize with them now in the difficult problems which they have to meet and solve, but all possible forgiveness and forgetting do not prepare a place for such a name among those whose lives have been a blessing to the country. His life was not.

I would like to know what qualities Lee possessed or what services he rendered which entitle him to a place beside Abraham Lincoln, who died a martyr to the cause of which Lee was the deadliest enemy.

Does any one suppose that Lee was ignorant of the horrors of Andersonville and that a word of command from him would not have secured humane treatment for the soldiers who had been captured fighting his armies? Wirtz, the jailer, was hanged for his cruelties. Lee was equally guilty. It may be said that Lee was a distinguished man before the war. It is more than equally true that Benedict Arnold did distinguished service before he turned traitor, and his name is as fit for the Hall of Fame as that of Robert E. Lee.

I remember when Lee marched into Pennsylvania and fought the battle of Gettysburg, where 30,000 Union soldiers fell. Defenses were thrown up at Philadelphia and Baltimore, in fear that this man—whose name is now to be placed with Washington and Lincoln—would capture those cities. What do the amiable gentlemen who have selected his name for such high honor think he was fighting for? During the war I thought the North all right and the South all wrong, and I have not changed my opinion since; but even allowing that there may be two ways of regarding our struggle to save the Government, we are not ready to go to the length of putting a man's name upon a conspicuous tablet as worthy the veneration of the Nation who devoted all his power to destroy it.

I would see the name of Wilkes Booth on the tablet with as much satisfaction as that of Lee, and Wirtz lost his life in the cause that was dearest to the hearts of both Lee and Booth.

What a remarkable record! The names of Sheridan, Sherman, and Thomas absent and the foremost traitor of the country side by side with the Nation's greatest benefactors and patriots. The writer of the Emancipation Proclamation and the man who led the armies in a long and bloody war to overthrow a Government based upon human bondage in the same niche of fame! The famous and the infamous!

I cannot help feeling that the men who voted for Lee's name showed their unfitness for the duty. His name smirches all the rest.

I do not know positively, but my remembrance is that Lee died a disappointed man, mourning the "Lost Cause"; that he never repented or regretted the part he acted in the rebellion, and that he never ceased to be a traitor at heart.

CHARLES F. STEEL.

Chappaqua, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1900.

Northern Man Defends Lee's Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondents "D. B." and "E. O." are too narrow-minded to be judges of who should be remembered in the Hall of Fame.

Every broad-minded Northern man will concede that Robert E. Lee was a great General, even though he fought for a cause that so many thought was wrong.

He was an American as much as Grant, and if he had had the men and means behind him that Grant had he would have whipped us. You will note I say us, for I am a Northern man to the backbone, and saw the light of day in the Empire State.

Either place the great men of the South, as well as those of the North, in the Hall of Fame or else burn the hall and stop such talk, as it seems that some (only a few, I think) Northern men are too narrow-minded to recognize genius and brains in an American, whether Southerner or Northerner. The war is over, but such people as "D. B." and "E. O." do not know it. Lee has as much right in the Hall of Fame as has Washington or Grant.

MURRAY McDOWALL.

Rutland, Vt., Oct. 16, 1900.

Lee and the Hall of Fame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"D. B.," in the Sunday issue of THE TIMES, is, in my opinion, right in regard to the propriety of putting Gen. Robert E. Lee's name in the Hall of Fame, for the very good reason that no matter how famous and capable a man may be, yet if he is false to his country's best interests, or, in other words, disloyal or traitorous, his name should not be honored by placing it in the Hall of Fame. No man should be held up as a pattern or model for the young to follow who was not true to his country in her direst distress—in other words, who was false to her dearest interests.

HENRY S. ALLEN.

New York, Oct. 15, 1900.

Choice of Lee's Name Indorsed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one who is pleased to see the name of Robert E. Lee placed among those of the great men of the country in the Hall of Fame.

It shows that the day is dawning when true patriots acknowledge his greatness and point to him as a typical American—honest, able, straightforward, grand. A great soldier and a Christian gentleman.

AN AMERICAN.

New York, Oct. 19, 1900.

Protest Against Lee's Name Indorsed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question asked by "D. B." in THE TIMES of the 14th inst. is both timely and wise—viz., "Does it not seem out of place to have the name of Robert E. Lee in the Hall of Fame?"

If a man is famous because he rebels and tries to disrupt his country, and because he is partially successful, then the name of Gen. Robert E. Lee has a right in the Hall of Fame. But I am sure that it was not the purpose of the originators of this Hall of Fame to have it covered with the names of men who were enemies of their country and fought to the last ditch to destroy it. Aguinaldo is a famous General; why not inscribe his name?

It is truly hoped that our Hall of Fame will not become one of disgrace.

New York, Oct. 15, 1900. P. B. T.

Gen. Lee's Fame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a people of gush we Americans are! After making such an exhibition in the way of overdoing the reception to Dewey (surely an excellent and able naval officer) we now parade our folly to the world by enrolling in the Hall of Fame the name of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Is this done pour encourager les autres, who have been educated by the Government, to attempt later to destroy it? Admit, if you please, that this effort was justifiable, but it is hardly deserving of a reward from those he sought to ruin.

Thomas, from the same State, or Sheridan, who gave the decisive blow to the war of the rebellion, might surely be better recipients of this honor.

Treason doth never prosper. What's the reason? Why, if it prosper, none dare call it treason.

We seem to be doing our best to make it prosperous.

New York, Oct. 15, 1900.

Government's Roll of Fame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is interesting to compare the thirty names chosen for the Hall of Fame with the twenty-three names of Great Americans on the face of the one-dollar silver certificate, inscribed within laurel wreaths.

The first fifteen on the new list are all to be found on the dollar bill except Jonathan Edwards, whose name is twelfth in the Hall of Fame list, but is omitted from the silver certificate. Of the second fifteen in the Hall of Fame, however, only two names appear on the dollar bill, Hawthorne and Adams. Peter Cooper is in the Hall of Fame, but the "Cooper" on the bill is probably J. Fenimore Cooper.

The other names on the dollar bill are Jackson, Calhoun, Hamilton, Bancroft, Perry, and Sherman, all of these being omitted from the new list, which includes several very little known to general fame, such as Kent, Story, and Asa Gray. Hamilton was omitted from the new list on account of his foreign birth.

Decidedly the twenty-three names on the silver certificate seem better chosen than the thirty names for the Hall of Fame; they will at least be so considered by the general public. It would be interesting to learn how the Government's list on the silver certificate was compiled.

It is surely extraordinary that both lists omit W. C. Bryant, our first great poet. This omission and that of James Monroe's name seem most remarkable.

EDWARD DALE, JR.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 14, 1900.

Protest of a Lover of Genius.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What must be thought of an American Hall of Fame that includes Peter Cooper, the glue' man, and excludes Fenimore Cooper, the romancer, who, in intellectual proportions, most nearly resembles Walter Scott; that sets up the utilitarian Howe with his sewing machine and casts down that fine flower of genius, Edgar Poe, the only poet America has produced, according to some foreign critics, and a short-story writer unmatched in any language; that finds a pedestal for Horace Mann, a legislator of little distinction, who effected a few reforms in education, but has no place for Madison, the co-author with Hamilton of the Federalist and father of the Federal Constitution, the world's greatest political charter?

And has it come to this, my countrymen? Then you and I and all of us who cannot live by bread alone must perish!

Jersey City, Oct. 17, 1900. E. M.

DWELLERS IN TENEMENTS.

TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The argument in your editorial article of Saturday entitled "Tenement House Reform," advocating restrictions upon the building of houses for occupancy by more than one family, was answered by Herbert Spencer many years ago. In "The Man versus the State," (Page 342 of Appleton's edition "Social Statics,") Mr. Spencer says:

> Already I have hinted that interference with the connection between supply and demand, given up in certain fields after immense mischiefs had been done during many centuries, are now taking place in other fields. This connection is supposed to hold only when it has been proved to hold by the evils of disregarding it, so feeble is men's belief in it. There appears no suspicion that in cases where it seems to fail causation has been traversed by artificial hindrances. And yet in the case to which I now refer—that of the supply of houses for the poor—it needs but to ask what laws have been doing for a long time past, to see that the terrible evils complained of are mostly law-made.

An architect and surveyor describes it (the building act) as having worked after the following manner. In those districts of London consisting of inferior houses, built in that unsubstantial fashion which the new building act was to mend, there obtains an average rent sufficiently remunerative to landlords where houses were run up economically before the new building act was passed. The existing average rent fixes the rent that must be charged in those districts for new houses of the same accommodation—that is the same number of rooms—for the people they are built for do not appreciate the extra safety of living within walls strengthened with hoop iron bond. Now it turns out upon trial that houses built in accordance with the present regulations, and let at the established rating, bring in nothing like a reasonable return. Builders have consequently confined themselves to erecting houses in better districts, (where the possibility of a profitable competition with pre-existing houses shows that these were tolerably substantial,) and have ceased to erect dwellings for the masses, except in the suburbs, where no pressing sanitary evils exist.

Meanwhile in the inferior districts above described has resulted an increase of overcrowding, half a dozen families in a house, a score of lodgers to a room. Nay, more than this has resulted. That state of miserable dilapidation into which the abodes of the poor are allowed to fall is due to the absence of competition from new houses. In fact, for a large percentage of the very horrors over which our sanitary agitators are trying to cure by law we have to thank previous agitators of the same school.

Detroit, Oct. 15, 1900. J. S. B.

The Tenement Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial upon "The Tenement House Problem" presents the substance of the whole question in a nutshell. Nearly twenty years ago, as a result of a competition for plans of model tenements held in this city, it was concluded that no building of this class to accommodate four families on a floor should be permitted on a single city lot, 25 by 100. It is high time that such restriction should be enforced, despite the protests of property owners. If it is a question between private interest or public health, the latter should always have precedence

A second point is the creation of a public sentiment which will sustain the Health Board in its desire to tear down all unsanitary tenements, particularly those infected with the germs of consumption. It is stated that in the Fourth and Sixth Wards alone there are 487 tenements which are hot-beds of this disease. In five of these houses fifty-eight deaths have occurred from consumption within seven years, while 1,000 deaths were reported in the two wards within three years. It is high time that such buildings should be radically renovated or destroyed.

CHARLES F. WINGATE.

New York, Oct. 15, 1900.

Tenement-House Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his correspondence to THE TIMES, Mr. E. J. Junior exhibits a rather one-sided experience in reference to tenement-house inhabitants. As a lifelong east sider allow me to inform him that fully one-half of the people if not more would appreciate the introduction of bath tubs, and, moreover, would make proper use of them. Bathtubs have to-day become a necessity.

Does Mr. E. J. Junior really believe that a respectable family forced to remain on the lower east side could live decently in those tenement-house holes in which one cannot turn about without striking his elbow against the wall? Yes, modern improvements have been introduced into some of them; but have not the rooms been made still smaller on that account?

What Mr. E. J. Junior says about rent exhibits some lack of experience. The filthiest people and those who make it a practice to cheat the landlord pay the highest rent. They can easily afford this by taking about half a dozen boarders to live in their four or five rooms in addition to a family of six or eight.

Build more comfortable houses, put in improvements, choose your tenants, and place your price within the reach of the ordinary workman, and your bill for repairs will be reduced 90 per cent., and your loss in rent 100 per cent. A. W.

New York, Oct. 17, 1900.

Tenement Wonders and Evils.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do tenants really use bathtubs for coal bins? In a large experience in New York tenements I have never found the bathtubs. I lived for over a year in a tenement house apartment, consisting of one room with an outside window, and two closets, called rooms, with openings on to a sepulchral airshaft; rent, $12 a month. The rooms contained no wardrobe and no place for any supplies. If we had been so fortunate as to have a bathtub, I am sure we would have been thankful to use it for potatoes, for coal, and for the kerosene oil can. It is not possible to keep everything on the fire escape.

Most people seem to lose sight of the fact that one of the greatest wonders of modern life lies before their eyes. There are many thousands of dwellers in tenements who manage somehow to live tidily in these cubby holes. The rooms are not as large as good box stalls. The men and the children manage to get some light and air away from home, but the women of the working class are living out their lives in dark holes which bode ill for the future of the workers.

We cannot be too much in earnest about tenement house reform, and any builder or landlord who fails to help the Tenement House Commission loses a chance to benefit not only his own generation, but generations yet unborn.

JANE E. ROBBINS, M. D.

New York, Oct. 19, 1900.

SILVER AND GOLD.

SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Sept. 26 is a letter from the pen of Abram S. Hewitt to Mr. Schnitzer on the free-coinage issue. Any opinion from Mr. Hewitt on economic problems comes over to us with much authority, but I think economists on this side of the sea would be inclined to rub their eyes over the recrudescence of the "fifty-cent-dollar" theory. I have watched the movement of the silver market with attention since 1878, and with all respect I am quite unable to agree with Mr. Hewitt's conclusions.

Mr. Hewitt writes to Mr. Schnitzer, "You ask whether I believe in the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 * * * the value of silver measured by gold is * * * not 16 to 1 but 32 to 1. The proposition, therefore, of the platform is to declare that fifty cents shall by law be made equal to one dollar. This absurd proposition is based upon the professed belief that in 1873, when silver was demonetized, a crime was committed by which creditors benefited at the expense of debtors. The fact is that silver was then overvalued, and hence its demonetization was a relief to debtors and of no benefit to creditors."

Not "overvalued," that is a slip of the pen. Of course Mr. Hewitt means that silver was undervalued at your mint rating, 16 to 1. Mr. Hewitt means that no one would bring sixteen ounces to your mints in exchange for one ounce of gold, when by taking it to the French mints he could secure one ounce of gold for 15½ ounces of silver; 15½ to 1 being the rating at the French mint. But had Mr. Hewitt written "undervalued," he still, if he will permit me to say so, admits in the above sentence the entire case for free coinage. For what he writes is this: That no one would sell at your mint sixteen ounces of silver in exchange for one ounce of gold as long as a better buyer (France) would give an ounce of gold for 15½ ounces of silver; that, in short, the higher rating, the French mint "fiat," the "law of the eleventh germinal," controlled the price of silver for the whole world. Let me admit that no one should dogmatize as to the gold price to which silver would rise if your great Nation went to free coinage at 16 to 1. My humble opinion is that no one would anywhere sell sixteen ounces or silver for less than an ounce of gold, because that would be the market price established by your mint law; and that the United States having "put in the peg" at 16 to 1, silver could not fall lower than that parity. I am sorry that this opinion continues to bring to many a ridicule of the head; that it makes for epithets; that it announces at your pleasant dinner tables the cessation of a truce. I admit, Sir, that I have no clear rule of three sum to offer for this view; but I think that both the evidence and the expert opinion is on my side. Let me put the one and the other very shortly. On a certain Monday in June, 1893, the ratio of silver to gold in the New York market was as 24½ to 1; that is to say, your dollar was in cant phrase a sixty-five-cent dollar. On the Friday of the same week the ratio had been split open to 29½, and thus your dollar was a fifty-cent dollar. And why this vast divergence within three days? For no other reason than because the mints in India, closed on the Tuesday abruptly to free coinage.

If, then, the difference in the gold price of silver the world over, because silver is excluded from free coinage in a poor "one-horse" country like India, is the difference between 24½ and 29½ to 1, is there anything inherently "anarchist" in the argument that the difference in the case of closed mints in India plus the United States, and open mints in these two countries would make the entire difference, and raise the ratio from 32 to 1 to 16 to 1?

So much for recent experience. Now a few words as to expert theory. If Lord Aldenham is not an expert on a matter of this kind, I do not know who is. Lord Aldenham represented our Government at the Paris Monetary Conference; he has been Governor of the Bank of England; member of Parliament for the City of London, and he is the senior partner in the great house of Antony Gibbs & Sons—a house whose dealings with South America require that exchange problems should be the very alphabet of its financial successes. If you look at the evidence given by Lord Aldenham before the Indian Currency Commission in 1898, you will notice that the witness categorically explains the reason why, were your mints opened to free coinage, the price of silver would conform everywhere to the free-coinage ratio of the United States. He makes this positive assertion splendide fepetita, and gives the reason why your free coinage would secure a "hundred-cent dollar." Before the same commission Mr. Robert Barclay, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, indorses Lord Aldenham's view. Is it not rather absurd that our neighbor at a New York dinner table should gnash his teeth and consume away because he disapproves this view? My neighbor generally produces no argument whatever, but his gills reddien; with Tom Hood, "he knew not what to say and so he swore"!

Your currency position in the United States to-day is very strong. It must continue strong, even impregnable, so long as and no longer than you can maintain your present vast favorable balance of trade. It is of course your balance of trade which makes your gold standard effective, not your gold standard which secures you your favorable balance of trade. With such trade balances as you have enjoyed since 1897, had you admitted silver to free coinage you must have retained the parity without the faintest difficulty. I mean that there could have been no premium on gold. Pray give this statement a moment's consideration. Where, with a money balance of nearly a million dollars daily owing you, (debts, freights, and your travelers' remittances already deducted,) could such a supply of silver have been dumped on your mints as would have drained your gold and driven gold to a premium? My gold friends at Washington used to assure me that at 10 to 1 vast sums of silver would come from India to be exchanged for American gold. But at present the Government of India is trying, and trying in vain, to get only three million gold sovereigns sucked into the Indian circulation, and is offering to sell these for rupees, giving 16 pence (gold) for the rupee, although the gold value of the silver in that rupee is only a trifle over tenpence. And even though offering this price, a price over 50 per cent. more than the bullion value of the silver rupee, they cannot coax rupees from the sellers, and so the Indian Government is to-day buying silver bullion and minting it, and issuing vast numbers of rupees just as you issued "Bland dollars." The fact is India, its currency starved since the mints were closed in 1893, would suck up thirty or forty million ounces of coined silver annually, just as a sponge sucks up water. The gold standard argument of fifteen years since was that because the annual production of gold was so unfluctuating, therefore it was the right metal for the standard. Gold has since increased its production some 350 per cent., and the same men now tell us that gold is so abundant that this metal suffices for the standard; they instance the fact that general prices are now rising. And, indeed, prices, thanks to the abundance of the new gold money, are rising, and I think that the catastrophe which seemed inevitable in the early eighties has been averted.

But I cannot but feel grateful to those economists, Laveleye and Wolowski, Francis Walker, Horton, Carnuschi, Louis Malet, Gibbs, and many others, and to that brilliant group of men in your Congress, who, looking ahead for the remedy for a terrible currency contraction, found it in that monetary system, bimetallism, of which Laveleye once said to me it is "an exact scientific truth."

I trust, Sir, that this letter, though opposed to your views on currency, may be permitted a place in your columns. It seems to me clear that but for the unforeseen opening of nature's great treasure vaults in South Africa and Australia the consideration of currency reform would have been the very first duty of every citizen, whether in America or in England, and to discourage by ridicule plain people who are naturally repelled from a subject so complex, can never be the duty of those who lead and guide public opinion.

MORETON FREEWEN.

London, S. W., Oct. 7, 1900.

FIXED VALUES DISCUSSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days when we hear so much flippant talk about the bimetallic or double standard of money, it is quite natural and commendable for conscientious inquirers to look into the merits of the issue and, incidentally, to find out, if they can, the real meaning of the term standard. Quite likely those who have taken the trouble to do this must have discovered, before getting down to real hard thinking, not only the absurdity and fallacy of a double standard of anything, but the difficulty, if not impossibility, of finding a single one that will stand "fixed."

The demands of civilization in trade, commerce, and finance have made systems of measurement a necessity as to magnitudes, weights, and values. The value of any system must depend upon its accuracy and consequent reliability, and these in turn must depend upon the stability of the unit or standard upon which the system is based. These propositions are apparently so self-evident they will be deemed unquestioned. Now, just a few words about the search for a single standard:

About 100 years ago some French scientists of more than ordinary genius and enterprise determined, if possible, to find some basal unit upon which a rational and scientific system could be erected for the measurement of weights and magnitudes, and thus to supplant or supersede the arbitrary standards then universally in vogue. In pursuance of this purpose they chose the greatest length or line which they had any means of measuring with any degree of accuracy, to wit: A meridian circle of the earth, and carefully measured just one-quarter of the circle. For convenience of common use some smaller unit was required, so this quadrant was divided into 10,000,000 equal parts, each of which was called a meter, and this was made the basal unit of the so-called metric system. The authors of this system were doubtless careful, conscientious, and competent scientists, and, as such, eliminated as far as possible all risks of error, but, knowing the impossibility of absolute accuracy in any human work, they knew that some amount of error would inevitably creep in; but whatever such variance from the real truth might be, the meter could contain only one-ten-millionth of it. And thus was laid the foundation stone upon which was erected concededly the best, most rational, system for reckoning weights and magnitudes yet devised by the skill and genius of man. But, as must be said of this or any other system, its accuracy depends upon the stability—the fixity—of its foundation. The meter is a definite fraction of an arc of a meridian circle of the earth. If the size and form of the earth were fixed and constant quantities the meter would likewise remain true and constant, otherwise not so, and we must be drifting. And so, doubtless, we are drifting, for the earth is not now what it once was either in form or size, and what form it is in it will not continue to be. Like all other created things it had its beginning, and will have its ending—its birth and its death. The unceasing revolution of evolution and dissolution so decrees. However, considering that the processes of development and dissolution of great magnitudes, like those of the planets, is so slow, as man measures time, the earth is not likely to change in any serious modification for some thousands of years yet. So there appears no immediate or early necessity of discarding the metre as a standard unit of measure.

The argument touching the basis for measuring weights and magnitudes applies with equal force to that of values. To say that a gold dollar is worth a hundred cents is simply saying that it is worth just one-hundred-one-hundredths of itself—an axiomatic truth. But values are comparative and ever fluctuating, so that any attempt to "fix" a parity or ratio of value between any two things must inevitably be a failure. Temporarily, a definite ratio may be maintained apparently, but sooner or later it will surely drift so far from the truth as to become dangerously false and unfair. And this is precisely what has happened between gold and silver. There can be but one standard at a time; all extras or doubles of it must be ruled out as fallacies and absurdities. Whenever and wherever such experiments have been tried the result has been just what might have been anticipated—disaster and distress.

The truth is, the value of a gold dollar, as of any other specific thing, is purely conventional and arbitrary. It is also true that any standard of value must of necessity be so, but inasmuch as gold possesses at least as many of the elements of stability and uniformity as to cost of production. (the basis of value,) is also convenient for the purposes required, and has been chosen as the standard of value by the greatest number and most civilized of nations, the American people cannot safely question the wisdom of the choice or hesitate in adherence to it. A. E. O.

Amityville, L. I., Oct. 14, 1900.

MR. BRYAN AND THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there is anything that the advocates of William J. Bryan claim for him it is that he is sincere. Sincerity stands for honesty, straightforwardness, and candor. How does Mr. Bryan sustain the claim for sincerity? During the whole of this campaign there is only one subject on which he has expressed any positive determination as to his action in case he is elected President; that is, for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the substitution of legal tender paper money for the National bank notes outstanding.

When writing and speaking on the currency question, he says one thing in one section of the country and something else in another section. He is very ready in the use of language, but in many instances he uses terms which are indefinite and misleading as to their meaning, but sound big to the average man who does not or cannot understand them.

A communication signed "William J. Bryan," published in The New York Journal, in speaking of the money question, says: "That the best dollar, no matter what system secures it, is the dollar which is most stable in its purchasing power. Absolute stability, if attainable, would give us an absolutely honest dollar, but such a dollar has never yet been devised."

How can a sincere man say that the silver dollar containing 371.25 grains of silver is the dollar most stable in its purchasing power? How can a sincere man say that absolute stability would give us an absolutely honest dollar when he, in the same sentence, says such a dollar is unattainable?

The same article says: "Every fluctuation in the purchasing power of the dollar injures some one." How can a dollar fluctuate in its purchasing power? You may at one time buy five pounds of butter for $1, at another you may get only four pounds for $1; at the very same time that you are buying the butter, in the first instance, you may buy twenty pounds of sugar for $1, and, in the second instance, you may get twenty-five pounds of sugar for $1. Wherein does the dollar fluctuate in its purchasing power in the above transaction? How can it buy more or less of an article unless the supply of the article has increased or diminished, in which case the value of the article changes, but the purchasing power of the dollar cannot change, providing that there is no change in its intrinsic value.

The article further says: "If a dollar rises in purchasing power, it benefits those who own money and those who hold contracts payable in dollars, but it injures those who owe money and those who produce wealth." Considering the fact that at the present time there are coined or printed by the United States Government three styles of money, (gold, silver, and legal-tender paper money,) which are a legal tender for debts public or private, it would be an easy matter to contradict and prove false the assertions as to the benefit or injury arising from the fluctuations in the so-called purchasing power of the dollar.

In April, 1862, legal-tender paper money was in existence, and there was a premium on gold coin of 2 per cent., and in June, 1864, there was a premium on gold coin of 150 per cent. In other words, in April, 1862, $100 in gold could purchase $102 of legal-tender paper money, and in June, 1864, $100 in gold could purchase $250 of legal-tender paper money. As Mr. Bryan claims to be a bimetallist, and as he is absolutely pledged to substitute legal-tender paper money for the National bank notes, it is pretty hard work to define which he refers to when speaking of the fluctuation of the purchasing power of the dollar.

It can be readily seen by the value of the gold dollar in April, 1862, and in June, 1864, that a person who had loaned $1,000 in April, 1862, to be paid in June, 1864, and was paid in legal-tender paper money, could only purchase $400 of gold coin with the $1,000 received by him. According to Mr. Bryan, "if a dollar rises in purchasing power it benefits those who own money and those who hold contracts payable in dollars, but it injures those who owe money and those who produce wealth." The man who had a contract to pay him money, when he received it (in legal-tender paper) received only 40 per cent. of the kind of money he loaned, which certainly did not benefit him, while the man who owed money paid what he owed and still had 150 per cent. more than he owed, which certainly did not injure him.

How can a man claim to be sincere who puts forth a statement so absolutely contradictory as shown by actual results? The truth of the matter appears to be, either that Mr. Bryan has no knowledge of the money question in its working on the interests of the community, or else that he deliberately makes statements which he knows are other than the facts. FACTS.

New York, Oct. 19, 1900.

THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

A POLITICAL CATECHISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am so tired—s-o t-i-r-e-d (imagine that to be a yawn)—of all this cant about the Republican Party being the gold standard party, that I wish my fellow-citizens would give a moment's consideration to a brief catechism:

Q. How many men, of any party, knew or thought seriously of, up to 1891 or 1892, what was meant by "gold standard"? Not one in a hundred.

Q. How many could have told, without inquiring, whether the currency was then based on the gold standard or silver standard? A. Not one in a hundred; many would have guessed silver, because silver was in circulation.

Q. Which party was responsible for the fact that a gold dollar of a specified weight and fineness was the standard of value for all coinage, paper-dollar promises, paper bonds, postage stamps, and all other Government representations of money, and had been such standard for nearly a hundred years? A. Neither "party," as such; able financiers and thoughtful men of all parties, followed by the crowd of indifferent Congressmen who vote with the thinkers when there is no political motive for studying up a subject themselves.

Q. What first brought the silver question forward for any public discussion whatever? A. The interests of silver mine owners.

Q. Which party was willing to trade upon it for political advantage, regardless of possible financial evils lurking in it, and gave the silver miners, in exchange for votes on other matters, a law requiring the Treasury to purchase a stated quantity of silver per month, though vastly in excess of its coinage needs? A. The Republican Party, in the bill known as the Sherman bill.

Q. On which side did William McKinley vote? A. In favor of it.

Q. Had he, at the time, any clear financial convictions? A. He gave no evidence of any.

Q. Had he, a few years later, when being discussed as a probable candidate for the Presidency, any defined conviction on the subject that he was willing to promulgate? A. None whatever, even up to the day of the convention, the party not being sure which way the wind was going to blow, and he remaining dumb as an oyster.

Q. When the evil effects of the Sherman law became so serious as to threaten all business, and actually brought about a panic, in 1893, notwithstanding many conditions favorable for business prosperity, who summoned Congress and insisted that it be repealed? A. A Democratic President.

Q. Now that the stumbling block has been removed and business conditions have been allowed to take their normal course, Mr. McKinley having meanwhile come into the Presidency, is it proper to call the prosperity "McKinley prosperity?" A. Certainly not. If it is anybody's prosperity it is Cleveland prosperity.

Q. How came the Republicans finally to adopt the gold cry as a campaign issue and persuade Mr. McKinley to find his tongue and become a "champion?" A. The Democrats had made silver their campaign issue.

Q. Had the Democrats done so intelligently, and under competent leadership? A. Quite the contrary, under an ignorant few.

Q. Did the Republicans, having been swept into power as the champions of an inflexible world standard of finance and commerce, rush into the halls of Congress to immediately fulfill their pledge by striking the parts of the law that had been found crooked? A. No, they left it until their last session before the next Presidential election, three years, and then made a half law which failed to accomplish its purpose.

Q. Is a noisy flutterbudget, noted mainly for his wild harangues upon nearly every subject, (like certain Vice Presidential candidates,) should occupy the Presidential chair for four years, is it probable that he could discombobulate the finances more than the Republican power would have done had they not been checked by the uprising of business men of all parties? A. No; the public sentiment he would now encounter would be much more overwhelming than it ever has been before.

Q. Is it likely that the power of the alleged gold-standard Republicans to complete their eleventh-hour work beyond a peradventure in their next session, would it not be a good idea to give their sincerity a supreme test by electing their opponent, and so induce these patriots to look up that gold standard and throw away the key? A. (For myself,) yes.

E. S. J.

Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1900.

WILL VOTE FOR McKINLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The last month in the Presidential campaign opened with a few people left in doubt as to how to cast their ballot. Being one of the few in such a dilemma, I beg to state my reasons for at last deciding why I will support William McKinley at the polls on election day. Mr. Bryan has my hearty commendation for his loyalty to the principles he espouses, and especially for the purity of his personal character, but I cannot acquiesce in the many theories he righteously preaches. However, I often feel like supporting him, because I know the unsuccessful, unfortunate "under dog" receives only the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table. Having been in the homes of thousands of poor men and worked in a church mission during the hard times of 1896, I do most certainly know the trials and troubles of the man out of work and the underpaid employe. I also know that if I were striving for popularity among the tramps, the men out of work, and unfortunate fellows, I would of necessity have to talk like Mr. Bryan.

The only difference I should make would be that in preaching the man before the dollar I should do so in the pulpit and not in the market place. I believe Mr. Bryan right in theory but wrong in practice. He reminds me of the free thinker who will not rest content until he takes his theological opinions into the laboratory and there by analysis tries to prove whether there is a God. It appears the same with Bryan regarding his political principles.

He at all times moralizes, analyzes, and talks like a college professor instructing his students in monetary and political science, which is all right if he lectures within college walls, for there is the place for theories and analysis. But when one enters into practical life he must square his theories by his performance. This Bryan cannot do. He can endeavor to make free silver at 16 to 1. He can throw the industrial market into chaos by striving to practice righteousness in the monetary world and by honestly endeavoring to give freedom to the Philippine Islands. And although the country would be turned upside down, I do not doubt for one moment America's ability to bring order out of the terrible political condition Mr. Bryan would have brought our country into. But why have a political Galveston to show ourselves what ability we possess to bring order out of a Bryan devastation?

I for one will not vote for Mr. Bryan for that very reason regardless of my love for the man as an American, and one I believe in honestly endeavoring to bright the condition of the underpaid employe. Although I may possess doubts as to President McKinley's policies, I would rather accept his platform, for in so doing I know better results would be accomplished by evolution than for Mr. Bryan to be elected in order to try by industrial, monetary, and political revolution to better the workingman's condition. Who thought that if McKinley was elected in 1896 the United States ship Maine would be blown up? Would not the man have been laughed at had he prophesied such a tragedy? Who knows, if William J. Bryan is elected, that a terrible political calamity will happen to the great mass of workingmen throughout the country? We do not want trouble among ourselves, but if difficulty awaits us, let it come from the outside, and not from our own political folly in trying to bring about results that are imaginary and uncertain for something that has been tried and not found wanting. William McKinley is our greatest President since Lincoln. Why, then, change for one who is untried and unknown, a man who has brought the North, South, East, and West into a closer bond of patriotism than any President since Washington?

President McKinley has taught us to work, Mr. Bryan has taught us to think, and as idleness produces thought, Mr. Bryan has covered the map of the country with essays, dissertations, and lectures, while President McKinley by his acts has won the hearts of every loyal American. He has squared his professions by his performance.

> The scholar waited, weary till he died,
> And, dying, to the Master Maker cried:
> "Ah, now I see! 'tis work, not questioning
> That I, before I entered, should have tried!"

H. ROOSEVELT OSTROM.

New York, Oct. 15, 1900.

MR. BRYAN'S PLAN FOR THE REGULATION OF TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bryan is reported recently as saying, in reply to a query as to what his party proposed to do about the trusts:

"Our remedy is, first, to put every trust-made article on the free list; second, we propose that Congress shall provide that before any corporation does business outside of the State of its origin it shall take out a license from the Federal Government, and this license shall only be given when the corporation shows (1) that it has no water in its stock and (2) that it is not attempting to monopolize any branch of business. I believe that that would be a remedy for the trusts. I believe that no private monopoly could exist."

The first remedy is to be considered with reference to its effect (1) on the trust, (2) on the consumer, (3) on the independent competitors with the trust, and (4) on the entire body of workingmen engaged in the industry. Undoubtedly the consumer would enjoy lower prices, as he would if any tariff or revenue tax were removed, but this would be owing to the removal of the tax rather than to the destruction of the trust. When the Democratic Party was in power it went as far as it dared in this direction. The same reasons that operated then to prevent a greater reduction, the danger of destroying established industries, and of throwing large bodies of workingmen out of employment, would operate as powerfully now to prevent the application of this remedy. A reduction or abolition of a tariff to destroy a trust would affect the workingmen employed in that industry precisely as a reduction in the tariff for any other reason would. If sufficient to destroy the trust it would destroy the industry and throw out of employment every individual in it, whether working for the trust attacked or for the independent competitors with the trust. One of the most serious charges brought against the trusts is that they displace workingmen and close up factories. Mr. Bryan's remedy (?) is to kill the whole industry, both trusts and independent producers, and throw every man connected with them permanently out of business. The remedy is undoubtedly of the heroic order, and no guilty man will escape. That the innocent must likewise suffer would seem to be an objection to the ordinary man, but Mr. Bryan is not an ordinary man.

Prof. Jenks in his recent work on the trust problem says:

"If the combination, as is ordinarily assumed, were stronger than the few independent competitors still in existence in the country, the first effect of the removal of the tariff would be the ruin of the independent producers. Provided the industry were dependent entirely upon the tariff for its existence, the removal of the tariff would of course kill the trust, but it would at the same time kill the entire industry."

Elsewhere he says: "It would be perfectly evident that the removal of the tariff would not destroy in this country an industrial combination without first destroying its industrial rivals—while it might also very readily be in many cases the one incentive needed toward bringing about a world-wide combination against which tariffs could not avail."

Mr. Bryan's second proposition is open to the objection, common to much proposed anti-trust legislation, that it assumes that regulating corporations will regulate trusts. Out of the vast number of existing corporations not 1 per cent. are trusts, yet we have no end of vicious legislative attacks on this most useful form of business organization by people who should know that there is no necessary connection between a corporation and a trust. Corporations existed before trusts, and the trusts use the corporate form for the

IN JUSTICE TO VESPUCCI

G. Uzielli Shows Why America Rightly Bears His Name.

A Fallacy to Suppose that He Was Named Amerigo After America—What Columbus Owed to Toscanelli.

[The following communication has been received from Signor Gustavo Uzielli, a well-known savant of Florence, who has spent many years in endeavoring to destroy the popular schoolroom fallacy that owing to the mistakes of early geographers Amerigo Vespucci robbed Columbus of the honors that should have belonged to the latter. Signor Uzielli is the editor of the Toscanelli, a review the object of which is to prove the obligations that Columbus was under to Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli through contemporaneous documents, and also to establish the real status of Amerigo Vespucci among navigators by the Vespucci manuscripts preserved in the Riccardiana Library. M. Harrisse, whose letter to Signor Uzielli is mentioned by the latter, has done much to throw light on the achievements of the Cabots in North America. In the letter in question he bids Uzielli to persevere in collecting and editing the Vespucci documents, which alone definitely show the true relations that existed between Vespucci, Columbus, and Toscanelli.]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have the honor of sending you a letter I have received from the distinguished scholar Mr. Henry Harrisse concerning the expediency of publishing the narrative of Vespucci's travels from contemporaneous manuscripts existing in Florence, until now reputed spurious, but whose authenticity I have established.

I beg your leave at the same time to answer the article published Feb. 27, 1900, in your influential paper. In this article you did me the honor of commenting to your readers on the campaign I have undertaken with the purpose of destroying the unjust opinion held by many, especially in the United States, with regard to Amerigo Vespucci. This campaign you seem to consider uncalled for. I want to acknowledge here the encouragement I have received from the American press in general in my efforts to render Toscanelli better known and to clear the fame of Vespucci. Thus The Nation of New York, Jan. 26, 1893, in a notice of the first number of the periodical Toscanelli, which was issued January, 1893, gives an account of my first researches of the Vespuccian manuscripts and remarks: "Historical scholarship never, we believe, launched a more solid and scientific periodical than Toscanelli." Unfortunately this praise did not save the publication from dying for want of subscribers.)

You say, among other things: "Perhaps if the illustrious professor would study old histories less and new ones more, he would join us in a smile at the needlessness of his admonition. Of course, Americans in the past joined in the general mistake about the character and labors of him whom the professor calls 'the Dreyfus of the centuries,' and our writers and orators joined in the denunciation of the man who was supposed to have fastened his own name on the country discovered by another; but that was some time ago, and since then all of us who pay any attention to such matters have learned and frankly admitted that Vespucci was probably an amiable and able old fellow against whom Columbus had no grievance whatever."

THE VESPUCCI OF TRADITION.

Now who are the American authors who have contributed to form in me the opinion you consider erroneous? One might perhaps call old the illustrious Emerson, who, writing in 1856, calls Vespucci "a thief and the pickdealer of Seville," but can one call old the no less illustrious Blaine, who with his assistants in 1892, the year of the Columbian festivities, rechristened America to the shame of Vespucci, and gave her the name of Columbia? And the equally well-known Parkman, who in 1894 calls Vespucci a "beef contractor"? Can one call old and incompetent John Fiske, the historian of the discovery of America, and Elias Hall, the Secretary of the American Geographical Society, who in the above-mentioned year of the Columbian Centennial, 1892, allude to the shameful imputations cast upon Vespucci in the United States, and state the need of rewriting his history? And is not this the opinion expressed but last year by the above-mentioned Hall in his mention of my works in The Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, by Haebler in the Literarisches Contraiblatt, by Marcel, librarian of the geographical maps in the National Library of Paris—all quoted by me in the Italian Gazette—and finally by Mr. Harrisse.

Moreover, against those, who, like Blaine, protest against the name of America given to the new continent, may it suffice to quote another book published in 1892, on the occasion of the four hundredth anniversary of Columbus, in which another great American historian, Payne, writes: "Here at last is positive evidence of an enormous habitable land lying in the southern hemisphere and hitherto unknown. 'We are justified,' Vespucci had written, 'in calling this a new world.' Such, in fact, it was; and men rewarded him who made the fact a matter of popular knowledge by calling the new world after his name." (E. T. Payne, "History of the New World Called America," Oxford; 1892. Vol. I, Pages 186-187.)

EVIDENCE OF MISCONCEPTION.

From what has been said above it appears that a few American scholars have a just appreciation of Amerigo Vespucci, but that the great majority, including the scholars not specialists in this subject, hold a different view. I am confirmed in this opinion by the following facts:

1. The United States has never decreed especial celebrations in honor of Vespucci, while such magnificent ones were held for Columbus.

2. In 1898 I was Vice President of the committee for the celebrations in honor of Amerigo Vespucci and of Paolo Toscanelli. In the name of the Marquis Piero Torrigiani, President of the committee and Mayor of Florence, I begged J. B. Stallo, the eminent philosopher, formerly Ambassador of the United States to Italy, and at that time resident in Florence, to accept a prominent position in our committee. Mr. Stallo finally refused, saying that he held Amerigo Vespucci in no esteem whatever.

That the Vespuccian question is still a troubled one to many is proved also by the letter in which the President of the American Geographical Society, acknowledging the invitation of the Mayor of Florence, announces that he has sent as his representative to the above-mentioned celebrations, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, who, to our regret, was recalled by the breaking out of the war, before reaching his journey's end.

Books of such unchallenged scholarship as those just quoted, published no later than 1892, and the statement made by so prominent a man as Mr. Stallo are the evidence which has led me to conclude that the prejudice against Vespucci is still prevalent in America.

Perhaps things have changed since 1892, or, rather, 1898. Your country travels with the speed of a lightning express, while our old Europe progresses at the rate of an accommodation train. Public manifestations indicating that this change of sentiment has really taken place among you would give me infinite pleasure.

Be it permitted me to add, however, that my incredulity as to radical change on this score is but confirmed by your very article in The New York Times, since you write these words in which frankly "I heard a sound as of the grinding of an axe": "The belief that the lesser explorer took a part of his name from, instead of giving it to, the new continent, is certainly as widely diffused in the Western as in the Eastern Hemisphere, so why, pray, are we charged by Prof. Uzielli or anybody else with ignorance and ingratitude?"

AMERICA VS. AMERIGO.

If I have well understood the friendly irony of these lines, your opinion is that Amerigo, instead of giving his name to, has taken his name from, America. Such, indeed, was the opinion sustained by the distinguished geologist Marcou before the congress of Americanists at Paris, in the year of the Columbian Centennial. One of his fundamental arguments was the following: (Congrès Internationale des Américanistes. Compte Rendu de la huitième session tenu à Paris en 1892. Page 132.)

"One of my Italian friends, who is at the head of an important administration and resides in Florence, has written to me that the name (viz. Amerigo) is quite unknown to him as a Christian name, even after the celebrity imparted to it by Vespucci, and is certainly not in use in Italy."

Incredible! And more incredible yet is the childishness of those who, finding two Frenchmen owners of this name, or, to be more exact, two recorded by Dante and a third Captain under Charles of Anjou, and, finding, moreover, the equivalent names also in ancient Germany and in Hungary, conclude that America has taken her name from a Frenchman, a German, or a Hungarian. It is sufficient for my purpose to name merely Amerigo Donati, who in all histories of Florence is recorded as the leader of the nobles in the first half of the fourteenth century; the familiar d'Amerigo, or Amerighi, to which belonged four priors—first Francesco Amerigo, and later Benedetto Amerighi, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Maria, in Florence, who died in 1487; then Amerigo Amerighi of Pesaro, Judge in Florence at the time of Franco Sacchetti, and finally the noble Amerigo Amerighi, of an ancient family of Siena, son-in-law of the actual Mayor of Florence, Marquis Piero Torrigiani. Indeed, as a Christian name Amerigo was common enough before it was rendered famous by Vespucci, and has been very popular ever since. And it was used for women as well as for men from the first centuries of Florentine history down to our present times, which see the family name of Vespucci dying out in the person of Amerigo Vespucci, Countess Talon. No writer of authority accepts to-day the theory upheld by Marcou except perhaps himself. All—be it sufficient to name the Americans Fiske, Payne, and Winsor—admit as established beyond a doubt that the reading of the "Travels of Vespucci" induced Waldseemuller to give in his "Cosmographiae Introductio" the name of America to the new continent, in honor of the Florentine traveler. Allow me one more remark. In your article you place Vospucci among the lesser navigators, giving first rank to Columbus. I know not what rank you assign to Cabot, who in 1897-8 was commemorated in Canada as being the first who had set foot on the American Continent, or what importance you assign to the navigations of the Norsemen in the tenth century.

THE REAL DISCOVER OF AMERICA.

In truth the discovery of America is not due to one single navigator. None can be considered as its only hero. Therefore Carlyle was right in not placing the discoverer of America among the chief heroes of the world, although the discovery of the new continent is the principal event in the history of humanity. The discovery of America tends to confirm the theory that all the great evolutions of history must be brought about by economic causes. It was due chiefly to the closing of the commercial highways between Europe and Asia, consequent upon the invasions of the Tartars and the Turks, the Asiatic peril of the fifteenth century, as the Chinese revolution is the Asiatic peril of the twentieth. The need which impelled Europe to keep open the ways of communication with the Far East and rendered the discovery of America inevitable is the same which renders inevitable to-day the European-American coalition against China to keep open that vast empire to the commerce of the world.

The economic inevitableness which caused the discovery of America is precisely the thesis I have developed in my work on Toscanelli. My fundamental conclusions have been approved by competent European critics, among whom I shall name but one of the most distinguished modern historians, Ludwig Pastor. [Historisches Jahrbuch, Bd. xvii., 1895. Heft. I., p. 206.] Allow me to outline the leading idea of my book.

Prince Peter of Portugal was in Venice at the beginning of the fifteenth century. There he saw the incipient decline of the Venetian commerce with the East, owing to the advance of the Turks, before whom the highest dignitaries of the Byzantine Empire were seeking refuge in the very city he was visiting. With quick intuition the Prince foresaw that Portugal might become the new commercial headquarters of the ships which brought spices and other merchandise from the Far East. The Republic of Venice knew no more welcome gift to offer Prince Peter than a beautiful codex of the Millione of Marco Polo.

At Florence the Prince must undoubtedly have become well acquainted with Toscanelli and have established intimate relations between the Court of Portugal and the learned Florentine. The principal proofs of this fact are the interview which took place in Florence in 1459 between the Florentine astronomer and the Portuguese Ambassador (Uzielli, G.—Colloquio avvenuto in Firenze nel Luglio 1459 fra gli Ambasciatori del Portogallo e Paolo Dal Pozzo Toscanelli. Roma, 1898.—Estratto dalle Memorie della Società Geografica Italiana. Vol. VIII., 1898,) and, secondly, the interviews that the former had in Rome with Canon Fernando Martins of Lisbon and the letters which he subsequently wrote to the latter in answer to the questions asked him by King Alphonso V. of Portugal. In these letters was outlined the ocean course to the Land of Spices—that is to say, China and the neighboring isles. This course, as is testified by Las Casa, was faithfully adhered to by Columbus, while other testimony proves that Toscanelli, moreover, traced for the King of Portugal a course for the circumnavigation of Africa, also leading to India.

TOSCANELLI'S WORK.

This was the course followed by Vasco de Gama in 1498. (Uzielli G. e Celoria G.—La vita e i tempi di Paolo Dal Pozzo Toscanelli. Roma, 1894. Vol. I. of the Fifth Part of the "Raccolta Colombiana.") At all events, the Congress of Antwerp, in 1873, justly proclaimed Paolo Toscanelli to be the inspiring spirit of the discoverer of America.

Prince Peter, having returned to Portugal, induced his brother to assume the scientific direction of the ocean expeditions in search of a way to Asia by either of the two above-mentioned courses traced out by Toscanelli. Many tried in vain to sail the westward course, a feat accomplished later by Columbus, Vespucci, Cabot, and many others. But Blaine in his book, quoted above, observes justly: "Had not Columbus discovered America in 1492, a hundred Columbuses would have discovered it in 1493." (Columbia and Columbia. Boston, 1892. Page 45.) And if not in 1493, certainly before the close of the century. As a fact, the true origin of the discovery of America is to be sought in the evolution of civilization, and not in one only hero, be he Toscanelli or Columbus—Toscanelli because he pointed out the way, but did not follow it himself; Columbus because he holds the only record of having arrived first.

But nevertheless it is just, perhaps, that a Florentine should have given his name to the new world, since, though Columbus arrived first, from Florence—that is to say, from Toscanelli—came the great impulse that sooner or later had to bring about the great discovery. And Vespucci, indeed, not Columbus, sailed along vast stretches of the coast of the new continent and was the first to realize the importance of the discovery.

While I am trying to overcome the difficulties that stand in the way of a faithful publication of the narrative of the travels of Amerigo Vespucci from the Florentine manuscripts, until now erroneously considered forgeries, I see numerous Americans, especially of the gentler sex, who are visiting Florence, in spite of a very hot Summer. May I hope that, among the many treasures of this city, they have also visited the place where are kept the relics of the inspirer of the discovery of America and of him who has given America a name, considering that, in substance, this discovery was but the outcome of the high culture of Florence at the time of the Renaissance?

And, if this pilgrimage has taken place, may I consider it due to a change of sentiment concerning these two illustrious Italians brought about by the American press?

With this hope, I have the honor to remain, my dear Sir,

GUSTAVO UZIELLI.

Florence, Sept. 20, 1900.

FINE COVERINGS FOR BEDS.

Hand Embroidery Now Added to Beautify the Marseilles Quilt.

For the outer coverings of beds there are all sorts of novel and pretty things in white and colors. The Marseilles quilts come in several colors in the ordinary style, plain woven, but the prettiest are those which are embroidered. This embroidery, which is solid and has the appearance of handwork, is really done by machinery, but is most attractive.

The imported quilts have the conventional centre in white and a wide embroidered border in attractive designs and in different colors. They range in price from $16 to $27, but are no more attractive than the domestic embroidered quilt, the special make of a large up-town shop. These have the whole centre of the embroidery in bow knots and in smaller figures. An attractive design is one in dark blue.

The finest and handsomest coverings are those of heavy linen, with hand embroidery in white. The most elaborate of these come with the whole centre in embroidery, a broad embroidered border outlined with drawn work, and a wide hem, with a row of drawn work at the head. These quilts on the brass beds hang down on all sides, and take the place of the valance. A monogram is frequently worked at one side of the embroidered centre.

Sheets now have lines of fine solid embroidery across the top. Some are also made with hemstitching and some with more elaborate drawnwork. Shams, which are still much used, if they have not their erstwhile high standing, show more or less elaborate work. There are all styles of the solid embroidery in flowers. The most striking designs are those with the large flowers embroidered in the natural size Shams range in price from $3 to $25.

Pillow cases now have embroidered borders across the end, with hemstitched hems or drawnwork, and some of them patterns covering the whole of one side. The handsomest of these are the cases into which the pillows are buttoned. These are large and square, and are used for the bed without shams, while pillows with plainer covers are used at night, or in the more elaborately kept houses the embroidered slips are used and changed daily.

GRAVE AND GAY IN PARIS

New Facts Come to Light Concerning the "Drama of Linder."

Wine and Eatables Consumed During the Exposition—Judicial Remarks Regarding Girl-Mother.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The return to Europe of the last remnants of the ill-fated Voulet-Chanoine African mission will recall public attention to the "drama of Linder," as it is called in France.

The facts are still fresh in recollection, and come simply to this—that on Col. Klobb, the head of the mission, presenting himself to take up his command, he and his companion, Lieut. Meynier, were shot dead by order of Lieut. Voulet, who was in temporary charge, and who apparently was filled with the idea of cutting the mission adrift from civilization and founding an empire in the heart of Africa. The precise details of the murder have not hitherto been obtainable, nor of the deaths of Voulet and his guilty partner, Lieut. Chanoine, at the hands of the mission subsequently.

The Matin this morning professes to supply the links in the chain of events that have hitherto been wanting. It does not, it says, concern itself to judge as to whether Col. Klobb, like Voulet himself, rejoined the mission with an ambitious plot in his mind, nor whether his previous conduct was calculated inevitably to bring on the disaster. It simply, it says, acts as witness and narrates facts. The Matin's account is this:

When Col. Klobb rejoined the mission the latter, which numbered, with the Europeans, native riflemen, camp followers, and women, about 3,000 people, was divided into three groups, moving in parallel lines in search of drinkable water. The first three groups were commanded, respectively, by Pallier, Voulet, and Chanoine. Dr. Henric, about ten miles away, had charge of the fourth group, including the sick and the baggage. When Voulet saw Col. Klobb arrive he found, as it were, the fruit of his long efforts and perseverance about to be snatched out of his hand. He had by his own sole energy organized the expedition, and at the cost of a thousand sacrifices led it across 2,000 miles of desert; and it was at this juncture that, finding the credit due to him about to be claimed by another, and himself perhaps carried off a prisoner and dishonored, that he gave the order to fire and that Klobb fell dead and Meynier was grievously wounded.

ASSASSIN IN DESPAIR.

"The smoke of the rifles had hardly cleared away when he repented of his act," says the Matin. "He had now the consciousness, and all but the despair, which followed on what was irrevocably done." He devoted himself to Meynier, looked after his wounds, had him lifted gently on to a horse, and took him to Dr. Henric. "You are an assassin!" cried Henric, when he was told what had happened. "From this out, I will have nothing to do with you." Voulet only shrugged his shoulders and went in search of Chanoine. He found him fifteen miles off with his column.

When Chanoine heard the story of Klobb's arrival and death he held out his hand. "I congratulate you!" he cried. "You did quite right. If I had been in your shoes, I should have done the same." At nightfall, when the four columns met together, Voulet and Chanoine made a statement to the other officers and men. Henceforth, they said, it was useless to think of going back. They must go on and, thanks to their numbers, would found an empire in which each would have his share of the influence and power. A couple of Sergeants alone responded to the address, the rest of the officers and men listened in silence.

However, when Voulet and Chanoine had retired a general meeting was held, and it was agreed that next day the mission should set out on its homeward journey, leaving the two Captains to their fate. So it was done. Next morning, before the starting bell rang, the column formed in marching order, Pallier gave the word "March," and the mission moved off.

In a few minutes Chanoine, struck by the sudden silence, hurried out of his tent. The column was already some distance away in a cloud of sand. He understood, jumped on his horse, and, riding after the column, began to abuse them as cowards and traitors. No reply was made, but, as if by themselves, their rifles went off before any one had time to give a contrary order. Chanoine fell from his horse, pierced by twenty balls. A few minutes after the blacks and the women had fallen on him, and soon nothing was left of the body but a few pieces of clothes and skin. Voulet had gained the admiration of his soldiers and the mission generally, whereas Chanoine was much hated, regarded as the evil genius of the party, and especially detested by the natives.

Next night, about thirty hours after the death of Chanoine, a native sentinel fired on a shadow which seemed moving about the borders of the camp, and a man fell dead. It was Voulet, who, finding himself abandoned and convinced that he was lost, had returned to rejoin the mission. At dawn he was buried in the sand, and the mission resumed its desert march.

An amateur statistician of the press has been turning his attention to the food and drink that has gone into the great maw of Paris, with her millions of guests, since April 1, the figures are interesting. If the quart bottles which contained the wine drunk in the French capital from April to the end of August could be piled one upon the other they would reach a height ninety-three times that of Mont Blanc, and 1,486½ times the height of the Eiffel Tower, for Paris has been drinking a little over 1,486,535 quarts of wine a day. As to beer, Paris has absorbed no less than 119,053 quarts per diem, a quantity which equals the tenth part of the whole beer production of Munich.

Paris has also eaten while the Exposition has been open. From the end of April to the end of August the city has consumed 46,803 tons of meat and 2,602 tons of cheese, without counting petits Suisses and other soft cheeses, the number of which, as they pay no rights or entry, cannot be estimated. If this cheese which Paris has devoured in the last five months were lined up in one straight line it would reach from the Arc de Triomphe to Havre, and an extra mile and a half into the ocean beyond it. The markets of Paris have received and sold 7,185 tons of eggs between May and September. In 1889 the weight of the eggs sold was but 6,653. Paris has also eaten 14,756½ tons of fish in the six months which have just gone by, and 8,358¼ tons of vegetables.

LEGACY FOR M. LOUBET.

A legacy, says a Russian proverb, like death, only occurs once in a lifetime. President Loubet has got his legacy. The sum that has fallen to him and his family is not very large—only $30,000—but it comes in a very gratifying and complimentary way from an old and obliged friend. The lady, Mme. Perret, in her will named three universal legatees, two of them public officials at Lyons, and the third the President of the republic, the last also being named testamentary executor. M. Loubet, it appears, for more than forty years kept up friendly relations with Mme. Perret's husband, who was his neighbor at the President's native place, Marsanne, and in his capacity as lawyer had managed all M. Perret's legal affairs, drawn his business documents, and generally been his lifelong counselor and friend. After the death of Perret's son, in 1893, Mme. Perret devoted herself to charitable work, and M. Loubet was charged with putting the donations into legal form. These amounted to about $600,000, one of them going to found an orphanage at Collonges and another a hospital for convalescents, at Lyons. About the same amount will remain after the legacies named in Mme. Perret's will are paid, and this also is to be applied to charity.

The presiding Judge of the Criminal Court at Château Thierry, a M. Magnaud, who was called upon last Saturday to sentence a young woman who had allowed her illegitimate child to die for want of sufficient nourishment, made some observations concerning the case that are of unusual interest, as coming from the bench. In sentencing the woman to the minimum penalty, Judge Magnaud said: "Seeing that Marie Vergniault declares that she concealed her condition and her child even from the members of her family because of her fear of the stupid and cruel attitude of hostility and reprobation which society assumes toward an unmarried mother, as though maternity did not of itself condone legal irregularity in the marriage tie; seeing also that if society did not teach its members to be cruelly hostile to an unmarried mother, Marie Vergniault would not have sought to hide her condition, and that this same society, while treating girl-mothers without forbearance, is indulgent toward the seducer, whose moral responsibility is far greater than that of the woman, the Court considers that the crime committed by the prisoner calls for pity rather than for punishment, and condemns her to the minimum of 16f. fine and the costs, suspending execution." F. M. W.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN ROUMANIA.—Since the combined strenuous efforts of Austria and Russia have caused the withdrawal of Bulgarian troops from the Bulgarian-Roumanian frontier, the Government in Sofia has set out to reorganize the infantry arm of the service, while that in Bucharest is concerning itself with the economic questions which will come before the Chamber, convoked for an extraordinary session this week. One hundred and fifty thousand old Martini-Henry rifles with which the Bulgarians were armed have been sold to a German firm which is said to have large trading interests in the Congo Free State, and the proceeds of the sale, amounting to 3,800,000f., will be expended on the purchase of Mauser rifles of the German pattern.

The financial situation in Roumania is said to need immediate action on the part of the Chamber. The actual deficit amounts to nearly 43,000,000 lei, (about $8,500,000,) and a large portion of the outstanding arrears is practically irrecoverable. Almost every department of revenue is said to show a failing off. The proposals of the Government include the sale of the cigarette-paper monopoly to the Berlin Disconto-Gesellschaft for 15,000,000 lei, the sale of the petroleum-bearing undersoil in the Western Carpathians for 10,000,000 lei, the disposal of the Government's shares in the National Bank for 13,000,000 lei, and the sale of a portion of the State forests for 5,000,000 lei.

This programme is fiercely assailed by the Opposition press, although it considers that the alienation of a large amount of the State property is inevitable. It is considered in Bucharest that temporary relief will assuredly be obtained, which by proper management may be made permanent. In Vienna, however, papers interested in Balkan affairs point out that a thorough plan of radical reform is what is actually needed, including a reduction in the expenditure on the army and on public works, a complete scheme of agricultural reform, and the removal of the restrictions imposed on the acquisition of land by foreigners.

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UNREST AMONG MACEDONIANS AND ALBANIANS.—The fact that the crisis between a couple of the Balkan States has been averted, according to mail advices from Vienna, has inspired fresh revolutionary movements in Albania and Macedonia directed against the Turkish authorities. The Macedonian Revolutionary Committee has just issued a circular from Sofia foreshadowing an understanding between its members and the Armenian Revolutionary Committees. The document denounces the Pan-Hellenic schemers, commenting upon the lesson to be learned from the recent rupture between Bulgaria and Roumania; it considers these schemers purely Chauvinistic. The circular describes the Albanian Committee as merely ephemeral, while it looks upon the Young Turks as being attached to the Ottoman régime and even to the Turkish dynasty. It then declares the willingness of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee to operate with any party which is openly or secretly bent on emancipation from the Turkish yoke.

Advices from Cettigne announce that the Albanian question, which is closely connected with the Macedonian movement, promises once more to come to the front. Differences of language and religion hitherto have prevented unity among the various Albanian clans. They profess no less than three different faiths—Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, and Mohammedan. The lack of unity and consequent disagreement among the Albanians is said to explain the reason why many of the better class among them emigrate. The Turkish Government is moving several battalions of infantry into the disturbed provinces, and is said to have been warned to expect an outbreak by next Spring.

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CONSTERNATION SAID TO PREVAIL AT THE SULTAN'S COURT.—Osman Pasha, the brother of the celebrated defender of Plevna, has arrived in Paris ostensibly to visit the exposition, but in reality, as he has admitted to the editor of Le Figaro, to escape the clutches of a conspiracy formed by his enemies at the Sultan's Court.

A few weeks ago the intelligence came from Constantinople that the arrest of Osman Pasha was imminent as he was suspected of complicity in a plot against the Sultan. He secretly embarked on board the Bagdad at Constantinople, and landed at Marseilles. He went on board in European dress, representing himself as a merchant who wished to visit the Paris Exposition. On the voyage, however, he revealed his identity to the Captain, and on entering Marseilles Harbor he donned a uniform with the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

He told the editor of Le Figaro that he hoped to join Mahmud Pasha in Paris, for the position of the Young Turks in Constantinople was constantly becoming more formidable, which kept the Sultan in a continual state of terror. All discipline in the palace, he added, had been torn asunder by the belief among the Sultan's entourage that a formidable plot existed there which at any moment might be put into execution. Osman Pasha said that he believed that his example in leaving Constantinople, after that of Ismail Kemal Bey, would soon be followed by several high officials, who have reason to doubt the good-will of the Sultan toward them.

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LABOR COUNCILS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN FRANCE.—The scheme of establishing Labor Councils throughout France in all industrial and commercial communities, recently devised by M. Millerand, the Socialist Minister of Commerce, has now been formally outlined by the Ministry. These councils will be composed half of workmen and half of employers, elected respectively by the workmen's and employers' unions. They will be instituted by decrees of the Minister of Commerce and set up in every region where conditions seem to call for their presence. Their object will be to inform the Government and others interested as to the conditions of labor, to promote agreement between men and masters, to follow and call attention to the results of the protective legislation of labor, and, finally, to furnish in the case of general conflict competent conciliators and arbitrators.

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MANACLES ROCK AND THE TRINITY HOUSE.—The agitation in England owing to the still unprotected condition of Manacles Rock has broken out afresh not only in British commercial papers, but in the general press. The critics lay emphasis on the fact that although sixteen months ago Trinity House—technically known as "The Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity or Brotherhood of the Most Glorious and Individable Trinity, and of St. Clement in the Parish of Deptford," whose duty it is to encourage and protect navigation on the British coasts and to regulate lighthouses and sea marks—was warned that the bell buoy at the Manacles was ridiculously inefficient, no action has been taken to render that dangerous part of the coast less threatening to navigation.

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THE ANTHONY POLLOCK AWARD AND THE PROTEST OF CONTESTANTS.—It may be recalled that the executors of the late Anthony Pollock, an American engineer, who, with his wife, was lost in the wreck of La Bourgogne, set aside a sum of $20,000 to be the award in a competition for the best life-saving device in case of disasters at sea. The matter was placed by the executors in the hands of the United States Government, which issued instructions to its representatives abroad to urge upon the Governments to which they were accredited its cordial co-operation in furthering the object of the bequest. The Government finally deputed the task of decision to the Directors of the Paris Exposition, whose action in rejecting every invention entered has been already announced by cable.

By Rule 3 of the award, it was stated that should none of the inventions entered be of a sufficient value to entitle it to a prize, the jury might reject any or all of them, but, at the same time, should be empowered to indemnify competing inventors for the trouble to which they had been put. The 800 competitors are now besieging the United States Naval Attaché in Paris with calls and letters of complaint that the rules prescribed for the contest have not been lived up to. It is charged that, although an exhaustive examination had been promised of each invention submitted, the whole batch was disposed of in twenty hours, and that the jury went for their holidays before some of the exhibits were even unpacked. It is further alleged that the experts connected with the jury were not permitted to see a third of the exhibits, and that so far no action has been taken as to the question of indemnifying the unsuccessful competitors. The English marine engineers interested have drawn up a protest to the United States Naval Attaché, condemning the whole affair as a most "unbusinesslike and unsatisfactory" proceeding.

ANCIENT MARINER'S TALE

Boat Was So Green that the Timbers Sprouted.

A FLOATING ARBOR IN THE SEA

But the Crew Came to Grief as the Vessel Finally Refused to Move.

"Well, I'm blarsted!" exclaimed Cap'n Billy, as the skipper ended his yarn. "Bless me, if that ain't a good 'un."

The story teller was a long, rawboned fellow. His clothes hung loosely, after the style of the sea. His face, tanned by wanderings in many climes, was puckered into countless wrinkles. From his mouth there issued, as he talked, periodic fountains of tobacco juice, each of which was hurled through a crack in the floor with mathematical precision—an accomplishment to which the skipper was largely indebted for the great respect in which he was held by the familiar spirits with whom he kept company.

There was once a time when this prince of yarn-spinners was known by a civilized name—a name with two, maybe three, parts to it, like those of ordinary people. But when, years ago, he made his appearance in South Street, nobody knew who he was, nor did he ever vouchsafe any information on the subject. After a while he came to be known as "the Skipper." Everybody called him by that title, and his stories of the sea were repeated to the far corners of the East River pier line. Folks wondered how old he was, for, although the wrinkles on his face would have done credit to a mummy, his coal-black hair was as thick as a boy's. All in all, though his gaunt form, six feet and more in height, was as well known along South Street as the piers themselves, the skipper was a most mysterious character.

"Bless me, if that ain't a good 'un," said Cap'n Billy again.

"Sure thing it is," echoed Cap'n Jerry.

"Great!" interjected a longshoreman over in the far corner.

"Bully!" remarked his companion, with emphasis.

Then they all went away from their club—the office of a certain towboat company where they assembled each day to do honor to the memory of the late Baron Munchausen, and after they had separated they repeated the skipper's story from one end of South Street to the other, until everybody from the fat bartender in Cuyler's Alley to the pier guards at Corlears Hook had heard it.

This was the story:

"'Twas when I was in th' West Indy trade—somethin' like twenty, or thirty, or forty years ago. My bosses held out in Portland, Maine, an' they owned sev'ral schooners an' a good-sized brig when I went to work with 'em. I was put aboard o' the brig. For a voyage or two after I took her she was all right, but then she got wrecked, an' th' crew, bein' me an' twenty others, was picked up out o' th' water by a steamboat.

"We got back to Portland an' found we were all out o' work. Th' bosses didn't want to fire any o' th' men they had on th' other ships, an' they didn't have no new ships to put us on. So there we were—stranded.

HAD A BOAT BUILT.

"Well, after I'd been there a day or two, an idee hit me. I took my old mate aside—Sam Sullivan was his name—an' put him next to th' whole scheme. He'd already told me as how he'd a bit o' coin stowed away in his jeans, an' I knowed I had a little myself, so we 'ranged things fast enough. Then we set out together for a certain pint on th' coast, fifty miles or so b'yond Portland. At that pint there were some boat builders that I knowed about, people that built cowhide an' small sailing craft an' sometimes little schooners. They were rough builders, for sure, but I'd heard they could put up a boat that'd keep out th' water.

"'We'll get a schooner for ourselves,' I said to Sullivan, 'an' then we'll do bus'ness in th' Indies on our own hook.'

"He was agreeable, so we started out to fix the deal. Th' builders named a price, an' we paid 'em part o' the money, promisin' th' rest by-an'-by. Then we watched 'em put together th' schooner. For sev'ral months they worked, usin' green wood cut fresh from the forest an' it didn't cost 'em a cent, for that was a long time ago, an' not many folks lived in th' country round about, so th' boat builders jus' snagged their timber from th' Gov'ment.

"At last she was finished. Gee! She was rough lookin'! Grass as grass all through an' through, rigged with sails that looked like bags, carryin' three masts, with bark on 'em like growin' trees—she was a peach! But th' tar they pitched her with was all O K, an' she was built to last for good. She didn't leak a little bit, an' th' way she went through th' water was a sight, treatin' as she was so clumsy—like that it didn't seem possible she could be sailed at all. But she was a good schooner as far as jus' goin' was consarned. 'Twas other things that was th' trouble with her, but we found out too late what them things were.

"Off we sailed. We had got together a crew of ten likely chaps, me an' my mate had, an' 'twas our plan to go as fast as we could to Cuby, there gettin' a cargo o' stuff to bring home an' smuggle in. In about a week we'd got along as far as th' Virginny or 'Carolihy shores, when suddenly th' trouble begun.

"Early one mornin' Sullivan come a-bustin' into my cabin, wavin' his hands an' yellin' like mad.

"'What's up?' said I.

"'Come here,' he howled. 'Come here—quick!'

"I went. When I reached the deck Sullivan grabbed me an' pinted his finger toward th' starboard bow. Jimminy Christmas! What d'ye s'pose I saw there? 'Twas a tree, a livin', growin', green tree. 'Twas growin' right square out o' th' deck, an' it had already gone up seven or eight foot high. I ran up an' looked at it. No, there wasn't no doubt of it. Our green schooner had begun to sprout.

"I ain't supersteetious—not a bit—but that got me. An' there was th' mate, a yellin' like a demon an' a-crossin' himself all over. Th' men, too, was on deck by this time. They were skeered right, I can tell you, an' you wouldn't 'a' blamed 'em, either, for a tree growin' out o' the deck of a schooner did really look kind o' spiritlike.

"'Get together, boys,' I said, when I saw 'em lookin' so dumflumoxed. 'Get together. Taint no harm done. We'll have a bit o' shade aboard if this thing keeps up.'

"I had a hard time sayin' that an' pretendin' not to be frightened, for I felt sort o' curious. But I put on a brassy lip an' made as if I didn't care a little bit whether th' blasted tree was growin' there or not. In fac', I told th' men that I'd had the schooner made for a tree-grower on purpose.

"Well, we got halfway used to th' thing that day. Th' tree growed two foot more before noon. You wouldn't believe it, but it did. Then another one shot up at th' foot o' th' mainmast, an', when we first saw it it was only a little bush; but it growed fast, an' before night we had two good-sized shaders.

"Th' nex' day a whole forest began to come out. There were trees on top o' th' fo'c'sle, an' trees at the hatches' openin's, an' trees growin' to sea from th' ship's sides, an' even a few little shrublike bushes sproutin' out o' the masts. The bigges' ones on deck was gettin' way up in th' riggin', an we had to saw off a limb or two to keep 'em from tearin' th' sails. In fac', 'twas all we could do to keep them trees down durin' th' nex' week or so, for when we got along about opposite th' Floridy Coast we must 've had a hundred or two of 'em on board. All the time we'd been hackin' off a few of them that was growin' on th' ship's sides.

ROOTED TO THE SPOT.

"Then th' worst thing of all happened. One mornin' we woke up an' found we weren't movin' through the water at all. Th' sails were full set, an' th' wind was splittin' 'em to pieces, but th' confounded schooner wasn't budgin' an inch. I went all round an' 'xamined things. 'Ceptin' for th' trees an' bushes every where nothin' seemed to be wrong, an' for th' life o' me I couldn't see how a few saplins if they were properly trimmed could stop th' ship.

"After goin' through th' inside an' over th' top o' her, I took a look over th' deckrail. Down as far as th' water line there were lots of stumps, where we'd been choppin' off th' trees that had growed there, but these stumps an' a few more that had sprung up over night didn't seem to be doin' any harm. To save my boats I couldn't see what th' trouble was.

"Th' mate an' th' crew had been lookin' round, too, but they were jus' as much puzzled as I was.

"'It's a hoodoo,' said Sullivan. 'It's a hoodoo.'

"Then he began crossin' himself, an' th' crew looked skeered. I was skeered, too, but I tried not to let on.

"Suddenly th' truth came upon me. I skinned into my cabin an' got a divin' helmet an' told me o' th' men to put it on. Then I ordered him to take a look under th' water an' see how th' bottom o' th' schooner was comin' along an' when he climbed down on th' port side an' dropped in with a splash, me an' th' mate an' th' rest o' th' men leaned over th' railin' to watch him come up again.

"He didn't take long. In a few minutes his head came a-bobbin up, an' he began to climb aboard, usin' th' stumps on th' ship's side for a stepladder. When he threw off th' divin' helmet he was white in th' face from bein' skeered, an' 'twas some while before he'd tell us what he'd seen. But finally he opened up. He said there were trees all over th' bottom o' th' ship, trees as big as molasses barrels an' so tall that they'd already growed clean down to th' floor o' th' sea an' struck new roots there. He said the branches were takin' hold to a coral reef, or somethin' o' th' kind, an' that there was sev'ral thousand of 'em.

"Well, we didn't know what to do. There wasn't another divin' helmet aboard, an' th' trees down below were too big and there were too many of 'em to be sawed off by one man. Meantimes th' wind was tearin' our sails to flinders, an' th' trees on th' decks were sproutin' higher an' higher all th' time, an' th' leaves on 'em were gettin' so thick that we couldn't see th' sun through 'em.

"The' only thing to be done, it seemed, was to haul down th' canvas an' jus' stay where we were till some ship'd come by an' pick us up. So we took in sail—th' little we had left—an' then ate breakfast an' waited. For a week we staid there. Th' trees growed an' growed. We didn't cut 'em off any more, but jus' let 'em alone

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

DIAPHENIA.

Shepherds, since my time is come
Nothing loth my life I yield,
Put aside my task;
When my heavy lids are sealed,
When my aching lips are dumb,
This alone I ask:

Lay me not in churchyard ground,
Though I die a very maid,
Though my sins be light,
Lest my poor uneasy shade
Break its consecrated bound,
Wander through the night,

Take the path that skirts the wood,
Haunt with tears the hollow green
Underneath the hill,
Where a garden once has been,
Where a winged image stood,
Half a garden still.

There I sate and kept my sheep,
While the shepherd piped his flute,
While the Spring was fair;
When September strowed the fruit,
There my heart was buried deep;
Shepherds, lay me there.

—BOWYER NICHOLS in The Cornhill.

THE SHORTER SENTENCE.

Jack London in The Bookman.

A good illustration of the decline of sentence length is afforded by the following figures, which give the average words per sentence for 500 periods:

Fabyan	68.28
Spenser	49.78
Hooker	41.40
Macaulay	22.45
Emerson	20.58

Every form of present-day literature exemplifies this concentrative tendency. The growth of the short story has been marked by the decay of the long novel. In the last century, and in the first portion of this, novels of one volume were acceptable; but publishers preferred those of two and three; nor were they averse to one of four, while five and six volume novels were not at all uncommon. The average novel of to-day contains from 40,000 to 70,000 words. What publisher would dream of even reading a MS. of the cyclopean proportions of "Les Misérables"? Poe always contended that the tale should be such that it could be read at one sitting. "The King's Jackal," recently brought out by Richard Harding Davis, contains about 27,000 words, while Mr. Kipling seems to have set the form for a novel of forty to fifty pages.

A MISSIONARY'S PIGTAIL.

From The Century.

Dr. Crawford, my amiable Baptist host, who, with his wife, has been residing in China for nearly half a century, explained to me why missionaries were compelled to abandon our Western dress. When he first came to China to preach the Gospel he considered it hardly compatible with the dignity of an American citizen to wear a pigtail and felt slippers. Moreover, the Western dress appeared to him an advantage in his mission, more liable to attract the attention and respect of the population in the different places he visited. In fact, no effort was needed to get an audience together, for great crowds usually collected about him, anxious to learn what the tall stranger with the stove-pipe hat, narrow trousers, and leather boots had to say. But hardly had he begun to preach to them in their own language than they became bolder, investigated the cut of his coat and trousers, felt the materials between their fingers, touched his boots, interrupted him continually with all sorts of questions—how the leather boots were put on and off, where he got the trousers, how much the materials cost, and where he had learned their language—as if the God whom he preached interested them but little. Tired of these continual interruptions, he at last determined to satisfy the curiosity of his listeners from the very outset. Arriving in the next village, he addressed the crowd assembled about him as follows: "Brothers, I hail from America; my trousers are made of wool stuff, to be got at Shanghai for two tiao per yard; my boots are made of calfskin, and are put on in the same way as the socks you are wearing; your language I acquired in Peking, and I have come to tell you about the true God," &c. This, however, satisfied the audience but little. They waited patiently till he had finished, and then, instead of approaching him, crushed by the eternal truths, in order to ask for baptism, they again began questioning him about his trousers. Finally he became convinced that it was by far the best policy to adopt the Chinese dress, and for nearly fifty years he has worn no other.

POVERTY IN RUSSIA.

Henry Norman in Scribner's.

Long train journeys in Russia are depressing experiences. Once past the limits of the towns, every village is the same—a wide street or two—not really streets, of course, but deep dust or mud, according to the season, and from a score to a couple of hundred gray, one-story wooden houses, usually dilapidated, and a church. Russia is still first and foremost an agricultural country; she produces (including Poland) two thousand million bushels of grain, and grain products form more than half her total exports to Europe; therefore, at the right season there are great stretches of waving fields, and later the huge mounds of straw, whence the grain has been thrashed. But it is in her most fertile districts that the worst famines occur, for famine—a little one every year, a big one every seven years—has now become a regular occurrence. And the country, as one flies across it, leaves the general impression of indigence. In sharp and painful contrast with Western Europe, there are virtually no fat stackyards, no cozy farmhouse, no château of the local landowner, no squire's hall—pitiful assemblages of men and women just on the hither side of the starvation line. And, from all one learns disease is rife. Whole villages, I was told by men who knew them well, are poisoned with syphilis, and the authorities, gravely alarmed at this terrible state of things, have appointed, of late, several commissions of inquiry to devise remedial measures. Drunkenness, too, is a national vice, the peasant having his regular bout whenever he has saved up a small sum.

ITALIAN ANARCHISM.

From The Contemporary Review.

While King Ferdinand II. was reviewing his troops at Naples on the 8th of December, 1856, one of the soldiers, a Neapolitan, named Agesilao Milano, darted from the ranks and inflicted a wound on his sovereign with a bayonet thrust. A few days after the attempt its author was sentenced to death, and executed. Not many years elapsed before Naples paid great honors to the regicide's memory; a monument to Agesilao Milano was actually erected, and King Victor Emmanuel was present at its inauguration. An Italian General, Mariano d'Ayala, pompously described the would-be murderer as "a hero unsurpassed in ancient or modern times, superior to Mutius Scaevola, and to others of equal fame; a heroic man who, inflexible judge of a corrupt age, alone was capable of conceiving so heroic a design"—namely, that of assassinating King Ferdinand II.

Italy has been as generous with her admiration and applause to Felice Orsini as she was to Agesilao Milano, and, indeed, to all the long list of regicides who, up to 1860, labored under the delusion that they could bring about the unity and independence of their country by strewing it with the corpses of murdered princes. When we remember that more than one-third of the 150 regicides committed during this century in Europe and America were the work of Italians, we feel no surprise at the fact that Italy has never really execrated these assassins, and that often the strangely misshapen popular sentiment has gone so far as to place them on the pedestal of a Brutus. These struggles for political unity, stimulated by the detritus of classical lore which stagnates in the breast of the Italians, have brought them to tolerate, if not openly to glorify, political crime. Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, R. Laschi and other leading representatives of the Italian school of criminal jurisprudence have raised this popular sympathy for political crime to the rank and dignity of a scientific theory; for, in their opinion, such crimes represent a "social function," and are not infrequently symptoms of progress and harbingers of public utility. A nation in whose eyes the murderer of a sovereign is more than justified by the fact that the tyrant's mode of government deserved Gladstone's description, "a negation of God," is the natural source from which spring the assassins of Sadi Carnot, of Canovas del Castillo, of the Empress of Austria, of King Humbert, whose Governments are constantly accused by opposition papers of being infinitely worse than the old régimes of the beginning of the century.

ANDREW LANG AT WORK.

From The Monthly Review.

My entertainments are very simple: throughout the whole of the time I am working, at intervals of a few minutes after I have finished answering a letter or a piece of work, I stop for a moment and talk with members of the Folklore Society and members of the Society for Psychical Research. The professional cricketers and professional golf players play their games before me; I watch them sometimes, and sometimes I will play myself, though this is not often.

I do not go to sleep directly I lie down in bed; but the person who is specially appointed as my reader sits down beside my bed and reads to me from some new book, as, for instance, histories, books on geography, biographies, and novels. While he is reading I review them for all the papers. I listen to this reading until I go to sleep, when a new official takes his place and reads the latest minor poetry from presentation volumes. This is very soothing, as the constant murmur of the reader's voice lulls my tired nerves and brain. It is, I think, the only use of minor poetry. There is another advantage in sleeping through the droning noise of minor poetry read aloud—namely, that one gets accustomed to noise, and I can now sleep soundly in a Southeastern Railway carriage.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DUDE.

Walter W. Skeat in The Athenaeum.

The word "dude," as applied to a fop or exquisite, came suddenly into use about 1882-3, and all that we learn from the dictionaries is that its actual origin is not recorded. The Century Dictionary says that it "perhaps originated in London, England," while the New English Dictionary expresses the more general belief that it came into vogue in New York about the beginning of 1883.

Considering the number of German immigrants into the United States we should naturally suspect it to have been suggested by some German dialect. The problem of its origin does not seem to be difficult. It can hardly be other than an abbreviated form of duden-dop, a blockhead, a common term of depreciation in many parts.

The Bremen Wörterbuch gives us "Dudeldop, Duden-dop, Duden-kop, ein Hahnrey, ein einfältiger Mensch, eine Schlafmütze, der alles mit sich anfangen lässt." Lubben gives it under the form dudendop only. Schambach has the adjective duddig, "dumm, einfältig, schläfrig," and the allied substantive duddigheid; also, the verb dudden, with its frequentative duddern, which he says is East Friesic; and accordingly Koolman gives the East Friesic dudden, frequentative duddern, "betäubt sein, träumen, dasein," whence the substantives dudde-kop, dud-kop, duddo-lap, &c. Calisch's Dutch Dictionary has doderig, drowsy. It thus appears that dude may almost equally well have been suggested by the adjective duddig, drowsy, or by the verb dudden; but the abbreviation of the ready-made substantive duden-dop or dud-kop perhaps gives the simplest solution. In any case we can go back to the old Friesic dud, occurring in the compound substantive dud-siek, which means a stunning blow, such as dazes the receiver of it.

FEET OF GREAT LADIES.

From The London Truth.

The late Empress of Austria mistrusted her taste in dress. She was of opinion that, being a German, she had no eye for fla-fla, and that her safest plan was to cling to equestrian simplicity. One of her canons was that the only becoming dress for a fräulein was one of plain muslin, with a sash tied in a broad bow, a frilled pelerine to match, and a broad-brimmed Tuscan hat. But the trouble was that a muslin dress showed the feet—a reason why the Empress hardly ever wore such a thing. She wore very long skirts, and took umbrage at the Empress Eugénie going to see her thirty-two years ago at Salzburg in a short skirt. The Empress Eugénie had feet so small that her white satin shoes served for first communion girls of eleven years old.

ON PROHIBITING MISSIONARIES.

From The Spectator.

Li-Hung-Chang says, "Prohibit missionaries," and a great many statesmen in Europe, as well as a large number of Anglo-Chinese, are ready to accept his advice. It is, however, utterly unreasonable advice if every other kind of business and teaching is to be admitted into China, and it will never be adopted. The faith in Christianity, whether, as we believe, it is increasing, or, as so many believe, it is decaying, is still too strong for any drastic or agnostic policy of that sort. No Government in England or America which agreed to Li-Hung-Chang's demand, or refused to make of the outrages of this year a ground of serious complaint, would remain in power six months. The churches would denounce it, justly, as un-Christian, and the mass of indifferents would suspect it, also justly, of unstatesmanlike timidity. Nor could France or, we think, Germany, agree to it. Neither will quarrel with the Catholic Church, and the Catholic Church, to its credit be it spoken, though often so secular in its objects, is in earnest in protecting its missionaries, especially in China, where it has made great efforts and has, we fancy, great hopes.

France is certainly not more agnostic than it was thirty years ago, and the persecution of the Christians—a really awful one, which involved huge massacres—brought on the Princes of Annam a memorable retribution. The persecuted died in scores of thousands, but the persecutors lost their freedom and their power to persecute. We may, we think, class the policy of prohibition among those proposals which do not need discussion because on the face of them they are impracticable.

A BALLAD OF HALLOWEEN.

All night the wild wind on the heath
Whistled its song of vague alarms;
The poplars tossed their naked arms
All night in some mad dance of death.

Mignon Isá hath left her bed
And bared her shoulders to the blast;
The long procession of the dead
Stared at her as it passed.

"Oh, there, methinks, my mother smiled,
And there my father walks forlorn,
And there the little nameless child
That was the parish scorn.

"And there my olden comrades move,
And there my sister smiles apart,
But nowhere is the fair, false love
That broke my loving heart.

"Oh, false in life, oh, false in death,
Wherever thy mad spirit be,
Could it not come this night," she saith,
"To keep a tryst with me?"

Mignon Isá hath turned alone;
Bitter the pain and long the years;
The moonlight on the cold gravestone
Was warmer than her tears.

All night the wild wind on the heath
Whistled its song of vague alarms;
The poplars tossed their naked arms
All night in some mad dance of death.

—THEODOSIA GARRISON in The Smart Set.

THE WHITE DEATH.

From Ainslie's.

About two years ago a party of three women and two men were crossing North Park in a wagon in the month of February. The air was bitterly cold, but dry as a bone and motionless. The sun shone with almost startling brilliancy. As the five people drove along over the crisp snow they did not experience the least cold, but really felt most comfortable, and rather enjoyed the trip. Mountain peaks fifty miles away could be seen as distinctly as the pine trees by the roadside.

Suddenly one of the women put her hand up to her face and remarked that something had stung her. Then other members of the party did the same thing, although not a sign of an insect could be seen. All marveled greatly at this. A moment later they noticed that the distant mountains were disappearing behind a cloud of mist. Mist in Colorado in January! Surely there must be some mistake. But there was no mistake, because within ten minutes a gentle wind began to blow and the air became filled with fine particles of something that scintillated like diamond dust in the sunshine. Still the people drove on until they came to a cabin where a man signaled to them to stop. With his head tied up in a bundle of mufflers, he rushed out and handed the driver a piece of paper on which was written: "Come into the house quick, or this storm will kill all of you. Don't talk outside here."

Of course no time was lost in getting under cover and putting the horses in the stables. But they were a little late, for in less than an hour the whole party was sick with violent coughs and fever. Before the next morning one of the women died with all the symptoms of pneumonia. The others were violently ill of it, but managed to pull through after long sickness.

"I seen you people driving along the road long before you got to my house, and I knowed you didn't know what you were drivin' through," said the man, as soon as the surviving members of the party were able to talk. "That stuff ye seen in the air is small pieces of ice, froze so cold it goes clear down into your lungs without melting. If any man stayed out a few hours without his head covered up he would be sure to die. One Winter about eight years ago it cleaned out a whole Indian tribe across the Wyoming line. They are more afraid of it than they are of rattlesnakes. That's the reason they call it the 'white death.'"

TWO SONNETS.

I.—ITALY TO ENGLAND.

Proud northern Sister, your best poets graced
My sun-warmed coast, nor did for home repine,
But their wild rose and heather interlaced
With dusky olives, and the purple wine.
Here Byron's fiery soul my charms confessed,
Here Shelley's ghost took flight—his corse at rest
Found on my shores all classic rites divine.
Upon my world-famed hills young Keats laid down
That "name in water writ," which is our crown,
Aye, yours and mine alike, since in old Rome
He deigned to die. Here, in one blest accord,
The Brownings to high realms of fancy soared,
And many a humbler British bard outpoured
His soul, and hailed my vine-clad slopes as "home."

II.—ENGLAND TO ITALY.

Fair Sister, if I claimed from thee a debt
For those my children, who forsook my side
For thy fair clime, 'tis canceled, even yet,
Since thou my sterner coast hast now supplied
With Genius all thine own—that artist soul
Whose poet utterance gilds Fame's deathless roll,
Was Dante's namesake, and our mutual pride.
His brother on rapt Shelley's poet wreath
Heaped laurels fresh—one sister rested 'neath
Great Dante's noble shadow, till his name
Echoed afresh upon our northern strand.
And now the youngest, saintliest of the band,
Christian in name and faith, in English land
Rests, while Italian hearts shall prize her fame.

—M. PROWER in The Gentleman's Magazine.

THE FIRST GERMAN NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA.

From The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography.

The first newspaper printed in the German language in America was the Philadelphische Zeitung, published by Benjamin Franklin in the year 1732. The Pennsylvania Gazette for June 8 to June 15, 1732, contains the following announcement:

"The Gazette will come out on Monday next, and continue to be published on Mondays.

"And on the Saturday following will be published Philadelphische Zeitung, or Newspaper in High-Dutch, which will continue to be published on Saturdays once a Fortnight, ready to be delivered at Ten a Clock, to Country Subscribers. Advertisements are taken in by the Printer hereof, or by Mr. Louis Timothee, Language Master, who translates them."

In undertaking this new enterprise Franklin expected to secure a liberal support from the German population of the province, for whom he had been doing considerable printing, but in this he was disappointed, and the publication of the Zeitung was discontinued after a few numbers had been issued.

The Zeitung was a small sheet of four pages, 6½x9 inches, the text printed in double columns with Roman type, and at the bottom of the fourth page bore the imprint, Philadelphia: Gedruckt bey B. Franckiin in der Marck-strasse, wo diese Zeitungen vor 5 Shillings des Jahrs zu bekommen, und Advertissemente zu bestellen sind. The first number was issued June 10, 1732, and the second, "Sonnabend den 24 Jun, 1732." The publication of the Zeitung, therefore, antedates by seven years the Hoch-Deutsch Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber, published by Christopher Saur.

CONFUCIUS.

Max Muller in The Nineteenth Century.

Confucius calls himself a transmitter only, not a maker, believing in and loving the ancients. When speaking of himself he says: "At fifteen I had my mind bent on learning. At thirty I stood firm. At forty I had no doubts. At fifty I knew the decrees of heaven. At sixty my ear was an obedient organ for the reception of truth. At seventy I could follow what my heart desired, without transgressing what was right." Confucius died in 478 B. C., complaining that among all the Princes of the empire there was not one who had adopted his principles, not one who would obey his lessons. This shows—what is, in fact, confirmed from other sources—that he himself was not an active reformer, so that while alive he scarcely produced a ripple on the smooth and silent surface of the religious thought of his own country. He was, no doubt, in advance of his contemporaries, but he took his stand chiefly on certain verities that had come down to him from ancient times, and his faith in these verities and in their coming revival has certainly not been belied by what happened after his death. His grandson already speaks of him as the ideal of a sage, as a sage is the ideal of all humanity. But even this grandson was far from claiming divine honors for his grandsire, though he certainly seems to exult his wisdom and virtue beyond the limits of human nature.

THE BOER "SLIM."

Julian Ralph in Harper's Monthly.

The Boers seem not to know or to like to tell the truth, for they lie to one another, are lied to by their leaders, and are all but fattened with lies by their newspaper organs. It is a condition so extraordinary that I cannot comprehend it, though every one of us in South Africa knows it to be true.

What it leads to has to do with the fighting habits of the Boers, so that these remarks are not of the nature of a digression. It leads to British soldiers being invited into a Dutch garden to help themselves to fruit, and then being shot at by Boers hiding in the garden. It leads to such incidents as that at Jacobsdal, where every garden wall vomited shot, and yet where, when the town was taken, the men came out—very many with Red Cross badges on their arms—to welcome the soldiers and to tell them how glad they were that the British were coming to give them good rule and honest rulers. It leads to an instance the exact opposite of that, in which, at a village near Ladybrand, Col. Broadwood and his men, while scattering Lord Roberts's proclamation, were entertained at tea in the best houses, and were told that all the people were glad the British had come. Within the half hour that the little band of British enjoyed the hospitality of the place a galloper came in to warn Broadwood that several thousands of Boers were approaching. The Colonel and his men leaped upon their horses and made a hasty escape, but, as they fled, from the windows and garden walls the Boers who had welcomed them fusilladed them with rifle fire. Both this form of deception and the other one called lying are included in the definition of the Boer word "slim." To be "slim" is the aim of every man of that much-mixed blood, they openly boast of, and glory in it. In a dictionary the word would stand thus: Slim—Cunning, tricky, able to get the better of all with whom one has to do.

MISERABLE SQUILLACE.

George Gissing in The Fortnightly Review.

"What do people do here?" I once asked at a little town between Rome and Naples, and the man with whom I talked, shrugging his shoulders, answered curtly, "C'è miseria"—there's nothing but poverty. The same reply would be given in towns and villages without number through the length of Italy. I had seen poverty enough, and squalid conditions of life, but the most ugly and repulsive collection of houses I ever came upon was the town of Squillace. I admit the depressing effect of rain and cloud and of hunger worse than unsatisfied; these things count emphatically in my case; but under no conditions could inhabited Squillace be other than an offense to eye and nostril. The houses are, with one or two exceptions, ground-floor hovels, scarce a weather-tight dwelling is discoverable; the general impression is that of dilapidated squalor. Streets, in the ordinary sense of the word, do not exist; irregular alleys climb about the rugged heights, often so steep as to be difficult of ascent; here and there a few boulders have been thrown together to afford a footing, and in some places the native rock lies bare, but for the most part one walks on the accumulation of filth of ages.

ENGLISH HORSE-MASTERSHIP.

From The National Review.

As regards horse-mastership, no words of mine can be half as strong, nor can any censure be as scathing as that passed upon the horse management of our cavalry by Lord Roberts himself. The Commander in Chief, in effect, published his conviction that there were far more horses incapacitated than should have been under the circumstances, and he attributed in plain language this state of things to the carelessness and ignorance, or both combined, of both officers and men in our mounted forces. When large bodies of cavalry execute prolonged movements with great rapidity, there is bound to be a great deal of suffering among the horses; this is unavoidable and only to be expected; but Lord Roberts complains that this waste of horseflesh continued undiminished at a time when no special exertions had been demanded from the cavalry. The lesson is clear enough; the art of "horsemastership" must be studied in the future much more carefully than in the past, and with this in view the first thing we must do is to increase the establishment and improve the position and prospects of our military veterinary surgeons.

As regards the weight carried by our troopers, it is altogether excessive. When the average hunting man finds that he is beginning to turn the scale at upward of fourteen stone, he begins to get alarmed, and probably commences stringent measures to get down his weight. He recognizes that he cannot expect any horse, but one the price of which would be prohibitory to most men, to carry such a weight through a long day's hunting. But the military authorities expect a troop horse, for which they have paid some £50, to carry day after day continuously some nineteen stone and upward, great part of which is dead weight, which, as all horsemen should know, is far more tiring to the horse than the same amount of live weight. It is well known that for many years all authorities on cavalry have recognized that the weight carried by our troop horses, and I may add by the horses of every cavalry in Europe, is far greater than is at all desirable, but the efforts toward its reduction have been but half hearted, and the late tendency to convert the front rank of dragoon regiments into lancers has resulted rather in increasing than in reducing the burden of the horse.

THE FIRST TROUSERS.

From St. Nicholas.

The first pantaloons or trousers were made in Assyria. In the reign of King Ashshurizirpal (883-858 B. C.) horses were introduced in the army as cavalry. Here, now, was a problem; the cavalryman had to have some sort of a uniform, and it was impossible for him to wear a skirt and ride astride a horse. The tailors to his Majesty's armies wagged their heads a long time over this problem, and finally decided that the only way out of the difficulty was to cut the cavalryman's skirt from hem to waistband in both front and rear, letting each part fall on its respective side of the horse. As can readily be imagined, this split skirt made an exceedingly poor article of clothing. The law of heredity, however, is full of surprises; this humble apology for a garment was destined to be the father of the original pantaloons. The mind of the tailor has ever been a small one. It is likely that even then, as now, it took "nine tailors to make a man." At any rate, it took the tailors of Assyria over a century to solve the problem of the horseman's clothing. "Why not," said one of these workers with the needle and shears, "sew together the edges of each division of the skirt and thus form a separate skirt for each leg?"—or, in other words, he invented a pair of pantaloons.

TYPHOID FEVER AND COCKLES.

From London Truth.

In view of the warnings that were given last Summer, it is astonishing to find that people are again being poisoned with shellfish taken from certain sewage-polluted beds in the Exe at Exmouth. A year ago a number of typhoid cases at Exeter were clearly traced to the consumption of cockles from those beds, and as considerable quantities of such delicacies are dispatched from Exmouth to more distant parts of the country, it is probable that there were other sufferers elsewhere. In consequence of the representations of the local sanitary authorities, an inquiry was held by the local government board, who were asked to issue an order under the Rivers' Pollution Prevention act so that steps could be taken to stop the contamination of the Exe. Although many months have elapsed the board has not yet vouchsafed a reply to this application, and the danger remains the same as last season.

During a recent school outing from Exeter to Exmouth the teachers did everything they could to prevent the children partaking of cockles, but three of them managed to do so, and all three have been stricken down with typhoid fever. Perhaps this further proof of the seriousness of the matter will do something to wake up the somnolent gentry in Whitehall. But in any event the purification of the river must be a tedious business, and in the meantime the sale of cockles from the beds in question ought to be prohibited.

THE INEXORABLE.

An Autumn wood, 'tranced solitude,
The wind swept by with glee;
In earth's lap lay the leaves, his prey;
"I claim my own," said he.

A reef at night, a ship in sight,
A wave leaped from the sea,
(A broken spar is floating far)—
"I claim my own," said he.

A garden gay, a child at play,
Death's foot trod stealthily;
A still face white, a burden light;
"I claim my own," said he.

—FRANCES A. VAN SANTFORD in Harper's Bazar.

THE HOLLOW BONES OF BIRDS.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

The hollow bones of birds are frequently cited as beautiful instances of providential mechanics in building the strongest and largest possible limb with the least expenditure of material, and this is largely true. And yet birds like ducks, which cleave the air with the speed of an express train, have the long bones filled with marrow or saturated with fat, while the lumbering hornbill that fairly hurtles over the treetops has one of the most completely pneumatic skeletons imaginable, permeated with air to the very toe tips; and the ungainly pelican is nearly as well off. Still, it is but fair to say that the frigate bird and turkey buzzards, creatures which are most at ease when on the wing, have extremely light and hollow bones, but comparing one bird with another, the paramount importance of a pneumatic skeleton to a bird is not as evident as that of a pneumatic tire to a bicycle.

LEO XIII.

From Good Words.

Leo XIII. is not quite an abstainer, as the doctors want him to drink a little wine, but his meals are of the most simple kind. He prefers a pear to a fowl any day. This is quite characteristic of Italian asceticism. When in Rome I knew a Minister of state, almost as old as Pecci, who for his luncheon used to have a roll, a few walnuts, and a glass of water to finish with. The Pope's asceticism is more commendable because he lives in a royal palace, surrounded by a royal court, the outward marks of a power that was. Though he goes to bed very late in the evening, he is an early riser. The Pope usually rises at 6, and after a short prayer, he enters his chapel to say mass; soon after he assists at the mass of his own chaplain, after which he partakes of the usual Roman breakfast, coffee and milk. At 8 he receives, daily, Cardinal Rampolla for the transaction of state business. It is thus called as a distinction from the ecclesiastical business which is transacted later on in the day, and by other persons of the household.

As a kind of entr'acte between the state and the ecclesiastical business, if the weather is fine, which is the case more often than not, Leo XIII. goes for a short walk in the gardens, and there the man in all his simplicity reveals himself amid the beauty of flowers and the enchanting songs of birds. That is the arcadia of his body; the arcadia of his mind is classics.

After this walk he returns to his palace to resume the rôle of a reigning prince, and he receives in the state room the principal authorities of the household, the heads of the several departments, and so on. Afterward he receives private persons who have obtained the favor of being admitted. Catholics must observe a special ceremonial, but Protestants are exonerated from the observance of the same. For instance, Protestants, instead of kissing the slipper, kiss the episcopal ring. A friend who was once introduced to the Pope told me that the introducer said to the Pope, "Mr. So-and-So of London, a Protestant, but a good man." That "but" struck my friend as superfluous, but it was not thought such there.

ENGLISH INFANTRY.

Conan Doyle in The Cornhill.

Our infantry has shown itself to be as good as ever it was. The Generals have winced long before the soldiers have done so, and whether it was in such advances as those of Talana Hill and Elandslaagte, or in such passive acceptance of punishment as at Spion Kop or Modder River, they have shown all their old qualities of dash and steadiness. Their spirit was extraordinarily good. I do not know where in our military history we can match the fact that the troops who were hurled backward at Colenso in December, who were cut to pieces at Spion Kop in January, who were driven off Vaalkrantz early in February, were the same men who went roaring over the Boer intrenchments in the last week of that month. Nothing could demoralize or even dishearten them. As to their patient endurance of pain and of hardship, one could not be a witness of it in the hospitals without a higher sense of the dignity of human nature. Their marching was unexpectedly good. With burdens of forty pounds, they covered their twenty miles a day with ease, and on occasion they rose to greater efforts. The forty miles done by the Guards before Bloemfontein, and the marching of Yule's retiring column, of the Queenslanders and Canadians, who joined Plumer before the relief of Mafeking, and of the Shropshires and C. V. L.'s in the attempt to head off De Wet, were all very fine performances.

WHAT IS SUCCESS?

Is it to worship earthly, groveling gold,
And, dollar-blinded, to look only down,
To rake the muck-heap, and forget the crown,
Until youth's bounding blood creeps strangely cold;
To dwell with envy, arrogance, and dread,
To barter all benevolence for dross,
To lose companionship—nor feel its loss,
Because the flower of sympathy is dead—
Is that success?

To labor for the rainbow bubble, fame—
Afloat so fairly in the morning air—
A perfect jewel for a prince to wear—
Is it a recompense for all its claim?
Thro' careful night, and crowded, strenuous day,
Thro' iron rebuff, or flattery—like snow
That leaves one thirsty—it is grasped, and, lo!
It vanishes in nothingness away!
Is that success?

With comrade duty, in the dark or day,
To follow truth—wherever it may lead;
To hate all meanness, cowardice or greed;
To look for beauty under common clay;
Our brothers' burden sharing, when they weep,
But, if we fall, to bear defeat alone;
To live in hearts that loved us, when we're gone
Beyond the twilight, (till the morning break!) to sleep—
That is success!

—ERNEST NEAL LYON in Success.

THE BIBLE CLASS ANSWERS.

From Longman's.

The priest of Midian reproved his daughter for not inviting Moses to come in to tea.

David boarded with the Witch of Endor.

When Moses's mother laid him in the ark among the bulrushes she did not forget to give the baby its bottle.

PREPARATORY WORK IN MUSIC.

From Harper's Bazar.

I require also in the preparatory class that the pupils learn their arias and songs by heart, for the greater improvement of the memory. As to the accompaniment, I never permit that the melody be played to help the pupil; this vicious practice prevails particularly in Italy, and is very prejudicial to the pupil, who, deprived of a familiar accompanist, often goes astray. While making progress in this class, the young pupil may, while prosecuting her studies, attend the concert or operatic class. This is of special value to the pupil, and a privilege never accorded in conservatories. It is the fruit of my experience in the Vienna Conservatory, where I sympathized keenly with the pupils debarred from the enjoyment of a similar advantage. My concert class is overcrowded with pupils, for few young women now-adays seek to equip themselves for the opera. The physical requirements of Wagner's music, and of the present master's imitators have unquestionably led to this condition of things.

THE ROSES AND LILIES OF OLD.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Both roses as well as lilies were great favorites in the Middle Ages. They figure together in the accounts of the Royal Garden at Westminster in 1276. The annual rendering of a rose was one of the well recognized forms of quit rent in the olden times. They were also the commonest of all flowers for weaving into wreaths and garlands.

Also on his heead was sette
Of roses redde a chapelette.

The rose is the one flower concerning which public opinion has never wavered. Its popularity dates far back to the Roman occupation. Chaucer wrote, "I love wel sweete roses redde," and although at one time Englishmen were divided as to the color they preferred, it was only a question of badge of either Lancaster or York.

While many still love the old-fashioned roses which graced and adorned the gardens of our forefathers, modern rivals have sprung up which have largely tended to replace them. The rose Gallica, the Provence varieties, and the damask rose are the oldest, from which many have been derived, while the teas, monthly, and several other kinds have sprung up from a rose introduced about a hundred years ago. All the showy hybrid perpetuals have been evolved during the last fifty years.

In the fourteenth century they had both the single and the double varieties. The poet preferred the double, because they were the more lasting. A gentle lover of everything beautiful, the subtle influence of the flowers appealed to him with that suggestiveness of association which is always the possession of the man whose heart is responsive to the inner soul of nature. And Chaucer was a true nature poet.

SHETLAND WOOL.

From Chambers's Journal.

The wool of the pure native Shetland sheep is generally compared to merino on account of its fine texture. Like the Shetland pony, the pure Shetland sheep is a small and very active creature, often to be seen moving with the swiftness and agility of a goat or chamois among the cliffs and crags of the shore. For the first few months the lambs live on the hill pasture with their mothers, but toward the close of Summer they are taken in from the hill and tethered, usually in pairs, on the grass inside the dikes that separate the hill pasture from the crofts. This is done to give them a better chance of standing the Winter, but when bad weather really sets in they are shut up in snug and comfortable little folds every night, and regularly fed. In Spring they are again allowed to run free on the hill pasture.

The wool of the native sheep is not generally clipped or shorn. On the big farms, where cheviot and black-faced sheep are kept, sheering is, of course, the practice; but the Shetlanders leave the sheep's fleece intact till the wool is ripe, so to speak, and just about to come off of itself, then it is rooed or pulled off carefully, so as not to hurt the creature, and any part of it that does not come off readily is left till later. The women card and spin the wool, and spend the long Winter evenings knitting it by the light of the bright peat fires on the hearths of their cozy cottages, while the rain and sleet, and perhaps the driving sea spray, dash against the panes of the small window, and the wind roars down the stunted chimney of the low thatched roof.

VIOLINS.

From The Academy.

This Bavarian village had, I knew, its place in history; but I could not recall the distinction it had wrested from the ages. The little winding main street, with a miniature river galloping through it, in which women with brown, wrinkled faces were washing clothes, gave me no clue. But when, to escape the sun, I sauntered through a cool, tiled archway which led into an orchard—then I found the clue. From tree to tree, just below the ripening fruit, in and out, round and through, stretched a tracery of ropes, and from the ropes hung, half a hundred of them—violins, drying their varnish and storing the sun. And through cottage windows, upon the skirts of the orchard, I saw men with bent shoulders and pale faces, each with a violin grasped between his knees, adjusting the strings, and polishing, always polishing. The violins they grasped were mute, but those in the orchard seemed, and it was not hard to believe, alive. They were never still; they moved to the whim of every breeze, this way, that way, backward, forward, and each had its own movement, its own birth-murmur of life. Some of the little ones danced madly, but the 'cellos swung to and fro with ponderous harmonies. Each had its own free impulse, and now and again one would swing near to a companion, and hang there a fraction of a second, as if to whisper some secret.

A murmur, rising and falling, filled the orchard. The music makers trembled in the wind, and thrilled in the rich sunshine. I welcomed them. These were not inanimate things. They were alive, and telling one another of the music they had been born into the world to give to man.

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H. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will open Nov. 1, 1900, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL,
Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.

New York, Oct. 15, 1900.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 115 Broadway, New York, October, 19th, 1900. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared payable November 1st proximo to stockholders of record at close of business October 19th, 1900.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has been witnessing some exceptionally sensational manipulation. Net changes for the week make a long list of increases, and some of the advances have been substantial. Practically every group of securities on the Stock Exchange has been made to look strong, and representatives of every group have risen in price.

There is much disagreement as to the extent to which the outside public has come into the market. Activity has increased to a point where average transactions per day are double what have recently been ruling; and commission house business is once more visible. Yet, a canvass of the Street shows that a relatively slight proportion of either purchases or sales is for the account of other than the professional traders of the Street.

Curious incidents mark this professional activity. Some of the cliques aggressive on the bull side throughout the Summer have suddenly flopped over into bearishness; and one instance during the week showed in large open sales—as if, indeed, paraded—by those who but a week or two ago had been for months the actual leaders in bull campaigning. Upon the other hand, however, many room traders hitherto bearish have been working together in the new move to mark up quotations.

What is most notable in current activity—touching the character of it—is its leadership. The most important financiers of Wall Street are not in the market. Conservatives continue to urge the advisability of going slow, the advisability of waiting over election time rather than hurrying to capitalize anticipation. The actual leaders in present market improvement are bulls only by affectation. They are men of force, command capital in plenty, and are putting to use the fact that Wall Street's professional rank and file are almost unanimously confident that Bryanism's defeat can be safely discounted. Their plan of campaign has been made more easily effective by the import of gold from Europe, just as money market conditions here were beginning to threaten pinches.

The manipulative work that has been done has been cleverly done. The adroitness of James R. Keene, the forcefulness of John W. Gates, the smoothness of Jacob Field, have been in evidence continually. In a market, narrow except for their own operations and the transactions of the followers, the trio have been able to accomplish much in the way of lifting quotations. In all but inducing a general public interest in the market, they have been apparently successful.

Of course, incidental to the enlivening of the market, the Stock Exchange district has been crowded with rumors calculated to exert market effect. One series of circulating tales has affected to give details of a new big Vanderbilt deal, some features of which take strange liberties with the good name of the controllers of the New York Central Railroad Company. It is not in harmony with the record of clean Vanderbilt financiering to do some of the things which Wall Street's rumor-mongers declare arranged. To buy a broken-down property cheap in order forthwith to turn it over at a high price to another corporation of which he is a Trustee does not run along the line that any Vanderbilt hitherto has proceeded. And it will be not merely generous, but just, for Wall Street critics to be leisurely in accepting unauthenticated rumors, however detailed, having stock jobbery for their purpose.

Business conditions are healthful, and on the basis of the commercial and financial situation many stock market values show cheapness. They who advise conservative slow-going ways for Wall Street just now are not taking depressing views of business. Their judgment is merely that efforts to advance the stock market are at present inopportune.

Some critics of current endeavors to create buoyancy there are, however, who urge that quotations for most stocks are already too high. This, of course, is forever the bear contention, quite apart from what may or may not be logical. In this instance bear reliance bases itself upon a comparison of market value now as contrasted with the figures of four years ago—then, as now, a fortnight preceding the National election. Here are such quotations:

	1896.	1900.
American Cotton Oil	15	35¾
American Sugar Ref. Co.	112⅜	121½
American Tobacco	73¾	95¼
Ann Arbor pf	29	46½
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	22⅞	74
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	19	56⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas	90	170
Canada Southern	47	54¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	30¾
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	74	128⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P.	73	115¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	125	171
Chicago & Northwestern	101¼	103¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	64½	109¼
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & O.	40¾	114½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf.	27¼	63½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	19	38½
Consolidated Gas	148½	179
Delaware & Hudson	123¼	113
Delaware, Lackawanna & West.	155	178¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	43½	70
Erie	14⅝	42⅞
Erie 1st pf	33⅜	55⅝
Evansville & Terre Haute	29	40½
Illinois Central	93	119⅝
Iowa Central	8½	19½
Iowa Central pf	30	42
Laclede Gas	25⅝	68⅝
Lake Erie & Western	16	36½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	67½	102
Louisville & Nashville	46	75½
Manhattan Elevated	92¾	97⅝
Metropolitan Street Railway	99¼	157½
Minneapolis & St. Louis	16½	57½
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	44⅝	99½
Misssouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	25½	31½
Missouri Pacific	21¼	54⅝
Mobile & Ohio	15	40
National Lead Co	22⅜	19½
National Lead Co. pf.	86½	93¼
New Jersey Central	103½	136¾
New York Central	93½	133
New York, Chicago & St. L.	11½	15
New York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	38
New York, Ontario & Western.	14½	22½
North American	4⅞	15½
Pacific Mail	21¼	39
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	13½	55
Pullman Co.	149	188
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	13½
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9¼	31
Southern Pacific	14¼	35⅝
Southern Railway	8⅝	13¼
Southern Railway pf.	25¾	57⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	23½	59
Texas Pacific	8½	16⅝
United States Leather	9½	11⅝
United States Leather pf	62	71½
United States Rubber	20⅜	31¼
Wabash	6½	7⅝
Wabash pf	15	19
Western Union Telegraph	85¼	79⅝

Some of these contrasts are certainly striking. But a good many things have happened since 1896. And one difference is that Hard Times have succumbed to Prosperity.

That yesterday's Clearing House bank statement was materially better than had been expected added zest to professional enthusiasm, and closing quotations were buoyant for the whole list. Some gains are beyond any record known this year. Tens of millions of dollars are represented in the advanced market values of yesterday compared with quotations of a week ago.

One element in the situation that calm consideration will not ignore is, however, that this new activity and upward rush of the market is much helped—even created—by the masterful manipulation of operators who at heart are not bulls at all. Their ambition is not so much to make profits in causing advances now as it may be to produce a higher level where stocks can be sold short on tremendous scale with more safety than was possible on the recently tested bottom. They spare no expense to induce activity—the commission bills attending their manipulative work making extraordinary totals. They want the public to buy stocks. They want to see margin transactions popular. They would like to discover outsiders overloaded. They are planning and striving to make a market that can be forced into liquidation when the good news of election finally comes. They want to "discount" everything in advance. They preach that this is safe and sane. It is neither.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 20	357,486
To date this year	87,449,520
Corresponding date last year	139,843,810

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 20	$2,048,000
To date this year	$375,043,960
Corresponding date last year	$718,653,370

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	4½	Glucose Sugar	1¼
Am. Ice	2⅜	Hocking Valley	1
Am. Linseed	1	Int. Paper	1
Am. Steel Hoop	3¼	Int. Paper, pf	½
Am. Steel H. pf	2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1	Met. Street Railway	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Mexican Central	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Ann Arbor pf	½	Mo. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
At. T. & S. F.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
At. T. & S. F. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Chi., R. & Q.	⅝	National Steel	2½
Chi. G. W. deb.	2½	National Tube	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Norf. & West.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	2	Pacific Mail	3
Con. Tobacco	1	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Southern Pacific	½
Erie	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Ev. & T. H.	½	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Federal Steel	2⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Federal Steel pf.	1	Wis. Central pf.	1
General Electric	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Great. North. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s.	2½
Col Mid. 1st 4s.	1	Pco. & East. inc.	1
Int. & G. N. 2d.	1	St. L. & I. M. 4s.	1¼
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s.	1¼	Texas Pac. 2d.	5

Bond Declined.

Kansas City So. 3s. 1⅝

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Higher prices again ruled on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The professional operators working for the rise continued their efforts in that direction, and, aided by some outside buying, induced by the continuing strength of the market, had little difficulty in lifting quotations. Generally, all the developments of the day were on the side of betterment. Large receipts of gold from Australia, published political forecasts much in favor of Mr. McKinley, and the favorable bank statement were among the helpful factors.

In so far as the character of the market was concerned, it was little different from the markets of lately preceding days, the professionals clearly dominating. As already stated, some outside buying appeared, but it was largely speculative and little actual investment demand was reported.

The buoyancy of the steel and iron stocks was one of the features, with Federal Steel, American Steel Hoop, and Colorado Fuel showing exceptional strength. The movement was purely manipulative, and it is just such sudden rises that cause conservative interests to look with suspicion upon the market.

In the Grangers there was good buying, and a better feeling developed in the group because of the higher London prices.

Pacific Mail's rise was on the report that the Ship Subsidy bill would be among the first measures taken up by the next Congress—which is looking rather far ahead.

People's Gas was an exception to the general list, weakness developing on unfavorable reports from Chicago.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement, issued yesterday shortly before the close of business, was generally regarded as favorable. So far as the surplus reserve item was concerned, it was about what had been expected, a decrease of $1,516,225 being reported. The loss of $3,605,000 in specie and of $1,700,200 in legal tenders was somewhat more than had been looked for, in view of the falling off in the interior demand and because of the receipts of gold from Alaska and Europe. But it is to be recalled that some of this gold did not arrive until the end of the week, and therefore would not show fully in the statement. Shipments to the interior late in the preceding week, not showing in the statement of that week, also undoubtedly had influence.

In the loan item there was the large decrease of $10,005,800, which, in view of the increased speculative activity, is rather remarkable. The only explanation offered is in the calling of loans and in the operations attending upon the foreign exchange situation. The decrease in deposits was $15,155,900.

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Previous to the publication of the statement the stock market had been strong, and its strength was well maintained thereafter, with actual buoyancy developing in a number of issues.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$797,849,200	$700,543,900	$857,011,300
Deposits	846,432,800	768,375,700	745,793,100
Circulation	30,431,300	15,727,400	15,515,600
Specie	156,654,200	143,674,300	156,050,800
Legal tend's.	57,901,700	49,860,700	53,809,800
Total res.	$214,555,900	$193,535,000	$209,860,600
Reserve req'd	211,608,200	192,083,925	186,448,275
Surplus res.	$2,947,700	$1,441,075	$23,412,325

THE COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY.

Jefferson Seligman is a firm believer in the present prosperity of the country and in the likelihood of its continuance along substantial lines. He says:

"In my opinion, we are about to enter upon a period which will mark the time of greatest prosperity the country has ever seen—when, in short, we will be on the top wave of a prosperity which shall be as continuing as substantial. We have at Washington—and I care not what the little men say who talk to the contrary—the wisest President and Cabinet officers the Nation has ever known, and under their continuing rule the country will of very necessity make enormous strides forward. Our already large export trade will expand and increase beyond any present expectation, and our commercial supremacy will shortly be established beyond all doubt. European investors will appear in plenty in our markets, and—the people working with the Chief Executive and helping his efforts—our progress will be nothing short of remarkable.

"I am a believer in the stock market and look for much higher prices, for they are but incident to the country's prosperity."

TWO REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS.

Herewith will be found two representative views, touching upon the situation in Europe, and the regard in which this country is held abroad—the opinions of John H. Davis and Charles Minzesheimer, just returned from abroad:

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Mr. Minzesheimer says: "Naturally Europeans have the highest regard for us and for our securities. They see this country steadily expanding in commerce and in finance; and they recognize how substantial and how healthy the growth is. Not only are our breadstuffs and our manufactured goods going abroad; but our gold as well—and not, as in times past, in the payment of debts, but in the form of loans.

"Of course just now there are some disturbing factors abroad. Apart from the Chinese trouble, England has her South African war, which, however, seems likely soon to be settled. In Germany they have gone ahead with such strides in their industrial enterprises that they have overdone it. Money has been made very active and there has been a big shrinkage in values. However, there are signs of improvement in that quarter. It is a fact, however, that pretty nearly everything in that country is capitalized, and while most of the securities pay dividends there has nevertheless been an enormous depreciation in values. It should be remembered, too, that for over a year money there has been from 5 to 6 per cent.

"I do not believe that Europe is at present holding many American securities. They have been obliged to sell many of their stocks, and inasmuch as the policy always is to sell at the least loss, naturally Americans—with their advancing prices—were disposed of. But with the settlement of the Chinese question, the end of the South African war, and the improvement in Germany continued, the European capital will come into this country again in large amount, and there will be substantial buying of our securities.

"Abroad, they are looking forward with a great deal of interest concerning our election, and all think that there can be no doubt as to Mr. McKinley's election.

"So far as our loans abroad are concerned, I do not think that in London they feel that the financial supremacy of that country is threatened. They look upon present conditions merely as temporary."

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Mr. Davis says: "I have been visiting Great Britain and the Continent for twenty years, and have therefore had abundant opportunities of watching the progress of feeling toward America. For a number of years I have seen a growth of respect and amicable sentiment toward the United States, but it has never been so marked as now. Our country has made no less remarkable growth in the estimation of all intelligent foreigners than in industrial and financial development. America is to-day looked up to and respected as never before. The administration of our public affairs, and the sound judgment and skill shown in our diplomatic relations have excited admiration throughout the world, and the personal cordiality of feeling for Americans, especially throughout Great Britain, is beyond anything I ever saw before.

"There is, to my mind, a logical reason for the prominent position now attained by America and in which she stands side by side in the same class with the greatest powers of the world. It is not only because we have large natural resources and inventive genius to utilize those resources, but because we are a practical business people, trained to business methods and accustomed, as a people, to meet business emergencies. The highest degree of success is, in part, in statesmanship, is reached by the men who have some business training and ability. Here and abroad this theory will hold good. The man whom I regard as the ablest public man of Great Britain—Joseph Chamberlain—owes not a little of his success and power to his early business training, and many other examples might be named.

"The same rule which applies to individuals is also applicable to nations. Those countries which are distinguished as successful business countries will stand at the head in international affairs. Those which take industrial lead in times of peace will most energetically and successfully meet the emergencies of war. The United States, Great Britain, and Germany are the three countries which lead in the thoroughness of business methods, and they are likely to lead the world in international affairs.

"I could not help being strongly impressed with the inferior character of the railways of Europe as compared with those of the United States. We were accustomed years ago to look upon the substructure of English railways as the best in the world, but, with perhaps a single exception, there is not a railway line in Great Britain that will compare, even in the roadbed, with any of our great trunk lines, while the cars are in many cases inferior, the train service wretched, and timetables rarely adhered to. The journey between London and Paris is almost invariably subject to an hour or two's delay, and such service would not be tolerated between any of our leading American cities. On the Continent the railway situation is still worse. There is a great field over there for American railway brains, and I am surprised that the British and Continental traveling public have not forced the corporations to a nearer approach to the high standard of railway management which prevails in this country.

"The re-election of Mr. McKinley will mark a great increase in foreign investments in America. More and more, each year, Great Britain and the United States are coming closer together in sentiment, in methods, in finance, and in commercial development, and confidence in the soundness of American investment, which was lacking a few years ago, is now firmly established."

NO DISTURBING FACTOR.

Vice President H. C. Fahnestock of the First National Bank, discussing money market conditions and the outlook for the future, says:

"I look for a good, healthy money market, but for no tightness or stringency. Gold is coming this way, and if it became necessary imports could easily check any excessive rates. There is nothing whatever in the situation to occasion alarm. The political outlook is daily becoming brighter, and little apprehension exists that the election will not result in the success of the Republican Party. And, of course, success of that kind means increased business activity and prosperity."

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

S. V. White is proud to be classed among the optimists of Wall Street. He says:

"To my mind we are just beginning our prosperity, instead of being at the end of it, as some croakers insist. When the election is over and decided satisfactorily in Mr. McKinley's favor, as I have no doubt it will be, I think there will be ushered in the greatest era of prosperity this or any other country has ever seen. Our exports will grow greater and greater, our manufacturers and merchants will become busier and busier, and our farmers and artisans more and more prosperous.

"As for the market, I think we are in for a big bull market—not necessarily now, but in the long run. Personally, I should like to see the market go no higher until after election."

MORE GOLD IMPORT TALK.

The foreign exchange situation continues to be a fruitful topic for discussion in Wall Street, and the decline in sterling in the concluding days of the week led to the belief that further gold imports are nearer than had generally been expected. On this subject a representative of Lazard Frères, who were among the leaders in the recent import movement, says:

"It is rather hard to make any accurate prediction, but exchange seems to be tending lower, and further imports are not unlikely—particularly in view of the disposition of the Bank of France not to undertake arbitrarily to interfere with any natural outward movement of money. All the exchange made for gold now on the way will come out on Monday or Tuesday, and this will probably result in a further weakening."

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Discussing the situation generally, C. Schumacher & Co. in their weekly review say:

The $9,000,000 gold now on the way here, not being entirely paid for as yet, it is not probable that exchange can return in the near future to the recent low figures, even if the amount of our exports should continue as large as during the last three or four weeks. We are led to this belief by finding that our money market has not been affected as much as we had expected by the great demand for currency from here to all interior points. This drain, moreover, is bound to cease before long, while the funds to replace the currency which our banks have lost are now being replaced by the $9,000,000 now on the way from Europe and $10,000,000 imported from Australia via San Francisco, and $18,000,000 from all parts of Alaska, and $60,000,000, our own estimated home production outside of Alaska for the year 1900.

This increase of $97,000,000 will probably be found sufficient to absorb whatever supplies of exchange we may receive from now on to the end of the export season, provided the increasing demand for money resulting from the present advance in stocks does not outrun the increase in our bank deposits resulting from our gold receipts.

On the whole, however, the immensity of our exports of merchandise in excess of imports precludes the possibility of a very much higher exchange market than we have at present. For this reason and owing to the increasing ease in the European money markets, investment in exchange offers no inducement at present nor probably any other part of the season.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $167,632,620; balances, $8,776,499; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $377,177.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3 11-16 for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81½; demand, $4.84½@$4.84¾; cables, $4.84¾; commercial bills, $4.80½@$4.81⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ less 1-16@5.21¼ and 5.18⅛ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 1-16@94⅛ and 94 13-16, and guilders, 39⅞ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 75c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10@15c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Money was plentiful to-day, but there was a small demand. Discounts were weak in spite of the gold withdrawals for France. It is suggested the gold is intended to meet America's requirements in Paris, but the renewed weakness in New York exchange checked dealings in three months' bills at recent rates.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and the attendance was poor. It is not likely there will be much doing prior to the settlement Tuesday. The tone, however, improved. Americans were the most active, following New York. Northern Pacifics were the feature. At the close prices were firm. Grand Trunks sympathetically improved. Home railroads were steady. Districts relapsed on realizations. Foreigners were firm. Kafirs hardened.

Consols for money, 98⅞; for the account, 99; Atchison, 34¼; Canadian Pacific, 90¼; St. Paul, 118½; Illinois Central, 122¼; Louisville, 77⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 77½; New York Central, 136¾; Erie, 12⅝; Pennsylvania, 68⅝; Reading, 8⅞; Erie first preferred, 36¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 74½; Grand Trunk, 6⅜; Anaconda, 9⅞; Rand Mines, 40⅞.

Bar silver strong, 29¾d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows; Buenos Ayres, 133.80; Madrid, 32; Lisbon, 37; Rome, 6.10.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £106,000.

Spanish fours closed at 69¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Prices were fairly active on the Bourse to-day and improved, closing in some cases at the best quotations of the day. Foreigners were firm and were borne up by the sharp rise in Spanish 4s. Rentes were weak. Kafirs were firm.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 95c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 11½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 70.25.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, the market being favorably impressed by the Anglo-German agreement. Home funds were particularly strong. There was a temporary reaction in the afternoon on realizations, but prices closed firm. Americans improved, in response to New York.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¼@65½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29⅜d per ounce and in New York at 64¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,400 shares of Alice sold at .50, 200 Best and Belcher at .33, 300 Golden Fleece at .23, 300 Mexican at .40, 100 Ophir at .82, 1,000 Pinnacle at .17½, and 400 Potosi at .24.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The transactions to-day were decidedly broad, and the market easily took the stocks offered. Old Dominion rose ½, to 22½, against 20¾ last Saturday; Centennial, ½, to 18, against 15½; Copper Range, ¾, to 22¼, against 20½; Centennial Eureka held at 20; United States was up 1, at 19½; Santa Fe, ⅜, at 7⅛; Mohawk, 1½, at 191½, against 17⅝ last Saturday; Trimountain up

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was even more active than on the previous day, and large totals were recorded in a number of stocks. Friday's strength was continued, and further advances marked the course of the day's business. Though the increase in activity was rather unexpected, it seemed to serve to change completely the rather unfavorable view that some had taken of the future of the market, and bullish feeling very generally prevailed. Large trading in several prominent issues had favorable effect on the whole list, and many stocks were carried up with the more active issues.

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CHICAGO AND ALTON securities were again prominent, and were the feature of the market's opening. The price of the subscriptions advanced very sharply, and maintained most of the gain until the end of the day. The announcement of the terms upon which the subscriptions are to be taken up led many to profit by the difference that prevailed between the price of the subscriptions and the new securities. Trading of this character cut down the profit somewhat, but even at the close there was a margin of about 5 per cent. Early in the day the common and preferred stocks were somewhat depressed by sales made against the purchase of subscriptions, but later some good buying orders came into the market, and both issues of the stock closed substantially higher than on Friday. Sales of the subscriptions during the day amounted, probably, to not less than $500,000, and sales of the stocks were also quite large. It is expected that the full terms of the proposed issue of stock and bonds will be announced to-morrow, and it is stated that the new securities will be ready for delivery Oct. 25.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER was again active and strong. It sold up to 92¾, and, reacting fractionally, closed at 92⅝, a net gain of seven-eighths of a point. Transactions amounted probably to 2,000 shares. The continued strength of Amalgamated Copper seemed to disprove the statement made in some quarters that Friday's advance was due to a passing raid against the short interest in the stock. In well-informed quarters it is not believed that the short contracts in Amalgamated are at all large.

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UNION COPPER shared the strength of the other copper stocks, and on fairly active trading advanced to 3⅛. It closed at 3 bid.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN common reacted fractionally from the closing price of Friday, but at the close recovered part of its early loss, and ended the day at 17⅛ bid. The preferred stock sold to the extent of 500 shares at 75 and 74¾. It closed with a slight net gain at 74¼ bid. The buying still seemed to be for inside account.

***

ELECTRIC VEHICLE, for the first time in a long while, was actively traded in, and at the same time showed much strength. On the purchase of 1,000 shares it sold up to 24 and closed at 24 bid, a net gain of 6 points. Several of the other electric stocks were also in good demand.

***

INTERNATIONAL PUMP preferred was active between 69 and 70, and closed with a net gain of 1¼ points, at 69¾ bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 19. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	92⅜	92¾	91½	92
Am. Agricultural Chem.	23½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73½	74¾	73½	74¾
American Banknote	47	48	47	49
American Bicycle	3	5	3	5
American Bicycle pf.	18	22	18	23
American Bicycle bonds	65	70	65	70
American Chicle	65	68	65	68
American Chicle pf.	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	6½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	29½		29½	
Am. Hide & L. bds.	85¾	86	84¾	85¾
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	17½	17⅞	18	18¾
American Woolen pf.	74½	75	74	75
Am. Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½
British Exch. 3s	98	98½	98	98½
California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3⅝	4½	3⅝	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	29		29	30¾
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton subs.	109¾	110	108¾	109
Chicago & Alton, w. i.	31	31⅝	30¾	31
Chicago & Alton pf., w. i.	68¾	69	68	69
Chicago & Alton 3s	91½	92	92	94
Chicago & Alton 3½s	81½	82½		
Compressed Air	33	35	29	33
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	8¼	8½	8	8½
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5	4	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	33	28	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	100½	103	100½	103
Cramps' Shipyard	67	71	67	71
General Carriage	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf.	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝
Hall Signal	39	45	39	45
Havana Commercial	8¾	9½	8¾	9½
Havana Commercial pf.	38½	40½	38½	40½
Hudson River Tel.	115	120	115	120
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	20	21	19¾	20
Electric Boat	19		18	19
Electric Boat pf.	35	40	35	40
Electric Vehicle	24	25	18	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	30	20	24
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
International Pump	22	23	22	22½
International Pump pf.	69¾	70	68½	69
International Silver pf.	34	38	34	38
Inter-State Oil	1 05⅛	57⅞	1 04¾	1 05⅛
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100	102
Mariken Copper		3½	1	3½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	18	21	18	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	78	82	78	82
National Gramophone	10	20	10	20
National Sugar	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3¼	4	3¼	4
N. Y. Transportation	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Otis Elevator	26	28	27	29
Otis Elevator pf.	87	87½	87	87½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24	21½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	95	93	95
Royal Copper	9	9¾	9	9¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29½	29	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78½	79½	79½	80½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	117	117	120	120
St. Louis Transit	18½	19	18½	19
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65	67	65	67
Seaboard Air Line	8¾	9	8¾	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	23	22	23
Standard Coupler	35	42	40	43
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	575	580	573	576
Storage Power	11	12¾	11	12¾
Tennessee Copper	14½	16	15½	16½
Tel. Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	5	5½	5	5½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50		50	
Union Copper	3	3¼	2¾	3⅞
Union Typewriter	28	29½	28	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105½	107½	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	73	71	72
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	65	66	64¼	65
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83¾	83⅞	83	83¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	3¼	5	3⅛	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	30	35	30	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110	108	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	103⅛	102½	103½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City	228	230	228	230
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	30½	32	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob & Pat.	18½	19½	17½	19
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	82	83	81½	83
Kings County Elev. 4s	77	80	78	82
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	22		22	
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pas. V. bonds	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116½	119½	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114¼	113¾	114¼
Union Ry 1st 5s	111½	113½	111	113½
Union Ry stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac. Providence	109	111	109	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½	33	31	33
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	104	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝	1⅛	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4		4	
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	62	64	62	64
Central Union 5s, gtd	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 500 ..... 109⅝
Adams Express 4s 1,000 ..... 103⅝
Atch, Top & San Fe gen 4s 50,000 100
adjustmt 4s 5,000 ..... 87½
10,000 ..... 87⅝
500 88
10,000 ..... 87½
1,000 ..... 87⅝
6,000 ..... 87½
Aus & Norwn 1st 5s 6,000 ..... 94½
Balt & Ohio 4s 1,000 ..... 99⅝
500 ..... 99⅞
10,000 ..... 99⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s 12,000 ..... 96½
20,000 ..... 95½
Baltimore & Ohio Pitt J & M div 3½s 10,000 ..... 87¾
Baltimore & Ohio Southwn div 3½s 4,000 ..... 87½
52,000 88
Brook Rap T 5s 7,000 102
8,000 ..... 101⅝
Brook Un Elev 1st 10,000 ..... 94½
Brook Un Gas 5s 10,000 ..... 116⅛
Bur, C Rap & N 1st 2,000 ..... 107⅞
Cent of Ga con 5s 4,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94⅝
24,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94⅝
2,000 ..... 94⅞
5,000 96
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5,000 ..... 41¾
50,000 ..... 42⅝
Cent of Ga 2d inc 11,000 ..... 12½
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000 ..... 113¼
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 99⅝
10,000 ..... 99½
Chic & Ill gen 5s 2,000 ..... 115¼
Chic, Mil & St P con 7s 2,000 ..... 170½
Chic, R I & P gen 4s 14,000 ..... 106⅜
2,000 107
9,000 107
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 2,000 ..... 99½
Col Fuel & I gen 5s 10,000 ..... 93¼
10,000 ..... 93½
Col Midd 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 77½
Col Mid 1st 3-4s 10,000 ..... 77¼
10,000 ..... 77¼
5,000 ..... 77¾
Col & South 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 81¾
Den & Rio G con 4s 2,000 99
Det M & M l g 3½s 5,000 ..... 29⅜
5,000 ..... 29⅞
5,000 30
Elliz, Lex & Big S 5s 1,000 101
Erie 1st gen 4s 49,000 70
5,000 ..... 70¼
1,000 ..... 70⅝
10,000 ..... 70⅜
20,000 ..... 70½
Ft Worth & Rio G 1st 3-4s 5,000 61
Galv, H & H 1st 5s 1,000 100
Galv, Har & San An Mex & P div 5s 9,000 ..... 98⅝
5,000 ..... 98⅝
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B 3,000 6
Han & St Jo con 6s 2,000 ..... 118¾
Hock Val 1st 4½s 4,000 ..... 100½
Illinois Central, St L div 3½s 3,000 102
Int & Gt Nor 2d 5s 10,000 88
Inter Paper 1st 6s 5,000 105
Kansas City So 3s 1,000 ..... 66½
5,000 ..... 66¾
5,000 ..... 66⅝
10,000 ..... 66¼
10,000 ..... 66¼
24,000 ..... 65¼
50,000 65
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 1,000 ..... 98⅝
Manhattan con 4s 1,000 ..... 101½
Metr Tr 1st inc 20,000 ..... 26¼
2,000 ..... 26⅜
20,000 ..... 26½
Metr Cent 2d inc 20,000 ..... 12½
10,000 ..... 12¾
5,000 ..... 12⅞
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 2,000 92
2,000 ..... 92½
7,000 92
1,000 ..... 92⅛
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s 19,000 67
7,000 ..... 67¼
Total sales $2,048,000

Mo, K & Tex ext 5s 9,000 91
5,000 ..... 91½
4,000 ..... 91½
5,000 ..... 91⅝
10,000 ..... 91⅝
4,000 92
6,000 ..... 92½
5,000 91
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 4,000 90
15,000 ..... 118⅝
25,000 119
Mo Pac trust 5s 15,000 96
12,000 ..... 95¾
26,000 96
2,000 ..... 96¼
6,000 ..... 96¼
50,000 96
9,000 ..... 96¼
6,000 ..... 96¼
2,000 ..... 96¾
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 5,000 ..... 93½
15,000 ..... 94½
10,000 95
2,000 ..... 95¼
5,000 ..... 95½
7,000 ..... 95⅝
Mob & Ohio gen 4s 4,000 ..... 84½
Nash, Chat & St L con 5s 2,000 105
N Y Cent & Hud R Mich Cent col 3½s 2,000 ..... 96¾
N Y, Ont & W ref 4s 2,000 104
2,000 ..... 103¾
Northn Pacific 4s 2,000 ..... 103¼
5,000s20F 103¼
Northn Pac gen 3s 1,000 66
1,500 66
2,000 ..... 65⅞
Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s 1,000 ..... 113¼
Peo & East inc 4s 10,000 ..... 29¼
Reading gen 4s 12,650 ..... 88¾
5,000 ..... 88⅞
1,000 ..... 88⅝
3,000 ..... 88¼
10,000 ..... 88⅛
Rio Gde Wn 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 98½
St L & Ir Mt gen 5s 2,000 ..... 100⅞
Southern Pacific 4s 6,000 79
54,000 ..... 78⅞
25,000 ..... 79½
33,000 ..... 79¾
15,000 ..... 79¾
20,000 80
St L Southw 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 92⅞
10,000 93
20,000 ..... 92½
14,000 ..... 92¾
4,000 ..... 92⅞
5,000 ..... 92½
20,000 ..... 92¾
10,000 ..... 92¾
St L Southw 2d 4s 25,000 ..... 63½
5,000 ..... 63¾
1,000 ..... 63¼
10,000 ..... 63⅜
San Ant & Ar P 4s 10,000 ..... 74¾
5,000 75
Scioto Vy & N E 4s 1,000 102
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 1,000 106
Southern Pac 4s 12,000 80
30,000 ..... 80¼
55,000 ..... 80½
2,000 80
2,000 ..... 80¼
16,000 ..... 80⅝
So Pac of Cal 1st 6s 1905 5,000 107
Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 109⅝
1,000 ..... 109⅝
24,000 ..... 109⅝
26,000 ..... 109⅝
5,000 ..... 109⅝
Standard R & T inc 2,000 ..... 10⅝
3,000 ..... 10½
Tenn Coal, Iron & R De Bardeln C & I 6s 25,000 100
10,000 ..... 100½
25,000 101
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000 114
Tex & Pac 2d inc 5s 1,000 70
Union Pac 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 105¼
6,000 ..... 105¼
4,000 ..... 105¼
26,000 ..... 105½
1,000 ..... 105¾
1,000 ..... 105⅝
Wabash 1st 5s 14,000 118
Wabash 2d 5s 10,000 103
Wabash deb, Ser A 1,000 88
Wabash deb, Ser B 15,000 ..... 34⅝
20,000 ..... 34½
10,000 ..... 34⅝
Wisc Cent gen 4s 12,000 ..... 85⅝
17,000 86
5,000 ..... 86¼
15,000 ..... 86¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,170	Am. Steel & Wire	34½	35¼	34½	35⅛
5,190	Am. Sugar Ref.	121	121⅝	120⅝	120⅞
680	Am. Tobacco	95¾	96	95	95¾
930	A., T. & S. F.	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30⅝
2,070	A., T. & S. F. pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝
3,240	Brooklyn R. T.	57	57¼	56⅝	56⅝
520	Ches. & Ohio	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30⅜
2,850	C., B. & Q.	128½	128½	127¾	128¼
30	Chi. Gt. Western	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
1,580	C., M. & St. P.	114⅝	115½	114½	115⅞
170	C., R. I. & P.	108¾	109	108¾	108¾
780	Cont. Tobacco	28½	29⅜	28¾	29¼
20	Col. Fuel & I.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
2,930	Federal Steel	37	39⅞	36⅞	39⅝
40	General Electric	143	143	143	143
920	Louis. & Nash	74½	75½	74⅝	75
2,920	Manhattan	98⅝	98¾	97½	98
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½
2,430	Mo. Pacific	53⅜	54¼	53	54⅛
10	N. Y. Central	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝
40	N. Y., O. & W.	22	22⅜	22	22⅛
2,070	Northern Pacific	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54⅝
10	Nor. Pacific pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
720	Pacific Mail	37	38½	37	38⅛
5,260	People's Gas	92¾	92⅞	92½	92⅝
120	Reading	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
880	Reading 1st pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
1,100	Southern Pacific	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝
640	Southern Ry.	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
210	Southern Ry. pf.	56⅝	57	56⅝	57
1,750	Tenn. C. & I.	57⅝	59⅜	57½	59
1,740	Union Pacific	61½	62	61½	61⅝
10	Union Pacific pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½
1,500	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	11⅝	11⅝
190	U. S. Rubber	31⅜	31⅞	31	31¼
100	Wabash pf.	18⅜	19	18¾	18⅞

48,840

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$4,000	Balt. & Ohio 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
2,000	Reading 4s	88¼	88¼	88⅛	88¼

$6,000

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Notice is given to holders of Chicago and Alton purchase money certificates that the United States Trust Company will deliver on and after Oct. 25 the securities and cash to which they are entitled under the syndicate agreement. Not over fifty schedules a day will be received for exchange. Holders entitled to fractions may buy or sell enough to make even amounts at prices to be named. Certificates must be accompanied by proper power of transfer.

C. I. Hudson & Co. offer 4,000,000 marks, about $950,000, of the Free City of Hamburg, Germany, refunding water and dock gold 4 per cent. bonds, subject to call on six months' previous notice, after Jan. 1, 1909. These bonds are part of an issue of 10,000,000 marks. A. A. Housman & Co. are also prepared to receive subscriptions for this bond issue. Subscription lists in Germany will open on Tuesday, for which reason all subscriptions in this country should be in the bankers' hands to-morrow.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Oct. 20, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
127	130	280	Adams Express	127½	127½	127½	127½	+1½
16⅞	17	1,120	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
63	63½	635	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62¾	63	62¾	63	.....
35½	36	215	American Cotton Oil	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	.....
28	33	200	American Dist. Tel.	30	30	30	30	.....
153	156	15	American Express	155½	155½	155½	155½	+2
32	33½	200	American Ice Co.	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+2⅝
11⅜	11⅞	1,010	American Linseed Co.	11¾	12	11¾	11⅞	+1
53¼	53⅞	710	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	53	53¼	53	53¼	+⅝
42¼	42¾	3,085	Am. S. & R. Co.	42⅜	42¾	42¼	42¾	−⅛
91⅝	92	1,871	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91½	91⅞	91½	91⅞	+⅜
24¼	24⅝	8,970	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½	+⅝
70	72	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	70	71	70	71	+2
35¾	35⅞	20,938	American Steel & Wire	34⅝	35⅞	34⅝	35⅞	+1⅝
75¼	75⅞	1,668	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75⅝	75⅞	75	75⅝	−⅛
121	121⅞	8,110	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121	121⅞	120⅝	121⅞	+½
116	117⅝	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	−½
89½	92	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	.....
33¾	34	1,875	American Tin Plate	33	34	33	34	+1
80	83	30	Am. Tin Plate pf.	80½	83½	83½	83½	.....
94½	95¼	2,350	American Tobacco	94½	95¾	94½	95¼	+⅝
46⅞	47	3,045	Anaconda Con. M. Co.	46½	47	46½	46⅞	+⅛
46½	47¼	100	Ann Arbor pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½	+½
30⅜	30¾	19,900	At., T. & S. F.	30⅜	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	+⅛
73⅞	74	18,371	At., T. & S. F. pf.	73½	74	73½	74	+⅝
74½	74¼	1,980	Baltimore & Ohio	74	74¼	73⅝	74¼	+⅝
80¼	80⅝	790	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80¼	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	.....
56⅞	57	9,205	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	57⅜	57⅝	56⅞	57	+⅛
170	173	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	170	170	170	170	.....
8¾	9¼	345	Brunswick City	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+⅛
54	54½	225	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54¼	54¾	+⅛
30⅝	30¾	4,875	Chesapeake & Ohio	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+⅛
128⅝	128⅞	4,810	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	128	128⅝	127⅞	128⅝	+⅛
95	101	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	95	95	95	95	.....
11⅝	11⅞	710	Chicago Great West.	11⅝	11⅞	11½	11½	−⅛
85½	87	300	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	85	86	85	86	+2½
22¾	23	1,055	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	21⅝	22⅝	21⅝	22⅜	+1½
114⅞	115¼	5,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	114⅞	115¾	114⅝	115¼	+⅛
163⅜	165	100	Chicago & North.	163⅜	163⅜	163⅜	163⅜	+⅛
109¼	109¾	2,970	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109	109¼	108¾	109¼	+⅛
28¾	29	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+⅛
63	63½	60	C., C., C. & St. L.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	.....
38⅜	38½	2,880	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	37⅝	38⅝	37¼	38½	+1¼
5¾	6	300	Colorado Southern	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
178	179	2,405	Consolidated Gas	178	179	177⅝	179	+2
29	29⅛	5,690	Con. Tobacco Co.	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+1
80¾	80⅝	840	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	80	80⅝	80	80⅝	+⅛
20⅜	20⅝	1,050	Denver & R. G.	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
69¾	70½	1,420	Denver & R. G. pf.	69¾	70	69¾	70	+⅛
14¾	15	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	+1½
12⅜	13	200	Erie	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅛
35⅜	35¾	400	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+⅛
40¼	41	300	Evans. & T. H.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+⅛
75	80	25	Evans. & T. H. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
39¼	39½	25,460	Federal Steel	37	39⅝	36⅝	39⅜	+2⅝
68¼	68½	4,830	Federal Steel pf.	67⅜	68⅝	67¼	68½	+1
142½	143½	125	General Electric	143½	143½	143⅛	143½	+½
54½	55	800	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	+1
159½	160	825	Great Northern pf.	159⅜	159⅝	159	159½	−½
87¼	87½	700	Hocking Valley	86⅞	87¼	86⅞	87¼	+1
64⅞	65	490	Hocking Valley pf.	64½	65	64½	65	+⅛
119¼	119¾	1,385	Illinois Central	119	119⅝	119	119⅝	+⅛
20	20½	1,610	International Paper	19¾	20	19¾	20	+1
64½	65½	100	Internat. Paper pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	+½
33½	34½	300	International Power	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	−⅛
19¼	19½	260	Iowa Central	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+⅛
41¼	42½	10	Iowa Central pf.	41	41	41	41	.....
15⅝	16	200	Kanawha & Michigan.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	.....
10⅞	11	200	K. C. Southern	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
32	32½	1,300	K. C. Southern pf.	32	32	32	31½	.....
37	37⅞	755	Lake Erie & West.	37⅜	38¼	36½	38½	.....
101	103	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	102	102	102	102	+⅛
6,140			Louisville & Nashville.	74⅜	75½	74⅜	75½	+½
12,995			Manhattan Elevated	98½	98⅝	97⅝	97⅝	−½
1,635			Met. Street Railway	157½	157½	156⅞	157½	+⅝
2,610			Mexican Central	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
300			Mexican National ctfs.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
58		110	Minn. & St. Louis	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	.....
1,350			Minn. & St. L. pf.	99	99½	96	96½	+1¼
19		100	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	18	18	18	18	.....
52		57	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	+1
1,000			Mo., Kan. & Texas	10½	10½	10	10	−⅛
1,360			Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30⅜	31½	30⅝	31¼	+⅝
11,785			Miss

CAMPAIGN SONGS FOR 1900

Output This Time Is Slim, and Nine-tenths Are Democratic.

FREE SILVER GENERAL NOTE

Republican Songs Marked by Appeals to the Great Statesmen of the Past —Prohibitionists Excel as Poets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Perhaps the apathy which characterized this campaign until a few days ago is accountable for the fact that this is the poorest year for campaign songs since the civil war. Whatever the reason, it is the fact. Every campaign song which has been published is at the music department of the Congressional Library, and 1900 makes a very slim showing.

Of what songs there are, about nine-tenths are Democratic. The Republican output is so slim that it is hard to find. The music department is full of Republican songs of past years, particularly of 1868 and 1896, which were great years for Republican songs, but it takes persistent search to find Republican songs of 1900.

Campaign songs contain short statements of the cruder arguments used in each political battle, and a study of them shows what sort of appeals were most popular in each campaign. The songs of 1868, for example, were all appeals to sustain the work of the civil war on the Republican side, and greenback appeals and denunciations of the "Rads" on the Democratic side. The soberer arguments of that campaign have no place in the political lyrics.

Looking over the songs of 1900 to find out the nature of the popular appeals, the future political student will get some interesting lights on the present campaign. One is that there have been few campaigns in which there have been so many appeals on both sides to the great men of the past, such as Lincoln and Jefferson. Here is a Republican song entitled "The Voter's Dream":

I had a dream the other night,
When I cannot tell you why, Sir;
I dreamed I saw Abe Lincoln's ghost
A-shining through the sky, Sir.
Our starry flag was in his hand,
A crown was on his head, Sir,
A smile was on his haloed face,
And this is what he said, Sir:

Chorus—
McKinley, McKinley,
Loyal votes shall win thee,
Four years more on the White House floor,
Hurrah for Bill McKinley!

"The Bugle Sounds Again" is a Chicago song, which is described as "a red-hot McKinley and Roosevelt campaign song," and to further emphasize its redness its title is printed in flaming red letters. It begins:

The grand old party bugle is sounding far and wide,
McKinley and Roosevelt on our elephant are astride,
And straight to the White House in November they will go,
While Bryan on the jackass will flounder in the snow.

Several of the Republican songs give Gov. Roosevelt credit for winning the war with Spain. Here is one, entitled "McKinley and Roosevelt":

In Cleveland's days we had to rest, no labor could be found;
It did not matter where we'd go, above or under ground.
But when McKinley took his place he made the chimneys smoke,
And all the mills throughout the land, with one . . gigantic stroke.

Chorus—
Then let us praise McKinley's name from Mexico to Maine,
And Teddy Roosevelt just the same for whipping treacherous Spain.

Another, entitled "Great Combination, McKinley and Roosevelt," lauds the Republican candidates in similar fashion:

Many battles have we fought on land and sea,
And come out victorious when it came to victory.
Old England, Mexico, and Spain we whipped decervedly.
So now all nations look to us and think we are the stuff,
Since we showerd out the metal with no pretense at bluff;
And Roosevelt's Rough Riders whipped the foe decidedly,
While the chieftain of this Nation stood by you and stood by me.

Chorus—
McKinley and Roosevelt, great combination,
Will always work for you and your relation,
And every other fellow, be he white, black, red, or yellow,
If he stands by Uncle Sam's Republic Nation.

DEMOCRATIC SONGS.

It is a curious fact that while the Democratic songs do not show the same wild enthusiasm for free silver that the songs of 1896 show, free coinage is still the predominant note in all of them. There are no songs for anti-imperialism; all are for Bryan and silver. Among the Democratic songs is the famous "Nebraska Lily," of which the chorus goes:

Billy! Billy! Billy! Billy!
O thou dear Nebraska lily,
We will knock Mark Hanna silly
And will make his pals feel chilly
In November!
With our Billy, with our Billy, Billy Bryan!

Nearly all campaign songs are rich in unconscious humor, but the palm for this campaign is certainly borne by "A Silver Song in Honor of Bryan," written apparently by a Utah woman named Mrs. J. F. Oblad. It is pretentiously gotten up, on fine paper, with the words in silver letters. One verse will show the style, which is the same in all:

The people willfully parted,
We should be one, solid-hearted,
Because boys in mournful dread,
Our sisters are crying for bread,
Darling girls with tear-stained eye
Loving fathers of suicide die;
Hundred thousand babies tease
Pa and mamma for "Nickels, please."

An Illinois campaign song entitled "The Two Candidates" has handsome lithographs of Bryan and Stevenson on the title page. It chants the praises of "Bill" and "Adlai" in this highly cheerful fashion:

You all know Billy Bryan and friend Adlai Stevenson, too,
They are both good solid candidates, and they will be elected, too.
They're the pride of all the people, these brave men, tried and true,
They will win in 1900 in spite of Mark Hanna and his crew.
The trusts will be an issue, and imperialism, too;
The money question also, which is sure to bring us through.
Then we'll give three cheers for Bryan, the man they cannot down,
On the sixth day of November he will be world-wide renown'd.

Chorus—
For they are two happy candidates, brimming o'er with joy:
Bill often speaks of early days when he was but a boy.
He will tell some clever stories that make the crowd all smile;
Then Adlai with a pleasant look says: "You'll be President in a while."

It is interesting to note that what has chiefly interested this poet is Mr. Bryan's fund of reminiscence and the hopeful nature of Mr Stevenson. A different sort of lyric is the "Farmer's Campaign Song," which gives an interesting clue to the feeling among the Western farmers who have stood so stanchly by the free-silver cause, and affords a glimpse of their reasons for believing in it. The farmer is supposed to be addressing his wife and telling of the good time coming when Bryan is elected:

I'll build a little cottage soon to make your heart rejoice,
And I'll buy a new piano to go with Bessie's voice;
You shall not make your butter on that up-and-down machine,
For the Free Silver Party works straight and does not lean.

Another verse of this song reads:

I have riz up many a morning hour before the sun,
And night has o'ertaken me before the task was done;
When weary with my labor, 'twas this that nerved my arm:
The Free Silver Party will pay the mortgage on the farm.

The song of "The Goldbug Politician" is highly uncomplimentary. It has a cartoon on the title page representing several fat and respectable capitalists worshipping a golden calf, while a Moses who does not look much like Bryan, but seems to be meant for him, rushes down the mountain side with a free-silver bill in his hand. This song hails from Burlington, Wis. The song intimates that the golden-calf episode appealed to Moses as comic:

When Moses from the mountain came, 'twas enough to make one laugh,
Goldbugs were round upon the ground, praying to their golden calf.

The chorus of the song, however, takes a sterner view of it:

In heaven there's no millionaires,
So the Good Book doth tell;
They may be down with Satan,
Monopolizing hell.
Watch them close if they are there,
They may you also fleece;
Make them pay their bills.
They've got wealth right from the poor they squeeze.

"What I Know About the Silver Question" is not a Democratic song, but it is not exactly Republican, either. The impression gained from reading it is that the author was not very particular about how it should be classified. His name is Robert Hoyt Stewart. The music is by "Tags." Mr. Stewart prefaces his song with the following candid dedication:

This burst of campaign enthusiasm is feelingly dedicated to my fellow-American citizens—the plain, common people, who have to hustle every day for their grub—and there are millions of us! A gifted being has strung together some rippling notes of sweetest melody, to which you can sing these words, if you're inclined to; but if the air don't just fit your fancy you can make up a tune to suit yourself as you go along, and if you do so—why then, as the truly good Mikado of Japan once thoughtfully observed, try to "make the punishment fit the crime." That's what I do when I sing.

His song, which evinces a pessimistic indifference to campaign oratory, begins thus:

Oh, have you heard sweet William from the wild and woolly West,
Who warbles, "Vote for silver now, the devil take the rest!
'Twill bring us all prosperity in the sweet by and bye!"
I wonder, while he warbles thus, does Willie wink his eye?
For it don't make any difference to either you or I,
For it's: Big hog—or little hog—
Root, hog, or die!

If the Middle-of-the-Road Populists have any campaign songs they have generously neglected to copyright them. The Bryan Populists, however, are more canny. One of their songs, entitled "Our Pop Convention; or, We'll Be There," "as sung by the Minnehaha Manskor at the National People's Party Convention, Sioux Falls," contains the following:

We've heard about your Billson, with his queer-cut linen coat,
'Bout the great amount of hayseed in your hair;
It is neither clothes nor hayseed that proclaims the man to us,
Loyal sons of South Dakota, bright and fair.

In another verse the bright and fair citizens of South Dakota are reminded that Bryan is not the only man running:

When our ticket is elected, as elected it will be,
There's another thing we all are bound to do;
To the Senate we'll return him, for it is his proper place,
Our own dear Richard Franklin Pettigrew.
Chorus—
Loyal sons of South Dakota, we'll be there;
Second day of next November, foul or fair.
We will skin the Wall Street crew,
And Mark Hanna's Billy, too,
With their British horde of robbers over there.

It is evident that if the Populists of South Dakota follow this advice Bryan will be sure of their votes four days in advance of the general election.

In the wild waste of trash which the campaign poets are inspired to produce every four years it is refreshing to come across a song or two which has real wit and melody and decent rhythm. The proper place to look for such songs is in the campaign output of the Prohibition Party. For some reason this party monopolizes all the cleverness which makes itself manifest in campaign songs. It is so in every campaign, and 1900 is no exception. Here is the latest Prohibition song, which is entitled "Twin Ballots," and is by the Rev. J. G. Steiner:

I.

Along in November, when chill was the weather,
Two ballots were cast in a box together;
They nestled up close, like brother to brother,
You couldn't tell one of the votes from the other.
Chorus—
They were both rum votes
And sanctioned the license plan;
But one was cast by a jolly old brewer
And one by a Sunday school man.

II.

The Sunday school man—no man could be truer—
Kept busy all Summer denouncing the brewer,
But his fervor cooled off with the change in the weather,
And late in the Autumn they voted together.

III.

The Sunday school man had always been noted
For fighting saloons—except when he voted;
He piled up his prayers with a holy perfection,
Then knocked them all down on the day of election.

IV.

The foxy old brewer was cheerful and mellow;
Said he: "I admire that Sunday school fellow;
He's true to his Church—to his party he's truer,
He talks for the Lord, but he votes for the brewer."

BOOTHS IN SEWARD PARK.

Permits Granted to a Protege of Martin Engel Criticised.

Permission granted by the Park Department to Moritz Tolk of 288 Grand Street, a protégé of Martin Engel, to erect a booth in the cleared space to be known as William H. Seward Park, when the Board of Aldermen votes an appropriation for the property's improvement, and to sell therein "sea food, soda water, and temperance drinks," has aroused much criticism and adverse comment among the storekeepers in the neighborhood of the park, the pushcart men, and the Republican cart-tail orators.

Tolk has a wooden booth, with fifteen feet frontage, inside the park clearing, which is fenced in, at Hester and Essex Streets, and a similar building at Hester and Norfolk Streets. Fish and "soft" drinks are sold. There is a smaller booth at Division and Canal Streets run by a man named Jackson. Fish peddlers and pushcart men do business along the curb on the four sides of the park each day in the week, except Saturday. The Outdoor Recreation League has some gymnasium apparatus in the inclosure.

When asked about his stands yesterday, Tolk said:

"I received a permit from the Park Department some time ago to build two booths in the park. I put them up at an expense of $500. When I paid my rent last Monday I was told that I would have to take the booths down as soon as the contract was let to improve the property and make it into a park. This, I believe, will be some time next Spring. I pay $12 a month rent. The pushcart men and other people are jealous of my privilege, and they denounce me on the street corners, saying I got the permit through political influence."

"Did you not have a letter from Martin Engel when you asked for a permit?" was asked.

"Yes, when I went a second time," said Tolk.

Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Department, when seen, said that permits to erect the three booths had been granted to the only two people who had asked for them.

"The permits are only temporary," said Secretary Holly, "and are revocable at the pleasure of the Park Board. The booths now standing do not at all interfere with the use of the park for park purposes. The place is little more than a cleared space now. When it was turned over to the Park Department it was a deep hole, the dumping ground for all the refuse in the neighborhood. We have not yet received any appropriation with which to make a park of the spot. The Outdoor Recreation League now has some gymnasium apparatus in the inclosure, and it is much frequented by the children of the neighborhood.

"The rental, $12 per month, goes into the sinking fund, and the granting of the booth permit was done by President Clausen with much reluctance.

"No one has complained to the Park Board, and the permits were granted after arguments that the booths would be for the people's convenience and that no one objected to them."

The booths were closed yesterday.

WANTED TO DIE WITH THEM.

Told Two of His Sick Children Could Not Live, Father Cut His Throat.

Hugh Crenke of 235 Twelfth Street, Jersey City, whose five children were last week sent to the Emergency Hospital suffering from diphtheria, was yesterday informed that they were worse and that two of them were likely to die. He at once went to his room, where he attempted to cut his throat with a table knife. The knife was blunt, and he only succeeded in making an ugly gash in his neck and will recover.

One of the children died at noon, and in accordance with the health laws was buried at once. Mrs. Crenke was notified, but her husband will not be told of the child's death until he is discharged from the hospital.

HUNDRED PER CENT. DUTY MEN.

Decorations Awarded in Company E, Twenty-second Regiment.

The following members of Company E of the Twenty-second Regiment have been awarded decorations for 100 per cent. of duty: First Sergt. W. T. Watson, diamond medal for ten successive years; Sergt. J. J. Macdonald, nine years; Sergt. C. D. Thurston and Lieut. W. A. Kenn, seven years; Capt. B. Usher, six years.

These members have received medals for 100 per cent. duty from 5 years to 1 year: Lieut. V. Price; Privates A. Carmichael and A. Rohant, Sergts. H. E. Jones and C. F. Winter, Corps. C. M. Hopkins, M. R. Shafer, and H. E. Kenyon, Privates W. W. King, G. C. Castles, E. J. Keeler, F. A. Onderdonk, J. J. Wilkins, H. O. Windsor, C. D. Barclay, and C. T. Flavelle, Corp. T. J. Steen, Sergts. J. W. Dillon and A. Armstrong, Privates G. Barcalow, W. W. Jones, A. J. Ramsay, T. J. Jenkins, and C. B. Ratz.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"It seems to have been a case of better late than never with the Sheriff over on Long Island, who has finally put a stop to that outrageous exhibition being given by a woman, who was apparently being spurred on to see just how far she could ride a bicycle before falling exhausted from her wheel," said a bicycle manufacturer, head of one of the largest firms in the United States. "I was glad to see that THE TIMES ranked details of her attempt to attain notoriety as among the news that was not fit to print. If all the papers had used equal good judgment the woman would long ago have stopped the exhibition that the authorities should have put an end to long before this. Had she been unable to secure the very cheap notoriety she was getting she would probably have stopped of her own accord. The law has already put a stop to the cruel exhibitions given by men at the Garden. Yet the Long Island authorities have for some reason closed their eyes to this flagrant violation of the same law, and permitted a lot of women to exploit themselves at the expense of their health. We bicycle manufacturers suffer unjustly because of such exhibitions, for the general public is apt to think that we are responsible for these 'tests of endurance' as a means of advertising our wheels. This is wrong. Such performances, especially where a woman is the victim of the craze, hurts us. Other women will not ride as they otherwise would for fear they will be classed among the women scorchers, a type that is very generally looked upon as undesirable, to say the best of them. It is these scorching men and women who have done so much to injure the vogue of the wheel in the past two years. Treated decently and rationally the bicycle is a genuine benefit to the community. The disgraceful, unmannerly, and reckless performances of the scorching class of both sexes are directly responsible for the falling off in the use of the wheel, and none know it better than the manufacturers. Professional cycle racing has cost the makers a lot of money, and so far as I can see—and there are very many who agree with me—it has not brought a dollar to those who have supported costly racing teams. Because some of our Western rivals set the pace when the craze was at its height, we of the East were compelled to follow. One of the largest firms in the business, one that has sold as many wheels as any other, never supported a racing team. Yet it has sold all the wheels it could make at the same time that other firm were spending thousands of dollars sending a lot of scorchers about the country to advertise wheels of their make. Racing teams never brought back one-tenth of their cost to the manufacturers, if they did that. I don't believe that any one, unless he was interested in the manufacture or sale of wheels, has asked what make of wheel this woman was riding, or whose make of tires they were fitted with. No, I honestly do not know myself, and haven't taken the trouble to inquire. She may have been riding one of our make for all I know. If she was I would take pains to see that the fact was not advertised, as I think it would do us more harm than good among sensible people. These might say we were promoting the exhibition, which at least endangered the health and possibly even the life of this woman, and so refuse to patronize us. Makers of bicycles are more opposed to the exhibitions by female scorchers than the general public, because it brings our business into disrepute."

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"Have you noticed," asked the observant man, "how often one sees the portions of shoe heels scattered about at the elevated road stations and other places where a lift might easily be torn off? I wonder what the reason it. In the old days the heels of one's shoes were the part that clung to the uppers most closely. You newspaper fellows are supposed to know everything. Just answer that conundrum." The writer could not, but a shoe dealer could, and did. "The reason," said he, "is because in these days of machine-made shoes the heels are fastened on by machinery, as is every other part of the shoe. Soft iron is used for the nails instead of steel, as this is handled more easily. When the lifts of the heels have been fastened in place the nails protrude. The shoes are then sent to another machine, where they are shaved off, instead of being driven home, as in the days when the work was done by hand. The result is that they are insecurely fastened, and if one catches the heel of his shoe against a stair so that there is the least strain on it, it gives way and pulls off. The moral is to have a set of steel nails driven into the heels when you buy a new pair of shoes."

***

"I don't suppose there is really any use in the Republicans doing any more campaigning, or any voting for that matter," remarked Senator Scott of West Virginia. "Might as well stop it all and do away with the election and inaugurate Bryan at once. We have been notified that we are beaten, and that Bryan's election is as sure as the rising of the sun on Nov. 6. All our work seems to have gone for nothing, and all because some rascally fellow down in our State has sent Bryan the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit, killed at the full of the moon, instead of sending it to McKinley. It wouldn't have been so bad if this constituent of mine hadn't been a thoroughly successful manipulator of mascots. He sent to Mr. Cleveland in 1892 the same sort of a mascot killed within ten paces of the spot in Tazewell Cemetery, where he got the one he has now sent to Bryan. To cinch the thing this finder of 'sure-thing mascots' had his daughter tie the same kind of a blue ribbon to this rabbit's foot that she tied on the one sent to Cleveland before his election, and she stood in the same place when she tied the Bryan decoration that she did when she tied the string that elected Cleveland. Now, if that isn't a hard sort of a game for a National Committee to run up against I don't know what a hard game is. I had some sort of hope that McKinley would be elected until this news came to our headquarters like the worst sort of an omen to discourage us all. Fred Gibbs is so upset over it that he wants to call off the soundmoney parade that has been arranged for, and so save the money that would be spent for music. We have been able to keep the news from Senator Hanna up to this point, but I am afraid it will leak out and reach his ears. If it does, I expect he will chuck the whole thing up and not attempt to make a fight. It wouldn't surprise me a bit if he should call the whole thing off and postpone the election until some one can swipe that mascot from Bryan."

***

Thursday is meeting night for those two very mysterious societies at Yale, Skull and Bones and Scroll and Keys. Some of the brokers who still wear the little gold pin of membership in those organizations still slip up to New Haven on Thursdays to renew their acquaintance with the darksome exteriors and jolly interiors of their fraternity houses and see that the fifteen active members of each organization maintain a profound silence as to the gruesome goings-on behind the heavy iron doors, and keep the political wires from getting tangled. One of them was up there on Thursday and brought back word that there is another mysterious house to be added to those already in existence. It is to be called The Tombs, and is to be built like one, with no windows in the forbidding walls and a skylight in the roof through which prying eyes cannot penetrate as they have tried to at the Skull and Bones mausoleum. This latest addition to the list of Yale mysteries is to be a Sheffield Scientific School affair, but what else it is to be no one knows, nor does any one know who are to be members. As a mystery it is the most mysterious of all the college fraternities. No one is to know who the members are, as the elections are to be given out in the dark and not in the book, as are those to Skull and Bones, Scroll and Keys, and Wolf's Head. Its politics is to be carried on subrosa, and the silence as to the other societies will therefore be as noisy as a dynamite explosion compared with that which surrounds The Tombs. No one knows the name of the new society, and it is said that the members will wear their fraternity pin attached to their undershirts, where no one will be able to even catch a glimpse of it. Members of the rival societies take no interest in the new one, they say, and Skull and Bones men ignore its existence and refuse to speak of it, just as they do of Scroll and Keys and Wolf's Head. All of which has a tendency to excite the risibility of people who do not know how much of a factor these college societies are in the social life of the university.

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"City nervousness is something you know of, but may never have noted before. It is simply the result of the influence of conditions and environment. It comes without apparent reason and with no notice." That is what a young man said at an experience meeting held in a broker's office yesterday. "I have watched myself the last few years and have noticed the symptoms. As a rule, you or I, supposing we have lived in New York for years, can go about in the midst of noise and crowds perfectly oblivious to the intensity of the sound or the density of the rush. But there do come times occasionally, in my case at least, when I get into the human current on Broadway and completely lose my sensitiveness for a time. Then my head begins to ache; I am fatigued beyond expression. The rumble of trucks and the clang of car bells beat on my ears like hammers on sounding brass. I find myself for no reason rushing along at a break-neck speed, elbowing, dodging, stepping off into the gutter, climbing on to gratings, indignant at others who walk slowly in front of me, intolerant of two or three sauntering along abreast. I duck under the necks of cab horses when crossing a street, venture a close call before a swift cable car, and fairly dance behind others on their way up to an elevated station, because I cannot plunge along two steps at a time. Then I become conscious of the needless hurry. But it seems impossible to slow up. The rush and crush and swing of it all have drawn the nerves into swift chromatic rhythm. The only remedy is to get off the street, away from the noise, and wait in the quiet until the headache and the case of city nervousness has passed off."

WOMAN'S SANITY QUESTIONED.

A Milliner Who Sought Vainly for Work Taken to Bellevue.

Margaret A. Carroll, twenty-six years old, living at the Hotel Bradford, 65 East Eleventh Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning to be examined as to her sanity.

The manager of the hotel said that she had been a guest there for three weeks, and formerly lived on Ninth Street. She came from Chicago some time ago. It was said that she was a milliner, spent most of her time looking for work, and the failure to find it probably preyed on her mind, and she became exceedingly eccentric.

The first signs of insanity were shown three days ago, when she rushed into the office and told the manager of the hotel that some one was stealing cards from her room, and she complained bitterly about the theft of one particular card, which she said was that of an oculist, which would cause her to break off her engagement.

The card referred to was yesterday found with others in her room. It bore the address "P. J. Gildermeester, Jr., Knabe Piano Company, 154 Fifth Avenue." On the back was written, "Where to go for eye glasses." On the front was written the name of a prominent oculist in this city.

In the woman's room was found a letter, apparently addressed to her sister. There was no date or address, and a stamp was stuck in the upper corner of the paper. It was as follows:

Will you please tell me how you keep warm, or if you have got food, or if you wear the little shirt under the black one I sent you, or if you wear the stockings I sent you, or if you are well? Please tell me what the lady looks like you are living with, and Mrs. Underhill's name and oblige, please, by answering these questions. I have not been made to look terrible enough to please people. I am still kept crying.

The letter is thought to show unmistakable signs of insanity. The address of the young woman's sister is not known.

Man Injured in Road Accident Dies.

Edward F. Walsh of 452 Hamilton Street, Long Island City, died late Friday night in the Flushing Hospital from the effects of injuries received in a collision between his road wagon and another vehicle on the Flushing Bridge on Thursday. Walsh was thirty years old, and was a collector for the East River Gas Company. He was unmarried.

LEGAL NOTES.

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEYS RECOVERED FOR DEATH CAUSED BY WRONGFUL ACT.—Ada May Snedeker, as administratrix of her husband, Charles Snedeker, recovered judgment against George Malcom for $5,771.95 for his death, which was caused by Malcom's negligence. The dead man having left no children, his father, Thomas H. Snedeker, instituted proceedings in the Surrogate's Court of Kings County to compel the widow as administratrix to pay over to him one-half of the judgment. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the decision of the Surrogate, which held by the Second Appellate Division in favor of the petitioner, giving him one-half the judgment, less the expenses of the action and commissions to the administratrix. The Court holds in an opinion by Judge Bartlett that in such a case the moneys recovered by the widow were to be distributed as if they were unbequeathed assets. The decedent having no children, the father was entitled to share with the widow in the moneys thus recovered, as provided by the statute for the distribution of personal property.

***

QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—The Appellate Division has just given an interesting decision as to what constitutes contributory negligence, as a matter of law, in street railroad accident cases. The action was brought by Jennie Schwarzbaum, as administratrix, to recover damages from the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the death of her husband, Isaac Schwarzbaum, who was killed while attempting to cross Third Avenue, at One Hundred and Eleventh Street, with his wife, on a dark February night, during a heavy rainstorm. The old couple, while walking on the southerly side of the sidewalk at the southwest corner of Third Avenue, heard the ringing of the bell of a car moving southward. Mrs. Schwarzbaum testified that she and her husband looked "up and down" to see if other cars were approaching. Thinking they proceeded to cross, they heard a little in advance. When he got as far as the easterly rail of the easterly track he was struck by a car moving northward. This car Mrs. Schwarzbaum did not see until it was very close to her. "The car came up just like lightning," she said. A policeman and another witness testified that there were two cars moving southward and that Mr. and Mrs. Schwarzbaum crossed after the first car had passed by. Mrs. Schwarzbaum swore she saw only one. The trial Justice dismissed the complaint, holding that the decedent did not exercise "ordinary care and caution" when the accident occurred. Because Mrs. Schwarzbaum did not see the second south-bound car, the trial Justice assumed it to be conclusive that she did not look at all, and that had she looked of necessity she must have seen the north-bound car. The Appellate Division, in directing a reversal, holds, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Rumsey dissenting, that that assumption was not justified. The policeman from his position, Justice O'Brien said, might have seen two cars going south, but the Schwarzbaums from theirs, and from the southbound car obstructing their view, may have been prevented from seeing the northbound car. What the other witness saw did not necessarily prove that Mr. and Mrs. Schwarzbaum were careless, or did not look for a car going northward. The Court holds that the evidence did not show indisputably that the decedent was careless or imprudent, and his conduct should have been passed upon by the jury. The failure to sound a gong or bell or give some notice of the approach of a car moving even at ordinary speed and near a street crossing was held to be under the circumstances some evidence from which negligence could be inferred.

***

THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS.—A short time previous to his death, Augustin Daly was sued by the Montauk Association to recover damages for his failure to complete an alleged contract made by him for the purchase of the clubhouse property situated at Montauk, L. I. After Mr. Daly's death the action was continued against his executors. The premises referred to were intended as a place of residence for Arthur Rehan, where he would be out of danger from associations or temptations that belong to a big city. Some time after the proposed form of contract of purchase had been presented by Mr. Lamb, attorney for Mr. Daly, to be executed by Alexander E. Orr, Treasurer of the plaintiff, Mr. Lamb informed Mr. Orr's attorney, Mr. De Forest, that recently Mr. Rehan's behavior was such that they despaired of being able to do anything with him, and did not wish to purchase the property. The suit was thereupon begun to recover $5,900, the difference between the contract price of $12,000, and $6,100, for which the property was sold at auction at the Real Estate Exchange. Justice Andrews, before whom the case was tried, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, dismissed the complaint on the ground that it was not shown that a valid contract for the sale was ever entered into between the plaintiff and Mr. Daly. Referring to the Statute of Frauds, Justice Andrews said it was to be observed that the statute required "not only that the contract, or some note or memorandum thereof, should be in writing, but that it should also be subscribed by the party by whom the sale was to be made." At the time of the interview between Mr. Lamb and Mr. De Forest, Mr. Lamb, Justice Andrews says, had no authority to purchase the property or to accept a contract for its sale. Besides, it plainly appeared that there was no valid delivery of the contract. "Mr. Daly, through his, attorney," Justice Andrews said, "had made an offer for the property in writing, but this offer could not bind Mr. Daly unless it had been accepted by the plaintiff before it was withdrawn. Until such acceptance, Mr. Daly had an absolute right to withdraw it, and it appears by the evidence that he did so. * * * The handing by Mr. De Forest of the contract of sale, subscribed by the plaintiff, or its President, to Mr. Lamb, under the circumstances, was a nullity."

Fugitive Clerk Brought Back.

Detective Sergeant Doran of the Cleveland police, who came here yesterday morning, brought with him Jacob A. Kramer of 316 East Broadway. Kramer had worked for Bertheimer & Hollander at 150 Greene Street, and on Sept. 17 was sent to the People's Bank, at Canal and Thompson Streets, to get $600. Since that time he has not been seen until he was arrested in Cleveland on Thursday. Magistrate Cornell, in Jefferson Market Court, held him in $1,000 for trial in General Sessions.

Scottish Fair and Bazaar.

Controller Bird S. Coler will make the opening address at the Scottish fair and bazaar, to be held at the New York Caledonian Club house, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, during the week beginning Monday, Oct. 29. The fair will be held under the auspices of the women friends of the New York Caledonian Club, and is for the purpose of clearing off the debt on the clubhouse, which was dedicated on June 24, 1898.

TWO HELD FOR EXTORTION.

Alleged Demand of Money for Return of Stolen Horse and Owner's Son.

Four men were arraigned in Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of extortion. They were Jacob Goodgol, a peddler, of 23 Essex Street; Samuel Goldman, a candy dealer, at 191 Henry Street; Charles Schwartz, a jeweler, of 167 East Broadway, and Meyer Solomon, who refused to give his address.

Wolf Cohen, a furniture dealer, of 1 Essex Street, on Friday night informed the police of the Madison Street Station that his son had been missing since Thursday and was held for ransom. He said that last Wednesday a horse and wagon had been stolen from him, and that Goodgol and Solomon told him they could get the horse and wagon back if he would pay them. He gave them a check for $30. Shortly afterward Goodgol returned with Goldman, and they said the team was in Brownsville. They suggested that Cohen's son, Morris, twenty years old, should accompany them. Morris went with them, and had not been heard from when Cohen informed the police.

Cohen alleged that on Thursday Goodgol called again and said that the son would be kept a prisoner until $400 was paid to them. A note was made out for the amount, and, on Goodgol's suggestion, was deposited with Schwartz, with a check for the amount.

Three of the men were arrested Friday, and Solomon was seen about Essex Market Court yesterday morning and was arrested by Sergt. Zimmerman of the court squad.

When the case was called young Cohen, who had returned home late Friday night, said that at no time was he a prisoner, but he had gone to Sea Cliff and then to Whitestone looking for the team. He was unsuccessful in his search and returned home.

Magistrate Hogan discharged Goldman and Schwartz and held Goodgol and Solomon in $1,000 bail each for extortion. They will be further examined on Tuesday.

SMOTHERS HIS BABY BROTHER.

Boy Rolls Over Him in His Sleep and the Little One Is Killed.

While two-year-old David Simpson, whose parents live at 194 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, was sleeping with his four-months-old brother, Andrew, yesterday morning, he rolled across the face of his little brother, and before the mother discovered it the baby had been suffocated. The two slept in a crib.

Mrs. Simpson was awakened about 4 o'clock by the crying of another of her children, and found that the baby was rigid. Raising the child up in her arms the mother found that she was unable to awaken the boy, and called to her husband. The child was buried for Dr. Maurice Connor at 95 Berry Street. Upon his arrival he pronounced the child dead from asphyxiation.

Unknown G. A. R. Man Dies Suddenly.

A man who said he was seventy years old and a member of Van Houten Post, No. 5, G. A. R., Jersey City, was found sick in Washington Street, Hoboken, yesterday. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he died ten minutes later. Police Surgeon Arlitz said that apoplexy was the cause of death. No one had thought to ask the old man his name, and there was nothing about him by which he can be identified unless it be the letters "J. W." with which his clothing is marked. Several members of Van Houten Post went to Hoboken to look at the dead man, but none of them was able to recognize him, nor could they recall any member of the post whose initials are J. W.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Prices Dissevered From Speculation.

Another to-morrow to eclipse a past one—a brilliant day in a series of brilliant days. It's the sustained effort of this store that brings you the most good—coming here for what and when you want, whether drawn by some offer in our news columns or not, always gives you the measureless benefit of price and quality. The smallest margin of profit on all merchandise, whether familiar to you or not—the best quality obtainable for the money, and that truthfully represented. And here to-morrow is merchandise in many cases at prices lower than it can be made for; the new exclusive things that because they are real and good pay for themselves over and over again in service and genuine compensation, and permanently dissever speculation.

Extraordinary Sale of Tailored Suits.

$28.50 for the Real $45.00 to $90.00 Kinds.

It is safe to say that such an opportunity has never happened before. These suits are the smartest, richest and highest products of the best tailors' art.

The styles are varied and all in accord with present fashion. Here and there you will find a reproduction of a "Paquin" or a "Francis." The materials are the best, and include Broadcloth, Cheviot, Diagonal Mixtures, Homespun, etc. The colors are varied and sizes from 34 to 38 bust; all are lined with the better grades of Taffeta Silk. Your choice for Monday, $28.50 each.

Jackets and Coats at $11.75, $16.50 and $24.00 for the Real $18.00 to $38.00 Kinds.

They are the best that money and skill can make. Some are Broadcloth, others Kersey, Cheviot, Oxford Mixtures, etc. They are of the very best character, both in design, elegance, fit and finish; sizes from 34 to 38 bust principally.

Skirts at $8.95, $14.75 and $15.50, Regular $13.50, $19.50 and $22.50.

250 Taffeta Silk Skirts suitable for afternoon or evening occasions, some "tailored" with rows of stitching, others entirely tucked or with clusters of tucks and finished with braid, velvet ribbon and applique of taffeta.

Silk Offer Without an Equal.

Our silks keep forging ahead. We're always in touch with something quite out of the common. Here are some new silks and new prices that will keep the yardsticks very busy to-morrow:

$1.25 for Real $2.50, 30-inch Warp Point Taffeta Silks.

Magnificent silks, nearly a yard wide and half their real value.

85c. for Real $1.25, 27-inch Plain Colored Taffetas.

Three-quarters of a yard wide; quality very fine and colors as follows: White, ciel, pink, mais, old rose, cardinal, gray, baby blue, also black.

A Congress of Dress Goods.

Second Floor, New Building.

This store is nothing if it hasn't inspired a policy that gives you the most incomparable things in Dress Goods. An organization that gets right into the inner circle of the most select and original novelty production. And therein lies the difference between ours and the commonplace. Our autumn and winter stocks are now at the very height of their perfection and prices at an advantage every time.

Colored Dress Goods.

AT 49c.—38-inch all-wool albatross, a specially fine quality in full assortment of street and evening shades, a very popular fabric for waists.

AT 69c.—45-inch all-wool crepe Virginia, a new weave in a soft clinging material in light and medium colors.

AT 98c., REDUCED FROM $1.25 AND $1.50—48-inch all-wool poplins, diagonals, whipcords and prunellas, in rich dark winter colorings.

AT $1.00, 54-inch, heavy weight, Oxford and Cambridge skirting, for the popular short walking skirts.

Black Dress Goods.

75c. QUALITY AT 59c.—46-inch all-wool English cheviot, heavy weight, Bradford finish, steam sponged and shrunk.

$1.00 QUALITY AT 69c.—44-inch wool and mohair German Pierola in small designs, very fine and lustrous.

AT $1.00 INSTEAD OF $1.25—50-inch all-wool pebble cheviot full winter weight—extra value.

AT $1.10, REGULAR $1.25—All-wool satin, solid imported goods with the unspottable "perle" finish.

Winter Underwear at Summer Prices.

Right of Main Entrance.

The kinds for the men, the boys and the children. And some splendid stockings, too, for both women and children, all in the nick of time for the cold weather.

AT 12½c. AND 19c. INSTEAD OF 19c. TO 35c.—Children's extra heavy ribbed fleece-lined Shirts, high neck, long sleeves, with pantalettes to match; sizes, 16 to 24, 12½c.; 26 to 32, 19c. each.

AT 29c. INSTEAD OF 40c.—Boys' heavy natural merino Shirts, self fronts and long sleeves, drawers to match.

AT 89c. INSTEAD OF $1.25.—Men's heavy colored, fleece-lined Shirts, made with an extra fine cotton face and heavy wool fleece, drawers to match, two colors.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Children's heavy black ribbed worsted Stockings, merino heels and toes with double soles; sizes, 6 to 8½.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c. TO 50c.—Women's colored Lisle thread stockings, striped two tone, extracted and fine gauge, stainless black cotton, with double soles.

Portieres and Lace Curtains

At Unmatchable Reductions.

Third floor.

Our upholstery and decorative facilities were never so perfect. Our expert knows how to develop and beautify interiors at cost within your dictation. Our stock is vast and comprehensive and everything convenient and within the reach of either the thin or the fat purse.

This special sale of Portieres and Curtains to-morrow will be found one of the price invitations of this season:

Double-faced French velour portieres, $21.00, $29.00 and $35.00 pair.

Embroidered French velour portieres, five colorings, $25.00 pair, were $42.50.

Real Renaissance lace curtains—
$3.50 pair, reduced from $4.50
5.25 " " " 6.25
6.00 " " " 7.50
9.75 " " " 12.00
13.75 " " " 16.00
16.50 " " " 21.00
24.75 " " " 30.00
28.50 " " " 35.00

Marie Antoinette Curtains—
$3.90

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, fresh southwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,846. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1900.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

GOV. ROOSEVELT RETURNS

Much Encouraged by His Observations in the West.

His Sunday Spent at Oyster Bay—His Tour in This State Begins To-day.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt arrived in Jersey City at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He remained in his car until nearly 7 o'clock, when, with W. Curtis Guild of Boston, he boarded a Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat and disembarked at West Twenty-third Street. There the Governor and Mr. Guild entered a carriage and were driven to the Union League Club, where they were soon joind by Gen. Francis V. Greene, President of the Republican County Committee.

Gov. Roosevelt was in excellent health and spirits, but his voice is a trifle worn by his severe campaigning.

"Everything looks splendidly," remarked the Governor, "and I am greatly encouraged. Our meetings have been very largely attended, and everywhere great enthusiasm was manifested for the Republican ticket. I am very much pleased with the large registration in this State, and I construe it as favorable to our side. I guess my voice will hold out all right. I am going to Oyster Bay after breakfast, and shall come to the city to-morrow in time only to catch the special train at Weehawken, which will take me up the State. I shall make no calls here to-morrow."

Gen. Greene explained to Gov. Roosevelt the arrangements that have been made for the demonstration in this city next Friday, when the Governor will deliver an address at Madison Square Garden. Gov. Roosevelt expressed approval of the plans and seemed greatly pleased that ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild is to speak with him at the Garden.

Gov. Roosevelt left for Oyster Bay about 9 o'clock, and Mr. Guild went to Boston.

The Governor will start to-day on his four days' campaigning trip up the State. He will leave on a special train, over the West Shore Road, from Weehawken at 11 o'clock. His first speech will be at West Nyack, where the train is scheduled to stop at 11:50 A. M. Stops will also be made at Congers, 12:03 P. M.; at Haverstraw, 12:18; at Cornwall, 12:38, and Newburg, 1:28.

The Governor and party will remain in Newburg until 5 o'clock, and a demonstration, which includes a parade and a mass meeting, will be made in his honor. Marching clubs from some of the near-by towns will visit Newburg to participate and special trains from Port Jervis, Middletown, Tuxedo, and Kingston will be run. Mr. Odell will also participate in the demonstration.

After leaving Newburg the special train will make its next stop at Kingston at 6 o'clock, where Gov. Roosevelt will address a mass meeting in the evening and remain in Kingston over night.

The party will consist of Gov. Roosevelt, Walter C. Emerson of Maine, representing the Republican National Committee; Job E. Hedges, James R. Sheffield, Arthur Von Briesen, J. S. Whipple, Clerk of the Senate, and ex-Senator John Laughlin of Buffalo. The train will consist of three cars, one of which will be reserved for correspondents. All told, there will be accommodations for thirty persons.

The train will leave Kingston at 9 A. M. to-morrow, and stops will be made at West Hurley, Phoenicia, Pine Hill, Fleischmans, Arkville, Roxbury, Stamford, Bloomville, Davenport Centre, Oneonta, Unadilla, Sidney and Norwich. The trip will extend to Utica on Wednesday and to Syracuse on Thursday. Leaving Syracuse Friday morning, stops will be made at Amsterdam, Schenectady, and Albany, and the train is due to arrive in New York at 5:30 o'clock, in time for the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden.

GOVERNOR AT HIS HOME.

Receives No Visitors, but Confers with His Private Secretary.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 21.—Gov. Roosevelt spent to-day quietly, resting after his trip through the West. He received no visitors. His private secretary, William J. Youngs, had a conference with the Governor in the afternoon.

Mr. Youngs explained Gov. Roosevelt's refusal to see any one on the ground that every moment that could be stolen from the campaign must now be taken advantage of, in order to save the candidate's strength. Mr. Youngs said he was surprised at the excellent condition of the Governor. He was suffering from his throat somewhat, but not to such a great extent as was feared.

Gov. Roosevelt leaves Oyster Bay at 8:10 to-morrow morning. He will be accompanied to New York by Mr. Youngs.

THE DEMONSTRATION HERE.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild to Speak with Gov. Roosevelt—Arrangements for Meeting and Parades.

Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, will be one of the speakers at the Republican mass meeting in honor of Gov. Roosevelt in Madison Square Garden next Friday.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, the President of the Republican County Committee, and Mr. Fairchild had an extended interview yesterday. Mr. Fairchild told Gen. Greene that he was ready to do everything in his power to bring about the election of McKinley. He takes his present position, he said, because he considers that the election of Mr. Bryan would be a disaster to this country, and that the menace to business interests involved by having Mr. Bryan as a possible candidate for Presidential honors hereafter should be done away with by his overwhelming defeat this year. Mr. Fairchild also said that he had been a Democrat all his life.

Arrangements have been made for 250 reserved seats only in the Garden. These are for the Vice Presidents. It was announced yesterday that only those who accept the invitation to serve as Vice Presidents will receive reserved seat tickets. Among those who were heard from yesterday accepting the invitation to act in that capacity were John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and John D. Crimmins.

The demonstration outside of the Garden promises to be picturesque. There will be a series of parades from almost every quarter of the city, converging on Madison Square. They will be divided into eighteen groups. With the group from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District there will be 500 Columbia College students marching in a body; in the Twenty-third Assembly District there has been organized a club of 100 first voters, known as Red Tops. They will wear red hats. In the Eleventh and Twenty-fifth Districts there will be a section of the parade composed of colored voters.

Especial attention has been paid to the police arrangements. Chief Devery has assured Secretary Manchester and Grand Marshal Halpin that he will take personal charge of the police inside the Garden, and will send details to the line of march for each of the divisions.

Grand Marshal Halpin yesterday completed the list of district aides. They are designated as district deputy marshals, and the list is as follows:

Assembly District.	Name.
1—Antonio Delessandre.	
2—Simon Gavin.	
3—Charles L. Coppins.	
4—Alonzo Berry.	
5—Edward C. Finch.	
6—James E. March.	
7—Wm. C. Baxter.	
8—Louis Friedel.	
9—Thos. L. Hamilton.	
10—Ferdinand Eldman.	
11—Seth Wilkes.	
12—John Stiebling.	
13—James J. McCourt.	
14—James Pegnam.	
15—Ferdinard Hoffman.	
16—Joseph Kahn.	
17—M. M. Sullivan.	
18—William Hankel.	
19—Charles J. Bruder.	
20—Wm. J. Whittaker.	
Austro Hungarian Republican League—Marcus Braun.	
21—Capt. G. W. Homans	
22—David McMunigal.	
23—Robert L. Eldredge.	
24—Moritz Mayer.	
25—Major J.G.McMurray	
26—Joseph Goodman.	
27—Col. W. G. Bates.	
28—William C. Heck.	
29—John W. Jacobus.	
30—John Brown.	
31—Jacob A. King.	
32—Isaac Newman.	
33—Frank Raymond.	
34—Capt. Wm. White, Capt. David W. Erskine.	
35—Chas. F. Bradbury.	
Annex—J. H. Behrmann.	
Richmond—P. S. Biglin.	

NEWBURG'S REPUBLICAN FETE.

Preparing for To-day's Demonstration in Honor of Gov. Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 21.—There are indications that the demonstration here to-morrow in honor of the visit of Gov. Roosevelt, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and others, will be the occasion of the greatest turnout of Republicans seen on the Hudson River since the campaign of Garfield.

Special trains are to be run from Port Jervis, Goshen, Middletown, Warwick, Highland Falls, and Marlborough, bringing all who desire to come free of charge. There will be twelve carloads over the Walden Electric Road, two ferryboats will be run continually for two hours between Fishkill and Newburg to bring all who are willing to come, and a propeller of the Central Hudson line has been placed at the disposal of the Republican clubs of Poughkeepsie.

In each of the places committees have been working for a week past stirring up the members of the clubs and their friends to bring out a full delegation. There will be uniformed clubs from Port Jervis, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, and Middletown, with a half dozen bands.

There will be two platforms at the Court House, from which addresses will be made between 1:30 and 3 P. M. The visiting delegations will be escorted to positions in the square by members of the Gov. Odell bodyguard, made up of veteran members of the Tenth Separate Company, organized since Odell's nomination and drilled weekly with a view to acting as his escort at Albany in January. Mr. Odell was at one time a Sergeant in the Tenth, and the membership of the bodyguard is restricted to those who have been associated with it. It now numbers about 200 members, with Shipping Commissioner Joseph M. Dickey of New York as Captain. After the speech-making an informal reception will be tendered the visiting politicians.

FATAL FIRE AT ST. PAUL.

Four Firemen Perish in $450,000 Conflagration at A. V. Hinman & Co.'s Packing House.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—As a result of a fire which broke out in the slaughtering pen of A. V. Hinman & Co.'s packing house, at the Minnesota Transfer shortly after midnight last night, five firemen are dead and several others injured and property to the amount of about $450,000 destroyed.

The dead are: Second Assistant Fire Chief William H. Irvine, Lieut. Frank M. Eddey, Burt Irish, fireman, and Louis Wagner, fireman.

The fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, spread with great rapidity, fanned by a strong southerly wind, and the firemen were seriously handicapped by lack of water, and further by the fact that the long bridge over the railroad tracks, which furnished access to the scene of the conflagration, was torn up for repairs. From the packing house the flames spread to the warehouse of the Northwestern Line Company, and thence to the McCormick Harvester Company's large warehouse, filled with valuable farm machinery. It was there that the fatalities occurred.

The firemen of Engine Company No. 13 had entered the warehouse to be in a better position to fight the flames. There was a tank containing 200 gallons of gasoline in the rear part of the building, and it exploded, shattered the walls and buried the men in the debris.

The McCormick Harvester Company was the heaviest loser, its loss footing up $380,000. Of this, $80,000 was on buildings and $300,000 on stock and notes, all its papers and records being burned. The company carried no insurance.

The loss of D. M. Robbins, owner of the packing house where the fire originated, is placed at $35,300, which includes the loss on several tenement houses and other buildings. The loss to the Great Northern Railroad on cars destroyed foots up $8,000. Northwestern Lime Company, $15,000; A. V. Hinman & Co., lessees of the packing house plant lost $4,000 on the stock and machinery; the Merriam Park Ice Company, $1,000 on buildings and stock, and other minor losses which will bring the total to nearly $450,000. Losers other than the McCormick Company are well protected by insurance.

KILLED IN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Servant in Vanderbilt House at Hyde Park Falls Forty Feet.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Lisette Abelein, a servant employed in the Frederick Vanderbilt house, at Hyde Park, met with a frightful death Friday night last. After performing her duties she started up stairs to go to her room. Alongside of her bedroom door, on the top floor, is another door leading to the elevator shaft.

Miss Abelein opened the wrong door, and did not discover her mistake until it was too late. She fell headlong to the bottom of the elevator shaft, breaking her neck in the fall. The distance is forty feet. The noise of the fall attracted the attention of the night watchman, who ran to her assistance, but she was dead. Yesterday the body was shipped to New York, where the unfortunate woman resided.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP GOES UP.

Another Successful Trial Made at Friedrichshafen.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Würetmberg, Oct. 21.—Another trial of Count Zeppelin's airship was made to-day, resulting in a series of successful evolutions.

The airship, with Count Zeppelin and Herr Eugen Wolff on board, ascended at 5 o'clock this afternoon to an altitude of five-eighths of a mile, where various manoeuvres were executed. It then descended slowly to the water, which it reached near the point of departure at 5:25 o'clock.

The King and Queen of Würtemberg witnessed the trial.

Passed a Broken-Down Steamship.

The Captain of the steamship Corondo, which arrived last night from Barry, reported that on Oct. 19, while in latitude 42.06 and longitude 59.55 west, he passed a steamer painted a lead color with yellow funnel apparently broken down. A steamship painted black and lead color, with red, white, red, and black top funnel, was standing by passing a line to her.

Pennsylvania's Safety Signal System.

Electricity and compressed air operate the signals which protect the traveler on the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

TO-DAY,

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW

AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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Stop Over at Niagara Falls

and breathe some of its ozone and get a new lease of life by taking the New York Central the next time you go West.—Adv.

REVOLT IN INSANE ASYLUM

Twenty Patients at Matteawan Attack Eight Keepers.

SEVEN OF THEM NOW AT LARGE

Trouble Caused by Overcrowding of Quarters and Inadequate Provision for the Guards.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 21.—An escape which was one of the most daring in the history of jail breaking in New York State occurred at the Matteawan State Hospital for Criminal Insane this evening, when a force of twenty desperate criminals made an attack upon eight keepers of that institution, and after taking away their keys overcame all resistance and reached the yard which surrounds the asylum. Although a number of them were caught while scaling the fence and returned, seven succeeded in getting away, and no trace of them had been found up to a late hour.

There have been mutterings about the building for several weeks owing to a rumor having been spread about that a large draft was to be made to the new State Hospital at Dannemora, which has just been completed. The patients have objected seriously to this transfer. Nearly all of them live in New York, and on account of their being so close to Matteawan their relatives have an opportunity of visiting them frequently. This would be taken away at Dannemora, it being so far away.

The crowded condition of the hospital has made a draught as soon as possible a necessity. The Matteawan Asylum was built for 550 patients, but there have been times when this number has been exceeded by 200. Cots have been placed in the corridors and other available unoccupied places in the building. In order to relieve this congestion it was planned to make a draught to Dannemora immediately after election. In some way, although every effort has been made to keep it from the prisoners, they learned of it, and for several days there has been a noticeable feeling of unrest among them. Several new keepers were placed in the building, and no serious trouble was anticipated.

The men ate their supper as usual at 5 o'clock. There was the same spirit of uneasiness noticeable among them. The 752 men, which was the census this morning, were taken back to the different wards when the meal was ended and preparations for their being retired at the usual hour, 7 o'clock, were made.

Among the number were fifteen or twenty who had slept in one of the large corridors, this being necessary on account of the overcrowded condition at the institution. In this hall, with the patients, were six or eight keepers, who sat on their chairs watching the inmates as they walked up and down the hall in a restless manner.

ATTACK ON THE KEEPERS.

Suddenly and without warning each keeper was attacked simultaneously by two or three patients, and heavy blows fell on the heads of the surprised attendants. There did not seem to be any leader of the revolt, and while the patients were assaulting the keepers they would gaze at each other occasionally, as if waiting for the word to make the break for liberty.

William Kelly, head keeper at the asylum, who was appointed but a few weeks ago, had started on his tour of inspection about the building. He inspected the wards in the north end of the building and found them as usual. When he entered the ward known as Number Two South a body of the convicts pounced upon him.

He is a large man, standing considerably over six feet in height and weighing over two hundred and fifty pounds. As is the case with all the keepers at the asylum, Kelly had nothing with which to defend himself. No weapons are allowed, fearing the crazy convicts might gain possession of them and become more dangerous in their madness. For a time Kelly fought them away with his bare fists, but they finally overpowered him. He called for help but in vain.

Keepers Maher, Doyle, Clark, and Stack were in the ward, but they had already been attacked by the convicts and their keys taken from them. Doyle had been bound, gagged and placed in the bath room. The men then opened the door, locking the keepers in the room. The run for liberty was then begun by Patrick Geoghegan, a dangerous man, from New York.

As the patients rushed through the dining room each one of them picked from the table a heavy plate or cup or bowl, to use as a weapon in case they were overtaken by the keepers. The lights were still burning in all the departments and the insane mob had clear sailing. From the dining room they went through to adjoining rooms, the doors of which were unlocked, and then into the long hall leading to the rear entrance.

The patient in advance of the others was nervously fingering over his bunch of keys as he ran, looking for the keys to the rear door. The keys were well known to them, and the rear door was unlocked without much loss of time. With a wild yell, the mob rushed out to the narrow door. Here men fighting with each other as they went, each wanting to be in the lead and to reach the outer gate first.

Through the yard they ran like deer, and crowded around the big gate in the wall, or fence 14 feet high which surrounds this yard. This the men eagerly began to scale. In the meantime the alarm had been sounded and the forty attendants who were in the building rushed to the yard to head off the patients.

The keepers who had been assaulted ran through the dining room and through the adjoining rooms into the long hall leading to the rear entrance, expecting to see the patients crowded around the rear door, but they were disappointed. They continued their chase, and after joining the other keepers, they saw the patients running across the hospital farm back of the main building.

MANY PATIENTS RECAPTURED.

With the aid of the sticks and stones many of the convicts were beaten down and returned to the hospital. Seven of them, however, succeeded in getting away. They are as follows:

Patrick Geoghegan, aged thirty-two. Stands 5 feet 4 inches, and weighs 122 pounds. He was sent from New York Sept. 25, 1895, for ten years, the offense being his second of grand larceny. He was given ten years in Sing Sing and was transferred to Matteawan on Oct. 10, 1895, and on Aug. 30, 1897, escaped from the Matteawan institution with Murdock. He was captured in New York on Sept. 11, 1897. Geoghegan has blue eyes and a hardened face. He is quite clever as a comedian, and at the shows at the State hospital has always taken a leading role.

James Clark, aged twenty-nine years. He stands 6 feet 6 inches. Clark was committed from New York Dec. 14, 1898, for robbery in the third degree. He was sent to Auburn Prison for five years and was brought to Matteawan Aug. 3, 1900. He has blue eyes. Is a laborer by occupation.

John Flynn, aged twenty-two years. He stands 5 feet 6 inches, weighs 152 pounds. Flynn was committed from Westchester County Sept. 14, 1898, for burglary in the third degree. He was transferred from the Elmira Reformatory, where he was serving a five-year sentence, to Matteawan March 5, 1900. He is a hatter by occupation, and has blue eyes. His home is in New York City.

John McCarthy, aged twenty-two years; stands five feet four inches, and weighs 119 pounds. He was sentenced on May 29, 1896, for grand larceny in New York City for ten years and was committed to the Elmira Reformatory. In June 9, 1900, McCarthy was transferred to Matteawan. He has no occupation.

Patrick Murphy, aged twenty-four years. He is an electrician by trade, weighs 177 pounds, and stands 6 feet and half of an inch. He was known as a court patient—that is, he was so insane he was never tried. Murphy committed murder in New York City and on May 1, 1899, was sent to the Matteawan State Hospital from the Tombs. He has blue eyes.

William J. Johnson, aged twenty-three years, weighs 169½ pounds, stands six feet one-half inch. Sentenced for five years for grand larceny, in Schoharie County, Oct. 14, 1898. Transferred to Matteawan, March 30, 1899, from Elmira. Is a most treacherous man. He has a brother who is an Alderman in Albany. Another brother fought Gus Ruhlin not long ago. Johnson is a wool hat finisher by occupation and has been a criminal all his life.

As soon as they could be gathered together by means of the fire bell the attendants were sent out to search for the patients but up to a late hour to-night not a trace of one of them had been found. There is a standing reward of $25 for every escaped patient returned to the Hospital, and many citizens of the villages of Fishkill Landing and Matteawan are to-night scouring the surrounding country for them. It is probable a larger reward may be offered by State Superintendent of Prisons Collins to-morrow.

The revolt, it is thought, was caused directly by the cramped quarters at the hospital. Dr. Henry E. Allison, the Medical Superintendent of the institution, said to-night:

"We are very much overcrowded here, and have been for a long time. We have found it absolutely necessary to compel some 200 or more of the patients to sleep on blankets on the floor in one of the long corridors. Our quarters are so inadequate that we have to send some of the attendants and keepers to Matteawan and Fishkill to sleep during the night because we have no room for them. The seven patients who escaped are, of course, dangerous patients, as all of our patients are, but I do not think that they will commit any depredations while at large. They will naturally run to some vacant buildings or into the woods to prevent being captured."

Dr. Allison immediately notified all the Police Departments of the escape of the patients, and it is believed that they will all be captured within twenty-four hours.

JOHN SHERMAN SINKING.

Still Alive at 2 o'Clock This Morning, but the End Is Thought to be Near.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The condition of ex-Secretary John Sherman showed a decided change for the worse yesterday, and it was not believed he would survive the night.

At 2 o'clock this morning ex-Secretary Sherman was still alive, but slowly sinking. Saturday night was a very bad one for him, and he failed to recover any of his strength during the early hours of yesterday morning, which was characteristic of the earlier period of the critical stage of his sickness. His naturally extremely enfeebled condition refuses to yield to the treatment given him, and he is gradually growing weaker.

However, he shows extraordinary vitality for a man of his age.

Dr. W. W. Johnston is in constant attendance to relieve the needs of the dying man. Several of the relatives gathered at the house on K Street opposite Franklin Square yesterday evening, some of the more intimate of whom remained at the bedside of the distinguished patient.

GIRL PUPILS IN A PANIC.

The people who live in Riverside Drive for a block up and down on either side of No. 312 had an exciting time of it between midnight and 1 o'clock this morning, when a man was caught in an alleged effort to break into Miss E. L. Cooper's boarding school for young women in the dwelling at the number given.

Dennis Shea, a special policeman, employed by an agency, patrols the drive for some distance at this point, but there are a number of houses which are guarded by James Boyd, a private watchman, of 940 West Thirty-ninth Street. The police say there is much jealousy between the agency men and the private watchman, and in this case, they say, this jealousy was accentuated by the fact that Shea is a new man on the beat.

Miss Cooper's school is in 312 and 315 Riverside Drive. She has personal charge of the latter, while Miss Knickerbocker is in charge of No. 312, where twenty-pupils are housed. At 12:20 A. M. Riverside Drive was as quiet as became it at that hour. Almost complete silence reigned. At 12:30 A. M. there was a desperate fight between two angry men in progress in Miss Cooper's area, and the thrashing and clubbing and cursing and shouting incidental to the struggle were such that within a few moments windows all along the row went up, and a score of young women stuck their heads therefrom and joined in the cry of "Burglars! Police!"

"I got him. Don't get scared, young ladies," shouted Shea as he made determined efforts to beat out Boyd's brains with his bludgeon. Boyd had a stick himself, and Shea got more than one blow. One of the young women more courageous than the rest got a pitcher of hot water and dashed it down on the two fighting men.

"Ouch! ow-ow-ow-ouch! I'm scalded!" shrieked Shea.

"Murder! Help! Police!" shrieked the young women, some of whom fell back into their rooms in a state of collapse.

But the water was not effective and the men parted. Half a dozen policemen, attracted by the cries, seized both, and explanations were demanded. Shea declared that he had seen Boyd tampering with Miss Cooper's basement window, and had pounced upon him as a burglar. Boyd denied having been in the basement area at all, and said Shea jumped therefrom and assaulted him as he passed by upon his peaceful patrol. Shea was insistent, however, and Boyd was locked up on his complaint on the charge of attempted burglary.

The young women were calmed by the united efforts of Miss Cooper, Miss Knickerbocker, and their assistants, and by 1 o'clock Riverside Drive was itself once more. An interested spectator of the trouble was Richard Mansfield, who lives in 316.

NORTHERN PACIFIC TERMINALS.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 21.—The wonderful growth of Northern Pacific business in this State is shown by the fact that the railroad is now literally swamped with business, despite the fact that its terminal facilities here were almost doubled this year by the erection of new warehouses and docks. President Mellen has come West to relieve the situation. He finds Tacoma warehouses filled with 4,000,000 bushels of wheat and loaded wheat cars covering side tracks from here to Spokane.

Mr. Mellen has decided upon heroic measures, and announces that before he starts East he will order new warehouse coal bunkers and other facilities costing $250,000. These will be part of improvements to cost $1,000,000 which are intended to enable the railroad to handle continuously a volume of additional business equal to the present.

The Northern Pacific now has terminals here costing $5,000,000. President Mellen desires to continue the concentration of terminal business here, but the Tacoma Land Company, which owns the land he now needs, declines to sell it at the price Mr. Mellen is willing to pay.

Unless he is able to buy this week the new terminals will be constructed on land the road now owns at Seattle or Everett. Local stockholders want to sell, but Samuel Kitner of New York and the Providence Trust Company of Philadelphia, which control the land company, are holding out.

RAILROAD ON COLVILLE RESERVE.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 21.—Warner Miller of New York by shrewd manoeuvring has secured a permit for a railroad across the north half of the Colville Indian Reservation for the Republic and Kettle River Railroad, of which he is now the chief promoter. After looking over the ground at Republic, Mr. Miller went to Washington, and under date of Oct. 8 secured a permit from the Secretary of the Interior. At 6 o'clock the next morning five parties of surveyors were sent into the field, and on the morning of Oct. 10, before the reserve had been thrown open, they had completed a survey across it.

The Grand Forks and Republic Company, a rival road, made a survey before the Reserve was opened, and then sent an attorney to Washington to secure a permit such as Mr. Miller obtained. The attorney has not yet succeeded and finds his company is a trespasser for having surveyed without permits. The law prevents granting permits for parallel lines without good cause, hence Mr. Miller has an advantage.

THEIR CHILDREN LOVED MUSIC

and a Hardman Piano, bought ten years ago, and still as perfect as when made, has done more to add to the happiness of the household than all other purchases combined. Hardman, Peck & Co., 138-188 Fifth Av.—Adv.

RIOT ON A SOUND BOAT

Party of Negroes in the Steerage Alarm Passengers.

Many Shots Fired, but Only One Man, a Deckhand, Is Wounded—All Arrested.

The Sound steamboat City of Lowell, which plies between here and New London, Conn., arrived in port yesterday morning with police signals flying, and when the vessel reached her pier, at the foot of Spring Street, three patrol wagonloads of negro passengers were taken from her to the Macdougal Street Station, charged with rioting during the passage from New London.

According to the stories told subsequently in the Jefferson Market Police Court by the officers, the trip of the City of Lowell was about as lively and eventful as was ever made by that boat. The entire night was one long season of crap shooting, cursing, fighting, pistol practice, and general disorder, during which one man, a deckhand, was shot in the arm by a stray bullet, fired by one of the rioting negroes, and the hundred or more men, women, and children occupying staterooms were kept in a state of terror.

The negroes, thirty-two in all, were taken to New London two weeks ago to take the place of striking Central Vermont Railroad longshoremen. The imported laborers, under the reputed leadership of James Vaughan of 172 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, soon became dissatisfied with their work, and thirty-two of them gave up their jobs on Saturday afternoon and took passage for New York on the City of Lowell.

The majority of the men had indulged freely in water-front whisky before they reached the dock, and when they arrived they were in a reckless and ugly mood. A few moments before 11:30 o'clock the sailing hour, one of the negroes, asking a first-class passenger the way to the purser's office, and getting an unsatisfactory answer, threatened to attack the man, and a general riot was barely averted.

The negroes took what is known as a steerage passage, and were allotted quarters on the forward part of the freight deck, together with several white men. This steerage compartment is simply a cleared space about thirty feet square, and just aft of it are a number of bunks, in which the deckhands sleep.

The negroes, who had smuggled on board a number of flasks of whisky, began a revel almost as soon as the vessel left her pier. They began with crap shooting which speedily led to a fight. From two or three combatants the number rapidly grew until within a few moments the steerage compartment had become the scene of a general battle.

The watchman on that deck fled for his life, and two or three white men in that compartment quickly sought shelter behind various convenient articles of freight. The sound of the struggle going on below reached the ears of Capt. Miner on the bridge, and, realizing the uselessness of trying to quell the disturbance, he gave orders to his men to devote their efforts to confining the conflict to the steerage compartment. The exit from the compartment was accordingly roped off, and for hours its precincts resembled a cage of Kilkenny cats.

The passengers on the deck above were reassured by the officers, but at 2 o'clock the sound of pistol shots, mingling with the whoops and yells below, created almost a panic. Several of the negroes had begun shooting promiscuously.

During all this pandemonium Henry Casey, a deckhand, had been trying to get a little sleep in his bunk, which was within a few feet of the rioters. One of the negroes, firing his revolver at random, pointed it in Casey's direction and pulled the trigger. The bullet plowed through the fleshy part of Casey's right arm, inflicting a painful, but not dangerous wound. Casey, now thoroughly awake, vacated his bunk and made his way to the upper deck with record-breaking speed.

The conflict gradually wore itself out, and by daybreak there was comparative quiet. When the compartment was entered by the police at 7 o'clock yesterday morning it was found that none of the combatants had been very much injured, whereas the officers and passengers of the vessel expected to find the compartment a shambles.

When the men were subsequently arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court Boatswain John E. Boardman appeared against them. Asked to pick out the ringleader of the rioting, he identified Vaughan and Andrew Frisble, twenty-seven years old, of 10 Lafayette Place, Brooklyn. Vaughan stoutly denied the charge, saying that it was against his principles to fight, he having always been an earnest advocate of peace under all circumstances. Frisble acknowledged having carried a pistol and was fined $10 for carrying concealed weapons. All the other men were discharged. The bullet was extracted from Casey's arm by a police surgeon and he went back to the boat.

FILIPINOS AND BRYAN.

Secretary of Commissioner Moses Says If Democrats Lose Rebels Will Surrender at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 21.—Further proof that Bryan's campaign speeches are taken literally by the Filipinos and are keeping alive the struggle in the Philippines comes in a letter from Manila from Daniel S. Williams, secretary to Prof. Bernard Moses of the Philippine Commission.

Williams is an accomplished Spanish scholar, and as secretary of the Commissioner he has had unusual opportunities for observation. He declares the Filipinos believe the islands will be evacuated by Americans should Bryan be elected, and that in one case a truce has been called till after election.

The letter says: "Much interest exists here with regard to the campaign now going on in the States. The Democrats are quite active here now. Twenty soldiers were killed the other day, being a contribution to the campaign material of the Democrats. This war would have ended long ago were it not for Bryan. He is more a leader of these people now than Aguinaldo, and every American soldier that is killed during these months can be laid directly at his door.

"They are making extra efforts now, simply to make a showing to be used in the States. If Bryan is defeated the whole thing will crumble. In Mindanao there is an armed truce between Americans and Filipinos until after election. If Bryan is elected the Filipinos expect Americans to withdraw the next day, while if he is defeated they will surrender at once. That is, the best illustration I can give of the true conditions here."

A REUNION OF BROTHERS.

After a Separation of Seventy-seven Years They Meet in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Seventy-seven years ago at the death of their mother Allen and Reuben Brownell were separated, Allen having been adopted by a neighbor's family, who moved South immediately.

Yesterday Reuben F. Brownell of Berlin, Wis., entered the town of Newark for the first time, and seeing a sign with the name Brownell over a grocery store entered, and there found his brother Allen.

The brothers are now eighty and seventy-seven years of age, and the meeting was a most joyful one. For years each brother had tried in vain to get some trace of the other.

Just Take a Cab.

It will land you in a few minutes at the commodious Twenty-third Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

CABINET CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Appointment of Gen. Weyler Causes Resignation of Ministry.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—Señor Silvela, the Premier, had an audience with the Queen Regent to-day, and formally announced the resignations of Señor Gasset, Minister of Agriculture, and Señor Dato, Minister of the Interior, together with the resignations of the high officials in their departments, as a protest against the appointment of Gen. Weyler as Captain General of Madrid.

The Cabinet Council which followed disclosed serious differences between the members of the Ministry, and the Premier decided to place the question of confidence in the Cabinet before the Queen Regent.

At 7 o'clock this evening Señor Silvela went to the palace to tender the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

Subsequently the Queen Regent received Gen. Azcarraga, President of the Senate, whom she instrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

After the audience Gen. Azcarraga conferred with the Duke of Tetuan and Señor Silvela. His attitude was reserved, and it is thought that he will experience great difficulty in forming a Cabinet.

El Heraldo will say to-morrow that Señor Silvela, in a conversation with several journalists after his resignation, said that he would renounce not only the Presidency of the Cabinet, but also the leadership of the Conservative Party.

WARLIKE TALK IN CUBA.

Senor Cisneros y Betancourt Says Violence Will Follow Non-Fulfillment of Promises.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—Señor Salvador Cisneros y Betancourt, in a recent letter to the press of Puerto Principe, said:

"If the Government of intervention does not keep its promises I have confidence that, should the time arrive when such a display would be necessary, the Cubans would show the same honesty, energy, and valor as the Spaniards showed at the siege of Numancia, and resist until the whole island was utterly ruined."

El Diario de la Marina, commenting upon this, says:

"We do not think that many will follow the advice of Señor Cisneros. Naturally the inhabitants of Numancia fought to the death, as they had only to choose between being killed while fighting and being murdered. Fortunately our conquerors are content to govern and administer the country in the interests of civilization."

WHY THE KENTUCKY PUT BACK.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Capt. Chester's report on the reasons why the battleship Kentucky turned back to Tompkinsville yesterday has been made to the Ordnance Department, the only trouble having been with one of the guns. An ordnance officer, Lieut. Fenton, was sent by Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, to New York to look into the matter.

There is nothing wrong with the Kentucky's turrets. The trouble is with the spring mounts of one of the thirteen-inch guns. Capt. Chester found that on the counter-recoil one of the guns was slow. It took from eight to ten seconds for it to move forward. The counter-recoil ought not to take more than three seconds. This would be so serious a matter if the guns were needed that Capt. Chester at once returned to New York.

The only thing required is to file out the valve opening so as to let the liquid which forms the cushion run out a little faster. It will be necessary for Lieut. Fenton to take a tug out with the Kentucky and test the gun after the alteration, which is a simple matter, has been effected. Ordnance Bureau officials say that probably about one one-hundredth of an inch will be all that it is necessary to file.

When the guns were first tested the openings were too large. This was corrected, and apparently the alteration went a little to the other extreme.

Capt. Colby M. Chester, who commands the Kentucky, was seen aboard the battleship yesterday. He declined to make any statement about the defect in the gun mount, explaining that it was against the regulations for him to do so. The repairs necessary to the Kentucky will not necessitate her returning to the navy yard, as they can be made at her anchorage. She will sail to-morrow or next day to join the Asiatic Squadron, and relieve the battleship Oregon. The Oregon is in need of further repairs owing to the injuries she received when she went aground in a fog off Hoo-Kie Island, thirty-five miles north of Che-Foo, China, on the 29th of June, while en route from Hongkong to Taku.

MIND WRECKED BY OVERSTUDY.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Overstudy, it is said, made Thomas S. Griffing, a student of Brooklyn, insane, and he is now being treated at the Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains. Griffing is owner of considerable property in Queens County, which he inherited from several relatives, but lately has been unable to manage his affairs. He has no relatives except a half sister.

He was a student for six years in a university in Germany, and just previous to his taking the final examination his health gave out, and his mind became a wreck from overstudy. He was very anxious to get a big percentage, and studied many nights until early in the morning. At the advice of physicians Griffing took a trip around the world. While in California he became so violent that it was necessary to restrain him, and he was brought East. He occupies a private ward, and everything possible is being made to restore his health, but so far he has not improved.

Justice Garretson has appointed a commission to take testimony regarding the young man's sanity, and to arrange for a trustee of his estate. The commission consists of Frederick W. Clark, a lawyer of Mount Vernon; Dr. Knight of Peekskill, and Edward Schirmer of White Plains, and it will take testimony before a Sheriff's Jury on Nov. 1.

O. R. HOUGHTON'S HOUSE BURNED.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 21.—The country residence of O. R. Houghton of the New York firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, at Riverside, on the shore of the Sound, was burned to the ground at daybreak this morning. A defective furnace flue is supposed to have been the cause.

Mrs. Houghton awoke at 5 o'clock this morning to find the house filled with smoke. She hard

tion districts in my district the registration is so large that I shall apply to the Bureau of Elections for extra polling places. If I don't get them there I will see what relief the courts can afford."

George W. Wanmaker, leader of the Fifteenth District, believes that the large registration indicates a Republican landslide.

Gen. F. V. Greene, President of the Republican County Committee, yesterday said: "The big registration is particularly pleasing to Republicans, as it indicates they are going to the polls this year."

Police Magistrate Clarence W. Meade said: "The largely increased registration means either a great Republican gain or Tammany colonization. If the latter, there will be a great shaking up."

GAINS IN CITIES OF THE STATE.

Reports from Forty Municipalities Show an Increase of Nearly 25,000 Over 1896.

The registration for four days in the cities and villages of the State, where personal registration is required, is, almost without exception, greater than ever before. Reports have been received from nearly every place where personal registration is required, and there are only two instances in which the heavy registration of 1896 is not exceeded.

As compared with 1898, which year is the basis of comparison by many of the City Chairmen, the gains are in some instances from 25 to 30 per cent. Some City Chairmen have not given figures, but simply say that the registration is the heaviest in the history of their town. At Catskill the registration is said to be about 15 per cent. greater than that of 1896; at Elmira the figures are not given, but the report is that the four days this year give 500 more names than the four days of 1896 and 1,500 more than in 1898; at Hornellsville a gain over 1898 of 328 is reported; from Rochester the report comes that nearly 5,000 more names have been registered than at any previous election.

The interest in the election which is indicated by the gain in New York City is said to be even more general throughout the State. Reports from Republican strongholds are that the party workers have succeeded in getting out an unusually large percentage of the voters. The following reports are given in comparison with the registration of 1896 and 1898:

	1900.	1896.	1898.
Cortland	2,635	....	2,335
Buffalo	73,221	65,982	64,014
Olean	2,350	2,108	....
Little Falls	2,812	2,669	2,604
Auburn	6,498	5,550	....
Johnstown	2,856	2,554	2,563
Albany	25,719	24,606	23,890
Green Island	1,349	1,260	....
North Tonawanda	1,987	1,726	....
Watertown	5,398	4,779	4,632
Jamestown	6,587	5,078	....
Ogdensburg	2,850	....	2,614
New Rochelle	3,204	....	2,420
Herkimer	2,360	....	2,049
Johnstown	2,856	2,554	2,563
Peekskill	3,541	2,734	2,906
Ithaca	3,792	3,416	3,230
Corning	2,886	2,716	2,595
Plattsburg	3,279	2,863	3,088
Amsterdam	5,219	4,613	4,933
Newburg	6,357	6,098	....
Dunkirk	3,016	2,368	2,347
Rome	4,097	3,556	3,753
Binghamton	10,306	9,542	....
Glens Falls	4,172	3,610	3,813
Utica	14,721	12,391	....
Oneida	2,138	2,089	1,972
Schenectady	8,764	6,134	6,471
Gloversville	5,146	4,573	....
Kingston	6,091	5,648	5,925
Lockport	4,589	....	4,084
Syracuse	27,365	....	24,741
Mount Vernon	4,373	3,757	3,870
Oswego	5,406	5,484	5,391
Poughkeepsie	6,233	6,174	5,971
Middletown	3,962	....	3,205
Yonkers	10,010	8,594	8,546
Norwich	2,240	2,215	2,102
Port Jervis	2,717	2,554	2,454
Oneonta	2,677	2,776	2,549

In the forty cities and villages in the above list the gain over 1896 is nearly 25,000.

REGISTRATION CASES IN COURT.

Alfred J. Sandland, an accountant, of 443 West Twenty-second Street, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday by Deputy James Wilson, who charged him with illegal registration. The deputy said that Sandland had registered from 135 East Thirteenth Street, and claimed he had lived there for ten months. Mrs. Lena Beyer, who keeps a furnished-room house at the number, testified that the prisoner had removed from her house, and he was held for trial.

Deputy Edward P. Curry arraigned John Collins of 82 Third Avenue before Magistrate Deuel. The deputy said the man had attempted to register illegally, as he had been born in Brazil, and had never been naturalized. Collins admitted that he had been born in Brazil, but claimed that he had a right to register and vote, as he had come to this country when nine years old with his father, who had been naturalized in Philadelphia, and had voted for many years. Collins was paroled in order to give him an opportunity to produce his father's naturalization papers.

Henry J. Cowan of 1,099 First Avenue was held for examination on complaint of Deputy James Weinberg, who said that Cowan had no right to register in this county, as he had been a resident of Kings County less than four months before election day, and had voted at Coney Island in the August primaries.

Thomas Hughes was held for examination in the Centre Street Court, charged with having illegally registered in the Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District. Hughes, it is said, gave his address as 302 Eldridge Street, and it was charged that he does not live at that address. Assemblyman Cohn appeared for the prisoner, and said that his client's statement as to his address was a slip of the tongue. Mr. Cohn said that Hughes had meant to register from 303 Eldridge Street. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Matthews, who represented Superintendent McCullagh, said that Hughes had given several addresses, and he was held. John Purcell of 109 Forsyth Street, charged with having induced Hughes to register, was also held.

Robert Noon, who lives in a lodging house at 460 Pearl Street, registered in the Eighth Election District of the Second Assembly District under the above name, while the lodging house returns gave his name as Robert Newman. He told Magistrate Brann that while he was known as Newman, his right name was Noon. The lodging house clerk corroborated his statement, and he was discharged.

Deputy Superintendent Louis Elshmer of Superintendent McCullagh's staff yesterday arrested John Livingston, thirty-seven years old, of 257 Bowery, on a charge of registering illegally in the Nineteenth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District. The prisoner was locked up in the Fifth Street Police Station, and will have a hearing in the Centre Street Court this morning.

Samuel Lichtendorf, a salesman, of 331 Grand Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday charged with illegal registration in the First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward. He said that he had lived four months in the county. The Election Inspectors said that he had lived only two months in Kings County, having come from Queens County, and he was arrested. In court Lichtendorf declared that he had made a mistake, and had no intention of violating the law. He was held for further examination.

TAMMANY MEN MAKE A CHARGE.

Essex Market Court was crowded yesterday morning with politicians who were interested in the case of Levy Kantrowitz, a young man who had been arrested on a charge of illegal registration.

On Saturday night Kantrowitz went to the registry place at 80 Eldridge Street and asked to be enrolled as a voter. He claimed a residence in the home of Leonard A. Snitkin, a lawyer, at 72 Eldridge Street. His youthful appearance and his answers to the usual questions aroused suspicion in the minds of the Tammany watchers, and when the young man left the place he was shadowed to a house at 25 Pike Street, where he was arrested by Detective Grimshaw of the Eldridge Street Station.

Before the case was called Lawyer Snitkin showed a letter to Magistrate Hogan stating that he had been authorized to take charge of all election cases in Essex Market Court. This authorization purported to have come from Superintendent McCullagh. When the examination began Mr. Snitkin was not on hand, and the case went on without him.

After several witnesses had been examined, Assemblyman Cohn asked for warrants for Lawyer Snitkin and Dr. Bernard Lazarus of 24 Eldridge Street, on a charge of having induced Kantrowitz to register. Magistrate Hogan said he would not grant any warrants on Sunday, and held the prisoner for further examination next Thursday.

Lawyer Snitkin and Dr. Lazarus walked into the Eldridge Street Police Station late in the afternoon and said they had heard they were to be arrested and wanted to give themselves up, in order to show that they did not fear to face their accusers. They were made prisoners, but were soon released on bail, which was accepted by Magistrate Pool, who went to the station house for that purpose.

AN INSPECTOR HELD.

Charged with Being Too Intoxicated to Perform His Duties.

Frederick J. Knopp, an Inspector of Elections in the Sixteenth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District, was held for trial in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning by Magistrate Deuel on complaint of Deputy Charles F. Gunner of the State Elections Bureau. Knopp was charged with having been too intoxicated on Saturday to perform his duties as an Inspector.

Gunner told the Magistrate that when he entered the registry place at 122 East Houston Street he found Knopp asleep. The deputy said he woke him up, and then saw that the man was so much under the influence of liquor that he could not perform his duties. He said that Knopp became abusive and interfered with the work of the other Inspectors.

Knopp denied that he was intoxicated when arrested. He said that there was nothing to do at his place and that he had taken a nap.

BLISS CONDEMNS BRYAN.

Says He Has Forfeited Respect and Is a Demagogue.

The impression prevails at the different Republican headquaters in this city that Mr. Bryan's recent visit to New York has benefited President McKinley.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, in discussing Mr. Bryan's tour of this State, said yesterday:

"Now that the campaign is approaching its close, and the various issues have been sifted and analyzed by the voters, so that they understand them thoroughly, the personal element comes naturally into prominence.

"McKinley or Bryan? Can any one hesitate between the two? There is no chance or occasion for disparaging Mr. Bryan's personal character, but as a candidate for the Presidency what comparison can there be between the experienced statesman, the tried and true legislator and executive officer, and the inexperienced, superficial theorist, who never held an executive office in his life, and whose short career in Congress gained him renown solely as an orator and as an extreme free trade and free silver agitator.

"What little renown he gained then, and whatever respect he enjoyed four years ago as a man who was supposed to be honest and sincere, even if mistaken, he has sacrificed now and fallen into disrepute with the respectable portion of the community by the exhibition he made of himself in this city and State. By his dodging and evasion of the leading questions, by his false statements about the policies and purposes of the Republicans, and by his attempts to set man against man and provoke the poor and laboring men to violence, he has proved himself the worst kind of a demagogue.

"How different the other man, Mr. McKinley. He has devoted the whole of his busy life to the perfecting of practical plans for the good of the whole people. He has devised and executed with incredible labor vast industrial reforms, which have showered incalculable benefits broadcast over the country. The Tariff act which is forever coupled with his name has been a veritable cornucopia of prosperity to all branches of industry in the United States.

"After a long series of Congressional labors and triumphs Mr. McKinley was made Governor of Ohio. Elevated thence to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, he at once showed that he was the President of the whole people.

"But neither Mr. McKinley nor any other man could have foreseen what trials were in store for him. Out of a clear sky came the thunderbolt which destroyed the Maine and precipitated the Spanish war. The complications which followed are too fresh in the minds of the people to need recapitulation. How nobly the President has risen to the needs of the occasion even his worst enemies and detractors must acknowledge. It is easy to find fault with the Philippine policy or any other policy, but no fault can be found with President McKinley's administration of the Presidency. If ever a President deserved reelection, President McKinley does, and the people will see to it that he gets what he deserves."

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS' APPEAL.

League Issues an Address to Voters Asking Them to Support Mr. Bryan.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—The American anti-imperialist League issued an address tonight to "All Independent Voters in the United States", asking them to support William J. Bryan for President. The address is as follows:

The undersigned citizens of the United States regard with profound apprehension the course of the present Administration in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Our prior acquisitions were of adjacent territory for the extension of the area of Constitutional Government and the creation of new States of the Union. We made their few inhabitants citizens, our people settled them, we there established the institutions of freedom. For the first time in our history it is now proposed that the President and Congress shall rule vast territories and millions of men outside our Constitutional system.

Officials sworn to support the Constitution and deriving all their powers therefrom have acquired colonies and assumed arbitrary authority to govern their inhabitants without consent and to tax them without representation. This policy offers to the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines no hope of independence, no prospect of American citizenship, no representation in the Congress which taxes them. This is the government of men by arbitrary power; this is imperialism.

We believe that it is the first duty of the American people to stamp with their disapproval doctrines so hostile to liberty and dangerous to constitutional government. If they are to remain free and their Government is to continue representative institutions must not have the exercise any but constitutional powers. Between the claim of freedom that all men are entitled to equal political rights and the dogma of tyranny that might makes right, there is no middle ground.

We have not prior to this year supported the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. We do not now concur in certain of his views on minor issues. Yet his position on the supreme issue of the present campaign is so sound, and his advocacy of it has been so able and courageous, that we now favor his election as the most effective way of showing disapproval of Mr. McKinley's course. Without claiming any special political influence, we unite, for what our example may be worth to our fellow-citizens, in this statement of proposed action in the presence of "a greater danger than we have encountered since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth—the danger that we are to be transformed from a Republic, founded on the Declaration of Independence, guided by the counsels of Washington, into a vulgar, commonplace empire, founded on physical force." We invite the co-operation of all independent voters to avert this great and impending danger.

Among the names attached to the document are those of ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell, Boston; D. H. Chamberlain, Massachusetts, ex-Governor of South Carolina; Joseph S. Fowler, Washington, D. C., ex-United States Senator; Edwin L. Godkin, New York; William Lloyd Garrison, Boston; Judson Harmon, Cincinnati, ex-Attorney General; Bishop F. D. Huntington, Syracuse, N. Y.; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Boston; ex-Congressman Henry U. Johnson of Indiana, William R. Lord, Portland, Oregon; Charles Eliot Norton, Harvard University; Franklin Pierce, New York; Arthur Latham Perry, Williams College; Edward M. Shepard, New York; Moorfield Storey, Boston; Edwin F. Uhl, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John J. Valentine, President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company; United States Senator George L. Wellington, Maryland, and ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, New York.

Notes of the Campaign.

Col. John F. Finerty of Chicago and Gen. P. A. Collins of Boston will address a public meeting at Cooper Union to-night in favor of Bryan on the subject of imperialism. Col. Finerty left the Republican Party to support Mr. Bryan.

The Shipping and Industrial Sound Money Association is arranging for the simultaneous holding of a number of mass meetings in the lower part of the city next Saturday in behalf of the election of McKinley and Roosevelt. Stands will be erected at Beaver Street and Bowling Green, at Beaver and Broad Streets, at Broad and Pearl Streets, and at Broad and South Streets. The meetings will open promptly at 12:30 P. M. "In shipping all industries are united," is the motto of the association. Saturday will be known as the great "Shipping and Industrial Day of 1900."

Anson Phelps Stokes will preside at the Bryan meeting at Madison Square Garden next Saturday. The speakers will be Mr. Bryan, David B. Hill, W. Bourke Cockran, and Senator Wellington of Maryland.

An Added Interest

is given to card games in the home when our new packs are used, with our soldiers' and sailors' faces on the court cards. Gilt edged, round corners, indexed, assorted backs, highest quality, in leatherette case. Send 25 cents money or stamps for each pack, to Malt-Nutrine Dept., Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.—Adv.

10,000 WILL NOT VOTE

The Covenanters' Attitude Toward the American Constitution.

Reject the Principle that Supreme Authority Comes from the People —Mr. Foster's Sermon.

"You had to make a choice between King Jesus and the Constitution of the United States, and you chose King Jesus."

It was thus that the Rev. Fleming M. Foster, pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, at 238 West Twenty-third Street, addressed his congregation at yesterday afternoon's service. The Reformed Presbyterians, who are known also as Covenanters, and who number about 600 in New York City and 10,000 in the United States, will not vote at the coming election, because they cannot in conscience give allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. The pastor of the Third Church explained in his sermon yesterday why Covenanters could not support the Constitution, and consequently will not vote in November.

"It is not through lack of interest in government that Covenanters deny themselves the use of the ballot," he said. "Nor is it because of what is or what is not in party platforms. The Democrat who is dissatisfied with the platform of his party may leave his party, and so, also, the Republican. But the Covenanter has a contention with the Constitution of the Nation—the great platform adopted by all the people as a basis of government; and, as a matter of conscience, is forced to deny himself the right of suffrage under it. We reject the fundamental principle upon which the Constitution rests, namely, that 'we the people' claim to be the source of authority. This is rejected as untrue in fact and as hurtful in application."

The Rev. Mr. Foster went on to say that three positions as to authority may be maintained: 1. That it resides in and emanates from the ruler. 2. That it resides in and emanates from the people. 3. That it is of God. The first, he said, was the theory of government held by despots; the second that upon which the United States Government had been established, and the third that which the Covenanters uphold and seek to have established. Speaking of government by the will of the people, he said:

"It does not safeguard the liberties of all the people. Our own enlightened Government held in bondage 4,000,000 blacks. Even now the Christian cannot take the Postmaster's oath, for it swears him to open his office on the Lord's day. This is a hardship, and looks toward ruling all Christians out of office. All Christians who vote are now upholding the liquor traffic, the Raines law, mail service on the Sabbath, and, in some places, licensed immorality. The Covenanter declines to become participes criminis in these wrongs to God and man. He rejects the foundation principle that man's will is supreme and insists that the law of Almighty God, as represented and revealed in the Person of His Son, Jesus Christ, is the law to which nations should bow and is the source of all legitimate authority.

"The question resolves itself, finally, into one of allegiance; and the Covenanter declines to give allegiance to a Constitution which is based upon the assumption that 'we the people' are supreme and independent of the authority and law of Almighty God. Therefore we do not vote."

The Rev. Mr. Foster was seen at the conclusion of his sermon and a few questions as to the Covenanters' theory put to him.

"How would you apply the law of Jesus Christ to government?" he was asked.

"Make the law of Christ the law of the land. Everything that Christ's law forbids have the Nation forbid. Accept Christ as the authority for law."

"In order to do that, Congress would have to enact the laws of God into statutes," was suggested.

"Just so," he responded.

"But would not this be making Congress the interpreter of God's law?"

"Yes; that would be all right."

"Would it not result in a State Church?"

"Not at all. We are as much opposed to a union of Church and State as anybody. All we want is a union of religion and Church."

"Do you think Congress could interpret the law of God so as to please members of all denominations?"

"Yes; we think so. It would come a little hard at first, but it would work out all right. Of course, to have the teachings of Jesus Christ made the law of the land would mean a great reform in our social system, but that is what we are aiming for and hope to see brought about."

THE HALL OF FAME NAMES.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, preached last night on "The Religious Lessons from the Choice of Names for the Hall of Fame," He said in part:

"If we include Ellas Howe, thirty names are chosen for the Hall of Fame. Five were born in the State of Virginia. The names of the five indicate the great honor which comes to Virginia. Kentucky gives us the immortal Lincoln. Massachusetts bears off the honors from all the other States, that State having given birth to one-third of all the men thus far chosen. If we call the number thirty, sixteen were college graduates. Colleges do not make men, they only help men to make themselves. All men who are made at all are self-made. Some of the greatest men in this list did not have the advantages of a college education. Harvard and Yale contribute four graduates to this number; West Point, 2; Bowdoin, 2; Dartmouth, 1, the immortal Daniel Webster; Brown, 1, Horace Mann; William and Mary, 1, Thomas Jefferson and Amherst 1, the eloquent Henry Ward Beecher.

"What are the religious affiliations of these men? There various kinds of shallow skeptics who assert or insinuate that all the great thinkers are on the side of infidelity, or at least agnosticism. Nothing could be further from the truth. Either by direct profession or by family affiliation several of the leading Protestant denominations are represented. Among these are the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Unitarian. Several of the men were the sons of clergymen. Some of them are distinguished for great religious devotion. The remark will apply especially to Jonathan Edwards, who, without doubt, takes rank with the brightest lights of the Christian Church since the days of the Apostles. It will apply also along a different line both to Channing and Beecher. There is not an athiest in the entire list. The foremost thinkers of the world to-day are on the side of Christ and the Church."

TYPHOID IN A BOYS' SCHOOL.

Typhoid fever has broken out in the Boys' Disciplinarian School, Eighteenth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. One death has already occurred, and there are a half-dozen cases of the disease, several of those afflicted being now at the point of death. The epidemic broke out last Tuesday. There are several hundred boys in the school, and already, it is said, the greater part of this number have been exposed to the disease. Those known to have been exposed have been isolated.

At the schcol the officials maintain reticence regarding the epidemic. Superintendent Sumwald, when seen last night, admitted that there had been one death in the institution and that several of the inmates were afflicted with the disease, but he refused to go into details. The name of the first victim was William Jones and his death occurred Saturday night.

The outbreak of the fever is said to be due to the defective plumbing and the generally poor sanitary condition of the establishment. This lack of sanitation has been notorious for a long time, it is said.

On Oct. 8, Louis Firuski of the Board of Managers of the institution, appeared before the Board of Estimate and asked for an appropriation for the construction of a new building, saying that the present structure was a disgrace to the city. Mr. Firuski's description of the condition of the building led Mayor Van Wyck, who was present at the meeting, to remark that under such conditions the inmates should be removed at once. Since that time nothing has been done in the matter.

TO SUPPRESS DIVORCE RECORDS.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21.—Divorces have grown to such an alarming extent in this city and county that the Judges here have agreed to suppress the record of divorces granted. They place this action upon moral grounds.

Judge Carter of the Superior Court said, in explaining their action, that it is believed women are impressed with the ease of securing divorces when they read the long lists of cases. The Judges believe 800 divorces are entirely too many for this county in one year, and will do all they can to suppress the evil.

MR. BRYAN MISSES HIS TRAIN.

Chasing His Private Car Into West Virginia Through Ohio.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Oct. 21.—The private car Rambler, in which the Democratic Presidential candidate is making his tour of the country, arrived here at 8 o'clock to-night, but Mr. Bryan was not a passenger. It brought only the newspaper correspondents, who usually accompany Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan's meeting in Buffalo kept him so late that it was impossible for him to leave with his train, and he decided that it should proceed without him, believing he could overtake the car at Pittsburg this morning. He failed to do so, but at Wheeling it was learned that Mr. Bryan had concluded to attempt to come to Huntington by way of Columbus, Ohio, expecting to reach this city early to-morrow morning.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER'S DENIAL.

New York Not Placed in the McKinley Column by Authority.

Two New York newspapers yesterday, on the alleged authority of Vice Chairman W. J. Stone and Congressman J. D. Richardson of the Democratic National Committee, published what purported to be a Democratic estimate of the electoral vote. In each of these tables the vote of New York was placed in the McKinley column.

Congressman Richardson is in Washington. When the attention of ex-Gov. Stone was called to the matter he was very angry. He denied that he had authorized any such statement, and said that it was made out of whole cloth.

It appears that Messrs. Stone and Richardson gave to two reporters a list of States that, it was believed, Bryan would carry that he lost in 1896. They added these to the Bryan list. Neither Mr. Stone nor Mr. Richardson claimed New York, but said they were making a hard fight for this State.

TROUBLE FOR MR. CROKER.

According to the friends of Louis F. Haffen, one of the Tammany leaders in the Bronx, the Senatorial squabble in the Twenty-first Senate District will give Mr. Croker much uneasiness.

The Board of Police Commissioners will decide to-day, so it is said, whether the name of Joseph P. Hennessy or that of Richard H. Mitchell shall be placed on the official ballot.

The report is that Mr. Haffen's candidate will be ignored by direction of Mr. Croker. The latter has notified Haffen to take Hennessy out of the race because at a recent interview between Mr. Hennessy and the Tammany chief the former told the latter that he should follow his district leader in preference to any other one man, Mr. Croker included.

Mr. Hennessy's friends are pointing out that, while Mr. Croker has professed that he does not interfere in district troubles and that nominations are made by conventions without outside interference, he has deliberately interfered in this case and in the interest of a man who, as alleged, did not have a majority of the delegates.

It is said that if the Police Board ignores Hennessy's claim Mr. Hennessy will run as an independent candidate. It is also stated that Mr. Haffen will resign his leadership and join in a revolt against Crokerism.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON'S FORECAST.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Adlai E. Stevenson, who returned to Chicago yesterday from his campaigning trip through the Eastern States, in an interview to-day spoke enthusiastically of the Democratic activity in the States through which he had passed.

Mr. Stevenson declared that the Democrats would carry Indiana, and he added: "Ohio should be put down as very likely to give its Electoral votes for Bryan. To my mind the two great doubtful States which lean more strongly to the Democratic than to the Republican side in this fight are New York and Ohio." Mr. Stevenson then made the following estimate of the situation as it stands to-day:

For McKinley—California, 9; Connecticut, 6; Iowa, 13; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; New Hampshire, 4; North Dakota, 3; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 4; Wisconsin, 12; Wyoming, 3. Total—138.

For Bryan—Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Colorado, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Indiana, 15; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Utah, 3; Virginia, 12. Total—189.

Doubtful—Illinois, 24; Kansas, 10; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; Ohio, 23; South Dakota, 4; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6; Delaware, 3. Total—120.

HERNE AND THOMAS SPEAK.

A crowd of theatrical folk and others gathered in the Casino Theatre last night to hear James A. Herne and Augustus Thomas discuss political issues under the auspices of the National Association of Political Clubs. Ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri presided. Mr. Herne, who leans toward the principles advocated by Henry George, spoke for nearly an hour. He said it was still possible to rebuke President McKinley for his "imperial policy," and he thanked God that the November vote would come to him on Nov. 6 to strike a blow for freedom.

"But," said Mr. Herne, "some citizens voting for the first time will cast the first vote ever cast in this Nation against the Declaration of Independence."

Mr. Herne sees in the future a possible attempt to deprive the American laborer of his vote, and said that when that is done, "there will come a revolution, and the slaughter will be terrible."

Mr. Thomas devoted a large portion of his time to showing that the representatives of the United States in the Far East made allies of the Filipinos and then repudiated the contract.

"We purchased for $20,000,000, land to which there was no title," said he. "The Filipinos contested that land for 300 years with an absent claimant, and as contestants they had the advantage of living on the land."

Further on Mr. Thomas said:

"When you talk about labor, you are a demagogue, but when you talk of capital you are a statesman and a financier. Lincoln, then, was a demagogue, for he made much of labor and held it above capital. If you will take notice, it is only the Democrats in this campaign who are quoting Lincoln.

"The Republicans are making an effort to control the vote by promise or threat. The promise is the 'full dinner pail,' the threat is that if you do not vote the Republican ticket, the Republicans will close the mills. Do you believe it?"

"No," cried several voices. And Mr. Thomas added, "of course not."

VIEWS OF WORKINGMEN.

There were more indications among workingmen yesterday that many of them who voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896 will swing into line for Mr. McKinley at this election.

Among those who were seen yesterday regarding the possible outcome of the election was J. F. Cooke, delegate of Local Assembly No. 220 of the Knights of Labor, who is a ship carpenter.

"Many of the people who voted for Bryan in 1896," he said, "have no hesitation in declaring that they will vote for McKinley this year. The main reason for this change, I believe, is their feeling of patriotism and pride in their country. They think that it is their duty to uphold the President in the policy of annexation, which Bryan is fighting, and that this great country could not afford to commit itself to a reversal of that policy. Bryan's speeches here have injured him more than he probably realizes himself.

"Another reason is that every thoughtful man who has anything at all at stake in the country is in favor of sound money. No matter how the free-silver issue is evaded it is still part of the Democratic platform.

"The more Bryan talks, I believe, the fewer votes he will have. The people who shout and go to hear him are not necessarily Bryan voters."

WINS SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Justice W. J. Gaynor has decided in favor of the plaintiff the case of the Trustees of Union College of the City of Schenectady against the City of New York, in which the college sought to recover a tract of land comprising half a block, given to Long Island City in 1873, for the site of a City Hall. The Justice also allows $3,300 damages for loss sustained in the withholding of the land from the claimants for two and a half years, the period elapsing since the beginning of the suit.

The court holds that twenty-seven years having elapsed since the date of the gift, a reasonable allowance of time in which to have complied with the conditions, was given, and as Long Island City has been absorbed by New York, and now has no corporate existence, it no longer has the power to comply with the conditions named in the deed.

The land in question is a triangular piece near the St. John's Hospital, with a frontage of 845 feet on Jackson, 265 feet on Twelfth Street, and 200 feet on Ely Avenue. It is said to be worth from $20,000 to $30,000. President Bowley, in his testimony at the recent trial, said it was worth at least $50,000 to the city for the site of a borough hall.

HANNA BACK IN CHICAGO.

Says He Has Taken South Dakota Out of Doubtful Column—Believes Nebraska Will Go for McKinley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Senators Hanna and Frye arrived here this afternoon from Omaha, Neb., where last night the concluding meetings were held of their week's touring of Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Senator Hanna will devote most of the coming week to speechmaking in Chicago, with Joliet, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis., also on his itinerary. Senator Hanna was almost worn out from traveling, and was suffering considerably from rheumatism.

"I have taken South Dakota out of the doubtful column," said Senator Hanna. "There is no doubt in my mind that its Electoral vote will be cast for McKinley. Of course, surface indications are all one can go by on a trip of that kind, but the immense crowds I talked to, and the warm greetings I received, leave no other opinion possible. Personally, I thoroughly believe Nebraska will also go for McKinley."

SENATOR PLATT'S RETURN.

Found Few Democrats Up State—Silent on Registration Figures.

Senator Thomas C. Platt returned from Owego last night, where he had been to register. The Senator would make no estimate on the vote next month, either in this State or elsewhere.

Asked about the alleged Odell letter given out by the Democratic State Committee, Senator Platt said:

"That alleged Odell letter was so plainly a cheat and a fraud that it is not worth talking about."

"Did you see any copies of it up the State?" a reporter inquired.

"No," the Senator replied, and then he added, with a smile, "and I saw very few Democrats."

"What do you think of the heavy registration?" the Senator was asked.

"I have nothing to say about that. I don't want to hurt the feelings of my Democratic friends."

PRINCETON FACULTY'S STAND.

Majority, Says The Newark Call, Favor Mr. McKinley as the Choice of Two Evils.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 21—A poll of the Faculty of Princeton University, made by The Newark Sunday Call, shows that there is not a professor, instructor, or other university officer who will express himself as willing to vote the Democratic ticket this Fall.

"There are plenty of Democrats," says The Call, "in the number of professors and instructors at Princeton, but their stand was invariably found to be that of a Cleveland Democrat, unwilling to depart from the principles of that leader, and yet, in the main, disliking the foreign policy of President McKinley. Most of these will vote for Mr. McKinley as a choice of two evils, and believing him to be the less dangerous man of the two candidates."

The students are now being polled, and the expressions so far have shown 500 Republicans to 80 Democrats, which The Call takes to indicate that the completed poll will show over 1,000 Republicans out of a total of over 1,300.

President Patton does not appear in the poll, he being a British subject, owning property in Bermuda, which he inherited under the condition that he should never renounce his British citizenship.

Ex-President Cleveland, who is a lecturer at the university, is not included in the poll, he being away attending the funeral of William L. Wilson.

SENATOR DEPEW CONFIDENT.

Senator Depew returned last night from a campaigning tour through the State, largely over the same route traversed by Mr. Bryan.

"I have been campaigning for forty-four years," said the Senator, "and the present canvass reminds me more of the campaign of 1864 than any other. As in that year, many women now attend the meetings. Then they had father, brother, or sweetheart in the army, and they believed the re-election of President Lincoln would mean the speedy termination of the war and enable their loved ones to return home. So they worked for Lincoln.

"In the intervening campaigns the women manifested little interest, but now they are again active. They have not forgotten the hard times pending and following the Cleveland régime, and they are striving to prevent the election of Bryan, which they believe would upset present conditions.

"I believe Bryan's trip through the State has greatly benefited the Republican Party. He became irritable when so many pertinent questions were asked him and made answers that cost him many votes. Especially was this the case in Gloversville, where he antagonized hundreds of people by his free-trade views. He also antagonized the students.

"Two weeks ago I estimated that President McKinley would get a plurality of 100,000 in this State; now I believe it will be nearer 250,000."

Senator Depew will speak at Prohibition Park on Staten Island to-night and will start on another tour of the State to-morrow.

CAPITAL AWAITS THE RESULT.

The amount of capital awaiting investment until after the result of the election is known is attracting a great deal of attention here and elsewhere.

Henry Voorce Brandenburg of 6 Wall Street, senior member of a firm of bankers and brokers that does a large business in financing new corporations or old concerns that are reorganized, said yesterday:

"I do not believe the people realize the extent of this condition. Millions of dollars are being held back until the election is over. When the money is put into enterprises that are now standing still, thousands of workingmen now idle will have employment, so you see that the capitalist and the laborer are both affected by existing conditions.

"We have enterprises in nearly every section of the country that are simply waiting until the proprietors know to a certainty that there will be no change in the prosperous National policy of the past four years.

"For instance, there is the Needmore Coal Company, a Tennessee concern, the proprietors of which are Democrats. They have made arrangements to raise $1,000,000 to develop and extend their business, but the project is held up until McKinley's occupancy of the Presidential chair is assured for another four years.

"The Washington Lumber Company of Fairhaven, Washington, desires to increase its capital stock by $100,000 for the purpose of marketing lumber from the State of Washington to Alaska and the Philippines. Naturally, they will do nothing if we are to have a new policy in the Philippines.

"The Dorner Truck and Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, with works at Logansport, Ind., wants to increase its capital and enlarge its plant to give employment to 300 more men if McKinley is re-elected.

"A manufacturing concern, with $1,000,000 capital, wants to erect a plant at Ottawa, Ill., which will employ 1,000 men.

"A West Virginia Coal Company now producing 330 tons per day will secure sufficient capital to increase the daily output to 1,000 tons if McKinley is re-elected. Another coal company has shut down because of inadequate railroad facilities. The survey for the road is completed, and the capital is ready for the road—after McKinley's re-election.

"The Traders' Steamship Company of Providence is waiting until its Directors are assured of a continuance of the present Porto Rican policy, when they will spend $600,000 on a line of vessels to ply between New York, Providence, and San Juan, Porto Rico.

"Near San Francisco a vineyard and quarry company, capitalized at $1,000,000 is awaiting Republican success to proceed with its work. This concern will employ very many men.

"These are only a few of many, but they illustrate the feeling of business men in regard to the coming election."

$25,000 Fire in Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 21.—McDaniel Brothers' livery stable was destroyed by fire to-night, the loss being $25,000. Twenty horses were burned to death.

John G. Bissell of Rome Dead.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 21.—John G. Bissell, a well-known banker of Rome, died to-night. He was interested in many enterprises in Central New York.

BRESCI'S FRIEND ACCUSED

Grannotti, a Paterson Weaver, His Alleged Understudy.

His Escape from Italy—Bussetti's Confession Said to Have Been Extorted—Emma Quazzi's Detention.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 21.—José Mercandino has returned here from Italy, and tells the story of the disappearance of Luigi Grannotti, who was Treasurer of La Questione Sociale, the anarchist organ in this city, and who is charged with being an accomplice of Bresci, in the plot to murder King Humbert. Among the telegrams seized in Milan by the Italian Government at the time of the death of King Humbert was the following addressed to Bresci:

"Come here, everything is ready. Luigi."

Grannotti escaped into Switzerland, and the Italian Government is seeking him, hoping to prove that the Paterson weaver was the "Luigi" who signed the telegram. Further, they allege that Grannotti was the accomplice of the assassin and knew his plans. It had been agreed, secret agents assert, that should Bresci fail Grannotti should take his place for a second attempt on the life of the ruler. The Italian Government obtained confessions from those who aided Grannotti in his flight. Upon the death of the King, he is said to have brandished a revolver and showed his enthusiasm.

It appears that Italians in this city who had relatives abroad knew of the charges against Grannotti. It had been whispered that the confessions of a relative had marked Grannotti and made certain the fact that Bresci had Paterson accomplices. When Joseph Mercandino, who was known to have seen Grannotti on the day preceding his flight, arrived here interest was keen. He is a silk weaver, twenty-seven years old, and lives at 85 Lafayette Street. After some little hesitation he declared that Grannotti had been falsely accused on a confession wrung by the Italian police from Giacomo Busetti, a relative.

"Italians who had returned to Italy from Paterson were all under suspicion," said Mr. Mercandino. "Grannotti and I met in the village, our old home. He stayed with his sister, and I with my parents. For two weeks we met cas

Returned suits happen in so seldom that "money back" hasn't worn out its welcome with us.

That is our guarantee—we know of no better protection. The overcoatings we have on sale and make to order for $18.00 are exceptional value. We give you a choice of Velours, Venetians, Kerseys and Meltons, tailored in the smartest manner. Our double-breasted Prince Alberts of imported Vicuna Thibets, silk lined and faced, $23.00.

Special sale of English check and stripe Trouserings, $6.00. English, German and French Drapé for full dress or Tuxedo, silk lined and faced, to order, $30.00. Inverness and Raglans made of imported Vicunas and Velours, silk lined, $25.00.

Samples, fashion book and measuring guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM

BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

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Daily Between 10 A.M. & 6 P.M.

Admission Complimentary to All.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME:

Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2.....Liszt
Waltz, Op. 34, No. 1.....Moszkowski
Air de Ballet.....Chaminade
Fortune Teller March.....Herbert
Impromptu, Op. 29.....Chopin
Tannhauser Overture.....Wagner
At Evening—Idyll—Op. 52.....Bach
Pastoral Symphony—Messiah.....Handel
Intermezzo—Cavalleria Rusticana.....Mascagni
Stars and Stripes March.....Sousa

These recitals will give an opportunity for the merely curious to hear these instruments without feeling that they are expected to purchase. As the Aeolian Company is located in the centre of the shopping district, a half hour can be profitably spent here for both rest and pleasure, and you are cordially invited for the double purpose.

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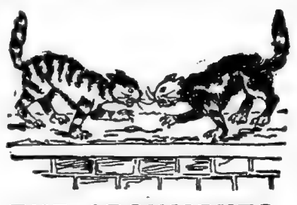

THE ARGUMENTS

that are advanced daily to catch the unwary purchaser cover miles of space. Our talking is all done by proxy—our productions do it. Our suits and overcoats and the price for which we make them to your order—

$15

constitute a far stronger argument for your patronage than do oceans of shallow promises

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Have you tried Kuyler's DELICIOUS **Scotch Kisses** IN QUARTER, HALF AND POUND SCOTCH PLAID BOXES.
863 Broadway, bet 17th & 18th Sts.
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BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Trousers for Sale---

Not the kind pressed into service, though, but tailored to fit the particular service of particular men. Our ready-to-wear clothing is only the best that's made and as good as the most carefully made to order. Money back if not perfectly suited.

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BROOKLYN.

BURIAL OF 69TH'S DEAD

Impressive Funeral Services Held at St. Patrick's.

Great Crowds Witness the Parade of the Regiment from the Armory to the Cathedral.

The parade of the Sixty-ninth Regiment yesterday in honor of their comrades who died in the Southern camps during the war with Spain attracted a big crowd to the vicinity of the armory, where the six bodies had been lying in state since Friday, and an even greater assemblage in and about St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the funeral services were held.

From Forty-eighth to Fifty-second Street there was such a crush that neither foot passengers nor vehicles could pass by. As the regimental band played its funereal dirge in front of the cathedral and the caskets bearing the bodies of the dead soldiers were taken inside, followed by the active members of the regiment in uniform and the war veterans in citizen's clothes, the crowd increased steadily, and those who could not edge their way into the cathedral waited on the street until the services were over.

All the stoops of the residences in the neighborhood were filled with spectators, and the occupants of the houses, who apparently submitted to the intrusion of the crowds very willingly, were in many cases captives in their own homes until the requiem mass had been said, and the procession had begun its march down the avenue.

Children, most of them clad in garments that denoted their residence on the Bowery or in its neighborhood, climbed on the balconies of the twin Vanderbilt mansions, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, and nobody interfered with them. Men and women, dressed in their best Sunday clothes, thronged every step that commanded a view of the marching regiment.

The procession started from the armory, Third Avenue and Seventh Street, at 11:30 o'clock in the morning. In front rode a squad of mounted policemen, after which followed the Colonel of the regiment and his staff. Then came the band. Next was the main body of the regiment, 700 strong, and marching in fours. Behind them were four caissons, bearing the bodies of the six soldiers. The caissons were escorted by the Second Battery.

Last in the line were about 200 members of the Roosevelt Command of Spanish War Veterans, and a few scattered representatives of the Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Some private carriages followed in the wake of the procession.

The route taken was first across Eighth Street to Fifth Avenue and then straight up to the cathedral. There a halt was made. The band stationed itself in front of the main entrance, and as it played a funeral march, the caskets were borne to the chancel. Then the regiment and veterans marched in and took their places in the centre seats, while the crowd, as many of them as were able to force an entrance, found places wherever they could. A few who had reserved tickets went in by the side doors. Most of the people, however, had to content themselves with remaining in the street.

An introductory address by Father Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, opened the services. Father Daly, Chaplain of the regiment, followed with a sermon, and then the regular requim mass was celebrated. There were songs by a quartet of the choir and a bugle solo of "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

After leaving the cathedral the procession marched around the block and then down Fifth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, whence it went across town to the Long Island City Ferry. Then it crossed the river and proceeded directly to Calvary Cemetery.

The caskets were interred in a burial plot reserved for the regiment by Archbishop Corrigan. A blessing was pronounced by the Chaplain, taps were sounded, and a salute of three volleys was fired.

The soldiers who were buried were John Burke, Company B, who died Nov. 12, 1898; Henry Murray, Company H, who died Jan. 12, 1899; William Pyne, Company B, who died Oct. 21, 1898; John Riley, Company M, who died Sept. 12, 1898; Daniel Crowley, Company F, who died July 23, 1898, and William Ray, a musician, who died July 26, 1898. The first four were formerly interred in Huntsville, Ala., and the last two in Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky., although they were taken ill in Tampa.

A committee of the regiment, composed of Quartermaster John A. Delaney, Capt. P. E. Revelle, Capt. P. J. Farrelly, and Lieut. P. J. Maguire brought the bodies to the city on Friday morning.

TYPHOID FEVER IN NEWPORT.

Three New Cases Appear, but All Are Mild in Form.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 21.—Three new cases of typhoid fever have developed since last Saturday, but all are mild in form. The patients previously stricken are doing well, and there appears to be an impression among the physicians that the cases this year are for the most part lighter than those of past seasons.

A petition is being freely circulated about the city, addressed to the City Council, praying that the Board of Health be restored and the Committee on Sanitation, which consists of City Council members, be abolished.

The well in the northwestern part of the city known as the "Point" has long since been closed. It was from drinking from this well, the water of which appeared the purest in the place, that many persons became ill of typhoid.

CHICAGO IRON MEN AGREE.

Workers' Union to Withdraw from Building Trades Council.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—After a conference lasting over five hours last evening between the Arbitration Committees of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the Architectural Iron League, the association of the contractors, an agreement was practically reached, which involves the withdrawal of the union from the Building Trades Council.

If the agreement is carried out, it will result in resumption of work on the new Post Office Building, which has long been delayed by reason of trouble with the iron workers.

The contractors also conceded the demand of the union for a fifty-cent-an-hour wage scale.

EXPLORER CHERRY IN PARIS.

Young Chicagoan Arrives from His Travels in Africa.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Word was received here to-day of the arrival in Paris of the young African explorer and engineer, William Stamps Cherry of Chicago. He comes direct from the Congo Free State.

Since Mr. Cherry left Chicago nearly four years ago on his second trip, he has visited a considerable portion of the unknown lands in the Congo Free State and also the country north of the Congo, including the Kittu region.

When England and France nearly went to war over the Fashoda affair, Major Marchand, it will be remembered, had taken possession of that portion of the country on the Nile as an outlet on that river for the French possessions. Mr. Cherry at that time was the leader of a second expedition organized in the French Congo, which followed closely the one led by Marchand. Mr. Cherry on this trip took with him, besides supplies for the French, a steel river steamer in sections, and upon his arrival on the banks of the Nile, supervised the steamer's reconstruction.

On his return to the Congo country from Fashoda Mr. Cherry devoted a portion of his time to the exploration of the hitherto unknown Kittu region lying to the north of the Congo Free State and the French Congo country. It is expected that Mr. Cherry will bring back considerable information of the customs and industries of a people never before visited by a white man. The young Chicagoan also traveled over equatorial Africa. He has taken a series of photographs of the various African tribes, and also added largely to the collection of curios secured on his first trip.

Mr. Cherry was accompanied on his latest trip by Charles H. McClintock of Chicago. About a year after their arrival in the French Congo Mr. McClintock succumbed to African fever. Mr. Cherry then continued the trip alone.

ZIONISTS' MASS MEETING.

Reception to the Delegates of the Fourth Congress—Progress of the Movement.

Zionists and friends of the movement, in numbers sufficient to pack the large hall, gathered at Cooper Union last night, the occasion being a mass meeting and reception to the American delegates of the Fourth Zionist Congress, held recently in London. The red, white, and blue and the blue and white flag of the Zionists were grouped together conspicuously on the platform, and a number of young women, members of the various Zionist organizations of the city, passed the programmes and acted as ushers. Isador D. Morrison presided, and in his opening address said, in part:

"There never was a time when the Jews were free from persecution. It exists to-day, and we need not look to Roumania and Russia for evidences of anti-Semitism. There is not a country in the world, with the possible exception of England and America, where the Jew is treated with perfect equality.

"The conditions in Galicia, Roumania, and Germany present a problem that calls for all the energies of the Jewish mind and heart to solve it. Have the anti-Zionists made the attempt? We hear from them much about the mission of Israel, but we have yet to see a single concerted movement made to ameliorate the conditions of our brethren. The Zionists, single handed, have tried to meet the issue. It deserves the title of the Jewish emancipation movement."

Prof. Richard Gottheil, the next speaker, said that the determination to hold the Fourth Congress in London was for the purpose of going a step forward in courting the criticism of the world. He said that publicity was needed for the movement and that the congress was more largely attended than any of the previous ones.

"While I was in Paris," said Prof. Gottheil, "there was a congress at which the Armenian question and nearly every cause that needed pleading were taken up. But the war between the Roumanian Government and its subjects was not considered. That surely indicates that Zionism needs publicity. In some quarters the Zionists were blamed for the condition of affairs in Roumania. That is a libel. The Zionists gave warning of what, unfortunately, came true. Now we face a problem hardly exceeded by the Russian problem of a few years ago.

"Organization is what we Jews need. The more we perfect it the stronger will our hands appear before the rulers of Europe. I want to protest against the use of the term anti-Zionist, for I do not believe any Jew would so want to dub himself. We stand for peace, first and last."

After a hymn, "Massah Nafshi," sung by the audience, led by the Rev. David Cahn, the Chairman introduced the Rev. Pereira H. Mendes, who said that the Zionism he came to preach was altruism.

"Your missions," he said, "is to have Jewish homes and to lead Jewish lives, not only that we shall be blessed, but that the whole world may profit."

The Hebrew nation, the speaker said, when established, would be the only one that could give an unbiased verdict in matters that required arbitration.

In the absence of Dr. David Blaustein, a brief address was delivered by Dr. Gustav Gottheil, who spoke in German. He said that the last congress had marked a step forward for the movement and that it rested upon the Zionists themselves to make the most of their opportunities.

Other speakers were Mrs. Richard Gottheil, the Rev. H. Masliansky, and Joseph Seff.

Music was furnished by the Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum Band, and the exercises closed with the singing of a hymn.

FOUGHT AN INDIAN MAID.

She Was a Cigar Store Figure and Bates Thought She Menaced Him with Her Hatchet.

At the hour yesterday morning when the grateful snores of the "coppers" on the last tour serenaded approaching dawn, the figure of a well-dressed many moving in elliptical orbits on Sixth Avenue was seen. In front of a cigar store near Twenty-ninth Street an Indian maiden dumbly invited with upraised hatchet to the cigar store within.

Doubtless the lateness of the hour and a sort of wooden idea that she was in the Tenderloin made her lift her weapon a little higher as the zigzagging stranger drew near and looked up.

"Now, drop that, my dear," he said uneasily; "no lady, my dear, carries a hatchet on the streets."

A nighthawk newsboy, alive to the situation, crept behind the wooden form.

"Now, then, youse white trash, go 'long 'bout youah business. Dis niggah ain't a-goin' to speak to no strangers," came from the maiden.

The figure trembled and the hatchet swayed ominously.

"Put down that hatchet!" ordered the stranger.

"G'wan, er dis chicken 'll hit you a swipe wid dis heah razor."

The unsteady stranger stuck out a protesting hand, then losing his balance he fell face first upon the hatchet.

"You will, will you?" he yelled. Then, enraged, he struck out with both fists, landing several body blows. The hatchet returned with a right hook. Then maid and man rolled on the pavement. A crowd of all-nighters gathered from near-by dive and saloon.

"Three to one on the Indian," yelled one enthusiastic youth, who had come out of a dive across the street, champagne glass in hand.

"Naw, de white guy's de one what wins dis confest," retorted a newsboy.

The cigar store is an all-night place, and the cries of applause aroused the proprietor, Arthur Baumann, dozing behind the counter. He rushed out into the street. Taking in the situation, he began to yell:

"Fire! Murder! Stop thief! Police!"

Two more rounds, largely in favor of the bronze-hued maid, had been fought, when Policeman Lavary of the Tenderloin Station came up. Upon first glance he rapped for help. Four of his colleagues responded. With difficulty the stranger and the maid were separated. The stranger walked quietly with Lavary to the Tenderloin Station. The three other officers had their hands full in getting the maid there. Her hatchet-one arm, and her nose broken off in the fray, were gone.

The stranger and the maiden were lined up side by side in front of the Sergeant's desk.

"Sergeant," roared the stranger, "I make a charge of assault against this woman. I was passing peacably along the avenue when she hit me."

Under stress of much questioning, the stranger said he was James Bates of 749 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, a paymaster by occupation. The Indian's owner, Arthur Baumann of 732 Sixth Avenue, agreed to withdraw his complaint if Bates would buy her a new hatchet, arm, and nose. This he finally agreed to do and was allowed to leave the station.

STUMBLED OVER SLEEPING MAN.

Poole's Hand Crashed Through Glass of a Door and an Artery Was Cut.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 21.—Alfred Poole of 887 Broad Street was entering his home at an early hour this morning, when he stumbled over a man who was lying asleep in the vestibule. Poole's left hand crashed through the glass of the inner door, thereby severing an artery in his wrist.

An ambulance was summoned and hurried him to St. Barnaby's Hospital. Later he was able to return to his home. The sleeper was Patrick McManus of Plainfield. He was taken in custody, but as Poole refused to make a complaint against him he was permitted to go.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:30 A. M.—259 Henry Street; Isidor Underberg; damage, $50.

7:30 A. M.—5 Pitt Street; Henry Hughes; damage slight.

9:50 A. M.—346 East Fourth Street; Joseph Kuntz; damage slight.

11:15 A. M.—Bowery and Bayard Street; Third Avenue Railway; no damage.

5:45 P. M.—334 Stanton Street; Samuel Bressian; damage slight.

10:15 P. M.—Leon Baine; 195 Second Street; damage, $1,000.

LOSS BY FIRE.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The Globe Furniture Factory was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $20,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—A portion of the abattoir of the West Philadelphia Stock yards was destroyed by fire of unknown origin to-day, causing a loss of $30,000; fully covered by insurance. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, owner of the building, loses $5,000; D. B. Martin & Co., who occupied the second floor and conducted a rendering establishment, lose $20,000, and a number of butchers, who occupied the first floor, lose together $5,000.

CHASE ON THE SPEEDWAY

Exciting Capture of a Runaway by Mounted Policemen.

The Horse Bolts When Mrs. Kotch Tries to Drive Him—Clinging to the Reins She Escapes Injury.

There was a runaway on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, which caused great excitement. George Kotch and his wife of 455 First Avenue took a newly purchased horse out yesterday to try him. The horse went well, and Mrs. Kotch expressed a wish to drive him alone. Mr. Kotch thought it quite safe, and got out at One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, saying his wife should take a turn down to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and back, and he would wait for her.

The horse knew that there had been a change in drivers, and began to make trouble at once. At One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street he took the bit and bolted. Mrs. Kotch screamed for help, but clung pluckily to the reins. Her efforts were of no avail, and down the drive the animal ran at a mad gallop. The light runabout bounced at times two feet into the air, and as it tossed from side to side Mrs. Kotch was in imminent peril of being thrown on the stone walk, the horse running dangerously close to it at times.

Mounted Policemen Golden and Fitzgerald were at One Hundred and Seventy-second Street when the horse began to run. They used their spurs and dashed in pursuit. The hoofbeats of the policemen's horses made the runaway horse go faster. Along the Speedway were many horses, some of which, hearing the turmoil, cut up capers on their own account and a number of times a tangle of half a dozen rigs was narrowly averted.

Golden and Fitzgerald got abreast of Kotch's horse at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, but not until they reached One Hundred and Sixtieth Street were they able to stop the horse. Repeatedly they slackened him down, and as often he would make another dash.

The mounted policemen gave a superb exhibition of riding and daring. Time after time they took chances that would have meant the unhorsing of less skilled riders. When they finally stopped the runaway and led him back up the Speedway it was through a cheering line of horsemen and spectators who had witnessed their work.

Mr. Kotch met them about half way down, having ran in pursuit, fearful that his wife would be pitched out. Mrs. Kotch kept cool until it was all over, and then collapsed. She quickly revived, and drove home with her husband. Neither horse nor runabout was damaged.

SUNDAY QUESTION AGAIN.

The Rev. Mr. Eckman Gives His Views of It and Criticises Some of His Fellow-Ministers.

The Sunday newspaper was pronounced an unmitigated nuisance by the Rev. George P. Eckman at the evening service yesterday in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue.

"A fact resulting from the Sunday paper," said he, "is that on Monday you have the flattest and silliest paper one could possibly imagine. This is for the reason that the whole world has been dragged for the miscellaneous news for the sheet which is dropped on your doorstep on the Sabbath morning."

Cab riding on Sunday also came in for severe condemnation, and any form of Sunday labor not ministering to an absolute need was roundly denounced. Ministers of the Gospel preaching in one place in the morning and traveling on the railroad to reach another pulpit for the evening service were defined as "bare-faced frauds and the worst kind of hypocrites."

The Rev. Mr. Eckman's topic was "The Sunday Question." In vigorous language he denounced the manner in which the American Sabbath has been diverted from its original purpose, that of being a day of rest. He scored, on one hand, the Puritanical observance which makes of Sunday a day of discomfort, and, on the other hand, the greed or thirst for pleasure which makes it a day of toil or one of revel. He concluded: "If any one tries to steal from you your American Sabbath, cry 'Stop, thief!' or, better still, throttle him where he stands, and the blessing of God shall follow you."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Col. Richard Crawthay, Pretoria, South Africa.

HOLLAND.—John T. Milliken, St. Louis.

IMPERIAL.—Judge J. A. Hall, New Haven.

MURRAY HILL.—Major C. S. Smith, United States Army; Laurens Hof, United States Army; Col. C. R. Day, United States Army.

MANHATTAN.—Sir David Wilson, Governor of British Honduras.

PLAZA.—W. B. Wilcox, Paymaster, United States Navy.

VICTORIA.—Col. A. B. Beach, Sioux City; Mayor Juan M. Caballero, Buenos Ayres.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. — Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts; John Rufus Edie, United States Navy; P. Rogestvensky, Secretary of the Russian Legation, Washington.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Haines, J. B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Haines, Jr., domestics and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Galland Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Galland, wrappers; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics, silks, and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Stix, Louis, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Gerwin, dress goods; 53 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Seligman Bros., Santa Fé, N. M.; A. Seligman, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Lowman, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Lowman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Brickner, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Rosenfeld, E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Rosenfeld, night robes; Hotel Netherland.

Belfeld, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Belfeld, cloaks and suits; 135 Greene Street; Hotel Savoy.

Swofford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Md.; H. W. Mendenhall, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Desportes & Edmunds' Dry Goods Company, Columbia, S. C.; R. H. Edmunds, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Heidelbach, Friedlander & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Heidelbach, woolens; 49 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass., millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. P. Goebel, prints, ginghams, cloths, dress goods, linens, and white goods; 50 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wull, Raphael & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Mells, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Criterion Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. Brandeis, clothing; 328 Church Street; Criterion Hotel.

Schmitt & Heinly, Danville, Ill.; H. Schmitt, laces and trimmings; 529 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces and fancy goods; Miss C. Dyer, ladies' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Foster, J. H.; Auburn, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Steinbach, J., Asbury Park, N. J.; dry goods and notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Strauss, Levi & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; E. Dreyfus, prints and blankets, 196 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Shillito, John, Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Buhrman, dress goods and silks, 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Robertson, A. B., & Brother, Danville, Ky.; A. S. Robertson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Elliott, William H., Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Whan, domestics, linens, and white goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis Mo.; H. S. Wheeler, notions, 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCullogh, laces, buttons, and trimmings, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Saratoga Dry Goods Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; C. H. Lewis, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks and laces; Hoffman House.

Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Reddon, carpets; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; E. Sloane, laces, white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Steinberger & Kolisher, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Steinberger, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sass & Cohen, Galveston, Texas; M. J. Sass, furnishing goods; R. Weiss, furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Peters, Dry Goods and Clothing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. W. Peters, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods, cloaks, and notions; Miss H. Collins, ladies' wear; Hotel Vendome.

STRIKE FOR LOWER WAGES.

Painters' Society Accused of Threatening Paperhangers Who Are Earning $7 a Day.

A sensation was caused at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by a statement made by James P. Archibald of the Paperhangers' Union to the effect that three paperhangers, including himself, who were earning $7 a day on an up-town building, were discharged on the threat of a strike in order that men might take their places who worked for $3 a day.

Archibald is ex-President of the central body and ex-Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, and is one of the best known labor leaders in the city. The organization which threatened the strike is the Amalgamated Painters' Society, which has been trying for some time to wipe the Paperhangers' Union out of existence in order that it might get the work of paperhanging, as well as painting, for its members. These painters demand $3 a day as the union wages, while the paperhangers earn from $5 to $7 a day on the piece-work system, working eight hours a day. The building at which the strike was threatened is in West Seventy-second Street.

"Imagine it," said Archibald, stretching his hands out, "a strike for $3 per cent lower wages was threatened! No wonder people sneer at labor unions. Three men were thrown out of work who were earning $7 a day in order to make room for men who wanted $3 a day!"

At first the delegates began to look at the matter from a humorous standpoint. Then most of them tried to look serious. Finally the Secretary was instructed to write to the society asking for an explanation of its action.

William J. O'Brien, delegate of the Granite Cutters' Union, reported that the complaints made last week to the effect that the men at work during the vacation months on public schools in the Bronx were paid less than the prevailing rate of wages had been referred to the Controller. The Controller, he said, had agreed to hold back the money until the complaints had been disposed of.

A complaint was made by the delegate of the Amalgamated Engineers to the effect that members of his organization were being discriminated against at the navy yard. They had been working on the new battleship Maine when they were ousted to make room for members of the International Association of Machinists. The complaint was referred to the Grievance Committee.

For Arbitration and Uniform Wages.

The Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union has decided to agitate for National arbitration in the trade, and at a meeting held yesterday, in Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, appointed delegates to attend a National convention of ironworkers to begin in Pittsburg to-day, with instructions to try and bring about a uniform scale of wages all over the country. The convention has been called by the United Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America, and takes in all structural ironworkers. An attempt is to be made before next May to establish $4 a day for eight hours as the union wages.

Newark Brewery Unionized.

The agreement between the Central Federated Union and the National Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association to work hand in hand in an effort to unionize the non-union breweries it was stated yesterday has already resulted in the unionizing of one non-union concern, the Trefez Brewing Company of Newark, N. J. Delegate Pommer of Brewers' Union No. 1 made a report to this effect at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union.

STATE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Ninety-third Meeting to be Held at Malone Oct. 23, 24, and 25.

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The ninety-third annual meeting of the New York State Baptist Missionary Convention will be held in the First Baptist Church here on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next. The President of the convention, the Rev. John B. Calvert, will preside.

There will be three sessions each day, at which pastors and laymen from New York and from various parts of the State will speak. The State Pastors' Conference and the Baptist State Young Peoples' Union will hold their meetings in connection with the State Convention.

At the opening session of the State Pastors' Conference the Rev. A. M. Prentice of Ogdensburg will speak on "The Preaching of the Pastor"; the Rev. C. R. Storey of Buffalo, on "The Pastor as Organizer"; the Rev. T. J. Whitaker of New York, on "The Pastoral Work of the Pastor." In the afternoon the Rev. Sylvester Burnham, D. D., of Colgate University, will read a paper on "The Relation of Belief in Evolution to a Belief in the Divinity of Jesus." The Rev. W. H. Main of Syracuse will speak on "The Pastor's View of the Effect of Ultra Independence in Our Churches," and the Rev. Charles E. Barker of North Tonawanda, on "The Pastor's Relation to His Young People." The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. S. Coats, D. D., of Buffalo.

The annual report of the Board of Managers of the convention will be presented by the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. H. W. Barnes; the financial report by the Treasurer, Theodore E. Schulte of New York, and will be followed by addresses on "The Occupancy of Strategic Points," by Charles R. Knowles of Albany, and on "Church Building Work as Tributary to Denominational Prosperity," by the Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., of Buffalo.

The report on home and foreign missions and Bible work will be presented by the Rev. George Whitman, D. D., of Buffalo, and will be followed by addresses on "State Missions as Related to World-Wide Evangelism," by the Rev. C. L. Rhoades of New York, and on "Bible Work as Related to General Evangelization," by the Rev. A. J. Rowland, D. D., of Philadelphia. The Rev. William Ashmore, D. D., the veteran missionary from China, will speak on "The Missionary Situation of To-day."

The report on Sunday schools and Young People's work will be presented by the Rev. Charles E. Nichols of Cooperstown. Addresses will follow on "The Sunday School as Related to the Origin and Growth of Our Churches," by the Rev. W. Jasper Howell of Cortland, and on "The Sunday School as Related to the Evangelization and to the Upbuilding in Intelligent Strength of Our Churches," by the Rev. Charles H. Moss of Rochester. The "question box" will be opened by the Rev. W. A. Granger, D. D., of Mount Vernon. The special educational report will be presented by the Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch of Rochester, and will be followed by an address on "An Open Door for the Church," by President Rush Rhees, LL. D., of the University of Rochester. The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Church of New York, President of the State Young People's Union, will deliver the annual address before the young people. Addresses will also be made by the Rev. A. W. Bourn, D. D., of Gloversville, and the Rev. T. J. Whitaker of New York.

To a cocktail or any drink in which whisky is used "Canadian Club" adds a zest that is decidedly pleasing and satisfactory. The addition of other ingredients does not destroy the delightful flavour and aroma which distinguish "Canadian Club" Whisky

It is bottled under the supervision of the Canadian Government, which guarantees its age and genuineness.

FIRE IN HERRESHOFF YARD.

BRISTOL, R. I., Oct. 21.—A fire in the Herreshoff boatbuilding yard early this morning destroyed one of the buildings and two boats, and badly damaged two yachts, the loss being estimated at $4,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh southwesterly winds.

The pressure is still high over the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts and low in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Mississippi Valley. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Western Tennessee. Rain has fallen along the South Atlantic Coast, in Florida, Alabama, Iowa, Missouri, and on the North Pacific Coast. The temperature has fallen in the southwest; elsewhere there has been a general rise. Rain, with lower temperature, is indicated for to-day for the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the East Gulf States. During to-morrow the rain area will probably spread eastward to the Atlantic. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh southwesterly, shifting to southeasterly by to-morrow. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk southwesterly winds will prevail. On the lakes the winds will be brisk southeasterly, except on Superior and Northern Michigan, where they will probably be fresh to brisk northerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	43	45	54
6 A. M.	42	45	59
9 A. M.	40	47	54
12 M.	46	57	59
3 P. M.	46	62	62
6 P. M.	43	60	60
9 P. M.	42	58	57
12 P. M.	41	50	55

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	56½
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1899	44
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	53

The maximum temperature yesterday was 63 degrees at 4:10 P. M. The minimum temperature was 45 degrees at 3 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.32, and at 8 P. M. 30.20. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .81, and at 8 P. M. .70.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:19	Sun sets...5:10	Moon rises..5:25

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:33	Gov. Isl'd...7:05	H. Gate...9:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:52	Gov. Isl'd...7:17	H. Gate...9:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Genoa	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

Bellanoch, Argentine Republic	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Camatense, St. Lucia, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

Daggry, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mount Vernon, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prima, Progreso, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Syracusa, North Brazil	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. §14 and up to Oct. §27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. §27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Oorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. §11.)

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van

A Brilliant Array of Silver-Plate

Superb Designs ✓ *Highest Quality* ✓ HALF PRICE

THOUSANDS of housekeepers are proud of their beautiful pieces of silver-plated ware bearing the imprint of the good old factory from which this plated ware comes. They made some of the finest wares of the kind made in America. This company was bought out by the International Silver Company, and economy of production led to the discontinuance of their patterns. The stock of wares in their factory had to be disposed of. The jealous fear that the market might be disturbed by such a fine offering under value almost led to these beautiful pieces being melted for metal in the pieces. We heard of it. We proved to the manufacturers that the offering of the lot at Wanamaker's would not disturb their market at all; and the sale would be over in a few days by our rapid distribution.

They agreed to our proposal. The beautiful wares are here, and on dis play in the Main Aisle to-day. But the factory mark has been stamped over by a fictitious name, and the pieces that had not been marked are also stamped with another name. Even *we* cannot sell you the factory's name under-price; but we can now offer their perfect wares at about half the regular prices. It is a splendid collection of finest, newest, most artistic shapes, in all the various pieces of hollow-ware for table service.

Then we have for this occasion a companion offering of silver-plated flat-ware—spoons, forks, knives, and other pieces—mostly Rogers' ware, from the original makers who made that name famous.

It is a broad, brilliant offering that housekeepers everywhere will be delighted to select from. The prices are remarkable, as these brief hints partly illustrate:

Quadruple Plated Table Ware—

Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50 to $13
Baking Dishes, $3.75 and $4
Coffee Urns, $7.50
Ice Pitchers, $5
Tilting Sets, $1.75
Butter Plates, $2.50 a dozen
Mustard Pots, 75c
Children's Cups, 50c and 75c
Pickle Jars, $1
Fruit Stands, $3.25
Butter Dishes, $2
Kettles, $4.50
Patent Cut-off Syrup Pitchers, $1.75
Ice Tubs, $1.50
Cake Baskets, $2.50
Salad Bowls, $3.25
Candlesticks, $1.75
Crumb Trays and Scrapers, $2.25
Sugars and Creams, $2.50.
Comports, $1.35 to $2.50
Fern Dishes, $3.
Tea Pots, $2.25.
Tureens, $5.
Individual Tureens, with plate, $2.50
Water Pitchers, $3.25
Bread Trays, $1.75.
Gravy Boats, $1.90.
Tea Caddies, $1.
Candelabra, $3.75.
Punch Bowls, $5.
Loving Cups, $1.75 to $3.75
Coffee Pots, $2.50

Rogers' and Other Plated Ware—

Tea Spoons, $1.10 a dozen
Dessert Forks, $2 a dozen
Coffee Spoons, 75c a dozen
Nut Picks, $1 a dozen
Preserve Spoons, 40c
Gravy Ladles, 45c
Mustard Spoons, 10c
Crumb Scrapers, $1
Dessert Spoons, $2 a dozen
Oyster Forks, $1 a dozen
Orange Spoons, $1.50 a dozen
Butter Knives, 15c and 25c
Berry Spoons, 50c
Oyster Ladles, 75c and 85c
Fish Knives, 85c
Pie Knives, 65c
Table Spoons, $2.20 a dozen
Table Forks, $2.20 a dozen
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 a dozen
Sugar Spoons, 10c and 20c
Cream Ladles, 35c
Soup Ladles, $1 and $1.25
Fish Forks, 85c
Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Main and Ninth street aisles.

Elegant Philanthropy

Two interests, both intense. They meet in an Empire Paletot that in novelty and distinguished elegance knows no superior. The stuff of it is pastel pearl broadcloth, and its length 62 inches. The body is defined by a high Josephine girdle, quilled in lines of stitching and edged with gold; the front and neck have an Aiglon collar and revers of richest Imperial Russian sable; throughout the shoulders and across the chest the lining is of royal ermine, and the full inside finish is of rich corn colored satin duchesse.

This splendid garment was imported by Messrs. Revillon Bros. as a gift to the fair for the Galveston Orphan Fund. But it came too late. We have taken it from the authorities of the fair and now offer it with the condition that the entire proceeds of its sale shall be paid to the Fund, for which it was donated.

The value of this unique and elegant garment is $500. The price is $300. Second floor.

DRESS GOODS *Attractive* Offerings

We've been fortunate in obtaining a number of fine lots of new and attractive Dress Goods to sell at much below their worth. And bargains in *new* Dress Goods are scarce this season. It has been our good fortune to have first pick of these. There is the making of splendid dresses and the saving of much money in each of the stories that follow:

At 50c a yard, worth $1—All-wool Striped Homespuns, in gray, brown and beige mixtures.
At 50c a yard, worth $1—All-wool Imported Suiting Checks, attractive two and three color combinations.
At 60c a yard, worth $1—All-wool Surah Serges, in navy blue, brown and green; 45 in. wide.
At 60c a yard, worth 75c—All-wool Crisp Woven Cheviot, in navy blue only; 50 in. wide.
At 75c a yard, worth $1—All-wool Camel's-hair Homespuns, in Oxford, dark and medium gray, blue and brown mixtures; 52 in. wide.
At 37½c a yard, worth 75c—Bright Attractive Cloth Plaids, in handsome color combinations; designs in camel's-hair, Bourette and Tartan colorings, in thirty or more patterns to select from.
At 28c a yard, worth 50c—All-wool Cloth; Plaids, in attractive color combinations; some having camel's-hair outlines in twenty-five different combinations.
At 20c a yard, worth 45c—Attractive Camel's-hair Plaids, in a dozen different combinations.
At 28c, worth 50c—Matelasse Poplins, a close copy in appearance of goods selling at $2 a yard; designs in black and colored striped grounds divided into plaids by bright mercerized hair lines.

Rotunda, facing Broadway and Tenth street.

And these offerings in Black Goods:

At 45c a yard, worth 85c—All-wool Camel's-hair Cheviot; 46 in. wide.
At 55c a yard, worth $1—Figured Mohair Crepons, in a dozen different attractive designs.
At 60c a yard, worth 75c—All-wool Cheviot; 50 in. wide.
At 75c a yard, worth $1.25—All-wool Pebble Cheviot; 50 in. wide.
At 75c a yard, worth $1.25—Figured Mohair Crepons, in a great variety of handsome designs in bright lustrous goods.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Lillian CORSETS The Best *of* All

The *Lillian Corset* is a typical Wanamaker production. Good corsets were coming from abroad before we planned the Lillian, but they had various faults, and were not entirely suited to American women. Then they were outrageously expensive.

We sought out the best corsetier in the craft and made him a proposition to work on our plans. He knew how to make graceful, shapely corsets in faultless style. We knew how to conduct the output and distribution. The combination of brains has proven a vast success. Now the best corsets in the world are obtainable at fair prices; but they are sold nowhere but at Wanamaker's. These hints of a few of the many models:

Lillian girdles of coutil and real whalebone; lace trimmed, at $2.50.
Lillian bias corsets of coutil; low bust, long over hips; $2.50. Same in black batiste, $2.75.
Lillian corsets of coutil; bias cut; low bust; an excellent model for stout figures; white and drab. Same in black, $4.
Lillian corsets of coutil and real whalebone; long waist; medium bust; white and drab. $4.
Bias cut corsets of fine coutil and real whalebone; short and medium waist. $5.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Another Lucky Purchase of SILKS

A wonderful lot of silks is offered to-day at *half a dollar* a yard. The chance came on Saturday and we took it quick as a wink. It's a remarkable offering. The lot includes solid black taffetas with crinkled stripes, satin stripes, colored stripes and figured stripes; some with touches of white; some with colors on black; others with Persian stripes on black, and black figures on colored grounds. Also open-work taffetas, in solid colorings of white, ciel, red and navy blue.

Then rich Brocaded Satins in white, nile green and mais. All bright, handsome patterns, for waists, dresses, trimmings, linings, fancy work.

75c, 85c and $1 Silks at 50c a yard

Rotunda.

LINGERIE from *Paris*

The charm of women's wardrobe—the daintiest and most exquisite outer and under-garments, of course, come from Paris. How brilliant are the Silk Waists, how matchless the Silk Petticoats, what indefinable grace and refinement about the Dressing Sacques, Lounging Robes and Matinees, what exquisite needlecraft displayed in the Night Gowns and Undergarments.

American women love these dainty things, and demand more and more of us each season; and so our supplies are greater this year than ever before. The Little French Store is bubbling over with exquisite garments. Its quiet seclusion will please women who enjoy looking over this beauty-work, away from the busy throngs of the store.

There is little suggestion to the prices. The garments are everything—though prices are always fair merchandise values.

Silk Waists, $14 to $65.
Tea Gowns, $8 to $150.
Dressing Sacques, $4 to $50.
Silk Petticoats, $23 to $75.
Short Petticoats, $2.50 to $20.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's *Separate* DRESS SKIRTS

With a separate skirt or two and a few pretty shirt-waists, the problem of "what to wear" almost solves itself. The separate skirt is a great boon to women—and that they are not lacking in appreciation of its value, our constantly increasing sales fully prove. Styles this season are more elaborate than they ever have been. With the increasing popularity of the separate skirt it is but natural that our assortment should be larger, and better than any we ever had. $4.50 to $95 is the price range.

A word or two:

At $10—Skirts of cheviot serge, in two styles; one made with 7 gores; the other with flaring flounce; well tailored and all silk lined throughout.
At $17—Skirts of broadcloth; velvet trimmed and all silk lined. Another style of cheviot, unlined; trimmed with silver braid. Value $21.

Second floor, Broadway.

All Around the Store

Curling Iron Heaters. No need to tire yourself by holding your curling-iron over the gas-jet. Here are alcohol lamps which support and heat the iron while you are doing something else. 75c. to $7.

Hat Ornaments. Fashion has decreed that a woman's hat is incomplete unless an ornament forms part of the trimming. A special counter holds an attractive collection of gilt, steel and rhinestone ornaments, from 25c. to 75c. each.

Gold ribbon, for belts or dress-trimmings, gives the necessary military touch to the "smart" costume. It's here, in widths from ⅛ in. at 8c a yard, to 2 in. at 33c

A Winter Overcoat for Men that is deserving of mention is of all-wool frieze; with satin shoulders and wool body lining. For $15 you get an $18 value in this coat.

Women's Underwear. Many kinds are priced at 50c; vests and drawers, for instance, of medium weight, fine ribbed white or silver-gray cotton; vests with high necks and long sleeves, with silk fronts; drawers with French band, side button and drawing-string.

Dotted Veils. These brisk October winds play havoc with one's carefully arranged hair, unless the stray locks are kept under discipline. A tray on the Veiling counter contains dotted veiling in yard lengths, and a variety of colors, black predominating. Priced at 25c—though some of the pieces were formerly $1.25 a yard.

Imitation Shell Barrettes. Seems as though every woman were wearing some kind of a barrette in her hair, nowadays. Some very pretty, though inexpensive ones of imitation tortoise-shell, are here in a number of shapes—snakes, ovals, hearts, bars, or other more intricate designs. 10c to 50c each.

Boys' Bicycle Suits. Two new lots, for boys of 8 to 16 years, are of all-wool fancy cheviots—most stylish and serviceable. $5 and $7.50.

"Little Giant" Fire Extinguisher. Worthy of its name, for the quart or so of liquid it contains will kill a fire even under good headway. It is always ready for use, unbreakable and non-corrodible. A twist of the handle, and it can be worked to and fro like a syringe. Price $2 each.

Girls' Separate Skirts. Of Venetian cloth, broadcloth and cheviot; mostly in navy blue, Oxford and black; of the most recent designs and in various styles of trimming; from $3.75 to $20.

Infants' Long Slips. A word of three among some attractive new arrivals. At 25c, of cambric, gathered at neck and finished with lawn ruffle, hemstitched; at 50c, of nainsook, 18 fine plaits in front, neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle edged with lace; at 85c, of nainsook, with yoke of plaits and hemstiching, finished with hemstitched ruffle.

Mottoes for Children's Parties are to be found in plentiful assortment in the Candy Store. They are English, French, German—the best collection ever seen in America. There are prizes in some, fancy caps and hats in others, and prices run from 8c to $2.50 a dozen—and what fun they are!

Women's Stockings—Of fast black lisle thread; either with lace ankles or allover open work. A most desirable offering, for, although fully worth 50c a pair, they shall go at 38c.

Picture Framing. The frame around a picture can either make or mar the effect. Here you take no chance—expert advice in selecting suitable mats of mouldings, excellent workmanship, and reasonable prices insure your satisfaction.

Children's HATS *for School* and Dress

Attractive and serviceable are these trimmed hats of felt and of cloth. They're in red and blue, and have pompons of ribbon. Prices, $3.50 to $5.

Some very pretty hats for dress occasions, including the new poke bonnets, at $5 and up to $18.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Wanamaker TAILORING for Men

Men who wear good clothes are usually very liberal in paying for satisfaction. They think ten to twenty dollars extra not too much to pay for the reputation of the tailor who made their clothes. That's good policy, if you can't be sure of your clothes without it.

But can you buy a name, at any price, that stands for more than "*John Wanamaker?*"

Can you get finer fabrics, finer tailoring, more correct style, better fit, than the Wanamaker name guarantees? Maybe you haven't tried Wanamaker tailoring—then, of course, you don't know.

More men are learning each day that smartest clothes, best service and lowest prices all go together at Wanamaker's.

Best brains, best skill, best methods—it's the forward march in modern retailing. You can't afford to be out of touch with Wanamaker's in the matter of clothes.

Test our tailoring by the sack suits of fine fancy mixed cheviots at $30, to order. Or the splendid business suits at $20. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Good Clothing For Boys

There's a mighty magnet here which draws an ever-increasing number of people to us when clothing for boys is in question. And that magnet—the best boys' clothing it is possible to make—linked to small prices. A most powerful magnet; can you resist it?

A few demonstrations:

Boys' double-breasted jacket suits, with extra trousers; sizes 7 to 16 years. Materials of all-wool blue and fancy mixed cheviots; silk sewed throughout. Every mother appreciates those extra trousers. A good $6.50 value at $5.
Boys' suits, with vests; sizes 9 to 16 years. The most popular suit worn this season—materials of all-wool fancy cheviots. All vests are double-breasted—an exact reproduction of our men's suits—stylish and dressy. Our price, $5, though worth $6.50.
Boys' winter top coats; sizes 4 to 16 years. The frieze is absolutely all-wool; sewed with pure silk; modelled after our men's coats; colors of blue, Oxford gray, brown and tan; serge lined and velvet collars; $5. Second floor, Ninth street.

Fall GLOVES for Men and Women

For Women. In our "Princess May" and Royale Gloves you reach the full limit of what $1 and $1.50 will buy. Everybody sells $1 and $1.50 gloves. It's simply a question of what you get for your money.

The "Princess May" is our dollar glove, and the "Royale" our $1.50 glove. Both are made for us in Grenoble, and they have no equals at their prices. The new fall shades and black and white, in both kid and suede, are ready.

Women's two-clasp Russian lamb gloves, tan, gray, pearl and white, 75c.
Women's two-clasp mocha gloves, in tans, gray and black, $1 and $1.50. Tenth street.

For Men.—There isn't a glove want but we can fill to the entire satisfaction of both your taste and purse. Here are the new fall gloves:

Mocha gloves, one-clasp, $1 and $1.50.
Pique and out-seam, one clasp, $1 and $1.50.
Mocha and glace walking gloves, silk-lined, one-clasp, $1.50.

Ninth street.

Regina MUSIC BOXES and a Bargain

What's in a name? A great deal sometimes. The Regina is most appropriately named. It *is* the queen of all music boxes. We want to say a word to-day about the latest achievement of the Regina people—the automatic tune changing device. Pick out any twelve discs you like, put them in a disc holder, and then sit down to enjoy the music without any further bother of changing the disc for each tune. The discs are lifted into position automatically. If you want any selection repeated, if you want to skip any, if you want to hear only a certain one, you can regulate all that to suit yourself. We don't know of anything better or easier to handle, in the way of a music box. $175 to $400. Come in aud ask us to play something you like. These automatic Reginas are upright in form and decorative in appearance.

Other styles of Regina music boxes from $10 up.

You can get almost anything you want in the selections, from ragtime to grand opera.

We've a few fine Baker Swiss table music boxes, with three extra cylinders each, that we will sell for $75 and $100, instead of $350 and $400. Basement

CARPETS A Very *Superior* Collection

The carpet is the foundation of a room's beauty. Its selection demands artistic care. Even a costly carpet can give a room a coarse appearance, if out of harmony with other furnishings; yet nothing is so effective as a floor covering that blends into the decorative scheme of furniture and hangings.

Our stock is full of these carpets with the rich tones that mean so much to the beauty scheme. The Wilton and Axminster carpets contain every style of pattern and color that the decoration of the times demands. In self-tone shades there are Reds from the softest of old pink to the richest crimsons—Greens, from a delicate sage to beautiful bottle-greens—Golds in many shades—Blues, from the softest turquoise to the deepest marine. Also the above shades of ground with designs by a multitude of the best artists in floral, ornamental and Oriental effects in contrasting colors; exquisite in their delicacy, rich in their depth of color; adapted to every want—salon, parlor, library, chamber and boudoir. Prices from $1 upwards. Third floor.

Center and *Library* TABLES

Judge of the splendid chance to please your fancy most completely, from this stock of *more than three hundred styles of tables.* We don't believe there is equal variety to be found anywhere else. There are over a hundred styles of library tables, alone. They range from the lowest-priced table that is worthy, up to a magnificently inlaid mahogany library table at $350.

These hints of some at popular prices:

At $1.50—Golden oak table; 24-inch top; rim around top; shaped legs; lower shelf.
At $1.75—Imitation mahogany table; 24-inch shaped top; lower shelf; turned legs.
At $2.25—Imitation mahogany or oak center tables; 24-inch top; rim around lower edge; shelf below; turned legs.
At $3—Golden oak; quartered oak top and shelf; fancy rim under top; shaped legs; top is 24 inches.
At $5—Golden oak parlor table; polished quartered oak 22-in. top; shelf below; shaped legs; highly finished.
At $6—Imitation mahogany parlor table; 26-inch top with shaped edges; lower shelf; turned legs; brass feet and glass balls.
At $7—Quartered oak round center table; 32-inch top with deep rim; heavy legs and stretchers.
At $8—Golden oak library table; quartered oak top, 24x36 in.; 1 drawer; lower shelf; turned legs.
At $10—Golden oak library table; polished quartered oak top, 28x46 in.; 1 drawer; heavy turned legs. A splendid table for the price.
At $10.50—Golden oak library table; polished quartered oak top, 26x40 in.; plain square legs; lower shelf; drawer.

Fourth floor.

Various Good LINENS Unusually Low Priced

The following are only a few of the many very attractive values now offered here to seekers of household linens of known purity. All our linens are that—all are very moderately priced. A large proportion of the stocks are marked much below the market:

Table Cloths of grass-bleached German damask, 2x3 yds., at $3 each; regularly $3.75. Same quality, half a yard shorter, at $2.50 instead of $3.25.
Table Cloths of Scotch bleached double damask, 2x2½ yds., in beautiful designs, at $2.50 each. Same quality, half a yard shorter, at $2.
Bleached Scotch Damask, full 2 yards wide, at $1 a yard. Good value at $1.25.
Double Damask Dinner Napkins, 24 in. square, at $2.75 doz.; regularly $3.75.
Hemstitched huckaback towels with colored borders or all white; 20x38 in. Exceptionally good quality at 25c each.

Fourth avenue.

BELTS *the* Prevalence *of* Gold

The first glance at the new belts strikes you with the prevalence of gold. It amounts to a positive rage. There's hardly a belt but shows this influence in some shape or another—though it may merely stop at a gilt buckle. Even leather is brought into requisition—we've some calf-leather belts entirely gilded over. It's a fascinating subject—too long to tell all we'd like to. Better come yourself—here's the incentive:

Belts of gold braid, with white, blue or black enamel buckles, studded in some cases with rhinestones; narrow widths, $1.75 to $3.75.
Black velvet belts, broad in the back and narrow in front, with a narrow band of gold braid running through the center; loops and long ends of velvet, with gilt pendants in front; $2.50.
This one is altogether charming. Black velvet belt with three narrow bands of gold braid, and three gold slides; broad in the back, narrowing down in front; small gilt buckle; $6.50.
Wide gold braid belt; 4 inches; heavy Egyptian buckles. This one is imported; $9.50.
Another imported belt is of 3½-inch gold braid, with large buckle of cut steel on black velvet; $15.

Main Aisle, Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EMPIRE CITY'S OPENING

New Track Will Be Dedicated to Running Races To-day.

STAKES SET FOR THIS WEEK

Trainer Mason Again to Handle J. G. Follansbee's Horses—Garry Herrmann Not for Sale.

The opening of the new Empire City race track to the thoroughbred race horse this afternoon will be one of the important events of the Autumn, and curiosity, backed by the very attractive programme Secretary H. D. McIntyre has arranged, should draw a large attendance. Lovers of the harness horse have had frequent opportunity to visit and inspect the course constructed with so much care and expense by the late W. H. Clark, but with the dropping of the flag on the inaugural handicap to-day the place will be dedicated to the running horse.

The new course is regarded as the natural successor to Morris Park, when in the course of a few years the growth of New York City and the building up of Westchester shall compel the Morris estate to cut up the track, though it has been in existence but eleven years.

It has long been the custom for the more important racing establishments to go into Winter quarters immediately after the close of the Morris Park meeting, but all have deviated from that rule this Fall, and the colors of every great stable of the East will be seen at the Yonkers races. The programme arranged will give horses of every grade the chance to win, and patrons of the turf may congratulate themselves that this Autumn at least the wind-up of the year's sport will not be confined entirely to scrambling for small purses by the cheapest of the selling class horses and poor owners, struggling to the end, in hopes of picking up a small part of a purse.

The sale of the horses owned in partnership by Congressman William Astor Chanler and John G. Follansbee at the time the horses were disposed of was generally believed to mean that both members of the firm intended to retire from racing. That is true of Mr. Chanler, his duties at Washington preventing his taking an active part in racing, but Mr. Follansbee, instead of retiring, will race on a greater scale next season. He has again secured Mason, who trained Gloaming and Armitage, the two noted of the horses that Mr. Follansbee raced, and with a choice lot of coming two-year-olds and a select few older horses under Mason's care, the stable promises to take an important part on the metropolitan turf.

All offers for the fast and stout colt Garry Herrmann have been declined by his owner, Charles Head Smith, and it is not even remotely probable that the horse will be sold. W. C. Whitney has denied that he made an offer for Garry Herrmann, but it is stated as a fact that one bid of $25,000 from a prominent New York turfman was among those declined by the colt's owner. Mr. Smith gave as his reason for not wishing to sell that he has as much use for a good race horse as any one else, and that, having one, he would not sell, as he had found it too hard to get good horses. Garry Herrmann, under the careful handling of Charles Hughes, has regained his best form, and though he was beaten in his last race it looks very much as if he will close his campaign in the East as one of the star performers of the year.

At Empire City to-day two of the most important stake events of the week, both handicaps, are the features of the opening card. Stakes will be run for on four other days, Tuesday's programme alone being made up of purse races. On Wednesday the chief fixture will be the Bronxville, for three-year-olds, over a short six-furlong course, selling allowances, with Seductive, Peaceful, Hesper, Red Path, Flount, Mr. Brown, Annoy, Wooster Boy, and Pupil among the seventeen entered. The Mahopac Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, for fillies three years old and upward, to be run Thursday, has in it, among others, Imp, Kamara, Motley, Belle of Troy, and Oneck Queen. For Friday is set the Tuckahoe, selling, at six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward, the twenty-two entries including Meehanus, The Pride, Flount, Pupil, Himtine, St. Cloud, Trillo, Gibraltar, Doiando, Sadducee, Hesper, and Potente. Two fixtures are set for Saturday, the Kensico, five furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds, with Canal, Moor Delamon, Kimberly, Rolling Boer, Annie Thompson, Luerna, Gold Heels, and Lady of the Valley among the probable starters, and the Clark Memorial Handicap, one mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds, with McMeekin, Alcedo, Bombshell, Vulcain, Gonfalon, Duoro, Rockton, Mr. Brown, First Whip, King Bramble, Teddy, Motley and Water Cure among those who will engage the handicapper's attention.

Empire City's Opening Card.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages, one mile and seventy yards. Intrusive, 126 pounds; King Bramble, 121; Kamara, 119; Belgrade and Compensation, 113 each; Wait Not, 111; Herbert, 108; Oneck Queen, 107; Gen. Mart Gary, 104; Withers, 102; Beau Ormonde, 100; Frank Hall, 86.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Trillo, 110 pounds; Manitoban, Hesper, and Fleuron, 108 each; Brisk, Oread, Smoke, Midsummer, and Ten Candles, 105 each; The Pride, 103; Federalist and Midnight Chimes, 102 each; Ralston, Tatar, and His Royal Highness, 99 each; Olea, 96; Buffoon and Magic Light, 94 each; Ortrud, 93; Beverage, 91; Her Ladyship, 90; Fluke, 85.

THIRD RACE.—The Woodlawn Handicap, for two-year-olds. About six furlongs. Garry Herrmann, 123 pounds; Demurrer, 119; Conroy, 116; Mark Twain, 110; Gold Heels and Tower of Candles, 109 each; Luerna, 107; Six Shooter, 106; Glennelite and King Lief, 105 each; The Musketeer and Servilia, 103 each; King Pepper, 102; Choctanundra, 95; Maria Bolton, 90; Carnelian, 86.

FOURTH RACE.—The Empire City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter. Ethelbert, 128 pounds; Imp, 124; Potence, 109; King Barleycorn, 107; Charentus, 106; Decanter and Pink Coat, 105 each; Belle of Troy and Grayfield, 100 each; Toddy, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Intrusive, 114 pounds; Andronicus, 109; Kinikinic, 106; First Whip, 104; The Chamberlain, 103; Armor and Brisk, 102 each; Dolando, 101; The Amazon, 100; Alsike, 95; Rinaldo, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Col. Padden and Rappenecker, 107 pounds each; Educate and Sweet Tooth, 106 each; Cherries, 104; Snark, 103; Ashes and Billionaire, 102 each; The Hoodoo and Fannie Maud, 100 each; In Shot and Flora, 99 each; Vouch, 98; Yorkshire Boy, 97; About, 94; Frank Hall, 92.

COLUMBIA'S TEAM RETURNS.

Local Football Players Not Discouraged Because of Their Defeat by "Penn."

The Columbia University football team returned from Philadelphia at noon yesterday in good condition and spirits despite Saturday's hard game with Pennsylvania. Members of the team feel that their defeat at the hands of the Quakers carried no disgrace with it. Columbia's play showed immense improvement over that in the Harvard game one week ago. Penn's heavy line was simply overpowering. Coach Lewis of the Harvard team, who witnessed the game at Philadelphia Saturday, said that if the Columbia men had put up the game against the Crimson eleven that they did against the Quakers, the Blue and White would have been victorious. Members of the Columbia team are inclined to share Coach Lewis's opinion that Pennsylvania has this year the strongest eleven on the college gridiron.

Hard practice will be given the Columbia squad this week in preparation for the game against Yale, which will be played on Saturday on Columbia Field.

YALE'S ENDS ARE WEAK.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 21.—The fright which Wesleyan gave Yale in Saturday's contest proved to the Yale coachers that too much confidence in their own prowess may prove to be a serious fault with the Yale team this season. While Hyde's poor punting was the main cause for the accident of Saturday, in which Wesleyan pushed the ball to Yale's ten-yard line, it was the careless work of the ends and line that allowed Inglis to plant the ball on that dangerous line. A double pass and an end run did the business, and had Wesleyan been strong at all she would have scored.

This week will be given to still more systematic drill of the back field both in punting and defense work. A repetition of Saturday's incident might prove decidedly unpleasant in one of the big games. There is a gradually increasing call for the presence of Hinkey to coach the Yale ends, and the pressure may bring him.

Ellis of Harvard Badly Injured.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 21.—The Harvard football team arrived from West Point this morning, much encouraged by the game of Saturday. Ellis was seriously injured in the game, and the doctors say he will not be able to play until after the Pennsylvania game. Hard practice will begin to-morrow.

Ohio Collegiate League Football.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20.—The first game of the season in the Ohio Collegiate Football League was played yesterday. Kenyon College defeated Case School of Applied Science by the score of 10 to 6. The game was stubbornly contested, and contained a number of sensational plays.

HORGAN MAKES A NEW RECORD.

Irish Champion Puts the Shot 47 Feet 4⅜ Inches.

Dennis Horgan, the Irish champion shot putter, who now hails from the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, competed in the open shot-putting contest at the dual athletic meet of the Star and St. Bartholomew Athletic Clubs at Celtic Park, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, and established a new American record for that event of 47 feet 4⅜ inches.

The former American record was 47 feet, made by G. R. Gray at Chicago, Ill., on Sept. 16, 1893, and the world's record is 48 feet 4 inches, made by Horgan.

In the pole vault Ryan and Haitman of the Stars tied at 9 feet 6 inches, and tossed up for first place, Ryan winning.

The result of the games was a sweeping victory for the Star Athletes, who won six firsts, five seconds, and five thirds, a total of 50 points. The St. Bartholomew team won one first, two seconds, and three thirds, scoring 14 points. The summaries:

Seventy-five-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by J. J. Cullen, Star Athletic Club; P. McCauley, Star Athletic Club, second. Time—0:08 3-5. Second Heat—Won by H. Freid, Star Athletic Club; J. E. Moran, Star Athletic Club, second. Time—0:08 1-5. Race won by Freid; Moran, second; Cullen, third. Time—0:08 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by P. McCabe, Star Athletic Club; J. J. Shevlin, Star Athletic Club, second; H. N. Hollister, Star Athletic Club, third. Time—2:13.

One-Mile Run.—Won by G. T. Fitzgerald, Star Athletic Club; J. J. Farrell, Star Athletic Club, second; H. W. Schell, Star Athletic Club, third. Time—4:49.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot by Men Under 160 Pounds Weight.—Won by J. Heitman, Star Athletic Club, with a put of 39 feet 10½ inches; H. Grief, St. Bartholomew, second, with a put of 38 feet 4¼ inches; W. Marshall, Star Athletic Club, third, with a put of 35 feet 10 inches.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Dennis Horgan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (scratch,) with a put of 47 feet 4⅜ inches; E. O'Sullivan, Pastime Athletic Club, (7 feet 6 inches,) second, with an actual put of 39 feet 3¾ inches; A. Buschman, Star Athletic Club, (8 feet 8 inches,) third, with an actual put of 37 feet 7¾ inches.

High Jump.—Won by O. Sauer, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, with a jump of 5 feet 2 inches; J. E. Moran, Star Athletic Club, second, with a jump of 5 feet 1 inch; C. Fippinger, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, third, with a jump of 5 feet.

Pole Vault, for Height.—Won by W. Ryan, Star Athletic Club, with a vault of 9 feet 6 inches; J. Heitman, Star Athletic Club, second, with a vault of 9 feet 6 inches; T. Nevins, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, third, with a vault of 7 feet 6 inches.

Potato Race.—Won by J. Kehule, Star Athletic Club; E. Laufer, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, second; T. McGurty, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, third. Time—0:35.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Schedule of Principal Tournament Games for the Coming Week.

The New York and the Brooklyn Bank Clerks, the Fire Insurance Clerks, and the Drug Clerks Bowling Leagues began their respective tournaments last week, and gave an added interest to the bowling of the various local organizations. The Inter-Club League of Brooklyn is arranging a schedule, and the Athletic League schedule is already completed, the first game being scheduled to begin on Dec. 3. From all indications the present season is likely to be the liveliest the local alleys have ever known.

For the present week the schedule of the principal tournaments is as follows:

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

Columbia League—Enterprise, Century, Wheelmen, and Cyclone teams. Schlussing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem League—New Rochelle, Audubon, and Knickerbocker teams. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National League—New York Athletic Club and Metropolitan teams. Starr's Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—De Forest, Bedford, and Morning Star Councils.

Long Island League—Atlantic, Greenwood, and Kings County Wheelmen teams. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York League—Manhattan, East New York, and Pontiac teams. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, Oct. 23.

Columbia League—Empire City, Lotus, and Belvidere teams. Schlussing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem League—Eclipse, Lotus, and Morris Club teams. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National League—Metropolitan and Our Council teams. Starr's Alleys.

Bank Clerks' League—National Bank of the Republic, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and Seaboard National Bank; Importers and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, and National City Bank. Reid's Alleys.

Twelfth Regiment League—Companies D and F. Armory Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Lefferts, Nassau, and Welcome Councils.

Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League—Franklin Trust Company, Manufacturers' Bank, and Manufacturers' Trust Company. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Long Island Cycling Clubs' League—Tamaqua Wheelmen, Bushwick Wheelmen, and Logan Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.

Columbia League—Corinthian, Owl, and Phoenix teams. Schlussing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem League—Premier, Central Park, and Fidelity teams. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National League—Oriental and America teams. Starr's Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Justin E. Price, Dauntless, and Adirondack Councils.

Greater New York League—Palace, Imperial and Monarch teams. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Long Island League—South Paw, Prosperity, and Pin Knight teams. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

Columbia League—Audubon, Grove Hill, and Council teams. Schlussing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem League — Hyperion, Lafayette, and Standard teams. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National League—Berkeley and Spartan teams. Starr's Alleys.

Twelfth Regiment League—Companies G and I. Armory Alleys.

Fire Insurance Clerks' League—Schedule not yet arranged. Reid's Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Pro Patria, Fort Greene, and Gramercy Councils.

Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League — Broadway Bank, Sprague National Bank, and Manufacturers' Bank. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Long Island Cycling Clubs' League—Schedule not arranged. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26.

Columbia League—Dolando, Belvidere, and Rosedale teams. Schlussing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem League — Knickerbocker, Century Wheelmen, and Corinthian teams. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National League—Corinthian and Golden Rod teams. Starr's Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Fern, Philadelphian, and De Long Councils.

Long Island League—Greenwood, Monarch, and Bedford teams. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York League—Echo, Pin Knight, and Metropolitan teams. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27.

Twelfth Regiment League—Companies H and K. Armory Alleys.

Drug Clerks' League—Schedule not yet arranged. Reid's Alleys.

WATER POLO AT COLUMBIA.

Intercollegiate Contests May Be Arranged During the Coming Season.

Considerable interest is being shown in swimming at Columbia this year, and steps are being taken to organize a water polo team. The freshman team will probably begin work during the week, but it is hardly probable that the 'Varsity will organize before the end of the football season. All of the members of last year's team are back in college, except Neidlinger and Whalens. It will, of course, be hard to find a man to fill Neidlinger's place, but the rest of the team will have the benefit of last year's experience.

There will be water polo games this year at both the New York and Boston Sportsmen's Shows. Pennsylvania and Columbia will be represented at these games, and efforts are being made to organize teams at Yale and Princeton. If these efforts succeed, a series of intercollegiate water polo games will be arranged to be played in the different college gymnasiums.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

A Large Sunday Crowd Watch Trotters and Pacers Brush.

WOMEN SPEED THEIR HORSES

Corillion Performed Well and Won Several Brushes—A Runaway Tended to Enliven the Occasion.

The Speedway presented a particularly animated scene yesterday. Hundreds of spectators lined the roadway, while up and down the drive like a moving panorama coursed the cream of New York trotting and pacing stock, road horses, and rigs of every kind and description. It was the first pleasant Sunday the road drivers have enjoyed in a month, and they turned out in full force to make the best of it while it lasted, as the season is rapidly drawing to a close. According to the police, the crowd was a record-breaking one, and at several times during the early part of the day the vehicles were so thick that speeding was somewhat dangerous. To make matters worse, there were a number of new drivers on the road, who did not seem to know the rules governing the Speedway, and they raced their horses both down and up the stretch. The brushing began unusually early, in fact the first speed trial of the day occurred before 9 o'clock, when two women seated in pneumatic-tire rigs jogged their horses up to the bend near the clubhouse, and, turning them to a good start, they went away like a flash, the women handling the ribbons like experienced drivers. One of the horses was a chestnut mare, and the other a large bay horse. The mare had the better of the race to the half-mile post, when the bay horse, on receiving a furious slash of the whip, made a spurt and gained a lead that his opponent was unable to recover. The women seemed to be satisfied with the single race, for they drove to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and down St. Nicholas Avenue immediately afterward.

Among the early arrivals was Homer Davenport, driving Corillion, (2:16¼,) who was in prime condition and did some excellent work, winning about every brush she entered. Her first encounter was with the handsome brown gelding T. N. B., (2:10½,) by White Cloud, driven by his owner, Dr. Randall, and honors were about even when the pair were taken in hand near the finish. Dr. Randall had an idea that his gelding could beat Corillion, and he challenged Mr. Davenport to a second go. After getting away on fairly even terms the horses ran nose and nose to the stretch, where it looked very much like the gelding's race, when, by excellent horsemanship, Mr. Davenport won at the post by not more than a head, the crowd cheering the feat enthusiastically. This only served to increase Dr. Randell's desire to beat Mr. Davenport, and they came down the stretch for a third time. W. H. Clark of Yonkers, driving Marion, joining in the rush. The result was that Corillion showed her heels to the pair, and won by about two lengths, with Marion second and T. N. B. a poor third.

Col. Cockerill's handsome team, composed of Swift and Honor Bright, elicited a storm of applause as they stepped down the stretch at a pace that distanced all. After warming them up a bit Col. Cockerill turned them with "Del" Whitehead's team, composed of Saratoga Belle and West Wilkes. For a quarter they traveled side by side, and then the Whitehead team began to lose ground, and when the stretch was reached they were out of the brush entirely.

A somewhat exciting team race, where the animals were more closely matched, was between Mr. Wyckoff's team and J. A. Murphy's fleet pair of steppers Tom and Lotus. After several false starts both teams went away at a whirlwind pace, and the road was cleared for them, the rigs drawing into the curb on either side and giving them the centre. As the quarter was passed Tom and Lotus had a lead of half a length, but in the next quarter the Whitehead team closed the gap, and a nip and tuck race followed. Nearing the finish Mr. Murphy succeeded in urging his team to make a desperate spurt, and they won out by almost a length.

Dr. H. D. Gill's famous brown gelding Jack, 2:12½, covered a fast half with J. Riley driving the black trotter Mallen, 2:13¾. It was either horse's race until within a hundred yards of the finish, when Jack showed one of his remarkable bursts of speed, and won handily. The racy looking bay gelding Berkshire Courier, 2:10, driven by J. Thompson, showed a very clean pair of heels to T. N. B. and several other well known road horses, including the chestnut whirlwind Teddy Rook, 2:20¾.

A race that attracted much attention was run off between the fleet pacer Daniel, 2:07½, driven by George Spear, and Spinx S., with a mark of 2:09¾, driven by E. E. Smathers. The start was a poor one, and Spinx S. was well under way when Mr. Spear started his brown mare to contest the right of the lead. Mr. Smathers urged his horse with whip and voice, and he responded with a will, but Daniel gradually gained upon him, until the half post was reached, when he jumped into the lead and held a length to the finish.

King Tom, driven by Christopher Hackett, proved himself in fine form, and won several victories, among the horses he defeated being Jack Miller, driven by Charles Chipman; Glenmere Boy, 2:14¼, and Sir Eld. Nathan Straus gave Aloes, 2:09¼, one or two warming spins, and then took the reins behind Malacca, 2:18¼. The spotted trotter showed much speed, and led the way in several brushes. Dr. A. Neldon, with Whistler, beat Newberger, 2:15½, driven by Elmer Stevens, and Miss Overton, driven by F. Deitz, showed the way down the stretch to a bunch in which Transport, driven by George Coleman, was second.

Among the many noticed on the road was Jack Curry, driving Miss Beatrice; Charles C. Lloyd, behind the chestnut trotter Richard B., 2:21½; A. L. Kerker, driving Atteka Boy; W. C. Floyd-Jones, behind Casselton, 2:16¼, and Knoxena, B. Zahn driving the bay mare Dundess, 2:23¾; Firegilt, driven by J. P. Baiter; M. L. Reid, with Farmer; A. J. Campbell, driving a handsome team of black trotters; Louis Kahn, driving a racy black pacer; Charles Newman, driving Hattie C., and Ralph Hosmer, driving a team of well-matched bay mares.

During the afternoon the crowd was almost as large as that of the morning, but there was little or no brushing.

Fast Trotters and Pacers Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 21.—Baron D., (2:12¼,) the speedy pacer by Baron Wilkes, has been purchased of A. E. Devine, San Antonio, Texas, by J. E. Hubinger of New Haven, Conn., for $5,000. Baron D. is now quartered at the Lexington track, but will be shipped to Texas in a few days in charge of Mr. Devine.

Roy Miller, the famous driver, of Macon, Ga., has bought for R. H. Plant of Atlanta the sensational three-year-old trotter Sellers, by Mince Meat, dam Sister Ethel, (2:19¼,) by Jaybird. The colt was developed by W. W. Evans, the well-known driver, and has trotted some sensational work-outs. After a third heat in 2:13, Sellers was sent a mile in 2:12½, the half in 1:04½, and the third quarter in 0:31¼. The price was $5,000.

Kansas City's Horse Show.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21.—Almost every locality in which fine horses exist has sent a contingent of high steppers to the sixth annual horse show that will begin here to-morrow and continue for a week. There will be over 300 thoroughbred animals, accompanied by some of the best-known horsemen in the country. This year's show will offer one of the largest lists of prizes ever presented at a similar occasion. Among the judges will be C. E. Quinton, Trenton, N. J.; George B. Hulme, New York; Thomas Mack, Boston; Warren Galbreath, Texas; Murray Howe, Chicago, and O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kan.

HANDICAP BILLIARD TOURNEY.

As the final match in the triangular handicap billiard tournament resulted in a tie for first money between Ora C. Morningstar, the young Indiana player, and the youthful Canadian, Leonard Howison, the pair will meet for the play-off this evening in Maurice Daly's academy, Broadway and Thirty-first Street.

"Tom" Gallagher, the famous veteran shortstop, did not make the showing that was expected of him at the odds under which he played. He essayed to count 400 points against 250 for Morningstar and 200 for Howison. Some of the spectators thought that "Tom" was being put at a disadvantage. This was not the case, however, as by all former records the veteran should have had an easy time of it with the two youngsters. He has repeatedly averaged better than 20, and in all of his work with Ives and Shaefer, the grand average of his cue work was only a fraction under that figure. Even as the record of the present tournament shows, he has gone way beyond the other two men, and his inability to cope with the odds was due to one of those streaks of play that goes under the name of "lack of form" for want of a better name.

The grand average of Morningstar is considerably better than that of Howison, with whom he will compete to-night, and about justifies the odds of the handicap. Both of these players are in good form, and their play on the table during the past week was both brilliant and clever. They are so anxious to win that the match this evening should furnish the best of sport. A fourteen-inch balk line will be used. The result of the week's play follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Single Ave'ge.	High Run	Grand Ave'ge.
Ora C. Morningstar.	3	1	9 16-26	73	7.78
Leonard Howison	3	1	10	39	6.07
T. J. Gallagher	0	4	14 8-25	84	12.24

FILLSBURY'S BIG CHESS GAME.

Plays Blindfolded Against Twenty-one Members of Brooklyn Club.

The Brooklyn Chess Club opened its season on Saturday evening with a blindfold exhibition given by Harry N. Pillsbury on sixteen boards, against twenty-one members, of whom eleven conducted their respective games single-handed, while on five boards two men were playing in consultation. Many hundred chess players had assembled to witness Pillsbury's performance.

At first the single player made his moves very slowly, later on in the evening, however, he played with remarkable speed, finishing off all the sixteen games in a little over five hours. The details are appended:

Boards.	Players.	Openings.	Results.
1.	W. Frere	Ruy Lopez	½
2.	P. D. Chase.....	Vienna	0
3.	S. Clarence and M. J. Thompson...	Queen's Gambit D'c'd.	1
4.	S. B. Chittendon...	King's Gambit.....	0
5.	W. B. B. Ingalis...	Sicilian Defense.....	0
6.	E. M. Childs.....	Vienna	½
7.	S. G. Ruth.....	Queen's Pawn Open'g.	1
8.	F. Rose and E. W. Birdsall	Bishop's Gambit.....	0
9.	Dr. A. E. Jordan....	Irregular	0
10.	Dr. S. T. King and C. W. Scott.....	French Defense.....	½
11.	R. M. Smythe.....	Queen's Gambit D'c'd.	0
12.	J. B. Meyenberg, Jr., and J. H. F. Bowman	King's Gambit D'c'd.	0
13.	J. G. Haines.....	Ruy Lopez	0
14.	N. J. McMahon and J. R. McMahon...	French Defense	0
15.	P. P. Safford.....	Queen's Gambit D'c'd.	1
16.	T. M. Avery.....	Cunningham Gambit.	0

Pillsbury won 10, lost 3, and drew 3.

Time—Five hours and fifteen minutes. Teller—J. D. Elwell.

McEACHERN WON EASILY.

Canadian Cyclist Led a Large Field at Vailsburg Track Yesterday.

A. McEachern won the twenty-five-mile professional bicycle race at the Vailsburg track, Newark, yesterday. There were about 5,000 spectators present to witness the contests. A story had been circulated before the race started that Kramer, Walthour, and Hatfield had formed a combination to shut out the other riders during the race, but the plan failed, because of the superior riding of Aaronson and McEachern, who were a lap ahead of the others at the twenty-third mile.

At about the twentieth mile Aaronson's tire became punctured, but he staid on the wheel until the last lap, when he fell, but his trainer managed to substitute a new wheel for his charge in time for him to get second prize.

There were many ex-amateurs who had recently turned professional in the big race, but the only one to show creditably was Bleecker, who got fifteen lap prizes.

Edward Billington, who had a twenty-yard handicap in the half-mile, won by about a wheel's length. The summaries:

Quarter-mile Novice.—Won by James Zanes, Newark; C. W. Causbrook, Bloomfield, second; Ralph De Palma, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:35.

Half-mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Edward Billington, Vailsburg, (20 yards;) C. Schlee, Newark, (10 yards,) second; G. Welsing, New York, (10 yards,) third. Time—1:06 2-5.

Twenty-five-mile Professional Race, Prizes at Each Five Miles and at Last Lap.—Won by A. McEachern, Toronto; Oscar Aaronson, Brooklyn, second; Frank Kramer, East Orange, third. Time—1:01:47. Intermediate winners—Five miles, W. Coburn. Time—7:02 2-5; eleven miles, R. Walthour. Time—24:01 4-5; fifteen miles, A. W. Ross. Time—36:47 2-5; Oscar Aaronson. Time—48:59 2-5.

MacFarland Refused to Race.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—In spite of very bad weather a large crowd assembled at the bicycle track in the Pare des Princes today to witness the match, over a course of twenty miles, between Floyd MacFarland, the American rider, and Jacquelin, in which the French rider was to make a most important attempt as a long-distance racer.

When the men were called, however, MacFarland declined to race, owing to the sodden state of the track; and thereupon it was announced that Jacquelin would ride over the course. The crowd protested so uproariously against the suggestion of a "walk-over" that the management was obliged to return all of the gate money.

George Banker, the American cyclist, before sailing yesterday, anounced that he had decided to abandon racing.

Wind Interferes with Cycle Runs.

The high wind which blew down the Merrick Road all day yesterday seriously interfered with the two century runs which were held over that popular highway. The run of the Century Road Club Association, which was the larger of the two, had not over eighty survivors, and the Jackson Wheelmen's run had about sixteen. The pacemakers in the former event were Paul Thomas, F. A. Myrick, D. M. Adee, H. G. Dutcher, A. E. Due, T. J. Moore, Charles Fahler, F. Haeren, John Castles, and Paul Fisher. In the Jackson Wheelmen's run the pacemakers were A. J. Heinrich, and C. H. Lehritter.

Several attempts to ride centuries or double centuries in record time were abandoned on account of the unfavorable conditions.

Another New Bicycle Record.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Louis Bailey of Poughkeepsie cut thirty-five minutes off the bicycle record between New York City and Albany to-day by making the distance in 11:10:00. The former record was 11:46:00, held by A. H. Achorn of the Century Bicycle Club of New York, and was only made recently. Bailey left New York at 5:05 this morning and arrived at the City Hall in this city at 4:16. He reported the roads as being in poor condition.

NEW WEST SIDE A. C. GAMES.

Daniel Daly Made the Best Club Record for the Season.

The final games in the monthly series which the New West Side Athletic Club has held during the present season were decided yesterday on the club grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street. Daniel Daly won the club championship for the year, with a total of 28 points. J. J. Donohue, with 26 points, was second, and T. Fitzpatrick, with 25 points, was third.

W. Quinn yesterday gave an exhibition of backward jumping, in which he cleared 9 feet 1 inch. The summaries:

50-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by T. Fitzpatrick, (4 feet;) S. May, (6 feet,) second; J. Kenny, (10 feet,) third. Time—0:05 4-5.

187-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by H. Obertubessing, (12 yards;) D. Daly, (4 yards,) second; J. Dover, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:21 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by D. Daly, (7 yards;) W. Buckley, (2 yards,) second; G. P. Arnold, (scratch,) third. Time—0:57 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap—Won by A. J. Edwards, (115 yards;) J. McAdams, (90 yards,) second; J. Corley, (75 yards,) third. Time—4:55.

Putting the 14-Pound Shot, Handicap—Won by J. F. Donohue, (8 feet,) with an actual put of 52 feet 11 inches; Charles Donohue, (8 feet,) second, with an actual put of 32 feet 7 inches; J. Kenny, (6 feet,) third, with an actual put of 34 feet.

Running High Jump, Handicap—Won by J. Kenny, (5 inches,) with an actual jump of 4 feet 10 inches; O. Landsnes, (5 inches,) second, with an actual jump of 4 feet 10 inches; H. Obertubessing, (6 inches,) third, with an actual jump of 4 feet 9 inches.

Mellor Wins Cross-Country Run.

F. A. Mellor won the regular weekly run of the Shamrock Harriers, over the Van Cortlandt Park course, yesterday afternoon, making the six and one-half miles in 42 minutes. E. Estoppey, Jr., was second, R. Pfoitner was third, E. C. Starr was fourth, and W. Schloboihn was fifth. Several members of the St. George Athletic Club took part in the run, but did not secure a place.

A series of motion pictures of the Shamrocks' run will be taken on Sunday next, showing the pack taking an obstacle. The run will start from the clubhouse, in Van Cortlandt Park, at 2 P. M., and all cross-country runners are invited to take part.

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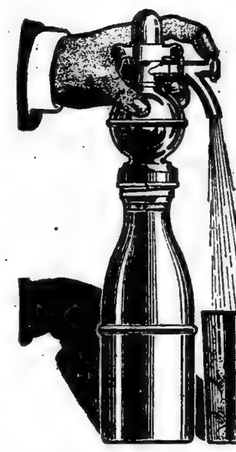

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THE WEEK'S GOLF EVENTS.

Morris County Women Will Hold Their Semi-Annual Championship.

Golf will be continued in the metropolitan district during the coming week with unabated activity. The women of the Morris County Club will have one of their busiest weeks of the season. The semi-annual championship will begin to-day on the club links, near Morristown, N. J., with an 18-hole qualifying round, and the eight players making the lowest scores will continue at match play, the final round coming Thursday. Miss Kip is the present champion, but the excellent golf played at Baltusrol last week by Miss Elsa Huribut, Miss Marie G. Bryce, and others, insures a keen competition for the Morris County honors.

Several matches in the team championship series are scheduled, but of late most of these have been postponed or defaulted, and probably that will be the fate of some of the future ones. The women who use the Van Cortlandt links will begin a championship tournament on Wednesday. The programme for the week is:

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

Morris County—Women's club championship 8 to qualify in 18-hole medal play round.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

Morris County—Women's club championship first match play round.
Harbor Hill—Women's foursomes.
Dyker Meadow—Women's team match with Shinnecock.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

Morris County—Women's club championship, semi-final round.
Van Cortlandt—Women's championship, 12 holes, medal play.
Colonia—Women's handicap for Cruikshank cup.
Vesper, Lynn, Mass.—Vardon.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

Morris County—Women's club championship final round.
Dyker Meadow—Women's team match with Montclair.
Englewood—Women's team match with Nassau.
Wee Burn—Women's team match with Shinnecock.
Apawamis—Mixed foursome handicap.
Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C.—Open tournament.
Vesper, Lynn, Mass.—Vardon.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26.

Morris County—Women's ninth and last competition for the Long Course Cup.
Elizabeth—Team match with East Orange.
Albany Country—Vardon.
Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C.—Open tournament.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27.

Morris County—Men's championship, first match play round, semi-finals, Thebaud Cup.
Ardsley—President's Cup, 8 to qualify.
Montclair—Finals for October cups.
Wee Burn—Men's championship, 8 to qualify.
Richmond Hill—

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A BRYAN TRAIT.

How can any man read the speech of W. J. BRYAN at Ithaca without perceiving that it bears the stamp of an essentially dishonest and tricky mind? He exhibited himself there, as upon countless other occasions, not as a candid truthseeker, not as an enlightened expositor attempting to impart to the people an understanding of principles and facts, but as an adroit vote-catcher, replying to the many questions of his audience with quick and specious retorts that sometimes turned the tables on the querist, but never answered his question. For a mind that works in that way there is no extenuation in the plea of the tactical exigencies of a campaign. It is structurally, fundamentally, organically dishonest.

Consider a few illustrations. The crowd was ill-behaved, and every one of the Cornell students who participated in the turbulent demonstrations ought to be cuffed for his bad manners, but the questions put to Mr. BRYAN were apt and relevant. His replies, without exception, were shifty and dodging.

As to the Ice Trust, he made his well-worn statement that every Director of that corporation is a Republican, and that RICHARD CROKER owns none of its stock. This is a rank suggestio falsi. The Republican Directors of the Ice Trust would have been powerless to "hold up" the people of this city if they had not made with the Tammany Democratic City Government the corrupt alliance that gave them a practical monopoly of the ice business. Mere consolidation established no monopoly. The exclusive dock privileges obtained from Tammany did confer a monopoly. The Ice Trust was sure it could maintain the price of 60 cents a hundred if its Tammany partner would use its control of the City Government to shut out competition. The Mayor, his brother AUGUSTUS, CARROLL, and the other leaders were "let in" heavily, and RICHARD CROKER, feeling that he had the power to make the Ice Trust investment a "sure thing," took all the stock the concern would let him have, and was furious because he could not get more. There is no virtue in his sale of the Ice Trust stock after his plan and the trust's plan of public depredation had been upset by the storm of public indignation.

To a question about the free coinage of silver, Mr. BRYAN replied:

> Well, my friend, I stand to-day where WILLIAM MCKINLEY used to stand before he bowed to the dictation of Wall Street, and if you will defend him for changing his opinion I will defend myself for not changing my opinion. But let me proceed.

A candidate who scuttles away from his own distinctive principle and issue every time it is mentioned cuts a pretty contemptible figure. Everybody knows that WILLIAM MCKINLEY was formerly an advocate of the free coinage of silver. He has become wiser, he has advanced with advancing public opinion and is to-day a gold standard President. Millions of his fellow-countrymen will "defend him for changing his opinion," but wild horses could not draw from W. J. BRYAN a free silver speech such as he made here and all over the country in 1896. To the repeated cries of "Answer; answer the question!" from his Ithaca audience Mr. BRYAN made no reply but "look in our platform and you will find our position on every question." The platform demands "the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1." That is BRYAN'S doctrine. He has never changed it. He intends to do his utmost to comply with that demand if he attains to power. Yet, knowing that free silver talk will gain no votes in New York, knowing that the country is against him on that issue, he cloaks his free silver principles—and they constitute the whole body of his principles—behind a pretended interest in imperialism and militarism. That is dishonesty, that is disgusting deceit. He even wheedles the Silver Republicans into a collusive policy of false pretense, for while their platform reeks with 16 to 1, repudiation, inflation, and creditor-cheating, they notify him in a letter from which all mention of 16 to 1 is excluded, and he replies with like dissembling. The mask of the burglar conceals only his identity; his dark lantern and his jimmy reveal his purposes.

A confirmatory illustration of Mr. BRYAN'S habitual resort to shallow deceptions in his public utterances may be taken from his letter just mentioned, written to the Silver Republicans accepting their nomination:

> How harsh the contrast between the lofty sentiments expressed by LINCOLN and the sordid, mercenary appeal now made to the people by the Republican Party! How great the chasm between the statesmanship which would sacrifice life itself in defense of that immortal document which has been the model of republics ever since it was promulgated, and the commercialism which would sacrifice every noble and holy purpose in pursuit of new markets, and would indorse the doctrine that trade can be purchased with human blood—a doctrine advanced by those who want to give syndicates a chance to exploit distant colonies.

An intelligent man whose mind is alert knows that neither the Republican Party nor any party nor any man has "advanced" the doctrine that "trade can be purchased with human blood." That doctrine is neither preached nor practiced. The Philippines may and probably will prove profitable to us in a trade sense. But the commercial possibilities opened up to us by the acquisition of the islands constitute a question wholly unrelated to the necessity imposed on us of using armed force to put down insurrection there, a task that has been visibly prolonged and made more difficult by the candidacy and the public utterances of W. J. BRYAN and his anti-imperialist supporters, who have given untold aid and comfort to the enemy. Even if there had been no trade with the islands, no hope of any trade, our duty to put down insurrection, maintain order, and protect life and property would have been not a whit less manifest and imperative. In MCKINLEY'S place BRYAN would have pursued MCKINLEY'S policy, under pain of popular execration and probable impeachment.

Doubtless Mr. BRYAN thinks that a man who is capable of posing as a Silver Republican will believe anything. But all his letters of acceptance addressed to the three 16-to-1 parties that have put him in nomination are spread before the public: His campaign speeches reach the whole public through the newspapers, and the speeches are full of tricks, shallow deceptions, and cowardly evasions. We judge that Mr. W. J. BRYAN takes the American people for fools.

THE COURT OF APPEALS ON POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

The full text of the decision of the Court of Appeals of this State in the case of MICHAEL J. COFFEY vs. The Democratic General Committee of Kings County is valuable for the clear and strong statement of the real intent of the body of laws governing primary elections.

The very fact that a case of this sort in the Democratic Party in Kings County should have been appealed through all the courts until a final decision was reached from the court of last resort is in itself extremely significant. A few years ago the gentlemen who devote their energies and talents to running the machinery of that party would have smiled at the notion that there was any recourse from the mandates they issued except in the succeeding primaries, and to gain anything in these the contestant must have a large number of able-bodied supporters and must be a master himself of the adroit and unscrupulous devices by which the certificate of "regularity" is obtained or defended. Up to a very recent date the possession of the district and county offices in the party, and especially of the Inspectors of Election and the Committee on Contested Seats, was all that was considered necessary to secure a pretty sure control of all the primary elections, the committees, and the conventions. From the making of the enrollment of voters to the nomination of candidates it was the prima facie evidence of authority, and not the votes, that the machine managers regarded as important. The courts were not supposed to have anything more to do with the working of the party machinery than they had with the disputes of Donnybrook Fair.

The case of COFFEY arose from the determination of the Democratic General Committee to get rid of him because he did not come up to the standard of party fidelity set by the committee, or accepted by it from their acknowledged leader. The merits of his case from the party standpoint need not here be discussed, nor have the character and factional associations of Mr. COFFEY any importance. It is sufficient that he denied the legal authority of the majority of the committee to exclude him. In that denial he is completely sustained by the majority of the Justices of the Court of Appeals, in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice PARKER. The Court points out that previous to the enactment of the law directly controlling in this case there had been "legislation intended to protect the rights of minorities, the statute law looking to the purity of the ballot and the organic law having for its purpose the encouragement of independent action in matters relating to municipal government." The reason assigned for the latter was that, "unrestrained by National and State contests, the citizen would naturally be more independent, not only in voting, but in bringing about independent nominations whenever the party to which he belonged should attempt to make nominations intended to subserve the selfish purposes of the leaders rather than to promote the public interests." A like idea prevailed in the later legislation relating to primary elections. It is thus described by the Court:

> The dominant idea pervading the entire statute is the absolute assurance to the citizen that his wish as to the conduct of the affairs of his party may be expressed through his ballot and thus given effect, whether it be in accord with the wishes of the leaders of his party or not, and that thus shall be put in effective operation, in the primaries, the underlying principle of democracy, which makes the will of an unfettered majority controlling. In other words, the scheme is to permit the voters to construct the organization from the bottom upward, instead of permitting leaders to construct it from the top downward.

Guided by this idea, the Court comes to the conclusion that the statute is inconsistent with the maintenance of the right of a majority of the County Committee to exclude one of the members of that committee because he was "hostile" to them. The intent of the statute "is to protect the right of the voters to have their wishes in party matters presented by their chosen representative," and of that right the majority of the committee cannot deprive them. This decision appears to us entirely sound, and none the less so after examining the dissenting opinion of Justice CULLEN. It is in any case conclusive. It stands as the judgment of our highest court that under the Constitution and the existing statutes the right of the members of a party to control its affairs independently of the arbitrary action of those for the time being in control of its machinery must be recognized. That is a doctrine offensive to the bosses, but it is a doctrine wholly acceptable to the voters and consistent with the spirit of true democracy.

A CATHOLIC REPLY TO BISHOP M'FAUL.

Bishop MCFAUL of Trenton, whose article in The North American Review for September on "Catholics and American Citizenship" we noted at the time and regarded as extremely unfortunate, is answered in the October number by a clergyman of his own faith in a most forcible manner. This is the Rev. THOMAS H. MALONE of Denver, a member of the Colorado State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Father MALONE directs his attention chiefly to the allegations of the Bishop as to the denial to Catholic clergymen of the right to minister to those of their faith in the public institutions. He says: "The general statement that Catholic priests are free to minister, without let or hindrance, to the Catholic inmates of city, county, State, and Federal institutions is so nearly capable of verification that it stands as a truism. The rare cases to the contrary—including, I believe, some instances of friction in New Jersey—are quite outside general conditions."

Father MALONE does not deal directly with the theory of Bishop MCFAUL that the taxes paid by Catholics should be turned over to the Catholic authorities for the maintenance of Catholic schools, but he announces a doctrine that is not very consistent with such a theory. "I quite agree with a most distinguished Catholic author that it would be much better if both Catholics and Protestants would cease accepting money from the State for any purpose. It is a habit not calculated to strengthen the religion that makes a practice of leaning on the State for support."

Again, referring to the idea that prevailed, though not distinctly expressed, in the Bishop's article that Catholics in the United States should combine to remedy the evils of which he complains, Father MALONE speaks in no uncertain tone:

> Much to be deplored, however, is Bishop MCFAUL'S sweeping indictment of all the American people—for such in effect his article is—for having, as he alleges, uniformly and generally denied to Catholic citizens their Constitutional privileges. And, indeed, even if there were adequate foundation for all of the charges made by the Bishop of Trenton, the remedy which he suggests, or which may be fairly inferred from his utterances, namely, political unity among Catholics, is pernicious in itself, and must, according to the law of human acts, prove injurious to the Catholic people.

INDEPENDENTS IN HAWAII.

The minority of white persons who have undertaken to govern the Territory of Hawaii as they are convinced it should be governed are unquestionably deeply concerned over the prospect that the native Hawaiian shall "come to his own" and possibly prove his aptitude for political development under Republican protection by electing a native Legislature and sending a Delegate to Congress who is at least preferred by the natives if he be not a pure Hawaiian.

It seems that the governing whites have been mistaken in the Hawaiians. Disregarding the kindly assurances given by those who conducted the first steps toward their assimilation by the United States and having a lingering attachment for their traditions and their sovereign, the Hawaiians for several years after the deposition of Queen LILIUOKALANI shared that deposition and refused or neglected to take any part in political affairs, even to the restricted extent permitted under the republic. Many of the restrictions to the use of the suffrage were removed by the Territorial act. The native Hawaiians have discovered that they can make themselves felt, and they are promising to do so.

According to a letter written to The Washington Star by a correspondent who does not conceal his concern at the situation, and who deprecates in advance the resumption of control in the islands by the native majority, three parties are going to the polls in November. The Republican Party, including a large section of the whites, seeks native aid through Col. SAMUEL PARKER, a wealthy and educated islander who was a delegate in the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and who is to be named for Delegate in Congress. The Democrats are prepared, if they have not already done so, to nominate for Delegate JOSEPH O. CARTER, brother of a former Hawaiian Minister to the United States. He is a man of business experience, of the highest integrity, was a pronounced royalist and opponent of annexation, but is admitted to have abandoned all notion of a restoration of the monarchy.

Indifferent to the fact that their assistance is essential to the success of either the Republicans or the Democrats, the Hawaiians who have slumbered on their rights for many years have suddenly awakened to realize that they have the ballot within reach and that they command nearly twice as many votes as either of the other parties, possibly more than both combined. "BOB" WILCOX, who goes among the natives by the name "Garibaldi," given to him for his repeated efforts to maintain the state and power of the Queen, even after the United States had undertaken annexation, and whose influence with the natives is great, promises to lead the independent party as candidate for Delegate in Congress.

Notwithstanding that with annexation the material conditions in Hawaii have been greatly improved, and a share of that prosperity enjoyed in the United States has been realized by natives and foreigners, the natives have not ceased to resent the manner of their treatment by the powerful white minority that brought about the abolition of the monarchy and annexation to the United States. To the ruling whites the outlook is probably more annoying than alarming. The expectation of separating from the United States is not entertained by the natives, but they look forward with some satisfaction to the chance of rebuking their rulers by asserting their power at the ballot box.

Both Republicans and Democrats will capture a share of the native vote. Neither party may obtain enough native help to win, and "BOB" WILCOX may come to Washington as the first Hawaiian Delegate, free to vote with the party that proves most attractive. The Democrats, however, led by Mr. CARTER, may succeed in forming an alliance with the independent party and elect a former loyalist and warm friend of the deposed Queen to be the first Delegate in Congress of that Territory for the possession of which the late Minister STEVENS planned for years and died without suspecting that its first political prize would be captured by the party to which he was opposed, and which opposed forcible annexation as a violation of National good faith.

BLAINE AND BRYAN.

To those persons who cherish the memory of BLAINE as one of their most sacred recollections we apologize for directing attention, at what seems to be an appropriate time, to some resemblances between BLAINE and BRYAN. BLAINE, like BRYAN, was an orator, and, like BRYAN, he fully appreciated his own power over multitudes of his fellow-citizens. Like BRYAN he was ambitious to be President. Repeated failures to secure a nomination did not discourage him. The revolt of a large section of his party at his nomination did not dismay him or his admirers.

Sixteen years ago he was a candidate for President. Relying upon his power to sway and to entertain, he took the stump in his own behalf. He whirled through the country week after week, exhausting his eloquence and every argument he could command to win votes away from his opponent. Careful observers had realized, before he made his last round of a State, the week before that of the election, in the State of Connecticut, that he was doomed to defeat. The people listened to and then defeated him.

BRYAN, a man more reliant upon his ability to talk the people over to his side, for the second time is learning what it is to suffer blight with the early frost. Unless he is quite destitute of sensitiveness, he must realize, as he wildly hurries across country in search of votes, that he has been already rejected as unsafe, that it is intolerable to think of him as at the head of a responsible Government, and that he is only enlarging that multitude of judges who will soon administer to him his second defeat, a defeat that will differ from that administered to Mr. BLAINE only in its more convincing unanimity of the absurdity of his pretensions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Either because he has forgotten the storm which burst upon him when, in the course of the Spanish war, he criticised the food with which our soldiers were supplied, or else—and this is more likely—because storms have few terrors for him, Dr. Louis L. SEAMAN has contributed to The Medical Record an article in which he repeats, amplifies, and emphasizes all of his former accusations against the American Army ration. Dr. SEAMAN expresses the firm conviction that "attributing to climate the diseases of the tropics is an error due to ignorance and custom," and he declares that a vast majority of such ailments have their origin in the use of improper foods, in overfeeding, or in the abuse of stimulants. He asserts from personal observation in the East and West Indies that the maladies from which our troops have suffered many times more losses than from the bullets of the enemy were the direct result of improper and excessive alimentation, and he condemns the ration served to the American soldier in the tropics as the richest, the most expensive, and the least suitable used by any civilized nation. Written for professional readers, Dr. SEAMAN'S article does not lend itself readily to condensation or paraphrase, but it is comprehensible and convincing throughout, and it will undoubtedly be most painful reading to certain War Department officials in Washington. They will not enjoy, for instance, the direct statement that, in the conditions of the Cuban campaign, proper subsistence and sanitation would have reversed the proportion of deaths from bullets and wounds to those from disease. As that proportion was as fourteen to one, it will be seen that, in the opinion of Dr. SEAMAN, no inconsiderable number of good American citizens perished for no other reason than the incompetence or carelessness of the Commissary and Medical Bureaus. If this charge doesn't create a sensation it must be that the air of Washington has a peculiarly hardening effect upon the epidermis.

—A brief dispatch from China announces that "M. DE GIERS, the Russian Minister, left Tien-Tsin for Peking yesterday." That recalls the culminating effort of those distinguished exponents of mendacity who have recently succeeded in making themselves and Shanghai so widely notorious for utter untrustworthiness. M. DE GIERS, it will be remembered, died a most unpleasant and conclusive death in a caldron of boiling oil only a few months ago. That is, Shanghai gave us the solemn assurance of his demise in that manner, and the narrative of which his fate formed only an incident among many other incidents even more appalling, was for several weeks the basis of grave diplomatic discussion at several National capitals, and for several weeks served as the excuse for delaying the advance of the allied forces on Peking. The people of Shanghai, however, should not be condemned too harshly for economy of truth and extravagance of falsehood. Their position when the Chinese Government and people all went insane explains, even if it does not justify, the sort and quality of the reports sent out from the city while the excitement was at its height. A community of traders and merchants suddenly found itself threatened by dangers colossal enough to warrant hysteria in almost anybody. Naturally enough they wanted to attract the attention of the world to the state of affairs in China, and they wanted to do it quickly. It is not impossible that they believed all the stories they heard of murder and torture, and, as a matter of fact, a majority of the stories, and the very worst of them, at that, were true. As it happened, the stories of political importance were mostly false, and so Shanghai, though acting from no less defensible instinct than that of self-preservation, acquired its present unfortunate reputation. Its inhabitants were in terror of their lives, for the best of reasons, and if their language was a little wild at times, the phenomenon is neither unprecedented nor unpardonable.

—Much light is cast either upon the mental peculiarities developed by active participation in a BRYAN campaign or else upon the average quality of Syracuse politicians—one can hardly tell which it is—by the fact that Mr. JAMES K. MCGUIRE was astonished at the amount of interest excited by the letter given out as written by the Republican candidate for Governor. "I did not think," said Mr. MCGUIRE, when the reporters flocked around him late at night, "that this matter would create so much talk." And yet the "matter," on its face, was one well calculated to startle ordinary people. If the letter had been authentic, it would have come close to convicting Mr. ODELL of the inclination and the intention to purchase votes in blocks, not of five, but of ten, and its effect upon the approaching election could not have been other than important. Possibly, come to think of it, Mr. MCGUIRE appreciated so thoroughly the gross absurdity of his manufactured document that he expected everybody to treat it with indifference. Everybody does, in a way, for, leaving aside the question whether Mr. ODELL'S conscience would permit him to write such a letter, it is absolutely certain that his common sense would prevent him from doing it. But Mr. MCGUIRE should have remembered that the charge of attempting to buy voters, however formulated, is a grave one, and, though it may pass as a joke in Syracuse, it cannot do so in a place where scruples are as delicate as they are in the metropolis. If he stays here long he will learn many things, and among them, if he is lucky, that jokes should be adjusted with care to their environment.

—At a sale of articles described as "curios" that was held in London the other day, the assembled crowd of possible purchasers bestowed the greater part of their interest upon a "lot" which consisted of a silk hat which had belonged to ex-President KRUEGER and an autograph certificate of identification from the Transvaal Registrar of Deeds. The hat, according to the certificate, is one which Mr. KRUEGER had for many years, and which he wore when on his farm in the Rustenburg district. There was an eager competition to possess this relic, and the bidding, which started at £5, eventually reached £25. Then Mr. KRUEGER'S pipe, with a certificate signed by himself, sold for 8½ guineas. The other curios included six Boer federal flags, all used during the Natal and Free State campaigns, and a watch worn by Gen. JOUBERT during the siege of Ladysmith. The flags went for £7 10s., and the watch for £5 10s. These prices are high enough to indicate that Little Englandism is a sentiment rather more sincere than Little Americanism. At any rate, it seems to be more ready to part with real money to gratify its tastes and express its sympathy with national enemies than is its western equivalent. There is more than room for believing that not even Boston could supply a purchaser of one of AGUINALDO'S sombreros at a cost of $125, and as for his pipe—but of course a man so great and good as AGUINALDO doesn't smoke.

AN APPEAL FROM THE NEW TO THE OLD DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bryan's speeches have convinced a good many old Democrats that they ought to vote for McKinley. This Populist, who has succeeded in obtaining the Democratic nomination, seems to be ignorant of the true principles of American freedom. "Liberty protected by law" is the American motto. The founders of our Government recognized the right of every peaceable law-abiding citizen to earn a living without molestation, and to enjoy in peace the fruits of his industry. This is a right which no temporary or transient majority can take from him. In short, our idea of a republic is a constitutional republic. The people are sovereign, but a constitutional and not an absolute sovereign.

Such a Government as our fathers formed has the same right that an individual has to buy land. It is no more bound to ask the consent of the people that live in this land whether the Government should buy it than a private individual is to ask the consent of the tenants whether he should buy a house. Never in its whole history has it asked such consent.

When the land is bought, the Government is bound by its Constitution to treat the people well who live in the land thus bought. The rights of all of them who are peaceable and law-abiding are to be respected. They are to be admitted to a share of the Government as soon as they are able. It is no part of the American theory that every person who has the human form, or even every adult male, should be admitted to vote. The question of the suffrage is a question of degree, to be regulated by law, according to the fitness of the inhabitants. The poorest and the most ignorant has the same right to the protection of the Government as the richest and wisest. But the question of the suffrage is an entirely different thing. The practice of the Government of the United States has been uniformly in conformity with the principle thus stated. It has repeatedly bought territory. It has repeatedly conquered territory. In every instance it has dealt with the inhabitants in accordance with their condition and fitness to share in the administration of the Government. It was proceeding to do so in the Philippine Islands, when our troops stationed there for the purpose of preserving order and maintaining the right of peaceable citizens to possess and enjoy their own private property, were wantonly attacked by Aguinaldo and his followers. We had done them no wrong. We intended them no wrong. This attack of theirs it was necessary to repress, because it infringed the rights of the peaceable inhabitants of the islands who had no desire to plunder others, but simply wished to hold and use what they had already acquired. I cannot see that Aguinaldo and his followers differ in any important respect from the Malay pirates, who have for centuries infested the neighboring seas, or from the bandits who have also for centuries infested the mountains of Sicily. "All they ask is to be let alone."

If, then, it be asked, as it often is, What becomes of the American principle as to the consent of the governed, I answer: The consent of the governed is to be expressed in a lawful and orderly manner. The principle of the Declaration of Independence on this subject does not mean that every individual has the right to do anything he pleases, or to refuse to submit to the authority of the Government because he does not like it. It does mean that it is the duty of the Government to consider the wishes as well as the interests and rights of all the inhabitants of a territory. But equally it means that if those inhabitants refuse to submit to the orderly administration of law, and determine to take the law into their own hands, their lawless violence must be suppressed.

The fundamental fallacy in Bryan's speeches on this subject infects his whole treatment of public affairs, and leads, as so many other statements in his platform do, to absolute anarchy. They are wholly repugnant to the genius of the American people, and the sooner we stamp upon them and eliminate him as a disturbing factor in our politics the better for the country. They are absolutely opposed to the principles of the Democratic Party. It was always a law-abiding party. It respected the compromises of the Constitution. Many persons thought that it went too far in this direction. But it never hestitated. When Jackson suppressed the nullifiers of South Carolina he was doing precisely what McKinley is doing in the Philippines. Indeed, the nullifiers had much more justification than the Philippine marauders. These cannot claim any mandate from the people of the Philippines to do what they have been doing. They never asked the consent of the governed, and have no just pretense to claim any authority from the great body of the Filipinos.

No party in this country has ever succeeded in an attack upon the foreign policy of an Administration during the time of war. Domestic strife should be silent when its only effect is to encourage the enemies of our country. The policy of the present Administration in protecting the rights of our citizens, and of those entitled to our protection both in the Philippine Islands and in China, is in accordance with the best traditions of the Democratic Party. It is on precisely the lines which Cleveland took in reference to the Chinese outbreaks in 1895. It is in accordance with Jefferson's declaration on the subject of submission to the Algerians:

> "The motives pleading for war rather than tribute are numerous and honorable. Those opposing them are mean and short-sighted."

No one ever better described the traditional policy of the Democratic Party than Rufus Choate, and it needs but to quote his eloquent words to see how absolutely opposed to true Democracy is the present cowardly and short-sighted policy of Bryan and his followers:

> "The characteristic of the Democratic Party was this: That it had burned ever with that great master-passion this hour demands, a youthful, vehement, exultant, and progressive nationality. Through some errors, into some perils, it has been led by it; it may be so again; we may require to temper and restrain it, but to-day we need it all, we need it all!—the hopes—the boasts—the pride—the universal tolerance—the gay and festive defiance of foreign dictation—the flag—the music—all the emotions—all the traits—all the energies, that have won their victories of war, and their miracles of national advancement."

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

Up-State Paper's View of Bryan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The many admirers of your splendid paper in this section of the Mohawk Valley are daily more and more delighted with your intelligent discussion of political subjects, through which the shadow of Bryanism is fast fading from view. The candidate visited this section this week, and from his speeches one would think he was addressing a lot of tramps—he talked so much about the "unemployed."

And this reminds me that it was left for The Canojoharie Courier to say one of the brightest things thus far printed about Bryan. The Courier is an independent Republican paper, and in its comment on Bryan's visit says:

> "He seems to forget that he is a candidate for the great office of President of the United States—he evidently thinks he is running for the office of Overseer of the Poor."

If this doesn't "size up" the preacher of discontent pretty accurately, then nothing does. Montgomery County is torn by a split in the Republican Party over several unwise nominations by the local "machine," but it is safe to say that the county will at least give President McKinley 1,400 majority, and it will elect every Republican on the ticket, regardless of internal party strife. WILLET F. COOK.

Canajoharie, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1900.

Defense of Lee's Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading your paper of the 16th inst. I was surprised to see the communication from "E. O." objecting to the name of Robert E. Lee in the Hall of Fame. I wish to say that I did not know such narrow-minded people still existed.

If Gen. Lee was the obscure Colonel that "E. O." represents him to be, why did Gen. Scott offer him the command of the United States Army at the beginning of the civil war?

"E. O." is very kind in offering excuses for Gen. Lee. Perhaps he cannot understand that high sense of duty which made him sacrifice his career at the call of his Commonwealth.

The breadth of mind that "E. O." alludes to is to Southerners "the depth of pocket" in selling their birthright for a mess of pottage. It is not for your correspondent or his congeners to give or to withhold honor and fame from Robert E. Lee. "E. O." would like to exclude his name from the Hall of Fame, but it stands pre-eminent and its exclusion would leave a blank in American history. And now if "E. O." believes in silence why doesn't he keep it?

Aiken, S. C., Oct. 17, 1900. M. P. F.

NUGGETS.

Departed.

Flippeigh—I notice that your hair has mysteriously disappeared.

Baldeigh—Yes, it has gone to parts unknown.—Baltimore American.

Repaired.

He—Do you really think her heart was broken when he jilted her, as she so loudly proclaimed? I noticed she married in less than a year.

She—True enough. But look whom she married—a glue manufacturer.—Indianapolis Press.

Its Color.

She—Did you tell Mr. Luggs my hair was red?

He—I did not.

She—He says you did.

He—I did nothing of the kind. He asked me, and I told him it was the color of a popular novel.—Detroit Free Press.

One of the Brook Farm Pleasantries.

Mr. Ripley once announced that a contribution would be taken to defray expenses at Brook Farm; "but, as the speaking was to be continued during the time the box was passing round," the audience was requested to put in as many bills as possible, so as not to disturb the speaker by the rattling of small change.—Boston Christian Register.

OUR FOOLISH WAY.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

The past is but a memory,
The future but a dream;
Behind us are the shadows gray,
Ahead, the rainbow's gleam;
'Tis in the day we're living,
So wholesome to the sight,
Alone the happy sunshine floods
A vital world with light.

We linger in the shadows,
Where all is pensive pain;
We yearn for Hope's far rainbow prize,
And feel the yearning vain;
And oh! the sin and blindness,
The folly of our way—
We miss the glory of the sun
That lives but in to-day!

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Of course the order of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy prohibiting hazing is a good and a sensible order, and one that all men will approve of. I am glad it was not issued before I went to the academy, however," remarked one of the officers of the navy, who is stopping at the Grand Hotel. "As I look back on my academy days, it seems as if there was nothing that gives me more pleasure than the remembrance of the being hazed and hazing in which I played a part. Perhaps there was some rough work. There was certainly a lot that was foolish and idiotic, but no one was any the worse for it in my day. I remember that I got a bloody nose and a fearfully black eye when I was trying to haze a first year man from the South. He was a deal handier with his fists than I, and so gave me all that was coming to me when I tried to make him stand on his head and eat a little soup or a tallow candle, or something of that kind. He graduated a couple of years later than I, and is one of the most popular fellows in the navy. The thrashing he gave me resulted in making us the firmest of friends; the most valuable friendship I have had in my life. I have a notion that it's not altogether a bad idea to have a youngster taught in that rather rough sort of way how to give and take. It has a tendency to make him self-reliant, and I do not now recall a case of enmity that developed as a result of the hazings that were the fashion when I was in the academy. From what the more recent graduates tell me the hazings are boys' play compared with what they were in my time as a cadet, with a little more refinement of idiocy and considerable less of rough horseplay. With hazing abolished I suppose the fellows will take it out when the upper classmen meet those of the lower classes on the football field. It strikes me that right there is a chance to do all the hazing one cares to indulge in if he has a tendency that way. My, but the football field is a busy spot on which to learn all the tricks of boxing and rough fighting! Perhaps the cadets don't take advantage of it!"

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There is just enough of that brilliant Autumnal tint on the Autumn foliage to bring artists and art students to the city parks in droves. Wherever there is a vista that is resplendent in colorings there are sure to be several easels and sketch books with the owners busily at work trying to catch the reds and yellows of the dying foliage. The parks in the annexed district offer especially good opportunities, and the workers were numerous at both Van Cortlandt and Bronx Parks Saturday. They were generally surrounded by a lot of open-mouthed and wondering youngsters who stopped their play long enough to watch the rapidly moving brushes of the students as they mixed their pigments to catch just the right tint. During the warmer months Riverside Park, with the noble Hudson and its life and the Palisades as a background, was a favorite sketching spot. Though this is now in its glory the workers seem to have deserted it for the interior parks and the more brilliant color schemes. Sharp winds that blow through Riverside Park must have something to do with this, as for studies in the dull grays and the occasional effects in blues, the Hudson and its shores are now, artistically, at their best.

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There is a persistent and apparently successful beggar who infests Morningside Park and preys on matrons and maids who with their children take strolls there in the mornings. He has a soft voice, a slightly German accent, a quick wit at escaping the park keepers, a pitiful story about a long illness, and a family that is on the verge of starvation, while he cannot get car fare to get about town and find a place to work. He also has a mournful and hesitating way of telling his story that is fetching and profitable, apparently, as he makes that spot his regular stamping ground and wheedles pennies away from children, who, as well as do their nurses, fall victims to his story and simulated tears. When he corners his victims up on that high and rather lonesome ledge, known to the keepers as "The Goat Walk," ladies are afraid to deny his requests for pennies and nickels and give rather than run the risk of offending him when there is no other man in sight. He is a nuisance that should be suppressed.

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On one of the steamers sailing from here this week there were shipped to France a half dozen trios of fine Rhode Island turkeys from the farm of the late Horace Bloodgood. The birds were picked ones, and have been shipped to the Marquise de Breutil, who is to make the attempt to breed the birds in France. The turkey is so distinctively an American bird that he has not done well heretofore on the European Continent, though the attempts to breed them there have been few and far between. Europeans do not go in so heavily for domestic fowl as they do for the game birds, and care little for any bird that does not give them a chance for shooting. Shooting Rhode Island turkeys would have about the same element of sport as would the hunting of tame ducks, and there is nothing less sporty than they are. But foreigners all like the American turkey as a table bird, and the lady mentioned is going to try breeding them on a mercantile basis. Two or three of the most successful turkey raisers hereabout who have shown their birds at the Madison Square Garden poultry shows have sold their fowl for breeding purposes to Englishmen. Even in Great Britain the experiment has not been wholly successful unless the birds have been allowed to run at large, as they do here on the farms of the successful raisers of these fowl. Conditions there do not seem to suit, and the offspring of the exported birds have been small and few in numbers. Why this is so is not apparent to people who are up in this sort of thing. But the fact remains. Now the experiment of trying to acclimatize them in France will be watched with interest. One well-known raiser of these fowl who was in Europe last Summer believes that turkeys would do well in some parts of Germany, where the climate, soil, and nature of the wooded country are very like that of Rhode Island, where the best turkeys in America are raised.

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If all goes well and according to schedule S. H. Dunning and Thomas Geoghan of Paterson, N. J., reached Los Angeles this morning with four "dead" locomotives. A "dead" locomotive is not necessarily one that is out of business save for the time being. The four that these men have taken clear across the Continent were very much alive in one way, as they have never seen service. They are huge freighters for the use of the Southern Pacific Road, and were built at one of the locomotive factories in the New Jersey city. The big machines started on their Western journey in the last week in September, and going via Cincinnati and New Orleans, have been hauled every foot of the way by other motive power, though they were so complete that they could have been run with their own steam had that been the way that railroad people do things. But it isn't, and so the big machines have been dragged from the Atlantic to the Pacific as dead weight. To any but railroad men such a trip seems a rather strange one, but they are so used to that sort of thing that they see nothing out of the ordinary in it, and a thing that is not worth mentioning unless it be in some such newspaper column as this one.

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"Did you ever cross Brooklyn Bridge just at dusk and notice the strange effect it has on the sky line of New York?" asked a stranger in New York of a resident. "Cross the bridge in bright daylight and the tall buildings loom up almost like a lot of huge minarets and all seem to be the tremendous structures they are. But come over from there when the day is dying, when the light is dim, and particularly when there is the Autumn haze that we have now, and the whole thing is changed. Instead of looking like a city made up of 'sky scrapers,' it looks like a city of ordinary sized buildings rising from a big mound on a rocky island. It is the tops of the ordinary old-fashioned buildings that make the general base, and the stories of the tall buildings that stretch up into the air above the general roof level seem to be the buildings on that great plain or mound. It may be only a bit of queer imagination on my part, but the next time you come over from Brooklyn, when the conditions are right, just try it and see if the outlook does not have the same effect on you."

Dominican Rebels Still Fighting.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 21.—Advices received to-day from Haiti assert that the revolution in Santo Domingo is not ended, and that fighting is proceeding in the interior, although the revolutionists are weak.

ANGLO-GERMAN PACT DISCUSSED IN EUROPE

London Papers Consider the Agreement a Warning to Russia.

RECEPTION IN WASHINGTON

Paris Temps Sees in It the Opening of a New Era in International Relations.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—All the morning papers dilate upon the high importance of the Anglo-German agreement. The Daily Telegraph, which describes it as "the most remarkable success scored by British diplomacy since the Berlin treaty," says:

"The significant circumstances of its publication clearly suggest that it was initiated by Lord Salisbury at the moment when an ill-considered call was made for his retirement from the Foreign Office."

Although without such effusive praise of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy, most of the papers warmly approve the agreement, and recognize in it a warning to other powers, especially Russia. The Daily Graphic remarks:

"The agreement is the direct outcome of Germany's isolation in China. She had found herself committed to a punitive policy without the support of the other powers. It is another journey to Canossa for the German jingoes."

The Daily Mail observes:

"The agreement almost amounts to an offensive and defensive alliance. It will put an end to the last hope of European intervention in South Africa."

The Standard, which is unstinted in its praise of Lord Salisbury and Count von Bülow, has this to say:

"The agreement should be indorsed with alacrity by the United States Government, which has constituted itself an advocate of the 'open door' and is almost nervously anxious to avoid any prolonged entanglement in the Far East."

The Times, somewhat less eulogistic, says:

"It seems to be a sensible and business-like agreement so far as it goes, but it hardly justifies the far-reaching inferences some persons appear disposed to draw from it. The first and second clauses bind us to nothing which we have not repeatedly professed. The third is purely contingent and relates altogether to an eventuality that has not arisen, and, we trust, is extremely unlikely to arise. Russia has expressly declared that her occupation of Manchuria is only temporary, while nobody can suppose that Germany intends to abandon her traditional policy toward Russia in favor of an Anglo-German alliance."

The Daily Chronicle, The Morning Post, and the Daily News adopt a similar tone. The first-named journal says:

"The third clause may mean nothing or something very serious, as no sane man expects Russia to withdraw from Manchuria."

The Morning Post says:

"Russia will probably not be frightened by the third clause of the agreement. Doubtless she has already made her bargain with Germany, the latter being in the way of making agreements with both sides at once."

The Daily News, after asking whether there is any secret understanding behind the agreement, says that Lord Salisbury has again changed his policy and has abandoned the British sphere of influence along the Yang-tse-Kiang.

CONTINENTAL COMMENT.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The Anglo-German agreement continues to monopolize public attention in France, the reported omission of the name of Russia—according to the version of the agreement supplied by the Havas Agency—being the chief subject of comment. It is now known, however, that all the papers had been put on a false scent by an error in transmitting the text of the agreement—the name of Russia not having been omitted among the names of the powers to whom the agreement is to be communicated.

The Temps says:

"There are two important points in the agreement. The first is that the second article destroys somewhat the value of the protocols of disinterestedness by reserving to the contracting parties the right to make eventual arrangements according to the behavior of a third party. The second point is that, if this specific accord indicates a lasting understanding between Germany and Great Britain, it will be, thanks to the sad Transvaal war, the realization of a favorite plan of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain, and, at the same time, the starting point of a new era in international relations."

The Journal des Débats, after expressing a doubt that the agreement is directed against Russia, asks whether, on the contrary, Germany and Great Britain, having accepted the situation as it affects the established interests of Russia north of the Great Wall, have not excluded from that region other powers who are prohibited from extending themselves at the expense of China.

"If this be the case," it says, "it is the integrity of China proper which the two contracting powers guarantee. Before giving a definitive opinion regarding the attitude we must know the attitude of Russia, for the importance of the agreement depends entirely upon whether it is or is not hostile to Russia."

The Eclair points out the previously antagonistic attitude of England and Germany in China. The paper says:

"Berlin denounced the monopolist scheme of England, and Londoners predicted an invasion of Yang-tse-Kiang Valley by Germany. Now the two powers embrace and constitute themselves the champions of Chinese integrity. It is curious to see two knaves adopt this attitude."

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—With the exception of a few notoriously anti-British journals, the entire German press approves the Anglo-German agreement. Its effect upon Russia excites keen curiosity, it being no secret that the relations between Germany and Russia have lately become cooler.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.—The Fremdenblatt and the Neue Freie Presse approve the agreement and express themselves as confident that all the powers will adhere to it, "because any power declining to do so would excite distrust."

BRUSSELS, Oct. 21.—The Independance Belge, which considers the Anglo-German agreement directed against Russia, "whose influence in the East is now permanent," says:

"Great Britain is too weak and exhausted to undertake isolated action, and, wishing to prevent other powers from obtaining more than herself, she insists upon the maintenance of the status quo."

AGREEMENT REACHES AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The State Department has received a copy of the Anglo-German agreement regarding China. It was sent to the department yesterday afternoon by Count de Quadt, the German Chargé d'Affaires, who earlier in the day had received it by telegraph from Count von Bülow, the German Chancellor at Berlin.

The official version is identical in terms with that already published, and it was communicated to the United States Government with only a formal letter of transmission.

Nothing has yet come to our Government from the American Embassy at Berlin touching the agreement. The feeling on the subject of State Department officials was made known in the press dispatches of yesterday, the document giving very general satisfaction and being recognized as in line with the attitude of the United States toward China as already defined by Secretary Hay and by other great powers.

Nothing came to the State Department to-day from Minister Conger in regard to the proposed preliminary meeting for the considerations of peace negotiations asked for by Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching for Oct. 20. The presumption of the officials therefore is that the press dispatches announcing that it had been postponed is correct. This postponement was due probably to the unreadiness of the powers generally to begin negotiations, the Ministers in all likelihood not having received their final preliminary instructions from their Governments for their guidance.

REBELS THREATEN CANTON.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—"Official Chinese dispatches," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, wiring yesterday, "admit that the imperial troops have sustained defeats in the Province of Kwang-Tung. All the Chinese Generals in Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Si are begging for reinforcements.

"It is reported that a 'Triad' army is preparing to attack Canton."

"The leaders of the 'Vegetarians,' the secret society whose members last July murdered the missionaries at Chu-Chau, have been captured and taken to Hang-Chau for punishment."

SIR ERNEST M. SATOW AT PEKING.

PEKING, Oct. 20.—The new British Minister to China, Sir Ernest Mason Satow, has arrived in Peking, and Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the retiring Minister, who has been appointed British Minister to Japan, will leave next Tuesday.

ST PETERSBURG, Oct. 21—The Official Messenger formally announces and explains the return to Peking of the Russian Minister to China in the following paragraph:

"An edict of the Chinese Emperor having appointed Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang to be plenipotentiaries, the Czar has ordered M. de Giers to return to Peking and to enter upon peace negotiations together with the representatives of the other Powers.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 20.—Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, German Minister to China, has left for Peking.

The British have hired premises here, at a rental of $10,000 per month, to be used as Winter quarters for their troops.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—The Spanish Government has decided to sell the Spanish Legation buildings in Peking, now occupied by officials of the French Legation. Señor B. J. de Cologan, Spanish Minister to China, wires that he can transfer the legation to Shanghai early in January.

BISHOP'S AWFUL TORTURE.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 21.—According to a correspondent of The Shanghai Mercury Bishop Fontosati and others in South Hu-Nan were frightfully tortured for four hours by Chinese. His arms and legs were removed singly.

Two priests were covered with coal oil and placed in a pattern of sticks, which were then set on fire.

Three thousand converts, led by French priests, in defending their church were massacred.

AMERICANS AIDING REBELS?

LONDON, Oct. 21.—"It is supposed here," says the Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, "that the rebels who are operating under Sun-Yat-Sen are subsidized by Americans at Singapore."

BARONESS VON KETTELER HOME

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—Baroness Von Ketteler, the widow of the murdered German Ambassador to China, arrived in Detroit this afternoon, and was immediately driven to the residence of her father, Henry B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad. No one was permitted to see her.

When seen at his residence to-night, Mr. Ledyard said that the Baroness was suffering from nervous prostration, but stood the journey from Peking to Detroit as well as could have been expected.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT NEAR.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 21.—The general belief here is that the coming week will see the wind up of the strike. The strikers do not admit this openly, but it is the feeling that the lock-out cannot be continued much longer. Both sides are expected to make concessions.

The operators say they have none to make, but under certain pressure they are expected to make them nevertheless. The politicians have had their say in the negotiations looking toward a settlement, and now the sales agents for the big coal companies and the retail dealers in the big cities are taking a hand. They are writing and telegraphing every day to the coal companies, that unless something is done very soon to bring the strike to an end, and an effort made to get some hard coal on the market at reasonable figures, the anthracite trade will be demoralized for years to come, and some of it will be lost forever.

The strikers must make the biggest concession, and there is every reason to believe that they will do it before the week is out. There are some strikers who favor holding out until every demand is granted, but this class is not in the majority. They are men who own their own homes, and have their larders well filled for the Winter.

President Mitchell is now thoroughly acquainted with the condition of affairs in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions, and as late as to-day he told one of the Luzerne County officers of the United Mine Workers, who is in Hazleton, that he would not stand in the way of a settlement if the miners of the Wyoming region wanted to return to work under certain conditions.

MITCHELL'S EXPLANATION.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 21.—When President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers was asked to-night what he had to say in regard to a settlement of the anthracite coal miners' strike, he said:

"As there appears to be some disposition on the part of the public to place the responsibility for the prolongation of the strike on the shoulders of the mine workers, speaking for them, I want to say that when the Scranton convention accepted the 10 per cent. advance in wages providing the operators abolished the sliding scale and guaranteed the payment of the advance until April 1, the miners had met the operators more than half way. They had shown a conciliatory spirit, and I know of no good reason why the proposition should not have been accepted by the operators.

"As a consequence the responsibility for the continuation of the strike rests solely upon the failure of the operators to treat the proposition of their employes considerately. The public should understand that unsatisfactory as is the proposition of the operators who make the reduction in the price of powder a part of the advance of 10 per cent., that even this proposition has not been offered by a very large number of the coal-producing companies in the anthracite region, and until all companies guarantee the payment of the 10 per cent. advance above the rate of wages paid in September until April 1, according to the decision of the Scranton convention, the miners are powerless to act. I want to repeat again, that there can be no partial or sectional settlement of this strike.

"The large companies in the Lehigh region that have refused to move at all since the Scranton convention was held are Coxe Brothers & Co., the largest coal producers in the Lehigh region; G. B. Markle & Co., the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and a large number of smaller companies. There is also a considerable number of coal companies in the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions that have not guaranteed the payment of the 10 per cent. advance until April 1. The only district that has accepted the terms of the Scranton convention in full is No. 9, better known as the Schuylkill District.

"Companies which produce about 65 per cent. of a total production of the anthracite coal fields have guaranteed the payment of the 10 per cent. advance, and have abolished the sliding scale."

When Mr. Mitchell was asked what he would do if all the companies were to post notices, he said: "When all the companies have posted notices, then I will have something to say."

When it was suggested to him that there might be a break in the ranks of the strikers if the contest was to continue much longer, he said that not one man will go back to the mines utnil officially notified to return.

ATTITUDE OF SCRANTON MINERS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 21.—A meeting of the Presidents of the Scranton local unions of the United Mine Workers was held this afternoon to discuss the advisability of taking aggressive steps toward closing up the washeries. After carefully canvassing the situation it was decided to let the matter rest for a while.

The general situation was also discussed, and one of the Presidents at the conclusion of the meeting stated that in his judgment the men would be perfectly satisfied to accept the 10 per cent. offer with the powder clause included. "All that we can expect to enforce is that we get the 10 per cent.," said he. "It is hardly the thing for us to think we can also dictate to the companies how they shall pay the advance."

Organizer Fred Dilcher does not talk this way, however. He says the convention demanded a straight 10 per cent. advance with the powder question left for future adjustment, and that until this demand is complied with to the very letter the officers have no authority to call off the strike.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

Celebration of Its Twenty-fifth Anniversary Begins.

Mission of the Institution Defined by Bishop Hendrix—A Tribute to the Founders.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 21.—The three days' celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of Vanderbilt University began this morning with a sermon by Bishop E. R. Hendrix of Kansas City, Mo. In the afternoon Bishop R. K. Hargrove of this city delivered a memorial address.

Bishop Hendrix's commemoration sermon was on "The Mission of a Christian University; or, the Limitations and Completion of Human Knowledge." He said, in part:

"A university has been called an institution of learning because so much knowledge is brought there by the freshmen and so little taken away by the seniors. There is both wit and wisdom in the definition. It is only experience that knows enough to confess ignorance. A wise man would be glad to be as sure about one or two things as the ignorant or superficial man is sure about everything. To define clearly is to think clearly. He is the wise man now, as in the days of the Delphic oracle, who knows the fact that he does not know, and just what he does not know. A university stands for the unexplored as well as the explored, for the unknown no less than the known. A Christian university stands for the confidence that we shall not be left in permanent mental confusion respecting anything which the human mind craves to know.

"In the Middle Ages the term 'university' was applied to any organized body of men. It was simply a guild or corporation. There were at Rome 'universities' of bakers, of farmers, of scribes, or of any persons engaged in a particular occupation. In time the term came to be applied exclusively to bodies of persons engaged in the occupation of teaching and study. These in turn soon secured the right of granting licenses to teach. Later such licenses were granted not only to those who actually wished to teach, but to all who demanded them, provided they fulfilled certain requirements. Thus they became what we now understand by the term 'degrees.'

"Alike in England and Scotland the right to confer degrees is vested alone in the university. Representation in Parliament is also granted to these great centres of thought and influence. While our American universities may lack some of the distinctive privileges which belong to the venerable universities of Great Britain, they equal any of them in the influence which they exert on the National destiny, as well as on the thought of the Nation. In seeking to estimate the mission of one, and that one of the youngest, it is pleasing to note that all leading universities in America were founded under Christian auspices.

"A Christian university stands at once for the limitations and completion of human knowledge. It frankly acknowledges that our present knowledge is alike imperfect in kind and limited in extent. It is imperfect often because it is indirect. We frequently see truth in riddles or enigmas and cannot be sure of our interpretation. We see in a glass darkly at best reflections of truth rather than truth itself. Our mirror may be slightly concave, and, behold, truth is magnified; or it may be convex, and, lo, truth is diminished. The glass we use is 'our personal equation,' which must be added or deducted, according to circumstances.

"Greater than the universe is the mind that can triangulate it and measure it. Mightier than the sun itself is the mind which calculates its volume and analyzes its light and heat. Vaster than the idea is the mind that gauges its depth, marks its bounds, and computes its tides. We claim the world as the kingdom of the human mind, even though after centuries of exploring and charting we must acknowledge that the larger part remains uncharted. Old age dims the eye when it has just learned to see and disease palsies the hand now ready to achieve.

"In addition to the functions which it has in common with other Christian universities, the Vanderbilt has had a distinct mission of its own. This was indicated in the final consultation made by Cornelius Vanderbilt, its founder: 'And if it shall, through its influences, contribute even in the smallest degree to strengthen the ties which should exist between all geographical sections of our common country, I shall feel that it has accomplished one of the objects that led me to take an interest in it.' For a quarter of a century it has helped to make North and South, East and West better known to each other, and all sections of our common country unite in celebrating this eventful occasion."

Bishop Hargrove's address, entitled "The Founders and Organizers of Vanderbilt University," was in part as follows:

"In celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of Vanderbilt University I am to speak of its founders and organizers; of Cornelius Vanderbilt, popularly called 'Commodore' because of his prominent connection with the commercial marine of this country, having been the largest ship owner in the world; of his son and grandsons, William H., Cornelius, and William K.; of Bishop Holland N. McTyeire, selected by Mr. Vanderbilt himself to be the first President of the Board of Trust, and Landon C. Garland, LL. D., the first Chancellor.

"Wide as was the contrast in their pursuits and modes of life, Mr. Vanderbilt and Bishop McTyeire were not lacking in points of affinity and hearty congeniality. Both were broad-minded men, eminent in their respective spheres, both accustomed to study and estimate men, of acute observation and acute discernment, sound in judgment, self-reliant, leaders of thought in whatever concerned them. It was interesting to observe how these men appreciated each other.

"'Uncharitable critics have spoken of his ostentatious charities,' said Bishop McTyeire of Mr. Vanderbilt. Never was implied accusation more unjust. Some of his charities were too large to be hid; the magnitude of the gift, not the magnanimity of the giver, disclosed them. Of course he was pleased at the grateful appreciation of his deed, but if any noise was made he did not make it. It is due to the memory of both those good men to say that all his gifts to this university were unsolicited. He had enemies; such will power and such success, such independence of action and decision of character, make enemies, so sure as the sun breeds miasmatic exhalations. But even his enemies will allow that he never assailed the weak. He strove with the strong; he wrestled with mighty corporations and giant monopolies. He rather enjoyed the fray of these titanic battles, but he never allowed the excitement to upset his caution. In form he was exceptionally handsome, commanding, symmetrical, in habits temperate; to drunkenness and debauchery a stranger.

"Bishop McTyeire was acquainted with things and men. Educated at Randolph-Macon College, a Christian school, he rightly estimated both this world and the next and devoted his life to the best interests of both. His early manhood was given to the pulpit, and later he was called to the editorial tripod. In both these fields he reached a high mark and attained to eminence in the councils of the Church. As a Bishop and presiding officer he was conciliatory but firm, commanding but kind, painstaking but prompt, deliberate yet expeditious. Here he built his loftiest and most enduring monument.

"Landon C. Garland, LL. D., the first Chancellor, had been an educator from early life. His learning was extensive and varied. He determined in early life that whatever he could confer as an educator should inure to the good of the Church and the glory of God. His was a religion of the conscience and the higher reason; and it was as a Christian educator that his grandest work was done. Let it be remembered that thirty years ago, when the idea was by no means popular in the Church, he was one of the first and ablest advocates of distinctive theological schools before the General Conference of 1870. It was no mere sentiment that caused the present management to insist, when he died at the ripe age of eighty-four years, in 1895, that his mortal remains be deposited in these grounds, a part of the permanent treasure of the university."

4,234 Students at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 21.—The following are the official figures of the registration of students in Harvard University:

In the college the senior class, 391; junior class, 579; sophomore, 539; freshman, 537. Special students, 149. Total in college, 1,995, a gain of 99 over last year.

The scientific school, 506, a gain of 12.
Graduate school, 327, a gain of 12.
Divinity school, 25, a loss of 2.
Law school, 615, a gain of 14.
Medical school, 590, a gain of 40.
Dental school, 129, a loss of 3.
Veterinary school, 17, a loss of 7.
Bussey Institution, 27, a gain of 2.
Total for the academic year 1900-1901, 4,234; gain, 167.

THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS

Reported Effort to Re-establish Some of Them Excites Natives.

Filipinos Testify that the Monks Abused Their Political and Religious Powers.

MANILA, Oct. 21.—Judge Taft, President of the Philippine Commission, has been engaged for some time in taking a mass of Filipino testimony concerning the conduct and policy of the friars, this being a continuation of the investigation which began with the depositions of Bishops and members of monastic orders.

The statements of the Filipinos go to show that the friars, under the Spanish régime, greatly abused their almost unlimited political and religious powers over the community and that this abuse of authority often led to immorality.

All the testimony offered by the Filipinos shows that they do not desire the return of the friars to the parishes.

Archbishop Chappelle has gone to the more peaceful provinces of Northern Luzon, accompanied by three Dominican friars. It is asserted and generally believed that he intends to re-establish these friars in certain parishes, and the trip is exciting the natives in Manila, who call upon their countrymen to prevent the re-establishment of any friar on the ground that it would fix a dangerous precedent for the future.

AGUINALDO'S NEW PLANS.

MANILA, Oct. 21.—Señor Buencamino has received what purports to be a letter from Aguinaldo ordering the former leaders of the revolution who are now in Manila to desist from the formation of political parties and to cease all their attempts at pacification. The letter mysteriously hints that plans are maturing among the armed rebels in the field and describes these as "best for the country," Señor Buencamino declares that the letter is genuine.

The military situation was comparatively quiet last week. The commission, the military authorities, the Filipinos, and the foreigners are awaiting the result of the Presidential election in the United States. Many persons assert that whatever this may be it will have no immediate effect upon the armed situation in the Philippines, and that disorders and guerrilla attacks will continue for a time.

$475,000 for Philippine Expenses.

MANILA, Oct. 21.—The Philippine Commission has passed a bill appropriating $475,000 gold for the payment of expenses incurred for the benefit of the insular government during October. The bill goes carefully into detail regarding the items of expenditure throughout the archipelago.

DR. HILLIS ON CLASS HATRED.

His Denunciation of the Demagogue Who Stirs Up Such Dangerous Strife.

"The Crime of Stirring Up Hatred Between the Rich and the Poor" was the subject of a sermon preached last night in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. In denouncing demagogues who "seek to stir up class hatred," Dr. Hillis declared that "Anarchy and Socialism propose to run a mowing machine over the top of society and cut off the tall men's heads, until all are equal." His sermon in part was as follows:

"Since the increase of property means the increase of happiness for all classes, men who love their country and their kind will view with apprehension and profound alarm the attempt to array the poor against the rich, the farmers against the bankers, the manufacturers against the professional men, the classes against the masses. Every age and nation has been cursed by the demagogue who practices as a fine art the stirring up of class hatred.

"Class hatred has no excuse in this free land. In our country there is no position so high that the boy from the forge, the factory, or the farm may not aspire to and achieve it. Amid institutions like ours, therefore, the attempt to stir up hatred and prejudice among the people is un-American and vicious. Class hatred can rear no factories, but it can ruin those already existing.

CHURCH IN EX-CONCERT HALL.

Negotiations are now in progress which may result in the concert hall on Fifty-ninth Street started by "Billy" McGrory's nephew Campbell, and in which McGrory was supposed to be interested, becoming a place of worship. Preliminary steps have been taken by certain persons interested in religious work to start in the hall evangelistic meetings similar to those held during the Summer in the tent at Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway. Those behind the movement are not desirous at present of making their names known.

The new church will be known as the Church of the Threshold. The plan is to conduct it as a feeder to all the churches. A gentleman who stands ready to support the work financially said yesterday.

"The Threshold Church, if established, will be something quite new in this city, and, in a way, new in the country. The purpose of it will be to draw people who are naturally religious, but who are, for one cause or another, averse to connecting themselves with a church. We know from our experience in Summer-tent work that there are such people. We expect to interest them and to induce them to join some church. Co-operation, therefore, will be the plan. We are endeavoring to secure the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt to take charge of the church. Meetings will be held Sunday afternoons and every night in the week."

The place, which is owned by August Ruch, is now vacant. John M. Ruch, the brother of August, was seen last night at his residence, 420 West Fifty-eighth Street, and asked what he knew about the negotiations to convert the hall into a church.

"All I know," he said, "is that a few days ago certain persons spoke to August's agent about leasing the place for church purposes. He told the agent to inform them that he was perfectly willing to make such a lease or to sell the property to them if they made him a reasonable proposition. That is as far as the matter has gone."

The Rev. Father Deshon, the Superior of the Paulist Fathers, who waged such a hot campaign against it, had not heard of the movement to make a church out of the place. He said he would be very glad to see the negotiations successful.

New Presbyterian Church Opened.

The formal opening service of the new East Harlem Presbyterian Church, at 233 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was held yesterday with due ceremony. The original church was destroyed by fire and during the time required for the erection of a new edifice the congregation has been worshipping in the Calvary Presbyterian Church, in One Hnudred and Sixteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The services were largely attended, and were opened with the invocation by the Rev. Robert E. L. Irving, who has been pastor for the past two years. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith of Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The new structure cost about $50,000.

Actors' Church Alliance Service.

The tenth regular service of the Actors' Church Alliance was held last evening at the Church of the Redeemer, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. The Rev. William E. Johnson, rector and chaplain of the alliance, delivered the sermon, the subject of which was "Truth and its Utterance." There was a large attendance and several applications for membership in the alliance were received by Mrs. Bentley, wife of the Rev. W. E. Bentley, who is Secretary of the alliance.

Rev. Mr. Humphries Goes to Connecticut

The Rev. Romilly F. Humphries, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Morrisania, has accepted a call to Trinity Church, South Norwalk, Conn., and will assume the duties of his new charge at once. Mr. Humphries has been rector of St. Paul's since 1897.

STRAUSS ORCHESTRA CONCERT

Big But Not Enthusiastic Audience at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Curiosity and the desire to hear the old Strauss waltzes interpreted by a Strauss filled the Metropolitan Opera House last evening to the lobbies. Large as the audience was, it received with a toleration that was far from enthusiastic the Nicolai, Mascagni, and Grieg numbers of the programme, which was as follows:

Overture to the opera "The Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
Waltz, "Jubilee".....Eduard Strauss
Dream scene from the opera "Radcliff"....Mascagni
Anitra's dance, "Peer Gynt".....Grieg
Polka, "Hearty and Sensible".....Eduard Strauss
Barcarolle Orientale.....Eduard Strauss
Waltz, "Roses from the South".....Johann Strauss
Song without Words.....Mendelssohn
(Orchestrated by Eduard Strauss.)
Galop, "Once Around".....Eduard Strauss

The one number that called forth enthusiasm of the order known to regular opera patrons was the waltz "Roses from the South," by Johann Strauss. As encores other Johann Strauss waltzes were played, notably "The Beautiful Blue Danube," "Vienna Life," and "Fledermaus."

Four of the nine numbers were works of last night's conductor, Eduard Strauss. The orchestration made of Mendelssohn's "Song Without Words," by Eduard Strauss was encored.

There was considerable criticism in the audience that more of the old Strauss waltzes—those of Johann—were not heard. That they were desired was demonstrated at the close of the programme. During the progress of the final galop a large part of the audience was on its way out. The opening strains of "Vienna Life" brought the moving house to an attentive standstill, continuing until the last notes.

The Kaltenborn Sunday Concert.

The second of the series of Sunday night concerts by the Kaltenborn Orchestra was given last evening at the Herald Square Theatre. The programme was made up of popular airs. Elizabeth Hazard was the soloist. She sang "The Sweetest Flower that Blooms" and "'Twas April." The orchestra played a fantasie from "Cavalleria Rusticana," the ballet music from "Le Cid," and other selections.

RUSSIA WANTS NO LOAN.

Official Denial by the Ministry of Finance of Current Reports.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 21.—The Official Messenger makes the following announcement:

"In view of the reiterated false reports appearing in foreign newspapers that Russia is seeking to conclude a foreign loan, the Ministry of Finance considers it necessary again to declare that the Government is not seeking to conclude loans of any kind, seeing that the current revenue and the cash reserve fully suffice to meet the ordinary expenditure, as well as the outlay entailed by events in the Far East.

"All the newspaper reports concerning an alleged Russian loan emanate from various speculators, who persistently but unsuccessfully endeavor to force their services upon the Ministry of Finance."

"JOHANNA," THE GORILLA, DEAD.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—"Johanna", Barnum & Bailey's famous gorilla, has just died of pneumonia at Nuremburg.

TRAFALGAR DAY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Trafalgar Day was celebrated yesterday in the usual fashion throughout England. Nelson's column, in Trafalgar Square, London, was decorated with beautiful wreaths. There was a municipal procession at Liverpool. Nelson's flagship, the Victory, was hung with wreaths at Portsmouth.

At Rottingdean Rudyard Kipling addressed a meeting, and dwelt upon the importance of maintaining a strong navy.

Trafalgar Day Service at St. James's.

Trafalgar Day was celebrated in special exercises last night at St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, which was decorated with British and American flags. The services were conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan and the Rev. Dr. Moran. There were representatives present from the St. George's Society, the Order of the Sons of St. George, the Daughters of St. George, and the Independent Order of Daughters of St. George. The St. James Squadron, composed of boys from the congregation, were also present in uniform.

BARON VON STERNBURG'S POST.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The statement published in certain German papers that Baron Speck von Sternburg, former German Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, was recalled because "too friendly toward America," is characterized in official circles here as "sheer nonsense."

His appointment as German Consul General in Calcutta, one of the most desirable positions in the German service, is not only regarded as a promotion, but is officially described as a "recognition of his excellent services in Washington."

JAPAN'S NEW CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Japanese Legation received to-day the following telegram from the Foreign Office at Tokio:

Marquis Yamagata's Cabinet having resigned, Marquis Ito's Cabinet was formed on the 19th, its members being as follows: Minister President—Marquis Ito; Minister for Foreign Affairs—Takaaki Kato; Minister of the Interior—Baron Suyematsu; Minister for War—Marshal Viscount Katsuna; Minister of the Navy—Vice Admiral Yamamoto; Minister of Finance—Viscount Watanabe; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—Yuzo Hayashi; Minister of Education—Masahisa Matsuda; Minister of Communications—Toru Hoshi; Minister of Justice—Baron Kaneko.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Yokohama correspondent of The Daily News, who describes the new Cabinet formed by Marquis Ito Oct. 19, as a "curious experiment," says:

"Demagogues who have been fighting the Government for years have been admitted. Some of them have had remarkably checkered careers. One, the son of a plasterer, has been in prison for opposing the Government, and was expelled from the Diet and deported. Another suffered ten years' imprisonment for conspiring to overthrow the Government."

CARS FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Cape Town corespondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Despite all denials, I learn that large orders for coal trucks to be used in the Transvaal Colony have been placed in the United States at prices, for delivery here, which are 20 per cent. below English prices, while the Americans have contracted to deliver in half the time required by the English.

"The Transvaal military railways have placed an order for tank engines to the value of £250,000 with English firms, although the prices are 20 per cent. over American quotations. The great drawback to English work is delay in delivery."

Rosebery to Issue Study of Napoleon.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Lord Rosebery, The Daily Chronicle announces, is about to publish a volume entitled "Napoleon—The Last Phase," a study of the Emperor during the closing years of his life at St. Helena.

Extra British Reserve Squadron.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Admiralty, according to The Daily Mail, is about to organize an additional reserve squadron under Rear Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Noel for home waters.

Lord Rosebery to Quit Turf.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Next Thursday Lord Rosebery will sell his racing stable. The reason for this step is not publicly known. Much regret is expressed in the racing world, where it is hoped that his abandonment of the turf is only temporary.

Lord Salisbury Going to Balmoral.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Lord Salisbury will go to Balmoral to-day to consult Queen Victoria regarding Cabinet changes and other important matters.

Scarcity of Dwellings in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The Berlin Municipal Council has appointed a commission to investigate the scarcity of dwellings in Berlin.

COURSE MAY BE CHANGED

Yacht Racing Committee to Decide Much-Mooted Question.

ADVANTAGES OF NEWPORT

If Sandy Hook Is Abandoned It Will Be Because More Breeze Can Be Had Elsewhere.

Since Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge has given assurance that the year 1901 will witness another series of races for the America's Cup yachtsmen have resumed with new warmth discussion as to the advisability of abandoning the historic course off Sandy Hook for the more breezy neighborhood of Newport. This question will, of course, be settled behind closed doors at a joint conference of the Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club and a special committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club several weeks or months hence, but debate upon the point waxed keen wherever men interested in the sport gathered last week.

The question is in fact one which can be viewed from many sides. By the practical-minded yachtsman, he who takes only a utilitarian point of view, a course off Newport presents many advantages and only one serious drawback. In the months of August, September, or October—those in which the contests will necessarily be held—good sailing breezes are to be had almost any day. There may be some days when the sea and wind off Point Judith are much too vigorous to be desired, but calms are seldom met with. Brenton's Reef Lightship, just outside the entrance to Newport Harbor, gives a convenient starting point, and the harbor conversely furnishes a near and sheltered anchorage between races. Again, Bristol, where the Herreshoff shops afford every opportunity for the quick repair of damages, lies only a dozen miles from Newport. So far no better advantages than those aforded by the Newport courses could be desired.

There is, however, one disadvantage, and that a very serious one. The stiff breezes that have made Newport almost a paradise for yachtsmen often bring down with them from the east fogs that preclude racing. The first race set for the quartet of Herreshoff seventy-footers off Newport, on July 13 last, had to be given up because of such a fog, and many other days of the Summer and early Fall are spoiled so far as yachting is concerned by the same heavy mists. But on the whole the yachtsman of merely practical mind would probably prefer to trust to the Newport breezes with their occasional murkiness rather than to the periodical breezes of Sandy Hook.

To the public in general a continuance of the cup contests over the Sandy Hook courses is of still more importance. During the last four series at least, thousands of persons not fortunate enough to own a private yacht or to have hospitable friends among the yacht owners have witnessed the races from an immense fleet of public steamers. This active popular interest has become one of the most prominent features of the events. Should the races be sailed off Newport one person would be able to witness the contests where 100 or 200 have done so. The many steamboats available here from day to day could not be massed at Newport, where they would have to lie idle on the days between the races. Even if an immense fleet of public boats was available at Newport, the expense entailed by a pilgrimage to Newport would prevent the great mass of habitual attendants of the international races from enjoying the most interesting events of their favorite sport. This consideration may seem one that would appeal to the New York public alone, and one that is taken from a selfish New York point of view. Second thought, however, will make it plain that the greater good of the larger number is at its foundation. Greater New York can furnish more spectators than all the State of Rhode Island and the neighboring portions of Connecticut and Massachusetts, including Boston. Moreover, real sporting interest in the international races is probably shared by a greater proportion of the inhabitants in New York than in any other portion of the country. The New York Yacht Club's committee would doubtless hesitate for this reason alone to remove the contests from Sandy Hook.

Although proposals for the holding of the next cup races will doubtless be entertained at the joint conference of the two clubs' committees, it is more than likely that the Shamrock II. and the new defender will meet on the old historic course.

PLANS OF LONG ISLAND ROAD.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—President William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island Railroad Company announced to-day, in referring to the intention of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to build two or three tunnel roads under New York Harbor and the East River, that the plans for these improvements have been completed. When work would begin, he said, depended upon what the Rapid Transit Commission would do in the way of building a tunnel to Brooklyn.

The Pennsylvania will supplement that work by all the tunnel roads that are necessary," said Mr. Baldwin. "We cannot say at this time whether there will be two tunnels or three, which will have to be built. It is best not to say too much, however, at present, but it will not be long before our plans can be made public."

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Road since his return from Europe has given much attention to the Long Island Road, which the Pennsylvania acquired by lease early last May. The plans for the construction of two and three tunnels are now in Chief Engineer W. H. Brown's office and are ready to be acted upon. Figures on the construction of the tunnels and the extension of the Long Island system by a Brooklyn belt line have been given at as high as $50,000,000 but they are all very wide of the mark.

President Baldwin said, further: "The development of Long Beach will be largely under the direction of Paul K. Ames, now receiver of the Long Beach Improvement Company, and it is intended that Long Beach shall surpass Atlantic City as a Summer resort. That is a feature in this Long Island matter which the Pennsylvania has in view—to provide New York with rapid transit to a superior shore resort such as Atlantic City is to Philadelphia, and Long Beach is about forty minutes away."

BOARDER DIES IN BATHROOM.

Mrs. Mary McGuffin, who keeps the boarding house at 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, heard the sound of somebody falling in a bathroom on the second floor of the house last night and entering, found it was Mrs. Laura Hays, a widow, who lives with her.

Mrs. Hays sat on the floor, bending over, and was covered with blood which flowed from her mouth. Help was summoned and a surgeon from the Harlem Hospital came. He said Mrs. Hays had died from a hemorrhage of the lungs. Mrs. Hays is said to have owned a large block of valuable Harlem real estate. She had boarded for some months with Mrs. McGuffin.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 21.—Miss Edith Wetmore and her brother arrived from Europe late Saturday night, and are the guests of Miss Keteltas, on Webster Street.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
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Send for list of Investments, also our October edition of "POCKET STATISTICS" of STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
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"Survey" A. S. W., Peoples Gas.
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BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst Secretary.
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WILLIAM H. LEUPP ..... Vice President.
WILLIAM BARBOUR ..... Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer

FINANCIAL.

Hamburg Loan.
We are prepared to receive subscriptions on the above loan, amounting to
40,000,000 MARKS,
bearing 4 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, January and July, in denominations of
Marks 5000, 2000, 1000, 500
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 99¼,
(Subject to cable rate for Reichsmarks.)
The first coupon is due July 1, 1901, therefore interest will be refunded to the subscriber on the allotted amount from the day he receives his quota up to January 1, 1901.
The bonds are not redeemable before 1909, at Par.
THE ALLOTTED AMOUNTS ARE TO BE RECEIVED AT THE OPTION OF THE SUBSCRIBER FROM OCTOBER 30 UNTIL NOVEMBER 20 IN FULL.
The subscription takes place in Germany on OCTOBER 23, therefore all applications in this country must be in our hands on or before MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, at 5 O'CLOCK P. M.
ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY A DEPOSIT OF FIVE PER CENT.
A. A. Housman & Co.
20 Broad St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton Purchase Money Certificates
Issued by the United States Trust Company of New York, under syndicate agreement dated MARCH 2nd, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that on and after OCTOBER 25, 1900, holders of the above certificates may receive the securities and cash to which they are entitled, in due course after presentation and surrender of their certificates at the office of the undersigned, 45 Wall Street, New York.
Bonds are of the denomination of $1,000, and shares of the par value of $100. Holders entitled to fractions of either may sell such fractions or may purchase sufficient amounts of the same to entitle them to an entire bond or share, at prices to be named.
Holders transmitting Purchase Money Certificates by mail or express should indicate whether they wish to sell or purchase fractional amounts and whether they wish the securities sent by registered mail or express, at their expense and risk. Certificates must be accompanied by proper power of transfer.
A statement setting forth the terms of distribution to the above certificate holders may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
Not more than fifty schedules for the exchange of such certificates for new securities will be received on any banking day.
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by JOHN A. STEWART, President.

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North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
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DIVIDENDS.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
Pittsburg, Pa., October 22, 1900.
The fourth installment of the Six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) dividend on the common stock of this Company for the year ended December 31, 1899, that is one and one-half per cent., (1½ per cent.,) will be paid on 19th day of November, 1900, to common stockholders of record at 3:00 P. M. on the 31st day of October, 1900. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company. Transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M., October 31, 1900, and reopen at 10:00 A. M. November 19, 1900. A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company.
To the Holders of the Second Mortgage 7% Bonds of the above company due November 1, 1900, heretofore assumed by The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on presentation and surrender of the bonds and coupons on maturity thereof, viz.: November 1, 1900, after which date interest will cease.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 115 Broadway, New York, October, 19th, 1900. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared payable November 1st proximo to stockholders of record at close of business October 19th, 1900.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Good Thing to Drink
with cold cut or hot bird—EVANS' ALE. The ale of perfect brewing and bottling.—Adv.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing November 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Bonds may be left for examination on and after the 29th inst., and, if in order, checks will be mailed therefor on the 31st. GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
New York, October 19th, 1900.

New York Office, 27 William St,
October 20th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that checks for the semi-annual guaranteed dividend on the Preferred Stock of the MEXICAN LEAD COMPANY, due November 1, will be mailed on October 31st to stockholders of record at close of business on Thursday, October 25th.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1900, and will open Nov. 1, 1900, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL,
Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.
New York, Oct. 15, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Albany, N. Y., October 8th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been duly called and will be held at the Company's principal office in the city of Albany, in the State of New York, on Thursday, the 8th day of November, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and approving a contract to accept the conditions imposed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in the act consenting to the lease of the railroad, franchises, and property of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company to this Company, dated November 15th, 1899, and to make said lease subject to such conditions and to ratify the lease as affected thereby.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 17, 1900.
For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on THURSDAY, the 8th of November next, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 27th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 9th of November, next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.
An election will be held at the Infirmary, corner 13th St. and 2d Av., on Monday, Oct. 22, between the hours of 4 and 4:30 P. M., for six Directors in place of Adrian Iselin, Bishop H. C. Potter, John A. Stewart, Lispenard Stewart, W. Emlen Roosevelt, and Wm. Jay Schieffelin, whose term of office expires.
GORHAM BACON, M. D., Secretary.

8th and Columbus Aves. Connecting Ry. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
DENNIS O'BRIEN, Secretary.

West 10th St. Connecting Ry. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
D. C. MOOREHEAD, Secretary.

Elm St. Connecting Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
S. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Fort George & 11th Av. R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
S. GRAHAM, Secretary.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—On the Stock Exchange last week home railway securities generally closed lower, although district railway shares suddenly shot up 3 points on the strength of doubtful rumors that an American syndicate was trying to secure control of the line, with a view of introducing electrical traction.
Most departments closed firm yesterday, owing to the Anglo-German agreement regarding China, although the full effect of this was not felt because the attendance on the Stock Exchange, as is usual on Saturday, was small, the house being half empty. Consols were 1-16 easier, at 98⅞. Chinese securities showed an advance of three-quarters of a point.
The upward movement of Americans, which began early in the week, was checked Friday, but yesterday Northern Pacific rose 1⅝ points, Wabash debentures 1¼, Louisville and Nashville 1⅛, Northern Pacific 1, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ⅞, Illinois Central ¾, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul ½, and most others from ¼ to ⅝.
The mining market is still very dull, though it is beginning to show signs of activity, the slightest favorable report sending prices up, as was the case yesterday, when the mere rumor that Gen. De Wet had surrendered caused an improvement all along the line, Rands rising ⅛.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details of dividends declared by the Pressed Steel Car Company and the Mexican Lead Company will be found in another column.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"T. A. B."—The wholesale price of granulated sugar in 1888 was between 6⅜ and 7⅛ cents per pound. In 1892 it was between 3 9-10 and 4 8-10 cents per pound. The Sugar Trust began operations in 1887. Kerosene in New York in 1888 was between 4½ and 5¼ cents per gallon; in 1892 between 3 1-5 and 3 4-5 cents per gallon. This was the price in bulk exclusive of package. Two and a half cents per gallon should be added to give average price including barrel.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money market conditions improve. The further decrease in the surplus reserve item shown in Saturday's bank statement will not improbably be the last of the kind for some time. The European gold recently engaged for export is already coming in, while the receipt of nearly $5,000,000 in gold from Australia and of no inconsiderable amount from Alaska, and the certainty of more to come in the near future, indicate clearly that all danger has past of any money stringency at this time. This, indeed, is the view of banking authorities, a representative opinion being that of Vice President Fahnestock of the First National Bank, published in these columns yesterday. Rates may work somewhat tighter, but actual stringency seems out of the question. It would perhaps be different were the demand from the interior to continue on as large a scale as in recent weeks; but all the signs point not only to a cessation of that demand, but shortly to a return flow of the money.

***

So far as the stock market is concerned, its course depends merely upon the whims of the professional operators who now control it. It may go up, or it may go down. Conservative opinion is that the recent rise has been altogether too sudden to be healthy.

EARNINGS, EXPENSES, PROFITS.

All records in the world's finance are distanced by the phenomenal expansion in the gross earnings of American railways during the past decade. Herewith for twenty important properties is the amazing showing:

GROSS EARNINGS.

	1890.	1900.	Increase.
Atchison	$16,001,267	$40,513,499	$24,512,232
Balt. & Ohio.	21,303,002	28,404,922	7,101,920
Burlington	26,778,312	43,389,425	16,611,113
Ches. & Ohio.	3,554,002	12,009,839	8,455,837
Erie	2,226,271	3,904,177	1,677,906
Illinois Central	6,430,830	28,114,690	21,683,860
Jersey Central	13,497,394	15,591,199	2,093,805
Lackawanna.	38,247,821	44,829,956	6,582,335
Louis. & Nash.	16,599,396	23,759,486	7,160,090
Missouri Pac.	23,493,467	28,079,820	4,586,353
N. Y. Central.	35,696,236	46,184,658	10,488,422
Norf. & West.	5,597,125	11,827,140	6,230,015
Northern Pac.	19,707,468	26,048,674	6,341,206
Northwest	25,692,259	38,016,314	12,324,055
Pennsylvania.	102,441,496	152,220,105	49,778,609
Reading	19,018,614	22,456,193	3,437,579
Rock Island.	12,841,030	22,650,605	9,809,575
St. Paul	25,422,550	38,310,632	12,888,073
Union Pacific.	19,775,556	19,911,641	36,085
Wabash	12,984,971	14,393,974	1,409,003

***

Net earnings have also grown marvelously, operating expenses having generally been on a moderate basis of expansion. Following are operating expense figures for the same score of roads whose gross earnings are given above:

OPERATING EXPENSES.

	1890.	1900.	Increase.
Atchison	$11,115,205	$27,606,681	$16,491,476
Balt. & Ohio.	14,810,844	21,783,323	6,972,479
Burlington	17,890,547	26,545,631	8,555,084
Chesa. & Ohio	2,462,020	7,692,059	5,230,039
Erie	1,338,317	2,110,812	771,995
Illinois Cent.	4,027,775	18,203,282	14,175,510
Jersey Cent.	7,531,736	9,344,850	813,214
Lackawanna.	30,877,163	34,594,690	3,717,527
Louis. & Nash.	10,326,086	15,731,588	5,405,502
Missouri Pac.	15,532,884	19,632,113	4,099,229
N. Y. Cent.	23,710,544	29,128,981	5,418,437
Norf. & West.	3,483,353	7,939,103	4,455,750
North. Pac.	12,185,945	12,349,452	163,507
Northwest	16,027,287	23,658,042	7,630,755
Pennsylvania.	69,024,543	106,547,449	37,522,906
Reading	10,918,592	12,281,898	1,363,306
Rock Island.	9,127,192	14,083,769	4,956,570
St. Paul	16,548,385	22,776,670	6,228,285
Union Pacific.	11,488,876	11,412,167	*76,709
Wabash	9,611,999	10,411,474	799,475

*Decrease.

***

Net earnings are as follows:

NET EARNINGS.

	1890.	1900.	Increase.
Atchison	$4,886,062	$12,906,817	$8,020,755
Balt. & Ohio.	6,492,158	6,621,599	129,441
Burlington	9,087,785	16,843,794	7,756,020
Ches. & Ohio.	1,091,981	4,317,780	3,225,799
Erie	887,453	1,793,365	905,912
Illinois Cent.	2,403,458	9,911,408	7,507,950
Jersey Cent.	5,965,657	6,246,249	280,592
Lackawanna.	7,370,478	10,235,266	2,864,788
Louis. & Nash.	6,273,310	8,027,898	1,754,588
Missouri Pac.	7,960,583	8,447,707	487,124
N. Y. Cent.	11,985,692	17,055,677	5,069,985
Norf. & West.	2,113,772	3,888,037	1,774,265
North. Pacific	7,521,523	13,699,222	6,177,699
Northwest	9,664,972	14,358,272	4,693,300
Pennsylvania.	33,416,983	45,873,456	12,256,473
Reading	8,100,022	10,174,295	2,074,273
Rock Island.	3,713,831	8,556,836	4,843,005
St. Paul	8,874,174	15,533,962	6,659,788
Union Pacific.	8,286,680	8,399,473	112,793
Wabash	3,372,971	3,982,500	609,529

***

Such net earnings represent profits applicable to the fixed charges of bond interest, taxes, and certain other liabilities, some of which are variable. It is not in increased expense of operation that the railroads of the country suffer burdens. Such drawbacks must be sought elsewhere. Increases in railway mortgage indebtedness (recently exhibited in these columns) deserve more than superficial study.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 20th day of October, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$247,377,679	Gold certificates outstanding	$247,377,679
Silver dollars	425,120,000	Silver certificates outstanding	425,120,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,114,053	Treasury notes outstanding	66,323,000
Silver bullion of 1890	63,208,947	Currency certificates outstand'g.	1,790,000
United States notes	1,790,000		
Total	$740,610,679	Total	$740,610,679

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$49,443,718.34
Gold certificates	36,350,590.00
Standard silver dollars	1,281,745.00
Silver certificates	3,774,041.00
Silver bullion	1,108,151.10
United States notes	13,481,556.00
Treasury notes of 1890	21,427.00
National banknotes	6,644,356.58
Fractional silver coin	5,685,313.64
Fractional currency	159.16
Minor coin	418,374.26
	$118,209,432.08
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$90,468,941.24
To credit of disbursing officers	6,750,844.12
Total	$97,219,785.46
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	2,645,212.89
	99,864,998.35
Total	$218,074,430.43
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,730,713.70
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,234,510.00
Disbursing officers' balances	56,940,786.66
Post Office Department account	2,813,617.81
Miscellaneous items	2,514,579.35
	83,284,187.52
Available cash balance	$134,790,242.91

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$521,271.06	$13,456,722.55	$74,344,005.07
Internal revenue	1,158,608.50	18,323,724.63	94,866,588.52
Miscellaneous	37,634.02	2,002,362.74	9,520,459.03
Total receipts	$1,717,513.58	$33,782,809.92	$178,731,052.62
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	1,030,000.00	7,195,000.00	39,383,841.06
War	460,000.00	9,850,000.00	58,052,109.02
Navy	145,000.00	2,955,000.00	18,464,513.01
Indians	10,000.00	485,000.00	3,434,320.29
Pensions	200,000.00	7,780,000.00	44,338,357.31
Interest	100,000.00	3,400,000.00	11,641,682.31
Total expenditures	$1,945,000.00	$31,665,000.00	$175,314,823.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	227,486.42	*2,117,809.92	*3,416,229.62
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	595,477.22	12,002,357.70	68,640,867.18
Internal revenue	1,134,326.07	17,548,671.97	94,467,877.72
Receipts from all sources last year	1,750,184.06	30,828,742.76	174,195,318.93
Expenditures last year	1,610,000.00	29,940,000.00	169,602,774.78
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	25,000.00	262,000.00	5,389,045.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	39,360.00	1,235,915.00	6,779,033.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$23,322,626.00	$3,597,899.00	$26,920,525.00
This fiscal year	5,993,526.00	360,162.00	6,353,688.00
This month	848,982.00	3,371.00	852,353.00
This day	96,500.00	.....	96,500.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	23,322,626.00	3,597,899.00	26,920,525.00
This fiscal year	5,993,526.00	360,162.00	6,353,688.00
This month	848,982.00	3,371.00	852,353.00
This day	96,500.00	.....	96,500.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Oct. 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building.
—Jury calendar.
2½—Gale vs. Chase National Bank.
120—Valente vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
124—Moody vs. N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters.
134—Herreck vs. Lowenthal.
146—Trotta vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
148—Earle vs. Sanson.
157—McDowell vs. Greenfield.
161—Suchadolsky vs. Erie R. R. Co.
162—Beattie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
163—Fayerweather vs. United Dr. Beef Co.
170—Baum vs. Consol. Ice Co.
181—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Maybury.
183—Sights vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
187—Mackinson vs. N. Y. Catholic Protectory.
189—Johnson vs. Consol. Ice Co.
197—Maban vs. Dixon.
198—Ellison vs. Howland.
200—Gilmartin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
201—Violo vs. same.
202—Rabenstein vs. Music Trades Co.
203—Messina vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
204—Realmato vs. Fish.
207—Fay vs. Consol. Ice Co.
208—Hauk vs. Decker.
212—De Lancey vs. Anderson.
213—Same vs. Pell.
59—Loeffler vs. Hill.
66—Brickhead vs. Weeks.
79—Ulrich vs. Miner.
87—Roller vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
115—McKenna vs. United Gas Imp. Co.
119—Nass vs. Patton.
128—Flint vs. Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co.
185—Sidney vs. Michaels Prot. Epis. Church.
138—Marks vs. Price.
149—Hamilton vs. Fish, Jr.
151—Richards vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.
8—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
9—Same vs. Matthai.
36—Same vs. Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.
53—Berwind vs. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
2—Bragg vs. Mayor, &c.
10—Brown vs. Zaubits.
11—Same vs. same.
22—Bracewell vs. Passaic Print Works.
28—Feder vs. Stewart, How & May Co.
45—Nat. Starch Mfg. Co. vs. Lemberge.
46—Piaget Novelty Co. vs. Headley.
14—Safety Oiler Co. vs. Scoville Mfg. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.
1585—N. Y. & Bermudez Co. vs. same.
1765—Levine vs. Goldsmith.
1305—Toal vs. Feitner.
1690—Quinlan vs. Gilbert
1297—Schnaier vs. Gallagher.
1217—Am. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Feitner.
1809—Fairchilds vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
1336—Feitner vs. Feitner.
1840—Skinner vs. Busse.
1689—Carley vs. Greenwood Cemetery.
1933—Christman vs. Schwiedacker.
1934—Same vs. same.
1960—Gibbs vs. Donohue
1637—Garvey vs. Union Trust Co.
1583—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
1363—Fay vs. Gallagher.
1230—Selford vs. Selford.
1296—Toal vs. City of New York.
1365—Katz vs. Ditzel Metal Mfg. Co.
1267—Carroll vs. Kaplan
1287—Edwards vs. Townsend.
1816—Ahner vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1358—Cushman vs. Oakley.
1364—Morrison vs. Miller.
1375—O'Neill vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1377—Boehm vs. same.
1395—Lennon vs. Penfield.
1405—Nussberger vs. City of N. Y.
1420—Anderson vs. Wilson.
1422—McGuire vs. Kohn.
1428—Bremer vs. Bremer.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1969.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.
1—Arthur Harris.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XIII., for trial.
4270—Noble vs. McNabb.
6962—Meier vs. Qualey.
6773—Ewing vs. P. H. Bresnan Type Foundry Co.
7162—Odell vs. Hagan.
6553—Raegener vs. Haeft
6567—Same vs. Johnson.
6696—Same vs. Meriam.
6770—Same vs. Blauvelt.
6778—Same vs. Fiska.
6870—Same vs. Beekman
6997—Same vs. Marsland.
7046—Same vs. Fallon.
7440—Neville vs. Blehn.
6665—Grigg vs. Walker.
7141—Robert A. Osborn Co. vs. O'Rourke.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
3836—Freedman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2848—N. Y. N. H. Automatic Sprinkler Co. vs. Andrews.
1806—Hidden vs. Kreisser.
1888—Quinton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
791—Murphy vs. same.
756—Lynch vs. Leach.
1085—Dorgan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1427—Flanagan vs. same.
1960—Nowill vs. Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
1967—Brown vs. 6th Av. R

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, 15 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, 24.6 by 89, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,067; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 407 West Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 125, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,250; subject to another mortgage for $7,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 1,512 to 1,522 Washington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 150 by 100, six five-story brick flats, with stores; One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Washington Avenue, 123 by 131.5 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $45,930; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers

$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PIANOS TO RENT.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

BRIGGS PIANOS

AND OTHER LEADING MAKERS.

Also bargains in second-hand pianos; cash or installments; easy terms; tuning and repairing. C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, (18th St.)

PIANOLA and APOLLO PIANO PLAYERS

reduced prices. Small pianos of finest quality. Send for catalogue Fall styles. Rents, $3 up.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

Lakewood's

Fall Season On.

The Laurel House Open

David B. Plumer, Manager.

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INSTRUCTION.

THE **Wilson & Lyon** School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)

Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.

Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.

Close attention to the individual pupil.

Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.

Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 27.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

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Preparation for all Colleges. Primary Dep't. Military optional to seniors. Day, Special, and Resident students. Twelfth year began Oct. 1st. Preliminary instruction Sept. 17th. Telephone 1280 Riverside for illustrated catalogue.

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COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

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Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

—1884— —1900—

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS and Empire Theatre Dramatic School,

Franklin H. Sargent, President.

A practical training school in connection with Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN'S Empire Theatre and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, Gen'l Mgr., Room 145 Carnegie Hall.

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4 EAST 49TH STREET.

A model school for boys under thirteen years of age. Reopened Oct. 1st.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

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Dr. SAVAGE Gymnasium, 308 West 59th St.

Individual and Class Instruction of every description. Circulars.

The Morse and Rogers School for Boys

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MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 68 WEST 45TH St.—Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MISS MILLER AND MISS SMALL'S CLASS FOR BOYS

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Reopens Oct. 11th.

148 MADISON AVENUE.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, School for Girls Reopens Oct. 3d. Classes for Boys. Limited number of resident students received.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

85th and 86th Streets, New York.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

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NO. 53 WEST 45TH STREET.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES FOR GIRLS.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Eleventh year begins Oct. 22 at University Building, Washington Square. Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President. Miss HELEN M. GOULD, V. Pres. Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circular address PROF. ISAAC F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

VIOLIN PLAYING ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT pupil's residence or J. CHADOVITZ, Dumont Av., corner Osborn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

NO. 12 EAST 49TH STREET.

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20 EAST 55TH ST.—One extra large room, with private bath; valet attendance; reference; gentlemen only.

44TH ST., 245 WEST—Large and hall rooms, also front parlor, newly furnished and decorated; double closets.

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MADISON AV., 72.—Suites of handsomely furnished rooms or single rooms.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

The RUTLAND

Broadway, S.W. Cor. 57th Street.

The most desirably located fireproof apartment building in New York city, within two blocks of Central Park and one block from all lines of travel. High-class housekeeping apartments in suites of 6 to 10 large and light rooms, a quiet and modest home for refined people. Uniformed hall boys, all-night elevator service, telephone, steam heat, gas and fuel ranges (fuel free), abundant closet room, and all of the modern devices for making the apartment building superior to a private dwelling. Special inducements will be made to desirable tenants.

JAMES F. VAN VARICK, Agent and Manager, on premises.

Fifth Av. and Alhambra,

24 to 28 West 59th St.,

NEAR 5TH AV.

Seven light rooms, overlooking Central Park; all newly renovated and improved; newest plumbing; uniformed elevator service.

A comfortable home for small families, and in a residential section; special inducements for the few remaining apartments from November 1.

JAMES F. VAN VARICK, 256 West 57th St., or Superintendent, on premises.

THE SUNNYSIDE,

1,064-1,066 Madison Av.,

between 90th and 81st Sts.

In Private House District,

Five and six rooms, newly renovated. Hot and cold water. Special inducements for two remaining apartments from Nov. 1.

JAMES VAN VARICK, 256 West 57th St., or janitor.

A.---1109-1111 MADISON AV.

STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

High-class Apartment. Apply on premises.

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27th Street, close to Broadway.

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Apply to

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FOR SALE OR RENT, 146TH ST. AND WALton Av., two-story frame dwelling; contains twelve rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hot water; heat; exposed plumbing, etc. Olen J. Stebbins, 444 East 138th St.

FOR SALE—A 25-foot four-story-and-basement house, with elegant dining room and roof garden extension; fine block, in West 57th Street, at a low price. Inquire at 319 West 57th St., between 10:00 and 12:00 A. M.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE CLEVELAND,

120 to 130 E. 24th St.

Large unfurnished apartments, all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; ample closets. Owner resident.

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BUSINESS MAN, ATTENTION!

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 3,044.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HATTIE DI MOISE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hattie Di Moise of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Hattie Di Moise was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau Street, in New York City, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Oct. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,850.—LEOPOLD GASSNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Gassner of New York City, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 20, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,947.—MAX STOCKERT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Stockert of New York City, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 13th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 20th, 1900.

NO. 2,636.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR HILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Arthur Hill of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1900, the said Arthur Hill was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in New York City, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Oct. 20, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEO ROBBEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leo Robben, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,917.—MICHAEL BRENDEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Brendel of New York City, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 31th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October, 20th, 1900.

NO. 2,730.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAYWOOD PRINCE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Haywood Prince of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1900, the said Haywood Prince was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau Street, in New York City, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Oct. 19, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD GASSNER, bankrupt.—No. 2,850.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Mr. David Tigner, the trustee, at public auction by Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at No. 57 Leonard Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of October, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: 35 dressed wolves, 500 dressed fox backs, 1,475 fox tails, 772 natural Australian opossums, 81 dressed red foxes, 604 dressed wolves, 100 dressed and dyed monkeys, 78 dressed house cats, 72 dressed house cats.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, October 18th, 1900.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
346 Broadway, New York City.

HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, attorneys for trustee.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY DEIKE & EDWARD H. DEIKE, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that Henry Deike & Edward H. Deike, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 19, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—GUY W. BURNS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Guy W. Burns, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 11, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 19, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next. Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900.

HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 18 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy9-1aw6mM

HORNER, MARIA TERESA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA TERESA HORNER, the sole heir and next of kin of Walter Giles Hennessy, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Henry C. McCartin of Jersey City, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date November 2nd, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Walter Giles Hennessy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JAMES A. LYNCH, Attorney for Petitioner, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

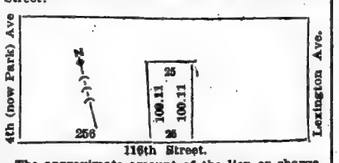
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY B. JACKSON, Plaintiff, against ROSELINE FINKLE and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Fourth (now called Park) and Lexington Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows; that is to say, commencing at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street distant two hundred and fifty-six feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of 116th Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now called Park) Avenue, and running thence easterly along the said northerly line of 116th Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Fourth (now called Park) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 116th and 117th Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line and parallel with 116th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly on a line parallel with the Fourth (now called Park) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the said northerly line of 116th Street to point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Oct. 16th, 1900.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 128 East 116th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $6,000.62, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $334.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $874.19 and interest.—Dated New York, 16th day of October, 1900.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

o18-2aw3wTh&M&n8.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM H. GARNER, plaintiff, against FLORA GLASSMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

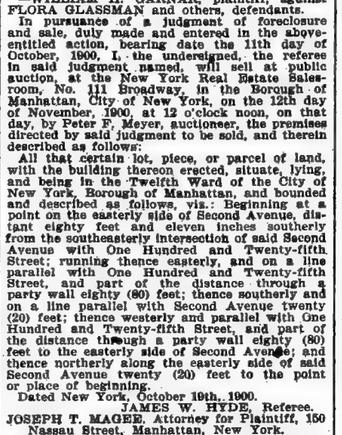
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Second Avenue, distant eighty feet and eleven inches southerly from the southeasterly intersection of said Second Avenue with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; running thence easterly, and on a line parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and on a line parallel with Second Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty (80) feet to the easterly side of Second Avenue; and thence northerly along the easterly side of said Second Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1900.

JAMES W. HYDE, Referee.

JOSEPH T. MAGEE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,430 Second Avenue, Manhattan, New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,795.14, with interest thereon from September 27, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $387.43, with interest thereon from October 16, 1900; together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $304.88, and interest.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1900.

JAMES W. HYDE, Referee.

o22-2aw3wM&F&n12.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AMANDA TOUSEY, plaintiff, against PAULINE A. SPRUELL and others, defendants.

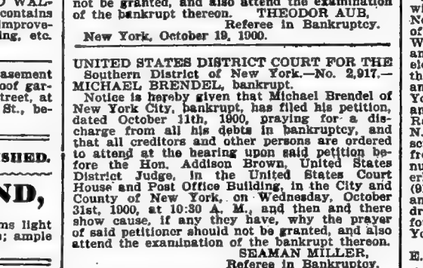
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon situate, in the City of New York, State of New York, (formerly Village of William's Bridge in the Town and County of Westchester, State of New York,) and known and designated as lot number nine hundred and eleven (911) on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the Towns of East and West Chester and Westchester County, New York," made by Henry B. Miller, civil engineer and surveyor, dated May, 1854, and filed in the Register's office of the County of Westchester, N. Y., the said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows: Northerly in front by Seventh (7th) Avenue, easterly by lot number eight hundred and sixty-six, (866,) southerly by lot number nine hundred and twelve (912,) and westerly by lot number nine hundred and fifty-six, (956,) being in width one hundred feet in front and rear and one hundred and fourteen feet in depth on each side.—Dated New York, October 17, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

E. A. CARLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 51 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, being number 41 Seventh Avenue, William's Bridge, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,995.89 with interest thereon from October 12, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $286.10, with interest from October 15, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $118.46 with interest.—Dated October 17, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

o22-2aw3wM&Ta&n12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, FRANK F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK F. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1900.

MARION S. JONES, Executrix.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix.

ap23-1aw6mM

MARCHAND, GEORGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Georges Marchand, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November next. Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900.

AGNES FUNCK HART,
PATRICK A. HART,
Administrators.

COUDERT BROTHERS,
Attorneys for Administrators, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap30-1aw6mM

SCHUMACHER, CHARLES AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, jeweler, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 46 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1900. CHARLES A. SCHUMACHER, DAVID H. P. McCUTCHEON, HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, Executors of CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, deceased.

aug6-1aw6mM.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—OSCAR HANSEN, Plaintiff, against AMALIE WOLTER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the westerly side of Avenue A, between Eightieth and Eighty-first Streets, bounded and described as follows:

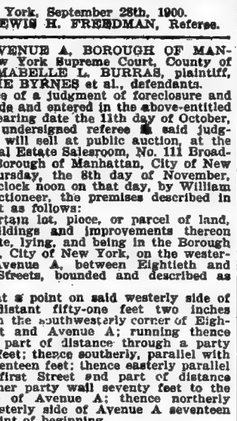
Beginning at a point on said westerly side of Avenue A, distant fifty-one feet two inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighty-first Street and Avenue A; running thence westerly and part of distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A seventeen feet; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street and part of distance through another party wall seventy feet to the westerly side of Avenue A; thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue A seventeen feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, October 18th, 1900.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,481.73, and of taxes, assessment, and water rates, $210.82.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

o18-2aw3wTh&M&n8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FREDERICK DILLEMUTH, plaintiff, against JULIA RAFFERTY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the premises, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 9th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being at Westchester, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, and now known as the Borough of the Bronx, in said city, County and formerly County and Town of Westchester, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Second Street as same is shown on map in partition of the estate of William Adee, deceased, in the westerly line of lot (29) twenty-nine, as shown on said map; thence running northerly along the westerly line of lot twenty-nine (29) on said map one hundred (100) feet to a point; thence westerly parallel with Second Street forty (40) feet to a point; thence southerly parallel with the westerly line of lot twenty-nine (29) on said map one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Second Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Second Street forty (40) feet to the point or place of beginning.

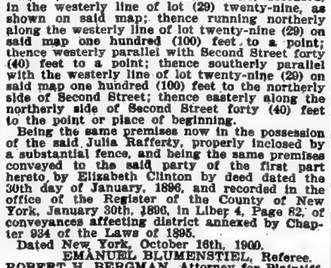
Being the same premises now in the possession of the said Julia Rafferty, properly inclosed by a substantial fence, and being the same premises conveyed to the said party of the first part hereto, by Elizabeth O'Connor by deed dated the 30th day of January, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, January 30th, 1896, in Liber 4, Page 82, of conveyances affecting district annexed by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.

ROBERT H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 871 Brook Av., Borough of Bronx, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $2,172.00, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $186.02-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $52.00 and interest.

Dated New York, 16th day of October, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.

o18-2aw5wTh&M&n9

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET de KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1900. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Executor. je25-1aw6mM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, (B. of M.,) July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor.

Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M.

jy28-1aw6mM

SUZANNET—VIRGINIA FRENCH, COUNTESS DE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIRGINIA FRENCH, Countess de Suzannet, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. LOUIS CONSTANT FORTUNE, Count de Suzannet, Ancillary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.

CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

*K. W. d. Gr. Oct. 30, 10 AM | *Trave.. Nov. 20, 10 AM
*Lahn.. Nov. 6, 10 AM | *K. W. d. Gr., No. 3, 10 AM
*K. M. Th. Nov. 13, 10 AM | *Lahn .. Dec. 11, 10 AM

†Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—BREMEN.

Fr. d. Gr.. Nov. 8, 9 AM | Fr. d. Gr., Dec. 15, 10 AM

†MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Aller.....Oct. 22, 4 PM | *Werra....Oct. 27, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

*From Pier 58 North River, foot of Jane St.
†From Congress St., B'klyn. Take South Ferry.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar by Express Steamers.

*Columbia. Nov. 7, 11 AM | †Aller... Nov. 24, 11 AM
†K. Wm. II. Nov. 10, 10 AM | †Werra.... Dec. 1, 2 PM
*F. Bism'k. Nov. 17, 11 AM | *Columbia, Dec. 8, 11 AM

For Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 5, 23, Feb. 3.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

K. Friedr

WORK ON THE BIG TUNNEL

Of a Preliminary Character, but Progress is Being Made.

Compressed Air Machinery Will Be a Boon to the Public—Preparation at Union Square.

Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, sub-contractors for Section 3 of the Rapid Transit Railway, will soon complete what will probably be the most extensive plant to be used in the construction of the underground road. Few people who daily pass by the green fence inclosure at the north end of Union Square bother themselves with what is going on inside, or know that by the time the contractors are fully ready for the work at hand fully $100,000 will have been expended in preparation. Inside the fence is a compressed air plant, a blacksmith, machine, and carpenter shop, and a storehouse, besides piles of lumber and steel and a toolhouse.

The tall, sentinel-like smokestacks that tower skyward surmount immense steam boilers in banks of three and two. Installed near the boilers are two large-sized air compressors and from these lead pipes, which will soon be laid, from the central plant the entire length of the section from Great Jones Street up Lafayette Place, across Astor Place and private property to Fourth Avenue and up to Thirty-third Street.

The importance and utility of the compressed air machinery will soon be made apparent to people whose business or pleasure may take them in that part of the town. By using compressed air as a motive power the contractors will be enabled to do away with about forty street engines, which otherwise would furnish steam for hoisting and working rock drills, and the public instead of being assailed with smoke and dirt on various portions of those busy downtown thoroughfares will be spared that nuisance. Then, too, the work will go on less noisily and with more celerity, even if at greater expense to the contractors than the employment of so many individual boilers.

Up in the vicinity of Union Square the plant is being so operated as to produce the minimum of coal smoke and dirt. Instead of soft or hard coal, coke is being used in the boilers, and observations of the past few days, when the larger bank of boilers has been in operation, show a scarcely noticeable smoke coming from the stack. When the new boilers are completed, the contracting firm says, the two banks of boilers and the big air machines will be housed over. A further improvement will be maue in the condensation and utilization of steam upon the escape pipes. Other compressed air plants will be erected on different parts of the line, a large one already being in operation in Upper Broadway.

Down on Fourth Avenue the contractors in their open trench work have so far struck only dirt excavating, but a more difficult job is soon to come. Along the avenue and further south there is plenty of rock to be removed by the drills and blasting. In all, fully 100,000 yards will have to be removed. A difficult job in rock work awaits the contractors in the vicinity of their office in Fourth Avenue. It being not generally remembered by the New Yorker of the present day that what is now occupied by Union Square was once covered by jagged rock projecting far above the surface, all of which was leveled off many years ago. Along here the drills will soon be pounding away and frequent blasts will disturb the hotel and other dwellers in the neighborhood.

Further down, at Tenth Street and Fourth Avenue, good progress is being made. The contractors opened the trench here really before they were fairly ready, being persuaded to "make a beginning" by John B. McDonald, in deference to the newspapers and general public who Mr. McDonald was led to believe were making "kicks" at the supposed slowness in beginning construction. The contractors say that within the next few weeks they will be busy night and day. Up to the present time 175 men have been employed, but this number, on one of the most important and longest sections of the road, before long will be greatly increased.

As an evidence of the interest taken by the general public in the deep holes between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, a large crowd of the city's curious surround the spot daily and every working hour in the day. A scaffolding of heavy timbers runs down to about thirty feet or more below the surface and extends under the Fourth Avenue car tracks. So nicely have these timbers been adjusted that, where the excavation runs under the tracks, not a paving stone has sunk or dropped out of place. Equally skillful of adjustment are the strong iron chains that swing from the timbers and hold the gas and water pipes in suspension without the least disturbance. From about sixty feet north of Tenth Street, for the past few days, workmen have been laying, on a bed of concrete, layers of asphalt and concrete for the roadbed. Yesterday this excavation was ready for the steel frames, and to-morrow the men will begin to lower them in place and then the side walls will be put up.

For a space of thirty feet north of this hole, only the surface dirt has been taken off, and next to this is another hole of about fifty lineal feet in which concrete is going in. Adjoining this in another space touched only upon the surface, and still further north the diggers have reached a depth of about twenty feet. Overhead is a big traveling bucket, swung on a steel cable, which is lowered into the several holes and the dirt raised and swung into carts and carried off, so that practically no litter, as provided in the specification of the contract, is left in the streets. The south section in this block will be covered up in a short time, awaiting connection with the adjoining sections, track laying, and the finishing touches, and in less time than the public might expect the block will have been completed and the street restored with the steel and masonry subway safely deposited underneath. Other places opened in Holbrook, Cabot & Daly's section are at Twenty-first, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-ninth Streets.

Up at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway, in what is known as Section 13, the contractors, McCabe & Brother, have just placed the first steel supporting columns that have so far gone into tunnel construction. Four of these that are to support the roof are up, and the contractors expect to make rapid progress from now on. The frames are five feet apart.

It may be several weeks yet before the Degnon-McLean Construction Company begins on the Post Office loop, and an equal time may elapse before the vexed engineering problems in the Forty-second Street section are settled and the contract let. Chief Engineer Parsons said yesterday that the engineers are still studying out methods to do the work in the easiest and most effectual manner, and prefer taking more time at these points, in the meantime going ahead on the portions that present fewer difficulties.

THIEF ACCUSES POLICEMAN.

Says Cahill Was an Accessory to the Robbery of Dr. Jones.

Andrew Cahill, a policeman attached to the West Twentieth Street Station, was arraigned in the Second District Court yesterday on a charge of being an accessory to the robbery of Dr. Wylie S. Jones of North Carolina. He was held for examination.

Dr. Jones came to this city about a month ago and has been taking a post-graduate term in medicine. He reported to the police on Friday that he had been drugged and robbed in Malloy's saloon, at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, on Thursday morning. His watch and chain and $85 were taken. Dr. Jones said that he had gone into the place to get a milk punch. He noticed three men in the saloon, and one of them engaged him in conversation. He had only a vague recollection of what happened after he drank the punch.

Detectives Anderson and Butler went to the saloon with Dr. Jones, and he pointed out Jeremiah Donovan of 385 Seventh Avenue and Bernard Healey of 201 West Twenty-fourth Street as two of the men who were in the saloon at the time. They were each held in Jefferson Market Court in $1,000 bail for examination.

Later investigation by the detectives revealed the fact that Donovan had a knife that belonged to Dr. Jones. He told the detectives that he had given Dr. Jones's watch to Cahill, who was not in uniform, but who had on his police trousers.

Upon that evidence Cahill was suspended on Saturday afternoon. Then he was taken to the pawnshop of Samuel Kaplan, in Seventh Avenue, and the pawnbroker identified him as the man who had pawned Dr. Jones's watch for $3. Cahill has been on the force about three years.

Our buyer claims that every mother knows "Ipswich dyed stockings"—perhaps she does and perhaps she doesn't.

Anyhow "Ipswich" is one of the best fast-black dyed stockings made, a stocking with doubled knee, heel and toe, defying boys' worst efforts.

A fall weight, but anti-fall make-up, we offer them for 10 cents a pair—less than the cost at the mill; just as a magnet to draw you in to see how good and how thorough are our preparations in boys' wearables.

Everything boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Sale of

Carpets and Oriental Rugs.

100 Turkish and India Rugs,

$75 to $200,

formerly $100 to $450.

400 Rolls Velvet Carpet,

75 cts.

per yard,
formerly $1.00 to $1.35.

Commencing

Monday, Oct. 22nd.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

DR. JENKINS ON THE PLAGUE.

Board of Health Official Tells of His Experiences in Glasgow—The British Elections.

Dr. William T. Jenkins of the Board of Health was among the passengers who arrived on the Cunard liner Umbria Saturday night. He has been in Great Britain since the latter part of August investigating the sanitary systems of that country. Among other cities, he visited Glasgow during the prevalence of the bubonic plague there. Speaking of his trip and the results of his observations concerning the plague yesterday, Dr. Jenkins said:

"While my visit was principally to study the sanitary arrangements in England, especially as to garbage and sewage disposal, I nevertheless took occasion to run up to Glasgow, as I was particularly anxious to study the plague and understand better the treatment for it, as I did not know but we might have to deal with the disease ourselves some day. I experienced no trouble in thoroughly studying the disease, as I was fortunate in having letters of introduction to the Glasgow Health authorities from Ambassador Choate and Baron Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland.

"At the time of my visit there were eighteen cases in the hospital. They were a wan and anxious-looking lot. They were treated by the serum processes, the Hafkin and the Yersin, of the former of which I secured twelve bottles, sending nine to Dr. Doty and retaining three for myself. I am very favorably inclined to the serum treatment. The cases in Glasgow are not isolated, as some people think. The principal precaution taken is the inoculation with serum of persons who come in contact with the disease. All of the doctors in the hospital had been inoculated, and they were a very pitiful-looking set with their swollen and stiff arms. They wanted to inject some of the serum into me, but I objected. I thought it better to await developments.

"After looking over the systems for the protection of health in vogue in England, I have no doubt whatever concerning our ability to cope with the plague should it ever be brought to our port. England, you know, has no regular quarantine service. There is a doctor attached to the customs, it is true, but he does not board a vessel unless a case is reported. I consider our system far superior, and think England should adopt it."

Dr. Jenkins was in London at the time of the Parliamentary elections. Concerning this subject, he said:

"Politics in England is just as lively as in New York. I was at Newcastle during a speech by a Liberal candidate for Parliament. He was a returned soldier from South Africa, but he didn't have much show, as everybody seemed to be in favor of Chamberlain and his imperial policy. Not only are they all in favor of Chamberlain, but Mr. McKinley as well. Nearly everybody I met seemed to sincerely desire his re-election."

PICKED POCKETS OF TWO WOMEN.

Thief Made Second Haul While First Victim's Husband Was After Him.

James Kerr and his wife, Mary, of 424 West Twenty-seventh Street, were viewing a political parade at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street Saturday night, when a young man snatched a pocketbook containing $2.53 from Mrs. Kerr's hand and made off down Ninth Avenue.

Kerr followed the youth through the dense crowds, and came up with him on Seventeenth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, just as the youth had relieved of her pocketbook Mrs. Annie Plunkett of 468 West Eighteenth Street. The pocketbook contained $6.

Kerr seized the fellow and handed him over to Policeman Gilmore of the West Twentieth Street Station. The prisoner described himself as John Ward, twenty-two years old, of 94 First Street. Magistrate Mott in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning held him in $2,000 bail for further examination.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

SHIRTS.

Extra fine quality Percale Shirts. Black, blue, heliotrope, and pink, stripes on white grounds,—in various widths and groupings.
Two pairs detached cuffs,

$1.50 each.

PAJAMAS.

Made of fine Wool and Cotton Flannel. Light weight. Unshrinkable. Novelty, pale colored stripes. Self loops. Military or turn-down collars,

$1.50 per suit.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Metallic Fancy Velvets,

the latest Dress Novelty for Costumes and Waists.

We are showing combinations of black and gold, black with Vieux rose, also black with the new green, and 22 styles of black and white, at

$1.00 per yard.

We have the exclusive sale of these goods for this city and Brooklyn.

A large assortment of

Zibeline and Camel's Hair,

in all the new shades.

Zibeline,

$1.65, $2, $2.25 & $3
a yard.

Camel's Hair,

$1.00, $1.25 & $1.50
a yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

BRITISH FIRM COMING HERE.

Largest Steel Manufacturers in England to Move Plant to America.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 21.—The Commercial Gazette to-morrow will say:

"Seybold & Dicksted of Sheffield, England, the largest manufacturers of crucible steel in Great Britain, contemplate moving their plant to the United States. An option on a site providing excellent water and rail shipping facilities, near Wheeling, West Va., has been secured, and it is proposed to erect thereon a modern plant, costing upward of $3,000,000, which from the first will employ about 3,500 men. The object of the move is to get into the American market. The constantly increasing cost of coal in England is also a prominent factor acting as an impetus to the move.

Charles Walker, who left the English firm twenty-two years ago to come to this country and who is now an expert at the Demler works of the Firth-Sterling Steel Company, is in receipt of an autograph letter from the head of the English firm outlining the plans as given.

WEDDING PARTY'S SURPRISE.

Found that Beds Relegated to the Roof to Make Room for Guests Had Vanished.

There was a wedding last night at the home of Louis Ackerman, who lives with his family on the top floor of the flathouse at 56 East One Hundred and Seventh Street. The eldest Ackerman daughter was about to be led to the altar, and great preparations had been made in the household for the event.

A large number of guests had been invited, and in order to make as much room as possible all the superfluous furniture was removed from the living rooms and temporarily stored on the roof. Among the articles made way with for the time were two of the family bedsteads, one an elaborate brass affair, valued at $40, and the other a good, serviceable enameled bedstead, almost as good as new. These, together with all the bedding, were piled indiscriminately on the roof, beneath which the scenes of revelry were enacted.

The wedding passed off joyously, and the subsequent merriment lasted until far into the night. The last guest finally departed and the Ackerman family, including the addition of a new son-in-law, began to think of retiring. Every one agreed to assist in bringing down the family bedsteads, and a general movement was made toward the roof.

Arriving there they found nothing more substantial than the pale moonlight. Beds and bedding had vanished. The entire family, including the son-in-law, searched the vacant flats in the building, but to no purpose. The bedsteads and their appurtenances were gone. In the courtyard below was found a piece of rope, showing that a heartless thief had taken advantage of the wedding feast to ply his calling.

Ackerman rushed to the police station and reported his loss, but nothing had been seen of the beds, and the Ackerman family were forced to retire on the bare floor.

Missed Car Step, Had Legs Crushed.

While John O'Donnell, a salesman, of 284 Powers Street, Williamsburg, was trying to board a moving trolley car at Metropolitan Avenue and Olive Street yesterday afternoon he missed the step and fell to the street. Both legs went beneath the car and were crushed. He was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital in a critical condition.

Cyclist Thrown on His Head May Die.

Joseph Stadt of 464 Grand Street, Jersey City, was riding a bicycle through Mercer Street yesterday, when the wheel struck a stone. Stadt was thrown over the handle bars. His head struck the curbstone, and his skull was fractured. At the City Hospital it was said there was but slight hope of his recovery.

O'Neill's Groceries!

If you buy your groceries here you buy the best grade in the market, and you buy them for less money than you would have to pay elsewhere.

These Special Prices for This Week Only.

Best Java and Mocha Coffee, lb.....25c
Jamoka Blend Coffee, pound.....20c
Choice Teas, all kinds, pound.....35c
Three pounds for.....1.00
Sample Teas, pound.....30c

Table Jellies.

Our own label—Raspberry, Strawberry, Peach, Lemon, Orange, Pineapple, Red Currant, Vanilla, Cherry.
6c. Package, or 68c. Dozen.

Port, Sherry, Madeira and English Punch.
8c. Package, or 92c. Dozen.

GUAVA JELLY, finest imported.
¼ Boxes, 7c.; dozen.....80c
½ Boxes, 13c.; dozen.....1.50
Fancy Maine Corn, can, 10c.; doz., 1.15
Fancy Jersey Tomatoes, can, 10c.; dozen.....1.15
Early June Peas, can, 11c.; doz..1.25
PRUNES. The thin-skinned kind, delicious flavor, large size, fifty-five to the pound, 25-lb. boxes.....1.90
2-lb. cartons, each.....16c
Hominy, 5-lb. bags.....13c
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, two-pound packages.....7c
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, in bulk, pound.3c
Sardines, packed in pure olive oil, tin, 10c. and 16c
Sardines, packed in pure olive oil, dozen tins.....1.15 and 1.85
Kits of Mackerel..1.20, 1.55, and 1.75
Kippered Herring, plain, cans.....16c
Kippered Herring, plain, can.....15c
Maple Syrup, gal., 1.10; ½ gal., 60c.; quarts.....32c
Sugar at refiners' prices.

☞ *We do not sell Wines, Liquors or Cigars.*

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Birds Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. Talking Parrots, Mocking Birds, Cardinals. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

THE CONFLICT WITH VICE.

Prof. Adler Denounces the Spirit of Gain Which Sacrifices Virtue.

Prof. Adler yesterday delivered his first lecture this season before the Society of Ethical Culture at Carnegie Hall. He announced as his subject, "The Conflict Between Moral and Immoral Forces at the End of the Nineteenth Century," and, taking as object lessons the conduct of the Western powers in China, he severely condemned the ethical standards which permitted of such a course of procedure on the part of the "standard bearers of modern civilization." Prof. Adler said, in part:

"Man to-day is not a fair object to contemplate as he stands at the threshold of the twentieth century. I am no pessimist, nor am I in sympathy with the pessimists. But it is only proper for us to look the situation squarely in the face, and ask how much has the world gone ahead in this past century.

"Freedom in the mouth of our democracy is no freedom at all, not in a moral sense at least—it is only the absolute freedom of the individual to pursue his own gain. Under that system the strong and the shrewd prosper and the others perish.

"We need not go as far back even as the days of slavery to find these principles at work. Look how the standard bearers of civilization have conducted themselves in China. We profess that we wish to civilize China, but has it ever been considered by the powers how to bring the Chinese round to Western ideas or how to break down their prejudices? Have those questions ever been asked? No. The powers pounced upon them as so many brigands intent on loot and plunder, and a vulgar, ill-bred mob it was.

"Never a more shameful exhibition was seen than the conduct of the Western powers in the Far East. The most sickening part of it is the use they have made of religion. There could not possibly be anything more disgusting than this mixture of force and the fear of God. It reminds one of Coleridge's words:

"'A wild and dreamlike trade of blood and guile,
Too foolish for a tear, too wicked for a smile.'

"But there is no need of going to China. We have the same conditions right here in New York City to-day. The condition of those fighting under the standard of morality can be summed up in the idea of one suffering under a strangling, suffocating sense of impotence. The immoral forces are intrenched more strongly than ever, and it seems almost hopeless to try to contend with them. Vice no longer hides in its lair, but rises in the highway and chooses children of tender age for its victims.

"And, under all this, the community suffers patiently. Is it because the responsibility cannot be fixed? What about those in power? The trouble is that nine-tenths of our people are solicitous about their material prosperity, but indifferent to their moral prosperity. It is a form of slavery which makes our city a stench. They are willing to maintain the shambles where virtue is sacrificed day and night and share in the gain."

DETECTIVE'S WOMAN PRISONER.

He Says Lillian Smith Is Wanted for Some Transaction with Checks.

Detective McMullen of the Central Office arraigned a well-dressed and apparently refined woman in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning and asked Magistrate Deuel to remand her to Police Headquarters as a suspicious person. He made no charge against her, but as she did not object to his request the Magistrate granted it. The detective said the woman's name was Lillian Smith, and that she lived at 386 West Fifty-eighth Street. He added that the reason he wished her locked up was that he wanted to secure some more evidence against her.

When McMullen was questioned about the case later he declined to give any specific information, except to say that the prisoner was implicated in some transaction with checks, and that he had found a lot of blank checks when he arrested her. He said further that the charge against her will be grand larceny. The case will probably come up this morning.

Inquiries at the address given by the detective failed to reveal any facts about Lillian Smith. People on every floor of the house declared that no such person had ever lived there.

O'Neill's.

Sale of

SILKS.

With Two Important Bargains.

We place on sale this morning a special purchase of

1,800 Yards

Black Taffeta,

Regular value 85c., at

63c. yard.

Also 2,500 Yards

Black Faconne Stripes,

Heretofore $1.00 a yard, at

69c. yard.

Sale of

Ready-to-Wear Hats

For Ladies and Misses.

A special assortment of Fine French Felts, handsomely trimmed with fine velvets, buckles and wings,

2.98 each.

Also a choice variety formerly marked at 98c. and $1.25, at

50c. each.

An Immense Assortment of

Untrimmed Hats

in all the newest and best shapes, including a number of choice novelties not to be seen elsewhere.

FRENCH FELTS . . . 95c to 1.65
SILK VELVET HATS . . 1.45 to 4.98
FANCY BRAID AND CHENILLE HATS . . . 2.48 to 7.50

Choice novelties in MILLINERY ORNAMENTS and TRIMMINGS at very attractive prices.

Special Reduction Sale of

Lace Curtains.

150 Pairs WHITE IRISH POINT CURTAINS at these special prices:

Regular $5.00 Grade . . 3.69 pair
Regular $7.98 Grade . . 5.98 pair
Regular $10.00 Grade . . 7.98 pair

Also very special values in NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS and TABLE COVERS.

DRESS GOODS!

Last week we held a phenomenal sale in which we sold high class Dress Fabrics for less than makers' cost. This week we renew that great offer and place on sale, beginning this morning, more of the same goods and at the same startling prices. Just a reminder:

WORSTED VENETIANS, 48 inches wide, in colors;
HENRIETTAS, all wool, 45 inches, pastel shades;
FRENCH SERGES, all wool, 50 inches wide, assortment of colors;
CAMEL'S HAIR HOMESPUNS, 50 inches wide, in stylish mixtures;
CHEVIOTS, all wool, 50 inches wide, black only,

ALL AT 50c YARD.

Regular retail price 75c. to $1.00.

HOMESPUNS, all wool, 54 inches wide, grays, blues and greens;
SATIN PANNE, all wool, sponged and shrunk, black only, 42 inches wide;
FRENCH POPLINS, all wool, 42 inches wide, black and colors;
ZIBELINES, all wool, 46 inches wide, black only,

ALL AT 59c YARD.

None of these fabrics have ever before been sold for less than $1.00 yard.

We will also offer in the Plain Dress Goods Section Unusual Values in Broadcloths, Venetians, Soleils, Poplins, Satin Cloths, and many other of this season's desirable fabrics.

Self-Lined Golf Cloths.

Our stock of these popular fabrics is the largest in town and is attracting unusual attention. Wearers of Rainy Day Skirts, Walking and Golf Skirts are requested to call and inspect the many different styles and weights, especially those that are shown for entire costumes. Some of the leading styles we give here:

Meltons, Vicunas, Kerseys, Venetians, Homespuns, Cheviots and Rough, Shaggy Effects,

in all the popular mixtures and plain colors.

The Self-Lining of these goods comprise all the newest ideas in solid Colors, Checks and Plaids. The prices range from $1.25 to $3.50 yard.

☞ Just to Cause a Little Stir in the retail trade to-day we will offer

3,000 Yards of These Popular Golf Cloths,

54 inches wide, in Gray Mixtures; goods that ordinarily sell for $1.25 yard, at the phenomenal price of

75c. Yard.

Sale of Sewing Machines!

A sale that will enable every housewife to secure a Sewing Machine that is sold under the maker's name at $40.00 to $50.00 for less than one-half that sum. The offering begins this morning, and here are the prices:

15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00 and 20.00.

The difference in prices is due to the finish of cabinet and number of drawers in each.

All cash purchases except Bicycles and Sewing Machines delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

CARPETS

Special Sale (This Week)

Axminsters and Wilton Velvets

at About One-Third Less Than Regular Prices.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

We call attention to our exhibition of Orientals, New Hartfords, Wiltons, Axminsters, and Brussels Rugs, in large carpet sizes.

Upholstery Goods AND CURTAINS.

NEW COMPLETE STOCK OF LATEST DESIGNS IN THE LEADING FABRICS AND DRAPES.

Heavy double-faced TAPESTRY CURTAINS at $3.50; worth $6.00.

REVERSIBLE SILK MERCERIZED CURTAINS from $6.50 the pair.

5½ pairs FROU FROU CURTAINS at $9.50; worth $12.50 the pair.

PORTIERES made up from remnants of Satin Damask, Velour and Tapestry; interlined and trimmed; from $22.50 to $40 the pair; worth double.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
"Remarkable Opera at Remarkable Prices."—Press.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING.
ENTIRE Family Circ., 25c.; Balc., 50c. Dress Circ., $1; Orch., $1.50
GRAND TIER BOX SEATS $1.00.
NOTE—All tickets, whether single or subscription, issued under old schedule, for performances on or after to-day can be exchanged and the difference rebated in cash on presentation at the Box Office, commencing at 9 o'clock to-day.
Wed. Mat., 25, $1.00; Sat. Mat. 25, $1.50; Box seats 1.00
To-night and Fri. Evg., at 8 ROMEO & JULIET
Wed. Mat., at 2.
Miss Esty, Mes's. D'Aubigne, Paull, Whitehill, Davies
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA } Tues., Thurs. &
AND I PAGLIACCI } Sat. Evgs. at 8.
Wed. Evg. and Sat. Mat., MARTHA.
—WEBER PIANOS USED.—

Theatre Tele. 3940-38. REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
5TH TRIUMPHANT WEEK.
Seats Secured 2 Months in Advance.
HERNE "Sag Harbor is Delightful."—Alan Dale.
IN SAG HARBOR
(BETTER THAN "SHORE ACRES.")

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
JAMES O'NEILL
In Liebler & Co.'s greatest of all productions,
MONTE CRISTO.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St.
SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE } Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
Tues. Night, the one act Drama, The Moment of Death By Israel Zangwill
Special Mat. | Robt. Browning's "In A Balcony."
Fri. at 2. | Otis Skinner, E. Robson, Mrs. LeMoyne

Met. Op. House SPECIAL SUNDAY, Oct. 28. Seats on Sale Friday. SOUSA

THE DEWEY East 14th. MATINEE TO-DAY. WINE, WOMAN AND SONG. BigOlio "TheVaudevilleCraze" BigOlio

SAVOY B'way. & 34th St. Tel. 731-38 | Seats on Sale.
HENRIETTA CROSMAN Mon. Oct. 29. in MISTRESS NELL. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily. Evgs., 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1.00. Filson & Errol, Reno & Richards, Hall & Staley, Hayes & Lytton, Burto-Lowando Circus, 20 others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE BROS. BYRNE 20th Century Version 5 BELLS

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way, cor. 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... PROPRIETORS
TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP,
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
—IN—
L'AIGLON
A Drama in 5 Acts, by Edmond Rostand. Adapted into English by Louis N. Parker.
First Matinee Saturday at 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
EIGHTH WEEK.
EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY—SEATS READY
JOHN DREW'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In Edward E. Rose's dramatization of Winston's Churchill's novel of
RICHARD CARVEL.
"John Drew and the play have made a ripping success."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:10.
*,*32D NEW YORK WEEK.
LAST THREE WEEKS.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Charles Frohman Presents
LESLIE CARTER
After Her London Triumph as
ZAZA
in DAVID BELASCO'S PLAY.
(A version of Berton & Simon's drama.)
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mat. Sat'day.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
*,*Closed To-night for Rehearsal.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVG.
FRANK M'KEE WILL INAUGURATE
PETER F. DAILEY'S
ANNUAL NEW YORK ENGAGEMENT
—IN—
THE BIG MUSICAL COMEDY,
HODGE, PODGE & CO.
Begins 8:30 sharp. Carriages ordered for 11 P.M.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
4TH CROWDED WEEK.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY—SEATS READY.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM H. CRANE
in
DAVID HARUM,
A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE,
Dramatized by R. and M. W. Hitchcock from the novel of David Harum by Edward Noyes Westcott, copyrighted 1898-1900 by D. Appleton & Co., publishers.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Ave. Evenings at 8. Matinée at 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.
FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
HENRY V.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR THE ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT, WHICH CLOSES NOV. 17.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. 8:15. ..ats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
BLANCHE WALSH in "MARCELLE."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK Gen. Adm., 50c
MATINEE Prices 50, 75, $1. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av
This Week—Matinee Every Day, 25c.
"What Happened to Jones."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Herbert KELCEY Effie SHANNON
Presenting MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
9th Season in New York.
Five Evening Concerts,
Nov. 20, Jan. 8, Feb. 26, March 26, April 9.
Three Chamber Music Matinees
Oct. 30, Dec. 18, Feb. 5.
Subscription sale now open. Tickets and prospectus at Schuberth & Co., 23 Union Square.

Proctor's 23d St. | 5th Ave. | 58th St. | 125th St.
Continuous Performance.
15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
Papinta, Henri French, Harris & Walters, John D. Gilbert, Mimic Four, etc.
Lockhart's Elephants, Clifford & Huth, Watson's Co., Sam. Clara & Kitty Morton.
McIntyre & Heath, Elinore Sisters.
3 Powers Bros., Cheridah Simpson, etc.
Ida Fuller, Isabelle Urquhart & Gerald Griffin, Dunham Family, Clemence Sisters.

Daly's B'way & 30—at 8:10. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. - Last 5 Weeks. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2. San Toy
E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in HAMLET, HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, Nov. 12.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. A ROYAL FAMILY.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Matinee Daily, (except Mon.) 25c. The Prodigal Daughter

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Evg., 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Critics Praise It! Crowds Applaud It!
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.
Sunday Evg., Third Popular Kaltenborn Concert.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Telephone 2224
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Madison Sq.
Henrietta Crosman in MISTRESS NELL.
Don't Miss It.—Alan Dale.
Oct. 29—MAY IRWIN. Seats now selling.

KEITH'S JOHN LE HAY, CHAS. R. SWEET, FAVOR & SINCLAIR, Smith & Campbell, Hawaiian Queens, Jas. Richmond Glenroy, Macagnos, Biograph

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
The Great POWELL. Charming Music.

Mid wk Mat' Sam Bernard. Dick Wednesday Bernard & Virginia CASINO! Earl in "The Belle of Boh mia"
SPCL. MAT. PRICES Sats. Entire Orch. $1.00 Entire Balc. 50c. Weds. Every seat, 50c

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues. Sat. 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & Burlesque of ARIZONA.

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way. Evgs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
GRACE GEORGE in HER MAJESTY

14th ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF LOST RIVER "Another Blue Jeans."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15.
To-night at popular prices "S LORLE."
Tues. & Wed. last times "THE TRIAL SHOT"

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Maj. Mite; Colored Minstrels, Morlan & wife, 900 lbs.

THE TURF.

Empire City Jockey Club,
YONKERS, N. Y.
OCT. 22 TO NOV. 3. SIX RACES. 2 P. M.
MONDAY, OCT. 22:
EMPIRE CITY HANDICAP.
WOODLAWN HANDICAP.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 12:20, 12:35, (12:50 Parlor Cars only,) 1:10 P.M.
Leave 125TH ST. 12:20, 12:44, 1:19 P. M. and frequent regular trains. Cars reserved for ladies on specials.
SPECIAL RACE TRAIN, connecting with 6th and 9th Ave. elevated will leave 155th St. at 12:50 P. M.
Special trains return immediately after the races.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
All Trolleys North of the Harlem River will transfer to Track entrance.
MUSIC BY LANDER.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 20...	3,006,400
Same week last year.....	2,254,611
To date this year.....	87,449,520
Corresponding date last year..	139,843,810

Bonds for the week.....	$12,100,400
Same week last year.....	$10,602,700
To date this year.....	$375,043,960
Corresponding date last year.	$718,653,370

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4; at three months, 5; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	4½	Lak- E. & W.	7
Am. Car & Foundry	1¼	Lake Erie & W. pf.	6
Am. C. & F. pf.	1¼	Louisv. & Nashv.	3½
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Manhattan	5%
Am. Dist. Tel.	2½	Met. St. Ry.	6¼
American Ex.	2½	Minn. & St. L.	3
Am. Ice pf.	2	Minn. & St. L. pf.	4
Am. Linseed Co.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	8
Am. Smelt & Ref.	3½	Mo. Pacific	3½
Am. Smelt & R. pf.	2½	Mob. & Ohio	3½
Am. Steel Hoop	4½	Nat. Biscuit	4¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	3%	Nat. Biscuit pf.	2
Am. Steel & Wire	2½	Nat. Lead	1%
Am. Steel & W pf.	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Am. Sug. Ref.	3¼	Nat. Steel	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	2	Nat. Steel pf.	2%
Am. Tobacco	4½	Nat. Tube	1
Anaconda Copper	3%	Nat. Tube pf.	4%
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Nat. Tube pf.	1¼
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	N. J. Cent.	2½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	2%	N. Y. Air Brake	10%
Balt. & Ohio	2½	N. Y. Central	3½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St L.	2%
Brook. Rap. Trans.	3%	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	11
Brunswick City	2½	Pacific Coast	2
Canada Southern	3%	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	2½
Chen. & Ohio	2½	Pacific Mail	2¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	2%	Pennsylvania	2½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	People's Gas	5½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	1½	Norf. & W. pf.	1%
Chi. Gt. W. pf B.	4%	Northern Pacific	3%
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	2¼	North. Pacific pf.	2%
Chi., Ind. & L.	2	Pacific Coast	2
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¼	Pacific Mail	2¼
Chi. & Northwest.	2%	Pennsylvania	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3	People's Gas	5½
C., St. P., M. & O.	1½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3
Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	3	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	4½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	2%
Col. Fuel & I pf.	4	Pullman Co.	2
Col. South. 1st pf.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	2%
Col. & Hock. Coal	1½	Reading 2d pf.	2¼
Consol. Gas	9	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5
Cont. Tobacco	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2%
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. & I. M.	2
Den. & Rio Gr.	2½	St. L. Southwest	1
Den. & R. G pf.	3	St. L. Southwest pf.	1½
Des M. & Ft D.	1½	Southern Pac.	2½
Erie	1½	Southern Ry	1%
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Southern Ry pf.	4%
Evans. & T. H.	2	Tenn. C. & I.	2½
Federal Steel	6½	Union Bag & P.	1½
Federal Steel pf.	4½	Union Bag & P pf.	1½
Ft. W. & R. G.	3	Union Pacific	3
Gen. Electric	2½	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Glucose Sug. R. pf.	4%	U. S. Rubber	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	5	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Hocking Valley	3½	U. S. Leather	1
Hocking Valley pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Ill. Central	2%	Wabash pf.	2
Int. Paper	2	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3
Int. Paper pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Wisconsin Central	2%
Kan. City So.	2½	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	4½
Kan. City So. pf.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Gas & El. Bergen Co.	4½	Keokuk & D M. pf.	1½
Int. Power	2½	Nat. Salt	4½
Int. Silver	1	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio 3½s.	1%	B'klyn R. T. 5s.	1%
Balt. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s.	1½	B'klyn Un. El. 1st.	3
Balt. & O., F. J. & M. Div. 3½s.	1½	B'klyn. W. & W. 5s.	1
		L. T.	1
		Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1½
B., C. R. & N. coll. 5s.	2	Mo. Pacific coll. 5s.	8½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2½	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s, reg.	2½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	N. & W., New R. 6s.	1%
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. ext. 7s.	1¼	Nor. Pac. prior 4s.	1
Chi., P., J. & P. gen. 4s	1	Nor. Pac. gen. 3s.	1%
Chi. Term. tr. 4s.	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	5
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1	Ore. Short Line 5s.	1¼
Col. F. & I. 5s.	1	Peo. & East. 1st.	1
Col. Mid. 3-4s.	2¼	Reading gen. 4s.	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	3	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1½
Den. & R. G. con.	1	St. L. & I. M. 4s.	3
Det., M. & M. l. g. 5½s	2¼	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	2½
Erie 1st con. 4s.	1½	St. L. S. W. 1st.	2½
Erie gen. 4s.	2	St. L. S. W. 2d.	1½
Ev. & T. H. gen.	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2½	Southern Pac. 4s.	1%
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1¼	St. P., Cent. Pac. 4s.	1
Gen. Elect. deb.	2	So. P., Cent. Pac. 3½s	1½
Hock. Valley 4½s.	1	Southern Ry. 5s.	1
Int. & G. N. 2d.	3	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1%
Int. Paper 6s.	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
K. City So. 3s.	2½	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	3
Manhattan 4s.	1	Texas Pac. 1st.	1%
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	1½	Texas Pac. 2d.	7
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	2	Tol. & O. C. gen.	1%
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1	Utica & B. R. 4s.	2
Mo. Pacific con.	1¼	Wabash deb., B.	1%
Mo. Pacific, tr. 5s.	2	Wis. Cent. 1st.	2%
		Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st, Wheel. Div.	2
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s, reg.	1		

OUR LONDON CABLE.

CONTRARY INFLUENCES RIFE

Fear of Gold Export Continues—Short Loans at 1½ to 2 Per Cent.—Discount Weak at 3⅝ for January Paper—Evil Effect of Short Credits—American Bankers Cautioned.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Oct. 21.—The essential circumstances have not altered much in the money markets since I last wrote. We live in a very mixed atmosphere, where hope and fear alternately sway the mind. When your exchange threatened us with large exports of gold to New York we were all down in the dumps and saw a 5 per cent. rate immediately ahead. A slight recovery in that exchange dissipated the cloud, and dealers in credit became suddenly so confident that in a couple of days' time they knocked down the quotation for two months' bank paper by quite one-half of 1 per cent. Indeed, on Thursday such paper was taken by some at 3 per cent., and it had 3⅝ per cent. early in the week.

Our peace of mind was not destined to remain long undisturbed. The French exchange suddenly became threatening and gold began to slip away to Paris in small amounts. At first, bankers affected to treat this matter as of no importance. "The French cannot take much gold from us," they said, "and so long as the American exchange does not give way again, we see no reason for taking alarm."

But now your exchange has again turned adverse where drafts of gold for Paris show a tendency to become heavier. Germany is also snuffing around our market to see if any parcels of metal can be picked up, and when one examines the actual state of the markets abroad, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that they are all in want of means as much as ever. So Saturday we were nervous again and apprehensive of the disposed clamor for action on the part of the Bank of England, and to lament that short loans should be kicking about the market at 1½ to 2 per cent. Discount, however, remains weak enough at 3⅝ per cent. for January paper, so gold exports must continue.

Undoubtedly the cheapness of short credits is the chief and immediate source of trouble in our market. It not only prevents discount from remaining firm by tempting the speculators in bills to underbid each other until the full three months' rate had slipped back almost to 3½ per cent., but compels the Bank of England to postpone the measures which, taken in time, might save us from extremely dear money at the end of the year. The Bank, however, is not at all to blame for this cheapness. It simply obeys the law of its being and supplies credit to the Government on demand.

At the present hour the Bank has altogether advanced £9,250,000 to the Government, all in what is called pure credit. This is over and above all that the Government has obtained by the public sales of Treasury bills and by the war loans. Such a mass of credit, which is money to bankers, naturally keeps the current rates low, and I see no way out of the difficulty short of the Bank coming into the market and borrowing on its stock to the amount of perhaps £5,000,000 in order to make money scarce. It has not done so, and will not until forced, because the operation is necessarily expensive. Therefore we shall just go on as we are doing until some big event fairly frightens us, and then we shall see a scramble.

In the circumstances it will be well for your bankers to bear in mind how sensitive our market is and how advisable it is to press upon it as lightly as possible. Great efforts are again being made to revive business on the Stock Exchange, and there is a little more investment and trading going on. People have returned from the elections and are looking about for placements for their money, but speculation is as dormant as ever and likely to remain so in all departments, with a downward tendency for prices of home securities. Your railway stocks the public will not look at, at least until after Nov. 6. A. J. W.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 1,360,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 1,306,000 pesetas.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 22.

Boston and Montana Copper and Silver Mining Company—Books close.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Consolidated Lake Superior Company—Annual meeting.
Henry R. Worthington Company—Books close.
International Steam Pump Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
United Traction Company of Albany—Books close.

Tuesday, Oct. 23

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Annual meeting.
Chicago Edison Company—Books close.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books close for interest on first and second preferred.

Wednesday, Oct. 24.

American Typefounders' Company—Annual meeting.
Central Oil Company—Books close.
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—Meeting of bondholders.
Texas Pacific Coal Company—Dividend payable.
United Electric Securities Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Thursday, Oct. 25.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Harrison & Brothers' Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
National Salt Company—Bcoks close for dividend on preferred.
Philadelphia Warehouse and Cold Storage Company—Books close.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Dividend payable.
Twenty-eight and Twenty-ninth Street Railroad—Annual meeting.
United Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Oct. 27.

Anaconda Copper Company—Dividend payable.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

ADVANCES.

Amal. Copper	5%	Electric Vehicle	9
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1½	Internat. Pump	3
Am. Woolen	4%	Inter. Pump pf.	1¼
Am. Woolen pf.	5½	Otis Elevator pf.	1
Buffalo Gas 5s.	6	Royal Bak. P. pf.	1
Chi. & Alt. subs.	3%	Rubber Goods	1
Compressed Air	4	Rubber Goods pf.	2½
Con. Equipment	2¼	St. Louis Trans.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	2	Standard Oil	11
Electric Boat	6	Tennessee Cop.	1¼
Electric Boat pf.	10	U. R. of St. L. pf.	3½

There were no declines.

The predictions of those observers of the market who were of the opinion that the outside market was in position for a sharp and general advance were amply verified by the developments of last week. Not only did stocks become active, but nearly the entire list showed net gains which in many cases were larger than any that had been recorded in recent months. There were practically no declines from the closing prices of the previous week, and the market's course was so decidedly upward that the re-

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 20, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Oct. 20. Bid.	Closing Sat., Oct. 20. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Oct. 20, 3,006,400.	Amount Capt'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Oct. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 20, '00.
127¼ October 20.	114 January 6.	127	180	+ 4½	Adams Express Company	$12,000,000	June 2, 1900.	2	SA	127½	127½	127½	127½	117½	295
18 February 7.	12¾ January 25.	16½	17	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Company	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	½	Q	16	17	16	17	16¼	7,968
67¾ April 2.	57¾ June 25.	63	63½	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	61½	63	61½	63	62	4,000
37⅝ April 7.	30 June 25.	35½	36	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	34½	36	34⅝	35⅝	44⅞	2,530
33½ January 22.	24½ January 4.	28	38	+ 2½	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1900.	1	SA	29	30	29	30	30	900
159 May 2.	145 January 18.	153	156	— 2½	American Express	36,000,000	July 2, 1900.	3	SA	154	154	154	154	150	135
40¾ Aug. 1.	27¾ June 16.	32	33¾	+ ⅞	American Ice Company	22,638,100	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	31¼	33⅜	31½	33⅜	36¼	500
78½ February 3.	60½ June 19.	63	66	+ 2	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	64	65	64	65	70½	219
16¼ February 6.	8¾ September 25.	11½	11½	+ 1½	American Linseed Company	16,750,000				9¼	12	9¼	11½	12⅜	2,255
60 February 5.	49¾ June 25.	53½	53½	+ 1½	American Linseed Company preferred	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	51½	53¾	51	53¾	53⅞	4,600
7⅞ January 2.	5 June 12.	4½	..	— ⅜	American Malting Company	14,500,000				4½	5	4½	4½	13	400
31½ January 2.	18⅝ June 27.	23	24	..	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	23¼	23⅝	23	23	57	570
43⅞ February 6.	34½ June 18.	42½	42¾	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000				39	43¼	39	42¾	36⅝	40,149
93 March 24.	85 June 25.	91	92	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Oct. 8, 1900.	1¾	Q	89	92	89	91⅝	87	7,461
50¾ February 6.	17 June 25.	24¼	24¾	+ 4½	American Steel Hoop Company	10,000,000				19¼	24¼	19¼	24½	44	20,000
86 February 6.	64¾ September 28.	70	72	+ 3½	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	July 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	68	71	68½	71	83	5,820
59¾ April 2.	23½ June 25.	35¾	35¾	+ 2½	American Steel & Wire Company	50,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	33¼	35¾	33	35¾	50½	82,556
95 February 1.	75½ June 25.	75¼	75¾	+ 1½	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	40,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	74	75¾	74	75¾	95½	3,228
137¼ February 4.	95¼ March 3.	121	121½	+ 3½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	118¼	122	118	121½	149¾	187,377
118 July 14.	107 March 2.	116¾	117¼	..	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	116¼	116¾	116	116	117	433
96 February 1.	89 October 3.	89½	92	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000				90	91	90	91	99	62
36⅝ February 7.	18 June 23.	33¾	34	+ 2	American Tin Plate Company	25,000,000				32	34	32	34	36	5,575
84½ April 9.	70¾ June 25.	82	85	+ ⅝	American Tin Plate Company preferred	25,525,000	July 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	84	84	82¾	82¾	94	1,830
111½ February 14.	84½ June 25.	95½	95½	+ 4½	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	91½	95¼	91½	95¼	121¾	51,357
140 February 15.	128 May 17.	130	134	..	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	Q	133	133	133	133	145	10
54¼ April 3.	47 June 25.	46¼	47	+ 3¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	12	SA	43⅝	47¼	43¼	46¾	46	21,080
48 April 2.	40½ July 24.	46¾	47¼	+ 1½	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000				47	47	46	46½	44	300
30⅝ October 20.	18⅝ January 8.	30¾	30¾	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000				28¾	30⅝	28¾	30⅝	21¼	102,971
74⅝ April 2.	58¾ January 11.	73¾	74	+ 2¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,190,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	71¼	74	71¼	74	64½	121,334
89⅞ April 19.	55¼ January 8.	74½	74½	+ 2½	Baltimore & Ohio	45,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	72	74⅜	71¾	74½	53	47,983
90 April 16.	72⅜ January 9.	80¾	80¾	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	50,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	79	80¾	79	80¾	72⅜	9,047
80¼ April 10.	47⅛ September 25.	56¾	57	+ 3⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company	45,000,000				53¼	57¼	53⅝	56⅝	84⅝	114,800
175 May 21.	140 January 2.	170	173	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 15, 1900.	3	SA	170	170	170	170	139½	200
16⅝ January 25.	8¼ June 25.	8¼	9¼	+ 2¼	Brunswick City	5,000,000				7½	9¼	7½	9¼	17½	1,200
115 April 28.	95¾ March 21.	112	117	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	3	SA	113½	113½	112½	112½	..	100
125¼ June 11.	125 May 23.	126	..	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	SA	130½	130½	130½	130½	..	80
58¼ April 7.	47⅞ February 27.	54	54¼	+ 3⅝	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	53	54¼	51¾	54¼	53⅝	7,615
95¾ February 12.	84¾ September 28.	87	88	+ ⅞	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	86¾	87	86¾	87	94	235
32⅞ April 9.	20¾ June 23.	30¾	30¾	+ 2¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	33,333,400	Oct. 20, '99.	1	..	28½	30¾	28½	30¾	25½	10,535
125¾ April 2.	119¾ January 10.	125¾	126	+ ⅜	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	96,511,700	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	131¾	49,671
109 March 27.	88 January 31.	96	101	+ 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,900	July 2, 1900.	1½	SA	98½	98	95	96½	96	900
135 August 16.	130 January 17.	133	135½	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,800,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	133	133½	132	133½	..	200
15¼ April 2.	9⅝ September 26.	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	20,816,899	..	..	..	10¾	11¾	10¾	11½	14¾	3,148

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Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Oct. 20. Bid.	Oct. 20. Ask.	Past Week.	STOCKS.	Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Int. Period.	Sales of the Week. Shares.	Sales of the Week. First.	Sales of the Week. High.	Sales of the Week. Low.	Sales of the Week. Last.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Sales of the Week. Shares.
77⅝ April 2.	68¼ August 22.	74½	75¼	+ 4½	Chicago Great Western	11,571,400	July 2, 1900.	2½	SA	71	71	71	71	71	68	98	200
38 March 21.	27 June 18.	27½	28	+ 2½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	22,500,000				1,100	27½	28	27½	28	27	46	1,100
31 March 21.	17 June 19.	17½	18	+ 2½	Chicago Great Western preferred B	22,500,000	Jan. 14, 1898.	5									
82 March 2.	71 January 25.	82½	83	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	16,000,000				771	82	82	82	82	71	90	1,115
63¾ April 4.	45¼ January 22.	56	57	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2									
120⅜ April 4.	100¼ June 30.	135½	135½	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,524,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	1,184	115	115	115	115	100	120	2,113
174½ March 21.	165¼ January 18.	171	172	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	47,524,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	170	170	171	170	171	165	174	340
24⅝ Mar. 26.	14½ June 6.	20	21	+ 5	Chicago & Northern Pacific	24,000,000	June 1, 1899.	3									
71⅞ March 28.	52 June 22.	69½	70¼	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	33,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	109	109½	109¾	109	109¾	97	112	32,772
122 January 31.	110 October 9.	113	115	+ 6½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific pf.	22,000,000	Sept. 20, 1900.	1½	A	113	114½	115	114½	115	112	124	650
19⅜ April 28.	8¾ October 15.	9¼	9¾	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer	30,000,000					9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	8	19	975
1⅜ April 27.	¾ October 18.	1	1¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000					1	1	1	1	¾	1½	1,265
26⅝ March 30.	15 June 19.	25	26	+ 2	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	26,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	50	70	3,040
112 October 2.	102¾ June 7.	110	112	+ 3½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	3½	Q	100	100	100	100	100	100	102	100
68 April 19.	60 February 7.	67	68	+ 3	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	67	67	67	67	67	60	70	100
41½ April 2.	30½ September 24.	32½	33½	+ 4½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	27,500,000				2,100	33½	35¾	34	33½	30	55½	13,625
151½ January 17.	110 October 19.	115	122	+ 4	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,500,000	Oct. 10, 1900.	3		300	117	117	117	117	110	120	300
7⅝ March 22.	5 September 22.	6	6	+ ⅞	Colorado Southern	38,893,000					5¾	6⅝	5¾	5¾	5	9	1,200
47⅞ March 27.	28 September 22.	28	30¾	+ 1	Colorado Southern first preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 15, 1892.	5			28	28	28	28	28	50	200
20¾ March 21.	14 September 22.	15	16	+ ½	Colorado Southern second preferred	3,000,000					15¾	15	15	15	12	27	300
21 April 2.	11⅞ June 23.	14	15	+ 1¾	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	7,500,000					15	15½	15	15½	12	19¾	100
209 January 8.	165 September 21.	178	180	+ 9	Consolidated Gas	71,237,140	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	Q	170	178	178	170	170	160	209	19,655
38 January 3.	21¼ May 21.	29	29¾	+ 2¼	Continental Tobacco Company	43,805,000					29¾	29¾	29¾	29½	21	41½	36,500
69⅝ January 8.	70 May 12.	80¼	80¾	+ 2¾	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	46,805,780	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	78½	80¾	78¾	80½	80½	70	92	5,757
116⅞ March 28.	106⅝ September 20.	112	113¼	+ 1¾	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	112¾	112	112¼	112	112¾	101	121¾	1,200
186 February 20.	171½ September 12.	178	180	+ ½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	175	180	178	178½	180	160	190	2,040
24¼ March 28.	16¼ June 22.	20½	20¾	+ 2½	Denver & Rio Grande	35,000,000					20¾	20¾	19¾	20¾	16	24½	3,000
76⅞ March 28.	64⅛ June 18.	70¼	70½	+ 3	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 1, 1900.	2	SA		69½	70	67¼	70	53	75¾	6,425
19 March 28.	12 June 20.	14⅝	15	+ 1¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	1,253,150					14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝			600
96½ June 14.	89 September 25.	...	...	..	Detroit City Gas	2,244,300	May 15, 1900.	2½	SA		90½	90½	90½	90½	...	...	400
14⅜ March 22.	10¼ September 24.	12⅝	13	+ 1½	**Erie**	172,247,980					12⅞	13⅜	12	12⅞	12¾	710	
43½ April 4.	30⅜ September 22.	35¼	35¾	+ 1½	Erie first preferred	42,625,250					34½	35	34½	35	33	43,900	
23½ April 2.	15 September 24.	...	...	+ ½	Erie second preferred	16,000,000					19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	250	
54⅜ March 15.	38¼ October 9.	40½	41	+ 2	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	May 1, 1899.	2½	SA		39	40¾	38	40¾	33	1,100	
94⅛ April 19.	74 October 9.	75	80	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,324,000	Oct. 16, 1900.	2½	SA		78	80	78	80	...	45	
47⅞ February 6.	28¾ June 25.	39¼	39½	+ 5½	**Federal Steel Company**	46,494,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	Q		34½	39¾	34½	38¾	33½	61,750	
77½ February 6.	60¾ June 26.	68½	69½	+ 6⅝	Federal Steel Company preferred	33,261,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1½	Q		64½	68¾	64¾	68½	57½	14,170	
20 October 15.	15 June 1.	17½	23	+ 3	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	2,186,100					20	20	20	20	21½	100	
81 July 17.	64 May 17.	...	...	— 4½	**Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co.**	2,000,000					74	74	74	74	...	100	
143½ October 20.	120 January 10.	142½	143½	+ 2½	General Electric Company	18,276,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	140½	143¼	140½	143½	140	4,346		
58½ February 5.	44 May 15.	54½	55	+ 4¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,627,300	Sept. 1, 1900.	2½	Q	50	54¾	50	54¾	49	6,480		
101¾ February 1.	98 January 2.	98	99	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	13,658,300	Sept. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	99	99	99	99	100	375		
174½ January 3.	144¾ June 22.	159½	160	+ 5	Great Northern preferred	98,417,250	Aug. 1, 1900.	7½	Q	154	160	154	159½	174	4,301		
41½ April 21.	30 September 21.	37¼	37½	+ 3½	**Hocking Valley**	20,248,986					33½	37¼	33¾	37¾	32	6,890	
67⅛ April 6.	58 January 8.	64⅞	65	+ 2	Hocking Valley preferred	13,734,500	July 16, 1900.	2	SA		63	65	63	65	62¾	4,185	
120¼ July 23.	110 June 25.	119⅝	119½	+ 2⅝	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	3	SA	117	119½	117	119¾	115¾	9,581		
25½ February 8.	14½ March 6.	20	20½	+ 2	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '00.	1	..	17½	20	17½	20	25	4,879		
70½ February 6.	58 March 6.	64½	65½	+ 1½	International Paper Company preferred	22,529,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	64½	65¾	64¾	65¼	74	5,290		
39⅞ October 16.	24 June 30.	33½	34½	+ 2¼	International Power Company	6,400,000				36½	39¼	29	32¾		7,280		
10⅞ January 25.	¾ August 2.	4	4⅜	— 1	International Silver Company	10,000,000					4	4	4	4	12⅝	190	
20½ July 20.	11⅞ January 12.	19¼	19½	+ ⅞	Iowa Central	8,512,900				18¾	19½	18¾	19¾	13⅞	1,080		
58 March 30.	39 September 27.	41½	42¼	+ 1½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½		41	42	41	42	30¾	330		
18 May 4.	10 January 10.	15	16	— ⅛	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000					15½	15¾	15	15⅞	11	1,300	
17½ April 19.	7 September 10.	10⅞	11	+ 2¼	Kansas City Southern	29,995,500					9⅜	11⅜	9¼	11⅛	...	5,161	
45⅜ April 3.	27½ September 10.	32	32½	+ 2½	Kansas City Southern preferred	21,000,000					29	31½	29	31½	...	3,782	
17½ March 27.	14½ October 19.	14	16	— 1½	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	July 2, 1900.	50c			14½	14½	14½	14½	16	190	
40 February 13.	15 September 18.	12	20	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	..		15	15	15	15	40	110	
80 January 5.	65 May 10.	66¾	68¾	+ ½	**Lacledo Gas**	3,314,400	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	SA		70	70	68¾	68¾	77½	2,980	
37⅞ October 19.	20½ March 16.	37	37½	+ 7	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000					30	37⅞	30	36½	19	11,965	
103 October 19.	83¼ February 2.	101	103	+ 6	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	July 16, 1900.	2			96	103	96	102	80½	2,975	
210 May 24.	206 April 26.	206	...	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 20, 1900.	3½	SA		210	210	210	210		35	
89 May 2.	67 January 4.	69	87	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1			65	65	65	65	57	110	
87⅜ April 20.	68⅝ September 22.	75¼	75½	+ 3½	Louisville & Nashville	52,500,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA		72⅝	75½	72¾	75½	63¼	45,825	
19⅜ May 2.	6¼ January 30.	7	12	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000					9	9	9	9	...	100	
101 February 14.	84 June 25.	97⅜	97⅝	+ 5⅜	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1	Q		92¾	98¾	92¾	97¾	106⅝	132,745	
182 February 13.	143¾ September 28.	157¼	157½	+ 6½	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q		151½	157½	151½	157½	195¼	36,635	
37½ April 5.	24½ January 29.	33	33½	— ¼	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,498,760					34	34	33	33		460	
83 September 14.	76 February 27.	83	...	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	2	SA		84	84½	84¼	84¼	73½	20	
14⅜ April 18.	10¼ January 8.	12	12⅜	+ ⅝	Mexican Central	36,000,000					12	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	14	2,930	
5 March 15.	2⅝ September 26.	3	3¼	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000					3	3½	2⅞	3½	4⅞	710	
69⅜ March 28.	45½ June 18.	57	58	+ 3	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½			55	57⅝	55	57⅝	72½	1,710	
96½ October 20.	87½ June 18.	99	100	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	4,990,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA		98¾	98¾	93¾	93¾	95	1,960	
27 April 24.	14 September 20.	18	19	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000					17	18	17	18	..	390	
69 April 24.	47½ October 9.	52	57	+ 6	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000					50	53¾	50	53¼	65	330	
12⅝ March 28.	9 September 19.	10	10½	+ ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	55,181,000					10	10¼	10	10	12¾	1,780	
40⅛ April 17.	25¾ September 22.	32½	32¾	+ 3½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000					29¼	31¼	29¼	31¼	36¼	20,130	
61½ April 16.	38⅝ January 18.	54⅝	54½	+ 3½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1			51	54⅝	51	54⅝	43¾	72,230	
48½ April 2.	35 June 25.	39½	40	+ 4¼	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '96.	1			38½	40	36½	40	45⅝	1,350	
40½ February 7.	27⅜ June 18.	34⅝	34½	+ 2	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1	Q		32¾	34⅜	32¼	34⅜	40	4,975	
96 February 17.	79½ June 18.	89	90	+ 1⅝	National Biscuit Company preferred	22,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q		89	89⅞	89	89½	98	783	
28½ February 5.	15⅞ August 11.	19¼	19⅞	+ 1½	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	Q		17¾	19½	17⅝	19½	20	3,450	
100½ February 20.	83 August 11.	93	95	+ 1½	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q		92¼	93½	92	93½	109¾	426	
41 October 15.	32½ October 19.	...	...	— 4½	National Salt Company	7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	Q		41	41	32½	36	...	1,630	
69½ October 15.	63½ October 15.	...	...	..	National Salt Company preferred	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q		69½	69½	69½	69½	...	110	
58⅜ February 6.	20 June 23.	29½	29¾	+ 2⅜	National Steel Company	32,000,000					27½	30	26¾	29¾	49	14,068	
97 February 6.	79⅜ June 26.	84½	85	+ 1	National Steel Company preferred	27,000,000	Sept. 29, 1900.	1¾	Q		85	85	84¾	85	94½	2,982	
54¼ April 5.	40¾ June 25.	52	52½	+ 4¾	National Tube Company	40,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	Q		47¼	52¼	47¼	52		30,453	
95½ October 20.	86¾ May 14.	95	95½	+ 1½	National Tube Company preferred	40,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q		93¾	95½	93¾	95		8,347	
138 August 22.	115 January 6.	136¾	137	+ 3½	New Jersey Central	27,118,800	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q		133¾	137	133¾	136¾	120¾	5,086	
150 June 7.	112 September 25.	129¾	132	+10¾	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q		122	129¾	122	129¾	150	1,050	
139¾ April 4.	125¾ June 25.	132¾	133	+ 3½	New York Central	115,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q		130	133¼	130	133	138	28,320	
21⅝ May 1.	210 October 8.	209	212	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,638,100	Sept. 29, 1900.	2	Q		210	210	210	210	...	300	
15⅞ October 19.	11 June 20.	14¾	15	+ 2¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000					12½	15⅞	12¼	15	14½	7,395	
90 October 19.	75 June 29.	88	92	+11	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5			85	90	85	90	75½	370	
40¾ March 29.	29 June 20.	36	37	+ 8	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000					34¾	38	34¾	38	...	3,900	
26¼ March 28.	18½ June 20.	22¼	22½	+ 1⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,118,900					20¼	22¾	20½	22¼	25	17,107	
40¾ April 18.	22⅝ January 10.	37⅞	38¼	+ 3¼	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000					35	38¾	35	38½	23¼	71,736	
81 April 28.	67 January 8.	76¼	77½	+ 1⅝	Norfolk & Western preferred	25,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA		75¾	77¾	75¾	77½	63¾	1,046	
15⅞ March 24.	13¾ January 23.	15¼	17⅝	+ ⅛	North American	39,776,300					15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15½	12¾	2,300	
62⅜ April 4.	45⅝ September 29.	54½	54⅝	+ 3⅜	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, 1900.	1	SA		51⅝	54⅝	51	54⅝	53⅞	104,509	
78¼ March 28.	67 September 27.	72⅝	73	+ 2⅜	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1	Q		70¼	73	70	73	75½	13,724	
61¼ October 15.	46 May 12.	58	60	+ 2	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q		61	61¼	61	61¼	49	212	
87½ January 4.	82½ September 20.	90	104	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q		90	90	87¾	87¾	88¼	47	
65½ October 15.	57 May 10.	68	70	+ 2½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,814,440	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q		69½	69¾	69½	69½	66½	860	
47⅞ January 2.	25⅜ June 11.	38¼	39	+ 7½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. '99.	1½			31¾	39	31¾	38¾	40¾	23,455	
142⅜ April 5.	124⅜ September 22.	133¼	133⅝	+ 2½	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,700,000	May 31, 1900.	2½	SA	131	134	131	133½	132⅝	110,874		
111½ April 2.	81⅝ October 11.	92¼	92⅝	+ 3½	People's Gas, Chicago	26,668,800	Aug. 25, 1900.	1½	Q	89⅝	95¼	89⅝	92⅜	112¼	171,100		
4 May 1.	1¼ September 28.	1½	2	— ⅜	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000				2½	2¼	1¾	1⅞	2¼	350		
29¼ March 27.	20 January 20.	21½	24	+ ½	Pere Marquette	14,145,000				22½	24	22½	24	...	600		
64½ March 27.	54½ March 22.	57	60	..	Pere Marquette preferred	10,162,200				58	58	56	57	...	500		
80½ January 2.	49¾ September 29.	55	60	+ 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100				54	55	54	55	73	411		
94 January 8.	78 June 25.	82	83½	+ 3	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,640,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	80½	82	80¼	82	93¾	946		
45⅜ January 17.	32½ September 26.	40¼	41	+ 1½	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Aug. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	39½	41	39½	40¾	57	6,045		
83½ January 17.	70⅝ September 26.	79	80	+ 2⅝	Pressed Steel Car preferred	12,500,000	Aug. 27, 1900.	1¾	Q	76½	78½	76½	78¾	89½	850		
183⅞ January 19.	176 June 25.	188	189	+ 2	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	2	Q	187¾	188	187½	188	202½	1,169		
21½ April 4.	15 September 22.	17	17½	+ ⅞	**Reading**	69,900,000					16¼	17½	16¼	17	21	6,010	
66⅝ April 5.	49 January 9.	58⅝	58⅝	+ 3⅜	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA		56¼	59½	55¾	58¾	58½	63,320	
35⅞ April 5.	23⅜ September 24.	28	28½	+ 2½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000					25¾	29	25¾	28	32½	5,630	
27¼ February 6.	8¼ June 25.	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,000					12⅜	12⅞	11¾	12⅜	26¼	6,585	
70⅜ February 6.	49 August 1.	64	64½	+ ¾	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,306,300	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q		53½	64	52⅝	64	71	3,479	
131½ March 26.	131¾ March 26.	132½	...	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,500,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	Q		133½	133½	133½	133½	...	10	
7⅜ August 21.	5 May 24.	7	7½	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000					7	7	7	7	5¼	800	
49⅞ January 2.	38½ May 26.	49	50	+ 8	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1	SA		45	50	45	50	50½	1,120	
17 October 18.	11⅝ June 26.	17	17½	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000					16	17	16	17	16¼	1,512	
12 March 31.	8⅞ June 25.	11¼	11½	+ ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	28,443,980					10¾	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	11	1,937	
72⅞ March 30.	64 September 25.	67	68	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA		66¾	67	66¾	67	70	240	
39 March 30.	31⅛ June 23.	36¼	36½	+ 3⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,385,700	Sept. 5, 1900.	1	SA		34¼	36¼	34¼	36¼	36	5,149	
13⅜ March 28.	8⅝ June 20.	13⅜	13½	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000					12½	13½	12¾	13⅜	14¼	7,710	
34⅜ April 16.	21⅞ June 23.	30¼	31	+ 1⅜	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000					29¼	31	29½	31	32	12,735	
22½ June 15.	17½ October 20.	17½	20	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company	7,500,000					17½	18	17½	18	...	200	
67½ September 5.	59⅛ June 25.	63¾	64½	+ ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company pf.	6,700,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q		63	63½	62½	63½	...	550	
43 March 27.	30⅜ June 18.	35⅞	35⅝	+ 2½	Southern Pacific	197,832,100					33½	35⅝	33⅜	35⅝	38	81,270	
15⅝ March 27.	10⅜ June 25.	13⅛	13½	+ 1⅜	Southern Railway	119,900,000					11⅞	13½	11⅞	13½	12	51,283	
61¼ March 27.	49¼ June 25.	57	57⅛	+ 4⅜	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Apl. 6, 1900.	1½	SA		53	57⅛	53	57⅛	53¾	43,435	
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	5¾	6	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000					6	6	6	6	7⅛	305	
104 February 2.	49 October 3.	58⅝	59	+ 2½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	22,553,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	Q		58	59⅛	56	59	117¼	31,405	
21 April 17.	13¾ June 25.	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅝	Texas Pacific	35,706,700					16	16¾	16	16⅝	17⅝	9,985	
161 July 11.	111½ January 17.	15	16	+ ⅞	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	3,840,000					15¼	16	15¼	16	12	200	
135⅛ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	111	112	— ½	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '90.	1¼	..		112	112	111½	111½	151	1,120	
68½ January 24.	61½ July 5.	59½	...	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	SA		62¼	62¼	62¼	62½	62	50	
142 April 12.	136 January 2.	...	...	..	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q		140	140	140	140	137	15	
25 February 7.	10 June 18.	11¼	12¼	+ 1½	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	16,000,000					11¼	12¼	11½	12¼	25½	2,025	
77⅞ February 2.	56½ May 9.	65¾	65¾	+ 1½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q		64⅛	65¼	62¼	65½	78½	2,732	
62 October 20.	44⅝ January 10.	61⅜	61⅞	+ 3	Union Pacific	95,889,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA		59	62	58¾	61⅝	45¼	260,571	
78⅛ April 4.	70½ June 23.	75¾	75⅞	+ 1⅞	Union Pacific preferred	99,380,300	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA		74¼	75¾	74	75⅝	77	23,777	
49 April 6.	45¼ August 23.	46	50	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1900.	1½	SA		46	46	46	46	52	201	
19 January 3.	7⅜ June 25.	11⅝	11⅞	+ j	United States Leather	61,599,900					10⅜	12⅜	10¼	11⅝	15½	66,340	
77 January 3.	65 June 25.	71¼	71½	+ 1¼	United States Leather preferred	60,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q		70	71¼	70	71½	77½	4,986	
44 January 2.	21 July 6.	31	31¼	+ 1½	United States Rubber	23,666,000	Apl 30, 1900.	1½	Q		29¾	32	29½	31¼	45½	16,410	
101½ January 3.	90 February 27.	93½	96	+ 2½	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, 1900.	2	Q		94½	94¾	94½	94¾	113	610	
9¾ April 27.	6⅛ March 13.	7⅝	7¼	+ ⅜	**Wabash**	28,000,000					7	7⅝	7	7⅜	7⅜	2,060	
24¼ April 27.	16 September 20.	19	19¼	+ 1	Wabash preferred	24,000,000					18	19	18	19	21½	11,750	
127½ March 29.	123 February 21.	126	131	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 16, 1900.	3	SA		128	130	126½	130	133¼	110	
83½ January 3.	77½ June 22.	79⅝	80	+ ⅝	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q		79¼	80	79	79⅝	87¾	4,064	
11⅜ March 26.	8 June 18.	8⅞	9¼	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	19,000,000					8¾	9¼	8¾	8⅞	11⅜	4,140	
58½ April 2.	44½ September 22.	49¼	50⅝	+ 3	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	4,085,600					46¾	51	46¾	50		2,

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 20, 1900

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Oct. 20, $12,100,400

	Week Ended Oct. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103½	103	103⅞	31
American Cotton Oil 8s	101½	101½	101½	101½	3
Ann Arbor 4s	91	91	91	91	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	99¼	100	99½	100	459
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	87	87⅞	86⅝	87½	482
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	95½	96	94¾	94¾	24
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	93⅜	95½	93⅜	95½	93
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	99½	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜	266½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	87	87⅜	87	87⅜	448
B. & O., Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	87	87⅜	87	87⅜	20
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	100	102½	100	101⅝	38
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	98	99½	98	99½	21
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	92	94½	92	94½	126
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	36
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust rects	69	70	69	69	42
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	118	118	118	118	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107¾	107¾	107½	107¾	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	93¾	95	90⅜	95	142
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	40½	42⅝	40¼	42⅝	104
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	12½	12½	12½	12½	22
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s	124	124	123	123½	20
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	81	82¾	81	82½	118
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	97	98	97	98	123½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	98¾	98½	98¾	99½	106
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120	120	110½	110½	30
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	106½	106½	106½	106¼	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	14
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101½	101½	101⅜	101½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Southwest. Div. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	12
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114¾	115½	114¾	115½	6
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	112	112	112	112	1
C., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	119	119	119	119	2
C., M. & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	170	170	170	170	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	168½	170½	168½	170½	4
C., M. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So. 5s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	2
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110	116	110	110	10
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	1
Chi. & Northwestern sinking fund 6s, reg.	111	111	111	111	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106	107	106	107	62
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg.	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	91¼	92¼	91¾	92¼	13
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98½	99½	98½	99½	21
Cleveland & Pittsburg 4½s, Series A	120	120	120	120	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	93	93½	92½	93½	48
Colorado Midland 3-4s	75½	77⅝	75½	77⅝	72
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	76	77½	76	77½	16
Colorado & Southern 4s	80½	82	80½	81⅝	78
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98¼	99	98¼	99	51
Detroit City Gas 5s	93	93½	93	93½	33
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land gr. 3½s	28	30	28	30	70
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	120¼	120¾	120¼	120½	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	88	88⅝	88	88⅝	31
Erie general 4s	69	70¼	69	70¼	119
Erie 1st consol. 7s	136¼	136½	136¼	136½	7
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Evansville & Terre Haute con. 6s	123	123	123	123	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	72½	74	72½	74	15
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 3-4s	60	61	60	61	11
Gal., Har. & San An., Wex. & Pac. 5s	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	36
Gal., Houston & Henderson 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. con. 5s	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞	12
General Electric debenture 5s	118¼	120	118⅝	120	14
Green Bay income, B	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	8
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	119⅝	119⅞	119¼	119¼	6
Hocking Valley 4½s	100	100½	99⅞	100½	37
Illinois Central 3½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103	103	103	103	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	101¾	102	101½	102	8
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	85	88	85	88	33
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	54	55	54	55	21½
International Paper Company 6s	104½	105	104¼	105	13
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113⅝	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	62¼	67	62¼	65	709
Kansas City 3s, registered	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	1
Kentucky Central 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	4
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	123	123½	123	123¾	11
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	110	110	110	110	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	100½	100½	100	100½	104
Long Island unified 4s	96	96	96¾	96¾	17
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98¼	99	98¼	98¼	14
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼	69
Metropolitan Street Railway (N. Y.) 5s	117⅞	118¼	117⅞	118¼	21
Mexican Central 1st income	26	26¾	26	26¾	177
Mexican Central 2d income	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	35
Mexican International consol. 4s	83¾	85	83¾	85	33
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136½	136½	136½	135½	3
Mil., L. S. & West. ext. & imp. 5s	123½	125	123½	125⅜	13
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	96¼	96½	95	95	17
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	117⅝	117⅞	117⅝	117⅝	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91	92½	90¾	92½	73
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	89	92½	88	91	139
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	96	96½	96	96½	19
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	65¾	67¼	65¾	67¼	154
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117⅝	119	117⅝	118	106
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	92½	95⅞	92½	95⅞	63
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115½	116	115½	116	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	95	97	95	97	423
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	94½	96	94	94¼	94
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	126	126½	126	126½	4
Morris & Essex guaranteed 7s	140	140	140	140	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	105½	105¼	105	105	7
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	95½	95½	95½	95¼	72
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, coupon	96½	97	96½	96½	10
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	3
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
New York Central debenture 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
New York Central deb. 5s, 1904-1904	105¾	105¾	105½	105¾	3
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	107	107	106¾	106¾	28
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. pur. money 4s	98	98	98	98	23
N. Y., Lack. & Western 4s	103¾	105¼	103¾	103¾	1
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 6s	138	136	135½	135½	15
New York, Lack. & Western constr. 5s	119	119	119	119	2
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104	106	103¾	103¾	27
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	106	106¾	105	105¾	126
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96¾	97¼	96¾	97¼	6
Norfolk & Western, New River Div. 6s	131½	132¾	131½	132¾	4
Norfolk & Western ext. & imp. 6s	129	129	129	129	10
Northern Pacific general 3s, registered	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	412
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	64½	66	64½	65¾	153½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102⅝	103⅝	102¾	102¾	2
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118	118	118	118	
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103½	103⅝	103½	103½	28
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	112¾	113¾	112¾	113¼	26
Oregon Short Line 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	9
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109½	110	109¾	110	22
Panama sinking fund 6½	105	105	105	105	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	116	116	115¾	116	29
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s, registered	114	116	114	115	16
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 1st con. 6s	116	118	116	116	4
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	89¾	90	89¾	90	6
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	29	29½	27¾	28½	16
Reading general 4s	98⅝	99⅝	98¾	99⅝	467
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	96½	99	96½	96½	11
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	122¾	122¾	122½	122½	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island 5-6s	95	95	95	95	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	77¾	80	77¾	80	276
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 6s	110	110½	110	110	263
St. Louis & Iron Mount. gen. 6s, stamped	108½	108½	108	108	12
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	108½	111	108½	111	78
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	87½	93¾	87½	91½	2
St. Louis & San Francisco inc. 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	95½	95	95½	95½	22
St. Louis Southwestern M 4s	93¾	95¼	93¾	93¾	68
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 4s	136	138	136	136	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	71½	73	71½	73	151
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Shermaq, Shreveport & Southern 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	13

	Week Ended Oct. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s, 1905	107	107	107	107	5
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	107	107½	107	107½	21
Southern Pacific 4s	79½	80⅜	78½	80⅜	235
Southern Railway 5s	109⅜	109⅜	108¾	109⅜	391
Standard Rope & Twine income	9½	11	9½	10½	204
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	67½	68½	67½	68½	20
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	105	105	105	105	59
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	98½	101	98½	101	72
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	113	114	113	114	50
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	65	70	65	70	3
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	25
Toledo & Ohio Central 5s	112	112	112	112	8
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	100	101⅜	100	101⅜	21
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	82¾	82⅝	82¾	82⅝	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	6
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅝	105⅝	104⅝	105⅝	286½
United States Leather Co. deb. 6s	124½	114½	114½	114½	10
Utica & Black River 4s	110	110	110	110	1
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅜	118	117⅜	118	45
Wabash 2d 5s	101¼	103	101⅛	103	143
Wabash debenture, Series A	90	90	88	88	18
Wabash debenture, Series B	33	34⅝	33	34⅝	439
West Shore 4s	113	113	113	113	47
West Shore 4s, registered	112½	112¼	112¼	112¼	29
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	91⅝	91⅝	91½	91¾	25
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120¾	7
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	13
Western Union collat. trust 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	84	84⅞	84	84⅞	11
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheel. Div. 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Winona & St. Peters. 2d 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	105½	105½	103½	105½	7
Wisconsin Central general 4s	84	80¼	83¾	80¼	293

Total sales.....$12,070,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 20, 1900.

United States 2s, coupon	104	104	104	104	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115¼	115¼	115¼	115½	½
United States 3s, coupon	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1

Total sales.....$11,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 20, 1900.

Tennessee settlement 3s, small	94	94	94	94	*9
Virginia funded debt 2-3s	91	91	90¾	90¾	18

Total sales.....$18,900
Grand total.....$12,100,400
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, coupon	104	Oct. 19	104	Oct. 19	104	Oct. 19
United States 2s, registered	100½	Apr. 2	100¾	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	114⅝	Oct. 13
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	114⅝	Oct. 10
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	134½	Sept. 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 5	131⅝	Aug. 10	134½	Sept. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	113⅝	Oct. 4
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116¾	Mar. 7	112¾	May 16	113⅝	Oct. 2
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112½	Mar. 9	106⅞	Aug. 21	109½	Oct. 10
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 18	106½	May 11	109¾	Sept. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	106⅝	Apr. 30	110¼	Sept. 19
United States new 2s	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	104	Oct. 9
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 18	96¼	Oct. 2

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116½	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class B	106½	Oct. 6	109¼	Oct. 6	109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C	102⅝	Sept. 10	102	Jan. 16	102⅝	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106½	June 5	105¼	July 6	108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106⅝	May 21	104	Oct. 4	104	Oct. 4
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅜	June 7	90⅝	Sept. 29	94	Oct. 4
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅜	June 7	90	Sept. 8	90⅝	Oct. 13
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6⅝	July 31	6⅝	Aug. 24
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	96⅜	May 22	85	Jan. 5	90⅝	Oct. 18

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 20	$1,083,592,101	$51,785,566
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,562,356
Oct. 6	989,901,745	54,889,111
Sept. 29	858,884,300	42,240,625
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,279,376
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,714,874
Sept. 8	699,749,353	37,654,450
Sept. 1	826,777,454	44,471,070
Aug. 25	971,306,001	45,402,304
Aug. 18	736,760,296	49,886,774
Aug. 11	867,786,104	41,729,067
Aug. 4	752,051,738	50,385,258
July 28	754,779,500	45,211,780
July 21	735,578,084	46,704,063
July 14	965,029,981	51,182,138
July 7	883,138,447	56,344,744
June 30	980,916,627	60,314,464
June 23	842,082,288	49,580,384
June 16	873,270,498	49,454,270
June 9	898,051,096	54,023,650
June 2	920,976,055	49,940,800
May 26	965,218,330	55,921,961
May 19	1,006,883,479	51,884,225
May 12	955,720,213	54,536,513
May 5	1,159,201,031	72,806,584
April 28	1,064,446,057	48,974,347
April 21	1,195,384,043	76,001,061
April 14	1,060,414,179	60,447,853
April 7	1,270,598,386	80,745,068
March 31	1,116,194,633	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,885,983	47,994,706
March 17	1,040,802,741	54,880,143
March 10	965,998,761	50,898,391
March 3	1,098,755,549	53,318,914
Feb. 24	979,395,999	45,289,547
Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,346,144
Feb. 10	1,186,823,068	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,096,052,232	54,001,583
Jan. 27	972,111,557	49,418,599
Jan. 20	1,006,176,062	58,908,365
Jan. 13	1,097,626,442	58,656,583
Jan. 6	1,145,196,226	62,782,467
Dec. 30	980,922,686	45,228,269
Dec. 23	1,422,363,249	58,925,779
Dec. 16	1,349,944,328	51,807,153
Dec. 9	1,114,696,435	45,117,636
Dec. 2	1,089,139,965	44,097,791
Nov. 25	1,095,782,289	53,952,106
Nov. 18	1,261,254,283	55,296,595
Nov. 11	1,091,754,197	17,134,000
Nov. 4	1,284,326,145	54,674,675
Oct. 28	1,089,098,146	54,975,230
Oct. 21	1,282,883,095	60,098,995

*Five days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended Oct. 13, 1900	$8,313,397
Week ended Oct. 20, 1899	10,422,680
From Jan. 1, 1900	427,490,115
From Jan. 1, 1899	414,268,978
Exports of General Merchandise.	
Week ended Oct. 23, 1900	$12,662,198
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	8,406,667
From Jan. 1, 1900	467,985,725
From Jan. 1, 1899	357,632,230
Imports of Gold.	
Week ended Oct. 13, 1900	$466,000
Week ended Oct. 20, 1900	1,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,466,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,000,000
Exports of Gold.	
Week ended Oct. 13, 1900	$149,220
Week ended Oct. 20, 1899	27,056
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,479,119
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,910,579
Net Imports of Gold.	
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	$344,449
Week ended Oct. 20, 1899	82,793
Net Exports of Gold.	
From Jan. 1, 1900	$46,147,546
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,541,931
Imports of Silver.	
Week ended Oct. 13, 1900	$88,219
Week ended Oct. 20, 1899	73,853
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,785,832
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,204,186
Exports of Silver.	
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	$1,243,691
Week ended Oct. 20, 1899	978,845
From Jan. 1, 1900	41,742,840
From Jan. 1, 1899	37,576,804
Net Exports of Silver.	
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	$1,210,479
Week ended Oct. 20, 1899	904,992
From Jan. 1, 1900	37,947,008
From Jan. 1, 1899	34,372,478
Total Imports of Specie.	
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	$526,941
Week ended Oct. 20, 1899	183,702
From Jan. 1, 1900	9,067,405
From Jan. 1, 1899	16,572,834
Total Exports of Specie.	
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	$1,392,971
Week ended Oct. 20, 1899	1,005,991
From Jan. 1, 1900	89,182,968
From Jan. 1, 1899	63,487,243
Total Net Exports of Specie.	
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	$866,030
Week ended Oct. 20, 1899	822,289
From Jan. 1, 1900	80,004,354
From Jan. 1, 1899	46,914,409

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
Oct. 18,	1900	£23,473,491	.....
Oct. 19,	1899	32,904,820	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.			
Oct. 18,	1900	81,320,263	£44,066,333
Oct. 19,	1899	75,866,334	46,976,240
BANK OF GERMANY.			
Oct. 18,	1900	24,837,000	12,533,000
Oct. 19,	1899	24,095,000	12,405,000
RUSSIA.			
Oct. 18,	1900	71,230,000	6,412,000
Oct. 19,	1899	80,015,000	4,677,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
Oct. 18,	1900	27,863,000	9,736,000
Oct. 19,	1899	30,736,000	10,498,000
SPAIN.			
Oct. 18,	1900	13,680,000	16,680,000
Oct. 19,	1899	13,527,000	13,665,000
ITALY.			
Oct. 18,	1900	15,412,000	1,678,000
Oct. 19,	1899	15,580,000	1,438,000
NETHERLANDS.			
Oct. 18,	1900	4,870,000	5,880,000
Oct. 19,	1899	2,756,000	5,848,000
BELGIUM.			
Oct. 18,	1900	2,761,000	1,381,000
Oct. 19,	1899	2,870,000	1,440,000
Total for week		£265,472,248	£94,961,333
Total preceding week		267,088,715	94,961,333
Correspd. date last year		257,236,124	98,422,238

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
St.L. & I.M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	113½	Mar 26	108	Oct 13	110	Oct 20	110	110¾
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931.*A O	112½	Sep 28	109	Oct 18	109	Oct 18	109¾	110
Do do unfited & ref. g. 4s,1929..J J*	84¾	Apr 16	76	Sep 24	80	Oct 20	79¾	80¼
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945..J J*	110½	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927....J D*	128¾	Apr 21	122¼	Jul 3	126½	Oct 18	126	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927....Q J	124	Apr 20	120½	Jul 31	120½	July 31	118	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	84½	Oct 20	84½	85
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	109½	Jun 11	106½	Aug 9	107¾	Oct 12	108½	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913.J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	128¼	Oct 5	128	130
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	100½	Jul 11	100¼	Jul 11	100½	July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	109	Sep 5	104½	Apr 11	105	Oct 20	105	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	113	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Brh., 1923..*J A	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	113	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	112	Apr 6	108¾	Oct 11	108¾	Oct 18	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	111	May 25	108¾	Jul 25	108½	Sept 27	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	108	Feb 21	106	Sep 13	105¾	Oct 18	105¾	..
Do do registered.....M S*	107¾	Feb 1	105¼	Oct 5	105¾	Oct 5	..	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21,98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	103¾	May 14	101¾	Jun 6	103¾	Oct 19	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 25,98	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1995.*M N	103¾	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	103	Oct 1	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	111¼	Jun 12	108¼	Jul 6	109¾	Sept 27	..	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	98	Apr 9	95	Sep 9	96¾	Oct 20	96¼	97
Do do registered.....*F A	96¾	Apr 7	94	Jun 5	96	Sept 13	..	..
Do Lake Shore col.g.3½s,1998.*F A	99	Jan 27	95½	Sep 28	96¾	Oct 19	96½	97
Do do registered.....*F A	98	May 2	93	Oct 9	95¾	Oct 18	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	115½	Jun 22	110	Jan 2	112¾	Oct 17	113	113¼
Do registered.....*J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	112¼	Oct 18	112¼	112¾
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	110½	May 24	108	Jan 4	108¾	Aug 2	103½	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	108	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940.J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000.....*M N	115¾	May 2	113¾	May 2	115¾	May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	105	..
R.,W.& O.con.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	129½	Feb 13	125¾	Oct 1	125¾	Oct 5	125	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13,99	111	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	110	Oct 15	108	Oct 1	110	Oct 15	111	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107¾	Jul 3	106¾	Feb 8	107¾	July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	122½	Sep 28	122¼	Sep 28	122½	Sept 28	120	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119¼	June 25	117	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	116¾	Apr 4	111½	Jun 19	112¾	Oct 19	112¾	115
Do do registered, 1903.....*J D	114¾	Apr 17	111¾	July 14	111¾	May 31	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	111¾	May 25	109½	Jan 6	110	Oct 17	109¾	110½
Do do registered.....*J D	110½	Mar 17	110½	Mar 16	110¾	Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	108¾	De 1, 97	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934....J J*	129¾	Apr 21	129	Sep 7	129	Sept 7	127	131
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932.J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	141	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	109¾	Apr 19	105¼	Jul 5	107¾	Sept 28	107¼	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	104¾	Apr 25	102¾	Jun 14	104	Sept 13	..	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	121	Aug 1	119¼	Apr 16	121	Aug 1	118	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	128	May 14	128	May 14	128	May 14	124	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	106¼	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O*	108¾	Mar 28	104¼	Jan 3	105¾	Oct 13	106	..
Do registered.....A O*	105	May 31	103½	Jan 3	105	May 31	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	163¼	Oct 6	158¾	Jan 5	163¾	Oct 6	..	..
Do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....J J*	189¾	Jun 11	185	Feb 27	189	Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	133	Apr 11	133	Apr 11	133	Apr 11	131	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	125¾	Fe 6, 97	..	....	116	Aug 4	116	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	110	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992.M S	107¼	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	103¾	Oct 20	..	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only.....M S	..	....	..	....	101¾	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	114¾	Jun 9	110	Jan 15	113	Sept 24	112½	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	136	Sep 8	129	Jan 2	133½	Oct 9	133	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	133	Mar 23	130	May 18	132½	Oct 19	..	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	129¾	Oct 18	129	Oct 18	129	Oct 18	128	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 22,97	..	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	103	Apr 18	96	Feb 14	102	Oct 20	101	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.A O*	99¾	Mar 28	90¼	Jan 3	97¾	Oct 19	97¾	97½
Do registered.....A O*	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry&i.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	105½	Mar 27	102¾	Oct 1	103¾	Oct 20	103¼	103¾
Do registered.....Q J	105¾	Mar 13	101	Jun 22	104¾	Sept 18	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047...Q F	89	Apr 2	84	Sep 29	86	Oct 19	85¾	86¼
Do do registered.....Q F	88	Apr 6	85½	Oct 18	85¾	Oct 20	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	132½	May 3	131½	Mar 22	131½	May 21	128	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948.Q M	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	87½	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 99	124	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	113	Aug 29	109	Apr 19	113	Aug 29	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	100¼	Jul 23	97½	Apr 19	100¼	Aug 16	100	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	120	Mar 12	113	Aug 27	118	Oct 18	..	118
Ohio Riv. R. R.1st g. 5s, 1936...*J D	110	Jul 24	109	Apr 25	110	July 24	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95	Feb 1	90	Aug 20	95	Aug 20	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75	Apr 4	..	75
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	110¼	Oct 12	104¼	Jan 6	110	Oct 18	109	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	103¾	May 11	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917.....*A O	105	Oct 17	105	Oct 17	105	Oct 17	..	106
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	117	Sep 11	111½	Jan 10	116	Oct 19	115½	116¼
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	116	Oct 19	111½	Jan 19	116	Oct 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs..1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102	Nov 18,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	121	Jul 10	121	Jul 10	121	July 10	120	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103¾	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103¾	Mar 6	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.*J J	120	Oct 17	114½	Feb 2	120	Oct 17	120	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J	101¾	May 5	101¼	Apr 11	101¾	May 5	..	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L. cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.A O*	117¾	Aug 31	114	Jan 9	117¾	Aug 31	..	..
Do Series B. gtd., 1942.....*A D	117¾	Sep 19	113¾	Jan 12	117¾	Sept 19	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945...M N*	109	Apr 12	106¼	Apr 3	109	Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A	101¾	Jul 14	100	Apr 10	101¾	July 14	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	139¾	May 5	135	Jan 12	138	July 12	136½	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	138	Mar 1	135½	Aug 25	135¾	Aug 25	135	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	131	Jul 9	131	July 9	131	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117	May 1	114	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾	Mar 7	..	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	111	Jul 5	108	Jan 15	111	Aug 2	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
Peo., Dec. & E. 2d g. 6s, 1926.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. paid...	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130	Aug 28	130	Aug 28	130	132
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	101	Sep 19	98	Jun 6	101	Oct 8	101	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	127	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oc 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A.&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	113	..
P., F. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	99	Jne 24,99	90	..
P. S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	116¾	Jul 28	113½	Jan 16	116¾	July 28	114¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	103	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	101	Jun 1	99¼	Jan 18	100¾	Sept 17	100½	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....J J*	101¾	Jun 12	99¼	Jan 11	100¾	Aug 30	100¼	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	90¾	Apr 5	83	Jan 9	88¾	Oct 20	88¼	88½
Do registered.....*J J	87¾	Aug 28	87¾	Aug 28	87¾	Aug 28	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J*	100¾	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	96¼	Oct 20	96¼	96¾
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1.g.4s,1917.A O	88¾	Sep 27	85	Feb 20	88¾	Sept 27	86	88
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	77¼	Aug 2	..	..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	93	Jul 31	92½	Jul 30	93	Aug 27	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....*J J	93	May 28	91	Jul 5	95	Oct 16	95	..
St. L. & S.F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15,99	113	114½
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	113¾	Feb 15	111	May 3	113¾	Aug 28	113	114½
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113½	Oct 3	111¼	Jul 3	113½	Oct 3	113	114¾
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	125	Jun 11	121¾	Aug 17	122¾	Oct 1	123	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1951.....J J*	113¾	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	111	Oct 19	111	112
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	104	Apr 20	102¼	Oct 17	102¾	Oct 17	100	..
Ft. g. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996...J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	81¼	Oct 19	81	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947...A O*	100	Jun 7	95½	May 10	100	June 18	..	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929...*A O	96	Feb 19	91	Apr 12	93	July 3	93	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989.M N*	95¼	Apr 12	85	Jun 25	92¾	Oct 20	92½	93
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	85¼	Apr 16	53½	Jan 10	85¼	Oct 20	83½	85¼
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909...A O*	127	Mar 12	117¾	Jul 17	119	Sept 14	115¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121½	Apr 16	118¾	May 2	119	Oct 5	119¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142¾	May 9	137	Jan 3	139	Oct 19	138½	141¾
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾	Fe 22,98	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	116¾	Apr 21	112¼	Jan 2	114¾	Oct 17	..	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	106	Apr 16	102¼	Jan 2	106¼	Oct 17	..	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	125	Apr 4	123	Apr 4	123	Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	134½	Feb 28	129½	Jan 19	131¼	Oct 10	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	118¾	Jun 6	116¼	Oct 2	117¾	Oct 5	..	..
Dest. Minn. 1st div. 1st 6s,1908..*A O	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	..	..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938..*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11,98	..	..
Do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	116	Ap 24,98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 29,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	113	Jun 9	112	Jun 9	112	June 9	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934.*A O	126¾	Jan 19	125¾	Jan 8	126¾	Jan 13	124¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.....M N*	101	Mar 28	101	Oct 1	101	Oct 1	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938....J J*	93	May 2	82¾	Sep 15	83	Sept 17	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	85¾	Apr 5	76½	Sep 28	80¾	Oct 20	80¼	80¾
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	87	No 6, 96	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	100¾	Jan 28	97	Oct 19	98	Oct 19	97¾	98¼
Do registered.....F A*	97¾	Jun 1	97¾	Jun 1	97¾	June 1	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 4s, Ariz., 1929..J J	89¾	May 10	89¾	Oct 5	89¾	Oct 5	88¾	89¼
Cal. Har. & S. F. 1st 6s, 1910..F A*	110¾	Apr 27	110	May 23	112	May 23	..	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1905.....J D	104¾	Aug 30	104¾	Aug 30	104¾	Aug 30	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, 1905.....J D	107¾	Sep 27	107¾	Sep 27	107¾	Sept 27	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Cal. & O., 1909..J J	120¾	Apr 20	120¾	Apr 20	120¾	Apr 20	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1912.....J J	110¾	Jan 3	110¾	Jan 3	110¾	Jan 3	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	118	Feb 21	111¾	May 25	112	Aug 23	109¼	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921..*A O	87	Mar 28	81	Aug 21	81	Aug 21	80	84
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g.5s,1933.*M N	105	Mar 26	100	Jan 24	105	Aug 20	103	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	124	No 22,99
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	99	Jul 17	98½	Aug 8	98½	Aug 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943.*J J	80¾	Mar 31	73	Jul 9	75	Oct 20	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116	De 14,98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912..M S*	..	....	..	....	106½	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104¼	Jun 2	101	Jan 2	101¼	Oct 19	..	..
S.F.of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch.1900-10.J J	114½	Jun 11	110	Jan 2	110	Oct 1	111	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A.,1905.*A O	110	Mar 26	107	Oct 20	107	Oct 20	107¼	..
Do do Series B.....*J J	110¾	Aug 24	103¾	Aug 24	103¾	Aug 24	107¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906.....*J J	112	May 28	111¼	Jun 18	111¾	Aug 24	108¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1912.....A O	119	Jul 27	117¾	Jun 8	119	July 27	116¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	108	Sep 27	105½	Jan 19	108	Sept 27	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N*	106¾	Mar 29	104½	Jan 10	107¾	Oct 17	107	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.J J*	99¾	Apr 5	94¾	Oct 20	94¾	Oct 20	..	96
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911.*J J	116¾	May 19	116	Aug 3	116	Aug 3	..	..
Gila V.G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924..M N*	106¼	Apr 5	100	May 8	105¾	July 24	103	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994...J J*	113¼	Apr 10	106	Jan 8	109¾	Oct 20	109½	109¾
Do registered.....J J*	108¾	Jul 30	107¾	Jul 27	108	Aug 3	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J*	109½	Apr 23	108¼	Apr 10	110	Oct 20	107½	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	112	May 8	108½	Jan 10	111½	July 3	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Au 17,97	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J J*	93¼	Sep 14	93¼	Sep 13	93¾	Sept 14	93	93¾
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis.g.5s,1930..J J*	117	Apr 16	114¾	Feb 19	116¾	Sept 26	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	120½	Oct 19	114	Jan 2	120½	Oct 19	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	124½	May 8	119¾	Jan 18	122½	Oct 6	122½	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	124	Apr 20	118	Jan 3	122½	Oct 8	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	126	Apr 23	118¼	Jan 2	122½	Oct 19	123	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101¼	Jul 20	101	Jan 11	101¼	July 20	100	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	100¾	Aug 25	100	Aug 14	103½	Oct 3	107	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936....*M N	111¾	Jun 7	109	Jan 8	111	Oct 3	111	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936...*M N	111	Jul 27	108	Jan 4	110	Aug 6	111	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	91¼	Sep 14	87	Jul 9	91¼	Sept 14	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914..J J*	119	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	117¼	July 13	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	109	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	106	Oct 20	105½	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s,1939.J J	117	Jul 25	117	Jul 25	117	July 25	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	113	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1894-1944...F A*	114½	Jul 2	113½	Sep 28	113½	Sept 28	114	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905.*M S	105	Aug 1	104¾	Sep 28	104¾	Oct 4	103	..
Do 1st g 5s, 2000.....*J D	116	May 4	110¾	Jun 25	114	Oct 20	113¾	114
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000...Mar.	70	Oct 20	53	Mar 8	70	Oct 20	70	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...J J*	114¾	Apr 5	105	Jan 2	115	Oct 15	112	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935.....*J D	102¾	May 15	92¼	Feb 26	101¾	Oct 19	101¾	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	112¾	Sep 24	105	Jan 29	111¼	Oct 10	110	113
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	90	Mar 12	84¼	Jan 2	90	June 29	..	95
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J*	94	Feb 9	78	Jan 3	82¾	Oct 16	83¾	..
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,t.r.*J D	130¼	Jun 16	110	Jan 2	130¼	June 25	..	..
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946..J D	100	Sep 25	100	Sep 25	100	Sept 25	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928.*J D	107	Apr 18	103	Jan 3	107	Oct 17	..	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld.grt.g.4s,1947..J J*	106¾	Jun 8	101¾	Jan 10	103¾	Oct 20	105¾	105¾
Do registered.....J J*	103¼	Jun 20	103¼	Jan 29	105½	June 20	..	..
Ore. R. &

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued from Page 5.

sults of the week were placed in sharp contrast with the records of trading during recent months. At no time this year has the curb market shown as much life as it did last week, especially on Friday and Saturday, when trading was most active.

Buying by interests associated with the properties that showed most improvement was no doubt largely responsible for many of the advances recorded, but the market's strength did not depend entirely upon buying of this character. Orders from the public seemed to be sufficient in number very materially to affect the course of stocks and to lead to the opinion that outsiders are not now as apathetic as they were a few months or even a few weeks ago. Advances were well distributed through the list and gave evidence of a broader market than has been had for a long time. The market more nearly resembled that of the Spring of last year than any that has been seen during the past twelve months. Though in some quarters it was thought that the movement is not likely to prove lasting, there seems ground for the opinion that the betterment that has occurred in prices is not the result of merely passing influences.

The industrials supplied several of the most active and strongest stocks. Prominent among these was the American Woolen, which on some days was traded in in quite large amounts at constantly advancing prices. Both issues ended the week with net gains of about 5 points, and both closed very near the best prices of the week. The common stock, which sold up to 18¼, closed at 17½, and the preferred, which reached 75, closed at 74¼. Insiders were buyers of the stock throughout the week, but there also seemed to be a fairly large demand from other sources. The business of the company is said to be large, and it is expected that its profits during the coming year will be very considerable. The week's activity in the stock again drew attention to the recent report of the company's earnings, which showed nearly 8 per cent. on the common stock. Among the other industrials that were particularly active were International Pump, Rubber Goods, and Standard Oil.

The annual meeting of the Distilling Company of America was held on Friday after several adjournments, which were taken because no quorum could be had. Several suits were instituted against the company in one form or another, which served to still further complicate the situation. The right to establish a voting trusteeship was questioned, and the plans of the stockholders' committee were thus much interfered with. It is believed that the work of this committee cannot proceed until this question is decided by the courts. The annual report of the company was not a very favorable one, but was perhaps a little better than was expected, and served to advance the price of the preferred stock about 2 points. The statement showed that the company's net earnings amounted to something over $1,300,000.

Amalgamated Copper was one of the most active issues of the week, and on one or two days led the market in the upward course. The advance of the stock was in the beginning attributed to covering by shorts, but it does not seem that this was the principal element in the stock's strength. Early in the week there was fairly active trading at an advance of one or two points above the previous week's closing price, the quotation rising in sympathy with the rest of the market. On Friday the demand for the stock became urgent, and the price was soon carried up much beyond any recent record for the stock. Boston, which previously had been a seller, became a fairly large buyer of the stock, and helped the upward movement. On Saturday the advance was continued, and on that day Amalgamated sold at 92⅝, reacting only fractionally, and closing at 92⅝ bid, which showed a net gain for the week of 5⅞ points. The other copper stocks were much less active than Amalgamated, but generally shared the strength shown by this issue.

Chicago and Alton securities were prominent throughout the week, but especially on the last few days, when the trading in the subscription assumed very large proportions. The announcement of the amounts of new securities to be issued for the subscriptions led to much trading with the object of making the profit to be had by purchasing the subscriptions and selling the securities against them. In the beginning of this trading there was a profit of 6 or 7 per cent. in the transaction, but this was subsequently cut down to about 5 per cent. It is said that the stock will be ready for delivery Oct. 25, so that the subscriptions will not have to be carried long in order to make the profit referred to. This buying of the subscriptions forced the price up 4 points, to 110-¼, and, though the selling of the stocks at first made the market for them somewhat weak, these issues soon found good support, and closed on Saturday in good demand.

Standard Oil touched a new high price during the week. It sold up to 583½, which was 17½ points above the earlier high price. During the latter part of the week the stock reacted to about 575, but ended the week with a net gain of 11 points.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	455	470
American Exchange	188	190
Astor	500	..
Bowery	320	..
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	90	95
Central	170	..
Chase	475	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3925	..
Citizens'	140	150
City	332	338
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	230	235
Continental	130	..
Corn Exchange	340	350
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	160	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	2900
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3600	..
Fourteenth Street	150	175
Fourth	165	175
Gallatin	350	..
Hanover	700	..
Importers & Traders'	450	..
German-American	175	185
Germania	450	..
Greenwich	200	..
Hamilton	300	..
Hanover	400	410
Hide & Leather	120	..
Importers & Traders'	450	500
Irving	200	195
Leather Manufacturers'	300	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	200	..
Manhattan	260	265
Market & Fulton	215	225
Mechanics'	195	210
Mechanics & Traders'	85	105
Mercantile	190	205
Merchants'	165	175
Merchants' Exchange	165	175
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	240	..
Mutual	150	..
Nassau	175	..
New Amsterdam	675	..
New York	270	280
New York County	1000	..
New York Nat. Exchange	125	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	130
Ninth	83	90
Nineteenth Ward	175	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	175	190
Pacific	165	180
Park	400	430
People's	220	..
Phenix	100	105
Plaza	475	..
Republic	220	230
Riverside	240	..
Seaboard	200	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	160	..
Shoe & Leather	100	105
State	225	..
State of New York	150	..
Twelfth Ward	105	115
Union Square	225	..
Western National	140	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	285	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	200	205
Bankers'		200
Bowling Green	138	145
Brooklyn	400	425
Central	1950	2050
Central Realty Bond & Trust	250	300
Continental	375	..
City	300	350
Colonial	300	340
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	425	..
Flatbush	155	..
Franklin	275	300
Guaranty	625	675
Hamilton	265	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	300	320
Mercantile	300	..
Metropolitan	625	675
Morton	695	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	1275
Nassau	195	198
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	750	..
North American	195	200
People's Trust	295	315
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	210	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	410
Trust Company of America	195	200
Trust Company of New York	190	200
Union	1300	1400
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	400	450
United States	1500	1650
Washington Trust	200	..
Williamsburg	195	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	82⅜	83½
East River Ferry	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111¾	113
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	73	75
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	70	85
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105	107
Union Ferry	31	33
Union Ferry bonds	94	98

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	103	..
Commonwealth	80	100
Continental	585	..
Eagle	210	..
Empire City	75	82½
Firemen's	70	..
Firemen's Fund	125	..
Glens Falls	150	..
Globe	300	..
Greenwich	100	..
Hamilton	200	..
Hanover	200	..
Home	150	165
Kings County	700	..
Nassau	140	155
New York	90	..
Niagara	150	..
North River	150	..
Pacific	310	325
Peter Cooper	250	275
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	172½
Sharpshooter	95	..
United States	110	120
Westchester	200	..
Williamsburg City	400	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	105	Nat.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 6s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	38
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry con. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	102¾	103½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	115
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102¾	103½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101¾	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	142½	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	231
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	114	116
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	103
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	113	115
Central Crosstown	195	200
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	123	125
Central Park, N. & E. River	129½	131
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	104½	105½
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	105
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	88	90
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	109
Columbus Railway	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf	91	97½
D. D., B. B. & B. stock	120	130
D. D., B. B. & B. 5s	115	123
D. D., B. B. & B. 5-p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	105	110
42d St. & Grand St.	390	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	74	76
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	77	85
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	107	111
Nassau Electric 6s	86	90
New Orleans Traction com.	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96
Ninth Avenue	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	26½	27
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	84½	85¼
North Shore Traction com.	15	19
North Shore Traction pf.	84	90
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	14	15
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	16½	19
Second Avenue stock	197	200
Second Avenue Consol. 5s	113	119
Second Avenue 1st m. 6s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	103	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	36	40
Twenty-third Street	400	410
Twenty-third Street deb 5s	102½	103¼
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1904	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	65	66
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83¼	83⅝
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113⅝	114⅜
Westchester Electric 5s, 1948	100	113
Worcester Traction common	31½	33
Worcester Traction pf.	104	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	92⅜	92⅝
Am. Agricultural Chemical	23½	24½
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	78½	74½
American Bank Note	47	49
American Bicycle	3	5
American Bicycle pf.	18	22
American Bicycle bonds	65	70
American Chicle	65	68
American Chicle pf.	74	80
American Hide & Leather 6s	85½	86½
American Hide & Leather	5	6½
American Hide & Leather pf.	26¾	..
American Press Association	60	70
American Thread pf.	4	5
American Type Founders	55	60
American Woolen	17⅜	17⅝
American Woolen pf.	74¼	75

Continued on Page 7.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Oct. 25
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 22	Oct. 3	Oct. 15
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 22	Oct. 3	Oct. 15
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 8
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf	2	Oct. 31	Holders of record	Oct. 13
C., Okla. & Gulf pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	Holders of record	Oct. 13
C., H., & Dayton new pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 8	Oct. 25	.....
Cin., Sandusky & Cleveland pf. (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Evans. & T. H. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 2
Georgia Southern & Florida 1st pf.	2½	.....	.....	.....
Georgia Southern & Florida 2d pf.	4	.....	.....	.....
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 16	Nov. 2
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 9	Nov. 23
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 29

STREET RAILWAYS.

Columbus Street Railway pf.	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 18
Exeter, (N. H.,) Hampt. & Amesbury	3	Oct. 31	Oct. 20	Nov. 1
Union Traction (Chicago) pf.	1½	Oct. 23	Oct. 5	Oct. 25
United El. L. & P. (Baltimore) pf.	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
United Traction Co., Albany, (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
West Chicago St. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16

BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange National	3½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 19
Germania (semi-annual)	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Germania (extra)	3	Nov. 1	.....	.....

TRUST COMPANIES.

Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
N. Y. Security & Trust Co.	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 29	Sept. 28	Oct. 30
Amalgamated Copper Co. (extra)	⅞	Oct. 29	Sept. 28	Oct. 30
Am. Car & Foundry Co. com.	½	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 2
Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 2
Am. Steel Casting Co. com.	3	Oct. 2	Oct. 10	Nov. 1
Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 31	Oct. 16	Nov. 1
Am. Tin Plate Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 31	Oct. 16	Nov. 1
Am. Tobacco Co. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Am. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Anaconda Copper Min. Co. (quarter)	$1.25	Oct. 27	Oct. 10	Oct. 28
Anaconda Copper Min. Co. (extra)	75c	Oct. 27	Oct. 10	Oct. 28
Bell Telephone, Phila., (quarter)	2	Oct. 30	.....	.....
Boston & Montana Mining Co. (quarter)	$5	Nov. 20	Oct. 22	Nov. 5
Boston & Montana M. Co. (extra)	$10	Nov. 20	Oct. 22	Nov. 5
Buffalo Hump Mining Co.	1	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 20
Cambria Steel Co.	50c	Nov. 15	.....	.....
Central Oil (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
Chicago Edison Co. (quarter)	$2	Nov. 1	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
Con. El. Ill. Co., Boston, (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	Nov. 2
Edison El. Ill. Co., Boston, (extra)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	Nov. 2
Finance Co. of Philadelphia 2d pf.	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 20
Flat Top Coal Land Ass'n (quarter)	½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 12
Flat Top C. L. Ass'n pf. (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 12
Harrison & Bros. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 3
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 23	Nov. 2
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 23	Nov. 2
Henry R. Worthington Co. pf.	3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 20	.....
Homestake Mining Co. (extra)	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 20	.....
International Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Land Title & Trust Co. (Phila.)	3	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 10
Montana Coal & Coke Co. (semi-annual)	30c	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 1
National Carbon Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
National Salt Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
National Starch pf.	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Nat. Tube Co. com. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 30	Nov. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond	1¼	Dec. 20	.....	.....
Pacific Coast	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Parrot Silver & Copper Mining Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Oct. 29	Oct. 13	Oct. 30
Pennsylvania Coal (quarter)	4	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Phila. Wareh. & Cold Storage Co.	$2	Nov. 1	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
Phila. Wareh. & Cold S. Co. (extra)	$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
Pittsburg Coal Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 25	Oct. 15	Oct. 26
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Railway Equipment Co. of Minn.	3	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 19
Street's Western Stable Car Co. com.	50c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14	Oct. 26
Susquehanna Iron & Steel Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 22	Holders of record	Oct. 12
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 16	Nov. 2
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 16	Nov. 2
Texas & Pacific Coal Co.	1½	Oct. 24	Oct. 10	Oct. 24
United Electric Securities Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 24
United States Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 31	Oct. 13	Nov. 1
Warwick Iron & Steel (quarter)	2	Nov. 10	.....	.....

MEETINGS.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway	Oct. 5	Nov. 5.	Nov. 5	Annual
American Typefounders Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 24	Annual
Balt., Chesapeake & Atlantic Ry.	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	Nov. 8	Nov. 20	Nov. 19	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway	Sept. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Oct. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Annual
Consolidated Lake Superior Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 22	Annual
Enterprise Mining Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 20	Annual
Hurley Water Co. of Hurley, Wis.	.....	.....	Dec. 20	Bondholders
Joseph Loth & Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 1	Special
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Annual
New Orleans & Northeastern R. R.	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
New York Central	.....	.....	Nov. 8	Special
St. Paul & Duluth R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 24	Bondholders
South Carolina & Georgia Railroad	.....	.....	Nov. 14	Annual
Sumter & Wateree Railroad	.....	.....	Nov. 14	Annual
Trow Directory, Printing & Book Binding Co.	Oct. 5	Oct. 31	Oct. 30	Annual
Twenty-Eighth & Twenty-Ninth Sts. R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 25	Annual

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Continued from Page 6.

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.	Bid.	Asked.
Barney & Smith Car	12	16
Barney & Smith Car pf	94	98
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	
British Columbia Copper	12⅜	12½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98½
California Copper	½	1
Cast Iron Pipe	4	4½
Cast Iron Pipe pf	29	30¼
Central South Am. Tel	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	54	62
Chesebrough Mfg	350	360
Chicago & Alton subs	109⅜	110
Chicago & Alton com., w. i.	31	31⅜
Chicago & Alton pf., w. i.	69⅜	70
Chicago & Alton 3s	91½	93
Chicago & Alton 3½s	81½	82½
Compressed Air	33	85
Consolidated Equipment	8¼	8½
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf	60	70
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4½	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	28	38
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg	67	71
Distilling Co. of America	4½	4¾
Distilling Co. of America pf	20	21
Electric Boat	19	
Electric Boat pf	85	45
Electric Vehicle	24	25
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅜	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	30
General Carriage	5	5⅜
General Chemical	57	60
General Chemical pf	95	98
Havana Commercial	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	38½	40½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	75	80
Hudson River Telephone	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1½	1½
International Pump	22	23
International Pump pf	68¾	70
International Silver pf	34	38
Inter-State Oil	57⅞	58¾
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Kings El. Light & Power	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102
Markeen Copper	1	3½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	9	11
Mergenthaler Linotype	182	185
Nat. Asphalt, when issued	7½	9
Nat. Asphalt pf., when issued	22½	24
Nat. Asphalt bonds, when iss.	56	58
Nat. Enameling and Stamping	15	18
Nat. Enameling and Stamp. pf.	74	78
Nat. Gramophone	10	20
Nat. Sugar pf	100	101
New England Transportation	3¼	4
New York Transportation	6¾	9¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	152	155
Otis Elevator	26	28
Otis Elevator pf	87	87½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81
Procter & Gamble	480	500
Procter & Gamble pf	205	215
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	95
Rubber Goods	29	29½
Rubber Goods pf	78½	79½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	117	120
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65	67
Seaboard Air Line com	8¾	9
Seaboard Air Line pf	22	23
Singer Manufacturing	550	650
Southern Light & Traction	30	33
Standard Coupler	35	42
Standard Coupler pf	122	126
Standard Oil	575	580
Storage Power	11	12⅜
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	1/4
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co 5s	101	103
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $10 paid	5	5½
Tennessee Copper	14½	16
Texas Pacific Coal	75	87½
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50	
Union Copper	3	3¼
Union Typewriter	20½	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	70	72
United Shoe Machinery	29	29½
United Shoe Machinery pf	23⅝	24½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	3-16
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	3½	5
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s, 1949	30	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Gas Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo City	4	5
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	62	64
Central Union 5s, 1927	106	107
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	17	20
Denver Gas bonds	63	64
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	58	62
Grand Rapids	103	107
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	78	85
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	99	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	57	60
Lafayette Gas bonds	58	63
Logansport & V. Valley bonds	56	60
Madison (Wis.)	68	71
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1925	107	109
Mutual	298	305
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	105	106⅜
N. E. Gas & Coke	15	19
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	62	65
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	110	113
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	52	55
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1990	90	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93
St. Paul (Minn)	45	50
Standard (New York)	130	135
Standard pf	150	155
Standard 1st 5s, 1960	115	117
Syracuse	9	10
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	88½	93
Western (Milwaukee)	89	91
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1903	106	108

KEY TO BOND LIST.

The following is a list of bonds which do not appear in their proper alphabetical order in the "Complete Bond Quotation List" on Pages 4 and 5, but are here so arranged. Opposite each is placed the name of the system under which they are given in the table referred to:

Railroad Bonds.

Road.	System.
Alabama Central	Southern Ry.
Alabama Midland	Sav., Fla. & Western.
Albany & Susq.	Delaware & Hudson.
Allegheny Valley	Penn. R. R.
Allegheny & Western	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Am. Dock & Imp.	Central of N. J.
Atlantic & Danville	Southern Ry.
Atlantic & Yadkin	Southern Railway.
Austin & Northwestern	Southern Pacific.
Battle Creek & Stur.	Michigan Central.
Beech Creek	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Bellefonte, Centre & Clearfield	Penn. R. R.
Bessemer & L. Erie	Am. Steel & Wire.
Brooklyn & Montauk	Long Island.
Brunswick & Western	Sav., Fla., & West.
Buffalo, New York & Erie	Erie.
Buffalo & Southwestern	Erie.
Carb. & Shawnetown	Illinois Central.
Carolina Central	Seaboard & Roanoke.
Carthage & Adirondack	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Ced. Rap., I. F. & N.	Bur., C. R. & N.
Central Ohio	Baltimore & Ohio.
Central Pacific	Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Erie	Erie.
Chicago & St. Louis	Atch., Top. & Santa Fé.
Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans	Illinois Cent.
Chic., St. Louis & Pittsburg	Penn. Co.
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C.	C., C. & St. L.
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve.	C., C. & St. L.
Clearfield & Mahoning	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Cleveland & Marietta	Penn. R. R.
Cleveland & Pittsburg	Penn. Co.
Columbia & Greenville	Southern Railway.
Col. & Hocking Valley	Hocking Val. Ry.
Col. Connect. & Term	Norfolk & Western.
Dakota & Great Southern	C., Mil. & St. P.
Dallas & Waco	Mo., Kan. & Texas.
Del. Riv. R. R. & Bdge. Co.	Penn. R. R.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	C., R. I. & Pac.
Des Moines & Minneapolis	Chi. & N. W.
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo	L. S. & M. S.
Eastern Railway of Minn.	St. P., M. & M.
East Tenn., V. & Ga.	Southern Ry.
Ells., Lex. & Big Sandy	C. & O.
Elmira, Cortland & Northern	Lehigh Valley.
Erie & Pittsburg	Penn. Co.
Escanaba & Lake Superior	Chi. & N. W.
Fargo & Southern	Chi., M. & St. Paul.
Fort Smith & W. B.	St. L. & S. F.
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A.	South. Pac. Co.
Georgia Pacific	Southern Railway.
Gila Val., G. & Northern	South. Pac. Co.
Gouverneur & Oswego 1st gtd. g. 5s	N. Y. C.
Grand Rapids & Ind.	Penn. Co.
Grey's Point Terminal	St. L. Southern.
Hannibal & St. Joseph	C., B. & Quincy.
Housatonic R.	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Houston, E. & W. Texas	Southern Pacific.
Houston & Texas Central	Southern Pacific.
Iowa Midland	Chicago & Northwest.
Jefferson R. R.	Erie.
Kalamazoo, All. & G. R.	L. S. & M. S.
Kanawha & Michigan	Toledo & Ohio Central.
Kansas City & Pacific	Missouri, Kan. & Texas.
Kansas Midland	St. Louis & San Francisco.
Kentucky Central	Louisville & Nashville.
Keokuk & Des Moines	C., R. I. & P.
Knoxville & Ohio	Southern Railway.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	N. Y. C. & H.
Lehigh & Hudson River	General of New Jersey.
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	General of New Jersey.
Lehigh & Cayuga Valley	Lehigh Valley.
Long Dock	Erie.
L. A. & S. Bluff	Chicago & Alton.
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	Louisville, Hend. & L.
Lou., Hend. & St. Louis	L. & N. & Southern.
Manchester & N. Hampshire	N. Y. C. & Hudson.
Mexican Central	Mexican Central.
Mexican National	Mexican National.
Monongahela River	Baltimore & Ohio.
Montana Central	Great Northern.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas	S. Pacific Co.
Morris & Essex	Del., Lack. & W.
Nash., Flor. & Shef	Louisville & Nashville.
New H. & Derby	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. J. Junction R. R.	N. Y. C. & H.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co	Penn. Co.
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach	Long Island.
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake	Erie.
N. Y. & Harlem	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y., Lack. & Western	Del., L. & W.
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	Erie.
N. Y. & New England	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. & Northern	N. Y., C. & H.
N. Y. & Putnam	N. Y., C. & H.
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach	Long Island.
N. Y., Sus. & Western	Erie.
N. Y., Texas & Mexico	Southern Pacific Co.
Northern Illinois	Chicago & Northwestern.
Northern Ohio	Lake Erie & Western.
Northern Railway, Cal.	South. Pacific.
North Wisconsin	C., St. P., M. & O.
Northern & Montreal	N. Y. C. & H.
Ohio, Ind. & W.	C., C. & St. L.
Oregon Railway & Navigation	Union Pac.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	Union Pac.
Oregon & Cal.	Southern Pacific.
Oregon Short Line	Union Pac.
Oswego & Rome	N. Y. C. & H.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P.	Chi. & N. W.
Pacific of Missouri	Missouri Pacific.
Paducah & Atlantic	Louisville & Nash.
Peoria & Eastern	C., C. & St. L.
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	Penn. Co.
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi.	Penn. Co.
Pitts., McKeesp. & Yough.	N. Y. C. & H.
Rensselaer & Saratoga	Del. & Hudson.
Richmond & Danville	Southern Railway
Rochester & Pittsburg	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	N. Y. C. & H.
St. Louis & Cairo	Mobile & Ohio.
St. Louis & Iron Mount.	Missouri Pac.
St. L., K. C. & N. R.	Chas. Bra. Wabash
St. L., Merch. Bdge.	Term. R. R. of St. L.
St. Louis Southern	Illinois Central
St. Paul & Duluth	Northern Pacific
St. Paul & Kech. Fas.	North. Pac.
St. Paul & Sioux City	C., St. P., M. & O.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass	South. Pac. Co.
Selma, Rom. & Memphis	Norfolk & Western.
Shenan., Shenvgort & Smith.	Sou. R. R.
Silver Springs, G. & C.	Sav., Florida & W.
South Carolina & Ga.	Southern Railway
So. & No. Ala.	Louisville & Nashville.
Sunbury & Lewistown	Penn. R. R.
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	N. Y., L. & W.
Tebo & Neosho	Mo., Kan. & Texas.
Tenn. Midland	Southern Pacific Co.
Texas & N. O. & G. Co.	Texas & N. O.
Utah Central	Rio Grande Western.
Utah Northern	Union Pacific.
Utica & Black River	N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Verdigris Val., Ind. & W.	Missouri Pacific.
Virginia Midland	Southern Railway.
Warren Railroad	Del., Lack. & Western.
Wash., Ohio & Western	Southern Railway.
Washington Central	Northern Pacific.
Western North Carolina	Southern Railway.
West Shore	N. Y. Central & Hudson.
West Virginia & Pittsburg	Baltimore & Ohio.
Wilkesbarre & Eastern	Erie R. R. U.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls	St. P., M. & M.
Winona & St. Paul	Chicago & N. W.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Cahaba Cl. Min. Co.	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
Chic. Gas Light & C. Co.	People's G. & C. Co.
Clearfield Bitum. Coal	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Consumers' Gas Co.	Peop. G. & C. Co.
De Bardeleben C. & I. Co.	Tenn. C. & I.
Edison Ill., Brook.	Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Edison El. Ill., N. Y.	N. Y. G. & E. L. H. & P.
Equit. G. & Fuel	Peop. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Fuel Gas Co.	Peop. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Union Tel. Co.	Western Union.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Oct. 20. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July, 1900 3½	*204	July 6	*204	July 6	*204 July 6, 1900
140	175	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1900 4	155	Sept. 5	150	Sept. 24	150 Oct. 2, 1900
91½	..	American Cotton Oil pf	30,198,400	June 1, 1900 35A	100	April 6	88¾	Sept. 19	90 Oct. 12, 1900
1	3	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	.. .. ..	4	Feb. 15	1½	Sept. 8	*3 Sept. 25, 1900
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,035,800	.. .. ..	*14	Sept. 26	*14	Sept. 26	*14 Sept. 26, 1900
16	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. .. ..	18	Mar. 26	16	Sept. 12	16 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*121 Nov. 26, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1900 1	..	..	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,900	July, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	21 Feb. 15, 1899
69	73	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	.. .. ..	78	Aug. 29	52	Feb. 27	73 Aug. 29, 1900
101½	102½	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1	*101¾	Oct. 11	91¾	Feb. 26	*101¾ Oct. 11, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	June 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	..	..	171 Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. .. ..	39⅝	Jan. 15	37	April 25	39 Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,380,800	Oct. 5, 1900 1¾	207	Sept. 7	195¼	May 9	202 Oct. 8, 1900
160	175	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 2	172	Feb. 8	*170 June 11, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
25	27	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000	.. .. ..	28	April 27	14½	Jan. 10	28 Sept. 6, 1900
182	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1900 1¾	187	July 30	*185½	July 3	186½ Oct. 5, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	.. .. ..	2¾	April 10	1¼	May 7	1½ July 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.. .. ..	3½	Mar. 26	¾	Sept. 24	¾ Sept. 24, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.. .. ..	15⅜	May 3	9	Jan. 4	11½ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	.. .. ..	20⅞	Mar. 21	21	Jan. 5	20 June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	30 June 9, 1899
160	180	Commercial Cable	13,335,200	Oct. 1, 1900 1¾	*168	Jan. 17	*158	June 7	*175 Sept. 20, 1900
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	52	May 9	50	Feb. 16	*52 Aug. 31, 1900
87	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	..	..	..	..	110 June 20, 1899
..	..	Dul., S. S. & At.	12,000,000	.. .. ..	6¾	Mar. 5	4	June 2	4 Oct. 8, 1900
..	..	Dul., South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000	.. .. ..	17⅛	Mar. 5	12	July 6	12 Sept. 28, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1900 3½	*400	Jan. 20	*395	July 5	*395 July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Oct. 8, 1900 1¼	122⅜	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 3	106⅞ May 10, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	15¼	May 22	14½	April 4	*15¼ Aug. 1, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Oct., 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	..	..	..	*45 Nov. 3, 1899
102¾	110	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1900 2	115½	Jan. 11	106	June 25	*103 Oct. 13, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,680,300	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	*102¾	July 17	101	June 28	*102¾ July 7, 1900
103	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1900 1½	*106	Sept. 12	*106	Sept. 12	*106 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Sep. 25, 1900 50c	..	..	..	..	*105 May 20, 1899
70	80	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Sep. 25, 1900 50c	*75	Aug. 13	65	Feb. 6	*75 Aug. 13, 1900
100	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1900 2	103¾	June 7	100¾	Sept. 25	100¾ Sept. 25, 1900
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,000,000	.. .. ..	3½	May 24	3½	May 24	3½ May 24, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
5	10	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	7½ Nov. 9, 1899
45	55	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 3	60	Feb. 6	52½	July 21	52½ July 21, 1900
98	100	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1900 2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	*100 Oct. 9, 1900
70	80	**Maryland Coal** pf.	1,876,000	June 30, 1900 2	81	Mar. 23	74	Sept. 18	*77 Oct. 11, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 29, 1900 5	..	..	..	..	*152 May 31, 1899
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1900 2	*115	June 8	105	July 23	*105 Sept. 29, 1900
186	187¼	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	189½	May 8	184	June 25	185¾ Sept. 27, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	45	June 29	43	June 27	45 June 29, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	3½ June 9, 1899
20	30	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	37	April 30	33	Aug. 15	*34 Sept. 28, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,850	Oct. 1, 1900 2	413	July 12	405	July 1	413 July 12, 1900
130¾	132½	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct., 1900 1¼	134	Feb. 28	130	Feb. 2	*130¼ Oct. 2, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.. .. ..	2¼	Mar. 29	1½	Aug. 1	1½ Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	10¼	Mar. 28	8	June 1	8½ June 26, 1900
..	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900 4	*193	Aug. 7	*193	Aug. 7	*193 Aug. 7, 1900
49	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 5	65	Aug. 17	43¼	Jan. 27	53 Oct. 8, 1900
..	90	Rio Grande West. pf.	7,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	93	Mar. 22	80	Jan. 16	*87 Sept. 26, 1900
200	225	**Sixth Avenue**	2,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1900 2½	..	..	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	.. .. ..	*14	April 11	*14	April 11	*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*90	April 9	*90	April 9	*90 Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	4,076,900	.. .. ..	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10 Sept. 26, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 ½	..	..	..	..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*268¾	Oct. 9	*268¾ Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.. .. ..	½	May 23	¼	May 22	½ Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	.. .. ..	13½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	*1½ Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 20, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, New York and Harlem, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are each $25 par, and New Central Coal is $20 par.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2½@4 per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 5 per cent for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6% per cent. for choice single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £126,354 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 41.22, became 42.24 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 4,550,000f gold and 1,820,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market was irregular. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20¾ less 1-16@5.21⅛ for long and 5.00¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 1-16@94⅛ bid and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅜ and 40⅜.

New York exchanges was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraph, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par.

OCT

1900

OF NEW YORK.
26 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

Designated Depositary for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.

Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.

Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.

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Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

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Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
88 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 20, total transactions included 3,006,400 shares of stock, $12,100,400 bonds, including $11,500 Government and $18,900 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Oct.21,'99.	Oct.20,1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.....	2,254,611	3,006,400	751,788
Mining	18,200	.....	*751,200
Banks	50	11	*39

BONDS.

	Oct.21,'99.	Oct.20,1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.....	$10,516,000	$12,070,000	$1,554,000
State	3,000	18,900	15,900
Government	83,700	11,500	*72,200

*Decrease.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $1,516,225. The banks now hold a surplus of $2,947,700 above the legal requirement. The changes in averages show a decrease in loans of $10,005,800, a decrease in specie of $3,605,000, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,700,200, a decrease in deposits of $15,155,900, and an increase in circulation of $157,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 20, 1900.	Oct.14,1900.	Oct. 21,'99.
Loans	$707,849,200	$707,855,000	$700,543,900
Specie	156,654,200	160,259,200	143,674,300
Legal tenders	57,901,700	59,601,900	49,860,700
Net deposits.	946,432,800	961,588,700	768,375,700
Circulation ..	30,431,300	30,283,600	15,727,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Oct. 20, 1900.	Oct.14,1900.	Oct. 21,'99.
Specie	$156,654,200	$160,259,200	$143,674,300
Legal tenders	57,901,700	59,601,900	49,860,700
Total res'e.	$214,555,900	$219,861,100	$193,535,000
Reserve req'd against dep.	211,608,200	215,397,275	192,093,925
Surplus of reserve above legal req'ments	$2,947,700	$4,463,925	$1,441,075

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6.....	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13.....	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20.....	24,185,675	34,093,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27.....	29,277,975	39,222,025	35,000,450
Feb. 3.....	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,025
Feb. 10.....	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17.....	24,015,675	34,375,825	25,986,450
Feb. 24.....	19,078,55-	30,324,900	22,909,325
March 3.....	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,825,500
March 10.....	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17.....	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24.....	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31.....	9,836,150	18,494,550	35,720,800
April 7.....	7,904,800	15,018,525	35,026,475
April 14.....	10,960,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21.....	14,834,350	24,175,900	43,825,100
April 28.....	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5.....	15,978,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12.....	15,332,725	22,127,625	46,907,225
May 19.....	16,555,225	24,631,525	50,715,250
May 26.....	18,812,325	42,933,725	53,706,600
June 2.....	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,249,700
June 9.....	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16.....	17,498,750	30,003,200	59,272,900
June 23.....	15,526,850	25,697,800	62,206,250
June 30.....	16,858,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7.....	16,589,200	5,062,475	53,345,300
July 14.....	19,960,125	10,698,750	49,365,525
July 21.....	24,081,900	12,065,600	43,012,000
July 28.....	27,835,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4.....	20,144,875	8,110,600	39,980,600
Aug. 11.....	28,125,950	14,895,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18.....	20,557,050	15,082,350	28,839,350
Aug. 25.....	23,888,925	12,378,525	21,543,300
Sept. 1.....	27,078,475	9,181,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8.....	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15.....	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22.....	16,552,325	2,963,700	8,252,675
Sept. 29.....	12,942,600	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6.....	6,241,900	943,300	18,743,600
Oct. 13.....	4,463,925	1,177,350	19,961,550
Oct. 20.....	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900.....	$2,947,700	1895.....	$16,689,700
1899.....	1,441,075	1894.....	62,513,675
1898.....	23,412,325	1893.....	42,040,775
1897.....	22,904,700	1892.....	2,332,425
1896.....	14,960,900	1891.....	12,391,150

COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,491,992.53

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Transacts a General Trust Business.

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Capital $1,500,000
Surplus and Profits. 1,850,000
Deposits . . . 29,000,000

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Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, fresh southwesterly winds.

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DON M. DICKINSON'S VIEWS

Ex-Postmaster General Tells Why He Will Vote for McKinley.

REFERS TO MR. CLEVELAND

Warns Democrats Not to be Influenced by False Reports as to His Attitude —Bryan's "Boxer Propoganda."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, who was Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Cleveland, and who is still one of Mr. Cleveland's closest personal and political friends, has written the following letter to a gentleman in this city:

Dear Sir:

Since the adoption of the Kansas City platform and his nomination I have never entertained a thought of voting for Mr. Bryan.

I confess, however, that, in common with very many Democrats, I hoped for a time that I might with a clear conscience stay away from the polls. But Mr. Bryan's speeches, particularly his later ones, have destroyed that illusion and convinced me that I must vote at the coming election.

I criticise no man of different views who can reconcile himself to the other course, but as for me, with the light I have, I am forced to the conviction that I would be a recreant American, false to my country, and false to my party as well, if I should take to the woods.

I am a Democrat on all the fundamental issues on which our party joined battle in the past with the Republicans, the Whigs, and the Federalists—a Democrat without the prefix "Gold," because my party has been the party of sound finance from Jefferson to Cleveland.

I could not be a Republican if I would, and I say the creed of Democracy with all my old-time sincerity and faith. But I recognize scarcely a vestige of Democratic principle in either the Chicago or Kansas City platform. The organization is in the hands of the Populists, and by these the livery of true Democracy has been stolen, in which to serve all the devils that make for social disorder.

BRYAN'S GOSPEL OF HATE.

Mr. Bryan is preaching the gospel of hate. Voicing that, he appeals to the envious, the discontented, the improvident, the incompetent, and the unworthy idle. The words of the prophet Samuel were aptly quoted in Gen. Bragg's speech the other day as applying to Mr. Bryan and his following:

"And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented gathered themselves unto him, and he became a Captain over them."

But worse still, he endeavors to set friend against friend, neighbor against neighbor, family against family, section against section, and nation against nation. He makes the always dangerous appeal to the evil in human nature.

His postulates are Boxer and his propaganda is Boxer.

He speaks no encouragement to the unsuccessful, but tells him to lay the blame at the door of his more fortunate neighbor, and that his sole remedy is to attack him.

He invariably speaks of creditors as "merciless creditors," and to the debtor he teaches that his friend who has loaned him money is not trusted him is his enemy.

When a main fails and becomes despondent, he does not seek to inspire him with the American spirit of perseverance; he does not appeal to him to be up and doing and to try again, but he tells him to stop trying, and that the remedy is to pull down the more successful.

Where is the intelligent citizen who believes in his heart that his Republican neighbors are not as good Americans and as good patriots as himself? And yet in connection with his making a charge that the Republicans demanded a larger army, (an increase, by the way, that was voted for by the Bryan men of the Senate, and carried in the House with a majority of but 33,) he has repeatedly said in his public speeches, as he said at Indianapolis: "Why do they want it? So that they can build a fort near every large city and use the army to suppress by force the discontent that ought to be cured by remedial legislation."

This, from a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, using all the power of the Constitution be "declared to be applicable to the said territory as paramount acts" was voted down. Webster indorsed the same theory as to Florida in 1828.

But these Populists and Boxers set up a sort of Joss, and then desecrate our Saints' Calendar by labeling it "St. Jefferson."

The Philippine question is a problem to be solved by the Congress so far as the whole territory is concerned. It may be determined to withdraw the flag, as in Cuba. But in no place on earth must that flag be hauled down under fire.

THE EXPEDIENCY ARGUMENT.

On the finance question, two or three respected friends use this logic substantially:

"It is true that the Kansas City platform declares for National and commercial dishonor by the 'immediate' free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 as legal tender. It is true that the candidate who stands upon it has said: 'If there is any one who believes a gold standard a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it.' It is true that the same candidate made it a condition of accepting the nomination that the declaration for free silver should be inserted in the platform. Nevertheless, by reason of Republican legislation and a Republican Senate, the candidate we support cannot accomplish the result he declares for."

Even if it were true, which I deny, that Mr. Bryan if elected could not order the payment of the public obligations in silver, or that the mere election of such a man on such a platform would not destroy confidence in the credit and honor of the Nation, and before inauguration drive gold out of the country and into hoarding places; nay, even if it were true that such a declaration indorsed by the American people would not entail individual and commercial demoralization, as well as financial distress, still, with all deference to men whom I respect, this logic seems to me the baldest sophistry.

It may be admitted that the man who proposes to have the Nation make a debt-paying dollar or labor-paying dollar out of 50 cents of silver and 50 cents of vacuum is sincere in his views of political economy. So is the Anarchist sincere, and his physical and moral courage, though perverted, cannot be questioned, when, taking his life in his hand, he adopts assassination as a proper political method. Suppose, in order to get the Anarchist vote, the platform had indorsed assassination as a political means, and suppose the friends of the candidate appealed to us for votes on the ground that, although the declaration for assassination was in the platform, yet in fact it could never be made effectual because the Republican police protection was too perfect: would we listen to the proposition? Yet the logic is the same, and the analogy should not offend, for the turpitude of the two declarations would differ little in degree in the opinion of the two or three men who are endeavoring to so reason themselves into voting for Mr. Bryan.

FATE OF THE GREENBACKERS.

If there are any who, while differing radically from Mr. Bryan in these things, yet from political expediency think that they should vote "with the organization," let me call their attention to a bit of recent history, including anew an old lesson sadly learned even by Mr. Webster, that "political honesty is political expediency."

Memory in the Northwest need go back less than two decades to recall the time when Greenbackism dominated the Democratic Party. Within the same time we have witnessed the struggles of members of our party to escape their then records as Greenbackers. In every case the man with political ambition, of prominence, on whom could be fastened the greenback record, has passed, protesting, into private life.

While the Republicans are responsible for many evils that beset us in our domestic economy, the evils is such that this is no time to discuss them. The house is on fire. We must help our fellow-occupants to put it out, however much we may have differed from them on the policies of housekeeping, and, although against our protest they had perished in the policy of using kerosene to start the kitchen fire.

Let no Democrat be influenced by false reports as to the attitude in this crisis of any man whom we have trusted, who, pointing to his record to speak for him now, may deem it unnecessary to speak again.

We should never lose faith in the stability of the works of God, least of all in the noblest of them—an honest man.

I take my place proudly by the side of Abraham Hewitt, under whom I fought in the great battle for Tilden and Democracy in 1876. Waiting in confidence the call of men like him to gather for the reorganization of my party, like him I conceive it to be my solemn duty to vote against Bryanizing the Democratic Party and to rid the party and country of Bryanism, and so like him, though still in the ranks of the true Democracy, I shall go to the polls and cast my ballot for President McKinley.

DON M. DICKINSON.

MR. WANAMAKER ON THE STUMP

Attacks Quayism in Pennsylvania, and Says Good Government Would Have Averted the Coal Strike.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Oct. 22.—John Wanamaker to-night made his first political address in two years. His speech here was the beginning of a brief tour in the interest of the candidates for the State Legislature who are opposed to the Quay wing of the Republican Party in this State.

At the beginning of his address Mr. Wanamaker said that four years ago he spoke in advocacy of the election of Mr. McKinley, and would have done the same this year had there been any question of Pennsylvania's vote for McKinley. He said also that he was in nowise a candidate for the office of United States Senator, though had the office come to him in 1896 he should have accepted it.

Mr. Wanamaker severely scored what he termed "the machine," and said that Tweedism at its worst was no worse than Quayism at its best, but that there was no best Quayism, as there is no good to bad. He then spoke of the value of good government and the benefits to be derived therefrom. In this connection he referred to the strike in the anthracite coal region, and said that good government would prevent the flagrant violation of the Constitution by the companies constituting themselves miners, shippers, and merchants in coal, keeping company stores, paying wages at long intervals, denying checkweighmen, employing children at deathly tasks, and endangering the lives of miners by ignoring precautions for their safety.

"Good government," said Mr. Wanamaker, "by removing the indefensible discrimination in transportation, would have removed the chief cause of the strike of 150,000 men, which has deprived them of their wages and wasted the capital of such of their employers as are at the mercy of the railroads."

Mr. Wanamaker said, in declaring that he was not a candidate for the Senate, that he wanted to be freer than ever before to fight the forces of evil in this plundered and debauched State.

OHIO NEWSPAPER FAILS.

The Westbote of Columbus Goes Into Receiver's Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 22.—The Westbote, one of the oldest newspapers in Ohio, was placed in the hands of a receiver today on the application of the German Press Plate Company, which holds an unsatisfied claim of $1,155.

The failure is an indirect result of the recent failure of the Reinhard Bank, most of the stoc kbeing owned by the Reinhard Brothers, who failed, leaving a capital stock of $100,000 is pledged to secure $48,000 in debts, and that there are many unsecured claims in addition to these. Hypothecation has embarrassed the management and made insolvency imminent. Ex-Sheriff William E. Horn was appointed receiver, his bond being fixed at $10,000.

The Westbote was daily, tri-weekly, and weekly, and was generally credited with a large circulation. It is Bryan Democratic in politics.

War Material for Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 22.—Senhor Carbajal, former Minister of Marine, left for Europe Saturday, going by way of Panama and the United States, to purchase a gunboat for the Peruvian Government, together with war material.

ALIRIS PARTY RESCUED

Yachtsmen Blown Out to Sea in Last Tuesday's Gale.

PICKED UP BY THE ETHELRED

Word of Their Safety Cabled from Port Antonio—Must Have Been Several Days in the Yacht.

"All safe." Flashed under the sea from a West Indian port, this message came yesterday afternoon to gladden the hearts of three anxious families in Brooklyn. It told of the safety of four men, thought to have gone down to death in a cockle shell of a craft in a gale-lashed sea somewhere off the Jersey coast last Tuesday.

The message, a cablegram, came to Capt. Frederick Langston of 295 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, from one of his sons, who was of the men thought to have been lost. The dispatch was dated at Port Antonio, Island of Jamaica, and was as follows:

All safe aboard Ethelred. Home Monday. Notify Mason, Bath Beach; Segelcke, 87 Putnam Avenue.

William and Frederick Langston are enthusiastic amateur yachtsmen, and are never so happy, according to their friends, as when handling the tiller of some swift-moving craft in the waters round about New York. The brothers owned the forty-five-foot sloop yacht Aliris, looked upon as a stanch little craft. On Tuesday morning last the Langstons, with Otto Segelcke of 87 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, and Noah F. Mason, Jr., of Bath Beach, went to Atlantic Highlands to bring the Aliris from that place to Brooklyn, where the boat was to be laid up for the Winter.

There was promise of fine sailing weather when the party weighed anchor at Atlantic Highlands and, spreading their canvas, headed for home. While beating around Sandy Hook the fierce windstorm which raged for a time last Tuesday afternoon came up and the Aliris was caught in it. The yacht was reported to have been seen seeking the cover of the Horseshoe. But it now appears that the little craft was driven before the gale out to sea—how far out will not be known until its picked-up passengers return.

When the party failed to return to their homes on Tuesday night their families became alarmed for their safety. It was thought, however, that they had been caught in the storm and had put into some place on the Jersey coast.

The next day the dinghy of the Aliris was picked up adrift off Sandy Hook by a pilot boat, and then the relatives of the men aboard the yacht began to believe that harm had befallen them. Communication was had by telephone and telegraph with different points along the Long Island and New Jersey coasts, but no trace of the Aliris or her party was secured.

It was not known at first that Mason was on board the yacht, but it was learned on Saturday that he had gone to Atlantic Highlands on Tuesday to join the Langstons, and as he had not returned home, it was concluded that he was on the missing Aliris.

The aged father and mother of the Langston brothers were almost prostrated from anxiety and worry over the fate of their sons, and as the days wore on and no news came from the missing ones, they gave way to despair. But there was one heart in the Langston family that stoutly refused to abandon hope.

The sister of the missing Langston boys, Miss Isabella Langston, made plucky and determined efforts to find some trace of her brothers. Inquiry along the coast and elsewhere failing to result in news of the missing men, Miss Langston decided to hunt for them out at sea.

She engaged an oceangoing tug and on Saturday morning started out on her fruitless search. For two days the plucky young woman sailed about in the tug, sweeping the sea with her glass in a vain effort to sight her brothers' little craft. It was not a pleasant experience, as the sea was rough a good part of the time, but Miss Langston is something of a sailor, and she says that her thoughts were so much upon her purpose that she gave no heed to the inconveniences she suffered.

Miss Langston, when seen last evening at her home, said that she sailed out to sea about fifty miles, and after scrutinizing about for a time searched closely up and down the Long Island and New Jersey shores. The tug fell in with a number of fishing and other craft, but Miss Langston gained from them no clue that proved of value in her search. After cruising about for two days the tug returned, its search having been wholly fruitless.

Yesterday even Miss Langston was prepared to give up hope of the safety of her brothers and the others when the cablegram came from the West Indies. Capt. and Mrs. Langston were almost overcome by the happiness of the news. When it became known about the neighborhood last night that the Aliris party were safe, many friends of the Langstons called at the family residence to express their pleasure at the good news.

The Ethelred, the ship which picked up the castaways at sea, is one of the steamers of the United Fruit Company. Capt. Nickerson is her commander. The Ethelred sailed from this port on Thursday, bound for the West Indies. It is believed that the Aliris was far out at sea when sighted by the Ethelred.

BANK PRESIDENT DISAPPEARS.

Various Rumors Follow Departure of Robert Neal from Vernon, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 22.—Robert Neal, President of the Waggoner National Bank of Vernon, has been succeeded in that position by Thomas Waggoner, who was elected several days ago. Mr. Neal's sudden departure from Vernon has been followed by a number of rumors.

With the backing of Mr. Waggoner and his associates the bank has been known as one of the strong financial institutions of the State. Mr. Neal has been prominent in the business and financial circles of Northwest Texas for a number of years. In addition to his connection with the Vernon Bank, he was President of a bank at Mangum, and had a large hardware store at Hillsborough.

He was well known in Fort Worth, having married the daughter of S. W. Lomax, formerly cashier of the Old City National Bank of this city, who committed suicide when the First National Bank of Vernon failed, some eight years ago. Lomax was a brother of the General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railway at Omaha.

Neal was formerly President of the Merchants' and Cattlemen's Bank. This institution at one time did business under the name of R. C. Neal & Co., which name was changed to the Merchants' and Cattlemen's and afterward to the Waggoner National Bank, being named after Thomas Waggoner, who was a large stockholder in the institution.

A week ago Mr. Neal passed through this city, and said to friends that he was on his way to New York to have an operation performed on a child. It is understood that he went west.

Officers of the bank here say the assets of the institution were impaired to the extent of $110,000, of which $70,000 was through forged paper. This sum has been made good by the stockholders.

CIRCUS ASTONISHES GERMANS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Antipathy toward the United States among the people of Aix la Chapelle, Germany, has been turned into respect and awe, and Barnum & Bailey's circus was the medium. Consul Brundage at that place says where the circus arrived in town not a workman went to a factory, and the spindles were idle all day.

The bill posting was a revelation, and the way the tents were erected and the ground prepared astonished the people. Consul Brundage thinks that if an agent for American goods should follow in the wake of the circus the newly awakened admiration would give his goods a ready sale.

Over-Exertion of Brain or Body Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It is a wholesome tonic for body, brain, and nerves. Wonderfully quick in its action.—Adv.

SPANISH CABINET FORMED.

Gen. Azcarraga Succeeds in Constituting a Ministry—Several Officials Resign.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—Gen. Azcarraga has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, with the following distribution of portfolios:

President of the Council—Gen. Azcarraga; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Marquis Aguilar Campo; Minister of War—Gen. Linares; Minister of Finance—Señor Alien de Salajar; Minister of the Interior—Señor Ugarte; Minister of Justice—Marquis Vadillo; Minister of Public Instruction—Señor Garcia Alix; Minister of Agriculture and Public Works—Señor Sanches Toca.

The post of Minister of Marine has not yet been filled, but Vice Admiral A. Churruca will probably be appointed.

Gen. Azcarraga presented the list to the Queen Regent this evening, and the Ministers will take the oath to-morrow.

The Under Secretary of the Interior, the Prefect of Madrid, and the Mayor of Madrid, as well as several Prefects of departments, have resigned.

Gen. Weyler has taken up his duties as Captain General of Madrid. He is accused of anti-Parliamentary intentions, and his appointment, which was made by the Minister of War, Gen. Linares, unknown to the other Ministers, is regarded as tantamount to the abdication of power by Señor Silvela, who thus "throws himself into the arms of militarism."

The present crisis is an outcome of the conflict between the civil and military elements. Since their return from Cuba Gens. Weyler and Linares have gathered around them a group in defense of the interests of the army, and, in spite of the budget's economies, which have been universally demanded, they aim to reconstruct the army and navy. The first step in the direction of this plan was to proclaim the independence of the Minister of War among the members of the Cabinet, and Gen. Linares appointed Gen. Weyler to be Captain General of Madrid as part of this policy.

Gen. Weyler, who recently adhered to the Liberal Party, which he hoped eventually would enable him to get the portfolio of War, announced that he accepted the post as a military man and not as a politician. Nevertheless, it is thought his present action will cause him to be abandoned by the Liberals. In the meantime Gen. Weyler retains his post, saying he was nominated by the Government of the Queen Regent, and, apparently, he believes no one dares to remove him.

Señor Sagasta, who was interviewed today on the subject of the Cabinet crisis, said that if Gen. Azcarraga succeeded in forming a Ministry it would be ephemeral.

EXPLOSION AT THE EXPOSITION.

Five Persons Hurt by the Bursting of a Pipe.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A gas explosion occurred in the exposition grounds to-day in the section allotted to gas engines on the Champs de Mars.

A pipe under the flooring exploded, the flying splinters of wood injuring five persons, one of them seriously.

THREE HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Team Frightened by Frank Ford's Motor Vehicle Overturns and Falls on a Buggy—Child May Die.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The motor vehicle of Frank Ford, which came very near causing the death of its owner last week, owing to the escape of noxious fumes from it, was the cause of a runaway here to-day that may have fatal results.

A team of horses attached to an ice wagon took fright at the vehicle and ran along Hawthorne Avenue. As it was passing the residence of Dr. William S. Coons it ran into a buggy belonging to the doctor. In the buggy at the time were the colored coachman, the doctor's three-year-old daughter Helen, and a colored boy, who had charge of the child. When the horses struck the buggy the vehicle overturned and the horses fell on top of it, with the coachman, the colored boy, and the child under them.

The coachman managed to drag himself out, and pulled out the colored boy. The driver of the ice wagon pulled out the doctor's child. Both the colored man and the boy are injured internally. The child was unconscious when taken out and remains so.

The injured were attended by Drs. Sherman and Schoonover, and it is feared the child will not live. The colored boy's injuries are also believed to be serious. The coachman does not appear to be so severely hurt.

FILIPINOS' HOPE IN BRYAN.

Insurrection Will Collapse with Democratic Defeat, Says Mr. Scott.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—R. Elwell Scott, a grand-nephew of the Confederate General Elwell, who has lived for seven years in the Philippine Islands, was at the White House to-day. Mr. Scott is a Virginian. He left Manila in July, but since coming here has been in correspondence with a number of former officers in Aguinaldo's army.

"The opinion prevails throughout the Philippines," said Mr. Scott, "that the insurrection is kept going in the hope that Bryan will be elected. I earnestly believe, and my information from the islands is also to that effect, that a month after the defeat of Bryan the insurrection will go to pieces in such a way that there will be not even any bandits left to give trouble to the troops. I was living in the Philippines when the war between the Spanish and the Filipinos started, and I certainly have been there long enough to have learned the character of the people."

PRESIDENT OFF FOR CANTON.

Will Remain at His Home Until After He Casts His Vote on Nov. 6.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—President and Mrs. McKinley left the city at 7:45 o'clock to-night via the Pennsylvania Railroad for Canton, Ohio, where they will remain until Mr. McKinley casts his vote on Nov. 6, when they will return to Washington. Accompanying them were Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. P. M. Rixey, the party occupying the private car Lucania. They will reach Canton about 10 o'clock in the morning.

OPERATORS AND MINERS CONFER.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 22.—A secret conference between representatives of the operators and mine workers was held today at which action was taken which practically ends the strike. It was decided that notices will be posted at some of the mines to-morrow and at others later by which the coal companies will agree to reduce the price of powder to $1.50 per keg and to advance the wages of the miners to a figure which will make the increase amount to 10 per cent., including the powder reduction.

The action of the conference here was according to advices received here from President Mitchell at Hazleton, who directed District President Nichols and District Secretary Dempsey to arrange with a representative of the operators for a renewal of their offer of a 10 per cent. increase which would include the reduction of the price of powder. President Mitchell announced the intention of the mine workers to accept this offer if notices are posted. All the companies have agreed to post notices except the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the New York, Susquehanna and Western. These are expected to fall in directly, and the end of the strike is looked for before the week is out.

Composer De Koven Hurt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Reginald De Koven, the composer, was thrown from his bicycle yesterday while coasting down a hill and was unconscious for some time. A physician sewed up a bad wound in his head, but he was present to-night to witness the first performance of his newest work, "Foxy Quiller."

TO OVERTHROW TAMMANY

Great Fusion Campaign for Municipal Reform Under Way.

Wide Extent of the Movement—Friends of Good Government Aroused —Mr. Platt's Attitude.

The anti-Tammany campaign for the election of a Mayor of the City of New York to succeed Robert A. Van Wyck is under way. Far-reaching preparations have already been made for the overthrow of Tammany Hall and Richard Croker. The work has progressed with the utmost secrecy, and the aim of the citizens interested in the movement has been to keep all news out of the public prints until after the election. The reason for this is that the friends of good government in New York do not want the people to think that their work is being done to affect in any way the election this year.

They desire to keep National and State politics out of the fight for good city government, and are now preparing to welcome into their ranks all citizens who are willing to work for municipal reform in New York.

So far the work has progressed satisfactorily. A circular has been printed outlining the objects of the organization. These circulars state that all citizens should combine for the improvement of the city without regard to present political ties.

Secretary Thomas A. Fulton of the Citizens' Union said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last evening:

"It is true that the organization of citizens for the municipal contest next year has been going on quietly during the last four months."

"What has been accomplished so far?" was asked.

"We have organizations perfected in one-third of the districts in Manhattan and the Bronx."

"What is the outlook for the campaign so far?"

"I am confident that there will be only two tickets in the field next year. By that I mean that there will be a Tammany ticket and an anti-Tammany ticket. I am confident that it will be a two-cornered and not a three-cornered fight."

One of the men who has been asked to take part in the movement is John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland. When seen by a TIMES reporter Mr. Carlisle said:

"I received the circular from the men who are interested in the betterment of municipal government."

"Will you make public that circular?"

"The circular was returned signed so that I cannot make it public."

The method which has prevailed in building up this anti-Tammany organization became public yesterday. Members of the Citizens' Union and Democrats and Republicans of prominence, who have expressed a desire to take part in the battle for municipal reform next year, have been quietly going to personal and political friends. The extent and power to which the anti-Tammany organization has now arisen is not even known to the officials of the Citizens' Union.

Hundreds of prominent men who for various reasons do not want their names connected with a movement of his kind during a Presidential campaign have agreed to take part in the fight as soon as the election is over.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed from a trustworthy source that the Citizens' Union has received no direct assurance from Senator Thomas C. Platt that an organization Republican candidate will not be put in the field. The leaders of the anti-Tammany movement, however, are strong in the opinion that a fusion candidate will be named. A leading member of the Citizens' Union said last evening to a TIMES reporter:

"The Union movement has been progressing splendidly. The prominent men interested in the next municipal campaign have no guarantee that there will be only one candidate against the Tammany Hall man—understand, we have no guarantee, but, it can be stated with some degree of certainty, that it will be only a fight between two candidates. The people should distinctly understand, and we have impressed this fact on all who have been asked to join, that National and State politics will be absolutely ignored, and that our work has no bearing on the present campaign.

"There are thousands of Republicans, however, who think the party would be strengthened before the people by coming out plainly against the dishonest way in which American cities are governed. The Republican Party should bear in mind that in 1896, when a demand was made for the Independent Democrats to come forward and help the Republican Party in the struggle for a sound financial currency in this country thousands of prominent men responded heartily. When, a year afterward, the Republican Party had the chance to show that it was interested in the good government of the City of New York by declaring against Tammany, the Republican machine swept into line, helped Tammany, and the result is that we now have Tammany misrule.

"There are thousands of Republicans who are now wabbling who would come out in the open in support of their party if they knew that in the fight next year the machine would not dominate and again throw the reins of power into Mr. Croker's hands. A way to add to the Republican vote is to make the position of the party clear. The issues of the present campaign —sound money, imperialism, and the trusts —will disappear a few days after election. Then the people will be called on to decide municipal problems."

A meeting of prominent members of the Citizens' Union was held last evening in their rooms, in Twenty-third Street. The President, R. Fulton Cutting, presided. The session was an executive one.

President Cutting said after the meeting: "There is no news which can be given out at this time. I would embarrass us to say anything just now."

A TIMES reporter ascertained yesterday that the circular prepared by the Citizens' Union had been privately read by hundreds of independent Democrats and Republicans. Copies of the circular have not been "distributed," but if a man desired to join the anti-Tammany movement he could sign his name to the circular and it would be returned by the member who approached him. In addition to this the active members have been pledged to say nothing.

No attempt will be made to prepare a roll of the anti-Tammany men who have lately joined the movement for good government, and none will be made until after election. Then, it is said, a public statement will be made by a committee of the Citizens' Union in which the coming Mayoralty fight will be outlined.

NO BONDS FOR NEW YORK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The Drainage Trustees reconsidered their action of Oct. 3 and sold to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank $2,375,000 worth of 4 per cent. bonds. The purchasers paid a premium of $2,500. By their former resolution these bonds went to the New York Security and Trust Company.

The New York company had deposited $76,000 to bind the agreement, and this money was ordered returned. The first purchasers were to get $225,000 worth more bonds than were sold to-day, and the Eastern people were to pay a higher premium.

The change was made because the New York company attached conditions to the sale with which the Drainage Trustees did not want to comply.

Gives the buoyancy of youthful spirits, puts the sparkle in the eye; the delicious, effervescing Saratoga Arondack Water.—Adv.

SAILORS' TERRIBLE SITUATION.

Survivors of Schooner Delma on a Bare Rock Over Three Days—One Man Drowned.

EASTPORT, Me., Oct. 22.—Three survivors of the schooner Delma, which struck Muir Ledge, off Grand Manan Island, last Wednesday and went to pieces, reached here to-day, bringing news of the disaster and of the loss of one of the crew, John Carver, the cook.

The Delma was bound from Boston for Calais, with a general cargo. She was caught just off Muir Ledge in the gale last Wednesday, and within half an hour she had been dashed to fragments upon the rocks. Capt. George Young and two of the crew managed to reach a bit of the ledge which projected from the water. Capt. Young and Mate Dunham were dashed against the ledge, and both received painful injuries. They recovered Carver's body.

The bit of rock upon which the shipwrecked sailors had landed soon began to disappear as the tide came in, and when the sea was at its height the men were obliged to stand with the water nearly to their hips. For three and a half days this was repeated at every tide. The men were without food. They also suffered intensely from cold. Yet they watched the body of their dead shipmate and prevented it from being washed away by the waves.

It was Saturday morning when the survivors' signal of distress was seen by some fishermen, who took them to a cottage and cared for them until they were able to proceed to this place. Here Carver's body was prepared for burial and sent to his home in Indian Harbor. The other members of the crew are receiving medical attention.

The Delma was a schooner of about 100 tons.

MR. MEIKLEJOHN'S EXPERIENCE

Assistant Secretary of War for Five Hours in Danger of His Life Through a Nebraska Cloudburst.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 22.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn arrived in Omaha this morning in an exhausted condition as a result of five hours' frightful experience in a cloudburst. Mr. Meiklejohn narrowly escaped with his life, and lost all the personal effects which he carried with him at the time.

He was proceeding with a driver in a buggy from Stromburg, Neb., to Clark's, overland, last night, after completing a week's campaigning in Southern Nebraska. Five miles from Stromburg, in the Valley of the Little Blue, a cloud burst directly over them. The darkness was intense, and the road was soon five feet deep in water.

The driver lost his way, and the horses kept their feet with the greatest difficulty. The buggy threatened to collapse any moment, and was floating around only held to the ground by the team. The men did not have a lantern, but Mr. Meiklejohn found three matches, and to these and his ingenuity the two owe their lives. The whole country was a raging torrent, and the trail was absolutely obliterated.

After the men had been standing on the open plains three hours, expecting every moment to be carried into the river, the rain ceased falling, but the team could not proceed for fear of getting into ravines which were washed out in every direction.

Secretary Meiklejohn from his valise, his nightshirt, and smearing on a bottle of cosmoline which he carried over the article, wrapped the latter around the handle of the driver's whip. This was lighted, and by the improvised torch held high above the raging torrents by the Secretary, the driver slowly made his way forward. For an hour the two proceeded in this manner, the horses being several times forced to swim for their lives.

At midnight the buggy arrived at Clark's, the Secretary covered with mud, minus his valise, overcoat, and hat. Many times the water was so high in the buggy that both men were forced to stand up to avoid being drowned. Mr. Meiklejohn says it was a fearful experience.

HOBSON PRAISES SAMPSON.

Says the Admiral Has Been Placed in a Despicable Light and His Heart is Rent in Consequence.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 22.—Lieut. Hobson in his speech at a public reception here today said Admiral Sampson had not received simple justice at the hands of the American public.

"It has been sought," he said, "to place him in a despicable light before the world—to make him an incompetent, narrow-minded man, jealous of the fame of his contemporaries, particularly of one illustrious naval chief. As his junior officer serving under him, I express the deliberate opinion that Admiral Sampson is the colossal figure of the Spanish-American war—the genius of the naval victory of Santiago.

"He is unmatched to-day as the directing mind of a war squadron on the seas.

"I say this much for him because he is a silent man. In the clamor of calumny and detraction he holds his peace, though his great heart be rent with this unkind cut. He suffers in silence."

OUTLAW AND OFFICER BOTH DIE.

Notorious Moonshiner and Deputy Sheriff Have a Duel in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

HALSEY, Ky., Oct. 22.—United States Deputy Marshal B. A. Fushon and Tom Taylor, the most notorious moonshiner in Bell County, were found dying to-day, each filled with bullet holes. They had fought a rifle duel until each dropped in his tracks mortally wounded.

For the past three weeks Fushon had been on the trail of Taylor. The officer turned up at Halsey three days after the moonshiner appeared on the street.

The officer disappeared. This morning men working in the woods heard shooting. They found Taylor behind a tree, shot in three places. Twenty feet away lay Officer Fushon. He had got his man and his man had got him.

PLOT TO MURDER ZIONIST DOWIE.

Chicago Faith Healer Again Mobbed by Students in London.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist of Chicago, was mobbed at a meeting at St. Martin's Town Hall this afternoon.

From 600 to 700 students attempted to prevent the faith healer from entering the hall, but a strong force of police pulled Mr. Dowie through the mob of students and arrested the ringleaders.

Although Mr. Dowie had exercised the greatest precaution in the issue of tickets, refusing hosts of applicants, he was severely heckled at the evening meeting.

He announced at the close of his address that he had learned of a plot to murder him, and had communicated the details to the authorities.

Steamship American Arrives.

The new steel twin-screw steamship American of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's fleet arrived from Philadelphia yesterday. The American, which is one of the finest freight steamers afloat, was built at the Roach yards, in Philadelphia, from which she was launched on the 14th of June. She is one of a fleet of steamers that are to ply between New York, San Francisco, and Honolulu.

Harvard-Yale Debate Fixed for Dec. 2.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 22.—The date of the Harvard-Yale debate has been fixed for Dec. 2, and will take place in Cambridge. The date is the one proposed by Yale.

On a Water Level
From centre of New York to centre of Chicago, and all the way in sight of a river or lake if you take the New York Central.—Adv.

BROKE WORLD'S RECORD

Charentus Ran in 2:04 for a Mile and a Quarter to Beat Imp.

RACE ON EMPIRE CITY TRACK

Chuctanundra Captured a Stake Handicap at the Opening of the New Course.

All things favored the opening of the new Empire City race track to running horses yesterday, and a crowd that comfortably filled the grand stand was in attendance. Race-goers were immensely pleased with the new track when they reached it.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed by the horse owners and trainers, as these found the track, which was laid out for harness races, entirely too hard for galloping horses. The complaints on this score were numerous. It was said that it was dangerous to gallop horses, as eight racers went lame or broke down after working over it on Sunday, and seven others were put on the hospital list by galloping over it yesterday. The defect can be overcome by harrowing the course a trifle deeper than has been the custom. The hard track, however, was directly responsible for the first great sensation of the day, when O. L. Richards's undersized but stout horse Charentus, carrying 106 pounds, and ridden by Shaw, broke the world's record for a mile and a quarter over a circular course, by winning the Empire City Handicap, in 2:04, a full half second better time than the record held by David Tenny and Algol, both of whom on July 7, 1898, ran the distance in 2:04½, at Washington Park, Chicago. Charentus beat the popular old mare Imp in setting his new record, and in consequence the race took rank as the feature and the sensation of the day.

For the Empire City, which was the fourth race on the card, there were seven starters. Hubbert, Toddy, and Grayfield having been withdrawn early in the afternoon. Imp, with the top weight, 124 pounds, and ridden by O'Connor, was always the favorite, while Decanter was the best backed of the lot that opposed her. As the starter's red flag dipped and the horses broke away from the post for the journey, Potente and Imp raced out to the front, each trying hard to take the track, while the others followed in a close bunch. Passing the stand the first time Imp led by a neck, with the rail position giving her an advantage on the turn. Potente, racing to the best of his ability, hung in second place to the turn into the backstretch, where for a few strides he showed in front, only to give way again to Imp as they began to make the far turn. On that turn Imp tried to slip away from her field, and Potente, weary and weak from his effort to keep pace with the black mare, fell back into the crowd, Decanter then taking his place. To the turn into the stretch Imp led, Decanter the second, but the mare, full or running, wore out Decanter on the straight, and as he fell back was challenged by Charentus. The pace she had set and the fresh horse against her told on the gallant old mare when it came to a finish, and though Imp struggled on with rare gameness, Charentus, with Shaw in the stirrups at the end and won, ridden out, by a neck, Imp second, a trifle better than a half length in front of Pink Coat, third.

The second stake on the afternoon's card, the Woodlawn, about six furlongs, for two-year-olds, had seven runners after all the scratches were in, Glennellie starting a warm favorite. To a fair start King Lief led away, but was at once passed by Chuctanundra, who made the running, with King Lief second into the stretch, where the boys on both were hard at work. In the final strides King Lief showed a disposition to stop, and Chuctanundra, running gamely, won, ridden out, by a neck; Gold Heels second, three lengths in front of King Lief, third.

The inaugural event, a handicap for horses of all ages, at one mile and seventy yards, brought out a field of nine, with the fleet filly Kamara the favorite and General Mart Gary and King Bramble the next choices. The flag fell with Kamara away in front, but passing the stand, the two-year-old Beau Ormonde rushed into the lead, and, with Kamara, drew away from the others. In the run through the back stretch and around the turn into the straight Beau Ormonde and Kamara opened up a big gap on the others, the two-year-old holding his lead until straight for the run home, when Kamara went up to first place, and, with the remainder of the field closing on her and forcing Henry to ride her out, won by a half length. Beau Ormonde hanging on long enough to finish second, a neck before General Mart Gary, third. Fifteen horses answered the call to the post for the second race, six furlongs, selling, with The Pride and His Royal Highness equal favorites. These two went out at the fall of the flag and raced together into the stretch, where His Royal Highness gave it up and fell back, The Pride then going on and, ridden out, winning by a neck from Federalist and Fleuron, a head apart, second and third. The fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth, selling, had eight in it, with Intrusive always the favorite. Dolando and Intrusive were the first two nearly all the distance, Dolando leading to the last turn,

UP-STATE THOUSANDS WELCOME ROOSEVELT

He Speaks in Rockland, Orange, and Ulster Counties.

THE AUDIENCES ENTHUSIASTIC

But More Interrupters than at the Bryan Meetings—The Governor Silences Them.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 22.—On the first day of his campaign tour in this State Gov. Roosevelt visited six places in Rockland, Orange, and Ulster Counties, and made nine short and long speeches, three of them at Kingston, where he rests for the night.

The receptions at Newburg and Kingston were enthusiastic. That at Newburg is naturally compared with the very recent visit of Mr. Bryan. To-day's demonstration was much the more impressive in numbers and in spirit. The evidences of interest in Mr. Odell, who lives in Newburg, were many and apparently sincere.

Gov. Roosevelt's speeches were nearly all opposite in purpose to those of Mr. Bryan. The Democratic candidate appealed to a spirit of discontent. Gov. Roosevelt, taking up some of Mr. Bryan's phrases at Newburg last week, maintained that they were addressed to the lower qualities of men, and he pressed his appeal for support of the Republican ticket upon the motto "All men up" instead of "Some men down," which latter he considered the ultimate analysis of Bryan's teaching.

Mr. Bryan did not encounter as much annoyance during his four days in the State as did Gov. Roosevelt in his first day. Mr. Bryan was persistently bothered only at Ithaca. Gov. Roosevelt met with some rude interruption at West Nyack, but more at Newburg, where the Republican courtesy that completely protected Mr. Bryan was succeeded by drunken interruption at the Roosevelt meeting. The replies of the Governor were tinged with asperity that might have been modified, although it was deserved. It greatly pleased his audience. A man had cried "Down with trusts." The Governor replied:

"You look like one of those men who work exclusively with their mouths. What do you mean to down, the Cotton Bale Trust of Mr. Jones or the Ice Trust of Mr. Croker? [Cries of "What is the matter with Bryan?" "He's all right!"] That is an argument of wind. [Great applause.] You are afraid to hear the truth. You interrupt this meeting because you are a hoodlum and nothing else. You represent the disorderly class that is naturally against us. You represent those people who naturally object to prosperity. You don't get any part of it, because you won't work. [Applause.] Now then, go back to your fellow-hoboes, [applause] and learn after this [more yelling and the man turned to depart] that you stand against the flag. You haven't got a particle of patriotism in you. I am glad you are going away. I think you have learned enough hereafter not to monkey with the buzzsaw. [Long-continued applause.] Now, gentlemen, in the temporary absence of the local police, I have driven off that disturber of the meeting." [Applause.]

THE GOVERNOR AT NEWBURG.

Receives a Rousing Welcome from a Crowd Bigger than That Which Greeted Mr. Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 22.—This city, the home of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., the Republican candidate for Governor, made a holiday occasion of the visit to-day of Gov. Roosevelt, the candidate for Vice President on the Republican National ticket. Col. Bryan had enjoyed a taste of Orange County hospitality last Wednesday. The county was so attentive and generous with its applause as to give Mr. Bryan a very hopeful feeling about it. If he could have witnessed the demonstration of to-day it might have led him to modify his opinion.

For every man and woman who turned out for Bryan there must have been three to greet Roosevelt. Flags fluttered thickly everywhere. Portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt, and, of course, of Odell, were thick in the windows. Everybody appeared to regard it as a duty to wear a badge or a button, or both, and to go to the Court House Square to add to the throng that more than filled the available standing room.

A fragment of the town crowd, of about 5,000, gathered in and near the West Shore station to see Gov. Roosevelt on his arrival. It cheered him lustily when he appeared, escorted by Chairman Odell, Commissioner Dickey, James G. Graham, C. M. Warring, Mayor Wilson, and Major Weston. The station crowd swooped down upon escort and the escorted and crowded about them as they climbed the station stairway to the street and to carriages. The police made a way, and the line of carriages with committeemen and newspaper men was driven at a smart run up the hill to the Court House Square. The square was already filled more densely than was the case when Mr. Bryan was here a few days ago.

The Governor got his first good look at the crowd as he came from the rear entrance out upon the platform erected just where Mr. Bryan spoke. When he appeared, escorted by Mr. Odell, a great cheer went up from a multitude that it scarcely seemed possible to enlarge in the space in sight. But brass bands were booming on all sides, and coming nearer, and presently, while Gov. Roosevelt was talking, they came in sight escorting uniformed clubs and the big square swallowed up a few thousand more. Those who could not find places in front of the Court House were sent to the back, where there was a stand from which Gov. Roosevelt was to make a short speech.

MR. ODELL'S SPEECH.

Gov. Roosevelt was introduced by Mr. Odell, who said:

"My friends, I am glad to be with you here to-day to join with you in extending a welcome to one whose valor and courage entitle him to the respect of all, and whose statesmanlike qualities fit him for the high office to which I am sure he will be chosen in November next.

"This vast assemblage indicates to my mind that the people of this locality and surrounding territory are fully awake to the great dangers which would follow a Republican defeat, and that they are determined that the history of 1892 shall not be repeated.

"Perhaps at no time since the days of Lincoln have questions of such grave importance been presented to the Electors of this State as are involved in this campaign. Shall we retrograde, or shall we extend a vote of confidence to President McKinley and wish him godspeed in his efforts to uphold our flag, protect our citizens, and maintain our honor at home and abroad?

"Mr. Bryan's party is opposed to everything that has made our country great. It pledges itself to a debased currency. It is against a protective tariff, and would throw open our markets to foreign competition, and thus bring back again the soup house and the idle factories of 1893 to 1896. Its candidate says that the argument of a full dinner pail is one that appeals to the stomach and not to the head, and thus attempts to inflame our passions. He forgets that the dinner pail is but the barometer of trade, and that unless it is filled, poverty, idleness, and discontent must follow. He seeks to destroy our hope for continued prosperity. He would surrender the fruits of victory won by American valor and sanctified with American blood. His policy is one of retrogression, ours of advancement. He seeks to array friend against friend and neighbor against neighbor.

"We desire to make of our country one not controlled by the classes, but one in which every man is upon an equality, a country whose Constitution recognizes man as the noblest work of an All Wise Being, a land filled with contented people, grateful for the many blessings that have been showered upon them.

"I take great pleasure in introducing to you the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, our next Vice President."

PRESENT OF A "FULL DINNER PAIL."

The "full dinner pail" was brought to notice before Gov. Roosevelt spoke. After he had been introduced by Chairman Odell, a tin pail that held about a bushel, filled with a fine variety of Orange County products—cabbages, turnips, carrots, and potatoes—and decorated with a flag, was presented to Gov. Roosevelt as typifying one of the issues. That reminded him of Bryan's appeal here and elsewhere to the resentment of the workingman for being regarded as "a thing all stomach," and after some college and school boys sent up a cheer for him, and he shouted "Touchdown! score 16 to 0!" he remonstrated against Mr. Bryan's suggestion that workingmen should be dissatisfied. In his usual vigorous and incisive manner of speech the Governor appealed for support on the record of his party, and as vigorously denounced the policies and preaching of Mr. Bryan. Just as he had concluded a charge against Senator Jones of being a trust man by reason of his connection with the Round Cotton Bale Company, a boisterous man at the left far out toward the edge of the crowd persisted in asking incoherent questions. The Governor broke off his speech, and pointing at the shouter and walking toward him, he slowly said: "That gentleman has all the symptoms of a Bryan man." Then he poured out a storm of criticism that the crowd applauded, and that did not cease until the offender had disappeared under police care.

Another man in the audience asked, "How about Democrats who are 'cowards at home and abroad'?" The energy and savageness with which the Governor turned upon the offender were terrific. "That's a lie!" he hissed. "I never said it; and the man who said it knew it was a lie when he said it." The crowd applauded lustily. The interrupter subsided.

ACCUSES BRYAN OF DISHONESTY.

The Governor in the course of his speech said:

"The other day Mr. Bryan was asked how he reconciled his demand for self-government for the Malay bandits with his denial, the denial of his party, the denial of those who intend to give him electoral votes, the denial of the right of self-government to our fellowmen of duskier skin in North Carolina, and he answered that every one was not allowed to vote in Porto Rico, that all men of color were not allowed to vote in Porto Rico. Now, I say that answer was utterly insincere, that, using the word dishonest in its largest sense, it was not an honest answer. That is a serious thing to say, and I would not say it if I could not prove it by documentary evidence.

"Mr. Bryan either knows or ought to know the qualifications of the suffrage in Porto Rico. There is not in Porto Rico the slightest restriction on account of color. Every man is treated on his worth as a man. In North Carolina the black man is disfranchised as such by qualifications that apply to him and not to the white man. In Porto Rico a man is allowed to vote. I have got here papers issued by the Government setting forth his qualifications, [holding up a bundle of papers.] He is allowed to vote if he either possesses property or can read and write, whether he is white or colored. In Massachusetts he has got to be able to read and write. That is, there are men who could not vote in Massachusetts who can vote in Porto Rico, but every man who can vote in Massachusetts can vote in Porto Rico.

"In short, the present condition of suffrage in Porto Rico represents a stride toward enfranchisement, and the present condition of suffrage in North Carolina represents a step toward disfranchisement. There is no disqualification in Porto Rico, and there is such a disqualification in North Carolina.

THE ICE TRUST AND CROKER.

"Again, Mr. Bryan has gone through the State speaking on the Ice Trust. He has got to defend it, of course. [Laughter.] He cannot, while the political guest of Mr. Croker, while he is doing all that in him lies to see that the principles of infamous government in New York City are extended to New York State—he cannot, I say, afford to denounce Mr. Croker. He eulogized Mr. Croker and Tammany Hall the other day. And yet Mr. Croker's position is absolutely known to us. We don't need any evidence about him. He has said before an investigating committee that he is in politics for his pocket every time."

The Governor added that the Ice Trust matter was simply delayed by technicalities and would soon be decided.

The crowd that heard Gov. Roosevelt was variously estimated. The lowest Democratic estimate of the crowd that heard Bryan in front of the Court House was 6,000. If that was fair, and it was certainly not excessive, there were about a third more people in the same place to-day. It is not extravagant to say that 8,000 or 9,000 persons heard Gov. Roosevelt's first speech and quite 5,000 his shorter second address.

Afterward the Governor received a few callers at Mr. Odell's house and saw clubs from Newburg, Port Jervis, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, and Middletown march past. That the number who welcomed Roosevelt was greater than that which assembled to hear Bryan is admitted by the afternoon Democratic newspaper here. If the Republican organization had secured this turn-out by the liberal use of money, as Democrats declare to be the case, the participants did not permit their resentment to detract from what appeared to be very general feeling of approval and sympathy.

THREE MEETINGS AT KINGSTON.

Even These Failed to Provide Room for All Who Wished to Hear the Governor—Odell on Croker's Threat.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt's arrival in Kingston was celebrated by a great throng, one of the largest that Kingston remembers. It was after dark, and the red-fire illuminations and the torches borne by clubs were displayed to the best advantage. A screaming crowd surrounded the Governor's car while he was still at dinner, and peered in at him with loud demands for him to appear.

The city had begun its reception to Gov. Roosevelt by sending seven hundred people on a special train to Newburg to meet Gov. Roosevelt's party, and if possible to induce the candidate for Governor, Mr. Odell, to come to Kingston also. In this latter mission they succeeded, and Mr. Odell came upon the train with the Governor.

The interest in the Governor's visit was so great that three meetings in different auditoriums had been arranged. Each one of these was packed with people at 8 o'clock. The Governor spoke first at the Academy of Music, while at the other halls, holding the audiences until his arrival, Col. William J. Youngs, Senator John Laughlin, Walter Emerson, James R. Sheffield, and James S. Whipple made brief speeches. Even the three halls failed to hold the people, and an outdoor meeting was made necessary.

It was not until nearly 8 o'clock that the Governor's party was ready to move. Gov. Roosevelt, Mr. Odell, and the members of the Reception Committee entered carriages and were escorted to the Academy of Music. The band marched to the hall playing "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." Kingston was greatly excited, and it did not try to conceal it.

The Academy audience did not need the band to stimulate it. It was on fire with enthusiasm. It rose in a body when "The Star Spangled Banner" was played, and was thus standing when Gov. Roosevelt entered and sat down amid a tremendous outburst of applause.

MR. ODELL'S WARNING.

Gov. Roosevelt was preceded by Mr. Odell, who said in part:

"It is not alone in National matters that the people of this State have an interest. There is another important question which concerns us—Shall the influence of Tammany Hall and Mr. Croker extend through the State, or shall the Republican majorities which I am sure will be rolled up in November next stand like a wall at the Bronx, saying, 'Thus far and no further shalt thou go'? Shall Croker unload upon rural communities valuations which he has openly expressed his determination to do? Shall the tax rate be increased or decreased? Shall we favor the repeal of any of those wise tax laws which are the result of Republican administration, which have done so much toward the reduction of taxes, and which promise in the near future to entirely relieve real estate from State taxes?

"If you are in favor of this domination your candidate must then be the Democratic candidate, but if you are in favor of a continuance of this era of low taxes begun by Gov. Morton and followed up by Gov. Black and Gov. Roosevelt, I can but pledge you that if it shall be my good fortune to receive your support and a majority of the votes of this State that administration will be along the lines of the gentleman whom we welcome here to-night."

OVATION FOR THE GOVERNOR.

When the Governor was introduced by County Chairman Coykendall the tumult of applause was tremendous. Mr. Bryan did not hear anything like it in his four days' tour, except in Rochester, when he appeared on the balcony of the Powers Hotel.

Gov. Roosevelt in his speech devoted himself mainly to the same issues as those he spoke upon at Newburg and Haverstraw. He took up some of Mr. Bryan's statements in the State more specifically, particularly that in which Mr. Bryan said that if elected to office he would crush out every private monopoly in a year. The Governor said:

"Why, that would mean the crushing out of every business, and the doing away with a man's revenue on a patent. Mr. Bryan could not do such a thing, and he is dishonest when he says he would."

Speaking on the trusts the Governor said: "No one with common sense is so foolish as to desire the destruction of capital. Every reasonable man believes that overgrown corporations should be subject to rigid supervision. Mr. Bryan's declared remedy for the destruction of the industries concerned is the bearing down in one common ruin of employer and employed. Mr. Bryan favors the destruction of the sugar refining and sugar beet and cane sugar growing industries of the United States by the introduction of free foreign refined sugar in its country. It would probably destroy the corporation he desires to destroy. It would also destroy every man who raises sugar beets or sugar cane or works in a sugar refinery."

A man in the audience cried: "Three cheers for Bryan," but instead of the usual attack the Governor smiled and said, "Why?" and the man subsided.

Later somebody asked: "What about the canals?"

"I didn't catch that," said the Governor.

"It's only a kid," said another man.

"Well, I have six of those," said the Governor, amid a roar of laughter, "and they are not a cause of contention."

MORE INTERRUPTIONS.

Outside of the Young Men's Christian Association hall a stand was erected, around which was a large concourse of people, and the Governor was persuaded to address a few words to them before proceeding to the Opera House, where he was booked for his third speech. As the Governor climbed through a window and appeared on the temporary platform he was greeted with a mingling of cheers and hisses and hurrahs for Bryan and Roosevelt.

The Governor assured those assembled that it was a pleasure to see the fine turnout. He stated that he hoped good would be done even to those upon whom the light had not yet shone. This was greeted with renewed cries of "Hurrah for Bryan," "Three cheers for Bryan." The Governor had gone on without noticing the interruptions, but as they continued, he finally said:

"There are some whom we cannot reach. Any man who thinks noise is a substitute for thought cannot be appealed to, [great applause, mingled with shouts of "Hurrah for Bryan!"] and naturally feels like going the other way. [Great applause.] I make an appeal to every man, to every brave and honest man. [A voice, "Who got shot in the back."] No stronger appeal could be made than by those who fear to hear the truth. [A voice, "Who was four miles away."] When men will not listen to arguments, you can guarantee that they represent a pretty poor set. [Great applause.] When men are afraid to hear the truth they are certain not to be good citizens. [Applause.]

"I appeal to every honst and decent citizen to vote against the party that encourages that kind of folly, to rebuke rowdyism of that stamp. It shows how utterly unsafe it would be to trust any kind of Government in the hands of people of that sort. [Great applause.] They are giving you an admirable object lesson in Bryanism. ["What's the matter with Teddy?" "He's all right."] I will tell those gentlemen another thing. They had better holler now, for they won't holler after election. They have added to my amusement tonight. [Laughter and applause. A voice: "I feel sorry for you, Teddy."]

"Go right on, gentlemen, with an element in your midst like that those people naturally object to decent government. [Cries of "Bryan," "Bryan," "Bryan."] Suppose you give a cheer for Croker or Aguinaldo. [Applause.] Naturally, gentlemen, they object to a meeting being held. Any man, whether a Republican or a Democrat, who will come to a meeting and listen respectfully is entitled to respectful treatment, and any such man is the man who is insulted and outraged by that kind of attack.

"Nothing that you can say would be a stronger argument for our party than such conduct as that to-night. [Great applause.] The people who will do that kind of thing are unfit to be trusted with any kind of Government. [Great applause.] They are a disgrace to their fellow-townsmen, and if they were capable of feeling they are a disgrace to themselves." [Great applause.]

The Governor closed by stating that he had staid longer than he had intended, as he found the noisy gentlemen so interesting.

SPEECHES AT OTHER POINTS.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt had his first reception and made his first speech to-day at West Nyack station. The reception was cordial, the crowd of 500 persons giving repeated cheers, while a cannon saluted and a lot of Rough Riders in khaki uniforms waved flags. Several men in uniform and on horseback were particularly enthusiastic at the back of the crowd.

Standing in the blazing sun the Governor urged his fellow-citizens to maintain "National decency, National prosperity, and National honor" as American patriots. It was the keynote of the talk of the day. That appeal and the injunction to "stamp under foot Bryanism" were cordially cheered, and big and little flags were vigorously fluttered.

Just after the Governor had made reference to Crokerism as similar to Bryanism, and had spoken of Bryan's "appeal to the lowest passions," a man at the outer edge of the crowd shouted "Hurrah for Bryan!" Gov. Roosevelt turned sharply toward him. "Why don't you cheer for Altgeld or Aguinaldo or Carl Schurz?" he asked, and then, being pressed for time, went on with his speech. The interruptor subsided, but others asked a few indistinct questions, and a voice again suggested cheers for Bryan.

Just as Gov. Roosevelt finished a man called out "How about the Ice Trust?" The Governor retorted savagely, winding up in this way:

"This election will be decided by the patriots and men of sense in this country, who outnumber the junker shouters of your type." This was followed by cheers that continued while the train moved away.

SMALL CROWD AT CONGERS.

Congers turned out a party of 200, including a liberal proportion of school children, and everybody seemed to have a flag. The flags were fluttered, a faint cheer went up, and then Gov. Roosevelt made his speech—a brief one—with two or three rows of children holding the front places. The Governor said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It seems to me that in this campaign we have a right to appeal, as we do appeal, not to men as Republicans, but to them as good citizens. There are certain principles that underlie Republicanism and Democracy alike, that underlie the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, that underlie the Whigism of Henry Clay and Webster and the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln. It is upon those principles that we make our appeal for honesty in the State and in the Nation, honesty in making promise and performance square, honesty in not prophesying that which we know or ought to know will not occur, honesty in not halving the Nation's debt by halving the Nation's dollars, resolving to preserve the conditions under which we have gone upward and not to go back to the conditions of Coxey's army and the free soup kitchen; and, for the National renown, to do the work of a great Nation in the face of the world's greatest powers without flinching."

SPEECH AT HAVERSTRAW.

That the children are greatly interested in the candidacy for Vice President was again made plain at Haverstraw. Their shrieks of delight reached the train, and Gov. Roosevelt waved his hat at them as they swarmed in behind it. They were quite half of the audience of a thousand and supplied more than half the enthusiasm. The most cordial applause given at Haverstraw was in response to an allusion to the keeping of the flag in the Philippines. The Governor also said in part:

"You cannot have forgotten '93, '94, and '95, the days when there was misery everywhere. You cannot have forgotten how in '97 we began to move upward. Now, gentlemen, look at your own experience. Take any of the farms around about, take it in any community in this State. When that movement down began in 1893 you recollect that we had hard times, that didn't stop with anybody. They affected the wage worker, the railroad man, the miner, the mechanic, the business man, the farmer, the banker—everybody went down, but when 1897 came and prosperity began to come up, everybody went up. Fundamentally, gentlemen, we are all of us going to go up or going to go down together, we won't all fall equally low or won't rise equally high, but we will all share somewhat the move upward or downward. Our opponent's motto has been 'some men down,' our motto is 'all men up,' and that is a safer motto. [Applause.] You recollect how in 1892 so many of the wage workers were told to vote against the policy under which the employe had prospered, and they did it, and there is no question but that it downed them." [Laughter and applause.]

BRYAN'S FEAR OF MILITARISM.

The subject of militarism was suggested to the Governor by the sight that was presented at Cornwall. The strains of bugles were heard as the train ran past the station to a siding to let another train pass the place. When the train backed, it ran down to a crowd of about five hundred persons. At the left was a company of boys in a military uniform. Their buglers tooted a military blast, the officers saluted, and the Governor took his cue from them. When the cheers for "Teddy," proposed by a very earnest-looking boy, were ended, the Governor, addressing the commanding officer, said:

"Mr. Bryan has been warning you against the dangers of militarism. Do you know how many regular soldiers there are in the United States? Sixty-five thousand, and they are all in the Philippines, which is a part of our country, and we are going to keep it so. [Applause.] There are seventy-five millions of our people.

"That means there are eighty-six-hundredths of a regular soldier, with the corresponding fraction of a gun, for every 1,000 people in the United States, and Mr. Bryan's share of despotism would be about an ounce and a half of a regular soldier. [Laughter.] If he feels nervous, Captain, I will get you to call out your company and protect him."

The Captain saluted, the crowd laughed, and then it listened to a brief speech.

A very rapid working squad of young artillerymen fired a howitzer salute close to the train as the Governor was carried off.

GOVERNOR IN GOOD SPIRITS.

His Arrival Here and Departure to Begin His State Tour.

Gov. Roosevelt was an early arrival in the city yesterday, and when he unexpectedly appeared at the Fifth Avenue Hotel there was much interest manifested.

The Governor was in particularly good spirits, because Dr. Shrady, after examining and spraying his throat, pronounced his vocal organs in excellent condition.

Gov. Roosevelt had a pleasant chat with Lafayette B. Gleason, who is in charge of the speakers' bureau at Republican Headquarters, and expressed entire confidence in Republican success next month.

"I wish to say publicly," remarked the Governor, referring to his Western trip, "that I thank John Proctor Clarke and Curtis Guild for their services. They did splendidly. They deserve special commendation for their self-effacement. When required to speak they did so at all times; when not required they effaced themselves. I want to thank them publicly for their good work."

After a brief stay the Governor hastened to the West Shore Railroad ferry to catch his special train at Weehawken.

Roosevelt Train Hurts Trainman.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Martin Bergen, employed by the West Shore Railroad, was struck by the special train carrying Gov. Roosevelt and party just as the train was coming to a stop near the station to-night. His jaw was broken, and he is injured internally. He will probably die.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. NAGLE.

Dismissal of Republican Employes Alleged—One Man Brings Suit.

Allegation is made that Percival E. Nagle, Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department, is discharging, without cause, employes who are suspected of an intention to vote the Republican ticket. The rules of the department require that prior to dismissal charges must be filed and that the accused employes must have a hearing.

Basilio Maggio of 194 Mulberry Street was one of a number discharged last Tuesday. No reason was assigned. Yesterday ex-Senator John Q. Flynn of 15 to 25 Whitehall Street, as counsel for Maggio, began a test suit to determine the legality of Mr. Nagle's course in discharging Maggio and others without a hearing and in the absence of charges.

Mr. Nagle's explanation of the matter is that Maggio was dismissed for leaving his work on Section 3 five minutes before the dinner hour. Maggio was in the employ of the department for more than five years.

JOHN B. STANCHFIELD INDORSED.

State Brotherhood of Trainmen Approve His Candidacy.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, has received the following telegram:

The legislative board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of the State of New York most heartily indorse your candidacy for Governor.

The indorsement was made in the form of a resolution of indorsement adopted at the State Convention of the Legislative Board, held at Binghamton yesterday after a spirited meeting.

IGNORING CONTROLLER COLER.

The friends of Controller Coler who were incensed at the efforts of certain Brooklyn politicians close to Richard Croker to ignore him in the local campaign had a laugh yesterday. The Controller received from Chairman Shea of the Campaign Committee an invitation to go through Brooklyn and attend every meeting, or preside over every meeting at which Mr. Bryan will speak, with the exception of the large meeting at the Academy of Music.

Controller Coler's friends claim that this is only another effort of some Brooklyn politicians to put him in a bad light before the Democratic National leaders. Judge W. J. Gaynor has been invited to preside at the mass meeting at the Academy of Music, and so far the Controller has not received even an invitation to attend as a spectator.

Controller Coler has not decided what he will do. He will go to Ithaca on Wednesday at the invitation of Prof. Lee of Cornell University to talk to Cornell students on the issues of the campaign. Prof. Lee threw a bomb into the Tammany camp before the Democratic State Convention by forcing a resolution denouncing the Ice Trust into the Democratic platform much to the chagrin of Mr. Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, and others.

Mayor Chase on Bryan.

Mayor Chase of Haverhill, Mass., who has been twice elected Chief Magistrate in that town on the Social Democratic ticket, addressed a meeting of east side Socialists last evening in New Irving Hall, Broome Street, near Norfolk. Henry Sloboddin, the Social Democratic candidate for Attorney General for this State, presided. Mayor Chase said Bryan was a plain, ordinary politician, who talked according to the way the wind blew.

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CITY'S ARMY OF VOTERS

Corrected Registration Figures Make the Total 641,070.

The Congested Election Districts—Gen. Rodenbough Says No One Will Be Deprived of His Vote.

The published results of this year's registration in the city were only slightly changed yesterday by tabulations made in Chief Devery's office at Police Headquarters. The figures received there are in no sense official, like those of Gen. Rodenbough, Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections, which will not be in shape for publication for several days.

The most important of the discrepancies between the semi-official figures and those published is in the registration in Manhattan and the Bronx. As published, the result was 868,275 for the four days of 1900. The revised Police Headquarters figures make it 866,986, or 1,289 less. There are slight differences between the published results of registration in other boroughs and the latest revised figures, but not sufficient to have any important bearing on calculations made on the basis of registration in 1900 and former years of the vote of the city next Tuesday week.

The latest figures furnish the following data on the city:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Registration 1900	360,986
Registration 1898	330,619
Increase 1900, (11 per cent.)	36,367
Registration 1898	316,636
Increase 1900, (over 16 per cent.)	50,950

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Registration 1900	230,170
Registration 1896	207,333
Increase 1900, (11 per cent.)	22,837
Registration 1898	201,737
Increase 1900, (over 14 per cent.)	28,433

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Registration 1900	29,962
Registration 1898	23,708
Increase 1900, (over 26 per cent.)	6,254

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Registration 1900	13,952
Registration 1898	11,781
Increase 1900, (nearly 20 per cent.)	2,171

On the latest registration returns the vote of the city on Nov. 6 should be, on the basis of a falling off of 6 per cent. from the registration—a mean found almost infallible in important years, assuming the weather to be fine:

ESTIMATED VOTE.

Manhattan and the Bronx	344,967
Brooklyn	216,360
Queens	28,165
Richmond	13,952
Total, (registration 641,070)	603,444

CONGESTED ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Gen. Rodenbough's official duties were at all times yesterday hampered by inquiries about the possible disfranchisement of voters in congested election districts. The sum of his replies was that the full vote should be cast Nov. 6, as not a single voter should under the measures taken and to be taken fail to exercise the franchise.

"No excitement," said Gen. Rodenbough, "is warranted by the circumstances. I shall not until to-morrow know of all the election districts where the largest registrations have been recorded, but I know of the most important of them. They include the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District, which was said to have 1,480 voters. Only 1,098 voters were enrolled.

The list referred to by Gen. Rodenbough is as follows:

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Voters Enrolled.
*Thirty-fourth Election District	1,098
*Thirty-eighth Election District	630

TWENTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

*Third Election District	653
*Tenth Election District	521
*Twelfth Election District	523
*Sixteenth Election District	780
Eighteenth Election District	676
Twentieth Election District	756
*Twenty-first Election District	508
Twenty-fifth Election District	542

THIRTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

First Election District	516
*Eighth Election District	825
*Fifteenth Election District	513
Thirtieth Election District	526
Thirty-fourth Election District	579

*Polling place will be changed for a larger one.

"I am," said Gen. Rodenbough, "in communication with representatives of the two chief political parties, and am sure that each will aid in getting the votes in. In the case of congested districts, while there is no authorized law to split the Election Board or to divide an election district, I have ample latitude in the matter of voting booths, and shall see to it that where there is a large registration there are more voting booths than the law contemplates, one for each seventy-five voters. In many cases we shall use steel polling places, two or three for a congested district, and shall place them end to end and knock out the partitions and have all the voting booths necessary built. In all crowded districts we shall have the most competent election boards, with very efficient policemen, and the places will be ready for the first voter at 5:59 A. M. Nov. 6. Other details of a minor character, but in the interest of expediency, will be attended to."

As to the large registration in the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Thirty-first, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, the officers of the Election Bureau claim that the average does not come up to the limit, 600 voters for each election district, on which the division of an election district is warranted, and that the vote can be cast in the 660 minutes during which the polls are open, thus the Twenty-first, with forty-three election districts and a registration of 19,380, has an average of 451 votes to each election district. The other districts on this basis stand: Twenty-third, registration, 16,267; 35 polling places, average, 465 each. Thirty-first, registration, 18,136; 36 polling places, average, 504 each. Thirty-fourth, registration, 19,125; 40 polling places, average, 478 each. Thirty-fifth, registration, 24,877; 43 polling places, average, 579 each.

Gen. Rodenbough said he was not competent to analyze the falling off in registration in some districts and the large increase in others from a political standpoint. He was disposed to believe that the transition of population applies to all who desire to have comfortable homes.

"Take the case of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, for instance, with 15,564 registration in 1898 and 19,123 this year. Last year half of the district was in gardens or unfinished houses; this year it is built up and furnishes attractive homes. It is natural transition."

ALLEGED REPEATERS HELD.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Denied by Justice Lawrence.

James Lynch and the five men who are accused with him of conspiracy to systematically register falsely and vote illegally will have to stand trial at the Court of Special Sessions and they will have to remain in the Tombs Prison until the time of trial unless they can obtain bail.

The decision in the six cases was handed down yesterday by Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court. Application had been made to him to have the men released on a writ of habeas corpus. The Justice denied the writ, holding that the committing Magistrate had been justified in holding the men for trial.

The six men were arrested by McCullagh deputies on the first day of registration at Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street. One of them, Lynch, had in his possession a list of places of registration and addresses from which men were to register. Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Police Court, held all the men for trial at Special Sessions, and it was this decision of the Magistrate which was sustained in the Supreme Court by Justice Lawrence.

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Convicted Prisoner Tells Why He Gave a Wrong Address.

Max Italiener, a German, of 116 Forsyth Street, was yesterday sentenced to four years' imprisonment for burglary in General Sessions. Incidentally it developed that Max is illegally registered, and that he has been voting illegally for four years past.

On the stand Italiener gave as his residence 116 Forsyth Street. "Didn't you say you lived at 308 Broome Street when you were arraigned in the Police Court?" asked Assistant District Attorney O'Connor.

"Vy yes, I vode from dot plass," replied the German innocently, "and I lif at 116 Forsyth Street."

Further questioning developed the fact that he had been voting from the Broome Street number, which is a Raines law hotel, for four years, although he has lived at the Forsyth Street address.

"You moved around to Broome Street about the last of September, didn't you?" asked Judge Newburger.

"Yes, Sir," replied the prisoner. "I registered from there."

Italiener was charged with robbing the premises 135 Forsyth Street.

ITALIANS ACCUSE TAMMANY.

Charge that Intimidation Is Used to Prevent the Display of McKinley Portraits.

A number of Italian storekeepers in the Sixth Assembly District who are Republicans complained yesterday that Tammany Hall has agents who are trying to prevent them from keeping pictures of the Republican candidates in their windows. Some of them said their landlords threatened to make trouble for them if they did not take McKinley and Roosevelt pictures away. In other cases they said people who were not the landlords visited the stores on the same mission.

One storekeeper in Elizabeth Street complained that a man who represented himself as his landlord called at his store while he was out and frightened his wife, who had never seen the landlord, into removing pictures of Republican candidates which were on exhibition from the window.

James E. March, the Republican leader for the district, said yesterday that Tammany Hall knew that the sentiment of the people in the district was strongly Republican. He was certain, he declared, that at least 80 per cent. of the Italians in the district would vote the straight Republican ticket.

"In the four years of McKinley's Administration," Mr. March continued, "the Italian workingmen in this district found that they were getting back what they lost during the Democratic Administration which preceded it. They include stone masons, bricklayers, tilelayers, and mechanics of all trades. They know that during the McKinley Administration work has been more plentiful than under the Democratic Administration. They are all enthusiastic Republicans and are afraid of Bryan."

Mr. March said that the only trouble that might occur would be from Democratic colonizers. The legitimate vote would be overwhelmingly Republican.

CAPT. THOMAS'S ICE BOX.

Capt. Thomas of the Tenderloin Precinct was very indignant yesterday when shown the printed story that a new ice box purchased by the Captain contained champagne to be given out to all who did business in the private office.

"There's no champagne in that box," declared the Captain. "There is now what has been in my room all Summer, simply mineral water. That story was made out of whole cloth, simply to make trouble for me at headquarters.

"I used to keep the bottles of water in an ice cooler, but when that sprung a leak I got the ice box, picking it up at a bargain. Here, look at it."

The Captain led the way into his private room, where he opened the refrigerator door. Selecting a bottle at random he held it up. "Not champagne," he observed, "but better; mineral water. I suppose I might have champagne in here—I don't know—if I wanted to, but I haven't had any. I've got one horse, and I paid for him, and I intend to keep him, even if the newspapers do say I have a steed."

Pelted Passers-by with Tomatoes.

Dominick Menneck, a plasterer, gathered up a lot of tomatoes at a grocery store on his way home yesterday afternoon, and then stood in the hall of 203 East Ninety-seventh Street, where he lives, and amused himself by pelting passers-by. He threatened to shoot a detective who tried to arrest him. The man of the law grappled with the tomato thrower and, after taking the revolver from him, locked him up.

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BRYAN IN WEST VIRGINIA

He Speaks of the Race Question to the Negroes in the Crowds.

COMPARES THEM TO FILIPINOS

Says Colored Man Has Given the Republicans Presidencies and Received Janitorships in Return.

HINTON, West Va., Oct. 22.—The line of the Chesapeake Railroad traversing the picturesque valleys of the Big Kanawha and New Rivers was the scene of Mr. Bryan's campaign to-day. Speeches were made at Huntington, Hurricane, St. Albans, Charleston, Brownston, East Bank, Montgomery, Sewell, Thurmond, and Hinton. The size of the audiences varied, but all of them were large in proportion to the population of the towns and of the surrounding country. There were especially large crowds at Huntington, Charleston, and Hinton, people coming into those towns from all the adjacent region.

The notable feature of the day was Mr. Bryan's repeated reference to the race question. His line of travel to-day was further south than he had gone before, and further than he will go again, and there were quite a number of colored people scattered through the crowds at all the stopping places. Mr. Bryan took occasion to address portions of his speeches especially to them, appealing to them to do justice by the Filipinos as they would have justice done by themselves. The first point at which he touched upon this question was at St. Albans. There he said:

"When we complain that the Republicans are applying in the Philippine Islands doctrines that deprive people of the right to govern themselves the argument that a Republican makes is that some of the Southern States have adopted amendments requiring an educational qualification for voting. I want to submit this question to the Republicans: Do they approve of what is being done in the South or do they oppose it? If they oppose it, why do they propose worse things in Porto Rico and to the Philippine Islands than have been proposed in the South?

"Read the qualifications adopted by your own Administration for voting in Porto Rico, and you will find they have an educational qualification there that deprives 83 per cent. of the black men of voting age of the right to vote; not only this, but they deprive them of the protection of the Constitution of the United States. In the Philippine Islands they are going on the theory that the brown people there have no right to a voice in their government; and when a Republican tells a black man in this country that he ought to vote the Republican ticket I want the black man to ask him this question: 'If a brown man in the Philippine Islands has no right to a voice in his government, what about the black man?' and I want to ask what black man can stand on his own right to a voice in his own government if he votes the Republican ticket and denies to the people in other islands a right to a voice in their government. And if the Republicans tell the colored man that he is under obligations to the Republican Party, let the colored man reply that he has paid his debt of gratitude.

"If Lincoln were here the colored man might vote for him, but the modern leaders of the Republican Party have had more from the colored man than they have ever given to him. The colored man has bestowed Presidencies upon the Republican Party and received janitorships in return. I want the colored men before they vote the Republican ticket to know that the policy of the Republican Party is to send a few white men to the Philippine Islands and hold those white men in authority over 99 per cent. of the population, which will be brown, and this is to be done by a standing army.

"Instead of using the race question as a reason why we should annex the Philippine Islands, let the race question be a warning to us not to bring into this country a class of people who are not to share in the full destiny of our Nation. I want the Filipino to have his own flag and his own government and to work out his own destiny, and I want this Nation to stand by him and say to the world: 'Hands off; let this republic live.'"

Mr. Bryan reverted to the race question in his speech at Charleston. There he said:

"Forty years ago the Republicans said that a black man should not sell for a thousand dollars, but now they will buy brown men by the job lot for two dollars and a half apiece. They said a generation ago that the Declaration of Independence applied to a black man. Now they say it does not apply to a brown man. It cost us hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of money to take out of the Declaration of Independence the exception clause that excluded the black man. Now shall we wage a war of conquest and write in the Declaration of Independence another exception clause excluding the brown man?

"No, our progress has been upward up to this time. Let it not be backward from now on. Do not dare to deny to any people in foreign lands the right that you claim for yourselves, for if you have a right to your Government the Filipino has a right to his, and if you deny him the right to his own government you will not long have a right to yours."

Mr. Bryan also referred to the race question in other speeches during the day.

Mr. Bryan spoke to a congregation composed largely of coal miners at the 4ittle mountain town of Sewell. He told the people there that the Democratic Party stood for the arbitration of labor disputes and for a representative of the labor interest in the Cabinet of the President. When some one in the crowd asked him what he would do for the old soldiers if elected, he replied that he would appoint a Commissioner of Pensions who would be more satisfactory to the soldiers than the present one.

After the train started to move in leaving Sewell, a man in the outskirts of the crowd earnestly demanded to know about Mr. Bryan's attitude toward the ratification of the Paris peace treaty. Mr. Bryan had the train stopped and made a full explanation of his action and position in that matter. When this explanation had been concluded the same man asked about the expenditure of $20,000,000 in procuring those islands. To this inquiry Mr. Bryan replied:

"If you had read an article that I wrote about a month before the treaty was signed you would have seen that we could have got it back from the Filipinos in return for independence, but if you did not, I would rather consider it a contribution to liberty than as part payment on men and their lands."

When Mr. Bryan concluded his reply his interrogator pushed his way through the crowd, and coming up to the car platform, offered his hand to the Presidential candidate, saying: "I thought I had a right as an American citizen to ask that question."

Mr. Bryan said in response: "You certainly did, and I am glad you asked it."

Discussing government by injunction at Huntington, Mr. Bryan quoted an extract from an article alleged to have been written for The Review of Reviews by Gov. Roosevelt in September, 1896. Mr. Bryan quoted Gov. Roosevelt as writing: "The men who object to what they style 'government by injunction' are, as regards the essential principles, in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors, who lived in caves, fought one another with stone axes, and ate the mammoth and the woolly rhinoceros." Commenting on this Mr Bryan said:

"I want to ask you if you expect any relief from people who say that any man who opposes government by infunction ought to be classed with the woolly rhinoceros. The Democratic Party is opposed to government by injunction. The Democratic Party believes that right of trial by jury is a sacred thing, and that if you can give it to the meanest thief and the blackest murderer, you ought to give it to a laboring man as well."

At East Bank Mr. Bryan said:

"I am glad that behind me I have those who will be satisfied with equal rights and who will not ask special privileges if I am elected. I am glad that I have not behind me the trust magnates, for if I am elected I do not want them to hang about the White House and tell me how they elected me, and therefore claim that they own me.

"I have no desire to help you to get your hands into other people's pockets. If I can keep other people's hands out of your pockets I will do all that you want me to do for the laboring man."

Mr. Bryan will devote to-morrow to campaigning in Maryland.

ITINERARY OF MR. BRYAN.

Where He Will Speak on His Second State Tour.

Chairman James K. McGuire of the Democratic State Committee announced the itinerary of Mr. Bryan's second tour in New York State last evening. Mr. Bryan will leave New York on Sunday, Oct. 28, at 9:30 P. M. He will go over the Delaware and Hudson Road and will make speeches at Bainbridge, starting at 7 A. M., and at Sidney, Unadilla, Oneonta, Schenevus, and Cobbleskill before the noon hour.

In the afternoon Voorheesville, Ravenna, Coxsackie, Catskill, Saugerties, Kingston, Highlands, Marlborough, Cornwall, West Point, Haverstraw, West Nyack, and Weehawken will be visited. Mr. Bryan is expected in Weehawken at 6:25 P. M.

Mr. Bryan will start the second day of the tour at Jersey City. He will visit Hornellsville, Almond, Alfred, Andover, Wellsville, Belmont, and Friendship before noon. The afternoon speeches will be at Cuba, Glenn, Salamanca, Randolph, Dunkirk, and Jamestown.

MR. BRYAN AT PRINCETON.

He Will Address the Students for Fifteen Minutes Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—Mr. Bryan will address the students of Princeton University at Princeton Junction next Thursday evening from 5:25 to 5:40 o'clock. Such is the announcement made to-night by the University Democratic Club. This organization has been working hard to get Mr. Bryan to speak in Princeton, but found that this could not be done, owing to the fact that the committee in charge of Mr. Bryan's trip was unwilling to change the route already mapped out.

Then an effort was made to have the Bryan special train stop at Princeton Junction long enough for a speech by Mr. Bryan. The Pennsylvania Railroad refused to stop the train long enough for this purpose. Now this difficulty, it is said, has been surmounted by a new arrangement by which Mr. Bryan is to get off his special train and address the students for fifteen minutes, and then take the next train for Jersey City, where he will make connection with the special. A temporary platform will be erected for the speaker near the station.

NEW POLITICAL ISSUE.

It Is Born in Washington and Hinges on Mr. Bryan's Breakfast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A new issue has been precipitated into District of Columbia politics. The question is where Mr. Bryan is to breakfast to-morrow. The two militant factions of the Democracy are at daggers' points. Each faction insists not only that Bryan ought to breakfast with it, but that he must and shall do so.

Neither will admit that Mr. Bryan's preferences are to be considered, and both promise to be at the Sixth Street station when he arrives. Each is confident that it will get Mr. Bryan away from the other. Automobiles have been engaged, and will be on the spot, and the victorious party will carry the candidate away. The present outlook is that as soon as Mr. Bryan comes in view there will be a lively sprinting exhibition, and that he will be captured by the faction which sees him first. The extent of Mr. Bryan's sojourn will be as long as it takes to cross town from one station to the other. He may make a speech from his automobile.

WOODRUFF ON BRYAN.

Democratic Candidate Scored for Arraying Labor Against Capital.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, in the course of a political address here to-night, said:

"Mr. Bryan devoted his efforts while in our State to lining up labor against capital; to array those who use their hands for a living against those who use their capital for a living. How insincere were his professions! He dines with Richard Croker and his fellow-Tammany chiefs, who have grown rich without the use of either hands or capital, in the most sumptuous room of the most magnificent hotel in the city of New York, and then goes over to Madison Square Garden to urge the wage-earners to avoid having anything to do with anybody who is worth a dollar.

"Is it any wonder the temperature fell forty degrees when Croker, who has participated in the creation of more trusts than any one else during the past two or three years, called that meeting to order and introduced Edward M. Shepard, the counsel of the Sugar Trust, to preside?"

In the course of his speech Mr. Woodruff ventured an allusion to the fact that Roosevelt was at San Juan and Bryan was not at the front.

Some one in the audience shouted, "Where were you?"

Mr. Woodruff smiled, and said he was where most of the audience were at the time. This retort was received with laughter and cheers.

SENATOR JONES SANGUINE.

Claims that Mr. Bryan Will Carry New York and Probably Ohio.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee said to-day:

"I do not believe there is any doubt that Mr. Bryan will carry New York. I believe our chances for carrying Ohio are better than the Republicans'. I regard Illinois as an exceedingly doubtful State. Telegrams from the Chairman of the State Democratic Committee of California say we are going to carry California. I have no doubt of the election of Mr. Bryan."

Mr. Croker's Change of Base.

Richard Croker moved his political headquarters from the Hoffman House to Tammany Hall yesterday. He announced that he would take personal charge of every detail of the Tammany campaign from now until election, and that he would be at the Wigwam from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. to meet all district leaders.

Notes of the Campaign.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith was at Republican National Headquarters yesterday. He has just returned from a long tour through the West and said that everything indicated a great Republican landslide.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine yesterday issued another forecast of the Electoral vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. He gives them 294 votes, including 13 from Kentucky, but believes the votes from the latter State will not be counted as the ballots are cast.

The following speakers have been scheduled to address the meetings of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street this week: Wednesday, F. F. Searing of Paterson, N. J., and B. L. Burrows of New York; Thursday, Hugh Gordon Miller of Virginia and Col. W. C. Brown of Ohio; Friday, Lee Fairchild of New York; Saturday, the Rev. George F. Pentecost of Yonkers.

There was a parade in the interest of Herbert Parsons, Republican nominee for Congress in the Twelfth District, last night. The Murray Hill Republican Club and the Madison Square Republican Club, took part in it. There was an elaborate display of fireworks. Mrs. Parsons, who is a daughter of Henry Clews, is making an active campaign in her husband's behalf, and is said to be gaining many votes for him.

Students Denied Right to Vote.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Twenty students at the State Normal School who registered Saturday in this city have been informed by the Democratic County Committee that if they make any attempt to vote on election day they will be arrested and prosecuted. Not one of the students had gained a residence here. They are all Republicans.

SUICIDE IN NEWARK HOTEL.

A Woman Who Registered as Edith Barrett of New York Kills Herself.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 22.—A richly dressed woman committed suicide at the Park Hotel in this city this evening. Her body was found by Dr. J. W. Reade, who had been summoned to call at the hotel. When the woman registered at the hotel she gave her name as Edith Barrett of New York.

She left a card notifying August P. Loring of 22 Congress Street, Boston, of what she had done. After Dr. Reade made an examination of the young woman he said she had died from morphine poisoning. The body was taken to the Morgue.

New York Ordered Out of Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—It was announced at the Navy Department to-day that the New York has been detached from the North Atlantic Squadron, and is ordered out of commission.

Rear Admiral Farquhar will transfer his flag to the new battleship Kearsarge. Orders also have been issued for the Massachusetts to join the squadron.

HAFFEN-NAGLE FIGHT IN SUPREME COURT

Appeal from Police Board's Finding for Senator Mitchell.

THE PLEA FOR MR. HENNESSY

No Case Made Out for Him, Says Justice Lawrence—Declares Perjury Has Been Committed.

Bitterly fought was the legal battle yesterday between State Senator Richard H. Mitchell, who is backed by Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival E. Nagle, and Joseph P. Hennessy, who has the support of Louis F. Haffen, as to who is entitled to the regular Democratic nomination for State Senator in the Twenty-first District, which is composed of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts. Each faction held a convention and nominated a candidate, and the contest for regularity went before the Board of Police Commissioners for adjudication. After several hearings that body yesterday decided in favor of Mitchell and declared that the nomination of Hennessy had not been legally made.

This decision was not unexpected by the Hennessy faction, and the defeated contestant and his lawyer, Samuel H. Ordway, went at once to the Supreme Court and secured from Justice Lawrence an order to show cause why the decision of the Police Board should not be reversed. This order was made returnable before Justice Freedman at 2 o'clock, and a copy of the order was served on President York, who communicated with the Corporation Counsel's office and requested that a representative appear for the Police Board. Justice Freedman arranged with Justice Lawrence for the latter to hear the matter. At the request of the Corporation Counsel an adjournment was taken until 4 o'clock, at which hour the argument began.

First Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly, who had associated with him Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts, and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, counsel for Senator Mitchell, appeared for the Police Board, and Mr. Ordway, assisted by Joseph J. Marrin and George F. O'Shaughnessy, looked after the interests of Mr. Hennessy.

PLEA FOR MR. HENNESSY.

Mr. Ordway opened the case by saying that the law made it mandatory that an order of the court in such a case must be made fifteen days before the election, and for that reason an immediate decision must be rendered. He charged that the Police Board had delayed its decision and prevented an earlier appeal to the courts for a review. He then related the history of the trouble in the Twenty-first District which began on the night of Oct. 5 and which resulted in the placing in nomination of two Democratic candidates for State Senator.

Mr. Ordway stated that the convention was composed of 376 delegates, of whom 189 formed a majority. He described the stormy scenes which took place on the first night of the convention, which resolved itself into a free fight between the two factions. He declared that Commissioner Nagle and President Haffen had each produced an order of authorization, signed by Chairman Van Hoesen of the Tammany Hall General Committee, to call the convention to order. He contended that the Hennessy faction was in a majority that night and was prevented from going ahead with the business of the convention by the violence of the Mitchell faction.

"No organization of any kind was perfected that night," he said, "and at 4 o'clock in the morning, as our affidavits will show, an agreement was reached by the leaders to declare a recess until 10 o'clock that night. When this was communicated to the delegates it was received without opposition."

Mr. Ordway then told how the delegates from the Thirty-fifth Assembly District had assembled on Saturday night, Oct. 6, and nominated Hennessy, adding that 198 delegates had taken part in the convention and that 191 of them had made affidavits that they had voted for Hennessy, giving their reasons therefor. He also presented to the court affidavits made by seven newspaper reporters, to the effect that the Friday night convention had never been organized. He referred to the convention which had been held on Oct. 8, at which Mitchell was nominated, and declared that that convention had contained only a minority of the entire number of delegates elected. He said he thought that his side should receive more consideration than the other, because it had presented 191 affidavits, while the Mitchell faction had produced only 43 affidavits. Hennessy, he claimed, had from beginning to end a majority of all the delegates, and he asked that the decision of the Police Board be reversed.

Mr. McIntyre argued that the ruling of the Police Board should be upheld. He quoted from the law to show that the Mitchell people had complied with its provisions; that Commissioner Nagle had been legally authorized to call the convention to order and had had in his possession the official roll of delegates, certified to by the custodian of the primary records. He contended that the roll had been called by Nagle and that the convention had been organized by the election of a Chairman and Secretary, who had taken the oath of office. He referred to the affidavits in the case and said that the convention had adjourned until Monday night.

"I have not declared, you are taken by the delegates, who alone had the authority. By what right did three leaders come to an agreement to take a recess without the consent of the delegates? The naming of Hennessy was done by a mob, by a congregation of people who had no legal right to nominate a candidate. At the convention on Monday night, the only legal convention held in the district, Mr. Mitchell was nominated for State Senator by a majority of the legally elected delegates to the convention."

Mr. Ordway here said something about "conflicting affidavits," which caused Justice Lawrence to say:

COURT'S CHARGE OF PERJURY.

"That is the trouble in this case. There has been perjury committed. The question has been heard by the board designated by law to pass upon it in the first instance. That decision has been against you, and you appeal to me to reverse that decision. I am not here to pass upon the conflict of evidence. It is unfair for you to come before this court and say that an immediate decision must be given without giving me any opportunity to examine the papers in the case."

Justice Lawrence reminded Mr. Ordway that the affirmative rested on him, and that, in the face of the decision of the Police Board, and his opinion that one man was as good as another on paper, and that the affidavits on both sides were of the most contradictory nature, he should reluctantly, if compelled to decide the matter at once, uphold the Police Board. He added that counsel should not have waited until the eleventh hour to appeal to the courts.

"We made every effort to hasten the decision of the Police Board," said Mr. Ordway, "and would have been glad of even an adverse decision last week, as that would have given us a chance to have taken the matter into the courts for review. If your Honor lays down the rule at present in your mind; if any person or persons make affidavits and the Police Board decides in their favor, there would be no redress from the ruling of that board."

"That is all very well," answered the Justice, "but what will be the effect in the Twenty-first Senatorial District if I do not decide this case to-day, as I am told by you I must do under the election law? Will the people of that district be deprived of the right to vote for a candidate for State Senator, and will the Democratic organization have no candidate?"

"If your Honor decides against us now," replied Mr. Ordway, "the wishes of a majority of the delegates will be nullified and Mitchell will be the candidate. It will show that a violent minority can upset the wishes of the majority and will place a premium on violence and disorder in conventions, and also on perjury."

Justice Lawrence said that if he had to give an immediate decision he would not upset the ruling of the Police Board.

"I should not like to hold that the persons who make affidavits against Mr. Hennessy," he added, "have been guilty of forgery and perjury, for that is what your charges amount to. The accusations are very grave, and I should like to have an opportunity to examine all of the papers. As it now stands, I will say to you frankly that you have not made out a case."

Mr. Marrin, who acted as Chairman of the Hennessy Convention, then arose excitedly from his chair and addressed the Court as follows:

"What about my affidavit and the affidavit of my son, Charles C. Marrin? For forty years I have been a member of this bar, without a stain against me. From your knowledge of me and my character, do you believe I would make a false affidavit? I was present at the Friday night convention, and no organization was effected, and no Chairman elected. A majority of the delegates to that convention regularly nominated Mr. Hennessy. When that nomination is protested and a subservient Police Commission decides against us, and we appeal to this court, are we to be told that the decision of that commission is final? That will be the effect of this if you decide this matter at once.

"We had a clear majority the first night of the convention, when Nagle and his lawless mob—"

"I object, your Honor, to being designated as a 'lawless mob,'" interrupted Mr. McIntyre.

HAFFEN FEARED BLOODSHED.

"That is all it was," angrily continued Mr. Marrin. "Nagle and his lawless mob, a gang of ex-convicts, broke into the hall, swept aside the police Captain who tried to restrain them, stole the roll of delegates and the authorization given to Mr. Haffen. We have been accused of being responsible for the violence that night. Why, what object would the majority of that convention have in causing violence? The only reason that the Nagle gang was permitted to go on was that Mr. Haffen was afraid of bloodshed. There were 100 men there who were not afraid of bloodshed if it had to come to that. We asked to go ahead, but Mr. Haffen would not permit it. Had it not been for him the men of the Thirty-fifth District would never have been intimidated by Nagle's gang."

Mr. Marrin then argued that the word "must" used in reference to the making of a court order fifteen days before an election should be construed as "may" or "might," and declared that the word "must" was frequently so construed by lawyers. He said he wanted the Court to examine all the papers in the case.

Mr. Connoly suggested that it had been the custom of the courts in dealing with cases of this kind to make an order in accordance with the law, and that later an appeal could be taken to the Appellate Division.

Mr. Ordway said that he was satisfied to have the case taken under advisement.

"Even if we find that the decision of the Court comes too late," he said, "we will be satisfied, as the Police Board may reverse its own decision if it finds that the courts have given a decision in our favor."

As there was no opposition, Justice Lawrence took the papers, and will give his decision later.

Mr. Connoly, when asked about the matter after court adjourned, said:

"In my opinion, this action disposes of the whole matter, and Mitchell's name will go on the ballot as the regular candidate. The courts have decided several times that the law is all right, and have placed the construction on the word 'must' given to it by the dictionaries and as it is commonly understood. The law provides for an appeal to the Appellate Division. The decision of the Police Board will now stand."

Mr. McIntyre was pleased over the turn things had taken, and said:

"We have won the case. Mitchell is the regular candidate, and any court order after midnight will be too late. The law is clear on the point."

The Hennessy people were angry over the decision of the Police Board, and did not appear to have any confidence that their candidate would succeed in getting his name on the ballot. The contest has created much hard feeling in the Borough of the Bronx, and the threat has been made that if Mitchell is finally recognized he will not receive support at the polls. The Republicans are making an energetic campaign, and predict that the split in the Tammany ranks will elect Matthew J. Harrington, the Republican candidate.

It has been said that Richard Croker favored the recognition of Senator Mitchell. There has been some talk that the matter may lead to a revolt against Mr. Croker in the Thirty-fifth District.

RESIGNATION OF MR. SCHURZ.

Civil Service Reform League Committees Ask Him to Withdraw It.

At a meeting of the General and Executive Committees of the National Civil Service Reform League, held in this city on Saturday evening, the resignation of Carl Schurz as President of the league was submitted, and the following resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote:

Resolved, That in the judgment of these committees, and in accordance with the uniform practice of the league, the independent political action of any member of a Civil Service Reform Association should not affect his standing as an officer of the league, composed as it is of citizens of the most diverse opinion on public questions not connected with civil service reform; and that, therefore, the reasons given by the President of the league in his letter of September 22 last, for the tender of his resignation are, in the judgment of the General and Executive Committees, insufficient to justify its acceptance.

Resolved, Therefore, that the President is very respectfully requested to withdraw his said resignation.

Provision was made for the appointment of a Committee of Arrangements to determine the time and place for the annual meeting of the league in December, and for a Committee on Nominations, to report at that meeting nominations for officers for the ensuing year.

At the latest meeting of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of New York, the Presidency of which Mr. Schurz had also resigned in his letter of Sept. 22, resolutions were adopted of similar purport to those now adopted by the league, request being made in this case also that the resignation be withdrawn.

THE BAR ON NOMINATIONS.

The Committee on Judicial Nominations of the Bar Association of the City of New York has issued an address, in which are enunciated the principles which the association believes should be observed in making judicial nominations. Then the report says:

In view of these principles, and recognizing the merits of the judicial tickets nominated by the two leading political parties, we have no recommendations to make that would justify, in our opinion, a special meeting of the association, and we refer to our report of this year to each member of the association, in order that all may be apprised of this conclusion, and may be enabled to take any action in view of it which they think expedient.

The association also expresses profound satisfaction in the fact that Justice Edward Patterson was nominated by both parties not only in that the services of a jurist of such experience, learning, and ability will thereby be retained upon the bench, but that the practice of renominating Judges of conspicuous ability without regard to party is thereby more firmly established.

Wagers on the Election.

Mendham Brothers, brokers, placed a wager of $5,400 to $1,200 on McKinley yesterday, and Feuchtwanger & Co. bet $500 to $100 on McKinley, J. J. Judge taking the Bryan end of both bets. A. T. Timpson offered $4,000 to $1,000 to $200 on McKinley, and Cooper, Cramp & Beadleston offered $4,000 to $1,000 that the Republican ticket would be successful.

North Carolina Senatorship.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22.—Col. Alfred Waddell, candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Marion Butler, this morning announced his withdrawal from the race on account of illness in his family. The race is now between Democratic State Chairman Simmons and Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham. Col. Waddell's withdrawal practically insures a choice on the first primary.

BURKE'S FRIENDS DON'T DANCE.

Crowd Gathers at Fifty-ninth Street Hall, but Gas Is Shut Off.

The dance hall at 315 and 317 West Fifty-ninth Street, which was for a time run by "Billy" McGrory's nephew, was to have been reopened, at least temporarily, last night with the annual ball of the "Joe" Burke Association, but at a late hour the festivities had not begun, although there were a hundred men and women standing in front of the place. The delay was caused by the gas company, which had not turned on the gas during the day because, it is said, of an unpaid gas bill.

The place was opened last January as "Armory Hall" by Frank Campbell, McGrory's nephew, as a concert hall, but after a hard fight the Excise Board Fathers succeeded in having the license revoked.

A few weeks ago a large canvas sign placed in front of the hall announced that last night the "Joe" Burke Association would have its annual ball there. The carpets were removed and the floor was waxed and preparations had been in progress for the ball.

Early last evening the crowd, headed by "Joe" Burke, wearing a silk hat, began to arrive. They were met by McGrory. An attempt was made to light the gas, and it was found that the gas company had neglected to turn it on.

Acting Captain Kear learned that several wagons had backed up to the place during the day and sent three detectives to the hall last night to arrest the managers if any law was violated.

McGrory, who is better known as McGlory, has been seen in the vicinity of the hall quite frequently of late. When asked last night concerning the negotiations to turn the hall into a church, McGrory said: "A guy came to me and said he wanted to run it as a church, but if there's any graft in this thing I want it."

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107-109 E. 14th St.
Near Union Square.

TAMMANY MEN ACCUSED

Supt. McCullagh Gets a Warrant for Assemblyman Honeck.

CHARGED WITH COLONIZATION

Confession Made by Men Arrested for Illegal Registration—McGurk's Manager Held—Other Cases.

An important move against Tammany men for illegal registration was made yesterday by Superintendent McCullagh in the arrest of five men charged with being colonizers. These men made confessions, and Mr. McCullagh applied for a warrant in the Centre Street Police Court for the arrest of Henry C. Honeck, Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Twentieth District, and the proprietor of a Raines law hotel at 244 East Twenty-eighth Street. Honeck was not locked up yesterday, Stephen M. O'Hare, his attorney, promising to produce him in the Centre Street Court this morning, when the others will be arraigned.

Mr. McCullagh says he has undoubted evidence against Honeck, who, he alleges, promised the colonizers free beds, free drinks, and food up to election day and $5 each for voting the Democratic ticket. James Williams, alias "Scar-faced Charley," two brothers named Flanagan, one Coots, and a Bowery lodging house hanger-on were lined up before the Superintendent yesterday afternoon after having been arrested on the Bowery. These arrests, in connection with that of "Bart" O'Connor, manager for McGurk's "Suicide Hall," in the Bowery, gave Superintendent McCullagh much satisfaction, as he believes that he has succeeded in scaring the colonizers. He hinted that other arrests will be made to-day, but gave no hint as to the men he is after, except that one of them is a party leader.

Assemblyman Honeck said last night that he hadn't a word to say regarding Mr. McCullagh's charges, except that he would be in court this morning.

In speaking of the arrests, Mr. McCullagh said:

"Twelve men registered from 244 East Twenty-eighth Street in the polling place at 405 Second Avenue, in the Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District. The house, which is called a hotel, is kept by Honeck, the present Assemblyman from this district, and who was renominated at the last convention. Williams took twelve men to the place and put them in a front room on the second floor. The room had only seven cots. We found that there were only four sheets available for covering. This was on Oct. 8. Honeck and Williams, who comes from McGurk's place, promised these men lodging and food after election, all the drinks they wanted on application to the bartender, car fare, (providing they did not demand too much,) and $5 each for voting on election day, providing they would register and vote the Tammany ticket in that district.

"We discovered that most of these men were recruited from McGurk's 'Suicide Hall,' from which place Charles Moore was convicted last year of colonization and sentenced to two and a half years in the penitentiary. Others were gathered from Dougherty's 'Green House,' on the Bowery, a few doors from McGurk's. Fictitious names were provided for these men, and they registered under these names according to contract. We got the prisoners this afternoon, and when they were brought in and we confronted them with evidence they threw up their hands and made a confession.

"The arrests to-day are merely a beginning. I expect to make an important arrest to-morrow, but I cannot say now who I have in mind. I want to add, too, that this office is morally and legally responsible for the statement that there has been wholesale colonization, and that we have the legal proof to convict the guilty parties."

THE ARREST OF O'CONNOR.

O'Connor, besides managing McGurk's place, also manages the Oxford Hotel, also run by McGurk. He was arrested Saturday night for illegal registration in East Houston Street by Deputy L. P. Ellsworth, and taken to the Macdougal Street Police Station, where he spent the night.

O'Connor should properly have been taken to the East Fifth Street Station, but it was not intended that his arrest should be known before he was arraigned. O'Connor, together with Richard Livingstone, arrested in the Oxford, were arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning and charged with illegal registration last Saturday in the Nineteenth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District. The deputy charged that both men voted at the Kings County primaries last August, in the First Election District of the Thirty-first Ward, and consequently could not have a legal vote in this county at this election. The men were held in $1,000 bail for trial, Alderman Fleck qualifying as bondsman.

In speaking of these men, Superintendent McCullagh said that he has found that in the August primaries a number of residents of this borough went to Brooklyn and voted with the Democratic machine over there to down one of the leaders. To do this they secured certificates of transfer on the plea that they had moved to Kings County. He made a search for the men and learned that they had returned to Manhattan and registered from their former addresses.

"If these men attempt to vote," said he, "I will arrest them; but, as a matter of fact, some have been arrested. I cannot now divulge their names. I have, however, a good case."

Magistrate Hogan in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning gave a hearing to Leonard A. Snitkin, a lawyer of 72 Eldridge Street, and Dr. Bernard Lazarus of 24 Eldridge Street on a charge of having aided a young man named L. Kantrovitz to illegally register in the Sixth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District. Kantrovitz gave his age as twenty-one, and said he lived in Snitkin's rooms. Snitkin, who was present at the polling place, declared that the young man lived with him. Kantrovitz was shadowed, and later Detective Grimshaw of the Eldridge Street Station found him in bed at 25 Pike Street. Kantrovitz after his arrest confessed that he was only eighteen years old, and said that he had never lived with Snitkin. He also said, it is alleged, that Snitkin and Dr. Lazarus induced him to register falsely. Kantrovitz was held in default of bail. Snitkin and Lazarus were allowed to go on bail furnished at the station house. The three men will be examined on Thursday.

Snitkin, it was said, alleged that he was a McCullagh deputy, but the Superintendent denied the story. He said that last year the prisoner did some work for the Attorney General, but now has no connection with either that office or with his department.

WORK OF McCULLAGH DEPUTIES.

Superintendent McCullagh's deputies last night placed on file in his office 4,494 challenge affidavits, showing the number of challenges that had been made in the different election districts during the four days' registration. Of this number, 3,990 are in Manhattan and 504 in Brooklyn. In Manhattan the largest number of challenges were in the Sixth District, which had 1,461. The Eighth had 478; the Second, 285; the Fifth, 277; the Twentieth, 537; the Eighteenth, 229; the Twenty-fifth, 224, and the Twenty-fourth, 132. The largest number in Brooklyn was in the First Ward, 136. In addition to these challenges, 75 arrests were made.

Mr. McCullagh, as usual, has made arrangements with a number of lawyers to be always on call to go to whatever court they may be called to prosecute election cases. Fully twenty were in waiting yesterday.

Capt. Goddard, leader in the Twentieth District, called upon Superintendent McCullagh yesterday and deposited a check for $500, authorizing the Superintendent to offer rewards in sums of $50 to $500 for the arrest and conviction of any person who colonizes or attempts to colonize in the Twentieth District, and for the arrest and conviction of the leaders of any gang of repeaters, Capt. Goddard saying that any additional amount necessary will be forthcoming.

Bonaventura Sensey of 155 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Adolph Stupai, an electrical engineer, of 159 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, were arrested last night by detectives of the West One Hundredth Street Station, charged with illegal registration. The men claim their arrest is due to an error made by the Registry Clerk of the Forty-third Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District, who entered their address as One Hundred and Ninth Street instead of One Hundred and Eighth Street.

The detectives were investigating the registry lists yesterday when they found the errors, and went to the West Side Court where Magistrate Zeller issued warrants for the arrest of the men.

Sensey was leaving his home with his wife, daughter, and son-in-law for the theatre when arrested.

After an hour's delay, James McCabe, a liquor dealer, of 816 Columbus Avenue, gave bail before Magistrate Mayo for the two men.

Maryland Shirt Company Fails.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Jacob M. Moses and William Loeb were to-day appointed receivers for the Maryland Shirt Company. Bond was given for $50,000. The petitioner stated that the assets of the concern are insufficient to meet its liabilities, and that the affairs of the company have been improperly managed.

Wants Wreck of Maine Removed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba, saw Secretary Long to-day and recommended that steps be taken to remove the wreck of the battleship Maine from Havana Harbor, as it occupies a great deal of space, which could be utilized to advantage. He said he thought the wreck would have to be taken up piecemeal instead of being raised as a whole.

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Values that Bring Enthusiastic Throngs.

Over 28,000 Pairs of Gloves at Half and a Third.

Values range from $1.00 to $2.00 per pair. Do you wonder that New York never saw a more successful glove sale? The purchase was made at the auction sale of the stock formerly belonging to Wertheimer & Company. They're fine, firm goods that you'd be proud to possess at regular prices. Some half or more by choosing now.

All Sizes for Women and Children. Values from $1.00 to $2.00 per pr., at 29c to 69c

We Renew This Excellent Tailoring Offer Because There Were Disappointments Last Week.

We're sorry for the disappointments—therefore this renewal of our special offer. We're very glad that the offer was so unusual, so broad that it crowded the Merchant Tailoring Section every day last week. 15 fall overcoating fabrics to choose from; Oxford and Cambridge Friezes, English Coverts, blue, black and brown Kersey. Trimmings and linings here for your inspection—they're of exceptional quality. Fit and workmanship always satisfactory, or money back. Come to-morrow. It's a chance for a $20 overcoat, with $10 left for "pin money." 10.00

6th Ave. and 23d St.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4:15 A. M.—854 Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $2,000.

11:40 A. M.—514 West Fifty-fifth Street; Mary Mason; damage, $10.

1:45 P. M.—400 Grand Street; Joseph Gruber; damage slight.

2:35 P. M.—89 Clinton Street; N. Rosenberg; damage, $300.

7 P. M.—376½ Water Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8 P. M.—111 Monroe Street; Annie Schlovitz; damage slight.

Answer to a Correspondent.

W. S. WHITE.—Citizens do not vote directly for President in this or any other State. They vote for Electors, of whom there are thirty-six in this State, who in turn vote for President and Vice President. A ballot, therefore, with the name of William J. Bryan written in the blank column would be returned as defective or "scattering."

American Art.

Twenty-four prizes, including the Grand Prix, were awarded at the Paris Exposition to the products of the

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333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE
(Bet. 24th and 25th Sts.) New York.

Many accomplishments of our art are shown in our exhibition of

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THE WANAMAKER SHOE RELIABLE

A Master-stroke in Shoe Production

The Wanamaker-Reliable SHOES for Women

Twelve years ago we introduced the *"Wanamaker-Wearwell"* shoes for men and women, and it brought about a new era in the manufacturing of Shoes. They were imitated far and wide, and names began to be exploited in connection with shoes. Shoemaking has improved much in those years, and each season found the *"Wanamaker-Wearwell"* growing better and better, until to-day there does not exist any equal at its price, $3. But now *"Wearwell"* stands only for Men's Shoes, and a new name has been coined for the counterpart of value in Women's Shoes—The *"Wanamaker-Reliable,"* with the trade-mark, as shown in the illustration, stamped on label and sole.

And what does the new trade-mark stand for? Listen—and if the John Wanamaker reputation does not give you fullest confidence in every fact stated, test and prove them by the severest criticism and comparison that can be made.

All leathers used are the best obtainable. The kidskin being the highest priced glazed chrome tanned *Vici*, made by Robert H. Foerderer—than which there is no better made. The calfskin, the enameled and patent leathers are equally supreme in quality. The soles are made of best oak-tanned leather.

The workmanship is of the highest character—every touch of grace and skill in the finish, as well as most thorough and honest painstaking at every point in the construction—all soles made in the most flexible manner, to give the fullest ease and comfort, as well as lasting service, with good looks that last as long as the shoes. *The styles are the smartest and handsomest of the correct models.* In variety they cover all the shoes needed for any purpose—indoor or out, for dress or hard service. These:

Kidskin walking boots; button and lace; welted soles, patent leather tips; arched last.	Box calf storm boots; both tan and black; 9 inches high; heavy welted soles; flat last; square heels.
Kidskin walking boots; button and lace; kid tips; stout welted soles; square low heel.	Mat kid walking boots—the fine dull leather so nice for winter wear; stout soles and low heels.
Kidskin dress boots; button and lace; with tips; light turned soles; high Cuban heels.	Enameled grain laced boots; mat kid top; stout welted extension soles and trim heels.
Patent leather dress boots; black dress cloth tops; thin soles; Louis XIV. heels; plain toes.	Vici kidskin dress boots; patent leather tips; thin soles; Louis XIV. heels.
Patent leather dress boots; button; medium weight soles; arched last—mat top; military hee'ls.	Vici kidskin storm boots; high cut; lace; stout welted soles and flat heels.
Patent leather walking boots; mat kid tops; stout welted soles; square heels; button and lace; flat sole last.	Kidskin storm boots; button; mat kid tops; cork soles and flat heels.
Ideal kid; enameled kidskin boots in both button and lace; medium weight welted soles.	Patent leather dress boots; lace; thin turned soles; high Cuban heels.
	Kidskin boots; button; black cloth top; welted soles and medium hee'ls; patent leather tips.

In beauty, in style, in graceful form or easy comfort, in leather, in workmanship and finish—in all qualities that go to make shoe value, the *"Wanamaker-Reliable"* Shoes have no equal at their price.

How can we be sure of it?

Because we know every shoe of any note that is made. We know what goes into other shoes, and we have made sure that *better* leather, *better* workmanship, *better* style go into every pair of Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes that is made.

How Can We Do It?

Because our vast distribution of shoes makes us masters of the leather market and shoe manufacturing. Such vast transactions as ours allow factory economies and prevent uncertainty, worry and waste.

In a nutshell—*Because this is Wanamaker's;* and the whole merchandising power of this establishment put itself back of the shoemaking brains that planned this revolution of shoe values—said it must be; and it was.

To the women of Greater New York, and all others, from Maine to California, we introduce to-day, the finest, handsomest, best shoes ever offered at three dollars, or near it.

$3

The Wanamaker-Reliable, $3 a pair.

The SILVER Sale

Beauty That Is Not Costly

These wares at half-prices are just as artistic as the newest kinds shown this season. The quality is the highest that is made in silver-plated wares. And that's the whole story—except the delight to eyes that love beautiful table wares when they come and see the goods now offered for so little. This hint of sorts and prices:

Quadruple Plated Table Ware—

Baking Dishes, $3.75 and $4
Coffee Urns, $7.50
Ice Pitchers, $5
Butter Plates, $2.50 a dozen
Mustard Pots, 75c
Children's Cups, 75c
Pickle Jars, $1
Fruit Stands, $3.25
Butter Dishes, $2 Kettles, $4.50
Patent Cut-off Syrup Pitchers, $1.75
Cake Baskets, $2.50
Crumb Trays and Scrapers, $2.25
Fern Dishes, $3
Tea Pots, $2.25
Tureens, $5
Individual Tureens, with plate, $2.50
Bread Trays, $1.75
Gravy Boats, $1 90
Tea Caddies, $1
Coffee Pots, $2.50

Rogers' and Other Plated Ware—

Tea Spoons, $1.10 a dozen
Dessert Forks, $2 a dozen
Coffee Spoons, 75c a dozen
Nut Picks, $1 a dozen
Preserve Spoons, 40c Gravy Ladles, 45c
Mustard Spoons, 10c
Crumb Scrapers, $1
Dessert Spoons, $2 a dozen
Oyster Forks, $1 a dozen
Orange Spoons, $1.50 a dozen
Butter Knives, 15c and 25c
Berry Spoons, 50c
Oyster Ladles, 75c and 85c
Fish Knives, 85c Pie Knives, 65c
Table Spoons, $2.20 a dozen
Table Forks, $2.20 a dozen
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 a dozen
Sugar Spoons, 10c and 20c
Cream Ladles, 35c
Soup Ladles, $1 and $1.25
Fish Forks, 85c
Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 a doz.

Main and Ninth street aisles.

A Remarkable Offering of WOMEN'S SUITS

These are handsome new suits of canvas cheviot in a camel's-hair finish, in Oxford, blue, gray and tan, with smartly tailored blouse jackets and stylish skirts. Made to sell at $20; now offered at

$13.50 a Suit

Then there are a number of suits of Venetians, homespuns and zibelines; handsomely made and worth $18 to $25. All to-day at $13.50 a suit.

Second floor Broadway.

Cloth CAPES

Just consider what a large proportion of New York women of widely different tastes look to us for their apparel, and you will gain some idea of the vast variety we must of necessity show. From the plainest capes from American makers, to the richest, the superb capes that Paris sends us, nothing worthy is lacking. It is a collection that for beauty surpasses any we have ever brought together.

Just to give you some idea of the price-range, though it's the merest hint:

$5—Good quality black kersey; high storm collar; fastened with strap front and bottom; finished with stitching; full sweep, and 30 inches long. We sell a great many of these—that's why $5.

$10.50—Black kersey; high storm collar, closed by two straps; hood lined with black taffeta; finished with ten rows of stitching.

$18—Black kersey; lining of black taffeta and trimmed with stitched band of taffeta; edge of which is finished with silk gimp.

$48—Fine tan kersey; turnover collar, inlaid with purple velvet; stitching over shoulder, giving a L'Aiglon effect, from which fall plaits two inches apart.

$65—Red kersey; high flaring collar, trimmed with sable; garment entirely covered with wide braid in pretty scalloped designs.

$75—Pearl gray kersey; turnover collar and revers of inlaid velvet; triple cape falling to shoulders; garment edged with slashed kersey, in plaited effect.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Eiderdown DRESSING SACQUES

The numerous new styles are more attractive generally than ever before. There's new prettiness in the trimming, a new collar that many will admire, and even the colorings seem to be richer than in any eiderdowns we have seen before. They are light blues and pinks, deep red and gray. The sacques are all cut liberally—no stinting anywhere—and well and carefully made. No raw seams. Some are very prettily trimmed with satin in matching shades.

The prices begin at $1—these in either plain or ripple eiderdown, with crocheted edges and ribbon at neck. Some at $1.75, made with rolling collar and two silk frogs. $2.50 for the next best quality. Then $2.75, $3.75 and $4.25—very handsome sacques of excellent ripple eiderdown at these latter prices. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Short PETTICOATS for Present Wear

These short petticoats are most comfortable these cool autumn days. There is plenty of warmth and comfort in them, and yet they're not too heavy.

Short knit petticoats in solid colors, light blue, pink, red or white and some mixed grays; others have border of contrasting color, zephyr crocheted edge; 75c to $2.50.

Flannelette short petticoats, pretty, neat stripes; blue and white, and pink and white; with plain hem, 25c; others with gathered ruffle, 35c; three styles at 50c; others trimmed with lace, 75c and 85c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More PLAIDS Added To-day

There were ten thousand yards of these handsome Plaids when we told about them last Friday. The whole lot was practically sold last night—*but we got five thousand yards more!* They are ready this morning. Bright, richly colored; some showing camel's-hair; colored bourette and tartan designs. New and perfect—at half price or near it—

75c Plaids at 37½c
50c Plaids at 28c

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Tailor-made SUITS for Girls

The liking for tailor-made suits seems to be infectious. The girls have caught it from their elders, and now every girl wants a tailor-made suit. We're ready with as great and as fine a variety as we show in the women's; beginning with the $10 suit of Oxford cheviot and going by easy stages up to the fine broadcloth suit at $55. Though styles are closely modelled on our women's suits, there is nothing "old-ish" about them—the wearer's years have been fully considered in the designing. For girls of fourteen to sixteen.

Two newcomers that do us credit:

$18—Suits of mixed covert cloth; stylish double-breasted blouse; collar, facing cuffs and pointed belt of stitched taffeta. Skirt has circular flounce with band of stitched taffeta.

$36—Suits of handsome navy blue or black broadcloth; double-breasted blouse; triple collar. Skirt has circular flounce; entire suit beautifully trimmed with bands of satin, and lined throughout with taffeta. Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Winter DRESSES

This store for baby's wear is a great help to mothers. Are you planning baby's winter outfit? We can take a lot of worry off your mind. Here you can choose from a splendid assortment of ready made dresses and all manner of things for baby's wear. The choosing of baby's outfit becomes a matter of an hour or so spent here, instead of weeks of planning and sewing and worrying. And you'll likely save money in the bargain. A timely hint of winter dresses:

$3.75—Cashmere dresses; Mother Hubbard style; pointed yoke; trimmed with white braid and feather-stitching; pointed revers, trimmed to match; navy blue, red and rose; sizes 1 to 3 yrs.

$3.75—Sailor suit of blue and red serge; sailor collars and shields trimmed with white braid; sizes 2 to 4 years.

$6.50—Wool plaid dress; shirred yoke and belt; collar, cuffs and skirt trimmed with 3 rows of black ribbon velvet; 2 to 4 yrs.

$10—A dress made of whipcord; tan, red and navy blue; 3 box plaits in waist, back and front; box-plaited skirt; turnover collar and cuffs of white lawn, trimmed with embroidery insertion; sizes 2 to 4 years.

$7.50—Guimpe dresses of cashmere; red, tan, gobelin and rose; full waist; large shaped collar of silk to match; trimmed with ribbon velvet and fine plaited ruffle; skirt trimmed with ribbon velvet; sizes 2 to 4 years.

$9.75—Guimpe dresses of pink and blue cashmere; long waist, plaited and trimmed with silk embroidery; small pointed collar, trimmed with embroidery; white satin sash; also white lawn petticoat trimmed with lace; sizes 2 to 4 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' Reefers

The "Cadet Girl" is the most popular of our reefers. And no wonder—it's so jaunty and dashing with its military buttons and embroidered chevron on the sleeve. So suggestive of the parade ground. Box reefer, made of blue chinchilla, and lined with satin. A very handsome garment for a girl between eight and fourteen. $15.

Two other swell reefers are these:

$13.50—Box reefers of red and tan kersey, lined with satin, and trimmed with strapping of cloth and stitched satin.

$17—Double cape reefers of navy blue kersey; double-breasted; fastened with straps and gilt buttons. Second floor, Ninth street.

All Around the Store

Crash Towels for the kitchen are offered in the Linen Store, of good crash, one yard long, and hemmed ready for use, at 12½c each. Also Roller Towels, of fine heavy crash, 2½ yards long, ready to slip on the roller, 38c, 45c and 50c each. At these prices you save practically the cost of making.

Allover Shirrings, of chiffon and China silk, are much sought after for vests and yokes. They are of plain black, plain white or black-and-white. For the same purpose, but more novel and richer in effect, are Appliques of white on gold cloth and gold or white satin.

Infants' Long Cloaks. We have a beautiful collection of these outer garments for the little ones. They are of cashmere, Bedford cord or silk, in various styles of trimming, embroidery, ribbon or lace; and ranging in price from the modest cloak at $2.25 to the elaborate one at $50.

The "C. M. C." Hose Supporters have a distinct improvement in their construction which should make them favorites with women. A simple clasp attaches them to the waist or corset, without pins, buttons, or sewing. They do not tear the clothes, rip, or fall off. Price 15c to 50c a pair. In the Notion Store, Tenth street.

Powder Puffs. What a captivating collection of these toilet comforts have just appeared on our counters! They vary in size from the tiniest to very large ones. Some are in silk handkerchiefs, others in little bags of silk or kid; some are shaped like flowers; others have long handles, with mirrors attached. 5c to $1.95.

Ribbons. Sofa-cushions for *his* college room. Here is a bountiful assortment of ribbons just suited for ruffling on sofa-pillows. In a variety of new colors. 50c, 60c and 80c a yard.

Women's Stockings. These are of fast black Lisle thread, and offer a good opportunity to save a shilling on a pair; for although they're worth 38c, they're sold at 25c. Plain and Richelieu ribbed.

Boxes for Gloves and Handkerchiefs. Some new ones, just brought over from Germany, are particularly attractive. Some have medallions on the cover, others are decorated with flowers. One extremely pretty one has bunches of violets scattered over a white ground. 50c each.

Blankets. Have you a pink or blue bedroom? We can provide solid-colored blankets in these shades. They are all-wool in warp and filling, and we have them for single, three-quarter or double beds.

Cut Glass Decanters, of rich design, filled with Pinaud's Cologne, are handsome additions to the dressing-table. They're here at $5 and $5.75.

The "Fairgreen" is a new hat designed for little people from 3 to 6 years of age. The name is reminiscent of golf, and suggests the striking effects of modern dress, both in color and style, for which the game is responsible. The hat is of fur felt, with a large, broad brim, and is obtainable in navy blue, cardinal, gray, tan and white.

Beautiful SILKS and SATINS at 50c a Yard

The Rotunda held an interested throng of silk purchasers all day yesterday. Many a new dress or new waist will soon result. Though the selling was spirited and steady there's a large quantity and splendid choosing still:

Rich Brocaded Satins, in white, nile green and mais; beautiful patterns; suitable for dresses, for waists, trimmings, linings and fancy work.

Solid black taffetas with crinkled stripes, satin stripes, colored stripes and figured stripes; some with touches of white; some with colors on black; others with Persian stripes on black, and black figures on colored grounds.

Also open-work taffetas in solid colorings of ciel, red and navy blue.

Values, 75c, 85c and $1 yard.

Choice at 50c a yard

Rotunda.

Latest Word from a Live LINEN STORE

Pure flax honestly made is the brief and truthful description of all our linens. To that add this not uninteresting fact: Lower prices for all of them than would be possible if imported to-day. Plentiful lots of fine linens are marked much below regular.

But to-day's feature is not of linens, though closely related. Hungarian Hand-Embroidered Table Pieces enjoy deserved prominence. Our very full line of these is offered at about one-quarter less than usual prices. These attractive and serviceable pieces are shown in bright red and blue colorings on cream grounds, the edges scalloped.

Doilies, Round or Square—
8 in., 25c each; were 35c 12 in., 38c each; were 50c
Centre Pieces, Round or Square—
16 in., 50c each; were 65c 20 in., $1 each; were $1.25
24 in., $1.25 each; were $2 28 in., $1.90 each; were $2.50
Table Cloths, Round or Square—
36 in., $2.50 each; were $3 45 in., $4 each; were $5
54 in., $5.75 each; were $7.50
Buffet Scarfs—
16 x 36 in., $1.10 each; were $1.50
16 x 45 in., $1.30 each; were $1.75
20 x 36 in., $1.75 each; were $2.50
20 x 45 in., $2.25 each; were $2.75
Table Scarfs—
16 x 54 in., $1.60 each; were $2.15
16 x 64 in., $1.90 each; were $2.50
20 x 54 in., $2.50 each; were $3
Tray Covers, Oblong or Oval—
20 x 30 in., $1.50 each; were $2

Fourth avenue.

Engraving of Wedding Invitations

This is the season of weddings and we are as busy as can be engraving wedding invitations—a thing that we pride ourselves on doing particularly well. But we're not too busy for the prompt execution of your order. We've a splendid organization for all sorts of engraving work. And we keep a watchful eye on the work ourselves.

Nobody does any better engraving than we—we'd like to prove that by sending you samples. Our charges are $7.50 to $12 for the first hundred sets.

Stationery Store, Broadway.

The Selling of HOUSE PLANTS Begins Here To-day

Let this very attractive offering serve as an introduction to our opening of the indoor plant season: Latania Palms and Rubber Plants, in handsome jardinieres, at $1.25, complete. The plants are all greenhouse-grown, and very desirable for home decoration. Regularly they would sell for $1 and $1.50 each—the jardinieres for not less than 75c. To-day this splendid lot will be distributed among many homes at $1.25, for plant and jardiniere.

Ninth street aisle and Basement.

Golf SHIRTS for Men

Since Scotland is the birthplace of Golf, these golf shirts made of Scotch flannel in the tartan plaids are peculiarly apropos. About seven handsome plaid patterns. Made with the Raglan sleeves—and golfers have learned to appreciate how much that counts for comfort. It gives the greatest freedom where you want it most—at the shoulder. We make them ourselves—and we know just how you want them. Made with a neckband, so that you can wear any kind of a collar, though a stock is the proper thing. $5.

You couldn't imagine a more comfortable shirt for golfing. And then, there is the sentiment, you know.

Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Women's $2 Umbrellas at $1.50

We've about two hundred Women's Umbrellas that we can sell for $1.50 instead of $2, because we got them for less than they are worth. If you need an umbrella and care to save 50c, to-day's a good day to buy it.

The handles are fancy horn with pretty sterling silver trimmings. Covered with Union taffeta, which will wear better than a cheap silk.

Broadway.

METAL BEDSTEADS $4 instead of $5.50

These are White Enameled Iron Bedsteads of excellent construction; full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, with 1 1-16 in. corner posts, with brass knobs and caps; upright filling rods; nicely enameled and well finished. Not a large lot, but a decided bargain at $4 each. Regularly $5.50.

Some of the other white enameled iron bedsteads are priced at $5.50, $6.50, $6.75, $8, $9.50, $10.50, $11, $12.50 and $13.50. Any of these can be had in all sizes.

We show a specially fine line of decorated iron bedsteads at prices from $18 to $45. Three specially pretty patterns were shown yesterday for the first time. Prices for these three patterns, $25, $38 and $45. Each of the bedsteads is full size.

Fourth floor.

MATTRESSES of Pure Horse Hair, $15

We'll make to your order a mattress of a special grade of pure horse hair, full size, 40 lbs., in one or two parts as desired, with covering of blue and white or fancy ticking, for $15. It will be a $20 mattress according to fairest valuation. For a while you have this chance to save *five dollars.*

Elastic Felt Mattresses, full size, various excellent kinds, at $7 to $13.50.

Fourth floor.

Imported COLLARS of Roman Pearls

We brought over a great many of these exquisite affairs last year—they were in high favor. This year's importation shows collars more beautiful than ever. Some of them have bars and clasps of rhinestones. The prices are $2 each for those with 5 strands, up to $6 for 15-strand collars.

New Jet Collars, too, in a variety of beautiful effects. These have 8 to 15 strands and are priced $1.50 to $9.

Necklaces of Roman pearls with pendants and fancy ornaments of imitation turquoise, emeralds, sapphires, rubies and so on, at $2.50 to $12.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JOHN SHERMAN IS DEAD

Ex-Secretary of State Expired at Dawn Yesterday.

Had Been Unconscious for Most of the Time Since Saturday Afternoon—Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—John Sherman died at his residence in this city at a quarter before seven o'clock this morning. His death had been expected for some days, and loving relatives and friends gave him their unremitting care and attention to the end. The immediate cause of death is described as brain exhaustion incident to extreme weakness due to old age and to several attacks of sickness from which Mr. Sherman had suffered for the past year and a half.

Since Saturday afternoon Mr. Sherman had been for the most of the time unconscious, rallying partially at intervals when some slight nourishment was given to him. Yesterday afternoon evidences of the approaching end were manifest, and he failed to regain consciousness after 3 o'clock, passing away peacefully just after dawn broke. About 1 o'clock this morning he rallied somewhat from the stupor and turned himself over in bed, but after that he gradually sank until the end came.

Several days ago, realizing the critical condition of Mr. Sherman, the members of the household and relatives here sent telegrams to a large number of the members of the family throughout the country, and some were able to reach here before the ex-Secretary died. Most of those who arrived were at the bedside when the end came, the number including Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wiborg of Cincinnati, Mrs. William K. Otis of New York, P. Tecumseh Sherman, a son of the late Gen. Sherman; Charles M. Sherman of Chicago, and Miss Lizzie Sherman. Others who were at the bedside were Mrs. James McCallum, Mr. Sherman's adopted daughter, who had been his constant attendant, and her husband. Gen. and Mrs. Miles, the latter a niece of Secretary Sherman, were at the house the greater portion of yesterday, but left for their home shortly after midnight. They were summoned when it was apparent that the end was near, and reached the house a few minutes after the venerable statesman had passed away.

Secretary Sherman's demise occurred in the handsome home on K Street, which he erected eight years ago. Some weeks ago the ex-Secretary deeded this valuable property to Mrs. McCallum. Mr. Sherman was a large holder of real estate in this city, having invested extensively in that line from time to time during his residence here. Conservative estimates of his wealth place it at $1,000,000, most of which is believed to consist of Washington real estate. It is stated that the old family home at Mansfield, Ohio, remained in his possession, notwithstanding reports that he had disposed of it prior to his return to Washington last month.

The news of Mr. Sherman's death was immediately communicated to the President, who had been extremely solicitous as to his former Premier's condition. Mr. McKinley was greatly affected by the news. He immediately directed that the White House be closed to visitors and the flag over the Executive Mansion placed at half mast. After ordering some beautiful flowers to be sent from the White House conservatory, the President went in person to Mr. Sherman's late residence to express his grief, and offer what consolation he could to the bereaved family.

Later the President, as a mark of especial honor to Mr. Sherman's memory, resorted to the unusual course of personally preparing an expression of the Nation's grief in the shape of a proclamation descriptive of the personal qualities and civic abilities of the dead statesman. It is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

To the People of the United States:

In the fullness of years and honors, John Sherman, lately Secretary of State, has passed away. Few among our citizens have risen to greater or more deserved eminence in the National councils than he. The story of his public life and services is, as it were, the history of the country for half a century. In the Congress of the United States he ranked among the foremost in the House, and later in the Senate. He was twice a member of the Executive Cabinet, first as Secretary of the Treasury, and afterward as Secretary of State. Whether in debate during the dark hours of our civil war, or as the director of the country's finances during the period of rehabilitation, or as a trusted counselor in framing the Nation's laws for over forty years, or as the exponent of its foreign policy, his course was ever marked by devotion to the best interests of his beloved land, and by able and conscientious effort to uphold its dignity and honor. His countrymen will long revere his memory and see in him a type of the patriotism, the uprightness, and the zeal that go to molding and strengthening a nation.

In fitting expression of the sense of bereavement that afflicts the Republic, I direct that on the day of the funeral the Executive offices of the United States display the National flag at half mast, and that the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall pay in like manner appropriate tribute to the illustrious dead for a period of ten days.

Done at the City of Washington this 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President.
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

At the State Department a message was framed to be transmitted to the United States Ambassadors, Ministers, and Charges abroad, officially notifying them of the demise of ex-Secretary Sherman.

The funeral arrangements so far as they pertain to the services in Washington were completed late this afternoon. They will take place at the late residence of Mr. Sherman on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith of St. John's Episcopal Church being the officiating clergyman.

Immediately after the services the body will be taken to Mansfield, Ohio, where the arrangements for the last sad rites have been left in the hands of Representative W. S. Kerr and other friends of the family. Services will be held Thursday, probably in the Episcopal church usually attended by Mrs. Sherman when at Mansfield, and the interment will be made on that afternoon in the family burial lot beside the grave of Mrs. Sherman. The party going from here will include relatives and friends and also representatives of the State and Treasury Departments.

The list of honorary pall bearers is still incomplete, but as far as those invited have accepted, it includes the following: Secretary Gage, Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, John A. Kasson, J. C. Bancroft Davis, J. D. Cameron, Senator Hawley, and M. M. Parker. The members of the Cabinet now here will attend the services at the house, and President McKinley will go to Mansfield from Canton to attend the services there.

Of the large family of brothers and sisters originally comprising the Sherman family only two brothers survive the Secretary. They are Major Hoyt Sherman and Lampson P. Sherman, both of Des Moines, Iowa. The latter is in feeble health, and it is not likely that he will be able to attend the funeral at Mansfield.

All day long there has been a steady stream of callers at the house, who came to leave their condolences, the list including official and resident society and members of the Diplomatic Corps. A large number of telegrams of sympathy also were received.

MR. SHERMAN'S CAREER.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. He came of a line distinguished in American history. His early ancestors had been prominent in England before they came to the Colonies. One was a minister of distinction and another was a Captain in the British Army. John Sherman was directly descended from the minister. From the military brother of the minister was descended Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

John Sherman's grandfather, Taylor Sherman, was an able scholar and jurist of Norwalk, Conn. In 1803 he went to Ohio to settle a boundary question, and, acquiring while there several tracts of land, he located in Sherman Township, Huron County. Later he returned with his family to Connecticut and died there. His eldest son, Charles Robert Sherman, went to Ohio shortly after his marriage, in 1810, to Mary Hoyt, and located at Lancaster. He was John Sherman's father. He became a lawyer of high reputation in Ohio, and was elevated to the Supreme Bench of the State in 1823. He died six years later, leaving a widow and eleven children, of whom John was the eighth.

John was six years old at his father's death. The means of the family being limited, he was taken to raise by a cousin living at Mount Vernon. He remained in his cousin's home four years, and then returned to Lancaster, where he entered Howe's Academy. Two years later, when he was ready to enter the sophomore class, the desire to be self-supporting led him to take up the calling of a civil engineer. In 1837 he was appointed junior rodman on the Muskingum improvement. In the Summer of 1839 he lost this place because he was a Whig, the Democrats having succeeded to power. He then took to the study of the law, entering the office of his brother Charles, at Mansfield, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and formed a partnership with his brother.

His inclination toward politics was an early development. When he was but sixteen he was deeply stirred by the political events of the day. Four years later, when his enthusiasm about political issues led him to make several stump speeches, his brother William, then a cadet at West Point, thought it well to counsel with him on the subject. Speaking of the stump speeches made by John, the cadet wrote: "I really thought you were too decent for that."

But John did not see fit to take his brother's advice to keep out of politics. In 1848 he was elected a delegate to, and became Secretary of, the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated Zachary Taylor for the Presidency. The same year he married Miss Cecilia Stewart, daughter of Judge Stewart of Mansfield, Ohio. In 1854 he was elected to Congress as an anti-slavery Whig.

CONSPICUOUS IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Sherman's knowledge of public questions and his forceful manner as a speaker at once brought him into prominence in the House. He figured conspicuously in the debates upon all the great questions which were at that time agitating the country, such as the Dred Scott decision, the dispute over slavery in Kansas, and the fugitive slave law. He evinced from the first days of his career in the House a remarkable aptitude for mastering questions of finance, and an ability to present such questions in a manner which commanded the attention of his colleagues.

His first work of real note in the House was in connection with the investigation of the border troubles in Kansas. The Chairman of the committee having in charge this investigation was taken seriously ill, and it fell to Mr. Sherman to prepare the report. This was a masterly document. The chief subjects of the report became the issues of the campaign of 1856, and Mr. Sherman's reputation was made.

In the campaign of 1856 Mr. Sherman was an active supporter of Frémont. His position on the slavery question at that time was that while it would not be wise to disturb slavery where it already existed, it must not be extended. So rapidly had he come to the front in Congress that he was recognized before the close of his second term as the foremost debater and the most potential individuality on the Whig side. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and in 1859 he became a candidate for Speaker. His defeat was due to a trivial incident. He had subscribed to Hinton R. Helper's book "The Impending Crisis." This was a work which attacked the South bitterly. Sherman had no knowledge of the contents of the book when he subscribed, nevertheless when his name was mentioned as among the subscribers he was held accountable for the author's opinions. The Southern Whigs were estranged from him. They demanded of him that he should make a declaration that he was not hostile to slavery in the South. This he refused to do, and his refusal made his election as Speaker impossible.

The records of Congress do not furnish a more shameful exhibition than the debate over the Helper book. Congress would not organize, and the President's message remained unconsidered. For weeks the sessions were given up to the debate. Floodgates of vituperation were opened. The Southerners acted like men frenzied. There was nothing too bitter for them to hurl at their opponents. Sherman would have withdrawn from the contest, but his friends would not assent to his doing so. Out of this contest of calumny came the election of William Pennington of New Jersey, a compromise candidate, as Speaker. Out of it also came eventually the civil war.

Sherman's reputation did not suffer by his defeat for the Speakership. He was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee by Speaker Pennington. As Chairman of this committee he was responsible for the initial steps in the legislation which brought forth the Treasury notes of 1860, and rehabilitated the badly crippled Treasury of the Nation.

On March 4, 1861, the day on which Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States, Mr. Sherman took his seat in the Senate as one of the Senators from Ohio.

Mr. Sherman had some military experience in the civil war. When the President called for 75,000 troops after the fall of Fort Sumter, he offered his services to Gen. Robert Patterson, who appointed him aide de camp on his staff. He remained with Gen. Patterson's command until July, 1861. He afterward received authority from Gov. Denison of Ohio to raise a brigade. Largely at his own expense, he organized and equipped two regiments of infantry, a squad of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, comprising in all, 2,300 men. This force served throughout the war, and was known as Sherman's Brigade.

Sherman's services to the country in the Senate during the war were greater than he could have rendered on the battlefield. On the suspension of specie payments in 1862, the issue of United States notes was accepted by the Government as a necessity, and Senator Sherman was the main reliance of Secretary Chase in securing the passage of a law providing for the issue of these notes, and later in securing the legislation which established the National banks and resulted in the abolition of State bank currency.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

The crowning glory of Senator Sherman's achievements in financial legislation came in 1874 in the part he took in securing the passage of the act which provided for the resumption of specie payments. He was the Chairman of the Committee of Nine appointed by the Republican caucus to agree on the date for the resumption of specie payments, the date agreed upon being Jan. 1, 1879. It fell to Mr. Sherman's lot as Secretary of the Treasury in President Hayes's Cabinet to provide the means for the resumption of specie payments. He performed this difficult task with an ability which won for him the admiration of the financial world. Six months before the date set for resumption, the Secretary had accumulated a fund of $140,000,000 in gold. The effect of this large redemption fund was to force the legal tender notes up to an equality with gold, so that when the time came for redemption there was practically no demand for their exchange. This was the beginning of the gold reserve, which has ever since been maintained by the Treasury, and which has served to render United States Treasury notes as good as gold the world over.

After serving four years as Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman, in 1880, was again elected to the Senate from Ohio, succeeding Allen G. Thurman. He was President of the Senate from Dec. 7, 1885, until Feb. 20, 1887, and was re-elected to the Senate in 1886 and in 1892.

It was in 1890, when the agitation for the restoration of silver had swept over the country, that Senator Sherman was induced to lend his name and influence to the disastrous compromise measure known as the Sherman silver purchase law. He himself afterward described this measure as a scheme to save President Harrison from the necessity of vetoing a free silver bill. It was essentially a piece of political finance, and is regarded as the one blemish upon Mr. Sherman's splendid record as a financier.

Mr. Sherman was several times a candidate before the Republican Convention for nomination for the Presidency, and twice the prize was almost within his grasp, being snatched from him by similar tricks of fortune to that which deprived him of the Speakership early in his career. In 1880 the personality of Sherman overshadowed that of any man whose name was mentioned as likely to be before the Republican Convention. True, there was no enthusiasm behind his candidacy, but so great was the reputation which he had established by his solid gifts and accomplishments, that it seemed the party's duty to nominate him for the highest office in the Nation. His nomination before the convention was intrusted to Gen. James A. Garfield, who was his warm personal friend. Garfield made a wonderful speech, and aroused such enthusiasm in his own personality that the electrified convention nominated him for President instead of Sherman. Garfield protested, but his protest was in vain. He insisted that he came to the convention for Sherman, and must remain true to him; the convention would not be denied, and he was forced to take the first place on the ticket.

This defeat was a severe blow to Senator Sherman. The manner in which it was brought about hurt him more than the loss of the office itself. But his loyality to his party was unshakable, and his dreams of one day realizing his ambition to be President were not permanently dispelled.

In 1884 his name was again presented to the National Convention of his party by his State. It was done as a mere compliment. But in 1888 he was once more a serious candidate, and again the prize seemed likely to be his. Harrison was nominated. When the news reached him Mr. Sherman's remark was: "New York has again betrayed me." Later he thought he had reason to believe that Gen. Alger had contributed to his defeat by purchasing Southern delegates who had come to the convention for Sherman. In his memoirs, published some years after his defeat, he cast reflections upon Secretary Alger, which for a long time caused an estrangement between them.

MR. SHERMAN'S LAST YEARS.

Mr. Sherman continued in the Senate up to the election of William McKinley as President. President McKinley offered him the highest post in his Cabinet, that of Secretary of State. In an ill-advised moment he accepted it. His friends have always asserted that he was urged to take the place in the Cabinet in order to create a vacancy in the Senate to which Mr. Hanna could be appointed. Gov. Bushnell did appoint Hanna to the vacancy, but Hanna has insisted that he knew nothing about the President's intention to make Sherman Secretary until after the offer had been made and accepted.

It soon became apparent that Mr. Sherman's condition of health made him unequal to the duties of Secretary of State. He was only nominally the head of the State Department. The duties of the Secretary were performed by the Assistant Secretary, William R. Day of Ohio. Finally Mr. Sherman was prevailed upon by his friends to resign the Secretaryship. He handed his resignation to the President on April 22, 1898, and Judge Day was appointed his successor.

Since his retirement from public life Mr. Sherman had lived quietly, alternating his residence between his old home in Mansfield, Ohio, and his beautiful house on K Street, Washington. Shortly after the close of the Spanish war Mr. Sherman left Washington for a trip to Cuba and Porto Rico. While he was in Cuba a report was sent to this country that he had died suddenly. Obituaries of him were printed all over the country before it was learned that a mistake had been made. Mr. Sherman had in reality been taken sick near Santiago, and in order that he might be brought home in comfort and have every attention a naval vessel was sent to Cuba to bring him back. He recovered his normal health, but a short time after his recovery his wife, who had been an invalid, died, and his great loss caused him to break rapidly. The death of his beloved companion through life was the final blow in the series of bitter experiences which saddened his later days.

After his wife's death, his daughter, Mrs. Mary Sherman McCallum, kept house for him. Early this year Mr. Sherman went as usual to his home, in Mansfield, Ohio, to spend the Spring and Summer. Last month he left Mansfield for Washington with the idea of never returning. Before he left Mansfield he made arrangements for the sale of his property there. Immediately upon his return to Washington he placed on file deeds conveying his Washington residence and adjoining property to Mrs. McCallum. Mr. Sherman undoubtedly had realized for some time past that he could not live much longer, and with that prudence and method which were characteristic he made preparations accordingly. During his last days he never went out except for a drive, and received no company but intimate friends. Those who were with him most were Mrs. Miles, wife of the Lieutenant General of the Army, niece of the late Mrs. Sherman, and a great favorite with Mr. Sherman, and his former private secretary, Mr. Babcock, to whom he was much attached.

SENATOR HOAR'S TRIBUTE.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 22.—Senator George F. Hoar, in The Worcester Gazette this afternoon, says this of John Sherman:

"With the death of John Sherman one of the very few great surviving figures of the time before the civil war, of the civil war, and the great period of reconstruction disappears from view. These two illustrious brothers, one in the front of the civil conflict, the other the great military leader, will go down inseparable to the memory of remote generations.

"During the longest political life in the history of this country, unless Justic Morrill's be an exception, he contributed great service as a leader in a great variety of questions of vital interest to the Republic, but his special service was as a financier. While he bowed a little to the storm, when Pennsylvania, Indiana, and men in Ohio, he quickly recovered himself, and for thirty years was the leading champion of the gold standard, which he contributed more than any other ten men to establish.

"I shall miss an old, stanch, and dear friend, by whose side I sat in the Senate for many years.

"I shall doubtless have an opportunity later to make an estimate of his character, both its lights and shadows, which would be out of place while the mourning of his countrymen is fresh and while the open grave is waiting for him."

DETECTIVES SEE A ROBBERY.

Quickly Give Chase and Capture Fugitive with $112.

Detectives Enright and Kuerim arrested two young men yesterday on a charge of robbing a well-known Bronx Borough contractor of $112. The two detectives were on their way east in a One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street cross-town trolley car about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At Seventh Avenue the car stopped and two well-dressed young men assisted a man under the influence of liquor aboard the car. He sat down between them. At One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue the three left the car and headed for a corner saloon. As Enright watched them casually he noticed one of the young men, while pretending to support the intoxicated man, put his hand in the others hip pocket and take from it a large roll of bills.

By this time the three had reached the saloon door. One of the young men dragged the drunken man in while the one who had taken the money turned on his heel and started to run west through One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. Enright made a flying leap from the car, which by this time was in motion, and was after the thief in an instant, while Kuerim started for the saloon and placed the two that had entered there under arrest.

After a chase of a couple of blocks Enright overhauled his man, and arrested him. All three were taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, where the man who had been robbed gave his name as John H. Grahm, contractor and builder of 738 Bathgate Avenue. The prisoner that took the money from Grahm's pocket gave his name as Ralph M. Tully, a clerk, living at 2,058 Eighth Avenue, while his partner gave his name as Thomas H. Gray of 168 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street. On being charged with the theft, both prisoners became highly indignant, especially Tully, who said to the detectives:

"Search me if you think I got the dough, but it's no use, for I haven't." Search him they did, but they could find no trace of the money upon him until Kuerim took him by the collar and gave him a vigorous shake, when there rolled from his right trouser's leg a wad of bills amounting to $112, and 27 cents in change, which rolled to all parts of the room.

Tully had nothing more to say, and was locked up on a charge of larceny, as was Gray. Grahm was held on a charge of intoxication. Knock-out drops have been hinted at, but the police are of the opinion that Tully picked Grahm up while he was under the influence of liquor and robbed him without Gray knowing anything about it.

TO HONOR GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

His Seventieth Birthday to be Celebrated by a Banquet.

Gen. Oliver O. Howard will be seventy years old Nov. 8, and many of his friends, not only in the army and navy, but in civil life, have joined together to celebrate the occasion by a banquet in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of that day. So many prominent in different walks of life have already responded to the invitation to honor the distinguished soldier that the affair promises to be one of historical interest. It is expected that Senator Depew will preside, and arrangements have been made for the entertainment of a large number of ladies, who will occupy boxes around the sides of the banquet hall.

Plans for the reception and dinner are in the hands of a Committee of Eighty, of which Col. Henry H. Adams is the Chairman. Among the members are Gov. Roosevelt, Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey, Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, Gov. Smith of Vermont, Secretary of War Elihu Root, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Admiral Erben, Admiral Barker, Bishop Henry C. Potter, J. Pierpont Morgan, Abram S. Hewitt, Frederick D. Tappen, Brayton Ives, and Levi P. Morton.

PATERSON MURDER CASE

The Slayer of Jennie Bosscheiter Not Yet Captured.

Police Follow Up Clues that Furnish No Solution to the Mystery—Several Men Questioned.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 22.—The police of this city are to-night as far as ever from clearing up the mystery surrounding the murder of Jennie Bosscheiter, the seventeen-year-old girl who met her death in a lonely road near the Passaic River late on Thursday night or early on Friday morning. The police refuse to tell anything about their movements, but say that they will surely run down the slayer.

At the inquest on Saturday Detective Titus asked William Tanis, a friend of the dead girl, whether he had ever had any dispute with the girl or with her family. He said he never had, and vehemently denied that he had ever maltreated her. This statement is contradicted by James Wheeler of 17 Prince Street. He says that about two weeks ago he saw the girl and Tanis come out of Mills's saloon, where she frequently went. The girl was evidently trying to leave Tanis, and he grasped her wrists and tried to drag her along. She backed up against a telegraph pole, and Wheeler alleges that Tanis seized her by the neck and began choking her. Then Wheeler ran up and gave Tanis a blow in the fact that made him relax his hold on the girl's neck. Tanis ran up Main Street and disappeared. It was also asserted that on other occasions Tanis had treated the girl roughly.

When seen to-day, Tanis, who is being kept in strict seclusion by his father, at first refused to talk, but finally said that if the story was true he did not see what it had to do with what happened two weeks later. He said he could account for his time for the night of the murder, and that was sufficient.

Walter McAllister was questioned by the police at length this afternoon. Chief Graul summoned him to his office, but as usual, would not say what was the outcome of the interview. McAllister was more communicative, and stated later that he had been asked if he and George Kerr, a friend of his, had spoken to the Bosscheiter girl on Thursday night in front of Kent's drug store. Mr. McAllister denied that he had spoken to the girl, but said that he had seen her talking to two men at about that place. He paid no attention to the girl, did not note her demeanor, and did not pay particular attention to the men. The fact that some one had stated to the Chief that McAllister and Kerr had been seen standing in front of the drug store on that night led to the questioning of the young man.

Alfred Hill of 103 Straight Street, who sent the broken rings back to the girl some time ago, makes no secret of the fact that he did send them, but denies vehemently that he sent a threatening letter with them. "I sent the broken rings to the girl two weeks ago," he said, "in response to a request from her. They were inclosed in a letter which contained nothing threatening. While skylarking with the girl a ball some months ago I pulled the rings from her fingers, and they got broken then I was married in September, and I have not seen Jennie since."

A yarn spun by two messenger boys, who said that they saw a girl who looked like the pictures of Jennie riding in a car toward her home about midnight on Thursday, was investigated, and found to be worthless, as was the story of a farmer who heard a cry for help. The street-car men, nearly all of whom knew the girl by sight, denied specifically that she had ridden out on the River Street line on Thursday night. Had she done so, they said, they would have been sure to remember it.

A search of the girl's belongings at her house brought to light a great number of letters from Paterson men, covering a considerable period. The police have run down a number of them, and have eliminated a great number of the writers from any connection with the crime. Some of the other letter writers, however, are being watched.

Detectives Titus and Taylor late this afternoon ran down a report that a farmer named Braine had seen the girl lying in the road about 3 o'clock in the morning of Friday, and had paid no attention to the matter. They stated last night that the story had no foundation in fact.

The police have part of a whip handle found near the scene of the murder, but they attach no importance to it.

Although the police absolutely deny there has been any arrest or that any is contemplated in the immediate future, it is persistently rumored that two suspects were invited to the station house to be questioned, and have not been seen since, and that they are being held. Chief Graul and the Sergeant at the desk both denied this to-night. Despite their denials, considerable credence is given to the story.

WOMAN PRISONER IDENTIFIED.

Violet Allen Accused of Passing Worthless Checks.

A woman arrested Saturday night, and around whom the detectives threw considerable mystery at the time, proves to be Violet Allen, whose picture is No. 5,901 in the Rogues' Gallery, at Police Headquarters.

She was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on the charge of having passed worthless checks upon William J. McCarthy of 212 West Twenty-fifth Street, Andrew Hyams of 398 Third Avenue, and Isabelle McCarthy of 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for amounts ranging from $20 to $50.

She has used the name of Lillian Smith, and the detectives said she had furthered her operations by pretending to be a nurse from Bellevue Hospital. They said they knew of others who had lost by her in a similar manner, and Magistrate Deuel held her in $1,000 bail for further examination to-morrow.

WOMAN DIES IN DRUG STORE.

Anna R. Wheeler Falls from a Chair and Immediately Expires.

Miss Anna R. Wheeler of 108 Liberty Avenue, New Rochelle, who had come to this city to visit her sister, Mrs. H. P. Fowler of 22 West Forty-eighth Street, died suddenly in the drug store of H. A. Cassebeer, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, last evening, presumably from heart disease. She came into the store and took a chair near the door, and in a few minutes fell unconscious to the floor. Dr. Simon Marx of 947 Madison Avenue, who was in the store at time, and Charles F. Dickey, the clerk, ran to her, but she was dead when they reached her side.

She was identified by means of an identification card, which was found in her pocketbook, together with a number of her visiting cards and $2.35 in money. The body was taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station and the Sergeant in charge sent a telegram to the address given in New Rochelle.

Miss Wheeler, who was about thirty-five years old, was a daughter of the late George Minor Wheeler of Scarsdale, but made her home with another sister, Mrs. E. J. Pratt. She left New Rochelle shortly before noon to come to the city, and her friends say that she seemed in excellent health and spirits when she started.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.

Men Who Solicited Subscriptions for Press Club Again Arrested.

Two men who were charged last year with swindling many Wall Street bankers and brokers by securing subscriptions purporting to be for the benefit of the "Down Town Press Club" ventured across the "dead line" again yesterday, this time soliciting advertisements, it is said, for the "Tammany Times." They were promptly arrested by Central Office Detectives Funston and Gargan.

Among the alleged victims of the pair last year were the late Roswell P. Flower, who contributed $100 to the "Press Club"; Joseph H. Choate, who gave $50, and Frederick N. Gibbs, who subscribed $50.

When arrested at that time by Detective Gargan, none of the gentlemen named would appear as complainants in the police court and the two men were discharged.

In the Centre Street Court yesterday the men gave their names as George Gray of 31 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Joseph F. Shute of the Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street. Both claimed to be advertising agents.

Magistrate Brann remanded them to the Tombs pending further investigation.

COAL STRIKE ABOUT OVER

Guarantee of 10 Per Cent. Advance to April 1 Will End It.

MR. MITCHELL'S STATEMENT

Disinclination on the Part of Some of the Operators to Post Supplemental Notices.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 22.—President Mitchell in an interview to-night practically admitted that the anthracite coal miners' strike would end as soon as all the operators posted a notice guaranteeing the payment of a 10 per cent. advance in wages until April 1. President Mitchell said:

"The prospect of an early settlement of the coal strike is becoming brighter. Some of the operators have not yet posted notices signifying their willingness to fall in line either with the Reading Company or with the proposition made by the Lehigh Valley Company in the Hazleton region. If all of them notify their employes by posting notices or otherwise that an actual advance of 10 per cent. will be paid each mine employe and guarantee its continuance until April 1, together with the abolition of the sliding scale, I believe that the terms would be accepted by the mine workers. The reduction in powder from $2.75 to $1.50 has confused the miners, but some of the operators have so fully explained how contract miners could receive the full advance of 10 per cent. as well as all other employes that I believe this obstacle can be overcome."

Although, as President Mitchell says, the outlook for an early settlement of the strike is bright, it is difficult to make a prediction as to when the end will come. Some of the coal companies are showing a disposition not to issue a second notice guaranteeing the payment of the 10 per cent. increase in wages until April. Among these are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Delaware and Hudson, the officials of which companies are reported to have declined to issue a supplemental notice. The labor leaders, however, hope that the companies will in some way make known that they will guarantee the payment of the advance until April 1.

President Mitchell appeared quite cheerful to-night when he made the announcement as above, and his manner indicated that the time is near at hand when all the anthracite miners now on strike shall return to the mines. As soon as all the notices guaranteeing the payment of the advance until April 1 are posted President Mitchell will call a meeting of the National Executive Board, at which it is believed the strike will be declared off.

MINERS ARE DISCONTENTED.

Would Prefer to Go to Work and Wait for Settlement of Minor Questions—Row at Washery.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 22.—Discontent among the striking miners of the Wyoming Valley is growing, and unless the strike is settled soon, they will be hard to control. A majority of the men are willing and anxious to go to work, and if President Mitchell should call the strike off to-morrow, even with the powder question unsettled, he would receive more credit from his followers than to allow the contest to drag on with the chance of losing in the end.

The strikers say they are well organized now, and they can afford to wait a while before demanding other concessions. But, in the opinion of many, a prolongation of the strike will mean only a repetition of history. They say the companies will starve the men out the same as they have in other strikes, and then, when they do return to work, it probably will be at the old wages and without any union back of them.

The discontent of the strikers was shown at the works of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, in the eastern part of the city, this morning. A gang of men were going to work to screen coal on the bank of the Empire Mine, when they were set upon by a mob of men, women, and boys. John J. O'Hara, foreman of the gang, was knocked down with a stone and his nose fractured. Several other workmen were slightly injured.

During the melée several shots were fired. One bullet grazed the ear of Coal and Iron Policeman McCall. The mob destroyed all the tools of the workmen. The disturbance took place within the city limits and a detachment of police were sent to the scene. When they arrived, they found a large crowd of women and boys, but very few men. The local officers of the United Mine Workers say none of their men were engaged in the fight. The police found an effigy of O'Hara hanging to a telegraph pole.

Mayor Nicholas of this city sees trouble ahead if the strike continues. He is seriously considering a proposition to arm the police force with guns, so that they will be able to cope with a mob should they be called upon to quell a riot.

ARRESTS BRIDEGROOM AT ALTAR.

Wedding Stopped on Warrant Secured by Discarded Fiancee.

The marriage of Miss Victoria Miliski, the daughter of a storekeeper of Newtown, to Frank Palesky of 186 Greene Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday was interrupted by the arrest of Palesky on complaint of Miss Kate Morasky of 185 Greene Street, who charged the prisoner with obtaining $50 from her under a promise of marriage. Palesky was taken into custody by Court Officer Ferguson of the Ewen Street Court while he stood before the altar with his prospective bride in the Roman Catholic Church at Elmhurst, town of Newtown. Miss Miliski fainted, and was taken to her home, while Palesky was locked up in a station house. The prisoner was held yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court in $500 bail, pending a hearing on Friday.

Palesky is a foreman in a Greenpoint vinegar factory. He met Miss Morasky at a wedding last Spring. Their wedding day was set for last month, but two weeks before the time Palesky sent word to his fiancée that on account of financial difficulties he would not be able to marry her. A week ago Miss Morasky received an invitation to the wedding of Palesky and Miss Miliski, and she determined to stop the marriage, so she obtained a warrant for Palesky's arrest.

Miss Miliski is reported to be ill at her home from the shock.

THE REV. S. GRIESS FOUND DEAD.

Was a Converted Jew and Attached to the New York Presbytery.

The Rev. S. Griess, who had been an invalid for some time, was found dead in his room at the Hatfield Hotel, 48 Ridge Street, yesterday morning. He was a Jew, but had been converted to Christianity in early life and had done much evangelical work among the Hebrews of this city, though only twenty-eight years old.

Mr. Griess went to the hotel on Oct. 13, and while not very communicative, told Proprietor Mitchell that he had just left a private hospital at Stamford, Conn., where he had been undergoing treatment. He walked with crutches then, but in a day or two they were discarded, although he still manifested considerable difficulty in getting about because of his extreme weakness. He became worse Sunday, and Mr. Mitchell suggested that an ambulance be summoned for him, but he refused to have it called, saying that he would go to a hospital himself the following day.

When he did not come down stairs the landlord sent an employe to investigate, and he found the minister's dead body lying upon the floor. It was partly dressed and the bed was disturbed, as though he had slept in it, and the presumption, therefore, is that he was stricken while dressing and died before he could summon help. An ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital said he had been dead some hours.

Mr. Griess was born in Germany, but took a religious course at the Union Theological Seminary in this city and was a member of the New York Presbytery. Before going to the Stamford Hospital he was for a time in a similar institution in Albany.

An effort will be made to find his wife and two children, who are believed to live somewhere in Brooklyn, although the name does not appear in the City Directory.

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POLICE AND CIVIL SERVICE.

State Board Investigating Alleged Evasion of the Law in Delaying Full Promotions.

It became known yesterday that the State Civil Service Board, through Chief Examiner Briscoe, is investigating the action of the Police Commissioners in what is termed by the board an evasion of the civil service laws by placing men in the Police Department in an acting capacity and keeping them there for years instead of promoting the men to the full possession of any office.

The investigation has been going on very quietly for something like a week, and as a result it has been learned by Examiner Briscoe that there are fourteen Acting Captains, sixty Acting Sergeants, and eighteen Acting Roundsmen, now in the department. Of these men, many have been holding their positions in an acting capacity only for three years, and, in one instance, an official has been an acting officer only for five years.

During the latter days of last week a number of men went through the Police Headquarters Building and made inquiries in the Secretary's office as to the number of men, their names, and the length of service of the department officials serving in "acting" capacities. It was at first thought that these men came from the Municipal Civil Service Board. Inquiry at the office of the local board elicited the statement that nothing was known there about the matter. Yesterday it became known that recently some one had sent an anonymous letter to the State Civil Service Board calling attention to the number of men in the department holding offices in an acting capacity, and inquiring if the Police Commissioners were not guilty of a serious evasion of the law. The State Board sent Chief Examiner Briscoe here from Albany.

Col. Silas W. Burt of 39 Broad Street, who is a member of the State Board, admitted yesterday that this was true, and also admitted that the investigation was started through the receipt of the anonymous letter.

"It is true," said Col. Burt, "that the State Civil Service Board is investigating the matter in order to determine if the Police Board has been guilty of an evasion of the civil service laws. It appears as though there had been an evasion. There is no doubt that in emergency cases it is oftentimes necessary to promote a man from a lower rank to an acting capacity in a higher one, but that this emergency should need to extend beyond a few months at the most is improbable. We have found cases where men, and many of them, have been serving in an acting capacity for three years, and we even found a man who had served for five years. The State Board has decided that something is wrong, and that the Police Board has not been doing the right thing in the matter.

"The State Board will not, however, go over the head of the Municipal Civil Service Board in this matter. The State Board will communicate to President Knox of the Municipal Board the facts it has gleaned and state its conclusions. There is no doubt that the city has saved money by this method, and I do not know that the men holding these positions have suffered."

Secretary Lyon of the Municipal Civil Service Board was seen and asked about the matter. He replied that the local board had not yet received the communication from the State Board.

"We have known," he said, "that the State Board was making the investigation, and we will take the matter up ourselves as soon as it reaches us. It looks as though there had been a serious evasion of the law."

Another matter that it is reported may be investigated at the same time is the question of delayed promotions on the part of the Commissioners. There has long been a question of dispute between the Police Board and Municipal Board as to which board was entitled to make the ratings for merit in promotions. There is also said to be a dead-lock in the Police Board, so that even if the question of right to make the ratings was settled in the Police Board its members cannot agree as to what the ratings should be.

GIRL DROWNED AT PLAY.

Her Little Brother Falls Into the River in Trying to Save Her.

Takfield Boliska, six years old, and Ada Boliska, four years old, brother and sister, of 50 Essex Street, Jersey City, went to the pier at Hudson Street yesterday to play. The girl slipped from the stringpiece, and in trying to save her, her brother also fell into the river.

Joseph O'Donnell of 39 Henderson Street, who was working on the pier, plunged in after the children. He succeeded in saving the boy, but the girl was swept away by the tide, and was drowned. Her body was recovered.

CHARGE AGAINST ELOPERS.

Goods Purchased in Deserted Husband's Name.

Albert Nuffs of North Bergen was arraigned before Recorder Stanton in Hoboken yesterday charged with obtaining goods on false pretenses. The complaint was made by Henry Moll, who alleged that Nuffs came to him several months ago and said he was homeless and friendless. He said he felt sorry for the man, and gave him a home until he could find work.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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HIGH CREDIT AND SPARE CAPITAL.

The City of New York can now borrow money at 3.2 per cent. The City of Hamburg offers to pay 4.11 per cent. for the money it has to borrow. The Controller of New York has just borrowed $4,500,000 in this market. Bankers representing the City of Hamburg advertise here bonds of that city to the amount of 40,000,000 marks, equal to $9,520,000. Here is a demonstration not only that the credit of the City of New York, like the credit of the United States Government, is very high, but that the abundance of our surplus capital is more and more attracting the attention of the world. The people of other countries have begun to look to New York when they want to borrow money, and they find it here.

The Controller sold $4,500,000 of city bonds last week at 109.187. The bonds bear 3.5 per cent. interest. One million of the issue runs for twenty years; the rest are forty-year bonds. All are payable in gold. The loan yields to the city, at the premium paid, $4,913,405. This reduces the interest to 3.2 approximately. The Hamburg loan is offered at 99¼. At 4 per cent. this yields the investor 4.03 per cent. in current interest, and when his bond is paid at par at the expiration of nine years his return on the investment will be equal to 4.11 per cent. The longer term of the New York bonds counts for something, but in the main the difference is accounted for by the high credit of this municipality.

It is known to every banker and public financial officer in Europe that a very large amount of American capital is loaned out over there. The immense annual excess of our exports over our imports has piled up for us a credit balance that neither gold shipments nor the return of our securities has exhausted. American capitalists have left their money over there on call because rates have averaged higher there than here. The sale of bonds in this market, like the English and German issues and these Hamburg bonds, simply converts these call loans into long time loans. They do not involve the shipment of any considerable sums of actual gold from this market. In present conditions no gold at all would be shipped.

The loaning of American capital abroad indicates two conditions, one of which exists visibly and the other by reasonable inference. The visibly existing condition is that of very great prosperity. The industries and commerce of the country have been profitable in recent years. The American people have made money. They have surplus capital for investment.

Is it supposable that our people want to change this condition of prosperity under the safe and stable Administration of McKINLEY for the tumultuous uncertainties of an Administration under a revolutionist like W. J. BRYAN? Does it not do violence to reason and common sense to assume that they would intrust power to this ambition-mad demagogue and see the earning power of their industries destroyed, their surplus changed to deficit, and their capital incalculably impaired?

The condition to be inferred from this foreign bond-buying and loaning out of money is this: Some of our capitalists are getting along in years and they do not like to lie awake nights worrying about the safety of their investments. In England and Germany the gold standard is established and there is no Bryan in either country leading an army of voters to an assault upon the National credit and good faith. For a little more than four years a powerful and dangerous foe of honest money and a stable currency has been ravaging this country, eloquently expounding his revolutionary doctrines and openly threatening the money system to which the faith of the Government is pledged and upon the maintenance of which the prosperity of the American people depends. The country feels, and careful observers are entirely confident, that this political adventurer is doomed to a crushing defeat. But it will be two weeks before we can crush him, and for months the black shadow of his candidacy has beclouded the trade and the industries of the country. Capital cannot be idle. It has been timid about home investments; opportunities for secure foreign investments offered, and they have been accepted. American capital will seek American investments in larger volume after the defeat of BRYAN.

JOHN SHERMAN.

JOHN SHERMAN bore so conspicuous a part in the events of the last score of years during which the curious silver craze has engrossed popular attention that his earlier career has been somewhat dimmed in the memory of his countrymen. This is unfortunate for him and for them, for it was in his earlier years of public service that he displayed the best qualities of a really strong mind and set the example that it would be well for the young men of the Republic to recall and emulate.

The most fruitful and honorable portion of Mr. SHERMAN'S work was performed in the House of Representatives on the eve of the civil war and in the Senate from the time of the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN to the accession of President HAYES. In the House he was a devoted and very efficient champion of the opposition to the extension of slavery, which was then the essential Republican principle, and in the contest over the Speakership in 1859 he performed a very great service in his absolute refusal to make the slightest concession or compromise of the right of free discussion which was then involved. He was also a sincere and most capable advocate of the principle of protection to American industries which undoubtedly contributed largely to the strengthening of the Republican Party in those sections that were afterward the surest reliance in the war for the Union.

When he was transferred to the Senate at the beginning of President LINCOLN'S Administration, he took up with earnestness the task of fiscal and financial legislation made tremendously important and difficult by the war. His skill in the matter of taxation at a time when the business of the country was thrown into the greatest confusion and when the demands of the Government were wholly unprecedented was very great. In a country like England it would have made him a solid and enduring reputation. In our own land it won for him the respect and confidence of the more intelligent business class and made him the chief reliance of the Executive in a line of effort only less important than that of the armies in the field. This is, of course, as true of his work in finance as in taxation, but there he did not move with quite so firm a step. He has often been referred to as a leader in the movement for the issue of legal tender notes, but he was not. He regarded that measure at first with much distrust, and finally accepted it with great reluctance as the best thing that could be done under the distressing and perplexing conditions. He was, however, entirely in sympathy with the plans of the Treasury as to the National banks, which he did much to perfect and promote. It was a wonderful achievement. It enlisted on the side of the Government the vast banking interests of the Union. It created an adequate and permanent placement for a large part of the bonds of the Government. It created a perfectly uniform and perfectly safe banking currency in place of one singularly varying and to a great extent untrustworthy. It made possible the business development of the Nation, exhausted and torn by the war. All this Mr. SHERMAN saw and contributed largely to bring it about.

Mr. SHERMAN may rightly be said to be the father of the measure for the resumption of specie payments. That measure was defective in one regard. It did not provide for the retirement of the legal tender notes after they had been paid. To this he consented, but he did not at the time approve of it. He regarded it as necessary to the passage of any bill. But with this defect, the measure was still the most remarkable in the financial history of the country. Happily it fell to Mr. SHERMAN to provide for the execution of it when he became, in 1877, the Secretary of the Treasury. He performed the task with the utmost skill and perseverance and energy. It is not too much to say that its execution would have been impracticable with the Treasury in the hands of a weaker man or one that did not command the confidence of the financial world, as he unquestionably did. It was the crowning victory of his official life, and when he left the Cabinet in 1881 he stood as high as any finance Minister of our history, not excepting ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

HAMILTON died comparatively young and at the zenith of his fame. Mr. SHERMAN remained for twenty years longer in the public service. He did not advance the reputation he had earned. His course as to the silver movement was from the start weak and irresolute. It is not easy to think that he did not understand the movement, but he was unequal to the duty of contending with it. He compromised, and the compromise was enormously costly to the country. For this grave failing common opinion has held his ambition responsible. We cannot regard that explanation as just. Unquestionably he was ambitious, but he was even more loyal to his party than to his ambition. He believed that compromise was necessary to save his party, and that the defeat of his party would be followed by something infinitely worse. He did not dare to appeal to the honesty and the intelligence of the people. The history of the recent past shows that he was mistaken. Let us remember that he suffered more than any one else from his mistake.

TU QUOQUE.

The "you're another" argument has never found a more ludicrous use than in the mouth of Mr. BRYAN in his appeals to the negro voters of West Virginia yesterday.

Mr. BRYAN has apparently been somewhat annoyed at the inconsistency of his passionate attachment to the doctrine of "the consent of the governed" in the Philippines with the suppression by his party of the right of the negroes to any voice in their local and State Governments as well as in the National Government. To meet the embarrassment thus caused he asks the negroes to consider this question: "If a brown man in the Philippine Islands has no right to a voice in his government, what about the black man?" The natural answer of the black man to that question is that the Republican Party has done all that has been done to secure him a voice in his own Government, and that the Democratic Party has resisted it in every way that it could—legally, illegally, peaceably by fraud, or violently. Granting that the contention of Mr. BRYAN is correct, and that the Republicans intend to bar the Filipinos from a share in the Government—which is the precise opposite of the truth—the black man knows that as to himself the policy of the Republican Party is benevolent and just, while that of Mr. BRYAN'S party is openly hostile and oppressive.

This is one of the things that Punch classifies under the head of "better left unsaid."

THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

When the Grand Central Station was opened, thirty years ago, there was a great deal of adulatory nonsense written and talked about it. And yet it was, for that time or any other, architecturally disgracefully bad, while as the engineering solution of a problem of traffic it was evidently a makeshift. That it was a makeshift making monumental pretensions made it worse. It was barely up to date in 1871. That is to say, the New York Central system, having agreed with the municipality to pay part of the expense, instead of the whole expense which should properly have fallen upon it, of killing unoffending persons at grade crossings between the Harlem River and Forty-second Street, occupied the southern terminus of the tunnel which obviated that necessity with a building which never for a day really "accommodated" the traffic which came upon it, and which made no provision whatever for the inevitable expansion of that traffic. With the growth of the traffic, the conditions created by the Grand Central Station have become more intolerable month by month and year by year. The recent improvements made in the Grand Central Station itself, while they rendered the exterior somewhat less absurd than it was before, have been calculated mainly for the accommodation of the corporation, by providing it with more numerous offices in which to do its business. "The public," has continued to be treated as the negligible quantity which the former head of the "system" was accused of declaring it to be, until the opening of the new waiting room last week.

The waiting room is undoubtedly a sop to Cerberus, a recognition that the public has some rights that the system is bound or interested to respect. An outward-bound passenger laden with luggage is no longer compelled to walk northward from Forty-second Street to Forty-fourth Street, perspiring, as is the wont of the Summer passenger, under the weight of the family marketing and shopping, only to find, after contending for minutes with wild beasts at the ticket office, that he must walk southward to Forty-second Street again, and then make his way once more northward to his train, which he found stationed far enough to the northward to obviate the necessity of bringing the locomotives into the sacred precincts, and thereby smoking the roof. Nothing more grotesquely cruel could be devised than the arrangement to which the users of the Grand Central have all these years been compelled to submit, and have submitted with a complaisance that more than justifies HERBERT SPENCER'S denunciation of the fatuous and criminal good nature of Americans.

This particular ordeal is now over. What has been done for all these thirty years in the stations on the Jersey side of the North River has now been accomplished in the one station on Manhattan Island. That is to say, an outgoing passenger is permitted to repair to a waiting room at the rear of the trains, and to spare himself the journey on foot of half or three-quarters the length of the station and back again. Moreover, he is received into a spacious apartment, taking up virtually the whole width of the building, from which access to the trains is gained through eight large double doors. And also the ticket offices are increased, if not adequately multiplied. He must feel relieved, if not grateful. And, considering the tardiness with which the relief has been extended to him, gratitude would be singularly out of place. After treating him far worse than any other railroad leaving New York, the system has condescended to treat him, in these respects, nearly as well as the others. If the system dealt exclusively with "non-competitive points," he has no reason to believe that it would ever have treated him with as much consideration as its competitors have shown for years.

While the new waiting room is thus a real relief, it remains to be seen how far advantage has been taken of the experience of other railroads which have endeavored to cater for trade, instead of accepting it churlishly. The new arrangements for the handling of baggage have not yet been tested. Indeed, the real test of them will not come until the season of a "rush," which is not now to be expected for some months. An intelligent management would of course take advantage of the dull season to make such improvements as experience might suggest with reference to the busy season. But it would not be in accordance with the precedents of the system which centres at the Grand Central to pursue this obvious course. Another system would before this have been conducting experiments with a view to avoid disgusting and poisoning its passengers with the products of combustion of its locomotives between Forty-second Street and Harlem Bridge. It would have been inquiring whether the comfort and convenience of its passengers could not be promoted by taking into its station room and its yard room the property, already owned by it, at the side of its present station. It would be anxiously inquiring whether, in spite of all the mitigations of the existing conditions that could be made by the execution of an intelligent and liberal policy, the four-track tunnel that was barely adequate to its traffic a generation ago had not become hopelessly inadequate now, and whether the best thing it could do would not be to remove its main station to the north bank of the Harlem, where it could find room to do its business properly.

Perhaps the opening of the new waiting room may mean that the present management of the system is alive to all these considerations, and is giving serious and intelligent thought and study to them. That is perhaps more to be hoped than to be believed. But at any rate the new waiting room is a great improvement upon the outrageous and inhuman arrangements which it has supplanted, and for at last providing it the system should have due, though by no means undue, credit. Compared with the old thing, it is as creditable as it is discreditable when compared with the North or particularly with the South Union Station in Boston, with the Reading Station or the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia, or even with the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City.

BRYAN'S "LARGE ARMY" SCARE.

Col. BRYAN continues to repeat, in his recent speeches, the assaults upon the army calmly written into his letter of acceptance. A very brief examination of some easily ascertained particulars about the army, for the purpose of testing Col. BRYAN'S right to be considered honest in this matter, compels the conclusion that he is either woefully ignorant or willfully untruthful.

We cannot regard the allusion in BRYAN'S letter of acceptance to "the growing practice of calling in the army to settle labor troubles" as other than a falsehood, contrived to create an unjustifiable prejudice in the minds of laboring men against the army.

The regular army has on a few occasions been larger than normal. In 1799 it was authorized to consist of 51,000 men and officers. In 1814, for the war with Great Britain, it was run up to 62,674 officers and men. During the Mexican war it was 21,687 strong when largest. It did not exceed 25,000 until after the rebellion, when it ran up in 1867 to 56,815. Then, having been reduced to a peace basis of 25,000, it was continued at about that average until 1899, when the Congress authorized its increase to the 64,729 found recently by the Adjutant General.

The record does not show any sinister or whimsical political expansion of the army, and our history in recent years will be searched without success for any use of it that will justify Mr. BRYAN in such language as this:

> The laboring man asks for arbitration and gets a large army; he asks relief from government by injunction, and he gets a large army; he asks protection from the blacklist, and his answer is a large army; he asks for shorter hours of labor, in order that he may have more time with his family and for the development of his mind, and his answer is a large army; he asks for representation in the President's Cabinet, in order that labor may be protected, and his answer is a large army.

The obvious purpose of Mr. BRYAN was to lead the laboring man who heard him, and who was not well informed, to believe that the army had been frequently enlarged for violent interference with labor. As a matter of fact, the regular army has never been increased for any such purpose, and has been employed only twice in twenty-five years to maintain order where the civil authorities would not or could not preserve it. In 1894 a Democratic President called upon the regular army to preserve order and assure the movement of the United States mails, because Gov. ALTGELD, a Democrat, would not use the militia of the State of Illinois to secure the desired result. In 1899 Gov. STEUNENBURG of Idaho asked for and received the aid of United States troops to restrain disorders which the local authorities could not or would not suppress.

We shall presently know to what extent the people of the United States disregard the suggestions and opinions of Mr. BRYAN. That the laboring men despise his misrepresentations and the tendency of such teachings to create an inflamed and mischievous class feeling we have no doubt. And we are sorry to say that we have as little doubt that BRYAN knows that his facts and his purposes are wholly inconsistent with truth and the preservation of good order.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Episcopalians of the Milwaukee (Wis.) diocese favor strongly the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop, as assistant to Bishop Isaac L. Nicholson.

* * *

A Providence pot hunter has just paid $25.45 as the penalty for killing one robin, which birds now are protected the year round by the Rhode Island game law.

* * *

A Baltimore lady is lamenting the loss by theft of her wedding ring, on the inside of which is engraved: "A. W. S. to F. M. E. R. May God decree we two agree."

* * *

The Republicans of South Carolina have nominated a candidate for Representative in Congress in each of the seven districts of the State. Three of those named are negroes.

* * *

The Illinois Audubon Society is about to checkmate the milliners by securing an amendment to the game laws that shall make it an offense, with penalties, for any one to possess any part of the wild birds now protected by the law. Some of the milliners have contended that a part of a bird was not a bird.

* * *

A Chicago Police Captain of a more inquiring turn of mind than most of his fellows has discovered that the city has an ordinance prohibiting the erection of fences tipped with spikes, nails, or other pointed instruments, under penalty of fine ranging from $25 to $50. The law has long been a dead letter, and even the city owns many such proscribed fences.

* * *

California contributes from its State Treasury for the partial support of half-orphans and complaint is being made of the amount of money thus demanded. For the six months ending June 30 last, $81,767.53 was thus paid, and there are previous claims of $175,000 which the board refuses to pay, declaring that they were contracted before the present administration took office and their correctness cannot be established. Some counties will sue.

* * *

How quickly the huge herds of buffalo on the American plains were swept from the face of the earth! A recent careful count by a competent person places the whole number of animals of the kind living to-day at only 1,024. Dr. William T. Hornaday says in his book concerning the buffalo that it would have been as easy to count the number of leaves in a forest as to calculate the number of buffaloes living at any given time during the history of the species previous to 1870.

THE CONGRESS OF IBERIANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The public press announces a congress to assemble soon in Madrid of representatives of the Iberian race, and speculates on its objects, without definite conclusions.

Though its objects may be variously indicated, the main one is protection of the interests of Iberians. Results of our war with Spain have alarmed them. Spain, beset by formidable indebtedness and domestic troubles of all sorts, resulting from centuries of bad government, seeks remedial favors from her fellow-Iberians in America and anything as a remedy for her maladies but the true remedy—thorough reform in government. Such reform is intolerable to her governing class, the aristocracy, lay and clerical, because against their incomes. In such case revolution, sooner or later, seems inevitable. And, too, like all Latins, Spaniards fear the progress and power of the Anglo-Saxons, and seek some sort of an understanding with their fellow-Iberians for mutual protection against apprehended aggressions of the Anglo-Saxons.

Spanish-Americans, irrespective of Spain, are alarmed by results of our war with her. Cubans and Porto Ricans are their brothers, and the Filipinos are much mixed with Spanish blood and have the same language, religion, and literature as Spanish-Americans. These therefore naturally sympathize with all these islanders, whom they believe gravely wronged by us. They believe we have become, like our fellow-Anglo-Saxons, the English, aggressive and grasping toward weaker people and that they themselves may next be victims and ought to do something for protection against us. Hence they yield to persuasion of Spanish agents among them, and have the congress, whose main object will be kept secret lest we be offended. This will be the second congress of the kind since our war with Spain. Such congress was never known before the war.

That Spanish America, inclusive of Brazil, is alarmed at us is palpable to any traveler through its many countries who can converse easily in the Spanish language and thus become familiar with the more intelligent people. Spanish America covers a large part of this continent, is devoted mostly to agriculture and its products, mostly tropical, and desired by us; its collective market large and very desirable for fabrics, and the time remote when it will manufacture much for itself; its several Governments our republican sisters and neighbors. In these therefore is our proper field for foreign enterprise, especially in the future, when we must expand largely in foreign commerce and in marine transportation. In policy, therefore, we should always be considerate of our sisters.

New York, Oct. 17, 1900. G. W. J.

NUGGETS.

Quick Exit.

"Mr. Lew told me that he was a Yale man. Do you know what class he was graduated from?"

"From the sophomore class."—Harlem Life.

Belated Zest.

"What made that widow elope? Did her friends object to the match?"

"No, but she said her first marriage was so tame and uninteresting."—Chicago Record.

His Very Own.

"It is a Rubens, is it not?" said the visitor, turning from an inspection of the painting to the hostess.

"My husband's name," replied Mrs. Gaswell, with cutting distinctness, "is William. It's his all right, though. He paid $7,000 for it."—Chicago Tribune.

Another Trust Crusher.

"You could have got here half an hour sooner if you had taken the direct line by way of Bumstead Street, and it would have saved you the trouble of making a transfer."

"I know it, but it didn't cost any more to come the other way, and I believe in getting as much as you can for your money out of these monopolies."—Chicago Tribune.

THE DUCKS ARE ON THE WING.

From The Colorado Springs Gazette.

The nipping wind is whistling and the gray
clouds scurry by;
Upon the edges of the lakes the thin ice
ribbons cling;
The morning breeze is sighing through the
rushes, dead and dry,
And guns are gayly popping—for the
ducks are on the wing.

The canvasback drops quickly from the
clouds toward the lake;
From the marsh's weed-grown mud the
lazy mallards swing;
The dainty teal flies swift and low when
daylight's colors break,
And all the air seems throbbing—when
the ducks are on the wing.

The drake's discordant clamor sounds
across the wind-stirred flood;
And through the frosty, bracing air the
countless pinions sing;
The old sand blind is waiting, and the
fever's in our blood,
The red gods loud are calling—for the
ducks are on the wing.

So get the twelve-bore ready; the old hunting coat as well;
Decoys and ammunition, boots, and every needed thing;
Leave this dull world behind you for a while, and go to dwell
Where Nature bids you welcome, and the ducks are on the wing.

MAUDE ADAMS AS THE STRICKEN EAGLET

Parker's English Version of Rostand's "L'Aiglon."

A Meritorious Performance at the Knickerbocker Theatre—A Lack of Virtuosity—Stage Gossip.

Persons who cherish ideals of theatrical art will be grateful to the manager who has set upon our stage a work so worthy as Edmond Rostand's "L'Aiglon," done into English by Louis N. Parker, in a worthy manner. The performance of "The Eaglet," seen for the first time in this city at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, was followed with close interest and respect by the audience and was frequently interrupted by applause that truthfully indicated the feeling of the spectators toward the play and the acting of it.

The play, in fact, will fairly sustain the reputation its author secured with his "Cyrano de Bergerac," though, surely, its insistence upon the Napoleonic ideal of national glory will never excite the enthusiasm in this country which it was sure to arouse in its native land.

In the choice of Maude Adams to fill the title rôle, also, no great mistake has been made, in the existing circumstances. Unless an inspired boy could have been found for the character of the young Duke of Reichstadt, (and inspired boys are scarce in every epoch,) certainly no more fit selection could have been made.

We are not rich in these days in dramatic genius, and Miss Adams has many and rare artistic traits that have lately put her fairly in the front rank of the younger English-speaking actresses.

She looks the scion of the Bonaparte-Hapsburg union to the life. One never thinks of her as a woman from the beginning of the play to its sad last scene. In every pictorial and superficial attribute her portrayal is flawless. Not a gesture or a pose is out of place or awkward.

She wears her garments as if used to them all her life. The mask is a fine study, and the play of features is surprisingly varied and effective, while the young artist's integrity of purpose, her dramatic aptitude, and sympathy shine through all the performance, and her own uncommon personal charm is continuously exerted. Her denotement of the outward signs of the Prince's malady is discreet and artistic.

There was not a dissenting voice in the house last night after the curtain had fallen on Act I. A new and splendid triumph for Miss Adams was then predicted. She had won the sympathy and aroused the fervently expressed admiration of the whole audience. In the "lesson scene," as it will be called, in which the Prince, to satisfy two incredulous Bonapartists hidden behind a screen, confuses his old tutor by uttering a splendid apostrophe to the glory of the hero of Tilsit, she had shown an unexpected command of declamatory force and elocutionary skill.

In the earlier scenes of Act II., also, when the royal captive at Schonbrunn rebukes Marmont and hails the discovery of an old French grenadier in his suite; pleads with his grandsire for the right to return to France, and hurls defiance at calculating Metternich, Miss Adams was equally successful. One forgot the theatre then and felt that he was actually in the presence of the Duke of Reichstadt.

But, alas, there followed episodes requiring technical skill far beyond her command. The audience was wearied by a long and fantastical scene in which Metternich was supposed to be bewildered in the presence of the great Emperor's hat and the apparition of the old grenadier in full uniform, and to actually fear that the first Napoleon had returned from the grave.

This required better acting than it received, and so did the climacteric episode at the mirror, in which Metternich showed the poor Prince his Hapsburg features and shamed him. The play of passion here is tumultuous. The working up of the scene theatrically suggests the tact and knowledge of Sardou rather than the poetic genius of Rostand, and although the fault lay doubtless as much with the English adapter as with Miss Adams and more with the actor of Metternich, Edwin Arden, than with either, the result was very disappointing.

The complete sympathy of the audience was not recovered until the daring scene on the field of Wagram, in Act IV. The fête in Act III. was merely a pictorial triumph. As the inspired leader of the conspiracy, proclaimed Emperor, and promising favors to his followers; as the defeated Prince, saying farewell to his few adherents in presence of the unimaginative police, in all the subtle and beautiful details of a well-arranged and beautifully written episode, Miss Adams was technically proficient and charming, while in the difficult climax of frenzy, when the Prince, left alone with his dying grenadier, hears the voices of the victims and the shouts of the victors at Wagram borne on the morning breeze, though her technical deficiency was obvious, her sincerity still counted for much and the tumult of applause which followed was deserved.

The death scene which closes the play is not simple and natural. It is surprisingly full of theatrical artifice. Miss Adams carried it through with only moderate dramatic success. But it is not long and it is pictorially effective.

This third rôle taken up by Miss Adams since she began her career as a star, excepting two or three passages calling for a brilliant display of sheer virtuosity, lies much more clearly within the range of her powers of expression than Shakespeare's Juliet, though in that difficult character the young actress secured a positive triumph through the sincerity of her art, and denoted the steadfast passion of the Capulet girl and the pathos of her plight more effectively than any other actress of her own particular epoch, even while she failed to give the wonderful beauty of the poetry its due expression or to fairly reach the exalted plane of tragedy on which the rôle belongs.

But the weak, pretty young son of the mighty Napoleon, idling away his young life under the cold eye of Metternich, aroused to a frenzy of patriotic zeal and ambition by the influence of a few lingering Bonapartists, and then relapsing into pitiful weakness, delirium, stupor, and death, is not on the plane of Juliet.

The character, indeed, has been made interesting, lovable, one that the whole world can sympathize with, by the genius of the French poet. One may not feel the glow of pride in the glory of Bonaparte all Frenchmen are supposed to feel nowadays, and yet this exquisitely tender and poetical exposition of the character of Bonaparte's ill-fated son will not fail frequently to move him.

Miss Adams's portrayal probably leaves few notes Rostand has lent to the rôle absolutely untouched, certainly none that has been translated into English verse by Parker. The people who have been marveling over the choice of "a Bernhardt rôle" for this young American artist, distinguished chiefly for her artistic comprehension, sensibility, and personal charm, forget that the fame of Bernhardt does not rest alone on the Toscas, the Fedoras, the Phedras of her rich repertory. Reichstadt does not belong to that grim category.

The genius of Sarah Bernhardt is broad and her taste in art catholic, and while it will be a rare pleasure to be able to see her portrayal of the young King of Rome next month, in the light of Miss Adams's, we may be perfectly sure, after last night's performance, that the work of the younger actress will survive whatever comparison it is then found worth while to make. It is, as a whole, good work, and distinguished by a high order of endeavor.

Of the English version of Rostand's French text more may be said later. It is certainly workmanlike, and, excepting in the mirror scene already described, in which scarcely a word reached the audience, Mr. Parker has not used English that is too hard to speak intelligibly. There seem to be a few passages here and there which might as well be curtailed or omitted. The persistent adoration of the dead Napoleon and abuse of his enemies is not always stirring or grateful to impartial ears.

Nevertheless this is a noble and dignified work, one marked by genuine inspiration and good stagecraft as well, and its performance, taken as a whole, may be cordially recommended to cultivated persons. The popular success of such a play is always a consummation to be devoutly wished for.

The production is magnificent in a pictorial way, and the representation of the European dress and decoration of the period immediately following the Napoleonic era is rich, suggestive, and gratifying to the eye. Both the interior and exterior views are lovely. The groups of gayly attired men and women of the Court sustain the illusion. The picture of the battlefield of Wagram at midnight and at dawn is wonderfully stirring and impressive in its uncanny way.

In the acting of the play there are a few defects, as already noted. There is some chance for individual distinction beyond the title rôle. J. H. Gilmour, always a sound and useful actor, if not a particularly flexible or imaginative one, is reasonably effective both pictorially and dramatically, as the veteran French grenadier Flambeau, the character Coquelin will act next month at the Garden Theatre.

Edwin Arden denotes well the austerity and frigidity of Prince Metternich, but fails in his strongest scene, while Joseph Francoeur and Ida Waterman are all that could be required in the comparatively slight but effective rôles of the aged Emperor and his daughter, the Eaglet's vain mother, widow of an Emperor and also of an Austrian soldier. Sara Perry is effective as the beautiful, fervent, and alluring schemer, while Ellie Collmer, a promising graduate of Herr Conried's dramatic school in Irving Place, acts another small rôle admirably.

Peyton Carter, Jepson, Benrimo, Oswald Yorke, and other competent actors carry small parts with good skill, while Margaret Gordon is attractive in the episodic rôle of Fanny Elssier, the famous dancer.

Duke of Reichstadt	Maude Adams
Flambeau	J. H. Gilmour
Prince Metternich	Edwin Arden
Count Prokesch	Percy Lyndall
Baron Friedrich von Gentz	Eugene Jepson
Attache of the French Embassy	Oswald Yorke
The Tailor	William Lewers
Count Maurice Dietrichstein	Edward Lester
Baron von Obenaus	R. Peyton Carter
Emperor Francis	Joseph Francoeur
Marshal Marmont	J. H. Benrimo
Count Sedlnisky	William Crosby
Marquis of Bombelles	Clayton Legge
Tiburtius de Loget	William Irving
Lord Cowley	Rienza Cordova
Count Sandor	Edward Jacobs
Dr. Malfatti	H. D. James
Gen. Hartman	Herbert Carr
Capt. Foresti	John S. Robertson
An Austrian Sergeant	Lloyd Carleton
A Country Doctor	Frederick Spencer
His son	Byron Ongley
Thalberg	B. B. Belcher
Montenegro	Morton H. Weldon
The Chamberlain	Charles Martin
Officer of the Guard	Henry P. Davis
Marquis of Otranto	Charles Henderson
Goubeaux	Don C. Merrifield
Pfonnet	Henry Clarke
Morchain	Thomas H. Elwood
Guibert	George Klein
Borofski	Frank Goodman
Police Officer	Ralph Yoerg
Archduke	Walter Butterworth
Maria Louise	Ida Waterman
Archduchess Sophia	Sarah Converse
Theresa de Loget	Ellie Collmer
The Countess Camerata	Sara Perry
Fanny Elssler	Margaret Gordon
Scarampi	Francis Comstock
Mina	Edith Scott
Archduchess	Beatrice Morrison

MRS. BRUNE AS THEODORA.

Sardou's Play Is Done in English in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—"Theodora," the Sardou play made famous by Bernhardt, was presented in English at the Boston Theatre to-night and introduced a new Theodora to the public, in the person of Mrs. Clarence M. Brune, who received a cordial reception.

Mrs. Brune last season played with Clarence M. Brune and Frederick Ward through the South and West. Associated with her in the cast of "Theodora" are Clarence M. Brune, Melbourne MacDowell, and Hudson Liston. Mr. MacDowell was well cast in the heroic rôle of Andreas.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

"Romeo and Juliet" Performed at Popular Prices.

The reduction of prices appeared last night to have given the season of the English Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House a new life. It was made unmistakable, by the burst of applause which greeted the familiar stage setting of the balcony scene, that many of the audience had not previously heard Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" in the Metropolitan Opera House. This, however, is a good sign. If the performances now current are to do anything, they are to make opera known to a wider public than that which attends the Winter season. It is a pity, of course, that to a new public the works of the operatic masters cannot be adequately revealed, but, unhappily, that cannot yet be the case here except at high prices. Those who are fond of mathematical calculation may amuse themselves by computing just how much musical intelligence, poetry of spirit, and vocal technic they have a right to expect at $1.50 per chair.

It is certain that if there had been a long-established background for the present venture, if we had a school and traditions of opera in English, we might hope for more interpretative skill than most of the performers showed last night. What ever triumphs there were fell to the lot of Gounod's lyric measures, which are not easily spoiled. A newly engaged member of the company, Miss Alice Esty, came forward as Juliet. There was every evidence that her work pleased the audience. She had to repeat the waltz song, and was much applauded for other parts of her performance. She demonstrated that her several years' experience as a member of the Carl Rosa company had not been wasted. She knows the stage and acts with ease, assurance, and a knowledge of traditions. She displayed a voice of excellent quality and sufficient power. Her singing, while free in style, showed some unfortunate weaknesses. The chief of these was a tendency to slip down from the pitch in singing mezza voce. She was frequently off the key. But it was her first performance here, and she may sing with more certainty hereafter.

Mr. Joseph Sheehan was the Romeo, and must be credited with a vigorous, if not always discreet, performance. Mr. Sheehan may read in Shakespeare, if he will, some instructive remarks about tearing a passion to tatters, and in many places there are wise words about the purpose of true art. But with such a voice and presence a tenor who is not sparing of his tones may do much to move an audience not overnice about the refinements of expression. William Paull as Mercutio exhibited over again his fine voice and his naïveté of style. His "Queen Mab" song was sadly lacking in elegance and distinction. Mr. Whitehill sang the music of the Friar much too vigorously and without the dignity which belongs to it. The other members of the cast do not call for special mention.

The chorus was only tolerable. The orchestra played fairly, but Mr. Seppilli must be credited with a cold and angular reading of the plastic score. The scenic presentment of the opera was all that could be asked. To-night "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" will be sung.

RIGHT TO PRODUCE "MARCELLE."

Justice Freedman Reserves Decision in Copyright Case.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, reserved decision on the application of John Amory Knox to restrain Blanche Walsh from using the title "Marcelle" to the play now being produced by her at the Broadway Theatre.

According to Mr. Knox, it was in 1896 that he and James C. Roach produced a play under the copyrighted title of "Marcelle." He asserts that this play was a success, and that he feels that his rights to a copyright are being infringed upon by Miss Walsh's production. Joseph Brooks, Benjamin Stern, and James C. Roach are also joined as defendants. The joining of Mr. Roach is explained by Mr. Knox by the fact that he has not heard from Roach in some time.

A. H. Hummel, counsel for Miss Walsh, opposed the injunction proceedings, on the ground that there could be no exclusive ownership in a word or a name, and, further, that, if the plaintiff had any legal right to preserve, he should have started his action in the United States courts, which had jurisdiction over violations of the copyright law.

Too Strenuous Critics Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—F. H. Briggerhoff and C. A. Hunt attended a performance at the Standard Theatre yesterday afternoon. They failed to appreciate the play, indulged in hisses and catcalls, and frequently advised the players to "Cut it short." They were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. "I believe in the inalienable right of every free-born citizen to indulge in legitimate criticism," said Judge McAuley, "but no one has a right to disturb the enjoyment of others," and he fined the two men.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Last night's audience at Daly's, which was limited only by the four walls of the theatre, received with much favor and considerable applause the two new verses added by Comedian Powers to his topical song, "Chinee Soger Man," which he sings in the second act of "San Toy."

Major Mite, the midget, who was billed at Huber's Museum this week, was unable to appear yesterday. He is seriously ill with pleurisy and fears are entertained for him. His place was taken by Prince Tiny-mite, another midget.

INSANE CONVICTS CAUGHT

Four Brought Back to Matteawan and Three Still at Large.

Wandered Barefoot Through Middlehope Village and Were Rounded Up by Farm Hand, Who Earns $125.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 22.—Four of the insane convicts who escaped last night from the Matteawan Asylum were captured today and returned to the institution. This leaves three of the convicts still at large.

Patrick Geoghegan was captured at an early hour this morning on the highway near Low Point, a station on the New York Central about three miles across country from the institution. He was considered to be the most dangerous of the escaped convicts. The three others who were caught this afternoon, at Middlehope, are Patrick Murphy, John Flynn, and James Clark. Peter Foster, colored; John McCarthy, and William J. Johnson are the men who have not been captured.

Since the three men were brought back to the asylum this evening it has been learned that two rowboats instead of one were stolen at Low Point last night, and it is supposed that all except Geoghegan crossed the river to the west shore and there separated. No trace of the other group had been obtained up to this evening. Geoghegan, though the leader in the revolt, and the brains of the escaped patients, was evidently deserted by them before they reached Low Point. He has been suffering from hemorrhages for some time, and could not keep the pace set by the others, so they left him behind in their haste to reach the river.

The fugitives must have made good time in their westward flight, for late last night the people of Middlehope saw them in the village. Two of the convicts were in their stocking feet, while the third man had on slippers. Early this morning the Newburg police were asked by telephone if any men were wanted, and the citizens were told to keep an eye on the suspects until attendants from the asylum could get there. Attendants Bulman, Schardaboyne, and Murphy were at that time tracking the runaways toward Middlehope.

During the day the convicts walked about the streets of the village. They were restless and seemed at a loss which way to turn. Before long they realized from the suspicious glances that were continually turned toward them that their identity was known, and shortly after noon they disappeared in some woods near the village. Soon after that the attendants came up and learned that they were close to the quarry. A search of the woods was then begun.

About 4 o'clock a farm hand named Snyder, who is employed by one Barnes, a farmer, went out to a pasture to milk the cows. He noticed three men in the orchard, skulking under the trees like hunted animals and seeking a place to hide. Not far away a young man was hunting squirrels and Snyder went to him and borrowed his gun. The farm hand had heard about the suspicious men in the village, and he was sure that these were the men.

Armed with the shotgun Snyder went to the orchard and commanded the men to surrender. One of them stood still, but the two others started to run. Then Snyder fired, he says, to scare them. The shot struck Murphy, one of the patients, in the back. It did not hurt him much, however, as Superintendent Allison discovered, when he examined the man at the asylum this evening. The wound was only a slight abrasion of the skin. But the shot had the effect of bringing Murphy and the other men to a stop and Snyder assembled the three men under cover of his gun.

The report of the gun had been heard by the attendants in the woods, and in a few minutes they ran up to where Snyder was holding his prisoners, who by this time had been thoroughly cowed. They offered no resistance and were bundled into a big farm wagon, and, accompanied by Barnes, the farmer, and his hired man, were taken back to Matteawan by the attendants.

Snyder received $125 as a reward for the capture of the patients; $75 for Murphy, who is awaiting trial for murder committed in New York on May 1, 1899, and $25 each for Flynn and Clark. There is a reward of $50 for the capture of Johnson, and $25 each for McCarthy and Foster. It is feared, however, that the two last named have succeeded in getting away, as they had some money with them. Attendant Scally having been relieved of $49, his silver watch, and chain during the fracas that followed the revolt.

The keepers say that the last three men are desperate, and will not be so easily captured. The keepers also look for an open rupture between these men when a question of dividing the money comes up. Johnson is considered the most dangerous of the lot, although Foster is burly and will fight at the least provocation. McCarthy is more intelligent and is looked upon as being the one who will elude the keepers for the longest period of time.

TIVOLI MAY REOPEN.

Rumor that the Tenderloin Resort Will Resume Business.

It was whispered around the Tenderloin yesterday that the Tivoli, which was closed by the police only after a number of persons, the last of whom was Senator John Ford, had been assaulted there, would open Saturday night.

A "Bob" Simpson is to be the ostensible manager, while Charles E. Ackron will be the sub-rosa and actual man of affairs.

After his Jersey exile, Ackron returned to the Tenderloin, where to those of his ilk who expressed sorrow at his plight, he declared: "They won't keep up the bluff always, and then we'll do business. See?"

NO RECORD AT STATION.

Herman Glaser Chides Police for Not Being More Active.

Herman Glaser, a tailor at 103 West Thirty-ninth Street, called at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night and wanted to know why something had not been done about the attempt to rob his shop some time between 1 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

"Don't know anything about it," said the Sergeant, who was unable to find any entry on the blotter.

"Well, I came here at 8 o'clock this morning and reported it," said Glaser. He then said that the attempt to get into his place was the fifth. The first had been made in October, 1898, and was successful. About $500 worth of cloth and clothing was carted away. Regularly every October since, he said, the thieves had returned and had tried to repeat their first haul.

"I got $1,000 worth of stock in that there shop," said Glaser, somewhat excitedly, "and I pay taxes. I am entitled to police protection and I want it."

GRAND JURY ON SCHREIBER CASE.

Cashier of the Bank Testifies—Rumors of Arrest Not Verified.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 22.—Shortly before noon to-day the Union County Grand Jury took up the consideration of the Schreiber case. Walter O. Smith, cashier of the bank, was the only witness examined to-day. He was in the Grand Jury room for a long time, and then an adjournment was taken to next Thursday morning.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 22.—A rumor was circulated to-day that William Schreiber, the defaulting bank clerk of the Elizabethport Banking Company, had been arrested yesterday at Washington, Warren County, by Capt. Cosgrove of the Newark police. Chief Hopper said to-day that so far as he knew Schreiber had not been arrested, and he was sure that he would have been notified at once if the fugitive bank clerk had been captured by any member of his force. Capt. Cosgrove was on duty at the First Precinct Station all day yesterday up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and he then started on a vacation.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 22.—Chief of Police Tenny said to-day that he had received no information concerning the alleged arrest of Schreiber. He was sure there was no truth in the rumor, as he would certainly have been notified if such had been the case. He said that so far every supposed clue to the man's whereabouts had been found to be worthless.

Registered at the Age of 100.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Joseph Labroint, a French-Canadian, long a resident of this city, is believed to have been the oldest man in Northern New York to register this Fall. He is in his one hundred and first year.

EXERCISES AT VANDERBILT.

Senator Sullivan Tells What the Colleges Have Done for the Nation at the University's Celebration.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 22.—Exercises in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Vanderbilt University were held to-day. Chancellor J. H. Kirkland delivered an address of welcome to the delegates from other colleges and universities and Chancellor R. B. Fulton of the University of Mississippi responded.

Senator Sullivan of Mississippi delivered an address on "The Work of Colleges and Universities for the Nation," in the course of which he said:

"What have the colleges and universities done for the Nation? Better might it be asked what have they not done for mankind? They have tested, winnowed, and refined all supposed knowledge; they have held fast and preserved that which is known to be true, and have disseminated it abroad. Perhaps in greater measure than all others, those engaged in professional callings are indebted to the university for their superior general information and their skill and training along the lines of their profession. University training instills and upbuilds a spirit of manliness, of independence, of self-reliance. It develops and fosters a liberality of thought and breadth of view not found in less learned men. Nor can the 'self-made' man be pointed to as a demonstration of the failure of the university.

"In all States and nations the foremost men are found to be, with rare exceptions, college-bred men. Nearly all the great jurists, statesmen, lawyers, and others standing in the highest positions of trust and honor of our present day are university men with minds filled with information and brains trained to think. A college training cannot give a foolish man sense; it can mature, perfect, and develop that which is already in the man. It bestows information and knowledge upon those capable of receiving, and who steadily apply themselves. Going to college is not acquiring a college training; it is the active utilization of the opportunity thus offered that bears fruit.

"There is a duty which we, as a people, owe to the colleges and universities—to endow and sustain them as the highest and most potent agencies for the promotion and preservation of healthy National life. There is a duty we owe to the professor who has voluntarily abandoned all chance to acquire wealth and has unselfishly consented to devote his life to this beneficent work for his fellow-men.

"Broad and unselfish in the aims to be attained, colleges and universities are not baffled that the individual, for himself alone, may enjoy the fruits of higher knowledge and most advanced thought. He owes the State and Nation the benefit of his talents and training, and while serving these he is building the safest and surest foundation for himself in the esteem and confidence and affection of the people."

In the evening Prof. E. Barnard of Yerkes Observatory delivered an address on "The Progress and Achievements in Astronomy During the Past Quarter of a Century."

The celebration will close to-morrow with an address by President Hadley of Yale, a "Report on Twenty-five Years of University Work" by Chancellor Kirkland, the formal presentation of Kissam Hall by W. K. Vanderbilt, a reception, and a banquet in Kissam Hall.

DEAD IN ITALIAN RESORT.

Capt. Norton D. Whitley's Body Found in a Hallway.

A man who, from letters found in his pockets, was identified by the police as Norton D. Whitley of Birmingham, Ala., was found dead at noon yesterday in the hallway on the second floor of 258 Elizabeth Street. The locality swarms with Sicilians. The first floor of the building in which the body was found is a saloon, frequented almost entirely by Italians of a low type. The second floor is a cheap Italian restaurant, and the floor above is said to be a gambling house, also run and patronized by foreigners.

How a man of Whitley's general appearance of respectability and refinement came to be in such a resort, and how he met his death has to some extent mystified the police, although they do not believe that he met with violence. That the man died in the alleged gambling house on the third floor is scarcely doubted, although he was found in the hallway of the floor below.

The restaurant on this floor as well as the saloon on the ground floor is run by Bucala & Robino. Carmilo Larosa, a cook in the restaurant, said that at noon he heard a sound of scuffling on the floor above, and then some one began to cautiously descend the stairs. He said the sound was as if some one were carrying a heavy weight. His door was partly ajar, and as he listened, he says, some one came up the stairs and shut the door tightly. These circumstances, however, did not strike him as curious at first, but a few moments later he opened the door and found the body of a man lying in the hallway. There was blood in the man's mouth, as if he had had a hemorrhage of some kind.

Larosa ran down stairs and informed Frank Radisi, who, in turn, notified Policeman Murphy of the Elizabeth Street Station. An ambulance was called from St. Vincent's Hospital, but when it arrived the man was found to be dead. According to the statement made by Capt. Stevenson of the Mulberry Street Station, no marks or bruises were found on the body and, after making an investigation, the police declared that the man died from unknown causes and let the matter drop, pending the result of an utopsy which will be held at the Morgue to-day.

The dead man was dressed in good clothes, and deep down in an inside pocket was found a two-dollar bill. He wore a watch fob, but no watch was found on him. In his pocket were also found several letters addressed to "Norton D. Whitley, care of the General Post Office." One of the letters, bearing the Birmingham postmark, was signed "Your Affectionate Wife, Jennie." In it he was forgiven and entreated to come home "for the sake of the children."

In the bar room of the Sicilian Hotel it was said last night that the man had frequently been there of late and appeared to be drinking heavily each time. Nothing more was known of him. The room on the third floor, where the cook heard the scuffling previous to finding the body, was closed last night. Persons living in the neighborhood said that it had been closed immediately after the body was found. The door leading to the room on this floor is fitted with peep holes. Police Captain Stevenson said last night that the rooms were used as an Italian sweat shop. A druggist, in doing business directly across the street from the building, said they were gambling rooms.

Nelson Brothers, a bartender employed at the dance hall at 197 Bowery, said he met Whitley at the dance hall about ten days ago. They had "seen the town" together. Brothers said the man told him that he had run away from the South recently with a young woman. He told brothers that he staid at the Gilsey House. On Saturday last Brothers said he told him that he had just drawn all his money from the bank in Birmingham, about $60, but would have some more soon.

At the Gilsey House it was said last night that no one named Whitley had been staying there.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 22.—Capt. Norton D. Whitley was reared in Birmingham. His mother is Mrs. Frank M. Gardner, residing at 1,813 Sixth Avenue. He left for New York two weeks ago to seek employment. His wife had just received a letter from him asking her to send him his overcoat. He stated in the letter that he was nearly out of funds.

Whitley was formerly in the general merchandise business at Evergreen, Ala., and was Captain of a local military company. He returned to Birmingham a year ago and worked several months in the County Auditor's office.

His habits became unsteady a few months ago, and he lost his position. Shortly afterward he was found wading the river at Louisville, Ky., searching for the body of his wife, who he insisted was drowned. Friends cured him of this hallucination and brought him home. He gradually improved until it was believed he was mentally sound again, when he went to New York to get work. His wife is here.

Capt. Whitley is well connected. His relatives will have his body brought home.

Indians Starving in British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 22.—A special from Agassiz, B. C., says that 200 Indians are in a starving condition at Humberton Meadows, 150 miles north of Agassiz. An Indian rider brought the news that 50 Indian families are dying, and it is doubtful if supplies can be sent to them quickly enough to save their lives. Supplies are being rushed from Vancouver to the relief of the starving Indians.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The Williams and Walker company, an organization of colored vaudeville artists whose superiors in their particular line would be hard to find, appeared last night in a comedy entitled "Sons of Ham."

DEWEY THEATRE.—This week's patrons can witness an amusing entertainment of burlesque and specialty. It is presented by the Wine, Woman, and Song company, composed of comedians, all of whom are clever. The olio is strong in high-class acts.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Musée was well patronized yesterday, and the entertainment offered has proved very interesting. It includes Powell, the magician; new moving pictures, and new wax groups. Afternoon and evening concerts will be the feature of the remaining part of the week.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—George H. Broadhurst's laughable farce, "What Happened to Jones," was revived last night before a large audience that thoroughly enjoyed the many humorous situations with which the piece abounds. The rôles were well distributed and the farce went off as breezily as could be wished.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—By virtue of their phenomenal size, Chauncey Morlan and his wife, whose combined weight exceeds 900 pounds, form the most noticeable features on exhibition in the curio hall. Major Mite, the twenty-nine-pound dwarf, also adds interest. The New Orleans Minstrels and a vaudeville company are to be seen in the theatre.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The thrilling melodrama "The Prodigal Daughter" was presented last night by the stock company. There was a large house to witness the performance, and the company was liberally applauded at frequent intervals, particularly over the scene of the hurdle race, in which the four horses, guided by professional jockeys, jumped the hurdles in a most realistic manner.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Papinta, in her dances, is the leading attraction this week, while some of the other novelties are Henri French, the Parisian cyclist and juggler, in his Ching Ling Foo travesty; Harris and Walters, in a farce; John D. Gilbert, monologist; Mimic Four, burlesque comedians; Smith and Fuller, musical novelties; Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena, in the satire "For Reform"; Silvern and Emerle, ring experts; Anna Teresa Berger, cornet virtuoso; Armstrong brothers, comedians, and others.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Ida Fuller presented a number of color dances new to this city, and the Dunham Family performed clever feats in their aerial act. Other numbers were Isabelle Urquhart and Gerald Griffin, in the comedietta "Even Stephen"; Clemence sisters, operatic sketch; Sisson and Wallace, in a "kid" specialty; Violet Holls, vocalist; Lavender Richardson, the Craigs, musical act; Belle Hathaway's dogs and monkeys, Drawee, modern juggler, and Gordon H. Eldrid, monologist.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—McIntyre and Heath, in their blackface skit "On Guard," made things rather interesting. A spectacular novelty was the dancing, juggling, and skating act of the Three Powers brothers. The other specialties were Elinore sisters, in their funny farce "The Dangerous Mrs. Delaney"; Cheridah Simpson, vocalist and musical comedienne; Zazell and Vernon, comedy bar act; Sankey brothers, novelty act; J. W. Bingham, ventriloquist; West and Williams, talking comedians; the two Lamonts, society acrobats, and the moving Kalatechnoscope views.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—An audience that very nearly filled this house witnessed last night the new programme presented, made up of carefully selected specialties, some of which are new to local lovers of vaudeville. Filson and Errol presented their new sketch, Hayes and Lytton marked their return to continuous performance with a sketch of an amusing kind, and the Burt-Cowando-Wilson Circus were the features. The other members included Reno and Richards, contortionists; Hall and Staley, funny burglars; Joe Flynn, Louise Montrose, comedienne; the Trolley Car Trio, and numerous others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—John Le Hay, who is quite renowned in England as an entertainer, and recently a member of "The Rose of Persia" company, appears this week in his specialties, consisting of ventriloquism and jest, which proved quite the feature at Mr. Keith's house. Charles Sweet, as the burglar pianist, scored his usual success. Edward M. Favor and Edith Sinclair, in their dainty little sketch, were entertaining. Other parts in the programme of merit are Smith and Campbell, the Hawaiian Queens, James Richmond Glenroy, and the sketch played by W. H. Murphy and Minnie Allen.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Lockhart's trained elephants were a novelty to the audiences yesterday. Harry Watson and Alice Hutchings, in their sketch "The Two Flats," and Billy Clifford and Maud Huth's farcical nonsense, "A Chappie's Visit," were the other leading numbers. Sam Clara, and Kittie Morton, singing and dancing trio; the Brothers Damm, acrobats; St. Onge brothers, comedy bicyclists; Williamson and Stone, blackface dancers; Lawrence Crane, magician; Budd brothers, acrobatic comedy; The Woman in White," a novel singing act, and the latest moving Kalatechnoscope pictures made up the remaining part of the programme.

The MacDowell Divorce Case.

Application was made yesterday to Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court for the appointment of a referee in the action for divorce of Mrs. Maria Bratman MacDowell against her husband, William Melbourne MacDowell, the actor. It was only a few weeks ago that Mr. MacDowell was arrested and confined in Ludlow Street Jail on his wife's affidavit in an action for a separation. Justice Freedman reserved his decision.

POLICE DOUBT HER STORY.

Do Not Believe a Masked Man Is Pursuing Mrs. Gilman of Bloomfield.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 22.—The police have come to the conclusion that the masked man who; Mrs. Lena Gilman, the wife of Jacob Gilman, a Brookdale farmer, claims has been annoying her and trying to force her to sign a paper, exists only in the woman's imagination.

Mrs. Gilman called on Chief of Police Collins of Montclair this morning. She said that yesterday she went to an apple tree to gather some fruit. While engaged in plucking the apples, she says, she heard a step behind her, and, as she turned, she saw the man in the mask.

"Are you ready to sign the paper?" she says he asked.

She says that she answered in the affirmative, but at the same time produced a revolver and shot him.

Mrs. Gilman added that before she could seize the man he fled and disappeared. The neighbors say they did not hear a pistol shot yesterday, and a search for spots of blood from the alleged wounded man has thus far failed to disclose any.

Mr. Gilman reported the matter some days ago, and said his wife claimed the man had called at the house several times, always demanding that Mrs. Gilman sign the paper, the contents of which are not known.

The Bloomfield police investigated and doubted the tale. The latest claim convinces them that the woman imagines what she says to be true.

MR. STANCHFIELD HURT AT GOLF.

Strained His Back Playing, but He Kept Troy Engagement.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—John B. Stanchfield, who is a golf enthusiast, while at play recently strained a ligament in his back.

While journeying from Elmira to this city last night his back bothered him so badly that he was forced to seek medical aid.

His condition, however, is not serious; it did not prevent him keeping his engagement at Troy to-night.

WILL CONTEST WITHDRAWN.

Cousin of Miss Ellen Hamilton Abandons Fight for Her Estate.

The contest over the will of Miss Ellen Hamilton, who left her entire property to her lawyer, came to a sudden end yesterday in the Surrogates' Court.

The contestant, William Hamilton, a cousin, will under the decision of Surrogate Fitzgerald, have to pay $70 in costs.

The lawyer who obtains the estate, valued at nearly $100,000, is Charles H. Bailey of 102 Wilson Street, Brooklyn. Miss Hamilton, who died at her home in Stuyvesant Avenue last December declared in her will that she gave her property to Mr. Bailey because he had been kind to her.

In withdrawing the contest, counsel for Mr. Hamilton said that he recognized that he was unable to prove either mental incapacity or undue influence. The Surrogate then admitted the will to probate.

MR. COFFEY CHARGES TREACHERY TO BRYAN

He Resigns from the Kings Democratic Committee.

DENOUNCES HUGH McLAUGHLIN

Arraignment of President York—He Declares Coler Was Knifed by Friend and Neighbor.

In response to an order of the Court of Appeals, the Democratic General Committee of Kings County met in the Jefferson Building, in Court Square, last night and reinstated Senator Michael J. Coffey as a member of that body. About two minutes after his reinstatement the Red Hook leader, through his friend, Warden Patrick Hayes, sprung a surprise upon the committee by resigning as a member.

In tendering his resignation the Senator took occasion to express hostile sentiments relative to the Willoughby Street organization. The Senator made it plain that there can be no truce between him and the auction-room coterie. It is to be war to the knife hereafter, as it has been at times in the past.

In his communication Senator Coffey openly accuses the Willoughby Street leaders of treachery to Bryan and of being responsible for the failure of Controller Coler's candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination. The Senator refers to Hugh McLaughlin as the "erstwhile" leader of Willoughby Street. He declares that it is his intention to work for Bryan's election, and in concluding says that he wishes to be free to engage, after election, in an independent movement to drive out of power in the city both "corrupt" political machines.

Chairman James Moffett presided at the meeting last night. After the call to order John L. Shea, Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered a resolution reinstating Senator Coffey as a member of the General Committee. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote and without comment. Immediately, Warden Hayes, a member of the committee, arose, and, waving a paper in the air, said:

"Mr. Chairman, I have a little matter here that should be attended to."

Then he stalked down the aisle to the Chairman's desk and handed up the paper. It was the resignation of Senator Coffey. Chairman Moffett scanned the pages. Mr. Hayes then moved that the resignation be read.

"It is not business that should properly come before this meeting," said the Chairman. "We have met to-night by order of the court solely to reinstate Senator Coffey."

Mr. Hayes insisted that Senator Coffey wanted to resign and that the resignation should be read. The Chairman, however, decided that the matter should be referred to the next regular meeting of the committee.

In his letter the Senator says in part:

"Had I not been desirous of demonstrating through the voice of our courts that under our laws the people are not to be made the victims of brutal and ignorant political bosses, a proper sense of self-respect would have impelled me to sever my political association with the misrepresentatives of the Democratic electors of this county at that period of time when our Democratic affairs went under the domination of the Tammany ring in control.

"A brief reference to but few of the many acts of insincerity, which have made the common enemy gleeful, on the part of those most prominent in managing Mr. Bryan's campaign in this Democratic county, may arouse the spirit of Democracy to a sense of running over false leaders and of keeping Kings County in the Democratic column.

"The Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Campaign Committee in a series of interviews last Spring was bewailing the possibility of Mr. Bryan's nomination and publicly declaring that defeat was its only consequence. The term Anarchist falls invariably from the lips of the erstwhile leader of the Willoughby Street forces whenever the name of Mr. Bryan is mentioned in his hearing.

"At a public meeting in the Andrew Jackson Club in January last the trust defending Senator who is now representing your organization in the Democratic State Campaign Committee, proclaimed that Mr. Bryan was a 'pin-head politician,' and just before that time, in a Washington hotel, held up the few Kings County weaklings who misrepresented their Democratic constituency in Congress and forced them to carry the Republican banner on the floor of the House. Their treachery has been rewarded by a renomination; it should be punished by overwhelming defeat. The crowning act of infamy on this point was the turning down of the one Democratic Congressman from Kings who stood by his party.

"The central figure in Franklin Matthews's tragic tale of 'What Tammany Costs in Flesh and Blood,' the President of the Police Board, who, notwithstanding the moral obligation imposed by his office to refrain from political activity, on May 24, 1900, moved to 'lay on the table forever' resolutions indorsing Mr. Bryan which were carried by your entire marionette vote, save a single honorable dissent.

"The Kansas City Convention your organization was the decisive factor in striking down the fit leader of the State Democracy, and made laborious Mr. Bryan's campaign against trusts by thrusting forward to write the anti-trust plank of the Democratic platform one who, while his voice spoke denunciation against trusts as the destruction of 'the energizing forces of American institutions,' had his pockets filled with the certificates issued by the cruelest of all monopolies. The act was one of damnable treachery to Democracy, and for it I hold your organization wholly responsible.

"The culminating act of disloyalty on the part of your leaders, who, apparently, would rather have a bit of local patronage than a President, was the defeat by his home county representatives of the candidacy of Controller Coler for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

"The Chairman of your Campaign Committee went to the Saratoga Convention obligated as a man of honor to execute the registered will of his constituents and vote for his friend and neighbor, but he and his colleagues were so weak, your machine so merciless and defiant of public sentiment, and the determination of your leaders to damage the National ticket so strong and so traitorous, that Mr. Coler was knifed in the home of his supposed friends.

"And, by this act was public trust made vulnerable, combinations for public plunder in and private plunder through politics more firmly cemented, and civic decency trailed in the dust. Through it commercialism in municipal politics is regnant, and principle is forced to sleep until the next annual election.

"I believe I can best aid the candidacy of Col. Bryan by cutting loose from his enemies masquerading in the livery of his cause, and associating with his true friends and joining my feeble energies with them."

KILLED WITH A LEAD PENCIL.

Mysterious Death of Railroad Man in Batavia Leads to an Investigation.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The body of Patrick F. Murphy of Hornellsville, a Lehigh Valley brakeman, was found to-day lying in the dry bed of Black Creek, near the Lehigh Valley pumping station at that point. The cause of death appeared to be from a lead pencil which had been driven through the right eye into the brain. The end of the pencil protruded about three inches.

The peculiar wound is regarded as suspicious, and a Coroner's investigation has been instituted. The remains were brought to Batavia, and an autopsy will be held in the morning.

DETECTIVES ROUT HIGHWAYMAN.

They Happen Along Just as He Points a Revolver at a Man.

Herman Alberts of 58 Broome Street, was walking through Orchard Street last night when he was stopped in front of No. 32 by Harry Marcus of 55 Orchard Street, who covered Alberts with a revolver and demanded that he hand over his money and valuables.

Detectives Grimshaw and Kerr of the Eldridge Street Station happened to be walking on the other side of the street and hurried across. Marcus saw them coming, and, putting the revolver back into his pocket, started to run away. He was chased to Division and Pike Streets, where the detectives caught him just as he was about to enter a saloon, and took the revolver from him. Marcus was locked up and will be arraigned in the Essex Market Court this morning. He is known to the police.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Meadowbrook Hunt will have its usual Tuesday meet and run on the Hempstead Plains to-day, and the Westchester hounds will meet on the grounds of Mrs. Jules Reynal, who is now at the Virginia Hot Springs. Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Mrs. Reynal's daughter, will give a hunt breakfast at her mother's house preceding the run.

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The newly organized Goshen Hunt Club, organized by E. H. Harriman and John R. Townsend, will hold its first meet to-morrow at the kennels on the Richardson farm, near Goshen, Orange County. The Monmouth County Hounds, under the management of Peter F. Collier, have been sent to Goshen, and will join the Goshen pack in the run, which will be under the direction of Mr. Collier. This new hunt club has been organized with great care. A house has been secured as a private clubhouse, and forty stalls have been apportioned in the Orange County Driving Park Stables, near by, for the mounts of the riders. Most of the members of the Tuxedo Club who ride have joined the hunt club, including Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Gordon Paddock, and Dr. J. O. Green. Among others who will hunt at the club are Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, the Misses Harriman, Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, and John Cowdin of Cedarhurst; Craig Wadsworth of Geneseo, and Mr. Carry of Batavia. Following the first meet there will be others held at present on Wednesdays and Saturdays on the Richardson Farm, at 1 P. M.

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The list of suburban events for the near future grows larger daily. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley have issued invitations for a dance at the Meadowbrook Clubhouse on Friday evening, Nov. 9. The dinners preceding the dance will be given, among others, by Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Hamilton Cary, and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith.

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The Horse Show at Great Neck, L. I., first announced in this column, and which is to take place on the polo field adjoining the residence of ex-Mayor Grace on Saturday afternoon next, is arousing the liveliest anticipations among the society residents of the nearer Long Island north shore. There is certain to be a remarkably good showing of handsome traps and horses. Among those who will participate are the Misses Grace and the Messrs. Grace, children of ex-Mayor Grace; Mrs. Henry S. Kerr, (Miss Olive Grace,) W. G. Brokaw, and James Martin, Jr.

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J. Borden Harriman led the cotillion at Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.'s, dinner dance, which celebrated the completion of Ophir Cott, her new residence near White Plains, on Saturday night. This cotillion was a very beautiful one, and some fifty couples took part. Many of the guests came from houses in the neighborhood, where dinners had previously been given, notably at Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park's, and Mrs. Thebaud's. Mrs. Park gave a dinner of thirty covers. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid were not present, as has been reported. They went last Friday to Lenox and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane over Sunday. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was a notable guest at the Harriman cotillion, in which he danced with Mrs. Norman Whitehouse.

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Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones and her daughter, Miss Frances Coster Jones, who came to town a few days since for a brief visit, returned yesterday noon to Newport, where they will remain several weeks longer. Mrs. Jones gave during the late Summer several handsome entertainments at Bay View, her villa there, for her daughter, Miss Frances, who, it will be remembered, made her début last Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will occupy the same house in town, 116 West Fifty-fifth Street, as they did last Winter.

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There were a number of well-known women lunching yesterday at the Waldorf, among them Miss Anna Sands, Miss Atherton Blight, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, and Miss Van Nest. There were also several from Tuxedo, among them Mrs. Addison Cammack. Miss Blight looked unusually well in brown broadcloth, a brown velvet hat, wreathed with brown ostrich plumes, and a brown feather boa about her throat. The dark shade of the brown—as velvet, feathers, and cloth were the exact match—was relieved by cream silk waist revealed by the open Eton jacket. Mrs. Ladenburg was very dainty in palest tan and a small black hat.

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Mr. and Mrs. Léon Marié have returned to town and will be at the Inverness, 200 West Fifty-seventh Street, during the coming Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt (Miss Grace Wilson) returned to town from Staatsburg yesterday, where they had been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

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Among those who arrived late Saturday on the Umbria, and whose names have not already been published, were Count and Countess D'Auiby, (Miss Francesca Lunt of Boston;) Lieut. Richard Crawshay, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Mrs. James W. Gerard, S. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Harbeck, Charles T. Harbeck, Jr., and Mrs. Harbeck; Emmet Harris, Mrs. Alexander Hollander, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Little, Miss A. G. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Mackay, (Miss Helene G. Edwards;) C. N. Nason, the venerable Archdeacon Neales, Sir H. Stapley, M. Wainwright, and Miss L. Wainwright, T. C. Wharton, and Miss A. Wharton.

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The St. Louis, sailing to-morrow for Southampton, has booked among others Mr. and Mrs. Walter Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hastings, J. F. Havemeyer, J. P. Hayden, H. B. Hayden, Hamilton L. Hoppin and two sons, Joseph Humphreys, P. F. Kobbe, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pell, J. Otis Post, and James White.

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Capt. J. R. De La Mar and his little daughter were among those who arrived Saturday on the St. Louis, and there also came on the St. Louis, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Redmond, (Mrs. Barney,) Henry B. Tompkins and Miss Maude Tompkins, Miss Alice Turnbull, Mrs. J. Alexander Shriver and Mrs. Samuel Shoemaker of Baltimore, Mrs. George Gray Van Schaick and Miss Edith J. Tilghman. Mrs. Van Schaick and Miss Tilghman went abroad in June last and spent the Summer in London and Paris, with a flying trip to Ober-Ammergau.

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What is called St. Luke's Summer, and which must not be confounded with the later "little Summer of St. Martin," in November, as the French call our Indian Summer, has lately visited Paris, and with the marvelous Summer weather of the last few days, when the thermometer has registered in the eighties, the city has been altogether delightful. The chestnuts in the Champs Elysées are many of them in full flower, the green branches side by side with those already stripped of their leaves. There is, in consequence, much entertaining, both public and private, going on. The exhibition, which can now be seen for three-half-pence, is never uncomfortably crowded except on Sundays, which is the popular day with the masses. People are still crowding across from Dover and Folkestone for a flying visit, and English people are encountered everywhere, there being more English than Americans in Paris for the moment. The theatres, too, are all filled to overflowing, and every one is going to see Mme. Jane Hading's wonderful toilets at the Athenée.

Among the diners at the Ritz and at the Roumanian Restaurant, in the exhibition, during the last few evenings, were the Duc and Duchesse d'Uzès, Princess Demidoff, Prince Orloff, the Duc de Richelieu, Mrs. Ronalds, Prince Doria, Comte d'Haussonville, Countess Tolstoi, and Count Colonna Traversi. Lady Mary Sackville was driving in the Bois, where every one else of note is to be seen.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson will close their cottage Nov. 1, and Mr. Thompson, who is in the West shooting, and Mrs. Thompson, who is now in Baltimore, will join each other at Westbury, L. I., where they will remain until late in the Fall, and then go to New York for the Winter. They have leased the same cottage here for next season.

Miss Alice Blight is visiting Mrs. Ogden Mills at Staatsburg.

Baron and Baroness Hengelmüller have returned to Washington after a month's visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest will close their Newport season to-morrow and return to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Eustis have gone to Westbury, L. I., for the Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., have gone to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany has taken apartments at the Hill Top cottage.

Mrs. A. G. Morgan of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

Mrs. John K. Van Rensselaer of New York is the guest of Mrs. Henry S. Hoyt.

Henry Clews, Jr., and Mrs. Duncan Elliot returned from New York to-day.

Mrs. James K. Lawrence and Mrs. F. S. G. d'Hauteville have gone to New York for a short visit.

Prof. and Mrs. Raphael Pumpelly have returned for the Winter after having been at Dublin, N. H., throughout the Summer.

Arrivals from New York this evening include Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones, Dr. E. S. F. Arnold, and Miss Mary Neilson.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French have returned from Pittsfield, Mass.

Mrs. Samuel Powel has returned from Morristown, N. J.

Mrs. J. Amory Codman and Miss Codman have gone to Boston for the Winter.

James V. Parker will remain at his cottage until the first week in November.

Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Hubbard entertained with a card party this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock have closed their season and returned to New York. They have taken a cottage here for next season.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Guthrie—Lehmann.

Charles S. Guthrie and Mrs. Frances Lehmann were married yesterday at 12 o'clock at 33 Irving Place, the residence of Judge Robert C. Cornell, a brother-in-law of the bride. The bride, who entered the drawing room on the arm of Judge Cornell, was gowned in pale mauve crepe de chine, with trimmings of yellow lace. Her hat matched her gown in color, and was of velvet and tulle, with mauve flowers. She also wore a string of pearls. The Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, formerly rector of the Church of the Epiphany, officiated. Tracy Guthrie, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The wedding was a quiet and small affair, and only a few relatives and friends were present. Among those invited were the bride's sisters, Mrs. Robert C. Cornell, Mrs. Edward D. Appleton, Mrs. Pedro de Flores, and Mrs. Richard Hoffman; Frederick, Victor, and Alexander Lehmann, John Murray, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Frederick Schenck, Mrs. William Schall, Mrs. John Lamson, Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mrs. M. G. Story, Mrs. Henry Payne Nash,

POWERS APPROVE THE ANGLO-GERMAN PACT

America Favors Agreement Guaranteeing China's Integrity.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE FRIENDLY

Text of the Last Franco-American Correspondence—The French at Pao-ting-Foo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—It was authoritatively stated to-night that the United States Government views with distinct favor the principles enunciated in the Anglo-German agreement relating to China, and that a formal response to that effect will be made at an early date to the invitation extended to this Government to accept the principles of the agreement.

The German Chargé d'Affaires, Count de Quadt, had a conference with Secretary Hay this afternoon, presenting officially the text of the Anglo-German agreement, including the invitation to the United States to accept the principles therein recorded. Mr. Hay expressed his satisfaction at what had been done, saying he felt it to be in complete harmony with the policy this Government had pursued, both as to the maintenance of unobstructed commerce in China and the territorial entity of the empire, and adding that a formal reply would be given in a day or two. Count de Quadt was gratified at these assurances, and left with the belief that there was such a harmonious understanding on the general principles involved, that the concurrence of the powers was near at hand.

Before receiving the official invitation from Germany, Mr. Hay had gone over the agreement with great care with the President yesterday and to-day. This was the more necessary, owing to the President's departure for Canton to-night. It is also probable that attention has been given to the draft of the American reply, which is likely to be in the form of a note of approval, rather than any formal adherence to the alliance.

The publication of the latest correspondence with France shows that the United States proposed to France the very declaration constituting the Anglo-German agreement. The last paragraph of the American reply to France suggests that the powers shall declare their determination to preserve the integrity of China. This reply was sent to France on Oct. 19. On Oct. 20 the British Government gave out the Anglo-German agreement.

The only difference is the mysterious "third clause" of the Anglo-German agreement, which states that in case of another power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain territorial advantages Germany and Great Britain reserve the right to reach a preliminary understanding on the eventual step to be taken for the protection of their interests. It is recalled that Russia made a similar declaration when she disavowed her intention to take any Chinese territory. In promising to withdraw from Manchuria, the Czar's Government made use of this qualifying expression: "Provided the action of other powers does not place any obstacle in the way of such a measure." The third clause of the Anglo-German agreement is susceptible of exactly the same interpretation. Either it means that Russia is willing to refrain from partition provided other powers do the same, or it is a threat to preserve the integrity of China by vigorous means.

About the only serious question which has arisen as to the American reply was regarding this clause. There was no desire on the part of officials here to give American adherence to anything in the nature of a threat. It is probable that the American reply will not go beyond accepting the principle that Germany and Great Britain have a right to agree between themselves as to their eventual course.

In one respect, both Russia and America have gone further than England and Germany. The Anglo-American pact provides for the maintenance of the open door and "maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire." Both Russia and America have advocated the preservation of China's territorial integrity, but both countries have gone further and urged the maintenance not only of China's territorial integrity, but her "administrative entity." That is the phrase now used in America's note to France, and Russia's expression was "the former State organism."

The absence, therefore, of any promise to maintain the present Government of China is the main difference between the policies of America and Russia, on the one hand, and of Germany and England on the other.

RUSSIA INDORSES THE PACT.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Although no formal answers have yet been received from the powers regarding the Anglo-German agreement, Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, has been assured by the diplomatic representatives here that their Governments will readily accede to the arrangement. This is not surprising, because, as a high Government official pointed out to-day, the agreement contains only what had been declared in principle by each power involved in the present Chinese imbroglio.

The agreement, which may be considered as Count von Bülow's entrée joyeuse into his new office, is interpreted as another diplomatic victory for him. It is now asserted that the Russian Ambassador to Germany, who was the first whom Count von Bülow told about the agreement, giving him oral explanations tending to show that its point was not directed against Russia—gave assurances amounting to a declaration that Russia would join in the agreement.

The Hamburg-American Line, the North German Lloyd Line, the associations of ship owners at Hamburg and Bremen, and various Chambers of Commerce have telegraphed to Count von Bülow their hearty approval of the agreement.

The German Association of Shanghai has telegraphed to Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, warm satisfaction with the Anglo-German agreement.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—The Viedomosti thinks the Anglo-German agreement is "enigmatical, since the maintenance of the integrity of China is accepted as the fundamental principle by all powers." It adds:

"The agreement, therefore, aims at the protection of that which needs no protection. To the question as to who will threaten the integrity of China there is only one answer—those who have arranged to crush any one who thinks of preventing them from taking as booty those ports in China which they have regarded as belonging to them. Russia will in the meanwhile know how to protect China."

The Novoe Vremya regards the territory north of the Pei-Ho River as belonging to Russia, "who will not admit the application of the 'open door' to that territory."

COMMENT IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The papers continue to discuss the question to-night. While most of them approve the agreement, the Russophile press, which means the Anglophobe section, expresses a fear that the coolness between Germany and Russia which arose recently, as evidenced by several incidents relating to Count von Waldersee, will be intensified by the agreement.

The Liberal organs, almost without exception, express approval. The Frankfurter Zeitung hails the agreement as "accentuating the 'open door,'" and confidently predicts that the United States will join. The Freisinnige Zeitung declares that the agreement really amounts to an abolition of the "sphere of interest policy."

The inspired organs declare in chorus that the agreement is not aimed at any power, and least of all Russia. They point out the importance of Great Britain's protection of the Yang-tse region, where German trade could be ruined unless the principle of the "open door" were maintained.

With reference to the speculations as to the existence of secret clauses in the Anglo-German agreement, the National Zeitung, after careful inquiry, affirms that no such clauses exist.

The Freisinnige Volkspartei, whose leader is Herr Eugen Richter, in convention at Gorlitz to-day adopted a resolution against Emperor William's Chinese policy, particularly condemning the "undue prominence assumed by Germany," which the resolution declares to be in no way justified by Germany's actual interests.

The convention also denounced the recently proclaimed doctrine of world empire as "leading to ceaseless interference everywhere, endangering Germany's international position and the maintenance of peace, and calculated to retard her trade aspirations."

The semi-official Berliner Post says that the powers have agreed to acquaint Li Hung Chang with the demands to be made on China.

Dispatches have been received here denying the report that Count von Waldersee is ill.

OTHER AGREEMENTS FOLLOW.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—"I learn," says the Berlin correspondent of The Standard, "that the Anglo-German agreement was concluded a long time ago, and is published now to accelerate a peaceful settlement in China. It will be followed ere long by similar agreements concerning other parts of the world."

MANCHURIA AND THE CZAR.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Times publishes the following from its correspondent in St. Petersburg:

"It is safe to say that the visit of the Chinese Minister to Livadia, where the Russian Court and the principal Ministers are now staying, and whence the Russian Government is directed with more secrecy than would be possible here, is connected with an endeavor to make a separate arrangement concerning Manchuria.

"The Russians will continue to exterminate the Chinese in the most ruthless manner in order to protect the future of the railway. A critical study of the official reports shows that Chinese resistance has been a mere farce. The Russians have been only too glad of the opportunity to kill every Chinese soldier, and to destroy every vestige of Chinese authority in Manchuria, and they have taken advantage of this farcical resistance with a vengeance."

"Last year's budgets show an unprecedented surplus of 185,000,000 rubles of revenue over and above the total expenditure. Up to the present only 40,000,000 rubles extra have been spent in consequence of the troubles in Manchuria and China proper."

THE NOTE TO FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The State Department to-day made public the correspondence which has taken place between itself and the French Government since receiving the original French note on China, which laid down the terms suggested by France as a basis of negotiation for a settlement. The correspondence is as follows:

I.

The French Charge d'Affaires to the Secretary of State, (handed to the Secretary of State by the French Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Thiebaut, Oct. 17, 1900.)

(Translation.)

Embassy of the French Republic to the United States, Washington, Oct. 17, 1900.

The Government of the Republic has highly appreciated the response which the Government of the United States has made to its note of the 4th of October; it has been especially grateful to it to observe the sentiments of sympathy for France which have evidently inspired that reply.

All the interested powers have adhered to the essential principle of the French note. In so far as concerns the points which have called forth commentary on the part of certain Cabinets, they could, it would seem, be discussed among the powers or between their diplomatic representatives at Peking in the course of the negotiations and receive such modifications as might be judged necessary in order to more surely and speedily attain the common end.

The essential thing now is to show the Chinese Government, which has declared itself ready to negotiate, that the powers are animated by the same spirit; that they are decided to respect the integrity of China and the independence of its Government, but that they are none the less resolved to obtain the satisfaction to which they have a right.

In this regard it would seem that if the proposition which has been accepted as the basis of negotiations were communicated to the Chinese plenipotentiaries by the Ministers of the powers at Peking, or in their name by their Dean, this step would be of a nature to have a happy influence upon the determinations of the Emperor of China and of his Government.

It goes without saying that this collective step would in no wise interfere with the examination of the points in the French proposition to which the reservations made by certain Governments relate.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs would be particularly happy to learn that this is also the opinion of the President of the United States and of the Honorable Secretary of State, and that they have thought it opportune to send to the Minister of the United States in Peking instructions in this sense.

II.

The Secretary of State to the French Chargé d'Affaires. (Sent to Mr. Thiebaut Oct. 19, 1900.)

The Government of the United States is gratified to learn that all the interested powers have adhered to the essential principles of the French note of Oct. 4, and trusts that such reservations as they have suggested will, like those mentioned in the reply of the United States, prove no embarrassment to the progress of the negotiations, in the course of which they can be frankly discussed with a view to a common agreement.

Holding as it does, in accord with the French Government, that the essential thing now is to prove to the Chinese Government that the powers are ready to meet it in the path of peaceful negotiation, and that they are united in their repeatedly declared decision to respect the integrity of China and the independence of its Government, while equally united in the resolve to obtain rightful satisfaction for the great wrongs they and their nationals have suffered, this Government has instructed its Minister in Peking to concur in presenting to the Chinese plenipotentiaries the points upon which we are agreed as the initial step toward negotiations and toward the re-establishment of the effective power and authority of the imperial Government.

The Government of the United States believes that the happy influence upon the determination of the Chinese Emperor and of his Government which the Government of the French Republic anticipates as the result of this step would be still further induced if the powers were to include as part of their initial declaration a collective manifestation of their determination to preserve the territorial integrity and the administrative entirety of China, and to secure for the Chinese nation and for themselves the benefits of open and equal commercial intercourse between the Chinese Empire and the world at large.

Department of State, Washington, Oct. 19, 1900.

FRENCH AT PAO-TING-FOO.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Gen. Voyron, commander of the French troops in China, telegraphs from Taku, under date of Oct. 20, as follows:

"French troops occupy the railroad and railroad station at Pao-ting-Foo, and are reconnoitering north and south as far as the terminus. The railroad is being repaired.

"Columns from Peking and Tien-Tsin should shortly arrive here."

Russia Relaxes Law Regarding Gold.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—"With a view of retaining as much gold as possible in the country," says the Moscow correspondent of The Standard, "the Russian Government has relaxed the law in the direction of permitting free traffic in uncoined gold, a privilege formerly limited to registered mine owners.

"This change is probably due to the seizure of the rich gold fields on the Chinese side of the Amur River."

MISSIONARY'S VIEWS ON CHINA.

The Rev. Dr. William Ashmore addressed the Baptist Ministers' Conference, at 182 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, on the Chinese situation. Dr. Ashmore has not been in China for a year, but he spent about fifty years there as a missionary. He said, in part:

"There were two parties in China, but one is now dead. That was the reform party. It was crushed out by the Dowager Empress and Prince Tuan. Just as soon as the present trouble is over, however, the reform party will come to life again, and it will come to the front. It is a thoroughly Chinese party, but it is friendly to the foreigners and to foreign influences.

"The Boxers are the natural product of the reactionaries. The Boxer movement has merely been precipitated a little quicker by the seizure of Chinese territory. The struggle is on, and it must be fought out. If the Dowager Empress and Prince Tuan succeed, the foreigners will be driven out.

"I believe that the open door should be maintained, and the arrangement just announced between England and Germany should have the moral support of the United States. The real object of Russia, backed by France, is the partitioning of China. It looks, indeed, as though it is already too late to prevent Russia's annexing Manchuria. But if Japan should back England and Germany, they would be prepared to fight Russia. In any such alignment of the powers, the sympathy of the United States should be with those that try to maintain the open door."

Painter Killed by a Fall.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 22.—Lemuel E. Call, a painter, fell forty feet from the top of a ladder this afternoon and was killed instantly. He leaves a wife and one daughter, Mrs. William Cadmus of Brooklyn.

STABS HIS RIVAL.

Affray Between Two Italians Over a Woman Disturbs a Tammany Meeting.

While a big out-door Tammany meeting was being held at First Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street last evening, the speaker was interrupted by the wild shrieks of pain and rage of a man who had just been stabbed by a jealous rival. The wounded man was Michael Carpiella, thirty-two years old, of Bridgeport, Conn., and his assailant was Louis Philipele of 2,242 First Avenue.

The woman over whom the affray occurred was Lucia Roccio, who lives with her parents at 2,177 First Avenue. Philipele has been calling upon her for some time, and was greatly angered a few days ago when he learned that she was corresponding with Carpiella, who had arranged to come to see her yesterday.

Philipele loitered about the entrance to the house in which the young woman lives for several hours until Carpiella appeared. He spoke to him as soon as he came in sight, and the two were soon engaged in a fierce dispute. They walked toward the meeting, and just as they were on the outskirts of the crowd, blows were exchanged, and then Philipele drew a knife and plunged it into Carpiella's abdomen.

The victim ran down First Avenue, holding his hands over the wound and shouting for help. Policeman Kumpf of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was the first to join in the pursuit of Philipele, but nearly every one at the meeting was close upon his heels. They followed the man into 2,244 First Avenue, and the policeman went to the scuttle, but Philipele fled over the roof and went down through No. 2,246 to the yard; there he climbed the fence into the yard of No. 2,248.

The policeman went over after him, and Philipele drew his revolver. The policeman had his weapon leveled first, and, seeing this, the man surrendered.

Carpiella was cared for on the sidewalk by Policeman Ward until an ambulance came and took him to the Harlem Hospital. The doctors there said his injuries were very dangerous and that an operation would have to be performed as soon as he rallied from the shock.

Philipele admitted the stabbing at the station house, but said he had used the knife because the other man had tried to shoot him with a revolver. No weapon was found on the wounded man.

RECEPTION TO REV. DR. DEWEY.

Congregational Club Extends a Welcome to New Pastor of Pilgrim Church.

The Brooklyn Congregational Club gave a reception to the Rev. Dr. Harry Pinneo Dewey, the successor of the Rev. Richard S. Storrs as pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, last night, at the Pouch Gallery.

The Rev. E. P. Ingersoll presided, and also made a brief address. Addresses were also delivered by St. Clair McKelway, who spoke of "Brooklyn's Work in the Church," and the Rev. Dr. George Harris, President of Amherst College.

Dr. Dewey responded after Dr. Ingersoll's remarks. He said that the problem now before the Church was how to perform the work of reconstruction; that the last decade had been a period of destruction of old beliefs, and the problem was now how to get into the popular mind the thought that the Bible was the infallible rule of faith and practice.

"I wish that our Presbyterian brethren could be induced to let the dead past bury the dead," he said, "and leave the Westminister Confession in a museum of antiquity. Even to make a revision of the creed would seem like a sacrilege on such a venerable institution."

St. Clair McKelway followed Dr. Dewey. He said, in part:

"The constituency for which the other men, (President Harris, Dr. Dewey, and Dr. Ingersoll) speak is large. The constituency for which I speak is larger. Their claim to speak for those for whom they stand is unquestionable. Informally, they have been elected. Inferentially, I have been selected. Their qualification rests on the concentration of their creed within the lines of their appointment. I am told that mine rests on the assumption that some of my creed is in every church and all of it in none. Nobody has presented evidence to sustain that proposition. I shall furnish none myself, for the regulation of my own conduct and my criticism of the conduct or belief of others leave to me little time to identify or to rectify my own theological frontier—and none to advertise it.

"Not that I have not very positive theological opinions. I inherited them, and I have a birthright to them and in them. But I find that they keep well without too much air or exercise. I write the obituaries of more athletes than invalids. And it is with creeds as it is with athletics. Overdoing is undoing. Possibly the notion that some of my creed is in every church and all of it in none comes from the occasional fact that I find my principles in the historical past of one party and my candidates in the contemporary nominees of another."

Welcoming Dr. Dewey to Brooklyn, Mr. McKelway said:

"Brooklyn reaches out to you with both her hands and in her hands is her great heart. You come to the noble and notable headship of a great church. Your predecessor ratified the choice of you, introduced you to his people, and then went to his God and to your God, what time your work began.

"As he feared none among men, have you the courage of your own convictions and of your own methods, in all things reverent, but in nothing imitative of or intimidated by even him. He, our greatest scholar, our supreme character, our grandest orator, our noblest gentleman, would have it so, and Brooklyn, that loved him and that he loved, would have it so, too. Welcome, twice welcome, for your work's sake and for yourself!"

Messrs. Asa Spear, George P. Stockwell, and R. G. Benedict were appointed a committee to draft resolutions in memory of Drs. R. S. Storrs and A. J. F. Behrends.

SAID IT WAS HOODOOED.

Negro Elevator Conductor Became Excited and Threw Up Job.

The elevator attendant left the Pabst Hotel elevator yesterday for a moment. When he went back to it there was no elevator there. As he stood, wondering, it returned to its former resting place, stopping with a bang. Before the attendant could open its closed door, the elevator shot up to the top of the building again. The attendant watched it do this three times. Then he rushed into the hallway. There he met James Smith, the hotel's steward.

"I'm a-gibben up my job, boss," he said, with trembling knees.

"Dis heah elevator, boss, it am quite bewitched. Som-body has looked on it wid de eable eye. It's a-running up and down of itself."

The steward and the attendant went to the elevator shaft, as the elevator shot down. From its depths came a voice:

"This car runs to God's room, as an express. He's up on the top floor."

"That's where we want to go," said the steward. The door was opened and steward and attendant grabbed the man inside. Officer Ryan took him to the Tenderloin Police Station. He said he was Bernard Kane of 853 First Avenue. He was locked up on a charge of intoxication.

SAYS PRICE WAS FICTITIOUS.

Eugene D. Berri Seeks to Annul Sale of Real Estate in Brooklyn.

Eugene D. Berri, a merchant of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, has begun an action in the Supreme Court, that borough, against Thomas S. Blankley, for many years proprietor of the chophouse at Fulton Street and Hanover Place, Brooklyn, known as the Bank; and the Sterling Piano Company, involving the title to part of the site of the chophouse in question. Mr. Bankley last Spring sold the property to the Sterling Piano Company, the consideration expressed in the deed for the part affected by the suit being $100,000. Mr. Berri says that this price was fictitious and fixed with intent to defraud him.

Mr. Berri alleges that in February, 1887, he sold the part of the chophouse property involved in the suit to Mr. Blankley, the deed providing that Mr. Berri should have the right, in the event of Blankley desiring to sell within fifteen years of that time, to repurchase the property before it should be offered for sale to any one else.

It is alleged by Mr. Berri that Mr. Blankley falsely and fraudulently placed a fictitious value upon that part of the chophouse property, intending to prevent the plaintiff from availing himself of his right and privilege to repurchase conveyed by the deed of 1887. The plaintiff asks that Mr. Blankley be compelled by the court to make a specific performance of his contract.

IRISH-AMERICANS MEET

Ex-Minister Egan Explains Why He Favors Bryan.

Hostile Demonstrations Against President McKinley and Queen Victoria —Gen. Collins's Illness.

The Irish-American Union held a political mass meeting at Cooper Union last night. The meeting was in the interests of the Democratic National ticket. President McKinley, Gov. Roosevelt, and Queen Victoria came in for equal shares of hisses. Enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan whenever his name was mentioned reached fever heat. Invasion of Canada and other drastic measures against England were advocated.

Gen. Patrick A. Collins of Boston was to have been the orator of the evening, but he suddenly became ill after he reached the hall, and as a result he made only a very few disconnected remarks, after which he was escorted back to his hotel. Patrick Egan, ex-United States Minister to Chile, presided at the meeting. In his introductory remarks he said:

"We, the Irish-Americans, are determined that we will not be made parties to the policy of the subjugation and spoliation of the weaker peoples and the dishonor with which McKinleyism would tarnish the Nation's flag.

"Like a large number of those I see around me at this great meeting, I have been always a straight Republican, and it has been my privilege to have held the office of United States Minister under the Administration of President Harrison and Secretary of State James G. Blaine, but the party of Lincoln, of Harrison, and of Blaine has shamefully abandoned its foundation principles; it has become the party of all that is typified by Mark Hanna.

"We prefer ballots to bullets; we believe, in the words of a countryman of ours, 'the way to shun danger is to meet it halfway,' and this we shall do by electing a genuine, typical American—William Jennings Bryan—the next President of these United States."

Ex-Congressman John F. Finerty of Chicago was then introduced. Among some of the points of his address which were applauded most vociferously were the following:

"I deny that any Republican Party exists in the United States to-day. If Lincoln or Garfield should visit this earth again they would see the disembodied spirits of George III. and Lord North sitting at Washington with McKinley and John Hay. The party which was once National and American has become colonial and British."

"The Republicans speak of the 'full dinner pail.' I tell you that their platform is the full slop bucket."

"The American people are not a people of conquest. They believe that when the sword is drawn it should be drawn in defense of liberty. At present Administration we paid Spain $20,000,000 for the privilege of taking her place in cutting the throats of the Filipinos."

"The Nation that thirty-nine years ago removed the bonds from 5,000,000 of black men is not the Nation to now impose its yoke on 12,000,000 of brown men in the Philippines."

"What loyal sentiment have the Irish for the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland?"

Here there were hisses for about three minutes.

"The Irish are loyal American citizens, and there is one thing that they do demand, and that is that this country shall remain the asylum for the oppressed. It is not hatred for England, but love of America, that brings this great gathering here."

"There is our friend, Teddy—" [Hisses.] "Don't hiss him, please. To-day, when there was a cheer for Bryan at one of his meetings, he said: 'Why not cheer for Altgeld, or Aguinaldo?'

"I will say that if Roosevelt lives 1,000 years he will never be as good a citizen as ex-Gov. Altgeld. As for Aguinaldo, it is a pity that an American soldier should sneer at him.

"Everything from the Rio Grande to the frigid zone should be in the United States. We obtained Alaska from Russia, yet we have given a portion of it to Great Britain. I would rather see 5,000,000 men cross the Canadian border than make any further concessions to Great Britain."

"Take Canada!" "Down with England!" and other cries greeted this sally.

Following the speech of Gen. Finerty resolutions were adopted. These condemned the policy in the Philippines, the Alaska concessions, the Government's refusal to aid the South African republics, and any alliance with Great Britain.

Gen. Collins was then introduced. Many of the audience had given up all hope of his being present at the meeting, and during the reading of the resolutions there was a general exodus from the hall. The General began his speech in a very weak voice.

"Louder, louder!" came the cry from those who remained in the hall.

"We are here in this campaign on the side of liberty," repeated the General. "I propose to discuss the attitude of the Administration toward Porto Rico. I hope that the next Congress will not vote one cent toward maintaining the army in either Porto Rico or the Philippines. Then we will have to get out of both places."

At this point the Boston orator ceased speaking and hurriedly left the platform. Members of the committee accompanied him to the Hoffman House. It was stated that the strain of continuous campaign speaking had been too much for him, and that he was ill when he went to the meeting last night.

A few other short speeches followed that of Gen. Collins. There were several overflow meetings outside of Cooper Union.

FORCED WOMAN TO DRINK BEER

East Side Religious Worker Reports Strange Case to the Police.

Mrs. J. L. Gardner, a Deaconess in charge of Grace Memorial Chapel, at 94 Fourth Avenue, and which is in the rear of Grace Church, called up Police Headquarters last night and told a strange story.

She said a nurse employed in the institution, a young woman seventeen years old, and her little twelve-year-old brother, when on their way to the chapel in the early evening saw a woman dragged into the saloon kept by Mrs. James L. Dressel, on the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Eleventh Street, and that while one man held the woman a second forced a glass of beer down her throat. The nurse said she saw a policeman stand by laughing and then take a drink of beer himself.

When the reporters from headquarters went to the chapel Mrs. Gardner declined to be seen. However, the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, curate of Grace Church, spoke for her after consulting with the Rev. Dr. Huntington. He repeated the story told by Mrs. Gardner over the telephone, which was as given above.

The saloon mentioned is the usual four-story brick Raines law hotel, with a bar on the main floor and rooms above. In the rear room of the place a man and a woman were found. The woman said she was Miss Lillian Murphy of 308 Fourth Avenue. The man said his name was John Murphy, and that he lives at 308 East Fifty-eighth Street.

When the man and woman heard the story told by Mr. Bartlett repeated, and were asked if they were the man and woman referred to, they laughed immoderately.

"I should think not," Murphy said. "Nobody don't have to hold her, (pointing at the woman) to make her swallow beer, or stronger stuff than that! You'll have to guess again! We ain't the ones that gets our pictures in the papers this time!"

The bartender is known as "Frank." He said the story was absurd. There had been no such incident and nothing that could be construed in that way during the night.

Policeman O'Neill said he was at the place about the hour named by the nurse, but had seen no such incident as she related. He had, however, taken a drink. "Frank gave me a glass of ginger ale," said O'Neill. "I never drink anything stronger when I'm on the post."

Requisition for Louis Vehon.

Gov. Tanner of Illinois has issued a requisition upon the Governor of New York for the extradition of Louis Vehon, who was arrested in this city on Saturday and is wanted in Chicago. Vehon was President and General Manager of the Louis Vehon Company, and is charged with embezzling goods valued at $24,000.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN ILL.

Suffering from Enteric Fever After Serving in South Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is reported that Prince Christian Victor, now serving in South Africa, is suffering from enteric fever.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CONTRACTS.

Mining Industry Encourages British Firms and Orders in America.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 22.—The Witwatersrand gold mines, requiring rolling stock for coal, placed an order for fifteen heavy locomotives with British manufacturers last August. Two tenders for more than 200 trucks were received from the largest British and American factories, the American tender being far more favorable in point of price and quickness of delivery.

The mining industry called for fresh tenders from British manufacturers, giving them a further opportunity even at the expense of valuable time.

The American tenders are still much the more advantageous. Nevertheless orders for seventy-three flat-bottom trucks are being placed in England, owing to suitability of design and to the strong advice of the military railway authorities, who have promised to lend their own trucks in order to counterbalance the late British delivery.

One hundred and sixty bottom discharge trucks have been ordered in America. The British firms in South Africa are all anxious to favor British trade, but the manufacturers must be more energetic, and realize the necessity of cheaper and quicker work, time being often of paramount importance.

AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN CEYLON.

Islanders Surprised at Intervention Regarding the Transvaal Prisoners.

COLOMBA, Ceylon, Oct. 22.—The statement that the Government of the United States has intervened with the view of the transferral of American Transvaal prisoners to a more salubrious climate has astounded Ceylon.

Among the prisoners are an officer and six men, described as Americans. They are all well and have been so since their arrival. The prisoners' camp is situated in the healthiest locality.

The United Irish-American Societies of Passaic County, New Jersey, adopted a resolution three months ago to memorialize President McKinley on the subject of the treatment of prisoners of war, taken during the Boer campaign, by the British authorities. Particular objection was taken to the sending of Americans captured to the Island of Ceylon. The following reply was received Oct. 18 from Secretary Hay:

"A report on the subject was received last month from the United States Consul at Colombo. Being unable to question the men claiming to be Americans, the Consul gives no evidence to substantiate their allegations of citizenship. The prisoners were removed to a prepared camp at Diyatalawa, 157 miles from Colombo, and no later report has been received from the Consul to verify the assertion of American nationality. The statement is, however, sufficiently circumstantial to warrant an urgent request of the British Government for an immediate inquiry into the alleged facts, and if it prove that citizens of the United States captured under the Boer flag have been sent to the Island of Ceylon, to ask that they may be sent to some more salubrious place of confinement, or, preferably, discharged or released on parole."

CHANGES IN BRITISH CABINET.

Lord Salisbury Goes to Balmoral to Submit a Few to the Queen.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Lord Salisbury has gone to Balmoral to submit to Queen Victoria a few changes in the Cabinet.

COURTS-MARTIAL IN FRANCE.

Bill to Substitute Civil Magistrates in Times of Peace.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Gen. André, French Minister of War, has almost concluded the drafting of his bill to reform courts-martial by the substitution, at least in time of peace, of civil Magistrates for military Judges.

WOLSELEY TO VISIT CANADA.

To Take Extended Tour on Retiring as Commander in Chief.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Lord Wolseley, on retiring from the post of Commander in Chief, will take an extended tour in Canada.

CHOLERA RAGING IN JAPAN.

Several Deaths on Steamers Coming from Nagasaki.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—A dispatch received here from Vladivostock says cholera is increasing to such an extent in Japan that steamers thence have been quarantined.

The dispatch adds there have been several deaths on board of steamers coming from Nagasaki.

TURK WOULD BE A JOURNALIST.

Mundji Bey, Consul at New York, Makes Application to the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22.—A curious request to the Porte has been made by the Turkish Consul at New York—that he be permitted to undertake newspaper work. He explains that his remuneration is insufficient, and it must either be increased or he must be allowed to add to his income through journalism.

Mundji Bey is the Turkish Consul in New York. He is now in Europe.

THAT DANISH ANTILLES SALE.

Report in Berlin that It Will Soon Be Effected.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Reliable advices from Copenhagen assert that the sale of the Danish Antilles to the United States will soon be effected. Next Thursday the Danish Minister to the United States, Dr. Constantine Brun, will start for Washington, after completing his home congé, bearing the formal terms of sale.

A bill authorizing the alienation at the price fixed by the present Cabinet—$7,000,000—will reach the Riksdag in a few weeks.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN RUSSIA.

Fifty Persons Killed by Boiler Bursting on a Steamer.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Express fifty persons were killed and many others terribly scalded by a boiler explosion on board the steamer Eugenia, running between Tomsk and Barnaul.

THE ANGLESEY DIVORCE SUIT.

Sensational Testimony Anticipated at the Coming Trial.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Sensational testimony is anticipated at the trial of the divorce suit brought by the Marchioness of Anglesey against her husband, who is her cousin. The present Marquess's father married as his third wife an American, Mrs. Mary Livingstone Wodehouse, widow of Henry Wodehouse and daughter of J. P. King of Sandhills, Ga.

Henry Cyril Paget, fifth Marquis of Anglesey, was born June 16, 1875, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1898. He married in 1898 Lillian Florence Maud, daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. They have no children.

British Governors Transferred.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney has been appointed Governor of Trinidad and Tobago Island, and will be succeeded as Governor of the Windward Islands by Sir Robert Baxter Llewelyn, now Administrator of the Colony of the Gambia. Sir Harry Langhorne Thompson, Administrator of St. Vincent, will be transferred to St. Lucia. Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Gold Coast Colony, has been appointed Governor of Barbados.

Empress Augusta's Birthday Observed.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The birthday of Empress Augusta Victoria, who was born Oct. 22, 1858, was generally observed to-day throughout Germany. The Kaiser presented to her an excellent oil portrait of her deceased mother.

FRIEDA CRAGIE'S DEATH

Coroner's Physician, Suspecting Murder, Stops Her Funeral.

He Orders the Arrest of the Woman's Husband, from Whom She Was Separated.

The funeral of Frieda Cragie of 212 West Sixty-fifth Street, which was to have taken place yesterday morning from the Morgue, was stopped by the police under orders from Coroner's Physician Williams, who decided, after an autopsy, that in all probability a murder had been committed.

The woman, who was twenty-eight years old, was found dead on the sidewalk in front of the house at 220 West Sixty-eighth Street, shortly before 7 o'clock Saturday evening. A hasty examination by an ambulance surgeon showed three ugly scalp wounds on the back of the head. One of her wrists had been cut to the bone and tied up with a handkerchief, which was dyed in blood. It was thought at the time that death had been caused by a fall from the stone stoop.

However, a note was found pinned with a hat pin to the woman's dress. The note was addressed to A. Balschum of 662 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the woman's uncle and a wealthy contractor. The writer asked forgiveness for the step she was about to take and begged her uncle to take care of her little three-year-old daughter, Emily. The Coroners' physician, however, scouted the idea of suicide, because of the place where the body was found and the nature of the woman's injuries.

An hour before the time set for the funeral, Coroners' Physician Williams appeared at the Morgue to perform an autopsy. He found the woman's skull had been fractured in two places and had been crushed, as if by a hammer, in a third place. Both legs, one arm, and all her ribs were broken. Dr. Williams decided that the injuries could not have resulted from a fall, as described. He sent the hearse and carriages away and notified the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to examine into the case and to arrest the woman's husband, David Cragie, a stone setter, of 225 East One Hundred and First Street.

Cragie was arrested at his home and locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he gave his age as twenty-eight years and admitted that he had not lived with his wife for the last nine months and that he had been compelled by the courts to pay her $4 a week, an allowance which she recently sought to have increased to $9. Mrs. Cragie, he said, had been seriously ill from pneumonia for the last ten days. She had sent for him Wednesday night, and he had visited her, promising to see her again Saturday noon, when he said he would bring her money. Saturday, he says, he was delayed until 6 o'clock, and when he arrived he saw a crowd standing around a spot where, he was told, his wife's body had been found an hour before.

Ward Detective Owen Treanor was put on the case. From tenants in the house at 220 he learned that a carriage robe belonging to the dead woman had been found on the roof of that house, which is a crowded four-story tenement, but none of the tenants had heard her go up to the roof.

Mrs. John Deininger, the owner of 212, where Mrs. Cragie had lived, said that she had been neglected by her husband, and that she depended for almost everything on Mrs. Deininger and the neighbors. On Saturday Mrs. Cragie asked Mrs. Deininger to take charge of her little girl, so that she could get some sleep. She also asked Mrs. Deininger to write a letter to her uncle, A. Balschum, asking him to come down at once to help her, as she was very ill. That is the last Mrs. Deininger saw of the woman until she was discovered lying on the sidewalk. How she left her own room and how she came to enter another house and whether or not she jumped from the roof of this house, the police were unable to learn.

Cragie is held at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station pending the Coroner's further investigation.

CUT IN TELEPHONE RATES.

Five-Cent Tolls in Chicago and 20,000 New 'Phones Will Be Installed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The Chicago Telephone Company announced to-day its decision to reduce from 10 to 5 cents the rate of service for pay station telephones. The work of installing the new five-cent slot telephones was also begun, and will be pushed to completion. The cut in the rate means an aggregate saving to patrons of $500,000 a year.

It is also the purpose of the company to supply with a telephone every store or residence in Chicago which might assure a business of at least 5 cents a day, and it is expected that over 20,000 new pay telephones will be installed in this manner.

FOUGHT POLICE CAPTAIN.

Acting Captain James Lynch, now in command of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, had a desperate fight in that place last night with a prisoner. Lynch is fifty years old, and his prisoner was but twenty-one years of age and very strong.

John Murphy of 333 West Fifty-ninth Street and William Hamlet of 34 West Eighty-fourth Street were arrested in Central Park for disorderly conduct. Passing through the main room of the police station, Murphy broke from the detectives and bolted for the door. Capt. Lynch jumped out of his room and seized him. The prisoner fought desperately, tearing the Captain's coat off, but was subdued.

Sat Dead Three Hours in a Chair.

Joseph Fort, twenty-five years old, who lived at 304 Harman Street, Williamsburg, was found dead sitting in a chair in a saloon at 185 Wyckoff Avenue yesterday afternoon. Fort entered the saloon early in the day and after ordering a drink sat down at a table in a room off the bar, and apparently fell into a sleep. Three hours later the saloon keeper shook the man and tried to awaken him. Failing to arouse him, the saloon keeper left him sitting there for another hour. Then he tried to awaken him again and found that he was dead. An autopsy will be made on the body to determine the cause of death. Fort had been sick and despondent.

Privacy of Wireless Telegrams Insured.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Signor Marconi, according to The Daily Mail, has invented a means of insuring the privacy of wireless telegrams by a system of "tuning" the transmitting and receiving instruments together.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh southwesterly winds.

The barometric conditions have not changed materially during the last thirty-six hours. An area of low pressure is still central in Eastern Nebraska and Southern Minnesota, and the barometer is nigh off the Middle Atlantic Coast. Rain has fallen during the last twenty-four hours in the Middle and East Gulf States, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the upper lake region, and the eastern portion of Kans

MOTOR'S NEW RECORD RUN

Light Machine Made 152 Miles in 16 Hours and 10 Minutes.

STEAM WAS THE POWER USED

Fast Trip Was Made Under Trying Conditions by a Vehicle Not Intended for Racing.

William T. Brown, Secretary-Treasurer of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, and Frank Eveland, Secretary-Treasurer of the Spalding-Bidwell Company, made a motor vehicle record of 152 miles in sixteen hours and ten minutes, riding from Springfield, Mass., to West Forty-second Street, New York. The trip was made on fair roads over the hardest hills between this city and Boston, and with a light machine, weighing not more than 800 pounds with supplies, luggage, and the occupants.

The start was made from Springfield at 6 A. M. Saturday, and the machine arrived at 29 West Forty-second Street at 10:10 P. M. The operators, both amateurs, accomplished the trip without the aid of a machinist. No mishap occurred from start to finish, and the machine took sand pits and hills with no danger to itself. The trip, which started in New York Monday a week ago, was not originally intended as a record limit. Mr. Brown and Mr. Eveland started with luggage for a trip to Springfield and a tour of the vicinity of that city.

After a three days' tour of Northampton, Westfield, Chicopee, Holyoke, and Chicopee Falls, made in short side trips, it was decided to return Saturday.

Mr. Eveland described the trip as follows:

"We left Springfield at 6 in the morning. We had some seventy-five pounds of baggage, our combined weight added about 300 pounds, and with water for twenty-two miles and gasolene for sixty miles, we weighed about 800 pounds. We got out of Springfield at a good gait and kept it up right along. At one point between New Haven and Hartford there is a stretch of sand that is fully five miles in length, and is known as 'the desert.' Here the sand is so fine and so deep that we had the sensation of riding on water. Outside Hartford we were almost upset by the wind where we were riding along the high bank of a river.

"The trip taught me a few points about touring that I would like to tell all motor drivers. Always carry a liberal supply of lubricating oil, preferably heavy cylinder oil, for cylinders and slides. Another thing I discovered is that you can get gasolene in every village. Plumbing and stove stores invariably keep it. I bought it all along the route, so I know.

"The only thing I want to say about our trip is that it began where Mr. Vanderbilt's failed; that our machine is a light road machine of five-horse power, while Mr. Vanderbilt's is a racer of thirty-horse power; he had a skilled machinist with him, while we had none. I believe the steam machine is the best for hard road work. On the dreadful Greenwich Hill one of the worst from here to Boston, we made steam faster than we could use it, carrying between 100 and 180 pounds to the top."

AUTOMOBILE CLUB'S ELECTION.

Ticket for Supporters of Machine Contest Chosen Throughout.

Albert C. Bostwick triumphed over Gen. George Moore Smith last evening for First Vice President of the Automobile Club of America, at the annual meeting of the club, held in its rooms, at the Waldorf-Astoria. The success of Mr. Bostwick was followed by that of every other nominee on the opposition ticket. Albert R. Shattuck, who is a member of the Lenox colony in Summer, was on both tickets for the office of President, and he was unanimously elected. The other officers chosen were: First Vice-President—Albert C. Bostwick; Second Vice President—J. Dunbar Wright; Third Vice President—David Wolfe Bishop; Treasurer—Jefferson Seligman; Secretary—Malcolm W. Ford; Governors (Class of 1903)—Sydney Dillon Ripley, J. M. Ceballos, and Dave H. Morris.

George F. Chamberlin, who has been Acting President of the club for nearly a year, presided, and over 100 of the 262 members were present. The election's result showed the sentiment of the club toward racing and automobile competitions, as Mr. Bostwick has been a pronounced supporter of these tests since the organization of the club. That sentiment received further recognition in the new President's speech of acceptance, for he strongly advocated more competitions, more tests, and more activity all along the automobile line.

The retiring Secretary, Homer W. Hedge, said the club owed its existence to an informal meeting in May, 1899, of Mr. George F. Chamberlin, Whitney Lyon, and Winslow E. Bagley. In the following June the club was formed. Now the membership is 262, and club affiliations have been established with the Automobile Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Berlin, Vienna, and Turin. In this country associate relations have been established with the clubs lately organized in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Buffalo, Rochester, Worcester, Syracuse, Paterson, Baltimore, Westchester County, Bridgeport, and San Francisco. Clubs are in process of formation in Boston, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis.

The Treasurer's report announced a balance of $21,080.97, the total receipts for the year being $26,516.27. The committee on the coming Automobile Show in Madison Square Garden made the favorable report that $18,204 had been received from exhibitors, and this, with the minor receipts, gives the club $19,916 in hand, with the opening day nearly two weeks off, a big financial success being thus assured.

The question of a new clubhouse was left for consideration to the new Board of Governors.

FAST TRIALS ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Road Drivers Indulged in Many Stirring and Sharp Brushes.

On the Speedway yesterday there was a large turnout of the regulars and several spirited brushes. A green team driven by M. Hardy attracted much attention with their form and speed. After warming them up a bit Mr. Hardy turned them at the upper end of the stretch with H. D. Armour's team, Windsor and Erin G. It was a nip-and-tuck race for a half, and when the teams were taken in hand honors were about even. In a second brush the teams were started on more even terms, and with one man in each wagon. A very fast quarter was covered without either team gaining an advantage, but nearing the half the Armour pair quickened their pace and, gaining a lead of a couple of lengths, won easily.

The midget pacer, Little Gem, 2:15½, driven by Dr. H. H. Kane, proved himself to be in fine form and spirit by winning several brushes. His first tilt was with Crystal Chimes, driven by Mr. Perrin of Buffalo, N. Y. On the start Crystal Chimes led the way and continued to do so until after the first quarter post had been passed. Then Little Gem got settled down to his stride, and without apparent effort gradually closed the gap and passed his opponent, winning by an open length. Later Dr. Kane started Little Gem down the stretch with Alice Barnes, 2:11¾. The little pacer made a noble fight, but was evidently tired and failed to respond to his driver as he had in previous races, Alice Barnes winning by half a length. Following close upon this was an interesting brush in which Alice Barnes, Zarco, driven by Charles Welland, and the brown trotter Rival, 2:17¾, driven by Col. J. F. Cockerill, were the contestants. The start was a good one, Alice Barnes taking the lead and holding it to the finish, although she was hard pushed on several occasions by Rival, who did not seem to be at her best. Zarco finally took second place, with Rival a very close third. George Spear drove a very racy looking pacer whose name he refused to disclose. The unknown was fast, but not quite fast enough for Alice Barnes, who showed her heels to the stranger.

The most exciting brush of the day was between Rival, 2:17¾, driven by Dr. Kane; Royal Rene, 2:20, driven by W. Kilpatrick; Success, 2:12¾, with Mr. Ayers handling the ribbons, and the handsome brown pacer Little Barefoot, 2:18¼, driven by Mr. Clark of Yonkers. The horses finally went away with Rival having a decided advantage in the lead, closely followed by Success and Royal Rene. On reaching the finish it was hard to tell who was leading, and the brush was continued down to High Bridge, where all four horses were pulled up. Success being in the lead and the three others with honors about even. Nathan Straus had the famous gelding Cobwebs, 2:12, on the road, but did not give him any work to do.

PLANS FOR THE HORSE SHOW.

Sale of Boxes Will Be Open to All—Special Prizes Offered.

A recent statement that a new plan has been put in force this year to prevent any but members bidding for boxes at the annual Horse Show is pronounced untrue by the officers of the National Horse Show Association. A rule is and has been in effect for a number of years that before any one can bid for boxes on the day of sale he or she must be a member or stockholder of the association. If after the sale any boxes are left the general public may bid, but this year, as in years past, no objectionable person, if known, will be allowed to purchase or occupy a box. A similar rule applies to candidates for membership, who, after they have made application and forwarded the usual fee, must be passed upon by a committee before being admitted.

The statement, printed in a morning newspaper, also said that the association had hit upon this plan as the result of a protest from the "Four Hundred," who objected to the best boxes being occupied by chorus girls and women whose names are not in the social register.

"Such a report is absurd," said Assistant Secretary J. T. Hyde yesterday. "The method followed this year as to the sale of seats is the same as that followed in former years. I have heard of no such protests. The association knows how to deal with persons who are objectionable."

The annual exhibition, the sixteenth, will open Nov. 19 and last through the 24th. The sale of boxes at auction will be held Thursday, Nov. 8. Entries will close Saturday, Oct. 27.

The association and its members this year have offered several new special prizes. William C. Whitney offers a first prize of $500 and ribbon for a stallion class; Frank Jay Gould, prizes of $150, $75, and $35 for horses to be shown before a lady's single horse victoria; James H. Hyde, a five-hundred-dollar prize for the best driving of teams four in hand; Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, Speedway Cup, value $—, and ribbons, for the best trotter, which must have been driven on the New York Speedway or some other speedway or be owned by a member of some recognized gentlemen's driving club; Michael Reid, Speedway Cup, same value and conditions, for the best pacer. The association also offers three prizes for pairs of horses driven by ladies to phaetons, pairs of horses to be shown before a private omnibus, and for best pony in harness to be driven by a child.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Firearm, 126 pounds; Himtine, 123; Unmasked, 120; Warrenton, 114; Musette, 112; Belle of Lexington, 108; La Tosca II., 106; St. Finnan, 105; Gold Lace, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Flaxspinner, Millstream, and MacLeod of Dare, 106 pounds each; The Chamberlain, 105; Buffoon, St. Cloud, and Dan Cupid, 103 each; Belle of Orleans, 100; Miss Hanover, 99.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies two years old; special weights and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Marochen, 107 pounds; Salamis, Catherina, Balloon, Animosity, Cherished, Agnes D., Princess Evelyn, and Queen Carnival, 104 each; Spry, Mintage, Sporting Duchess, and All's Well, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. King Barleycorn, 126 pounds; Warrenton, 116; Annoy, 112; MacLeod of Dare, 110; St. Simonian, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five and a half furlongs. Sunro, Carnelian, Isaac Hopper, Mark Lane, Visor, Punctual, Ildeways, Pigeon Post, Cresson, Favornette, Advocator, and Goldilla, 112 pounds each; The Rogue, Nominee, Alcyone II., Tous, The Golden Prince, Silver Plush, Mistress, Orienta, and Paul Clifford, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Asquith, The Chamberlain, Hammock, and Withers, 111 pounds each; Watercure, Angle, and Armor, 108 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Results at Harlem: Five furlongs. Robert Waddell, 115 pounds, (Devin,) 1; Quarter Back, 105, 2; Krewer, 106, 3. Time—1:05 2-5. Guy H. finished first but was disqualified. Six furlongs—Peace, 107, (Tally,) 1; Dagmar, 107, 2; Sakatuck, 105, 3. Time—1:19 2-5. Steeplechase—Becky Rolfe, 148; (Clancy,) 1; Sallust, 134, 2; University, 132, 3. Time—3:48. One mile—Ohnet, 102, (Landry,) 1; Specific, 105, 2; Florizar, 105, 3. Time—1:45 4-5. Five and a half furlongs—Sly, 109, (Devin,) 1; Bell Punch, 112, 2; Mel. Peach, 109, 3. Time—1:11 4-5. Mile and twenty yards—Frelinghuysen, 103, (Weber,) 1; Aloha II., 108, 2; Aurea, 104, 3. Time—1:48 3-5.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Results at Latonia: Six furlongs—Judge Redwine, 103, (Coburn,) 1; Alex Pearson, 103, 2; McManus, 103, 3. Time—1:15. Six furlongs—Flop, 105, (Nelson,) 1; Eleanor Holmes, 102, 2; Jenna, 98, 3. Time—1:14¼. One mile and an eighth—Sarilla, 93, (Weir,) 1; Indian, 93, 2; Doctor Black, 102, 3. Time—1:56. Mile and seventy yards—Woodtrice, 90, (Knight,) 1; Statira, 91, 2; Etta, 96, 3. Time—1:45¾. Six and a half furlongs—Kenova, 101, (Parretto,) 1; Russian, 99, 2; Glenwood, 106, 3. Time—1:21½. Mile and an eighth—Defender II., 96, (Newcrm,) 1; Governor Boyd, 104, 2; Winepress, 108, 3. Time—1:56.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22.—Results at Kinloch Park: Six furlongs—Easter Card, 100, (Bassinger,) 1; Miss Loretta, 95, 2; Brightie B., 100, 3. Time—1:19¾. Five furlongs—Elsie Del, 98, (Weddersirand,) 1; Echo Dale, 96, 2; Robert, Jr., 106, 3. Time—1:05. Six and a half furlongs—Harry Thoburn, 107, (Bassinger,) 1; Weideman, 102, 2; Hi Nocker, 92, 3. Time—1:23½. One mile—Glen Lake, 100, (Dale,) 1; Guide Rock, 98, 2; Grey Forge, 98, 3. Time—1:47. Five and one-half furlongs—Hi Kollar, 105, (Bassinger,) 1; Frank Bell, 114, 2; Hilee, 102, 3. Time—1:10¾. One mile and a sixteenth—Domsie, 109, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Nan Dora, 102, 2; Tom Gilmore, 98, 3. Time—1:56¾.

Goodwin's New Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Turf Guide, No. 13, containing indexed form tables and all turf records to the close of last week, has just been issued. The latest volume includes all the dates that former issues of the useful volume embraced, and carries turf affairs in the East almost to the close of the Morris Park meeting.

MISS BRYCE LEADS AT GOLF.

Women of Morris County Club Playing for Championship.

Miss Marie G. Bryce, who held the women's championship of the Morris County Golf Club last season, led the field yesterday when the qualifying round for the coming semi-annual championship was played. Most of the leading feminine golfers of the club turned out on the links near Morristown, N. J., for the competition, which is one of the important club events of the year. Miss Bryce finished the long 18-hole course in 108 strokes, while Miss Kip, the present champion, was close up, with 109.

The latter led by two strokes at the end of the first nine holes, but an unfortunate ten on the long thirteenth hole, 545 yards, killed her chances for leading place. The bogy score is 100 for women. Miss Kip played nine holes in bogy figures, and one a stroke under bogy, while Miss Bryce equaled bogy on seven holes, and was a stroke under on two holes.

The eight who qualified to continue at match play, the first round to be played to-day, are, with scores:

Miss Marie G. Bryce—										
Out	4	6	6	6	7	5	6	6	7	53
In	6	7	7	8	6	4	4	7	6	55—108
Miss Kip—										
Out	5	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	51
In	5	7	9	10	6	4	5	6	6	58—109
Miss Elsa Hurlbut—										
Out	5	4	3	10	7	5	6	7	6	53
In	5	7	7	7	8	4	5	8	6	57—110
Mrs. William Shippen—										
Out	8	6	7	7	5	6	7	5	7	58
In	5	5	8	10	5	4	5	8	6	56—114
Miss Howell—										
Out	7	5	6	8	6	6	5	6	7	56
In	5	7	9	12	5	4	4	7	6	59—115
Miss Mollie March—										
Out	6	4	4	7	7	7	5	4	9	53
In	5	8	8	9	7	5	7	8	7	04—117
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan—										
Out	8	4	7	8	7	6	6	6	7	53
In	6	7	7	9	6	5	6	7	6	59—118
Miss Jane Swords—										
Out	8	4	6	7	7	6	6	6	7	57
In	5	8	9	12	7	8	5	9	7	70—127

The draw for the first match-play round to-day is: Miss Swords and Miss Hurlbut; Mrs. Shippen and Miss Kipp; Mrs. Morgan and Miss Bryce, and Miss March and Miss Howell.

Caddies Steal Golf Balls.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 22.—Golfers in Westchester County and in Fairfield County believe that they are the victims of unscrupulous agents of dealers in New York, who induce caddies on the golf links to steal golf balls. These agents pay 10 cents each for the balls, and take them to the city and remodel them, after which they receive 25 cents each for them. Hundreds of balls have disappeared. Players at the Apawamis Club, at Rye, detected three caddies stealing balls, and had them arrested. They were taken into court. Two were sent to the Westchester Protectory and the third was fined.

SHARP WORK FOR COLUMBIA.

Football Team Had a Trying Afternoon's Practice, and Showed Improvement.

In the squad of thirty or more players that Coach Sanford of the Columbia football team led out on Columbia Field for the daily practice yesterday afternoon, there was no trace of discouragement over Saturday's severe defeat at Philadelphia. Enthusiasm in prospect of the game which will be played against Yale next Saturday was as keen as though Pennsylvania had been the beaten team.

Coach Sanford took advantage of this willing spirit and gave the squad an hour of the hardest kind of work, half the time being spent in a severe practice game. Several of the regular line men were allowed a rest, Sanford himself going in at left guard, but the 'Varsity backs were played throughout. Behind the line, however, Sanford placed Morley at right half back and Berrien at full back, a shift that may be permanent if the latter's punting continues to improve. The two elevens, after the usual preliminary practice, lined up in this order.

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
Van Hoevenberg	Left end	Wolff, Goodman
Austin	Left tackle	Duden
Sanford	Left guard	Gard
Tyson	Centre	Murphy
Wright	Right guard	Owens
Le Prince	Right tackle	MacKellar
Petts	Right end	McCollom
Sykes	Quarter back	Wolff, B. Boyesen
Weekes	Left half back	Huffaker
Morley	Right half back	Fisher
Berrien, Ashley	Full back	A. Boyesen

Two fifteen-minute halves were played, during which the ball was not rushed outside the scrubs' territory. Although fairly aggressive on the offense, the defensive play of the second team was weak, and the 'Varsity had no difficulty in scoring three touch-downs, one each falling to Morley, Berrien, and Ashley. Both teams played the punting game, the 'Varsity by Sanford's orders and the scrub through necessity. After the game Weekes, Ashley, and Morley were coached in drop kicking. Several goals were made from the forty and thirty-five yard lines.

TIGER'S ELEVEN OUT OF FORM.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—The Tigers were put through a long, hard practice game with the scrub team this afternoon, during which the second team managed to score a touch-down and a goal from field before time was called, while the first team, either through stiffness resulting from the hard game with Lafayette on Saturday or a general "blue Monday" slump, could hardly make the necessary five yards in order to retain the ball. The second team held the 'Varsity for downs very frequently, and Underhill, who was at full back on the regulars, was forced to kick many times. Underhill's work in punting to-day could not compare with that of Gordon, at full back for the scrub team, either in distance or in quickness in getting the ball off.

Three times Underhill's kicks were blocked, twice very disastrously, for in one instance Humbird, the speedy quarter of the second team, picked up the ball on the thirty-five-yard line and scored. The other instance was when Sheffield, tackle on the scrub team, blocked a punt and managed to carry the ball to the five-yard line, whence it was no trouble to carry to ball over. Dewitt, the Lawrenceville guard, was in his place on the scrub team to-day for the first time in three weeks. His hand now is almost well. His work, both offensive and defensive, was excellent. Brown, another guard, who has been laid up with an injured side, was in the scrub line-up. The injury to McCord's hand in the Lafayette game kept him out to-day, and Davis, who has been at the end on the 'Varsity team, was put in McCord's place at tackle.

The fierce onsets of the scrub team did much damage to the 'Varsity men. On the injured list as a result of the practice are Hart, whose ankle was badly twisted; Underhill, who suffered a like injury, and Davis, whose knee was badly strained. Arthur Poe surprised all by his unexpected appearance on the field. He followed the work of the ends very closely and gave them many points. Howard Brokaw of Princeton's '96 team looked after the back.

It was rumored on the campus to-day that a team of graduate football men, the best 'Old Nassau' has turned out, will give the 'Varsity practice next week.

Manager Willett of the Cornell eleven was here to-day making advance arrangements for his team, which will be here to play Princeton on Nov. 3. Assistant Manager Francis of Yale was here also and conferred with Princeton's manager regarding quarters for the Yale eleven for the Yale game.

YALE TEAM SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—John Hall, the famous '98 Yale end, arrived this afternoon and will remain for the week with the team. His coming was unexpected and was very welcome, as thus far no Yale end has returned to help the candidates, and the need of systematic and good coaching at the position is evident. Hall took the end men in hand this afternoon and gave them a thorough overhauling, and the work of the candidates was much improved as a consequence. Hall will be joined by Frank Hinkey toward the end of the week. Hinkey expects to be able to give the Yale men some advice before they go into the Columbia game.

In to-day's practice the scrubs duplicated the achievement of Wesleyan last Saturday and got the ball down to the 'Varsity five-yard line. Bloomer, who was playing for the first time in two weeks, was on the college side, and he blocked a poor bunt of Hyde's and got the ball on the 'Varsity five-yard line. The 'Varsity line recovered itself and held the college side on downs without a loss of a foot. Ferguson went into the line in place of Gould at left end to-day and played a strong game under Hall's management. Cook and Sharpe were at full back again after a ten days' rest and plowed through the second team for repeated gains. Fincke, the quarter back, was tried at half, but showed that he was unacquainted with the position. Capt. Brown was hurt in to-day's scrimmage, but will play to-morrow. The only touch-down to-day was made by Chadwick after a plucky series of tackles and centre rushes. Vance McCormick, McBride, Hall, Chamberlain, Cutten, and Heffelfinger coached the team to-day.

HARVARD FAILED TO SCORE.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 22.—Harvard's 'Varsity could not score against its second eleven to-day, although it worked its hardest for two halves, aggregating thirty-five minutes. For first practice after the West Point game the players seemed in excellent trim. Lee and Ellis did not appear. The former is slightly bruised from the game with the cadets, and Ellis is on crutches with a wrenched ankle, and a twisted tendon in his leg, which will incapacitate him for further playing for this week. Putnam was slightly bruised and gave himself a rest by umpiring a scrub football game. All other possible 'Varsity players were out. Another cripple was added to Harvard's list when Gierasch got tangled in a scrimmage and rewrenched the ankle, which has kept him out of the game for three weeks. He will not appear again.

Without preliminary work, the 'Varsity squad started into signal practice as soon as it reached the field to-day. Campbell at left end showed no improvement. Graydon and Ealon alternated at left tackle; Riggs took Lee's position at left guard. Burnett further clinched right guard by playing in an aggressive style. Hallowell went into his first practice game since his accident and played well, but carefully.

Although the 'Varsity often gained through the line, and made several good end runs, one by Kendall of thirty yards, it always lost ground at critical moments. Two long runs were secured for the second eleven. Quarter Back Glidden caught a punt and ran it back forty yards against a small army of tacklers, and Cooper seized the ball on a fumble and carried it down the field forty yards further. Secret practice will probably begin about Wednesday in preparation for the game with the Indians.

Famous Stallion Spendthrift Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 22.—The noted stallion Spendthrift, the property of O. L. Chenault of this city, died this morning from old age. Spendthrift was a chestnut horse foaled in 1876, being bred by a J. Alexander. He was by imported Australian, dam Aerolite, by Lexington. While a good race horse he is known chiefly for the grand racing qualities of his get. Spendthrift had 166 starters to face the flag, and but 25 have been non-winners. He was the sire of the great Kingston, winner of 89 races, and $139,562, and of Lazzarone, Bankrupt, Pickpocket, Golden Reel, and others which have winnings in the thousands.

CUP CHALLENGER ANSWERED.

New York Yacht Club Declines to Agree to Extension of Time Limit.

A meeting of the special committee of the New York Yacht Club which has in charge the arranging of details for the international races for the America's Cup was held yesterday afternoon at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, to act upon a cabled suggestion from Sir Thomas Lipton that the time limit for the races be lengthened from 5½ hours to 6 hours, and that none of the races be started later than 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The text of Sir Thomas's request, which was received by Secretary J. V. S. Oddie last Thursday, follows:

Oct. 18, 1900.

Oddie, Secretary New York Yacht Club, New York:

Many thanks kind telegrams to myself and Kelly. Very willing to meet you on point proposed, but is not 1 o'clock late enough, especially as I consider it would be better to revert to original six hours' limit, the shortening of which to five and a half hours at my request was productive of at least one abortive race on last occasion. Regarding private arrangement as to accidents, I agree to this as before. Kindly wire if you approve. LIPTON.

The "point proposed" referred to by Sir Thomas was the suggestion that 2 o'clock be made the limit for the starting time, which was contained in the cable messages sent Sir Thomas and Hugh C. Kelly, Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, announcing the club's acceptance of the challenge. In the committee meeting yesterday no objection was made to the granting of Sir Thomas's request that none of the races be started after 1 o'clock, but the five-and-a-half-hour limit of sailing time was insisted upon by a majority of the members present. After a brief session, in which no other business was transacted, the following reply was drafted and sent Sir Thomas by cable:

Oct. 22, 1900.

To Lipton, London:

The committee adheres to five and one-half hours for time limit for race, as in conditions of last match, and accepts as you request 1 o'clock as limit of time for starting. Is this satisfactory? ODDIE, Secretary.

Said one yachtsman last night when he heard of Sir Thomas's suggestion that the time limit of the races be increased: "That was Willy Jameson's idea, I'll wager. In the challenge, you remember, Sir Thomas asked for the same conditions that governed last year. The latest Watson boat, the Sybarita, has proved a wonder in light weather, and there is every reason to believe that she has furnished Watson an experimental model for the new challenger. Whoever was behind the suggestion for an increased time limit evidently counted upon light breezes as being prevalent off Sandy Hook, and argued that in such conditions a Watson boat could beat one of Herreshoff's productions if the race could be finished within the time limit. The idea is worthy of Mr. Jameson's reputation for shrewdness."

No proposals for the building of a new defender have yet been made public.

Challenger's Skipper Talks.

Capt. Edward Sycamore, who will command Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger, Shamrock II., in the races for the America's Cup next year, had much to say regarding the sport on this side of the Atlantic upon his recent return to England, although his reticence while in America was impenetrable. The Clyde correspondent of The London Yachting World, in the last edition of that newspaper gives the following summary of Capt. Sycamore's views:

"His [Capt. Sycamore's] opinion of their big boats is not altogether flattering. The one-design class of seventy-footers made the best of the sport during the time he was there, and his idea was that these boats had been spoiled in an endeavor to produce extreme lightness of construction with wood and steel without making sufficient safeguard, in design and workmanship, that they should be strong enough for the strains to which they were to be subjected. The result was not, in his opinion, encouraging. Neither had he any great admiration for their looks, but he admitted that they gave him the impression of being fast boats, especially off or along the wind.

"For Columbia he had nothing but praise, and after seeing her he was more than ever convinced that in the last races our boat had been beaten solely and entirely on her merits. He considered Columbia as beautiful a model of a boat as he had ever seen."

Columbia Tennis Championship.

The semi-final round in the Columbia tennis championship doubles was played yesterday on the university courts. Summary: Semi-finals—Chase and Ledoux defeated Mahan and Pell, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3. Ropes and Wilson defeated York and Worm, 6—3, 6—1.

To-day Chase and Ledoux will meet Ropes and Wilson to decide the championship.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York Athletic Club Team Won Two Matches from Metropolitan Five.

The New York Athletic Club bowling team won two and lost one of their three matches with the Metropolitan team in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. In the first game Green of the New York rolled the highest score of the evening, 224, making six strikes, three spares, and one break. In the third game Clute rolled 217. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Ebling, 165; Leuly, 159; Keller, 196; Fisher, 200; Boorhelm, 217. Total, 916.

New York Athletic Club—Breen, 224; Cowperthwaite, 180; Lyon, 189; Booth, 163; Clute, 182. Total, 938.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Ebling, 149; Leuly, 192; Keller, 192; Fisher, 191; Boorhelm, 208. Total, 932.

New York Athletic Club—Breen, 193; Cowperthwaite, 135; Lyon, 148; Booth, 200; Clute, 174. Total, 856.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Ebling, 195; Leuly, 155; Keller, 191; Fisher, 167; Boorhelm, 152. Total, 770.

New York Athletic Club—Breen, 180; Cowperthwaite, 197; Lyon, 146; Booth, 212; Clute, 217. Total, 952.

In the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia Alleys last night the Cyclone team won two matches, defeating the Enterprise Bowling Club and the Century Wheelmen. The wheelmen broke even by defeating the Enterprise team. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 160; L. Mulford, 173; Coulter, 134; W. Mulford, 189; Dumble, 139. Total, 795.

Enterprise Bowling Club—Schlumbohn, 151; Wiesel, 127; Ficken, 149; Weber, 161; Schumacher, 165. Total, 753.

SECOND GAME.—Enterprise Bowling Club.—Schlumbohn, 139; Wiesel, 132; Ficken, 142; Weber, 183; Schumacher, 147. Total, 743.

Cyclone Bowling Club—L. Boettjer, 176; A. Boettjer, 136; Le Beau, 152; Johannsmeyer, 180; Setzer, 187. Total, 831.

THIRD GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 192; A. Boettjer, 176; Le Beau, 139; Johannsmeyer, 177; Setzer, 190. Total, 874.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 166; L. Mulford, 128; Coulter, 154; W. Mulford, 152; Dumble, 150. Total, 750.

The Knickerbocker team won two matches in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlenhorst's Harlem Palace alleys last night, defeating the Audubon and New Rochelle teams. The Audubons broke even by defeating the out-of-town team, who lost both their games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 166; Hewes, 131; Stopt, 156; West, 156; Carpenter, 131. Total, 746.

Audubon Bowling Club—Farley, 157; Smith, 128; Brent, 150; Eiche, 203; Maguire, 188. Total, 826.

SECOND GAME.—New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 153; Hewes, 171; Stopt, 168; West, 167; Carpenter, 160. Total, 819.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 169; Le Forest, 182; Snyder, 159; Pump, 179; Lehrbach, 155. Total, 844.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 20; Le Forest, 160; Snyder, 180; Pump, 180; Lehrbach, 208. Total, 929.

Audubon Bowling Club—Farley, 135; Smith, 162; Brent, 170; Eiche, 176; Maguire, 208. Total, 851.

Leather Headgear Ruled Out.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—Because of the many injuries that have been received by Yale players this Fall in practice owing to the leather headgear that is used by the football candidates, the Yale coachers have ordered the headgear dispensed with. The action of the Yale coachers will set a precedent, as all of the colleges are using the leather headgear this year. Yale objects to it on the ground that it is so hard and heavy and binds the head so much that injuries are very frequent on its account. When players fall in a scrimmage some one nearly always sustains a severe tear or bruise on account of the heavy headgear, and some good candidates have been badly crippled on account of it. No headgear will be allowed after this except the ordinary felt buttacaes and ear pads.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE MASCOT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Mascot Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of lamps and novelties at 19 Barclay Street, show liabilities $7,124, nominal assets $3,982, actual assets $2,598.

HENRY SIEMERS.—Schedules of Henry Siemers, grocer, of 1,576 First Avenue, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy some time ago, show liabilities $2,593 and nominal assets $600. He stated that on Feb. 26 he gave $600 to Robert J. Haire to be distributed among his creditors, but that the money was not distributed and it is still in Mr. Haire's possession.

LOEB BROTHERS.—The Sheriff received four executions yesterday, aggregating $3,151, against Max and Charles Loeb, who composed the firm of Loeb Brothers, meat dealers, formerly at Forty-fourth Street and First Avenue, in favor the following creditors: J. G. Curtis & Son, $1,447; Andrew Mullen, $747; J. H. Hume & Brother, $586, and John P. Nelson, $371.

WILLIAM BYRON.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received three attachments, aggregating $7,274, against William Byron, manufacturer of women's wrappers at 109 Spring Street, in favor of the following creditors: Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co., $2,908; F. Vietor & Achelis, $1,406, and William E. Thomas, as trustee, $2,960, and has taken possession of the stock. The attachments were obtained on the ground that Mr. Byron is a resident of Jersey City. He has been identified with this line of business in Jersey City and New York for the past ten years. In July last a fire damaged his place at 109 Spring Street, and it was said he received $5,000 insurance.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PATRICK MCSHANE.—Patrick McShane of Middletown has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $13,325 and no assets. He made an assignment on Nov. 19, 1890.

FREDERICK W. JONES.—Frederick W. Jones, agent and manager at Jonesburg, Columbia County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $57,226 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $23,626 are deficiency judgments and $20,000 is due to Ross Sanford for the purchase of the Mountain Railroad, in Jersey City.

THE ABRAHAM STEERS LUMBER COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Abraham Steers Lumber Company of 412 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street by the following creditors: H. Herman Lumber Company, $147; MacMillan Brothers, $142; Herman Finck, $142, and George F. Scherb, $120. It was alleged that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment Sept. 26.

J. KOSOFSKY & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Kosofsky and Charles Narotf, composing the firm of J. Kosofsky & Co., shoe dealers at 187 East Houston Street, by the following creditors: Frank D. Lambre, $189; Andrew K. Bryans, $95; W. Greenberg, $163; Rose Rosembasser, $84, and Abraham Grossman, $69. It was alleged that they committed an act of bankruptcy on Oct. 16 by transferring their stock to one Kosofsky, a creditor, to give him a preference.

WILLIAM H. O'NEILL & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against William H. O'Neill, doing business as William H. O'Neill & Co., by the following creditors: Samuels & Sauer, $161; Lavanon & Underhill, $528, and Edward F. Frenz, $175. It was alleged that Mr. O'Neill on Oct. 20 admitted his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. Joel M. Marx, the attorney for the creditors, said that Mr. O'Neill was a dealer in flowers and feathers at 697 Broadway, was unable to meet some notes which had been extended, and was ready to turn over all the assets to his creditors. The liabilities are about $3,500, and assets about the same. Mr. O'Neill has been in this line since January, 1894.

BUILDERS FAIL FOR $185,054.

Salomon & Hauben File a Petition in Bankruptcy.

Abraham Salomon and Samuel Hauben, composing the firm of Salomon & Hauben, builders, of 145 Attorney Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $185,054, and nominal assets $200,000 in real estate. Of the liabilities $150,300 are secured by mortgages and building loans and $34,754 are unsecured to seventy-five creditors, principally for materials.

The real estate consists of 7 and 9 Lewis Street, $50,000, incumbered for $56,200; 227 and 229 East Third Street, $59,500, incumbered for $31,800, and on Ninety-eighth Street, near Madison Avenue, $90,000, incumbered for $63,300.

Among the secured creditors are Jacob Katleck, $37,650; Salomon Jacobs, $31,000; State Bank, $26,800; Sarah Jacobs, $18,000.

The firm has been in the building line for about two years, erecting flathouses, and in

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
22 W. 33d St., op. Waldorf. 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St. 487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St. 97 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

CHICAGO and ALTON
Common and Preferred
DEALT IN BY
WILLIAMSON & SQUIRE
Members New York Stock Exchange.
30 Broad Street.
New York Telephone. 3780 John. Brooklyn Telephone. 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Av., Cor. 59th St. (UNDER HOFFMAN ARMS.)
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.'
621 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Execute Commission Orders, PURCHASE OR SALE, Stocks, Bonds, Wheat, Cotton.
POCKET INVESTMENT GUIDE, giving statistics and information of especial value, free upon application.
Market letter issued daily and mailed free.

Leonard H. Conant, C. P. A. James Grant.
Conant & Grant,
Public Accountants & Auditors
141 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1900.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By Order of Executor.)
65 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
8 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
(For Acct. of whom it may concern.)
$2,000 Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath and Gymnasium 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$4,000 Chic. & Northwestern Ry. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1929.
16 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
4 shs. Central National Bank.
$100,000 Buffalo City Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1947.
50 shs. Union Trust Co.
6 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
37 shs. American Press Association.
50 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. common.
$2,000 New York, Lack. & Western Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
54 shs. Benjamin Atha & Illingsworth Co.
$2,000 B'klyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931, Nov., 1899, coups. on.
$4,000 Denver & Southwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1929.
3 shs. Bank State of New York.
$3,000 B'klyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931, May, 1899, Coups.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Pfd.
83 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. common.
1,100 shs. Havana Commercial Co. Cum. pfd. (Hypd)
100 shs. City Trust Co.
14 shs. Mechanics' Bank, B'klyn.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
50,000 shs. New St. Elmo Gold & Copper Mining Co. (Hypd.)
10 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
35 shs. Bank of New York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10,000 shares Ford Gold Mining Co., $4 each (hypothecated.)
100 shares Amador Construction Co., $10 each (hypothecated.)
1,000 shares Montana Coal and Coke Co., $10 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1989.
Interest payable
May 1st and November 1st.
These Bonds constitute an absolute first lien of $20,000,000 (which cannot be increased) on a system of over 1,200 miles of railway, which has, in the year ending June 30th last, earned over twice the amount necessary to pay the interest on these bonds, after providing liberally for taxes and betterments. With capable management, the property can easily be made to earn three and possibly four times such amount.
The smallness of the above-mentioned mortgage, when compared to the value of the property which it covers, together with its remote maturity and unassailable legal position, gives these bonds a value far in excess of their present quotation, 91 and interest, at which price they yield nearly 4½% on the investment.
We are prepared to deal in this issue, as well as in many others of high grade, at prevailing market prices.
ALBERT LOEB & CO.,
42 NEW STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,716,626 32
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres.
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chantry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Willard Brown,
H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Philip Lehman,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Myron T. Herrick, William E. Spier, Geo. Blumenthal,
Chas. F. Cutler, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Emory McClintock, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark.
Jas. M. Donald, Jno. R. Hegeman,

FINANCIAL.

Investments.

State of Alabama.....5s, 1906
City of Camden, N. J....4s, 1917
City of St. Louis.....4s, 1918
New York Central....3½s, 1997
New York Central.....7s, 1903
Lake Shore 3½s, 1997
Pennsylvania.....6s, 1905
Pennsylvania.....4s, 1923
Chic. & Northwestern. 3½s, 1987
Chic. & N. West. Dak. Cen. 6s, 1907
Chic. & N. West. Mad. Ext. 7s, 1911
Chi. & N. W. Menominee Ex. 7s, 1911
Maine Central 7s, 1912
Chic., Bur. & Quincy...3½s, 1949
Michigan Central 7s, 1902
St. P., Minn. & Man.....6s, 1909
St. P., Minn. & Man.....6s, 1933
Chi., Mil. & St. P. Wis. & Min. 5s, 1921
Chic., Mil. & St. P. H. & D...7s, 1910
Chic. Mil. & St. P. Dubuque. 6s, 1920
Clearfield & Mahoning..5s, 1943
Chic., Rock Island & Pac. 6s, 1917
Montana Central 5s, 1937
Chic. & East'n Ill.....6s, 1934
P., C., C. & St. L.....4s, 1945
Allegheny Valley 7s, 1910
Phila. & Erie.....6s, 1920
St. P. E. Grand Trunk...6s, 1913
Jeff., Mad. & Indpls.....7s, 1906
Scioto Vy. & N. E.....4s, 1989
Minn. & St. Louis.....4s, 1949
Ind., Ills. & Iowa.....5s, 1948
Central of N. J.....5s, 1987
Chicago Term. Transfer. 4s, 1947
Trenton Gas & El.....5s, 1949
Newark Cons. Gas.....5s, 1948
Milwaukee El. Ry. & Lt...5s, 1926
Second Ave. R. R.....5s, 1948
Cons. Water Co. of Utica. 5s, 1930

GUARANTEED STOCKS.
Pitts., McK. & Y. 6% (Lake Shore),
Morris & Essex 7% (D., L. & W.),
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 7% (Penna.),
N. Y., Lack. & W. 5s (D., L. & W.).
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 Wall Street, New York.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Alfred H. Swayne, Vice Presidents.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIVIDENDS.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
Pittsburg, Pa., October 22, 1900.
The fourth installment of the Six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) dividend on the common stock of this Company for the year ended December 31, 1899, that is one and one-half per cent., (1½ per cent.,) will be paid on 19th day of November, 1900, to common stockholders of record at 3:00 P. M. on the 31st day of October, 1900. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company. Transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M., October 23, 1900, and reopen at 10:00 A. M. November 19, 1900. A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY in error. In our dividend notice appeared the following: Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Oct. thirty-first. It should have read: Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Oct. twenty-third. Please take notice.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.
No. 80 B'way, New York, October 4, 1900.
The Executive Committee have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the common and outstanding preferred stock of this Company, payable November 1st, 1900, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 16, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. October 16th and reopened 10 A. M. November 2, 1900. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 115 Broadway, New York, October, 19th, 1900. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared payable November 1st proximo to stockholders of record at close of business October 19th, 1900.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

National Starch Company.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) has this day been declared as of Oct. 1st, 1900, on the Preferred Stock of the above Company, payable on Nov. 1st, 1900, on exchange of Interim for permanent Certificates at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.
J. D. HIGGINS, Treasurer.
New York, Oct. 18th, 1900.

The National Starch Mfg. Co.,
Office of the Treasurer,
Nos. 21-24 State St., New York.
The coupons due Nov. 1, 1900, on the bonds of The National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Thursday, November 1, 1900, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New York. CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6%, payable on and after November 1st, 1900. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 22 to November 1st, 1900. CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
Richmond, Va., September 5, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including such measures as may be presented designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, and the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the company, in the Face Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of October, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 25, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A copy of the Annual Report of the President and Directors may be procured on application to the Secretary.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

NOTICE.
South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company.
New York, October 15, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, November 14, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

NOTICE.
Sumter & Wateree River Railroad Company.
New York, October 15, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sumter & Wateree River Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company, in Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, November 14, 1900 at one o'clock P. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Nov. 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 22	869,905
To date this year	88,319,425
Corresponding date last year	140,533,717

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 22	$2,774,000
To date this year	$377,817,960
Corresponding date last year	$722,568,870

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3 @6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1¼	Minn. & St. Louis	3¼
Am. Cotton Oil	1¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. S. & W. pf.	1	Nat. Bis. pf.	2⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	National Lead	1
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	4½
Am. Tobacco	2½	Nat. Salt pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Steel	1
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Nat. Steel pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	National Tube	2⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	National Tube pf.	2½
Canadian Pacific	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Chi. Great West.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Northern Pacific	⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. Term'l Trans.	⅝	People's Gas	2½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Peoria & Eastern	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	4⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	3¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Pressed Steel C. pf.	3⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1⅝	Pullman Company	2
Cont. Tob. pf.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1	Rep. Steel	1½
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	2½
Evans. & T. H.	½	St. J. & G. I.	½
General Electric	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	⅝	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1
Great North. pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Hocking Valley	⅝	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Int. Power	1⅜	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1¼
Kan. City So. pf.	1	Union Bag & Paper	¾
Laclede Gas	¾	Union Bag & P. pf.	½
Lake Erie & West.	1	U. S. Leather	⅝
Lake E. & W. pf.	8	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	½	U. S. Rubber	2⅛
Manhattan	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Met. St. Ry.	3½	Western Union	⅝
Met. W. S. El., C., pf.	1¼	Wheeling & L. Erie	⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
		W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	1⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	⅜
Am. S. & Ref.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2⅜
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Dock pf.	2
Consol. Gas	1½	Norfolk & Western	¾
Int. Paper pf.	½	Pacific Coast	1⅛
Mexican Central	⅝	Quicksilver pf.	1
Minn. & St. L. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W.	½
N. J. Central	½	Wis. Central pf.	3

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Pac. 3½s	1⅝	Iowa Central 1st	1⅜
Chi., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3½s	1	Kentucky Central 4s	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1½	Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	1¾
Cleve. & P. 4½s Ser. A	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1
Det., M. & M. 4s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	3
2½s	1½	People's Gas, Chi., 1st	1
Erie gen. lien	1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	1
		W. & L. E. con 4s	1½

Bond Declined.

Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi. 1½

INCREASES IN TEN YEARS.

About 15,000 miles were added from 1890 to 1900 to the trackage of the score of railways whose statistical comparisons have been recently presented in these columns. The incidental increase in capitalization has been tremendous—ranging from about $15,000 to approximately $450,000 for each added mile. Following are details:

	Increase. Stocks.	Increase. Bonds.
Atchison	$238,325	$193,047
Baltimore and Ohio	213,471	231,581
Burlington	7,057	9,863
Chesapeake and Ohio	*10,370	125,326
Erie	179,766	132,191
Illinois Central	15,723	98,250
Jersey Central	338,704	26,167
Lackawanna	Unchanged	*86,714
Louisville and Nashville	22,591	44,215
New York Central	3,585	80,940
Norfolk and Western	62,706	24,254
Northern Pacific	60,374	68,320
Northwest	117	35,489
Pennsylvania	45,581	62,929
Reading	251,929	*203,807
Rock Island	10,196	51,356
St. Paul	44,274	26,235
Union Pacific	98,294	13,936
Wabash	Unchanged	15,188

*Decrease.

What the foregoing figures show in total increase of capitalization, put beside the increased mileage of the past ten years, and the increase in capitalization per mile for that period is presented in the figures following:

	Increase Mileage.	Increase. of Total Capitalization.	Increase Per Mile.
Atchison	665	$286,863,050	$431,372
Baltimore and Ohio	256	113,488,530	445,053
Burlington	2,456	41,564,087	16,516
Chesapeake and Ohio	334	38,395,423	114,956
Erie	474	147,867,855	311,957
Illinois Central	795	90,608,925	113,973
Jersey Central	25	9,121,778	364,871
Lackawanna	7	607,000	86,714
Louisville and Nashville	1,017	67,942,480	66,806
New York Central	2,949	249,266,129	84,525
Norfolk and Western	909	79,047,300	86,960
Northern Pacific	1,140	146,712,022	128,694
Northwest	322	29,670,506	35,966
Pennsylvania	347	37,653,060	108,510
Reading	399	19,299,538	48,495
Rock Island	377	23,205,000	61,552
St. Paul	475	33,500,639	70,569
Union Pacific	1,034	116,046,215	112,230
Wabash	334	5,073,000	15,188

***

These statistics make serious showings on any ordinary consideration; but fairness requires that there be taken into calculations concerning them a variety of factors not on the surface disclosed. Many of the properties showing big increases in capitalization totals and per mile have during the decade gone through reorganization; and the changed figures represent changed conditions—from former bankruptcy into present prosperity. Taking for an example the Atchison Company—whose increase both in total capitalization increase and in increase per mile is highest—the new figures stand not merely for the 665 miles of added line, but cover all the costs of reorganization, all the redistribution of capital, all the changes which have been involved in the rehabilitation of the property. And in Atchison, as in most of the properties, the change will be found largely to be an increase in stock more than in bonds, an increase in provisional rather than in fixed charges.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Buoyancy ruled in the stock market yesterday. Prices advanced all through the list, and though at the close realizing appeared, the final tone was practically as cheerful as at the opening. In the early trading liquidation on an extensive scale was also in evidence—liquidation that in an ordinary market would have been followed by material recessions. Yet yesterday neither the early nor the late selling had much effect. Beyond temporary fractional declines, quotations moved as though under no pressure, and final figures quite generally marked net gains. The market's power of absorption was striking; and was the subject of much favorable comment on the part of the interests working for higher prices.

Generally the developments favored advancing quotations. More gold arrived from Europe, and the further decline in sterling gave rise to the hope that other imports may shortly be announced; the interior demand for money was reported as falling off; the latest election forecasts all told in Mr. McKinley's favor; and London came into the market as a fairly large buyer.

It is not clear, however, that the character of the market is materially changed. The professionals still are largely in control, though unquestionably with each new day some fresh outside buying is appearing.

The fact that conservative interests continue opposed to the sharp advance in prices remains true. Call money working closer yesterday, the banks proceeded to discriminate against some class of industrials, which is not without significance. Then, too, à 6 per cent. call rate, such as that reported for a time yesterday, is, to say the least, suggestive—but this apart from the testimony of bankers that no actual stringency is threatened.

STEEL STOCKS were strong under the leadership of the Pressed Steel Car issues, the common stock of which at one time rose 8 points, though the close showed a smaller net gain, the appreciation being 3¾ points on trading in 5,800 shares. The declaration of the dividend on the preferred stock, which rose 3⅝ points, had a helpful effect. Further inside buying was reported in Federal Steel, based on the published reports that large orders were being placed with the company, particularly in steel rails. Colorado Fuel's strength was on the reported likelihood of an early dividend declaration on the stock, while Steel and Wire was advanced on buying, said to be for Mr. Gates and his friends. Tennessee Coal was taken by substantial interests, while good buying appeared also in Republic Iron and Steel, notwithstanding the closing down indefinitely of the company's plant at Alexandria, Ind.

But while there was support in all the issues, there was good selling in some of them. In the Street the story is that leading opposing interests are operating in these issues—one side working for higher prices, the other for lower. If this be so, the advantage for the time being clearly rests with the bull side.

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PACIFIC STOCKS were strong throughout the day, but they were called upon to withstand some rather persistent selling, a large part of it undoubtedly representing profit taking by interests who bought when the securities were some points lower. This was noticeable particularly in Union Pacific, which, after selling up to the high figure of 62½, declined to 61⅞, where it closed, representing nevertheless a fractional net gain. In Northern Pacific some people in the Street have just wakened to the fact that the voting trust in the property expires a year hence, and that the recent heavy buying of the stock may have been by interests seeking control of the system. This fact and the probable nature of the buying were, as a matter of fact, pointed out several weeks ago. In Southern Pacific it is said that certain insiders are averse to any rise in the stock at this time.

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WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE shares were advanced on continued buying by the Cleveland interests who are large holders in the property. Insiders are very bullish on the future of the road. It is pointed out that in the last fiscal year the full dividend was shown on the first preferred, and a surplus for the second, while the net earnings this fiscal year will show a substantial increase over last year. For the first quarter of this new fiscal year an increase of $50,000 in net appears, and this notwithstanding the dullness in the steel industry during that time. Officials of the road are confident that the full dividend on the second preferred will shortly be shown. In this connection it is pointed out that all the bituminous coal-carrying roads are showing a remarkable growth in their business.

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LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES were among the strong stocks, though in the late trading there was a disposition to take profits. Manhattan was the feature, selling up at one time to par, which represents a gain of nearly 18 points from the low figure of some weeks ago. Much higher figures are being predicted, and it is said that when the system shall be fully operated by electricity expenses will be so reduced that net revenues will be appreciably increased. Insiders were buyers of Metropolitan, while insiders and the Consolidated Exchange clique moved up Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

***

PEOPLE'S GAS was heavy in the early trading, but shortly after noon became strong on aggressive buying said to be for Chicago account, short covering being forced. There was much talk late in the day of favorable developments in connection with the affairs of the company, though what their nature was was not disclosed.

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PACIFIC MAIL'S upward movement is a fair evidence of the kind of manipulation at work in the market. Here is a stock, the dividend on which was passed some time ago, and payment of which will not be renewed probably for several years, which has been lifted some 15 points above its low level solely by manipulation, there being brought to the aid of the manipulators the time-worn story that the Ship Subsidy bill will certainly be passed at the "next session" of Congress. The Street has seen so many of these "next" sessions without the passage of any such bill—though regularly promised—that it is rather surprising that so old a fable should have market effect.

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LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN shares, which last week were advanced on buying said to be for Vanderbilt interests, the buying being accompanied by reports of important developments pending, were very strong, the preferred rising a full 8 points to the highest price on record, while the common advanced a point. Beyond the vague rumors in respect to the talked-of developments the Street has no information in the matter.

***

SUGAR TRUST stock, which was "openly" sold last week by an operator who paraded himself as a bull turned bear, was one of the strongest of the industrials, and if the recent selling by the trader in question was genuine he has been rather hard hit, the quotation being now some 6 points above his selling figure. However, it is not clear that the selling was not used as a cloak to cover secret buying. Certainly the operations were at the time looked upon with suspicion. Trade conditions are said to be still unfavorable, which, in the light of past events, may be construed as a bull factor on the stock.

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TOBACCO TRUST shares were taken in hand by insiders, and run up several points. The Street is full of all kinds of favorable stories on the securities, in which the usual rather indefinite talk of "largely increased earnings" figures much. Probably in a few days the inevitable "dividend increase" rumor will be paraded for the edification of the public.

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RUBBER stock's rise was credited to the operations of Mr. Keene and his brokers, and was based on what were stated to be the excellent prospects of the company. Mr. Keene himself is silent as to his position on the stocks—as, indeed, he is as to his general market position.

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ATCHISON issues were heavily traded in, with London a considerable buyer of both the preferred and common stocks—having sold calls on them some time ago. The common marked a new high figure for the day, and it was said in explanation that a dividend is not unlikely in the course of the next few months. Official information does not support this idle talk.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO, the "tip" on which at 67 was to sell, yesterday rose above 75, while the preferred crossed 82. The buying was pronounced good, and it is the belief that the pool which so successfully manipulated the stocks up around the nineties is again operating.

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CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST was little traded in, the decrease of $175,360 in gross earnings for the month of September having a depressing effect. Officials of the company are in nowise concerned because of the decrease, pointing out that comparisons this year are being made with a period a year ago, when business was unprecedentedly large and earnings were nothing short of phenomenal.

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GRANGERS were, on the whole, strong, with Burlington—after early strength—an exception, selling off on what appeared to be pressure both from Boston and Chicago. St. Paul was the strongest of the list, and was bought for investment account.

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COAL STOCKS were, taken as a group, the weakest securities on the list, Reading first, Jersey Central, and Delaware and Hudson each showing a fractional net loss. This undoubtedly was due to the rather unfavorable reports in respect to the progress of the strike-settlement negotiations; and some private advices in the Street were to the effect that the trouble might be much more prolonged than lately has been believed.

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NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS shares, which last week were run up by a manipulative clique, were decidedly weak, the first preferred declining 2 points, the second preferred 2¾, and the common ⅝. The decline appeared to be due merely to profit taking.

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A number of advances were brought about without any news developments influencing. This was the case in National Biscuit, Mobile and Ohio, Minneapolis and St. Louis, International Power, and General Electric. On the other hand, the decline in Consolidated Gas was not explained by unfavorable news.

PRICES REGARDED AS TOO HIGH

That conservative interests outside the immediate Wall Street district do not look with favor upon the present sharp upward movement in prices is borne out by the following expression of opinion of Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore, as presented in their last-published market letter. They say, among other things:

President McKinley will be elected, but it will not do to assume that for this reason alone we are to have a great boom in the stock market.

The official announcement of Mr. Bryan's defeat would, unquestionably, be a great relief, and a feeling of confidence in the future should assure a gradual improvement in values. But, if prices should advance sharply in anticipation of President McKinley's re-election or upon its announcement, our advice would be to sell.

The average price of stocks at New York is too high to base a bull market upon and conditions are not favorable for a boom in prices. There are too many legacies remaining from the excesses of overproduction of new securities in 1898-9.

We consider further liquidation and digestion probable and desirable before we can start on another period of high prices. General conditions are, however, very promising.

The re-election of President McKinley will, no doubt, bring a speedy end to the revolution in the Philippines, which is only kept alive by the encouragement received from the arguments of Mr. Bryan and the sympathy of his followers.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY.

The American Car and Foundry Company yesterday put out the following statement, covering the company's earnings for the four months, May to August, and also showing the surplus earnings for the eighteen months since the formation of the company, after deducting six dividends of 1¾ per cent. each on the preferred and two of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock. The figures are as follows:

Earnings.—Balance, as per first annual report for period ended April 30, 1900, $3,698,648; net earnings for four months ended Aug. 31, 1900, $2,002,743; total, $5,701,391.

Disposition of Same.—Dividends on preferred capital stock: 1¾ per cent. on $29,090,000, paid Aug. 1, 1900, $508,075; 1¾ per cent. on $30,000,000, payable Nov. 1, 1900, $525,000; total preferred dividends, $1,034,075; dividends on common capital stock, ½ per cent. on $29,090,000, paid Aug. 1, 1900, $145,450; ½ per cent. on $30,000,000, payable Nov. 1 1900, $150,000; total common dividends, $295,450; total dividends, $1,329,525; balance, $4,371,866.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was a large buyer in this market, taking probably 50,000 shares, and selling few, if any, stocks. Buying orders came even after arbitrage business usually ceases. The buying is understood to be against calls sold on Americans some weeks ago at the then lower prices.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

A sudden rise in the call money rate yesterday to 6 per cent. gave the market a temporary chill, but it was not for long. The rate dropped sharply back again, the rise being due to a sudden demand by belated borrowers. The banks, however, were reported to be discriminating against certain industrials on collateral, and while no money stringency was feared, bankers declared that the discriminating policy would certainly be continued. Time money rates remain practically unchanged.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Holders of Chicago and Alton purchase money certificates to receive on and after Oct. 25 the securities and cash to which they are entitled under the syndicate agreement.

According to London cables, the September production of Westralian gold was valued at £563,560, the largest for any month this year.

Stockholders of nineteen distinct and independent railways to meet at Burlington, Iowa, and vote upon a proposition to sell all the roads and their respective properties and franchises to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, which now operates them under lease.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Deficit of $607,250 under the legal requirement shown by last week's statement of outside banks, as compared with a surplus of $300,475 in the previous week.

Election of Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. as a voting Trustee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, succeeding the late Abraham Wolff.

Statement by President Callaway of the New York Central that the freight traffic of that system is better this Autumn than it was a year ago, with the exception of the falling off in anthracite coal freight, caused by the miners' strike.

Largest day's business in stocks since April 17.

Bar silver in London at the highest price since Nov. 3, 1896.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@6 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $120,694,205; balances, $5,976,219; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $346,969.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3@3⅛ per cent. for short and 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80¾@$4.80⅝; demand, $4.83⅞; cables, $4.84⅛; commercial bills, $4.79¾@$4.80⅜.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅛ less 1-16 and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 and 94 11-16, and guilders, 39⅞ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 75c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10@15c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Discounts were easy to-day on the abundance of money, but the nearness of the settlement was an obstacle to an increase of business on the Stock Exchange, though the Anglo-German agreement had a good effect. Foreigners were firm, particularly Chinese. The recent slump was more pronounced than it would have been had not Berlin and other financial centres been forced to unload, owing to home finances. Home railroads were firm.

Americans opened above parity, and remained good until near the close, when they became easier. A feature of the operations was the strength displayed by Atchisons, which were influenced by the reports of the earnings and the possibility of a larger dividend. Grand Trunks were a shade lower. Kafirs were inactive, and inclined to harden.

Consols for money,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday opened strong and active, and throughout the day trading was on a large scale. The upward movement of prices that became marked on Friday was continued and many issues showed further net gains. But the market was not so uniformly strong as at the close of last week. Toward the end of the day some recessions from the best prices occurred, and in some few instances these were sufficiently large to bring quotations somewhat below those of Saturday. These cases, however, were exceptional, and as a whole the market continued satisfactory. It would not be surprising if trading continued on a somewhat smaller scale than has been the rule for the last two days, but there seems to be no reason to look for any serious reaction from the better prices that have been established. It happened yesterday that a number of issues which did not share in last week's gains advanced very sharply on the purchase of a very small amount of stock. Thus it is constantly shown how few selling orders there have been hanging over the market, and even at the higher prices that have resulted from the last few days' trading the offerings of stock do not seem burdensome.

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CHICAGO AND ALTON.—By far the most active trading was had in the Chicago and Alton securities, all of which were traded in in considerable amounts. About $1,000,000 of the subscriptions changed hands during the day, a larger total than has been recorded in any single issue for many months past. Much of this trading was the result of transactions made to obtain the profit that appeared in buying the subscriptions and selling the stocks and bonds. At the opening there was large demand for the subscriptions, and they sold at a fractional advance, sales being made as high as 110¼. The stocks were at first strong, but as a natural result of the transactions made the price of the stocks and bonds was subsequently forced down and the arbitrage profit reduced. The terms upon which the subscriptions are to be taken up were announced in full yesterday, and, as previously stated, the new securities will be ready for delivery Oct. 25.

***

AMALGAMATED COPPER, leading the copper shares, sold up sharply at the opening, but later, under free offerings of the stock, sold down to about the closing price of last week. Amalgamated sold as high as 94⅝, an advance of 2 points over Saturday's price, but at the close showed a net gain of only one-eighth of a point. Some of the other copper stocks held better the advance which they made in the morning. The strength of the copper stocks is attributed to the favorable conditions prevailing in the copper trade, it being expected that the mining companies will this year reap very large profits.

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INTERNATIONAL PUMP was the most active of the industrials, and one of the strongest. The common stock enjoyed a further advance of 1½ points, while the preferred stock, which yesterday sold ex dividend of 1¾ per cent., recovered the full amount of the payment, and closed at the highest price of the day. The stocks of this company have recently appeared to be in exceptionally good demand. It seems the general opinion that the common stock will be placed on a dividend-paying basis early next year.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN suffered some further reaction from the best prices of last week, but neither issue was very actively traded in. There were no sales at all of the preferred stock, and only a few hundred shares of the common changed hands during the day.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred scored a notable advance of nearly 4 points, on the sale of a single hundred shares, which sold at 95½.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, on the purchase of a few hundred shares, sold up to 8 and closed with a net gain of 1½ points. There was no news in regard to the stock, and the advance seemed due merely to the generally improved position of the market. Several of the other transportation stocks shared the strength of this issue.

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NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION made a net gain of 1 point, selling up to 4¼ and closing at 4¼ bid.

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VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE stock sold at 6, which was an advance of about 4 points over the previous sale.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was fairly active around 8½. It sold as high as 8⅝ and closed at 8⅛ bid.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS securities were all stronger. The preferred stock closed with a net gain of 1 point, the bonds advanced an eighth of a point, and St. Louis Transit closed three-quarters of a point higher than on Saturday.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 22. Bid.	Oct. 22. Asked.	Oct. 20. Bid.	Oct. 20. Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	92¼	93⅛	92⅜	92⅝
Am. Agricultural Chem.	23½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73½	74½	73½	74½
American Bank Note	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	3	5	3	5
American Bicycle pf	17	21	18	22
American Bicycle bonds	65	70	65	70
American Chicle	65	68	65	68
American Chicle pf	85	90	85	90
Am. Hide & Leather	5	9½	5	9½
Am. Hide & L. pf	23	28½		
Am. Hide & L. 6s	85½	86	85¾	86
American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	16¾	17	17⅛	17⅞
American Woolen pf	72¾	74	74¼	76
Am. Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107¼		107½	
British Columbia Copper	12¾	13	12⅝	12½
British Exch. 3s	98	98½	98	98½
California Copper		½	½	½
Cast-Iron Pipe	4	5	3¾	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	31	29	
Central & So. Am. Tel	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton sub	109½	109¾	110	
Chicago & Alton, w. i.	29¼	30	31	31⅞
Chicago & Alton pf., w. i.	69¼	69¾	68¾	69
Chicago & Alton 3½s	92	91½	93	93
C. & A. 3s, cert. of in. w. i.	89	90		
Chicago & Alton 3½s	79	80	81½	82½
Compressed Air	30	32½	33	35
Consol. Ry. El. L. & P.	8½	8¾	8¼	8½
Con. Rubber Tire	5	6	4	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf	28	33	28	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	100½	103	100½	103
Cramps' Shipyard	67	71	67	71
General Carriage	5¼	5½	5	5½
General Chemical	60	65	57	60
General Chemical pf	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100⅜	100¾	100¼	100⅝
Hall Signal	35	43	30	45
Havana Commercial	9½	10	8¾	9½
Havana Commercial pf	38½	40½	38½	40½
Hudson River Tel	115	120	115	120
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	4½	5	4¼	4¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	20½	21	20	21
Electric Boat	19½	20½	19	
Electric Boat pf	35	39	35	40
Electric Vehicle	23	24	23	24
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	30	20	24
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1¾	1¼	1½
International Pump	21	21½	22	
Int. Pump pf., ex div.	69¼	70	69¾	70
International Silver pf	34	38	34	38
Inter-State Oil	59	59½	57½	58½
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100	102
*Markeen Copper	1	3½	1	3½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	18	21	18	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	78	82	78	82
National Gramophone	10	20	10	20
National Sugar	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	4¼	4⅝	3¼	4
N. Y. Transportation	7½	8¼	6¼	6⅝
Otis Elevator	27	28	26	28
Otis Elevator pf	87½	87¾	87¼	87½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	68	74	70	75
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	97	93	95
Royal Copper	9	9⅜	9	9⅜
Rubber Goods Mfg.	20	20⅜	20	20½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	78½	79½	78½	79½
Safety Car Heat & Light	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	19¼	19⅝	18¾	19
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65	67	65	67
Seaboard Air Line	8½	9	8½	9
Seaboard Air Line pf	22	23	22	23
Standard Coupler	42	46	40	43
Standard Coupler pf	122	124	122	124
Southern Light & Trac	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J	575	580	575	580
Storage Power	11	12⅜	11	12¾
Tennessee Copper	14½	16	15½	16½
Tel. Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	5	5½	5	5½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50		50	
Union Copper	3¼	3⅝	3	3¼
Union Typewriter	26½	28	26¼	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105⅜	107½	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	70	72	71	73
United Rys. of St. L. pf	66	67	65	66
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83¼	83⅞	83½	84¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	5	7	5½	6

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.03
Alpha Con.	.03	.04
Andes	.08	.09
Belcher	.18	.13
Best & Belcher	.30	.40
Bullion	.02	.03
Caledonia	.40	.40
Challenge Con.	.18	.19
Chollar	.20	.23
Confidence	.75	.86
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.13
Gould & Curry	.29	.33
Hale & Norcross	.32	.37
Julia	.04	.02
Justice	.04	.05
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.41	.45
Occidental Con.	.09	.09
Ophir	.90	.93
Overman	.09	.10
Potosi	.17	.20
Savage	.28	.33
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.29	.33
Standard	3.45	3.50
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	40½	.12
Union Con.	.24	.27
Utah Con.	.12	.13
Yellow Jacket	.19	.19
Silver bars	.64½	.64½
Mexican dollars	.50½@51½	.50½@51½
Drafts, sight	.10	.07½
Telegraph	.12½	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acacia	38½	38⅝	38¼	39
Alamo	12	12¼	12	12¾
Argentum	27	28	28	
Anaconda	45	45⅝	45	45½
Anchoria	80	95	80	95
Bankers'	12	14	12	14
Battle Mountain	25¾	26½	25½	28
Blue Bell	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14½
C. C. & M.	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	13¾
C. C. & M.	10⅞	11	10⅝	10½
Columbine Victor	13½	14	13⅛	14
Dante	9⅝	9¾	9¾	9⅞
Damon	18¼	18¾	17⅞	18
Elkton	180½	181	180	181
El Paso	42	42¼	40	42
Findlay	15¾	15½	15	15¾
Golden Fleece	18	25	18	25
Gibson	24	30	20	25
Gold King	115	119½	120	125
Gold Knob	12	12¼	12	12½
Gold Coin	500		500	
Garfield	7	10	7	10
Gold Sovereign	8½	8¾	7¾	8
Gould	31	33	31	34
Hart	17⅝	18	17	18¼
Ingham	20	20½	20	20¼
Isabella	89¾	90	89¾	89¾
Independence	44	45	46	46
Jackpot	59	60	58	59
Keystone	14⅜	14½	14½	14¾
Lexington	13⅜	14	13½	13⅝
Mount Rosa	51	55	50	53
Matoa	17½	17¾	17	17⅜
Mary Cashen	13	13¼	13	13½
Moon Anchor	30	40	30	40
National	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
Nugget	23½	25	23¾	24
Ophir	38	40	35	40
Orphan	16¾	17	16½	17
Pharmacist	12	12¾	11¾	12
Portland	335	340	325	340
Rose Nicol	11¼	11½	10¾	11¼
Rawlings	22	25	22	26
Reno	19¾	21	18	20
New Haven	8¾	9	8¼	8¾
Ida May	26¾	28	26½	27
Union	10	13	10	15
Vindicator	134	138	133	145
Work	22	25	25	25½
Zenobia	12	13	12	13

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in October showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	$16,671
Père Marquette	10,786
Total increase, 2 roads	$27,457
Decrease previously reported	614,105
Total increase, 37 roads	$641,502

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Decrease:	
Grand Trunk	$15,578
Decrease previously reported	257,932
Total decrease, 12 roads	$253,530
Net increase	$388,032

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Dutchess Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to Wisconsin.

The United States Interinsurers' Exchange is being organized in Philadelphia to do a fire insurance business.

Chicago advices state that George W. Montgomery of Montgomery & Funkhouser has been elected President of the Farmers and Merchants' Insurance Company of Lincoln, Neb., which recently reinsured the Home Fire Insurance Company of Omaha. L. P. Funkhouser, Secretary of the Home of Omaha, will be Secretary of the Farmers and Merchants'.

It was reported in fire underwriting circles yesterday that the authorities of the National Assurance Company of Ireland, which formally entered the United States in 1899, and was admitted to twenty-one States, have practically decided to make arrangements for the admission of the company to New York State soon after Jan. 1, 1901. The company was organized in 1822. When it entered this country in 1899, it reinsured the Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts business of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company. The National of Ireland has $200,000 on deposit in Massachusetts, and its United States Trustees are Patrick A. Collins, John M. Graham, and Albert A. Pope of Boston.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 22, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
128	133	41	Adams Express	129	129	129	129	
17⅝	17½	5,340	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17	17⅝	17	17⅜	+⅛
64	64½	1,340	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63½	64⅜	63½	64⅛	+1⅛
36	37	760	American Cotton Oil	36	36⅞	36	36½	+⅛
62	64	110	American Ice Co. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	-1⅛
11¼	11⅜	1,380	Am. Linseed Co.	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
53⅞	53⅝	1,959	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	53½	54	53½	53⅝	+⅛
4⅞	4¾	100	Am. Malting Co.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
28	25	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	28½	28⅞	28½	28¾	+⅛
41¾	41⅝	3,850	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	42¼	42⅝	41¾	41⅝	-⅛
91⅞	91½	1,575	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	92	92	91	91	-⅛
24½	24¾	12,895	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	25	25⅝	24¾	24¾	+⅛
73	73	1,550	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	73	73	72	72½	+1⅛
36½	36¼	39,163	Am. Steel & Wire	36¾	37¼	36	36⅜	+⅛
76⅝	76½	5,200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75⅞	76⅝	75⅝	76⅜	-1
123	123¼	44,445	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121¾	124⅞	121¼	123⅝	+2¼
116½	117½	125	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	+1
33½	34½	4,820	American Tin Plate	34	35	34	34	
82½	83	310	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82½	82	82½	83	+⅛
98	98¼	25,030	American Tobacco	96	99	95⅞	97⅝	+2⅝
46⅞	47	4,850	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47¼	47¼	46⅜	46⅝	-⅛
31⅝	31½	38,350	At., T. & S. F.	31	31⅝	30⅞	31	+⅛
74½	74⅝	33,850	At., T. & S. F. pf.	74½	75⅛	74⅜	74½	+⅛
75½	75⅝	24,971	Baltimore & Ohio	74⅝	76⅜	74⅝	75⅜	+1⅛
81½	82	5,836	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81½	82¼	81½	82	+⅛
58⅝	58⅜	35,790	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	57⅛	59⅜	57	58½	+⅛
170	173	440	Brooklyn Union Gas.	170	170	170	170	
9	9¼	400	Brunswick City	9	9	9	9	-⅛
53	54	344	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	+⅛
87⅛	87⅜	100	Canadian Pacific	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+⅛
30½	30⅝	6,275	Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅝	31	30⅝	30⅞	+⅛
128½	128⅝	14,778	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	129	129⅝	128½	129⅛	-⅛
12½	12⅜	1,490	Chicago Great West.	12	12⅝	12	12½	+1
74½	75½	50	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75	75	75	75	
86	87	50	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	86	86	86	86	
22½	23¼	900	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	22	23¼	22	22¼	-⅛
55	57	221	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	56	56	56	56	
116	116½	12,385	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	116	116⅝	115⅞	116¼	+⅛
171	172½	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171	172⅝	171¾	172½	+1½
163	165	200	Chicago & Northw.	163⅜	163⅜	163⅜	163⅜	
109½	109⅜	5,402	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109⅜	109⅝	109¼	109¼	-⅛
10⅛	10¼	472	Chi. Term. Trans.	9½	10¼	9½	10¼	+⅛
29¼	30	610	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29½	29	29½	+⅛
63	64	950	C., C., C. & St. L.	63	64	63	63¾	+⅛
39	40	9,390	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	39	40⅝	39	40	+1½
6	6	20	Colorado Southern	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
16	16½	345	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16	16¼	16	16¼	+⅛
17	17	800	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	16	16⅜	16	16	-⅛
179	179	1,503	Consolidated Gas.	179	179	177½	177½	-1½
29⅞	30¼	12,980	Con. Tobacco Co.	29⅝	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+⅛
82½	83	2,857	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	81½	83⅝	81½	83	+2¼
112	113¼	121	Delaware & Hudson.	112¾	113¾	112¾	112¾	-⅛
20⅝	20½	1,010	Denver & R. G.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½	+⅛
70⅝	71	900	Denver & R. G. pf.	70½	71	70½	71	+1
14⅝	15¼	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15	15	15	15	-⅛
5	5	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
12⅞	12⅜	200	Erie	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+⅛
35⅞	35¾	350	Erie 1st pf.	36	36	35⅞	35⅞	+⅛
40⅜	41	300	Evans. & T. H.	40¼	41	40½	41	+⅛
40	40½	32,100	Federal Steel	40	40⅞	39	39½	+⅛
69⅜	69	3,755	Federal Steel pf.	69⅜	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+⅛
14⅜	15¼	1,200	General Electric	14⅜	145	143⅝	145	+1½
55	55½	2,935	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55	55⅝	55	55¼	+⅛
99¾	99¼	120	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅞	+⅛
161	163	3,539	Great Northern pf.	160	161	159¾	161	+1½
		100	Green Bay & Western.	46	46	45	45	-⅛
38¼	38½	1,700	Hocking Valley	38	38¼	38	38	+⅛
63½	63½	1,200	Hocking Valley pf.	63	63½	62⅞	63½	+⅛
119½	119½	1,683	Illinois Central	119¼	119⅝	119¼	119½	+⅛
20¼	20½	1,435	International Paper	20¼	20⅝	20	20	-⅛
65¾	65¾	1,000	Internat. Paper pf.	65¾	66	65	65	-½
33⅞	35¼	1,100	International Power	33⅜	35¼	33⅜	35¼	+1⅝
19	19½	100	Iowa Central	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
15	15½	200	Kanawha & Michigan.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
10⅞	11	900	Kan. City Southern	11	11⅛	11	11	+⅛
32½	32⅝	2,530	K. C. Southern pf.	32½	33½	32	32½	+1
68½	69	1,000	Laclede Gas	68½	69½	68	69¼	+⅝
37	37¼	1,680	Lake Erie & West.	37	37¼	36⅛	37¼	+1
108	110	900	Lake Erie & West. pf.	110	110	108	110	+⅛
76	76½	8,783	Louisville & Nashville.	76	76½	75½	76	+⅛
10	13	100	Manhattan Beach	9	9	9	9	
31,790	31,790	10,120	Manhattan Elevated.	99	100	97⅝	98¾	-1
157⅝	162⅝		Met. Street Railway	157⅝	162⅝	157⅝	161	+3½
	100		Met. W. S. El., Chi.	33	33	33	33	
	100		Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	83	83	83	83	+1½
	100		Mexican Central	12¼	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
	200		Mexican National ctfs.	3½	3½	3½	3½	
60	60¾	1,300	Minn. & St. Louis.	60	61	59	61	+⅜
98⅜	98	900	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	98⅜	98	98	98	-1½
18	19	100	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	18	18	18	18	
53	57	100	Mi., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	54	54	54	54	
10½	11	360	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+⅛
31½	31⅜	3,375	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32	32½	31½	31⅝	+⅛
54⅞	55	19,290	Missouri Pacific	54⅜	55⅞	54⅜	54⅞	+⅛
82	83	600	Mobile & Ohio	40	41	40	41	+1
35⅝	35⅜	1,900	National Biscuit Co.	34½	35½	34½	35⅜	+⅛
91½	92	610	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	90	92⅜	89⅝	92⅛	+2⅝
20⅛	20⅜	1,430	National Lead Co.	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20¼	+⅛
98	99½	586	National Lead Co. pf.	95	98	95	98	+4⅜
70	71	100	National Salt pf.	70	70	70	70	+⅛
29⅞	31	8,475	National Steel	29⅞	31	29⅝	30¼	+⅛
85½	86¼	1,460	National Steel pf.	85	85⅛	85	85⅛	+⅛
53⅛	54⅜	14,391	National Tube Co.	53½	55	53¼	54⅝	+2⅝
95	97	2,695	National Tube Co. pf.	95	97⅝	95	97⅜	+2⅝
137	137	1,010	New Jersey Central.	137	137	136¼	136¼	-⅛
131	131		New York Air Brake.	131	131	131	131	+1½
133	134	5,580	New York Central.	133	134¼	133	133¾	+⅛
		725	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14½	14⅝	14	14⅜	-⅛
		300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	88½	88½	88	88	-2
		200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	36	36	35¼	35¼	-2¾
132	133	85	N. Y., Lack. & West.	132	132	132	132	
210	212	15	N. Y., N. H. & H.	210	210	210	210	
6,750	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+⅛		
5,435	Norfolk & Western.	38	38¼	37¾	37¾	-⅛		
170	Norfolk & West. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+⅛		
2,144	North American	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛		
28,055	Northern Pacific	54½	55¼	54½	55¼	+⅛		
2,928	Northern Pacific pf.	73½	73½	73	73	-⅛		
100	Pacific Coast	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	-1½		
22,496	Pacific Mail	39½	40½	39½	40½	+1⅛		
12,645	Pennsylvania R. R.	133⅜	134½	133½	133¾			
31,435	People's Gas, Chicago.	93	96	91⅝	95	+2¼		
	Peo., Gas. & Evans	2½	2½	2½	2½			
	Peoria & Eastern	7½	8	8½	8	+⅛		
500	P., C., C. & St. L.	55	55	55	55⅝	+⅛		
100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+⅛		
5,705	Pressed Steel Car	42½	48	42½	44½	+3⅜		
550	Pressed Steel Car pf.	80	81½	80	81½	+3⅜		
810	Pullman Company	189½	191	188⅝	190	+2		
100	Quicksilver pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	-1		
1,940	Reading	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛		
14,850	Reading 1st pf.	58⅝	59⅜	58⅝	58⅝	+⅛		
2,640	Reading 2d pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	+⅛		
11,400	Republic Iron & Steel.	14½	14⅞	14	14¼	+⅛		
4,480	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	55	57	55	56½	+2¼		
214	St. J. & G. I.	7½	7½	7½	7½			
700	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49½	50½	49½	50½	+⅛		
180	St. L. & San Fran.	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	+⅛		
1,260	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36¾	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	+⅛		
13,135	St. Louis Southw.	13	13⅜	13	13	-⅛		
3,825	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝	-⅛		
100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	-⅛		
500	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	63½	64½	63½	64½	+⅛		
27,005	Southern Pacific	36	36½	35⅝	35⅝	-⅛		
6,470	Southern Railway	13¼	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛		
8,300	Southern Railway pf.	57½	57⅝	56⅝	57	-⅛		
400	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6			
17,450	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	59¼	61	58	60	+1		
5,330	Texas Pacific	17	18	17	17⅜	+⅛		
1,680	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	16	17	16	17¼	+1⅛		
1,290	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	12½	13⅜	12½	13	+⅛		
500	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	65¾	66	65¾	66	+⅛		
44,625	Union Pacific	62	62½	61⅞	61⅞	-⅛		
5,960	Union Pacific pf.	76	76¼	75¾	76¼	+⅛		
	United States Express.	47½	48	47½	48			
17,550	United States Leather.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Deal in Land Under Water at West Forty-ninth Street.

FIFTH AVENUE CORNER SOLD

Morris H. Hayman Buys Another Eighth Avenue Block Front—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

One of the largest deals of recent years, involving water-front property in this city, has just been closed through Broker William M. Ryan. The property includes about thirty-five lots of land under water immediately north of the West Forty-ninth Street pier and extending from the westerly side of Twelfth Avenue to the westerly line of Thirteenth Avenue, as originally laid out. Its exact dimensions are north and south 117 feet, and east and west 688 feet. The seller is Edwin Johnson, a brother of the late Bradish Johnson. The Erie Railroad is lessee of the West Forty-ninth Street pier at an annual rental of $12,000, and also of the land under water immediately south of that pier at an annual rental of $3,500 net. This land under water is owned by the estate of Bradish Johnson, and is part of a large parcel at that point bought by that corporation at the Bradish Johnson estate auction sale, two weeks ago. With the auction figures as a basis, it would appear that the consideration for the parcel north of the pier, sold by Edwin Johnson, is in the neighborhood of $160,000. Broker Ryan declined to discuss the transaction beyond saying that the Erie Railroad is not the buyer of the property just sold.

Gustavus L. Lawrence, who recently bought from ex-Mayor William R. Grace the plot, 50.4 by 102.2, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, has resold the lot, 28 by 102.2, on the immediate corner. The buyer, it is said, is a wealthy resident of St. Louis, who will erect a handsome dwelling on the site.

John N. Golding has sold for Henry M. Day and William Baylis the three stables 31, 33, and 35 East Forty-seventh Street, adjoining the Grand Central Station yard. While the buyer's name is withheld, it may be noted that the depot of the American Express Company completely surrounds the property.

M. Kamack has sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Morris H. Hayman, the block front on the east side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets, being eight five-story flat houses, with stores, on a plot 199.10 by 80. Mr. Hayman purchased last month from the Equitable Life, through the same broker, the similar block front on Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, and has since resold five of the houses.

W. P. Mangam has sold for the Douglas estate to a builder, for improvement, the vacant lot 26 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Milton Pembleton has bought the three-story flathouse, with store, at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, 18.6 by 70.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for C. A. Clark the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 West Seventy-first Street.

John P. Kirwan has sold for John D. Faust to Mandelbaum & Lewine, the two four-story brick tenements, with three-story brick tenements at the rear, 347 and 349 West Forty-first Street, 50 by 100.

Julius Levy & Co. have sold to an investor, for $18,000, the five-story flathouse 434 East Eighty-third Street, 25.6 by

Nathan H. Weil has sold for the German Savings Bank the five-story flathouse at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 27.11 by 100, recently bought by the sellers under foreclosure.

It is reported that C. J. Miller has bought the five-story flathouse, with store, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100.

David Davis has sold for Louis Lese the five-story three-family brick and stone-front flathouse 59 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 30 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold, through Henry Russell, 238 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to Paul Zigler, who will erect a six-story tenement on the lot.

R. H. Jones reports the sale of the two-story detached frame dwelling 1,043 Elsmere Place.

John Schutz has sold for the estate of George Klumpf and Wilhelmine, his wife, the premises 238 Avenue A, 25.9 by 95.6, to August Ruff, who will improve the property.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

15 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, 24.6 by 89, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Joseph Hassell $17,795

307 West Forty-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 125, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Oscar Hansen. 10,015

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,512 to 1,522 Washington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 150 by 100, six five-story brick flats, with stores; together with One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Washington Avenue, 123 by 151.5 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Richard Webber 89,510

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, Webster Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 48.5 by 100.5 by 49.7 by 97.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,305; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 306 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,952.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, Brook Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 49.4 by 90.5 by 40.5 by 90, vacant; Morris Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 59.3 by 100, vacant. Due on judgments, $14,000; subject to other mortgages, on the former parcel for $5,500; on the latter parcel for $8,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, 193 Avenue A, west side, 19 feet south of Twelfth Street, 19.6 by 67, five-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,720.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Leopold W. Harburger, referee, 1,020 Intervale Avenue, east side, 150.7 feet south of Kelly Street, and running through to Kelly Street, 20 by 107 and irregular, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,973.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for six two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 45; Charles H. Thornton of 909 Sixth Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost of each, $3,000.

Seaman Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Hawthorne Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 40.6; William Addison of 1,602 Lexington Avenue, owner; A. Ebson, architect; cost, $3,500.

Davidson Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for five three-story brick dwellings, 18 by 42 by 60; H. U. Singhi of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,181 Broadway, architect; cost, $39,000.

No. 236 Avenue A, for a seven-story brick tenement and store, 25.9 by 83.6; August Ruff of 20 East Third Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $24,000.

Alterations.

No. 327 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to two two and four story brick tenements and store; Vincenza Troia, premises, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $300.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick apartment house; Peter Sackman of 501 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; John P. Leo of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 2 Irving Place, to a four-story brick office building; Consolidated Gas Company, 4 Irving Place, owner; Clarence L. Sefert of 223 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 124 East Fifteenth Street, to a four-story brick office building; Consolidated Gas Company, owner; Clarence L. Sefert, architect; cost, $350.

No. 1,261 Broadway, to a four-story brick restaurant and gallery; Mrs. Annie Milliken, premises, owner; Cosmopolitan Range Company, 26 Sullivan Street, architects; cost, $300.

FRANK J. GOULD'S RIDING RING.

He Adds Another Parcel to His Holdings in Fifty-eighth Street.

Frank J. Gould, who is now erecting a stable and riding ring on a plot extending through from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth Street, just east of Broadway, has added another small parcel to his realty holdings at that point.

He took title yesterday to the lot on the south side of Fifty-eighth Street, 480 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100. The seller is Martha J. Getty, and the consideration is $19,000 over an existing mortgage of $11,000.

GIFT OF A SITE.

Object of the Purchase of a Lexington Avenue Lot Not Disclosed.

A vacant lot on Lexington Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, has been bought by a wealthy man for some beneficent purpose. The exact nature of the contemplated enterprise is being kept secret.

John H. Leith and Charles Glenn, Harlem builders, sold the lot, which measures 201.10 by 95 feet. Mr. Glenn said yesterday that the sale had been negotiated through an agent and that he had no idea who was the purchaser.

The Rev. Dr. William E. McCord, when asked about the matter, said that the building to be erected on the property would not be occupied by the Union Settlement Club, of which he is President, but by a similar organization. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary, said that he knew the circumstances of the sale, but was not at liberty to disclose them.

"The person who is giving the money," he added, "does not wish his name or plan made known now. I shall be able to tell all about the matter in a few weeks."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Monday, Oct. 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 99.11 ft s or 160th St, 25x100; Robert A. Greacen, individually and as trustee, to Robert F. Greacen, (R S $3) 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 75 ft n of 173d St, 75x100; Maud Edwards to Margaret O'Connor, (R S $1) 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 50 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; Ferdinand Sauer to Lena Greenberger, (R S $1, mtg $14,500) ..... Omitted

CHRYSTIE ST, 48, e s, 25x100; Samuel Langer to Pincus Chock 29,500

DAWSON ST, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; Joseph F. Kennedy to Frederick Uhl 5,500

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 101.4 ft n of 141st St, 50.8x—; John H. Oeters to Philip H. Krausch, (mtg $13,250, R S $5) 1

FRANKLIN ST, 42, 25x80; Flora Glassman to Rudolf Weisbach 62,000

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 229.11 ft n of 167th St, 50x190.7; H. G. McClelland to Mary E. Barry, (R S $7.50) 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 90 ft n of 141st St, 17.6x60.3x17.6x64.11; Frank F. Hoffman to Eva Hoffman, (mtg $6,000, R S $5) 1

HULL AV, w s, 107 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100; John Ruhle to Julius Hagner 6,200

INTERVALE AV, e s, 225.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; George W. Flagg to John Liddle; (mtg $2,000, R S $2) 1

JENNINGS ST, s e corner of Chisholm St, 75x25; Minnie F. King to Hugh Kirk and another, (R S $1.50, mtg $1,000) 1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 122d St, 20x80; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society 25,000

PELHAM BAY PARK, n s, at Long Island Sound, runs w 250.6 ft to Pelham Road x n e 150x e 273.3 to Sound x s — to beginning, with land under water, riparian rights, &c.; Charles H. Roosevelt to William B. Randall 10,000

ROCK, The, n s, 75 ft e of Cornell Place, 25x100; Joseph Clark to Robert T. White, (R S $1) 1

STANTON ST, 28, and 212½ Chrystie St; Jane A. Stokes and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (R S $29.50, mtg $16,000) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25x97; Walter Klein to Gustave Schweitzer and another, (mtg $25,500, R S $10). 1

STUYVESANT ST, 31, 19x irregular; Louis F. Weissmann to Mary T. Sproul, (mtg $10,000, R S $1.50) 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, new line, 275.3 ft n of 179th St, 25x150; Toney Galardi to Toney Guidone, (mtg $6,000, R S $1.50).. 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, new line, 275.3 ft n of 179th St, 25x150; Antonie, or Toney, Will to Toney Galardi, (mtg $8,000, R S $1.50) 1

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 83.6 ft n of 162d St, 76.6x irregular; Matthew Brady to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another, individually and as executors, (mtg $9,000, R S 50 cents) 1

1ST AV, s e corner of 110th St, 50.11x96; Samuel Langer to Meyer Solomon 60,500

2D AV, 1,800, n e corner of 93d St, 25.8x75; Morris Bamberger to Rosa Bamberger, ½ part, (R S $5, mtg $16,000) 100

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 136th St, 25x100; Edward I. Farmer to Bertha J. Horwich, title, (R S 50c.) 500

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 152d St, 50x100; James J. Faye and others, executors, to Alexander Cameron, (R S $10.50) 10,250

10TH ST, 418 East, 22.9x92.3; Johanna Brodbeck to Sarah Drucker, (mtg $10,000, R S $2) 1

17TH ST s s, 122 ft w of 1st Av, 22.6x92; Grace Sutherland, as executrix, to Isidor Jackson 17,000

81ST ST, s s, 253 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; John Olsen to Patrick Burns, (mtg $6,000, R S $6) 12,000

47TH ST, s s, 127.6 ft e of 10th Av, runs e 27.6x s 100.5x w 5x s 3.9x n 24.1x n 96.11; Jacob P. Gunther and others, ex. to Frederick Roetting, rerecorded 27,000

58TH ST, s s, 480 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Martha J. Getty to Frank J. Gould, (R S $19.00, mtg $11,000) 1

61ST ST, 56 East, 19x100.5; Daniel B. Freedman to J. Langdon Schroeder, (R S $9, mtg $24,000) 100

72D ST, 407 East, 25x102.2; Hannah Wallach to Joseph Mora 22,000

72D ST, 102 East, 15x104.4x irregular; Louis Frankenstein to Therese Hirschfeld, (mtg $13,500, R S $11.50) 1

76TH ST, 305 East, 25x102.2; Catherine Del Giornio by Donato Del Giornio, individually and as guardian, to Samuel Wallach 11,150

82D ST, 130 East, 25x102.2; James Kilpatrick to Berry B. Simons and another, (R S $1, mtg $26,000) 1

96TH ST s s, 74.5 ft w of 2d Av, 25.6x100.8; Henry Gunther to the John Kress Brewing Company, (R S $4, mtg $15,000) 1

100TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Mora to Hannah Wallach, (mtg $13,500, R S $5) 13,425

111TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Amelia Barnett to Hermine Sabel, ½ part, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,000) 1

117TH ST, 320 West, 26.3x100.11; William A. Martin to Joseph D. Shewell, (R S $3) 1

127TH ST, n s, 270.10 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.9x99.11; Clara T. Waddell to Florence F. Waddell, (mtg $4,000) ..... Gift.

132D ST, 237 West, 15x99.11; Josephine Luquent to Ella Graybill, (mtg $9,000, R S $1) 1

140TH ST, 355 East, 20x100; also 146th St, 790 East, 25x100, 1-5 part; Barbara Ahr to Lizzie Kaiser and others, (mtg $11,000, R S) ..... Surrogate's decree.

147TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Prospect St, 50x100; 29th St, n s, 259.10 ft w of 7th Av, 22.5x98.9; Harry Overington and wife to William Rintelen, 1-3 part, (R S $1) 1

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118; Philip H. Krausch to John H. Oeters, (mtg $17,000, R S $5) 1

178TH ST, or Elmwood Place, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 47.3x145x46.10x145; Eliza A. Bursgraf and others to Tomaso Giordano, quitclaim, (R S $10) 1

Recorded Leases.

CHRYSTIE ST, 30; Elias Schlomowitz to Louis Sloipolsky and another, 5 years 3,971

207TH ST, 100 West; Estelle G. Spitzer and another to Arthur Bondy, 3 years 24,000

74TH ST, 439 East; George Doctor and another to Joseph Wavra, 3 years..$312 to 360

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

AUSTEN, Joseph H., to the New Jersey Agency Company; 77th St, 431 to 435 East, 3 years 18,000

BERGHAUS, Alexander, to Ashbel P. Fitch; 65th St, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 1,000

BRENNAN, James, to H. Koehler & Co., 7th Av, 922, lease, demand, 6 per cent.. 2,500

BROWN, Jane, to Germania Life Insurance Company; 118th St, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 70,000

BROWN, Jane, to Germania Life Insurance Company; 118th St, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 70,000

BROWN, Jane, to Emanuel Hellner and others; 118th St, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due Jan. 22, 1901, 6 per cent. 6,000

BROWN, Paul S., to Lucy M. Green; 3d Av, 31, leasehold, 5 years 12,000

BROWN, Mary C., to Alice Arnold; 49th St, 126 West, 3¼ years 1,000

BURNS, Patrick, to John Olsen; 31st St, s s, 285 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 3,750

CAMERON, Alexander, to James J. Faye and others, executors; 8th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 152d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 7,175

CAHILL, Catherine D., to Harlem Savings Bank; Webster Av, 1,401, 1 year 500

CLARK, Nathan E., to Joseph Clark; Central Park West, s w corner of 90th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

DWYER, Margaret, to Robert Goeller; Jackson Av, n e corner of 158th St, demand 500

EHATT, Peter M., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Stanton St, 161, 5 years, 4 per cent 14,000

GAUSS, Charles, to Conrad Stein's Sons; 15th St, 409 East, lease, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Daniel Brady; 178th St, or Elmwood Place, s s, 123.5 ft e of Clinton Av, 3 years 3,700

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Daniel Brady; 178th St, or Elmwood Place, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 3 years 3,700

GRECO, Stefano, to George F. Farrell; 125th St, s s, 332.6 ft e of Broadway; also, 125th St, s s, 359 ft e of Broadway, due March 1, 1901, 6 per cent 3,000

GREENBLATT, Ely, and Jacob Bloch, to Louis Bloch; 89th St, 118 and 120, installments, 6 per cent 6,000

GROSS, Minnie, to East River Savings Institution; 8th St, 120 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 8,000

HAGNER, Julius, to John Ruhle; Hull Av, w s, 107 ft s of Gunhill Road, due Nov. 1, 1905 4,000

HIRSCHFELD, Therese, to Louis Frankenstein; 72d St, 162 East, 5 years 5,000

JONES, William J., to Josephine E. Carpenter; 136th St, n s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years 15,000

JONES, William J., to James T. Barry; 136th St, n s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, due April 22, 1901 1,000

LANGER, Samuel, to American Mortgage Company; 1st Av, s e corner of 110th St, 3 years 24,000

LANGER, Samuel, to American Mortgage Company; 1st Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 110th St, 3 years 17,000

LANGER, Samuel, to American Mortgage Company; 1st Av, s e corner of 110th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

LANGER, Samuel, to Joseph Solomon and another; 1st Av, s e corner of 110th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 11,936

LILLIENDAHL, Charlotte H. and John G. R., to Charles Lesinsky; 158th St, 630 West, 3 years 10,000

LIVINGTON, Herman, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 8th Av, s e corner of 130th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 28,000

MALMQUIST, Charles T., to Charles O. Foster; Lot 289, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, 1 year 2,500

MANHEIM, Louis, to Leon Tuchmann; Cherry St, 93 to 97, 1 year, 6 per cent... 25,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Jane A. Stokes; Stanton St, 28, and 212½ Chrystie St, 2 years, 4½ per cent 19,000

MARTIN, William F., to Walter A. Pendleton; Canal St, widened, n s, 45.11 ft e of Elizabeth St, 3 years, 5 per cent... 1,000

METZLER, Frank L., to Harlem Savings Bank; Mapes Av, n w s, Lot 127, map of Village of East Tremont, 1 year 5,000

MULRY, Lawrence V., to Lucy Mulry; 12th St, s s, 122, 144, and 166 ft e of 2d Av, each 22x103.3, secures alimony, per month 200

NULLE, Julius, to Edward C. Striffler; 48th St, 501 West, leasehold, 5 years, 5½ per cent 8,825

RANDALL, William B., to Charles H. Roosevelt; Pelham Bay Park, n s, at Long Island Sound, runs w 290.6 to Pelham Road x n 150x e 273.3 to Sound x— to beginning, 5 years 5,000

RANDALL, William B., to Charles H. Roosevelt; Pelham Bay Park, n s, at Long Island Sound, runs w 290.6 to Pelham Road x n 150x e 273.3 to Sound x— to beginning, 3 years, 6 per cent... 2,000

SABEL, Hermine and Bernhard, to Henrietta Marks; 111th St, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 1¼ years 1,400

SCHLOMANN, Herman F., to Conrad Stein's Sons; Washington St, 802, lease, demand, 6 per cent 1,500

SHEWELL, John D., to Amalia Schellenberger; 117th St, 320 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to George C. Kobbe, trustee, &c.; 117th St, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 23,000

SLIFKA, Morris, to Elkan Kahn; 8th St, 326 East, ½ year, 6 per cent 2,500

SMITH, Charles, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 31st St, n s, 129.6 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 500

SMITH, Terence, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 88th St, 114 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 14,000

SMITH, Terence, to Frances C. O'Connor; 88th St, 114 East, 1 year, 6 per cent... 2,080

SMITH, E. Osborne, to J. Frederic Kernochan; Ogden Av, s e corner of 165th St; also Ogden Av, e s, 77.6 ft s of 165th St, and Nelson Av, s w corner of 165th St, due as per bond 6,500

THE HARLEM YOUNG WOMEN'S Christian Association to the Bowery Savings Bank; 124th St, 72 and 74 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 50,000

THOMAS, Annie E., to Charles S. Ward; Summit Av, e s, 175 ft s of 162d St, 3 years 5,750

UHL, Frederick, to Joseph P. Kennedy; Dawson St, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 3 years 4,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Henry Magin; 106th St, 215 West, 1 year 6 per cent 6,500

WALLACH, Samuel, to Daniel J. O'Connor; 76th St, 365 East, 3 years 11,000

WALSH, Michael J., to Jacob Ruppert; 9th Av, 1880, lease, demand, 6 per cent.. 3,500

WOOD, Walter and the Society of the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin; 10th St, n s, 147 ft e of Washington St, 3 years 13,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Harry A., to Melanie Effray Beecher, Catherine, to Katie Martin... $8,128

FEUCHTWANGER, Abraham H., and another to Jerome Danzig ..... Nom.

HARDY, Ida L., to James T. Murray.. 800

JAMES, Frederic J., to Marietta Wilsey.. 8,000

LEBERECHT, Frederick, to Adolph G. Leberecht 4,000

LICHTENAUER, Joseph M., trustee, to Clara Deutsch 3,000

POWEL, Samuel, and another, executors, &c., to Samuel Powel, trustee, &c.. 7,612

RHODES, Elizabeth C., to Margaret C. Rhoades ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Laura J. Harison 8,000

WHEELER, Rudolph, to Matthias Cook.. 2,500

WOODWARD, Mary C., to Albert N. Fragner 3,787

WYSONG, John J., and others, trustees, to Martha M. Wysong ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 29.10x100; Minnie Kenney against Samuel McCracken, owner and contractor 509

BROADWAY, s w corner of 60th St, 87.3x 83.2x irregular; Joseph Marthaler against Charles E. Appleby, owner; the Central Brass Works, contractor 56

JENNINGS ST, n e corner of Bristow St, 125x100; Charles Eggers against Max Arbeutel, owner and contractor 4,200

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Dawson St, 65.11x106.10 to street x 127.10 to beginning, runs; Rudolf Gerstmann against Carrie Nordon, owner; Annetta and John Egenberger, owners and contractors.... 400

PROSPECT AV, 1,334 to 1,338; the New York Metal Ceiling Company against Bowman & White, owners and contractors.. 145

WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Brook Av, 29x104.10; New York Metal Ceiling Company against Louther S. Horne, owner and contractor 54

1ST AV, s e corner of 110th St, 50.11x 95; Nathan Langer against Samuel Langer, owner and contractor 3,300

8TH AV, 2,705; Ernesto E. Califano against Gregor G. Hofman, owner and contractor 175

9TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 4th Av, Bronx, 25x114.5; Herman Masche against Generosa Ceburre, owner and contractor.... 35

9TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 4th Av, Bronx, 25x114.5; Edward Subitzky, against Generosa Ceburre, owner; Louis Subitzky, contractor 42

81ST ST, 75 East; Jacob Kun against Alice Miller, owner and contractor..... 152

97TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 5th Av, 75x99.11; William Cohen against Salvatore La Grassa, owner; Cesare Casanova, contractor 51

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

151ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Andrew A. Bibby, with Marshall & Hillebrand, four payments.. 15,000

127TH ST, n s, 270.10 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.9x99.11; Clara T. Waddell to Florence F. Waddell, (mtg $4,000) ..... Gift.

132D ST, 237 West, 15x99.11; Josephine Luquent to Ella Graybill, (mtg $9,000, R S $1) 1

178TH ST, or Elmwood Place, s s, 125.6 ft e of Clinton Av, 23.6x145; Daniel Brady, with Tommaso Giordano, three payments 3,700

178TH ST, or Elmwood Place, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 23.6x145; Daniel Brady, with Tommaso Giordano, three payments 3,700

Lis Pendens.

7TH AV, e s, 22.1 ft n of 27th St, 27.9x irregular; E. Eliery Anderson, executor, &c., against John J. Buckley, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. C. Anderson.

40TH ST, 145 West; Isabella Greacen against G. Otto Eiterlein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

45TH ST, n s, 340.4 ft e of Broadway, 34.7x100; Ernest Ehrmann against Agnes L. Brand and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell & Pileus.

58TH ST, 126 East; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, against Louise Koppel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Simpson.

118TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.10; Pannie L. Strouse against Israel Lebowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Darlington & Jenkins.

126TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 141.3x 99.11; Caroline M. Boyce against E. Clifford Potter, (counter claim, &c.;) attorneys, Sayers, Gillespie & O'Connor.

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x99; Joseph E. Gallagher against Daniel D. Cordes and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. P. Sturges.

184TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 75x74x75.1x 71.5; Thomas E. Graecen against Mary A. McNally, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

185TH ST, 150 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x 100; Estelle Rossiter, executrix, &c., against John A. Knox and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. D. Lawton.

Rides in Front of a Car and Is Killed.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 22.—Thomas Harman, a Republican politician of this city, rode in front of a trolley car to-day on his bicycle and was run over and killed. He was President of the Board of Excise Commissioners and served for several terms in the City Council. He was fifty-five years old.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Supreme Court of the United States:

266 of 1899—Wilberforce Sully, trustee, et al., plaintiffs in error vs. the American National Bank et al.—Motion to retax costs granted. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

18—William Wheeler Hubbell, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

198 of 1897—William Wheeler Hubbell, appellant, vs. The United States.—Petition for rehearing denied. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

5—James Knott, petitioner, vs. Botany Worsted Mills et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decrees affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Opinion by Justice Gray.

73—The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, appellant, vs. Robert Balfour et al., and 74—The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company et al., appellants, vs. Robert Balfour et al.—Appeals from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

553 of 1899—Burton S. Barnes et al., &c., plaintiffs in error and appellant, vs. J. W. Lynch et al.—Motion to vacate order of dismissal denied.

189—John P. Mallett et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of North Carolina.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Jan. 7 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

241—Thomas F. Farrell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The West Chicago Park Commissioners.—Rule to show cause discharged and motion to vacate superseded and denied.

374—The Binnville Water Supply Company, appellant, vs. The City of Mobile, et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

319—Frank W. Funk, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia denied.

342—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Frank E. Dingley, administrator, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit granted.

39—William B. Dinsmore et al., petitioners, vs. The Southern Express Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted.

432, 433, 434, and 435—Grand Island and Wyoming Central Railroad Company et al., petitioners, vs. Thomas Sweeney.—Petition for writs of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

446—The Carborundum Company, petitioner, vs. the Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

41—Josiah A. Gould et al., petitioners, vs. Asa S. Hughes, owner, &c.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, by a divided court, and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

211—Harry Plummer, as executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—Dismissed on authority of counsel for the plaintiff in error, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the defendant in error.

447—Good Shot, an Indian, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Order of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit recalling certificate herein submitted.—Petition to require record to be sent up from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals submitted by Melvin Grigsby for the plaintiff in error.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the defendant in error.

442—Flora J. Burt, petitioner, vs. C. Getzian & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by Thomas H. Clark in behalf of H. M. Rose and G. B. Rose for the petitioner.

454—The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, petitioner, vs. R. H. Courtney, receiver, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by Alexander McDermott and St. John Boyle for the petitioner.

451—Atlas Glass Company, petitioner, vs. Simonds Manufacturing Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by William L. Pierce for the petitioner, and by James I. Kay and James Negley Cooke for the respondent.

167—The Board of Commissioners of Wilkes County et al., appellants, vs. W. N. Coler & Co.—Argument continued by John F. Dillon and Charles Price for the appellees, and concluded by A. C. Avery for the appellants. Leave granted to appellants to file additional brief within three days, and to appellees to file reply three days thereafter.

80—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent.—Submitted by William D. Guthrie, James Fentress, Edward Mayes, J. M. Dickinson, and Jere Baxter for the plaintiffs in error, and by R. C. Beckett, F. A. Critz, and Marcellus Green for the defendants in error.

35—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent; 77—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent, et al.; 78—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent; 79—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent, and 355 and 356—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent.—Four hours allowed each side in the argument of these cases, the time to be heard having been agreed on motion of William D. Guthrie for the railroad companies.

35, 355, and 356—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent.—Argument commenced by William D. Guthrie for the plaintiffs in error.

Call for Tuesday: 35, and 355, 356, 77, 78, and 79,) 213, 258, 283, 287, 50, 51, (and 52,) 53, (and 54,) 55, and 56.

Calendars for Monday, Oct. 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office building. Motion calendar.

1—Nat. Box Co. vs. Robertson.
2—Westinghouse vs. Christiansen.
3—In re Kenney.
4—In re Schweitzer.
5—In re Rollins.
6—Municipal Co. vs. Nat. Co.
7—Petzer vs.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.68½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	9 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K. prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	13.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.47½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, dull and steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@74½c; No. 2 red, 73½@75¾c; No. 2 corn, 40@40½c; No. 2 yellow, 40¾@40¾c; No. 2 oats, 22½@22½c; No. 2 white, 24½@25½c; No. 3 white, 23½@24¼c; No. 2 rye, 49¼c; good feeding barley, 30c; fair to choice malting, 50@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.81½@$1.82; prime timothy seed, $4.25@$4.35; mess pork, per bbl, $11.50@$11.75; lard, per 100 lb, $7.02½@$7.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7@$7.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7@$7.10; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cutloaf, $6.60; granulated, $6.10; confectioners' "A," $6; off A, $5.85; clover, contract grade, $10@$10.25.

COTTON.—Transactions in cotton yesterday reached a small aggregate. The market remains of the "waiting" order. The trade hesitates to make ventures on either side of the account with the possibility of frost at any time. In the afternoon business was particularly dull, the apathy being increased in anticipation of the approaching election, with a movement on "Change to make Saturday, Nov. 3, a partial holiday. The market closed easy at 1@2 points net decline. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 3-16c decline on the basis of 9 9-16c for middling upland and 9 13-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 700 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet at 9 3-16c; Savannah, quiet and steady at 9½c; Charleston, steady at 9 3-16@9¼c, partial 1-16c up; Wilmington, firm at 9¼c; Norfolk, dull at 9⅝@9⅞c; Baltimore, nominal at 9¾c, ¼c off; Memphis, steady at 9¼c, 1-16c lower; Augusta, quiet at 9⅜c, ⅛c off; St. Louis quiet at 9¼c; Mobile quiet at 9c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Octcber	9.35	9 36	9.23	9.23@9.24
November	9.30	9.30	9.14	9.12@9.13
December	9.24	9.30	9.10	9.10@9.11
January	9.23	9.23	9.09	9.09@9.10
February	9.13	9.13	9.12	9.08@9.09
March	9.21	9.21	9.08	9.08@9.09
April	9.20	9.20	9.14	9.07@9.09
May	9.19	9.19	9.07	9.07@9.08
June	9.17	9.17	9.08	9.05@9.07
July	9.08	9.08	9.02	9.01@9.03
August	9.05	9.05	8.95	8.90@8.95

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—4 P. M.—Spot cotton—Moderate business; prices easier; American middling, fair, 5 15-16d; good middling, 5 19-32d; middling, 5 17-32d; low middling, 5 11-32d; good ordinary, 5 25-32d; ordinary, 5 13-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,300 bales American; receipts, 23,000 bales, including 19,300 bales American; futures opened quiet and closed barely steady: American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 22-64d buyers; October and November, 5 10-64d buyers; November and December, 5 5-64d sellers; December and January, 5 3-64d sellers; January and February, 5 1-64d sellers; February and March, 4 63-64d sellers; March and April, 4 60-64@4 61-64d buyers; April and May, 4 59-64@4 60-64d buyers; May and June, 4 58-64@4 59-64d sellers; June and July, 4 57-64d sellers; July and August, 4 55-64@4 56-64d sellers; August and September, 4 50-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Responding early in the day yesterday to a bullish statement of the world's shipments, a decrease of 960,000 bushels in the amount on passage and a fair amount of foreign buying, mostly May wheat, the local market drifted along on a steady to firm basis until midday, when a liberal increase in the visible supply brought about a condition of weakness which left the market finally ¼@⅜c net lower. The greatest statistical surprise, however, came in the statement of world's shipments, which indicated a total of only 7,484,000 bushels. This was smaller even than the most conservative estimates, and about 1,500,000 bushels less than had been predicted by Broomhall. Last week's shipments were 8,608,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 78¾c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 86¾c nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84¾c; No. 2 Northern, New York, 82¾c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 80¾c; No. 2 hard, New York, 75¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72c; October, 71¾c; December, 72⅝c; May, 76¾c; No. 2 hard, 68@69½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 35¾c; October, 36⅝c; December, 36@36¼c; May, 39¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 22½@22¾c; October, 22¼c; December, 22½c; May, 24¼@24¾c; No. 2 white, 25@25½c.

DULUTH, Oct. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 79c; No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 73c; No. 3 Spring, 69c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; October, No. 1 Northern, 77½c; December, No. 1 Northern, 76½c; May, No. 1 Northern, 79¾c. Corn, 39½c. Oats, 23½@23c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 22.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 78c; No. 1 Northern, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72½@74c; December, 75¾c; May, 78¼@78⅝c. Flour, prices unchanged; demand good. Bran easy; bulk bran, $12@$12.25.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—Wheat dull: No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 74½@75c. Rye steady; No. 1, 51@52c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $3.15@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.60, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 88@90c. Feed—Dull and easy; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter for mixed; middlings, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.75; linseed oilcake, $29; corn oilcake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October				77
December	79 9-16	79 9-16	78 13-16	78¾
March	82½	82⅝	82 1-16	82¾
May	82 15-16	83	82¼	82¼
Corn—				
October				46
December	42⅜	42 13-16	42⅜	42⅝
May	42 1-16	42¼	42 1-16	42⅜
Lard—				
October				$7.50

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	73¾	73¾	73½	73½
November	74½	74½	73½	73½
December	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼
Corn—				
October	39¾	41	39¾	40¼
November	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38⅜
December	35⅞	36	35⅝	36¼
Oats—				
October	21¾	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝
November				21⅞
December	22¼	22¼	21¼	21½
Lard—				
October				7.09
January	6.70	6.70	6.67½	6.67½
Ribs—				
October	6.97½	6.97½	6.97½	6.97½
January	6.02½	6.02½	6.02½	6.02½
Pork—				
January	11.42½	11.42½	11.42	11.40

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $13.25@$13.75; family, $15@$16; short clear, $14.50@$16.50. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$17.50. BEEF HAMS—Nominal, $19.50@$20. DRESSED HOGS—Easy; bacons, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6⅞c; plate, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, firm; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10c; 12 lb, 9¾c; 14 lb, 9¼c; pickled shoulders, steady, 6¼@6½c; pickled hams, dull, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—Easy; city, 4½c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—Steady. $7.45@$7.50; city, quiet but steady, $7; refined lard, steady; South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.60; Brazil, kegs, $9.30; compound, quiet; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess steady, 70s; prime mess nominal. Pork—Prime mess Western firm, 72s. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 38s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 37s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, steady, 47s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, steady, 49s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, steady, 45s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, quiet, 43s 9d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, steady, 43s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 49s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 33s 6d. Cheese—American finest white steady, 53s; American finest colored steady, 54s.

COFFEE.—Lower prices were recorded on the Coffee Exchange yesterday, due largely to outside influences and a dearth of supporting orders. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
November	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
December	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10
January				7.10@7.15
February				7.15@7.20
March	7.25	7.30	7.25	7.20@7.25
April				7.25@7.30
May	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.30@7.35
June				7.35@7.40
July	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40@7.45
August				7.45@7.50
September	7.55	7.55	7.50	7.50@7.55

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 6$800. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼@½ pfg lower; sales, 15,000 bags. Havre—Opened irregular, ½f lower; January, 46.25; February, 46.50; March, 46.75; April, 47.00; May, 47.25; June, 47.50; July, 47.75; August, 48.00; October, 46.25; November, 46.25; December, 46.25. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7¾00.

METALS.—Iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $14.50; steel rails, $26; pig-iron warrants, $9.75; lake copper, ingot, $16.87½; tin, $28.25; Exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses, 3⅞c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $4.25; spirits turpentine, 43@43¼c; resin, common to good strained, $1.47½@$1.50; E, $1.75@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.95; I, $2; K, $2.10; M, $2.30; N, $2.65; W G, $3; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 39½@40c; receipts, 30 casks. Resin firm, $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 62 bbls. Crude turpentine steady, $1.40@$2.40; receipts, 78 casks. Tar firm, $1.45; receipts, 127 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 22.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 40¼c; receipts, 1,329 casks; sales, 439 casks; exports, 197 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 4,683 bbls; sales, 3,470 bbls; exports, 1,696 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22.—Turpentine—Market firm at 59c; sales, none. Resin steady, unchanged; sales, none.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.40, and in bulk $4.85; refined, cases, New York, $8.75. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, bbls, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 35½c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 34½c; prime white, 40c; prime Winter yellow, 41@42c; linseed, American raw, 70@71c; linseed, American boiled, 72@73c; Calcutta raw, 80c; Western linseed 2c under city brands; lard oil, 57@60c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.10@$5.70; bulls, $2.40@$3.75; cows, $1.50@$3.50; choice fat cows, $4; stockers, $3@$3.50. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$8.50; little calves, $4@$4.50; grassers, $2.50@$3.12½; mixed and fed calves, $3.25@$4. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4.30; few export wethers, $4.75; culls, $2@$2.25; lambs, $4.25@$5.90; one car extra, $6; general sales, $5@$5.75; Canada lambs, $5.65@$5.85; culls, $3@$4. HOGS—Market weak at $5.10@$5.40; choice State hogs, $5.40@$5.45.

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PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—STATE COMMISsion in Lunacy.—Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for constructing a sewage disposal plant, including construction of manholes, erection of pumping station, furnishing and setting steam pumps, air compressors, and pipe laying and back filling; excavation to be done by the State, at the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 30th day of October, 1900, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capital, Albany, N. Y.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids. HENRY E. HOWLAND,

President Board of Managers.

New York City, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

A. ADLER AND COMPANY.—Whereas, a partnership heretofore existed between HENRIETTA ADLER, MOSES A. ADLER, and HARRY ARNOLD, under the copartnership name of A. ADLER AND COMPANY; and

Whereas, said copartnership was dissolved by the withdrawal of HARRY ARNOLD from said copartnership; and

Whereas, said copartnership had prior thereto transacted business within this State for a period of three years and upwards; and

Whereas, the business heretofore conducted in said name is to be continued by the undersigned, who are the owners of said business and its good will and the remaining partners;

Now, therefore, we, HENRIETTA ADLER and MOSES A. ADLER, do hereby certify and declare that we are the sole and only persons dealing under the said name of A. ADLER AND COMPANY, and that the place of abode of the said HENRIETTA ADLER is Number 71 West 113th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the place of abode of the said MOSES A. ADLER is Number 74 West 113th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that our principal place of business is at Number 24 Front Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York. Dated New York, May 19th, 1900. HENRIETTA ADLER,

MOSES A. ADLER.

WEIL, ESCHWEGE & SCHALLEK, Attys. at Law, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

County of New York, ss.:

On this 19th day of May, 1900, before me personally came HENRIETTA ADLER and MOSES A. ADLER, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they thereupon duly and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. MAX SERRICK,

o2-1aw4wTu Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of MARCUS B. BOOKSTAVER, assigned to Byron Rawson for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, (Part I. thereof,) to be held in and for the County of New York, in the New York County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Byron Rawson, assignee of above-named Marcus B. Bookstaver, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the [L. S.] seal of the said Supreme Court and of said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said Supreme Court, this 27th day of September, 1900. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

EDWIN CLINTON HARVEY, Attorney for Assignee, Office and P. O. Address No. 128 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City N. Y.

o2-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MACY, SARAH A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Alfred Macy, Josiah Macy, Florence Adele Macy, Emily M. Adams, Howard M. Adams, Alvin Adams, and Edward L. Adams, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why John H. Macy and William H. Beers, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of SARAH A. MACY, deceased, should not be authorized to compromise a claim against John H. Macy and Edwin S. Neal, heretofore doing business under the firm name of Josiah Macy's Sons, by receiving ten per cent. of the amount thereof, which, with forty per cent. thereof already received from the assignee of said debtors on account, will make fifty per cent. thereof, and why the said executors and trustees should not upon receiving such ten per cent. assign said claim to one Edward Valk, or his appointee or legal representatives, in furtherance of such compromise; said claim consisting of a balance, including interest to April 17, 1900, of $23,252.31, owing on a note made by said debtors to said testatrix in her lifetime, and held by said trustees as a part of the estate of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

o2-1aw6wTu Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MOWER, CARO B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARO B. MOWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Pier 25 North River, New York City, on or before the 25th day of April, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1900. Est. CARO B. MOWER. E. W. BUCK, Ex.

o23-1aw6mTu.

PARKER, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. PARKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 111 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1900. HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Executor. WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York.

jy17-1aw6mT

SCHRENKEISEN, MARTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1900. MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, Jr., Executor. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Executor, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Je19-1aw6mTu

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, I, Walter F. Sheridan, as assignee of THE BRIDGEMAN COMPANY, will sell at public auction, by Harry Moses, auctioneer, in the rotunda of the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1900, at 9:30 A. M., certain accounts and claims against various persons and corporations, being part of the estate and assets of the late corporation, The Bridgeman Company.—Dated New York, October 22d, 1900.

WALTER F. SHERIDAN,

Assignee of The Bridgeman Company.

JAMES W. HYDE, Attorney for Assignee, 10 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARGARET COOPER, plaintiff, against ISABELLA M. CURRAN, Annie Veronica McGrady, Maggie Curran Kay, and the unknown husband, heirs, next of kin, grantees, devisees, executors, and administrators of said Maggie Curran Kay, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 24, 1900.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Post Office address and office, No. 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Maggie Curran Kay, and the unknown husband, heirs, next of kin, grantees, devisees, executors, and administrators of said Maggie Curran Kay, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1900.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

s25-1aw6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MOLLIE B. KEMERLE, plaintiff, against GEORGE KEMERLE, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1900. COHEN BROTHERS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office Address No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To George Kemerle:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated September 21st, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County. COHEN BROTHERS,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan New York City, N. Y.

o2-1aw6wTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 3,074.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of RUDOLPH BOHM, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Rudolph Bohm, and of the firm of Bohm Brothers, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Rudolph Bohm was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why John H. Macy and William H. Beers, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of SARAH A. MACY, deceased, should not be authorized to compromise a claim against John H. Macy and Edwin S. Neal, heretofore doing business under the firm name of Josiah Macy's Sons, by receiving ten per cent. of the amount thereof, which, with forty per cent. thereof already received from the assignee of said debtors on account, will make fifty per cent. thereof, and why the said executors and trustees should not upon receiving such ten per cent. assign said claim to one Edward Valk, or his appointee or legal representatives, in furtherance of such compromise; said claim consisting of a balance, including interest to April 17, 1900, of $23,252.31, owing on a note made by said debtors to said testatrix in her lifetime, and held by said trustees as a part of the estate of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

o2-1aw6wTu Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MOWER, CARO B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARO B. MOWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Pier 25 North River, New York City, on or before the 25th day of April, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1900. Est. CARO B. MOWER. E. W. BUCK, Ex.

o23-1aw6mTu.

PARKER, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. PARKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 111 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1900. HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Executor. WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York.

jy17-1aw6mT

SCHRENKEISEN, MARTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1900. MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, Jr., Executor. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Executor, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Je19-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEONARD, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEONARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. Burr, his attorney, No. 375 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, June 1st, 1900. STEPHEN LEONARD, Administrator. HENRY P. BURR, Attorney for Administrator, 375 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

je5-1aw6mTu

OTTIWELL, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. OTTIWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Lambias, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of July, 1900. CHARLES S. HEBERT and HERBERT A. SEELMAN, Executors. JOHN F. LAMBIAS, Attorney for Executors, 7 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy24-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES MURRAY and ROBERT HILL, plaintiffs, against LOUIS N. ADLER, as trustee in bankruptcy of Rachel Juster, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

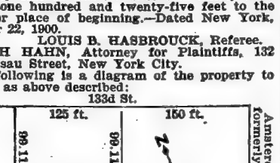
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street with the westerly side of Tenth Avenue, running thence southerly, and parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 22, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

JOSEPH HAHN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

133d St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $35,553.80, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422.00, with interest from October 22, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $449.50, and interest. The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $15,000, with interest thereon from Sept. 10, 1900, at the rate of 5%, and a second mortgage of $7,000, with interest thereon from the first day of June, 1900, at the rate of 6%, aggregating $22,000.—Dated New York, October 22, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

JOSEPH HAHN, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

o23-2aw3wTu&T&n15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —NANCY CROZIER, et al., plaintiffs, against WILLIAM O. B. CLIFFORD, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, with the building thereon described as follows:

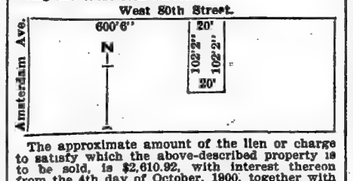
Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, distant six hundred (600) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of Eighteenth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Tenth Avenue,) and running thence southerly parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the middle line of the block; thence easterly along said line twenty (20) feet, thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Eighteenth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1900.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 2 Tryon Row, Manhattan, N. Y.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 110 West 80th Street.

West 80th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $2,610.92, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $281.15, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $941.68 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $23,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of September, 1899, at the rate of 4½ per cent.

The premises will be sold subject to the covenants and restriction contained in an agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1078 of Conveyances, Page 412.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1900. CHARLES D. OLENDORF,

c9-2aw3wTu&T&o30 Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —TEACHERS' CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against MICHAEL HOULAHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, (now Borough of the

BOYS' SCHOOL DENOUNCED

Grand Jury to Investigate Brooklyn's Disciplinary Institution.

CONTROLLER WILL VISIT IT

Health Board Physician Calls It a "Disgrace" and a "Crime"—Typhoid Outbreak Explained.

The Kings County Grand Jury has taken up the matter of the epidemic of typhoid fever which has broken out in the Boys' Disciplinary Training School, at Parkville, Brooklyn. One of the young inmates of the institution has died from the fever, and there are now nine other cases of the disease in the school. The epidemic is declared to be due to the bad sanitary condition of the school building.

The Grand Jury sent to the local Health Department for information concerning the school yesterday afternoon. Dr. Black, the head of the department, submitted reports to aid the Grand Jury in its inquiry. Dr. Black about two years ago called attention to the conditions which prevailed at the school. Upon his recommendations a sewer was built from the school to a trunk sewer. The old and poor plumbing in the building, however, was not remedied, although Dr. Black also recommended improvements in this connection.

The Grand Jury, it was said yesterday afternoon, would probably visit the school to-day and make a thorough examination.

Controller Coler will also visit the school to-day. It was reported at the City Hall yesterday that Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, and a number of other members of the Board of Estimate favored putting the institution out of existence and selling the building.

The first trouble is about the disposal of the 120 boys at present housed there. Dr. Jewett, Inspector of Contagious Diseases of the Board of Health, made a report yesterday in which he said that the school "was a disgrace to any civilized community and a crime against the boys of the school."

"When I examined the school," said Dr. Jewett, "the only cause of astonishment was that typhoid had not developed sooner. The sanitary conditions are as bad as they could be. The boys' dormitory has no adequate ventilation, and the beds are crowded so closely together that there is barely room to walk between them, and in place of a ceiling, which was destroyed by fire some time ago, there is only a rough, open planking. Directly behind the school there is a sort of an open trench, said to communicate with the sewer. I noticed there was standing water in this trench, and that it was in an unhealthy condition.

"The place is infested with flies, and right near is the kitchen in which the food is prepared. I learned a short time ago that the school was not connected with the city's sewers and that all the sewage drained into cesspools. The back yard, where the boys play, is literally honeycombed with cesspools. They are not properly cleaned. I cannot express myself too strongly about this matter. There is no reason why they should not all have typhoid. The worst of it is that the city has done it. The boys do not go there voluntarily. They are sent there and cannot help themselves. It is a disgrace."

Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler had a conference about the Disciplinary School yesterday. The city officials say that suits for large sums may be filed against the city by the parents of the children. Controller Coler's idea is to get the children out of the place at once by transferring them to other institutions. The cost of keeping a boy in the Disciplinary School is much higher than in any other institution in New York.

The health authorities fear that the typhoid cases will spread through the section of Brooklyn in which the school is situated. Householders have been advised to take precautions against the spread of the disease.

BARBER SUES THE CITY.

Water "Improperly Diverted" Into His Back Yard Has Caused Ruin and Disease, He Asserts.

The papers in a novel civil suit against the city were filed yesterday with the proper officials. Peter Tarantino, a barber of Spuyten Duyvil, claims that some time in June, 1900, a stream of water "was negligently and improperly diverted from its course" and proceeded to run through his back yard.

What happened is told at length in the legal papers. Thirty loads of earth in Mr. Tarantino's back yard were washed away. The cellar was filled with water. Mr. Tarantino's parlor carpet was damaged to the extent of $5. His children took the measles, and the father and mother had to act as nurses.

The plaintiff says he had to be away from his work for seven weeks, thus losing his income of $15 a week. After nursing his children back to health, the water "improperly diverted" brought on an attack of rheumatism, he alleges.

By this time Mr. Tarantino says in his papers that he was suffering great mental and bodily anguish. The rheumatism compelled him to forsake wife, family, and business and go to St. Joseph's Hospital, in Yonkers, and pay $6 a week to have the rheumatism driven out of his system.

Mr. Tarantino claims in his affidavit that he returned to his once happy home near the Spuyten Duyvil to find it nearly a wreck. Again business had to be abandoned. A man with a pump—Mr. Tarantino says he was an expert in his line—was hired at $2 a day to pump the cellar dry. He did not succeed, and was dismissed in disgrace.

Mr. Tarantino also claims that a drainage and water system, with cistern attachment, he had on his place has been washed away. This improvement cost $375.

For damages, the wear and tear on his muscular and nervous system, Mr. Tarantino claims the sum of $5,000, and he says a smaller amount will not satisfy him.

Mr. Tarantino said before filing his papers that it seemed at one time as if the entire Croton Aqueduct was running through his cellar. Mr. Tarantino does not state how the water was "improperly diverted" into his cellar.

ORDERED BACK TO QUARANTINE

The Captain Bennett Proceeded to Dock Before Being Examined.

The Norwegian fruit steamer Captain Bennett, from Jamaica, laden with fruit to the United Fruit Company, took the unusual course yesterday morning of coming up to her pier without waiting to be examined at Quarantine. She was making fast to her pier when the revenue cutter Calumet, with Inspector Crawford aboard, steamed up and ordered her to return to Quarantine.

Capt. Oelsen was naturally much chagrined at the turn affairs had taken, but, there being no alternative, he backed out into the river and steamed back to Quarantine and called up his crew for examination as to their health by Dr. L'Hommedieu.

The doctor, finding the crew to be apparently free of any symptoms that would debar the vessel from entering the port, gave Capt. Oelsen papers permitting him to dock, and, with a good-natured admonition, told him he might once more proceed to his pier.

The occurrence was due to a misunderstanding. The Captain Bennett was the first vessel in Quarantine to be boarded by the Quarantine authorities yesterday morning. She had only one passenger aboard, John Schaefer, who was examined by Dr. L'Hommedieu. Capt. Oelsen was late in getting the crew on deck for examination, and the doctor, becoming impatient, decided to examine the Cymric, which was lying near, after which he intended to return to the Captain Bennett and finish her examination.

Seeing the doctor leave his ship, Capt. Oelsen, thinking the examination at an end, cast anchor and steamed up to his dock. When he saw the departure of the steamer, Dr. L'Hommedieu did not at first comprehend what the vessel was doing. Seeing that the Captain Bennett was proceeding up the bay, the doctor ordered the Calumet to overhaul her.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

One young lad of a party of four had a good, practical lesson on Sunday as to the advisability of behaving himself when on the public streets. The four were strolling along Arthur Avenue, in Bronx Borough, looking for a vent for that spirit of malicious mischief that possesses so many boys just getting into or approaching their teens. These youngsters, with hands and pockets full of stones, were amusing themselves by throwing stones at and breaking the glass in the street lamps. They were headed toward the Quarry Road, and apparently found a lot of fun in the destruction they left in their wake. Behind them was a citizen, and probably a taxpayer, who objected to having city property destroyed in this fashion. In good English he let the boys know of his disapproval. This protest elicited only jeers from the mischievous lads, who continued their destructive sport. The citizen kept quiet, having decided that here was a case where actions would speak louder than words. He moved to the other side of the avenue, and walked quietly but briskly up toward Quarry Road. No policeman was in sight. The boys continued their merry work of destruction. Suddenly the citizen turned, rushed toward the principal offender, and collared him quietly but surely. The three companions of the culprit ran away from the storm centre as rapidly as possible, but run as fast as they could they could not wholly get away from the shrieks and cries of their luckless companion. That youngster, firm in the grasp of the strong left hand of the citizen, was receiving as hard and as deserving a trouncing as he ever received in his life. Not until he had promised to behave himself in the city streets would the indignant citizen allow him to go limping away, a possibly repentant, certainly a tearful, and very sore youngster. There was one citizen, certainly, who saw his duty and did it, and set an example worthy to be followed by every other citizen who sees the frequent and wanton destruction or injury of public property.

***

A bunch of horsemen were talking about the changes in the personnel of race horse owners while on their way back from the Morris Park races on Saturday. One of the young men who was at one time a lively figure on the turf was "Al" Kittson, a son of the late Commodore Kittson. The Commodore was one of the first men to go into the breeding of race horses on the present tremendous scale, and had a magnificent stud farm just outside of Philadelphia. "I was in St. Paul the other day," said one of the party, who had been West to look after some property interests there. "Just as I was leaving my hotel for a stroll down the street I saw a face that looked familiar to me, but I couldn't locate it at once. 'Hallos, Jim,' he shouted at me. 'Don't you know "Al" Kittson?' Know him, of course I did, when he told who he was, but I had been so used to seeing a howling swell, with a barrel of money to burn, and burning it in great shape, that I would never have recognized him in his working clothes. I pumped him a bit, and then found out that he had run through all the fortune his father had left in his reach, and was waiting until he reached his thirtieth birthday, so that he could get the remainder of the big swag that is coming to him. You could have knocked me over with a feather when he told me that he had some sort of a job with a billposting company as an inspector of billboards and that he was working for $15 a week, in order to keep body and soul together. He found playing the ponies a game that he could not beat, though, as you all know, he was one of the best judges of a horse that a fellow ever met. He still thinks he can beat them, and says he will come back East when he gets his bundle for another shy at the game."

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During his European tour Sousa was besieged by musical composers who wished his band to play their effusions at his concerts. Many of them applied personally to Mr. Sousa's manager, but most were content to submit their manuscripts through the mails, the letters accompanying the scores being usually written in the language of the writer. Occasionally, however, one would come in what was intended to be English, and in which idiom and construction were fearfully and wonderfully mixed. One of the most weird of these was the following document, which Mr. Sousa received while in Berlin. It was accompanied by the manuscript of a march which was supposed to be a sequel to the "Washington Post March." At least, it was inferred that this is what is meant by the phrase "in continuance of your work crossing all the world." Here is the document, which is very much of a "fifteen puzzle" for those interested in seeing what can be done with the English language to make it non-understandable to those who speak that tongue:

Berlin, 26th July, 1900.

Mr. Sousa: Delighted to have the occasion to hear your famous chapel. I would take opportunity to present you my newest composition with the great beg to take knowledge of it.

I should be very obliged to you if it would be possibel this my newest composition produced in continuance of Your work crossing all the world being heard by your conspicuous orchester.

I do not believe that the base envy of the compositeurs at all would be in state to influence you to look away if my work please to you.

My editor as myself would be very thankful to you if you should have the kindness to accomplish my beg. With the greatest respectation, your devoted, C. A——, Composist.

***

"Young as this country is, it is getting to be old enough to go in for anniversary celebrations on a scale that is not equaled on the other side of the big pond," remarked a railroad man at one of the Broadway offices of a Western railroad yesterday. "But I reckon the folks out Milwaukee way are preparing for an anniversary that will be a novelty among celebrations. It will be just fifty years, come February, since the first train was run over the Milwaukee and Waukesha Railroad, which was the base on which the present Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was organized. The road was then something like twenty miles in length, and was a pioneer among Western railroads. Consolidation with a lot of other small roads has finally resulted in the present system with a mileage of about 6,000. Recently it was suggested to Chairman Miller of the system that it would be a good idea to make a golden birthday celebration on the completion of the fiftieth birthday of the system. He fell in with the scheme, and out in Chicago it is said that he has interested a number of the members of his Board of Direction in plans for a celebration which shall make things howl in and about Milwaukee. Everything is in an embryonic state as yet, but the plans are roughly for a general celebration all along the line on the arrival of the road's birthday. When midnight rings on Feb. 25 there is to be a general tooting of whistles and ringing of bells on every locomotive on the line that happens to be in use at the time, just as there is here when New Year's comes. There is to be a general decoration of all the stations on the system, with section celebrations by the employes at some central point on each division. The great celebration will be at Milwaukee, however, where there is to be a big banquet at which all the officers and the heads of departments will be present for a general jubilation. If this latter part of the plan goes through there will be an assemblage of most of the representative railroad men of the West and some of the East, who will listen to a recital of the history of the road and the benefits it has conferred on the State of Wisconsin, whose growth has been coincident with that of the railroad. How far the golden anniversary is to carry is not yet known, but Western railroad men think it is a good thing to carry it out 'to the limit.' I understand the matter is to come before the next meeting of the Directors of the road for their formal approval and for suggestion as to how the thing may best be done to reflect the proper credit on the line. One scheme is to get together all the former employes of the road now in responsible positions on other systems, and who are graduates of the St. Paul Road, so as to show how far-reaching have been the benefits conferred on the other railroad systems of the country by this great system of the West. One thing is certain, and that is that if the Directors approve of the plan there will be no half-way work about it, but that the celebration will be one worthy of the road and its managers."

Colombia's New Consul General.

Among the passengers on the Atlas Line steamer Alleghany, which arrived at this port yesterday, was Señor Arturo Brigard, the new Consul General of the Republic of Colombia in this city. Señor Brigard is about forty-five years of age and a native of Bogota. He is a nephew of President José M. Marroquin of Colombia. Previous to his present appointment Señor Brigard has not been identified with the Government. He will take possession of the Colombian Consulate, at 17 State Street, succeeding Señor Miguel Comacho Roldan.

America has had the reputation for trying to make coats fit like paper on the wall.

England has done us a good turn in teaching us that a coat may fit, yet be big; such a coat by being big loses its bandboxy look and is also exceedingly comfortable.

Our sack coats are made roomy.

Cut in or straight.

Brown, brown blended with gray, gray plaided with green.

Sack suits $15 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
509 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

PLEA OF AN EX-CONVICT

Four Years and More Added to His Long Terms.

Drink Proved His Downfall After Working Faithfully for Banker Who Befriended Him.

Despite a recommendation for industrious work from President Leo Schlesinger of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Philip Mayers, yesterday, in General Sessions, was found guilty of assault and had added to the sentences for burglary of nineteen and a half years he had previously served four years' imprisonment in Sing Sing for cutting Rose Bland on the arm a few weeks ago, slightly injuring her.

Mayers received his first sentence in 1879, when he was twenty years old. Others followed in quick succession. His last sentence up to yesterday was imposed two years ago. This was for two years and a half. Good conduct materially reduced his terms of imprisonment, and when released some months ago he applied to Mr. Schlesinger for employment.

"What can you do?" asked Mr. Schlesinger.

"I'm a burglar by profession," answered Mayers, "but I want a chance to lead an honest life, and if you give me a chance I will."

Mr. Schlesinger gave the man a position in his toy factory in Crosby Street, where he worked faithfully and industriously. During his days off duty, however, his free indulgence in beer proved too much for him, and trouble frequently followed.

Mayers, six weeks ago, while slightly intoxicated, visited the Bowery and became involved in a quarrel with Rose Bland of 130 East Houston Street. In the row which ensued the woman was slightly cut in the right arm. Screaming that she was murdered, she ran for a policeman, and Mayers soon found himself again behind prison bars.

In his predicament Mayers turned to the man who had given him an opportunity to make an honest living. The following laboriously written letter was shortly after received by Mr. Schlesinger:

Mr. Schlesinger: I wrote you a letter last Sunday, Sept. 9, letting you know I was in trouble now this affair does not amount to much, and I have a good chance to get out of it as one of the policemen that arrested me says that if I had somebody that could intercede for me that I will be let go, as the complaint would withdraw the charge. But suppose she did not, I would have a chance anyhow, as I am not arrested for stealing anything, simply assault, and as I have been leading an honest life since I got out of prison and that means a good deal before a judge, and if I am convicted I have a chance of having sentence suspended, as I intend to make a clean breast of my past life because my past record is known in court.

I am under $1,000 bail, but it could be reduced. You would be doing me a good favor if you could get me out on bail, then I would be able to see the woman and fix matters and get her not to appear against me. A part of her statement in the police court was false and I can prove it. Then she may not testify against me in court again.

Please answer and let me know whether you will do anything or not, and I will be thankful to you just the same, because you done a good turn for me by giving me employment in your factory, and if I had let beer alone I would not be in this scrape.

Mr. Schlesinger mailed the letter to the District Attorney and said that Mayers had been a good, steady workman, honest, and never troublesome except on his days off duty, when liquor would prove too much for him.

Mayers was arraigned before Judge Cowing yesterday, found guilty of assault, and sentenced to four more years in prison.

By the prison regulations, all reductions of sentences for good conduct must be served out if a prisoner is again convicted and sentenced.

Judge Cowing said that Mayers's term might be nearly doubled on this account.

MANY DOGS POISONED.

High-Bred Animals Lost by Residents of Bay Ridge.

Inside of the past fortnight some of the most valuable dogs owned by residents of Bay Ridge have been poisoned. In all of the cases the same method has been employed, to fling a piece of meat containing injections of arsenic to the dog. Among those who mourn the loss of pets, some of them extremely valuable, is Mrs. John Bergen, John Edwards, and Mrs. Frances Patterson.

Mrs. Bergen lost a toy spaniel, worth several hundred dollars on account of its diminutive size. A valuable greyhound owned by Mr. Edwards was found writhing in its kennel and died before a veterinary surgeon could be summoned, and Mrs. Patterson lost her valuable English bulldog.

Valuable Dogs Overcome by Gas.

Plumbers were at work Saturday night in the basement of 13 East Houston Street, a saloon kept by H. W. Koenig. When Koenig closed the place he left in the saloon three dogs, two black and tans, Prince and Tiny, and a fox terrier named Nellie. When he opened his store early yesterday he was met with an overpowering odor of gas, and he found his three dogs, all of them valuable, lying in a semi-conscious condition on the floor. He took them into the open air and sent for a veterinary surgeon. Little hope is entertained of their recovery. Nellie was valued at $150 and some of her offspring took leading prizes in the dog show.

Released from Two Indictments.

David Hirschberg of 102 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, who was arrested a year ago on three indictments for grand larceny, was released from two of the indictments yesterday by Judge Newburger upon the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Unger. The indictments from which he is now free were found on charges made by the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, but that in the case of the State Bank still holds. It was alleged that Hirschberg, as senior member of the bankrupt millinery supplies firm of David Hirschberg and Brother, gave each of the two banks a list of the firm's creditors, and that on this list he had paper to the amount of $500 discounted by the Mechanics and Traders' Bank and $200 discounted by the State Bank.

Registered Trade Mark.

French and Scotch Flannels

at McCutcheon's.

The newest shades, color combinations and designs are well represented in this stock of plain, printed and embroidered goods, suitable for waists, dressing sacques, house gowns, etc.

The high-grade, silk-embroidered flannels are especially fine—a number of reds with the silk figure in either black or white are admirably adapted for golf waists.

We also invite attention to our new stock of ready-made waists of silk or flannel—perfect in style, workmanship and material.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street.

AWARDED "GRAND PRIX" PARIS EXPOSITION 1900

Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

Birds Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. Talking Parrots, Mocking Birds, Cardinals. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Holden's Book of Birds, new, and about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

$15 DOUBLE-BREASTED SUIT, BLACK UNFINISHED WORSTED, MADE FOR $30. BENSON'S MISFIT PARLORS. 60 EAST 14TH ST., NEXT TO KEITH'S.

ENGLISHMAN DIDN'T SALUTE.

British Cruiser Silently Passed Governors Island in Early Morning.

The failure of the British third-class cruiser Psyche to fire the customary salute of twenty-one guns, that as a mark of international courtesy are fired by all foreign men-of-war when passing Governors Island, on entering New York Harbor, was the cause of much adverse criticism in army circles yesterday.

Early yesterday morning Major Myer of the Eleventh Infantry, who commands the garrison on Governors Island, ordered a detachment of twenty men detailed to man the saluting guns in order to return a welcoming answer to the English man-of-war's expected salute when she passed the island. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the detachment was still on duty, anxiously awaiting the boom of the Englishman's guns, which would mean for them an end to a very tiresome day's work. Major Myer, learning that no sign of the vessel had been reported, decided to investigate the matter. He accordingly boarded the Government ferryboat General Hancock, and went to the Ship News office on the Battery to learn the cause of the delay.

On being informed that the Psyche had been anchored off Thirty-fourth Street alongside the French cruisers Suchet and Cécille since early in the morning, he was much surprised.

"I am at a loss to understand why she should pass the island without saluting," said he. "A detachment has been on duty since early in the morning to answer the courtesy, which is an international one. It is a very strange proceeding.

"It is possible, though, that owing to the fog she did not see the post."

The occurrence will be reported to the British Consul General, and an explanation for the affront asked for.

The Psyche, which is on the way from Halifax to Bermuda, stopped at this port in order to take aboard Francis H. Roe, a former Assistant Paymaster in the British Navy, who is charged with embezzling Government funds. Roe was arrested in this city some time ago on his arrival from Bermuda. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander, admitted his identity, and consented to return to English territory to stand trial.

The Psyche sailed for Bermuda yesterday afternoon. She is a twenty-knot vessel of 2,135 tons, and is attached to the British North Atlantic and West Indian Squadron. She is commanded by Capt. R. Pelly. On her arrival in port yesterday David Roach, the Captain of the tug Barrett, is said to have presented a bill for $75 for informing the vessel where "off Thirty-fourth Street North River" was. Capt. Pelly gave him $15 for the information.

WOMEN'S LAW CLASS OPENS.

Miss Helen M. Gould Announces Awards of Prizes and Scholarships.

Miss Helen M. Gould, as Vice President of the Women's Legal Education Society, read the announcement of scholarships and prizes awarded by that society at the opening of the eleventh annual session of the Women's Law Class yesterday morning, at the New York University Building, Washington Square.

The Chancellor spoke of the endowments that had been secured, amounting to $26,500, for the carrying on of the work of the school, and incidentally he praised the work of the Women's Legal Education Society. Dean Ashley of the Law School and Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the Faculty of Law made brief addresses.

The Women's Law School will have a large attendance this year. There will be two classes, one in the forenoon at 11, and another in the evening at 8 o'clock. Lectures will be delivered Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Miss Isabella Mary Pettus of the New York bar will lecture evenings. The members of the class will be enrolled as university students.

Announcement was made of a prize of $50 to be awarded at the closing exercises to the member of the graduating class of 1901 who writes the best essay on "The Monroe Doctrine and its Modern Applications."

BOY SINGER ARRESTED.

Played Truant and Became a Wandering Minstrel Up Town.

Agent Fogarty of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday afternoon arrested William Farrell, fifteen years old, of 233 West Sixty-second Street, and William Kelly, thirteen years old, of 219 West Sixty-second Street, in the rear of the Richfield Flats, at 235 to 241 West Forty-third Street.

Young Kelly has a remarkably sweet voice. Kelly and his friend conceived the idea that they could make money out of Kelly's voice. Farrell cannot sing, but proved a good business manager, and collected from $2 to $3 a day.

The scheme was so profitable that the boys neglected school and staid away from their homes. They laid out a route, including places which they visited daily. From the Richfield Flats they went to several places in the New Tenderloin, and then to Harlem. The boys were committed until Wednesday, and in the meantime their parents will be notified to be in court at that time.

Coming on the Oceanic.

Among the passengers on board the White Star Steamship Oceanic, which is due to-morrow, are the following: The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Marshall Field, Clarence H. Mackey, Prof. S. P. Langley, J. G. Beresford, and Miss Cissie Loftus, the actress.

Silks.

Continuance of Sale.

On Tuesday, October 23rd.

Including many of this Season's latest Importations,—from the Wholesale Stock.

Foulard, — Fancy Taffetas, — Satin finished and Novelty Weaves,

50 cents and 65 cents;
Value 85 cents and $1.00.

Black Armure, Duchesse, Peau de Soie, Satins and Brocades,

75 cents and $1.00;
Value $1.00 and $1.25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Linen Sheets,—Hemstitched.
Single-bed and Double-bed sizes,
$4.50 and $5.75 per pair.

Linen Pillow Cases,—
Hemstitched.
22½ x 36 in., 65c., 95c., $1.10 per pair.
25 x 36 in., $1.25, $1.40, $1.95 per pair.
27 x 36 in., $1.35, $1.50, $2.10 per pair.

Linen Pillow Cases,—
Hemstitched and Embroidered.
22½ x 36 in., $1.75 per pair.
25 x 36 in., $2.00 per pair.
27 x 36 in., $2.25 per pair.

SCARFS, CENTER-PIECES, TRAY CLOTHS,—OF FINE DRAWN WORK AND RENAISSANCE LACE—AT ABOUT ONE-THIRD VALUE.

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Broadway and 11th St.

Waist Department.

500 SHIRT-WAISTS.

Made of fine French Flannel,—plain, dotted or striped.

Tucked yoke. Dress or shirt-waist sleeves.

Colors:—tan, reds, grays, blues, pink, heliotrope, lavender, cream and black,

$2.85;
Usual Prices $3.85 and $4.85.

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LADIES' HOSIERY.

Fleece-lined Stockings. Heavy weight—fast black, high spliced heels,—double soles,

25 cents per pair;
Value 38 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

$18 VICUNA CUTAWAY, COAT AND VEST MADE FOR $35. BENSON'S MISFIT PARLORS. 60 EAST 14TH, NEXT TO KEITH'S THEATRE.

O'Neill's.

Cloak and Suit Dept.

More Big Values in Women's Suits.

SUITS OF HOMESPUN MIXTURES, double-breasted Box Coat, velvet collar, reveres faced with satin, lined throughout with taffeta, new gored skirt lined with percaline and bound with velveteen, Regular Value 15.00, 11.98

PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITS, double-breasted semi-tight-fitting Jacket, with inlaid velvet collar, new gored skirt, entire suit lined throughout with excellent taffeta, Regular Value 35.00, 25.00

Three Specimen Values from our Great Stock of

Women's Jackets.

KERSEY JACKETS, with double-breasted box front, short and jaunty, lined throughout with black taffeta, 10.98

ROUGH CHEVIOT JACKETS, 22 inches long, notched collar, reveres and facings of peau de soie, lined throughout with fine satin, all seams double stitched, 15.00

DOUBLE-BREASTED ETON JACKETS of rough-faced cheviot, full storm collar and large reveres of genuine marten, lined throughout with satin, 25.00

All the Newest Effects in Walking and Driving Jackets at Very Attractive Prices.

Extraordinary Bargain in Silk Waists!

A special lot of TAFFETA SILK SHIRT WAISTS in a variety of colors, values up to 5.00, 1.98 each.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

Ever Stop To Think

how much Top-Coat Weather we get? Lots of it before snow flies. Here's "a wind-fall" for the man who needs a new one.

Choice of our entire stock of Covert Top-Coats and Fall Paddocks—best silk lined ones included—for $10 & $15. Former prices $15 to $35.

Note: Over 6000 more Fall and Winter Business Suits to select from than last year.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
Remarkable Opera at Remarkable Prices.—Press.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING.
ENTIRE Family Circ., 25c.; Balc., 50c. Dress Circ., $1; Orch., $1.50
GRAND TIER BOX SEATS $1.00.
Wed. Mat., 25, 1.00; Sat. Mat. 25, 1.50. Res. seats $1.
TO-NIGHT, (DOUBLE BILL.)
Also Thurs. and Sat. Evgs. at 8.
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND I PAGLIACCI.
Wed. Mat. at 2 & Fri. Eve. at 8, Romeo & Juliet.
MARTHA Wed. Eve. and Sat. Mat.
All tickets, whether single or subscription, issued under old schedule, can be exchanged, and the difference rebated in cash on presentation at the box office.
Next Week—Lohengrin, Carmen, Faust.
—WEBER PIANOS USED.—

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
9th Season in New York.
Five Evening Concerts,
Nov. 20, Jan. 8, Feb. 26, March 26, April 9.
Three Chamber Music Matinees
Oct. 30, Dec. 18, Feb. 5.
Subscription sale now open. Tickets and prospectus at Schuberth & Co., 23 Union Square.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
Papinta, Henri French, Harris & Walters, John D. Gilbert, Mimic Four, others.
Lockhart's Elephants, Clifford & Huth, Watson's Co., Sam, Clara & Kitty Morton.
McIntyre & Heath, Elinore Sisters.
3 Powers Bros., Cheridah Simpson, etc.
Ida Fuller, Isabelle Urquhart & Gerald Griffin, Dunham Family, Clemence Sisters.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
SARAH COWELL LEMOYNE Presenting the Ford De Mille Play, The Greatest Thing in the World.
and the one act Drama, THE MOMENT OF DEATH
Spec. Mat. Fri. at 2. Robt. Browning's "In a Balcony." Otis Skinner, Eleanor Robson, Mrs. LeMoyne

Theatre ele. 3940-38. REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
5th TRIUMPHANT WEEK.
Wonderful Souvenirs! 50th Performance Nov. 8th.
HERNE IN SAG HARBOR "Sag Harbor is Delightful."—Alan Dale.
(BETTER THAN "SHORE ACRES.")

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
TO-NIGHT
JAMES O'NEILL
In Liebler & Co.'s greatest of all productions,
MONTE CRISTO.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat
42d St., B'way, & 7th Av Gen. Adm., 50c
Secure seats now for Xtra Election Day Mat. Prices, as Sat. Mat., 50, 75, 1.00.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Evg., 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Special Election Day Matinée.
ARIZONA Regular Prices.
By Augustus Thomas.
Sunday Evg., Third Popular Kaltenborn Concert.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Telephone 2224
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Madison Sq.
Henrietta Crosman in MISTRESS NELL.
Don't Miss It.—Alan Dale.
Next Week—MAY IRWIN. Seats now selling.

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. Tel. 731-38 Seats on Sale.
Mon., Oct. 29.
HENRIETTA CROSMAN in MISTRESS NELL.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Met. Op. House SPECIAL SUNDAY, Oct. 28. Seats on Sale Thurs. SOUSA

KEITH'S JOHN LE HAY, CHAS. R. SWEET, FAVOR & SINCLAIR, Smith & Campbell, Hawaiian Queens, Jas. Richmond Glenroy, Macagnos, Biograph

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Matinee Daily, (except Mon.) 25c. The Prodigal Daughter

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
BLANCHE WALSH in "MABCELLE."

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, cor. 38th St. TO-NIGHT, 8 sharp.
MAUDE ADAMS in L'AIGLON
MAT. SATURDAYS AT 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev's, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. To-night, 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
PETER F. DAILEY in the Big Musical Comedy, HODGE PODGE & CO.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday.
Mrs. LESLIE CARTER LAST 3 weeks. ZAZA

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
WM. H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES SATS. AT 2. FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT, WHICH CLOSES NOV. 17TH.

Daly's B'way & 30—at 8:10. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Last 5 Weeks. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.
San Toy

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

CASINO! Mid wk Mat. Tmrw (Wed) Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard & Virginia Earl in "The Belle of Bohemia" SPCL. MAT. PRICES Sats. Entire Orch. $1.00 Entire Balc. 50c. Wed. Every seat, 50c

THE DEWEY East 14th MATINEE TO-DAY. WINE, WOMAN AND SONG. BigOlio "The Vaudeville Craze" BigOlio

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way Evgs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
GRACE GEORGE in HER MAJESTY

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues. Sat. 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & Burlesque of ARIZONA.

WORLD IN WAX The Great POWELL. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming Music.

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily. Evgs., 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1.00. Filson & Errol, Reno & Richards, Hall & Staley, Truly Shattuck, Burto-Lowando Circus, 20 others.

14th ST THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF LOST RIVER Another Blue Jeans."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—"What Happened to Jones."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. Herbert KELCEY Effie SHANNON Presenting MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE BROS. BYRNE 20th Century Version 8 Bells

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev. at 8:15. To-night & Wed., Last times "The Trial Shot." Thur., Fri., & Sat. Ev., "Der Probekandidat."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
Williams & Walker Co. 50 People.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Tinymite; Colored Minstrels, Morlan & wife, 900 lbs.

THE TURF.

EMPIRE CITY JOCKEY CLUB, YONKERS, N. Y.
SIX RACES TO-DAY, 2 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 12:20, 12:35 (12:50 Parlor Cars only.) 1:10 P. M. 125TH ST., 12:29, 12:44, 1:19 P. M. SPECIAL RACE TRAIN—155th St.—at 12:50 P. M., connecting with 6th and 9th Av. "L" roads.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
All trolleys north of the Harlem River will transfer to track entrance.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Clearing, wind southerly, becoming westerly

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VOL. L...NO. 15,848. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York} Elsewhere, and Jersey City. {TWO CENTS.

PACIFIC MAIL LINE UNDER NEW CONTROL

Harriman-Vanderbilt Coup of International Import.

BIG DEVELOPMENTS IMMINENT

Continuous Transportation System from Atlantic to Far East via Pacific Coast Virtually Under One Management.

Control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company changes. E. H. Harriman succeeds Collis P. Huntington. Mr. Harriman and his colleagues have taken over a majority of Pacific Mail capital stock. Identified with Mr. Harriman in this new big deal—one of international significance—is William K. Vanderbilt. Sequels soon to follow will have far reaching consequence.

Under Mr. Huntington's direction the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was a tender to his Southern Pacific interests, its operations subordinate to Mr. Huntington's great railway system. In its new control the company will have scope never hitherto contemplated. The acquisition of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company makes possible the immediate accomplishment of Mr. Vanderbilt's cherished plan of a continuing transportation system—virtually under one management—from the Atlantic through to the Pacific Coast, and thence direct to the Far East. The New York Central system, linked to the Union Pacific by the Chicago and Northwestern, with natural auxiliaries already possessed, will now connect with Pacific Mail steamships for continuous transportation service to China and Japan. Philippine trade is also, of course, to be incidentally commanded.

Strenuous efforts have been made to keep secret the details involved in the coup by which Mr. Harriman has been able to obtain the Pacific Mail control. Mr. Harriman and Mr. Huntington were close friends, and had many joint financial interests, but until Mr. Harriman disclosed to friends of Mr. Huntington his personal control of the majority of the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company there was little anticipation of what he was accomplishing. Once the plan was made, however, approbation appeared in every inside quarter.

MANY SHIPS TO BE ADDED.

Under Mr. Harriman's control—control in which W. K. Vanderbilt directly participates—the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's affairs will be revolutionized. More steamships—not one or two, but many—will be forthwith added to the company's service. Most of them will be for Asiatic trade.

It may be disclosed that James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway is also interested in Mr. Harriman's project. Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman have come into close affiliation in Chicago and Alton and in Baltimore and Ohio reorganization undertakings, and Mr. Harriman is credited with giving more heed to Mr. Hill's practical railway counsel than to that of any other transportation authority of the country.

When, about a year ago, Western newspapers announced that plans were impending for a merger of Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific into the New York Central system, W. K. Vanderbilt issued a card in which he disposed of such reports. At that time plans, now complete, were barely in embryo. Acquisition of control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company rounds out details in one of Mr. Vanderbilt's chief ambitions. New freight can be taken from the port of New York across the continent by rail without breaking bulk and sent forward by steamship to China and Japan—all under a bill of lading representing one centralized transportation interest. The Pacific Mail steamship line becomes thus practically a mere "division" in a Vanderbilt system from New York to Asia. It is therefore not improbable that before long there will be a revival of the former reports of consolidation—or what in substance may be the same—between railway systems from New York to California.

Pacific Mail shares have been notably active on the Stock Exchange recently, and they have advanced substantially. Generally this improvement has been attributed to the fact that assurances have come from Senator Hanna and others quotable as authorities that as soon as Congress meets the Hanna-Payne shipping subsidy bill will be passed. No possible change in the political complexion of the Congress elected next month will have bearing upon this programme, the present Congress, in its Winter session, having the power to enact the subsidy legislation, though there are independent observers who doubt the ability of Mr. Hanna to hurry through his bill under any circumstances.

However this may be, the disclosure of Mr. Harriman's control of the company makes clear the fact that discounting Congressional action has not been responsible for the advance in Pacific Mail's quotations. Mr. Harriman and Mr. Vanderbilt are credited with having bought Pacific Mail stock largely in the open market after having obtained at private sale a block of the stock from a representative of the Huntington estate. Subsequent purchases on the Stock Exchange have been responsible for the activity and strength. The stock bought from the Huntington estate is said to have been taken over at an average of close to $50 per share.

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL.

Some important changes in the personnel of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are likely to be soon announced. The Board of Directors, as now constituted, includes Henry Hart, Isaac Gates, Edwin Hawley, Samuel Thomas, Russell Sage, George J. Gould, G. H. Macy of New York, and R. P. Schwerin of San Francisco—the latter being Vice President and General Manager. Mr. Harriman and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., may enter the Directory.

Edwin Hawley, for years one of C. P. Huntington's chief lieutenants, can have the Pacific Mail Presidency if he will accept. Mr. Hawley is credited with having recently declined the Southern Pacific Railway Presidency for the reason that he was not willing to give up his residence in New York.

Mr. Harriman went West yesterday. Immediately following his return Pacific Mail changes may be announced. In Chicago Mr. Harriman will meet representatives of the Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern, and if not, James J. Hill personally, one of the latter's Great Northern associates.

Under Mr. Huntington's control the Pacific Mail Company practically confined itself to relations with the Southern Pacific Railway. Under a Harriman-Vanderbilt control, it will have the business of various systems.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 97½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25½c; cotton, middling, 9 7-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western, creamery, 22½c. Commercial World.—Page 12.
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Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

VISITOR MURDERED HERE?

Rochester Inventor Believed to Have Met with Foul Play in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—George F. Aishton, one of the prominent men of this city, and the inventor of a successful toy top, has, it is feared, met with foul play in New York.

Mr. Aishton left here two weeks ago for New York, intending to place large orders for the holiday trade. He had with him nearly $2,000 in cash. He arrived in New York, and registered at the Hotel Albert.

A week ago he wrote to his wife in this city that he would leave New York for home Wednesday morning. He never arrived here, and not a word has been heard of him since. The New York police were notified, and have learned that he left the Hotel Albert Tuesday evening a week ago, ostensibly to return to his home.

Yesterday the police here received word that there was strong evidence to show that Aishton had met with foul play. While the police are reticent, it has been learned that certain articles belonging to the missing man have been found, indicating that he has been robbed and possibly murdered.

FOUR RUNAWAYS AT ONE TIME.

Newsdealer's Horse Sets a Lively Pace at Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 23.—There were four runaways in progress here this morning at once. Two men were hurt. The first runaway, the cause of the others, started on De Hart Street, when a horse owned by Albert Bowman, a newsdealer, and driven by John Yawger, eighteen years old, started to walk off as Yawger was stepping into the wagon.

Yawger had his hand on the reins and one foot on the step when he slipped and fell. This caused the horse to run. Yawger was dragged along the roadway for a block clinging to the reins and trying to stop his horse. His face and limbs were badly cut and bruised. At South Street he had to let go.

A horse belonging to W. H. Hibbler took fright at the passing runaway and started off alongside. James Murphy, driver of a wagon belonging to a school here, saw them coming, and started up his horse to avoid a collision. He turned too short into a side street, and was thrown out, and his horse dashed down the street. The Bowman and Hibbler horses ran a little further, and then a horse attached to a milk wagon joined in, and the three started along Washington Street.

The milk-wagon horse was caught before he had gone far. A man stopped the Hibbler horse, and the Bowman horse finally turned into a yard and brought up in a clump of bushes. The school's horse was stopped after running a half mile. Murphy was pretty severely shaken up when his wagon upset, but was not seriously hurt.

COLORADO MINES MENACED.

Resumption of Old Freight Rates May Cause Many to Close.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 23.—The Trans-Missouri Freight Bureau, at their meeting to-day in Denver, took action which threatens to close down a large majority of low grade mines of the State.

Three years ago the association made a reduction in the rate for transporting low grade ore, which placed the small miner in a position to get his wares to market and yet secure a small profit. The action to-day replaces the rate and eats up the entire profits of the small mine owner on gold as well as silver mines.

Dennis Sheedy of the American Smelting and Refining Company to-day denounced the action, saying:

"A raise in low grade ore rates would be a most serious blow to the mining industry of this State. It would undoubtedly cause the shutting down of many mines."

CAR FAMINE IN THE WEST.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Railroads operating in the territory west of Chicago are suffering from a car famine which threatens to result in a general blockade. Notwithstanding the pessimistic crop reports from certain districts during the past two or three months, the movement of grain in the aggregate promises to be extraordinarily heavy.

In and around Chicago there is considerable congestion of traffic, and managers of the various roads centring here are taking action already to remit their empty cars as fast as they are unloaded to guard, so far as possible, against a scarcity. The Illinois Central, Burlington, Rock Island, Northwestern, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Santa Fé, and Alton are beginning to feel the effects of the heavy demands for "empties."

The worst congestion now is west of the Mississippi River, but the traffic is moving east rapidly, and it will not be long before all the available storage tracks of the systems east of the Mississippi will be needed.

FORTUNE FOR ABANDONED CHILD.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Eleanor Cory and her young son Harold, residents of this city, after long years of poverty have gone to meet a dying husband and father and inherit a fortune of $500,000.

Fifteen years ago Mrs. Cory was a beautiful singer, and while in England met Arthur Cory, who won her hand. Despite parental objections, they were married, and lived together for five years. Finally Cory was notified that he must give up either his wife or his inheritance, and he relinquished his wife, who finally came to Denver.

Cory had kept trace of his wife, and a few days ago a letter arrived from London, stating that he was dying and wished to see her and the child before the end. His fortune of $500,000 was to be left to his son.

NEW MONTANA RAILROAD.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Oct. 23.—James McNaughton, former general counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad; State Treasurer T. E. Collins, and J. R. Havens are the projectors of a new railroad connecting a rich mining country between Billings and Great Falls, a distance of 200 miles. Articles of incorporation have been drawn placing the capital stock at $4,000,000, and the New York Trust Company has guaranteed the placing of the bonds.

Preliminary field work will commence at once, and the new company will probably secure the old survey made by the Burlington several years ago. Actual construction will be started early in the Spring, as soon as the weather will permit. It is said that much of the capital is Montana money, but there is a suspicion abroad that President James J. Hill of the Great Northern is back of the new road.

The most important feature of the road will be the use of electricity as motive power. Two large power houses will be built on the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. The idea of adapting electricity to the operation of a railroad 200 miles long, and that will for the most part carry ores and other heavy freight, is a new one, and only made possible by the unlimited water power of the two rivers. The venture will prove interesting to railroad officials all over the country.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

RESCUE OF ALIRIS'S CREW

New Yorkers Were Blown Out to Sea on Disabled Yacht.

Picked Up Thirty Miles from Scotland Lightship and Carried to Jamaica — F. B. Langston's Story.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 23.—The British steamer Etheired, Capt. Nickerson, belonging to the United Fruit Company, which left New York Wednesday, Oct. 17, for Port Antonio, Jamaica, arrived there yesterday, having on board Frederick and William Langston, Noah F. Mason, Jr., and Otto Segelke of Brooklyn, N. Y., who were taken on board the steamer Oct. 17 from the sloop yacht Aliris of New York, which was sighted in a disabled condition about thirty miles from Scotland Lightship.

Frederick Langston, the yacht's Captain, says the party suffered greatly. He speaks of the kindness of Capt. Nickerson.

"We never realized our peril," he said to-day, "until the Aliris was completely disabled. When we left Highland Beach there was only a brisk wind, but this developed into a heavy squall about the time we reached Romer Beacon, and the jibs were swept away and the other sails torn to shreds. The Aliris was swept onward by a strong northwest wind and driven past Sandy Hook. We were perfectly helpless.

"As we drifted all night before the wind we gave ourselves up for lost. It was a night of terrible suffering. Our efforts to get the boat under control were fruitless, yet we worked hard, continually bailing water. Morning broke with the energy of the wind undiminished. We then quietly prepared to meet the end, which seemed imminent. The yacht was tossed about. We were wet to the skin and without food. We could see no hope of rescue, and began to wish that the suspense might be quickly over. Mr. Mason was nearly washed overboard on several occasions.

"About 8 o'clock the wind lulled, but a heavy sea was running, and our peril was not diminished. The wind came on again, and the boat was hurried forward. Our energies were now confined to keeping the water out.

"About 10 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 17 the Etheired was sighted. We hoisted signals, and the steamer came up and rescued us, hungry, and shivering. The Aliris was then in a bad condition, showing the strain she had undergone."

The rescued yachtsmen left to-night on the Etheired for New York. Before departing they formally expressed their gratitude to Capt. Nickerson for rescuing them in the nick of time, and for making them so comfortable, and also to Mr. Jackson, United States Vice Consul at Port Antonio, for his assistance and kindness there.

AMERICA AND CUBAN TARIFF.

Merchants' Association of New York Trying to Effect a Change.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—William B. Corwine, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, was at the War Department to-day. He is trying to effect a change in the Cuban tariff.

An effort to this effect was made some months ago, but the department took the ground that Cuba was not a part of the United States, and that this Government could not give America a preference. The Merchants' Association now claims that the Cuban tariff not only does not give America a preference, but actually gives another nation a preference over us in some respects.

Mr. Corwine will submit a table in support of his statement to the Secretary of War to-morrow.

VERMONT HONORS CAPT. CLARK.

His Portrait to be Placed in the State Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 23.—A joint resolution was passed unanimously by the House and Senate at Montpelier to-day commissioning Gov. Stickney, in behalf of the people of Vermont, to signify to Capt. Charles E. Clark, late commander of the United States battleship Oregon, and a loyal son of Vermont, their desire that he sit for a portrait to be placed, with a suitable inscription, in the State Capitol in commemoration of his distinguished service to his country in command of the Oregon, and as a token of abiding affection and admiration of the people of his native State.

Senator Deboe made complimentary remarks on the career of Capt. Clark, and said: "Even if the United States Government has neglected him by non-promotion, our State should honor him."

The members in each House of the General Assembly rose in their places as a distinguishing mark of homage to the commander.

CLUBHOUSES FOR RAILWAY MEN.

Chicago Street Line Has New Plan of Instructing Its Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The Chicago Union Traction Company has decided to begin a system of instruction for its men which will provide for the particular duties which they are called upon to perform. The scheme will be worked out through the medium of two clubhouses.

It is the plan of the company to make the clubhouses social centres for the 5,000 employes and their families, with theatricals, reading rooms, games, and entertainments as an attraction.

In order to accomplish the main purpose of the company in providing the houses, a system of lectures upon subjects pertaining to the duties of the men will be established.

CHANGES IN THE RIO GRANDE.

President E. T. Jeffery Likely to Retire from the Road.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 23.—Important changes are pending in the management of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and indications point to the retirement of President E. T. Jeffery at the annual meeting to be held next month in New York. There has been a rumor of his retirement owing to his inability to prevent the consolidation of the Colorado Midland and Colorado and Southern systems under one management.

J. G. Metcalfe, the present General Manager, formerly with the Louisville and Nashville, is said to be slated as Mr. Jeffery's successor.

MISS HENNINGHAM LYONS DEAD.

Descendant of Patrick Henry Succumbs to Typhoid Fever.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23.—Miss Henningham Lyons, daughter of Col. James Lyons and great-great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry, died here this morning of typhoid fever.

The last victim of this disease which has carried off so many of the most prominent people of Richmond this Summer had just entered womanhood. Her father was chief of Gov. O'Ferrall's staff in the Bryan campaign of four years ago, and resigned to advocate McKinley's election.

The Lyonses are among the most distinguished people in Virginia.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

REPUBLICANS CLAIM ILLINOIS.

State and Cook County Committees Estimate Minimum Majority for McKinley at 116,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The Republican State and Cook County Committees make the following estimates, based upon the registration and the polls:

McKinley's majority up to the Cook County line, 75,000.

McKinley's majority in Cook County, 41,000.

McKinley's majority in Illinois, 116,000.

These are minimum estimates. State and County leaders believe the majorities will be greater, but that the figures will not be less they are certain.

The figures with regard to the State outside of Cook County were announced this morning by James McKinney, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, when the full State Committee and prominent leaders from all over Illinois gathered at the Great Northern for the last meeting before the election. He exhibited the revised sheets of what it is claimed is the most accurate poll ever taken in the State. The revision has just been finished.

"In arriving at our conclusion," said Mr. McKinney, "we gave all doubtful voters to Bryan. This total represents the minimum figures. We believe McKinley will receive a larger majority down the State. The claim that Altschuler will come up to the Cook County line with a majority of 50,000 is too absurd to consider."

A NEW STEEL COMPANY.

Pittsburg Capitalists Organizing a $12,000,000 Corporation—Plants to be in Canada.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23.—The Post of to-morrow will say:

"A company composed almost entirely of Pittsburg capitalists has been organized to engage in the blast furnace and steel manufacturing industries on a gigantic scale. The capital of the new corporation is $12,000,000, and included in the enterprise are the operating of coke ovens and the mining of coal in the Monongahela Valley, with the possible building of a new line of railroad from the coke and coal works to Lake Erie.

"The big plants in question will be located at Welland, in Ontario, Canada, which is the town near the entrance to the Welland Canal. This is known as the Canadian natural gas belt, and any quantity of that fuel is available. The mills will also have the advantage of water power secured from the Niagara River at a point near the great falls.

"Capt. W. S. Dent of this city is the promoter of the enterprise, and John S. Scully, President of the Diamond National Bank, has charge of the financial end of it. As yet neither of these gentlemen will go into details regarding the gigantic project, but sufficient information was gained to permit it to be stated that the enterprise will be pushed to completion."

LEFT $50 FOR "WIDOWS."

Thomas Keating's Will Contains a Proviso for Possible Claimants.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Thomas Keating, the horse owner, whose will was filed in Oakland to-day, leaves $50 for any widows that may appear.

The deceased left an estate of about $50,000. John and William Keating, brothers, and Mrs. Ellen Barnes receive $1,000. Frank M. Lee, a friend, is left $3,500 and the residue of the estate, excepting Keating's racing fixtures, which go to his foreman, John Blue.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

Ex-President Harrison Addresses the Convention at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—Ex-President Harrison to-night addressed the convention of the American Public Health Association as follows:

"If I have any mission or function here to-night it is to say to these distinguished scientists that the people of Indianapolis welcome them heartily. What remarkable strides there have been made in the science of prolonging and bettering human life. When I was a boy we used to hunt bears, Indians, and large things, but you go after the wicked little microbes; you hunt little things.

"When I was in New York last week there was a discussion going on against the advisability of allowing a porter to dust off in the sleeping cars. They declared that it spread germs through the air. It is a startling and unpleasant thing to think that our organs are the happy hunting ground of millions of wicked little germs.

"The great work in the field of medicine in giving it a scientific direction has been amazing. They didn't formerly sterilize their instruments. Now surgery looks not only to the instruments, but to the walls, floor, hands, and everything. We know from Scripture that man is fearfully and wonderfully made, but you are now teaching us how he is being unmade.

"Sanitary science is making great strides. It is bringing into life cleanliness, health, safety. We ought to thank the doctors for going against their own interests in preventing men from getting sick.

"Who can tell what mysteries will be opened to the eyes of the future student? There are some here to-night doubtless who shall astonish the world and win great individual fame. The citizens of Indianapolis have the heart and mind to commend every good work, and especially do we bid godspeed to this to-day."

PARIS EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The Chicago House Wrecking Company, which "wrecked" the Chicago World's Fair buildings, the Chicago Post Office, and the Omaha Exposition buildings, is about to close a deal with the French authorities for the purchase and removal of the Paris Exposition buildings.

"We paid $80,000 for the World's Fair buildings," said Manager Rothschild, "but we shall have to pay more for the Paris Exposition structures because they are on a more massive scale than were the Chicago buildings, and are therefore more valuable.

"Frank Harris, our Treasurer, has been negotiating with the French authorities for a year and a half for the purchase and removal of the buildings. I have not heard from him for a week and cannot say whether the deal has been made yet or not. It is only the price that stands in the way, however.

"We are prepared to put 3,000 or 4,000 men to work wrecking the buildings. We shall, if we close the deal, distribute the material among 10,000 people in Europe. It is not probable that any of it will reach this country, or if it does, it will not come as far as Chicago."

AMERICAN WOMAN FOUND DEAD.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—An American woman, Mrs. Margaret Foulks, was found dead at the Champ de Mars Railway Station, in the grounds of the exposition, yesterday. She was seated on a bench, and at first was thought to be asleep. Beyond her name nothing is known regarding her.

She was about sixty years of age, well dressed, and well supplied with money. Jewelry of great value was found upon her. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Chicago Loses a Lawsuit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Judgment of $555,560 damages against the City of Chicago, returned last July before Judge Haney in favor of Weir, McKechney & Co., contractors, was affirmed to-day by the Judges of the Branch Appellate Court. The amount of the judgment represents what a jury which considered the case from June 23 to July 15, 1899, thought was due the contractors for extras and for work in the Northwest land tunnel.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

NOTE TELLER STEALS $700,000 FROM BANK

The First National Robbed by Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr.

CLERK MAKES THE DISCOVERY

Stealings Extending Over Five or Six Years Covered Up by a Trick.

Missing Defaulter Lived Luxuriously in Mount Vernon, and is Said to Have Gambled Heavily—The Bank's Officers Reticent.

It was announced at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the First National Bank, at the corner of Broadway and Wall Street, had been robbed to the extent of about $700,000 through the operations of a trusted employe.

The officers of the bank charge that Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the note teller, is the man who is responsible for the defalcation.

The First National Bank is known for its strength throughout the country, and its President, George F. Baker, is President of the Astor National Bank as well, and is also known as the financial adviser of John Jacob Astor. The loss to the bank, because of its strength, is hardly disturbing.

The loss was formally announced by President Baker in the following statement, which he issued immediately after the close of business:

"The note teller, who has been in the employ of the First National Bank for many years, is a defaulter to a large amount. His operations have continued for a considerable period, and have been skillfully concealed through a manipulation of his balance book.

"The discovery was made by one of the bank's employes a few days after the completion of an examination of the bank by the United States Examiners.

"During the continuance of his peculations, periodical examinations have been made by several distinct corps of examiners representing the Controller's Department, all expert accountants, and the bank has also had frequent, independent examinations; neither of which has developed any irregularity.

"The aggregate of the false entries, amounting to $700,000, has been charged off on the books of the bank out of the reserve fund, without diminishing the surplus and profits of the bank, as reported in its last published statement. It is expected that the shortage will be materially reduced by a substantial sum, of which there is fair prospect of recovery."

DISCOVERED BY A CLERK.

Alvord's present whereabouts is unknown, and his handsome home at Mount Vernon, where he has maintained his wife and three children in princely style, is being closely watched by Pinkerton detectives.

How long his peculations had been going on and how he was able to conceal so cleverly all trace of any irregularity, despite periodical and other expert examinations of the bank's books, have not been explained.

Assistant Cashier Snow said last night that on last Thursday one of the clerks made a discovery in the books which led to an investigation after Mr. Alvord had gone home. The result was the disclosure of evidence which tended to show that by means of a trick all trace of peculations, extending over a period of five or six years, had been covered up.

Mr. Alvord has not been at the bank or even seen at his home since that day. It was not supposed at the time that he was aware of the clerk's discovery.

As soon as the fact of the defalcation was known detectives were put on the case, but the note teller had already disappeared.

The bank officers soon learned of the scale on which Alvord lived in Mount Vernon and that he had spent much time last Summer at Saratoga, where he kept a stable of horses. He is said to have played the races there and to have been much in evidence at the gambling houses.

The bank officers would not admit yesterday that they knew whether Alvord had speculated in the stock market or whether he has any accounts with brokers at the present time.

One report current in Wall Street late yesterday afternoon in regard to Alvord's speculations in the stock market was to the effect that he recently lost $75,000 in Tennessee Coal and Iron stock.

Alvord's salary as note teller was said to be $5,000 a year and he had been connected with the bank nearly twenty years. He had never been suspected.

In his capacity as note teller, he handled the out-of-town exchanges of the bank, as well as its Clearing House exchanges. He also had to do with matters relating to the operations of the bank in the call loan market.

BANK OFFICIALS RETICENT.

Vice President Hine, when asked how Alvord as note teller was able to get hold of $700,000, declined to say anything. He also refused to explain what had so far been learned about the exact method employed by the defaulter beyond referring to President Baker's statement that the false entries had been charged off on the books of the bank out of the reserve fund, so that the surplus and profits of the bank were not diminished in its statement of Sept. 5, 1900, which was attested by three of the bank's Directors.

President Baker at his home in Tuxedo last night declined to add anything to his statement issued at the bank.

Vice President H. C. Fahnestock last night at his residence, 457 Madison Avenue, declined to see a reporter, but in answer to an inquiry he sent down a copy of the typewritten official statement given out earlier in the day. Accompanying it was this note in Mr. Fahnestock's writing:

"This statement was given to the press representatives this afternoon, and covers the whole affair."

William B. Reed, cashier of the bank, when seen last night by a reporter, said:

"I have nothing to add to the statement given out this afternoon at the bank. In regard to the details of the defalcation, I can say nothing. The statement given out by the bank officials covers everything."

When Mr. Reed was asked about the reports concerning Alvord's manner of princely living and gambling at Saratoga, he said:

"I know absolutely nothing about his habits."

Mr. Reed refused to discuss the matter further.

NO KNOWLEDGE OF ACCOMPLICES.

Fisher A. Baker, counsel for the bank and one of the Directors, was very reticent when asked about the great defalcation, at his home, 440 North Broadway, Yonkers, last evening. He is an uncle of President Baker, and lives in a beautiful Colonial house on the heights overlooking Glenwood station, and not far from Greystone, Samuel J. Tilden's famous mansion.

"The bank intended to be very frank with the public in this matter," he said, "and all that can be told is included in the statement given out this afternoon.

"Alvord was connected with the bank for nearly twenty years. He was trusted, and he took a great deal of money. That is all."

Mr. Baker denied a report that Alvord had reported ill and had remained away from his work.

"He was at work until the theft was discovered by a clerk. He worked till the close of the day's business, and when the morning came the bank officers had been informed of the matter, but he did not appear."

Mr. Baker declined to give the name of the clerk who had made the first discovery, or even to say what day it was.

"It was something less than ten days ago," he said. "The bank had been examined a day or two before that, and the report had not yet reached Washington."

Asked whether Alvord had accomplices, Mr. Baker said the bank had no knowledge whatever on that point, and he flatly refused to discuss a statement attributed to President Baker to the effect that there was a prospect that the institution might recover some of the money that had been taken, saying that his relation as counsel prevented him from speaking on the subject.

He refused, too, to say anything about Alvord's personality or habits, saying that President Baker or Vice President Hine was better qualified to speak about that than he was.

BANK EXAMINER SEEN.

Bank Examiner Charles A. Hanna, when seen late last night at his apartments in the Pierrepont, said:

"Beyond the fact that the examination is finished and that the amount stolen is substantially as stated—$700,000—I cannot say anything. The rules of the National Bank Department preclude me from talking on the subject, for, as an examiner, I necessarily occupy a fiduciary relation. I do not care to say when the defalcation was discovered or by whom.

"As to why the shortages were not discovered when the bank was last examined, of course I have nothing to say. The rules of this department, as is generally known, require that National banks shall be examined at least twice a year.

"I do not know whether Mr. Alvord speculated or not, and have no explanation to offer as to why the shortage was not discovered before. Neither do I know the last date on which Mr. Alvord was at the bank. As to the report that some substantial amount of the money has been recovered I do not know."

To all other questions Mr. Hanna simply declined to commit himself.

When asked about a report that the shortage would run as high as a million dollars he repeated his original assertion that $700,000 would about cover the amount.

THE CASE IN PINKERTON'S HANDS.

No information concerning the defalcation reached the police authorities until the matter was made public yesterday afternoon. The bank officials had placed the case in the hands of the Pinkerton detectives, who have been at work on the case. Inquiry at the Detective Bureau revealed the fact that the city detectives knew nothing of the matter. Sergt. Frank Morris, who was in charge of the bureau in the absence of Capt. McClusky, said:

"We knew nothing about the case except what we have read in the newspapers this afternoon. This office was not notified, and has no official knowledge of the matter."

Robert A. Pinkerton, who is at the head of the New York office of the Pinkerton Agency, when seen last night by a reporter, declined to make public any information about the case. He even refused to admit that his men were at work on it. When told that the New York detectives had said that they knew nothing about the matter and that it was understood that the Pinkerton Agency had charge of the case, he said:

"I cannot say anything about the matter. You must go to the bank officials for any information on that point."

Mr. Pinkerton declined to answer any further questions and remained silent when asked if there was any prospect of the immediate capture of the defaulting teller.

DISCOVERED BY A CLERK.

Alvord's Stealings Covered Up by a Simple Trick—Found Out Thursday.

C. D. Backus, assistant cashier of the bank, when seen at his home at Montclair, N. J., last night, absolutely refused to discuss the details of the defalcation.

W. G. Snow, another assistant cashier, also lives in Montclair. When seen at his home last night he said that he had no authority to tell any of the details of the matter.

"The statement issued at the bank this afternoon," he said, "contains all that I can tell you. The money which was stolen came out of the profits accruing to the bank, and not out of the capital.

"If I could explain the methods of the defaulter to you, you would see that they were very simple. The stealing has been going on for five or six years. The Bank Examiners should have discovered it, and so should we, but it was one little thing we all overlooked.

"We trusted Alvord implicity and had not the least suspicion of him until last Thursday. On that day, while the bank examiner was inspecting the books, one of our clerks called our attention to a circumstance, that made us suspicious of Alvord at once. He had discovered this circumstance by the merest chance. It had entirely escaped the notice of the bank examiner, for he said that the books were all right.

"Nobody knew of this, not even the officers of the bank, at the time. When the bank was closed Alvord went home, as usual. Then a few of us who knew about the clerk's discovery started an investigation into the books. We found that, by making false entries Alvord had been stealing out of our profits for the past five or six years. Nobody knew of our investigation, and Alvord couldn't have had the least suspicion of it.

DID NOT RETURN TO WORK.

"He did not return to work next morning and hasn't been seen since. The only explanation for his flight, to my mind, is a guilty conscience, for I do not believe he could have guessed that we suspected him, that afternoon. Even the officers of the bank did not know of the discovery until next day.

"That story about Alvord's reporting sick and our suspicions being attracted to him in that way is a fake. He just disappeared that Thursday, and hasn't been seen since.

"Ever since last Thursday we have had detectives on his trail, and I think that he will be landed soon. He is in New York City, I believe, at the present time. He couldn't conceal himself well anywhere, as he is a very large man of a very striking appearance.

"I believe he has a great deal of the money now. He never spent a great deal. That story of the detectives that he spent $300 a day at Saratoga is a little wild. I think they make up a good many of those stories, and I don't remember that he ever was at Saratoga. He was very steady and was at his desk every day.

"Besides, it takes a man to spend money pretty lively to be able to spend $700,000 in five years.

COVERED UP BY A SIMPLE TRICK.

"I wish I could explain his trick to you. It is so simple. We are all greatly chagrined to think he could have fooled us by it. Years ago we lost a few thousand in the same way, and we took special precautions to prevent anything like it in the future. I, among others, stald at the bank night after night studying methods and we thought we had made it so that we couldn't be fooled again.

"Any man handling money can steal, of course, and we always trust our employes. Still, we thought we had fixed it so that no theft could be concealed. Then this man comes along and fools us by a simple trick we had all overlooked. He ought to be at the head of the bank, for he has shown himself cleverer than any of the rest of us.

"His stealings won't affect the capital of the bank. They were all out of the profits. But still we feel it badly to think that he could have made fools of us to such an extent after we had taken such precautions."

New Train to St. Louis

Leaves Grand Central Station 5:30 P. M., reaches St. Louis 9:50 next night. This is the "St. Louis Limited" of the New York Central, Lake Shore, and Big Four. No excess fare.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

NOTE TELLER'S DUTIES.

A Leading Banker Tells How It Was Possible for Alvord to Steal.

In view of the reticence shown by the officials of the First National Bank to discuss the defalcation, a leading banker of this city was asked last night to explain how it was possible for a man in Alvord's position to abstract such an enormous amount of money from the funds which passed through his hands.

"The note teller in a bank receives the currency," the banker said, "and he could put the money in his pocket. He is the man who makes up the credits for all the out-of-town banks. There are two classes of depositors—the city and the out-of-town. The note teller receives the remittances, and out-of-town banks remit cash as well as checks, and he can put that cash in his pocket and avoid making the entry. Whether this was the case or not in the present instance I do not know, but this is the easiest way for a note teller to take the money.

"His way of covering his tracks would depend entirely upon the system employed in the bank, and its way of doing business, which differs in different banks every bank having its different system. But every bank tries to have a check on everything, and to keep tabs on everybody, yet the officers of a bank, especially of a very large bank, cannot keep any very watchful eye on all the clerks. They have something else to do.

"The note teller, paying teller, and receiving teller are the three tellers in a bank who can steal your money because they get actual possession of it, and they are the only ones who do. The post of note teller is considered a danger point—a place where men can steal money. Each banker has a system of maintaining a check on note tellers which he thinks is good until his system gets broken down."

It was said by another bank officer that the systems employed in different banks widely differed. He explained that the note teller in one bank might have access to more funds than the note teller in another bank; that in some banks the note teller not only handled the money which came from the collection of notes intrusted to the bank, but also had charge of the outgoing and incoming exchanges. Where the latter system prevailed the note teller in a large bank daily handled large sums of money.

ALVORD'S MT. VERNON HOME.

He Entertained Lavishly in a Richly Adorned Mansion—Fine Turnouts and Costly Jewels.

Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., lived in Mount Vernon. His house was at 227 Summit Avenue in the Chester Hill section, and the defaulter was considered one of the wealthy men of the town.

Like most of the residents of the section, Mr. Alvord went to the city every morning "to his bank," as the people up there put it, but, unlike even the wealthiest of them, he came to the station in a style that was dazzling until the novelty of it wore off and the natives became used to seeing his expensive turnouts roll down to the station and deposit "the banker," by which term he was generally known.

Mr. Alvord came to Mount Vernon six years ago, and bought a lot on Summit Avenue 100 by 100 feet. Later he bought another piece of land adjoining in the rear, so that the plot is now 100 feet front by 200 feet deep. The first piece of land cost $6,000, and the last parcel $5,000. On the first purchased lot Alvord erected a handsome residence, in keeping with the other fine houses that surround it on every side, except that in its interior fittings it is the most lavishly adorned of all in that section.

The house cost to build $16,000, much of this amount being spent in interior decoration. A stable, at first modest in proportions, was erected in the rear of the dwelling and Alvord put into it a stylish brougham and victoria. At that time he had two fast steppers. Some time later the stable was considerably enlarged, until it stands to-day one of the handsomest and most elaborately fitted up stables in the town. Seven horses are kept in its stalls, and there are a groom and coachman to look after them. A landau, a runabout, a buckboard, and a stylish cutter were added to the establishment and now form a part of it.

The furnishings of the house are on the same elaborate scale with the interior fittings. Costly rugs are scattered over the parquet floors, and silken h

brownstone edifice on the corner of Lincoln Avenue, which is now nearing completion.

Alvord protested vehemently against the erection of the temporary church. He claimed that his property was being damaged and that the restriction clause was being violated. His opposition went to the length of employing counsel, Milo J. White, who also lives in Mount Vernon, and of obtaining a temporary injunction from the courts forbidding the erection of the church.

Frank M. Tichenor represented the church, and for over a year the legal battle was fought in the courts. About eight months ago the church finally came out victorious. It was stated that Alvord tried at one time to purchase the site on which the temporary church stands, but could not accomplish his purpose.

To few of the people of Mount Vernon was Alvord known as a bank teller. The majority thought that he was President of the First National Bank, and did not take the trouble to find out if they were correct. To others he was simply "a banker" in the city. At least two persons who knew his real position in the bank were not at all surprised when they learned last night that he was a defaulter. Said one:

"I knew that Alvord was a teller in the bank, and it was as plain as a pike staff that no teller could live in the way he was living. I don't believe that he could keep his string of horses on the salary he got. Yet there was a general impression here—I can't say that I ever heard Alvord say it—that he had a private income, or that his wife had one. The crash, however, has not surprised me, but I suppose that's what every one says when the wind-up comes."

Edwin W. Fiske, the Mayor of Mount Vernon, knew Alvord as well as any of the town residents.

"I know nothing of Alvord's private life," he said last night, "but I do know that he entertained lavishly, and was a free spender of his money, or, as it turns out now, the bank's money. His house was the most handsomely appointed in the town, and it was always filled with good people, to whom Alvord was a lavish host."

"It is stated that Alvord won $10,000 on your election. Do you know anything about that?" the Mayor was asked.

"I have heard the stories, but I know nothing about the truth of them," was the reply. "I understand that a great many people won money on my election."

SAID HE HAD OUTSIDE INTERESTS.

Harry G. Alvord, a druggist in Mount Vernon, who is generally credited with being a relative of the defaulter, denied last night that any such relationship exists. He said he had known Alvord for some time and they had once jokingly remarked that on account of the similarity of the names they might be relatives.

"Alvord lived well," said the druggist. "No one here lived any better; but I was not surprised at that when I remember a statement he once made to several of his acquaintances. 'My salary,' he said, 'is only a bagatelle to me. I couldn't do much with $5,000 a year. I have some successful outside interests that yield me about $40,000 a year.' The statement was made in a most matter-of-fact way and was entirely uncalled for, but after that I thought I understood how it was that Alvord could live as he did.

It was stated in Mount Vernon last night that the Alvord family was in Europe during the Summer. That such was the fact was generally believed. Alvord, however, remained in this country, and made frequent trips to Saratoga and Newport, of which he spoke. Once, while on a trip from Newport in his launch, which is said to be on the proportions of a small steam yacht, the boilers blew up, and Alvord was nearly drowned. He was forced to swim ashore, and the two men who manipulated the craft were badly injured.

Many wealthy persons lived in the neighborhood of Alvord's home. Prominent among them was M. L. Sykes, Vice President and Secretary of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; J. Frank Wright, who owns large blocks of real estate in the Chester Hill section; William T. Litson, Louis H. Lucas, and John T. Lilly. Alvord's nearest neighbor was George H. Primrose, the minstrel.

Mrs. Primrose knew on Monday, she said, that something was impending. A friend told her that detectives had been in the town for several days and that they were watching Alvord's house. She was told that Alvord had defaulted in a large amount, and it was only then that Mrs. Primrose recalled that she had not seen Alvord in some days. She had also heard the fiction of the outside sources of income and refused to believe that there was anything wrong until she heard the facts yesterday.

CARDS FOR A DINNER RECALLED.

The Alvords had cards out for a large dinner party to be given at their home during the latter part of this week. A chef had been engaged in New York and a florist had orders to decorate the house. A hint of what was about to happen reached Alvord early last week, and on Wednesday the invitations were recalled and the orders to the tradesmen canceled.

Another evidence of the extravagances of the family was given last night by one of the best known residents of the town, who is a social leader there. He said that he learned from Mrs. Alvord that her husband was an intimate friend of the junior member of the firm of Bartens & Rice, the New York jewelers, and that she had a standing order with Mr. Rice to let her know whenever the firm made anything new in the jewelry line, so that it could be submitted to her, and she could have the refusal of it before it was placed on sale in the store.

The house was brightly lighted last night, and there were no outward evidences of what was going on within. There was considerable activity in the stable, in which the numerous vehicles, with large waterproof covers, and the many horses could be seen.

Two grooms were in the stable until a late hour, and it seemed as if they were on the alert to harness up as soon as they should be called upon. A number of dark figures, said to be Pinkerton detectives, were in the shadows about the house and grounds, and the coming and going of every person was closely noted.

NOT SEEN SINCE THURSDAY.

The most trustworthy stories are to the effect that Alvord has not been in town, at least that he has not been seen there since Thursday last, which is the day that detectives were sent up to Mount Vernon. Several persons, among them the druggist who keeps a store near the station, assert, however, that they saw Alvord on Saturday morning, and that he drove to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Station in his runabout, evidently to catch the early train to the city.

Mrs. Alvord drove home in her carriage, accompanied by her three children, shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday, and did not go out during the evening. She refused to make any statement or to be seen, the servants stating that their mistress was prostrated and was unable to give any coherent account of her husband's doings. A note was sent to Mrs. Alvord asking her for a statement, but she sent word that she had nothing to say.

"Chief of Police Foley said he knew Alvord in a general way and had always considered him a man of wealth. He had never had occasion, he said, to look him up in a professional way. Looking over the directory, the Chief noticed that after the name it was stated, "business refused."

"That was a pretty wise thing to do," dryly commented the Chief. "If he had stated his business correctly at the time we would have been able to save the bank some money."

It was also learned last night that the property in Mount Vernon stands in the name of Mrs. Alvord. Alvord is said to own several pieces of property in New Rochelle estimated to be worth $15,000.

FAMILY OF THE DEFAULTER.

His Father Well Known as a Banker Thirty Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., was born in Syracuse and belongs to a family of bankers. His father was Cornelius L. Alvord, Sr., brother of the late Thomas F. Alvord, formerly Lieutenant Governor of the State.

Cornelius Alvord, Sr., was one of the best-known men in Central New York, when, thirty years ago, the family moved from here to a town between Albany and Hudson. He was Treasurer of the Bank of Salina. Afterward he became Treasurer of the Salt Springs National Bank, succeeding E. B. Judson, Sr., whose niece he married.

C. L. Alvord, Jr., is a cousin of Mrs. James L. Cheney of this city. His relatives here refuse to talk about him or his family.

ALVORD'S GAMBLING CAREER.

Known as "the Prince" in Saratoga, Where He Played the Races on Large Scale.

Among the bookmakers and gamblers who make Saratoga their Summer camp and the Tenderloin their Winter residence Alvord was readily recognized from the description and name given by THE TIMES'S reporter.

All knew him as a heavy and frequent loser, though one who took his losses calmly, and who, despite the amount of his misfortune, never allowed himself to be pitied by the sporting fraternity.

A bookmaker, well-known to the Broadway loungers, who claims his title from the ripe old days of the Guttenberg Race Track, had this to say last night:

"I knew Alvord well; that is, as well as any man on the turf did. He lived in princely style at the United States Hotel, in Saratoga, in apartments that must have cost him $100 a day.

"In addition to a racing stud, the name of whose trainer I will not tell you, he had a magnificent lot of turnouts, saddle horses, carriage horses, victorias, and all the rest of the catalogue.

"Alvord was a regular frequenter of the tracks. He was always accompanied by a woman with blonde hair, who wore a thin, flimsy veil, which, while not thick, served to hide her features, so that if I saw her today on Broadway I would not recognize her.

"He generally bet on the English system. That is to say, he knew all the bookmakers by sight, and at a race he would go to a bookie, saying: 'Bet me $500 on this horse.' He would go the round of the bookies, putting a bet with each one.

"Then every Monday all the bookmakers would go to the United States Hotel, and there he would settle up in spot cash. Never any checks, and every Monday regularly.

KNOWN AS 'THE PRINCE."

"Because of this peculiarity the bookies used to call him 'the Prince.' He was a man who, as I said, never had much to do with us boys. He would step up and on one occasion placed a bet of $1,500 with me, on the usual Monday settlement plan, but there was always a distance about him that prevented me from saying anything to him when he lost. He was always accompanied by the blonde woman. She always wore dark stuff, and the effect was very striking, a full head of blonde hair, set off in a tailor-made gown of black.

"Once I had taken one bet from him of $100, and I knew of other bets that he had placed. The one with me and most of the others were losses. I stepped up to him at the close of the day.

"'Sorry, Sir,' I said, 'that you didn't pull out.'

"'Oh, that's all right,' he replied, looking all the time full into the eyes of the woman with him; 'I may have lost something, but I gain the world.'

"The woman with him took his hand—on the side, so to speak. Her face was flushed, and I thought she was almost crying. But what do you suppose he meant about winning the world?

"Then he strolled on without saying any more to me. I felt kind of ashamed and kept out of his way. But that's the kind of a man he was, you could never sympathize with him without feeling kind of cheap."

Another bookmaker who professed to have booked bets for Alvord was equally frank in his talk.

"Oh, that fellow Alvord," he said. "Yes, I see by the evening papers that he's gone up. Well, no salaried man can afford to play the races. A bank man was he?

"Alvord lived at the United States Hotel and was known to me and remembered principally as a driver of fine turnouts.

PECULIAR DINNER IN AUGUST.

"But there was one funny thing about him. You remember the middle of last August, how hot it was. Well, at that heated season Alvord gave a midday dinner at the hotel to thirty guests of both sexes. Hot as the day was, the room, ceiling and side walls, was hung with black velvet. The table, chairs, and other furniture of the room were white. The whole scene was lighted up by candles. The effect was most ghostly. I had a peep at the room."

Al Davis, a turfman, who spent the season at Saratoga and was not at all reticent about the use of his name, talked freely last night.

"Alvord," he said, "was on the track every day with a woman."

"Blonde?" asked the reporter.

"Blonde, and always in black. He bet with me always on the cash basis. They say he used to bet on credit with others, going as high as $1,500, but with me on the cash basis he never went beyond $500. I saw him frequently at Canfield's Saratoga Club. There he lost heavily.

"Around the billiard rooms he would do freak things, such as betting that he could split the entire stack of pool balls and land one in the pockets.

"No, I never saw him in New York.

"In Saratoga he was known as the Hon. Mr. Alvord, the younger son of an English Earl."

Richard A. Canfield, known as "Al" Canfield, when seen by a TIMES man last night, denied that Alvord had ever been in his place.

"Why, my dear boy," said he, "there is among sporting men a certain honhomie. If Alvord was known in gambling houses, and gambling houses in Saratoga, I would have seen him. You know, if a man connected with a bank goes in any of the houses we find it out. We don't want to have a bank man on salary in our houses. Nobody about a bank not a stockholder can afford to gamble, and we don't want any such in ours. You can't make my denial too strong. I never saw or heard of Alvord."

"Honest" John Kelly said Alvord had never frequented the Vendome Club, and "Al" Litchfield, at the Victoria Club, said Alvord had never been seen in New York gambling houses. Alvord is known at the Imperial Hotel, the Pabst, the Normandie, Brown's Chop House, and other cafés by the waiters and cashiers.

For over six months Mr. Alvord maintained a suite at the Pabst Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second Street.

According to James Regan, the proprietor, the rooms were used for the sole purpose of giving Mr. Alvord and his wife an opportunity to change their clothing prior to going to the theatre.

Mr. Alvord was also a frequenter of Delmonico's, Shanley's, and Sherry's, in all of which places he always ordered the most expensive meals.

He was known as "the man with the blonde" in each of these places. "The blonde" was, according to all accounts, Alvord's wife.

The liberal use of money by Mr. Alvord was often commented on by the waiters in the different places.

HISTORY OF THE BANK.

Known Formerly as "Fort Sherman"—Identified with Large Deals—Its Last Statement.

The First National Bank was organized in 1863 and was the first institution formed in this city under the National bank act. Its founder was Jacob Thompson, who was known in the old State bank times as the publisher of The Banknote Detector.

President Baker and his associates have been in charge of the bank for over twenty years. Mr. Baker has been connected with the institution since its organization, having been made its Cashier at the start.

When John Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury, during the Hayes Administration, he made a deposit of Government funds at the First National Bank, with the consequence that the bank soon became not only a Government depository, but practically the financial representative in New York of the Federal Government. Wall Street bankers and brokers, therefore, came to refer to the bank as "Fort Sherman," and old Wall Street men even to-day sometimes use that term in speaking of the bank.

A man prominent in banking circles, speaking of the First National Bank, said that Mr. Sherman afterward said that Mr. Baker was one of the men to whom he was most indebted in the matter of floating the Government 4 per cent. bonds.

Mr. Baker, Mr. Fahnestock, and the other members of the present management have for a long time been close personal colleagues, and the bank's interests have been identified with a number of large financial deals. Prominent among these was the financing of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, whose Directorate includes Mr. Baker and the Messrs. Fahnestock.

At the time of the financial panic of 1893, the First National Bank was not counted on in Wall Street banking circles as likely to take such a share of Government loans as would be proportionate to its resources. Last year, however, the lack of harmony with other banking interests, and chiefly with J. P. Morgan & Co., disappeared when the Jersey Central, the Reading, and other anthracite coal roads began to act together, in accordance with the policy of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Mr. Baker joined Mr. Morgan in the Northern Pacific deal, and became identified with other of Mr. Morgan's Western railway enterprises.

The bank is among the most important controllers of the money market, and has figured continuously in the call loan market as a handler of funds.

Some years ago it was known that the bank at that time at least required no bond from its employes, trusting to their sense of honor.

The present officers and Directors are as follows: President—George F. Baker; Vice Presidents—H. C. Fahnestock and Francis L. Hine; Cashier—William B. Reed; Assistant Cashiers—W. G. Snow and C. D. Backus; Notary—Fisher A. Baker; Directors—George F. Baker, H. C. Fahnestock, James A. Garland, F. L. Hine, F. A. Baker, and William Fahnestock.

The last statement of the bank, which showed its condition at the close of business on Sept. 5, which was attested by H. C. Fahnestock, F. L. Hine, and George F. Baker, as Directors, is as follows:

RESOURCES.

Discounts and time loans		$5,654,610.11
Overdrafts		12,885.03
United States bonds		400,430.00
United States bonds to secure deposits		1,700,000.00
United States bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		20,110,409.13
Premiums		305,883.74
Real estate		600,000.00
Specie	$7,665,477.57	
Legal tenders and bank notes	1,907,304.00	
Due from Treasurer of United States	59,091.13	
Exchanges	2,982,291.36	
Due from banks	607,997.45	
Demand loans	10,157,115.22	
		23,379,276.73
Total		$52,663,294.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$500,000.00
Surplus		5,000,000.00
Profits		4,114,251.30
Circulation		496,147.50
Deposits, banks	$24,957,685.12	
Deposits, individuals	15,040,200.82	
		39,997,895.94
United States deposits		1,555,000.00
United States bonds borrowed		1,000,000.00
Total		$52,663,294.74

The report was sworn to by George F. Baker, President of the bank, before Thomas S. Williams, notary public.

The weekly statement of the Clearing House banks last Saturday reported the First National Bank as follows:

Net profits	$9,114,300
Loans	37,132,800
Specie	5,705,800
Legals	1,374,600
Deposits	35,084,800
Circulation	496,300

The stock of the bank is one of the highest-priced securities of any banking institution of similar capital, the last quotation being $3,000 bid per share.

CHICAGO BANKERS TALK.

Western Financiers Discuss the Alvord Defalcation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Opinions of Chicago bankers on the New York defalcation are as follows:

James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank—I was in New York last week, and attended a meeting of the First National Bank's officials. Alvord, who is accused of the taking of the money, was not present at that meeting. We have received no communication from President Baker, but probably will as soon as the bank is ready to make its statement. The matter will have absolutely no bearing whatever on any of the Chicago banking institutions. There may be a few stockholders of the First National Bank of New York here in the city. If there are any they will be the ones who will help make good the loss.

W. T. Fenton, Vice President and Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic—While it is possible to lose such an amount through the theft of a trusted employe, I scarcely believe that without a wholesale conspiracy on the part of persons outside of the bank, in collusion with the cashier or some trusted man, it could have been accomplished. Of course, it would be possible for a teller or a cashier to slip a large packet of bills of large denominations from a bundle in the vault, but the theft would be noticed the first thing next day. We either trust our employes implicitly or watch them closely. You never can tell when the most trusted man will go wrong.

James N. Perry, Vice President of the Continental Bank—It is the custom in all large banks to make an examination of the Paying and Receiving Tellers' accounts before the books are locked up for the night. The examination might have been hurried in the case of an old and trusted employe, and thus he might have had the opportunity of taking money from the box before it was locked in the vault. Both the Tellers have the combinations of their own boxes, but not of the vault, and if the robbery was committed, it easily could have been done in this manner. After the money was in the vault it would be directly under the charge of the Cashier, and a time lock set so that it could not be opened until morning.

Chauncey J. Blair, President of the Merchants' National Bank—The First National Bank of New York handles so much money that $400,000 or $500,000 for one man to lend is not a great deal. It looks more like as if the matter was an embezzlement rather than a simple theft.

SOME NOTED BANK STEALS.

Record in and Near This City During the Past Sixteen Years.

Other noted bank defalcations in and near this city during the last sixteen years were as follows:

The Marine National Bank closed its doors on Tuesday, May 6, 1884. It was on this same day that the firm of Grant & Ward failed, the failure being a sequence of the closing of the bank. The firm of Grant & Ward had close business relations with the bank. James D. Fish, the President of the Marine National, was a special partner in the firm of Grant & Ward, and Ferdinand Ward was a Director in the broken bank. The failure of the bank and of Grant & Ward startled the financial world. The fact that Gen. U. S. Grant was interested in the firm of Grant & Ward lent additional interest to the failure. The investigation of the Special Examiner showed that the bank had been looted to the extent of over $2,000,000. The failure of the bank and of Grant & Ward was attributed to the wild speculation of President Fish and Ferdinand Ward. As the investigation was pursued Ward's rascality became more and more apparent. He was arrested, tried, and convicted and sent to Sing Sing for a term of years.

On May 14, 1884, the first rumors of trouble in the Second National Bank were spread in Wall Street. John C. Eno, President of the bank, vigorously denied that the bank was insolvent, and for a while he was sustained in this contention by the special bank examiner. Finally, however, the true condition of the bank leaked out and Eno fled the country. It was estimated that the loss to the bank at that time through Eno's speculations amounted to about $2,000,000. Eno was eventually caught.

Charles A. Hinckley, paying teller of the West Side Bank, disappeared on Friday, May 23, 1884, and when an examination of the bank's accounts was made it was discovered that Hinckley had robbed the institution of $96,000.

In June, 1885, it was discovered that Richard Seaman Scott, the paying teller of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in Wall Street, had run off with $160,610.42 of the bank's funds. It was not a series of embezzlements, but a one-day steal. It was generally supposed that Scott had taken the money with him, but the bank later gave forth the statement that, although Scott had got over $130,000 from the vaults, he had succeeded in taking only $10,000 of the amount with him to Canada. In a confession made by Scott, John R. Dunn, a cousin of Scott's wife, was alleged to have received $140,000 of the money, which he refused to give back to the thief. Dunn was arrested.

By a conspiracy between Samuel C. Seely and Frederick R. Baker, the National Shoe and Leather Bank lost $354,000, the exposure being made on Nov. 24, 1894. Seely was for fourteen years a bookkeeper in the bank. Baker was a depositor in the bank for thirty years. Seely fled, but was arrested in Chicago on Dec. 10, 1894. On Dec. 25 of the same year he was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Frederick R. Baker, the alleged accomplice of Seely, was drowned in Little Neck Bay the day the exposure of the bank robbery was made. There was a theory that he committed suicide. The bank's attorney brought an action in the Supreme Court on Nov. 28 against property in which it was alleged Baker had invested part of the funds. On April 20, 1895, the officers of the National Shoe and Leather Bank stated that Samuel E. Ayman, a brother-in-law of Seely, had robbed the bank of $20,000. When arrested Ayman confessed that he had been stealing from the bank for years.

On Feb. 2, 1898, it was announced that the Chemical National Bank had, within six months, lost $393,000 through what its officers spoke of as errors of judgment on the part of William J. Quinlan, Jr., for twenty years the bank's cashier. The first intimation came to George G. Williams, the President of the bank, when Mr. Quinlan called on him and confessed that he had made loans to the amount stated on collateral which he believed to be nearly, if not entirely, without value. He had made these loans, he said, without consulting the President, and had concealed them by wrong methods.

On July 14, 1899, George M. Valentine, Cashier of the Middlesex County Bank and Treasurer of the Perth Ambon Savings Institution, confessed that he was a defaulter. His peculations aggregated about $125,000. At his trial he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to State prison at Trenton.

On Oct. 9 last it was announced that William Schreiber, a clerk of the Elizabethport Banking Company, was a defaulter to the amount of $50,000. Later it appeared that he had taken over $106,000. He had been with the bank since its incorporation, ten years ago. Young Schreiber led a simple life in Elizabeth, while lavishing money on a woman in the Tenderloin here.

THE BICKMORE LECTURES.

Elaborate Preparations Being Made for the Professor's Course to Teachers.

Tickets are now being issued to the Fall course of lectures to teachers given by Prof. Albert S. Bickmore under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction at the Museum of Natural History. The opening lecture will be given on Nov. 3 in the new lecture hall of the building on the north end. An additional interest will be given to these lectures this year by the improved electrical apparatus for throwing the illustrations upon the screens. This is one of the most perfect and elaborate that has ever been made, and is in itself of general interest. There is said to be nothing in the country to equal it.

A 17 by 15 foot roofed-in room has been built in the centre of the balcony of the lecture hall; and in this is a 12-foot switchboard by means of which the electricity is distributed to the three projecting lanterns which will be used for illustrating all the lectures given in the hall. There are two double and one triple instruments containing respectively two and three arc lamps. The details of the lamps as well as the switchboard and the general arrangement of the electrical apparatus have been designed by L. C. Laudy, who is in charge of this line of work for the Department of Public Instruction, with the assistance of Mr. Sibley of Sibley & Pitman, who installed the plant. One special new feature of the apparatus is that a direct control can be maintained over the electrical current for each lamp.

There are seven controlling outfits on the switchboard for the different lamps, as well as one for the control of the main current. These outfits include each a volt meter for registering the regular voltage, an ampere meter for registering the current strength, a small switch for turning on the light in the shaded incandescent lamps for reading the meters, a controlling bar for regulating the current, and a small switch for turning it on. At one end of the switchboard are the larger meters and switches for turning on and controlling the main current. This is a direct current and charges the switchboard with 110 volts. If there is a varied current from the engine room, as may happen with an isolated dynamo, the individual currents can be increased to keep a constant voltage with the arc lamps. This is the advantage of this system and the lights can be regulated scientifically by the operator by the meters with his back to the lamps.

The wires from the switchboard to the lamps are laid under the floor and connection is made between the switchboard and dynamo by means of a main line switch which is in a locked box on the wall at one side of the room. The handle to this switch is removed and locked when not in use and the switchboard becomes a mere mass of dead wires from which there can be no danger.

Prof. Bickmore in his lectures will use a double screen and the two two-lamp lanterns will be used, and two pictures can be thrown on the screen at once. There is a large centre screen which rolls out of the way when not in use.

The first lecture of Prof. Bickmore's course will be "Introductory; International Exhibitions from London in 1851 to Chicago in 1893." The other lectures will be upon the Paris Exposition of 1900. Nov. 17 will be "The Avenue of Nicholas II. and the Esplanade of the Invalides"; Dec. 1, "The Street of Nations and the Garden of the Trocadero"; Dec. 15, "The Champ de Mars." On the alternate Saturdays, beginning Nov. 10, the lectures will be repeated.

CIVIC CLUB'S OPEN DEBATE.

Issues of the Campaign Discussed by Men of Different Views.

There was an interesting discussion of the issues of the campaign before the National Civic Club in the clubhouse at 144 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last night. Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, N. Y., presented the issues from the standpoint of an independent. Mr. Osborne is Chairman of the National Party. Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn spoke as a Democrat intending to vote for McKinley. A. Augustus Healy and George W. Titcomb presented the Democratic side, Mr. Healy speaking as a Democrat who dissented from Bryan's views in 1896, but who intended to vote for him this year. Edward M. Shepard, the President of the club, presided.

Thomas M. Osborne, who opened the discussion, presented the view that the American people should have rejected both McKinley and Bryan. The capacity of the American people for self-government, he said, was on trial in this campaign, and no thoughtful person would maintain that either McKinley or Bryan was a genuine party favorite. He thought the present situation shameful, and that the National party shared in the disgrace. That party was ready to go ahead even with a forlorn hope, but it could not find a standard bearer.

Gen. King said that Democrats not in accord with him, while they despised the Chicago platform and felt that the Bryan of 1900 was the same as the Bryan of 1896, declared that the old issue was harmless now. Bryan, however, had said that 16 to 1 was his paramount issue, and he was honest on that score. He was not honest, though, on imperialism.

"Mr. Bryan," continued Gen. King, "proclaims that in the event of his election he will haul down the flag from the Philippines. If, by a miracle, Mr. Bryan is elected, I venture the prediction that if he issues such an order the very men who voted for him would rise and hurl him from power."

Mr. Healy said that he was originally opposed to Bryan on the free silver question, but that issue was not foremost to-day; it was in the background. Imperialism was now the question of supreme importance.

Mr. Titcomb declared that if Bryan was a demagogue few people had found it out. He said that most of the Filipinos were opposed to American rule, a statement which was disputed by Gen. King.

VAIN SPRINT FOR A CAR.

Running in a Circle, a Victim of Conviviality Misses It.

Any one who was in the neighborhood of Chambers and Centre Streets early the other morning might have witnessed a curious spectacle. It was that of a middle-aged man, of respectable appearance, dressed in a frock coat and a silk hat, industriously chasing himself around in a large circle, with an expression of the greatest anxiety and concern on his face.

The man, who was evidently a victim of over-conviviality, had started originally to run after a Madison Avenue car, which had just commenced its journey up town. Whether in an effort to retain his balance, or because one of his legs was stronger than the other, he did not run in a straight line, but traveled in a large circle, which brought him back to the place where he had started from. He ran at a quick enough pace to have easily overtaken the car if he had been following it. Urged on by the cries of a number of bystanders, he continued his sprint until he had to give it up from exhaustion.

"I wouldn't have believed it if anybody had told me," he panted, leaning against a lamppost for support, "but I must be getting old. A year ago I could have caught that car easily, but now it went right away from me when I was running as fast as I could go."

Great Potlatch in Alaska.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 23.—The greatest potlatch given for many years in Alaska is now in progress at Kulokwan, near Pyramid Harbor. George Klarfish, the richest Alaska chieftain, who made his money in trading, is giving away the savings of twenty years that his name may be handed down as a generous chieftain. Two thousand Indians are present. Feasting, dancing, and gaming make up the programme, which will last for a month. Ten thousand dollars' worth of blankets, flour, tents, guns, and hymn books will be distributed. By the time the feast is ended Chief Klarfish will be penniless. One of the chief features of the revels are gambling games, over which the Indians are staking everything they own and in some cases their squaws.

CONFESSIONS IN THE PATERSON MURDER CASE

Four Men Under Arrest and a Driver Held as Witness.

ACCUSED ARE ALL PROMINENT

Police Version of Wild Orgy that Ended in Jennie Bosscheiter's Death from Drugged Liquor.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 23.—The mystery surrounding the murder of Jennie Bosscheiter, the seventeen-year-old girl who was found lying dead with a fractured skull in a lonely lane last Friday morning, was practically cleared up last night and to-day, the police investigations bringing to light one of the most revolting crimes ever committed in this State. Four men, members of some of the most prominent families in Paterson, are now in jail charged with having murdered the girl with an overdose of a drug. The victim, it is charged, was afterward taken in a helpless state on a wild ride through the country, and, having expired in the arms of the drunken revelers, was later thrown to the roadside, where her body was found next day. Three of the accused men have confessed to the police their part in the events of Thursday night.

The names of the accused men are Walter C. McAlister, George J. Kerr, William A. Death, and Andrew Campbell. Only the last-named maintains his innocence, although all four entered pleas of not guilty when arraigned before Recorder Senior to-day. The men were taken into custody last night following a day of investigation, which it was understood by those outside of police circles was absolutely barren of results. McAlister was the first to be arrested. He was taken from his home, at 106 Park Avenue, at 9 o'clock last night and hurried to the police station. He was closeted with Chief of Police Graul, while the detectives went out and returned an hour later with Kerr. These two men were finally placed in cells and the detectives again started out, and by 3 o'clock this morning had brought in Death and Campbell.

The story of the arrests spread like wildfire this morning, and created a sensation owing to the local prominence of the prisoners.

WHO THE PRISONERS ARE.

George J. Kerr is forty-one years old and lives at 18 Jackson Street. He is a member of the firm of J. P. Dunlevy & Co., of which he and his father, Hugh Kerr, are the company. The family is one of the best known and respected in the city. Hugh Kerr, the father, has lived his lifetime here, beginning business as a lamplighter. He finally got the contract for furnishing the lighting material, and later became a general contractor. One of his sons, John A. Kerr, became a City Judge. Ex-Judge Kerr married a sister of Mayor Hinchcliffe of Paterson. The prisoner has been married twice, and has five children. He has always moved in the best social circles.

Walter C. McAlister is twenty-five years old, and is a son of James A. McAlister, who owns large silk mills here and is one of the wealthiest men of the city. The family lives in a luxurious home on Park Avenue, and the two sisters of the accused man are social leaders. Miss Irene McAlister, the elder daughter, is a singer of great ability, and takes the lead in the exclusive charity and other entertainments held here. McAlister is unmarried, and is one of the best known young men about town. He is known to have expensive tastes, kept fast horses, and was familiarly known as "Sport" McAlister.

Andrew Campbell is twenty-five years old, unmarried, lives at 157 Broadway, and is employed as a bookkeeper in John Hand & Sons' silk mill, Lake View. He has been known as a student and is a linguist of considerable local celebrity, speaking French, German, Hebrew, and a number of other languages.

William A. Death, is twenty-four years old, lives at 30 Percy Street, and is an advertising solicitor. He was married only five weeks ago.

The arrest of these men was followed up to-day by the taking into custody of Gustav H. Scowcroft, who has confessed that it was in his hack, driven by him, that the crime of Thursday night was committed. He was taken to jail as a witness against the four men who will be placed on trial for their lives. Against the latter the police say they have a clear case, which is now rendered conclusive by the confessions of three of the accused.

Here is the story of how Jennie Bosscheiter met her death, as described by the police, based on the confessions of the principals and backed up by a mass of corroborative evidence:

At about 9:30 o'clock last Thursday night McAlister, Kerr, Campbell, and Death were standing together in front of Kent's drug store, on Main Street, in the most central and populous district of the city, when Miss Bosscheiter came along, and the four men engaged her in conversation. A man, named Kammerling, a neighbor of the Bosscheiters, was passing, and testified yesterday that he saw this much of the drama. Campbell then walked away with the girl, and was followed by the other three men, and all went to the saloon of Chris Saal, at the corner of River and Straight Street.

Saal, the proprietor, says that two men came into the bar at a little after 9:30 o'clock and ordered a glass of absinthe, a glass of milk, one of cider, and one of beer, to be served in the back room. While he was preparing the drinks one of the men went into the telephone box and carried on a conversation over the wire. When Saal took the drinks into the back room later he found four men and a young woman. He recognized McAlister. One of the men then ordered a quart of champagne, and that was served. This ends Saal's evidence.

The police story of the confessions of the accused continues:

GAVE HER "KNOCKOUT DROPS."

The four men had been drinking heavily and were in a reckless mood. McAlister said that he had some knockout drops and suggested that a dose be administered to the girl. It was done, but she showed no effects. Meantime one of the men had telephoned for Scowcroft, who is known all over Paterson as "Hans," and is noted for his success in driving inebriated persons to their homes and getting them into their houses with quietness and discretion. The quintet in Saal's saloon had another round of drinks and McAlister put a few more drops of the deadly fluid in Miss Bosscheiter's glass. Still there was little apparent effect and once more all hands drank. This time McAlister put a double dose of the drops in the girl's glass.

By this time "Hans" had arrived with his rig, which consisted of an old-fashioned one-horse victoria, with a cover only over the rear seat. The effects of the poison were now beginning to tell on Jennie Bosscheiter, and she had to be supported to the vehicle by two of her companions. The party drove over the Wagaraw bridge into Bergen County, three miles away, to a roadhouse, but found the resort closed. Then they drove slowly along a mile further to a lonely spot on the Gaffle Road, where they alighted and the drunken orgy reached its climax. Jennie Bosscheiter had sunk into unconsciousness soon after leaving Hahn's saloon, in Paterson, and throughout the long drive had remained inert and lifeless.

When the trip back to Paterson was begun some one suggested that the girl was a long time recovering consciousness, and it suddenly dawned on all the men that something serious was the matter with her. All four fanned her vigorously with their hats, but with no effect, and the driver was urged to drive quickly to the river. There the body was laid on the ground and the face bathed with water by the now panic-stricken men, but all to no purpose. She was placed in the vehicle again, and then followed a wild ride to Paterson.

The first stop was made in front of the residence of Dr. Wylie, on Ward Street. This must have been about 12:30 o'clock, for the Wylie family had been giving a social entertainment, which lasted rather late, and the last guests were about departing, when a victoria dashed up, and the occupants shouted that they had a young woman in the vehicle who was ill. The men, with their incoherent shouts, were making a racket, and Dr. Wylie remarked: "Oh, I won't bother with that drunken crowd. Let them go somewhere else." A lady of the house, therefore, informed the waiting party that the doctor was not in.

TOLD SHE WAS DEAD.

The victoria was then driven about the city in a search for another physician until it finally brought up before the residence of Dr. Cyrus W. Townsend, at 113 Paterson Street, near the Erie Station. Dr. Townsend went out to the vehicle and was asked to prescribe for the girl, who was lying back on the rear seat between McAlister and Death. The physician examined the girl and remarked:

"Why, I can do nothing for her. She is dead."

The body was then cold, indicating that the girl had been dead some time. The men in the vehicle were apparently sober at this time.

The verdict of the physician given, the vehicle was again driven rapidly out of town over the Passaic River and into Bergen County, where the four men proceeded to rearrange the victim's disordered clothing and hair, which they finally did after several hours' laborious effort. Then it was determined to abandon the body. Accordingly the carriage was stopped in the lonely road, and the victim was again taken out. By this time the body was stiff. It was dragged a little way, and then the men practically stood it up in the darkness, so that when they let go of it it fell over backward and on the stone which fractured the skull. The dead girl's head was pillowed upon it when she was found next day. The carriage returned by way of the Thirty-third street bridge, a mile to the eastward of the Wagarow Bridge, and here a couple of sidecombs and a few pieces of the girl's clothing found in the vehicle were thrown into the river. At Market and Graham Streets McAlister and Campbell left the victoria, the former giving Scowcroft $10. Death and Kerr went as far as the Erie Station, where they ended the fateful journey.

The four alleged principals in the crime were arraigned before Recorder Senior at a little before noon to-day, charged with murder, for the statutes of New Jersey provide that when death follows the pursuit of a felony the crime becomes murder in the first degree. The prominence of the prisoners and the details of the story having leaked out, drew a tremendous crowd of spectators. Kerr entered the courtroom accompanied by his father and his brother, ex-Judge John F. Kerr. The two brothers stepped to the bar. George trembled visibly while the charge of murder was being read. His brother pleaded "not guilty" for him. The other men were each represented by separate counsel and all pleaded not guilty. Death's father, sisters, and bride were present at the hearing, but were not allowed to speak to him, and saw him led back to his cell with his three companions. The women bore up well and made no scene. There were relatives of McAlister in court also, but their visit, too, was futile.

The four prisoners were taken from the station house to the county jail at 1:45 o'clock. It is believed that their cases will be presented to the Grand Jury to-morrow, and the Public Prosecutor is confident that indictments for murder will be found against all four on the evidence given.

In the meantime Scowcroft, the hackman, had been placed under arrest, and later in the day was locked up in the county jail as a witness. During the day he made a complete confession of his part in the case of death, and with Chief of Police Graul and three detectives went over the ground traversed on Thursday night. He pointed out to them the various spots where he claimed he stopped. During the trip one discrepancy was found in his story. It was relative to the girl's hairpins and combs. These were not carried away from the spot by the river, but were found near the Block Road. The hackman showed the police the exact spot where the crime was committed and where the body was finally thrown and found later. He led them to the roadhouse where his "fares" failed to obtain entrance. The spot where the combs and pins were found is not very far from this place in a straight line, but was a considerable distance by the roundabout way he alleges the party took.

Late in the day Chief Graul in an interview said:

DEPRAVITY IN PATERSON.

"The case has been carefully worked up, and is now complete. Of the four men under arrest, three have thrown up their hands and told all they know of the matter, and their stories all agree, even to details. If the people of Paterson only knew, as they will know when the trial comes off, what a condition of affairs has existed among

ROOSEVELT'S STATE TOUR

Discusses New York Problems, Including the Franchise Tax.

BOYS INSULT HIM AT NORWICH

Large Crowd at Oneonta — Audiences Generally Were Cordial — Fourteen Speeches Made.

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 23.—On the second day of his State tour, Gov. Roosevelt traveled in the Counties of Ulster, Delaware, Otsego, and Chenango, beginning at Kingston, in the first county, and ending at Norwich, in Chenango. In fourteen towns he made as many speeches. Most of these were delivered from the rear platform of his private car, and were brief. The longer speeches were made at Stamford, Oneonta, and Norwich, at which places he was formally escorted to halls and out-door pavillions and was heard in somewhat elaborate criticism of Bryan and Democratic politics.

In large and small places the cordiality of the crowds was so marked as to indicate a thoroughly aroused interest in the campaign. Everywhere were observed signs of organization. Even in the smaller towns there were uniformed clubs and McKinley and Roosevelt banners were seen where none for Bryan and Stevenson were visible.

The interruptions of Gov. Roosevelt's addresses were few and consisted almost entirely of isolated calls for cheers for Bryan without favorable response. Gov. Roosevelt met all these sallies as a joke with the invariable inquiry of "Why?" The temptation to be hotly resentful to which he yielded yesterday at Newburg was avoided, and his good temper enabled him to discourage his interrupters very effectively without provoking rude replies.

The confidence of the Republican leaders and workers in the four counties visited that they will poll a prodigious vote for McKinley is universal. They all tell Gov. Roosevelt that published estimates are all too conservative.

FRANCHISE TAX AND OTHER LAWS.

In his last address, at Norwich, Gov. Roosevelt took an entirely new subject, touching mostly upon State legislation. Referring to the trust and labor questions, the Governor said:

"Undoubtedly a good deal can be done through State legislation. I want you to look back at the deeds of the last six years and compare the performances under the party to which I have the honor to belong with the promises of our opponents. A number of very long strides forward have been made in the matter of the so-called labor legislation and in the matter of dealing with corporations, for of course the so-called trust question is merely one side of the great question of dealing with corporate wealth under our present social conditions.

"Now take the last two years; I have been especially interested in that type of legislation. It seemed to me to be on the whole more important than any other, both because there was a real need for it and also because there was the continual danger of seeing it undertaken through demagogy or in a vindictive spirit, in which case it was sure to result not only in no good, but in positive harm to the body politic as well as to the cause championed in particular.

"Now I think that measure of my administration as Governor of which I am proudest is the franchise tax, under which, whatever may be the temporary difficulties, the tax will in the long run result in seeing that the great corporations pay an appropriate return to the public for the privileges given. Now, gentlemen, it was no easy task, no pleasant task to pass that bill of legislation. It cost those of us who were interested in passing it the friendship of very powerful men. These men were irritated, and from their standpoint, very naturally; irritated because it put a sudden new and heavy burden on them, and no matter how right it may be in the abstract to have a burden put on a man, the man himself never enjoys it. He is not built that way. Now, that was something practical done.

"We put through in perfect form the eight-hour law; that also was something practical done. So in getting through the sweat-shop law, that again was something practical done. There were other laws that I desired to get through, but it proved impossible to get them passed. We did pretty well to get as many as we did. We have made advances, and now comes the point which I want to emphasize. When we were looking over the statutes of other communities and other States to see where we could get help in framing labor legislation, and in framing good legislation in reference to corporations and our industrial system I studied with interest what had been done in New Zealand, and we got much out of the laws of Massachusetts. But I can tell you one State we only studied a little because we found nothing in it, and that was Nebraska. They had had Populistic legislation there, and we found some legislation to avoid, but we did not find anything the other way.

STOPS AT SMALL VILLAGES.

West Hurley, the first stop, was reached after a hard climb up the grade behind two strong engines. About 100 persons heard a brief speech by Gov. Roosevelt and I. S. Whippel, and sent the train off with a cheer.

Spokan, although not on the list of places to be stopped at, turned out a crowd of 200 workingmen and a lot of women and children. The children were very enthusiastic, and a lot of them formed a privileged front, just behind the rear of the train, and waved flags vigorously, while they added their shrill voices to the cheering. A salute was fired as the train arrived and departed. The Governor spoke briefly and cheerfully.

At Phoenicia, a little mountain village, 100 people gave the Governor a hearty cheer, and listened to his short speech. The comparison between Roosevelt and Stevenson by James S. Sheffield of New York here provoked enthusiastic applause. The cheers of the crowd continued after the train pulled out.

Shandaken turned out 200 of its small population. Among those who listened to the Governor was a man who shouted, quite irrelevantly, "Hurrah for Bryan! Nobody cheered, but the Governor, without a trace of annoyance in his voice, simply responded with the inquiry, "Why should we cheer for Bryan?" and then told his interrupters why no one should. He spoke with his left arm thrown around the flagstaff in the corner of the car platform. When he recalled the dreadful days of 1893 "and told how everybody came down together in the absence of prosperity, one of his auditors shouted: "That is it, and we sold our butter for 5 cents the pound."

Pine Hill, the resort of many hundreds of Summer boarders, turned out about 300 of its permanent population. A cannon supported their cheers, and then, crowding to the front as the train came to a stop, were a number of transparencies bearing "Pine Hill for Teddy, 1904," "Vote for Teddy," "Whoop it up for Teddy," "No fifty-cent dollar," "Sound money never makes hard times." There should have been a band at the station, but there was none. It seems that after it was engaged the Democratic members declined to perform in honor of Gov. Roosevelt and the Republican cause. The Governor's speech was very cordially applauded.

Fleischmanns turned out a crowd of 300 provided with an abundance of flags and enthusiasm, who gave the Governor a most attentive hearing and sent him away with a good round cheer and a great fluttering of flags.

At Arkville an audience of 500 made a big show. The Governor was provided with a platform near his car, and almost as soon as he had begun his speech he saw a soldier in a regular army uniform in the crowd. He called him up, and used him as an illustration in ridiculing Bryan's talk about "a large standing army." He occupied the only seat on the platform and was manifestly proud of the distinction conferred upon him. The children, particularly the boys, at Arkville were warm and demonstrative friends of the Governor. A lot of them in wagons applauded frequently while he spoke, and when the train moved they yelled shrilly "Hear, hear, hear! Four years for Teddy Roosevelt!" over and over again as if they enjoyed it.

Roxbury's 300 kept their cheers and flags well to the front from the moment of Gov. Roosevelt's arrival in the station. His talk about prosperity elicited such comment as "Amen," in very strong tones. The man who says "Hurrah for Bryan!" was here, and the Governor silenced him with his reply of "Why?" A fellow-townsman declared impatiently, "That's the town fool." Gov. Roosevelt only smiled and responded, "He amuses and surprises me."

Stamford has a small population of perhaps 300 and a Summer population of perhaps 1,200. It had expected the Governor's visit and prepared for it. When the train came up to the station there was a great cheer from a crowd of about 600 persons, a band played, and the horses of a lot of carriages pranced vigorously. The new Opera House was filled, and the audience enjoyed thoroughly the Governor's speech. After a stop of an hour in this delightful mountain village the Governor was driven back to his car followed by enthusiastic Republicans, now so excited that they had thrown off their reserve, and continued on his journey amid cordial cheers.

LARGE CROWD AT ONEONTA.

Brief stops and short speeches were made at Bloomfield and Davenport Centre, at each of which places there were cheering crowds. The train had been kept well ahead of the scheduled time notwithstanding the heavy haul in the morning, and it reached the Oneonta station slightly ahead of the appointed hour. There nearly every house was decorated with Republican emblems and the porches were filled with expectant women, who waved their handkerchiefs most energetically.

In the heart of Oneonta, on Main Street, near what is tastefully described as the old Ford Mansion, a platform was erected. As Gov. Roosevelt made his way to the front of this structure he was vociferously cheered by a crowd of about 5,000 persons, including many visitors from Cooperstown, twenty-two miles away. The Rev. M. Russell, a Presbyterian clergyman, introduced the Governor, who made a pleasant little speech. "The deeds of President McKinley, not the promises of Mr. Bryan," should guide the voters, he said. His remarks were frequently applauded, the women, who were out in great numbers, joining.

Otego had a crowd at the station of 300 or 400 cheering Republicans, who heard the Governor speak with strict attention and rewarded him with frequent applause.

At Unadilla 500 persons were assembled and presented a great deal of enthusiasm. There were some Democrats. One of them broke in upon Gov. Roosevelt's talk with the question, "What about the trusts?" The Governor turned toward him, inquiring, "Do you mean the Ice Trust?" The crowd laughed with delight, and the Governor went on to discuss Bryan's pretensions and promises. "He quotes Jefferson," he said, "but he associates with Croker."

Rain was falling when Sydney was reached, but there was a crowd of 400 or 500 under umbrellas to cheer the Governor's arrival and his speech. Many of the audience were women who were evidently greatly interested and profuse in their manifestations of Republican sympathy. The rain did not damp enthusiasm, for the train was sent off with a prodigious cheer.

BOY RUFFIANS AT NORWICH.

Rain was pouring in torrents when the train stopped at Norwich in a blaze of red fire, a semicircle of umbrellas, and in the close company of the worst lot of little ruffians encountered on the trip. These boys were not content with cheering for Bryan, but indulged in such remarks as "Teddy, the horse thief," "Teddy, haul down your colors," and others so indecent as to be unprintable.

When Gov. Roosevelt remonstrated and told them he hoped they would not so treat Mr. Bryan on his visit they subsided long enough to give him a chance to greet those who had come to welcome him, but afterward shouted under the car windows in the same disrespectful fashion.

The rain continued during the evening and greatly marred the comfort of the crowd, but did not prevent the two indoor meetings that had been announced.

CHANGE IN ROOSEVELT'S PLANS.

To Finish His Work Nov. 3 Here—No Long Island Tour.

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day decided to change his itinerary so as to finish his work Saturday night Nov. 3, in New York.

This will cut out the proposed trip through Long Island, which was to have taken place on Monday, the day before election. The only place at which he will speak on that day will be to his friends and neighbors at his home, at Oyster Bay.

DEPEW BEGINS A TOUR.

Makes Nine Speeches Up State—Defends Cornell Students—Big Meeting Held in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew left Weehawken on a special train at 10 o'clock this morning on a speechmaking tour, which will last until Saturday. Accompanying the Senator are Seward A. Simonds of Buffalo, E. R. Gunby of Florida, and William A. Prendergast of Brooklyn. Mr. Depew made nine speeches to-day, including one delivered to-night in this city to an audience of over 8,000 persons.

Speaking at Marlborough Mr. Depew referred to the quizzing which Mr. Bryan underwent at Ithaca a few days ago.

"That," said the Senator, "was an experience which has never before happened to a Presidential candidate. Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, and Garfield, whose speeches were classics, were always successful in their addresses to audiences composed of the bright minded and cultured youth of our country. Col. Bryan's constant trouble with the student is that he either cannot or will not squarely answer pertinent questions. This persistence after each shifty explanation or evasive discussion in other fields angers Col. Bryan, and to his view and that of his friends the interruption becomes a disturbance of the meeting.

"When the students say: 'Mr. Bryan, will you as President pay the National obligations in silver?' it is no answer to say that McKinley was once a bimetallist. When the students shout, 'What about disfranchising the negroes in North Carolina, and do you approve of it?' it is both disheartening and irritating to have the candidate dodge this question by misrepresentation of the conditions in Porto Rico as to suffrage and a conjecture about voting after pacification in the Philippines."

At Highlands Mr. Depew discussed imperialism. In the course of his speech he said he had seen some Emperors in his time, and that Mr. McKinley was less like an Emperor than any man he had ever seen.

At Saugerties there were a good many women in Mr. Depew's audience. He amused them greatly when, speaking on the silver question, he remarked: "The only place in this country where women are interested in 16 to 1 is Salt Lake City."

In his talk about trusts at Catskill Mr. Depew said: "The Democrats or Mr. Bryan suggest no remedies for what they claim are evils. If they do, it is the remedy the mother applied to her boy who swallowed a potato bug. She gave him a cup of paris green, and that was the end of the bug and the boy."

To one of the largest, if not the largest, audiences that ever assembled in the Collar City at a political gathering Senator Depew expounded the doctrines of the Republican Party at Bolton Hall. Fully 8,000 surged into the old ring and listened attentively to the speakers. Senator Depew received a flattering ovation all along the route and smilingly bowed his acknowledgments. Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, who presided as Chairman, introduced Senator Depew as the favorite of all the classes.

"Only a few years ago," said Mr. Depew, "Mr. Bryan was working for a newspaper on a meagre salary, and to-day he is worth about $150,000, made principally on wind, and yet he says there is no chance for a poor man in this country." [Laughter.]

In closing the speaker said: "Peace will reign in the Philippines only when Bryan is defeated, for when that occurs Aguinaldo will know that there is no hope for him and will give up the struggle. The leader of retreat and defeat is William Jennings Bryan and the leader of advance and peace is William McKinley."

Col. Gruber, the next speaker, was introduced as the Little Giant of politics in the City of New York. His speech was interspersed with witty sayings.

THE ALLEGED ODELL LETTER.

Given to ex-Senator Murphy by James Otis Woodward.

The alleged Odell letter, which was said to indicate that the Chairman of the Republican State Committee was endeavoring to corrupt voters, was given to ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., by James Otis Woodward of Albany.

Chairman McGuire has disclaimed all responsibility for the document, and his friends say it was made public against his advice. Mr. McGuire puts it up to Mr. Murphy, and the latter places the responsibility on Woodward.

Mr. Odell has a copy of the letter and several affidavits bearing on it.

The so-called bribery letter was sent to William N. Conlee, at Centre Falls, Washington County, asking him to give an estimate of the vote in his district. He did so, and in his reply he said there were three Republicans whom he suspected of an intention to vote for Bryan.

Mr. Odell, replying to this letter, asked for the names of these Republicans. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee has letter-press copies of all this correspondence.

Chairman Odell does not intend to let the matter rest. He feels that he has been charged with an attempt at bribery, and resents, more than anything else, the imputation that he was so wanting in intelligence as to send out such a missive as was attributed to him.

Mr. Odell sent out a letter last night all over the State, in which he offered $100 reward for every case of illegal registration on which a conviction can be secured. Thirty-five such cases have already been reported to him from the Eighteenth Assembly District.

EX-GOV. WALLER'S VIEWS.

Declines to Speak, but Expresses Hope of Democratic Defeat.

Replying to a request to speak at one of the noonday meetings of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League, Thomas M. Waller, Democratic ex-Governor of Connecticut and Consul General to London under President Cleveland, wrote in part as follows:

As I have refrained from public speaking so far in the campaign, for personal, not political, reasons, I think it hardly worth while to begin now, when the battle is ending and the victory so sure.

As nothing but overwhelming defeat and disaster will bring back to their old party homestead the prodigals who abandoned it at Chicago four years ago, I devoutly hope that the coming victory will be great enough and sweeping enough to meet the requirement, and thus restore the Democracy to the proud position it occupied before it went into partnership with Populists, Socialists, and 50 per cent. financiers.

BRYAN MEN IN REFORM CLUB.

In answer to a letter received by Isaac N. Seligman from Charles S. Fairchild, Chairman of the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club of this city, asking him to contribute toward the work of the committee, Mr. Seligman wrote:

I do not feel inclined, nor do any of my friends, I am quite certain, to make any further contribution to the unquestionably good work that the club has been doing, so long as men of the type of John De Witt Warner, Edward M. Shepard, and others openly advocate the election of Mr. Bryan, regardless of the free silver heresy, and associate with the magnates of Tammany Hall, and the club keeps them on its Sound Currency Committee and other important committees. Although I am not a member of the club, yet at the same time I have always been a willing contributor, and it appears to me that the time has now come when gentlemen of the foregoing type should no longer represent the policy of the club nor have a voice in its deliberations.

PLANS FOR ROOSEVELT NIGHT.

The Republican managers in charge of the Roosevelt demonstration on Friday night yesterday decided to hold twenty outdoor meetings in the neighborhood of Madison Square. William Leary is in charge of these meetings. The searchlight on Madison Square tower will give the signals for all the bands within sight, and will beat time so that all may play in unison.

Progress was made yesterday in the interior decorations in Madison Square Garden. The entire top has been covered with canvas strips of gold and white. This was done to help the acoustic properties of the great hall, and the canvas strips form an attractive decoration.

There will be an elaborate display of fireworks by James E. March and his associates in the Assembly district in which he is leader.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' BANNER

The noonday meeting yesterday under the management of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League, at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, was one of the features of the campaign. The ordinary decorations were enlivened by a display of Southern smilax, ferns, palms, and cut flowers. Many women, the wives of commercial travelers, were present.

Edward Lauterbach presided, and made an address on the importance of this metropolis being represented in the lower house of Congress by Republicans.

Gen. J. Hale Sypher of Maine also spoke.

After the meeting the league raised a 40 by 30 foot American flag on Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, above which was inscribed:

Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League of the United States. 1896-1900.

Mr. Manley had intended to address the meeting, but was unavoidably detained, and he sent a letter, in which he said in part:

This election is not a partisan one, it is a contest between the business interests, involving the working man, the commercial man, the professional man, the business man, the man who has anything at stake in the interests of our Government, against Bryanism and Crokerism.

For one, I rejoice that I belong to a party that does not nurse every disappointment, that does not rejoice over flood, hurricane, tornado, failure of crops, strikes, panics, bankruptcy, and general disaster.

The 6th of November, 1900, will be a memorable day. It will be the burial day of Bryanism and Crokerism in this land. They will be buried in one grave with one joint tombstone, and one joint epitaph, "In life they were not altogether lovely, and in death they were not divided."

Nominated for Mayor of Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 23.—The Republicans held their city convention this evening in the old State House, and nominated Frederick P. Garrettson, one of Newport's most prominent citizens, for Mayor. There was no opposition to the choice. Mr. Garrettson was until this year a Cleveland Democrat, but recently allied himself with the Republican Party. His opponent will be Mayor Boyle, who is serving his sixth term and is a stanch Democrat. The present municipal campaign is being fought on purely political lines.

Notes of the Campaign.

The Republican Club of Princeton University has been making a poll of the students of the university and seminary with a view to ascertaining the political views of the students, both voters and non-voters. The result, with 1,193 slips returned, is: 997 Republicans, 41 Bryan Democrats, 118 Gold Democrats, 27 independents, and 10 scattering.

A poll of the Faculty of Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday showed 18 Republicans, 1 Prohibitionist, 1 Democrat, 2 Gold Democrats, and 2 non-committal.

Seth Low, Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, and Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, will be the principal speakers at a Republican mass meeting to be held to-morrow evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Frank Harvey Field will preside. An overflow meeting will be held in the Real Estate Exchange building, opposite the Academy of Music, on Montague Street.

When Mr. Bryan reaches Elizabeth, N. J., at 7:10 P. M. on Thursday evening he will be driven to and from Scott Park, where the meeting will be held, in a barouche drawn by four silver-gray horses.

The independent Democrats of the Fifth District have indorsed the candidacy of Nelson H. Henry, present Assemblyman, who was elected by a plurality of 316 in 1898 and 41 votes in 1899.

"Strange, is it not?" said a Republican at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. "Between Twenty-third Street and the Battery there are fifty-one flags and banners. Of these forty-eight are for McKinley and Roosevelt and three for Bryan. Another case of 16 to 1."

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., laughed yesterday at the idea that Mayor Van Wyck's answer in the Ice Trust proceedings was being withheld because it contained an attack on Senator Platt and himself. "Mr. Van Wyck has a copy of the answer," he said "why don't he give it out if what is alleged is true?"

Senator C. M. Depew started yesterday on his tour through this State. He is accompanied by E. R. Grumby of Florida, Seward Simons of Buffalo, W. A. Prendergast of Brooklyn, Charles A. Ball of the State Committee, and B. V. Smith.

Jersey City's Registration.

The registry in Jersey City closed at 9 o'clock last night. The total registration was 43,809, with one precinct missing. This is an increase of about 6,300 over 1896. The registration that year was 37,500, but the vote polled was only a little over 32,000. The increase this year is mostly in the Republican precincts.

Nominated for Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Third District, A. H. Slocumb, (Rep.)

Dealers Should Order Evans' Ale Now and avoid the risk of Winter shipments.—Adv.

BRYAN ENTERS MARYLAND

Addresses Two Large Enthusiastic Meetings in Baltimore.

A. P. GORMAN ON THE PLATFORM

The ex-Senator Takes Part in Reception of the Candidate—A Speech in Washington.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—The greeting extended to Mr. Bryan on his arrival here this evening and during the meetings held inside and outside of Music Hall was limited in numbers only by the capacity of the places in which the people gathered and in enthusiasm only by the ability of the immense crowds to give expression to it. It was raining gently, but steadily, when the special train bearing the Democratic Presidential candidate pulled into the Union Station, an hour late, but this did not prevent the assemblage of a crowd of fully 10,000 people about the station. A parade was formed, and Mr. Bryan drove at its head to the Hotel Rennert, where he dined with several Democratic leaders, including ex-United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Gov. John Walter Smith, and Mayor Hayes of this city.

Mr. Bryan's first speech was made on the platform erected outside Music Hall, and the plaza surrounding the stand was crowded as far back as Mr. Bryan's voice could possibly be heard. He was introduced by Mayor Hayes and spoke as follows:

"I regret exceedingly that we cannot get you all into a hall where I could talk to you and discuss at length the issues of this campaign, but we have to suit ourselves to circumstances, and I am here to gratify whatever curiosity you may have to see a Presidential candidate and to suggest two or three things for you to think about at your leisure. If you believe a private monopoly is bad, vote our ticket, and all the power that the Executive has will be employed to make it impossible for a single private monopoly to exist in the United States. [Cheers.]

"Our plan is to deal with the Philippine Islands as Congress dealt with Cuba. We want to give the Filipinos a Government of independence and protection from outside interference while they work out their destiny, (cheers,) and if anybody tells you that we cannot haul down the flag in the Philippine Islands, you reply that a Republican President has promised to haul it down in Cuba, and if a Republican President can haul it down within 200 miles of our shores a Democratic President can haul it down 7,000 miles away. [Laughter.]

"If a man threatens to discharge you because you vote the Democratic ticket, tell him that if this country is as prosperous as Republicans say it is you ought not to have any trouble getting another job." [Laughter.]

"When the evening of election comes I shall listen for the returns from this State, and I hope that the returns will be such that I can sing 'Maryland, My Maryland.'" [Cheers.]

REPUBLICAN PARTY'S TENDENCY.

Inside the hall the scene was an inspiring one. Every inch of space was packed with sweltering, cheering, jostling humanity. On the stage were nearly all the old-time leaders of the party in the State, including ex-Gov. Whyte and ex-Senator Gorman, who have not thus affiliated for more than a decade. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"In wondering what to take for a text to-night, it occurred to me that it might be profitable to call attention to the tendency of the Republican Party to-day to amend everything that we have been taught to believe sacred in the past. I think I can show you that the Republican Party of to-day is attempting to amend the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Ten Commandments. [Applause.]

"If I were to take these up one at a time, I think I could suggest an amendment proposed by the Republican Party and you would recognize that in each instance the indictment made against the Republican Party is correct, and if I were to take the Ten Commandments to begin with, I would call your attention to the charge that the Republican Party has amended the commandment, 'Thou shalt have none other gods before Me,' and make it read, 'Thou shalt have no God but money.'

THE CANDIDATE IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Bryan began his speechmaking to-day in Washington. He passed through the National capital early in the morning en route from Virginia to Maryland. In the course of a short talk from the automobile which took him across the city, Mr. Bryan said:

"Occasionally I hear it suggested that persons engaged in the civil service who are opposed to imperialism will vote the Republican ticket for fear of losing their positions under the Government. Certainly there are not many who would prefer Government employment under an empire to whatever risk might attend their employment under a republic. I am not much of an admirer of that civil service which is suspended when a President is inaugurated until he can fill the offices with his friends and is extended by the President when he is about to retire, in order that he may protect his friends in office. I believe that a system of civil servvice might be devised wherein appointments would be made upon merit and wherein the appointees would hold for a fixed term and not be dependent upon the will of an appointing officer."

Mr. Bryan closed with the statement that it was not his highest ambition to be President, "but to make this Government so good that to be a private citizen in this Republic will be a greater honor than to be a King in any other nation."

Mr. Bryan's talks in Maryland at some of the minor towns were generally cut short owing to rain. For the most part they were repetitions of what he had said repeatedly to audiences addressed since he began his tour.

At Frederick, where he spoke at considerable length, he said:

"You will hear people say that I, if elected, will not enforce the law. That is not the danger. They know that if I am elected I will put the same kind of striped clothes on a big thief that are put on a little one. And that is the reason why all the great lawbreakers are against us in this campaign."

In the course of his speech, some one in the crowd, evidently not well informed, asked him why he had signed the Paris peace treaty. "I did not sign it," replied Mr. Bryan. "I wasn't President, and there would have been no such treaty signed if I had been President."

Further along in his address Mr. Bryan said: "In this town there is a monument reared to the man who wrote 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' Do you know that when you vote for a colonial policy you vote to destroy that as the National Hymn? A Filipino can't sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

BRYAN'S NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

The Democratic Candidate to Speak at Eight Meetings.

The Democratic campaign managers in Brooklyn are planning to keep William J. Bryan busy when he visits that borough on Monday night next. Eight mass meetings are to be held in different parts of the borough, at each of which the Democratic candidate is expected to speak.

The principal meeting will be held in the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Democratic Club. Another meeting, to be held in the Park Theatre, has been arranged by the Irish-American Union. The other gatherings will be in the Palace Rink, on Grand Street; Military Hall, Liederkranz Hall, Arion Hall, Schwaben Hall, and Breitkopf's Hall. Most of the meetings are to be held in the Eastern District, where there is a large German population.

Bryan Not Allowed to Speak from Train

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 23.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has refused to permit William Jennings Bryan to speak from the rear platform of his car at this place owing to the danger from passing trains. The committee has therefore secured the Court House yard for the open-air meeting. A large platform will be erected and the candidate will be conveyed from the train to the court yard in a carriage. He will speak for about twenty minutes.

Mrs. W. J. Bryan Visiting New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—Mrs. William J. Bryan is enjoying a visit to New Haven, as the guest of Mrs. Philo S. Bennett of 137 Wall Street, a friend of several years' standing. Mrs. Bryan is accompanied by her daughter.

SENATOR JONES'S CHARGE

He Demanded Text of Instructions to Paris Peace Commission.

PRESIDENT DID NOT REPLY

Democrats Believe Instructions Contained Recognition of the Filipinos as Allies of This Country.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, made the following statement to-day:

"The instructions given to the Commissioners on the part of the United States to negotiate the treaty with Spain in Paris in 1898 have never, so far as I know, been made public. When the treaty was before the Senate for ratification there was a great demand that these instructions should be made public. So great was the desire for information that many newspapers published what was claimed to be inside information about what these instructions contained. But for some reason, and doubtless not an unimportant one, this desire was not gratified.

"The President in his letter of acceptance quoted a part of these, as I understand, secret instructions. I addressed him a note Oct. 5, calling his attention to this fact, and required that, inasmuch as the part of the instructions which he considered favorable to the position of his political party was so used by him, the remainder should be made public. Conceiving it impossible that the President of the United States would use part of a secret document for the advancement of his personal fortunes and the interests of his own political party, and at the same time refuse to the public the remainder of this document. I expected to have a prompt answer from the President. I have now waited for more than two weeks, and have not had the honor of an acknowledgment even of the receipt of my note."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Senator Jones's charge puts in concrete form a story which has been hinted at a number of times. There have been many Democratic insinuations which led to a belief that some such story would be sprung shortly before election, but no one was prepared for the charge that Mr. Jones had himself raised the issue in a letter to the President, and that the latter had taken no notice of it.

The secret of the Democratic charge, according to the best information obtainable to-night, is this: It is believed by the Democrats that in his instructions to the Peace Commission President McKinley made use of certain expressions which involved an admission that Aguinaldo's forces were allies of the United States. It is reported that the Democrats also believe that some of these expressions involved an admission that the Filipinos controlled the Luzon districts outside of Manila.

The basis for this belief seems to be that President McKinley in his letter of acceptance quoted his instructions to the Commissioners, but left out certain portions of them, and that these omitted portions all came either immediately before or immediately after a statement of the duty of the United States to the Filipinos.

For example, in instructions, dated Oct. 28, 1898, is the following expression, "to leave any part in her [Spain's] feeble control now would increase our difficulties and be opposed to the interests of humanity." Here the President leaves out something which may be a sentence, a paragraph, or a page, and continues: "Nor can we permit Spain to transfer any of the islands to another power."

The Democratic leaders believe that the omitted portion expressed the belief that the Filipinos had rendered to the United States substantial service in conquering the territory outside of Manila and hemming the Spaniards in the city, so that they were an easy prey for Gen. Merritt, and that this was one of the considerations which made it obligatory on this country not to return its allies to the rule of Spain.

Again, the Democrats suspect a similar omission in the President's instructions of Nov. 13. Here he said: "Willingly or not, we have the responsibility of duty which we cannot escape." After this sentence something is left out, and the Democrats suspect that the omitted portion involved a similar acknowledgment of Aguinaldo's service to the United States, rendering it an imperative duty that he should not be surrendered to Spain.

There are other omitted portions in all the instructions, and the omitted sentences always come either directly after or directly before a reference to America's duty to the Filipinos. For some time hints of this have been permitted to escape, and it is not surprising that when the full charge is made it should be made through Senator Jones. Even on the floor of the Senate during the last session he frequently let fall hints of his doubts about the nature of the State papers given out by the Administration, and with the exception of Senator Pettigrew no one was so plain spoken on the subject as he.

SENATOR COFFEY'S ACTION.

No Comment in Willoughby Street—Reported Advice on Betting.

So far as surface indications went the action of Senator Michael J. Coffey in resigning from the Democratic General Committee of Kings County immediately after being reinstated by the courts, caused no disturbance in the organization. John L. Shea, Chairman of the Executive Committee, yesterday refused to discuss the affair at all, saying:

"I believe we will carry Kings County by a good, safe majority, and I will be very much disappointed if that is not the result. We are making our canvass and everything seems to be going along very well."

A story was current yesterday that a Democratic politician who had several thousand dollars to bet on the result in Kings County went to the headquarters in the Jefferson Building for advice from some of the leaders there, and was told not only not to put up his money, but also that Kings County would go Republican by between 7,000 and 8,000.

Commissioner Shea said he had never heard of such an incident. Pressed for an expression of opinion of Senator Coffey's action and charges of treachery, Mr. Shea said: "Don't you think you had better ask those questions of Mr. Dady of the Republican County Committee?"

He said he knew nothing about the Citizens' Union movement to overthrow Tammany Hall a year hence.

Senator Coffey, for his part, said he had nothing to add to the expressions embodied in his letter of resignation. He read with interest the account of the reform movement and said:

"I never had any connection with the Citizens' Union, but I supposed it was still organized. It is natural that they would lie dormant in a Presidential campaign.

"I would not like to make any predictions as to the result here in Kings County," he added, "but, of course, I don't like the way the campaign is going.

"There was a gentleman in here a few days ago who said he had $10,000 he wanted to bet that Kings County would go for McKinley, and I told him that if he wanted to invest that money he had better go over to Willoughby Street, but he said he had already been there and had found no takers."

Senator Coffey said, however, that he had heard of no advice against betting on Bryan having emanated from Democratic Headquarters.

Asked about his political plans he said, "I have none."

MR. STANCHFIELD AT KINGSTON

Attacks Gov. Roosevelt in Address at a Big Mass Meeting at the Academy of Music.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 23.—John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed a big mass meeting at the Academy of Music in this city to-night. He received a hearty welcome. Mr. Stanchfield referred to the pledge given by Mr. Odell in this city last night, wherein he promised that if elected his administration would be along the lines of Gov. Roosevelt.

"That is to say," said Mr. Stanchfield, "he will condemn the Ice Trust and other trusts in the Union, but do nothing at home to eradicate the evil. I suppose he meant that no effort would be made to stop any monopoly greater than was made by Gov. Roosevelt to punish the canal thieves. If Gov. Roosevelt is sincere in his desire to break up the Ice Trust, why has he not demanded from President Morse, head of that trust, the surrender of the permit under which his company does business in New York? Will either Gov. Roosevelt or Mr. Odell ask Mr. Morse to do this?

"My opponent comments on the low tax rate. Why did he not tell the people that the ability and alertness of Controller Coler of New York City in obtaining $2,000,000 for the State from the millions left by Mr. Smith, on deposit in the banks of New York, enabled the slight reduction in tax rate, and that this $2,000,000 was held in leash until after the adjournment of the Republican Legislature so as to prevent its being squandered? If the administrations of Governors Morton, Black, and Roosevelt are models of economy, may the people be delivered from further economy of that kind. From the days of Cleveland, Flower, and Hill, to the régimes of Morton, Black, and Roosevelt is an increase of $10,000,000 in the cost of government, lifting the expenses of the State to an amount equal to the gross annual expenditures of the United States Government in years well along in the second generation of the Nation's history.

"My opponent says the State should be delivered from boss rule. In heaven's name what are we suffering from now? Has not Senator Platt promised us a State Constabulary bill if Mr. Odell is elected? This means another gigantic political machine at Albany like the Excise Department and the Department of Elections. The farm can be relieved from the State tax by proper economy, one part of which is the abolishing this system of 'government by commission' which has sprung up under Republican management."

Mr. Stanchfield delivered a eulogy on the late John Sherman, in which he said:

"While lamenting the departure of this grand old statesman shall we not also lament the decadence of the party which chooses Hanna to succeed him. It was John Sherman who said that if any trust took advantage of the protecti e tariff law to create a monopoly he wo i place the commodity in which that tru. dealt upon the free list. It was John Sh man who, realizing the dangers in trusts, fathered the Federal anti-trust law. It was John Sherman who said of the territory to be gained by conquest is not worth the blood of one American soldier."

Regarding the personality of Gov. Roosevelt Mr. Stanchfield said:

"I do not overlook the 'Rough Rider,' whose remark at St. Paul that 'the Democrats stand for lawlessness and disorder, for dishonesty and license, for treason and disaster at home, and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad,' enables the unprejudiced mind to measure the calibre of one who by the stress of compelling circumstances made his début into New York politics that the glamour of war might cover up the stolen millions of the people, money squandered on the canals, and his exit because the Republican 'boss' openly stated that his usefulness was over, and that this was a year when a man ought to be nominated about whose machine proclivities there could be no question."

Despite a steady downpour Mr. Stanchfield had a packed house. All outdoor demonstrations, however, were abandoned. Mr. Stanchfield suffers from a sprained back, and is in almost constant pain when speaking. To-morrow night he will speak at Newburg, the home of Mr. Odell.

CROKER DEFIES OPPONENTS.

Says They Are Soreheads—He Attacks Gov. Roosevelt.

When the plans already formed for a political movement to overthrow Richard Croker's Mayoralty candidate next Fall were told to the Tammany leader yesterday, he said:

"Those men will never get possession of Tammany Hall while I live. They are only soreheads who have been thrown out of the Republican Party. The Democrats of Tammany Hall will never allow such men to gain control of the City Government."

Mr. Croker is positive that McKinley will not come down to the Harlem River with 125,000 majority.

Richard Croker gave out another interview at the Democratic Club last night attacking Gov. Roosevelt. He said that the Governor was "a wild man going about the country," and that "he should be tied up."

Mr. Croker said that Gov. Roosevelt would be unsafe as Vice President, and a dangerous man to have in the White House.

BETS ON THE ELECTION.

Mr. Croker and Col. Dady Accept Offers of Wagers.

A number of small election bets at odds of 4½ to 1 on McKinley were made yesterday in Stock Exchange circles. John M. Shaw offered to bet $2,000 against $1,800 that McKinley would come down to the Bronx with 125,000 majority. Another offer was made of $500 to $400 that West Virginia would go Republican.

Referring to Mr. Shaw's offer last night, Mr. Croker took out two one-thousand-dollar "yellowback" bills and gave them to a newspaper reporter, saying: "You take that money and find the man who wants to make that bet. Take it. You will get the usual commission."

Senator P. H. McCarren yesterday expressed a desire to bet $8,000 against $10,000 that Kings County will give a plurality for W. J. Bryan. The offer was accepted by Col. M. Dady, but McCarren wanted to split the bet. Dady consented and put up $5,000 at Republican National Headquarters, but McCarren's $4,000 has not yet been produced.

A Colorado Republican's Bet.

Special to The New York Times.

BUENA VISTA, Col., Oct. 23.—The largest bet of the campaign in Colorado was made here to-night, when C. S. Ogden, one of the wealthiest cattlemen of the Arkansas Valley, wagered $10,000 to $2,500 that McKinley would be elected. The Bryan end of the bet was taken by a Democratic county official. Mr. Ogden proce

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Where EVERYTHING Is Advantageous for Shopping

Think of **WANAMAKER'S** and read that statement as broad as the all-inclusive word will allow. Here is a business with a character peculiar to itself—a business in which morals and manners are of as much importance as merchandising—where the customer's comfort and convenience is first thought, and perfect satisfaction the only arbiter that ever seals a sale.

Errors will creep in to blight the best intentions; but at Wanamaker's each fault seems monstrous until cured, and continued error cannot exist.

Wanamaker's is advantageous:

Because of the magnificent array of choicest merchandise which it offers—
Because of the convenient and comfortable way in which that merchandise is served—
Because of the universal high quality and the unremitting low prices—
Because disappointments are rare, and bettered expectations are so frequent—
Because there is constant beauty for the eye, and no unpleasant shopping features—
Because there are so many "*bests*" among the merchandise, and so many "*leasts*" among the prices—
Because the brightest, shrewdest, most energetic and most experienced corps of buyers in the world are constantly in touch with the merchandise-producing centres as well as the fashion-creating masters of the world, and the choice of the finest, newest merchandise comes first to Wanamaker's—lavishly bought and displayed, economically and fairly priced.

There are more reasons—these are enough, and incontestable.

Never was the power and pre-eminence of the Wanamaker service more masterful than now, when every need for personal wear, or home furnishment is in such splendid supply.

The store is full to-day of things of intensest interest to man, woman and child, because of quality, style, beauty, variety and price.

The SILVER SALE is Reinforced To-day

Your enthusiasm almost ended this silver sale in two days. But part of the lot had not arrived—just got in yesterday, and the beautiful pieces are first shown to-day.

The finest quality of quadruple-plated silverware; from one of the good, substantial old factories. New and refined patterns, and about *half price.*

The newcomers make quite a handsome showing to-day. These are some of the pieces and prices:

Quadruple Plated Table Ware—

Baking Dishes, $3.75 and $4
Ice Pitchers, $5
Mustard Pots, 75c
Children's Cups, 50c and 75c
Pickle Jars, $1
Fruit Stands, $3.25
Butter Dishes, $2
Kettles, $4.50

Cake Baskets, $2.50
Crumb Trays and Scrapers, $2.25
Fern Dishes, $3
Tea Pots, $2.25
Individual Tureens, with plate, $2 "0
Bread Trays, $1.75
Tea Caddies, $1
Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50 and $12

Syrup Pitchers and Plates, $1.90
Water Pitchers, $3.25
Waiters, 75c to $2.50
Candlesticks, $1.75
Three-piece Dessert Sets, $4.50
Casters, $2 Spoon Holders, $1.25
Sugar Bowls, $1.25
Cream Pitchers, $1.25

Rogers' and Other Plated Ware—

Tea Spoons, $1.10 a dozen
Dessert Forks, $2 a dozen
Coffee Spoons, 75c a dozen
Nut Picks, $1 a dozen
Preserve Spoons, 40c
Mustard Spoons, 10c
Crumb Scrapers, $1

Dessert Spoons, $2 a dozen
Oyster Forks, $1 a dozen
Orange Spoons, $1.50 a dozen
Butter Knives, 15c and 25c
Berry Spoons, 50c
Oyster Ladles, 75c and 85c
Fish Knives, 85c
Pie Knives, 65c

Table Spoons, $2.20 a dozen
Table Forks, $2.20 a dozen
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 a dozen
Sugar Spoons, 10c and 20c
Cream Ladles, 35c
Soup Ladles, $1 and $1.25
Fish Forks, 85c
Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 a doz.

Main and Ninth street aisles.

A New Batswing TIE

Here's the very latest thing in a batswing tie. Made of English Repp Silk in three different colors, red, black and blue; silk embroidered figures in contrasting colors, on both sides. $1.

You may find much the same tie in some exclusive men's wear store, but you'll be asked $2 for it. Just another instance that shows this to be the equal of the best men's furnishing store in the city in all but price.

Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth.

For Smokers' PIPES

Here's news to surprise smokers. The Pipe Store in the basement doesn't look as if it held the largest assortment of pipes in the city—but it does. And you'll be agreeably surprised at the little prices. As an instance, take this little bull-dog briar pipe for 75c. A genuine amber mouthpiece and real French briar. An equal pipe for the money isn't made. And that's the way prices are graded clear through the stock.

Other briar pipes with amber mouthpieces, $1.25 to $4.25. Each put up in a neat case.

Meerschaum pipes, $3 to $16.

At $7.50—We have a combination pipe and cigar holder, in three parts: Pipe-bowl and cigar holder of meerschaum, and mouthpiece of amber, which is used for both pipe-bowl and cigar holder; gold-mounted.

The $16 pipe is a gem. The bowl is of beautifully carved meerschaum; gold-mounted; amber mouthpiece; put up in a suede-leather case.

Basement.

LACES—Real and Imitation

The demand grows and grows, and this stock keeps step. Gowns and hats that are at all pretentious display beauty that the skillful application of lace can give. There are marvelous variety and wonderful possibilities of variation in the use of each sort. Little wonder that designers of beauty use laces so universally.

Here is a collection unmatched either in variety or beauty—all fairly priced:

Russian lace, combined with gold, $1.35 to $3.80 a yard.
Arabian lace, 1½ in. to 22 in. wide, $1.25 to $9 a yard.
Venice imitation allover laces, $1 to $10 a yard.
Cluny imitation allover laces, 90c to $1.75 a yard.
Arabian allover laces, $15 and $16.50 a yard.
Irish Point lace, 4 in. to 12 in. wide, $7.50 to $24.50 a yard.
Duchesse lace, 1 in. to 10 in. wide, $2.75 to $18 a yard.
Duchesse and Point lace combined, 4 in. to 9 in. wide, $15 to $35 yd.
Brussels Point lace, ¾ in. to 4 in. wide, $2.25 to $25 a yard.
Real Valenciennes lace, ¼ in. to 7 in. wide, 35c to $14 a yard.

Broadway.

Women's WRAPPERS

We don't charge for comfort. Our lowest priced wrappers are cut roomy and comfortable—difference in price is for better materials and the time needed for making—not for mere comfort. Judge this statement by these two newcomers:

$1—Percale, black and white check; or flannelette, black ground, with pink, blue or lavender figured; trimmed with braid; fitted back; loose front.

$1.25—Percale, navy blue ground, with white dot; or flannelette, blue or black ground with dot or fancy stripe, trimmed with fancy braid; yoke front and back; ruffle on skirt. Other styles up to $4.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

There's a large collection of handsome suits here—and a bargain among them. A bit early

WOMEN'S SUITS for Walking and Golfing

to look for exceptionally good values, but you may confidently look here for them at almost any stage of the season. These suits are of double-faced and novelty cheviot and of covert cloth; the jackets are in various most recent styles; the skirts handsomely tailored. Choice $25. Values up to $35.

Double-faced cheviot suits, with double-breasted Eton jackets, at $11. Suits with blouse waist of velvet, and skirt of double-faced navy blue serge, at $50. Dozens of splendid styles at prices between those extremes.

Second floor, Broadway.

The difference between our coats and vests in this style and those turned out by exclusive tailors generally is from $10 to $30 in the cost. There's no other difference that the most careful dresser will note. Fit? We must fit you perfectly—else you can't have the coat. Making and trimming? The best workmanship is employed on these Prince Alberts. No better trimmings are used anywhere. Strong statements, all of these, but here's the proof:

Prince Albert COATS And Vests & Stylish TROUSERS

$20—Of all-wool black Thibet; serge lined; silk-faced to button holes. Of same goods, silk-lined throughout, at $25.

$28—Of all-wool Oxford mixed cheviot; silk-lined throughout.

$35—Of imported black Vicuna; lined throughout with fine silk; finished in same manner as those for which many custom tailors ask $65.

Men's all-wool worsted trousers, in stylish patterns, at $5 to $8.

Men's fancy vests, double-breasted, at $3.50 to $6.

Second floor, Broadway.

We have one hundred *Fifteen Dollar Top-coats* to sell at $10 each. They are of covert cloth, which is still the preferred fabric for light-weight top-coats. All-wool,

Men's Fall OVERCOATS Stylish Kinds at $10 Each

of course, and in the most desirable tan shade. All sizes in this lot. We'll fit you, whether you be of tall, short or medium stature. And save you at least five dollars on your purchase. Reduced to $10 only because of the backward season and our hurry.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some initial handkerchiefs of excellent linen are 25c each to-day—they were 50c yesterday. The initial is hand-embroidered. The

Men's ALL-LINEN Handkerchiefs Half Price

assortment of letters is not complete, however, though nearly so.

Other initial handkerchiefs that were very low-priced at $1 a dozen are now 75c a dozen.

Broadway.

All Around the Store

Hunting Scenes are displayed in the Picture Store—an attractive collection, full of dash and action; some in colors, others in black-and-white. One sees the pink-coated huntsmen, their hounds, and their quarry, in various exciting phases of the chase. The pictures are in panel form, made to stand up, and are appropriately framed in red leatherette, with brass ornaments of dogs and horseshoes. Prices range from $2 to $4.50—the latter for a group of 3 pictures in one frame.

Cigar and Cigarette Boxes. These are a warning to smokers, for on the cover, which is of polished black morocco, sits Mephistopheles astride of a match. But they're tempting, too—the cedar lining is one reason. 75c to $1.25.

The swellest Raglan Overcoat for men that is shown this season is in our own stock of ready-made clothing. It is of Irish frieze in dark gray mixture, and is silk-lined throughout. Price $40.

The new Military Sack Coat which we have designed for young men from 15 to 19 years is meeting with the favor we hoped for. Some suits in very attractive fancy cheviots, at $10 and $12, are here for your inspection.

Pillow Tops. The Art Needlework Store shows an excellent assortment of stamped and tinted pillow tops, in floral and conventional designs, for outlining. Prices are 25c, 45c, 50c and 55c. Made-up pillows are also to be seen, which show the effect of the finished work.

Plush Ribbon with taffeta back is one of the season's novelties. French, of course. We have it in brown, with Gobelin blue back; tan, with cardinal; green, with Gobelin blue, and plain brown, navy blue and black. 5¼ inches wide, $2 a yard.

Down Quilts. This weather certainly doesn't render them essential. But don't rest in fancied security, for the cold nights will come. Then you'll need one. They're made of pure, odorless down, which will not shed, and are covered with china silk, one side figured, the other plain. $10 and $12. Or we will make them for any sized bed, to your order.

Girls' Reefers and Jackets. Perhaps there are fifty of them, of just the right weight for now, for girls of from 6 to 14 years. They are of covert, broadcloth, flannel or Venetian cloth, in popular colorings, and priced at $3 each. But values run from $5 to $10.

Imitation Shell Hairpins—the "Tortoise" brand—are obtainable in highly polished shell or amber, crimped or plain, and in three sizes—small, medium or large. In boxes of half-a-dozen, one dozen, or a dozen and a half—according to the size of the pins—25c a box.

Women's Suits. There's an enticing group of them, at $13.50 each, in canvas cheviot, Venetian, mixed covert and zibeline; blouse styles and various colorings. The salient point about them is their value, which in some of them runs up to $25

Hemstitched Finger-bowl Doilies at Half Price. These new arrivals from Japan are of fine linen, 6 in. square, in ten beautiful patterns with hand drawn-work. Some are in imitation of Mexican work. Monday's price was $3 a dozen, 25c each. To-day they're just half—$1.50 a dozen, 12½c each.

Bronzes. The new German ones are quaint in shape and artistic in design. There are inkstands, pen-trays, paper weights, alcohol night-lamps and larger pieces for mantel ornaments. Prices range from $4 to $35. In the Stationery Store.

Medicine-glass Cover. A valuable mentor to those with a good "forgettery," who have to take medicine. It is of porcelain, with a clock face, and fits the top of a medicine glass, protecting it from dust. At the same time it shows, by means of a pointer on the dial, the time at which the next dose should be taken. The pointer is at the same time a spoonholder. 15c each.

A pretty Neck Ornament is a band of gold braid, ¼ in. to 2 in. wide, finished with gold tassels. Prices 50c to $1.25.

Women's Underwear. Silk-and-wool vests, which are less harsh than all-wool garments, Swiss ribbed, with low necks and no sleeves, are priced at $1. Silk-and-cotton vests, Swiss ribbed, are here with low necks, no sleeves, at $1.25; high necks, short sleeves, at $1.50; and high necks, long sleeves, at $1.75.

French Hat Pins. Various shapes and fanciful designs are represented in this gathering of the latest French ideas in hat pins. Some have sterling silver heads, in bright, antique or gilt antique finish, others have heads of pearl, turquoise, amethyst, topaz or Rhinestone, with silver settings. 25c to $12.50.

The Mystic Touch of Orientalism—The RUG

As weird and fascinating as the unexplainable occultism of those master wizards of the East is the rich beauty of the Rugs from those same Oriental countries. Their richness cannot be analyzed—*it can be felt.* As some subtle narcotic plays upon the brain, so these artful color witcheries soothe and delight the artistic eye. How the rich colors meet and blend like the perfectly modulated meter of a sonnet—for these are poems, paintings, soul-songs and heart-pictures from the most imaginative people in the world—written and painted for hard Western feet to tread. Yet they live like the Iliad of Homer—more rich and beautiful with centuries of wear.

A very practical sentiment; and yet they give more character and dignity to a room than fine paintings would without them.

How important is their selection! How infinitely greater than a mere merchandise transaction!

And it is for this reason that we search out rugs that breathe the truest Orientalism. Our Orientalist gathers them with the discrimination of the experienced connoisseur. He travels from loom to loom to get choicest specimens.

Ours is a masterful collection, overflowing with the mystic spirit of those quaint old lands. And our rugs carry to the rooms they beautify the truest air of Orientalism that choicest, rarest rugs can impart.

Yet prices are fair—unmatched. The Wanamaker merchandising spirit comes in to secure that; but only after sentiment is most fully satisfied in the selection.

Third floor.

Exquisite OPERA CLOAKS

From Paris and Berlin we've gathered these rich and exquisite wraps, and gathered so lavishly that nowhere else in the country can you see anything like the showing here. L'Aiglon styles prevail, of course, though gold braid is sparingly used, and that only in the three-quarter length garments.

And just think, we've a full length cape in tan, blue and gray, with mouffion fur collar, and quilted satin lining, for $26. Made in Berlin—a copy of a French wrap. A fair price would be $10 more.

A hint of other styles:

$55—A triple cape, three-quarter length; wide turn-over collars; edges of cape and collar handsomely appliqued; satin lining.

$66—A three-quarter length cape; L'Aiglon style; high flowing collar; triple shoulder cape, from which fall plaits about one inch apart; finished with appliqued design of taffeta on chiffon. This garment also shown with sleeves.

$70—A full length opera cloak; collar, revers and cuffs of white Thibet; Empire effect, produced by appliqued broadcloth; lining of quilted satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Good NOTIONS For Little

Trifles—but they play a very important part. Let this Notion Store bear witness to our carefulness in trifles.

Just a few reminders:

Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, assorted colors, 18c.
Shoe Laces and Corset Laces, 4c a dozen.
Tomato and Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c each.
Enameled Stocking Darners, 3c each.
Muslin Covered Corset Clasps, 4c.
Hooks and Eyes, Nos. 2, 3, 4; black and white; 1c a card.
Light weight Dress Shields, Nos. 3 and 4, 8c a pair.
Card of Shoe Buttons, with threaded needle, 2c.
Kid Hair Curlers, bunch of 1 dozen, 4c.
Cotton Tape, bundle of assorted widths, 10c.
Pin Books, 3c. Curling Irons, 3c.
Self-locking Placket Fasteners, card of 1 dozen, 10c.
Porpoise Shoe Laces, one yard long, 3c a pair.
Hair Pin Cabinets, 4c and 8c. Spool Cotton, 500 yards, 4c.
Reel Tape Measures, 60 in. long, 3c. Brass Pins, 1c paper.

Tenth street.

Hat Trimmings from Paris

Here is artistic beauty for women who wish to trim or re-beautify their own hats. These are the latest beauty-things that Paris has devised—just arrived yesterday. There are novel ornaments in gilt, cut steel and rhinestone, at most reasonable prices. These:

Gilt Buckles, 25c to $5 Cut-Steel Buckles, 65c to $4.75
Rhinestone Buckles, 45c to 75c
Also a large assortment of braids for draping and making hats, at 65c to $4.50 a yard.
And spangled trimmings at 50c to $13.50 a yard.

The collection is well worth while seeing, and to get best selection, should be seen to-day.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

Jardiniere And Plant $1.25

We told you yesterday that we would sell a Latania Palm or Rubber Plant and Jardiniere for $1.25, though the plant itself ordinarily brings $1 and $1.50, and the Jardiniere, 75c. We sold plenty of them yesterday, but we've still enough left for to-day. The plants are of good size, greenhouse grown,—a splendid bargain.

Basement and Ninth street aisle.

You can choose from some eighty new patterns of embroidered white flannel skirtings, and save 10c and 15c a yard on any of them, for between the maker and ourselves we've brought down the price by just so much. Hemstitched and scalloped embroidered designs.

New FLANNELS Some Below Value

50c a yard for 65c quality
65c a yard for 75c quality
75c a yard for 85c quality

And nearby is the largest and most beautiful collection of flannels we've ever shown—due in great part to the rage for flannel shirt waists. Beauty and serviceableness are a rare combination, but it is to that combination that flannel owes its present great vogue.

A few hints—splendid values every one:

At 50c and 60c a yard—All-wool Twilled Flannels, in all the desirable colorings; in greatest demand at present for shirt waists.

At 60c a yard—French Chudda Flannels; a new weave this season, in all the dainty color tones that show in cashmeres.

At 75c a yard—French Plaid Chudda Flannels, in a great variety of bright handsome plaids.

At 70c a yard—All-wool Printed Flannels, in a large number of new and novel designs.

At 75c and 85c a yard—All-wool French Printed Flannels, in over one hundred different attractive patterns that are in great request for shirt waists.

At 37½c a yard—All-wool Plaid Saxony Flannels, in rich colored tartan combinations; soft and clinging for house gowns.

At 28c a yard—Cotton-and-wool Twilled Ceylon Flannels, in forty-five attractive patterns; stripes and plaids.

At 35c a yard—Cotton-and-wool Ceylon Flannels, in forty-six designs of neat stripes and checks.

At 45c a yard—Cotton-and-wool Twilled Ceylon Flannels, in fifteen new attractive patterns.

Fourth avenue.

They get better with their growing popularity. We've some beautiful new specimens of leather carving to show you now. L'Art Nouveau has made its impress on them, the most pronounced example being a writing portfolio. The carving—an excellent piece of workmanship—is of a "poster girl." And to heighten the effect, the carving has been delicately tinted, dark red, green and gold. Some of the other pieces are also tinted, and there's a touch of green in almost every one.

Carved Leather GOODS

Among the variety of different pieces, both tinted and untinted, are these:

Writing portfolios, pigskin lined; in each is bound Dreka's Word Book—no need to worry about the proper spelling of a word—it decides for you in a jiffy. $8.75 to $13.25.
Card and letter cases, $1.25 to $5. Book covers, $2.25 to $4.25.
Pocketbooks, $2.50 to $4. Calendars, $1.25.

Broadway.

For a while the mills found it difficult to keep up with our orders. "Club Vellum" became at once so popular that large quantities deemed sufficient for

Club Vellum Writing PAPER In Plentiful Supply

a certain period disappeared almost as fast as we could fill our tables with it. Think we have enough now for a while. By the way, this new shipment is of an improved stock. Didn't think that was possible in a paper to sell at this price.

Two shades—cream and blue. Three sizes—Frances, Helen, Octavo. Price, 10c a pound. Envelopes, 15c a hundred. The best paper at the price we know.

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE REGISTRATION CASES

Assemblyman Honeck Gives Bail on Perjury Charge.

Other Cases in the Magistrates' Courts —Two Indictments Found— More Arrests.

Henry C. Honeck, the Assemblyman from the Twentieth District, who is a candidate for re-election, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Deuel, charged with perjury, and with having aided and abetted in false registration. He gave $1,000 bail for examination on the perjury charge and was paroled in custody of his counsel, Stephen O'Hare, on the other charge. The complainant against him is Chief Clerk Patrick H. Dunn of Superintendent McCullagh's office.

Honeck is charged in the affidavit made by Deputy Attorney General John H. Hammond with having committed perjury in having on Oct. 8 last made a sworn statement to the effect that Edward and John Scanlon and Edward Coote had resided at his hotel, 495 Second Avenue, for sixty and thirty days respectively, when such was not the case.

Arraigned at the same time with Honeck were John Scanlon, who registered under the name of John Fiannigan, and who is charged with illegal registration, and Joseph Williams, better known as "Scar-Faced" Hennessy, who is charged with having aided Honeck in the matter. Scanlon's bail was fixed at $500 and Williams's at $1,000.

Honeck's counsel would not permit him to make a statement in court.

In the West Side Court yesterday morning Bonaventure Semsey of 105 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Adolph Schapeau of 159 West One Hundred and Eighth Street were arraigned charged with illegal registration. Magistrate Zeller discharged the men as soon as he heard that their arrest was due to a mistake made in transcribing their names.

Charged with illegal registration on Saturday last, Lorenzo Pergola, a laborer, of 71 Bayard Street was held in $1,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury in the Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon. Frederick A. Ware, representing the Attorney General, offered the testimony of two McCullagh deputies that Pergola registered from 212 Mott Street, which is in the Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Assembly District, and also from his home address, 71 Bowery, which is in the Seventeenth Election District of the Second Assembly District. Pergola, through the court interpreter, said he was induced to register twice by one José Menalato.

By order of Superintendent McCullagh, Deputy Elsmere yesterday arrested E. C. Goggins, Bartholomew O'Connor, Richard D. Livingston, and Edward Goggins in relation to what he considers a new instance of the violation of the election law. According to Superintendent McCullagh, while the fight was on against Senator Coffey in the August primaries in Brooklyn a number of men moved from Manhattan to Brooklyn and obtained residence transfer papers.

Superintendent McCullagh said that he considered the circumstances peculiar because so many made applications for transfer, but he could do nothing at the time. All of the men asked for transfers to the Coney Island District, and not only registered there, but enrolled in the Democratic organization and voted against Coffey. Now, Mr. McCullagh says, they have come back to Manhattan and their names appear on the registry lists here. Superintendent McCullagh ordered the arrest of the four men, in order, he said, that he might make a full examination of the case.

When asked last night if there was any truth in the report that warrants would be sworn out charging Senator Timothy D. Sullivan with having been connected with colonization plans, Superintendent McCullagh said:

"Now, who in thunder's been saying that? I haven't heard anything about it."

The Grand Jury yesterday returned two indictments in illegal registration cases presented by McCullagh deputies. Who the persons implicated were was not made known, but bench warrants were at once issued and sent to Superintendent McCullagh's headquarters.

The Grand Jury dismissed the complaint against Bernard McArdle, brought by McCullagh's deputies. He was charged with having illegally registered in the Seventh Election District of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. He lived at 2,231 Third Avenue, and declares that has been his legal residence since Sept. 24, thus entitling him to register.

In the Second District Magistrate's Court, at Stapleton, Richmond Borough, yesterday morning, Michael McCambley of 131 Broad Street was arraigned before Magistrate Nathaniel Marsh, charged with illegal registration. McCambley had been arrested on complaint of Policeman Jacob Lichtstein on the ground that he had served a term in prison and tried to enroll contrary to law. McCambley alleged that he had always lived on the Island, and that he had been told he had a right to vote. He promised not to vote and was discharged.

Policeman John Conroy applied to the Court for warrants for the arrest of Joseph Brady of 3 Hannah Street, Tompkinsville, and Jacob A. Johnson of 24 Griffin Street, Tompkinsville, for illegal registration. After investigation the Judge declined to issue warrants, but summoned the men to appear in court on Friday morning, when the charge against them will be investigated.

EFFECT OF MUSIC ON THE SICK.

Discussed at International Metaphysical League Convention.

"Musical Vibration in the Healing of the Sick" was the subject of a paper read last evening before the Second Annual Convention of the International Metaphysical League, which is at present in session in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. It was by Miss Eva Vescelius of Newark, N. J.

"One of the features of musical healing that has come under our observation," said Miss Vescelius, "is that the best results are not gained by variety of compositions, but by right selection and keeping at them. Find the right key and rhythm and keep right at them.

"The therapeutic value of music has passed beyond the experimental stage and is no longer a mere theory. So many and varied are the natures of the diseases influenced beneficently by it that it is impossible to draw the line and say that it is better for this or that disorder, for music acts directly upon the mind, and mental states are mirrored in the flesh.

"We do not claim music to be a cure-all, but an adjunct, and as such it should have an honored place in the homes of those who would heal, in the hospitals, sanitariums, and prisons."

Charles Brodie Paterson of this city, President of the league, occupied the chair yesterday, and a large number of delegates, representing different branches of the society in this country and in Canada, were present. The conference will close on Friday.

A Young Porto Rican Kills Himself.

Augustine Miranda, a nineteen-year-old Porto Rican, who came from Rochester on Monday, committed suicide in his room on the top floor of 313 West Fourteenth Street, yesterday morning by inhaling gas. The photograph of a young woman lay on a bureau with his own picture. A long letter in Spanish, apparently from an uncle, also lay open on the table. The girl's picture was taken by a West Twenty-third Street photographer. The youth's father is said to be a merchant of standing in Porto Rico.

Offer to Buy a Church Accepted.

The offer of $43,500 for the property of the New England Congregational Church Society, on South Ninth Street, made by the Emmanuel Lutheran Church Society of Williamsburg, whose property at Driggs Avenue and South Fifth Street is to be torn down for the new East River Bridge, has been accepted. The Lutherans will take possession of their new place of worship early in January, while the New England Congregational Church Society will consolidate with the Lee Avenue Congregational Church.

Lieut. Chester, 12th Regiment, Resigns.

First Lieut. Colby M. Chester, Jr., of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, son of Capt. Chester, United States Navy, has sent in his resignation to Col. Dyer, with a request for immediate acceptance. This action is taken because Lieut. Chester leaves for China, where he is to be appointed on the staff of Gen. James H. Wilson, who is now with the American forces in China.

DIED ON A STREET CAR.

Henry D. Oliver of Buffalo Expired While on His Way to a Friend's House.

Henry D. Oliver of Buffalo, manager in that city of the International Paper Company, died suddenly in a north-bound Madison Avenue car at Forty-eighth Street last evening. According to Henry Leseler, the conductor, the man boarded the car at Forty-second Street. When the car was between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets the man fell from his seat to the floor. The car was stopped and a patrolman telephoned to Flower Hospital for an ambulance. When the surgeon reached the car the man was dead. The body was removed to the East Fifty-first Street Station.

He had on his person $15.70 in money, four gold collar buttons, two silk handkerchiefs, one pair of gold link cuff buttons, and a bunch of keys. On the inside of the overcoat was the name H. D. Oliver and the date Jan. 11, 1900. A tag sewed on the clothing showed it had been made by Allen T. Stewart of Buffalo.

The dead man was identified by William B. Dillon of 60 East Fifty-fifth Street, and Manager Hatch of the Manhattan Hotel, who called at the police station last night. Mr. Dillon is one of the Vice Presidents of the International Paper Company.

Mr. Oliver came to this city yesterday and registered at the Manhattan Hotel. He attended a meeting of the paper company at 30 Broad Street during the afternoon, and had been invited by Mr. Dillon to attend his wedding anniversary during the evening and then attend the theatre. Oliver was on the way to Mr. Dillon's house when stricken.

Mr. Dillon said that Mr. Oliver four years ago was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He was a well-known athlete, and had represented the University of Pennsylvania on its football team. He had also graduated from Lafayette College. Oliver was a member of the Orange Athletic Club. His parents reside at Easton, Penn.

The body was turned over to J. Aldred & Son, undertakers.

It is believed that Mr. Oliver died from heart disease. The Coroner will make an investigation to-day.

LAUNCHING OF THE RETVIZAN.

New Russian Battleship Named at Cramps' Shipyard, Philadelphia, Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The new Russian battleship Retvizan was launched at Cramps' ship yard at 1:33 this afternoon. No wine was used at the naming, the Russian ceremony being observed. The Rev. Father Alexander A. Hotovisky, rector of the Russian Orthodox Church, of New York, officiated, assisted by two other priests clad in the vestments of the Church.

The new battleship is the largest ever built in this country. Her total cost will be $3,000,000.

The Retvizan is 376 feet in length between perpendiculars, has a breadth of 72 feet 2½ inches, a displacement of 12,700 tons, a draught not to exceed 26 feet, and a speed of 18 knots for twelve hours at full displacement.

Her batteries will consist of 4 twelve-inch, 12 six-inch, and 20 three-inch guns, and 6 torpedo tubes. Her main belt of armor is 9 inches in thickness, and her gun casemates are 5 inches thick. Back of the armor is worked a protective deck having a thickness of four inches on the slopes and two inches on the horizontal portion. To keep out raking shot, armored bulkheads are worked at the ends of main and casemate belts. All this armor is manufactured by the Krupp process.

Very elaborate arrangements have been made for insuring a continuous supply of ammunition to the rapid-firing guns. The turrets will be operated by electricity; in fact, many of the auxiliary machines usually operated by steam will on this vessel be driven by electricity.

The launching ceremony was followed by a banquet at which Charles H. Cramp made a speech in which he said:

"As an appropriate first sentiment on this occasion I propose the health of that great and enlightened ruler and best friend of the United States among European monarchs, his Majesty Nicholas II., Emperor of all the Russias.

"The event we have just participated in is one of far more than ordinary importance. In many respects it marks an epoch in American shipbuilding.

"The Retvizan is the largest and most powerful battleship ever launched in the United States.

"In character of design, in quality of armor, in speed, in endurance, and in the conditions under which her superlative performance must be attained she is the most advanced type of battleship ever launched anywhere.

"She is the most important ship ever built in this country for foreign account. She is the first modern battleship ever launched for the Russian Navy in a foreign ship yard.

"Certain elements of progress exhibited in the design of the Retvizan were recognized by our own Government and may be seen embodied in our great battleship, the Maine, soon to follow her afloat. Among these elements may be mentioned the use of an advanced type of armor and the adoption of the water tube system of boilers."

DROWNED IN PORTO RICO.

Frank Williams, Department of Public Works Engineer, Lost Crossing a River.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 23.—Frank Williams, an engineer in the Department of Public Works, was drowned while attempting to cross a river on horseback. The body has not been recovered.

Nothing here is known as to his parents or other relatives, but it is believed that he came from Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUSTER OUT OF VOLUNTEERS.

First Detachment to Leave Manila Nov. 1—25,000 to Return.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—At military headquarters here it is stated that the first installment of the volunteer army now in the Philippines will leave Manila Nov. 1. From that time until next June the transports will bring home about 25,000 men at the rate of from 4,000 to 5,000 a month. The sick will be shipped, if possible, on earlier transports, that they may travel without crowding.

The various regiments will be mustered out and paid as soon as possible after their arrival here. By this arrangement the camps now established at the Presidio will be sufficient to accommodate the entire army.

HESITATES, THEN TAKES ACID.

John Fischer, an Insurance Agent, Attempts to End His Life.

John Fischer, an insurance agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, living at 1,405 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by taking carbolic acid. He is now in Gouverneur Hospital in a dangerous condition. Fischer was apparently out of his mind. He sat on the steps of the printing house of J. Doushkess, at 163 Chrystie Street, for some time, muttering to himself. In his hand he held a small blue bottle, and raising it to his lips, he muttered:

"Yes, I'll take it."

Then he lowered his hand and muttered again:

"No, I can't take it."

He attracted the attention of William Albert, an apprentice in the office, who came out on the steps, and just then Fischer swallowed a lot of the acid and fell to the sidewalk. A policeman summoned an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital, where he was taken.

A letter was found in his pocket addressed to his wife, Amelia, and begging her forgiveness for wrongs done her. She had left him because of his conduct, and he was tired of living any longer.

Von Richthofen Succeeds Von Buelow.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Baron von Richthofen, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed to succeed Count von Bülow as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

5:55 A. M.—13 Stone Street; Henry Elliot; damage, $20.

7:30 A. M.—200 West Forty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

8:30 A. M.—81 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; Mary Holmes; damage slight.

11:50 A. M.—1,813 Lexington Avenue; Isaac Johnson; damage slight.

2:30 P. M.—192 Henry Street; Abe Friedberg; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue; damage, $50.

BOERS' GUERRILLA TACTICS.

Gen. French Loses a Number of Men in March from Carolina to Bethel.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 23.—Guerrilla attacks by the Boers are still giving great trouble. Gen. French encountered continuous opposition in his march from Carolina to Bethel, his casualties numbering thirty-six.

After the arrival of Lord Methuen at Zeerust there was a reconnoissance in force northward, which resulted on Saturday in the discovery of large numbers of Boers, who were only dislodged after artillery and rifle fire lasting four hours. The British loss was four killed and ten wounded.

The Boers take shelter in farmhouses, which are crowded with women and children.

Lord Roberts is distributing a fresh circular, to the effect that Boers voluntarily surrendering who have never taken the oath of neutrality will not be exiled, but will be permitted to return to their farms at the conclusion of hostilities.

No Orders Placed in America.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—George Wyndham, Under Secretary of State for War, writes as follows regarding the report that orders for railway supplies in South Africa have been placed in the United States: "No orders have been placed by Col. Girouard in America in connection with the South African railways, and I am confident that the alarm ascribed to British manufacturers lest they should not have an opportunity of profiting by the business which will follow the war is unfounded."

SPAIN'S NEW CABINET.

Ministers Take the Oath—Ex-Premier Sagasta's Criticism.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The new Spanish Cabinet took the oath of office to-day.

Admiral Mozo, Maritime Prefect at Cadiz, has been appointed Minister of Marine, the appointment completing the Azcarraga Ministry. He will arrive here on Thursday. Gen. Azcarraga is acting as Minister of Marine ad interim.

The high officials of the Department of the Interior have resigned and several Prefects have indicated that they do not desire to continue at their posts.

Señor Sagasta, the former Premier and Liberal leader, declares the new Cabinet will hasten the ruin of the Conservatives. He believes a great mistake was made in not giving the Naval portfolio to Señor Sanchez Toca and that it was an equal mistake to retain Gen. Libares as Minister of War.

The press points out that five of the nine (?) Ministers are Generals.

The official organ of the army declares the time has arrived to undertake energetically the reorganization of the army.

Germany's Attitude to This Country.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, to-day authorized the statement that his accession to the Chancellorship will mean no change in Germany's friendly attitude toward the United States either politically or commercially. To-day the Chancellor visited the diplomatic representatives of the other German States, and it is said that he will soon make ceremonious visits to the Courts of Saxony, Bavaria, and Baden.

The Sultan Expresses Sympathy.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Emperor William has received a telegram from Abdul Hamid expressing a hope for the recovery of Dowager Empress Frederick and assuring the Kaiser of his unshaken friendship. A reply couched in the warmest terms was sent by Emperor William.

End of Dominican Revolution.

SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 23.—The complete suppression of the revolution is officially announced. Gen. Garcia has surrendered unconditionally. Señor Mota has been arrested on the charge of complicity in the movement. Señor Despradel has been appointed Minister of Agriculture, in succession to Señor Vasquez.

Denial by German Foreign Office.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—A Foreign Office official to whom was shown to-day the statement by a London paper that Germany had acquired the Island of Farsan, in the Red Sea, for a coaling station replied that nothing was known on the subject at the German Foreign Office.

Rumored Expedition to Haiti.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 23.—The Gleaner publishes a report to the effect that a filibustering expedition, headed by a well-known Haitian exile, is being prepared here for the overthrow of the Government of Gen. Simon Sam, the President of Haiti.

PRIEST PLAYS POLICEMAN.

Father Andre, in Minneapolis, Puts Burglar Alarm on the Poor Box.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 23.—Father G. André of the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, noticing that the poor box in the church was being robbed, had it fitted with a burglar alarm. When this rang to-day he dashed into the church and out into the street in pursuit of the thief.

The priest finally overtook the man and handed him over to the police.

His name was M. Landry, a cigarmaker. An hour later Landry was found hanging in his cell, dead.

INSANE CONVICTS RECAPTURED.

All Seven Men Who Escaped from Matteawan Hospital Again in Custody.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 23.—All of the seven convicts who escaped from the Matteawan State Hospital on Sunday evening have now been captured. Superintendent Allison received a message this morning that McCarthy, Foster, and Johnson, the last of the fugitives to remain at large, were apprehended last night near Middlehope, where Clark, Flynn, and Murphy were recaptured yesterday afternoon. These men remained hidden in a barn not far from the spot where the others were caught, and they were run down after they left the barn to make their way out of the neighborhood.

McCarthy, Foster, and Johnson were brought back to the asylum at 10 o'clock this morning.

FIREMEN WITHDRAW FOR COFFEE.

Chief Orders Them Away After Being Refused Refreshments.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 23.—Cole's Chemical Works at Long Hill, near Waverly, were destroyed by fire this morning. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the works were entirely ablaze. Firemen from the adjacent towns responded to the summons for assistance.

About twenty men are usually employed about the place, but last week the plant closed, owing to the scarcity of coal. Yesterday there was a supply of coal taken to the works, and Mr. Cole expected to start up again this week.

Braun's Hotel, close by, caught fire several times, but the blaze was extinguished. The four buildings were entirely consumed in about an hour after the flames were first discovered.

Chief Kiersted of Newark, about 6 o'clock asked that the firemen be given some coffee to refresh them at their work. The request was made to one of those in charge of the works, but, it is said, met with a refusal. The Chief then ordered the men under him to leave the scene immediately.

Shortly after 10 o'clock a request was received at Fire Headquarters from Park View asking that an engine be sent to help extinguish a lot of burning material at the ruins. A negative reply was the result.

Big columns of smoke are still coming from the fire. The material which is burning consists of bones and other animal matter. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

Two Wives Claim Charles Place's Body.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—Two wives are claiming the body of Charles Place, the well-known box manufacturer, who died here Sunday night.

The second Mrs. Place made her home with her husband in this city. The first Mrs. Place lived in Somerville, and has two children, both of whom are married. The first wife and children of Place have put their case in the hands of a lawyer, who is instituting proceedings to get possession of the remains.

Paid $5,050 for a Yearling Bull.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—Frank Rockefeller of Cleveland, Ohio, to-day at the combination show and sale of Herefords and Shorthorns, paid $5,050 for Columbus XVIII., a yearling Hesiod bull, owned by Benton Gabbert of Dearborn, Mo. This is the highest price paid for a single animal so far reached at the show. The bull carried the first prize for the best bull at the sale.

FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE POOR.

Question of a Municipal Sanitarium Before the Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Alfred Meyer read a paper before the Section of Medicine of the New York Academy of Medicine last night on "The City and Its Consumptive Poor: A Plea for a Municipal Sanitarium Outside of the Corporate Limits."

Dr. Meyer said that the home he proposed would cost $3,000,000 to construct and another $1,000,000 a year for maintenance. But he thought an effectual start could be made with $300,000. He considered some spot in the Adirondacks as the most favorable for the proposed institution. He declared that all the city officials interested in the work were in favor of the plan. The Legislature last Summer had passed a bill authorizing the city to expend $300,000 on such a home, but the measure did not meet the approval of the Mayor.

Dr. Meyer declared that with proper care and treatment tuberculosis could be cured in the early stages of the disease. Massachusetts had such a home, and the system worked well in Germany. He estimated the number of consumptives in this city as between 25,000 and 30,000.

Dr. John B. Cosby, Commissioner of Health, said he had the assurance of his colleagues on the board that they would do everything to secure a hospital outside the corporate limits for the treatment of consumptives. He said that the Mayor was afraid of the financial outlay which such an undertaking might make necessary. He thought he would agree to an appropriation of $200,000.

"If the Health Department," he said, "is going to make an effort to get the money, we may be compelled to ask for at least $50,000 a year to care for advanced cases. It is this class that we meet on the streets, in the cars, and in the hospitals. But if we can get the hospital, I would rather have the hospital."

Charities Commissioner John W. Keller wrote:

"There is a prospect for an early and effective remedy for this deficiency. In February next the Manhattan State Hospital will have to leave Blackwell's Island, and the three buildings now occupied by the insane will revert to the Department of Charities. These buildings will afford ample room for the treatment of all phthisis cases among the poor of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and it is my purpose to devote all of them, or such part as may be necessary to such purpose."

Jacob H. Schiff, President of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, wrote that his institution had experimented with a special home at Bedford Park and was now completing arrangements for enlarging its accommodations there.

Charles C. Savage, President of Roosevelt Hospital, said that the hospitals could not take care of tuberculosis cases. He did not believe, however, that such a sanitarium as that proposed could be established by private effort, and thought its establishment in the far-off Adirondacks would not be wise.

MERCHANT'S WIFE TAKES ACID.

Husband Positive She Did Not Attempt Suicide.

Mrs. Mary Smith, thirty years old, the wife of a commission merchant living in the Hotel Arlington, 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, was taken from that place to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from a serious case of acid poisoning.

Mrs. C. B. Colton, the woman's mother and Mr. Smith, her husband, called at Bellevue last night. Mr. Smith declined to give his business address, but, said he, his wife, and mother-in-law had lived for some time in the Arlington. They had been to the theatre Monday night, and his wife had complained of illness upon their return.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Colton heard groans coming from the bathroom, and entering it found her daughter lying unconscious on the floor. An empty acid bottle lay near her.

Mrs. Colton and Mr. Smith are positive that Mrs. Smith must have taken the poison by accident. Mr. Smith said his domestic life was happy. Mrs. Smith will recover.

The poison came from the drug store kept by Mr. Stein, at Twenty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue. The druggist not only declined to talk last night but threatened to discharge at once any of his clerks who did.

REV. A. G. CUMMINS RESIGNS.

Holy Trinity Curate Accepts Call to Poughkeepsie.

Much interest was aroused in Harlem church circles yesterday when it became known that the Rev. Alexander Griswold Cummins, Jr., for the last five years curate of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, had accepted a call from Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and would enter upon his new field Dec. 1.

Mr. Cummins tendered his resignation to the Vestry of Holy Trinity Sunday night, and it was accepted immediately. He was the protégé of the late Rev. Dr. Charles De Wit Bridgman, rector of the church, which is the largest of its denomination up town. Upon Dr. Bridgman's death, about fifteen months ago, there was a very general feeling in the parish that Mr. Cummins should succeed him, and much disappointment was felt when the Rev. Dr. H. B. Nichols, who came from an outside parish, got the place.

Mr. Cummins tendered his resignation at that time, but Dr. Nichols reappointed him as his curate, and he has remained until the present time. It is believed that the feeling of disappointment which has lingered within the hearts of many over this matter will now be entirely removed.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONS COUNCIL.

Meeting at Louisville, Ky., Opened with Imposing Rites.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23.—With imposing rites the meeting of the Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the entire United States was formally opened at 10:30 o'clock this morning at Christ Church Cathedral by the celebration of the holy communion.

In the procession which followed the crucifer to the chancel were thirty-one Bishops, while more than 100 prominent clergymen sat in the front part of the church. All the Bishops wore the garments of their office.

The Right Rev. S. C. Patridge, Bishop of Kioto, Japan, led the way as the Junior Bishop. The Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, the Senior Bishop, came last, immediately in front of the Rev. George Grant Smith, who acted as master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Bishop Patridge.

The business session of the day was held this afternoon at Liederkranz Hall. Immediately after the organization the Right Rev. T. U. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, delivered the address of welcome. He ridiculed the idea that the missionaries are responsible for the troubles in China. The response was made by the Right Rev. John Scarborough, Bishop of New Jersey.

The afternoon was spent in receiving the reports of the various missionary societies.

This evening at 8 o'clock a reception was tendered to the visiting clergy and laymen by the citizens of Louisville at the Galt House.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting Opens at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23.—The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the American Missionary Association opened in the Court Square Theatre at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, with more than 400 delegates in attendance, and will continue until Thursday evening with morning, afternoon, and evening sessions.

The convention was called to order by President F. A. Noble, D. D., of Illinois. Mayor W. P. Hayes gave the address of welcome from the city, and the Rev. Philip S. Moxom, D. D., the address of welcome from the churches, to which President Noble made response.

This evening every part of the theatre was filled to overflowing. It is estimated that over 3,000 persons were present.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, delivered the annual sermon of the association. The subject of the sermon was "Jesus Christ and Social Progress." The session concluded with a communion service in the First Church. The programme for to-morrow will include many prominent speakers.

Patrick H. Kelly of St. Paul Dead.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 23.—Patrick H. Kelly, a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Foley Brothers & Kelly, died to-night, aged sixty-nine years. He was for a long time a leader in Democratic politics in this State, and during President Cleveland's first term he, in association with Michael Doran, wielded a great power in the party's affairs in the Northwest. Of late years, however, Mr. Kelly had taken no active part in politics.

CHARLES E. MATHER ARRESTED

Man Wanted by Jewelry Merchants Here in Custody at Seattle.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the arrest of Charles E. Mather, formerly of the firm of Mather & Wentworth, in Seattle, Washington. Mather, when arrested, had been in Seattle for four days and was about to start for Australia. He is accused by a number of wholesale jewelers and diamond merchants of the theft of jewelry valued at about $50,000, which he obtained on memorandum, and, according to Detective Malden of the Central Office, pawned under the name of J. C. Moore.

Detective Malden tells an interesting story of the details of Mather's transactions. On Aug. 21 he called at Paul Fleischer's place in Malden Lane, Malden says, and secured a pearl brooch valued at $12,000, saying he wished to show it to one of the Goulds. He then went to McAleenan's pawnshop on Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street and asked for a loan of $4,000 on it, stating that he was J. C. Moore, a wealthy man stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria with his wife. His statements were investigated and found to be true as far as the hotel people knew. He also obtained from Frederick W. Lewis & Co. of 1 Malden Lane a pearl necklace valued at $3,800, which he pawned at McAleenan's for $1,538, together with a watch a former customer had left with him to be repaired. He obtained $100 on the watch.

On Oct. 5, it is said, Mather obtained from the firm of Alfred H. Smith & Co. of 186 Broadway a "pearl rope" on the plea that he wanted to show it to a prominent man who might purchase it. This was valued at $21,000, and was pawned without any delay for $4,388. There had been many inquiries for the brooch obtained from Mr. Fleischer, and with $4,000 of the money thus obtained he redeemed the brooch and returned it to the owner. The day following he endeavored to obtain it again, but was refused.

As Mather had promised to return either the price or the "pearl rope" on Oct. 8 to Alfred H. Smith & Co., the firm gave him a day or two of grace and then made inquiries, which led to the discovery of the necklace in the pawnshop, and also brought to light the fact that "Moore" and his wife had disappeared. No trace of them was found until the arrest in Seattle.

Mather's reputation, according to the police, was not of the best. He failed in business several times, and was concerned in a transaction which lodged him in Ludlow Street Jail. He managed, however, to escape from this, and his reappearance was taken as an indication that the matter had been compromised. Few men equal him as a salesman, and he had little difficulty in obtaining diamonds on memorandum, although the jewelers were perfectly cognizant of his record. He made many promises of reform and did for a long time live up to his obligations.

A French Transport Sunk.

KOBE, Japan, Oct. 23.—The French transport Caravane sank in the Inland Sea after collision with the Japanese liner Yamaguchi Maru. She was a coast service vessel, and armed with a breech-loader. Three Frenchmen who were on board are missing.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron and Baroness von Hengelmuller, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. Col. Turnbull, Canada.

GRAND UNION—Louis F. Payn, Chatham; W. L. Parkhurst, Canandaigua; John Raines, Canandaigua.

GRAND—Capt. McA. Webster, United States Army; R. Lincoln Lippitt, Providence.

HOLLAND—E. V. R. Thayer, Boston, A. Henry Savage Landor, London.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira; ex-Judge Philip Fitzpatrick, Troy.

VICTORIA—W. T. Terriss, London; W. J. Fleming, Pittsburg.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—E. Rollins Morse, Boston; Baron Schleppenbach, Temporary Consul from Russia at Chicago.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, black goods, and linings; W. Davies, furnishing goods; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; H. C. Mockbee, shoes; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; W. Byrider, hats; St. Denis Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Graff, Al., Syracuse, N. Y.; A. Graff, carpets; Hoffman House.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Hoffman House.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. M. Miller, linens, white goods, and notions; W. Barman, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; H. Hearn, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Hengerer, William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Miller, notions and fancy goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, linings; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild Bros., Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Marks Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrian, boys' clothing; Hotel Victoria.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Victoria.

Stevens, C. A., & Bros., Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Stevens, silks; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Lit Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Meyer, Julius, & Sons, Richmond, Va.; A. H. Meyer, notions, furs, and ribbons; E. A. Constone, dry goods, 51 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wegman, John B., Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear, corsets, and waists; M. Solinsky, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Victoria.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods, &c.; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and ladies' collars; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; J. J. Brigham, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Merrill, Thomes & Co., Portland, Me.; W. W. Merrill, notions; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. Goldenberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods; A. Vanderpyl, hosiery and underwear; W. H. Dinsmore, notions, fancy goods, and ribbons, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Gamble, Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits, 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Miss E. T. Davis, cloaks and suits, 38 Crosby Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Colwell, Irving S., Auburn, N. Y.; books and stationery; Hotel Albert.

Cook, L. W., Altoona, Penn.; G. D. Cook, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; L. W. Cook, house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks, 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; dress goods and silks, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, hosiery; 115 Worth Street.

Nugent, E., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. C. Nugent, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Hargadine, McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. McKittrick, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions and art goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, fancy goods; 621 Broadway; Gerard House.

Johnson & Wilbur Mercantile Company, Colorado Springs, Col.; M. H. Wilbur, notions; Gerard House.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; A. T. Otis, glassware; Herald Square Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Holcombe, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Rosenberg, Cohoon & Norton, Montgomery, Ala.; E. Rosenberg, notions; Union Square Hotel.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; 406 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; E. Kirscher, notions; F. Averill, notions; 56 Worth Street.

Goldstone & Redstone, Des Moines, Iowa; S. Redstone, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. C. Smith, domestics and dress goods; 320 Broadway.

Ferguson, McKinney, Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Byrne, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street.

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FALSE TO COUNTRY, FALSE TO PARTY.

Why have so many Democrats of National prominence declared their intention to vote for MCKINLEY? What is the meaning of these almost daily announcements of a change of party allegiance? What process of reasoning, what prompting of conscience or of patriotism was it that moved the late JOHN M. PALMER, ABRAM S. HEWITT, ex-Secretary CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, ALEXANDER E. ORR, ex-Gov. GEORGE HOADLY, E. ELLERY ANDERSON, Senator WILLIAM LINDSAY, ex-Secretary JOHN G. CARLISLE, Gen. E. S. BRAGG, and other Democrats who have upheld the old-time faith and done much service for the party to repudiate its candidate and its present principles and announce their purpose to vote for the Republican nominee? Do the present leaders of the Democratic Party believe that their organization is better off without these men? Is it stronger now that they have left it? What has the Democratic Party gained, what can it hope to gain, to offset these losses? We do not mean merely the loss of the votes of the men we have mentioned, but of the tens of thousands of Democrats who will follow them into the Republican camp.

To the question why these Democrats are going to vote the Republican ticket ex-Postmaster General DON M. DICKINSON has given an eloquent answer in a letter defining the issues of the campaign and declaring his position. It is a letter which combines the statement of lofty motives of action with a most destructive analysis of the character and the public utterances of the Populist candidate and a terse but striking characterization of the present condition of the Democratic Party. We published Mr. DICKINSON'S letter entire in our issue of yesterday, but it is a document of such high value in the campaign that we again put before our readers the introductory passages, in which the writer sets forth his grounds of action:

> Since the adoption of the Kansas City platform and his nomination I have never entertained a thought of voting for Mr. BRYAN.
>
> I confess, however, that, in common with very many Democrats, I hoped for a time that I might with a clear conscience stay away from the polls. But Mr. BRYAN'S speeches, particularly his later ones, have destroyed that illusion and convinced me that I must vote at the coming election.
>
> I criticise no man of different views who can reconcile himself to the other course, but as for me with the light I have, I am forced to the conviction that I would be a recreant American, false to my country, and false to my party as well, if I should take to the woods. * * *
>
> I could not be a Republican if I would, and I say the creed of Democracy with all my old-time sincerity and faith. But I recognize scarcely a vestige of Democratic principle in either the Chicago or Kansas City platform. The organization is in the hands of the Populists, and by these the livery of true Democracy has been stolen, in which to serve all the devils that make for social disorder.
>
> Mr. BRYAN is preaching the gospel of hate. Voicing that, he appeals to the envious, the discontented, the improvident, the incompetent, and the unworthy idle. * * *
>
> He speaks no encouragement to the unsuccessful, but tells him to lay the blame at the door of his more fortunate neighbor, and that his sole remedy is to attack him.
>
> He invariably speaks of debtors as "merciless creditors," and to the debtor he teaches that his friend who has loaned him money or trusted him is his enemy.
>
> When a man fails and becomes despondent, he does not seek to inspire him with the American spirit of perseverance; he does not appeal to him to be up and doing and to try again, but he tells him to stop trying, and that the remedy is to pull down the more successful.

"False to my country and false to my party as well." That is the whole case, and it could not be better put. No man can do his country greater injury than to assist in placing an incapable and dangerous man in an office of trust and power, the highest office. How can any Democrat let the dangers of "imperialism," even though to him they appear real and substantial, blind him to the calamities he invites by supporting for the Presidency a man of trick and deceit, a pestilent agitator who is continually appealing to class hatred, ignorance, and mob passion? The betrayal of party involved in the support of BRYAN is equally plain to view. The election of BRYAN, with its unimaginable consequences of disaster to the well-being and the honor of the Nation, would make the name of Democrat so abhorred that no man would have the hardihood to wear it. The party would be annihilated by the storm of public execration that would be visited upon the authors of the ruin and disgrace inevitably resulting from four years of Bryanism at Washington.

Fidelity to party, loyalty to the old-time principles, demands that Democrats now vote to keep the new and false Democracy out of power. Defeat alone is salvation. The name and the principles do not belong to the present organization. No faithful Democrat owes them support. Would Mr. FAIRCHILD, Mr. CARLISLE, and Mr. DICKINSON, all of whom held Cabinet offices under President CLEVELAND, be found supporting the Republican candidate for President if a true Democratic candidate were in the field?

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LONG ISLAND

The leasing of the Long Island Railway system by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may be the source of great advantage for the City of New York and the immense population of which it is the home and the far greater population of the future. Practically the entire western portion of the island is now within the corporate limits of the city; another section lying within twenty-five miles of the City Hall is well fitted for the homes of those doing business in the city; the whole of the southern side and large portions of the northern side of the island afford sites for delightful Summer resorts, some of which are already in an advanced stage of development, while there is a considerable area of agricultural land capable, under proper treatment, of supplying the needs of the city. The one condition to the development of these varied resources is rapid, convenient, regular, and cheap transportation. Naturally the lines on which this is to be built up converge in the business part of the city, which will be the main objective of the system, and this involves easy and prompt transit across the arm of the sea known as the East River, and connection with the rapid transit system of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

The Pennsylvania Road has the capital, the trained staff of administration, the experience of extensive and successful operation, and will have the services of President BALDWIN of the Long Island system, who has already shown a firm grasp of the problem presented and unusual ability in dealing with it. It has been announced that the Pennsylvania Road is prepared to proceed with the construction of tunnels under the East River as soon as the necessary action is taken by the authorities. For one of these the Rapid Transit Commission has given its approval. It is to have close connection with the rapid transit road, is to make a swift and convenient line to the City Hall in Brooklyn, to the meeting point of a number of surface lines at Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, and to the Long Island Railroad Station at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues.

This of itself would be the most important contribution to the solution of the vexed question of relieving the bridge and the surface lines in Brooklyn that has yet been suggested. In the light of existing conditions it would be an immense improvement. The congestion on the bridge and along Fulton Street, which is the central conduit of nearly all the traffic debouching at the bridge, has become almost intolerable. On the bridge itself it is hopeless. That structure is now used to the extreme limit of its capacity, and though an extension of terminals at this side would do away with some discomfort and danger from crowding and confusion it would add nothing to the speed of transit across the bridge or to the number of passengers that could be handled within the rush hours. The congestion on Fulton Street has been met to some extent by running the cars of the longer lines up different streets to resume their regular routes further out, but this is but a temporary relief, and the steady increase of travel is fast neutralizing what advantage is thus obtained. The line of underground road proposed by the Pennsylvania Company would tap the converging streams of travel nearer their sources and for some time be of real service.

But not for a very long time. Any plans for really rapid transit between the business portion of New York and its contributing area to the east must take into account the certain and persistent and relatively rapid growth of the traffic. It is on this account that the entrance of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the field is hopeful. That company is accustomed to dealing with problems of this sort, and its managers have in the past shown foresight, skill, and energy in the work. It is announced that they now contemplate the construction of several tunnels under the East River at convenient points for connection not only with the surface system of Brooklyn, but with lines of their own running out on Long Island. One of the features of their plan is the building up at Long Beach of a seaside resort forty minutes from the City Hall similar to the one at Atlantic City on the New Jersey coast. That ought not to be a difficult task if undertaken with a full consideration of the possibilities and conditions of success. But it will be only a small part of the development that awaits their enterprise if sufficiently broadly planned and thoroughly executed. Nearly the whole of Long Island is, as we pointed out at the outset, fitted for useful and convenient occupation dependent on suitable and adequate connection with this city. And quite independently of the fitness of the island for residence there are very great industrial opportunities, especially on the north side, which have already found considerable exploitation, but only to a small fraction of the possibilities.

Taking into account the peculiar conformation of the island, the absence of any obstacles to railroad construction, its healthful climate, its extended water line both on the Sound and on the ocean, and its situation with reference to the city, it is a field for railway enterprise of the highest order almost unlimited in promise.

MR. HOBSON'S INDISCRETION.

If the judicious friends of Admiral SAMPSON could cause an injunction to issue restraining Lieut. HOBSON from any further public recital of the woes and wrongs of the Admiral, there can be no doubt that they would apply for the writ without delay.

The revival of that controversy on any grounds would be of doubtful wisdom. But to rake it up as Mr. HOBSON has done by arraigning the American people for base ingratitude to Admiral SAMPSON and holding them responsible for the illness from which he is unfortunately suffering is a mistake of which a naval officer of riper judgment would not be guilty.

Intimations have been heard that Mr. HOBSON is talking about this matter with the permission of the President and Secretary LONG. That is preposterous. The regulations of the navy forbid the public discussion of the affairs of the department by officers. It cannot be supposed that the regulations have been suspended to allow Lieut. HOBSON, in the midst of a Presidential campaign, to air his views of the merits of Admiral SAMPSON and of the conduct of the American people.

It is plain that the impulsive young officer is talking on his own hook. His offense must have been overlooked in the department, or he would have received an admonition before he had repeated his ill-advised remarks.

"WORLD POLITICS" AND PUBLIC OPINION.

That was a significant complaint that the British Foreign Office "gave out" the other day, touching the mischief that was done in international affairs by premature publicity. Upon the surface it was quite just. One can readily understand how regularly trained diplomatists must look upon the irregular manner in which international affairs are allowed to be discussed, all over the world, "in town meeting." There is even especial force in the complaint in this case, because it is so evidently desirable that China should be impressed with the unity of the powers. They should and must present a united front to that singular compound of childish slyness and of childish ignorance and superstition that calls itself the Government of China, with which, nevertheless, they must do business under the awful alternative of setting up a Government of their own. It is true that what may be called the anti-Boxer demonstrations in the South of China hold out some hope that the Western World may not be shut up to that hard choice, but that "the better element" in China itself may find some organized expression which the material and moral aid of the powers may develop into a more responsible and representative Government than the cabal of ignorant literates that has ruled the Middle Kingdom for so long. When a Chinese Government has been driven out of Peking, and when the Forbidden City, forbidden to Chinamen and still more to foreigners, has been trampled over by foreign troops, there is very little left of the divinity which in China more perhaps than anywhere else so hedges a King, or an Empress Dowager, that "treason dares not peep at what it would."

But it is a singular situation that has been presented. Mr. HAY'S bright idea of getting assurances from all the powers which might be supposed to have designs upon China, that we should be commercially no worse off in case they should succeed in their designs, left us at liberty to regard the subsequent proceedings with comparative equanimity. So soon as we had achieved in China the work of rescuing imperiled Americans we had no further interest, excepting indemnity for the past and security for the future. But since, for this praiseworthy and necessary purpose, it was necessary for the powers to present a united front to China, we may suppose that the publication of the first German proposition, of the second German proposition, and of the French proposition to the powers, must have made the officials in our own State Department "sit up" as anxiously as the officials in any foreign chancellery with horror at the innovation upon all diplomatic usages.

And yet it is entirely arguable that, from the point of view of the chancelleries, the results of the German and French indiscretions are not at all to be regretted. These proposals elicited the opinion of every nation concerned upon the points at issue, so far as that opinion could be deduced from the public press. With regard to England and France and the United States, the expression may be taken to be complete and perfect. In Germany there are the obvious deductions to be made that a large part of the German press is still of the "reptile" or subsidized kind, that a large part goes in fear of what, in the way of free speech, may be construed into "Majestaetsbeleidigung," and that the German press in general, in comparison with that of countries which have had a longer international status, suffers by reason of the incompetency of its conductors, proceeding in turn from their ineradicably provincial way, in comparison with the press of countries politically more advanced and civilized, of regarding topics of world-wide bearing and importance. The Russian press is of course entirely negligible, and merely echoes the official Russian expression upon international questions. But with these exceptions the press of the countries interested in the settlement of the Chinese question gives the opinion of those countries. And since it is, in the long run, the opinion of these countries that must dictate the terms of the settlement of civilization with China, any diplomatic indiscretions may be welcomed that have the effect of eliciting that opinion.

The Anglo-German compact in itself supplies an exemplification of this truth. It is said, and it is quite credible, that the agreement was reached some time ago, and that it has been "given out" now because the time seemed propitious for publication. The second German proposal and the French proposal had been accepted by all the powers "in principle," while the details had been made the subjects of endless reservations and exceptions. It is at this juncture that the German and British Foreign Offices step in with a statement of principles which plainly include maintaining the integrity of China, and keeping "the open door." This statement seems to be accepted by all the parties in interest. If the third clause is not equally accepted, that seems to be because nobody knows what it means, nor to what it may commit anybody; and, indeed, it professes to commit nobody but the two original contracting parties. If these nations are emboldened to produce their agreement at this time for the assent of the other powers, it can be only because they have learned from the unofficial utterances of the other countries concerned what the opinion is of countries which are governed by the opinion of their peoples. And so an agreement in which all the powers are prepared to join, and which embodies the principles contended for by the United States ever since the present Secretary of State took office, is not only a victory of public opinion, but a tribute to the value of public discussion. It will be bad for the Government of China if it derives from this agreement encouragement to keep on in its iniquitous and foolish courses. For the agreement supplies a basis of common action upon which all the powers may proceed to demand justice of China, without any one having reason to fear that any other may be in the way of getting the better of itself in the final settlement which seems now surer than ever before to be arrived at with China.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the discussion, already bitter and tending inevitably to become more so, that has been excited by the selection of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE'S name for a place in the "Hall of Fame," among the very greatest of the Nation's heroes and benefactors, there is to be seen one of the many unfortunate results that not a few of us have anticipated ever since the curious scheme took definite shape. Some good will follow its execution, doubtless, in the way of directing public attention to the services of certain men who for one reason or another have failed to secure deserved recognition, but all possible benefits of that kind are vastly overbalanced by the harm done in this single case. Whether Gen. LEE was a patriot or a traitor is a question with no bearing on the present or the future of the United States, and there is not the slightest possibility that Americans will ever agree upon an answer to it until the civil war comes to be merely an episode in the history of the country. Anything that practically forces present argument about it is deeply to be regretted. A tacit agreement to disagree is the only course now compatible with the harmonious relations so earnestly desired in both North and South, the only course that will hasten the ultimate coincidence of opinion. But the "Hall of Fame" people, by their premature attempt to settle the controversy, have given new life to animosities that were dying for lack of sustenance, and for months to come we are fated to hear, in newspapers and out of them, an interchange of epithets the harshness of which is only equaled by their uselessness. There are millions of persons in the United States to whom LEE represents an abhorrent cause, and other millions for whom he typifies a sacred one. For them to discuss the matter is to quarrel, since they are not at odds about facts, but about deductions from facts, and in making the deductions the two sides move instinctively in different directions. The safe and healing silence of the last ten or fifteen years has been rudely broken, the agreement to disagree has been violated, all because a little group, well intentioned but ill advised, have assumed, without authority or invitation, to perform a task which the Nation in its own good, and vastly better, time would have attended to for itself.

—One day last week The Rocky Mountain News of Denver covered a considerable part of its first page with a picture showing Mr. BRYAN in the airy garb of a Roman gladiator. He bears a shield marked 16 to 1, and a sword with which he threatens a "Money Trust" ogre of half his size and armed only with a club. Behind Mr. BRYAN crouches a sad but sightly female, on the train of whose dress is the word "Silver," while a particularly ugly boy labeled "Wolcott" is creeping toward them from the rear with a large knife in his hand. The picture plainly enough intimates that the gladiator's only object in life is to protect silver and advance the interests of the silver miners. This is a curious narrowing of a Presidential candidate's ambition, possibly pleasing in Denver, but not calculated to win votes in parts of the country where such candidates are supposed to be concerned about many things and places. The text accompanying this cartoon is distinctly amusing. "While Mr. BRYAN," it begins, "is making a gallant fight for silver, EDWARD O. WOLCOTT, the man who has been and is the worst traitor to silver in the Senate, is sneaking up behind him with a stiletto to drive it into his back and into the back of silver." And again: "While Mr. BRYAN is preaching free coinage in the face of bitter opposition, WOLCOTT asks the greatest silver-producing area in the world to vote against BRYAN and assist in electing a Congress that will kill silver." The next sentence refers to Mr. BRYAN as "making a contest for silver that excites the admiration of most of his opponents." Those of us who have kept track of Mr. BRYAN'S speeches in this part of the country, and have noted his extreme reluctance for months past even to mention the white metal, cannot help wondering where The Rocky Mountain News gets its information. We have seen no "gallant fight for silver," and have heard no "preaching" of free coinage. Only in moments of extreme irritation, and when subjected to severe pressure, has he had a word to say on those matters, and even then the word has been evasive and enigmatic. Denver must get its ideas of its hero's present attitude from specially prepared versions of his speeches. If that is the case, somebody is getting fooled. Mr. BRYAN is undoubtedly a silver man, but he is not fighting very gallantly just now for the pallid object of his affections, and he tries to avoid the "bitter opposition" by not preaching silver at all.

—Apparently for the sake of illustrating its own ability to misunderstand—we will not say to misrepresent—a plain statement, The Boston Herald says: "THE NEW YORK TIMES is moved to wrath because the programmes at about all the theatres in that city are Bryan campaign documents." Our "wrath," such as it is, was excited not by the appearance of Bryan advertisements on the theatre programmes, but by the appearance there of political advertisements of any kind, and we distinctly declared that, except out of regard for good taste and public rights, we should rejoice to see the Bryan advertisements on the programmes, because of our firm conviction that they anger every man or woman who sees them there and therefore injure the cause they were designed to help. Such injury, of course, would not worry us a bit. While on the subject of injudicious and offensive advertising, how about the very modern practice of using kites to haul aloft trade and political announcements, thus degrading the blue sky to the level of a billboard and writing the petty affairs of men on a background hitherto invaded only by stars and clouds? The kites themselves are interesting enough to win provisional forgiveness, and a sun-lighted American flag harmonizes not ill with the upper azure, but as for the other things, they are all obnoxious to sensitive minds. We are inclined to think that any man over whose land these devices are carried by the indifferent wind could bring an action for trespass against the too-enterprising kite-fliers if he chose to do so. Ownership extends indefinitely upward as well as downward, according to the accepted theories of possession, and it is an obvious infringement of property rights to put advertisements above one's roof, just as it would be to put them on it.

MR. WARNER'S ELMIRA SPEECH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was one of the speakers on "Democratic Day," 3d inst., at the Elmira Fair. Referring to Philippine matters, I mentioned two or three of the admitted cases of barbarity which had been committed by our troops, and expressly charged upon the Administration responsibility, not merely for the fact, but also for the character of the war waged against a weak people struggling to be free.

The Elmira Advertiser so misrepresented what I said as to make it an attack on the general character of our soldiers. Advised of the personal bitterness against Stanchfield that has filled that paper with gall, I was not surprised. At Corning, on the 5th inst., I called attention to the matter and denounced The Advertiser's screed as false.

On my return I found that THE TIMES had published what was practically The Advertiser's account, and ignored what I said at Corning; also that Republican papers had done the same, or more so.

I am too appreciative of the fairness with which THE TIMES has always treated me to attribute any motive, and too well aware of the liability of unintentional error to denounce offhand a reporter's mistake, and of course did not expect THE TIMES to concur in my view as to the Philippine war. I have been surprised, however, that in a matter which, from a later editorial reference which I saw, it seems to have considered important, its correspondent who sent it the news neither gave me an opportunity to deny the statement attributed to me before doing so, nor even transmitted my denial when I afterward did publicly notice it.

JOHN DE WITT WARNER.
New York, Oct. 20, 1900.

Objects to Gen. Lee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The idea of a Hall of Fame for great Americans as it is being carried out is a stupendous farce. Notoriety is not fame. Misguided ability, however successful, is only notoriety. Robert E. Lee was a great rebel General, and gained great notoriety as a leader of the enemies of his country, and in the name of thousands of braver, better, truer, patriotic, loyal citizens living, and many thousands that gave their lives in defense of their country against his efforts to destroy this Government, I protest against his name being coupled with the patriots of his time. Robert E. Lee deserves the everlasting contempt of every soldier and every honest American for accepting the surrender of brave Union soldiers when he knew they would be sent to be starved and tortured in Southern prison pens. A. B. W.

New York, Oct. 16, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Hope.

Friend—What is Hope?

Poet—It's something that wakes you up at 4 o'clock in the morning when the postman doesn't come around till 10.—Syracuse Herald.

Tipton.

"Sir Tommie Lipton is after the America's Cup again."

"Well, he has nerve."

"It takes nerve to be a great advertiser."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Temperature.

Maud—I don't think that Angelina is as cold as they say she is.

Mary—Probably not, but I notice that she has managed to freeze on to Fred for a long time.—Denver News.

Halloween Risk.

"If I walk backward down the cellar stairs in the dark I'll see my future husband."

"Nonsense; you'll be more likely to see our family surgeon."—Chicago Record.

The Jam.

"What's the matter over there? What's the crowd doing in front of that house?"

"The man who lives there has just inherited $100,000. Those are friends of his who have come to tell him how to invest the money."—Chicago Times-Herald.

LET US SMILE.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

The thing that goes the farthest toward
making life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most, is
just a pleasant smile.
The smile that bubbles from a heart that
loves its fellow men
Will drive away the clouds of gloom and
coax the sun again.
It's full of worth, and goodness, too, with
manly kindness blent—
It's worth a million dollars and it doesn't
cost a cent.

There is no room for sadness when we see a
cheery smile—
It always has the same good look—it's never out of style—
It nerves us on to try again, when failure
makes us blue;
The dimples of encouragement are good
for me and you.
It pays a higher interest, for it is merely
lent—
It's worth a million dollars and it doesn't
cost a cent.

A smile comes very easy—you can wrinkle
up with cheer
A hundred times before you can squeeze
out a soggy tear.
It ripples out, moreover, to the heartstrings
that will tug,
And always leaves an echo that is very like
a hug.
So, smile away. Folks understand what by
a smile is meant.
It's worth a million dollars and it doesn't
cost a cent.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A One-Act Drama by Zangwill Acted at Wallack's.

Peter Dailey in Musical Farce at the Madison Square—James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo"—Stage Gossip.

At Wallack's Theatre last night, after the performance of "The Greatest Thing in the World," a queer dramatic composition by Mr. Israel Zangwill was presented by Mrs. Le Moyne and her company. This was cheerfully entitled "The Moment of Death," and was divided in three short episodes requiring altogether one-half hour in the performance.

In front of her Belgravia mansion, one dark, snowy day at noon, the elderly Duchess of Maldon persisted in detaining a good Bishop, who doubtless wished himself at his club or by his study fire. The Duchess talked about goodness and good works, and the Bishop replied in set, conventional terms. He was a conventional Bishop and he esteemed his rich and noble benefactress a woman of spotless character.

Suddenly, as the clock in a neighboring tower was striking 12, the Duchess dropped in a heap by her doorstep, and as the Bishop and her footman leaned over to lift her the scene was shifted in a twinkling 10,000 miles and time flew back a quarter of a century. In a clearing before a log hut in a Queensland forest lay the woman who had been the Duchess in the first episode. She was a comely young wife, and her husband, an old Scotch prospector, had taken her out of the Foundling Asylum at Brisbane to marry her. He loved her, but she loved a certain young stockman, and when she arose from the fainting fit (she was subject to attacks of syncope) she heard the clatter of horse's hoofs. Her lover was coming to urge her to elope.

The old husband caught them together. It was decided, in good old melodramatic fashion, that the men should fight each other to the death with pistols, and the survivor should have the woman. The lover had first shot and missed. Then the old fellow gave the youngster ten minutes to live, and sent the woman indoors for a Bible. She brought one, and also a pistol, with which she killed her husband. Then, to square matters, and place them on equal terms, the lover murdered the faithful negro servitor, and the precious pair prepared to depart for England to claim the Dukedom which the man had inherited.

This scene represented what passed through the mind of the old Duchess in the single moment she lay on the pavement. In the third episode she was shown in her last gasp, just as the neighboring bell rang out the last stroke of twelve.

No single artistic reputation will be enhanced by this performance. The acting was all well considered and competent, except that Mrs. Le Moyne was utterly unconvincing as the young woman two lusty fools were willing to die for. The two new scenic pictures were handsome, but the Belgravia house was obviously a picture on a drop, and when the Duchess invited the Bishop to enter one wondered how he was to get in.

Robert.....Robert Edeson
John.....John Glendinning
Coralee.....Alphonse Ethier
The Bishop.....Charles Stanley
Margery, Duchess of Maldon.....Mrs. Le Moyne

PETER DAILEY'S RETURN.

Musical Farce from the German at the Madison Square Theatre.

In a musical farce adapted from the German of "Im Himmelhof," by George V. Hobart, as incoherent and lawless in its dramatic construction and view of life as such pieces usually are, Mr. Peter F. Dailey reappeared before a characteristically cordial metropolitan audience at the Madison Square Theatre last night. The new piece has an involved but not too persistent plot, concerning marital jealousy and mistaken identity, and its complications are of the long familiar sort, but they do not interfere with one's enjoyment of the jokes, songs, and dances which make up the best part of the entertainment.

The proceedings, which are generally wild and frequently reprehensible, are supposed to take place in and around a villa overlooking the Hudson and in what is called "the model room" of a shop where colored posters are designed and printed. This last-mentioned scene provides the excuse for the introduction of a large number of comely young women in varied and sometimes startling attire.

Mr. Dailey's large popularity in this town is indisputable. It does not wane, though his manner is fixed and unchanging and his artistic scope is sharply limited. He must have magnetism, and he certainly is the very personification of good humor.

In his new environment Mr. Dailey still waggishly denotes the audacity of the typical "drummer" of the comic papers, sings in his original and defiant way, and poses as the central figure in groups otherwise feminine and lovely.

He wears a "new Spring suit," kilts, and the garb of a bold toreador. He bandies words with the chorus girls and talks confidentially to the gallery. He "cons," he grimaces, he sits down on nothing, and he "shakes hands" with his elbow. The band plays "Dinah, the Moon Am Beaming," when he enters, and the audiences cheer. He sings two new coon songs; "Sunflower Sue" and "Cindy," and half a dozen others. Of these others, the duets with Miss Christie Macdonald will be liked the best.

Miss Macdonald fairly shares the honors with the plump and impertinent star. She has never before shown herself so competent dramatically. She is the very embodiment of pert vivacity, with a mere hint of fervor once in a while. She is indisputably charming. Her singing makes this frivolous show one of the best of its kind in town, and when she does poor Louie Freear's famous cockney song, (one of the best of the whole lot of recent Cockney songs,) "'E Didn't Know Just What to S'y," she is captivating, in a wholly new way for her, and brings a little moisture to the listener's eyes, too. Miss Freear could not make her songs go in New York. Miss Macdonald can make them all popular.

A variety farce that serves to thus advance a young artiste in public favor, and enables a veteran like Dailey to make a prodigious personal hit, must not be ruthlessly condemned. Much of it is dreadfully silly stuff, to be sure, and few of the performers, excepting the two principals, do anything worth mentioning.

Miss Frankie Bailey is a handsome picture poster, in her frame, of course, but she cannot speak one simple line intelligibly. The voice of Miss Jennie Hawley sounds well in the ensembles, and so does that of William Broderick. Mamie Forbes is very pretty. And that is all.

But Dailey, with the invaluable help of Christie Macdonald, will draw the whole town.

"MONTE CRISTO."

Brilliant Production of the French Play at the Academy of Music.

If there was any need of proof as to the perpetual youth of Monte Cristo, it was to be had in the enthusiastic reception given the revival of that old-fashioned melodrama at the Academy of Music last night. Every part of the great playhouse was packed, and the gallery occupants cheered and applauded James O'Neill and Frederic De Belleville with all the warmth and enthusiasm of a greeting to old and well-loved friends. Down stairs there was an equally cordial reception to play and players by a throng of youngsters, to whom both were new. Scattered about were a few men with gray locks or no locks at all, men about town and business men, who had come to greet an old friend and revive memories of youth. They met in the lobbies between the acts and fairly bubbled over with boyish enthusiasm as they rubbed their hands delightedly at a chance to see a bit of the old school of acting and recalled the production of the play by Charles Fechter in the days when he fairly caught the town with this dramatization of Dumas's story.

All had nothing but praise for the mounting and costuming of the play. Liebler & Co. had certainly spared no effort to make this complete. So, too, they had furnished an excellent supporting company for Mr. O'Neill, headed by that sterling actor, Frederic De Belleville. The management of the lights was the only drawback to the success of the presentation last night. Owing to trouble with these it was almost impossible to see how well or ill John H. Young had done his work as the painter of the prison at the Château D'If. In the altogether dim light it seemed to have been well painted, and had some of the lime light of "The World Is Mine!" climax of the act been used earlier it would probably have fully proved to be so.

However, so brilliant was the setting for the fourth act, painted by Ernest Albert—the conservatory and ballroom of the Hotel de Moncerf—that it sufficed to atone for other minor deficiencies. The colorings were rich and effective as well as in good taste, the set occupying the entire width and depth of the big stage of the Academy. Not only principals, but the "guests" were properly but richly dressed, the Court costumes being made of costly materials used with a lavish hand. As a whole, it is one of the best settings of the sort seen on the New York stage in these days of rich stage settings. The scenery for the first act at the port of Marseilles and that for the forest of Fontainebleu by Homer Emmens were both well done, and filled the eye pleasurably.

Taken as a whole, there was everything to commend in the production, and what there was to condemn was so little as to be hardly worth mentioning. Splendidly staged as it was, brilliantly costumed, and well acted, there seems no good reason why "Monte Cristo" should not run out the season, as it is expected to.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" Sung Last Night.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" were sung. There was a large audience and an abundance of applause. The two operas were of the rude, vigorous style so thoroughly suited to the musical methods of the company now singing in English at the Metropolitan. This adaptation of the music to the method resulted in a performance that had certain puissant elements of vitality. Contrast, refinement, and the effect of points of repose were of course missing from the evening's entertainment, but earnestness, force, and boldness were conspicuously present and exerted their full value with an audience, to a large part of which the works were new. It is in the work of making operas known to a larger public that this company finds its field and reaps its reward.

In "Cavalleria Rusticana" Miss Phoebe Strakosch gave a very creditable performance of Santuzza. It was perfectly, indeed splendidly, conceived and dramatically well interpreted. Facial expression, carriage, gesture, and general action were excellently composed, and if the soprano had been in her best voice and less prone to use the tremolo, she would have left very little indeed to be desired. As it was, she commanded praise for her intelligence and sincerity. Mr. Sheehan was the Turiddu, and he sang and acted with vigor to spare. His best vocal work was heard in the preliminary serenade behind the curtain, which he sang well. Mr. Goff was very ill at ease as Alfio, and a less fascinating Lola than Miss Marny has not been seen at the Metropolitan.

The cast of "Pagliacci" brought forward Miss De Lussan as Nedda, Mr. Brozel as Carrio, Mr. Paull as Tonio, Mr. Davies as Peppe, and Mr. Moore as Silvio. Miss De Lussan's Nedda is familiar to habitues of the house during the regular season, but was probably quite new to most of last night's audience. It is a pleasing performance, but the delicate task of enacting the tragedy within the comedy of the second act can hardly be classed as within the scope of Miss De Lussan's vocal or histrionic powers. Mr. Brozel was in very poor voice, and did not do himself justice at all as Carrio. Mr. Paull was only tolerable as Tonio, and Mr. Moore spoiled his one song by excessive tremolo and forcing of the voice. The chorus sang very well indeed and the orchestra was fair. Signor Sepilli conducted well.

OPERA SINGERS ARRIVE.

Fanchon Thompson and Dippel to Join Grau and Savage Forces.

Andreas Dippel, tenor in the Grau opera company, and Miss Fanchon Thompson, who is to sing in the English grand opera company at the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived here last night on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Dippel will join the Grau forces in Los Angeles, Cal., on Nov. 19. He is to be one of the company's leading members, having since his appearance here last year won a wide reputation through his success when taking Jean de Reszke's rôles after the latter's voice gave out.

Miss Thompson, though an American, has not been in this country for five years. She will appear for the first time in Mr. Savage's company next Tuesday night, taking the leading rôle in "Carmen."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Sadie Martinot was yesterday engaged as leading woman of the stock burlesque company at the New York Theatre. She will play the part of the Duchess in "Nell-Go-In," the burlesque to be produced next Monday.

Frederick Perry, who impersonated the rôle of Bigot in "Marcelle," will withdraw from the company at the end of this week. He has been engaged for a leading character part in support of Marie Burroughs in Daniel V. Arthur's production of "The Battle of the Strong."

Miss Blanche Walsh's managements will withdraw their present attraction, "Marcelle," after the performance on Saturday night. The last week of Miss Walsh's engagement will be devoted to the revival of Julia Arthur's play, "More Than Queen," which was purchased for Miss Walsh.

Cyril Scott, who succeeded Miss Virginia Earl in the rôle of Percy Cholmondeley for the London production of "The Casino Girl," will arrive to-day on the White Star steamer Oceanic. Mr. Scott returns to this city to play one of the principal rôles in "Florodora," which is to follow "The Belle of Bohemia" at the Casino on Nov. 12.

The Shubert Brothers have purchased the American rights for the farce-comedy "The Briton Burglary," by Frederick W. Sidney, which had a successful run at the Strand Theatre, in London. They propose to give the production out of town in the near future and bring the play into this city some time this season.

J. E. Dodson, who is engaged to make his appearance for one week beginning next Monday, at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, will have Gertrude Perry and Laurence Griffith as his principal support. The sketch in which Mr. Dodson will appear is entitled "Richelieu's Stratagem," by John Stapleton, an English author.

John Philip Sousa and his band will give an extra concert at the Metropolitan Opera House next Sunday evening, the bandmaster having extended his season in order to accept a re-engagement for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exposition in Boston this week. The soloists for the occasion will be Blanche Duffield, the prima donna; Olga Schmoll, violiniste, and Walter B. Rogers, cornetist.

"Hamlet" will be retained as E. H. Sothern's attraction during his forthcoming tour. This was decided upon by Daniel Frohman and Mr. Sothern when Mr. Frohman was in Boston last week. No other play will be added to Mr. Sothern's répertoire, notwithstanding the new play by Justin Huntly McCarthy has been in active rehearsal. It will be held for production some time next Spring.

SPANISH WAR PENSION CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Many inquiries have been made recently at the Pension Office as to the status of claims filed for pensions by soldiers of the Spanish-American war. Commissioner Evans said to-day that the bureau scarcely had time to respond to all the inquiries, but that the claims were being adjudicated as rapidly as possible. He added that some of the claims had been delayed by the difficulty in obtaining the necessary official records at the War Department.

"There have been filed 34,000 claims on account of the Spanish-American war up to Monday morning, Oct. 22," said the Commissioner. "Calls have been made for evidence in 33,424 of these claims. Medical examinations have been offered by this bureau in 28,224 claims. The difference between the number of claims filed and the number of medical examinations ordered practically represents the number of widows and dependents' claims. Four thousand two hundred and thirty-seven of these claims have been adjudicated already.

"When the division was organized having charge of these claims, all claims of widows and claims for gunshot wounds and severe disabilities of soldiers received the right of

CANTON CONSULS WARNED

Southern Rebels Defeat a Large Body of Imperialists.

MYSTERY OVER A MINISTER

Austria-Hungary and Italy Adhere to the Anglo-German Agreement—Russia's Railroad Concessions.

HONGKONG, Oct. 23.—The situation at Canton is comparatively quiet.

It is reported, however, that the Consuls have received letters warning them of danger.

Refugees from Hui-Chow say the rebels are welcomed everywhere. They take nothing without payment, and are treated as guests instead of as enemies. Their leaders are supposed to number ten, each commanding a separate band. The one operating in the How-Lung hinterland is a mere stripling, but is everywhere successful. He is reported to have defeated a large body of imperial troops, killing 100 Chinese soldiers.

The surnames of four of the rebel chiefs is Fong, Ho, Ching, and Chan.

MYSTERY ABOUT M. PICHON.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—There is considerable mystery regarding the health of the French Minister at Peking, M. Pichon.

The French Government has received, through the Chinese Minister here, a cable message from Li-Hung-Chang saying M. Pichon is sick and suggesting that the French Government appoint another Plenipotentiary. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, having received the same day a dispatch from M. Pichon, which did not refer to his health, considers that Li-Hung-Chang's suggestion is open to suspicion and has cabled to M. Pichon on the subject. The latter's reply has not yet been received.

PEKING, Oct. 21.—The date of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers with Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang has not yet been definitely fixed. Some of the Ministers have not yet received instructions from their Governments; two are absent from the capital and one is ill.

The Fourteenth United States Infantry has departed from the city. It was escorted beyond the walls by the other American troops.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers have also departed.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—A high official of the German Foreign Office asserted this evening that Austria-Hungary and Italy have expressed their formal adherence to the Anglo-German agreement, but that France, Russia, and the United States have not defined their positions.

The press continues a lively discussion of the agreement. The Hamburg Correspondent, which is often the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, refers to the suspicion expressed in some foreign newspapers that certain clauses in the agreement are kept secret, and asserts that no secret clauses exist.

The Vossische Zeitung, referring to the report that the United States before giving a final answer wishes Germany and Great Britain to explain what they mean by Clause 3, that is, whether, if another power seizes territory, they intend to recoup themselves by annexations, and whether they intend to prevent seizure by force, says:

"The answer to such a question will probably be that Germany and Great Britain have not yet reached a decision on that point, but intend to decide only after a seizure shall have occurred, since the decision must depend upon the interests involved."

Advices from China show that the German troops are suffering in health. News of the death of three from disease was cabled home to-day.

When the attention of the German Foreign Office was called to the successes of the rebels in Kwang-Tung Province and the question was asked whether the powers had yet discussed their attitude toward the rebellion, a high official replied in the negative, but implied that it would soon become necessary to discuss that point.

The papers say that the first measure that will be introduced in the Reichstag will be a bill indemnifying the Government for the expenditure on the China expedition.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—At a Cabinet Council today the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the Ministers of the powers at Peking met recently to semi-officially examine the French propositions as a basis for peace negotiations and showed themselves favorable thereto.

The Temps, which is a semi-official organ, under a London date, says:

"The belief in diplomatic circles is that the Anglo-German agreement is purely a mutual guarantee against either country seizing the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley. Germany, even if not in an economic crisis, is at least in serious embarrassment owing to considerable overproduction brought about by the enormous industrial machinery which she has created at a great cost. She therefore, seeking commercial outlets, cast her eyes on China, and especially on the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, and fearing England might attempt to seize the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, she signed the published agreement. Diplomats are convinced that no secret clause exists. The third article applies to the eventuality of Russia definitely seizing Manchuria, in which case Germany and England would divide the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley. But there are reasons to believe this will not occur, because Russia is determined not to seize Manchuria."

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The officials of the British Foreign Office say the Anglo-German agreement will not affect Russia's railroad concessions in Manchuria. They point out that the object of the agreement is the upholding of the integrity of China without reference to the arrangements of the powers regarding the construction of railroads in China.

ROME, Oct. 23.—King Victor Emmanuel has received from Emperor Kwang-Su, through the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, a message begging him to facilitate the conclusion of peace. It is similar to the messages sent to the other powers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The State Department will not act upon the suggestion contained in the British-German agreement respecting China, nor give it its adherence for several days. The subject is sufficiently important to call for careful consideration, and especially is it desirable that further light be shed upon the third clause of the agreement before the United States acts. It is not, however, doubted that a qualified adherence will be given.

The department is in correspondence with Mr. Conger, who is advising it of the various propositions that arise before the Ministers at Peking, who are now, in conformity with the terms of the French note, consulting with the object of beginning negotiations. No marked progress has been achieved up to this moment.

TUAN ORDERED A MASSACRE.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 22.—Gen. Gaselee's expedition, while en route for Pao-ting-Foo, discovered at We-Nan a letter from Prince Tuan ordering the extermination of the expedition among the marshes and offering arms from the Government.

ENGLAND GETS HARBOR WORKS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Globe announces that Great Britain has leased from the English contractors the harbor works of Ching-Wan-Tao, now in course of construction, for a period of eight months, with the object of landing men and stores there and utilizing the branch railroad thence to Tang-Ho, where it joins the main line to Peking.

A recent dispatch from Tien-Tsin stated that a landing party from the British cruiser Aurora had occupied Ching-Wan-Tao, situated a little to the south of Shan-Hai-Huan, on the Gulf of Liao-Tung. An order had been sent to Shanghai for the immediate delivery of a plan for the construction of a branch railroad to Tang-Ho. When the work is completed the place will form a Winter port.

Canton Pirates Loot Vessel.

CANTON, Oct. 23.—A vessel having on board 100 passengers has been boarded by pirates ten miles below here. Several thousand pounds in specie were taken.

THE DURYEA WILL CONTEST.

Four Witnesses to the Document Agree as to the Testator's Sanity.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 23.—The first hearing in the contest over the will of Edgar E. Duryea, the former head of the starch works at Glen Cove, was held before Surrogate Seaman here to-day. The will provides for legacies of $50,000 each to two of his daughters, Mrs. Marcia Spriggs and Mrs. Grace Spriggs, and $75,000 to another daughter, Mrs. Eva Thalberg. The remainder of the estate, with few exceptions, goes to Walter B. Duryea, the young man whose neck was broken, but who still lives. If he dies, the portion which is willed to him goes to Louis T., Frank W., and Harry N. Duryea, nephews of the testator. The daughters object to the will, alleging that their father was of unsound mind and was unduly influenced.

The four witnesses to the will, T. H. Grenn, William H. Stevens, David N. Gay, and Frank Walter, were examined to-day. Mr. Grenn is Superintendent of the starch works; Mr. Stevens, manager of the Duryea store; Mr. Gay, cashier of the Glen Cove Bank, and Mr. Walter is a son-in-law of John Duryea, a brother of the testator.

Each said he had been sent for by Edgar Duryea on the day he signed his will. They reached the house at about the same time.

Half an hour was spent in talking with Mr. Duryea. He discussed affairs at the starch works with Mr. Grenn and the business of the store with Mr. Stevens. The bank and financial affairs were talked of by Mr. Duryea with the bank's cashier, and some family matters were spoken of in conversation between Mr. Duryea and Mr. Walter. Each said Mr. Duryea was clear-minded and perfectly rational. After they subscribed to the will there was half an hour of general conversation. They then left.

When Mr. Gay was signing, Mr. Duryea said he choose him as a witness because, even if he and the rest should die, every one in Glen Cove could say they recognized Gay's signature, because as cashier of the bank, it was known to all, and no one could ever dispute that Gay witnessed the will.

The case then went over until next Tuesday.

VENOMOUS SPIDER IN HIS SHOE.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—A peculiar and nearly fatal accident happened yesterday to a man named Mack Vaughn.

In putting on his shoe Vaughn felt a sticking sensation in his toe. He removed his shoe, and, finding nothing, again tried to put it on. Again he felt the sensation. He then examined the shoe and found and killed a large spider.

Soon his foot began to swell. A physician administered antidotes, but had to work on his patient all day. Toward night the poison began to yield to treatment and to-day Vaughn has nearly recovered from the bite.

AMERICAN NAVAL APPRENTICES

Seven Hundred Will Enter New Home at Newport on Nov. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 23.—Of recent years the education of the naval apprentice of the United States Navy has improved considerably. Heretofore an apprentice joined a receiving ship, and later was sent to the training station at Newport, where he received training fitting him for regular duty, and by the time he was twenty-one years old he was a full-fledged seaman apprentice and ready for the seaman gunner's class.

For some years the training station here has materially advanced, and with the advance of the station the apprentices have advanced in their studies and training, so that to-day when an apprentice leaves the station he is perfectly competent for duty on a warship, although he is still sent aboard one of the training ships for a six or eight months' cruise.

The naval authorities found that during the battles fought at Santiago and Manila the showing made by the ex-apprentices and those who were still serving their apprenticeship was all that could be desired and that the expense the navy had undergone had not been wasted.

Many of the ships in both battles had on board warrant officers who were graduates from the training station at Newport, and all along the line the good work of the naval apprentice was observed.

This greatly encouraged the navy officials to increase the branch of the service, and the appropriation for the new naval barracks at the training station, for the accommodation of 1,000 naval apprentices, was asked for. Congress in due course made the appropriation, and on Nov. 1 700 apprentices will take possession of their new home, which is so constructed that in case of bad weather all drills can be carried on without interruption on the floor of the drill hall, the space of which few of the latest armories of New York can duplicate. In this building the apprentices will both eat and sleep, and in every detail the naval officials have embodied every necessity for the comfort and education of the young sailor.

For the past few months sham battles have taken place at the station here, their purpose being to practically demonstrate to the apprentice just what he would be called upon to do should he be called ashore, as was the case in China recently. Elaborate plans were in each battle prepared by Lieut. J. H. Reid, the officer of the station having charge of the infantry and artillery departments. Six hundred apprentices, firing smokeless powder and with twelve pieces of field artillery, field hospital kits, &c., took part in each battle, all of which excited great interest here.

WOMAN CANVASSERS ARRESTED.

Two Held in Boston on Request of Newark Police.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Two pretty, light-hearted young women were taken to Police Headquarters this afternoon, and later locked up in the Tombs as fugitives from justice, wanted in Newark, N. J. The young women were sisters, Anita Moore, twenty-one years old, and Bessie, eighteen years old, and their home is said to be in Litchfield, Ill.

They protested their innocence of any wrongdoing. Their arrest is understood to have been made through a Mr. Bailey, a business man of Newark, President of the American Brewers' Association, who traced the two girls from Newark to Boston. The girls, it is said, are expert professional canvassers, who sell tickets for entertainments and collect funds for so-called charities.

Up to a few days ago, no questions as to their honesty had ever been raised, but Mrs. Thomas L. Bailey of Newark claims the girls embezzled tickets, or their equivalent, to the value of about $100 from her on the 12th inst., at which time she was raising a fund for the worthy poor of Newark. The girls claim they mailed the tickets to Mrs. Bailey from New York when they decided to come to Boston.

Chief of Detectives Gregory of Newark has wired here asking that the girls be held for him. The girls secured bail to-night.

Three Indictments Against a Minister.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Oct. 23.—The Monmouth County Grand Jury to-day handed up three indictments against the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Wharton, a Baltimore evangelist. He is charged by Miss Clara Somers of Ocean Grove with having obtained money under false pretenses. Miss Somers transferred a property to Dr. Wharton to be used as a home for children, and she alleges that he raised money by mortgaging it. Dr. Wharton's attorney states that the mortgage of $8,000 was given as collateral security on a loan obtained on personal effects and real estate in Baltimore.

St. Louis's Registration 135,111.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—The report of the Board of Election Commissioners, made to-day, shows a total registration of 135,111, or 3,652 more than in 1896.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

Kissam Hall Presented, but Its Donor, W. K. Vanderbilt, Unable to Attend the Exercises.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 23.—Exercises in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Vanderbilt University were continued to-day. In the morning members of the Faculty and Board of Trusts, students, and graduates of the university formed in procession on the grounds and proceeded to Gospel Tabernacle. Representatives of many other colleges and universities were present.

After President Hadley of Yale University had delivered an address entitled "The Direction of American University Development," Chancellor J. H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University spoke on the twenty-five years of the university's work. He said, in part:

"In 1875 our grounds had cost us $135,000; to-day they are worth three times that amount. At that time we had an equipment costing $40,000; this has grown to five-fold that amount. Then we owned only one university building for purposes of instruction; now our work is done in nine public buildings, which represent an expenditure of nearly $600,000. Our endowment has increased from $300,000 to $1,250,000. Our four departments have grown to seven, and the enrollment of students has increased three-fold. Our professional schools are all under the immediate charge of the Board of Trust, so that one harmonious organization runs throughout the whole system.

"The large increase in the work of the university can best be seen through a few statements in regard to the literary department. In 1875 only about twenty courses of instruction were available in the actual work of the year; now the literary department offers seventy-three whole-year courses of instruction. The teaching corps has grown from ten to twenty-eight. There has been an increase in instructors, therefore, of 280 per cent. and in the work offered of 350 per cent. With all this the cost of instruction has increased only 50 per cent., which may be regarded as a proof of an economy that has been not only wise, but necessary.

"Within the last few years there has been added to our endowment more than $300,000. Part of this came from the reinvestment of funds which we were able to sell at a premium. The remainder comes from a bequest of $50,000 of the late Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and the donation of Kissam Hall by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, which represents an outlay of about $125,000."

At the presentation of the new Kissam Hall this afternoon Chancellor Kirkland announced that W. K. Vanderbilt, the donor, had found it impossible, for business reasons, to attend. The Chancellor read a letter of regret from Mr. Vanderbilt, which expressed the deepest interest in the welfare of the university. The audience voted a telegram of greeting and thanks to Mr. Vanderbilt.

Kissam Hall is a memorial to Mr. Vanderbilt's mother, Maria Louisa Kissam Vanderbilt. The hall is in the form of a hollow square. The entrances are located in the interior angles, and are approached by two short flights of steps and a portico. The basement is of cut stone. Above it rise three full stories of pressed brick, with Bedford stone trimming. The fourth floor, though nearly full, is built with a dormer-window effect. The brick walls rise over the windows and are capped with cut stone. In the middle front wall is a memorial tablet of Tennessee marble, bearing the name of the donor's mother in gilt letters.

The basement contains a dining room which will accommodate 300 students. The kitchen and storerooms are in one wing and the bathrooms in the other. In the first floor there is a reception room, and in one of the rear corners a small hospital is located. The building is divided into four compartments by fire walls, and each floor of each division is supplied with water and fire hose. At each entrance two stairways of iron and freight elevators lead to the upper floors. While there are a few single rooms, most of the building is arranged in suites. The building is heated throughout by steam and lighted by electricity. The floors are double, with a deadening substance between, and finished in hard pine.

This evening a banquet at Kissam Hall was participated in by 300 guests, including a number of visitors of note. Chancellor Kirkland presided, and President Hadley of Yale was the principal speaker. His subject was "Our Sister Institutions."

RIOTING AT DOWIE MEETING.

Police Disperse Another Mob—Medical Students Fined.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—When the medical students who were arrested Monday for mobbing John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist, of Chicago, were arraigned before the police magistrate yesterday, he gave them a severe lecture. The magistrate said he was shocked at the fact that educated men had acted so disgracefully, and assured them that their rowdyism and violence would not be tolerated. Fines of £5 were then imposed on the students.

A huge mob awaited Mr. Dowie at St. Martin's Town Hall yesterday afternoon, and the "faith healer," who had to be guarded, was rushed into the hall through a double cordon of policemen. The crowd howled and charged, but the police stopped the ugly rushes for the doors.

The Daily Mail this morning devotes an editorial to a denunciation of the authorities for "encouraging and protecting" Mr. Dowie. "If the students had succeeded in ducking this aged fraud," it says, "no great harm would have been done. He is able to rely on the whole strength of the police for no other purpose except to fleece the public. His meetings should be suppressed. He deserves no more consideration than the 'welcher' of the racecourse."

THE "SINGER TRAIN" IN A WRECK.

It Crashes into a Caboose and Many Workmen Have Narrow Escapes.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 23.—Eight hundred of the employes of the Singer Sewing Machine Company had a narrow escape this morning. They were on their way to the Singer factory, at Elizabethport, on a train which is known as the "Singer train" from the fact that it runs for their benefit solely.

As the train approached the Spring Street Station a long coal train was backing down on the main line, and its caboose was demolished by the engine of the passenger train. Two brakemen who were in the caboose saved their lives by jumping. The locomotive of the passenger train and the first passenger car were badly wrecked.

The car was crowded and the occupants were thrown to the floor, but no one was seriously hurt, although many were severely bruised and cut by the flying glass. The passengers were panic-stricken for a time, but the train hands and the occupants of the other cars hurried to their assistance and all were taken safely from the cars.

It has not yet been determined who is responsible for the accident. The authorities are making an investigation. Whether the danger signal, which should have stopped the passenger train at a safe distance from the station, was set or not, has not yet been ascertained.

RAILROAD STATIONS COMPARED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your interesting editorial under the caption "The Grand Central Station." I beg leave to differ with you when you say:

> Compared with the old thing, it is as creditable as it is discreditable when compared with the North or particularly with the South Union Station in Boston, with the Reading Station or the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia, or even with the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City.

Recently I paid a visit to the Terminal Station in Boston, and was impressed with its magnificence as a structure and its absolute inconvenience as a railway station. It is so big that it overreaches itself, as it were. That is to say, one department is so far apart from another that a trolley line inside of the station might add to the convenience of its patrons.

So far as the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City is concerned, if one goes there to meet a friend he is obliged to walk up and down what might properly be termed a "pneumonia walk," and if he desires to go within the waiting room of the station he must pay 3 cents. This is one of the disadvantages of the Pennsylvania Station as compared with the New York Central. The only attraction of a superior kind over that of the Grand Central may be the restaurant, but when you take into consideration the numerous restaurants of every degree surrounding the Grand Central Station, this must count for little.

The Pennsylvania Station in Philadelphia is an up-and-down station, full of elevators and other inconveniences. Of the Market Street Station in Philadelphia I know so little that I refrain from commenting thereon, but I must say, taking into consideration the enormous traffic that concentrates at the Grand Central Station, it is remarkable with what facility business is dispatched, and the change from the old system will receive the approbation of every traveler who has occasion to use any of the lines terminating therein.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.

New York, Oct. 23, 1900.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ATTITUDE

Statement Made that He Will Not Vote on Nov. 6.

The ex-President Said to be Unable to Support Either Mr. Bryan or Mr. McKinley—Mayor McGuire's Visits.

The Democratic campaign managers conceived a plan a few days ago to get Grover Cleveland to declare his political views in the present campaign. Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, who is in charge of the Democratic State campaign, journeyed to Princeton on Monday on an affair of importance. Mayor McGuire refused last evening to say anything about his visit. Enough has leaked out, however, to satisfy the politicians around the Hoffman House about the matter.

It was claimed that Mayor McGuire went to Princeton to induce Grover Cleveland to be present on the platform when Mr. Bryan makes his speech at Princeton Junction. Mayor McGuire journeyed to Mr. Cleveland's home, and on the first trip found that the ex-President was attending the funeral of William L. Wilson. Whether he saw Mr. Cleveland after the first trip Mayor McGuire refused to state last evening.

A politician who has the confidence of the State leaders said last evening to a TIMES reporter:

"I have received assurances that Grover Cleveland will not vote this year. I do not know whether he is registered. Mr. Cleveland told some of his New York friends that he favored a number of planks in the Democratic platform of 1896 and 1900. For instance, Mr. Cleveland has called attention to the fact that in his message of 1887 he wrote of the dangers of imperialism.

"Mr. Cleveland is opposed to Mr. Bryan's silver and currency views, and therefore he feels that he cannot support him.

"I can say positively that Mr. Cleveland will not vote for Mr. McKinley and that he has not authorized any one to make a statement to the effect that he will. The Republican campaign managers are trying to make people believe that Mr. Cleveland favors McKinley's election by printing a letter written several years ago as if it was a document prepared during the past few weeks. This has misled many people.

"I can say authoritatively that Mr. Cleveland will not vote at this election."

The story was circulated last evening that Grover Cleveland had refused to see Mayor James K. McGuire when he visited Princeton. Mayor McGuire said last evening:

"Mr. Cleveland and myself are warm personal friends. I was the only delegate to the convention of 1892 that supported him; the other seventy-one delegates from this State being solid for Hill. For that reason we are friends."

MAGIC OF VAN WYCK NAME.

Prescient Law Firm of Which ex-Justice Is Counsel Gets Business in Connection with New Bridge.

Mayor Van Wyck is a member of the East River Bridge Commission. His brother, Augustus Van Wyck, within the past seven months has become special counsel with the legal firm of Mulqueen & Mulqueen. The firm of Mulqueen & Mulqueen has lately been making a strong bid for business in connection with the condemnation proceedings to acquire property for the approach to the new East River Bridge along Delancey Street, and has shown in two instances that it is able to give advance information as to the Bridge Commission's intentions.

Between these three facts a suspicious relation is believed to exist by owners of property to be taken by the city for the bridge approach. As a result of this belief and of the property owners' natural desire to obtain the highest price possible for their land, the great majority of the business arising out of the condemnation proceedings is being given to the firm of Mulqueen & Mulqueen. This business promises to be most lucrative. The condemnation proceedings will be the most extensive the city has undertaken in years, involving parts of thirteen blocks and property valued at about $2,000,000 and owned by nearly one hundred different persons.

Other lawyers who have been desirous of securing clients among the property owners who will be affected by the condemnation proceedings say that ex-Justice Van Wyck's name has been used as a special drawing card by Mulqueen & Mulqueen. There are some property owners, it is said, who have stated that Mulqueen & Mulqueen assured them they would be able to secure higher valuations for them than any one else because of ex-Justice Van Wyck's connection with their firm as "counsel."

The firm has, it is said, given strong reasons for belief that it has a "pull" with the East River Bridge Commission. It was first proposed that the commission buy the property needed at private sale without condemnation proceedings. This was what was done in some cases at the Brooklyn end of the bridge. Mulqueen & Mulqueen, it is asserted, sent out, when this proposal was pending, a letter saying in substance: "You will receive to-morrow a letter from the Bridge Commission asking you to set a price on your property." Such letters were received the next day. When the commission sent a second letter notifying property owners that their offers were rejected the firm of Mulqueen & Mulqueen is said to have furnished advance information of the rejection.

Michael J. Mulqueen, the senior member of the firm, denied yesterday that the firm or any agent of the firm had ever referred to ex-Justice Van Wyck's political associations as an inducement to possible clients.

Mr. Van Wyck was seen last night and asked what he had to say about the story that he had been retained by Mulqueen & Mulqueen as special counsel for the influence he could exercise with the East River Bridge Commission. He said:

"I will not be interviewed about that matter. I do not wish to be discourteous, but I have nothing at all to say."

Mulqueen & Mulqueen obtained considerable patronage some years ago through a belief in their "pull," based upon similar reasons to those which are now influencing Delancey Street property owners to engage them. The supposed advantage which they were thought to enjoy at that time was based upon the fact that one of the members of the firm, Michael J. Mulqueen, is a son-in-law of ex-Mayor Gilroy.

The firm was prominent in the condemnation proceedings to acquire sites for the Mulberry Bend and "Little Italy" Parks and the widening of Elm Street. To Michael J. Mulqueen is given the credit for putting through the Legislature in 1893 the bill canceling entirely the assessments of certain property owners in the neighborhood of the proposed Mulberry Bend Park. Mulqueen was retained by the owners, and 30 per cent. of the amount saved was to be his compensation. A similar arrangement was made with the property owners along Elm Street.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Ramsay—Cullen.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Miss Mary Cullen, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Cullen of Toronto, Canada, was married this evening to John B. Ramsay, President of the Mechanics' National Bank of this city. The ceremony was performed in Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church by the pastor, the Rev. J. T. Stone.

Miss Blanche Cullen, the bride's sister, was maid of honor and Gen. L. Riggs of this city best man. Dr. Thomas S. Cullen, brother of the bride, gave her away at the chancel. The bride and bridegroom left here on a wedding trip directly after the ceremony. They will reside in this city.

Rice—Peckham.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The Rev. Clarence Edgar Rice, pastor of the First Universalist Church, Troy, and Miss Mary Campbell Peckham were married at the home of the bride's grandmother in New York Mills to-day.

Western Roads' Agreement Reaffirmed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—All railroad lines west and southwest of the Mississippi River took action to-day on the passenger agreement for the coming year. The old agreement was reaffirmed and an additional clause adopted providing a penalty for violation of the agreement. A resolution to abolish free transportation entirely for the coming year was lost, but a committee was appointed to confer with executive officers of lines in all other sections of the country looking to the adoption of such action in the future.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is little going on in the social world of New York and its suburbs to-day, and there seems to be a lull in the suburban life which has been so lively of late. The Oceanic, due this morning, will be greeted by a number of well-known people, as she is to bring quite a contingent of prominent New Yorkers. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. John G. Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. Bruce Brown and sons, Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. George Law, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, H. R. Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay. On the Oceanic also are Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, who are coming over for their annual visit to their relatives in this city.

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Mrs. George Law will probably remain for some months in New York, or for a longer period than she has spent here since her widowhood.

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The Cymric, which landed her passengers late on Monday, brought among others whose names have not been published Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Chanler and three children, Elverton R. Chapman, Jr., the Misses Chapman, the Rev. Canon Cole, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Davis and two daughters, Miss Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ogden, Miss Ethel Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart, W. R. Travers, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Watson, and Miss Watson.

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Among those coming on the New York, due on Saturday, are Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Frank Lawrence, Walter Appleton Clarke, and J. Norton Winslow. The Campania, due on Saturday, is bringing, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gillespie, Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs. Morris; William H. Gebhard, and Miss de Forest, Miss Callender and Mrs. Hooper. The Teutonic, that sails from Liverpool today, has booked among others Miss Clementina Furniss and W. Bayard Cutting.

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Among those on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived last evening, were Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett.

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Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, who was yesterday reported as seriously ill, at her town house, 693 Fifth Avenue, is no worse than she has been at any time during the past year. Her health for two years has been failing, and it has long been known to her relatives and friends that she was not likely to ever again resume her place in social life. Mrs. Brice has spent the past two Summers at a camp on Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks.

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The engagements have been announced in Philadelphia of Craig Biddle, a son of Anthony Biddle, and Miss Laura Whelen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whelen, Jr., and of Charles Frederick da Costa, son of the late Dr. da Costa, and Miss Juliet Biddle, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams Biddle.

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The wedding of Charles James Welch of San Francisco and Miss Elizabeth K. Livingston, niece of Van Brugh Livingston, will be celebrated in the private chapel of Archbishop Corrigan, adoining the cathedral, at 11 o'clock this morning. The ceremony will be performed by Archbishop Corrigan. Miss Livingston will have no maid of honor or bridesmaids. Mr. Welch's best man will be his brother, Andrew Welch, and his ushers will be J. Montgomery Strong of this city, a cousin of the bride, and Louis Welch of San Francisco, brother of the bridegroom. A wedding breakfast for the immediate relatives will be given immediately after the ceremony, at the Buckingham Hotel. There will be no general reception. Miss Livington became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith about two years ago. She is a descendant of Peter Van Brugh Livingston, whose wife was a sister of the Earl of Stirling.

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Among those booked to sail on the Majestic for Liverpool to-day are H. M. Alexander, Miss Aspinwall, D. W. Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Chadwick, W. H. Keith, Mrs. Mathews, Miss Mary S. Mathews, Mrs. Hamilton Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. G. Paton, Henry Pringle and Dr. Harold Pringle, Mrs. G. W. Stephens, Miss Stephens, Howard O. Sturges, J. Merton Taylor, E. H. Van Ingen, Hon. W. W. Vivian, J. Lewis Walker and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Ward, H. R. K. Winslow, and H. G. Wright.

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Mrs. Levi P. Morton did not return with ex-Gov. Morton and their daughters from Europe. She will spend the next two months in Paris, where she is at the Hotel La Perouse.

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The sad home-coming to Detroit of the Baroness von Ketteler, the widow of Baron von Ketteler, German Ambassador to China, who was murdered in Peking last May, revives the romantic story of her life. It is only three years ago that she left Detroit a bride, to return now a widow. She was the beautiful Miss Ledyard, a great-granddaughter of Gen. Lewis Cass, a daughter of Henry Ledyard of Detroit, and a cousin of Lewis Cass Ledyard of this city, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. She met Baron von Ketteler in the Winter of 1896-7 in Washington. Miss Ledyard was the guest then of Miss McMillan, daughter of Senator McMillan, and the Baron was an Attaché of the German Embassy in that city. The Baron was fascinated by the tall and handsome girl, with her delicate rose-tinted complexion, large blue eyes, and soft blonde hair. He proposed to the Detroit beauty, and was accepted. The Kaiser, however, does not approve of foreign marriages for his diplomatic representatives, and it took some time to secure his permission for the marriage and to remove the many barriers. The matter was finally arranged, and the wedding took place on Feb. 24, 1897, in Detroit. There were two ceremonies—a religious and civil, the former of which was performed by Bishop Foley in the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, the Baron being a Roman Catholic. At this time the Baron was German Minister to Mexico, and wore his diplomatic uniform. The church decorations were green and white—the official colors of Mexico. The bride's only attendant was Miss McMillan, and a breakfast of seventy covers followed the ceremony at the Ledyard residence. For a time the couple resided in Mexico, and when the Baron was appointed Minister to China the Baroness left with her husband for his new post, with lively anticipations of a novel experience. The tragedy which brought Baroness von Ketteler's life in China to a most painful end is too recent and familiar to be retold.

MRS. POTTER PALMER HERE.

Denies Diamond Necklace Story and that She Will Live in This City.

Mrs. Potter Palmer arrived from Europe last night on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. With her were her husband, her maid, and much luggage. Mrs. Palmer wore a big traveling hat, from which a massive gray plume dropped forward and partly covered her face. Her suit of dark gray was trimmed with black velvet, and she carried in her hand a light deck shawl of plaid design.

After the vessel had reached its pier at the foot of Jane Street Mrs. Palmer remained for an hour or more in her room on the saloon deck and submitted to numerous interviews. When asked about the much-discussed subject of her candidacy for a Cross of the Legion of Honor, she said:

"I was originally the only woman on the American Commission at the Paris Exposition. Later Mrs. Daniel Manning became a member by courtesy, as she had been appointed to represent this Government in the matter of the Lafayette Memorial. During August, while I was in Switzerland, the men on the commission had a meeting and passed a resolution wherein they recommended to the French Government that both Mrs. Manning and myself be decorated with the Cross of the Legion.

"When I returned to Paris I learned of the resolution. Not feeling that it would be right for me to receive the decoration while the men on the commission were not likewise honored and also thinking that all my energies ought to be devoted to obtaining medals for the women exhibitors in the exposition rather than for myself, I went to Mr. Peck and asked him to withdraw my name. A few days afterward I met socially the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom the resolution of the commission had been forwarded. To him also I expressed by desire not to be a candidate for the decoration.

"I understood and still understand that Mr. Peck did as I requested and withdrew my name. As to the talk of any friction between the United States Commissioner and myself, it is all nonsense. We agreed with each other splendidly."

Mrs. Palmer denied the published account of her having lost a diamond necklace in Paris.

"There was no truth at all in it," she said. "I did lose a valuable pendant, but that was nothing so very extraordinary. Of course, I did all I could to recover it and was very sorry to lose it, but there was nothing sensational about its disappearance.

"And that tale about my buying a house in New York and coming here to live! Ridiculous! From time to time there have been rumors like that about me, but none of them ever had a foundation. My family and I will probably continue to live in Chicago always. That is our home and we don't want to change it."

For the next two or three days Mrs. Palmer will be at the Waldorf-Astoria, and after that she is to visit friends in the city before returning to Chicago, where she expects to be within ten days or two weeks.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 23.—Master Louis De Forest has returned to New York to resume his studies.

E. H. De Forest, Hugh D. Auchincloss, and Mrs. A. M. Coats and family went to New York to-day.

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, with her daughter, Miss Dahlgren, have returned to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., returned from Staatsburg this evening after a visit with Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and their children will start on Friday for Hot Springs to remain there one month.

Mrs. Matthews, wife of Admiral E. O. Matthews, has returned from Boston.

Egerton L. Winthrop has returned from New York.

Mrs. William Post and her daughter, Miss Daisy Post, will remain at their cottage until December.

Prof. Alex. Agassiz leaves for Michigan Friday to inspect his mines there. He will close his cottage on the 31st inst. Max Agassiz has gone to Wellesley for a visit, and will pass the Winter in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., have gone to Wellesley for the Winter.

The clubhouse on Gooseberry Island is being renovated, and it is understood that a bowling alley is to be added to the place before next Summer.

Ground will be broken to-morrow on the lot of land owned by A. H. Olmstead of New York for a large villa on Ocean Avenue.

It is understood that Senator Chauncey M. Depew will take a cottage here next season.

Lewis Q. Jones has gone to New York.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet closed her villa to-day.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson has closed her Newport season and has gone to New York.

Mrs. H. A. Johnson and her daughter, Mrs. H. L. Emmett, have gone to New York.

Mrs. Charles F. Fairchild has closed her Newport season and gone to Boston.

Want Two Territories to be a State.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 23.—The citizens of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory want single Statehood for the two Territories. The formation of leagues to promote this end has begun. The first league was organized at Wagoner, I. T. Determined efforts in this direction are being made by the leading people of the Territories.

Louisiana Planter Murdered.

RAYVILLE, La., Oct. 23.—George McCaskill, one of the wealthiest and most prominent planters of this parish, was shot and instantly killed to-night by Malcolm McIntosh, prominent in social and business circles. The tragedy is supposed to have grown out of business differences.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George W. Baylis.

George W. Baylis, a lifelong resident of Huntington, L. I., died Monday afternoon at the residence of his brother, H. V. Baylis. Mr. Baylis was born in Sweet Hollow, near Millville, Aug. 31, 1831. He was married in 1875 to Elizabeth Sammis. Mrs. Baylis died in 1888. After her death Mr. Baylis lived a retired life, residing with his brother. He leaves two children, H. V. Baylis of Huntington and Charles, who resides in the West.

He was very methodical, and Monday after his death directions for his funeral were found in his Bible. His written desire was that his funeral sermon be preached from the fifth verse of the thirteenth chapter of Second Samuel: "Yet He hath made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things and sure, for this is all for my salvation and all for my desire."

Obituary Notes.

DR. HUGO F. MEYER, forty years old, a Harlem physician, died at his home, 215 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Sunday, after a brief illness. He

MITCHELL SAYS END OF STRIKE IS NEAR

Declares He Expects Men to be Back at Work Monday.

MEETING TO BE HELD TO-DAY

Union Officials Will Confer at Hazleton and May Take Action Toward Calling the Strike Off.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 23.—President Mitchell, accompanied by several members of the United Mine Workers' Association, arrived here at 1:15 P. M. to-day for the big strike demonstration. All along the railroad small crowds congregated on the station platforms and cheered the strike leader, who was enthusiastically welcomed here.

After President Mitchell's arrival he was driven to the starting point of the parade. Pottsville was crowded with visitors, many thousands coming from surrounding towns to participate in or view the procession. The parade was one of the largest ever held in Schuylkill County. The procession was dismissed at the Court House, where a mass meeting was held. Mr. Mitchell was the principal speaker. His most important utterance, bearing directly on the ending of the strike, was as follows:

"I believe it will be but a few days longer until the operators in the Hazleton, Lackawanna, and Wyoming Valleys will consent to post notices agreeing to pay the 10 per cent. increase in wages until April 1. I believe that if you stand together the rest of this week, by Monday at the latest you can return to work with everything won you struck for."

President Mitchell said that Schuylkill County has already won its fight in that the Reading Company has agreed to all that the miners ask.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 23.—President Mitchell's statement in his speech at Pottsville to-day that he believed the strike would be ended by next Monday if all the operators posted notices guaranteeing the 10 per cent. advance until April 1, was received here to-night with much pleasure by the mine workers and the mine officials. It is believed that nothing will now intervene to delay the ending of the contest, which has run more than five weeks.

Mr. Mitchell was asked on his arrival here from Pottsville to-night on what he based his belief that the strike would end with this week, but he declined to say anything more than that the proposition of the miners was so fair that he could see no valid reason why the operators should not accept it.

A meeting of the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America and the officers of the three anthracite districts will be held here tomorrow for the purpose, Mr. Mitchell says, of thoroughly canvassing the situation. He would not say whether the conference would take any positive action looking toward the calling off of the strike. In answer to another question, the labor leader said he would not take the responsibility upon himself of calling off the strike, but would rather have the National board vote upon the question.

LAWLESSNESS AT STANTON.

Shots Fired at Coal and Iron Police and Railroad Track Torn Up.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 23.—No attempt was made this morning to resume work at the Stanton washery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, which was closed yesterday, following an attack on the men by a crowd of women and boys.

Shots were fired this morning from the windows of houses near by at the coal and iron policemen, who were guarding the coal bank. The company, rather than see any loss of life, withdrew the policemen from the bank and stationed them at the coal breaker.

As soon as the policemen took their departure a crowd of men, presumably strikers, marched on the company's property, tore up 200 feet of railroad track, and set fire to a toolhouse.

COAL MEN IRRITATED.

Suggested that Agreement to Increase Wages Be Canceled.

Some of the coal road Presidents were reported to be showing signs of irritation yesterday at the delay of the strikers in coming to terms. President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway had this to say on the subject:

"If I had my way, I would notify the labor agitators that the operators, having acceded to the terms asked by the strikers, it is now in order that they call off the strike in forty-eight hours, failing which the offer of the 10 per cent. advance would be withdrawn and the whole matter held over until the Wednesday following election day."

EAST RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE.

No Objections at Public Hearing Held by War Department Expert.

Major E. H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, held yesterday a public hearing on the application made by the New York Connecting Railroad Company for permission to build a bridge over the East River at Hell Gate. Among those present were Alfred E. Boller, the civil engineer who drew the plans for the bridge; John McDonald, counsel for the company; Oliver W. Barnes, Charles H. Cook, and Arthur F. Schermerhorn, three of its Directors; Peter A. Leininger, representing the Committee of Forty on Bridges from the Borough of Queens; Frank S. Martyny, representing real estate owners in Queens, and Jeremiah P. Robinson, receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

The proposed plans, which provide for a cantilever bridge, 800 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 135 feet above the mean low water level, were examined. No one made any objections to them. Major Ruffner will make a report upon the plans to the Secretary of War, whose jurisdiction includes all navigable rivers in the country, and whose consent must be obtained before the bridge can be built.

The New York Connecting Railroad Company was incorporated in 1892, securing additional rights from the Legislature in 1897 and again in 1900. Permission was this year granted the company by the Legislature to build its proposed bridge, which is to run from Port Morris, where connection is made with the New York Central, to Brunswick Junction, L. I., which is a station of the Long Island Railroad. The plans also contemplate the construction of loops connecting the Long Island waterfront with the end of the bridge on that side of the river.

Southern Railway Annual Meeting.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company, held here to-day, the former Board of Directors was re-elected as follows: Alexander B. Andrews, Joseph Bryan, Harris C. Fahnestock, William H. Finley, Robert M. Galloway, Samuel M. Inman, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Samuel Spencer, Charles Steele, Skipwith Wilmer, and James T. Woodward.

Chesapeake and Ohio Meeting.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23.—The annual meeting of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway was held at the offices of the company this morning. The aid of the company was extended to the Greenbrier Railway, now being constructed up the Greenbrier River. The following were elected Directors for the coming year: H. McK. Twombly, New York; Chauncey M. Depew, New York; Horace J. Hayden, New York; N. Parker Shortridge, Wynnewood, Penn.; S. M. Prevost, Philadelphia; Samuel Rea, Philadelphia; W. G. Stevens, Richmond, Va.; D. Axtell, Richmond, Va., and H. T. Wickham, Richmond, Va.

Verdict Against Railroad Company.

A verdict for $5,000 was given to Mrs. Maria Michlowsky against the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company before Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, sitting at Long Island City, yesterday. J. M. Birnbaum was counsel for Mrs. Michlowsky, who claimed damages for injuries received in March last at Fourteenth Street and Broadway by reason of a collision between two cars.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Clerks of Manhattan Co. and National Banks Won Their Games.

Six games in the Bank Clerks' League tournament were bowled last night on Reid's alleys, Church Street, in which the teams of the bank of the Manhattan Company and the National Bank of the Republic carried off the honors, each winning both their matches. McNeil of the Manhattan Company team rolled two perfect games without a missed spare. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—National Bank of the Republic—Linz, 188; Burhenne, 123; Murphy, 134; Meredith, 130; Hartzel, 170. Total, 745.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Watson, 128; Smith, 114; Denman, 151; Sacken, 169; Hill, 151. Total, 713.

SECOND GAME.—Seaboard National Bank—Fallon, 145; Van Ness, 147; Hodges, 152; Barger, 163; De Vausney, 129. Total, 736.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Watson, 135; Smith, 111; Denman, 80; Sacken, 111; Hill, 149. Total, 595.

THIRD GAME.—Seaboard National Bank—Fallon, 94; Van Ness, 122; Hodges, 135; Barger, 170; De Vausney, 153. Total, 684.

National Bank of the Republic—Linz, 151; Burhenne, 178; Murphy, 124; Meredith, 111; Hartzel, 157. Total, 721.

FOURTH GAME.—Bank of the Manhattan Company—Lilly, 165; Fowler, 147; Meserole, 154; Macintosh, 151; McNeil, 212. Total, 829.

Importers and Traders' National Bank.—Neill, 132; Gilmour, 141; Silleck, 115; Benn, 150; McKenna, 140. Total, 678.

FIFTH GAME.—Importers and Traders' National Bank—Gilmour, 188; Silleck, 81; Neill, 131; McKenna, 151; Benn, 158. Total, 709.

Continental National Bank—Allen, 124; G. Pickard, 145; Gente, 169; T. Pickard, 129; Seymour, 167. Total, 734.

SIXTH GAME.—Bank of the Manhattan Company—Lilly, 155; Fowler, 147; Meserole, 160; Macintosh, 167; McNeil, 184. Total, 813.

Continental National Bank—Allen, 95; G. Pickard, 109; Gente, 99; J. Pickard, 152; Seymour, 142. Total, 597.

The Lotus team won two games in the Columbia League Tournament, on Schlusing's Columbia Alleys, last night, defeating the Belvidere and Empire City Clubs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—Govers, 163; Schwab, 126; Fleming, 175; Cruger, 172; Munsie, 176. Total, 792.

Empire City Bowling Club—Gross, 170; Draper, 143; Naugle, 158; Sullivan, 161; Braisted, 155. Total, 787.

SECOND GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Gross, 133; Draper, 160; Naugle, 183; Sullivan, 143; Braisted, 167. Total, 786.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 168; Rehbein, 178; Wagner, 150; Buckbee, 142; Heiles, 177. Total, 815.

THIRD GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 165; Rehbein, 110; Wagner, 144; Buckbee, 150; Heiles, 139. Total, 717.

Lotus Bowling Club—Govers, 176; Schwab, 139; Fleming, 148; Cruger, 144; Munsie, 198. Total, 805.

The Metropolitan team won two of its three matches with Our Council of the Royal Arcanum in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night, and scored over a thousand in the second game. In the first game Ritter of Our Council made 246, with seven strikes and three spares. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Leuley, 185; Colgate, 135; Keller, 209; Fisher, 213; Vorheis, 188. Total, 930.

Our Council, Royal Arcanum—Kessler, 156; Schroeder, 156; Cantrell, 181; Dent, 160; Ritter, 246. Total, 899.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Leuley, 193; Colgate, 181; Keller, 223; Fisher, 203; Vorheis, 211. Total, 1,011.

Our Council, Royal Arcanum—Kessler, 206; Schroeder, 185; Cantrell, 153; Dent, 182; Ritter, 198. Total, 924.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Leuley, 166; Colgate, 194; Keller, 156; Fisher, 206; Vorheis, 151. Total, 883.

Our Council, Royal Arcanum—Kessler, 206; Schroeder, 179; Cantrell, 178; Dent, 160; Ritter, 171. Total, 894.

Lefferts Council of the Royal Arcanum won two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League tournament last night, defeating Welcome and Nassau Councils. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lefferts Council—Sellers, 157; Freed, 211; Brand, 151; Dodez, 215; C. Smith, 176. Total, 910.

Nassau Council—Johnson, 156; Peterson, 192; Sackett, 184; Marshall, 167; Curth, 160. Total, 859.

SECOND GAME.—Welcome Council—Peters, 208; Green, 95; Ochs, 125; Roscoe, 146; H. Wyant, 152. Total, 724.

Nassau Council—Johnson, 161; Peterson, 95; Sackett, 172; Marshall, 164; Curth, 172. Total, 764.

THIRD GAME.—Welcome Council—Peters, 149; Green, 108; Ochs, 150; Roscoe, 196; H. Wyant, 100. Total, 763.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 182; Freed, 167; Brand, 141; Dodez, 130; C. Smith, 182. Total, 802.

The three teams which met in the Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League Tournament, on the Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn, last night, broke even, each winning one game and losing one. J. E. Griffin of the Franklin Trust team made 216, with six strikes and four spares, which is the highest individual score of the tournament so far. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Manufacturers' Bank—Hasmach, 152; Martin, 126; Ketcham, 138; Kelly, 134; Cheshire, 146. Total, 806.

Franklin Trust Company—Zenlinger, 171; Rushmore, 142, Griffin, 166; Molineaux, 77; J. E. Griffin, 136. Total, 692.

SECOND GAME.—Manufacturers' Trust Company—Morrecaau, 100; Paddock, 101; Noyes, 152; Whitlock, 141; Ryder, 141. Total, 725.

Franklin Trust Company—Zenlinger, 176; Rushmore, 143; Griffin, 184; Molineaux, 94; J. E. Griffin, 216. Total, 813.

THIRD GAME.—Manufacturers' Bank—Hasmach, 134; Martin, 109; Ketcham, 133; Kelly, 99; Cheshire, 133. Total, 588.

Manufacturers' Trust Company—Morrecaau, 105; Paddock, 132; Noyes, 146; Whitlock, 144; Ryder, 182. Total, 709.

Company D of the Twelfth Regiment won three matches with Company F in the regimental tournament on the Armory alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Company D—Heller, 131; Fitch, 133; Caylor, 130; McRae, 134; Bacon, 181. Total, 709.

Company F—Bender, 109; Fagan, 127; Donahue, 117; Killeen, 82; Harney, 188. Total, 623.

SECOND GAME.—Company D—Heller, 114; Fitch, 113; Caylor, 129; McRae, 133; Bacon, 191. Total, 680.

Company F—Bender, 117; Fagan, 167; Donahue, 115; Killeen, 111; Harney, 100. Total, 610.

THIRD GAME.—Company D—Heller, 110; Fitch, 136; Caylor, 120; McRae, 119; Bacon, 138. Total, 623.

Company F—Bender, 91; Fagan, 131; Donahue, 109; Lieshman, 89; Harney, 122. Total, 542.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Marshall, Lipschuetz, Showalter, and Hymes Give an Exhibition.

The two remaining games of the first round of the Masters' Sweepstakes chess tournament were played at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday evening, when Marshall met Lipschuetz and Showalter met Hymes. In the first-named contest Marshall played a Queen's gambit, which Lipschuetz declined to accept, while a Ruy Lopez was offered to Hymes by Showalter, the former adopting the 3.. P— QR3 and 4.. P—Q3 adopted by Steinitz.

Marshall and Showalter, in consequence of having had the move, seemed to have the easier play, but even after two hours no forecast could be made as regards the probable result of either game, as on both boards a fine exhibition of chess was shown by all the contestants. Finally Lipschuetz won a pawn and the exchange, Showalter secured a valuable pawn, and they were then considered almost certain winners. Hymes resigned after fifty-three moves.

NATIONAL GUARD INSPECTION.

Schedule of the Annual Muster of Regiments in This City.

Col. William Cary Sanger, Inspector on the staff of Major Gen. Roe, assisted by Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston and Major John B. Holland, also of Gen. Roe's staff, will make the annual inspection and muster of the regiments in this city as follows, according to the schedule arranged yesterday:

First Brigade, Gen. Butt—Ninth Regiment, Thursday, Nov. 8; Twelfth Regiment, Friday, Nov. 9, and Twenty-second Regiment, Monday, Nov. 12.

Fifth Brigade, Gen. Smith—Seventh Regiment, Tuesday, Nov. 13; Eighth Regiment, Wednesday, Nov. 14; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Thursday, Nov. 15, and Seventy-first Regiment, Friday, Nov. 16.

Second Brigade, Gen. McLeer—Seventeenth Separate Company, Monday, Nov. 19; Fourteenth Regiment, Tuesday, Nov. 20; Twenty-third Regiment, Wednesday, Nov. 21; Forty-seventh Regiment, Thursday, Nov. 22, and Thirteenth Regiment, Friday, Nov. 23.

A new departure has been taken this year. The inspection and muster will be by battalion, the second and third forming when the one preceding them is dismissed. No review will precede the inspection.

Miss Bacher Thrown from Horse.

Miss Annette Bacher of 121 West Twenty-first Street, Manhattan, was thrown from her horse on Whitestone Avenue, Flushing, Monday afternoon and badly injured. Miss Bacher, who has been a pupil at the Flushing Riding Academy, started out unaccompanied. When near Myrtle Avenue the horse, while galloping, slipped and fell. Miss Bacher was unseated, and before she could release her foot from the stirrup the horse was on his feet and ready to run. He was seized by James Mitchell.

DYING MAN KEEPS AT WORK.

He Tries to Fight Off Pneumonia, but It Causes His Death.

A cab containing three men drove up to the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday afternoon. One of the men ran into the hospital and called to the clerk at the desk:

"There is a dying man out here. He needs instant attention."

Dr. Sherrill of the house staff gave orders that the man should be brought in. After taking a look at him he had him removed to the operating room. The man's lungs were in a congested condition, and Dr. Sherrill saw that unless he had instant relief he would die at once. Oxygen was administered and stimulants were injected. The effort was in vain, for in ten minutes from the time the man had been brought to the hospital he was dead.

He was James A. Welsh, an employe of the auctioneering firm of Townsend & Montant of 89 Leonard Street. He was fifty-six years old and lived with his wife at 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. They had no children.

Mrs. Welsh has been suffering from softening of the brain for nearly a year and is subject to hallucinations. It was said at the house last night that she will not be informed of her husband's death until today. Owing to her condition the body will not be brought to the house.

Both of Mr. Welsh's parents died suddenly from apoplexy.

At the office of Townsend & Montant, last night, Mr Montant said that Mr. Welsh had been employed by them for more than twenty years as a city drummer, obtaining consignments of goods for the firm. He had been complaining of a severe cold for several days, and for two days had been suffering considerably. This was evident to his fellow-employes, and the matter coming to the ears of the members of the firm, Welsh had been asked during the morning whether he was able to stay at the store. He replied:

"If I go home and lie down I'll be sick. If I stay on my feet I can beat the game."

About 3:30 o'clock, however, Welsh became so ill that Dr. William Moore of 320 Broadway was called in. After examining him and working over him for some time he advised that Welsh be taken to the hospital.

SHIPWRECKED CREW IN PORT.

Their Bark, Dania, Went to Pieces on Colorado Reef.

Among the passengers of the Ward Line steamship Havana, which reached here yesterday, was the crew of the wrecked Danish bark Dania, which was lost on Colorado Reef during the night of Oct. 10. She was commanded by Capt. P. M. Norby, the rest of the crew consisting of two mates and five men, and was bound from Cuyo de Ancona for Rotterdam with a cargo of logwood.

Leaving Cuyo on Sept. 27 she was stranded on the reef two weeks later by adverse currents. Filling with water from numerous holes in her bottom she was just on the verge of going to pieces when a fishing vessel came by and rescued the crew, taking them safely to Havana. From there they were forwarded by the Danish Consul to this port. Along with the rest of the Havana's passengers they are now under observation on Hoffman Island.

COLOMBIAN GENERAL HERE.

Report that He Has Come to Negotiate for the Gould Yacht.

Gen. Charles M. Serria of the Colombian Army was a passenger on the Panama Railroad steamship Advance, which came into port yesterday morning. It is said that he comes to this country to renew negotiations for the purchase of George Gould's yacht, Atalanta, by his Government. With him on the Advance was Capt. J. M. Lastro, also of the Colombian Army, who will seek surgical treatment here, having been severely wounded in the late revolution.

It was stated at the Colombian Consulate yesterday afternoon that no one there knew anything about Gen. Serria's mission nor where he had gone after leaving the steamship. A clerk said that the Consul had not seen the General, and that he was sure the latter had not come to negotiate for the Atalanta. The Consul himself could not be found.

EMMA GOLDMAN COMING BACK.

Report that the Woman Anarchist Will Lecture in This Country.

The various groups of Anarchists in New York were in a flutter yesterday over the announced event that Emma Goldman, the ex-queen of anarchy, who has been spreading propaganda throughout Europe for about a year, will return to New York about the middle of next month. Her return was hastened by the action of the authorities in stopping a proposed international convention of Anarchists which was to take place in Europe, at which the different groups of reds were to give their ideas on the "progaganda of deed," as the counseling of violent measures is called. American Anarchists were to be represented at the convention by James F. Morton of San Francisco, William and Lizzie Jones of Chicago, Dr. Cohn of Chicago, and Emma Goldman.

Meetings of committees are to be held to arrange for an itinerary for Emma Goldman, who is going to deliver "Anarchist lectures" all over the United States when she arrives here.

A LANDMARK BURNED.

Fire Destroys the Old Gunther House at Jamaica.

The old Gunther house, on Hillside Avenue and Black Stump Road, Jamaica, was burned at midnight on Monday night. The old house has been vacant for some time. Several months ago it was condemned by the Department of Health, and since then the house has been a rendezvous for tramps. The house was built before the war of 1812 by James Scott, a wealthy New York merchant, and it was maintained in princely style. The extensive grounds surrounding it, some thirteen acres, were beautifully laid out, and the place as a whole was known as one of the most beautiful in the Jamaica section.

In 1842 the place came into the possession of the Gunther family, and it was in this old mansion that C. Godfrey Gunther, who was once Mayor of the City of New York, was born. In after years V. P. Shattock came into possession. He was of a speculative turn, and cut most of the property up into lots, reserving but five acres for the homestead plot.

Foresters for the Philippines.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—President Schurman of Cornell University to-day announced that the New York State College of Forestry has been asked to furnish six competent assistants to the Forestry Bureau at Manila, Philippine Islands. Capt. Ahern, in charge of that bureau, proposes to reorganize it. Under Spanish rule it employed over 130 officials to supervise the exploitation of twenty or more millions of acres of public forest domain, furnishing now a revenue of $100,000 annually. Capt. Ahern expects to greatly increase this revenue under competent foresters. He also proposes to send graduates from native colleges to take a special course in forestry at Cornell University. A botanist is wanted.

One of the Kentucky's Guns Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Navy Department to-day received the following telegram from Capt. Chester, detailing the results of the attempt made to adjust the turret guns of the battleship Kentucky:

Tompkinsville, October 23.

Bureau Navigation, Navy Department, Washington:

Kentucky returned from successful test of one gun; fired three charges. Will adjust other mounts; be ready for sea Thursday.

CHESTER.

Commander Bechler Still Very Ill.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Commander William H. Bechler, Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy, who is suffering from pneumonia, is still in a serious condition and partly delirious.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Dillard H. Clark, upon his own application is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania State College.

Navy.

Chief Engineer H. R. Stanford is detached from the Mare Island Yard and ordered to duty at the Naval Training Station, San Francisco.

R. E. Ledbetter is appointed Assistant Surgeon from Oct. 19.

Franklin S. Wiltse and Woodel A. Pickering are appointed Second Lieutenants, United States Marine Corps, from Oct. 21.

DANCE HALL AGAIN OPENED.

But No Liquors Are Sold at 315 West Fifty-ninth Street.

The dance hall at 315 and 317 West Fifty-ninth Street, on which "Billy" McGrory, better known as McGlory, is said to be interested, was opened last night by the The Joe Burke Association.

The place was to have been opened Monday night, but the gas company wanted certain gas bills paid before it would turn on the gas. This matter appears to have been settled satisfactorily, for at 8 o'clock last night the place was ablaze, and the band struck up. In the place were two women, seven white men, and two negroes, besides waiters, &c., Burke, and others, not to exceed a score in all. Not having any liquor license, nothing intoxicating could be sold, and as one of the two detectives present said, "Nothing was doing."

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

The Rev. Charles Merle d'Aubigne Addresses American Audience.

The Rev. Charles Merle d'Aubigne, son of the historian of the Reformation, who is on a visit to this country as a delegate from the Evangelical churches of France, spoke yesterday at the celebration of the Huguenot anniversary in commemoration of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in the chapel of the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church. In his address he said that the Dreyfus agitation has shaken France to her foundation, and that since those troubles the United States had not been to France what she should. Absinthe, he said, he might call the regular drink of the people of France, who now stand next to the Belgians in intemperance. He also stated that the spread of immorality is appalling and that the criminality there is three times as great as it was fifty years ago.

The Catholic Church, he said, established twenty new convents a year, although the faith of the people is very low, and in many of the rural districts they have given up the Catholic Church entirely. With a splendid President and a strong Ministry, France politically, he stated, was in a fair way to stand as a leader among the powers of the world. The Protestants are the leaders against immorality and vice. The Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., said France had not felt the power of the Gospel, and is now hovering between Catholicism and atheism.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLOTTE STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—Schedules of the Charlotte Steel and Iron Company, whose office is at 20 Broad Street and plant at Charlotte, N. Y., show liabilities $27,000, nominal assets $25,317, and actual assets $20,325.

SOL HEYMAN COMPANY.—Schedules of the Sol Heyman Company, dealer in carpets, furniture, and bicycles at 993 and 995 Third Avenue, in bankruptcy show liabilities of $26,780 and nominal assets of $18,261, consisting of stock on hand, $7,500; chattel mortgages on goods sold on the installment plan, $7,225; outstanding accounts, $3,259; horses and trucks, $175; cash, $102.

OTTO RUNK.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $560 against Otto Runk, formerly a manufacturer of soda water at 455 East Tenth Street, in favor of Joseph L. Weller, for balance due for carbonate powder. It is stated that Mr. Runk had sold out his business in January, 1899, and had gone to Berlin, Germany, to live. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence.

JAMES WEST.—Coleridge A. Hart has been appointed temporary receiver of the property of James West, dealer in carpets, &c., at 396 Hudson Street, who sold out and disappeared two months ago, by Judge Brown of the United States District Court on the application of the Firth Carpet Company and other creditors. Mr. West has some property, consisting of two houses at Peekskill, N. Y., and some lots at Irvington. It was stated that his whereabouts is unknown to the creditors.

MAX KOVEN.—A meeting of the creditors of Max Koven, wholesale dealer in clothing at 39 Great Jones Street, was held yesterday at the office of Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway. It was stated that his liabilities are $20,000 and assets $5,000. A committee of creditors was appointed to investigate and report what shall be done with his affairs. The committee consists of A. P. Dargue, Leo Frank, Abraham A. Joseph, William H. Bayne, and J. L. Weinberg.

Out of Town.

HENRY W. SMALLEY.—Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment against Henry W. Smalley, manufacturer of straw goods at South Framingham, Mass., in favor of Powell & Bierdan of this city for $769. The Sheriff attached 117 cases of straw goods.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

NATHAN SCHUMAN.—Nathan Schuman, jobber in millinery and hat frames at 625 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $11,763 and nominal assets $1,174, consisting of merchandise $350, fixtures $250, and accounts $574. He has been in business eight years.

WILLIAM BYRON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against William Byron, manufacturer of women's wrappers, of 109 Spring Street, by the following creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $3,279; Lee, Tweedy & Co., $860; Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., $869. It was alleged that on June 22 he permitted creditors to obtain a preference by attachments and has transferred merchandise and accounts valued at $5,000 to various persons. Judge Brown of the United States District Court appointed Theodore M. Taft temporary receiver of the assets and restrained the attaching creditors and the Sheriff from proceeding further.

EDGAR STRAKOSCH.—Edgar Strakosch of 160 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, formerly manager of the Strakosch Opera Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,029 and nominal assets $427, consisting of a bicycle, $2 exempt, debts due him from thirty-four persons $283, and a protested note $142. All the liabilities were contracted in Baltimore between January and May. He owes thirty-three members of the Strakosch Opera Company in amounts ranging from $9 to $340, the largest claims being in favor of Joseph Tressy, $340, and Payne Clark, $281. The other liabilities are for borrowed money, costumes, printing, advertising, and railroad tickets. He owes W. N. Painter of Washington $1,500 for cash loaned, Joseph C. Fischer of Philadelphia $600 for costumes, William Knabe & Co., Baltimore, $350, cash loaned, and $744 to three newspapers in Baltimore for advertising.

RECEIVER FOR MEDINA GAS CO.

An injunction was granted by Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, restraining the Medina Gas and Electric Company of Medina, N. Y., from exercising any of its corporate functions, or even collecting its debts. Justice Freedman also appointed Augustus H. Vanderpool temporary receiver of the company on the application of John C. Davies, Attorney General, in proceedings to dissolve the corporation.

It was stated that the company is insolvent, has suspended business for more than a year past, and has defaulted for more than three years on interest on $55,000 bonds issued in 1891. John F. Moffet, who resides in Boston, was appointed receiver two years ago in another action.

Judgment for $58,348.

A deficiency judgment for $58,348 was docketed yesterday against Harmon A. Perkins, in favor of Samuel D. Collins, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property at Pelham Bay View Park.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARMSTRONG, Abner—Spear, Read & Co.	$321
AVALLONE, Raphael—Richardson & Boynton Company	379
BELCHER, William A.—William S. Porter	384
BLEIER, Benjamin—F. Bowles	181
BELLIS, Grazio—Batcheider & Lincoln Company	32
BRENNEMAN, Charles, individually and as executor—Josephine Kager	622
BRENNEMAN, Charles, individually and as executor—Edward Leonhard	622
BRENNEMAN, Charles, individually and as executor—Mary E. Side	191
BRENNEMAN, Charles, individually and as executor, and Elizabeth Brenneman—Josephine Kager, costs	329
BRENNEMAN, Charles, individually and as executor, and Elizabeth Brenneman—Frederick Leonhard and others, costs	120
BROWN, William, and James D. Salmon—the People, &c.	509
BUCKLEY, James J.—Degan	1,194
BERMAN, Isaac—D. Silberstein	90
BLUMENTHAL, Albert and Gustave—C. Lefkowitz	2,075
BLACK, James P.—M. H. Powers	476
BERGER, Max, and Louis W. Prager—the People, &c.	1,000
BLUMENTHAL, Henry, and Sol Heyman Company—W. Bourke Cockran	2,041
CHORN, Jeremiah, and Harry L. Rosenbaum—The People, &c.	1,000
CORBALES, Thomas F.—W. Newman and another	106
CHAMBERLAIN, Don R.—P. J. McCourt	116
CONROY, David F.—W. Young	84
DE MANDEVILLE, James—J. H. Platty	96
DARIENZO, Florio, and Giovanni Lordi—State Commissioner of Excise	1,000
DICKINSON, Husburn M.—J. M. Raymond	161
DOUGHERTY, Joseph and Andrew—M. L. Saig and another	49
DAVIS, L. Depuy—H. P. Jones	391
FRENCH, Amos F., executor, &c.—R. A. Lancaster	6,387
FEESS, Jacob W.—John H. Storer	90
FLUCKIGER, Seida—C. H. Reed	478
FOX, Adolph—H. Kessler, by guardian	400
GIACOMO, Francesco — J. McKelvey, costs	108
GERPE, Frederick—Leo Baumann and another	108
GOTTLIEB, Lazar—Bella Hauser	330
GOLDBAUM, Louis H.—William F. Greil, as Sheriff	426
HAIT, John W.—C. Frost	6,228
HEIM, T. Julius—I. Adler	30
HAGAN, Thomas F.—S. B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers, &c.	859
HIPPARD, George F.—I. Stern and others	108
HORWITZ, Isidore—Ella Horwitz	1,254
HORWITZ, Isidore—Adam Garels	509
JONES, George E.—E. T. Harrison	142
JAECKEL, Hugo—C. J. Crawford	520
JENKINS, Henry S.—J. C. Root	53
KINGSLAND, Cornelius P., and David Murray—J. Friedley	2,751
KINGSLAND, Cornelius F.—J. Friedley	914
KINGSLEY, Albert P.—C. F. Keen	115
KEARNEY, Henry S., as Commissioner, &c.—W. H. Kastor, costs	209
KATZENBERGER, John W., and James W. McLaughlin—The People, &c.	500
KENNY, John J.—M. J. Price, receiver	87
KLINGENSTEIN, Bernhardt — M. Goldwasser	478
LANGDON, Daniel W., alias Daniel W. Langton—T. Parsons and others	265
LOEBELSON, David, Emil Dickinson, and Isaac Moraff—M. Tolk	76
MOLONEY, William H.—W. F. Marsh	512
MAJOR, Alphonse—Street Railway Publishing Company	86
MOORE, Frances E.—T. Ward	21
MEYER, John J. D.—Charles Bondy	456
MONDOLFO, Angelo, and Frederick A. and Lillian Cauchois—Leonora Le B. Chapman, Action No. 1	390
MONDOLFO, Angelo, and Frederick A. and Lillian Cauchois—Leonora Le B. Chapman, Action No. 2	390
MORRIS, Joseph M.—R. R. Lyttle	65
MEHLO, Theodor—S. Zweig and another	25
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas H.—S. Oppenheimer and others	90
MARX, Isaac—Eva Kops, by guardian	337
NEUS, Henry, and Bernhardina—L. M. Koenig	597
O'FARRELL, Michael J.—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 340, costs	127
PUCCI, Antonio G.—E. W. De Leon	368
PERKINS, Harmon A.—S. D. Collins	58,348
PAUW, John K., and Percy C. Goldingham—A. W. Boultbee	1,330
ROGERS, Henry P., Nathaniel P., Jr., and John B.; also Charles D. Fuller, executors, &c.—National Bank of Deposit of New York	774
REYNAL, Nathaniel C.—W. Dunn	164
RUNZE, Martin—R. Hill	220
RUCKAYSER, Nathan—J. M. Cahn and others	31
ROSENBAUM, Julia—The H. B. Claflin Company	494
STACEY, Henry B.—J. Thomson	267
STRONG, George S.—M. I. Glassford, executrix	470
SULZER, Catharine—Hannis Distilling Company	223
SIMON, Nathan—Joseph Stern and others	373
SCHMIDT, Catharine—E. Weidenbach	2,720
SCRIVEN, Marshall W.—Sampson M Mayer	71
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —D. T. Jones	130
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Feiner, by guardian	198
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York—R. Warren	4,419
MAJOR CEMENT COMPANY—Electrical World and Engineer	81
TRAINOR, John H.—J. Frank	231
THOMAS, Edward T.—C. H. Leonard and another	52
WISCONSIN CONDENSED MILK COMpany—J. L. Farquhar and another	8,000
WARD, John F.—J. M. Raymond	155
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH of New York—Tabernacle Baptist Church	7,631

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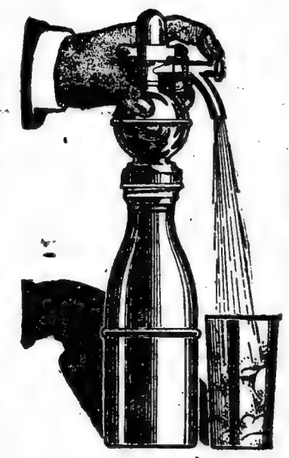

Pint Bottles, $1.50 up.
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CRESSON WON WITH EASE

Cast-Off Colt First in a Big Field of Two-Year-Olds.

WATER CURE BEAT ASQUITH

Choices and Non-Favorites Divide Purses at Empire City — Jockey Ballard Off for France.

The bright weather yesterday greatly aided a commonplace programme in drawing a big attendance to the Empire City race track, and, in consequence, the grand stand held a crowd that was nearly as large as that of the opening day. The racing was interesting, but that was all. The public's choices for non-favorites divided the purses equally, three of each winning, but as the favorites that got home first included the last two winners, backers generally fared well. In the fifth race, Cresson, a well-tried colt of whom great things were expected in the Spring, when he was the property of J. G. Follonsbee, ran in the name and colors of J. Kneale, and won with ease, after having raced unsuccessfully for nearly a season. As Cresson was ridden by Shaw, the jockey employed by G. E. Smith, the plunger known on the turf as "Pittsburg Phil," and Smith backed the colt, as well as St. Simonian and Water Cure, two other winners, the layers suffered severely. St. Simonian had no great trouble in winning, after King Barleycorn made the running for six furlongs, and Water Cure beat Asquith rather easily.

A singular accident happened at the post at the start for the second race, won by Miss Hananes, who made nearly all the running. J. R. and F. P. Keene's horse, St. Cloud, once upon a time regarded as a probable Derby and St. Leger winner in England, was among the entries, and went to the post. There he was kicked twice by Flax Spinner. After that the flag fell, and St. Cloud started to go on with his horses, when he suddenly faltered and fell behind, hobbling on three legs. He had broken one of his hind legs, apparently, simply by muscular exertion in attempting to break into a gallop. His injury was of such a nature that Trainer Rowe decided to destroy him, and St. Cloud was led to the paddock and there shot.

Jockey Charles Ballard, who rode in the East with some success a few years ago, is the latest of the riders to decide to try his fortune abroad. Ballard will go to France, where he expects to get a chance to resume his old occupation.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages, about six furlongs. T. S. Ferguson's Musette, by Juvenal-Trill, ch. f., 3 years, 112 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won handily by a length; J. McCafferty's Himtine, b. c., 4, 123, (R. Williams,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length and a half from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Unmasked, br. g., 3, 120, (Henry,) 10 to 5 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:08¾. La Tosca II., St. Finnan, and Gold Lace also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Oct. 1. One mile and a sixteenth. T. B. Alexander's Miss Hanover, by Hanover-Miss Dawn, ch. f., 3 years, 93 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 16 to 5 and even, won ridden out by a neck; C. A. Miller's Buffoon, br. g., aged, 103, (McCue,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by two lengths from the Hawthorne Stable's Flax Spinner, br. h., 5, 106, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45¾. The Chamberlain, Dan Cupid, Millstream, and St. Cloud also ran. St. Cloud was crippled at the start and did not finish.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies, two years old, non-winners of $600, at twelve pounds below the scale; five and a half furlongs. R. J. Heiner's Queen Carnival, by Lonatus-Mary Malloy, b. f., 104 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won cleverly by a length; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Katherina, ch. f., 106, (Littlefield,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from Michael Murphy's Marothen, ch. f., 107, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Spry, Sporting Duchess, Salamis, Mintage, Animosity, Balloon, Agnes D., All's Well, and Princess Evelyn also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Thomas H. Ryan's St. Simonian, by St. Savior-False Queen, aged, 5 years, 104 pounds, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won handily by two lengths; William C. Daly's Annoy, ch. c., 3, 113, (Miles,) 3 to 1 and 11 to 10, second by a length and a half from C. F. Hill's Macleod of Dare, b. c., 4, 110, (Odom,) 16 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:52½. King Barleycorn and Warrenton also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, weights ten pounds below the scale, five and a half furlongs. James Kneale's Chesson, by Watercress-Abra, br. c., 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and even, won easily by two lengths; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Carnelian, ch. c., 112, (Littlefield,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a half length from Arthur Featherstone's Mark Lane, ch. c., 112, (O'Connor,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. Alcyone II., Tour, Provost, Bunro, Isaac Hopper, Punctual, Petrel, Tost, Favornette, Advocator, and Goldilla also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1900, weights fifteen pounds below the scale, penalties, one mile and seven yards. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Water Cure, by Watercress-Lena's First, ch. g., 108 pounds, (Littlefield,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 3, won handily by two lengths; F. R. Hitchcock's Asquith, b. c., 111, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by two lengths and a half from J. A. McGarry's Hammock, blk. c., 3, 111, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:43¼. Withers also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Templeton, 126 pounds; Chuctanundra, 125; The Rhymer, 123; Glade Run, 120; Servilia and Lady of the Valley, 119 each; In Shot, 117; Orderer, 111.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Raffaello and Intrusive, 112 pounds each; Pink Coat, 109; Trillo, 105; Kamara, 102; Wait Not, 99; Herbert, 96; Withers, 93; Frank Tall, 94.

THIRD RACE.—The Bronxville Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds; about six furlongs. Withers, 111 pounds; Carbuncle and Redpath, 108 each; Hesper, Flaunt, and Trumpet, 106 each; Annoy, 103; Fleuron, 101; Unsightly, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—For mares three years old and upward, selling, one mile and seventy yards. Sparrow Wing, 108 pounds; Imola Belle, 105; Billie Gray, 103; Fatalist, 102; The Amazon and Belle of Orleans, 101 each; Oread, 93; Elsie Skip and Miss Hanover, 85 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, about six furlongs. Fonsolee, 108 pounds; The Pride, Hinchcombe, Van Cordes, Nobochish, Borough, Blarneystone, and Sharehom, 105 each; Tutor, Smoke, Prestidigitator, and Federalist, 102 each; Rolston and Midnight Chimes, 99 each; Fluke, 85; Ringleader, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, none-winners of $1,000, at seven pounds under the scale, five and a half furlongs. Gold Heels, Beau Ormonde, Glade Run, Terminus, Maister, and McAddie, 115 pounds each; Inshot, Glennellie, and Onduris, 112 each; Lone Fisherman, 107; Ginki, 100.

Results at Other Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—Seven furlongs—Tennison, 102, (Dale,) 1; Profit, 101, 2; Hi Nocker, 99, 3. Time—1:32. Five furlongs—Censor, 98, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Reina Del Ceda, 103, 2; William Boyer, 103, 3. Time—1:04. Six furlongs—Poynts, 112, (Bessinger,) 1; Curdgillock, 114, 2; Seething, 105, 3. Time—1:17. Seven furlongs—Lee King, 105, (E. Matthews,) 1; Grayless, 101, 2; Morris Volmer, 101, 3. Time—1:32. One mile —Will Fay, 86, (E. Matthews,) 1; Percy R., 114, 2; Barrica, 98, 3. Time—1:45. Mile and a sixteenth—Domsie, 105, (Bassinger,) 1; Miss Patron, 101, 2; Innuendo, 105, 3. Time—2:06.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Five furlongs—Tuskarora, 112, (Dupee,) 1; Kohnwreath, 106, 2; Rabunta, 105, 3. Time—1:05. Seven furlongs—Banish, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Pirate J., 105, 2; Expelled, 100, 3. Time—1:32. Mile—Robert Wadhell, 87, (Seaton,) 1; Al Brown, 90, 2; Wall, 90, 3. Time—1:44 1-5. Mile and one hundred yards—The Unknown, 95, (Dominick,) 1; Louisville, 88, 2; Molo, 100, 3. Time—1:50 1-5. Six furlongs—Kenilworth, 108, (Landry,) 1; Tyr, 108, 2; Rio de Altar, 103, 3. Time—1:15 4-5. Mile and an eighth—Hold Up, 109, (Devin,) 1; Obsidian, 116, 2; Phidias, 111, 3. Time—1:50 4-5.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Five and a half furlongs. Prima, 107, (Coburn,) 1; Alex Pearson, 108, 2; Long Flo, 110, 3. Time—1:09¾. Mile and a quarter, Flag of Truce, 109, (McQuade,) 1; Col. Reet, 109, 2; Baffled, 94, 3. Six furlongs. Fair Deceiver, 105, (Colburn,) 1; Forbush, 103, 2; Blenheim, 101, 3. Time—1:14½. Mile and fifty yards, handicap. Branch, 108, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Donna Seay, 92, 2; Bohul, 98, 3. Time—1:44. Six furlongs. Likeness, 105, (Michaels,) 1; Kingraline, 108, 2; Prime Albuin, 103, 3. Time—1:14¾. Six furlongs. Princess Thyra, 106, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Nancy Till, 108, 2; Brulare, 108, 3. Time—1:13¾.

A Good Day for American Jockeys.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The American jockeys opened the day at the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day in lively fashion, being placed five times in the first two races, the winner in each event being piloted by an American rider.

The Trial Plate was won by H. Hardy's Biddo, a chestnut gelding, four years old, ridden by Maher; his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's David II. was second, and Sir J. Blundell Maple's six-year-old chestnut gelding Joe Ullman, with Sloan in the saddle, finished third.

Maher also rode the winner of the Scarborough Stakes—Sir J. Miller's Marconi. Richard Croker's chestnut gelding, The Scotchman II., with L. Reiff up, finished in second place, and Old Buck II., Lord William Beresford's chestnut colt, ridden by J. Reiff, ran third.

The race for the Limekiln Stakes was captured by Lord William Beresford's Jolly Tar, ridden by J. Reiff.

EXCITING SPEEDWAY INCIDENTS

Narrow Escapes of a Policeman and a Driver Were Features of a Lively Day.

There were several exciting incidents on the Speedway yesterday, and a score or more of well-contested brushes. During the morning Mounted Policeman Farley, who is considered one of the best horsemen on the road and who has proved his bravery and cleverness in stopping runaways on several occasions of late, was thrown from his horse, and narrowly escaped being crushed to death under him. Farley was on his way up the stretch when the shrill whistle of a passing tugboat frightened the animal, and Farley was thrown. Farley clung to the reins, and the horse as it started to bolt tripped and fell directly upon the policeman. Fortunately several of his brother officers were near at hand, and they extricated him from his perilous position. An ambulance was called from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and on being taken there it was found that Farley's right arm was broken and his shoulder dislocated.

What came near being almost as serious an accident happened about 4 o'clock, when the road was crowded and the speeding at its height. W. Parsons, Jr., driving his fleet black pacer, turned at the upper end of the stretch for a brush with the gray gelding Tiverton, (2:23¼,) driven by A. B. Gwathmey. For a quarter the two horses traveled nose and nose, and it looked like a dead heat until nearing the finish, when Tiverton showed a burst of speed and drew ahead. Mr. Parsons, seeing his horse losing ground, touched him with the whip. The result was that the horse bolted and all efforts to check him were in vain. Policeman Murphy was standing near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and, seeing the frightened horse with the bit between his teeth, swaying from side to side, was after him in an instant. The animal had got the start and for fully a quarter of a mile Murphy chased him. Overtaking him, he reached out and grabbed the bit just as the animal began to plunge and, after a tussle, brought him to a standstill without any damage being done.

Mohican, (2:18¾,) driven by James Murphy, had a lively go with Spinx S., (2:09¾,) driven by B. E. Smathers. Both horses got away on even terms, and it looked like Mohican's brush until within a hundred yards of the finish, when Spinx S. jumped into the lead and won out by a head. There was a very pretty race between H. D. Armour's team and Hontas Crook, (2:09¾,) the crack pacer, driven by Mr. Billings. The team had a slight lead on the start, but Hontas Crook, on settling down to her pace, soon closed the gap and won very handily. Tiverton (2:23¼) showed a very clean pair of heels to the handsome Philadelphia trotter Jack Miller, (2:17½,) driven by Charles Chipman. Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, driving Rightwood, had two interesting brushes with Mr. Billings, who handled the reins over Hankerchief. The first brush resulted in Rightwood finishing a length in front of his opponent, while in the second bout Mr. Billings reversed matters and won easily. Laura W., driven by Dr. H. H. Kane, carried Spinx S. to a break, George Spear handling the reins.

Harness Races at Westfield.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23.—2:19 Class.—Pacing. Purse $300.

Warren B.	1	1	1
Jim Mace	8	2	2
Red Dawn	2	3	4
Jennie D	6	7	3
Landor	3	6	7
Brown Heels	4	4	4
Harry Hotspur	7	5	5
Miss Austin	5	8	8

Time—2:17¼; 2:16¼; 2:19.

2:25 Class.—Trotting. Purse $300.

Creosote	6	1	1
Ponemah	1	7	2
Alle P.	2	2	3
Golden Bell's Sister	3	4	5
Captain Murry	7	3	4
Nellie Baird	8	3	6
Wilkes	4	8	dr
George H. Wilkes	5	5	dr

Time—2:25½; 2:23; 2:22¾; 2:26.

2:21 Class.—Pacing. Purse $300. (Unfinished.)

Kitty Wilkes	1	1	
Collette	4	2	
Charley C.	4	2	
Maude V.	6	3	
May Wilkes	5	5	
Crystline	3	ds	

Time—2:20¾; 2:18¼.

Atlanta Jockey Club Meet.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—The Atlanta Jockey Club will hold a two weeks' running meet beginning Oct. 30 and continuing for fifteen days. Two hundred horses are already in the city.

LAKEWOOD'S POLO CHAMPIONS.

By Defeating Somerset County Two Sets of Trophies Go to Yellow and Black Team.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 23.—The polo tournament for the Lakewood and Ocean County Cups presented by George J. Gould was finished this afternoon, and Mr. Gould's team was the winner in both series. Somerset County, after winning from Great Neck and the Westchester County, came up to-day against Lakewood, and were beaten by the score of 14½ to 10 goals.

Somerset, with six goals to its credit, went into the first period speedily mounted and with desperate earnestness, breaking even with Lakewood on goals. After this in spite of Somerset's best efforts, Lakewood drew steadily ahead, apparently growing stronger all the time. Line-up and summary:

Lakewood.	Hdcp.	Somerset.	Hdcp.
George J. Gould	3	E. A. Stevens	2
R. J. Collier	3	A. S. Alexander	3
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	7	R. L. Stevens	3
H. L. Herbert	2	Richard Stevens	1
Team handicap	15	Team handicap	9

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Name.	Team.	Time.
1.	Waterbury	Lakewood	11:15
2.	Richard Stevens	Somerset	Limit

Goals scored 45 seconds over time. Penalty, ½ goal against Lakewood for foul by Waterbury.

SECOND PERIOD.

3.	Collier	Lakewood	1:00
4.	Waterbury	Lakewood	3:00
5.	Waterbury	Lakewood	1:30
6.	Collier	Lakewood	0:35
7.	Richard Stevens	Somerset	3:10
8.	E. A. Stevens	Somerset	0:25
9.	Gould	Lakewood	4:00
10.	Collier	Lakewood	0:35

Knock-out 1 minute over time.

THIRD PERIOD.

11.	Waterbury	Lakewood	1:45
12.	Collier	Lakewood	4:35
13.	Collier	Lakewood	4:00
14.	Waterbury	Lakewood	2:15
15.	Collier	Lakewood	2:15
16.	Waterbury	Lakewood	4:00
19.	Alexander	Somerset	Limit

Goal scored 30 seconds over time.

Goals earned—Lakewood, 15; Somerset, 4. Handicap allowance, 6; penalty, ½ goal against Lakewood. Net score—Lakewood, 14½; Somerset, 10. Referee—R. L. Beeckman. Timekeeper—James Converse.

SHOOTING AT LIVE BIRDS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23.—A pigeon-shooting tournament, in which many of the crack shots of the country will participate and during which the famous Du Pont Cup will be shot for, began here this morning at the grounds of the Baltimore Shooting Association, just outside the city. Among the out-of-town entries are Harry McMurchy, Syracuse, N. Y.; George Moscher, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. McMillan, Pennsylvania; J. A. R. Elliott, Kansas City; Robert A. Welch, New York; Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Iowa; P. J. Du Pont, Wilmington; Del.; E. D. Fulford, Utica, N. Y.; H. Yale Dolan, Philadelphia, and W. Fred Quimby, Edward Banks, and Capt. John Brewer, New York.

There was a large crowd of shooters and enthusiasts at the grounds to-day. Three events were concluded, the first at seven birds, $7 entrance; the second at ten birds, $10 entrance, and the Pimlico Handicap, at fifteen birds. The work of Hallowell of Philadelphia, who earned a clean score in all three events, was the feature of the day's sport.

American Cyclers Barred Out.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Following Sunday's stormy incidents at the Parc des Princes, when MacFarland, the American cyclist, was obliged to abandon the race with Jacquelin owing to the menacing attitude of the crowd, M. Desgrange, manager of the racing track, has ordered that the entire colony of American and English cyclists be prohibited from entering the grounds except to withdraw machines and other personal property.

COLUMBIA'S SCRUB SCORED.

Special Attention Being Given to the Back Field for the Yale Game.

Columbia's football substitutes were in fine fettle yesterday afternoon, and in a forty-minute practice game on Columbia Field scored by straight play against the 'Varsity eleven for the first time this season. Huffaker, the old Central University end, carried the ball over the 'Varsity goal line for the second eleven. With Goodman, Townsend, and Huffaker as backs, the scrub played a fierce aggressive game throughout, and near the end of the first half succeeded in keeping the ball for a series of small gains aggregating forty yards. The Kentuckian was finally pushed through left tackle for the score.

One touch-down also fell to the lot of the 'Varsity, but it was not made until within three or four minutes before the close of the game, when Weekes circled left end for a brilliant thirty-five-yard run and the score. However, Coach Sanford did not give the 'Varsity opportunity to play a scoring game. He drilled them in defense throughout the practice, and for this purpose frequently returned the ball to the scrub players when it had been lost by them on downs. Berrien was again placed at full back, and Capt. Morley at left half. This combination again worked well and may be used in the Yale game Saturday. There was the usual practice in punting yesterday. The two elevens lined up in this order:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
Van Hoevenberg	Left end	Wolff
Coffin	Left tackle	Le Prince
Wright	Left guard	Stoddard
Bruce	Centre	Murphy
Tyson	Right guard	Gard
Stillman	Right tackle	Duden
Potts	Right end	A. Boyesen
Sykes	Quarter back	B. Boyesen
Morley	Left half back	Townsend
Weekes	Right half back	Goodman
Berrien	Full back	Huffaker

Slocovitch and Smythe have been laid off from practice this week because of slight injuries received in the Pennsylvania game. Slocovitch is troubled with water on the knee, while Smythe has strained shoulder muscles. Both, however, are expected to appear in the line-up against Yale Saturday.

PRINCETON PLAYERS INJURED.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Another fast practice game took place to-day between the 'Varsity and scrub football teams, which in the end proved almost as disastrous as yesterday's work. The list of injured was augmented by the crippling of De Witt, one of the best guards in the Tiger squad. He had just got back to practice yesterday, having been previously laid out for some time with a broken bone in his left hand, and to-day had his right hand similarly injured in a scrimmage. He probably will be out of the game for two or three weeks.

Roper, one of Princeton's best ends, was later carried from the field, having received a sprain of the ligaments of the ankle. An unusually long preliminary individual practice seemed to show its effects on the line men to-day. The 'Varsity line especially had much more life than usual. Pell and Sheffield at tackles and Dana at guard broke through at almost every play in which the scrub had the ball. Underhill's punts were twice blocked by the 'Varsity.

Humbird scored the only touch-down for the scrub on a kick which had been blocked by the 'Varsity. Picking up the ball on a bounce, he ran sixty yards for a touch-down. Humbird seems to possess Arthur Poe's luck in getting the ball in fumbles.

The coaching force was made up to-day of Alex Moffatt, Howard Brokaw, "Bill" Edwards, Mike Bergen, "Nat" Poe, and Arthur Poe.

HINKEY WILL COACH YALE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—In two sharp halves this afternoon the 'Varsity was able to score on the scrub team but once. It was very hard practice work, and the players were thoroughly tired out. Chadwick made the touch-down by a brilliant plunge through centre.

The college team this afternoon tried some new tricks on the 'Varsity that gained them some ground until they were understood. De Saulles made a fine thirty-yard run on one of these, and Wheelan and Bloomer on the second eleven also showed themselves capable of gain getting. Ely, the '98 quarter back, was a new arrival among the coachers to-day, and Frank Hinkey is expected this evening. He will coach the team the remainder of the week.

A Three Team Interscholastic League.

A new interscholastic football league came into existence yesterday when the football managers and Captains of Columbia Grammar, Horace Mann, and Trinity Schools met to arrange a schedule among the three institutions. Only two games were decided upon. The first will be between Horace Mann and Trinity at Columbia Oval on Nov. 3. The second and championship match will be on the same grounds Nov. 21, between the winner of the first contest and Columbia Grammar School. The champion team will receive a twenty-five-dollar banner awarded by Trinity School.

The new organization is entirely independent of the present interscholastic league, and is to a certain extent a rival. Its formation was due largely to the fact that Trinity resigned from the established league last year owing to her dissatisfaction and anger over the professionalism imputed to her and to Horace Mann's rejection from the present association last season. No reasons have been given why Columbia Grammar joined.

Columbia's Freshmen Football Team.

Columbia's freshman football team took a turn at football practice for the first time this season yesterday on South Field. About twenty men, mostly from the School of Mines, were out and put in about an hour's work. It is expected that the number will be increased to about fifty during the week. The men were lined up and were put through a short signal practice, after which they practiced kicking and falling on the ball. The most promising candidates were lined up as follows: Arkell, full back; Benjamin, left half back; Day, right half back; Hatch, quarter; Stein, centre; Argall, right guard; Henriquez, right tackle; Ynigo, right end; Canalizo, left guard; Reis, left tackle; Popper, left end.

Harvard Preparing for "Penn."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—In preparation for the Pennsylvania football game a week from Saturday Coach W. H. Lewis has begun to train the second eleven on the Pennsylvania guards' back formation. To-day Hallowell took an active part in the play for the first time since his injuries some weeks ago. The kicking practice which was to have been held this afternoon has been indefinitely postponed. Secret practice will begin to-morrow.

Manhattan Villanova Game a Tie.

According to M. A. Boyle, who was the referee in the football game played between Manhattan College and Villa Nova teams, near Philadelphia, on Saturday, the score was 0 to 0, and not 2 to 0 in favor of the New York team.

Columbia's First Lacrosse Practice.

Columbia's lacrosse squad put in an hour's sharp practice yesterday afternoon. Cyrus C. Miller of the Crescent Athletic Club, who is to coach the team this year, was not present, and the men worked under the supervision of Capt. Lindsay. The following men were out: A. G. Hays, '02, C.; W. G. Lindsay, '01, S.; G. A. Crocker, '03, S.; L. Coggeshall, '03, C.; R. C. Stewart, '01, S.; Colwell, '01, S.; L. M. Schwerin, '01, S.; Pflitschinger, '01, Med.; O'Dwyer, '02, S.

The practice will be held every Tuesday and Saturday hereafter.

Chase and Ledoux Tennis Champions.

The Columbia University tennis tournament for the championship in doubles was concluded yesterday by Chase and Ledoux defeating Ropes and Wilson. Summary: Final Round—Chase and Ledoux defeated Ropes and Wilson, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Harvard Tennis Championship.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—E. R. Marvin, second, of Albany, N. Y., again won the championship of Harvard in tennis this afternoon by defeating W. L. Tavernack, 1901, of Buffalo, N. Y., in three straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

A MINEOLA-RAINBOW RACE.

August Belmont Refuses Yacht Prize, but Suggests a Contest for the Trophy.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-footer, Rainbow, and August Belmont's Mineola may resail next season their race for the special cup offered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and lost to Rainbow by her recent disqualification as a result of Mr. Vanderbilt's statement that he had unwittingly violated the racing rules in taking additional ballast aboard his yacht. The suggestion for a resailing of the match came from Mr. Belmont, who does not wish to accept the cup for Mineola under the circumstances of Rainbow's disqualification. Whether Mr. Vanderbilt will agree to race again for the trophy could not be learned last night.

Chairman C. W. Wetmore of the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club gave out yesterday the correspondence between Mr. Belmont and his committee upon the subject. In his letter dated Oct. 19, declining to accept the cup, Mr. Belmont said in part:

"I cannot express to you how deeply I deplore the unintentional violation of your rules by Mr. Vanderbilt, through which he is deprived of the fruits of a race won in so conclusive a manner. I could not keep the trophy, feeling as I do that I was fairly beaten by one of the most honorable and thorough sportsmen I have ever had the pleasure of sailing against. I request you, therefore, to keep the cup to do with it as your committee may see fit during the next season. I shall always hold myself in readiness, should you determine to offer it in any race in which Mr. Vanderbilt and I may chance to meet."

Lipton's Suggestion Not Accepted.

Sir Thomas Lipton, in a cable message received yesterday by Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club, has expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the special committee of the club that a time limit of five and a half hours ought to govern the forthcoming races for the America's Cup. Sir Thomas's message follows:

London, Oct. 23, 1900.

Oddie, Secretary, New York Yacht Club:

Thoroughly satisfactory. Previous cablegram as regards duration merely suggestion.

LIPTON.

The "previous cablegram" sent by Sir Thomas suggested six hours as the time limit and 1 o'clock as the starting limit of the races. The latter suggestion was agreed to by the New York Yacht Club's committee.

Harbor Hill Golf Championship.

The members of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island, who qualified for the club championship and the Consolation Cup a week ago, played the first match play round yesterday. In addition the women held a foursome handicap which was won by Miss Marion Worth and Miss Badgley by a score of 116, 8, 108, while Mrs. R. F. Mayhew and Mrs. Miller were second with 133, 20, 113. The results of the rounds for the championship and Consolation Cups were:

Championship.—First Round—C. C. Goldsborough beat R. T. D. Fiske by 1 up; Otto Hockmeyer beat V. Garrett by 7 up and 6 to play; C. Y. Wemple beat H. Van Vechten by 3 up and 2 to play; A. B. Lowson beat J. L. Rennard by 6 up and 5 to play; A. L. Marvin beat C. S. Rawson by 2 up; F. B. Cooke beat H. M. Meyrick by 1 up; R. F. Mathew beat B. S. Sheffield by 1 up, 19 holes; C. S. Clark beat J. E. Faber by 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—I. Cryder Lee beat F. R. King by 4 up and 3 to play; W. Scott O'Connor beat W. L. Allum by 2 up; J. E. Buelen beat G. E. Dix by 4 up and 3 to play; Vincent Hockmeyer beat J. French by 8 up and 6 to play; A. L. Beasley beat C. S. McKnight by 3 up and 2 to play; W. R. Starkweather beat W. H. Botsford by 3 up and 2 to play; Dr. J. Stewart beat J. W. Arnold by 1 up; H. W. Allen beat H. Hollis by 1 up.

Close Golf Victory for Miss Kip.

Miss Kip and Mrs. William Shippen had the closest competition yesterday on the Morris County Golf Club links, near Morristown, N. J., in the first match play round for the women's club championship. It was give and take from start to finish, and it was not until the last hole was played out that Miss Kip scored the narrow victory of one hole. Miss Kip is the present champion. Miss Elsa Hurlbut beat Miss Jane Swords by 5 up and 3 to play; Miss Marie G. Bryce beat Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan by 2 up, and Miss Mary K. Howell beat Miss Mollie March by 2 up and 1 to play. The semi-final round will be played to-day. Miss Kip meeting Miss Hurlbut and Miss Bryce meeting Miss Howell.

Golfer Vardon Beat Findlay.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 23.—Harry Vardon defeated A. H. Findlay in a 36-hole match on the Hawthorn links to-day, 7 up. Vardon's score was 146, Findlay's 155.

AMONG THE AUTOMOBILISTS.

Congress to be Petitioned for a Modification of Passenger Boat Law.

Albert R. Shattuck, the new President of the Automobile Club of America, said yesterday that, in all probability, a petition would be laid before the next Congress asking for a modification of the present rule in the United States Revised Statutes which prohibits the carrying of gasoline or any volatile oil on passenger boats. The Automobile Club desires a modification of this prohibitive clause in regard to ferry-boats.

"As the law stands at present," said Mr. Shattuck, "no automobile using gasoline for motive power can cross any ferry unless the gasoline is first entirely emptied from the boiler. Of course, many gasoline motors do go over on ferryboats without emptying the gasoline, and in other cases, when it is emptied, the owner often carries it over in a can, refilling on the other side. Some ferries are very strict, while with others there is little difficulty in getting across without being held up. The rule frequently leads to great inconvenience, and Secretary Gage's advice was secured on the matter, but he could do nothing to change the law, and advised an appeal to Congress."

Mr. Shattuck said that nothing definite regarding the future policy or activity of the club could be announced at present for the new committees have yet to be made up. When these committees are selected, which will be within a few days, they will arrange for future runs, entertainments, and other forms of automobile activity.

"Our entire attention at present," continued Mr. Shattuck, "is centred upon the success of the automobile show, which will open Saturday evening, Nov. 3, in Madison Square Garden. The track in the Garden is about one-sixth of a mile in circumference, and it is intended to keep a number of carriages moving all the time. In the contests that will be held twice a day, no attempt at speed will be made, and no automobile will be allowed to run faster than eight miles an hour."

Among the most amusing of these events will be the obstacle contests, of which there will be one every evening during the week of the show for the different classes of vehicles, steam, electric, and gasoline. Tenpins, barrels, and boxes will be placed at irregular intervals on the track and the competing vehicles will be required to steer their way through the obstructions, in the fastest possible time and without knocking them over. If a vehicle should knock over a certain number, but complete the circuit in the best time, and another vehicle knock a less number over, but make slower time, the judges may consider the qualifications about equal and call for a special test by the two machines.

In the quick stopping contests, the vehicles must travel at a certain speed, and at the word to apply the brake the vehicle that comes to a stop with the least slide will win the event. It will require some fine judging in many cases to determine the superior abilities of different machines, and to practical automobilists these tests will be of great value.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

A. D. Ferguson won easily from Dr. W. G. Douglas last night the seventh game of the amateur scratch billiard tournament now in progress under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, at the Metropolitan Billiard Academy, 127 Columbus Avenue. The game was slow, lasting seventy-one innings, and was distinguished by few long runs. Ferguson, who led throughout, made the best runs, one of 21 points, in the thirteenth inning, and one of 22 points late in the game. Dr. Douglas made one run of 15 points, also in the thirteenth inning. The score by innings follows, a fourteen-inch balk line being used:

Ferguson—6 1 0 0 0 4 6 7 1 0 9 1 2 1 4 0 5 1 2 0 6 5 5 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 2 6 0 0 5 0 3 0 6 2 1 1 3 2 1 4 6 4 8 4 4 22 1 2 0 2 5 1 6 7 0 1 0 1 3 2 4 3 9 0 0 7 0 5. Total, 250; average, 3 37-71.

Douglas—0 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 8 3 4 0 15 1 5 0 3 13 0 1 9 2 5 6 8 5 3 0 6 5 0 5 9 0 1 3 6 1 0 6 1 1 6 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 10 5 0 12 7 4 0 0 0 0 3 4 8 0 0 2 0 0 1 5. Total, 205; average, 63-71.

L. A. Servatius will play A. D. Ferguson to-night.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Supreme Court of the United States:

35, 355, and 356—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent.—Argument continued by William D. Guthrie for the plaintiffs in error, and by R. C. Beckett for the defendant in error, and concluded by Edward Mayes for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Wednesday: 77, (and 78 and 79,) 213, 258, 283, 287, 50, 51, (and 52,) 53, (and 54,) 55, and 60.

Calendars for Wednesday, Oct. 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

120—Valente vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
134—Herreck vs. Lowenthal.
146—Trotta vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
148—Earle vs. Sanson.
157—McDowell vs. Greenfield.
161—Suchadolsky vs. Erie R. R. Co.
162—Beattie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
168—Fayerweather vs. United Dr. Beef Co.
170—Baum vs. Consol. Ice Co.
181—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Maybury.
183—Sights vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
187—Mackinson vs. N. Y. Catholic Protectory.
198—Ellison vs. Howland.
201—Viola vs. same.
202—Rabenstein vs. Music Trades Co.
203—Messina vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
204—Realmato vs. Fish.
207—Fay vs. Consol. Ice Co.
208—Hauk vs. Decker.
212—De Lancey vs. Anderson.
213—Same vs. Pell.
58—Loeffler vs. Hill.
79—Ullrich vs. Miner.
87—Roller vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
119—Nass vs. Patton.
128—Flint vs. Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co.
135—Sidney vs. St. Michael's Prot. Epis. Church.
138—Marks vs. Price.
149—Hamilton vs. Fish, Jr.
151—Richards vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Peacock vs. Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
2—Marshall vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Crawford vs. Eidman.
142—Ellison vs. Hearst.
153—Mackey vs. Consol. Ice Co.
154—Eltinge vs. same.
156—Alario vs. McDonald.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

22—Bracewell vs. Passaic Print Works.
28—Feder vs. Stewart, How & May Co.
45—Nat. Starch Mfg. Co. vs. Lemberge.
14—Safety Oiler Co. vs. Scoville Mfg. Co.
8—Grotrian vs. Guaranty Trust Co.
39—Robins Conveying Belt Co. vs. Exeter Machine Works.
4—Littell vs. Erie R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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BANKERS,
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Trustees, Guardians, Executors.
NEW YORK CITY 3½% TAX EXEMPT GOLD BONDS.
Farson, Leach & Company,
Chicago. New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton Purchase Money Certificates
Issued by the United States Trust Company of New York, under syndicate agreement dated MARCH 2nd, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that on and after OCTOBER 25, 1900, holders of the above certificates may receive the securities and cash to which they are entitled, in due course after presentation and surrender of their certificates at the office of the undersigned, 45 Wall Street, New York.

Bonds are of the denomination of $1,000, and shares of the par value of $100. Holders entitled to fractions of either may sell such fractions or may purchase sufficient amounts of the same to entitle them to an entire bond or share, at prices to be named.

Holders transmitting Purchase Money Certificates by mail or express should indicate whether they wish to sell or purchase fractional amounts and whether they wish the securities sent by registered mail or express, at their expense and risk. Certificates must be accompanied by proper power of transfer.

A statement setting forth the terms of distribution to the above certificate holders may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Not more than fifty schedules for the exchange of such certificates for new securities will be received on any banking day.

United States Trust Company of New York,
by JOHN A. STEWART, President.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL & IRON CO.
Purchase Money Mortgage on Helvetia Property.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that eight (8) Purchase Money Mortgage Bonds of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

261, 416, 562, 630, 927, 950, 1025, 1069.

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due November 1, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

September 5, 1900.

We, the undersigned, HEREBY CERTIFY that the eight (8) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the first day of November, 1900, at 110 per cent., together with the coupon maturing November 1st, 1900, ($1,125 per bond.)

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the fourth installment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 a share on the Preferred Stock and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE OCT. 25TH, 1900.

All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.

The CERTIFICATES MUST BE PRESENTED at the time of payment, so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.

New York, October 13, 1900.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. READ.
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT. T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS. ERNEST EHRMANN, Treasurer. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits. $3,000,000
ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS; ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, OR COMMITTEE OF ESTATES; TRUSTEE UNDER THE MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS OF CORPORATIONS; REGISTRAR OR AGENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE STOCK AND BONDS OF CORPORATIONS.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit.

LEVI P. MORTON	President
THOMAS F. RYAN	Vice President
JAMES K. CORBIERE	Second Vice President
H. M. FRANCIS	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
C. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney,

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1900.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By Order of Executor.)

65 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
8 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
(For acct. of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath and Gymnasium 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$4,000 Chic. & Northwestern Ry. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1929.
16 shs. United N. S. R. R. & Canal Co.
4 shs. Central National Bank.
$100,000 Buffalo City Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1947.
50 shs. Union Trust Co.
5 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
37 shs. American Press Association.
50 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. common.
$2,000 New York, Lack. & Western Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
54 shs. Benjamin Atha & Illingsworth Co.
$2,000 B'klyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931, Nov., 1899, coups. on.
$4,000 Denver & Southwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1929.
3 shs. Bank State of New York.
$3,000 B'klyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931, May, 1898, Coups.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Pfd.
83 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. common.
1,100 shs. Havana Commercial Co. Cum. pfd. (Hypd)
100 shs. City Trust Co.
14 shs. Mechanics' Bank, B'klyn.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
50,000 shs. New St. Elmo Gold & Copper Mining Co. (Hypd.)
10 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
35 shs. Bank of New York.
500 shs. Hudson Building.
500 shs. Hudson Building.
By Order of Administratrix.
214 shs. Randall Silver Mining Co.
10 shs. N. J. Hydro-Carbon Gas Co.
667 shs. French Creek & Alleghaney Petroleum Co.
5,437 shs. Central Montana Gold & Silver Mining Co.
6,000 shs. Mineral Creek Mining Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

Pittsburg, Pa., October 22, 1900.

The fourth installment of the Six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) dividend on the common stock of this Company for the year ended December 31, 1899, that is one and one-half per cent., (1½ per cent.,) will be paid on 19th day of November, 1900, to common stockholders of record at 3:00 P. M. on the 31st day of October, 1900. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company. Transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M., October 23, 1900, and reopen at 10:00 A. M. November 19, 1900.

A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s
PITTSBURGH JUNCTION & MIDDLE DIVISION 3½% GOLD BONDS.

Coupon No. 4, due November 1, 1900, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after October 29, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. on November 2, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 115 Broadway, New York, October, 19th, 1900. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared payable November 1st proximo to stockholders of record at close of business October 19th, 1900.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

New York Office, 27 William St,
October 20th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that checks for the semi-annual guaranteed dividend on the Preferred Stock of the MEXICAN LAND COMPANY, due November 1st, will be mailed on October 31st to stockholders of record at close of business on Thursday, October 25th.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day, Oct. 12, 1900, declared a semi-annual dividend of 6%, payable on and after November 1st, 1900. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 22 to November 1st, 1900.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 10, due November 1, 1900, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co.

Offices Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD STREET (MILLS BUILDING.)

Coupons due November 1, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio (Western Division) first 5s.
Southern Pacific of Cal. first consol. 5s.
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

United States Express Company,
49 Broadway, New York, October 23, 1900.
134TH DIVIDEND

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Nov. 1 at 3 o'clock and reopened Nov. 16.

THEODORE F. WOOD,
2d Vice-Pres. and Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
American Malting Company,
63d Street and East River.
NEW YORK, October 20th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY will be held at its registered office, No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on THURSDAY, the eighth day of November, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books, closed at 3 P. M. October 17th, 1900, will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on November 9th, 1900.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SEYMOUR SCOTT, Secretary.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
New York, October 17, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 36 Wall Street, New York City, at 2 P. M. on MONDAY, November 19, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on Wednesday, October 31, until 10 A. M. on Tuesday, November 20 next.

J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 17, 1900.

For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on THURSDAY, the 8th of November next, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 27th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 9th of November, next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Langville Black and Carbon Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 102 Times Building, N. Y. City, on the 17th day of November, 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

L. S. LANGVILLE, Prest.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Nov. 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Henry T. Alley has been appointed agency Secretary of the fire branch of the London Assurance Corporation under Resident Manager Case.

Fire underwriters, discussing the cotton insurance situation at Shreveport, La., say that fire insurance rates this season are lower than for some years, and that neither excess storage nor the accumulation of cotton in open places is being made the basis for an extra premium charge, with the result that many companies are inspecting and cutting down the size of their cotton lines.

Replies to the stockholders' letter issued to stockholders of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, approving the offer of the Firemen's Insurance Company of that city to buy out the Fidelity by paying Firemen's stock, share by share, are said to indicate a large majority favorable to the proposition, which is that the Firemen's shall absorb the Fidelity stock, issuing therefor new Firemen's stock, and promise to pay the regular annual dividend of 8 per cent. The Fidelity stockholders will meet in Baltimore on Friday to take formal action in the matter.

H. P. Martin Meets His Obligations.

It was announced at the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange yesterday that H. P. Martin, the member who was reported Monday to have failed to meet obligations at the Exchange's clearing house, had met all of his obligations and that he had been restored to membership, with all its privileges. Mr. Martin's liabilities were nominal, it being stated that they were less than $1,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 23	543,944
To date this year	88,863,369
Corresponding date last year	141,145,676

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 23	$1,607,600
To date this year	$379,425,560
Corresponding date last year	$724,979,470

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @5 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	½	Northern Pac.	2½
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	North. Pac. pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	2½
Am. Linseed	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car	½
Chi., I. & L.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Glucose Sugar	1	Union B. & P. pf.	½
Great North. pf.	5	U. S. Express	3
Int. Power	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Mexican Central	1	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Nat. Steel pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Nat. Tube pf.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	L. E. & W. pf.	2
Am. S. & W. pf.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	½
Buff., R. & Pitts.	3	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Canada South.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	People's Gas	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	¾	Third Avenue	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Twin City R. T.	½
General Electric	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Hocking Valley	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	¾
Illinois Central	⅝		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3	N. Y. G., El. L., H. & P. 5s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Texas Pacific 2d	2
K. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	4½	Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	1
Green Bay deb., B.	1	Wilkes. & East. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1

PROGRESS OF UNIFICATION.

It is a development of much more than ordinary consequence, announced in the news columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, whereby the control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company passes from the estate of Collis P. Huntington to Mr. E. H. Harriman. All apart from stock market quotations and influences which produce passing fluctuations upon the Stock Exchange, this accomplishment represents a vast deal that will have to do with the material advancement of American business conditions.

Under the control of Mr. Huntington the Pacific Mail property was at no time much else than a foil for his overshadowing Southern Pacific interests. Mr. Huntington's opposition to Nicaraguan Canal plans had to do, of course, with his tremendous Southern Pacific Railway commitments, though he himself was free to admit—always jocularly—that canal success would mean much that was profitable to his Pacific Mail interests. Mr. Huntington's Southern Pacific Railway investments were on so vast a scale that his Pacific Mail holdings, though in the property itself controlling, were relatively insignificant; and he was perforce obliged to throw the power of his influence and energy upon that side wherein he had the most at stake.

The situation changes, is revolutionized, in the transfer of Pacific Mail's control to Mr. E. H. Harriman. Mr. Harriman is identified with no interests which can conflict with the success of the Nicaraguan Canal. Mr. Harriman's relations are not with those lines which run into the Far South and chiefly through the Southwest; his relations are with that great project so close to the heart of William K. Vanderbilt—the establishment of a straightaway system from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the natural extension of transportation facilities beyond our country's own limits into the Far East.

Mr. Harriman is an influential controller of the Union Pacific Railroad, and he has close relations with the plan which proposes (practically) an operating merger between the New York Central, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Union Pacific, and auxiliary properties. This moves toward a complete transcontinental system. The natural adjunct to this system becomes available through the facilities of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—the actual extension of direct transportation from New York to China, to Japan; and, of course, incidentally to the Philippines.

Professional Wall Street sentiment has recently been favoring advancing market values for Pacific Mail securities on the theory that at the approaching session of Congress Senator Mark Hanna's Shipping Subsidy bill would be put through, assuring large new revenues to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Any such advantages can, however, be but insignificant compared with what will be provided by progress wholly of legitimate business character—progress in the unification of the most important transportation interests of the country. E. H. Harriman and W. K. Vanderbilt, as controllers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, can give to that property consequence never hitherto approached.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

A reactionary tendency developed in the stock market yesterday, and except in a few stocks affected by special influences, declining quotations were the order. Probably, however, the reaction was only natural after the recent sharp and sustained advance, and the indications were that generally it represented nothing more than profit taking. Nevertheless, it was apparent that in some issues the selling was much better than the buying, and it was the nature of these sales that gave to some of the professional bulls some little pause in their work of marking up prices artificially.

So far as the news developments of the day were concerned, they were not consequential one way or the other. Call money held higher; but bankers were as emphatic as ever in their declarations that no money stringency is in sight. Certainly it is a fact that the demand from the interior is falling off and that more gold imports are not improbable—factors calculated to bear out the hopeful utterances of the bankers.

London was a heavy seller in this market during the day—a fact that rather confounded those optimists in the Street who have lately been proclaiming that London, because of reported large sales of calls on Americans at low figures, was short of this market and would be forced to come in as a buyer of stocks in considerable volume. Idle assertions are easier made than verified.

Professionalism continues the dominant feature of the market, with manipulation the keynote to the trading.

STEEL STOCKS were generally weak, and it was said in explanation that a stock market war was on among prominent interests in the trade, some favoring higher prices and others being opposed to any further advance, if indeed not actually favoring declines. It has been a well-known fact that in the last few days substantial selling of the steel shares has occurred in the market—selling that rather took by surprise some of the smaller fry in the Street who have been counting on much higher prices. The only news affecting the stocks yesterday was a reported reduction in the wages of some of the Steel and Wire employes, and the published report of Tennessee Coal and Iron, showing a surplus of $86,200 for the month of September as compared with $171,200 a year ago. There was charged off for depreciation $64,590 during the month, which necessarily further reduced the surplus. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 a final surplus is reported of $1,605,500—an increase of $1,186,470, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

In Federal Steel, which was forced up so suddenly late last week, evidences appeared yesterday that insiders were selling out.

In Steel and Wire strong interests were reported as quiet absorbers of stock at the low figures.

Pressed Steel Car was an exception to the list, the common advancing 2 full points and the preferred ½. It is said that the business of the company was never better than it is at present, and that the outlook, particularly in the foreign trade, is most encouraging.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC was the strongest active stock on the list, rising above 58 on what was considered the best kind of buying, which ran up the total dealings to over 81,000 shares. This is the stock that less than two weeks ago was being made the football of the active bear traders and kicked down below 46, on reports that because of the decreased earnings of the company the dividend on the stock was threatened. At the low figure the "tip" was very widely distributed to sell the security for a full ten-point break—an undertaking which ventured upon, resulted much to the sorrow of many bears in the Street. From that day to this the stock has gone steadily up, the buying being accompanied by reports that, inasmuch as the voting trust in the stock expires a year hence, the present purchases are undoubtedly for control. Be this as it may, it is certain that all the buying lately has been of the best. A late report yesterday was that Great Northern was to lease the road, guaranteeing 4 per cent. dividends.

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GREAT NORTHERN preferred was a feature of the market, being traded in to the extent of over 5,000 shares—a much larger volume than usually appears in the issue—with a resultant rise in price of 5 full points. The buying was accompanied by reports that shortly developments of consequence will appear in the affairs of the company; but beyond rather indefinite talk of "closer relations" with other companies, nothing could be gotten on the subject.

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LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN shares, whose late advances have set the Street wondering as to what the buying might signify, were yesterday weak, and the indication was that, if insiders had been buying the stock, they had obtained as much of it as they wanted and were no longer in the market. With this support removed and some realizing sales appearing, the declines in the shares are perhaps not surprising.

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PENNSYLVANIA, which was taken in hand some time ago to be "moved up beyond 140 without any halt," continued to hold rather heavy around 133, and there is a growing suspicion that some heavy blocks of stock—though from what source it is not known—are being put upon the market every time strength develops. Official notice was sent out yesterday that the regular meeting of the Board of Directors to consider the question of the semi-annual dividend will be held Nov. 1.

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LOCAL RAILWAY shares reacted with the general market, each of the securities marking a fractional net decline at the close of the day. Good support, however, was given on the decline, with very substantial buying in Manhattan. Rumor mongers have it that Brooklyn Rapid Transit is in for a big rise, and that a change in the management is shortly to be effected. This is an old story.

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WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE common and second preferred stocks were among the securities that maintained their strength throughout the day, and in the late dealing bettered their position, each scoring a net gain of ½. The buying was on a much larger scale than has recently been in evidence in the shares, and was explained by the renewed market activity on the part of the Cleveland interests who are large holders of the property. Both stocks are selling materially lower than their recent high figures, but their upward movement seems now to be well under way.

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PEOPLE'S GAS moved within a narrow range, neither the bulls nor the bears being disposed to take any decided position on the stock one way or the other. From Chicago the report came of a contemplated issue of bonds by the Ogden Company, but the story was rather indefinite. It was also said that an attempt is to be made to force a leading interest out of the Ogden management.

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SUGAR TRUST stock was erratic nearly all day, at one time selling down to 122⅞ and at another 2 points higher, with the final figure marking a fractional net gain at 123¾. In the forenoon the Street was full of reports that the condition in the sugar trade was very bad, and all the confidential information circulated was to the effect that the stock "was the best sale on the list." As might have been expected, the quotation after the "tip" was circulated never fell to the low figure at which it stood when the gratuitous advice was given.

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AMERICAN LINSEED OIL stocks were more active than they have been for some time, and both the preferred and common scored gains. It is said that the company is doing a business in excess of $1,750,000 a month. It has paid six quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on its preferred stock and will declare another dividend on Nov. 15, which will be payable on Dec. 16.

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UNITED STATES RUBBER shares were again active and strong, though there was no news to influence them one way or the other. There was, it is true, talk of a favorable nature in respect to dividend prospects, but it is a matter of fact that such stories develop in many issues, once an upward movement is begun. The talked-of early declaration of a dividend on Norfolk and Western, which is not to materialize, and the reported intention to increase the dividend on Chesapeake and Ohio are cases in point.

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UNION PACIFIC'S decline was due to realizing, but fair support was given. It is said that the pool which worked the stock up from around 54 has unloaded its holdings.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S heaviness is said to be due to persistent offering of the stock every time it gets around 36. Were it not that there was an understanding to the contrary, the Street would probably conclude that some of the selling represented liquidation of the late C. P. Huntington's holdings.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London, which recently has been a large buyer in this market, yesterday reversed its position and sold something like 35,000 shares—principally in Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Atchison, St. Paul, and Baltimore and Ohio.

MORE GOLD IMPORT TALK.

Sterling exchange was lower again yesterday, with the market closing distinctly weak, under a heavy pressure of bills. While no import engagements were announced, foreign exchange bankers were generally agreed that further imports might be announced at any time now. There is a lessened demand for long sterling for investment, due to the advance in money rates here.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Call money touched as high as 5 per cent. yesterday, not a few early borrowers whose loans had been called being obliged to pay the high rate. Subsequently an easier condition prevailed, with most of the loans thereafter made at 4½ per cent. Bankers say that for some time to come rates will probably hold around the present figures.

COFFEE EXCHANGE TO LIST TEA.

President Taylor of the New York Coffee Exchange has formally announced that the Board of Managers of the Exchange has decided to list tea on the Coffee Exchange, having approved the rules and regulations which were drafted by a special committee of the tea and coffee trades.

A Tea Quotation Committee, to be appointed by the board, will establish methods for reporting spot and future quotations. The difference between grades traded in will be expressed in ten-one-hundredths of a cent, or multiples thereof, which is also to apply to the grading or arbitraging of all tea delivered upon contract. The daily call for the purchase and sale of tea contracts will be at 11:30 A. M.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

10,000 shares Ford Gold Mining Company, $4 each, (hypothecated,) and 100 shares Amador Construction Company, $10 each, (hypothecated,) $300.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Fairmount Coal and Mining Company, representing thirty-nine of the largest soft coal mining plants of the State of West Virginia, organized with a capital of $10,000,000.

Burlington stockholders to meet on Nov. 10 to ratify the purchase of the nineteen Iowa railways now operated under lease.

According to Southern dispatches a company with $1,000,000 capital has been formed to work gold mines in Union County, S. C.

Advices to the local bankers offering the City of Hamburg loan that it was subscribed for six times over.

Gold holdings of the United States Treasury at the high record point in the history of the country.

Organization of the Mammoth Electric Company, capital $5,000,000, to build a power plant on the San Joaquin River, 180 miles from San Francisco, and furnish power to that city.

Louisville and Nashville surveying for a $250,000 steel bridge across the Tennessee River.

Incorporation at Trenton of the National Industrial Company with a capital of $3,000,000, and the Tripler Liquid Air Company of New Jersey, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Dispatches from Texas that every railroad in the State is handling business about up to its full capacity and cars are in better supply than a fortnight ago.

Decrease of $1,425,954 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $3,089,976 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

An official of the Atchison quoted from Chicago as saying that the general business of the road is excellent, and that the gross earnings of the system for the first two weeks of October increased over $89,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@5 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $227,124,008; balances, $11,055,174; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,580,649.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3@3½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80¾; demand, $4.83¾; cables, $4.81½@$4.84⅜; commercial bills, $4.79½@$4.80¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ less 1-16@5.21⅜ and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94@94 1-16 and 94½, and guilders, 39⅝ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 75c discount, selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—With the Government disbursing much money from the Bank of England, there is no indication of a diminution of the floating supply thereby. The present abundance of money is considered artificial, necessitating caution, and, considering also the condition of foreign exchanges, it tends to check a rapid fall in rates.

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was fairly steady, but dealings were restricted and less hopeful. Consols were firm, home rails were mostly maintained, and Americans were irregular and drooping. Louisville and Nashville were the worst. Grand Trunks were easier.

The advance in the price of silver is attributed to the report that India has resumed purchasing, besides the buying for Russo-Chinese and German-Chinese account. Supplies are scarce.

Consols for money, 99 1-16; for the account, 99⅛; Atchison, 32; Can

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

As seemed to be generally expected, trading in the market for outside securities was lighter yesterday than it was on Monday, and some reactions occurred from the high prices of the previous day. These declines, however, were in no case larger than might have been looked for after the sharp upward movement which had carried so many stocks very much above the recently prevailing level. In fact, the reactionary movement was by no means general, and a number of issues ended the day with gains which in some cases were substantial. Transactions in the Chicago and Alton securities continued on a large scale, but in most other quarters of the market totals were smaller than on the closing days of last week and on Monday. Some pointed to the day's developments as proof of their prediction that the sudden upward movement would be very short-lived, while others were of the opinion that the reactions were nothing but a temporary halt of the upward movement that started last week. Certainly it is to be expected that prices for some time to come will be benefited by the change that has occurred in curb market conditions.

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CHICAGO AND ALTON securities remained the most active issues and the ones which were watched with most interest. The subscriptions were not so much in demand as on Monday, and the heaviest trading was in the stock and bonds. At times during the day some of the issues showed a good deal of weakness as a result of the sales made against purchases of the subscriptions, but both at the opening and at the close of the market good demand appeared for the stocks and bonds. Certificates of interest in the 3 per cent. bonds were not very largely traded in. The 3½ per cents were much more active. These sold as low as 79¾, but the bulk of trading was at 80. At the end of the day few of these bonds were offered, and the price jumped to 80¾. The common stock opened at 30½, sold down about 1½ points, and recovered to 30. The preferred stock, which on Monday sold as high as 69¾, declined to about 68¼, and closed at 68½. Estimated sales of the several securities were $300,000 of the subscriptions, $400,000 of the 3½s, 5,000 shares of the preferred stock, and 3,000 shares of the common.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER moved rather erratically and after some sharp declines and recoveries closed with a net loss of ¾ of a point. The lowest and last sale was made at 91, but the stock was then bid up to 91¾, without sales, and closed at that figure. Total transactions amounted to probably not more than 2,000 shares. Other copper stocks were firmer, but dull.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN common on the purchase of about 1,000 shares sold up to 17¾, and closed with a net gain of half a point at 17¼ bid. The preferred stock sold to the extent of about 500 shares, between 73½ and 74.

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NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was active at 4¼. It closed unchanged, at 4½ bid.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE was offered down to 21 without sales. At the close 20 was bid, a decline of 4 points from the last sale, which was made on Saturday at 24.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was stronger than on any day recently. The common advanced a full point, closing at 5¼ bid, and the preferred stock was also better, closing at 21 bid.

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ELECTRIC BOAT common sold up to 21⅛ and the prefered to 40, about 500 shares of each issue changing hands.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 22. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	91¾	92	92½	93½
Am. Agricultural Chem.	24	24½	24½	24½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73¾	74½	73½	74½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	3	5	3	5
American Bicycle pf.	18½	22	17	22
American Bicycle bonds	65	70	65	70
American Chicle	65	68	65	68
American Chicle pf.	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	6½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	28	..	28	..
Am. Hide & L. bds.	87	88	85¼	86
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	17¼	17¾	16¾	17
American Woolen pf.	73¼	74	72¾	74
Am. Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	12¾	13	12¾	13
British Exch. 3s	98	98½	98	98½
California Copper	..	½	1	½
Cast-Iron Pipe	4	5	4	5
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	31	30	31
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton	108½	..	108	109¼
Chicago & Alton, w. i.	29¾	30	29¼	30
Chicago & Alton pf. w. i.	68¼	68¾	69¼	69¾
Chicago & Alton 3s	91	93	90	92
C. & A. 3s, cert. of int.	87¾	88	89	90
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80½	81	79	80
Compressed Air	32½	33	30	32½
Consol. Ry. El. L. & P.	7¾	8¼	8¼	8½
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5	4	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	33	28	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	100½	103	100½	103
Crampsʼ Shipyard	67	71	67	71
General Carriage	5	5¼	5¼	5½
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf.	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
Hall Signal	35	43	35	43
Havana Commercial	9½	11	9½	10
Havana Commercial pf.	39¾	40¼	38½	40¼
Hudson River Tel.	115	120	115	120
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¼	6	4½	5
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	22	25	20½	21
Electric Boat	21	22½	19½	20¾
Electric Boat pf.	40	45	35	40
Electric Vehicle	20	21	20	25
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	50	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	30	20	30
Illinois Transportation	1½	1¾	1¾	1¾
International Pump	22½	23½	23	23¾
Int. Pump pf.	68½	69½	69¼	70
International Silver pf.	38	39	38	39
Inter-State Oil	59	59¼	59	59¼
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100	102
*Markeen Copper	1	3¼	1	3½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	19	23	18	21
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	83	78	82
National Gramophone	10	20	10	20
National Sugar	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	4¼	4½	4¼	4¾
N. Y. Transportation	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Otis Elevator	27	28	27	28
Otis Elevator pf.	87	87½	87	87½
Otis, Bens. & Lake E.	21	23	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24	23¼	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81	80	81
Retsof	30	..	29	32
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	94½	94	97
Royal Copper	9	9¾	9	9¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29½	29	29¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77½	78½	78½	79½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	19½	20	19¼	19¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65	67	65	67
Seaboard Air Line	8¾	9	8¾	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	23	22	23
Standard Coupler	35	42	40	43
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	580	586	575	580
Storage Power	11	12¾	11	12¾
Tennessee Copper	15½	16	14½	16
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	5	6	5	5½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	..	50	..
Union Copper	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Union Typewriter	26½	28	26½	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105½	106¼	105¼	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	70	72	71	73
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	65½	67	66	67
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83¾	84¼	83¾	83¾
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	5	6	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	30	39	30	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	100	109	108	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102¾	103½	102¼	103½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	229	231	228	230
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	30½	32	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92¾	91	92¾
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob & Pat.	18½	19½	17½	19
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds.	82	83	81½	83
Kings County Elev. 4s	77	80	78	82
Nassau Electric 4s	85	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	199	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. 1st 4s	83½	84	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R.	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry stock.	190	200	190	200
Union Trac. Providence.	109	111	109	111
Union Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½	33	31	33
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	104	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	..	4	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	60	63	62	64
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	56	..	56
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds.	..	103	..	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	76	81	76	81
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 0s.	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	305	298	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	12½	14	12½	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	64	65	64	65
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	111	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	86	88	85	88
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Ch.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	..	38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York.	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st.	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	9	10
Western Gas	89	91	89	91
Western Gas 1st 5s.	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry 5s	18	19	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82¾	83½	82¾	83½
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	92¾	92	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113	111	113
Hoboken Ferry pf.	72¼	75	72¼	75
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	31	33	31	33
Union Ferry bonds	94	96	94	96

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64½@65½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce and in New York at 65c. Mexican silver dollars at 51c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Phoenix sold at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Catalpa sold at .12, 500 Deadwood at .50, 1,000 Golden Age at .02½, 200 Isabella at .90, 300 Jack Pot at .58, 200 Little Chief at .17, 400 Mexican at .44, 300 Mollie Gibson at .26, 1,000 Phoenix at .14, 500 Pinnacle at .18 seller .10, 100 Portland at 3.30, and 500 Savage at .30.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.12	Iron Silver	.70
Anaconda	.40	La Crosse	.16
Alice	.50	Leadville Con.	.05
Adams Con.	.30	Little Chief	.16
Belcher	.15	Mexican	.37
Best & Belcher	.25	Moulton	.30
Brunswick Consol.	.10	Ontario	5.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.90	Ophir	.80
Chrysolite	.05	Occidental	.07
Chollar	.15	Plymouth	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.05	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.01	Quicksilver	1.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Quicksilver pf.	6.00
Com T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.30
Crescent	.08	Sierra Nevada	.35
Daly	1.90	Standard	3.50
Deadwood Terra	.50	Small Hopes	.60
Eureka Con.	.15	Union Consol.	.20
Father De Smet	.38	Union Jacket	.15
Golden Fleece	.17	Yellow Jacket	.15
Gould & Curry	.70	Argentum Juanita	.25
Hale & Norcross	.38	Isabella	.87
Horn Silver	1.16	Mollie Gibson	.23

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTH.—			
Mileage	1,170	1,136	1,136
2d week Oct.	$132,482	$123,343	
From Jan. 1	3,757,832	3,800,434	
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	975
2d week Oct.	119,541	110,664	$86,140
From Jan. 1	4,012,380	3,493,464	3,655,278
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week Oct.	36,031	37,044	25,046
From Jan. 1	1,203,834	1,010,363	1,116,222
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,456	5,067	4,862
2d week Oct.	800,477	817,870	752,230
From July 1	10,433,515	10,048,006	8,714,165
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,397	6,397	6,154
3d week Oct.	975,745	994,992	921,021
From July 1	13,287,402	12,753,324	12,034,901
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
3d week Oct.	108,518	128,426	110,025
From July 1	1,738,624	1,883,606	1,664,719
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for September—			
Gross	63,167	83,820	83,537
Op. expenses	31,480	37,778	62,294
Net	31,681	46,042	21,243
From July 1:			
Gross	160,924	214,392	200,135
Op. expenses	88,690	104,777	136,983
Net	72,244	109,615	63,152
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for September—			
	1900.	1899.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	629,423	670,915	41,487
Op. ex. & renew's	420,719	380,151	*34,568
Net earnings	208,709	284,764	76,055
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings	1,792,312	1,745,117	*47,195
Op. ex. & renew's	1,104,070	1,074,044	*120,035
Net earnings	598,233	671,073	72,840

*Increase.

GEORGIA SOUTH. & FLORIDA for September—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	285	285	285
Gross	97,401	93,575	76,340
Op. exp. & taxes.	70,130	67,027	55,067
Net	27,270	26,548	21,283
From July 1:			
Gross	291,450	274,810	238,073
Op. exp. & taxes.	209,948	195,525	167,777
Net	81,501	79,284	70,296

TENN. COAL, IRON & RY. CO. for September—			
Net	140,981	217,783	53,324
Charges	119,369	46,563	47,479
Surplus	21,612	171,220	5,845
From January 1:			
Net	2,163,122	1,013,499	571,902
Charges	557,583	418,067	427,311
Surplus	1,605,539	604,020	144,591

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.07	.08
Belcher	.17	.18
Best & Belcher	.29	.30
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.38	.40
Challenge Con.	.16	.18
Chollar	.17	.20
Confidence	.70	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.13
Gould & Curry	.78	.29
Hale & Norcross	.30	.32
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Con.	.03	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.40	.41
Occidental Con.	.08	.09
Ophir	.89	.89
Overman	.08	.09
Potosi	.16	.17
Savage	.25	.26
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.28	.29
Standard	4.00	3.65
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con.	.24	.24
Utah Con.	.11	.12
Yellow Jacket	.18	.19
Silver bars	.64½	.64½
Mexican dollars	50½@51½	50½@51½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	39½	39½	38½	38¾
Alamo	12	12¼	12	12¼
Argentum	27	28	27	28
Anaconda	45	45¾	45	45¾
Anchoria	90	95	90	95
Bankers	12	14	12	14
Battle Mountain	25½	26	25¾	26½
Blue Bell	14¾	14½	14¼	14¾
C. C. Cons.	13¾	14	13¾	14⅜
C., C. & M.	11¼	11½	10½	11
Columbine Victor	13¾	14	13½	14
Dante	9⅞	10	9¾	9¾
Damon	18	18¼	18¼	18¾
Elkton	182	182¼	180½	181
El Paso	42	42¾	42	42¼
Findlay	15	15¼	15¾	15½
Golden Fleece	10	20	18	25
Gibson	24	26	24	26
Gold King	104	116	115	119½
Gold Knob	12	12½	12	12¼
Gold Coin	500	800	500	..
Garfield	7	10	7	10
Gold Sovereign	8¾	9	8½	8¾
Gould	31	33½	31	33
Hart	18	18½	17¾	18
Ingham	21½	22	20	20½
Isabella	89½	90	89¾	90
Independence	44	45	44	45
Jackpot	58½	60	59	60
Keystone	14	15	14¾	14½
Lexington	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
Mount Rosa	50	55	51	55
Matoa	16	18	17½	17¾
Mary Cashen	13	13½	13	13½
Moon Anchor	30	40	30	40
National	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
Nugget	23¾	24½	23½	25
Ophir	39	40	38	40
Orphan	16	17	16¾	17
Pharmacist	11¾	12½	12	12¼
Pinnacle	17¾	17¾	17¼	17½
Portland	335	340	335	340
Rose Nicol	9½	12	11¼	11½
Rawlings	23	26	22	25
Coriolanus	20¾	21	19½	21
New Haven	9¼	9¼	8½	8⅝
Ida May	27	27½	26¾	28
Union	10	13	10	13
Vindicator	135	136	134	138
Work	26	26½	25	26
Zenobia	13	13	13	13

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
128	130	200	Adams Express	129	129	128½	128½	+ ⅝
17⅞	18	6,980	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ½
64	64½	1,480	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64½	64⅞	63⅝	64	- ½
36	36½	570	American Cotton Oil	36½	36½	36	36½	.....
153	155	15	American Express	155½	155½	155½	155½	.....
32⅞	33	1,210	American Ice Co.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅞	- ⅛
64½	66	200	Am. Ice Co. pf.	63½	64½	63½	64½	+ 1⅝
11⅞	12	3,726	Am. Linseed Co.	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
53⅞	54½	2,210	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	54	54⅞	53⅝	54	+ ⅛
4⅝	4⅞	100	Am. Malting Co.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
41½	41⅝	1,990	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41⅜	41⅝	41	41½	+ ⅛
90½	91½	510	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91	90⅜	90⅝	- ⅜
24½	24⅝	2,260	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	24½	25⅜	24	24	- ⅝
72½	73½	1,015	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	72	73½	72	73½	+1
35⅜	35⅝	16,730	Am. Steel & Wire	35⅜	36¾	35¼	35⅝	- ⅛
75½	75⅝	1,535	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	76¼	76¼	75¼	75⅝	- ⅝
123½	123⅝	52,260	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123	124⅞	122⅞	123⅝	+ ⅝
115	117	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116½	116	116	116	-1
33½	35	2,210	American Tin Plate	34	34⅝	33¾	34	.....
82	83	350	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	- ⅜
98	98¼	19,175	American Tobacco	98	99	97¼	98	+ ½
46⅜	46¾	2,760	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46½	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	+ ⅛
31½	31¾	13,795	At., T. & S. F.	30½	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+ ⅞
74½	74⅝	21,110	At., T. & S. F. pf.	74⅜	74⅞	73⅝	74⅜	+ ⅞
74½	75½	13,645	Baltimore & Ohio	75	75	74¼	74¼	- ½
81½	81½	640	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81½	81½	81¼	81⅜	- ⅛
58	58½	15,623	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58	58⅝	57½	58¼	- ⅛
8⅝	9	100	Brunswick City	9	9	9	9	.....
70	73	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	70	70	70	70	-3
53¼	54	100	Canada Southern	53¼	53½	53¼	53¼	- ⅜
30⅞	30⅝	4,430	Chesapeake & Ohio	30¼	30½	29⅝	30¼	- ⅛
125⅜	125½	4,740	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅜	126¾	125⅛	125⅞	+ ⅞
12⅛	12¼	600	Chicago Great West.	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
22	23	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
54	55½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	- ⅛
115⅝	116	6,445	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	116	116½	115⅝	116	- ½
171	172	50	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	172½	172½	171½	171½	.....
163	164	10	Chicago & Northw.	162	162	162	162	.....
109	109¼	1,735	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109¼	109⅝	108⅝	109	- ¼
113	115	135	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	114½	115	114½	115	.....
9⅜	10	290	Chi. Term. Trans.	10	10	10	10	- ½
29½	29¾	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29½	29	29½	.....
63⅜	63½	315	C., C., C. & St. L.	63⅛	63⅝	63⅛	63⅜	- ⅛
39¾	40	6,750	Colorado Fuel & Iron	39	39⅞	38¾	39½	+ ⅛
6	6⅛	800	Colorado Southern	6	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
16	17	320	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	16	16⅝	16	16¾	+ ⅜
177½	178	1,681	Consolidated Gas	177½	177½	176	177½	.....
29⅝	29¾	5,085	Con. Tobacco Co.	30½	30⅝	29¾	29¾	-1¼
82¼	82¼	1,715	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	82½	82¾	82	82	-1
113¼	114	620	Delaware & Hudson	113¼	113¾	113¼	113½	+ ⅛
70¼	70½	805	Denver & R. G. pf.	70¼	70¾	70	70¼	- ⅛
35	35½	220	Erie 1st pf.	35¼	35¼	35	35	- ⅛
41	41½	756	Evans. & T. H.	41	41	41	41	.....
39¾	40	15,030	Federal Steel	39¼	40¼	39	39¾	+ ½
68	69	1,950	Federal Steel pf.	68½	69⅝	67⅞	68	- ⅝
144	145	845	General Electric	142½	144	142½	144	-1
55	55¼	1,015	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55½	56½	55½	56¼	+1
98	99¼	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
20⅝	20¾	5,150	Great Northern pf.	102½	106	161¼	106	+5
36⅞	37	1,400	Hocking Valley	37½	37½	36⅞	37	-1
65	65½	215	Hocking Valley pf.	65	65	65	65	- ½
118⅜	119	1,390	Illinois Central	119¼	119¼	118⅞	118⅞	- ⅝
19⅜	20	250	International Paper	20¾	20⅝	20	20	.....
65	65¼	200	International Paper pf.	65	65¼	65	65¼	+ ⅛
..	35¾	1,900	International Power	35	36	35	35¾	+ ⅛
19¼	19½	200	Iowa Central	19

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plot on One Hundred and Seventeenth Street Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Isaac Untermyer has sold the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 200 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

Martin & Brother have bought from James Timpson, through Edward P. Hamilton & Co., the dwelling 50 West Fiftieth Street, 20 by 50 by 102.2, Columbia College leasehold.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for G. H. Warren to a Mr. Bush the four-story dwelling 28 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Dr. J. J. Lawrence of St. Louis is the buyer of the lot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, sold by Gustavus L. Lawrence. The latter bought this lot and an adjoining one last week from ex-Mayor W. R. Grace through Brokers L. J. Phillips & Co.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Mrs. William M. Schwenker to M. Levy the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 50 East Ninety-second Street, 20 by 100.8.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Busch Company the two five-story flats 227 and 229 West Fifteenth Street, 50 by 103.3.

Charles Wolinsky has sold for the American Mortgage Company, for $26,500, the two three-story brick tenements 29 and 31 Ridge Street, 40 by 75.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company is the buyer of the stable properties 31 to 35 East Forty-seventh Street, adjoining the Grand Central Station yard.

Margaretta Pierrepont transferred yesterday to Henry Corn the property 89 Fifth Avenue, east side, 78.10 feet north of Sixteenth Street, a five-story building on a lot 28.3 by 100. The consideration is stated at $94,000, of which amount $85,000 will remain on mortgage for two years at 4½ per cent. interest.

Two curious deeds were recorded yesterday in the Register's office affecting the property at the southeast corner of Fulton and Cliff Streets, 66.9 by 45.2 by 67.8 by 44.5. By one Nathaniel B. Blunt conveyed his title and interest in the parcel to George W. Blunt and others, executors, for a consideration of $700, while by the second Martha E. Van Wyck assigned her interest in the property expressed by the fraction 11-2016. The consideration for the latter was $560.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Webster Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 48.5 by 100.5 by 49.7 by 97.5 vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Laura L. Lovey 19,158

By William M. Ryan.

808 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Abraham Wolff 19,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,020 Intervale Avenue, east side, 120.7 feet south of Kelly Street, and running through to Kelly Street, 20 by 107 and irregular, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julia John. 5,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James J. Nealis, referee, 99 Perry Street, north side, 125.3 feet west of Bleecker Street, 27.11 by 95 by 24.8 by 95, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,975.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Harris, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 102.2 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $42,726; subject to irregular mortgage for $70,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 9, 11 and 13 Maiden Lane, north side, 150.3 feet east of Broadway, runs east on Maiden Lane 56.6 by north 78.5 by west 2.11 by north 9.8 by west 51.4 by south 9.9 by west 3.8 by south 77, fifteen-story building. Due on judgment, $233,000; subject to another mortgage for $690,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 474 Grand Street, north side, 75 feet west of Willett Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,808; subject to another mortgage for $18,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 50 to 62 West Sixty-sixth Street, for a three and four story brick and granite armory, 175 by 100.5; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $200,000.

Arthur Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for two three-story frame flats, with stores, 23.3 by 70; Annie M. Metzler of 2,143 Mapes Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost of each, $8,500.

Main Street, east side, 34 feet south of Fordham Avenue. City Island, for a two-story frame tenement, 25 by 63; Joseph Lattka, premises, owner; C. A. Millner of 862 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 330 West One Hundred and Second Street, to a one-story brick store; Murray & Hill of 621 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owner; Joseph C. Cocker, architect; cost, $100.

No. 16 Spring Street, to a four-story brick tenement; John Palmieri of 157 Second Avenue, owner; Lanrowitz & Fine, architects; cost, $300.

No. 66 James Street, to a four-story brick tenement, John Palmieri of 157 Second Avenue, owner; Lanrowitz & Fine, architects; cost, $300.

Main Street, southeast corner of Cross Street, City Island, to a two-story frame hotel, 50 by 100; also, Main Street, southwest corner of Cross Street, City Island, to a one-story frame hall; Edward Flynn, owner; F. D. Pagin, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 314 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a brick flat; Joseph Ferro, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $100.

No. 105 West Sixteenth Street, to a three-story brick store and flat; George Kelly of 263 Sixth Avenue, owner; William F. Wallace of 351 West Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $348.

No. 44 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; August Belmont of 32 Nassau Street, owner; Potter & Snelling, architects and builders; cost, $9,000.

Cedar Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Bedgwick Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Ida Bamman, Morris Heights, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $250.

FIRST BATTERY'S NEW ARMORY.

Plans for a Structure on West Sixty-sixth Street Filed.

Plans and specifications for the new armory to be erected for the First Battery on the south side of Sixty-sixth Street, just east of Columbus Avenue, were submitted to the Building Department yesterday by Architects Horgan & Slattery. The structure will be built of brick and granite and will cover a plot 175 by 100.

The filing of the plans and specifications is said to be due to a little agitation of that subject at last week's meeting of the Armory Board. At that time Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt called attention to the fact that the board had passed upon the plans eight months ago, and that there the matter had rested. Brig. Gen. Butt said that the preparation of the specifications was but a few days' work, and, upon his motion, the architects were called upon to produce them at the board's next meeting, which will be held to-morrow.

August Belmont's New House.

The dwelling 44 East Thirty-fourth Street, recently purchased by August Belmont from Brayton Ives, will be altered at an expense of $7,000. The changes will include the erection of a one-story extension 21 by 16 feet in size. Plans for the work were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architects Potter & Snelling.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, Oct. 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, 425, 25x80; Frederick Muller to Sophie Muller, (mtg $15,800 R S $2) $1,850

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 87.11 ft s of 165th St, 30x100; William L. Turner, referee, to German Savings Bank 25,000

BRYANT ST, w s, 25 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Elizabeth Cummings to Charles H. Thornton and another 5,000

CATHARINE ST, s e s, Lot 207, map of Penfield property; also, Lot 208, same map; William W. Penfield to Conrad Frede 2,200

CHERRY ST, n w corner of Gouverneur St, 24.5x72.8x23.8x72.8; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Leonora Wellbrook, (R S $5, mtg $18,500) .....

CLINTON AV, w s, 124 ft n of Crotona Park South, 22x40; Victor Gerhards to Henry Braun, (mtg $4,500, R S $2.50).. 100

CLINTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Crotona Park South, 68x140x irregular; William R. Moore to Victor Gerhards 1

CONVENT AV, e s, 459.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Clifford Barbee to American Realty Company 27,000

COURTLANDT AV, e s e corner of 149th St, widened, 8x100; Louis Zinck to Charles and Catherine Spillner 3,000

ESSEX ST, e s, 70.2 ft n of Delancey St, 18.11x75.1; Sophie J. Wanninger to Samuel Arnhoff 14,250

FORDHAM AV, n w s, 1,040 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 280x3 to n w s of North 3d Av, new line; A. Oldrin Salter, trustee, to Ralph L. Anderton 538

FOREST AV, 1,164 East, 21x135x27.8x 135.2; Catherine H. Hagemeyer to Charles F. Hagemeyer, all liens, (R S $2.50,) all title 1

FULTON ST, e corner of Cliff St, 66.9x 45.2x67.8x44.5; Nathaniel B. Blunt and another to George W. Blunt and others, executors, &c., all title 700

FULTON ST, e corner of Cliff St, 66.9x 45.2x67.8x44.5; Nathaniel B. Blunt and another to Martha E. Van Wyck and others, 11-2,016 parts.

FULTON ST, n e s, 48.9 ft n w of Cliff St, 49.8x79.2x50.1x87.10; William Post, individually and as executor, &c., to Elias H. Herrick, trustee, (mtg $25,000, R S $53) 1

LUDLOW ST, e s, 75.10 ft n of Stanton St, 24.10x80; Louis Gordon and others to Michael Morris 33,000

PEARL ST, 60, 29x54; Sarah B. Reynolds to Henry S. Wynkoop 8,468

PIKE ST, 36, w s, 27.2x84.6x irregular; Moritz Gruenstein to Aaron Goodman.. 20,700

PIKE ST, 36, w s, 27.2x84.6x irregular; Clarence R. Conger to Moritz Gruenstein 19,750

RYER AV, e s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 50x 104.1x50x105.5; Charles H. Thornton and another to T. Emory Clocke, (R S $2, mtg $1,100) ..... Exchange

SEAMAN AV, n w s, 425 ft s w of Emerson St, 25x193.7x25.3x197.5; William Adamson to Ernest B. Wintersmith, (R S $2) 1

UNION AV, w s, 146.10 ft n of 168th St, 183.10x132x184x132; Charles H. Thornton to Ferdinand Hecht and another, (R S $10, mtg $15,000) 1

VALENTINE AV, widened, e s, 258.6 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x151.9x16.8x152.6; Adolph Bierck, Jr., to Mary F. Watkins, (mtg $2,650) 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, old line, 190 ft n of 167th St, 25x137; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Mary J. Hamilton.. 16,350

WASHINGTON AV, e s, old line, 215 ft n of 167th St, 25x137; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Mary J. Hamilton.. 16,350

1ST AV, 1,058, e s, 20x70.5; Edward B. McCall, referee, to Charles Seligman and another 11,250

5TH AV, 89, 26.3x100; Margaretta Pierrepont to Henry Corn 94,000

23D ST, s s, 500 ft w of 4th Av, 25x98.9; William Post, individually and as executor, &c., to Elias H. Herrick, trustee, and others, (mtg $35,000, R S $130) 1

31ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Frederick J. Moses, referee, to Thomas Stokes, executor, &c. 22,000

41ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; John D. Faust to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $19,000, R S $27) 1

45TH ST, 154 East, 18.9x100.5; Ernest B. Wintersmith to Thomas Kristic 14,000

57TH ST, 213 East, 25x100.5; Henry Hyman to David H. Hyman, (R S $25) 1

67TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; John Schreyer to William Ose... 21,500

82D ST, 57 East, 16x102.2; William U. Parsons to Grace V. Sutphin, (R S $15.50, mtg $10,000) .....

102D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x 100.11; James Murray and another to Daniel Daly 21,000

114TH ST, 109 West, 21.6x100.11; Simon Uhlfelder and another to Charles H. Thornton and another, (R S $9, mtg $30,000) 1

117TH ST, 274 West, 25x100.11; Herman Seidman to Louis Seidman, (mtg $19,000, R S $5) 1

118TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; James Brown to Joseph A. Farley, (mtg $73,000, R S $22) 100

121ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Paul Zigler, (mtg $6,500, R S $3.50) 1

134TH ST, s s, 282.2 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; James Smith and another to Louisa Rosenheimer 5,000

150TH ST, n s, 112.9 ft w of Union Av, 56.3x64x56.3x86.11; Mary E. Neals to Erne C. Becker, (mtg $23,500, R S 50 cents,) ½ part 100

181ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 100x119.6; Bruno Eusner to Frederick Bachmann, all liens, (R S 50 cents) 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,901 and 1,903; John Hoge to George Wischhusen, 3 years... $900

AVENUE A, 298; Maria Breuer and others to Franz Enig, 5 years 1,200

CENTRE ST, 924; Diedrich Knabe to Diedrich Wendelken, 5 years 1,626

FOREST AV, 924; Otto Penner and another to Martin Saffer and another, 3 years 420

HOUSTON ST, 95 West; Frank S. Allen to Abraham Jacobs, 1 year $540

WEST ST, 371, n e corner of Morton St; Marx Ottinger and another to David Stevenson Brewing Company, 5 years.. 4,000

11TH AV, 662; Henry Steers and another to Michael McGurk and another, 5 years $720

11TH AV, 553, n w corner of 42d St; Thomas C. Murray and others to Bernard Kommel, 5 years 1,800

106TH ST, 184 East; Albertina Stalp to Louis Balschweiler, 5 years 800

120TH ST, 145 West; Abraham Roseman to Samuel J. Goldsmith, 4 11-12 years... 1,350

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARNHOFF, Samuel, to Charles Wannlinger; Essex St, 100, 1 year $1,000

ARNHOFF, Samuel, to James M. Wentz, trustee; Essex St, 100, 3 years, 4½ per cent 3,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, s e corner 92d St, demand, 6 per cent. ..

BACH, Emanuel G., to Mary G. Major; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of Crotona Park East, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 1,500

BACHMANN, Rosa, to Adolph G. Hupfel; Lot 50, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year. 926

BALDISCHWEILER, Louis, to George Ehret; 109th St, 184 East, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

BOWMAN, Eugene M., and Henry White to Agnes L. Kiernan; 159th St, s e corner of Prospect Av, 3 years 19,000

CORN, Henry, to Margaretta Pierrepont; 5th Av, 89, 2 years, 4½ per cent 85,000

DEXTER, Orrando P., to Clarissa T. Dexter; 86th St, s s, 575 ft w of 5th Av, rerecorded, secured debt, $50,000, and annual income of $3,000 .....

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Moritz Gruenstein; Pike St, w s, 27.3 ft s of Henry St, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,700

GROTH, George H., to Pincus Lowenfeld; Lexiginton Av, n e corner of 78th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 37,500

GRUENSTEIN, Moritz, to Clarence R. Conger; Pike St, 30, 1 year 15,000

HAMILTON, Mary J., to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; Washington Av, e s, old line, 215 ft n of 167th St, 1 year 14,000

HAMILTON, Mary J., to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; Washington Av, e s, old line, 190 ft n of 167th St, 1 year 14,000

KRISTIE, Thomas, to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 45th St, 154 East, Installments 15,680

LAMBERTI, Pasquale J., to John J. Bell; 171st St, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,207

LIPPMANN, Wolf, to Samuel Speyer; 56th St, 417 West, demand 2,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, and another to Jacob A Geissenhainer and another, trustees; Christopher St, 119, 3 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, and another to Jacob A Geissenhainer and another, trustees; Christopher St, 117, 3 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

MARCHIANO, Francesco, and another to Manhattan Consumers' Brewing Company; 109th St, 331 East, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 150

MARASCO, Rocco M., to Bessie N. Freedman; Spring St, 55, 1 year, 6 per cent... 5,000

MORRIS, Michael, to Louis Gordon and others; Ludlow St, s s, 75.10 ft n of Stanton St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

MILLER, Cornelia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Great Jones Street, 45, 5 years, 4 per cent 18,000

McGUIRK, Michael, and James McKelvey to Bernheimer & Schmid; 11th Av, 662, lease, demand, 6 per cent 2,900

McKEON, Joanna, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 8th Av, w s, 74 ft s of 32d St, 1 year, 4 per cent 5,000

MORA, Joseph, and wife to Frank Riva; 72d St, n s, 138 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years.. 800

POST, William, individually and executor, &c., to Elias H. Herrick, trustee, and others; 42d St, s s, 28 ft w of Madison Av; South St, 199; Bowery, w s, 77.4 ft s of Broome St, and Wooster St, s e corner of Houston St, due as per bond, 4 per cent 42,233

RADER, Esther A., to Union Trust Company; 8th Av, 2,226, 5 years, 4 per cent. 14,000

ROBERTS, Donald, and another to Clarence Tucker and others, trustees; 118th St, n s, 560 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years 21,000

ROBERTSON, Donald, and another to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 118th St, n s, 535 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years 21,000

SCHORER, William B., to William D. Lent; Anthony Av, e s, 236 ft n of 170th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,000

SCHREYER, Isma, to Marianna C. Cobb; 3d Av, e s, 239.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 3 years 17,500

SCHREYER, Isma, to Ann C. Brown and another, trustees, &c.; 3d Av, e s, 264.5 of Wendover Av, 3 years 17,500

SCHREYER, Isma, to Ann C. Brown and another, trustees, &c.; 3d Av, e s, 289.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 3 years 17,500

SELIGMANN, Charles, and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1st Av, e s, 64.4 ft s of 58th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 6,000

SMITH, Robert, and wife to Susan M. Tuthill; 30th St, 342 and 344 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

SUTPHIN, Grace V. and William L., to William N. Parsons; 82d St, 57 East, 1½ years, 4½ per cent 6,000

TESORO, Joseph, to Patrick M. Cassidy; Avenue A, s s, Lot 22, map of Village of Jerome, 2 years, 6 per cent 400

TESORO, Joseph, to Alice Anderson; Hughes Av, e s, 150 ft s of 187th St, 1¼ years 400

THILEMANN, Frederick, Jr., to Twelfth Ward Bank; 127th St, n s, 386.3 ft w of 5th Av, secures loans and discounts.... .....

TREDE, Conrad, to the Yonkers Savings Bank; Catharine St, s e s, Lot 207, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 1 year 2,300

TREDE, Conrad, to the Yonkers Savings Bank; Lot 208, map of the Penfield property, 1 year 2,300

VERHAEREN, Marie, to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors, &c.; 17th St, s s, 575 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 6,000

ZIGLER, Paul, to Pincus Lowenfeld and others; 121st St, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

ZIGLER, Paul, to Pincus Lowenfeld and others; 121st St, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, ½ year, 6 per cent 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BALLEISEN, Wolf, and Morris Wexler, to Charlotte Hastorf ..... Nominal

BERNHEIMER, Abraham, to Lillie B. Lilienthal, (four assignments) ..... Nominal

CASH, Catherine, to Isabella S. Watson.. $2,000

DUTCHER, Helvetia B., to Martense B. Story, trustee 3,000

HAFEMAN, Anna, to Lambert Suydam.. 750

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 50,000

JAY, William, and another, executors, &c., to Equitable Life Assurance Society 12,000

KEATING, Margaret A., administratrix, to George D. Brown 1

MURRAY, James T., to Ida L. Hardy.... 2,100

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company to Arthur D. Dodge, (four assignments) 58,000

STICKLER, Charlotte, to Nannie S. Vanderpoel 26,500

THOMPSON, Jonas, to William S. Bogert. 17,190

VOSE, Rachel, guardian, &c., to Charles W. Parson 22,000

WILSEY, Marietta, to Mary J. Dennis.... 8,000

ZELLWEGER, Hannah, to Thomas Farley 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 125th St, 100 x75; Frank S. Grob against Lillian R. Voth and another, owners; Howard S. Casey and others, contractors $53

PROSPECT AV, 583 to 591; Huldah K. Twigg against Mabel M. Moore, owner and contractor 800

PROSPECT AV, 583 and 585; Keshin, Blitstein & Co. against Mrs. Meres, owner; Frederick R. Meres, owner and contractor 27

ROBBINS AV, 564; J. Cordes against Henry Winter and Richard Harries, owners; Herman Hafker, contractor 98

ROBBINS AV, 564; J. Cordes against Henry Winter and Richard Harries, owners; Herman Hafker, contractor 21

WEBSTER AV, e s, 150 ft s of 170th St, 60x100; Keshin, Blitstein & Co. against James Anderson, owner; William Bell, contractor 500

WEBSTER AV, e corner of 170th St, 50.11x95; Bradley & Currier against Samuel Langer, owner and contractor; Meyer Solomon, owner 2,176

1ST AV, s e corner of 110th St, 50.11x95; Ravitch Brothers against Samuel Langer, owner and contractor; Meyer Solomon, owner 1,530

1ST AV, s e corner of 110th St, 50.11x 95; William T. Hookey against Samuel Langer, owner; Michael Marrone, contractor 1,424

11TH AV, 570; Joseph Dascher against Thomas Hackett, owner; Mary Hackett, contractor 133

84TH ST, 124 East; James Giandalone against James and Carrie Gault, owners and contractors 860

92D ST, 32 West; Arthur A. Zimmerman against James S. Fonner, owner and contractor 731

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 125x100.11; Parker Works against Tessie Adamo, owner; G. A. Adamo & Co. and John A. Nesbit, contractors 1,568

103D ST, 159 East; Philip Eich against Mary Lilly, owner and contractor 412

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 785, LAWS OF 1900.

121ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others, with Paul Zigler, ten payments $12,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C, w s, 51.9 ft n of 11th St, 77.3x83; Charles H. Reed against Hyman A. Baker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.

BROADWAY, 3685; Bessie Marquise De Talleyrand Perigord and others against Lewis A. Curtis, individually and as administrator, and others, (action to determine interest, &c.;) attorneys, Hunt, Hill & Betts.

GREENWICH ST, 809 and 811; 33d St, 209 West, and 7th Av, s e corner of 133d St, 25x 100, three actions; Joseph Beck and others against Robert Ernst and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, L. Sanders.

JOHNSON, John, to William S. Bogert. Decatur, Bronx, runs n w 100x s w 37.6x100 to avenue x37.6 to beginning; Maria H. Hall against Thomas and Mary M. Larkin, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wilder & Anderson.

PLOT of 6 190-1000 acres of land under water, situate in town of Pelham, at high-water mark of Long Island Sound, and adjoining land of Catherine Cherry, ¾ parts; Elizabeth S. De Lancey against Amile C. King and others, (action to debar claim, &c.;) attorney, W. D. Edmonds.

WALES AV, e s, 125 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; Christian Vorndran against John F. Normoyle, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of 152d St, 83.6 x116; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another against William H. Holmes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek & Strook.

4TH ST, 22 West; Burhorn & Granger against Ralph F. Shropshire and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. I. McCoy.

36TH ST, 157 to 163 West; Mary J. Ruspoli and others against Ogden N. Giles and others, (action to determine interest, &c.) attorneys, Hunt, Hill & Betts.

91ST ST, 162 East; Cullen & Dwyer against Morris Dilitsky and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hardy & S.

100TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 73.3x100.11; Anthony Saladino against Samuel Russell and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Judge & Durack.

136TH ST, 1,029 East; Eva Peyser, as general guardian, against Margeretha Budke, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Cohn.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.97½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	9 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08½
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K. prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tellow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06⅞
Lard, prime	7.37½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@74c; No. 2 red, 73@74½c; No. 2 corn, 40@40½c; No. 2 yellow, 40½c; No. 2 oats, 22¼c; No. 3 white, 23¼@24½c; No. 2 rye, 49c; barley, fair to choice malting, 47@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.74; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.75½; prime timothy seed, $4.05@$4.15; mess pork, per barrel, $11.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.97½@$7.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.80@$7.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.90@$7; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cut loaf, $6.30; granulated, $5.90; confectioners' "A," $5.70; off A, $5.55; clover, contract grade, $10@$10.25.

COTTON.—There was another break in the price of cotton yesterday. But at the decline there was a disposition to be conservative. The market here was finally steady in tone at a net decline of 8@14 points. Liverpool is looked to for a reaction to-morrow.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	9.16	9.16	9.06	9.09@9.10
November	9.05	9.05	8.94	9.01@9.02
December	9.02	9.03	8.92	8.98@8.99
January	9.02	9.02	8.90	8.93@8.98
February	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.96@8.98
March	9.01	9.01	8.88	8.95@8.96
April	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.94@8.96
May	9.00	9.00	8.88	8.93@8.95
June	9.00	9.00	8.89	8.91@8.93
July	8.97	8.97	8.87	8.90@8.91
August	8.88	8.88	8.78	8.82@8.84

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—Spot Cotton—Fair demand; prices easier; American middling, fair, 5 13-16d; good middling, 5 15-32d; middling, 5 11-32d; low middling, 5 5-32d; good ordinary, 4 19-32d; ordinary, 4 7-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,400 bales American. Receipts, 47,000 bales, including 46,700 bales American. Futures opened easier and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 10-64d, sellers; October and November, 5 1-64@5 2-64d, sellers; November and December, 5 61-64@4 62-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 59-64@4 60-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 57-64@4 58-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 56-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 54-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 53-64d, sellers; May and June, 4 52-64d, sellers; June and July, 4 50-64@4 51-64d, buyers; July and August, 4 49-64@4 50-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 44-64d, sellers.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 23.—Cloths and yarns dull.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The decline which took place in wheat yesterday under heavy liquidation left prices at the close 1¼@ 1⅝c below the previous night, 8½c under the highest point of last month, and 15½c below the highest figure reached last June. There was more rain in the Northwest, but clearing conditions are expected, and as the Spring wheat markets fully matched the declines elsewhere, the general effect was not favorable to the bull element. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 77c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85½c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 81½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 76c; whom I. 2 hard, New York, 74c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½@73½c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; December, 74¾c; May 77½@77¼c. Flour—Market weak and lower, all quotations reduced 10c per barrel in response to the easier cash wheat. Bran—Lower, 25c per ton; bran in bulk, $11.75@$12. Flour—Middlings, $13@$13.75.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 70½c; October, 70½c; December, 71¼@71½c;

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Always has money to loan on Bond and Mortgage at current rates of interest and moderate charges. Prompt action on good applications.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage at Lowest Rates.

APPLY DIRECTLY & SAVE EXPENSE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Choice large apartments of 8 rooms & bath,
Mason, 6-12 East 58th St.,
CLOSE TO CENTRAL PARK PLAZA.
All modern improvements.
Elevators run all night.
Rents, $1,400; possession at once.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
MADISON AVENUE AND 59TH STREET.
Apartments for families unfurnished and furnished; 8 to 18 rooms; can use own kitchen; meals served in own dining room; select patronage. CHAS. A. GERLACH, Prop.

A.—1,109-1,111 Madison Av.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
High-class Apartment. Apply on premises.

101 PARK AVE., COR. 40TH ST.
Choice of two large suites. All light rooms; parquet floors; freshly decorated. Apply to Janitor.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

HOUSE, 277 WEST END AV., FULLY FURnished. Can be seen at any time.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

47TH ST., 147 EAST.—Very large front room; private family; neighborhood quiet, central, refined; conveniences; moderate.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, 8 ROOMS AND bath, steam heat, hot water, entire floor, width of house; refined locality, near 102d Street. Rent $65, on yearly lease. See janitor 849 West End Av.

May, 75½c; No. 2 hard, 67¾@68c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 36¾c; October, 36¾c; December, 34½@34¼c; May, 35½@35¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 22¾c; October, 23⅜c; December, 22½c; May, 24¼c; No. 2 white, 24½@25c.

DULUTH, Oct. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c; No. 3 Spring, 67½c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 75½c. Corn—39½c. Oats—23½@23c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 75½@76c; No. 2 Northern, 73½c. Rye —Dull; No. 1, 51@52c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 57c; sample, 38@59c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@ $4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; no grade, $18.50@$19 per ton, spot and to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.20@$2.25. Rye flour, quiet; fair to good, $3.10@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Cornmeal, steady; kiln dried, $2.45@$2.50, as to brand. Bag meal, quiet; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 88@90c. Feed, easy; Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.35@$16.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@ $17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $29.25; linseed oil cake, $29@$29.50; corn oil cake, $19.75.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	...	...	...	75⅝
December	78⅜	78⅜	77¼	77⅝
March	81⅝	81⅝	80⅝	80⅞
May	81⅝	81⅝	80⅝	80⅝
Corn—				
October	...	...	...	46
December	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼
May	42	42½	41 9-16	41¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	72½	72½	71⅝	71¾
November	73	73	72 1-16	72
December	73⅝	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝
Corn—				
October	40⅜	41	39¼	39½
November	38⅛	38⅜	37½	37⅝
December	35⅜	35⅝	35¼	35⅜
Oats—				
October	21⅜	21

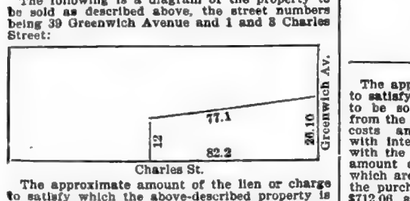
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, plaintiff, against JAMES W. KETCHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling houses and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, on the northwesterly corner of Greenwich Avenue and Charles Street, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Greenwich Avenue and the northerly side of Charles Street, and running thence northwardly along the westerly side of Greenwich Avenue twenty-six (26) feet ten (10) inches, more or less, to a point opposite a party wall; thence westwardly at right angles to Greenwich Avenue, and along land now or late of William A. Foster and Jacob Van Ostrand and part of the way through said party wall seventy-seven (77) feet one (1) inch, more or less, to land now or late of Daniel French at a point distant (12) twelve feet from the northerly side of Charles Street; thence southwardly along said French's land at right angles to Charles Street twelve feet (12) to the northerly side of Charles Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of Charles Street eighty-two (82) feet two (2) inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known by the street number Thirty-nine Greenwich Avenue and One and Three Charles Street; being the same premises which were conveyed to James W. Ketcham by Meyer L. Sire and wife by deed dated December 2, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on December 6, 1895, in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 2, Liber 42, page 67.—Dated New York, October 24, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee.
PHILIP H. ADEE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 62 Wall St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 39 Greenwich Avenue and 1 and 3 Charles Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-four 16-100 dollars, ($32,154 16-100,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and eleven 51-100 dollars, ($411 51-100,) with interest from the 8th day of October, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,978 32-100 and interest, and unpaid water rents, amount not fixed.—Dated New York, October 24, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee.
o24-2aw3wW&F&n14&15

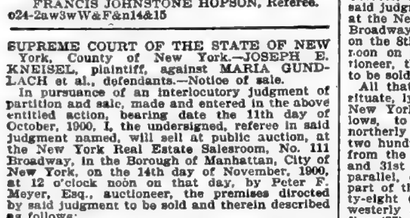
SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JOSEPH E. KNEISEL, plaintiff, against MARIA GUNDLACH et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City, County and State of New York, and known and distinguished by the street number four hundred and thirty-four (434) East Eleventh Street, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Eleventh Street distant one hundred and sixteen (116) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Avenue A and Eleventh Street at a centre of a party wall, thence running southerly parallel with Avenue A ninety-four (94) feet and eight (8) inches, thence westerly parallel with Eleventh Street twenty-eight (28) feet, thence northerly parallel with Avenue A ninety-four (94) feet and eight (8) inches to Eleventh Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eleventh Street twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 22d, 1900.

WILLIAM E. COOK, Referee.
JOSEPH STEINER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 300 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
HENRY A. PETERSEN, Defendant's Attorney, 300 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being 434 East Eleventh Street:



East Tenth Street.

The premises are sold subject to two mortgages aggregating seven thousand ($7,000) dollars, and interest thereon from July 1, 1900, at 5 per cent., and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates and all other liens thereon to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is the sum of two hundred and sixty-three and 80-100 ($263.80-100) dollars.

WILLIAM E. COOK, Referee.
o24-2aw3wW&S&n14.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIZABETH WEST BURKE, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE E. WIGGINS and GEORGE WIGGINS, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

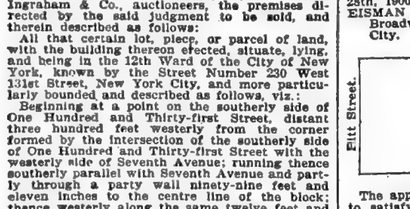
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, known by the Street Number 230 West 131st Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same twelve feet and six inches; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the same twelve feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

WILLIAM H. HIRSH, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

131st Street.



No. 230 West 131st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,318 89-100, with interest from the 3d day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $318 50-100, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $542 21-100 and interest from this date.—New York, October 10, 1900.

WILLIAM H. HIRSH, Referee.
o10-2aw3wW&F&o31

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANSBACHER, LEOPOLD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEOPOLD ANSBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sol. & Benj. Oppenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the third day of October, 1900. HENRY C. ANSBACHER, SAMUEL KRAUS, Executors. SOL. & BENJ. OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o3-1aw6mW

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 23d, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1900. IRA D. WARREN, FREDERICK H. VON STADE, Executors. BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap25-1aw6mW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HARRIET D. JACOB, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings erected thereon situated in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one feet four inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet eight inches; thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number 13 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, which said premises are situated in Section 6 in Block 1,733 on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 23, 1900. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Known as
No. 13 West 135th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,364.37 with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $453.63 with interest from October 15th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $712.06 and interest.—Dated New York, October 23d, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
o24-2aw3wW&S&n14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY E. BRINCKERHOFF, Plaintiff, against ALBERT E. MICHEL and others, Defendants.

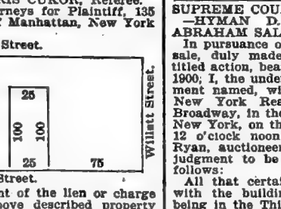
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City (County) of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West 31st Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ninth Avenue and 31st Street; running thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly and parallel with 31st Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Ninth Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the northerly side of 31st Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of 31st Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises known as No. 419 West 31st Street.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
FREDERICK S. WAIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 10 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,012.08, with interest thereon from the 10th day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $307.31, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $761.81 and interest.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
o17-2awW&F&n7

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—LESTER LEVY, plaintiff, against MAX J. LEVINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 19th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on Grand Street seventy-five (75) feet west of the corner of Willett Street; running thence northerly parallel with Willett Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly parallel with Grand Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly to Grand Street one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly along Grand Street in front twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less, said premises being known as number 474 Grand Street.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1900. MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Broome Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is six thousand four hundred and seventy-three 83-100 ($6,473 83-100) dollars, with interest thereon from 14th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty-four 80-100 dollars, with interest from September 22, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred and forty-nine 27-100 ($249 27-100) dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of eighteen thousand ($18,000) dollars, due November 13, 1900, and accrued interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum since May 13, 1900.—Dated New York, September 28, 1900.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

NO. 234 EAST 58TH STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—LEO SCHLESINGER, Plaintiff, against GUSTAV FRIEND et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue, and through the middle of a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly parallel with Fifty-eighth Street, twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue, and through the middle of another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said side twenty feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1900.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

58th St.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,633.77, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $372.06.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
o24-2aw3wW&F&n14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EUGENE LE HERISSE, plaintiff, against CONSTANCE HESS, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

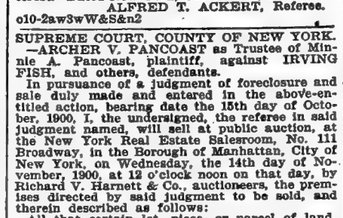
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of sub-division of the property of Lyman Tiffany in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate shown on the map filed by Hugh N. Camp, G. H. Green, Jr., and Wm. Reynolds Brown, Commissioners of Partition, on June 2nd, 1879," and filed in the office of the Register of the City of New York on the fifth day of November, 1883, under the Map Number 919 as Lot Number forty-eight (48) of Block Number five hundred and seven, (507,) said Lot Number 48 being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly boundary line of said Block Number five hundred and seven (507) and on the westerly side of Hall Place, distant ninety-two feet forty-nine feet and ninety-one hundredths of a foot (249 91-100 ft.) from the point or corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly boundary line with the northerly boundary line of the said block; thence running northwesterly and along the side of Lot Number forty-seven (47) of said block one hundred and twenty-three feet and fifty-two hundredths of a foot, (123 52-100 ft.;) thence southwesterly and along parts of the rear lines of Lots Number twenty-three (23) and twenty-two (22) of said block twenty-six feet and fifty-two hundredths of a foot, (26 52-100 ft.;) thence southeasterly and along the side of Lot Number forty-nine (49) of said block one hundred and twenty-three feet and thirty hundredths of a foot (120 80-100) to the said easterly boundary line of the said block; thence northeasterly and along said easterly boundary line twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning, be said or either of said several courses and distances more or less.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1900. ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.

ANDREW F. MURRAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Stebbins Ave.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $121.97, with interest from 9th October, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $295.00 and interest.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1900.

ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.
o10-2aw3wW&S&n2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ARCHER V. PANCOAST as Trustee of Minnie A. Pancoast, plaintiff, against IRVING FISH, and others, defendants.

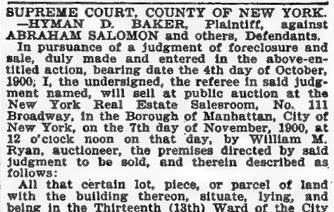
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, being in Section Four, in Block Twelve Hundred and Fifty, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of West End Avenue distant twenty-three feet and one-half of an inch southerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighty-ninth Street and West End Avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street and part of the way through a party wall eighty feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue twenty feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Eighty-ninth Street and part of the way through a party wall eighty feet to the westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly side or line of West End Avenue twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 22nd, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
HUBBARD & RICE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 55 Liberty Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above. Its street number is 597 West End Avenue:

89th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $20,947.23, with interest thereon from the 12th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.30, with interest from October 15th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $472.10 and interest.

The premises above-described will be sold subject to a certain building agreement made by and between Fannie McCormack and Francis M. Jencks, dated April 30th, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on December 27th, 1888, in Liber 2185 of Conveyances, page 213, in so far as said premises may be affected thereby.—Dated New York, October 22nd, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HYMAN D. BAKER, Plaintiff, against ABRAHAM SALOMON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth (13th) Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the Tenth (10th) Ward, and being in said Borough of Manhattan, being the whole of lot known as Number Ten (10) and a part of lot known as Number Eleven (11) on a map of the land formerly of Abraham Cannon made by Samuel Stillwell, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on or about August 6, 1810, bounded easterly in front by Lewis Street, southerly by Lot Number Nine, (9,) westerly in the rear by ground now or late belonging to the heirs of Abraham Cannon, and northerly by a part of Lot Number Eleven (11) conveyed to Caleb Fordham, containing in breadth in front and rear thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches and in length on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less, the said premises being known as Numbers Seven (7) and Nine (9) Lewis Street.

Subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances and restrictions as to building affecting the said premises as contained in former deeds thereto and to all party wall agreements, if any.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
HARRY M. GOLDBERG, Attorney for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the Street Numbers Seven (7) and Nine (9) Lewis Street:

Broome Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,591.25, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $346.31, with interest from October 4, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $329.74 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to mortgages aggregating the sum of $37,650 and interest from August 29, 1899, at the rate of six per cent. and costs to date, and which mortgages are now overdue and can be paid off.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GIBBS, JOHN BLAIR.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1900.—ALFRED W. GIBBS, Administrator. OLCOTT & MESSITER, Attorneys for Administrator, 4 Warren St., Manhattan, New York. ap25-1aw6mW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Tenth Avenue with the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street number 468 Tenth Avenue, N. Y. City.—Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
PERRY J. FULLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 468 Tenth Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,349.53 with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $394.87, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $388.18 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $11,500 with interest thereon from May 11th, 1900, at the rate of five per cent.—Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants. Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, distant twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; thence northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street number 468 Tenth Avenue, N. Y. City.—Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
PERRY J. FULLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 468 Tenth Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,349.53 with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $394.87, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $388.18 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $11,500 with interest thereon from May 11th, 1900, at the rate of five per cent.—Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

HARTZ, JULIET.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to George Harts, Evelina Harts, Mark A. Levy, Abraham J. Levy, and Napthali Levy, the heirs and next of kin of JULIET HARTZ, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas George Hartz of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Juliet Hartz, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
s19-1aw6mW

WARD, RAYMOND L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAYMOND L. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. FRANCES A. B. WARD, Executrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway. my2-1aw6mW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, distant seventy-four feet and one-half inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, running thence easterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and along the centre line of the block between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches to the point of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 466 Tenth Avenue, N. Y. City.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
PERRY J. FULLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 466 Tenth Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,596.79, with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $456.98, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $387.20 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $19,000, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1900, at the rate of five per cent.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'cl

CITY LAWMAKERS AT ODDS

Disgust President Guggenheimer, Who Longs for Private Life.

Attempt to Break Hold-Up of the Bond Issues Proves Unsuccessful—Mathews Goads Tammany Members.

After the meeting of the Municipal Assembly yesterday President Guggenheimer said he was disgusted and that he would be glad when his term of office expired.

An attempt had been made at the meeting to break the hold-up of bond issues upon which depend the prompt starting of improvements aggregating $20,000,000. Corporation Counsel Whalen and President Guggenheimer used every effort in their power to break the dead-lock and stop the bickerings among the members of the Board of Aldermen and the Council. They were unsuccessful. Corporation Counsel Whalen said the duties of the Aldermen in these matters were purely ministerial, and they should act at once.

There was a lively time at the Aldermanic meeting. Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, tried to pass the resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for work on the Blackwell's Island Bridge. Alderman Wafer protested.

"You are just trying to bulldoze us into voting for this appropriation," yelled Alderman Wafer. "It is just on the eve of election, and the men who control the actions of this board think that certain men will have to fall into line and vote as they want. I will not submit to such dictation." Alderman Wafer is a Brooklyn Democrat.

President Woods tried to force the five or six Brooklyn members to vote against their will. He directed the Sergeant at Arms to force the men to vote. Some acquiesced, but enough voted in the negative to defeat the bond issue.

A half-dozen Tammany Aldermen then quietly disappeared from the Aldermanic chamber, and there were not enough members present to pass a bond issue.

There was a lull in the proceedings.

"What are we waiting for?" said Alderman Mathews. "Is this the Morgue, or are we holding a meeting of the Board of Aldermen?"

President Woods rapped for order.

"What is the matter?" continued Alderman Mathews. "Can't you get the Democratic Club? Won't Croker answer the telephone and tell you men what to do?"

There was consternation among the members at this time. President Woods saw the members rapidly disappearing from the room, and he therefore had to declare the meeting adjourned.

A communication was read early in the session from Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department, complaining that resolutions authorizing the laying of water mains to the number of forty-three were being held up in the Municipal Assembly. He said if the city was to have an adequate water supply these appropriations would have to be approved by the Municipal Assembly before the end of the year. No action was taken. A resolution was passed by the Aldermen permitting the National Association of Democratic Clubs to illuminate the Dewey Arch on the night of Oct. 27.

President Guggenheimer said at the meeting of the Council that it was necessary that the appropriation of $4,000,000 for work on the new East River Bridge should be approved at once. Councilman Cassidy objected unless an appropriation for the Blackwell's Island Bridge was passed at the same time.

"Petty personal spite should not dominate the members of the Board," said Councilman Oakley, the Tammany leader. "This is one large city, and we should act in the interest of all sections. There are members of this board who are mere obstructionists." Councilman Oakley then attacked Councilman Doyle of Brooklyn for holding up bond issues. Councilmen Bodine, O'Grady, Cassidy, and Van Nostrand voted against the resolution and defeated it. There were only eighteen affirmative votes, and twenty-two were necessary.

A resolution to appropriate $40,000 for improving Riverside Drive was brought up.

"I understand there is a member of this board who will not vote for any measure if I favor it. If any man in this board has anything to say to me, why don't he come to my desk and tell me?" yelled Councilman Oakley. "If we get these park appropriations through many men can be put to work. The men who are holding up these appropriations are contemptible and narrow-minded." After this attack a number of small appropriations were passed. Five thousand dollars will be spent to improve Hamilton Fish Park. The Council then adjourned.

MOLINEUX EXPERT WILL SUE.

Prof. Witthaus Insists on Receiving $18,550 for Services.

Prof. R. A. Witthaus, whose bill for $18,550 for examining the stomachs of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams and Henry C. Barnet, under direction of the District Attorney, in the Molineux case, was not paid, on account of the small amount in the Sinking Fund, will sue the city to recover the full amount of his bill.

Prof. Witthaus was in consultation with the District Attorney yesterday and had his bill certified. The District Attorney has nothing to say about the amount of the charge, but merely certifies to the services rendered.

Claims of experts in the Molineux case aggregating $41,380.67 are still unpaid.

A MESSENGER BOY DECOY.

Minnie A. Bremer Obtains Evidence and Secures a Divorce.

An American District Telegraph boy was the medium through which evidence was obtained which resulted in Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, granting a decree of absolute divorce to Minnie A. Bremer from her husband, John C. Bremer.

At the hearing Mrs. Bremer testified that in January last she, with her brother, Edwin J. Harvey, Henry A. Kauffman, and a messenger boy, went to the flat in Eighth Avenue, near West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, in which Mr. Bremer lived. The messenger boy was used to gain admission. Entrance to the flat was obtained, and in the testimony given yesterday Mr. Harvey told what then happened.

"I was knocked into a corner as soon as I entered the room," he said.

"Who hit you?"

"The defendant, Mr. Bremer."

Testimony as to a general disturbance in the flat was offered by several policemen. Justice Blanchard ordered the counsel for the petitioner to prepare a decree of absolute divorce, as Mr. Bremer had entered no defense.

MRS. CRAGIE KICKED TO DEATH.

Coroner's Physician Williams's View of How She Was Murdered.

David Cragie, the husband of the woman whose funeral was stopped by the police, and who was arrested charged with complicity in her death, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Zeller, in the West Side Court, and remanded to the custody of the Coroner. Coroner's Physician Williams, on resuming the autopsy yesterday, found so many injuries that he said the woman could not have killed herself, and instead of jumping out of a window, she had probably been waylaid, knocked insensible, kicked, and jumped upon, thus causing death.

Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where Cragie was taken after his arrest, says he does not suspect Cragie of having killed his wife.

Gen. Brooke to Review the Thirteenth.

Col. Austen announced yesterday that arrangements had been perfected for the review of the Thirteenth Regiment on Oct. 25 by Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding the Department of the East. This will be the first occasion of the appearance of the regiment in its heavy artillery uniform.

Capt. Whitley's Sudden Death.

An autopsy held yesterday by Coroners' Physician Williams on the body of Capt. Norton D. Whitley of Birmingham, Ala., who was found dead in the hallway of the alleged gambling house at 258 Elizabeth Street Monday, showed that he died of cirrhosis of the liver and alcoholism. The body will be sent to Birmingham.

Says Mr. G. W. Lord, writing from Silver Lake, Me.: "My doctor recommended JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and I am sure that it has saved my life in one or two instances. Adv.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Speaking about hauling 'dead' locomotives across the country," said a Western railroad man, after reading the paragraph about them in this column on Monday, "recalls to me a story about one of them that happened several years ago, when I was young in this business. A big engine was being hauled across the country for the Denver and Rio Grande Company from the Danforth works, in Paterson. It was in charge of one of their best men, a fellow who always had his wits about him and who had been at the business for a number of years. The train in which his locomotive was being hauled was going around one of those heavy curves on the edge of a cañon that abound on the mountain roads of the West. Something went wrong—a rail spread, I believe—and this chap, who was keeping a good look out ahead, saw that a wreck was imminent. There was no chance for him to jump, for there was an almost perpendicular lot of rocks on one side and a deep cañon on the other. A jump either way meant sure death. Quick as a flash he saw the one way to escape, and he went for it, hoping for the best and that he might save his life, even at the cost of a few broken bones. He opened the door of the firebox, crawled in, pulled the door to, and then prayed more fervently than he ever did before for salvation. He got in the box just in time. There was an awful crash, and then a sickening sensation of being hurled through space. He dug his fingers into the ironwork on the inside of the door of the firebox and braced himself as best he could against the shock of the bumps he was getting as the locomotive bounded down the side of that cañon. That trip down, until he struck terra firma and was knocked insensible, he said was the most terrific and heart disturbing he had ever had. When he regained his senses he found himself penned in a lot of wreckage, but fortunately for him the force of the fall had thrown open the door of the firebox. Sore from head to foot from the bruises he had received, bleeding from a few trifling wounds, but with all his limbs safe and in working order, he managed to get out of the wreck, to find himself the only living thing around there. The wreckage of the train was complete, and in it were the bodies of three or four dead trainmen. It was several hours—it seemed to him like days—before any of the railroad employes showed up to see what could be saved from the wreck. They looked on him as a ghost when they came upon him, and could hardly believe the evidence of their own eyes, that he had gone through that wreck and escaped with his life. But he satisfied them that he was very much alive, and was also very hungry and thirsty. That wreck was enough for the engineer, and he never again went out in charge of a 'dead' locomotive."

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Horsemen are already beginning to lay plans for a Winter campaign at New Orleans, and at the Empire City track yesterday it was stated that there would be at least 200 racers sent from the training stables about here to the Crescent City. Prince Poniatowski, who is interested in the tracks at San Francisco, has been trying to interest Eastern men in his scheme for Winter racing on a grand scale at the Golden Gate. They do not seem to take kindly to the long trip across the continent, and most of those who race strings in the Winter will go to New Orleans instead. One of the biggest of the bookmakers, who has had "heart-to-heart talks" with a lot of the men who play the races for a living, is surprised to find that there are several hundred who have decided to go to the same place for the Winter. They believe that after the election there will be such a stirring up here that all the poolrooms in town will be closed tight as wax, and that there will be no chance to play the races here. This belief is echoed by several of the "bookies" who are in close touch with Tammany affairs.

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Turned into a houseboat is the fate of the schooner yacht Phantom, which was at one time the flagboat of the New York Yacht Club. Built in 1865, after her racing career in the waters hereabout she was sold to Commodore Parmelee of the New Haven Yacht Club, and again served as a flagship. When her days of usefulness ended she was left on the mud flats in New Haven Harbor. A short time ago James E. Stannard of New Haven had the abandoned hull inspected and scraped, and found her in such fair condition that he bought her. She has been hauled off the flats, and is now being converted into a houseboat, on which Mr. Stannard and his family will be hauled along the Sound from place to place.

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Milliners who operate on a large scale are complaining of their inability to secure bright and capable young women with the necessary taste to do their work, even though they are willing to pay good wages. They say that for less money the girls prefer to work in the big dry goods shops or to try to become stenographers, even though the market is overstocked with both. One man said yesterday that his firm would be glad to get fifty more good girls, if they could be had, but that the market is absolutely devoid of the material wanted. He said girls who are experts can make from $15 to $25 a week, but that for some reason it is almost impossible to get women to learn the trade. There may be a hint in this for some young women who desire to be self-supporting and don't know just how to go at it.

***

It was thought last Fall that the height of the fad for beefsteak dinners of the cellar and hole-in-the-wall sort had been reached. Then everybody who wanted a hand in anything that was out of the ordinary had to go to some place like "The Morgue" and eat beefsteak and drink ale, dispensing with the use of knives and forks, plates and napkins, and all other evidences of civilization and sanity. It was the proper thing for the Fifth Avenue set, and their professional amuser and wine agent headed a lot of parties to various spots where beefsteak was served in the most primitive manner possible. Then the swagger actresses followed suit, and the "Johnnies" and the chorus girls came trailing on after the mobs of all grades of social life. Gamblers made it a fad and the horse track crowd took it up. The craze went all through the Winter life of the town. It was at once said that it was the sort of thing that would quickly wear itself out, and that nothing would be heard of these dinners in the season of 1900-1901. Probably the prophets were wrong, for the proprietor of one of the cellars where this craze rarely ran riot last Winter said yesterday that the outlook was favorable for an even greater craze this year. "The season has not opened yet," said he, "but I have already on my book dates reserved for forty-two of the exclusive sort of parties that are willing to pay the highest prices for the best I can give 'em if absolute exclusiveness is thrown in. They will get the exclusiveness, all right. About half of them have their dinners so late that I shall be able to accommodate two parties of an evening. One of the biggest swells in town made a date yesterday for a party which is to meet at my place at 1 o'clock in the morning after a certain opera night. The party is going to the opera first, after a swell dinner somewhere or other, I suppose, and I am to fill them up after the show with beefsteak au naturel and musty ale. About the same crowd was here a year ago, and they did not leave until 5 o'clock in the morning. They made things very lively while they staid. The ladies are regular opera-box occupants, and their names always figure in the big society events here and at Newport. There's nothing shoddy about 'em. When such sort of people make dates weeks ahead, I know that the fad will be hotter than ever this Winter, for with them to set the pace there is no end to the following that would never think of coming to such a place as mine unless the real nobs started the guys into the running."

***

A Jersey genius strolled into the office of a manufacturing concern that makes a specialty of what are known to the trade as "novelties" the other day with the latest wrinkle for feminine adornment and comfort. He had had the thing patented, and actually thought there was a fortune in it and a chance for its sale on the regular "Colonel Sellers" scale. His find was a back comb for ladies' use, three of the five teeth of which were to be made hollow and perforated. On top of the comb, where there is usually a lot of filigree work mixed up with rhinestones, he had three small fan wheels. These the genius had an idea would be set to revolving when the wearer was riding or walking rapidly. "The wind will be forced by the wheels down through the perforated teeth into the hair," explained the genius, "and will thus ventilate the head constantly, keep the hair dry, and prevent perspiration. It is just the thing that every woman in the world has been looking for and wanting," he explained in his enthusiastic fashion.

"Yes," curtly remarked the man who was asked to go into the manufacture of the combs on a royalty, "and if the thing works as you think it will it would blow to smithereens all the fine structure of hair the woman has taken the trouble to build up on her head. There would be no way on earth for her to keep the straggling ends in place. Your scheme is all right, theoretically, young man, but you have neglected to take into consideration the feminine way of doing things. A woman don't want any comfort that will interfere with her personal appearance. You'll have to guess again if you want to make a fortune out of patents, my boy."

And the Jersey genius went away almost brokenhearted over the destruction of the air castles that had cost so much in time, thought, and cash.

Hot or cold?

In whichever direction the weather vane may turn you may turn to us with the certainty of finding just what you need to meet that particular weather condition.

Everything man or boy wears.

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RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR HERE.

Count Cassini Returns to His Post—His Niece Denies She Is Engaged.

Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to the United States, was among those who arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. With him was his niece, Countess Marguerite Cassini, who is also his adopted daughter.

"I don't care to discuss politics, or China or anything," said the Ambassador, good-humoredly. "I've been away from this country for four months now, and have come back to go to work. I expect to reach Washington to-morrow."

Countess Cassini, when questioned as to her rumored betrothal to Mr. Pavlof, Russian Minister at Seoul, laughed and said:

"Nothing in it at all. I am not betrothed to anybody, nor am I going to marry soon, as far as I know."

"That's right," put in her uncle. "There's no truth in the rumor. Pavlof is a very nice fellow, but, you know, a man may be that and yet people may not want to marry him."

Mr. Pavlof has for many years been a kind of protégé of Count Cassini, having been attached to various Russian Embassies of which the Count has been in charge. During the last few months the report of his engagement to the Countess has been persistently repeated both here and abroad. Hitherto there has been no authoritative denial of the story.

OBJECT TO STREET PREACHING.

Brooklyn Residents Say Mr. Morrison's Voice Is Too Strong.

Mayor Van Wyck heard an interesting debate yesterday in his office between residents of Brooklyn. Dr. Joseph H. Hunt and W. A. Pothier, residents of the Bedford section, wanted the license issued to the Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church to preach on the public streets revoked.

"The objection is not to Mr. Dixon, but to several others who use his permit," explained Dr. Hunt. "One of the preachers named David Morrison has such a loud voice that he can be heard for blocks."

David Morrison was there to take his own part. He said that his religious meetings were disturbed by one of the Brooklynites present, who would enter "when not in his sober senses."

Mayor Van Wyck would not forecast his action.

PROPOSED CATHEDRAL PARK.

Trustees Hold an Important Meeting—Bishop Potter Absent.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday afternoon inspected the grounds surrounding the proposed cathedral, with a view of establishing a public park at some future day. After the inspection the board held its regular meeting.

In the absence of Bishop Potter, the Chairman of the board, Dean Hoffman, presided. It was ordered that a portion of the orphan asylum, standing south of the cathedral, be removed, and the rest of the structure be fitted up for a choir schol and architect's office, and that the top floor be used for displaying a model of the cathedral, 40 by 20 feet in size.

The following Trustees were present: Dean Hoffman, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Prescott Evarts, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Col. John Jacob Astor, George S. Bowdoin, Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and George MacCulloch Miller.

HARRIS A "CUNJAH DOCTAH."

Negroes Believe Policeman Thorpe's Slayer to be Immune.

"Dis heah case am a hoodoo case, shuah. Dat Harris man done got a rabbit's foot in 'is pocket," said an old colored man yesterday, who has been at the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court five successive days as a witness in the case of Arthur Harris, who caused the west side race riots by killing Policeman Robert J. Thorpe. The case has been postponed each day.

Both sides were ready Friday, after a jury had been impaneled, when it was learned that one of the State's important witnesses was too ill to appear in court. Monday former Assistant District Attorney Bell, who is defending Harris, was too sick to proceed with the case. Yesterday Juror No. 7, William Abbott, was taken ill in the jury box, and the case went over another day.

The negroes in attendance at the trial say among themselves that Harris will not be convicted, as he is a "cunjah doctah."

A "conjure doctor" is one who casts spells over his enemies. There are many of them in the South, and they are held in great dread, if not esteem, by their fellows.

Woman Stabs Man in Bowery Bank.

For reporting some of her actions to the janitor, Mary Slicer, a colored woman who cooks and does other work about the Bowery Savings Bank, stabbed Fritz Hearing, an interpreter and general utility man, also employed in the bank. Hearing, who was wounded in the right shoulder with a bread knife, has but a fighting chance for life. Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court, committed the woman to the Tombs without bail to await the result of Hearing's injury.

George Cahill Sentenced.

George Cahill, a former prosperous Brooklyn merchant, who was found guilty of stealing a two-thousand-dollar pair of bracelets from Mrs. Miriam Medley, a Philadelphia widow, whom he met in the Turkish room of the Waldorf-Astoria without the formality of an introduction, was yesterday sentenced to one year and ten months' imprisonment by Judge Newburger.

Referee in MacDowell Case.

Emanuel Blumenstiel was appointed yesterday by Justice Freedman, referee in the action brought by Mrs. Wilhelmina Maria MacDowell for an absolute divorce from her husband, William Melbourne MacDowell.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

This celebrated make of Shoe has been sold by Messrs. James McCreery & Co., Broadway & Eleventh Street, for a year and a half—with such satisfactory results that it has been introduced in the new and extensive department in the Twenty-third Street House.

Forty-seven varieties. Sizes 1 to 9.
Widths AAA to E.
$3.50 per pair.

Every quality essential to the perfection of footgear is found in the Sorosis models,—and there is no article of dress more enhancing to a beautiful costume than this scientifically draughted Shoe.

When purchasing Sorosis Shoes, customers should have the foot measured instead of inquiring for any particular size. By this means an accurate fit is secured, and the last which is used for the model purchased can be identified in any city,—either in the United States or abroad, where the Sorosis Shoe is sold.

Girls' and Boys' Sorosis Shoes have been added to the stock this season.

Sizes 8 to 11 and 11 1-2 to 2.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th Street.
Twenty-third Street.

No Excuse

for a man not owning a handsome Covert Top-Coat when our best $25 and $30 silk lined coats are offered for $15, and the $15, $18 and $20 sorts are reduced to $10.

Only about 600 coats left—you want to be quick.

6000 more Fall and Winter Business Suits to select from than last year.

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3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

STERN BROTHERS

In their
Dressmaking & Tailoring Dept's.
Third Floor,
are prepared to take orders for Copies or Adaptations of the latest and most desirable Paris models of
Women's Fall & Winter Gowns
at
Very Attractive Prices
West Twenty-third Street

MAY CLOSE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Controller Coler Thinks Brooklyn Disciplinary Institution Is Not Needed.

It is probable that the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys at Parkville, which is in a dilapidated and unsanitary condition, and in which an epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out, will be abandoned by the city. Controller Bird S. Coler, who visited the school yesterday afternoon, told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night that he found the condition of the building about as bad as it could be.

The Controller, with Dr. Robert A. Black, head of the Health Department in Brooklyn, appeared before the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday. Both remained in the jury room for about an hour. Dr. Black gave the jury information concerning the sanitary condition of the school. The Controller explained the cost of maintaining the institution and the expense that would fall upon the city were it to be repaired and placed in proper shape. He also gave his opinion as to the advisability of continuing the school.

"The state of affairs at the school is as bad as possible," said Mr. Coler at his home last night. "I was before the Grand Jury to-day to testify about the institution. I understand that the Grand Jury intends to make a thorough investigation. In my opinion the school should be abandoned. In the first place I fail to see that there is any reasonable excuse for its existence.

"In Manhattan such boys are sent to the New York Juvenile Asylum and like institutions. I do not see why this cannot be done by Brooklyn. I fail to understand how either the boys or the city is particularly benefited by the city maintaining an expensive institution for a purpose that can be met as well otherwise and at considerably less cost.

"For boys of like conditions who are sent by the city to juvenile asylums and similar institutions it costs the city $110 per capita a year. I am told that each boy at the Training School in Parkville costs the city $163 a year. These are figures given to me, but as I figure the thing out myself the yearly expense to the city for each boy at this institution is nearly $300.

"In the present emergency, I believe that the first thing done should be to remove the boys from the school and the danger they are exposed to there, because of the conditions which prevail, and send them to other institutions. The school cannot be formally abandoned, however, without legislative action, but the first duty seems to be to remove the boys, and afterward go into an open discussion as to what should be done with the school."

Not only is the Training School in a very poor sanitary condition, but the institution is also badly overcrowded. Altogether, about a dozen cases of typhoid fever have developed in the school within the past ten days. One boy has died from the disease. Several of the patients have been removed to the Kings County Hospital. Dr. Mark Manley, the school physician, has adopted every precaution to prevent the spread of the fever, but he is handicapped by the lack of hospital accommodations and the difficulty he experiences in isolating his patients.

It is probable that the members of the Grand Jury will go to Parkville to-day and visit the school.

William Reno Returns to Prison.

William Reno, alias William Riley, who has served nineteen and a half years in prison for burglary, and who was released last December by Judge Newburger, to whom he wrote a pathetic appeal, saying he had not seen a free Christmas in twenty-two years, was yesterday sentenced to five more years by the same Judge on a similar charge. Reno attributed his downfall to hunger and drink.

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Met. Op. House — SPECIAL SUNDAY, Oct. 28. Seats on Sale Thurs. — SOUSA

BIJOU — B'way & 30th St. Telephone 2224. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Madison Sq. Henrietta Crosman in Don't Miss It.—Alan Dale. MISTRESS NELL. Next Week—MAY IRWIN. Seats now selling.

AMERICAN — 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Matinee Daily, (except Mon.) 25c. The Prodigal Daughter

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2:15. BLANCHE WALSH in "MARCELLE."

THE DEWEY — MATINEE TO-DAY. WINE, WOMAN AND SONG. East 14th. BigOlio "TheVaudevilleCraze" BigOlio

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way. Evgs 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. GRACE GEORGE in HER MAJESTY

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev. at 8:15. To-night, Last time, "The Trial Shot." Thur., Fri., & Sat. Ev., "Der Probekandidat."

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IN EDMOND ROSTAND'S LATEST PLAY,
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First Matinee Saturday at 2.
Seats on sale four weeks in advance.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev's, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées to-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Matinée to-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:30. PETER F. DAILEY { In the Big Musical Comedy. HODGE PODGE & CO.

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GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES SAT'S. AT 2. FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT, WHICH CLOSES NOV. 17TH.

Daly's — B'way & 30—at 8:10. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Last 5 Weeks. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2. San Toy

LYCEUM — 4th Av. & 23d ..... At 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues. Sat. 2. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. & Burlesque of ARIZONA. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

CASINO! — Mid wk Mat. Today (Wed) — Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard & Virginia Earl in "The Belle of Bohemia" — SPCL. MAT. PRICES Sats. Entire Orch. $1.00 Entire Balc. 50c. Weds. Every seat, 50c

Koster & Bial's — 25c Mat. Daily. Evgs., 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1.00. Filson & Errol, Reno & Richards, Hall & Staley, Truly Shattuck, Burto-Lowando Circus, 20 others.

SAVOY — B'way & 34th St. Tel. 731-38. Mon. Oct. 29. Seats on Sale. HENRIETTA CROSMAN in MISTRESS NELL. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN The Great POWELL. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE Charming Music.

14th ST THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF LOST RIVER "Another Blue Jeans."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. Herbert KELCEY Effie SHANNON Presenting MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

AMUSEMENTS.

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1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR ..... CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals on Friday afternoons—Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 8, March 29.
Eight Concerts on Saturday evenings—Nov. 17, Dec. 8, Dec. 22, Jan. 12, Feb. 2, Feb. 16, March 9, March 30.
RENEWALS of SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 15 to Oct. 27.
GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after October 29.
PROSPECTUS with particulars for the season at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Sec'y of N. Y. Phil. Society, Carnegie Hall.

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Remarkable Opera at Remarkable Prices.—Press.
ENTIRE Family Circ., 25c.; Balc., 50c. Grand Tier Box Seats, $1.00. Dress Circ., $1; Orch., $1.50.
Wed. Mat., 25, 1.00; Sat. Mat. 25, 1.50. Res. seats $1.
TO-DAY AT 2; ALSO ROMEO and JULIET
FRI. EV. AT 8, —
MARTHA TO-NIGHT AT 8.
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and I PAGLIACCI. DOUBLE BILL. Thur. & Sat. Evs. at 8.
Next Week—Lohengrin, Carmen, Faust.
—WEBER PIANOS USED.—

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Theatre Tele. 3940-38. REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mts. to-day & Sat. 5th TRIUMPHANT WEEK. 50th Performance Nov. 8th. Handsome Souvenirs. HERNE IN SAG HARBOR (BETTER THAN "SHORE ACRES.") "Sag Harbor is Delightful."—Alan Dale.

WALLACK'S — Broadway and 30th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE In the Ford De Mille Play, The Greatest Thing in the World, and the one-act Drama, THE MOMENT OF DEATH. Spec. Mat. Fri. at 2. Robt. Browning's "In a Balcony." Otis Skinner, Eleanor Robson, Mrs. LeMoyne

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A STIMULATING AND STANCH SUCCESS. JAMES O'NEILL. Prices 25, 50, 75c, 1.00. Liebler & Co.'s MONTE CRISTO great production. Prices 25, 50, 75c., 1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat., 2 to 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. Gen. Adm., 50c. Secure seats now for Xtra Election Day Matinée. Prices, as Sat. Mat., 50, 75, 1.00. THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK

HERALD SQUARE. Every Eve., 8:20. THEATRE. Mats. to-day & Sat. Special Election Day Matinée. Regular Prices. ARIZONA By AUGUSTUS THOMAS Sunday Evg., Third Popular Kaltenborn Concert.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE — BROS. BYRNE — MAT. TO-DAY. 25c., 50c. 8 Bells

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—"What Happened to Jones."

THE TURF.

EMPIRE CITY JOCKEY CLUB, YONKERS, N. Y.
SIX RACES TO-DAY, 2 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 12:20, 12:35, (12:50 Parlor Cars only.) 1:10 P. M. 125TH ST., 12:29, 12:44, 1:19 P. M. SPECIAL RACE TRAIN—155th St.—at 12:50 P. M., connecting with 8th and 9th Av. "L" roads.
All trolleys north of the Harlem River will transfer to track entrance.

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TO-DAY IS CURTAIN DAY

Five thousand pairs lace and heavy, white and fancy,

At Prices to Create a Stir

This offering is not remarkable for values alone, but for extraordinary assortments, there being hundreds of styles to select from, variety embracing designs and effects that will meet every requirement, whether it be for showy or dainty effects, rich or plain ..... If in past seasons we have deserved commendation, it is doubly deserved now—for such a stock as we display is a rarity.

Real Lace Curtains

100 pair Extra Handsome Irish Points—White, Cream, and Ivory—extra choice designs in Point de Paris, Arabian and Applique—true value 9.98 a pair 5.98
All two pair lots—no duplicates.

Here is an offering that will interest Hotel Keepers and those who have extra large windows to curtain—Irish Points—4 yards long—twelve rich patterns—regularly 9.98 ..... 7.98

Real Renaissance and Marie Antoinette Curtains—pure white and natural cream—all hand wrought on heavy net—hand taped edges—finished both sides—high class quality and designs 9.98
Finer Real Lace Curtains to $30.00.

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Greatest Values of the Season.

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Heavy Persian Tapestry Curtains—a remarkably fine range—tinseled stripes, with broad bands of crimson, reverse side of dark blue, with contrasting stripes—flax rope tassels and fringe same as in foreign made—also Moorish and Alhambra effects—fifteen styles and colorings—choice of any; worth 10.98 ..... 7.98
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A great variety of effective designs in showy and neat borders—centres of extra strong net—plain, Point d'Esprit, Madras or Fish Net patterns—white and ecru—
3½ yards long 1.45
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New designs in Guipure and Russian Lace effects, Fleur De Lis, Vines, Flowers and other dainty centre figures—
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The latest Novelty in these durable, effective Curtains—exquisite real lace designs—Bow Knot, Ribbon, Spray, Bouquet, Scroll, Marie Antoinette and Arabian—
3½ and 4 yards long..3.98.. 4.98

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Extra strong net, with Arabian tinted lace inserting and lace on ruffle—full length—value 2.25 ..... 1.49

Figured Muslin Curtains—3 yards—waved and straight stripes—fluted or plain ruffle—pair ..... .89
If you bought and made them it would require—
6 yds. muslin ..... .12½ ..... .75
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Do you see the saving?

White Organdy Cottage Curtains—full length—fluted ruffle—pair ..... .48

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cooler; fresh northerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,849. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT {In Greater New York} {Elsewhere, and Jersey City.} {TWO CENTS.}

SOME NEW DIRECTORS FOR BROOKLYN TRANSIT

The Metropolitan System May Absorb the Company.

ITS FINANCES INVESTIGATED

Encouraging Conditions Found—Mr. Whitney to Enter the Board, According to Report.

New Directors are to be elected by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railway Company. Among these new Directors will be financiers representing two financial institutions in Brooklyn, an important New York trust company, and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. In the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at present there are "dummy" Directors, who will make way for representatives of the company's new controllers.

A majority of the capital stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been bought by capitalists identified with the Metropolitan Street Railway. Some of these are New Yorkers, others are Philadelphians. Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia is credited with having personally supervised much of the work by which the Brooklyn company is to be absorbed by the New York-Philadelphia interests.

Intimation suggests that William C. Whitney, Messrs. Elkins and Widener, and a Standard Oil trustee—possibly John D. Rockefeller himself—will enter the Brooklyn Rapid Transit board. None of these gentlemen admits the arrangement of such a programme. Some of them deny it. All advise that inquirers "wait" during some indefinite period for details.

Following are facts: About Oct. 1 a corps of certified accountants began a review of the books of account of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. They have been diligently working ever since. The result of their labors has been embodied in a comprehensive report. They have represented financiers identified, more or less directly, with the Metropolitan Street Railway. They have found that the company, during the twelve months ended June 30 last, earned in round numbers $13,700,000—these figures being about $1,500,000 beyond the figures of the annual report. The annual report figures seem to have been on ultra conservative lines, omitting from the volume of gross earnings certain contributing elements whose proceeds run beyond $1,000,000.

Further in the report by these accountants is the showing that the quoted 62½ per cent. of operating expense was beyond warrant. Carefully detailed schedules disclose that even under the adverse circumstances of last year, (including the extended labor strike,) operating expenses actually could be fairly calculated under 60 per cent., though the annual report's exhibit was approximately 63 per cent. It is set forth in the report that current operating expenses can be calculated at under 57 per cent. on the basis of what the past record has been—this 57 per cent. including the acquisition of all necessary new equipment required to give the property satisfactory status. And it is set forth that after the new equipment is so provided, an operating expense of 50 per cent. will be found ample.

Between 50 per cent. and 63 per cent. of operating expense there is a difference (on $13,000,000 of gross earnings) of approximately $1,500,000. Apart from any increase in the earning power of the corporation, apart from any further decrease than this which is declared feasible in operating expenses, dividends of 5 per cent. or more can be shown on the company's capital stock. This is independent of development plans which can be advanced by Metropolitan Street Railway control.

It is the reliance of Metropolitan Street Railway officials that the Brooklyn system can be operated on a phenomenally low basis as soon as the system becomes an adjunct of the Metropolitan Company, for the reason that propelling power can be supplied by the Metropolitan at a figure far below any minimum considered while the Brooklyn roads are in an independent system. In Philadelphia, in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and in other cities where an overhead trolley system prevails, average operating expenses are 45 per cent. of gross earnings. On this basis Brooklyn Rapid Transit would be earning from 6 to 8 per cent. for its shareholders. This, too, is where power is produced exclusively for the company using it, while Brooklyn Rapid Transit, under Metropolitan control, would be able to command electric power at greatly reduced figures.

All calculations as to expense are, however, largely a matter of theorizing. What is of immediate consequence is that the Metropolitan Street Railway's controllers are enough interested in the property, its prospects, possibilities, and certainties, to have sought a certified accounting of its finances and to have prepared apparently for the election of Metropolitan's representatives into the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Directory. Unification of New York and Brooklyn street railway systems is regarded as certain by financiers of importance enough to be close to those who are in control of both the New York and the Brooklyn properties.

A week from to-day a meeting is to be held in New York whereat representatives of both the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Metropolitan Street Railway Companies (including Philadelphia interests) will confer as to details looking to possible amalgamation. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, as a dividend-paying property, can be an exceedingly valuable adjunct to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. That it can pay dividends is disclosed by the statement of certified accountants just filed. These dividends, the report presented to the Metropolitan shows, are available even after acquirement of necessary new modern equipment as a current operating expense.

Metropolitan financiers themselves do not hesitate to predict that their company's control will mean revolution in Brooklyn Rapid Transit affairs.

TOY MANUFACTURER SAFE.

A Detective Finds G. F. Aishton in Fourteenth Street.

George F. Aishton, the toy manufacturer of Rochester, who was reported missing yesterday, and who, it was feared, had met with foul play in this city, was found last night.

Detective Sergeant Webb, at Police Headquarters, received shortly after midnight a telephone message from Detective Frank Hughes saying that he had found Aishton in Fourteenth Street. Later it was learned that Mr. Aishton was taken by the detective to the Gilsey House, where he joined Mrs. Aishton.

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Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¾; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25¼; cotton, middling, 9 7-16; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22¼. Commercial World—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 6.
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Weather Report.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 11.

Poland Water is the sovereign remedy for re-establishing the functions of the stomach.—Adv.

SUBLIME PORTE IN A FRIGHT.

It Was Reported in Constantinople that an American Squadron Was Approaching.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—"Great uneasiness was created in Palace circles," says the Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Mail, "by a report that an American squadron was approaching; and the censor was instructed to prohibit the press from mentioning the subject."

ROBLEDO PRAISES FILIPINOS.

Those in Paris Give a Banquet to Him, and He Says They Have Spain's Sympathy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The Filipinos in Paris gave a banquet the other day to Romero y Robledo, the Spanish ex-Minister of Justice. The latter made a warm speech, encouraging the Filipinos, saying they had the sympathy of Spain and calling the United States a "robber Nation."

Señor Robledo said help would come to the Filipinos if they kept up the struggle.

JAPANESE EMPRESS ATTACKED.

Lunatic Throws a Wooden Clog at Her Majesty's Carriage in Tokio.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Express reports an outrage upon the Empress of Japan.

While her Majesty was driving in the Royal Park, a lunatic threw a wooden clog at the imperial carriage. Empress Haruko, however, was not injured.

MAY ABOLISH SUGAR BOUNTIES.

France, Germany, and Austria May Do So If Other Countries Abolish Duties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—It seems likely, from negotiations which have been taking place in Paris, that France, Germany, and Austria will abolish the sugar bounties if other countries will abolish the import taxes.

It is not asked that America abolish her duties, as she is relatively a small importer of sugar.

HORSE DOWN A CELLARWAY.

Runaway Narrowly Misses a Trolley Car and Breaks a Fire Plug.

Plenty of excitement was caused yesterday by a runaway horse, which, besides partly demolishing a delivery wagon to which he was attached, broke a fire hydrant and plunged down a flight of cellar steps at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. The outfit is owned by John Windolph, a hardware dealer of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Albert Stern, sixteen years old, was driving the horse down Eighth Avenue, when, at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, the vehicle ran into a wagon going north. The horse broke away. Albert yelled to give warning, and, holding on to the lines, guided his horse as best he could.

The runaway horse headed straight for a trolley car coming rapidly in the opposite direction. The motorman yelled in unison with Albert, besides pounding his gong. Albert succeeded in just clearing the car, but the horse swung the wagon against a fire hydrant, breaking it, while pedestrians ran to cover, warned by Albert's stentorian shouts.

At One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street a flight of cellar steps seemed to attract the horse, and down he went, carelessly breaking a few steps in the descent. There his flight ended, while the flight of some men working in the cellar began. Being Italians and superstitious they believed some new kind of devil was in the neighborhood, and dashed up the inside stairs and out the front door, never stopping until far down the block.

Albert in the meantime had sailed through space, and landed luckily on his feet, escaping injury. The horse, with only a small cut on his forehead, was taken out of the cellar on an improvised runway.

TO REMOVE WRECK OF MAINE.

Is an Obstruction in Havana Harbor and Gen. Wood Secures Permission to Have It Taken Away.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The battleship Maine is to be removed from Havana Harbor, as it is an obstruction to navigation. Governor General Wood, on the recommendation of the harbor authorities of Havana, considers that the removal of the obstruction has become imperative. It is sinking deeper and deeper into the mud of the harbor, and the longer the work is delayed the more difficult it will be of accomplishment.

To-day Gen. Wood saw the Secretary of the Navy, and after laying the matter before him in detail, secured the Secretary's consent for the removal of the wreck.

A BAGGAGEMAN'S HEROISM.

William Welsh of Poughkeepsie Saves Woman's Life at Risk of His Own.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—William Welsh of the Poughkeepsie Baggage Department of the New York Central Railroad performed a deed of daring this afternoon, saving a life at the risk of his own. The 2:43 fast train north had just arrived at the station. As soon as the train came to a stop two women started to cross the track. As they did so the roadmaster's engine was approaching from the north at a good rate of speed. The women were unconscious of their danger, and, when their attention was called to the engine, which was almost upon them, one became dazed.

Welsh dashed onto the track, grabbed the woman in his arms, and just stepped from the track as the engine went by. A delay of a few seconds would have been fatal to the woman, while not more than a foot of space separated Welsh and his burden from the locomotive.

DR. J. N. CRAIG DIES SUDDENLY.

Expires While Addressing the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 24.—The morning session of the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia was brought to a tragic close this morning by the death of the veteran Secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Craig was just finishing an eloquent and effective address on the needs of the Home Mission Board when he suddenly paused. A deathly pallor came over his face. He exclaimed, "I must stop!" and fell into the nearest chair. Half a dozen physicians sprang to his assistance, but he died in a few minutes.

There was no excitement among the delegates, who retained their seats. A motion to adjourn was put, and the delegates left the church.

This afternoon brief funeral and memorial services were held in the church and the body of the stricken minister was sent to Atlanta for interment.

Dr. Craig was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1831. He entered the ministry in 1858, and had held the position of Secretary of the Home Mission Board of the General Assembly since 1883. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Poland Water is the sovereign remedy for re-establishing the functions of the stomach.—Adv.

A NEW SETTLEMENT HOUSE

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at Head of Philanthropic Movement.

Five-Story Building Now Being Erected at Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

There is now being erected on the northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street a five-story building which will represent when completed and put to the purposes for which it is intended, the first important step in philanthrophy of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., son of the Standard Oil capitalist, and himself a millionaire in his own right. Young Rockefeller is endeavoring to obscure the fact that he is the moving spirit behind the enterprise. The new building, which is to have a steel frame, which is to be five stories in height, and to be constructed of limestone and buff brick, is to be known as the Settlement House. Its object is to meet the needs of the neighborhood in educational, social, and other ways.

The site on Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street was acquired some time ago by J. Alva Jenkins, who is John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, private secretary. The new building is being erected ostensibly by Mr. Jenkins. In reality its construction is under the direction of a committee of twelve, of which the Rev. Willard S. Richardson of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, where Mr. Rockefeller worships, and where he has recently taken charge of a Bible class, is at the head. The other members of the committee besides the Rev. Mr. Richardson are:

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Miss Alpa Rockefeller, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Foote, Dr. L. Emmet Holt, R. J. Chard, E. L. Ballard, C. H. Paddock, W. M. Crane, John P. Elder, and Horace W. Fish. When the building is completed, the work to be undertaken in it will also be under the supervision of a committee of the Fifth Avenue Church.

The "Settlement House" project has been in contemplation for some time. When the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, now the President of Brown University, now pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, over a year ago, he manifested great interest in the needs of the neighborhood in the vicinity of Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, which has long borne the name of "Hell's Kitchen." It was under the inspiration of his zeal that the Fifth Avenue Church was induced to establish "The Armitage," on Forty-seventh Street. "The Armitage" consists of a day nursery and a kindergarten, and its establishment was a great boon to the neighborhood. "The Armitage" almost from the first has been overcrowded, and the Rev. Mr. Faunce and his assistant, the Rev. Willard S. Richardson, who is now the acting pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, often pointed out to young Rockefeller and other members of their congregation the opportunities for more extensive philanthropic work while the neighborhood "Hell's Kitchen" afforded. The interest they aroused among their wealthy parishioners in the project dear to their hearts led to the movement for the building of the "Settlement House." Mr. Rockefeller is said to have given assurance that he would be the financial mainstay of the institution. A committee of the church was then appointed, with the Rev. Mr. Richardson at its head, to go ahead with the plans for the work.

The committee has proceeded in a practical manner. Before plans for the building were drawn, the committee engaged A. A. Hill of Louisville, Ky., who had charge of and successfully conducted "The Neighborhood House" in that city, an institution similar to that which it is desired to start here. Mr. Hill came to New York, and for over a year he has lived in a tenement house called the "Settlement," the new "Settlement House," work on which has now begun. Mr. Hill made a thorough study of the neighborhood, and from time to time reported to the church committee. When satisfied as to character of building and work which would best accomplish what they had in mind, those prominent in the movement declared in favor of the project. The architects, York and Sawyer, were engaged to make the plans for the building, and when the plans were ready, contracts were made and the work begun. The excavating work is now in progress. The building will be completed and ready for occupancy in about a year.

In speaking of the work intended to be done at "The Settlement House," A. Hills, who is to be the manager in charge, said to-day:

"The work is to be similar to that of 'The University House' down town. We expect to meet the educational, social, and other needs of the neighborhood. We will move into The Settlement House, the kindergarten and day nursery which the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church has been conducting for some time past at 'The Armitage,' which is badly overcrowded. In 'The Settlement House' we will have public baths, a manual training school, a cooking school, libraries, classrooms, clubrooms, a general assembly room, and a gymnasium complete in all its features. The only living rooms will be for the eight 'residents,' that being the name given to the persons who will be in charge of the various branches of the work. Those of us who will be connected with the active management of the work will endeavor to bring ourselves in perfect sympathy with the neighborhood, so that 'The Settlement House' may become a most popular institution. When the plans were let, the cost of the improvement was figured at $100,000. The work of 'The Settlement House' will begin as soon as the building is ready for occupancy, which will take about a year, owing to its elaborate equipment."

Although John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is but twenty-one years of age, he has manifested great interest in religious work and is lending himself actively to it. His Bible class, which he conducts at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church every Sunday, has grown so large that the ante-room where it was first conducted is no longer able to accommodate it. Mr. Rockefeller, in speaking to his class of young men last Sunday afternoon, said, among other things:

"We jeopardize our whole future life if we do not listen to the voice of conscience. If we listen and obey, then our lives will be as God and Christ intended them to be. It is not enough to simply accept everything that comes to us, distasteful or pleasant. We should constantly strive to lift up ourselves and others nearer to His model."

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt's Dinner for Boys.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt will again give the poor boys, including the newsboys and messenger boys of Newport, a dinner in Masonic Hall on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day. The affair has been intrusted to Miss Amelia Tanner, a prominent member of the King's Daughters of Newport, of which order Mrs. Vanderbilt is the head. Some 300 or more boys will sit down to the dinner. The Mayor and others will make short addresses and an orchestra will play all the afternoon. As each boy leaves the hall he will be presented with a large box of candy. The waitresses will be society women, the majority members of the King's Daughters.

West Point Cadet Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Cadet Ralph N. Hayden of New York, a member of the first class, received painful injuries in a cavalry charge on the plains to-day. He was thrown against a tree by an unmanageable horse. His injuries are not dangerous. He was taken to the hospital.

California Excursions.

Daily excursions in Tourist Cars. Personally conducted every Thursday. Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. Two fast trains daily from Chicago at 6:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. No change of cars. Tickets and information at Chicago and Northwestern Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Poland Water is the sovereign remedy for re-establishing the functions of the stomach.—Adv.

CARRYING KRUEGER'S GOLD?

Story that an American Vessel Has £1,500,000 of It Repeated—May Be Hidden Under Ballast.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Daily Mail has the following from Lorenzo Marques:

"The American bark Fred P. Litchfield, which went ashore here from her moorings during the gale on the night of Oct. 14, and was searched the next day for gold in consequence of a suspicion that she was carrying Mr. Kruger's treasure, to the amount of £1,500,000, will attempt to sail to-day. (Wednesday.)

"There is little doubt that she carries a large quantity of gold hidden under her ballast."

PRINCE CHIGI FINED.

Must Pay $63,000 for Selling Botticelli Madonna to P. A. B. Widener—Latter Also Condemned.

ROME, Oct. 24.—Prince Chigi, who was prosecuted by the Italian Government for selling a painting by Botticelli, which is now in London, was to-day ordered to pay, as a fine for violating the law against selling valuable works of art for exportation, the sum of 315,000 lire, ($63,000,) which is believed to have been the price paid for the picture.

The purchaser, who was summoned to appear before the tribunal, but was in default, was condemned conjointly with Prince Chigi.

The purchaser of the Botticelli Madonna from Prince Chigi was P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia. The picture has not yet arrived in this country.

THE KEMP ESTATES.

Action to Determine Title to Fifth Avenue Real Estate.

An action was brought in the Supreme Court yesterday by Evarts, Choate & Beaman, attorneys for Edward Kemp and others, individually and as executors, &c., of George Kemp, against Arthur T. Kemp and others, as executors and trustees under the will of Julia A. Kemp, for an accounting and to determine the rights of the parties to the action to real estate valued at several millions of dollars.

The property involved is the Buckingham Hotel, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, and running through to Forty-ninth Street; the Belgravia, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street; Fifth Avenue, east side, 61.10 feet north of Forty-ninth Street, 42 by 100 by irregular; Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street; Fifth Avenue, west side, 32.3 feet north of Fifty-sixth Street, 18.2 by 100; Fifth Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100; Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-seventh Street, 25.5 by 100, and the business property 82 and 84 Maiden Lane, 19 Cedar Street, and William Street, northeast corner of Cedar Street.

Edward Kemp, when seen at the Hotel Buckingham last night, said that the action was without significance. "It is my desire," he said, "to get matters in such a shape that they will be in proper order for succeeding heirs. To that end I instructed the attorneys to take such steps as were proper and necessary. This action is merely for the purpose of having an accounting and to see that everything has been done regularly and properly."

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S PLANS.

Will Be Unable to Visit Alabama—He Gave Permission to Hobson to Speak About Him.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Rear Admiral Sampson was seen at the Navy Yard to-day, and in reply to questions said that he had received an invitation to attend the Alabama State Fair at Birmingham, but that it was impossible for him to accept it. He said he had put himself in the hands of Dr. Beyer, and felt that his health would suffer greatly from a trip to Birmingham. The Admiral said he was gaining steadily.

Rear Admiral Sampson said regarding Naval Constructor Hobson's speech, in which he praised the bravery and skill of the Admiral, and said he was dying of a broken heart:

"When Hobson was here he asked me if he might say something to the people of his section about me. I said he might. I knew he would not say anything improper. Hobson is a fine fellow, who performed his duty well, and who nearly lost his life in doing so. He always served me faithfully, and I take an interest in him."

ELEPHANT IN CHICAGO'S PARADE.

Huge Animal Secured to Typify the Republican Party.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—It is now confidently predicted at the headquarters of the commercial, industrial, and sound money parade that more than 100,000 men will be in line on Saturday.

One of the features of the parade will be a live elephant, to typify the Republican Party. After unsuccessful attempts to secure an elephant from the Lincoln Park Zoo and from a circus, the promoters got one in Cincinnati. It will arrive here in a special car Friday morning.

Col. E. C. Young, Chief Marshal, issued a general order to-night assigning the different positions in the parade to clubs and individuals participating. The uniformed divisions will include the Cook County Legion and Rough Riders' clubs and others, estimated at not less than 20,000 men.

The office building brigades and employes of different wholesale houses will be in uniform to the extent of cap and cane, but will not be included in the uniformed division. Marshals and aides will be designated by a Rough Rider's hat, dark clothing, and military leggins.

VERMONT RAILROADS ATTACHED.

New York Contractors Claim $600,000 from the Rutland Canadian.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 24.—To-night an attachment was filed with George E. Johnson, Clerk of the United States Court, in this city, upon both the Rutland and the Rutland-Canadian Railroads in a suit in the United States Court, in which O'Brien & Sheehan, contractors, of New York, seek to recover upward of $600,000 for work in the construction of the latter road. The copies will be served to-morrow.

John C. Sheehan this morning appeared before Judge Wheeler at Brattleboro and took oath in a suit of O'Brien & Sheehan vs. the Rutland Railroad, the Rutland-Canadian Railroad, the Champlain Construction Company, P. W. Clement, Dr. W. Seward Webb, and other Directors of the latter company, in the United States Court, under which Judge Wheeler granted an attachment upon the defendants.

The suit and the attachment upon the railroads do not in any way stop the work of construction continued by the railroad after the service of the injunction stopping the contractors from completing it. The object of the suit is to secure O'Brien and Sheehan in the pending proceedings.

Their claim has been and now is that the Rutland Railroad or the Champlain Construction Company, which is practically the same, is indebted to them in the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. The road holds that it has paid all that is due the contractors.

By Running Waters

Your journey is made if it be by the New York Central, up the Hudson River through the Mohawk Valley, passing Niagara Falls and beside the great lakes.—Adv.

Poland Water is the sovereign remedy for re-establishing the functions of the stomach.—Adv.

ALVORD NOT YET UNDER ARREST

First National's Note Teller at Home, Chief Foley Thinks.

HOW STEALINGS WERE HIDDEN

Indictment Expected To-day—The Defaulter's Duties and His Control of the Bank's Mail.

The $690,000 loss sustained by the First National Bank through its defaulting note teller, Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., was almost the sole topic of discussion in banking circles in this city yesterday.

Alvord, who disappeared last Thursday, has not been apprehended.

Chief of Police Foley of Mount Vernon, where Alvord lives, expressed the opinion last night that the note teller is not far from his home, and may be inside of his own house, and further that the bank officials may be dickering to obtain a considerable restitution of the diverted funds.

This is denied by Alvord's lawyers, while the counsel for the bank declined to talk.

A conference of the bank's officials, its counsel, and Bank Examiner Hanna was held at the First National Bank yesterday morning. Examiner Hanna, upon leaving the conference, immediately went to the office of United States District Attorney Burnett, where he was closeted with the latter official for a short time.

It was afterward stated that, as a result of these conferences, the Federal Grand Jury will be asked to-day to bring in an indictment against Alvord.

Deputy Controller of the Currency Kane issued a statement at Washington, showing how the peculations were made and then concealed, even during the note teller's vacations. He declared that the amount was about $690,000

Vice President Hine then gave out a short supplementary statement as to how the peculations were covered up, in which he differed in some details with the statement of Deputy Controller Kane.

In regard to Alvord's duties as note teller in the First National, it was learned that, with the development of the business of the bank and especially the increase of its out-of-town exchanges, the note teller's work increased until he had control over thirty subordinate employes.

In many large banks, it is stated that a mail clerk opens the morning letters, and, after making a record of their contents, turns them over to the note teller, thus acting as a check on the latter. Alvord opened the mail himself, and it is said that on days when he was absent his work was so far as possible, left to accumulate for him on his return the next day.

Jacob F. Miller, Alvord's lawyer, said that Alvord held no real estate in his own name, and that the title to the house in Mount Vernon stands in the name of Mrs. Alvord.

Vice President Hine of the First National declined to explain the nature of the reserve fund, out of which the note teller's false entries were charged, so that the surplus and profits of the bank, as they appeared in its last published statement, would not be diminished.

Russell Sage, talking of the defalcation, recommended the adoption of a policy of shifting the work of bank clerks as a safeguard against dishonesty

Local bookmakers say that Alvord is little known at the racetracks in and near this city, that he was seen at those places chiefly on holidays.

He is believed to have been not so much of a speculator in Wall Street as a backer of important business enterprises.

He is said to be the owner of a half interest in a jewelry store and the backer of a large Broadway haberdashery, as well as being behind a large number of other business ventures. His position as note teller brought him in touch with important business men, and afforded him an opportunity to go into promising deals of a business nature.

Alvord is said to have profited largely through these business ventures, and the apparent confidence of the bank officials in their ability to obtain a considerable restitution is attributed to the belief that Alvord's use of money has been clever and far-seeing, and satisfactory in the matter of profits.

Bank Examiner Hanna said last night that the examination of the books of the First National gave him no reason for believing that Alvord had an accomplice.

"Although the great number of books," he added, "makes it difficult to conceal stealings, it also increases the difficulties in discovering them when they are committed by a clever man."

Mr. Hanna, in response to an inquiry as to the methods employed by bank examiners, refused to say anything except of the most general character, on the ground that it was against the rules.

MR. HINE'S STATEMENT.

His Explanation of Alvord's Method—Note Teller May Be Indicted—The Loss $690,000.

President Baker and the other officials of the bank arrived at their desks early yesterday morning. Mr. Baker refused to answer all questions and referred all seekers for information to Vice President Francis L. Hine, who had been designated to do the talking for the bank officials. Mr. Hine gave out the following statement:

Alvord's false entries appear to have commenced about five years ago.

One of his duties was to collect drafts and notes not payable through the Clearing House, a considerable part of these usually being paid in cash.

He appropriated a portion of this cash from time to time, as opportunity offered, before any of it was turned over to the money clerk.

The discrepancy was concealed by adding to the item of "Exchanges for the Clearing House" on the note teller's balance book an amount equal to the sum of abstractions.

Until his recent disappearance, Alvord has not been absent from the bank during one business day this year. He did not take his usual vacation last Summer, requesting that instead he might take a month next Winter for a trip to California.

After a conference between the officials of the First National Bank, Bank Examiner Charles A. Hanna and a representative of the firm of Peabody, Baker & Peabody, counsel for the bank, Mr. Hanna visited United States District Attorney Burnett, and it was said that a request would be made to-day for the indictment of Alvord.

When District Attorney Burnett was asked if a warrant had been issued for Alvord's arrest he said:

"That is a question I cannot answer. It is contrary to the regulations of our office to give out any information regarding the issuance of warrants. It is true that in this case there is not the reason for secrecy which prompted the establishment of the regulations, for Alvord is already a fugitive and undoubtedly expecting arrest. Nevertheless I cannot say what we have done or will do."

THE TELLER'S VACATIONS.

When it became known that the stealings of the note teller had extended over a period of five years there was much comment because his peculations had not been discovered before. Mr. Hine informed a reporter that Alvord had, previous to this year, taken a vacation every Summer, and that during his absences from the bank his duties were performed by another employe.

"Was it possible for him to have covered up his tracks so skillfully as to have avoided detection during the time he was away on his vacations?" Mr. Hine was asked.

"It was not only possible, but he did it," was the answer, and then Mr. Hine added:

"During such times as Alvord was away from the bank on vacations no suspicions were ever aroused. No traces of wrongdoing were ever discovered by those who had charge of his desk during his absences."

Wall Street is anxious to know just how Alvord manipulated his books so as to cover up his shortage when he was away from the bank.

One explanation is that he did not leave on his vacations until after he had made out the monthly balances for the bank's correspondents, then charged his stealings to the accounts of out-of-town banks, and returned in time to cancel these charges and make out the balances for the next month.

Mr. Hine was asked if further investigations led to the belief that Alvord had had an accomplice. He said:

"I am almost tired of answering that question. There is absolutely nothing on which to base a theory of collusion. He worked alone."

"It is rumored that two of your clerks failed to report for duty this morning. Is that true?" was asked.

"That is all rot," was the smiling answer. "There seems to be a new rumor every minute."

Mr. Hine was asked regarding the methods of the United States National Bank Examiners, and said:

"They simply walk in and take charge of the books. They give the bank officials no intimation of their coming and can come at any time, although it is the usual custom for the examiners to examine each bank twice every year. They can make their examinations more frequently if they so desire. In most banks, and that is the rule in the First National, independent examinations are made. This is for the bank's own satisfaction."

"Is it not strange that a note teller could, without accomplices, have stolen $700,000 and avoided detection for five years?" was asked.

"It looks strange," he said, "but at this time we do not care to say anything further than we have made public in our statement."

THE AMOUNT UNDER $700,000.

"Will the amount stolen by Alvord go over $700,000?" was then asked.

"No. The amount given in our first statement was a maximum figure. It will actually be less than at first stated, or $690,000, as announced from Washington."

"Have you any idea where Alvord is?"

"We know nothing at all. That is in the hands of the detectives," was the answer.

"Do you entertain any hope of his immediate apprehension?"

"All I know is that he has not yet been caught; further than that I do not care to talk."

"How much money do you expect to realize on any restitution which may be made?"

"I must decline to go into any details regarding that. I have already said that we hoped to recover a substantial sum, and that is all that I will say at this time."

Mr. Hine declined to say just what were the exact duties Alvord performed in the bank. It has been admitted that he carried cash balances, and it was believed that his opportunity to steal came chiefly from the power he had to collect on notes.

Representatives of the bank were reported as having made a still hunt among the brokerage houses in the financial district, presumably for proof of the rumors that the note teller had lost large sums in stock speculations. The bank officials refused to talk about the matter.

Some little excitement was created shortly after the noon hour when a cab drove up to the bank entrance and two men, carrying between them a leather valise, apparently well filled, alighted and walked into the main office of the bank and thence into one of the private offices. At once the curious hangers on congregated around the doors and began to speculate as to the probable contents of the valise, and soon a story was circulating that it contained some of the money taken by Alvord. This was pronounced absurd at the bank, where it was explained that what the valise really contained was $1,000 in silver dollars.

Another rumor told how Mrs. Alvord had arranged to visit the bank and had made arrangements for the turning over of all property, real and personal, belonging to her and her husband, to the bank officers, as part restitution for the money stolen by her husband. Mr. Hine said there was no truth in the rumor, but declined to say what the bank expected to recover.

The bank officials said that they had no knowledge of Alvord's reported gambling at the race tracks, nor did they know anything of his alleged life in the Tenderloin. Alvord, they said, had arrived at the bank about 9 o'clock or a little later every morning, and remained at his desk, except for luncheon, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he left the bank to go to the station to catch his train for his home, in Mount Vernon. At the bank he had the reputation of being a hard-working man, who took a great interest in his work and was devoted to his family. He enjoyed the utmost confidence of his superiors.

VIEWS OF ACCOUNTANTS.

Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, talking yesterday of the defalcation, said:

"Undoubtedly the onus of blame for these great and serious defalcations lies in the overweening confidence of Directors of affairs in their own methods of keeping track of their income and outgo. This confidence leads to a false security, which is almost sure to be taken advantage of sooner or later by some dishonest employe.

"We have never yet known, in our professional experience, of a great theft of this kind that was not assisted by the recklessness of Directors that they knew just how their affairs stood, just how to keep them well in hand, and that their employes could not get ahead of them. This very attitude of mind it is that often opposes the complete investigation of accounts by independent and disinterested accountants, an investigation imperatively demanded by the conditions of our credit system. It was to prevent these calamitous shortcomings that the profession of certified public accountant was legalized by the accountants' act of the State of New York in 1896.

"In this particular case, it is impossible for us to state the remedy that might be applied in the system, as we are not familiar with the method by which he succeeded in getting hold of the money."

THINKS ALVORD IS AT HOME.

Chief Foley Believes the Bank Is Negotiating with Him—No Effort Made to Arrest Him, He Says.

There was a well-defined rumor in Mount Vernon last night that Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the defaulting note teller of the First National Bank, was either in his home in that city or that he was secreted in some place where he could easily be reached as soon as the negotiations said to be going on between the bank officials and the attorneys for Alvord are completed.

Among those who believe that Alvord is in Mount Vernon is Chief of Police Foley, who, strangely enough, has not been asked to arrest the defaulter, and who does not know officially that Alvord is wanted for a crime. This state of affairs is widely commented on by the people in Mount Vernon. It seems strange, they say, that if the bank really wants Alvord, Chief Foley and his assistants, who know the man well, should not have been furnished with warrants and asked to pick him up on sight.

"I would not be a bit surprised to find out that Alvord is and has been in his house since this thing first came out," said the Chief last night. "That is my opinion, mind. I have nothing positive to base it on, but if it turns out that I am right I will not claim any credit, but I will probably say to myself that I was right all along.

"You can't make me believe that the bank is not dickering with Alvord's representatives. Everything points to the fact that it is, and if there are Pinkerton men around the house they are there, in my opinion, more for the purpose of keeping Alvord from getting away than for the purpose of catching him should he come back. They have not asked me to do anything in the matter, but I wish you would say in that connection that I am not at all sore about that.

"But just figure out that the bank knew a week ago that its note teller was a thief. Did they immediately set the machinery of the law in motion to try to catch him? No. They held the story of the defalcation back while they dickered, and when it was not within reason that such a tale could longer remain secret they let it out.

WHAT WAS NOT DONE.

"Then, what did they do? Try to catch the thief? No, again. They had talks with his lawyer and with other representatives. They made vague statements that they expected to get a large part of that money back. They didn't do the first thing that it seems in reason they should have done. They didn't attach the man's property nor his wife's diamonds nor his real estate in New Rochelle nor a lot worth $10,000 that he owns here, outside of the property that stands in his wife's name.

"In fact, the whole thing seems to be a succession of what they did not do rather than what they did, and so I say that I believe that bank knows where Alvord is, and I wouldn't be surprised if he was right here. As soon as they have got back everything that can be got back, and I believe that it will be nearly as large as the amount he took, the bank will show its hand, and Alvord will probably be allowed to go free, if such a thing can be arranged.

"I am not clear on the point whether Alvord can be proceeded against independently of the bank, but I imagine he can. I think the authorities can force the bank to act, but be this as it may be, it is all the more reason why things are being held in abeyance. I don't believe Alvord, who is a slick customer, will give up until he can be assured of immunity.

"If he has to take his medicine he might as well have what he got away with when his time is up, as give up and be sent up, too. So is it not possible that the bank is sounding the authorities on the question of immunity and restitution, and that Alvord is holding off to await the result?

"I imagine it has been pretty well understood that an arrest would terminate all negotiations, and that the bank could whistle for its money, which is in all probability well salted. If the finish had not come as quickly as it did I believe that Alvord would have gotten away with the bundle in good shape."

One of Alvord's most intimate friends, who has heretofore refused to discuss the matter because he said he did not want to get mixed up in it at all, and who consented to talk last night under the pledge that his name would not be used, expressed the opinion that Alvord was not far away, and that he had most of the loot that he took from the bank safely planted.

This gentleman was one of those who laid out the Chester Hill section in Mount Vernon and knows more about Alvord's

Then it drove down Lincoln Avenue and disappeared.

A while later all the lights in the house, except that in the library, on the second floor, were extinguished. This was kept burning until some time after midnight. At 8:30 o'clock John H. Murphy and Mrs. Murphy, friends of the family, were admitted to the house. They left about 10 o'clock.

Mr. Murphy made a statement yesterday to the effect that he would not be at all surprised to hear that Alvord had gone away to commit suicide. He said at first that the defaulter, whose close friend he claimed to be, was phlegmatic, and later that he became sensitive, and that the shock of discovery would drive him to suicide.

When pressed further for a reason for his statement, Mr. Murphy said:

"It is only my opinion, and I have nothing to base it on."

MRS. ALVORD IN THE CITY.

Mrs. Alvord went to New York yesterday morning and was said to be in consultation with her husband's attorneys during the day. She left Mount Vernon on the 8 o'clock train and drove to Pelham instead of to the Mount Vernon station in order to escape attention. She was dressed in a handsome blue tailor-made gown and wore a black toque on her blonde hair. A veil partly concealed her features.

Mrs. Alvord was seen on lower Broadway during the afternoon, and returned on the 4:10 train due at Pelham at 3:10, and her carriage awaited her there. With her, when she returned, was Mr. Decker, of the firm of Miller, Decker & Miller, her husband's attorneys. As she alighted from her carriage she was asked if she had any statement to make:

"I have absolutely nothing to say," was her reply, as she hurried into the house. "You will have to talk with Mr. Miller."

Mr. Decker accompanied Mrs. Alvord into the house, but came out a few minutes later and took the 4:10 train to New York. When questioned he said:

"There is nothing new. I have nothing to add to the statement already made by Mr. Miller."

One of the friends of the defaulter in Mount Vernon said yesterday that about two months ago he was at Woodmanston Inn, in Westchester County, which is run by Edward Regan, who also runs the Pabst Hotel in this city, and that he saw Alvord with an imposing-looking blonde who was not his wife. Alvord and the woman had driven to the place and drove away. They were drinking wine. The person who made this statement knows Mrs. Alvord well, and was positive that it was not she who accompanied Alvord on this occasion.

Nothing positive can be learned in Mount Vernon concerning Mrs. Alvord's antecedents. The woman looks at least ten years younger than her husband, and it is generally believed that they were married in 1885 or 1886. Some of their acquaintances said they understood that Mrs. Alvord was from the West, while others said she was the daughter of a butcher in Harlem. None of the friends of the family who were seen ever remembered meeting any of Mrs. Alvord's relatives at her house.

A number of Pinkerton men were about the house in Mount Vernon during the day. Late last night four of the men took cover in the houses of neighbors, two going to one house and two to another.

It was on the same block in which Alvord lives that Robert McCurdy Lord of New Jersey hired a house some weeks ago in which to commit suicide. There were also two robberies on the street recently.

It was learned last night that about a year ago Alvord bought a lot with a frontage of 150 feet on Summit Avenue, almost opposite where his house is situated. For this plot he paid $10,000, and he had announced his intention of building on it a house much larger and more pretentious than the one he now occupies.

HOW THE BANK WAS ROBBED.

Acting Controller Kane Says Alvord Covered His Shortage Daily from the Morning Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—T. P. Kane, the Acting Controller of the Currency, to-day gave out the following statement regarding the defalcation in the First National Bank of New York:

"During the progress of the examination by Bank Examiner Hanna on Oct. 15 of the First National Bank Assistant Cashier Backus discovered that the note and exchange teller, Alvord, was short in his cash to an amount which has since been found to be $630,000.

"His thefts have been going on for a long time. The plan of concealing them and making the cash on hand agree with the amount for which he was accountable, as shown by the books, was to take out of the morning mail, of which he was in charge, a sufficient number of cash items to cover the aggregate amount of his defalcation and add them to the exchanges for the Clearing House received during the preceding day. The examination of the exchanges at the time of examination showed the total amount correct, but $630,000 of the items had been taken from the morning receipts and listed with the previous day's exchanges, the amount of morning additions being reduced that much, so that the sum of the two aggregated the correct amount.

"A change in the slip by Alvord later in the day caused inquiry and comparison to be made at the Clearing House, when it was discovered that the two items of 'previous day's exchanges' and 'morning additions' did not correspond with the list checked by the examiner, and a count of the current day's cash and checks in the hands of the third teller revealed a shortage of $630,000.

"The shortage seems to have been about $100,000 two years ago, and has been increased gradually since that time, the teller concealing the same in the morning additions, which always amounted to much more than the amount of his shortage, and never entered into the count of the preceding day's cash.

"There is no way to have a check on the morning additions to the exchanges except by counting the note teller's cash and checks twice, or to begin examinations of cash in the evening, which is otherwise objectionable.

"The bank has charged out the amount of the shortage without impairing its surplus or undivided profits account.

"A further examination of Alvord's accounts by the officers of the bank shows that his stealings have been going on for several years. Fourteen months ago he took a two weeks' vacation, and an examination of his tickets preceding his going and after his return shows that he covered his shortage while absent by making a number of charges to out-of-town accounts, and credited back the amounts on his return before the monthly statements were sent out.

"The amount of his shortage at various periods in the past seems to have gone up and down, and it is probable this is due to the fact that whenever he had reason to expect any investigation of his cash or a periodical visit from the examiner he would doctor it by taking off these false charges against large accounts.

"In the present instance the examiner went into the bank a month ahead of the usual six months' period, the last preceding examination having been made May 15, 1900, and this unexpected visit prevented a manipulation of the figures by Alvord and led to a discovery of the defalcation.

"This theft could probably have been prevented by a rotation of the clerical force of the bank, thus placing each department under the supervision of different persons successively.

"There is no way to accurately check the accounts of an employe if he has access to the succeeding day's cash from which to make good his shortage of the current day (and this is what Alvord has always had) and has also the opportunity to hold back credits for a longer time than the day on which the letters inclosing items are received."

Vice President Hine of the First National Bank was asked yesterday about the statement given out in Washington by Deputy Controller Kane regarding the methods employed by the defaulting note teller. He replied:

"According to Mr. Kane's statement the shortage was discovered by the bank examiners, when as a matter of fact the shortage was discovered by the bank employes after the bank examiners had completed their work and pronounced everything all right. The bank examiners finished their work on Tuesday or Wednesday of last week. The shortage was discovered on Thursday, and the bank examiners knew nothing of it until Friday."

Mr. Hine declared that the statement contained other inaccuracies, but declined to say what they were.

LITTLE SEEN ON LOCAL TRACKS

Alvord Not Known Here as a Gambler—Speculation in Stocks—His Extravagance.

Inquiry among the bookmakers and betting men of the local race tracks yesterday failed to disclose any knowledge of Alvord as a turf gambler, so far as metropolitan tracks are concerned. The leading men of the betting ring denied any acquaintance with the missing bank teller. Neither layers nor bettors knew him, and the only attaché of the metropolitan race courses who even knew Alvord by sight was Seymour Butler, who is Robert Pinkerton's assistant in the management of the police arrangements on the race tracks.

Mr. Butler said he knew Alvord slightly through having seen him when he visited the First National Bank on business. He had noticed the missing teller on rare occasions, such as public holidays and when great racing events drew big crowds to the tracks. Alvord then visited the race course, as did thousands of other employes of business firms, for a holiday outing, but if the missing man ever made large bets it was without Mr. Butler's knowledge. Alvord was invariably accompanied by his wife on these visits, and Butler declared that he had never seen him with any other woman.

Other persons who knew Alvord intimately supported this statement and said that the woman who was with Alvord on his visits to the race tracks and to places of amusement was Mrs. Alvord.

The betting men of the race track said that Alvord could not possibly have lost any great amount of money on the race track, even if he bet through commissioners, without his identity being discovered. To lose anything approximating the sum of Alvord's defalcation while keeping his name a secret, they declared, was impossible. Even had he bet through a commissioner, the placing of any large sums would have attracted attention, and the bookmakers, who pay men specially to keep them informed of what is going on and who is betting, must have learned whence the commissions came. The big operators of the ring agreed that as race track betting goes at present, the placing of even $500 each on races for any length of time would have caused a race track sensation until it was known who was the bettor.

Of Mrs. Alvord's visits to the race tracks, it was said that she frequently occupied a box at the more important courses, though seldom accompanied by her husband. She bet on the races—of that men who knew her were sure, but they did not know that she bet any large amounts, and as her bets were always placed by the regular race track messengers, it was assumed that her wagers were not of extraordinary size.

Inquiry was made among the messengers, but none of these could recall any woman who could be Mrs. Alvord who made large bets. When Alvord was with his wife he usually bet from $25 to $50 on each race.

ALVORD'S SPECULATION IN STOCKS.

One man who is intimately acquainted with the Alvords and who was a frequent guest at their home in Mount Vernon, declared that he never recalled the missing teller having spoken of race horses. He knew, however, that Alvord speculated heavily in stocks, and he recalled an incident, in connection with Alvord's dealing in the stock market, that occurred at Saratoga Summer before last.

Alvord had given an order for the purchase of 2,000 shares of a certain stock. The acquaintance was with him when Alvord heard from his broker, who reported that he had bought 4,000 shares on the order. Alvord remarked that he had ordered only 2,000 shares, and the broker protested that he thought the order was for 4,000. To this Alvord answered:

"Never mind about it. I will take what you bought."

The result was that Alvord closed the deal a few days later with a profit of $24,000, and when notified of his profit remarked to his friend and guest that the broker's error had doubled his winnings.

To the best of this friend's knowledge all of Alvord's deals in the stock market were on the same large scale, and he said he could understand readily how the bank teller might have disposed of much of the First National Bank's money.

This friend is positive that Alvord did not gamble extensively, either on the turf or at cards and gambling games. Speculation and extravagant living, he said, were responsible for Alvord's downfall.

The same friend recalled as instances of Alvord's extravagance that he had given "beefsteak dinners," in connection with other entertainments, at his home in Mount Vernon, and had paid noted New York chefs to prepare the beefsteaks. When Alvord and his family came to New York a year ago, he said, the missing teller took an expensive suite of apartments at the Imperial Hotel and kept open house during his week's stay in the city.

The three-thousand-dollar steam launch, which Alvord used in the latter part of the past season, this friend said, Alvord had told him was only a makeshift until he could replace the yacht he had earlier in the season. This yacht cost $12,000 and was insured for $8,000. Alvord, the friend said, collected the full amount of the insurance when the boat was destroyed by fire. He boasted that he would replace the craft with a much larger and costlier vessel, but having use for a boat for only a small part of the Summer had been content temporarily with the steam launch.

ALVORD'S REAL ESTATE.

His Home in His Wife's Name—His Counsel Knows of No Other Holdings.

Jacob F. Miller, Alvord's lawyer, said yesterday that so far as he knew, Alvord owned no real estate in his own name.

"The title to the house in which they lived at Mount Vernon," he said, "stands in the name of Mrs. Alvord. It is probably worth from $25,000 to $30,000. There is a small mortgage upon it, but I am not at liberty to say how much."

Mr. Miller said that if Alvord bought real estate in the names of members of his family he was without personal knowledge of the fact.

"Do you know where Alvord is now?" Mr. Miller was asked.

"Really, I cannot talk about my client," said Mr. Miller.

"When did you see him last?"

"I think it was last Thursday."

"Do you know if the blonde woman, who has been mentioned as Mr. Alvord's wife?"

"I suppose so, though I really cannot say."

A report was printed later in the day to the effect that Mr. Miller had said that he was conducting negotiations with the First National Bank, but would not state their exact nature. Mr. Decker, Mr. Miller's partner, when seen late yesterday afternoon said that the statement was absolutely untrue.

"Mr. Miller never said anything of the kind," he said. "I have been present whenever he talked to reporters, and he did not make the remark credited to him, or anything like it. We have no statement to give out at present, but I want to deny positively the remarks quoted."

A reporter called several times to see Mr. Baker of Peabody & Baker, at his office, 2 Wall Street. On each occasion he was told that Mr. Baker positively had no statement to make.

THE BANK'S RESERVE FUND.

Information as to Its Nature Refused—How Losses Might Be Charged Off.

The statement made in the announcement by the bank officials of the defalcation, to the effect that the aggregate of the false entries had been charged off on the books of the bank out of the reserve fund without diminishing the surplus and profits of the bank as reported in its last published statement, excited some comment in banking circles.

Bank officials generally were averse to talking about the trouble in the First National. One man, prominent in banking circles, discussing the matter of the reserve fund, said:

"A bank may have a reserve fund which does not appear in its statement, simply by entering the value of its securities at a conservative figure, and, in case of losses, the institution would be in a position to avail itself of the reserve fund thus obtained. Another way in which a bank could charge off losses without diminishing the surplus and profits as reported in the last published statement, would be available, provided the bank had made sufficient profits since the last published statement to offset the losses. In either of those two ways a defalcation could be charged off so as not to alter the bank's published statement. The officials could also make up the losses by going directly into their own pockets."

Vice President Hine of the First National, when asked yesterday about the nature of this reserve fund, said that it was their own matter, and that some other banks presumably had a similar fund.

"Is it something that is not reported at all in the financial statement of the bank?"

"It did not appear in our last statement," he replied.

"Would a stockholder of the bank, who was not also a Director or other officer, have any knowledge of such a reserve fund which did not appear in the published statement of the bank?"

"Sometimes stockholders know what is going on and sometimes they don't."

"Was this reserve a bookkeeping asset, due to the placing of conservative estimates on the bank's securities?"

"I don't think," was the reply, "that that is a matter of public interest."

MOVING BANK CLERKS AROUND.

Russell Sage Recommends the System as a Safeguard Against Dishonesty.

Russell Sage believes that were the banks to adopt a "moving" policy—transferring, that is, men from one post to another—it would be one of the best safeguards against dishonesty and would at the same time make better all-round bankers. Discussing this subject yesterday, Mr. Sage said:

"When I read in the newspapers first about Schreiber and then about Alvord, I was very much impressed with the fact that it is an unwise policy to let a man handling great sums of money stay too long in one position. In the first place, he gets into a rut and is not likely to do the best kind of work.

"In the second place, being left undisturbed, say for some years, he becomes so thoroughly familiar with the books and affairs generally under his control that he is able to see easily where he might appropriate money temporarily—for none of them ever starts out with the intention of keeping it forever. Should he be weak morally, or speculatively inclined, the temptation may be too strong for him, and he yields—because he believes that he may be able to hide his peculations.

"Now, while a man's nature would not be changed by the 'moving system,' peculations would certainly be less liable to occur, or if they did occur, to go on for long undiscovered. One official changing to another department would speedily detect any errors or wrongdoing—that is, if he understands his business.

"To my mind, you cannot put too strong a safeguard upon young men handling money. Assuredly it is not well to put a premium on dishonesty by allowing clerks to go on undisturbed in their work for years."

The recent Schreiber defalcation led one large bank and one large trust company in this city to institute the system of moving around their employes, so that each would know as much as possible of every other man's business. Several other trust companies, as well as some banks, are considering the advisability of adopting the moving system.

FATE OF DR. VAN PELT.

Lost in Hell Gate Waters, His Friends Now Fear.

The failure of the Rev. Dr. Daniel Van Pelt, well known as an author, translator, lecturer, and historical authority, to return to his home in Astoria, after going for a late bath in the dangerous waters of Hell Gate Tuesday night, and the finding yesterday of his clothing, neatly folded, on top of the high ledge, known as Scaly Rock, has aroused grave fears for his safety in the minds of his family and intimate friends.

Cries for help coming from the river, heard late that night, reported by Ward's Island watchmen and passers by along the Shore Road, strengthen the belief of Dr. Van Pelt's family and friends that the doctor, who was a poor swimmer, was either seized with cramps or ventured beyond his depth and was swept away by the strong tide running at all times at this point in the East River.

Dr. Van Pelt lived at 80 Remsen Street, Astoria, with his wife and son. Until two years ago he was the pastor of the First Dutch Reformed Church of that place. This position he resigned at the request of the Consistory. He was prominent in the North and South Classis of the Church and was an authority on all matters appertaining to this denomination in America.

After his retirement from the pastorate of the Astoria church he devoted his entire time to literary work and was the author of several historical works on the early occupancy of New York City and State by the Dutch. His "History of New York" is an authority on this subject, and at the time of his disappearance he was engaged in the translation of early documentary records for the State. His translations of works of Dutch writers are numerous.

For the last six weeks it was his custom to take nightly baths after working late at his translations. Tuesday night, after his wife and son retired, he went as usual for his plunge, about 11 o'clock. He changed his clothes in his study and donned an old suit.

Scaly Rock is about half a mile from his residence. It is one of the most dangerous parts of the Long Island shore. In Summer, at high tide, along a narrow strip of land called Sandy Beach, at its foot children go wading and swimming, but only the most expert swimmers venture any distance out, even in the day time.

Mrs. Van Pelt missed her husband about daylight, and sent for George Wolsen of 201 Franklin Street, a friend of the family, to have him hunt for the doctor. Mr. Wolsen found the clothing on the rock and reported the discovery to the Astoria police. Mrs. Van Pelt was prostrated last night and referred all callers to Mr. Wolsen. She scouted the idea of suicide.

The son of Martin Dunn, a milkman, living near the Shore Road, returning to his home Tuesday night, heard cries of distress coming apparently from the river. Running to the water's edge, he shouted a reply, but was answered only by watchmen from Ward's Island, who also heard the cries.

The watchmen put out in a boat, but could see nothing in the darkness and rain. The tide was running out at the rate of about eight miles an hour.

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORD.

Boralma and Senator L. Set a New Mark for Amateur Driving.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—John Shepard, the Robert Bonner of Boston, has for some time had in contemplation the lowering of the double team trotting record, and to-day at Readville he accomplished the feat.

The horses which he drove were his own, Senator L. and Thomas W. Lawson's Boralma. After scoring once Mr. Shepard nodded for the word, and went to the quarter in 0:35, which was slow for such a fast team in trying for a record. They went to the half in 1:08¾, going the second quarter as smooth as one horse, in 0:33. They were now stepping in fine form, and reached the three-quarter mark in 1:41½, covering the third quarter in 0:32¾.

As they turned into the stretch Mr. Shepard's voice could be heard urging the pair on, and nobly did they answer his call, for they came home the last quarter in 0:31½ and the half in 1:03¾, making the mile in 2:12½. This beats the best amateur record of 2:13, made by Belle Hamlin and Justina in 1890.

Mr. Shepard said after the trial that had he gone away faster he would have taken at least a second off the world's record of 2:12¼, made by Honest George and Belle Hamlin, driven by Ed Geers in 1892. On Wednesday next he will try for this record.

FLORIDA LOSES TERRITORY.

Boundary Corrected and Alabama Gets 200,000 Acres.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 24.—A portion of West Florida has been annexed to Alabama, and Alabama thus gains 200,000 acres of the best timber lands in the South. Of this, 4,000 acres are school lands, and the public school system of the State is enriched just that much. The land is on the boundary of Alabama and Florida, and the line has been moved south into Florida one mile or more on the Chattahoochee River. From this point it goes westwardly to the old boundary line near Flomaton.

In 1826 the Government authorized a survey to fix the boundary line, and it was made by Gen. Caffey. Ten years later another survey was made, and it was found that the official records had given Florida a narrow strip of land 100 miles in length too much. For some reason no notice was taken of the matter, and for seventy-odd years the strip officially belonged to Florida.

In the old records allusion is made to the "Tallahassee Meridian," but none appears in the new. This fact led Land Commissioner Deyampert to investigate, and annexation as the only means of correcting the error was decided upon. The United States Land Office has just approved the transfer.

THE PATERSON TRAGEDY

More Arrests Expected in the Jennie Bosscheiter Case.

CABMAN CONFESSED ON FRIDAY

Dr. Townsend to Testify for the State—Murder in the First Degree Will Be Charged.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 24.—The disclosures made by the police of this city yesterday, following the arrest of Walter C. McAlister, George J. Kerr, William A. Death, and Andrew Campbell, who were lodged in jail charged with murdering Jennie Bosscheiter, were supplemented by other evidence to-day, furnishing details even more hideous than at first made public. As the developments follow in rapid succession the city is becoming wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, and there is said to be some uneasiness expressed by the officials at the jail where the four accused men are confined.

Although none of the prisoners was to be taken from the jail to court to-day, and there was not the slightest chance of getting sight of them, a crowd of fully 500 persons was congregated on Main Street in front of the jail throughout this afternoon. While no threats were made openly by the crowd, there were loud mutterings against the four men confined there and several persons were heard to remark that in many localities such a fiendish crime would not so long escape expiation. The crowd continued so large that a policeman was stationed in front of the building to keep the people moving as much as possible. The shocking details of the midnight ride with the senseless body of the dying girl has stirred the entire city, and nothing else is being talked of on the streets.

It was learned to-day that the police are preparing to make at least two more arrests in connection with the case. One of these suspects will be charged with being an accessory before the fact and the other will probably be added to the list of those charged with murder in the first degree. One of these men is said to be a drug clerk, who, it is asserted, sold Walter McAlister the chloral preparation with which Jennie Bosscheiter was poisoned. A bottle containing this mixture was found on McAlister after his arrest, and is now in the hands of the police. The bottle bears the label of a certain drug store, and has a writing in the space set apart for the label for the designation of the drug contained in the bottle. There is merely a printed skull and crossbones, denoting poison.

An analysis of the contents remaining in the hands of the police shows a large percentage of chloral. In other words, the mixture is what is known as knock-out drops. The records of the drug store show no sale of a chloral mixture for weeks back, but it is charged that for a long time McAlister has been in the habit of coming into the store periodically, winking at a certain prescription clerk, and getting a certain bottle filled. At the drug store yesterday it was found that this prescription clerk was out of town, and had been absent for several days. His arrest may take place at any time.

OTHERS ARE IMPLICATED.

An even more important arrest may take place at a certain saloon where it is said the unsuspecting victim of the crime was drugged. It is absolutely certain that one or more persons at this saloon assisted in one way or another in the crime, or at least was perfectly aware of its commission. With the development of the gruesome story it has become apparent that the police of Patterson, after groping blindly on the case from early Friday morning, literally stumbled upon it on Monday by accident, when the full details had been known to at least one outside person since a few hours after the completion of the ride to death.

It came through the uneasy conscience of a cab driver, the night hawk who, accustomed to many weird experiences in the small hours of the night, weakened and qualified after that midnight ride during which Jennie Bosscheiter died. This man was August Scowcroft. He was arrested yesterday and placed in jail as a witness in the case against the four accused men. He was taken before Judge Barkalow in the Criminal Court this morning, and with the consent of Acting Public Prosecutor Shaw was released on $500 bail, which was furnished by Richard Randall, his counsel, and the driver hitched up his horse to his ill-fated victoria and took his old stand near the Erie station. He refused to talk about the case, but it was learned positively that it was he who on Monday morning gave the police their first clue that led to the discovery of the perpetrators of the murder. It was more than a clue—it was an elaborate description of the wild ride through the countryside on Thursday night, with the name of every participator in the crime and nearly all the details connected with the affair. This information had been carefully written out in a lawyer's office by the conscience-stricken and terrified cabman early Friday morning, five hours after the death ride had ended, even before the body of the dead girl was found, and more than three days before the first arrest was made.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

The police have not given out all of this confession, which makes the deed of the four accused men appear even more sickening than at first. The complete story as learned from an unimpeachable source by a reported for THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day is as follows:

Early last Friday morning Scowcroft went to the office of a lawyer and in a voice broken with agitation said that he had been an unwilling party to a crime and wanted to know what was best to be done. His story in the main was similar to that told in THE TIMES of yesterday morning, but contains some startling details that have either been suppressed or as yet unknown to the police. Scowcraft said that he had been called to Christopher Saal's saloon, on Bridge and Straight Streets, by telephone at about 9:30 o'clock on Thursday evening. He drove up to the side entrance of the saloon, and after waiting a few moments he saw a woman come out of the door and peer cautiously up and down th street as if to see that no one was in sight. The coast being clear, the woman re-entered the place, and a moment later, McAlister, Kerr, Death, and Campbell came out carrying a woman's body between them. Campbell and Death held on to her arms and McAlister and Kerr each held a leg.

The girl's head hung back and she appeared to be lifeless save for a feeble groan at intervals. She was bundled into the carriage, followed by the two men, and the driver was instructed to drive over the Wagalaw Bridge and on to the old Abe Coe tavern, or half-way house, which stands on the line separating Passaic and Bergen Counties, three miles from Paterson. The four men seemed to be flushed with liquor, but were not drunk in the ordinary sense of the word. They found the tavern closed and switched off to the right to the Rocky Road, a lonely highway.

The girl's head kept dropping forward and was thrust back by one of the men. She uttered groans at intervals. Finally the driver was ordered to stop, and one of the men snatched his lap robe from Scowcroft's knees and threw it on the ground.

THE DRIVER WEAKENED.

The continued groans of the senseless girl terrified the driver, and he started to drive on. "Gentlemen, I can't stand this sort of thing any longer," he said. "I'm going to drive on into town."

One of the men grabbed the horse's bridle and another drew a pistol. "No you don't," said the latter. "You'll see this thing through."

After a half hour the body which had been taken out, was lifted back into the carriage and the drive back to town was begun. The girl groaned once or twice after this, and then was quiet. At this moment Scowcroft believes the last spark of life went out.

Then follows a description of the drive through Paterson in search of a physician, and finally the visit to the house of Dr. Townsend on Pacific Street, who pronounced the girl dead, and who recognized each of the four men in the carriage. After leaving the physician's house Scowcroft insisted that he drive the girl to her home and leave her.

Again a pistol was placed at his head. "You are into this now, your ——" said one of the men, "and you'll drive where we say. Drive over the bridge. Drive on." So the drive continued over the Passaic River through Hawthorne and along the Goffle Road, when the body was dropped.

Scowcroft's confession from this point concerning the drive back coincides with the story given out by the police yesterday. He was paid $2.50 for the trip and given $10 extra by McAlister.

When Scowcroft had told this story to his lawyer he was advised to commit it to writing, and at the very first inkling he had that the police were on the right scent to present it at Police Headquarters as State's evidence. This advice was followed. The girl's body was found. The Paterson police finally concluded that she must have been taken to that lonely road in a hack. A detective went among the hackmen on Monday.

"Scowcroft, what do you know about this?" said the detective at a venture.

"I know all about it," promptly replied Scowcroft. "Come into this saloon." There he presented his confession.

The prominence of the parties implicated and the revolting details dazed the police. They waited more than twelve hours, and then began making arrests. Scowcroft went over the ground with the police verifying every detail of his story. He was arrested yesterday as a matter of form. He will be given immunity for his share in the night's ride by becoming the witness for the State when the four accused men are placed on trial for their lives.

DOCTOR WILL BE STATE WITNESS.

Dr. Cyrus W. Townsend, the physician who pronounced the girl dead in front of his house, did not report the case to the authorities. He knew the men connected with the crime, and procrastinated.

Later he kept back his knowledge through fear. A friend of his said yesterday that he did not eat or sleep for three days. After Scowcroft's confession he was sent for by the police. According to the lawyers, he could be indicted as an accessory after the fact. He is a politician. He agreed to give State's evidence, and he will be one of the State's chief witnesses at the murder trial, which promises to become one of the most noted in the criminal annals of the State.

Chief of Police Graul said to-day that the evidence against the four men was conclusive. He was asked if all four had committed themselves by statements. He replied that Kerr and McAlister had not opened their mouths. From this it is evident that the confessions given out by the police yesterday were by Death and Campbell.

Section 67 of the General Statutes of New Jersey reads as follows: "If any person or persons in committing or attempting to commit * * * * arson, robbery, or burglary, or any unlawful act against the peace of this State, of which the probable consequence may be bloodshed, shall kill another, or if the death of any one shall ensue from the committing or attempting to commit any such crime or act as aforesaid * * * * he shall be adjudged guilty of murder."

The Grand Jury is now in session, and it is expected that the case will be taken before it to-morrow by Public Prosecutor Emley. The Prosecutor stated to-day that no time would be lost in pressing the cases to a finish. "Assuming the indictments are found," said he, "I can proceed to trial within forty-eight hours. It is doubtful, however, if the trial can be held at the present term of court."

The defendants have secured some of the ablest counsel in the State for their defense and the trial is likely to be one of the most notable in the criminal annals of the State.

Chief Graul said to-night that the case was the most serious one he had ever handled in his many years as a policeman. It was serious not only to the accused, but to the public, because it involved the social stability of the city. "On the trial of the case much will depend," added the Chief. "There will be a clarifying of the atmosphere of this city if justice is done, and I expect it will be."

The state of affairs existing in Paterson, where 7,000 factory girls reside, has been brought home to the respectable citizens with shocking force by this crime. It is common talk that there is a set of men, young and old, who have made it a practice to make the acquaintance of young girls, and at balls or in the rear rooms of saloons drug them. Some of the men have openly boasted of their acts and retailed the circumstances in many cases on the street corners and in saloons.

It is looked upon as a commentary on the condition of things in this city that Scowcroft, the hackman, drove a senseless girl out into a lonely road with four men as a matter of course and of business, and made no objection until he believed the girl was dying. Those in a position to know say that many Paterson hackmen are used to such things.

RAILROAD MAN IS MISSING.

Charles C. Gedney Not at His Home Since Oct. 1.

Charles C. Gedney of 276 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street has been missing from his home since Oct. 1. Mr. Gedney, who is twenty-eight years old and married, has a responsible position with the West Shore Railroad.

He left home on Monday morning, Oct. 1, to go to business, and has not been seen since. His family know of no cause for his disappearance and fear mental aberration, as he showed slight signs thereof previously.

He wore a light tan hat, with his initials in it; dark sack coat and vest, black and white striped trousers, tan shoes, and a white shirt, with white silk bosom. He is 5 feet 9 inches in height, weighs 189 pounds, and has fair hair, complexion, and blue eyes. He was smooth-shaven on the day he left home.

ARCHITECT COMMITS SUICIDE.

Attributed to Despondency Due to Lack of Employment.

Oswald Wirz, an architect, forty-nine years old, committed suicide yesterday in his flat, on the second floor of 544 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He inhaled gas from a rubber tube, attached to the pipe which supplied the kitchen range.

Wirz lived with his wife, Josephine, and four children, the eldest of whom were May, twelve, and Laura, fifteen years of age. He came to America from Switzerland twenty years ago. Until five years ago he was connected with the firm of Wallace Brothers, but since leaving their employ had done no work.

Mrs. Wirz and the two girls were out for a walk and returned home late in the afternoon. On opening the door they were driven out by the gas which filled the flat. Mrs. Wirz screamed, and neighbors went to her aid. Wirz was lying on the kitchen floor. Dr. Addoms of the J. Hood Wright Hospital said he had been dead for some time. The suicide is attributed to despondency.

Tiffany & Co.

extend a cordial invitation to visitors in the city, to examine their goods prepared for the fall and holiday trade. Particular attention is directed to their copyrighted patterns of sterling silver

Forks and Spoons

which they are still offering at

$1.00 per Ounce.

As Tiffany & Co. do not employ agents or sell their wares through other dealers, visitors will have opportunities to obtain, at very moderate prices, many rich and beautiful objects in gold or silver ware and special Holiday Importations that cannot be found at local jewelers.

Paris Exposition, 1900, Awards.
3 Grands Prix and 22 Medals.

Tiffany & Co.

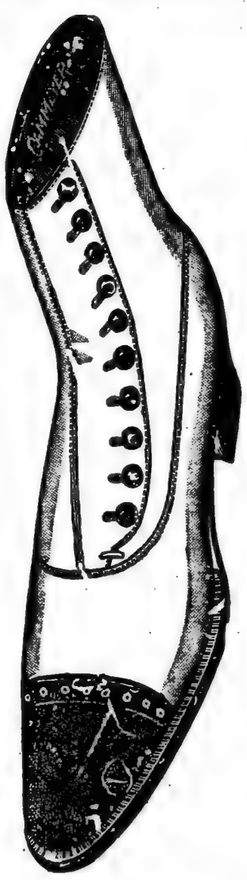
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

"CAMMEYER" STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.

Cammeyer's Standard $3.00 Shoe for Women.

New and Seasonable.

Is the best shoe that can be made at the price.



Skilled hands cannot improve it—for it is a hand sewed, bench made welt. The material cannot be excelled—for it is the best. The shape cannot be surpassed—as it is both the latest and the most stylish. The finish and general workmanship inside and outside cannot be outdone—for it is without fault or blemish. All that skill, that art, that experience—all that wit, willingness and wisdom can select or suggest, is built into this completest shoe union. It is a master-piece of shoe form, shoe beauty, shoe comfort and shoe service.

It is shoe perfection. All desirable qualities are united—all are blended in this perfect result.

In 60 different styles to suit everybody. Button and Lace, Patent Leather and Kid Tips, Black Glace Kid, Box Calf, Patent and Enamel Leather. All sizes and widths.

By far the best $3.00 shoe for women that is made anywhere, by anybody, throughout the whole world.

New Catalogue Mailed Free on Application.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., cor. 20th St.

A Sale of Sterling Silverwares

We believe that Sterling Silverwares — assortment, quality and variety considered—have never before been offered at prices to compare with those now prevailing at our Special Sale.

The reason we do this is to make room for our Holiday Goods. These are not the light, cheap goods, but heavy weight, some richly chased, others plain and applied borders—only cheap in price.

CREAM PITCHERS AND SUGAR BOWLS, Colonial, applied bead; engraved in empire design; heavily chased, $6.25 to $10.00.

BREAD TRAYS, Oval and square, with engraved bead rococo and pierced borders, some with ball feet, $10.25 to $30.00.

WAITERS, 8 to 16 inches, Square, round, oblong, oval; a variety of chased, rococo, and pierced borders, heavy weight, $17.50 to $64.00.

FLASKS, Cut Glass, and all silver, with golf and bicycle emblems, chased, rococo, applied empire wreath, with bayonet tops, $2.40 to $16.00.

INK STANDS, A large variety of shapes and sizes, heavy cut glass, with beaded, empire, rococo and heavily chased silver tops, 90c. to $6.00.

Also Tea Caddies, Salts and Peppers, Bon Bon Dishes, Fruit Bowls, Decanters, Tea Strainers, Cork Screws, Roast Holders, Butter Dishes, Puff Boxes, Seals, etc., etc.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY, INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., SUCCESSOR. SILVERSMITHS.

208 FIFTH AVENUE, MADISON SQUARE, WEST. 1128—1130 BROADWAY.

MENTAL SCIENCE AS A CLOAK.

Bolton Hall Severely Censures Colleagues at Metaphysical League Meeting.

At the meeting of the Metaphysical League last night in the concert hall in Madison Square Garden, Bolton Hall caused a shock to go through the audience by declaring that some were using mental science as a means of lightening their consciences. "There is a wide discrepancy," he said, "between the cost of production and the price it brings, and we who have every luxury are living on that difference. The wage earner or the sweat-shop worker does not get it. All this comfort and luxury is the result of some one else's denial and labor. Some are using mental science as a means to forget this. If mental science is used for that purpose it ought to fail.

"I have often heard Mental Scientists refer to the illness of Mrs. Eddy with a certain covert satisfaction. The Christian Scientists are our allies. We should join hands with Mrs. Eddy's followers and not belittle the work they do. By disease and pain we have learned, and by them we will continue to learn. Let us not be afraid to look at the failures of Mental Science. There ought to be failures. The surprising thing is that there are so few. Its action results in good only when used for good. Jesus was the Master Mental Scientist. He wrought His miracles through the laws of nature. The use of Mental Science is not to escape from pain, but to become superior to it.

"The more the hospitals the larger number of sick are there to fill them. The more operations, the more there are to be operated upon."

Dr. R. Heber Newton was yesterday afternoon elected President of the League for the year. The next meeting will be held in Chicago.

The Success of Napoleon in speedily marshaling an army has been eclipsed.

The Gas Range has marshaled the greatest army of adherents chronicled in modern times—an army of bright, intelligent housewives. And every individual member of this vast assemblage is a member on principle—the indisputable good points in favor of cooking by Gas. It overcomes the difficult problems of "how to cook" by cooking everything well. The kitchen is always comfortable, fire is always ready, food is always appetizing. Try it.

MISS VAN LEW'S EFFECTS.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 24.—The personal property, bric-à-brac, and other portable belongings of the late Miss Elizabeth Van Lew, whose services to the Union cause made her notable, have been sent to Boston. There, under the direction of Executor S. P. Reynolds, they will be disposed of at public auction.

Miss Van Lew's Boston and other Northern friends will, it is understood, erect a monument over her grave in Shockoe Cemetery here. On it will be an inscription recording the aid rendered to the Union cause by Miss Van Lew.

PURE BLOOD

There is no health possible without pure blood, and with pure blood no disease is possible. Purify and enrich this life-current, and good health will result. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best medicine in the world to do this. It cures **indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, inactive liver, weak kidneys,** and prevents **malaria, fever and ague.** See that our **private revenue stamp** covers the neck of the bottle.

Improves the Appetite and Induces Sleep.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

$8.00 WATCH $3.
$15.00 DIAMOND $7.

SIXTY BRAND NEW GOLD ALLOY Hunting "Seth Thomas" American Watches, regular price $8.00. I am going to sell them for $3. Guaranteed for "five years." Also a Diamond Stud that cost $15.00 in a Broadway store, for $7. I took this in trade. Several other Watch and Diamond bargains this week at KEENE'S, 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 to 6.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.

DR. DECKER'S SHAKE NO MORE CURES MALARIA

ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM HIGHLY IMPROVED.

These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dent

THE GOVERNOR'S EASY DAY

Meets Depew and ex-Controller Eckels on Platform at Utica.

DISORDERLY CROWD AT ROME

Preconcerted Attempt to Force Answers to Ice Trust Questions Fails—Only Seven Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The third day of Gov. Roosevelt's tour through his own State has been much less laborious than that of yesterday, and was probably more gratifying to him because it brought him in contact with larger audiences and audiences more demonstrative; relatively, however, the crowds have not been larger, for the small places visited yesterday are usually overlooked by Presidential candidates, although the dwellers in the usually neglected sections are the most industrious promulgators of doctrine and not the least active partisans.

Gov. Roosevelt's stop at Utica brought him into contact with the largest congregation of Republicans he met to-day, first at a great afternoon meeting at which he spoke and next as the reviewer of a parade. The meeting was a notable gathering, addressed by James H. Eckels, a sound money Democrat; Senator Depew, and Gov. Roosevelt. The enthusiasm displayed by those who participated in both occasions gave evidence of thoroughly aroused interest of the party in the contest. But it was not more valuable as an indication than the lesser demonstrations made in the smaller towns. Seven places were visited to-day, and as many speeches were made by Gov. Roosevelt. He has made it a point to take up at places already visited by Mr. Bryan the most vulnerable assertion made by the Democratic candidate.

To-morrow the Governor is to visit seven places, three of which, Oswego, Auburn, and Syracuse, have been recently visited by Mr. Bryan. It will be a comparatively easy day, and will give Gov. Roosevelt some of the rest he needs in preparation for the arduous work of Friday, which is to close with a speech at the Madison Square Garden in New York. He is conserving his wonderful energy with a sense of responsibility to his party and himself, but is working every day like a steam engine.

FIRST STOP AT EARLVILLE.

At Norwich Gov. Roosevelt was visited after an 8 o'clock breakfast by Representative Ray, who took him for a drive behind a team of black speeders, very nervy and quick, and gave him a breath of fresh air while he looked at the town and neighboring country. A crowd of 200 or 300 gathered to see the special train off at 10 o'clock, and to give the Governor a parting cheer.

Earlville, standing on the line between Chenango and Madison Counties, made much of the Governor's visit. A weird screech of the wagon factory siren announced his approach to a crowd of 1,000, including a brass band and a host of women and children, many of whom had reached the station in their buggies and other vehicles that stood in long lines in the near-by roads. Cheer upon cheer greeted the Governor as he stepped in view on the rear platform, a cannon belched its salutation, the small boys yelled, and the Governor had to wait for a subsidence of the racket.

The reception did him good. His speech was one of the best he has made at short stops, beginning with criticism of Mr. Bryan's statements concerning disfranchisement in Porto Rico and in North Carolina. Having denounced Bryan's statement as "not true," he declared "there is great difference between enfranchisement up to a certain point and disfranchisement of those who have enjoyed the franchise." Alluding to the shiftiness of the Democratic Party on issues, he said: "We are fortunate to have issues that do not wear thin anywhere." This sentiment caught the crowd, as did his hope that when Mr. Bryan selected his "paramount issue," he would "stay put."

Taking up Mr. Bryan's frequently repeated suggestion that men are not getting their share of prosperity, he spoke of the hundreds of thousands of men, not rich, who have been able to take their wives and children to Coney Island and other resorts during the last four years, and asked whether they believed that the election of Mr. Bryan would enable more men and women and children to visit and bathe at Coney Island or whether it would not prevent many from doing so who had enjoyed that privilege.

There was such quick response to this reply to one of Bryan's favorite appeals as to show that the Earlville people were not unfamiliar with Bryan's "Summer resort" speech. The cannon salute, delivered from a reasonably distant field, continued through the speech. When the Governor said good-bye the band played, the crowd cheered, the syren renewed its howling, the marching club gave its campaign shout, and the train sped away, leaving a snowy flutter of handkerchiefs in its wake.

Cazenovia gave the Governor a picturesque as well as hearty and noisy reception. A rattle of musketry, fired by a company of men in khaki, was the first greeting. Then came volleys of cheers from a crowd of about 2,000 men covering the track behind the train, filling the interior, and occupying the tops of near-by cars, and women and children standing in tiers on the hillside at the right. When the Governor spoke it was to refer in his first sentence to the fact that he was in the home of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, "who is this year with us." This brought a prompt round of applause. Taking up Bryan's frequent reminder last week to farmers and other producers, that they were not fortunate because they were not lenders of money in Europe, he gave the audience a plain talk about the dependence of the loaners in Germany and other European governments upon the people who lend money to insurance companies and banks, whose ability to lend is conditioned upon general ability to save. The speech was listened to with profound attention and very warmly applauded. As the train moved off there was a repetition of the musketry salute, a prodigious cheer, and a waving of flags and handkerchiefs.

LARGE CROWD AT CANASTOTA.

Sunshine and a crowd of about 3,000 at Canastota, where Bryan had found "a drizzle and haze and about 1,000 persons, were not the only differences that marked the respective visits of Bryan and Roosevelt. The Governor took up Bryan's speech at Canastota, in which he accused the Republican Party of having abandoned its principles, and replied to it with vigor. His declaration about the Filipinos that "liberty they shall have, but under the American flag," brought out a wild shout of approval. During the address a man asked: "What about the canal thieves?" and Gov. Roosevelt answered: "The canals are under good management at present."

Oneida was another place that had been recently visited by Bryan. The reception to Roosevelt was about as large, but more enthusiastic, than that to Bryan, the crowd yielding applause without apparent reservation.

The train was a trifle late, and the Governor was asked by those in charge of it to cut his remarks short. When he saw the crowd that greeted him he refused to do it, saying that he was going to take the twenty minutes allowed him to talk to such an intelligent audience. He dwelt at length on the trusts and Mr. Bryan's attitude, assuring his auditors that if Mr. Bryan's theory of an open market was put in practice, it would result in two-thirds of the laboring interest in Oneida being thrown out of work. A messenger was sent from the train after he had spoken for fifteen minutes to notify him that he was late. He declined, however, to be cut short, and had only completed his remarks after twenty-two minutes. The train pulled out of Oneida twenty-three minutes late.

HOSTILITY AT ROME.

Much curiosity had been admitted by members of the Governor's party to see how Rome would receive him. As a town stiffly Democratic, it had given Bryan a cordial welcome, and some 5,000 persons heard his speech. The crowd at the station to-day was quite as dense as that which met Bryan, and it appeared to be a thousand stronger in front of the balcony from which Roosevelt spoke, almost under the Bryan and Stevenson banner, with the McKinley and Roosevelt banner just beyond him. The audience, like that which faced Bryan, was turbulent, and Gov. Roosevelt encountered a spirit of hostility not exhibited to Bryan. Propositions to cheer Bryan, indistinguishable requests for explanations, jeers, and catcalls came in juvenile strains from the outer edge of the crowd.

The Governor finally referred to them, saying, "It is perfectly characteristic that those who are afraid to hear the truth should try to drown it by noise, and that those who are afraid to talk themselves should send children of immature age to yell for them."

The boys continued their cries of "Hurrah for Bryan!" "What is the matter with Bryan?" "He's all right," and again the Governor said: "One thing, if Mr. Bryan should come here again I ask that every Republican give him a respectful hearing." The remark was loudly applauded. Continuing when the applause ceased, he said: "Because the man or boy who takes the opposite course shows himself either to be or about to be a thoroughly disreputable citizen."

The Governor said it was eminently proper that the advocates of Mr. Bryan should seek by disorder to prevent free speech, and called attention to the disorder as being an object lesson of greater value than he could preach. The engineer of the train whistled sharply over and over again, but the Governor kept on talking, overstaying his appointment some ten minutes.

Some men in the crowd tried to ask the Governor a list of prepared questions in printed form. He never heard them because the noise was too great in the men's vicinity, but several of the circulars were flung into the carriage which the Governor occupied on his return from the platform. He said to the reporters that he would not discuss them, and that the majority of them were for the Attorney General to make answer to if he desired. Here are the questions:

1. Why did you not prosecute the canal thieves as you promised when you were a candidate for Governor?
2. Why did you not commence action before the claims were barred?
3. Why don't you have a summons issued against the Ice Trust? The only way to commence an action is by summons. None has ever been served.
4. Why don't you remove the Mayor of New York for his connection with the Ice Trust?
5. You have been only thirty-six hours at the capital attending to business as Governor since June 1. Do you think it honest to take full pay during that time?
6. Don't you think a candidate for Vice President should find courteous language to express his thoughts and not call his questioners "hoodlums," "hoboes," and "drunks," and without any knowledge on the subject, accuse them of "working their mouths," standing "against the flag," and "lacking patriotism"?
7. Why not give out for publication Mayor Van Wyck's answer in which it is claimed members of your State Administration and Senator Platt are charged with being particeps criminis in the Ice Trust scandal.

BIG MEETINGS AT UTICA.

Utica gave Gov. Roosevelt two receptions to-day. One was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on his arrival, and the second at night, on his return from a side trip to Herkimer. Not for many a day has Utica been politically so stirred up night and day. The announcement that ex-Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels, Senator Depew, and Gov. Roosevelt were all to speak at the same meeting excited great interest and brought a crowd from all convenient towns.

The skating rink, in which the meeting was held, was crowded when Mr. Eckels began his speech, quite 3,000 persons being in the building. But there were many more persons at the station, stretching along Genesee Street, a mile to the meeting place. Gov. Roosevelt and his party were taken in carriages, escorted by a brass band and uniformed campaign clubs, to the rink, observed by an unbroken line of spectators, who now and again cheered the Governor. A thick crowd divided to allow him to reach the rear entrance. Climbing through a window and squeezing past the dense stage crowd, he came before the great audience while Mr. Depew was speaking. His reception then, and again when he was presented by the presiding officer was a very voluminous and impressive manifestation of approval. He spoke in part as follows:

"There is always a certain disadvantage in following Senator Depew, and I think I deserve considerable credit for keeping an unmoved countenance while he made the speech I intended to make about trusts. So I shall have to speak to you on a little different lines than I had intended to. Mr. Bryan the other day asked why we give to corporations greater rights than we give to individuals. If he knows anything about our laws he knows that there is not one corporation of which that is true, that there is not one corporation which has got greater rights than individuals. We, each of us, have rights that cannot be taken away by legislation. No corporation has rights that cannot be taken away by its creator, the State.

"Mr. Bryan said yesterday, in answer to a question, that if he had been President he would not have signed the treaty of peace by which the Philippine Islands became ours. He went on to Congress and advised that that treaty should be ratified by the Senate, he did all he could to have it ratified, and now he dares to say that he would not have signed it. If his words mean anything—supposing that they do mean anything—they must mean that he wished President McKinley to do what he himself would not have dared to do, and the only reason for saying that must be that he wished President McKinley to take an action which he could attack in the campaign.

"Now, Mr. Bryan has been heard in this State, for which I am grateful to him. Down in New York he said: 'Great was Tammany Hall, and Mr. Croker was its prophet.' Well, Mr. Croker and Tammany Hall have just performed the same feat for the Democracy in this State that Mr. Bryan and the Bryanites performed for the National Democracy—they have swallowed it, including Mr. Hill, so that Mr. Croker stands now as the arch-typical representative of the New York Democracy—and the issue is presented of Bryanism for the Nation and Crokerism for the State."

MORE DISORDER AT HERKIMER.

Leaving Utica immediately after the meeting at the skating rink, Gov. Roosevelt went to Herkimer, a short ride eastward, where his arrival was celebrated with salutes, red fire, and cheers, and a company in khaki escorted him to a platform in the wide street crossing the railroad near the station. The presence of a crowd of hoodlums was at once revealed. Youths, boys, and drunken men began at once to inquire what was the matter with Bryan, while the cheers for McKinley and Roosevelt filled the air.

There was no reply to this sort of interruption, which Mr. Bryan did not suffer, until Gov. Roosevelt objected to it, hoping that no Democratic speaker would be so rudely treated, and telling his audience that it only reflected discredit upon their party. The interruptions were repeated until his speech was ended, and a lot of rowdy boys continued it until after his train started back to Utica in a blaze of red fire and with the cheers of 5,000 friends following.

In his speech Gov. Roosevelt alluded to the speech of Bryan, at Herkimer, to the farmers, telling them they should be dissatisfied with the share of "boasted prosperity" that they are enjoying. He also replied to Bryan's Ilion speech in which he suggested that the Republican policy was to "whoop it up for war to increase the demand for guns." His speech was followed by applause, mingled with propositions for cheers for Bryan from the edge of the crowd of 5,000 or 6,000 persons.

BIG PARADE AT UTICA.

On his return to Utica from Herkimer, Gov. Roosevelt took dinner at Bagg's Hotel and soon after went to the Butterfield House. From the balcony he reviewed a parade of uniformed and not uniformed clubs. The men in uniform were about 1,500 strong, and there were about 5,000 or 6,000 paraders of all kinds. Genesee Street was brilliantly illuminated, many prominent Gold Democrats along that thoroughfare contributing to the success of the occasion.

Between the first and second passages of the parade speeches were made by a number of prominent men. The vast crowd called so persistently for Gov. Roosevelt that he appeared and made a three-minute speech of thanks. While G. H. Weaver was speaking an egg was thrown from the crowd and hit the hat of W. W. Van Auken, one of the spectators on the Butterfield House balcony. Gov. Roosevelt reviewed the second march-past with Marshal Baker and a large party on the balcony. There was no more egg throwing.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the reception and entertainment of Gov. Roosevelt on his arrival in this city to-morrow. The committee, of which Gen. Francis V. Greene will be the head, will meet Gov. Roosevelt at the Grand Central Station at 5:30 o'clock. They will drive to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a dinner will be served in Parlor D R. The complete list of those who will be present at the dinner, either as guests or hosts, is as follows:

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt,	Gen. Francis V. Greene,
B. B. Odell, Jr.,	Frederick S. Gibbs,
Senator T. C. Platt,	Joseph H. Manley,
Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black,	Cornelius N. Bliss,
Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton,	Senator N. B. Scott,
Senator W. P. Frye,	William Barnes, Jr.,
Solicitor General J. B. Richards,	William H Ten Eyck,
Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild,	Franklin Murphy,

After the dinner the party will proceed to the Madison Square Garden.

William Leary, who has charge of the out-door meetings, yesterday arranged with ninety-six speakers to participate in the overflow gatherings, which will be held in the neighborhood of Madison Square. Sixty of these speakers were furnished by Lafayette B. Gleason, who has charge of the speakers' bureau of the Republican State Committee.

It is expected that the out-door demonstration will appeal to far greater crowds than those which are able to gain admission to the Garden. Forty-two bands, stationed at various points in the vicinity of Madison Square Garden, will render patriotic and popular airs and will play "The Star-Spangled Banner" in unison, directed simultaneously by the searchlight baton wielded by a competent bandmaster in the Garden tower. In addition to the brilliant electric illumination of the Garden and tower, fireworks of a most lavish character will be displayed.

CONGRESS NOMINEES' FIGHT.

The Republicans in Greater New York are working earnestly to send several Republicans to Congress. In the present House there is not a single Republican from New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, or Richmond.

"That sort of thing won't do," remarked Co. M. J. Dady of Brooklyn at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday. "Kings County will do her duty this year. We will certainly elect three Congressmen, probably four, and possibly five. You can bet on three. Henry Bristow, Harry A. Hanbury, and Jacob Worth will surely be chosen, while Herbert Ketchum and Bert Reiss have more than a fighting chance."

In this county Herbert Parsons is making a strong fight in the Twelfth District and his friends are sanguine.

William R. Willcox, the Republican nominee in the Thirteenth District, is making a most aggressive campaign, and such leaders as George W. Wanmaker, John Reisenweber, Charles K. Lexow, and Smith Pine are working like beavers for him.

A demonstration will be made to-night at 758 Eighth Avenue in the interest of Mr. Willcox. Addresses will be made by Charles S. Dana, H. C. Sweeney, F. C. Tanner, Samuel Cohn, William R. Willcox, C. F. Bostwick, R. C. Van Horn, and George W. Wanmaker. There will be music and fireworks.

MR. ODELL WILL ACT.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee and William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee, yesterday attempted unsuccessfully to get some evidence from ex-Senator Murphy and Executive Chairman J. K. McGuire of the Democratic State Committee bearing on the letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Odell to William Conlee of Washington County, in which it is charged he attempted to corrupt voters.

Mr. Barnes personally saw Messrs. Murphy and McGuire. The former refused to produce promised affidavits, and expressed confidence in James Otis Woodward of Albany, from whom, he says, he got the letter. Mayor McGuire disclaimed all responsibility in the matter, and said it was something for Mr. Murphy and Mr. Woodward to attend to.

Chairman Odell does not intend to let the matter rest. He is very much in earnest. He pronounced the alleged Conlee letter a base and clumsy forgery.

"The most charitable construction," he said, "that I can put on the matter is that this man Woodward, whom I dropped from the service of the State Committee, has wheels in his head, and has sold Mr. Murphy a 'gold brick.' It is a political trick of which I would scorn to be guilty. They must produce evidence or apologize. One thing is certain, the matter will not rest here."

WAGERS OF MR. CROKER.

A representative of Richard Croker yesterday made a bet with John W. Shaw of the Stock Exchange. The amount wagered was $2,000 against $1,800, the larger sum representing Mr. Croker's money.

The wager by Mr. Shaw is that McKinley will come down to the Harlem River with 125,000 majority or over. Mr. Croker's money is wagered that McKinley's majority will be less than 125,000.

F. H. Brooks wagered $1,000 against $200 yesterday that McKinley would be elected President. The $200 was put up by Cooper, Camp & Beadleston on Bryan.

Sergeant at Arms Wager has $5,000 at Democratic State Headquarters to wager against $20,000 that Ohio will go Democratic.

Another bet of $2,000 of Mr. Croker's money against $1,800 belonging to Charles H. Hess was made that McKinley will not come down to the Bronx with 125,000 majority.

MR. DADY'S ELECTION BET.

After considerable manoeuvring Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee, and Senator Patrick H. McCarren will meet at 9:30 o'clock this morning at the People's Trust Company, in Montague Street, Brooklyn, and post a wager on the result of the election in Kings County. Mr. Dady will bet $5,000 to Senator McCarren's $4,000 that President McKinley will carry the county against Bryan.

The bet was arranged last night, when a friend of Senator McCarren sought Mr. Dady and negotiated the terms. Reports were current in Brooklyn all day yesterday that the Senator had $20,000 of Democratic money to wager on the result. Mr. Dady, so the story goes, wanted all of that sum, but when he and the Senator's friend met $4,000 seemed to be about the figure that Senator McCarren was willing to risk, and Mr. Dady could get no better terms than those mentioned.

Mr. Dady was not as fortunate as ex-Sheriff Buttling, who a few days ago bet $5,000 even, finding a ready Democratic taker, that McKinley would carry the county.

A Wisconsin Election Bet.

Special to The New York Times.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 24.—Harry Miller this afternoon bet H. T. Waters $2,500 even that McKinley carries Wisconsin by 75,000.

ROW AT CAMP McKINLEY.

The McKinley and Roosevelt mass meeting at Camp McKinley last night was attended by an exciting incident. The meetings at Camp McKinley have been marked by many interruptions, but the interruption which caused the trouble last night was unique and startling. It came at the close of the speech of B. H. Warner of Washington, D. C. He made an address which aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

"What does Bryan know about business?" asked Mr. Warner. "He doesn't know as much about business as any man who has made $2,000 in business, and yet he wants to overturn the business of the whole country."

Mr. Warner read the names of the Democratic stockholders in the Ice Trust.

As Mr. Warner finished, a well-dressed man who had a seat in about the middle of the tent arose and called out:

"Mr. Chairman, can I ask a question?"

Mr. Warner, who was helping himself to a glass of water, said:

"Yes; let him go ahead; let him ask his question."

"All right," said Chairman Worcester, "go ahead."

"Mr. Chairman," said the man slowly and deliberately, "the question I desire to ask is this: In the gentleman's speech he said that Mr. Bryan knew nothing about business. Now, I want his opinion as to how much Mr. McKinley knew about business when he indorsed notes for a friend to the extent of $100,000, when he was not worth $10,000?"

An exciting scene ensued. The audience was instantly in an uproar. "Put him out!" "Throw him out!" were the cries which came from all parts of the tent. An usher went up to the disturber and insisted on his leaving.

"I want to hear his answer," said the man, coolly.

"Well, here is the answer," shouted Mr. Warner. "McKinley knew enough to make his own way in the world in an honorable and upright manner. [Great cheering.] He made those notes in honor for a friend, and he paid them in honor."

Cries of "Now throw him out!" "Throw him out!" again came from all parts of the big tent. An angry crowd gathered around the interrupter and began to hustle him roughly toward the door.

"Let him stay! Let him stay!" cried Mr. Warner, but the crowd paid no attention to him. The man was rushed toward the door. He was not struck or hurt. Some said his wife was with him, and pleaded that he be not injured.

"And I would like to say to my friend," shouted Mr. Warner as the man was thrown out of the door of the tent, "that when he does as President McKinley did, he will know enough not to come to a Republican meeting, or if he does that he will know enough to keep his mouth shut."

MR. BRYAN ANSWERS LIST OF QUESTIONS

Tells What He Would Do About Philippines and With Silver.

SAYS HE WILL ENFORCE LAW

Does Not Feel Called Upon to Construe Republican Measures—Makes Eighteen Speeches.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 24.—An interesting feature of Mr. Bryan's campaign work to-day was his consideration at a meeting here to-night of a series of questions proposed by John P. Nields of this city. Mr. Nields had proposed a joint debate, but this Mr. Bryan would not agree to. The questions proposed by Mr. Nields were as follows:

1. Will he, if elected President, as Commander in Chief, immediately withdraw the army from the Philippine Islands?
2. How soon does he contemplate that a stable form of Government can be given to the Philippine Islands?
3. How soon after a stable form of government is established does he propose that Congress shall declare the independence of these islands?
4. How long after a stable form of government is established and independence is declared does he propose that the American protectorate over the Philippine Islands shall continue?
5. Will he pay the obligations of this Government in silver or gold if elected President?

With reference to these questions Mr. Bryan said:

"If I were to permit a Republican in each town to select the subjects which I was to discuss I am afraid that everywhere some Republican would avail himself of the opportunity in order to prevent my discussing the things Republicans did not want to discuss.

"And when I heard that some questions were to be asked, I suggested that it was only proper that the Republican Committee should back the questions, so that there would be a responsible party known in the transaction. I have not heard yet whether the Republican Committee was willing to ask these questions on its responsibility or not, but I thought that I would make an exception of this case and answer the five questions and then ask some."

He then took up the questions and replied to them seriatim as follows:

As a reply to the first question, he quoted from his speech of acceptance, saying: "I stated that, if elected President, I would immediately convene Congress in extraordinary session and would ask Congress to declare the Nation's policy to be to establish a stable government in the Philippine Islands, as we are now establishing a stable government in Cuba; to declare our purpose to give independence to the Filipinos as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; to declare our purpose to give protection to the Filipinos as we have promised to give protection to the Cubans and have for seventy-five years given protection to the Republics of Central and South America."

On the second question he said: "No one has attempted to fix the number of hours or days or weeks or months necessary, but I will say this, that I believe we could establish a stable government in the Philippine Islands in less time than the Republican Party has established one in Cuba, and that I think I can promise you that our officials would not embezzle as Republican officials have embezzled Cuban money."

To the third question he answered that in his speech of acceptance it was proposed to give them independence as soon as their stable Government is established. "The phrase 'and as soon' means 'immediately' in our language; I don't know what it means in the Republican." Answering the fourth question, he said:

"If the questioner had read my speech he would have seen that there was no limit on the protectorate, and we believe that this Nation can assert the doctrine that when this Nation helps a republic to stand upon its feet the ground whereon it stands is holy ground, and that no King shall ever set his feet on it."

On the fifth question relative to paying the obligations of this Government in silver or gold, if elected President, he said: "I want the Republicans who want that question answered to first find out what the law requires, and then I want them to know that if elected President I will enforce that law just as I will enforce the law against trusts, and put striped clothes on big thieves as well as little thieves. But if you ask me to construe a Republican law I reply that I shall not construe a law until it becomes my duty to enforce it."

Having replied to the questions, Mr. Bryan then propounded some of his own. He said: "Now, I want to ask five questions, and when I ask these questions I want some responsible man to answer them. Hardly fair for a man who has no responsibility to place his responsibility against that of one who has responsibility placed upon him by a party, and I want your party leaders to answer the questions that I am going to ask."

Mr. Bryan then quoted from the President's message of Dec. 5, 1898, recommending the increase of the army to 100,000 men, and asked if the Republican Party, through any one authorized to speak, will declare that Republican success this Fall means a standing army of 100,000 in the United States.

His second question was: "If the Declaration of Independence is true, and Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, then I want to ask how can you buy the right to govern people, or secure title to them by force?"

The third question was: "Is the Filipino going to be a citizen or a subject?" and the fourth question, "Can you purchase trade with human blood?"

The fifth question related to the establishment of a protectorate in the Philippine Islands, concerning which Mr. Bryan said:

"Republicans say that we cannot protect the Filipino without a great deal of trouble. We have protected the republics of Central and South America for seventy-five years, and we have had no authority in those South American republics. We have never governed them, but we have protected them from outside interference. It has never cost anything, but it has been valuable to them."

Concluding his presentation of these inquiries, Mr. Bryan said: "When the Republicans get through arguing those five questions I will have some more for them. The trouble is that the Republican Party is not attempting to meet the issue of this campaign."

Mr. Bryan made two speeches of some length in this city to-night, after having made seventeen other addresses during the day. Beginning at St. Michaels, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, he spoke in succession at Easton, Preston, Hurlock, Vienna, Salisbury, Berlin, all of which places are in Maryland, and at Frankfort, Georgetown, Milford, Harrington, Dover, Clayton, Middletown, Kirkwood, and New Castle, in Delaware.

The audiences of the day were as a rule fair sized, and a majority of them were thoroughly appreciative. At a few of the stopping places in Delaware there was apparent lack of enthusiasm.

MR. BRYAN ON 16 TO 1.

Says Republicans Have Not Attempted to Change the Ratio, and He Objects to Their Discussing It.

SALISBURY, Md., Oct. 24.—While Mr. Bryan was speaking to-day at Preston, one of the seven Maryland towns to which he devoted his forenoon, somebody in his audience shouted:

"How about 16 to 1?"

Mr. Bryan replied:

"If you want to know about 16 to 1, I will tell you. Sixteen to one was the paramount issue in 1896, but the Republicans have done so many mean things since then that we are kept busy on the new things. But if a Republican disputes the 16 to 1 doctrine, you tell him that we have a Republican President, a Republican Senate, and a Republican House, and they have never attempted to change the 16 to 1 ratio, and Mr. McKinley is now coining silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Until the Republican Party proposes to change the ratio, I object to their discussing the ratio. When they propose to change it we will discuss it with them."

At Salisbury, referring again to the money question, Mr. Bryan said:

"The money question is the only question upon which the Republicans seem to have a position, and that is diametrically opposed to the position they used to have. Why, it is only a few years ago since Mr. McKinley denounced Mr. Cleveland, saying Mr. Cleveland was discriminating against one of the money metals, trying to make money scarcer and therefore dearer—money the master, and all things else the servant. And now the Republican Party stands for the same policy, and Republicans who hurrahed for Mr. McKinley when he denounced Mr. Cleveland, hurrah for him now when he follows in Mr. Cleveland's footsteps."

Universally imitated. Never reproduced.

The Steinway Piano

differs from all others not only in degree but in kind. Universally imitated, it has never been reproduced. When you buy a Steinway piano, you buy a quality of tone that can be had under no other name and for no smaller price.

It is the supreme merit of the Steinway, that years of use do not destroy its mellow sweetness.

STEINWAY & SONS, 107-109 E. 14th St., Near Union Square.

MAYOR TO PUBLISH ICE TRUST ANSWER

To be Issued While Republicans Greet Gov. Roosevelt.

PLAN OF TAMMANY LEADERS

A Democratic Blow to Confound Party Foes—Reply Will Contain Some Bitter Charges.

Preparations for a political coup were made last evening at the Democratic Club. Richard Croker had charge of the arrangements.

The first news that anything out of the ordinary was likely to happen leaked out after Mr. Croker and Senator Grady had been in conference for over an hour. Then Corporation Counsel Whalen was called. Another hour elapsed. The politicians who tell about the "inside" affairs of Tammany Hall said that the leaders were taking up the Ice Trust matter and discussing it with a view to placing Gov. Roosevelt in a peculiar position before election.

In his speeches up the State Gov. Roosevelt has stated that the people who made the Ice Trust charges had practically withdrawn them, or were not pressing them. That was stated as a reason why Mayor Van Wyck was not made the subject of investigation, and, if guilty, removed.

The feeling between Mr. Croker and Gov. Roosevelt has reached a fever heat within the past few days. On the stump Gov. Roosevelt has referred to the Tammany leader in strong terms in almost every speech. Mr. Croker has retorted in interviews given out in New York that Gov. Roosevelt was "a wild man who should be tied up." He claimed, also, that he should not be subjected to personal abuse and made the chief object of political attack in a National campaign.

The long conferences last evening were held to formulate a plan to put Gov. Roosevelt, as was stated, "in a hole." After Senator Grady and Corporation Counsel Whalen had given their advice messengers were hurried out to find Mayor Van Wyck. He was brought to the Democratic Club in a motor vehicle. While talking to some friends in the lobby of the club two excited negroes said to him:

"Mr. Mayor, you are wanted up stairs at once. It is very important."

Mayor Van Wyck did not hesitate. In three seconds he was behind locked doors with Messrs. Croker, Grady, and Whalen. The conference lasted an hour. At the end of that time Mayor Van Wyck came down stairs. When asked about the Ice Trust charges and his answer he said:

"Not a word. I have nothing to say."

Mr. Croker came into public view shortly afterward. He was asked the same question. He said:

"I won't discuss that matter. I want to say that it comes with pretty poor grace for the Governor of this State to go around defaming this imperial city, the finest in the country. People love to live in New York.

"Every one who has lived here a little while wants to come back and stay. They like the way it is run. The streets are well kept, the departments are efficient and the City Government is upright and honest, if Tammany does run it. I don't find anything wrong with it. Roosevelt cannot fool the people this trip the way he did two years ago."

What have you to say about the attacks made upon you?"

"If I were to stay at home and not do any work I would be a nice fellow, from the Republican standpoint. I come out and work and talk, and so I continue to be a bad fellow. Well, I'm going right on being a bad fellow, from their standpoint. The Republicans are carrying on a great bluff. All this money they are betting is what Hanna got from the trusts, and if McKinley is elected the trusts will go to work and raise prices to get it back from the people. It belongs to the people anyway. People are walking the streets idle or have had their wages reduced from 10 to 5 per cent."

"Will Mayor Van Wyck's answer to the Ice Trust charges be given out?"

"Ask him. I won't discuss that matter now."

It became generally known around the Democratic Club last evening that the political coup had been arranged. The plan is to make public Mayor Van Wyck's answer to the Ice Trust charges in New York on the night of the Roosevelt meeting in Madison Square Garden, to-morrow.

Mayor Van Wyck will give out the answer, it is said, and he will assign as his reason the failure of Gov. Roosevelt to make the document public before this. The Democratic leaders claim that Mayor Van Wyck's answer contains a bitter attack on Republicans who own and control trust stocks and is a defense of his holding shares in the American Ice Company.

DAVIES DENIES REPORT.

Says the Mayor's Answer Does Not Arraign Republicans.

ONEIDA, Oct. 24.—Attorney General Davies, who joined the Roosevelt party here, says that the statement that Mayor Van Wyck in his answer on the alleged Ice Trust matter arraigns Republicans for being co-stockholders is absolutely without foundation.

BRYAN MEETING PLANS.

To Address Yale Students Before He Speaks at the Garden—Mrs. Bryan's Visit.

Arrangements were completed last evening for the Bryan mass meeting at Madison Square Garden on Saturday next. It is expected that Mr. Bryan will arrive in New York to-morrow evening and will remain over night at the Hoffman House.

On Saturday he will go to New Haven, and, if the weather permits, will address the students of Yale University on the college green. He will return to New York accompanied by an escort of members of Democratic clubs of Connecticut, who will come to New York to attend the meetings here.

Mrs. Bryan is expected to be present at a dinner which will be given at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening at the Hoffman House.

Mr. Bryan's first talk will be at a meeting of Italians in the Broadway Athletic Club. Banners, torches, and fireworks are to be the features of a demonstration after his speech. The meeting will be presided over by Coroner Zucca.

Mr. Bryan will step on the speaker's platform in the old fighting rink amid a storm of flowers. Young Italian women, gayly bedecked, will occupy boxes near the platform and will rain flowers on his head as he marches down the aisle.

From the Italian meeting Mr. Bryan will go to the mass meeting of Germans in Cooper Union. Sheriff Grell will preside. The line of march from Cooper Union to Madison Square is to be lined on both sides of the streets by members of the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

Anson Phelps Stokes will preside at the Madison Square Garden meeting. David B. Hill, W. Bourke Cockran, and Senator Wellington will also speak.

A telegram was received by the managers of the Madison Square Garden meeting from Rear Admiral Schley announcing that he could not be present and he would not "permit his name to be used politically."

CAMPAIGN TRICK IN ILLINOIS.

Circulars Asking Support of Liquor Dealers Sent to Clergymen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Samuel Alschuler, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, said to-day that he had been informed of a circular letter being sent out ostensibly addressed to saloon keepers and urging support of the Democratic ticket on account of the well known hostility to liquor and liquor dealers of Mr. Yates, the Republican candidate. These letters, said Mr. Alschuler, never reach the saloon keepers to whom they apparently appeal, in every case he has heard of, he declared, they have been sent to ministers.

Officials of the Democratic State Committee are indignant over the circulars, which they attribute to the Republican State Committee. They assert it is only another attempt to turn the religious element of the State against the Democratic nominee, and liken it to the letters sent to Jews all over the State a couple of weeks ago, appealing to them to vote for Alschuler on the ground that he is of that persuasion.

Congressman Noonan Out of the Contest

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Congressman Edward T. Noonan expresses disappointment at the decision of the election board declaring William F. Mahoney the regular Democratic nominee in the Fifth Congressional District. Mr. Noonan was confident that he would win, and had ordered a large quantity of campaign printing. He says he will not run as an independent candidate.

Gen. Benjamin Flagler Ill.

Gen. Benjamin Flagler, Chief of Ordnance of the National Guard of this State, is seriously ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was resting comfortably last night, and hopes of his recovery were expressed.

The best known concerns, other things equal, get the most business in every line.

Make a hundred people hear about you once and all may forget you; tell one man a hundred times and he CAN'T forget. Your advertisement on a

1901 ART

Calendar will talk about you and your business a whole year to ONE PERSON (incidentally to a great many others too) if he keeps it—he will keep it if it is worth keeping. No question about its preservation and use if you use Osborne Art

CALENDARS

The finest line made for advertising purposes.

At your request, we will send samples or have salesman call

THE OSBORNE COMPANY
277 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WORKS, NEWARK, N. J.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' Dresses, Cloaks and Millinery

Should be youthful in style and selected with careful attention as to their adaptability to the age and appearance of the wearer, and nowhere can this be done so well as at the Children's Store, where trained experts make children's needs their sole study.

Never before in the history of our establishment have we shown such a complete and varied assortment in all lines necessary to the complete outfitting of Children—you can here supply every want, avoiding the delay and vexations incident to shopping, feeling assured that every article is correct and reliable in style, quality and price.

Novelties In Every Department, Goods Not Found Elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d Street.

W. & J. Sloane

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SUPERB STOCK OF IMPORTED

Wilton Carpetings

manufactured expressly for them by the best foreign makers. Many of the designs are novel; all are extremely artistic and beautiful; by far the handsomest lot of Imported Carpetings ever seen in this Country.

EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS obtainable at no other establishment.

Broadway & 19th Street.

The FORSYTHE WAIST.

Forty Colors
In their Celebrated
Doeskin Flannel
Waists—Tailor Made.
Sizes 32 to 44,

$5.00

Made by

JOHN FORSYTHE,

Mail Orders Carefully filled. Write for Samples.

THE WAIST HOUSE, 865 BROADWAY, Between 17th and 18th Sts.

THE FOOTSTEPS

of the "knowing ones" are directed our way. The values that we have delivered in suits and overcoats during the past ten seasons are responsible for our large following. For

$15

we make to order a suit or overcoat that cannot be duplicated anywhere else for double our price.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,
Sun Building, Near Brooklyn Bridge
AND
1191 Broadway, Near 28th St.

Have you tried Hayler's DELICIOUS Scotch Kisses IN QUARTER, HALF AND POUND SCOTCH

The Wanamaker Store

The Daily Interest at Wanamaker's

The Wanamaker Store

We count that day lost that tells no story of broad public interest in the Wanamaker Store. Here news grows as naturally as in any storm-centre of human activity. Here is the trade market of woman's world; the value-making centre for man's dress necessities.

When Fashion exploits her new creations to the world, she makes her first and best display at Wanamaker's. When the trade market has some great price-concession to offer to stimulate business, it usually chooses Wanamaker's for promptest, surest distribution.

It is all news of first importance to men and women, whether the matter is for personal wear or home furnishing.

To-day's news rings full and strong. Those who miss its import, lose one day's opportunities for fine merchandise and broad economy. Read on.

DRESSES and *Suits*

For Women These are most stylish and *Remarkable* handsome fall and winter garments *Offerings* picked out of our regular stock. There are charming new dresses and smartly tailored street suits---beautiful in style, fabric and finish; and unmatched at their regular prices. But new goods are coming and these must hurry away; hence the following sharp price-concessions which women of taste and thrift may profit by to-day.

It is one of the most important offerings ever made so early in the season; and the ideal wearing time is right now.

At $14, values up to $27.50—Tailored suits of homespuns, coverts and cheviots; blouse and double-breasted Eton jackets; variously trimmed; some finished with tailor strapping.

At $17, values up to $30—Suits of fine Venetians and cheviots; blouse and double-breasted Eton styles; some silk-lined throughout.

At $25, values up to $36—Costumes of cheviot serge, homespuns and Venetians; waists are artistic in style with trimmings of gold braid, lace and embroidery; stylish skirts.

At $30, values up to $43—Suits of pebble cheviots, in blouse and Eton styles; all beautifully trimmed; silk-lined throughout.

At $35, worth $50—Suits of exquisite broadcloths; beautifully trimmed with silk braid; made with fly-front jackets; all silk-lined.

Also this offering of **Women's Walking Skirts**—

At $3—Skirts of double-faced cheviots, in Oxford; nicely shaped and finished with successive rows of stitching around bottom of skirt.

Second floor, Broadway.

Beautiful S I L K S

Many at *Half* *Price*

The Paris Exposition inspired manufacturers to produce the finest silks this year that have ever been known. Patterns are exquisite; qualities are superb; but makers got too enthusiastic in some cases, and their sumptuous products come to you through us at less than they cost on the looms. Certainly beautiful silks, so crisp and new, never cost so little as here and now.

Let the prices illustrate:

At 70c a yard—

Fancy Canalae Stripe Taffetas; worth $1.25.

Rich Black Satins, with irregular stripes of color; worth $1.50.

Warp-printed Taffetas; worth $1.50.

At 80c a yard—

Peau de Soie in solid colorings of national blue, bluet, ashes of roses, gray, castor and golden brown; worth $1.

Rich Fancy Silks, with crinkled stripes, colors on black. Black-and-white Striped Taffetas. Satin-striped Taffetas, with hairlines of black on grounds of color. Open-work Taffetas in solid colors. Worth 75c and $1.

Fine French Poplins, silk-and-wool, twenty-three new colorings, including white and ivory for bridal trousseaux. Worth $1.

Rotunda.

More *Good News* of SHOES

Good shoes for very little money—that is what is offered in the Bargain Shoe Store on the Fifth Floor. No matter how little you pay, every pair is backed by the broad Wanamaker guarantee. Come, expecting to get more shoe value for your money than you ever got before.

A few hints of particularly good values:

For Women—

$1.20—Black kid boots; button and lace; kid and patent leather tips; all flexible sewed; some have the high leather heels so much in demand at present.

$1.40—Women's fine black kidskin boots; button and lace; neat round toes; good solid leather soles; smooth and shapely.

$1.80—Women's patent leather shoes; button and lace; some have cloth tops, others in dull kid top. A good $3 value.

For Children—

Children's shoes in black kidskin; button and lace; patent leather tips; full round toes; strong soles, but smooth; sizes 5 to 8, 75c; 8½ to 10½, 85c; 11 to 2, 95c. A saving of one-third.

For Boys—

The little man's shoe; made of box calfskin, wax calfskin and kidskin; broad toes and spring heels; all have tips; some enamel leather; designed from the mannish shoe; sizes 9 to 13½, $1.

Men's Fine French *Handkerchiefs* Handsome, Low-priced

The careful dresser—the man well informed as to matters of dress—now betakes himself to Wanamaker's to learn what is new. Say Handkerchiefs—particularly French. It's an interesting fact that in assortment this last importation of ours excels any other gathering in this city. And no exclusive men's furnisher can show better or handsomer goods. That's one advantage here—wide choice. And there's another hardly less important—price. Here are the best, newest effects in pure linen handkerchiefs and of silk-and-linen, at 75c each. They sell along the Rue de la Paix at five francs generally. Along Broadway and other shopping streets in Greater New York at the same price, or $1.25 or $1.50 among the haberdashers. Our price is *seventy-five cents each.* See the new superior showing to-day.

A lot of particularly strong linen handkerchiefs, also French, are 35c each, though others who sell them ask 50c. These are white with colored cordings. Stylish, durable handkerchiefs at a little price.

Broadway.

Boys' CLOTHING

These are some of the handsomest suits for boys that we have in stock. Fabrics are of high character, and the styles are most attractive. Sailor and Middy Suits of all-wool blue or brown serges and cheviots, trimmed with silk soutache in various colors, with silk anchors on shields. Sizes for 3 to 12 years. Prices were $6.50 to $10. To-day choose for

Sailor and Middy Suits *Reduced*

$4.50 a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Excellent B R U S H E S for Various Uses *All Very Cheap*

They are said to be "seconds." In a few perhaps the fault is easily discovered. In the remainder we ourselves fail to find any imperfections.

There are Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Hat Brushes and Military Brushes, in numerous shapes and sizes. All have hard-wood backs and facing of either aluminum or composition. All have pure bristles—some all white, some black.

Regularly prices would be 75c to $1.25. Now choose from this very large lot

At Twenty-five Cents

Main aisle, Broadway.

Decorated LAMPS A Third to a Half *Under-price*

These are fine handsome Lamps that represent several most fortunate purchases from first-class manufacturers. There are about sixteen hundred lamps in the entire offering, in the newest shapes and decorations—all complete with large globes decorated to match. These are the prices:

$15, $18 and $20 Lamps at $10
$12, $13.50 and $15 Lamps at $7.50
$8.50 and $10 Lamps at $5
$7.50 Lamps at $4
$5 and $6 Lamps at $3

The collection will delight the tasteful as well as the thrifty housekeeper.

Then here is an offering of *Ruby Lamp Globes* at very low prices:

9-inch Ruby Globes, worth $2, at $1.25
10-inch Ruby Globes, worth $4, at $2.25

Main floor aisles and Basement.

DRESS GOODS

Two Important Offerings

The weather frightened the importer of these goods. He must have his goods all sold by the time you want to wear them. If you've the need of another dress thank the warm weather for such an opportunity as is here to-day. It's as remarkable as the saving is emphatic.

Both lots are bright new goods in a handsome variety of latest colorings.

Imported All-wool Melrose
Worth $1.50 at 75c a yard

A beautiful and serviceable fabric, 44 inches wide, in these plain colorings:

Gray, Brown, Tan, Green, Reseda, Royal Blue, Garnet, Plum

and these mixed colorings:

Oxford, Tan, Blue, Reseda, Brown, Green

Very beautiful goods to buy at half price.

All-wool Vigoreaux Suitings
Worth 75c at 50c a yard

This handsome and practical fabric is good all the year 'round, and these are in twelve choice colorings:

Dark Gray, 4 Blues, 2 Browns, Reseda, 3 Greens, Plum

They are such popular goods as sell readily at full prices. They should go in a jiffy at fifty cents a yard.

Rotunda.

Axminster CARPETS

A Fine Show and a *Bargain*

A hundred and fifty styles in Axminster Carpets alone! A wonderful display. Six grades, at $2, $1.65, $1.40, $1.20 and $1 a yard. Every taste and every decorative need provided for.

Then to-day, these:

$1.40 Axminsters at $1.10 a yard

Fifteen patterns to choose from; but quantities are limited.

Third floor.

Flannelette DRESSING SACQUES New Styles Reduced Price

These are the popular Kimonos. Of a very good flannelette, in new patterns—fancy stripes and large and small checks, in various good colorings. The yokes and wide borders are in solid matching colors. This style of Kimono dressing sacque has been selling as an exceptionally good value at $1 each. Price 85c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' Separate SKIRTS

The advent of the shirt waist marked a new era in dress. And now a few separate skirts are as indispensable to a girl's wardrobe as those self-same shirt waists. It's a sensible fashion, and economical, too. For as little as $3.75 you can get a good skirt of navy blue or black cheviot serge, percaline lined. And you can choose from a large variety between that and the $20 broadcloth, silk-lined, skirt. A few:

$4.50—Skirts of navy blue and black cheviot serge; trimmed with bands of taffeta.

$5—Skirts of Oxford and gray mixed cheviot serge; seams and flounce trimmed with bands of taffeta.

$7.50—Skirts of black cheviot, with flare trimmed with stitching and narrow soutache braid.

$15—Skirts of broadcloth; with trimming of bands of satin.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lawn APRONS For *Children* From 50c to $7

You'll wonder how we can sell such a dainty little apron for 50c. It isn't at all surprising that we should sell more of these 50c aprons than of any other style. For just look how they're made: With a bib which has insertion of lace; pieces over the shoulder trimmed with edging of lace and lace insertion; skirt has deep hem. Just another instance of—"good things for little money."

A few other styles:

At $1.10—Aprons made of very fine lawn; full bib with 4 hemstitched plaits; pieces over the shoulder have 4 hemstitched plaits and are finished with hemstitched ruffle; the skirt, which is 2 yards wide, has a deep hemstitched hem.

At $1.85—Very dressy indeed; very deep hem; full waist effect; belt of embroidered insertion; bretelles of fine lawn with lace insertion and edge; armholes finished with ruffle and edged with lace.

At $2—"Mother Hubbard" aprons; square neck finished with 2 bands of embroidery insertion and edged with lace; deep ruffle of fine embroidery; as pretty as a dress.

At $3.25—Made with square neck; waist with 3 box plaits front and back; bretelles trimmed with fine lace and finished with embroidery; beading with colored ribbons; skirt of French revering.

And we haven't said a word about the French aprons.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Wanamaker DIARIES for 1901 5 Cents

These books are 4½x7 inches, bound in stiff cloth binding. With diary for the entire year; as well as cash account for every month in the year, and housekeeping accounts and other memoranda pages. Then there is a wide fund of general information on a broad range of subjects.

How can it be sold for 5 cents!

Just as the big ten-cent magazines are possible at the price—because of the advertising in them. And there's a lot of valuable money-saving, comfort-getting information right in the advertising.

It's a great big five-cent's-worth, that will sell like hot-cakes.

Commercial Stationery Store, Basement.

All Around the Store

Collarettes. Many kinds are here at almost any price one wishes to pay. For instance, collarettes of dyed opossum or Persian paw, 10 inches deep, are $12; of fancy natural Lynx, finished with head and tails, $15.

"Golf" Gloves for Women are a new fancy. They are woolen, in a variety of bright Scotch plaids, and suitable for any out-of-door wear when a dress glove is not required. 25c and 50c a pair.

A New Bodice is 9 inches wide, of velvet trimmed with gold braid and fastened with rosettes of narrow velvet and is shaped to the figure. $4.25 and $4.75.

Puff Jars. Some newly received cut glass jars for powder puffs have heavy sterling silver tops, and are a most unusual value at the price—$1 each.

Pepper Mills. There is a certain satisfaction in seeing whole pepper on the table, for then you know it's pure. These pepper mills grind it for you as it's needed. 25c to $2.25.

Japanese Goods are arriving in an unbroken procession nowadays. Among them are many unique articles at 25c each—chocolate pots, cups-and-saucers, vases, bonbonnieres, pin-trays—all exceptionally low priced.

Untrimmed Hats. A few, in black and colors, are offered at a third to a half of their former values. They are of the best fur felt, but have become slightly crushed on the counters, 50c each, though they were $1 to $1.75.

Liberty Ribbons in black are much used for trimming hats, as well as other purposes. Here in all widths, from 2½ in., at 30c a yard, to 8½ in., at $1.25 a yard.

The "Golf" Stock is the newest idea in neckdress for women. It is made of cheviot or silk, in two color combinations—tan-and-red, and tan-and-green. At the Women's Neckwear Counter.

The Jardinieres and Plants have been selling rapidly; but there are still plenty for to-day. The little price is unchanged—$1.25 for a splendid, healthy Latania Palm or Rubber Plant, hot-house grown, with jardiniere.

Mackintoshes protect the clothing in a driving rain, when an umbrella is merely an aggravation. School girls needn't sit in wet dresses if they have one of them—in navy blue or garnet, $3.75, $4 and $5.

Lounging Pillows. The comfort of a sofa, divan or window-seat increases directly as the number of cushions piled upon it. If you haven't enough, here is a tempting array of them, covered with tapestry in new Fall designs and colorings, and filled with down. They are a bargain at $2.25 each.

Bicycle Trousers for Men. These are the best days of the changing year for riding a wheel. And these are the best trousers you can get anywhere, for the price. Of all wool fancy cheviots, $4 and $5.

Sterling Silver Side Bags. A glittering display of these fashionable and useful articles is here, some with plain tops, others with tops of rich design, either in bright silver or French gray finish; bags of spider web, fish scale, plain or fancy mesh. $10 to $62.50.

Fancy Chocolates. A corner of the Candy Store is filled with these clever French representations of all sorts of objects in edible form. Here, for instance, is a smoker's complete outfit—pipe, cigar-holder, cigarette case with its contents, and a supply of cigars; while here is a set of farming implements—rake, spade and hoe. Prices range from 5c to $1.25.

Men's Fall SUITS

New, Stylish, *Under-price*

Here is a rare and remarkable opportunity for the man who likes good clothes, to get what he wants, away below its worth.

We offer to-day about two hundred suits from our own regular stock—brand new, splendidly made; materials are all-wool fancy cheviots, with single-breasted sack coats, some with double-breasted vests—smartly tailored, good and good-looking suits, backed by our fullest guarantee. Prices were $15, $18 and $20. To-day choose at

$12.50 a suit

But be prompt. Even two hundred suits will be claimed in a jiffy, when such offerings are made in Wanamaker clothing.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Chiffonniers— A Splendid Showing

To the lover of beauty in Furniture our fourth floor is a source of never-ending delight. On every hand rich and exquisite pieces in variety equal to the less pretentious but serviceable everyday sorts. But between these two extremes lies the greatest strength of this Furniture Store—the medium-priced furniture.

Our showing is particularly strong in chiffonniers. It is not surprising that their popularity should constantly increase. They could hardly be more conveniently constructed with the drawers, big and little, and the bonnet boxes.

We show 15 styles of maple chiffonniers; 20 styles of light birch chiffonniers; 40 styles of oak chiffonniers; 50 styles of mahogany chiffonniers.

In all some 125 styles. And this is just one item of our Furniture Store. How large then must be the showing in the aggregate!

Let us look at a few:

At $8—Golden oak; top, 16x32 in.; 3 long and 2 short drawers; bonnet box; ornamental back; well built and finished.

At $14—Golden oak; shaped top, 35x19 in.; 5 long drawers; top drawer has shaped front; panel ends; ornamental back.

At $18—Golden oak; shaped top, 35x19 in.; 5 large drawers; panel ends; French plate mirror; 24x16 in.; carved standard.

At $25—Polished quartered oak; top, 32x20 in.; 5 large drawers; shaped legs; panel ends; oval French plate mirror, $20x16 in. This chiffonnier can be had in mahogany at the same price.

At $30—Bird's-eye maple; full swell front; top, 34x19 in.; 5 large drawers; oval French plate mirror, 22x16 in.

At $33—Polished mahogany; large size; top, 37x20 in.; 2 large and 4 small drawers; bonnet box; French pattern plate mirror, 20x28 in.

At $35—Curly birch; light finish; shaped top, 39x22 in.; 4 large and 2 small drawers; shaped legs; French pattern plate mirror, 24x20 in.

Fourth floor.

Mahogany PARLOR CHAIRS for Half

We've a number of fine small arm chairs for the parlor, priced at just half of what we get for equal qualities the year 'round—$7.50, instead of $15. These chairs have turned legs, swell-shaped arms, with ornamental back, inlaid lines on back, arms and legs; lower part of back has upholstered panel; top of back has panel in fine marquetry work of pearl inlay; seats are upholstered and covers are of silk damask, tapestry or embossed velour. Frames are highly polished and finish is of the best.

A maker can't always calculate just how much he will need to supply his trade. This is a case in point—the maker had more chairs than he wanted. They're here now and to-day you can get two chairs for what you will pay for one, when this lot is gone.

Fourth floor.

Paris Notes from the office of JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, October 2, 1900.

Were it not for the autumnal foliage of the trees, one would almost imagine that we were back in the height of summer. At Longchamps last Sunday the sunshine was brilliant, the air warm, the sky blue. Never have the classic events of the Onenium and Prix du Royal Oak taken place under a more brilliant aspect. Judging from the gaily bedecked tribunes, the fact was convincing as to its being one of the most brilliant autumn meetings of the season. The "coup d'oeil" of beautiful toilettes, among which were still many summer gowns, was particularly captivating when all the elegant mondaines gathered in front of the reserved tribunes.

The remarkable feature, from a feminine point of view, was the striking contrast of many light lace toilettes worn with autumn hats. Demi-saison gowns were certainly in the minority, owing to the warm sun, which must undoubtedly have made the cloth gowns worn by some of the pioneers of fashion uncomfortable. A few of the most zealous followers of Dame Fashion appeared in early autumn gowns. A particularly attractive one was made of Sevres blue thick rough-surfaced "drap de zibeline." The skirt was strapped with a darker toned band of cloth, which was really the rough edge of the material, producing a most original effect. The corsage, similarly garnished, had double-pointed bolero sides falling loosely over a gold and black embroidered white taffetas gilet.

It is extraordinary how remarkably evident is gold on all the coming season's models; whilst a note of black introduced in a delicate manner gives the desired "cachet" to light colored toilettes. But just now one positively finds a note of gold—whether it be gold embroidery, gold buckles, gold buttons or gold galon—on everything; but it is not glittering gold that is in favor, but rather a dull dead tone of gold.

Among the "grandes dames" in the reserved tribunes last Sunday was the Duchesse d'Uzes, who looked extremely well in cream linon de soie. Incrusted ecru guipure, forming panels on either side of the skirt, displayed a rose taffetas foundation beneath; whilst a black ceinture and long echarpe gave "cachet" to the lace bolero corsage. The Comtesse de Castellane wore gray taffetas embroidered with silk and strapped with white taffetas and black velvet.

Worth has had some most marvelous ideas this season, and his models display, as usual, unique workmanship and richness of material, as well as novel design. Quite an innovation is noticeable on his evening toilettes, which show a tendency to have trains of a different color from the skirt. This idea is principally displayed in the painted gauze dresses, when the toilette, of perhaps white painted gauze incrusted with jeweled lace, will have a full gathered train of rose-embroidered mousseline de soie, giving an effect of a broad echarpe. A corsage de soiree, just made by this king of dressmakers, is of painted silk, representing a single piece of silk wrapped around the figure, yet fitting to perfection, and showing no seams. Towards one side of the back a fastening is made by tiny strass buckles; large strass rounded buckles, passing through with black ribbon velvet, make a pretty shoulder strap for this style of corsage.

An item of importance to a reception gown is the sleeve. This point has occupied a position of consequence on last season's gowns and will probably be equally studied this winter. A pretty adaptation at Worth's has the narrow turn-back cuff of embroidery just above the elbow, whence a slight fullness of taffeta appears. This is cut in one piece from a tightly fitting under-sleeve similar to the old leg-of-mutton sleeve, with the widening out at the elbow instead of at the shoulder.

There is immense variety and originality in the millinery of this particular moment, in the putting together of the various elements, in the construction of shape, and in blending of color. Soft pliant silky beaver hats are much in evidence in the black, with picturesque plumes; and may be found also in pastel tones. The black beavers look particularly well with the long narrow dead gold and cut steel buckles. The long buckle is quite ubiquitous. In color the beaver felt is particularly pretty, and seems at once to suggest effects of color in flowers, foliage and pannes. The modistes are showing some deliciously quaint and becoming things in the Louis Seize plateau hats, which are flat and trimmed low and broad, and raised off the face on a bandeau. The famous portrait of the Princesse de Lamballe shows perfectly this plateau hat, and the milliners are using just such bows as the one shown in the picture.

The new style of toque, being larger and flat in shape, will necessitate an imminent change in the style of coiffure, as the chignon must be brought down on the neck. Several becoming chapeaux figure among the latest creations worthy of attention. Velvet and panne will be immensely in vogue for the wide, flat draped toques, with gold passementerie as a favorite garniture. The border of some velvet toques is an original feather trimming of "heron argente" which is plaited and rolled in a fashion producing quite a serpent-like effect. Shot panne is another whim just now, and in this one sees colorings blended with best effect.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SECRETARY ROOT ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

Makes Public New Documents in Speech at Canton.

AGUINALDO'S ORDERS IN JUNE

Told His Followers to Show Activity Now—His Hope in Bryan.

Other Filipino Papers—A Strong Defense of Army—Bryan's Remedy for Trusts Ridiculed—A Paramount Issue Defined.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 24.—At a large meeting held here to-night, Secretary Root delivered an extended address, dealing exhaustively with the campaign issues. He gave especial attention to the Philippine problem and to the charge of militarism, making public for the first time an order from Aguinaldo, dated last June, showing that his hope now is in Democratic success at the elections next month, and other documents not heretofore published.

The meeting was an impromptu affair. It was conceived, arranged, and under way in a period of a little more than three hours. The Secretary and Mrs. Root are here for a social visit with President and Mrs. McKinley at their Canton home. The recent illness and present condition of the Secretary have prevented him from taking an active speaking part in the campaign, but he came West expecting to deliver one address, and that in the old McKinley district. The meeting was announced for Youngstown to-morrow evening. As a mark of respect to the late Secretary Sherman all political meetings arranged for Ohio Thursday and Thursday night were called off, including the one at Youngstown.

When the local committee heard of these circumstances it prevailed upon the Secretary to speak here. The efforts resulted in a crowded hall and most enthusiastic meeting. The Grand Army Band and the Canton Republican League marched to the McKinley home to escort the Secretary. An immense crowd followed, and there was an enthusiastic invasion of the McKinley lawn. The President himself escorted the Secretary to the carriage, elbowing his way down the dark walk and then across the lawn to the side street where the band was stationed. He bowed his thanks for the impromptu serenade, and then retired to the porch, amid deafening cheers.

SECRETARY ROOT'S ADDRESS.

Secretary Root opened his speech by some introductory remarks having a local flavor. His address, in part, was as follows:

"A heavy burden of proof rests upon those who ask the American people to reject the further services of the Republican Administration. Under that Administration the legitimate objects of government have been attained to a degree which challenges comparison with the happiest periods in the life of any nation in any age. Never in human history anywhere on earth have security for life and property, unfettered opportunity for intelligence and energy, individual freedom, and the self-respect of manhood attained a higher level than now marks the condition of this fortunate Republic.

"The material results of wise and successful government are visible on every hand. We never before have had so many million people owning their own homes unincumbered, so many million people with accumulated earnings in savings banks, such universal employment of labor at such good wages, such abundant production from farm and factory and workshop of all material things which meet the necessities and contribute to the comfort and pleasure of life. The markets for our products are extending over the whole earth. Abundant home capital is obtainable at lower rates of interest than were ever known before for the productive enterprise which employs labor and creates wealth. We are rapidly paying our debts to Europe for the money borrowed to build our railroads and develop our country, so that the constant drain upon our earnings for the payment of interest abroad is ceasing; and we are lending money to Europe, so that the current of annual payments is setting in our direction. There never was in this world a greater body of people so well fed, well clothed, and well housed.

"It is with intellectual and moral qualities that our people achieve fame and fortune. The pathway to the highest distinction is open to every boy who thumbs his primer in the common school. Inherited wealth is a hindrance rather than an aid in the race of life. Call the roll of those whom the Nation has honored—the President and his Cabinet, the great Judges, the great Senators, the great Congressmen, the great Governors—call the record of the men whose great fortunes are the causes of envy and disparagement, and among them all you will find that the man who cannot look back upon a youth of privation and struggle, with no capital but his own energy and ambition, is the exception.

THE FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT.

"Of course this happy condition has not been created by government, but without good government it could not have been created. Without sound governmental policy and wise and efficient governmental administration, the blessings which we have enumerated would have been impossible. Government does not make crops grow, or weave cloth, or mold iron; but wise government opens the markets for crops and for cloth and for iron, and for the want of it you and I have seen corn burned for fuel in the Valley of the Mississippi, cloth unsalable gathering dust in the warehouses of New England, ores unquarried and furnaces unfired among the hills of Pennsylvania and Alabama, and the productive power of millions of American workingmen idle and helpless.

"Government does not make enterprise; but wise government evokes enterprise by the certainty of reward for its activity. Government does not invest capital; but wise government gives to capital that confidence in security for its investment which draws it from the hiding places of distrust and transmutes it into the plant and material out of which labor creates prosperity. Government does not give employment to labor, but wise government creates the conditions under which industrial activity employs labor.

"Prosperity does not come by chance. History is full of examples of earth's fairest regions nourishing only poverty, misery, and degradation, because of the folly and incompetency or corruption of government. We are not without illustrations in our own land of the ruin which can be wrought by unwise government and the attempts of men in power to apply crude and impracticable theories to the complicated and delicate machinery of industrial life. Under bad government no fertility of soil, no thrift or industry of population, can bring prosperity to a people. Security, opportunity, confidence, activity of trade and labor are the fruits of good government alone. All these the American people secured for themselves when in the election of 1896 they committed the powers of government to the hands of President McKinley and a Republican Congress.

SUCCESS OF THE SPANISH WAR.

"There is another field in which the decision of 1896 has justified itself. I am sure no really patriotic American who loves his country more than he desires office can have failed to be gratified by a certain competency and effectiveness in President McKinley's dealings with other powers. No Administration during this generation at least has been confronted with such a succession of difficult undertakings outside of our own country.

"In April, 1898, Spain had an army of 400,000 veteran troops, and a navy which in numbers and armament appeared, and was generally believed to be, at least equal to ours. The whole continent of Europe anticipated that Spain would hold the land and sweep the seas, blockade our ports, and frustrate our armies until European intervention should paralyze our superior ultimate resources. But whose ships were ready and staunch and sound? Whose ammunition was honest and effective? Whose soldiers and sailors were trained? Who swept the seas? Whose flag floats over Santiago and San Juan and Havana and Manila? Find if you can anywhere in history so great results secured against so considerable a foe by force of arms on land and sea in so brief a time, and with so small a loss of life.

"The attack of the Tagalog insurgents upon our troops at Manila, in February, 1899, required the President, under the authority of Congress, to raise and equip and train an army, and transport it half way round the world for the defense of American sovereignty against the force of arms. When that army arrived in the Fall of last year, a Tagalog sympathizer declared exultingly that we held no more territory in the Philippines than a bicycle rider could surround in a single day. Within three months the insurgent army and the insurgent government ceased to exist, and we hold all the islands which were subject to Spanish rule without opposition, save from fugitive bands, half guerrilla and half bandit, who are shooting our men from ambush, and blackmailing and pillaging and murdering their own countrymen until that happy day when their prayers may be answered by the election of an American President who will yield American sovereignty to savage force, and deliver the peaceful and unresisting people of the Philippines and the wealth and commerce of Manila over to their cruel and bloody domination.

THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

"When the Democratic Convention met at Kansas City in July last, all Europe believed that dreadful massacre had swept into oblivion all the Ministers and Legations of the civilized world in Peking. The Admirals of the European powers at Taku had agreed upon 60,000 troops as the number necessary to march to Peking, and they were awaiting the slow collection of that force from the four quarters of the globe. London had arranged a memorial service in memory of her dead. A frightful war of retribution, the destruction of the dynasty, the removal of all restraint of law over 400,000,000 of people, the partition of China, the destruction of our markets and our trade seemed inevitable; but American diplomacy opened the sealed gates of the Tartar City and revealed to the world the representatives of civilization living, defending themselves against almost overwhelming hordes, under constant fire of shot and shell, with ammunition and food nearly gone, hoping, but almost despairing, for the relief which never would have come but for American faith and American persistency.

"Then American soldiers and American sailors pressed for rescue, for immediate movement, and 17,000 men made the march and did the work. Of the 60,000, and Peking fell and the Legations were saved, and the world rejoiced. And now, the Legations saved, we continually press for peace and reasonableness and justice. I think we may safely say that during all this trying time in China not one act of wrong, or injustice, and not one moment's faltering in the assertion of American rights mars our record.

"All this and many other less conspicuous and striking things done for the benefit and honor of our country have not happened by chance. High credit, honest expenditure, sound material, ships in readiness, guns and ammunition effective, sailors and soldiers well armed, equipped, trained, and disciplined, consistent and effective diplomacy, prompt and decisive action, prosperity and order at home, respect and honor abroad are the infallible proofs of a strong, wise, safe, and honest Administration. And has not our President so borne himself in his great office that his virtues plead trumpet-tongued? What a perpetual testimony before all the world of the living truth of popular government is his ever anxious devotion to the people's will—a devotion in which he stands by Lincoln's side, subject, as was Lincoln, to the sneers of the thoughtless, but certain, as was Lincoln, to win the ultimate meed of praise that always waits on loyalty to great ideals.

WHAT BRYAN WOULD DO.

"Bryan and his associate leaders, who would make up his Administration if he were elected, are not convinced. They do not accept the verdict of 1896. They intend now, as they intended then, to put this country on a silver basis by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; to sacrifice our National honor and credit, and substitute in the wages of labor, and the payment of honest debts, the fifty-cent dollar in place of the dollar worth one hundred cents the world over, under which all our prosperity has been attained.

"They intend now, as they intended then, to destroy the protective tariff, which they declare to be unconstitutional, and subject our manufacturing industries again to the fate which befell them under the Wilson tariff. They intend now, as they intended then, to deprive of power that great bulwark of Constitutional liberty, the Federal judiciary. They seek now, as they sought then, to excite animosities and foment discord among the people; to deceive by false promises of the demagogue, and to profit themselves by creating a warfare of class against class. The issues of 1896 remain open, avowed, insisted upon.

"They have invented a new issue which they call 'imperialism,' and upon this issue they ask the people to give them the power to do all that the people refused in 1896 to let them do. 'This,' says the Kansas City platform, 'we regard as the paramount issue of the campaign.' To this Mr. Bryan practically confined himself in his speech of acceptance.

"What is the meaning of paramount issue? What becomes of other issues when one is paramount? We should naturally suppose that to treat one particular issue as paramount involved leaving all other questions in abeyance and undetermined, to be taken up and decided at some future time when the one all-important and burning question has been disposed of. Is that what Mr. Bryan means? Does he mean to leave the other issues of his party in abeyance, awaiting future decision? Does he declare—nay, does he leave the possibility of inference—that his party, if put into power at the coming election, will not act upon the silver question, will not act on the tariff question, will not act on the judiciary question? No!

"He proposes to act, and he will act, if elected, and a Democratic Congress will act, if elected, to reverse the judgment of 1896 upon every issue then before the people. Imperialism is not paramount enough for him to abandon anything. It is not paramount for him. It is paramount only for those who were opposed to him in 1896, and the effect of its being paramount is merely that the sound-money men, the protective tariff men, the law and order men of 1896 are to abandon their principles and their convictions, and surrender upon every issue of the Democratic platform of 1896.

TREATMENT OF THE FILIPINOS.

"The charge is that President McKinley has been guilty of something called imperialism, in his treatment of the people of the Philippine Islands. What has President McKinley done in the Philippines?

"On the 6th of February, 1899, the Senate of the United States approved the treaty of peace with Spain. By the third article of that treaty, Spain ceded to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands; the United States agreed to pay Spain $20,000,000, and in the ninth article the treaty provided that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territory ceded to the United States should be determined by the Congress.

"The examination of Mr. Bryan's charge of imperialism may commence with this treaty, because it was confirmed by the Senate in a large measure by Democratic votes, with the earnest and active support and advocacy of Mr. Bryan.

"Upon the advisability, the wisdom, and validity of that treaty both the candidates for the Presidency therefore are agreed, and in considering the charge made by Mr. Bryan against President McKinley we start with the proposition that the treaty which vested in the United States the sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and committed the rights and political status of its inhabitants to the determination of the Congress of the United States was right.

"On February 4, three days before the Senate approved the treaty, an army of Tagalogs, a tribe inhabiting the central part of Luzon, under the leadership of Aguinaldo, a Chinese half-breed, attacked, in vastly superior numbers, our little army in the possession of Manila, and after a desperate and bloody fight was repulsed in every direction. The treaty was confirmed by the Senate with the full knowledge of that attack. On the 2d of March both houses of Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, appropriated $20,000,000, which the treaty provided to be paid to Spain on the cession of the Philippines, and on the same day, in view of this hostile attack, Congress, by a vote which had the assent and concurrence of the leaders of the Democratic Party in both houses, authorized the President to increase the regular army from 27,500 men to 65,000, and to raise and equip 35,000 volunteers.

"What President McKinley has done in the Philippines has been to defend and assert the sovereignty of the United States thus acquired with the assent of both parties and of both candidates for the Presidency, with the means thus placed in his hands by Congress. What is charged against him is that he did not yield or procure Congress to authorize him to yield the sovereignty of the United States acquired by the cession of Spain with the assent of both parties, to the force of those armed Tagalogs whose hands were red with the blood of American soldiers; place in their hands the government of the Philippine Islands, lower the American flag upon the walls of Manila, and hurry away with our wounded and our dead from the bay made glorious by Dewey's victory.

NO ALLIANCE WITH AGUINALDO.

"The first specification under the charge is that it was unjust to the Filipinos not to do this. Of course, it was impossible to do it. Self-respect forbade it, National honor forbade it; the whole world would have contemned and despised us if we had done it; the whole country would have risen in indignant protest against any President who dared to do it. But I will pass all that and treat the question as if it had been possible. What made it requisite as an act of justice that the government of the Philippines should be placed in the hands of Aguinaldo and his associates? Was there any promise or agreement or alliance that required it? No. This Government not only never authorized it, but the President expressly forbade anything of the kind.

"We have in our possession an original document, signed by Mabini, the President of Aguinaldo's Cabinet, his chief adviser, and the brains of the insurrection. It is a paper of instructions to a Commissioner sent upon a secret mission by the insurgent Government, dated Jan. 4, 1899, and among its statements of fact for the Commissioner's guidance is found the following:

> The chief of the Philippine people has not made any agreement with the Government of the United States, but inspired by the same idea of destroying the sovereignty of Spain in these Islands, they have mutually assisted each other.

"Though they believe not Moses and the prophets, perhaps they will believe that. "Is there anything in the circumstances of the assistance which we have received from these men which entitles them to the reward of the sovereignty of the Philippines? Certainly not. When Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet and the City of Manila lay helpless under his guns, waiting only for our troops to come in and take possession, the rule of Spain in the Philippines received its death-blow. There was no insurrection then in the Philippine Islands. The sovereignty and title of Spain stood unquestioned by the people of the Philippine Islands or by any one else on earth. There had been an insurrection led by Aguinaldo, but that had been terminated by the previous December by an agreement called the Treaty of Biac-na-Bato, under which Aguinaldo and his associates were bought off by the payment of $400,000, and the promise of $,000,000 more on the performance of certain specified conditions, which included their leaving the country.

"That insurrection had not been a struggle for independence, and the people of the Philippine Islands had never in their history demanded or sought independence from Spain or the surrender of Spanish sovereignty. When Aguinaldo and his associates were brought from China to the Philippines by Admiral Dewey some weeks after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, they were but a band of adventurers, whose assistance was availed of as is that of the disaffected inhabitants of any invaded country, upon no terms, conditions, or implied obligations, other than those of reasonable reward for such services as they might render.

AGUINALDO'S TREACHERY.

"To make the situation perfectly clear, let me read to you from the treaty of Biac-na-Bato, which terminated the insurrection in December, 1897:

> 1. Don Emilio Aguinaldo in his quality of supreme leader of those in the island of Luzon now waging open hostilities against their legitimate government and Don Baldomero Aguinaldo and Don Mariano Llanera who also exercise important commands in the forces mentioned, are to cease their hostile attitude, surrender their arms that they are using against their fatherland, and are to surrender to the legitimate authorities claiming their rights as Spanish Filipino citizens which they desire to preserve. As a consequence of this surrender they obligate themselves to cause the surrender of such individuals as actually follow them and those who recognize them as leaders and obey their orders.

"Let me read from the programme formally prepared and signed for the carrying out of this treaty:

> 25th December.—Departure of Don Emilio Aguinaldo and his companions with Don Pedro A. Paterno and Don Miguel Primo de Rivera for Lingayan, where the Spanish Government will have a merchant steamer to take them to Hongkong. The gentlemen going aboard may take their revolvers and the two rifles asked for by Don Emilio Aguinaldo. On the departure of these gentlemen from Biac-na-Bato the Spanish Government will give, by Don Pedro A. Paterno to Baldemero Aguinaldo a letter payable to the order of the Spanish-Filipino Bank upon some bank in Hongkong for the sum of $400,000, the cost of exchange being charged to the Spanish Government, &c.

"Nothing can be more preposterous than the proposition that these men were entitled to receive from us sovereignty over the entire country which we were invading. As well the friendly Indians, who have helped us in our Indian wars, might have claimed the sovereignty of the West. They knew that we were incurring no such obligation, and they expected no such reward. Their plan was to obtain from us arms and ammunition and protection while they collected an army; to use us to capture Manila, and then to take it from us by force of arms. In their vainglorious and half-savage estimate of their powers they believed they could do this. They believed they could drive us into the sea when the time came, and their attack upon our troops at Manila on the 4th of February, 1899, was in pursuance of a deliberate purpose and long preparation. Their plan was fully formed before they left China, and was with treacherous treachery in their hearts that they accepted the hospitality and the assistance of our navy.

"At a meeting held in Hongkong on the 4th of May, 1898, four days after the battle of Manila Bay, a meeting of the band was held to determine upon going to Manila with Dewey, and Agoncillo stated the proposition in these words:

> There will be no better occasion than the present for the American forces to land on those islands and to arm themselves at the expense of the Americans and assure the attainment of our legitimate aspirations against those very people.
>
> The Filipino people, unprovided with arms, will be the victim of the demands and exactions of the United States, but, provided with arms, will be able to oppose themselves to them and struggle for their independence, in which consists the true happiness of the Filipinos.

"Agoncillo's proposition was unanimously approved, and the minutes of the meeting are in our possession, signed by the conspirators, with Aguinaldo's name at the head. Transported by us to Luzon, furnished with arms and ammunition by us, they collected and organized an army about the walls of Manila, of Tagalogs and discharged Spanish soldiers and all the bandits and pirates of those coasts, until they felt strong enough to execute their purpose.

THE REBEL LEADER'S ORDERS.

"On the 9th of January, twenty-seven days before the treaty was confirmed, Aguinaldo issued his order to prepare for the attack.

> Malolos, 9th of January, 1899.
>
> Instructions to the brave soldiers of Sandatahan of Manila.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Article 2. All of the chiefs and Filipino brothers should be ready and courageous for the combat, and should take advantage of the opportunity to study well the situation of the American outposts and headquarters, observing especially secret places where they can approach and surprise the enemy.
>
> Art. 3. The chief of those who go to attack the barracks should send in first four men with a good present for the American commander. Immediately after will follow four others, who will make a pretense of looking for the same officer for some reason, and a larger group shall be concealed in the corners or houses in order to aid the other groups at the first signal. This, wherever it is possible, at the moment of attack.
>
> Art. 4. They should not prior to the attack look at the Americans in a threatening manner. To the contrary, the attack on the barracks by the Sandatahan should be a complete surprise and with decision and courage. One should go alone in advance in order to kill the sentinel.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Art. 7. All Filipinos, real defenders of their country, should live on the alert to assist simultaneously the inside attack at the very moment that they note the first movement in whatever barrio or suburb, having assurance that all the troops that surround Manila will proceed without delay to force the enemy's line, and unite themselves with their brothers in the city.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> EMILIO AGUINALDO.

"Of course our forces were ignorant then of the order and of the purpose, but they observed all over Manila Filipinos packing their goods and gathering their families and quietly slipping away from the city. They left by the thousands, and they left because they had notice of the proposed attack. One notification, signed by Aguinaldo, has fallen into our hands. It is a letter to a friend in Manila, dated on the 7th of January, 1899, four weeks before the attack, and in it he says:

> My Dear Don Benito:
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> I beg you to leave Manila with your family and to come here to Malolos, but not because I wish to frighten you—I merely wish to warn you for your satisfaction, although it is not yet the day or the week.

"The day was not then, but it came on the 4th of February, when a body of Filipino troops marched under cover of the night, swiftly and silently, through our lines, regardless of the sentry's challenge, and, when he fired, volleys of musketry and roar of cannon upon every side commenced the proposed destruction of our army.

CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

"Nothing can be more misleading than a principle misapplied. Countless crimes have been committed by men quoting texts of Scripture or maxims of political philosophy wrested from their true context and meaning. The doctrine that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed was applicable to the conditions for which Jefferson wrote it, and to the people to whom he applied it. It is true wherever a people exists capable and willing to maintain just government, and to make free, intelligent, and efficacious decision as to who shall govern. But Jefferson did not apply it to Louisiana. He wrote to Gallatin that the people of Louisiana were as incapable of self-government as children, and he governed them without their consent.

"Lincoln did not apply it to the South, and the great struggle of the civil war was a solemn assertion by the American people that there are other principles of law and liberty which limit the application of the doctrine of consent. Government does not depend upon consent. The immutable laws of justice and humanity require that people shall have government, that the weak shall be protected, that cruelty and lust shall be restrained, whether there be consent or not.

"The true question in the Philippines was, whether the withdrawal of the Spanish power which we had destroyed left a people capable of establishing and maintaining a free constitutional government; whether the humble and peaceable inhabitants, who constituted the great mass of the population, were competent to protect themselves; whether the wealth and commerce of Manila, the merchants from all the nations of Europe who were gathered there, the producers of hemp and tobacco and rice, would be protected by a rule of law and order and justice, or whether, on the other hand, the people, incapable of governing themselves, would become the subjects of a dictatorship, or the prey of bloody discord.

CARL SCHURZ'S OPINION.

"Let me read you what high authority declares as the universal lesson of history regarding the people of countries situated as are these islands when left to themselves. In a speech on the annexation of Santo Domingo, in the Senate of the United States on the 11th of January, 1871, my friend Mr. Schurz, who now charges that it was cruel injustice not to leave the Filipinos to govern themselves without control or guidance, said:

> Read that history, read that of all other tropical countries, and you will show me a single instance of the successful establishment and peaceable maintenance, for a respectable period, of republican institutions, based upon popular self-government, under a tropical sun. To show me one, do not confine your search to the West Indies; look for it anywhere else on the face of the globe in tropical latitudes. I challenge Senators to point their fingers to a single one. There is none, Sir! not one.
>
> The tropical sun inflames the imagination to inordinate activity and develops the government of the passions. The consequences are natural, and there is a tendency to govern by force instead of by argument; revolutions are of chronic occurrence, like volcanic outbreaks, and you will find political life continually oscillating between two extremes—liberty, which there means anarchy, and order, which there means despotism.
>
> The testimony is absolutely overwhelming that the people inhabiting the Philippine Archipelago are incapable of self-government, and that the fate here described would have befallen these Islands of the tropics had American sovereignty been withdrawn. There is no Philippine people. The hundreds of islands which compose the archipelago are inhabited by more than eighty different tribes, speaking more than sixty different languages. They have no common medium of communication, and they never had a government except the arbitrary rule of Spain. Most of them have not the first conception of what self-government means, or the first qualification for its exercise. Many of them have the capacity to learn, but they have never learned.

"Aguinaldo and Luna were rival chieftains. Aguinaldo rose to supreme power over the body of Luna stabbed to death with swords upon Aguinaldo's threshold. The people of the Philippine Islands never consented to that Government. It was a pure and simple military domination of Tagalogs. The Visayans distrusted and feared them. The people of the great Island of Negros raised the American flag, repelled the Tagalog invasion, and are living to-day in contentment under our Government. The tribes of Northern Luzon received us with open arms. The ablest and the best of the Tagalogs, under the leadership of Arellano and Torres, repudiated the Government of Aguinaldo, and came into our lines with their adherence and support. The very Congress that Aguinaldo had gathered at Maiolos voted to accept the terms offered by the first Philippine Commission, but he refused to act upon their decision. A noble tribute to the Declaration of Independence it would have been indeed to deliver the people of Negros and the commerce of Manila and the patient and unconsenting millions of all other tribes but the Tagalogs into the hands of the assassin Aguinaldo.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

"The second specification under the charge of imperialism is, in substance, that the exercise of government must be over the people of the Philippine Islands as subjects, if not as citizens, and that this exercise of power over others will be destructive to our National character and institutions. A republic cannot have subjects and live, it is said. We have survived the government of Louisiana and the Northwest Territory and New Mexico and Alaska and many other Territories in which the people of the United States as a whole have governed the people, or the territory with as much authority and power as need be exercised in the Philippine Islands. The true proposition is the precise reverse of the charge which is made.

"The government of the Philippine Islands will not affect the character of our institutions, but the character of our institutions will determine and mold the Government of the Philippine Islands. To govern as a despot would be fatal to the character of a republic, but to govern as Congress always has and always will govern in territory outside of the limits of the States, in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, subject to all the great rules of liberty and right, and responsible for every act to a great liberty-loving people can but extend and strengthen our institutions.

"'You are doing what England did when we rebelled against taxation without representation,' says Mr. Bryan. Strange perversion. It was taxation for the benefit of England against which we rebelled. Where has there been a dollar taken by taxation for the benefit or use of the United States from any island ceded by Spain? There has been no taxation in the Philippines or in Porto Rico except the ordinary taxes which the people have paid for the support of their own Government, and the expenses of maintaining law and order and education among themselves.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMISSION.

"Let me show you what kind of government exists to-day in the Philippine Islands. I read from the instructions of the President to the present commission, which entered upon legislative power in those islands on the 1st of September last:

> In all the forms of government and administrative provisions which they are authorized to prescribe, the commission should bear in mind that the government which they are establishing is designed not for our satisfaction, or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the people of the Philippine Islands, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits, and even their prejudices, to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government.
>
> The many different degrees of civilization and varieties of custom and capacity among the people of the different islands preclude very definite instruction as to the part which the people shall take in the selection of their own officers; but these general rules are to be observed:
>
> First. In choosing the municipal officers who administer the local affairs of the people are to be selected by the people, and that wherever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives of the islands are to be preferred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties, they are to receive the offices in preference to any others.
>
> The Central Government of the islands, following the example of the distribution of the powers between the States and the National Government of the United States, shall have no direct administration except in matters of purely general concern, and shall have only such supervision and control over local governments as may be necessary to secure and enforce faithful and efficient administration by local officers.
>
> Upon every division and branch of the Government of the Philippines must be imposed these inviolable rules:
>
> That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder, or ex-post-facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

"Is that imperialism? Will giving that kind of government to these poor people who have suffered so long under Spanish tyranny degrade the character of this republic? No. The party which governs the City of New York, the party which governs Mississippi and North Carolina, with their class of hereditary voters, may distrust its capacity to maintain its virtue while it governs others, but American love of liberty and justice will be as living a force in those islands of the sea as it has been through all the years on the Atlantic and the lakes and the plains of our own land.

NATIVES FAVOR AMERICANS.

"Our opponents will not believe any of the American officers, civil or military, in the Philippine Islands, or all of them put together, when they tell us that the great mass of the people in those islands are favorable to American rather than to Tagalog rule. Let me give you another bit of testimony from a Tagalog pen. It is a letter from a Tagalog officer to Sandico, Colonel and Chief of Staff, Aguinaldo's Secretary of Interior and chief lieutenant:

> "Sr. Teodore Sandico, Colonel, First Military Chief of Staff in Santo Domingo:
>
> "My Respected Chief and Dear Brother: I have received your respected order regarding the organization of the 'Comite' in the towns of Zaragosa, Aliaga, and Licab; from the movements and actions of these towns, I don't believe it possible to organize immediately. Before we can, it will be necessary that four or five lives be taken in each town.
>
> I believe that what ought to be done to those towns is to make a new conquest of them, especially the town of San Juan de Guimba; it is difficult there to set straight the Tagalos and Ilocanos as important as they are, badly inclined and they care to do nothing but pervert our soldiers. This is what I am able to inform you in fulfillment of the respected order of the Chief. God guard you many years,
>
> "C. C. GONZALES.
>
> "San Cristobal, 3d August, 1900.

"Four or five lives in each town mean that the support of these people to the Tagalog cause shall be procured through the terror produced by that number of assassinations. With that accomplished, Tagalog rule in the Provinces of Ilocanos would forthwith assume those just powers which are derived from the consent of the governed.

AGUINALDO'S HOPE IN BRYAN.

"You have been told that the present activity of guerrillas in the Philippine Islands, who, from their hiding places in the mountains, ambush and murder our troops and the friendly natives, is the result, under express and explicit orders from Aguinaldo, of a desire to maintain a show of resistance in the hope of Mr. Bryan's election, and for the purpose of producing an effect upon the people of the United States which will promote that election. Gen. MacArthur has reported this. Judge Taft has reported it. Gen. Wright, sturdy Democrat of Tennessee, has reported it. The whole Philippine Commission has reported it. You, of course, the opposition will not believe them. They are Americans. Let me give you testimony that even they will not dispute:

> "GENERAL ORDER TO THE PHILIPPINE ARMY, NO. 202.
>
> "As I have in previous letters directed that all commanders of guerrillas are free to attack any detachment or post of the enemy, and continually molest the same; I reiterate the order the more strongly, because its fulfillment just now is very necessary for the advantage of the cause of independence of the Philippines in the approaching Presidential election in the United States of America, which takes place in the early part of the coming month of September of the present year; on account of which it is imperative that before that day comes—that is to say, during the months of June, July, and August—we give such hard knocks to the Americans that they will resound in our favor in all parts and set in motion the fall of the imperialistic party, which is trying to enslave us.
>
> "Date, 27th of June, 1900.
>
> "Signed by the Captain General,
>
> "E. AGUINALDO.

"Under that order, and others like it, the guerrillas of the Philippines killed, down to the 15th of October, eighty-nine officers and men, and they grievously wounded many more, all without purpose or reason or expectation of benefit, except upon the hopes held out to them by the Kansas City platform and the belief that it was important to Mr. Bryan's cause that America should seem unsuccessful in the Philippines.

"How truly these murdered countrymen of ours could have echoed Lawton's words: 'I would to God that the people of this whole Philippine situation could be known to every one in America as I know it. If I am shot by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations confirmed by captured prisoners that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America.'

"I will not say that the men who are encouraging the Filipino soldiers here are traitors to their country. I do not think they know what it is they do. But I will say, and I think with justice, that the men who are reviling and belittling America here and the men who are shooting from ambush there are allies in the same cause, and both are enemies to the interests and credit of our country.

"In the place of the old motto, 'My country, right or wrong,' we are told that we should adopt that other motto, 'My country when right, and when wrong to be put right.' But who is to be judge as between you and your country? Is it the full measure of patriotic citizenship to be for your country when it agrees with you and against it when it does not? I cannot so estimate the impulses of loyalty.

TREATMENT OF PORTO RICO.

It is said that we have not acted fairly toward the people of Porto Rico. The charge has no foundation, unless in ignorance or malice. We have given to the people of Porto Rico the most munificent gift ever conferred upon one people by another—the free markets of the United States. The President recommended that the customs duties between the United States and Porto Rico should be removed, and Congress passed a law providing for their removal. It provided for the immediate removal of 85 per cent. of the duties under the Dingley tariff, and for the removal of the remaining 15 per cent. whenever the people of Porto Rico should be able by any other form of taxation to pay the support of their own Government, with the proviso that at the end of two years this remnant of duties should cease absolutely, whether the Porto Ricans supported their own Government or not. We receive none of the duties. The duties collected at both ends of the line are paid into the treasury of the island.

"I know of no reason why the Porto Ricans should not pay for their own courts and schools and police. It is much better for them than to be treated as paupers. They do not complain of it! They have no right to complain of it! The reason why this temporary provision for the payment of their expenses is made is that they have no reasonable and fair tax laws, and it is necessary to devise new and fair laws in the place of the oppressive and unreasonable old Spanish laws which were in existence. It takes time to change a system of taxation! It affects every industry and every interest in the country! Time had to be taken for the people of Porto Rico to be heard upon the kind and the amounts of taxation to be levied upon the different classes of property and of industry in their island.

"We have got the best men we could find in the country there helping them to devise a good tax law, and when it has been devised and adopted by their Legislature, which will be elected next month, then it will take more time to impose the taxes and realize money upon them. In the meantime their means of supporting their Government is this temporary 15 per cent. of the Dingley duties which was left on by Congress for not exceeding two years for that express purpose.

BRYAN AND TRUSTS.

"Mr. Bryan says that trusts have grown to an unprecedented degree during the present Administration. Yes, the great industrial enterprises which are opening the whole world to American markets, which are sending near $500,000,000 of American manufactures abroad during this year, to pay the wages and swell the savings bank accounts of American laborers, have grown beyond precedence. Some of them are monopolies and ought to be suppressed. Most of them have no element of monopoly whatever except that which comes from selling cheaper than other competitors, and that is not monopoly but competition. Most of them are conducting the business which is free to any one on earth who has the intelligence and the skill to conduct a manufacture.

"Would he destroy them all? Would he close all the furnaces and all the factories and all the mines because he sees no difference between those enterprises which are, and those which are not, monopolies, or would he consent that some one should sit down and scrutinize the different enterprises and ascertain which are good and which are bad and attack only the bad? He has been trying to turn what he calls 'The Starch Trust' out of Nebraska. There can no more be a monopoly in the manufacture of starch than there can be a monopoly in the consumption of corn. Nobody can make starch who does not know how, and any one can make starch who knows how and can get corn to make it with.

"The trouble with Mr. Bryan's treatment of trusts is that he treats them not as a matter of business, but as a matter of politics, and he thinks that a general and indiscriminate denunciation of these great industrial enterprises which are employing the labor and increasing the wealth of America is a good campaign cry.

"He has proposed two remedies for trusts; one is an amendment to the Constitution of the United States placing the control of them in the Federal Government; the other is a law forbidding any business concern manufacturing in one State from selling or transacting any business connected therewith in another State without a license from authorities in Washington. Shade of Jefferson! What doctrines are these to be preached in thy name? This is 'imperialism' indeed. This would concentrate in the Government at Washington entire and absolute control over every business interest in the country, for no business above the dignity of the retail store is confined within the limits of any State. The summary judgment of the officer who must issue or withhold the license would constitute a power for favoritism and oppression appalling to contemplate. Such destruction of State rights, such centring of power in the Federal Government, has never before been suggested. Coming from the Democratic Party it is grotesque and absurd. No party will ever seriously consider it. It is but the crude and inconsiderate suggestion of a campaign orator designed for oratorical uses only.

DEFENDS THE AMERICAN ARMY.

"It is charged that the present Administration is in favor of increasing the regular army, and this is said to be militarism, a crime that endangers the liberty of the republic. It is said that the President, in his message to Congress in the Fall of 1898, asked that the number be fixed at 100,000. That was a reduction, not an increase. On the 1st of September, 1898, we had 272,000 soldiers under arms—56,000 regulars and 216,000 volunteers. When the President's message was sent to Congress the protocol had been signed, but the treaty had not been signed, peace had not been made, Spain had not evacuated Cuba, a hostile army surrounded our troops in Manila.

"It would have been folly to disband our army as the preliminary to negotiations, and the President could have retained that entire army until after the ratification of the treaty of peace in April, 1899. The volunteers were anxious and insistent upon being permitted to return to their homes, and what the President asked of Congress was to authorize the enlistment of 44,000 in the regular army to take the place of 216,000 volunteers discharged; that his advice was not unreasonable is shown by the fact that Congress at that very session, by the votes of both parties, authorized an army of the precise number for which the President called, making it 65,000 regulars and 35,000 new volunteers.

"What is the regular army of the United States? It is a body of American citizens provided for by the Constitution, and organized in the year 1789 under the first Presidency of George Washington. Its duty is to man the sea coast fortifications, which protect our harbors and great cities against hostile attack, and to garrison the military posts along our frontiers, and at such strategic points in the country as Congress determines to be suitable; to be always ready to fight for their country in any sudden emergency which may come upon us before there is time to raise a volunteer force, and during the time while such a force is being raised; to constantly study, experiment upon, and exercise with all the improvements in military science, both in arms, ammunition, equipment, supplies, sanitation, transportation, drill, and tactics; to furnish a nucleus of officers and men thoroughly familiar with the business, for the strengthening and more ready instruction of a volunteer army whenever that shall become necessary.

"The kind of emergency which the regular army has to meet is well illustrated by recent events in China. Far from us as China is, our troops were sent there and did their business, and came away again, in less time than it would have been possible to raise and equip and prepare a single regiment of volunteers. This was because the troops and the transports and material were ready to move on the inst

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THE RIGHT NOT TO VOTE.

A vote is an opinion and also a means to make that opinion effective. The right to vote is conferred by law upon certain persons or classes of persons who will be likely, in the judgment of the lawmakers, to exercise it for the public good. It is withheld from the great majority of citizens, minors and women, for instance.

A legal right frequently implies a correlative moral obligation. We speak of a man's right and duty to vote. The pulpit and press, as well as the politicians, preach the doctrine that failure to vote is neglect of public duty, a fault of which no good citizen should be guilty. The obligation is plainly a moral one. The law does not compel the citizen to exercise the right it confers, nor prescribe penalties for refusing to exercise it. The privilege is an optional one. It is undoubtedly the general sense of the community, however, that every man possessing the right to vote ought to vote.

But in this election we find men of intelligence and public spirit declining to vote for either candidate for President. Mr. JOHN G. CARLISLE, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, whom we had included, on what we supposed to be good authority, in a list of Democrats who would vote for MCKINLEY, writes to The Evening Post to say that for reasons satisfactory to himself, he "long ago determined not to vote for either of the Presidential candidates." We have heard of a few other Democrats of prominence who take the same position.

To the great majority of convinced supporters of Mr. MCKINLEY or Mr. BRYAN this attitude will be quite incomprehensible. It does seem that an intelligent and conscientious man ought to be able to make up his mind one way or the other in a National transaction of supreme moment. For the man who declines to vote confesses that to him both candidates seem so bad that he doesn't care which wins. We can readily understand how a sublimated theorist, a celestial-minded and unpractical person, a mere visionary in politics, might come to that pass, but most men would say that a man of sense ought to be able to determine whether BRYAN would be worse than MCKINLEY, or vice versa.

But what would a good man do if CROKER were running on one ticket and PLATT on the other, with no third candidate? The horror of that alternative would drive countless thousands to the woods, of course, and thousands of others to despair. We suppose the Democrats who refuse to vote this year feel about as Dr. PARKHURST would feel if CROKER were the Tammany candidate for Mayor and PLATT, who is "worse than five Crokers," were his own candidate for the same office. A voter is in a hard place when each party presents a candidate who is so nauseous to him that he feels that he must decline the responsibility of assisting to confer power upon either.

Fundamentally, the attitude of ex-Secretary CARLISLE is a criticism of party government, or of the machinery by which parties operate. The Republican Convention has offered one candidate he cannot support, the Democratic Convention has offered another. There is no third candidate for whom his vote would express either an honest opinion or have any effect. He resents the conduct of the parties by declining to support either of their candidates.

But some fifteen million voters are going to find it possible to express their opinion on the Presidency by voting for one or the other of the candidates. A good many of them may have misgivings, and some may make wry faces and suffer inward tortures, but somehow they make up their minds and will vote. The plain implication is that those who decline to vote have more sensitiveness of conscience and delicacy of scruple than the other fifteen million. That reduces the thing to an absurdity, and in a Nation governed by popular suffrage that is about the best attainable conclusion. In this contest between the party of Mr. MCKINLEY and the party of Mr. BRYAN the voice of almost universal public opinion declares that a man can make a choice between the candidates and that he ought to make a choice. Those who decline to vote deny both propositions.

"STUMPING" FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

One of our esteemed contemporaries announced yesterday, in a large headline, that the day before had been "ROOSEVELT'S Fifty-third Day." That means, of course, the fifty-third day of the 365 of the current year for which the people of the State of New York had appointed THEODORE ROOSEVELT to be the Governor of that Commonwealth, and paid him for that service, that he had devoted to making speeches in favor of the Republican Party, and incidentally of himself as its candidate.

This is not quite an honest way of dealing with a community which has bestowed upon you the highest honor in its gift, upon the implied condition that you should devote yourself to its service during your term of service. There must be work at Albany to be done by the Governor of this State. In fact, the other stumper, Mr. BRYAN, has been twitting this stumper with that fact, and admonishing him, with some show of plausibility, that he would be showing a juster sense of the obligation of contracts by remaining at his place of business and suppressing the Ice Trust than by roaming about the remote Wild West and denouncing it. The effect upon Gov. ROOSEVELT himself of his exemplification of his view of public duty cannot be favorable. It is no secret that he was coerced into accepting the nomination, largely by the consideration that he would thereby put himself "in view" as the nominee for the more exalted function in 1904. But nobody can decently pretend that he is promoting this object by making his nomination for a National office the excuse not merely for neglecting, but for two months absolutely ignoring, the claims upon his attention of the State office which he had been elected to fulfill and which he was paid for for fulfilling. It is not to his own interest that he should rest from one stumping tour only long enough to "have his throat sprayed" by an epiglottic specialist before plunging into another, whereby he might more audibly describe as "liars," "cowards," and "hoboes," whatever that may mean, such of his fellow-citizens as might be moved to interrupt the current of his eloquence with inopportune or inconvenient inquiries.

With Mr. BRYAN, who has been equally instant in speaking, the case is very different. Everybody understands that this is Mr. BRYAN'S last chance to make a living for his family out of that amazing notoriety into which he was suddenly lifted by a National Convention, to the majority of whose members he had succeeded by a "burst of eloquence" in restoring a certain semblance of self-respect. Out of that notoriety he has been gaining during the last four years a much more comfortable livelihood than he had ever gained before. He is about to disappear as a factor in National politics, and it behooves him to consider what he is to do when he is out of a job which has served his quadrennial turn, but which no man has yet succeeded in making octennial. The paramount question with him is not imperialism or trusts or any of the things that he pretends to be concerned about. It is the question what he is to do, being unable to dig and ashamed to beg, when his party taketh away the candidacy from him, and the rates for his lectures and his articles shrink to the normal compensation of his eloquence or his "copy," intrinsically estimated.

And in any case this business of "stumping for the Presidency," or even for the Vice Presidency, is undignified, frivolous, and obsolete. A candidate has a full opportunity to say his say in his letter of acceptance and to make a rational and deliberate appeal for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. If he happens to be a good speaker he may properly supplement this with one or two more appeals to his fellow-citizens. But a joint debate for the Presidency of the United States would lack dignity. And much more a series of flying speeches from car platforms. Everything a candidate for either of these two offices says is sure to be at once telegraphed all over the country. Either he must, if he speaks every day, repeat what he has said already, or else he must talk without thinking. In either case the telegraph promptly and as it were automatically exposes him to his fellow-citizens. And when the swinging of a candidate around the circle takes the form of a series of comments upon the remarks of another candidate revolving in a similar orbit, the contest has all the disadvantages and none of the advantages of a "joint debate." It cannot do either contestant any good; and it finally assumes, as this contest between BRYAN and ROOSEVELT has now assumed, the phase of a competitive test of physical endurance, like a six days' walking match. It ceases altogether to "make votes." In fact, we are inclined to think that it would be for the benefit of either peripatetic to let the other keep on swinging and talking while he sat still and silent. At any rate the spectacle that Messrs. BRYAN and ROOSEVELT are presenting is unseemly and discreditable.

AFTER THE TRUCE OF THE FAIR.

It is announced that the French Chambers will convene Nov. 6. No more emphatic confirmation of the popular success of the exposition, no more significant sign of the strength of the Government and of confidence in itself, could be given than having the legislators assemble on the day after the great fair has been brought to a close. Scarcely six months ago the Deputies went their several ways and with mutual consent declared their willingness to remain silent on all political differences during the period of the exposition. Even the Nationalists deigned to accept the "truce of the fair," and DEROULEDE, from his exile in San Sebastian, magnanimously pledged himself to observe its sacredness. The Ministry, however, bound itself to nothing but its duty—the duty of exhausting every honorable means to make the great French industrial enterprise a success.

Last Spring the exposition was said to have come as a savior to the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, if not to the republic itself. It has been a period of rest and meditation for the political forces of France, but it has not been lacking in unmistakable manifestations of a sure and growing confidence in the present administration throughout all sections of the republic. We have already, and at considerable length, called attention to the good work that was being done in industrial France by M. MILLERAND, the Socialist Minister of Commerce, and we have unhesitatingly praised the efforts of this man, who has been able to apply to the Government of France certain beneficial principles of Socialism, without arousing the ire of the bourgeoisie, and which, simply because he applied them in a legal manner, have caused him to be ostracized by the dangerous elements of his own party, led by the révolutionaire GUESDE. Gen. ANDRE, too, in the Ministry of War, has most consistently carried out the army reforms begun by his able and patriotic predecessor, the Marquis DE GALLIFFET. M. DELCASSE has conducted the affairs of the Foreign Office with so much tact, dignity, and appreciation of French prejudice that the vociferous cries for a war with England that ushered in the exposition have quite died away and will probably be heard no more. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the Nationalists should have become apprehensive of the tranquillity which revealed a growing, widespread confidence in the Government, and should have attempted to humiliate it before the truce was over.

To the world at large, the banquet given the other day by the French Government to some 23,000 provincial Mayors meant little more than a triumph of French culinary art. To France, however, it meant something else, coming as it did upon the heels of the farcical attempt of the Nationalist Municipal Council of Paris to do the same thing. The Mayors, who had refused to allow their presence under such auspices to be turned into weapons of insult against the Chief Executive of France, enthusiastically accepted the latter's invitation to a gathering at which they could bear witness to their faith in republican institutions and their confidence in the present Government to maintain these institutions. Such a signal note of approbation by the municipal magistrates of France was, of course, a great victory for President LOUBET and the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry. It was at the same time a great triumph of national opinion. The presence of those 23,000 provincial officials in the Tuileries Gardens, drawn together by a common cause, once more gave the lie to that traditional boast of the enemies of the republic—"The opinion of Paris is the judgment of France."

France is therefore resting secure in this judgment so unanimously, eloquently, and so sincerely pronounced that the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry will be ready to give an account of its stewardship to the Deputies on Nov. 6. As one recalls the dismal predictions of last May, the present political situation in France is indeed surprising. In every important section of the French press the utmost calm is discernible, the desire for prolonged tranquillity deeply manifest. If the great international fair has done nothing else than to teach France to know herself, it has at least performed an inestimable service to the world.

CURIOSITIES OF BANK ROBBERY.

Mr. ALVORD of the First National Bank was not only a nimble thief but a quick traveler.

In explaining how Mr. ALVORD stole the bank's money, Mr. T. P. KANE, Acting Controller of the Currency, says:

His thefts have been going on for a long time. The plan of concealing them and making the cash on hand agree with the amount for which he was accountable, as shown by the books, was to take out of the morning mail, of which he was in charge, a sufficient number of cash items to cover the aggregate amount of his defalcation, and add them to the exchanges for the Clearing House received during the preceding day.

In explaining how Mr. ALVORD spent the bank's money the professional betting men of the Saratoga race track say that he occupied a suite of rooms at a hotel in that village that must have cost him $100 a day, kept many horses and carriages, maintained a racing stable, and bet generously but unsuccessfully on the races, becoming so well known that in horse circles the bookmakers would take his word for a bet and call around every Monday morning at his hotel for a cash settlement.

It is evident, therefore, that after deducting some $700,000 from the cash items of the bank's morning mail and adding them to the preceding day's exchanges for the Clearing House, Mr. ALVORD would each day during the season contrive in some mysterious and astral manner to get to Saratoga in time for the races; apparently returning to this city in the evening to indulge his taste for fine eating and expensive vintages at flash or fashionable restaurants. And all the time he was industriously pocketing current funds from the bank's morning mail.

A thieving teller who followed the plan described by Mr. KANE would of stern necessity have to be at the bank every day in the year to manipulate his "items." A thief who spent his days and the bank's money at Saratoga would have to be absent from his post for considerable periods of time.

There is another point about the career of this extraordinary Mr. ALVORD. He was what the worldly call a very "high roller," both at his home town of Mount Vernon and at Saratoga, as well as at many well-patronized resorts in this city. If he had been the note teller of the First National Bank of the Moon it is conceivable that the story of his luxurious and costly manner of life in New York and Saratoga would never have come to the ears of the officers of that lunar institution. As it is not quite conceivable that a New York bank teller could gain a public reputation for princely extravagance in New York and in places much visited by New Yorkers without meeting many men in his capacity of high roller who knew him in his capacity of bank teller, we are forced to conclude that Mr. ALVORD had recourse to marvelous disguises. If he could do that, why not others? Who knows but that some of the shining revelers who still adorn sporting circles in this community are, in their other avatars, steadygoing bank tellers who have consistently looted their morning mails through twenty years of unwatched and trusted service?

That supposition is preposterous. So are many of the stories, authorized and unauthorized, told about Mr. ALVORD'S defalcation.

Episcopalians and Trafalgar Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Ritualist Party in the Church of England and the Episcopal Church in America has often been blamed, rightly or wrongly is not at present to the purpose, for introducing novelties into the worship of that Church and instituting or rehabilitating festivals which had either been before unknown to or blotted out of its calendar at the Reformation. It appears that the extreme Low Church Party in that communion is in nowise less guilty of the same breach of ecclesiastical law. At least so it appeared to me when I read a notice of the observance in St. James's Church in this city of the solemn commemoration of the battle of Trafalgar—a feast which certainly never appeared in the calendar, nor can I find any record of its insertion therein by the British Parliament, by the Anglican Convocation, by the American House of Bishops, or by the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in America.

It would be highly satisfactory to other perplexed churchmen besides myself to know on what authority the Rev. Walpole Warren foisted this new feast into the Church year and who compiled the ritual observed last night in St. James's Church.

New York, Oct. 22, 1900. ED. R.

Praise for a Congress Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers do not seem to devote much time to the active campaign now going on in the Thirteenth Congressional District, and little has been said of the excellent Republican nominee, William R. Willcox.

Will you permit me a little space to tell your readers in the Thirteenth District something about him? He is a native of Smyrna, Chenango County, where he was born in 1863. He is a graduate of the University of Rochester. After he was graduated he became in turn Principal of the high schools at Webster, Monroe County, and Spring Valley, Rockland County. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1889, and admitted to the bar in the following year. He has been engaged, with great success, in the active practice of law ever since. He is a political economist, having written books on the subject. He has taken an active part in the work on behalf of the boys on the east side.

He is a member of the Union League Club, the Society of the Genesee, the Republican Club, Alpha Delta Phi Club, and the Bar Association. He is a thoughtful, earnest, able man, and would make an efficient Congressman. He has especial fitness for the post, while his opponent—well, I will not say anything disagreeable.

FRANK G. ROBINSON.

New York, Oct. 20, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Flocking to the Fray.

Church—I see by the paper that thirty-nine doctors arrived home recently from Europe, on one steamer.

Gotham—Yes; you see, the football season has opened in this country.—Yonkers Statesman.

Aspiration and Realization.

"Ah, yes!" she sighed; "when I was twenty-two I thought I had a mission."

"And now?" he said.

"Now," she replied, "I have a family, and am able to keep only one girl."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Inured to Disorder.

"Jack, you ought to straighten up your writing table."

"Lemme alone, Julia; if I were to straighten up this table I couldn't find a thing on it until it got all mussed up again."—Indianapolis Journal.

All the Same to Him.

"Yes, I went to hear the singers at the big Opera House in New York."

"Singing the operas in English, weren't they?"

"In English? Well, say, I didn't think to ask."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Reciprocity in Art.

"I'll have to quit sending Dolphus Daubo my poems."

"Does he criticise them?"

"Well, he hasn't said anything; but every time I send him a poem he sends me one of his most atrocious paintings."—Detroit Free Press.

A WALK IN OCTOBER.

Martha E. Williams in Hartford Times.

We walk along the village street
And cross the deep raceway,
To seek the woodland's still retreat
This bright October day.
We pass the orchard trees aglow,
All scarlet, green, and gold,
Their gnarled branches bending low
With weight of fruit untold.

Oh, fair the mountains' purple haze
And hills of amethyst,
The shocks and shocks of yellow maize,
By golden sunbeams kissed.
And stubble where the buckwheat grew
Is pink as evening skies,
While from the meadow asters blue
Look up with starry eyes.

Far on the upland where the brook
Flows gently as we go,
In many a wild sequestered nook
The blue-fringed gentians grow.
There sunflowers gay (we know the frost
Will dim their brightness soon,)
Yet still by Autumn breezes tossed
They bloom this afternoon.

The chestnut leaves are falling down
Upon the path in drifts,
And ripened nuts lie still and brown
Where sunshine softly sifts.
Some bright-eyed squirrels anxious peer
From branches up above
To watch us shyly as we near
The treasures which they love.

No song of Summer birds we hear,
But bluejays screaming shrill,
And blackbirds chatt'ring sharp and clear
The woodland niches fill.
Now crickets chirp as night apace.
Lets down her dusky shades
And flying shadows swiftly chase
The sunlight as it fades.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

Good Scenic Effects in Some of the Recent Plays.

The Battlefield Scene in "L'Aiglon"—Henry Dixey's Latest Role—German Plays.

The scenery in "L'Aiglon" at the Knickerbocker Theatre is not only appropriate to the epoch and the places represented and well painted. It is also uncommonly well set. Illusion-destroying borders and sky sinks are dispensed with and unsightly rigging is not permitted to show, as it has shown lately in some costly stage productions. The management of the lights is wholly commendable. E. G. Unitt painted the first scene representing an apartment in Marie Louise's house in Baden, near Vienna, while all four of the other pictures, representing the Duke's room at Schonbrunn, the old Roman ruin near by in which Metternich gives his fête, the battle field of Wagram at midnight and early dawn, and the chamber in which the Duke dies, are the work of that prolific scenic artist, Ernest Gros.

The new scenery in "Monte Cristo" at the Academy is also out of the common, while both of the pictures in Zangwill's strange little afterpiece at Wallacks', the fashionable London Street and the Queensland forest, are good. No scene painter, however, would paint a house in perspective on a cloth, with some yards of painted sidewalk before it, if he knew beforehand that the illusion of the play required a practicable door. To be sure nobody in the play is expected to enter the door, but the Duchess points to it and asks the Bishop to enter with her. What if he should accept the invtation? the spectator asks himself. A droll memory of the late John Wild trying to eat the provisions in the painted window of a grocery shop on a flat comes to the mind and one forgets momentarily to listen to the talk of the Duchess and the Bishop.

But, apart from this mistake, the manner of the pictorial production of "The Moment of Death" leaves nothing to be desired. The lights are lowered and raised at the right instant, and the little niceties of theatrical craft are shown in the few effects, trifling in themselves, but of much use to preserve the illusion. The noon hour is sounded by a bell which seems really to be a clock tower bell and not a gong on the prompter's desk, while in one important passage the wind machine is employed with good effect.

The wind machine, indeed, has taken on a new importance lately. People who have seen "Zaza" know what kind of a machine it is, even if they are not generally well informed about theatrical devices. The wind plays a noteworthy part in the weird and touching episode on the battle field of Wagram in "L'Aiglon." The little Duke, his feverish dream of empire completely destroyed, is left alone, by his own command, at midnight on the field near Schonbrunn, beside his dying grenadier, who has stabbed himself rather than return to France to be shot as a traitor. The youth has never before looked on death, and the dying agony of his faithful friend increases the excitement caused by his recent exploit and the arrest and dispersal of his few adherents. He remembers that he is on the field where many thousands of his father's followers and their enemies bled to death. It seems to him, in his mood of self-exaltation, that this is the expiation. As the night wind rises he hears the wailing of the dying soldiers. Their groans grow louder and then die away as the wind falls. Then when it rises again he hears the shouts of the victors. The management of this peculiar effect is admirable, the groans, wails, and shouts blending well with the whistling sound of the wind.

Poor Louie Freear! Her day of glory was brief. Only two years ago she came across the Atlantic to appear in a New York burlesque at the extravagant salary of $700 per week. The New York public did not care for her veracious and unexaggerated depiction of Cockney humor and pathos. They found her homely and uninteresting. Only the critics praised her, and they don't count. Miss Freear went home, and latterly she seems to have dropped out of sight in London. Her face, voice, and figure fitted only one impersonation, the slatternly slavey. But Christie Macdonald, who was in the same company at the New York Theatre, suddenly takes a fancy to use one of Miss Freear's songs, "'E Didn't Know Just What to S'y," and makes a great hit with its combination of humor and pathos. Miss Macdonald is uncommonly pretty and clever, and her cockney song is almost the best of the few good things in the silly musical farce at the Madison Square Theatre, which owes all its success to the efforts of Miss Macdonald and Mr. Dailey.

There seems to be no doubt that Henry Dixey has secured a large personal triumph in Langdon Mitchell's dramatization of his father's "Story of François." The rôle gives him a chance to show the range of his powers, and to put to use several of his accomplishments not essentially dramatic. François is a reckless, humorous vagabond, who can read Horace in Latin and enjoy his philosophy, pick a pocket and wield a cudgel with dexterity, and perform slight-of-hand tricks gracefully. He is grateful to one woman, and for her sake does some fine things, and he is altogether a flamboyant, daring, and likable rascal. Dixey is one of the best actors on the stage, and the news of his triumph in a new rôle is always welcome. He is now acting at the Park Theatre, in Philadelphia.

Another new acrobatic farce will be launched to-night in New Haven. The word acrobatic is here used advisedly, for John McNally wrote "The Star and Garter," and Frank McKee will produce it to exploit the loudly proclaimed jugglery and muscular dexterity of the Agoust family, though it has the usual preposterous equivalent for a plot, the usual welcome interludes of song and dance, and such tried performers as Otis Harlan, Marie Cahill, and John Sparks are in the cast. The action passes in a millinery shop, in the Star and Garter Inn, and at the Morris Park racetrack. In the Star and Garter scene of Act II. the Agousts appear as diners and waiters. It is said that they do wonderful and unheard of things with the dishes and things to eat.

The new German comedy, "Der Probekandidat," by Max Dreyer, to be acted at the Irving Place Theatre to-night, has been very successful in the German cities. The cast will include Zimmerman, Hedwige Lange, Meta Buenger, Otto Ottbert, Max Hanseler, Seyffertitz, and Marie Eisenhut, who has made one hit with the local German playgoers this week, as Lorie in Frau Birch-Pfeiffer's old sentimental drama, "Dorf und Stadt," which must recall to old stagers the palmy days of Marie Methua Scheller and the youth of Maggie Mitchell.

The engagement of Sarah Bernhardt and Constant Coquelin at the Garden Theatre will begin Nov. 26. To satisfy anxious inquirers it is well to say now that Mme. Bernhardt, according to veracious Vapereau, was born Oct. 22, 1844, while Coquelin will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his birth next January. Their first play will be "L'Aiglon," with Bernhardt in the title rôle and Coquelin as Flambeau. In "Cyrano de Bergerac," Coquelin will be the Gascon and Bernhardt Roxane. In "Hamlet" Coquelin will act Polonius and Sarah the Prince. In "Tartufe," Coquelin will portray the arch hypocrite and Bernhardt Elmire, a rôle which will not give her much chance. Coquelin will try his varied powers in Scarpia when "La Tosca" is in the bill, and as the part fairly acts itself he will not fail. He will again act Papa Brigard in "Frou-Frou," and Duval père in "La Dame aux Camélias." This is the official programme. The New York engagement will last five weeks.

While this evening's performance of "Henry V.," by Richard Mansfield, will not offer any particular change in the play, the day figures quite conspicuously in English history. It is known as St. Crispin's day, the five hundred and eighty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Ayincourt, which is the central interest of the celebrated war play. By a coincidence this day is also the anniversary of that other great English exploit, the charge at Balaklava. One of the most stirring speeches in "Henry V." is the King's address to his soldiers before the battle of Agincourt.

This day is call'd the feast of Crispian:
He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a tip-toe when this day is nam'd,
And rouse him at the name of Crispian:
He that shall live this day, and see old age,
Will yearly on the vigil feast his friends,
And say: To-morrow is Saint Crispian:
Then will he strip his sleeve, and show his scars,
And say: These wounds I had on Crispin's day.
Old men forget; yet all shall be forget,
But he'll remember, with advantages,
What feats he did that day: Then shall our names,
Familiar in his mouths as household words,
Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

"Martha" Acted and Sung in a Pleasing Manner.

Lovers of the charming old comedy in music, Flotow's "Martha," had an opportunity to gratify their taste last night when the work was given in English at the Metropolitan Opera House. A performance of "Martha" in English should be especially appropriate, as the story is English. But perhaps that was the least striking feature of the performance. What must be recorded this morning—and the task is a pleasant one—is that the Metropolitan English Opera Company last night achieved something very like that which should be expected of such an organization. The company gave a good all-around performance of "Martha" and gave the audience a very enjoyable evening. There were spirit and brightness in the treatment of the opera, and just enough sentiment to please the fancy.

The performance served to introduce Miss Grace Van Studdiford, who sang the rôle of Martha. This young woman was formerly with the Bostonians, but has hitherto not been known here. She disclosed a very light voice of pretty quality, but not sufficient power to make a good effect in such a voracious auditorium as that of the Metropolitan. She sang generally with taste, always in tune, and with some skill. She displayed plenty of high notes, but those were not of the best quality. She received the usual encore for "The Last Rose of Summer."

The Nancy was Miss Kate Condon, who was crude in her methods, but by no means deficient in spirit. Mr. Sheehan, who is doing yeoman's work this week, was the Lionel. He sang with more than his usual discretion, and on the whole gave a commendable performance of his rôle. Of course, he delighted the audience with his delivery of the air best known by its Italian title, "M'appari." Mr. Limpriere Pringle appeared as Plunkett. It was an uncommon sight to see Mr. Pringle's fine face undisguised by a "make-up." He was in good voice and sang his music very well. Mr. Homer Lind was a very acceptable Tristan. The chorus sang with spirit, and the action in the fair scene was excellently managed. Too often this scene loses much of its effect from the wooden behavior of the persons on the stage, but nothing of this kind occurred last night. The orchestra was fairly efficient, and Mr. Eckhold found it no difficult task to conduct the simple but charming music. To-night "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" will be repeated.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is conducting its usual series of musical entertainments this season. This institution has taken the leading position in the musical life of the Borough of Brooklyn, and its work is appreciated by those who live too far away from the concert halls of Manhattan to make frequent visits to them. The first of the series of song and violin recitals will take place to-night at the Association Hall, when Mr. David Bispham will sing and Miss Bertha Bucklin will play. The programme is one which promises an evening of pleasure to the audience.

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A good many persons of real musical knowledge love the waltzes of the Strauss family, and some of them have attended the concerts of Eduard Strauss lately given in this town. These persons are now wondering why Mr. Strauss brought such a curious collection of orchestral incompetents to this country. Of course his action might have been explained on the familiar ground that the average European musician has not yet been cured of the mistaken idea that anything is good enough for barbarian America, but Mr. Strauss has been here before. He should have known that good orchestras are very common in this town. It is quite safe to say that it would be possible in one day to get at the Aschenbrödel Verein an orchestra of 300 men which would play the Strauss waltzes infinitely better in respect of tone and precision than this "famous Vienna Orchestra."

But the chances are that Mr. Strauss and his manager counted on the probability that their concerts would not be attended by the music lovers of America, but by the same class of persons as go to worship the cakewalk posturing of the eminent Mr. Sousa. It is likely that this confidence was well founded. At any rate, last Sunday night the Strauss orchestra was vociferously applauded by a large audience. This fact is sufficient evidence that the work of musical education in this city is very far from complete.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman will soon produce at the Duke of York's Theatre in London, with his stock company, a new play by Louis N. Parker, entitled "The Swashbuckler," in which Miss Millard will appear with the company.

Miss Cissy Loftus, who has been abroad, arrived from London yesterday morning on the White Star steamship Oceanic, to begin rehearsals with Daniel Frohman's stock company. She will join the company next week in Baltimore, where rehearsals will begin with the new play, "The Man of Forty," which will be produced at Daly's Theatre on Nov. 26.

Arrangements have been made with Walter Damrosch whereby he will deliver a series of four afternoon explanatory lectures at the piano and on the subject of Wagner's music dramas. They will include "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Die Götterdämmerung." The lectures will take place the last two weeks in January at Daly's Theatre, preceding the production of the operas at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Wemyss Henderson is responsible for the assertion that Henrietta Crosman's successful career on the stage is due in a large measure to the veteran manager and actor, John Eisler, that foster-father of many other actresses. Miss Crosman had a fine soprano voice which suddenly failed her. Sadly discouraged, she returned to Pittsburg, her home, and sought an interview with Manager Eisler. He secured for her a part in Bartley Campbell's "White Slave."

When Henrietta Crosman presents her play, "Mistress Nell," on Monday, Nov. 12, which will mark the beginning of her second week at the Savoy Theatre, a change will be made in the company. Robert Edeson, who at present is playing with Mrs. Le Moyne, will succeed Aubrey Boucicault as leading man, playing the part of King Charles II. Mr. Edeson has been loaned to Miss Crosman by the Liebler Company for this engagement, while Mr. Boucicault's withdrawal is necessary because he has been under contract to Knowles & Whitney for their production of "Quo Vadis."

EXPOSITION TO CLOSE NOV. 11.

The Week's Prolongation Was Not Desired by American Exhibitors.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The Government has decided to prolong the exposition for an additional week. It will close Sunday, Nov. 11. One day will be devoted to the poor, with free admission, and the exposition will be illuminated as on special nights. It is expected that a million visitors will be present that day.

The American exhibitors generally are opposed to the prolongation. They have made contracts and every other arrangement to remove their exhibits based on the closing date being a week earlier than is now the case, and many of them have booked their passages home.

The New German Foreign Minister.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Baron von Richthofen's appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in succession to Count von Bülow, the new Imperial Chancellor, has been hailed with satisfaction by the entire Diplomatic Corps. The United States Embassy is particularly gratified. He is considered Anglophile in his tendencies, and on this account, the Agrarian press expresses distrust concerning the results of his policy. The Deutsche Tageszeitung says: "Baron von Richthofen is the representative of the policy which we term 'Engländerei,' and deplore."

British Officer Killed in India.

SIMLA, Oct. 24.—Lieut. Hennessy of the Forty-fifth Sikhs was killed yesterday in a brush with Mahsud raiders at Jar dola.

CHAMBERLAIN ON IMPERIALISM

Says that, Strengthened by Her Colonies, England's Isolation Would Be a Splendid Isolation.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at the banquet of the Fishmongers' Company in London last evening, dwelt at length upon the imperial aspirations of the British nation.

"Union with the colonies," he said, "does not signify hostility to other nations. On the contrary, we desire their friendship, if it is not purchased at the cost of objects more essential. We hope they will reciprocate the friendly sentiments we express and feel for them. If they decline our friendship, we shall do without it. If we cannot persuade them, then we must be isolated.

"But, surrounded and strengthened by our colonies, our isolation will be a splendid isolation, so that, even if England falls, her over-sea colonies will carry on the English traditions.

"The new imperialism means the recognition of the fact that all British colonies are entitled to the same rights as England herself. I hope that the federation of Canada and Australia will be an example to South Africa. Imperial federation will enable the empire to continue its mission of justice and civilization, its mission of peace."

Mr. Chamberlain denied that Great Britain anywhere exhibited signs of decadence, and referred to the "splendid army dispatched to South Africa," dwelling especially upon the assistance rendered by the colonies.

FREE TRADE WITH COLONIES.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Speaks in Favor of Closer Imperial Union.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in the course of an address before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce yesterday, advocated closer commercial union between the different portions of the empire and greater organization for the empire's common interests. He said, with regard to the former, that it was impossible for Great Britain to be other than a free trade country, and that he sympathized with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, in his opinion that an imperial zollverein was unattainable without free trade within the empire.

Sir Michael said he did not think there was any immediate danger of war, and he expressed a hope that the principles of the Anglo-German agreement would be universally accepted.

Discussing army reform, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he recognized that it was necessary, though he considered that the defects of the British Army had been much exaggerated. In his opinion the present imperial enthusiasm should be utilized in order to take a step forward in the principle of the common defense of the common empire.

DECISION AGAINST MR. KLOPSCH.

He Cannot Copyright "Red Letter New Testament" in England.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice to-day Justice Kekewich ordered the expunging of the entry from the registry of Stationers' Hall whereby Louis Klopsch of New York is registered as the proprietor of the copyright in the "Red Letter New Testament" and the "Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." The action was brought by Eyre & Spottiswoode under the Copyright act.

Counsel for the applicants said he had written to Mr. Klopsch informing him of the action. But, he added, Mr. Klopsch had failed to appear.

Justice Kekewich said he could not order Mr. Klopsch to pay the costs, as he was not in England.

Louis Klopsch, when the foregoing cablegram was shown to him yesterday, said it had reference to a Bible bearing the two titles mentioned in the dispatch. In explaining the matter Mr. Klopsch said:

"Some two years ago, through The Christian Herald, I entered the book at Stationers' Hall for copyright. This is the usual proceeding. It appears, however, that Eyre & Spottiswoode, who are the Queen's Printers, are the only persons allowed the right of publishing the Bible in Great Britain. Subsequently I was informed that I could not obtain a copyright in England, and when the Queen's Printers brought the case into court I decided not to defend it. This, however, has no effect on the American copyright, which is my property."

HARD TIMES IN SWEDEN.

Much Industrial Activity, but Extraordinary Scarcity of Money.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Stockholm, Sweden, says:

"The extraordinary scarcity of money, which has been growing more acute for a month, is so seriously affecting commercial circles as to threaten a crisis. The balance of foreign trade continues against Sweden, and the repeated contraction of gold loans abroad fails to palliate the situation. Industries are daily launched, but adequate capital is unavailable and the newspapers are filled with appeals from manufacturers in desperate straits for money.

"Rural people, attracted by the industrial activity, are flocking to the towns, and, consequently, the demand for houses is so great that rents have advanced 20 to 30 per cent. The civil servants have already been granted 20 per cent. increase in pay to meet the hard times, and it is expected that employers generally will have to follow suit."

Swedish Regent Opens Storthing.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 24.—The Storthing (Parliament) was opened to-day with the customary ceremony by the Crown Prince Gustaf in his capacity as Regent. The Crown Prince's eldest son, Gustaf, took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. In the speech from the throne the Regent made the usual reference to friendly relations existing with the foreign powers and briefly touched upon the Chinese trouble.

RUSSIA'S MEASURE SYSTEM.

Government Decides to Adopt the Metric Standard.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Vice Consul General Hanauer, at Frankfort, Germany, informs the State Department that, according to the St. Petersburg Gazette, the

KAISER ON THE ALLIANCE

Declares the Pact with Great Britain a Guarantee of Peace.

Southern Rebels Active — Sickness Among the German Troops in Peking—Outlook for a Settlement.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Kaiser Wilhelm, in a speech to-day at Barmen, where he dedicated a hall of fame, referred to the Anglo-German agreement as follows:

"It has always been my first aim and greatest task to maintain peace as far as possible for my people and its working classes; and I believe I gave a fresh proof of this desire only a few days ago. The agreement with the most powerful Teutonic State outside our own nation will, I hope, in the far future, be a guarantee for common efforts, in the open markets of the world, for our two nations, in friendly rivalry and without acrimony in all that we feel, think, and do."

At Elberfeld, where he attended the opening of the new Rathhaus, the Kaiser, replying to a toast to his health, concluded with a prayer that God would grant him the opportunity, strength, and capacity to preserve such a state of peace as was requisite to maintain the country's trade and industry, and, should it become necessary, to secure this by force.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—In view of the comment that the Anglo-German alliance concerning China was open to the possible construction of an implied menace against some other power, the attention of Count de Quadt, the German Chargé d'Affaires, to-day was called to this point.

Count de Quadt said that he was able to make a positive statement, on the highest authority, that the agreement involved no menace whatever to any power concerned in China. Count de Quadt stated with equal positiveness that there was no foundation for reports of additional features to the agreement beyond those transmitted to the various Governments and made public.

The response of the United States to the British-German agreement is still held in abeyance. It is understood that with the third article—namely, that concerning the compact between Great Britain and Germany to take suitable measures in their own interests, in the contingency that other powers seize territory in China, the United States Government will not concern itself at this stage.

THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Discussing the present stage of the relations between the Chinese Government and the powers, a high official of the German Foreign Office made the following statement to-day:

"Before Li-Hung-Chang can be accepted as a negotiator by the powers his credentials must of course be examined. So far Earl Li, on various occasions, has refused to exhibit them. When Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein was in Shanghai, he requested Earl Li to show them. The Chinese statesman replied evasively.

"However, Germany will not raise difficulties. If Earl Li's credentials will suffice for the United States they will for Germany. Furthermore, all the legations must jointly agree upon the precise wording of the demands to be addressed to the Chinese Government as preliminary to actual peace negotiations.

"These demands will be framed in accordance with the German and first French circular note. It is another question whether Earl Li will have power to enforce those conditions in case they are agreed to. All the powers earnestly desire to show all possible advances making toward the conclusion of peace."

DEATHS AMONG PEKING TROOPS.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Official confirmation has been received of the news regarding the unsatisfactory condition of health of the German forces in Peking.

Dysentery and typhoid fever have appeared epidemically, and each day brings several deaths.

SOUTHERN REBELS ACTIVE.

CANTON, Oct. 24.—Official reports state that all the cities in the Hui-Chow Prefecture are still holding out, the rebels confining themselves to seizing villages and massacring isolated bodies of imperial troops.

The rebels are also actively recruiting, and their number is estimated at 10,000.

There has been no pitched battle, the Chinese General commanding at Hui-Chow being afraid to leave the city for fear of being cut off.

RUSSIANS AND CHINESE FIGHT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.—Skirmishes continue between the Russians and the Chinese at various points along the Manchurian Railway.

The Amur Gazette, which is published at Blagovestchensk, capital of the Amur Government, asserts that the Chinese bank of the Amur River will be offered free to Russian settlers.

It is reported that the construction of a railway between Blagovestchensk and Tsitsikar has been decided upon.

BRITISH BLUE BOOK ON CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Copies have been received here of the British Blue Book on the uprising in China.

It gives much of the diplomatic correspondence not heretofore made public, and up to the imperial edict explaining the murder of Baron von Ketteler. The dispatches of the British Minister at Peking to Lord Salisbury show that a naval demonstration was recommended as far back as March 10, the American, French, and other Ministers joining in an identical recommendation. It was not favorably received, however, and the position of the United States is shown by a statement by the British Ambassador at Paris to M. Delcassé to the effect that the United States was not likely to join in the demonstration. Later, in May, another naval demonstration was proposed, but was not carried out.

The British Ambassador recites with great minuteness the details of his calls on the Tsung-li-Yamen, when he was accompanied by Mr. Conger, Baron von Ketteler, and the other Ministers, giving the earnest representations made by Mr. Conger at that time on the gravity of the situation, and the need for strong action by the Chinese authorities.

At one point in the negotiations the British Consul in China advised the Foreign Office that Li-Hung-Chang and the Southern Viceroys were ready to use further recognition of the authorities at Peking. Contrary to general impression, it appears from the correspondence that Russia gave her adherence to Japan sending a large emergency force into China, and that the obstacle interposed came from Germany.

Aid Needed for Chinese Converts.

The Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll, one of the Secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, said yesterday that a cablegram had been received from the Rev. Dr. H. H. Lowry, the President of the Peking University. He cabled from Peking, and stated that the mission needed "aid for 3,000 native Christians through the Winter." A considerable sum has already been collected and forwarded by the society for the purpose indicated, but an effort will be made to secure more money.

CAPE TOWN WELCOMES BULLER.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 24.—To Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, who landed to-day from the Hawarden Castle, was accorded a magnificent reception. The Mayor of Cape Town presented to him an address in the presence of thousands of enthusiastic citizens, eulogizing his great services to Cape Colony and to the empire. Speeches in the same strain were made by leading public men. The Mayor and corporation later entertained Gen. Buller at dinner.

In reply to the address Gen. Buller paid a high tribute to the courage and bravery of the troops, complimented the colonials, and expressed a hope that the winning side would remember that self-sacrifice could be shown in peace as well as in war.

The city was beautifully decorated, and the popular demonstration was a remarkable one.

Sir Redvers and Lady Buller will sail on the Dunvegan Castle for England.

W. P. SCHREINER RESIGNS SEAT.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 24.—William P. Schreiner, the former Premier of Cape Colony, has resigned his seat in Parliament owing to the persistent opposition of the extremists among the Afrikanders.

W. P. Schreiner, who was Premier of the Cape Colony Ministry which resigned last June and who was succeeded by Sir James Gordon Sprigg, has been opposing in the recent debates over the Treason bill the Imperial Radicals and the Afrikander Extremists, his attitude toward a middle course frequently exciting the opposition of his former colleagues.

It was announced from Cape Town on Oct. 10 that Mr. Schreiner had issued a circular to each voter in his constituency asking for individual wishes regarding his resignation from the Colonial Parliament, declaring that if the replies showed a majority opposed to his policy he would resign.

Mining Firms' Orders for America.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to the War Office: "Pretoria, Oct. 21.—Referring to your telegram of Oct. 9, no orders have been placed by Col. Girouard in America. I believe Wernher, Beit & Co., acting for various mining firms, have, owing to the inability of English houses to complete orders on time, placed a portion of their orders in America."

Mayor of Marseilles Cautious.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 24.—H. Flaissières, Mayor of Marseilles, on being invited to participate in manifestations on the arrival here of Mr. Krüger, asked for time to reflect, explaining that he desired to know the exact nature of the demonstrations, and declaring that he did not intend to take any action likely to create diplomatic difficulties.

Transvaal Officials Reach Naples.

NAPLES, Oct. 24.—The former Foreign Secretary, Postmaster General, and Treasurer of the South African Republic have arrived here on board the German steamer Herzog. They proceeded to Hamburg.

CANON SHUTTLEWORTH DEAD.

He Became Famous Through His Work Among the Poorer Classes of London.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Rev. Henry C. Shuttleworth, Professor of Pastoral Theology and Lecturer in Divinity at King's College, died yesterday.

The Rev. Henry Cary Shuttleworth was generally known as Canon Shuttleworth, for it was when he was a minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral that he began the work among the poorer classes of the East End of London for which he is famous.

Born in 1850, the son of a Cornwall clergyman, Prof. Shuttleworth had a most brilliant career at school and college. At Oxford he won the Dyke Scholarship and the Nowell Prize, and gained a second class in the final Theological School in 1873. He was ordained the same year, and became curate of an Oxford church. He was appointed to a minor canonry at St. Paul's in 1876, and in 1883 became a lecturer in English literature at King's College, London. In 1889 he founded the Shuttleworth Club, the first attempt in London to provide a place of recreation for men and women on the lines of the People's Club of New York. Canon Shuttleworth was also identified with the Christian Socialist movement.

The Canon was well known as a musician, and composed a number of hymns which have come into general use in this country and England. Besides his professorship, he was rector of the famous old St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, in the heart of the business district of London. Here he started the midday services for business men which have been imitated by pastors of many other churches in London and other large cities.

KAISER OPENS A NOVEL RAILWAY.

New Suspension Road Between Elberfeld and Barmen Dedicated.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria to-day dedicated with elaborate ceremony the suspension railway which runs along the River Wipper and connects Elberfeld and Barmen, a high, ingenious structure. The Kaiser made the initial ride over the line.

Subsequently his Majesty attended the dedication of the Hall of Fame in Barmen. Replying to an address by the Burgomaster, the Emperor warmly acknowledged, on behalf of the Empress and himself, the cordial reception tendered him by the people of the town.

"I am happy to say," he remarked, "that my mother's condition allows me to pay this visit to Barmen, although the joyous beating of my heart is still troubled by the shadow that hangs over her. She requested me to greet the city in her name."

The Emperor and Empress are expected to return to Berlin Friday.

LEOPOLD WAS NEARLY ARRESTED

The King Was Riding in an Auto-Car in Paris Above Legal Speed.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The King of the Belgians, while riding in an auto-car yesterday in the Bois de Bologne, was pulled up by the police for exceeding the regulation speed. He was going at the rate of 50 kilometers an hour.

A policeman was about to take down King Leopold's name in his notebook, when the driver of the auto-car whispered in his ear, and an explanation followed that put things right.

WEDDING GUESTS DISTURBED.

Two tramps, making a sudden and unexpected entry into the dining room at the Marlborough Hotel, in the midst of festivities following a wedding, created consternation among the guests last evening.

Miss Lillian Gorman and Frederick A. Herman, a Broadway jeweler, were married in St. Agnes's Church last night. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom, with the wedding party, went to the Marlborough, where supper was served in the dining room on the Thirty-sixth Street side. Then dancing began in another room, but a number of the men of the party still sat at a table near the window enjoying their wine.

Outside, two men cast longing eyes on the spread. Suddenly there was a crash, and two figures were seen flying through the window. One landed in the middle of the table, and in the excitement that followed had time to grab up a bottle of champagne and slake his thirst. The other made an effort to follow his friend's example, and succeeded in getting one sip of wine before the police arrived.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station the men gave their names as Robert Kelly of 344 West Twenty-eighth Street and James Collins of 224 East Twenty-fifth Street.

DR. GREGORY'S SUCCESSOR.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Rev. Dr. Fields Hermance of Walden Methodist Episcopal Church has been appointed pastor of St. Stephen's Church, New York City, to succeed Dr. G. H. Gregory, who recently died in that pulpit.

The Rev. Jesse C. Coddington of Perry Street Church, Metropolitan circuit, New York City, succeeds Dr. Hermance as pastor of the church at Walden. These appointments have just been made by Bishop Warren.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrival of the Oceanic, which brought over perhaps the longest and most notable list of passengers of any Atlantic liner this Autumn, was really the event of yesterday in town. Out of town the first meet and run of the newly organized Goshen hunt at Goshen, which was attended by the majority of the members of the Tuxedo colony, was the principal event. The polo tournament is over at Lakewood, and the many well-known people who went there to witness the spirited and enjoyable contests are returning to town.

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The engagements are announced of Frederick Townsend, son of the late Frederick Townsend, and Miss Cora Oliver, second daughter of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver of Albany; of Thomas W. Satterthwaite and Miss Lucille C. Weeks, daughter of Charles R. Weeks, and of Bart Jacob, son of Leonard Jacob, and Miss Lydia Mason Brown, daughter of Lewis M. Brown.

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The engagement of Mr. Townsend and Miss Oliver is of more than local interest, although both young people are Albanians, as Miss Oliver, through her mother, who was Miss Marion Rathbone, is related to several leading Boston families, and she, with her sisters, Miss Elizabeth Shaw and Miss Marion L. Oliver, have visited considerably in New York, Southampton, and Newport. Miss Marion L. Oliver is a noted golf player, and took part in the recent women's tournament at Baltusrol. During this tournament the Oliver sisters were the guests of Mrs. Douglas Robinson at the latter's country house at Orange. Mr. Townsend is also related to the Townsend families of New York and Oyster Bay, L. I.

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Mr. Jacob, who is engaged to Miss Brown, is a younger brother of Lawrence and Leonard Jacob and Miss Martha Jacob. He was graduated at Harvard in the class of '96. Miss Brown is a granddaughter of the late Henry Mason, and a niece of Mrs. Hayward Cutting, the late Mrs. William Wood, and Mrs. Lewis M. Carnes.

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The wedding of Herbert Satterlee and Miss Louisa Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, will take place on Thursday, Nov. 15, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. There is a movement on foot among Mr. Satterlee's old companions in the Naval Reserve, headed by Commander Jacob Miller and John G. Agar, to tender him a complimentary dinner before his wedding.

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Among the largest house parties that have been and are being given over the week ends are those of which Mrs. Frederick Goodridge at Riverdale, Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, and Mrs. Charles Chapin at Bernardsville, N. J.; Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll at Morristown, and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair at Far Hills, N. J., are the hostesses.

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The nomination by the Republicans of Newport of Frederick Prime Garrettson, better known as "Fritz" Garrettson, as their candidate for Mayor, has excited much interest in the social and club worlds of New York and Newport. Mr. Garrettson's Democratic opponent is Mr. Boyle, the present incumbent of the office, and who is running for his sixth term. Mr. Garrettson, who became a resident of Newport about ten years ago, is a grandson of the late Frederick Prime, and is through his mother, who was Miss Helen Jay Prime, related to the late John Jay. He was graduated at Dartmouth in the class of '79, and is a member of the Union and Players Clubs of this city. He married Miss Marie A. Frith. Mr. Garrettson purchased last Summer the old Tuckerman place on Mill Street, Newport.

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The wedding of John Harper and Miss Ethel M. Taintor will be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Giles Taintor, 128 West Fifty-seventh Street, on the afternoon of Wednesday next, Oct. 31. The Rev. William Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will officiate. The bride's maid of honor will be Miss Anna Harper. There will be no bridesmaids. J. Henry Harper will be the best man, and the ushers selected are William Hard, Harrison H. Boyd, Leonard F. Nicoll, and Giles A. Taintor.

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At the wedding of William Brevoort Potts and Miss Elizabeth D. Barnes, daughter of Henry Burr Barnes, the bridesmaids are to be Miss S. M. Sanford and Miss M. H. Curtis. Mr. Potts's best man is to be Creighton Peet, and the ushers selected are Herbert Jacqueline, Henry B. Barnes, Jr., Rockhill Potts, and Louis C. Nesbit. The ceremony will take place at 3:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, 11 West Forty-ninth Street, and will be a quiet and small one, to which relatives and a few intimate friends only will be invited. The Rev. T. F. Davies, Jr., assistant to Dr. William Grosvenor, will officiate. The ceremony will be followed by a large reception.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who returned on Monday from Staatsburg, left on Tuesday for Newport. They are expected back in New York to-day and will leave for the Virginia Hot Springs on Friday or Saturday of this week. Mr. Vanderbilt is not at present suffering from rheumatism, but he finds the baths at the Hot Springs so generally beneficial that he goes there frequently as a preventive rather than a curative measure.

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The Kaiser Friedrich, sailing to-day for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg, has booked among others George Gilbert, J. F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. William Merten, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wheeler.

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Among those who arrived yesterday on the Oceanic from Liverpool were Mrs. William W. Andrews, Miss Frances Andrews, Miss Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Atterbury, John C. Bancroft, Miss Hester Bancroft, Mrs. David L. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. T. J. Blakeslee, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bohlen, Mrs. Henry P. Borie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown, Mrs. Bruce Brown and Masters David L. B. and William B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Brown, Alexander P. Brown, Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, Miss Lizzie P. Clark, Erskine Clements, the Hon. G. A. Drummond and Mrs. Drummond, A. Butler Duncan, Marshall Field, J. N. Fiel, Mrs. Charles R. Forrest and the Misses Helen, Madeline, Elsie, and Virginia Forrest, F. V. Gooch, Neils Gron, F. R. G. S.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. W. N Hartshorn, Richard Heckscher, Philip Isham, Clarence C. Knowles, Prof. S. P. Langley, F. G. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Amory A. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Lytton, Walter Lytton, and Master Beaumont Lytton, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, C. W. McIlvaine, Mrs. W. N. McMillan, J. E. Milholland, Mr. and Mrs. James Parmelee, the Misses Florence L. and Katherine de Pauw, the Marquis and Marquise de San Carlo de Pedroso, Master Joseph L. de Pedroso, and Miss Isabel Pedroso, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Post and Miss M. Post, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Scott, Mrs. R. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Seybel, (Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton,) Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stafford, P. C. Stewart, George E. Stockwell, Mrs. Gregory Sutton, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Mrs. Talmage, and the Misses Maude D. and Rebekah Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor, Miss E. R. Taylor, Mrs. Charles Thompson, J. P. Thompson, Augustus Tooth, Miss Susan Travers, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tyler and Miss Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, Miss Eliza Watson, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Webster, H. R. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Miss Winthrop, J. P. Wright, and Miss Ethel Wright, the English artist, called "the painter of Pierrots."

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay was gowned in deep blue cloth relieved with touches of white, and her large hat was of blue velvet to match, simply draped with the velvet folds. Although the name of Mrs. George Law appeared on the cabled list of those coming on the Oceanic, it was not on the steamer's list yesterday when she arrived. Among the novel and handsome costumes seen on the White Star wharf after the arrival of the Oceanic was one worn by a handsome brunette in the "L" section. This was of black cloth. The elaborate Eton jacket was finished with pale green velvet covered with insertions of heavy cream lace and finished with bands of mixed galloon in silver and gold and black and green, the green predominating. The stunning gown was topped by a white Continental hat relieved with bows and folds of black velvet. The velvet ends at one corner were tipped with tiny gold spikes.

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Mrs. William Barclay Parsons of 505 Fifth Avenue will return to her town house early next week. Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield and their family will not be back in town until after the election.

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Word comes from Lenox of the serious illness there with typhoid fever of James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., who married Miss Adele Sloane, daughter of William D. Sloane. Mr. Burden, who, with his wife, is at the Sloane residence, Elm Court, at Lenox, arrived from the South, where he had been traveling, about a week ago. He is under the care of Dr. Paddock of Pittsfield and two trained nurses of New York.

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Dr. J. J. Lawrence of St. Louis has purchased for $140,000 the lot on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, the next block south of that on which Andrew Carnegie is building his marble palace. Dr. Lawrence intends erecting a five-story American basement house on this lot for his own residence. He is the St. Louis physician who became a multi-millionaire through the discovery and manufacture of listerine. His daughter, Mrs. Henry Seagrist, who was well-known at Narragansett Pier and in New York, died last Winter in St. Louis, and it is said that Dr. Lawrence's contemplated removal to New York is due to the fact that his own and his wife's home associations in St. Louis have become painful since Mrs. Seagrist's death. They have spent the last two Summers at Narragansett and are well known to the New Yorkers who Summer at that resort.

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George Henry Warren has sold his house 28 East Sixty-fourth Street to Mr. G. A. Bush, who will occupy it with his family.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Pooler (Miss Paddock) have returned from Europe and are at their residence, 17 East Sixty-fifth Street, for the Winter.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 24.—Edgerton L. Winthrop, Jr., has returned from New York.

Miss Wetmore is the guest of Mrs. F. P. Sands.

Mrs. William Post has gone to New York for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Augustus Jay have gone to New York for the Winter.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull will close Dudley Place and return to New York for the season on Saturday.

The work of demolishing the Cole cottage in Bellevue Avenue to make room for the new villa E. Rollins Morse is to build on his property was begun to-day.

Mrs. Louis P. Roberts is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William M. Bates in New York.

Mrs. William Grosvenor entertained at dinner this evening.

Departures to New York for the Winter to-day included Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Caswell, and Mrs. Frederick Pearson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple have returned from New York.

A Marriage Announcement.

Miss Elise Hegeman Deptw Strang of Peekskill and David Andre L'Esperance, Jr., of this city will be married on Nov. 7 at 6 P. M., in the First Presbyterian Church, Peekskill, by the Rev. Dr. Fessenden. Miss Strang is a daughter of the late Dr. Albert Strang, a niece of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of this city. Mr. L'Esperance is a graduate of Princeton University, a member of the law firm of Danner & L'Esperance, and also a member of several clubs in this city and Albany.

DISAPPEARED WITH HIS SON.

Otto Eckhardt's Wife Thinks He Has Drowned Himself.

Despondent and out of work, Otto Eckhardt, thirty-nine years old, who lived with his wife and six children in three rooms in the basement of 722 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, left home last Saturday morning, taking his oldest boy, Walter, aged nine years, with him. Nothing has been heard or seen of the two since, and the wife and her five children, the youngest of whom is only three months old, are penniless. The woman, who has searched the hospitals, police courts, and other city institutions without avail, fears that her husband has committed suicide by drowning himself, and that he has probably drowned the boy also.

When last seen he was walking toward the East River, through East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, muttering to himself and dragging the boy along by the hand. When seen at her home last evening by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES his wife said that her husband had been out of work for several weeks past, but that she did not know he had lost his position in the Liederkranz Building until Sunday. She said that she was penniless, and that she did what work she could, but found it hard to do much with her five little ones.

A general alarm has been sent out from Police Headquarters for Eckhardt and the boy.

NETT LAKE INDIANS OBSTINATE.

Refuse to Allow Children to Attend School Off the Reservation.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24.—The Government has built a fifty-thousand-dollar schoolhouse for the Nett Lake Indians, but the latter refuse to allow their children to attend it because it was not built on their reservation. Major S. W. Campbell, the agent in charge of the Nett Lakers, returned to-day from a visit to the band, whom he tried to induce to withdraw their boycott, but without success.

There is no law by which the Indians can be compelled to send their children to a school off the reservations, and the officials are nonplused.

BROOKLYN TRANSIT REFORM.

Mr. Rossiter Promises Improvement at East New York Loop.

The East New York loop of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, at Manhattan Crossing, having been a source of annoyance to many residents of the Twenty-sixth Ward, as well as other travelers by that route, both from the annoyance of long waits in making connections and having to remain exposed on that platform to the winds and rain, it may be of interest to the public to read the letter appended hereto:

Mr. P. H. Freyer, 502 Elton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 17th instant was received in my absence, in the matter of protection on the platform at the East New York loop, and I beg to say that instructions have been given to inclose the end of the platform so as to afford shelter from both wind and storm to passengers boarding and alighting from trains at this point.

I have also referred your letter to the General Superintendent that every effort may be made to provide as close connection as possible between trains. Very truly,

C. L. ROSSITER, President.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1900.

New Chicago Theatre Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The doors of the new Kelly & Leon Opera House were closed last night owing to a disagreement between F. B. Malcolm & Co., the proprietors, and Francis Leon, director and manager. Mr. Leon had taken entire charge of the performances, but his name did not exercise the same attractive influence as of yore, and his resignation was forced by the proprietors of the theatre. In order to adjust matters with the owners of the building it was decided to close the theatre for a few days. The new management, it was announced to-day, hope again to resume the performances, which will probably be conducted under the name of the Chicago Home Minstrels.

Model Workingmen's Homes for Havana

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—The Ayuntamiento has approved a project involving the expenditure of $300,000 for the erection of modern homes for workingmen in the outskirts of Havana. Rents here are so exorbitant and the working classes are so densely crowded in unhealthful quarters that it is generally admitted that some serious movement must soon be made to better residential conditions.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Welch—Livingston.

Charles James Welch of San Francisco and Miss Elizabeth Kilsyth Livingston were married at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the private chapel of Archbishop Corrigan's residence, adjoining St. Patrick's Cathedral. The bride had no attendants. She entered the chapel on the arm of her uncle, Van Brugh Livingston, who gave her away. Her gown was of cream white satin. Both bodice and skirt were laid in wide single box plaits, and under the loosely caught edges of these plaits was plaited white chiffon that was disclosed at the bottom of the skirt in frills edged with narrow quillings of the same material. The back of the skirt was a long plain court train. The sleeves and yoke of the bodice were of lace and chiffon. The veil, of antique lace, which fell to the waist line, was arranged in a pointed coronet effect in front, and formed a background to the diamond tiara, the gift of the bridegroom, worn by the bride. This veil is an heirloom in the family, having been worn by the bride's great-grandmother. Her bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Mr. Welch's best man was his brother, Andrew Welch of San Francisco, and the ushers were J. Montgomery Strong, a cousin of the bride, and Louis Welch of San Francisco, another brother of the bridegroom. Mrs. Welch, who is a tall, willowy, and handsome girl, made a beautiful bride. One of the acolytes, garbed in watered white silk and lace, was the train bearer. Archbishop Corrigan, in his purple robes, with mitre and cope, officated. Thorley had lined the chapel walls with fan-shaped effects in palms and festoons of smilax, while everywhere were caught large loose bunches of white chrysanthemums. The prie dieu had several loose bunches of the white chrysanthemums laid upon it, and over it were suspended ropes of smilax against palms, and here and there the large white flowers. The Kaltenborn String Orchestra played throughout the ceremony, beginning with the "Lohengrin" Wedding March and later giving the low nuptial mass.

Mrs. Welch is a direct descendant of Peter Van Brugh Livingston, whose wife was the Earl of Sterling's sister. Peter Van Brugh Livingston was the son of Philip Livingston, second, Lord of the Manor of Livingston and President of the first Provincial Congress of New York. His elder brother Philip was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Another brother, William Livingston, was Governor of New Jersey. Among those at the ceremony, only relatives being present, were Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, in black velvet with black silk passementerie trimmings and lace, and small black bonnet; Mrs. Andrew Welch, mother of the bridegroom, in black peau de soie embroidered in a fine pattern with steel; Mrs. Justo Arosemena, Mrs. George Williamson, and Miss Cornelia Livingston, aunts of the bride; Aldridge Young, an uncle of the bride; Mrs. William Preston Griffin, a cousin; the Rev. Father McMahon of the Cathedral, Father Denny, S. J., and Father Woodman, C. S. P., and Mrs. George Lent of San Francisco. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast, served in the banqueting hall of the Buckingham Hotel. At this only relatives, with the exception of the Archbishop, were present. The Kaltenborn Quartet played while the breakfast was going on. The old custom of cutting the bride's cake was followed, and her health was drunk in old Livingston Madeira of 1770.

When Mrs. Welch left the hotel on her bridal trip she was gowned in a fine cloth traveling costume of a soft plum shade, beautifully embroidered in black. On their return from their wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Welch will occupy the house 1 West Forty-seventh Street, belonging to Mrs. George Trowbridge, which Mr. Welch has just leased.

Hinck—Filedner.

Miss Elizabeth M. Filedner, a granddaughter of Peter Moller, and Alfred John Hinck of Montclair were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Moller Filedner, Hull Avenue, Bedford Park, at 3 P. M. yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Miller of the Lutheran Church performed the ceremony. The house was elaborately decorated with white and yellow roses. The dress of the bride was white satin en train, trimmed with yellow roses. She carried white roses and wore a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Louise C. Hinck, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. She was dressed in yellow crêpe de chine, and carried yellow roses. Two little flower girls, also sisters of the bridegroom, Margaret and Lole Hinck, wore point d'esprit lace and strewed white and yellow roses before the bridal couple. The best man was Otto H. Hinck, brother of the bridegroom. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were Messrs. Albert Cordes and Armin Fritze of New York City, Archibaldes G. Psyaki of Athens, Greece, and Frederick W. Von Heim of Montclair.

Harvey—Ogden.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The first of the season's fashionable weddings at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, took place at noon to-day, when Miss Mary Augusta Ogden, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gouverneur Ogden of this city, and Dr. Norman Durrell Harvey of Providence, R. I., were married by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Henshaw of Providence, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay Smith, rector of the church.

Miss Greene of Providence, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Tilney of Orange, N. J.; Miss Miller of Newark, Miss Harvey of Nova Scotia, Miss Ashmead, and Miss McChesney. Gilbert Troup of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was best man. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, on Sixteenth Street.

Dr. and Mrs. Harvey started this afternoon for New York, en route for their future home in Providence.

Mangum—Payne.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The marriage of Miss Laura Rollins Payne, only daughter of the late Major J. S. Payne, United States Army, to Prof. Charles Staples Mangum of the University of North Carolina, took place this evening at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in the presence of a congregation largely representative of the army and the old Virginia element in society.

Gen. William H. Payne of New York escorted his niece to the altar. Her bridesmaids were Miss Julia Stuyvesant Barry, Miss Virginia Payne, and Miss Sara Taylor, all of Virginia. Dr. Charles Baskerville, an associate professor with the bridegroom, acted as best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hubbard Aigo of Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Perry, rector of St. Andrew's Church.

McCargo—Graham.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Miss Mary Graham, daughter of William Thompson Graham of this place, was married at 8 o'clock to-night to Grand McCargo of Pittsburg, Penn. The ceremony was performed in St. John's Episcopal Church by the Rev. Richard Colbin. The decorations were of pink. The maid of honor was Miss Nellie Graham, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Helen Arms of this place, Miss Nelia De Witt, Miss Charlotte Duncan of Wheeling, West Va., and Miss Alice Graham. The best man was George McGene of Pittsburg, Penn. The ushers were G. B. Johnson, William Leeds, W. B. Staife, and Thomas F. Stevenson of Pittsburg, Penn. After the wedding there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Richards—Archer.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Joseph R. Richards, Vice President of the Hackensack Wheelmen, who is employed in a Manhattan bank, and Miss Anna Grace Archer were married to-night at the residence of the bride by the Rev. Herman Vanderwart. The wedding was a quiet affair, and only the most intimate friends of the couple were present at the ceremony. There were many and expensive wedding presents, among them being a silver set, which was the present of the Board of Governors of the Hackensack Wheelmen.

De Rivas—Howell.

Special to The New York Times.

QUOGUE, L. I., Oct. 24.—José de Rivas of New York and Miss Nellie Howell, daughter of Josiah Persol Howell of Brooklyn, were married in the Church of the Atonement here this afternoon by the Rev. Robert Weeks. The wedding was a small and quiet one, and Mr. and Mrs. de Rivas left on the afternoon train for New York, where they will stay at the Holland House for a time, and then sail for a long stay abroad.

Parry—Slote.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—At noon to-day Philip Henry Parry, General Agent, Passenger Department, West Division, New York Central Railroad, at Buffalo, and Mrs. Helen Railston Slote, were married at the home of the bride's uncle, Contractor W. J. Gillette.

The function was a brilliant one, and was attended by many leading railroad men from out of town, including George H. Daniels.

Parsons—Corning.

LYONS, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Miss Daisy M. Corning, daughter of Col. John W. Corning, Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York, was married to-day to William M. Parsons, cashier of a banking house at Palmyra. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Angus H. Cameron this morning at the residence of Mr. Corning, at Palmyra. It was private, only relatives being present.

FUNERAL OF MR. SHERMAN.

Representatives of Foreign Powers and Government Departments Present at Services in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Representatives of every Government department and of many foreign powers gathered together to-day to pay homage to the memory of John Sherman. The funeral services held here were at the Sherman home in K Street, where the aged statesman had spent the greater part of the past five years, and where, a few weeks ago, he had come, with a full knowledge of his approaching end, to set his earthly affairs in order.

The massive black casket rested on a black-draped catafalque in the parlor. The air was heavy with the scent of roses, orchids, and hothouse flowers that had come from all quarters as a final testimonial of affection and respect. President McKinley, who left Washington the night after Mr. Sherman's death, was represented by Secretary Hay, who was one of the honorary pallbearers. From the White House conservatories there was sent a wreath of white roses and orchids. The British Legation is still closed, but Lord Pauncefote sent a wreath of white roses.

The house services were simple. They began at 1 P. M., and were conducted by the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. E. M. Peddock, assistant rector. In the rear of the hallway a quartet from St. John's choir, accompanied by the organist, sang in the intervals of the service. After the hymn "Rock of Ages" Mr. Mackay-Smith read the funeral service of the Episcopal Church. When the reading of the service was finished the choir softly sang the hymn "Peace, Perfect Peace." After a brief prayer the choir chanted the anthem "Lord, Let Me Know My End and the Number of My Days."

The casket was then lifted by the bearers, with the honorary pallbearers following, and carried from the house, where the home battalion of the Fifth Cavalry and the Second Artillery were in waiting to escort it to the station.

The honorary pallbearers were Secretary Hay, Secretary Gage, Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, Admiral Dewey, Lieut. Gen. Miles, ex-Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, Justice Hagner of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Judge Bancroft Davis, J. A. Kasson of the State Department, and Col. M. M. Parker.

Among those present at the services were members of the Cabinet, Chief Justice Fuller and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Mrs. U. S.

FALL TOP COATS

(Mostly Silk Lined)

that are well worth their former prices, $15, $18, $20 and $25, reduced to

$10.

because the selling season for Top Coats is nearly over, though the wearing season has but begun.

Open Saturday Evenings.

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS

245 Broadway.

W.L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

If you have been paying $5.00 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes will convince you that they are just as good in every way and cost $1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

One pair of W.L. Douglas $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes

We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U.S.

The reason more W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because they are the best that can be made. They fit like custom made shoes. The style is the best and always up to date.

BEST $3.50 SHOE

We sell direct from factory to wearer through our 61 stores in the large cities. The extra middleman's profits that others have to charge we add to the quality, and give to the wearers of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes.

BEST $3.50 SHOE

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 42 Cortlandt St.; 451 Broadway; 753-755 Broadway; 1,349 Broadway; 345 8th Av.; 974 3d Av.; 2,202 3d Av.; 220 West 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St.; 504 6th Av.; 708-710 Broadway; 1,307 Broadway. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

The delightful flavour and unmistakable aroma peculiar to

"Canadian Club" Whisky

especially adapt it to High Balls, as the addition of water, still or carbonated, does not affect its taste in the slightest degree, no matter how great the dilution. Used in cocktails or other mixed drinks "Canadian Club" retains the fragrant and delicious qualities which are peculiar to it.

Reputation and Merit are sterling qualities.

VICHY CELESTINS has both.

"A natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities that merits the endorsement of the many physicians who have testified to its sterling value.

For DYSPEPSIA and STOMACH DERANGEMENT, Vichy is indispensable.

So-Called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY.

General Agency, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFIC Partitions and Special Cabinet Work.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., n'r B'way.

MR. STANCHFIELD'S CHARGE

Replies to Gov. Roosevelt's Remark About the Republican Record.

Declares that in This State in the Past Six Years Expenses Have Been Increased Unjustifiably.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 24.—John B. Stanchfield addressed a large meeting this evening in this city, the home of his rival, Mr. Odell. Among other things he said:

"Gov. Roosevelt said at Norwich yesterday, 'I want you to look back at the deeds of the last six years and compare the performances of the Republican Party with the promises of its opponents.' As Democratic candidate for Governor I, too, ask you to look back upon the deeds of the past six years. Gov. Roosevelt tells you they justify Republican victory. I believe them to be the reasons why a sensible, vigilant people should turn the Republican Party out of power in the State of New York.

"Six years ago the Democratic Party had placed the State out of debt. A Republican Party has created a new debt and squandered it upon the canals. Six years ago the total of State expenditures amounted to $15,700,000. The first year of the six years' period of Republican control, of which Gov. Roosevelt is proud, the total jumps to $22,700,000. The last year of that six years' period, Gov. Roosevelt's very own, it exceeded $23,000,000.

"Six years ago the Republican Party complained in its platform of too many departments in the State Government. In that six years of which Gov. Roosevelt boasts it has given the State the Excise Department, with its hand on every liquor dealer; also, a State Department of Elections with power to intimidate in five counties; it has added to the State Tax Commission the power of assessment upon every corporation owning a public franchise; it has created a State Board of Appraisers to make appraisals under the transfer tax law; it has attempted to establish a State Police Department, an effort which Mr. Platt says will be successfully renewed in the event of Republican victory.

"In that six years the Republican Party undertook the improvement of the canals. It spent the nine millions voted by the people in such a manner that Gov. Black's own commission reported that one-third had been expended unwisely, wastefully, and corruptly, and that it had not had time to make a full examination at that. In that six years the State was robbed to this extent, and in that six years also not one dollar was returned to the Treasury and not one thief brought to justice. In that six years, too, the Republican Administration has robbed the railroad employes of a representative on the Railroad Commission.

"In that six years occurred the Ramapo legislation, a menace to the City of New York and to the State as well. In that six years also occurs the neglect to adequately prosecute trusts in general and the Ice Trust in particular.

"'Look back at the deeds,' says Gov. Roosevelt, and so say I. Such are the deeds. I greatly fear that my friend and competitor, your townsman, did not thoroughly understand the record when he promised at Kingston the other night to give to the State just such an administration as his immediate predecessors."

EAST SIDE CAMPAIGN FUN.

The Empty Coal Scuttle Answers the Republicans' Full Dinner Pail.

There are fights every night between "full dinner pails" and "empty coal scuttles" in the Twelfth Assembly District, on the east side. City Clerk P. J. Scully is the Tammany leader of the district, and he is finding this campaign the hottest in the political history of his district.

"Talk about campaigns," said Mr. Scully. "The streets are lined with Democrats, Republicans, and Socialists until 2 o'clock every morning. The orators turn out from the east side halls at midnight, and then come the street harangues. Hundreds of Republicans make speeches from soap-boxes, and hung around their heads are full dinner pails with red lights to attract attention. They shout in Hebrew, bad German, and worse English, and every night they keep up this racket until 3 o'clock.

"The Republicans have come to be known on the east side as 'Full Dinner Pails' and the Democratic orators as 'Empty Coal Scuttles.' They clash sometimes, but matters always straighten themselves out without much damage to the combatants.

"The Republican talkers harp on the dinner pail and the Democrats now get in the crowd and shout 'danger' when the red-light men talk. The shrewd east side people see through the dinner pail talk and they hoot allusions to it. When the Prosecutic speechmakers are turned out every night hundreds of men are sent to decorate the places where the speeches are to be delivered with empty coal scuttles bearing the legend, '$7.50 a ton.' It is fun to see a full dinner pail crash with an empty coal scuttle. The coal scuttle wins every time, and the crowds cheer. We are making efforts to get out every Democratic vote, and I am confident my district will make a splendid showing on election day."

The most frequent clashes between the holders of full dinner pails and coal scuttles happen in front of 454 Grand Street, the Republican headquarters. The Tammany Hall headquarters are at 445 and 450 Grand Street. Senator Samuel J. Foley is stumping his district every night, and as he waves an empty coal scuttle over his head he shouts to the voters that the Republicans have warned the people, by putting red lights in their campaign emblems, of the danger of trusting the Republican Party.

Mr. Scully will make an effort on the night of Nov. 3 to have empty coal scuttles dangling from poles in every street in his district. Strings of them will be hung across the street from the windows of tenements, and they will be hung in festoons all over the political headquarters.

CHARLES CREAMER SURRENDERS.

Indicted Politician Appears in Court with Many Friends.

Charles Creamer, an east side politician living at 123 Allen Street, who was indicted Tuesday by the Grand Jury for violations of the election laws, walked into the Criminal Court Building yesterday, accompanied by an imposing contingent of east siders headed by Martin Engel, and surrendered himself to Judge Newburger.

With him were Senator "Tom" Grady, Timothy P. Sullivan, Alderman Porges, Max Hochstim, and Henry J. Goldsmith, Creamer's counsel. Judge Newburger fixed bail at $2,000, Martin Engel going on the bond.

Creamer was arrested, tried and discharged on a similar charge after the election four years ago. The present indictment, found on the evidence of two prisoners, named Bennett and Adler, now in Ludlow Street Jail, is said to be for violations of the law at that time. When McCullagh deputies called at Creamer's place Tuesday night he was not to be found.

NOT AN AUSTRIAN, HE SAYS.

Thomas Capek Insists Upon Being Registered as a Bohemian.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, listened to argument on the application of Thomas Capek for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Registry of the Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District to register him as a voter.

Mr. Capek, who is a lawyer, appeared before the Board last Friday. He said that he had been born in Bohemia, and the board put down his birthplace as Austria. Mr. Capek objected to this and did not complete his registration.

"Is not Bohemia a part of Austria?" inquired Justice Freedman, after hearing Mr. Capek.

"It is a separate kingdom," declared the petitioner, "and the Emperor of Austria is King of Bohemia."

A man arose and began to address the Court, upholding the action of the Board of Registry. After he had spoken for some time, Justice Freedman asked him:

"Whom do you represent?"

"I represent myself in this case."

"Are you a lawyer?" asked the Justice.

"No, Sir; I am Chairman of the Board of Registry, and I came here to get information and instructions as to whether we were right in entering Mr. Capek as having been born in Austria."

The Justice took the papers in the case and reserved his decision.

PORTO RICAN'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

Decision Reserved on Mandamus to Compel Juarbe's Registration.

The question as to whether a native of Porto Rico who has lived in this city for more than a year, is a citizen of the United States and is entitled to vote was up for argument before Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and decision was reserved.

Frank Juarbe, a native of Porto Rico, applied for registration in the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and showed that he had lived in the State thirteen months and in his election district for more than thirty days. He said that he had been born in Porto Rico. As he could produce no naturalization papers, the board declined to register him.

Juarbe then applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the board to register him as a voter. In his argument, B. F. Einstein, counsel for Juarbe, said:

"When the United States took over this island of Porto Rico, its inhabitants became ipso facto citizens of the United States."

Justice Freedman said that it was well established that a mandamus did not lie where there was a doubt, and that there was a serious doubt as to Juarbe's eligibility as a citizen.

Mr. Einstein contended that the moment a country became part of the United States all its inhabitants became citizens unless they expressed their refusal to do so.

An assistant from the Corporation Counsel's office denied this contention and defended the action of the Board of Registry.

Registration in New Jersey.

The registration in Newark, completed yesterday, shows a total of 53,774, which is 6,751 in excess of the registration for 1896. In Elizabeth the registration will foot up to over 10,000. The total registration of Paterson is 21,947.

MILLING COMPANY LITIGATION.

Herman Stutzer's Suit to Restrain Transfer of Bonds—Fighting Mrs. Jewell's Injunction.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, argument was had before Justice Marean on a motion to make permanent a temporary injunction obtained by Herman Stutzer restraining the transfer of $60,000 worth of bonds of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company. Mr. Stutzer claims that he owns the bonds in question. The action is against Thomas A. McIntyre, William A. Nash, and C. G. Moller, as trustees under a certain agreement by which the bonds were deposited with the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn. Other defendants are the Franklin Trust Company, the United States Flour Milling Company, the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company, and the Central Trust Company.

The action grew out of an agreement, according to the plaintiff, setting forth that a new corporation was to be formed to include most of the large flour mills of the country, and that the new company would be ready for work by Feb. 1, 1899. On the representations of Mr. McIntyre, as President of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company, and as promoter and agent of the United States Company, the new corporation which was to be formed, the plaintiff alleges, he deposited his bonds with the Franklin Trust Company, under the contract that he should receive either bonds or stock in the new organization in face value of the bonds deposited.

The plaintiff alleges that the agreement was not carried out; that the plan to combine most of the leading mills of the country failed; that only a few mills were secured, and that the promises made were false and, misleading, the United States Flour Milling Company having gone into the hands of a receiver.

The plaintiff asked that the agreement be annulled and adjudged void, and that the bonds, or their value in money, be returned to him. Counsel for the plaintiff said that McIntyre and others were trying to organize another company and transfer to it the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company without the consent of plaintiff. Justice Marean ordered that briefs be submitted.

An appeal in a case similar to the one before Justice Marean was also argued yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The same defendants, as in the Stutzer suit, appealed from an order granted by Justice Jenks at Special Term on April 14 last, continuing an injunction, pending litigation, by Mrs. Ora M. Jewell, preventing the appellants from parting with certain bonds and stocks of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company owned by Mrs. Jewell. She claimed that an agreement, providing for the formation of a combination of milling concerns, known as the United States Flour Milling Company, had not been carried out.

OPEN SEASON FOR DEER.

Will Begin on Long Island Nov. 2 and Close Nov. 14.

ISLIP, L. I., Oct. 24.—There is a contradiction in the game law, as amended recently, relative to the killing of deer on Long Island. The killing of deer is prohibited except on the first two Wednesdays and the first two Fridays in the month of November in each year. Possession of venison in any of the forests of Suffolk County inhabited by deer on any day prior to the first Wednesday is to be presumptive evidence of a violation of the law. This year the first Friday precedes the first Wednesday, a thing the lawmakers do not appear to have calculated upon. State Game Protector for Long Island, John E. Overton, when questioned as to what would be done, said:

"There seems to be considerable diversity of opinion as to the opening of the deer hunting season this year, because of Friday preceding Wednesday in the month. It was doubtless the intent of the framers of the law that it should be legal to hunt the first two Wednesdays and the two Fridays following, for the section forbids the possession of venison prior to the first Wednesday.

"However, owing to the incongruity existing I have decided to announce that no person will be arrested for shooting deer on Friday, Nov. 2, or for possessing the same before the 7th, provided they were killed on the 2d. I am also of the opinion that the season will close at sunset Wednesday, Nov. 14, and I will prosecute any person known to shoot deer after that date, even if the shooting be done on the Friday following the second Wednesday."

Troy Steel Company's Affairs.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—In the County Clerk's office to-day there were filed the notice of pendency of action and the summons and complaint in an action for foreclosure of a mortgage of $1,750,000 on the properties of the Troy Steel Company, held by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee. Frank S. Witherbee was appointed receiver by Justice Kellogg upon the application of counsel for the trust company. The complaint alleges that the steel company is insolvent and unable to pay its debts and obligations. The officials of the company and Trustees are enjoined from interfering with or disposing of any of the property covered by the mortgage.

Founders' Day at Lafayette College.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 24.—"Founders' Day" was observed to-day at Lafayette College. Exercises were held in Pardee Hall. One of the most interesting features of the day was the unveiling of a window in the Van Wickle Library, which was given as a memorial to Mr. Van Wickle of Hazleton, by his wife, who is a daughter of the late Ario Pardee, founder of Pardee Hall. President Warfield presided and the speaker of the day was the Rev. John Bancroft Devins of The New York Observer, who spoke on "The Making of a Newspaper." The Trustees also met to-day and conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon William W. Cottingham, Superintendent of Public Schools of Easton.

The Carter Habeas Corpus Action.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 24.—The hearing of the habeas corpus case of Oberlin M. Carter, ex-Captain of Engineers, against Warden McLaughrey of the Federal prison, through which Carter hopes to gain his freedom, has been postponed until Nov. 9. The postponement is occasioned, it is reported, by the ex-Captain's desire not to face a curious crowd in court, and to avoid this additional time is required to change the necessary papers and writ.

CLIMATE MAKES NO DIFFERENCE

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IT KEEPS ITS STRENGTH and FLAVOR in GREENLAND AS UNDER THE EQUATOR

TRAVELERS DO YOU SEE THE POINT?

ARMY COURTS-MARTIAL.

6,680 Cases Last Year and 6,046 Convictions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Gen. Lieber, Judge Advocate General of the army, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says there were 6,680 trials by general courts martial during the past fiscal year, of which number 35 were commissioned officers, (11 regulars and 24 volunteers,) 4 cadets, 6,618 enlisted men, (5,424 regulars and 1,194 volunteers,) and 23 civilians serving with the army. Of the commissioned officers 26 and of the enlisted men 6,020 were convicted. A total of 2,585 men were sentenced to dishonorable discharge, of whom 2,270 were in the regular army and 315 in the volunteers.

Death sentences were imposed by sentence of court martial in six cases of enlisted men—one for murder, four for rape, and one for striking a superior officer. The death sentences in the cases were commuted by the President to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and imprisonment at hard labor for twenty years in five cases, and for three years in one case—that of striking a superior officer.

In addition to the above, 58 persons were tried by military commissions during the year, of which number 42 were convicted, 15 were acquitted, and in one case the sentence was disapproved. Of the convictions, 22 were for murder, 5 for assault with intent to kill, 6 for counseling soldiers to desert, 6 for robbery, and one as a spy. Death sentences were imposed by military commissions in 13 cases of natives of the Philippine Islands—8 for murder and robbery, 4 for murder, and one for being a spy. The death sentence was disapproved in one case, executed in five cases, and commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for twenty years in five cases, for twenty-five years in one case, and for ten years in another.

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.

Census Shows an Increase of 276,923 Since 1890.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The population of the State of California was announced by the Census Bureau to-day.

The population of the State in 1900 is 1,485,053, as against 1,208,130 in 1890, representing an increase since 1890 of 276,923, or 22.9 per cent. A small portion of this increase is due to the fact that there were 5,107 Indians and 161 other persons, or a total of 5,268 persons, on Indian reservations, &c., in California, who were specially enumerated in 1890 under the provisions of the Census act, but were not included in the general population of the State at that census.

The population of the State in 1850 was 92,597, and from 1850 to 1860 it increased 287,397, or 310.3 per cent., showing a total population in 1860 of 379,994. During the decade from 1860 to 1870 the increase was only 180,253, or 47.4 per cent., but for each of the three succeeding decades the numerical increase has been much greater, though the percentage of increase for the last two decades has declined.

The population of California in 1900 is more than sixteen times as large as that given for 1850, the first ceusus in which the population of the State appears.

The total land surface of California is, approximately, 155,980 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the census of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, 7.7; 1900, 9.5.

Of the fifty-seven counties in the State, all but eleven have increased in population during the decade, the counties showing more than 50 per cent. of increase being Tuolumne, 83.5 per cent.; Kern, 68 per cent., and Los Angeles, 67.8 per cent. Los Angeles County shows the largest numerical increase, (68,844,) but more than three-fourths of this increase is due to the increase in the population of the city of Los Angeles.

The eleven counties showing a decrease in population are Alpine, Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, Eldorado, Lake, Plumas, Sierra, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Yuba.

There are 116 incorporated cities and towns in California, for which the population in 1900 is separately returned. Of these there are forty-six that have a population in 1900 of more than 2,000, and of these nineteen have a population of more than 5,000, ten more than 10,000, and four more than 25,000, namely, San Francisco, with 342,782; Los Angeles, with 102,479; Oakland, with 66,960, and Sacramento, with 29,282 inhabitants.

ANNUAL EDUCATION REPORT.

16,738,362 Pupils in the Schools in the Fiscal Year 1898-9.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The annual report of the United States Commissioner of Education for the fiscal year ended June 30 last gives the figures for the fiscal year 1898-99.

It shows that the grand total of pupils in all schools, elementary, secondary and higher, public and private, for the year ended July 1, 1899, was 16,738,362, of which the number enrolled in the common schools, elementary and secondary, was 15,138,715. Twenty and one-half per cent. of the entire population was enrolled in the public elementary schools and high schools.

There were 35,458 pupils in attendance in all departments of the colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts under the act of Congress approved Aug. 30, 1890, in aid of such institutions. The total income of these institutions, distributed among the various States, amounted to $6,193,016, of which $1,769,716 was derived from acts of Congress; $2,570,427 were appropriated by the several States and Territories, and the remainder was derived from fees, invested funds, and other miscellaneous sources.

Under supervision of the Bureau twenty-five public schools are maintained in Alaska, with a total enrollment of 1,723 pupils. The report reviews the school work in the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. The total attendance in the Manila schools is given as 5,706 on Sept. 30, 1899, against a school population of some 25,000. In Cuba in March, 1900, there were 131 boards of education, 3,000 schools in operation, with 3,500 teachers, and 130,000 children enrolled. In 1899 there had been only 200 schools, attendance 4,000.

The expenditures up to the end of March, 1900, had been $3,500,000, the school fund being taken from the customs receipts, and the estimate for 1900 was $4,000,000. In Porto Rico, for the first term of 1899-1900, the school enrollment was 15,440 boys, 8,952 girls; total, 24,392; average daily attendance, 20,103; population of the island, 957,779. In Hawaii the total number of public and private schools is 169, with a total enrollment of 15,490, including a large proportion of foreigners, each nationality having its own teachers.

Investment Company Enjoined.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Vice Chancellor Reed has granted an injunction on the application of William Bettle, State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, restraining the Empire Loan and Investment Company of Essex County from further carrying on its business. The ground on which the injunction was obtained was that the company had failed to file the report of its business, as required by law. The company is a small one at Newark. It began business on Sept. 11, 1898, in Newark. It was claimed it had collected from Nov. 21, 1898, to Sept. 11, 1900, the sum of $2,139.63. Of this amount all but 87 cents has been expended.

Vanderbilt Employes Drowned.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 24.—G. G. Graham, Robert Earwood, and Richard Russell, employes on George W. Vanderbilt's Biltmore estate, were drowned in French Broad River to-day, nine miles south of Asheville. They were going to their work, picking pine cones, and attempted to cross the river, which was much swollen from recent rains. Their boat was overturned.

B. Altman & Co.

THE FASSO CORSET

is now being introduced in various new styles, including the latest improvements in the "Marie Antoinette," "Carmen," "Hernani" and "Comtesse" Straight-Front models. Several exclusive designs in the "Rejane" Ribbon Corset (made in their own workroom) are also shown from which special orders can be taken and made from handsome Imported Ribbons.

MAY DECLARE STRIKE OFF.

Conference of Miners' Union Leaders May To-day Announce that the Contest Is Ended.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 24.—President Mitchell to-night announced that he would to-morrow, probably late in the afternoon or evening, issue a statement defining the position of the United Mine Workers in the present situation of the strike. He also said that his statement would in all likelihood indicate whether the strike would be immediately declared off or whether it would be continued.

This announcement was made as a result of to-day's conference between the National and district officers of the United Mine Workers. The impression around headquarters to-night is that the statement will contain practically a declaration that the contest is ended. Coal companies controlling about 75 per cent. of the anthracite coal product, it is learned, have posted notices, but President Mitchell will not say that all of them comply with the terms of the Scranton convention.

The big companies in this district that have not posted the notices are the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, G. B. Markle & Co., and Coxe Brothers & Co. The Markles have granted no increase of wages of any kind.

To-day's conference was in session three hours, and was adjourned until to-morrow morning. The conference discussed plans as to what should be done in the event of one or more of the coal companies declining to grant the demand of the miners, as set forth in the resolution adopted at the Scranton convention. No definite conclusion was, however, arrived at.

OPERATORS TO CONFER.

They Want a Higher Percentage of the Tidewater Price of Coal.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 24.—In expectation of the strike being settled to-morrow, representatives of the coal-carrying companies and the independent coal operators are to confer in Philadelphia to-morrow to arrive at some understanding in the matter of freight rates. T. H. Watkins, Reese G. Brooks, and E. L. Fuller of this city, representing the operators, left here to-night for Philadelphia.

The independent operators for years have been demanding 65 per cent. of the tidewater price for their product instead of 60 per cent. allowed. Now, when the action of the big companies forces them to increase their expense of mining about 4 per cent., they insist on their long-standing claim being acceded to.

TWENTY-FOUR SAILORS DROWNED

French Steamer Faidherbe Sunk by Collision Off Coast of Spain.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the French steamer Faidherbe (late Chigwell) was sunk yesterday in collision with the French steamer Mitidja, which was seriously damaged, but succeeded in reaching Alicante.

The Mitidja rescued eight of the crew of the Faidherbe, but twenty-four other members of the crew of that vessel were drowned.

The Faidherbe sailed from St. Louis du Senegal, on the west coast of Africa, Sept. 12, for Marseilles, and was last reported having passed Gibraltar Sept. 30. She was 240 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 15 feet 1 inch deep. She was built in 1882 at Sunderland, England, and was owned by Pascal Buhan & Co. of Bordeaux.

BODY IN PORTLAND (ME.) HARBOR.

Man Believed to be Walter B. Hoyt Found Drowned.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 24.—The body of a well-dressed man, about fifty years old, was found floating in the harbor here to-day. In a pocket was a card bearing the name "Walter B. Hoyt, 76 Fifth Avenue, New York," and it is believed that was the name of the deceased. The police think the man committed suicide.

Walter B. Hoyt had an office with I. M. Van Ness on the third floor of 76 Fifth Avenue. He was a dealer in thermal baths.

At the Fifth Avenue building it was said yesterday that Mr. Hoyt left the place about four months ago. He was supposed to reside with his wife at Elmhurst, L. I., where he had bought a home. At Elmhurst it was stated that Hoyt recently moved to Norwalk, Conn., where he made his home at 41 Ninth Street.

EXPRESS TRAIN KILLS TWO.

Wealthy Resident of Hackensack and His Housekeeper Run Down.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Jacob Herring, seventy-seven years of age, of Harrington Park, and his housekeeper, Eliza Benyan, seventy-six years of age, while driving to the home of ex-Sheriff W. C. Herring, a brother of Jacob Herring, were both killed this afternoon by being struck by an express train of the West Shore Railroad at Harworth Crossing. Mr. Herring had stopped his horse in order to allow a freight train to pass, and then thinking the track all clear, started to cross, when the express, which was coming in the opposite direction, bore down upon him before he could avoid it.

Death was instantaneous. The woman was thrown against a fence, while Herring was carried on the cowcatcher a distance of 2,000 feet before the train could be stopped.

Herring was a wealthy resident of this place and was a veteran of the civil war.

DAVID F. DOBIE DEAD.

Warden of Clinton Prison Succumbs Suddenly to Heart Disease.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—Superintendent of State Prisons Collins has received a telegram from Dannemora announcing the death from heart disease at 11:30 o'clock this morning of Warden David F. Dobie of Clinton Prison.

The Warden had been ill with rheumatism for some time. Superintendent Collins yesterday designated his chief clerk, Charles K. Baker, to act temporarily as Warden of the prison to facilitate Mr. Dobie's recovery.

Mr. Dobie, who was sixty-one years of age, was appointed to his position from Clinton County by Gov. Black. He served with distinction all through the civil war, attaining to a Captaincy in the One Hundred and Eighteenth New York Volunteer Regiment. He was County Treasurer of Clinton County from 1869 to 1881 and Surrogate from 1881 to 1893. Until recently he was President of the Vilas National Bank of Plattsburg, and was at the time of his death President of the Clinton County Agricultural Society.

Covell-Van Orden Wedding Postponed.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Oct. 24.—Owing to the illness of Miss Harriet Madeleine Van Orden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Orden of 60 Hamilton Terrace, Manhattan, the wedding, which was to have taken place on Oct. 27, has been indefinitely postponed. The bridegroom is William S. Covell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Covell of Manhattan.

Stylish headquarters—hats that are duplicates of the correct blocks—in everything except price.

We have nothing to do with making hat styles, but we have a deal to do with selling them. All the conventional blocks in Derbys and Alpines at the unconventional price—$2.85.

We can do as well by the other extremity—all the newest things in men's shoes are here.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway, Houston St.

The Old Reliable Whiskey House

is steadily gaining in sales of straight goods, (both American and foreign.) It proves that the better portion of the public desire honest goods.

OLD CROW RYE

is the acknowledged leader in every place where honest whiskey is demanded. Paris gives highest grade GOLD MEDAL.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

KILLED BY A SENTRY.

Army Employe Who Failed to Answer When Challenged Near Fort Hancock Shot.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Oct. 24.—John Sorrensen, a young Swede, was shot and killed last night by one of the sentinels on guard duty at Fort Hancock. Sorrensen was walking along the beach near the fort and was taken for a private who had escaped from the barracks while under arrest.

Private Brown, who was detailed to the Hospital Corps on Saturday last, was, it is alleged, caught robbing a comrade and placed in the guardhouse. He managed to escape from there, but was recaptured. His trial was set for yesterday. He managed to escape again before he was taken to court. As soon as his escape was discovered the guards were doubled at all points.

John Sorrensen came here eight years ago with his parents, his father being employed on the works. The young man grew up in and around the fort, and had for several years been steadily in the employ of the army. After supper last night he left his home, which is near Fort Hancock, bound for the home of a young woman to whom some say he was engaged to be married.

As Sorrensen walked along the beach he passed one of the inside sentries at some distance. The command to halt was given and repeated. Sorrensen did not hear the challenge, or, hearing it, did not heed it, as he kept on. After again calling on the man to stop the sentry fired. The bullet was not aimed at the man, but passed close to him. Sorrensen, instead of stopping, started to run. The sentry then fired again. The bullet entered Sorrensen's side. The sentry kept his post until the Corporal and the files, turning out on the alarm, arrived. They found Sorrensen dead. The Lieutenant of the guard caused the body to be carried into the fort.

The officers refuse to allow the sentry's name to be given out pending the official report to the department. Brown at noon surrendered at Fort Hancock. He said he was forced by hunger to give up his attempt to escape.

SEEKS SCHREIBER'S PICTURE.

Request Made by an American Consul in Germany.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 24.—Charles H. Schmidt, who represents the German Consulate in Elizabeth and vicinity, yesterday afternoon received a letter which may have some bearing upon the Schreiber case.

The letter is from the American Consul in one of the southern provinces in Germany, a Mr. Quay, and, while brief, is to the point. It asks that a picture of William Schreiber be sent to him at once. There is no hint in the letter that Schreiber has been seen or caught in Germany, but the request looks as if something had been seen or heard of Schreiber in that section of Germany. The photograph has been forwarded by Mr. Schmidt.

Charged with Robbing New York Firm.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of B. F. Davis, Chicago manager for H. Didisheim & Brother of New York, manufacturers and importers of watches, charging him with embezzling $10,000. He had been employed by the New York firm five years and was trusted implicitly.

Gov. Beckham Approves Election Bill.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 24.—Gov. Beckham to-day approved the election bill passed at the extra session of the Legislature, which adjourned Monday

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

There's a great deal in the lining

of a coat or a suit. Nothing skimped in our ready-to-wear clothing. Every hidden stitch has as much care as the one that's seen.

Made to your measure, too, if you prefer. Money back if not perfectly suited.

Fredk Loeser & Co. BROOKLYN.

INSTRUCTION.

Rugby Military Academy, West End Ave. & 84th St., Manhattan. Preparation for all Colleges. Primary Dep't. Military optional to seniors. Day, Special, and Resident students. Twelfth year began Oct. 1st. Preliminary Instruction Sept. 17th. Telephone 1260 Riverside for illustrated catalogue.

137TH YEAR. COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL 34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST. Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE of DR. DAVID DAVIDSON, A MODEL DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, 57 EAST 61ST ST. Thorough preparation for the leading universities.

St. Mary's School. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate Preparatory. Primary Classes. College Certificates. Advantages of New York City. Gymnasium. Roof Garden. Otis Elevator. THE SISTER SUPERIOR. New York City, 6-8 East 40th Street.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING, 18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT. Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY, 435 Madison Avenue.—The most complete equipment possible for little boys from 7 to 10 years of age. Separate rooms. Small classes. Gymnasium, swimming, military drill. Apply 10 to 11, 2 to 3.

The Bovee School for Boys. 4 EAST 49TH STREET. A model school for boys under thirteen years of age. Reopened Oct. 1st.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Removed to 26 East 56th St.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th Street, Central Park, New York City. Thorough instruction in English, Foreign Languages, Art. Prepares for colleges.

Dr. SAVAGE Gymnasium, 308 West 59th St. Individual and Class Instruction of every description. Circulars.

The Morse and Rogers School for Boys 423 Madison Ave., N. Y.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 WEST 45TH St.—Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

Van Norman Institute. (Founded 1857.) All Departments and Special Students. College Preparatory, Teachers' Training Class and Kindergarten. Mme. Van Norman, Princ., 120-122 W. 70th St.

MISS MILLER AND MISS SMALL'S CLASS FOR BOYS Removed to 674 Madison Avenue. Reopens Oct. 11th.

148 MADISON AVENUE. Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 3d. Classes for Boys. Limited number of resident students received.

Miss Carrier's School for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Manual training; also kindergarten.

MISS Mc FEE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Resident and Day Pupils. 306 West 72d St.

TEACHER.—Perfect German and French; has few hours open. Address Miss M. THEODOR, 233 East 112th St.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary Class for Boys. 108 West 81st St.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL 43D YEAR. 101 E. 23D ST. N.Y. (COR. 4TH AVE.) Phone 101-18. Individual instruction in all commercial branches. Students may enter at any time. *For more than forty years the Packard School has been in closest touch with the business world, and has opened the door of success to thousands of young men and women in all departments of business.* DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS. Office open for registration of students every week day, also Mon., Wed., and Fri. evenings.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

VIOLIN PLAYING ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT pupil's residence or J. CHADOVITZ, Dumont Av., corner Osborn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, NO. 12 EAST 49TH STREET. Classes and private lessons. Commencing Saturday, October 20th.

POST OFFICE IN PHILIPPINES.

C. M. Cotterman Made Director General in Place of Mr. Vaille.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—C. M. Cotterman, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal., has been selected as Director General of Posts in the Philippines, to succeed F. W. Vaille, resigned.

The policy of the department is to permit the incumbent of the office to be relieved after two years' service, on account of the difficult nature of the work, and accordingly

TRUMPET WON THE STAKE

Dwyer's Colt Cleverly Beat Out Red Path for the Bronxville.

McADDIE FIRST ALL THE WAY

Chuctanundra Got the First Purse at Empire City Through the Setting Back of The Rhymer.

The novelty of racing on the new Empire City track continued to be a good drawing card yesterday, and a crowd that comfortably filled the grand stand was in attendance.

In the single stake on the card, the Bronxville, selling, at six furlongs, for three-year-olds, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, fast but faint-hearted colt Red Path was favorite at odds on, with C. F. Dwyer's Trumpet the next choice. When the flag fell Red Path was last away, and his jockey, seeming to think that it was not a go, pulled up and lost a half dozen lengths before he went on after the field. Hesper, off in front, made the running to the far turn, where Trumpet took command, and, racing in the lead for the remainder of the distance, won cleverly by two lengths from Carbuncle, with Red Path third. Another spirited betting event was the last race, for which McAddie started favorite over Gold Heels. Glennellie ran away at the first break and made the circuit of the track, but the Stewards ordered her to the post again and she ran in the race. McAddie went to the front early in the race, and, holding first place all the way, won, ridden out, by a neck from Gold Heels, second.

In the opening race, The Rhymer, well up all the way, got to the winning post a neck before Chuctanundra, after swerving badly on the straight, but the Stewards, after investigation, decided that The Rhymer had interfered with other horses when he crossed the track, and so disqualified him, giving the race to Chuctanundra, with Servilia second.

Oread, the post favorite in the fourth race, was never headed, and, ridden out, got in first by a neck. For the fifth race, The Pride was the best backed, and proved the winner after Midnight Chimes led into the stretch. The Pride, entered to sell for $800, was bid up to $2,000 and bought by T. Monohan, owner of Prestidigitator, the second horse.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. T. F. Monahan's The Rhymer, by The Bard-Equipoise, b. c., 125 pounds, (R. Williams,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, was first, ridden out, by a neck, but was disqualified for fouling; S. Sanford & Son's Chuctanundra, by Leamrate-La Tosca, b. c., 125 pounds, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length, was placed first; Pierre Lorillard's Servilia, br. f., 119, (Henry,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, got second place, a half length before Michael Clancy's In Shot, b. f., 117, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08⅘. Templeton, Lady of the Valley, and Orderer also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Lawrence Waterbury's Intrusive, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, ch. h., 5 years, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 10 and out, won in a gallop by two lengths and a half; J. H. Carr's Wait Not, ch. c., 4, 99, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and even, second by three lengths from Walter C. Rollins's Herbert, b. c., 3, 96, (Miles,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:48. Frank Hall also ran.

THIRD RACE—The Bronxville Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds; about six furlongs. C. F. Dwyer's Trumpet, by Victory-Quesal, b. c., 106 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won cleverly by two lengths. Thomas J. Healey's Carbuncle, br. g., 108, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length and a half from T. Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Red Path, ch. g., 108, (Henry,) 4 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:10⅘. Hesper and Unsightly also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Selling, for mares three years old and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Perry Belmont's Oread, by Order-Ruby Royal, br. f., 96 pounds, (J. Slack,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won handily by two lengths. J. M. McDonald's Bettie Gray, b. f., 4, 103, (Mitchell,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from John J. McCafferty's Belle of Orleans, b. f., 3, 101, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:45. Sparrow Wing, Miss Hanover, and Elsie Skip also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward. About six furlongs. J. Whitten's The Pride, by Dundee-Beeswing, b. g., 4 years, 105 pounds, (McCue,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; T. Monohan's Prestidigitator, b. g., 3, 102, (Shaw,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, second by a half length from C. F. Hill's Federalist, b. g., 3, 102, (Henry,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:10⅘. Fonsolee, Shoreham, Midnight Chimes, T-n Candles, Huitzilopochtli, Tatar, and Fluke also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights and allowances. Five and a half furlongs. John J. McCafferty's McAddie, by Eureka-Addie Mac, b. c., 115 pounds, (R. Williams,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won cleverly by a half length; T. M. Sloan's Gold Heels, b. c., 113, (Bullman,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a neck from A. Featherstone's Maltster, br. c., 115, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1. Time—1:08¾. Glennellie, Ginkl, and Onduris also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Firearm, 126 pounds; Musette and Unmasked, 118 each; Red Path, 113; Belle of Lexington, 107; May W., 102; Beau Ormonde, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Dolando, 108 pounds; General Mart Gary and Alsike, 106 each; Brisk, 105; Dan Cupid, 103; The Amazon and Rinaldo, 100 each; Otea, 97.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Eefright, Alzara, Silverplush, Darcyl, Mcsaba, Jill's Well, Mintage, Donna Henrietta, Tour, Orienta, Quagmire, Spry, Miss Alma, The Rogue, Nonpareil, Mistress, and Helen O'C., 110 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mahopac Handicap for fillies three years old and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Imp, 126 pounds; Kamara, 104; Belle of Troy, 103; Sparrow Wing, 97; Oneck Queen, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds. About sixteen furlongs. Lief Prince, 106 pounds; Moor and Tolcase, 105 each; All Saints and Piederich, 104 each; Flora, 102; Balloon, 101; The Regent and Silver Plush, 99 each; Queen Carnival, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights and allowances. One mile and seventy yards. Watercure, 108 pounds; Withers and Asquith, 106 each; Magic Light, 99; Rochester and Miss Mott, 96 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Five and a half furlongs. Rival Dare, 104, (Alexander,) 1; Sackatuck, 106, 2; Our Lizzie, 111, 3. Time—1:09 3-5. Steeplechase, short course. Becky Rolfe, 153, (Clancy,) 1; Mr. Dunlap, 135, 2; Last Fellow, 125, 3. Time—3:41 3-5. Six furlongs. Sly, 109, (Landry,) 1; Found, 104, 2; Andes, 95, 3. Time—1:15 1-5. Mile and seventy yards. Pay the Fiddler, 105, (Tuhl,) 1; Boney Boy, 105, 2; Monel, 108, 3. Time—1:49. Five and a half furlongs. St. Marcos, 105, (Boland,) 1; Hanswurst, 97, 2; Quiz II., 99, 3. Time—1:09 2-5. Mile and a quarter. Knight Banneret, 101, (Wilkinson,) 1; Sam Lazarus, Esq., 104, 2; Strangest, 104, 3. Time—2:10 3-5.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—Five furlongs, Ep. 112, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Pirates Queen, 104, 2; Resignation, 107, 3. Time—1:04⅘. Six furlongs. Flop, 109, (Nelson,) 1; Zaza, 95, 2; Bob Baker, 93, 3. Time—1:14⅘. One mile and a sixteenth. B. G. Fox, 104, (Post,) 1; Dr. Block, 104, 2; Prince Zeno, 97, 3. Time—1:49⅘. Six furlongs. Death, 110, (Nelson,) 1; Olcott, 102, 2; Winter, 100, 3. Time—1:14. One mile and fifty yards, selling. Woodrice, 110, (Knight,) 1; Zazel, 102, 2; Troubeline, 93, 3. Time—1:46⅘. One mile and a sixteenth. The Sluggard, 111, (Berman,) 1; Ethiolin, 109, 2; Winepress, 106, 3. Time—1:49⅘.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—One mile and a quarter—Judge Steadman, 107 pounds, (R. Murphy,) 1; Pinar del Rio, 107, 2; Stutgart, 107, 3. Time—2:10. Seven furlongs—Tony Lepping, 100, (Dale,) 1; Varro, 99, 2; Orleans, 112, 3. Time—1:31. Three-quarters of a mile—Bummer, 105, (Bauminger,) 1; Gold Or, 115, 2; Maggie Davis, 95, 3. Time—1:13⅘. One mile and a sixteenth—Go Out, 98, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Felix Bard, 95, 2; Einstein, 105, 3. Time—1:48⅘. Six furlongs—Theory, 109, (Enos,) 1; Vici Vance, 103, 2; Maydine, 96, 3. Time—1:14⅘. One mile—Haviland, 100, (E. Matthews,) 1; Guide Rock, 101, 2; Glenlake, 103, 3. Time—1:43.

ENGLISH TURF AFFAIRS.

American Jockeys Win at Newmarket—Drake's Horses Sold—Lord Durham's Views Upheld by Many.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—At the second day of the Newmarket Houghton meeting, to-day, the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes was won by J. C. Sullivan's four-year-old horse Berrill.

M. Ephrussi's three-year-old bay colt Codman, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, and A. F. Basset's four-year-old chestnut gelding Good Luck, with Lester Reiff in the saddle, finished second and third respectively, in a field of twenty-four horses. The time, 1:54, constitutes a record.

The Wednesday Welter Handicap was captured by Lord Harewood's Free Companion, ridden by J. Reiff.

A maiden (at entry) two-year-old race was won by St. Colon, ridden by J. H. Martin, second place was taken by Austerlitz, with Maher in the saddle, and Gost was third.

The New Nursery Plate was won by Lord Ellsemere's Encombe, ridden by Sloan. Water Violet was second, and Sir J. Miller's Tannsticker, with Maher up, ran third.

An all-aged selling plate was won by Mr. McCreary's Belamphion, ridden by Maher. Red Hand, with Sloan in the saddle, was second, and Winsome Lad finished third.

The sale of J. A. Drake's seven horses at Newmarket this morning, fetched 3,070 guineas, and Col. Pepper's King's Courier fetched 5,200 guineas. Mr. Drake's Royal Flush has still to be sold.

John A. Drake closes his career on the English turf owing to the recent criticisms of American training methods, American jockeys, and American betting men. He is said to have made about $1,000,000 recently on the English race courses. His horse Royal Flush, ridden by Lester Reiff, is to race the English horse Eager, ridden by Mornington Cannon, over the Hurst Club Course, on Saturday.

The criticisms of American racing methods are generally regarded as being based upon jealousy of the startling successes of the American jockeys. They do not receive the indorsement of all the English newspapers. Enoch Wishard, the trainer of Mr. Drake's horses, has been charged with using electric girth straps, with carrying electric batteries under his saddles, and with all sorts of other so-called tricks to make horses win. The whole trouble seems to be that the English trainers are away behind the age and that the English jockeys have much to learn from the American. Lord Durham's letter to The Times, in which he says he never condemned the "style" of American riding or American training; that, on the contrary, he shared in the respect which all Newmarket trainers feel for the character and abilities of Messrs. Huggins and Pincus, but that he disapproved of the "methods" of the American jockeys, and did not welcome the influx of their followers, "who consider horse racing merely an instrument for high gambling," is approved by most of the great supports of the English turf who gathered at Newmarket to-day, from the Prince of Wales down. Next to the Cambridgeshire it was the topic of the day. Disapprobation is stamped on the methods of the small coterie of American jockeys who, with their American backers, have discredited themselves and their more scrupulous countrymen. While the Stewards of the Jockey Club decline to discuss the incident, Lord William Beresford, Prince Soltykoff, Lord Clonmel, Sir Waldie Griffith, Mrs. Langtry, and other noted patrons of the turf, take Lord Durham's view.

"It is clear," said Lord Clonmel, "that there is no prejudice whatever in England against fair riders, wherever they are from. It is also clear that all lovers of sport support Lord Durham's observations regarding obnoxious methods."

"Many of the Americans at Newmarket today who at first thought Lord Durham was too severe, are now convinced that his action is the best that could be taken, both for the English and American jockeys.

Harness Races at Westfield.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Oct. 24.—2:19 trot, purse $300.

Parker C.	4	1	3	1 1
C. E. J.	5	4	1	2 3
Kitty Hudson	1	6	6	6 6
Othamar	3	2	2	3 4
Vulcan	2	3	4	5 2
Florence Wood	6	5	5	4 5
Earline	dis.			

Time—2:19¼; 2:19½; 2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:19¼.

2:21 class, pace; purse $300; (concluded.)

Maud V.	6	3	1	1 1
Kitty Wilkes	1	1	2	3 2
Collette	2	4	4	2 3
Charley C.	4	2	3	4 4
May Wilkes	5	3	5	dr
Crystaline	3	ds		

Time—2:20¼; 2:18¼; 2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:19¾.

2:16 pace, purse $300, (unfinished.)

Venora	4	1
Uncle Sam	9	9
Arius	6	5
Bill Dinehart	3	4
Gambit	10	7
Gloria	2	2
William I	7	6
Bonnie V. Jera	1	3
The Governor	8	ds
Little Tim	5	10
Wilkes Patchen	11	8

Time—2:16¼; 2:15¼.

ANOTHER BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Financial Backing Only Required for Players to Join New Association.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—While no definite developments have taken place there are indications that baseball men are preparing for a possible renewal of the war threatened last year before the proposed new baseball association went into eclipse. Washington will be one of the strategic points should a fight occur. Ban Johnson, President of the American League, has been in Washington the past week looking over sites for a baseball park should the American League decide to locate a club here, and organizers of the proposed new baseball circuit also have looked the field over. Neither as yet has done enough to arouse more than gossip as to the possibilities. The National League has a long term lease on the old baseball grounds here which it would turn over to the American League if the latter desired it.

The Evening Bulletin of Philadelphia says:

"The American Baseball League, which failed to materialize last Winter, owing to lack of financial support in Philadelphia, has profited by that experience, and its emissaries have put in a busy Summer among National League players. The circuit, which will be composed of eight cities, will probably be made up as follows:

"Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, and one other club in the West.

"The various clubs have selected their managers, and Brooklyn's champion team will supply three, in addition to many of its players. Hugh Jennings may be at the head of the Philadelphia Club, Kelley will handle the Washington team, and Lave Cross will have charge of St. Louis. McGraw will take the Baltimore franchise. The remaining managers have not been announced, but they are well-known baseball men, who have had years of experience on the diamond.

"The Players' Protective Association is in accord with the new league, and most of its members will be induced to jump if they can see good financial backing for the clubs.

N. Y. Y. C. MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Special Committee to be Elected to Nominate Officers.

Members of the New York Yacht Club will gather at their Madison Avenue house to-night in the fifth general meeting for 1900, and what will probably be the last general meeting held in the old clubhouse, as the new house, in West Forty-fourth Street, is expected to be ready for occupancy within two months. At the meeting to-night a special committee will be elected to nominate the officers of the club for 1901. Some routine business concerning the finances of the club will also be transacted. In addition to this it is generally believed that plans will be presented for the building of a new defender of the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, Shamrock II.

What form these proposals will take is still a matter of conjecture among club members, for if any offers by individuals to assume the building and management of a new defender have been made they have been kept secret by officers of the club. Soon after Sir Thomas's challenge was received a rumor that Herman B. Duryea and Harry Payne Whitney would build the new boat gained such currency that it came to be regarded as fact. Then report shifted the burden of the defense to Cornelius Vanderbilt, and finally to others, including August Belmont, James Gordon Bennett, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The general opinion now is that no offer has yet been received from any of the individual yachtsmen named, or from any combination among them.

Said one member of the New York Yacht Club who has figured prominently in previous cup races: "I really believe that no one has come forward with an offer to build the new boat. It is not so much the expense attached to the building and management of a defender as the responsibility. It is a task at which the most expert yachtsmen may well hesitate. In the defense of the trophy there is comparatively little honor. If successful, both the general and yachting public regard the defeat of the challenger as a matter of course. It is only the fate that every British yacht has met in past years. But if the cup should be lost! Just think of the blame and unjust criticism that would certainly be heaped upon the luckless manager of the defender. The best thing he could do would be to sail out to sea with his defeated boat and never return."

Harvard's Champion Tennis Pair.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 24.—E. R. Marvin of Albany, N. Y., and M. D. Whitman of Brookline won the Harvard University tennis championship in doubles this afternoon by defeating F. H. Derby of Boston and R. A. Bidwell of Springfield by a score of 6—3, 6—1, 6—4.

J. R. TOWNSEND INJURED.

Monmouth County Hounds Provide a Day's Sport at Goshen.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—An ideal Autumn afternoon marked the first chase of the Orange County Hounds, when, promptly at 1 o'clock, P. Fenelon Collier, master of the Monmouth County Hounds, drew his pack and laid them on the trail directly behind the kennels one mile north of Goshen.

During the run J. R. Townsend of New York City was thrown from his horse and injured. He is President of the club. The course led from the kennels north of Goshen west and southward, skirting the village, and finishing near Chester. Well up at the finish were the following members: P. F. Collier, master of hounds; F. Gray Griswold, Dr. J. O. Greene, Gordon Paddock, Willard Roby, J. V. Vale, Mr. Barney, Miss Mary Harriman, Miss Barney, and Miss Ethel Money, daughter of Capt. Money of the British Navy. Some of the most noted hunters in the country ran in this field, and throughout the whole nine-mile run but one rail was broken. The initial run was voted a success.

The next run will take place Saturday afternoon. Some time during the hunting season two stags now confined at the kennels will be released.

At the home of Mr. Townsend, 717 Park Avenue, it was said last night that no news as to Mr. Townsend's injuries had been received.

Mr. Townsend is the Secretary and a Director of J. F. Rogers & Co. He is a member of the University, the Racquet, and the Tandem Clubs.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

The hitherto unbeaten Corinthians met their first defeat in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night, losing to the Phoenix team. The Phoenix bowlers also defeated the Owl five. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Walter, 190; Lynch, 180; Vollinger, 212; Smith, 176; Shaefer, 174. Total, 932.

Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 164; Pleines, 153; Grabenstein, 170; Myer, 159; Kramer, 166. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Monahan, 167; Hunt, 176; Haviland, 152; Young, 147; Clute, 189. Total, 831.

Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 206; Pleines, 144; Grabenstein, 140; Myer, 148; Kramer, 190. Total, 828.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Monahan, 156; Hunt, 168; Haviland, 212; Young, 187; Clute, 176. Total, 899.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Walter, 150; Lynch, 154; Vollinger, 153; Smith, 171; Schaefer, 156. Total, 784.

In the National League tournament on Starr's Alleys last night, the Oriental team won three straight games from the American team. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Mitchell, 210; Oest, 177; Meyer, 142; Stumpfel, 177; Stein, 140. Total, 846.

America Bowling Club—Lippe, 153; Freudenthal, 178; Cooke, 204; Lee, 141; Beuhler, 153. Total, 829.

SECOND GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club.—Mitchell, 163; Oest, 191; Meyer, 179; Stumpfel, 209; Stein, 192. Total, 934.

America Bowling Club—Lippe, 187; Freudenthal, 145; Cooke, 163; Lee, 142; Beuhler, 195. Total, 832.

THIRD GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Mitchell, 211; Oest, 187; Meyer, 170; Stumpfel, 150; Stein, 206. Total, 924.

America Bowling Club—Lippe, 160; Freudenthal, 159; Cooke, 221; Lee, 120; Beuhler, 138. Total, 798.

The Central Park Bowling Club team won two games in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kallsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys last night, defeating the Premier and Phoenix teams. The Premiers beat the Phoenix. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Premier Bowling Club—A. Moses, 195; Pronnitz, 184; Ullman, 167; Davison, 156; L. Moses, 120. Total, 822.

Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 200; Luce, 203; Haight, 157; Gilfillan, 187; Duff, 168. Total, 865.

SECOND GAME.—Premier Bowling Club—A. Moses, 188; Pronnitz, 170; Ullman, 168; Davison, 147; L. Moses, 177. Total, 850.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Lawrence, 170; McLean, 135; Bolrath, 144; Gross, 193; Church, 184. Total, 826.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Lawrence, 143; McLean, 154; Bolrat, 125; Gross, 132; Church, 182. Total, 716.

Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 185; Luce, 170; Haight, 183; Gilfillan, 133; Duff, 164. Total, 835.

Justin F. Price Council won two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League tournament last night, defeating Dauntless and Adirondack Councils. The Dauntless team broke even, and the Adirondack bowlers lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Justin F. Price Council—Geldhaus, 212; Hueber, 141; Shea, 201; Forman, 180; Potter, 168. Total, 911.

Dauntless Council—F. Wannemacher, 135; C. Dollman, 137; H. Dollman, 128; Koster, 150; H. Wannemacher, 183. Total, 733.

SECOND GAME.—Dauntless Council—F. Wannemacher, 169; C. Dollman, 121; H. Dollman, 136; Koster, 157; H. Wannemacher, 171. Total, 754.

Adirondack Council—Meyer, 139; Campbell, 128; Hesser, 136; Thrune, 148; Duming, 151. Total, 702.

THIRD GAME.—Justine F. Price Council—Geldhaus, 168; Hueber, 153; Shea, 154; Forman, 184; Potter, 161. Total, 820.

Adirondack Council—Meyer, 154; Campbell, 136; Hesser, 169; Tarune, 163; Duming, 183. Total, 805.

The Prosperity bowlers won two matches in the Long Island League tournament on the Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn, last night, defeating the South Paw and Pin Knights teams. The Pin Knights defeated the South Paws. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—South Paw Bowling Club—Martin, 175; Medicus, 200; Glover, 167; Bierschenk, 184; Jenkins, 180. Total, 906.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Hammer, 155; Hueter, 204; Albert, 198; Sohl, 204; Wolf, 171. Total, 932.

SECOND GAME.—South Paw Bowling Club—Martin, 140; Medicus, 105; Glover, 200; Bierschenk, 169; Jenkins, 183. Total, 887.

Pin Knights Bowling Club—Fries, 171; Miller, 217; Tuttle, 198; Good, 164; Welsh, 195. Total, 945.

THIRD GAME.—Prosperity Bowling Club—Hammer, 174; Hueter, 191; Albert, 214; Sohl, 172; Wolf, 171. Total, 922.

Pin Knights Bowling Club—Fries, 133; Miller, 202; Tuttle, 150; Good, 157; Welsh, 181. Total, 873.

In the Greater New York League tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night, the champion Monarch bowlers won two more victories, defeating the Imperial and Palace teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club—Cordes, 156; Davis, 180; Herring, 166; Meyer, 164; Thyne, 198. Total, 864.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnegan, 225; Hertzog, 110; Wall, 171; Beinert, 192; Dixon, 183. Total, 887.

SECOND GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club—Cordes, 172; Davis, 229; Meyer, 169; Jackson, 174; Thyne, 174. Total, 918.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 177; Walters, 215; Arps, 213; Cadieu, 181; Maass, 184. Total, 960.

THIRD GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 149; Walters, 195; Arps, 222; Cadieu, 170; Maass, 195. Total, 931.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnegan, 177; Hertzog, 204; Wall, 139; Beinert, 176; Dixon, 161. Total, 857.

Stinson's New Bicycle Records.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—"Will" Stinson of Cambridge, the bicycle rider, is at the Shoe City Oval this week, going against paced records, under sanction of the National Cyclers' Association. Yesterday he broke the existing records of three to ten miles, inclusive, and to-day was informed that they would be accepted as official trials. His single mile of 1:10 1-5 could not be accepted, as he did not have an official timer to record it. To-day, under conditions which were not so good, Stinson went against his figures of yesterday and lowered all from the third to the eleventh mile, inclusive.

Stinson's figures to-day compared with his records made yesterday, follow:

Miles.	Stinson's.	Previous Record.
1	1:24 3-5	1:22 2-5
2	2:51 2-5	2:56
3	4:19	4:24 1-5
4	5:45 1-5	5:52 1-5
5	7:13 2-5	7:21 1-5
6	8:40	8:46 4-5
7	10:07 3-5	10:13 1-5
8	11:35	11:47
9	13:03	13:16
10	14:32	14:43 4-5
11	16:02	16:34 1-5

All new records, from two to eleven miles, inclusive.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

A. D. Ferguson defeated L. A. Servatius last night in the eighth game of the amateur scratch billiard tournament, now in progress under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union at the Metropolitan Billiard Academy, 127 Columbus Avenue. The game was close fought and interesting throughout. Ferguson played raggedly at the start, and was led by Servatius during the first twenty innings. Later his play grew more steady, and four runs of 19, 11, 18, and 31 points reversed the advantage. The run of 31 points has been exceeded only once during the tournament, Servatius having made 32 points in a previous game. Servatius's highest run last night was for 15 points. The score by innings follows, a fourteen-inch balk line being used:

Ferguson—0 10 0 0 9 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 4 1 0 8
13 3 8 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 4 1 19 3 11 6 3 4 1 6 0 0 18
3 3 1 0 1 0 1 6 0 1 6 9 0 0 5 3 8 3 0 8 0 1 7 1 1 0 7
3 0 5 1. Total, 250; average, 3 34-72.

Servatius—2 10 2 0 1 2 7 1 5 2 0 0 10 2 0 1 2
0 0 1 2 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 0 6 0 9 0 6 4 0 11
0 5 1 15 1 8 0 1 4 7 2 1 0 4 6 8 0 4 0 12 4 1 0 2 1.
4 0 0 0 1 4 7. Total, 223; average, 3 10-71.

F. L. Brewster will play Dr. W. G. Douglas to-night.

COLUMBIA'S GOOD PRACTICE.

Four Touch-Downs Scored Against the Scrub in Twenty-five Minutes of Play.

Columbia's 'Varsity eleven played the best football seen on Columbia Field this season in the practice game against the substitutes yesterday afternoon. In less than twenty-five minutes of actual play four touchdowns were scored, and the ball was not in all that time rushed more than an aggregate of 15 yards by the second team.

The squad, numbering about twenty-five men, appeared on Columbia Field shortly after 4 o'clock. With them were Knapp and Neidlinger, last year's tackles, who will probably help Coach Sanford during the remainder of the week. Slocovitch and Smythe were also out to assist in the coaching, although neither is yet sufficiently recovered from his injuries to get in the game. Nearly half an hour was first spent in the punting practice that has worked such good results during the past week. The two elevens were then lined up in this order:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
Wolff	Left end	Potts
Coffin	Left tackle	MacKellar
Wright	Left guard	Bleekman
Bruce	Centre	Murphy
Tyson	Right guard	Smith
Austin	Right tackle	Cornell
Van Hoevenberg	Right end	McCollom
Sykes, B. Boyesen	Quarter back	Goodman
Weekes	Left half back	Boehm
Morley	Right half back	A. Boyesen
Berrien	Full back	Coe

Huffaker kicked off for the college from the middle of the field, and in just four minutes of steady line bucking by the 'Varsity Weekes hurdled centre for the first touch-down. On the second kick-off Sykes carried the ball back fifteen yards, and it lay near the middle of the field on the first down. Morley then punted forty yards; the scrub immediately lost the ball, and on the six play Berrien was shoved five yards through left tackle for another touch-down. Three minutes after the kick-off Morley scored the third touch-down, and Weekes went through right tackle for the fourth score after five more minutes of play.

Capt. Morley punted over forty-five yards twice in returning the kick-offs, and the 'Varsity men were remarkably swift in getting down the field under the ball. "Johnny" Wolff, at left end, put up a particularly rapid game. Behind the 'Varsity line Berrien did not display his usual ginger, and the only fumble in the game was made by him.

UNLAWFUL FOOTBALL TOGS.

Coach Woodruff Condemns Sole Leather Paddings Worn by Players.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The wearing of hard sole leather padding for the elbows, knees, and head by football players this season has provoked no end of adverse criticism.

Coach Woodruff of the University of Pennsylvania football team is "dead down," to use his own expression, on football harness. The famous strategist of the gridiron says there is but one excuse for a man wearing gears and stiff pads, and that is when he is so badly injured that the part needs absolute protection.

Coach Woodruff contends that one-half the football harness worn is directly contrary to the rules, and quotes Rule 27 as from the football rules.

The wearing of hard caps made of sole leather on the elbows and knees, says Coach Woodruff, is without doubt a decided violation of this rule. According to Woodruff, the ethics of the question are very simple.

Woodruff said that the motive in the majority of cases was not one of defense, but of offense. Pennsylvania's teams have ever been noted by the absence of these rather questionable implements for the game.

Woodruff said to-day that a man had as much right to go into a game with a meat axe as he had to play with sole leather caps on the elbows and knees.

YALE'S NEW TACKLE PLAYS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 24.—The Yale 'Varsity went through two halves of twenty-five minutes each this afternoon with the same snap and vim that has characterized each day's play for the last week. Against a strong scrub team the 'Varsity made four touch-downs, Sharpe making two by fast centre plunges and a tackle run, Hyde one, and Cook one also by good running. The 'Varsity put in use several new plays, the tackles taking the ball and plowing through the line for good gains. Stillman at this work made telling gains on the second eleven.

All of the regular 'Varsity players were back in the game to-day. Gould and Ward alternated at left end; Hamlin and Bloomer went in at left tackle; Richardson, left guard; Olcott, centre; Sheldon, right guard; Stillman, right tackle; Coy and Ferguson, right end; Waer and Fincke, quarter back; Sharpe and Miller, left half back; Cook and Adams, right half back; Hyde, full back. Bloomer played with the 'Varsity to-day for the first time in two weeks, and Ferguson, who has been playing left end, went in right end in place of Coy. Kunzig was hurt in the side to-day by Bayne, but not seriously.

The coaching to-day was individual, John Hall putting in his last day taking care of the end men, Chamberlain working with tackle, and "Pa" Corbin instructing Olcott at centre. Frank Hinkey did not arrive, as expected, and will probably not come now until the last week of the season.

SATISFACTION AT PRINCETON.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Princeton supporters to-night are happier over the showing of the 'Varsity in practice to-day than they have been for a long time. In the absence of a scheduled game it was decided that the 'Varsity and a scrub should line up against each other as for a regular championship game.

Both elevens went into the game with a dash and vim that characterizes championship football. The 'Varsity only won by two touch-downs through superior skill and extra weight.

The 'Varsity team work was better today than ever before. No hesitation was shown by the backs as they struck the line and every man was behind the ball on mass plays. The interference on end runs formed quickly and shielded the runner fairly well. Capt. Pell played through the entire game. His shoulder, which was injured yesterday, was incased in a heavy leather supporter. Sheffield was in the 'Varsity's line in McCord's place, and his work produced much favorable comment.

"Billy" Bannard and Doc Hillebrand increased the coaching force to-day. The line-up:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrubs.
R. McClave	Left end	Singer
Pell	Left tackle	Montgomery
Wright	Left guard	Fisher
Losey	Centre	Hale
Dana	Right guard	Mills
Sheffield	Right tackle	Ripley
Little	Right end	Forney
Duncan, Meir	Quarter back	Humbird
Hodgeman, Reiter, Hart	Left half back	Levicks
S. McClave	Right half back	Henry
Martin, Gordon	Full back	Underhill

Touch-downs—Hart and Pell.

N. Y. U., 55; POLYTECHNIC, 0.

New York University football team played Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute yesterday on Ohio Field, and the former team found little trouble scoring, finally rolling up 55 to the latter's naught. The line-up:

N. Y. U., 55.	Positions.	Polytechnic, 0.
Cornell, Weil, Rorke	Left end	Moon
Connelly	Left tackle	Luzzatto
Fernald	Left guard	Bassford
Blunt, Backors	Centre	Ives
Marsten	Right guard	Helwig
Griffen	Right tackle	Ferguson
Johnson, Silleck	Right end	Sturgess
Rorke, Lyon	Quarter back	Tisley
Brennan, Tuthill, Hadley	Left half back	Jones, Hoyt
Moore, Clarke, Lippincott, Cleverdon, Tuthill	Right half back	Reilly, Thompson
Fullback		

Referee—Mr. F. H. Cann, New York. Umpire—Mr. McMillan, New York. Touch-downs—By Cornell, Cleverdon 3, Connelly, Weil, Johnson, and Tuthill 3. Goals kicked—By Connelly 4 and Tuthill 1.

STEVENS TEAM HAS DISBANDED.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Stevens Institute football team failed to keep its agreement to play the cadets this afternoon. A telegram to Manager Sterling stated that the Stevens team had disbanded. A hard practice game was played with the scrubs. Cadet Burnett, right end, had his ankle injured in the Harvard game and will play no more this season. His place was taken by Zell.

PHILLIPS-ANDOVER, 5; YALE, '04, 0.

ANDOVER, Mass., Oct. 24.—Phillips-Andover defeated the Yale freshmen eleven this afternoon 5 to 0. In the early part of the first half after an exchange of punts, Andover got the ball on downs on Yale's ten-yard line and by clever line bucking forced the ball to the three-yard line, from which point Stoddard broke through the opposing line for a touch-down.

BOWDOIN, 11; AMHERST, 6.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 24.—Bowdoin took revenge on Amherst for her last year's defeat by reversing the score, 11 to 6, in a hard-fought game on Pratt Field this afternoon.

Harvard Freshmen Won.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 24.—The Harvard freshmen defeated the Brown second eleven this afternoon by a score of 5 to 0. Both teams were very strong on the defensive. In the first half Brown reached Harvard's four-yard line, but the freshman team held for downs.

Scores of Other Games.

At Haverford—Haverford College, 12; University of Maryland, 0.

At Elizabeth—Morristown School, 12; Pingry, 6.

Yale Golf Tournament Ended.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 24.—The Yale University championship golf tournament concluded this afternoon and was won by E. M. Byers, 1901, of Allegheny, Penn., who defeated L. P. Myers, 1901, S., of Yonkers, N. Y., by

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Send for list of Investments, also our October edition of "POCKET STATISTICS" of STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, MONEY LOANED ON LISTED SECURITIES.
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Market letter issued daily and mailed free.

FINANCIAL.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the fourth installment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 a share on the Preferred Stock and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE OCT. 25TH, 1900.

All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.

The CERTIFICATES MUST BE PRESENTED at the time of payment, so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.

New York, October 13, 1900.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. READ.
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

RETSOF MINING STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED IN STOCKBROKerage firm; members of New York Stock Exchange. Address, stating qualifications and references, Stocks and Bonds, Box 140, Times Office.

RIDGELY'S SUBSCRIBERS HAVE MADE BIG money past month. Read his market forecast in Saturday evening's Sun.

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59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
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Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit

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LUTHER KOUNTZE ..... Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON ..... 2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL ..... 3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS ..... Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT ..... Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD ..... Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER ..... Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS ..... Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler,	Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dicker,	Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon,	Charles M. Pratt,
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Charles R. Henderson,	George W. Young.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, Oct. 10, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1900, the same to be paid December 15, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 9, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 9, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on November 23, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Oct. 10, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 9, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 23, 1900.

On December 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

American Car and Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., October 2nd, 1900.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was Resolved, that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the Company be declared and paid on Thursday, November 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record, at the close of business on October 10th, 1900. Transfer books will close Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, and reopen Friday, November 2nd, 1900.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

American Car and Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., October 2nd, 1900.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was Resolved, that a dividend of one-half per cent. (½%) on the common capital stock of the Company be declared and paid on Thursday, November 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10th, 1900. Transfer books will close Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, and reopen Friday, November 2nd, 1900.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held October 16th, 1900, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable November 15th, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, October 30th, 1900, at 3 P. M. oct. 16th, and will remain closed until Friday, November 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s
PITTSBURGH JUNCTION & MIDDLE DIVISION 3½% GOLD BONDS.

Coupon No. 4, due November 1, 1900, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after October 29, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. on November 2, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company.
To the Holders of the Second Mortgage 7% Bonds of the above company due November 1, 1900, heretofore assumed by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on presentation and surrender of the bonds and coupons on maturity thereof, viz.: November 1, 1900, after which date interest will cease.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Oct. 24th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of 1½% upon the assenting stock of the company be declared, payable November 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the assenting stock be closed on November 1st, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and opened on November 16th, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.

T. W. SIEMON, Assistant Treasurer.

National Salt Company.
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1900.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of NATIONAL SALT COMPANY has this day declared a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. to the holders of its PREFERRED STOCK of record Oct. 25th, payable Nov. 1, 1900. Transfer books of the PREFERRED STOCK of record will close at 3 P. M. Oct. 25th and reopen at 9 A. M. Nov. 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.

C. L. PAAR, Asst. Secretary.

The Pullman Company.
Dividend No. 135.

A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable November 15th to stockholders of record at close of business November 1st, 1900. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books will close November 1st and reopen November 16th, 1900.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, October 18th, 1900.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.

First Mortgage 7% bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing November 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Bonds may be left for examination on and after the 29th inst., and, if in order, checks will be mailed therefor on the 31st. GEORGE COPPELL,
New York, October 19th, 1900. Chairman of the Board of Directors.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 115 Broadway, New York, October, 19th, 1900. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared payable November 1st proximo to stockholders of record at close of business October 19th, 1900.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.

The Board of Directors have this day, Oct. 12, 1900, declared a semi-annual dividend of 6%, payable on and after November 1st, 1900. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 22 to November 1st, 1900.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 10, due November 1, 1900, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000

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Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.

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Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Francis H. Leggett,
George Coppell,	Almeric H. Paget,
Bayard Dominick,	William G. Park,
John F. Dryden,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
Benjamin N. Duke,	William Schall, Jr.,
George W. Ely,	John W. Simpson,
Albert E. Goodhart,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edwin Gould,	Ransom H. Thomas,
J. Walter Wood, Jr.	

MORTON TRUST CO.
Capital, Surplus, & Undivided Profits $6,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President.
Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-Pres. James K. Gorbiere, 2d V.-P
E. M. Francis, Sec. W. Redmond Cross, Treas
H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,626.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARNUM, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Gramercy Company, for the election of Trustees, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Gramercy Park, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November, 1900, at eight P. M.

A. W. LAW, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Nov. 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Annual Report of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix.

The annual report of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Railway shows that the year ending June 30, 1900, was the best in the road's history. President Murphy expresses satisfaction with the results, adding that the growth of new industries will prove of great benefit to the road. The construction of various branch lines is being seriously considered as a result of the present outlook.

The income accounts for the two years compare as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Gross	$875,287	$997,131
Operating expenses	455,285	437,584
Net	$420,002	$549,547
Other income	10,954	5,929
Total net	$430,956	$555,477
Charges	407,086	412,354
Surplus	$23,870	$143,122

Traffic statistics show that 236,826 tons of freight were carried, yielding a revenue of $659,780, as against $584,222 for the previous year. The number of passengers carried was 59,832, the receipts amounting to $208,126, as against $180,511 for last year.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Action on Brooklyn and Jersey City Tunnel Project Deferred.

The State Railroad Commission met yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to consider the proposition of the New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City Rapid Transit Company and the New York and Brooklyn Union Transit Company to build a tunnel connecting Brooklyn and Jersey City.

Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission appeared in opposition to this application, on the ground that it would be better to await a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court regarding routes before granting the application. The matter was, therefore, laid over.

An application to build an electric railway to connect Elmira and Corning, and the abolishment of grade crossings of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company in Mount Vernon and the Long Island Railroad Company in Brookhaven, were also considered. No definite action was taken.

Pennsylvania Road Pensions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at a meeting to-day determined to establish a pension fund for the benefit of the employes of the lines west of Pittsburg. This project, which will go into effect Jan. 1, is identical with the pension system now in operation on Pennsylvania Railroad lines east of Pittsburg, and will include from 12,000 to 15,000 employes.

The Denver and Rio Grande.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication in your paper this morning headed "Changes in the Rio Grande—Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES," to the effect that important changes are pending in the management of this railroad company and that indications point to the retirement of President E. T. Jeffery at the annual meeting to be held next month in New York, I beg to inform you, is entirely without foundation. No changes are pending, and the annual meeting was held on the 16th of this month.

I beg, therefore, that you will give as wide publicity to this contradiction as you did to the statement referred to.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New York, Oct. 24, 1900.

Brief Railroad Items.

Comparatively few of the requests for special rates filed with the Trunk Line Association are being granted. The reason is that passenger traffic is so heavy that the agents deem it their duty to secure all the revenue possible. They therefore exercise the greatest discrimination in allowing special rates.

The old conductors on the Alleghany Valley and Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroads are being instructed in the methods used by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which recently acquired those lines. The principal duty of the instructors sent out is to acquaint the men with the various tickets used on the lines of the road.

According to President Edwin Hawley of the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Iowa Central Railroads, it is intended to spend a large amount of money on the latter road in order to put it in first-class condition. The road will be reballasted, and old rails and bridges will be replaced.

President Callaway of the New York Central said yesterday that there was no basis for the rumors that the present organization of the road would be changed so as to provide for the appointment of a General Manager.

American Type Founders' Company.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the American Type Founders' Company, the outgoing Board of Directors was re-elected, with one exception, E. E. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company retiring, and Charles B. Whiting taking his place. The new board met later and re-elected the old officers.

Chicago Iron Difficulty Settled.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—By the signing of a three years' agreement with the structural iron workers yesterday the labor troubles in Chicago, so far as they affect the construction of the new Post Office Building here, have been settled. Work is to begin on the big structure at once with a large force of men.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 24	841,933
To date this year	89,705,302
Corresponding date last year	141,846,586

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 24	$2,140,000
To date this year	$381,565,580
Corresponding date last year	$727,198,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	⅛	Minn. & St. L.	1¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	M. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Am. Express	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Linseed	⅞	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Malt. pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅛	National Biscuit	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅛	Nat. Steel pf.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	National Tube	½
Am. Tobacco	1	N. Y. Central	½
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y., L. E. & W.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅛	N. Y., O. & W.	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	1⅛	Pennsylvania	1⅝
B., Roch. & P.	3	Peoria & East	½
Canada South	1	Pere Marq. pf.	3½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pullman Co.	1
Chi. & N. W.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Sloss-Sheffield	¾
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Southern Pac.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather	½
General Electric	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Kansas City So. pf.	¾	West. Un. Tel.	¾
Laclede Gas	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wis. Central pf.	4
Met. Street Ry.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. Hoop pf.	½	Lake Erie & W.	1
Canadian Pacific	½	Manhattan	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅛	National Biscuit pf.	2
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Federal Steel	½	Pacific Mail	½
Federal Steel pf.	½	People's Gas	¾
Glucose Sugar	1	Pressed Steel Car	¾
Hocking Valley pf.	¼	Third Avenue	1
Int. Power	⅝		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga., Mob. Div. 1st	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	2½
		Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi. Ss	1

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Advancing quotations were the order on the stock market yesterday until shortly before the close, when profit-taking on rather a heavy scale brought about a reaction. This, however, was not material enough to offset, in a majority of cases, the earlier gains made; and hence it is that for the most part net advances appear in the general list. Considering the extensive liquidation, this showing, by the interests working for higher prices, is looked upon as proof that the market is substantially strong. It is certainly a fact that the strength yesterday, until the profit-taking movement—to be expected under the circumstances—set in, was marked. Actual buoyancy developed, and prices rose sharply throughout the list, aggressive professional buying being reinforced by active commisison house trading. In the Street the tone continued hopeful, and, whatever conservative opinion as to the wisdom of the present movement, it is the growing belief that the professional operators will endeavor to work the market higher before letting it fall back. The discounting of Mr. McKinley's election, in other words, is to be continued—so expert market testimony runs. Whether the price manipulators are able to accomplish that which they promise remains to be seen.

London's operations in this market are rather difficult of understanding, unless they be explained as purely speculative dealings. One day the selling for London account is heavy; the next the buying is on an extensive scale. And so it runs. Yesterday, in contrast to the selling on the day previous of some 35,000 shares, something like 40,000 shares were bought for London account, one stock only being sold. The recent endeavors to explain the London buying on the theory that it is to protect against calls sold on Americans at lower figures are, in well-informed quarters, not seriously considered; and, in fact, in the face of the recurring heavy selling appear untenable.

The money situation continues comparatively easy, and the outlook is that the forthcoming bank statement will make a favorable showing. With the receipts of gold, the Government disbursements, and the decreased interior demand, any other showing can hardly be expected.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES, with the exception of Manhattan, which suffered from profit-taking, were substantially strong, with Brooklyn Rapid Transit showing aggressive strength. This, however, is not surprising, in view of the reported favorable developments pending in the property. Yesterday a wager was made on the Stock Exchange that the quotation will touch 70 within a week. In Metropolitan there was substantial buying, and about this issue also the street heard much that was encouraging. Manhattan's decline was apparently due to nothing more than profit-taking, following the recent sustained rise.

***

STEEL STOCKS moved irregularly, some shares showing weakness and others strength. The heaviness of Colorado Fuel was due to profit-taking, while in respect to the decline in Steel and Wire it was said that certain insiders, not yet having acquired a sufficient line of stock, are fighting any present advance in the quotation. There was good buying in National Tube, and it was said that the syndicate that wrote the consolidation has completed its operations, and that the syndicate securities have been marketed. Tennessee Coal and Iron was supported by inside interests. The buying of Tin Plate was by the same interests, who were conspicuous as purchasers some weeks ago, and was attended by the report that the projected consolidation of the so-called Moore Companies was soon to be finally carried through.

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SUGAR TRUST stock was one of the strongest on the list, advancing at one time nearly 3 points, and closing with a net gain of over a point, in spite of heavy realizing sales. The upward movement was purely manipulative, and trade conditions had nothing to do with the matter one way or the other.

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AMERICAN LINSEED OIL was again active and strong, more than 12,000 shares being traded in. Friends of the company point to the fact that it did 85 per cent. of the linseed business of the country last year, and at present, on account of conditions and shortage of stocks, it is doing at least 95 per cent. of the business. The company's gross business for the month of October, it is said, will be at least $2,000,000, and there is difficulty in keeping up with orders. The demand for linseed oil is unusually large, as buyers put off buying until necessity required, on account of the high price at which linseed oil has prevailed.

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WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE shares continued their advances, under the lead of the first preferred, which appreciated 1¼ points. The common, however, was the most active of the group, and it was said that the Cleveland and New York banking interests were large buyers. Earnings for the third week in October showed an increase of $7,590—at the rate of over $1,000 a day.

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GRANGERS were well bought, houses with Western connections being on the market as purchasers on a fairly liberal scale. The reported decrease of $21,600 in the gross earnings of St. Paul for the third week of October had no effect on that stock—indeed, received no attention marketwise. It is pointed out that though the earnings show a decrease as compared with a year ago, they are much better than in other years.

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TOBACCO TRUST stock fulfilled the predictions lately heard on the Street that it would cross par, when yesterday it rose to 100½ on buying said to be for inside account. The close, however, was lower, but with a net gain of a full point, nevertheless. It will be recalled that some weeks ago a bear pool was formed in the issue and announced its intention of forcing much lower prices. At that time the movement was vigorously resisted by the bulls, who now seem triumphant. The stock is closely held, and for that reason is easily manipulated.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S further gain was on buying credited to a leading operator. During the day the rumor circulated that an extra dividend on the stock, now on a 4 per cent. basis, might be declared, but this was regarded as a story put out merely as a stock-jobbing device. There was better buying in the preferred stock than in the common.

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ATCHISON securities were very heavily traded in, and each scored a substantial advance, to the highest figures on record, the common being helped by buying for London account. There is much conjecture as to when a dividend on the common stock may be expected, but on this point officials are reticent. A "semi-official" statement published yesterday was to the effect that there is no prospect of any dividend for the present fiscal year, at least.

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MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS shares took on new life, each advancing over a point on Western buying. It is said that earnings are very satisfactory, but little attention is given to the vague talk of a "melon cutting" for the benefit of stockholders.

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PEOPLE'S GAS, after an early display of strength, showed heaviness, but there were no developments to explain this. Conflicting reports in respect to the gas war situation came from Chicago, telling at one time of a definite settlement, at another of a hitch in the negotiations. The Street has given up guessing in the matter, and for the moment is inclined to let the stock alone.

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LEATHER TRUST, whose movement last week give rise to the belief, not verified by later developments, that it was to be run up, much after the pyrotechnical exhibition some months ago, was again taken in hand yesterday, and on dealings of 18,000 shares was lifted nearly a point. The Street hears that a rise in the stock is pending—not as the result of manipulation, but because of developments soon to be announced.

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PACIFIC SHARES moved irregularly, with marked strength in the early dealings. Northern Pacific was the feature, being dealt in to the extent of 82,000 shares, and selling up at one time to within a fraction of 59. The buying was by strong interests, and there was further talk that a change of control of the property—with the suggestion of a lease to Great Northern finding most favor—was pending.

PACIFIC MAIL CONTROL.

Wall Street was busy yesterday discussing the change of control in Pacific Mail and the probable developments likely to follow. In some quarters—though not where best information obtains—endeavors were made to discredit the story, but they met with little success. Office clerks and minor officials who are not usually taken into the councils of such men as Mr. Harriman and Mr. Vanderbilt were appealed to for information, and when they returned the answer that they had not heard of the deal some people were glad to jump to the conclusion that the story, as printed, did not present the facts truly. But it did.

During the day numerous bulletins were put out on the Street bearing upon the subject, of which the following are illustrative:

The purchase of 10,000 shares of Pacific Mail by H. H. Bissell recalls the fact that he has always handled large inside accounts in the stock and was especially identified with the late Joseph Richardson, one of the prominent Directors and largest holders. The disposition of the Richardson stock has never been ascertained. The principal sellers this morning were C. A. Harned & Co., who for many years have been credited with dealings for D. O. Mills. The idea that any one could have purchased control of the stock in the open market in the last two years is generally scouted. There are over 1,100 stockholders of record, and it is a feature that about half the capital stock stands in the names of Stock Exchange houses. The decline from about 50 to 30, which followed the passing of dividends and the shelving of the Sullivan bill last session reduced the number of small holders of the stock and tended to centralize it. A Mills Building pool which bought largely above 40 as long as two years ago liquidated partly, but are thought to have a majority of the original amount intact. It is probable that a round block controlled by one of the Directors has been for sale for over a year if a good price should be offered. Nevertheless, the control is supposed to rest in the estate of the late C. P. Huntington and stock which he voted. Explicit confirmation or denial that this stock had ever been transferred or that agreement to sell it had been made was refused this morning by parties in position to know.

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From the chief interests in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the confidential advisers of the late C. P. Huntington there is a general disclaimer this morning of any knowledge of a transfer of control of the property or of negotiations to that end with E. H. Harriman or any one else.

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Chicago.—E. H. Harriman is now at the Chicago and Alton offices conferring as to the reorganization of the Kansas City Southern Railroad and its future alliance with the Alton. He arrived here last night. He refused this morning to see newspaper men. In response to a note as to his heading a syndicate for the purchase of Pacific Mail, he sent word that he had nothing to say.

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The only significant one of these is the Chicago dispatch. Mr. Harriman, while he refuses to discuss the matter, does not deny the change of control.

There is no reason for any qualification of the statement published by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been acquired by Mr. Harriman and by capitalists identified with Mr. Harriman's corporation interests, including W. K. Vanderbilt. Exigencies having to do with important financial affairs of the corporation are supposed to warrant semi-official statements quoted in Wall Street as denials of the Harriman deal by outside statements, however, being decidedly indefinite.

Changes soon to be made in the Directorate of the Pacific Mail Company will disclose the new control.

A personal representative of James J. Hill will probably enter the board.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday Pacific Mail stock rose almost 4 points above the closing figure of Tuesday, but declined later on profit taking. More than 25,000 shares were traded in.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Aside from some irregularities, The Iron Age declares that the general trend of affairs in the iron trade has been in the direction of greater activity and added strength. Some very good orders have been taken, and there has been clear evidence that some discounting of an expected improvement later is being done. Continuing, The Iron Age says:

In the Southern iron trade there has been a sudden change of front on the part of one pig iron interest, and a cut in prices has been made to effect sales. Relatively speaking, Northern iron have been below the parity of the Southern metal, so that the bulk of the business has been taken by the latter. Under the stimulus of lower prices the volume of sales has expanded.

In the cast-iron pipe trade the item of greatest interest is that bids have been called for until Nov. 1 for about 30,000 tons of pipe for Brooklyn and for the Bronx.

There has been more inquiry for steel billets and nominal quotations are higher than they have been. A report is current that a meeting of the leading billet makers has been called to be held in this city to-morrow, at which the principal Eastern and Western steel makers are to be present. An effort is to be made to advance the price of billets to $19.50 to $20, makers' bill.

There has been another spell of placing of shipbuilding orders. Two very large boats, probably ocean colliers, have been placed with the Maryland Steel Company, and the new yard on the Delaware has taken two smaller vessels. This has brought out some very notable ship plate orders and has rendered the Philadelphia market more active.

Very little that is definite is available in the trade on this side of the Atlantic relative to the large Government orders for South Africa in which American competition is troubling English makers. Some figuring is going on, but nothing has been settled as yet.

In the export trade reports indicate that in steel billets, &c., the Germans have lately appeared in Great Britain with very low offers. The collapse of the boom on the Continent naturally leads to raids elsewhere, to keep the home market from breaking.

Some good orders for structural material have been placed at home. Among them is one lot of upward of 5,000 tons for a structure on the Hudson River. Generally speaking, recent reports relative to bars, sheets, wire, and the smaller lines show a very healthy consumption.

In the metal trades tin has again cut capers and has declined further. Copper is still very firm, but it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the pronounced check to industrial activity in Germany must have its effect upon the metal. The Germans claim, and statistics bear them out, that in recent years their country has become the largest single consumer of the red metal.

NEW ANTHRACITE COMPANY.

Articles for the incorporation of the Anthracite Coal Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, have recently been filed with the Secretary of State of West Virginia.

At the office of the company's counsel no information was obtainable as to the backers of the corporation. It is surmised, however, that the organization of this company is a primary step in the plans of a syndicate that has recently purchased large tracts of valuable anthracite coal lands in this country.

GOLD AND MONEY MOVEMENTS.

It was announced by Lazard Frères yesterday that they had made a further engagement in London of $1,500,000 in gold bars for import. Of this amount, a consignment of $500,000 left London on the steamship Lahn Tuesday and $1,000,0000 on the Teutonic yesterday.

The gold arrivals so far this week include $250,000 for J. & W. Seligman, $100,000 for Goldman, Sachs & Co., and £32,000, of which £20,000 was consigned to Lazard Frères, and £12,000 to order.

Sterling exchange declined ¼ cent to 4.83⅝ yesterday. The supply of drafts against Europe's purchases of cotton here was again very heavy.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities showed a good deal of irregularity, but trading continued large and the day's total was probably in excess of that of the first days of the week. Business was not, however, as well distributed as it was a few days ago, and by far the largest totals were recorded in the Chicago and Alton securities, all of which were very active. In most cases where quotations showed net losses the declines were not as large as were the gains made in other issues. There seems much reason to hope that the upward movement of curb stocks has not come to an end, and fairly well-sustained prices with activity much in excess of what was the rule recently seems probable. The continuance of better prices for several days past has done something to change the view that the movement was one that could not at all be depended upon, and now fewer fears are expressed. The one apprehension seems to be that matters have been overdone and that the upward movement that has been in progress may be replaced by directly opposite conditions.

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CHICAGO AND ALTON securities were all very active and several of the group enjoyed substantial advances. The transactions were larger than on any day since these securities became active, and throughout the day the trading in this quarter of the market was brisk. The pressure to sell caused weakness at times during the day, but the offerings were in the end well taken and the stocks and bonds were strongest at the close. Though some of the stock is to be issued to-morrow, the transactions were still made "when issued," as it is expected it will be some days before all the stock can be issued. Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list the Chicago and Alton securities, so trading in these issues may soon be taken from the curb.

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STANDARD OIL reached a new high price yesterday, advancing about 8 points above the previous record price of 583½. Just at the close a twenty-share lot sold at 591, and then 590 was bid, a net gain of 10 points for the day. Total transactions amounted to only about 100 shares.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER was active but irregular. After advancing to 92¾, it reacted to 91½ and closed at 91¾ bid, a net loss of half a point. Most of the other copper stocks were stronger, but not as active as Amalgamated.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN common attracted some attention by recovering all of its recent loss. It sold up to 18¼, the highest price reached on the recent upward movement in this stock. Trading amounted to about 700 shares. No transactions in the preferred stock were reported.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was fairly active and strong. It closed at 13½ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

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ST. LOUIS TRANSIT was forced down under selling pressure to 18¼, closing at that figure, with a net loss of 1¼ points. United Railways of St. Louis preferred and the bonds were practically unchanged.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 23. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	91¾	92	91¾	92
Am. Agricultural Chem.	23½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73½	74¼	73½	74½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	3	5	3	5
American Bicycle pf.	18½	22	18½	22
American Bicycle bonds	65	70	65	70
American Chicle	65	68	65	68
American Chicle pf.	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	6½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	26¾		28	
Am. Hide & L. bs	87	88	87	88
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	18¼	18¾	17¾	17¾
American Woolen pf.	73½	74¼	73¼	74
Am. Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	14	16	14	16
Barney & Smith pf.	98		98	
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	13½	13¾	12¾	13
British Exch. 3s	98	98¼	98	98¼
California Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	4	5	4	5
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	29	30½	30	31
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton subs	109¼	109½	109	109½
Chicago & Alton, w. i.	30¾	30½	29¾	30
Chicago & Alton pf., w.i.	68¾	69	68½	68¾
Chicago & Alton 3s	91	93	91	93
C. & A. 3s, cert. of int. w.i.	87¾	88	87¾	88
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80¾	81	80½	81
Compressed Air	29	31½	31	32½
Consol. Ry. El. L. & El.	8¾	9	7¾	8¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5	4	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	33	28	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	100½	103	100½	103
Cramps' Shipyard	67	71	67	71
General Carriage	4¾	5¼	5	5¼
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf.	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Hall Signal	35	43	35	43
Havana Commercial	10	11	9½	11
Havana Commercial pf.	39¾	40½	39¾	40½
Hudson River Tel.	115	120	115	120
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5	5¼	5¼	5½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	22	25	21	22
Electric Boat	22	23	21	22½
Electric Boat pf.	40	43	40	45
Electric Vehicle	21	22½	20	21
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	50	40	50
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	30	20	30
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾
International Pump	22½	23½	22¼	23½
Int. Pump pf.	69½	70¾	68½	69¼
International Silver pf.	34	38	34	38
Inter-State Oil	59	59¼	59	59¼
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100	102
Markwen Copper	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	19	23	19	23
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	83	79	83
National Gramophone	10	20	10	20
National Sugar	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
N. Y. Transportation	7½	8	7¾	8¼
Otis Elevator	27	28	27	28
Otis Elevator pf.	87	87½	87	87½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81	80	81
Retsof	30		30	
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	94½	93½	94½
Royal Copper	9	12	9	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	23¾	25¾	23¾	25½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77½	78½	77½	78½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	18¾	18¾	19½	20
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65	67	65	67
Seaboard Air Line, w.i.	8¾	9	8¾	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	23	22	23
Standard Coupler	35	42	40	43
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Traction	21	30	21	30
Standard Oil of N. J.	590	595	580	585
Storage Power	11	12¾	11	12¾
Tennessee Copper	15½	16	15½	16
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	5	6	5	5½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50		50	
Union Copper	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Union Typewriter	26½	28	26½	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	106½	107½	106½	107¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	70	72	71	73
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	65½	67	65½	67
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	81	83¼	83¼	83¾
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	7½	9	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	30	39	30	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109	108	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	103½	102½	103½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R.	221	225	221	225
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101¼	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	30½	32	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92¾	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75¾
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	82	83	82	83
Kings County Elev. 4s	77	80	78	82
Nassau Electric	90	92	86	90
New Orleans Traction	22		22	
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	84	82½	84
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pas. V. bonds	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stetn. Ry Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114½	113¾	114¼
Union Ry 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113¾
Union Ry stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac. Providence	109	111	109	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½	33	31	33
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	104	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4		4	
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	60	63	60	63
Central Union 5s, gtd	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark, N. J.	55		55	
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	76	81	76	81
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds, 6s	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	305	298	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105¼	106	105¼	105¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	12¼	14	12½	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	63	64	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	106	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Ca.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38		38½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock		50		50
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	9	10
Western Gas	89	91	89	91
Western Gas 1st 5s	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	19	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	83¾	85½	82¾	85½
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 6s	92	92¾	92	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	72¼	75	72¼	75
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	31	33	31	33
Union Ferry bonds	94	96	94	96

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
4,040	Am. Steel & W.	35⅞	36⅜	35½	35½
26,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	124	126¼	123⅞	124⅞
4,790	Am. Tobacco	99	100⅜	99	99
3,020	A., T. & S. F.	31⅞	32⅝	31⅞	32½
7,970	A., T. & S. F. pf.	74⅝	75⅝	74½	74⅞
2,670	Balt. & Ohio	75⅞	76⅝	75	75⅜
300	Balt. & Ohio pf.	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
400	Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
920	Ches. & Ohio	30¼	30½	30	30¼
7,890	C., B. & Q.	128¾	129⅛	128½	128½
110	C., Chi. & W.	12¾	12¾	12	12
3,230	C., M. & St. P.	116⅛	116⅞	116½	116¼
760	Chi., R. I. & P.	108	110	109	109¼
20	Col. Fuel & I.	40	40	40	40
1,230	Cont. Tobacco	30	30½	30	30⅛
3,230	Federal Steel	39¾	40½	39	39
10	Fed. Steel pf.	69	69	69	69
1,790	Louis. & Nash.	76	77	76	76½
4,050	Manhattan	98⅝	99⅜	97⅞	97⅞
220	Met. Street	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾
9,930	Mo. Pacific	55	56½	54¾	55½
30	N. Y. Central	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼
200	N. Y., O. & W.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	23¼
70	North. Pac.	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼
10	Nor. & West.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
12,430	North. Pacific	57⅜	59	57	57¾
4,950	Pacific Mail	44¾	46	42½	42⅝
220	Pennsylvania	135	135	135	135
5,200	People's Gas	94⅝	95½	92½	94
480	Reading	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞
8,400	Reading 1st pf.	59	60½	59	59⅝
80	Rep. Steel	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
2,350	Southern Pac.	35⅜	36⅜	35½	35⅝
500	Southern Ry.	13	13¼	12⅝	13⅛
300	Southern Ry. pf.	57	57⅜	57	57¼
200	Stand. R. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
20	St. L. S. W. pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
2,000	Tenn. C. & I.	58⅜	59⅜	58⅜	58⅜
11,410	Union Pacific	62½	63⅜	62¼	62½
40	Union Pac. pf.	76	76	76	76
7,060	U. S. Leather	12	13	12	12⅜
50	United Shoe Ma.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,480	U. S. Rubber	34⅜	34⅜	34	34
40	Wabash pf.	19⅝	19½	19⅜	19½
60	West. Union	81	81¼	81	81¼
141,090					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$6,000	C., R. I. & P. 4s	107	107	107	107
4,000	Mo. Pac. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½
5,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	87	87	87	87
$15,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$133,228,956
Gold	86,727,862
Silver	5,568,304
United States notes	12,738,094
Treasury notes of 1890	70,966
National bank notes	6,283,724
Total receipts this day	2,567,376
Total receipts this month	39,043,774
Total receipts this year	184,892,017
Total expenditures this day	2,015,000
Total expenditures this month	37,135,000
Total expenditures this year	180,734,823
Deposits in National banks	96,919,423
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	369,295
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	1,359,954
Customs	1,146,651
Miscellaneous	61,769

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$247,579,679
Silver dollars	423,133,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,532,053
Silver bullion of 1890	62,619,047
United States notes	1,790,000
Total	$740,654,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$247,579,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,133,000
Treasury notes outstanding	66,152,000
Currency certificates	1,790,000
Total	$740,654,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$50,378,582
Gold certificates	39,349,280
Silver coin and bullion	2,197,640
Silver certificates	3,302,664
United States notes	12,738,094
Other assets	12,385,102
Total in Treasury	$117,419,364
Deposits in National banks	96,919,423
Total	$214,338,788
Current liabilities	81,109,831
Available cash balance	133,228,956

CUSTOMS AND FRENCH CORDIALS.

Collector Instructed Not to Include Them in Reciprocity Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding to-day instructed the Collector of Customs at New York to liquidate all entries of cordials, liqueurs, &c., imported from France, as not falling within the scope of the reciprocity agreement with that country.

This order, which reopens the question of rates under the agreement, was decided upon for the reason that under similar reciprocal agreements with Portugal, Germany, and Italy the department has held that such agreements embrace only such brandies and other spirits as are mentioned in Paragraphs 280 and 292 of the Dingley Tariff act, which do not, it is contended, include liqueurs.

A few months ago the United States Court for the Southern District of New York decided that cordials are known in France as liqueurs, and should be admitted at the new treaty rates. The effect of this new order will be to bring the matter again before the courts.

Hearing in Guardian Trust Suit.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 24.—Judge John F. Phillips, in the United States District Court, to-day postponed to one week from date the hearing on the application for a receivership for the guardian Trust Company, made yesterday by John W. Gates of Chicago, and other security holders of that company.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

James S. Gross has retired as St. Louis manager of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The Baltimore Mutual Life and Annuity Company is in process of formation. The incorporators are Albert J. Holtwanger, Bartlett S. Johnston, Edward D. Johnston, Huger W. Johnston, Paul H. Johnston, and Edward S. Strobhar.

It is reported in life insurance circles that a new life insurance company is being organized at Atlanta, and in all likelihood will be incorporated under the name of the Empire Mutual Annuity and Life Insurance Company of Georgia.

Local fire underwriters state that the fire loss record for October bids fair to be normal, as was the September record, and the belief is expressed that the abnormally high record of the last two years has at last shown a definite decline.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Reynolds Confectionery Company of Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—W. H. Reynolds, G. W. Bramm, and C. J. Schlegel, Brooklyn.

Stuyvesant Company of New York City, to do a printing and publishing business; capital, $75,000. Directors—Joseph Abercrombie, H. S. Adams, and G. H. Hershon—Herman Bergholtz and D. M. Deann, Ithaca; W. K. Turner, Philadelphia.

Hendrickson Wrist Machine Company of New York City, to manufacture exercising apparatus; capital, $15,000. Directors—John Hendrickson, Abram A. Hendrickson, and H. E. Hendrickson, St. Albans.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 24.—The Koch Lung Cure Company of Baltimore was chartered at Dover to-day, to treat consumption, asthma, and other lung diseases; capital, $100,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
129	133	150	Adams Express	129	129	129	129	+ ⅞
18	18¼	7,865	Am. Car & Found. Co.	18	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ⅜
63¾	64	1,000	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63¾	64½	63¾	64½	+ ⅞
36⅞	36½	300	American Cotton Oil	36⅝	36⅞	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
155	157	250	American Express	154	155½	154	155½	+1½
32½	33	600	American Ice Co.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	12⅞	10,602	Am. Linseed Co.	12¼	13	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
54	54½	2,797	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	54	54⅝	54	54	
4½	5	300	American Malting Co.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
24½	25½	460	Am. Malting Co. pf.	23½	25	23½	25	+1⅛
41¾	42	2,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41¾	42	41	41⅞	+ ⅜
90	91¼	1,020	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91¾	91	91½	+ ⅞
23⅜	24½	2,300	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	24⅜	25	24	24	
72½	73½	1,500	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	73	73⅝	73	73	— ⅛
35½	36⅝	12,080	Am. Steel & Wire	36	38⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅞
75½	75⅝	1,700	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75⅝	76	75½	75½	— ⅜
125	125½	68,500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124½	126½	123⅝	125⅞	+1⅝
116	116½	55	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	
34½	35	2,520	American Tin Plate	34½	35	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
82	83	400	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82	82½	82	82½	+ ¼
98¾	99	29,555	American Tobacco	98½	100½	98¾	99	+1
46¾	46½	2,220	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46⅞	46⅞	46	46¼	— ⅝
32⅜	32½	47,390	At., T. & S. F.	31⅞	33	31⅝	32⅝	+1⅛
75	75⅞	34,635	At., T. & S. F. pf.	74⅝	75⅝	74⅝	75	+ ⅛
75⅝	75⅝	27,481	Baltimore & Ohio	75½	76⅝	75	75⅝	+ ⅝
82½	82⅝	4,025	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81½	83	81½	82½	+1⅛
59¼	59⅝	47,067	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58½	61	58¼	59⅝	+1½
165	170	25	Brooklyn Union Gas	165	165	165	165	
71⅝	75	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	73	78	73	78	+3
114	117	140	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	112	112	112	112	
53	54	1,840	Canada Southern	53⅝	54½	53⅝	54½	+1
87¼	88	245	Canadian Pacific	87⅞	88	87¼	87¾	— ⅛
30	30¼	5,555	Chesapeake & Ohio	30	30⅞	30	30⅝	— ⅛
128½	128⅝	6,790	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	128⅝	129⅞	128½	128⅝	
124	124½	550	Chicago Great West.	124	125⅞	124	124⅞	+ ⅛
72⅜	73½	50	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	71⅞	73½	71⅞	71⅞	
36⅝	37	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	35	36⅞	35	36⅝	— ⅛
22	22½	210	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
54½	55	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
62¼	63½	9,515	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	116	116¾	116	116⅝	+ ⅛
172½	173½	680	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171⅜	173⅝	171⅜	173¼	+1
163	164½	400	Chicago & Northw.	163	164½	163	164½	+ ⅝
100⅛	109¼	4,385	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109	109⅞	109	109¼	+ ⅛
115	117	100	Chi., S. P., M. & Om.	115	115	115	115	— ⅛
9½	10	472	Chicago Term. Trans.	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ⅛
28⅝	29¼	715	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28⅝	29¼	28¼	29	— ⅛
62½	63½	2,150	C., C., C. & St. L.	63⅝	64⅜	63¾	63⅝	— ⅛
39¾	39¾	2,255	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	39¾	40⅛	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
38½	40	110	Col. Southern 1st pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
17	18	920	Col. & H. Coal & Iron.	16⅝	17⅞	16⅝	17⅞	+1½
177½	178	1,840	Consolidated Gas	178	178	177	177½	— ⅛
29⅞	30	6,496	Con. Tobacco Co.	29¼	30½	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
82½	82¾	1,230	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	82½	82¾	82	82	— ⅛
113½	114	300	Delaware & Hudson	113⅞	114	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅛
178	179	400	Del., Lack. & West.	178	178	178	178	— ⅛
20	20¼	700	Denver & R. G.	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
70½	71	610	Denver & R. G. pf.	70½	70¾	70½	70¾	+ ⅛
15	16	2,210	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15	17	15	16½	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	1,150	Erie 1st pf	35½	36	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	200	Erie 2d pf	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	41¾	100	Evans. & T. H.	41¼	41¾	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
39	40	5,410	Federal Steel	39	40	39	39½	+ ⅛
68	69	2,625	Federal Steel pf.	68	69½	68	68¾	+ ⅛
144	145	300	General Electric	144¾	144¾	144½	144½	+ ½
55	55½	405	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55½	55½	55¼	55½	—1
99	99½	45	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99½	99¾	99¼	99¾	
165¼	166	3,392	Great Northern pf.	165¼	166½	165¼	166	+ ¼
36⅜	37	780	Hocking Valley	36⅜	37¼	36⅜	37¼	+ ⅛
64	64¼	1,010	Hocking Valley pf.	65	65	64½	64½	+ ⅛
119	119½	820	Illinois Central	119	119¾	119	119¼	+ ⅛
20	20	100	International Paper	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
65	65	100	Internat. Paper pf.	65	65	65	65	— ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	1,000	International Power	35⅜	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
19⅝	19⅝	100	Iowa Central	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
42	42	100	Iowa Central pf.	42	42	42	42	
11⅝	11⅝	550	Kan. City Southern	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	
33½	33½	1,137	Kan. City So. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	
71	71	100	Lacledeo Gas	71	71	71	71	
36½	36⅞	1,500	Lake Erie & Western	36½	36⅞	35½	35½	—1
60	60	60	Lake Erie & West. pf.	103	106½	103	106½	
6,220	6,220	6,220	Louisville & Nashville	75⅞	76⅞	75⅞	76¼	+ ½
12,815	12,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

East Fifty-second Street Lots Sold for Improvement—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

The plot 60 by 100.5 on the south side of Fifty-second Stret, 180 feet east of Fifth Avenue, purchased last January from the Barney-Sheldon syndicate by Henry G. Trevor and George R. Schieffelin, has been resoid by the latter to Flake & Dowling. Mr. Dowling said yesterday that the plot would be improved with two, or possibly three, handsome dwellings. John N. Golding was the broker in the deal.

Brokers Greene & Taylor have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 26 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 90 by 100; also the two five-story brownstone-front flats, 52 and 54 West Ninety-eighth Street, each 25 by 100.8.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold for John L. Cadwalader the plot 50 by 83.6 at the northwest corner of Grand and Clinton Streets, to Lowenfeld & Prager, by whom it has been resold to a builder.

Lowenfeld & Prager have also sold to a builder the plot 230, 232, and 234 East Eightieth Street, 60 by 102.2.

William S. Patton has sold the three-story dwelling at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 20 by 80.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for a client the five-story double tenement 419 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold for H. Baum the property 326 East Fiftieth Street, 24.6 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The foreclosure sale of the Gill Building, 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, advertised for yesterday, was adjourned for one week. Other offerings resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Amsterdam Av, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 102.2 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Henry M. Denton $118,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

474 Grand Street, north side, 75 feet west of Willett Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Alderson & Slone 40,982

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.3 by 103.5 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement with store, and 4-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 235 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 46.10 by 104.5, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $40,744.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel F. Hyman, referee, 61 to 67 East Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Madison Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $18,241.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 347 West Forty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $11,725.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Culver, referee, 11 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 175 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,585.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, One Hundredth Street, south side, 130 feet east of Third Avenue, runs east on One Hundredth Street 75 by south to the north side of Ninety-ninth Street, 201.10, by west 25 by north 100.11 by west 50 by north 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,037; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Myer J. Stein, referee, Tenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 155 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 114, vacant. Due on Judgment, $713.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James B. Lockwood, referee, Arthur Street, southeast side, 93.6 feet southwest of Union Avenue, 25 by 87.6, one-story building and vacant. Due on judgment, $279.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Beck Street, west side, 110 feet south of Longford Avenue, for four two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 55; George F. Johnson & Sons, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $24,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 340 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 12 by 16; Frank Fichtler of 387 Jackson Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $100.

No. 376 to 386 Bowery, for a seven-story brick and stone loft building, 125 by 171; Browning, King & Co. of 408 Broome Street, owners; John E. Nitchie, architect; Richard Deeves & Son, builders; cost, $275,000.

Alterations.

No. 199 Elizabeth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Carrie E. Taneyhill of 1,103 Madison Avenue, owner; L. F. Heinicke, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 13 and 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick restaurant and studio; Williamson & Callender, owners; S. Haskell of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 604 to 608 Broadway, to three five and six story brick office and salesroom buildings; Harriet G. Coogan of 599 Fifth Avenue, owner; Lyman Farwell of 171 Broadway, architect; (amended plans;) cost, $55,000.

No. 147 Duane Street, to a five-story brick factory; James Gibson, White Plains, owner; George Hall, architect; cost, $200.

No. 29 West Fourteenth Street, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; Emily V. B. Reynolds and others, owners; John W. Allison of 253 West Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,550.

No. 74 Bowery, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; William Arenfred, Jr., of 114 Fifth Avenue, owner; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $900.

No. 436 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a two-story frame shed; R. H. Handley of 115 Broadway, owner; Max Gratzner, architect; cost, $100.

Second Avenue, northeast corner of Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick flat, with store; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 331 West Twenty-second Street, to a one-story brick storage house; Charles Christie of 85 Liberty Street, owner; Charles H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $275.

Browning, King & Co.'s New Building.

Plans for the seven-story factory building, to be erected by Browning, King & Co. at 376 to 386 Bowery, were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect John E. Nitchie. The cost of the structure has been estimated at $275,000. Richard Deeves & Son, general contractors for the building, have removed the old structures on the site and are now preparing the new foundations.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, Oct. 24.

BRIGGS AV, s w cor, land of Blodgett & Tilden, runs s w 180 x s w 285 x n e 323 to avenue x s e 150; Rosie B. Seabold to Henry C. Schrader, ¼ part, (all liens, R S $1) 400

BROOK AV, e s, 25 ft s of 146th St, 25.1x100; Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Jacob Ruppert, (R S $6.50) 6,100

BROOME ST, s s, 75 ft e of Ludlow St, 25x87.6; Emanuel Gross to Bluma Gross, all title, quitclaim, (R S 50 cents) .. 1

CROTONA PARK NORTH, 1,001, n s, 26 ft e of Clinton Av, 24.2x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell to George L. Sullivan and another, (R S $2) 1

CROTONA AV, e s, Lots 208 and 209, map of Ryer Homestead, 48x100x49x100; Edward B. La Fetra, referee, to Samuel C. Boehm, (R S $5, mtg $6,500) 500

ELIZABETH ST, s w corner of Cross St, 94.10x74x96x73.6; Mary Traynor to Frank Eberhart, (R S $5) 1

FOREST AV, w s, 28 ft n of 161st St, 21x90; James T. Barry to Frederick Seel, (R S $7) 1

FOREST AV, w s, 50 ft n of 166th St, 20x97.3; Frederick Seel to Daniel McDevitt, (R S $2, mtg $6,400) 1

GENERAL RELEASE IN PROPERTY of Frederick M. Stetler, died seized; Alonzo N. Steller to Annie L. Stetler 1

HIGH BRIDGE ST, n w s, at s corner of Plot 7, map of Claremont, near High Bridge, 75x125; John Monaghan to James McClenahan, (R S $1) 1

LILLIAN ST, n s, 46.10 ft e of Cross St, 48x73.6x48x77.8; Michael E. Devlin and another to Mary Traynor, (R S 25 cents) 1

LOTS 62, 70, 71, 84, and 85, map of the Arden property; Charles Glatt to Matilda Fraser, (R S $2.25) 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 133d St, 19.11x80; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to William S. Patten 11,240

OGDEN AV, s w corner of 165th St, new line, 50x95; Annie E. Raynor to Joseph H. Jones, (R S $7) 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 25 ft n of 150th St, 50x100; F. G. Meres to Karl W. Neuhoff and another, (mtg $4,020) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 33 ft n of the Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Louis and John Brandt to Charles Kersten, (mtg $15,000, R S $2.50) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 157th St, 25x100; Rebecca Berkowitz to Pincus Lowenfeld and others, (mtg $13,500, R S $1) 100

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 231.3 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Usiena Roth to Sven Rydell, (R S $1) 900

1ST AV, 1,056, 19.11x70.5; Edward E. McCall to Frederick Waldvogel 11,450

1ST AV, 1,056 to 1,064, and 58th St, 40½ East; Meta M. Kornarens, executrix, &c., to Nicholas Betjeman and others, ½ part 1

3D AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x100; Philip Wood to Sussman Eichenbrun, (mtg $19,250, R S $8) 1

5TH AV, e s, 23.11 ft s of 115th St, 24.6x100; John W. Haaren to Hugo F. Hoefler, (mtg $32,500, R S $17.50) ..... Exchange

7TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; Hugo F. Hoefler to John W. Haaren, (mtg $225,000, R S $90) ..... Exchange

5TH ST, 707 East, 20x97; Moses Mayer to Julius Miller, (mtg $8,000, R S $5) ... 1

16TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 75x 115.1x75.4x108.3; 16th St, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x17.4x25x115; Thomas McMullen and another to Thomas McMullen 1

17TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x irregular; Michael Feehy and Sarah C. Smith to George J. Humphreys, (mtg $30,500, R S $4) 1

54TH ST, 407 West, 25x100.5; Lewis H. Freedman, referee, to Oscar Hansen, (mtg $7,500, R S $2.50) 2,400

72D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Bendet Isaacs and others, executors, to Colin Selville 87,500

76TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; August Rabe to Herman Springhorn, (mtg $8,000, R S $8.50) 1

84TH ST, 448 East, 24.9x104; John C. Blanke to Rose C. Blanke ..... Gift

106TH ST, n s, 229 ft w of West End Av, 23x100.11; Joseph A. Farley to Cathinca B. Guernsey, (R S $11, mtg $34,000) 1

112TH ST, 9 East, 25x100.11; Simon Hoffmann to Philip Wood, (mtg $20,000, R S $10) 1

114TH ST, 306 East, 20x100.11; Henry G. Peters to Nicolletta Criscuolo, (R S $9) 8,800

117TH ST, n s, 132.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, runs n 100.11x e 70.11 to St. Nicholas Av, x s 88.10x w 92.5x s 25.3 to street x w 25; Jacob D. Butler to John F. Scannell, (R S $20, mtg $50,000) 100

126TH ST, s s, 100 ft of Columbus Av, runs w 34.7 x s w 104.9 x s e 50 x n e 100 x n w 8.8 x n 22.5; George A. Breid and another to Anton Liebler, all title 800

128TH ST, 40 West, 37.6x99.11; William Hyams to Isaac L. Smith, (mtg $45,000, R S $30) 1

137TH ST, s s, 81.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25 x100; John W. Haaren to Hugo F. Hoefler, (mtg $15,000, R S $9.50) ..... Exchange

137TH ST, s s, 81.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x 100; John H. Haaren to John W. Haaren, (mtg $15,000) 1

147TH ST, s w s, 250 ft n w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Thomas Loeser to Frederick H. Hecht, (R S $4) 1

150TH ST, s s, 250 ft e Brook Av, 75x100; A. James Fake to Aiphonse G. Koelble, (mtg $51,000, R S 50 cents) 1

150TH ST, s w s, 155 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x125; Rosina Schmidt to Lina Bartl 3,800

165TH ST, s s, 66.8 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x120; Robena Mersereau to Mary A. Coman, (R S $7.50) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 2,780, n c corner of 107th St; Joseph A. Stoll to Charles E. Schuyler, 10½ years ..... $1,200 to $1,500

CHRYSTIE ST, 48; Samuel Langer to Isaac E. Shalkowitz, 4 7-12 years 2,795

COLUMBIA ST, 91; Henry S. Elsler to George Dicker, 3 years 3,272

HENRY ST, 41 and 43; Simon Shapiro to Isaac Sickevitz, 5 years 6,082

MULBERRY ST, 240; Gianbattista Gouzza to Giuseppe De Carlo, 5 years 230

OLIVER ST, 81 and 83; Nellie Krauser to Giovanni Giordano and another, 5 years 4,200

SOUTH ST, 370 and 371; James R. Townsend and another, executors, to Frank Diesckbourg, 5 years ..... 1,500 to 1,700

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of King's Bridge Road; James Kenn to James H. Jones, 4 years 1,140

2D AV, 1,442; Frederick Robenstein and another to Fred Wachtel, 5 years 444

2D AV, 1,619; John Fleming to Peter Mulcahy, 5 years 1,140

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AITKEN, Nellie L., to the Lawyers' Surety Company; 25th St, 165 West; 9th Av, 234, and 35th St, 367 West, (secures appearance on writ of attachment) $5,000

ALLEN, Elmer A., to Henrietta G. Underhill; Grand Av, e s, 194.8 ft n of St. James, of 190th St, 3 years 2,500

BARTEL, Lina, to Mary Heckeissen; 150th St, s w s, 155 ft from s corner of said street and Robbins Av, 3 years 8,000

BLACK, Alexander G., to Elizabeth W. White; Mott Av, n e corner of 158th St, 1 year, 5½ per cent 14,000

BLACK, Alexander G., to the Corn Exchange Bank; Mott Av, n e corner of 158th St, 218.3 ft to 159th St, x 302.9 ft to Sheridan Av x 232.10 ft to 158th St x 274.7 ft to the beginning, 1 year, 6 per cent 35,000

BLACK, Alexander G., to Maria A. Gelston and another; Mott Av, s e corner of 159th St; Sheridan Av, s w corner of 159th St, and Sheridan Av, n w corner of 158th St, 1 year, 5½ per cent 16,000

BLACK, Alexander G., to Mary S. Taylor; Sheridan Av, w s, 57.10 ft s of 159th St, 1 year, 5½ per cent 5,000

BLACK, Alexander G., to Charles F. and Alfred L. Beebe, trustees; 159th St, s s, 100.9 ft w of Sheridan Av, 1 year, 5½ per cent 3,000

BOSCHER, Gertrude, and Adam, to Louis Lese; Garden St, n s, Lots 129 and 130, map of the Village of Mott Haven, 2 months, 6 per cent 1,500

BRAMWELL, Cora M. and George W., to Anzonetta D. Anthony; Broadway, 335, n w corner of Worth St, ½ part, ½ year. 8,500

BURNS, William, to Mary S. Bostwick; Christopher St, 185, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000

CRISCUOLO, Nicoletta, to Henry G. Peters; 114th St, 306 East, 4 years, 4½ per cent 7,600

COMAN, Mary A., to Robina Mersereau; 165th St, s s, 66.8 ft w of Trinity Av, 3 years 4,500

DOUGLASS, Margaret K., to Alfred B. Maclay; 22d St, n s, 74.6 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 13,500

DUNCAN, George S., to Mary J. Willgohs; 91st St, n s, 210 ft e of 4th Av, widened, 1 year 1,500

EBERHART, Frank, to Maria Blanke; Elizabeth St, s w corner of Cross St, 3 years 4,000

GREACEN, Robert F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 99.11 ft s of 160th St, 3 years .. 6,000

GREACEN, Robert F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 49.11 ft s of 160th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 5,000

HECHT, Frederick H., to Thomas Loeser; 147th St, s w s, 250 ft n w of St. Ann's Av, 5 years 2,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Henry Noble; 8th Av; w s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,150

HUSTON, William J., to William Nelson; Southern Boulevard, e s, 75 ft s of 146th St, 3 years 3,000

IRVING, Walter, to Cortlandt Irving; West St, w s, being bulkhead 31 ft s of Rector St, all wharfage rights, &c.; Pier 8 R., 34x314, all title to land under water, sheds, and to money due from condemnation proceedings, 3-34 parts, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Anthony Smyth; Ogden Av, s w corner of 163th St, 50th wide, demand, 6 per cent 12,000

KERSTEN, Charles, to Louis and John Brandt; St. Ann's Av, e s, 33 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, and Robert Friedman to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; Christopher St, 117; also, Christopher St, n s, 169 ft e of Hudson St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,955

LUDLOW, Banyer, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; road leading to Clason's Point from main road from Harlem Bridge to Westchester, s e corner and adjoining land of Sacred Heart Academy, 1 year 1,000

MANNION, Thomas H., and wife to Daniel Weiss; Clinton Av, n w s, Lot 59, map of East Tremont, 3 years, 6 per cent., (rerecorded) 1,800

MARVIN, Alfred H., to Albert Erdman; Columbus Av, n e corner of 107th St, demand, 6 per cent 9,506

MATTHEWS, James D., and Edgar L. Eppenstein to Bradley & Currier Company; 84th St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, ¼ year, 6 per cent 3,000

MATTHEWS, James D., and Edgar L. Eppenstein to Germania Life Insurance Company; 84th St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 6 years 20,000

McCORMACK, Michael, to Twelfth Ward Bank; Morningside Av, e s, 67.11 ft s of 121st St, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

McCRACKEN, William, and others to James V. Lawrence; Madison Av, s w corner of 94th St, demand, 6 per cent ... 11,000

MELVILLE, Colin, to Brick Presbyterian Church; 72d St, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 65,000

MILLER, Cornelia, to Henrietta M. Parker; Great Jones St, 45, 5 years 8,100

MILLER, Julius, to Moses Mayer; 5th St, 707 East, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

MORA, Joseph, to Samuel C. Baum; 100th St, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, re-recorded, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

MULCAHY, Peter, to Manhattan Consumers' Brewing Company; 2d Av, 1,619, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

NEWMAN, David J., to Sarah L. Horn; Bleecker St, 323, 3 years 3,000

O'MALLEY, Charles J., to George Ehret; South St, 371, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 1,200

RYDELL, Sven, to George Hill; St. Lawrence Av, n s, 231.4 ft s of West Farms Road, 3 years 500

SCANNELL, John F., to Jacob D. Butler; 117th St, n s, 132.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, runs n 100.11x e 70.11 to St. Nicholas Av x s 88.10x w 92.5x s 25.3 to street x w 25 to beginning, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

SCANNELL, John F., to New York Security and Trust Company; 117th St, n s, 132.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, runs n 100.11x e 70.11 to St. Nicholas Av x s 88.10x w 92.5x s 25.3 to street x w 25 to beginning, 1 month, 6 per cent 10,000

SCHAFRAN, Albert, to Max Alexander; 102d St, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

SCHAUMKEL, Josephina, to East River Savings Institution; 55th St, 430 and 432 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 18,500

SCHLICHTER, Michael P., to Bowery Savings Bank; 45th St, 444 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 5,000

SEEL, Frederick, to James T. Barry; Forest Av, w s, 28 ft n of 161st St, 3 years 5,500

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Helen Somborn; 118th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 22,000

SLOANE, James, and others to William Web; Bronx St, e s, 106.9 ft s of 180th St, widened, 1 year 1,200

SPROULL, Margaret St. J., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 40 West 47th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent ... 15,000

SULLIVAN, George L., and Margaret Bennett to Joseph P. O'Donnell; Crotona Park North, 1,001, 2 years, 6 per cent .. 850

THE WILLIAM S. ANDERSON COMPany to August L. or Louis Noesser; Lexington Av, w s, 80 ft s of 70th St, leasehold, 5 years 3,500

WALDVOGEL, Frederick, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, 1,056, 3 years, 4 per cent 5,000

WARD, Walter E., to Adaline J. Cheney; 163d St, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av; 163d St, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 6,000

WELCH, Clark J., to Mary L. Arnow; South Chestnut Drive, s s, Lot 131, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 1 year, 6 per cent 550

WOOLVERTON, Florence G. and Delos, to United States Trust Company; Leroy St or St. Luke's Place, n s, 102.1 ft e of Hudson St, demand 8,000

WOOD, Philip, to Simon Hoffmann; 112th St, 9 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAER, Edward, to Caroline McHench ... $300

BARNARD, Henry H., to E. L. Barnard. 1,050

BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to Regina Mayer 1,000

BERNHEIMER, Abraham, to Lillie B. Lilienthal, (four assignments) ..... Nom.

BESCHER, Catharine, to Katie Martin .. Nom.

BIGELOW, John, and others, executors, &c., to Alexander Gilbert and another, executors, &c. 35,512

BUHLER, Lucy A., to John Belcher 7,000

HARPER, John, to S. Juanita Davidson ..... Nom.

HEIDGERD, Dederich, and another, ex-&c., to Gustav A. Huner ..... Nom.

HEIDGERD, Dederich, and another, trustees, &c., to Gustav A. Huner ..... Nom.

HOFFMAN, Charles L., and Julia Frank to Morris H. Block 4,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Isabel Milne, guardian, &c 6,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Isabel Milne, guardian, &c 10,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Isabel Milne, guardian, &c 4,000

LEFFLER, Moses L. and Jacob O., to Annie Leffler 2,100

NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMprovement Company to Franklin Trust Company 100

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company, trustee, to James C. Reilly ... 2,000

NOSSER, August L., or Louis, to Lulu Rice 3,500

ROONEY, John, to John Wilker 4,000

SANDS, Sarah A., to American Bible Society 35,000

YULE, John, to Alexander Stolz 5,663

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 79th St, 102x100; John N. Dyer & Son against William Quinn and Henry M. Denton, owners; John W. Stevens, contractor ...

BROADWAY, 857, Joseph A. Brand against De Young, lessee; John C. Gabler, contractor $300

JEROME AV, s e corner of Mount Hope Place, 127x100; Frank McGuire against Herbert F. Hoffman, owner; Oscar Coville and others, contractors 185

JEROME AV, s e corner of Mount Hope Place, 85.11x231.7; Frank S. Grob against John M. Blauvelt, owner; Otto J. Spahn, contractor 64

JEROME AV, s e corner of Mount Hope Place, 85.11x231.7; Frank S. Grob against John M. Blauvelt, owner; Otto J. Spahn, contractor 48

LORILLARD PLACE, s, 100 ft e of 188th St, 50x100; Frank S. Grob against William Wainwright, owner; Otto J. Spahn, contractor 63

MADISON AV, 1,626; John N. Dyer & Son against H. W. Sieberd, owner; E. V. McConologue, contractor 29

PROSPECT AV, w s, 75 ft n of 150th St, 200x—; Union Av, e s, extends from 150th to 151st St, 350x—; Richard G. Freeman against Mabel A. Moore and Frederick Meres, owners; Frederick Meres, contractor 1,645

TIMPSON PLACE, 819 and 821; Giovanni Fidoleo against Antonio Gallone, owner; Vincenzo Rusciano, contractor 83

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x90; John Boeff and August Feucht against Abram Rosenberg, owner and contractor 75

WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Brook Av, 25x100; John Boeff and August Feucht against Luther Horn, owner and contractor 475

1ST AV, s e corner of 110th St, 50.11x 100; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Samuel Langer, owner; Michael Marrone, contractor 200

128TH ST, 206 East; Bradley & Currier Company against J. Pacheteau, owner and contractor 475

Lis Pendens.

1ST AV, s e corner of 2d St, 100x100, Bronx; T. Emory Clocke, executor, &c., against Louise Eckert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shaw, Fisk & Shaw.

3D AV, n w corner of 14th St, 53.6x100; Maurice J. Engel and another against Bernard T. Kearns and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

5TH AV, s e corner of 50th St, runs e 208x s 100.5x w 8x s 100.5 to 49th St x w 77x n 103.6x w 23x n 42.4x w 100 to avenue x n 55 to beginning; Buckingham, 5th Av, n e corner of 49th St, 33.10x123x irregular; 5th Av, e s, 61.10 ft n of 49th St, 42x100x irregular; 5th Av, n w corner of 56th St, 32.3x100; 5th Av, w s, 32.3 ft n of 56th St, 18.2x100; 5th Av, w s, 25.5 ft s of 47th St, 25x100; 5th Av, s w corner of 47th St, 25.10x100; William St, n e corner of Cedar St, 54.6x124.4; Malden Lane, 82 and 84, and Cedar St, 19; Edward Kemp and others, individually and as executors, &c., against Arthur T. Kemp and others, executors, &c., (accounting, &c.; attorneys, Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

11TH ST, 160 and 162 West; Frank J. Tyler against Henry Malbrunn, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. H. Rogan.

19TH ST, 274 and 276 West; Joseph Wolf against Samuel A. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Rose.

20TH ST, 341 East; Anna C. S. Hassey against Sarah Muller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Hassey.

34TH ST, 254 West; Daniel B. Childs and another, executors, against Maurice Sichel, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hull & Horton.

35TH ST, 313 East; John H. Burt against Catharine Bescher, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Hales.

35TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16x98.9; Charles L. Tiffany against Peter M. Kennel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Hagar.

40TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Helen T. Trimble, guardian, &c., against Patrick Cooney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.

45TH ST, n s, 340.3 ft e of Broadway, 34.7x 100.4; Ernest Schumann against Agnes L. Brand and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus.

50TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Anna M. Tresch against Helena L. G. Asinari, (action to cancel mortgage, &c.;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

67TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x 100.5; Edgar Logan against Thomas Woods and others, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, E. Logan.

84TH ST, 230 East; Francis J. Schnugg against Harry Hertz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

103TH ST, 51 and 53 East; Auser Meisel and others against David Pollack and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. Bittiner.

114TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Boulevard, 40x100.11, 2 actions; Edward C. Perkins, trustee, against Carrie S. Kennedy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Jackson, Jr.

117TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.11; John H. Iselin against Emma C. Heesemann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

117TH ST, n s, 222 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x 100.11; Josephine B. Le Moyne against Carrie S. Kennedy, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. D. Ridgway.

150TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x 99.11, two actions; Austin B. Fletcher, trustee, &c., against Joseph Strauss and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. B. Fletcher.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Supreme Court of the United States.

77.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent, et al. 78.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent, et al., and 79.—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent, et al.—Argued by William D. Guthrie for the appellants, and by F. A. Critz and Marcellus Green for the appellees.

Call for Thursday: 213, 258, 283, 287, 50, 51, (and 52,) 53, (and 54,) 55, 56, 57.

Calendars for Thursday, Oct. 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

120—Valente vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
134—Herreck vs. Lowenthal.
146—Trotta vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
148—Earle vs. Sanson.
157—McDowell vs. Greenfield.
161—Suchadolsky vs. Erie R. R. Co.
162—Beattie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
168—Fayerweather vs. United Dr. Beef Co.
170—Baum vs. Consol. Ice Co.
181—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Maybury.
183—Sights vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
187—Mackinson vs. N. Y. Catholic Protectory.
198—Ellison vs. Howland.
201—Violo vs. same.
202—Rabenstein vs. Music Trades Co.
203—Messina vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
204—Realmato vs. Fish.
207—Fay vs. Consol. Ice Co.
208—Hauk vs. Decker.
212—De Lancey vs. Anderson.
213—Same vs. Pell.
58—Loeffler vs. Hill.
73—Ulrich vs. Miner.
119—Nass vs. Patton.
128—Flint vs. Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co.
135—Sidney vs. St. Michael's Prot. Epis. Church
149—Hamilton vs. Fish, Jr.
151—Richards vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Peacock vs. Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
2—Marshall vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Crawford vs. Eidman.
142—Ellison vs. Hearst.
152—Mackey vs. Consol. Ice Co.
154—Eltinge vs. same.
136—Shea vs. Smith.
8—Grotrian vs. Guaranty Trust Co.
39—Robins Conveying Belt Co. vs. Exeter Machine Works.
4—Littell vs. Erie R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty calendar.

122—Fahy vs. Standard Oil Co.
123—Clarke vs. Steamboat Crystal Stream.
124—Gross & Blackwell vs. N. Y. & Texas SS. So.
101—N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co. vs. Tug Dolphin.
102—Grubnau vs. SS. Ontario.
103—Jones vs. SS. Mississippi.
115—Baxter vs. Tugs Klondike and Florence.
132—N. Y. & N. J. Trans. Co. vs. Tugs Wilbur and Lindemann.
133—Tracy vs. same.
25—Newport News S. B. & D. D. Co. vs. Barge F. A. Georger
117—Bigley vs. N. Y. & Porto Rico S. S. Co.
118—Huns vs. same.
119—Forgeson vs. Hay.
97—Church vs. Canalboat Lizzie Crandall.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 683, 681, 619, 489, 548, 663, 399, 575.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Cornish vs. Press P. Co.
2—Matter of Hatch & Foote.
3—Logan vs. Moore.
4—Downes vs. Cape Cod Ship Canal Co.
5—Remsen vs. same.
6—Milbaur vs. Richard.
7—In re Villa Place.
8—In re Manida St.
9—In re McClellan St.
10—Bush vs. O'Brien.
11—In re Home for Incurables.
12—Egan vs. Fromme.
13—In re Atwood.
14—Safety Oiler Co. vs. Scoville Mfg. Co.
86—In re Jones.
87—Brown vs. Brady.
88—Hughes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
89—Feuchtwanger vs. Ohayon.
40—Stewart vs. Lyman.
41—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
42—Paulson vs. Constable.
43—Badger vs. N. Y. Co. National Bank.
44—In re U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
45—Metzger vs. Drought
46—Shea vs. 'Vredenburgh.
47—Tribune Assn. vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
48—Revans vs. Revans.
49—12th Ward Bank vs. Krakauer.
50—Woodward vs. Scheurer.
51—Dittrichsteh vs. Brady.
52—Dahme vs. Dahme.
53—Drago vs. Kavanagh.
54—Pollock vs. Pollock.
55—Brooks vs. Hartman.
56—In re McCarthy.
57—Putnam vs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
58—Lawson vs. Wanamaker.
59—Douglas vs. Chesebrough Bldg. Co.
60—Lyon vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
61—Michel vs. Doe.
62—Anderson vs. Green.
63—Trumbull vs. Flynn.
64—Orton vs. Orton.
65—N. Y. Insulator Wire Co. vs. Barney.
66—Auslander vs. Moskal.
67—In re O'Brien.
68—In re Hyland.
69—

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.09 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@72½c; No. 2 red, 73@74½c; No. 2 corn, 38⅝@39¾c; No. 2 yellow, 39@39¼c; No. 2 white oats, 25¼@25½c; No. 3 white, 24@25c; No. 2 rye, 47½c; fair to choice malting barley, 48@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.72½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $4.30; mess pork, per barrel, $11.25@$11.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85@$6.92½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.60@$6.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.90@$6.95; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.27; sugars, cut loaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $10@$10.25.

COTTON.—The cotton market for the most part was irregular and decidedly weak yesterday. There was very active liquidation after business had opened at an advance of 3@7 points on early cables from Liverpool, which were higher. Local sentiment was bearish, and as the Liverpool market not only failed to hold, but closed at a net loss of 1@1 6-64d, the local situation became very unsettled. It was reported that the South, particularly in the Atlantic States, would hold cotton back, not being willing to sell after so marked a decline. But the immediate movement kept local sentiment pretty weak. The decline was arrested toward the close by covering and a little buying for a rally. Closed steady at a net decline of 14@28 points. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9 7-16c for middling upland, and 9 11-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 900 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans weak at 8⅞c, ⅛c lower; Mobile easy at 8⅝c, ⅛@ lower; Savannah quiet at 8⅞c, ⅛c off; Charleston quiet at 9c; Wilmington firm at 9¼c; Norfolk dull at 9⅛c, 1-16c lower; Baltimore nominal at 9 9-16c, 1-16c off; Memphis steady at 9c, Augusta quiet at 9c, 1-16c lower; St. Louis quiet at 9c, 1-16c off.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	9.12	9.12	8.80	8.83@8.85
November	9.04	9.07	8.79	8.84@8.85
December	9.02	9.04	8.78	8.83@8.85
January	9.04	9.04	8.77	8.82@8.83
February	8.96	8.99	8.79	8.81@8.83
March	8.99	9.00	8.75	8.80@8.81
April	8.87	8.87	8.82	8.80@8.81
May	8.98	8.99	8.73	8.76@8.80
June	8.96	8.96	8.75	8.77@8.79
July	8.93	8.93	8.77	8.75@8.78
August	8.93	8.93	8.76	8.67@8.70

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Spot Cotton—Increased demand; prices easier; American, middling fair, 6 25-32d; good middling, 5 7-16d; middling, 5 5-16d; low middling, 5¼d; good ordinary, 4 19-32d; ordinary, 4 7-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,600 bales American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, including 2,000 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed weak; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 4-64d value; October and November, 4 62-64d buyers; November and December, 4 58-64@4 59-64d sellers; December and January, 4 58-64@4 57-64d buyers; January and February, 4 55-64d buyers; February and March, 4 53-64@4 54-64d buyers; March and April, 4 52-64d buyers; April and May, 4 51-64d sellers; May and June, 4 50-64d sellers; June and July, 4 49-64d sellers; July and August, 4 48-64d buyers; August and September, 4 43-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The actions of wheat yesterday surprised and disappointed the local element, which had figured on a substantial reaction after the heavy decline of the previous day. So far as could be learned yesterday's drop was a case almost entirely of liquidation and short selling inspired by abundant supplies and lack of outside interest. Among the rather numerous influences of a bullish nature that came out during the day was a Broomhall cable stating that the Argentine wheat position was steadily becoming worse on account of continued wet weather. English markets were only ¾@½d net lower after our active decline of Tuesday, but sustained, it was said, by continued demand for cargoes off coast. Foreign houses were buyers of wheat in this market early in the day, and while seaboard export transactions were reported at only about 25 loads, Chicago claimed that an upward of three-quarters of a million bushels had been worked for shipment. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 76½c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82½c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 80¾c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 79c; No. 2 hard, New York, 73½c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 70¼c; October, 69¾c; December, 70¾c; May, 75@75¼c; No. 2 hard, 67½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 37c; October, 36¾c; November, 35¼c; December, 35c; May, 35c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 22¾c; October, 22¾c; December, 22½c; May, 24¼c; No. 2 white, 25c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 70¼c; No. 3 Spring, 65½c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, November, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, December, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, May, 78c. Corn, 38½c. Oats, 23@22c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 24.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 75@75½c; No. 2 Northern, 73@74c. Rye dull; No. 1, 51@52c. Barley steady; No. 2, 57c; sample, 37@55c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.30; extra No. 1 winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; rye grade, $2.50@$3.75 per barrel, spot and to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.20 @$2.35. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 80@85c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16@$16.35; Spring bran, bulk, $16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $29.50; linseed oil cake, $29@$29.50; corn oil cake, $19.75.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	75 1-16	75⅝	75 1-16	75⅛
December	77 13-16	77 13-16	76 13-16	77
March	81¼	81¼	80½	80⅞
May	81¼	81¼	80½	80⅞
Corn—				
October	46	46¼	45⅝	45⅝
December	42 1-16	42⅝	41⅞	41⅞
May	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$7.30

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	72	72	71⅛	71⅜
November	72⅝	72 7-16	71 7-16	71⅝
December	73⅛	73¼	72	72⅞
Corn—				
October	39½	39½	38	38
November	37⅝	37⅝	37	37
December	35¼	35⅝	35	35
Oats—				
October	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜
November	..	..	..	21½
December	21 15-16	21 15-16	21¾	21¾
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$6.82½
January	$6.52½	$6.52½	$6.47½	6.50
Ribs—				
October	6.50	6.50	6.45	6.45
January	5.32½	5.37½	5.32½	5.32½
Pork—				
January	11.00	11.05	10.97½	10.97½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Weaker; mess, $12.50 @$13.50; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $14.50@ $17. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$17.50. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Easy; bacons, 6¾c; 150 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10c; 12 lb, 9¾c; 14 lb, 9¼c; pickled shoulders dull, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams quiet, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4¼c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—Weak; $7.25@$7.30; city lard easy, $6.95; refined lard weak; South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.40; Brazil, kegs, $9.30; compound quiet; city, 6¼@6¼c; Western, 6¼@6¼c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Beef—Closing: Extra India mess steady, 70s; prime mess, nominal. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 72s. Lard—American refined, in pails, quiet, 38s 3d; prime Western, 37s 6d; refined, steady, 37s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, steady, 46s 9d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, quiet, 48s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, steady, 45s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, quiet, 43s 9d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, steady, 42s 9d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 49s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, quiet, 33s. Cheese—American finest white firm, 53s 6d; American colored firm, 54s 6d.

COFFEE.—Coffee opened steady and unchanged yesterday. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October				6.80@6.85
November	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80@6.85
December	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
January	..	..	..	7.00@7.05
February	..	..	..	7.05@7.10
March	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.10@7.15
April	..	..	..	7.15@7.20
May	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
June	..	..	..	7.25@7.30
July	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30@7.35
August	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30@7.35
September	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.35@7.40

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market weak; good average Santos 8¾00. Hamburg—Opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., ¼ pfg net lower. Havre—Opened irregular; unchanged to ¼f lower; at 12 M., declined ¼f; total sales, 39,000 bags; January, 45.50; February, 45.75; March, 46.00; April, 46.25; May, 46.50; June, 46.75; July, 47.00; August, 47.25; September, 47.50; October, 45.75; November, 45.75; December, 45.75. Rio—Coffee market barely steady; No. 7 Rio, 7⅜@25.

METALS.—Iron—Southern, No. 2 soft, $14.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $9.75; lake copper, ingot, $10.87½; tin, $27.60; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses, 3¾c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar gil, bbls, $4.25; spirits of turpentine, 44½@45c; resin, common to good strained, $1.47½@$1.50; E, $1.75@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.95; I, $2; K, $2.10; M, $2.30; N, $2.65; W G, $3; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 24.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 41@41½c; receipts, 41 casks. Resin firm, $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 173 barrels. Crude turpentine steady, $1.40@$2.40; receipts, 79 casks. Tar firm, $1.40; receipts, 88 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 24.—Turpentine—Market firm at 40c. Resin steady; sales, 200 barrels: B, C, D, $1.25; E, $1.30; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.50; I, $1.55; K, $1.60; M, $1.70; N, $2.10; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 24.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 41c; receipts, 883 casks; sales, 1,025 casks; exports, 302 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 2,185 barrels; sales, 1,246 barrels; exports, 3,417 barrels; K and below, 5c up.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—Receipts—Resin, 115 barrels.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.85; refined, cases, New York, $8.75. Cottonseed oil, prime crude, bbls, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 35c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 34 @34½c; prime white, 40c; prime Winter yellow, 41@42c; linseed, American, raw, 75@76c; linseed, American, boiled, 77@78c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed 2c under city brands; lard oil, 57@58c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.80@ $5.60; stags, $4.75; bulls, $2.40@$4.30; cows, $1.50@$3.75; stockers, $3@$3.50; cables steady. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$8.50; little calves, $4@ $4.50; grassers, $2.50@$3; few choice, $3.25; yearlings, $2.25@$2.50; mixed and fed calves, $3.25@$4. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.35@ $4.25; few choice, $4.30; culls, $2@$2.25; lambs, $4.75@$5.50; Canada lambs, $5.50; culls, $4. HOGS—Steady, at $5@$5.35.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—STATE COMMISsion in Lunacy.—Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for constructing a sewage dispcsal plant, including construction of manholes, erection of pumping station, furnishing and erecting steam pump, air compressors, and pipe laying and back filling; excavation to be done by the State, at the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 30th day of October, 1900, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open such proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capital, Albany, N. Y.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids. HENRY E. HOWLAND,

President Board of Managers.

New York City, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1900.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROposals for Cable System," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 1 o'clock, November 10, 1900, and then and there publicly opened, for furnishing and installing 8,265 feet, more or less, of copper-stranded cables in underground conduit at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. For plans, specifications, and forms of proposal address only Commandant, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Chief of Bureau. October 13, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—J. E. LINDE PAPER COMPANY, plaintiff, against E. BARTLETTE HELLAND, Defendant. —Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, N. Y., August 24th, 1900.

WASSERMAN & JACOBUS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

To E. Bartlette Helland:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office and the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WASSERMAN & JACOBUS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and P. O. Address, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s20-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLING, ASA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ASA A. ALLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, individually, or as a member of the firm of Kenneson, Crain & Alling, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1900. LOUISE FLOYD ALLING, Executrix. THOMAS C. T. CRAIN, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my24-1aw6mTh

ALTHAUSE, SARAH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. ALTHAUSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. B. Althause & Co., No. 100 Thompson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900. WALTON C. ALTHAUSE, Administrator. ap26-1aw6mTh

BINSSE, JOHANNA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA W. BINSSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900.

LOUIS E. BINSSE,

Administrator, with the will annexed. apr26-1aw6mTh

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated September 5th, 1900. EMIL A. NERESHEIMER, CHRISTINE DE R. COEURET, Executors. J. J. KARBRY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. s6-1aw6mTh.

HANKINSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HANKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. STRONG & CADWALADER, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1900.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

MARY F. HANKINSON, } Executors. WILLIAM H. JACKSON, }

my10-1aw6mTh

HODGINS, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HODGINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bilger & Nixon, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on or before the 10th day of March, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1900. DANIEL DONOVAN, Executor. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City, (Borough of Manhattan.)

LYONS, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP LYONS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. BENJAMIN LYONS and RAPHAEL LYONS, Executors. JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

my10-1aw6mTh

NOON, MARIA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. NOON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank M. Hardenbrook, their attorney, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900. JULIA F. HAYNES, MARY C CAMERON, Executrices. FRANK M. HARDENBROOK, Atty. for Executrices, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

je7-1aw6mTh

RUTTER, JOHN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. RUTTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated the 9th day of May, A. D. 1900. BEATRICE BAIRD RUTTER, Administratrix with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of John R. Rutter, deceased. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Administratrix, &c., No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

my10-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICE, WILLIAM M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frederick A. Rice, Charlotte S. McKee, Minerva R. Olds, Joseph Blinn, William A. Rice, Charles Rice, Nina Bells Rice, and Frederick Williams Rice, the residence and Post Office address of said Frederick William Rice, if living, are unknown, and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; if he is dead, to the child or children or descendants, if any, of said Frederick William Rice, a brother of decedent, whose name or names, and whose ages and places of residence are unknown, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained; the heirs at law of William M. Rice, deceased, who would be entitled under the laws of the State of New York to the real property of said decedent affected by his will, if said decedent had died intestate, and whose names, ages, residences, and Post Office addresses are unknown, and cannot after due and diligent inquiry be ascertained, cited as a class and the next of kin of said William M. Rice, deceased, who would be entitled under the laws of the State of New York to the personal property of the said decedent affected by his will, if said decedent had died intestate, and whose names, ages, residences, and Post Office addresses are unknown and cannot after due and diligent inquiry be ascertained, cited as a class, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM M. RICE, deceased; James A. Baker, Jr., and William M. Rice, Jr., executors, and Albert T. Patrick, send greeting.

Whereas, John D. Bartine of Somerville, Somerset County, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated September 26th, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William M. Rice, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of December, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

(Signed) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, o18-1aw6wTh Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

PETH, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PETH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Foley, Wray & Taylor, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York the 20th day of June, 1900. ELIZABETH PETH, Administratrix. FOLEY, WRAY & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 71 Wall St., (Manhattan,) New York. je21-1aw6mTh

TIFFANY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TIFFANY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Baldwin & Boston, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 2d, 1901.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1900.

BELMONT TIFFANY, Administrator.

BALDWIN & BOSTON, Attorneys for Belmont Tiffany, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City. au2-1aw6mTh

WEEKS, JULIA A. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA A. M. WEEKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of his attorney, W. Holden Weeks, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next. —Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1900.

WILLIAM H. WEEKS, Administrator.

W. HOLDEN WEEKS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy19-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH C. LEVI, as trustee, against FRANKLIN BIEN, as substituted trustee, &c., and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 23d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

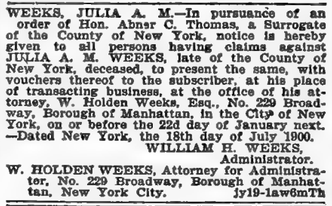
All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New York, on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, being part of a lot known and designated by the letter R., and by the number four hundred and twenty-five on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, distant easterly one hundred and ninety-seven feet and two inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and three feet and three inches; thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of Eleventh Street, twenty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with the said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred and three feet and three inches to the said northerly side of Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Eleventh Street twenty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 22, 1900.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Referee.

Messrs. PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, attorneys for plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 17 East 11th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,837.22, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1900, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $320.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,169.99, and interest.—Dated New York, October 22, 1900.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FREDERICK AYER, plaintiff, against FRANK N. GILL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant one hundred and thirty feet three inches more or less easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Maiden Lane and the easterly side of Broadway, adjoining the land now or late of G. Storms and others, and running thence northerly and along said land seventy-seven feet and one-half of an inch to land now or late of James McBride; thence easterly along said last mentioned land three feet eight and three-fourths inches, thence northerly still along said last mentioned land nine feet nine and one-half inches to land now or late of J. Heard, thence easterly along said land and land now or late of J. Heard and land now or late of M. S. Prentiss and other land now or late of said J. Heard fifty-one feet four inches to land now or late of J. & J. Cox, thence southerly along said last mentioned land nine feet eight inches, thence easterly still along said last mentioned land two feet eleven and one-half inches, thence southerly still along said last mentioned land seventy-eight feet five inches along the northerly side of Maiden Lane, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Maiden Lane fifty-six feet six inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

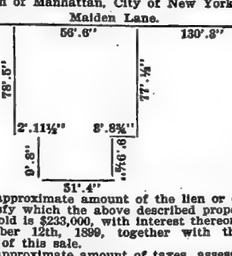
The premises being now and formerly known as numbers nine, eleven and thirteen Maiden Lane, and being those which were conveyed to said Frank N. Gill by the New York Realty Company by deed dated April 30th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 41, Section I, of Conveyances, page 238.

And also all the personal property and fixtures belonging to the said mortgagors, the defendants Frank N. Gill and Alice Gill, now in said building, including all elevator machinery, cars, platforms, cables, and connections of the elevator plant, dynamos, engines, switchboards, wires, cables and connections relating to the electric light and power plant, boilers, pumps, tanks, pipes, radiators, valves, fittings and connections of the steam power and heating plant, gas and electric light fixtures, shades, and all basins and other plumbing fixtures.—Dated New York, October 3d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as provided above, the street numbers being nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $233,000, with interest thereon from September 12th, 1899, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $28,812.46 and interest.

The premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $600,000, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from December 12th, 1899, $50,000 of the principal of which mortgage is now due and unpaid.

The premises are also to be sold subject to certain leases of offices or portions of the said premises, part of the terms of which are to satisfy which the property is to be sold, and subject to and saving the rights of the parties holding such leases.

Excepted from the property to be sold will be the mail chute, mail box, and appurtenances in the building on said premises which are the property of the Cutler Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York, and the premises will be subject to the right of said Cutler Manufacturing Company to enter for the purpose of repairing or removing said chute, box, and appurtenances

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to October 31st, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in the notice of sale.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FREDERICK DILLEMUTH, plaintiff, against JULIA RAFFERTY and others, defendants.

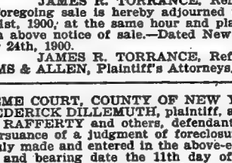
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, between Fourth (now called Park) and Lexington Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows; that is to say, commencing at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant two hundred and fifty-six feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of 116th Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now called Park) Avenue, and running thence easterly along the said northerly line of 116th Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Fourth (now called Park) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 116th and 117th Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line and parallel with 116th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly on a line parallel with the Fourth (now called Park) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the said northerly line of 116th Street to point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Oct. 16th, 1900.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 123 East 116th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $6,000.82, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1900, together with costs and all

PUBLIC WORKS DELAYED

Municipal Assembly Still Fails to Approve Bond Issues.

Warning of President Guggenheimer—Mandamus Proceedings Instituted in One Case—Millions Involved.

Public improvements in every part of the city are being delayed because of the failure of the Municipal Assembly to approve bond issues. Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton complains that ordinances for laying water mains have been held up in the Municipal Assembly in many instances over a year. President Nixon of the East River Bridge Commission complains that work on the structure is being delayed because of the failure of the Council to pass the four-million-dollar bond issue.

A TIMES reporter made an investigation, and obtained from President Guggenheimer a statement. Mr. Guggenheimer said:

"During my absence from the city an attempt was made to have an Assistant Sergeant at Arms appointed to the Municipal Council at a salary of $1,500 a year. Vice Chairman Oakley favored the appointment of a certain man. Councilman Doyle, from Brooklyn, who claims that he is also entitled to appoint an Assistant Sergeant at Arms, wanted his man appointed at the same time. The fight brought on over this matter has resulted in serious inconvenience to the city.

"If either of the men had been appointed it would have been useless, because the funds for the expenses of the Municipal Assembly for this year will soon be exhausted, and for next year the Board of Estimate has allowed no increase, so that no additional men can be appointed and draw salary. I am sorry that this trouble happened in my absence, as the matter might have been straightened out."

The political leaders, including Richard Croker, have given orders to the members of the Municipal Assembly not to hold up bond issues, but all orders have been disobeyed. At the present time there is no hope of the dead-lock being broken in the Council, and bond issues will only be passed under mandamus proceedings and threats from the Supreme Court to imprison the members if they do not do their duty.

Councilman Doyle said yesterday to a TIMES reporter:

"I tried to get the appropriation of $4,000,000 for the East River Bridge through. It seems that a few Tammany members at each meeting voted against the resolution. If they want that kind of a fight, all right. Any resolution appropriating money for use in Manhattan will be opposed by me until matters are adjusted. I do not want to stand as an obstructionist, but when certain members of this board constantly defeat the four-million-dollar bond issue for the bridge I intend to oppose every one of their appropriations."

President Guggenheimer sent a letter to every member of the Council yesterday notifying them that a peremptory writ of mandamus had been issued by the Supreme Court directing the Council to authorize the issue of $487,000 in bonds to meet the expenses of executing a contract for the erection of the new building for a girls' high school. President Guggenheimer warned the members as follows:

"You will kindly bear in mind that, according to the decision of the Corporation Counsel, presented at the Board of Aldermen yesterday, we have no discretion in this matter, and that our duty to concur with the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is ministerial. If, therefore, you fail to appear at the next stated meeting of the Council, which will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., you must bear the consequences."

The records of the City Clerk's office show that the following bond issues are before the Council for action:

Resolution to authorize issue of corporate stock ($4,000,000) for the new East River Bridge.

Resolution to authorize issue of $40,000 corporate stock for grading, &c., Riverside Drive.

Resolution to authorize issue of corporate stock for the enlargement and alteration of the City Prison, ($350,000.)

Resolution for payment of water damages along the Byram River, $20,000.

Resolution for issue of stock to acquire title to lands on Chambers, Centre, and Reade Streets, Manhattan, amounting to $1,726,662.

Resolution authorizing issue of corporate stock to increase and extend water plant in Tottenville, Borough of Richmond.

Resolution authorizing issue of corporate stock ($487,000) for Girls' High School, Borough of Manhattan.

Ordinance providing for issue of corporate stock ($300,000) for new buildings for Fire Department, &c.

Ordinance authorizing issue of corporate stock ($36,389.71) for awards, &c., acquiring lands on Thirtieth Street, Borough of Manhattan, as a site for a building for police purposes.

Ordinance to authorize issue of corporate stock ($28,000) for construction of a laboratory building on the grounds of the Reception Hospital.

Ordinance authorizing issue of corporate stock ($2,000,000) for repaving streets in the City of New York.

Resolution authorizing issue of corporate stock ($313,000) for pumping engines at Jerome Park Reservoir.

Resolution authorizing issue of corporate stock ($10,000) for wages of draughtsmen employed by the Board of Education.

Ordinance to authorize issue of corporate stock ($92,000) for construction and improvement of Seward Park, Borough of Manhattan.

The following matters are before the Board of Aldermen to be acted on:

Resolution for corporate stock ($500,000) for new East River Bridge.

Resolution in favor of corporate stock ($112,-837.40) for school site, Bronx.

Resolution for corporate stock ($20,000) for title to land on Houston Street, &c., Manhattan.

Resolution for corporate stock ($20,000) for improvement of Riverside Park and Drive, Manhattan.

Resolution for corporate stock ($167,000) for mains, sewer, relief, and extension fund.

Resolution for issue of corporate stock ($30,600) for improvement of grounds around Grant's Tomb.

Resolution for corporate stock, ($1,726,622.04,) awards for lands on Chamber Street, &c., Manhattan.

Resolution for corporate stock ($20,000) for damages to water rights along Byram River, Connecticut.

Resolution for corporate stock ($10,000) Tottenville City Water Works, Richmond.

Resolution for corporate stock ($250,000) for Croton Watershed.

Resolution for corporate stock ($15,000) for Hudson Park, Manhattan.

Resolution for corporate stock ($75,000) for pumping engines, Millburn, L. I.

Resolution for corporate stock ($250,000) for water mains, Brooklyn.

Ordinance for corporate stock ($200,000) for repair shops for Fire Department.

Ordinance for corporate stock ($200,000) for Botanical Garden, Bronx Park.

Resolution in favor of corporate stock ($2,250,-000) for new Hall of Records.

Ordinance for issue of corporate stock ($144,-496.63) for construction of Vernon Avenue Bridge.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Mr. Nagle's Snow Removal Contract Amended—Issue of Bonds.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle asked for approval of a form of contract for the removal of snow and ice this Winter. Controller Coler's representative claimed that changes should be made so that the city would be protected from paying for more snow than was removed. Commissioner Nagle said that to make the change would delay the work.

"Why did you wait so long before submitting this form of contract?" sad Mayor Van Wyck.

"I thought it would be time enough," replied Commissioner Nagle.

Mayor Van Wyck said the contract should have been submitted in June, and it was amended as suggested by the Controller's Deputy.

It was decided to issue revenue bonds for $75,000 to pay for water mains in the Borough of Queens and $36,000 for the improvement of Manhattan Square, the site of the Museum of Natural History.

Corporation Counsel Whalen was directed to begin condemnation proceedings to acquire land for a park at High Bridge adjoining the Speedway, to be known as High Bridge Park.

Sewer Works Contract Awarded.

The contract for the building of the Jamaica Township sewage-disposal works on the Bergen farm, at South Jamaica, has been awarded to William Bowker of Manhattan at $133,400. The award has been signed by Commissioner Kane. A bond is given by the contractor that the work shall be completed within 150 working days from the time of the approval of the assessment bonds by Controller Coler. As soon as the work is completed steps will be taken to extend the mains through Richmond Hill, Union Course, and Woodhaven.

TRIAL OF FOREMAN CLIFFORD.

Defendant's Associates Testify in His Behalf Before the Fire Commissioner.

Another hearing in the case of Foreman James D. Clifford of the Attorney Street Hook and Ladder Company, No. 18, was had at Fire Headquarters yesterday. The charges, which were preferred by Chief Croker, grew out of Clifford's activity as a member and officer of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association.

J. Van Vechten Olcott of counsel for the accused moved the dismissal of the charges. He contended that the charge that his client contributed to political funds and belonged to an association intended to affect legislation was based on Section 739 of the City Charter, which was unconstitutional in that it invaded the rights of the citizen, and that none of the charges had been proved. Commissioner Scannell denied the motion.

For the defense were called Private Robert Paul of Engine Company No. 9, Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the Clifford Association; Private Oscar Hoeffling of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, Vice President of the association; Private J. W. O'Brien of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, its Financial Secretary, and Assistant Foreman Michael J. Fitzgerald of Engine Company No. 6. Paul, Hoeffling, and O'Brien denied that the members of Clifford's association ever discussed politics or kindred subjects except as citizens. Such discussions were after the adjournment of a regular meeting of the association, but in the same hall and on the same night. Adjournments of the association were not taken to enable the members to take up questions of politics or legislation.

O'Brien identified one of his financial statements in which appeared items of $5,000 for counsel fees and of several hundred dollars for expenses inqurred by President Clifford. He could not explain them except that the Auditing Committee "O K'd" them and he paid them. An attempt to fortify an insinuation that the $5,000 went to Clifford failed. In regard to the payment of the audited items, Mr. Blandy of the Law Department asked O'Brien:

"Then you were whipped into line?"

"Not as I am now."

"How?"

"By my superior officers."

Commissioner Scannell inquired sharply, "What do you mean?"

"Transferred from place to place."

"How many times in your career as a fireman?"

"Four times in five years."

"So you believed that you were enititled to select a place for yourself and to stay in it?"

"Well, yes."

"That's just what I wanted to get at."

O'Brien afterward said that his remark of being "whipped into line" was a little hasty.

In the course of this line of examination, Commissioner Scannell advocated and promised the greatest latitude in the interest of bringing out all the facts, adding:

"I can do the political part of the department myself," he said. "I mean to say I will not permit Chief Croker or any of his subordinates to enter into politics, and I would try him the same as I would any fourth-grade fireman if he was meddling in politics, and I defy any man or set of men to truthfully say that I ever inquired into their politics."

Mr. Blandy asked O'Brien in regard to the sums paid to lawyers by the Clifford Association:

"Do you know how much work a lawyer would do for $5,000?"

"Very little, I guess," replied O'Brien.

Assistant Foreman Fitzgerald denied that when Clifford left Engine Company No. 6 the men were demoralized and the quarters were dirty.

The inquiry will be concluded this afternoon.

PUPILS ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE.

Collection for Galveston Children in Public Schools—The Paris Exhibit.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last night arrangements were made to take up a collection among the pupils of the public schools for the benefit of the school children of Galveston. In his letter to the Principals of the schools notifying them that a fund is to be raised, President Miles M. O'Brien says:

An appeal has been received from the Galveston school authorities on behalf of their little ones, and, while you, the school authorities of New York, have always deemed it best to prevent any contributions from being taken up in our schools, this appeal, coming as it does from children who are in dire necessity, the School Board, desiring to respond to a call so worthy, voted to permit in this particular emergency a collection to be made.

A committee of five members of the board will have charge of the fund, which will be collected as rapidly as possible. Mr. O'Brien said that he expected that the pupils in the schools of Manhattan and the Bronx would contribute nearly $50,000.

The board also decided last night to turn over at least a portion of the city's school exhibit at the Paris Exposition to Howard J. Rogers, Director of Education and Political Economy, to be distributed among several European countries.

Mr. Rogers in his letter to the board making this request said that France, Russia, England, and Italy had made application to him for specimens of work done in the American schools. He therefore suggested that the New York board let him have 50 per cent. of the bound volumes of pupils' work which are at the exposition. The request was granted.

At the next meeting of the board, in two weeks, there will be an election of a Treasurer, as the term of office of Thomas E. Bussey expires on Nov. 15.

EAST SIDE RESCUE WORK.

Miss Grace Dodge at Head of New Movement in Baxter Street.

A new kind of rescue work among the girls and children of the east side will soon be inaugurated at 60 Baxter Street under the patronage of Miss Grace Dodge, daughter of William E. Dodge. She will be assisted by Miss Margaret Blake Robinson, Mrs. Westover Alden, President of the International Sunshine Society, and Miss Harriet Kuyser.

Several rooms have been fitted up, and the work is to be done among girls from ten to twenty years of age, and the initial provisions provide for the accommodation and entertainment of about 200.

NEW YORK COOKING SCHOOL.

Regular Season of Instruction Was Begun This Week.

The New York Cooking School began its season this week. Last night the Bellevue Hospital nurses took their first lessons in a course in cookery for invalids, and ladies who come in for private lessons have begun their work, and the cooks who prepare for the return home of their mistresses have also begun lessons. There are always a number of these who take lessons in the Fall to prepare for the Winter campaign. There is a daintiness about the cooking of the New York school and a finish in the preparation of dishes for the table which make the instruction even in the preparation of old dishes valuable.

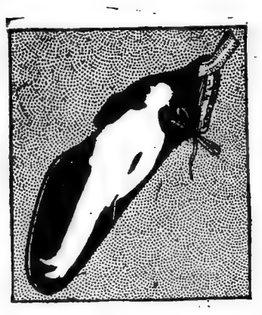
Ladies who are forming classes make their arrangements early in the season to secure the day and hour they prefer. Later they are obliged to take any time unoccupied. The mission classes which the pay classes support will be continued as usual this year. Wednesdays, beginning with the first Wednesday in November, will be reception days as usual this year. Visitors are welcome, and at 4 o'clock the children's classes can be seen at work, and from 4:30 to 5:30 tea is served. Miss Emily Huntington, Superintendent of the school, will receive applications for lessons personally at the school, in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, from 3:30 A. M. to 12:30 M., or by letter. Applications can be made at the school for teachers for outside classes.

The Oceanic Reports Disabled Ship.

The steamship Oceanic of the White Star Line arrived yesterday morning bringing 585 cabin and 833 steerage passengers. The vessel left Liverpool on the 14th, and had a rather rough trip across. She experienced gales from the south and heavy confusing seas. On the 21st, in latitude 46.38, longitude 47.43, she sighted the British tank steamship Chesapeake, from Dublin for Philadelphia. The vessel signaled that she was not under command, but required no assistance. The steamship had evidently stopped to repair a break in her machinery.

Bank Interpreter Dies of Wounds.

Fritz Hearing, the interpreter in the Bowery Bank at Bowery and Grand Street, who was stabbed in the right shoulder Tuesday morning by Mary Spicer, a colored cook, of 128 Grand Street, died in St. Vincent's Hospital last evening. The woman is under arrest.



It's true there are bigger fish in the sea than have ever been caught, for we've just landed one of the finest specimens of the "sole" species hooked in a long time.

Now on show.

A shoe made by the same man that makes most of the superior can't-touch-me $12 and $14 shoes—made of the same materials on the same lasts.

Our point of vantage is lower price.

Good shoes at $3.50; better at $5.

Every good kind for man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 64 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

THE RICE FORGERY CASE.

Counsel for Patrick and Jones Offer No Testimony.

Contrary to general expectation, Attorney Frederick B. House offered no defense in the preliminary hearing of Albert T. Patrick and Charles F. Jones yesterday, charged with forging the late William Marsh Rice's signature to a twenty-five-thousand-dollar check.

Mr. House at the opening of the hearing announced that he would rest his case on the prosecution's evidence and move the dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the District Attorney had adduced no evidence connecting either Patrick or Jones with the forgery of any signatures of W. M. Rice. Magistrate Brann denied the motion, and Mr. House filed formal motion to dismiss, setting forth specifically the grounds on which the motion was based.

He contended that there was no competent evidence introduced showing that the signature on the twenty-five-thousand-dollar check was not genuine, that the defendants had not been connected with the forging or uttering of this check, and that the people had failed to introduce evidence in any way sustaining the complaint of forgery. Mr. House made a lengthy argument in support of his connection, in which he bitterly attacked the evidence of the handwriting experts.

In reply, Assistant District Attorney Osborne said that the defense had proved the people's case for him, and that the guilt of the defendants was obvious. The forgeries, Mr. Osborne said, were clumsy.

"It is a pity," continued the District Attorney, "that some criminal can't commit an intelligent crime. I would like to hear of a good old-fashioned 'crook' who would give the District Attorney and the police something to do. The simplicity of this forgery shows that the perpetrators thereof are from Texas or some other guileless country where things are done in broad open daylight, and that as criminals these defendants are decidedly not up to the metropolitan standard."

Handwriting experts, said Mr. Osborne, are the only experts who have "to make good" and show the reasons for their conclusions to the court. Medical experts merely testify to the results of their investigations.

BAD CAMPAIGN FUND CHECKS.

H. M. Cook Arrested After Collecting $1,100—Forgery Charged.

H. M. Cock of 129 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street was held yesterday in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court for examination on Saturday on the charge that he had checks cashed to the amount of $1,100, bearing the signature of M. L. Muhlman, Assistant Treasurer of the United States and Treasurer of the Republican Campaign Committee. The check purported to have been issued is a part of the campaign fund.

Cook, it is alleged, succeeded in getting a friend, William J. Wright of 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a shoe dealer, to cash the checks. They were deposited in the Mount Morris Bank. The bank people became suspicious and communicated with Mr. Muhlman. He declared the checks to be forgeries. Cook had left $1,700 in checks with Wright, which were not cashed. He was arrested yesterday morning when he went to the bank to get the money. Cook refused to make a statement.

HARRIS TRIAL AGAIN DELAYED.

Negroes Confident that the Defendant Is a "Cunjah Doctah."

The continued illness of Juror William Abbott caused the fourth postponement of the trial of the negro, Arthur Harris, charged with the murder of Policeman Robert J. Thorpe, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday.

A larger number of colored residents of the west side were present in court than at any previous day, and the opinion among them that Harris is a "cunjah doctah" was widespread.

"Do you think Harris is a witch doctor?" an old negro on crutches, softly singing to himself, was asked.

"Looks dat way fo' sho'," was the reply. "Ef dat niggah ain't a voodoo man, den he's mighty nigh it. Some'n 's doin', I reckon, or dis hyuh case 'ud done been tried."

If Juror Abbott is still ill to-day, a new jury will be drawn.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY LIABLE.

Must Pay Liens on Building Erected on Land Forfeited by Buyer.

The Catholic University, according to a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, must pay some $15,000 of liens filed against a plot of ground on Riverside Drive, near One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, which was sold by the university to Augustus C. Dexter, on June 1, 1897, for $100,000, including a mortgage then on the property of $50,000.

Dexter, under the agreement, got possession, and then paid $1,500. He was to pay $2,000 more on Dec. 1, 1897, when he was to get the deed, and the balance of $46,000 was to remain on second mortgage. Dexter contracted with Louis C. Beck to put up a building on part of the property for 15 per cent. over the cost of materials and labor. The building was put up by Aug. 18, 1897, and rents for $2,500. Dexter did not pay the $2,000 on Dec. 1, 1897, and the university took back the property. Liens to the amount of $15,000 were filed against the building, and on the ground that it was not suitable for its purposes, the university declined to pay the liens, and opposed a suit to foreclose.

Justice Gildersleeve, in giving judgment for the lienors, who include Beck and a number of sub-contractors, finds that Beck is entitled to $9,020.32 in addition to $4,500 he received from Dexter, with interest and costs; John Hamilton, to $614.56, with interest and costs; and Mackay & Smith to $785, with costs and interest.

Silks.

Several hundred pieces, of Fancy Silks,—in new designs and colors.
Various weaves, — medium and dark shades,

50, 65, 75 and 95 cents per yard;
Value 75 cents to $1.50.

Foulard Silks,—in a large variety of designs and colors,

50 cents, 75 cents and $1.00 per yard;
Value 75 cents to $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

$15 DOUBLE-BREASTED SUIT, BLACK UNFINISHED WORSTED, MADE FOR $30. BENSON'S MISFIT PARLORS. 60 EAST 14TH ST., NEXT TO KEITH'S.

MANY CHARGES AGAINST COOK.

Men and Women Claim that He Employed Them Only to Rob.

John H. Cook was confronted yesterday morning in Capt. McClusky's office by twenty-five men and women who charged that he had swindled them. Later in the day Cook was held in the Yorkville Court in $500 bail for examination. Cook was arrested on Monday night at the Hotel Jefferson in East Fifteenth Street by Detectives Kane and Byrne on a description sent out in a general alarm by the Central Office.

Complaints had been coming in to the office since last December of a series of swindles, nearly all transacted in the same way. Cook worked through advertisements in morning papers asking for a woman companion for an invalid woman who wished to travel in Europe. The principal complainant against him is Mrs. Eloisa Standish of Easton, Penn. She answered an advertisement, and received a letter purporting to come from a man named Klein, saying that his sister, Mrs. Ellison, who lived in New Rochelle, wished a companion. Mrs. Standish was engaged. After expenses for telegraphing and car fare here she was met by Cook on the train at Newark, and he took her to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they had luncheon. He got her checks for her baggage, she says, and told her to wait for an hour while he went to meet his sister. After waiting until 10 P. M. she found that the trunks had been stolen. Previous to leaving Easton she had purchased numerous new goods, and had her jewelry and money in one of the trunks. They were all lost.

Miss Mitchell, who was staying at the Young Women's Christian Association, read an advertisement last December for a woman companion and replied to it. A man who said he was the brother of the woman who advertised told her that his sister was ill and wanted to go to Europe. Miss Mitchell accepted his offer of $50 a month. In a second interview the man told her that his sister was in Washington, and that she would have to go there. Miss Mitchell bought her ticket to Washington and had her trunks sent to the Pennsylvania depot. The man got her checks on the plea of taking care of her baggage. She never saw them again. Many other women were swindled in a similar manner. Cook is said to be the man.

Cook worked the same kind of a game with men in advertising for private secretaries, it is alleged, stealing their baggage after having engaged them. He is supposed to have collected several thousand dollars in money and personal effects.

TO CLOSE INFECTED SCHOOL.

Boards of Health and Estimate Take Action Against Disciplinary Institution—Grand Jury's Visit.

The members of the Kings County Grand Jury visited the Disciplinary Training School in Brooklyn yesterday in a body and looked over the institution, the condition of which they have been inquiring into for several days. Dr. Roberts, the Sanitary Superintendent of the Manhattan Health Department, and Dr. Black, head of the Health Department in Brooklyn, also visited the school. They were present, it was said, to aid the Grand Jury in their personal inspection.

Superintendent Sumwalt of the school said last night that the members of the Grand Jury had been favorably impressed with the way the school was being conducted. The Superintendent said that no official notice had been received at the school as to the action of the Board of Estimate, which yesterday ordered the transfer of the boys of the school to city reformatories. No new cases of typhoid fever have developed among the inmates of the institution.

After his visit to the school yesterday Dr. Black consulted with the heads of the Health Department, and then ordered the the institution be closed, because of its unsanitary condition. The order will go into effect to-day. Several of the inmates ill with fever have already been removed to the Kings County Hospital. The other boys who are ill will also be removed to a hospital, while the other inmates, in accordance with the order of the Board of Estimate, will be transferred to other institutions.

THINKS CHILDREN WERE STOLEN.

Grandmother Missed Them Tuesday and Notified Police.

Annie and William Hawkes, aged respectively five and three years, are missing from the home of their grandmother, Mrs. Nora Hanratty, at 17 West One Hundred and Third Street. She believes that they were stolen. Last Tuesday Mrs. Hanratty received a note from some person unknown to her to go to 8½ Fourth Avenue. She could not find that number, and when she returned to her home the children were nowhere to be found.

Their father is a petty officer on the man-of-war Albany, now in Chinese waters, and their mother lives at 17 East Twenty-second Street. Mrs. Hawkes was in the habit of visiting her children occasionally, Mrs. Hanratty says, and the last time she was there she and Mrs. Hanratty had a quarrel. Mrs. Hawkes has not been at the house since. The police have been notified.

INJURIES RECEIVED AT SCHOOL.

The City Not Liable for Damages, Justice McAdam Holds.

Justice McAdam yesterday, in the Supreme Court, dismissed a suit brought by Rebecca Brown, a child, who sued the city to recover $25,000 damages for injuries sustained by her leg going through a defective floor at the public school building at 108 Mott Street. The child was attending the primary school, and during recess on Dec. 9, 1898, her foot went through the flooring of the school yard and she was severely injured. Justice McAdam says the floor had long been in a bad condition, and that she should have known it was so.

School property is, he holds, under the control of the Board of Education, though held in the name of the city, and neither the members of the Board of Education nor their subordinates are agents or servants of the municipality, for whose negligence it is liable. The Board of Education, Justice McAdam says, is in reality the representative of the State, against which the action would lie.

Two Injured by an Explosion.

Joseph Murphy, proprietor of a saloon at 544 West Twenty-ninth Street, and Patrick Murray, an employe, were painfully burned yesterday by the explosion of a gas meter in the cellar of the building. The walls of the saloon were wrecked and nearly all the glass in the place was smashed, the damage being about $1,000. Fire resulted from the explosion, but this was soon extinguished by the firemen. A number of workingmen in the back room of the saloon narrowly escaped injury. Murray was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Murphy remained at home. The cause of the explosion could not be ascertained.

$18 VICUNA CUTAWAY, COAT AND VEST MADE FOR $35. BENSON'S MISFIT PARLORS. 60 EAST 14TH, NEXT TO KEITH'S THEATRE.

MRS. BOWIE'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

She Last Saw Her Husband in Monte Carlo, She Says.

Therese N. Bowie received permission, in the Supreme Court yesterday to serve papers in her divorce proceedings against her husband, Hunter D. Bowie, by publication.

According to Mrs. Bowie's affidavit she was married to Hunter D. Bowie in this city in 1892. Two years later they went abroad in order that Mr. Bowie might complete his musical education, as he intended to go on the operatic stage. She declares that she supplied the money with which to pay his expenses.

Mrs. Bowie says that she made several trips to the United States, leaving her husband in Paris. The last time she saw her husband was at Monte Carlo last Spring. At that time he wanted money to pay his way back to Paris. A woman known as "The Countess" is named as co-respondent in the action.

OUTWITTED THE HIGHWAYMEN.

Greenhalgh Held Up His Hands, in One of Which Was Money.

Thomas Greenhalgh of Grandview, Bergen County, N. J., outwitted two footpads near Hudson Heights on Tuesday night. The employes of the General Chemical Works of Shadyside, of whom Greenhalgh is one, were paid Tuesday night. His trip home took him over the hill path in Cliffside Park to Hudson Heights, and thence to Grandview.

When near the top of the hill two men accosted him, one of them asking for a chew of tobacco. Greenhalgh had a hand in his pocket, in which was his pay. He realized that it was a case of highwaymen and answered that he had no tobacco. He was then told to throw up his hands.

Greenhalgh obeyed the command of the highwaymen, but as he drew his hand from his pocket he kept his money, which was in bills, between his fingers.

The footpads told him they knew it was pay day at the factory, and that they wanted his wages. He admitted that the rest of the men had been paid that afternoon, and assured them Saturday was pay day for him, as he was a weekly hand, whereupon he was told to go on.

There have been several holdups in the same vicinity recently.

Policeman Held for Robbery.

Policeman A. D. Cahill of the West Twentieth Street Station, Bernard Healey, and Jeremiah Donovan were held for trial yesterday by Magistrate Mott, in the Jefferson Market Court, on the charge of Dr. W. S. Jones of Goldsborough, N. C., who says they robbed him last Thursday of $85 in money and a gold watch in Molloy's saloon, at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Dr. Jones says the men threw him on the floor of the saloon and then robbed him. He says he is still suffering from the effects of some drug given to him. The policeman is under bail of $2,000 and Donovan $1,000. Healey is locked up.

BLANKET DEP'T.
Basement Salesroom.

Eastern Wool Blankets. Full size,
$3.50 and $4.50 per pair.

Fine California Wool Blankets,
$6.00 and $7.50 per pair.

Marseilles Quilts,
$1.75 and $2.50.

Crochet Quilts,
90 cents and $1.25.

50 Dozen Silkolene covered Comfortables,
$1.00 each.

Down Comfortables covered with Sateen,—handsome patterns, — full size,
$4.25 and $5.25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Shirt-Waists.

Made of fine French Flannel, — plain, dotted or striped.

Tucked yoke. Dress or shirt-waist sleeves.

Colors:—Tan, reds, grays, blues, pink, heliotrope, lavender, cream and black,

$2.85;
Usual Prices $3.85 and $4.85.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

O'Neill's.

Offer To-day Exceptional Value in

Women's Suits and Jackets.

SUITS OF CHEVIOT OR HOMESPUN MIXTURES, Oxford, Gray and Brown, Fly Front or Box Front Jacket, lined throughout with Satin, New Flare Skirt, Percaline lined and bound with Velveteen 10.98

FINE KERSEY JACKETS, with stitched seams, three-quarter tight fitting, lined with good quality of Taffeta, exceptional value at 10.98

A Complete Line of Separate Dress Skirts in all the newest effects, 4.98 and upward.

Special Sale of Fine Laces

At Less Than Half Their Original Cost.

We place on sale to-day the best make of Fedora, Oriental, Point Gaze, Point Applique, Point d'Alencon, Point de Venise, Chantilly, Spanish, Marquise, Margot, and other new laces, 5 to 16 inches wide, in match patterns, at

25c., 35c. and 48c. yard.

The original Selling Prices of these laces ranged from 75c. to 2.00 yard. The colors are White, Ivory, Cream, Ecru, Butter and Natural.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

American Hosiery Co.
Salesrooms (wholesale only), 108 Franklin St. N.Y.
MANUFACTURERS

High-Grade Knit Underwear and Hosiery

Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk Merino, Balbriggan, and Natural Wool, in all weights. Adapted to all climates and seasons. Every length of sleeve and drawer. Non-shrinkable. Black, Blue, and Red Stamps show relative quality. EVERY ARTICLE BEARS OUR NAME.

No Better in the World

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours. Gold Medal at Paris Exposition.

SALE OF
Dress-Maker's Findings.

Silk Seam Binding, 7 cents per piece.
Double Serge Belting, 65 cents per piece.
Double Moire Belting, 95 cents per piece.
Dress Shields, $1.00 per dozen.
Shell Whalebone, $1.00 per dozen.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, cor. 38th St. MAUDE ADAMS / L'AIGLON. TO-NIGHT, 8 sharp. MAT. SATURDAY AT 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'g. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. PETER F. DAILEY / HODGE PODGE & CO.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinée Saturday. LESLIE CARTER LAST 3 weeks. ZAZA

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. WM. H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES SATS. AT 2. FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V. SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT, WHICH CLOSES NOV. 17TH.

Daly's B'way & 30—at. 8:10. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Last 5 Weeks. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2. San Toy

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL IN A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY. Remarkable Opera at Remarkable Prices.—Press. TO-NIGHT & SATURDAY NIGHT AT 8. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & I PAGLIACCI Fri. Evg. at 8, Romeo & Juliet. Sat. Mat., 2, Martha. ENTIRE Family Circle, 25c.; Balcony, 50c. Dress Circle, $1.00; Orchestra, $1.50. Grand Tier Box Seats, $1.00. Wed. Mat., 25-1.00. Sat. Mat., 25-1.50. Box Seats, 1.00. Next Week—Lohengrin, Carmen, Faust. WEBER PIANOS USED.

Theatre tele. 3940-38. REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 5th TRIUMPHANT WEEK. 50th Performance Nov. 8th. Handsome Souvenirs. HERNE IN SAG HARBOR "Sag Harbor is Delightful."—Alan Dale. (BETTER THAN "SHORE ACRES.")

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE In the Ford De Mille Play, The Greatest Thing in the World, and the one-act Drama, THE MOMENT OF DEATH. Spec. Mat. Fri. at 2. Robt. Browning's "In a Balcony." Otis Skinner, Eleanor Robson, Mrs. LeMoyne

THE NEW YORK Broadway and 45th St. NEW POLICY. Commencing Tues. Ngt., Oct. 30th, Burlesque. On the latest and greatest success NELL-GO-IN. POPULAR PRICES. Mats. Every Wed., Thurs., Sat., and Sund.

Met. Op. House SPECIAL SUNDAY, Oct. 28. Seats now on Sale. SOUSA

HERALD SQUARE. Every Eve., 8:20. THEATRE. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Special Election Day Matinée. Regular Prices. ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

THE DEWEY East 14th MATINEE TO-DAY. WINE, WOMAN AND SONG. This Sunday night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Matinee Daily. (except Mon.) 25c The Prodigal Daughter

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. BLANCHE WALSH in "MARCELLE" Tues., Oct. 30.—"MORE THAN QUEEN."

Mat. Satrdy! Spcl Prices! CASINO! Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard & Virginia Earl in "The Belle of Bohemia" SPCL. MAT. PRICES Sats. Entire Orch. $1.00 Entire Balc. 50c. Weds. Every seat, 50c

SAVOY B'way & 24th St. Tel. 731-38 Mon. Oct. 29. Seats on Sale. HENRIETTA CROSMAN in MISTRESS NELL. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

GRAND Op. House. BROS. BYRNE--8 BELLS Nxt. W'k. The Rays, "A Hot Old Time."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. To-night, 1st time, "Der Probekandidat." Saty. Matinée, (popular prices,) "S-LORLE."

Harlem Op. House Herb't Kelcey-Effie Shannon Evgs., 8:15. "My Daughter-in-Law." (Mat. Sat. 2:15 N'xt W'k—Denman Thompson, "The Old Homestead."

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL

Boston Symphony Orchestra. Gericke
Aus der Ohe Miss Stein Dohnanyi Godowsky Kneisel Loeffler Hugo Becker and others.

A permanent Orchestra maintained solely for Concert performances.

Five Evg. Concerts. Thursdays, Nov. 8, Dec. 13, Jan. 17, Feb. 21, March 21.

Five Matinees. Saturdays, Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.

Change of Programme each performance.

Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five evening concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; Boxes, $50 and $40, according to location.

Subscription sale now open at Carnegie Hall Box Office.

Proctor's 23d St. / 5th Ave. / 58th St. / 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. Papinta, Henri French, Harris & Walters, John D. Gilbert, Mimic Four, others. Lockhart's Elephants, Clifford & Huth, Watson's Co., Sam. Clark & Kitty Morton. McIntyre & Heath, Elinore Sisters. 3 Powers Bros., Cheridah Simpson, etc. Ida Fuller, Isabelle Urquhart & Gerald Griffin, Dunham Family, Clemence Sisters. Next Week at 5th Av.: Vaudeville Debut, J. E. Dodson in "RICHELIEU'S STRATAGEM."

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Tuesday Afternoon, October 30, at 2:15. First Chamber Music Matinee KNEISEL QUARTET. Assisted by Mr. LUDWIG BREITNER, Piano. Res. seats, $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat Gen. Adm., 50c Secure seats now for Xtra Election Day Matinée. Prices, as Sat. Mat., 50, 75, 1.00. THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. JAMES O'NEILL. A STANCH SUCCESS. Liebler & Co.'s great production, MONTE CRISTO. Prices 25, 50, 75c., 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 &

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy; fresh easterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,850. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DECLARE THE STRIKE OFF

Miners' Union Officials Direct Men to Return to Work.

Contest Is, However, to Continue Against Such Operators as Do Not Post Notice of Advance by Monday.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 25.—The following statement was given out for publication to-night by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, at the conclusion of the conference of union officials:

Temporary Headquarters, United Mine Workers of America.
Hazleton, Penn., Oct. 25, 1900.

To The Miners and Mine Workers of the Anthracite Region:

Gentlemen: After carefully canvassing the entire strike situation, we, your officers, district and national, have concluded that your victory is so nearly complete that no good end can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for thirty-nine days, and the companies employing you have, with few exceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the Scranton Convention of Oct. 12 and 13.

We are aware that some disappointment and dissatisfaction has been caused by the failure of the operators in Districts 1 and 7 to separate the reduction in the price of powder from the advance in wages, but after careful inquiry we are satisfied that each mine employe will actually receive an advance of 10 per cent. on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended, and that wages should remain stationary at 10 per cent. until April 1, 1901, thus removing one of the iniquities of which you have complained for many years.

While it is true that you have not secured redress for all of your wrongs; while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform in the mines, you have established a powerful organization, which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began.

The companies agree, in their notices, to take up with their mine employes all grievances complained of. We would therefore advise that when work is resumed committees be selected by the mine employes and that they wait upon the Superintendents of the companies and present their grievances in an orderly, businesslike manner, and ask that they be corrected.

Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that the laws of the State of Pennsylvania provide that miners should be paid semi-monthly upon demand. We should therefore advise that each mine employe serve notice on the companies that he expects to be paid his wages twice each month, as provided by law.

The practical benefits to the miners which accrue from thorough organization have been so clearly demonstrated during this strike that it should be needless for us to urge upon you the necessity of maintaining your union intact. We trust, however, that those who are now members of the union will be unceasing in their efforts to induce all other mine workers to ally themselves with the United Mine Workers of America at once, as it will be impossible for you to secure higher wages in the future, or even to maintain the present rate of wages, unless you are prepared to offer a united resistance if any attempt is made to reduce your earnings upon the expiration of the present offer.

As there are some few companies who have neither posted, notified, nor signified in any other manner their willingness to pay the 10 per cent. advance in wages and suspend the sliding scale, we would advise that unless the men employed by such companies receive notice before Monday that the advance will be paid, they remain away from the mines and continue on strike until the companies employing them agree to the conditions offered by the other companies; and the employes of the companies who have offered the advance of 10 per cent. and abolished the sliding scale are hereby auothorized to resume work Monday morning, Oct. 29, and to be prepared, if called upon, to contribute a reasonable amount of your earnings for the maintenance of those who may be compelled to continue on strike.

The statement is signed by President Mitchell and other officials of the union and by the district leaders.

There was much rejoicing here to-night when the announcement was made that the coal strike was practically at an end. The news spread quickly, and soon telegrams began to arrive at headquarters. Most of them were from local union officials congratulating President Mitchell on the successful ending of the contest. Everywhere in the region local unions had been awaiting the news, and a moment after the press representatives received the decision of the conference the three District Presidents began telephoning a synopsis of the statement to every mining town within reach.

The United Mine Workers' officials firmly believe that all the operators against whom the strike has not been declared off will concede the miners' demands by Monday. In fact, it was said by one of the higher officials of the union that the statement was not drawn until positive assurance had been received that the other companies would comply with the demands.

No such assurance, however, was received, as far as could be learned, from G. B. Markle & Co., which is the only company that has not offered an increase of wages.

President Mitchell declined to say anything in regard to the Markle Company's position, other than that the mine workers' offer was so fair that he could think of no valid reason why that company should not give what the miners ask.

The United Mine Workers' headquarters here will probably be closed next week. Plans have already been mapped out for meetings in various parts of the coal fields to celebrate the ending of the strike.

ENTHUSIASM IN WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 25.—A bulletin announcing the ending of the strike was received here to-night with the greatest enthusiasm by all classes. The news had been expected, and large crowds collected in front of the newspaper offices. Business men in particular were much pleased that the conflict had come to an end. Money is expected to be a little tight for the next few weeks, as the miners will not receive any pay now until the middle of November, but with steady work and an increase of 10 per cent. in wages the amounts will be large when they do come.

Among the companies that have not posted notices in this vicinity is the Susquehanna Coal Company of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, but some time ago the officials of that company issued a statement that when the strikers were ready to return to work the company would pay its men at the same rate as the other companies. There are some individual operators who have not posted notices. It is said they are holding back until they get a better carrying rate from the big coal companies.

It is estimated that by Monday operators controlling 90 per cent. of the output in the Wyoming Valley will have agreed to pay the full 10 per cent. demanded by the miners.

OUT OF THE COAL SYNDICATE.

Reading Company Announces Its Intention to Work Its Mines to Their Full Capacity.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—At an important meeting of railroad men held at the Philadelphia and Reading Terminal to-night the following were present: President Harris, First Vice President Voorhees, and Second Vice President Henderson of the Reading Company; William H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; George F. Baer and John Lowber Welsh of the Reading Directors, John B. Garrett, Vice Presidient, and Robert H. Sayer, assistant to the President, of the Lehigh Valley; Thomas H. Watkins of the Temple Iron Company, Dr. E. H. Howe of the Pardee Coal interests, and Col. E. L. Fuller of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Navigation Company.

The real object of the conference—similar to one held a week ago—could not be gathered, but the Reading Company announces its intention to leave the syndicate, and to mine coal hereafter as it finds a market.

In the past year the Reading, from lands owned and leased, sent to market 9,219,764 tons. It can send 16,000,000 tons a year independent of the allotment rule, and now proposes to do so, in justice to its shareholders. The coal is badly needed, and with the strike off the mines will be run to their entire capacity.

"The Reading Company can mine and market 16,000,000 tons a year," said a Reading executive official, "and if the other companies determine on a fight we shall meet them. The meeting to-day was a conference on matters that cannot be made public, but there is service of notice that the Reading is no longer to be considered in the syndicate. We shall mine coal hereafter free of restriction, and give our miners every opportunity to profit by work every day they care to work."

MR. CLEVELAND'S POSITION.

Determined to Remain Silent During This "Exceptional and Distressing Campaign."

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—In conversation with the representative of The Associated Press to-day, ex-President Cleveland said:

"I am surprised that my opinions and intentions as related to the pending canvass should at this stage so suddenly be deemed important. I am daily and nightly sought out by newspaper representatives and plied with all sorts of questions, some of which seem quite senseless. If in good nature I say a few harmless words they are so padded before publication as to be unrecognizable or are made the pretext for utterly unauthorized presumptions.

"It seems to me that my situation ought to be sufficiently understood and appreciated by thoughtful friends to justify in their minds my determination to remain silent during this exceptional and distressing campaign."

COLLEGE PROFESSOR ON TRUSTS.

Would Pit Trained Intelligence Against Genius to Prevent Concentration.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 25.—The new course in higher commercial education was formally opened to-night with an address by Prof. H. C. Adams on "Relation of the University to Business." He touched on the trust question and explained how the new course would serve toward solving it. He said, in part:

"Two or three years of analysis of business principles will render the next generation of business men better able than their fathers to cope with the conditions that hang like a cloud over the beginning of the twentieth century. Unless there is trained intelligence against genius, the present trend of business concentration will increase.

"The paucity of business talent and training is in some measure responsible for the unprecedented flow of capital to the control of men possessed of a genius for business. There can be no solution to the problem of the trusts unless there is a decided change in business morals, and it is in the direction of this line that the new course is offered. The aim of the course is simply to give scientific instruction in modern business interests."

ASTRONOMERS OBSERVE EROS.

Distance from the New Planet to the Earth to be Calculated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Advantage is being taken of clear nights by the astronomers of the University of Chicago to make a series of observations of the new planet Eros.

"All the important observatories of the world are doing similar work to determine the exact distance of Eros from the earth. Since Eros is so near, its distance may be found with almost absolute accuracy," said a university professor.

"With that measurement as a basis, the distance between the earth and the sun can be found more accurately than is now possible. One can't tell whether a night is sufficiently clear until he has gone to work. Very often the upper currents of air are moving in a different direction from those on the surface, and where the two meet there is an eddying, boiling motion, which prevents good results. This movement is similar to that seen when the sun shines brightly on a tin roof."

These observations will be continued during the present month. But it will be at least a year before the results from all over the world are compiled. Eros was located about a year ago by a German astronomer named Witt. The moon is the only heavenly body nearer the earth than this planet. It is very small. The telescope on the college campus is so small that wholly satisfactory results cannot be obtained, but with the telescope at Yerkes's Observatory, the university station at William's Bay, Wis., exceedingly accurate observations are possible.

HOLDS THE WIFE DIED FIRST.

Court's Ruling in the Case of Couple Who Perished in a Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

LEBANON, Ill., Oct. 25.—David S. Sage and wife were both killed in a storm that swept over this county four years ago. Their bodies were found lying side by side.

In a suit for a settlement of the estate of $10,000 the question arose which had died first. If Sage, then his wife's relatives would be entitled to her award, consisting of dower and homestead. If his wife died first, then her relatives would be entitled to nothing.

There was no way of proving which had died first, and the Court held that since woman is weaker than man, Mrs. Sage must have died first.

"Where Tides of Commerce Flow," Over the Pennsylvania Railroad, the natural short line to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

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Haan's Diner Recherche $1.50. Also A.L.C Park Row Building—Ladies & Gentlemen—Music. Adv.

DEFENDER TO BE BUILT

Shamrock II. Will Have a Worthy Opponent in New Boat.

OWNER'S NAME NOT DECLARED

Commodore Ledyard of New York Yacht Club Gives Assurance that Cup Will Be Well Defended.

A new defender for the America's Cup will be built to meet Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger, Shamrock II., in the international races to be held next year. This bald bit of information, with not the slightest hint as to what yachtsman or group of yachtsmen would undertake the building and management of the boat, was given by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard to members of the New York Yacht Club at their fifth general meeting for the current year, which was held last night in the clubhouse, at 67 Madison Avenue.

After the routine business of the meeting had been transacted Commodore Ledyard arose and glanced smilingly about the famous old model room, thronged as it had not been in many months with members eager to hear something of the club's plans for the defense of the cup.

"Gentlemen," he said slowly, "it is with the utmost pleasure that I am able to assure you to-night that you need have no uneasiness as to whether a yacht will be built to defend the America's Cup. Not only will a yacht be built, but I can say with the like confidence that no effort of any sort, no skill, no devotion will be spared to make the defense a successful one. It would be a pleasure to me if I were at liberty to mention names, but I am not. I can only ask you to rest upon the assurance which I give."

Commodore Ledyard sat down, amid hearty applause, but his hearers, except, perhaps, those directly concerned in building of the cup defender, were left with unsatisfied curiosity. That a new defender would be built has been accepted as inevitable since the first news of Sir Thomas's challenge reached America. The club members wanted to know who was going to own the boat and who was going to manage it. On these points Commodore Ledyard's assurances only served to stimulate the speculative gossip that has dragged fruitlessly on during the past two weeks.

There was a lively hum of this same groping gossip after the meeting had adjourned. Interest was almost equally divided between discussion of the Commodore's speech and the vaudeville entertainment that followed the meeting. The plans to be inferred from Commodore Ledyard's remarks as already settled were variously guessed at. By some it was thought that a syndicate composed of several club members interested in previous cup defenders, and possibly such additional members as Vice Commodore August Belmont, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Cornelius Vanderbilt, ex-Commodore E. M. Brown, John Jacob Astor, Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, and Commodore Ledyard himself. By others it was thought that the Commodore's speech did not necessarily infer that a syndicate would build the new boat. Cornelius Vanderbilt was suggested as a possible owner of the new defender, and the names of Harry Payne Whitney and Herman B. Duryea were again coupled as owners and managers of the new boat. A smaller faction among the gossippers accepted a more original interpretation of the secrecy maintained as to the plans for defense of the cup.

SYNDICATE NOT CERTAIN.

"I believe," said a well-known yachtsman who has sailed aboard many cup defenders, "that several gentlemen have announced their willingness to subscribe to a syndicate for the building of the new boat, but that the defense will be undertaken by a syndicate only in the extremity of no one member being settled upon to build and manage the boat. It looks to me that the officers of the club are simply 'holding off' to await further developments."

By every one it is conceded that Capt. "Nat" Herreshoff will design the new defender, and that it will be built at Bristol. As to her manager, in case a syndicate be formed to pay for the boat, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., is regarded as the man most capable of undertaking the task and most likely to be chosen. C. Oliver Iselin's participation in the defense, except perhaps as manager of the old defender Columbia in the trial races, is considered improbable.

At the meeting last night the Chairman of the Building Committee read a letter from the architect of the new clubhouse in West Forty-fourth Street, in which it was stated that the builders would turn the clubhouse over on Dec. 1. The committees in charge will make arrangements for the formal opening on Dec. 15. Secretary J. V. S. Oddie said that $113,000 in voluntary subscriptions for the new clubhouse fund had already been received.

Letters were read from ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan and C. Oliver Iselin, acknowledging the receipt of the engrossed resolutions sent to them by the club, thanking them for their work in connection with the last cup races.

Upon the suggestion of Commodore Ledyard the club voted thanks to B. B. Crowninshield of Boston for his recent valuable gift of photographs of rare old portraits of yachts, including one of the famous old yacht Cleopatra's Barge, built in 1816.

The following Nominating Committee was elected to nominate a list of new officers to be voted on at the first general meeting of the club for 1901: C. Oliver Iselin, J. Pierpont Morgan, James B. Ford, Charles F. Ulrich, F. M. Hoyt, Philip Schuyler, E. M. Brown, C. P. Minton, J. Searle Barclay, and W. H. Osgood.

Thirty-one new members were elected as follows:

Robert L. Forest, Charles W. Morgan, Francis B. Riggs, Capt. Henry C. Haines, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. Commander Charles E. Vreeland, U. S. N.; Paymaster E. P. De Bois, U. S. N.; Lieut. Marbury Johnston, U. S. N.; Paymaster W. T. Gray, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. A. Pearson, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. I. Cone, U. S. N.; C. Ledyard Blair, Capt Cyrus S. Radford, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. Commander James C. Cresap, U. S. N.; Richard T. Wainwright, Capt. Charles S. Sperry, U. S. N.; Henry B. Joy, Lieut. Roscoe Spear, U. S. N.; Surgeon Charles A. Riggs, U. S. N.; Henry Schoitz, Veryl Preston, Lieut. H. A. Bispham, U. S. N.; F. M. Freeman, Capt. James G. Green, U. S. N.; Lieut. Luke McNamee, U. S. N.; Surgeon James C. Byrnes, U. S. N.; E. V. Douglas, Arthur S. Fairchild, Dr. Francis E. Doughty, Paymaster Joseph J. Cheatham, U. S. N.; Frank C. Henderson, Charles J. Canfield.

MR. BRYAN LOST HIS OVERCOAT.

Washington Boy Found It and Gave It to the Police.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—When William J. Bryan was in Washington he became separated from his overcoat, a valuable one, lined with silk. The police were kept busy looking for it all day yesterday until late at night, when a fourteen-year-old boy named Albert Kraft appeared in the First Precinct Station with an overcoat which he said he had found. The overcoat was immediately searched and found to contain several letters from the Democratic National Committee, a pair of men's gloves, a white silk muffler, a skull cap, and a pair of women's gloves, with black stitching.

The police communicated with their confreres at Wilmington, and got the following message from Eugene Massey, the Wilmington Chief of Police:

That is Bryan's coat. Send same to Hoffman House, New York. Also name and address of party who found same and expenses.

The coat and its contents, gloves and all, were sent to New York, after Albert had spent some time in thinking up his expenses.

Eighty-five Clubs
Are within from two to fifteen minutes of the New York Central's Grand Central Station, New York. No wonder clubmen travel on the New York Central.—Adv.

SIR ROBERT HART'S PROPHECY.

Says in Fifty Years There Will Be Millions of Boxers Ready to War Against Foreigners.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Sir Robert Hart, Director General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, in an article in the November number of The Fortnightly Review, takes a pessimistic view of the Chinese situation. He frankly declares his opinion that the Boxer movement "is national and patriotic, has taken hold of the Chinese imagination, and will spread like wildfire throughout the length and breadth of the empire.

"There is not the slightest doubt," says Sir Robert, "that fifty years hence there will be millions of Boxers in serried ranks and war's panoply at the call of the Chinese Government."

Discussing the courses open to the powers, Sir Robert sees a very real "Yellow Peril" ahead, and no hope of a permanent solution.

The morning papers, dealing editorially with Sir Robert Hart's article, admit its importance, but consider that his views are too gloomy and that his ideas of the Boxer movement are a phantasm of a too-sensitive imagination.

SEARCH FOR AN OLD CANNON.

Field Piece, Once Used at Charivaris, Now Wanted for a Monument.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 25.—A six-pounder cannon, which reached the shores of Greenwich nearly a century ago as ballast on a ship, and which was left on the grounds which now form E. C. Benedict's estate at Indian Harbor, in exchange for a cargo of wheat, is buried somewhere in a five-acre lot in Greenwich, and efforts are now being made to find it. To-day Thomas Ritch and Amos Brush started a gang of men at work digging in this lot in order that the cannon may be recovered and used as a monument.

The cannon has a peculiar history. Half a century ago the boys of the town used to draw it on a stone-boat to any house where a wedding was to take place, and use it at a charivari. Custom and cannon grew eventually to be a nuisance.

In February, 1850, Peter Funcheon, an old Irishman, married a girl of sixteen, and at the charivari which followed, every window in the old house was broken by the unusually large charge of powder. Peter came upon the scene with a shotgun and captured the cannon. That night the cannon disappeared, and tradition says that six men, of whom are now dead, broke into Joseph Mead's barn, took out his oxen and cart, and loaded the cannon in the cart. Across lots they went to a bog lot and dumped the gun muzzle down into the ooze. It disappeared from sight, and then and there the men took an oath not to divulge its whereabouts.

William Knapp, now seventy-seven, is very ill, and he has told Ritch and Brush where the gun is dumped. Following his directions they began digging to-day in different spots, but struck only rock. The lot is not as wet now as fifty years ago, and the cannon has probably sunk deeper, so little hope is entertained that it will be found.

GIRL RESCUES TWO CHILDREN.

Drags Her Younger Brothers Through Window of Burning House.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—To the heroic efforts of Mary Dodds, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dodds, is due the rescue of her brothers, John and Norman, aged nine and three years, respectively, from a shocking death.

During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Dodds last evening Mary and a younger sister, Jennie, went down into the cellar, leaving their two brothers asleep in the second story. The older of the two girls lighted a lamp at the foot of the cellar stairway and threw the match into a pile of rags. The rags became ignited, and a blaze quickly sprang up.

Mary found her escape by the stairway cut off. She ran to a window in the front of the cellar and smashed it with both hands, then rushed into the burning house to rescue her brothers. Smashing a window in the front part of the house, she dragged the unconscious forms of her brothers to the opening and succeeded in getting them to the ground.

DIVIDED SKIRTS BARRED.

Mrs. H. P. Colegrove of Chicago Cancels Horse Show Entries.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Mrs. H. P. Colegrove will not ride at the Chicago Horse Show. The management, in the person of Mortimer Levering, Chairman of the Financial Committee, has returned her entrance fees and she has withdrawn, according to his request, the entries of her two horses. Mr. Levering's request was made, he says, as soon as he learned that it was the intention of Mrs. Colegrove to appear in the arena wearing a divided skirt.

Mrs. Colegrove is the originator of the divided skirt as applied to equestrian purposes. Mr. Levering says it was agreed that no woman should ride astride in the ring. Mrs. Colegrove insisted she would not ride in a side saddle. The rejection of her entries was the result.

PRESIDENT ATTENDS A WEDDING.

Will Probably Register To-day—Mr. Root May Remain in Canton Till To-morrow.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 25.—President McKinley and Secretary of War Root, returning from the Sherman funeral at Mansfield, did not reach Canton until late this evening. They stopped over at Massillon, eight miles west of this city, where they were joined by Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Root, and attended the wedding of Arvine C. Wales and Miss Edna Elizabeth McClymonts, children of old-time friends of the McKinleys.

The wedding was an elaborate one, about 350 guests being present, including people from Canton, Cleveland, New York, Chicago, and several from European cities. The ceremony was to have occurred at 6 o'clock, but in order that it might be witnessed by the President, it was delayed nearly an hour, his arrival from Mansfield being later than expected.

Secretary and Mrs. Root will probably remain here until Saturday. The President will probably register to-morrow. It will be next to the last chance of the campaign. He was out of the city on each of the other days.

MEASURE AGAINST TAX DODGERS.

Georgia Legislator Proposes a Restriction Upon Note Holders.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25.—Legislator Jordan of Jasper County is after the noteholder who is receiving good interest and dodges payment of taxes on his paper.

Mr. Jordan proposes as a remedy for this evil a bill which he will introduce to strike at the legality of the contract. He proposes to make all notes non-collectible in the courts that do not bear the stamp of the tax receiver that they have been returned for taxes. The note-holder who fails to make a return of the notes held by himself on the 1st of March and afterward tries to collect the same in the courts under the provisions of this proposed measure cannot do so.

VANDERBILTS' GREAT DEAL

Southern Pacific System Now Passes Under Their Control.

Alliance Refused by Mr. Huntington Made Possible by His Death—A Railway Revolution.

The Vanderbilts have obtained control of the Southern Pacific system.

Negotiations aiming at this accomplishment were begun two years ago, but were summarily disposed of by C. P. Huntington. The property was his, he said; and, owning it, he proposed to keep it. He wanted no alliances which could to any extent make him dependent upon interests other than those for which he himself stood. Thus important deals to which New York, London, and Berlin houses had committed themselves were disposed of.

The death of Mr. Huntington brought about a complete change in the situation. The personal equation disappeared. Nobody, no large interest, had to do with Southern Pacific affairs on any basis other than that of mere commercialism. The element of personality was nowhere involved. Thus, a German syndicate, bidding for a large block of the stock in September, was not without encouragement that its bid would be accepted for 100,000 shares en bloc, at an average of $42 per share. For reasons, which on a business basis were considered satisfactory both here and at London, however, the bid for this 100,000 shares was rejected.

Only within the past few days has there been disclosure of the warrant for the independence of those interests that have to do with the control of the property—this disclosure being that the Berlin order was small, inconsequential, beside offers made for the account of the most important financial interests of this country.

The control of the Southern Pacific system, it can now be said, has been obtained by American financial interests not hitherto identified with the property. Conspicuous in the syndicate obtaining the new control are William K. Vanderbilt, E. H. Harriman, James J. Hill, Norman B. Ream, and James Speyer, the latter, as the associate of Mr. Huntington, having been conspicuously influential in the direction of the company's affairs for years past.

BIG POOL COMPACT.

Early last Summer an important pool compact was entered into through a prominent Wall Street banking house by the terms of which from 300,000 to 500,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock were involved. In this agreement C. P. Huntington was committed for about 25 per cent. of the total, and a similar holding was taken by a representative of the Vanderbilts. At the start this project was chiefly speculative, grew out of one of Mr. Huntington's casual suggestions that money could be made by taking hold of "good things" as contrasted with some stock market derelicts of which he was inclined to make merry.

Mr. Huntington was at that time very bearish upon the iron and steel stocks, which, to his mind, had been shamelessly hypothecated in Wall Street and whose quotations, he believed, were bound to go very far below any quotations up to that time recorded. To Mr. Huntington's mind what Wall Street calls industrial stocks stood largely for bunko games. Such stocks, according to his view, were issued to sell, not at all representing any prospect of either safety in investment or profit.

When, of a sudden, Mr. Huntington dropped out of the ranks, there was something of nervousness upon the part of some of the lesser interests in Southern Pacific market commitments. But out of that situation came a new condition—and in the early part of this month, after careful negotiation, there developed a plan by which W. K. Vanderbilt (or representatives of Vanderbilt interests) agreed to take over a large majority of the holdings in the 300,000 or 500,000 share syndicate. Then was disclosed the fact that such acquisition by the Vanderbilts—added to holdings already in hand—gave to the New York Central crowd what practically amounts to control of the Southern Pacific property.

AN UNRIVALED COALITION.

Within the past week Wall Street became excited over the discovery that control of Mr. Huntington's Pacific Mail property had passed to E. H. Harriman and his associates, including James J. Hill and W. K. Vanderbilt. Explanations given much currency have aimed to represent that only Mr. Harriman had become controller, that Mr. Hill's interest and Mr. Vanderbilt's interest were relatively insignificant. However this may be, it is certain that in the Southern Pacific deal (whereby Vanderbilt interests will control) the corporation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company can be of vast importance. Aside from the Vanderbilt ambition to establish and maintain a transportation line from the Atlantic Coast at New York to the Pacific, and thence to the Far East, (made practicable by New York Central, Northwestern, Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail,) the taking over of Southern Pacific is an accomplishment greater than any other coalition hitherto forecast.

It is the belief of practical railway managers that with the Southern Pacific Railway system under a direct Vanderbilt control there will be at once a complete disposition of most of those elements which hitherto have been interfering with far Western and Southwestern traffic rates. "Vanderbilt control of Southern Pacific," declared one authority yesterday, "will produce actual revolution in Southwestern railroad business. We will have fair dealing. Secret rate cutting will stop. Instead of deception, secret cuts, disturbances, losses, and reprisals we can have profits. In American railway financiering nothing during the past twenty years has been of so much consequence as the possibility that William K. Vanderbilt takes over the Southern Pacific, and puts it upon a level with Union Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, and New York Central."

Acquiring control of the great Southern Pacific system (approximately 8,000 miles) is an accomplishment which makes relatively insignificant the recent taking over by the New York Central of the Boston and Albany property, that acquisition (now practically accomplished) having for a long time been disputed in the face of official announcements through THE NEW YORK TIMES. Vanderbilt control of Southern Pacific may be for a time contradicted. None the less, William K. Vanderbilt is now, for himself and for the interests he represents, in control.

EXTENT OF THE SYSTEM.

The system of railroads known as the Southern Pacific system is controlled by the Southern Pacific Company, a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Kentucky. Its authorized capital stock is $200,000,000, of which $193,802,100 has been issued. The total mileage of the system is 7,614, of which 7,372 miles are operated by the company.

The various roads composing the system, and of the capital stock of which the Southern Pacific Company is the principal owner, are as follows: Central Pacific Railway, Southern Pacific Railroad of California, Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona, Southern Pacific Railroad of New Mexico, Southern Pacific Coast Railway, Louisiana Western Railroad, and Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company.

The Southern Pacific Company owns a controlling interest in the following roads, which are, however, operated independently: Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, Texas and New Orleans, New York, Texas and Mexican; Houston and Texas Central, Austin and Northwestern, Central Texas and Northwestern, and Fort Worth and New Orleans.

Through Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railway and Steamship Company the Southern Pacific Company controls the following independently operated roads: Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific, Direct Navigation Company, the Iberia and Vermillion Railroad. The Oregon and California Railroad is leased and operated by the Southern Pacific Company.

The stock which the Southern Pacific Company owns in these companies was purchased by the exchange for it of Southern Pacific Company stock. The stock of the proprietary lines so purchased is deposited in trust with the Union Trust Company and is not negotiable until the Southern Pacific Company's stock therefor issued has been canceled.

The main stem of the Southern Pacific Company extends from New Orleans to San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., and Portland, Oregon. It has many branches and includes also a steamship line between New York and New Orleans.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN CONTROL.

John W. Gates Said to Have Bought L. H. Harriman's Stock.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Reports are current here that instead of E. H. Harriman securing John W. Gates's stock in the Kansas City Southern Railway, Mr. Gates bought the stock held by Mr. Harriman, thereby securing absolute control of the road. Mr. Gates, it is asserted, will change completely the management of the company and operate it on independent lines.

It is also stated that it is Mr. Gates's intention to buy back the Kansas City, Omaha and Eastern, which is now in the hands of receivers, and to reunite it with the Kansas City Southern. W. G. Brimson, who is now general manager of the Omaha and Eastern, will be made President, it is believed, of the Kansas City Southern.

DEWEY'S GIFT HOUSE AGAIN.

J. E. Fitch, Who Sold It, Replies to Criticisms Against the Admiral and His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—There are signs of a renewal of the insinuations made against Admiral and Mrs. Dewey last year with regard to the purchase of the famous gift house on Rhode Island Avenue.

A paragraph has recently appeared in some newspapers to the effect that the Deweys have packed up the furniture left there by James E. Fitch when he sold the house, and stored it away in an attic in the Admiral's country house. It is stated that Fitch objected to this summary procedure, as many of the trappings of the Rhode Island Avenue house were of great family interest, and he only sold them because of Dewey's urgent request that the house be sold furnished; that Fitch has offered to rebuy "the old Fitch heirlooms," but that Mrs. Dewey has peremptorily refused.

To stop this paragraph going any further, Mr. Fitch has voluntarily issued the following statement:

"As I sold no 'heirlooms' or 'ancient bric-a-brac,' or any 'trappings of great family interest' whatever, when I sold my house to the Dewey committee, I could not have 'offered to rebuy them' from the Admiral, nor could he have 'peremptorily refused to sell.' It is not customary, I believe, to sell heirlooms, and with the house I sold simply the stock furniture, and not a picture, ornament, or single piece of bric-a-brac. I am reliably informed that it is not the intention of Mrs. Dewey to make any change this Winter in the furniture of the house, but should it be otherwise, it is difficult to understand why she should not be as much at liberty as any other woman to rearrange or entirely dispose of the contents of the house if she chooses, and it is a marvel why these misrepresentations of the actions of the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey should be so constantly and persistently made."

FINED FOR DUCK SHOOTING.

Mayor of West Hoboken and His Host Arrested on Great South Bay.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Oct. 25.—State Game Inspectors Ferguson and Overton of Patchogue yesterday arrested Everett T. Rogers of this place and George B. Bergkamp, Mayor of West Hoboken, and William Vetter, Police Sergeant of the same place, whom Mr. Rogers had invited for a day's gunning on Great South Bay. The charge was shooting at wild ducks in the bay from a sailboat.

They were brought before Justice Frederick Smith Wright, where they pleaded guilty, and through the leniency of the Court were fined $15 each, the full fine being $60 each. Mr. Rogers says his party had no intention of violating the law, but were merely following a long-established custom.

NEW MOVEMENT FOR NEGROES.

Plan on Foot to Induce Them to Go Into Business and the Skilled Trades.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The latest movement to uplift the colored race dates from this city. Its plan is to induce negroes to go into business and the skilled trades. The persons who are engineering the movement are all colored, and they have formed themselves into an organization called the Union League.

This league has undertaken the task of making a thorough canvass of the District of Columbia to ascertain how many colored persons there are here engaged in business; their locations and kinds of business, years in business; number of employes, and amount of capital invested. Their investigation also includes the collection of data and a study of their various organizations, churches, secret societies, clubs, &c. Their circulars call for the name and object of the organization; date when organized; time and place of meeting; fees and monthly dues; sick and death benefits; number of members; value of property; amount expended for charity and benefits last year, and names, addresses, and occupations of the principal officers.

This work is under the direct charge of Andrew F. Hilyer, who delivered the principal address at the conference of colored business men which was held at Boston recently at the call of Prof. Booker T. Washington. In order to collect the data required for this study the district has been divided into twenty-one sections, and some of the best-educated colored men in the city have volunteered to devote their time to the thorough canvass of their respective sections. The work of canvassing is already well advanced, and the returns will soon begin to come in.

When this data is collected and published the Union League will call a local conference of colored business men to devise ways and means to induce a larger number of colored persons to go into business and the skilled trades. Lewis H. Douglass is the Chairman of the committee having the conference in charge, and will soon issue the call.

YALE STUDENT SHOOTS CHUM.

Mistook His Friend's Gray Shooting Cap for a Squirrel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 25.—Leroy Hutchinson of Branford, a Yale freshman, accidentally shot his friend, George Foster, in the Branford woods yesterday afternoon. Hutchinson and Foster were out for squirrels, and the two were in a thick wood when the accident occurred. Hutchinson mistook the gray shooting cap of his chum for a gray squirrel and shot Foster in the left side.

The injured man was taken immediately to his home and his wound cared for. His side was filled with shot and he was badly hurt. It is not considered, however, that he is in danger. Hutchinson is nearly crazed with anxiety over the condition of his friend.

Miser's Heirs Have Expectations.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—It is believed much hidden treasure will be discovered in the apartments of Mrs. Henrietta Schmidt, the aged miser found dead here yesterday. John Lock of New York, brother of the woman, has taken charge of the property. Mrs. John Fenner of New York and Mrs. Minnie Mein of Brooklyn are sisters of the dead woman.

"The Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon"
As pictured by Burns are insignificant beside the beauties of the Alleghenies as seen from the Pennsylvania Limited.—Adv.

ALVORD MAY BE IN HANDS OF POLICE

Seen in a Carriage in Company of Three Men.

BANK TAKES ACTION AT LAST

Sets Capt. McClusky After the Thief and Backs Him with Its Resources —Federal Warrant Also Secured.

Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the defaulting note teller of the First National Bank, who in five years managed to steal $690,000 from that institution, may be in the hands of the police. Two residents of Mount Vernon, who are well acquainted with him, declared last night that they had seen him, in company with three men, in a carriage that was being driven rapidly in the direction of this city. No confirmation of his arrest, however, could be obtained up to an early hour this morning.

After delaying for forty-eight hours or more the officials of the bank yesterday called the local police authorities into the case, and also secured a Federal warrant for the arrest of the fugitive. Chief Detective George McClusky held a long conference with the bank officials in the afternoon, and afterward announced that the case had been placed in his hands, and that he would exert every effort to capture the absconder. The bank officials, through Vice President Francis L. Hine, announced that the matter had been officially placed in the hands of Capt. McClusky.

It was stated that the bank officials are determined to prosecute Alvord and will to-day offer a reward for his capture. It was emphatically denied that any steps toward a compromise with the defaulter had been or would be taken.

So far as can be learned, the bank officials and the detectives are still in ignorance as to what use Alvord made of the money he stole from the bank. No trace of any stock speculation has been found, it was said, and the stories that he gambled heavily and patronized

fact that Chief Foley had been there during the day or evening.

The Alvord children, Helen, Harry, and Gladys, were sent away to Stockport-on-the-Hudson yesterday, where Thomas Alvord, the defaulter's brother, has a farm. They drove to the station accompanied by a nurse girl and John H. Murphy, a friend of the family. Mr. Murphy purchased tickets for a number of places so as to throw off the track several persons who were following him. The nurse and the children took the train to Yonkers, where they changed and took another train for Stockport. Mr. Murphy said later in the day that the children had been sent to Stockport so as to relieve Mrs. Alvord, who is still in a highly nervous condition, of their care. It is reported in Stockport that Alvord was seen in that village on Monday.

Mrs. Alvord remained in the house all day, and shortly before noon Dr. Campbell was called in to see her. Dr. Campbell refused to say anything concerning Mrs. Alvord's state of health, but Mr. Murphy, who was at the house several times, said that while she was nervous and at times hysterical, she was far from being in a state of collapse and bore her trouble as well as could be expected.

No Pinkerton men were visible near the house yesterday, and it is evident that they have been withdrawn from that neighborhood, at least. Whatever may be Capt. McClusky's theory as to the whereabouts of Alvord, it is evident that he does not believe that the defaulter is in his house in Mount Vernon, for up to midnight last night not a Central Office man put in an appearance there.

AN ALDERMAN'S SUSPICIONS.

Alderman J. H. Fletcher of Mount Vernon, a prominent member of the Chester Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, claims the credit of having made the first attempt to bring to the knowledge of the officials of the First National Bank the rate at which their note teller was living. His antagonism to Alvord arose out of the fight that the defaulter made when the church put up a temporary structure on Summit Avenue. Alvord got an injunction and the case was fought out in the court for over a year.

When the fight was at its height Dr. Fletcher made some inquiries concerning the standing of Alvord, and then first discovered that he was not a banker or President of a bank, but a note teller in the First National. He knew of the lavish entertainments Alvord was giving, and knew that the pace could not be kept up on a clerk's salary. Meeting a friend of his, who is a bank officer, in New York some moths ago Dr. Fletcher told him the circumstances.

"If that is true," Dr. Fletcher says this person said, "Baker ought to know it, and I'll tell him the first chance I get."

Dr. Fletcher did not see his friend again until about three weeks ago, when he again mentioned Alvord's case to him. Again the friend said he would speak to President Baker, but whether he ever did so Dr. Fletcher does not know.

It has been clearly established, however, that a number of the bank's officers were entertained at Alvord's house on a number of occasions, and that the wife of one of the officers was a frequent visitor there. Whether at these dinners Alvord made the same lavish display of hospitality that marked his other functions to friends could not be learned, but it was at least plain that he maintained a large establishment, had half a dozen servants, a barn full of horses and carriages, and that his house was fitted up in sumptuous style.

It was also stated last night that one of the accompaniments of Alvord's dinners to his New York friends was a stiff game of poker that lasted well into the morning and at which considerable amounts changed hands. Alvord and his friends consumed a great deal of champagne at these poker parties, the defaulter's lavish extravagance being shown as strongly on these occasions as on others. A room was fitted up for the players in which every comfort was provided for them.

WHAT ALVORD'S LAWYER SAYS.

Jacob F. Miller, attorney for Alvord, declared yesterday that he had decided not to make any statement regarding Alvord's affairs.

"I am protecting the interests of my client," he said, "and you cannot expect me to publicly discuss those affairs. I have not seen Mr. Alvord since last week, and I do not know anything about all this talk of a compromise. I do not know that such a course is possible. I do not know whether the bank would accept a compromise. I have never approached any of the officials with a view of effecting a compromise."

"Do you know where Alvord is?" was asked.

"I must refuse to answer that," was the answer.

"Are you in communication with your client?"

"I must also refuse to answer that."

"Have you consulted with Mrs. Alvord about the case?"

"I have seen Mrs. Alvord, but I cannot tell you what we talked about; that would be a violation of the ethics of my profession. When the right time comes and there is anything to be made public on behalf of my client I will make a full statement, but at this time there is nothing for me to do but to keep my lips sealed."

"Have you opened negotiations with the bank officials for the return of any of the money or securities taken by Alvord?"

"That is one of the matters which I must decline to talk about."

"Is it true that Mrs. Alvord will be asked to surrender her diamonds and any property which may be in her name?"

"Any property belonging to Mrs. Alvord will be retained by her. She had no knowledge of what her husband was doing, and the revelation was as great a surprise to her as it was to me. Naturally she is much affected by this whole business, but she is bearing up wonderfully well under the circumstances."

CAPT. McCLUSKY'S STATEMENT

Chief of Detectives Tells of His Interview with Bank Officials and Denies Certain Reports.

The officers of the First National Bank decided yesterday to adopt direct and uncompromising methods to secure the arrest of Alvord. Early in the afternoon Chief Detective George W. McClusky was requested to call at the bank and discuss Alvord's crime with its officers and counsel. Capt. McClusky reached the bank at 2 o'clock, and left it two hours later. He met President Baker, Vice Presidents H. C. Fahnestock and Francis L. Hine, Cashier W. B. Reed, Fisher A. Baker, counsel for the bank, and several of the Directors. The entire scheme and details of the robbery were detailed and explained to him with minute information in regard to Alvord's life and habits and connections which might be useful in running him down, and carte blanche was given to him to act with the entire capital of the institution to back him in bringing the absconder to justice.

In the conference it was established that no individual or agency has Alvord in custody or control, so far as was known to the bank officers; that a Federal warrant for Alvord's arrest has been issued, and that in securing a requital for the robbery of the bank and the injury to its prestige President Baker and the official staff of the banking corporation will be as persistent, relentless, and indifferent to obstacles as is the Bank of England in cases where it has suffered from a malefactor. Capt. McClusky, after the conference, hurried to Police Headquarters and laid aside all other business to map out a plan to catch the fugitive and to detail a number of detectives on various branches of the quest for him.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES saw Capt. McClusky last night. He talked in direct fashion of the events of the day and his plans.

"Yes," he replied to an inquiry about his visit down town, "I went to the First National Bank and passed two hours with its officials in discussing the robbery of the institution by Alvord. I was summoned to the bank by one of its officers. It was, I admit, the eleventh hour for calling on the police to look for and arrest the criminal.

"But I would like it to be clearly understood that I am not 'sore' over being ignored, and my being passed over, to all appearances, will not have any influence over the action I am starting in to take. I am convinced absolutely that there was no intention on the part of the officers of the bank to slight the police. The neglect to call us in was not due to intent. It was an oversight and attributable to ignorance of proper methods to adopt and first impulses, the result of their being suddenly plunged into a turmoil of indignation and excitement.

"I can dispose of some of the stories that are current in regard to the robbery and Alvord. Alvord is not in the custody of the Pinkerton Agency or any other agency or restrained or in the control of any man so far as the bank officers know. They are utterly in ignorance as to his whereabouts. This should dispose of the story that they or their agents are dickering with Alvord, promising lenity in return for restitution of the funds stolen, or part of them. There is no basis for this. The officers of the bank are stubbornly resolved to bring Alvord to justice, cost what it may in money and energy, without regard to the sum he stole. Put it down as certain that from the temper I saw displayed at the conference there will be no compromise."

"Do you think his counsel, Jacob F. Miller, is in touch with him?"

"He may or may not be; that remains to be seen.

"And you are sure that there has been no restitution on condition of compromising the crime in any degree?"

"Positive."

"Or any negotiations to that end?"

"If there are or have been, I have been grossly deceived by the officers and counsel of the bank."

"You think the prospects of catching Alvord are bright?"

"The search has already begun. I think I have caught up, and a day or so will show if my belief that I have 'planted' the fugitive teller was justified. Oh, I'm not going to say where he is in my opinion. I will say that I do not believe that he is far off. Not across the ocean, for instance. A circular describing him will issue tomorrow. The one published was 'faked.' Ours will, I expect, offer a reward for information leading to Alvord's capture. The amount will be settled by the officers of the bank to-morrow.

"I can say that Alvord, when he fled, possessed no package of bills, for $60,000 or any other amount, which he grabbed when he left the bank, and that he did not steal any of the bank's securities. There is no woman in the case. Neither had Alvord an accomplice. His method was too stupidly simple for him to need one. As to his stock gambling, I know Wall Street pretty well, and so far I have failed to discover that he speculated at all. This leads up to the question of what became of the $700,000. I have figured on what he had at Mount Vernon, and what his wife possesses, and the extent of his generous living and large hospitality, but I cannot account for more than $200,000 on the most liberal estimate of all expenditures. That leaves $500,000 unaccounted for. Is this 'salted away' or invested?

"There can be no development of the police search for Alvord before twenty-four hours at the least, but I am glad that this department has had the case intrusted to it. I hope to prove that the bank people were wise in at last coming to us."

United States District Attorney Burnett refused yesterday to discuss the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of Alvord. When asked about it he said:

"It is contrary to the policy of this office to discuss warrants. Matters of that character are secrets of the United States Government and cannot be given to the public. I will neither affirm nor deny any report concerning this matter."

United States Commissioner Shields and United States Marshal Henkel also declined to talk on the subject and referred all callers to the District Attorney.

Superintendent Bangs of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency denied last night a published statement that Alvord was in custody pending negotiations for restitution. He said:

"We have not arrested Alvord, and he has never been in custody. We are not looking for Alvord."

He declined to say what had been done in the case by the Pinkertons, and when asked if his men had seen Mrs. Alvord, he said:

"That is one of the questions I cannot answer. We never discuss our business."

MAY HAVE KEPT THE MONEY.

Search Fails to Reveal that Alvord Speculated in Stocks—Stealings Made Good from Bank's Fund.

The officials of the First National Bank announced yesterday that the robbery by Cornelius L. Alvord had at last been placed in the hands of the police. Vice President Hine, who throughout the case has acted as spokesman for the bank, declared positively that he had no knowledge of the whereabouts of the missing employe. He refused to discuss a report that the bank officials had been in negotiation with the absconder, with a view of recovering some of his booty.

"All that I can say on that point," he said, "is that no restitution has been made."

When Lawyer Baker was questioned about the report he said:

"While the bank naturally wants to recover as much of its property as can be found, no negotiations will be entered into with a thief. We could not think of making any compromise."

Mr. Baker refused to talk about the rumor that the bank contemplated taking steps to attach all property belonging to Alvord or Mrs. Alvord. He refused point blank to discuss what had been done in the direction of getting back some of the money stolen from the bank, and also refused to state what steps would be taken by the bank in the future.

Wall Street was much interested yesterday in a report that just before his disappearance, Alvord appropriated securities to the amount of $200,000, and that he was attempting to arrange with the bank officers for a compromise. This compromise, it was said, was not for the purpose of escaping all prosecution, but to obtain leniency. Mr. Hine and Mr. Baker refused to say anything about the matter, and would neither affirm nor deny the report that the securities were in Alvord's possession.

What Alvord did with the money he stole from the bank is not yet known. No trace of any account with any brokerage house has yet been found, although a thorough search has been made. It has also been pretty well established that there is no foundation for the stories that he was a patron of the exclusive gambling resorts in the Tenderloin, or was a "plunger" at the Saratoga and local race tracks. The belief is gaining ground that Alvord did not dispose of the money he stole, but has it hidden away. If he lost any considerable portion of his stealings in stock speculation, no trace of it has been discovered, and if he speculated to the extent of maintaining a regular account with any of the brokerage houses, he probably did so under an assumed name.

The officers of the bank declined to say a word about the reports that Alvord had speculated heavily or was the financial backer of a big bucket shop.

"The bank," said Mr. Hine, "will not issue any more statements. We have told the public of the theft and how it was done, and from now on we will refuse to discuss the matter. We have given to the public all the information we possessed, and there is nothing more for us to say. The matter is now out of our hands, and has been taken charge of by Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau. Any further information must come from him."

Mr. Hine was asked to what account the amount of the defalcation had been charged.

"The amount was replaced from the contingency account," he said.

"In what form does this account appear in the bank's statement?"

"It does not appear at all in the statement."

"Is this contingency account one kept to offset any loss the bank may suffer, such as the recent defalcation?"

"Yes."

"If any of the stolen money is recovered, how will it be entered?"

"It will be put back in the contingency account merely."

During the day a rumor gained circulation that a few years ago, before Alvord had been made note teller, the bank had suffered a defalcation which amounted to $300,000. This loss was not made public at the time, said this rumor. When the attention of Mr. Hine was called to the rumor, he replied:

"If there was such a defalcation I never heard of it, and I imagine I would have some knowledge of it. The number of rumors which have been in circulation since Tuesday afternoon is certainly astonishing. It is a waste of time for me to consider them."

It was said at the bank that no one had been appointed as yet to succeed Alvord as note teller. It was gossiped in Wall Street that the man who is appointed to the place will not be intrusted with authority such as was possessed by the defaulting teller. The bank will, it is believed, create the position of mail teller, such as exists in many of the big banking institutions, and that he will have charge of all incoming mail and also look after the bank's correspondence with its out-of-town correspondents. It is also believed in banking circles that there will be some change in the bank's method of handling its Clearing House exchanges.

An official of the Clearing House Association said yesterday that no official action would be taken by the association in the Alvord defalcation. He added that it was not a case for the association to handle, but one that concerned merely the individual bank.

ALVORD'S JEWELRY PURCHASES

Partner of Firm He Patronized Says Bank Thief Had No Interest in It.

A persistent rumor has been circulating among the jewelers of this city for the past two days that Alvord had a large interest in a jewelry establishment here. This report has been heard by a great many of the jewelers in the city, and most of them seem to regard it as being well founded. The establishment at which Alvord usually bought jewelry he purchased in this city is that of Bartens & Rice, at 328 Fifth Avenue. Charles F. A. Bartens, the former President of the Bartens & Rice Company, was questioned about the rumor yesterday. He said that so far as he knew Alvord had no connection with the firm.

"I myself have not been connected with it for nearly a year," he continued, "and so of course I cannot say positively whether or not he has an interest in the firm at the present time. I didn't know much about Mr. Alvord. In fact, the only time I saw him was occasionally at the store, where he would drop in to purchase some article of jewelry. Mr. Rice was the man who always waited upon him. He was quite a friend of Alvord, and knew him a great deal better than I do. I used to see them talking together."

Mr. Bartens said that Alvord had spent considerable amounts in jewelry.

"About two years ago," he said, "he was in the habit of coming into the store very frequently. He always made his purchases from Mr. Rice, but of course, as I was a member of the firm at that time, I knew about them in a general way. He was a very liberal buyer, but I couldn't say that he was extravagant. He used splendid judgment in making his purchases and always got his money's worth. He wasn't a man who would make a bad bargain."

Mr. Bartens said that he had never known what Alvord's business was up to the time of the exposure of his defalcations.

"He always paid in cash for his purchases," he said, "and so we didn't bother making inquiries into his business. We always supposed of course that he was a very wealthy man."

Thomas E. Rice, who is Treasurer of the Bartens & Rice Company, denied that Alvord was a partner in the business.

"Has he any interest in the business?" he was asked.

"No," he said, "he has no interest in it whatever. His only dealings with us have been as a customer."

Mr. Rice said that he had known Alvord for about four years.

"I became acquainted with him in the store here," he said. "One day, between four and five years ago, he came in and purchased some article of jewelry. Of course, as a matter of business, I always become as good friends as possible with all the customers. Alvord came in several times and made various purchases, and so I got to be acquainted with him. He told me that he was an officer in the First National Bank. I never made any further inquiries from him, but he gave me the impression that he was a very wealthy man. He spent large sums in jewelry—for a man of moderate means his purchases would have been extravagant. He always paid in cash, and he doesn't owe me a cent. As time went on we became better acquainted. He would drop in very frequently, and I found him a very congenial companion indeed."

"Did you ever visit him at his residence?" Mr. Rice was asked.

"Oh, yes," replied. "He invited me, and of course I didn't want to offend him. I visited him at his home, met his wife and children, and had a very delightful time there. I would like to contradict right here any stories to the effect that he was seen going about with women other than his wife. He was a devoted husband, and from what I saw of his family his home life must have been very happy and contented. I don't place any stock in these stories about his losing large sums in gambling, either. He was a man of the most regular habits. I don't believe he squandered any large amount of money. Of course he lives in fine style, but he always spent the money sensibly."

Mr. Rice said that the news of Alvord's defalcation had been a great surprise to him.

"I hadn't seen him for a month," he said. "The last time I saw him was in this store, where he dropped in to make some purchase. Of course, I have no idea where he is."

McCULLAGH'S MEN ACTIVE.

Arrest of Smith, Called by the Superintendent "King of Colonizers"—McCullagh's New Evidence.

"Sonny" Smith, called by State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh the "King of the Colonizers," indicted for the second time by the Grand Jury Tuesday, was again arrested by McCullagh deputies, whom he had avoided for two days, just as he was going into the Criminal Court Building yesterday to surrender himself. Smith was accompanied by Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, who protested strenuously against the arrest. Despite the strong and continued protests of both, however, Smith was taken to Superintendent McCullagh's headquarters and examined by him before he was arraigned before Judge Newburger in General Sessions and bailed out.

Smith was indicted and arrested on the first day of registration. The indictment was found on two counts and was said to charge that Smith paid Emil Schell and John E. Oakes certain sums of money to vote. The new indictment found Tuesday, also on two counts, was for inducing persons to illegally register, presumably in the Nineteenth Assembly District, last year. The violations of the election law charged in the first indictment, occurred, it is said, in the presidential election four years ago. The indictments were found upon the evidence, principally, of two convicts, now in the Ludlow Street Jail. With Smith, Charles Creamer, an east side politician, was also indicted, but he managed to elude the deputies sent after him and reached the District Attorney's office unapprehended Wednesday. He is now out on $2,000 bail.

Smith endeavored to follow his example, but the deputies were on the watch for him. Judge Newburger admitted the prisoner to bail in $3,000. Senator Sullivan immediately went on the bond, giving as security the Dewey Theatre, in East Fourteenth Street.

James Wilson, colored, was also arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with violating the election laws.

Secretary Hoffman of the Bureau of Elections late yesterday afternoon took to the District Attorney's office a letter from Superintendent McCullagh to the Police Board, inclosing evidence against sixty-three disorderly houses and forty-four gambling houses and poolrooms said to exist on the east side in the Eighth District, of which Martin Engel is the Tammany leader. Each case was accompanied by two affidavits. District Attorney Gardiner went away early in the afternoon, designating Assistant District Attorney J. Forbes Hennessy to receive Superintendent McCullagh' communication and evidence.

Mr. Hennessy, after he had received Superintendent McCullagh's communication, said:

"Next week I will go before a City Magistrate, after looking into these cases, and if the evidence justifies, warrants will be asked for."

Policy Shop Keeper Convicted.

John Myers of 399 Macdougal Street was yesterday convicted in General Sessions of running a policy shop, principally upon the evidence of Edward Reardon, who described himself as Capt. F. Norton Goddard's superintendent of staff, engaged in the collection of evidence against poolrooms and gambling houses. Reardon also admitted that he collected evidence against gambling houses and poolrooms for the Mazet committee.

Arrest of an Election Inspector.

Henry Steinberg of 2,217 Eighth Avenue, an Election Inspector, was arrested last night by Deputy Cashjian of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh's staff on a warrant issued by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court, charging him with violation of the election laws. Steinberg was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

DIED ON HIS SON'S GRAVE.

The Old Father, Last of His Race, Found Dead of Broken Heart.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 25.—Peter Braunersreuther was found cold in death this morning on his son's grave in Lafayette Cemetery No. 2, at the corner of Washington and Saratoga Streets. He was about seventy-five years of age and resided at the corner of Austerlitz and Annunciation Streets. Some time ago his son died, and Braunersreuther never recovered from the blow.

Yesterday afternoon he was seen to enter the cemetery and slowly make his way to the spot where his son's body was interred. He had frequently done this, and those who saw him paid little attention to the grief-stricken old man. When the gates of the cemetery were closed at dusk it was believed that Braunersreuther had departed. This morning the sexton found him lying across the grave. He was dead. Tear marks were on his cheeks. He had died of a broken heart. A note found in his pocket said he was the last of his race.

THE NATION'S POPULATION

Census Bureau's Statistics of Cities Exceeding 25,000.

LAST DECADE'S INCREASE

Percentage Less than from 1880 to 1890—Most Significant Growth in Washington State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The Census Bureau, in a bulletin issued to-day, summarizes the returns of population of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, the individual census of each of these cities having been officially announced heretofore. There are 159 of these, and the bulletin shows that the percentage of increase in their population from 1890 to 1900 was 32.5, as against 49.5 for the same cities in the previous decade. The absolute increase in the population of these cities from 1890 to 1900 was 4,839,136, or 32,426 less than the absolute increase from 1880 to 1890, when it was 4,921,562. The 159 cities combined have a population in 1900 of 19,694,625, against 14,855,489 in 1890, and 9,933,927 in 1880. Of these 159 cities, divided into four classes, 19 had 200,000 and over, 19 had 100,000 and under 200,000, 40 had 50,000 and under 100,000, and 81 had 25,000 and under 50,000. In 1890 there were 28 cities, and 1900 38 cities which have more than 100,000 inhabitants. In 1900 there are 78 cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more, as compared with 58 in 1890 and 35 in 1880.

The combined population in 1900 of the 19 cities of the first class is 11,795,809, as against a population in 1890 of 8,879,105, representing an increase during the ten years of 2,916,704, or 32.8 per cent. The same cities showed an increase from 1880 to 1890 of 2,567,452, or 40.6 per cent.

The 19 cities of the first class comprise New York, which, with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, properly stands by itself; two cities—Chicago and Philadelphia—each of which has a population in excess of a million; three cities—St. Louis, Boston, and Baltimore—which have a population of half a million each; five cities—Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg—which have a population of between 300,000 and 400,000 each; and eight cities—New Orleans, Detroit, Milwaukee, Washington, Newark, Jersey City, Louisville, and Minneapolis—which have a population of between 200,000 and 300,000 each.

CHANGES IN CITIES.

Since the announcement through the newspaper press of the population of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more at the present census, the following changes have been made:

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Population increased from 352,219 to 352,387, owing to an increase in the population of Ward 22 from 15,419 to 15,587.

JOLIET, Ill.—Population decreased from 30,720 to 29,353, owing to a decrease in the population of Ward 6 from 5,386 to 4,019.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Population of Ward 22 decreased from 64,832 to 64,655 and the population of Ward 24 increased from 53,023 to 53,200. This makes no change in the total population of the city.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Population increased from 162,435 to 162,608, owing to an increase in the population of Ward 14 from 9,048 to 9,221.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Population decreased from 163,632 to 163,065, owing to a decrease in the population of Ward 11 from 5,047 to 4,480.

YORK, Penn.—Population increased from 33,654 to 33,708, owing to an increase in the population of Ward 12 from 4,540 to 4,594.

NEW YORK AHEAD FROM 1790.

New York, under the act of consolidation, which became effective Jan. 1, 1898, has grown to be a city of very nearly 3,500,000 inhabitants in 1900, as compared with a population for what was formerly New York City of a little more than 1,500,000 in 1890 and of substantially 1,200,000 in 1880. The population of the territory now comprised within the present limits of New York was, approximately, 2,500,000 in 1890 and 1,600,000 in 1880. It is the premier city of the country in point of population, a position which it has uniformly held at each decennial census since and including 1790.

Chicago, with practically 1,700,000 inhabitants, and Philadelphia, with not quite 1,300,000 inhabitants, hold the second and third places in 1900, the same as in 1890, although in the census of 1880 their positions were reversed, Philadelphia then having very nearly 850,000 inhabitants, as compared with not much more than 500,000 for Chicago.

St. Louis, Boston, and Baltimore, the next largest cities, have not changed their relative rank in 1900.

Cleveland and Buffalo have both increased materially in population during the last ten years, and now take precedence over San Francisco and Cincinnati, which in 1890 were the seventh and eighth places in point of population. Pittsburg also shows a large increase in population since 1890, and is now the eleventh largest city in the country, having exchanged places with New Orleans.

MANY NOTABLE CHANGES.

Among the most notable changes in the rank of cities which have taken place in 1900, as compared with 1880, may be mentioned that of Seattle, which has advanced from the one hundred and fiftieth to the forty-eighth place; Los Angeles, from the one hundred and thirty-fifth to the thirty-sixth place; Duluth, from the one hundred and fifty-sixth to the seventy-second place; Kansas City, Kan., from the one hundred and fifty-third to the seventy-sixth place, and Portland, Oregon, from the one hundred and sixth to the forty-second place. Other noticeable changes in rank from 1880 to 1900 are Birmingham, from 154 to 99; Tacoma, from 155 to 103; Spokane, from 157 to 105; Dallas, from 137 to 88, and Saginaw, from 136 to 82.

The following-named States and Territories in 1900 do not contain any city with a population of 25,000 or more: Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.

Of the whole number of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, 70 are found in the North Atlantic division, 48 in the North Central division, 18 in the South Central division, 12 in the Western division, and 11 in the South Atlantic division. Massachusetts has the largest number of such cities, namely, 20, and is followed by Pennsylvania with 18 and New York with 12.

The most significant growth of cities is that for the three cities in the State of Washington, namely, Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma. These three cities combined had only 4,381 inhabitants in 1880, but their total had increase to 98,765 in 1890 and to 155,232 in 1900, the increase during the past decade being equivalent to 57.1 per cent.

NEBRASKA'S DECREASE.

Nebraska is the only State in which the combined population of the cities contained therein shows a decrease from 1890 to 1900.

Of the total population represented by the 159 cities in 1900, (19,694,625,) 10,098,696, or 51.3 per cent., is contained in the 70 cities situated in the North Atlantic division, and 6,071,861, or 30.8 per cent., in the 48 cities situated in the North Central division, leaving only 3,524,068, or 17.9 per cent., for the remaining cities situated in the other three geographical divisions.

The Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, or what was formerly New York City, increased 35.3 per cent. from 1890 to 1900, as against an increase of 25.6 per cent. from 1880 to 1890. The percentage of increase in Brooklyn Borough was substantially the same from 1890 to 1900 as in the ten years preceding, being 39.1 per cent. and 39.8 per cent., respectively, while Richmond Borough increased 29.6 per cent. from 1890 to 1900 and 32.5 per cent. from 1880 to 1890. The largest percentage of increase is shown in Queens Borough, which increased 75.7 per cent. from 1890 to 1900, as against 53.9 per cent. from 1880 to 1890.

A Plankinton Bank Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 25.—The Plankinton Bank will soon declare another dividend. The sum will probably be sufficient to make the total dividends something like 75 per cent. A great deal of North and South Dakota real estate recently has been sold by the assignee, together with lands in the Northern part of this State. The assignee to-day filed a petition asking for authority to sell the stock of the Homestead Land Company, formerly owned by Frederick T. Day, President of the bank, for $18,000, having been offered that amount for it.

THE BOSSCHEITER MURDER

Residents of Paterson Mutter Threats Against Accused Men.

A GIRL DENOUNCES McALISTER

Agent of Society for the Prevention of Vice Believes "Politics" Will Save Suspects.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 25.—The details surrounding the death of Jennie Bosscheiter, the seventeen-year-old mill girl, who was poisoned in the back room of a saloon in Paterson by four young men of this city last Thursday night, and while in a dying condition was inhumanely treated on a lonely road, and later thrown from a carriage, still furnish the absorbing topic in this city. The jail in which the four accused men are confined continues to be surrounded by a big crowd of spectators, whose very quietness is regarded as ominous by the officials, and has lead to extra precautions being taken to guard the jail.

The police and some of the local journals, the latter especially, deny with a vehemence almost hysterical that there is the slightest menace in the throngs constantly surrounding the jail, but it is a well-known fact that steps have been taken by the authorities looking toward the safety of the prisoners.

The impression has got abroad that the wealth and social prominence of the families of the accused will play an important part in a determined effort to set free the four men now in prison, and this impression has drawn forth ominous expressions from many of the thousands of working people who make up the bulk of Paterson's population.

Many men on the streets of this city have been heard to say to-day that an attempt was already observable on the part of at least one local afternoon journal to palliate the awful crime. The threat is freely made that if the law fails to mete out what is popularly believed to be simple justice, there are thousands ready to take the matter into their own hands.

The best legal talent in the entire State has already been retained for the defense, and the respective families of the prisoners are actively engaged in buttressing the case of the accused. The police, who are really putting forth their very best efforts, are meanwhile hard at work filling in what they now term the least important links in the chain of evidence.

That no additional arrests were made in the case to-day is explained by the statement that the police, knowing the tremendous weight of financial and political influences that will be brought to bear against the prosecution when the case is called to trial, are trying by a series of promises of immunity to a number of persons more or less implicated to secure an array of State witnesses whose combined testimony will be overwhelmingly conclusive.

STRENGTHENING THE CASE.

The police know positively the drug clerk who sold knockout drops to McAlister, one of the accused, who is charged with having actually drugged the victim of the murder. They also know the woman who, in Christopher Saal's saloon on the night when the girl was drugged, made sure that there were no possible spectators on the street before the body of the senseless girl was carried out and bundled into the hack. The police, it is known beyond a doubt, are considering the advisability of using these persons as State witnesses rather than place them on trial as accessories before the fact.

Each day's developments in the tragedy but accentuates the appalling social conditions existing in Paterson. Voluntary stories told by working girls who have strayed near the precipice that means ruin, and others who have fallen, through the wiles of a certain class of young men of the city, all tend to draw the toils more tightly about the four men whom fate alone, it is said, has singled out as the victims of a hideous system in which scores of Paterson men are implicated.

To-day there is revealed a terrible story which implicates Walter McAlister still more deeply, and drags into more disrepute both Kerr and Campbell. It is the story voluntarily told the police and to reporters by Elizabeth Schaub, another pretty mill girl, who says she fell a victim to McAlister's wiles. It is exactly similar to that of Jennie Bosschieter, except that it did not end in death. Elizabeth Schaub is twenty years old and is employed as a ribbon weaver at Meding's mill in this city.

She tells simply and directly how she met McAlister last Spring, and how he pursued her until she left her home for him under promise of marriage. She fully believes she and another girl were drugged by McAlister and Kerr at a roadhouse the evening before last Decoration Day.

Concluding, the girl said:

"I probably never should have told these things but for the murder of Jennie Bosscheiter. When I heard that McAlister was arrested for it I was as sure as could be that he was guilty. I have seen the bottle of stuff that he used to carry in his pocket. It looked almost like water. Kerr was a bad man, too, and Bertha Simmlinghause, a friend of mine, came to me crying one time and told me she had been defending herself from Andrew Campbell. I know nothing about William Death, except to see him occasionally in company with the other men. I went with my father to Chief Graul on Monday night and told him I was willing to tell what I knew about McAlister."

MANY OTHER CASES.

The freedom with which McAlister appears to have used knock-out drops is becoming more plain every hour. Cases in which he employed the drug are piling up.

In the latter part of July or the early part of August McAlister and Kerr had another experience with the drug, and McAlister appears to have had an experience alone, and the victim came near dying. Then McAlister and Kerr had one in which they are said to have fled from two girls who were thought to be dying. Jennie Bosscheiter's case appears to be the third in which too much of the stuff was used.

The main facts of the July or August case were told to-day by a man who formerly kept a roadhouse in Bergen County. The two girls accompanying McAlister and Kerr on the night in question were both under eighteen years of age. Who they were is not certain. They appeared at the resort, which is near the Erie short-cut tracks, in a four-seated rig.

The proprietor says he had gone to bed when the men awakened him and said there were two very sick women in the carriage. The proprietor went down and saw that the two girls were dangerously sick. He feared they were dying, and advised that they be taken to a room. Each of the men carried a girl to a bedroom, and both were laid upon the bed. The hotel man demanded that a doctor be sent for. McAlister and Kerr ran down stairs, saying they would bring a physician at once. They leaped into the rig and drove away. They never returned nor sent a doctor. The hotel man sat up all night tending the girls as best he might with such simple remedies as occurred to him. It was morning when the girls were able to go home, and the hotel man paid their fares back to Paterson from the Ferndale station.

A Paterson druggist said yesterday that the control of poisons by the law is far from being strict enough. The sale of drugs and poisons is largely left to the honor of the drug clerk. A proprietor could not be responsible.

The terrible condition of affairs existing in Paterson was outlined to-day by Arthur W. Bishop, Acting President of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Paterson agent of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, who said that the police were utterly unable to cope with the social evil that has menaced Paterson for years on account of the weakness of the law and the Grand Jury system.

SOME SINISTER INFLUENCES.

"Although vice in its most insidious form," said Mr. Bishop, "has gathered in its thousands of victims in this as well as many other New Jersey cities and towns, we have been able to secure very few convictions. Out of a population of 135,000, the Sheriff of Passaic County, for instance, has the power to select the panel of 100 men from which the Grand Jury is drawn. These men are always of the same politics as the Sheriff, and are selected at the behest of the men who have contributed to his election. The result is that when a case comes up certain men go to the Sheriff and say, 'I'd like to have so and so on the Grand Jury. I've done a good turn for you. You can do one for me.'

"The result is the Sheriff helps his friends and the jury so selected finds no indictment. Within the last year we have sent to the Grand Jury thirty cases of young girls being mistreated here in Paterson. Of this number not over five indictments have been returned. Three were returned by one jury and two by another. Less than two years ago we arrested twenty-two Chinamen. Eleven girls pointed out their assailants. Of these twenty-two men sixteen pleaded not guilty at the preliminary hearing, five pleaded guilty, and two proved alibis. And yet the Grand Jury found not a single indictment. There is said to have been $10,000 spent in securing the freedom of these men. One great trouble is that under the law the Public Prosecutor has no right to enter the Grand Jury room unless sent for. He cannot urge a case there. A Grand Juryman gets $2 a day for four hours' work. He is given the job for political services and the Sheriff is his boss.

"Cases similar to that of Jennie Bosscheiter, with the exception of death, are of almost nightly occurrence here. Hall the saloons in town derive a good part of their income from their back-room trade, which involves the ruining of young working girls. Nearly every road house subsists almost entirely on the trade derived from couples and quartets from Paterson, among which are young girls. Every one here knows this, but under the law it is almost impossible to check the evil; few try to do it. The churches do nothing; have done nothing for years. The parsons appear to be busy with other work. What that work is I do not know.

"What will be done with the four men now in jail? Nothing, in my opinion. They are all Democrats, and Sheriff Hopper is a Democrat. The Grand Jury is made up of Democrats, the brother of Kerr is a brother-in-law of Mayor Hinchliffe, a Democrat. This does not necessarily argue their acquittal, of course, but the tremendous influence of the families involved is already apparent, I think.

"There is the cab driver, who could be indicted as an accessory to the murder. He is released on $500 bail. He is the chief witness for the prosecution. He was a member of the family of any one of the accused I would willingly give him $2,500 to leave the city. Every influence will be brought to bear to save the men. I think the effort will be successful. It is a terrible situation, but long experience causes me to express myself as I do."

Mr. Bishop is authority for the statement that a monster mass meeting of the respectable citizens of Paterson is being arranged to protest against the terrible condition of the city.

SHOT THROUGH A WINDOW.

John Wunski Seriously Injured at His Home in Brooklyn.

While sitting on the edge of his bed preparing to retire, John Wunski of 131 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, was mysteriously shot last night. Wunski lives with his wife on the first floor of that address. The bullet came through the window glass and struck the man in the forehead, glancing off and imbedding itself in the woodwork.

His wife saw him topple over, and her screams brought several neighbors to the room. An ambulance took the man to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was said his condition was critical. Mrs. Wunski and the neighbors told the police that they did not hear the discharge of a revolver. The wife added that her husband, so far as she knew, had no enemies. Detectives are investigating the matter.

AN INCENDIARY'S SUICIDE.

Pennsylvanian Convicted of Arson Kills Himself with Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 25.—Shortly before midnight last night John Dwight, a prisoner in the Berks County Jail, serving a five years' sentence for arson, set fire to himself with suicidal intent. After intense suffering he died this morning. Prison Watchman Baker discovered the fire. He summoned assistance, and the burning clothing was stripped from Dwight's body. Although perfectly conscious, Dwight never uttered a sound.

When asked how the fire had started he coolly replied:

"I did it myself with a match," but he would give no further details. Dwight was a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

EXQUISITE FOX SKINS.

Some of the Rare Ones Are Worth Their Weight in Gold.

The New York women will have an opportunity this Fall of wearing the most exquisite and valuable furs known among those beautiful adjuncts to feminine wearing apparel. A big Sixth Avenue shop which has a large and fashionable clientele, has a number of beautiful fox skins that are worth their weight in gold. Many people do not know that a black fox skin is as rare as it is beautiful, and has a value in proportion to its rarity. The black fox belongs to the silver fox family; it is a Siberian animal, and probably not more than two dozen of the skins are to be found.

The gem of the up-town collection is one of these black skins, which sold for more money than was ever before paid for a single skin. There is another skin almost equally beautiful, and the pair, which will make a muff and boa for some fortunate woman, are worth $6,200. The skins are made up according to the individual taste of the wearer, the muff twisted

HIS PARTY'S WELCOME FOR GOV. ROOSEVELT

Completed Plans for the Demonstration in the City.

THE MEETING AT THE GARDEN

A Parade of Vast Extent — Music by Many Bands Playing in Unison —The Fireworks.

Gov. Roosevelt will arrive in this city at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. At 4:45 o'clock an escort of police and three carriages, containing a committee to receive him, will leave the Republican County Headquarters, at 1 Madison Avenue, and proceed to the Grand Central Station.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, President of the Republican County Committee; Cornelius N. Bliss of the National Committee, and George R. Manchester will ride in the first carriage. William H. Ten Eyck, Frederick S. Gibbs, and Joseph H. Manley will be in the second. In the third will be William Barnes, Jr., Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, and Franklin Murphy of New Jersey.

On the arrival of Gov. Roosevelt's train they will drive down Fifth Avenue, and are expected to reach the Fifth Avenue Hotel at about 6 o'clock. They will be met there by Senator Thomas C. Platt, B. B. Odell, Jr., ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Senator William P. Frye of Maine, and J. K. Richards. An informal reception will be held in one of the parlors of the hotel.

The party at 6:15 will sit down to dinner in Parlor D R, which has been very handsomely decorated. Gen. Greene will sit at the head of the table, at his right will be Gov. Roosevelt, and at his left Senator Platt. The dinner will be over in time to start for Madison Square Garden at about 7:45 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the speaking will begin.

THE GARDEN SPEAKERS.

Gen. Greene will preside. He will make a short speech and will then introduce Gov. Roosevelt. Following Gov. Roosevelt Gen. Greene will introduce ex-Secretary Fairchild. He will be followed by Mr. Odell, ex-Gov. Black, Senator Frye, and Solicitor General Richards.

The party will then return to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, have supper, and engage in an informal conference on the progress of the campaign. Gov. Roosevelt, escorted by a squad of police, will then leave the hotel and go to the house of his sister where he will spend the night. Mr. Manchester, Gen. Greene, and Mr. Ten Eyck, with a squad of police, will go there to meet the Governor to-morrow morning, and take him to the Erie train at 9 o'clock.

While the speeches are going on in the Garden the musical programme and the outside meetings will be in progress. Fifteen stands have been put up, under permits issued by the Park Department, and five speakers at each stand have been instructed to be on hand at 8 o'clock.

The fireworks display will take place in Madison Square Garden, beginning as nearly as possible at 6:30 o'clock and continuing about an hour. The musical part of the outdoor demonstration will begin shortly after the speaking in the Garden. At 8:45 o'clock the searchlight on Madison Square Garden will give a signal, and all the bands assembled in the neighborhood will play "The Star-Spangled Banner," forty-two bands, all told. At 9:30 the searchlight will give the signal again, and all the bands will play "America," and then at 10:15 they will play "The Star-Spangled Banner" again.

OUTDOOR MEETINGS.

The fifteen outdoor meetings will be held at the following points:

Stand A, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, in Park; Samuel McMillan, presiding officer.—Speakers—Henry Hurdwicke, Samuel Morris, C. O. Mass, Dr. Frank Donaldson, and J. W. Uppercu.

Stand B, Park sidewalk, Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, James R. O'Beirne presiding officer.—Speakers—Sixt Carl Kapff, George Cromwell, Julius Schwartz, William McKinney, and John S. Wise, Jr.

Stand C, park, southwest, opposite 3 East Twenty-sixth Street; presiding officer, Armitage Matthews.—Speakers—Oscar Hoffstadt, Robert W. Thompson, Jr., Col. A. M. Davies, E. A. Sumner, Jerome Carty, and Philip Berg.

Stand D, park, southwest, opposite 11 East Twenty-sixth Street; Martin Saxe, presiding officer.—Speakers—Lyman W. J. Reddington, F. A. Ware, J. A. Heckman, Thomas Bingham, and A. F. Cosley.

Stand E, park, southwest, opposite 19 East Twenty-sixth Street; William S. Bennet, presiding officer.—Speakers—Alexander V. Campbell, R. G. Kelsey, Edward F. McCaskie, Samuel Cohen, and D. V. Howell.

Stand F, Madison Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets; Henry Gleason presiding officer.—Speakers—A. L. M. Ballowa, Charles S. Dana, H. B. Philbrook, A. Dinsmore, and W. A. Purrington.

Stand G, Madison Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets; M. J. Harrington presiding officer.—Speakers—F. C. Tanner, Ferdinand Zeigel, C. W. Edwards, J. Elperin, and L. A. Pease.

Stand H, Madison Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets; Warren Higley presiding officer.—Speakers—D. Litchfield, Major H. D. Tyler, Norman J. Marsh, H. M. Greene, and L. J. Obermeyer.

Stand J, southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street; Gilbert Ray Hawes, presiding officer. Speakers—J. H. Boyes, Joseph Bilhilf, Hiland Flowers, I. L. Lee, and John McCaskill.

Stand K, Park sidewalk, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street; H. Frank Lloyd, presiding officer. Speakers—Arthur Helme, William Francis Ireland, and Phil. D. Dillon.

Stand L, Park sidewalk, Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street; John A. Dutton, presiding officer. Speakers—Col. B. A. Jamison, Herbert H. Kellogg, William Kompel, and A. S. Homer.

Stand M, Park sidewalk, Fifth Avenue opposite Twenty-fifth Street; O. Willetts Van Nest, presiding officer. Speakers—Charles H. Moore, T. F. Price, J. J. Russell, and W. I. Lee.

Stand N, Park sidewalk, Fifth Avenue opposite Twenty-fifth Street; Thomas F. Wentworth, presiding officer. Speakers—R. M. Robinson, N. A. Shibley, H. C. Sweeney, and A. B. Nevin.

Stand O, Park sidewalk, Fifth Avenue near Twenty-sixth Street; Robert N. Kenyon, presiding officer. Speakers—L. G. Schroeder, Aaron Marks, and J. W. Bigelow.

Stand P, south end of Worth Monument Triangle; Jacob Kemple, presiding officer. Speakers—John Dougherty, P. J. Kennedy, M. J. Nerney, and Henry C. Hazzard.

An immense crowd is expected in and about Madison Square, and messenger boys will distribute 200,000 copies of patriotic songs, so that all may join in the singing when the bands play. One feature will be a chorus of 500 voices.

THE GREAT PARADE.

The parade, it is expected, will be one of the most striking ever witnessed in New York.

The Richmond County division will arrive at the Battery at 7:35 o'clock and will join the rendezvous of the paraders from the First New York district at Spring Street.

The men from the Fifth District will form on Eighth Street and will meet those from the Seventh District at Sixth Avenue and Twelfth Street.

Groups C and D, including several mounted companies, will consist of three divisions of not less than 7,000 men under the command of James E. March. They will form on Marion Street.

Group E will be composed of Republicans from the Ninth and Eleventh Districts and the First Voters' Club of the Ninth. They will form on Eighth Avenue between Twenty-second and Thirty-fourth Streets.

Group F, composed of men from the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Districts, will assemble on the west side, between Fortieth and Fifty-fifth Streets.

In Group G will be the Republican paraders from the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Assembly Districts. They will number nearly 10,000, and will form on Columbus and Eighth Avenues, between Sixty-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets.

Group H, which takes in the Republicans of the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Districts, will form at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street.

In Group I will be Republicans from the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts. They will form at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, and Madison Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

Men from the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirtieth Assembly Districts will comprise Group J, and will form on Third and Lexington Avenues, between Seventy-third and Eighty-sixth Streets.

Lexington and Second Avenues, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-seventh Streets, will be the scene of the formation of the men in Group K.

The Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Assembly District Republicans will make up Group L. They will form on the east side avenues, between Second and Fourteenth Streets.

In Group M will be Republicans from the Second, Fourth, Eighth, and Twelfth Assembly Districts. Their formation will be on Park Row, East Broadway, Forsyth and Grand Streets.

The men from the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Annexed District will proceed to the Grand Central Station by special trains, and form on Fifth and Madison Avenues.

Group O will be composed of the Capt. F. Norton Goddard contingent from the Twentieth District. They will form in East Thirty-first Street.

In Group P will be the colored Republicans and representatives from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. They will form on Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Streets, near Sixth Avenue.

In Group Q will be four divisions of the Austro-Hungarian League, who will form on Second Avenue, near Sixth Street.

GRAND MARSHAL'S STAFF.

Grand Marshal William Halpin has appointed the following aides on his personal staff:

Frank B. Newell,	John Young,
Charles A. Newell,	Ely Rosenberg,
Philip W. Reinhardt,	Thomas J. Broderick,
Edward C. Stumpf,	Alexander S. Williams,
Jefferson A. Simonds,	Col. G. H. Newson,
E. N. Blackberry,	Edward J. Trolan,
John G. Gent,	David W. Dobson,
John T. Kane,	F. L. V. Hoppin,
Barth Lynch,	Robert Arnold,
H. W. Baldwin,	Frank Jeroloman,
Thomas H. McCarrick,	S. Prentice,
John C. Dorland,	Henry Henkel,
Neil McLellan,	George B. C. Hogan,
Ed Clark,	Edward Barry,
Stephen Costor,	A. Glassheim,
J. J. Flynn,	R. Stewart,
William S. Robling,	D. W. Dobson,
William S. Germain,	Ed. C. Trolan,
Frank J. Martin,	George H. Faxon,
Martin Cherry,	F. Ely.

STANCHFIELD ON THE CANALS.

Says Gov. Roosevelt Did Not Even Try to Punish Conspirators.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 25.—John B. Stanchfield arrived in Hudson this afternoon, and, after being driven about the city by a committee of the local Democracy, was greeted at the Opera House this evening by a large and enthusiastic audience. During the course of his address Mr. Stanchfield said:

"Gov. Roosevelt, at Canastota yesterday, to the question, 'What about the canals?' replied, 'The canals are under good management at present.' Observe the implication in 'at present.' Evidently Gov. Roosevelt believes that the canals lately were not under good management. It is well known that Gov. Black was denied a renomination because the party boss feared to go to the people with him at the fore while the canal scandal was still fresh.

"For the utter waste of $9,000,000 upon the canals the Republican Party has not been punished. Not a dollar has been returned to the treasury. Not one rascal has been incarcerated. Not one conspirator has been retired from party management. Mr Black has been condemned for the fact of the wrongdoing during his administration. What of Roosevelt, who, despite his promises of strenuous endeavor, not only failed to punish but failed to attempt punishment? What do you think of a man who as a candidate makes promises almost ferocious in their intensity to avenge the people's wrongs and as Governor waits for the statute of limitations?

"With the State's expense doubled, with the grew canal frauds unpunished, with a system of Government by commission established at Albany, with a State constabulary measure promised, Gov. Roosevelt has the audacity to appeal to the record of the past six years and Mr. Odell to promise the State two years more of it."

SEVEN SPEECHES BY DEPEW.

"Beware of Pickpockets" Interpreted Politically—Prosperity His Theme.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 25.—Senator Depew made some political speeches to-day, the last before an audience that filled the Ogdensburg Opera House to its utmost capacity.

The first stop was at Carthage. The whistles of the factories gave a greeting to the train as it came to a stop. Five hundred persons awaited the train. They cheered the Senator several times during a twenty-minute speech.

A railroad workman shouted: "How are you, Chauncey?"

The Senator replied: "Good morning," and then, turning to the audience, the Senator said: "There's nothing like meeting an old friend."

At Watertown Mr. Depew was compelled to make two addresses, speaking first in the armory and later before an overflow meeting.

At Philadelphia he spoke ten minutes from the end of his car to a standing crowd of 300 people. A boy on the railroad track gave the Senator the cue for the Senator's start in his speech. The urchin shrieked: "Look out for pickpockets!" The Senator replied: "The warning of this little boy reminds me of a story. When Mr. Bryan accepted the Populistic nomination for the Presidency, in his speech at Topeka he said: 'Gentlemen, look out. I see pickpockets among you.' In 1896 he would not have made that remark, for there was not one of those Populists then who had anything in his pockets to pick."

At Gouverneur Mr. Depew noticed that a number of children were present, and addressed himself for at least five minutes to them. He said:

"I am glad to see so many children present. I love to see them come to political meetings, or to go anywhere where they can be educated on the political history of our country, on the principles and policies of the parties who govern our country. I want the children of the country to study the old flag, and study what the old flag stands for. I want them to understand that the flag can never be hauled down on any foot of ground which this country has acquired either by conquest or treaty or both." He closed his address by reminding his hearers of the condition in which things were left by the repeal of the McKinley Tariff bill.

"That," said the Senator, "blew us all up, blew up the factories, blew up the foundries, blew up business, and all came down with a sickening thud. But since 1896 we have got rid of our bruises, and all have something to do."

At De Kalb Junction the audience consisted, in part, of a large number of laboring men just out of the shops, who had taken their positions on a freight train on the side track. The Senator began to tell the crowd the difference between industrial conditions in 1896 and those of 1900. Somebody in the crowd asked: "What have you people done since?"

Senator Depew replied, quickly, "We have given employment to you and to all these men," pointing to the men standing on the freight cars.

The report was greeted with a quick, sharp shout, especially by the men on the freight train. Senator Depew then turned to the crowd before him and closed his speech, saying: "Now, my friends, Mr. Bryan farms on wind. We improve farms."

In the course of his speech here Mr. Depew said:

"For the 103 years prior to the commencement of the Administration of President McKinley the balance of trade in favor of the United States was $386,000,000, while for the three years of McKinley's Administration it has been $1,600,000,000, or nearly five times that of the 103 years. The effect of pouring into our laps this vast sum and of continuing this from year to year is incalculable. It is felt in every avenue of business and in every employment. It has made us in a single year a creditor Nation.

"Instead of a money starvation predicted by Col. Bryan in 1896, the plethora of money has made it so cheap that the loans on call are cheaper in Wall Street than in London, Paris, Berlin, or Vienna. There were never so many farms on which the mortgages have been paid as in the last four years, never so many farmers who could spend so much for improvements or additions; there never has been such full employment for labor, and wages have never been so high before."

MR. ODELL'S PREDICTION.

Confident of Republican Majority of 100,000 in New York.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Republican candidate for Governor, addressed a large Republican mass meeting at the Academy of Music here to-night.

In the course of his speech he said that from what he had ascertained of the political affairs of the State, as Chairman of the State Committee, he could confidently predict a Republican majority of 100,000 in New York.

Steel Booths at Congested Points.

The Police Board at its meeting yesterday afternoon passed a resolution embodying the recommendations of Chief Rodenbough to avoid congestion in polling places where there has been an unusually large registration this year, by placing steel polling booths in the street in front of the places that are too small. Exceptionally efficient Boards of Election Inspectors will be detailed for the places and they will be guarded by more than the ordinary number of policemen.

ROOSEVELT AT SYRACUSE

Crowd of Over 35,000 Welcomes Him to the City.

DISCUSSES CANALS AT AUBURN

Bryan's Reply to Silver Questions—Twelve Speeches in Five Counties —Ice Trust Again.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Partisan interest and spirit have been tested here twice in a week, on Thursday last by the visit of Col. Bryan and to-day by the coming of Gov. Roosevelt. Syracuse was very much crowded last Thursday night about the neighborhood of Clinton Square. It was much more crowded to-night in the same neighborhood. In addition, the streets along a line of march of many uniformed clubs were occupied by dense throngs out to see the sight. Many of these clubs came from a distance, from Utica, Cazenovia, Granby, Fulton, and Oswego, all at excursion rates enjoyed by anybody who desired to attend, a privilege the Democrats say was not extended to them on the occasion of Bryan's visit.

The parade, composed of about 6,000 men, was a brilliant one, eliciting very general and hearty applause. A remarkable feature was the King Family Republican Club, consisting of King, Captain, and his eleven sons, all Republicans and all voters. The officers directing the parade all rode in automobiles.

The street crowd is estimated by police and other competent observers to have numbered fully 35,000, although some estimates go as high as 40,000. It was eager to applaud, and full of McKinley cheers. At the Wieting Opera House, packed as it was when Bryan spkeo, there was not room for more than 3,000, and apparently three times that number crowded Clinton Square in front of the theatre where an outside meeting was held.

Both meetings were perfectly quiet. The Governor was not provoked by interruptions or questions. Democrats say that Mayor McGuire gave stringent orders to the police to knock on the head anybody who attempted in any way to interfere with the Republican meetings. Whether he did that, or whether Syracuse simply assumed a spirit of fair play that needed no instruction, the result was the best of good order. After the parade, which the Governor reviewed, Genesee Street was almost impassable, owing to the evrowds surging in all directions on the way home. The Republicans regard the demonstration as a highly successful exhibition of party zeal.

ATTITUDE TOWARD ICE TRUST.

In his speech here the Governor talked for an hour, touching most of the issues involved, but dwelling particularly on trusts and military matters. He addressed his audience mostly on the same lines as he has spoken before on these issues. In speaking of the trust question, he said in part:

"Now there is a trust here in New York, the Ice Trust. I have no doubt that the great bulk of the people who have gone into the Ice Trust went in as investors, just as they would in any other corporation whose shares were floated on the market.

"What I want to call attention to and to emphasize is the utter insincerity, the base hypocrisy of men like Mr. Croker, who denounce trusts in general and in far more sweeping terms than I—because I intend to make my words good by deeds when the time comes—who denounce trusts as an unmitigated evil and then become the most prominent stockholders in a trust that has excited more indignation than any other in this State.

"I cannot tell you, nobody can tell you, whether the courts will decide that that trust is an illegal monopoly and can be dissolved under the statutes. I cannot say anything about that, any more than sitting as I do in my judicial capacity I could say without any evidence before me whether any official was guilty or innocent because of his connection with that trust. In each case the decision will be on the merits under the law. It will be so by the courts, it will be so in my case, and whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican won't weigh that [snapping his finger] with me."

SPEECHES IN FIVE COUNTIES.

The Governor traveled to-day a circuitous route through the Counties of Oneida, Jefferson, Oswego, Cayuga, and Onondaga, beginning at Utica, swinging around by the east and north to Oswego, at the edge of Lake Ontario, and ending at Syracuse, reached from the west by way of Auburn.

Of speeches long and short he has made twelve at nine places. He has visited these places, Oswego, Auburn, and Syracuse, that were visited last week by Mr. Bryan. In point of numbers the demonstrations for Roosevelt were palpably larger at Oswego and Auburn, and at Syracuse it was certainly not a less imposing turnout considered as to its size. When a comparison is made as to the enthusiasm for Bryan or Roosevelt, the advantage is so obviously with the Republicans in all places except Syracuse as to defy dispute.

While Syracuse made a superb demonstration for Roosevelt, in which the common superiority of the Republican organization was shown, the city of Chairman McGuire gave Bryan a reception so large and enthusiastic that it represent it otherwise than as creditable and as indicating good Democratic organization and some interest in Bryan would be preposterous indifference to facts.

The fourth day of campaigning began in Utica, and took the Governor into a section bubbling with Republican enthusiasm. From the start, at all points, the audiences were characterized by a confidence that Mr. Bryan missed outside a few large cities. Leaving Utica at 8 o'clock, cheered by a gathering of people who were determined to see him off, the Governor was taken by way of Rome to Camden, a little place that is the home of Attorney General Davies, where at 9 o'clock 500 cheering people heard the Governor's speech, beginning with a complimentary allusion to Davies and the assurance that the man who had filled his office so well for the past two years was almost certain of re-election for two years more.

West Camden was not scheduled for a stop, nor Richland, but a little group at the first station was saluted by the Governor, and at Richland he expressed to the fifty men present his gratification at meeting them again in a section familiar to him, and then shook hands with pretty nearly all in the crowd.

LARGE CROWD AT WATERTOWN.

A fog that had made the early morning a bit chilly and depressing was driven away by the sun before Watertown was reached, at 10:30 o'clock. A Summer day in October, where the foliage of the country was ablaze with the color, helped to make this and later stages of the day's journey comfortable to the Governor and his party and fortunate for the committees of arrangement at the places visited. The station at Watertown was crowded when he reached there. The usual rush was made toward the private car of the Governor, men, women, and struggling for vantage places from where they could see the candidate escorted to a carriage. Local committeemen filled other carriages; a band struck up a lively march, some uniformed clubs, with officers mounted, led the way, and while cannon boomed and factory whistles blew the procession moved out to and along the public square to its west side.

Dense crowds made a wall on each side that kept up a running cheer, which became a powerful shout as the Governor was driven to a platform around which were gathered some 5,000 or 6,000 persons. The usual crowd of small boys was there, and not all were for McKinley. They shouted "Bryan," and the other boys shouted "McKinley," and the shrill conflict continued until Gov. Roosevelt stretched out his hand, after the adult cheer of welcome had subsided, as if to say, "Be at peace, little children."

The juvenile Bryanite has been the chief offender in the way of interruption from the beginning of the trip. He was bold at Newburg. He was persistent last night at Utica, swarming about the Governor's car to shout for Bryan, although the Governor was not there, but none of the young Bryanite obstruction of free speech or disturbers of order yet encountered can be compared with those of Norwich for insolence and indecency.

Having pleasantly parried one man's shout for Bryan right in front of the platform, the Governor referred gracefully to State Engineer Bond, candidate for re-election, who was on the platform, with other prominent local Republicans, and congratulated his hearers that Mr. Bond was about to be again elected. After a discussion of State conditions, in which he said that the canals had been administered with as much care as if they were the business of a private firm, he turned to Bryan and his appeals to the spirit of discontent among farmers and others, and told his audience that in four years farm property, instead of declining in value, as Mr. Bryan had repeatedly asserted, had increased in value nearly $700,000,000, or between 35 and 40 per cent., so that the farmer had received a share of prosperity, if not all that Mr. Bryan told him he deserved and should enjoy.

Among the escorting party on the train when it left Watertown were George B. Sloan and John T. Mott of Oswego. They told Gov. Roosevelt on the way that Mr. Bryan had skated on very thin ice when just a week ago he illustrated the oppressiveness and tyranny of trusts by pointing out that 300 men of the Kingsford Starch Works were out of employment, the works having been closed by the trust. The explanation made by the Oswego Republicans was that the Kingsford works always close at this time of the year, and that it is part of the agreement with the incorporators of the National starch combination that the Kingsford brand can be used only so long as starch is manufactured in the Kingsford works at Oswego.

ARRIVAL AT OSWEGO.

Cannon salutes, big and little, whistles in discordant chorus, cheering men, women, and children, a liberal display of flags and banners, and that most agreeable form of appreciation of a candidate, careful preparation for his comfort and convenience, were features of the reception and visit at Oswego. There was an abundance of carriages at the station for the Governor and his party, and people to see that they were occupied by those for whom they were provided.

The escorting procession moved promptly, and a short drive through streets thronged with spectators brought the Governor to Richardson's Theatre. Here a clear way was kept to the stage door until the visiting party had taken seats on the stage, the curtain being down. When all was ready the curtain was lifted, and the audience of quite 2,500 people broke forth in prolonged cheering. The boxes were all crowded with ladies. The stage held 200 Republicans of local distinction. It was an inspiring sight, and when Gov. Roosevelt had been presented by ex-Assemblyman P. E. Cullinan, he made one of his cleverest speeches. He recalled, in opening, the characterization of Bryan, four years ago, by the late Roswell P. Flower, as "shifty, unsteady, unsafe," and argued that he is more shifty and unsafe now.

Alluding to Judge Charles N. Bulger, the leading Democrat of Oswego, and his denunciation at Saratoga of Mr. Croker, Senator Murphy, and Tammany, he said to the delight of his audience: "If you want a recommendation for Mr. Croker, ask Mr. Bulger for it."

ANSWERS BRYAN'S ANSWER.

He attacked also Mr. Bryan's answer to the silver queries made yesterday at Wilmington, Del. On this topic he said:

"Yesterday Mr. Bryan at last was goaded into making a pretense of answering a question as to whether if elected he would pay pensioners and other National creditors in gold or in silver. I use the word pretense advisedly, for the answer is an evasion pure and simple, an evasion, moreover, so palpable and so weak that it is astounding that any candidate for the highest office in the gift of the Nation should have been willing to resort to it. He said:

I want the Republicans who want that question answered to first find what the law requires, and then I want them to know that if elected President I will enforce that law just as I will enforce the law against trusts, and put striped clothes on big thieves as well as little thieves. But if you ask me to construe a Republican law, I will reply that I shall not construe a law until it becomes my duty to enforce it.

This of course amounts merely to saying that Mr. Bryan will not state what he will do until after election, lest his statement would impair his chance of election. The whole point at issue is how the law shall be construed. Mr. Bryan's free silver friends insist that the law permits him to pay the debt of the Nation in silver. Four years ago Mr. Bryan's position was the same as theirs, and this position had at least the merit of being entitled to what respect can be given wrong-minded sincerity.

"In the same breath that he thus avows that he flinches from declaring his position on one of the most vital points at issue, he boasts that he will enforce the law against trusts and put striped clothes on big thieves as well as little thieves. Surely if Mr. Bryan had possessed a sense of humor he would have refrained from uttering such a boast, at once both cheap and idle, at the very moment when by his evasion he was showing a trait of character which if it marked his administration, if elected, would insure absolute immunity both to big thieves and to little. Of course, Mr. Bryan knows perfectly well that he could not do one thing against any stockholder or manager of a trust, save what had been done under the present Administration.

Sterling, with a small population, turned out 400 persons to greet the Governor and hear his short speech. At Cato there was a crowd at the station to cheer as the Governor's train whizzed past. Weedsport, with its population of 3,000, sent 500 to greet and listen to the Governor.

TALKS AT AUBURN ABOUT CANALS.

At Auburn the carriage that took Gov. Roosevelt from the station passed over a long route swarming on each side with spectators. The cheering that began long before the main street was reached increased in volume as the head of the line of carriages with the Governor's party began to pass between the opened ranks of clubs of colored voters, veterans, first voters, and others, all testifying their interest by vehement cheering. To the 2,000 packed in the Opera House he spoke at first on State issues. An inquiry of a local Bryan man about the canals provoked him to a vigorous defense of the canal management under his administration. The Governor spoke briefly at two other meetings, one of 1,500 and the other of 800 persons.

The Governor had not proceeded far in his first address when "How about the canals!" came from the gallery.

"I will answer you once for all," said the Governor. "Do you mean in this State?"

"Yes," came the reply.

"I answer," said Mr. Roosevelt, "that they are administered with absolute honesty and efficiency, as you know, if you know anything about them."

"Put him out!" came the cry.

The Governor raised his hand deprecatingly, and said: "He will keep quiet after I get through with him." Then he continued as follows:

"Now, when there was wrongdoing charged against the men it was for something done before I came into office. Mind you, I could not remove these men because one of their terms had expired, and in the place of the other I had already appointed a successor. The only thing that could be done was to see whether or not any action against them lay under the law, and to do that you had to take two of the best counsel you could get to see if they could find anything to warrant prosecution.

"I took two Democrats, one of them Mr. Cleveland's District Attorney for New York City, the other Austin Fox, with whom I differed absolutely on almost every political question. I took those two men because, while I knew that while they would do their duty absolutely in any event, that their political animus was against the accused officials. They went all through the whole canal question and reported that no prosecution could lie, and the report should be familiar now to any man intelligent enough to ask the question about it."

Some one else tried to interrupt the Governor, but the audience had had enough, and showed very plainly they wanted to hear the Governor, and the Governor said: "Now, keep quiet; you have been answered once. But I want to say that there is no question that can be honestly asked about any act of my administration which I cannot answer instantly, whether it refers to prosecutions, appointments, laws, or anything else. Unlike Mr. Bryan, unlike your candidate, I answer all questions on National issues, and I meet every issue fairly and squarely."

DIED AT A HEALTH CONFERENCE.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—Alexander H. Johnson of Newark, N. J., died suddenly at the Denison House at 10 o'clock tonight of heart disease. He came to Indianapolis with a party representing the Newark Board of Health, of which he was a lay member, to attend the annual convention of the American Public Health Association. He was not feeling well during the evening, but started with his friends to attend the theatre. Becoming ill on the way, D. D. Chandler, a member of the party, returned to the hotel with him. He died a few minutes after reaching his rooms. He was conscious almost to the time of death, and told Mr. Chandler that he believed he was going to die.

The party from Newark was made up of Mr. Johnson, H. C. H. Herold, John H. Turuman, D. D. Chandler, Dr. F. W. Becker, Dr. E. N. Conway, and Dr. William S. Destrow. They came as representatives of the Board of Health of Newark, but intended to make the trip one of pleasure as well as of profit. It was also believed that the trip might benefit Mr. Johnson, who had been in poor health for some time. It was the plan to return by way of Cleveland and Niagara Falls, but this tour will be abandoned and the party will return home at once with the body.

Mr. Johnson was well known in Newark, having been a member of the City Council for a number of years, and was active in the public health movement. He was also identified with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, with which he had been connected for more than thirty years in the New York office.

"Comparisons are Odious"
—to some, but are welcomed by the makers of EVANS' ALE and STOUT.—Adv.

BIG REPUBLICAN RALLY IN BROOKLYN

Secretary Gage and Other Prominent Party Men Speak.

AN OVATION TO SETH LOW

He Points to Bricklayers' Union as a Good Monopoly—President Stryker's Opinion of Mr. Bryan.

It was an enthusiastic gathering of Brooklyn Republicans that crowded to the doors the Academy of Music in that borough last evening, where Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, and other prominent men of the party were to speak. Long before President Frank Harvey Field of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, began his introductory speech every seat in the large auditorium was occupied and standing room was at a premium.

The entrance of President Field with President Seth Low, Secretary Gage, and President Stryker of Hamilton College brought the audience to its feet with cheers that continued for several minutes. The greeting in large part was evidently intended for Mr. Low, for after the cheering had partially subsided a "What's the matter with Low?" caused another outburst, in acknowledgment of which the ex-Mayor of Brooklyn came to the front of the stage and bowed repeatedly.

President Stryker was the first speaker, and he devoted himself to a merciless arraignment of Bryanism in general. Some of his characterizations of the Democratic candidate caught the sympathy of the audience, and his address was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause. According to Dr. Stryker, Mr. Bryan is "a Nebraska Eolus with a bottomless exchequer of words"; "an advocate of a hermaphrodite dollar"; "a pewter alchemist," and "a man who would silver plate the Golden Rule."

"Anybody who talks such stuff as Bryan has been talking," continued Dr. Stryker, "deserves to be roughly handled, and I do not shirk the task. I, for my part, trust the President to work out a substantial and enduring equity in whatever enterprises the country has embarked during his Administration, and if the flag is to come down in the Philippines it will not be taken down by either Aguinaldo or Bryan."

SECRETARY GAGE'S SPEECH.

Secretary Gage was enthusiastically received. His address dealt entirely with the currency issue. After a plain, straightforward explanation of the meaning of 16 to 1, he continued:

"But the Democratic orators will tell you that what I am saying is the voice of the banker, and that the banker has a special interest in the gold standard; that gold is the rich man's money and silver is the poor man's, and other rot of that kind. I want to speak a moment of the banker's position. I want to show you, as I readily can, that the banker, if he had regard only for an immediate and ill-gotten profit, would himself advocate the free-coinage measure of the Democrats. Let's see how he could make it serve his profit.

"Assume that the free-coinage law would be operative in two years. Knowing this, the banker, having, say, $500,000 in deposits, could buy at the present market price, say, one million Mexican dollars, or an amount of silver equal thereto in bullion, each one a little heavier and a little finer than the proposed silver dollars. The mint being opened, he could take his one million Mexican dollars to the mint and receive in return one million and fourteen thousand of the new American dollars. With these in hand, and they being legal tender, he could pay off his deposits with 500,000 of the coins and keep five hundred and fourteen thousand of them as the reward of his shrewdness. His real profit would not be $514,000. They would be cheap dollars, and, compared with gold dollars, would possess but half their purchasing power, so we must divide the $514,000 by 2, which gives him a net gold profit of $257,000 on the transaction.

"You will ask, then, why, with such possibilities before them, the bankers oppose the measure. I will tell you, and tell you truly. It is because they foresee, as every one who understands the matter must foresee, that with the adoption of the measure gold would disappear into private hoards; the reserves of the banks, now largely in gold, would be drawn out; they would be forced to contract their loans; a general and exhausting liquidation would take place; merchants and manufacturers would fail, and in the general wreck and ruin the banker would not escape. But do not flatter yourselves that you would be exempt from the general disaster. Shops and factories would be closed; a sharp halt would be called on all enterprises; labor would go into idleness; wages would be reduced, and general misery realized.

"There would be a resurrection, no doubt. Our country is too great, its resources too manifold, to long remain in bankruptcy and idleness. With the old wrecks cleared away, we would begin again. The new silver money would be the money standard and the common medium of exchange, and after inconceivable disaster we would have the chronic condition of a fluctuating currency now enjoyed in our neighboring republic, Mexico.

"Our free silver coinage advocates, notably Mr. Bryan, assure us that it will be different here; they tell us that Mexico is a small country, while we are a great people, 80,000,000 in number, and that the demand here will bring the new silver dollars up to par. They forget that the Mexican dollar is current money in all of China, the Straits Settlements, the Philippines, and all the islands of the Pacific. Not less than 400,000,000 people use Mexican dollars in preference even to gold, and yet the power of those dollars the world over is substantially 50 cents in gold.

"No, my friends, values will not respond to the Bryan reasoning. Neither Parliaments nor Congresses, Kings nor Presidents can annul the natural laws of economic relationship.

"Don't let us worry about the alleged crime of 1873. Let us look in the face the actual crime which it is proposed that we commit in 1900.

"But Mr. Bryan waves this all aside. He says that sentiments are superior to finances and that man is above the dollar. His metaphor is a kind of misfit garment; but, accepting it, let us answer that if man is above the dollar, he ought to be above — infinitely above — this half-dollar fraud which the Democratic Party espouses.

"We are menaced by the opposition with an expressed determination to enter upon that foolish and destructive experiment. Every one of the three parties nominating Mr. Bryan has declared for that programme. The election of 1896 proved that a majority of our people were still sane and right-minded. They then rejected these proposals by an overwhelming vote. Warned by that experience, the leader of the joint alliance is reserved in his declamations on the money question. He and his supporters have invented a phantom thing they call imperialism.

"It is not a genuine issue. It is a wooden horse, concealed in which the opposition hope to enter the city with a free silver Captain at their head. Will you surrender the gates to their unrighteous invasion and thus contribute to your own undoing, or will you aid to bar them out? The 6th of November awaits your answer."

SETH LOW ANSWERS BRYAN.

The greeting to President Low was taken up again immediately after he had been introduced, and the audience was determined that he be thoroughly impressed with the fact that "He's all right."

In discussing the silver question, President Low said that the Democracy had been examined on that subject four years ago and had failed to pass.

"The subject," he said, "is that, apart from all question as to the effect of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, a man, or a party, or a combination of parties, that either will not or cannot learn from experience, would be most unsafe guides for a progressive people.

"The Democracy," continued President Low, "is making a strong appeal this year to the public feeling against trusts, as though it were the only party to be trusted in that regard. Mr. Bryan challenges any one to name a good monopoly in private hands. Well, at a venture, I will name one, though Mr. Bryan may not agree with me. Let Mr. Bryan try to get a piece of bricklaying done anywhere in the City of New York by a man without a union card, and without a bricklayers' card at that, and he will very soon find himself face to face with a monopoly in private hands.

"I think it is a good one for these reasons. There is, I know, a certain hardship to the workman not in the union. He is unable to do this sort of work. There is also a certain loss of individuality for members of the union. Some members, if circumstances permitted, might be able to do better for themselves, although these particular unions fix the minimum wages and leave their members free to do as much better as they can.

"But a corporation involves precisely the same losses for the individual capitalist. No individual capitalist can conduct a business requiring large capital in competition with a corporation; and no individual stockholder in a corporation can play his own hand; he must take pot-luck with the other stockholders.

"In the meanwhile the brick layers' unions in the City of New York have certainly been able to shorten for their members the hours of labor, to increase their wages, and to make uniform conditions for all who wish bricklaying work done. The large capitalist who builds a block pays as much as the man who builds for himself a modest home, but no more, and neither is injured thereby.

"Besides all this, by virtue of an understanding with the mason builders which provides for an annual agreement for the regulation of the trade and a permanent Board of Arbitration, on which both sides are represented, this particular trade has preserved an unbroken industrial peace for fourteen years. Those are notable results, and that is why I call this particular monopoly in private hands a good one.

"I suspect, however, that when Mr. Bryan uttered this challenge he had in mind only great corporations. When such questions as these are under discussion it is well to bear in mind that precisely the same principle of association underlies the corporation and the trade union, and you cannot undermine one without undermining the other."

THE CROKERIAN CIPHER.

Speaking

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The Easy Store to Shop In

You know the other kind—you've suffered the tedious waiting—the running hither and thither by misdirection to find goods—the uncertainty of where elevators can be found—the disappointment in getting goods wanted, after all.

Part of the convenience of Wanamaker's is due to the brains of that master-merchant A. T. Stewart, who planned and built this store that is so easy to get around in—where doors and elevators are as easy to locate as the four points of the compass.

For the rest, thank the Wanamaker system—the store education that makes every employe a bureau of store information. (Excepting, of course, the newcomers who are constantly being added to our force). The scientific arrangement of stocks which years of watchful experience have grouped most nearly to perfection. "Most nearly to perfection," because Wanamaker's grows—each day some error is eradicated. No position is ever perfect to the restless energy that is here constantly reaching forward for store betterment and more perfect service. But if not altogether perfect by the high Wanamaker standard, it is more nearly so than any other store we know.

There are no comforts or facilities in other stores that are not here—there are many here that are unknown elsewhere.

Wanamaker's is easiest to buy in; surest to satisfy, and always safe in both quality and price. It is much more; but this would be enough.

The particular news of to-day follows:

The Exquisite GUERLAIN Perfumes

Here is fresh fragrance from France. New odors from the noted maker, Guerlain. A new import is just opened. Once again in good supply of all the various odors with which many have been delighted since our introduction of them. These are high-class perfumes, and they're *not* low-priced. Neither are the prices exorbitant considering the very superior class of goods.

A new extract is J'Aimais Rosine—$3 a bottle.
Another new one is Cyprisine. $2.66 a bottle.
Violette a Deaux Sous, Jardin de Mon Cure Gavotte Tsaoko and Dix Petales de Roses, are each $2.66 a bottle.
Vervaine, Heliotrope, Oeillet, Rose Sachets, 50c each.
Shaving Cream, 60c. Shaving Soap, 30c.

Tenth street.

Women's Golf CAPES

They ought to be renamed and called "General Utility Capes." For that is what they are in fact. But most women know full well the comfort and convenience of a golf cape. That is a long-decided question, as is also this one—that Wanamaker's is the best place to buy it. Suppose we illustrate with our $5.50 cape. It is 30 inches long and made of double-faced cheviot, black and blue, different plaid linings; a high flaring collar. The whole cape is nicely finished, and is a particularly good Wanamaker value.

We've made a distinctive reputation in the selling of golf capes—you'll know why when you see our showing.

A hint of what you may expect:

$7.50—Double-faced materials in black and blue; various plaid linings; high flaring collar and hood.

$10.50—Excellent quality of double-faced cheviot; black with black and white linings; or blue with plaid linings; high flaring collar and hood.

$12—Double-faced materials with hood and Medici collar of plaid edges, outlined with two-inch fold of stitched broadcloth; 34 inches long.

Second floor, Broadway.

More of Those PLAIDS For Half

Last Friday we told you of our good fortune, and yours, in securing these splendid all-wool cloth plaids to sell for half and near it. Well, we've sold *over 15,000 yards of them* since—a better endorsement than anything we could say would be. We've five thousand yards more to sell this way:

75c Plaids at 37½c a yard
50c Plaids at 28c a yard

The goods were made for this season's trade, the patterns are the newest, and those here to-day are as good as any we've had. About fifty patterns to select from, among them large handsome designs in camel's-hair and tartan plaids. Some large plaids in bright colored grounds with designs in black, and a lot of camel's-hair plaids in broken plaids are among those marked at 28c a yard.

How long do you think these 5,000 yards will last?

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Lillian CORSETS Top-notch Grace and Comfort

Not only the figure, but the carriage, which so enhances the beauty of the form, depends on the corset. *The Lillian* has both virtues in their highest perfection. Made by the best corsetier in Europe; moulded into most graceful and shapely models; firm and strong where strength is needed; easy and pliant for the action of the body. They give highest beauty to the form and fullest comfort to the body. Made in a score of models, to meet the needs of all figures. This word of a few most popular sorts:

$1.25—The "Lillian Special;" of jean, boned, stripped with sateen; short and long waist.
$1.50—Lillian corset of coutil; short and medium waist.
$2—Lillian corset of coutil; short and medium waist.
$3.50—Lillian bias corset of coutil; low bust, long over abdomen and hips; white and drab. Same in black sateen, $4.
$4—Lillian corset of real whalebone; coutil; medium bust, long waist; white and drab.

This word of Nemo Corsets, with particular virtues of their own:

$1—Nemo; straight front corset; white and drab.
$1.75—Nemo hip-spring corset of coutil; low bust.
$3.50—Nemo military belt corset; straight front, medium low bust; real whalebone; white and black.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Black Sateen PETTICOATS Very Good Values

An excellent quality of sateen; carefully made; deep accordion plaited ruffle, finished with small gathered ruffle. The price is 75c each. They were very moderately priced at $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Useful Pretty Things

The name is vague because it includes so much. It means that the artist has painted dainty designs on all sorts of useful articles, to make them help decorate the room of the owner. There are address books, engagement books, sewing cases, laundry lists, telegram books, magazine covers, match scratchers, veil rolls, photograph frames—does that suggest the others?

Prices begin at 25c for a match scratcher, and go up to a handsome photograph holder at $3.75.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

CLOTHES for Men and Boys

Fine New Garments Away Under Value

This word is of Wanamaker clothing—the top-notch of style and quality in ready-made clothing. Every fabric absolutely all-wool, every pattern of both cloth and clothes, new this season; and would have been sold at full price if the cool weather had been less tardy.

Any day may turn to sharp, cold weather; yet this offering of brand new stylish suits is open for a hundred men, and more.

Men's $15, $18 and $20 Suits at $12.50

Materials are all-wool fancy cheviots, with single-breasted sack coats, some with double-breasted vests—smartly tailored, good and good-looking suits, backed by our fullest guarantee. Full assortment of sizes when store opens this morning. A remarkable opportunity for fine winter clothes at a little price.

Boys' Suits worth $6.50 to $10 at $4.50

These are some of the handsomest suits for boys that we have in stock. Fabrics are of high character, and the styles are most attractive. Sailor and Middy Suits of all-wool blue or brown serges and cheviots, trimmed with silk soutache in various colors, with silk anchors on shields. Sizes for 3 to 12 years. Fine clothes to buy at $4.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's Knit UNDERWEAR

Every weight, in every good style, and in the best of cotton, of wool, of silk, and of the various admixtures. In fact, it's the largest assortment of underwear that we know. And it's all honest underwear. Prices, from the least expensive to the finest goods produced, are fair—never else than most reasonable.

For Women—

50c each—Medium-weight fine cotton vests; long or short sleeves; drawers in knee or ankle length; tights, ankle length; trimmed throughout with silk.

$1 each—White Swiss ribbed all-wool vests; low necks, short or no sleeves. Also white silk-and-wool vests; low necks, no sleeves.

$1.25 each—White Swiss ribbed silk-and-wool vests; high necks, short sleeves. Some also at $1.75 and $2 each. Same quality in high necks, long sleeves, at $1.50, $2 and $2.25 each.

$2 each—Heavy white all-silk Swiss ribbed vests; low necks; with high neck, short sleeves, at $2.75 and $3.50; with long sleeves, at $2.50 and $4.

$3 each—Medium-weight all-silk tights; Swiss ribbed; pink; ankle length; open.

$5 each—Heavy all-silk Swiss ribbed tights; white or black; knee or ankle length; open; black, knee or ankle length, closed.

For Men—

$1.50 each—Medium or heavy weight natural colored merino shirts or drawers; full fashioned and regular made.

$2.50 each—English Llama wool medium weight shirts or drawers; the latter in short or regular length inseam; seats spliced and reinforced.

$3.25 each—Heavy natural wool shirts or drawers; shirts with double front, back and sides; drawers with double fronts; English fashioned and regular made.

$3 each—Shirts and drawers of guaranteed unshrinkable wool silver gray; drawers in two lengths of inseam; seats and fronts spliced; seats reinforced, fashioned and regular made. Size 34 shirts and size 30 drawers. 15c advance on each larger size.

$3.50 each—Heavy all-wool silver gray shirts and drawers; full fashioned English; exceptionally well-made and finished.

Broadway.

The Purchase of LINENS Here Involves No Risk

All of our offerings of linen give opportunity for saving. Many are priced far below the market value. All are exceptionally low. But there's an additional saving—the worry and doubts we save you from with regard to the purity of the goods. Linens here are absolutely pure flax.

A further word of pure linen prices—some of which are no higher than those that cotton-mixed pretenders, skillfully disguised, often sell for.

Dinner Cloths—

$2 each—Scotch Double Damask; full bleached; 2 yards long; fully worth $2.50. Same quality, 2½ yards long, at $2.50 each; 3-yard cloths, $3 each.

$3 each—Bleached Flemish; our own special designs; 2 yards square. Same quality, 2½ yards long, $3.75 each. Same quality, 3 yards, $4.50. These are made of the celebrated Courtrai flax and take a polish like silk.

$4.75 each—Bleached Flemish; banquet size; 2½x3 yards; were $6.50 yesterday.

Napkins—

$2.75 a dozen—Scotch Double Damask (to match above cloths); breakfast size, 20 in. square. Same quality; medium size, 22 in. square, at $3.25 a dozen. Same quality; dinner size, 24 in. square, at $3.75 a dozen. These napkins are new, fresh goods, in choice patterns.

$2.90 a dozen—Bleached Flemish Napkins to match cloths above; 22 in. square; yesterday's price, $3.75. Same quality; full dinner size, 26 in. square, $4 a dozen; yesterday's price, $5.

Lunch Sets—

$3.50 a set—Bleached German Damask; sewed fringed cloth, 2x2½ yards, and one dozen 16-in. sewed fringed doilies to match. Every set neatly boxed.

$2 each—Hemstitch Lunch Cloth of bleached German Damask; 63x65 in.; reduced from $2.75.

Fourth avenue.

Hallowe'en Candy Full of Nut Kernels

Our candy man knows how young folks couple nutcracking with Hallowe'en festivities; but he knows, too, that old folks and young folks prefer to have a good supply of delicious nut candy ready-made, and he has prepared a tempting feast of it.

First group is of peanut, walnut and cocoanut candy, at

20c a pound

Then the more costly nuts—cream nuts, almonds and English walnuts in purest molasses and sugar candies, at 30c a pound. Just made—new, fresh, toothsome.

Basement.

All Around the Store

Friction Bath Towels. Among newest importations are some of brown linen, large size, with white and colored cotton stripes, at 50c; others of fancy colored cotton, in plaids and stripes, at 50c, 75c and $1. Made in Manchester, according to the prevailing English fashion in such things.

Women's Walking Skirts at $3. This is an exceptionally little price for such good skirts. Of double-faced Oxford cheviot, correctly hanging, and finished around bottom with successive rows of stitching.

Imported Bottles for toilet-water or bay rum. They are large, of white or colored glass, with neck of sterling silver, and priced at $4 and $5 each, though regularly worth $7 and $9.

Cutaway Frock Suits are always in good form for morning or afternoon wear. A very stylish suit of this kind, of all-wool black Thibet, is shown in the Men's Clothing Store at $12.

Side Combs. Of real or imitation tortoise shell, as you please. These are of real shell, in all the most modern shapes, and in all sizes; from 40c to $5.50 a pair.

Girls' Golf Capes. No reason for maidens not yet rich in years to feel slighted. We are as painstaking in providing for their needs and desires as for those of their mothers and elder sisters. Golf and Military Capes, for instance, in great variety and in all desirable shades; sizes from 6 to 16 years. $5.50, $6, up to $12.

Boys' Suits. This double-breasted jacket suit—have you seen it? It's of all-wool fancy cheviot, with extra trousers—and there's splendid wear in it. For boys of 7 to 16 years; price complete, $5.

Fifty-cent Underwear for Women. To-day it's a hint of vests, drawers and tights of medium-weight ribbed cotton. The vests have silk fronts and long or short sleeves; the drawers are knee or ankle length; the tights ankle length. Trimmed throughout with silk.

Bodice Belts. Of velvet or heavy corded silk. Some have tiny bands of gilt braid, finished with rosette and ribbons, the ends of which are tipped with gilt pendants. $1 and $1.25.

Garters. The Notion Store has a fetching assortment of them. They're of prettily colored elastic, trimmed with ribbons. Some of them are our own make. $1 to $2.75 a pair.

Sofa Pillows. So-called, but you can put them where you like. Down filled, covered with cotton and silk damask, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, and up to $26 each. Oriental pillows, down-filled, covered with embroidered Phulkaries, $3 and $3.50 each. Some covered with India print, at $1.50.

Girls' White Petticoats. Just ready to be seen are some of muslin, with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with narrow ruffle, hem and cluster of plaits; sizes 2 to 8 years, 35c; 10 to 14 years, 50c. Of muslin, with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidered ruffle; sizes, 4 to 8 years, 50c; 10 to 14 years, 65c.

Vinaigrettes and Smelling Salt Bottles. There's a delightful exhibit of these, in cut glass, Coalport or Delft; most of them with jeweled sterling silver tops. All priced at $1—remarkably little to pay for them, for they're easily worth $1.50 to $4 each. Also some diminutive Vinaigrettes, for the glove, at $1; of cut glass, colored or white; silver tops.

Women's Walking Gloves. An excellent one-clasp walking glove, with outseams, in red and tan shades, is offered at $1.

The Pearl Suit and Skirt Hanger. Made of tinned wire, it takes care of both waist and skirt. It adjusts itself to any size of waist, from 20 to 32 inches, and relieves the waist band from all strain and consequent stretching. 18c, or 2 for 30c.

If you are a housekeeper you will thoroughly enjoy a visit to our China Store now. More new wares have come from abroad and are now on show. It is a magnificent gathering of the newest and best from the world's best makers. The range of variety extends from a complete Dinner Set for twelve persons, at $6.50, to a superb Cauldon china set at $310. Marvelous variety between, and unmatched prices all the way. These hints of some:

Dinner SETS The Splendid Wanamaker Collection

At $6.50, worth $8—100-piece dinner set, English porcelain; 2 decorations.

At $7.50, worth $9—100-piece American porcelain dinner set; fine underglaze border decorations; with soup tureen, $9, worth $12.

At $10, worth $15—112-piece American porcelain dinner set; 3 fine flower decorations and all handles gilt; tureen and three large patterns.

At $14, worth $20—113-piece American porcelain dinner set; 6 flower decorations; all handles heavily stippled.

At $20, worth $25—Theo. Haviland dinner sets; 100 pieces; fine spray decorations and all handles gilt.

At $25, worth $30—Theo. Haviland dinner sets; 100 pieces; 2 fine border decorations.

At $25, worth $35—C. F. Haviland "G. D. A." dinner sets; 101 pieces; 2 border decorations on a finely embossed shape.

At $105, worth $140—C. F. Haviland "G. D. A." dinner sets; 114 pieces; handsome border decorations; double band of gold and gold lace border, with wreath of flowers between.

At $200, worth $285—A fine English china dinner set; 149 pieces; rich border of flowers and heavily gilt.

The following are dinner sets made up from open-stock patterns—are great values; pieces can be matched at any time:

At $19—English porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces; border decorations in blue and all pieces gilt; festoon edge.

At $18—English porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces; gray border decorations; all pieces gilt.

At $20—English porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces; green border decorations; all pieces gilt; pretty festoon beaded edge.

$20—American porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces; border decorations in flowers and all pieces gilt.

$26—English porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces; heavy blue panel decorations.

These sets all have soup tureens and large platters, and are marked fully a quarter below their worth.

Basement.

Box and Divan COUCHES

In a flat, an apartment, or even a roomy home, wardrobe space is usually less than needed. It was a clever man—or was it a woman?—that discovered a chance to utilize the space wasted by the body of the couch. Gratitude goes to whoever it was.

We show 20 styles of these two sorts of couches, and we make to order any size or style desired, and of as fine material as may be wanted. Couches shown are ready for delivery, or we make them up for you in your own selection of material and have them ready in about three days. Box couches, sometimes called wardrobe couches, are the most convenient form of couch known. They are of good size, made with full spring seats, are very comfortable, are splendid for lounging purposes, or to use as a seat in a sitting-room, den or bedroom, and in addition, have a large, clean, roomy box for any sort of clothing. Divan couches are practically box couches without the box, made to use as a seat or a bed, if necessary.

A word of some styles:

At $9—Box couch in Bagdad effect; 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide; full spring seat; filled with tow, cotton top; muslin lined box, 8 in. deep.

At $11—Box couch in figured muslin; full spring seat; made of tow, cotton top and tufted; muslin lined box.

At $14.50—Box couch in figured muslin, tufted; 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide; full spring seat; 8-in. box; lid has self-opening attachment; can be opened without moving from the wall.

At $16—Box couch in creton; full spring seat; made of tow with cotton top; 8-in. muslin-lined box; self-opening spring attachment.

At $18.50—Box couch with imitation Bagdad covering; mahogany finished frame; 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide; made of tow with cotton top; full spring seat; lifting-spring attachment.

Divan Couches—

At $9—Made of tow with cotton top; full spring seat; covered in figured muslin, tufted; 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide.

At $12—Made of tow with cotton top; full spring seat; covered in figured creton, tufted; 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide.

At $23—Made of tow with cotton top; full spring seat, with loose mattress, all hair; covered in blue denim; 6 ft. long, 36 in. wide.

In regular pattern couches, tufted or plain, oak, imitation or mahogany frames, with raised head, we show over 50 styles in various sizes and almost every sort of covering material. Prices begin at $12 for a couch in velour, and the finest is a handsome leather couch at $85.

Fourth floor.

Splendid Collection of LAMPS All Very Cheap

Bright, new, handsomely decorated lamps in a wide variety of most desirable shapes. They come to us fresh from the factory—ours at a price. We're distributing them rapidly at prices that run from one-third to one-half below their actual worth. Will you have a $6 lamp for $3—a $20 lamp for $10? Then don't delay. Choosing will not be so good again as to-day.

At $3, worth $5 and $6—Squat shapes; globes and bases decorated with chrysanthemums, peonies and roses; rich light green and pink shaded grounds; metal trimmings finished in gold; complete with 10-in. and 11-in. globes.

At $7.50, values up to $15—"Half high" shapes; decorated with carnations, roses and lilies; rich dark grounds; complete with 12-in. globes.

At $10, worth $18 and $20—Massive bodies, in various new shapes mounted on heavy, high gold-plated bases; globes and bodies are beautifully decorated, on light and dark grounds, with peonies, roses, chrysanthemums, and clusters of roses and daisies; complete with 12-in. globes.

Main floor aisles and Basement.

Framed PICTURES At New Little Prices

This is a miscellaneous collection—etchings, artotypes and colored prints of hunting scenes. In the latter group, which consists chiefly of combinations of three pictures in one frame, there's particularly good choosing. The remainder of the lot comprises desirable subjects of which there are now no duplicates in stock. The smallest picture in the offering is 14x17 in. From that they range up to 24x34 in. Frames of various neat, attractive kinds. Values $2 to $3.75.

Prices, $1 and $1.50

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. BRYAN'S WELCOME IN NEW JERSEY TOWNS

His Tour of the State Marked by Enthusiasm.

PRINCETON STUDENTS CHEER

Scenes of Excitement in Trenton, Elizabeth, and Jersey City—The Crowds Overwhelming.

Mr. Bryan had a day of excitement yesterday. The enthusiasm which greeted him in Philadelphia and the positive frenzy which marked his tour in New Jersey did much to dispel from his mind, and from the minds of the friends who accompany him, the cool reception which he met in Delaware. Even the most enthusiastic of his supporters who were his guests on his special car Wednesday and yesterday frankly admitted that his welcome in Delaware was so cold as to be a decided disappointment.

At Philadelphia, which he reached at 9:25 A. M. yesterday, a different and more inspiriting political atmosphere was encountered, and in New Jersey the mercury in the political thermometer was forced up to the boiling point. From the time he entered Washington Park until he wound up the day in Jersey City last night, Mr. Bryan had made fifteen speeches.

The average of their duration was longer than usual, for the enthusiasm with which he was greeted acted as a tonic on Mr. Bryan, and he appeared to take a delight in talking to the enormous, friendly crowds. He spoke in succession at Washington Park, Riverside, Burlington, Trenton, Princeton Junction, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Marion, and Jersey City.

PRINCETON STUDENTS COURTEOUS.

The meeting which appeared to give him the most pleasure was at Princeton Junction, where he addressed the Princeton students. He had expected a rough reception from the college boys, and their courteous treatment quite won him.

A contingent of Jersey City police was sent to Washington Park, which was Mr. Bryan's first stop in New Jersey, to form an escort for him in all the New Jersey towns in which he spoke. This foresight on the part of the New Jersey Democrats probably saved Mr. Bryan from injury at the hands of the enthusiastic crowds.

The rush to get close to Mr. Bryan in Trenton, Marion, and Jersey City can only be described as overwhelming. Men acted as if they had become frenzied, and it was only by the most vigorous action on the part of the police that Mr. Bryan was saved from being crushed and his clothes torn from his back.

The first trying experience he had of the sort was on the ferry crossing over from Philadelphia to Camden. He remained in his carriage, but as there were no police on the boat the crowd was unrestrained, and literally almost pulled him from the carriage in the rush to shake hands with him. Many of the throng must have been more or less injured, though none was seriously hurt. To allay the rush Mr. Bryan adopted the scheme of writing his autograph on cards, which he threw into the crowd. The price of one of these autographs was in most cases a bruised head or shin.

A colored man threw a letter into the carriage. Mr. Bryan opened it. The writer said he was a loyal supporter of Mr. Bryan, and wanted a Post Office for his services in the event of Mr. Bryan's election.

The crowd in Washington Park was so large that Mr. Bryan's voice could hardly have reached the edges. He used familiar arguments, and the meeting was without noteworthy features. He was received with great applause.

At Riverside Mr. Bryan made a fifteen-minute speech from a platform erected near the railroad track to a thoroughly enthusiastic crowd.

Mr. Bryan made two speeches in Trenton, the first in the Taylor Opera House, where the Convention of Democratic Clubs was in session, and the second at an open-air meeting. In his speech at the Taylor Opera House Mr. Bryan said, among other things:

"Let every man who is satisfied with his condition, and who thinks that all things are right in the United States, vote the Republican ticket. I will be satisfied if I have the votes of all those who think that things can be made better by better laws.

"The trust magnate who uses a monopoly as a means of extortion is upon the same moral plane as a highwayman who goes at night with his club and brains men and takes their money away from them.

"If we succeed in squeezing the water out of the New Jersey corporations you will have a tidal wave greater than that at Galveston."

The crush at both the Opera House meeting and the outdoor meeting was something terrific. Probably 30,000 people were assembled at the two places.

APPEAL TO THE STUDENTS.

Mr. Bryan's next stop was at Princeton Junction. A crowd of about 1,500 people, most of them students of Princeton University, had assembled at the station. Mr. Bryan, with the assistance of the police, made his way to a stand near the side of the track, and as he ascended the platform the collegians greeted him with the college yell and cheers, winding it up with "Bryan! Bryan! Bryan!" James W. Jamieson of New Hampshire, President of the senior class of 1901, introduced Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan gained the attention of the students at the start by the following appeal:

"I want you to believe me to be interested in all those things that make for the good of the country, and if I am mistaken in my judgment, I know you will give me the credit that I will give you—though I know many of you differ from me—the credit of trying to find what is right, and of doing what I believe to be right, regardless of the temporary consequences that may follow."

The students listened to Mr. Bryan with perfect attention for about fifteen minutes, and there was not a single interruption. When he had concluded they cheered him all the way back to his train, and when he reached the platform of his car a score or more of them clambered up to shake hands with him. The friendliness manifested by the collegians came as a pleasant surprise to Mr. Bryan, and he made acknowledgment of his gratification. Leaning over the railing of the platform, he said:

"Boys, I want to say to you that I have addressed a great many crowds of college boys, but I never had so nicer audience than I addressed here to-day."

The students again cheered him for this compliment to their courtesy, and as the train pulled out several of them were still hanging on endeavoring to shake his hand.

"Good-bye, Mr. Bryan," said the last of them to shake his hand, and then he let go his hold on the moving train, striking the earth as he did so and being thrown violent to the ground.

"You are not hurt, my boy?" called Mr. Bryan.

"No," said the lad, as he picked himself up slowly, "I'm all right."

The next stop after Princeton Junction was at New Brunswick. The meeting was held in the public square in the centre of the city, and there was an immense crowd assembled. In front of Mr. Bryan, and only a few feet distant, was a monument erected to some of the victims of the Maine. Referring to the monument, Mr. Bryan said:

"This monument suggests the fact that we went into a war with Spain on a high plane. We started the war for humanity's sake and we are now pursuing it for conquest. If the Good Samaritan had found a man beaten and bruised, had taken and healed him, and had then said, after looking him over, 'This is a likely fellow; I will take him and own him,' the Bible would never have mentioned the act."

THE CROWD AT ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth was one blaze of red light when Mr. Bryan's train reached there. He spoke in the City Hall Park, and the streets leading to the park were massed with people who cheered Mr. Bryan with enthusiasm as he passed.

In the park there was a crowd which was not estimated at lower than 25,000 people. Mr. Bryan's speech to them contained nothing especially new, but all his points were greeted with outbursts of approval.

Mr. Bryan's train arrived at Marion, N. J., a suburb of Jersey City, at 8:15 o'clock. It was with the utmost difficulty that the police were able to fight a way for him through the dense crowd to the decorated wagon from which he spoke.

At the conclusion of his speech a carriage, drawn by four black horses with red, white, and blue plumes fastened in their headgear, was driven up, and in this equipage Mr. Bryan was driven to St. Joseph's Hall, where his first indoor meeting in Jersey City was held.

A torchlight procession made up of several thousand men followed his carriage. The procession proceeded down Newark and Summit Avenues, which were illuminated with red fire and frequent bonfires made out of barrels and waste. Many of the residences along the route of the procession were decorated with Chinese lanterns, and Mr. Bryan's pictures were displayed in many windows.

At intervals along the route fireworks were set off. The outpouring of people was tremendous. It looked as if the whole city had turned out to see the candidate. Hundreds in the crowd made the attempt at several points laong the line of march to get at Mr. Bryan's carriage, but the police fought them off.

St. Joseph's Hall was crowded to the doors with a well-dressed audience, in which there were many women.

SPEECH IN JERSEY CITY.

"In your State," said Mr. Bryan, "you have a law which makes it a crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a man to steal a horse. You have also a law which makes it a crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a man to organize a trust. You send the poor fellow who steals a horse to the penitentiary, but the man who forms a trust is given a banquet.

"Hanna says there are no trusts. There isn't any man in the country whose reputation for veracity is as bad as Hanna's since he made that assertion. Only the other day I saw a statement made by Dr. Jennings of the Methodist Book Concern that the paper trust was through extortion robbing that concern of $40,000 a year. And there are a number of New Jersey trusts that are in the same business.

"We have a remedy for the trusts; the Republicans have none. We propose to put every trust-manufactured article on the free list, and prevent trusts from engaging in inter-State commerce."

It was after 10 o'clock before Mr. Bryan's carriage, surrounded by its escort of mounted policemen, drew up in front of the Congregational Tabernacle at York and Henderson Streets. The big crowd there, which filled the auditorium and blocked up the street for some distance, had been waiting for him for over two hours, and giving the police a good deal more than they could attend to to keep them in any sort of order.

When Mr. Bryan arrived the crowd broke all bounds, swept away the police lines, and surged up around the carriage. For a few moments there was pandemonium. The uproar was intensified by the discharge of many bombs and the striking up of several bands, as well as of the organ inside the tabernacle. Finally, however, the police managed to clear a passage way from the door of the hall to the carriage, and the Presidential candidate hurried through it. Inside his reception was as enthusiastic as it had been outside, and it was some time before order was secured.

Mr. Bryan's speech here was a practical repetition of his speech at Madison Square Garden. It contained denunciations of imperialism, militarism, and the trusts. It was uninterrupted save by occasional bursts of applause, and when Mr. Bryan had concluded there was an outburst of cheering that shook the building.

CROWDS BLOCK THE WAY.

St. Peter's Hall, at York and Van Vorst Streets, where Bryan made his next speech, is only a block away from the Tabernacle. It took Mr. Bryan's party some time to traverse that distance, however, because of the crowds on the street which broke through the police lines repeatedly and surged around Mr. Bryan's carriage. The crowd at St. Peter's was even larger than that at the Tabernacle and just as enthusiastic. After Mr. Bryan had waited almost five minutes to secure silence, he made a short speech denouncing the Republican Party.

"The laws they make punish a man who steals on a small scale," he said, "and lets him off if he steals on a large scale."

"How about Alvord, who stole $700,000?" yelled a voice in the crowd.

Mr. Bryan paid no attention to this interruption.

"The increase of monopolies leaves many people unemployed," he said.

"It's the invention of machines that does that!" shouted some one in the audience.

"Machines!" said Mr. Bryan; "if you put them in the hands of the people they make money for them, but if you give them to the monopolies they help only the monopolies."

Mr. Bryan reached St. Michael's Hall on Erie Street, where he made his last speech, a little before midnight. A big crowd had been waiting for him there for four hours. His twenty-minute speech at this place was largely a repetition of his address at Marion. After concluding this speech he went to Hoboken to spend the night there.

Mr. Bryan's Trip To-day.

Mr. Bryan's schedule for to-day is: Leave Hoboken, via Lackawanna Railroad, 9:20; Harrison, 9:45, 15 minutes; Orange, 10:20; Morristown, 11:30; Dover, 12:30; Boonton, 3; Paterson, 4; Belleville, 4:57; Newark, evening.

The Bryan Meetings in Brooklyn.

In addition to numerous Bryan meetings which are to be held in Brooklyn on Monday night, arrangements are being made for a meeting to be held in Prospect Hall, South Brooklyn, at which W. Bourke Cockran will speak. Edward M. Shepard will also be heard. Controller Coler has been invited to speak at the meeting in Arlon Hall.

HILL VOTED FOR BRYAN.

OLEAN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill addressed a large audience at the Academy of Music this evening. At one period a voice called: "Where did you stand in 1896?"

"I voted for William J. Bryan!" thundered back the speaker. His address as a whole was upon similar lines to those which he has delivered in other places during the present campaign.

ACCUSED THE POLICEMEN.

Patrolmen Kelly and Sherwood of the Mercer Street Station, who are doing duty in plain clothes and are working on violations of the election law, were accused yesterday of attempted intimidation of voters by Richard Van Cott, Republican candidate in the Eighth District, and Dr. Nelson H. Henry, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Fifth District, during an animated dispute on the steps of the Jefferson Market Courthouse.

The patrolmen who needed corroborative evidence to arrest a man charged with colonization cited Mrs. Leon Lust, who keeps a furnished room house at 144 Macdougal Street, into court as a witness yesterday afternoon. Finch, a young lawyer, who desired to represent her, was ordered to sit down by Magistrate Mott, on the ground that she was merely a witness.

In the meantime the Republican candidates and campaign managers had been notified, and they appeared in court. Dr. Henry had an interview with the Magistrate and then demanded the numbers of the patrolmen's badges. Magistrate Mott told the policemen they need not give any information about the case. This evidently angered the Republican candidates, and when they got out of the courtroom Mr. Van Cott shouted at Kelly.

"You are intimidating our people, and I'll see you in State's prison for it. This business has been going on for four or five days, and if we can't get you right we'll have you tried by a special Grand Jury. I've been watching you."

"And I've been watching you, Mr. Van Cott," replied Kelly.

Mr. Van Cott declared that Mrs. Lust had been dragged into court against her will.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, fresh easterly winds.

Rain has fallen along the Texas coast, in Arkansas, Mississippi, Eastern Florida, Eastern North Carolina, Georgia, Wyoming, and on the North Pacific Coast. The temperature has fallen in New England and risen in the extreme Northwest. Generally fair weather is indicated for all districts except portions of the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Western Montana. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh northeasterly, becoming southwesterly on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast by to-morrow. On the lakes fresh to brisk southeasterly winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—	TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	57	62	62
6 A. M.	56	61	62
9 A. M.	56	64	65
12 M.	57	69	70
3 P. M.	65	67	67
6 P. M.	64	67	64
9 P. M.	63	60	62
12 P. M.	60	59	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64
Weather Bureau	63½
Corresponding date 1899	60
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	50

The maximum temperature was 69 degrees at 12:15 P. M., and the minimum 59 degrees at 10:40 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. was 30.47, and at 8 P. M. 30.47. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 78 per cent.

HAFFEN-NAGLE CONTEST

Justice Lawrence Reverses the Decision for Mr. Mitchell.

Senator to Appeal to Higher Court—Mr. Hennessy Pleased—Mr. Haffen's Statement.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision which reverses the action of the Board of Police Commissioners in the Haffen-Nagle trouble in the Twenty-first Senatorial District. The Police Commissioners decided that Senator Richard H. Mitchell, the candidate of the Nagle faction, was the regular Democratic nominee for State Senator from the Twenty-first District, and ordered his name placed on the ballots.

Joseph P. Hennessy, who was backed by Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, and nominated at a convention of delegates from the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Police Board to substitute his name for that of Mr. Mitchell. This writ has been granted by Justice Lawrence, and it will be served on the Board of Police Commissioners this morning. Mr. Mitchell, meanwhile, declares that he has not given up the fight, and that he proposes to present the case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court late this afternoon, and, further, that he expects that the Appellate Division will reverse the decision of the lower court. His plan for an appeal will serve as a stay to the writ compelling the Police Commissioners to substitute the name of Mr. Hennessy for that of Mr. Mitchell.

Justice Lawrence, in his opinion, calls attention to the fact that the Police Board did not make its decision until last Monday morning, which was fifteen days before election, and that it was argued that under the law that was the last day on which a court could review the decision. The Justice expresses strong doubts that the final order in such cases must be entered fifteen days prior to election, saying:

"It is obvious if the construction is to prevail that a party is without remedy under such circumstances, and it is within the power of the board or County Clerk in every instance to deprive a person claiming to have received a regular nomination from a political party by simply deferring action until it is too late for a court or a Justice to review its decision, of all the benefit of the statutory provisions. Such cannot, I think, have been the intention of the Legislature. Mandatory words used in a statute are not in all cases to be construed as imperative.

"It is the design of the election law that in contests arising under it, technicalities should not be considered, but that substantial justice shall be done. As was well said by Chief Justice Andrews, 'the object of elections is to ascertain the popular will and not to thwart it. The object of the election laws is to secure the rights of duly qualified electors, and not to defeat them. Statutory regulations are enacted to secure freedom of choice and to prevent fraud, and not, by technical obstructions, to make the right of voting insecure and difficult.'"

Mr. Hennessy was at the County Court House when the decision was filed. "I am delighted," he said. "My counsel will serve the order on the Police Board to-morrow."

While the writ of mandamus will be directed against the Police Commissioners, it is understood that they will allow Mr. Mitchell to intervene and take the appeal. This he will do through his counsel as soon as the court order is served. The counsel hope to get the Justices of the Appellate Division to sit specially and hear the case at once so as to render their decision before the ballots of the district are printed. The main contention on the part of Mr. Mitchell's counsel will be that as the Justice did not give his decision fifteen days before election the ruling of the Police Board cannot be upset.

Mr. Haffen, when seen last night and asked what steps he would take to secure the recognition of Mr. Hennessy as the candidate for Senator in the district, said that he had not been officially notified of Justice Lawrence's decision, and until he received such notice he would not make a statement as to the course he would pursue. He added that he would support the candidate upheld by the courts, whether Mitchell or Hennessy.

Commissioner Nagle last night said that if the order of Justice Lawrence was decided to be right, he would bow to the decision and would support the candidate.

MAYOR McGUIRE'S FEAT.

Spent Eight Minutes in Syracuse and Signed Bills While Express Train Waited.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse was a happy man last night. Some people in his town are making trouble for the manager of Mr. Bryan's New York campaign. They got out an injunction preventing Mayor McGuire from placing his signature to the tax levy of Syracuse. If this decision continued in force the entire municipal government of Syracuse would be in a tangle.

Mayor McGuire made a flying trip to Syracuse on Wednesday afternoon. This is his story of the trip:

"I got word in the afternoon that the budget had been passed; the Republican Aldermen voted with the Democrats, and the thing went just as I wanted it to go, even better.

"I took the train from New York at 4 o'clock and reached Syracuse at 11 o'clock. The Controller was waiting at the station for me, and there under the electric light I signed nineteen bills. My wife held the red book for me to sign on. Just as I was signing the last bill the conductor of the Pan-American express said, 'Well, Mayor, I have held this train three minutes for you already.' 'All right,' I said, and jumped aboard. I was in Syracuse less than eight minutes.'

"According to law those bills had to be signed in Syracuse. I hurried to sign them so that another injunction could not be served on me. The Controller has begun to pay out the money already."

Independent Democrats Indorse Coler.

A meeting of the Independent Democratic Club of the Fourth Assembly District was held last evening at 209 East Broadway. Abraham D. Levy acted as Chairman of the meeting. The members did not discuss the National campaign, but there was a long discussion as to the coming Mayoralty campaign. Resolutions condemning Richard Croker were passed. Bird S. Coler was indorsed as a candidate for Mayor next year.

Wall Street Election Wagers.

A number of small election bets at odds of 4 to 1 on McKinley were placed in Wall Street yesterday. Bell & Co. said that they had $5,000 to place on Bryan at 1 to 4½, and $7,000 to wager at 1 to 4 that Bryan would carry Ohio.

WALTER J. HOYT NOT DEAD.

Body Found at Portland, Me., Believed to be That of W. M. Martin.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 25.—The receipt of a message from Norwalk, Conn., this forenoon to the effect that Walter J. Hoyt of 76 Fifth Avenue, New York, was in the former city, alive and well, has left the police here very little to work upon in attempting to identify the body found in the harbor yesterday.

Deputy Marshal Frith, this afternoon, while examining the clothing of the drowned man, found a handkerchief which previously had been overlooked, bearing the name "William M. Martin." Word was sent at once to the New York Chief of Police to look up Martin's connections.

William M. Martin appears twice in the New York City Directory, the addresses being 244 East Thirty-second Street and 44 West Fortieth Street. At the Fortieth Street address last night Mrs. Hamilton, who has been the caretaker of that residence during the Summer, stated that the William M. Martin who resided there had been with his family at Norwalk during the Summer, and had not yet returned home. The Mr. Martin is a lawyer at 80 Broadway. He is a member of the University, the Southern, and the Down-Town Clubs and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

At Police Headquarters two other addresses of persons of that name were given. They are 101 Reade Street and 2 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. The Mr. Martin at the former address was said to be in the city, while the last-named moved to Boston about a year ago.

JULIAN ARNOLD IN JAIL

Son of Sir Edwin Brought to This City Under Arrest.

Will Be Taken Back to London on Charges of Embezzlement—Fought Extradition in California.

Julian Arnold, son of Sir Edwin Arnold, the author of "The Light of Asia," arrived in this city yesterday with two Scotland Yard detectives, who will accompany him to London, where he will be tried on charges of embezzling £140,000.

Immediately upon his arrival here the prisoner was taken to the Ludlow Street Jail, where he was locked up pending his removal to the steamship Umbria this evening. Arnold's full name is Julian Tragenna Biddulph Arnold, and he is the son of Sir Edwin by his first wife, Catherine Biddulph.

Up to last May Arnold was a lawyer in London. He was widely trusted as a solicitor and administrator of estates. He was particularly sought because of the high rate of interest which he was able to procure for investments, offering 6 per cent.—double the rate paid by his Government. None thought to question Arnold's investments. His father's relations with the Prince of Wales and other high officials was thought to open for him special channels of investment.

It was only in May last that Arnold suddenly ceased paying the interest promised on money he had invested. An investigation into his business methods followed and it was shown that he had followed the methods of the Meyer Syndicate. This was to obtain moneys and to invest them in mortgages that were practically valueless. It is said that he made a specialty of investing money for old women and others not acquainted with business methods.

In some cases he procured for these third and fourth mortgages on properties. In order to sustain his credit he paid from a part of the principal stolen the 6 per cent. he had promised. This system he continued until, in time, the interests he had to pay on his various investments exceeded what new money he was able to secure. That time came last May, after having worked for over five years. It was the failure to pay interest which finally wrecked the system.

Arnold was forced into a public examination in bankruptcy, and meanwhile warrants were being prepared for his arrest. Before the papers could be made out Arnold disappeared. Scotland Yard detectives were put on his track, and it was found he and Mrs. Arnold had sailed for New York under the name of McKay. Detectives Andrew Kyd and James Stockley of Scotland Yard were detailed to the case.

From information gained from a source which these men refuse to state, they learned while abroad that Arnold was bound for St. Louis, and for San Francisco, and that if on a certain day at a certain time they would call at a certain house in San Francisco they would find Arnold.

United States Marshal Shine of the Northern District of California was communicated with, and he arrested Arnold on the day, and on the place, and at the time foretold. Arnold at that time was living with his wife at the Grand Union Hotel, and it is supposed was on his way to Japan. The arrest took place within three weeks of the fugitive's flight from England.

Arnold at once began to fight his extradition in the California courts. He lost his case, but appealed in the hope of winning out. During the time the case was tried he lived under the surveillance of Marshal Shine at the Grand Union Hotel.

Detectives Kyd and Stockley arrived in New York Sept. 17, and have since been here awaiting orders as to how to bring the prisoner home. It was feared that if brought across the continent he would fight in each State he passed through against extradition. To prevent this, it was proposed to send him by water from San Francisco to Hongkong, from there to Australia, and from there to England.

Arnold, however, had no money left to spend in courts, and, accompanied by Marshal Shine, he was brought to this city, arriving on Tuesday with Detectives Kyd and Stockley, who had gone to meet him.

When seen last night at the Ludlow Street Jail the prisoner refused to talk. He is thirty-eight years olds, five feet 7 inches in height, and stout. His complexion is dark, almost to swarthiness, and his hair and mustache are thick and black.

At the jail it was said the prisoner seemed to take his predicament philosophically and that he even joked at times. He stated to Detectives Kyd and Stockley that he was willing to return for trial, and that he would fight his case to the bitter end.

He denies having embezzled the money, and says his defense will be that he gave his clients mortgages and that they were cognizant as to the way he made the investments. As to Mrs. Arnold, he says, she was willing to accompany him to England, but he wished her to remain in San Francisco "until the dust settled."

When Arnold is taken aboard the Umbria to-night by the two Scotland Yard men he will be given quarters in the second cabin. Once out to sea he will be given the freedom of the ship.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Progress Reported at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary was held yesterday afternoon, the newly elected President, W. Watts Sherman, presiding.

The Secretary, Dr. Gorham Bacon, presented the annual reports, which showed that in the year ended Sept. 30 there had been treated in the Dispensary Department 30,878 new cases in the eye service, 9,710 in the ear, and 7,096 in the throat. Twenty-two hundred and fifty-seven patients had been treated in the hospital wards, representing 20,734 days of hospital care.

John L. Riker presented the Treasurer's report, showing a balance of nearly $4,000 in favor of the institution after all bills were paid. During the year the permanent fund had been increased by $65,000.

A training school for nurses in the special departments of the eye, ear, and throat now exists at the Infirmary and at present there are six pupil nurses. Adjacent to the infirmary on Thirteenth Street a pavilion for the reception of cases of contagious ophthalmia has been erected in memory of James N. Platt. This is the gift of Mrs. J. A. Bliss and her daughters, Mrs. Adele Stafford and Miss Ida E. Bliss.

The Board of Directors consists of Adrian Iselin, Bishop H. C. Potter, John A. Stewart, Lispenard Stewart, W. Emlen Roosevelt, William Jay Schieffelin, Matthew B. Du Bois, John L. Aiker, William Watts Sherman, R. D. Winthrop, Richard H. Derby, Henry D. Noyes, John Jacob Astor, William L. Strong, Edward A. Wickes, John Harsen Rhoades, William C. Schermerhorn, Walter C. Oakman, Anson Phelps Stokes, Charles S. Bull, Marcellus Hartley, Gorham Bacon, and Morris J. Asch. The Executive Surgeon is Richard H. Derby.

THE INDIAN HEAD EXPLOSION.

Loss in Powder and Ammunition Between $25,000 and $30,000—No One Hurt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—At 8 o'clock this morning Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Ordnance Department, Navy Department, received a telephone message from the proving grounds at Indian Head, reporting that last night a fire and several explosions occurred in one of the storehouses and a magazine. No other damage was done, and no one was injured.

Later, Lieut. Strauss, the commandant at the proving grounds, came from Indian Head on a naval tug and went to the Navy Department, where he made a verbal report to Admiral O'Neil. The latter then supplemented his earlier statement of the explosion by another report, in which he said:

"The explosion occurred in the small magazine of the proving grounds, and this in turn set fire to an adjacent building where ammunition was stored, both the magazine and the other building being destroyed. The magazine was opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to take out a quantity of powder. At that time its temperature was taken at 64 degrees, which is quite low, the temperature in ship magazines being as high as 90 degrees. It was then closed for the day. At 10:15 o'clock P. M. the explosion occurred without warning and without the slightest clue as to what occasioned it."

The loss is estimated by Admiral O'Neil at between $25,000 and $30,000 on powder and ammunition. The loss to the buildings is considered trifling. A small photographing plant also was destroyed.

Admiral O'Neil directed Lieut. Strauss to assemble a board of inquiry from among the officers at the station, which will conduct a thorough investigation and make a formal report on the subject.

ARTHUR GRAY TO BE ORDAINED.

Member of Old New York Family Will Enter Ministry of Episcopalian Church.

Arthur Gray, a member of the old New York family of that name and a grandson of John Alexander Clinton Gray, will be ordained into the ministry of the Episcopal Church at 10:30 o'clock to-day, at Grace Church. The services will be conducted by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, while the sermon will be preached by Bishop Johnson of Western Texas.

Mr. Gray is a graduate of Columbia College. For the last two years he has been studying at Oxford, England, and he returned only recently for the purpose of receiving the ordination. He sails again for Europe to-morrow to continue his studies in Dresden, Germany. After another year's study the young man expects to be appointed Professor of Apologetics at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

Mr. Gray's father was George Zabriskie Gray, for many years Dean of the Divinity School at Cambridge, Mass., and his uncle, the late Albert Zabriskie Gray, was also a clergyman and for some years warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis. Another uncle of Mr. Gray is Justice John Clinton Gray, who has been a member of the Court of Appeals of this State since 1888. The Gray family has always been prominent in this city, being connected with the De Witt Clintons, Zabriskies, and other well-known families.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE MEETS.

ATLANTA, Oct. 25.—The Georgia Legislature convened yesterday. The Senate was presided over by Clark Howell. In his message to the General Assembly, Gov. Candler had the following to say on ballot reform:

"In the interest of good government and in the interest of the negro race, I recommend that an amendment to the Constitution be submitted to the people providing for a qualified suffrage basis on an educational or a property qualification or both. A man who has by integrity and frugality acquired a little home and is a taxpayer has been allowed to vote, whether he can read and write or not; but he who has for the last thirty years had the opportunity of free schools and cannot read and write, and who has had an equal chance for the acquisition of property, and yet has through indolence or profligacy or vice failed to become a taxpayer, contributing something to the support of his State, should have no voice in making its laws."

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—Capt. John W. Hewison, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE.—Frank B. Noyes, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Senator Joshua B. Holden, Boston.

HOLLAND.—E. Stuart Williams, Rome; Russell Alger, Jr., Detroit.

VICTORIA.—Col. M. H. Dingey, Lynchburg, Va.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Charles Emory Smith, Washington; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; K. Takehire, Japanese Legation, Washington.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Filene & Sons, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Rieke, C. H., & Sons, Paducah, Ky.; W. M. Rieke, dry goods; 55 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Upson, Singleton & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; C. L. Upson, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. M. Jennings, silks; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rubens, C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Rubens, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, notions, furnishing and fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Kahn & Freiberg, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Kahn, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 83 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; P. H. Johnson, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; J. E. Kelly, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; C. S. Parker, shoes; 52 Franklin Street.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. P. Clancy, holiday goods; 335 Broadway.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. Ludwig, cloaks and suits; 450 Broome Street.

Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Holland, art embroideries; 268 Church Street.

Albany Dry Goods Company, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Gould, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Lawfer, W. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. H. Lawfer, holiday goods; P. Goundie, toys; C. S. Whitesell, china; 376 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; T. J. Laflin, upholstery goods; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 450 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. J. Montgomery, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4:30 A. M.—389 Grand Street; Jacob Greenston; damage, $200.

10:15 A. M.—35 Columbia Street; Wolf Fayeta; damage, $150.

11 A. M.—166 Allen Street; owner unknown; no damage.

12:20 P. M.—1,420 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

3 P. M.—392 Grand Street; A. Dornbach; damage slight.

3 P. M.—237 Cherry Street; Harris Pannes; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—1,629 East End Avenue; Charles Henrick; damage, $50.

7:30 P. M.—2,096 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:24	Sun sets...5:04	Moon sets...7:03

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:55	Gov. Isl'd...9:15	H. Gate...11:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:18	Gov. Isl'd...9:28	H. Gate...11:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 26.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		.....	3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston		.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27.

Trojan Prince, Azores		.....	8:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown		4:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam		8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples		8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Astoria, Glasgow		10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coronda, Argentine Republic, &c.		7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.		9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
		*10:00 A. M.	
Ponce, San Juan		10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alleghany, Fortune Islands, &c.		10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
		*10:30 A. M.	
Maracaibo, Venezuela and Curacao		10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
		*10:30 A. M.	
Havana, Havana		11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		.....	7:00 A. M.
Minneapolis, London		.....	.....
Laurentian, Glasgow		.....	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp		.....	.....
Louisiana, New Orleans		.....	3:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, OCT. 28.

Carib, Charleston		.....	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 29.

Algonquin, Charleston		.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

Advance, Colon		9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Dominican ports		.....	.....
Cymric, Liverpool		.....	10:00 A. M.
Gymeric, Japan, &c		.....	.....
Inchuiva, Cape Town		.....	.....
Llandaff City, Bristol		.....	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen		7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Victoria, Dunkirk, &c		.....	.....
Wells City, Bristol		.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 14 and up to Oct. 27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York O

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The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and besides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition Grounds.

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MR. ROOT'S CRUSHING ANSWER TO THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

None of the eminent spokesmen of anti-imperialism, we fear, will rise from the reading of Secretary ROOT'S speech with a humbled and recanting mind, but we should be sorry to believe that there are not some among them who will redden with shame when they see these clear proofs of the errors into which they have been led by ignorance and a perverse refusal to see the light of truth. We hope they will have the grace to blush in secret, even if they have not the courage to recant openly. This speech of the Secretary of War will take rank with the President's letter of acceptance. The letter and the speech are the two most important and convincing appeals made to the voters during the campaign. Both are perfectly calm and candid in tone, both are able, and both are fortified by the unassailable testimony of original and previously unpublished documents. The President showed that anti-imperialism had no case. Mr. ROOT demolishes the whole ugly structure of false assumption and baseless argument.

As an experienced lawyer Mr. ROOT knows that a party to a suit is bound by the testimony of his own witness. The anti-imperialists have persistently refused to accept the report of the officers of our army and of the two Philippine commissions as to the state of affairs in the islands. They have reposed full faith in AGUINALDO and his officers, however. Accordingly, Mr. ROOT gives them Tagalog testimony enough to make them fairly sick. This was not a lawyer's device on his part, not a piece of rhetorical strategy, but a recognition of the necessities of the argument. The anti-imperialists have shut their own ears to evidence of the true character of our work in the Philippines, while they have filled the ears of the voters with their eloquent tributes to the heroic virtues of AGUINALDO as they are made to appear in public utterances and State papers of that chieftain which were deemed suitable for campaign use in this country. Mr. ROOT'S selection from the papers of AGUINALDO exhibits him in his true character as a savage, a bandit, and a cutthroat, the murderer of his own people and of ours, a wretch with whom there is no living on any terms save the terms imposed by the strong hand.

The very foundation of the anti-imperialist case is the assertion that the Filipinos under AGUINALDO had practically won their independence from Spain at the time we appeared in Manila Bay; and from that position they reason that in accepting the aid of a people who had really acquired a title to independence we became obligated to withdraw and leave them to enjoy their own as soon as we had accomplished our mission of destroying the last vestige of Spanish power. All this is absolutely untrue. Secretary ROOT quotes the language of the treaty or contract executed between AGUINALDO and the Spanish authorities, by the terms of which he bound himself, in consideration of the sum of $400,000, to cease fighting, surrender the arms of his men, and then he and his army were to claim "their rights as Spanish-Filipino citizens, which they desire to preserve." That was the end of rebellion and of all pretense of a struggle for independence. The Tagalog chief and his men became inhabitants of the territory whose aid we accepted in terminating a despotic rule which it was very much to their interest to have ended forever. It is clear from all the official evidence that not only did we make no promises to them, but that they were never recognized as the representatives of a nascent Government. There was no alliance, and it would be preposterous nonsense to hold that the Philippine archipelago, with its nine million inhabitants, would have been no more than a fair price to pay for the services rendered by AGUINALDO, to whom we were under no other obligation than that of rewarding him suitably.

The character of the Tagalog chief and the men about him is revealed by documents and official orders exposing their deliberately formed plot to massacre our troops, their plans to kill natives in order to terrify communities that were lukewarm toward the Aguinaldist cause, and the commands to carry on a murderous guerrilla war during our Presidential campaign in order to increase the chances of BRYAN'S election. It is to these savages that Mr. SCHURZ and his fellow anti-imperialists, including W. J. BRYAN, would turn over the destinies of these islands and their millions of people who never have consented and never will consent to be governed by the Tagalog tribe.

Mr. SCHURZ has stormed forth his challenges to everybody to show in all history a single instance of an act of perfidy perpetrated by a republic comparable to our treatment of AGUINALDO. Mr. ROOT quotes from a speech delivered in the Senate in 1871 in opposition to the annexation of Santo Domingo in which Mr. SCHURZ challenged Senators to show him "a single instance of the successful establishment and peaceful maintenance for a respectable period of republican institutions, based upon popular self-government, under a tropical sun. There is none, Sir! * * * You will find political life continually oscillating between two extremes—liberty, which means anarchy, and order, which there means despotism." Of course this proves nothing except that Mr. SCHURZ is a very earnest orator, and, like other people, changes his mind. But the enlightened voter will be a little less ready to accept Mr. SCHURZ'S present views of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government now that he has been made acquainted with his former views of the hopelessness of introducing the Massachusetts town meeting in the tropics.

Neat as is this turning of the tables on Mr. SCHURZ, it is not to be compared in severity and stern discipline with the terrible exposures throughout the speech of the groundlessness of the anti-imperialist argument. Those misguided men have not understood either the relation of the Filipinos to us nor the real character and intentions of the Tagalog rebels. Yet they have gone through the campaign talking vehemently all the time about these matters as to which they have no competence to instruct the American people, but only to misguide them.

THE BANK AND ITS DIRECTION.

Two features of the remarkable defalcation in the First National Bank have, we think, made a very strong impression on the mind of the business community. One is the possession by one employé of such large opportunities for stealing with relatively no check through the systematic inspection of others to prevent him from using those opportunities. The second is the policy of extreme reticence adopted by all connected with the bank, and the far from satisfactory explanations given by them of the method of the defaulter and of the effect of the defalcation on the business and resources of the bank.

As to the first feature, while the organization of the bank's force has not been made known in detail, it is evident that the man ALVORD did have the handling of large sums of money, and that these sums were not handled independently of him in such manner as to afford an adequate test of the accuracy and honesty of his records. We are familiar with the statement often repeated that it is necessary in any business to trust some one, and that the only complete security against dishonesty is honesty. That is a statement much more plausible than true. It is undoubtedly necessary that confidence must be placed somewhere, but it is not necessary that it should be placed in a single person, and as a matter of fact it is not usually so placed in a well-regulated business of large extent. In the business offices of the Government, where the direct handling of money in large amounts plays a more important part than in banks, no one man is intrusted with the custody or with the unchecked accounting of the money. And in other banks it has been announced since this defalcation that devices apparently sufficient and certainly intended to secure complete knowledge of every important transaction by more than one agent are in use. It may be that there was more caution observed in this case than the public is aware of, but if that be true, it is because the officials of the bank have, not felt it requisite to give information on this subject.

That suggests the second feature of the defalcation that has impressed the business community, the reticence of the officers of the bank. We do not wish remotely to imply that the motive of this reticence is improper, or that the officers think that they have anything to conceal which, if disclosed, would be discreditable to themselves. We do not, indeed, see exactly what their motive is, but it appears to be the feeling, on the one hand, that this is their own affair, with which the public has no concern, and, on the other hand, that "the least said the soonest mended." But we think that the reticence is mistaken because it leaves room for inferences that are not favorable.

We have referred to one matter to which this remark applies—the methods of the defaulter. There is another—the nature of the fund from which it is said that the very large amount stolen is to be made up. The statement of the officers of the bank is simply that it is a fund that does not appear in the statement last made to the Controller of the Currency, and that the use of it for this purpose will not diminish the surplus or the profits of the bank. As to how this could be done, they decline to say. They regard it as their own matter. There are, in the opinion of practical bankers, three ways in which the money to meet the loss from theft can be obtained without affecting the assets of the bank as reported to the Controller of the Currency. The sum can be taken from profits accruing since the date of the report; it can be obtained by marking up the value of securities carried on the books at less than their market prices, or it can be obtained from Directors or other shareholders who are willing to give it. As a matter of fact, either of these modes of making up the loss is at once practicable and entirely legitimate, and would so be regarded, we think, by the business community. If either one has been used in this case, it is not easy to see why it should not have frankly been acknowledged and explained. But the assertion that a fund exists out of which an amount greater than the cash capital originally subscribed can be paid, which does not appear in the official statement of the condition of the bank, is puzzling, and is not calculated to produce a desirable impression. It is not consistent with that idea of adequate publicity which is supposed to underlie the National banking system. It may be said that no fault can be found with bank managers for the possession of assets greater than are known through the published statement. In a sense that is true. But it is the defect in the published statement, not the nature of the defect, that is likely to be considered. It is not the use or the origin of a secret fund that impresses the public mind; it is the secrecy of the fund, and for this we have seen no sufficient explanation.

As for the report that the officers of the bank are engaged in negotiations with the counsel of the thief for the restoration of the stolen property in consideration of security from arrest and punishment, we decline to attach any credence to it. It implies a low estimate of civic duty on their part of which they have the common-law right to be held innocent.

THE SIEGE OF THE LEGATIONS.

The latest European mail brings us the diary, kept during the siege of the legations in Peking, of the correspondent of The London Times. The impression a careful perusal of this diary makes is extraordinary. The whole diary cannot be reproduced, since it is printed in The London Times in two installments, each of two of that journal's ample pages. And it would be of very little use to print extracts from it, since the force of it resides in the multiplication of small incidents rather than in the importance of any one of them. To appreciate the force of it, it is, as CHARLES READE once said, "necessary to make a mental effort, and to comprehend the meaning of the word 'accumulation.'"

The diary is a straightforward and simple narrative, set down without any ostentation of rhetoric or attempt at fine writing, neither extenuating anything nor setting down aught in malice of what happened from day to day during the siege of the legations. And no candid reader can read it through without being forced to the conviction that it was the Chinese Government itself that was responsible and is responsible for this outrage upon relations that even savage tribes regard as sacred. It was not a mob of "Boxers" or other rioters, it was the Ministers of the Chinese Empire who exhibited a destitution of honor and honesty that would have disgraced a Piute Indian. The murder of VON KETTELER was an act of war on the part of the Chinese Government. It was the Chinese Government of its own motion that besieged the legations. It was the Chinese Government that tried to starve the foreign residents out of their quarters so that they might be conveniently massacred. It was the Chinese Government that tried, over and over again, to lure them out of their defenses for the same fatal purpose. The beleaguered legationers owe their lives to-day to their own right hands and to the handful of troops of their own nationalities that they were able to collect, and which were able to defy for weeks, and until rescue could arrive, the embodied force of four hundred millions of people arrayed to murder them. Our smooth and smiling friend, WU TING FANG, in Washington, on the other hand, owes his life to the fact that the country to the Government of which he is accredited is a more civilized country than that which he represents.

The hideous savagery and the equally hideous perfidy of the Chinese Government, as represented, for the thousandth time, in the siege of the legations, are facts of capital importance, which it behooves us all, and especially behooves our Government, to bear in mind. We have taken a line of our own throughout this whole miserable business which we may fairly claim to have been vindicated by the subsequent procedures of other powers. No proof of Chinese savagery or of Chinese perfidy has caused our Government to waver in its contention that we were not at war with China. The errand of our troops in China was simply one of rescue. When it was successfully performed, and in a manner which, according to all foreign observers, shed the greatest lustre on the American arms, we withdrew the troops lest they might be used, under a German commander, to promote schemes of conquest in which we could have no share.

Whatever this is, we may remark in passing, it is certainly not "imperialism." On the contrary, it is anti-imperialism of the most pronounced and practical kind. But it must be owned that the sentimental sympathy with which the first bloodthirsty utterance of the German Kaiser was received, within and without the German borders, had a sentimental justification, and that there was a sentimental basis for the foreign criticisms of the action of the United States. Our readers know that we entirely approve of that action, which we believe has relieved us from the chance of grave international complications. But it is not at all to be inferred that we are less earnest than any other civilized people in demanding redress for the atrocious outrages that have been committed upon the foreign residents in China because we are in favor of permitting the Chinese Government to furnish that redress, and because we still assume that it will do so. The alternative is a decision that China is in a state of anarchy, and that the Western World must provide a government for it. The consequences of taking that decision are so momentous that it should not be taken until there is plainly no escape from it. But our Government should by no means allow it to be supposed, either by Chinese or Europeans, that because we are in favor of giving the Chinese Government a chance to punish its own malefactors we will therefore rest content with anything short of an adequate and exemplary punishment of them. If WU TING FANG or LI HUNG CHANG labors under the delusion that we are to be propitiated with childish pretenses of real redress he should be promptly disabused of that delusion. Some of the most highly placed men in China have made themselves answerable for the murder of American citizens. Until their own lives have paid the forfeit of their crimes our account with China will not be balanced.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Papers now arriving from the South contain fuller reports of Lieut. HOBSON'S speech at Selma, Ala., than were given in the first dispatches, and we are forced regretfully to record that these reports, instead of mitigating the young officer's offense, take away the last vestiges of a belief in his good taste and discretion. After telling of the state of extreme ill-health in which he found Admiral SAMPSON on visiting him in Boston, he quoted Mrs. SAMPSON as saying that the Admiral's heart had been broken by the injustice of the American people. Then, according to the Lieutenant's narrative, "I said to Mrs. SAMPSON: 'When I visit my southland, if the opportunity offers itself, I wish to try to tell them something of his majestic character.' She replied: 'You dare not. Your southland was quick and vigorous to resent what was thought to be an attempt to take the laurels of one of its great men.' I said: 'Mrs. SAMPSON, you do not know the timber of my southland or of our Southern people. I will not be afraid to tell them of what I know of Admiral SAMPSON.'" Continuing, the Lieutenant said: "I went to Washington and saw the Secretary of the Navy and the President of the United States. To them I also stated my intention, and they both gave their consent, warning me, however, of what I might expect." This is worse than indiscreet, worse than a violation of professional ethics and regulations, worse than unnecessary. It is the arraignment of a whole Nation by a young man who has himself experienced that Nation's extreme, possibly excessive, generosity in the way of awarding recognition of services rendered to it. When Lieut. HOBSON was the object of undeserved criticism from persons in and out of the navy, we defended him vigorously and frequently. He now betrays an overestimation of his own judgment and of his own importance that is extremely trying to the patience of those who are eager to be his friends. Especially obnoxious is his silly chatter about "my southland," and his intimation that there appreciation of heroes is warmer and more discriminating than in the "northland" of some other people.'

—In a letter from Mr. JOHN DE WITT WARNER which we published this week, that gentleman, after expressing a courteous confidence in the intention of THE TIMES to be accurate and fair in its presentation of the news, went on to say: "Of course, I did not expect THE TIMES to concur in my view of the Philippine war." Now, why, pray, that "of course"? We, for our part, did expect Mr. WARNER to agree with us in regard to the war he mentions, and we were not less painfully than intensely surprised when we found his position on the subject so utterly different from our own. He and we have had the same sources of information, the same facts on which to form a judgment, and it must be that while he credits us with as much fairness as himself, he does not credit us with an intelligence or a patriotism equal to his own, else would he not have calmly assumed that from the same data we would reach conclusions in direct opposition to his? So we cannot help thinking that Mr. WARNER'S letter was a curious mingling of compliment and condemnation, and the latter distresses us much more than the former pleases us. Mr. WARNER should be more careful, for to tell another that you were sure he would disagree with you is much the same as telling him that he is either disgracefully ignorant or desperately wicked.

—Another paper that cannot understand plain English is The Nashville American. Emulating The Boston Herald, The American says: "THE NEW YORK TIMES is stirred to anger because the programmes of the New York theatres are all Bryan documents." We are not, we never were, and we have published no word to justify any such belief or even any such suspicion. Curiously enough, both The American and The Herald, after carefully misstating our position in this matter, proceeded to set forth as their own wise and original opinion precisely the opinion that was promulgated in our own paragraph. The Nashville man puts it this way: "Why should theatre programmes be used for advertising purposes? There is a place and a time for all things. The place for bringing buyers and sellers together is in newspapers that all read, not on theatre programmes, bill boards, and front ends of street cars." That emphasizes business more and good taste less than we did, but it is all right in its way, and comes to the same thing in the end. It must be firmly asserted once more, however, that our objection was not to the appearance of Bryan advertisements on theatre programmes, but to the appearance there of political advertisements of any kind. Politics are everywhere else, nowadays; they might at least be banished from the playhouse, just to give us a little rest from the wearisome obsession.

—Nobody who has seen the wreck of the Maine as it lies in Havana Harbor can doubt that it is both an obstruction and a menace to navigation, or can wonder that Gen. WOOD, deeply and properly interested in advancing the material welfare of the Cubans, should be eager to begin the work of getting the shattered warship out of the way of the cargo boats plying to his "satrapy." He is right in that as in other things, but Europeans and Americans as well as Cubans have a watchful eye on this historic wreck, and in removing it the General should do more than increase the available anchorage area of the harbor. The plan, it seems, is to break up the vessel and take it away piecemeal. There is no objection to that if every step of the process is carefully observed, and every revelation of every fragment is so recorded as to destroy the last vestiges of mystery that hang about the fate of the Maine. It has already been proved beyond honest, or even decent, question that the tragedy was the result of an outside explosion, but now will come an opportunity to silence the dishonest and the indecent doubts. It must not be neglected. Presumably Gen. WOOD is thoroughly awake to his duty in this matter, but he has not yet said anything about that particular phase of the operation, and the time to speak of it, to explain just the measures to be adopted, has certainly arrived. It is stated, on what authority we do not know, that Lieut. Commander YOUNG, the Captain of the Port of Havana, will witness the work of the wreckers, and that if any evidence is discovered bearing upon the cause of the destruction of the ship it will be immediately reported to Washington. It seems to us that more than a single officer, and he in our own service, should take part in the work of supervision and interpretation. We have nothing to fear, and just a little more than something to gain, from making the investigation a very formal one and from giving the widest and most authoritative publicity to its results.

—One of the notable humors of the Parliamentary campaign in England has been contributed by Capt. OLIVER YOUNG, who participated in the bombardment of Alexandria and the conquest of the Soudan. Despite these experiences, or perhaps because of them, Capt. YOUNG is an opponent of the Government, and his admiration of the War Office is not profound. At a recent political meeting he told a story to illustrate the amazing convolutions of red tapè. He was wounded at Suakim, he said, and sent to the hospital. By some mistake he was reported dead, and a tombstone to his memory—which still ornaments the battlefield—was erected. When the error was discovered, the War Office not only asked, but insisted, that he should pay a guinea to cover the cost of inscribing his name on the stone! Well, somebody had to pay for it, and evidently the departmental mind, appalled at the idea of an inaccurate entry in the accounts, could think of no other expedient than the imposition of a mortuary expense upon the living man for whose benefit it would have been paid if he had been dead.

—One of the London papers, presumably well informed as to the mental peculiarities of its readers, gravely records that not long ago there lay on the table in a West End club a list of members who had put down their names for an approaching house dinner. A workman on a ladder, who was putting the finishing touches to the decoration of the ceiling, let fall a single minute drop of red paint. This dropped on the first name on the list and obliterated it as if with the stroke of a pen. "Some of the members who observed the incident," continues the impressive narrative, "thought it a very bad omen; others, like Hamlet, defied augury. But, curiously enough, the member whose name had thus been struck out was taken ill next day, and died in the club on the night before the dinner was to have taken place." We fail to see in this sequence of events anything that is "curious enough," or even curious at all, but opinions on such matters differ widely, and it is well known that our dear cousins are much more easily interested in the pseudo-supernatural than people with shorter histories.

NUGGETS.

The Chicago Style.

Mark Twain denies that lying is an art. With some Chicago people of our acquaintance it is a trade.—Chicago Journal.

Gratifying Change.

Mark Hanna is gratified that some people come to see him from curiosity; heretofore his callers have all wanted Post Offices.—Chicago Record.

Sized Up.

The Chairman—Is he sound on the issues? The Delegate (who has heard the candidate speak)—Well, perhaps noisy is the better word.—Philadelphia North American.

Kindred Spirits.

She—And did you light the fire with kerosene, too?

He—No, I smoked while I was putting gasoline in the automobile.—Chicago News.

Habitual with Him.

Mrs. Church—Your name is not spelled right on this list.

Mrs. Gotham—What's the matter with it?

"Why, Lillie is spelled with only one l."

"Oh, well, my husband wrote that; it's nothing new for him to forget one of my letters."—Yonkers Statesman.

ILLUMINATION.

From The Chicago Record.

In his small cell there sat a monk,
With book of holy name,
And lit its page with sweet designs
Of sacrificial flame—
With crosses showing here and there
And crowns of bleeding thorn;
With blossoms fair of Palestine
And glories of the morn.

And as he toiled he chanted low
A hymn of Calvary—
Of Him who lived for fellow-men
And died to set them free;
And as he sung he thanked himself
That in his narrow cell,
Afar from strife, a saintly man,
'Twas given him to dwell.

He hugged himself to think that he
So near the Master stood,
The Word before him brightly spread,
And that his life was good,
With naught to do from year to year
But pray away the hours,
Or to illumine holy writ
With glowing scrolls and flowers.

But once, when his cold cell was dark
And sleep refused its balm,
He heard a voice upbraiding him
That shook his former calm:
"The world is wide, the paths beset;
My sheep are roaming far.
Why rest you here in idleness
And follow not My star?

"Is there not work? Is there not sin?
Are there no human ills?
Is there not one of all My flock
That's fainting in the hills?
Illumine thee with sympathy,
Illumine thee with love;
The Book is written; it is done—
Illumined from above.

"Think you the Master dwelleth here?
His steps are with the poor,
Where sorrow weeps, where hunger creeps,
Where crime doth cast his lure.
Him whom you seek, there shall you find,
And not in this dim place;
And there alone can you atone
And meet Him face to face."

The monk arose and fled afar;
He sought the haunts of men;
The heart that so had drifted off
At last found Christ again.
And that old tome unfinished lies,
To teach us who are blind,
He is the nearest to his God
That's nearest to mankind.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT ON TRUSTS.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt has addressed the following letter to Marcus Schnitzer, the editor of The Austro-Hungarian Gazette of this city:

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1900.

Dear Mr. Schnitzer: You ask me to supplement my previous letter to you by the expression of some opinion on the question of trusts, which, since your original letter to me, has assumed considerable prominence in the speeches made both by Democratic and Republican speakers. I have heretofore made no answer to your request, because I desired to see the precise position which Mr. Bryan would finally take upon the subject. He dealt with it extensively in his remarks at the Madison Square Garden, and he has made frequent references to the subject in his itinerary speeches delivered since he left New York. His utterances clearly show that he does not understand the nature of the question which he discusses with many words, but with few ideas. His arguments, if they may be so termed, can be summed up in the brief statement that he does not believe in the principle and right of association, upon which is based the extraordinary industrial progress of the present age. In order to show how shallow he is, it is only necessary to restate a few fundamental principles of social science.

First—Every man has a right to work or to refrain from work. If he works, he is entitled to the fruits of his labor. In other words, private property is the logical and inevitable result of individual liberty.

Second—The right of men to associate with each other for any lawful purpose is indispensable to social progress. This right carries with it the same security for associated capital as belongs to individual property.

Third—The association of men together may be either by partnership or by what is known as corporative organizations. In these organizations society has not yet limited, and probably cannot limit, the amount of capital which may be thus associated for industrial enterprises. In popular parlance, a large amount of capital thus associated under a corporate charter is called a "trust," although the original significance of the word was very different. Bryan uses the word, however, in its present popular sense, and in this letter I will accept his definition.

In attacking trusts therefore he attacks the principle of the association of capital. But associated capital cannot be attacked without assailing the correlative right of association on the part of these who depend upon their daily labor for their support. This right of association on the part of labor is one which the workingmen of this country have strenuously asserted under very great opposition, and which they will never yield and never can yield without the loss of all that they have gained through years of struggle for increased wages and greater comfort. It amazes me, therefore, that Bryan should in his speeches attack the right of association, which is absolutely indispensable to the welfare of the working classes. He does not seem to be aware that in his efforts to set class against class he is attempting to destroy the very principle upon which the hopes of the workingmen of this country for future betterment must be founded.

Every trades union is, according to Mr. Bryan's definition, a trust equally with the association of capital for the purposes of production or distribution. The principle which underlies both is precisely the same, and neither one can be surrendered without relegating society to an intolerable condition of confusion, of stagnation, and of warfare between the several classes of which it is constituted. How Mr. Bryan can expect to get the votes of the workingmen of this country in favor of the destruction of the very principle of association upon which their welfare depends passes my comprehension.

This view of the subject goes to the bottom of the question, but when Bryan comes to discuss it in detail he shows great ignorance, both of the existing law and of the possibilities of remedying the evils of which he speaks. His remedies are, first, that all corporations largely engaged in business shall receive a license from the Federal Government before they shall be permitted to engage in inter-State commerce. He does not seem to know that the Federal Government has no power to grant such licenses, and under the Constitution, as it stands, cannot exercise it. If he had proposed an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by which the power to create corporations should be taken from the States and conferred upon the Government, the suggestion would have been statesmanlike and many profound thinkers would probably agree with him. My own inclination is certainly in that direction, although I see that Secretary Root takes an opposite and, I believe, a mistaken view.

His next remedy is to repeal the tariff duties upon any article which is produced and sold by corporations called "trusts." He does not seem to know that this remedy would affect hundreds of individual producers who are entirely free from any connection with "trusts" or with monopolies of any kind. In other words, he will ruin hundreds of innocent persons for the sake of punishing a single offending corporation.

His third remedy is to prevent corporations from doing business if they have a monopoly of the production of any article of trade. I confess I know of no such corporations, except those which are protected by the patent laws of the United States. Doubtless he had in mind the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust. If so, he was very unfortunate in the selection of his object lessons. Neither of these companies has any legal monopoly, but they control very large amounts of capital and employ many thousands of workmen. They have both cheapened the cost of primary articles of necessity, and their monopoly consists in their ability to produce these articles at a lower cost than their competitors.

I know of no greater benefaction to the community than cheap light, and certainly the Standard Oil Company has accomplished the miracle of illuminating the entire country at a merely nominal cost. It makes great profits because it has distanced all competitors in applying labor-saving processes in the production of oil. Moreover, it has certainly preserved to the United States one of the leading lines of export, which has contributed largely to turning the balance of trade in our favor, and to the unprecedented prosperity of the last two years. The destruction of the Standard Oil Company, so far as I can judge, would simply raise the cost of light and cut down the exports which are now maintained by reason of the great capital of that company and its use in the foreign markets of the world.

As to the Sugar Trust, there is not even the pretext that there is any monopoly. They have now very powerful competitors, and the growth of the beet root sugar industry is going on at a pace which promises soon to make us entirely independent of cane sugar. Nevertheless, if the Sugar Trust has had a monopoly, it has been of a most benevolent nature. Never before in the history of this country has sugar been so cheap as during the last five years. The business is now carried on under very great competition, and there is not the slightest prospect that a monopoly of the kind Bryan speaks of will ever be created in this country.

Bryan's next remedy is to squeeze the water out of the capital stock of corporations. If he should succeed in squeezing all the water out of the capital stock of these corporations, he would produce a deluge which would overwhelm the industries of the country and leave a track of desolation at which even his optimistic soul would be appalled. Doubtless, with his versatile confidence in his ability to work miracles, he would attempt to reenact the fabled rôle of Deucalion, but his efforts would fail to restore the ruined industries of the land.

The fact is that the water in the stocks of industrial corporations is not only inocuous, but from one point of view is positively advantageous. The modern corporation is usually organized on the basis of preferred stocks, representing the fair money cost of the property, and of common stock, representing the good will and the possibility of profit which may be realized out of the business. The common stock therefore has cost no money, and it sells in the market at a price which has some relation either to the actual or possible profits after paying a fixed rate of dividend upon the preferred stock, which represents actual investment of money. In this common stock, to my mind, lies the chief hope of the workingman of this country in the future. When times are prosperous it will undoubtedly bring a high price. When times are adverse, the stock will fall to a nominal value. It does, however, control at both times the administration of the business. My expectation is that when it is cheap, the workmen will buy it up, and in the course of the coming century I expect to see most of the large industrial corporations controlled by the workmen, who have thus secured the ownership of the common stock at a low price and under favorable circumstances.

When this era is reached, the preferred stock will be in the nature of a loan, on which no dividends will be paid unless the business earns them. In other words, the preferred stock will represent capital, and not debt, and this capital will be at the risk of the business. Common stock, on the other hand, will represent the control of the property and will very properly find itself in the hands of the exective officers and of the workmen, who actually conduct the business. When times are good, the workmen will thus share in the prosperity. When times are bad, the capitalist will have to go without his dividends upon the preferred stock. There will be no conflict between capital and labor when this beneficent system shall have developed into the general ownership which I expect to see, as soon as the working classes of this country are sufficiently educated to take advantage of this new and favorable situation.

I am somewhat surprised that so intelligent a man as Mr. Mitchell has shown himself to be has not already used the funds at his command to secure the control of one of the great coal companies, some of which are organized on the basis of preferred and common stock above described. I have no doubt that he will sooner or later adopt this policy, and he and his associates will then be able to understand what the difficulties are in conducting large mining operations, and if they be as profitable as he thinks, they will be able to secure these profits for the members of the trades unions which he represents with so much ability.

If I am right in these views, it is evident that the nostrums proposed by Mr. Bryan for the regulation of trusts are quack remedies. They are not founded upon knowledge, but spring from an entire misconception of the nature of the problem and of the trend of modern progress. The great corporations which have sprung into existence within the last ten years are due to an evolution which no more can be arrested than the flow of the tides. They are not injurious to the community or to the working classes. They give more steady employment and a greater demand for labor. The wages have been raised, and the prices of the commodities produced here have been lessened. All classes of the community have been benefited by their growth, except such as have been disabled for a time, only to reappear in the form of consolidated organizations more profitable and more advantageous to the community.

It does not follow from what I have said that these great corporations do not need regulation. They have developed evils, which can readily be corrected by proper legislation, but the organizations themselves cannot be abolished without injury to the growing interests of the American people. The limits of this letter do not admit of going into any detail as to the legislation required, but in a general way it may be said that the taking out of a charter ought to involve inspection, supervision, and publicity in the same manner and by the same agencies as we now regulate banks and insurance companies. This can be done by the General Government without depriving the States of the power of supervision of local corporations.

I repeat in conclusion that the right of association is the most important possession of the workmen of this country, and I shall be very much astonished when the matter is properly brought to their notice if Mr. Bryan's views and advice shall receive their support in the coming election. The future is full of hope for the productive interests of the country, but the election of Bryan on a platform which is at war with the principles of Democracy would destroy the confidence which now prevails, and absolutely arrest the progress toward industrial and commercial supremacy now possible and rapidly approaching for the United States in the markets of the world. ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Marcus Snitzer, Esq.

The Course for the Yacht Race.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your Monday's issue that there is a possibility of our next yacht race for the America's Cup being sailed off Newport. I trust, with thousands of your readers, that you will prevent if possible that change being brought about. Surely they may have at times off Newport calms and light winds, and much more likely, fogs, which have seldom or never troubled our races here. In justice, also, to all who have sent former yachts over here and raced off Sandy Hook—the old historical course—we should still continue to have the races sailed over the same course, otherwise they might claim that had they sailed at Newport they could have lifted the cup long ago. Mr. Lipton is a true sportsman and I believe were he consulted he would insist upon sailing the race where all have done so up to this time, and not wish for any advantages such as some claim Newport has. New Yorkers have taken great interest and pride in these later races, and that, with many other good arguments, should terminate once and for all against a change ever being made. YACHTSMAN.

New York, Oct. 23, 1900.

The Grand Central Station.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be good enough to accept the thanks of one of the many thousands of sufferers for your just and outspoken criticisms of the autocrats of the Grand Central Station? There is very little doubt that the pressure of competition of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its Twenty-third Street ferry, had more influence with the New York Central in the matter of the new station than the rights of a long-suffering and helpless public. More power to your elbow, Mr. Editor, in your advocacy of these sadly needed improvements in New York Central methods. JOHN C. EMORY.

New York, Oct. 23, 1900.

Only One Gen. Lee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "E. O." agrees with "D. B." that Gen. Lee's name is out of place in the Hall of Fame, though he graciously admits that "he was probably a good officer." This of the man who organized and led to victorious combat the Army of Northern Virginia, of which Gen. Joseph Hooker said. ("Conduct of the War," Vol. I., Page 113:) "That army has by discipline alone acquired a character for steadiness and efficiency unsurpassed, in my judgment, in ancient or modern times. We have not been able to rival it, nor has there been any approximate to it in the other rebel armies." Other armies, Union and Confederate, contained just as good material, but there was only one Lee. J. M.

New York, Oct. 16, 1900.

Gen. Lee's Ability.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents, in criticising the "Hall of Fame" selections, puts a rather low estimate upon Gen. R. E. Lee's abilities as a warrior. When Gen. Lee is belittled what becomes of the reputation of those who took so long to conquer him, especially since as he had starvation fighting him in the rear while he was warding off an army in front? E. C. M.

New York, Oct. 16, 1900.

Asks if Webster Davis Was Joking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was told by a lady that a certain old woman in a remote part of England refused to take Americans as boarders because she thought they were black!

In your issue of to-day I see that Mr. Webster Davis (or is it the Hon. Webster Davis?) says the English soldiers "were walking about with one eyeglass on." Can you tell me if that distinguished statesman was joking; or have I the satisfaction of knowing that stupid ignorance is not the prerogative of my much-abused native land? AN ENGLISHMAN.

New York, Oct. 17, 1900.

Pictures of Gov. Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those pictures of Roosevelt to be seen in the Republican windows in lower Broadway are evidently designed to exhibit the Governor in his strenuous character. While McKinley is made placid, Roosevelt has a frightful scowl, just as if he were the villain in a play. Not the villain as we meet him first, smiling and trying to be ingratiating, but the villain in the last act when his schemes are foiled and he is just losing his self-control. If this were a true likeness of Roosevelt, any Republican would have a good excuse for bolting the ticket. N. H. E.

New York, Oct. 23, 1900

CONGER CAN BEGIN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Authorized to Treat with Chinese Envoys Without Delay.

Germany Will Let Her Representatives in Peking Undertake Preliminary Work of Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Minister Conger has been authorized by the United States Government to begin negotiations at once with the Chinese envoys on the basis of the points in the German and French notes upon which all the powers are agreed. Upon these points where divergence of views has been found to exist, the powers themselves will negotiate with a view of reaching a further understanding.

It is understood that the Ministerial representatives at Peking of the other powers have similar instructions, but whether this is so or not, Mr. Conger is not to be restrained from negotiating.

Some surprise is expressed here at the insistence by some of the powers upon a settlement of the question of the sufficiency of credentials of the Chinese envoys. It is stated that it is the invariable practice in peace negotiations to allow the Plenipotentiaries themselves to pass upon the credentials of the envoys, which question is deferred until the first meeting of the Plenipotentiaries.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Germany has agreed to Japan's proposal that the peace negotiations with China shall, for the present, be intrusted to the foreign representatives at Peking.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 24.—Gen. Yin-Shang has arrived here en route for Peking, under an American escort. It is understood that his presence is due to Count von Waldersee's request.

AMERICAN MISSIONS IN PERIL.

Boxers Threaten to Destroy Those at Lien-Chow—Rebels Kill 2,000 Villagers.

HONGKONG, Oct. 25.—Advices from Lien-Chow, on North River, say that American mission property there is threatened with destruction by Boxers, who have posted the following proclamation:

"We have organized to protect our country and our homes, and we rely upon one another to support the order to drive out the foreign devils. They are mad. Their folley passes description. They are the usurpers of our land. They disturb our borders.

"In all the provinces and prefectures chapels have been opened, and our people are deceived, ripped open, and disemboweled, while the foreigners grow fat on the revenues of China, insulting our officials and merchants, and seizing our temples and palaces.

"The Emperor is indulgent and permits this. Who can foretell the intentions of the foreign devils? Day by day they act more outrageously. When we behold the present condition of affairs our hearts are bruised with grief. Therefore we have organized our strength to destroy the devouring wolf throughout the empire."

The Boxers have seized the American Presbyterian Mission buildings, but have not destroyed them.

Rebellion is spreading along East River and North River, in the Province of Kwang-Si. It is supposed to be aimed at the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty, but the reports are so contradictory that it is next to impossible to form a definite impression.

In Canton the Chinese officials are taking the insurrection so lightly that foreigners believe it will be very difficult to suppress it.

The Governor of Hongkong has been informed that 4,000 villagers in the Samtochuk-Kwaishin district were attacked by rebels at Pengkok. The villagers were defeated and 2,000 of them killed. The rebels, who lost 400 killed, burned 12 villages containing 3,600 houses. A force of 2,000 troops went to the assistance of the villagers and engaged the rebels on Oct. 22. No details of the result have been received.

Gen. Ho, with 2,000 troops, has returned to Wong-Kong, having burned the villages of Shan-chow-Tin and Malan-tau.

CANTON, Oct. 25.—The Chinese officials have placarded the Shetom district, offering several hundred dollars reward for the heads of four foreigners who are supposed to be leading the rebels.

The rice crop has failed in Kwang-Si Province, and robbers are pillaging. Rebellion and famine there are certain.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The French Consul at Hankow cables that he has secured protection for the missions and Christians in Shen-Si Province. Fearing that the Court's presence there may cause an anti-foreign outbreak, the Consul notified the Viceroy that any hostile attitude would result in breaking all the peace negotiations on the part of the powers.

The Viceroy thereupon secured the issuance of an imperial decree making death the penalty for any anti-foreign disturbers of the peace.

GERMANS DEFEAT BOXERS.

Kill 200 of Them Near Kaumi—Report from Gen. Gaselee on the Entry Into Pao-ting-Foo.

KIAO-CHAU, Oct. 25.—A detachment of German marines, in a battle near Kaumi with Boxers, killed 200 of the latter.

The Germans also captured two walled villages. There were no casualties among the Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The following dispatch from Gen. Gaselee, commander of the British troops at Pao-ting-Foo, has been received by the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton:

"Pao-ting-Foo, Oct. 20.

"The allied troops under my command arrived here yesterday. British, German, French, and Italian guards have been posted at the gates. To-day all the Generals, with small escorts, went through the town, after which they arranged for the allotment of quarters for occupation. I shall keep most of the British in camp for the present. Am waiting for orders from Waldersee regarding their future disposition.

"Most of the inhabitants remain in the city. There are no signs of hostility.

"Mr., Mrs., and Miss Green and a child are here, after great suffering. Many who escaped death were handed over Oct. 16 to the French force. Mr. Green is in the hospital. The ladies and the child are well.

"Have received the following from Horne-Campbell:

"'Arrived at Mao-Chiao Oct. 17. Twenty-five hundred imperials retreated before us. One hundred surrendered, but on producing proofs that they had been sent by Li-Hung-Chang to suppress Boxers, released them, with their arms.'"

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Havas Agency has received the following dispatch from Pe-king:

"The French detachment under Col. Drude has delivered the French and English missionaries and the French, Belgian, and Italian engineers who were imprisoned by the Chinese at Ngan-kia-Tshuang, Pao-ting-Foo, Ting-Chou, and Tcheng-ting-Foo, and all the Europeans between Pao-ting-Foo and Tcheng-ting-Foo."

MONEY NOT SENT TO COURT.

Attempt of Latter to Obtain Funds Reserved to Meet Foreign Loans Fails.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The London representative of the Russo-Chinese Bank writes to The Times this morning that the attempt of the Chinese authorities to divert to the use of the Imperial Court money reserved to meet the foreign loans of China, has been successfully frustrated by the energetic protest of the Shanghai manager of the bank, and that nothing has been sent to the Court since the Chinese Customs Bank remitted 300,000 taels to the Imperial Treasury about a fortnight ago.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Foreign Office officials stated yesterday that thus far only Italy and Austria have accepted the Anglo-German agreement; but, it was added, the assent of the United States, Russia, and France was confidently expected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The State Department to-day received notice from the British Government of the terms of the arrangement between Great Britain and Germany as to China. This is similar in all points to the copy furnished by the German Government, through Count de Quadt, several days ago.

The State Department now will prepare its answer, which, as already indicated, will deal with the points likely to be acceptable to the other Governments, leaving the third paragraph for further consideration.

GERMANY AND THE YANG-TSE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—"Rumor credits the Germans," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, "with the intention to take early action in the Yang-tse region, where the military situation is becoming serious. The Chinese troops there and in the north are diligently drilling and practicing musketry firing under foreign-trained officers.

"Large quantities of provisions, war material, and treasure are being forwarded from the Yang-tse districts to the Imperial Court."

Emperor to Return to Peking?

ROME, Oct. 26.—The Peking correspondent of The Tribuna says it is expected that Emperor Kwang-Su will return to the Chinese capital about the end of November.

CHINESE RAILROAD WANTS LOAN.

Trying to Raise $55,000,000 in France and This Country.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The East Chinese Railroad Company, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Frankfurter Zeitung, is trying to effect a loan in the United States and France through the Russo-Chinese Bank.

The Frankfurter Zeitung's correspondent, who gives $55,000,000 as the amount of the loan, says that Director Rothstfin is about to start for New York.

WHY CONTRACTS CAME HERE.

American Prices Lower than British on Trucks for South Africa, and Earlier Delivery Promised.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Daily Mail, which returns this morning to the subject of the award of railway contracts in South Africa, makes the following statement:

"Col. Girouard, we learn, was approached by leading Rand corporations in need of trucks. He told them that he could not order trucks at that time, and that, in any case, it would probably take a year to procure them if the orders were sent through official channels to British contractors.

"He suggested that they purchase for themselves, pointing out that the trucks subsequently could be taken over by the Government. Wernher, Beit & Co. adopted the suggestion."

Lionel Phillips, a member of Wernher, Beit & Co., furnishes The Daily Mail with this information:

"Tenders were invited from the principal British and American firms. The Americans offered to supply everything in three months, but the best English tender promised only a portion of the trucks in seven months at a price quite 30 per cent. higher than the American figures.

"Anxious to encourage British manufacturers, we placed, roughly speaking, a third of our order with them and two-thirds with Americans. I do not know what our people on the Rand will say to our decision in consenting to a heavy delay in the delivery of a portion of the trucks."

Krueger May Make a Stay in Algiers.

ALGIERS, Oct. 25.—It is asserted here that the Netherlands Government has notified the Dutch Consul in Algiers that the Dutch cruiser Gelderland, on which Mr. Krueger is being brought from Lorenzo Marques, will land him here, and that he will only proceed to France after a stay in Algiers, the length of which has not been decided.

Churchill Calls Rosslyn a Liar.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Winston Spencer Churchill, speaking last evening at a banquet given by the Pall Mall Club, attacked Lord Rosslyn for "slandering British officers" in accounts the Earl sent to newspapers from South Africa. He went so far as to give the lie direct to some of Lord Rosslyn's statements.

SAHARA EXPLORERS WELCOMED.

Returning Foureau-Lamy Expedition Reaches Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 25.—An immense crowd gave an enthusiastic welcome to-day to the officers and a number of the men of the Foureau-Lamy expedition, which returned from West Africa on board the Ville de Pernambuco, after accomplishing for the first time in French colonial history a journey across the Sahara from Algeria to the French Congo.

The mission has accomplished much valuable scientific research.

Representatives of President Loubet and Gen. André, Minister of War, received the members of the expedition, delivered addresses, and distributed decorations.

The Foureau-Lamy expedition was the largest exploring party that ever entered the Sahara. F. Foureau, its leader, had made nine expeditions, at the expense of private citizens and scientific societies, among the sand wastes and oases south of Algeria before the French Government equipped the expedition which has just returned to France. Several of M. Foureau's journeys had been comparatively short, but, despite this, he had accomplished more ere starting on the tenth expedition than any other man toward the study of that portion of the Sahara which is immediately south of Algeria.

The tenth expedition, which set out in the latter part of 1898, was equipped regardless of expense, and the instructions of the French Colonial Office to M. Foureau were to cross the Sahara and, without exciting the suspicion of other powers or entering any part of their territories, to explore the districts of the Soudan which, under the treaties signed between France on the one hand and Great Britain and Germany on the other, fell to the share of France.

M. Foureau took with him 180 Algerian soldiers under Commander Lamy and five other officers. The entire personnel of the expedition numbered about 200. One thousand camels carried the equipment for the work.

Body of Capt. de France Found.

CHAMBERY, France, Oct. 26.—The body of Capt. de France, son of the General of the same name, was yesterday discovered at the bottom of a precipice below Mauriend Fort, in the Commune of St. Martin D'Arc. Capt. de France disappeared last Spring, and it was believed that he had been murdered.

Thirteen of Wedding Party Killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—During a wedding ceremony last Sunday at Argyrokastro, in Epirus, the floor collapsed, with the result that thirteen persons were killed and forty others injured.

DERRICK FALLS ON WORKMEN.

Charles Howard Killed Instantly and Two Companions Injured.

One man was killed instantly and two others injured by a falling derrick in the Brooklyn Institute, Eastern Parkway and Washington Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The men were at work on the new wing of the building, when the derrick suddenly crashed down upon them.

Charles Howard of Third Avenue and Tenth Street was caught under the falling timbers and badly mangled. When he was picked up it was found that he was dead.

Richard Carlson of 777 Kent Avenue received a sprained ankle, and Charles Scofield, thirty-one years old, of 93 Floyd Street, received a compound fracture of the left foot.

Alexander Board, fifty-six years old, a contractor of 440 Kosciusko Street, was held on a charge of homicide and criminal carelessness.

"THE PROBATIONER" A SUCCESS.

New Play at the Irving Place Theatre Very Warmly Greeted.

The sincere and enthusiastic applause which greeted "Der Probekandidat" ("The Probationer") at the Irving Place Theatre last evening gave promise that the play will be a success. It is a short play in four acts by Max Dreyer, and was well received in Germany. It is what the Germans call a comedy, but that would not be an American definition.

Nothing could be more dull apparently than the plot of "The Probationer." The central question is education, which is now a live subject in Germany. The school in which the probationer hopes to become a teacher is in one of the smaller States of Northern Germany. Its system is as archaic as the most bigoted theological and pedagogical standards can make it. Into this school comes the young professor with heretical views, and actually teaches the doctrines of Darwin. The boys are roused to great enthusiasm and interest and the village pastor and mechanics who form the School Board to anger. The young man must retract his statements or go. He has a dependent father and mother and a pretty sweetheart, and he decides to retract. But at the last moment he cannot, and his retraction of his former statements is received with shouts from the boys, and in the third act the play reaches its climax. The last sees the downfall of the young man's hopes, his separation from his sweetheart, and preparation for departure.

With this slight story, the bright dialogue and Herr Conried's clever actors made an entertaining play. Adolf Zimmerman played the difficult rôle of Fritz Heitman, the good young probationer. He was handsome and manly in a part where weakness or self-consciousness would have spoiled the play. Marie Eisenhut was his engaging little sweetheart and Hedwig Lange an overworked school teacher in love with Fritz. The men's parts were almost universally good. Franz Kierschner, the delicate and convivial old father; Otto Ottbert, as assistant teacher without moral scruples, was a "good fellow"; Willy Frey, Gustav v. Seyffertitz, Max Hanseler, Semmy Herzmann, were all good. This is a play Herr Conried says his German audiences should like. They expect as a return for their money invested in the theatre not only an evening's entertainment, but a subject for long discussions pro and con. Professors from Columbia, the New York University, and the Horace Mann School attended the play last evening.

SOTHERN IN SURGEON'S HANDS.

Baltimore Engagement Canceled Because of the Actor's Condition.

Daniel Frohman was informed yesterday from Baltimore that the injury E. H. Sothern received while playing "Hamlet" at the Garden Theatre, when the point of a sword which he was using in a stage duel cut his toe, has proved more serious than was anticipated and blood poisoning is threatened. Mr. Sothern has deemed it advisable to place himself under the care of the physicians of Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he will undergo an operation.

In consequence of this, Mr. Frohman has instructed his representative to cancel the remaining part of the engagement in Baltimore and instruct the company to be prepared to continue the tour in Washington, where a week's engagement will begin next Monday night.

"The Star and Garter" at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—The new vaudeville farce, "The Star and Garter," opened here to-night for its first run of the season. The farce has many unique effects and new songs, but the audience seemed to think it dull. The Agoust family, from France, famous as comedy and pantomime actors, were introduced in the second act and much applauded. The first scene is a dressmaking establishment, the second a restaurant, and the third Morris Park. The costuming and scenery are elaborate. Prominent members of the company are Otis Harlan, Joseph Coyne, and Thornton Cole.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, handed down a decision refusing to grant John Amory Knox an injunction to restrain Blanche Walsh from using the title of "Marcelle."

The company which has been engaged to support Miss Ada Rehan in Paul Kester's new play, "Sweet Nell of the Old Drury," has been called to hear a reading of the piece next Monday morning, preparatory to active rehearsals, which will begin at once. Miss Rehan will open her season at the Star Theatre in Buffalo Monday evening, Nov. 26.

Edward Lester, professionally known as Edward Tyler, a promising young actor who was identified with many of George W. Lederer's Casino productions last season, is seriously ill in Los Angeles, Cal., from which place he has informed his family of the serious condition he is in. Mrs. Tyler, his wife, left yesterday for California to join her husband.

Miss Olga Nethersole will leave Paris to-morrow, where she has been spending the past month, and sail from Cherbourg for New York on the American liner St. Paul. Her company is already actively rehearsing at Wallack's Theatre, where she will open on Nov. 12 with Clyde Fitch's dramatization of Daudet's novel "Sapho," which will be played for four weeks only.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the American Theatre Opera Company, which has been reorganized and is now known as the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company, will be held at the office of Herbert Parsons, Secretary of the original company, 111 Broadway, on Nov. 7. The meeting is called, Henry W. Savage, President of the company, said yesterday, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the old company and also voting upon a proposition to reduce the capital stock of the American Company from $10,000 to $500.

Managers Wagenhals and Kemper have completed arrangements with Margaret Townsend for her one-act play, entitled "A Modern St. Anthony," which is to become a part of the répertoire of Louis James and Kathryn Kidder. The play will receive its first production at Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 7. It is understood that these same managers are negotiating with Mrs. Townsend for her to write an old comedy wherein the hero shall appear as a dashing, generous-hearted gallant, which they propose to include in the répertoire which Henry Miller will have under their management.

KENTUCKY SAILS AGAIN.

Voyage to the East Resumed After Necessary Repairs.

The battleship Kentucky, Capt. Colby M. Chester commanding, sailed for the Asiatic Station yesterday afternoon. The Kentucky put to sea last Saturday, but had been out only a few hours, when the tests that were made to the machinery and guns of a man-of-war when she starts on a voyage developed that something was out of order with one of the thirteen-inch guns. Capt. Chester brought the vessel back to her anchorage at Tompkinsville and reported to Washington. The trouble was due to the spring mounts of one of the thirteen-inch guns, which was slow on the counter-recoil. The matter was adjusted at the anchorage.

On the Asiatic Station the Kentucky will replace the Oregon, which is in need of further repairs, owing to the injuries she received when she went aground off Hoo-Kie Island, thirty-five miles north of Che-Foo, on the 29th of June, while en route to Taku from Hongkong.

TWO PAINTERS KILLED.

Two painters, William Weber of 95 Montrose Avenue, Williamsburg, and John Nill of 187 Manhattan Avenue, were instantly killed yesterday afternoon by the parting of a scaffold. They fell fifty-five feet on a pile of lumber, and nearly every bone in their bodies was broken. Both men were employed by Emil Fry, a boss painter, at 237 Frost Street. Yesterday morning they went to work painting the home of Mrs. Adelaide Bauman, at 1,103 Myrtle Avenue, alongside of the house at 1,105 Myrtle Avenue.

Weber and Nill were at work painting the side of the house when the scaffold parted.

An examination of the scaffold showed that it had become old from use.

Secretary Long's Western Trip.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Secretary Long will leave Washington on Saturday for his Western trip, during the course of which he expects to make several political speeches. He goes from here direct to Colorado Springs, where his daughter resides. The dates and places at which speeches will be made have not yet been arranged, but it is expected that he will make one or two speeches in Colorado, and perhaps others in Nebraska and other States. He probably will be gone about ten days.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The annual Autumn ball at Tuxedo this evening will be more largely attended than for some years past. A number of parties have been made up in town, in Westchester, and on Long Island to attend the event, and these will go to Tuxedo on the afternoon trains. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who arrived yesterday from the Virginia Hot Springs, will give a dinner of twelve covers preceding the ball, and there will be other dinners given also in the club restaurant. Dancing will begin soon after 10 o'clock. The pretty circular ballroom will be decorated, as usual, with Autumn leaves, and three of the Tuxedo matrons will give out the favors, which are to be exceptionally handsome. It is expected that the cotillion will be danced by some seventy-five or eighty couples.

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The annual Horse Show at the Orange Riding and Driving Club at Orange, N. J., opened last evening. Among those who showed traps and horses and who were present as spectators were Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, John C. Wilmerding, Jr., Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. George Gordon Byron, Miss Claira Byron, A. Percy Byron, Charles B. Byron, and Gordon M. Byron.

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The Strollers gave the first of two women's receptions at their clubrooms, 1,424 Broadway, last evening from 9 o'clock to midnight. The second will be given on Saturday afternoon. The reception of last evening was tendered to the women who have taken part in the club's theatrical productions during the past few years. These included Miss Claira Byron, Mrs. Sydney Harris, Jr., Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Georgia Shippen, Miss Grace Hoyt, and Mrs. Daniel Paine Griswold. The receptions are given under the auspices of a long list of patronesses.

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The engagement is announced of Percy A. Byron of South Orange, N. J., third son of the late George Gordon Byron and a brother of Miss Claira Byron, and Miss Therese J. Pugh, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Achilles H. Pugh of Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, who recently returned from Newport, are at the Cambridge. They will remain there for some months, and until their departure for Europe in the early Winter. Mrs. Moore has become quite an expert in the management of the motor vehicle.

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Among those said to be coming on the Campania, due on Saturday, are Mrs. Cram and two daughters, the Misses Ethel and Charlotte A. Cram; George E. Dodge, E. Hope Norton, M. Spencer Ledyard, John Bloodgood, Miss De Forest, Miss Callender, Mrs. Hooper, Mme. Melba, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and Miss Madge Clark, Mrs. S. Newhouse of Denver, and Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs. Morris, (Miss Katharine Clark.)

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Edwin L. Brewster, Charles F. Bates, Mrs. Nelson Brown, W. Edwin Butler, Mrs. William J. Carter and Miss Alice Carter, Mrs. Robert A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russell Green, Miss Dorothy Green, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hoyt, Mrs. Dexter E. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. King, Jr., Miss Mary Curtis Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Phoenix, William Moore Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Tiffany were among those who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse whose names have not been published.

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Mrs. George Crocker returned from the Virginia Hot Springs on Monday last with her son, Alexander Rutherford. It is doubtful if she goes at all to California this Winter, but she may make a flying visit there in December. She will entertain more this Winter than last. Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons and family will return to their Madison Avenue town house from The Rest, Rye, on Monday next.

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Sir Edward Colebrooke and Lady Colebrooke, who spent last Winter in New York, have decided not to rebuild their beautiful place at Abington, in England, which was almost totally destroyed last year by fire. Sir Edward has decided to enlarge and build on to the cottage they are now occupying. This is a charming little place, situated about half a mile from Abington, with a large wood on its left and a river running through the garden. The cottage is at present used merely for sleeping and for meals, as Lady Colebrooke, who is a clever sculptor and carpenter, spends most of her time at the shop, which is close to the house, and which, as it is beautifully furnished, she also uses as a sitting room. Lady Colebrooke has made many useful and beautiful things; for instance, a perfect pillar box which stood in the hall at Abington. She has a large class of women and girls each week from the surrounding districts, to whom she teaches needlework and also carpentering, and for whose benefit she has a good library.

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It will be interesting to the many New York friends of Lady Colebrooke to know that her latest fad is a Russian carriage, in which she drives behind three Russian ponies. These are harnessed abreast, the outside ones being trained to canter, while the middle one trots. The carriage, which is a sort of phaeton with india rubber tires, is painted in white, geared with silver, and looks smart, indeed, as it skims over the ground, the centre pony having a hoop over his shoulders, also of blue and silver.

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Already the threat of a foggy November is driving people away from England. The Winter season at Pau and Biarritz promises to be a very gay one. The Princess Fredericka of Hanover will spend the Winter, as usual, at the latter place, and Queen Nathalie of Servia will also make Biarritz her headquarters for the Winter. The office of M. F. H. at Pau is at present held by Baron d'Este, who last year shared his duties with Henry Ridgeway. Pau for many years has been almost entirely an English and American community, but has changed much in that respect, and is now, socially, almost exclusively under French influence.

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The death of Gen. MacDonnell, familiarly known as "Pug" MacDonnell, which occurred recently in London, removes one of the best-known figures in English society, the most popular diner-out, and perhaps almost the greatest authority in existence on matters gastronomic. Gen. MacDonnell was a frequent and welcome guest at Sandringham and at Mar Lodge, and dined regularly every week with Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 25.—Mrs. E. G. Hartshorn is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. Livingston Mason.

Archdeacon Neales of New Brunswick, who recently returned from Europe, is the guest of Judge and Mrs. Darius Baker.

Mrs. William G. Weld has gone to Boston for a few days.

Mrs. William Edgar and Miss Edgar went to New York to-day.

Mrs. L. F. Post and her sister, Miss Mahony, have gone to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. J. R. Busk has closed her cottage, and will sail for Europe this week.

William R. Travers arrived from New York this evening for a short visit, after an absence in Europe during the past year.

Miss Daisy Post is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, at Rough Point.

Col. and Mrs. Eaton will sail for America from England on Nov. 16, and will come direct to Newport, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Eaton's mother, Mrs. F. O. French, and be present at the wedding of Miss Elsie French to Alfred G. Vanderbilt, which is to take place the third week in January.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. C. Capehart of the torpedo station will observe the fourteenth anniversary of their wedding to-morrow evening.

Fred H. Paine has returned from New York.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has returned from New York.

Schoolship St. Mary's Back.

The schoolship St. Mary's reached the port of Glen Cove in the Sound yesterday after a five months' Summer cruise in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. All were reported well on board.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Valentine—Harper.

Langdon Barrett Valentine and Miss May Harper were married yesterday afternoon at the city residence of the bride's parents, 269 Madison Avenue. Mr. Valentine is the only son of Henry C. Valentine of 13 East Thirty-sixth Street, and his mother was Miss Grace C. Barrett. The bride is the daughter of Joseph Henry Harper of Lawrence, L. I.; and her mother was Miss Mary Say Hoe. Dr. William Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, officiated at the wedding, and the bride's father gave her away. The wedding gown was of white satin, the bodice and front of the skirt being draped with point lace. The bride's veil was also of point lace, caught to her coiffure by orange blossoms. Around her neck she wore a slender chain, from which depended an emerald pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried an ivory-bound prayer book, with silver mountings. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Urling Harper and Susie Valentine, sister of the bridegroom, were gowned in white point d'esprit over silk, with blue sashes and stocks, and carried bouquets of gardenias. Charles S. Stillman was Mr. Valentine's best man. Mrs. Joseph Henry Harper, the bride's mother, was gowned in black lace over white silk, and Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, mother of the bridegroom, wore a costume of pale gray crêpe de chine. After a brief bridal tour Mr. and Mrs. Valentine will make their home for the Winter with Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Harper, at Lawrence, L. I. The wedding was a small one, and relatives and intimate friends only were asked to attend it. The house was decorated with asparagus fern and mauve orchids. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Homer, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Dodge, Miss Priscilla Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Francke, Mr. and Mrs. Purrington, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Adams, Dr. and Mrs. Wyeth, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harper, second, Mr. and Mrs. Laffan, Dr. James C. Edgar and Mrs. Edgar, (Miss Soutter,) and the Misses Montgomery.

Bugher—Chittenden.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The marriage of Frederick H. Bugher to Mrs. Henrietta B. Chittenden of Leesburg, Va., took place at 9 A. M. to-day at the residence of Mrs. Washington McLean, the grandmother of the bridegroom. The bride, who only reached Washington Wednesday evening, was accompanied by her father, John G. Bassell of Columbus, Ohio, and during her short stay was the guest of Mrs. McLean, with whom she spent the greater part of last Summer at Narragansett Pier.

In addition to Mr. Bassell and Mrs. McLean, the only witnesses to the marriage were the stepfather and mother of the bridegroom, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ludlow; the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey, the latter Mr. Bugher's aunt; Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean and their young son, the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church officiated.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Bugher left for a wedding trip of indefinite length, traveling in Mr. McLean's private car, the Ohio. The bride wore a handsome gown of brown cloth. The couple will make their home, for the Autumn at least, at Mr. Bugher's recently purchased residence, near Oakdale, L. I.

Mr. Bugher, who is only twenty-four years of age, served with distinction in the Spanish-American War, and is one of the most popular as well as one of the richest of the younger men of Washington society. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Country, and Chevy Chase Clubs of this city; the Calumet and Press Clubs of New York, and the Essex of Massachusetts. His bride is some years his senior, and was formerly the wife of Henry T. Chittenden of Columbus, Ohio, from whom she recently secured a divorce.

Smith—Hyde.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Miss Katie Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hyde of Croton Lake, was married last evening to Chester C. Smith of Sing Sing, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride. The Rev. William F. Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church officiated.

The knot was tied beneath a beautifully constructed bower, from which hung a wedding bell of roses and lilies. The bride's gown was of white mousseline de soie over white silk, trimmed with orange blossoms. A tulle veil was worn and her bouquet was of white roses. The maid of honor was Miss Alma Smith, a sister of the bridegroom, who was attired in a light-blue organdie over light-blue silk. Her bouquet was of white carnations.

The best man was George Burns of Sing Sing. Later in the evening the newly married couple departed for Washington on their wedding tour.

Dillingham—Daingerfield.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Miss Charlotte Rossiter Daingerfield, a granddaughter of the late Henry Daingerfield of Alexandria, Va., and a great granddaughter of Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, was married this afternoon to Lieut. Albert B. Dillingham, United States Army, son of Lieut. Commander Dillingham, United States Navy. Only a small family party witnessed the ceremony, which took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Reverdy Johnson Daingerfield. The Rev. James Mackin of St. Paul's Church officiated.

Cardwell—Lee.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 25.—Miss Dorothy B. Lee, niece of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and grandniece of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was married this evening at her home, at Hanover Court House, to Charles P. Cardwell son of State Supreme Court Judge R. H. Cardwell. Among the many distinguished guests present were Gen. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee. The wedding gifts included some old and valuable silverware which belonged to the family of Gen. R. E. Lee.

Tichenor—Burr.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 25.—John S. Tichenor, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association here, and Miss Dessie A. Burr of Montclair were married to-night by the Rev. John Y. Dobbins of the Methodist Church. The bridegroom is from Ithaca, where he was graduated from Cornell University, and the bride is a belle of the town. The bridesmaid was Miss Julia Mothershead of Indianapolis, Ind., and the best man Fred S. Hall of Cambridge, Mass.

Marsh—Conboy.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 25.—George Nell Marsh, a broker of New York, and Miss Marguerite Mary Conboy of this city were married here to-day at the residence of Bishop Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh left immediately after the ceremony for New Orleans en route to New York.

ELOPERS CAUGHT IN MICHIGAN.

Oliver Husted and Mrs. Sherrow of Schultzville, N. Y., Arrested.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Chief of Police of this city has gone to Holly, Mich., after Oliver Husted and the wife of Walter Sherrow, who eloped from Schultzville, Dutchess County, about two months ago, and who are under arrest in Holly. The families were neighbors and on intimate terms.

One Sunday evening Husted took his wife and children to call on the Sherrows. While Sherrow and Mrs. Husted sat on the piazza Mrs. Sherrow took her friend's husband into the house to show him a new song. They sang at the piano for a while, and then the music ceased. Half an hour later the other couple discovered that they had taken Mrs. Sherrow's little daughter and driven away. Next day they found that Husted and Mrs. Sherrow had purchased tickets to Detroit.

Only a few days before they eloped Sherrow had made over property to the value of $1,500 to his wife. Last week the elopers were located living in the mountains eight miles from Holly, and yesterday a Deputy Sheriff of the place put them under arrest. They will be charged with grand larceny and kidnapping.

HORSE SHOW AT ORANGE.

Nine Classes Judged in the Opening Session of This Annual Society Event.

Special to The New York Times.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Oct. 25.—There was the usual large attendance of society people at the opening of the Orange Riding and Driving Club annual horse show, in the big clubhouse in Halsted Street, East Orange, to-night. The boxes were filled with fashionably dressed people, and the programme showed an unusual number of exhibitors who were new to the Orange show. In the nine classes of saddle and harness horses judged in the big tanbark ring to-night the character of the horses was of a high quality.

Among those who have entered horses this year for the first time are W. J. Buttfield of Plainfield, A. St. John Boycott of Flushing, Henry Carter of Newark, Mrs. Edward Clark of Newark, M. Vaughan Coyne of Elizabeth, Mrs. W. Stanton Elliot of New York, Miss Dorothy Euger of South Orange, E. E. Goffinger of East Orange, G. T. Hollister of Rutherford, E. Hicks Herrick of Llewellyn Park, W. M. V. Hoffman of New York, Hugo R. Johnston of Washington, D. C.; Julian Morris of Poindexter, Va.; Harry T. Peters of New York, Tonzo Savage of Newark, and Howard Willetts of White Plains.

The show will continue to-morrow and Saturday evenings, with a matinée Saturday afternoon. The judging to-night resulted as follows:

Class 2, open, horses in harness, pairs over 14½ hands, and not exceeding 15½ hands, four entries.—Won by St. John Boycott's b. g. Gay, 6 years, and b. m. Sylvia, 6 years; Mrs. E. F. Lawton and C. F. Lawton's br. m. Miss Earle, 4 years, and b. g. Master Claude, 5 years, second; G. Trowbridge Hollister's b. m. Lady Alice, 7 years, and b. m. Lady May Myers, third.

Class 20, local roadsters not exceeding 15½ hands, five entries.—Won by Dr. Winthrop D. Mitchell's b. g. Perfectus, 10 years; Edgar B. Ward's br. m. Harriet W., 8 years, second; Alden Freeman's gr. m. Gold, 4 years, third.

Class 11, open, saddle horses, 15.2 hands or over, conformation, quality, manners, and style of going each 25 per cent., eight entries.—Won by Walter D. Grand's ch. g. Cascadilla, 6 years; Orange Riding and Driving Club's ch. g. Gold Fox, 6 years, second; G. Schwarz's b. g. Sunny Boy, 6 years, third.

Class 3, open, stallion, mare, or gelding over 15.1 hands, shown in harness, eight entries.—Won by H. C. Hoskier's b. g. Stranger in New York, 8 years; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's ro. g. In It, 8 years, second; John Spratley's b. g. Richard Carvel, 6 years, third.

Class 15, open, jumpers, minimum weight 150 pounds, best performance over six jumps at four feet each, five entries.—Won by Howard Willet's gr. g. Beverly, 13.1 hands; Howard Willet's b. g. Heatherbloom, 16 hands, second; James Smith's ch. m. Elsie K., 15.2½ hands, third.

Class 7, open, tandems, wheeler, 15.1 hands and over, horses 75 per cent., appointments 25 per cent.—Won by Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's b. g. Count Monarch, 9 years, and ro. g. In It, 8 years; no other awards.

Class 27, local horses to runabouts, between 14.3 and 15.2 hands, horse 60 per cent., runabout and harness 40 per cent., five entries.—Won by H. C. Hoskier's br. g. Lord Golden, 8 years; Edward P. Merwin's b. g. Cock Robin, 7 years, second; Mrs. William W. Raynolds's blk. m. Floridora, 8 years, third.

Class 28, local delivery wagons owned and used in Morris, Essex, Somerset, Hudson, or Union Counties, horse 60 per cent., wagon appointments, 40 per cent., wagon to contain appropriate merchandise, seven entries.—Won by L. S. Plaut &

WOMAN ESCAPES FROM SHIP

Tug Runs Alongside of Kaiser Friederich and Takes Her Off.

Husband Follows and Draws a Revolver —Is Said to be "French-Italian" Count.

The passengers on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Kaiser Friedrich, which sailed yesterday for Cherbourg and Hamburg, witnessed an exciting scene just after the steamer had put out from her dock. A woman with a maid had hired Stateroom No. 120 on the vessel, and they were on board when she sailed this forenoon. As the ship left the dock this woman was seen to make signals to a man who was standing at the end of the pier. As soon as the man observed the signals he boarded a tugboat, Col. E. A. Stevens, which was lying on the other side of the dock with steam up, and ordered the Captain to follow the steamer, remarking that he would pay him well for his trouble.

The tugboat put out at once in pursuit of the steamer, which was now in midstream. The tugboat soon ranged up alongside of the steamer, and as soon as it had done so the woman who had made the signal and her maid came down a rope ladder, and were received aboard the tug.

They had hardly reached the smaller boat when a man jumped over the side of the steamer and landed on the deck of the tugboat.

This man proved to be Count Micheney, a French-Italian. The woman was his wife, and she was trying to escape from him.

It was learned from her brother-in-law, who was the man who followed the steamer on the tug, that the woman and Count Micheney were married in Hackensack three months ago. The woman is said to be a relative of a former Ambassador to Germany. The brother-in-law stated that she met the Count six months ago in Paris, and that he followed her to this country. She had been married to the Count against the wishes of her family. Ever since her marriage, according to her brother-in-law, she had had to support her husband.

When the Count landed on the tugboat the Captain of the vessel threatened to throw him overboard, whereupon the Count drew a revolver and dared the Captain to carry out his threats. Finally the Captain steered for the New York shore and landed at Pier 1. Here the Sergeant at the Harbor Police Station was called upon, and he, it is said, compelled the Count to leave the tugboat.

The boat then put back to Hoboken. The brother-in-law stated that the Countess would institute proceedings to secure a divorce from her husband.

BURIAL OF JOHN SHERMAN.

Simple Ceremonies Mark the Last Rites at Mansfield — Mr. McKinley and Other Old Friends Present.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 25.—The body of John Sherman was laid in its final resting place here this afternoon with simple ceremonies, marked only by the presence of lifelong friends, including President William McKinley, and by the profusion of flowers. Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., while the casket lay before the white-bedecked altar of the Grace Episcopal Church, where Mr. Sherman worshipped as a youth and up the narrow aisle of which, through long years, he walked as Vestryman, thousands of persons passed before the catafalque, paying their last tribute to their fellow-townsman.

Every business house was draped in mourning, churches were all open, the streets were thronged with thousands, when at 10:20 o'clock the special train arrived from Washington, bearing the body of the former Secretary of State. Forty-two members of Sherman's Brigade, survivors of that famous body armed and accoutred for service in the civil war by Mr. Sherman, stood with bared heads beside the funeral car. Mayor Brown assisted President McKinley to alight. Secretary of War Elihu Root, Secretaries Cortelyou, Judge Day, formerly Secretary of State, and others followed the President.

All uncovered and fell back as the casket was removed to a hearse. Then President McKinley, Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, and Congressman Kerr of this city entered a carriage which led the way to Grace Church. Between lines of the men of Sherman's Brigade and veterans of the Spanish war, without even the muffled beats of the drum, the cortège passed slowly up Diamond, Fifth, Main, and Third Streets, to the church.

President McKinley did not enter the church, but drove at once to the home of Congressman Kerr, where the Presidential party had luncheon. Senator Hanna arrived an hour later to join and spend the time before the funeral in consultation with the President.

Robed in white, matching the furnishings of the altar, the Rev. A. B. Putnam conducted the last rites. The services, which began at 3 o'clock, were short and simple. There was no formal sermon, only the simple ritualistic service of the Episcopal Church. During its course, Gov. Nash, followed by the Ohio State officials, filed down the aisle and took a last look at the peaceful face in the casket.

"Lead, Kindly Light," was sung by the surpliced choir. Eight policemen bore the casket to the hearse, followed by the honorary pall bearers—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, P. T. Sherman, Alfred W. Hoyt, William McComb, Charles W. Sherman, Colgate Hoyt, John Sherman Hoyt, and Frank S. Wiborg.

To the Mansfield Cemetery, a mile distant, the procession moved, led by the carriage containing President McKinley and party. It passed beneath a massive arch of black across Main Street, near the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, and between lines of people extending the entire distance.

At the cemetery the last words were pronounced; the casket, bearing on a silver plate these words:

John Sherman, May 10, 1823.
Oct. 22, 1900.

was sealed and placed in the Sherman mausoleum.

Among the mourners who followed the dead statesman to the last resting place were three men who served as delegates to the convention at Shelby, Ohio, which nominated Sherman for his first term in Congress.

President McKinley and party started for Canton soon after the conclusion of the services at the cemetery.

THE "SHAKE-DOWN" SYSTEM.

Some Charges that Were Made at the Trial of a Policeman.

Some interesting facts concerning the methods of the police in the Tenderloin were disclosed yesterday at the examination of Policeman Trojan of the West Twentieth Street Police Station on charges of assault made against him before Commissioner York.

Trojan, who is a ward man, is charged with assaulting Patrolman Hawe of the Eldridge Street Station. According to the story he told, he met Hawe in company with a woman on West Thirty-seventh Street early on the morning of Sept. 25.

"Hello, Bill," he said, "what are you doing in this precinct? If Cooney knew you were here he'd send you to jail. You outsiders come in here and shake the women down and we get blamed for it."

It was explained later that the phrase "shaking down" implied the extortion of money from the victim by a threat of arrest.

According to Trojan's testimony, Hawe replied to his challenge by saying:

"Well, the Chief and all the others are getting their share, and I'll get mine. They're all getting the dough, from the Chief down to the bootblack."

Hawe denied saying this, however, and said that his only reply to Trojan had been the statement that he had not been "shaking down" any one.

At the trial yesterday the woman testified that Hawe attempted to extort money from her after he had arrested her.

Trojan, however, could give no reason for his charge against Hawe, and Commissioner York referred the matter to the Police Board.

No Trace of Dr. Van Pelt's Body.

No trace of the body of the Rev. Dr. Daniel Van Pelt of Astoria has been found. The members of the family say that for three weeks he had visited Scaly Rock every night, where is it believed he met his death by drowning. He was suffering from a nervous affection, and he took the cold water bath as a remedy.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

A Yale graduate was one of a party that went up to the South Field to see Coach Sanford put the football men through their paces. In a big vacant lot not a pistol shot from what little there is of a campus at Columbia a half dozen scrawny and bony horses were wandering about nibbling at the grass. They were untethered and apparently without a keeper. "How in thunder can you expect a fellow to make any sort of a football team at such a college?" fairly shrieked the Yale man. "Look at those horses! Where is your spirit of mischief, and what are all these fellows standing around here for? If those horses were standing around loose like that anywhere within a mile of Yale College they would be at least the temporary property of the students inside of an hour. The owner would be a lucky dog indeed if he could ever find them without a search warrant for all the rooms in the college dormitories. Yet they stand over there peacefully and happily and never a student to stir up those racks of bones so as to get a move on them. Yet you expect to get out a good live football team! Nit! Why, last week when I was at New Haven to see our fellows practice one of the freshmen stole a steam road roller that some one of the street repairers had left standing while he went for his midday lunch. Before you could say 'Jack Robinson' that freshie had that machine running up and down the street, with a dozen or more freshmen riding as passengers. He was only a 'Sheff' freshman at that, and the Scientifics never are allowed to count for much up our way. That's the sort of spirit that makes football players and oarsmen. Of course, the freshie was arrested and had to pay a little fine, but that sort of thing is not allowed to interfere with the proper training of boys at old Yale. Great Scott! but I would pity those horses if a crowd of Yale fellows should happen along here and see them wasting their time eating grass! I should think it would make Foster Sanford homesick!"

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Clubmen generally will appreciate and probably agree with the rather gruesome remark of a very well-known clubman and wit anent the universal custom of lowering the clubhouse flag to half mast and posting a mortuary notice on the bulletin board whenever a member dies. "Half-masting the flag is very much of a delusion," said he, with some protesting disappointment in his voice. "I catch sight of the pole on my way up here and discover the flag at half mast. 'Ah,' I say, 'is it possible he is gone?' My spirits brighten and my steps quicken. Perhaps, now, at last! I hurry into the club and up to the bulletin board, but—it's never the right one. Never!"

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One of the most interested witnesses of the revival of "Monte Cristo" at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening was a very quiet, very sedate man of sixty years or more, who occupied an aisle seat. A veritable shock of gray hair topped a face that was lighted up with pleasure at intervals, as if he were enjoying one of the treats of his life. His gloved hands moved nervously to smooth the gray mustache, and the cane he held was used at intervals to emphasize and add to the applause that came from the younger playgoers—two generations of them at least. There was no particular reason why the appearance of this gentleman should have excited any interest, as he has been a familiar figure at theatrical first nights during the past forty years, at least. Yet he was pointed to by scores of people, and his appearance commented on as something out of the ordinary. Even in the lobbies it was a topic of conversation. "What does it mean?" said one of a group of gossippers between the acts. "Nothing much," responded ex-Sheriff "Jimmy" O'Brien, who, with his family, occupied one of the boxes, "except that 'Willie' Winter is renewing his youth, just as I am, and as some of you are. I tell you it warms up the cockles of an old fellow's heart to get away from these modern French dramas and these horse-play farces and get back to a reminder like this of the days when plays were of the strenuous and virile sort, and the actors were men and women instead of society puppets. I'll bet it has made Mr. Winter feel a quarter of a century younger than he was when he came to the theatre, just as it has me."

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Perhaps it was muggy enough to make the incident all right Wednesday, but when one thinks we are now at the fag end of October it seemed a trifle out of season. One of Mr. Croker's Ice Trust wagons had left a huge block of manufactured ice on the sidewalk in front of one of the markets on Columbus Avenue, at the corner of one of the Nineteith streets. Seated on the curb close to it were six boys of a little beyond that the ordinary street gamin type. Each of the lads had his face temporarily glued to the ice cake and was backing away at the smooth edge as if he were thoroughly enjoying the performance. It was a lad's way of getting a taste of ice water on a hot morning, and served to amuse everybody in the street car that happened to be passing while the incident was in progress.

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"When death removed Charles J. Hoadley, for over a quarter of a century our State Librarian, we lost one of the most unique and yet lovable characters in the State," said one of the most prominent of Connecticut's State officials yesterday. "Brilliantly educated in his narrow way, there was something very attractive about Mr. Hoadley, old-fashioned and conservative as he was. I guess he was the only man in the State who had so much need for such help who would not use dictation and the typewriter in his correspondence. It was only within the last few years of his life that he would tolerate the reception of a business letter written on a machine, and for several years he would not read those sent him that were written in that way. Up to the very last he refused absolutely to use the telephone, and was very much incensed when one was put in the library in the State House for the use of the public. No matter who called for him over the 'phone, he would refuse to answer the call, and was continually in hot water because of his weird refusals to use the instrument. One of the recent Governors of the State called up Mr. Hoadley to speak to him on a matter of considerable official importance. The messenger came to him and reported: 'Mr. Hoadley, the Governor wishes you to come to the 'phone, as he wishes to speak to you on a matter of importance.' Mr. Hoadley quietly replied: 'Tell the Governor that I will not talk with him over one of those instruments, and that if he wishes to see me he can either come to my office or I will go to his, as he pleases. I will not try and do business over one of those unreliable machines. To do business with me a man must see me face to face.' Mr. Hoadley had his own way about it, though the Governor was in no very good temper when he stalked into the Librarian's office a few minutes later with the caustic remark: 'Mr. Hoadley, you have sent for me, and I am here at your bidding.'"

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"That little paragraph in a corner of THE TIMES the other day announcing that one of the Rockefellers had bought a young bull for $5,050 at a Kansas City sale reminds me of a little incident that happened when the craze for Jersey cattle was at its height," said L. O. Appleby of New Jersey, who goes in for fancy cattle as a side issue of his home life. "It was at one of the Kellogg sales many years ago, and there were several millionaires bidding for the stock, which was of the most fashionable blood. The one I refer to bought a young bull for a very fancy price—several thousand dollars—and was free enough with his money when the matter of securing the choice stock was an issue. He bought a lot of heifers and cheaper stock, and decided to ship them home in a common cattle car. That would save him a few dollars. Parlor stock cars were in those days rather a novelty, and the charges were about the same as they used to be in Pullman cars. So he chartered a common box car and then skirmished around among other buyers until he had a full carload to be shipped to the neighborhood where he lived, at practically no expense to him. His neighbors were paying the freight. No, it makes no difference as to the destination, for if I told you it might give the man away. As a further economy the cattle were shipped as ordinary freight, instead of on one of the fast freight lines, where the charge was a little higher. So the trip that should have taken a couple of days consumed the best part of a week. The result was that four of his cows died, either en route or very soon after the trip was ended, and the bull that had cost him thousands had a leg broken and had to be destroyed as a result of a slight accident to the train. Those of us who had paid less for our cattle, but had shipped them home by express freight, got our stock through on time and without injury. There may be no particular moral to the story, but it strikes me that if a bull is worth $5,000 or so he is worth taking the best of care of after you get him. I hope Rockefeller will be as liberal with the railroads as he was with the breeder, and ship his bull from Kansas City to Cleveland in a parlor stock car instead of trusting to luck and saving a few dollars by using the cheaper method, as his and my millionaire friend did."

FILIPINO'S HOPE IN BRYAN.

Commissioner Worcester Writes that Bryan's Talk Has Stopped Improving Conditions.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 25.—According to a dispatch to The Tribune from Ann Arbor, Regent Dean of the University of Michigan has received a letter from Dean C. Worcester, a member of the United States Commission in the Philippines, which is in part as follows:

"Conditions were improving here very rapidly up to the time Bryan was nominated and began to talk in public. The result of the announcement of his policy in regard to the Philippines was to put a stop to the important surrenders, which were steadily being made under the terms of the amnesty, and to bring about renewed hostilities through the worst districts here in Luzon.

"We know absolutely from captured correspondence that this desperate effort to keep up a show of resistance is being made only in the hope of influencing the election at home; and important insurgent leaders like Sandico say that unless Bryan is elected or the war in China draws troops from these islands, they will give up their useless efforts in November.

"I therefore do not look for any general improvement in the situation until after the Presidential election; but, with that out of the way, I expect to see a sudden change for the better. At present the insurgents are resorting to that last resort of a failing cause, wholesale assassination."

"They were putting prices on the heads of men known to be friendly to the Americans, and are resorting to the most fiendish tortures and mutilations in order to influence the common people by fear. I saw a surgeon a few days since who had just dressed the wounds of four natives whose tongues had been cut out for refusing to join in a night attack on one of our garrisons.

"Col. Kennon, who is in command of a regiment in Nueva Ecija, recently gave me a detailed account of an attack on a party of defenseless natives, half women, who were known to be friendly to us, by an insurgent band. A part of the command was moving along the road, when they saw a woman staggering toward them. The back of her head had been pounded to a pulp of hair, scalp, and clotted blood; her chin had been crushed in, and bore the imprint of the muzzle of a rifle, and a bolo had been thrust into her lung from behind and turned around in the wound.

"She collapsed before more information could be gotten out of her. As soon as possible she was removed to one of our hospitals, where, contrary to the expectation of every one, she revived sufficiently to give an account of her experience. She stated that their absolutely defenseless party had been attacked, the throats of the men had been cut, and she had been pounded into insensibility. When she recovered consciousness she found herself in an old well, with earth and rubbish thrown on top of her, together with the other women of the party, of whom a part were still alive."

JUSTICE HASCALL DIVORCED.

"Virginia K. Hascall versus Theodore F. Hascall, decree signed," was the note placed on the bulletin board in Part III., Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. This was one of the orders of Justice Bischoff. It is in this part that all actions for divorce are tried.

The only "Theodore F. Hascall" known in this city is the Justice in the City Court, who did live with his wife at 110 East Sixteenth Street. Mrs. Virginia K. Hascall lives there in luxurious apartments. She was seen at her home last night and was asked:

"Have you sued your husband for a divorce?"

"I have nothing to say," was the reply.

"Is he here now? If not, when will he be in?"

"He is not here, and I know nothing about him."

"Is it true that you and your husband have separated?"

"I have nothing to say; if you want any information see my father."

"Where can he be found?"

"I decline to answer."

"Where can Justice Hascall be found?"

"I don't know."

Further information was given that the Justice had not been home for some time. He is usually at the Democratic Club in the evening, but he was not there last night, and it was not known at the club where he could be found.

The case of "Hascall vs. Hascall" presents features not usually to be found in legal proceedings. The only intimation that such a case has ever been in the Supreme Court was the entry quoted on the usual bulletin of the Supreme Court Justices placed in the Clerk's office. All other papers are sealed, the same as those in cases of absolute divorce, where there might be unusual notoriety.

From a reliable source it was learned that on Sept. 18 last Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court appointed John H. Judge as referee in the above action. It was on Mr. Judge's findings that the degree was signed. When Mr. Judge was seen at the Colonial Club last night, he said:

"As referee I have no right to disclose anything that took place before me."

"Was the decree one for absolute divorce or for a separation?" he was asked.

"I decline to answer."

John M. Stoddard was counsel for the defendant, Theodore F. Hascall. When seen at his home, the Gramercy Park Hotel, he refused to answer any questions about the case beyond that he declared that no statutory charges had been made.

James F. McNabe of 128 West Ninety-third Street, counsel for the plaintiff, was equally reticent. He did not deny that Justice Hascall was the defendant in the suit.

Great efforts to keep the papers in this case from being public records have been made. In the County Clerk's office nothing could be learned. The referee's report was "sealed," it was declared, and the full text of the decree was also kept away from the public files, although it is usual to file the decrees for public inspection even if the testimony is sealed. In some of the most prominent cases which have come before the courts in recent years the decrees have always been filed as public records.

Justice Hascall, who is the defendant in the action, was born at Leroy, Genesee County, this State. He became a member of Tammany Hall in 1876, and served on various committees. He never was an aspirant for public office until 1898, when he was elected a Justice of the City Court. He first served as a clerk in the law office of Brown, Hall & Van.

He is now Treasurer of the Democratic Club. Originally he was one of the members of the Young Men's Democratic Club, which in its early days met in a loft over a dry goods store on Broadway near Eighteenth Street.

ENGINEER SLEPT AT HIS POST.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 25.—With Engineer Jack Parish asleep in his cab, his engine, going at a fearful speed, dashed into a switch engine on the Southern Railroad at 5 o'clock this morning near Columbus, Miss., and killed Engineer Johnson and Fireman Barney Holmes, who were in the cab.

Half a dozen people saw the sleeping engineer as his train bore down on the switch engine and made frantic efforts to attract his attention, but he slept on until thrown from his cab by the collision. Engineer Johnson was trying to back his engine on to a switch and out of the way when the smashup ended his life.

STORM EMANS DEAD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Storm Emans, one of the best-known Democrats in the Hudson River Valley, died at his home here last night from an abscess of the lungs. He was forty-four years old. He had been County Clerk of Dutchess County, member of Assembly from the First District of Dutchess, and a member of the Democratic State Committee for the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District. He leaves a wife and one child.

Storm Emans was prominent in Democratic State politics for a number of years, and was a lieutenant of James W. Hinckley, State Committeeman from Dutchess County. At the time of the Maynard trouble Mr. Emans was County Clerk of Dutchess County. The canvass of the returns was being made and Mr. Emans certified to returns which the Republicans claimed gave more votes to the Democratic candidate for the Senate, Gilbert Deane, than he was entitled to. Deane was elected. There was trouble over the returns, and this led to what was known as the "Maynard fraud," in which Justice Maynard became involved on account of the part he took in the matter.

Mr. Emans has not been active in politics since 1892, the time of the trouble over the election returns.

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Special to The New York Times.

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Her Officers Surprised at Complaint Concerning Salutes in New York.

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Memphis Brokers Charge Him with the Theft of $32,000.

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STRIKE RIOT IN CANADA.

Many Men Wounded, One Fatally, In Conflict with Troops at Valleyfield, Quebec.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—Over a score wounded, one fatally, is the result of a conflict between the militia and the striking mill hands at Valleyfield, Quebec.

Two hundred men employed by the Montreal Cotton Company on the foundations of a new mill went out on strike yesterday, demanding an increase of 25 cents a day in pay. The company refused to deal with the union. Yesterday the strikers prevented the company from shipping goods, and to-day held up the company's coal pile. The local police were powerless. The company had to have coal or shut down. Consequently a message was sent to Montreal asking for military assistance. It arrived at Valleyfield at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, and consisted of two companies of the Royal Scots. The embargo on the coal pile was promptly removed.

At dusk a big crowd, composed of strikers and their sympathisers, gathered. About 3:30 the mob approached the Empire mill and began throwing stones through the windows and otherwise destroying property. The troops charged the mob with fixed bayonets. They were driven back. Eight of their number were wounded, two of them seriously. The strikers had fifteen men injured, one fatally.

Reinforcements were then asked for from Montreal, and 300 men will arrive at Valleyfield about 2 A. M.

SIMS REEVES IS DEAD.

Famous English Tenor Passes Away, at the Age of Seventy-eight, at Worthing.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Sims Reeves, the veteran English singer, died to-day at Worthing, Sussex.

Mr. Reeves had been confined to his bed since Monday with bronchitis, and he died while asleep.

John Sims Reeves, the tenor singer, was born at Shooter's Hill, Kent, Oct. 21, 1822. He received his musical education from his father and from T. Cooke, Hobbs, Bordogni, Mazzucato, and other professors of singing. He made his first appearance on the stage at Newcastle in 1839.

Mr. Reeves appeared at La Scala in 1845 as Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor" and in "Ernani" and other operas. He appeared at the Drury Lane Theatre as Edgardo in 1847, at Her Majesty's Theatre as Carlo in "Linda di Chamouni" in 1848, in Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden in 1849. He made his début in oratorio in "Judas Maccabaeus" in 1848, and afterward created the tenor parts in oratorios by Costa, Horsley, Sullivan, and others at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1860, and appeared in ballad operas until 1888.

At the Birmingham Festival Mr. Reeves used to receive $1,250 for each appearance and a share in the profits, which usually brought his receipts up to $3,000 a night. Owing to his voice being uncertain he had to decline in the course of his whole career many fees, which, it is said, aggregated about $375,000.

In 1865 Mr. Reeves married, much to the surprise of his friends, a young woman, Miss Lucomba, and then started on a singing tour through Australia. In 1897 he was declared a bankrupt, and a receiving order was issued against his property.

It was announced on April 1 of the present year that Queen Victoria had approved a civil list pension of £100 annually for the old singer, who was thus saved from utter destitution.

VON MOLTKE CELEBRATIONS.

Centenary of His Birth—The Kaiser to Make Important Speech To-day.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Celebrations in honor of the centenary of the birth of Field Marshal von Moltke began this evening. The General Staff, whose chief he was for many years, gave a banquet at the Kaiserhof, Count von Schlieffen, Chief of the General Staff, presiding.

To-morrow Emperor William will give a large banquet at the castle in Berlin, to which Count von Schlieffen, with a number of other Generals, and the surviving relatives of Moltke, have been invited. It is understood that the Kaiser will deliver a speech of exceptional importance at the banquet.

Many other festivities, as well as memorial ceremon

IMP FIRST ALL THE WAY

The Ohio Mare Led from End to End for the Mahopac Handicap.

WITHERS WON FOR P. J. DWYER

Shaw Carried Unannounced Overweight on The Amazon at Empire City and Was Disqualified.

Imp, first from the fall of the flag to the winning post, galloped in winner by two lengths and a half for the Mahopac Handicap, at the Empire City race track yesterday, and though the result was exactly what nine out of every ten spectators had anticipated confidently, the cheering and applause that greeted the old black mare from Ohio were as spontaneous and genuine as if she had really achieved a great success. Imp always was favorite at odds on, but the general public backed her as if her vagaries in the early part of the season had been forgotten. The professional speculators took the chance that she might not run to her form, but the weight of public money kept the old mare at a short price. Imp's victory was in the fourth race, one mile and a sixteenth, for mares, three years old and upward, and though the field that ran was a small one, the race was the drawing feature of the programme. The weather was pleasant, the track fairly good, and the attendance large.

In the second race one of those singular happenings in connection with the weights horses were supposed to carry took place and resulted in a disqualification. Olea, the last outsider in the race, led throughout and won cleverly from The Amazon, with the odds-on favorite, Dolando, a poor third. When the jockeys went to the scales, Shaw, who rode The Amazon, was discovered to have ridden three pounds overweight, though he had not declared it. After some inquiry, the Stewards got from the boy a statement that, after he made his weight before the race, he felt cold and put on a heavy woolen sweater, which he forgot later, and still wore when he rode The Amazon. Shaw was suspended for the meeting and fined $200. As the rules would not permit of his carrying so much overweight without announcement of the fact, there was nothing to do but disqualify The Amazon. The Stewards seemed to be satisfied with the explanation, but it is probable that the case has not been closed yet, and that the racing officials will make further inquiry as to why The Amazon, after opening second choice at about 8 to 5, went back in the betting to nearly 3 to 1.

Mesaba was first at the time in the third race and finished in that place rather cleverly, a neck before Helen O'C. The Regent, in front for a half mile, stopped on the stretch and let Moor win the fifth event rather easily. Withers was never headed in the last race and finished first in easy style.

Ed Garrison, trainer of T. Monahan's horses, has returned to T. H. Ryan for J. Whitten the fast sprinter The Pride, which Monahan bought out of a selling race on Wednesday.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. James R. & Foxhall P. Keene's Unmasked, by Domino-Mere Hill, br. g., 3 years, 118 pounds, (Henry,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; W. C. McDonough's Beau Ormonde, ch. c., 2, 105, (McCue,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, second by a half length from J. S. Ferguson's Musette, ch. f., 3, 113, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:10¾. Firearm and May Wolf also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Frederick Burlew's Olea, by Lamplighter-Miss Olive, br. f., 3 years, 97 pounds, (J. Slack,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; Walter Keyser's The Amazon, b. f., 3, 100, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, was second by a length and a half, but was disqualified for carrying three pounds of unannounced overweight; Frank Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, 108, (Henry,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, was placed second, and W. C. Daly's Alnike, b. g., 4, 108, (Miles,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:45¾. Only the four horses ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old, special weights, five and a half furlongs. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Mesaba, by Watercress-Gertrude, ch. f., 110 pounds, (Littlefield,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won cleverly by a neck; M. O'Connor's Helen O'C., b. f., 110, (Mitchell,) 18 to 5 and even, second by three lengths from Lawrence Waterbury's Mistress, b. f., 110, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:08. Tour, Orienta, Miss Aline, The Rogue, Spry, Esterhut, Dactyl, Mintage, and Donna Henrietta also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mahopac Handicap, for mares, three years old and upward, one mile and a sixteenth. Harness & Brossman's Imp, by Wagner-Fondling, blk. m., 6 years, 126 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 10 and out, won in a gallop by two lengths and a half; J. P. Martin's Kamara, br. f., 3, 104, (Henry,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, second by a neck from the Oneck Stable's Oneck Queen, b. f., 3, 95, (Miles,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:47. Belle of Troy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. The Changhaeres Stable's Moor, by Morocco-Kisbern, ch. g., 105 pounds, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; E. W. Heffner's Talcose, ch. c., 105, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a neck from J. L. Holland's Lief Prince, br. c., 106, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 6 to 10, third. Time—1:11. Balloon, Flara, Piederich, The Regent, and Queen Carnival also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, special weights and allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Philip J. Dwyer's Withers, by Hanover-Dilemma, ch. c., 109 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, won easily by three lengths; F. R. Hitchcock's Asquith, b. c., 106, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by a neck from Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Watercure, ch. g., 105, (Littlefield,) 9 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:45½. Rochester and Magic Light also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won in 1900, special weights, about six furlongs. Banastar, Warrenton, and Gray Jacques, 116 pounds each; Hammock, Dye, Hawk, Shorecham, Talingtem, Sardelmo, Alvarado II, Taluca, and His Royal Highness, 113 each; Bastile, St. Finnan, Fluke, Frank Webb, Hapbrook, Lizzie Regent, and Island Prince, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds, one mile and seventy yards. Hammock, 111 pounds; Ten Candles, 110; The Chamberlain, 109; Annoy, 108; Tatar, Armor, and Fleuron, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Tuckahoe Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds and upward, about six furlongs. Carbuncle, 111 pounds; Potente, 108; Trillo, 107; Sparrow Wing and Bettie Gray, 106 each; Flaunt and The Pride, 105 each; Trumpet, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages, one mile and a sixteenth. Intrusive, 120 pounds; Pink Coat, 122; Decanter, 118; Compensation, 112; Belgrade, 109; Herbert, 105; Withers, 102; Humbildt, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds, about six furlongs. Rappenecker, 119 pounds; Alcyone II. and Lady of the Valley, 115 each; Sweet Tooth, 111; Maria Balton, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a sixteenth. Brisk, Gen. Mart Gary, and Sparrow Wing, 106 pounds each; Armor, Prestidigitator, and Rinaldo, 100 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Seven furlongs—Royal Victor, 105, (Dominick,) 1; Tuskarosa, 105, 2; Edith Q., 107, 3. Time—1:28 1-5. One mile—Nathanson, 112, (Dupee,) 1; Dick Furber, 103, 2; Yoloco, 103, 3. Time—1:43 3-5. Five and a half furlongs—Guesswork, 89, (J. Martin,) 1; Rio de Altar, 92, 2; Money Muss, 107, 3. Time—1:01 2-5. Mile—The Unknown, 112, (Dominick,) 1; Ohnet, 109, 2; Florizar, 107, 3. Time—1:41 3-5. Five and one-half furlongs—Goebek, 112, (Tully,) 1; Sir Christopher, 107, 2; Emma R., 96, 3. Time—1:08 3-5. One mile—Astor, 105, (Weber,) 1; Locust Blossom, 105, 2; Dagmar, 109, 3. Time—1:41 2-5.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 25.—Seven furlongs—Lenox, 92, (Wonderly,) 1; Whitfield, 98, 2; W. G. Welch, 107, 3. Time—1:27¼. One mile and fifty yards—Russian, 98, (J. Hicks,) 1; Little Tim, 107, 2; Porter B., 94, 3. Time—1:43. One mile and fifty yards—Chanton, 94, (Wonderly,) 1; Sir Gatlan, 98, 2; Eleanor Holmes, 102, 3. Time—1:45¾. Mile and a sixteenth—John Halsey, 100, (Miller,) 1; Bohul, 98, 2; Ida Ledford, 97, 3. Time—1:46½. Six furlongs—Kingraine, 112, (Coburn,) 1; Trinity Bell, 102, 2; Barbara M., 112, 3. Time—1:14. Mile and fifty yards—Left Bower, 109, (Miller,) 1; Peter Duryea, 100, 2; Etta, 100, 3. Time—1:44¾.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—Six furlongs—Glenrow, 98 pounds, (Bassinger,) 1; Bednes, 98, 2; Volkman, 109, 3. Time—1:18¾. Five and a half furlongs—Ferrol, 102, (Bassinger,) 1; Miss Brawble, 102, 2; Brightie B., 102, 3. Time—1:07¼. One mile—Lindia S., 104, (Kane,) 1; Delsarte, 107, 2; Good Night, 104, 3. Time—1:43. Six furlongs—Theory, 109, (Enos,) 1; Hylee, 109, 2; Merry Day, 108, 3. Time—1:14. Six furlongs—Dalkeith, 98, (Bassinger,) 1; Elsie Dei, 100, 2; Belle of Elgin, 100, 3. Time—1:15. One mile and three sixteenths—Judge Steadman, 103, (P. Murphy,) 1; Innuendo, 99, 2; Miss Patron, 103, 3. Time—2:02.

Saratoga Track to be Sold.

The statement was made at the Empire City race track yesterday that a syndicate, composed of leading turfmen and members of The Jockey Club, practically have completed negotiations with the owners of the Saratoga race track, and within a few days will become the proprietors of the property. None of those said to be interested in the purchase would talk of the deal, but the present owners of the track did not deny that they had arranged to sell. The purchase, according to report, will be made through Richard T. Wilson, Jr., who early in the Summer secured an option on the track, and recently had this extended to Nov. 1. Mr. Wilson, it is said, acted for the syndicate, and after much delay has induced the Saratoga track owners to agree to his terms, which place the value of the property at about $250,000. When the transfer has been made, it is expected that the Saratoga track will be managed as is Morris Park at present.

Elial T. Won Five-Mile Trot.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 25.—Elial T., driven by Jack Cahill, defeated Joe Martin's Bentigo in a five-mile trotting race here to-day. Time—13:45½.

American Jockeys Win Four Races.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Bretby Nursery Handicap race, run at the third day's racing of the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day, was won by Lord William Beresford's Petronius, ridden by J. Reiff.

H. J. King's Wild Irishman, on which "Tod" Sloan had the mount, finished first in the Houghton Handicap.

"Danny" Maher won the Ditch Mile Handicap on C. S. Newton's Lord Earnest.

A free handicap sweepstakes was won by G. Edwarde's Santol, ridden by Sloan. Sir E. Cassel's Sonatura, guided by C. Jenkins, and James R. Keene's Disguise II., with M. Cannon in the saddle, finished second and third respectively.

Lord Rosebery is not retiring from racing, but he disposed of a portion of his stable at Newmarket this morning. Seventeen horses fetched 7,060 guineas. Richard Croker's representative bought Flambard for 945 guineas.

Flambard is a four-year-old bay colt, by Oriflamme, out of Armorica.

NEW CYCLING RECORDS.

Stinson Made World's Figures for the Hour on the Shoe City Track.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—The world's bicycle record for distance in the even hour behind pace was placed at 40 miles 330 yards by "Will" C. Stinson of Cambridge on the Shoe City oval this afternoon in a ride sanctioned by the National Cycling Association. The previous distance in the given time was made by Stinson last Saturday, of 39 miles 1,453 yards, when he broke by 407 yards the record made by Elkes on the same track Oct. 5.

Stinson has been riding for records since early last week, and he has secured every one from two miles to forty, getting the two to eleven figures yesterday and the twelve to forty this afternoon. He has ridden a mile in 1:19 1-5, but no claim for it can be made.

Up to the twelfth mile to-day he was 2 seconds below a forty-mile gait. At fourteen miles he was just at a 1:30 speed, making the distance in 21 minutes flat. Records then commenced to go, and second by second he got under the forty-mile gait, until at twenty-eight miles he was 15 seconds under. He then dropped back and finished at a 1:30 clip. Besides this wonderful performance, he rode, for the first time twenty miles under 30 minutes; thirty under 45 minutes, besides getting many intermediate miles under the even minutes.

Internationale Athletique Union.

The mail vote ordered by President Bartow S. Weeks to be sent to the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union on the question of appointing delegates to the proposed Internationale Athletique Union, has closed, and the board by a unanimous vote has empowered Bartow S. Weeks to appoint delegates to represent this country in the proposed formation of the union.

President Weeks has appointed as delegates E. E. Babb of the New England Association, W. H. Liginger of the Central Association, Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson of the Atlantic Association, and J. E. Sullivan of the Metropolitan Association.

He has also appointed as alternates L. P. Sheldon of the New York Athletic Club and B. Spalding de Garmendies, the old New Jersey Athletic Club man.

Instructions have been sent to the alternates informing them that they have no authority whatever to bind the Amateur Athletic Union to membership in this union until the Amateur Athletic Union knows more about the status of the organization, and as the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held in November, the entire matter will be fully discussed at that time.

A. A. U. Committees Appointed.

President James E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union has appointed the following committees for the coming year:

Finance Committee.—J. J. Frawley, F. W. Rubien, and J. H. Hackett.

Track and Field Committee.—J. J. Dixon, J. P. Boyle, M. J. Flynn, Bartow S. Weeks, and T. F. O'Brien.

Boxing Committee.—T. F. O'Brien, J. P. Boyle, J. T. Dooling, W. M. Brittain, J. J. Dixon, B. F. Moore, Jr., J. J. Frawley, and J. Stell.

Cross Country Committee.—M. J. Flynn, Thomas Nevins, and J. W. Stumpf.

Club Committee.—J. Stell, F. W. Rubien, J. H. Hackett, and B. F. Moore, Jr.

Legislation Committee.—Bartow S. Weeks, J. T. Dooling, Thomas Nevins, and J. W. Stumpf.

Registration Committee.—W. M. Brittain, C. Sullivan, and M. Flynn.

Baltimore Shooting Tourney Over.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25.—The annual tournament of the Baltimore Shooting Association closed to-day, the final contest being a handicap at twenty live birds, $20 entrance, $50 added to high guns, six moneys. Smith, Martin, and Postons divided the first three moneys, while the other three went to Hallowell, Fanning, and Welch. The handicaps and scores follow:

Hallowell	30	19	Welch	30	19
Fanning	31	19	Postons	29	20
McMurchy	30	17	Farley	27	18
Henry	29	17	Beltz	26	16
Mosher	28	17	Gilbert	32	16
Wood	29	17	Paul	29	17
Smith	28	20	Malone	29	18
Pierce	30	17	Krueger	26	16
Hayward	27	*	Dubray	28	17
Martin	30	20	Leroy	29	18

*Withdrew.

Prizes Awarded for Best Beagles.

HAMPTON, Conn., Oct. 25.—The meeting of the New England Beagle Club, which has been held here for the past three days, ended this noon, when the following special prize awards were made: Best all-age entry, bred by owner, Sportsman; best Derby entry, bred by owner, Ida Novice II.; best starter, Ida Novice II.; best trailer, Ida Novice II.; best combination of nose and speed, Sportsman; best at trials, Ida Novice II.. These special prize winners are owned by A. D. Fiske, Worcester, Mass.

For "best at hole," the special prize was awarded to Fred, owned by Lafayette Hoyle of Danielson, Conn.

In Class A, open to all beagles, 15 inches and under, the winners were as follows: First, Sportsman, owned by A. D. Fiske, Worcester, Mass.; second, Fannie D., owned by K. R. Dunton, Somerville, Mass; third, Blackwood, owned by John Caswell, Prides Crossing, Mass.; Reserve, Reeds Dewey, owned by W. B. Smith, Putnam, Conn.

COLUMBIA'S GOOD PRACTICE.

'Varsity Football Team Scored Five Touch-Downs Against the Scrub's One.

Columbia's football practice was yesterday again of the most encouraging kind. For forty-five minutes Coach Sanford kept the 'Varsity eleven in play against one of the strongest scrub teams that has lined up this year, and at the end of that time five touch-downs had been scored.

The aggression of the first eleven overwhelmed the substitutes. Behind the line Morley, Weekes, and Berrien played with tiptoe readiness, while Forwards Wright, Beardsley, and Austin tore holes in the opposing line big enough to send half a team through. Capt. Morley's punts again won yards on each exchange, and only once did the second team catch the 'Varsity napping. That once, however, gave the scrubs a chance to score. MacKellar, at right tackle for the substitutes, blocked a 'Varsity punt late in the first half of the game, and carried the ball back for a touch-down. On all straight attempts at rushing by the scrub team the 'Varsity's defense was impregnable. Weekes and Morley each scored two of the 'Varsity's touch-downs, and Berrien made the fifth. The two teams were lined up as follows:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
Wolff	Left end	Blakely
Coffin	Left tackle	Smith
Wright	Left guard	Kindgen
Brice	Centre	Murphy
Beardsley	Right guard	Miller
Austin	Right tackle.	MacKellar, Stillman
Van Hoevenberg		
Potts	Right end	A. Boyesen
Sykes, B. Boyesen	Quarter back	Goodman
Weekes	Left half back	Hillhouse
Morley	Right half back	Townsend
Berrien, Ashley	Full back	Jones

Coach Sanford kept the squad out on Columbia Field for an hour and a half yesterday afternoon, giving the backs their usual punting practice and the remainder of the squad exercise at following and catching the ball. Slocovitch, Smythe, Knapp, and Neidlinger were again out to help in the coaching, and several hundred students watched the practice from the side lines.

It was announced yesterday that neither Slocovitch nor Freeman would be able to play in the Yale game to-morrow. The former's injured knee has improved but very little during the week. "Johnny" Wolff, who has been playing a swift game in practice, will very likely take Slocovitch's place at left end, and the loss of Freeman is in large measure compensated for by the substitution of Beardsley in the line. Beardsley played hard and strong yesterday, and will probably be at right guard in the first line-up to-morrow.

YALE IS DETERMINED TO WIN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—The Yale team is working in these last few days in preparing for the Columbia game in New York on Saturday. Yale's defeat of last year still remains a stinging memory, and this year the Yale men intend to win and to pile up a big score also.

As strong a scrub team as could be gotten together has been the constant opponent of the 'Varsity this week, and all the tricks known to the game have been worked over carefully. Yale's heavy backs, especially Hale, will be worked against the Columbia team regularly. New coaches to arrive to-day were Brown, '98, and Graves, '91.

Yale's back field showed up this afternoon in practice much stronger and faster than it has before this season. The weakness of the Yale team will be found both in its ends and in the slowness of the backs, and these faults are receiving constant attention from the coaches. Hyde, Sharpe, Cook, Chadwick, Miller, and Adams were sent in sets this afternoon behind the line, and all of them showed a great advance over their previous work. Sharpe made two touch-downs by rapid line work and by the fastest end running he has thus far shown. Cook made several strong drives through the tackles for big gains also.

Bloomer went into the line in place of Hamlin in the second half, and Holt and Olcott exchanged places in order to give the substitute a chance to work with the 'Varsity line. Olcott, however, showed his great superiority by bowling over his opponent right along, and on several occasions breaking through the line and tackling the full back in the act of punting.

PRINCETON'S STRONG SCRUB.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Princeton's scrub team played the 'Varsity practically to a standstill this afternoon on University Field. The 'Varsity scored but one touch-down, and this was due to a fluke on the part of Hale, the scrub centre. He made a bad pass of the ball to Underhill for a punt, the pigskin flying clear out of the latter's reach. The ball rolled behind the scrub goal, and Sheffield fell on it, scoring for the 'Varsity.

The two teams were quit evenly matched, and, while both sides played good, scientific football, neither could make decided gains on the other. One factor which contributed to this situation was the fact that the teams knew each other's signals.

Levick played at half back for the 'Varsity to-day, and showed great improvement over previous work this season. He seems to be coming up to his high standard of last year. Butkiewicz, at centre for the scrub, was quite the equal of Hale on the 'Varsity, but manifested a disposition to "scrap," which caused the scrub to be penalized.

John Dana, easily the best guard the Tiger squad has, was taken out of the game with an injured shoulder. The injury is not thought to be serious.

"Eddie" Crowdis, '99, the big guard of '97 and '98 teams, arrived in town to-day to assist in the coaching.

GUARDS BACK UNSUCCESSFUL.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—Improved defense at centre and guards, closer following of the plays, faster tackling, good end runs, and better interference lent a more encouraging outlook to Harvard's season in its 'varsity practice this afternoon. In a long period of thirty minutes the 'varsity scored two touch-downs and the scrub scored once on a fumble and a 45-yard run by Hawkins.

But there were discouraging results, too, the plays on the 'varsity did not run off smoothly. J. Lawrence showed great improvement at tackle, at times playing brilliantly. Eaton developed finely, but needs a little more quickness. Altogether the practice had both happy and unhappy features, but marked advance on previous practice days.

The familiar guard-back formation was used by the second eleven. For the second time it was doomed to failure. Toward the middle of the half, the second team was given the ball in the centre of the field, and in nine successive rushes, using the guards back, lost eight yards. They tried the guards back at other times, but were never able to make distance, although Grew, Carroll, and Riggs carried the ball and hit the 'varsity line hard and fast.

Brown Preparing for Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 25.—The Brown football team is looking forward to the game with Princeton on Saturday as the hardest of the season, and is preparing for it accordingly. The team arrived from Chicago in splendid condition. To be sure, Whittemore received a slight thump on the shoulder and Bartlett hurt his ankle a bit, but both have been playing in the practice games this week as though nothing had happened. The practice this week is largely of a technical nature, and the men are eagerly anticipating good, stiff work.

Bates and Kimball have been paying some attention to punting, and the results, to say the least, have been satisfactory.

The centre and quarter back positions are pretty well cared for; at least, there seems a big improvement in the middle of the line. A peculiar feature about the team this year is the comparative ability of each man.

The discouraging reports about the poor condition of the Princeton team are taken here for what they are worth. Brown knows that she will be up against a pretty tough proposition on Saturday, and is preparing for it.

South Carolina College Team Won.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 25.—The South Carolina College and Guilford College (North Carolina) football teams met here this afternoon in their annual game. It was the Carolinas first game of the season on the home grounds. The contest was a clean one. Guilford failed to get near its opponents' goal. The score was 39 to 0 in favor of the home team. Both touch-downs were made on long runs around the ends. The weather was so warm that only fifteen-minute halves could be played.

QUALIFICATIONS OF YACHTS.

Championships Awarded by Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, held last night at the Yachtsmen's Club Association, championships in the forty-three-foot classes and under were awarded upon the basis of the records presented by Secretary Charles P. Tower. Of the fifteen classes of yachts steered by Corinthians, qualifications for championships resulted in only seven, it being essential to qualification that the yacht compete in at least one-half the races sailed during the season under the auspices of the association.

For the forty-three-foot sloops, seventeen races were provided, and no qualifications resulted. Charles Pryer's Eurybia, sailing in only four races, has the best record in this class. The thirty-six-foot sloops also furnished no qualifications. W. H. Childs's Titania, sailing five races out of a possible eighteen, leads the class. In the thirty-foot class of sloops, A. H. Alker's Alerion won the championship. She sailed thirteen out of nineteen races, and has a record of 62.9 per cent. There were no other qualifications. Of the twenty-five-foot cabin sloops, Edward Kelly's Rochelle alone qualified, sailing ten out of the eighteen races provided. Rochelle won all of the ten events in which she competed, and has accordingly a record of 100 per cent. In the twenty-five foot open-sloop class there were no qualifications. The twenty-one-foot open sloops furnished only one, namely, Robert Bavier's Ox, which sailed nine out of eighteen races, and has a score of 87.5 per cent. Of the eighteen-foot open sloops none qualified, Lewis Iselin's Nora sailing in eight out of seventeen events, leads the class.

For the forty-three-foot yawls no separate event was provided in the championship series. The thirty-six-foot class of yawls also failed to furnish qualifications. George J. Bradish's Freya, which sailed five out of the sixteen races, having the best record in the matter of attendance. In the thirty-foot class of catboats C. T. Pierce's Dot won eleven out of twenty-one events, and has a clean score of 100 per cent. The twenty-five-foot cabin catboats furnished one qualification, J. S. Appleby's Win or Lose. The Win or Lose sailed eleven out of twenty races, and won 70 per cent. of the possible points. No qualifications were made by the twenty-five-foot open catboats. Among the twenty-one-foot open cats only Simeon Ford's Mongoose II. qualified. The Mongoose II. sailed in nine out of eighteen events, and has a record of 100 per cent. In the eighteen-foot open catboat class there were no qualifications.

Greatest interest was taken during the season in the contest for the championship of the special raceabout class. Seventeen races were sailed, and four of the six boats competing qualified. The following table shows their records for the season:

Yacht and Owner.	Races Sailed.	Per-centage.
Scamp, Johnston De Forest	9	77.7
Sis, F. T. Bedford, Jr.	10	75.0
Rail, E. M. Crane	10	52.2
Spendrift, Pirie Brothers	9	26.3
*Colleen, L. R. Alberger	8	..
*Snapper, H. L. Maxwell	7	..

*Did not qualify.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

A High Individual Score Made in the Fire Insurance League Tournament.

Six games in the tournament of the Fire Insurance Bowling League were rolled last night on Reid's alleys, Church Street, Manhattan. The German-American and Northern teams made the best showing, each winning two games. Elsborg of the German-American team made a score of 244, with seven consecutive strikes, two spares, and one break, which is the best individual score in the tournament so far. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—German-American Fire Insurance Company—Schapp, 124; Weber, 155; Vandervoort, 158; Ormsbee, 141; Elston, 146. Total, 754.

Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Green, 129; Sisson, 147; Emmons, 126; Hantch, 132; Van Sann, 143. Total, 677.

SECOND GAME.—German-American Fire Insurance Company—Schapp, 150; Weber, 122; Vandervoort, 174; Ormsbee, 132; Elsborg, 244. 822.

Fire Underwriters' Association—Enderly, 173; Clark, 134; Rassmussen, 149; Keeler, 169; Block, 133. Total, 758.

THIRD GAME.—Fire Underwriters' Association—Enderly, 141; Clark, 181; Rassmussen, 116; Keeler, 156; Block, 162. Total, 756.

Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Green, 159; Sisson, 126; Emmons, 117; Hantch, 154; Van Sann, 180. Total, 696.

FOURTH GAME.—Northern Fire Insurance Company—Starr, 148; Schlatter, 149; Leahy, 91; Schuchardt, 173; Sullivan, 127. Total, 688.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company—Rushmore, 152; Swan, 155; Story, 133; Valentine, 114; Saddington, 116. Total, 670.

FIFTH GAME.—Northern Fire Insurance Company—Starr, 128; Schlatter, 156; Leahy, 161; Schuchardt, 178; Sullivan, 125. Total, 748.

Home Fire Insurance Company—De Rosset, 134; Cotter, 148; McDaniel, 119; Breninger, 94; Darby, 131. Total, 626.

SIXTH GAME.—Phoenix Fire Insurance Company—Rushmore, 144; Swan, 124; Story, 129; Valentine, 122; Saddington, 120. Total, 639.

Home Fire Insurance Company—De Rosset, 137; Cotter, 152; McDaniel, 123; Breninger, 122; Darby, 109. Total, 643.

The Spartans won three straight games from the Berkeley team in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Schultz, 172; Maier, 154; Reutsch, 169; Conlon, 149; Lehrbach, 199. Total, 843.

Berkeley Bowling Club—Maines, 169; Dawson, 144; Tracy, 190; Coghlan, 144; Weingarth, 160. Total, 807.

SECOND GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Schultz, 170; Maier, 171; Reutsch, 143; Conlon, 184; Lehrbach, 190. Total, 858.

Berkeley Bowling Club—Maines, 145; Dawson, 180; Tracy, 173; Coghlan, 181; Weingarth, 160. Total, 839.

THIRD GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Schultz, 180; Maier, 167; Reutsch, 131; Conlon, 147; Lehrbach, 225. Total, 847.

Berkeley Bowling Club—Maines, 174; Dawson, 147; Tracy, 197; Coghlan, 177; Weingarth, 138. Total, 833.

The Standard bowlers won two matches in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys last night, defeating the Lafayette and Hyperion teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Schett, 175; Mackenzie, 183; Secher, 168; Herrmann, 182; Loehr, 155. Total, 865.

Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 183; Kaucher, 58, and Smith 82, 135; Silberstein, 121; Wenderer, 182; Darrell, 205. Total, 826.

SECOND GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 157; Dieckman, 197; Silberstein, 163; Wanderer, 152; Darrell, 174. Total, 843.

Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 187; Buchert, 177; Holt, 152; Allison, 156; Kahlsdorf, 173. Total, 804.

THIRD GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 162; Ruchert, 158; Holt, 160; Allison, 163; Kahlsdorf, 176. Total, 818.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Schett, 157; Mackenzie, 165; Secher, 147; Herrmann, 154; Loehr, 184. Total, 807.

In the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night the Audubon, Grove Hill, and Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum, teams broke even, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Potts, 125; Wiegand, 143; Schneider, 151; Ireland, 163; Stack, 156. Total, 738.

Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 104; Smith, 171; Petry, 166; Elche, 174; McGuire, 160. Total, 835.

SECOND GAME.—Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum—Barnes, 101; Brewer, 179; Hunt, 133; A. Lawrence, 135; Anderson, 163. Total, 771.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Potts, 189; Wiegand, 172; Schneider, 148; Ireland, 188; Stack, 145. Total, 842.

THIRD GAME.—Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum—Barnes, 151; Brewer, 194; Hunt, 142; A. Lawrence, 178; Anderson, 151. Total, 816.

Audubon Bowling Club—Farley, 192; Smith, 144; Petry, 155; Elche, 134; McGuire, 166. Total, 791.

The Sprague National Bank team won two games in the Brooklyn Bank Clerks' Bowling League Tournament, on the Elephant Club Alleys, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night, defeating the Broadway and Manufacturers' National Bank teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Broadway Bank—Shaller, 145; Schneider, 151; Stowell, 134; Elsper, 120; Wortman, 126. Total, 676.

Sprague National Bank—Haefle, 168; Sullivan, 136; Doremus, 135; Hodges, 106; McKane, 160. Total, 705.

SECOND GAME.—Broadway Bank—Shaller, 138; Schneider, 120; Stowell, 134; Elsper, 139; Wortman, 162. Total, 693.

Manufacturers' National Bank—Cheshire, 174; Haslam, 77, Francis, 146; Ketcham, 102; Kelly, 198. Total, 695.

THIRD GAME.—Sprague National Bank—Haefle, 155; Sullivan, 130; Doremus, 142; Hodges, 178; McKane, 163. Total, 773.

Manufacturers' National Bank—Cheshire, 136; Haslam, 96; Francis, 102; Ketcham, 93; Kelly, 119. Total, 545.

Fort Greene Council won two matches in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament last night, defeating the teams of Pro Patria and Gramercy Councils. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Pro Patria Council—Rodenberger, 164; Anderson, 134; Meek, 120; Goerke, 131; Kemble, 138. Total, 687.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 149; Wallace, 194; Snow, 145; Diehl, 153; Spencer, 199. Total, 840.

SECOND GAME.—Pro Patria Council—Rodenberger, 147; Anderson, 122; Meek, 145; Goerke, 191; Powles, 168. Total, 773.

Gramercy Council—Andrews, 138; Fegbersle, 128; Christman, 158; Bodenstein, 142; Thompson, 164. Total, 730.

THIRD GAME.—Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 157; Wallace, 187; Snow, 155; Diehl, 162; Spencer, 191. Total, 852.

Gramercy Council—Thompson, 159; Andrews, 138; Fegbersle, 156; Christman, 161; Bodenstein, 181. Total, 793.

CLOSE CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF.

Miss Bryce Defeats Miss Hurlbut at Morristown in Twenty Holes.

Miss Marie G. Bryce and Miss Elsa Hurlbut had one of the most closely contested golf matches yesterday that have even been played on the Morris County Golf Club links, near Morristown, N. J., for a club championship. At the conclusion of the round on the home green the game was a tie, and two extra holes, making 20 in all, had to be played before Miss Bryce could win the women's championship honors of the club, by 1 hole.

Miss Bryce began by leading, when she won the first hole in 5 to 6. The next hole was won by Miss Hurlbut, and that was the history of more than half of the match, Miss Bryce usually getting a slight lead, only to have it at once snatched away by her steady playing rival. On the ninth green honors were even, and by winning the eleventh hole Miss Hurlbut was ahead for the first time since the start. Miss Bryce tied the game again on the fourteenth hole, and by winning the next two secured a lead of two holes on the sixteenth green. The last two holes came very near to being her Waterloo, for inferior work cost her eight strokes apiece, and Miss Hurlbut won them both. The nineteenth hole was halved in 6, and the twentieth went to Miss Bryce in 6 to 7. The scores were:

Miss Marie G. Bryce:										
Out	5	5	6	6	5	6	6	5	7	—51
In	5	7	8	8	6	5	4	8	8	—59—110
Miss Elsa Hurlbut:										
Out	6	4	7	6	5	6	4	7	6	—51
In	6	6	8	8	7	6	5	7	6	—58—109

Extra holes—Miss Bryce, 6; 6; Miss Hurlbut, 6, 7.

Miss Bryce will hold the women's championship of the club for the coming six months. She won the club championship for the first time one year ago, but in the Spring competition Miss Kip took the honors. To-day the women of the club will play their last handicap competition for the Long Course Cup.

Miss Keyes a Golf Champion.

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—Miss B. Grace Keyes of the Concord Golf Club won the championship of the Boston Women's Golf Association on the Oakley Country Club links, at Watertown, to-day, defeating Miss Harriet S. Curtis of Oakley in the finals by a score of 5 up and 3 to play. Fifteen holes decided the match, Miss Keyes making 53 for her out score, equaling bogy. Her opponent made 59. Both players made 30 on the remaining six holes.

Vardon and Douglas Matched.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 25.—Harry Vardon of England and Findlay S. Douglas, the ex-amateur golf champion, have arranged to play a match game on the grounds of the Fairfield County Golf Club, at Greenwich, Nov. 6, election day. Eighteen holes will be played in the morning and eighteen in the afternoon.

Princeton Golf Team Won.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—The University Golf team defeated the Lawrenceville team on the latter's golf links in the second match of the

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton Purchase Money Certificates
Issued by the United States Trust Company of New York, under syndicate agreement dated MARCH 2nd, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that on and after OCTOBER 25, 1900, holders of the above certificates may receive the securities and cash to which they are entitled, in due course after presentation and surrender of their certificates at the office of the undersigned, 45 Wall Street, New York.

Bonds are of the denomination of $1,000, and shares of the par value of $100. Holders entitled to fractions of either may sell such fractions or may purchase sufficient amounts of the same to entitle them to an entire bond or share, at prices to be named.

Holders transmitting Purchase Money Certificates by mail or express should indicate whether they wish to sell or purchase fractional amounts and whether they wish the securities sent by registered mail or express, at their expense and risk. Certificates must be accompanied by proper power of transfer.

A statement setting forth the terms of distribution to the above certificate holders may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Not more than fifty schedules for the exchange of such certificates for new securities will be received on any banking day.

United States Trust Company of New York,
by JOHN A. STEWART, President.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, Alwyn Ball, jr., John D. Crimmins, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Nash, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant
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REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s
PITTSBURGH JUNCTION & MIDDLE DIVISION 3½% GOLD BONDS.

Coupon No. 4, due November 1, 1900, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after October 29, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. on November 2, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Office of the American Ice Company,
133 East 23d Street,
New York, October 25th, 1900.

A dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable Nov. 15th, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 1st, 1900.

The transfer Books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. Nov. 1st, 1900, until Nov. 16th, 1900. J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 115 Broadway, New York, October, 19th, 1900. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared payable November 1st proximo to stockholders of record at close of business October 19th, 1900.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.

The Board of Directors have this day, Oct. 12, 1900, declared a semi-annual dividend of 6%, payable on and after November 1st, 1900. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 22 to November 1st, 1900.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 10, due November 1, 1900, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.
Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co.

The National Starch Mfg. Co.,
Office of the Treasurer,
Nos. 21-24 State St., New York.

The coupons due Nov. 1, 1900, on the bonds of The National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Thursday, November 1, 1900, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New York. CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the HURLEY WATER COMPANY OF HURLEY, Wisconsin, at Room 1,017, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 20th day of December, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appointing a new Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Manhattan Trust Company, the present Trustee under the deeds of trust executed November 1, 1899, by the said Hurley Water Company and by the Ironwood Water Works Company to secure the payment of the bonds of said Hurley Water Company.

(Signed.) E. I. NELSON, President, Hurley Water Company.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900, at 4:30 P. M., at rooms 611-612, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

THADDEUS D. KENNESON, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Nov. 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore subsisting between THEOBALD MESSMER, DONALD HOPE, and MICHAEL DEUTSCH, all of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and lately carrying on business under the firm name of GENUINE FEATHER AND DOWN COMPANY, at Nos. 108-110 West Eleventh Street, in said borough and city, was dissolved on this 28th day of September, 1900, and all debts due to said firm are to be paid to said THEOBALD MESSMER, who, with the said DONALD HOPE, will continue the business under said firm name at said address.

THEOBALD MESSMER,
DONALD HOPE.
o12-1aw4wF MICHAEL DEUTSCH.

SCOTCH TWEED TRADE DECLINES.

Factories Are Idle and Firms Forced Out of Business.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—United States Consul Fleming, at Edinburgh, informs the State Department of a critical depression in the Scotch tweed trade. Firms are going out of business, factories stand idle, and the manufactories still operating find it wellnigh impossible to do a profitable business.

Overproduction, foreign tariffs, the displacement of tweeds by flannel suitings, the extreme fluctuation in the price of wool and foreign competition are some of the causes assigned for the present bad condition of trade.

INSURANCE ACTUARIES MEET.

Papers Read at Fall Session of the American Association.

The first session of the Fall meeting of the Actuarial Society of America was held yesterday at 41 West Thirty-first Street. The following papers were read: "The Valuation of Industrial Life Policies," by W. S. Smith; "An American Method of Allotting Surplus to Deferred Bonus Policies," by Rufus W. Weeks; "The Objects to be Attained in Future Investigations of Mortality and Death Loss," by Emory McClintock; "Should Life Companies Discriminate Against Women?" by John K. Gore; "Notes on Accuracy in Numerical Tables," by Oscar B. Ireland; "The Legal Rule of Valuation in Case of Preliminary Term Combined With Whole Life Policies," by W. S. Nichols; "Mortality During First Policy Year Under Endowment Insurances," by Arthur Hunter, and "Child's Endowments," by A. C. Washburne.

The sessions will continue to-day.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

S. F. Re Qua & Sons of Chicago have been appointed agents of the British America Assurance Company.

Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has instituted an examination of the affairs and condition of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Rockford.

The scope of the work of the Eastern Union Committee, in its efforts to suggest practical remedial action on the part of five insurance companies to counteract the recent unprofitable tendency of fire underwriting, has been fairly well outlined, and it is said that the first step will be a careful consideration of the more important sections of the agreement, which was drawn up by the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five and failed of adoption last Summer. According to this plan, the questions to be discussed most fully are sole agencies, brokerages, and the general equalization of rates by means of schedules and combined experience tables. The Eastern Union includes in its membership about one-third of the companies in this part of the country. It is strictly a commission compact, having no control over rates. One of the members of the committee said yesterday that any plan which might eventually be reported to the companies must in all likelihood open the way for a considerable increase in the union membership, in order to guarantee the committee's success.

American Locomotives for Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—Four engineering corps have begun laying out a railroad between Orenburg and Taschkend, for which American locomotives have been ordered. The engineers will probably finish the survey in 1900.

Orenburg (also spelled Orenboorg) is a fortified city of European Russia and is the capital of the Government of the same name, on the Ural.

Taschkend is a town of Asiatic Russia, in Syr-Darya, ninety miles northwest of Khokan.

To Begin New Korean Railway.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 25.—It is reported from Seoul that the construction of the Seoul-Wijo Railway is about to begin. French engineers have secured the contract.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

W. F. Osborne Company of New York City; to do a printing and publishing business; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. F. Osborne and W. M. Patterson, Brooklyn; B. W. Knowles, New York.

Philo Burt Manufacturing Company of Jamestown; to manufacture spinal braces; capital, $3,000. Directors—Philo B. Sheldon, R. J. Borrows, and Julia H. Gates, Jamestown.

Greir Typewriter Paper Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. B. Greir, Philadelphia; Otto Brushaber, New York City; A. Charles De Vos, Mount Vernon.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 25	686,854
To date this year	90,392,156
Corresponding date last year	142,448,035

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 25	$2,534,400
To date this year	$384,099,960
Corresponding date last year	$729,401,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	1½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Ice	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Pacific Mail	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	People's Gas	½
Am. Steel H. pf.	2	Reading	⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	3	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Buff., R. & P.	2	St. L. S. W.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1	Southern Pacific	1½
Federal Steel pf.	½	Tenn. Coal. & I.	¾
Glucose Sugar	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Cont. Tobacco	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Erie	⅝
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Great North. pf.	2
Am. Steel & W. pf.	¾	Illinois Central	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¾	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	National Tube pf.	½
Canada South	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Northern Pacific	1
Chi., G. W.	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	1
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	1¾	Pressed Steel Car pf.	¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Pullman Co.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Twin City R. T. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Union Bag & Paper	½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	U. S. Rubber	½
Consol. Gas	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 5s	1⅝	Int. & G. N. 1st	1½
Erie 1st con. 4s	1½	N. Y. & Nor. 1st 5s	1
		W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1½

Bond Declined.

Colorado Midland 3-4s 1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday acted much after the manner of the market of the day previous. Strength developed in the early trading and was well sustained until toward the close, when, profit taking appearing, a reaction followed, though not in any sense of the word material. The decline was simply such a one as almost invariably succeeds a sharp rise and the manner in which the market took all the offerings showed that there was substantial support underlying. Not even the extreme weakness of Sugar, whose decline ordinarily would have sympathetically and probably appreciably influenced the entire list, had any general effect.

The strong tone at the opening was a matter not only of comment but of satisfaction in many quarters of the Street, coming as it did in the face of decided weakness of Americans in the London market. The prices sent here at the opening were lower and actually weak, Southern Pacific, bought heavily in the London market, alone excepted. Northern Pacific showed an extreme decline of more than a point.

Not unnaturally improved sentiment has followed upon evidences, now daily appearing, that substantial interests—men of known financial strength and power—have been quietly accumulating stocks and still are in the market. As a consequence the professional operators working for a further rise have now ranged on their side the lesser room traders and a growing public support. Market prophets predict that, unless something untoward develop, further improvement in prices may be expected, always allowing for natural reactions incident to profit taking. Whether these prophecies prove true the future will show.

News developments yesterday were favorable. The Bank of England did not raise its minimum discount rate, as some calamity howlers had predicted, and it is evident that no apprehension exists there as to the immediate course of the money market. So far as the local market is concerned, rates continue comparatively easy, and bankers remain confident that any possibility of a stringency is out of the question. Published earnings of railways were good and included many increases. Of the reporting systems three were roads operating in the soft coal districts, and it is a significant fact that the increases were in each case substantial. They were Wheeling and Lake Erie, Norfolk and Western, and Chesapeake and Ohio—all low-priced issues, which are coming more and more into market demand.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC was, with the exception of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the strongest active stock on the list, nearly 60,000 shares being traded in, with an advance of over 2 points. At one time, indeed, the trading in the issue monopolized the greater share of attention in the room, and the fact that large banking houses were in the market as buyers led to much speculation as to the significance of the purchases. London also bought heavily of the issue, taking probably some 15,000 shares. But with the now known developments in the affairs of the company, the buying yesterday and in recent days can readily be explained and understood. Believers in the property are predicting much higher prices in the immediate future.

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PACIFIC MAIL moved erratically, at one time falling to 42, and at another rising to 44, with the close at 43, marking a net gain of ¾ on trading in 9,800 shares. In the Street the doubters—who on the previous day were glad to believe the testimony of office clerks that the control of the company had not passed to E. H. Harriman—were conspicuous by their absence. No actual official denials of the story of change of control were forthcoming, but from Chicago Mr. Harriman was quoted as saying that it was untrue that he intended to accept the Presidency of the company. The NEW YORK TIMES never even said that he was mentioned for that position.

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SUGAR TRUST stock was the weakest security on the list, selling down 3 points, from the high figure, and closing heavy. The nature of the dealings in the stocks is keeping Wall Street guessing. An erstwhile aggressive bull on the shares has for the past week been a steady and persistent seller, but despite his offerings the stock has actually advanced. Yesterday, however, there was an absence of the support which has been a recent feature, and renewed selling appearing, the quotation declined rather sharply. There was no news to explain the weakness, though, as usual, a number of reports were heard concerning unsatisfactory trade conditions. This, however, as past experience has shown, is not necessarily a bear argument.

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WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE securities declined fractionally with the rest of the market in the late trading, but on the decline the stocks were bought by strong inside interests who are understood to be very hopeful of the future of the property. The net earnings of the system for September showed an increase of over $12,000, notwithstanding a large increase in operating expenses. Officials of the company say that the October figures will make even a better showing.

***

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO was less active than on recent days, the Street probably preferring to await the action of the Directors on the dividend at a meeting understood to have been called for to-day. Current gossip yesterday was that 1 per cent., if not 1¼ per cent., was assured. For the third week of October gross earnings showed an increase of $17,800 as compared with the same week a year ago.

***

CHICAGO AND ALTON new securities were dealt in for the first time on the Stock Exchange yesterday, with strength developing under what seemed to be good buying, although there was a suggestion of manipulation attending the advance. The common sold up from 31 to 34, with the close showing a net gain of 2⅛, while the preferred advanced ¾.

***

ICE TRUST common stock was bought and advanced by a house usually understood to do the buying for Tammany interests, an advance of over a point following upon transactions in 3,100 shares. In some parts of the Street the impression was that the Tammany officials might be buying into the company again, but other than the purchases by the house in question there was no evidence that the buying was as suggested.

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER stocks were well supported by insiders, the common advancing ¼ and the latter ¾. A report of the company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 shows as follows: Gross income, $4,906,972; cost of material and expenses, &c., $3,947,262; net earnings, $959,710; taxes, insurance, and interest, $215,033; balance, $744,677; preferred dividend of 1½ per cent., $336,100; surplus, $408,577; previous surplus, $1,809,408; profit and loss surplus, $2,218,576.

***

NORTHERN PACIFIC was weak under heavy selling from London as well as some liquidation for home account. There was no news on the stock, and the reaction was regarded as merely a natural sequence to the steady rise in the stock from around 46. Nothing definite has developed as to the talk of Great Northern leasing the road and guaranteeing a 4 per cent. dividend. Great Northern preferred declined at the same time two full points.

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AMERICAN LINSEED OIL shares again advanced, and it was said that insiders and Chicago interests were picking up the stock. It is understood in the linseed trade that the company has control of the new crop of flaxseed, and therefore will make prices the coming year for flaxseed and for linseed oil and the other products of flaxseed. In addition to dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. a year on the preferred stock the company's net earnings are reported to be equal to 12 per cent. on the common stock.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The announcement made by THE NEW YORK TIMES on Wednesday of Metropolitan buying of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and of coming changes in the Directorate of the Brooklyn company was the subject of much comment in Wall Street yesterday. While nothing definite had theretofore been known on the subject, it had been understood in certain quarters of the Street that for some time there had been quiet buying of the stock, though in whose behalf was only a matter of conjecture. Houses with Philadelphia connections during the day received messages, if not absolutely confirming the story, pointing, nevertheless, to its likelihood and declaring that it was a fact that Philadelphia interests had been quietly buying the stock.

In the Street it is very generally believed, notwithstanding the lack of present official public confirmation—though it is to be noticed that no denial is forthcoming—that the developments in the affairs of the company will shortly make themselves felt in striking manner.

Toward the close of business yesterday, however, it was intimated that the official final announcement of the change of control will not be made till after New Year's.

On the Stock Exchange the news of the Metropolitan buying was followed by a five-point rise in the stock, large buying orders being put in at the market. Opening up at 60, as compared with a closing price of 59⅝, the stock went steadily up to 62⅛, reacted to 61, and then, after a temporary halt, climbed on up to 64⅜. At this figure heavy profit taking appeared, and a decline of over 2 points followed. The final net gain of 62⅜, a net gain of 3 full points, on dealings in 125,000 shares—nearly one-fifth of the entire market transactions.

The buying during the day was by substantial interests.

Conservative commission houses in Wall Street lately have been advising their customers to buy the property, and more than once the Third Avenue coup has been referred to as suggesting the probable fate of the company. As representative of this is the following extract of a letter sent out by Potter & Kirkham:

We are impressed with the value of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Brooklyn is one of the best street railroad cities in the country. It is populated with a people who patronize street cars. The road earned last year over $12,000,000, but its operating expenses were out of proportion to what it costs other street roads. This cost was natural, in view of the transition state they were in. Now, with consolidation completed and their acquirements under one management, many expenses will be saved, and this saving means a dividend. We have been persistent believers in the value of this property, and we recommend its purchase.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

In their weekly letter, discussing the condition of the iron and steel situation, Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

We were wrong in our forecast of a week ago, that the buying of pig iron in quantity would await the result of the National election. The week closing has been one of the most active in the history of the foundry iron trade in the East. Contracts placed at points east of Pittsburg have aggregated probably 30,000 tons, while the small daily mining orders will swell the total to perhaps 40,000 tons. The buying has been by a few of the foremost melters. The rank and file have not yet shown signs of interest. Competition for the business has been keen, and it has forced prices below the lately recognized market level.

It only remains for buying to go on at the current rate to bring a reaction that will again start prices upward, for it is believed that actual consumption is to-day in excess of output. Nothing is wanting but a change in the sentiment, which, in pig iron, has continued bearish without interruption for ten months.

The financial world, as represented by Wall Street, has changed its mind, and a week of great activity has been the result. It only needs to be remembered that the relations of iron and steel consumption to financial confidence are direct and close.

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On the Stock Exchange yesterday the steel stocks moved irregularly, some issues showing strength and others weakness. Steel Hoop and Tennessee Coal were among the strong features.

In Steel and Wire it is apparent that the insiders have not yet acquired all the stock they need, preliminary to an upward movement. Yesterday the stock was again put under pressure, though after the close of business it was intimated that a rise was finally in sight.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London bought some 10,000 more shares than it sold in this market yesterday, with the heaviest purchases in Southern Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio, while the selling was most persistent in Northern Pacific. The prices sent here at the opening were generally lower, but all the stock offered was well absorbed. Sentiment abroad seemed rather uncertain, but generally it was favorable to higher prices here.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Reduction of half a cent in the postal rate for long sterling exchange.

Gross earnings of the Iowa Central for the last fiscal year largest in the history of the company.

Amended charter filed at Trenton by the Universal Gas Company of New Jersey, capital $1,000,000.

New securities of the Chicago and Alton dealt in for the first time in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Statement that freight traffic managers of the Eastern lines have advices that rate-cutting on freight shipments over Western lines has been increasing steadily for the past two weeks.

Election of George F. Baker, Jr., and James G. Marshall to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Re-election of the retiring Directors of the New England Railroad, with the exception that Frank W. Cheney succeeds the late Henry C. Robinson.

According to Pennsylvania dispatches the West Coal Mining Company has been chartered to open 1,300 acres of bituminous land near Snowshoe, in that State.

Another new high record made by Standard Oil in the outside market.

GOLD BAR WORTH $154,715.

A "king" bar of gold weighing 9,040 ounces and valued at $154,715 was received in this city yesterday from the Cariboo Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company in British Columbia. It was consigned to the Bank of Montreal, and is said to be one of the largest bars ever sent across the country. It was sent to the Assay Office to be melted.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $43,708 in New York exchanges for new gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office.

Several foreign exchange bankers stated that they were figuring upon possible engagements of gold abroad for import, but denied knowledge of any actual engagements during the day. A London dispatch stated that gold had been engaged for withdrawal from the Bank of England, presumably for import to this country.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $197,038,059; balances, $7,280,347; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $304,218.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅛@3¼ per cent. for short and 3⅜@3 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80¼@$4.80½; demand, $4.83⅞; cables, $4.84⅝; commercial bills, $4.79½@$4.80¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅞ and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 and 94⅝, and guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 75c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The threatening condition of the Paris and New York Exchanges inculcates caution in bill dealing at low rates, and there is little hope of an advance while money is superabundant. Rates, however, were steadier to-day on yesterday's gold withdrawal for New York and the fall in the rate of American exchange.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened fairly good, though the domination of the awkwardness of the money market restrained business. Consols were weak, and home rails were mostly dull. Americans began firm, but were afterward easier. Considerable investment purchases were reported. Prices closed irregular.

Consols for money, 98 11-16; for the account, 98 13-16; Atchison, 33⅞; Canadian Pacific, 90⅛; St. Paul, 119⅞; Illinois Central, 122¾; Louisville, 78⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; New York Central, 137¾; Erie, 12¾; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 47⅝; Erie first preferred, 36¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 75⅞; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 9⅞; Rand Mines, 4½.

Bar silver uncertain, 30d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛@3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜@3 1-16 per cent.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 133.90; Madrid, 32.20; Lisbon, 37.00; Rome, 6.02.

Spanish 4s closed at 68⅜.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened hesitating on realizations, but later improved. Rentes recovered, favorably influencing internationals, except Brazilians, which were depressed, owing to a Government measure regarding banks. Toward the end of the day prices were generally firm. Industrials and Rio Tintos were in great demand. Kafirs opened flat, but closed with a better tone.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 11c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 69.12½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 47,050,000f, treasury accounts current increased 49,200,000f, gold in hand increased 10,875,000f, bills discounted decreased 35,900,000f, silver in hand decreased 2,300,000f.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—On the Boerse to-day home funds were firm. Internationals were maintained and Americans were fairly good. Locals were strong, especially mine shares, on heavy covering. Bank shares were animated, those of the Deutsche Bank being notably so.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfenigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—Gold was quoted to-day at 32.72.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £381,000, circulation decreased £290,000, bullion decreased £670,997, other securities decreased £146,000, other deposits increased £15,000, public deposits decreased £444,000, notes reserve decreased £391,000. Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 42.89 per cent.; last week it was 43.24 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

THE DEMAND FOR SMALL NOTES.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip Says It Has Been Almost Satisfied.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip was in town yesterday, and had a short talk with Assistant Treasurer Jordan at the Sub-Treasury. He said that the plan adopted recently to relieve the pressure for small notes had proved fairly satisfactory and that the demand had by this time been almost satisfied.

Mr. Vanderlip had just returned from a Western trip, where, he said, he found conditions satisfactory also and the harvesting carried on without disturbance. He added:

"After crop-moving demands are satisfied, banknote circulation will contract. But with great activity after election, no one can tell but that the business of the country will keep the notes in circulation still longer."

Reported Conference of Steel Men.

It was reported in Wall Street circles that a conference of leading billet makers was held here yesterday, at which it was expected that Eastern and Western steel men would be present to consider a possible advance in the price of billets. At the offices of the several steel companies no confirmation of the report was obtained.

New Stock Exchange Members.

George F. Baker, Jr., son of President Baker of the First National Bank, has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Baker is connected with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co James G. Marshall of McIntyre & Marshall was also elected a member of the Exchange.

To Close on Sound-Money Parade Day.

The members of the Cotton and Coffee Exchanges voted yesterday to close their respective Exchanges at 11 o'clock on Saturday, Nov. 3, the day of the sound money parade.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The listing of the Chicago and Alton securities removed from the curb market yesterday several issues which for some days had been very active, and so the total of the day's transactions was smaller than on any of the earlier days of the week. Prices remained irregular, and very few stocks showed notable changes. Standard Oil and a few other issues showed much strength and advanced sharply, but the upward movement was less marked than it was at the opening of the week.

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CHICAGO AND ALTON common and preferred and the 3½ per cent. bonds were put in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange yesterday, and so the trading on the curb in these securities was much lessened. There was practically no trading in the stock, but the 3½ per cent. bonds as well as the 3s and the subscriptions were active. The explanation of the fact that the 3½s were traded in both in the Exchange as well as on the curb seemed to be that some orders were made "flat," and others "with interest," the latter being sent to the curb. All of these issues were strong and showed substantial net gains. The advance in the stocks and bonds increased the demand for the subscriptions, which rose as the price of the securities advanced. There seemed still to be much trading for the sake of the arbitrage profit. The subscriptions crossed 111 and closed at 111 bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. The 3s sold up to 88¼ and closed there, and the 3½s were in good demand at 80¾.

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STANDARD OIL was watched with much interest, because of a further advance, which carried the quotation above 600. At the close the stock showed a net gain of 12 points, although the trading had been small. It was thought that a good deal of stock would come out at 600, but the trading at that figure proved about as light as it was 10 or 20 points lower. The highest sale of the day, barring the sale of one share at 605, was 602, the new record price for the stock. This further advance again brought up rumors in regard to the dividends to be paid on the stock, but such reports seemed to be mere speculation. It is generally expected that the next dividend will be 12 per cent., this figure being named seemingly for the reason that such a payment would round off the dividends for the year to an even 50 per cent. But whether the year's dividends will exceed or be less than 50 per cent. is a thing that cannot safely be predicted.

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RUBBER GOODS common declined early in the day to 28, but quickly rallied to 29½, and at the close showed a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER continued fairly active, but attracted much less attention than it did a few days ago. It sold down to 91, but rallied to 91½. It closed at 91 bid, a net loss of a quarter of a point.

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NORTHERN UNION GAS bonds were active at 104¼.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 24. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	91	91½	91¼	92
Am. Agricultural Chem.	20	28	26¾	..
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	77	79	77	79
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	3	5	3	5
American Bicycle pf.	19	21	18½	22
American Bicycle bonds	65	70	65	70
American Chicle	65	68	65	68
American Chicle pf.	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	6¼
Am. Hide & L. pf.	26¾	..	26¾	..
Am. Hide & L. 6s	87	88	87	88
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	13¼	19	18½	18¾
American Woolen pf.	73¾	73½	73½	74¼
Am. Typefounders	55	60	55	60
British Columbia Copper	13¾	14¼	13½	13⅝
British Exch. 3s	98	98¼	98	98½
California Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	6	4	5
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	29	30½	29

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 25, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17⅞	18	6,711	Am. Car & Found. Co.	18¼	18¼	18	18	— ¼
64	64¼	520	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64	64	64	64	— ½
36	36½	350	American Cotton Oil.	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
156	160	200	American Express	157	157	157	157	+1½
33⅞	34¼	2,060	American Ice Co.	32⅝	33⅞	32½	33⅞	+1⅛
62	63	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.	63	63	63	63	— 1½
13	13⅛	3,100	Am. Linseed Co.	13	13½	13	13	+ ⅛
54¾	55	2,274	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	54¾	55½	54¾	54⅞	.....
5	5¼	1,400	American Malting Co.	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
25¼	26	1,350	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24⅜	26	24⅜	26	+1
41⅛	42	2,140	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41¾	42	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
91	91¾	1,520	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91⅜	92	91⅜	91⅞	+ ⅜
23¼	24⅞	1,980	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24½	+ 1⅛
75	75¼	2,250	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	72½	75¾	72½	75	+2
35⅜	35¾	6,175	Am. Steel & Wire.	35¼	36½	35¼	35⅝	.....
74⅝	74⅞	4,185	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73⅝	75⅞	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅜
122⅜	122⅝	50,110	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124⅜	125¾	122¼	122⅜	—2⅝
34½	35	3,920	American Tin Plate.	34½	35	34½	34⅞	.....
82	82½	500	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	.....
98	98¼	18,990	American Tobacco	98½	99¼	97⅝	98	—1
45¼	45¾	1,030	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅝	46¼	43¾	45¼	— ⅜
32⅜	32½	28,805	At., T. & S. F.	32¾	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	14,520	At., T. & S. F. pf.	74⅜	75⅜	74½	74⅜	— ⅛
75¼	75¾	9,110	Baltimore & Ohio.	75¾	76	75¼	75¼	— ½
81½	82	1,490	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	82	82¼	81½	81½	—1
62⅜	62½	125,630	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60	64⅜	60	62⅜	+3
75	80	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	75	75	75	75	+2
53¼	53½	200	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅞
87	88	10	Canadian Pacific	88	88	88	88	.....
30¼	30¾	2,725	Chesapeake & Ohio.	30¼	30⅝	29⅞	30½	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	27,979	Chicago & Alton.	31	34	31	33⅞	.....
69⅝	70	14,437	Chi. & Alton pf., new.	69½	70⅜	69	69¾	.....
127⅜	128	5,446	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	128½	128⅞	127⅜	127⅜	— ¾
11⅝	11⅞	950	Chi. Great Western.	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
72⅜	73½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	73	73	72¾	72¾	—1½
87	88	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87	87	87	87	+1
22	22¼	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	22⅜	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
115¾	115⅞	4,010	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	116¼	116¾	115¼	115½	— ⅜
172	173½	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172	172	172	172	.....
162¼	163	100	Chicago & Northw.	163½	163½	163¼	163½	—1
108¾	109	2,130	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109	109	108¼	108½	— ⅜
112	117	250	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	115	115	115	115	.....
8½	9	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
28	28½	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28½	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
62¾	63	480	C., C., C. & St. L.	62¾	63	62¾	63	— ¾
110½	113	110	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	.....
38¾	40	2,740	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	39⅜	40½	38⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
6	6¾	300	Colorado Southern	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	.....
176	177	1,317	Consolidated Gas	177½	177½	176	176½	—1½
29½	29¾	4,645	Con. Tobacco Co.	30	30	29¼	29½	— ⅛
82¼	82½	670	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	82	82½	82	82	.....
113½	113¾	110	Delaware & Hudson.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	— ⅛
178	179	300	Del., Lack. & West.	178	178	178	178	.....
19⅞	20	900	Denver & R. G.	20¼	20½	20	20	— ¼
69¾	70	310	Denver & R. G. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	16¾	450	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	17	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
.....	.....	200	Detroit City Gas	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ⅝
12¼	12⅝	100	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
35½	36	200	Erie 1st pf.	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	39½	10,005	Federal Steel	39½	40½	39	39½	+ ½
68⅞	69¼	1,310	Federal Steel pf.	68½	69½	68¾	69	.....
.....	.....	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	74	74	74	74	.....
143¾	144	350	General Electric	145	145	144½	144½	.....
55½	56	1,430	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55½	56¼	55¼	56	+ ½
164	165	412	Great Northern pf.	164⅞	166⅝	164	164	—2
36⅞	37	210	Hocking Valley	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
64½	64¾	200	Hocking Valley pf.	64⅜	64¾	64¼	64¾	+ ¼
118¾	118¾	890	Illinois Central	119¼	119¼	118¼	118½	—1
20	21	1,050	International Paper.	19½	20⅞	19½	20¼	+ ⅛
65	66	330	International Paper pf.	65¼	65¾	65¼	65⅜	+ ⅜
34	36¼	1,570	International Power	35⅞	36⅝	34½	35½	+ ⅛
19	19½	100	Iowa Central	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
11⅜	11¾	100	Kan. City Southern.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
33½	34	600	Kan. City Southern pf.	33½	33½	33	33	— ¼
71	71½	100	Laclede Gas	71	71	71	71	.....
35¼	36¾	300	Lake Erie & Western.	35½	36¾	35¼	35½	.....
75⅜	76⅝	2,300	Louisville & Nashville	76½	76⅝	75⅜	75⅝	— ⅝
97¼	97⅝	14,200	Manhattan Elevated	97⅝	98¾	97¼	97⅝	+ ⅛
161⅝	162	8,000	Met. Street Railway	162	163¾	161¾	161⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	13	820	Mexican Central	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
3	3¼	215	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
60¾	61½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	61½	61½	61½	61½	— ¼
98	98½	600	Minn. & St. L. pf.	98¼	98¾	98	98¼	+ ⅜
32⅝	33	6,310	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32⅜	33¼	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅜
54⅞	55⅛	15,250	Missouri Pacific	55½	55⅞	54⅞	55	— ⅛
40	41	100	Mobile & Ohio.	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
30⅜	30¼	1,700	National Biscuit Co.	35¾	37	35¾	36	.....
90½	91½	450	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	89⅜	90¾	89¾	90⅜	.....
20	20½	300	National Lead Co.	20	20½	20	20½	— ¼
97¼	98½	20	National Lead Co. pf.	97	98	97	97	.....
30¾	30⅝	2,065	National Steel	30	30⅝	30	30¼	+ ⅛
87	88	575	National Steel pf.	87⅞	88	87⅞	87⅝	+ ⅛
55	55½	5,103	National Tube	55	55⅞	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
98	99	1,805	National Tube Co. pf.	98½	99¼	98¼	98¼	— ¼
135½	136½	500	New Jersey Central	136	136	135	136	— ¼
125	130	200	New York Air Brake.	126	126	125	125	+ ½
133	134¼	2,250	New York Central.	132	133½	133	133	— ½
.....	144	100	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
88	90	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	88	88	88	88	.....
22⅝	22⅞	3,432	N. Y., Ont. & Western	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
37	37½	3,385	Norfolk & Western.	37⅜	38	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛
77	78	400	Norfolk & Western pf.	78	78	78	78	+1½
15⅜	16¼	1,100	North American	16	16½	15⅜	15⅝	.....
56¾	56⅞	32,135	Northern Pacific	57½	57⅞	56¾	56¾	—1
72½	73	1,442	Northern Pacific pf.	73½	73⅝	73	73	— ⅝
42¾	43¼	10,050	Pacific Mail	42¼	44	42	43	+ ⅜
134⅞	135	16,670	Pennsylvania R. R.	135	135⅝	134½	135	— ⅛
93⅜	94	7,065	People's Gas, Chicago.	94	95¾	93⅜	94¼	+ ½
43	43¼	2,070	Pressed Steel Car	43½	43¾	43¼	43¼	—1
80¼	81¼	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	—1½
189	191	220	Pullman Company	190	190	189¼	189½	+ ⅛
18⅜	18⅝	3,410	Reading	17⅞	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	.....
59¾	59⅞	13,770	Reading 1st pf.	60	60½	59⅝	59⅞	.....
29	29¼	2,000	Reading 2d pf.	29	29½	28⅞	29	.....
13⅞	14¼	1,442	Republic Iron & Steel	14	14½	13⅜	13⅞	— ¼
57	58	1,070	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	57	57½	56⅝	57½	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅜	600	St. L. & San Fran.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	.....
36⅝	37	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	2,575	St. Louis Southw.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
31½	31⅝	4,195	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
37⅛	37¼	90,210	Southern Pacific	36⅝	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜	+1¼
12⅞	13	1,100	Southern Railway	13½	13½	12⅞	12⅞	.....
56⅝	57	2,170	Southern Railway pf.	57½	57½	57	57	— ⅛
59¼	60	8,195	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	59¼	60½	58½	59¾	+ ⅜
17⅝	17¾	1,860	Texas Pacific	17¾	18	17¼	17¼	— ½
.....	.....	25	Twin City R. T.	62	62	62	62	.....
.....	.....	200	Twin City R. T. pf.	140	140½	140	140½	— ½
12¼	13	260	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	— ½
61⅞	62	34,190	Union Pacific	62	62⅞	61⅞	62	— ⅜
75⅞	76⅝	4,200	Union Pacific pf	76	76½	76	76	— ¼
50	55	70	United States Express.	50	50	50	50	.....
12¾	12⅞	6,980	United States Leather.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
71⅞	72¼	2,380	U. S. Leather pf.	72	72⅝	71½	72	.....
33½	33½	1,040	United States Rubber.	34	34	33¼	33¼	— ½
98	99	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ½
19	19¼	720	Wabash pf.	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
127	130	30	Wells-Fargo Express.	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	— ⅛
80¾	81	2,115	Western Union Tel.	82	82	81	81	— ¼
9⅞	10¼	2,850	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	10⅜	10¼	10	10	— ¼
49⅞	50	10	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	.....
26⅝	26½	1,500	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27¼	27⅝	26⅞	26⅝	— ⅜
13⅛	13½	120	Wisconsin Central ...	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
34	36¾	30	Wisconsin Central pf.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	.....
Sales.....		686,854						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¼	104⅜	K. & D. M., pf.	3½	4
2s, c., 1930	104¼	104⅜	K. & D. M.	.....	.....
3s, r., 1918	109¼	110	Kings Co. El.	14½	16
3s, c., 1918	110	110¼	King. & P. S.	3	10
3s, 1918, sm.	109½	110¼	K. I. C. pf.	45	55
4s, r., 1907	115	115⅜	Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
4s, c., 1907	115	115⅜	L. E. & W.	.....	.....
4s, r., 1925	133⅜	134½	pf.	101	104
4s, c., 1925	134¼	135¼	Lake Shore	206½	.....
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¼	Long Island	62	66
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114¼	Man. Beach	9	13
6s, r., 1899	100	101	Md. Coal pf.	70	80
D. C. 3-65s	123½	...	M. W. S. El.	.....	.....
Adams Exp.	129	133	Chi.	32	33
Alb. & Sus.	195	...	M. W. S. El.	.....	.....
Alle. & W.	115	...	Chi., pf.	82	85
Am. Coal	140	175	Mich. Cent.	105	...
A. C. O. pf.	91	...	M. St. P. & S. M.	17	...
Am. D. Tel.	25	31	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	49	54
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	3	Mo., K. & T.	10⅜	11
A. S. R. pf.	116	118	Mor. & Es.	185⅜	187½
A. T. & C.	89½	92	Nat. Salt.	36½	37½
Am. Tob. pf.	127	134	Nat. Salt pf., ex div.	65	69
Ann Arbor.	16	18	N. Cent. C.	20	33
Ann A. pf.	46	47¾	N. Y. & N. H.	210	212
B. A. L. pf.	106	110	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34	36
B. Un. Gas.	165	170	N. Y. & Jer. Ind. G.	25	33
Bruns. City.	8½	9	N. Y. Mining.	5	7
B. R. & P.	210	212	Pac. Coast.	58	59½
B. R. & P. pf.	112	117	P. C. 1st pf.	84	94
B. C. R. & N.	126	...	P. C. 2d pf.	67	68
Cap. Tract.	101½	102¾	Penn. Coal.	400	...
C. & E. Ill.	93½	96	P. D. & E.	1¾	2
C. & E. Ill. pf.	123	123½	Peo. & E.	6	8½
C. I. & L.	1	2	Pere Marq.	23	24
C. I. & L. pf.	54½	55	P. C., C. & St. L.	52	59
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	175	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82½	85
C. L. & W.	23	27	P. F. W. & C.	184	...
C. L. & W. pf.	62	68	P. F. W. & C. 1st pf.	182	...
Cleve. & P.	184	...	Quicksilver	8¼	8½
C. & E. I. pf.	115	125	Quicksilver pf.	16	16½
C. & H. C.	16	18	Rens. & Sar.	182	...
Com'l Cable.	180	190	R., W. & O.	132	...
Consol. Coal.	50	...	Rio G. W.	50	...
D. M. & Ft.	10	15	R. G. W. pf.	90	...
D. pf.	90	110	St. J. & G. I.	7	7½
Erie 2d pf.	18½	19½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48¼	⁂50
E. & T. H.	40½	41½	2d pf.	16	17½
E. & T. H. pf.	88	...	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67	68½
Ft. W. & R.	77	80	Sil. B. ctfs.	64½	65½
G.	17½	23	Sixth Av.	200	225
Glucose sh. pf.	98¾	99½	Sloss-Sheff'd.	18	19
H. B. Claflin.	105	110	Sloss-S. pf.	65	66
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	103	...	S. R. & T.	5¾	6¾
Homestake.	70	80	T. P. L. Tr.	16	17
Ill. C. L.	100	...	Third Av.	110	111
Int. Silver.	43	47	T., P. & W.	8½	...
Iowa C. pf.	48	44½	T., P. & W. pf.	65¾	66¼
Joliet & Chi.	175	...	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞
Kan. & M.	14½	15½			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,433	6,932	6,678
3d week Oct.	$598,000	$584,000	$503,000
From Jan. 1	23,713,951	22,221,025	20,033,247
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.			
Mileage	1,476	1,445	1,300
2d week Oct.	309,796	261,996	229,293
From July 1	4,845,064	4,005,999	3,751,133
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	930
3d week Oct.	150,285	151,119	122,817
From July 1	2,214,025	2,138,464	1,804,539
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	156
3d week Oct.	6,156	7,138	7,036
From July 1	110,567	122,981	112,231
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	167
3d week Oct.	29,814	31,204	24,457
From July 1	456,123	470,862	404,982
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Oct.	18,259	12,695	19,112
From Jan. 1	389,950	372,359	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	546	509	509
3d week Oct.	47,365	48,112	44,025
From July 1	710,939	801,551	688,162
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,054	2,016	2,016
3d week Oct.	310,266	256,443	.....
From Jan. 1	14,749,878	12,106,742	.....
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	643	508	366
3d week Oct.	70,599	71,622	50,674
From July 1	667,980	670,015	.....
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,222	2,197	2,197
3d week Oct.	394,741	334,467	370,215
From July 1	4,534,075	4,285,706	3,969,830
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
3d week Oct.	652,000	617,000	580,000
From Jan. 1	23,742,721	21,772,953	20,816,262
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Oct.	26,000	25,000	26,000
From Jan. 1	1,098,631	987,493	1,051,912
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,517	1,402	1,499
3d week Oct.	227,992	204,204	214,075
From Jan. 1	6,780,816	6,236,254	5,806,549
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,223
3d week Oct.	176,051	133,964	137,900
From July 1	2,008,204	1,814,532	1,731,406
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for September—			
Gross earnings	472,657	442,025	396,277
Operating ex.	283,698	234,301	209,368
Net earnings	188,958	208,323	186,909
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,340,268	1,270,642	1,096,637
Operating ex.	818,885	666,690	608,567
Net earnings	521,382	610,012	488,075
GALVESTON, HOUSTON & NORTHERN for the year ended June 30—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	214,943	169,157	45,786
Operating ex.	271,445	207,720	63,725
Net def.	56,501	38,563	17,938
IOWA CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—			
	1900.	1899.	
Mileage	510.13	612.56	509.00
Gross earnings	2,225,919	2,120,575	1,808,340
Operating ex.	1,702,349	1,495,678	1,274,650
Net earnings	523,569	624,896	533,693
Other income	29,733	17,559	11,777
Total net	553,302	624,896	605,470
Charges	477,329	454,956	438,044
Balance	175,973	187,499	167,426
Div. and misc.	170,023	85,018	61,948
Surplus	5,950	102,481	105,478
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON AND ST. LOUIS for September—			
Gross	$54,584	$55,135	$43,723
Oper. expenses	35,164	33,081	30,021
Net	19,400	21,153	13,102
From July 1—			
Gross	162,589	162,208	124,777
Oper. expenses	109,031	102,911	93,200
Net	53,558	59,295	31,577
NEW YORK AND HARLEM for the quarter ending September 30—			
	1900.	1899.	Decrease.
Receipts	90,045	101,187	11,142
Operating ex.	512	593	81
Net	89,533	100,594	11,061
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for September—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	551,417	524,182	521,812
Oper. expenses	319,326	315,165	360,119
Net	232,091	208,997	161,693
From July 1—			
Gross	1,500,621	1,408,000	1,306,251
Oper. expenses	928,379	856,604	1,062,054
Net	572,241	551,395	243,557
SOUTHERN KANSAS RAILWAY OF TEXAS for the year ending June 30—			
	1900.	1899.	Inc.
Gross	214,616	148,554	66,062
Oper. expenses	217,078	170,491	46,587
Net def.	2,461	21,936	19,475
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for September—			
Gross	255,883	235,004	22,279
Oper. expenses	167,465	157,296	10,169
Net	88,418	76,308	12,110
From July 1—			
Gross	743,740	600,949	142,791
Oper. expenses	483,650	378,873	104,777
Net	260,000	222,076	38,014

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the American Ice Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registered	3,000	109½
U S 5s, registered	3,400	112⅝
Virginia fd debt 2-3s	2,000	91¼
Albany & Sus 6s	5,000	111¾
A, T & S F gen 4s	19,000	100⅝
	3,000	100⅝
	3,000	100¼
	20,000	100⅜
	2,000	100¼
	9,000	100⅜
	2,000	100¼
Adjustment 4s	500	87⅞
	6,000	87¾
	23,000	87⅞
	15,000	87⅝
	8,000	87⅝
	2,000	87⅜
Atlantic & Dan 4s	3,000	84
Aus & Nerwn 1st 5s	1,000	95
Balt & Ohio 3½s	5,000	95¾
	2,000	95⅞
Balt. Ohio 4s	6,000	99⅜
	11,000	99⅝
	10,000	99⅞
	10,000	99⅝
B & O S W Div 3½s	3,000	88
	10,000	88⅛
	88	88
	15,000	88⅛
Brkn Rap Tr 5s	3,000	102½
	5,000	105½
Brkn Un El 1st	24,000	94
	13,000	94¼
	5,000	94⅝
B, C R & N 1st	2,000	108½
Cen of Ga con 5s	2,000	95½
	5,000	95¼
	5,000	95½
	10,000	95½
	20,000	95⅞
Cen of Ga 1st inc	12,000	43¾
	3,000	44
	8,000s3	44
	45,000	44
Cen Pacific gtd 4s	15,000	97⅞
	15,000	98
Ches & O gen 4½s	17,000	100
Chi & Alton 3½s	10,000	82
	25,000	81⅞
	40,000	81⅝
	16,000	81⅜
	30,000	81⅝
	25,000	81½
	18,000	81⅝
	2,000	81⅜
	20,000	81⅝
	201,000	81⅜
	30,000	81⅝
	48,000	81⅜
	10,000	81⅞
	85,000	82
	1,000	82¼
	35,000	82¼
	5,000	82
	5,000	82¼
	91,000	82
	15,000	81⅞
	8,000	82
C, B & Q, Neb Ext 4s	10,000	112¼
	5,000s20F	112¼
C & E Ill gen 5s	10,000	115½
C, M & St P, C & M Riv Div 5s	10,000s20F	121¾
C, M & St P ter 5s	2,000	113⅜
C, R I & P gen 4s	25,000	107
Registered	5,000	106
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 1st	1,000	104
Col Mid 1st 4s	1,000	77¾
Col Mid 1st 3-4s	10,000	70½
Col & South 1st 4s	5,000	82¼
Den & R G con 4s	2,000	99½
Detroit City Gas 5s	5,000	93½
E Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s	2,000s20F	120½
Erie 1st con 7s	1,000	136½
Erie 1st con 4s	24,000	94
	13,000	94¼
	5,000	94⅝
Ev & T H 1st con 6s	2,000	123½
Ft W & D C 1st	5,000	72½
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s	3,000	61
G, H & S A, Mex & P Div 5s	10,000	98¾
	25,000	98¾
Hock V 1st 4½s	6,000	100¾
Ill Cen 4s, 1953	4,000	103½
Kan City So 3s	69,000	65¼
	5,000	
	8,000	65½
	20,000	65¾
	45,000	65⅝
	10,000	65⅝
	10,000	65⅝
Total sales		$2,534,400

K C & P 1st	30,000s3	80
Int & Gt N 1st 6s	1,000	123
L S & M So 3½s	1,000	109¾
Long I unified 4s	10,000	96
L & N unified 4s	5,000	90
Manhattan con 4s	4,000	102¼
Mex Cen 1st inc	15,000	27⅛
	40,000	27
	30,000	27⅛
	40,000	27¼
Mex Cen 2d inc	49,000	13¾
	25,000	13⅞
	5,000	13¾
	60,000	13½
Mex Int con

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Broadway Apartment House Sold —Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Paul Mayer has sold for Smith & Roffler to an investor, for about $240,000, the seven-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and First Street, 69 by 100.

L. J. Philips & Co. have sold for Emily B. Strong the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 61 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Terence Farley's Sons the five-story American basement dwelling 303 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 19 by 100.11.

William Cruikshank's Sons have sold for Ellen A. Haulenbeck the four-story dwelling 111 West Seventy-sixth Street, 19 by 102.2. The buyer is Mrs. William Astor, who owns No. 113.

William C. Schmidt has sold to Michael Friedsam the three-story stables 156 and 158 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 60 by 99.11.

John C. Barth has sold to Richard S. Kaufman the four-story dwelling 113 West Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.8.

Blakeslee Barnes has sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine, for about $40,000, 94 and 96 Rivington Street, 50 by 75, with an "L" at 135 Ludlow Street, 25 by 9.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold to a Mr. Greenfield the four-story front and three-story rear dwellings 623 East Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.3.

It is reported that Patrick Farrell has bought the four-story dwelling 47 West Sixty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Sidney Nordlinger has bought from Daniel Spangler the five-story three-family flat 334 East Ninety-first Street, 25 by 100.

G. C. Brown of Newark will build a seven-story apartment house from plans by Buchman & Fox on the plot, 95.4 by 55.3, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninetieth Street. The building will cost above $175,000.

Two seven-story apartment houses will be built by the Leopold Kahn Company on a plot, 100 by 85, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 100 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, at a cost of $175,000. John E. Scharsmith is the architect.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

11 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 175 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. Oakley Hall, as administrator.... $9,000

One Hundredth Street, south side, 130 feet east of Third Avenue, runs east on One Hundredth Street 75 by south to the north side of Ninety-ninth Street, 201.10, by west 25 by north 100.11 by west 50 by north 100.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Dora Scheer.... 30,550

Tenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 155 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 114, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Hetterich.... 2,737

By Charles A. Berrian.

Arthur Street, southeast side, 93.6 feet southwest of Union Avenue, 25 by 87.6, one-story building and vacant; foreclosure sale, to A. J. Larkin.... 260

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 2,027 Webster Avenue, west side, 74.7 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25.8 by 111.11 by 26.2 by 110.5, four-story brick flat; One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 94 feet west of Webster Avenue, 26.6 by 125 and irregular, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $12,253; on the latter, $12,248.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 25 East Fourth Street, north side, 117.8 feet east of Lafayette Place, 21 by 126.4 by 21 by 127.4, eight-story brick building, together with right, title, and interest of the defendant in a six-inch strip adjoining the foregoing on the rear. Due on judgment, $24,644; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Martin Baird, Jr., referee, Edgecombe Avenue, west side, 22.6 10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 22.6 by 100, vacant, also, two interior lots, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, being 18.6 by 32 and 35 by 103, respectively. Due on judgment, $26,512.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 143 Suffolk Street, west side, 60 feet south of Stanton Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick tenement with store. Due on judgment, $10,885.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, the block front between Walton Avenue and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, being 92 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 75 feet on Walton Avenue, and 100 feet on the Boulevard, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $2,193; subject to other mortgages for $13,750.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Parker Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of St. Raymond Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 24; J. & M. Tulp of 303 East Eighty-first Street, owners and architects; cost, $450.

Tier Avenue, north side, 150 feet west of North Street, City Island, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 28 by 44, and a one-and-a-half-story frame barn, 22 by 26; Henry P. Mulvaney, owner; John O'Rourke of 149 East Forty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, Jackson Avenue, and Boston Road, for a five-story brick and stone school, 307 by 171; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $400,000.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Ninetieth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 95.4 by 55.3; G. C. Brown, Newark, N. J., owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $175,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, for two seven-story brick and stone flats, 100 by 80; Leopold Kahn Company of 93 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; John E. Scharsmith, architect; cost of each, $87,500.

Alterations.

No. 1,843 Park Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; Edward Gehlert, owner; Paul Schoonmaker, architect; cost, $900.

Thirteenth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick shop; John Finn, agent; Lord, Hewlitt & Hull of 16 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $300.

No. 612 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Eliza Bach, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Wales Avenue, east side, 145 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; Eliza Maxwell, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $200.

No. 2,492 Fulton Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Hubert De Rossi, premises, owner and architect; cost, $50.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 448 feet east of Avenue A, to a five-story brick factory; H. Wolff & Co., owners; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 419 to 425 East Fourteenth Street, to two five-story and basement brick flats, with stores; B. F. Amend of 119 Nassau Street, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $300.

Plans for New Bronx School.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the new schoolhouse to be erected at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, Jackson Avenue, and the Boston Road. The building will stand on a plot 307 by 171, and, according to the estimates of Architect C. B. J. Snyder, will cost $400,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Thursday, Oct. 25.

ALL ROLLING STOCK and Equipment; Central Car Trust Company to Erie Railroad Company.... $255,505

ARTHUR AV, w s, 30.6 ft n of 181st St, 75x104.6x75x104.11; Isaac L. Dunn to Allan Manderson, (mtg $2,500, R S $3.50) 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11 x100; Emilio Vigna to George J. A. Wright, (mtg $259,500, R S 50c).... 1

CHERRY ST, 183½, 25x59.11; John Cotter to Daniel Cunningham, (mtg $5,000, R S $5).... 100

CROSBY ST, 38, 25x100; Marx Ottinger and others to Adolf Mayer, (R S $40).. 1

FULTON ST, s w corner of 174th St, 126.11x—x126.11x88.3; Antonio Scerbo to Moses Bachman, all liens, (R S 50c).. 200

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 20 ft n of 141st St, 17.6x81.5x17.6x90; Elizabeth A. Williams to Frederick Williams, (mtg $7,500, R S $2.50).... 1

HENRY ST, 27, 25x100; Annie L. Behn and another to Harry M. Goldberg, (R S $32.50).... 1

HENRY ST, 318, 23.6x70.8; Isabella R. Ferguson and another to Morris Yonowsky, (R S $13.50).... 1

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 100 ft s of Jacob St, 50x124; Alethea V. Williams to William G. and Agnes K. Mulligan, all liens, (R S $1).... 1

HOUSTON ST, 69 West; John J. Houlahan to Olof L. Peterson, all liens, (R S 50c).. 1

JEFFERSON AV, e s, Lot 196 and part of Lot 200, map of the Samuel Ryer homestead, 49x100; Alethea V. Williams to William G. and Agnes K. Mulligan, all liens, (R S $1).... 1

LEWIS ST, 78, 25x99; Joseph Blonsky to Aaron Gottlieb.... 27,000

LOT 3, map of part of Oak Tree Plot, Tremont; Alethea Williams to Agnes K. Mulligan, all liens, (R S $1).... 1

LOT 399, map of the Mapes estate; Max Moses to Henry E. Klugh.... 2,800

MADISON AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 116th St, 25x70; John W. Stiner to N. Park Collin, (mtg $23,700, R S $24).... 1

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 199.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs n 100x w 41.8x s 100x e 41.8; Ephraim B. Levy to William and Anna M. Muller.... 3,800

OGDEN AV, e s, 391.10 ft s of 162d St, runs n 66.10x e 115x s 41.6x s w 117.9; E. Osborne Smith to Benjamin J. Macdonald.... 6,500

OGDEN AV, e s, 391.10 ft s of 162d St, runs s 66.10x e 115x s 41.6x s w 117.9; Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, &c., to E. Osborne Smith.... 6,500

OGDEN AV, s e corner of 162d St, 25x 95; Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, &c., to John F. Kaiser.... 2,775

PLOT, begins 25.5 ft e of Tiebout Av and 263.4 ft s of 184th St, runs n 163.9± e 103.3± s 33.5± w 115.2± w 80.5; Patrick J. Keary to J. Frederick Dietz, (R S $12.50).... 1

SIDNEY ST, s w corner of Troy St, 21.3 x100; George H. Lesley to Alexander G. Lesley, correction deed, (R S $1).... 1

SIDNEY ST, s w corner of Troy St, runs w 46.8x s 256.11x e 25.5x n 156.11x e 21.3x n 100; Alexander G. Lesley to George H. Lesley, (mtg $900, R S $2).... 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 328.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x80; Isaac L. Dunn to Allan Manderson, (R S $2).... 1

TIEEOUT AV, e s, 63.2 ft s of 184th St, 200.2x23.5x202.7x54.8; Minna Duncan to J. Frederick Dietz, all liens, (R S $16.50).... 1

TINTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 150th St, runs n 250 ft to 151st St x e 1 to w s of Wales Av x s 250x w 1 to beginning; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Catharine B. Cent, quitclaim.... 123

TINTON AV, e s, 310.11 ft n of 161st St, 22.7x100; John W. Decker to Clara Decker, all liens, (R S $2).... 1

TROY ST, w s, 352.3 ft s of Sidney St, 40.4x126.8x25.5x95.5; Alexander G. Lesley to George H. Lesley, correction deed, (R S $1).... 1

VALENTINE AV, widened, e s, 258.6 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x151.9x16.9x152.6; Adolph Bierck, Jr., to Mary F. Watkins, (mtg $2,650, R S $2) re-recorded.... 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 125 ft s w of 179th St, 24.10x112.5x25x115.2; Samuel Dodge to William and Louise Muller, rerecorded, (R S 50c).... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 51 ft s of 99th St, 16x90; Irene L. Hance to Stephen Quirk. 25,000

WOODRUFF AV, s e s, 100 ft s e from the n e s of Broad St, runs s w 100 x s e 50 x n e 100 x n w 50; Alethea V. Williams to Agnes K. Mulligan, all liens, (R S $1).... 1

2D ST, 240, 24.9x105.11; Aaron Gottlieb to Joseph Blonsky.... 40,500

5TH AV, e s, Lot 101, map of the Village of Mount Eden, 50x100; Henry D. Clark to Joseph Schoubebeen.... 1,600

7TH ST, 30, 24.5x90.10; Joseph Veith to Louis Gordon and others, (R S $17).... 100

9TH ST, s s, 225.4 ft e of 2d Av, 24.8x 99.2; Augustus Milleg to Therese Milleg, (mtg $8,000, R S $14).... 1

13TH ST, s s, between Avenues A and B, being Lot 423, map of Nicholas Stuyvesant, 25x103.3; Thomas W. Smith to Nicholas M. Daly and wife, (mtg $7,000, R S $6).... 1

45TH ST, 34 West, 20x100.5; Harry M. Austin to Mary F. P. Wells, (R S $34).. Omitted

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x 92.6; Pauline Glassman and another to Ernest G. Stedman, (mtg $9,500, R S 50 cents).... 1

63D ST, 128 East, 25x100.5; Robert Sherwood to David H. Hyman, (R S $23).... 1

69TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 100.5; William T. Hayward and others, executors, &c., to Leah Sonneborn, (R S $10).... 1

72D ST, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x 102.2; Phoebe P. Knapp to Isabella L. Bigelow.... 60,000

72D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Colin Melville to Etha G. F. Wolfson, (R S $20).... 1

73D ST, s s, 107 ft e of Park Av, 17x102.2; J. Schnitzer Company to Cordelia M. Schnitzer, (mtg $12,000, R S $13).... 100

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 50x 102.2; Walter J. Cohn to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $32,500, R S $12. 1

80TH ST, 230 to 234 East, 60x102.2x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Samuel D. Tomback, (mtg $22,000, R S $8.50).... 1

85TH ST, 42 to 46.8x102.2; Bessie Livingston to Libbie S. Fritze, (mtg $17,500, R S $7.50).... 1

91ST ST, 334 East, 25x100; Daniel Spangler to Sidney Nordlinger, (mtg $21,250, R S $1).... 1

101ST ST, s s, 303 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; George Krumwiede to William Ebeling, (mtg $16,000, R S $6.50).... 1

101ST ST, 106 East, 16x100.11; William J. McKim, referee, to Julius Katzenberg.. 8,500

101ST ST, 104 East, 15.11x100.11; William J. McKim, referee, to Julius Katzenberg.. 8,500

106TH ST, n s, 183 ft w of West End Av, 23x100.11; Joseph A. Farley to Irene L. Hance, (mtg $34,000, R S $11).... 1

117TH ST, n s, 354 ft w of 5th Av, 16x 100.11; Francis J. Cronin to James M. Cronin, (mtg $8,400, R S $3.50).... 1

114TH ST, 35 West, 20x100.11; Ella Manderson to Isaac L. Dunn, (mtg $18,000, R S $9).... 1

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Jacob Wicks, Jr., to Louis Stajer, (R S $32).... 31,250

117TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Jacob Wicks, Jr., to Louis Stajer, (R S $32).... 31,250

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Jacob Wicks, Jr., to Louis Stajer, (R S $32).... 31,250

117TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Jacob Wicks, Jr., to Louis Stajer, (R S $32).... 31,250

122D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 12.6x 100.11; Sarah Hertz to Bertha Schweriner, all liens, (R S $1).... 1

122D ST, 323 East, 18x100.11; Annie C. Larken to Herbert B. Rexer, all liens, (R S $3).... 1

124TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 100x 100.11; John E. Falk to George B. Livingston, quitclaim.... 1

134TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of 9th Av, 20x 98.9; Elizabeth Kennedy to Alfred Kennedy, (mtg $8,000, R S $5).... 1

135TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Alexander Av, 15x99.8; Sarah J. Hyde to Julia C. Hendrickson, (mtg $4,350, R S $1).... 1

136TH ST, 218 West, 16.8x99.11; William Leonhauser to Henrietta Blondheim, (mtg $13,000, R S $5.50).... 1

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Joseph Strauss to Freda Strauss, (all liens, R S $1.50).... 1

153D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100; Moritz L. Ernst to Alexander Cameron, (mtg $4,725, R S $4).... 100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 109; Jacob Rose and others to S. Rabinowitz, 3 years.... $1,200

EAST BROADWAY, 253; Simon Liebovitz to Samuel Schechter, 3 years.... 456

SPRING ST, 92; F. R. Tripler & Co. to Simon Tyroler, 5 years.... 1,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 70, s e corner of 114th St; Levi P. Morton to William S. Eisenberg, 5 years.... $1,100 1,300

2D AV, 315, n w corner of 20th St; Susan E. Smith and others to Charles F. Murphy, 9 10-12 years.... 2,300

7TH AV, 2,275, s e corner of 134th St; Charles Ast to Clifton P. Brown, 5 years.... 1,200

71ST ST, 34 West; Annie C. Feldstein to A. Blumenthal, 3 years.... 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BLONSKY, Joseph, to Henry De F. Weekes; Lewis St, 78, 1 year, 6 per cent.... $1,500

BONNER, Esther, to Adolph Black; Lexington Av, 1,604, demand, 6 per cent.... 800

BONNER, Esther, to Julius Liberman; Lexington Av, 1,604, 1 year.... 1,000

BROWER, Matilda W., to the Bank for Savings; Broadway, n e corner of 39th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.... 40,000

BUTLER, Thomas, to Jacob and Morris Cooper, trustees; 8d Av, s w corner of 172d St, 5 years.... 6,000

DALY, Mary E. and Nicholas M., to Frank Storrs, guardian, &c.; 44th St, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½, per cent.... 18,000

DONEGAN, Elizabeth M., and Edmond Hearn to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 302 East 28th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.... 5,000

EBELING, William, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 101st St, s s, 303 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 10,000

GOLDBERG, Harry M., to American Mortgage Company; Henry St, 27, 3 years.... 20,000

GOLDBERG, Harry M., to American Mortgage Company; Henry St, 27, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 2,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to Emilie J. Murray; 7th St, 36, ½ year, 6 per cent.... 14,000

HAMPE, Therese E. and Herman A., and Edward H. Cole; King's Bridge Road, w s, 88 ft n of High Bridge Road, 3 years. 4,500

HOWARD, Catherine I. and Jacob E., to Abby R. Briggs; Marion Av, w s, 275 ft n of West Farms Road, due.... 1,000

HYMAN, David H., to Richard W. Buckley, trustee; 63d St, 123 West, 3 years.. 17,500

KAISER, John F., to Nicholas O'Donnell, executor; Ogden Av, s e corner of 162d St, 3 years.... 1,665

KATZENBERG, Julius, to Kate Warner; 106 East 101st St, 3 years.... 7,000

KATZENBERG, Julius, to Kate Warner; 104 East 101st St, 3 years.... 7,000

KAUFMAN, Isidor, to Bank for Savings; Lenox Av, e s, 51 ft s of 118th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.... 19,000

KAUFMAN, Isidor, to Bank for Savings; Lenox Av, e s, 26 ft s of 118th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.... 19,000

KENNY, Anna M., and others to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; 75th St, n s, 410.11 ft w of Avenue A, installments, 6 per cent.... 2,200

LEVY, Louis, to City Mortgage Company; 111th St, n s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 20,500

LEVY, Louis, to City Mortgage Company; 111th St, n s, 260 and 285 ft e of 3d Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year, 6 per cent., each.... 20,500

LOGAN, Andrew, to Louisa Minturn, guardian, &c.; 28th St, s s, 425 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years, 5 per cent.... 12,000

MAYER, Adolf, to Marx and Moses Ottinger and others; 38 Crosby St, 1 year, 4 per cent.... 15,000

McINTYRE, Ewen, Sr., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 6th Av, s e corner of 56th St, 3¼ years, 4½ per cent.... 100,000

MOENCH, Caroline, to Adam Sander; 69th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years.... 3,400

MONTAG, John L., to Irving Savings Institution; 33d St, s s, 330 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 93,000

MULLER, William, and wife to Ephraim B. Levy; Morris Park Av, n s, 199.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 3 years.... 1,500

MURTHA, Philip, to the Karsch Brewing Company; 7th Av, 401, lease, demand, 6 per cent.... 2,500

OLLIVE, Thomas S., to Mary E. Richardson; Grand St, 231, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 12,500

QUIRK, Stephen, to Ephraim B. Levy to West End Av, e s, 51 ft s of 99th St, 1½ years, 4 per cent.... 15,000

ROBERTSON, Harry J., and wife to Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company; Briggs Av, s e s, 403.8 ft n e of Travers St, installments.... 2,500

SCHMUCK, Bertha, to Ella A. Gregg; Webster Av, w s, Lot 38, map of property of William E. M. Zborowsky, 3 years.... 1,500

SHIELDS, William, to John F. Betz; 2d Av, 2,322, lease, demand, 6 per cent.... 700

SMITH, E. Osborne, to Nicholas O'Donnell, executor, &c.; Ogden Av, e s, 391.10 ft s of 162d St, 3 years.... 3,900

STAJER, Louis, to Jacob Wicks, Jr.; 117th St, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 100x 100.11, 4 years, (four mortgages,) each.. 22,500

TELLER, Eliza M., to Peter F. Bauman; 318 West 19th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.... 1,000

TOMBACK, Samuel D., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 80th St, 230 to 234 East, 60x102.2xirregular, demand, 6 per cent.. 6,500

TOMBACK, Samuel D., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 80th St, 230 to 234 East, 60x102.2x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 28,000

VANCE, Anna, to Dora Smith; 175th St, 748 East, 3 years.... 3,500

VIGNA, Emilio, to Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon; Broadway, n w corner of 98th St, ¼ year, 6 per cent.... 19,000

WALLACE, Thomas, to Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, w s, 238.5 ft n of 161st St, 1 year.... 8,500

WEHRBEROCK, Christian and Louis W., to Christian Rumke; 115th St, 210 East, 3¼ years.... 3,500

WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to Emilie J. Murray; Orchard St, 178 and 180, ½ year, 6 per cent.... 27,000

WELLS, Mary F. P., to Henry C. Taylor; 45th St, 34 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.... 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRAKER, Henry J., to Corn Exchange Bank.... $45,000

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, assigns three mortgages.... Nom.

HUBBARD, Grosvenor S., to James W. Lee.... Nom.

MARX, Max, to Emma Reiner.... 3,500

MATTHIAS, Lina, to Elizabeth Stemmler. Nom.

SLADE, Cornelia W., to Emma Reiner... 10,000

SOUTHERN NEW YORK BAPTIST Association to New York City Baptist Mission Society, assigns two mortgages.... Nom.

STEERS, Edward P., to Twelfth Ward Bank.... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Society of the Lying-In Hospital.... 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company.... 500,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 632 and 634, and Crosby St, 166 and 168; McAdams & Cartwright Elevator Company against Helen C. Juilliard, owner and contractor.... $12,280

MADISON AV, s w corner of 94th St, 100x100; Thomas F. Sinnott against McCracken, Dagnall & Co., owners and contractors; Oppenheimer Brothers & Veith, contractors.... 2,600

ROBBINS AV, 564; Herrmann Horenburger against Henry Winter and Richard Harries, owners; Herman Hafker, contractor.... 300

11TH ST, 323 to 327 West; Union Granite Company against Joseph F. Doyle, owner; Andrew T. Doyle and Thomas R. De Lacey, contractors.... 283

84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 100x100.2; the New York Flexible Wood Flooring Company against Flora H. Housman, owner; James D. Matthews and Edgar L. Eppenstein, owners and contractors.... 1,375

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BRIGGS AV, e s, 403.8 ft n e of Travers St, 50—; Birkbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company of America, with Harry J. and Catherine F. Robertson.... $2,500

BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon with Emilio Vigna, additional loan, 8 payments.... 19,000

ORCHARD ST, 178 and 180; Emilie J. Murray with Julius and Max Weinstein, installments.... 27,000

80TH ST, 230 to 234 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager with Samuel D. Tomback, 10 payments.... 28,000

Lis Pendens.

CATHERINE SLIP, 13, s e corner of Water St; Edward R. De Grove, trustee, against William I. Caven and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

ELIZABETH ST, e s, 130.9 ft s of Grand St, 24.10x98.10x24.10x102.6; Cornelius W. Van Ranst against Hannah M. Thomas and others, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorney, H. H. Brown.

MONROE ST, 255 to 259; American Mortgage Company against Samuel Alderman, trustee, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

VESEY ST, 74 to 78; Mary H. Smith against John A. Dempsey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wheeler & Cortis.

2D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 46th St, 25.5x73; Samuel C. Marx against Ella Marx and others, executors, &c., (partition;) attorney, M. Rapp.

9TH ST, 601 East; Department of Buildings against Louis Yudkoff and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

39TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 19x94.4x19.2x 91.8; 38TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 27.3x 98.2x27.6x94.4; 103d St, s s, 99.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.11; (three actions;) Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Albert Youngiger and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

48TH ST, 318 to 322 East; also, 70 East 48th St, leasehold; Rebecca Mayer and another, individually and as executors, &c., against James A. Jacobs and others, (partition;) attorneys, M. H. and S. Isaacs.

51ST ST, n s, 190 ft e of 8th Av, 15x100.5, ½ part; Smith Cox against Ida Paten and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Ingraham.

71ST ST, s s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company against Hermine Beck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. D. Pape.

122D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 12.6x100.11; Rosa Frey against Sussman Hertz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. de La Mare.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Supreme Court of the United States.

213—William B. Tyler, plaintiff in error, vs. the Judges of the Court of Registration—Argued by E. L. Thorndike for the plaintiff in error and by Henry M. Knowlton for the defendants in error. Leave granted to both sides to file additional briefs on the question of jurisdiction on or before Wednesday next.

258—Isaac M. Mason, Auditor of the City of St. Louis, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Missouri ex rel. James McCaffery et al.—Argument commenced by George D. Reynolds for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Friday: 258, 283, 237, 50, 51, (and 52,) 53, (and 54,) 55, 56, 57, and 58.

Calendars for Friday, Oct. 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

120—Valente vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
134—Herreck vs. Lowenthal.
157—McDowell vs. Greenfield.
161—Suchadolski vs. Erie R. R. Co.
162—Beattie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
170—Baum vs. Consol. Ice Co.
181—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Maybury.
183—Sights vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
187—Mackinson vs. N. Y. Catholic Protectory.
198—Ellison vs. Howland.
201—Violo vs. same.
202—Rabenstein vs. Music Trades Co.
203—Messina vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
204—Realmato vs. Fish.
207—Fay vs. Consol. Ice Co.
208—Hauk vs. Decker.
212—De Lancey vs. Anderson.
213—Same vs. Pell.
59—Loeffler vs. Hill.
79—Ullrich vs. Miner.
110—Nass vs. Patton.
125—Flint vs. Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co.
135—Sidney vs. St. Michael's Prot. Epis. Church.
149—Hamilton vs. Fish, Jr.
151—Richards vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Crawford vs. Eldman.
153—Mackey vs. Consol. Ice Co.
154—Eltinge vs. same.
24—Frederick S. Truman.
25—Wm. H. Truman.
26—Jerry Jaeger.
27—James Barry.
28—George Richter.
29—Charles H. Huber.
30—William H. Morton.
31—George W. Morton.
32—Eliza J. Hegeman.
33—Thomas Kelly.
34—John Rohrsen.
35—Annie R. Pack.
36—Lewis R. Blair.
37—Joseph Glaser.
38—Dorothea Osthoff.
39—Henry L. Cronk.
40—Henry M. Cutting.
41—Louise Condit Perry Smith.
42—Eberhard J. Focke. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Charles M. Quiglie, Vincenza Ferroni, James F. Malcolm, Barbara Baumann.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

2—Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein. vs.
3—Sebeck vs. same.
4—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Blau Unhairing Co.
5—Stokes vs. Collier-Weeks Co. vs.
6—Cavenette Co. vs. Benjamin.
7—Brill vs. Peckham Motor Truck and Wheel Co.
8—Donphan vs. Nat. Supply Co.
9—Wylie vs. Landsman
10—N. Y. Security & Trust Co. vs. Equit. Mort. Co.
11—Fitzgerald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Am. Unhairing Co.

Cases noticed.

13—In re Boyer.
14—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Young & Fletcher Co.
15—De Hierapolis vs. Lawrence.
16—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Comstock Unhairing Co.
17—Schwarz vs. Dinser.
18—Thompson-Houston Elec. Co. vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
19—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Comstock Unhairing Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Held in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty calendar.
124—Gross, Black & Co. vs. N. Y. & Tex. SS. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 663, 399, 575.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hussey vs. Press P. Co.
2—Putnam vs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
3—Winslow vs. N. Y. Co. Nat. Bank.
4—Conner vs. Stephens.
5—Frugone vs. Progresso Italo Americano Newspaper Co.
6—Barsotti vs. Sullivan
7—Butler vs. Fitzgerald.
8—Cortwright vs. Fitzgerald.
9—In re Wales Av.
10—Bolognesi vs. Hirzel.
11—Putnam vs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
12—Cohen vs. Cohen.
13—In re Booth.
14—Dusenburg vs. Ford.
15—Mark vs. Johnson.
16—Lemberger vs. Walton.
17—Reed vs. Marks.
18—Greenbaum vs. Greenbaum.
19—Sattler vs. Stubing.
20—Rouse vs. Berwick.
21—In re Jewett Av.
22—Aaronowitz vs. Fried.
23—Sullivan vs. Guggenheimer.
24—In re E. 162d St.
25—Young vs. Greenwich Sav. Bank.
26—Wellborn vs. Stoll.
27—Scherrer vs. Ground Hog Consol. Mining & Milling Co.
28—Elias vs. Bitard.
29—Wakefield Rattan Co. vs. Kraus.
30—In re Wayland Trask & Co.
31—Doherty vs. Brady.
32—Clark vs. Hall.
33—Gardner vs. White.
34—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
35—Denzers vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
36—Middlebrook vs. Vegliante.
37—Finck vs. Finck.
38—Maurer vs. Hill.
39—General Liquid Air & Refrigerating Co. vs. Hurlbutt.
40—12th Ward Bank vs. Krakower.
41—Shaplowitz vs. Shaplowitz.
42—In re Wendel.
43—Meier vs. Derx.
44—Steinmetz vs. Simonwitz.
45—Smith vs. Knowles.
46—Duchatel vs. Duchatel.
47—In re Bloom.
48—In re Stein.
49—Weil vs. Weil.
50—Borschel vs. Opperman.
51—Kohler & Frohling vs. Lawton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Parsons vs. Parsons.
2—Fossing vs. Phipps. Demurrers.
3—Smith vs. Smith.
1447—Ind. Order of Ahaws Israel vs. Goldstein.
1449—N. Y. Flexible Wood Flooring Co. vs. Lowen.

Preferred causes.

1680—Carley vs. Greenwood Cemetery.
1658—Phelan vs. Duffy.
1536—Drier vs. Feitner.
1960—Gibb vs. Donohue.
1723—Derr vs. Ludwig.
1505—Senner vs. Reinhardt.
1040—Levor vs. Seiter.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WILLCOX and others, Defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Webster Avenue, distant seventy-four and sixty-six one-hundredths feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street (formerly Central Avenue) and Webster Avenue, and running thence westerly on a line at right angles to Webster Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and seven and eleven one-hundredths (111.11) feet; thence northerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, twenty-six and nineteen one-hundredths (26.19) feet; thence easterly on a line at right angles to Webster Avenue, one hundred and sixteen and thirty-four one hundredths (116.34) feet to the westerly line of Webster Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly line of Webster Avenue, twenty-five and sixty-seven one-hundredths (25.67) feet to the point or place of beginning.

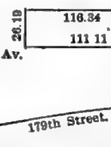
The premises above described being designated as lying and being in Section 11, Block Number 3,142 on the land map of the City of New York.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated New York, September 29th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



Street No. 2,027 Webster Av.

The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $11,865.75, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and eighty-two 90-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1900. The taxes and water rents for the year 1900, (the amount of which cannot at present be ascertained, the premises above described being assessed with other property,) will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of New York.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WILLCOX and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

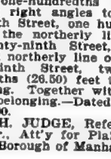
All that certain lot of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, (formerly Central Avenue,) at a point distant ninety-four feet westerly from the corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Webster Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred and twenty-one and fifty one-hundredths (121.50) feet; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Webster Avenue seventeen and forty-one one-hundredths (17.41) feet, more or less, to a point on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly therefrom; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, nine and twenty-eight one-hundredths (9.28) feet; thence southerly at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, twenty-six and fifty one-hundredths (26.50) feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Street No. 627 East 170th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $11,865.75, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and eighty-two 90-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1900. The taxes and water rents for the year 1900, (the amount of which cannot at present be ascertained, the premises above described being assessed with other property,) will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

o3-2aw3wW&Sat&n26

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WILLCOX and others, Defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, (formerly Central Avenue,) at a point distant ninety-four feet westerly from the corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Webster Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred and twenty-one and fifty one-hundredths (121.50) feet; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Webster Avenue seventeen and forty-one one-hundredths (17.41) feet, more or less, to a point on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly therefrom; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, nine and twenty-eight one-hundredths (9.28) feet; thence southerly at right angles to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, twenty-six and fifty one-hundredths (26.50) feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Street No. 627 East 170th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $11,865.75, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and eighty-two 90-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1900. The taxes and water rents for the year 1900, (the amount of which cannot be ascertained, the premises above described being assessed with other property,) will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

o3-2aw3wW&Sat&n26

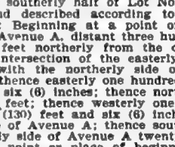
SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—TEACHERS' CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against MICHAEL HOULAHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, (now Borough of the Bronx,) of the City of New York, late in Fordham, Westchester County, and known and distinguished on a certain map or plan to file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, entitled "Map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, Westchester County, made by R. Henwood, surveyor, dated Brooklyn, April 2, 1852," as the southerly half of Lot No. 148, and bounded and described according to said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Avenue A, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenue A with the northerly side of 5th Street; running thence easterly one hundred and thirty (130) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly one hundred and thirty (130) feet and six (6) inches to the easterly side of Avenue A; thence southerly along the easterly side of Avenue A twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 8, 1900.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

FRED. CYRUS LEUBUSCHER, Attorney for plaintiff, 99 Nassau St., New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,420.69, with interest thereon from 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $166.03, with interest from October 4th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $146.53 and interest.—Dated New York, October 8, 1900.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

o9-2aw3wTu&F&o31

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MOORE, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert Moore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ronald K. Brown, Number 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.

Dated New York, the twenty-third day of May, 1900.

WILLIAM T. MOORE, Executor.

RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. my25-1aw6mF

STEINAM, LOUIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS N. STEINAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James, Schell & Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1900.

JOSEPH L. STEINAM, Administrator. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, New York City. jy13-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HYMAN D. BAKER, Plaintiff, against ABRAHAM SALOMON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

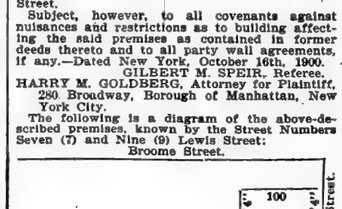
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth (13th) Ward of the City of New York, formerly the Tenth (10th) Ward, and being in said Borough of Manhattan, being the whole of lot known as Number Ten (10) and a part of lot known as Number Eleven (11) on a map of the land formerly of Abraham Cannon made by Samuel Stillwell, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on or about August 8, 1825, bounded easterly in front by Lewis Street, southerly by Lot Number Nine, (9,) westerly in the rear by ground now or late belonging to the heirs of Abraham Cannon, and northerly by a part of Lot Number Eleven, (11) conveyed to Caleb Fordham, containing in breadth in front and rear thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches and in length on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less, the said premises being known as Numbers Seven (7) and Nine (9) Lewis Street.

Subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances and restrictions as to building affecting the said premises as contained in former deeds thereto and to all party wall agreements, if any.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HARRY M. GOLDBERG, Attorney for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the Street Numbers Seven (7) and Nine (9) Lewis Street:



Grand Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,591.25, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $346.31, with interest from October 4, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $329.74 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to mortgages aggregating the sum of $37,650 and interest from August 29, 1899, at the rate of six per cent. and costs to date, and which mortgages are now overdue and can be paid off.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM H. GARNAR, plaintiff, against FLORA GLASSMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly intersection of said Second Avenue with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; running thence easterly, and on a line parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and on a line parallel with Second Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty (80) feet to the easterly side of Second Avenue; and thence northerly along the easterly side of said Second Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1900.

JAMES W. HYDE, Referee.

JOSEPH T. MAGEE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,430 Second Avenue, Manhattan, New York:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,795.14, with interest thereon from September 27, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $387.43, with interest from October 16, 1900; together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $304.88, and interest.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1900.

JAMES W. HYDE, Referee.

o22-2aw3wM&F&n12.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES MURRAY and ROBERT HILL, plaintiffs, against LOUIS N. ADLER, as trustee in bankruptcy of Rachel Juster, and others, defendants.

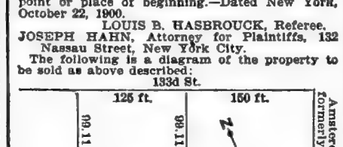
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street with the westerly side of Tenth Avenue, running thence southerly, and parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, and running parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 22, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

JOSEPH HAHN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $35,553.80, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422.00, with interest from October 22, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $449.50, and interest. The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $15,000, with interest thereon from Sept. 10, 1900, at the rate of 5%, and a second mortgage of $7,000, with interest thereon from the first day of June, 1900, at the rate of 6%, aggregating $22,000.—Dated New York, October 22, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

JOSEPH HAHN, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

o23-2aw3wTu&F&n15

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAITER, KATE EVA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE EVA BAITER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 701 Washington Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. JACOB P. BAITER, Executor. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 94 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y. my25-1aw6mF.

DIEHL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Peter Diehl, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Wilson, Barker & Wilson, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900. PHILIP BRAENDER, Executor. WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Executor, 48 Wall Street, New York City. je8-1aw6mF

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 3-5, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET OSGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au10-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM V. V. BRAMAN, plaintiff, against CAROLINE F. PORTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

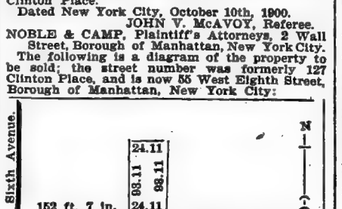
All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, one hundred and fifty-two (152) feet seven (7) inches eastwardly from the intersection of the easterly side of Sixth Avenue with the northerly side of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place; running thence northwardly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-three (93) feet eleven (11) inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with said Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, twenty-four (24) feet eleven (11) inches; thence southwardly and parallel with Sixth Avenue ninety-three (93) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, twenty-four (24) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 127 Clinton Place.

Dated New York City, October 10th, 1900.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number was formerly 127 Clinton Place, and is now 55 West Eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:



Eighth Street, or Clinton Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirty-two thousand and seventy-five and 27-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the eighth day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $369.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,798.07 and interest.

Dated New York City, October 10th, 1900.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

o16-2aw8wTu&F&n8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIZABETH WEST BURKE, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE WEST WIGGINS and GEORGE WIGGINS, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

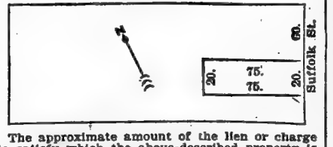
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant sixty feet southerly from the southerly side of Stanton Street and running thence westwardly, parallel with Stanton Street and for a part of the distance through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, twenty feet; thence eastwardly, again parallel with Stanton Street, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Suffolk Street, and thence northwardly, along the westerly side of Suffolk Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises known as No. 143 Suffolk Street, and being the same premises conveyed to Samuel Longfelder by Morris Willner and wife by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 17th day of June, 1891.

Dated New York, October 3, 1900.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

J. ALBERT LANE, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 143 Suffolk St.:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,488.90, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $394.15, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $421.79 and interest.

Dated New York, 3d day of October, 1900.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

o4-2aw3wTh&S&o26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SALOMON MARX, plaintiff, against JOSEPH WEISS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 98th Street distant 200 feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Madison Avenue and 98th Street, running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line 100 feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 98th Street; and thence westerly along said northerly side of 98th Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 2d, 1900.

SAMUEL F. HYMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,883.74, with interest thereon from the 19th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $357.73, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, 2d day of October, 1900.

SAMUEL F. HYMAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Friday, Oct. 26th, 1900, at the same hour and place. —Dated New York, October 25th, 1900.

SAMUEL F. HYMAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

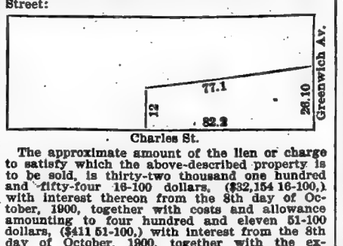
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, plaintiff, against JAMES W. KETCHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling houses and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, on the northwesterly corner of Greenwich Avenue and Charles Street, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Greenwich Avenue and the northerly side of Charles Street, and running thence northwardly along said westerly side of Greenwich Avenue twenty-six (26) feet ten (10) inches, more or less, to a point opposite a party wall; thence westwardly at right angles, or nearly so, to Greenwich Avenue, and along land now or late of William A. Foster and Jacob Van Ostrand and part of the way through said party wall seventy-seven (77) feet one (1) inch, more or less, to land now or late of Daniel French; a point distant (12) twelve feet from the northerly side of Charles Street; thence southwardly along said French's land at right angles to Charles Street twelve feet (12) to the northerly side of Charles Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of Charles Street eighty-six (86) feet two (2) inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known by the street numbers Thirty-nine Greenwich Avenue and One and Three Charles Street; being the same premises which were conveyed to James W. Ketcham by Meyer L. Sire and wife by deed dated December 2, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on December 6, 1895, in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 2, Liber 42, page 67.—Dated New York, October 24, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee.

PHILIP H. ADEE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 62 Wall St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 39 Greenwich Avenue and 1 and 3 Charles Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-four 10-100 dollars, ($32,154 10-100,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and eleven 51-100 dollars, ($411 51-100,) with interest from the 8th day of October, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,978 32-100 and interest, and unpaid water rents, amount not fixed.—Dated New York, October 24, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee.

o24-2aw8wW&F&n14&15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ARCHER V. PACCOAST as Trustee of Minnie A. Pancoast, plaintiff, against IRVING FISH, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

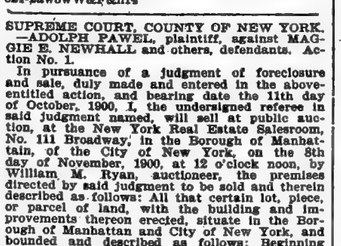
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue, and through the middle of a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block, twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue, and through the middle of another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said side twenty feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1900.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,633.77, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $372.06.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

o24-2aw8wW&F&n14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue, and through the middle of a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block, twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue, and through the middle of another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said side twenty feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1900.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,633.77, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $372.06.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

o24-2aw8wW&F&n14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue, and through the middle of a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block, twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue, and through the middle of another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said side twenty feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1900.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

58th St.

390

FUND TRANSFER CONTEST

Mr. Nagle's Proposal to Use $144,649 Is Questioned.

Republican City Assemblymen Say He Would Buy Machines in Which Politicians Are Interested.

Mayor Van Wyck received yesterday for his signature a resolution over which there has been a ten months' contest in the Municipal Assembly. The fight has been for the transfer of $144,649 from one set of accounts of the Street Cleaning Department to another set. The money is to be taken from the accounts of the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens to be spent for equipment in the Borough of Manhattan.

The Republican members of the Municipal Assembly claimed that this money was to be spent for machines for street cleaning in which several well-known politicians were interested as stockholders.

Alderman McInnes, the minority leader of the Board of Aldermen, contended that the specific purposes for which the money was to be spent should be set forth. In answer to this demand a letter by the late Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney was produced and made a part of the record showing that he proposed to spend the money for the following purposes:

200 horses, at $210 each	$42,000
150 sets cart harness, at $25 each	3,750
35 sets double truck harness, at $50 each	1,750
15 sets driving harness, at $35 each	525
6 sets driving harness, at $45 each	270
4 light wagons, at $250 each	1,000
15 lap robes, at $9 each	135
10 fur robes, at $15 each	150
50 heavy horse blankets, at $5 each	250
150 horse blankets, at $4 each	600
36 driving whips, at $2 each	72
12 driving whips, at $4 each	48
350 steel ash carts, at $110 each	38,500
30 double ash trucks, at $300 each	9,000
100 paper carts, at $105 each	10,500
800 canvas horse covers, at $2.35 each	1,880
700 canvas cart covers, at $3.75 each	2,625
36 rubber horse covers, at $3.75 each	144
800 feed bags, at 85 cents each	680
40 storm aprons, at $3 each	120
800 can carriers, at $12.50 each	10,000
5,000 cans, at $3.95 each	19,750
30 bicycles, at $30 each	900
Total	$144,649

It was said yesterday that Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle would not be bound by his predecessor's letter, and that if the transfer of funds was made he could spend the money for equipment as he desired.

The Street Cleaning Department has for some time been experimenting with machines for street cleaning. Commissioner Nagle thinks that one particular machine is superior to all the others, and this is the machine in which the politicians are said to be interested. The question whether Commissioner Nagle proposes to spend the money for horses and blankets or for new machinery could not be ascertained yesterday. The officials will not talk until Mayor Van Wyck acts on the resolution of the Municipal Assembly. The Board of Estimate favored the transfer when the matter was first proposed.

ARMORY BOARD'S DISCUSSION.

Question of a New Home for Troop C—Military and Civil Officials Disagree.

The Armory Board met in Mayor Van Wyck's office yesterday, and there was a lively discussion between the military and civil officials. The discussion was between Brig. Gens. Butt and McLeer on one side and Commissioner of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies Kearny on the other side. Mayor Van Wyck looked on, smiled, and seemed to enjoy the debate.

The cause of the dispute was the question of providing a new armory for Troop C of Brooklyn. Capt. Debevoise was present, and asked for a new armory on the ground now occupied by the city near the plaza entrance to Prospect Park. Gen. McLeer said he favored the site.

"The site is unsuited for the purposes of an armory," said Commissioner Kearny. "The ground is not level, and I recommend that $50,000 be spent in making repairs to the present armory." Capt. Debevoise said the riding ring was not large enough to drill his men.

"Additions can be made to the building," retorted Commissioner Kearny. Gen. McLeer got angry. He said:

"The men interested in the armory are the best judges as to whether a site is satisfactory or not. The matter should be left to them."

"They want to get into a fashionable neighborhood," said Commissioner Kearny. "They want to be near the park, to be a riding club, instead of a military organization."

"I take exception to that statement," shouted Gen. McLeer. "The record of the troop proves that that statement is not so."

Gen. Butt joined with Gen. McLeer in a protest against Commissioner Kearny's statement.

Mayor Van Wyck smiled and said he was not prepared to take action. He added Commissioner Feitner and Gen. Butt to the committee to decide whether the troop needed a new armory.

"I guess you will get your armory," said the Mayor.

"Of course they will," said Commissioner Kearny.

"Oh, you are the greatest promiser in the world," said Gen. Butt to Commissioner Kearny. This closed the discussion.

Horgan & Slattery explained the delay in preparing specifications for the armory for Capt. Wendel's battery. A letter was read stating that the Sinking Fund Commissioners held the plans for some time, and that this caused the delay in preparing the specifications. Gen. Butt then said he would withdraw the criticism he passed on the architects at a former meeting of the Armory Board. On motion of Commissioner Feitner, Horgan & Slattery were appointed architects for the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

TRIAL OF ARTHUR HARRIS.

Many Witnesses Testify Against the Slayer of Policeman Thorpe.

The trial of the negro, Arthur Harris, charged with the murder of Policeman Robert J. Thorpe on the night of Aug. 12, which crime caused the west side riots, after many adjournments, went forward rapidly yesterday before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy proved by a large number of witnesses that Harris, coming out of the saloon at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue on the night of the crime saw Policeman Thorpe arresting May Enoch, and interfering, stabbed the policeman in the struggle which followed. Thorpe was in citizen's clothes.

Herbert Small, a negro, swore that Policeman Thorpe clubbed Harris. Small said that he saw the two men scuffling; that the officer clubbed Harris, and then the latter made several stabbing motions with his hands. Thorpe then clasped his abdomen, cried "My God!" and fell to the pavement. Harris ran.

William I. Scales, colored, testified that Harris told him in Jersey that Thorpe had clubbed him, knocking him down twice. He showed three wounds on his head, and said that he had then stabbed the policeman.

Anthony Bolden, a cripple, according to his story, saw Harris in McBride's saloon on Eighth Avenue on the night of the murder and later met him at the Cortlandt Street Ferry in Jersey City. Harris and Bolden waited for the car to Newark together. While waiting Harris told Bolden of the fight, and that he had cut Thorpe. Harris fell asleep on the car in a few minutes.

Mr. McIntyre requested an adjournment at 3 o'clock until to-day in order to produce a sick witness in court. Mr. Bell for the defense agreeing, Justice Fursman adjourned court.

Flushing Hospital Needs Money.

The Flushing Hospital and Dispensary is again in financial straits, and an appeal has been issued to the public. The income of the institution from all sources is only about $9,000 a year, while its running expenses aggregate $14,000. Miss Worden, former Superintendent of the hospital, is authorized by the Trustees to collect gifts or subscriptions for the hospital.

Serges are such favorites for summer wear, why not for winter?

Among the handsomest sack suits in our stock are heavy-weight gray, blue and black serges, both single and double-breasted.

Single-breasted $22; double-breasted $24.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ABRAHAM GRUBER GETS $40,000

Contest of the Will of Mrs. Page Withdrawn by the Other Beneficiaries.

Abraham Gruber, lawyer and political leader, is to-day richer by $40,000, having come out victorious in the contest of the will of Louisa N. Page, who died last Winter at the Hotel Endicott and bequeathed to him the amount stated.

Mrs. Page was the widow of a clerk for the firm of Bates, Reed & Cooley. Mr. Page left her about $3,000. He and Mr. Gruber had become great friends prior to his death in 1891, and he asked Mr. Gruber to look after his wife's interests. Mr. Gruber did so, and saw that she carefully invested the money. In 1898 Mrs. Brush, a sister of Mrs. Page, died, leaving valuable property at Albany and some securities to Mrs. Page. It was this property which was left to Mr. Gruber under a will made in September, 1898.

Mrs. Page in some small bequests remembered a number of cousins. One of these cousins, Miss Mary L. Noble, received $100 under the original will. In a codicil dated September, 1899, she was to get $2,500.

The only other beneficiary besides Mr. Gruber of any substantial sum was Isabelle Broadbent of Port Said, Egypt, who was to receive $500 a year until she was of age. She is now nineteen years old. Miss Noble and five other heirs contested the will, alleging that Mr. Gruber had used undue influence, and that Mrs. Page was not of sound mind when she executed the will and the codicil.

When the admission of the will to probate came up before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday all the contestants save Miss Noble withdrew.

Mr. Gruber's counsel said that it had been decided not to offer the codicil which reaffirmed the original will with the exception of increasing Miss Noble's interest to $2,500.

Evidence was then offered to show that Mrs. Page was of sound mind when she executed the will, and that she had made the bequest to Mr. Gruber as a result of his being kind to her and looking after her interests when she had comparatively little money. Witnesses to the will showed that Mrs. Page had dictated the various clauses of the will herself.

Mr. Bonynge of the law firm of Black, Gruber, Olcott & Bonynge testified that Mrs. Page had told him that she did not desire that her relatives should get any of her estate, as they had neglected her when she had very little money, and that she was anxious to remember Mr. Gruber on account of his kindness to her.

This ended the morning session. The Surrogate had already intimated that he would admit the will to probate, as the codicil had not been offered. It meant that Miss Noble would only get $100 instead of the $2,500.

In the afternoon counsel for Miss Noble opened the proceedings by saying:

"In view of the evidence of due deliberation on the part of Mrs. Page at the time of the execution of the will, the contestant deems it advisable to withdraw the contest at this point."

The counsel then asked leave to prove the codicil. This was agreed to by W. M. K. Olcott, who represented Mr. Gruber.

Both the will and codicil were admitted to probate.

CENSUS AGENT ARRESTED.

Held on Charge of Forgery and of Making Fictitious Returns.

William V. Moriarty, a special agent under Chief Special Agent Frank R. Williams of the Federal Census of Manufactures in New York, was arrested yesterday and held in $1,000 bail by United States Commissioner Alexander on a charge of forgery and making fictitious returns.

The specific charge against the prisoner is that on Oct. 12 he made a false return on a schedule purporting to have been signed by Jacob Seidman of 82 Clinton Street. The arrest is the result of a discovery made about ten days ago by Mr. Williams, who said yesterday that he noticed some suspicious looking returns sent in by one of his agents, and after a further investigation complained to United States District Attorney Burnett.

The taking of manufacturing statistics began last May, and 140 men were employed in the work. As the work neared completion discharges began in September, and the last thirty-five enumerators were paid off and discharged last Tuesday. There are now only a few office clerks left to complete the census in this district, and the final checking will be finished in a few days.

In answering a charge yesterday that fraudulent returns had been made by a number of his men, and that these returns had been so far-reaching as to discredit the accuracy of the whole of this division of census work, Mr. Williams said:

"The only basis for such a statement is that ten days ago I discovered suspicious circumstances about the schedules sent in by one of my agents, and these were confirmed when another agent was assigned to cover his territory. All that was untrustworthy has been eliminated and other discrepancies will be corrected if any have occurred."

CHILD IN A TRANCE.

Doctors in Brooklyn Vainly Try to Arouse Little Nina Leavitt.

Nina Leavitt, the two-year-old daughter of Mrs. Sadie Leavitt of 542 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg, has been in a trance since Friday, and all efforts on the part of several physicians to arouse her have so far failed. The case has greatly puzzled the physicians. The child was always in excellent health, and usually slept two hours every afternoon. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Leavitt rocked her to sleep, and she did not wake up again.

On Saturday Dr. William Rachlin was summoned. The physician found the child's pulse normal, the heart regular, and respiration good. He used all the methods at his command, but they were of no avail. On Tuesday Dr. Rachlin called in other physicians for consultation. Liquid food is forced down the child's throat to keep her alive.

A consultation of physicians was held yesterday and the belief expressed that the child is suffering from something like inflammation of the brain.

Street Car Fighter Discharged.

John Phillips, who says he is a Mississippi planter, was discharged by Magistrate Zeller in the West Side Court yesterday morning. Phillips was arrested last night while fighting furiously in a Broadway car, in front of the Metropolitan Opera House, with Frederick Gobley. Gobley charged Phillips with swindling him out of $5,100. In court this morning Gobley said that he was wrong in his accusations, and that he had no complaint to make.

Broadway and 11th Street.

UMBRELLAS.

A special lot of 500 Women's 26-inch Umbrellas.

Covered with a fine quality Corola, fast color.

Cases of Union Taffetas. Paragon frame, steel rod.

Handles in large variety of novel designs,—Horn, Gilt, Silver-trimmed, Miniature Paintings on Dresden, and Natural Woods.

Also 200 Men's 28-inch Umbrellas,—selected Natural Wood and Composition Handles,—strong and durable,

$1.00 each;
Exceptional Value.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

DRESS GOODS.
Remnant Clearance.

4,000 yards, fine quality Dress Goods,—mixed, fancy and plain colors.

Skirt, Waist and Dress lengths.

Silk-warp Checks, Scotch Plaids, Zibelines, Cheviots, French Crepon Novelties and Embroidered Waist Materials,

50 to 95 cents per yard;
Values $1.00 to $2.00.

EXTRA VALUE
2,500 yards French Poplin,—dark colors, fine pin-rib,

75 cents per yard;
Heretofore $1.25 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Suit Dep't.

One hundred and fifty Suits,—selected from the regular stock.

Russian Blouse and single or double-breasted tight-fitting Coats.

Made of Camel's Hair, Cheviot, Venetian or Covert Cloth,

$19.00 each;
Former price $25.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

THE GAYNOR HEARING.

Henry C. Ripley, Expert Engineer, Testifies for the Defense.

Henry C. Ripley was examined yesterday in the proceedings before United States Commissioner Shields for the removal to the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts in Georgia of John F., William T., and Edward H. Gaynor and B. D. Greene, who are charged with conspiring with O. M. Carter to defraud the United States Government on the work done on Cumberland Sound and Savannah Harbor.

Mr. Ripley is an engineer, and inspected the work done by the defendants on the Georgia coast. His testimony was of a technical character and tended to show that the work was properly done. Mr. Ripley was a witness for ex-Capt. Carter before the court-martial.

FOREMAN CLIFFORD'S TRIAL.

Testimony All In and Case Under Advisement—Chief Croker Testifies.

The trial of Foreman James D. Clifford of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, charged by Chief Croker with insubordination, was concluded at Fire Headquarters yesterday. A decision, Commissioner Scannell said, will be reached by him within a fortnight.

J. Van Vechten Olcott of counsel for the defendant called on Chief Croker to testify yesterday. Chief Croker said that he knew the accused and made charges against him because he considered them warranted by his conduct. He had a conversation with Commissioner Scannell on the subject, but the preparing of charges was not the result of this conversation.

Chief Croker went on to say that the Fire Department was never in better condition than at present. As to the new organization, the Fire Department Benevolent Organization, he was a member of it. It was not formed at his suggestion, but it was organized to promote harmony between officers and men.

"I was," continued the Chief, "asked if I had any objection to the formation of a new organization. I said I had not provided it didn't bother about politics and legislation." In answer to Mr. Olcott Chief Croker admitted that he had advised members of the old association to resign and join the new one. He proposed to guard the department against demoralization, while he declared that the department today is not demoralized or inefficient.

To Commissioner Scannell the Chief said: "The new organization is to get men and officers together in the interests of harmony and discipline, and for beneficial and social purposes."

Commissioner Scannell hesitated a moment and said: "I am utterly opposed to an organization in the Fire Department, and was not consulted in regard to the formation of this one. Any large body of men in one organization will in time fall into politics."

"A Downright Fact

may be briefly told." Our Boys' and Children's Clothing is known from ocean to ocean. Its reputation is coequal with that of the firm.

School Suits—ages 8 to 16—special values, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00.

Juvenile Suits—new designs—$3.50, $5.00 and up.

The new brown and green effects in Boys' Cheviot Suits (long trousers) $9, $10, $12 and up to $20.

Boys' Raglan and Paddock Overcoats up to the minute in style.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Saturday Review.

FEATURES TO-MORROW.

LIFE AND DEATH.
Prof. Shaler's New Volume Dealing with "The Individual." Reviewed by the Rev. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

A BOOK THAT WON THE GRAND PRIZE.
By THEODORE L. DE VINNE.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.
His Personal Distinction and Its Influence on His Literary Career.

BARRIE.
Style and Character Drawing as Revealed in "Tommy and Grizel."

BOOK AGENTS.
When They Flourished in Splendor and Became Invited Guests.

CHINA.
A Dozen Interesting Articles Dealing with Problems in that Country. Reviewed by GEORGE H. WARNER.

CUSTOM-MADE READERS.
By JOEL BENTON.

RICHELIEU.
Mr. Perkins's Study of the Great Adviser of Louis XIII.

CHANGES IN THE CHARTER

The Suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce Committee.

Deprecation of Incomplete Amendment—City Ownership of Water Supply—The Mayoralty Term.

The Chamber of Commerce has sent to the Charter Revision Commission suggestions for "changes in the charter of the city." The letter was signed by Charles Stewart Smith, J. Kennedy Tod, and George Foster Peabody, a sub-committee of the Executive Committee.

After outlining what an extended document the present charter is, the committee recommends "that the commission, instead of trying to amend this voluminous document, should wipe out the whole thing; that you should then declare plainly, and as consistently as possible, the fundamental principles which should govern a great municipality like New York."

The committee says that the suggestion to wipe out the present charter would be properly met with a statement that the work of the Charter Revision Committee must be ended in December next, and that a new charter could not properly be drawn in that time. The committee declares that as the work of the Charter Revision Committee is likely to stand as law for a number of years, the work should be done completely and exhaustively. Continuing, it says:

"It is far better that we should live another year under the existing charter rather than accept a revised charter which is not completely revised."

In reply to the specific questions asked of the Charter Revision Commission, the committee is of the opinion that the term of the Mayor should be four years, and that he should have the power during his term of office to remove the head of any department absolutely, and that he should be ineligible for re-election.

The second suggestion is that there should be only one local Assembly, and that any resident of the City of New York should be eligible for membership, without limitation to residence, if district representation be provided.

The third suggestion is that the city should own its own water supply, and that it should acquire, if it can be done on fair terms, the gas and electrical supplies. The experience of municipal governments in Great Britain abundantly proves that such ownership has tended to the public welfare, the committee says.

The fourth suggestion refers to the Board of Education, as follows:

Under the administration of Mayor Strong there was an immense improvement in this department, and if we could go back to the efficient management of the department under the late Mayor, many of the evils complained of could be remedied. It is evident, however, that it should be adapted to the requirements of Greater New York, and some amendments are necessary in this regard.

The fifth suggestion refers to the Board of Estimate, and says that this board has done good work for many years past, and that it would be dangerous to tamper with its powers or organization.

Referring to the Department of Taxes and Assessments, the report reads:

This department requires a thorough overhauling. The inequality of taxation, which is so apparent, is a monstrous wrong, as has been abundantly demonstrated. In some instances the taxation of real estate amounts to confiscation of all annual revenue, and should have a careful investigation and report by a competent committee before final action is taken.

The Chamber of Commerce declares in favor of a single-headed Police Commission, and sees no danger in a separate Bureau of Elections of a bi-partisan character.

The closing suggestion is as to the Board of Public Improvements:

This committee is informed and believes that this department, in its relations with the boroughs, is very complex. It requires, under the existing charter, so many references to the various departments, before any improvement can be undertaken, in the smaller boroughs especially, as to render the system almost unworkable by reason of inevitable delays. The want of local responsibility and definite knowledge regarding the outlying districts is also very embarrassing.

LOCAL LEGISLATORS ALARMED.

To Fight the Proposition to Curtail the Municipal Assembly.

The proposition made before the Charter Revision Commission to wipe out one body of the Municipal Assembly has stirred the local legislators to action. The Committee on Legislation of the Council wants an appropriation of $1,000 to pay expenses while at Albany looking after the interests of the Municipal Assembly. The members of this committee are Councilmen Hottenroth, Oakley, and Leich.

City Clerk Scully, in a resolution, is requested to ask for an allowance of $1,000 from the Board of Estimate in addition to the estimate submitted for the general expenses of the Municipal Assembly for 1901.

Church Union in Jersey City.

A Federation of Churches has been formed in Jersey City by the Rev. Charles Herr of the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. John L. Scudder of the First Congregational Church, the Rev. Edward L. Stoddard of St. John's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Cornelius Brett of the Bergen Reformed Church, and the Rev. William A. Brush of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The object is to unify the churches of the city by drawing them all into the federation, without regard to sect, to the end that better methods of Christianizing the city may be devised. A meeting will be held at the First Presbyterian Church Nov. 1.

Sale of Jackets.
3rd floor.

Ladies' Black Jackets,—made of Cheviot, Unfinished Worsted and Kersey,—Fly-front and Double-breasted. Lined with Satin,

$12.00 and $16.00.

Velour Blouses,

$25.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE.—Louis F. Ruel, after living with Mary Ruel for over eighteen years as his wife, recently brought suit in the Supreme Court to annul the marriage upon the ground that when she married him she had a former husband living, her marriage to whom was then in force. Ruel did not know, he declared, that she then had a husband living, nor that she had been married at all. Justice Andrews yesterday granted judgment annulling the marriage, and directing that a provision be inserted in the decree that the children were for all purposes to be deemed legitimate.

***

REMSEN ESTATE LITIGATION.—Justice Andrews yesterday dismissed the complaint in a suit brought on behalf of Jonathan Thompson, an infant, against Charles Remsen and others for the partition of a large amount of real estate in this city and elsewhere, in which the child was claimed to have a small interest during the lifetime of his mother, Jane Remsen Thompson, and one-fifth part of the remainder, of which she was a life tenant. William Remsen, the child's grandfather, who left five children, by his will directed that his residuary estate should be divided into five parts, the income of one part to go to each child. Justice Andrews holds that in view of pending litigation in reference to the property it was impracticable and undesirable that it should be divided and allotted at the present time.

***

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSFER.—Anna Sutherland, in April, 1896, a few months before her death, made an agreement transferring to a Mr. Sone certain interests under the wills of her brother and father worth over $150,000. She was to receive $6,000 cash, with an annuity of $6,000 and a final payment of from $25,000 to $50,000 when Sone got actual possession of the property. A suit was recently brought by Hagan and others against Ward and others, Sone being one of the defendants, to set aside this transfer upon the ground of fraud and the gross inadequacy of the consideration. It is alleged that at the time of the execution of the agreement Anna Sutherland's expectation of life was limited to a few months; that she was affected with progressive paralysis so as to be incapable of fully understanding her acts, and was alienated from her family and without resources except the interests she conveyed. Justice Bischoff yesterday overruled a demurrer to the complaint.

***

THE REAL PROPERTY LAW.—Charles A. Tucker, who resides in Portland, Me., derives a yearly income of about $14,000 as the beneficiary of a life interest in one-third of the residuary estate under the will of his father, George W. Tucker. An equity suit was brought recently in the Supreme Court in this city by a Mr. Sherman, one of Charles A. Tucker's creditors, against Clarence Tucker and others, executors, to subject the surplus of the income of Charles A. Tucker to the payment of certain specified claims. The action was brought under the provisions of the real property law of this State, providing that the surplus rents and profits accruing to a debtor beyond the sum necessary for his education and support should be liable to the claims of his creditors. Justice Bischoff yesterday overruled a demurrer to the complaint. The plaintiff alleged that Mr. Tucker's income was largely in excess of the amount properly applicable for the support of himself and daughter; that $5,000 was ample for that purpose, and that the $9,000 additional was surplus income, properly applicable to the payment of his debts, and that a considerable amount of such surplus was now in the hands of the Trustees. The main ground of demurrer was that plaintiff must first recover a money judgment, on which execution should be returned unsatisfied. Justice Bischoff holds that this was excused by the fact that defendant was a non-resident, and had no other property in this State or elsewhere which could be reached by attachment or execution, and that plaintiff had no remedy at law to secure payment of his indebtedness.

***

QUESTION OF EVIDENCE.—An important question of evidence was recently decided by the Court of Appeals in a suit originally brought in the late Court of Common Pleas about six years ago by David Boyd, as sole heir-at-law and administrator of Samuel Boyd, against Robert Boyd and others. The plaintiff sought to set aside certain assignments and conveyances of real estate at Elm and Pearl Streets, in this city, as being forged and fraudulent, and to compel a reconveyance to himself. The premises which then belonged to Robert Boyd were sold in October, 1872, under a judgment against him, in favor of the people of the State. They were redeemed in 1874 by Samuel Boyd, as judgment creditor of Robert. Samuel died in April, 1883, without having received any deed. David claims that just before Samuel's death Robert and his wife, with one Carberry, forged an assignment to Robert's wife of the Sheriff's certificate of redemption, which had been issued. The controversy turned upon the character of the paper which purported to be an assignment. The Appellate Division, in this city, in affirming the judgment of the Equity Term of the Common Pleas dismissing David Boyd's complaint, held that the execution of the assignment having been proved before a notary public, the burden rested upon the plaintiff to show it was not in fact signed or delivered by Samuel Boyd, whose name was subscribed to it. The Court of Appeals, reversing the judgments below, holds, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, Judge Gray dissenting—that Robert Boyd having testified to having advanced money to Samuel to redeem the real estate for him, it might be shown by the other side, for the purpose of contradicting his evidence, that he had testified in supplementary proceedings that none of the property sold on execution was subsequently held in trust for him, and that he did not know the person making the redemption.

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Black Clay Diagonal Suits, also in Black Thibet and Fancy Cheviot, every one strictly all wool,

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A permanent Orchestra maintained solely for Concert performances.

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Five Evening Concerts,
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Three Chamber Music Matinees,
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Subscription sale now open. Tickets and prospectus at Schuberth & Co., 23 Union Square.

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TO-NIGHT AT 8—ROMEO AND JULIET.
SAT. MAT. AT 2—MARTHA.
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and I PAGLIACCI | Saturday Night at 8.
"Remarkable opera at remarkable prices."—Press. Entire fam. cir. 25c., entire bal'y. 50c. entire dress cir. $1, entire orch. $1.50, grand tier box seats $1. Wed. Mat. 25, $1. Sat. Mat. 25, 1, 50. Gr'd t'r box s'ts $1
Next Week—Lohengrin, Carmen, Faust.
—WEBER PIANOS USED.—

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5th TRIUMPHANT WEEK.
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"Sag Harbor is Delightful." —Alan Dale.
(BETTER THAN "SHORE ACRES.")

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COM. TUES. NGT. OCT. 30, BURLESQUE
Neil-Go-In, Gorgeous Ballet, ten minutes of Grand Opera & 20 American & European Novelties.
Matinées Every Wed., Thurs., Sat., and Sunday.

CASINO! | Mat. Tmrrw | Spcl Prices | Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard & Virginia Earl in "The Belle of Bohemia" | SPCL. MAT. PRICES Sats. Entire Orch. $1.00 Entire Balc. 50c. Weds. Every seat, 50c

DOSE OF ACID WAS FATAL.

Mrs. Mabel Hanson's Relations Say She Took It by Mistake.

Mrs. Mabel Hanson, twenty-three years old, who lived with her mother and two older sisters on the top floor of an apartment house at 22 West Sixty-first Street, died at her home yesterday afternoon from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid. The family declared that she took the acid by mistake. It is known, however, that she purchased 10 cents' worth of the liquid in a drug store at Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue less than half an hour before it was discovered that she had taken it.

Mrs. Hanson has for some time been living with her father and mother. Her father is C. H. Applegate, an editor of a Wall Street journal. For some time, members of the family state, Mrs. Hanson has been suffering from extreme nervousness and severe headaches. Yesterday morning she went out for a walk about 10 o'clock. She returned about noon, and complained that her head ached. Shortly afterward her mother and sisters heard groans coming from the bathroom, and as they ran to investigate Mrs. Hanson staggered out gasping:

"Get me a doctor, quickly."

Some one sent for a physician, whose name the family will not divulge. When he reached there the woman was unconscious, and the physician suggested calling an ambulance. One was summoned from the Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. Bainton came with it. He and the other physician worked over the woman for over half an hour, but she never recovered consciousness.

The police say they learned from members of the family that the woman's husband, Charles Hanson, is in San Francisco, where he is in the fur business, and Mrs. Hanson has been visiting here for about three months. It was also said that last week she had a telegram from him, and that she was to have gone back to San Francisco next week.

At the drug store, however, where Mrs. Hanson purchased the carbolic acid, the clerk who sold it to her declared that he knew her well, and that she had been a frequent customer of the store for a year. He said she went to him and asked for 10 cents' worth of carbolic acid for disinfecting purposes, and that she signed the "poison book."

An effort to see Mrs. Hanson's father was unsuccessful, as it was said he was not at home. His office is said to be at 73 Fulton Street.

The agent of the building in which the family lived said that Mrs. Hanson's husband formerly lived there, and had been in business in this city, but had not been to the house for about a year. Mrs. Hanson had been a resident of the building for six years, and had married when she was only sixteen years old.

The Applegate family gained considerable notoriety last July by the action of the father of the dead woman calling in a policeman to remove from the house a young man, employed in the Controller's office, who was calling on one of his daughters. The young man was locked up and arraigned the next morning in police court.

When the Magistrate imposed a fine of $5, the young woman, who was sitting in the rear of the court room, without her father's knowledge, rushed up to the bar, paid the fine, and then threw her arms about the young man's neck.

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Cheviot Box Reefers
Loose Back, double breasted, box front, inlaid velvet collar, seams all bound,
4.98

Kersey Box Coats
New back, high collar and reveres, new bell-shaped sleeve, lined throughout with extra quality of satin,
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Misses' Tailor-Made Suits
With short, jaunty Jacket, back seams finished with silk bands neatly stitched, reveres of stitched silk, velvet collar, lined with taffeta, new gored Skirt percaline lined,
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EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev's, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
PETER F. DAILEY | HODGE PODGE & CO
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WM. H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES SATS. AT 2.
FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY.
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SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT, WHICH CLOSES NOV. 17TH.

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LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
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WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE In the Ford De Mille Play, The Greatest Thing in the World, and the one-act Drama, THE MOMENT OF DEATH.
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HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat Gen. Adm., 50c
Secure seats now for Xtra Election Day Matinée. Prices, ans Sat. Mat. 50, 75c, $1.00.
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
JAMES O'NEILL. A STANCH SUCCESS.
Liebler & Co.'s great production, MONTE CRISTO
Prices 25, 50, 75c., 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 & 8:15.

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AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Matinee Daily, (except Mon.) 25c. The Prodigal Daughter

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Eve., 8:20. Mat. To-morrow. Special Election Day Matinée. Regular Prices.
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Telephone 2224. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Madison Sq. Henrietta Crosman in Don't Miss It.—Alan Dale. MISTRESS NELL. Next Week—MAY IRWIN. Seats now selling.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
BLANCHE WALSH in "MARCELLE"
Tues., Oct. 30.—"MORE THAN QUEEN."

Met. Op. House SPECIAL SUNDAY, Oct. 28. Seats now on Sale. SOUSA

THE DEWEY East 14th MATINEE TO-DAY. WINE, WOMAN AND SONG. This Sunday night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,851. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1900.—Fourteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

ALVORD AT HOME TUESDAY

Left Residence by Rear Door and Drove to Pelham.

POLICE CHIEF FOLEY TALKS

Believes the Bank Officials Have Defaulter Cornered—Views of a Neighbor—$5,000 Reward Offered.

It was learned in Mount Vernon last night that Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the defaulting note teller of the First National Bank, was at his house in that city on Tuesday morning. This is the day that the bank gave out the statement that the man was a defaulter, and four days after his defalcation was known to the bank officials. Pinkerton detectives had also been in the town for the same length of time.

The story was investigated by Chief of Police Foley of Mount Vernon, and his investigations led him to believe that the statements made were true. According to this story Alvord, who was then known as a defaulter only to the bank officials, the detectives, and his wife, reached his house at 1:30 on Tuesday morning and remained there until 8 o'clock. At that time his wife left the house by the front door and drove to Pelham station, where she took the train leaving at 8:30 for New York. Jacob Miller, Alvord's counsel, took the same train at the Mount Vernon station, he having been at Alvord's house all of Tuesday night. Mr. Miller and Mrs. Alvord came to this city together.

Alvord left his house by the rear entrance, and going past the stables, took a carriage that was there waiting for him, and was driven to Pelham. There he took the train that left for Stamford about the same time that the train bearing his wife left for New York. There all trace of Alvord is lost. Several stories were to the effect that he was in a sanitarium in Stamford, and that he went on later to Boston, but neither of these could be traced to any authentic source.

Chief Foley is of the opinion that the movements of Alvord as given are authentic, and he says that the story is valuable as showing that although Pinkerton men were there they made no attempt to stop the defaulter and took no interest in his capture or detention. He thinks that the bank was entirely cognizant of their tellers movements, and that they know where he is now and will have him apprehended as soon as they find it impossible to come to terms concerning restitution of the money which he filched from the bank.

A well-known man in financial circles, who is a neighbor of the Alvords, and who has been a visitor at their house, gave expression to a similar opinion, which seems to be pretty generally shared in Mount Vernon.

"I am firmly of the opinion that the bank knows where Alvord is," said he. "I would not make this statement offhand, but my associations with his family and intimate friends since the defalcation enable me to make the statement as a fact. I do not wish to be drawn into the matter, but it might be just as well for the bank people and McClusky to know that there are a few people of intelligence who are not having the wool pulled over their eyes by any such flimsy pretenses as they are making just now. It is enough to make sensible people sick to think of it.

THINKS ALVORD HAS THE MONEY.

"It is the consensus of opinion, shared by the bank officers, that Alvord has most of the money he took from the bank salted away. Now, the first thing they would do would be to try to get as much of it back as possible. They've got Alvord, but he has covered his tracks so well that they have not the slightest idea where this cache of bank funds is. The result is that they hold the man and try to dicker with him.

"My firm belief is that the question has resolved itself into one where Alvord has stated what he is willing to give up, and the bank has named the figure on which they are willing to let up. Each side hopes to bring the other to terms, and in the meantime they offer a $5,000 reward for a man who they know cannot be found, except they so will it; they get out a Federal warrant that cannot be served except by a United States Marshal, and they get Mr. McClusky to help their bluff along.

"Alvord's peculation began by his taking enough money at first to help along his extravagant style of living. He knew that an occasional coup in the Street would enable him to fix matters up, and so he went on getting bolder at each stroke. On Tuesday he found it would be just as easy to take $4,000 as it had been to take $3,000 on Monday, and on Wednesday it was found to be just as easy to take $5,000 as it had been to take $4,000 the day before. I know he took one flyer in the Street and lost $40,000, and then he got wary.

"He found that he could not make good what he had already taken, and he set deliberately to work to steal as large sums as possible, with the idea always in mind that if he was unable to get away he could make a dicker with the bank people when the crash came and still be a considerable amount to the good. Alvord does not want to start life anew. He is too old for that, and $100,000 or so would enable him to live in comparative comfort for the rest of his life without special effort.

"I believe that the major portion of the stolen funds now in Alvord's possession is in hard cash. They have been trying for a week to find out where this money is, and they are as far from knowing to-day as when they started. Alvord, I understand, is taking matters coolly enough. He knows that his arrest would end all chances of the bank's getting back any part of the half-million he has salted away. The bank knows it, too. The Directors stand between half a million and duty, and they won't revert to the latter until all hope of getting the former is out of the question."

"Do you know that Alvord wants to make restitution?" the banker was asked. "Would he not give up all he has to escape prison?"

"He will give up, but not all. He does not propose to have his deliberate plan miscarry if he can help it. He knows the people he is dealing with.

WHAT HE EXPECTS.

"He knows that when matters come to a final show-down the bank people will be satisfied to let him keep a couple of hundred thousands rather than put him in jail and be out the entire amount. In other words, he wants to be paid for his work, and, you take my word for it, he will win out in the end.

"Say that the bank was able to get back $300,000 or $400,000. What would be easier than for the Directors to make up the deficiency and then give it out that the defaulter had made complete restitution; that he had been led astray through force of circumstances; the old story of a man trying to keep pace with wealthy friends and all that sort of thing. Before this thing is through with they will have worked up a fine lot of sympathy for the 'poor fellow,' something else will turn up to change the current of the people's mind, and the Alvord affair will become a back number.

"Now, all that I have told you may be wrong," said the banker with a smile, "but a simple denial from the bank will not convince me or any number of Wall Street men that it is. If they want to prove that it is, why don't they make a statement of how they are moving in the matter? Let them tell the public why they have not done all of the obvious things they should have done. Would any sane man start to catch a thief the way these bank people are doing?

"Is it possible that if Alvord was at large, with the newspapers of the country teeming with his description—a man as conspicuous as he is, 6 feet in height and weighing over 300 pounds, a mark in any community—that he would not be caught? I think not. I am vain enough to believe that there are others who agree with me."

Mrs. Alvord left her home in Mount Vernon yesterday shortly after 2 o'clock, and from a friend of the family, who has the run of the house, it was learned that she had a consultation with an officer of the First National Bank. She returned to the house between 5 and 6 o'clock and remained at home thereafter. She is making preparations to leave the Mount Vernon house and will probably do so to-day.

One of the maids was given leave of absence yesterday. Mrs. Alvord, it is stated, will first go to stay a few days with some relatives in Bronxville, and later join her children at Stockport-on-the-Hudson, the home of her husband's brother. This would indicate that the negotiations between the defaulter and his former employers may take some days longer.

Chief of Police Foley said last night that the centre of interest in the case had been removed from Mount Vernon for the present, at least, and that if anything "came off" it would be in New York. Chief Foley will not or cannot say just how he would or could act in case it became possible for him to encompass the arrest of the defaulter.

He seemed much interested in the statement of the United States District Attorney that only a Marshal or Deputy Marshal could arrest the defaulter on a United States warrant, but declined to comment on it. He intimated, however, that if the District Attorney was correct he did not understand exactly what the value of the reward notice could be.

Touching the rumor that Alvord is in a sanitarium, a special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Stamford received last night says:

"Alvord is evidently not in any sanitarium in Stamford. At all such institutions it was stated positively that he was not there, nor any one answering his description. At Grey Towers, a sanitarium in the northern part of the town, conducted by Dr. Frank Barnes, a man about 6 feet tall and weighing over 250 pounds called Tuesday or Wednesday. Dr. Barnes does not remember which, and asked for information regarding the place. He did not leave his name, and has not been there since.

"A man boarded the 8:32 train for Stamford last Tuesday morning at Pelham. The conductor cannot give much of a description of him, other than that he was heavily built. He could have taken an express for Boston at 9:51 o'clock. Two tickets for Boston were sold in Stamford Tuesday morning. Alvord could not have been about town long or he would have surely have been noticed for his size."

A rumor was persistently circulated about Police Headquarters last night that Alvord had been captured. The police deny all knowledge of such capture, and at a late hour nothing more definite than their denial could be learned.

REWARD OFFERED FOR ALVORD.

United States District Attorney Burnett Says the Case Is One for Federal Investigation.

The following circular was issued last night at Police Headquarters and the Detective Bureau sent a copy of it to every official on its mail list in the United States and abroad:

$5,000 REWARD!

For the arrest or information leading to the arrest and conviction of

CORNELIUS L. ALVORD, Jr.,

fifty-two years, six feet in height, weighs about 280 pounds. Fair complexion; brown mustache, not heavy; brown hair, slightly mixed with gray, cut short; grayish blue eyes; full face; generally wore a turndown collar.

Alvord was a note teller in the First National Bank in New York City, and while in that capacity stole $700,000. Wire all information to

GEORGE W. McCLUSKY,
Captain Detective Bureau,
300 Mulberry Street, New York City.

The amount of the reward was set early in the afternoon at a conference between Chief Detective McClusky and officers of the First National Bank, who authorized its offer in writing. In addition to sending out the circular, Capt. McClusky telegraphed the substance of it to European cities and to several important points in the United States and Canada.

"I started in," said Capt. McClusky last night, "to find Alvord late yesterday afternoon, and the situation is what it was then, except for the circular. The case was accurately set forth in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, which quotes me exactly. I am not looking for this big thief with a brass band, so I shall decline to answer any question bearing on what I or my men have done since the case was turned over to the police or in regard to the men I have assigned to it. It seems to me that the issuing of the circular sets at rest many stories that have been current."

"Will you speak of the stories of Alvord being seen at Mount Vernon this week, and especially on Thursday?"

"All 'pipe' dreams."

"It is said that Chief Foley of Mount Vernon was at Police Headquarters to-day and saw you. Is there any truth in that?"

"If he was here I did not see him or know of his visit."

"Has the attitude of the officers of the First National Bank toward the absconder changed?"

"Not one particle. It is as it appears in the statement published in THE TIMES. They want Alvord, and will not compromise his crime and are not negotiating to recover the stolen funds. I found the utmost frankness when I talked with them to-day, and they were single-minded in regard to exerting every effort to bring Alvord to justice. They never had, I am convinced any clue to his whereabouts since he fled."

"Have you a picture of the absconder?"

"Not yet. I may have one. If I get it I will have it reproduced and send it everywhere. But I think that he should be picked up anywhere on the description in the circular."

"Alvord is reported to have been at his home at Mount Vernon on the morning of Oct. 19, the day after he was last at the bank. Was that so?"

"That could not be. Detectives were there bright and early that Friday morning and did not find him."

President Baker and Vice President Hine of the First National arrived early at the bank yesterday, and at the close of banking hours stated that there was nothing new in the Alvord case beyond the offer of $5,000 reward for the capture of the defaulting note teller.

Vice President Hine said that Alvord left the bank about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon of last week and that he is believed to have hung around in the neighborhood. The defalcation, which was unearthed by clerks under Assistant Cashiers Backus and Snow Thursday night, was reported to the bank officers on Friday morning, and detectives were at once put on Alvord's track. The examination made by the Bank Examiners, he said, was made and completed on Monday of last week.

Fisher A. Baker of counsel for the bank said that he had no statement to make and knew of no further developments in the case. He referred inquirers in regard to the pursuit of Alvord to Capt. McClusky.

Jacob F. Miller of counsel for Alvord stated that there was nothing new which could be given out to the newspapers.

United States District Attorney Burnett, when asked whether a Federal warrant would be of any use to the county authorities, replied:

"Certainly not. It would have to be served by a Marshal or Deputy Marshal of the United States. I must not talk about the things which concern the affairs of the bank, but I will say this, that a case like this one, involving great injury to a National bank, is a fit subject for Federal investigation."

NEW STEAMER FOR THE LAKES.

Graham & Morton Transportation Company to Build a Fine Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Oct. 26.—President J. H. Graham of the Graham & Morton Transportation Company, who has been in Chicago for the last few days, returned to his home in this city to-day and announced that the company had decided to build a new steamer for the St. Joseph and Chicago route. He said:

"We shall let the contract and begin work on the new steamer the latter part of March. We intend making the new boat the finest steamer on the lakes. She will be constructed of steel and will be 200 feet long and have a carrying capacity of 4,000 passengers. She will be used mostly as a day boat, and will make from 20 to 22 miles per hour."

President Graham said the City of Louisville will not be sold until the new steamer is completed.

The Business Men's League of this city will request the Graham & Morton Company to name the new steamer the City of St. Joseph.

SUIT BY LYNCHED MAN'S HEIRS.

Verdict of South Carolina Jury Set Aside by Judge Buchanan.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 26.—Judge Buchanan has set aside the verdict of the jury in the case of Brown against the County of Orangeburg, wherein, under Constitutional provision, the heirs of a man who was lynched sued the county for $2,000.

It is very seldom verdicts are set aside in this State, but this is the third time the verdict in this case has been set aside—twice by Circuit Judges and once by the Supreme Court. A new trial has been ordered, but it seems certain the class from which juries are drawn will not find against the county. It is suggested that the case be taken to the Legislature for some action which will carry out the spirit of the Constitution and relieve the courts of the unpleasant situation.

The widow of "Jim" McKie, who was lynched in Edgefield two years ago, is going to test the juries of that county by bringing suit for $2,000. "Jim" McKie and Luther Sullivan murdered a white man named Anderson. The men were arrested and were on their way to jail when Anderson's neighbors took them from the posse and hanged them by the roadside.

A LION TAMER'S HEROISM.

Mme. Clio Kept Animals at Bay in Cage While It Was on Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 26.—Mme. Clio, the "Lion Queen" of the Bostic Carnival Company, had a thrilling experience before several hundred spectators at the Spartanburg Carnival to-day. A lighted match, carelessly thrown, exploded a can of gasoline, which set fire to the tent, the straw on the ground, and the wooden floor of the cage in which Mme. Clio was at the time locked with four African lions.

Many of the onlookers fled in terror; others were too paralyzed for action, while the lions roared and attacked their young mistress. Mme. Clio, standing over the fire which threatened to release the lions, and with her own clothing burning, fought the beasts with the greatest coolness and determination, and after their first ferocious attack succeeded in driving them into one corner where, although her arms and shoulder were seriously gashed by their claws and her garments were in strips, she held them until men arrived and extinguished the fire.

The lions were transferred to a secure cage, and the young woman was carried to a hotel and attended by physicians. She left the cage smiling, and was vigorously applauded.

STATE CARRIES OWN INSURANCE

South Carolina Institutions Each to Pay an Annual Assessment.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 26.—The State of South Carolina under an act passed by the last Legislature is now carrying her own fire insurance. The insurance carried by the State is on all public buildings, including the four colleges supported by the State—the South Carolina Military Academy, Clemson Agricultural College, the South Carolina College, and Winthrop College for Women.

With the State House and dispensary buildings, the insurance will be about $1,000,000. Each institution is to pay an annual assessment on its property until a fund of $200,000 is accumulated. In the meantime, if loss should occur the State musth raise the amount by taxation.

LOCOMOTIVE RUNS OVER A BEAR

Passenger Train Injures a Large Animal Near Glen Eyre, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Engineer Benjamin Gardner of this place reported that soon after his regular passenger train over the Honesdale Branch of the Erie left the station at Glen Eyre, Penn., at about 7 o'clock last evening his engine lurched and threw him against the boiler.

There were no marks to be found on the locomotive later, and Gardner supposed that the lurch was caused by some slight inequality of the track. Early this morning Trackwalker J. Garrity discovered a large black bear in the woods near the tracks, west of Glen Eyre.

The animal had evidently been badly wounded, and was dispatched by Garrity and subsequently brought to Glen Eyre on a hand-car. The animal measured feet from tip to tip and weighed over 360 pounds. One side of the body was badly crushed, and it had evidently been struck a glancing blow by Gardner's engine.

Divorced from Lodge-Attending Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26.—A man got a divorce here to-day because his wife spent more time at the lodge than she did at home. Seymour B. Barton of 1,492 Broad Street, applied for the divorce. He said his wife, Hattie C. Barton, was in the habit of going out to lodge meetings and staying out till midnight. He objected to her staying out late nights, and told her she would have to choose between the lodge and him. She replied that she preferred the lodge. Judge Prentice granted a decree of divorce.

The New York Central Is First.

"No railroad company in Great Britain has so many miles of railroad protected by the lock and block system as the New York Central."—Extract from an address by Mr. John P. O'Donnell, the English expert on block signals, before the American Society of Civil Engineers.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

MOSQUITO CARRIES YELLOW FEVER GERM

Preliminary Report of Army Medical Board.

NO OTHER MODE OF INFECTION

Members of the Board Believe the Disease Is Only Propagated by the Bite of the Insect.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—That the mosquito serves as the "intermediate host" for the parasite of yellow fever, and that it is highly probable that the disease is only propagated through the bite of this insect, is the conclusion reached by a board of medical officers who went to Cuba in the Summer of the present year to make a study of the dread disease.

The Philadelphia Medical Journal will tomorrow publish a summary of the results of their investigations. The board was composed of Dr. Walter Reed, surgeon, United States Army, and Dr. James Carroll, Dr. A. Agramonte, and Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, all acting assistant surgeons of the United States Army. A tragic feature of the expedition was that Dr. Lazear himself gave up his life before the work was done, having died of yellow jack on the evening of Sept. 25. Dr. Carroll also contracted the disease, but recovered.

When the board reached Cuba an epidemic of yellow fever was prevailing in the town of Quemados, thus furnishing an opportunity for clinical observations and for bacteriologic and pathologic work. The cases studied during this epidemic had been diagnosed by a board of physicians, selected largely by reason of their familiarity with yellow fever. This board consisted of Drs. Nicolo Silverio, Manuel Herera, Eduardo Angles, Acting Assistant Surgeon Roger P. Ames, and Dr. Lazear.

The board says in the "preliminary note," as the article in The Philadelphia Medical Journal is termed:

"We must call attention to the fact that Dr. Agramonte, whenever he performs an autopsy in this room, [the hospital dead room,] is always attended by a young soldier of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, who is detailed for that purpose, and whose duty it is to assist, and afterward to tend to the cleaning of the autopsy table. This soldier, a non-immune American, was present when Dr. Carroll was there, and remained afterward to attend to his duties. He has not contracted yellow fever by his duties in this room from day to day.

"Our own experience would seem to accord with others, viz., that attendance upon autopsies and the handling of portions of organs of yellow fever cases removed to the laboratory is unattended with danger. Certainly the three non-immune members of this board, up to the time of these mosquito inoculations had, during the past three months, come in close contact with the dead bodies and organs of yellow fever cases, freely handling and examining these organs, including the small intestines, even kept at thermostat temperature for twenty-four hours, without contracting the disease."

"Dr. Carroll was bitten at 2 P. M. Aug. 27, 1900, by Culex fasciatus. This particular mosquito had bitten a severe case of yellow fever on the second day of the disease twelve days before; a mild case of yellow fever on the first day of the attack, six days preceding; a severe case of yellow fever on the second day of the attack four days before, and a mild case of yellow fever on the second day of the attack two days before inoculation."

Dr. Carroll remained well until the afternoon of Aug. 29, when he was overcome by lassitude, and developed a very severe case of yellow fever.

An American, twenty-four years old, resident in Cuba, was bitten on the forenoon of Aug. 31 by the same mosquito that had bitten Dr. Carroll four days before. He also contracted a very severe case of the fever.

The story of Dr. Lazear's illness and death is told in the following language:

"Dr. Lozear was bitten on Aug. 16, 1900, by a mosquito, (Culex fasciatus,) which ten days previously had been contaminated by biting a very mild case of yellow fever, fifth day.) No appreciable disturbance of health followed this inoculation.

"On Sept. 13, 1900, (forenoon,) Dr. Lazear, while on a visit to Las Animas Hospital, and while collecting blood from yellow fever patients for study, was bitten by a Culex mosquito (variety undetermined.) As Dr. Lazear had been previously bitten by a contaminated insect without after-effects, he deliberately allowed this particular mosquito, which had settled on the back of his hand, to remain until it had satisfied its hunger.

"On the evening of Sept. 18, five days after the bite, Dr. Lazear complained of feeling 'out of sorts,' and had a chill at 8 P. M.

"On Sept. 19, 12 o'clock noon, his temperature was 102.4 degrees, pulse 112; his eyes were injected and his face suffused; at 3 P. M. temperature was 103.4 degrees, pulse 104; 6 P. M., temperature 103.8 degrees and pulse 106. Jaundice appeared on the third day. The subsequent history of this case was one of progressive and fatal yellow fever, the death of our much-lamented colleague having occurred on the evening of Sept. 25, 1900.

"As Dr. Lazear was bitten by a mosquito while present in the wards of a yellow fever hospital, one must, at least, admit the possibility of this insect's contamination by a previous bite of a yellow fever patient. Such a case of accidental infection therefore cannot fail to be of interest."

This is the summing up of the board's preliminary note:

"For ourselves, we have been profoundly impressed with the mode of infection and with the results that followed the bite of the mosquito in these three cases. Our results would appear to throw new light on Carter's (Dr. Henry R. Carter's) observations in Mississippi, as to the period required between the introduction of the first (infecting) case and the occurrence of secondary cases of yellow fever.

"Since we here, for the first time, record a case in which a typical attack of yellow fever has followed the bite of an infected mosquito, within the usual period of incubation of the disease, in which other sources of infection can be excluded, we feel confident that the publication of these observations must excite renewed interest in the mosquito theory of the propagation of yellow fever, as first proposed by Finlay."

HELD FOR JURY OVER 2 CENTS.

Wealthy Farmer May Be Tried for Failing to Use a Revenue Stamp.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Oct. 26.—Jacob Ziegler, a wealthy farmer of Calhoun County, was bound over to the United States Grand Jury in this city to-day, his case involving 2 cents.

Ziegler placed an order for strawberry plants with Frederick Chapman, a nursery stock peddler, some months ago. Chapman contracted to deliver the plants at the proper time in the Spring, but failed to live up to his agreement, and did not call on Ziegler until some time in July. Ziegler refused to accept the plants, and was sustained in his action by the courts.

Chapman thirsted for revenge, and brought charges against Ziegler of having failed to affix a revenue stamp to his contract.

For Nervous Exhaustion
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. A. L. Turner, Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system, I know of nothing equal to it."—Adv.

It Beggars Description.

One must travel by the Pennsylvania Railroad to appreciate its conveniences and advantages.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

Semi-Official Statement that Salisbury and Chamberlain Will Retain Their Present Offices.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Standard, in a paragraph obviously inspired, announces that Lord Salisbury will retain the double office of Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and that Mr. Chamberlain will retain the portfolio of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ARMOURS FAIL IN CHICAGO SUIT.

Packers Do Not Secure Judgment for Cars Burned in Strike of 1894.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—City officials were greatly relieved to-night when the announcement was made that Armour & Co. had failed in their attempt to secure judgment against the city because of cars burned during the big railway strike of 1894. The amount involved was inconsequential in itself, but upon the verdict depends several other cases involving similar points at law and aggregating little short of $2,500,000.

The attorneys representing Armour & Co. attempted to show that the cars, which were valued at $3,000, were fired by a mob and that under the laws the city was liable. Attorney Thomas J. Sutherland, representing the city's law department, contended that the work of devastation, far from being the mad act of a mob, was inspired by railroad employes and boys who were not disturbed by watchmen in scattering firebrands. The jury held that the evidence did not premit the contention that the deed was that of a mob.

JOHN M. ROACH'S DENIAL.

Not to Take Charge of Brooklyn Rapid Transit System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—John M. Roach, President of the Union Traction Company, gave an emphatic denial this morning to the story that he will leave Chicago to take control of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company after its absorption by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York.

When shown a dispatch to that effect Mr. Roach said: "This is the first information I have received of the matter, and I have no intention whatever of abandoning Chicago."

Mr. Roach left at 11 o'clock for Florida, where he is building a Winter home for his family.

REPORT ON STATE PAWNSHOPS.

Chicago Society Made 15,557 Loans, with Net Profit of 7 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The State Pawners' Society of Chicago filed its first annual report to-day in Springfield. The report covers the year ended Oct. 1. It shows that 15,557 loans were made during the year, amounting to $232,575, an average of about $15. Of this number 8,638 have been repaid, amounting to $122,693.

The earnings of the society in interest, storage, and insurance amount to $12,037.26. The average length of time loans has been four and one-half months, and the average returns on the capital stock has been about 7 per cent. net. The expenses of the society for the year have been $7,309.13.

MILEAGE BOOK DECISION.

Railroad Had No Right to Require Exchange of Coupons for Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment in James W. Corcoran against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. The defendant corporation appealed from the affirmance of a judgment awarding the plaintiff $168.36 damages and costs for the refusal of a conductor to accept a mileage book for fare on its railroad. The conditions under which the book was sold included the statement that it would be good for passage on the train when presented to the conductor with a passage ticket which had been received in exchange for the coupons detached from the book. The plaintiff claimed that such a contract is invalid.

At the trial the plaintiff testified that he arrived at the station of Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y., about the time the train was ready to depart; that he saw the ticket agent outside on the platform, and without going to the ticket office or demanding a ticket, or asking that the train be held until he had time to procure a mileage exchange ticket, boarded the train and tendered in payment of his fare coupons from his mileage book, which the conductor refused to accept. In response to the conductor's demand for a fare or a mileage exchange ticket, the plaintiff stated that he had not a mileage exchange ticket and that he would not pay his fare. Thereupon the conductor stopped the train and, with the brakeman's assistance, put Corcoran off.

In affirming the judgment of the Appellate Division and Trial Term, the Court says: "The question whether the statute is violative of the provisions of the Constitution has not been considered, for the reason that the question was not received in the court below."

BALTIMORE INSURANCE DEAL

The Firemen's to Absorb Fidelity Company by Exchange of Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—The Firemen's Insurance Company of this city will absorb the Fidelity Fire Insurance, also of Baltimore. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Fidelity company to-day, at which three-fourths of the capital stock was represented, it was decided to exchange their stock for capital stock in the Firemen's company, which is one of the oldest in the country.

The Fidelity Company's stockholders will deposit their stock with the International Trust Company of Maryland, which is conducting the deal. The Firemen's Company will issue $400,000 additional stock for the purpose of making the exchange for the 20,000 shares of the Fidelity. The par value of the Fidelity stock is $25, that of the Firemen's $20, but the market price of the latter is higher.

Refuses to Pay an Alleged Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The charge of being a trust will be used as a defense in a suit of the National Tube Company of New Jersey against the Malleable Iron Company of Illinois, which was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day. This is a suit for $20,282, claimed to be due for merchandise delivered by the New Jersey Company, which is said to control the market and fix prices in the particular product in which it deals and because of this the defendant refuses to pay the claim.

Richard Croker X-Rayed.

Richard Croker has been interviewed by Kate Carew, The New York Sunday World's clever caricaturist. As a result, to-morrow's Sunday World will contain a remarkable article by Miss Carew, with many of her sketches of the Tammany chieftain, made as they talked. The article will tell what he said to her about his success as a leader, his methods of obtaining and retaining his hold on men, politics of to-day and thirty years ago, how he regards the abuse heaped upon him, how he takes the cartoons in which he is ridiculed, his personal tastes in art and literature, his advice to young politicians, and many other subjects. Five cents. Worth fifty.—Adv.

Every Mile Examined Daily.
Security to passengers guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad's thorough system of track inspection.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

NEW YORK GREETS GOV. ROOSEVELT

Big Demonstration in Madison Square and the Garden.

HIS SPEECH A REPLY TO BRYAN

The Democratic Candidate Accused of Dodging Silver in the East.

The demonstration in honor of Gov. Roosevelt in New York yesterday was a remarkable one in all respects, brimming over with enthusiasm and culminating in a great meeting in Madison Square Garden.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived at the Grand Central Station at 5:30 o'clock, was met by a Reception Committee, of which Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the County Committee, was at the head, and was cheered lustily as he was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

From the hotel he was escorted to Madison Square Garden, where a crowd which tested the capacity of the vast building was waiting to give him an ovation and hear him speak.

The crowd which assembled in Madison Square to do the Governor honor would have filled the Garden four or five times over. Many of the paraders were unable to get within half a mile of the square.

While Gov. Roosevelt was addressing the multitude in the Garden, other speakers were addressing the outside crowds from fifteen stands which had been erected at different points around the Square.

The display of fireworks in the park, which began a half hour before the big meeting opened and which lasted until after the Garden had been emptied, was probably the most elaborate pyrotechnic exhibition ever seen in New York.

When Gov. Roosevelt came out of the Fifth Avenue Hotel on his way to the Garden he was greeted with a terrific din of explosives, which was aimed to suggest his military glory.

In the Garden Gov. Roosevelt was cheered for fully ten minutes. The feature of his speech was his severe arraignment of Mr. Bryan.

At the close of the meeting Gov. Roosevelt was driven back to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He remained at the hotel until 11 o'clock, when he and Mrs. Roosevelt were driven to his sister's house, where they spent the night.

At 8 o'clock this morning Gov. Roosevelt will be escorted to the Erie Railroad station, where he will take the train for Binghamton, N. Y.

SCENES AT MADISON SQUARE.

Crowd Was So Dense that Thousands Could Not Reach the Meeting Place.

Republicans who attended the Roosevelt demonstration in Madison Square last night went home not only satisfied that they had outdone all previous efforts of the campaign, but confident that they had set a standard which the Democrats could not excel. One mingling in the vast crowd which thronged the Square heard the question asked hundreds of times, "Did you ever see anything like this?" and invariably the answer came back, "No, I never have." And indeed it was a wonderful outpouring of political hosts.

The crowd which had assembled in the square when Gov. Roosevelt left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the Garden was dense, but when to it was added the thousands of marching men, who came from all directions, it was beyond anything like accurate estimate. There were thousands of the marchers who never were able to reach the square. They were strung along the side streets which enter the square, along Twenty-third Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue, for many blocks above and below the square, when the demonstration was at its height, at about 8:30 o'clock. Looking up Fifth Avenue at that hour, one was able to see red lights, transparencies, and American flags extending for over a mile.

The trouble with the crowd was that it was too big for any soul-stirring demonstration. The enthusiasm was never general, except that called forth by the magnificent display of fireworks. Even when Gov. Roosevelt left the Garden and was driven back to his hotel it was only that part of the crowd along the route which he took which cheered him. By far the largest part of the crowd never knew when he returned to his hotel, for the din of bombs, the blatancy of over forty bands, and the cheering around the stands erected for speakers at all ends of the square rendered the enthusiasm chaotic in character.

The crowd began to gather in the square as early as 6 o'clock, at that time there were enough policemen on hand to form a line clear around the square. Inspector Harley had charge of the force on the Fifth Avenue side of the square. He had under his command four Captains, seven Sergeants, nine Roundsmen, and 210 men. Inspector Kane commanded on Twenty-third Street. He had under his command four Captains, six Sergeants, ten Roundsmen, and 220 men.

Inspector Grant was in charge on the Twenty-sixth Street side, with three Captains, three Sergeants, six Roundsmen, and 210 men. On the Madison Avenue side Inspector Cross was in command, with seven Captains, fourteen Sergeants, fourteen Roundsmen, and 330 men. Under Inspector Cross also was a separate squad of 90 patrolmen, three Sergeants, and four Roundsmen, commanded by Capt. Smith. They were assigned to do duty in the centre of the square, and formed a cordon around the ground reserved for the fireworks display, keeping the crowd at a safe distance. Capt. Thomas, with 40 men and two Sergeants, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to protect Gov. Roosevelt from the crowd massed inside the corridor of the hotel and on the street in front.

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

The fireworks display in the square was started about 7:15 o'clock, a half hour before the time scheduled for Gov. Roosevelt to go to the Garden. The pyrotechnic display has probably never been surpassed in New York either in its profusion or beauty. The bombs which burst into myriads of balls of fire, the rockets which discharged cometlike streaks which made the Leonaids seem tame by comparison, the fountains of silver fire which gushed up from the roof of the Garden, enveloping it in one blaze of light, and the streams of silver fire which poured down from the tower of the Garden, making a perfect Niagara of light, called forth shouts of admiration from the crowd.

"I wish Dick Croker could see that," exclaimed a Republican enthusiast when the fiery fountains were sending up silver spray and red, white, and blue balls of fire in a profusion which set the whole square ablaze.

"I wonder if he's around to-night," said another.

"Of course he is," suggested a third. "He's up there in the conning tower with that searchlight, and he's taking it all in."

Faster than Ever to California.
The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line arrives San Francisco 5:15 P. M. third day. Drawing room sleeping cars without change; buffet, library car, (with barber.) All meals a la carte. Tickets and information at Chicago and Northwestern Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

"Well, if he is he'll have to have ice on his head to-morrow," said the first man.

With the crowd in the square Croker seemed to be the paramount issue. There were more references to him than to any of the issues.

It was Croker, Croker everywhere. When one enthusiastic Republican, worked up over the beauty of the pyrotechnic display, turned toward a friend and asked him: "What do you think Croker would say to this?" The other replied: "Oh, bosh, fireworks don't vote."

The Croker searchlight, which is worked from the roof of the Bartholdi, was kept working all night, and the Democratic mottoes which it threw on the Dewey Arch were the subject of much jest from the Republicans.

Gov. Roosevelt came out of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to go to the Garden a few minutes before 8 o'clock. His appearance was the signal for a big outburst of enthusiasm. Some in the crowd tried to get at him to shake his hand, but the police held them back. As the Governor entered his carriage, there was a volley of fireworks which must have reminded him of San Juan.

A large number of the biggest bombs were sent up simultaneously, and there was also an explosion of giant firecrackers which lasted several minutes. The din was an almost perfect imitation of the din of battle. As the Governor and party were being driven to the Garden, his carriage being surrounded all the way by a surging and cheering mob, there was a beautiful display of rockets, fountains, and other pieces.

The main bodies of the marching clubs did not reach Madison Square until about 8:30 o'clock, and when they began to flow in by thousands from all the Square's tributaries, bearing torches, banners, illuminated full dinner pails, and American flags while the bands rendered inspiriting patriotic airs, the crowd was worked up to a pitch of enthusiasm. Fireworks were set off, red and white lights were lighted, and the square became almost as bright as day.

It was a scene of great beauty with many ridiculous features. One of the laughable features was the sight of hundreds of street gamins perched up in the trees. In some of the big trees they were as thick as a flock of sparrows. And from their point of vantage and of safety they had lots of fun with the crowd below.

WOMEN BECOME FRIGHTENED.

It is a wonder that some accidents did not occur from the fireworks. Several times fire fell in the square like rain. People had to dodge in all directions and some nervous women became hysterical from fear that they would be set on fire or injured by the falling sticks.

The speakers at the stands around the square had a hard time of it. Talking against an almost incessant din of bombs and the sound of many bands was so trying that a number of them were forced to give up the effort.

Many of the speakers had more to contend with than bands and bombs. There were evidently large numbers of Democrats on hand, and they did their best to make it unpleasant for the speakers. The speakers on the stand opposite the headquarters of the Young Men's Anti-Imperial Club, on Twenty-sixth Street, had an especially hard time of it. One of them exclaimed:

"Who will haul down the flag?"

"What about Alaska?" shouted back a number of Democrats.

Another speaker at this stand referred to the stripes of the Tammany tiger.

"How about the stripes that Neely ought to be wearing?" came the retort.

Whenever the expansion policy of the Republican Administration was referred to there would come back shouts of, "How about

they came down the long slope in Fifth Avenue, the street most of the way became as light as day with red and blue lights. Bands were so close together that "The Star-Spangled Banner" became lost in "I Want Yer, Ma Honey," and at times stentorian sounds from leather-lunged brass workers drowned out both selections with "Way Down in Dixie."

Far up the avenue transparencies showed in profusion. One of these proclaimed:

Jefferson the Expansionist.
Jackson the Expansionist.
Bryan the anti-Expansionist,
And anti everything.

Another had:

What is Croker?
An Englishman for Sport,
An American for Spoils.

Full dinner pails waved aloft all along the line, and in one section of the parade the transparency, "Sink the Free Silver Heresy Forever" was surrounded by the prosperity emblem. "Bryan Dodges Expansion in the West and Free Silver in the East" brought out applause all along the line of march.

Attached to the end of one of the cords holding the banner of the Annexed District Republican Club was a young negro. He varied the monotony of the waits by executing cake walks.

"Who are you going to vote for, Sam?" asked a man on the curb.

"Who'm I goin' t' vote for? Fo' th' man that hands th' full dinner pail procession; that's who. You mus' be a Bryan man."

MANY ITALIANS IN LINE.

Among the marchers of the Thirty-fourth District were many Italians. They marched in short, quick steps, and chattered constantly. One of them shouted at intervals: "Hooray for da good-a-man," leaving it for the spectators to decide whom he meant. There were marching clubs from as far north as King's Bridge and the upper part of the Bronx. One of their signs advised the reader to "Trust McKinley; he's not in ice," and another declared that "Bryan may dodge the issues. He can't dodge the votes."

The marchers of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District came down Fifth Avenue preceded by the Seventy-first Regiment Band and several hundred urchins. The band played a Sousa march and the boys whistled it. Behind the banner of this district marched several dozen young girls with flags, dinner pails, and military capes. They were cheered lustily by the crowd. On one of the transparencies was to be read:

Croker—the master,
Stanchfield—the man,
Bryan—the whole show.

Probably the proudest man in the parade was Sam Moran, leader of a colored Republican club of 500 from the Twenty-fifth District. Sam, astride of what he called "dis spirited charger of mine," smiled condescendingly upon the crowd.

"Who says McKinley ain't going to win?" he shouted to a friend on the sidewalk. "This beats Bryan's blowout. Why, even the fireworks show it," and Sam swept on majestically at the head of his troops.

The Republicans from Charles Adler's district, the Eighth, and hundreds of Italians, under Port Warden March, paraded on the east side before venturing up town. Some of the Democrats had fun with the Adler transparencies as the Lincoln League was forming on Eldridge Street. One that attracted a great deal of attention and gibes and jeers from the cohorts of Martin Engel read:

"An Honest Man is the Noblest Work of God."
CHARLES S. ADLER.

A Hebrew Socialist-Labor man happened along. Suddenly there arose above the babel of voices a scornful cry:

"Sharley Adler call himself a noblest work. He steal so many votes if he can as Martin Engel. Ha! Ha! Dat's goot. Shust think dot—" The rest of it was lost, as an Engel man jostled him roughly.

On the march to the Park the emblem, "We want no more free soup houses," brought out Tammany gibes that nobody but the Republicans wanted them anyway.

AN IRISHMAN'S VIEWS.

The men in Richard Van Cott's and contiguous districts made a good showing as they swung up Sixth Avenue and crossed over Twenty-second Street to Broadway. The vanguard cheered as it turned into Broadway, just as an especially brilliant display of fireworks lighted up the sky. The sight seemed to affect a big, good-natured Irishman who stood on the corner.

"Th' Republican Pa-arty's th' wan to vote for," he exclaimed, as another immense bomb threw myriad colored lights over the trees in the park. "Anny pa-arty what's got th' money to spind in red fire and th' divil knows what all's th' wan for me. Three cheers for Paddy Roosevelt.

"Say, ain't that so?" he asked, good naturedly punching an undersized Hebrew who stood on the curb.

"Yes, I bet you don't Gofernor Rosenfeld be elected," was the reply.

At the tail-end of the division that came up Sixth Avenue a wagon with a sign proclaiming that the Park View Social Club will soon have a ball got mixed up with the paraders. A man fantastically dressed and riding an attenuated steed bore a banner with a similar legend printed thereon. The man on the horse, being of unsteady seat, became separated from the wagon, and the crowd good-naturedly took him along. Some sly thrusts with pins made the horse pick up his heels.

"Hey there," hiccoughed the rider. "Whatcher doin'?"

Just then the old nag's heels flew up in the air and the rider slid off into the arms of a group who had awaited with interest the result of the pin pricks.

LOCAL CANDIDATES BOOMED.

A feature in the parade was the number of transparencies containing the names of the local candidates, together with those of McKinley and Roosevelt and Odell and Woodruff. Every few minutes a group of marchers would give a shout and proclaim that his particular candidate was "all right," and then the marchers would break off into song, frequently taken up by the crowd on the sidewalk.

Sam Moran's men, in swinging gait, came down Sixth Avenue, singing "There'll Be a Hot Time" and "I want Yer, Ma Honey," to the great delight of those who lined the street. To add to the entertainment, "pigeon wings" and cakewalks contributed to an impromptu vaudeville.

Over in Madison Square as the bombs were booming and a speaker was gesticulating, a blue flame was seen curling up the trousers leg of a soldierly looking man.

"Hey, mister, you're on fire," yelled a small boy.

The man was absorbed in the speech.

"Fire! fire! on yer leg," yelled the boy.

Those near by began to get excited. The man looked down and struck out the flames with his cane.

"Who set my pants on fire?" he demanded.

"Aren't you burned?" asked several anxiously.

"Burned? No. I've got a wooden leg."

The crowd roared as the wooden-legged man, just then becoming angry, offered 50 cents reward for the discovery of the boy who had destroyed his trousers.

An old negro carried the banner of the Eleventh Assembly District. By his side walked a blind member of his race, leaning on the arm of a negro boy of about seven years.

"It looks like McKinley, don't it?" remarked the blind man, as the marchers reached the square.

DIED AFTER SEEING PARADE.

Seized with apoplexy, Alexander Campbell Rogers, a prominent fish dealer in Fulton Market, fell into the arms of John McCullagh, Superintendent of State Elections, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, last night, and died before the arrival of an ambulance.

The dead man was sixty-five years old, and lived with his wife and two daughters at 126 East Twenty-seventh Street. Last evening he went out to see the Roosevelt parade. At Twenty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue he met his friend, Superintendent McCullagh. They witnessed the parade together. When it had nearly passed Rogers was heard to moan and he fell backward. The Superintendent caught the man in his arms and carried him into the Ashland House.

An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, but before its arrival Rogers was dead. Rogers was a member of the fish firm of H. M. Rogers & Brother, in Fulton Market.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON ICE CHARGES

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Gov. Roosevelt does not intend to make any statement indicating his judgment in the Ice Trust case before he announces it officially. He has not given to anybody any intimation as to what that decision will be, all reports to the contrary not withstanding.

He regards the obligation of silence upon him, until he is prepared to say publicly what it is, as binding as it would be upon a Judge, his office in the matter of the complaint against Mayor Van Wyck being judicial as well as executive.

But the Governor makes no objection whatever to the publication of any papers submitted by him or for him to anybody interested in the Ice Trust proceedings. A rejoinder of the Attorney General to Mayor Van Wyck was withheld at the request of the Mayor's counsel, and there can and will be no complaint if the Mayor sees fit to give it publicity.

GOV. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS

Cheered by 14,000 People in Madison Square Garden.

He Arraigns Mr. Bryan—The Crowd Punctuates His Remarks with Applause and Interjections—Other Speakers.

Gov. Roosevelt faced a cheering, roaring throng last evening in Madison Square Garden. His face was set, his lips close pressed, and his eyes twinkling back of the pebble lenses of his eye-glasses. As he entered the Garden the buzzing sound of many voices gradually became a roar of cheers and the 14,000 people who packed the Garden yelled with all their might as they waved small and large American flags. Some enthusiasts had flags on long poles.

Gov. Roosevelt stood with head uncovered, in a Prince Albert coat, a boutonnière in the lapel. For ten minutes the uproar was deafening. Gov. Roosevelt bowed first to the right and then to the left. His bow was a stiff one from the hips, with a slight incline of the head.

He stood on a high-raised platform, where he could be seen by every one in the audience. Just as the enthusiasm had reached a climax Gov. Roosevelt spied his wife in Box 51 on the opposite side of the large auditorium. He bowed low and smiled. For the first time his teeth were in plain sight. This little act aroused the people to renewed cheering, drowning the loudest noise which could be produced by two bands of fifty men playing "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

Just then a man seized an American flag draped from a part of the balconies, and, tearing it from its fastenings, waved it in the air. This was the cue for hundreds of others to seize the American flags around the balconies and wave them, still tied to their supports.

After six minutes of cheering, the two bands tried to break in with "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Another wave of applause swept over the hall. In one section a large American flag was produced, unfurled, and waved on high.

GEN. GREENE OPENS THE MEETING

Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the meeting, started to bang the gavel for order. He could not be heard ten feet away. Gov. Roosevelt held up his hand, but the crowd would not stop. After ten minutes and six seconds of this uproar the audience gradually quieted down to hear the speakers, and Gen. Greene started to introduce Gov. Roosevelt, saying:

"It has been charged that there has been apathy among the Republicans of New York County during this campaign."

He got no further. The audience stood up again and began to cheer. A man with a voice like a rooter at a ball game shouted:

"What's the matter with Croker? Ice! Ice! Ice!"

"Not on your life!" another shouted.

Gen. Greene proceeded:

"My friends, still waters run deep, and there has been no lack of serious thought among the Republicans, as well as the sound-money Democrats, of this country concerning the grave issues now at stake. Unless all signs fail they have a deep-seated and determined intention at the coming election to do their part in burying Mr. Bryan's doctrine under such an avalanche of votes that he will never be heard of again."

This was the sign for another uproar. Hisses started low at first, increasing in volume until the hisses were drowned by the hooting of nearly all the audience.

"You're all right," shouted a man through a megaphone.

When Gen. Greene said that Mr. Brayn had displayed the unworthy arts of a claptrap mob orator, the hisses were renewed. Gen. Greene said, in closing his introduction of Gov. Roosevelt:

"Ten days ago Mr. Bryan stood in this hall and spoke for nearly an hour without giving any intelligible idea of what course he would pursue if elected President. He displayed the unworthy arts of the claptrap mob orator; he did all in his power to create dissatisfaction; to stir up animosity and strife; to array one portion of the community against another; but on the great question of the hour, namely, the preservation of sound money, he was absolutely silent.

"This meeting to-night is called to greet the Republican candidate for Vice President. No one ever accused him of dodging any issue or of failing to state clearly what his beliefs and opinions are. He will not hesitate to express them to-night.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

"During the past eight weeks he has made a tour which in many respects is without a precedent and without a parallel in American political history. He has traveled upward of 15,000 miles; has passed through more than half of the States in the Union; has addressed more than 350 meetings, numbering nearly 3,000,000 people, and everywhere he has preached the doctrine of liberty regulated by law, of sound money, and a manly performance of our duties abroad in the perplexing problems arising from the Spanish war.

"It is right that the Republicans of this county, in which he was born, should show their appreciation of his great work in behalf of Republican principles, and their admiration for that type of sterling Americans of which we have such conspicuous examples in William McKinley and himself. I have the honor to present Theodore Roosevelt."

The cheers of the audience at the mention of President McKinley's name lasted ten seconds. Then the flags waved listlessly in the hands of the people, while Gov. Roosevelt was about to begin his speech, and again there was round after round of applause.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Gov. Roosevelt held his hand up high and waved it to obtain quiet. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, and you, my fellow-Americans."

The crowd broke out again, and the waving the flags lasted for several seconds. The speaker continued:

"I speak to you to-night not merely as a Republican, for I appeal in this contest to every man who has in him the right of good American citizenship. Proud I am that on the platform with me sits ex-Secretary Fairchild, [applause,] and I and every good Republican can stand together shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Fairchild and those like him, because all of us alike believe with all our hearts in the fundamental principles that underlie alike Republicans and Democrats. [Applause.]

"Wherever I have been in this campaign, man after man, though a life-long Democrat, declined to follow his party when that party fell under leadership that was false to all the early traditions of the party; when that party fell under leadership that sought to lead it into the path of National dishonor at home and abroad. Old soldiers like Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin, gallant Dan Sickles, Franz Sigel here in New York, and their no less gallant opponents who were in gray, like Gen. Buckner, Gen. Basil Duke, Gen. Russell, in Virginia and Kentucky, stand with us now, because the Spanish war stamped out the last lingering vestige of division in this country and left us in fact, as well as in name, a reunited Nation. And the valiant men who wore the blue and the no less valiant men who wore the gray naturally come with us when we stand for the honesty of our people at home and against the degradation of the Nation abroad. [Applause.]

"The Bryanized Democracy has no right to claim one particle of heirship to the party founded by Jefferson and perpetuated by Jackson."

"Go it, Teddy," shouted an enthusiast.

BRYAN AS CROKER'S GUEST.

"Mr. Bryan," continued the Governor, "comes to this city. [Hisses and hoots.] Mr. Bryan comes to this State, pleading loyalty to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and he comes as the guest of Mr. Croker."

The crowd shouted, hissed, hooted, laughed, and cheered in turn.

"Mr. Bryan came to this city as the guest of Mr. Croker, a man who said that he was in politics 'for his own pocket all the time.'"

"Give it to him, Teddy!" "Down with Croker!" "Roast him, Teddy!" were the shouts which could be heard above the noise.

Then, in a most sarcastic tone, with voice pitched in a high key, Gov. Roosevelt said:

"I am not slandering Mr. Croker; I am merely quoting him. [Laughter and applause.] In Andrew Jackson's day Democracy spelled hard money, expansion, and the honor of the flag. [Applause.] And do they represent Andrew Jackson now? No; they represent the debasement of the currency, the dishonor of the flag, and the contraction of National limits. [Applause.]

"The Republican Party stands for the honest dollar; the party stands for keeping the flag hoisted in the Philippines, and it shall be kept there."

There was prolonged applause, with shouts of "Give them a knock-out, Teddy!" and "Down with Croker!" Continuing, Gov. Roosevelt said:

"There are certain virtues parties must possess or their policies will be of no avail. We have to have sincerity, honesty, or the most brilliant statesmanship would avail nothing. And then think, if without sincerity, without honesty, we should also lack not merely brilliant statesmanship, but ordinary common sense in statesmanship. [Applause.]

"Sincerity, honesty, and the frank statement to the people of the policies to be followed out and then paramount.

THE FREE SILVER ISSUE.

"Now there are two or three issues in this campaign, and one issue is the question of free silver. Our opponents say that it is not now the paramount issue. They state that it was the immediate issue, but not the paramount issue. [Laughter.] The difference is miscroscopic.

"They have no business to raise an issue which directly and vitally affects the welfare of every man in the country unless they are willing to make it a paramount issue. That is the only excuse for raising it at all. More than that, Mr. Bryan has been asked again and again what his policy would be if elected in regard to paying the obligations of the Nation, the obligation of the Nation to the holders of the National debt, the obligation of the Nation to the veterans of the civil war, and Mr. Bryan will not answer.

"Now come to the thing in question. He knows that the law is on the statute books or he does not. He said the other day down in Washington that he was not going to construe the statute now, not until he was elected."

"He will never be elected," shouted some persons. "Good boy, Teddy," shouted others.

"He should have said 'unless,'" continued Gov. Roosevelt. "He should have said that for six years he has been preaching his theories about the currency, and if he is ignorant of one of the most important statutes in all the laws of the United States, then he is not fit to be President. [Applause and cries of "That's so."]

"If, on the other hand, he knows and dare not tell for fear it would hurt his chances of election, then again he is not fit to be President, and he can take either horn of the dilemma he chooses."

"Now we have issues and we are fortunate enough to have such issues that do not wear thin in any part of the country. [Great applause.] I am for the gold standard here in New York, and I am for the gold standard in Denver, Col. When Mr. Bryan is willing on his side to show the same frankness that we on our side show, then, and not till then, will it be worth while even to meet his arguments seriously.

MR. BRYAN ON PROSPERITY.

"Again, I ask you to compare Mr. Bryan's prophecies of four years ago with what has happened since, and I wish no better campaign book in this election than the book of Mr. Bryan's speeches in 1896. Wait—wait—I must make an exception—except Mr. Bryan's speeches in 1900. [Laughter and applause.]

"Mr. Bryan prophesied four years ago that unless we had free silver we should have four years of harder times; that the wage earners should stand idle; that business men would have failure staring them in the face, and the farmer would have no market for his products.

"Each and every prediction he made has been signally falsified by the event, and when Mr. Bryan was confronted with the fact that prosperity had come, he answered it in two ways. At first he said that we were not so very prosperous after all, and since then he has told each group of our people in turn that that group did not have its proper share of the prosperity. [Laughter.]

"The other day in Central New York he addressed a meeting of the farmers, and he said to them that they had not had their proportionate share of the prosperity that has come to this country. It happens that we have the figures which show how much prosperity has come to the farmers. Farm values during the past four years have increased 35 per cent., and if Mr. Bryan is right in saying that they have not had their proper share—that is, that they are below the average, the average must be high indeed, [laughter and applause,] and in that case what becomes of the statement by Mr. Bryan that the prosperity had not been very much after all.

"No, my fellow-countrymen, we have had good times, and our citizens have been helped much and all by raising the standard of prosperity for all of us throughout the country.

"Mr. Bryan has been preaching that most dangerous doctrine, the doctrine of some men down, and our doctrine is 'all men up.' Mr. Bryan speaks of prosperity to our people, that some can rise at the expense of others. He tells the wage-worker to be discontented because, though prosperous, he is not as prosperous, says Mr. Bryan, as some one else.

"Gentlemen, come back in your minds to 1893. Do you remember hard times came in 1893? Whom did they spare? No one. When hard times came, they came to us all. When in 1897 we began to feel the lift upward, all of us felt the lift. The only way in which it is possible to permanently benefit any part of our people is by benefiting all. [Applause.]

SEEDS OF MALICE AND ENVY.

"Shame to the man, whether in public or private life, who preaches the doctrine of envy, the doctrine of greed, who appeals to the worst, the basest passions in mankind, who says to our people, 'You are all better off than you were, I admit, but as some are better off than others, I ask those who have the most prosperity to share it with others who live less so prosperous, to give up their own prosperity for the sake of reducing all alike to a common level of misery. [Applause.]

"Mr. Bryan seeks to sow seeds of malice and envy among Americans. Jefferson and Jackson he quotes. His political school has nothing in common with theirs. He is a pupil in that most dangerous political school, the school in which Murat and Robespierre were the teachers. [Applause.]

"No greater evil, O my fellow-countrymen, can be done this Nation of ours than to teach any group of Americans that their attitude should be one of sullen hatred and distrust of their fellows. That teaching means to nullify the work of a century and a quarter of statesmen who have built up our Government here.

"Before our time there have been so-called republics, in which the rich oppressed the poor, there have been so-called republics in which the poor plundered the rich. It has been our boast that in this great Republic each man stands on his rights as a man, demanding no more than his rights, and being refused any chance to wrong his fellows. [Applause.]

HE WARNS AGAINST CLASS HATRED.

"Woe to our people, woe to the Nation, if ever we forsake the doctrines of Washington and Lincoln, [applause,] if ever we wander apart from the path that they trod into the dark and devious way that leads to bitter class hatreds, that leads ultimately to class strife, that leads ultimately to the loss of liberty—liberty, remember, the orderly liberty under the law which we have inherited from our forefathers has as its most dangerous enemy anarchy, license, mob violence in any form. [Applause.]

"Our opponents talk of the dangers of imperialism. There is but one danger to free institutions in this country, and that would be by the general prevalence of the doctrines, the seeds of which Mr. Bryan has been sowing. Only in that way will there ever be a chance of losing the liberty that we have inherited from those who went before us.

"And now Mr. Bryan asks us to give up prosperity, he asks us to dishonor the flag, he asks us to give up our orderly liberty under the law. For what? For the sake of the most shadowy ghost that ever was raised to frighten people—the ghost militarism.

THE ARMY AND LABOR TROUBLES.

"Militarism! Here in this building a week ago Mr. Bryan repeated what he either knows, or ought to know, to be an absolute slander, when he said that our little army had been created with the purpose of putting it in forts to overawe the workingmen of our great cities. Gentlemen, there are 65,000 regular soldiers in the United States. The Greater New York would be entitled, according to population, to 2,500 regular soldiers, less than a third of the police in the city. [Laughter and cries of "Good, good!"]

"Gentlemen, five years ago, when I was Police Commissioner, [loud applause,] I understand that several of my fellow-citizens remember the fact, [laughter and renewed applause]—when I was Police Commissioner, I asked for and obtained an increase of 2,000 members of the force for the present Borough of Manhattan alone, I asked for, and obtained without a word of protest or a thought from any one that his liberties were to be endangered a much larger body of men than would have been obtained now by giving the Borough of Manhattan its proportionate share of the regular army, [applause,] and no human being has any right to feel afraid of those soldiers unless he is also afraid of the police. [Laughter and applause.]

"Gentlemen, Mr. Bryan may not know that ever since we became a Nation we have had several forts around New York. We have had soldiers in those forts. Mr. Bryan said that the soldiers in the forts are to be used to coerce workingmen. Those soldiers have been in the forts here, they and their predecessors, for 118 years.

"Ever since the city was evacuated we have had troops in the forts near New York, and never once from that time have we seen a single soldier of the regular army appear in the streets of New York in connection with any labor trouble whatsoever. [Applause.]

"Sixty-five thousand regular soldiers and 75,000,000 of us. [Laughter.] Each one of you here is entitled to as much terror as he can have out of one ounce and a half of a regular soldier. [Laughter.]

CALLS MR. BRYAN'S APPEAL TRAGIC.

"Gentlemen, Mr. Bryan's appeal would be comic if it were not tragic that any man whom one of the great parties deems fit for the highest office in the gift of the people should be capable of making it. Mr. Bryan has spoken of the regular army as dangerous to our people and a threat to our people. He has spoken of our soldiers, volunteers and regulars alike, as walking about in idleness, a danger to the American people.

"Look back three years! During the three years who have had cause to fear the men who upheld the honor of the flag that floats over all of us? The Spaniards, the Spanish troops, have had such cause, as they looked from the battlements of Manila and listened to the thunder of Dewey's cannon, that waked the world, that bid the older nations know that the young giant of the West had come to his glorious prime. [Great applause.]

"The Spanish sentinels on Morro Castle had cause to dread the flag, as they saw the great battleships plowing to and fro through the sapphire seas of the Gulf. The Malay bandits have had cause to fear the flag, as they lurked in ambush to shoot our men, upheld by the fact that Aguinaldo and his followers have been aided and abetted and their arms strengthened by Bryan and his political associates.

THE ARMY IN CHINA.

"The Chinese Boxer, his hands red with the blood of innocent women and children, flinched as he heard the guns that told that Chaffee [applause] was leading his little army across the flooded rice fields; until the boy Titus swung from the ranks and planted on the walls of imperial despotism the flag that told of the rescue and liberty to hunted women and children. [Great applause.]

"Walking about in idleness? There are in this audience men who fought in the great war, and they know the kind of idleness in which soldiers walk. In the Philippines, toiling all day long knee-deep in the fettered mud of the tropic swamps, facing death at every turn, facing death by torture if captured, facing death, oh, my fellow-countrymen, that you and I who live at home in ease might hold our heads higher because the honor of the flag is secure in the hands of our gallant little regular army. [Applause and cheers.]

"Walking in idleness? Some no longer walk in idleness; the mold is yet green on the graves of those who have died in the Philippines, died for the honor of the flag the Nation intrusted to them. Lawton no longer walks in idleness. Liscum and Riley no longer walk in idleness. They have crowned patient, uncomplaining, unflinching lives by glorious deaths. Deaths that one would think should at least secure immunity from slight and slander alike to the valiant dead and the no less valiant living. [Cries of "Hear, hear."]

"No, my fellow-countrymen, I appeal to you in the name of your material well-being to keep the conditions under which we have grown so prosperous; not to return into the slough of despond out of which we so painfully worked our way. But I appeal to you in more than the name of your material well-being.

REFERENCE TO TAMMANY.

"I appeal to you in the name of the honor of a mighty Nation, honor at home, that in the Nation we shall not have our debts halved by halving our honor; in the State that we shall keep the State up to the level of civic honesty and shall refuse to allow it to get into the hands of those who to their shame forever be it spoken, have made the Government of this great city, of this city of which we are proud, of this city which we are determined in the end shall be governed as it ought to be, who have made the Government of this great city a by-word and a reproach.

"And finally, I appeal to you, I appeal to the young men, in the name of the mighty deeds done by their fathers in the civil war. To each generation comes its allotted task, and accordingly as the generation does or does not do it well shall its children feel exalted, or cast down because their fathers have allowed the black stain of shame to be put upon the honor roll of American history.

"We are in the Philippines as the result of the Spanish war. We cannot get out either with honor to ourselves or with honor to the people who have trusted to us. We shall stay there. [Great applause.] Liberty? Yes, they shall have liberty. [Applause.] They shall have such liberty as could never come to them under the rule of an unspeakably corrupt and unspeakably cruel syndicate of Malay bandits and Chinese half breeds. [Applause.] They shall have liberty, and they shall have it under the American flag.

"And now, fellow-Republicans, I appeal to you once and for all to declare now on the threshold of the new century the old doctrine, the old American doctrine, that where the flag has been hoisted in honor it shall never be hauled down in dishonor."

The cheering at the conclusion of Gov. Roosevelt's speech was spontaneous. The people stood on chairs and from the pit to the top balcony of the vast auditorium the air was a mass of waving flags.

The crowd expected Gov. Roosevelt was going away from the Garden at once. Instead he seated himself on the platform while Gen. Greene tried to make a speech introducing Charles S. Fairchild. When it became apparent that Gov. Roosevelt was not going to leave the Garden the crowd began to gravitate toward the doors. In less than five minutes tiers of seats around the lower balcony were empty. The people heard the boom of fireworks outside, saw the flaming lights of rockets, and heard marching music, and so many left the Garden.

EX-SECRETARY FAIRCHILD SPEAKS

Gen. Greene introduced ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, who served in President Cleveland's Cabinet, as the man best qualified to speak for the Sound money Democrats in this financial centre. He was heartily greeted. Ex-Secretary Fairchild said in part:

"In this election my vote and what influence I have shall be given to the defeat of the candidate for the Presidency, misnamed Democratic, and as a means most effective to that end I shall cast my vote for the Republican Electoral ticket. I believe that this is the prudent, the safe, the sane thing to do, and that any other course would be unsafe and not sane. I shall not refuse to vote or to let it be known how I am to vote, because that in me would now be a cowardly thing.

"We are given to some fine-sounding phrases, such as 'put the man before the dollar.' But would the man be put before the dollar, after what, I believe, would be the most horrible industrial and business convulsion that we have ever known? If so, how? It would be a pretty mean man to be put anywhere who allowed himself to be moved by all this appeal to envy, hatred, malice, and the lowest form of greed, but then it would be a pretty mean dollar that he would precede.

"The business concentrations and combinations are not caused by mere willfulness. They are too numerous and too universal. There must be some cause operating over the whole world. In my judgment this is quick transportation and communication. When we had no use of steam or electricity, business had to be scattered; there were no department stores in those days.

THE QUESTION OF TRUSTS.

"If I have named the thing that makes possible the business combination and concentration, then there is a sure cure for it all, a cure that is easily within the power of Government. Enact a law forbidding the use of steam and electricity. Combinations will break up quickly enough then, and if they are destroying the independence of the individual, that mischief will be stopped. I know of no other remedy; I have never heard or read of any other.

"But think of the democracy of it all—of the paternalism. Think of legislating practically to forbid men from doing what reason and experience teach them it is best to do, to forbid the great masses of the people from buying and selling in the way they find most advantageous, in order that a few, comparatively, may not be disturbed in their employments and obliged to use their wits and energy when great natural forces are moving society onward, and, let us hope, as I believe, upward.

"I am against a protective tariff. As a Democrat, I have opposed it, but the monstrous propositions, both as to money and business, of this Democracy of to-day many times outdo the interference with man's natural rights that I have believed to be the great offense of a protective tariff. Every combination (why not every business?) to prove what it's worth! to prove that it has no monopolistic tendencies' to prove a negative before it can get a license to do business outside of its own State? Not a cheese factory or creamery could get such a license, for they have monopolistic tendencies—every business has.

THE IMPERIALISM ISSUE.

"Does the situation in the Philippine Islands call for a change in the Administration at the expense of the suffering of which I have spoken? A calm view of this whole subject convinces me that there has been in some quarters a degree of feeling and a violence of expression not justified by facts, and also that nothing in the record of the Democratic Party in connection therewith justifies the thought of turning to it for wise treatment of this difficult question.

"The President had no more right to give up that part of the possessions of this country at the demand of any one or all of the inhabitants thereof than he has to give up Florida or Alaska upon a like demand.

"This issue, thus taken up at this late day, suggests insincerity on the part of the Democrats—all the more, when one considers their attitude toward the whole war with Spain, from before its beginning until recently. It evidently designed recently to catch the votes and influence of a few sincere men. If we need to revise the position of our country upon this question, the leaders of the Democratic Party of to-day manifestly, are not the men to be given that task.

"I have touched upon all the questions of the canvass, and the logic of every one of them but deepens my conviction that the Kansas City Convention nominee should be soundly beaten."

OVATION TO MR. ODELL.

When the applause that followed Mr. Fairchild's speech had subsided in a measure, Gen. Greene introduced Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. Continued applause followed. Only the reception to Gov. Roosevelt surpassed the ovation to Mr. Odell, and it was five minutes before the cheering and waving of flags subsided. All the while, although the cheering seemed to fill the whole Garden, many people were making their way out, and when the candidate for Governor started his speech the original audience had dwindled to about half. Mr. Odell's remarks were repeatedly interrupted by applause.

"I am pleased to meet with the Republicans of New York," he said, "and to join with them in extending a welcome to Gov. Roosevelt."

The speaker commented on the Democratic appeals against imperialism, militarism, trusts, and expansion. Their real issue, he said, was the money question, which "no sophistry, no pretense can hide."

Mr. Odell next declared that "the whole drift of Mr. Bryan's talk is one of misrepresentation." He said:

"He has been going about declaiming against Gov. Roosevelt because he does not suppress the Ice Trust. He knows, or ought to know, that the Chief Executive is not the court, and it remains to the judiciary to interpret and issue its own mandates. Mr. Bryan, whose love for the judiciary is not proverbial, may not regard this as a very serious obstacle, but we of New York are apt to respect our courts.

STATE AND LOCAL ISSUES.

"The growth of our corporate interests and the exacting from them of a proper remuneration for the privileges enjoyed will in the near future, I am sure, entirely relieve real estate from the burdens of State taxation. Economies in the various commissions and Executive Department at Albany can probably be effected, and in this direction I pledge my hearty co-operation if elected.

"The growing tax rate and constantly increasing expenditures here in New York are such as should be restrained, and the tendency to municipal extravagance checked. New York, the great commercial city of our country, is entitled to such legislation as will bring back, as far as possible, the commerce she has lost. Improved wharves and docking privileges should be given, and facilities offered to bring to this port the trade to which we are entitled. Municipal ownership of water is also a subject of deep concern, and the repeal of any law, grant, or franchise which would hinder this, has the pledge of both the party and its candidates."

EX-GOV. BLACK ON TAMMANY.

Ex-Gov. Black was introduced by Gen. Greene. Starting with the assertion that the Democratic Party was still "up to its old game of fooling the American people," he said that the followers of Bryan had been "attempting to conceal the things they really believe and shaking in the face of the public scarecrows that nobody believes." Victory at the coming election was prophesied by the ex-Governor, as well as the obliteration of Bryanism. Then the speaker said his political opponents made "one kind of speeches in New York and another in Mississippi," and that the Democrats "had not always been so desirous of protecting the colored race as nowadays." He referred to the "army of political ragamuffins, with Bryan at its head." Then a man in the crowd yelled:

"Hit 'em agin."

"The Islands of the Pacific will never be surrendered," the speaker said, "at the demand of enemies either at home or abroad."

This was a signal for tremendous applause. Somebody in one corner blew a bugle blast, flags waved, and college boys, several groups of whom had been making themselves heard occasionally, gave their yells. "You're all right," cried a man under the platform.

Mr. Black said that he would not discuss State issues, whereupon a voice cried:

"It's not necessary."

"No, it's not," replied Mr. Black. "We all know that the contest here is to be with Tammany on the one side and decent government on the other."

Following this came a prolonged attack on Tammany. Mr. Croker's organization was branded as one which "tries to shield itself from public trial, never guards the interests intrusted to it, and spends its time in skulking."

"Tammany Hall," concluded the speaker, "means more here than Bryanism does in the country. It includes all the evils of Bryanism, and many more besides. The Democratic motto is, 'Give the young man a chance and let the public look out for itself.'" [Applause.]

SENATOR FRYE'S SPEECH.

Gen. Greene introduced Senator William P. Frye of Maine, who began:

"The Boss from Nebraska and the Reminiscent from Illinois will not prevent me from surrendering the Vice Presidency to Gov. Roosevelt." [Prolonged applause.]

The crowd made so much fuss that the Senator, after trying in vain to quiet them by waving his hands, cried:

"I don't believe you want any more talking to-night."

"Go on! Go on!" was the response.

"Gen. Greene has given me my text," continued the speaker. "It is the Spanish treaty."

At this point the Garden began to fill up again. Instead of streams of outgoing people, there were throngs of new-comers or those who had gone out earlier in the evening. The demonstration was breaking up in the Square and crowded into the Garden. And the noise they made in entering was so great that Senator Frye was forced to pause, almost before he had begun.

PARADERS SWARM IN.

When comparative quiet—only comparative—had settled over the place, Senator Frye started to tell about the drawing up of the Treaty of Paris. He complimented the Spanish Commissioners and told how the representatives of the United States had decided upon each clause of their ultimatum. Then he had to stop again, for there was another rush at the doors and people poured in by the hundreds, yelling, cheering, blowing horns, and making all the noise they could in every way they could. A group of paraders, all armed with canes on which were suspended tin dinner pails, came up to the stand and led in the cheering.

The Senator could not quiet them. Then Gov. Roosevelt got up and bowed three or four times, which only made matters worse. The Columbia students grew more noisy than ever with their college yells, and their cries of "Teddy! Teddy!" and the heavy blows of Gen. Greene's gavel were inaudible ten yards from where he stood.

This kept up for fully fifteen minutes. Senator Frye then began to talk again, but he had hardly opened his mouth when a drum corps entered the Madison Avenue door and instituted another interval of pandemonium. Finally, when he did get a chance, he took up the question of the Treaty of Paris again. For an hour he talked, with interruptions every few minutes and applause at the end of every sentence. He told that this country had paid Spain $20,000,000 for the improvements made in the Philippine archipelago, not for the purchase of the natives; that the Spanish Commissioners, when they heard the proposed terms of the treaty, had wanted to know if this country really meant to let them off so easily, and that the treaty, when ratified and proclaimed, had become the supreme law of the land.

"We have as much right to float our flag over them," he said, "as you have to float yours here on Broadway. And the Stars and Stripes will and shall float in the

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One person should not be dependent upon the musical mood of another. Every one has not the time required for the acquisition of such skill as is necessary for the production of good music. Few people have the ability of an artist, but nearly all have an intense love for music when properly rendered.

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He may have a Beethoven sonata followed by a popular song and that followed by Schubert's serenade. He may have a Strauss waltz or a Wagner overture. He may have humor or tragedy, pathos or mirth, sentiment or solemnity. All these are within the reach of the owner of an Aeolian at any time, and he has the added pleasure of actually producing music himself.

The recital to-morrow will furnish an opportunity to judge both the Aeolian and the Pianola, and to estimate the pleasure to be gained by their presence in your home.

PROGRAM:

Gounod.....Ballet Music—Queen of Sheba
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
Godard.....Berceuse
Mr. Listemann.
Moszkowski.....Fantaisie—Impromptu, Op. 6
Pianola.
Saint-Saens.....Le R

Philippines just as long as they wave here in New York City." [Applause.]

Following this, the Senator talked about the commerce of this country and how the Philippine Islands would benefit it, about the strategic advantages of the islands, and, in fact, the necessity of them to this country. He told of the resources of the Philippines, of the people, and said that American sovereignty over them would be their only chance for salvation.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS AGAIN.

When Senator Frye concluded, Gen. Greene introduced John K. Richards. But Mr. Richards never spoke. The crowd wouldn't let him. They roared, and yelled, and cheered. Bands played in every quarter of the Garden. Up to the very platform the crowd rushed, waving their flags and tin cans in the face of the speaker, and yelling for "Teddy" until one couldn't hear one's self think.

At last the Governor came forward.

"My fellow-citizens," he began.

"Sit down! Sit down!" the crowd howled, not addressing him, but each other.

"My fellow-citizens—"

"Whoop—Columbia—Hurrah for Teddy—Down with Bryan!" yelled the audience.

"My fellow-citizens," said the Governor for the third time, but he was interrupted again. What he finally said, a word at a time, was as follows:

"This is an entirely new audience. [Great applause.] I have made my speech, out I am going to say just one more thing. Mr. Bryan is in doubt about the paramount issue. I will tell you what it is. The paramount issue is to beat Bryanism in the Nation and Crokerism in the State." [Great applause.]

Gov. Roosevelt was again interrupted by the renewed passing of paraders through the rear of the Garden.

When quiet was restored the Governor continued as follows:

"In closing I am going to ask that each of you go home and show by your works the faith that is in you. We shall now close the speaking and see the passage in review of these organizations. I will ask you to join with me in three cheers for President McKinley and Mr. Odell."

The cheers were given—not three, but a dozen or more. Then the Governor and the other speakers left the Garden, and long after they had driven away the crowd continued to march and counter-march in the big Garden.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ARRIVAL.

Vociferous in their enthusiasm were those who gathered in the Grand Central Station to greet Gov. Roosevelt upon his arrival yesterday. The crowd began to gather early in the afternoon, and by 4 o'clock it had attained considerable proportions. The people, eager, expectant, and good-natured, waited patiently in order to get a sight of the Governor and use their lungs to give him welcome. One hundred policemen, in charge of Inspector Harley, were lined up in and about the station, and Capt. Price also was on hand.

An escort of mounted police and three carriages, containing the Reception Committee, left Republican Headquarters, at 1 Madison Avenue, at 4:45 o'clock. In the first carriage were Gen. Francis V. Greene, who as Chairman of the Republican County Committee was to be Gov. Roosevelt's host; Cornelius N. Bliss, and George R. Manchester of the County Committee. The second carriage contained William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee, and National Committeemen F. S. Gibbs and Joseph H. Mainey of Maine. Franklin Murphy, William Barnes, Jr., and Senator N. B. Scott occupied the third carriage.

Passing up Madison Avenue, the party passed the Garden, where a long line of people was already in waiting for the doors to open for the night meeting. Upon arriving at the station it was learned that the train was expected to arrive half an hour late. The party was cheered as it entered the station.

Contrary to expectations, the train was only fifteen minutes late, and as it pulled into the station at 5:30 o'clock, a cheer echoed through the station and was reinforced by the large crowd that had gathered in the streets outside.

Gen. Greene was the first to step upon the platform of the car where Gov. Roosevelt was standing, and as the two men descended and began the walk toward the carriage, the cheering increased, hats went up into the air, and handkerchiefs fluttered from hundreds of hands. The Governor passed between the lines, doffing his hat almost continually; on his right walked Gen. Greene, and on his left Mr. Manchester. Accompanying the Governor were James R. Sheffield, Congressman L. N. Littauer, and Justice Dickey.

CROWDS CHEER THE GOVERNOR.

Through the densely packed streets the carriages threaded their way, amid continuous cheering, and the demonstration reached its height as they turned into Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street. Hundreds of men and boys ran pell-mell after the carriages, and there was considerable sprinting done by those who were anxious to get a glimpse of the Governor. Many of those who started in that race from the Grand Central Station continued, panting and breathless, until the Fifth Avenue Hotel was reached.

On the doorsteps, in the windows, and at every point of vantage there were cheering hundreds. The clerks, the milliners, and the girls in the shops ran to the doors, and watched the passing carriages with waving of handkerchiefs or aprons. At the Union League Club many members were massed at the windows, and a huge American flag was displayed.

As the carriages passed through the crowd waiting in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel the noise assumed tremendous proportions. In the corridors there were more cheers, and as soon as Gov. Roosevelt reached the parlor floor an informal reception, with handshakings, followed.

It was expected that the Governor would then take dinner with the committee, and preparations to that end on an elaborate scale had been made. Parlor DR, on the second floor, had been decorated elaborately. The walls were covered with banners and coats of arms, above which bronze eagles were suspended. The four sides of the room were banked with palms, and the oval table in the centre was decked with a profusion of American Beauty roses, with silver candelabra, in which waxen tapers sparkled.

DINNER AT FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

Upon arriving at the hotel, Gov. Roosevelt decided to forego the dinner in order to have his throat sprayed, that it might be in condition for his speech at the Garden. While he was in the hands of his physician, Dr. Curtis, the others sat down to dinner. The menu was as follows:

Bluepoint oysters.
Haut Sauterne.
Green turtle, clear.
Amontillado.
Celery, olives.
Timbale of peanut ham.
Chateau Leoville.
Crab flake a la Newburg.
Fillet of beef, Dickinson, green peas.
Fifth Avenue special.
Fresh mushrooms sous cloche.
Roman punch.
Partridge, bread sauce, salad.
Chambertin.
Cakes, confectionery, fruits.
Biscuit Tortoni.
Liqueurs.
Coffee.
Apollinaris.

Gen. Greene sat at the head of the table, and Senator Platt sat at his left. Starting at the right hand, the other guests were Mr. Odell, Mr. Ten Eyck, ex-Gov. Black, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Richards, Senator Scott, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Mr. Murphy, ex-Gov. Morton, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Manley, Senator Frye, and Mr. Gibbs.

The dinner was entirely informal, no speeches being made. A ripple of laughter was caused when, in the course of the conversation, Mr. Barnes accused Mr. Gibbs of being a poet. Mr. Gibbs denied the impeachment with emphasis. Mr. Murphy discussed the Australian ballot law. General regret was expressed at the absence of Gov. Roosevelt.

Mr. Odell remarked that the Governor brought encouraging reports. Senator Scott then told some funny stories of West Virginia, where, he said, the colored men sit on the fence waiting to be bought.

"West Virginia has prospered wonderfully in the past few years," said Senator Scott. "She produces iron in great quantities and is second only to Pennsylvania in the output of coal. We have lots of gas down there. Everything is run by gas in West Virginia." [Laughter.]

"Isn't that so, Senator?" said he, turning to Senator Frye.

"Yes," said the Senator. "Everything is run by gas down there. I suppose that's why you want me down there to speak."

SENATOR SCOTT ON TRUSTS.

"Yes," continued Senator Scott, "we have oil in abundance. Right here I want to say I believe in trusts. They are a good thing. The Standard Oil Company put in its pipe lines to all the small towns where oil is produced, and if it was not for the Standard Oil Company this prosperity that we have wouldn't be there today."

This remark seemed to cause some consternation. Senator Scott immediately recognized that he had made a faux-pas, and, standing up in his chair and pointing to the newspaper reporter over in the corner, said:

"If that newspaper man puts that down I will make trouble for him."

At the same time Mr. Bliss, Mr. Odell, Gen. Greene, and several others requested that the remark of Senator Scott be not made public.

Just after the dinner was finished Gov. Roosevelt entered the room, and the guests arose to receive him.

"Gentlemen, the Governor of New York and the future Vice President of the United States comes in time for us to drink his health," said Gen. Greene.

"I thank you! I thank you!" said the Governor, and the toast was drunk.

Then the party passed down the stairs through the corridors, where the guests of the hotel gave a rousing cheer, and out to the carriages which were in waiting. The police had cleared a way through the tremendous crowd that had gathered at the doors. Bombs were bursting, throwing a myriad of vari-colored sparks, and the cheering was deafening. The carriages made their way through the clamor, up Broadway to Twenty-sixth Street, and thence to the Garden. The Governor entered the Garden at the Twenty-seventh Street gate.

TWO SPEECHES UP STATE.

Gov. Roosevelt Finishes First Part of His Tour—Explains Non-Action on Ice Trust Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Gov. Roosevelt finshed at Schenectady the fifth day of his up-State campaign, covering 866 miles, with a speech addressed to many who had within the week listened to the beguiling accents of the Democratic candidate for President. He met with a reception larger and more spontaneous in its appearance than that which greeted his predecessor. He also encountered a great deal of rudeness and disorder, where Mr. Bryan had been heard with respectful attention.

Gov. Roosevelt's first speech to-day was made at Amsterdam. He was escorted by a dense throng of followers through a wicket gate to a carriage, into which he was assisted by Representative Littauer. All along the route the sidewalks were thronged, the cheers were continuous, and at the door of the theatre they were tumultuous. The Governor did not intend to stop at Amsterdam longer than fifteen minutes. The presence of an enthusiastic audience of 2,500 people kept him going, once he had begun, and he spoke for half an hour.

When Gov. Roosevelt arrived at Schenectady he met with a reception in striking contrast to that extended to Bryan last week. A prodigious crowd met him at the station. A brass band and a Rough Rider Club in khaki rescued him from the mob that flung itself upon him as he made his way to his carriage.

The hall, seating 1,600 persons, was packed with 2,000, seated and standing. The audience was turbulent, with a bolster-one Bryan strain through it. Many minutes of confusion elapsed before the Governor could make himself heard. When he spoke he directed attention to Bryan's guarded attack upon the General Electric and to the fact that if Bryan were elected and his promise made good to abolish every private monopoly in a year the General Electric and its opportunity to employ some 6,000 persons would be destroyed.

"Why don't you remove Van Wyck?" shouted one of his auditors.

"I will tell you, my friend," retorted the Governor, promptly. "Because I sit in that case as a Judge and because—you cannot understand it or you would not ask the question; because I give no decision until the evidence is before me. Then any man, Republican or Democrat, can be assured he will have exact justice from me."

The audience howled approval, and the Union College boys present gave their yell and cried "Teddy is all right."

Some noisy individuals interrupting, the Governor said:

"When Mr. Bryan came here he was treated with respectful courtesy by the Republicans, and let me ask you creatures who are trying to interrupt me to follow their example."

At Albany a stop was made only long enough for the Governor's car to be coupled to a New York train.

DEPEW AT PLATTSBURG.

Says Bryan Is Changing Votes Rapidly, but Against Himself—Reward for a Direct Answer by Him.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Senator Depew spoke here to-night in the open air. His platform faced a plaza in which more than 5,000 persons, men and women, stood for over an hour. In the course of his address he said:

"Our friend Mr. Bryan has come back to New York. He starts through the State again next Monday. I wish he would stay in the State until election day. I think every speech that he makes adds about one-fifth of his audiences to the McKinley column. When he spoke down in Peekskill, where I was born, he changed about 200 votes, but he changed them against himself. I know that when he spoke in Gloversville—I spoke there the night after—that in ten minutes he succeeded in knocking out of the Democratic column 300 votes. A man who can change votes as fast as that is more valuable than any speaker we have on our side, so trust he will continue distributing his eloquence around this State until election day."

Some in the crowd called out, "Has Bryan answered any of your questions?" Senator Depew replied: "I want to say to you that ever since I entered public life—and I began in 1856, two weeks after I left Yale—I have never seen a shifty candidate, a candidate who would not answer frankly questions put to him, or seen a candidate, who answered questions by asking another—I have never seen a candidate who was a coward, on the issues presented by his platform or any one of them, who was ever elected to the office for which he was running.

"And Mr. Bryan has not answered frankly or honestly any questions put to him; and I will here and now offer a reward for any direct answer Mr. Bryan has ever made to any direct question. The students at Cornell asked him several intelligent questions and Mr. Bryan replied, after making some evasions, that he did not want any impertinent interruptions."

Mr. Depew's speech here was the fifteenth delivered since he left Ogdensburg this morning in his special train.

SENATOR HANNA ON TRUSTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The Auditorium was filled to-night with an immense audience, which assembled to hear Senators Hanna of Ohio and Burrows of Michigan. The meeting was under the auspices of the Republican railroad employes of Chicago. The audience was, to a large extent, composed of railroad men, and the Chairman was Lot Brown, local agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Unbounded enthusiasm was manifested throughout the speeches, and a large crowd unable to find room in the Auditorium was addressed by local orators on the lake front.

The most interesting feature of the meeting was Senator Hanna's address, in the course of which he said:

"This is the greatest object lesson in coercion that I have ever seen. I am in sympathy with the men gathered here, even if they are under orders, as has been charged by the opposition. But I think the only coercion they have had is the coercion of their own consciences.

"I saw the President yesterday and told him about this meeting to-night, and he sends greeting to the loyal railway men of Illinois.

Speaking of trusts, Mr. Hanna said:

"Bryan does not know what a trust is, and has advanced no arguments as to the proper way to suppress them. The Democratic papers have been saying that I said there are no trusts. I made the statement that there were no trusts commercially and legally in the United States.

"My position on this question is that a trust, under the law, is an organization where the capital stock is put into the hands of trustees and the products of the concern are handled by trustees and the men who own the stock have no control over the business. The Sherman law has put its hand on every such organization and wiped it out. The Sherman law was passed by a Republican Congress, and every State in the North that passed anti-trust laws did so through a Republican Legislature.

"But Bryan claims that every manufacturing institution in the United States that controls large interests is a trust. He says his remedy would be to put upon the free list every product of every industry in a trust. If he had the power he would do this except in the case of the Ice Trust and the Cotton Bale Trust. If that was done, every branch of manufacturing in the United States would be paralyzed. The result would be no revenue to the Government, and therefore direct taxation would be the only method of raising the expenses of the Government."

INVASION OF CAT HOLLOW

Ex-Sheriff Buttling's Bold Project Startles Old Brooklynites.

To Enter a District with Republican Spellbinders Where Even Children Prattle of Bryan.

Local political tradition is to be upset and local political history enriched in Brooklyn to-night by ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling, who will lead a band of Republican speakers into "Cat Hollow," where arguments of their kind were never heard in all the days of Brooklyn. Down where the "Fighting Fifth" Ward meets the wall of the navy yard on the one hand and the waters of the East River on the other hand, in winding alley and in narrow, rookery-lined street, the untamed Democracy of "Cat Hollow," eager, gleeful, awaits the coming of the bold Buttling and his band.

It came to the ears of "Cat Hollow" yesterday. At first it was merely a whisper, but it spread through alley and dark, hive-like tenement, and soon all "Cat Hollow" knew and marveled. A truckload of Republican "spellbinders," led by ex-Sheriff Buttling, was to invade the district to win votes for McKinley. The nerve, the audacity of it startled the Hollow, for there the voters vote as one man, and even the very babes prattle of Bryan. Between a yellow dog on the Democratic ticket and a perfect saint of a Republican candidate "Cat Hollow" chooses unhesitatingly and unanimously—the yellow dog.

The voting population of the Hollow numbers about 400. It is the most solid and constant Democratic election district in Brooklyn. Last year about forty Republican votes were cast in the district, and "Cat Hollow" has been sitting up nights ever since, worrying over the matter. It can't understand how it happened. Now, with this wound in the Hollow's Democratic pride still rankling, come bold Mr. Buttling and his fear-scorning band of "spellbinders," to talk of full dinner pails and prosperity where Bryanism sits enthroned.

The city garbage collectors yesterday afternoon paid their regular visit to "Cat Hollow." To their surprise, they found no garbage to collect. The Hollow was preparing for the morrow. The district had effected a corner in deceased felines. Small boys had been fighting all day over the possession of discarded onions, and tomatoes which had outlived their usefulness for domestic purposes were being hoarded away in dark corners of tenement cellars. The Hollow was getting ready to be converted.

"And they're coming on a truck, too," chuckled the Hollow last night, as it turned into sleep after a busy day.

The brave men who will invade the Hollow to-night with Mr. Buttling include Henry B. Ketcham, Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District; William Berri Bodine, candidate for the Assembly in the Second District, and Charles J. McHale, candidate for the Senate in the Third District.

"Bryan's invasion of the 'enemy's country' won't be a circumstance compared with this expedition of ours," said ex-Sheriff Buttling yesterday. "Why, there are Democratic wilds down there in that district where no Republican's foot has ever trod. There are voters there who never heard of the Republican Party. Most men down there wear Bryan lithographs under their shirts as chest protectors. Somebody brought half a dozen Republican campaign buttons into the district the other day, and they were taken for a new kind of money.

"Democratic 'spellbinders' used to go into the district once in a while, but they don't now. It was like taking pork to Chicago. Of course we appreciate the dangers which will beset our expedition, but we feel that there are a few Republican votes hidden away down there somewhere, and we propose to get them, whatever the risk. Some people may view the thing as foolhardy, but then, they said the rot Stanley when he went to hunt for Livingstone."

It was rumored about local Republican Headquarters yesterday afternoon that Mr. Buttling had secured a specially equipped truck for the expedition. It was said to be armored and fitted with revolving turrets, with holes to talk through. A disappearing speaker's platform, it was said, also formed part of the equipment, and a quantity of skyrockets, with which to summon help, would be carried, it was declared, under the seat of the truck. Coroner Burger, in whose district "Cat Hollow" is, has promised to remain within easy call of his office to-night.

SAYS HUSTED TRADED WIVES.

Story Told by Mrs. Sherow, with Whom He Eloped to Holly, Mich.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Oliver Husted of Schultzville, this county, accompanied by Mrs. Lizzie Sherow, for whom he had traded his wife and given $10 to boot, were brought into the police station here to-night by Chief of Police McCabe, who had just arrived with his prisoners from Holly, Mich., where they had been arrested on the charges of grand larceny and kidnapping.

With the two elopers was Mrs. Sherow's three-year-old daughter, Ethel May, a bright little tot whose excursion to the West with the couple had formed the ground for the kidnapping charge. Husted is now in jail under $2,000 bail awaiting examination, and Mrs. Sherow was taken home by her husband, to appear in court next Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Sherow said: "Why, that husband of mine is the cause of all this trouble. In company with Oliver Husted he went to a hog raffle last Winter, and they drove home late at night. Sherow said, 'Husted, you've got a pretty good wife. I'll swap with you.' I don't know whether they were intoxicated or not, but they entered into an agreement to trade wives. I went up to Husted's house and Mrs. Husted came down to my house.

"The next day Mr. Husted gave me $10 to give to my husband, saying that it was to boot for the exchange. I gave it to him and he took it. Later he gave me another $10, which I kept myself.

"This went on for several months, and I finally decided to show Sherow that two could play at the same game. I told Husted if his wife was going to live with my husband I would go with him, and then we went out West to live."

Sherow said to-night: "Husted dare not go back to Schultzville again. Why, the people out there have a barrel of tar and a whole bed of feathers waiting for him."

METAL MOLD COLLAPSES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—One of the largest molds in the National Smelting and Refining Works collapsed to-day, and the molten metal flowed over the floor in every direction. The huge vessel contained 100 tons of metal, which had been heated until it was glowing hot. The metal contained 2 per cent. of gold, 18 per cent. of silver, and a quantity of lead, copper, and zinc. It was being drawn from the vessels by means of tubes and turned into small forms, where it was allowed to cool and harden, converting it into small bars for commercial purposes. Several men had narrow escapes from being burned.

The men worked half an hour erecting clay levees, and in this way averted what might have proved to be a serious loss in plant and machinery. After the metal had been confined in the smallest possible space it cooled rapidly and hardened on the floor, covering an area of several hundred square feet and reaching a height of a foot.

Advance in Price of Steel Plates.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—Steel plate manufacturers succeeded in forming a pooling agreement on Thursday at New York, and plates have been advanced from $2 to $2.50 a ton. A base price of $1.25 a hundred pounds was made on tank plates. These had been selling as low as $1.05 a ton. A further advance can be expected within a month.

Brig Sunk by Steamer.

Eggers & Heinlein, received a dispatch from Porto Cortez, Honduras, yesterday, stating that the 104-ton brig Carib, Capt. Montgomery, of which they are the owners, had been sunk by the Norwegian fruit steamer Iberia. The Carib sailed from New York on Sept. 10 for Cape Gracios and other Honduran points.

Main Ellis Island Building Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Assistant Secretary Taylor has accepted from the contractors, the new main Ellis Island immigrant building, New York Harbor, and today signed a check for $45,000 in final payment.

MR. BRYAN IN NEW JERSEY

Second Day of His Trip Marked by Great Enthusiasm.

The Members of His Party Express Astonishment—Vast Crowds in Hoboken and Newark.

Mr. Bryan from 8:30 A. M. yesterday until nearly midnight was whirling from place to place in New Jersey, and making speeches, sometimes from the rear platform of his special train, and sometimes at immense open-air meetings.

The second and last day of his trip through New Jersey was marked by a degree of enthusiasm that astonished every one who accompanied him. His day's work, commencing with a speech at Lyric Hall, in Hoboken, at 8:30 in the morning, and ending at an open-air mass meeting in Newark, was declared to be one of the most arduous and exciting which he has ever encountered. At every point at which he showed himself along the road crowds gathered about his train, and whenever he spoke he gathered an aggregation of people often disproportionately large for the small towns at which he stopped.

Unrestrained enthusiasm prevailed among his auditors at every point at which he made a speech, with two exceptions. These were Morristown and Boonton. At Morristown, although he was greeted by a large crowd and received plenty of applause, he did not seem to raise his audience to the frenzy which marked his reception at other points. The members of the Democratic State Committee of New Jersey who were with him on the train explained this by saying that a large proportion of the male population of Morristown had left it before his arrival there to participate in a parade in his honor at Dover. At Boonton, however, there was an appearance of apathy among the 200-odd people who gathered to greet him at the station.

At every other place at which he spoke, however, Mr. Bryan was greeted with unmistakable approval. The whole town of Orange, apparently, turned out in his honor, and the crowds which assembled to hear him at Dover, Paterson, and finally at Newark, were the largest which have been assembled in those places in many years.

MR. BRYAN'S TWELVE SPEECHES.

Mr. Bryan altogether yesterday made twelve speeches. Two of these exceeded half an hour in the delivery, while several others occupied only a few minutes.

When he started his first speech in Hoboken he seemed slightly tired, and his voice showed signs of fatigue. As he continued his course, however, and was greeted by cheering throngs at Harrison, Orange, Summit, Dover, Paterson, Belleville, and Newark, his voice seemed to grow stronger with the increasing enthusiasm, and the delivery of his speeches at Newark was probably more forcible and emphatic than at any other point.

A crowd of people estimated at about 7,000 jammed the doors of Lyric Hall, Hoboken, and blocked the street in front of it for nearly an hour before Mr. Bryan put in an appearance to make his first speech for the day.

His address here, which was a repetition of parts of some of his former speeches, occupied about twenty-five minutes. He attacked the Republican Party on the issues of imperialism, militarism, and the trusts, and elicited an outburst at the close that turned the hall into a scene of disorder.

After a struggle three policemen succeeded in dragging Mr. Bryan out of the crowd at the doors, which was fighting for a chance to catch a glimpse of him, and lifted him into a cab bound for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad station.

The people followed him there and chased his train as it pulled out, cheering and trying to shake hands with him as he stood on the rear platform.

At Hartstown the train slowed up in the middle of a crowd of over 500 people which had been waiting for it. Mr. Bryan's appearance on the rear platform was the signal for a burst of cheering that lasted for several minutes. Mr. Bryan's short speech here was probably familiar to most of his hearers, but they applauded every sentence with the wildest enthusiasm.

ACCIDENT NARROWLY AVERTED.

As Mr. Bryan was speaking a freight train appeared, rounding a curve on the other track at full speed, and it looked for a moment as if it would plow into the crowd which was packed on the track. For a minute it looked as if there might be a serious accident, as the crowd was too intent listening to Mr. Bryan to notice the train. A train hand appeared with a red flag just in the nick of time, however, and signaled to the freight train to stop. It was brought to a stop just in time to avoid running into the crowd.

Mr. Bryan's special train reached Orange, his next stopping place, at 10:30. A crowd which filled the station and extended along the track on either side for a considerable distance had assembled to greet him here, and they did greet him in the heartiest manner. The policemen who had formed an open space leading from Mr. Bryan's car to the carriage which was waiting for him were swept aside as if they had been made of straw when the candidate made his appearance. Excited men thronged and jostled about him almost carrying him off his feet in their effort to shake hands with him.

After a long struggle Mr. Bryan succeeded in fighting his way to the carriage. Followed by a long string of other carriages containing members of the committee appointed to welcome him, it started for the Military Park, through streets massed with cheering people. Every available inch of space in the park was filled. The trees around the band stand, from which Mr. Bryan spoke, were filled with men and boys, who clung to the limbs and the roofs and windows of the houses surrounding the park were thronged with people.

The scene at the railroad station was repeated at the park. When Mr. Bryan, with the help of five policemen, had forced his way upon the platform a little girl who had been awaiting him there with a big bouquet of American Beauty roses presented them to the candidate. Whether or not she repeated the speech she had prepared, or what Mr. Bryan said in return will never be known, for the tumult of cheering that attended the ceremony would have made the report of a six-inch gun sound insignificant.

"I won't say anything to you to-day about the old question," said Mr. Bryan, "for the conduct of the Republican Party while in office has been such that I must speak of the high crimes and misdemeanors it has committed.

HELPS A QUESTIONER.

Mr. Bryan was continuing in an arraignment of the trusts and imperialism when he stopped his speech suddenly and pointed to a man in the crowd before him. The man was evidently anxious to ask the speaker a question, but the people around him were jostling him and urging him to keep still.

"That man wants to ask me a question," said Mr. Bryan. "I heard him say something just now, and I want to know what it is."

"Choke him off!" "Shut him up!"

"Put him out!" yelled several voices.

"No," said Mr. Bryan, "let him speak."

After some arguing among the people surrounding him the questioner was finally pushed forward and allowed to speak.

"You were talking about monopolies and the trusts," he said, in a weak, choking voice; "what have you to say about the copyright?"

"Oh! that's it," said Bryan. "I'll explain the difference. A patent or a copyright confers a benefit on a man who has perfected an idea, allowing him to profit by it because he has conferred a benefit on mankind. A trust originates no idea, confers no benefit on mankind. Instead, it reaps a profit from the people and does them an injury. I've heard Republicans speak about patents because they are afraid to attack the trusts. What do you think of a man who hides behind a patent?"

When the applause following this answer had subsided a voice was heard somewhere in the crowd calling "Ice."

"Yes," said Mr. Bryan, "it's now time to call the meeting to order for the man who asks about the Ice Trust. That's the only trust the Republicans know about. All its officers are Republicans. It is in a State with a Republican Legislature and Governor, and if the Governor was doing his duty it wouldn't be there now. In Omaha we once had an Ice Trust, but we have a Democratic Governor out there, and there isn't any Ice Trust there now."

"What about North Carolina?" yelled another man in an interval between the bursts of cheering.

WAITING FOR THE QUESTION.

"I've been waiting for that North Carolina man," said Bryan, "but before he corrects me for what is done in North Carolina, he ought to correct the President for preventing three-fourths of the people of voting age from voting in Cuba. Besides, if he thinks it isn't right to prevent people from voting, why does he want to do it in Porto Rico?

"Then again, hasn't he a big enough race problem at home without starting out to look for another in the Philippines?"

The burst of applause which followed this reply was tremendous. When it had subsided Mr. Bryan concluded his speech and started to force his way back to the carriage. The police were utterly powerless to hold the crowd in check, and Mr. Bryan was shaken hands with, pushed and jostled about by thousands of people before he had climbed abroad his special car again.

At Summit, where the next stop was made, there was a fresh crowd of people, not quite so large, but every bit as enthusiastic as the one at Orange. A reception committee took charge of Mr. Bryan here and cleared a passageway for him to a high stoop on a building opposite the railroad station. Mr. Bryan made a short speech here.

Mr. Bryan's train made its next stop at Convent Station. This is opposite St. Elizabeth's Convent, an institution at which a large number of children are educated. The stop here was made to grant a request made by the Mother Superior, who wrote to Mr. Bryan saying that the children were anxious to see him. The train arrived about noon and remained at the station for several minutes. It was apparently unnoticed by the people in the convent, and finally started on its way again.

At Morristown, the next stop, Mr. Bryan delivered a ten minutes' speech from the rear platform of his train. The crowd contained a large proportion of women.

"I have been charged with having attempted to set the poor against the rich," said Mr. Bryan. "There never was a more unjust charge made. I am trying to unite the classes and make them acquainted with each other."

At Dover, where Bryan made his next stop, he received an ovation that the Democrats of the town will boast of for years. The town has a population of 6,000, but delegations from all the neighboring towns, with bands and marching clubs, had assembled there and filled the streets. Bryan delivered an address here to an assemblage estimated at 12,000.

At Boonton Mr. Bryan addressed a small and apathetic audience, but at Paterson he received a reception that made his eyes glisten. He spoke at Colt's Hill, near the new uncompleted Court House. After a dinner at the Hamilton Club he started for Newark.

RECEPTION AT NEWARK.

The reception given to Mr. Bryan at Newark exceeded that of four years ago, when nearly 15,000 people crowded into the old Caledonian Rink to hear him. Instead of holding one meeting last night, four were regularly on the programme and one extra speech was thrown in, and nearly 30,000 people saw and heard him.

Mr. Bryan arrived at Newark over the Erie Railroad shortly after 7 o'clock. He was received by the committee at the Fourth Avenue Railroad Station. A squad of mounted police escorted the long line of carriages through great crowds to the house of ex-Senator Smith, where Mr. Bryan rested.

The first regular meeting was at Roseville Park. The large auditorium there holds about 4,000 people, and it was crowded. About as many more were on the outside, and through an open window Mr. Bryan managed to deliver his speech in sections. First facing the audience in the building and then turning and speaking to those outside. The audience seemed perfectly in sympathy with the speaker.

"How about silver?" asked one man after Mr. Bryan had discussed trusts and imperialism.

"If any one here wants to know about silver," replied Mr. Bryan, "he can read our platform and he will learn how we stand, and he does not have to read any platform to know where I stand.

"You can change your financial system from time to time, and I think that in this campaign the American people will let the money question stand to some other time and take up the graver issues that have been forced upon us."

From Roseville Park Mr. Bryan went to the Krueger Auditorium, on Belmont Avenue. In the square in front of the Auditorium nearly 10,000 persons were massed who had failed to obtain admission to the building. Inside an audience of 4,000 greeted Mr. Bryan.

At this meeting Mr. Bryan said that the money question had been taken up in 1896 in place of the tariff because it was far more important, and that this year trusts and imperialism had been put forward, as they were more important than either the tariff or the money question.

Mr. Bryan then went to the Krueger Club, in front of which a platform had been erected. From there he addressed the people who were unable to get into the Auditorium. At this time—it was then 10:30 o'clock—nearly 6,000 men were assembled in the old baseball grounds on East Kinney Street. Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri and Mayor McCrystal had kept the crowd in good humor until Mr. Bryan's arrival. A short speech by Mr. Bryan closed the demonstration.

MR. BRYAN'S ARRIVAL HERE.

His Trip in Connecticut—Plans for the Demonstration This Evening.

Mr. Bryan arrived in this city at 12:15 o'clock this morning. He came from Newark over the Pennsylvania Twenty-third Street Ferry. With him were ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri and a delegation of Newark Democrats.

A large number of Democrats who had been marching up and down around Madison Square cheering for their candidate while the Republicans marched and cheered for Gov. Roosevelt, were in front of the Hoffman House when Mr. Bryan's party was driven up. Several policemen made a way through, and Mr. Bryan was cheered as he went into the hotel. He had a short conference with Chairman J. K. McGuire and soon retired. Answering the questions of reporters, Mr. Bryan said he was feeling very well.

"I'm in fine condition," he said. "I am a little tired from speaking, but a good night's rest will refresh me."

Mr. Bryan said he was very well satisfied with the receptions he had received everywhere. He said he did not care to make any expression of his sentiments or opinion as to the outlook in New Jersey.

"Why New Jersey?" he asked. "It's like all the other States. I feel very hopeful of the outlook."

Mr. Bryan will leave for New Haven at 9:30 o'clock this morning. He will make several speeches at New York and New Haven Railroad points, and is scheduled to get back to the city at 3:30 P. M. He will probably join Mrs. Bryan at the home of Dr. J. H. Girdner until the evening meetings.

It is proposed to make the demonstration to-night in honor of Mr. Bryan one of the most memorable in the history of the city. The members of the party will this evening witness a grand display of fireworks in Madison Square. Music will be furnished by several bands. On the east side of Madison Square Garden will be suspended a design with twenty-two blazing stars.

Eight speakers' stands will be used in and about Madison Square, and in the Garden speeches will be made by Mr. Bryan, ex-Senator David B. Hill, W. Bourke Cockran, and Senator Wellington of Maryland. Anson Phelps Stokes will preside.

Before going to the Garden Mr. Bryan will visit the various meetings along the line, and will also receive delegations of students from Yale and Harvard.

Many Democratic clubs will be drawn up on Broadway south of Twenty-third Street, and there will be reviewed by Mr. Bryan.

There will be a continuous display of fireworks and about seventy-five meetings. Each meeting will close as Mr. Bryan's carriage passes. The carriage conveying the Presidential candidate will be preceded by a platoon of mounted police and the first stop will be made at the Broadway Athletic Club, where a meeting of Italians will be in progress. Coroner Zucca will preside.

Thence Mr. Bryan will go to Cooper Union, where German Democrats will assemble with Sheriff W. F. Grell as Chairman. Mr. Bryan will speak at each meeting and will then go to Fifth Street and the Bowery, where he will make a short address.

Mr. Bryan will next proceed to Second Avenue, stopping to make short speeches at Fourteenth Street and at Twentieth Street.

Thence Mr. Bryan will proceed to Madison Square Garden amid a blaze of fireworks, and will deliver a long address. Thence he will go to the Hoffman House.

Mr. Bryan will remain in the city until Tuesday, and on Monday he will make a tour of the east side. At 7 o'clock he will address a meeting of Germans and Hebrews at Hamilton Fish Park, where Assemblyman Julius Harburger will preside. It is expected that 50,000 persons will be present.

The anti-imperialists will help to welcome Mr. Bryan to-night with a combined movement of all the divisions of the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialistic Clubs. The anti-imperialists will rally from all parts of the city along Broadway and Second Avenue from Astor Place to Twenty-seventh Street. Within these boundaries will be fifty-six gayly decorated trucks, from which speakers will discuss the issues of the campaign from 7 until 11 o'clock. In all there will be 280 speakers.

BROOKLYN'S BRYAN MEETINGS.

Eight Speeches to be Made by the Candidate Monday.

The plans for the Bryan meetings in Brooklyn on Monday were completed yesterday afternoon. The Democratic Presidential candidate will speak at eight meetings in different parts of the borough. The principal meeting will be held in the Academy of Music. From there Mr. Bryan will go to the Park Theatre.

The other meetings which he will address will be held at the Palace Rink, Liederkranz Hall, Military Hall, Arion Hall, Schwaben Hall, and Breitkopf's Hall.

MR. STANCHFIELD'S SPEECHES.

Again Announces His Independence as a Candidate—His References to Gov. Roosevelt.

John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, spoke to the Democrats of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District at Maennerchor Hall, East Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, last night. The hall was crowded by the time Mr. Stanchfield arrived.

"I have traveled all over the State," said Mr. Stanchfield, "in Democratic counties and in rock-ribbed Republican strongholds, and from every section of the State I bring to the Democrats of New York good cheer. Never has the Democratic Party been so alert as to the outcome of an election as at this time. I have not found it necessary to carry a chip on my shoulder, or to get in a personal quarrel with the newsboys on the street. I am too independent for that.

"I hope many of you differ with me. It is my wish to win the independent voters and men who want the State Government free from party dictation. I never asked for this nomination. I am the candidate of no faction, and should I be elected I will be the Governor. The Government should be administered from Albany and from nowhere else.

"I do not forget that the hero of San Juan declared we were a party of disorder and license, and I say this to remind you of the man whose début in State politics covered up the canal extravagances by the glamour of war.

"As to trusts, I say they exist despite what Senator Hanna says. The Rough Rider has proclaimed outside of New York that there is an Ice Trust. Better for him if he said less in the West and was at his post of duty extirpating the evil. I want to ask Republicans if Roosevelt ever asked the head of the Ice Trust to give up the right to do business?"

At a meeting outside the hall Mr. Stanchfield repeated a part of his speech. He mentioned ex-President Cleveland's name, and there was an outburst of applause.

Mr. Stanchfield also spoke last night at the Democratic headquarters of the Thirty-first Assembly District, 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

POLITICAL RIOT IN CHICAGO.

About 500 Men Participate—Attack on a Republican Wagon.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Republican arguments were answered with bricks, paving blocks, tin cans, mallets, vegetables, chunks of bread, and eggs to-day at Superior and Townsend Streets. A "prosperity wagon" sent out for a "heart to heart" talk with the furnace factory employes was the centre of a riot, in which 500 men participated. Two of the speakers on the wagon were painfully injured, a negro quartet sent out was put to flight, and the wag

The Wanamaker Store

You Need New *Clothes* To-day?

Here's Information About Them

A man's mirror will tell the truth even if the weather does not urge a prompt change. And weather is fickle. A quick cold snap will cause discomfort to the unprepared; and buying in a hurry prevents proper selection.

A man owes it to himself to be fully informed about the excellence of Wanamaker clothing before buying elsewhere. Highest style and quality, with fairest prices are the reasons.

These hints of garments most wanted now:

Heavy-weight Overcoats—

Very attractive overcoats of all-wool Oxford gray frieze; lined through with plaid worsteds—good, serviceable coats, $8.50.

Overcoats of all-wool black and Oxford gray frieze; serge lined; satin sleeve linings. A good $15 value, at $12.

Overcoats of all-wool cheviot; medium and dark gray; satin shoulders and black diagonal body lining; satin sleeve linings; velvet collars; at $15.

Excellent overcoats of all-wool Oxford gray frieze; extra heavy; black satin shoulders; heavy black diagonal body lining. Compare with any $22 garment offered elsewhere. Our price $18.

A magnificent assortment of Raglan Overcoats, at $15 to $40.

Men's Suits—

Black cheviot suits—and after all, for business wear, there's nothing better made; serviceable and dressy. These have sack coats, and are thoroughly well made throughout, at $8.50 a suit.

Double-breasted suits, better quality, at $10.

Suits of the very best wearing cheviot made, which we have sold with our fullest guarantee for a number of years, and never had one returned for poor wear—other good houses get $15 for same quality. Here at $12 a suit.

Better qualities, up to $22.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker Store

Women's Tailored SUITS

December Prices in October

Two stirring offerings are made to-day. Handsome suits, new styles, beautifully tailored, go on sale at *a third to a half* below their worth. Stylish, attractive, perfect; highly desirable at their regular prices; yet obtainable to-day at these remarkable prices:

$18 to $25 Suits at $12—

New, stylish suits of Venetians, mixed coverts and canvas cheviots, in Oxford, brown and blue; blouse style; all well tailored; some prettily trimmed; a few silk lined. Splendid suits to buy for $12.

$36 to $47 Suits at $25—

Handsome suits of imported cheviots and coverts, in tan, gray and blue; jackets are blouse, fly-front and double-breasted; all suits handsomely lined throughout with silk. Of high quality and the top-notch of style.

Two such offerings should be enough to fill the costume section this morning; but there are a dozen other reasons why women who want best clothes at least prices should come here to-day. The splendid variety—the original and exclusive styles are as important as the always certain economy.

Second floor, Broadway.

SHOES Attractive Features in All Three Stores

The Main floor Shoe Store—the parent store—the high-class, moderate-priced shoe store—shows a wide variety of styles of the best $3 shoe for men and women ever offered anywhere. Superior in leathers, superior in workmanship, superior in style to any other $3 shoe—better than any $3.50 shoes. Best latest styles for business or for dress.

The *Wanamaker-Wearwell* for men.
The *Wanamaker-Reliable* for women.

$3 a Pair for Either Kind

Bargain Shoes for Men—

$1.90—Black and tan calfskin; velour and kid and patent leather; seasonable weight and styles. Worth a half more.

$2.45—Black dress and business shoes in most fashionable shapes and leathers; in sizes 7 B and C are many sample $5 shoes.

Boys' Shoes—

$1.25—Black calf and kid; solid soles and uppers; neat looking and easy fitting; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.50—Chrome tanned calf; a new and very durable leather; extra weight soles; sizes 2½ to 5½.

Men's Bargain Shoe Store, 4th Ave. and 9th St.

Women's Bargain Shoes—

$1—Black kid; button and lace. Only about 800 pairs, and every pair worth a half more.

$1.80—Patent leather dress boots; lace and button. Also black kid boots of extra fine quality; light and dainty shapes; average value $3.

Children's Shoes—

85c, 95c, $1, and $1.20 as you may select, and a plump third saved on every pair.

Fifth floor, Main Store.

Men's, Women's and Children's Knit UNDERWEAR

It must be *good* underwear if it forms part of this exclusive gathering. Unworthy sorts cannot possibly gain admittance here. It must be moderately priced underwear that you buy from us. The store's reputation for low price is as widely known as is the high standard of its goods. We buy in extraordinarily large quantities that we may be enabled to sell for unusually little. From many good values, a brief word of a few:

For Men—

$1.50 a garment—Combination suits of medium or heavy-weight balbriggan. Fashioned natural colored merino shirts or drawers; medium or heavy weight. Excellent values.

$2 a garment—Natural wool shirts and drawers, in medium or heavy weight; full fashioned and regular made; drawers have reinforced seats and short or regular inseam.

$2.50 a garment—Medium-weight English pure Llama wool shirts and drawers; the latter have spliced and reinforced seats. Also heavy-weight natural wool shirts and drawers. Drawers in both qualities have short or regular inseam.

For Women—

50c a garment—Ecru vests of fine cotton; medium weight; well made and finished; trimmed with silk; high neck; long or short sleeves; drawers and tights to match. Also heavy-weight ecru vests; high neck; long or short sleeves; drawers and tights to match. White or silver vests or drawers; vests have silk fronts. Union suits, ecru or silver.

75c a garment—Medium-weight white merino vests; drawers and tights to match. Heavy-weight or silver gray merino vests; long or short sleeves; drawers and tights to match. Also heavy ribbed combination suits; white; long sleeves; buttoned across chest.

$1 a garment—Natural colored narrow ribbed merino vests and drawers. Also silk-and-cotton vests and drawers; ribbed merino white and Richelieu ribbed wool vests, in white or black; low neck; short or no sleeves. White and silver gray Union suits; buttoned down front or across chest.

For Children—

Natural colored merino vests, pantalettes or drawers; full sized; well made, trimmed and finished; size 18, 30c. Advance 5c on each larger size.

Ecru ribbed cotton combination suits; button across chest; drop seats; neck and fronts trimmed with silk; sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 50c; 7, 8 and 9, 65c each.

Extra fine ribbed merino Union suits; white or silver gray; drop seats; button across chest; silk trimmed and finished; sizes 2 to 6, 75c each; 7, 8 and 9, $1 each.

Broadway.

Beautiful TRIMMED HATS, $12

A fine array of newly trimmed Hats is on display this morning. They sparkle with style; yet the forms are graceful and promise becoming beauty for a wide variety of faces.

All are of a high character in both quality of materials and skillful designing. The styles are refined and effective—not matched for less than a half more. The price is

Twelve Dollars Each

See them to-day in the Millinery Salon.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's *Stylish* JACKETS At $8.50

Think of the best jacket you have seen for twelve dollars, and you will have an idea of the value in these offered to-day. The cloth is excellent, the style is new, the tailoring is admirable. Made of black kersey, double-breasted effect showing six silk-covered buttons; inlaid velvet collar; half tight-fitting back; felled seams, four rows of stitching around bottom; lined with Cleosam serge. All sizes from 32 to 44. Excellent $12 jackets at $8.50. Only a hundred at the price.

Second floor, Broadway.

A *New* Flannel WAIST, $1.50

Up until to-day $2.25 has been our lowest-priced flannel waist. There were none made to sell for less that we could safely recommend to you. But because such a thing hadn't been done before was no reason why it couldn't be done now. Here's the good news: To-day we can show you a pretty and serviceable flannel waist for $1.50, and a particularly good money's worth at that.

These waists come in solid colors only—navy blue, red, violet, rose and black; they have a full front with eight plaits, and a plain tight-fitting back; polished steel buttons; sleeves pointed at the hand and finished with three rows of stitching.

As to the assortment of flannel waists in general, it goes without saying that it's the largest and finest in the city.

We can show you every good style, plenty at almost any price you want to pay. You can have them as plain or as elaborate as you like; some are braided, silk embroidered, or trimmed with ribbon, or satin bound; some have taffeta silk shields of contrasting color; and $1.50 to $8 is the price range.

Let us forgive Fashion some of her tyrannical edicts, since she has approved of the flannel waist.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

GLOVES for Everybody

Women will vote the new fall shades of the "Princess May" and the "Royale" gloves the prettiest and softest they have ever seen. The colorings and shades are so numerous, too, that they'll have little trouble in matching the color of gown or selecting a shade that will blend well with it. We've had better success than ever this year in getting the delicate shades. And the "Princess May" at $1 and the "Royale" at $1.50 are our own—you can't get them anywhere else and nowhere can you get anything nearly as good for the money.

It looks very much as though the two-clasp pique "Royale" in suede would be the most popular for street wear and visiting this Fall.

We've some particularly good two-clasp glace gloves for women, at 75c, that we import; the colors are modes, tans, grays, pearl and white.

Children's walking gloves, in the new shades of glace kid, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Tenth street.

We showed yesterday for the first time the new fall shades of the "Royale" gloves for men; the glace gloves in one-clasp pique, and the suede, both round seam and pique, in the new gray shades, $1.50.

Broadway.

Children's HATS

It takes so little money or trouble to get a girl a pretty school hat at Wanamaker's. Take, for instance, these for $1. Tam o'Shanter crowns with binding of plaited felt braid of contrasting colors. A very charming hat, indeed. Of course, we can't do things like this every day—these hats were originally marked $2. Nevertheless you'll find that we've plenty of very pretty school hats between $1 and $2.75. Of fur felt and cloth—red predominating, of course—trimmed with a bow and steel buckle, or a rosette.

You remember those straw sombreros the children were wearing last summer, copied from the hat worn by the Mexican vaquero. We've the same shaped hat in fur felt, or in rows of stitched felt, trimmed with a rosette or bow in self or bright contrasting color, $2.

And here's a charming dress hat for a girl. They are made of different colors, but we'll describe one to give you an idea of the effect.

Tam O'Shanter crown with black velvet, shirred brim of pink surah tipped with a narrow band of black velvet, pink bow and small pink tips, $3, but worth $5.

And then beautiful dress hats, without number, up to $18.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Popular FICTION *For Less* than Usual Prices

Here's a list of books whose titles are no doubt familiar to you—books that have enjoyed great vogue in recent years. Books that you'll want to read, if you haven't already done so. They were published originally at $1.25 and $1.50, but the publishers have issued a new edition—as good type, as good paper as in the original edition, but in a new and handsome binding. But royalty concessions have lessened cost—that's why they're here for **55c a volume.**

How easy it becomes to lay the foundation for a good library when books like this can be had for so little money. Here's the list:

A House-boat on the Styx. J. K. Bangs
The Pursuit of the House-boat. J. K. Bangs
The Coast of Bohemia. W. D. Howells — The Breadwinners
The Great Stone of Sardis. F. R. Stockton
Life on the Mississippi. Mark Twain
A Little Journey in the World. C. D. Warner
Pembroke. Miss M. E. Wilkins — Anne. Miss C. F. Woolson
The War of the Worlds. H. G. Wells
A Strange Manuscript. James De Mille
Jupiter Lights. Miss C. F. Woolson — The Red Axe. S. R. Crockett
The Descendant. Miss E. Glasgow — Lorraine. R. W. Chambers
Rowney in Boston. Miss M. L. Pool
A New England Nun. Miss M. E. Wilkins
A Transplanted Rose. Mrs. J. Sherwood
Princess Aline. Richard Harding Davis
Peter Ibbetson. George Du Maurier

The same reason as that mentioned above accounts for these books for young people, published originally at $1, being marked

45 Cents

All 16mo, decorated cloth covers, and illustrated:

The Moral Pirates; The Cruise of the Canoe Club. W. L. Alden
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We've been selling this same quality of petticoat right along for $1, and they were a good money's-worth, too. Now we've marked a new lot, at 75c instead of $1, which makes them an exceptionally good bargain. They are carefully made of an excellent quality of sateen; a deep accordion-plaited ruffle, finished with small gathered ruffle.

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The Morris Chair conforms easily to every man's angle of comfort; or the back goes down flat on a hassock to make a crib for the baby. Every other member of the family finds comfort in it, too.

We show a very complete assortment in oak, imitation mahogany and mahogany. Prices vary according to the work on the chair frame and the value of the cushions. We make the prices on the frames and cushions separately, as there is such a variety of each. All of our cushions are made in the best possible manner; they are full-size, suitable for any chair; are made with 4-inch borders, and are tufted both sides, and reversible. A word to-day of some of the oak chairs:

At $5—Polished quartered oak frame; broad easy arms; shaped legs; adjustable back; spring seat; well built and highly polished.

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At $8—Polished quartered oak frame; shaped arms; handsomely carved front; legs with claw feet; carved panel below seat; adjustable back; spring seat.

At $9—Polished quartered oak frame; broad easy arms with carved heads on the front ends; shaped legs with claw feet; adjustable back; spring seat.

Cushions for these chairs in velour, at $3.50, $5, $5.50, $6 and $10; tapestry, at $13; leather, at $16.

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Wanamaker clothing implies high character. The clothing made for Wanamaker's selling is of a high order in materials and workmanship.

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All-wool Oxford gray cheviot Overcoats, which for style, durability and price cannot be equalled. The coat is very loose, a little longer than the average coat, and has the appearance of one made to order. Price $5.50.

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Half Prices. That is, the prices for these Handkerchiefs are just half what *perfect* goods would bring. These are said to be imperfect. Some of them do show some faults plainly,—far from enough to injure their value one-half, however.

In most of them the alleged imperfections were discovered by an expert—don't think *you'll* find them. Various pretty styles—not many of each.

50c kinds at 25c each. — 75c kinds at 35c each.
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Thirty-five Cents each or three for $1—that's the way we'll wind up this lot of excellent percale shirts. No shirt in the lot that is not a fair $1 value according to prices prevailing in many stores to-day. We sold many of them as a specially good value at 60c each. We now have 118 dozen—all good patterns and colorings, and all with detached cuffs—to close out with a rush to-day at

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SMITH ASKED TO RESIGN

Gloucester Command Has Reconsidered Its Favorable Action.

Says New Evidence Has Been Found Against the Lieutenant Colonel—Talks of Deception.

Much surprise was expressed in military circles last night when it became known that Gloucester Command, No. 17, Spanish War Veterans, which admitted Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith to membership, after taking his side in the controversy over the charges of cowardice at the battle of San Juan Hill, preferred against him, has finally decided to request his resignation from the organization. This action was taken at a special meeting of the command held on Thursday evening at the residence of Dr. Adrian D. Williams, 614 Macon Street, Brooklyn, but the fact that the command had so changed its position with regard to Lieut. Col. Smith did not become generally known until last night.

Lieut. Col. Smith, while an officer of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, had charges of cowardice at the battle of San Juan Hill preferred against him. An examination by a board of inquiry was ordered by Gov. Roosevelt, with the result that Lieut. Col. Smith was found guilty of the charges. He made an appeal to the courts, but the Justices before whom the matter was taken decided that it was not within their jurisdiction and should be settled by National Guard officials.

Gloucester Command, Spanish War Veterans, took Lieut. Col. Smith's side in the controversy, feeling that he had been harshly dealt with. The Lieutenant Colonel had applied for membership in the body. A committee was appointed by the command in July last to investigate the charges. This committee subsequently submitted a report exonerating Lieut. Col. Smith and recommending that his application for membership in the command be accepted. Acting upon this report, the command formally admitted Smith to membership.

Since that time, it appears, new evidence has come into the possession of the committee appointed by the command to investigate the charges against Lieut. Col. Smith, causing a complete change of opinion on their part. The committee decided to rescind their former decision, and sent the following communication to the command for the consideration of which the special meeting was called for Thursday night:

Your committee that reported July 21 on the application of Lieut. Col. C. H. Smith for membership in this command respectfully requests that the findings of this report be set aside or rescinded, as the command may deem fit to order. In making this request we desire to state that new and unimpeachable evidence has come into our possession which convinces us that we made a serious error in our report.

In the light of this new evidence, we are irresistably forced to conclude that we were grossly deceived by the evidence submitted at the time, which we then sincerely believed to be true, but which we are now convinced was based on misinformation and deception by those in whose honor we had the highest confidence.

HARRY HAUCK.
JOHN F. DWYER.

The special meeting of the command to consider this report was attended by thirty-two members. Mr. Dwyer presided. The report was adopted, as was also the following resolution:

Whereas, Evidence placed before us has shown Lieut. Col. C. H. Smith to be an undesirable member of this command; therefore, be it

Resolved, That he be requested to resign from this command.

Neither Mr. Dwyer nor Dr. Williams would say, when seen last evening, what the nature of the alleged new evidence secured in the matter was. None of the other members of the command would talk about the matter.

A BANK CLERK ARRESTED.

William J. Beckley, Employe of N. W. Harris & Co., Charged with Theft.

William J. Beckley, a bank clerk, employed as teller and bookkeeper by N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, of 31 Nassau Street, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Magistrate Flammer in default of $3,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Beckley was charged, specifically, by N. Wetmore Halsey, a member of the firm of Harris & Co., with stealing $1,400 on the 15th of October last. His peculations, Mr. Halsey said, stretched over several months, and up to the time of his detection, amounted to $6,400. Had not his discovery resulted from the exposure of Alvord's methods and the increased vigilance of the firm, the defalcation might have reached a much larger amount in a very short time, according to Mr. Halsey. As it was, Beckley had charge of the firm's books and covered his shortages by false entries, it is charged. The $1,400 was removed on Oct. 15, and the corresponding false entry in the books accounting therefor was discovered a few days ago. Experts were at once placed at work on Beckley's books.

Inspector Halliday placed the teller under arrest yesterday afternoon. Capt. McCluskey was immediately notified, and Detectives Price and McCafferty took the defaulting clerk directly before Magistrate Flammer, sitting in the Centre Street Court. Beckley took his arrest coolly, and asked that George Gordon Battle, his counsel, be sent for. In court Mr. Battle waived examination for the prisoner, and refused to allow him to make any statement.

N. Wetmore Halsey, who pressed the charge against Beckley, said that the latter had been employed by Harris & Co. for about three years. His character was above reproach until the $1,400 defalcation was discovered.

"We did not allow Beckley to suspect we were examining his books," said Mr. Halsey, "until we had discovered the entire amount of the deficit. His arrest followed as soon as our experts reported."

Beckley is a fine-looking young fellow, neat and well groomed, carries himself erectly, and is rather prepossessing in appearance.

He has been married only about six months, and since Oct. 1 has lived at the Grampion apartment house, at 182 St. Nicholas Avenue. His suite there was on the top floor, nicely furnished, the yearly rental of which, was under $500. He and his wife were well liked by the other occupants of the house, and the news of his arrest was quite a shock to them. Mrs. Beckley heard the news of her husband's arrest early, and went to the home of her mother. Beckley exhibited no extravagant tastes, his friends at the Grampion said, and they were unable to conjecture what he did with his money.

Mr. Halsey said in court that he was not prepared to say at the present time whether Beckley speculated with the firm's funds or not.

The Grand Jury will probably be asked to indict Beckley Monday.

PROF. EASTMAN ARRAIGNED.

Harvard Instructor Pleads Not Guilty to Murder Charge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—Charles R. Eastman, the Harvard instructor, was arraigned in the Middlesex County Superior Criminal Court to-day before Judge Sherman.

He pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with the murder of Richard H. Crogan, Jr., and was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff until further orders of the court.

Eastman stood in the iron cage with his right hand uplifted while the indictment was being read, and answered in a clear voice, "Not guilty," adding, "neither of that charge, nor of any part of it."

The arraignment had been expected all the week. A bill, charging murder, was reached last Saturday by the Grand Jury. The tardiness in the arraignment was due to the wish of the Government to have no legal flaw in the indictment.

Instructor Eastman is a tall, fashionable-appearing young man, and he presented a striking appearance this afternoon when he entered the courtroom. He was dressed faultlessly, and his haughty carriage lent to the entire scene something of the dramatic. Eastman's counsel are Samuel Elder, Charles W. Bartlett, and Edward F. Clark.

Scarlet Fever Epidemic at Palmyra.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Dr. F. W. Smith of Syracuse, one of the State Commissioners of Health, reports to the State Board that an epidemic of scarlet fever is prevalent at Palmyra, in all about forty cases. Dr. L. H. Smith, the local Health Officer at Palmyra, diagnosed the cases as scarlet fever, but his diagnosis was doubted by some of the local physicians, and he called upon the State board for moral support, and an investigation was ordered with the above result.

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UNIQUE and EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN *Umbrella Handles,*

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UMBRELLAS MADE TO ORDER.

English Walking Sticks and Crops. Martin's Umbrellas.

MURMURS IN PATERSON

Delay in Presenting Bosscheiter Case to Grand Jury.

ELEMENT OF DANGER ADMITTED

Public Impatient at Signs of Attempted Palliation—Clergyman Says Girl's Death Was Accidental.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The general public of Paterson awaits with impatience the prosecution of the four young men about town who are in jail here charged with the murder of Jennie Bosschelter. Notwithstanding the vehement denials of a certain element, the apparently unnecessary delay of even four days by the Public Prosecutor in laying the case before the Grand Jury has caused murmurings among the great army of working people, of which the city's population is largely composed.

The police admit that they will make no more arrests. They say their case is complete, and has been for several days, and yet the Grand Jury, which is in daily session, does not know officially of the crime. Public Prosecutor Eugene Emley said three days ago that he was prepared to go on with the case on forty-eight hours' notice. In answer to inquiries to-day he said that he was ready with the case, but that the probabilities were that it would not be brought to trial during this term of court. Four murder cases, he said, were already on the docket, and they would shut out this case until the January term.

There is little doubt, Mr. Emley says, that the four men will be indicted for murder, but the question asked by hundreds of persons on the streets to-day is, "Why are they not indicted at once?" This question has not been answered by the officials, and this silence has already had the effect of creating a widespread suspicion that there are already being felt the effects of a strong political, financial, and social backing that is being exerted on behalf of McAlister, Kerr, Death, and Campbell. That this growing feeling of distrust in the public mind contains an element of grave danger is freely admitted and commented upon by many citizens on the streets to-day.

LOCAL PAPER'S ATTITUDE.

This danger is being increased by at least one local paper, which has suddenly assumed an attitude bordering on the apologetic. The paper devotes a column or more to-day in condemning and discrediting Elizabeth Schaub, the mill girl who came forward yesterday with a pitiful story of wrongs suffered at the hands of McAlister, as alleged. This girl will probably be one of the State's witnesses at the trial.

In connection with the saloon of Christopher Saal, from whose place the senseless body of Jennie Bosscheiter is said to have been carried and placed in the hack on that fatal Thursday night, the journal in question has this to say to-day:

"It is only justice to say a word in regard to the saloon kept by Christopher Saal. The saloon has always had a good name, and it is unfortunate that the drugging took place there. It might have happened in any saloon. Mr. Saal is careful who patronizes his place and never permits anything out of the way."

Such expressions as these, coming at this time, when the city is horrified by additional details of the tragedy, is fanning the feeling of indignation that has broken out in this city. The deplorable social conditions existing in the city which have been brought to light have stirred the citizens to action, and steps are on foot for a monster mass meeting, at which nearly all the pastors in the city will add their voices and counsel to a plan for combating the social evils that have overrun the place.

Now that the full force of the immorality existing here has been suddenly revealed, surprise is expressed that greater efforts have not been put forth to check it. A prominent citizen, in discussing the matter to-day, said:

"Paterson has a population of over 100,000. Among the people are probably 10,000 working girls and thousands of young men who are in need of counsel, restraint, and moral assistance, and yet there are practically no philanthropic societies, such as exist so plentifully in many smaller cities. There have been in recent years no campaigns against vice by any church or society. Things have just been allowed to run along, until nearly every saloon in the town has become a rendezvous for the ruin of girls, and there has sprung up in the lonely suburbs an assortment of road houses, the majority of which, at least, should be burned.

"The clergy of this city, as a class, have not looked low enough thus far to discover the damnation that is spreading under their feet. They are all good and well-meaning men, but they should enlarge their spheres of influence for good."

VIEWS OF THE CLERGY.

A visit to most of the clergy of the city to-day developed the fact that there is a general feeling among them that the city has reached a point so low that it is time vigorous action was taken to put a stop to vicious practices. Among the clergymen visited by a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES, the only exception to this practical unanimity of opinion regarding Paterson's deplorable moral state was found in the statements made by the Rev. J. B. Gallaway, a Presbyterian clergyman. The Rev. Mr. Gallaway insisted that Paterson had been unmercifully vilified.

"Considering the large class of working people here," he said, "Paterson is one of the purest cities in the country. There is some vice here, of course, as there is in all cities, but it has been exaggerated here.

"In the case of those four young men, for instance, they simply went out for a little amusement of a kind that, unfortunately, is more or less common the world over. I do not attempt to palliate their conduct, of course, but I am convinced that they meant that girl no harm, and her death was an accident. The stories in the papers that there is a blaze of popular indignation here almost sufficiently intense to cause a lynching are a vile slander upon the city. We are law-abiding citizens here. And just imagine the feelings of the families of the accused!

"I will support any movement that is started for the purification of Paterson, but I repeat that the city is no worse than others and far better than many."

Meanwhile, evidence is accumulating daily to show Paterson's deplorable social condition. John Cahoon, who lives at 732 Market Street, but who keeps a drug store in Brooklyn, coming home usually only on Tuesday evenings, said to-day that a few weeks ago he was walking with his wife on Main Street and stopped at Market Street to go into a jewelry store, leaving his wife on the sidewalk. Within a moment his wife was insulted by a man whom Cahoon believes to be George Kerr. The husband ran out and gave the man a thrashing.

Minnie Cahoon, a sister of the druggist, who works in a mill here, lives with her brother's family on Market Street. The house is surrounded by more or less open space. The girl, on her home from work three weeks ago, was addressed by a man, and when she ran was pursued all the way home. She purchased a revolver after this, and carried it in her lunch basket. A week later she was again accosted and pursued by a man, and she finally fired two shots at him, frightening him away. Since that time she has twice been accosted and was forced to draw her revolver.

Mrs. Alexander McConnell, who lives at 730 Market Street, next door to the Cahoons, to-day corroborated the statements of the Cahoons, and said that the entire street was infested by young men of the "masher" type.

Miss Annie Ratz, who lived in the vicinity, said to-day that she was forced to move out of the district on account of the nuisance.

ACCUSED MEN DESERTED.

It would seem that the friends and many of the relatives of the four accused men have deserted them so far as visits are concerned. No one except lawyers called upon them at the jail to-day. It was said that the father of Walter McAllister will make little or no effort on behalf of his son. Mr. McAllister could not be seen, but a prominent clergyman stated that the father had said that he had got his son out of many scrapes before, but would wash his hands of him now.

A pathetic feature of the tragedy came to light yesterday in the serious illness of Mrs. Kerr, the wife of one of the accused men. She was not in a condition to withstand the shock of being told of the accusations against her husband, and has been violently ill in consequence for several days. Her premature illness may cost two lives.

The inquest, which is set for Monday evening next, is expected to attract tremendous crowds. It is hoped here that the hearing will be followed at once by indictments for murder against the four men.

SENATOR W. V. SULLIVAN SUED.

Woman Asks for $50,000 for Breach of Promise of Marriage—The Senator Denies Allegations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A suit for $50,000 damages for breach of promise against United States Senator William V. Sullivan of Mississippi, was filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court this afternoon by Mai Lucy Leeton of Oxford Miss. The plaintiff in her affidavit alleges that she, "an unmarried woman, at the request of the defendant, undertook and promised to marry him, and the defendant undertook and promised to marry the plaintiff, which he, without cause or right, has refused to do."

The plaintiff asserts that she met Senator Sullivan about Oct. 7, 1895, in his law office, at Oxford, he being employed to defend her brother-in-law. She claims that he made protestations of affection for her "and began by wiles and artifices to induce the plaintiff to accompany him on a journey to Chattanooga, Tenn." Plaintiff claims she refused to go with him, but allowed him to correspond with her. She was at that time married, but not living with her husband. She asserts that Senator Sullivan promised to procure a divorce for her, "and that he would keep her forever with him, and that she should occupy as high a position as any lady in the land."

About Dec. 1, 1895, the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant, went with him to New Orleans. In January, 1896, according to the affidavit filed to-day, the defendant placed the plaintiff in Nelson's Business College, at Memphis, Tenn., paying her tuition and board. In May, 1897, he secured a divorce for her.

The affidavit then alleges that May 10 of that year plaintiff and defendant lived together in Alexandria, Va., as Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Sutton, he introducing plaintiff as his wife. Later he placed her in the Fauquier Female Institute, in Warrenton, Va., as his niece, where she remained from January to June, 1898, the defendant writing her every day and promising her he would marry her in the Summer.

During this time, plaintiff asserts, she had an offer of marriage from a young man who lived near her home, and asked the defendant to consent to break off their relations. The latter, she claims, urged that she should not marry the young man, but wait and marry him in the following Summer.

The affidavit also recites that the couple lived together in Washington, and that the defendant finally notified plaintiff that he was not financially able to marry her. Also that plaintiff, hearing defendant was ill in June, 1900, came to Washington to see him. She claims that the defendant offered her $1,000 to go home and not expose him. The plaintiff refused to do this, and claims that the defendant abused her and left her without money, friends, or means to live on.

The court this afternoon issued the usual writ for service on the defendant to show cause within twenty days of service why judgment should not be had. The writ is in the hands of the Marshal for this district for service. Senator Sullivan is out of the city. The case cannot reach a trial for some months in the present condition of the docket.

SENATOR SULLIVAN'S STATEMENT.

Says Suit Brought Against Him Is a Blackmailing Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

OXFORD, Miss., Oct. 26.—Miss Lucy Leeton, who has begun suit for $50,000 for breach of promise against Senator Sullivan of Mississippi, is the divorced wife of Tom Hyde, a carpenter of this county, and lived in Temple, Texas, until four years ago. Senator Sullivan says he has letters going to show that he has befriended her in many ways. Following is the Senator's statement:

"It is blackmail, pure and simple; this woman has absolutely no claim on me of any kind. While in Washington recently an attempt was made by her and her abettors to extort money from me under threat of a suit such as she has now brought. I declined to entertain such a proposition. I did not propose to be robbed.

"The proof will show that it is an attempt to besmirch my character, which blackmailing scheme could have been avoided by me if I had been content to stand and deliver."

Fatal Accident to a Famous Pioneer.

HELENA, Mon., Oct. 26.—Deputy United States Marshal Samuel Jackson fell from the first floor in the Capitol Building to the basement last night and received injuries from which he died three hours later. Jackson was the best-known officer in Montana. He was a pioneer of the Black Hills, and had spent his whole life in the West. For years he was a Government scout. As a civil officer he hunted horse thieves and cattle rustlers through the Hole-in-the-Wall country and throughout Montana. While Under Sheriff of Sweet Grass County he trailed the men who robbed the Northern Pacific mail and express at Gray Cliff in 1894, following them 350 miles to the northwestern part of the State, where his posse surrounded them, killing one and wounding and capturing the others.

Spine Fractured by Fall.

Charles Masterson of 156 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, employed on the new elevated road structure at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, while at work last evening fell to the ground. The man landed on his feet and then fell to the ground unconscious. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the spine and was paralyzed from the waist up. Masterson will be operated on this morning. His condition is serious.

Bodies of Smith and Jaddrick Found.

The bodies of Richard Smith and William Jaddrick were found in the Hudson River yesterday and taken to the Fordham Morgue. Smith was Captain and Caddrick an employe on the stakeboat Valley of Death, owned by the Daley Towing Company and anchored in the Hudson River about 500 feet from Spuyten Duyvil Creek. On the night of Oct. 18 the boat sank, and it was supposed that the men were aboard at the time.

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Their Old Plant—a pretty big one, you'll say—but not big enough for the business that grew because it deserved to grow.

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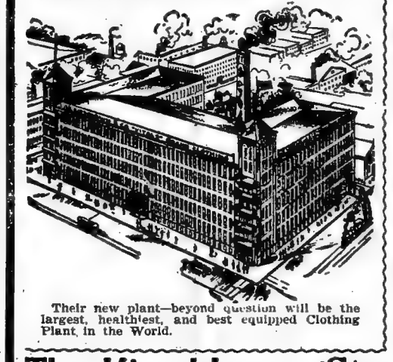

Their new plant—beyond question will be the largest, healthiest, and best equipped Clothing Plant in the World.

WE KNEW the Ab. Kirschbaum & Co. clothing was famous—we knew there wasn't a garment in the entire stock but what was thoroughly well made—we knew the prices were the lowest ever named for equal quality in all the history of New York—we knew that the public always feels the fullest confidence in any announcement that bears our signature—

☞—***And yet—allowing for all these helpful facts, there is still room for wonder at the great surging, pushing crowds that throng each of our FOUR big stores since the doors opened on this tremendous sale.***

There were times last Saturday when we were simply overwhelmed—had to close the doors, in fact. But we have now provided a larger force of salesmen and better facilities, so that we can well promise prompt service to all who come.

The Sale of the Kirschbaum Clothing Stock Is the Biggest Opportunity

we have ever known to secure new seasonable, stylish Clothing—and yet save a great deal of money. It would not be possible except for their removal—we do not believe an equal chance will occur in the next five years.

MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS.

Retail Value.	Sale Price.
$8.50 FANCY WOOL CHEVIOTS	$4.75
10.00 CHEVIOT SUITS	5.75
12.00 CASSIMERE SUITS	6.75
14.00 FANCY WORSTED SUITS	7.75
14.00 CASSIMERE SUITS	7.75
15.00 FANCY CHEVIOT SUITS	8.75
15.00 CASSIMERE SUITS	8.75
18.00 PURE FANCY WORSTEDS	9.75
18.00 FANCY WOOL CHEVIOTS	10.75
20.00 HIGH GRADE WORSTEDS	11.75

HEAVY-WEIGHT BLUE SERGE SUITS AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

SACK OXFORD SUITS.

14.00 OXFORD CHEVIOT SUITS	7.75
15.00 OXFORD SACK SUITS	8.75
18.00 GRAY OXFORD SACKS	9.75

BLACK CHEVIOT SUITS.

10.00 BLACK CHEVIOT SACKS	6.75
14.00 BLACK CHEVIOT SUITS	7.75
15.00 FINE CHEVIOT SUITS	8.75
18.00 HIGH GRADE CHEVIOTS	9.75
20.00 CHEVIOTS AND WORSTEDS	11.75
22.00 BLACK VICUNA SACKS	13.75

NOVELTY BLACK CHEVIOT SUITS.

(Satin Yoke, fancy linings.)

12.00 BLACK CHEVIOT SUITS	7.75
15.00 FANCY LININGS	8.75
18.00 SATIN YOKE	9.75
20.00 BLACK VICUNA	11.75
22.00 HIGH GRADE CHEVIOTS	13.75

BLACK DIAGONAL SACKS AND CUTAWAYS.

12.00 BLACK DIAGONAL SUIT	7.75
18.00 BLACK DIAGONAL SUIT	9.75
20.00 BLACK DIAGONAL SUIT	11.75
22.00 BLACK DIAGONAL SUIT	13.75

(Coats and Vests of the above sold separately.)

PRINCE ALBERT COATS AND VESTS AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

WINTER OVERCOATS.

Retail Value.	Sale Price.
$8.50 HEAVY WEIGHT COVERT	$4.75
8.50 DARK GRAY WHIPCORD	4.75
10.00 WINTER OXFORDS	5.75
10.00 OXFORDS, FANCY LINED	5.75
10.00 BROWN FRIEZE	5.75
12.00 GRAY WINTER OXFORDS	6.75
12.00 BLUE CHINCHILLA	6.75
12.00 OXFORDS, PLAID LINED	7.75
12.00 BEAVERS	7.75
12.00 WINTER CAMBRIDGE	7.75
15.00 WINTER OXFORDS	8.75
15.00 GRAY FRIEZE	8.75
15.00 BLACK FRIEZE	8.75
15.00 BROWN FRIEZE	8.75
18.00 SILK LINED OXFORDS	9.75
18.00 WINTER OXFORDS	11.75
18.00 PADDOCK OVERCOATS	11.75
18.00 WHIPCORD RAGLANS	11.75
18.00 OXFORD RAGLANS	11.75
25.00 BROOKS KERSEYS, BLUE	16.75
25.00 BROOKS KERSEYS, BLACK	16.75

FALL WEIGHT TOP COATS.

8.50 OXFORD TOP COATS	4.75
10.00 OXFORD TOP COATS	5.75
15.00 SILK LINED OXFORDS	8.75

FANCY VESTS.

1.50 PLAID FANCY VESTS	.50
3.00 FANCY VESTS	1.50
4.00 FANCY VESTS	2.00

TROUSERS.

3.00 WORSTED TROUSERS	1.90
5.00 WORSTED TROUSERS	3.00
8.00 CUSTOM MADE TROUSERS	5.00

(Some imported fabrics.)

REEFERS.

8.50 PEA JACKETS	4.75
10.00 PEA JACKETS & REEFERS	5.75
12.00 PEA JACKETS & REEFERS	6.75

ULSTERS AND GREAT COATS.

10.00 OXFORD ULSTERS	5.75
12.00 WINTER ULSTERS	6.75
14.00 WINTER ULSTERS	11.75
20.00 WINTER ULSTERS	15.75
25.00 ASTRAKAN LINED	16.75

The Kirschbaum Stock of Boys' and Youths' Clothing.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.
(Sizes 13 to 19 years.)

Retail Value.	Sale Price.
$8.00 BLACK DIAGONAL SUITS	$4.75
8.00 BLUE DIAGONAL SUITS	4.75
8.00 CHEVIOT SUITS	4.75
12.00 CASSIMERE SUITS	6.25
12.00 TWEED SUITS	6.25
12.00 BLACK DIAGONAL SUITS	6.25
12.00 WORSTED CHEVIOT SUITS	6.25
15.00 SERGE SUITS	8.75
18.00 WORSTED SUITS	9.75

BOYS' SUITS.
(Double breasted sizes, 6 to 16 years.)

Retail Value.	Sale Price.
$5.00 CHEVIOT SUITS	$2.75
5.00 CASSIMERE SUITS	2.75
5.00 BLUE CHEVIOT SUITS	2.75
5.00 BLACK CHEVIOT SUITS	2.75
7.00 BLUE SERGE SUITS	3.75
7.00 CASSIMERE SUITS	3.75
7.00 IMPORTED TWEED SUITS	3.75
9.00 PURE WORSTED SUITS	4.35
9.00 GLOBE WORSTED SUITS	4.35

YOUNG MEN'S OVERCOATS.
(Sizes 15 to 19 Years.)

$7.00 COVERTS	$3.75
9.00 KERSEYS & OXFORDS	4.75
10.00 KERSEYS & OXFORDS	5.75
13.50 KERSEYS & OXFORDS	7.75
15.00 KERSEYS & OXFORDS	8.75

BOYS' OVERCOATS.
(Sizes 3 to 16 years.)

5.00 OXFORD OVERCOATS	2.75
6.00 KERSEYS & FRIEZES	3.75
7.50 KERSEYS & FRIEZES	4.35
12.00 KERSEYS	6.75

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211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts.
125th St., corner 3d Ave.

OPEN LATE SATURDAY NIGHT.

JOHN SHERMAN'S ESTATE

Will Filed at Mansfield, Ohio, Disposes of About $3,000,000.

Bulk of It Goes to Six Heirs—Many Family Bequests—A Biography Provided For.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Application was made to-day to Judge Brinkerhoff to admit to probate the last will and testament of ex-Secretary of State John Sherman. The will was brought into court by Col. M. M. Parker of Washington, D. C., and Congressman W. S. Kerr of Mansfield. Hearing on the application was set for Nov. 15 at 10 A. M.

The will itself is nine folio pages, in Sherman's own handwriting, and, with a codicil, fills ten type-written pages. It was executed at Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1890, and begins as follows: "Impressed with the uncertainty of human life, I, John Sherman, now a Senator of the United States from Ohio and a citizen of Mansfield, do make, declare, and publish this my last will and testament."

The first article states that his property has been mainly acquired since his marriage with Cecilia Stewart Sherman, acknowledges obligation to her, and gives her the furniture, books, &c., the residence at Mansfield, and an annuity of $12,000, also $5,000 promptly at his death and $20,000 to be disposed of by will at her death. It was provided that at her death the property should revert to his estate. However, she died first.

The bequests to remain unchanged by the codicil are as follows:

Mary Stewart Sherman, (now Mrs. McCallum,) the adopted daughter, is given $100,000 to be paid by the executors within six months after the testator's death. The executors are directed to set aside, with Mrs. McCallum's approval, half of this amount in real estate and the remainder in income-producing bonds and mortgages. In addition, she is given the house and lot in Washington, in K Street, and the executors are authorized to make the deed.

Other bequests are to Elizabeth Reese, (sister, deceased,) $10,000; Gen. W. T. Sherman, (deceased,) $10,000; Lampson P. Sherman, (brother,) $10,000; Hoyt Sherman, (brother,) 100 shares of stock in the Des Moines (Iowa) Street Railroad Company, or, if sold, $10,000 in cash.

To the children of a brother, Charles T. Sherman, deceased, is given $10,000, and the same amount to the heirs of James Sherman, another deceased brother.

To the children of Mrs. Fannie B. Moulton, sister, is given $10,000, and the same amount to the heirs of Mrs. Susan B. Bartley, deceased, and it is provided that if any of the heirs of brothers and sisters died before the testator did their children were to have their parents' shares.

Hoyt McComb is willed $5,000, and in case of his death this bequest goes to his child if living. Julia Huggins is bequeathed $2,500, and the same amount goes to William McComb. Kate Willock, daughter of Sister Julia Willock, deceased, is willed $600 per year in place of the annuity Mr. Sherman was paying her. In case she survives Mrs. Sherman she receives $5,000.

Bequests in the third article, except the fourth class, are made with the understanding that they may be paid any time within two years after Mr. Sherman's death, in whole or in part in real estate.

In Article 4 Mrs. Sherman and Henry Stoddard Sherman are made executors, but in the codicil Congressman W. S. Kerr and Col. M. M. Parker are made executors, Henry S. Sherman having died, as well as Mrs. Sherman.

A biography is provided for, to be published by some competent person within two years after Senator Sherman's death, and $10,000 is appropriated for this purpose, as he stated he felt it to be his duty to the public. Papers, such as he has, and various documents are to be given into the biographer's hands.

Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, and Oberlin (Ohio) College are each willed $5,000, and a similar amount is given to Sherman-Heineman Park at Mansfield.

The residue of the estate is willed share and share alike to Mary Stewart Sherman, (McCallum,) daughter; Henry S. Sherman, (son of brother Charles;) Hoyt Sherman, (son of brother James;) Philemon Tecumseh Sherman, (son of W. T. Sherman;) Charles H. Sherman, (son of brother Lampson Sherman,) and Charles M. Sherman, (son of brother Hoyt.)

Any person contesting the will shall receive no gift or legacy.

The codicil was written at Washington Jan. 15, 1900.

Each of the executors will receive $1,000 a year from the date of death to the termination of their services, not to exceed three years. Traveling expenses are also provided for.

It is estimated that the estate amounts to about $3,000,000, a large part of which is real estate in Mansfield and Washington. Mrs. May McCallum's share will be over $500,000, including her legacy of $100,000 and her share as residuary legatee.

Somewhat less than half of the estate is in securities which are said to be gilt-edge investments, with good paying incomes, and consist among others of Western Union, Fort Wayne, Northern Pacific, and Washington Street Railway stocks and bonds.

TALE OF A NEW JERSEY CAVE.

Stickles Tells of the Strange Things He Saw While Exploring It.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., Oct. 26.—Johnsonburg, Warren County, has for years had a natural cave known as the "Devil's Wheelwright Shop," called so from the fact that in early days, it is said, the Tories used to conceal themselves within its dark walls and make weapons of war for use against the patriots.

No one of recent years has explored the cavern until the present week, when a well-known local character, Frederick Douglas Stickles, concluded to find out what the depths contained. Stickles is a well digger. He took a lighted lanterns, a number of candles, a rope, a bag thrown over his shoulders, a revolver, and a hatchet.

He took the precaution to fasten a strong twine on the outside of the cave in the event of trouble, so that he might give an alarm to his friends. He was in some two hours or more, and explored it to a depth of over 300 feet. Then, he says, he struck a crystal lake that had eyeless fish in it. He found tomahawks, portions of two skeletons that looked like those of human beings, all sorts of curious shaped stones, arrowheads, and an endless variety of undergrounds curios.

He captured a large number of white rats and a white owl, it is said.

He will make another exploration in a few days, and expects to surprise the natives with the things that he will bring before them when he emerges in the open air. The whole neighborhood is excited over the discoveries.

Chicago Telephone Rates Not Reduced.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—It

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The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and besides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition Grounds.

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MR. BRYAN'S QUACK REMEDIES.

Mr. HEWITT'S examination of BRYAN'S trust argument, like Secretary ROOT'S speech in reply to the anti-imperialists, is not a defense, not at all an apology—quite the contrary in both cases—but a destructive exposure of error and a candid justification of the thing attacked. The friends of the Administration have no occasion to apologize for what has been done in the Philippines. Our policy there has been right, eternally right, whether tried by the standards of the Declaration of Independence or by the light of reason, of humanity, and of an enlightened understanding of the future place of this country among the nations. The American people ask no apologies from the Administration. They know and understand. They will rebuke by their votes the candidate and the party that have made false appeals to them. Nor do the American people demand any apologies from the industrial leaders who in the last few years have enormously increased the national wealth and have swelled by millions the volume of our exports by availing themselves of the advantages of association. What Mr. BRYAN calls the trusts, and by that name denounces as criminal, have notoriously benefited the consumer at home and have opened new markets abroad by cheapening the cost of production.

No special pleading for the trusts is demanded. It is enough to tell the truth about them. The people will judge whether they are good or bad. Mr. HEWITT begins his truth-telling by exposing Mr. BRYAN'S gross ignorance of the subject he is discussing. That in itself is a useful exhibition of truth, for it is always wholesome to hold the Populist candidate up to the public view in his real character of quack. He talks of remedies for a disease, but the symptoms which he treats as pathological are the indicia of a high state of health; while for the real evils of a manifest abuse here and there of the principle of association he prescribes cures no more intelligent than the incantations of a redskin tribal medicine man. Mr. BRYAN, who has never had any business training whatsoever or any business occupation, is in a weak position when his nostrums for the reorganization of the business interests of the country come under the examination of a man whose whole life has been passed in the successful management of large business operations.

Mr. HEWITT compresses into a paragraph the truth about the trusts:

> If I am right in these views, it is evident that the nostrums proposed by Mr. BRYAN for the regulation of trusts are quack remedies. They are not founded upon knowledge, but spring from an entire misconception of the nature of the problem and of the trend of modern progress. The great corporations which have sprung into existence within the last ten years are due to an evolution which no more can be arrested than the flow of the tides. They are not injurious to the community or to the working classes. They give more steady employment and a greater demand for labor. The wages have been raised, and the prices of the commodities produced here have been lessened. All classes of the community have been benefited by their growth, except such as have been disabled for a time, only to reappear in the form of consolidated organizations more profitable and more advantageous to the community.

Mr. HEWITT is as well aware as Mr. BRYAN is that the community must have some power of regulation over the corporations. State inspection, supervision, and publicity seem to him to be desirable. With those safeguards, the natural laws of trade competition would serve to protect the public against monopoly abuses. Mr. HEWITT'S expectation that in the course of the coming century the workingmen who are employed in the factories will come to own the controlling stock interest in the concerns operated by their labor, becoming virtually their own employers, will seem to many to be quite too optimistic. But it is to be observed that this new condition is prophesied for a time when "the working classes of this country are sufficiently educated to take advantage of this new and favorable situation." With sufficient education to make them proof against the delusive and dangerous teachings of agitators like W. J. BRYAN and to guide them to a choice of safer and sounder leaders for their labor organizations the workingmen of the United States may fulfill this and many other hopeful prophecies made in their behalf. In those better days no political party would have any incentive to nominate a Bryan for the Presidency.

RETRIBUTION IN CHINA.

Undoubtedly the capture of Peking has made an impression upon the governing people in China. They are in flight or in hiding. They have learned that the whole indignant modern world cannot be defied. It seems that they have also learned that it cannot be hoodwinked by those devices which they at first thought might be sufficient. When it was announced that the persons designated by the representatives of the Western powers would be "tried and punished according to Chinese law" the effect upon the European and American mind was to produce incredulity. But it is now "given out" that KANG YI, one of the Chinamen whose names were in all the official lists, has somehow died, and it is officially announced that YU HSIEN, another person who was equally on all those lists, has found things so unpleasant that he has committed suicide. Our smooth and smiling friend WU TING FANG has communicated this announcement to the State Department, apparently with much pleasure.

The State Department, we suppose, has received it with pleasure tempered with curiosity. Is it really true? In order to make the announcement satisfactory the representatives of foreign powers in China must have an opportunity of verifying it. If they report, after such an opportunity, that these two malefactors are really dead, prosecution must cease as to them, and their deaths must be accepted as an installment "on account."

YU HSIEN, in particular, who is alleged to have committed suicide, is perhaps, as to the Western World, the guiltiest man among all the four hundred millions of the Chinese Empire. He was Governor of one province in which he did not succumb to the Boxers, but originated and organized them and instigated them to the murder of foreigners; and, being transferred to another, he did the same thing also there. As to the civilized nations, he is, or, if we choose to accept the Chinese reports, he was, the most flagitious malefactor in all China, not excepting even Prince TUAN himself. If political pressure has actually driven him to suicide, the Chinese Government has evidently a "realizing sense" of its situation.

The "if" is a very large one, and of course it behooves us to verify the report before accepting it as the basis of action, or rather, as the representatives of China hope it will be accepted, of inaction. As a matter of fact, we all know that the responsibility of the attack upon foreigners was instigated from higher quarters than those of YU HSIEN, higher even than those of Prince TUAN. Old LI-HUNG-CHANG'S fiction of monarchical irresponsibility we all know to have been an importation, on the part of that aged and foxy man of Western and modern constitutional ideas, and to have no relation to anything that belongs to the Government of China. It is also true that the giving up to vengeance of those whom it pretends to have been its advisers, but who were in fact its agents, upon the part of the Chinese Government, betokens a lower depth of moral degradation, upon the part of that Government, than even the ruthless massacre of unoffending and peace-loving and treaty-protected foreigners, as being the surrender, to private mortification or to foreign vengeance, of the mere instruments of "the policy of the Administration." That consideration need not trouble us, but it may very well trouble the Chinese Government. That Government will find it difficult hereafter to secure the unscrupulous services of Chinamen when it has once notified them that, if their execution of its instructions brings them into trouble, the Government will leave them to their fate. And, by the same token, it indicates what a hopeless task the Western World would set itself if it undertook to supersede the Government of China.

WILL BRYAN PAY IN SILVER?

No thorough student of the history of jurisprudence can be unfamiliar with the admirable device of the jurors in the famous case of "The King versus the Knave of Hearts," reported in Carroll, 1, 174. It was deemed of some importance to fix accurately, in this case, the date at which the Hatter began his tea. Different witnesses having testified to the three dates of March 14, 15, and 16, the jurors set down these figures, added them up, and reduced the sum to shillings and pence.

The simplicity of this method of arriving at intelligible conclusions as to obscure and complicated facts has not been exceeded until Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN finally concluded to try to answer the question what he would do as to the payment of the interest and principal of bonds in silver in the highly improbable contingency of his election. Here is the precise and deliberate statement that he has given: "I want the Republicans who want that question answered to first find what the law requires, and then I want them to know that if elected President I will enforce that law just as I will enforce the law against trusts, and put striped clothes on big thieves as well as little thieves. But if you ask me to construe a Republican law I will reply that I shall not construe a law until it becomes my duty to enforce it."

If this were the effort of a scared and stupid man to express an opinion on a subject beyond his comprehension it could be dismissed with the smile that Lewis Carroll's description of the jury excites. Unhappily we are not permitted so to dismiss it. It is not stupidity, it is cunning, that inspires this elaborate evasion. Mr. BRYAN knows perfectly that the law admits of more than one construction and that the important thing in the minds of business men is to know what is the construction that he will adopt and apply. He knows also that the law in this matter is in part not mandatory, but declarative, and that it depends on the President to interpret and act on it in the sense that he may elect. The one point as to which the people of the country are in any doubt is what he will do under the law, and that is the point on which he impudently refuses to throw any light whatever.

There are two provisions of law relating to the use of silver in payment of the obligations of the United States. One is in the act of Feb. 28, 1878, providing for the coinage of silver dollars which "shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." Under this provision undoubtedly it would be legal for Mr. BRYAN as President to order the payment in silver dollars of the interest or principal of any bond not expressly stipulated to be paid in gold. Of bonds thus payable at the discretion of the Government there are several hundred millions outstanding. It will be noted, however, that while the silver dollars are a legal tender for the payment of interest and principal of these bonds, it is not obligatory so to pay them. There can be no question of "enforcing" such a law. It contains no mandate. It merely confers discretion. What will Mr. BRYAN, if he is elected President, do with that discretion? He refuses to say.

The second provision of law relating to this matter is contained in the act of July 14, 1890. It declares that it is "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals (gold and silver) on a parity with each other on the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." The specific object to which this declaration was directed was the redemption of the Treasury notes authorized in the act. The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to redeem these in either silver or gold at his discretion, guided only by the declaration quoted. As to the redemption of these notes and as to the use of silver in the payment of any other Government obligation, every Secretary we have had since 1890, Republican or Democrat, has held that this declaration of "established policy" required him to pay in gold when desired by the holder of the obligation. They have reasoned, with perfect justice, that you cannot keep two metals on a parity if you refuse to give the more valuable and force a creditor to take the less valuable. But this, it will be seen, is a matter of discretion and interpretation. It is held by the Democratic Party as represented by Mr. BRYAN and by the Populists and Silver Republicans, whose candidate he has consented to become, that the creditor has no right to a choice of gold in the payment of the public debt, and that the full obligation of the Government is discharged by paying him in silver in accordance with the law of 1878 making the silver dollars legal tender for public dues. Will Mr. BRYAN adopt the view of his duty that has heretofore prevailed and that has kept the country up to the gold standard all these years, or will he use the legal right to pay in silver? He does not say. He refuses to say. He dares not say.

RACE TROUBLES IN CANADA.

We have not yet had in this country precisely the kind of "labor trouble" which they are having in Canada. It is quite true that the "furious Frank and fiery Hun" employed in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania have considerably complicated the problem presented by the recurring strikes in that region, particularly the unintelligible behavior of the fiery Hun. But the fiery Hun is perfectly well aware that, if he were to tempt a "race riot," all the other mining elements would unite against him, and, first of all, the Celtic element, which has its full share in getting up the rows. But when there is an extensive strike of French Canadians in Quebec, and the British Canadian militia is called in from Montreal to keep the peace, it is evident that there are all the elements assembled of what Sir Lucius O'Trigger would diagnose as a "very pretty quarrel." It is almost equally evident that the rancors and heartburnings occasioned by calling in this outside and in some sense foreign force must long outlast the occasion of invoking it. Wherefore it seems that it may have been bad judgment on the part of the local authorities to call in the "Royal Scots" and the "Duke of YORK'S Hussars," unless the occasion were of the first gravity.

The occasion may have been of an extreme gravity. And it appears to have been the Mayor of Quebec who called in the British militia from Montreal. The Mayor's name being LANGEVIN, and the deduction that he was of French extraction being easy, there is a fair presumption that the occasion was more serious than on the surface it appears; that it was in fact serious enough to warrant a French Canadian in calling in British Canadian troops to prevent a breach of the peace which would have been even more to his discredit than an evident provocation to race riots in Quebec.

There is another relevant consideration, though it has nothing directly to do with the peace of Quebec. Canada is the British posession, of mixed population, in which the British principle of equal and exact justice to all inhabitants has won its greatest triumphs. The Premier of all Canada is a French Canadian, and his appearance, in that character, at the diamond jubilee of Queen VICTORIA was one of the most noteworthy and praiseworthy features of that wonderful show. But, even in Canada, for a century and a half unquestionably British, we see how much of race prejudice still lingers. In South Africa race prejudice is not a thing of two centuries or of a century ago. It is a fresh passion of this year and last. And even now British troops are beleaguered and overpowered, according to to-day's dispatches, by burghers of Dutch descent. The occasion seems to be highly propitious for Great Britain to introduce "healing measures" by the agency of conciliatory men. We can see no good that is to be achieved by giving Mr. CHAMBERLAIN authority, through the use of "the new diplomacy," which is the only kind he has practiced, for establishing a new Ireland in South Africa. That kind of possession would be neither for an ornament nor for a defense to the British Empire.

A VERY GOOD RULE.

We commend heartily to the sober consideration of the bankers of this city—though most of them do not especially need the suggestion—the following sensible resolution adopted by the Ohio Bankers' Association yesterday at their annual meeting in Columbus:

> Resolved, That we deem it the duty of bankers, being largely responsible for investments made in business ventures, to exercise great prudence in this period of prosperity and business energy, to discourage overspeculation and to discourage consolidated companies or corporations which are likely to be oppressive or detrimental in their operations; to make its operations to the good interests of the community. We do not believe in the indiscriminate denunciation of all combinations or corporations, commonly called trusts. Our manufacturers are now entering the field of foreign markets, and if to meet competition there these combinations can, by their greater capital and smaller proportionate expense, achieve success, they ought not to be handicapped at home; but when the consolidation is for the purpose of controlling prices in a selfish way or realizing inflated prices for the property turned into the combination, or to be used as an instrument for speculation in its stock and bonds, bankers ought everywhere to withhold their support and throw their influence against the accomplishment of such consolidations.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of the penalties of prominence nowadays, and it matters little how slight the prominence is, and not much more how it was obtained, is the receipt of frequent letters from enterprising individuals who, under the pretense of compiling biographical dictionaries, are trying to make for themselves as many dubiously honest dollars as they can out of the vanity and weakness of their fellow-countrymen. Of course there are a few such enterprises properly conducted and of a character entirely commendable, producing works of real value because the biographies they contain are those of people some knowledge of whose lives the general public has both a right and a desire to obtain. But there are dozens of other compilation schemes obviously devised simply to prey upon the ambitious and the hopeful by offering them the shadow of fame in the shape of a place in a volume which nobody except themselves is ever likely to see, and which is rendered utterly valueless for any practical purpose by the fact that a vast majority of its notabilities are notable only in their own estimation or in that of their immediate friends. Fortunately, there is one infallible test by which applications for information from the would-be biographer can be judged. If he asks for money or even for a subscription to his book as a recompense for putting in it your achievements, with or without your picture, set him down instantly as a conscienceless rascal and throw his communication into the waste-basket. The makers of dictionaries that are bought for their intrinsic worth, and these are the only dictionaries in which a self-respecting man or woman feels it an honor to figure, do occasionally seek to secure first-hand data, but they never, either directly or indirectly, hint that representation in their pages is to be bought for a price, or that it depends in the slightest degree upon anything else than the editor's judgment. Whoever wishes to avoid getting himself or herself into a grotesquely mixed company of nonentities will apply this rule to every letter of the kind mentioned, and by so doing a dozen or twenty now prosperous exploiters of human folly will be forced to work for a living.

—Other papers than this one are expressing cordial recognition of the high qualities, mental and moral, which have been displayed by the head of the Mine Workers' Union in his conduct of the strike in the anthracite region. The Churchman shows especial warmth in commending his course. It calls him "the ablest, the most prudent, and, those who come in contact with him believe, the most honest of all labor leaders coming forward in this country," and it says that his skill, force of character, and wise reserve have made possible a success which a month ago seemed out of the question. The Churchman adds: "The approaching settlement of the anthracite strike is a great economic victory in the peaceful adjustment of wage disputes, but the production from the ranks of labor of a man like JOHN MITCHELL is such a hopeful omen for the future as our labor disputes have not shown in a generation. If such men can have the control of labor, it will be easy for those who control capital (whose central figure in the present case is known by all those familiar with the inner working of this adjustment to be Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN) to reach that justice which between jarring questions abides." Praise of this sort, coming from such a source, may well be numbered among his rewards by Mr. MITCHELL. He has made more than one mistake since the strike began, but they have been few, considering the extreme difficulty of the task he undertook and the refractory character of the material with which he had to work, not less among the operators than among his own followers. He has accomplished even more for organized labor as a whole than he has for the hard-coal miners, and his future acts will be watched by the country with hope as well as with respect. The day for impugning his motives and denying his familiarity with industrial conditions and needs is past.

—While in Trenton on Thursday Mr. BRYAN happened to remember that New Jersey is a State in which many big industrial organizations have or pretend to have their headquarters, and the spirit of something or other moved him to say: "If we succeed in squeezing the water out of the New Jersey corporations, you will have a tidal wave greater than that at Galveston." This we printed yesterday, and, by what cannot but be regarded as a curious chance, on another page of the same paper there appeared, in a carefully thought out and written letter by Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT on the merits and demerits of trusts, this statement: "BRYAN'S next remedy is to squeeze the water out of the capital stock of corporations. If he should succeed in squeezing all the water out of the capital stock of these corporations, he would produce a deluge which would overwhelm the industries of the country and leave a track of desolation at which even his optimistic soul would be appalled." The pun is identical, the similarity of language remarkable, but how wide the difference in meaning and intention! By accident Mr. BRYAN hit upon the same figure that was used by Mr. HEWITT to illustrate the consequences that would follow the execution of Mr. BRYAN'S plan—and there the coincidence ends. In the one case the reference to a "deluge" was made with cheerful carelessness, and joy at the thought of a possible injury to the corporations distracted all attention from the possibility of injury to anything or anybody else. The fact that there hasn't been a tidal wave at Galveston in recent years, or ever, so far as known, is hardly worth talking about, though, of course, Mr. BRYAN'S blunder on that point is characteristic and therefore significant. Mr. HEWITT, naturally enough, did not contemplate the prospect of a deluge with composure, and he went on to explain just what one would mean to the people who applauded Mr. BRYAN'S exposition of his programme.

—Advices from Bermuda, whither the little British cruiser Psyche betook herself after her peculiarly informal call at this port, contain information which probably acquits her Captain of the charge of boorishness which his supposed failure to salute our flag caused to be brought against him. When informed of the criticism that Capt. PELLY'S economizing of powder had excited, the officers of the Psyche expressed mildly indignant surprise and immediately declared that they had saluted in due form and in full accord with the regulations for such cases made and provided. This, of course, could not have been an entirely accurate statement of the circumstances. The sound of no salute was heard by the artillerymen who waited for hours to answer the expected courtesy in kind, and while that does not prove that no salute was fired, it does prove that the salute was fired either in the wrong place or at the wrong time. The key to the enigma is to be found in something which was interpreted as adding to, instead of detracting from, the Briton's offense. The Psyche anchored in the North River near another foreign visitor, the French cruiser Cécile, and at once fired some guns. With good reason the Frenchman assumed that they were intended for himself and answered them, but it now appears that they really were intended for us. It is a queer mix-up all around, but no harm was done, and apparently no affront was meant. Only the most excitable of our neighbors ever attached any seriousness to the incident. On no credible theory was it reasonable to suppose that Capt. PELLY would intentionally have exposed himself to inevitable reprimand by failing to follow custom in the matter of salutes in a friendly harbor. He may have been a bit stupid, and he certainly ought to have known when and where the foreign warships that come to New York are accustomed to announce their presence, but it will be no great task to forgive him just this once.

An Ardent Democrat's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an ardent Democrat since the days of Franklin Pierce, I beg to express my profound satisfaction with the letter of J. R. D. L. in THE TIMES of Sunday last, under the heading of "William L. Wilson and Democracy," and to express my belief, which I know is that of many thousands of others, that if the Kansas City Convention had adopted the platform of any National Democratic convention held during the twenty years previous to that of 1896, and had nominated a candidate of the character and standing of William L. Wilson, the prospective results of the coming election would have been far different from that which now seems to be absolutely assured.

H. J. C.

Washington, Conn., Oct. 22, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Intermission.

"How is your club for the protection of birds coming on?"

"Oh, we stop meeting just before it is time to think about turkey."—Detroit Free Press.

Literary Pursuits.

"I pity authors who have to lead such sedentary lives."

"Sedentary! You don't call chasing publishers a sedentary life, do you?"—Chicago Record.

Home Attractions.

Mrs. Gadd—That new minister isn't much on visitin', is he?

Mrs. Gabb—No, I guess maybe his wife is a purty good cook herself.—New York Weekly.

Affection's Exhausting Tribute.

"Clara came back worse than when she went away."

"How did that happen?"

"The doctor said she had worn herself out buying presents for the family."—Indianapolis Journal.

Confidences.

Cynicus—I love—

Miss Anteek—Ah! I've suspected it all along—you naughty man!

Cynicus—I love the delicious freedom of bachelorhood.

Miss Anteek—Brute!—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

THE HUNTER'S LIFE FOR ME.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

The frost lies crisp on the dead brown grass and jewels the fading trees,
The wild deer tosses its antlered head and sniffs at the passing breeze,
The snow sifts down from the bold old peaks and drifts in the hollow swale,
And the smoke of the camp-fire floats away like a vapory bridal veil.
The song of the hunter smites the rocks and breaks into echoing trills
That fainter grow as they die away in the shades of the distant hills,
As the glad fire cracks in the pinon wood and the bacon fries in the pan,
And the soul of the coffee in fragrant steam floats out of the old tin can.

Oh, the hunter's life is the life for me, away from the world of care,
Where the rifle cracks and its echoes leap through the heart of the mountain air!
Where the soul is free as the air of God and the heart in the bosom leaps!
And the stars keep watch through the silent night as the man at the camp-fire sleeps!

When the red sun peeps o'er the snow-crowned peaks, like a ball of eternal flame,
He is up and away through the trackless wilds in search of the noble game,
And the deer leaps high at his rifle's crack and falls on a bier of snow,
Its life-blood staining the fleecy bed in a pulsing and crimson flow!
He follows the trail of the fleeing elk through the rocks on the mountain side,
And stands o'er the form of the fallen king with a feeling of lordly pride,
And the mountain lion far up the cliff sends a growl of defiance down
At the bold intruder of strangest form in the garbing of canvas brown!

Oh, the hunter's life is the life for me in the wilds of the mountain pass,
Where the frost lies crisp with its sparkling eyes like gems in the dead brown grass!
Where the smoke of the camp-fire drifts away on the breast of the wintry air,
And the heart beats light and the soul is free from the talons of clinging care!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A Notable Performance of Poetical Drama at Wallack's.

Browning's "In a Balcony" Acted by Mrs. Le Moyne, Otis Skinner, and Eleanor Robson—Theatrical Gossip.

No other occasional performance of an artistic dramatic work before a special and exclusive audience in this town has ever been quite so successful from every point of view as the fine representation of Robert Browning's dramatic poem, "In a Balcony," at Wallack's yesterday afternoon. The house was crowded to the doors, and perhaps there was the usual proportion of idlers and curiosity seekers in the crowd. There were the usual clusters of pretty, giggling girls. But by far the larger portion of the audience was composed of people who know the stage well, and have some well-defined comprehension of art. Actors were there in large numbers, of course, because they are inveterate playgoers when the occasion offers, and many workers in the other arts and in literature had been called out by the magic of Robert Browning's name on a playbill.

"In a Balcony" is a mere fragment, and there is some doubt whether Browning ever intended it to be regarded as a play. Yet it seemed more dramatic in the performance than ever his highly elaborated and ambitious "Blot in the 'Scutcheon" seemed. It was set in a picture of rare beauty by Homer F. Emens, representing a balcony of a marble palace on a Summer night, with a shimmering lake in the middle distance, and stars twinkling in the sky. The rich and beautiful dresses of the Renaissance worn by the three personages had been designed by Virginia Gerson. The incidental music, sparingly employed, was of just the right quality. And so, the dramatic poem, with the services of three actors of uncommon distinction and poetic appreciation, became a play.

Mrs. Le Moyne, who as a platform reader had often interpreted the meaning of the poem with faultless skill and taste, supplied a moving portrayal of the Queen, denoting with unfailing effect her loneliness and despair, her deluded hope and shameful self-deception, her momentary joy, her suspicion, quick wrath, mortification, and vindictive hate. This piece of acting quite justified Mrs. Le Moyne's pretensions to a place among the leaders of our stage, and leads one to hope that she may yet triumph in an even more arduous rôle.

Norbert, the lover, whose love has strengthened him in statecraft and whose fidelity to its object causes his downfall, was portrayed with no inferior art by Otis Skinner, who has also, at last, taken his rightful place among the leaders. There is no need to shed crocodile tears, if one is still young and all honey has not turned for him to gall, about the decline of the drama, in the presence of such actors. It the public wants art in the theatre, the public can have it.

Eleanor Robson, whose acting of the heroine's rôle in "Arizona" has placed her conspicuously in the line of promotion, bore the arduous rôle of Constance with unexpected technical skill, with exquisite sensibility, with a correct and satisfying symbol for every mood represented. She is surely the inferior of her two associates in technical resource, and especially in declamatory power, but her acting was charmingly effective.

Norbert, who has served the Queen faithfully because of his love for her beautiful cousin, on the night of some great festival urges Constance to let him tell the truth and ask for her hand. But Constance is too wary, and she is grateful to the Queen for all her comfort and happiness. She prevails on her lover to temporize, and as he will not wait, to declare that his love for his royal mistress is so great that to be always near her he would wed her poor cousin. But the Queen loves Norbert, and when she hears his declaration of passion for her, the doom of the lovers is sealed. For she will not be crossed. There are splendid reaches of passion in the verse, and the dramatic interest, in such a performance as that of yesterday, is never lacking.

After the curtain had fallen there were many calls for the actors. They were compelled to show themselves a dozen times. Mr. Skinner made an address of little speech, in which he expressed the hope that the result of their experiment would help to make jokes about Browning less common. He also said that Mrs. Le Moyne had triumphed over a severe cold which had threatened to temporarily deprive her of the use of her voice.

In the other piece on the bill, "The Land of Heart's Desire," by W. B. Yeats, the intention of the players was not equaled by the result. This, too, is a poetical play, and a vaguely symbolical one. In an Irish hut there is lamentation because of the indolence of the son's newly wedded wife while she declares she is tired of the voices of her acquaintances, and calls on the "good people," who take away her soul after some sort of high jinks. Doubtless Mr. Yeats's symbolism means a great deal. There is certainly an appreciable prettiness in the thing. But the actors were quite unable to make it interesting.

Maurteen Bruin	Charles Stanley
Shawn Bruin	Alphonz Ethier
Father Hart	John Glendinning
Bridget Bruin	Mrs. Glendinning
Maire Bruin	Margaret Pitt
A Faery Child	Adelaide Thurston

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, who is to make his American début at Carnegie Hall Nov. 12 with Emil Paur and his orchestra, sailed yesterday from Hamburg on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland.

Daniel Frohman was in receipt of information from Baltimore last evening from E. H. Sothern to the effect that his injured foot will be sufficiently well to permit him to appear in "Hamlet" at Washington on Monday evening.

The opening performance of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts this season will take place Nov. 8 at the Empire Theatre, when the senior class will present a colonial play in four acts by Victor Mapes, entitled "The Tory's Guest."

An innovation for a leading Broadway theatre will be introduced this election at the Victoria Theatre, where the management inform the public that on the evening of that day they will keep their theatre open after the performance has been concluded and the election returns will be read from the stage. The orchestra will be retained in the theatre to furnish the music for the occasion.

PICTURES IN THE MUSEUM.

Announcement is made of the gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art of three notable pictures—a portrait of Columbus by Sebastiano del Piombo and C. Lucy's "Lord Nelson in the Cabin of the Victory," given by J. Pierpont Morgan, and a Rubens, presented by William E. Dodge. These will be hung in the museum's gallery within a few days.

The portrait of Columbus, which was sold in Paris some four or five years ago, was purchased by Mr. Morgan from Thomas Agnew & Sons, London, for $40,000. It is 2 feet 10 by 2 feet 6 inches in size, and has at the top the inscription, "Haec est effigies Liguris miranda Columbi antipodum primus rate qui penetravit in orbem." The Lucy is a life-size portrait of Lord Nelson, seated.

The gift of Mr. Dodge is "The Punishment of the Unjust Judge by Cambyses," by Peter Paul Rubens, and was purchased from the same dealer from whom Mr. Marquand obtained the fine portrait of Van der Heist, now on exhibition in his gallery. The picture represents Cambyses compelling a Judge to sit upon a cushion made of the skin of his father, whom Cambyses had caused to be flayed for injustices. It is given in the Smith Catalogue Raisonée, No. 653, engraved by Eynhouedts, collection M. Lorimer, Hague, 1763. The dealer who sold it to Mr. Dodge obtained it from the Lorimer collection. The picture is 17 by 17 inches in size and is a finished study for a larger picture. It shows the King and his soldiers, the son of the unjust Judge in the chair of justice, and at one side, at his feet, the victims of his parent's injustice.

LONDONERS DISAPPOINTED.

Little Chance that City Imperial Volunteers Will Reach Port in Time to be Welcomed To-day.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—London is likely to be disappointed in its pageant to-day. The steamship Aurania, which is bringing the City of London Imperial Volunteers to England from South Africa, has not yet been spoken.

The people of Southampton watched anxiously yesterday afternoon, everything being in readiness for the reception. Crowds waited on the quarves until 1 o'clock this morning, only to hear from incoming vessels of heavy weather, with fog, in the channel.

One German mail boat, which arrived from West Africa two days late, reported that a terrific gale from the northeast prevailed forty-eight hours after she left Madeira.

Until 3 o'clock this morning the streets of London were lively with crowds watching the workmen putting the final touches to the decorations and enjoying a kind of rehearsal along the route to be traversed. At midnight, when hope that the Aurania would arrive in time had been almost abandoned, Lord Mayor Newton issued an announcement that, in the event of her non-arrival all the arrangements would stand for Monday next.

TRANSVAAL ANNEXATION.

Colony Proclaimed a Part of the British Empire—Impressive Ceremony at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, Oct. 25.—The Transvaal was to-day proclaimed a part of the British Empire, the proclamation being attended with impressive ceremonies.

The royal standard was hoisted in the main square of the city, the Grenadiers presented arms, and massed bands played the national anthem.

Sir Alfred Milner then read the proclamation, and 6,200 troops, representing Great Britain and her colonies, marched past.

JACOBSDAL NOT CAPTURED.

Report from Cape Town Incorrect—Boers Unsuccessfully Attacked the Garrison.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It now appears that Jacobsdal was not captured by the Boers, a report received to that effect from Cape Town yesterday being incorrect. Advices received from Cape Town shortly after midnight say:

"Later news from Jacobsdal show that 200 Boers unsuccessfully attacked the garrison. The Highlanders had fourteen killed and twenty wounded."

BOER RAIDERS ACTIVE.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 26.—Hans Botha has cut off a train with a reconnoitring party of the Highland Brigade between Heidelberg and Greylingstad, in the Transvaal Colony, tearing up the rails in front and behind the train.

In the fight which followed two Captains and eight men were wounded and all were captured.

DURBAN, Oct. 26.—The Boers are raiding in the northern part of Natal. They have burned the railway station at Waschbank and blown up a culvert.

MR. KRUEGER'S PLANS.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal agent, who is in this city for a few days, was questioned to-day with reference to the plans of former President Krüger. He said:

"Most of the stories published on the subject are imaginative. Mr. Krüger will land at Marseilles, and I shall go to meet him. But it is not true that I have seen M. Delcassé, (the French Minister of Foreign Affairs,) or that I am in any way arranging a reception, which will be entirely in the hands of the French themselves. Nothing has yet been definitely decided upon as to the details of Mr. Krüger's stay in Europe. But Mr. Krüger is an old man and not accustomed to a cold climate, so it is likely he will sojourn in the neighborhood of Nice for the Winter.

"I have no reason to believe there is any ground for the statement that Mr. Krüger intends to visit President McKinley."

MARSEILLES, Oct. 26.—Mr. Krüger is expected to arrive here on Nov. 11 and to remain at least a day.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—The Krüger Reception Committee has issued a formal disclaimer of hostility toward Great Britain in connection with the reception, which, the committee says, will be exclusively a demonstration of sympathy, every means being taken to prevent political allusions.

STEYN HAS A NEW CAPITAL.

MASERU, Basutoland, Oct. 26.—It is reported here that former President Steyn and the members of the Executive Council are at Fouriesburg, South of Bethlehem, and that he has declared Fouriesburg to be the "capital of the Orange Free State."

Mr. Steyn has ordered Mr. Keyter, a member of the late Volksraad, to be tried on the charge of high treason.

ROSSLYN DEMANDS AN APOLOGY.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Earl of Rosslyn writes to The Daily Mail this morning in reference to the attack made upon him at the banquet of the Pall Mall Club on Thursday by Winston Spencer Churchill, who accused him of "slandering British officers" in accounts the Earl had sent to newspapers from South Africa, and who went so far as to give the lie direct to some of Lord Rossiyn's statements. The Earl says:

"I shall be only too glad to expunge the paragraphs complained of from my book if an official investigation clears the officers of the suspicions against them. In the meantime I have written to Mr. Churchill demanding an apology."

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTRACTS.

Youngstown Bridge Company Said to Have Received Large Orders for Work on Cape Railways.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Considerable correspondence is appearing in the papers on the subject of the South African contracts, the writers expressing indignation at the evidence that large orders have gone to the United States. Some, however, contend that the colonists are entitled to go to whatever market they choose, and are not bound to add to their already large losses by buying in the dearest British market.

The editor of The British and South African Export Gazette writes to The Times that the Youngstown Bridge Company of Ohio has received large orders for bridge and trestle work on the Cape railways, showing, he says, that the American orders which are going through sub-contractors are much more numerous than the figures of Sir David Tennant, Agent General in London of Cape Colony, reveal.

ART EXHIBIT AT BUFFALO.

It has been generally understood, owing to published announcements, that the scope of the fine arts department of the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, next Summer would include works of American artists and pictures, &c., of all schools, ancient and modern, loaned by prominent American collectors. This plan has now been given up, and the exhibition will be composed of the works of American artists only—those at home, those abroad, and those who have died recently. The period to be covered is not yet definitely determined, but will probably go back as far as 1876.

It is the intention to secure the best works in the four usual groups—(1) painting, (2) sculpture, (3) etchings, drawings, engravings, and black and white generally, and (4) architecture—and make a representative, high-class exhibition of American art. The plans for the Pan-American Exposition are laid down on broad lines, so that whatever work in these groups may be sent in from the contributing countries must be included, but this feature of the exhibition will not require much space. There are some good men in Canada, possibly a few in Mexico, and a man like Albert Lynch, who is a Chilean by birth, would be eligible as a contributor.

Depending on the gallery space required for exhibition of contemporary work, there is a project to make a retrospective exhibition of American art, including the work of such men as Copley, Gilbert Stuart, and others, down through the middle of the century.

PUNISHMENTS DO NOT SATISFY THE POWERS

Decree Received Unfavorably by the Ministers at Peking.

TWO GUILTY OFFICIALS DEAD

Minister Wu Confirms Report of Kang-Yi's Demise — Yu-Hsien Commits Suicide.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—According to a dispatch from Peking, dated Oct. 24, to the Havas Agency, Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang have communicated to the legations the imperial decree in accordance with which the Princes and Ministers responsible for the recent troubles in China are to be punished, according to their respective degrees of culpability.

The Emperor recognizes the fact that Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang has committed serious offenses, and he charges Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang to fix the penalties to be imposed on those for whom the Europeans demand punishment.

The decree states that Chinese plenipotentiaries have already inflicted punishment upon some Princes. These plenipotentiaries assure the Emperor of the death of Kang-Yi.

These communications are not satisfactory to the legations.

Prince Tuan and Prince Tchouang are not with the Court.

TWO RINGLEADERS DEAD.

Chinese Minister Reports the Demise of Kang-Yi and the Suicide of Yu-Hsien.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Chinese Minister has received a dispatch stating that Kang-Yi, a member of the Cabinet with Yung-Lu and one of the intense anti-foreign leaders, whose punishment was demanded by the powers, died of illness on the 18th inst.; also that Yu-Hsien, the late Governor of Shan-Si, who is said to have been responsible for the death of many missionaries, has committed suicide by swallowing gold leaf. Minister Wu regards this act as the result of the disfavor which the high officials have received from the Throne.

The death of Kang-Yi is an important event, as he is one of the ringleaders whose punishment was demanded by the powers. Following the demands for his punishment an edict was issued handing him over to the Board of Censors to consult and decide upon a penalty for his misdoing. The same edict punished Prince Tuan, but it was thought that the Tuan influence would secure leniency for Kang-Yi and others. To-day's dispatch shows, however, that Kang-Yi himself recognized that there was no hope of imperial favor. Although the dispatch to Minister Wu says only that Kang-Yi "died" on the 18th inst., it is thought that this "death" was the natural result of the disgrace which has overtaken the anti-foreign and Boxer element.

Gov. Yu's method of suicide, by swallowing gold leaf, is unique to China. It is a means by which high personages take their lives, the gold leaf being representative of their high station. The leaf forms a congealed ball in the canals of the body and brings death from suffocation.

Minister Wu's advices to-day also show that Prince Tuan has been visited with severe censure from the Throne and to such an extent that it would be no surprise if he followed the course of Kang-Yi and Yu. He has been prevented from accompanying the Imperial Court to Sinan-Foo, and remains at Shan-Si, cut off from further influence on the Throne. It is expected that he will be banished, which, to a Prince of the blood, is worse than decapitation, and under the Chinese idea of propriety, suicide is likely to be his end. Minister Wu laid his dispatches before Secretary Hay. They are as follows:

"Cablegram from Viceroy Chang Chi-Tung, dated Oct. 25, states that Governor of Shenshi has reported that Kang-Yi died on Oct. 18; that Yu-Hsien (late Governor of Shan-Si) has committed suicide by swallowing gold leaf, and Prince Tuan has not been permitted to accompany the Court.

"A cablegram dated Oct. 24, from Director General Sheng, states that an Imperial decree has been issued directing Prince Ching and Earl Li to fix and submit for approval the several penalties to be inflicted on those Princes and Ministers that ought to be punished. He adds that Kang-Yi has died of sickness and that Prince Tuan and Prince Chwang have not been allowed to accompany the Court (to Shen-Si.")

The United States Government is disposed to regard the attitude of the Chinese Government, as manifested in the infliction of these punishments, as directly in the line of conformity with the requirements laid down as the basis for negotiations. It is expected that full confirmation will be had, probably in this case through Mr. Conger or some of his responsible agents, of the actual death of the Chinese officials mentioned in these dispatches.

However, once the fact is established, as it seems to be, that the Chinese Government is actually punishing in the severe and exemplary manner demanded by the United States and the other powers, the Chinese leaders who were responsible for the Boxer outrages, it is the impression here that there will be no longer ground for delay in proceeding with the other points of the negotiations.

Kang-Yi was until recently one of the most powerful of the advisers of the Empress Regent. He was a Manchu, and quite as anti-foreign in his sentiments as Prince Tuan. He attained his position in the Imperial councils through craft and intrigue rather than through high birth or ability. In 1890 he occupied the relatively unimportant position of Governor of Kiang-Su, and three years later he was Viceroy of Quang-Tung. In 1894, while the war with Japan was at its height, he was summoned to Peking, and appears to have come into immediate favor with the Empress Dowager.

Very soon after his arrival at the capital the privilege, which very few obtained, of riding on horseback in the Imperial city was conferred upon him. Later Kang was appointed President of the Board of Punishments, and in that capacity was chiefly instrumental in putting down the reform movement under Kang-Yu-Wei. He also held the position of Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Civil Board and was one of the six Chinese statesmen making up the Privy Council, or Cabinet, which is the body nearest the throne.

Some of the Chinese statesmen favored a comparatively mild policy with the reformers, but Kang's councils prevailed, and he secured assent to death sentences. No sooner were the sentences signed than he hastened with them to the prison and personally witnessed the carrying out of them.

Soon after this Kang was appointed President of the Board of War, and he held this position when the anti-foreign outbreak began. It was he who was chiefly responsible, next to the Empress Dowager and Tuan, for the virtual abdication of the Emperor.

Yu-Hsien, Governor of Shan-Si, was not powerful except in his own province, and was chiefly remarkable for the treachery which he showed to the foreigners there when he believed that the Boxer campaign was about to be crowned with success. The missionaries and other foreigners in Shan-Si appealed to Yu-Hsien for protection. He invited them all to take shelter in his Yamen, or official residence. The majority did so, and were all butchered together.

Yu appears to have offended the Empress Regent when she arrived in his province after the flight from Peking, as a recent edict expressed condemnation of him.

PEKING PEACE MEETINGS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—According to the latest Peking and Yokohama dispatches the first meeting of the foreign representatives with reference to the peace negotiations should have been held yesterday.

Li-Hung-Chang has been appointed Generalissimo of the Wu-wei army, consisting of foreign drilled soldiers armed with foreign weapons.

Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of The Times, wiring Thursday, refers to the courtesy of the United States Legation in providing transport wagons for Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the retiring British Minister, on his departure from Peking.

"The punitive expedition to Pao-Ting-Foo," he says, "is reduced to an absurdity by the mistaken clemency regarding the integrity of the city and the failure to punish the officials. Sir Alfred Gaselee only entered after a conference outside the walls with the Chinese officials, and the whole thing was made slightly ridiculous by the expedition being forestalled by French detachments."

According to The Morning Post's Peking advices, the French officer who came out from Pao-Ting-Foo to meet the allied forces, declared that he knew nothing of a plan for combined movement.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN PACT.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—United States Ambassador White, who to-day resumed his official duties here, made the following statement in reference to contradictory assertions published in the German press:

"There are no differences between the American and German positions regarding China which cannot be easily adjusted. There is some uncertainty concerning the precise meaning of Paragraph 3 in the Anglo-German agreement, but this will doubtless be satisfactorily explained.

"This agreement I consider a most important step toward hastening the solution of the Chinese problem."

The Foreign Office has received reports to the effect that the anti-foreign agitation in the Province of Shan-Tung is now considered quelled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—In diplomatic quarters there is felt to be some significance in the fact that France, Russia, and Japan, as well as the United States, have not yet accepted the invitation to accept the principles of the Anglo-German alliance.

It is understood that this non-action of the powers is not due to any concerted movement among them, although each appears to be halting on the third clause. A diplomatic official said to-day that on mature consideration of this third clause it was seen to involve two constructions; first, that if any power took territory in China as a result of the present trouble, then Germany and Great Britain would also take territory; or, second, that if any country took territory in China, Germany and Great Britain would seek to prevent this action, or otherwise jointly act against the country seeking to extend its dominions. Either construction, it was pointed out, was such that the powers not party to the agreement could not be expected to bind themselves to its acceptance.

Under these circumstances it was said that the powers probably would seek to learn Russia's views on the third clause, as Russian approval undoubtedly would remove the idea that there is any possible menace intended. But it is recognized among diplomatic officials that it would be extremely difficult to secure an expression from Russia on this point, as an unfavorable rejoinder, which she might be expected to give, would amount to a declaration that she had some territorial designs on Manchuria, and a refusal to answer would be similarly open to such construction. The impression is growing that the present non-action will continue for some time and that the agreement will be confined to Great Britain and Germany, at least until there is a fuller understanding of the third clause than either of these Governments has given thus far.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—"Emperor Nicholas," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, "has received a letter from the Chinese Emperor asking him to take the conquered Manchurian provinces under Russian protection."

CHINESE GUERRILLA BANDS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—The remnants of the Chinese troops in the wide spaces of country around Mukden, (Manchuria,) official dispatches say, are broken up into guerrilla bands, which are plundering villages and farms.

Three explosions which occurred at Mukden Oct. 10, whereby twenty-six Russians were wounded, were deliberately carried out by Chinese, while the Russians were engaged in destroying the contents of a powder magazine.

Forty mines were dug out of a railway embankment by the Russians.

ALLIES AT PAO-TING-FOO.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 25.—A runner who left Pao-Ting-Foo Oct. 23 and arrived here to-day reports that the allies are encamped there, the British contingent being outside the walls of the city. The situation is unchanged. Looting is forbidden, and all supplies used by the allies are purchased.

MISSIONARIES REPORTED SAFE.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 25.—The Green family, missionaries, are safe, except a three-year-old girl, who died Oct. 10. Mr. Green is seriously ill.

PRINCE VISITED EXPOSITION?

Paper Says Prince and Princess of Wales Were in Paris in June.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Le Courrier du Soir says it understands that the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the exposition here last June, but that, in consequence of the expressed desire of the Prince, their stay was kept an absolute secret.

The Prince wished to avoid demonstration which it was thought would result from the Anglophobe attitude of the Nationalist press.

CAPT. PELLY'S EXPLANATION.

The Psyche Saluted When She Came to Anchor at New York.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 26.—Capt. Francis R. Pelly, commander of the British third-class cruiser Psyche, said to have been guilty of discourtesy in not firing a salute while off Governors Island, New York City, on Monday last, was, as cabled last night, taken immediately to a hospital on the arrival of the warship here yesterday. He therefore could not be formally interviewed at the time regarding the alleged slight to the American flag.

Capt. Pelly was interviewed in the hospital to-day. He was very courteous and anxious to explain matters. He said the Psyche arrived in New York waters in a fog, and steamed right up the harbor. No pilot nor any official of any kind visited her. Capt. Pelly came to anchor at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street, New York, where he saw two French warships lying. As soon as he anchored Capt. Pelly fired a salute of twenty-one guns, (intended as a salute to the American flag,) to which he got no reply. He then saluted the Frenchmen, who returned the salute.

Capt. Pelly has no complaint to make, but expressed a desire that the substance of this cable dispatch be communicated to the British Consul at New York.

VON MOLTKE'S MEMORY HONORED

Kaiser Issues Army Order to Mark Hundredth Anniversary of His Birth.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the late Field Marshal von Moltke was marked to-day by Emperor William, who issued a General Army order extolling von Moltke, thanking Providence for giving the Fatherland such a man, and expressing the hope that the army will emulate his martial virtues and thus derive strength for the fulfillment of the exalted and difficult mission assigned to it.

At the luncheon given in commemoration of the birthday of von Moltke, the Emperor toasted the deceased soldier as follows:

"Let us raise our glasses in memory of the great Field Marshal, who had no equal as a victorious commander on the battlefield, as a teacher and organizer in time of peace, and as a faithful friend, adviser, and servant of my house and my person. May his spirit ever lead my General Staff in the future as in the past to fresh achievements and victories."

The papers to-day devoted large space to articles eulogizing von Moltke. At most of the universities the students observed the centenary, as did also the entire army. Wreaths were deposited upon the grave by hundreds of organizations, and everywhere shops exhibited pictures of the great soldier.

FILIPINOS DEFEAT TROOPS

1,400 Rebels Attacked by About 100 Americans.

LIEUT. G. L. FEBIGER KILLED

American Casualties 18, Insurgent Loss About 150—Troops Return to Narvican.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The War Department to-day received a dispatch from Gen. MacArthur giving an account of a fight in which a small detachment of the American troops attacked a much superior force of Filipinos. The dispatch follows:

Manila, Oct. 26.

Oct. 24 First Lieut. Febiger, with forty men of Company H, Thirty-third Regiment, United States Infantry Volunteers, and Second Lieut. Grayson V. Heidt, with sixty men of Troop L, Third Cavalry, attacked the insurgents fourteen miles east of Narvican, in Ilocos, Province of Luzon. They developed a strong position occupied by about 400 riflemen and 1,000 bolomen under the command of Juan Villamer, a subordinate of Timos.

A desperate fight ensued, which was most creditable to the force engaged. Although under heavy pressure from overwhelming numbers our troops were compelled to return to Narvican, which was accomplished in a tactical, orderly manner.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Bath and a civilian teamster, captured early in the fight, were released by Villamor. According to their accounts the insurgents were much stronger than reported herein, and their loss at a moderate estimate was over 150. Our loss killed: First Lieut. George L. Febiger, Charles A. Lindenberg, and William F. Wilson, Company H, Thirty-third Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry; Andrew T. Johnson, farrier; Guy E. McClintock, Troop L, Third Regiment, United States Cavalry.

Gen. MacArthur gives, in addition, a list of nine men wounded, most of them slightly, and four men missing.

Lieut. George Lea Febiger was one of the youngest officers of the army, being in his twenty-fourth year. He was a native of New Orleans, and served as First Lieutenant, and afterward as Captain, of the Ninth Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish war. In the following July he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, and because of his military proficiency was promoted to a First Lieutenancy Aug. 24, 1899, and accompanied his regiment to the Philippines in the following month.

CAPT. PAGE DEAD.

Officer of Porto Rico Infantry Succumbs to Yellow Fever at Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—Capt. Page died from yellow fever at 10:30 o'clock this morning in Las Animas Hospital. He was a Captain of Porto Rico infantry. He came to Cuba with Major Gen. Wade's Evacuation Commission and was a linguist of note.

Capt. Page was especially well liked by the Cubans and Spaniards.

On the announcement of the death of Capt. Page official business was suspended, and will continue so until after the funeral, which will be held at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Capt. Page resided at the Quartermaster's palace, where Major Cartwright and Major Peterson also contracted the yellow fever.

To be Spanish Minister of Marine.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—Gen. Azcarraga will take the portfolio of Minister of Marine provisionally, Admiral Mozo having withdrawn from the Ministry owing to the refusal of the Premier to allow an increase of the navy credits. Addressing the officials of the Marine Department to-day, Gen. Azcarraga said it was necessary to secure an equilibrium of the budget, and therefore it was impossible to increase the navy.

Mr. Chamberlain Starts for Malta.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and John Austen Chamberlain, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, have sailed for Gibraltar, whence they will proceed to Malta to visit Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, the Governor of Malta.

To Rebuild Tombs of German Emperors.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Bavarian Government has ordered the rebuilding of the tombs of the ancient German Emperors in the Cathedral of Spires. The Hohenstauffens and the rulers of the Salic dynasty will rest in a fine new crypt in suitable sarcophagi.

MISS BERTHA ALLEN MARRIED.

Daughter of Governor of Porto Rico Weds Lieut. G. W. Logan, U. S. N.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 26.—The marriage of Lieut. George W. Logan, United States Navy, aide de camp to Gov. Allen, to Miss Bertha Allen, daughter of the Governor of Porto Rico, took place last evening in the Throne Room of the palace here, which was magnificently decorated with royal palms, potted plants, and pink flowers, pink being the prevailing color.

Chaplain Brown, United States Army, officiated at the ceremony, which was conducted under palms and with shaded lights, the scene being one of great beauty. The bride advanced on the arm of her father. Her sister, Mrs. A. F. Hobbs, was the matron of honor, and Miss Shedd of Lowell, Mass., was the bridesmaid. Paymaster Brown was the best man.

About 200 guests were present, including A. F. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Foster of Washington, and Miss Dean of St. Louis. A reception, with refreshments and dancing, followed the ceremony. It is probable that Mr. and Mrs. Logan will make a tour of the island.

Richardson—Alexander.

The Rev. Willard S. Richardson, acting pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, was married last night in Painesville, Ohio, the bride being Miss Laura Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alexander of that place.

The engagement of the Rev. Mr. Richardson was not generally known by the members of his church. He left this city for Ohio during the early part of the week with a merry party of friends, including John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who acted as best man at the wedding.

The bride and bridegroom will return here early next week and begin housekeeping. They will go on a honeymoon trip during the Winter. Mr. Richardson has been acting as pastor of the church for the past two years, filling the vacancy created by the resignation of the former pastor, W. H. P. Faunce.

The bridegroom is a young man—less than thirty years old, but has made himself very popular with his congregation, and it is rumored that he may be asked to become the permanent pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church.

Forwerda—Woodbridge.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 26.—Miss Mary Elizabeth Woodbridge, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Woodbridge, and the Rev. Floris Forwerda, pastor of the First Reformed Church of the Palisades, Englewood Cliffs, N. J., were married at the bride's home, 121 Hamilton Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The parlors of the Woodbridge homestead, where the ceremony was performed, were artistically arranged with branches of Autumn leaves, hemlock vines, and ferns. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, who is dean of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, assisted by her pastor, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Hutton. The couple left on the afternoon train for a wedding trip. The bridegroom is a graduate of Hope College, Holland, Mich., Class of '97, and of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, this year's class. Upon his graduation he was called to the pastorate of the First Reformed Church at Englewood.

Stone-Hosmer Wedding To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Miss Lucretia Hosmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Hosmer, will be married to-morrow afternoon to Melville E. Stone, Jr., second son of Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Stone, at St. James's Church. The wedding is the social event of the week, and all society will attend it. Miss Hosmer will be attended by her sister, Miss Alice Hosmer, as maid of honor, and her only bridesmaid will be the bridegroom's sister, Miss Bessie Stone, who has just returned from abroad with her mother. The bridegroom's brother, Herbert Stuart Stone, will be best man.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The centre of social interest for this "week-end" shifted yesterday from Hempstead and Westchester to Tuxedo, where the annual Autumn ball took place last evening. Most of those who went to Tuxedo yesterday for the ball, the story of which is told in another column, will remain over Sunday, and the resort will be gay in consequence until Monday at least. It is possible that there will be an informal dance this evening in the ballroom, and a number of dinners have been arranged at the clubhouse for this and to-morrow evening. Every room in the clubhouse is taken, and there are few cottages open in the Park that are not well-filled with guests. Afternoon tea, which will be served in the large hall of the clubhouse, will be quite a feature of to-day, and will bring together the members and guests who, if the weather is fine, will spend the early afternoon hours in golfing, riding, and driving.

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Some of those who went to Tuxedo for the ball from the nearer Long Island suburbs will return for the Saturday meet and run of the Meadow Brook hounds at Westbury, and the Hore Show, which will be held this afternoon on the polo grounds adjoining ex-Mayor Grace's residence at Great Neck, L. I. This show, which closes, in all probability, the long series of suburban open-air horse shows, has been well organized, and to-day's affair will be a pretty and attractive sight. Entries have been made by the sons and daughters of ex-Mayor Grace, and by the Winslow, Martin, Gilbert, Holt, Booth, and other families who form the Summer colony at Great Neck. There will be a good display of horseflesh, and some remarkably handsome traps will be shown. A feature of the show will be a competition of farmers' carts and horses, for which a cup has been offered by James Martin, Jr.

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A dull and misty day, with nothing doing in town and little in the country, with the exception of the Tuxedo ball at night, made up the social calendar of yesterday. There were many people in town from the suburbs, shopping and house hunting, and, while the smart restaurants were fairly well filled at the luncheon hour, they were not crowded at dinner. The day was an "of" one from the social standpoint.

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Among those booked to sail on the Staatendam for Rotterdam, via Boulogne, today, are Mrs. Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton and her daughters, Miss G. R. and Miss V. C. Hamilton; Mrs. J. W. Bartlett, Miss Beaumont, Miss Helen B. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Mansfield. Mrs. Hamilton, who lately sold her country house at Newport, The Moorings, is going abroad to educate her children, and may remain there for a long time.

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The Minneapolis, sailing to-day for London, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. French, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Stephens, and William W. Stephens and children. On the Werra, which sails for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples, to-day, there are listed, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Harden L. Crawford, (Miss Clay;) Major Edward H. Eldredge, Miss Nellie Eldredge of Boston, Mrs. George Osborne, and Mrs. H. B. Stone, Miss Elizabeth Stone, Henry M. Stone, and Edward M. Stone of Chicago. The Trojan Prince, sailing to-day for Naples and Genoa, has booked among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Barber and two daughters, Mrs. Laura V. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Eliot and daughters, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Claude S. Moore, and F. R. Stephenson.

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Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and their daughters, Miss Evelyn and Miss Gwendolin Burden, who have been abroad all Summer, will sail for home on the Lucania on Nov. 3.

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Col. Herbert Eaton and Mrs. Eaton, who was Miss French, will spend the Winter in Newport and this city as the guests of Mrs. Francis Ormond French, Mrs. Eaton's mother. They will sail from England on Nov. 16, so as to arrive in time for the wedding of Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., accompanied by Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet, except to leave for the Virginia Hot Springs this evening. Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. E. J. Berwind arrived there yesterday.

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Up to this week there have been forty-two cottages occupied at Bar Harbor, where the weather is described as having been most delightful, and where the Summer visitors remain later each year. Among those who left this week are Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery. Among those still lingering are Mr. and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Barney and the Misses Barney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards and the Misses Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Miss Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith of Philadelphia.

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The large riding hall which Frank Gould is building for the use of himself and friends in West Fifty-seventh Street, adjoining the Fine Arts Galleries, is nearing completion. The building, when finished, will be one of the most attractive riding places in New York. The lot on which it is built is 45 by 75 feet. The whole space between the walls is clear, and the building has a limestone front. Frank Gould will, as usual, spend the Winter with his sister, Miss Helen Gould, at the latter's residence, Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.

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All Hallowe'en—next Wednesday—will be celebrated in the suburbs with more than usual interest this year. There is to be an old-fashioned entertainment at Tuxedo, with dipping for apples, smoked mirrors, and other countryside customs appropriate to the time. There is to be an impromptu dance at Meadow Brook, an entertainment at Cedarhurst, and at the Morris County Golf Clubhouse, near Morristown, a costume dinner and dance, at which the hostesses are to be Mrs. John O. Pitney and Mrs. C. S. Bradley.

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To-day brings the wedding of Charles Bell Gaillard and Miss Adele Erben, daughter of Rear Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy, at noon, at the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The Rev. Joseph Hutcheson will perform the ceremony. There will be no reception. Miss Erben will have little Miss Dorothy Morrison as maid of honor, and the Misses Marie Lahens and Grace Hodson will be her bridesmaids. William G. Gaillard, brother of the bridegroom, will be best man, and the ushers are to be James L. Parson, Charles L. Sparks, Edwin White, and Frank Sutton.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 26.—Lord and Lady Pauncefote have returned to Newport, and with the British Embassy will remain here until the latter part of November, when they will return to Washington for the Winter.

Mrs. Slater entertained at dinner this evening.

F. C. Bishop is at Hot Springs, Va.

Henry F. Eldridge has returned from New York.

William R. Travers is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Harriman.

Mrs. Parrish and Miss Parrish are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Emmons.

To Erect a Statue of Lord Russell.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A meeting of jurists and eminent public men to-night, called to determine upon means to perpetuate the memory of the late Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, decided to erect a statue in the High Court of Justice. Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court and James C. Carter of New York were invited to join the General Committee, and United States Ambassador Choate was chosen a member of the Executive Committee.

Lord Russell Left Nearly $750,000.

LONDON, Oct, 27.—The will of Lord Russell of Killowen has been admitted to probate. The testator bequeathes his entire estate, valued at nearly £150,000, to "my dear, good wife."

Trade Relations with Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Dr. Theodor Barth, the Freisinnige leader, in the course of an article in the Nation upon the American Presidential election, takes issue with Herr Vosbergrekow, who recently advocated shutting out the United States from the "most-favored-nation" clause. He strongly contends against this, declaring that Germany, by adopting such a course, would provoke a tariff war from which she would be the worst sufferer.

TUXEDO'S AUTUMN BALL.

Most Important Event of the Season Takes Place at the Clubhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The annual Autumn ball, one of the most important events of the year in the Tuxedo colony, took place to-night in the circular ballroom adjoining the clubhouse.

The ballroom was handsomely decorated with evergreens and vari-colored Autumn leaves. On either side of the ballroom, behind bowers of evergreens, were two orchestras, one a string and another composed of Tyroleans from the Paris Exposition.

Before the dance many dinners were given at the cottages and at the clubhouse. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander had as guests in her cottage Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, and Miss Amy Townsend.

Mrs. Stuart A. Coats entertained at her cottage Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor also gave a dinner at their cottage, their guests being Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. George R. Preston, Jr., and Miss Preston.

At the clubhouse Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsyth gave a dinner, at which the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster Foster, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Wilkie, Henry Robbins, and Miss Whitaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane also gave a dinner of ten covers at the club. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge.

At 9:30 o'clock the hosts and guests from the dinners at the cottages assembled at the clubhouse, where dancing began at 10 o'clock. The cotillion, which began at 11 o'clock, was led by Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, (Miss Bessie Stokes.) The favors, which were very handsome and costly, were mostly of a patriotic nature and comprised silk flags of all nations, gold and silver insects, emblems of all the Grand Lodges, Japanese dolls, baskets of roses, fans, &c. The favors were given out by Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. George W. Forsyth, and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster Foster. At 1 o'clock supper was served in the dining room, and after supper dancing was again resumed.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Bruce Price, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Addison Cammack, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Van Vechten Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, Meredith Howland, Lloyd Warren, H. Barney, T. H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Phoenix Ingraham, J. J. Van Alen, Miss Van Alen, Edward N. Tailer, Mrs. George Barclay, Mrs. Henry Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Gawtry, Frederic Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler-Schieffelin, Richmond Talbot, Henry G. Barbey, Louis Butler Preston, Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., the Misses Preston, Miss Schwab, James Brown Potter, Mr. William Rodewald, W. M. de Peyster, Philip Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Carey, the Misses Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cassimir De Rham, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hyde, Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. James Henning, Jr., Mrs. George Gordon King, Judge Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Cecil Baring, J. Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Benedict, Thomas Stokes, Miss Whiting, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Worden, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Charles Arnold, John F. Talmage, Fernando Yznaga, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan, R. R. Remington, G. W. Van Nest, Walker B. Smith, Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives.

$451,477,404 GOLD IN TREASURY.

Largest Gold Fund in the World, and in America's History.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The gold in the Treasury to-day amounted to $451,477,404, the highest point ever reached since the foundation of the Government.

This is said to be the largest gold fund in the world.

Competitive Examination for Priests.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—To determine upon the successor of the late Vicar General Father Dowling as pastor of St. Bridget's Church a competitive examination will be held at the Holy Name Cathedral. Although the system is prescribed by the Church, this is the first instance in the archdiocese of Chicago. Those who will compete are the Rev. P. A. Egan, Father Sullivan of Lemont, Father Sullivan of St. Gaul's, at Brighton Park; Father Finn of Rochelle, Father O'Reilly of Lake Forest, and Father Mahoney of Fulton. The examiners will be the Rev. T. P. Hodnett, Chairman; the Rev. Father De Laporte, the Rev. T. F. Cashman, the Rev. Hugh McGuire, and the Rev. Morris Dorney.

Packages of Matches Show Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—City Sealer Quinn today began an important investigation, which will be extended to every match manufactory in Chicago. Its object is to ascertain if they are selling the advertised number of matches said to be contained in each box. Numerous complaints have reached Mr. Quinn of late, and to-day he investigated one package of matches, containing twelve boxes, and found it to be 400 short. The package was advertised to contain 2,400 matches; it contained 2,000.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Daily, Jr.

Henry Daily, Jr., one of the best-known old-school lawyers of this city, died Thursday afternoon. The immediate cause of death was shock, due to an operation, made in Dr. Carpenter's sanitarium, as a last hope to relieve Mr. Daily of a fatal kidney trouble.

Mr. Daily was sixty-four years old. He was born in Genesee County, this State, near a little town called Geneseo. When eighteen years of age he went to Newark, N. J., and began to study law under Judge Frelinghuysen. It is said of him that at that time for want of money to buy candles he lay in front of a grate fire to study law from his books by the light of the flames.

From Frelinghuysen's office young Daily went to the office of Charles O'Conor, where within three years' time he earned for himself a partnership with that eminent jurist. Later the new firm became O'Conor, Fullerton, Dunning & Daily. Mr. Daily remained throughout his career a believer in the principles of old-school law. He refused to make a specialty of any one branch of the profession, but continued as he had begun, a "general" lawyer, studied on all branches of his business, and was ready to practice in any case from criminal to real estate.

It was in the seventies that he succeeded in securing an acquittal for the then notorious Michael Murphy. He was also the attorney in the noted Edwin Forrest divorce case, in the Mme. Jumel property case, and in the two celebrated cases Muller vs. Mullen, partition case, and Boyd vs. Boyd, both of which are widely known as having established precedents that are quoted almost daily throughout the courts of this State.

Mr. Daily had been suffering from kidney trouble for some time, but only on Oct. 9 consented to desist from his practice. On that day he took to his bed. Pneumonia followed and weakened him so that when an operation was decided on as a last resort he was too weak to withstand the shock. Mr. Daily leaves a wife.

Dr. Edward R. Squibb.

Dr. Edward R. Squibb, one of the best known manufacturing chemists of the country, died yesterday at his home, 152 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, from heart trouble, after a brief illness. Dr. Squibb was eighty-one years old. He was born at Wilmington, Del., of Quaker parentage. He was appointed a surgeon in the United States Navy after graduating from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He was later appointed Passed Surgeon, and placed in charge of the medical station at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. While there the civil war broke out, and Dr. Squibb's skill in the preparation of pharmaceutical supplies was turned to good account by the Government. Resigning from the navy, Dr. Squibb established a private laboratory on Furman Street, Brooklyn. The laboratory was later moved to Doughty Street, Brooklyn, where it now is. It is devoted to the manufacture of standard preparations, and is said to be one of the most complete laboratories in the United States.

In the early sixties, when the cholera epidemic broke out, Dr. Squibb prepared a remedy, which has since been standard. Others of his preparations are known all over the world.

Dr. Squibb retired from active business about fifteen years ago, since which time his sons, Dr. Edward H. and Charles F. Squibb, have continued the laboratory. Dr. Squibb married Miss Caroline F. L. Cook of Philadelphia. She survives him, as do the two sons and a daughter, Mary, the wife of Dr. J. C. Munro of Philadelphia.

Dr. Squibb was a member of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and also of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Philosophical Society

TRUMPET WON BY A HEAD

Dwyer's Colt Squeezed Home First for the Tuckahoe Stakes.

A CHEAP RACE FOR BANASTAR

Brooklyn Handicap Victor, at Odds On, Captured the Opening Event at Empire City Track.

The cheers that greeted Jockey Winfield Scott Hancock O'Connor when he returned to the judges' stand after landing C. F. Dwyer's colt Trumpet winner of the Tuckahoe Stakes at the Empire City track yesterday left no doubt as to the opinion of the crowd at that moment, though, as a matter of fact, O'Connor rode a wretchedly stupid race, and barely squeezed Trumpet home by a head. The race was the third on the card, selling, over the short six furlongs, and Trumpet started favorite in a field of four. The Pride lasted in front into the stretch, where Trumpet, who had speed enough to outrun the others at any stage of the race, but had waited instead of galloping with his opponents, went on and won in the last jump. The Pride, bought out of a selling race for $2,000 only two days before, ran in the colors of his original owner, having been repurchased by J. Whitten, and again was in for $900. The bidding up of The Pride led the crowd to expect that Trumpet, a horse worth all of $5,000, but entered to sell for $500, would be advanced over his entered price, but there was no bid.

Another small field ran for the last race, a mile and a sixteenth, selling, with General Mart Gary the favorite. General Mart Gary got to the post winner by a head, after badly interfering with Prestidigitator and Brisk. The riders of the horses named hurried into the stand to complain of the foul, but the Stewards declined to change the result, and the Hitchcock horse got the purse.

In the mile and a sixteenth handicap Intrusive demonstrated how good a horse he is just now by taking his top weight out in front, and, after making the running, winning easily from Herbert and Humboldt, who fought out a neck apart. Intrusive was lame and sore in warming up, and the gamblers made Decanter favorite, but in the race all signs of lameness were lost by Intrusive.

The hero of a Brooklyn Handicap, Banastar, met a poor lot of non-winners of 1900 in the opening race, and, favorite at odds on, won easily. The start was delayed twenty minutes by Banastar alone, and the other horses were nearly worn out before the starter finally succeeded in getting the once-famous horse to break with his field. Armor won the second race after a pretty head finish, with Fleuron, Tatar and Annoy lined out, heads apart. Rappenecker, favorite for the fifth race, was never dangerous, and Sweet Tooth was first in a gallop. The weather was gloomy and the track slow, but the attendance was quite up to the average.

The managers of the meeting have arranged for a half dozen large stages to meet the trains to the track, and a great improvement in the transportation service is promised.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1900, special weights; about six furlongs. C. H. Mackay's Banastar, by Barcaldine—Blessing, ch. h., 5 years, 116 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, won easily by three lengths; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Bastile, b. g., 3, 110, (Littlefield,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by two lengths from Michael Clancy's Finnan, ch. g., 3, 110, (T. Walsh,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Warrenton, Hammock, Dye, Hawk, Alvarado II., Lizzie Regent, His Royal Highness, and Toluca also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; one mile and seventy yards. Charles F. Hill's Armor, by Knight of Ellerslie-Clemency, ch. g., 103 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won ridden out and driving, by a head; A. C. McCafferty's Fleuron, ch. f., 106, (T. Burns,) 3 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by a head from the Hawthorne Stable's Tatar, ch. g., 103, (J. Slack,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, third. Time—1:44⅘. Ten Candles and The Chamberlain also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Tuckahoe Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds and upward. About six furlongs. Charles F. Dwyer's Trumpet, by Victory Quesal, br. c., 3 years, 104 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 10 and out, won, ridden out, by a head; James Whitten's The Pride, b. g., 4, 106, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths from F. M. Taylor's Trillo, b. h., 5, 107, (McCue,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Potente also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. One mile and a sixteenth. Lawrence Waterbury's Intrusive, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, ch. h., 5 years, 126 pounds, (Henry,) 3 to 1 and even, won easily by a length; Walter C. Rollins's Herbert, ch. h., 3, 106, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a neck from Mrs. Richard Roche's Humboldt, ch. c., 3, 95, (Brennan,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, third. Time—1:46⅘. Polk Cook, Decanter, Compensation, and Belgrade also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. L. V. Bell's Sweet Tooth, by Conrad-Too Sweet, br. c., 111 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; A. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Lady of the Valley, b. f., 115, (McCue,) 13 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a neck from George H. Avery's Rappenecker, br. c., 119, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:10. Alcyone II. and Maria Bolton also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. F. R. Hitchcock's General Mart Gary, by Meduff-Kate Pelletier, b. c., 4 years, 106 pounds, (T. Burns,) even and out, won driving by a head; W. L. Oliver's Orisk, ch. g., aged, 100, (Mitchell,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a head from T. Monahan's Prestidigitator, b. g., 3, 106, (J. Slack,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:48⅕. Sparrow Wing also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. About six furlongs. Godfrey, 121 pounds; Musette, 120; Trillo, 118; Redpath, 113; Belle of Lexington and Marlboro, 110 each; Chuctanunda and Bloomer de Rydal, 104; Gold Lace, 100; Ralston, 98; Lady of the Valley, 95.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $750 in 1900, special weights and penalties. One mile and seventy yards. Withers, 120 pounds; Fonsalee, Marlbert, Hammock, and Asquith, 111 each; Borough and West Baden, 108 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Kensico Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Termless, 106 pounds; Margravaite and Brandy Smash, 105 each; The Musketeer, 100; Moor, 99; Animosity and About, 94 each; Satire, 92; Annie Thompson, 89.

FOURTH RACE.—The Clark Memorial Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. McMeekin, 126 pounds; King Bramble, 118; Motley, 112; Withers and Carbuncle, 109 each; Asquith, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Glade Run and Frederich, 106 pounds each; Kingbrook and Princess Evelyn, 105 each; Yorkshire Boy, 104; Cherries, Balloon, and Maiden, 103 each; Himself, 102; Educate, 99; The Regent, 98; The Brother, 97; Gray Morn and Little Daisy, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. Dolando and Sparrow Wing, 109 pounds each; Rinaldo and Alsike, 104 each; Oread, Belle of Orleans, Rochester, Oneck Queen, and The Amazon, 101 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Five furlongs—La Desireous, 115 pounds, (Boland,) 1; Audie, 115, 2; Ida V., 115, 3. Time—1:02 2-5. Six furlongs—Sharp Bird, 107, (Dominick,) 1; The Lady in Blue, 104, 2; Daisy C., 99, 3. Time—1:13 4-5. Steeplechase, short course—Frond, 146, (Clancy,) 1; Free Advice, 123, 2; Negligence, 137, 3. Time—3:37 3-5. Mile and fifty yards—Bill Garrett, 97, (Devin,) 1; Eva Rice, 105, 2; Scarlet Lily, 97, 3. Time—1:43 4-5. Mile—Robert Waddell, 102, (Dominick,) 1; Tyr, 105, 2; Benckart, 102, 3. Time—1:40 1-5. Mile and an eighth—Banish, 103, 3. Time—1:54 2-5.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 26.—One mile—Indian, 112, (Coburn,) 1; Suave, 100, 2; Ben Battle, 109, 3. Time—1:41¾. Six and a half furlongs—Sidelight, 101, (Michaels,) 1; Iris, 101, 2; Spaidy Ff, 101, 3. Time—1:21¼. Mile, heats—Pantland, 96½, (Knight,) 1. Meggs, 105, 2; Prince Zeno, 100, 3. Time—1:41½, 1:42⅘. Mile and an eighth—Left Bower, 103, (Miller,) 1; Ethelia, 106, 2; Colbert, 103, 3. Time—1:54. Six furlongs—Miss Aubrey, 108, (Post,) 1; Little Tim, 103, 2; Senator Beveridge, 106, 3. Time—1:15. Six and a half furlongs—Brulare, 107, (Miller,) 1; Earl Fonso, 105, 2; Fairy Bell, 96, 3. Time—1:20¾.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Five furlongs. Oudenarde, 96, (Dale,) 1; Bedner, 100, 2; Echodale, 98, 3. Time—1:02¾. Mile. Gaston, 102, (Robertson,) 1; Sago, 99, 2; Moss Rose, 90, 3. Time—1:42. Seven furlongs. Hi Nocker, 102, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Reseda, 102, 2; Regatta, 107, 3. Time—1:29. Six furlongs. Poyntz, 111, (Bassinger,) 1; William Boyer, 101, 2; Varro, 101, 3. Time—1:16½. Five and a half furlongs. Horseshoe Tobacco, 115, (Bassinger,) 1; Fourleaf C., 112, 2; May Dine, 107, 3. Time—1:08. Seven furlongs. Weideman, 102, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Uterpe, 108, 2; Linden Ella, 102, 3. Time—1:29.

American Jockeys Win at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—At the last day of the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day the representatives of the American turf here had another good day. Mr. Whitney's Spectrum took the Old Cambridgeshire Handicap, piloted by "Danny" Maher; A. Bailey's Mount Prospect, with L. Reiff up, ran second, and Aquascutum, the property of Sir. J. Blundell Maple, was third.

The race for the Houghton Stakes was won by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Lord Quex. P. Lorillard's Hamilcar ran third, with Maher in the saddle.

"Tod" Sloan had the mount on J. S. Curtis's De Ruby, which finished first in the race for the Selling Welter All-Aged Stakes.

The race for the Flying Handicap Plate was won by London, ridden by Maher. Mr. Whitney's Kicksy Wicksy, piloted by J. Reiff, ran second.

A free handicap was captured by J. H. Martin on Britannia.

Lord Elsmere's Encombe, ridden by Sloan, won the Criterion Nursery Handicap.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Trotters and Pacers in Match Races Furnish Some Excellent Sport.

There was some fast pacing and trotting on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, when the brushes postponed from last Wednesday were run off. The footing was excellent, and, despite the threatening weather, there was a large crowd of spectators to applaud the winners.

Owing to the bad condition of the north end of the Speedway, the brushes were all held on the level stretch from High Bridge south to the beginning of the macadam. After several jogs up and down to warm the animals up, the brown pacer Daniel, driven by Dr. H. H. Kane, (2:07¼,) was started against Annie Wilkes for the best two brushes out of three. The first brush was almost a walkover for Daniel, but the second proved a far better race, and Annie Wilkes was picking up her opponent when the finish line was crossed. Richard B., driven by C. C. Lloyd, proved himself in fine form, and had several lively brushes, the fastest of which was with the bay gelding Marble Chief, (2:16¾,) driven by M. Eane, and then Richard B. was started with Farmer, driven by M. L. Reid. The start was an excellent one, and the two animals came down the stretch at a whirlwind gait, both drivers urging their steeds with voice and whip. It looked very much like a dead heat, until Richard B. broke a boot strap and spoiled his chance of winning. In the two brushes that followed Richard B. won handily, showing a remarkable burst of speed at the finish of both brushes.

The brown trotter Alves, (2:09¼,) owned by Nathan Straus and driven by Trainer Thomas, showed a very clean pair of heels to Annie Wilkes. Spinx L., with a mark of 2:09¾, driven by E. E. Smathers, did some excellent work, his first victim being Grant, driven by George Spear; then the trotter Franker, and finally the trotter Zembia, driven by A. E. Perren. James Murphy, who has just purchased Zembia from Mr. Perren, then matched her against his team, composed of Tom and Lotus. It was one of the prettiest races of the day, the team working together like machines, while Zembia, although half a length behind, was holding them. Nearing the finish, Zembia, urged by Mr. Perren, made a desperate spurt and closed the gap a trifle, so that the team had only about a head to the good at the finish.

Among the interested spectators was J. F. Britton, Secretary of the Evansville (Ind.) Driving Club, driving a very handsome pacing mare, known in the South as Baby Gibbens, with a mark of 2:19¼.

HORSE SHOW AT ORANGE.

Many Classes Judged on Second Night of the Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Oct. 26.—Judging of open classes took up most of the programme at the Orange Horse Show tonight. The audience was larger than last night, and there was a more brilliant display of fashionable costumes than on the opening night. H. Hoskier, the South Orange man, who was thrown out of a runabout in a collision in one of last night's contests was able to attend the show to-night, although sore and stiff from his fall. The work of the judges resulted as follows:

Class 17.—Open to dealers only. Pairs of harness horses not exceeding 15½ hands, four entries. Won by John Spratley's b. g. Richard Carvel, 6 years, and b. m. Janice Meredith, 6 years; S. St. John Boycott's b. g. Bay, 6 years and b. m. Sylvia, 6 years, second; Miles W. Baney & Brother's b. g. Rocket, 6 years, and b. g. Comet, 6 years, third.

Class 26.—Horses and depot wagons for private depot work, horses 50 per cent. and vehicle and appointments 50 per cent.; five entries. Won by H. C. Hoskier's b. g. Stranger in New York, 8 years; Mrs. L. St. John Hallock's ch. g. Gerald, 7 years, second; Tonzo Sauvage's gr. m. Duchess, 7 years, third.

Class 10.—Open; saddle horses, under 15½ hands; conformation, quality, manners, and style each 25 per cent.; four entries. Won by Harry T. Peters's blk. m. Lady Leona, 7 years; Walter D. Grand's b. g. West Point, 6 years, second; Orange Riding and Driving Club's b. g. Jim, 5 years, third.

Class 37.—Jumpers over the regular jumps; six entries. Won by Vaughn M. Coyne's b. m. Lady Betty, 6 years; F. L. Lannes's ch. m. Countess, second; Lewis Hallock, Jr.'s, b. g. Lord Hampton, 6 years, third.

Class 4, Open.—Pairs of horses, over 15.1 hands, shown before appropriate vehicle; seven entries. Won by John Sprattley's b. g. Richard Carvel, 6 years, and b. m. Janice Meredith, 6 years; Hugo R. Johnstone's br. g. Joker, 5 years, and br. g. Jester, 6 years, second; Hugo R. Johnstone's b. g. Ulster, 5 years, and b. g. Munster, 5 years, third.

Class 40.—Public hacks regularly used in the Oranges in depot work; four entries. Won by John P. Dwyer's b. m. Dolly, 7 years; John Brady's b. g. Dandy, 8 years, second; Peter Jansen's b. m. Jennie, 7 years, third.

Class 8, Open.—Four-in-hand horses only to count; three entries. Won by Hugo R. Johnstone's Joker, Jester, Ulster, and Munster; William M. V. Hoffman's Redwood, Jay, Briar, and Breeze, second; Adam Freeman's Unnamed four, brown leaders and dappled gray wheelers, third.

Class 1, Open.—Horses in harness over 14.1 and not exceeding 15.1 hands; eight entries. Won by H. C. Hoskier's ch. g. Lord Brilliant, 7 years; Mrs. Edward R. Bacon's g. g. Count Monarchial, 9 years, second; Thomas B. Hidden's ch. g. Jersey Cadet, 6 years, third.

Steam Yacht Colonia Changes Hands.

Commodore Clarence A. Postley of the Larchmont Yacht Club has sold his steam yacht Colonia through the agency of Messrs. Gardner & Cox to Frederic G. Bourne, who formerly owned the steam yacht Reverie.

The Colonia is one the swiftest and best known steam yachts on this side of the Atlantic. She was built two years ago for A. Edward Tower of Poughkeepsie, and under Mr. Tower's ownership was known as the Alberta. Commodore Postley bought the yacht last Spring shortly after selling his schooner Colonia to Commodore Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club, and the name Colonia was transferred to the steamer. Before being placed in commission last season the Colonia's interior was entirely remodeled, so that now her furnishings are unusually convenient and luxurious. Commodore Postley, who is an expert amateur sailor, was, however, never wholly content with a steam yacht, and the sale of the Colonia caused no surprise among his friends. It is believed that the Commodore's private signal will fly from a sailing yacht again next season.

The Colonia was designed by Messrs. Gardner & Cox and built at the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works at Chester, Penn. She measures 189 feet over all, 163 feet 6 inches on the water line, 22 feet 6 inches extreme beam, 11 feet depth of hold, and 9 feet draught.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Charles G. Foster's gas launch La Sata has arrived and tied up at Wood's yard to be dismantled and laid up for the coming months. Preparations are being made at the same yard for the construction of a twenty-one-foot sloop, designed by Tams Le Moine and Crane.

Archibald Watt's steam yacht American is lying at anchor in the harbor, having arrived from the lower bay in commission a few days ago. The American has been out of commission since last season, undergoing a number of changes, including new engines.

The seventy-footer Rainbow of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has had her mast taken out and otherwise dismantled, preparatory to hauling out at the Jacob yard.

Shamrock in Dry Dock.

GLASGOW, Oct. 26.—Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock was placed in dry dock at Greenock this morning, preparatory to being refitted for racing.

Handball at Columbia.

The Columbia University Handball Association was organized yesterday with the following membership: R. Kelley, 1902, C.; S. K. Wilson, 1902, C.; V. De Beaumont, 1901, C.; H. B. Keeser, 1904, C.; C. G. Metler, 1904, C.; Sewall, 1902, C., and H. W. Gessel, 1904, C.

The Fall tournament will be started on Tuesday. It is probable that Columbia will join the Intercollegiate Handball Association, which has been formed by Yale, Harvard, Williams, Brown, Dartmouth, and Wesleyan.

POLO AT DAYBREAK.

Squadron A Teams Play Match at Westchester in Early Morning Hours.

For polo snap and energy the palm for this season's work must be awarded to the Squadron A Polo Club, which has yet to celebrate its first birthday. Eight members of the club, with a referee, appeared at 6 o'clock yesterday morning on the polo field of the Country Club of Westchester and played the final match in the interroop series for the officers' cup.

The game will probably go on record as being played at an earlier hour of the day than has ever before been the case with a competitive match in America. Another interesting feature is that the players themselves had no idea until a late hour on the previous day that they would be required to turn out on the polo field yesterday. The contestants represented the teams of Troop 1 and Troop 2 in the squadron. In the first game for the cup a few days ago Troop 2 defeated Troop 3, and the final match had been fixed for this afternoon. Then suddenly came the order from headquarters that the squadron must appear for inspection at the Van Cortlandt Park parade ground to-day.

For a few moments Capt. H. M. Earle of the Polo Club was in a quandary. The season was getting late and the postponement of a week might be fatal to good polo. After a conference with Major Oliver B. Bridgman, it was decided to call the game for the earliest possible hour Friday morning. Every player appeared and spent the night at the Country Club. A little after 5 o'clock yesterday morning they breakfasted, and promptly at 6 Referee Lamont Dominick lined up the men. Three periods were played, and the victory fell to the quartet from Troop 1 by the narrow lead of 1¼ goals, the total score being 8 for Troop 1 to 6¾ for Troop 2. The winning team earned all of its points, 9, and lost ¾ for penalties, and gave 5 goals by handicap allowance to Troop 2. The lineup was:

TROOP 1.	Hdcp.	TROOP 2.	Hdcp.
1. A. R. Whitney, Jr.	1	1. C. R. Agnew	0
2. J. H. Cowperthwaite	2	2. J. O. Nichols	1
3. Raymond Herbert	2	3. Tower Bates	1
Back. H. M. Earle	4	Back. R. C. Lawrence	2
Total	9	Total	4

For Troop 1, Whitney and Cowperthwaite struck two goals apiece, Herbert made one and Earle three. For Troop 2, Agnew and Nichols made one each, and the team lost one-quarter by a safety.

Troop 1 has carried off the greater part of the Squadron A trophies this season, for the team won the cups given by Mrs. H. M. Earle for pairs, the victors being J. H. Cowperthwaite and R. L. Herbert. They defeated the Troop 2 pair, J. O. Nichols and R. C. Lawrence.

The game yesterday closed the season of Squadron A polo activity. Over twenty men have become practical polo enthusiasts during the year, and they will all do as much indoor practice as possible to keep in trim for next year.

SHOOTING AT INTER-STATE PARK

Emerald Gun Club Team Won the Three-Men Team Match.

The team of the Emerald Gun Club of New York won a three-men team shoot at the Interstate Park traps yesterday afternoon, defeating the teams of the East Side Gun Club of Newark and the Medicus Gun Club of Brooklyn. The conditions called for twenty live birds each at twenty-nine yards, making a maximum score of 60 birds. The Emerald team scored 53, the East Side 52, and the Medicus 49. Two sweepstakes were also shot. The scores:

Three-men team match, 60 live birds, at 29 yards.

Emerald Gun Club, New York—					
Dr. Stillman	12121	22211	20112	22220	18
H. P. Fessenden	22222	22022	22022	2222*	17
Dr. Day	12212	1*122	12*11	21222	18
Total					53
East Side Gun Club, Newark, N. J.—					
H. C. Koegel	10101	21120	12222	21212	17
C. Steffins	2*221	01122	22121	21020	16
J. B. Hopkins	11222	22111	11222	02112	19
Total					52
Medicus Gun Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.—					
Dr. Woods	22222	22000	20220	22220	14
Dr. Kay	21221	02221	22122	*0112	17
Dr. Miller	22222	22220	22220	22222	18
Total					49

Sweepstakes, 8 Birds, Handicap—Dr. Hudson, (27 yards,) 8; Kay, (27 yards,) 8; Koegel, (29 yards,) 8; Hallowell, (30 yards,) 8; Feigenspan, (29 yards,) 7; Dr. Day, (29 yards,) 6; John Hopkins, (30 yards,) 6; Dr. Woods, (27 yards,) 5.

Sweepstakes, 8 Birds, Handicap—Hallowell, (30 yards,) 8; Hopkins, (30 yards,) 8; Koegel, (29 yards,) 8; Dr. Woods, (27 yards,) 8; Dr. Hudson, (27 yards,) 8; Kay, (27 yards,) 8; Dr. Day, (29 yards,) 7; Feigenspan, (29 yards,) 7.

HARVARD'S FALL GAMES.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—Harvard's Varsity Fall handicap field games were held on Soldiers' Field this afternoon. No records were broken. The games began so late that the pole vault and broad jump had to be postponed on account of darkness. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by R. W. Robbins, 1902, 5 yards; W. G. Clerk, 1901, scratch, second; R. Inglis, 1903, 4 yards, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by W. G. Clerk, 1901, scratch; R. W. Robbins, 1902, 10 yards, second; E. M. Ayer, 1902, 3 yards, third. Time—0:24.

440-Yard Run.—Won by T. L. Manson, Jr., 1904; J. F. McGirr, 1904, 15 yards, second; A. Peterson, 1900, 20 yards, third. Time—0:52 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by G. E. Baird, Jr., 1901, 15 yards; D. Dubois, 1902, 25 yards, second; J. W. Foster, 1903, 25 yards, third. Time—2:00.

Mile Run.—Won by F. L. Carter, Jr., 1903, 90 yards; H. S. Knowles, 1902, scratch, second; P. B. Olney, Jr., 1903, 120 yards, third. Time—4:38 3-5.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by C. E. Fisher, 1901, 5 yards; F. C. Ware, 1901, 3 yards, second; J. G. Willis, 1902, scratch, third. Time—0:17 4-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by R. G. Hall, 1904, (scratch,) 94 feet 1 inch; F. C. Areneberg, (10 feet,) 80 feet ½ inch, second; E. C. Kernas, 1904, (1 foot,) 88 feet 8 inches, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by F. M. Murphy, (5 inches,) 5 feet 3 inches; A. Derby, 1903, (2½ inches,) 5 feet 7 inches, second; H. F. Barber, 1902, (7 inches,) 6 feet 5 inches, third.

New President for K. C. A.

The Nominating Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has nominated Giles Whitson for the office of President, to succeed James E. Sullivan. Mr. Whitson is a prominent member of the club and has evinced an interest in the organization in various ways, which is believed to insure a successful administration.

Meeting of Amateur Billiardists.

A joint meeting of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players and the Billiard Committee of the Hanover Club was held last night in the latter organization's clubhouse, Brooklyn. Charles B. Andrews presided. It was decided to hold the amateur championship Greater New York tournament at the Hanover Club, beginning Jan. 14. The event will be open to any member of a recognized club in this country which can qualify as a pure amateur under the ruling of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. The game will be fourteen-inch balk line, 300 points, all contestants playing from scratch.

Five prizes will be offered, the winner taking a thousand-dollar challenge cup that must be won three times to become his property, and an individual trophy of $500. The meeting has been arranged as a strictly inter-club affair, and any clubman may gain admission to the contests and privileges of the club by presentation of card. The entry list will close Dec. 31. The committee is composed of C. B. Andrews, G. J. Kitching, Charles Gaubert, F. Poggenburg, and H. F. Mollenhauer.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

Illness of one of the contestants caused a postponement of the billiard match scheduled for last night, between A. D. Ferguson and H. W. White, in the amateur scratch tournament now in progress under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, at the Metropolitan Billiard Academy, 127 Columbus Avenue. In to-night's game, F. L. Brewster will meet Florian Tobias.

Miss March Won Golf Cup.

In the final contest for the Long Course Cup at Morris County yesterday Miss Kip, the ex-champion of the club, returned the winning score of 108. Miss Kip played from scratch. The award of the cup, covering the entire series of competitions held during the season, was made in favor of Miss Mollie March, who had the most points to her credit. The scores:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Miss Kip	108	0	108
Miss March	119	7	112
Miss Bryce	117	0	117
Mrs. William Shippen	119	0	119

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL GAME

Columbia and Yale Teams Prepared for a Hard Struggle.

WEARERS OF BLUE CONFIDENT

An Immense Crowd Expected to be on Hand at Columbia Field—Other Games Scheduled.

On Columbia Field to-day a determined football team from Yale will line up against eleven equally earnest wearers of Columbia's white and blue in the first big football game that New Yorkers have had opportunity to witness on home grounds this season. From several points of view, also, it will be the most interesting game that the Columbia eleven has to play. When Harold Weekes carried the ball over Yale's goal line for a touch-down last year, and a weary Yale eleven walked off Columbia Field with the score 5 to 0 in the home team's favor, word went forth among Eli's players that the light blue and white of Columbia must in this year's game be hidden under a mass of Yale blue scores. Yale coaches and players have openly declared that nothing short of a score of 40 to 0 against Columbia will be satisfactory to them in to-day's game.

Although overwhelmed in both the Harvard and Pennsylvania games, not a member of the white and blue squad has shown a trace of discouragement. On the contrary, their practice during the past week has been by far the best of the year. The Columbia team is ready for to-day's game in better condition than at any time this season, and there was yesterday a noticeably cheerful spirit and quiet determination that assures Yale a game by no means easy. Columbia does not expect to win, but the white and blue players do hope to score, and they are determined to hold Yale down to interesting limits. Among the students at the "college on the hill" the same feeling prevails. It was given practical demonstration yesterday, when a half dozen Yale graduates now in the Columbia Law School offered to bet at odds of 3 to 5 that the blue would roll up more than 35 points. The Yale money was covered in a hurry.

In point of weight the Yale team is overwhelmingly superior to Columbia, both in the line and behind it. The Blues' line is the heaviest in the country, and from tackle to tackle it is probably the strongest on the college gridiron. At these positions Columbia is admittedly outclassed, although Wright, who will play at left guard for the local team, is, perhaps, almost as strong and considerably faster than Dibble. Sheldon, who will be his vis-à-vis in the Yale line, Yale's ends, Coy and Gould, are heavier than Wolff and Van Hoevenberg, who will fill the corresponding positions for Columbia, but it is doubtful if they can play a faster game than the Columbia men. Behind the line Yale's backs are, again, heavier, but no more aggressive, and certainly no more clever at line-hurdling and tackle dodging than the Columbia trio, which will be made up of Weekes, Morley, and Berrien. But Yale has this year trained all her line men to carry the ball, and it is doubtful if Columbia's splendid set of backs will be able to score with so superior a line as that of Yale to intercept their advance of the ball. Since Capt. Morley has developed into a punter of no mean ability, the two teams seem of almost equal kicking power.

Coach Sanford kept the Columbia team at practice for nearly an hour and a half yesterday afternoon, but there were no scrimmages. The time was spent in punting and going through the signals. The Varsity was also drilled in effective formations for returning the kick-off. At the end of yesterday's practice the lineup for to-day's game was announced as follows: Wolff, left end; Coffin, left tackle; Wright, left guard; Bruce, centre; Beardsley, right guard; Austin, left tackle; Van Hoevenberg, left end; Sykes, quarter back; Weekes, left end; Capt. Morley, right end; Berrien, full back. The first set of substitutes will be, respectively, Potts, Stillman, Smith, Tyson, Duden, MacKellar, McCollom, Bayard Boyesen, Holman, A. Boyesen, and Ashley. It was learned definitely that Smyth, who has all season been Coach Sanford's first choice for left tackle, would not be able to play because of his injured shoulder. Slocovitch, the best left end in the university, is still laid up with water on the knee.

The Yale squad, numbering eighteen men, arrived from New Haven under the charge of Manager Hixon, and were put up at the Murray Hill Hotel. Capt. Brown sent them all to bed at once. Another squad of eighteen substitutes will leave New Haven this morning. The first line-up of the Blue team to-day will be in this order:

Gould, left end; Hamlin, left tackle; Capt. Brown, left guard; Olcott, centre; Sheldon, right guard; Stillman, right tackle; Coy, right end; Wear, quarter back; Sharpe, left half back; Cock, right half back; Hale, full back.

The game will be called at 2:30 P. M., on Columbia Field, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Boulevard Avenue. The advance sale of seats has been heavy, and Manager Shoemaker of the Columbia team, estimates an attendance of 15,000 or more.

Paul Dashiell of Lehigh will umpire the game and Whiting of Cornell will act as referee.

YALE'S TEAM HERE.

A Sharp Practice Took Place Before the Men Left New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—In spite of the game with Columbia to-morrow the Yale football team went through a stiff practice this afternoon. During the thirty minutes of play the 'Varsity scored twice on the scrub team, both times after the fiercest kind of centre and tackle smashing. Sharpe was used regularly for end runs with some success, as he covered several yards in one run before he was downed.

Both touch-downs were made by Stillman, right tackle, whose work in bucking through the line behind interference, has been marked of late. Bloomer, who will play in part of to-morrow's game, took Hamlin's place at left tackle to-day and fought Chamberlain, who was coaching him to a standstill in every play. Ward took Coy's place at right end, and put up a fairly good game. The line play showed improvement and steadiness to-day, and was marvelous on defense.

Stillman made a remarkable touch-down from the college thirty-five-yard line. The 'Varsity swung down like a whirlwind, and although both college ends were clinging to Stillman, and the whole college side was pushing against the play, the 'Varsity, by a phenomenal rally, smashed through for 20 yards, and made their score. Gould's work at end was more satisfactory to-day, and he will go in at the position against Columbia.

The team left on the 7:10 train for New York to-night.

Yale men expect their team to win to-morrow by at least 30 points, and give Columbia no chance for a score of any kind. About 1,000 undergraduates will go down to New York to-morrow noon, after Bryan speaks in the armory. Beside the players who left to-night twenty more will be on the side lines to-morrow.

HARVARD AND INDIANS TO-DAY.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—Harvard will play the Carlisle Indians on Soldiers' Field to-morrow, and it will be Harvard's first hard game of the season. The interest will be in the strength of the green line men. The Harvard team will show some changes. Eaton will replace Graydon at left tackle, and Burnett, who played centre last season, will play guard. Ellis will not be able to play, but Putnam, who made such a brilliant showing in the West Point game, will take his place.

The offense of Harvard is somewhat improved of late, but the kicking is below par. Hallowell and Campbell, the ends, are playing poorly, and Bowditch may take the place of one of them when the regular team is picked. The Harvard line-up tomorrow will be: Campbell, left end; Eaton, left tackle; Lee, left guard; Sargent, centre; Burnett, right guard; Lawrence, right tackle; Hallowell, right end; Daly, quarter back; Putnam, left half-back; Kendall, right half-back; Stillman, full-back.

The Indians arrived in Boston at 9:15, the party being a large one, because of the large squad of substitutes. The line-up tomorrow will be: Rogers, left end; Wheelock, left tackle; Red Water, left guard; Smith, centre; Dillon, right guard; Bain, right tackle; Hare, right end; Roberts, quarter back; Parker, left half back; Johnson, right half back; Palmer, full back.

Princeton Off for Providence.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Princeton football players, after a hasty toilet and breakfast, took the 9 o'clock train this morning for New York, en route to Providence, where they meet Brown University to-morrow. A large crowd cheered the team off at the station. The men all needed cheering up a little, for they are far from being confident of defeating Brown.

"Tub" McCord, who was injured in the Lafayette game; Davis, the tackle; De Witt, the guard, and other players will be missing when the Tigers line up against the Providence team. The following men took the trip: Roper, Kelley, Pell, Wright, Losey, Hale, Dana, Mills, Sheffield, Little, R. McClave, Duncan, Meier, Mattis, S. McClave, Hart, Hodgman, and Levick.

Games on Various Gridirons.

These football games, in addition to the Columbia-Yale game, will be played this afternoon:

Harvard-Carlisle Indians, at Cambridge; Princeton-Brown, at Providence; Pennsylvania-University of Chicago, at Philadelphia; Cornell-Dartmouth, at Ithaca; Michigan-Illinois, at Chicago; Pennsylvania State College-Duquesne Athletic Club, at Pittsburg; Lafayette-Syracuse, at Easton; West Point-Williams, at West Point; Lehigh-Annapolis, at Annapolis; Dickinson-Haverford, at Haverford; Franklin and Marshall-Susquehanna, at Selinsgrove; Gettysburg-St. John's, at Gettysburg; Tufts-Holy Cross, at Worcester; Manhattan-Villanova, at Jasper Oval; Orange Athletic Club-Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Orange; Princeton freshmen-Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, at Philadelphia; New York University-St. Stephen's, at Annandale; Virginia-Washington and Lee, at Charlotteville.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Dolando Team Won Two Matches in the Columbia League Tournament.

In the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia Alleys last night, the Dolando bowlers won two matches, defeating the Rosedale and Belvidere teams. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 211; McDonald, 148; Wagner, 147; Buckbee, 141; Heiles, 164. Total, 811.

Dolando Bowling Club—Kirby, 174; Cordes, 144; Strader, 157; Roeschlau, 157; Dohn, 222. Total, 854.

SECOND GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 194; MacDonald, 171; Wagner, 148; Buckbee, 169; Heiles, 144. Total, 828.

Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 159; Mesloh, 113; Bellmer, 148; Kessler, 139; A. Sievers,

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

A Triduum to be Held at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Tablets to Commemorate the Work of Early Dutch Pastors—New Church to be Opened.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue, a triduum, or three days of solemn services, will be held on Nov. 13, 14, and 15 in honor of the newest Catholic saint, St. John Baptist de la Salle, founder of the order of Christian Brothers, whose members teach in the Catholic schools of this city. The evening services of Nov. 15 are to be for former students of the Brothers. Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate; Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Farley, and other prelates and priests of prominence are to take part in the triduum.

The period at or near All Saints' Day, Nov. 1, has always been considered fitting to open new churches and unveil memorials. In consonance with thus custom, Archbishop Corrigan will to-morrow bless the new St. Jerome Church, at Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, of which the Rev. P. W. Tandy is rector. Much interest has been shown in the church, and it is expected that its seating capacity of 1,100 will be taxed. There will be elaborate musical services.

At All Angels' Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, on All Saints' Day, what is said to be the finest pulpit in America will be used for the first time. The entrance to it forms part of the altar rail, which is new. There will also be unveiled a new altar and reredos, memorials to the Rev. Dr. C. F. Hoffman, former rector of the church. The parish is completing a new rectory in West End Avenue at a cost of $30,000. The services next Thursday will include a special musical programme, and Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. S. De L. Townsend, and others will take part.

A cenotaph in memory of the Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, will also be unveiled on All Saints' Day. The parishioners some time ago decided upon this form of memorial, and quickly raised sufficient funds for it. The cenotaph is of Caen stone, and represents the priest in eucharistic vestments, chalice in hand. At the head are two guardian angels and at the feet a lion.

Four tablets commemorating workers in the early Manhattan Dutch Church, will be unveiled on Friday evening in the Middle Church, Second Avenue and Seventh Street, and ministers from the Collegiate Church will take part in the services. One tablet is in memory of Peter Minuit, the first of New York's Governors, in 1626. Another tablet is for Sebastian Jansen Krol and Jan Huyck, prominent when the first church of New Amsterdam was organized. A third memorial is in honor of the Rev. Jonas Michaelius, the first minister of the Dutch Collegiate Church of New York, he having organized the First Church of New Amsterdam. The fourth tablet recalls Jeremiah C. Lanphier, who founded the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting in 1857. He died two years ago.

Richard C. Percy will give the first of his annual series of free organ recitals at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He will be assisted by H. Evan Williams, tenor, and Gwilym Miles, baritone. The recitals are to be given on the first four Thursday afternoons of November.

St. Raphael's Church, on the north side of Fortieth Street, and extending through to Forty-first Street, just west of Tenth Avenue, will soon be replaced by a new edifice, plans for which were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect George H. Streeter. The new church will be built of brick and marble, and will cost $90,000.

Plans were filed recently for a new rectory to be built for the pastor of St. Raphael's, the Rev. M. A. Cunnion, on Forty-first Street, adjoining the church property.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Nov. 4, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Unjust Steward.—Luke, xvi., 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Ye cannot serve God and mammon.—Luke, xvi., 13.

This lesson is a continuation of that of last week. All of the attending circumstances are the same. Then our Lord Jesus Christ was surrounded by a mixed multitude, consisting of "publicans and sinners," and "Pharisees and Scribes," with many who called themselves "His disciples." Then "He spake" the parables of "The Lost Sheep," "The Lost Coin," and "The Lost Son," "unto them," (xv., 1-3,) that is, to this whole multitude. Having finished this instruction to them, He apparently turned and without pause or explanation "said also unto His disciples," the parable which now demands our attention. Thus the lesson is directed particularly to such, but the teaching was given in the hearing of all.

The parable is generally known as that of "The Unjust Steward," because the chief character in it is so styled in the eighth verse. In the Revised Version, however, he is called "The Unrighteous Steward." But a more correct title probably would be, "The Shrewd or Prudent Steward," for the point of emphasis in our Lord's teaching from it plainly has no reference to any "unjust" dealing on his part with his lord, or to any "unrighteous" proposition from him to his lord's debtors, but only to his diligence in providing for his own future necessities. As Canon Farrar says, our Lord urged His disciples "to the foresight of a spiritual wisdom by an example drawn from the foresight of a criminal cleverness." This is an important consideration.

Many overlooking it, and endeavoring to find a parallelism between every detail of the narrative and some great spiritual truth, have not only become greatly perplexed, but have been led into many strange and fanciful, if not dangerous, interpretations. In this case, however, and in all other cases, it should be remembered that "a parable and the moral accommodation of it are not," as one well observes, "like two planes which touch one another in every part, but like a globe upon a plane, which only touches in one point." (Bishop Stevens.)

It will also help us to understand this parable to remember that it was one of a large number recorded only by St. Luke. Some of them have come before us in our recent lessons as "The Good Samaritan," "The Rich Fool," "The Great Supper," "The Lost Sheep," "The Lost Coin," and "The Lost Son." In all of these parables—and in others which have not come before us—He used the transactions of sinful men, with sinful men, or with earthly affairs, not so much to set forth how they could better their relations with one another, for His ministry was far higher than that, but to set forth the relation of all men to God and to eternity.

ALL HAVE GONE ASTRAY.

Thus, in the parable which we considered last week—the "Younger Son" and the "Elder Son"—did not represent to us two classes among men, as men look at men, one class far more degraded than another class, but they represented all men as God looks at them. In His sight they have all "gone astray," but some—like the "Younger Son" in repentance and faith—return to Him. While others—like the "Elder Son"—never do because they flatter themselves that they have never left Him. It was, as our Lord was speaking of this "Elder Son," that He turned "and said also unto His disciples, There was a certain rich man which had a steward," just as He had said before to the multitude, "A certain man had two sons." (xv., 11.) Thus the "Elder Son" is now again brought before us in the person of this "steward."

Last week he was presented to us in his relation to his father. Now he is presented in his relation to men. In both relationships the one thing that moves him is his own self-interest. But he is the same man in both cases. He is the man who would commend himself to God, and receive eternal life on the ground of what he is, and does, himself. He has no idea whatever, that "all" of his "righteousness"—like the garments of the prodigal—"are as filthy rags." (Isaiah lxiv., 6.) So he rests in them. He is moral in his conduct, upright in his business, charitable with his gifts, refined in his tastes, kind to the weak and unfortunate, and devout in religious observances. What more can be desired? Men admire and praise him. Surely God will accept him.

But he forgets that if he were not moral—upright, charitable, kind, refined, and devout—he would necessarily be, to a greater or less extent, just the opposite—immoral, dishonest, selfish, unkind, vulgar—and an infidel. And if he were such, good men would cast him out of their fellowship, if not into prison. But because he manages by his morality to escape such a judgment from men, he expects that God will accept him, and give him eternal life, although he ignores the condemnation of His law—the gift of His Son to redeem—and the necessity of the Holy Ghost to sanctify.

This was the position of the "Elder Son," in last week's lesson. His one thought was centred in himself and in his own worthiness. As if it were an unquestionable claim to reward from his father he said: "Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment." Because of what he was, and had done, he thought that he was entitled to a feast with his friends, and could neither understand nor appreciate the love of his father which could make a feast for him who had not served, but had only repented.

Now this same man is presented to us in the person of this "Shrewd Steward." Now he is accused of wasting his lord's goods. There is no indication, however, that he has appropriated the property of his lord to his own use, and "wasted" it as the "Younger Son" did in "riotous living." But by his management of the estate his lord had failed to receive all that he was entitled to, just as the father failed to receive from his "Elder Son" all that he had a right to expect from his child. In that sense both the "Steward" and the "Son" "wasted" that which was intrusted to their care.

WAS CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Evidently this "Steward" had enjoyed for a long time the entire confidence of his lord, so that he had committed to his care a large proportion of his property. It thus became his duty to see that it yielded the largest possible income. To do this, it devolved upon him to make the most favorable contracts that he could with the different tenants—collect the rents and promptly remit them to his lord. According to Oriental custom, these rentals were payable in produce, the amount being stipulated in each contract. At the appointed times, therefore, he received the wheat, the oil, and other things that were due, and—apparently after deducting a liberal percentage for himself—remitted the balance to his employer. This was not by any means uncommon then, and it is not unknown among men even in our own day and midst.

After a while, however, some watchful observer intimated to the owner of the property that he was not receiving as much as he ought. So he called his "Steward" to him, and asked: "How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward." In other words, his lord required him to show his contracts with the tenants, and if everything was not satisfactory, he told him that he might expect a summary dismissal.

This was a fearful alternative. He could not retain his position, unless he could justify himself in the eyes of his lord by showing him that he had received everything to which he was entitled. "I cannot dig," he said, and "to beg I am ashamed." So it did not take him long to determine what he would do, and having determined upon his course, he was not long in putting it into execution. It was a shrewd plan. If it did not succeed in satisfying his lord, and the retaining of his position, it would at least satisfy the tenants, and bringing them into his debt, give him a claim upon them for a home.

So he called the several tenants—"his lord's debtors"—to him and examined their contracts. That of the first stipulated for the payment of "an hundred measures of oil." That of another for "an hundred measures of wheat." And probably so on with many others. But while the tenants all along had been paying these amounts to him, he had returned much less to his, and their, common lord. So now he changed the contracts—he lessened the amount each tenant was required to pay—probably giving them to understand that his lord would no longer expect as much from them as heretofore. Thus the contract, or "bill," which called for "an hundred measures of oil," was made to read "fifty measures," and that which required "an hundred measures of wheat" was changed to "fourscore." The amounts stipulated in the contracts thus probably agreed with the amounts he had remitted to his lord.

So he felt that he was prepared to meet the accusation which had been brought against him. And when he stood before his lord with these contracts in one hand and the receipts for the returns made to him in the other he was not disappointed. They were found to agree—he had rendered to his lord all that he and the tenants were expected to pay. So "his lord"—not our Lord Jesus Christ—"commended" him; that is, he approved of his report. He had "wisely" or prudently met the charge against him as man looked at it, and justified himself to the entire satisfaction of his lord. Instead of being dismissed, therefore, he was probably retained in his position with more confidence than ever, for it was simply the transaction of a man with man.

THE SECRET OF DISTRUST.

But it can easily be seen that if the fraud had been detected, and he had been dismissed, and then had found shelter in the homes of the tenants, his lot would have been by no means a happy one. For every one of them knew, and he knew that they knew, that he had deliberately lowered his own obligations to their common master, and that he had taught them to lower theirs. Such knowledge would necessarily lead to mutual suspicions. If he and they had lowered their obligations to their lord they would naturally lower their obligations to one another—if they had cheated him they would cheat each other.

This is the condition of sinful man everywhere. It is the secret of the universal distrust among men. For man has lowered his obligations to God. Undertaking to stand before Him in his "own righteousness," he must necessarily lower the standard of His law, and lowering that standard, he must as necessarily lower his sense of obligations to other men. So it will be remembered that it was the man who was "wasting to justify himself" that was in so much doubt as to who was his neighbor. (x., 29.) He is never quite sure on this point.

In this story of "The Shrewd Steward," however, we have brought before us a purely worldly transaction among worldly men. They all approved of one another. The "steward" was sure that he had acted wisely, his lord was satisfied with what he received, and the tenants were satisfied with what they had to pay, and he retained his position with both his lord and the tenants. Recognizing clearly this worldly wisdom our Lord said: "The children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light." (Verse 8.) He did not at all likely, however, that He looked upon this conduct as an example for His Disciples to copy, and therefore added: "And I say unto you, make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness," as a matter of counsel. It was rather as a matter of warning—in the tone of—if you make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, as this man did, you may expect to share the "everlasting habitations" of your "friends."

Those who have construed the sentence, however, as a matter of counsel, have interpreted it, that as this man secured his future welfare by the unrighteous use of "mammon," so the believer can enhance, if not absolutely secure, his eternal blessedness by a righteous use of wealth, abilities, and opportunities. Such an interpretation, however, is a lowering of the claims of God's grace. It makes salvation depend—not altogether upon the finished work of Christ, but partly upon that, and partly upon the man himself. It exalts the activity of works, rather than the simplicity of faith. It is the argument of "The Elder Son," and of "The Shrewd Steward."

HIGHER RELATIONS TO GOD.

But if it is understood as a warning, it simply admonishes the Disciples of Jesus against lowering their sense of obligation to God, to the standards of men. So the Apostle Paul wrote to the Corinthians: "We dare not make ourselves of the number, or compare ourselves with some that commend themselves; but they, measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise." (Second Corinthians, x., 12.)

Turning, then, from this picture of a purely worldly transaction, our Lord lifted the thoughts of "His Disciples" to consider their higher relations to God. These were not to be regulated by the desire to please men, or to secure personal reward, but with a deep sense that they were His stewards, to render unto Him all that is His due. So He said: "He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much—and he that is unjust in the least, is unjust also in much." (Verse 10.) Thus God's service is no superficial service—a merely man-pleasing service—but it reaches to "the thoughts and intents of the heart." (Hebrews, iv., 12.)

It demands faithfulness "in that which is least," as much as in that which is greatest—in that which is one's own, as much as in that which is another's. In temporal affairs, if a man squanders that which he calls "his own," or does not use wise forethought in its care, it is not very likely that he will ever be chosen as a trustee for others. So in spiritual affairs our Lord says, "If ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true riches" (verse 11)—the blessed fullness of God's grace for all men? Moreover, what men call their own is, in fact, not their own. It is God's, and is committed to them only as His stewards. If, therefore, "ye have not been faithful in that which is another man's, who shall give you that which" may truly be "your own"—(verse 12)—made yours by the free gift of redemption?

The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible. No man can commend himself to God who is not in fellowship with Him. He cannot accept a divided heart or a divided service. For "ye cannot serve God and mammon."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Under what circumstances was this parable spoken, and what is said of its title?

What should not be overlooked in interpreting parables, and what will help us to understand this?

How is this illustrated in the case of "the younger" and "elder" sons?

What is said of "the elder son" as standing for those who rest in moral character, and in whom is he now presented to us?

In what sense did "the son" and "the steward" waste the goods intrusted to them?

What was the position and duty of this "steward," and what charge was brought against him?

How did he prepare to meet this charge, and what was the result?

If the fraud had been detected, what would have been the natural consequence?

How does this explain the relation of men to God, and to one another, and what did our Lord say of it?

How has "make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness" been interpreted, and what is said of it?

How did our Lord then lift up the thoughts of His Disciples, and what is said of God's service?

What is the conclusion of the whole matter?

FIRE APPARATUS STALLED.

Crowds on Ann and Nassau Streets Block Way to $15,000 Blaze.

Narrow, crowded streets, dense smoke, and Chief Croker's ubiquitous steam carriage combined to create excitement out of all proportion to the extent of a fire in the basement of 63 Ann Street early last evening. It was a few minutes before 6 o'clock, while not only the sidewalks, but the pavement of Nassau Street were thronged with people, that Policeman Henry W. Hollman of the Oak Street Station saw smoke rolling up from the cellar and turned in the alarm. The engines had to slow up or run over people, and when the Chief arrived he found the apparatus fairly stalled in the street, while great volumes of smoke were rolling over the dense crowd. Finding it impossible to continue past the obstructions, he turned his automobile directly toward the curb and finished his journey along the sidewalk, while the spectators fled down cellarways and into doorways in mad haste to get out of harm's way.

The fire was in the five-story structure occupied as a storehouse by T. G. Sellew, a manufacturer of desks, at 58 Ann Street. The adjoining building, occupied by the Standard Engraving Company, Clark Brothers, paper dealers; Watson & Egan, masons, and others, seemed likely to take fire, and Chief Croker sent out two more alarms, and the excitement and pother raged higher than ever. The fire, however, was confined to the floor on which it started. It is believed, among some packing boxes, and Chief Croker estimated the total damage at about $15,000.

The President Registers at Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 26.—President McKinley is now fully qualified to vote in Precinct B, First Ward, Canton. He registered this morning, and in answer to the usual questions said his name is William McKinley, residence, 723 North Market Street, age fifty-seven years, married, with residence in State fifty-seven years, in precinct one year. The President was accompanied by Judge Day. He walked to and from the polling place, a distance of half a dozen blocks, and greeted many acquaintances en route.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:25	Sun sets...5:03	Moon sets...7:55

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:35	Gov. Isl'd...9:52	H. Gate..11:48
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:00	Gov. Isl'd..10:10	H. Gate..12:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Canada, Argentine Republic &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown	4:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela and Curacao	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	.....

SUNDAY, OCT. 28.

Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 29.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Dominican ports	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	10:00 A. M.
Gymeric, Japan, &c.	.....	.....
Inchulva, Cape Town	.....	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Llandaff City, Bristol	.....	.....
Victoria, Dunkirk, &c.	.....	.....
Wells City, Bristol	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tiomo, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §31, for dispatch per steamship Queen Adelaide. Mails for Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §31, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Zealandia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mongkong Maru. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Oorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. §11.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. §11 and up to Nov. §24, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Nov. §24, for dispatch per steamship Sierra.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 27.

Alexander Bixio, Havre, Oct. 10.
British King, Antwerp, Oct. 13.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Oct. 24.
Commonwealth, Antwerp, Oct. 7.
Hekla, Christiansand, Oct. 10.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Oct. 20.
New York, Southampton, Oct. 20.
Polycarp, Para, Oct. 15.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Oct. 22.
Toronto, Hull, Oct. 14.
Vigilancia, Havana, Oct. 23.
Wells City, Savannah, Oct. 12.

SUNDAY, OCT. 28.

Antilla, Nassau, Oct. 24.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 25.
Etheired, Jamaica, Oct. 23.
Lampasas, Galveston, Oct. 21.
Menominee, London, Oct. 18.
Olinda, Matanzas, Oct. 24.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Oct. 25.

TEN TIMES TEN If you MAKE people hear about you a thousand times each in one year, they know you ten times as well as your competitor, who LETS them hear about him a hundred times each in ten years.

OSBORNE

An Osborne Art Calendar will hang your sign on the wall of the office or home from which you want business, and it will stay a year, talking about you and your business a great many times to a great people. ART Osborne circulation—no waste on people from whom business is neither possible nor desirable. You can depend on Osborne.....

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to stay where they're sent, ON MERIT. They are not commercial designs by advertising artists, but high-class reproductions of original paintings by representative painters. On request, we will send samples or have salesman call.

THE OSBORNE COMPANY
WORKS, NEWARK, N. J. 277 Broadway

MONDAY, OCT. 29.

Caracas, San Juan, Oct. 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 24.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 18.
Kansas City, Swansea, Oct. 15.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Oct. 22.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 24.
Weimar, Bremen, Oct. 17.

TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

Alliance, Colon, Oct. 23.
Altai, Port Limon, Oct. 23.
Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 20.
El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 25.
Friesland, Antwerp, Oct. 20.
Myriedene, London, Oct. 17.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Oct. 23.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 18.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

Andes, Jamaica, Oct. 24.
Lahn, Bremen, Oct. 23.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Oct. 17.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 24.
Vincenzo Florio, Gibraltar, Oct. 17.

Arrived.

SS (supposed) Llandaff City, (Br.,) Andrews, Bristol Oct. — and Swansea 11th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Passed Fire Island at 1:12 A. M. 27th.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans Oct. 21, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Anchored in Sandy Hook at 11:25 P. M.

SS (supposed) Sabine, Staples, Galveston Oct. 19 and Key West 22d, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co. Anchored off Scotland Lightship at 11:27 P. M.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Oct. 20 and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 9:54 P. M.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg Oct. 18 and Southampton and Cherbourg 19th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Owen, Venice, &c., Sept. 17, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Pioneer, (Ger.,) Knutzen, Colon Oct. 16, mdse. to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Coverley, Marseilles, &c., Sept. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore Oct. 24, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Oct. 23 and Charleston 24th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ithaka, (Ger.,) Rorden, Tampico Oct. 17 and Havana 21st, with mdse. and passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 P. M.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg Oct. 14, Boulogne 15th, and Plymouth 16th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. East of Fire Island at 8:35 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 26, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze, cloudy, thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Turbo, (Br.,) for London.
SS George W. Clyde, for Charleston, &c.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Demerara.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Albenga, (Ger.,) for Norfolk.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Navahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Spoken.

Ship Nereida, (Ger.,) Windhorst, from New York for Yokohama, was spoken Sept. 21 in lat. 30, lon. 42.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that the combination gas and bell buoy, established for experimental purposes off Romer Shoal Light Station, New York Lower Bay, brought in for alterations on Oct. 17, 1900, has been replaced on station.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1:23 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Stirratt, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Brookside, (Br.,) Capt. Dabner, (from Calcutta,) sld. from Algiers for New York Oct. 20.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagan, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Calderon, (Br.,) Capt. Frodsom, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Inchmarlo, (Br.,) sld. from West Hartlepool for New York yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York today.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Louisiana, (Dan.,) Capt. Jansen, from New York, arr. at Christiania previous to Oct. 22, not as before.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Brownlees, from New York via Trieste, &c., arr. at Venice Oct. 23.

SS Westburn, (Br.,) Capt. Bell, from New York via Madeira for Bombay, &c., arr. at Hodefdah Oct. 23.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Oct. 24.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, (from Halzburg and Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 12:10 A. M. Oct. 27.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New York at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar for New York, passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Polarstjernen, (Dan.,) Capt. Callesen, from New York for Manila, Hiogo, and Yokohama, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Dunstan, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Manaos for New York yesterday.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches, 11. Evening subject: "Earthly and Heavenly Citizenship and Their Related Duties."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. Bible school at 9:45 A. M.; prayer meeting Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach; morning service, 11; evening, 8.

MADISON C. PETERS, SUMNER AVENUE Baptist Church, Corner Decatur, Brooklyn, 10:30, "Christianity versus Churchianity." 8, "Wanted—Men." With some practical words on "Bank Looting."

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—Edward Judson, pastor, preaches 10:45. Evening service, 7:30, conducted by the pastor; Mr. MacMurray preaches.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 119th St., bet. Lenox and Fifth Av. J. M. Philputt, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. "Two Victories." 7:45 P. M., "Facing Difficulty." Baptism after sermon.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN.) REV. B. Q. DENHAM Pastor, 323 W. 56th St. 10:45 A. M.—"The Man Who Wins." 8 P. M.—"Solomon's Gold Mines."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av.—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell. Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

SOLAR
Baking Powder

BUY IT AND BUST THE TRUST.

PUREST, STRONGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FOUR MURAL TABLETS HAVE RECENTLY been presented to the Consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of New York, and in accordance with the wishes of the donors have been placed in the Middle Church, Second Avenue and Seventh Street.

Three of these Tablets, presented by a member of the Consistory, perpetuate the memory of:

I. Peter Minuit, the First Colonial Governor, A. D. 1626, and one of the two Elders who were chosen when the Church was organized on this island, A. D. 1628.

II. The Krankenbezoekers, Sebastian Jansen Krol, and Jan Huyck, those Officers of the Established Church of the Netherlands, who came A. D. 1626, in advance of the First Minister, to perform their sacred office of ministering to the people and consoling the sick.

III. The Rev. Jonas Michaëlius, the First Minister, A. D. 1628.

The fourth Tablet perpetuates the memory of Mr. Jeremiah C. Lanphier, the Founder of the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting, and is the gift of his friends.

A Memorial Service will be held in the Middle Church, Second Avenue and Seventh Street, on Friday evening, November 2d, 1900, at eight o'clock, at which these tablets will be unveiled.

The Ministers of the Collegiate Church, and the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., will participate in this Service.

Sunday Afternoon Praise Service.

4 o'clock—Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway, cor. 34th St. **First Meeting November 4th.** Address by **Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D.D.,** of West End Presbyterian Church. Come, and bring your friends.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th.—The pastor, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject—"Self-Conquest." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, West of 8th Av.—Rev. John H. Elliott will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.; Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Lord's Business and Ours," and 8 P. M.; subject, "The Transformed Life."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av., Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Dr. Mackay will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th Street.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. Walter E. Bently will preach at 8 P. M., on "Heavenly Citizenship, Its Duties and Obligations Upon Earth."

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. Charles H.

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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DEALERS IN
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Common and Preferred
DEALT IN BY
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I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus—$3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances, subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, Wm. H. Hollister, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, Jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Walter Wood, Jr.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Torry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Hills, Jr., James D. Layng, William H. Grace, James Roosevelt, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Guilshenen, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Forres, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" bonds are hereby notified that bonds numbers 25, 46, 57, 151, 182, 286, 307, 322, 395, 511, 634, 636, 672, 709, 718, 729, 731, 761, 792, 995, 998, 1006, 1059, 1148, 1242, 1262, 1315, 1537, 1441, 1462, 1530, 1539, 1547, 1549, 1606, 1621, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or mortgage dated April 2nd, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of January, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

RIDGELY'S SUBSCRIBERS HAVE MADE BIG money past month. Read his market forecast in Saturday evening's Sun.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31st, 1900.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
$4,000 American Spirits Manfg. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1901.
$10,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$10,000 Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$300 Atlantic Yacht Club Bds.
$2,000 Acme Liquid Fuel Co. Income Bds.
$25,000 United Sugar Refining Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
$15,000 Indiana Natural & Illuminating Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
30 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
50 shs. Northern Insurance Co.
50 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 2d Prefd.
50 shs. Eastern Insurance Co.
40 shs. Globe Insurance Co.
50 shs. Insurance Co., State of New York.
50 shs. North American Transport Co.
72 shs. Brooklyn Gas Fixture Co.
300 shs. Molecular Telephone Co.
550 shs. Acme Liquid Fuel Co.
240 shs. Denver City Constr. Silver Mining Co.
100 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
100 shs. Prod Exchange Trust Co.
100 shs. Distilling Co. of America Prefd.
200 shs. Distilling Co. of America common.
$14 30-100 Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R. R. Co. scrip.
203 shs. Ohio & Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
$20 Ohio & Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. scrip.
100 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
62 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$950 City of Montgomery, Ala., 5 p. c. Corp. Bds., due 1907.
394 shs. Phenix National Bank.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
20 shs. Union Trust Co.
Warrants of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. for 1,000 tons of Charlotte Iron, (Hypothecated.)
$5,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consld. R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Trust Receipt.)
$4,000 Denver & Southwestern Ry. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. skg. fd. Bds., 1929.
110 shs. Union Coarse Salt Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

RETSOF MINING STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s
PITTSBURGH JUNCTION & MIDDLE DIVISION 3½% GOLD BONDS.
Coupon No. 4, due November 1, 1900, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons laft for verification on and after October 29, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. on November 2, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Preferred Dividend No. 7.
Pittsburg, Penn., Oct. 25, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company, Nov. 26, to stockholders as registered at the close of business, Nov. 5, 1900. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the company. The stock transfer books for the preferred stockholders will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from Nov. 5 until Nov. 26, 1900.
A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 27, 1900.
A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after Nov. 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Oct. 31, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of the American Ice Company,
133 East 23d Street,
New York, October 25th, 1900.
A dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable Nov. 15th, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 1st, 1900.
The transfer Books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. Nov. 1st, 1900, until Nov. 16th, 1900.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 115 Broadway, New York, October, 19th, 1900. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared payable November 1st proximo to stockholders of record at close of business October 19th, 1900.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day, Oct. 12, 1900, declared a semi-annual dividend of 6%, payable on and after November 1st, 1900. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 22 to November 1st, 1900.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad Company's
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 10, due November 1, 1900, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.
Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co.

The American Cotton Company,
27 William St., New York, Oct. 26, 1900.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the company to stockholders of record Oct. 29, 1900, payable Nov. 2, 1900.
The transfer books will close Oct. 29, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will reopen Nov. 2, 1900.
WINTHROP M. TUTTLE, Treasurer.

Offices Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD STREET (MILLS BUILDING.)
Coupons due November 1, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio (Western Division) first 5s.
Southern Pacific of Cal. first Consol. 5s.
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 27, 1900.
Coupons due Nov. 1, 1900, from the Flint and Pere Marquette First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., 40 Wall St., New York.
CHAS. MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Coupons.
The Hormiguero Central Company of Cuba, New York office, 69 Wall St. The coupon, No. 20, due on Nov. 1, on the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at this office.
LORENZO M. GILLET, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie.
San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 25, 1900.
Dividend No. 99 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, Nov. 22. Books close Nov. 8.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
Jackson, Miss., September 21st, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capital Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 5th to November 5th, 1900.
By order of the Board:
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New Orleans, on Wednesday, November 7th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 6th, 1900.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 17, 1900.
For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on THURSDAY, the 8th of November next, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 27th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 9th of November, next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Nov. 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 P. M.
WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 26	610,931
To date this year	91,003,087
Corresponding date last year	142,964,456

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 26	$3,781,500
To date this year	$387,881,400
Corresponding date last year	$731,306,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf	½	Kan. City South	1¾
Am. Dist. Tel	1	K. C. So. pf	1½
Am. Ice	2⅛	Keok. & D. M. pf	½
Am. Ice pf	3	Missouri Pacific	2¼
Am. Tobacco pf	2	Nat. Steel pf	⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	¾
Chi. & Alton	⅞	Norf. & West. pf	½
Chi. & Alton pf	2	Reading	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf	⅞
Del., L. & W	1½	Union Bag & P.	½
Int. Paper	⅛		
Int. Paper pf	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf	½	Lake Erie & W	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	L. E. & W. pf	4½
Am. Steel H. pf	½	Mexican Central	⅛
Am. Tin Plate pf	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1⅛	Mo., K. & T.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	National Biscuit pf	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	National Lead	½
Col. So. 1st pf	½	N. J. Central	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Consol. Gas	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Rep. Steel pf	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Federal Steel	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
General Electric	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf	2½
Glucose Sugar	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Great North. pf	1	Wis. Central	½
Int. Power	2½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

R., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s	1	Gal., H. & S. A., M. & Pac. 5s	1½
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1902	2½	K. C. So. 3s	1⅞
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st	2

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1¼	Wab. 1st, Det. & C.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1		

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Generally, the tone in trade circles has improved during the week. More activity is reported, and all the signs point to substantial betterment in the immediate future should the election result in the success of the Republican Party. A significant development has been the abandonment in some special trades of the "waiting" policy—of the policy, that is, of pursuing a hand-to-mouth course until after election. Confidence clearly grows. This is strikingly manifest in the pig iron market, where buying on an extensive scale has been the feature. Even among iron and steel men themselves it was not expected that any marked activity would develop till the election was out of the way, and it is for that reason the more astonishing that the reports should indicate that the week closing has been one of the most active in the history of the foundry iron trade in the East. Leading melters have been on the market, and their buying has encouraged many of the smaller interests.

The settlement of the coal strike, protracted beyond expectations, cannot fail to have beneficial effect. The men return to work at higher wages, and their spending power is therefore increased—a fact that will certainly have influence on general trade in the coal district. But beyond all that, the resumption of work will insure relief against the threatened shortage of coal and the possibility of excessive prices, while at the same time removing a disturbing factor in the industrial situation.

Retail business is generally better, though some lines, principally dry goods, suffer by reason of the unseasonable weather.

Discussing the situation generally, Bradstreet's says:

Despite some irregularities, growing out of unseasonable weather conditions, heavy price changes in leading staples or increased conservatism in some trades as the election approaches, the general business situation as a whole is encouraging, and new elements or manifestations of strength appear from time to time.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the week is found in the industrial situation, which has been distinctly improved by the apparently official and final action taken toward ending the anthracite coal miners' strike. In view of the fact that most of the miners have obtained increased wages, the effect on business in the producing regions can hardly be otherwise than beneficial, while the trade at large must reap benefits from the return to normal conditions.

Other lines of trade which show improvement are those of shoes, leather, and kindred products at the East, which are reaping the benefit of better distribution in the country at large, and rather more than an average business has been done in wool at the East, with holders more inclined to demand full prices for their products.

The continued weakness of cotton is an element of uncertainty in the goods trade, but the firmness of these products, in the face of the one-and-one-half-cent decline in price from the highest, is a tribute to the strength of the market as a whole.

The situation in cereals shows little change, liquidation of tired-out bulls early in the week, on unfavorable heavy receipts and lack of outside interest, and in corn because of expected large movement of new crop to market shortly, being succeeded by some strength due to better foreign buying at the decline. A feature of the movement of produce to market at the present time, not heretofore noted this year, is the growing scarcity of cars reported west of the Mississippi.

Raw sugar is lower on anticipated large increase in yield over a year ago, and coffee is off on continued large receipts.

Along general lines, Dun's says:

The elections mean a great deal to all business interests, and, although confidence in the future is seen on every hand, it is but natural that men do not care to take unnecessary chances and therefore delay new engagements as far as possible until after the ballots are counted. But contracts for steel rails for the season thus far are within 50,000 tons of last year's heavy bookings, and the confidence in the ultimate marked improvement is so strong that all raw materials are firm and without any speculative activity to stimulate them. The agitation for an advance in billets, though a small one, is an indication of what the iron and steel markets expect in the next six months, and in the great industries sellers of material could easily make heavy contracts if they cared to attach political provisions to their agreements.

However unreasonable fears may be, it is likely to be better for business in the long run that conservative ideas for the present are entertained. The weather over a great part of the country has been favorable for agricultural operations, which are progressing well, and in the East the unseasonable temperature has retarded general trade comparatively little, as there has been no great stimulus yet this season.

Bank clearings for the week make better comparisons. For New York alone there is a decrease of only 1.3 per cent. as compared with 1899, while the gain is 35.4 per cent. over 1898. To some extent this is accounted for by heavy dealings in stocks and the handling of gold brought here. For 30 leading cities outside New York the showing is but little less favorable, a decrease of 7 per cent. from 1899, but a gain of 26.2 per cent. over 1898 for the week.

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Of iron and steel, Bradstreet's says:

The strength of demand for finished products of iron and steel, noted for some time past, finds reflection in an improved inquiry for the cruder forms at leading iron centres this week. Steel billets are reported $2 higher at Chicago, while a smaller advance is noted at Pittsburg, and efforts to raise the level of Bessemer steel billets are being made by manufacturers.

The claim that consumers' stocks of pig are being considerably reduced is borne out by reports of several 1,000-ton lots being moved at Pittsburg and further West, and intimations that a still larger business has been arranged for on a conditional basis, dependent upon election results. While Southern pig is reported unchanged at the South, a sharp cut in the same is noted at Western markets.

The lowering of coal prices, expected as a result of the ending of the strike, is expected to measurably help the export trade in coal, which is, however, confronted with high freight rates. In spite of this, it is claimed that 1,200,000 tons of bituminous coal have been sold for export to Mediterranean ports.

On the same subject Dun's says:

Conditions in the iron and steel market steadily improve: orders gradually swell in volume, and buyers make less effort to secure concessions. In most cases quotations are not altered, but there is an advance to $20 at Philadelphia for billets, owing to the better business in rails. Pig iron moves freely, especially at Chicago, where manufacturers have contracted heavily for finished stuff in excess of raw material on hand. Cast-iron pipe is in urgent demand, and new plans for shipbuilding will take plates. Bridge builders are buying structural forms heavily. Makers of rails and other products of iron have been accused of quoting better terms to foreign than to domestic buyers. If this is done, it would seem to be the manufacturer's affair rather than the newspaper's.

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Of trade in particular localities Bradstreet's says:

Warm, unseasonable weather has tended to check the distribution of heavy clothing and wearing apparel at the West and Northwest, and measurably so also at the South. A fair business is, however, reported by Western jobbers, and collections are almost uniformly good. Taken as a whole, the grocery trade notes perhaps the most activity at all markets, as usual at this period of the year.

Dry goods, clothing, shoes, leather, coal, and hardware are active at St. Louis; hardware, wagon material, and drugs at Louisville, while at Cincinnati business is generally excellent, and at Kansas City the season's trade is in excess of last year. In the Northwest, at Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee, Sioux City, St. Paul, and Omaha, colder weather is needed to move goods actively at retail. Flour is selling better at Minneapolis, and lumber is also active. On the Pacific Coast trade as a whole is satisfactory. The crop outlook in California is encouraging, and returns from the coast hop crop are in a high degree satisfactory to the producers.

The continued decline in cotton is a cause of uncertainty in some lines of Southern trade, but trade generally is confident. The open season, free from frost, has enlarged the yield beyond expectations in Texas, Alabama, and other States, but the lowering in price, it is predicted, will check the movement to market now that planters have satisfied their pressing wants. Atlanta reports business 15 to 25 per cent. ahead of last year, and collections are the best for many years. A large business is doing at New Orleans, where the tendency is to regard cotton favorably after the recent heavy decline.

Philadelphia textile manufacturers are running only part time, but shoe manufacturers are encouraged. A good week's business, measured by recent records, has been done in wool at Boston, mostly in domestic grades, and the boot and shoe trade is more active.

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Dun's, summarizing the position in cotton, wool, leather, &c., says:

Cotton showed little recuperative power after last week's decline, and closed lower. Even Mr. Ellison's estimate that the world would require 10,380,000 bales of American cotton this year failed to make much impression. Traders thought the estimate too large, or that the amount would be available. The loss in price is $7.80 a bale since Oct. 9, and exporters are still holding off.

Wheat also continued its downward course, owing to good news here and abroad, but an encouraging feature was the accelerated foreign buying as quotations declined.

Hides were very active, with the average price at Chicago for ten grades, 10.3 cents; higher than at any time since last May. Leather also reached a higher level on good buying. The better tone of the boot and shoe market was sufficient explanation of the advance in materials. New England shops are busier than for many months before. The severe decline in prices and long season of dullness in this industry are being followed by great activity and a tendency to regain part of the loss in quotations. But thus far manufactured goods have not advanced with materials.

Sales of wool at the three chief eastern markets continue to increase, exceeding 5,000,000 pounds last week. Prices are not altered, and bids slightly below the market are refused. Cotton goods move rather more freely as the price comes nearer parity with raw material, but wide sheetings are dull at the advance to 22 cents.

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Bradstreet's gives the following figures on wheat and corn:

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,932,978 bushels, against 3,796,943 bushels last week, 4,416,495 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 5,560,991 bushels in 1898, 5,811,391 bushels in 1897, and 3,628,000 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 60,244,143 bushels, against 65,381,542 bushels last season and 62,759,107 bushels in 1898-99.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,365,651 bushels, against 2,886,993 bushels last week, 4,525,519 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,424,376 bushels in 1898, 1,589,193 bushels in 1897, and 2,849,425 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 53,460,342 bushels, against 69,279,678 bushels last season and 44,784,616 bushels in 1898-99.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices on the stock market yesterday was directly contrary to what recently has been the case. Instead of a strong opening and a reactionary closing the market was characterized first by heaviness, then, in a number of issues at least, by weakness, and finally in the last half hour of trading by aggressive strength in which prices advanced sharply all through the list. This late movement was perhaps the most convincing evidence that recently has been presented of the sustaining power behind the market and of the fact that substantial interests are adding their influence to the maintenance and uplifting of security values. Previous to the market opening a number of the active professional operators and traders had planned an effort to depress quotations generally and to shake out the securities of weak holders. A concerted attack was begun first upon one line of shares and then upon another, with short selling on a large scale. Not unnaturally prices declined and—also not unnaturally—some timid holders of stocks were induced to part with their holdings. This kind of tactics was continued until after 2 o'clock, but beyond temporary declines it had profited little. More, when at any time the short selling ceased the market, instead of sagging further, immediately developed strength.

The actual condition of things—the inherent strength of the market and the unwillingness of security holders to part with their stocks—finally dawned upon the traders working for lower prices; and when they undertook to reverse their position they found that it was disastrous, financially. Stocks were not for sale at going figures, a fact that the short sellers discovered to their sorrow when they made the attempt to buy back the securities which shortly before, though not owning, they had sold. Prices rose sharply and were carried still further by buying for strong banking interests and for commission house account. The tone at the close was buoyant.

This strength, however, is not astonishing. What is a matter of surprise is that short selling should have appeared in the face of the growing evidence that important financial interests are in the market. It may be, as in some quarters the explanation is offered, that in a certain sense of the word some of these stronger buyers were not averse to a lower level of values, temporarily, and rather encouraged than discouraged the early decline of yesterday. One reason for this may appear in the fact that in a number of securities, about whose change of control THE NEW YORK TIMES has told, insiders had not acquired at the low figures as much stock as they desired—though sufficient, nevertheless, to insure the carrying out of the plans outlined in the news columns of this paper. Southern Pacific's decline after its strong opening, only to be followed in the late trading by substantial strength, may not improbably be explained on this ground.

The bank statement to-day will probably not make as favorable a showing as had earlier been expected. The banks during the week have lost to the interior something like $1,500,000 and through Sub-Treasury operations about $3,000,000. To offset this there have been receipts of gold totaling about $4,000,000. The gains by the Sub-Treasury, it will be seen, have been much greater than the movement in the first part of the week had indicated. What the loan and deposit accounts will show is, of course, only matter for conjecture.

The settlement of the coal strike and the continued favorable political news are helpful market factors.

LOCAL RAILWAY shares were among the shares singled out by the operators planning a general decline in values, and were heavily sold for the short account in the morning and for a time in the afternoon. As a consequence, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan were knocked down nearly 3 points each from their high figure, and Manhattan about 2. The buying, however, was very much better than the selling, and when later an effort was made by the bears to cover their short sales prices ran sharply up, with Brooklyn and Manhattan each showing fractional net gains, while Metropolitan rose to within ⅛ of the closing price of the day previous. Insiders on Manhattan, responsible for its recent sharp upward movement, are again talking higher prices for it and fix the figure at "110 before election." But these prophecies are much easier made than fulfilled.

So far as Brooklyn Rapid Transit is concerned, it can be repeated beyond question that Metropolitan is or is about to be in practical control.

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SUGAR TRUST stock was aggressively sold for the account of a bear pool, and at one time fell as low as 121¼. Consolidated Exchange interests and a former active bull on the stock were the principal sellers, but the weight of their attacks can best be judged by the final movement of the security, a rally to 122⅝ occurring, marking only a decline of ⅛, though some 46,000 shares of the issue were traded in. And this despite the fact that there was no active support to the stock and that little or no early resistance developed. It was noticed, however, that on the decline the stock was being quietly accumulated by members of a pool who announce their intention shortly to force the issue higher.

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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO Directors, by their action yesterday in declaring a dividend of 1 per cent. on the stock, set at rest many idle rumors which lately have been afloat in the Street and have been made to do duty for manipulators of the issue. The stories had it that the dividend might be 1¼ or 1½ per cent.; and on the strength of them the stock was manipulated up. Friends of the company say that, apart altogether from the dividend, the earnings and the prospects of the system warrant higher stock prices.

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PACIFIC stocks were weak in the early trading and strong on the late dealings. A concerted bear attack was made upon the issues in the morning and each was forced down more than a point. No pressure of stock appeared and when the short selling ceased prices began to climb up more rapidly than they had declined, with Missouri Pacific—heavily oversold—showing decided strength.

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TOBACCO TRUST stock moved somewhat more erratically than the other industrials, but its course was fairly illustrative of the general market movement. Under pressure, and on profit taking, the stock sold down over two points in the first few hours of trading, only later to advance sharply and close at the same figure as on the day previous. There was no news on the security one way or the other, the movement being purely manipulative. The forthcoming quarterly statement of the company is expected to make a good showing.

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COAL STOCKS, after early weakness, in spite of the announcement of the strike settlement, took on fair strength and, Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson excepted, closed with net gains for the day. Shorts who had sold on the belief that the strike might be prolonged for some time covered their contracts.

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But, as a matter of fact, all the securities moved irregularly, but solely as a result of the market manipulation, and not through any news developments. This was the case in the Grangers, in the steel stocks—throughout the list. The close, however, was strong. The recovery in Atchison was helped by the phenomenal showing made by the company in September, an increase of $214,500 in the net earnings for that month being reported.

EARNINGS OF RAILWAYS.

Increased railway earnings still show, as will appear from the following figures to be published to-day by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

3d Week of October.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South	$41,946	.....	$3,641
Ann Arbor	31,574	.....	511
B., Roch. & Pittsburg	126,883	30,726	.....
Canadian Pacific	598,000	.....	86,000
Central of Georgia	158,320	11,520	.....
Chattanooga, So.	2,078	.....	66
Chesapeake & Ohio	309,796	47,830	.....
Chi. Great Western	150,265	.....	854
Chi., I. & Louis	83,143	374	.....
Chi. & East. Illinois	133,200	9,800	.....
C., Mil. & St. Paul	973,343	.....	21,049
C. N. O. & Tex. P.	83,452	.....	10,078
Clev., Lorain & W.	43,233	5,039	.....
Col. S. & Hocking	22,649	2,186	.....
Denver & Rio Grande	244,400	27,000	.....
Evans. & Indian's	6,156	.....	982
Evans. & T. Haute	29,815	.....	1,390
Ft. W. & Rio G.	18,359	5,604	.....
Inter. & Gt. North	135,944	22,054	.....
Iowa Central	47,365	.....	747
Kanawha & Mich.	16,349	2,588	.....
L., E., & St. Louis	41,503	3,804	.....
Louis. & Nash.	589,785	.....	3,425
Mexican Central	133,385	.....	5,432
Mexican National	102,645	.....	25,825
Minn. & St. Louis	70,369	.....	1,253
Mo., Kansas & Texas	394,741	60,273	.....
Mo., P. & Iron Mt.	682,000	35,000	.....
Central Branch	26,000	1,000	.....
Mob. J. & K. City	2,413	320	.....
Norfolk & Western	295,572	23,707	.....
P., Bess. & L. Erie	64,784	19,428	.....
Rio G. Southern	11,049	526	.....
Rio G. Western	110,700	20,700	.....
St. L. & San Fran.	230,059	64,498	.....
St. L. Southwestern	176,951	42,987	.....
Southern Railway	737,591	26,421	.....
Texas & Pacific	227,992	23,788	.....
Toledo & Ohio Central	49,091	6,479	.....
Wabash	381,067	18,968	.....
Wheel. & Lake Erie, Clev., C. & So.	62,690	7,597	.....
Wisconsin Central	108,318	.....	20,108
Total, (44 roads)	$8,033,799	$553,850	$181,964
Net increase, (4.85%)	.....	371,886	.....

2d Week of October.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previously reported, (43 roads)	$7,857,693	$607,993	$235,881
B., C. R. & North	133,482	10,139	.....
Chat. Southern	1,843	.....	42
Chi., I. & Louis	83,575	.....	2,071
Chi. Term. Transfer	28,438	2,914	.....
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	359,713	16,671	.....
Peoria & Eastern	50,576	3,867	.....
Duluth, S. S. & A.	49,889	.....	4,746
Grand Trunk—Detroit, Gd. Haven & M.	483,293	.....	15,578
Iowa Central	51,149	6,156	.....
K. City, Ft. S. & M.	119,541	2,877	.....
K. City, Mem. & B.	36,030	.....	1,013
Louis., H. & St. L.	13,446	.....	1,279
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	81,462	.....	42,562
Northern Pacific	600,377	.....	17,493
Pere Marquette	163,589	10,786	.....
Pittsburg & Western	78,191	8,405	.....
Santa F., P. & P.	17,987	1,261	.....
Sherman, S. & So.	22,576	11,133	.....
Texas Central	17,477	6,737	.....
T., P. & Western	27,345	3,198	.....
Total, (64 roads)	$10,477,992	$692,137	$320,665
Net increase, (3.68%)	.....	371,472	.....

CANAD

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities was much lighter yesterday than on the earlier days of the week, and even more irregularity in prices showed than on Thursday. Transactions in the Chicago and Alton issues were still on a fairly large scale, but in other parts of the list orders had considerably diminished. Strength was apparent in some few issues, but profit taking made the general course of prices somewhat unsteady. Although in comparison with recent totals, the trading was on a small scale, yet it was much more active than was the rule before the upward movement began, about ten days ago. The present position of the market seems to be one of readjustment, following the establishment of a new level of prices. In some issues advances have been well maintained, and quotations still continue to advance, while in others natural reactions are taking place. This was to be expected, and need cause no fear that the recent developments in the markets will be without effect.

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CHICAGO AND ALTON subscriptions were active, and advanced to a higher price than any recently recorded. The strength of the Chicago and Alton stocks on the Board increased the demand for the subscriptions, which sold from 111 up to 113¼. Trading in the bonds was also quite active, and both issues ended the day above the final prices of Thursday.

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COPPER STOCKS.—Trading in Amalgamated Copper was lighter than has been the rule recently, and practically no change occurred in the quotation. British Columbia Copper was the most active of the group, and scored a substantial advance. Buying that appeared to be for insiders put the stock to 14¾, and, after a slight reaction, it closed at 14⅝ bid. Union Copper, on transactions in a few hundred shares, sold down to 2⅝, closing at that price.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN common and preferred were strong and active. The common stock sold at a higher price than any recorded since the stock recently became active. Trading in the preferred stock amounted to about 1,000 shares, on the purchase of which the price rose to 74¾, closing there, with a net gain of 1 point. There seemed to be quiet accumulation of the stock yesterday, and the buying was called good.

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LADY HELEN COPPER.—Much dissatisfaction is said to exist among the brokers who occasionally trade in Lady Helen Copper because of the very peculiar market that prevails for this stock. Yesterday 500 and 1,000 share lots were offered at 5, while as much as 8 was bid for 100-share lots. As the par value of the shares is $1, the round lots offered can hardly be considered as large enough to explain the difference in price. Moreover, it is said that much difficulty is experienced in securing transfers of the stock. It seems certain that this stock has been very much manipulated, and, seemingly, efforts are still being made to force up the quotation without buying the stock.

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STANDARD OIL sold in ten-share lots as high as 604, and in smaller lots as high as 606. These were higher than any prices previously recorded.

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RUBBER Goods early in the day sold up to 29¾. It suffered a fractional reaction during the afternoon and closed at 29 bid.

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AMERICAN SNUFF preferred was offered at 85, without a bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 25. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	91	91½	91	91½
Am. Agricultural Chem.	25	28	26	28
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	77	79	77	79
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	3½	5	3	5
American Bicycle pf.	19	21	19	21
American Bicycle bonds	65	70	65	70
American Chicle	65	68	65	68
American Chicle pf.	75	90	75	90
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	6½
Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	23	..	26¾	..
Am. Hide & L. 6s	87	88	87	88
American Thread pf.	..	5	4	5
American Woolen	18½	..	18½	19
American Woolen pf.	74¾	74⅞	73¾	75
Am. Typefounders	55	60	55	60
British Columbia Copper	14⅜	15	13¾	14½
British Exch. 3s	98	98½	98	98½
California Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	4	5	4	5
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	29	30½	29	30½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	67	72	67	72
Chicago & Alton subs.	112½	113	111	111½
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	91	93
C. & A. 3s, cert of int.	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾
Chicago & Alton 3½s	82	82¾	80¾	81
Compressed Air	29	32	29	31½
Consol. Ry. El. & S.	8	8¼	8	8½
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5	4	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	25	30	28	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	100½	103	100½	103
Cramps' Shipyard	67	71	67	71
General Carriage	4¾	5	4⅞	5¼
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf.	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Hall Signal	37	55	43	43
Havana Commercial	10	11	10	11
Havana Commercial pf.	39¾	40½	39¾	40½
Hudson River Tel.	115	120	115	120
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	4⅜	4⅝	4¾	5
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	19	21	20½	22
Electric Boat	19½	21	20	21
Electric Boat pf.	40	43	40	45
Electric Vehicle	19	22	20	22
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	50	40	50
Electro-Pneumatic	2¼	2¾	2¾	2¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	30	20	30
Illinois Transportation	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
International Pump	22½	23½	22	24
Int. Pump pf.	69½	70½	69¾	70¾
International Silver pf.	34	38	34	38
Inter-State Oil	58¼	58⅝	58½	59
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100	102
Markeen Copper	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	10	12	8	11
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	19	23	19	23
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	78	83	79	83
National Gramophone	10	20	10	20
National Sugar	102	106	102	102
New England Transport.	3½	4	4½	4½
N. Y. Transportation	7⅝	8	7½	8
Otis Elevator	27½	27⅞	27	28
Otis Elevator pf.	87	87½	87	87½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23¾	24	23¾	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81	80	81
Ratsof	30	..	30	..
Ratsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	94½	93½	94½
Royal Copper	9	9¾	9	9¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29⅝	29½	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78½	79	78	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	18	18½	18	18½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65	67	65	67
Seaboard Air Line	8¾	9	8¾	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	23	22	23
Standard Coupler	35	42	40	43
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	601	605	602	608
Storage Power	11	12¾	11	12¾
Tennessee Copper	15½	16	15½	16
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	5	6	5	5½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	..	50	..
Union Copper	3	3¼	3¼	3⅜
Union Typewriter	26½	28	26½	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105½	107½	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	64¾	65	..	65½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	82¾	83	83	83½
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	6	8	6	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	35	38	30	39
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109	108	119

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	103½	102½	103½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	103½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	229	231	229	231
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101¾	103	101¾	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	30½	32	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75¼	74¾	75¾
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113¾	115	113¾	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	82	83	82	83
Kings County Elec.	90	96	78	82
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s	82½	84	82½	84
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pas. V. bonds	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stain. Ry Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116½	118	116¾	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	15	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
23th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114¾	113¾	114¾
Union Ry 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac. Providence	109	111	100	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½	33	31	33
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	104	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	..	4	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	60	63	60	63
Central Union 5s, std.	106½	107¼	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds	..	103	..	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J. 7s	76	81	76	81
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds, 6s	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	305	298	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105½	106	105½	106
N. R. Gas & Coke	12½	14	12½	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	63	64	63	65
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112½	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	103¾	104½	104	104½
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co. 5s	56	56	56	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	..	38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) bs	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	9	10
Western Gas	89	91	89	91
Western Gas 1st 5s	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	19	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	83	82¾	83½
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	92¾	92	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	72¼	75	72¼	75
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	31	33	31	33
Union Ferry bonds	94	96	94	96

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week October	$41,946	$45,587	$33,711
From July 1	622,425	641,927	538,039
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,641	1,524	1,524
3d week October	158,320	146,800	.....
From July 1	2,157,962	1,830,694	.....
CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	711	648	648
3d week October	133,900	123,900	102,900
From July 1	1,708,377	1,631,522	1,403,967
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	535
3d week October	83,143	72,783	71,990
From July 1	1,285,402	1,330,243	1,134,270
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
3d week October	83,452	93,530	.....
From July 1	1,497,879	1,566,658	.....
KANAWHA AND MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
3d week October	16,349	13,761	11,326
From July 1	262,527	207,632	178,535
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,140	3,033	2,988
3d week October	589,785	593,210	468,980
From July 1	8,468,290	8,493,656	7,046,790
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,323	1,266	1,219
3d week October	133,385	138,817	123,873
From January 1	6,287,923	5,521,635	4,835,001
NORFOLK AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	155	155	155
3d week October	295,572	271,865	264,501
From July 1	4,813,458	4,127,886	3,567,473
PITTSBURG AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	336
2d week October	78,101	69,736	67,142
From July 1	1,071,409	1,044,995	1,047,076
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week October	11,649	11,123	9,546
From July 1	172,231	158,728	154,593
ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,659	1,402	1,282
3d week October	230,059	165,561	153,361
From July 1	2,952,580	2,470,271	2,140,955
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT AND PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	198
2d week October	17,987	16,726	17,075
From July 1	269,662	251,207	.....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,440	6,293	5,960
3d week October	737,591	711,170	591,791
From July 1	10,128,397	9,551,689	8,423,919
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week October	52,889	49,735	42,537
From July 1	2,243,870	1,966,776	1,710,039

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for September—

Gross earnings	4,389,554	3,983,835	3,425,582
Op. expenses	2,620,451	2,420,245	2,369,419
Net earnings	1,769,103	1,554,590	1,056,163
Taxes & rentals	159,404	155,797	139,328
Inc. from oper'n	1,609,699	1,398,793	916,834
From July 1 to Sept 30—			
Gross earnings	12,340,446	10,864,911	9,196,688
Op. expenses	7,722,536	7,131,750	7,178,271
Net earnings	4,617,909	3,733,161	2,918,416
Taxes & rentals	487,677	464,458	430,597
Inc. from oper'n	4,130,232	3,268,703	1,587,819

HOCKING VALLEY for September—

Gross earnings	291,056	345,500	241,688
Op. expenses	234,237	207,184	155,928
Net earnings	156,819	138,316	85,760
Total income	157,999	138,316	.....
Charges	81,548	67,125	.....
Surplus	76,451	71,191	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,105,029	999,845	665,687
Op. expenses	702,135	601,157	450,035
Net earnings	462,894	395,688	215,652
Total income	470,825	395,688	.....
Charges	227,584	201,109	.....
Surplus	243,241	194,579	.....

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for September—

Gross earnings	72,581	60,376	53,197
Op. ex. & taxes	61,113	47,890	36,244
Net earnings	11,468	12,485	16,953
Total income	12,034	13,051	16,953
Charges	10,631	8,405	10,825
Surplus	1,403	4,647	6,128
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	221,430	170,869	151,551
Op. ex. & taxes	179,330	141,519	113,429
Net earnings	42,100	29,349	38,121
Total income	43,800	31,349	44,734
Charges	31,906	25,215	32,395
Surplus	11,893	5,834	12,339

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for September—

Gross earnings	210,412	190,536	154,700
Op. ex. & taxes	154,988	130,429	106,714
Net earnings	55,424	60,106	47,986
Total income	55,620	60,137	48,335
Charges	34,679	31,682	40,757
Surplus	20,940	28,455	1,578
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	647,106	545,769	475,968
Op. ex. & taxes	473,120	369,371	328,321
Net earnings	173,985	176,397	147,647
Total income	174,199	176,461	149,055
Charges	101,550	98,199	126,820
Surplus	72,648	78,262	22,235

WABASH for September—

Mileage	2,326	2,326	2,326
Gross earnings	1,615,589	1,497,840	1,288,039
Op. expenses	1,081,918	1,029,029	919,386
Net earnings	533,651	468,811	369,253
Prop. ex. to gross	67	68¾	63⅝
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	4,492,992	4,233,980	3,651,143
Op. expenses	3,131,808	3,023,436	2,642,691
Net earnings	1,361,184	1,210,544	1,008,452

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$133,375,933
Gold	88,725,905
Silver	5,670,602
United States notes	12,295,290
Treasury notes of 1890	72,825
National bank notes	6,185,019
Total receipts this day	2,901,310
Total receipts this month	43,382,202
Total receipts this year	188,330,445
Total expenditures this day	1,910,000
Total expenditures this month	40,965,000
Total expenditures this year	184,614,823
Deposits in National banks	97,203,944
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	314,462
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	1,083,445
Customs	891,109
Miscellaneous	26,764

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$248,409,679
Silver dollars	425,120,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,732,053
Silver bullion of 1890	62,258,947
United States notes	1,790,000
Total	$741,310,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$248,409,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,120,000
Treasury notes outstanding	65,991,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,790,000
Total	$741,310,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$53,067,725
Gold certificates	35,658,180
Silver coin and bullion	2,138,381
Silver certificates	3,532,221
United States notes	12,295,290
Other assets	12,197,289
Total in Treasury	$118,889,089
Deposits in National banks	97,203,944
Total	$216,093,034
Current liabilities	82,717,100
Available cash balance	$133,375,933

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,768,374, against $1,639,456 last week and $1,693,108 last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,679,911, against $1,603,354 last week, and $1,758,941 last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that coupons will be paid by the Pere Marquette Railroad Company and the Hormiguero Central Company of Cuba.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, on the capital stock of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, the American Cotton Company, and the Standard Consolidated Mining Company of Bodie.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 26, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18	18¼	1,075	Am. Car & Found. Co.	18	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+ ½
64½	64⅝	850	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64⅛	64⅞	63⅞	64⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	36½	120	American Cotton Oil.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	
30	33	110	American District Tel.	31	31	31	31	
36¼	37	2,655	American Ice Co.	34	37½	34	36	+ 2½
64	66	500	American Ice Co. pf.	65½	66	65½	66	+ 3
12⅝	12¾	2,617	American Linseed Co.	12	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅜
54	54⅜	3,190	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	54⅜	54⅞	54	54⅜	+ ⅜
5½	6½	500	American Malting Co.	5½	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
25	25½	328	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	26	25	25½	+ ½
41⅞	42	620	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41⅞	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅛
91⅝	91⅞	493	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	− ⅛
24¼	24½	2,420	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+ 1
74½	75½	2,405	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	75	75½	74½	74½	− ½
35½	35⅝	7,082	Am. Steel & Wire	36	36	34⅝	35⅜	+ ⅛
75	75½	2,000	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74⅝	75	74⅝	75	+ ⅛
122½	122⅝	48,460	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122⅝	123¼	121⅞	122⅝	+ ⅛
34	35	3,550	American Tin Plate	34⅞	35¼	34¼	34⅞	
82	82	300	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82	82	82	82	− ⅛
97⅞	98	18,080	American Tobacco	98	98	96⅞	98	+ ⅛
132	134	240	American Tobacco pf.	133	133	133	133	+2
45¼	45½	1,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46	46	45	45¼	− ⅝
16	18	50	Ann Arbor	16	16	16	16	
32⅜	32⅝	20,095	At., T. & S. F.	32½	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
74½	74⅝	17,745	At., T. & S. F. pf.	74½	74⅝	73⅞	74⅝	
75½	75½	9,000	Baltimore & Ohio	75½	75½	74⅝	75⅜	+ ⅛
62⅞	63	76,211	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63⅜	64	61⅝	62⅞	+ ⅛
53	53½	560	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53⅛	53⅜	+ ¼
87	88	10	Canadian Pacific	87½	87½	87½	87½	
30¼	30⅜	14,660	Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅝	31¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	35	33,989	Chicago & Alton, new	34	35¼	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
71⅝	72	18,843	Chi. & Alton pf. new	70	71⅝	69¾	71⅛	+2
127⅞	128¼	5,098	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127⅜	128¼	127	128¼	+ ⅝
11⅞	12	710	Chicago Great West.	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
72¾	73½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅜
87½	88	300	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87	87	87	87	
22	22¼	150	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	22	22	22	22	
113½	115⅝	3,335	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	115⅜	115⅝	115¼	115⅜	+ ½
172	173⅞	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171½	171½	171½	171½	− 1¾
162	163½	885	Chicago & Northw.	161½	162½	161½	162½	−1
108¾	109	1,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108½	109	108¾	109	− ⅛
8½	9	145	Chicago Term. Trans.	9	9	9	9	− ⅛
28	28¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29	28	28	
112	113	15	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	
39¾	39⅞	2,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	40	40	38¾	39¾	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	200	Colorado Southern	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
38½	39	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	−1
16¾	17¼	240	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	17½	17½	17	17	− ⅞
175½	176	1,023	Consolidated Gas	176	176	175¼	175⅝	− ⅜
29	29⅛	5,905	Con. Tobacco Co.	29¼	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	− ⅛
81½	82	675	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82	82	
112⅞	113½	700	Delaware & Hudson.	113	113	113	113	− ⅜
178	179	600	Del., Lack. & Western.	179	179½	179	179½	+1½
20¼	20½	2,910	Denver & R. G.	20½	20⅞	19⅝	20	− ⅛
70½	70⅝	1,220	Denver & R. G. pf.	70½	70¾	70	70¾	− ⅛
15½	17	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16	16	15½	15½	− ⅛
12¼	12½	20	Erie	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
40	41	200	Evans. & T. H.	41	41	41	41	− ⅛
77	80	37	Evans. & T. H. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	
38½	39½	13,150	Federal Steel	39½	39⅞	38	39	− ½
68¾	68⅞	2,640	Federal Steel pf.	68⅞	69¼	68⅜	68⅜	− ½
		100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	− ½
143	144	500	General Electric	143⅞	144	143	143⅝	− ⅜
55	55½	400	Glucose Sugar	55½	55¾	55¼	55¼	− ¾
163½	164	510	Great Northern pf.	164	164	163	163	−1
36½	37	450	Hocking Valley	36⅝	37	36⅝	37	− ⅛
64½	65	713	Hocking Valley pf.	64½	64½	64⅛	64½	− ⅞
118	118½	1,050	Illinois Central	118½	118½	118¼	118¼	
20¼	21	450	International Paper	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
66⅞	67	3,080	Internat. Paper pf.	65¾	67	65¾	67	+ 1½
30	33½	1,000	International Power	33	35⅝	33	33	−2½
19	19½	300	Iowa Central	19	19⅞	19	19⅜	− ½
13¼	13⅝	420	Kan. City Southern	12	13	12	13	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	2,760	K. C. Southern pf.	34¼	34⅞	33	34⅞	+ ⅛
14	16	100	Kekuk & D. M. pf.	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
35	35½	330	Lake Erie & West.	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	−

THE COAL SUPPLY OUTLOOK

Reading's Reported Break with the Anthracite Syndicate.

Demand for All It Can Mine During the Winter—Probable Distribution of the Product and Prices.

When asked yesterday in regard to the announcement from Philadelphia that the Philadelphia and Reading Company had broken away from the coal syndicate and would hereafter run all its mines to their full capacity, which is said to be 16,000,000 tons a year, the company's officers here smiled. The Reading Company, they said, had always mined to its full capacity in the four Winter months. The strike just ended was an additional reason why the company should get out of its mines during the next four months all the coal possible, as the market was now almost bare, and all the coal the mines in the anthracite region can supply during the Winter months will scarcely satisfy the demand.

Some of the wholesale dealers looked upon the announcement of the Reading's alleged intention to break with the syndicate as a bluff to force individual operators into signing the agreement with the miners for the 10 per cent. increase. Jeremiah Pangburn, Secretary of the Wholesale Coal Dealers' Protective Association, when asked what effect the action of the Reading in running their mines to their full capacity would have, said:

"In the first place, it is nonsense to believe that the Reading Company will mine any great amount of coal in excess of the demand and attempt to force down the price of coal. The Reading, running full force, cannot furnish all the coal needed for consumption during the Winter months in the Eastern market. The company will only mine as much coal as it can get a good price for, and it can get a good price for all it can mine during the Winter months.

"It will be impossible for the Reading or any of the companies to start up all their mines, for two reasons. In the first place many of the miners, who are mostly Welshmen, Italians, and Hungarians, have gone back to Europe, and in the next place the protracted drought in the anthracite region has caused a shortage of water."

"If all the mines in the anthracite region are started up will the price of coal go down to where it was before the strike?"

"No. You can put that down as certain. How can it when the mine owners are paying 10 per cent. increase in wages? Coal will remain all Winter long at least 50 to 75 cents a ton higher than before the strike, no matter how much is mined.

"The first coal taken from mines on resumption of work will go to the line trade; next the West will be supplied, because higher prices are obtained in the West; then the Boston market, and last of all the North River trade."

BIG COAL COMPANY IN LINE.

Expectation that the Pennsylvania Will Post Notices Granting the Additional Concessions.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 26.—President Thorne of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will come here to-morrow to confer with the local officials about putting up the 10 per cent. notices, and it is expected that the company will have fallen into line before to-morrow night. This will make all the mines in the Lackawanna region free to work Monday.

A demonstration will be given here to-morrow night by the breaker boys in honor of President Mitchell. They will present a gold badge to him emblematic of his efforts to get them out of the breakers and into the schools.

The mines are being put into shape to start up Monday morning.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 26.—A committee of employes of the Cameron and Luke Fiddler collieries, owned by the Pennsylvania Company, waited on the Superintendent this afternoon to learn whether the 10 per cent. increase would be given until April 1. The Superintendent granted the concession. The collieries employ 2,200 men and boys, all of whom will return to work next Monday.

George Hartlein, Secretary of District No. 9, returned from Hazleton to-day, and said that the Mineral and Union Coal Companies, controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad and employing 6,000 men and boys between here and Mount Carmel, had not given any assurance as yet as to whether the 10 per cent. increase would be granted. Local officials of the Mineral and Union say persons wanting to go to work will receive an advance of 10 per cent., but no guarantee is at present given that the increase will stand until April 1, as demanded by the Scranton convention.

STRIKE RIOT AT SHAMOKIN.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 26.—Fifteen hundred angry men, women, and children assembled near the Cameron Colliery this evening, and as the non-union workmen started for home they were assailed by volleys of cobblestones. Although all the workmen had been sworn in as special policemen and were armed, they did not shoot at the mob, which was led by four women, carrying American flags.

In escorting Paul Klinger, the breaker boss, from the mine his brother, Constable Joseph Klinger, fired one shot at a crowd on a bridge because they hurled rocks at the pair as they traversed a railroad. Following the shot, part of the mob chased the brothers into the city limits.

Miles Dougherty, an officer of the local miners' organization, hearing of the riotous demonstration, hurried to the scene and, in a brief address, persuaded the mob to disperse.

GIRL STOPS A WEDDING.

Asserted a Prior Right to the Young Man Who Is Now in Jail.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 26.—Frank McGreavey, twenty years of age, is in jail trying to decide which of two girls he will marry. If he marries one of them he will still have to remain in jail because of the other one. Each girl demands that he marry her. He was arrested on complaint of Anna Schaffer, nineteen years old. It would appear he had been engaged to her for a year. The case was not a complicated one, as the young man consented to marry her. He was brought before Justice Stackhouse this morning, and the girl took her place beside him.

The Justice had some difficulty in finding the proper place in the manual so as to read the form, and this delayed matters. After locating the page, the Justice filled out the blank, ready for signing. Just then, Mary Petersen, whose age is also nineteen years, rushed into the courtroom and forbade the marriage, and, grabbing the blank from Justice Stackhouse she tore it into pieces. McGreavey attempted no defense. He said he was willing to marry either or both. Both girls dropped on their knees and with tears flowing, begged the young man to keep his promise.

This was in progress when the Schaffer girl's mother created a diversion by drawing a revolver from her dress, and, placing it to the young man's head and waving it under his nose, demanded that he marry her daughter. The girls began to scream and both the excited woman not to shoot. The officers in attendance disarmed the excited woman.

Neither girl would resign her claim upon the young man, and each insisted he choose her. The Schaffer girl claimed her right because the promise had been made longer ago, while the Petersen girl claimed she was entitled to be married because the promise was made only four months ago.

McGreavey wanted to be let go if he married one, but the Justice assured him that would not do. If he married one the complaint of the other would stand. McGreavey could not make a choice, so he went back to a cell. The girls said things to each other not complimentary and departed.

Old Soldier Kills a Man at Cuckoo, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26.—In a quarrel at Cuckoo, Louisa County, to-day, Capt. W. B. Pendleton, a one-legged Confederate soldier and ex-member of the Virginia House of Delegates, shot and killed William Francisco.

LEAPED FROM THIRD FLOOR.

Mother Jumps with Her Child from Burning Building in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—An explosion of gasoline occurred late to-day in the dwelling at 131 Race Street, resulting in the death of Rachel Rosenblatt. Three other persons were slightly burned.

An almost miraculous escape from death was made by Hester Krausnos, who leaped from a third-story window with her child, alighting upon an awning. Both mother and child escaped injury.

Negro Perry Convicted of Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Charles Perry, the second of the three negroes charged with the murder of Prof. Roy Wilson White, the young law instructor of the University of Pennsylvania, was to-night convicted of murder in the first degree. Henry Ivory was found guilty two days ago. Amos Stirling yet remains to be tried.

Prof. White was murdered and robbed on the night of May 19, and the three negroes were arrested a few days later.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building Operations Undertaken by John Jacob Astor.

Lincoln Building on Union Square Sold for $350,000—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

The trustees for John Jacob Astor will erect a three-story building on the lots 411 to 417 West Thirteenth Street, running through to 410 and 412 West Fourteenth Street, for occupancy by the California Wine Association. The building, which will be specially adapted for storage purposes, will be built by Thompson, Starrett & Co., and will be completed by April 1, 1901. The lease to the California Wine Association is for a term of fifteen years, and its details were arranged through Brokers M. & L. Hess. The new building will be directly opposite the larger one which Mr. Astor is erecting for P. F. Collier & Sons, the publishers, and which covers fourteen lots, running through from Thirteenth to Little West Twelfth Street.

The Lincoln Building, 1 and 3 Union Square, northwest corner of Fourteenth Street, has been sold by Jacob D. Butler to William Crawford. This building, which was put up by Mr. Butler about nine years ago, is nine stories in height, and stands on a Spingler leasehold plot, 51.7 by 116.10. The consideration in the sale to Mr. Crawford is reported at $200,000 over a mortgage of $150,000.

Alonzo B. Kight has sold to George C. Comstock the five-story American basement dwelling 313 West Eighty-sixth Street, 17.2 by 100.8. This completes the sale of a row of six houses built by Mr. Kight at this point.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Henry Blitz to a client the four-story brick tenement with store, 460 West Forty-first Street.

Max Marx has sold to Daniel S. Morrison for improvement a plot at the southwest corner of Riverdale Avenue and Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 74 by 100.

Joseph Naughton has sold for Francis H. Robinson three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 175 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 100.11, to Abraham Ruth, who has resold part of the plot to a builder. Mr. Ruth has also bought and resold for improvement, through the same broker, two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Louis Lese has bought, through Joseph Naughton from Charles E. Fleming the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 20 feet west of Madison Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

The Congregation Kehillath Jeshurun will erect a synagogue on the plot 119 and 121 East Eighty-fifth Street, 50 by 102.2, purchased from Rachel Young and Katharine Jaeger.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to William F. Johnston the two-story brick and stone dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 25 feet east of Kelly Street.

Emanuel Terls has sold for Edward Rohowsky the four-story tenement, with store, 2,132 Second Avenue, 25 by 75.

It is reported that L. A. Cushman has sold the plot 100 by 86.7 on the east side of Jackson Avenue, 175 feet south of Home Street.

Joseph Hamershlag conveyed yesterday to Daily & Carlson the plot 100.5 by 100 at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-seventh Street, and recorded a building loan of $100,000 on the property made to the new owners.

The old Appraisers' Stores, covering the block bounded by West, Washington, Laight and Hubert Streets, sold recently at auction to Thomas H. Robertson for $415,000, were transferred to him yesterday by William H. Gibson and another, receivers for the Linde Company.

August Janssen has renewed his lease of the property 1,214 Broadway for a term of twenty years at an annual rental varying from $7,500 to $10,000.

John C. Umberfield filed plans yesterday through Architect William E. Mowbray, for the seven five-story American basement houses which he will build on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

2,027 Webster Avenue, west side, 74.7 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25.8 by 111.11 by 26.2 by 116.3, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Thomas F. Keogh.....$14,000

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 94 feet west of Webster Avenue, 26.6 by 125 and irregular, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Thomas F. Keogh.....13,850

25 East Fourth Street, north side, 117.8 feet east of Lafayette Place, 21 by 126.4 by 21 by 127.4, eight-story brick building, together with right, title, and interest of the defendant in a six-inch strip adjoining the foregoing on the east; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elias Kempner.....47,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

143 Suffolk Street, west side, 60 feet south of Stanton Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Peter Green.....11,800

61 to 67 East Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Madison Avenue, 100 x100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Salomon Marx.....45,294

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of West End Avenue, for seven five-story brick and stone dwellings, 21, 22, and 23 by 63; J. C. Umberfield of 3 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; William E. Mowbray of 1,300 Broadway, architect; cost, $154,000.

Main Street, southeast corner of Cross Street, City Island, for a frame shed, 100 by 15; Edward Flynn, City Island, owner; F. D. Pagan, New Rochelle, architect; cost, $600.

Morris Park Avenue, north side, 83.4 feet east of Amethyst Avenue, for a one and a half story frame stable, 16 by 16; William Muller, Westchester, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $250.

Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, extending to Fortieth Street, for a one and two story marble church, 78 by 141; St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church, owner; George H. Streeton, architect; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

Forty-second Street, south side, from Broadway to Seventh Avenue; to a four-story brick hotel and store; estate of C. A. Coe, owner; A. E. Parfitt, architect; cost, $200.

No. 65 West Seventy-first Street; to a four-story brick dwelling, 20 by 60; Pauline Sperling of 166 West Eighty-first Street, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 125 Broome Street; to a four-story brick flat, with stores; Louis Levy of 24 Ridge Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 62 West Sixty-seventh Street; to a six-story brick storage house; F. De P. Foster of 18 Wall Street, owner; F. Jacobsen, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 865 and 867 Washington Avenue, to two two-story frame dwellings; Margaret L. McMahon, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

No. 649 Eighth Avenue; to a two-story brick store; James Fitzgerald of 862 West Thirty-third Street, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $200.

No. 82 to 86 Pearl Street, to a two-story frame stable; James T. Barry, premises, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $250.

No. 287 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; M. G. Julian, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,500.

Boston Road, east side, 442 feet north of Perot Street, to a two and one-half story frame dwelling; Joseph Poisenski, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $500.

No. 189 Avenue B, to a three-story and basement brick flat, with store; Esther A. Levine, premises, owner; J. O. Bunce, architect; cost, $900.

Cottage on Round Island Sold.

The Summer home of Jacob Hays at the head of Round Island, Clayton, N. Y., has been sold to Mrs. W. J. Burns of Pittsburg, Penn. Mr. Hays was formerly owner of the Frontenac Hotel, and his cottage is one of the handsomest on the St. Lawrence River.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, Oct. 26.

ALEXANDER AV, 202, 13.9x75; Jonas A. Rossman to Mabel L. Kraft.....$7,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s e cor of 106th St, 47.10x100; Abraham Quackenbush to Franklin Burt, (R S $25, mtg $110,000).. 1

AVENUE A, n e corner of 55th St, 25.5x79.8; Herman Lenz to Henry Kellus, (mtg $18,000, R S $1)..... 1

AVENUE B, e s, 83 ft n of 13th St, Unimport, 25x105; Kilner Newman to John Hacke.....1,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 67th St, 100.5x100; Joseph Hamershlag to George Daily and John A. Carlson, (mtg $95,000, R S $93)..... 1

DALY, A. V., e s of 177th St, 47.10x47.5x47x48.11; Frank McCone to Ida L. Bickford, (all liens, R S $1)..... 1

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 450 ft w of Marmion Av, 20x100; Albert Ludwig to James F. and Mary R. Geoghegan, (mtg $2,250, R S 50 cents)..... 1

LAFONTAINE AV, s e corner of 180th St, 36.5x100x2x—x101.1; John J. Bell to Charles A. Hitchcock, (mtg $2,500, R S 50 cents)..... 1

LENOX AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 114th St, 25.2x75; Anna L. Gardner to Frank Lugar, (mtg $27,500, R S $2.50)..... 1

MARIAN ST, n w s, north half of Lot 326, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; Harry V. Morgan, referee, to Ella M. Merritt (R S $1)..... 1,000

MATILDA ST, n w s, s w ½ of Lot 74, map of South Washingtonville, 25x100; William J. Brogan to Joseph Maher, (mtg $1,200)..... 1,700

OGDEN AV, widened, w s, 225 ft s of 162d St, 30x95; Adalyn M. Smith to Claire I. Maneck, (mtg $8,500, R S $11.50)..... 11,500

PARKSIDE PLACE, w s, Lots 60 and 61, map of Norwood, 50x90; Patrick Goodman to Patrick J. Duffy, (R S $1)..... 100

TINTON AV, e s, 63.6 ft n of 168th St, 19.6x100; George W. Flagg to Hugh Kirk and another, (mtg $7,000, R S $22). 1

TINTON AV, e s, 24.6 ft n of 168th St, 19.6x100; George W. Flagg to William H. Dewey and another, (R S $2, mtg $7,600)..... 1

UNION AV, 1,089, 20x90.8; Charles Rohl to Carl and Minna Dammeyer, (mtg $6,000, R S $2)..... 100

WEST ST, s e corner of Laight St, 62.6x225; Hubert St, n w corner of Washington St, 199.8x33x irregular; Washington St, s 53 ft n of Hubert St, 62.6x226.3 to West St, x 62.6x227.9; William H. Gibson and another, receivers, to Thomas B. Robertson, (R S $65).....415,000

WEST END AV, w s, 36.5 ft s of 71st St, 18.9x100; American Mortgage Company to Jacob D. Butler, (R S $25).. 1

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 139 ft n of Jennings St, 150.5x128.4x151.9x140.1; Boone St, w s, 162.5 ft n of Jennings St, runs n w 8.8 x s 46.7 x s e 53.2; William Belden to James O'Connell, (R S $12)..... 1

1ST AV, 1,060 and 1,062, 40.1x irregular; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Louis Kornarens.....21,900

3D AV, e s, 25 ft s of centre line of block, between 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Cohen, (R S $5, mtge $16,000)..... 1

3D AV, n e cor of 174th St, 89.10x100x—x100; John H. Judge, referee, to Solomon Moses, (R S $18)..... 18,000

2D ST, 65 East, 25x57.9x25.2x54.6; Caroline Pauritsch to William Porr, (R S $5.50)..... 100

47TH ST, 289 West, 25x98.9; Richard S. Goldsborough, referee, to Paul Hoffmann.....7,000

15TH ST, 227 and 229 West, 50x103.3; Sarah M. Bush and others to Henry Kellus, (R S $64)..... 1

25TH ST, 217 East, 25x98.9; Edward Rinaldo to Harry Rinaldo, (mtg $21,000, R S $9)..... 1

26TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Mary J. Duncan to Lawrence F. Lockridge, (R S $5, mtg $5,000)..... 100

26TH ST, 315 and 317 East, 50x98.9; Patrick Gallagher to Mary Gallagher, (R S $25, mtg $30,000)..... 1

27TH ST, 27 and 29 East, 28.9x—x28.9x24.9; Eugene Mignot to Louis De Plasse, (all liens, R S $1)..... 1

33D ST, s s, 338 ft w of 5th Av, 90x98.9; John L. Montag to Frederick W. Meyer, (mtg $93,000, R S $67)..... 1

38TH ST, 330 East, 24x95.5x—x98.2; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to Edmond R. Smith, executor and trustee, (R S $21)..... 21,000

48TH ST, 318 to 322 East, 75x100.5; 48th St, s s, 799.8 ft w of 5th Av, 21.11x100.5; also all title to personal estate of Aaron Jacobs; Edwin W. Jacobs to Arthur Jacobs, (all title, &c.)..... 100

58TH ST, 422 and 424 East, 40x100.5; Isaac Haft and another to Sarah Morris and another, (all liens, R S $17)..... 1

67TH ST, 2 East, 30x100.5; Gamaliel C. St. John, executor and trustee, to William W. Hall, (R S $108.50).....108,500

80TH ST, n s, 181 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Frank H. Keeler to Joseph M. Strong and another..... 1

80TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 31x102.2; Frank H. Keeler to Joseph M. Strong and John de C. Ireland..... 1

99TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; Alexander J. Mayer to Leonard Lewisohn, (R S $5)..... 1

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Levy, referee, to Charlotte A. Williams, (mtg $23,000, R S $4.50)..... 1

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Charlotte A. Williams to Charles A. Grote, (mtg $23,000, R S $4.50)..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Frank H. Keeler to Joseph M. Strong and another..... 1

115TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Archer V. Pancoast, trustee..... 10,000

121ST, 315 East, 26x100.11; Stephen McCormick, Jr., and another to Mitchel Silverstein, (R S $2, mtg $11,500)..... 1

132D ST, 248 East, 20x99.11; Edward J. Kurz to Harry Schiff and another, (mtg $14,750, R S $1)..... 100

137TH ST, 140 West, 19.6x irregular; Patrick J. Moffatt to Willie Carpenter, (mtg $11,000, R S $5.50)..... 1

146TH ST, n e s, 250 ft s e of Leggett Av, runs n e 100x n w 25x n w 136x n e 150 to Brown Av x s e 270x s w 131x s e 134x n w 100; Sarah W. Searles to Louisa Coates, (R S $1, mtge $4,000).. 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 155, s e corner of 67th St; James E. Branigan to Michael Conway, 5 years.....$2,700

BOSTON ROAD, 1,355, w s; Catharine B. Wooda to Michael Fitzgibbons, 5

BROADWAY, 1,214, e s; United States Trust Company, as committee, to August Janssen, 20 years.....$7,500 10,000

CARMINE ST, 7 and 9; Cornelia K. Averill to Michael Di Stefano, 10 years..... 4,100

CATHARINE ST, 13; William J. Caven to Joseph Goldstein, 5 years..... 900

CHRYSTIE ST, 187; Kate Mandel to Michael Di Stefano, 5 years..... 2,400

CHRYSTIE ST, 189; Philip Ottmann to Michael Di Stefano, 5 years..... 2,400

CHRYSTIE ST, 127, Barnett Levy and another to Benedict Altschule, 4 years.. 1,000

CLINTON ST, 241, s w corner of Rutgers Place; John A. Auger to Cornelius D. Cahill, 4 7-12 years.....$720 900

LEWIS ST, 79; Harnett Goldstein to Nathan Greenberg, 3 years..... 3,588

PEARL ST, 31; August H. Ziegler to Nicholas Brooks and another, 3 years 10 months..... 1,800

4TH ST, 28 and 30, s e corner of Greene St; estate of Stephen F. Shortland and another to Hamburger & Co., 5 years, $10,500..... 11,500

15TH ST, 31 to 35 West; Peter Dooley to Townsend & Longmire, 2 years..... 3,000

13TH ST, 313 East; Arthur J. McQuade to Julius Thalwizer and another, 4 years 10½ months..... 1,400

38TH ST, 69 West, n e corner of 6th Av; Samuel Marks to William P. Barrett, 5 years..... 8,500

38TH ST, 69 West, n e corner of 6th Av, store; Samuel Marks to William P. Barrett..... 5,000

years.....$600 720

72D ST, 301 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Michael D. Mislig, 5 years, $900..... 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, Henry, to Isaac Metzger; 127th St, n s, 215 ft e of Park Av, due Dec. 20, 1900, 6 per cent..... $2,500

BROWN, Margaret D. and Charles F., to Sarah L. Horn; 148th St, n s, 307.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

BURT, Franklin, to Abraham Quackenbush; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 106th St, secures notes, 6 per cent..... 10,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to American Mortgage Company; Edgecombe Av, w s, 229.10 ft n of 145th St, 1 year..... 25,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to American Mortgage Company; Edgecombe Av, w s, 229.10 ft n of 145th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to American Mortgage Company; West End Av, w s, 36.5 ft s of 71st St, 1 year..... 18,000

BYRNE, Hannah F., to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Prospect St, n s, adjoining land of Jacob Brady, runs n 110x e 50x s 110 to street x w 50, installments..... $1,750

CAHILL, Cornelius D., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Clinton St, 241, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

CARPENTER, Willie, to Patrick J. Moffatt; 137th St, s s, 430 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 3d Av, e s, at centre line of block between 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25x100, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 3d Av, e s, at centre line of block between 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

CORR, Mary E., to Leonard H. Best and another, executors, &c.; 15th St, 119, 5 years..... 12,000

DAILY, George, and John A. Carlson to Joseph Hamershlag; Central Park West, n w corner of 67th St, due Dec. 15, 1901, 6 per cent..... 98,000

DAILY, George, and John A. Carlson to Joseph Hamershlag; Central Park West, n w corner of 67th St, due Dec. 15, 1901, 6 per cent..... 100,000

DOUGLASS, Margaret K. and James S., to Conrad N. Jordan; 22d St, n s, 74.6 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 4,000

FITZGIBBONS, Michael, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Boston Road, 1,355, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 500

FLAGG, George W., to Anthony Smyth; Tinton Av, e s, 24.8 ft n of 168th St, new lines, and four adjoining lots, demand, 6 per cent., five mortgages, each..... 1,000

FLAGG, George W., to John J. Bell; Tinton Av, e s, 24.6 ft n of 168th St, new line, and four adjoining lots, ½ year, 6 per cent., 5 mortgages, each..... 600

FLEISCHHAUER, Julius and Jacob, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 45th St, 340 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 7,000

HAAG, Emma W., to German Savings Bank; Lexington Av, 484, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000

HAFT, Annie H., to Sarah Morris; 58th St, 422 and 424 East, 5 years, 6 per cent. 1,500

HALL, William W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 67th St, 2 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 68,000

HALL, George O., to Franklin B. Lord and another, trustees; Broadway, s e corner of 106th St, due June 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to George Stork; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 118th St, due May 1 ,1901, 6 per cent..... 18,500

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to George Stork; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, due May 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 13,500

HOFFMAN, Paul, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 4th St, 289, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 8,000

KEIL, Frances X., to Julia C. Hendrickson; Sedgewick Av, w s, 196.1 ft n of Perot St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,600

KEILUS, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; 15th St, 227 West, 3 years.. 23,000

KEILUS, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; 15th St, 229, 3 years.... 23,000

KRAFT, Mabel L., to Jonas A. Rossman; Alexander Av, e s, 86.9 ft s of 137th St, due September, 1902..... 700

LESLEY, George H., to Elizabeth O'Connor; Troy St, w s, 100 ft s of Sidney St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

LOUIS, Eugene L., and wife to Leonard H. and Estelle Best, executors, &c.; 71st St, 254 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

LUGAR, Frank, to Trustees of New York Society Library; Lenox Av, w s, 75.7 ft s of 114th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 21,000

LUGAR, Frank, to Joseph Schur; Lenox Av, w s, 75.7 ft s of 114th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MARASCO, Rocco M., and Dominick Abbate to Ida Meyer and another, executors, &c.; Thompson St, 26 and 28, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

McCRACKEN, William, and William S. Dagnall, to Margaret R. Cameron and another; 149th St, s s, 133.4 ft e of Broadway, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,915

MORAN, Patrick, to Peter Doelger; 2d Av, 521, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,500

MORRIS, Sarah, and Annie H. Haft to Isaac Haft, 58th St, 422 and 424 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

MOSES, Solomon, to James M. Wentz; 3d Av, new line, n e corner of 174th St, 2 months, 6 per cent..... 15,000

MURPHY, Thomas H., to Julia A. Gainey; plot begins n s of Lot 198, map of Prospect Hill estate, and 130 ft e of Avenue C, runs e 14ft.1 in x n 50.3x154.8x50; also, Avenue C, e s, at n s of Lot 199, same map, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

O'CONNELL, James, to William Belden; West Farms Road, w s, 139.1 ft n of Jennings St, 150.4x140.4 to e s of Boone St, 3 years..... 4,000

PELL, A. Mercer, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 6th Av, 806, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n e corner of 97th St, 1 year, 5½ per cent.....105,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to John O. Baker; Broadway, n e corner of 97th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 29,025

PLUMMER, Emily M., to American Mortgage Company; 49th St, 39 West, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000

PORR, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d St, 65, 3 years.... 7,000

ROSENBERG, Charles, and another to Greenwich Savings Bank; Park Av, w s, 56.8 ft s of 94th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 11,500

SMITH, Louisa, to Herman Mundheim; Anthony Av, e s, 163 ft s of Burnside Av, 1-3 part, 2 years..... 1,000

SOOSSEN, John F., and wife to Josephine Roubitscheck; 83d St, 506 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

STAJER, Louis, to David Mayer Brewing Company; 117th St, 303 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

STAJER, Louis, to David Mayer Brewing Company; 117th St, 305 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

STAJER, Louis, to David Mayer Brewing Company; 117th St, 307 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

STAJER, Louis, to David Mayer Brewing Company; 117th St, 309 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

STEARNS, William H., to Aline Trumbull; 45th St, 187 and 189 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

STEERS, Anna J., to Joseph C. Levi; 132d St, 235 West, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 1,000

STEERS, Anna J., by Reginald S. Blake, guardian, &c.; 132d St, 235 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,500

STEINSIECK, Louise, to Philip Ehnt; 80th St, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 3,000

STEINSIECK, Louise, to Frederick W. Steinsieck, guardian, &c.; 80th St, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 3,500

TESORO, Joseph, to Bradley L. Eaton; Arthur Avenue, w s, widened, s e corner of 188th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,708

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIGELOW, John, and others, executors, &c., to the Atlantic Trust Company, (8 assignments,) each..... $4,000

BIGELOW, John, and others, executors, &c., to Atlantic Trust Company, (8 assignments,) each..... 15,000

BIGELOW, John, and others, executors, &c., to Atlantic Trust Company, (8 assignments,) each..... 25,000

BIGELOW, John, and others, executors, &c., to Atlantic Trust Company, (5 assignments,) each..... 10,000

BIGELOW, John, and others, executors, &c., to Atlantic Trust Company..... 44,000

BIGELOW, John, and others, executors, &c., to Atlantic Trust Company..... 7,000

BIGELOW, John, and others, executors, &c., to Atlantic Trust Company..... 33,000

BIGELOW, John, and others, executors, &c., to Atlantic Trust Company..... 30,000

BIGELOW, John, and others, executors, &c., to Atlantic Trust Company..... 35,000

BIGELOW, John, and others, executors, &c., to Atlantic Trust Company.....100,000

BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to Philip Adler..... Nom.

BURNS, Henry W., and others, executors, &c., to J. C. Julius Langbein..... 700

CASWELL, John, to Gertrude R. Caswell..... Nom.

DOLLING, John T., to Henry B. Rogers, 19-120 parts..... 1,900

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Allen L. Mordecai..... Nom.

HENDRICKSON, Julia C., to Charles A. Mapes..... 800

HOES, William M., referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.....110,234

KNOX, Charles H., to Henry H. Rogers.. 1,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Samuel Weil..... Nominal

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Johanna Hutter, (2 assignments). 6,250

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John A. Weekes, Jr..... 2,051

MORGENTHAU, Maximilian, to Bert S. Fuller..... Nominal

MONROE, Virginia M., executrix, &c., to Cleveland H. Dodge, guardian, &c....Nominal

ROSENBERG, Abraham, to Harris Isenberg..... Nom.

SANDER, Julius, and Emilie, to Emelie Falcke..... Nominal

TOWNE, Paul R., to Mary C. Sniffin.... 2,000

YATES, Matilda, to Adam A. Swany.... 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 663 and 665; W. E. Kruger & Co. against United States Trust Company, trustee, owners; Frederick C. Cannon and others, lessees and contractors..... 1,677

CANAL ST, 54, and 79 Orchard St; Charles Weinstein against Sender Jarmolowsky, owner; Hyman D. Baker, contractor..... 2,611

MADISON AV, s w corner of 94th St, 100x100; Amand Busse against McCracken, Dagnall & Co., owners and contractors.. 2,384

MERCER ST, 77; William Galway against Robert Smith, owner and contractor..... 519

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 50x100; East River Iron Works against John Farrel, owner and contractor; Mark E. Stevens and James D. Edwards, contractors..... 2,650

46TH ST, 137 and 139 West; Waldhauer & Wainwright against William H. Stearns, owner; Wroxeter Realty Company and Horace E. Hartwell, contractors..... 525

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; East River Iron Works against Wroxeter Realty Company and others, owners and contractors..... 3,582

93D ST, 185 East; Monroe M. Golding against Otto Enz, owner; Alvin Eisert, owner and contractor..... 380

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company against Rachel Miller, owner; Glickman Brothers, owners and contractors..... 403

149TH ST, 500 to 584 West; Thomas P. Sinnott against McCracken, Dagnall & Co. and others, owners and contractors. 650

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 67th St, 100.5x100; Joseph Hamershlag with George Daily and John A. Carlson, 12 payments.....100,000

3D AV, 2,031; Lowenfeld & Prager with Jacob Cohen, 11 payments..... 18,000

111TH ST, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100; the City Mortgage Company with Louis Levy, 9 payments..... 61,500

Lis Pendens.

BRIGGS AV, n s, 450 ft e of 4th St, William's Bridge, 25x211; the New York Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association against James J. Perkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

FOX ST, w s, 91.2 ft n of Home St, 25x87x26.3x 75.1; William Reubel against Anna Baum and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney R. H. Bergman.

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft n of Clinton Place, 25x100; Andrew J. Connick against Mary T. Raftery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Griffin & F.

JEROME AV, e s, 128.8 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 102.11x91.4x100x115.6;

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.09 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.90; straights, $3.10@$3.60; clears, $3@$3.40; Spring specials, $4.40@$4.50; patents, $3.40@$3.90; straights, $3@$3.45; bakers', $2.20@$2.75; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@71c; No. 2 red, 73c; No. 2 corn, 37¾c; No. 2 yellow, 37¾c; No. 2 oats, 22@22½c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 24@25½c; No. 2 rye, 47½@47½c; good feeding barley, 37c; fair to choice malting, 48@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80@$1.81; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.81@$1.82; prime timothy seed, $4.30; mess pork, per barrel, $11.50; lard, per 100 lb, $7@$7.02½; short ribs sides, (loose), $6.75@7; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.75@6.85; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10@$10.25.

COTTON.—Neither bulls nor bears included aggressive tactics in their movements of to-day. The methods of each faction were of a defensive character, with sentiment mixed to an exceptional degree. Foreign and local shorts were pleased with the continued magnificent weather conditions prevalent over the entire belt, but were made uneasy by rumors that a cold wave from the northwest was working its way slowly southward. Then report had it that planters in the South were storing the staple for materially better prices. All discarded this class of information. The South was quite a buyer of the Winter months from time to time during the day, and this fact gave color to the reports above noted. Very few notices for November delivery were circulated; those put out were readily cared for.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.90	8.93	8.88	8.86@8.87
November	8.90	8.95	8.88	8.86@8.87
December	8.99	8.98	8.89	8.89@8.90
January	8.95	9.00	8.90	8.90@8.91
February	8.94	9.00	8.92	8.90@8.91
March	8.92	8.98	8.90	8.90@8.91
April	8.92	8.98	8.90	8.90@8.91
May	8.92	8.98	8.89	8.90@8.91
June	8.90	8.96	8.88	8.88@8.89
July	8.89	8.92	8.86	8.86@8.88
August	8.82	8.82	8.81	8.80@8.82

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices steady; American middling, 5 7-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,800 bales American; receipts, 17,000 bales, including 15,800 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 8-64d, buyers; October and November, 5 1-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 60-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 58-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 56-64@4 57-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 55-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 53-64@4 54-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 52-64@4 53-64d, sellers; May and June, 4 51-64@4 52-64d, sellers; June and July, 4 50-64@4 51-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 49-64@4 50-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 44-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—Practically all of the advance secured in the wheat market on Thursday war lost yesterday under a pressure of long wheat, and in face of news conditions that were not at all times as decidedly bearish as the general trend of the market might have suggested. The shipments from Argentine ports aggregated only 232,000 bushels, against 336,000 bushels the previous week and 1,560,000 bushels a year ago. Advices from there regarding the weather outlook were again so conflicting as to lose much of their value. In the closing cables Paris markets were found to have advanced 10 to 30 points. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 77c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, old, 82¾c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 81c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 80¾c; No. 2 hard, New York, 74¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—Wheat—Cash, 75¼c; December, 76¾c; May, 80¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72@72¾c. Flour unchanged, low grades showing a trace of firmness. Bran quiet and steady, in fair demand. Bulk bran, $11.75@$12. Flour middlings, $13@$13.75.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Wheat—No. 2, cash, 70c; October, 69¾c; November, 69¾c; December, 70½c; May, 75@75¼c; No. 2 hard, 66½@67½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 36c; October, 36c; December, 34c; year, 31½c; May, 35¼c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 22¾c; October, 22¾c; December, 22¼c; May, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 25c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 26.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 75@75½c; No. 2 Northern, 73@73½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 51c. Barley steady; No. 2 at 57c; sample, 57@55c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.35@$2.90; no grade, $18.25@$18.50. Buckwheat Flour—$2.20@$2.30. Rye Flour—Steady; fair to good, $3.15@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Cornmeal—Dull; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bag meal—Easy; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 88c@88c. Feed—Dull and easy; Spring bran, spot, $16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16@$16.25. Spring bran, bulk, $15; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $29.50; linseed oil, cake, $29@$29.50; corn oil, cake, $19.75.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	.....	.....	.....	75¼
December	78	78 1-16	77¼	77¼
March	81¾	81¾	80¾	80¾
Corn—				
October	45	45	45	45
December	41 15-16	42	41¾	42
May	41¾	41 11-16	41¾	41¾
Lard—				
October	--	--	--	$7.40

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	72⅞	72⅞	71¼	71¼
November	72⅝	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝
December	73½	73½	72¼	72¼
Corn—				
October	38	38	37	37
November	37	37	36¼	36¼
December	35¼	35¼	34⅞	34⅞
Oats—				
October	21 7-16	21 7-16	21¼	21¼
November	.....	.....	.....	21¼
December	22	22	21¾	21¾
Lard—				
October	.....	.....	.....	$7.00
January	$6.67½	$6.67½	$6.60	6.62½
Ribs—				
October	.....	.....	.....	6.75
January	5.95	5.97½	5.90	5.90
Pork—				
October	.....	.....	.....	15.00
January	11.22½	11.22½	11.10	11.10

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Quiet; mess, $12.50@13.50; family, $16@16.50; short clear, $14.50@17. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9@9.50; family, $10.50@11.50; packet, $10@10.50; extra India mess, $16@17.50. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20@21. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10c; 13 lb, 9¾c; 16 lb, 9¾c; pickled shoulders steady, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams dull, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4½c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—Easy, $7.35; city lard steady, $7; refined lard quiet; South America, $8.25; continent, $7.50; Brazil dugs, $9.80; compound dull; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Steady; Oleo, 7¾c; city lard stearine, 8¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Beef—Extra India mess, 70s; prime mess, nominal. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 72s. Lard—American refined, in pails, 38s 3d; prime Western, in tierces, 37s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 46s 9d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 48s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 48s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 43s 9d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 42s 3d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 40s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Cheese—American finest, white, 53s 6d; American finest, colored, 54s 6d.

COFFEE.—Business in Brazil coffee futures was decidedly more active. Transactions for the day reached 47,250 bags, and extended to nine out of the twelve positions. The market opened firm, with November unchanged and other months 5@10 points higher. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	6.95	7.05	6.95	7.00@7.05
November	7.05	7.15	7.05	7.10@7.15
December	7.05	7.15	7.05	7.15@7.20
January	7.20	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.30
February	.....	.....	.....	7.25@7.35
March	7.30	7.40	7.30	7.35@7.40
April	.....	.....	.....	7.40@7.45
May	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.45@7.50
June	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.50@7.55
July	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50@7.60
August	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55@7.60
September	7.55	7.60	7.55	7.60@7.65

FOREIGN COFFEE CABLES.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 8¾@9c. Hamburg—Opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., 3/4½ pfennig net higher. Havre—Opened quiet; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; January, 46.75; February, 47; March, 47.25; April, 47.50; May, 47.75; June, 48; July, 48.25; August, 48.50; September, 48.25; October, 46.50; November, 46.50; December, 46.75. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7¼@8.

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $14.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron, warrants, $9.25; lake copper, ingot, $16.87½; tin, $27.87½; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGARS.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses, 3⅞c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.85; refined, cases, New York, $8.75. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 34½c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 33½@33¾c; prime white, 40c; prime Winter yellow, 41@42c. Linseed—American raw, 75@78c; American boiled, 77@78c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed, 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 57@60c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar cill barrels, $4.25. Spirits of turpentine, 44½@45c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.47½@1.50; E, $1.75@1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.95; I, $2; K, $2.10; M, $2.30; N, $2.65; W G, $3, and W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 26.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 41@41½c; receipts, 61 casks. Resin steady, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 529 bbls. Crude turpentine steady, $1.40@2.40; receipts, 125 bbls. Tar firm, $1.45; receipts, 94 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 26.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 41c; receipts, 863 casks; sales, 309 casks; exports, 995 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 4,511 bbls; sales, 942 bbls; exports, 542 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 26.—Turpentine firm at 40½c; sales, none. Resin steady, unchanged; sales, none.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.25@$5.50; bulls, $2.25@$3.60; cows, $1.40@$3.90; cables steady. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$8.50; little calves, $4; grassers, $2.30@$3; mixed and fed calves, $3.25@$4. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4; culls, $1.50@$2.25; lambs, $4.75@$5.60; Canada lambs, $5.50; culls, $4.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Supreme Court of the United States:

258.—Isaac M. Mason, Auditor of the City of St. Louis, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Missouri ex rel. James McCaffery et al.—Argument continued by George D. Reynolds for the plaintiff in error, by Samuel B. Jeffries for the defendants in error, and concluded by George H. Shields for the plaintiff in error.

283—John B. Wright et al., Commissioners of District of Columbia, appellants, vs. Charles H. Davidson et al.—Argument commenced by C. A. Bradenburg for the appellants.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Calendar for Monday: 283, 287, 50, 51 (and 52,) 53 (and 54,) 55, 56, 57, 8, 223.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Dochterman vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, Schroeder vs. Coatsville Rolling Mill Company and another, Firth vs. Rehfeldt, Powers et al. vs. Mott Iron Union Stove Works vs. Klingman et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Corcoran vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.—Judgment affirmed with costs. The question whether the statute is violative of the provisions of the Constitution has not been considered, for the reason that the question was not raised in the court below. (Purdy vs. Erie Railroad Company, 162 New York, 442.)

In re petition of Chase, respondent, to cancel liquor tax certificate of Perrew.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Calendar for Monday: Nos. 575, 648, 670, 649, 698, 586, 628, and 400.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers.—Thomas, S. —Will for probate, at 10:30 A. M. Michael Lober.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.—Amer vs. Volk.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Syrkin vs. Globe Lithograph Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. O'Callaghan vs. Hennessy.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Katz vs. Henig.—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J. James vs. Coe.—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Musler vs. Weisz.—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Mainhart vs. Poerschke.—Motion denied. (See Curtis vs. Mott, 90 Hun., 439.) Plaintiff may appeal to the Appellate Division. Bauman vs. Bayre.—Motion denied with costs.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Joseph Kopald vs. Frederick Lamura—Charles J. Hardy, American Exchange National Bank vs. Thomas H. Baker—Sheridan S. Norton.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Bradley vs. Bradley — Charles W. West. Matter of Schmaltz—Edward A. Watson. State Bank vs. Solomon—Daniel P. Ingraham. Gugel vs. Macdonnell—John C. O'Conor. Beer vs. Timpson—Arthur D. Weekes.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Smith vs. Knowles (2 cases)—Adrian H. Larkin. Malone vs. Malone—Edward E. McCall. Elias vs. Stiard—Joseph P. McDonough.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Christman vs Schmalacker (2 cases)—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Cobey vs. Cobey—George G. Battle.

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PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—STATE COMMISSION in Lunacy.—Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for constructing a sewage disposal plant, including construction of manholes, erection of pumping station, furnishing and setting steam pump, air compressors, and pipe laying and back filling; excavation to be done by the State, at the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 30th day of October, 1900, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capital, Albany, N. Y.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

New York City, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THORNTON & LEWIS, lately doing business at No. 62 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, has been dissolved. The business of said copartnership will be continued by George C. Thornton, with offices at same address.

WILLIAM F. THORNTON,
THEODORE B. LEWIS,
GEORGE C. THORNTON.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,765.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY BISCHOF, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Bischof of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Bischof was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in New York City, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT T. COCHRAN and GEORGE L. COCHRAN, individually and as members of the firm of Cochran Brothers, bankrupts. No. 2,901.

Notice is hereby given that Robert T. Cochran and George L. Cochran, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 26th, 1900.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,505.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENNIT FERTIG, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bennit Fertig of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Bennit Fertig was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St. in New York City, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ISAAC CAPLAN and ISAAC GUREWITZ, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that I, Isaac Caplan and Isaac Gurewitz, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ELIAS M. JONES and JOSEPH LEWIS, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Elias M. Jones and Joseph Lewis, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated Oct. 18, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,983.—In the matter of JACOB LAPINSKY, (or LOPINSKY,) bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Lapinsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 25th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, individually and as a member of the firm of Winer & Lapinsky, and that all creditors, firm and individual, and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 25th, 1900.

NO. 3,072.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of NICHOLAS F. MOTTOLA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nicholas F. Mottola, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of October, A. D., 1900, the said Nicholas F. Mottola was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of November A. D., 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RICHARD E. PURDY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard E. Purdy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Oct. 21, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

NO. 2,968.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Myer Rodstein, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Myer Rodstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS STRAUS, bankrupt. No. 2,950.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Straus, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 26th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 26th, 1900.

NO. 2,878.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. THORNTON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William H. Thornton of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said William H. Thornton was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in New York City, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LIZZIE CAMPBELL, John S. Campbell, James Campbell, Jr., Henry D. Campbell, Richard P. Campbell, Charles W. Campbell, Robert Campbell, Emile Campbell, William Campbell, Thomas Campbell, Eliza Campbell, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John S. Campbell and Lizzie Campbell, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

[L. S.]

s22-1aw6wS&nov3

CAREY, CATHARINE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE C. CAREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph T. Ryan, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1900. AMELIA CAREY, JOSEPH A. CAREY, Executors. JOSEPH T. RYAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 149 Broadway, New York. je 2-1aw6m8

HEFFERNAN, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HEFFERNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wells & Snedeker, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1900. JAMES HEFFERNAN, JOHN J. TIERNEY, Administrators.

o26-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HARRIET D. JACOB, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

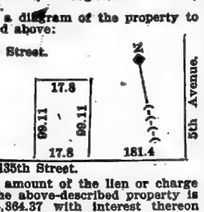
All that lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings erected thereon situated in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one feet four inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet eight inches; thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number 13 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, which said premises are situated in Section 6 in Block 1,733 on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 23, 1900. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

No. 13 West 135th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,364.37 with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $468.68 with interest from October 15th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $712.06 and interest.—Dated New York, October 23d, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

o24-2aw3wW&S&n14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FANNY C. LYON and others, as trustees under the last will and testament of Samuel E. Lyon, deceased, plaintiffs, against AMELIA ROMANA ROGERS and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

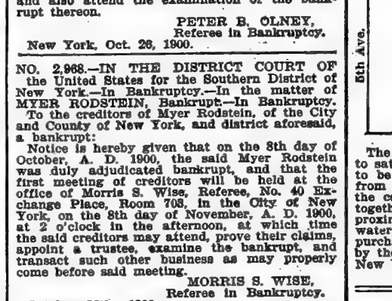
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, distant easterly one hundred and ninety-seven feet and two inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and three feet and three inches; thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of Eleventh Street, twenty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with the said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred and three feet and three inches to the said northerly side of Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Eleventh Street twenty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 17, 1900.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Referee.

Messrs. PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, attorneys for plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 17 East 11th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,887.22, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1900, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $320.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,168.89, and interest.—Dated New York, October 22, 1900.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, DAVID M. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID M. R. KING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roswell H. King, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of September, 1900. MARY E. KING, Administratrix. RO

BOY OF FIVE HELD IN BAIL

Accused of Stealing a Diamond from a Governess.

Magistrate Expressed Regret that the Law Compelled Him to Finally Discharge the Child.

A diamond pin worth $200, lost by Anna Paltz, the nineteen-year-old governess of a family named Weiss, living in handsome apartments at 1,129 Fulton Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, caused Walter Hartman, five years old, of the same address, to be held for several hours in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday.

Evidence was adduced to show that the child had taken it, but Magistrate Pool discharged him after Lawyer Watson, who appeared in the interest of the little fellow's parents, had reminded the Court that under the Penal Code a child of less than seven years cannot be held for crime.

The little boy is the son of Edward Hartman, a civil engineer, and was brought to court in his mother's arms, wearing a blue sailor suit. He slept through the greater part of the proceedings.

The youngster went up stairs to play with the Weiss children a few days ago, and after he left Miss Paltz missed her pin from a cushion, and the parties were brought to court on a summons issued by Magistrate Mayo upon her application.

John Berg, who lives in the same house, and Smith Martin of 1,133 Fulton Avenue, testified that they had seen the little boy with the pin, and Madeleine Berg said that the boy had confessed to her that he had taken it, but had buried it, and a man had dug it up and run off with it.

The boy said the only pin he had ever had was of another sort.

"It's the kind that makes me vote for Bryan," he added, and it was found that he referred to a campaign button. Then he went to sleep as the Magistrate, refusing to take his parents' word as to his age, adjourned the hearing to a later hour to enable them to bring official records to show that he was born June 3, 1895. The little prisoner meanwhile was held in $500 bail for his appearance, and, the bond being furnished, his mother took him off to his dinner.

After a time the parents returned with the child and a twenty-pound family Bible, a baptismal certificate from St. Jerome's Catholic Church, and a copy of the registry of birth from the Bureau of Vital Statistics, all proving the child to be a little over five years of age.

Magistrate Pool looked over all the records carefully, and then said he discharged the child. Turning to the complainant, Miss Paltz, he said:

"Unfortunately for you, there is a provision in the code prohibiting me, much as I would like to, from holding the defendant. The evidence goes to prove without a question of doubt in my mind that the pin was taken intentionally. My advice to you is to commence a civil suit against the father and mother. As far as the father and mother are concerned, I believe there is some bad blood there somewhere. These boys who snatch pocketbooks and other things and become criminals usually have their parents to blame for it. If the bad blood is not in the parents, it is somewhere in the ancestors. I will discharge the boy, as I am forced to do, but I will make a memorandum on these papers showing that I believe him guilty."

The mother with the child asleep in her arms and the father who stood by her side were blushing all through the Magistrate's discourse, and they appeared very indignant. When he had finished they left court.

For some twenty minutes after all the interested parties had gone from the courtroom Magistrate Pool wrote and corrected the court papers in the case, and then he read them aloud to the court officers and those standing or sitting about him, after which he ordered them placed in their proper pigeonholes.

THE GAYNOR HEARING.

President of Rival Contracting Firm Saw No Indication of Fraud.

President Lewis Y. Schermerhorn of the American Dredging Company of Philadelphia was a witness in the proceedings before Commissioner Shields to secure the removal of John F., William T., and Edward H. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene to the jurisdiction of the Georgia Federal courts for alleged conspiracy with ex-Capt. Carter in connection with Southern harbor improvements.

Mr. Schermerhorn, whose company was an unsuccessful bidder for one of the contracts, declared that every act of Capt. Carter in relation to it was open and free from any suggestion of fraud, and that the work when complete was as good as it could be. He denied that there had been any collusion between his company and the defendants.

CAR STRIKES A COACH.

Driver Receives Fracture of the Shoulder, Women Escape Unhurt.

A coach driven by George Bern and occupied by two women, one of whom is said to have been Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery of 20 East Fifty-fourth Street, and the other her sister-in-law, was struck by a south-bound Eighth Avenue trolley car at Eighty-first Street and Central Park West last evening and badly damaged.

Bern was driving down Central Park West and was turning into the Park when the accident happened. The driver was thrown heavily to the pavement. The women were thrown against the side of the coach and escaped serious injury.

Some one notified the police and Sergt. Russell sent Patrolman Quinn to the scene of the accident. By the time Quinn arrived the coach had been taken to the side of the street and the car had proceeded on its journey. The police were unable to learn the names of the men in charge of the car.

The women went to the Hotel Beresford, near by, and summoned a hansom, in which they were driven to their homes. Bern was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and it was found that he had received a fracture of the right shoulder blade and a scalp wound.

MRS. HASCALL'S DIVORCE.

Judge Hascall Refuses to Talk—Justice Bischoff's Statement.

The decree in the divorce suit of Virginia K. Hascall against her husband, City Court Judge Theodore F. Hascall, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday morning. Considerable comment has been made over the secrecy maintained in regard to the case, which has really broken the record for speedy divorce proceedings.

Justice Bischoff, who signed the decree, said:

"In many cases where the same procedure is followed, nothing is thought of the matter. It is only when the names of some prominent persons are involved that there is any outcry and talk of secrecy."

When asked why the case had not appeared on his regular published calendar, as alleged, the Justice said:

"Well, I had nothing to do with that. The case regularly appeared on my calendar, but even if it had not been put on the calendar it would not have made any difference, as I could have acted in the matter on consent of counsel on each side."

The decree in the case shows that the application was for an absolute divorce. Mrs. Hascall is given permission to resume her maiden name and remarry whenever she decides to do so. Judge Hascall, under the decree, is prohibited from remarrying. The decree gives no particulars as to alimony. All the other papers in the case are sealed, and the name of the co-respondent is not disclosed. The action was commenced on Sept. 25, and in just thirty days the decree was signed.

Judge Hascall was at the City Court yesterday, but he declined to see reporters or give out any information about the case. Others who knew the facts were equally reticent.

Died Without Seeing His Child.

Francis Fremont of 54 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, whose legs were cut off by a trolley car at Church and Cortlandt Streets on Oct. 11, died yesterday at the Hudson Street Hospital. Fremont's young wife gave birth to a baby boy on the morning the accident happened. The husband was hurrying home at 6 o'clock that evening, when he missed his footing in attempting to board a car and fell under it. His wife visited him at the hospital three days after the accident. She was with him when he died yesterday. He never saw his child.

SUICIDE OF AN ENGINEER.

Well-Known Employe of the Western Union Kills Himself.

George W. Gardanier, first assistant to A. S. Brown, electrical engineer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a prominent member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, committed suicide by opening the arteries of his left wrist and neck at his home, 221 West Eighty-third Street, yesterday morning. He was forty years old and occupied a handsomely furnished apartment on the fourth floor with his wife of a few months and his fourteen-year-old son and a daughter by a former marriage. He had suffered much from nervous prostration during the Summer, being compelled to remain away from his office at 195 Broadway for considerable periods. His illness preyed upon his mind, and is the only reason assigned for his act.

Mr. Gardanier worked all day Thursday and was very much fatigued when he left for home late in the afternoon. Yet his friends believe that the suicide was not premeditated, and declare as a proof of this that he left no farewell message, although his family relations were of the happiest character.

Mr. Gardanier was feeling very ill and weak when he arose yesterday and seemed very despondent when he told his wife that he would not be able to go down town.

He was not dressed when he went into the bathroom soon after 11 o'clock. As he did not come out, Mrs. Gardanier presently called to him, but received no response. Putting her ear to the door she heard heavy breathing. Calling her stepson, Percy Gardanier, she tried to force the door, with his help, but it was too much even for their united strength, and suspecting now the tragedy that had occurred, the woman and lad ran into the street and called Policeman Thomas Cashin of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and a locksmith. The door was quickly taken from its hinges and Mr. Gardanier was found sitting upright in the bath tub. He was still alive, though unconscious. A physician, hurriedly summoned, closed the neck wounds with his fingers and stopped the flow of blood, but the man soon ceased to breathe.

Coroner's Physician Hamilton Williams gave a permit for the removal of the body, which will be interred at Nyack to-morrow. Mr. Gardanier lived in that place for many years. The services will be private.

The news of the suicide caused great sorrow at the Western Union Building, and Mr. Brown went at once to the house to give what aid he could, spending the rest of the day with the stricken family.

Mr. Brown said that Mr. Gardanier had been his first assistant for eleven years and that years ago he was an operator. He had charge of much of the most important work of the company, and had installed the great telegraph plants in many of the larger cities of the country. He had always received a large salary, Mr. Brown said, and he was sure that there could have been no other cause for the suicide than worry over his loss of health.

The first wife of Mr. Gardanier died about five years ago, and until his second marriage in the Spring of the present year Mr. Gardanier had lived with his children in various boarding houses on the west side, contracting but few social ties outside of his profession.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

Col. Gardiner's Appeal for More Room—The Mount Sinai Hospital Application.

District Attorney Gardiner attended a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission in Mayor Van Wyck's office yesterday. A year ago an application was made by Col. Gardiner for more rooms in the Criminal Court Building for the use of his staff. Col. Gardiner yesterday said:

"I need these rooms at once. The matter has been under consideration a year now, and some action should be taken."

"The Controller's engineer is not ready to report," said Mayor Van Wyck.

"I don't know why he is not. I have gone all over the matter with him," protested Col. Gardiner.

The matter was laid over for a week.

Col. Gardiner then went up to Engineer McLean of the Finance Department, who was present, and began to upbraid him for the delay. The officials wound up by shaking hands, however. Col. Gardiner then bowed himself out of the Mayor's office.

President Guggenheimer reported in favor of allowing Mount Sinai Hospital to take a full title from the city, although the ground occupied by it is now held under a long lease. The plan of the hospital authorities is to sell the Lexington Avenue property and move their institution elsewhere, after getting a clear title. President Guggenheimer said the application should be granted provided all the proceeds were used exclusively for the hospital, and that the old ground should be restricted against nuisances.

ACCUSED BY HIS PARTNER.

Milton T. Uhler Arraigned on Charge of Holding Back Funds.

Milton T. Uhler of 3 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of larceny preferred by Hugo Klahre of 124 West Thirty-third Street. The complainant alleges that on Aug. 9 and Sept. 21 and 22 last he gave the defendant certain promissory notes, the aggregate value of which was $10,549.46. The notes were given Uhler to have them discounted, and he was to make returns to Klahre. He alleges that no returns have been made.

Uhler states in defense that the notes were hypothecated for the sum of $150, and are now in the hands of a third party. He declares that Klahre has been trying to get from him the sum named to redeem the notes. The men were in partnership in a fancy millinery goods business, and Uhler alleges that the whole transaction has been a partnership one.

The case was set down for hearing on Nov. 2, the prisoner being admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, which he furnished.

STOLE FROM THE MAILS.

Culprits Sentenced in Criminal Branch of United States Court.

Sentence was passed upon four persons convicted of stealing from the mails by Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, each culprit receiving two and a half years. The prisoners were Frank K. Keenan, John M. Addi, William T. Cullom, and Henry Otto. Taking money from a registered letter addressed to another was the charge against Otto, and he and Addi were sent to Sing Sing, while the others will serve their terms in the Elmira Reformatory.

In the same court John Devine, John H. Alder, and Lester H. Bennett were sentenced for passing spurious fifty-cent pieces, Devine getting a year in Elmira and the others eleven months each in the Kings County Penitentiary.

It was Bennett's second conviction, but he received the lighter punishment in consideration of his having given State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh valuable information in regard to colonization.

THE WINSKI SHOOTING.

Albert Auerbach Is Arrested on the Charge of Firing the Shot.

The police of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning arrested Albert Auerbach, a tinsmith, of 51 North Sixth Street, charged with the shooting of John Winski, who is now in the Eastern District Hospital in a critical condition. Winski was shot in the forehead at his home, 131 Kent Avenue, while preparing for bed.

The two men have known one another for a long time, and on Thursday night had a quarrel, after which Auerbach was heard to declare that he would be revenged.

The police learned that he had made such threats, and when they went to Auerbach's home he refused to admit the police and threatened to kill the first man who attempted to force an entrance. An entrance was gained to his apartments through a window, and after a struggle the tinsmith was disarmed.

When arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court he was held without bail for a hearing.

Counterfeit $5 Silver Certificate.

The New York Produce Exchange Bank announced yesterday that it has detected a counterfeit of the new five-dollar silver certificate with the vignette of Red Jacket, the Indian chief. The counterfeit is described as a photographic process print.

If your girl's a boy we can take care of her.

If a tiny toddling boy of 3 we have just what he wants and needs in the way of clothes—for any and every part of his body.

He is bowed down to here just as at home, for he's our youngest—our starting point in dressing man.

The best starter is the little sailory suit—every good combination of cut and color here.

Little shoes, little hats, little bedroom wrappers, just like the "grown-up's" bath-robe.

All at little prices.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
509 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

$15 DOUBLE-BREASTED SUIT, BLACK UNFINISHED WORSTED, MADE FOR $30. BENSON'S MISFIT PARLORS. 60 EAST 14TH ST., NEXT TO KEITH'S.

COMPANY OFFICERS FIGHT

Secretary of Bank Note Concern Accused by Vice President.

Homer Lee Appears Against Michael Tanner in Court—Their Row in an Office.

Homer Lee, President of the Homer Lee Bank Note Company and Vice President of the Franklin Lee Bank Note Company, and Michael Tanner, Secretary of the latter corporation, were the principal participants in a lively fight in the offices of the company, 65 Duane Street, Tuesday, as the result of which Tanner, bruised, blood-stained, and with his left eye discolored, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday charged with disorderly conduct, using profane language, and attempting to strike Mr. Lee.

Tanner had been imprisoned in the Elizabeth Street Police Station. He is a large man, weighing probably 170 pounds. Mr. Lee is over six feet in height and somewhat older than Tanner. The latter said that he had been held by four employes of the company and beaten by them and Mr. Lee.

Mr. Lee said that Tanner for some time had been collecting rents for Mrs. Lee and was not prompt in turning over the collections. Suit to compel the payment of these collections is now pending.

For some months, it is said, there has been bad feeling between the two men. Tuesday Tanner met Lee as the latter was entering the office and, as alleged, attempted to assault him. Employes separated the men, and Mr. Lee went to the Centre Street Court to get a warrant for Tanner. The warrant was refused, and in Mr. Lee's absence, it is alleged, Tanner broke open Mr. Lee's desk and took therefrom three packages of papers. An employe called Policeman Sullivan of the Broadway Squad, and Tanner was arrested. According to Tanner, the papers were personal accounts and statements of Mr. Lee and of no value.

Tanner has been Secretary of the Franklin Lee Bank Note Company about three years. Since 1889, he says, he has been associated with Lee and attended to the collection of the rents of the Elmhurst apartment house, in Eighty-fourth Street, for Mrs. Lee.

Magistrate Flammer ordered the papers found on Tanner at the time of his arrest returned to Mr. Lee and paroled Tanner for further examination.

When seen at his home, 1,114 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Mr. Tanner said:

"This is just another attempt to disgrace me and get me out of the company, but I won't be forced out if I can help it. Suits are now pending against me in cases where I went on Lee's notes and bonds; also in cases where he has bought property in my name. One of these is for $2,500, another for $1,000.

"Some time ago Mrs. Lee brought suit against me for rents I have collected and which she alleges I have not paid over. I owe neither Mr. nor Mrs. Lee a cent. For some time Lee has avoided me, locking himself in an iron cage in the offices of the company. Tuesday I got at him and he struck me over the shoulders of men holding me."

Mr. Lee could not be seen at the offices of the Franklin Lee Bank Note Company.

CLIENT HAS LAWYER ARRESTED.

She Alleges that He Did Not Invest Money Intrusted to Him.

Henry Brace, a lawyer at 59 Liberty Street, was arrested yesterday on an order of Justice Marean of Brooklyn and locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail.

Elizabeth Drew charges that Mr. Brace owes her $1,172. She says in her complaint that in July, 1896, she trusted him with $1,500 to invest, because he said he could get her better interest than the bank gave her. She claims that the money was not invested and that Brace gave her back only part of the sum.

Mr. Brace denies the charges, and expects to get the $1,000 bail necessary for his release some time to-day.

HARRIS ALLEGES SELF-DEFENSE.

He Says He Used His Knife Because Policeman Thorp Clubbed Him.

Arthur Harris, the negro charged with murdering Policeman Robert J. Thorpe on the night of Aug. 11, took the stand in his own behalf yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and testified that Thorpe had clubbed him severely before he stabbed him.

Harris said he came out of McBride's saloon, at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, on the night of the killing and saw a man in citizen's clothes jostling May Enoch, his "girl." Asking him what he meant, Harris said the man replied: "What's it to you?" and drawing a club, held him with one hand, knocked his legs from under him, pulled him to his feet, and again knocked him down. Several small scars on Harris's head were shown the jury. Believing his life to be in danger, Harris says he drew a penknife from his pocket and cut at the officer. Cross-examination failed to shake his evidence.

Justice Fursman adjourned court until Monday, when both sides will sum up and the case will go to the jury.

Reward for Missing Man.

The police received a card yesterday afternoon from Edward Sternkopf, Jr., of Newark, N. J., asking them to look for Edward Sternkopf, who has been missing from his home, in Newark, since Aug. 2, 1898. A reward of $1,000 is offered for his recovery, dead or alive. He was last seen at Long Branch. He is described as being fifty-one years old, 6 feet in height, and weighing 160 pounds. He had light hair, mustache, and complexion. He had high cheekbones and good teeth.

SOROSIS TRADE MARK
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

This celebrated make of Shoe has been sold by Messrs. James McCreery & Co., Broadway & Eleventh Street, for a year and a half—with such satisfactory results that it has been introduced in the new and extensive department in the Twenty-third Street House.

Forty-seven varieties. Sizes 1 to 9.
Widths AAA to E.
$3.50 per pair.

Every quality essential to the perfection of footgear is found in the Sorosis models,—and there is no article of dress more enhancing to a beautiful costume than this scientifically draughted Shoe.

BOY'S AND GIRL'S BOOTS.

These are made on the same model as the Women's, with the additional features required to perfect the form of the foot while growing.

In confirmation of the latest scientific ideas, a half-inch heel is allowed in these Boots for the comfort and natural growth of the arch and instep.

Sizes 8 to 11 and 11 1-2 to 2.

When purchasing Sorosis Shoes, customers should have the foot measured instead of inquiring for any particular size.

By this means an accurate fit is secured, and the last which is used for the model purchased can be identified in any city,—either in the United States or abroad, where the Sorosis Shoe is sold.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th Street.
Twenty-third Street.

Let Us Show You

what $15 or $20 will do for you in the way of a Business Suit.

On the test of downright merit we think we're entitled to the business.

Our $15 and $16 Black and Blue Serge and Cheviot Suits are a price-worthy example.

Our $25 and $28 Cheviot and Tweed Suits cannot be duplicated outside of the best tailor shops.

Look to us for the right things in Hats, Furnishings and Shoes.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

$18 VICUNA CUTAWAY, COAT AND VEST MADE FOR $35. BENSON'S MISFIT PARLORS. 60 EAST 14TH, NEXT TO KEITH'S THEATRE.

MOTHER KIDNAPS CHILDREN.

Takes Boy and Girl from a Jamaica School—Divorced from Their Father.

Mrs. Ida Cassner, the divorced wife of William Cassner, a builder, living at 100 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, took her two children away from the school in Jamaica which they have been attending at noon yesterday. The abduction was quietly carried out, and the children were gone almost an hour before the police were notified.

Since separating from his wife the father of the children has been living with his parents at 100 Hillside Avenue, in Jamaica. The children also lived with their grandparents. They attended the Hillside Avenue school. They are William, aged ten years, and Mabel, eight years old.

They went to school as usual yesterday morning and remained in their class rooms until almost noon. At a little time before the hour for dismissal Mrs. Cassner reached the school. She asked for the children, and explained she was their mother. The teachers of the children, Misses Sullivan and Bernard, knew, nothing of the family troubles of the Cassners. They said this afternoon they had noticed the children greeted their mother in a most affectionate way, but did not suspect that they had not seen her for some time. She wanted the children to be excused from further attendance during the day, and the desired permission was granted.

The mother and the children at once left the building, and nothing further was heard or thought of the matter by the teachers until, when the hour of reassembling for the afternoon session was approaching, William Cassner, Sr., the grandfather, went to the school and asked why the children had not returned to luncheon. One of the teachers innocently replied:

"Why, they left here about 11:45 with their mother."

This explained to Mr. Cassner the non-appearance of the children at luncheon, and he at once called on the police of the Seventy-ninth Precinct for aid.

The teachers say the children went away with their mother most willingly, and that when the three left the school building they were walking with the mother in the middle and the children each holding one of her hands.

MEETING OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

New Jersey State Federation Holds Sixth Annual Convention.

The New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs held its sixth annual meeting in Newark yesterday. Mrs. Emily E. Williamson of Elizabeth, the President of the federation, was in the chair. The report of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Eugene V. Magee, showed a membership of eighty-eight clubs, with a representation of 40 women. Seven clubs joined during the year. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—Mrs. Stewart Hartshorn, Short Hills; First Vice President—Miss Mary McKeen, Camden; Second Vice President—Mrs. Hobart Houghton, Bayonne; Third Vice President—Mrs. Richard Gnade, Rutherford; Fourth Vice President—Mrs. John R. Scudder, Jersey City; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Julia Miller, Elizabeth; Corresponding Secretary—Miss C. G. Tuttle, Newark; Treasurer—Miss Celia Gardiner, Rahway; Auditor—Mrs. Henry B. Taylor, Newark; Directors—Miss Elizabeth Vermilye, Englewood; Miss Mary Jenkins, Boonton, and Mrs. E. Y. Davey, Jersey City.

Woman and Child Missing.

Mrs. Theresa T. Lambert, forty-eight years of age, and her daughter Emma, ten years old, are missing from Rockaway. They have been gone since a week ago yesterday, but it was not until yesterday that the police allowed the fact to become known. They left home without explanation and have not since been heard from. No reason appears why Mrs. Lambert should leave home.

"Cold-catching" is always serious, but in its incipiency, it is always curable with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Broadway and 11th Street.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Mulhen's No. 4711 Toilet Soap. Violet, Rose, Sandal, Lilac, Heliotrope and d'Espagne perfume, 25 cents. Per box of 3 cakes.

Pure Olive Oil Soap,—green,—3-lb. bars, 19 cents.

Imported Tooth Brushes, 15 and 20 cents; Formerly 25 and 35 cents.

Perfumed Violet Toilet Ammonia,—large bottle, 15 cents.

Perfumed Violet Grains,—for bath, toilet and complexion, 25 cents; Formerly 45 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

During the past few weeks we have closed out Three Manufacturers' Stocks of

Boys' Clothing

Double Breast Suits, Fancy Juvenile Suits and Three piece Vest Suits,—most of them manufactured in expectation of filling re-orders, which did not come—not because the goods were not right, but because of mild Autumn—consequently we bought at sacrifice, and are giving values that are without a precedent so early in season—genuine Bargains in fine clothing—values that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

,000 Double Breast Suits, worth $5.00 and $6.00..... 2.98
This season's most desirable fabrics—Mottled Stripe Cheviots—Rough Twills—Navy Blue Cheviots—Pinhead Cassimere—Invisible Checks. Strictly all wool.
7 to 16 years.
All with double-breast jackets—Trousers with double knees and seat—full cut—extra quality linings—make and finish throughout superior.

Fine Juvenile Suits, Middy and Vestee.... 2.98....3.98
worth 4.98 to 7.98.
The finest fabrics are used in these natty little suits, which are made with VESTS and SHIELDS of Corded silk, Emb'd Broadcloth and Corduroy or other high-class fancy fabrics of contrasting colors. Dressy effects and most becoming styles for boys of 3 to 9 years.

Three Piece Vest Suits, 7 to 16 years.....3.98....4.98
Regular values, 5.98 to 7.50.
Plain and fancy all wool fabrics—well made—finely fitting....Even at our own "regular" prices they were unequaled value, and comparison with tailors' and outfitters' prices will show our "special" prices to be about HALF what they ask.

Boys' Reefers
Unequalled values.
Navy Chinchilla—6 to 14 yrs..... 3.98
Oxford Frieze—6 to 14 yrs..... 3.98
"Jack Tar" Reefers—3 to 8 yrs.—Red Flannel lined—velvet collar.... 4.98
Covert and Frieze—velvet collar—3 to 8 yrs..... 2.98
Garnet and Royal Blue Kersey—3 to 8 yrs..... 4.98

Little Boys' Long Coats
Unequalled values.
Heavy Cheviot, Frieze, and Kersey—with triple cape or hood—Box and Russian Blouse effects—with and without belt and raglan side pockets—2½ to 8 years.....4.98..5.98..7.98

Boys' Top Coats
Unequalled values.
Frieze, Melton, Covert, and Rough Twill—Tan, Brown, Cambridge, and Oxford Grays—a splendid line—3 to 15 yrs.. 3.98
Oxford Frieze—extra quality—3 to 15 yrs..... 4.98
Oxford Frieze Raglans—7 to 15 yrs.. 5.98

Boys' Shirt Waists
Unequalled values.
All wool Flannel value .98 .69
Outing Flannel value .29 .19
Fancy Percale value .29 .19
Mother's Friend—Laundered Percale—4 to 14 years—value .49 and .69..... .39

Saturday Sale of Misses' Tailor Made Suits
All new within past few weeks—No last Spring's or last Season's styles—Latest fabrics—correct shades, also Black—Eton, Fly Front, and Russian Blouse—with and without braids, bands, and gold trimmings—The very swellest styles for Misses and Girls.
YOU CAN BUY
24.98 Suits at FOURTEEN ninety-eight.
18.98 Suits at ELEVEN ninety-eight.
16.98 Suits at NINE ninety-eight.
12.98 Suits at SEVEN ninety-eight.
11.98 Suits at SIX ninety-eight.
8.98 suits at FOUR ninety-eight.
We do not exaggerate values. Goods advertised are usually better than expected—because we understate rather than overstate.

Ladies' Dress Skirts
Special Reductions for Saturday.
3.98 Skirts..... 2.98
5.98 Skirts..... 3.98
7.98 Skirts..... 5.98
9.98 Skirts..... 7.98
12.98 Skirts..... 9.98
Materials are the desirable rough and plain Cheviots—Black and Navy—trimmings are stitched satin, silk or velvet bands or appliques—linings and finish first-class—shapes are the latest—both flare and plain.

Special Offering Babies' Short Coats
result of an under-price purchase.
Silk Coats—Worth 6.50.. 3.98
Lamb's Wool Coats—Worth 6.50.. 3.98
Elderdown Coats—Worth 6.50.. 3.98
Bedford Cord Coats—Worth 6.50.. 3.98
All most fashionably trim'd in various ways with ribbon, braid of fur to suit little ones of 6 months to 3 three years.
A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL
Boston Symphony Orchestra. Gericke
Aus der Ohe Miss Stein Dohnanyi Godowsky Kneisel Loeffler Hugo Becker and others.
A permanent Orchestra maintained solely for Concert performances.
Five Evg. Concerts. Thursdays, Nov. 8, Dec. 13, Jan. 17, Feb. 21, March 21.
Five Matinees. Saturdays, Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
Change of Programme each performance.
Season tickets with reserved seats for series of five matinées or five evening concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; Boxes, $50 and $40, according to location.
Subscription sale now open at Carnegie Hall Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
9th Season in New York.
Five Evening Concerts, Nov. 20, Jan. 8, Feb. 20, March 26, April 9.
Three Chamber Music Matinees, Oct. 30, Dec. 18, Feb. 5.
Subscription sale now open. Tickets and prospectus at Schuberth & Co., 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, October 30, at 2:15, First Chamber Music Matinee
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. LUDOVIC BREITNER, Piano. Res. seats, $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MARTHA.
To-night at 8, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & I PAGLIACCI.
"Remarkable opera at remarkable prices."—Press
Entire fam. cir. 25c., entire bal'y. 50c. entire dress cir. $1, entire orch. $1.50, grand tier box seats $1.
Wed. Mat. 25, $1. Sat. Mat. 25, 1.50. Gr'd t'r box s'ts $1
Next Week—Lohengrin, Carmen, Faust.
—WEBER PIANOS USED.—

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
The time for renewing subscriptions expires TO-DAY, AT 5 P. M.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
Papinta, Henri French, Harris & Walters, John D. Gilbert, Minnie Fear, others.
Lockhart's Elephants, Clifford & Huth, Watson's Co., Sam. Clara & Kitty Morton.
McIntyre & Heath, Elinore Sisters.
3 Powers Bros., Cheridah Simpson, etc.
Ida Fuller, Jerry Urquhart & Gerald Griffin, Dunham Family, Clemence Sisters.
*** Next Week, at 5th Ave., Vaudeville Début, J. E. DODSON in "Richelieu's Stratagem."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
JAMES O'NEILL. A STANCH SUCCESS.
Liebler & Co.'s great production, MONTE CRISTO
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed., 2 & 8:15.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Telephone 2224
MAT. TO-DAY. Madison Sq.
Henrietta Crosman in MISTRESS NELL.
Don't Miss It.—Alan Dale.
Next Week—MAY IRWIN. Seats now selling.

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way. Evgs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day.
GRACE GEORGE in HER MAJESTY

Mat. To-day! Spcl Prices! CASINO! Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard & Virginia Earl in "The Belle of Bohemia" SPCL. MAT. PRICES: Sats. Entire Orch. $1.00 Entire Balc. 50c. Weds. Every seat, 50c

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. Tel. 731-38 Mon. Oct. 29. Seats on Sale, HENRIETTA CROSMAN in MISTRESS NELL. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
The Great POWELL. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming Music.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—"What Happened to Jones."

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, cor. 38th St. MAUDE ADAMS TO-NIGHT, 8 sharp. L'AIGLON MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev's, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day and Wed.
PETER F. DAILEY In the Big Musical Comedy, HODGE PODGE & CO

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:10. Matinée To-day at 2.
LESLIE CARTER LAST 3 weeks. ZAZA

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY.
WM. H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT, WHICH CLOSES NOV. 17TH.

Daly's B'way & 30—at 8:10. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Last 5 Weeks. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2. San Toy

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL IN A ROYAL FAMILY.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & to-day. SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE In the Ford De Mille Play, The Greatest Thing in the World, and the one-act Drama, THE MOMENT OF DEATH.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. POPULAR NEW POLICY PRICES.
COM. TUES. NGT, OCT. 30, BURLESQUE
Nell-Go-In, Gorgeous Ballet, ten minutes of Grand Opera & 20 American & European Novelties.
Matinées Every Wed., Thurs., Sat., and Sunday.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Matinee Daily, (except Mon.) 25c
The Prodigal Daughter

KEITH'S JOHN LE HAY, CHAS. R. SWEET, FAVOR & SINCLAIR, Smith & Campbell, Hawaiian Queens, Jas. Richmond Glenroy, Macagnos, Biograph

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & to-day, 2:15
BLANCHE WALSH in "MARCELLE"
Tues., Oct. 30.—"MORE THAN QUEEN."

THE DEWEY East 14th MATINEE TO-DAY. WINE, WOMAN AND SONG. To-morrow night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues. Sat. 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & Burlesque of ARIZONA.

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily. Evgs., 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1.00. Filson & Errol, Reno & Richards, Hall & Staley, Truly Shattuck, Burto-Lowando Circus, 20 others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evs. at 8:15. To-day, Matinée, (at popular prices,) S—LORLE. To-night—"DER PROBEKANDIDAT."

THE TURF.

EMPIRE CITY JOCKEY CLUB,
SIX RACES TO-DAY, 2 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 12:20, 12:35, (12:50 Parlor Cars only,) 1:10 P. M. 125TH ST., 12:29, 12:44, 1:19 P. M. SPECIAL RACE TRAIN—155th St.—at 12:50 P. M., connecting with 6th and 9th Ave. "L" roads.
All trolleys north of the Harlem River will transfer to track entrance.

Opp. House Harlem Op. House Herb't Kelcey-Effie Shannon "My Daughter-in-Law." Nxt W'k—Denman Thompson, The Old Homestead. Eves., 8:15. Mat. t'day, 2:15

Met. Op. House SPECIAL To-morrow Nght. Seats now on Sale. SOUSA

GRAND Op. House. BROS. BYRNE & BELLS Nxt. W'k. The Rays, "A Hot Old Time." Mat. To-day

14th ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF LOST RIVER "Another Blue Jeans."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Special Election Day Matinée. Mat. To-day. Regular Prices.
ARIZONA SUNDAY NIGHT, BY THE KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA, 40 MEN. By Augustus Thomas. LAST BUT ONE CONCERT.
Popular Program—Popular Prices.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Matinée To-day. Matinée Election Day. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat Gen. Adm., 50c /Prices 50, 75, 1.00. Extra Prices same as above.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK

OCT 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Three interesting posthumous contributions from the pen of the late Charles Dudley Warner will appear in early numbers of The Century. These probably constitute his last literary work. The first, which is a sketch of a dog, is called "The Education of Sam." It is in the playful yet serious style of Mr. Warner's "Calvin," the study of a cat. In the December number will be presented an inspiring and helpful essay entitled "The Pursuit of Happiness." The third contribution will be an essay called "Fashions in Literature," with particular reference to the shifting taste in fiction. This will probably form a feature of the January number of the magazine.

The biography of Coventry Patmore will include many letters from Tennyson, Carlyle, Ruskin, Mr. Aubrey de Vere, and other eminent contemporaries. Dr. Richard Garnett and Mr. Sydney Colvin contribute reminiscences of Patmore, as also does Mr. Basil Champneys, the distinguished architect. He has compiled and edited the biography with the assistance of Mrs. Patmore. Among the illustrations are a portrait of the poet's first wife from a drawing by Millais, a sketch by Sargent, and a medallion by Woolner.

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing this week "The Story of the Soldier," by Gen. G. A. Forsyth, which, while it dwells especially upon the army's work in the West, is practically a succinct history of the regular army. It has illustrations by Zogbaum. Another work presented is a revised and definitive edition of Herbert Spencer's "First Principles," and "Path and Goal," a new novel, by Ada Cambridge.

"The Cardinal's Rose," by Van Tassel Sutphen, with illustrations by L. W. Hitchcock, is about to be published by Harper & Brothers. The story begins with a young man's attending a cinematograph exhibition, where he sees in a moving picture what appears to be the theft of a dispatch book from the coat pocket of a gentleman in the crowd. A young woman appears in the picture as if she might be in some way involved in this theft. The young man, struck by her atractive appearance, starts out to find her.

That amiable and gifted poet, Joaquin Miller, has written a volume of "True Bear Stories." This fact has aroused some speculation as to whether the "Poet of the Sierras" is to tread at last in the footsteps of Mr. Seton-Thompson and other artist-writers who tell animal stories from the animal's point of view. We may say, however, that Mr. Miller's volume, which is to come from the press of Rand, McNally & Co., contains tales all related from the hunter's point of view. Still, it does not follow that the author, for this reason, omits anything about bears that he might have truthfully said had he adopted the other method. The book, which will be fully illustrated, will have an introduction by Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Junior University.

Apropos of the appearance upon the stage of a New York theatre of M. Rostand's play of "L'Aiglon," it may particularly interest those persons who have been moved by the Napoleonic idea that prevails in the piece to know that a translation of "Le Roman de L'Aiglon," by Carolus, of which 70,000 copies have been sold in France in three months, will be published immediately by Brentano's. The translator is J. Paul Wilson. The story is said to be a vivid portrayal of the aspirations of the young Duke of Reichstadt, known in history as Napoleon II., and of his ill-fated attempt to succeed to his father's empire. Metternich endeavors to turn the young man's thoughts into another channel by introducing into the court an accomplished Venetian Countess, La San-Severina, but without success, as the Duke remains faithful to the love of a young girl, who has devoted her life to him.

Hamlin Garland's new novel, the opening chapters of which will appear in the November Century, is to bear the title of "Her Mountain Lover." The hero is a young Colorado ranchman who is sent to London to place shares in a Western mine. One of the most striking incidents in the story is the setting up of a Western camp in English fields, the affair being put through in true cowboy style.

John Lane of the Bodley Head has in preparation a series of volumes on "Old London," the first of which will make its appearance Dec. 6. The illustrations will consist of lithographic reproductions from old prints and paintings of those sites which have long since passed into history. Many of the pictures, too, will be redrawn from plates in the British Museum and in private collections, by T. R. Way, a well-known London artist, while the descriptive matter has been prepared by H. B. Wheatley, the antiquarian. The volumes are being printed by the Chiswick Press of London.

A new Dooley book will shortly be brought out by R. H. Russell, under the title of "Mr. Dooley's Philosophy." The text will consist of thirty-six articles in which Mr. F. P. Dunne discusses important topics of the day with as much fragrant Dooleyism as is to be found in his two earlier books. A colored frontispiece has been made for the book by William Nicholson, while other characteristic illustrations have been contributed by E. W. Kemble and F. Opper.

Dr. Morrison, The London Times's correspondent in China, who survived the siege of the legations in Peking, and whose early dispatches after the relief first told the world of the real condition of affairs, is now at Tien-Tsin hard at work on a book dealing with his experiences of last Spring and Summer. It is no exaggeration to say that this man is the greatest living authority on Chinese politics and institutions.

The third of the four competitions for the prizes offered by The Century Magazine to American college graduates was closed on June 1 of this year, the competitors being Bachelors of Art of 1899. The prize essay, entitled "Tolstoï's Moral Theory of Art," is by Mr. John Albert Macy, Cambridge, Mass., of Harvard University. The prize story, entitled "An Old World Wooing," is by Miss Adeline Miriam Jenney of Huron, S. D., of the University of Wisconsin. As the awards are made in ignorance of the authorship of the manuscripts submitted, it is wholly accidental that one of the winners proves to be a Western woman and the other an Eastern man. In conformity with the terms of the competition, the prize for poetry is not awarded this year, no contribution being thought to reach the standard set.

The Emperor of Austria-Hungary has just conferred upon Sidney Whitman the grand gold medal for art and sciences, which is one of the most prized and rarely bestowed distinctions of the dual monarchy. Mr. Whitman is at present at his home in Kensington, London, editing a voluminous life of the Emperor Frederick from the German, which Harper & Brothers will shortly bring out both in London and in New York. It contains most interesting material, including many letters and documents hitherto unpublished.

Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, who has had rather an enviable success with three long novels, is now to try the public taste with a book of short stories and a second volume of poems. It is a fact not generally known that before she took to novel writing Miss Fowler wrote numerous short stories for the magazines, twelve or fifteen of which have been collected and will appear in a volume bearing the title "The Angel and the Demon." The volume of verse will be called "Love's Argument, and Other Poems."

LIFE AND DEATH.

Prof. Shaler's New Volume Dealing with "The Individual."

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW
By the Rev. John White Chadwick.

The scientists have often warned the theologians that they must not poach on their preserve, but some of them have had few misgivings about poaching on the theologians'. If they do not cross the sacred limits, they have a lively predilection for that strip of country which lies midway between the areas of science and theology—the uplands of speculative science. For Prof. Shaler this region has always had immense attraction, and his findings in it have always justified his fondness for it. There is so little of the dogmatist in his temper that he anticipates and prevents the criticisms of the more steadygoing scientists and the more hidebound theologians. The explanations and solutions that he presents are offered in so tentative a manner that not to entertain them graciously would indicate some defect in the breadth and sympathy of the reader's mind. It is not only in the more speculative aspects of his thought that he manifests that suspense of mind which is essentially scientific, but also in his attitude toward theories that are tending to become dogmas in some quarters. Thus, for example, he several times questions the sufficiency of natural selection for the accomplishment of important results of evolution on the lower planes of life; and with regard to what natural selection can do in human societies, as at present organized, he holds an opinion widely at variance with that of Benjamin Kidd, the jauntiest of our recent sociologists. These aspects of Prof. Shaler's mind are the more interesting to me because I saw much of him when he was one of Agassiz's students, and remember well the eager confidence with which he accepted the Darwinian conception in the shadow of his great teacher's awful frown.

"The years that bring the philosophic mind"

have persuaded him that, though Darwin made a permanent contribution to our knowledge, the Divine Power fulfills itself in many other ways than that of natural selection.

Prof. Shaler has in fact a good deal of "the philosophic mind" in the particular sense of Wordsworth's memorable line, a sense which lingers widely in our popular speech, as where we say that this or that one takes things philosophically. A large and genial common sense is the mental habit indicated here, and it has had very recently a notable illustration in Mr. Lecky's "Map of Life." Prof. Shaler's excogitations often remind me of that pleasant book. They have the mellow wisdom in which that book abounds, but they wear it with a difference. Mr. Lecky approached the problems of life and death from the side of intuitive ethics; Prof. Shaler approaches them from the side of inductive biology. But, over and above the various conclusions which he draws out from his scientific premises, there is much that is not strictly dependent upon those—has in fact little to do with them—in which, nevertheless, inhere some of the most attractive and persuasive elements of this fascinating presentation of his thought.

Prof Shaler's "individual" is not one thing, but many, ranging from the atom to the human being. The atom, though "a very permanent kind of person," he does not regard as a final term. It may be compounded of yet smaller individuals. The molecules compounded of few or many atoms are a second class, and such aggregations of molecules as we find in crystals and other mineral forms compose a third. The largest individuals are the heavenly bodies. Three chapters precede that in which the nature of individuality is defined as that which exists "wherever in the natural realm lines of action, or of action or resistance, are so related that a localized movement is established." Passing from inorganic to organic individuals we pass a boundary that is of great importance, but very hard to fix. Most of the distinctions heretofore made are found to be invalid. The law of definite life periods for organic individuals is one of the laws which Prof. Shaler cannot trace to natural selection. His chapter on the duration of individual life abounds in interesting facts and comparisons. Here we come again upon an idea which, if not original with Prof. Shaler, is intimately associated with him, because he has given so much attention to its exposition—the idea that the human being has many structural survivals of the time when he went on all fours, and many disabilities arising from his walking solely on his feet. He is eloquent upon the squandering of young life, the costliest of our industrial products, and believes that fourscore and ten or fivescore years are much nearer the right limits of longevity than the conventional threescore and ten. Two of his later chapters, "The

*THE INDIVIDUAL. A Study of Life and Death. By Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, Professor of Geology in Harvard University and Dean of Lawrence Scientific School. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1900.

Period of Old Age" and "The Utilization of Old Age," elaborate these opinions in his happiest manner. The poor opinion of old age heretofore so prevalent he regards as a survival of the Roosevelt times when a man's worth to society was measured wholly by his fighting quality.

We have an extremely interesting chapter discussing the place of organic life in the universe. In the solar system, with the possible exception of Mars, it is confined to our own planet and to eight miles' range of this, from the habitable heights of mountains to the deep sea bottoms. If Mr. James Lane Allen's David in the "Reign of Law" had had this book to read, his sense of the relative insignificance of man would have been much enhanced. But Prof. Shaler thinks there are some compensations. Even more interesting, however, is his chapter, "The Growth of Sympathy," especially his comparisons between the effectiveness of insects and birds and the human animal, who is apparently the victim of an unhappy limitation in the small number and character of his locomotive and other appendages. But given reason and this limitation fosters its exercise to a degree unknown below the human grade. And that a man cannot smell a man, as can a gypsy moth another, a mile off, is, at least in particular cases, an advantage on the human side.

In the limits at my disposal I cannot follow Prof. Shaler through his chapters, "The Expression of Individuality," "Appreciation of Other Individuals," &c. At every turn there is a wealth of happy illustration. "Fear and Valor" is a chapter inviting to an estimate of war as a social factor. Prof. Shaler's estimate of it is very low. It is the destroyer of good life, and it works corruption of the blood. In the chapters on the attitude of man toward death, and the relation of society to death, we come nearest to the heart of Prof. Shaler's motive in making this elaborate exposition. There are paragraphs on Spiritualism and psychical research that give us momentary pause. Prof. Shaler's position here does not seem quite self-consistent. He defends the indifference of the scientists to occult matters, and yet ultimately confesses that they appear to have found convincing evidence of the persistence of some human intelligence beyond death. The relation of parent and child is considered as conditioned by the fact that the child is less the child of his parents than of an innumerable ancestry. We seem to have here an inhibition of instinctive affection, but Prof. Shaler argues that the love of children is less instinctive than evolved from our educative care of them—one of several doubtful propositions with which he challenges our opposition.

Much of the chapter on immortality with which the book concludes is an appeal from the indecent haste of science to pronounce a negative upon the doctrine of a future life. Less effective, while still impressive, are his arguments for an intelligent guidance of the universe and the reasons for which he faintly trusts the larger hope of other life in store for us when we are done with this. But the strength of his book is not in these considerations, but in those which make for man's more sympathetic appreciation of his relation to the universe from which he has emerged. If he is an infinitesimal part of that universe, it is in all its amplitude his own in virtue of his vital relationship with its every part. Whatever readjustment of men's ideas and ideals is required by the large results of science, the final and unimpeachable persuasion is,

"How fair a lot to fill
Is left to each man still."

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

Mr. Ellsworth's New Lecture

Mr. William Webster Ellsworth, the Secretary of The Century Company, whose recent lectures on American history—"Arnold and André" and "From Lexington to Yorktown"—have been among the lecture successes of recent seasons, delivered last Tuesday evening before an interested audience at Sherry's a new lecture on Washington. The public career of Washington was only lightly touched upon. Attention was mainly directed to the personal side of the man—his boyhood, early letters, the "cherry tree" story and where it first appeared, farming matters, and entertaining material regarding Mrs. Washington, Nelly Custis, and other members of his immediate family. Rare prints and portraits, many of them entirely new to the public, were shown, together with new views of Mount Vernon and other spots made famous through association with Washington.

New Jersey Librarians.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at Madison, N. J. The subject discussed at the meeting will be "The Library Interests of New Jersey." Papers will be read by Mr. Kimball of the State Library Commission, Mr. Buchanan, State Librarian; Miss Hitchler of the Brooklyn Public Library, Miss Lambert of Passaic, Miss Wildman of Madison, and others. A visit to Drew Seminary Library, with its valuable collection of Bibles and incunabula, has been planned, while the beautiful new building of the Public Library, presented by Mr. James, will be visited.

BARRIE.

Style and Character Drawing as Revealed in His New Work, "Tommy and Grizel."*

In its notice of "Sentimental Tommy," The London Academy remarked: "Good though the book is, we feel that it will be—must be—followed by one still better." And now here comes "Tommy and Grizel" as the rich fulfillment of this prophecy. After "Tommy and Grizel" shall have been read again and again; when it is put at a safe distance, viewed in comfortable perspective, then and then only may one hope to write of it the calm and discriminating word, to discuss the question of relative values, and to say somewhat of its probable permanence among so much that is evanescent.

Of the literary quality of the novel, the pure beauty of the style, comment is almost impertinent. Do we not all remember when the dear mother found Barrie in the kitchen, "The Master of Ballantrae" beside him, his head heavy on the table, and he the picture of woe, because "while Robert Louis Stevenson was at it, we others were only 'prentices, cutting our fingers on his tools"? That day has long gone by for Mr. Barrie; no more may he call his great countryman "the dear king of us all"; but we "sair doubt" many heads of writers, young and old, are heavy on tables this day because of "Tommy and Grizel."

At first glance we seem to have here not only the perfection of style, but characters that live, every one of them, the minor characters no less than the principals. Pym is so admirably done that we long for more of him—the drunken author afflicted with "an acute disinclination for work," making his bread by reeling off romantic fiction by the yard; day by day "rolling contentedly down hill," and yet never losing his literary instinct. "He could forgive much, could Pym. You had run away without paying your rent, was it? Well, well, come in and have a drink. Broken your wife's heart, have you? Poor chap, but you will soon get over it. But if it was a split infinitive, 'Go to the devil, Sir!'" Why are we haunted with the feeling that we have known Pym before? Is it because we have met his kind in the pages of Thackeray? At all events, the young writer can do no better than to cleave to Pym, to eschew his example, and to follow to the letter his advice.

Corp and his wife Gavinia belong to the well-beloved folk of Thrums. Warm-hearted, blundering Corp! How comforting is his tactlessness! What should we do without the Corps of life? Do we not all know the blessedness of having some dear, stupid friend say right out the thing everybody else has been thinking and tacitly avoiding, the thing that somehow we could not have borne that a quick-witted friend should say? Perhaps he speaks a name so long unspoken that our ears fairly ache to hear it—a name silenced, it may be, by disgrace, but never lost from love. Perhaps he has a word of tender pity for the ravaged face we see reflected only in the shocked eyes of others. Perhaps he alone dares speak to us of the undiscovered country to which we know we are drifting, or of the great hope forever dropped out of life. The Corps break into our loneliness with a comforting crash, for always it is love, and not cleverness, that "finds a way." But what shall we say of Grizel, grown into the noblest womanhood? As we read of her motherly management of all around her, from the old doctor to the babe of an hour; of her genius for the home; of her exquisite stitches in gray silk wedding gown and household linen, and then of the grand qualities upbearing all the dear little womanly traits; of her great patience, of her power of self-effacement, of her keen scent for pretense and scorn of it, of her passionate longing for truth only, truth always, we know what memories were in the writer's heart as Grizel grew under his touch. May it not be that in that spirit world of which we know so little dear Margaret Ogilvy has heard once more her daughter's rapturous whisper, "You're in again"?

But we linger with the less complex characters because it is so difficult to speak of Tommy—amazing, incomprehensible Tommy. As we close the record of his life, our first feeling is one the author more than hints he rather wishes to arouse—a flame of indignation against himself. Authors are sometimes very unjust parents. Thackeray relentlessly pursued Becky Sharp; George Eliot was hard on Rosamond Vincy; but none of them has been quite so cruel as is Mr. Barrie to poor Tommy. But there comes a point where we part company with Mr. Barrie, as, with needless cruelty, he goads Tommy beyond the almost limitless possibilities of the vagaries of that temperament—and then punishes him. We demur first at the episode of the sprained ankle. Why should the Tommiest of Tommies have minded saying frankly: "I was imagining a certain lame character, and that made me limp"? We cannot see why he should have had less willingness than Mr. Barrie to let his friends know that he "smiled vacuously," "laughed exquisitely," "frowned or leered," when his mind was away after smiling, laughing, frowning—or limping—characters. Then, although his blood was up, and he was resolved to conquer in that "duel," we think a real Tommy could never deliberately have "ricked his foot in the door," especially as he straightway undid all his work by full admission to the very person he tried to deceive. It is always impressed upon us that Tommy is nothing if not a poseur, a pretense. But did a poseur ever so see through his own pose, and so freely confess them? Does not even a "Thou art the man" usually fail to "nail as to the cross of our sin"? Is it not almost impossible that we "miserable sinners" should exchange for that glib confession an honest recognition and avowal of our personal faults? Tommy achieved this difficult heroism, and yet, Mr. Barrie would have us believe, without ceasing to be a sham, an actor.

And so we find it hard to forgive Mr. Barrie the end, "the deep damnation of his taking off," in that hideous fashion. Tommy has been so living to us that we wince, even as Grizel must have done, over the unconscious irony of those obituaries, giving tribute with every word to the successful shamming of his life of sentiment. And yet, as Mr. Barrie points out, had that life ended when Tommy was on one of his heights, instead of at his deepest depth, he would have been precisely the same person. So, even though we do, in very truth, find his biographer "too hard on him," as we lay aside the book, possessed with its charm, shaken by its power, filled with pity, tenderness, admiration, scorn, one thought comes clear and definite out of all the complexity, that there is nothing safe for any man or woman, genius or drudge, but to make goodness the goal of all striving. And as the years go on, as we see more and more that simple goodness is just the greatest and the most difficult thing in the world, as we see how often the wariest feet stumble and fall, surely the most confident of us all must needs step down from the judgment seat, learning, as did Grizel, "through tears and much pain, that holiness is an infinite compassion for others; that greatness is to take the common things of life and walk truly among them; that happiness is a great love and much service."

We are glad that our last glimpse is of the dear girl with the "rocking arms" and the "crooked smile," and that she "found a way of making Tommy's life the story of a perfect lover, after all." Our hearts are very sore for him, defeated by his own temperament, overtaken by retribution swift and terrible—and then forgotten. Our one comfort is in the woman who would fain have exalted him, and who, failing in that, "to her latest breath went on loving Tommy just the same. She thought everything out calmly for herself. She saw that there is no great man on this earth except the man who conquers self, and that in some the accursed thing which is in all of us may be so strong that to battle with it and be beaten is not altogether to fall."

Mr. Barrie permits us to share the artist's joy of creation, his delight as he pats and coaxes a sulky phrase into perfect behavior, the ardor of the chase after that "inevitable" word, too often fugacious and elusive; but the author of Tommy feels full well the perils and snares, as well as the rare felicities of the artistic temperament. He knows how many men it makes of one, destroying simplicity of heart and singleness of eye; that it cannot, for the life of it, refrain from seeing the most sacred things in the light of "material"; that in a flash of its trained creative faculty it leaps upon facts and molds them into fiction; that it makes the man stand outside of himself and use himself effectively rather than truly. What the rest of us make our own by experience becomes the author's by imagination, and the greatness of this gift of fictitious realization tempts him to bring pose and insincerity into life itself. It must be hard, too, not to hold the child of one's brain, that mysterious thing that has grown and flowered within one, dearer sometimes than any creature of flesh and blood; dearer and more imperious in its call than the silent claim of human ties.

"Fool!" sayde my muse to me,
"Look in thine heart, and write."

And surely Mr. Barrie looked into his artist's heart when he wrote of Thomas Sandys; but he looked into it with something of a shudder. He said: "I will show what this fine artistic temperament is capable of becoming. Forgive it if you can. Love it if you will. Envy it if you dare." There goes Tommy; and "there, but for the grace of God," go all the other Tommies whom you, the modern Athenians, "ignorantly worship."

*TOMMY AND GRIZEL. By James M. Barrie. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

An Unfamiliar Omar Quatrain.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A friend claims that the following quotation is from the "Rubaiyat" of Omar. I cannot find it in my copy of FitzGerald's version. Did it form part of an early edition? An answer will oblige

R. W. FERGUSON.

This path of Life, you say, is swiftly trod,
The goal, perhaps, a bed beneath the sod:
Ah! who would then the journey brief be-
cloud
With dark forebodings of a vengeful God?

Thorough investigation in the various FitzGerald versions reveals no trace of this quatrain, which from the first seemed to us to lack the FitzGerald ring. Nor can it be found in the Winfield, Cadell, Garner, Le Gallienne, or Curtis versions. Application was made to the best authority on Omar in America, with the following result: "It must be an imitation, for there is nothing which corresponds to it in all the quatrains translated into prose by Nicolas or the still greater number translated into pidgin English by Payne. It is very much after the manner of Pallen's 'New Quatrains.' You see, there are literally thousands of rubaiyat commonly attributed to Omar, that are by other hands. FitzGerald had the same fate." Can any of our readers add further information?

Eaton & Mains will publish, on Nov. 15, Prof. Robert W. Rogers's "A History of Babylonia and Assyria." For the last ten years Prof. Rogers has carried on a series of original researches in Europe and in Asia upon the history of the great peoples of Babylon and Nineveh.

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1900

CHINA.

A Dozen Interesting Articles Dealing with Problems in That Country.*

A sense of the mistake in morals committed by Europe in its assumptions of rights over the Eastern World, based on its superior intelligence, is rapidly coming over the general mind. Were it not for trade, that is, that we want things that China has, this mistake would be speedily admitted, and rectified.

This volume with the title of "The Crisis in China" is a compilation of a dozen essays by as many individuals, which have been printed within a few months in The North American Review, and are now published by Harper & Brothers. They are interesting articles, and are valuable, not because any one of them, or all together, tell the whole story or the whole truth, but because the single article, the essay giving a distinct impression, is probably of much greater service to the world of readers than the labored volume. There are many of these articles now being produced in this country and in Europe from which the reader may get, at length, some comprehension of what China has been in the past in the intellectual world, and what she may, and indeed certainly will, become as a factor in the affairs of our own time.

And there is now another source of information about China. The great newspapers are just beginning to throw their searchlights upon the problems of Chinese politics and relations, and out of this mass of reading matter, however inaccurate, and often prejudiced as it is, will come eventually an understanding of the facts by the majority of European and American people that will be the basis of action by the Western Governments, which will express and put in force the sense of fairness and of justice which inheres in the Western people themselves.

Turning to the book before us, the most notable essay in it, to one who seeks to philosophize at least, is the one by the Chinese Minister at Washington, Mr. Wu-Ting-Fang.

His point of view will not surprise us as greatly as it would have surprised our predecessors a few years ago. With a refreshingly tranquil air Mr. Wu, assuming the position of the equality of China in civilization, asks what can China and the United States do to help each other. He says, "Confucius was once asked for a single word which might serve as a guiding principle through life. 'Is not reciprocity such a word?' answered the great sage. 'What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others.' This is the 'Golden Rule' which should govern the relations of man to man. It is the foundation of society. It lies at the bottom of every system of morality, and every system of law. If it holds good with respect to individuals, it ought to hold good with respect to nations, which are but large aggregations of individuals. Therefore, if permanent relations are to be established between two nations, reciprocity must be the keynote of every arrangement entered into between them.

"Having recognized this great principle of international intercourse, how shall we apply it to the case of China and the United States in such a manner as to result in mutual helpfulness? Assuredly, the first thing to do is to take a general survey of the situation and see what are the present needs of each country. Then we shall perceive clearly how each may help the other to a higher plane of material development and prosperity."

Mr. Wu first states clearly the industrial situation in the United States, and then tells us what China needs, which is not labor, but some of the Western appliances, like railroads, and to have the coal and metal mines developed. His suggestion is that if foreigners would remember that "the Chinese merchant's word is as good as gold," and that honesty is at least the best policy for all, intercourse with the Chinese would be easier.

In this volume Lord Charles Beresford treats principally of trade, and believing that China is about to "break up," shows what is best to be done to secure it.

Charles Johnston, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, examines the question of reform in China. This essay shows a familiarity with persons and politics in China not often obtained. The comprehension of parties in China is just as essential as it would be in England; for parties always in fact represent some tendency, if not some principle, in the era they occupy, which is buried far beneath the momentary question of men; they represent either the tendency to progress or to retrogression. Mr. Johnston's belief is that the party of young China is the party of progress; that of the Empress the party of obstruction.

What would occur if the party of progress should get a free hand might not be quite as pleasant as many suppose. The picture Mr. Johnston paints is as follows:

It is always a delicate matter to speak of a lady's age, especially if that lady be an Empress, but the masterful Dowager is not far from the patriarchal threescore years and ten, while her right-hand man, the hardly less masterful Li-Hung-Chang, is seventy-five. These two are certainly among the twenty most considerable personalities in the world at this moment, a sufficient evidence that the Chinese race is not effete. But mortality will claim its own, and then will come the turn of Kwang-Su. If it comes even four or five years hence he will be only about thirty, and his character will have matured in the meantime. I have quoted two Chinese documents at length, in order to show that if we are counting on the moral and intellectual inferiority of the Chinese we are suffering from a dangerous illusion. Therefore the success of the young Emperor's plans is quite a probable event, and that success will mean a huge revenue for China, a vast army and fleet on the most modern models, with skilled officers, probably Japanese; a quite unlimited power to subsidize Chinese manufactures against all the world's competition, with a working class of hundreds of millions ready to accept marvelously low wages and quick to master the cheapest and best methods. In a word, it would mean the possible swamping of Western lands, in a military as well as a commercial sense. So that the policy of the door which may open outward is about the most dangerous for the West that could well be conceived.

The "open door" that "opens outward" is not what the phrasemaker has called the Yellow Peril, for that is a military bogy.

Mr. Johnston's view of what might happen to China herself is probably correct. But his view of what would happen in the world at large is based on the very insecure theory that things are to remain as they are. Let us step aside and prophesy ourselves. That immense basin the Pacific, with its almost illimitable shores, with its continent of islands, with its dependencies, the South Seas and the Indian Ocean, is to be the next great theatre of the human race. It is probable that it is to be our great theatre, as we already border its eastern shores.

The population of the world apparently has doubled in the last two or three centuries. Europe in the Middle Ages had 50,000,000; it now has 350,000,000. America had practically none in 1400; now 200,000,000. Africa has yet to be peopled. China herself could maintain 800,000,000 if it does not have to carry an army on its back. Let us imagine the Chinese people, whose principle may still be peace, ministering to, instead of conquering and destroying, the next 1,000,000,000 of a busy and happy world—a world happy from having abandoned its theory of right to kill people for a difference of opinion, habit, or complexion, and along with it the right to collect debts by gunnery and murder, as the French fleet did in 1884, when it failed to frighten the Chinese Government into paying an indemnity for complicity alleged, but never proved, with the people of Tonquin in their fight against the seizure of their country by France. "When he failed, the case was given over to the Admiral. The French ships opened fire, and in less than an hour the Chinese fleet, with the exception of one ship, was destroyed and over 3,000 Chinese killed, and all without a declaration of war." This is related in the essay on the "Causes of Anti-Foreign Feeling," by George B. Smyth, who then resided in Foo-Choo and saw it with his own eyes. And yet the moral sense of Europe made no sign. The moral sense of Europe takes note of nothing below an Armenian; he is a Christian and a brother out of the ark.

We must now resume the thread of our discourse.

Sir Charles W. Dilke writes on what should be the American policy in China from the British point of view, and Mr. Colquhoun from the alarmist's point of view, while Mr. Barrett, late United States Consul to Siam, and Gen. James H. Wilson, both write interestingly on matters which have been under their personal observation, such as the political possibilities in China and America's interests, specifically her growing trade, and the future prospects under a possible partition and absorption of the country by the powers of Europe.

The very thoughtful and well-informed paper of George B. Smyth, before spoken of, President of the Anglo-China College at Foo-Choo, reciting the causes of the anti-foreign feeling in China, and that of the Rev. Gilbert Reid, President of the International Institute of Peking, on the partition of China are among the most suggestive we have seen. Mr. Reid has the singularity of not believing that Russia wants to occupy China, but has a destiny of her own which might be ascertained. These two essays are not conducive to Western vanity, as they tell very plain tales about the behavior of the Western nations and their representatives. The "causes" of the feeling in China are food for reflection—and humility.

M. Mikhailoff recites in a very interesting manner the inception and progress of the Great Siberian Railway, whose completion will be one of the greatest events of this era. It is included in this volume on account of its prospective influence on the relations of Russia and China, which is only one of the minor results to be looked for from its construction. On this question the author says:

"The outlay of the immense sum of 400,000,000 rubles for the construction of the railway obliges Russia to do her utmost to recompense herself for this outlay by developing the economical forces of Siberia and attracting as much traffic as possible to the railway. Therefore, from the moment when the railway is completed Russia's principal task in the Far East will be, not the encouragement of political and territorial aggrandizement, but a ceaseless effort to promote peace and tranquillity, these main factors which will enable the Siberian railway to play its economical part as the vital artery of Siberia and all the Old World."

The volume includes an article, "The Gathering of the Storm," by Robert E. Lewis of Shanghai, who shows considerable familiarity with the interior of China, and one by Demetrius C. Boulger, who thinks that the United States has a stake in China which ought to bring her into co-operation with Great Britain—a trade stake, of course.

Readers would do well to see an article by Mr. Boulger entitled "Who's Who in China?" published in The Contemporary Review for August, 1900, for in it he speaks with great definiteness of the persons in China who are at present in public affairs, making the politics of China almost as tangible as the politics of more familiar lands. GEORGE H. WARNER.

*THE CRISIS IN CHINA. Reprinted from North American Review, 1900. Harper & Brothers.

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"The story is a powerful and absorbing one, strong in its idea, its plot, its character, and its workmanship. It is a remarkable tale."—Portland Transcript.

It Is Not Sacrilegious.

"The book is not irreverent."—Ian Maclaren.

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"She takes hold of the great problems of humanity with a power and tenderness that is rarely equalled. It will appeal to all sects alike."—Burlington Hawkeye.

It Is Moral.

"There are many who will object to the book, who will call that coarse which is simply outspokenness, but in spite of their strictures the book will find thousands of sympathizers who will condone it."—Boston Journal.

It Is Thrilling.

"I heartily thank the brilliant author for her thrilling book. Her power of denunciation it would be difficult to surpass. Such power is needed more and more."—Dr. Joseph Parker.

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DODD, MEAD & CO., Publishers, N. Y.

FOUR NOTABLE BOOKS

Each is the Best of its Kind and All Deserve to Be Popular.

The books which we published yesterday are of four classes: there is a notable novel, a remarkable scientific work, a unique collection of short stories, and a book of tales for children.

The novel is Frank Stockton's latest,

"A Bicycle of Cathay."

It is an account of the humorous adventures of a young schoolmaster on a summer vacation tour a-wheel. Mr. Stockton has done nothing more amusing since "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine."

* * * * * * *

The name of Ernst Haeckel is as familiar to every reader of scientific literature as that of Tyndall or Huxley. Professor Haeckel has just written a book which the Continental critics consider by far his greatest work. It is called

"The Riddle of the Universe."

It contains the ripened conclusions based upon the writer's lifelong scientific researches. It is a unique exposition both from an historical and philosophical point of view of the scientific monism of the Nineteenth Century.

* * * * * * *

There have been plenty of good negro stories written, but none of them touch upon just those phases of life in the South of which Virginia Frazer Boyle tells in her

"Devil Tales."

They are stories of charms and hoodoos, of midnight meetings "in the dark of the moon," and other curiously weird celebrations. They are told as only one could tell them who had heard them from the lips of a negro mammy. Mr. Frost's illustrations are as unique and interesting as the stories themselves.

* * * * * * *

Every boy reads some of the stories of Herodotus in the original Greek, either at preparatory school or at college, but he never enjoys them. That is because it is a part of his duty to read them. No one ever wrote better stories, though many have written truer ones.

The last book on yesterday's list is a collection of these tales, retold in simple fashion for younger children. The book is called

"Wonder Tales From Herodotus."

Of course the stories are centuries old, but they have never before been put into English so delightfully.

Then, too, they are fully illustrated in colors by Mr. Granville Fell, one of the best of the English artists. It is just the sort of a book to give any little fellow whom you happen to know.

A Bicycle of Cathay, $1 50.	The Riddle of the Universe. $1.50.
Devil Tales. $1.50.	Wonder Tales from Herodotus $2.50.

NOTE.—A special announcement of Mrs. Ward's "Eleanor," published yesterday, will be found elsewhere in this paper.

Harper & Brothers,
NEW YORK.

OUTDOOR BOOKS.

Two Entertaining English Ones.*

The various issues in the Haddon Hall Library Series are always especially noteworthy for the perfection of all the mechanical details which go to make up a beautiful volume; while in the present instance the illustrations, which are from actual photographs supplied by the owners or managers of fine estates, and especially the beautiful photogravure frontispiece, "Old Forest Oaks," add very materially to the success of the volume.

Mr. John Nisbet, the author of the present volume, who is well known as a writer on forestry, has very cleverly introduced as a preface to his own work, extracts from a book of like character, published in 1664, John Evelyn's "Sylva; or, a Discourse on Forest Trees, and the Propagation of Timber," extremely interesting, as showing how long ago Englishmen saw the danger of the wholesale cutting and destroying of woodlands and the necessity, even at that early day, of sowing, planting, and cultivating new plantations.

The opening chapter, nearly 100 pages in all, carefully reviews ancient and modern forestry. In the earliest days of the historic period, when Caractacus and Boadicea vainly tried to resist the legions of Rome, it is curious and interesting to note that the military tactics and village defenses which prevailed throughout Britain nineteen centuries ago closely resembled those employed in Upper Burma in our own day, their methods being those of true forest people—hasty retreats to the depths of the woods when attacked, the blocking of roads with felled timber, while the small villages in clearings in the dense forests were protected by ramp and ditch, as well as by stout fences formed by the interweaving of thorny trees and bushes, strengthened by stakes.

The native British woods contained beech, oak, Scots pine, mountain ash, Scots elm, birch, ash, sallow, aspen, alder, and yew, together with smaller trees and shrubs such as hawthorn, juniper, holly, and gorse. The Romans introduced into the country the English elm, lime, chestnut, plane, poplar, walnut, and many other garden and orchard trees which have never become thoroughly naturalized throughout the woodlands. In the early days the chase afforded the chief means of subsistence, and was enjoyed in common, but as husbandry began to assume a rapidly growing importance and lands were inclosed and improved, forestry laws came into being. The first of these, King Ine's laws, date as far back as A. D. 690. These laws became harsh and cruel under Norman rule, one of the first steps taken by William I. after the Conquest being to reserve to the Crown all the old folk-land still uninclosed, the Crown lands being further increased by the confiscation of the property of those who had fought under King Harold against the Normans.

The accounts of these old laws, the penalties exacted, and privileges conferred, as well as their gradual evolution, development, and modification, will be found of great interest; forest laws from the accession of the Plantagenet line occupying as important and clearly defined a position as did the common law. The Forest Charter of 1217 was one of the first attempts to limit the power of the King to form royal forests at his own sweet will, but it was not until the reign of Edward III. that legislation was effected which gradually weakened the hold of the Crown on the royal forests.

Mr. Nisbet also treats the other side of the subject, the cultivation of trees and woods, which had been attempted before the reign of Edward IV.; while in 1523 John Fitzherbert wrote "A Book of Husbandry," the first treatise in the English language on the removal and planting of trees, felling of timber and wood for necessary household uses or for sale.

The Scotch forest laws were neither so ancient nor so severe as those of England, and with the accession of the Stuarts came such increased energy in the clearing of land for agricultural uses and for grazing of cattle that the resulting improved condition of the country, taken in connection with the impecuniosity of Charles I., who utilized the Forest Courts to extort money, independently of Parliamentary grants, so awakened public sentiment as to existing abuses as to lead to the passing of an "act for the limitation of forests" in 1641, which forbade the increase of the royal forests beyond their existing boundaries in the twentieth year of James I., from which time on, greatly aided by the laws passed by the Commonwealth, the Crown lands rapidly shrank.

At the time of the Restoration the forests still supplied all the timber and wood required by the country, except that the supply of oak for the King's navy and the growing mercantile service was becoming so small that those in authority were worried about future supplies. Whereupon the King asked his recently founded Royal Society to appoint some one to write upon the pleasures and profits of growing timber. Their choice fell upon John Evelyn, a younger son of the Squire of Wotton, Surrey, who thrice refused the Presidency of that society. He had filled various offices as Commissioner of the Crown, was popular in society, and considered an authority on rural economy. On the 15th of October, 1662, Evelyn read to the society his "Sylva; Or, A Discourse of Forest Trees and the Propagation of Timber in His Majestie's Dominions," which was at once ordered printed. Mr. Nisbet thinks Evelyn might have been writing but yesterday when he says his treatise

> Is only for the encouragement of an industry and worthy labour too much in our days neglected, as haply esteemed a consideration of too sordid and vulgar a nature for noble persons and gentlemen to busie themselves withal, and who oftner find ways to fell down and destroy their trees and plantations, than either to repair or improve them.

The publication of the seventh edition of the "Sylva" in 1812, the fourth with A. Hunter's notes, aided by a powerful article on forestry in The Quarterly Review, brought about a great revival in the planting and care of timber, which interest has gradually increased and improved up to the present day. The woods and forests of Great Britain aggregate about 3,000,000 acres, but the supply is so inadequate that in 1890 the imports of timber and other woodland products amounted to over £25,000,000, a sum which, deducting from it the approximate expenses attendant upon home cultivation, shows that there is being paid annually for such imports from £18,000,000 to £19,000,000 for pine and fir timber, which might easily be grown in Great Britain and Ireland; so that Mr. Nisbet's book, besides being an interesting history of the past and present condition of British forestry, has a strong bearing upon the future financial prosperity of the country, and more than that, a lesson for America she would do well to heed.

The remaining portions of the book, "The Oaks," "The Beechwoods," "The Other Hard Woods," "The Soft Woods," "The Pines and Firs," "Hedgerow Trees and Hedges," "Highwoods, Copses, &c.," and, finally, hints toward the improvement of British forests, explain the scope and treatment of Mr. Nisbet's book, which, quite apart from its economic and practical value, will be found of the greatest interest even for the general reader.

The volume on hunting, in the Haddon Hall series, has been prepared by Mr. J. Otto Paget, who is most enthusiastic about his subject, and who seems to have brought to the writing of the volume a knowledge equal to his enthusiasm.

Naturally, being on a subject familiar only to the few, the book will appeal most strongly to lovers of the hunt, which sport Mr. Paget clearly differentiates from shooting, which in America, at least, is often called by that name.

The first book on this subject of any importance, "Thoughts on Hunting," was published in 1781 by Peter Beckford, which remains a classic to this day, and a book, Mr. Paget tells us, which every sportsman should have in his library.

In the introductory chapter we find Mr. Paget commenting as only a lover of the sport could do, upon all the delights of the chase; touching, too, upon the manners and usages of the hunt, and especially emphasizing the fact that the novices, men or women, who go hunting without knowing or heeding the rules of the game, are a constant danger to all near them, as well as to themselves. The history of foxhunting is a comparatively modern story, Thomas Fownes, who lived about the middle of the eighteenth century, being the first man to keep a pack exclusively for foxhunting. This pack was sold to a Mr. Bowes in Yorkshire, few kennels being in existence which do not owe something to this breeder, although all direct trace of his hounds is lost. But after the middle of the century the movement spread rapidly, and Mr. Paget reviews the later history of the various breeds and kinds of hounds, their more celebrated owners, and the best kennels and finest packs. He also gives advice as to the formation and training of a pack, as well as all sorts of practical hints as to the purchase and use of hounds, the best sites for kennels, the training and feeding of the animals, and all the thousand and one little details which only an expert hunter would have known, and which must make strong appeal to enthusiasts in the sport.

The fox will be found to have a whole chapter devoted to his history and habits, while the farmer, the master, the huntsman, and the whipper-in are all treated separately, the whole leading up to a long chapter of over fifty pages, upon what Mr. Paget calls "The art itself." In this we find him touching upon all sorts of necessary information as to the time and manner of conducting a hunt, from start to finish. Hunting being, as he says, a subject upon which the last word will never be spoken, Mr. Paget's plan is to begin with the commencement of a day's hunting, touching upon and discussing the questions affecting each particular moment, cub hunting, too, being an individual phase of the subject taken up for separate treatment.

The chapters on the horse and methods of riding are among the most interesting portions of the book:

> There is no better place than the hunting field to learn the art of horsemanship, yet in a crowd of 300 at the covert side you can generally count on the fingers of one hand those that are really first-class. One excels in hands, and another in his seat, while a third has the power of making his horse do exactly what is required of him, but the man who combines everything is very rare. The majority of men do not acquire the art until late in life, when loss of nerve renders them unable to enjoy the benefits of their knowledge.

Hare, stag, and otter hunting come in for their share of the discussion later on, while a concluding chapter contains a hint that a very important portion of a hunter's duty should be first to determine what subscription he shall promise toward keeping up the hounds, and having so promised to send his subscription to the Secretary of the hunt before making his appearance with the hounds, which would lead to the inference that all sportsmen are not too particular about seeing that such dues are paid, so that the master must be of necessity a rich man, as he is nearly certain to have to bear in the end a large share of the expenses.

The illustrations to this volume, which is most attractively printed and bound, are all most interesting, including a photogravure portrait of Lord Lonsdale, who is said to be one of the best all-around horsemen in England. Mr. Paget sums up the qualifications which go to make a good rider, as follows:

> The qualities that go to make a first-class man to hounds are those which are necessary in the character of a successful soldier. He must have determination, quickness of decision, courage, and an eye that takes in the whole situation at a glance. However, it is only the few who are endowed with these exceptional gifts, and we cannot all hope to attain to such excellence, but any man may ride a run in a foremost position if he is attentive at the covert side and thus secures a good start.

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*OUR FORESTS AND WOODLANDS. By John Nisbet, author of "British Forest Trees," "Studies in Forestry," &c. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 1900. $3.

*HUNTING. By J. Otho Paget. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 1900. $3.

An Early Essay on American Poetry.

We wonder how many of our readers know a little book published in New Haven in 1818, which was written by a Yale man, Solyman Brown, with a dedication to James Morris, Esq., "that it should inherit the immortality of my Patron's virtues, it would be presumption to hope; but if countenanced by his approbation, it will be folly to despair." This little book contains "An Essay on American Poetry," called forth by the author's indignation over the celebrated query, "Who reads an American book?"

Dr. Brown, afterward celebrated as a Swedenborgian clergyman, who resembled Bronson Alcott in his utter disregard of all money questions, was well enough known in his day as a poet to be included in Everest's "Poets of Connecticut," published in Hartford in 1844, in which Dr. Brown is represented by several short selections.

The "Essay on American Poetry" shows Dr. Brown to have taken a very strong stand, at an unusually early day, in regard to what he calls the illiberality of British reviewers toward American productions, and our own duty in regard to the encouragement of native talent, and home printing, binding, and other closely allied arts. Part I. of the essay, which is in verse, touches upon our National character and native genius; the duties of an American reviewer, the whole closing with an appeal "to an enlightened public" to recognize its responsible position in regard to its privileges and duties in the encouragement of American literature. Part II. contains an equally strong appeal to our native poets:

> Ye living bards, whose souls for glory burn,
> To you, with hope and confidence I turn.
> An injured country calls for all your fire;
> Her godlike deeds should noblest strains inspire.
> On you a nation's fondest hope relies;
> She knows the aid the Poet's art supplies.
> The sleeping Hero asks no marble bust,
> No sculptured urn to consecrate his dust;
> If one sweet Bard consent to write his name
> He sleeps in peace contented with his fame.

Part III. is an attempt to show the prospect for future American poetry, both the natural and artificial advantages of the United States being dwelt upon; all doubly interesting when we recognize how Dr. Brown's hopes have been more than realized.

The author also adds an interesting introductory preface in prose, in which he points out that a nation's proudest freedom lies in complete emancipation from literary thraldom—a slavery which he considers even more dangerous to a nation's progress than political subjection. While fully recognizing the literary fame of English authors, Dr. Brown saw no reason why America should not have a strong literature of her own, pointing out that it is to England's advantage to aid her own revenue by discouraging the spread of intellectual liberty in the United States, by exciting a prejudice against all native work, with a result that almost all school books, even, are of English origin; even our American authorities being reprinted in England, so that all profits may be converted to England's use; while, by the importation of books into the United States, often at reduced prices, our own progress in the arts of printing and binding is impeded, which arts, he thinks, are most important influences in giving impulse to latent genius.

Dr. Brown's book, which was published by Hezekiah Howe, New Haven, 1818, is undoubtedly scarce, but copies can often be picked up in second-hand bookshops, as was the case with the one now before us.

The book is particularly valuable as a measure of our National progress; in less than a century the conditions thus described have not only been entirely swept away, but what is far more remarkable, our books have a wide circulation in England, and our magazines and literary journals are often said to be far in advance of their English prototypes—both in interest and in seasonableness.

The New York State Conference of Religion, which is an outgrowth of the National Congress of Religion, which itself was the child of the Parliament of Religions held at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, has approved "A Book of Common Worship" prepared for its use by clergymen of various creeds and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The prayers have been principally compiled by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, and the Rev. Dr. T. R. Slicer. The text has been selected from the prayers of Jewish officers and those of various Christian liturgies, from the offices of the Greek and Roman Church, from the "Book of Common Prayer," and from many private sources.

HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG.

Gertrude Atherton's "Senator North."

"A CONSTANT READER" writes from Philadelphia: "I have just read in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 6 a note from Mrs. Atherton in answer to your editorial criticism of the previous week. I wish to take exception to the statement that 'all men and women of unusual brain power are sensual.' Mrs. Atherton's knowledge seems to be very positive, but any good biographical dictionary would give her an enlarged view which might induce a change of opinion. Humanity is very broad and has great variety in its manifestations. We often think we 'know the world' when we only know our own little section of it. One word more—the true man never finds the care and attention of one whom he loves 'a burden.' There have been many unfortunate marriages, and from these and their resulting unhappiness one might easily form an opinion of a different character, but the large majority are, in my opinion, true and sound to the core. As Mrs. Atherton grows older her experience will widen and she will, I trust, take a wider view."

VIRGINIA FRAZER BOYLE, Memphis, Tenn., writes: "The spirit 'moves me' to take the liberty of thanking you for your editorial 'Concerning Bad Books—And One Bad Book,' in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 29. Also, to tell you what a comfortable feeling it gives one to know that there are editors who can and do write such things."

MRS. ADELE M. BALLARD, Loveland, Col., writes on this subject: "As to the editorial, its chief excellence lay in the fact that it aroused no desire whatever to read 'Senator North,' and you know the result of such articles is generally the reverse. This result is sustained by a perusal of the author's letter. When she states it as a fact that all people of unusual brain power are sensual, one is inclined to wonder who her people are. We might name a few whose unusual brain power cannot be questioned—Huxley, Spencer, Browning, Gladstone, Lowell, and Emerson. It seems like sacrilege to match her 'Senator North' with brave-hearted Thackeray, whose devotion to an insane wife never faltered—but it will serve as an example. Now who are her people?

"Speaking of Puritanism that waters and rots many superior minds, it would be well to remember that many more minds are rotted from the lack of Puritanism. She is right in her description of the woman who knows what she wants, and the man of the world who reads her at a glance. So do the onlookers. Mrs. Atherton claims to have no personal life outside her books, and that statement adds interest to your valuable editorial."

"Do People Read Milton?"

H. D. BASSETT, Derby, Conn., makes the inquiry: "Do people read Milton nowadays? His idea of heaven and hell is a little different from the twentieth century notion. Some of his finest thoughts are not in 'Paradise Lost,' it seems to me, although it is most widely read.

"I want to tell you of an old couple I met some days ago, who worshipped Milton and all his works. They could recite lengthy passages from most of his poems and looked upon him as inspired. I found, too, that much of their theology was based on 'Paradise Lost.' In truth, they had so woven Milton with the Bible that they looked upon one as an explanation of the other. Since meeting with this couple I have been led to ask my friends if they had read Milton. Most of them had tried to or had read a part of 'Paradise Lost,' but none had a great love for his works or had read them twice.

"I wonder to how many of your readers 'Paradise Lost' is 'a thing of beauty and a joy forever'?"

Books for a Desert Island.

JOHN P. APPLETON of East Orange, says: "I write to say how much I appreciate the words of my friend Col. Prout on the books for a desert island. No doubt the lists that are made up largely express what men think they ought to read rather than what they do read. There is a great deal of cant written and spoken about the Bible and Shakespeare. And yet is it necessarily insincere for one who has very little to do with these books while he remains among the habitations of men to set them down as his desired companions whenever he may have to live on a desert island? No doubt he reads now many far inferior books, the latest novels perhaps, whose names are in every one's mouth; but he imagines the time will come when he will settle down to the world's great books that feed the life of the spirit. The Bible and Shakespeare are ever with us, and we can treat them as we are very apt to treat our best friends, our wives for instance, neglect them, forget them, amuse ourselves with others, as the fancy takes us, knowing that we can always come back to them and find them as wholesome and sweet as ever. Now the imaginary residence on the desert island is like that wonderful future era to which we have relegated the fulfillment of all our good resolutions, and of course we shall take our Bibles and our Shakespeares. We should never like to be separated far from them, certainly not by a breadth of an ocean, that we could not lay our hands on them if we should ever want to.

"And then if he can have only ten books no sane man would select any of the trashy novels that he may now habitually read. He knows that when once read they are exhausted. And, moreover, if he has to make a deliberate and exclusive choice many a man who is day by day following his lower inclinations will choose according to his higher nature. Now, I think I have said something to show that our lists, though they may be conventional, are not necessarily insincere. Only (for, being a clergyman, I must needs append a moral) as we are never likely to be desert islanders, would it not be well now to become so in spirit, and take our Bibles and our Shakespeares off the shelf and pay them the courtesy that, after all, we do owe to our best friends.

"While I am writing, I want to thank Col. Prout for pricking that immense bubble, the Rubaiyat. He is right in seeing in it a great deal of humbug, sentimental humbug. It is very beautiful, but it is the beauty of decay and death. In reading it one is reminded of the witty though now hackneyed answer to the question, 'Is life worth living?' 'That depends on the liver.'"

Truth About Nathaniel Fanning.

H. E. DABOLL, Plainfield, N. J., writes: "In 'Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy,' Mr. Buell has given us such a painstaking and withal fascinating book that one hesitates to find fault with anything between its covers. But he is somewhat mistaken in his facts concerning Nathaniel Fanning, the daring midshipman who from the yardarm of the Bon Homme Richard hurled the murderous hand grenades which wrought such havoc upon the gundeck of the Scrapis that it practically terminated the terrific battle between the two vessels. In a footnote, Vol. I., Page 220, Mr. Buell says:

Most of the quotations from Fanning in this work refer to the new and enlarged edition of this narrative published in 1826, which is much more copious and better arranged than the original New London (Conn.) edition of 1806. Fanning lived to a great age. The last public record of him is a Treasury voucher for $66.42, paid to him in 1842, in final settlement of his prize money claims. He was then at least eighty-six years old. * * *

"Nathaniel Fanning died of yellow fever at Charleston, S. C., on the thirtieth day of September, 1866, in the fifty-first year of his age. He was a Lieutenant in the reconstructed United States Navy, and was in command of the naval station at Charleston at the time of his death. The account of the battle from which Buell quotes so freely was undoubtedly from Fanning's diary, but it was given to the world in a book published by his brother, Capt. Edmund Fanning, himself a noted South Sea argonaut, who was born too late to be an actor in the Revolutionary drama. It was through the persistent efforts of the latter that the belated settlement of the prize money claims referred to was finally made with the heirs of the gallant sailor, thirty-seven years after his death. In the roster of the Ranger, as given by Buell, Fanning is credited to the town of Salem. He was born and reared in the vicinity of New London, Conn., as was also the unlucky Capt. Dudley Saltonstall, (less loved of Jones,) whose name is also quite prominent in Mr. Buell's narrative."

Accepted Errors Regarding Hawthorne.

GEORGE EDWIN JEPSON, Boston, writes: "Mr. W. W. Whitelock in his excellent article on Hawthorne in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 6, has, unwittingly, I am sure, perpetuated two perversions of fact, for which primarily Hawthorne's biographers are responsible. They are not indeed of vital importance except in the view that any misstatements regarding the career of an illustrious person which are susceptible of correction ought not to be allowed to pass unchallenged. Mr. Whitelock, taking either Julian Hawthorne, the late George P. Lathrop, Henry James, or some other of the biographers for his authority, (and one and all of them perpetrate these same errors,) states that Hawthorne received 'the appointment of weigher and gauger in the Boston Custom House,' [presumably in 1837,] and, furthermore, that 'in 1841 Hawthorne was turned out of office by the new Whig Administration.'

"The facts in the case were discovered by the writer in the official correspondence files of the Boston Custom House, and are as follows: Hawthorne's appointment designates his office as that of a measurer of salt, coal, &c., an office at that period entirely distinct from that of a weigher and gauger, and it was made on the recommendation of Collector Bancroft, Jan. 21, 1839. Instead of being turned out of office by the Whigs, Hawthorne voluntarily resigned his place, the resignation taking effect Jan. 1, 1841, according to an official notification of Bancroft to the Secretary of the Treasury; all of which, together with the apparent motives that prompted the resignation, is set forth in my article relating to Hawthorne's official career that was reprinted from The Boston Sunday Herald in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 8 last, and to which the editor of THE REVIEW added some very kind comments."

Prefers Black and White to Colors in Art.

ANDREW BERGAMOT, New York, writes: "Is it a sign of lack of culture or artistic sense to prefer a drawing in black and white to a painting? I have always obtained more pleasure from black and white. I am not color blind and can distinguish with nicety the most delicate tint. It seems to me the beauty of black and white lies in its clearness, vividness, strength. The sketches in the Art Museum of the old masters are full of interest to me, while the beauties of their masterpieces cannot be appreciated. I have a love of beautiful works, from book binding to grand architecture or sculpture. I admire what is delicate and fine rather more than that which is grand and massive. I have met no one who preferred the black and white to color, and I now ask if there are any readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW who have the same preference. It was only after the human family had made progress that it could produce color; this might indicate that it could do so only after it was more enlightened. And yet none are so extravagantly fond of colors as the savage. Children, too, have a great desire for colors, but when they have grown to years of discretion they discard it. I know my reasoning is not very logical, but with such as it is, I have tried to convince myself that my peculiarity is not due entirely to the wild uncultivated part of me."

Francis Neilson's "Madam Bohemia," with illustrations by Charlotte Harding, is being published by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It is a novel of New York Bohemian life.

Dodd, Mead & Co.

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ILLUSTRATED BOOKS

Pippa Passes — Robert Browning
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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Closely following Mrs. Meynell's biographical sketch of John Ruskin, comes one from the pen of R. Edward Pengelly. Doubtless, in spite of the non possumus set up by Ruskin's literary executors, there will be many more. Mr. Pengelly's work appears to be a clever pot-pourri of extracts from Cellingwood's "Life" and from "Fors Clavigera" and "Praeterita," together with some interesting extracts from unpublished letters. In one epistle Ruskin complains of "the bestial egotism of the public," who would write to him on business that was not his, while in another, evidently addressed to Mr. Henry Jowett, one of Ruskin's printers, he gives a pathetic record of distressing infirmities gallantly borne:

My Dear J.: I am getting under sail again—steadily—the chief harm remaining is a sprained wrist, got in fighting one of my men nurses; if the doctor only had had the common sense to get some women nurses, I should have been as quiet as a baby—quieter than most babies I know. But it hurts me in writing still badly. I had the satisfaction of leaving all my keepers rather dilapidated—but it was the worst illness I've had for the pain and sorrow of its fancies. Ever affectionately yours,

J. R.

Frank Murray, Moray House, Derby, England, announces the early publication of a bibliography of Austin Dobson, prepared by Mr. Francis Edwin Murray, which is to be issued in two editions. The volume will contain pp. xx.-348, is an oblong crown 8vo, and will appear in an edition of 500 ordinary copies, fifty of which are for America, which will be bound in crimson buckram, gold lettered, and priced at 5s. net. The large paper edition is to be limited to fifty copies, ten for America, and will be printed on Van Gelder hand-made paper and bound in half parchment, top edge gilt, lettered in gold, and published at 10s. 6d. net. This bibliography has been very carefully prepared, and is divided into six portions. Part I. contains four sections; original work in verse, original work in prose, edited work, and works to which Mr. Dobson has made contributions. Part II., all original work in chronological order. Part III. contains two sections devoted, respectively, to contributions to periodicals in verse and prose. Part IV. is also divided into two sections, containing titles of pieces in verse and prose, while Part V. is a well-made index of books and periodicals, the last portion containing an index of first lines. The large paper edition is nearly subscribed, but until the entire edition is exhausted, both that or the small paper edition will be sent post-paid to all subscribers who remit with order.

Cyrus Townsend Brady disclaims attempting to write history in his "American Fights and Fighters," though he covers the most heroic deeds of the first five wars of our country. He says that his object has been merely to exhibit American valor by selecting a few of the most interesting and romantic episodes in our early history. Doubtless those who read his story of Paul Jones's greatest fight, or of Decatur and the Philadelphia, "Greene's Campaign," or "Washington's Best Campaign," agree that Mr. Brady has succeeded admirably in his object.

William Roberton, the author of the interesting little Kipling Guide Book, published about a year and a half ago, has just issued "The Novel Readers' Handbook," which will be found of much interest, both to librarians and to the general public. The book is said to have been most carefully written by one who shows a wide and discriminating knowledge of novels and novel writers, Mr. Roberton's plan having been to deal in alphabetical order with the best known fiction writers in the English language, brief criticisms of the various novels being added, while all through the book biography and criticism are mingled in such fashion as to result in very readable and useful sketches. The novelists who have only recently come into prominence are treated in an appendix, and the book should prove all the more interesting from the fact that while praise, where thought to be due, is unsparingly given, adverse criticisms are made with great moderation, but with sufficient force to prove a reliable guide. The typography of the book is very good, and the volume is bound by a new process, "the amplex patent," which is said to insure the life of a book in its original covers, which from a librarian's standpoint, even more than from that of the general reader, is an additional recommendation for an interesting and valuable book. The volume is in crown octavo, uncut, and contains 190 pages, and is published at 5s. net. While not republished in America, copies can doubtless be had through any large bookshop.

"The Triptych" will doubtless be remembered as having been organized a few years ago for the purpose of issuing privately printed books. This organization has lately been revived by Messrs. Jay Chambers, William Jordan, and Wilbur Macey Stone, who are prepared to furnish designs for book plates, cover lettering, initials, head and tail pieces, and other decorative work. They have just issued an attractive little book, containing beautiful specimens of their work in all these branches, including most unusual initial letters, and also twelve full-page reproductions of their work in book plates. The little book is issued in an edition of 250 copies, and is beautifully printed on paper of most unusual texture and tint, and can be had by all interested in the subject by addressing "The Triptych," Box 23, New York City. The work of these three designers, and especially in book plates, is already well known, their designs covering a wide range of styles.

A new English edition of "The Absent-Minded Beggar" has just been issued in booklet form, with full-page illustrations in color, by Gordon Browne, W. Hatherill, Frank Dodd, and Frank Craig, while the pages containing the verses show strong black and whites by Stanley L. Wood and other equally well-known artists, all of whom presented their sketches. A most attractive title page, in color, is the work of John Vinycomb, while the covers and cover linings, also in color, will be found most attractive. Altogether, the little book, "The Royal Edition of Rudyard Kipling's War Poem," which is published by the Printing Arts Company, Limited, Holbein House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, is very artistic and attractive in all its details and should be found on all Kipling shelves. Like the original broadside issue, this edition, which is dedicated by all concerned in its issue, "To the Soldiers of the Queen," is for the benefit of The Daily Mail Relief Fund, being issued at a shilling net, the profit on each copy, one-quarter of its price, going into "the little tambourine." Outside of the beauty of this edition, it will be found very interesting as a specimen of the new "Orioff process" of color printing: all the colors being printed at once, that is, by a single impression, and at the rate of about a thousand copies per hour. The color work is unusually well done, and the little book, with its patriotic emblems and national badges, introduced into title, cover linings, and bindings, is interesting in every way.

There are some interesting points in connection with Miss Annie Josephine Levi's compilation, "Meditations of the Heart," recently issued by the Putnams. Besides spending many hours in the libraries, the editor had personal interviews and corresponded both here and abroad with ministers of both faiths. Some wrote especially for the work, but several had to refuse because of lack of time, and others because they felt that prayers cannot be written "to order." To cope with the latter element, the only alternative was to secure prayers inspired during hours of service and reported stenographically. A few of these were by permission adapted to home use, though it was only after repeated requests that the material could be obtained. The reprints under this heading include the selections from Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Parker. Those by Grace Aguilar were written in the sanctity of her own chamber, and it was not till after her death that her mother presented them to the world, at the earnest solicitations of friends. Kindly letters from various sources are said to testify to the welcome the little book is receiving.

The De la More Press, 52 High Holborn, W. C., London, announces the publication of two limited editions of new books by Thomas Moring: "Fifty Book Plates Engraved on Copper," and "One Hundred Book Plates Engraved on Wood," the editions being limited to 150 and 250 copies, respectively, on hand-made paper, and 25 copies each on japan vellum. Each volume contains a well-written introduction, dealing with the particular form of book plate described therein, followed by a list of plates with good descriptive notes, the remainder of each volume being devoted to examples of book plates, printed directly from the original copper plates and woodcut blocks. The mechanical details of these volumes are all unusually good, while in the introductions will be found strong pleas for better and better work in these two directions, Mr. Moring claiming that the general average of public taste has been so much improved that engravers and designers will be sure to find that good, strong, original work will meet with due appreciation.

Notable among the smaller libraries which have been founded in this State in recent years is the James Prendergast Free Library of Jamestown, N. Y., to which is attached an art gallery, the entire institution being a memorial of James Prendergast, who died in 1879 at the age of thirty-one. The library building was completed and dedicated in December, 1891. The value of the property devoted to the institution is estimated now at $350,000. There are 16,113 books in the library, and during the year ended on May 31 last the books circulated numbered 55,606, or an average of 200 per day. Miss Hazeltine, the librarian, (Miss Hazeltine is also Secretary of the New York State Library Association,) makes the following encouraging statement as to the character of the books circulated in the past year: "A detailed comparison of the circulation for several years proves that fiction, including juvenile fiction, shows a decided falling off, while the percentage of useful books read shows a corresponding increase. This fact, together with the increase in all departments of reference work, gives ground for the belief that better books are being read and more care bestowed on those that are selected by borrowers."

When, a few years ago, Mrs. Sherwood first wrote her "Manners and Social Usages," it appeared as a thin little volume, and was offered almost tentatively to a public whose needs the discerning author had discovered long before it knew them itself. To-day the Harpers are issuing an edition of 468 pages, filled with sage advice and counsel. In her new preface Mrs. Sherwood says: "American men are naturally chivalrous. The mother does not require to tell her boy to take off his hat to the lady. It has been off from the ragged cap to the specially brushed beaver, ever since he was five years old. But are the manners of the American woman as good? Is she not, rather, a spoiled darling who sometimes tosses her head?" And so it is to American women that she appeals; to them she gives wise counsels upon the drawing room, ballroom, and dining room, and advises them as to dress, manners, and speech upon all other occasions, with hints upon the servant question. In short, she leaves no question undiscussed, and if, in some cases, the advice may seem unnecessary, since the right thing to do is obvious, still in many hands her book should be a comfort and a guide.

Lovers of fine typography as well as Omar collectors will be much interested in Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole's plan to issue a Greek version of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, by Mr. Cranby of England. Should Mr. Dole, whose address is Hedgecote, Glen Road, Jamaica Plain, Mass., receive sufficient subscriptions to warrant him in bringing out this work, he intends issuing the book in both the Greek and English texts, on a 6¼ by 9 inch page, in the beautiful typography of the Merrymount Press. Those of our readers who have seen specimen pages of the Merrymount Press Tacitus, in the Latin text, which is still unissued, can best appreciate the prospective beauty of this volume. Mr. Dole's plan is to issue the book in two editions, one of 150 copies on hand-made paper, at $10 each, and the other, 25 copies on Japan paper at $25 per copy. Mr. Dole would doubtless be very glad to afford those specially interested any further information they may desire.

In white board covers, with decorations of flags, laurel, and Victoria Cross, comes "A Social Note on the War," by Marie Corelli. This little book, which contains no title page or publisher's name, but simply the imprint of "Norton & Neale, Printers, Birmingham," presents its author in a new light. "Patriotism or Self-Advertisement," as Miss Corelli also calls her book, is the most curious mixture of truth and abusive personality we have ever read. The book is having an immense sale in England, and is to be reprinted here by the Lippincotts. Its principal object seems to be an attack upon Kipling, whose "Absent-Minded Beggar" she claims to be an insult to the British soldier, objecting especially to the "Pay, Pay, Pay," of its refrain. She also fiercely attacks Swinburne and the present Laureate, and many others; but had Miss Corelli's book been written on different lines; that is, if she had left out of it the personalities and gossip of much of its contents, the strictures she passes on the self-advertisement which underlies so many relief funds, it is really very striking. With all its faults the book is well worth a reading for those who are willing to put up with the chaff for the sake of the grain it almost conceals. Miss Corelli finds much fault with the manners and breeding of the present day, our language being vulgar and such "as an uncultivated peasant would blush to listen to." Why, then, should she conform to such fashion?

Mr. Edward Bok, editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, will make his first appearance in the East as a lecturer this Winter. Two years ago he made a tour of the South and Southwest, where he was greeted with crowded houses. For his Eastern appearance he will have a new lecture entitled "Explaining the Editor," which has never been delivered. It is an informal talk, in which the aim is to tell the public something about the way editors of popular magazines do their work, how many manuscripts a year are received, how many are accepted, and why most of them are declined; to answer the questions, "Are all manuscripts really read?" "Is everything sacrificed to famous names?" "Do cliques exist in magazine offices?"; to explain how young writers are nursed and developed, and to state what prices are paid to authors, why magazines do not print better material, and so on. Mr. Bok will deliver his lecture for the first time at Vassar College.

Messrs. Edson & Irish of New Whatcom, Washington, have recently published Carrie Blake Morgan's first book, a volume of poems, which takes its name from the opening poem, "The Path of Gold." Mrs. Morgan, who has been for a number of years a contributor both of prose and verse to Lippincott's, Youth's Companion, McClure's, The Overland, and other magazines, was born in Indianapolis, but "crossed the plains" with her people while still a child, and has lived nearly all her life in Portland, Oregon. The little book is most attractively printed, and is bound in heavy red Whatman's paper, with gold lettering, and is published at 50 cents per copy. It contains thirty-three poems, all short, the most successful of all being some of from two to four lines each, which are charming, both in subject and manner. Some of Mrs. Morgan's poems have a familiar ring, one two-line verse having been used on a book-plate belonging to a New York collector, but whose authorship we had never been able to discover. The book is well worth a place in our poets' corner, and it is to be hoped it will meet with the appreciative reception its high quality warrants.

Mr. Laurence Hutton opened a course of lectures on "The Literary Life and Literary Landmarks of Oxford" on the 19th of this month in Philadelphia.

Special limited editions of the "Confessions of St. Augustine" are being published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

NEW BOOKS

READY NEXT WEEK:

Huxley.

Thomas Henry Huxley.

A Sketch of His Life and a Study of His Life Works. By P. CHALMERS MITCHELL, M. A., Oxon. No. 3 in Leaders in Science Series. With portrait. 12mo, $1.50.

Previously Issued in this Series:

1.—Charles Darwin.

By CHARLES F. HOLDER. With portraits.

2.—Louis Agassiz.

By CHARLES F. HOLDER. With portraits.

This work forms the third volume in the series of "Leaders in Science," in which series have already been issued volumes on Darwin and Agassiz. The author, a well-known scientist, has given some years to its preparation. It presents in outline the main events in the life of Huxley, and with some details, an account of Huxley's contributions to educational and social problems and to Philosophy and Metaphysics.

Mr. Mitchell, who is an old-time pupil of Huxley, is well qualified to estimate at their relative value and importance the character of the distinctive contributions made to science and to general knowledge by the subject of his biographical study.

NOW READY:

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By EDWARD ROBINS, author of "Echoes of the Playhouse," etc. Two volumes, containing, together, 23 photogravures and 20 half-tone illustrations. Sold separately, each, $2.50; 2 vols. in a box. Per set, $5.00.

The Actors are: David Garrick, John Philip Kemble, Edmund Kean, Junius Brutus Booth, Edwin Forrest, Charles Macready, Charles J. Mathews, Edwin Booth, Charles A. Fechter, William E. Burton, Edward A. Sothern, Lester Wallack.

The Actresses are: Anne Bracegirdle, Anne Oldfield, Peg Woffington, Mrs. Abington, Mrs. Siddons, Nora Jordan, Perdita Robinson, Fanny Kemble, Rachel, Charlotte Cushman, Adelaide Neilson, Ristori.

Milton.

A Critical Study. By WALTER RALEIGH, author of "Style," "The English Novel," etc. 12mo, $1.50.

Prof. Raleigh is the first to prepare at length a judicious appreciation of the man and his work. The volume is to be a companion to Stopford Brooke's "Tennyson," and will be issued uniform with that work.

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1900

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"J. C. H.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have a clean, perfect copy of a poem written by Thomas Paine, printed in 1797, in Boston, by Manning & Loring. The title of the poem is 'The Ruling Passion.' It, with the notes, covers thirty-two pages. Does it possess any money value in the literary world? It certainly possesses great literary merit."

The poem has a value of several dollars. It is not by Thomas Paine, the famous political and deistical writer, author of "Common Sense," &c., but was written by Thomas Paine, lawyer and verse writer, of Boston, who changed his name to Robert Treat Paine. His spirited song, "Adams and Liberty," has served to make his name familiar nowadays, but his different works have no great value in money.

"STUDENT," Columbia University, New York City: "Who was J. L. Sibley, author of a 'History of the Town of Union, Maine'?"

John Langdon Sibley was born in Maine in 1804 and died in 1885. From 1841 until 1877 he was librarian of Harvard University. He spent many years on a work of great value and lasting interest, "Biographical Sketches of Harvard University Graduates," which contains extremely useful lists of the works of the Mathers and early New England divines, and is in many ways indispensable to a student of New England history.

"R. A. R.," Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Please explain the meaning of Grolier and Le Gascon styles in binding, which I find mentioned in a recent catalogue, and also the words 'pointillé,' 'gaufré edges,' and 'doublé'?"

The Grolier style is an interlaced framework of geometrical figures, circles, squares, and diamonds, with scroll work running through it, the ornaments of which are of Moresque character, usually azured in whole or in part, sometimes in outline only. Parts of the design are often studded with gold dots. Books bound in this manner were formerly done for Jean Grolier, the celebrated book collector. The period is the first half of the sixteenth century. The distinguishing feature of the Le Gascon style is the dotted face of the ornaments instead of the continuous or solid line. Whenever these dotted ornaments are used, the style is called Le Gascon, named after the genius whose work has come down to us, but about whom little is known. The time is the first half of the seventeenth century, immediately following that of Nicholas and Clovis Eve. Designs worked in gold dots are said to be "à pointillé." "Gaufré edges" are impressions made with the tools of the finisher upon the gilt edges of the book. When the inside of the cover is lined with leather it is termed "doublé."

R. A. RANSOM, Atlanta, Ga.: "Will you please let me know through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW whether or not Dr. A. Conan Doyle's character of Sherlock Holmes is in any other than the following four books: 'A Study in Scarlet,' 'The Sign of the Four,' 'Adventures of Sherlock Holmes,' and 'Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes'?"

No. Dr. Doyle introduced Holmes in "A Study in Scarlet," and continued his adventures in three other books in the order named. Knowing the public tires of even a popular character, Dr. Doyle discreetly ended Holmes's career in the final tale in the "Memoirs," and has not since brought him to life.

"C. P.," Players Club, New York City: "Was there not published, within the last three years, a novel called 'Amos Judd,' and where can I get it?"

J. A. Mitchell's "Amos Judd" can be obtained from Charles Scribner's Sons for 75 cents.

In compliance with a number of requests THE SATURDAY REVIEW reprints as follows a little poem called "October's Jewels," by Mrs. B. W. Hunt, which appeared in its columns last year, called out by the editorial article on "October with the Poets":

OCTOBER'S JEWELS.

When earth's long Summer toil is done,
And bare and brown she's lying,
Bereft of bud and bloom and sheaf,
And Autumn winds are sighing:

'Tis then beneath the hazy skies,
Where she lies sad and sober,
Her riches rifled from her breast,
There cometh bright October,

And gayly spills her jewel box,
Her brilliant sparkling treasure,
Upon the lap of bare old earth,
With measure full for measure.

Of all the wealth she yielded up—
Bright gold, for grain fields reaping,
And rubies for the rich red grapes,
In royal splendor heaping;

For fruit and corn, and oil and wine,
She flings her jeweled showers;
But, ah! the brightest of her gems
Are for the vanished flowers.

There's not a hue been lost from earth,
No tint of bud or blossom,
But rich October brings again,
And lays upon her bosom.

Soft drop her jewels thro' the air,
With mystic voices calling—
"Earth take the treasures due to thee,
For Autumn leaves are falling."

"A. F. N.," Plainfield, N. J.: "Will you please tell me who is the publisher of 'Books, Literature, and the People,' by Dr. Henry Van Dyke?"

"Books, Literature, and the People" was an address delivered by Dr. Van Dyke last Winter before the National Institute of Arts and Letters. It has been printed in a limited edition by the Cadmus Press, and copies can probably be secured from Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A STUDENT OF AMERICAN HISTORY, New York: "Do you know of any life or biography of Lord North, the English Prime Minister under George III.? A short time ago I came across an English history and was surprised to find many statements, inimical to the American colonies, which are not mentioned in American histories, deductions at total variance with those drawn by American authorities, while descriptions of battles and other events would hardly be recognizable by one who knows only the American side of the story, except for the similarity of names, dates, and places. Is there any history of the United States written by an impartial historian, one unaffected by national prejudice or favoritism?"

A sketch of the life of Lord North can be found in Vol. XLI. of the Dictionary of National Biography. See also "Memoirs of the Reign of George III.," "Correspondence of George III. with Lord North," and Sir George Otto Trevelyan's book on the American Revolution.

ELIZA THEODOSIA HARRISON, Port Richmond, S. I., N. Y.: "W. B. Darrach of Ambler, Penn., in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 6, asks to be informed who is the author of the poem entitled 'How Doth Death Speak of Our Beloved?' I take pleasure in saying that the poem was written by Mrs. Charles of England, the author of many religious works. The poem may be found in a small volume of poems called 'The Changed Cross.' Mrs. McAndrews, daughter of the great geologist, Hugh Miller, wrote the poem entitled 'St. John, the Aged.' I think it can be found with her other writings in a little book known as 'Religious Poems by B. M., Author of "Coming."'"

Wanted and to Exchange.

DONALD WHITE, Maple Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.: "I have a complete file of The New York Herald for 1876 (Centennial year) in perfect order, to exchange for works on ancient Babylonia, Rich, Layard, Loftus, Rawlinson, or for works on ancient Egypt, Maspero, Miss A. B. Edwards, Col. A. Wyse, T. J. Pettigrew, and A. H. Rhynd, or will sell for $30."

W. LOBBERTON, 99 Third Avenue, New York City: "I will sell or exchange for books THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW from Aug. 5, 1899, to Oct. 6, 1900, inclusive."

GEORGE W. SANDFORD, 116 Madison Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.: "I wish to sell or exchange the following for new and popular books: 'Life of William Lloyd Garrison,' by Oliver Johnson, eight volumes; Current Literature Magazine, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897, two volumes; The Bibelot, 1894, 1895, (Mosher;) 'Howard Songs by the Way,' by A. E. Mosher, 1895. I will exchange 'Trilby' and 'The Sorrows of Satan' for a perfect copy of Farrar's 'Darkness and Dawn.'"

MARGARET AYARS, 144 Dana Street, Wilkesbarre, Penn.: "I have twenty-seven years of Harper's Monthly Magazine, unbound, which I will dispose of at a suitable price."

FRANK W. HUTCHINS, Ogdensburg, N. Y.: "I should like to secure at a bargain a set of Larned's 'History for Ready Reference.' Please state condition of books and price desired."

JOSEPH P. GROSS, 203 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, New York City: "I have about fifty back numbers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW and about forty numbers of The Argosy that I would exchange for any of Brooke Adams's works."

A. K. GIBSON, 28 North Union Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.: "I have Book Lover, (San Francisco,) Nos. 1 and 2, and THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for the first six months of 1900. Will sell or exchange for works by Patmore, Pater, Stevenson, Agnes Repplier, or Eugene Field."

ALBERT S. LUDLOW, P. O. Box 172, Waukesha, Wis.: "I wish to buy for cash, or will exchange other books, for anything illustrated by Joachim de Sandrart, 1606-88. Also wish to buy for cash Scott's Standard Catalogue of Gold and Silver Coin; also the copper and nickel coin catalogues."

ISABELLA Z. GRAHAM, Elizabeth P. O., N. J.: "I want to secure a copy of 'The Scottish Highlands,' by R. R. McIan, and published by the F. A. Stokes Company. Will exchange 'Awkward Age,' by James, or other modern novels."

MRS. JAMES, 542 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, New York City: "I will purchase a good copy of Wilson's 'Tales of the Borders.' State price, number of volumes, and style of binding."

A. D. CLOUGH, fourth floor, Times Building, New York City: "I wish to obtain a copy of the large-type edition of Draper's 'Intellectual Development of Europe'—in good condition—for which I would pay a reasonable price or exchange 'Pickwick Abroad,' by G. W. M. Reynolds, with forty steel-plate illustrations by 'Crowquill' and numerous wood cuts, published by Bohn in 1851; 'The Rebel,' by H. Marriott Watson, published by Harpers, and the first four issues of 'Bradley, His Book,' with the small poster advertising the first number, all clean and in first-class condition."

ALFRED A. ISAACS, 33 Pine Street, New York City: "I have for exchange or sale Houssod, Valadon & Co.'s 'Arts and Letters' for 1888, (one year.) Original cost, $6 a number, or $72 for the year. No reasonable proposition refused."

"M. B. H.," Warner, N. H.: "I have a few early volumes and odd numbers of 'The Critic,' which I would like to dispose of."

W. M. BEACH, Bridgeport, Conn., Arkansas Land: "I wish to obtain a copy of Harris's 'Insects Injurious to Vegetation.' Also a copy of 'The Ten Lost Tribes.' I do not know the author's name, but it was a clergyman living in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the time the book was written, which was, I think, in the sixties."

E. CURLEY, 129 East Seventeenth Street, New York City: "I will pay a good price for a copy of Lola Montez's book on 'Beauty, or Lectures on Beauty.'"

A. F. REDFIELD, 60 Kemble Street, Utica, N. Y.: "I would like to secure a good copy of Thwaite's 'Historic Gateways.'"

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1900.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

One of the reflections aroused by the death of Charles Dudley Warner, which is lamented by an unusually wide circle of friends, is how easy, in this country, it still is to attain literary distinction if one has personal distinction. "A pleasant essayist." That is what any critical reader could fairly say of Mr. Warner as a writer. It is true that he was induced to attempt fiction, his first essay of this kind being a kind of continued magazine article about American watering places, which was expected to be more attractive by dint of the continuance, and in which he had the aid of a popular illustrator, now also deceased. But, on the face of it, this was rather a publisher's venture than the result of an author's ambition. It would not be quite fair to call it a pot boiler, because the writer pretty evidently worked himself up to a strong interest in it. The success of it with the public was great enough to encourage him to follow it up with other writings, at least with one other writing which was more canonically a fiction. But nobody, we suppose, can be said to be "charged with knowledge" of this work of fiction. The author undertook it, at the age of sixty or nearly so, when it was quite clear that, if he had had any real bent in that direction, it would long before have been made manifest. It is certainly no proof of an original bent for fiction that a writer, in these days, when fiction is so very much the most popular form of literature, should try his hand at it. Why, even the late George Ticknor Curtis, the historian of the Constitution, and the solemn biographer of James Buchanan and of Daniel Webster, once wrote a novel, and a very solemn novel it was, as those know who have had what Horace describes as the "dura ilia" to enable them to read it are solemnly aware.

On the other hand, Mr. Warner was a very pleasant essayist indeed. "My Summer in a Garden," "Baddeck and That Sort of Thing," were easy reading. So, for that matter, were the essays that he wrote in Harper's Magazine, after he succeeded Mr. Howells in "The Editor's Study." They were even distinctly worth reprinting, though whether or not the reprint proved popular we do not know. They did really, as Shakespeare has it, "look through all human dealings in a learned spirit." That is to say, they were notes of a shrewd outlook on life, sustained by that scholarly knowledge of literature, especially of English literature, that ought to form part of the equipment of every writer who aspires to be an essayist, although we have only to open the first magazine or literary paper that comes to hand to discover that, as a matter of fact, it does not.

Charles Dudley Warner was an English scholar, and he knew how to make use of his scholarship. He was exactly in his element when he was chosen to compile a cyclopedia of "The World's Best Literature." As to the commentators, and even as to the selectors, it is evident that, when he did not himself know, as he most often did, he knew whom to ask. And the resultant work has accordingly more importance than could reasonably be inferred from the title. Doubtless what we have called Mr. Warner's personal distinction had to do with his success in commanding the collaboration of his collaborators in this work. Evidently, also, the circumstance that he looked older than his years had much to do with causing him to be accepted as "the doyen of American literature" before he had earned that distinction by survivorship. It accounted for the choice of him, and his amiability accounted for his willingness to be chosen, as the figurehead of "The American Institute of Arts and Letters," an institution of the significance of which we have never been able to obtain any credible explanation.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

One of the charms of the admirable biography of Commodore Jones by Mr. Buell lies in the glimpses it gives from time to time, and all too seldom, of the literary style of this gifted and singular man. It must be remembered that Jones was of the humblest birth, the son of Scottish peasants with whom the struggle for bare existence was bitter and constant. Beyond being taught to read and write, he had no schooling, and no time for any, for at fourteen he was already earning his living aboard a merchantman. From that time until he settled in Virginia at twenty-eight he was in uninterrupted and arduous service. Yet in 1775 he may be said fairly to fill the extraordinary requirements that he himself laid down as those of the naval profession, though at this time he had never seen naval service. "It is by no means enough," he wrote to a committee of the Continental Congress, "that an officer of the navy should be a capable mariner. He must be that, of course, but also a great deal more. He should be as well a gentleman of liberal education, refined manners, punctilious courtesy, and the nicest sense of personal honor. He should not only be able to express himself clearly and with force in his own language, both with tongue and pen, but he should also be versed in French and Spanish—for an American officer particularly the former—for our relations with France must necessarily soon become exceedingly close in view of the mutual hostility of the two countries toward Great Britain. The naval officer should be familiar with the principles of international law and the general practice of admiralty jurisprudence, because such knowledge may often, when cruising at a distance from home, be necessary to protect his flag from insult or his crew from imposition or injury in foreign ports."

This is an exacting standard, and it is remarkable that a young merchant Captain, who had never set foot on the deck of a war vessel save as a guest should be able so clearly to define it. It is wonderful that in the next five years he should prove his complete compliance with such a standard. Within that time he was the honored guest of a Prince of the royal house of France, and welcomed in a society where education, refined manners, punctilious courtesy, and the nicest sense of honor were matters of course. His French was adequate for witty and brilliant converse, for letters to the King, for the most delicate correspondence with Aimée de Telison, and for "cheering the French marines in their own tongue" in the tremendous fight with the Serapis, "uttering such imprecations on the enemy," says one of his officers, "as I never before or since heard in French or any other language." And his knowledge of international law and the far more abstruse subject of diplomatic fencing brought him off a substantial victor in a contest with the British Ambassador to Holland, in which the chief object of the latter was to establish the status of the Commodore as a "rebel" and "pirate." Underlying Jones's course in this matter was the motive of high statesmanship, the desire to embroil Holland with our enemy, England, an object to which his skill and courage, unaided and even discouraged by the American Commissioners and the French Ambassador, powerfully contributed.

Here certainly was proof of rare intellectual gifts and still more rare endowment of character and moral force. Turn now to a single passage of his writing that shows a mastery of simple, direct, and impressive English that no prose writer of his generation, we believe, could surpass. It is the description in his private journal of the closing scene in the battle with the Serapis, in which the victorious vessel went down:

"No one was now left aboard the Richard but our dead. To them I gave the good old ship for their coffin, and in her they found a sublime sepulchre. She rolled heavily in the long swell, her gundeck awash to the port-sills, settled slowly by the head, and sank peacefully in about forty fathoms.

"The ensign-gaff, shot away in the action, had been fished and put in place soon after firing ceased, and our torn and tattered flag was left flying when we abandoned her. As she plunged down by the head at the last, her taffrail momentarily rose in the air; so the very last vestige mortal eyes ever saw of the Bon Homme Richard was the defiant waving of her unconquered and unstricken flag as she went down. And as I had given them the good old ship for their sepulchre, I now bequeathed to my immortal dead the flag they had so desperately defended for their winding sheet!"

MARK TWAIN'S IMPERISHABLE CHARACTERS.

It might seem that one of the great tests of an author's success, and especially of a writer of stories, is whether his characters are sufficiently well differentiated and clearly enough drawn to become stock allusions, to form part of familiar conversation; his people being so widely known and loved that the slightest reference to them is at once understood. If this is a true test of a book's or a writer's real value, it is easy to see that many an otherwise charming work fails to pass this ordeal, for the characters in fiction that will live and be known and quoted and so become in a fashion part of our common daily lives are all too few.

Mark Twain has certainly succeeded in giving us a few imperishable characters; Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer being far more real to us than most of the actual boys of our acquaintance, and we hardly need Mr. Clemens's assurance that the one was drawn from life, while the other is a sort of composite picture of three boys of his acquaintance. His book being intended for grown-up children quite as much as for boys and girls, he has succeeded admirably in reminding us of what we were and how we felt and thought and talked in our own early days. It might seem that a certain boy—Tommy—whose strongest characteristic was "sentimentality," might almost have been suggested by Tom Sawyer's adventures in Sherwood Forest; the "den" and its association being far from an actual copy, but just possibly suggested by it—both Toms being extremely fertile "in finding a way."

What could be finer than the village school exhibition, with its "wig" story, unless, indeed, it is our own favorite portion of Tom's adventures, where a Saturday's task of thirty yards of board fence, nine feet high, to whitewash, was turned from an endless task into a glorious achievement by Tom's ingenuity. For by the most skillful management, did he not contrive to make the boys think such work an honor rather than a task, so that when the middle of the afternoon arrived, Tom was literally rolling in wealth, derived from the boys whom he had allowed to do his work upon payment of all sorts of treasures?

But while we are disposed to linger over Tom's charms perhaps unduly, he is only one of the characters whom Mark Twain has given us which are sure of immortality. Col. Sellers "feeding his family on expectations" is equally fine. Who can forget the apparently cheerful fire, which the accidental opening of the stove door revealed to be a candle burning behind the mica; or the plain family dinner, "an abundance of clear, fresh water, and a basin of raw turnips"—early Macolms imported by the Colonel himself. Or all the other meals described, which were far from sumptuous, but so talked up by the Colonel as to seem veritable feasts—this article having been sent him by some titled personage; the guest being told to sip the coffee—which had seemed horrible—slowly, so that none of its delicious flavor should escape him; the bread from corn which could be grown only in one favored locality, and so on, until one might fairly think they were having a most exquisite feast. The Salt Lick Branch Railroad, too, is inimitable, and best of all is that, thanks to the powerful way in which Colonel Sellers himself is drawn, and especially his great faith in himself and his own schemes, he is able to renew and keep at a high level the belief of his family, his friends, and, we might almost add, his readers, in all his big undertakings, regardless of their usual fate.

"The Innocents Abroad" is probably considered one of if not quite the best of all Mark Twain's books, but it has never been among our own favorites, the one character standing out prominently and unforgetably being his "poet," who would insist upon writing "poetry" upon all and every occasion, giving copies of his verses to "Consuls, commanders, hotel keepers, Arabs, Dutch—to everybody in fact who will submit to the genuine infliction." The "Oracle" and "The Interrogation Point" are interesting members of the Quaker City expedition—to read about—but they do not become numbered among our friends as do Tom and the always delightful Colonel.

"Roughing It" is a charming picture of vagabondizing, and represents a phase of our early history which has long since passed, so that this and others of Mark Twain's Western sketches will come to have a historical value quite apart from the interest of his treatment. In this book will be found characteristic pictures of half-breeds, as, for instance, where the Indian who had been hired for a day's washing lighted a fire in a stove in the oven of which several cans of rifle powder had been hidden, and after the explosion which followed, sending even portions of the shed 200 feet, calmly looked on and remarked "Stove heap gone," and resumed his washing.

"The Prince and the Pauper" seems never to have received quite the attention it merits. The tale is charming in itself and in its treatment, while the lesson it conveys of the power of circumstances, environment, and even clothes, is an extremely valuable one.

It is impossible to attempt to touch upon Mr. Clemens's later work, but a careful examination of his books will show other portraits to add to the gallery in which hang Tom, Huck Finn, and our beloved Colonel Sellers. The man who has given us these three imperishable creations might well rest satisfied with his additions to American literature had he done nothing else.

A BOOK THAT WON THE GRAND PRIZE.

It is a misfortune that the average reader of our time has but limited opportunity for the examination of the well-printed books made a hundred years ago. Not only the books but the names of their printers, who contributed much to the improvement of typography, are unknown or have been forgotten. How many amateurs in typography have seen the "Homer" of Bodoni, the "Henriade" of Didot, the Macklin Bible, or even the "Columbiad" of Barlow, all grand books of classic severity and simplicity, and in the essentials of good composition and presswork deserving a place by the side of the best books of any period? The less pretentious but not less meritorious smaller books made by Pickering and Whittingham cannot well be forgotten because they are so numerous, but not one reader in a hundred who handles them appreciates as thoroughly as he should do the excellence of their workmanship. The books of the first half of the nineteenth century have been slighted and put aside as old-fashioned; their printers and publishers have been degraded as teachers of a bald and tasteless school of typography.

A new school has come to the front. Its herald or forerunner was Andrew Tuer of London, who in a freakish spirit began the republication of old English chapbooks on dirty gray paper from blunt and black types and vile woodcuts of great uncouthness. Then came William Morris, practically crying out, "There is but one good school or style of printing, and that is the Gothic or mediaeval, and I am its prophet." He did his best, and did it with signal ability, to turn back all the wheels of improvement and to cause the reading world to accept the style of book made in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. He set the fashion for many of the peculiarities of the Vale, the Roycroft, and other presses that try to startle the reader with the roughness of their composition and their contempt for the usages of the craft. These novelties were not enough for lovers of eccentricity, who have as great a craving for changes of fashion in type as women have for changes in dress. The slouchy typesetting done by unlicensed and incompetent English printers of the seventeenth century—men who worked secretly, hastily, and carelessly in garrets and cellars with the fear of the pillory or imprisonment forever haunting them—has been set up recently by artists of ability as models of striking individuality, if not of great merit or of good form. At no period in the history of printing has there been more extravagance and eccentricity in the form of types or more silly affectations in the composition of types than there is now. There never was a time when orderly workmanship was more disparaged, and vulgarisms and uncouthness had more generous toleration.

In this sans-culotte period of typography it is a great pleasure to find that there is at least one living printer who faithfully preserves the traditions and practices of orderly printing. The exposition at Paris has given a grand prize for good printing, not to any printer of England, Germany, or France, but to the Imprensa Nacional of Lisbon, Portugal. A copy of this book now before the writer thoroughly justifies the award. Its title is "Camoes pelo visconde de Alemeida Garrett, Prefaciado por José de Sousa Monteiro, Socio Effectivo de Academia Real des Sciences." It is a folio of leaf about 11½ by 15½ inches. Its paper is hand-made, very white, of even thickness and close web, thick but not at all rough, pleasant to sight as well as to touch. This last feature deserves special notice. Whoever turns the leaves of the hard-sized

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and rough-faced papers used by Morris and by many amateurs in printing, must notice that his fingertips soon got sore from their needless roughness. The types of this tribute to Camoens are a large and light-faced Roman and italic, very close fitted, (uncommonly readable, although of light face,) and are of great beauty. They have the old-style mannerisms divested of their hard angularity. Neither Bodoni nor Didot nor Jackson more thoroughly demonstrated the absurdity of the dictum now promulgated by amateurs that types must be bold and black to be readable. The types of this book can be read easily in an imperfect light or at an unusual distance under conditions where the Gothic types of William Morris would be illegible. The register is faultless. The book was planned, the type was cut, and the printing done by the manager of the Imprensa Nacional, Dr. Venancio Deslandes, who has shown his ability as a printer in many other books.

The only fly in the purity of this amber of delight is to be found in the headbands and initials. The gold intended to decorate them does not decorate as fully as was intended, and the close engraving in some portions of the headband and initial is too fine for a satisfactory reproduction on hand-made paper. But these are trifles. The clearness and openness of the admirable types, as shown in tasteful composition and excellent presswork, are of a merit which would have won the hearty praise of Bodoni or Didot. If books like this could be made more common; if the average reader had the opportunity to compare them with the best productions of the mediaeval school; if he could put aside for a time the teachings of enthusiastic inexperts, and trust more to his own wits and common sense, he would certainly reach the conclusion that the standard form of Roman type and the simple but severe methods of printing which have been approved and improved for nearly 400 years are infinitely better than the novelties in types and typesetting which have been recently inflicted on a long-suffering public.

THEODORE L. DE VINNE.

WHY IS ALEXANDER SMITH FORGOTTEN?

Before the appearance of THE SATURDAY REVIEW article of May 6 last year on "A Comet of a Season," few of its numerous readers, the writer ventures to say, had ever heard of Alexander Smith, who nearly fifty years ago created a furor in the literary circles of England and America and gave great promise of enduring fame; to this generation, at least, his name is probably remembered alone by the few survivors of that period.

Born in the land of Burns and imbued with the spirit of that sweetest of poets, at an early age he took to writing poetry, and in 1853 published "A Life Drama, and Other Poems," which took the English public by storm, and he was heralded as the coming poet. The Scottish and English reviews joined with great fervor in the popular estimate of the new-fledged poet, one of them saying: "Since Tennyson, no poet has come before the public with the same promise as the author of this volume. It is to the earlier works of Keats and Shelley that we look for a counterpart in richness and force of expression."

There is not a page in this volume on which we cannot find some novel image, some Shakespearean felicity of expression, or some striking simile, "most abundant in beauties," &c. So the writer was impressed when reading the volume on its publication in this country, and although young at that time was old enough to appreciate and enjoy the fresh, vivid, concrete images present to the poet's mind. Time has changed this estimate of the poet, but on re-reading the poems after the lapse of nearly half a century the writer still finds in them the same exquisite flight of poetic fancy, delicacy of expression, and spiritual beauty possessed by few poets who have survived Smith and achieved both name and fame. One can only wonder why he should have so faded into absolute obscurity. Perhaps some of your readers or critics may enlighten us on the subject. The poet seems to have had some presentiments of his failure. In one of his sonnets he thus muses:

When all alone
And strong in life, a soul's great current runs
Poesy-ward like rivers to the sea
But never reach it.

Again,

The poet was
An April tree whose vermeil-loaded boughs
Promised to Autumn apples juiced and red,
But never came to fruit.

These, and other passages which might be quoted, indicate that he had some doubt of realising the aspiration of becoming a poet and winning fame. Nevertheless he was not without hope, but whenever the hope was expressed he qualified it in words of misgiving. A quotation from "A Life Drama," typical of hope and despair, will illustrate this point as well as show the beauty and delicacy of the poet's expression:

How tediously the clock doth tell the night!
Not like the summer dusk doth my soul
It comes with fits, for that or [illegible] pain;
A star is trembling on the horizon's verge.
That star shall grow and broaden on the night
Until it hangs divine and beautiful
In the broad zenith.
Might I so broaden on the skies of fame!
O Fame! Fame! Fame! Next grandest word to God!
I seek the look of Fame! Poor fool—so tries
Some lonely wanderer 'mong the desert sands
By shouts to gain the notice of the Sphinx,
Staring right on with calm, eternal eyes.

Had the poet to contend with The Quarterly Review and Blackwood, as had Keats, we could understand his downfall, but as already remarked, the British and Scottish reviewers lauded him into fame, for a day it is true, but he enjoyed the distinction, ephemeral as it proved. The unexplained fact still remains that, notwithstanding the warm reception his first efforts received, a reaction soon came and he sank out of sight. He continued to write poetry and published other volumes of poems, but they met with indifferent success. Finally he abandoned the muse altogether and confined his writing to prose, in which he was more successful, his style being marked by great polish, picturesqueness, and originality. He died at the early age of thirty-seven years.

J. W. H.

ART AND ARTISTS.

After a little flurry last week there has since been a succeeding period of dullness in art circles, not only in New York, but throughout the country. There has been little to see in this city, with the exception of the Pennell drawings at the Keppel gallery, a charming collection of early English and German engravings and etchings at the Wunderlich gallery, and some new pictures in the dealers' galleries, notably at Schaus's, Durand-Ruel's, Oehme's, Blakeslee's, and Knoedler's. The jury for the annual exhibition at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg is still in session and the result of their labors will soon be made known.

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Art on the Pacific Coast is becoming more and more a matter of public interest each day, and the dealers' and other exhibitions in San Francisco are largely attended. A display of Scotch water colors, together with a number of important modern foreign canvases, has drawn crowds to Vickery's galleries in San Francisco. The sculptor Rupert Schmid, who is at work on the plans of St. Gaudens, for the frieze arcund the Stanford Memorial Arch, unveiled the first part of the work on Wednesday, Oct. 10. This frieze represents the progress of civilization from the earliest times to the present century. In three months Mr. Schmid has finished only three figures of the design, those of Columbia with the shield of Abundance and one typifying the Pasture. The figures are twenty feet in height and are worked out in the finest detail. Fully two years will be required in order to finish this design in all its details. The young sculptor, Edward Walter of San Francisco, who is only twenty-three years old, and who is now studying in Paris, has had a bronze vase, which he designed and executed, presented to the Olympic Club of San Francisco by Mr. R. H. Lloyd of that city. This vase is said to be a remarkable piece of work for so young a sculptor. Mr. Walter has been a pupil of Cormon in painting and of Perrin in sculpture, in Paris. Last year he sent a model bust of his mother and little sister, previously shown at the Paris Salon, to the annual exhibition of the Mark Hopkins Institute.

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A brother of the sculptor, Frederick MacMonnies, who returned a few days since from Paris, makes the announcement that his brother has decided to devote himself to painting hereafter. This is not an entire surprise to American artists who have been abroad during the past few years or who have kept themselves informed regarding MacMonnies and his work. He has already produced some extremely good figure and landscape work, and the ability which has given him reputation in sculpture will, it is felt, almost surely place him in the front rank of American painters. Mr. MacMonnies is soon to return to this country to reside.

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M. Théobold Chartran, accompanied by Mme. Chartran, arrived on Sunday week on La Lorraine, and has begun work in his new studio in West Thirty-third Street. Mr. Chartran has commissions that will keep him busy the Winter through. Roland and Charles Knoedler also arrived on La Lorraine.

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There is now on view at the Schaus gallery an important figure canvas by the German painter, von Lenbach. It is a fancy bust portrait of a girl, called "An Egyptian Princess," and is one of the most powerful examples of this strong painter ever seen here. The brush work is broad and vigorous, color in the bodice rich and full, and the expression most admirable. The flesh color is rather cold, a characteristic of the painter.

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The new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is rapidly approaching completion, and before long the public will have an opportunity to see what is one of the finest specimens of interior architecture in the country. The grand stairway, the main feature of the building, is both massive and impressive. It was his plans for the permanent Metropolitan Museum that the late Richard M. Hunt regarded as his masterpiece. On them he spent many years of work, and these, to whom the task of completing them and carrying them out has been intrusted have accomplished it with loving care. The Museum, with the new wing, will be only a very small part of the building that has been planned. Mr. Hunt designed an enormous structure, covering well-nigh the whole of the land in Central Park granted to the Museum Trustees by the City of New York. It may be a century or more before it will be necessary to have a building of this size to hold the art treasures belonging to the American metropolis, but, if the collection goes on increasing at its present rate, some further enlargement will be necessary before many years are past.

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The equestrian portrait of Gov. Roosevelt by William Nicholson, the English monochrome artist, who is now on a visit to this country, can hardly be regarded as one of his most brilliant successes. The portrait appears as the frontispiece to a well-known weekly. While the drawing is excellent, and the figure of the horse a most spirited one, the likeness is—to say the least—disappointing. Indeed, if the truth must be told, it is not recognizable. It is as much like Lord Kitchener as Gov. Roosevelt, and rather more like a typical London policeman than either.

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George Inness, Jr., has offered a new annual prize, to be awarded for the best picture at each recurring National Academy exhibition. The prize consists of a gold medal worth $100, to be called the George Inness Medal, in memory and in honor of Mr. Inness's father, the eminent landscapist, George Inness. The terms of the competition have not yet been decided upon by the council. It is understood that the medal will be awarded to the best painting, without regard to subject.

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The American Art Association has arranged to hold its future public sales of important collections of paintings in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The first sale will probably take place early in January next. This will be a welcome change from old Chickering Hall.

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The Whistler exhibition, arranged by the Print Department of the New York Public Library, and now open at the Lenox Library, is designed to illustrate both the man and his work. It comprises all his etchings in the Avery collection, a number of lithographs, the set of photographs, "Nocturnes, Marines, Chevalet Pieces," a number of reproductions (photographs, wood-cuts, process work) of paintings and lithographs by Whistler, some original drawings for the "Peacock Room" and "The Balcony," and a number of portraits and caricatures of Whistler. There is also a caseful of Whistler literature—his "Ten o'Clock," notes on the Ruskin case, and various monographs and catalogues.

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Of the etchings little can be said that is new. Sets like the "Twenty-six" and the "Venetian" are here, and fine impressions of individual plates such as the "Engraver." In some cases the etching is accompanied by an impression from the destroyed plate, showing Whistler's method of canceling his plates, and also the amount of wear which the plate had undergone when destroyed. The showing of lithographs is not as complete as that of the etchings, but there are enough here, originals and reproductions, to illustrate Whistler's style in this fascinating art. The artist's work with the brush is exemplified in the series of photographs, as also in other reproductions, ranging from an etching by the versatile H. Guérard to ordinary process work.

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Those who see these different manifestations of the artist's talent will find interest also in the group of portraits and caricatures. There, for instance, is a photograph of his oil painting of himself as a young man, together with Guérard's rendering of the same with the etching needle, and Juengling's wood cut, (which the late W. J. Linton singled out for special condemnation in his attack on our modern school of engravers.) Then there are reproductions of the serious sketch by Rajon, the quizzical one by Mortimer Menpes, Nicholson's picturesque and posterlike effort, Spy's "Vanity Fair" caricature, Chase's portrait, and others.

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William Ordway Partridge has recently completed a font and sarcophagus in memory of the late Charles R. Baker, D. D., which was shown at his studio, 152 West Thirty-eighth Street, on Thursday afternoon. The works are characterized by much thought and refinement.

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The Boston Art Students' Association will this year begin a series of annual exhibitions of contemporary American art. These will be held in what will be termed the new gallery in Copley Hall, Boston. The plan for the first exhibition, which is to open on Nov. 20, is a novel and interesting one. Five artists—Messrs. Vinton, Lockwood, Hopkinson, Tarbell, and Woodbury—were selected to choose twenty other artists as electors, and these, in turn, elected seven jurors for the exhibition of next month. The jurors chosen are Frank Duveneck of Cincinnati, J. W. Twachtman and Alden Weir of New York, and F. W. Benson, F. Vinton, Wilton Lockwood, and E. C. Tarbell of Boston. The only exhibits eligible to the new gallery are original works by contemporary American artists in oil and water-color painting, pastel, and sculpture.

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José Frappa, the well-known Parisian portrait painter, may come over this Winter, and if so, will execute a number of portraits on commission. Chartran and Madrazo are already here, and are so [illegible]

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

THE NEW MAGAZINE.

A FEW weeks ago we printed in this column some account of the preparation for making and publishing our new magazine, "THE WORLD'S WORK." So many people were good enough to comment upon this advertisement that we are tempted to continue the autobiography of The World's Work to date.

No one can tell how a completed magazine or book will look *until* it *is* completed. We had attempted to keep open the magazine's pages until ten days before publishing time, to be able to treat the latest important happenings, and yet to have a beautifully printed magazine. The results proved that this could be done.

The number was published last Saturday. We counted upon the first impression being favorable; we realized that the eye must be pleased or all progress delayed. The appreciation of our readers in what they said and wrote us, and, more than all, in *buying and subscribing*, (the supreme test and only one worth considering,) makes us comfortable—until the next issue.

We print some extracts from letters received. As some one has said of the McKinley and Roosevelt flags on Broadway—they don't vote, but they show which way the wind blows:

A Railroad President writes: "**THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT IN THE WORLD**, and it is sure to become an essential force to inspire and stimulate the busy man."

A Lawyer writes: "A magazine which busy people **CAN AFFORD TO TAKE THE TIME TO READ.**"

An Editor: "It is a great thing to find an editor with courage enough to emancipate himself from 'literature' and to content himself with presenting facts and solid opinion based on information **AND DOING IT ALL IN SOUND ENGLISH.**"

A College Professor: "**THE IDEA** is capital."

A Railroad Manager: "The magazine **COMMENDS ITSELF TO THINKING MEN**, and I congratulate you upon its appearance."

A Business Man: "**A SUPERB WORKING OUT** of a grand idea."

A Banker: "**I DID NOT SUPPOSE THERE COULD BE ANYTHING NEW IN MAGAZINES**—I see I was wrong. 'The World's Work' will succeed because the active man will want it."

A Teacher: "I especially like **THE HOPEFUL CONFIDENT TONE** of the magazine—it's a relief."

A Doctor: "**THE PRINT IS GOOD FOR EYES THAT NEED HELP.**"

These discerning people have all bought the magazine or subscribed by the year. We gladly extend our "on approval" plan to the magazine, and append a subscription blank, which we hope readers of THE TIMES will read, sign, and return to us.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, East, New York, N. Y.

Enter my name as a subscriber to "The World's Work" under these conditions:

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THE
Maid of Maiden Lane
By AMELIA E. BARR
A Sequel to "The Bow of Orange Ribbon"
12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.50

The New York Times says of it:

"It is neither didactic nor purposeful, it brings the reader into good society, and it cannot fail to leave him elevated as well as refreshed by the company he has kept. To read it will be to spend some very delightful hours, and to be the better for the recreation—to feel that it is altogether possible to eschew the 'red pottage' and the inevitable succeeding 'bitter cry.'"

Dodd, Mead & Company
Publishers, New York

THE McKEE SALE.

Books Named in the First Part of the Catalogue Now Ready.

The catalogue of the first portion of the notable McKee collection is now offered to the public. John Anderson, Jr., has announced that the sale will take place on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 22 and 23, in his auction rooms, 34 West Thirtieth Street. There are 1,282 lots in the catalogue, which describes three special collections, one of them being the richest in existence and all being remarkable, namely: American prose and poetry, American magazines, (1744-1852,) and American plays, (1714-1802.) Printed on fine thick paper, with a portrait of the late collector and ten fac similes, the catalogue is a handsome one. The interesting fac similes include the title pages of André's "Cow Chace," Anne Bradstreet's "Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up in America," "The Patriots of North America," (a Tory poem;) John Howard Payne's "Lispings of the Muse," Poe's "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Other Poems"; the "Poor Man's Advice to His Poor Neighbors: A Ballad to the Tune of Chevy-Chace," New York, 1774, (a royalist poem, probably printed by Rivington;) Roger Wolcott's "Poetical Meditations," New London, Conn., 1725; a leaf from the original manuscript of Payne's play of "The Two Sons-in-Law," which was never printed, and Mrs. Mercy Warren's "The Group," Boston, 1775, and "The Blockheads," Boston, 1776, (two rare American plays.)

That the McKee collection abounds in rarities readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW are well aware, for THE SATURDAY REVIEW has pointed them out on several occasions. Their attention has been drawn to such treasures as Poe's "Tamerlane," 1827; "Al Aaraaf," 1829, and the "Poems," 1831, (to say nothing of the long list of other Poe items, which includes the poet's own copies, with annotations, of The New Mirror, The Broadway Journal, and "The Raven.") With these precious things, they are tolerably familiar, through description, and they have also heard of Stoddard's "Foot-Prints," 1849, original covers, (one of the six copies known of the poet's first work;) Washington Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," 1809, in the original boards, uncut, (thought to be unique in this condition;) and of such specimens of early American poetry as Colman's "Poem on Elijah's Translation, occasioned by the Death of Samuel Willard," Boston, 1707; Wolcott's "Poetical Meditations," 1725, (the first volume of verse printed in Connecticut;) Mather Byles's "Poem on King George of Glorious Memory," Boston, 1727; Francis Knapp's "Gloria Britannorum," Boston, 1723, (printed by Dr. Franklin's brother;) William Livingston's "Philosophic Solitude; or, The Choice of a Rural Life," New York, printed by James Parker, 1747, and Wigglesworth's "Day of Doom," Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1711; "Meat Out of the Eater," New London, 1770, and the Boston edition of 1715 of "The Day of Doom." The McKee collection, however, contains many other items, (some of them quite as remarkable as the foregoing,) special attention to which has not been drawn.

For example, the first part of the library contains William Vaughan's "Golden Fleece" and George Sandys's "Ovid Metamorphosis," the first poems written in America, which are rarities, indeed, but exactly the kind of rarities a careful collector like Thomas J. McKee would have been likely to secure. But the collection also contains Robert Haymai's "Quodlibets, Lately Come Over from New Britaniola, Old Newfoundland," London, 1628, which is much rarer than the other two, the present writer knowing of but one copy in the United States as good as Mr. McKee's. The author of "Quodlibets," who was "sometime Governour of the Plantation" in Newfoundland, dedicates his verses to King Charles I., as "being the first fruits of this kind that ever visited this land out of that dominion of yours." There was a copy in the Brinley sale in 1879, but it is necessary to diligently search for other auction records. On reading the catalogue, one continually comes across things of this kind, and this fact serves to emphasize the peculiar and striking richness of the first part of the library. Another instance is found in Lot 411, "A Little Looking Glass for the Times; or, a Brief Remembrancer for Pennsylvania, Containing Some Serious Hints, Affectionately Addressed to People of Every Rank and Station in the Province," by G. C., printed by James Adams in Wilmington, Del., in 1764, and of excessive rarity. Still another example is found in the long list of the works of Philip Freneau, the Revolutionary poet, classmate at the New Jersey "Log College" in 1767 with James Madison and with Hugh H. Brackenridge, whose "Gazette Publications," "Modern Chivalry," "Battle of Bunker Hill," and "Death of General Montgomery," are also in this library. Freneau was the earliest American poet who possessed marked genius, and his different works have long been rare. Mr. McKee was fortunate enough to secure his "Voyage to Boston. A Poem," Philadelphia, 1775; "Poems, Written Chiefly During the Late War," Philadelphia, 1786, (presentation copy to Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth;) "A Journey from Philadelphia to New York, by Way of Burlington and South Amboy. By Robert Slender, Stocking Weaver," Philadelphia, 1787, (of extreme rarity;) and the "Miscellaneous Works," Philadelphia, 1788, (presented to Col. Wadsworth.)

In first editions of American authors the library is wonderfully rich. A glance through the pages of the catalogue is enough to show how large a proportion it comprises of the works of Aldrich, Bryant, McDonald Clarke, Drake, Halleck, Bret Harte, Hawthorne, Irving, Longfellow, Lowell, John Howard Payne, Albert Pike, Simms, Willis, Walt Whitman, Whittier, and Woodworth. In many instances the special collections are remarkably complete. There are no less than eleven of the singular works of McDonald Clarke, and the library's strength in several other instances is equally striking. Of unique and unusual works there are many, including Mrs. Bleecker's "Posthumous Works," New York, 1793, uncut, and with twenty-eight portraits and views inserted; the Rev. Jonathan Boucher's "The American Times," not until lately known to be his, (a manuscript copy, entirely in the autograph of John Howard Payne; Sargent's "Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution," 1857, one volume extended to two by the insertion of 200 fine portraits, and Bayard Taylor's "Ximena; or, The Battle of the Sierra Morena," Philadelphia, 1844, the poet's own copy of his first work.

It would be inexcusable to omit reference to the collection of early American magazines, which in extent and importance is remarkable. Among the rarities are The American Magazine, Boston, 1744, the twelve monthly issues complete; The American Magazine and Monthly Chronicle for the British Colonies, edited by the Rev. William Smith, Volume I., (all published,) Philadelphia, 1757-8; The American Magazine, edited by Noah Webster, New York, 1787-8; The Massachusetts Magazine, Volumes I.-VI., Boston, 1789-94; The New England Magazine, Volumes I.-IX., Boston, 1831-5; The New York Magazine, Volumes I., II., V., and VI., New York, 1790-95; The Pennsylvania Magazine, edited by Thomas Paine, Volume I., with the rare Revolutionary prints, Philadelphia, 1775, and The Polyanthos, a complete set of the 16mo edition, Boston, 1806-12.

The third and final section of the catalogue is devoted to early American plays, beginning with a manuscript copy of Gov. Robert Hunter's "Androborus," (from the unique copy of the original, New York, printed by William Bradford, 1714, now in the Devonshire Library,) and including many of the chief rarities recorded in Wegelin's "Early American Plays," (lately issued by the Dunlap Society,) and also several not described in that interesting list. For a number of years Mr. McKee collected American plays, and the result of his industry is seen in the final section. Here one will find not only Godfrey's "Prince of Parthia," 1765; Tyler's "The Contrast," 1790; Forrest's "The Disappointment," 1767, and Leacock's "Fall of British Tyranny," 1776—plays familiar in a measure—but also such extraordinary rarities as Rogers's "Fonteach or the Savages of America," London, 1766, (the rare full-length portrait of Rogers being inserted;) Mrs. Mercy Warren's "The Group," Boston, 1775, (also another and rarer edition, New York, same year,) and her "Blockheads," Boston, 1776; Dunlap's "Father," New York, 1789, and his "Darby's Return," (as well as a score of his other plays;) Charlotte Lenox's "The Sister," London, 1769, for which Dr. Goldsmith wrote an epilogue; Murdoch's "The Triumphs of Love," Philadelphia, 1795, and his "Politicians," 1798; Mrs. Faugeres's "Belisarius," New York, 1795; Markoe's "Patriot Chief," Philadelphia, 1784, and his "Reconciliation," 1790, and John Howard Payne's "Julia, or the Wanderer," New York, 1806, his earliest play and his first separate publication. The section also includes the manuscripts of Payne's "Last Duel in Spain," "The Two Sons-in-Law," and "Woman's Revenge." These were obtained at the sale of Payne's effects in Tunis, and are the only manuscript plays of the dramatist ever offered for sale in this country. In addition, there is the original manuscript of Dunlap's "Gambler's Fate," played in 1828.

One may safely predict that collectors will take considerable interest in the section devoted to American plays in the first part of the McKee library. No such special collection has ever come into the auction room, and some of the items are so rare that other copies may not be seen again for years. There was a time when Halliwell was sneered at in England for devoted his attention to Shakespearean quartos, and perhaps if it had been known that Mr. McKee was collecting American plays there might have been a little laughter in certain quarters. Time, however, proved the wisdom of Halliwell's course. It is needless to say that the quarto plays of Shakespeare and the specimens of the first American drama are leagues and leagues apart in more ways than one; but the beginnings of our stage's literature are not to be despised, and, in point of rarity, these early publications are coveted treasures. ROBERT F. RODEN.

In Primitive Albany.*

Ruth Hall's "The Black Gown" is a romance of the early Colonial period. In the Albany of 150 years ago live the principal characters. There is Conelis Sleight, commonly known as Neal. His first love is for the pretty and somewhat weak Eve Verbeck. In Albany there is in the garrison Cecil Loveland, who is an officer. Loveland becomes enamored of Eve. The course of true love in the story by no means runs smooth. Eve is tempted by the possibility of the position Loveland offers her. Neal helps when called upon to arrange for the escape of the Jesuit priest Father Daubiny. He wears the black gown from which the romance derives its name. Fairly uncertain as to his future happiness, Neal undertakes a trading trip into the Indian country. Many are the adventures he meets with.

The author is excellent in her descriptions of the troubles between the French and the colonists. On his return to Albany, Neal finds that Eve is the widow of Cecil Loveland, and seeks solace in Antietje. A thorough study of the ways and manners of the Albanians in the primitive time renders this story of prime interest.

*THE BLACK GOWN. By Ruth Hall. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

AGUINALDO'S SISTER CAPTURED.

The sister of Aguinaldo has been captured by Butterick fashions, as pictured in THE DELINEATOR, the famous woman's magazine. This fact was brought to our notice by a number of subscriptions to THE DELINEATOR from Filipino ladies, sent by the largest book and stationery house in Manila. The list includes the name of the sister of Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, this lady being one of the first to adopt the smart and becoming gowns of her American sisters.

THE DELINEATOR

for NOVEMBER—just out

is adapted in every way to the needs of the well-dressed woman, who not only wants to know of the incoming styles, but desires to keep fully informed regarding every interest of the home. The leading features of this number are:

THE WINTER STYLES

Fully and beautifully illustrated, showing eighty of the latest designs from Paris, London and New York, several of these being in colors.

The dressmaking article on **MILITARY SHOULDERS**, which will be the prevailing style this Winter in women's coats, jackets, etc., gives full directions for obtaining this new square-shoulder or military effect. This style accentuates the present athletic waist secured by the tapering effect at the waist line, now so popular with well-dressed women.

The Fashions of London, by Mrs. Aria
Dress and Gossip in Paris, by Mrs. John Van Vorst
The Love Story of the Brownings, by Clara E. Laughlin
The Enchanted Ring, a poem by Edith M. Thomas
Beautifully illustrated by J. Allen St. John
Pastimes for Convalescing Children, by Lina Beard

The Regular Departments of THE DELINEATOR are: Social Observances; Domestic Subjects; Club Women and Club Life; College News; Girl's Interests and Occupations; Lace Making; Fancy Stitches and Embroideries.

Taken as a whole, the November DELINEATOR is the handsomest and most complete woman's publication ever issued.

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THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., 7 to 17 West 13th St., New York

Cooper—A Contemporary's Opinion.

C. S. CAMPBELL, Owego, N. Y., commenting upon the wide difference of opinion regarding Fenimore Cooper held by Mr. William L. Stone and Mr. G. Pomeroy Keese in THE SATURDAY REVIEWS of Sept. 15 and 22, respectively, quotes from a contemporary of Mr. Cooper. Bryan Waller Procter, (Barry Cornwall,) in his "Reminiscences," under date of May 17, 1828, writes: "I met this evening with Cooper, the American writer. * * * He has a dogged, discontented look, and seems ready to affront or to be affronted. * * * His conversation is rough, abrupt, and unamusing; yet I am told he can recount an adventure well, and I can easily believe it. * * * I afterward recollected a peculiar motion and rolling of the mouth, as though he chewed tobacco. The fact was that he had the look of a sailor, which neither the character of author or 'traveled' gentleman could hide. He was once, I believe, mate of an American Indiaman, and had brought the habits of his old life—ruddiness and all—into the civilized society of Europe. Cooper was invited to dine at the Duke of Devonshire's, but he was affronted because the Duke had not called upon him. I forget whether he went or not, but I believe he did. He went to Lord Spencer's. At dinner he did not take anything, and upon Lady Spencer inquiring whether he would not eat, he replied that he expected the dishes to be brought around to him. Lady Spencer said that this was not the custom here. He answered that it was the custom at Paris. As he had been in England three times before, and had passed the greater part of his life at sea and in America, and only eighteen months in France, the lady felt a little surprised at his expectations, and asked him if the last twelve months of his life had effaced all his old impressions. I forget what answer he made, but he deported himself very bluffly and disagreeably. He resembles very much a caricature that I remember to have seen indicative of 'Damme, who cares?'

"Cooper was also at Lord Holland's. When there, Lady Holland turned the conversation upon his adventures. "I believe, Mr. Cooper, that you have sustained some perils of this kind?' (The talk had been about marine monsters.) Cooper replied: 'Yes.' 'Your adventure was with a whale?' 'No, a shark.' 'Had you a narrow escape?' 'Yes.' 'Pray, how was it?' 'I've told the story before—to those two,' and he pointed to Rogers and another gentleman who were at table. He should be put in a cage and taught civil tunes, or he will grow as bad as the Vert-vert, who came back to the nuns of the Visitation with oaths in his mouth big enough to frighten an abbess. Cooper was complimented here upon his books. He was assured that they were much admired in England, and had had a 'great run.' They had 'pleased the English,' &c. 'It wasn't what I intended,' replied he of the Ohio. He seems to have meant 'nothing but fighting,' as they say in the ring."

"The Lounger" and Rafford Pyke.

H. B. S. of Philadelphia writes: "The criticism of the 'Lounger' by 'W.' of Portland, Me., for the use of 'lays low,' in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 22, is rather amusing, when it is remembered that the expression is the language of 'Rastus,' or 'Brer Rabbit,' and not a slip of the 'Lounger's' pen. Since 'W.' insists upon grammatic purity, perhaps he will explain his use of 'that much,' which is regarded as a colloquialism, or a provincialism, and is never used by writers of pure English."

B. M. D., Morristown, N. J., is reminded by this discussion of a "grammatical error which occurred in one of Rafford Pyke's recent essays in The Commercial Advertiser. In the essay 'On Seeing Both Sides,' he says: 'His knowledge of the other side, however, will make him lenient to those who differ with him.' Does he consider this correct? 'Differ with' is used by many of the so-called good writers I know, but can it by any possibility be considered grammatically correct as here used?"

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon:

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE STORY OF FLORENCE. By Edmund G. Gardner. Illustrated by Nelly Erichsen. 16mo. Pp. xiv.-435. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MERRICK, L. I. 1643-1900. Written for the Merrick Library by Charles N. Kent. 8vo. Pp. 79. (Paper.) Merrick, N. Y.: The Merrick Library.

COLONIAL DAYS AND WAYS. By Helen Evertson Smith. 8vo. Pp. 376. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

GOVERNMENT IN SWITZERLAND. By John Martin Vincent. The Citizens' Library. 12mo. Pp. x.-370. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

SOURCE BOOK OF ENGLISH HISTORY. For the Use of Schools and Readers. Edited by Elizabeth Kimball Kendall. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-483. New York: The Macmillan Company. 80 cents.

GREEK HISTORY. By Prof. Heinrich Swoboda. 18mo. Pp. viii.-168. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. A Narrative of the Anglo-Boer War from the Beginning of Hostilities to the Fall of Pretoria. By Capt. A. T. Mahan. Introduction by Sir John G. Bourinot. Oblong folio. Pp. 208. New York: Peter Fenelon Collier & Son.

LADYSMITH. The Diary of a Siege. By H. W. Nevinson. 12mo. Pp. vii.-305. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

AN ELEMENTARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Allen C. Thomas. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-343. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE THIRTEEN COLONIES. By Helen Ainslie Smith. In two parts. Oblong 4to. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE. An Account of its Origin, Growth, and Suppression. By John R. Spears. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-222. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

OLIVER CROMWELL. His Life and Character. By Arthur Paterson. 8vo. Pp. viii.-315. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company.

OLIVER CROMWELL. By John Morley, M. P. 8vo. Pp. 488. New York: The Century Company. $3.50.

THE LIFE OF HENRY GEORGE. By his Son, Henry George, Jr. 12mo. Pp. 634. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

RELIGION.

SALVATION FROM SIN. By Lyman Abbott. Pp. 30. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

THE GOLDEN GATE OF PRAYER. By the Rev. J. R. Miller. Pp. 219. 16mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

THE RETURN TO CHRIST. By Amory H. Bradford. 16mo. Pp. 155. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

THE SABBATH TRANSFERRED. By the Rev. Johns D. Parker. Introduction by the Rev. F. N. Peloubet. 12mo. Pp. 101. East Orange, N. J.: John D. Parker & Co.

CHURCH FOLKS. By Ian Maclaren, (Dr. John Watson.) 12mo. Pp. 206. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

THE SPIRIT OF GOD. By the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan. 12mo. Pp. viii.-246. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company.

CREEDS AND RELIGIOUS BELIEFS. As They Appear to a Plain Business Man. By John S. Hawley. 12mo. Pp. 167. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. $1.

THE RELIGION OF A GENTLEMAN. By Charles F. Dole. Pp. xvii.-219. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS; THEIR ARRANGEMENTS, CONSTRUCTION, AND EQUIPMENT. Illustrations. By F. E. Kidder. Second edition. New York: William T. Comstock. Oblong 8vo. $3.

THE THINGS BEYOND THE TOMB. In a Catholic Light. By the Rev. T. H. Passmore. 12mo. Pp. x.-136. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

REASONS FOR FAITH IN CHRISTIANITY. With Answers to Hypercriticism. By John McDowell Leavitt. 12mo. Pp. 240. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

THE CLASS AND THE DESK. A Manual for Sunday School Teachers. New Testament Series. Gospels and Acts. By James C. Gray and Charles S. Carey. 12mo. Pp. 293. New York: American Tract Society.

THE SOCIAL TEACHING OF THE LORD'S PRAYER. By Charles William Stubbs. 16mo. Pp. xii.-102. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Benjamin Wisner Bacon. 12mo. Pp. xv.-285. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

THE SUPERNATURAL. By Lyman Abbott. 12mo. Pp. 29. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

WAR AND POLITICS.

OUTLINES OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS. By George Gunton and Hayes Robbins. 12mo. Pp. iv.-218. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

IN THE WAKE OF WAR. By Verne S. Pease. 12mo. Pp. 440. New York: George M. Hill Company. $1.25.

THE OTHER MAN'S COUNTRY. By Herbert Welsh. 12mo. Pp. 257. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE RISE AND FALL OF KRUGERISM. By John Scoble and H. R. Abercrombie. 8vo. Pp. viii.-319. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $3.

CHINA AND THE PRESENT CRISIS. With Notes on a Visit to Japan and Korea. By Joseph Walton. With map. 12mo. Pp. xii.-319. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE KINGDOM OF THE YELLOW ROBE. By Ernest Young. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-309. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $2.25.

CHINA AND CHRISTIANITY. By Alexander Michie. 12mo. Pp. xv.-232. Boston: Knight & Millet.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE ORIENT. By Charles A. Conant. 12mo. Pp. x.-237. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES. 1846-1861. By Jesse Macy. 12mo. Pp. viii.-333. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THE REAL CHINESE QUESTION. By Chester Holcombe. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-386. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

WITH BOTH ARMIES IN SOUTH AFRICA. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 237. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Advance sheets.)

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

WONDERS OF NATURE. As seen and described by famous writers. Edited and translated by Esther Singleton. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xi.-366. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

FORBIDDEN PATHS IN THE LAND OF OG. A record of the travels of three wise and otherwise men to the east of the Jordan River. By the Otherwise Man. 12mo. Pp. 258. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.25.

OLD LANDMARKS AND HISTORIC PERSONAGES OF BOSTON. By Samuel Adams Drake. New edition. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Pp. xviii.-484. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

NEWEST ENGLAND. Notes of a Democratic Traveler in New Zealand, with some Australian comparisons. By Henry Demarest Lloyd. 8vo. Pp. 387. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

THE JESUIT RELATIONS AND ALLIED DOCUMENTS. Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France, 1610-1791. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. xx. XII Missions. 1757-94. 8vo. Pp. 318. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company.

RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS. By Edmund Noble. 12mo. Pp. v.-[illegible]. Boston: Ginn & Co.

MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD'S NEW NOVEL IN THE PALACE OF THE KING will be published on Saturday, November 3d, but owing to that day being a holiday, the Publishers will endeavor to have copies in all the book stores on the previous day.

MR. MAURICE HEWLETT'S NEW NOVEL THE LIFE AND DEATH OF RICHARD YEA-AND-NAY will be published on Saturday, November 3d, but owing to that day being a holiday, the Publishers will endeavor to have copies in all the book stores on the previous day.

A NEW NOVEL BY B. K. BENSON, ENTITLED WHO GOES THERE? THE STORY OF A SPY IN THE CIVIL WAR, will be published on Saturday, November 3d, but owing to that day being a holiday, the Publishers will endeavor to have copies in all the book stores on the previous day.

MRS. FLORA ANNIE STEEL'S NEW NOVEL, entitled THE HOSTS OF THE LORD, will be published November 8th, immediately after the election.

THE 100TH THOUSAND OF MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN'S NEW NOVEL, THE REIGN OF LAW, is on the press and will be in the hands of the booksellers next week.

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ROBINSON CRUSOE. By Daniel Defoe. Illustrated by the Brothers Rhead. 8vo. Pp. 362. New York: R. H. Russell.

THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. Comprising the Metrical Translations by Edward FitzGerald and E. H. Winfield. With prose version by Justin Huntly McCarthy. 12mo. Pp. xl.-244. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. Translated by Edward FitzGerald, with commentary by H. M. Batson and biographical introduction by E. D. Ross. Oblong 4to. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. (Advance Sheets.)

THE BLESSED DAMOZEL. By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Flowers of Parnassus Series. Vol. IV. Illustrated by Percy Bulcock. 24mo. Pp. 43. New York: John Lane. 50 cents.

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TOM'S BOY. By the Author of "Miss Toosey's Mission," &c. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. vi.-248. Boston: Lee, Shepard & Co. $1.

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RICHELIEU.

Mr. Perkins's Study of the Great Adviser of Louis XIII.*

The writer of popular biography is not always able to steer a safe course between inaccurate prolixity and barren statement of fact. Mr. Perkins succeeds in keeping this course through his enviable gift of the historical temper of mind. His volume on Richelieu is an admirable example of the way in which a writer so endowed may pack within narrow limits a history of extraordinary scope.

To the accusation so often brought against the great Minister, that he thought only of his own aggrandizement, and that all his vast efforts toward making France "the heart of Europe," upon whose pulsations the other powers should depend, were but a means to the end that his personal fame and prosperity might be secured, the author replies by pointing out that only the life of the infirm King, always ill and often at death's door, stood between the Cardinal and utter ruin; that the King's brother Gaston, the heir presumptive, was a youth as weak and cowardly and treacherous as could be found in France, and was allied with those who hated Richelieu with a deadly hatred; that if Louis XIII. died, the Minister would be fortunate to escape with the loss of his office and the confiscation of his estate. Says Mr. Perkins:

> But he never swerved by a hair's breadth from the course he marked out, in order to avoid these dangers. He ruled the kingdom as if he were beyond the possibility of overthrow, disregarding the advice of his adversaries, making no sacrifice of the State's interests to please a man who at any time might become his sovereign or to conciliate those who controlled this weak and selfish youth. The birth of a son to Louis XIII. many years later did not make Richelieu's position safer; if the King died while the child was a minor, the Queen would naturally become Regent, and Louis's wife hated the Minister as sincerely as did Louis's brother. There was something heroic in this infirm priest, holding office under an infirm master, unmoved in the performance of what he believed his duty to the State, and giving no heed to those who might any day be in position to visit upon him the accumulated hatred of years.

Richelieu's duty to the State was more keenly felt than his duty to the Church. His siege of La Rochelle was not so much a crusade against the enemies of his religion as a determined effort to destroy, once for all, the Protestant party as an element in French politics. The protesting towns were subdued, the Huguenots enjoyed not merely protection but a certain amount of favor, "Huguenot Generals commanded armies under Richelieu, Huguenot diplomats were employed in his service, and all were left undisturbed in the peaceful observance of their faith." While the Cardinal punished, he did not persecute.

While Mr. Perkins rightly emphasizes these evidences of Richelieu's wise statesmanship and patriotism and devotes a chapter showing the permanency of his work in France and giving him the credit not always conceded to him of "casting in a definite mold the character of the French Government, the forms of administration, and the tendencies of national growth," he does not blink the fact that the Cardinal's mind was not of the highest order, but was tinged with enough of the commonplace to impair his value even in the career of statesman. He showed in most affairs of life a meticulous regard for little things, and was fond of managing the minor details of great and small enterprises. We find him planning the arrangement of troops, the order in which they should march, and the distances at which they should be placed, the character of their food, and the furnishing of supplies; we find him supervising his nephew's mode of living and regulating the number of servants he should keep; we find him playing the part of schoolmaster to the King, pointing out to him the numerous defects in his manners and conduct, and prescribing a mode of action for him in the most minute particulars. In short, he believed that the greatest results could be accomplished in Governmental affairs not by a representative body, but by the sagacity and determination of one man, and he was the man.

While his labors for France were calculated to strengthen her position as a State, they were not along the line of progress. He did nothing to improve the condition of the people save to keep out foreign invasion and give them leisure to till the soil. He taxed them heavily and ruled them with what he called paternal and what history calls despotic firmness. It is not, therefore, surprising that he was not loved, nor is it strange that many writers find it difficult to trace the ultimate benefits conferred by such an administration upon the country at large. Nevertheless, while the French people were not very comfortable during the reign of Louis XIII., while business did not flourish or the common wealth increase, the boundaries of France were much enlarged, her power among nations was strengthened, her unity was established, and her name was made to command the respect of foreign Governments.

The relaxations of the "iron Cardinal," moreover, were of a nature to add something to the fame of his country. The Cardinal was fond of books, generous and not an unintelligent patron of letters, and good came of his interest in them. The French Academy owes its creation to this patronage, and may certainly be called a permanent record of Richelieu's zeal. "One cannot question the raison d'être of an organization which has already lasted for two hundred and fifty years," says Mr. Perkins, and adds with reference to Richelieu's influence upon the social life of his time: "At a time when men of letters occupied a very uncertain position, he not only bestowed on them his patronage, but he showed pleasure in receiving them as associates. Before his time there were few French statesmen whose thresholds were crossed by visitors having no recommendation save the books they had written."

He was equally interested in the drama, and the play, "Mirame," in the writing of which he is supposed to have had at least a part, was produced at the Palais Cardinal with spectacular display of extraordinary splendor. In Richelieu's time, also, the first newspaper deserving of the name was published, and the Cardinal had a hand in its editing as in most of the enterprises of his day. The description of it is interesting from its contrast to the modern journal.

> It appeared but once a week, with occasional extras, and consisted of four pages about the size of an octavo volume. There were, of course, no editorials; the press was under rigorous supervision, and the editor who had assumed to advise the Government or to criticise Richelieu's policy would have exchanged his sanctum for the Bastille; occasionally a few words of discussion appeared, which were sure to contain glowing reference to the goodness of the King and the wisdom of the Cardinal. Advertisements were unknown, the art of advertising, which has attained such great although not always such fair proportions, did not exist. The tradesman was content to keep his regular patrons, and did not dream of bringing his wares to the attention of the community by encomiums upon them in the public press. At that period no inventive genius had even imagined the advantages of allowing displays of articles in the window, or of enticing suggestions on the sign. The newspaper, therefore, manifested neither the wisdom of the editor nor the ingenuity of the advertiser. Naturally, also, its selection of news was restricted. Events agreeable to the administration had prompt mention; defeats and disasters received slow and scanty notice. Yet, meagre as was the record, its importance was recognized by Richelieu, and in his private memoranda are many directions as to the manner in which occurrences of importance should be reported in The Gazette.

Richelieu was a type of ruler that has largely passed away, and is understood with difficulty by readers of the present century. That Mr. Perkins has made the Cardinal a human being and not the glittering piece of mechanism that in historical accounts of the period is too frequently substituted for his complex individuality is certainly a matter for congratulation. The book is copiously illustrated from old paintings, prints, and engravings, the most attractive portrait of the Cardinal showing him as he was pictured in a contemporary print of no authenticity, stretched out in a pillowed chair, his emaciated figure covered with blankets, an executioner standing beside him in waiting for orders, and three or four pet kittens playing over his august limbs. "Executioners did not hold personal interviews with Prime Ministers," is the author's comment, and the picture, like many others of the time, "was intended to illustrate the wickedness of the Cardinal's nature."

*RICHELIEU AND THE GROWTH OF FRENCH POWER. By James Breck Perkins, LL. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1900. $1.50.

Clarence Cook's Library.

On Nov. 13 and 14 John Anderson, Jr., will sell the remarkably choice library of the late Clarence Cook, art critic, editor of Lübke's "History of Art," and author of "The House Beautiful." Chief among the many notable items in the collection is Lord Bacon's "Wisdom of the Ancients," London, 1619, the first edition and John Milton's copy, bearing on the title page the initials of John Milton.

As most collectors are aware, only a few specimens of Milton's autograph are in existence, and volumes known to have been in his possession have fetched very large sums. The Lenox Library now possesses three works bearing the great poet's autograph, for which £128 was paid at the famous Sir William Tite sale in London, 1873.

Another item of great interest in the Cook library is the extremely scarce first edition of Michael Angelo's "Rime," Florence, 1623, which was edited by the master's nephew. This copy was formerly in the library of S. W. Singer, the English collector. Only a few of the celebrated libraries of the world possess this rare first edition of Michael Angelo's sonnets.

A large number of important works on the fine arts will be found in the Cook collection, together with many first editions of nineteenth century authors, collected works of poets, dramatists, &c., special and fine editions of classic authors, and works in American history. Among the chief items are Mrs. Browning's "Prometheus Bound," Robert Browning's "Men and Women," Rousseau's "Confessions," 1782-89, (first edition;) Tennyson's "In Memoriam," Pater's "Marius the Epicurian," and Ruskin's "Giotto," the earliest issue of the first edition. The special collection of Dürer's works includes the rare "Underweysung der Messung mit der Zirckel," Nuremberg, 1525.

Five new volumes have been added to the series of poems entitled "Flowers of Parnassus," which John Lane is bringing out under the editorship of F. B. Money-Coutts. They are Dante Gabriel Rossetti's "The Blessed Damozel," with illustrations by Percy Bulcock; "The Nut Brown Maid," a new version, by F. B. Money-Coutts, with illustrations by Herbert Cole; John Milton's "Lycidas," with illustrations by A. Hugh Fisher; Tennyson's "The Day Dream," with illustrations by Amelia Bauerle, and Sir John Suckling's "A Ballade upon a Wedding," with illustrations by Herbert Cole.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Helen Hay, the author of R. H. Russell's new volume, which is called "The Little Boy Book," is the daughter of Col. John Hay, Secretary of State. The volume contains verses about the little boy of reality, and has full-page illustrations in color by Frank Verbeck. By an error of type the name was printed in an advertisement in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of two weeks ago "Helen May," instead of Helen Hay.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing Edwin Markham's "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems," with illustrations by Howard Pyle.

A new edition of Henry James's "Daisy Miller," with marginal drawings by Harry W. McVickar, is being published by Harper & Brothers.

Paul Leicester Ford's novel of New York political life, "The Honorable Peter Stirling," has gone to the press for the fortieth time. This novel is always good reading, but is particularly interesting at election time.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing the Knickerbocker Shakespeare in fifteen volumes. It contains nearly 500 line drawings by Frank Howard, together with a series of plates taken from the famous Boydell Gallery. Adequate notes accompany each play, and there is also an extensive glossary and complete index of words and names.

A new and cheaper edition of John Hill Burton's "The Book Hunter" is being published by the J. B. Lippincott Company. The volume deals with book hunters and their hobbies, their achievements, and their disappointments.

Richard Croker has written an article on Tammany Hall, entitled "Running a Campaign—To Win," which appears in the current number of Collier's Weekly. Another important feature is an article by the German Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, Baron Speck von Sternburg, entitled "Germany's Foreign Policy in China." This is an unusual thing for a German diplomatist to do, and in granting permission the Kaiser insisted that a copy of the paper containing the article be sent to him.

The first address of Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, National Historian for the National Council of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, has been published. Miss Wharton traces the growth of the society from its inception, but by far the most interesting part of her paper concerns the work of the Relief Association during the late war with Spain.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing today a historical novel by Mollie Elliot Seawell, entitled "The House of Egremont." It has illustrations by C. M. Relyea. The same house also presents the later poems of Julia C. R. Dorr, in a volume entitled "Afterglow," and "Peccavi," by E. W. Hornung. The hero of this novel, by the author of "The Amateur Cracksman," is said to be a new creation and an audacious one. Mr. Davis's book on the South African war is also out to-day.

The Colonial Literary Association has been formed at East Orange, N. J., by two young men who have had considerable experience in preparing matter for the press. It is the purpose of the association to prepare biographies, family histories, and matter of a like character for the printer. Another feature of the association's undertaking will be the revision of short stories and other material written by those as yet unskilled in literary work.

A timely article is in McClure's Magazine for November, entitled "The First Flight of Count Zeppelin's Air Ship," by Eugen Wolf, the Count's assistant and companion in the trials. The article is illustrated from photographs. Among the fiction in this number is "A Temperance Campaign," by G. K. Turner, and "Confusion of Goods," a football story, by Frederick Carrol Baldy, while Charles Warren has a tale entitled "How the Law Came to Jenkins's Creek."

The November Critic will contain the first chapters of "The Forest Schoolmaster," by Peter Rosegger, translated from the German by Frances E. Skinner. While the story deals largely with nature, it is a study of nature's children as found in the far-away forests of Germany.

Frank R. Stockton has written, at the request of Mr. Burnand, a story for London Punch, which will be in three parts. It is an American story and entitled "The Gilded Idol and the King Conch Shell." Mr. Burnand expected to begin its publication on Oct. 17. Mr. Stockton is now very busy at his home, in Charlestown, West Va., and hopes to finish the work he has in hand before leaving to spend a portion of the coming Winter in New York.

Miss Prideaux's "Catalogue of Bindings," which formerly could be obtained only from James Bain, 1 Haymarket, London, is now to be had of Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Wizard of Wall Street" is a new short story by Robert Barr which appears in the November number of Everybody's Magazine. There is also an illustrated article, entitled "Kuang-Hsu, Emperor of China." In the latter are described the underlying causes of the Emperor's leaning toward Western civilization and of his evident desire to adopt measures of sweeping reforms in his empire.

Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Penelope's Irish Experiences" will begin in The Atlantic for November as a six-part serial. The story introduces many of the characters to be found in the other two Penelope papers.

Already the first edition of Grace Gallatin Seton-Thompson's "A Woman Tenderfoot," published last Thursday, has been exhausted. It consisted of 5,000 copies. Doubleday, Page & Co. are also publishing "The Life of Henry George," by Henry George, Jr.; "The Theatre and Its People," by Franklin Fyles; "Church Folk," by Dr. John Watson, ("Ian Maclaren,") and a volume of stories by Gilbert Parker entitled "The Lane That Has No Turning."

A new story from the pen of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon is sure to appeal to housekeepers, for it deals with the servant girl question, and its title is "Born to Serve." It will first appear as a serial, beginning Dec. 6 in The Christian Endeavor World.

F. Marion Crawford's new romantic historical novel of Spanish Court life, "In the Palace of the King," will be published Nov. 1 by the Macmillan Company. Already advance orders for 40,000 copies have been received. The same house will present Nov. 8 Flora Annie Steel's "Hosts of the Lord," and Mr. Hewlett's "Richard Yea and Nay" will also appear at about the same time.

"The Slaves of Society," a novel of London society which Harper & Brothers will shortly publish anonymously, is the story of a millionaire who falls sincerely in love with a music hall singer, Belle Yorke. Unaware of the girl's real identity, the noble friends of the millionaire wish him to marry the daughter of a Marchioness, Lady Victoria Mauleverer. The story is said to be told with considerable humor and not a little irony.

The illustrated edition, also the édition de luxe, of "David Harum" will come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. next week, with pictures by B. West Clinedinst, and other text designs by C. D. Farrand. There is also a biographical sketch of the author by Forbes Heermans. "Huxley's Life and Letters," which was expected for next week, may be delayed for a few days. It is said that the advance orders for this work have been so large as to indicate an unexceptionable interest in it.

The American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York City has had the proceedings and papers of "The Forty-second Annual Meeting" (1900) published. Among the papers of general interest is one by J. Sanford Saltus, entitled "European Orders and Decorations."

The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, published to-day, is known as the "College Man's Number." Senator Albert J. Beveridge has written the opening article, "The Young Lawyer and His Beginnings." Dr. Nathaniel Butler, President of Colby College, contributes an article on "Women in the Colleges." Dr. Russell H. Chittenden, Director of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, outlines "The Practical College Course for Young Men." Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has the leading editorial on the engineering profession and the opportunities that are offered to-day. The leading poem of the number is by Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts. The fiction includes: "Her Fiancé: A Story of Smith College," by Josephine Dodge Daskam; "His Crowning Day," by Ian Maclaren; "The Diary of a Harvard Freshman," by Charles Macomb Flandrau; "At the Corner of Lovers' Lane: A Princeton Ghost Story," by Jesse Lynch Williams, while "Furnishing a College Room" has been contributed by Herbert Copeland.

Amelia E. Barr has just completed a novel, upon which she has been at work all the Summer, called "Souls of Passage," a story based upon the doctrines of reincarnation, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish. A condensed form of it, however, will soon appear in Lippincott's Magazine. She is at present planning a novel centring around Cromwell, in which she will endeavor to illustrate the domestic side of his character.

Collectors of Eugene Field items will be interested in knowing that Mr. Alfred Bartlett, publisher of The Cornhill Booklet in Boston, has issued privately at twenty-five cents an attractive little edition of Field's famous but unpublished poem, "Little Willie," which is not generally accessible in any other form.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this week Elisabeth Luther Cary's "The Rossettis: Dante Gabriel and Christina"; "British Orations," edited by Charles K. Adams of the University of Wisconsin; "The Writings of James Madison," edited by Gaillard Hunt; "The Dawn of Feminism," by R. de Maulde la Clavière, translated by George Herbert Ely; "The Complete Works of Lord Macaulay," (Knickerbocker edition,) with introduction by Edward P. Cheney; "Daniel O'Connell and the Revival of National Life in Ireland," by Robert Dunlop; "Historic Towns of the Southern States," edited by Lyman P. Powell, with introducttion by W. P. Trant; and Edward Robin's two volumes, "Twelve Great Actors" and "Twelve Great Actresses."

"The Judgment of Peter and Paul on Olympus," a poem in prose by Henryk Sienkiewicz, with illustrations and ornamental borders and printed in purple ink, is being published by Little, Brown & Co.

The latest publication by L. Frank Baum, entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz," published by the George M. Hill Company, first edition 10,000 copies, was sold in advance of publication Sept. 1. The second edition, of 15,000, is almost exhausted, and a third edition is ready. The illustrations of the book are by W. W. Denslow.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing today E. D. W. Robbins's "Twelve Great Actors" and "Twelve Great Actresses"; "Historic Towns of the Southern States," edited by Lyman P. Powell, and "Milton," by Walter Raleigh.

The November Book World will contain an article on expansion and imperialism by Henry C. Payne. Among the other features of this number of the periodical will be "The Home Life of Edgar Allan Poe," by Louise Fiske Bryson; "Congregationalists and Literature," by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Dunning; "The Literary Side of Thomas Jefferson," by John De Morgan, and "The Monastery of the Valley of Ems," by Grace Lathrop Collin.

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What subtle attraction or psychological quality it is that makes an inferior or commonplace book sell, and the lack of which consigns a work of exceptional merit to that dark and spacious limbo where the unpurchased books go, no one has at any time been able to discover. Speculation about it has been rife and recurrent for many years now, and preceded our modern generation. But can any single cause be cited that accounts for this phenomenon which we have named?

In the stores where purely material merchandise is offered, a good thing outsells an inferior one, even though the price asked for the superior article is much higher. The customer with the slimmest pocketbook doesn't want any brand but the best on his sack of flour. No one wants sanded sugar, Indian-mealed ginger, or wooden nutmegs.

But with books it seems a different order of choice prevails. In the former instance there is some temptation to buy the worst things, or goods second-class, because they are perceptibly lower in price. But there is no such compulsion toward the bad and indifferent in books. A twelvemo that embodies a lurid and unnatural piece of fiction and the cheapest rococo of style costs just as much to procure as does a novel by Thackeray or Hawthorne. And yet no novel of Thackeray's or of Hawthorne's will reach in ten years the edition that one of their unknown rivals can put on the press in advance of orders, and, at the same time, reasonably expect a call for future issues.

Books are said to sell because they are talked about. This is particularly true if they are talked about in metropolitan centres and at the fashionable summering places, like Newport, Bar Harbor, and Saratoga. But why is a book talked about? One that is talked about must please a few persons first who are of importance enough to influence others by their remarks. Now, if a publisher could only know who these bellwethers are whom the great flock of readers is to follow—each group having a like impressionable group below it, which its opinion and perusal is to influence—he could do no better than to send them in advance any new book which he wishes to have arouse the public—which means, in other words, which he wishes to sell.

Without pursuing to their conclusion all the outlying tangents of suggestion to which this topic is allied, let us instead consider here just one. The present writer was struck the other day with a phrase which a critic in The Nation used in a review of some ordinary book. It was the phrase "custom-made readers." It seems to us there is a world of meaning in it, though the writer referred to merely threw it forth, and passed on to the particular book which had been given to him to discourse about.

"Custom-made readers" are no doubt evoked from the sub-consciousness of some publisher. In a few cases, perhaps, they are the product of a publisher and a somewhat canny author combined. Either the former, thinking by himself, or the two, putting their scheming heads together, conceive what sort of a book it is that may be made to sell—not necessarily which ought to be worth selling. When the recipe thus devised, with so much of this and so many parts of that, is found to look commercially probable, the author goes to work. It is with him a matter of shekels and mechanics, with an effort, of course, to grasp such inspiration as to character, plot, and style as may drop in his preappointed way. Of course, his work is to be a novel, for a book of essays or poems is not to be thought of in these days, since there are no more Keatses or Charles Lambs. Fortunate it is, too, in one sense, that there are not, for we are in the era now of voluminous fiction about apotheosized horse traders, and rustics, and bewigged and cued Colonials.

These persons have somehow got the floor, and when it was found they had it, the "custom-maker" of readers was sure he must bring on a similar procession of persons and the events that surround them to get the public ear. How much this all is like the stroke of that fashion artist who put not long ago that first and afterward ubiquitous single quill feather in some lady's hat! It was a bright and paying thought. For a brief time not a woman or girl in the land appeared on the street, in the cars, or in an audience, without that universal single feather.

But the feather has subsided, and the present novel recipes will go with it very soon. Still, it is very hard to turn the publisher away from what he considers sure ground. And, before he does leave the two domains indicated, what a dreary lot of imitative trash will be issued—only "fit to line portmanteaus"—and which one should require remuneration to read! It is even painful to think of the tons of puerile rubbish that a few examples of the publisher's recent successes, regarded as hopeful types to follow for commercial success, will soon be responsible for.

But real literature cannot be made in this way. The books that are to survive their generation are not to be produced by any recipe formulated beforehand. Some principle that works secretly presides over their birth. Books in every one's mind now that have passed the one hundred thousand mark will not be heard of half a decade hence. They are only shaped for the "custom-made" market, and permanent literature will lose nothing by their departure.

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But the material aspect of the volume is, after all, secondary. Mr. Dithmar needs no introduction to the readers of this paper. His daily studies of the passing show, informed with wisdom, historical knowledge, literary feeling, and a long and deep love of the theatre, are among the most satisfying artistic chronicles of these times. Mr. Dithmar has been a lifelong playgoer, and he has watched the career of John Drew from its early days. One of the first to recognize the value of the artistic spirit which warmed the labors of the late Augustin Daly, Mr. Dithmar has found it a congenial task to trace the history of Mr. Drew's career as connected with the coterie of actors who made the fame of both the Daly Theatres. The volume is not merely a biography of Mr. Drew; it is in a way a history of the company in which he has acted, and one of its most interesting and fascinating features is the collection of appreciations of such artists as Fisher, Davidge, Fanny Davenport, and their associates at various stages of the career of the subject.

The salient trait of the critical remarks which Mr. Dithmar makes is cool balance of judgment. While he never fails to discern the excellence of good work, he never runs to extravagance in his description of it. With the calm of a judicial mind, he touches every essential point, and his writing carries conviction with it on every page. It would be easy for a biographer, writing of one who is an acknowledged pet of the public, to lose the nice equilibrium of critical comment and fly into enthusiastic advocacy. But whether making remarks on the acting of Mr. Drew himself, or his once admired companion James Lewis, or the now adored quintessence of "sweetness" Maude Adams, Mr. Dithmar never offends the modesty of good taste nor the sanity of mature judgment. His critical writing in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES is distinguished by its sanity and its wisdom, and no reader of this paper will be surprised at finding these qualities conspicuous in his admirable little study of the life and associations of John Drew.

Because of the generous view which the author has taken of the subject, this book has a substantial and lasting value as a record of a part of the theatrical history of our time. It is evident that the author has been at great pains to attain accuracy, and it is safe to say that he has turned out a work which may be trusted as to facts. It is a charming piece of reading, and will surely command the wide attention of playgoers.

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In all the glory of a beautiful vellum binding, gold-lettered, comes a sumptuous edition of "The Confessions of St. Augustine," which must make an equally strong appeal both to lovers of that book as well as to lovers of fine editions generally.

The text of this book, which is in the familiar old version, has been beautifully printed at the Chiswick Press, on Arnold's unbleached hand-made paper, with rubricated chapter headings and extremely good initial letters. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. of Philadelphia have imported an American edition of this volume, which is limited to 150 copies, all of which bear their imprint on the title page.

The illustrations were designed by Mr. Paul Woodroffe, and the title page, which shows effective lettering in black and red, is inclosed in a beautiful heavy border of conventionalized leaves and flowers in white on a black background, the latter being the work of Mr. Lawrence Houseman, all of which have been engraved on wood by Miss Clemence Houseman and add greatly to the beauty and effectiveness of the volume.

The typography and presswork of this beautiful volume, as is usually the case in the issues of the Chiswick Press, are almost faultless, the dignity and plainness of the initial letters, which stand out boldly against an interlaced background, showing much fine detail work, (a kind of initial common enough in England, but seldom used in American books,) being very striking.

The present edition is particularly acceptable from the fact that it contains neither notes nor introduction, but a simple presentation of the text in all its quaintness, the "Confessions" at this late day needing no word of comment.

The features of the present edition which entitle it to special consideration lie entirely in the perfection of the majority of its mechanical details. The vellum binding is particularly pleasing in its tone, quality, and general effectiveness, but perhaps a word may be said as to one or two points in which the unusual excellence shown in the volume's make-up seems strangely lacking.

In the first place, a book of this character, that is, bound in full vellum, should be fastened with silk ties, after the manner of the Kelmscott Press books, and, again, in this particular instance, although the volume is well sewed and forwarded, the cover is very badly put on, so that the book does not open readily nor widely, the cover showing a strong disposition to crack in the joints.

One more small fault may be pointed out, and that is that the title page sets forth that the "Confessions" are in ten books, while a headline on Page 3 represents that thirteen books are given. The traditional last three books not forming a portion of the actual "Confessions," but being a commentary on Genesis, are properly omitted from this as from other late editions of the "Confessions" of the good Bishop of Hippo.

Its Characters Illogical.*

The characters of "Hard-Pan" do not behave in strict accord with the logic of human nature. We are quite sure that in real life the not very admirable hero would have preferred the magnificent Miss Letitia to the "violet-by-the-mossy-stone" order of girl, under eclipse of shabby array, and further handicapped by a bragging and borrowful old father. Moreover, in her own love affair Miss Letitia reminds us of the young lady "madly pursued by a bear," who, "when she was tired abruptly expired." Just as abruptly and more unaccountably does Miss Letitia plunge into love with "the meagre-visaged lad" of her choice. We are very glad she does, however, for we ourselves have a tenderness for his ineffectual personality and his schoolboy slang.

In truth, "Hard-Pan" is such an unpretentious, pleasant tale that it disarms criticism. We take our fiction so strenuously, not to say tragically, nowadays, that it is good now and then to come across a love story, et praeterea nihil, over which we can "loaf and invite our soul." Just such a story is "Hard-Pan." The pathos of the fallen fortunes of the old bonanza king heightens the charm of his gentle but spirited daughter, and gives the needed check to the otherwise too smooth running of the stream of true love. The old man's character is well drawn, and "the misery of transplanted age" is feelingly depicted.

Miss Bonner has written a book possessing not a few good qualities. She has the literary touch, and this, her first novel, not only delightfully beguiles a leisure hour, but gives promise of better things to come.

A Small Discrepancy.

WILBUR M. STONE, New York, referring to the article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 29 on "Children's Books," says: "It gave a very comprehensive view of the field, and the description of the late Andrew Tuer's collection was excellent. There are two minor corrections I would like to make, however. The 'History of the Horn Book,' although originally published in two expensive volumes, was later reprinted complete in one volume at 6s. Also it was stated that the Isaiah Thomas reprints of the English books were almost as scarce and valuable as the originals. In most instances the Thomas reprints are valued at from three to five times as much as the English originals. It is pleasing to know that these bits of bygone days are being more and more cherished. Mrs. Earle in her volume on 'Child Life in Colonial Days' has a most interesting chapter on this subject."

*THE CONFESSIONS OF ST. AUGUSTINE. In ten books. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1900. $5.

*HARD PAN. A Story of Bonanza Fortunes. By Geraldine Bonner. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

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OCT 1900

LAFCADIO HEARN.

His New Volumes of Japanese Sketches.*

Should Japan care at all to be understood by Western barbarians, she must feel that she owes a large debt of gratitude to Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, and if the Anglo-Saxon mind can measure the value to itself of the grace of humility, it, too, has reason to thank Mr. Hearn for his unfolding of a civilization that was hoary in wisdom and ripe in charm when our own was in its cradle.

He certainly knocks from beneath our feet many of our props of racial pride. In an exquisite and unselfish courtesy we cannot approach the ladies and gentlemen of Japan; nor in that poetic love of nature that makes a festa of the blossoming of the cherry and devotes an anthology to the voice of the cicada. The Japanese are far beyond us, too, in the fine art of living. When shall we shake ourselves free from the dominion of "things," and order our homes with the dignified and restful simplicity of a Japanese interior? Why is our first impulse in furnishing a house to "clutter" it up with possessions, expensive, if may be, cheaply tawdry, if must be? When shall we rise to the height of taking pride in the belongings we do not have? And—treasonable doubt—is our "new woman" as consummate and perfect a flower of womanhood as is a lady of Japan? And do we rear our children—but this opens too vast a field of mortifying comparison. When we consider that the Japanese hesitate to send their children to Occidental schools, because of almost inevitable deterioration in gentleness, courtesy, reverence, we find food for wholesomely bitter reflection.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, or, to give him his new name, Koizuma Yakumo, has done much to open our eyes to the fact that we of the Aryan race are not altogether the elect of the earth, and his new volume of "Shadowings" still further anoints our eyes to see more clearly the riches of a civilization wholly unlike our own. The chapter on the "yobina," or personal names of Japanese women, is of special interest. We are made to perceive how subtle, intricate, and almost incomprehensible to the Anglo-Saxon are the complexities of the Oriental mind, even when it is concerned with nothing more than a woman's name. Not only the pronunciation of a name, but the character in which it is written, has its significance; so that there are many homonyms, "Harn-ko," for example, signifying "The Tranquil," "Spring," or "The Far-Removed," according to the characters used in writing the name. We learn, too, that "the first, or 'head-character,' of a personal name should be made to 'accord' (in the Chinese philosophic sense) with the supposed 'Sei,' or astronomically determined nature, of the person to whom the name is given; the required accordance being decided not by the meaning but by the sound of the Chinese written character." These things give us a vague notion of the difficulties presented when the Western and Eastern minds attempt to touch even upon such an apparently simple object as a girl's name. These "yobina" usually express "tenderness, kindness, deftness, cleverness," for "the domestic virtues still occupy in Japanese moral estimate a place not less important than that accorded to religious faith in the life of our own Middle Ages. Not in theory only, but in everyday practice, moral beauty is placed far above physical beauty, and girls are usually selected as wives, not for their good looks, but for their domestic qualities." Even in their play children are taught to sing as they tap the ball such verses as the following:

Only a person having filial piety is worthy to be called a person;
If one does not know the goodness of parents, one has not filial piety.

Even though in poverty we have to pass our days,
Let us never turn aside from the one straight path.

That a kindness done is not for the sake of others only,
But also for one's own sake, should well be kept in mind.

Even the sorrow of numberless misfortunes
We shall easily escape if the heart be pure.

If the heart and the speech be kept straight and true,
The gods and the Buddhas will surely guard us well.

Upon this Mr. Hearn comments: "The reader may think to himself, 'How terribly exigent the training that could require the repetition of moral lessons even in a "ball-play song"!' True—but it produced perhaps the very sweetest type of woman that this world has ever known."

This volume, so full of interest and suggestion, is—we do not like to say—"padded" by certain fantasies of varied merit. Few, we fancy, will sympathize with Mr. Hearn in his feeling of "the Gothic horror." We hope he is unique in finding a cathedral "infused with something that thinks and threatens," in regarding it as "a shadowing malevolence, a multiple goblinry, a monstrous fetich!" On the other hand, there are few who will not read in "Levitation" their own experience, and who will not be interested in the author's suggestion as to the possible origin of this well-nigh universal sensation. As we read "The Nightmare Touch" and reflect upon the cruel stupidity of the grown people in the case, we hug as tenderly as the old Scotch woman "the sweet doctrine of eternal punishment."

But we turn again to Mr. Hearn's studies of Japan as the raison d'être of the book. It is to be hoped that many will follow from the same pen; for, as the author has brought to the study of his adopted country an admirable equipment and a rare capability of absorbing its very spirit, so is he gifted with unrivaled skill and felicity in revealing and interpreting that spirit to the less subtle and more roughly hewn Anglo-Saxon intelligence.

*SHADOWINGS. By Lafcadio Hearn. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The Plays Our Grandsires Saw.*

The latest publication of the Dunlap Society is a work of much interest to all students and lovers of the American drama and of considerable value to collectors in this field, inasmuch as it is a bibliographical list of plays written and performed in this country before 1830. Oscar Wegelin, who compiled the list for the Dunlap Society, has done his work with thoroughness, though the gathering of the titles of the earliest contributions to native drama was a thankless task, and John Malone has prefaced the compilation with a scholarly essay. From a typographical view point the volume is a handsome one, and it should be considered one of the most interesting of the many valuable publications of the society. It is to be regretted that Paul Leicester Ford's earlier labors in the same field were ignored by both compiler and editor, for to those who know and love the subject his "Some Notes Towards an Essay on the Beginnings of American Dramatic Literature, 1606-1789," (twenty-five copies privately printed in Brooklyn, 1893,) is a most suggestive and important work. Still, though personal examination of some of the rarer plays described by Mr. Wegelin would have set right several dates and perfected several collations, his list is a most useful one and to the specialist it will serve its purpose.

The first play published in North America was Pedro de Morale's "Tragedia Intitulada Triumpho de Los Sanctos en Que se Reprisen ta la Persecucion de Diocleciano, y la prosperidad que se siquio con el Imperio de Constantino," printed in Mexico in 1579 as part of another work. The only copy of this rarity sold in recent years was Barlow's, for which the Boston Public Library paid $85, in 1890. The first play written and printed in the Colonies, however, bears a much later date than 1579. This was "Androborus: A Biographical Farce in Three Acts," written by Gov. Robert Hunter of New York, and published by William Bradford in this city in 1714. It is also the rarest American play, as John Philip Kemble's copy, now in the Duke of Devonshire's collection, is the only one in existence. (A manuscript copy will be sold in the first part of the McKee library.) So far as is known, "Androborus" was never produced, though, as Mr. Ford declares, "the piece is really dramatic," despite its politics and lack of women's parts. The characters are admirably and sharply drawn, and it abounds in genuine humor. Tom of Bedlam is almost as good in his use of words as Mrs. Malaprop, and the trick played on Androborus of making him believe himself dead, is "both quaint and effective." According to the title page of this whimsical production, it was printed in "Monoropolis," which is, of course, very bad Greek for "Fool's Town," and is intended to apply to the city over which Hunter governed from 1710 to 1719. Hunter was the best and ablest of the royal Governors of New York, and in addition did much writing. He was not, however, the author of the notorious "Letter Concerning Enthusiasm:" London, 1708, which Mr. Wegelin positively says was his. The "Letter," as most people now know, was written by Shaftesbury, and the original is in the Public Record Office in England. Mr. Wegelin seems also to be unaware of Chief Justice Lewis Morris's connection with Hunter's "Androborus." Cadwallader Colden, in his "Letters on Smith's History of New York," (printed in the first volume of the New York Historical Society's "collections") thus alludes to it: "Hunter diverted himself in composing a farce, with the assistance of Mr. Morris, which he called 'Androborus,' (the man eater.) In this the General, (Nicholson,) the clergy, and the assembly were so humorously exposed that the laugh was turned upon them."

The account given of Dunlap's plays is valuable, and under Payne we note a description of his first published work, "Julia or the Wanderer." New York, 1806. This highly important fact is unknown to bibliographers, Mr. Wegelin's book being the first to make public mention of it. Payne's little play is a great rarity. It is understood by THE SATURDAY REVIEW that the Dunlap Society will shortly publish a continuation of Mr. Wegelin's interesting list. This second part will give an account of American plays from 1830 to 1900.

*EARLY AMERICAN PLAYS, 1714-1830. By Oscar Wegelin. Edited, with an introduction, by John Malone. New York: The Dunlap Society, 1900. 265 copies printed.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,851. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1900.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. CONGER ACCUSES CAPTAIN OF MARINES

Charges Capt. Newt H. Hall with Cowardice and Neglect of Duty.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED

Hall Commanded Marines at Peking During Part of Siege—Chaffee Declared Him Guiltless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—A deplorable incident concerning the gallant defense of the American Legation at Peking has just come to light. Minister Conger has made serious charges, involving cowardice, insubordination, and neglect of duty, against Capt. Newt H. Hall, who, after Capt. John T. Myers was disabled, was the commander of the little force of American marines. The case is now in the hands of Brig. Gen. Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, who has been instructed to sift the affair to the bottom.

In justice to Capt. Hall, it should be stated at the outset that Gen. Chaffee has investigated the case and has virtually acquitted the Captain. The War Department takes no stock in the charges, but the Navy Department is determined to make a full investigation in justice to everybody concerned. Whether the charges made by Mr. Conger stand or fall, the nature of them indicates that there were dissension and bitter feeling among the defenders of the legation, and makes an unfortunate blemish on a story of heroism which has hitherto been supposed to be without a flaw.

Mr. Conger makes several charges. The principal one is that he requested Capt. Hall to hold a portion of the wall near the American Legation, and that the Captain refused to do so and withdrew his men. The position was a strong one, Minister Conger claims, and could easily have been held. The second charge is that when requested to do certain other military duty Capt. Hall alleged that it was impossible and refused to obey the request. The Russian troops then undertook the duty which Hall had declared impossible and performed it successfully. Thirdly, it is charged by the Minister that some valuable military information was needed; that two of the marines volunteered for the duty, and that Capt. Hall refused to let them perform it.

It is believed that friction arose between Minister Conger and Capt. Hall over the Minister's assumption of command. Mr. Conger was a Major in the volunteer army during the civil war, and it is believed that he may have been a little opinionated about his military knowledge, which led to a feeling of irritation on Capt. Hall's part. Hall's friends believe that if he refused to occupy positions which Mr. Conger considered strategically strong, it was because the Captain did not consider them so. This may have irritated Mr. Conger and led him to consider Capt. Hall's actions prompted by cowardice.

As soon as Gen. Chaffee reached Peking, Mr Conger filed the charges with him. As soon as possible Gen. Chaffee made a thorough inquiry. He made a report to the War Department recommending that no further proceedings be taken in the matter. The papers were sent to the Navy Department, which did not take the same view of the case. The whole matter was referred to Gen. Heywood for investigation.

In Capt. Hall's report he makes no reference to any difference between himself and Minister Conger. He says that he and his men are indebted to the Minister for many kindnesses.

Capt. Hall entered the Marine Corps in September, 1891, and became Captain in 1899. He was sent to Taku from the Cavite station early in the year, and when the Peking Ministers called for guards, Capt. Hall went to Peking as second in command of the American force of fifty-six men. Capt. Myers was wounded and then attacked with typhoid fever, and Capt. Hall succeeded him.

CONGER THANKS THE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The following general order by Gen. Chaffee has been made public at the War Department:

Headquarters China Relief Expedition.
Peking, China, Sept. 9, 1900.
General Orders No. 16.

1. The following letter from the Hon. E. H. Conger, United States Minister, expressing joy and gratitude for the timely succor of the legations, emphasizes the portion of the duty imposed upon the troops sent for the relief of our besieged countrymen, and this order will be read at evening parade on the day following its receipt:

"Legation of the United States of America,
"Peking, China, Sept. 7, 1900.

"From the moment of the arrival of the allied relief column we have all tried personally to express our joy and gratitude for your timely coming. I am not satisfied, however, with this mere verbal acknowledgment. The patriotic purpose with which you hurried more than half around the world, the heroic courage displayed, and the tremendous sacrifices made in your victorious march from Tien-Tsin to Peking, deserve a more fervent expression of our sincere appreciation and profound gratitude than can ever be given. But, dear General, I beg you, on behalf of all whom you saved, to accept for yourself and to extend in large measure to the brave men who came with you the sincerest thanks that grateful hearts can feel. We deeply deplore the loss of the splendid heroes who died that we might live, and our tenderest sympathies go out to the bleeding hearts never to be soloced by their return.

"We pray God to comfort them and to reward and bless you one and all."

By command Major Gen. Chaffee:
GEORGE W. HUTCHESON,
Captain Sixth United States Cavalry,
Acting Adjutant General.

CZAR FAVORS AGREEMENT.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—An official of the Foreign Office stated to-day that no further answers have been received to the Anglo-German proposition, but that Japan's adherence is considered certain. The unfriendly attitude of influential Russian papers toward the agreement was pointed out, and the official replied:

"We have not to deal with the Russian press, but with the Russian Government. We know the agreement is favorably received in St. Petersburg. An answer to the agreement will come from the Czar, who is now in the Crimea. Therefore, considerable time may elapse before his answer is received. There is no reason to hurry."

More sober views about China now prevail here, owing, doubtless, to the fact that Count von Bülow is known to entertain reasonable ideas about Germany's tangible interests, and that his influence as Imperial Chancellor upon the impetuous Emperor, especially in foreign affairs, is decidedly greater than Prince Hohenlohe's.

It is now generally believed here that the Chinese muddle will slowly but surely unravel itself and lead to a satisfactory issue without necessitating any further large amount of actual hostilities, or an elaborate strategic campaign.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The answer of the United States to the communications from Germany and Great Britain, embodying the agreement relative to the "open door" and the territorial integrity of China, will probably go forward on Monday. It is said that from the first the Government has never been in doubt as to the action it should take upon this agreement, or rather the invitation to approve the agreement, but it was not possible to move speedily in the matter.

The point of interest is the treatment that will be accorded to the third section of the agreement, relative to the course to be pursued by the signatories in the event that they find themselves obstructed in the execution of the two preceding paragraphs. It is believed that the State Department will find it unnecessary to enter into any agreement on this point in advance of the occurrence of the contingency referred to. There can be no doubt of its full acceptance of the first two articles, in view of the fact that they are nothing more than reaffirmations of the State Department's own policy.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Peking Oct. 27 says the Ministers held a second meeting on that day to examine M. Delcassé's proposal, and they unanimously recognized the necessity for demanding the death of all the instigators of the rebellion.

There is reason to believe, the dispatch says, that if the Ministers insist and satisfaction be not obtained no reply will be made to the last note of Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang.

GREAT DEFEAT OF REBELS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says a battle was fought between imperial troops and rebels on Oct. 22, and that the rebels were ultimately routed, 600 of them being slaughtered.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—According to a dispatch from Tien-Tsin, a Russo-German detachment is preparing to attack 10,000 Boxers and disbanded regulars southeast of Tung-Chow.

EMPRESS DOWAGER ILL?

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 26.—Information has been received from Japanese sources that the Empress Dowager is seriously ill at Tai-yuen-Foo.

The most prominent physicians in the empire have been called to attend her.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Chinese Minister here, when the dispatch from Tien-Tsin was shown to him, expressed the opinion that the Empress Dowager's illness was at a period prior to the Court's departure for Tai-yuen-Foo.

The officials of the Chinese Embassy understand that the Court is still at Tung-Kwan, where it arrived Oct. 16.

VICEROYS NOT REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—A dispatch has been received from Minister Conger disproving the stories of the reactionary tendencies of the Imperial Government. The State Department had received reports from various points in China, and notably from Canton, to the effect that the Imperial Government had ordered the removal from office of the Viceroys at the great Yang-tse Cities of Nanking and Han-Kow. These men were said to have been removed because of their pro-foreign sentiments.

Secretary Hay regarded it as highly important that the friendly officials should not be displaced by anti-foreign Chinese leaders. Therefore he cabled Mr. Conger to investigate the report, and, if it were found true, to make a forcible protest to the Imperial Government through the Chinese envoys at Peking, Li-Hung-Chang, and Prince Ching.

This morning Mr. Conger reported that after careful investigation the story of the change in administration had been found to be without foundation.

THE SUICIDE OF YU-HSIEN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—From an independent source Secretary Hay has received confirmatory evidence of the reported suicide of Yu-Hsien, the fanatical Governor of the Province of Shan-Si, whose punishment was demanded by the powers for the massacre of a large number of missionaries. This message came from Special Commissioner Rockhill as follows:

"Shanghai, Oct. 22.

"Have reliable information to the effect that Yu-Hsien committed suicide 22d. ROCKHILL."

It is regarded as probable by the State Department officials that Mr. Rockhill was unacquainted with the fact that the Chinese Government itself had communicated information to this effect to the powers before he sent his message, so that, coming from another point than Peking, whence the Chinese report emanated, Mr. Rockhill's news is regarded as strongly corroborative.

LI WANTS TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

ROME, Oct. 27.—The Peking correspondent of the Messagero cables the report of an interview with Li-Hung-Chang, in the course of which the latter deplored the rebellion, and said that China would have to submit to punishment soon for the grave faults of a few thousand rebels. Now that peace was almost concluded, he hoped the powers would appreciate China's desire to give just satisfaction, and would withdraw their troops as soon as possible.

Earl Li spoke with enthusiasm of the resumption of commercial relations.

The impression of the Messagero correspondent is that Li-Hung-Chang is fully aware of the disagreement among the allies and that this constitutes his strength.

PRICE ON MISSIONARIES' HEADS.

HONGKONG, Oct. 27.—The Chinese Mutual Protection Society of the Hoi-Ping district has offered $500 for the head of Dr. Sager, of the American Board of Missions, and $300 each for the heads of the Rev. S. G. Tope, a British Wesleyan missionary; Dr. Graves, a Southern Baptist missionary, and Dr. Beattie of the American Presbyterian Board.

The placards say the heads must not be secured in Hoi-Ping. The Magistrate of that district is notedly anti-foreign, and inspired the posting of the placards. Protection has been guaranteed by placards to all who destroy the property of the missions or of converts.

PLOT TO KILL M. LOUBET?

Man Arrested Near Lyons, but Paris Police Say There Was No Conspiracy.

LYONS, Oct. 27.—The Nouvelliste de Lyons says a plot to assassinate President Loubet has been discovered.

It appears that a working electrician named Couturier burglariously entered the electric company's premises at Nimes, stealing 2,500f. He was tracked to Orange, near Lyons, where he was arrested. Documents found on his person revealed, the paper says, an Anarchist conspiracy to assassinate President Loubet on his coming visit to Lyons to unveil a monument erected to the memory of President Carnot.

Couturier is said to have committed the burglary in order to obtain funds to carry out his project. He has, it is added, confessed to the police, who are now tracking his accomplices and watching Anarchists in order to prevent any attempt to carry out the scheme.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The officials of the Prefecture of Police say they have investigated the Couturier story published by the Nouvelliste de Lyons and find it to be without foundation, so far as any conspiracy is concerned. Couturier, they declare, is a vulgar thief hungering for notoriety.

SIPIDO ARRESTED IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—It is now known that Sipido, who attempted to assassinate the Prince of Wales April 4 last, was arrested yesterday at the house of his uncle in a suburb of Paris, where he has lived since he came here. He resisted the officers at first, but then quickly yielded. His uncle says he behaved quietly while in Paris. He is not aware on what ground he has been taken into custody again.

A dispatch from Brussels asserts that Sipido allied himself with the French militant Anarchists and took part in their demonstrations.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

ARMOUR FIRMS TO COMBINE.

Chicago and Kansas City Companies Will Be Consolidated, with Capital of $35,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—There is to be a consolidation of Armour & Co. of Chicago and the Armour Packing Company of Kansas City, and an increase in the capital of the Chicago corporation from $20,000,000 to $35,000,000. The plan will be carried out within a week.

The new corporation will be almost double the size of the old one, and its capitalization almost double that of the largest of its competitors. It will still be altogether an Armour affair, and the whole of its $35,000,000 capital stock will be held by members of the family, except such small interest as may be owned by heads of departments or members of the Directorate.

In March the interests of Armour & Co. at Chicago and Omaha were incorporated with $20,000,000 capital. The new company will include the business at Kansas City, which has a capital of $10,000,000, and will take in all the varied but associated interests there. It will be not only a consolidation of plants, but a formal alliance of the two branches of the family. The managers of the Kansas City properties, Kirk B. Armour and his brother, nephews of Philip D. Armour, will be made Directors, and the former will become a leading executive officer of the new corporation.

The Armour Packing Company of Kansas City was established by Philip D. Armour and his brothers twenty years ago. The Chicago firm of Armour & Co. has always held a large interest in it, but the property was controlled and managed by the Kansas City members of the family, and always most successfully. Of late years the management has been in the hands of Kirk B. Armour.

PRINCESS SEEKS DIVORCE.

Father of Princess Aribert of Anhalt in Berlin to Secure It.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein is here as the guest of the British Ambassador, Sir Frank C. Lascelles, and the Duke and Duchess Ernst Guenther of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Prince's purpose is to effect the divorce of his daughter, the Princess Louise Augusta, from her husband, Prince Aribert of Anhalt. The Princess was some time ago in America.

CAPT. EDWARD DEWEY DEAD.

Brother of the Admiral Succumbs to Bright's Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 27.—Capt. Edward Dewey, brother of Admiral George Dewey, died at a late hour last night at his home in this city of Bright's disease. He was seventy-one years of age.

Capt. Edward Dewey was commissioned First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Eighth Vermont Volunteers on Jan. 12, 1864. In February of the following year he was made a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers and resigned in May, 1865. He was on duty with his regiment in the Department of the Gulf and acted as Assistant Quartermaster at the military post of Thibodeaux, La., in the Spring of 1864. He was also with his regiment during Early's raid near Washington in 1864 and served with the corps in the Shenandoah campaign under Sheridan in the Fall of 1864.

Besides Admiral Dewey he left one brother, Charles Dewey of Montpelier, and one sister, Mrs. Mary P. Greeley of Montpelier. He also left a wife and six children, two sons and four daughters.

A MISSING BRIDEGROOM.

Charles W. Howard's Friends Believe He Has Met with Foul Play.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 27.—The disappearance of Charles W. Howard of Howard & Kennedy, fruit merchants, Teresa, Fla., is an absolute mystery. Mr. Howard was to have married Miss Annie Peace, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Peace, at East Lake, on Tuesday night, and they expected him to arrive Monday night for a wedding supper. Miss Peace's relatives from several parts of the State were present. The young man's failure to appear could not be accounted for by them, as he seemed to be deeply in love with Miss Peace.

Telegrams from Florida and Alabama state that Mr. Howard left Teresa and arrived at Tampa, and stopped at a hotel there Sunday night. He had a pass to Montgomery, and that was taken up the next morning, but it is not believed Mr. Howard presented it. He had $500 on his person when he arrived at Tampa. It is suspected that he was robbed and murdered and the body hidden.

Mr. Howard was due to meet Mr. M. P. Wilcox at Montgomery, having some business with him, but did not appear there. The foul play theory is held by all who know him.

TREASURER ROBERTS'S CASE.

Secretary Gage Still Has Confidence in His Subordinate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—No action will be taken by Secretary Gage about the fire recently opened on Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, in connection with his alleged misappropriation of trust funds belonging to his sister. The suit was brought some time ago, and Mr. Gage then made an informal investigation of the case. He accepted Mr. Roberts's statement that there had been no misappropriation.

The Treasurer claimed that he acted in good faith, and was not responsible for the loss of the money. Mr. Gage was satisfied with the explanation, and is not disposed to pay any attention to the demand now being made for Mr. Roberts's removal.

Mr. Roberts, who has been away from Washington, has now returned, but will not say anything about the story that a warrant for his arrest will be served if he should go to New York, except this: "The publication of such a story was evidently inspired by political motives."

MISS VAN LEW'S METHODS.

Secret Room in Which She Hid Federal Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.—A Boston delegate to the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association caused to be discovered, it now turns out, a secret chamber in the house here of Miss Lizzie Van Lew. It was in this secret chamber that Miss Van Lew concealed the Federal prisoners whom she aided to escape from Libby Prison. This Boston banker visited the Van Lew mansion during his prolonged stay here. This gentleman, after going through the grounds requested earnestly to be taken into the house. He went carefully through each room, asking to be taken still further, until, reaching the top story, he turned to his guide and said:

"Here I passed fourteen days during the war."

He then pointed to a panel in the wall about 18 inches wide, just sufficient for a man's body to squeeze through, and continued:

"Beyond is a chamber which will conceal at least fifty men in an emergency."

This apartment is situated under the eaves of the broad portico which extends all the way along the southern portion of the house. The body of Col. Dahlgren, it now turns out, also rested in Miss Van Lew's house for a time.

Be Sure to See Niagara.

So of course you should take the New York Central from Grand Central Station, the centre of the metropolis of America.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

PROF. WITTHAUS'S REPORT IN RICE CASE

Chemical Expert Found Mercury in the Vital Organs.

NONE IN EMBALMING FLUID

Omits to Say Whether There Was Enough to Cause Death—Patrick and Jones Held on Forgery Charge.

Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, the chemical expert, to whom were submitted the vital organs of William Marsh Rice, the octogenarian millionaire, who died Sept. 23 under circumstances sufficiently peculiar to warrant the stoppage of the funeral and intended cremation, yesterday submitted his report to Coroner Hart.

His investigations revealed, says the expert, the presence of large quantities of arsenic, and mercury in small portions, in the stomach, kidney, and intestines. The presence of arsenic is accounted for by the analysis of a sample of the embalming fluid used by Plowright, the undertaker, in preparing the body for burial. Arsenic is one of the constituent elements of this liquid. The test of this sample, however, showed not the slightest trace of mercury. The expert's inference accordingly is that mercury in some form was administered to the old man while he lived, but whether in sufficient quantity to cause death is not stated.

Dr. Walker Curry of 23 East Sixty-first Street, who attended Rice, is positive that no medicine containing mercury was ever prescribed by him for the sick man.

Charles F. Jones, the valet, and Albert T. Patrick, the New York attorney, of the dead millionaire, were held yesterday in $10,000 bonds each by Magistrate Brann to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of forging Rice's name to checks for $25,000 and $65,000. Neither the prisoners nor their counsel, nor any one interested in the case was in court at the time, and the Magistrate's announcement was made through the Centre Street Court stenographer. The amount of bail is the same as that fixed by Magistrate Mott, before whom they were arraigned immediately after their arrest. The prisoners received the news of Prof. Witthaus's report, which still further lessens their chances of release, calmly and with unmoved features. Jones refused to comment thereon. Patrick said:

"I do not believe Mr. Rice was poisoned. It is not possible."

PROF. WITTHAUS'S REPORT.

Prof. Witthaus's report was delivered to Coroner Hart by Dr. Marsh, one of the professor's assistants. Of the sample of embalming fluid analyzed by him, he says:

This embalming fluid contains besides formaldehyde the following mineral ingredients: Potassium, sodium, zinc and aluminum, sulphuric acid, arsenious acid, and chlorin. These are probably combined in making the liquid in the form of sodium arsenite, zinc chloride, and alum. The embalming liquid contains no mercury.

The analysis of the stomach and of the intestines for vegetable poisons has given negative results.

The analysis of the stomach, of the intestine, and of the kidney for volatile poisons fails to show the presence of any foreign substance other than formaldehyde, a constituent of the embalming liquid mentioned above. The analysis of mineral poisons referred to below has not yet been carried to the point where zinc would appear. That metal may, or may not, be present.

The stomach was found to contain arsenic in notable quantity and unweighable minute quantity of mercury. The presence of the arsenic in this and the parts mentioned below would be accounted for if the embalming liquid, a sample of which I analyzed, had been used in preserving the body. The intestines were found to contain both arsenic and mercury. The quantity of arsenic present has not yet been determined.

The kidney contained arsenic and mercury also. The quantity of arsenic has not been determined. I would infer from the very small quantity of mercury found in the stomach and the relatively large amount found in the intestines, and particularly in the kidney, that that metal in some form of soluble combination had been introduced into the body during the life of the deceased, probably several hours, possibly days, previous to his death.

Immediately upon receiving the report Coroner Hart held a long conference with District Attorney Gardiner. Col. Gardiner was not satisfied with the report. He contended that it was not explicit enough and did not state whether the amount of mercury discovered in the organs was sufficient to cause death. Owing to this uncertainty, it was decided to call Prof. Witthaus and Dr. Walker Curry in to a conference to be held in the District Attorney's office to-morrow. Prof. Witthaus will be asked if, in his opinion, the mercury found in the body was the direct or indirect cause of death, and Dr. Curry will tell of his treatment of the sick man and the nature of the medicines prescribed. If deemed necessary an inquest will be held at an early date.

WHAT DR. CURRY SAYS.

Dr. Curry is positive that in none of the medicines prescribed by him for Rice was there the slightest particle of mercury. "It is a well-known medical fact," said Dr. Curry yesterday, "that mercury may remain in a person's system for years. Mr. Rice was subject to indigestion and stomach trouble, and may have taken some simple remedy, without my knowledge, therefor. In his closet were many such medicines.

"He was a great reader and would buy all patent medicines his eye met, purporting to be for the cure of dyspepsia, stomach trouble, or deafness, from which he suffered slightly. In simple cathartic pills and blue mass there is mercury, and Mr. Rice may have taken something like this many months before his death. I do not believe he was poisoned."

Dr. Curry attended the dead millionaire from April 16 up to the time of his demise. His stomach trouble being more acute than usual on Sept. 15, Mr. Rice, upon the recommendation of a woman friend, ate five raw and four baked bananas to alleviate his suffering. Acute indigestion and a general weakening of his entire system resulted. These were, Dr. Curry said, the direct and indirect causes of his death.

During this fatal illness, the eccentric old man took many of a certain kind of pills, the composition of which is unknown to Dr. Curry, and which were shown to him by Valet Jones. These may figure prominently in the ensuing investigation.

Dr. Curry would not venture an opinion as to whether the amount of mercury found in the organs was sufficient to cause death or not.

Capt. McClusky, when asked if he had received the report of Prof. Witthaus, said that he had neither seen nor heard anything of it. "I have nothing to say of the case at this time," he said.

"Will Jones and Patrick be charged with murder?" he was asked.

"They're in jail now, and neither can give bail."

"Have not the police been working all the time on the murder theory?"

"I won't say anything about that."

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who has charge of the case, said that he had not seen the report, would not see it until to-morrow, and would not discuss the matter until he had read the report. He refused to say what the State's method of procedure would be.

Late yesterday afternoon Frederick B. House, the accused men's counsel, visited them in the Tombs and remained in close conference with them in the counsel room for over half an hour.

Both prisoners appeared in good spirits during the interview, and Patrick's hearty laugh could be frequently heard. Both bade Mr. House good-bye in an unconcerned manner and appeared very little disturbed at the turn the case has taken. Mr. House scouted all suggestions that Mr. Rice was murdered and said, confidently:

"Patrick and Jones will not have to face any more serious charge than that of forgery. I shall make no effort to obtain bail for them on that charge until Monday."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

TO SUCCEED W. L. WILSON.

Reported that ex-President Cleveland Has Been Offered University Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 27.—According to a special dispatch from Winchester, the Presidency of Washington and Lee University, made vacant by the death of William L. Wilson, will be offered to ex-President Grover Cleveland. A committee from the university will in a few days go to Princeton and formally extend the offer.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, when interviewed to-night in regard to his having been offered the Presidency of Washington and Lee University, said: "I never heard of it, thought of it, or dreamed of it, and I don't believe anybody else ever did either."

1,000 DEER KILLED IN MAINE.

Nearly All the Animals Slain by Hunters from Out of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Oct. 27.—Up to this date 1,000 deer have been brought to Bangor from the hunting regions north of the city, and nearly all of them were owned and carried home by hunters from other States. The number of moose killed and brought to this city thus far is 56, which is within six of last year's record in the same time.

The deer figures show a falling off of 251 from the corresponding period of 1899. This is accounted for by the dry weather of the first two weeks of the season, and by the fact that many deer perished in the deep snows of last Winter. Deer are numerous in the woods, however, and it is likely that the total kill for the season will be well up to that of 1899.

This week's receipts of game at Bangor amounted to 423 deer and 43 moose. A good many bears are being killed, and a few of the hunters have brought down wildcats.

REPORTS COAL FIELDS IN MAINE

Portland Miner Declares There Is Enough to Supply the Entire World.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Oct. 27.—James Kelley, a miner of Portland, has made the discovery that there is enough coal hidden away under the forests of Northern Maine to supply the whole world for many years.

Mr. Kelley has for some time been conducting submarine explorations at Small Point, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, where for the past ten years quantities of coal have been washed up by the sea after every heavy storm, and he declares that there is a vast deposit of coal under the bottom of the sea there.

Recently, however, he has left the operations at Small Point in charge of his son, while he prospects for a much larger deposit which he is confident underlies the hills of the region through which flows the West Branch of the Penobscot. Whole townships in this region have been bonded by Mr. Kelley, who acts for a syndicate of speculators who received their information in the first place from a man who is now in the State prison, at Thomaston. Several Maine guides also assert that they know that vast coal fields exist in Northern Maine, and Kelley's investigations thus far have convinced him that the information is correct. He is a practical miner, and his theories are attracting the serious attention of capitalists.

ARBUCKLES WIN COFFEE SUIT.

Will Be Permitted to Examine Books of Woolson Spice Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 27.—In the coffee war carried on in this city by the Arbuckle and Havemeyer interests, Judge Pugsley of the Circuit Court to-day rendered a very important decision. The Arbuckles, as stockholders in the Woolson Spice Company, had been refused all recognition by the Havemeyers and their associates. The suit was brought for the purpose of establishing the rights of the Arbuckles as stockholders. The court held that the Arbuckles were entitled to be registered as stockholders, to have certificates issued for their stock, and were also permitted to inspect, in person, or by attorney, or an accountant, the books and records of the Woolson Spice Company.

An injunction was sought to restrain the Directors from the commission of alleged fraudulent and unlawful acts. The Court held that these charges were not sustained by sufficient proof to warrant granting the injunction.

The rights of the Arbuckles, as stockholders, were clearly established, they were given access to the records, and the Directors and officers were compelled to recognize them as stockholders, but the Directors were permitted to manage the affairs of the company, so long as they managed in good faith and in the interest of all the stockholders.

WHEREABOUTS OF SCHREIBER.

Defaulter May Be in California, Where Detectives Are Alert.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 27.—Ex-Judge H. P. Gilhooly, counsel for the Elizabethport Banking Company, and a Director of the concern, was questioned to-day about a rumor that William Schreiber, the fugitive clerk who stole $106,000 from the company, had been seen in the vicinity of San José, Cal. It was also rumored that his arrest had been effected.

Mr. Gilhooly said that if the arrest had been made by the Pinkerton men who are hunting for Schreiber, he would be the first to hear of it, and, in fact, he would be promptly notified, no matter by whom the arrest was made. He had heard nothing of Schreiber's capture, but he thought it very likely that the defaulting clerk was in California. The Pinkerton men, he said, were keeping a sharp lookout to prevent Schreiber from escaping from the country on some vessel leaving a California port.

"FREE LIST" CURE FOR TRUSTS.

Republican National Committee Accepts Bryan's Remedy as an Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The Republican National Committee, in reply to Bryan's "free list" cure for trusts, says:

"The free list certainly would destroy all industries, whether the corporations be so-called trusts or not. Heretofore the Democrats have always denied that free trade would destroy our industries, but Mr. Bryan, as the leader and representative of the Democratic Party, emphatically insists that it will.

"He proposes to destroy just so many industrial enterprises that have been established under the laws of this country. He emphatically plants himself squarely against the American voting population that has time after time declared in favor of protection to American industries.

"Upon this issue, which has been raised by Mr. Bryan himself, the Republican Party is prepared to appeal to the country and is confident of winning the greatest victory in its history.

"Mr. Bryan has threatened openly American industry and American labor. Every manufacturer and every wage earner will answer Mr. Bryan's challenge Nov. 6 and let him know that, with the results of Democratic partial free trade so fresh in their memories they are not prepared to accept his policy of absolute free trade, with the greater ruin and wreckage that he would inflict on them."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

ANOTHER WELCOME FOR MR. BRYAN

Greeted by Great Throngs on His Second Visit.

SPEAKS AT SEVEN MEETINGS

Immense Crowd About Madison Square and in the Garden—Italians and Germans Addressed.

W. J. Bryan, as the guest of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, had a most enthusiastic and vociferous welcome in this city yesterday afternoon, and last evening.

Mr. Bryan reached town from New Haven at 3:30, and there was a stirring time about the Grand Central Station, where a larger crowd had gathered than was present when he came from Albany on Oct. 16. A lot of Yale students made things particularly lively, and the other admirers of the Presidential candidate were not wanting in their demonstrations.

On the way to the Hoffman House from the railway station the streets were thronged and all stoops and windows of buildings were filled with people, who cheered and waved flags and handkerchiefs.

At the Hoffman House Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were the guests of honor at an elaborate banquet. Among the diners were Richard Croker, David B. Hill, and W. Bourke Cockran. They sat down at the same table, but did not engage in any conversation. When Mr. Hill entered the banquet hall Mr. Croker got as far away as he could. Mr. Cockran quietly took his seat without noticing his old enemy, Richard Croker.

After the banquet Mr. Bryan was placed in a carriage and with four high-spirited horses he was driven to the various meeting places.

One ball of fire fell at Mr. Bryan's feet, and was tramped out before the explosion came. A mounted policeman fell in front of the Bryan cavalcade, and Mr. Bryan was treated to a lively sight. A mounted policeman jumped his horse over the prostrate rider and beast. No one was hurt.

Mr. Bryan was the first one to spy a fire which started in the decorations of a house at Twentieth Street and Second Avenue. It was extinguished without much damage.

At the old Broadway Athletic Club the building was well filled with enthusiastic Italians. They received Mr. Bryan with military honors. The Italian Pioneer Guard, with shakoes and battle axes, saluted him.

Then Mr. Bryan went to a meeting of Germans in Cooper Union. Singing societies led the audience in the National anthem. From Cooper Union Mr. Bryan went through the east side.

He was received with great enthusiasm along the line of march. Red lights were burning every ten or fifteen feet. Rockets were fired over his carriage.

Mr. Bryan was then driven to the Hoffman House to have his throat sprayed, and thence to Madison Square Garden. He landed back at the Hoffman House tired and much worn shortly before midnight, but happy at the reception he received on his second visit to New York during this campaign.

CROWDS THRONG THE SQUARE.

Outpouring of Democrats to Honor Mr. Bryan—Fireworks and Meetings.

Stirring scenes were enacted in Madison Square Garden last evening. Every feature of the demonstration marked it as the supreme effort of the Greater New York Democracy to do honor to its candidate for the country's highest office, and it exceeded in magnitude the great Democratic rally of two weeks ago, and many witnesses of the overwhelming influx of humanity that poured into the Square from every street declared it the greatest political demonstration ever seen in New York.

There was no adequate method of computing the number of persons in the crowds except by estimating the capacity of the Square, and this would not represent the number, for down every street leading thereto there was a shouting, struggling stream of men and women being forced back by guards of police. From sunset to almost midnight the entire lower part of the city, from Broadway to Second Avenue, and from Twenty-eighth Street to Fifth Street, was a blaze of light, and was a bedlam of sounds, but Madison Square was the storm centre, and it was here that the campaign managers had planned to manoeuvre the great army of the party.

The Square was illuminated with red fire, Chinese lanterns, flashlights, and electric lights, until it shone almost as bright as day.

Besides the six stands that were used in the Roosevelt demonstration on the Square Tuesday night there were erected by the Democratic clubs two stands of imposing proportions, hung with Chinese lanterns and ablaze with electric lights. One of these stands was on the east side of the park, near Twenty-fourth Street, and the other on the Fifth Avenue side, near the Dewey Arch. The Twenty-second Regiment Band was stationed on the east stand and the Seventh Regiment Band on that of the western side.

A space about an acre in extent in the centre of the Square was roped off and within the inclosure was a corps of men to manipulate the fireworks display, which was on a scale seldom, if ever before, attempted in the city.

Scattered at intervals on the thoroughfares bounding the square were trucks decorated with flags and bunting and hung about with colored lights. The trucks were loaded with the outdoor speakers, forming the picket lines of the oratorical assault upon the Republican issues of the day. These were some of the details of arrangement that might have been taken in by the spectator before 6 o'clock, when the gathering began to take place.

A JAM OF HUMANITY.

Then all details were lost sight of in the crush and jam of struggling humanity, the crash and hiss and sputter of fireworks, the waving of flags, the mingling of color, and the babel of sounds.

The objective point at first was Madison Square Garden, and from 5 until 6:30 o'clock the doors of the great building swallowed up the surging lines of humanity until the ampitheatre could hold no more, and the army of policemen fought back the disappointed throngs and turned the swiftly flowing currents out into the square, where within half an hour the entire square was one sea of faces.

A movement was made toward the Hoffman House, whence Mr. Bryan was expected to issue during the evening, and it was at this point that the police had their greatest battle of the evening in an effort to work a passage through the throngs for the street cars, that got through only at long intervals.

The carefully formed lines of police were broken and scattered whenever the currents of the human sea turned in their direction. Little attention was paid to the police after a time, and when the deafening reports of the fireworks display began, their shouted orders were utterly swallowed up and lost in the general pandemonium.

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

The fireworks began at 7 o'clock with volleys of bombs, explosions of mines, thundering reports of salutes and detonators, and a general bang and hiss and splutter up in the direction of the stars, with descending fire. The explosions were so constant that the human voice could not be heard ten feet away. The Madison Square Garden tower was lurid with red fire and resplendent with darting meteors and myriad stars. There was variegated flame confined to earth in set pieces, flame that ascended 100 feet, and flame that disported like an intoxicated rainbow a hundred feet high. Ear and eye were at one time assailed.

With the music, the shouting of the gathered thousands, and the hissing and detonation of the tons of fireworks, there was a carnival of sound, while the eye yielded to an appeal not less diverse and powerful. The scene suggested to one spectator a night fête in the days of Nero and imperial Rome. This suggestion was heightened by the appearance of the Dewey Arch and columns on Fifth Avenue, which shone like white marble in the glare of the many-colored lights and were festooned with long streamers of brilliant electric bulbs.

The crowd was made up of every class, age, and sex, and despite the threatening drizzle of rain there were more women in the throng than have been seen before at an outdoor meeting during the present campaign. They came in carriages, but these equipages were halted far away from the square, and the occupants made for housetops or took their chances in the crush and jam among pedestrians. Many thousands more women came on foot from the laboring districts, and, falling in with the current, were swept into the square, and for two hours became hopeless atoms in the surging sea of humanity. There were business men, laborers, bankers, and pickpockets jostling with shrill-voiced urchins from the east side. There were hundreds of fakirs, with as many different contrivances for making a noise or a display. They had for sale American flags, red, white, and blue canes, queer contrivances for making queer noises, and bushels of Bryan buttons.

A CONSTANT FLUTTER OF FLAGS.

The crowd differed from that of the recent Bryan demonstration in the greater number of flags it carried and the seeming greater amount of enthusiasm. The colors were carried by thousands, and whenever cheers were started, as they were frequently on the slightest provocation, there was a fluttering of red, white, and blue. Every possible coign of vantage was utilized for seeing the sights. The trees in the park were filled until their branches threatened to break with their loads of humanity.

The statues in the park were heavily laden with spectators. That of the late William H. Seward, at the southwestern corner of the park, being in a sitting posture, furnished an inviting seat, and the statesman in stone held three or four young men and women on either knee, while a half dozen boys were on his arms and an urchin was perched on either shoulder.

The late Rosc

MR. BRYAN'S NIGHT IN TOWN

He Is Ushered In by Yale Students and Warmly Cheered.

Meets Mrs. Bryan at Hoffman House—The Guest at a Dinner—An Evening of Ovations.

Mr. Bryan came to the city from New Haven at 3:20 P. M. yesterday on a special train. He was received with a Yale yell, three hundred college students waving flags of blue and shouting:

Here's to good old Yale, drink it down.
Here's to good old Yale, she's hearty and she's hale.
And she'll never, never fail, drink it down, down, down.

President William R. Hearst of the National Association of Democratic Clubs was the first to grasp Mr. Bryan's hand as he stepped from the special car, the Rambler. Sergeant at Arms "Paradise Jimmy" Oliver acted as master of ceremonies.

As soon as Mr. Hearst and Mr. Bryan had grasped hands the Yale students decided that they would take possession of the Democratic candidate for President. A dozen big burly fellows grabbed him by the arms, coat, and neck, while they yelled their college cry. Mr. Bryan was nearly borne to the earth by the enthusiasm of his college admirers. Police Captain Price tried to rescue Mr. Bryan from the clutches of the collegians. He used elbows and fists, but he was no match for the young football players from Old Eli.

The band of the Second Regiment of Connecticut started up the college song, and Mr. Bryan, burdened with Yale students, started his march up the platform of the Grand Central Station. Capt. Price marshaled round him a dozen big men. These was a scrimmage between Yale students and policemen. The policemen won, and after that Mr. Hearst and Mr. Bryan walked sedately arm-in-arm toward the carriages in waiting.

Outside of the Grand Central Station there was a larger throng than greeted Mr. Bryan on his first entry into New York in this campaign. The people lined the roofs of the houses, packed the streets on all sides of the station, and all traffic was stopped.

As Mr. Bryan was ushered to his carriage he was preceded by two men bearing large banks of flowers. Bouquets of chrysanthemums and roses mingled together. They were thrown on the top of the coach, next the driver's seat, and, with fifty mounted policemen surrounding him as an escort, the start was made for the Hoffman House.

YALE MEN PRESENT A CANE.

On the train coming down from New Haven Mr. Bryan had aroused the enthusiasm of the Yale students. He went into a car loaded with students, and they yelled. A cane was presented to him, decorated with blue ribbon, and then, waving it on high, he said:

"Come, boys, let's sing your good old song, 'There's only one girl in the world for me.'" The crowd sang the song enthusiastically. Mr. Bryan's voice could hardly be heard.

As the carriage which contained Mr. Bryan, Mr. Hearst, James Creelman, and Max Ihmsen of the National Association of Democratic Clubs moved out of the Grand Central Station there was a yell from all the people assembled there.

The route was from the Grand Central Station to Fortieth Street, across to Fifth Avenue. Mr. Bryan kept his head uncovered all the way and bowed to the cheering throng.

At Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue a large apartment house was being repaired. The mechanics waved their hats in the air, shouting "Three cheers for William J. Bryan, our next President." This was the signal for enthusiasm among the crowd. The people, running alongside of Mr. Bryan's carriage, blocked the street on either side, and the mounted platoon, under Sergt. Egan, had hard work to keep a clear passage.

In front of the horses hitched to Mr. Bryan's carriage were thirty or forty young Yale enthusiasts. It was like the return of a champion football team at Old Eli. They yelled themselves red in the face, and performed all sorts of antics as the carriage moved along Fifth Avenue.

As the carriage approached Twenty-fifth Street, the people packed the sidewalks along to the entrance of the Hoffman House. Mr. Bryan's carriage rushed by the marching class of Connecticut, while the horses of the mounted police had to go at a slow gallop. The enthusiasm at the Hoffman House was spontaneous. Mr. Bryan was ushered up to the suite of rooms on the third floor, 334 and 336. Mrs. Bryan was there, waiting for him. Father Ducey of St. Leo's Church was one of the first to greet Mr. Bryan in his room. He was followed by Richard Croker, Congressman Richardson, Congressman McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Philo Bennett, and Dr. and Mrs. Girdner.

DINNER AT HOFFMAN HOUSE.

After Mr. Bryan had rested, dinner was served in the Green Parlor, on the Broadway side of the annex of the old Hoffman House. Red oak leaves, backed up by large palms, formed the principal features of the floral display. Around the large room were strings of electric lights. The table was elaborately decorated with American Beauty roses and chrysanthemums.

"This is Democratic simplicity," said a friend to Richard Croker, as the diners began to arrive. The first to reach the banquet hall were Richard Croker, Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Elliot Danforth. They formed a little group and talked politics. Then Corporation Counsel Whalen joined the throng. Without any announcement, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan walked down the large dining hall, apparently unnoticed until they reached the head of the table.

At this time David B. Hill, W. Bourke Cockran, and Richard Croker were under the same roof. Mr. Croker paid no attention to the entrance of Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill came in quietly and talked to a few of the guests. Richard Croker was uneasy. He left all the politicians and walked about the parlor without noticing any one. He walked to one end of the banquet hall and looked across at David B. Hill at the other. Mr. Cockran was at the opposite end of the table from Mr. Hill.

President Hart took his seat at the head of the table and the guests went to the places assigned to them.

Mrs. Bryan appeared in a costume of crushed strawberry trimmed with lace, and a bodice of lace. Mr. Bryan wore a Prince Albert coat and a black tie. None of the guests were attired in evening costume.

The menu of the dinner follows:

Huitres.
Potage.
Gombo de volaille, Créole.
Hors d'Oeuvres.
Celeri. Radis. Saucisson de Lyon.
Amandes et noix salées.
Olives farcies aux anchois et piments.
Poisson.
Paupiettes de kingfish, Marguery.
Tomates aux concombres.
Entrée.
Ris de veau à l'Ecarlate.
Casolettes aux petits pois.
Croutes aux champignons frais.
Sorbet a l'Americaine.
Rot.
Pluviers sur Canapé.
Coeurs de laitue.
Entremets sucres.
Glaces fantaisie.
Petits fours. Fruits.
Café.
Vins.
Sauternes. Claret.
Mumm's, extra dry. Dry Monopole, red top.
White Rock.
Cigars. Cigarettes. Liqueurs.

THE GUESTS AT THE DINNER.

Mr. Hearst sat at the head of the table. The guests, beginning on his right, were Mr. Bryan, Mr. Croker, Mrs. John H. Girdner, Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. George L. Wellington, W. Bourke Cockran, Elliot Danforth, Mrs. James Creelman, Senator Wellington, Mrs. J. W. Tomlinson, Randolph Guggenheimer, John Whalen, Mrs. Frank Campbell, Philo S. Bennett, J. W. Tomlinson, Mrs. C. C. Hughes, Frank Campbell, Mrs. James K. McGuire. Opposite Mr. Hearst sat President Logan of the Yale Bryan Club, and President Gilbert of the Harvard Bryan Club.

At the left of the host the guests sat as follows: Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. James Russell Lowell, Mayor Van Wyck, Mrs. Danforth, David B. Hill, Mrs. Guggenheimer, ex-Gov. Stone, James D. Richardson, Miss Ella F. Whalen, Josiah Quincy, Dr. Girdner, Mrs. Max F. Ihmsen, Mayor McGuire, Max F. Ihmsen, Mrs. Philo S. Bennett, John G. Follansbee, James Creelman, C. C. Hughes, and Sidney Smith.

Richard Croker kept Mrs. Bryan engaged in conversation during the entire dinner. Opposite, but further down the table, sat David B. Hill. He did not seem to enjoy the banquet at all. Richard Croker laughed, smiled, and was apparently telling some funny things to Mrs. Bryan, for she seemed very merry. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst talked much to each other.

It is said that just after coffee was served Mr. Hearst, the host, arose and said that ex-Gov. Stone, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had a few remarks to make. The Democratic National Committee gave out a document last evening, on official letter paper, giving the address of ex-Gov. Stone, which was substantially the same as his previously issued reply to Senator Scott's alleged remarks of the night before.

After the dinner the guests watched the fireworks display and the crowds in Madison Square Garden and on Broadway from the windows of the hotel. At 7:25 Mr. Hill, Mr. Cockran, and Mr. Wellington got into a carriage with Mr. Hearst and went to the Garden. Then Mr. Hearst came back and took Mr. Bryan down to the Broadway Athletic Club, where he began his evening of speeches. A big crowd had gathered about the Hoffman House, and they yelled enthusiastically when Mr. Bryan appeared and the other guests got a good reception, too.

THROUGH LINES OF COLORED FIRE.

Mr. Bryan's carriage, drawn by four horses, was driven through four miles of red and blue lights last evening. Danger from various causes followed him at every point. One enthusiast at Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue shot a large rocket into the air.

The ball of fire struck the elevated structure, rebounded into Mr. Bryan's carriage, and landed at his feet. The ball of flame started to explode. Mr. Bryan began to stamp, and with the assistance of Messrs. Logan and Gilbert, representatives of Yale and Harvard Universities, and Mr. Hearst, it was extinguished.

Rounding into Twenty-fifth Street, Roundsman Pierce of the Fortieth Precinct, who was mounted on a spirited horse, fell in front of the oncoming cavalcade. This was right in front of Mr. Bryan's carriage. A mounted policeman jumped his horse over the prostrate man and beast. Another vaulted from the saddle and grasped the lines of the free horse. Roundsman Pierce was not hurt. His horse had slipped on the asphalt pavement.

At Twentieth Street and Second Avenue, while Mr. Bryan was standing in his carriage trying to make himself heard above the yelling of the crowd, some decorations on the house on the southwest corner took fire. The flames spread rapidly.

Mr. Bryan was the first to discover the fire. He pointed to the flames, and some of the inmates of the house set to work to tear down the flags, banners, and Japanese lanterns with which the house was decorated. The fire lasted about a minute, but there was plenty of flames and excitement.

The route which Mr. Bryan took around the city was ablaze with red, blue, and green lights. The horses attached to his carriage had to tramp on and over the burning fireworks, and the animals plunged and shied, reared, and balked. The driver, Commodore Barnett, had to use his long lash often. He handled the reins like a veteran coachman.

HE IS LUSTILY CHEERED.

The start of Mr. Bryan's night tour was made from the Hoffman House at 8 o'clock. Dense masses of people packed Madison Square, notwithstanding a drizzling rain, to get a glimpse of him, and cheered him lustily.

Mr. Bryan came out from the hotel with his coat buttoned close, and his soft felt hat pulled well down on his head. He bowed to the people. Just before Mr. Bryan started a man with a megaphone on the top story of some building shouted:

"Down with trusts. Up with everything. Up with Bryan."

Sergt. Egan of the mounted police had his men well deployed. They cleared the way for Mr. Bryan's carriage to Fifth Avenue.

The sight at the Dewey Arch as Mr. Bryan's carriage drove slowly through was an inspiriting one. Madison Square Garden tower was a mass of red light. The sky was illumined with vari-colored displays of fireworks showing through the mist high up in the heavens. The crowds cheered him enthusiastically. Mr. Bryan simply bowed right and left and smiled.

A street urchin caught the hind axle of Mr. Bryan's carriage. He was spied by a mounted policeman. In less than two seconds a mounted officer had the boy by the cuff of the neck and he was dangling in the air with the horse going a full trot.

"Let me go, Mister," yelled the boy. He was safely deposited in a gutter, not hurt but scared.

As Mr. Bryan's carriage went down Broadway the crowd began to thin out below Eighteenth Street. From this point to the old Broadway Athletic Club he was followed by about a thousand men and boys yelling.

Outside of the Broadway Building a line of Italian Pioneer Guards, with shakos and battleaxes, lined up. Mr. Bryan marched through rows of policemen and the Italians, in military uniform, into the building. The time was 8:15 o'clock.

At 8:40 o'clock he left the Broadway Athletic Club for Cooper Union, where 4,000 Germans were assembled.

A messenger boy mounted on a bicycle was one of the sights of the trip. He pedaled between galloping horses and around Mr. Bryan's carriage as if he was used to that sort of thing. He was finally driven off by a mounted officer.

Mr. Bryan made his departure from Cooper Union at 9:08 o'clock.

TRIP THROUGH THE EAST SIDE.

The trip through the east side was full of excitement. The route was down through Fifth Street to Second Avenue. Tenement houses decorated from cellar to garret with lanterns and Bryan pictures could be seen. The wide thoroughfare of Second Avenue was packed with people. They were a howling crowd.

Every fifteen feet there was a flaring red light on either side of the street. Rockets shot over Mr. Bryan's carriage every second, and some of the men behind the rockets were fair marksmen. They tried to hit the sky, but often landed their balls of fire among the prancing horses, causing them to plung wildly and sidestep dangerously close to the carriage escorting Mr. Bryan.

At Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue it was a simple pandemonium. Mr. Bryan started from his carriage. The police, mounted and on foot, could not keep back the crowd. Mr. Bryan was pushed and jostled, but he finally got upon the speaker's platform, ruffled but in good humor.

While he was speaking, the thousands tried to get a look at him. A few hundred people in front of the platform were the only ones who could hear Mr. Bryan's speech. He said in part:

"It gives me pleasure to see the enthusiasm of the people, and such a demonstration means much for the American people. If we are right the Republican Party must be very wrong, and if the Republicans are right, the Democratic Party must be woefully in error. We cannot both be right.

"We people are opposed to industrial despotism in the United States and political despotism in the Philippines. We want the door of opportunity to be opened throughout our country, and we want to give to the Filipino the same right to enjoy his own good Government as we have to enjoy ours."

Mr. Bryan then said that Congressman Sulzer had been a friend of his for many years and that his views on the problems of the times were the views of the Democratic Party. In closing his speech Mr. Bryan said:

"This fight is between American ideas and European doctrines."

TRIP UP SECOND AVENUE.

The trip up Second Avenue to Twentieth Street was an ovation. People lined the windows and housetops. They cheered, while thousands of red lights were burning on every block, throwing out smoking fumes which filled the air.

At Twentieth Street the crowd was so densely packed in the street that Mr. Bryan did not venture from his carriage to go to the platform erected there. He stood up on the seat of his carriage and waved for silence. The crowd kept yelling.

When a slight degree of quiet was procured Mr. Bryan made a speech which he has frequently delivered in this campaign. He told the voters that if they favored private monopolies they should vote the Republican ticket, and if they wanted special privileges for none they should vote for the Democratic ticket.

A young east side urchin, with a voice like a foghorn, yelled:

"Three cheers for Terry McGovern."

Mr. Bryan looked around and stopped speaking. He started again and told the people they should vote for Congressman McClellan, as a Democratic President could only enforce the laws of Congress, and it was necessary to have a Democratic Congress to pass laws which the people wanted. He said:

"We are against a colonial policy. We are satisfied with the Declaration of Independence." He then made an appeal for the Electoral vote of New York State. His speech lasted eight minutes.

Mr. Bryan's carriage was driven through Twenty-fourth Street to the Hoffman House. He was tired and worn. His voice was very hoarse. At Twenty-first Street a large bunch of chrysanthemums was thrown into his carriage, and he bowed to the woman who performed the graceful feat.

In his rooms Mr. Bryan had his throat sprayed and made preparations for the Madison Square meeting. He started for the Garden at 9:50 o'clock, and there was another display of fireworks as his carriage drove toward the meeting place.

TWO SPEECHES IN MADISON SQUARE.

After his speech in the Garden Mr. Bryan left Madison Square Garden by the Twenty-seventh Street entrance, and was driven by Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street to the stand at the southern end of Madison Square Park, where there was an outburst of shouting that lasted so long that Mr. Bryan sat down and rested until it subsided. He then spoke on imperialism and trusts. He wore his overcoat buttoned up to his throat, but removed his hat.

"If your employer tells you that he'll discharge you if you vote for me," Mr. Bryan concluded, "tell him that you want a system under which you can get another job when you're fired out of one."

Mr. Bryan also spoke briefly at the other stand in Madison Square Park, almost opposite the Hoffman House, and all those within hearing of his voice yelled themselves hoarse.

"This brings to a conclusion," he said, "the most wonderful series of meetings I have ever witnessed. I have traveled through all parts of the Middle West, and as far east as Connecticut, and addressed audiences all over the country. I want to say right here that I believe that if the vote were taken now that I would be the next Chief Magistrate of the United States.

"I believe that if the honest vote of all American citizens was taken now the Republican doctrine of a European colonial system would be repudiated by a majority the like of which has not been seen in a hundred years."

After this speech Mr. Bryan was helped into his carriage again and driven to the Twenty-fourth Street entrance of the Hoffman House and hurried to his room.

"I'm tired," he said, "but not exhausted. The meetings of to-night and the demonstration here surpass anything I have ever seen. There is no mistaking the feeling of New York City on present Republican policies. I feel much better physically than I did at this stage of the campaign of 1896, and am very hopeful of the outcome."

Mr. Bryan said that it was possible that he would remain in the hotel all day today and not go to church.

"I want to rest up for the last week of the campaign," he said.

Mr. Bryan reached his room at 11:50 o'clock, and retired within ten minutes.

Bryan's and Stevenson's Plans.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—W. J. Bryan will make speeches in Ohio on Oct. 31 and in Indiana on Nov. 1, on his journey to Chicago. Adlai E Stevenson will make five speeches in Chicago during the day and night. He will then tour Indiana, speaking at Fort Wayne on the evening of Nov. 2. At Montpelier, Nov. 3, he will close his itinerary in Indiana, and probably end his speechmaking for the campaign.

Mr. Bryan Failed to Register.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 27.—W. J. Bryan will be forced to swear in his vote on election day if he votes at all. He has not registered up to the present time, and only one more day remains in which he can do so—Friday, Nov. 2. As he will not be in the State on that day, it will be impossible for him to register. The law provides that an unregistered voter can be permitted to vote by making affidavit he was out of the city, sick, or unavoidably detained by business on the days of registration, and then securing two Freeholders to verify the affidavit.

ASKS FIREMEN FOR MONEY.

Ex-Chief Nevins Sends a Letter Appealing for Funds for Democratic Campaign.

There was much comment in political circles in Brooklyn yesterday when it became known that Thomas F. Nevins, ex-Chief of the Brooklyn Fire Department and a close friend of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, was engaged in soliciting funds from the local firemen on behalf of the Kings County Democratic Campaign Committee.

It came to light that ex-Chief Nevins had sent a circular letter to every member of the uniformed department in Brooklyn, and also to every retired fireman drawing a pension, requesting contributions to the local Democratic campaign fund. It was said that ex-Chief Nevins's services were enlisted after all other efforts to induce the firemen to contribute had failed. The members of the Campaign Committee are said to have been greatly disgruntled at their failure and ex-Chief Nevins, who is popular with the firemen and has much influence with them, was appealed to.

In response to the appeal Mr. Nevins sent the following letter to the firemen:

Borough of Brooklyn,
City of New York, Oct. 23, 1900.

Dear Sir: I am directed on behalf of the Finance Committee of Kings County, to respectfully appeal to you for subscription to meet the legitimate and necessary expenses of the coming political campaign in the County of Kings. The committee is anxious that our county should make the best possible showing in the results. Our expenses to produce such results will necessarily be large, covering expenditures for public meetings, printing, distribution of documents, circulars, &c., all of which must be met by voluntary contribution, and amounts however small will be appreciated. Money or check may be made payable to the undersigned, receipt of which will be duly acknowledged. Respectfully,

THOS. F. NEVINS.
168 Montague Street, Corner Clinton.

"I merely did it to aid the Campaign Committee," said Mr. Nevins, when seen with regard to the matter yesterday afternoon. "You know it takes money to run a campaign, and firemen who desire to contribute are given a chance to do so. There is nothing unusual about that. If you did not give them a chance, they would not like it. There is no compulsion, and contributions are entirely voluntary."

It was said last night that the request for funds was being generally responded to by the firemen.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Ouhtomski's Paper Says America Wishes Economic World Dominion.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—The Russian press is displaying considerable interest in the coming election in the United States. Several organs have reached the conclusion that both parties occupy virtually the same position.

Regarding imperialism, Prince Ouhtomski's paper, the Viedomosti, says:

"It is important to Europe which candidate is elected, and it will be useful to observe the advance and reflux of the imperialistic wave." The paper adds:

"The American imperialism regards colonies as a means, not an end. America wishes economic dominion over the universe, which explains her effort to girdle the world with colonies. She desires a foothold in China, and even in Turkey, as the recent indemnity affair showed.

"American imperialism, unlike that of England, is not due to economic necessity, since now the market is big enough."

The paper expresses the opinion that the imperialistic wave has receded markedly since 1898, and it contrasts imperialism with Monroeism, adding:

"Monroeism is embarrassing to the imperialists, who realize that America cannot interfere in other hemispheres while forbidding European interference in the American hemisphere."

Boy Mysteriously Missing.

The police of the Stagg Street Station, Williamsburg, last night sent out a general alarm for Anthony Brooks, ten years old, who has been missing under mysterious circumstances since Oct. 10. The boy's home is at 246 Ten Eyck Street. At the time of his flight the boy left his mother to follow an ambulance of St. Catherine's Hospital, which was responding to a call in Bushwick Avenue, near his home. Since then nothing has been seen of him.

Jordan Scores in Boston Checker Game.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Richard Jordan won to-night's game in his match for the checker championship with Charles F. Barker, making the score stand: Jordan, 2; Barker, 1; drawn, 21, the afternoon game being drawn.

Orphan Asylum Needs Blankets.

The Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, at Dean Street and Troy Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, has made an appeal for 100 blankets for use in that institution this Winter.

MR. BRYAN IN THE GARDEN

His Greeting and the Crowd Who Welcomed Him.

Ovation to Mr. Cockran Who Denounces Mr. Roosevelt and Imperialism—Governor's Name Hissed.

The throng and display of enthusiasm within the Madison Square Garden last night exceeded even the efforts of the Democrats at the reception tendered to Mr. Bryan on Oct. 16. The edifice could never have held a larger crowd, for every available inch of space within its walls was occupied, boxes, seats, standing room, and all.

Over it floated the flag of the United States until its starry folds enveloped walls, ceiling, platforms, and balconies, and the Garden seemed like an enormous tent made up of the Stars and Stripes. No more striking display of the National emblem has ever been seen in this city, and the National Association of Democratic clubs, under whose auspices the meeting was held, took the palm for lavishness in decorations.

The speakers' stand, as usual, was on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the Garden, midway between its Madison and Fourth Avenue sides. In the centre of the stand had been raised an arch, made of two fluted columns of white, surmounted by flags and shields, and these again by a brass globe, perched upon which was an eagle with outstretched wings.

Directly opposite this, on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden, was the box which Mrs. Bryan and her party were to occupy. It was a bower of roses and stood out even in its banner-bedecked surroundings. In it were Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. John H. Girdner, Mrs. James Russell Lowell, and Mrs. James Creelman. They were attired in evening dress and received an ovation when they entered.

From 6 o'clock until the time that William R. Hearst mounted the rostrum to open the meeting, the din within the hall was indescribable. Every few minutes a club, headed by a band or a drum and fife corps, entered, and those already there felt it incumbent upon themselves to shout a welcome to the arrivals as they filed in.

Fanciulli's Seventh Regiment Band, stationed at one end of the hall, struggled to make itself heard above the din of brass and fife and shouts.

Mr. Fanciulli had chosen a classical programme, and while his musicians played "William Tell" or "Tannhäuser," the bands of the incoming hosts started up an opposition with "My Coal Black Lady" or "Make Goo-Goo Eyes," with the result that the "rag-time" music always came out a winner.

Somewhere up in one of the balconies a Yale Democratic Club had its cohorts stationed, and for two hours these strong-lunged individuals kept the air ringing with their shouts. As soon as the other clubs came to the conclusion that Yale was monopolizing most of the attention and the shouting, they set up counter-yells, until the air vibrated with the noise.

At every available opportunity the assemblage rose and waved its flags and shouted anew. These flags were about twice the size of those that waved at the last Bryan meeting, and the effect was twice as dazzling. Men and clubs yelled at each other, and the persiflage was unceasing. The crowd wanted to know what was the matter with every Democrat in the land, from Bryan to Gleason, and the reply was invariably that the individual in question was all right.

MR. COCKRAN'S GREETING.

The most remarkable reception of the evening, outside of that given to Mr. Bryan, was accorded to W. Bourke Cockran, who spoke on the issue of imperialism. He stood last night where he stood four years ago, then advocating the policy of the party and the election of the man whom he now decried, and his impassioned speech roused his hearers last night as it roused them four years ago. When he mentioned Gov. Roosevelt's name there was a burst of hooting and hissing that the speaker could not repress, and his denunciation of New York's Governor brought forth a continuous sympathetic burst of approval from those who heard it.

These manifestations of disapproval for Gov. Roosevelt were a feature of the meeting. The allusions of every speaker brought out the hooting and hissing afresh, and this reached its culmination when Mr. Cockran said that as it appeared that the success of the Democratic Party was assured, he would say that no one had contributed more to it than Gov. Roosevelt himself.

It was shortly before 8 o'clock when Mr. Hearst, the President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, entered the Garden accompanied by Anson Phelps Stokes, the permanent Chairman of the meeting; Mr. Hill, and Mr. Cockran. At that time the Garden was packed, and prominent among the interested spectators in the press inclosure was Russell Sage, who was accompanied by Mr. Chapin, his nephew. The well-known financier took a keen interest in what was going on, and even climbed on his chair several times to overlook the crowd. Mr. Hearst and Mr. Stokes were in evening dress, but the others wore frock coats.

Mr. Hearst pounded for order, but had to stand for ten minutes smiling at the tumultuous crowd below until it wore itself out with shouting, and telling him over and over again that he was "all right." Mr. Hearst acknowledged the compliment with a bow, laughing when some individual in the crowd yelled, "Three cheers for Willie Hearst." Mr. Hearst simply announced that the meeting was opened, and introduced Mr. Stokes as the permanent Chairman.

Mr. Stokes was unable to make himself heard outside of a small radius, and he had considerable trouble in locating his notes in the pocket of his coat, so that he had to pause for a few moments in the middle of his speech, while the audience yelled for Senator Hill.

"This," said Mr. Stokes, "is the one hundredth anniversary of the election of Thomas Jefferson, [great cheering,] and, just as in 1800, the question is whether this shall be a Government of the aristocracy or one of the people, by the people, and for the people. Then, as now—"

At that instant the audience was on its feet, its collective back turned to the speaker, and yelling as one man. A number of ladies were seen to enter the decorated box opposite the speakers' stand, and a cry went up that Mrs. Bryan had arrived. Then the audience went wild with enthusiasm, and Mrs. Bryan bowed and bowed again in response.

When she had seated herself, Fanciulli's band broke out into "America," and the great audience in unison took up the refrain and chanted the National hymn. When Mr. Stokes got a chance to speak again, he referred to Mrs. Bryan as the next mistress of the White House, and the audience cheered again.

Mr. Stokes referred to the fact that Jefferson had also been called a demagogue and an Anarchist. "He was barely elected for his first term," he said, "but when he ran again he was almost unanimously elected. I believe that history will repeat itself in the case of Mr. Bryan, and that an era of good feeling will follow his election.

"Who has most obviously violated the Constitution?" demanded Mr. Stokes. An old man, with white hair and a beard, who had been standing up in one of the boxes with both hands held to his ears so as to hear better, shouted, "McKinley!" and the crowd hissed. Again Mr. Stokes cried, "Mr. Hanna tells us that we have no trusts!" and the old man yelled, "Hanna's a liar!" at which there was applause.

MR. HILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. Stokes aroused great enthusiasm when he said "Mr. Bryan has no chocolate eclair for a backbone. He won't need Hanna or any one else to brace him up every morning," and just at this stage the speaker lost the thread of his discourse and fumbled for his notes. The wait until he found them proved too long for the crowd, which began to yell for Mr. Hill, so Mr. Stokes cut his address short and introduced the ex-Senator as a Democrat whom all delighted to honor.

Mr. Hill got a great reception, and when this had subsided he told the audience why he was a Democrat. "I am a Democrat," he said, "because I believe in a strict construction of the Federal Constitution; because I believe in a Government with limited powers—limited under the terms of a written Constitution which defines and restricts the authority of all officials chosen by the people to rule over us.

"I repudiate the newly discovered Republican doctrine that this Government can govern any portion of our National possessions outside of the provisions of the Constitution. Congress has no more power to create a colonial government than it has to create a King. [Great applause.]

"I believe in an honest and economical administration of public affairs. Official prodigality is official robbery. It is our creed that official generosity is official crime. Democracy means the rule of the people. Modern Republicanism means the rule of the bosses."

On the question of the Filipinos Mr. Hill said:

"We cannot make them citizens of this Republic with safety to ourselves, even if the American people would tolerate such a procedure. They belong to a different race; they are not adapted for citizenship; some of them are only partially civilized, and they could not well assimilate with our people.

"But the Filipinos must either become citizens of our Government or must remain alien subjects thereof.

"This is the complication in which we find ourselves involved by reason of the original monumental blunder in attempting to annex these islands to the United States.

"The Republican assertion that a fear of the coinage of more 'fifty-cent dollars,'" Mr. Hill said, "may disturb business conditions is shown to be groundless when it appears that the Republican Administration is already coining each and every month 1,500,000 of 'standard' dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1, and expect to continue such coinage for at least one year longer. If such silver coinage is so very objectionable at this time, why is it not directed to be discontinued by a Republican President and Congress?"

Mr. Hill created something of a sensation when near the end of his address he said:

"A Democratic vote for McKinley or a Congressman imperils the chance of ever electing a Democratic President of the United States."

In conclusion, Mr. Hill stated that he had been traveling in the West lately, and strange to say, he had never been mobbed or assaulted. This brought forth a burst of hoots and groans.

MR. COCKRAN'S SPEECH.

W. Bourke Cockran was then introduced by the Chairman. After the applause which greeted his appearance had subsided Mr. Cockran said in part:

"Nothing is more common than to find Republicans seeking to perpetuate the purposes of imperialism borrowing the livery of Democracy and of freedom. They call this policy, which we have assembled here to denounce, expansion. And in doing this they borrow a word which has grown glorious in the literature of our country, made glorious by the Democratic statesman who first introduced it into our system, and sustained by the Democratic hosts, who have advanced its blessings throughout the world.

"The Democratic expansion is the expansion of a Constitutional system. The Republican imperialism is not the extension of our Constitutional Government, but it is the extension of the authority of our officeholders and of our syndicates for the plunder and oppression of all people. [Applause.]

"No man would seek to deny the Constitution if he were bent upon doing justice, for our Constitution is primarily designed to establish justice. It is the best means for the establishment of justice ever designed by man, and to make its essential feature the repudiation and denial of the Constitution is a policy leveled against justice, a conspiracy against freedom, a stain upon that flag, (pointing to the Stars and Stripes, amid uproarious applause and cheers.)

"I am aware that our Republican friends affect to deny that their policy is imperialistic. I read with the utmost care all the accounts of the great meeting held here last night to see if in the exuberance of enthusiasm and in the encouragement of numbers, any single representative of the party would outline its policy and define it so that an ordinary citizen could understand what is involved in it.

"I have read abuse of Democrats and of Democratic candidates, but I have not yet read one definition of what the Republican Administration means to do with these people beyond the seas if the result of the next election should be to continue Mr. McKinley in power. [Hisses and cries of 'We won't continue him in power!']

"But, my friends, it is necessary for the Republicans to become candid. If we should wait until they become truthful the discussion would be suspended indefinitely. [Laughter.] We can gather their policy from what they have done, and we can deduce from it what it is that they intend to do. We know that they mean to govern these islands by some system of government outside of the Constitution.

"We know that if the Constitution be held applicable to all the Territories annexed by this Union no one would seek to hold the Philippine Islands. The Republicans and Democrats would be equally anxious to let them go—the Republicans because there would be no profit in holding them, and the Democrats because there would be no justice in holding them under such conditions.

NOT CONSTITUTIONAL, HE SAYS.

"But if this policy be not imperialistic, what is it? If the Government which they intend to give these people be not arbitrary, in the name of heaven how can it be described? It certainly is not Constitutional Government, for its very essence is the principle that the Constitution does not extend to the islands.

"If the limitations of the Constitution do not apply to it, then there are no limitations upon it whatever. If this is not a despotism, what can it be? It is the most absolute form of despotism ever known in the history of civilized nations.

"I go further. It is the most absolute form of despotism which the mind of man can conceive. So far as I know there is not in the history of human experience a single Government without some limitations upon its powers, either actual or moral. The limitations may be incapable of enforcement, but they exist, at least in theory.

"In the last analysis there are but two forms of government: one is governed by consent and the other is government by force. A government by consent is democracy, and government by force is despotism. But no despot ever yet was willing to confess that his authority rested upon a naked sword, and so, since the despot cannot plead human consent, he has invariably set up a claim of divine authority.

"I don't quite know what spiritual functions Mr. McKinley will claim, but I do know, ladies and gentlemen, that in every utterance of his upon this subject he conceives the necessity for some kind of spiritual function in order to make his position entirely logical and presentable.

"If we are to have government by divine right, it is much better it should be openly avowed than passively insinuated, because government by divine right, while it creates a despotism, imposes upon a despot certain responsibilities, and responsibilities are always limitations.

"If Providence is supposed to create a King, he must create subjects, too. But when He enjoins obedience upon the subjects, He commands the King to be just. Loyalty and protection are, therefore, reciprocal obligations, and none the less so because the duty of the subject can be enforced and the duty of the King cannot. But when the King takes a coronation oath he acknowledges the obligations embraced in it as binding upon him. But these unfortunate people—the Filipinos—will not even have the protection of the coronation oath, for their lives and their liberties.

"The only oath that can be imposed upon an officer of the United States is an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. But if an officer appointed under this system took that oath and then obeyed it, his first act would be to take himself out of the Philippines and come back home where there was a Constitution to defend.

"If Mr. McKinley's authority then does not depend upon the consent of the governed—and I don't think he has yet claimed that he was appointed of heaven to rule them, [laughter,] nor has he put forth the claim that he has inherited a right of empire from a long line of imperial ancestors [laughter]—if it does not depend then on any of these elements, on what moral basis does it depend?

"Remember, there is not in history, it is almost not within the conception of man, that there should be a Government without some moral basis on which it could rest. Here there is none—absolutely none."

GOVERNOR'S NAME HISSED.

The speaker then mentioned Mr. Roosevelt's name, and a wave of hisses swept over the Garden, dying away only to begin again with renewed strength. As the hissing at last ceased, Mr. Cockran continued:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I confess I don't understand these manifestations of disapproval. If the success of the Democratic Party to-night is assured, all the Democratic orators, leaders and workers put together, will not have contributed to that result one-half as much as Theodore Roosevelt.

"He is not only the exponent of imperialism; he is its illustration. And he is the first person that I know of in the history of civilization who has clamed that war is advantageous and desirable for its own sake."

"Yes, he likes prizefights," yelled somebody in the top gallery.

"And drunken cowboys," cried another.

"Mr. Roosevelt's oratory and his appearance," Mr. Cockran went on, "are at once the revelation of imperialism and a warning to the wise and a lesson to the sensible and inquiring."

A voice: "He's a wild man."

"All imperialists are," responded the speaker, "except a few who manage them."

There was an interval of prolonged cheering. Then Mr. Cockran, after some remarks on the general principles of Democracy, said:

"I know that neither Mr. McKinley nor any other man can exercise imperial or autocratic functions and remain faithful to Constitutional duties. I know that it is impossible for him to be a despot abroad and to remain a Republican magistrate at home, for his right hand to remain autocratic and his left hand Constitutional, for him to plant his heel upon the Constitution in the Philippine Islands and to respect the Constitution within the United States. I know that if this Government establishes two governments, one Constitutional and the other autocratic, the inevitable result will be, not that the Republic will govern the empire, as is believed by the supporters of this policy, but that the empire will govern the Republic and ruin it.

"I know that the nation which attacks liberty abroad cannot hope to enjoy liberty at home. I know that the hand which smites justice is not fit to serve upon its altars. I know that the man of the nation who is most anxious to play the tyrant is best fitted to be a slave, and I know that the people of the United States who have never submitted to oppression will never stoop to tyranny.

"Who will haul down the American flag? asks Mr. McKinley. Who will haul down the American flag? shrieks Mr. Roosevelt. The American flag has never been hauled down in its history until a craven Administration hauled it down, and, as a man who is quick to invade the rights of others is seldom an efficient defender of his own, so this Administration that sacrifices our rights upon this continent is attempting to trample upon rights at the other side of the globe, and the flag which it has hauled down in cowardice and in shame it seeks to unfurl in crime and dishonor. But if the Administration is faithless, the American people are loyal."

ON THE SUPREME COURT.

Discussing the part that the Supreme Court plays, or is to play, in the Philippine question, Mr. Cockran said:

"You remember how wildly our Republican friends declaimed against the provision of the platform of 1896, which assumed to criticise one decision of the Supreme Court upon the right of Congress to levy an income tax, myself shared that disapproval. I believed it was improvident and unwise to attempt a revision of a judicial decision at the ballot box, but here the Republican Party is not seeking to review a single decision.

"It is seeking at one blow to abolish the authority of the Supreme Court over the territory of the United States, which may be the largest portion of its entire territory, and by that it degrades the judiciary from its position as a co-ordinate to a subordinate branch of the Government.

"If the power of the Supreme Court does not extend of itself to new Territories, why, the power of Congress and of the President does. If the power of the judiciary is extended only as Congress chooses to extend it, then it is dependent upon Congress and upon the Executive, it loses its distinctive American character, it is no longer a co-ordinate branch of the Government, it has lost its chief virtue in losing all the integrity of its power."

What Mr. Cockran said about his own support of Bryan, after having opposed him in the campaign of 1896, caused more che

curred that seemed to greatly please him. Just as he was about starting for the speakers' stand a girl stepped up and presented to him a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and palms. Mr. Bryan smiled, thanked her, and then gave the flowers to one of his party with the injunction to be very careful of them. The girl was Miss Lottie Gentle, daughter of Alexander Gentle, a master painter. The bouquet was from the Actors' Democratic Club, and was presented at the suggestion of James A. Herne, now playing in "Sag Harbor."

A mighty shout went up as the candidate, accompanied by Senator Wellington and others, appeared in sight. He made his way to the platform, and the first man he greeted was ex-Senator Hill. Amid the uproar and applause which were overwhelming, Mr. Bryan stood calmly smiling.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan began his speech with a reference to the National Association of Democratic Clubs. He referred to Mr. Hearst as an efficient President, and thanked him for the work he had done for the cause. Three cheers came for Mr. Hearst, who was apparently much pleased.

"In searching for a text for this evening," said Mr. Bryan, "I found a passage in Proverbs, which sets forth the thought I wish to impress upon you. You will find it in the twenty-second chapter, twenty-eighth verse: 'Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set.'

"The Democratic Party is the conservative party of to-day, and the Republican Party is the revolutionary party. The Democratic Party is defending time-honored principles, and the Republican Party is urging new experiments. The Democratic Party is applying familiar principles to new conditions and the Republican Party is engaged in removing ancient landmarks."

Mr. Bryan then made a reference to the advocacy by the party of bi-metallism, saying that it embodied a financial system whose usefulness is attested by thousands of years of history, as well as by the National experience, the record of the Democratic Party, and by the past platforms of the Republican Party. He said that in advocating the greenback the party is advocating a money first issued by the Republican Party, approved by the Supreme Court, and never condemned in a Republican platform.

Mr. Bryan passed from here to a long discussion of "government by injunction," income tax, trusts, and the standing army, saying that in this campaign the Republicans have adopted three new and dangerous theories: First, that industrial despotism is wise; second, that a large standing army is necessary, and, third, that a colonial policy is right.

"They're dead wrong," yelled a voice from the gallery. And from the floor came, "Right you are!" Mr. Bryan nodded his acquiescence.

In referring to Gov. Roosevelt, who, he said, passed in his letter of acceptance over the trust question lightly, groans and hisses again arose from all parts of the Garden.

"Mr. Hanna," went on the candidate, "wipes the question of trusts aside by saying there are no trusts."

He was interrupted by groans for Mr. Hanna.

"Poor old Mark," cried a voice directly under the platform.

"Last night, at a banquet," went on Mr. Bryan, "given to Mr. Roosevelt—[long-drawn-out groans and hisses.]

"He's a hobo," shouted one.

"Shoot him in the back, Teddy," yelled another.

"At this banquet, Senator Scott made a speech," continued Mr. Bryan, "in which he said: 'I believe in trusts. I believe a trust to be a good thing. If it was not for the Standard Oil Company, this prosperity that we have wouldn't be here to-day.' [Laughter.]

"Robbers," yelled a voice.

"I cite these facts," Mr. Bryan said, "to show you that the Republican Party is a defender of trusts. Think of a party taking the position that the Standard Oil Company is a blessing to this country! The Standard Oil Company raised the price of its product not because it was necessary, but because it could and wanted to." [Hisses.] It has already paid 38 per cent., and will probably declare enough next time to raise the year's dividends to 50 per cent.

"Do you tell me that this is a wise system? A few great trusts like that allowed to live and plunder the American people would reduce the people to serfdom and pile up in the hands of the few fortunes which would menace the welfare of the country."

From this Mr. Bryan argued upon industrial despotism and returned to the revolutionary argument, saying that the industrial class would be reduced to drawers of water and hewers of wood.

Groans and hisses and shouts of "Never!" followed this declaration.

"This revolutionary system will result in the establishment of classes and the degradation of labor; it will result in the enthronement of wealth and in a plutocracy, and a plutocracy would be more tyrannical than a hereditary monarchy," he continued.

At another point, where Mr. Bryan said that the Republicans dare not defend the President's recommendation for an army of 100,000 men, he was interrupted by voices:

"You'll be next President. Mac ain't got a show."

PLEA FOR THE FILIPINOS.

In referring to the Filipinos, Mr. Bryan said:

"Let us be to the Filipinos what Grant was to us. For 300 years they were rebellious against a foreign yoke, and when they saw us coming to the Philippine Islands, when they saw our flag, upon which there was no blood; when they saw this Nation, the greatest Republic of the world, they welcomed us and they helped us to drive Spain into the sea. Don't disappoint their hopes. Make them free and leave them free, and their love shall be a richer reward than all the trade of the Orient would give us. [Applause and cheers.]

"A gentleman told a story and applied it to this situation, and the story fits so well that I shall repeat it with its application. A man went down the street of a great city unmindful of the merchandise piled on either side. He made his way to a bird store, and there he bought bird after bird and set it free, and when the storekeeper asked him why he wasted his money buying birds only to set them free his answer was: 'I was once a captive myself, and it gives me pleasure to set even a bird at liberty.' [Applause and cheers.]

"This Nation has been the great liberator. Our people first secured their own freedom, and since that time our people have inspired others to win their freedom. We to-day must choose what position we shall occupy. We stand to-day by the door of the cage. We can open the door, we can shut it. If we open it we shall live, as we have lived in the past, with increasing greatness and with increasing glory. If we shut the door, we shut the door upon the hopes of mankind, and when we destroy the hopes of others we undermine our own. [Applause and cheers.]

"We do not deserve liberty ourselves unless we are willing to give it to others. We will not long retain it ourselves unless we do give it to others, and if we hate a despot there we cannot afford to plant it under our flag even as far away as the Philippine Islands.

"But, my friends, this question is now in your hands. Your votes must determine your views of the Nation's destiny. When Republicans tell you that it is our destiny to act as other nations act, I want you to remember what Bulwer says of destiny. Speaking of William of Hastings, who laid his sins at the door of destiny, crying 'This destiny; 'tis destiny,' Bulwer says: 'It is destiny's dark alopogy for every error. The strong and virtuous admit no destiny.'

"The destiny of the American people is in the hands of the American people. No President can convert a republic into an empire. Only the people can do that. And it is for you to say whether you will follow the principles of the past, or take these new ideas for which the Republican Party stands."

SENATOR WELLINGTON SPEAKS.

A tremendous ovation awaited Mr. Bryan after he had finished. After he left the Garden Senator Wellington was introduced. He found speaking difficult, as the crowd by this time was filing out. Amid a babel of noise Senator Wellington started to speak. He said, in part:

"The Administration of William McKinley is responsible for the going out of the light of the new republic, and as long as God gives me bodily strength for action, for power of mental thought, I will not cast my vote for the continuance of the administration of William McKinley, which has been guilty of this crime. I will vote for William Jennings Bryan, [applause,] the tribune of the people the eloquent Nebraskan, who in his own personality gives us the challenge to find another such American from ocean to ocean, from mountain to mountain.

"Your Democratic ex-Governor told you that a vote for McKinley might mean that you would never have the opportunity in the future of electing a Democratic President. I follow that with another thought. I do not believe, if you fasten down the policy of McKinley, that you will ever have the chance of electing a President, whether he be Democrat or Republican, in the future. [Applause]

"Stand by the Declaration of Independence; stand by the Constitution of the United States; stand by the history of your country as it has been written since the declaration was issued to the battle of San Juan Hill. [Cheers and a voice, 'Teddy Roosevelt.']

"Ay, Teddy Roosevelt. [Groans and hisses.] There are some old soldiers in this audience of mine who, in the great civil war, did more fighting before breakfast than Teddy Roosevelt did in the whole of his services in the Cuban war. But I will not detain you longer. [Cries of "Go on."] No; you have heard three great speeches to-night, and I only wanted to test whether or not you would be brave enough to listen to an unknown man."

BRYAN SPEAKS TO ITALIANS.

Prize Ring References Mark Meeting at Broadway Athletic Club.

Mr. Bryan began his speechmaking of the evening at 8:20 o'clock at the Broadway Athletic Club. There he had been invited to speak at a mass meeting held by the Italian-American Democratic Union under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. When he began his speech not more than 3,000 people were in the seats, which time and again had been jammed with 5,000 spectators to witness a pugilistic championship. Over 400 of those present were women, and there were many young men and Italians.

Inspector Kane and Capt. "Roaring Bill" Haughey were on duty with 200 men to keep the crowd in order. The naked stone walls and the bare rafters and stringers were covered with American and Italian flags. Directly over the prize ring a hundred American streamers were gathered to a point, and stretched out over the auditorium like a giant sunburst. It was the original intention to let Mr. Bryan speak from this ring. It was decided, however, that he would have to do an unusual amount of side-stepping in order to face an audience surrounding him on all sides, so a platform was erected directly over the main entrance of the building.

Programmes for the evening and tiny American and small Italian flags were distributed on the seats before the audience arrived. The meeting was to have been opened at 7 o'clock, and Mr. Bryan was expected to speak at 7:30 o'clock. At 7 o'clock, however, not more than 1,000 people were in the building, and Di Mateo's Band played Italian national airs.

PRIZE RING REFERENCES.

Coroner Zucca and the other speakers of the evening arrived at 7:15 o'clock. Later a number of Italian societies marched in, led by bands, and at 7:35 o'clock Coroner Zucca called the meeting to order and made an address in Italian. He then introduced Congressman Sulzer, who opened with an unfortunate remark.

"This is a historic place. Many a good man has been defeated here for a championship," the speaker said.

"Bryan! Bryan!" yelled a dozen at once.

"Throw up the sponge! Here's the bottle! Put him to bed!" others took up the cry.

"And I predict that on Nov. 6 Mark Hanna will be knocked out." Mr. Sulzer hastened to add. [Cheers and hisses.]

Mr. Sulzer then continued, saying that the laboring man would have eight hours work a day if the Democrats were elected. There were frequent interruptions, with the usual question of "How about the Ice Trust" and "What about 16 to 1?" were asked, but not answered.

While Mr. Sulzer was still speaking the bang of giant crackers and the swish and hiss of fireworks and the strains of "Hail to the Chief" were heard without and coming nearer. Instantly the audience was on its feet. "Bryan! Bryan!" was the cry, as the speaker on the platform retired.

GREETING TO MR. BRYAN.

The band came nearer, and as it marched into the hall still playing "Hail to the Chief" a howl went up from the audience, and there was pandemonium, as men and women jumped to their seats and cheered.

When Mr. Bryan mounted the platform it was seen he had been presented with an armful of smilax and white and red carnations—the latter the Republican emblem. Mr. Bryan, smiling and content, shook hands with the speakers on the stand, and sat down to await silence, still bowing and smiling in recognition to the greeting.

Coroner Zucca tried to speak, but the crowd wanted Bryan, and he arose quickly, and removing his coat stepped to the front to restore quiet. The cheering had been an uninterrupted din for five minutes, and it was fully a minute more before quiet reigned.

Mr. Bryan was dressed in the usual black, with a low-cut vest and light tie, and he wore a white carnation in his buttonhole.

He promised to fulfill the pledges of the Democratic Party if elected. He praised America's foreign citizens and appealed to their knowledge of foreign lands, with their burden of militarism, and urged them to vote against Republican imperialism. Only one interruption took place. It was when Mr. Bryan spoke of the Italian representative, Coroner Zucca, who, for one, had a hand in the city's government.

"The Coroner can perform an autopsy on a dead one on Nov. 6," yelled a man who had been leading in the cheering. Everybody laughed, including Mr. Bryan, who promptly returned:

"Yes, on the Republican Party. And his verdict will be that it died from an overdose of European doctrine, where medicine should never have been used."

Mr. Bryan spoke for only fifteen minutes. He was cheered at the end as wildly as when he came. There was the same craning of necks to see the candidate depart, and then there was a stampede for the door.

When quiet was restored, not more than 600 remained to hear the other speakers.

BRYAN TALKS TO GERMANS.

He Receives a Rousing Welcome at Cooper Union.

Listless indulgence toward the speakers who preceded Mr. Bryan at Cooper Union last night was followed by a mighty and prolonged outburst of enthusiasm when he appeared on the platform. The applause manifested itself in cheers that echoed through the hall for several minutes, the waving of hundreds of flags, and the stamping of many feet. And over and above all the noise arose the clash of a brass band playing "The Star Spangled Banner," and the voices of two hundred or more men in song.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the German League, National Association of Democratic Clubs. The Teutonic note was present in the decorations, which presented an almost equal division of American and German banners, draped on the walls. From above eagle-surmounted shields of red, white, and blue were suspended German flags. And on either side of a huge star picked out in electric lights, just behind the speaker's stand, red, white, and black banners drooped.

On a banner stretched along one of the side walls were the words, "Jene, welche die Republic in diese schreckliche Sache gebracht hat, fragen lächelnd, 'Wie sollen sie heraus kommen?' Der gesunde Menschenverstand liefert die Antwort!"—Carl Schurz. ("Those who brought our Republic into this terrible dilemma ask, smiling, 'How will you get out of it?' Sound common sense provides the answer.")

By 7:30 the hall was packed, the rear aisles being massed with people. Most of those who had come early seemed to realize that they would have some time to wait for Mr. Bryan, and there was no large degree of restiveness. The first burst of enthusiasm was manifested when 200 singers, representing twelve German societies, arose and sang "Dur stille Nacht."

SHERIFF GRELL'S APPEAL.

Sheriff William H. Grell, the Chairman, in the name of the Bryan and Stevenson Clubs, thanked the audience for the fine showing it made in point of numbers. He added that he hoped those present would remain after Mr. Bryan had spoken, as there would be an abundance of fine oratory to follow. This suggestion was not followed by the majority.

"I beg that you will not forget the State ticket," said Mr. Grell, who spoke in German. "That is just as important as the National one. Roosevelt says he is a German. Hanna would like to be, but we know he isn't. [Laughter.] Oh, yes; the name sounds all right. Our Mr. Roosevelt, we won't forget what he did for us Germans in New York. Well, he has been away two years. Gott sei dank! He did much. Wer's glaubt wird selig? Who believes it will be blessed? [Laughter.] Our way lies toward William J. Bryan. [Cheers.] If McKinley is elected either Roosevelt or Hanna will be President."

He introduced Dr. W. L. Habercom of Washington, who also spoke in German. He said that the freedom that Germans sought in this country was that of mind, and that their votes must be cast not only for their own good, but for that of their children. "The Republican Party has set forth the policy that we can rule over people without their consent," he said. "If we had that right, it would be dangerous for us as well. The war in the Philippines is one of pillage. It is a war for the syndicates and the trusts, of those who would begin a war of the rich against the poor. [Cheers.] "McKinley is—"

Boom! Boom! The sound came from outside and the audience immediately began to show signs of excitement. Several men on the platform arose and stepped forward.

"Sit down! Sit down!" said Mr. Grell.

The speaker stopped for a moment and glanced out toward the door.

"I think you have made a mistake," he said. "The man you want to hear has not yet come. Try to be satisfied—"

He did not get any further. The audience caught a sight of Mr. Bryan, and in an instant was on its feet and up into the chairs, cheering wildly and making a tumultuous mass of color with hundreds of flags waved high overhead.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

When the noise had subsided Mr. Grell introduced Mr. Bryan, who said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: Ich kann Deutsch sprechen aber nicht so gut. [Laughter and cheers.] But if I cannot talk to you in your native tongue I can talk to you of principles which we hold in common. Lincoln was making a speech once on the Fourth of July, and said that there were some among us in this country who could not trace back their ancestry to Revolutionary sires, but that these need not feel abashed. If they could not connect themselves with the Revolutionary forefathers by blood, they find in the Declaration of Independence that principle that all men are created equal, and they know that that principle binds them to the native born in this country.

"This Nation has been the greatest factor in the politics of the world for the last 100 years, not because we could whip any other nation, but because we had an idea that was given the strength of truth and was made omnipotent because it was true, and this campaign is the first in which that doctrine was ever openly challenged by a party. Republicans say that the Germans must be Republican because they believe in good money. I say the Germans will be Democratic because they believe in good government." [Applause and cry of "God bless you!"]

"If a Republican tells me the Democratic Germans left the Democratic Party to save the gold standard I reply that they have come back to save the Declaration of Independence.

"I have made no attempt to conceal my views on the money question. [Cries of "Good, good, good, hurrah!"] I would be unworthy of your confidence, and of your support for any office if my opinions could be changed to suit the occasion or to win votes.

"If I could surrender my conviction on the money question when I got to be President I might surrender my convictions on the trust question, on the army question, and on imperialism, after I got to be President. But, my friends, while my views are known on the money question, I believe that questions of government are more important than questions of finance. I believe that it is more important that we shall have a Republic than that we shall have any particular money standard.

"All history presents but two ideas of government. One is that government comes up from the people, and the other is that it issues from the cannon's mouth. These are the only two ideas of government ever known among men, for if you tell me the doctrine that Kings rule by right divine is another doctrine, I tell you it belongs to the doctrine of force, for no King can ever rule by divine right unless he has a bigger army than other men, and you have found the divine right of one King give way to the divine right of another that who could whip him.

"The Republican Party to-day is willing that this Nation shall sell its birthright for a mess of commercial pottage, and it is willing to make the trade without examining the pottage. When you purchase trade at the cannon's mouth you have to pay for it more than it is worth.

"If you give your approval to a large standing army now it may not be so easy to change it next time. Now is your chance to rebuke the Republican Party and make the rebuke so overwhelming that no party again in 100 years will forget the lesson."

MR. BRYAN AT NEW HAVEN.

Addresses Large Crowd in the Armory—Condemns Senator Scott's Language on Trusts.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—William J. Bryan reached New Haven from New York at 11 o'clock, and was driven immediately to the Second Regiment Armory. He was greeted as he entered the hall with a generous and general cheer.

He was escorted here from New York by State Chairman Thayer of Connecticut and the Hon. Homer S. Cummings, member of the National Committee from this State. They joined Mr. Bryan at the residence of Dr. J. H. Girdner in New York, and proceeded from there to the Grand Central Station, and from there to New Haven, with him. He was escorted through the streets of New York by a squad of police, but, as the hour was early and his route unannounced, there was no demonstration, either on the way or at the station. The trip from New York to New Haven was also devoid of special incident.

At South Norwalk, where the train stopped for a minute or two, a number of railroad employes jumped a high paling fence to get to Mr. Bryan to shake hands, and at two or three other places he left his seat and rushed to the rear platform to wave his hat to groups of people gathered by the roadside.

When Mr. Bryan began to speak in the Armory here there was general silence, and while there were afterward slight interruptions it seemed evident from the beginning that there was no intention to make unfriendly demonstrations such as rendered remarkable Mr. Bryan's visit to New Haven four years ago, when Yale students literally broke up a vast open air meeting on the green.

Presenting his remedies for the suppression of the trusts, Mr. Bryan said that he would remove the tariff from all trust-made articles. Closing his reference to the trusts he denounced them as indefensible and as intolerable, and compared the trust promoter to the highwayman. "The only difference," he said, "is that the highwayman takes great risks and gets a little bit, while the trust magnate takes little risk and gets a great deal."

Before dismissing the subject of "trusts" Mr. Bryan said: "Last night at a banquet in New York to the Republican candidate for Vice President, Senator Scott of West Virginia made a statement that I am going to read to you. He said: 'Right here I want to say I believe in trusts; they are a good thing,' and then recognizing that he had said a dangerous thing for a Republican to say in a campaign he turned and said: 'If that newspaper man puts that down I will make trouble for him.'"

Mr. Bryan was asked for a statement of his views upon the settlement of the anthracite coal strike and replied as follows: "I am very glad to learn that the strike is settled. The fact that the men have secured an advance is not only gratifying, but it shows that there was just cause for their complaint. But the fact that they were idle a month and that the consumers of coal had to pay a higher price for the coal which was the cause of the strike, shows how important it is to have arbitration for the settlement of differences between labor and capital."

Mr. Bryan was upon the point of closing his speech when some one in a distant part of the hall made an inquiry about free silver. Mr. Bryan replied vigorously and in a sharply accented tone of voice. He said:

"I am done, but I am going to stop long enough to answer that gentleman. I have been talking to those whose ideas emanate from the head and not from the pocketbook. I will now talk to those who cannot soar higher than the pants pocket."

He then said that his own views were well known, and that the Democratic platform spoke for itself.

The students present made no demonstration during the meeting aside from a pretty general departure from the hall after Mr. Bryan had spoken for about forty minutes. The meeting cannot be said to have been one of general enthusiasm, but there was frequent if scattering applause. Mr. Bryan spoke for about an hour and a quarter, and soon after closing started upon his return to New York.

NEW HAVEN TO NEW YORK.

Candidate Speaks at Way Stations from Train Platform.

Mr. Bryan left New Haven for New York shortly after noon yesterday. He occupied the rear coach of a special train on his way from New Haven to New York, and he stopped for a few moments at each of the towns of Bridgeport, South Norwalk, Stamford, Port Chester, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle.

One of the coaches of the train was paid for and occupied by about 150 Yale students, comprising the Democratic Club of that institution. They had scarcely left New Haven when Mr. Bryan was invited into the Yale car and there given such a hearty reception as he has seldom received.

All the speeches along the road were made from the rear platform of the last car, and there were good audiences at all the stopping places. At Bridgeport the crowd was quite demonstrative, but Mr. Bryan had time to say only a few words.

He said: "I used to hear of Bridgeport as a place at which there resided one great man, (P. T. Barnum,) who had a show. The Republican Party would like to so manage this country that only a few men can have a show. We want to make it a place where all men can have a show."

Mr. Bryan was given a little more time at South Norwalk, and there gave the people a very brief talk on the question of imperialism.

At Stamford Mr. Bryan said: "I want to call your attention to one advantage we have now that we did not have in 1896. Then nearly all the large cities of the country were against us and their Mayors were Republicans. Thus it happened that if there was fraud we had no opportunity to put a stop to it. Now nearly all the large cities have Democratic Mayors. We are therefore in position to protect the ballot in these cities from any attempt at fraud."

Port Chester was the first of the stopping places in this State, and there was a large crowd to greet the candidate there. As Mr. Bryan was closing his brief talk some one made an inquiry about the silver question, to which he replied:

"If there is any one here who thinks only of the question of a gold dollar and nothing of the principles of self-government, why doesn't he go to Europe, where he can have both the gold standard and the monarchical form of government?"

After brief stops at Mount Vernon and New Rochelle the special train proceeded to New York, arriving at the Grand Central Station at 3:30 P. M.

COLORADO FUSIONIST CHECK.

Supreme Court Orders Nominees of Maloney Faction Placed on Democratic Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 27.—The Supreme Court of the State to-day reversed the ruling of the District Court and ordered the nominees of the Thomas J. Maloney faction of the Democratic Party to be placed on the official ballot as the Democratic ticket.

This throws out the fusion candidates of Gov. Thomas Wing, who recently overthrew Maloney, and again gives the former "boss" his leadership.

To-night consternation reigns among the Fusionists, who see defeat in Arapahoe, the pivotal and decisive county of the State, which will submerge the State ticket and may mean the return of Senator Wolcott. The Thomas Democrats must now vote either the Silver Republican or Populist tickets, while the rank and file will undoubtedly switch to Maloney, as he retains the name.

Betting is now even that the Republicans carry Arapahoe, (Denver.) A complete reversal of opinion among the Democrats followed the announcement of the decision, and Democratic candidates on the fusion ticket besieged Maloney's offices to secure places on his ticket.

PASTOR'S POLITICS UNCERTAIN.

Offer to Speak for Mr. Bryan Declined—May Now Vote for McKinley.

The Rev. A. Kennedy Duff of West Hoboken recently offered his services to the Democratic committee of Hudson County as a speaker for Bryan. They were declined for the reason that Mr. Duff, who at one time was a member of the Reform Committee, had vigorously denounced all Democrats. Mr. Duff's neighbors were greatly surprised yesterday to see portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt in his parlor windows.

When one of them called for an explanation Mr. Duff said there were no such pictures in the windows. Investigation showed that he was wrong. It was then learned that the pictures had been placed in the windows by Mr. Duff's children. He said he would allow them to remain out of regard for the children's feelings, and because he was not quite sure that he should vote for Bryan after all.

Registration in Cincinnati, 81,880.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—The registration of voters in Ohio cities was completed to-day. The total number registered in Cincinnati, with one missing precinct, estimated, was 81,880. The registration four years ago was 80,888. This shows an increase of less than 1,000 registrations this year over those of 1896.

Labor Men Join Montana Fusionists.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 27.—Candidates of the Union Labor Party, headed by J. A. Ferguson for Governor, have filed their resignations with the Secretary of State. Ferguson states that his support will be thrown to Fusion Candidate J. K. Toole, who will be placed at the head of the Union Labor ticket.

No Voting Machines for Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Owing to the objections of candidates on the fusion ticket for county and legislative offices, it was decided to-night not to use voting machines in this city in the coming election.

BUDDHIST REVIVAL IN JAPAN.

Wave of Enthusiasm Owing to Arrival of Relics from Siam.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 27.—To-day's mail from the Orient brings news that a great revival of Buddhism seems imminent in Japan. The enthusiasm manifested by Buddhists everywhere on the arrival from Siam of early Buddhistic relics was extraordinary. The relics are regarded as quite as sacred to the masses of Japan as any treasures which the Christians of to-day might bring from the Holy Land. For long distances the entire road over which they passed was covered with cotton cloth. After this material had been used a day for this sacred purpose, so great was the eagerness of the people to possess even a small portion of the cloth, that it sold at 1 yen a foot.

The Buddhists are preparing to open the new century by active missionary work of an unprecedented kind throughout the country. They have started to collect 1,000,000 yen, part of which will be used in erecting a grand building as a repository for the sacred treasures; the balance is to be devoted to charity and education. Several vernacular papers are ridiculing the wasting of money on such a building, declaring that the dry bones conveyed from Siam may have originally belonged to a horse instead of to the founder of Buddhism. They objected to the relegation of education and charity to a secondary position while huge sums are spent in erecting monuments.

Buddhist statistics just collected show that there are 71,910 Buddhist temples, not including shrines, scattered through Japan. The priests are classified as follows: Heads of sects, 38; priests who teach, besides performing ceremonies, 59,943; priests who do not teach, 44,397; students, 10,983.

HASCALL DIVORCE DECREE.

The Alleged Alteration of the Date of the Document.

Assistant District Attorney Unger visited the County Clerk's office yesterday morning in connection with the allegations that the decree awarding to Mrs. Virginia K. Hascall an absolute divorce from her husband, Justice Theodore F. Hascall, had been altered after it was filed in the County Clerk's office last Thursday.

It is claimed that the date of the decree, which was signed by Justice Bischoff on Thursday, Oct. 25, 1900, was on the morning of the 26th altered to that date while in the custody of the County Clerk, in whose office it was filed shortly before 4 o'clock on Oct. 25. The alterations in the typewritten portion of the document seem as if they were intended to correct a mistake made by the typewriter when writing the caption as to the proper court where the decree was to be submitted.

Deputy County Clerk George H. Fahrbach said yesterday that, if any alteration had been made in the document since it was filed in his office, he knew nothing of it. He said he had locked the papers in the case up and had not produced them until Friday morning, when James F. McNamee came to pay the 50 cents for the filing of the decree and to procure a certified copy.

"All that I know is," he said, "that I received the papers and dealt with them as with all papers treated here. The decree was not legally filed until yesterday."

Assistant District Attorney Unger, after leaving the County Clerk's office, said that Justice Bischoff had complained to the District Attorney that he had been grossly libeled in certain newspapers.

"That is the reason I am here," said Mr. Unger. "The authorities think Justice Bischoff's complaint should be inquired into. I have nothing more to say at present on the subject."

CHICAGO'S GREAT PARADE

Thousands of Enthusiastic Republicans Celebrate Prosperity Day.

Senator Hanna and Other Notables Cheered by the Marchers—Small Riot Caused by Potato Thrower.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—For six hours and a half to-day workingmen from every branch of industry in Chicago, lawyers, merchants, railroad men, financiers, marched through the down-town streets of the city in the parade of Republicans voters, which was planned as the culmination of the National campaign in Chicago. Between two solid lines of spectators stretched from the starting point of the long march on Michigan Avenue to its disbanding place, on Jackson Boulevard near the river, and underneath thousands of flags and banners, stretched between the big office buildings and waving from the windows and roofs, the paraders tramped from 10 in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon.

The day was practically a holiday in Chicago. The Board of Trade, the banks, and many of the big downtown stores were closed, and the residence districts were partly deserted for hours, while the people massed themselves along the miles of the tortuous line of march and applauded to their hearts' content.

The day was a perfect one. Hardly a cloud flecked the sky, while a cool breeze from Lake Michigan tempered the warm rays of the sun and kept fluttering the flags and streamers which decorated the line of march, and lifted high in the air the scores of immense kites from which were suspended "McKinley and Prosperity" banners.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the head of the parade, composed of a double line of police an dfollowed by Chief Marshal Col. E. C. Young and staff moved from the starting point at Michigan Avenue and Randolph Street, and from that time the marchers, with scores of bands playing all kinds of music, good, bad, and indifferent, tramped steadily over the granite pavements past the reviewing stand on Jackson Boulevard to Jackson and Market Streets, where they disbanded. At nearly every point along the line of parade the marchers, cheering, waving flags, blowing horns, and singing campaign songs as they filed by, were cheered in return by the densely packed masses on the sidewalks, but here and there a counter demonstration in favor of Bryan was made by throngs and in one instance almost a riot took place in consequence.

In front of the City Hall on Washington Street were gathered a crowd of enthusiastic Bryan shouters, all waving pictures of the Democratic Presidential candidate. Some one in the crowd on the walk threw a potato into the ranks of a west side marching club going by. The potato hit a marcher in the eye and forced him to leave the ranks. Another marcher plunged into the crowd and forced his way to the thrower. In an instant there was a free-for-all fight. Three companies of the marchers broke ranks and with uplifted canes rushed into the struggling, shouting mass on the sidewalk.

It took vigorous work by over thirty policemen before things were quieted down, and in the meantime black eyes and gory noses had accumulated to an alarming degree.

The parade was replete with unique features. Well up toward the head of the parade and preceding the members of the Marquette Club, who were in tally-hos, two elephants lumbered along bearing on their huge sides banners inscribed "G. O. P." These were the contribution of the Marquette Club. Close behind the elephants came a diminutive donkey. This was labeled "I Am a Sound-Money Donkey." The Hamilton Club contributed a float bearing a stuffed elephant appropriately decorated and bearing various legends.

Furnaces in full blast with rows of perspiring workmen caught the fancy of the crowd, as did an enormous dinner pail, mounted on trucks and festooned with canvas hams and loaves of bread.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad employes escorted a float representing a parlor chair car. Near the centre of the parade, borne aloft on poles by a hundred men, was a huge banner, a block in length, inscribed, "McKinley and Roosevelt and four years more of prosperity."

A sixty-foot plank, gilded and properly inscribed, was borne on the shoulders of fifty uniformed men.

The parade was reviewed by Senators Hanna, Mason, and Cullom, National Committeemen Henry C. Payne, Perry S. Heath and others from the balcony of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and around this point the greatest enthusiasm of the parade was shown.

Senator Hanna especially was cheered by the marchers, and was kept busy responding to the salutations.

Many out-of-town organizations were represented in the parade. The most prominent was a delegation of 150 from the Americus Club of Pittsburg, Penn., who were guests of the Hamilton Club. Big marching clubs were also present from Kenosha, Wis.; Rockford, Dixon, and Deering, Ill., and from many of the near-by suburban towns.

FLAG DAY FOR DEMOCRATS.

Immense Outdoor Meeting Occupies Half a Mile of State Street—Mr. Stevenson Speaks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—One of the largest out-door political mass meetings ever organized in Chicago was held to-night in the half mile of State Street known as the "Court of Honor." The great thoroughfare, nearly twice the width of any other street in Chicago, was thronged from Van Buren to Randolph Street with a cheering, jostling, perspiring mass of people.

Chairman James K. Jones of the Democratic National Committee had designated this as "Flag Day," and the National banner played an important and spectacular part in the celebration. Portraits of Bryan and Stevenson were also numerous along the broad street. The weather was perfect for an out-door demonstration.

Along both sides of State Street speakers' stands had been erected at short distances, and from these points Democratic orators of National prominence addressed the portions of the multitude nearest at hand. The chief speaker was Adlai E. Stevenson. The others were Congressman Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, ex-Gov. James S. Hogg of Texas, Benjamin F. Shiveley of Indiana, Capt. Patrick O'Ferrall of Washington, D. C.; Col. John I. Martin of Missouri, Samuel Alschuler, Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, and Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, besides a score of local speakers. Mr. Stevenson and the rest of the star orators were driven rapidly from one stand to another, and were thus enabled to make their arguments heard by thousands of people.

The illumination of the Court of Honor was begun as soon as darkness set in, and soon after, from Randolph Street to Van Buren Street, it was a solid blaze of light. The crowds began to gather early, and soon the broad thoroughfare was one mass of shouting, enthusiastic humanity, through which it was almost impossible for the police to secure passage for the carriages containing the orators of the evening. Fireworks were shot off and Democratic ward clubs and ward organizations from all parts of the city added their numbers and their enthusiasm to the excitement of the celebration.

Mr. Stevenson's speeches at the different stands, half a dozen in number, were very brief and probably were not heard by any part of his audiences more than twenty feet away, on account of the shouting, blowing of horns, constant surging to and fro, and the general disorder incidental to a large open air gathering. Probably the largest crowd that he addressed was around the stand erected between Madison and Monroe Streets. The people were so eager to get within hearing distance that the police could do nothing with them; the jam was terrific; women screamed and fainted, and at last the confusion became so great that Mr. Stevenson desisted, and regaining his carriage with great difficulty, was driven to the next speaking place.

More or less confusion and disorder characterized all the meetings, but at none of them was there anything like a hostile demonstration, and never any abatement of enthusiasm, wherever Mr. Stevenson appeared.

The crowd surrounding the stand at Van Buren Street, although very dense, was one of the most orderly addressed by the former Vice President. To them Mr. Stevenson said:

"I trust that no Democrat will endeavor to restrain his enthusiasm to-night. This is a Democratic day. Democrats have a right to cheer; they have a right to be happy, because this magnificent assemblage to-night of 500,000 Democrats is a harbinger of victory in November.

"For the great contest in which we are engaged to-day the Democratic Convention adopted as its platform the Declaration of Independence, written by the first Democratic President of the United States. It is upon that grand platform that we go into this contest, and if Democrats do their duty the principles of the Declaration of Independence will prevail at the ballot box under the leadership of William J. Bryan."

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT.

Two Men Accused of Trying to Steal Watches and Chains.

Thomas Williams, said by the police to be a well-known Chicago pickpocket, was arrested last night at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street by Detective Gessler of the Central Office on the complaint of John Fennell of 170 East Seventy-eighth Street, who charged Williams with attempting to steal his watch and chain.

Detective Gessler locked the man in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. George Entate of 118 West Third Street was also arrested on the complaint of Augustus Gore of 201 West Thirty-eighth Street, charged with attempting to steal a watch and chain at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

Dr. Booth of St. Luke's Hospital and three other men called at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and complained that their watches had been stolen.

"Rushing the Growler" Not a Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Judge Dunne has issued a ruling which has caused much discussion among the police of Chicago. The ruling declares that "rushing the can" or drinking beer from a pail or other article is not a crime nor a violation of a city ordinance. The decision resulted when a writ of habeas corpus was issued on behalf of Charles Hatch and William Connors. Both were arrested for drinking beer from a pail, and were fined by Justice Sabath. They were unable to pay their fines, and were sent to the Bridewell. Attorneys William Kelly and John O'Connor went before Judge Dunne at once, began habeas corpus proceedings, and both prisoners were released.

E. H. Sothern Much Better.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—The physicians of the Johns Hopkins Hospital to-night state that the condition of E. H. Sothern is greatly improved. The nail of the injured big toe on the right foot was removed yesterday by Dr. Halstead, and no serious complication is expected. Mr. Sothern is very anxious to fill his engagement in Washington next week. Dr. Halstead advises a longer rest, to prevent a return of the inflammation which caused Mr. Sothern so much suffering during the three nights he played in this city. The Washington engagement has not yet been canceled, but unless Mr. Sothern's foot is in better condition by Monday than it is now he may have to postpone his appearance in Washington until the middle of the week.

Statue to Rev. Adin Ballou Unveiled.

HOPEDALE, Mass., Oct. 27.—A statue to the memory of the Rev. Adin Ballou was unveiled here to-day. The memorial occupies the site of the dead clergyman's residence. The lot and the granite pedestal were purchased by popular subscription. The statue itself is the gift of Gen. W. F. Draper. The formal presentation to the town was made by the Rev. William S. Heywood of Dorchester, son-in-law of Mr. Ballou. It was accepted by Frank J. Dutcher, Chairman of the Park Commission. The statue is of bronze above the pedestal of granite. The figure represents the Rev. Mr. Ballou in a characteristic attitude.

$100,000 Fire Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The lumber yard of W. R. Roberts, situated in Chestnut Hill, a suburb of this city, together with two fine residences, two smaller dwellings, and a stable, were burned late to-night. Several other properties, including a large church, narrowly escaped destruction

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S BUSY DAY

Makes Seventeen Speeches from Jersey City to Binghamton.

MORE QUESTIONS FOR BRYAN

Meets Militant Democrats En Route, but Friendly Reception Greets the Candidate Everywhere.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 27.—After his trying experience of last night in New York, Gov. Roosevelt has traveled from Jersey City to Binghamton, touching at fourteen places, and making seventeen speeches, long and short, four of them being delivered in this city in as many different halls.

The tour has been marked by incidents of interest, by a very general interest in the Governor and the cause he represents. Not the least cordial reception was that at Susquehanna, Penn. At some of the points on the Erie Road there was a stolidity on the part of the audiences not met with through the centre of the State earlier in the week. The opposition has made itself known by petty annoyances rather than by asking questions.

At Jersey City this morning the weather was threatening, fog and drizzle suggesting the probability of an unpleasant day. When the Governor arrived at his car with his secretary, W. J. Youngs, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Mrs. Roosevelt, Walter D. Emerson of Maine, Mrs. Youngs, and William Byrne, United States District Attorney of Delaware, he found the after-saloon decorated with gifts of superb flowers in honor of his forty-second birthday.

The train was in waiting, the dining car re-stocked, and promptly on time the train ran out. As it sped through Jersey City there were crowds at several stations that cheered, Passaic and Paterson being especially demonstrative in the welcome. Gov. Roosevelt looked over the morning papers and the accounts of last night's doings, and was surprised to find that some of them had referred to him as being at a public dinner, when, as a matter of fact, he had dined privately with his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson.

Not until Suffern was reached did the Governor speak. He went out on the rear platform several times to wave his hat to roadside enthusiasts and to trainmen who showed much attention by saluting with locomotive whistles.

AGAIN QUESTIONS MR. BRYAN.

Tuxedo cheered the train as it passed on its way to Middletown, where a stop of an hour was made. The Governor was escorted from the station to the Casino Theatre, where he made the most important speech of the morning. The Governor said:

"I have hitherto asked Mr. Bryan in vain to answer whether, if elected, he will pay the outstanding obligations in gold or in silver; that is, whether it is the Secretary of the Treasury or the creditors who have the right to choose the coin in which to be paid. Mr. Bryan having failed to answer, I will now change the form of my question. On Feb. 14, 1895, in the House of Representatives, on the question of the gold bond resolution, Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows: (I condense.) 'We insist that outstanding bonds are payable in gold or silver, and that the United States has the right to choose the coin. The debtor always has the choice of the coin where only coin is mentioned. The Secretary of the Treasury has the legal right to redeem greenbacks and Treasury notes in silver and thus protect the people from the gold hoarders and gold exporters. We should compel President Cleveland to protect the Government by redeeming in silver when that is more convenient. We believe that greenbacks and Treasury notes are redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the Government.'

"In another speech in the House of Representatives on Dec. 22, 1894, Mr. Bryan said: 'The members of this Congress might just as well meet this question. The present Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Carlisle) has construed the law to mean that the option really applies to the note-holder, and the same principle has been applied to the greenbacks. I find the English language hardly adequate to express my feelings on that subject. There is not a lawyer that would apply such a doctrine in anything except finance. I am in favor (of the construction) that the Government has the option and can exercise it to pay in silver when it wants to. And if we have it, why not exercise it and not turn over our finances to the control of those who conspire to defeat the purposes of the Government?' I now ask Mr. Bryan whether his views are still the same as they were when he made those two speeches, and, if so, why he refuses to meet the question now when he then said that Congress ought to meet it?"

The audience of about 2,000 persons was attentive, but stolid.

THE CANAL THIEVES.

Port Jervis's crowd of about 500 followed the Governor from the station to the front of the Fowler House near-by. The two balconies were crowded, as were all neighboring windows. At the edge of the crowd was a company of horsemen with mounts, some of the animals branded. They carried United States flags and a Cuban flag, and their cowboy look was explained by the statement that they were members of a Wild West show that desired to honor Gov. Roosevelt. Gov. Roosevelt here addressed a large crowd from a balcony of the Fowler House. He said:

"I want to take up a statement that appeared in a Democratic paper—The Evening Gazette—yesterday. The editor asks why I didn't prosecute the canal thieves as I promised when I was a candidate for Governor and why I didn't commence actions before the claims were barred. The answer is simple. I did prosecute them, and he knows I did." The Governor then explained what he had done in reference to appointing counsel in about the same language as he has answered the question before.

"Now, as to the next question," continued the Governor, "as to why I didn't commence actions before the claims were barred. Because I wasn't Governor. Some of them were barred before I became Governor. As regards the others, I appointed counsel at the earliest possible moment after being inaugurated, just as soon as by a special message I could get an appropriation to pay them from the Legislature. In fact, I appointed them and they started to work before there was legislative action assuring their pay."

Indications of a militant Democracy that had cropped out at other places were stronger at Cochecton, reached at 2:30. There were about 100 persons on the platform and a line of Democrats back against the rail, who jumped at Gov. Roosevelt's first mention of Bryan with a demand for cheers for Bryan, which were given.

"Why," asked the Governor, turning a smiling face toward the Bryan men. "Because Bryan is for Croker; because he is for Aguinaldo; because he is for a forty-eight-cent dollar? No, because he makes a noise?"

There was a different outcome of an interruption at Calhoun, where about 100 persons awaited the Governor. The brief speech was made, in the course of which a man proposed cheers for Bryan. A neighbor slapped him in the mouth. The man outsided and there were no more interruptions.

Hancock's audience of 500 heard a vigorous but short speech as soon as its cannon stopped saluting and its whistles ceased tooting. A short distance from the Governor's car was a Bryan motto: "We are opposed to Imperialism. We do not want a King." Gov. Roosevelt did not notice it, but directed his attention to the failure of Bryan's predictions of four years ago. His comments on the increase in prices provoked low grumbling in the audience, and when he referred particularly to butter, one of his audience mumbled: "Yes, for two months; then it will go down again."

When the Governor's train stopped at Deposit a crowd escorted him with cheers to another cheering crowd assembled about a platform in front of the Oquaga House.

While Walter D. Emerson was speaking a very dusty miller, enraged at some of his remarks, rose on a camp stool and loudly denounced Emerson as a liar. Just as he did so he went down with a crash. Pointing at him, while the audience was convulsed with laughter, Mr. Emerson said: "You're all right, my friend, but you are on a bad platform."

After leaving Hancock ex-Senator John Laughlin, on behalf of J. S. Whipple, Walter D. Emerson, J. S. Sheffield, and himself, presented the Governor with a pair of sleeve buttons and a scarfpin to mark the anniversary of his birth.

The train was ahead of its schedule time when it reached Susquehanna, Penn. The Pennsylvanians had not before been visited by Gov. Roosevelt. They welcomed him as a novelty as well as a candidate. The streets along which he was driven to the meeting place were thronged. The cheering amounted to an ovation.

OVATION AT BINGHAMTON.

Binghamton Republicans were stirred up by the Bryan demonstration made here on Oct. 19. They were determined to show that the opposition to Bryan was large and active, and they have done it. When the Governor arrived he was met at the station by a committee, a band, and a cavalcade of political Rough Riders, and he and his party were all taken to the Bennett House. The crowd at the station and all the way to the hotel was large, and the Governor got an ovation which the cheers of the Bryan men did not spoil. After dinner he was taken to Odd Fellows' Hall, Stone Hall, the Lyceum Theatre, and the Stone Opera House. In these four places about 9,000 people were packed to hear him. The Governor said, in part:

"The paramount issue in this campaign is Bryanism, and Bryanism means, in the sphere of civil honesty Crokerism, in finance Pettigrewism, as regards liberty and order Altgeldtism, as regards an honest ballot Goebelism, and as regards our foreign policy Aguinaldoism.

"The other day at Yonkers Mr. Bryan said that it was better for Mexico that we didn't keep possession of the country. The United States never wished to keep possession of Mexico, but let Mr. Bryan compare the progress that has been made in New Mexico, which we did take, with how it went on before, and he will speedily make up his mind that it has greatly profited by being put under our flag. Incidentally, if Mr. Bryan will look up the history of the Territory of New Mexico he will see that he need not be concerned about Porto Rico. We governed New Mexico at first exactly as we are governing Porto Rico. Now we gave largely a measure of self-government to its people, just as we have given such a measure to Porto Rico. For fifty years New Mexico has been kept as a Territory, yet Mr. Bryan doesn't talk about the consent of the governed in New Mexico. As a matter of fact, I believe New Mexico should now be made a State, but it would have been folly to have admitted it to Statehood for the forty odd years after we took possession.

"In the same way it would be folly now to administer the Government of Porto Rico, save as we are actually administering it. Jefferson showed by his actions that he, the framer of the Declaration of Independence, did not believe that it forbade our acquiring Territory of Louisiana without the consent of the governed, exactly as under President McKinley we have acquired the Philippines. The above quotation shows that Jefferson's rival, Adams, occupied the same position. In fact, I doubt if there was a single statesman worthy of the name among all those who founded this Government whoever adopted in serious earnestness the extreme position now taken by Mr. Bryan."

In behalf of the Broome County Republican Committee George E. Green presented Gov. Roosevelt with an immense cut glass vase in honor of his birthday, and Mrs. Roosevelt with a chair made in Binghamton.

Gov. Roosevelt will rest from to-night until Monday morning, when he will make a trip, including Ithaca, at which point opportunity for comparison will be afforded. Republicans tried to stop Bryan and he rebuked them. It remains to be seen whether the Democrats will punish Mr. Roosevelt for the silencing the Republicans met with at Bryan's hands.

ROOSEVELT'S OMEN OF VICTORY.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 26.—While Gov. Roosevelt sat in his private car the other morning chatting with members of his party, the special train which carried him through the Catskills crossed the great Beaverkill swamp at the foot of Wittenberg Mountain and roused a large bald-headed eagle.

The eagle soared in front of the train for a few minutes, and then, with majestic sweeps of its wings, shaped its way westward to the remote regions of the Peekamoose Range.

The Governor and those with him took it to be an omen of victory.

DENIAL FROM MR. SCOTT.

Repudiates Indorsement of Trusts Attributed to Him—Statements of Others Present at Roosevelt Dinner.

Several of the Republicans who were at the dinner to Gov. Roosevelt on Friday night yesterday denied the statement attributed to Senator Scott of West Virginia regarding trusts and the Standard Oil Company.

Senator Scott said: "I did not say anything that could be construed to mean what is implied in the published report. I did not say anything resembling what I am reported with saying. We were at a private dinner and no speeches were made."

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., said: "It is a lie. There is not a word of truth in it. I took steps to suppress the story as soon as I heard about it, but I don't care to say more on the subject. That's all I will say now."

Gen. Francis V. Greene said: "I heard no such statement as that attributed to Senator Scott. He spoke jocularly atout oil and gas, telling Senator Frye that there was plenty of gas in West Virginia, but there was no such statement made."

William H. Ten Eyck said that he agreed with Gen. Greene and heard nothing of the remarks credited to Senator Scott.

Gov. Roosevelt said:

"I was not at the dinner. I make it a rule not to attend political dinners during a campaign. I heard nothing concerning the matter except what is reported."

I. S. Le Veen, who reported the dinner for the New York City News Association, made the following statement yesterday morning:

"The story I wrote about the dinner given to Gov. Roosevelt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night is absolutely correct in every detail and particular. I was not a guest at the dinner, and it was not a private dinner. When I was assigned to follow Gov. Roosevelt I went to the County Committee Headquarters to inquire about details. I was told by George R. Manchester, Secretary of the County Committee, that I had a few hours previously been elected by the reporters of the daily press of this city as a representative at the dinner of all the papers in the city. Several times before I have been so chosen by the newspaper men. I told Mr. Manchester that I had not solicited the place, as it entailed more work for me.

"Having admitted me as a reporter representing all the newspapers and newspaper associations, I regarded it, as did every newspaper man who waited outside to receive my report, as a public dinner. I was instructed by the other newspaper men to get all the details. I reported all that I deemed interesting. I have no bias nor political prejudice. I simply did my duty as a newspaper man. I repeat what I have said before, that the story as reported is correct in every particular, and Senator Scott did say what I reported him to have said."

STATEMENT OF MR. STONE.

Declares the Republican Party Is Playing a Game of Deception.

Commenting on Senator Scott's alleged utterances in regard to trusts being a good thing at the Roosevelt dinner Friday night, Vice Chairman Stone of the Democratic National Committee said yesterday:

"Last night was Roosevelt night in New York. At the conclusion of the demonstration a dinner was given to Gov. Roosevelt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. At the festal board were gathered great financiers, trust magnates, and numerous men high in Republican councils. Among these was Senator Scott of West Virginia, who, with Mr. Manley of Maine, is in charge of National Republican Headquarters in this city. At the dinner Senator Scott made a speech, in which he said:

"'Right here I want to say that I believe in trusts; they are a good thing. The Standard Oil Company put in its pipe lines to all of the small towns where oil is produced, and if it was not for the Standard Oil Company this prosperity that we have wouldn't be there to-day.'

"Then he turned to the one newspaper man present and said: 'If that newspaper man puts that down I will make trouble for him.' Only one newspaper man was present at the dinner; only one was permitted to be present. That one was selected by the reporters of New York to represent them and report the meeting for them. After Mr. Scott's speech was made, Gov. Roosevelt and others present made a strenuous effort to suppress the speech, even threatening the reporter if he reported it. They did succeed in suppressing it in Republican newspapers and in preventing The Associated Press from sending it out; but what is known as The New York City News Bureau, an organization similar to The Associated Press, could not be prevailed upon to suppress this speech, but sent it out to its correspondents.

"If there was any doubt as to the attitude of the Republican Party with regard to trusts, this declaration of one of the official heads of the party ought to settle it definitely. The effort to suppress this speech is proof that the party is playing a game of deception, trying to fool the people. But this is not the only proof that the Republican Party is allied to the trusts.

"Lyman H. Weeks has recently written a book entitled 'The Other Side,' which he wrote under employment of trust officials, avowedly for the purpose of defending trusts as a natural and necessary evolution of modern trade and commerce. In the preface of the book it is stated that it is written to show that consumers and producers, capitalists and wage earners, are all benefited by trusts. Trust corporations are purchasing this book of the publishers, the National Publishing Company, and delivering copies of it to the Republican National Committee for distribution.

"I have in my hands a receipt signed by J. H. Manley, Senator Scott's associate in the National Republican Headquarters, for 500 copies of this book to be distributed by his committee. These 500 books were purchased by a large concern and turned over to the Republican Committee to be distributed. If that committee is distributing trust literature, it follows of necessity that the committee favors trusts. This act of the committee, coupled with the declarations of Senator Scott, Mr. Hanna, and others, who control the Republican Party, ought to settle the question as to the attitude of that party on trusts."

KEPT FROM WORK BY POLITICS.

Men Engaged to Go to Vermont Told to Stay to Vote—Policeman Arrests Agent He Was Sent to Protect.

Robert Fulton, who came here from Vermont to represent the Rutland Railroad, of Vermont, under orders from Superintendent of Construction W. S. Jones, went to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and said that he had been threatened with violence.

He told the authorities in the Bureau of Information that his railroad was building a branch from Burlington to Rouse's Point, and that the contractors, having thrown up their contract, the railroad was building it itself. He came here to secure men. He was here last Wednesday, and secured 100 men, who were to go on the Troy boat that night, but only fifty-two showed up.

Fulton said he found the reason that no more men showed up on Wednesday was that men had come to them and threatened them, and told them that they should not go as it would decrease the majority for their party leaders.

Fulton said that he had been in lodging houses and saloons on the east side getting men, and that yesterday morning he was in a saloon at 85 Elizabeth Street when a man told him he had no right to take men of that district. In the afternoon he was at 73 Elizabeth Street when another man threatened him with violence, and said that he was taking voters away from that district, which was wrong.

The police told him that he was not disobeying any law and sent him to the Mulberry Street Station. At that place Patrolman Stump was detailed to go with him and aid him in getting men.

He went with Fulton to 104 Bowery, and while there Alderman Fleck came up and charged Fulton with creating a disturbance in front of his place, No. 102. Policeman Strump at once arrested Fulton, although the man had done nothing and he had been sent to protect him.

With Alderman Fleck and his prisoner he went to the Mulberry Street Station. Sergt. Cooper was on the desk. He was amazed when he heard what Strump had done—arrested the man he had been sent to protect.

Alderman Fleck insisted that the man be locked up as did Strump. The Sergeant demurred, but both Alderman and policeman persisted, and he started to enter the man's pedigree.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said the Alderman at this point. "You get out of the district and let our men alone and I'll withdraw the complaint."

"Yes, get out and I'll fix it up and withdraw the complaint," put in Strump.

Fulton readily agreed to this, and was released. He saw to it that the reporters at Police Headquarters learned of it later.

They went at once to the station. Sergt. Strope was on the desk. He professed at first to not even know what Strump's name was. He finally found that, and then said Strump had gone home, and he could not give out anything about the case. He declined to say anything about Fulton's version of the story.

After midnight, when Sergt. Cooper was back on the desk, he was asked if Fulton had told the truth. He said he could not recall the exact words used, but Fulton's story as repeated to him, he said, was substantially correct.

Alderman Fleck and Policeman Strump had withdrawn their joint complaint, when Fulton agreed not to attempt again to hire men living in Fleck's district, the Sixth Assembly.

ELIAS GOODMAN'S CANDIDACY.

His Active Canvass for Congress in the Fifteenth District.

The fight for Congress in the Fifteenth District is being waged with vigor on both sides. Alderman Elias Goodman, the Republican candidate, is arousing the election district leaders by his active work. Alderman Goodman is managing his own campaign, and his headquarters at Third Avenue and Ninety-third Street is crowded every day with lively vote getters. The Alderman is confident that he will win over the present Representative, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr.

The Republican candidate makes from five to ten speeches every evening. The record which Alderman Goodman made in the Board of Aldermen for several years has made him popular in the district. He has gained hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of improvements for his district and has worked hard for the establishment of recreation piers for the poor.

Many members of the Musical Protective Union started yesterday to help elect Alderman Goodman. He has received the indorsement of hundreds of members of musical societies for the successful work done before the Board of Aldermen in establishing concerts on recreation piers during the Summer months. Col. Ruppert, the Tammany candidate, is conducting a still hunt campaign. He makes few speeches.

MR. HISCOCK ON TRUSTS.

Ex-Senator's Speech to the Shipping Sound Money Association.

Ex-United States Senator Hiscock was the principal speaker at an open-air meeting held in front of the Produce Exchange Building at 12:30 o'clock yesterday, under the auspices of the Shipping and Industrial Sound Money Association. Speaking of trusts, he said, in part:

"These great industrial combinations, which have been formed all over the country, involve millions of capital, effect great economies for the consumer, give wide employment to labor, and increase the profits that are distributed among the people. I am in favor of these combinations of capital. This is a business Nation.

"The protective tariff is not the only thing the Republican Party can talk about. We have the West India Islands. We have Manila, and we are going to expand, not by legislation, but by the trade which will come to our doors."

The other speakers were ex-Congressman Wise, F. C. Chamberlain, H. S. McKnight, and William Byrnes. Col. H. B. Moore, Jr., presided.

The association held two other open-air meetings at the same time. At the corner of Broad and South Streets Gen. E. C. O'Brien was the Chairman, and the speakers were H. H. Kellogg, Judge John B. Lander, Gilbert R. Hawes, and Albert R. Harris. At Beaver and Stone Streets M. H. Cahoon presided, and F. B. Dalzell and the Rev. J. H. Boyes spoke.

MR. LOUDENSLAGER CONFIDENT.

New Jersey Congressman Says Republicans Will Control the Fifty-seventh Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Representative Loudenslager, who is in charge of the Eastern headquarters of the Republican Congressional Committee, declared to-day that he was ready to make an estimate of the results in the Congressional election, and that the Republicans would make a gain of ten in the next House. "The reports," he said, "from all over the country received at these headquarters, coming in from every district and through different channels, and not confined wholly to political organization information, show clearly and conclusively that the cause of sound money and protection, and the upholding of the National honor and credit has been steadily growing. The Republicans and those allied with them in this campaign have been steadily growing more and more active and energetic, and they realize the importance of this election.

"Many who voted for Bryan in 1896 have now declared they intend, for the first time, to vote a Republican ticket. The reports from all over the West are very encouraging, indeed, and while I am not as specifically advised concerning that portion of the country as I am in the East, yet I am sure we will make gains in that section. So far as the East is concerned, from which territory I have specific information, I am confident we will hold every Republican district that we now have. Besides that, I am confident that we will carry about ten additional districts, with the chances in our favor of several others.

"This, of course, is based upon the assumption and belief that the present action and energetic work of the Republicans and their allied forces will continue from now until the close of the polls on election day."

Chairman Babcock Sanguine.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Congressman J. W. Babcock, Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee, asserted to-night that his party would have a majority of not less than seventeen in the next National House of Representatives, two more than it has in the present House.

Mr. Babcock's committee manages the National campaign for Congressmen as the National Committee manages that for the Presidency, special attention being given to close districts. He says: "The Republicans will without doubt elect 187 members of the Fifty-seventh Congress."

POLITICS IN NEWPORT.

Cottagers Much Interested in F. P. Garrettson's Fight for Mayoralty.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 27.—Never before in the history of a local campaign has there been so much work devoted to the election of a Mayor as that now being done to elect F. P. Garrettson, who is running on the Republican ticket.

An F. P. Garrettson Association has been formed, with 800 members. They will march in the big Republican parade next Monday night. Each member will wear white gloves, a black silk hat, carry lighted lantern, and wear the Garrettson badge.

John Hare Powel has been elected President of the association, and among the fifty Vice Presidents are the following names: Lorillard Spencer, Senator George P. Wetmore, Congressman Melville Bull, Henry F. Eldridge, Paul A. Andrews, Frederick Sheldon, the Rev. E. H. Porter, besides the leading citizens, including clergymen, doctors, lawyers, and professional men in the highest standing here.

Mr. Garrettson delivered his maiden speech at the Republican rally this evening, and was much applauded. The cottagers are taking great interest in Mr. Garrettson's candidature.

Crowd Takes Place of Horses.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 27.—A large Republican mass meeting was held here to-night. The principal speaker was the Hon. Hugh C. Miller of Virginia. When Mr. Miller arrived at the station he was escorted to a barouche that was waiting to take him to the meeting. The crowd took the horses from the vehicle and dragged the Virginian to the hall amid cheers.

MACKEY AT ONEIDA.

Charges Gov. Roosevelt with Dodging Ice Trust Issue.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—A crowded Opera House greeted William F. Mackey here to-night, and received him with much enthusiasm. Charles E. Remick, Democratic candidate for State Senator, presided. Mr. Mackey said: "I have noticed a great change since four years ago, when we were denounced most bitterly as enemies to our country. We Democrats claim to be as good as Republicans, and will sacrifice as much. Whether Democrats or Republicans we are first of all American citizens. If what Roosevelt says about the Ice Trust is true the Trust should be smashed and Mayor Van Wyck removed.

"Roosevelt is either a slanderer or negligetful of his duty. The Republicans should either do business in the Ice Trust or shut up." In closing Mr. Mackey touched briefly upon the question of imperialism.

Candidate Woolley at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President, spoke to an enthusiastic crowd of over 1,200 persons at the City Hall here to-night. The Prohibition special arrived here shortly before 7 o'clock, and was met at the station by a committee of local Prohibitionists. A street parade, with fireworks, preceded the speaking at the hall. The first speaker of the evening was Volney B. Cushing of Maine. Mr. Woolley was next. He made a short, but spirited, attack on the two old parties. He was followed by William T. Wardwell, candidate for Governor. The closing address was supplied by Samuel Dickie. The first stop of the afternoon was at Ticonderoga, where an hour's meeting was held in front of the Burleigh House.

Notes of the Campaign.

Register James R. Howe of Brooklyn, who for several terms represented the Sixth District in Congress, is seeking to arrange a debate between Bert Reiss, the Republican candidate for Congress in the district, and George N. Lindsay, his Democratic opponent. Register Howe yesterday offered to give $500 to any charitable institution in the district if Candidate Lindsay would consent to meet Mr. Reiss in a debate on the issues. Reiss has challenged Lindsay to debate with him, but the Democratic candidate has not as yet accepted the challenge.

J. J. Judge, the outside securities broker, announced yesterday that he had placed a wager of $12,500 to $2,500 on McKinley.

Under the leadership of George W. Wanmaker, Chairman of the Thirteenth Congress District Republican Committee, meetings are being held nightly in the interest of William B. Willcox, the Republican nominee, and his election is confidently predicted. A mass meeting will be held at Grand Central Palace on Tuesday night.

Leaders Charles A. Hess, F. Norton Goddard, and William Henkel are making a great fight for Herbert Parsons in the Twelfth Congress District, and say they have George B. McClellan beaten.

A mass meeting will be held at the Victoria Theatre to-night under the management of the Democratic Club of College Men of this city. Prof. Leslie Tompkins of New York University will preside.

Tammany Hall has secured 455 speakers to make addresses in this city next Saturday. The occasion will be known as Tammany night, and is intended as an offset to the Republican sound-money parade.

The quarters of the Austro-Hungarian Republican League at 126 Second Avenue were looted on Friday while the members of the league were parading in honor of Gov. Roosevelt. The police have recovered some of the property, and the league, at a meeting this afternoon, will take steps to discover the guilty persons.

Richard Croker spent some time at Tammany Hall yesterday, and again attacked Gov. Roosevelt, referring to him as the "wild man who ought to be on exhibition in Barnum's Circus."

Arrested with $250,000 in Gold.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 27.—The transport Lawton brings advices that the Special United States Marshal who was sent from San Francisco by the Circuit Court to arrest Receiver Alex McKenzie of North Dakota had made the arrest and taken charge of $250,000 of gold which McKenzie had in his possession. It is expected McKenzie will be brought down on the Roanoke.

Big Gold Strike Near Dawson.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 27.—Advices from Dawson City state that a big strike has been made on Goring Creek, sixteen miles above the mouth of Hunker Creek. The whole creek has been staked.

Babes in Boston's Public Library.

From The Boston Journal.

Mr. Edward Whymper, F. R. G. S., the venerable English mountain scaler, now lecturing before the Lowell Institute, is much amazed at the precociousness of Boston children. "I see you have rooms in your Public Library exclusively for children," he said the other night, "and what is more, you let children two years old turn the leaves of the books. Why, we would never dream of turning the British Museum into a day nursery. The first instinct of London children would be to tear the books to pieces. I shall tell the Director of the Museum about it when I get home, and I don't think he'll believe me."

Bryan's Loss.

From The Philadelphia Press.

In 1896 Mr. William Jennings Bryan was wrong, but he was respected. This year he is still wrong, but he is not respected. Then men held him to be an honest fanatic. To-day he has the repute of a political charlatan. He faced issues then. He dodges them now. He shunned Tammany then. In the present campaign he has publicly allied himself with Tammany Hall. He spoke then from end to end of the land, but he spoke with apparent sincerity and conviction. He blows neither now. His answers to questions are disingenuous. His speeches are full of clap-trap suggestion. He began as an agitator. He has sunk to the demagogue.

An International Joke.

From The London Globe.

From a correspondent we receive the following copy of a bill which adorns a chapel in his neighborhood:

—— Tabernacle.
Sunday, —— Oct., at ——
Preacher: Rev. A. B.
Subject: Death, and then—?
A warm welcome for all.

Dissenters have often been charged with a fatal want of humor.

FIRE ALARMS TENANTS.

Occurred in the Cellar of West Thirtieth Street Apartment House.

A fire in the cellar of the apartment house at 49 West Thirtieth Street about 10:30 o'clock last night created some excitement among the tenants, and attracted a large crowd. Several women appeared on fire-escapes with bird cages, jewels, and other precious property, and looked nervously around to see what their chances of saving themselves amounted to.

The fire, which started in some excelsior, was quickly put out with but slight damage to the orchestrion establishment of M. Welte & Sons and the tailor shop of Joseph A. Siegel.

Big Python a Passenger.

A python, twenty-three feet in length, is a part of the cargo on board the British steamship Indravelli, which arrived from ports in China and Japan yesterday. Many other animals, including monkeys, squirrels, and dogs, are also aboard the vessel. The Indravelli, which anchored down the bay, will come up to her pier in Brooklyn to-day.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Every purchase made here is with the strict understanding that you are to be satisfied or your money refunded.

Bloomingdale's
3rd Ave 59th & 60th Sts

Most conveniently located, having most satisfactory and painstaking clerical service, swiftest deliveries, largest and finest assortments and lowest prices in New York. . . .
THAT'S BLOOMINGDALE'S.

These Glove Values eclipse anything of the kind ever known in New York.

Tremendous Purchase of Werthimer's Gloves.

One of the Greatest and Most Advantageous Purchases Ever Made by Any One Concern.—One of the most vivid illustrations of the supreme power of Greater New York's Greatest Store in the collecting and distributing of dependable merchandise comes to light in the following:

We secured through extremely advantageous manipulations from the Field-Chapman Co. auction rooms over 60,000 pairs of absolutely perfect Gloves, of the world-renowned Wertheimer manufacture, at a price about one-half and one-third regular wholesale figures. The stock is in the store now and ready for one of the most sensational Glove sales ever known. The brands in the lots include the famous

Peerless, Majestic, Astoria, Carleton, Newport, Crown, Etc.,

and are guaranteed by us to be perfect goods in every respect, and all of this season's production. This is positively the greatest money-saving opportunity in the Glove line ever offered to New York's shopping public, and in justice to yourself, whether in need of Gloves or not at the present time, you should take advantage of this great offer and secure some, for you can buy them at

One-Half and One-Third Regular Prices.

This store has been famous for its great Glove sales. The "Harris Bros." and "Pings & Pinners Co." Glove sales, which occurred here a few seasons ago, are undoubtedly fresh in the minds of many of our customers, who took advantage of our notable Glove offerings. Those sales were the greatest in the history of the Glove trade, but if assortments of styles, sizes and popular brands, of perfect goods, together with prices so low as to denote the greatest Glove values yet known have sufficient weight, this sale will double and triple the others we have had. Following are some of the notable price quotations. Read them:

Women's Fine P-K Glace Kid Gloves, 69c.
Newport and Crown qualities; sold everywhere at $1.25; all sizes and colors.

Women's Fine P-K Peerless Gloves, 85c.
Sold everywhere at $1.50; all sizes and colors.

Women's Finest Grades P-K Majestic Gloves, 95c.
These are sold everywhere at $1.75; all sizes and colors.

Women's Finest Grades Mocha Gloves, 95c.
Velvet finish; Astoria quality; sold everywhere at $2.00; all sizes and colors.

Women's Finest Grades Real Kid Gloves, 85c.
Light weight; only the very best grades; Carleton 2 clasps; sold everywhere at $1.50; all sizes and colors.

Men's Fine Kid P-K and Overseam Gloves. 75c.
All colors, white, black and pearl; $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 qualities.

Boys' Full P-K Glace Kid Gloves, 69c.
Best grades; $1.25 qualities.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—There have been a few little announcements of sales of Gloves bought of the Field-Chapman Co. at this auction sale. The firms who have advertised such sales have intimated that they were Wertheimer's goods, and, furthermore, that the goods were perfect. Other Gloves than those of the Wertheimer manufacture were sold in this sale. In fact, only a few small lots of Wertheimer's Gloves were sold to other concerns than Bloomingdale's. *We practically bought this Glove stock in bulk.* Remember this: If the brands of the Gloves are not mentioned and the goods not positively guaranteed to be perfect, you may rest assured that you are being offered inferior lots of damaged Wertheimer's Gloves, or else not these Gloves at all.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

"77"
A swollen face, the characteristic epidemic symptom of Cold or
GRIP
Tic-doloureux--Swelled Face.

The doctors say this year that epidemic Grip has taken on a new phase, the first symptom being a puffing up of one side of the face, extending even to the closing of the eye, it is accompanied by neuralgic pains and by most of the old well known symptoms of Influenza, Catarrh, pains and soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough and Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever.

"77" meets the epidemic condition and cuts it short promptly. If it should not yield at once, alternate with Specific No. 8.

At druggists, 25c.

Dr. Humphreys' Manual on the care and treatment of the sick in all ailments, (especially children) mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

CAT HOLLOW CAPITULATES

Democratic Stronghold Is Captured with Little Opposition.

Blunt Eloquence of Invaders Not Punctuated by Flights of Deceased Cats and Diseased Vegetables.

If there were such a thing as a Victoria Cross within the gift of the Republican campaign managers of Brooklyn, ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling, it is believed, would have been decorated with it last night.

Mr. Buttling, who is looked upon as being as brave as he is big, performed in the early hours of the night a deed of political valor which, it is felt, will make his name a Republican household word in Brooklyn and cause countless Republican babies in that borough to be named after him in time to come. Mr. Buttling, followed by a dauntless band of "spellbinders," invaded "Cat Hollow," the local Democratic Gibraltar, captured it, and swung banners of Republicanism from its walls—captured it without dodging a single defunct feline or overripe tomato.

Perhaps it was admiration and awe for the nerve displayed that stifled the traditional impulses of Cat Hollow, or maybe it was that Cat Hollow's spirit had in some way become broken; but certain it was that Buttling and his band met with the feeblest of opposition in their invasion of a district where never a Republican "spellbinder" had dared to venture before. Cat Hollow listened and interrupted occasionally, but the air was free of deceased cats and the atmosphere round about was cleaved by no decayed onion in malicious flight.

Mr. Buttling, accompanied by Henry B. Ketcham, candidate for Congress; John J. McGuinness, and Alfred J. Gilchrist, invaded the district early in the evening in a truck. The truck stopped at the corner of Plymouth Street and Hudson Avenue, where there was to be a banner-raising. A crowd of several hundred persons had gathered at the corner awaiting the coming of the truck. Mr. Buttling has lived in the Fifth Ward for a number of years, and he knew his audience. He knew that soft and gentle speech to them would be as water poured upon a duck's back, and in explaining the purposes of the expedition he talked with a bluntness that could not be misunderstood.

"We didn't come down here to wound your political feelings," said the big ex-Sheriff, "and we don't want to have any other kind of feelings which we possess injured. These gentlemen here on the truck with me are going to tell you how foolish you are not to believe as they do, and if they say anything that is disagreeable to you, why, you're not standing on a fresh tar pavement, and there's no tax on walking in this district.

"I will first introduce to you Mr. John J. McGuinness, who is positively the finest Irish-American Republican that ever happened. If Mr. McGuinness, who spent his childhood within the very shadow of the Blarney Stone, doesn't convince you of the error of your way, I've got a few more of them up my sleeve here who will certainly complete the job. Before springing any of them on you I'll say a few words myself. I want to tell you you are enjoying a time of prosperity for which the Republican Party is responsible. Look at these factories around here. They're all running on full time, and—"

"How about the white lead works?" called a voice way back in the crowd.

Mr. Buttling paused and looked in the direction of the interrupter with great scorn.

"I told you that if you didn't like what we had to say," he said fiercely, "you could move on. That still holds good. Move or shut up."

The voice back in the crowd was stilled. Mr. Buttling cut short his own speech and introduced Mr. McGuinness.

"I'm going to talk to you about the growth of our merchant marine," said Mr. McGuinness by way of introduction.

"Der marines is all locked up in der navy yard at night, don't yer know that?" interrupted a man near the truck.

Mr. Buttling arose, and, awing the man with a terrible look, remarked briefly, but emphatically:

"Say, you move."

The man, abashed, "moved." There were a few more interruptions after that, but Mr. Buttling overcame every attempt at an outbreak, and the speech-making passed off with comparative smoothness.

After the banner raising at Plymouth Street and Hudson Avenue, the truck was driven to Water Street, between Bridge and Gold Streets, where there was more speechmaking and another banner was raised. There were also a few interruptions at the latter place, and the "spellbinders" returned to Republican Headquarters in the ward in triumph, the ex-Sheriff being hailed there as a hero.

MANY HEAR SENATOR DEPEW.

Crowds Greet Him at Stations and Listen Attentively—Talks of Bryan's Associates.

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Senator Depew's tour of the State, which began last Tuesday morning, was finished here to-night in a big tent. The speech delivered to-night is the thirty-seventh since he started.

The Senator's first stop this morning was at Port Kent. The hour was early, but 200 people were waiting. The Senator spoke five minutes, taking for his text Mr. Bryan's associates. He said:

"You have got to judge people by their associations. When Mr. Bryan was in West Virginia at the greatest meeting which he had there the man who presided over his meeting was the head of the Standard Oil Trust in the State of West Virginia; when he was in New York, at his Madison Square Garden meeting, the presiding officer of the meeting was the counsel and adviser of the Sugar Trust. Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is the President of the Cotton Bale Trust."

At Whitehall, the next stop, a good crowd awaited the Depew special in spite of a cold drizzling rain. The Senator said:

"We, the Republicans in Congress last Winter tried to pass an amendment to the Constitution to throttle this octopus of which Mr. Bryan is in dread. I never saw an octopus. But I understand that it stretches its tentacles and lays in wait for the fisherman. If the fisherman has a knife and cuts the tentacles of the octopus he has octopus for breakfast. If he has no knife the octopus has the fisherman for breakfast."

A longer stay was made at Glens Falls, where Senator Depew was escorted from his special to the opera house. Following is the more important part of his speech:

"The qualifications for voting in Porto Rico, like the educational qualification in Massachusetts and Connecticut, are applicable alike to every citizen. The disqualification in the Southern States is so cunningly framed as to apply only to negro voters. The illiterate white cracksers of North and South Carolina are allowed to vote under a provision which gives the suffrage to every man of full age or who either by himself or though his ancestry was entitled to vote in 1861, before the abolition of slavery. The population of Porto Rico is 900,000. Under registration recently made 100,000 have qualified."

Five minutes was all the time on the schedule for the meeting at Fort Edward, but Senator Depew found an enthusiastic crowd, which warranted him in taking fifteen minutes. Here the Senator had several interruptions for the first time this week.

"What about the flag in China?" asked one in the crowd.

Senator Depew replied: "We will get our rights there and come away."

"We have got some Bryan men here," said another man.

Senator Depew replied: "I suppose so; every church has its sinners."

To another interruption from the same man Senator Depew said: "You have a village Bryan man here. He has more jaw than head."

The crowd cheered. Senator Depew spoke on State matters and of Odell in particular, and in closing he said: "I propose three cheers for McKinley, Roosevelt, and Odell."

The cheers were given.

Fully 2,500 people listened to Senator Depew to-night at Ticonderoga. He took up the financial position now occupied by this country and said:

"When I was in London not long ago I went into Lombard Street, the Wall Street of the world's metropolis, and I heard there of the financial transactions which made us a creditor nation. I recall the look of surprise which London wore. It had not been as much surprised since it heard of the surrender of Yorktown. The old man had stepped aside to give way to the grown-up boy on this side of the water; the money market of the world had changed; London gave way and New York took its place. The prosperity of this country in the last four years has made this possible, and this prosperity we propose to continue by the re-election of President McKinley."

Senator Depew's special train pulled out after the meeting here, and will reach **Weehawken Sunday morning at 7 o'clock.**

ELOPERS IN COURT.

Theron Sherow and Mrs. Husted Both Deny that There Was an Exchange of Wives.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Oliver Husted and Mrs. Theron Sherow, the couple who eloped from this county and were captured in Michigan, had an examination before Recorder Morschauser this afternoon on charges of kidnapping and grand larceny. They repeated in court the story which they told last night, to the effect that Husted and Sherow had mutually agreed upon an exchange of wives, and that Husted paid $10 to boot, leaving his own wife to Sherow's protection.

This story was denied by both Sherow and Mrs. Husted, the deserted man and woman. Sherow denied that he ever entered into an agreement with Husted to exchange wives, and Mrs. Husted declared that she had never associated with Sherow.

Recorder Morschauser held the couple to await the action of the Grand Jury. He said: "I believe these people to be thoroughly depraved, and they have invented this lie about Mrs. Husted, who I am sure is a good woman. It is too bad they were not sworn so that they could be punished for perjury."

Mrs. Sherow's bail was fixed at $500, but a higher court will have to fix the man's bail. Sherow said that he was satisfied to get his wife and child back, and he didn't want to prosecute Husted, but the District Attorney's office refused to compromise the matter. Sherow wanted to go his wife's bail and take her home, but she refused to accompany him, preferring to stay with Husted, so the couple were committed to the county jail.

ACKRON EJECTED FROM TIVOLI.

Opposed a Marshal's Occupation and Threatened to "Get Square" with a Police Sergeant.

Charles T. Ackron, the reputed owner of the Tivoli, in West Thirty-fifth Street, was yesterday afternoon ejected from the place by a City Marshal attached to Municipal Justice Bolte's court, the Second District Municipal Court.

The Marshal was armed with a judgment for several hundred dollars secured against the place by an electric light and power company. He was met at the door by Ackron and a young man named Lembreck, who represented Lembreck & Betz, brewers, of Jersey City. Ackron refused to admit him, claiming that the brewers had the first mortgage. He then said that he had never owned the place, but that it was the property of his mother, Mrs. Archibald. The Marshal gained admittance to the place, and then requested Ackron to get out. The latter refused and was forcibly ejected.

Ackron then sent to the West Thirtieth Street Station for the police, and the Marshal sent a messenger to inform the police of the state of affairs. Both messengers entered the station house together. The Sergeant on duty sent Detectives Sheehan, Lockwood, Bennings, and two policemen to the place. They instructed Ackron to go out and leave the Marshal in charge.

Ackron shortly accepted the advice of the police and went to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he met Sergt. Townsend. He demanded of the Sergeant what right he had to send policemen to his place. "I suffer because you don't know anything," continued Ackron. The two men had a heated argument, and Ackron, learning the name of the Sergeant, turned to Lembreck, saying:

"You remember that name. I'll get square."

Last night the Marshal remained in charge of the place.

$250,000 SUIT COMPROMISED.

Second Breach of Promise Proceeding Against Samuel Strong.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 27.—The breach of promise suit No. 2 against Samuel Strong, the millionaire, has been compromised, the consideration not being stated.

This suit was brought by Miss Luella Vance of Gold Field, who demanded $250,000. The first suit was filed by Miss Nellie Lewis. Both suits were filed on the day of Mr. Strong's marriage some months ago to Miss Neville of Altman.

Miss Lewis was awarded $50,000 damages at the trial in April last. Appeal was taken and Mr. Strong is now on his way home from Paris to appear. Miss Vance's suit was called and dismissed to-day, but owing to a legal technicality the order to dismiss was reversed.

PLAGUE DEVASTATES THE YUKON.

Mysterious Epidemic Kills Thousands of Natives, and Famine Follows.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 27.—The Rev. Father John B. Rene, in charge of the Roman Catholic missions on the Yukon, has arrived at Dawson with a terrible story of the sufferings of the natives in that valley from an epidemic of a mysterious disease resembling a combination of pneumonia, measles, and typhoid fever. At Holy Cross Mission 60 out of 150 Indians died in less than two months.

Famine now threatens, as the natives have not been able to lay up supplies of fish and game for the Winter. The plague has been general all along the river and along the coast of Bering Sea, and thousans of natives have died, and many more will die from the disease itself or starvation following in its train.

PERILS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club Discusses Educational Work.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—"Some perils in the public schools" was the theme discussed at the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club this afternoon by President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Prof. Edward Cummings of Harvard and associate pastor at Edward Everett Hale's church, and by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard. Finality, the failure to recognize the true aim of education, and the School Committee were the perils that the three speakers named. At the mention of the last named there was loud applause. President Gordon A. Southworth presided, and about 100 members were present. President Faunce said in part:

"All cure of souls is based on deep, persistent, constant education. I do not know about the perils of the public schools, but I do know of the peril of all educational work, and that is the peril of finality. The church has often made that mistake and at its cost.

"New York is honeycombed with missions, whose tones have been 'come in here, you miserable sinner and be saved and be thankful,' and it has done injury to the church that will not be remedied in a long time. Now, the churches are seizing hold of the settlement, where a man goes in and lives among the people, with the expectation of getting good from them just in proportion as he brings good to them."

"Is not a similar change taking place in our educational system? In the past the trouble has been that a good many teachers have refused to learn any more. The moment learning stops, that moment teaching stops."

Prof. Cummings spoke on "The Public School and the Politician." He touched on the necessity of educating the politicians of the country and of concentrating the great forces of invention and genius upon the problems and evils of the day. He said: "The teacher who fails to recognize the trinity of physical, intellectual, and moral development falls in the end in all."

President Eliot said in part:

"I believe the most imminent peril in the public schools is the School Committee. The previous education of every member of the School Committee and the amount of tax paid by him should be published in every election campaign."

Prof. Albert B. Hart of Cambridge was elected President of the club for the ensuing year, and Harry N. Andrews, Secretary and Treaurer. President Eliot was elected an honorary member.

Flourishing Plant Closed by Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

MARTIN'S FERRY, Ohio, Oct. 27.—The industries of this town are now almost entirely controlled by trusts. There is not a single independent plant of any importance, although two years ago over 7,000 men were employed in local iron, steel, and glass industries. The latest industry to give in to the trusts is the Laughlin Shovel Works, which employed 300 men. It is one of the most modern and best equipped plants in the country, and was run without losing a day since it was started last February till three days ago. It was then closed down without an hour's notice to the employes, and the announcement was added that the suspension would be indefinite.

AFTER ALVORD'S PROPERTY

First National Bank Secures a Writ of Attachment.

Sheriff May Seize House, Horses, and Carriages To-day—Defaulter Now Said to be in Canada.

Justice Lawrence, in the New York Supreme Court, yesterday issued a writ of attachment for $700,000 against the property of Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., in favor of the First National Bank on the application of its counsel, Peabody, Baker & Peabody.

Vice President Hine of the bank, when asked against what property the attachment had been obtained and whether the bank would be willing to accept partial restitution from Alvord and let him go free, replied that he had nothing to say. Other bank officials also refused to talk.

The attachment will be turned over to Sheriff William V. Malloy of Westchester County for service. It is probable that a Deputy Sheriff will seize the property to-day or to-morrow. The following property will probably be attached: Cottage and lot, valuation $20,000; vacant lot, $3,500; six horses, $3,500; six carriages and two sleighs, $4,000; six sets of harness, $2,000; furniture, $5,000; silverware, $2,500. Most of this property was purchased six years ago.

Mrs. Alvord sent two trunks away yesterday, and one of her neighbors said that she will probably leave for Stockport, N. Y., to-day, to join her children.

The detectives who are searching in Mount Vernon are now of the opinion that Alvord has fled to Montreal. Central Office men, it was said last night, had traced the bank looter as far as Boston, but after that they lost all trace of him. From there it is the opinion of the police that he took a train for Canada. He could take an express on the Boston and Albany Road to Albany, and from there he could get a through train to Montreal or any other Canadian city. At any rate, the police in Canada have been asked to look for Alvord.

The statement of Railroad Agent Corey at Stamford, Conn., who said he saw a stout man whose description tallies with that of Alvord board the Boston express is corroborated by a brakeman on the Boston Shore Line flier.

The $5,000 reward has brought out an army of amateur and professional sleuths, who are searching for clues in every township between this city and Boston.

Detective Sergt. Reap was absent from Police Headquarters yesterday, and was reported to be following up information on the Alvord case. The story was not corroborated by the police officials.

Chief of Detectives McClusky said late last night that Alvord had not been arrested, and that he could give no news of him.

ALVORD'S ACT STIRS BANKS.

Private Detective Agencies Cannot Supply the Demand for Sleuths to Shadow Employes.

All of the private detectives in town are working overtime.

One of the large down-town banks, whose officials have been thinking over the Alvord case, applied yesterday to a private detective agency for two men to shadow one of the bank's employes in order to obtain information as to his private life and personal habits.

The bank was told by the detective agency that it could not supply even one detective. The head of the agency further said that every agency in town had work for all of its men, often at double rates and overtime.

Banks and trust companies throughout the city are said to be following their employes by means of detectives in order to learn on what scale they are living, how they spend their money, and where they spend their leisure time.

There is also said to be a great demand for trustworthy detectives out of employment, there being many financial institutions whose officials have become anxious to be better informed in regard to such of their employes as occupy important and responsible positions, since the First National Bank defalcation was known, and have not yet obtained the services of detectives.

May Write the Sherman Biography.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 27.—Though ex-Secretary of State John Sherman did not designate any one as his biographer, it is thought here that Henry C. Hedges, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau at National Republican Headquarters in Chicago, will be chosen. Mr. Sherman, in his will, set aside $10,000 for this purpose. Mr. Hedges has been a close friend of Mr. Sherman from the days when they were law partners here, their intimacy having continued ever afterward. Mr. Hedges still resides in Mansfield. The will is to be sent to the witnesses to identify their signatures before the document is probated.

Mennonites to Establish a Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

McPHERSON, Kan., Oct. 27.—The Mennonite brethren will establish a bank, with a capital of $50,000. It is to do a general banking business, and is to be run on strictly business principles as a money-making institution. The stock will be subscribed by members of the church. The stockholders will receive a small percentage of the profits, but the greater part of the money earned will go into a missionary fund, to be handled by the Mennonite Brethren Missionary Association of North America.

Cutters Strike Against a System.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The entire cutting room force at the Thomas G. Plat shoe factory in Roxbury went on strike this morning. There is a possibility that the entire plant may be tied up. The trouble is because of the introduction of a clothes checking system, which is obnoxious to the men. There had been complaints of garments being stolen, and the firm decided to become responsible for them. The objection raised by the men is that their coats and hats are damaged in the rush that follows closing hours.

Says His Wife Eloped.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 27.—Arthur Miller, an employe in a local hat factory, reported to the police this afternoon that his wife had eloped with Charles Hunt, who has a wife and two children. Mrs. Miller, who is about twenty years of age and good looking, was seen to take the New York Express, which left Danbury at 9:38 this morning, and was traced as far as South Norwalk. Hunt is missing also.

Left Note Threatening Suicide.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Daniel Alsop of East Syracuse quarreled with his wife on Thursday night, and while she entered a door shot her in the leg. She had a doctor dress the wound and kept the matter quiet. Yesterday Alsop disappeared, leaving a note to the effect that his body would be found in the Erie Canal at a certain point. The wife states that she thinks the shooting was accidental and is confident that her husband thinks too much of living to end his life.

Forty-four Bicycle Riders Arrested.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Justice Thompson this morning was confronted by forty-four bicycle riders, some well-known citizens, who had been arrested by the police for riding wheels without bells. Justice Thompson discharged them all, denouncing the arrest as an outrage, declaring the ordinance a "silly affair," and scoring the police roundly for attempting to enforce it. He said he himself rode a bicycle without a bell.

$150,000 in Gold from Alaska.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 27.—The steamship Valencia, which arrived from the north, has $150,000 consigned to the mint at San Francisco. The Nome River was frozen over on Oct. 14, and ice was gradually forming along the shores of Bering Sea.

NEW BUILDING FOR YALE.

Woodbridge Hall, to be Used for Administration Purposes, Will Be Completed by Next October.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 27.—Work was begun this week on the new Yale Administration Building, which is to be erected before the bi-centennial celebration next October. The new hall will be known as Woodbridge Hall, and is the gift to the University of the Misses Stokes of New York City, aunts of Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., the Secretary of the Yale Corporation. The contracts are now all let, and the work will continue all Winter. The contract calls for the completion of the building by Oct. 1, 1901.

Woodbridge Hall will be one of the finest of the new university structures. The total cost of the land and building will be $80,000. The hall will be Colonial in general style, two stories high, and will cover a large tract of ground. It will be on the new university campus, and the inner corner will be part of the new quadrangle, which is to be inclosed by the memorial hall and the new dining hall. The new campus is the third or most northerly of the three city blocks bounded by Chapel, College, Grove, and High Streets, and will be bisected by a promenade. Between the Administration Building and the Senior Society house of "Scroll and Key," will be an ornamental entrance to the quadrangle.

The Administration Building will be built of white limestone. Red brick panels will be placed on the façade, giving a general effect in harmony with the older buildings at Yale. A wide central hall will separate the offices, and a hardwood staircase will lead to the second floor. On the lower floor will be the Treasurer's and Secretary's offices, with anterooms and private secretaries' apartments. There will be safe deposit vaults in each room for the keeping of the valuable records of the university. On the second floor will be the general Faculty meeting room and the President's office. Both will be paneled with oak in Colonial designs, and will be high roofed and commodious. The corporation will use the Faculty room for their meeting place. The doors throughout the building will be of mahogany, and will be taken from an old Colonial mansion in Washington Square, New York City, which is now being demolished. There will be marble mantels in the Secretary's and Treasurer's offices and fireplaces in all the rooms.

INDIAN'S SEARCH FOR A GIRL.

Deerfoot Returns from North Dakota and Alarms Flat Dwellers.

Deerfoot, a Sioux Indian from North Dakota, who last Spring was with the Elks' carnival show in Brooklyn and afterward returned to North Dakota, made an unexpected appearance in the upper section of Brooklyn Friday evening, and before the night was over he had terrorized the occupants of an apartment house at 750 McDonough Street.

While he was filling his part in the carnival engagement he made the acquaintance of a girl to whom he afterward paid much attention. When the Indian reappeared on Friday he went to the saloon of William Von Prief, at Decatur Street and Broadway. He told Von Prief that he was in Brooklyn on a flying visit from the West, to see the girl he had left behind him. He had forgotten her address, but thought he could locate the house she lived in. He remained in Von Prief's saloon until the proprietor closed the place, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and then the saloon keeper, with Deerfoot and Thomas Franklin of 82 Franklin Street, set out to find the Indian's sweetheart. After going through several streets Deerfoot stopped in front of 750 McDonough Street and declared that he had found the house.

Von Prief and Franklin then left the Indian. Deerfoot managed to get into the house, and entered a vacant flat on the first floor. He made such a noise that Mrs. Fannie Doran, the occupant of the flat on the opposite side of the hall, was awakened. She suspected the presence of burglars, and her screams aroused the whole house.

Deerfoot meanwhile had heard the noise, and he made frantic efforts to get out of the flat. His slight knowledge of the workings of door latches kept him a prisoner until the appearance of two policemen of the Ralph Avenue Station, who broke in the doors of the flat and arrested the Indian. He told them who he was and what had brought him there. They took him to the station, where it was found that his story was correct, and he was released.

STATE ASSEMBLY OF MOTHERS.

Will Meet at Buffalo Next Tuesday and Discuss Home Topics.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—The New York State Assembly of Mothers will hold its fourth annual meeting in this city on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week at the rooms of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 86 Delaware Avenue. There will be three sessions a day, morning, afternoon, and evening, with representative speakers upon different lines of thought relating to the American home.

On the first day there will be addresses of welcome for the city by Mayor Conrad Diehl, for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, by its President, Mrs. Harriet Townsend, and for the Mothers' Club of Buffalo, by Mrs. Eli T. Hosmer. Mrs. Mary Grinnell Mears of Albany, President of the Assembly, will respond. Mrs. Alice McL. Birney of Washington, D. C., President of the National Congress of Mothers, will be one of the speakers Tuesday afternoon.

The annual election of officers will be held Wednesday morning. On Tuesday afternoon there will be a trip to the Pan-American Exposition grounds and luncheon will be served upon invitation of the Buffalo Mothers' Club. A reception will be tendered to the visiting club women by the union, at whose rooms the meeting is held, on Wednesday evening.

"WEEK OF PRAYER FOR CHINA."

Memorial Service at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

What is called a "Week of Prayer for China" begins to-day in the various Presbyterian Churches of the city. This afternoon a memorial service is to be held at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the Board of Foreign Missions, in memory of the Presbyterian missionaries who were killed at Pao-ting-Foo on June 30. They were:

Dr. George Yardley Taylor, the Rev. Frank Edson Simcox, his wife, Mrs. May Gilson Simcox; their three young children, Paul, Francis, and Margaret; Dr. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer Hodge, and Mrs. Elsie Sinclair Hodge.

Fatal Duel in Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.—A man named Francisco, a descendant of the famous Revolutionary giant, was shot and killed yesterday in Louisa County by Capt. W. B. Pendleton. The affair was practically a duel. Capt. Pendleton was this evening exonerated by the verdict of the Coroner's jury. The evidence showed that Francisco and Pendleton met yesterday in the little village of Cuckoo. The descendant of the famous giant said they might as well settle their differences there and then in a duel. This was a reply to a retort of Pendleton that Francisco was "not worth noticing." Francisco's hand then went to his hip pocket and he began firing. In a moment he threw up his hands, saying "I'm shot; I give up," and the affair was at an end.

Drowned Man Was Charles Adams.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 27.—A telegram was received this afternoon from Chief of Police Devery of New York stating that the Colgate Perfumery Company had recognized the description of the dead man found in Portland Harbor Wednesday morning as that of Charles Adams, one of their employes.

At Police Headquarters last night it was said that the Charles Adams referred to above was a native of Philadelphia.

Maurice Daly, Jr., Injured at Football.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 27.—Maurice Daly, Jr., aged sixteen years, son of the New York billiardist, had his collar bone broken and it is feared sustained internal injuries in a football game this afternoon. He was centre on the Brewster Academy eleven, Fairfield.

$1,140,368 for Galveston Relief.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 27.—The contributions for the relief of Galveston flood sufferers received up to Oct. 25 are $1,140,368.

FEW COMPANIES HOLD OUT.

Markle Firm and Others Consent to Grant Concessions Demanded by the Coal Miners.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 27.—G. B. Markle & Co., operating four collieries, and Coxe Brothers & Co., owners of six collieries, to-day granted the demands of the anthracite miners as set forth in the Scranton Convention resolution. This leaves only the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, in the Hazleton region, which has not conceded all that the miners have asked. The latter company has granted the 10 per cent. increase, but has not posted a notice abolishing the sliding scale or guaranteed that the advance will be paid until April next.

The Markle Company up to to-day had granted nothing to the miners. This afternoon a committee of the employes of the company called on John Markle, managing partner of the concern, and presented to him the demands as formulated by the United Mine Workers in convention at Scranton. After a short conference Mr. Markle replied that the company would grant all the demands presented.

Parades signalizing the miners' success were held in every town in the region to-night. Hundreds of breaker boys turned out, all of them marching in their breaker clothes and carrying lighted mine lamps on their caps.

Preparations are being made for the prompt resumption of work on Monday. The railroads are filling their sidings near the mines with cars, and it is expected that all the mines will be kept running on full time all the Winter.

Secretary Hartlein of the Ninth District received word from the strike leaders of the Lykens and Williamstown districts this morning that the Pennsylvania Company had granted the 10 per cent. increase and had agreed to arbitrate differences in addition to reducing powder from $1.80 to $1.50 a keg. Mr. Hartlein immediately directed the mine workers to return to work next Monday.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 27.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company this afternoon issued notices granting the 10 per cent. increase to its mine employes, 8,500 all told, at mines at Dunmore, Avoca, and Pittston. This brings into line every company in the Lackawanna region.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 27.—Superintendent Thomas Baird of the Thomas Coal Company posted notices this morning to the effect that his company had agreed to make the same concessions to the mine workers as the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The Susquehanna Coal Company's colliery at William Penn is the only one in this vicinity where the notices have not been posted.

GEN. STRYKER SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Adjutant General of New Jersey Stricken at His Home.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Adjt. Gen. William S. Stryker is seriously ill at his home, on West State Street, and the physicians in attendance upon him entertain but meagre hope of his recovery.

Gen. Stryker was taken ill Thursday. The attack was superinduced by acute indigestion. Dr. William A. Clarke, his physician, was called, and remained in almost constant attendance upon him. So serious did his condition become yesterday that Dr. Samuel Stryker and Dr. Janeway of Philadelphia were summoned in consultation with Dr. Clarke.

Gen. Stryker was somewhat better today, but the improvement is believed to be only temporary. The physicians are constantly attending him. For a long time Gen. Stryker has been a sufferer from acute indigestion. A few years ago he underwent an operation which gave him temporary relief.

DR. G. A. ZABRISKIE DEAD.

Injured His Head by Falling When Stricken with Apoplexy.

Dr. Guilliam Arthur Zabriskie of 305 East Seventy-ninth Street, a well-known physician of the upper east side, while returning from a visit to a patient Sept. 20, suffered an apoplectic stroke, when within a few doors of his residence, and fell heavily to the pavement, his head striking the curb. Concussion of the brain resulted, and the doctor died yesterday.

Dr. Zabriskie was born in Paramus, N. J., July 17, 1858, and was a lineal descendant of Albrecht Zaborowsky, a Polish nobleman, who came to this country on the ship Fox in 1662, settling in Paramus, and founding the American family of Zabriskies.

Dr. Zabriskie was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the Class of 1882, and was a member of the County Medical Association.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, light to fresh northwesterly winds.

A tropical disturbance was central last night over the Bahamas, and was moving slowly northwestward. A maximum wind velocity of thirty-two miles per hour from the northeast was reported in the afternoon from Jupiter, Fla. Rain has fallen in New Mexico, Western Texas, Oklahoma, New York, portions of New England, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Upper Michigan, Western North Dakota, and on the North Pacific Coast. Generally fair weather is indicated for all districts except the South Atlantic States and Florida, the Middle Mississippi, and portions of the Ohio Valley, Eastern Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas. The tropical disturbance will probably move slowly northeastward along the South Atlantic Coast, giving rain and brisk to high northeasterly winds on the Carolina and Georgia Coasts. On the New England Coast the winds will be light variable, mostly north to west. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast during to-day, and on the Middle Atlantic to-morrow. Northeast storm warnings are displayed from Wilmington southward to Jupiter, and northwest storm warnings are displayed on the West Florida Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—TIMES.		
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	60	60	59
6 A. M.	60	60	61
9 A. M.	60	61	63
12 M.	66	62	69
4 P. M.	72	65	68
6 P. M.	66	64	64
9 P. M.	62	61	63
12 P. M.	59	61	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....63½
Weather Bureau.....61½
Corresponding date 1899.....63½
Corresponding date for last twenty years....52

The maximum temperature was 67 degrees at 2:25 P. M., and the minimum 59 degrees at 5:15 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.13, and at 8 P. M. 30.14. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 93, and at 8 P. M. 89.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Admiral Frederick Rodgers, United States Navy.

CAMBRIDGE.—Capt. Folger of the United State steamship Kearsarge.

EVERETT.—Chaplain S. H. Bell, United States Army; Henry M. Field, Stockbridge, Mass.

GRAND—C. S. Smith, United States Army; Major D. Milton Vaughan, United States Army; Major P. G. Wood, United States Army.

GILSEY.—C. E. A. Lippincott, Philadelphia; Edouard de Reszke, Warsaw, Poland.

HOLLAND.—George P. Putnam, Boston; W. G. Miller, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN.—F. W. Plaisted, Maine.

IMPERIAL.—Prof. W. C. Monroe, University of Virginia; State Senator Myer Nussbaum, Albany; Capt. L. M. Coe, Cleveland

MANHATTAN.—Mme. Melba, London; Capt. Lewis Bayley, British Legation, Washington.

MURRAY HILL.—Sidney G. Ashmore, Schenectady; Seward V. Coffin, Middletown, Conn.; Col. H. Clay Wood, United States Army.

PLAZA.—Ernest Van Dyke, Antwerp.

VICTORIA.—Ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston; Capt. A. Marix, United States Navy; Col. A. D. Cushing, Palm Beach, Fla.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Capt. A. C. Bell, England; Pol Plancon, Paris; ex-Congressman Paul J. Sorg, Ohio; ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Kunkel Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg; Miss M. C. Hamilton, millinery and ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.

Koninsky, S., St. Louis; cloaks; Hoffman House.

Ryan & Lawless, Syracuse; E. Ryan, clothing; Hoffman House.

Smith, Brigham & Co., Flint, Mich.; W. L. Smith, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. Blake, notions, 57 White Street.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Underwear for Women and Children.

When the glorious weather of Indian Summer passes away you'll need to put on heavier underwear. If you haven't already purchased what you are likely to need, this is your opportunity. Look at what you can save:

WOMEN'S NATURAL AND ECRU RIBBED VESTS AND PANTS, fleece lined, in all sizes; formerly sold at 35c. a garment; here to-morrow at 19

WOMEN'S EXTRA FINE RIBBED VESTS AND PANTS, fleece lined, silk trimmed, all sizes; formerly sold at 75c. a garment; priced for to-morrow at 49

WOMEN'S SIXTY PER CENT. WOOL "ONEITA" COMBINATION SUITS, in natural and ecru colors, all sizes; formerly sold at $1.50 a garment; priced for to-morrow at 95

WOMEN'S WHITE WOOL VESTS, PANTS AND TIGHTS, very soft and warm, with hand-embroidered silk trimming, regular and extra sizes; formerly sold at $1.45 a garment; priced for to-morrow at 95

WOMEN'S FLEECE-LINED "ONEITA" COMBINATION SUITS, all sizes; formerly sold at $1.00 a garment; priced for to-morrow at 65

WOMEN'S PURE AUSTRALIAN WOOL VESTS AND PANTS, in white and camel's hair, all sizes; formerly sold at $1.25 a garment; priced for to-morrow at 79

WOMEN'S PURE WOOL COMBINATION SUITS, in natural colors, black or white, all sizes; formerly sold at $2.50 a garment; priced for to-morrow at 1.75

CHILDREN'S HEAVY FLEECE-LINED NATURAL COLOR SHIRTS, PANTS AND DRAWERS, well made and finished with doubly sewn seams and pearl buttons, sizes 20 to 34, for boys and girls; formerly sold at up to 75c. a garment; here to-morrow at the reduced price of 30

A Special Sale of Renaissance Doylies, Centrepieces and Scarfs,

with linen centres or all-lace effects.

At 10 each, Thousands of DOYLIES, 6x6 inches; regularly 19c.

At 25 each, Thousands of DOYLIES, 12x12 inches; regularly 50c.

At 49 each, Thousands of DOYLIES, 15x15 inches; regularly 75c.

At 75 each, Thousands of CENTREPIECES, 18x18 inches; regularly $1.25.

At 1.00 each, Thousands of CENTREPIECES, 20x20 inches; regularly $1.50.

At 1.50 each, Thousands of CENTREPIECES, 18x18 inches; regularly $3.00.

At 2.50 each, RENAISSANCE SCARFS, 20x54 inches; regularly $4.00.

ALSO

At 50c each, 200 dozen Mexican drawn work CENTREPIECES, 10x10 inches; regularly $1.00.

At 1.00 each, 50 dozen Mexican drawn work CENTREPIECES, 16x16 inches; regularly $2.00.

SOFA PILLOW TOPS TO BE EMBROIDERED.

Latest designs, Forget-me-nots, Basket of Roses, Ben Hur, Bicycle Girl, Daisies, the Violin, the Normal College and other pretty designs for the top and back of a cushion; Monday special at, per set, 39

Economy in Carpets and Rugs.

Quality alone—regardless of price—can no more be accepted as being economical than can price regardless of quality. In our Carpet and Rug store we present strictly superior qualities of Carpets, Rugs and other floor coverings at prices that are, as you can easily ascertain by comparison, the very lowest quoted anywhere for equal excellence! When you buy here, you buy the best for the least it can be procured for, and we so warrant absolutely and uncondition

PATERSON MURDER CASE

A Coroner's Jury Holds the Accused Men Guilty.

TALESMEN'S STRONG VIEWS

Alleged Confession of Saal, the Saloon Keeper, in Which He Accuses McAlister.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The jury summoned by Coroner Vroom of Ridgewood to investigate the death of Jennie Bosschelter, the murdered mill girl, met to-day at Alyea's icehouse, near which the girl's body was found, on the Bergen side of the Passaic River.

Coroner Vroom told the members of the jury that he had consulted the Prosecutors of both Bergen and Passaic Counties in regard to the case, and they had informed him that it would be the duty of the jury to determine where the death of Jennie Bosschelter had actually occurred.

Chief of Police Graul of Paterson, and Sculthorp, the cabman who drove the unfortunate girl and the four men—McAlister, Kerr, Campbell, and Death—on the night of the murder, appeared before the jury and gave testimony.

Chief Graul gave sufficient details of what happened on the night on which the girl was killed to show that she undoubtedly died while in the cab on the Passaic County side of the river, and that her body had afterward been taken across the river and deposited on the Bergen County side, where it was found. The Chief then told at length the story of the crime.

Sculthorp followed the Chief and told practically the same story. The questions put to him were intended to establish the locality where the death occurred, so as to ascertain whether the case came within the jurisdiction of the Bergen County authorities or that of the Passaic County officials.

As in the case of the Chief's evidence, the cabman's story seemed to prove beyond a doubt that the girl died in Passaic County.

At the conclusion of Sculthorp's testimony the jury retired. After a conference the jury decided that Jennie Bosschelter met her death in Passaic County, and that the Bergen County authorities had no jurisdiction in the case. The Passaic County authorities, therefore, have now full charge of the investigation.

The verdict is in part as follows:

"We, the jurors, do say upon our oath that Jennie Bosschelter came to her death according to the evidence produced on the 19th day of October in the County of Passaic, and that Walter McAlister, George J. Kerr, Andrew Campbell, and William Death are responsible for the same."

After giving this their verdict the jurors were dismissed by Coroner Vroom, and they gathered outside, discussed the matter freely, and were very decidd in their opinions as to what should be done with the accused men. One of them said:

"Were I on a jury to try these men I would stay out for the rest of my life rather than agree to anything else than a verdict of murder in the first degree, for I am convinced that this would be the only just conclusion for any jury to arrive at."

Christopher Saal, in whose saloon, at Bridge and River Streets, the young woman received the fatal drug, will be an important witness against the prisoners. Saal at first denied emphatically that the girl or the men were at his saloon on the fatal night, but since then he has confided to one of his intimate friends that all of the accused men were with the girl in the room in the rear of his saloon, and that McAlister called the following morning, much agitated.

"That girl is dead, and for God's sake don't say a word. Stick to me and I will always be your friend," McAlister is alleged to have said to the saloon keeper.

The police authorities will not admit that any confession has been made by Saal.

Sculthorp, the cabman, seems to have been warned by the police here not to talk about the case with any one not in authority. He seems to be especially afraid of being seen in conversation with reporters. Sculthorp has now another cab in place of the vehicle which he drove on the night of the murder.

Mr. Gallaway's Remarks Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think your report of the statement of the Rev. J. B. Gallaway is about the worst thing I have seen about the Paterson horror.

He characterizes the banding together of four men to lure a young girl into a saloon to drug and assault her as "a little amusement of a kind that is common the world over." It seems that it is common in Paterson.

He is "convinced that they meant the girl no harm."

Drugging and assaulting her is in his eyes a "little amusement," not to be commended, of course, but nothing very serious.

What kind of a church is it that has such a spiritual leader? A READER.

New York, Oct. 27, 1900.

AMERICA IN CUBA.

No Complete Evacuation Likely for at Least Two Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—There has been considerable talk lately among Cubans and Americans about the early withdrawal of American troops from the island. There will be no complete evacuation for nearly two years, and perhaps longer. This is not because of any intention on the Government's part to permanently retain the island, but is because of the length of time which it will take to get a stable government in operation. The Administration believes that it will take some months for the Constitutional Convention in Cuba to complete its work. The convention will meet next month and will not get through its work before the close of the next session of Congress, which ends on March 4, 1901. The Fifty-seventh Congress will organize in December of that year, but in the ordinary course of business would not be likely to finish any important legislation until 1902.

President McKinley will probably leave it to Congress to say whether the new Cuban Government is sufficiently stable to warrant the withdrawal of the Americans. A Government which did not offer assurance of security to life and property, for instance, could not be recognized. The American Government will therefore have to pass on the question whether the new Cuban Government is a satisfactory one or not. Evidence to this effect would have to be submitted to Congress. It is therefore very unlikely that the Cuban Government could begin to exercise its functions until nearly the middle of 1902. This would be the earliest time possible, but it is not very probable that the Government will be in working order by that time. Delays are almost inevitable.

It would probably take some time to elect officers under the new Cuban Constitution, and other causes of delay are easily imaginable.

RAILROAD TICKET FORGERIES.

Men Under Arrest at Chicago Charged with Extensive Frauds.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Two alleged swindlers, who, by means of clever forgeries and bogus passes, are thought to have within the past three years secured thousands of dollars from railroad companies and scalpers in all parts of the United States, have been arrested here. C. C. Rosenberg and E. P. Ashby are the names given by the prisoners. They were arrested at the Dearborn Street Station as they were about to board a train for Cincinnati.

In two valises which they carried were found hundreds of passes bearing names of railroad officials, all of which are thought to be forgeries, together with many rubber stamps and letters containing signatures from which they were made.

At the Grand Pacific Hotel Rosenberg registered from Eastman, Penn., and Ashby from Bethlehem, Penn. Rosenberg is apparently thirty-five years old, and Ashby gave his age as forty.

A signature of James C. Cassell, Passenger Agent of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, was instrumental in causing the arrest of the two men.

Chief of Detectives Colleran says that he has ascertained positively that the names given by the arrested men are fictitious, but that he has not yet been able to learn their real names.

WHY AMERICA CAN COMPETE.

W. J. Chalmers Tells How Her Products Are Crowding Out Those of European Manufacturers.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—W. J. Chalmers of Chicago has just completed an extensive tour of European manufacturing centres. The fact that his firm has plants both in England and Chicago makes him specially qualified to discuss the question of the manufacturing capabilities of both countries impartially.

"It is a delicate matter for me," said Mr. Chalmers, "with a Board of Directors in England and in the United States, to discuss the relative ability of the two countries in matters of commercial activity. Yet the fact remains that the United States is carrying off the great bulk of the trade, not only in South Africa, but in the foreign markets of the world. It is true we have a large plant in England and from 900 to 1,000 employes for the manufacture of mining machinery, while our Chicago shops employ an equal number. We are now engaged here and in Chicago in manufacturing some of the deepest mining machinery for South African mines, with large orders. However, my observations in England and other parts of Europe have not been confined to our own affairs.

"There is no doubt that the United States to-day is not only prepared to compete in the markets of the world, but is doing it successfully, and will continue to do so till England and the rest of Europe are prepared to invest sufficient capital to make an Andrew Carnegie possible here. The strength of Mr. Carnegie and many other American manufacturers is in that they are pursuing a purely commercial policy, as contrasted with a stock-jobbing policy. The question in Mr. Carnegie's mind—and I employ that as illustrative of scores of other American manufacturers—is, 'What is the lowest price I can produce a certain article for, and what price can I obtain for it?' Thus, in the dullest times they are preparing for good times, and when the industrial harvest time comes the United States is prepared to sell steel, coal, steel plates, electrical and mining machinery, and machine tools lower than the rest of the world.

"The English steel manufacturers now proclaim the fact that if steel comes down to $22 a ton, they will make it at a loss. The United States, however, is making steel at $22 a ton and selling it at a profit. I was at a great toolworks in Berlin the other day, where all the machine tools came from the United States. They had just put up a new steel-constructed foundry, 500 by 120 feet, all the material for which was sent to Berlin from the United States within ninety days from the date of the contract, as against six months, the quickest European bid, and at 15 per cent. less cost. In every shop in Germany nine-tenths of the machine tools used were made in the United States.

"Mr. Guggenheim of New York is leaving England to-night for Buenos Ayres to see if it is possible that smelting furnaces may be constructed there whereby native ores may be used at less price than they are now using Bolivian ores, which they are transporting all the way to Pueblo, Col., where they are smelting and sending them to Europe at a profit. What the result of all this may be no one may foretell, but it seems to me that the United States is bound to sell the world its manufactured products in all the leading industrial commodities."

THE ANGLESEY DIVORCE CASE.

The Couple Were Married Solely as a Matter of Convenience.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—An aristocratic law suit which will shortly be heard in camera is the application of the Marchioness of Anglesey to have her marriage to the Marquis, who is head of the Paget family, declared null. They only became man and wife in 1898, but it was strictly a marriage of convenience between cousins, arranged for the sake of inheriting property which otherwise could not have been touched by either of them. They both agreed to live their own lives.

Apparently, this extraordinary arrangement did not work well in more ways than one. It is asserted that the Marquis agreed to give his wife £5,000 the first year, £6,000 the second year, and so on until the allowance reached £10,000 a year. However, the alleged allowance was stopped almost immediately. Lady Anglesey, who describes herself, "otherwise, Chetwynd," her maiden name, now wishes to get out of the bargain, and it is rumored that if successful she will marry Count Herman von Hatzfeldt.

THE DEATH OF SIMS REEVES.

His Wife Was Singing at a London Benefit When the News Arrived.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The death of Sims Reeves on Thursday last at Worthing removes an idol of the British public, who, for thirty years, eclipsed any prima donna of those days. Lengthy obituaries and reminiscences of the famous tenor appear, but a pathetic feature connected with his death has quite escaped attention.

Mr. Reeves caught a chill a few days ago and it developed into bronchitis, but his condition was so improved on Thursday morning that he was not believed to be in danger. Mrs. Reeves, who is many years younger than the deceased tenor, to whom she was married in 1895, after the death of his first wife, left her husband in their modest home in Worthing to sing in London for the benefit of the survivors of Balaclava. Just as Mrs. Reeves commenced singing "Kathleen Mavourneen" a telegram was received at the theatre announcing the death of Sims Reeves.

When the song was finished and the applause was at its height the news of her husband's death was broken to Mrs. Reeves, but the audience, ignorant of this behind-the-scenes tragedy, kept on demanding an encore. The widow was removed from the theatre on the verge of collapse.

Editor of The Athenaeum to Retire.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The coming retirement on Jan. 1 of Norman Maccoll from the editorship of The Athenaeum will mark the completion of the longest editorship on record in England. For thirty-one years he has controlled this academic journal, beating Delane's service on The Times, and he has probably had more to do with the formation of the higher literary standards than any man in England. He was a close friend of Carlyle, Dickens, Tennyson, Browning, Ruskin, and Darwin, and, in later years, of Swinburne, Henley, Kipling, and Fatmore. To quote The Outlook, "He knows perhaps more than any man living of books and their authors."

Duchess Wants Marlborough House.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Duchess of Marlborough's most cherished dream is again said to be to purchase Marlborough House, now occupied by the Prince of Wales, but which once belonged to the Churchills. As the story goes, the young American Duchess would be pleased if the Prince of Wales would sell the property, and even when told that the house was Crown property she did not give up hope of eventually securing it.

Dickens's Home Being Demolished.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The house in Tavistock Square where Charles Dickens lived nine years, entertained celebrities of the day, and wrote "Bleak House" and other works, is now in course of demolition, and in a few days nothing will be left of it. The removal of this landmark, visited by so many thousands of Americans, is due to the Duke of Bedford's desire to erect on the site buildings which produce more revenue.

Sir John Cowan Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Sir John Cowan, Bart., is dead. He was born in 1814, and received his title in 1894. His father was Alexander Cowan, a Midlothian papermaker. He was active in politics as a Liberal, being the Chairman of the Gladstone Elections Committee.

The Grain Shortage in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—According to the Official Messenger, the grain shortage is not confined to the eastern provinces and Siberia. The provinces richest in cereals are actually suffering on account of poor harvests. Grain is forwarded ahead of other merchandise, and grain railway rates have been reduced.

Passed Confederate Bills in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—A band of American confidence men has been successfully working in Berlin and other German cities, passing off Confederate ten-dollar bills, which have been readily accepted at 40 marks each. The police have received reports of scores of victims.

ROSEBERY'S RECRUDESCENCE.

His Speech on Imperialism Has Made a Great Impression, and He May Be the Liberal Leader.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lord Rosebery's reappearance before the public and his enunciation of a new definition of imperialism cause much comment. Speaking yesterday before a meeting of the Christian Social Union, this versatile and brilliant figure in British politics struck a note which meets with universal approval from all sections of the Liberals, even those who were most bitterly opposed to the former leader.

"Imperialism," Lord Rosebery declared, "depends on the integrity and heart of the empire for its virtue." Continuing, he said:

"What is an empire unless it is pillared on an imperial race? The heart of the empire is Great Britain, and the heart of Great Britain is London. You cannot afford to let the source and centre of the empire decay or be poisoned, and this is what you are doing if you allow this imperial race to be vitiated and poisoned in the dens of crime and horror in which too many are reared at this moment."

Lord Rosebery's subtle turn in making the virtue of imperialism depend upon internal reform has opened a door to the malcontents, and The Star, which fought his Lordship tooth and nail, to-day declares "this is the true and only imperialism for this empire of Great Britain."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who has been the Liberal leader in the House of Commons up to the present, is said to be ready to accept Lord Rosebery's leadership. Combining this with the former Premier's (Rosebery's) partial retirement from the turf, the expectation is rife that he will return to the arena of active politics and make the fight of his life against the "mammoth majority" of the present Government.

KAISER FOR HALL OF GLORIES.

Emperor Orders Statue of Himself to be Made for Barmen.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Emperor William has ordered Prof. Begas to make His Majesty's own marble statue for the new Hall of Glories in Barmen, where statues of the Emperor's ancestors are already placed.

FRENCH RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Paris Authorities Protest Against America's Course.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The negotiations concerning the reciprocity agreement with France have now advanced to a point where the French authorities have deemed it necessary to protest against what they regard as the arbitrary course of the Treasury Department.

The reciprocity agreement was proclaimed about a year ago, and granted certain reduction of duties on wines and other articles, in return for equivalent reduction of duties on certain American imports into France. The French version of the treaty contained the word "liqueurs," covering cordials and like products. The Treasury Department held, however, that "liqueurs" could not be made the subject of reciprocity concessions. The matter was decided in favor of the French authorities, and on the recommendation of the Attorney General was accepted.

Recently, however, the Swiss Government put in a claim for the same reduction on liqueurs as were given to France. This has led the Treasury Department to again make an effort to oppose the reduction of duty on this class of articles. From the French standpoint, the matter is not only one of treaty, but that the treaty has been adjudicated by the American courts, and the adjudication accepted.

EXHIBITORS IN A QUANDARY.

Nobody Seems to Know on What Date the Exposition Will Close.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Exposition exhibitors are in an unpleasant position in not knowing whether the Exposition will close on the date originally set, Monday, Nov. 5, or whether the announcement, made on Wednesday, that it would be prolonged till Nov. 11, is correct.

At the headquarters of the American Commissioners no light could be thrown on the situation. The only statement forthcoming was that they had been consulted on the subject of the prolongation and Commissioner General Peck had entered a protest. Since then nothing official has been received from the French authorities. The French papers, however, last Wednesday made the statement about the prolongation, apparently authoritatively, some saying the announcement was official. But it has not appeared yet in the Journal Officiel.

The exhibitors and public are further mystified by the ignorance displayed at the head offices of the Exposition, where it was said to-day that the prolongation was not yet absolutely certain, but that it was almost so.

"It will not be official, anyway," said the Assistant Secretary, "until the President signs the decree Tuesday next. We understand it will be definitely decided by the Government to-day, but we cannot say this is a fact."

The foregoing statement, therefore, still leaves the matter doubtful.

In the meantime the exhibitors are in a quandary, not knowing how to proceed with contracts and other details of getting exhibits from the grounds. Many say they intend to commence dismantling on Nov. 6, which is a day after the original date set for closing. They will be unable to remove their goods from the grounds, however, for the authorities have given instructions not to allow the taking of boxes or materials from inside the grounds.

The situation is causing some ill feeling, and it is certain that confusion and disarranged exhibits will be presented to view should the prolongation occur.

Severe Floods in England.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Violent gales, accompanied by snow and rain, have swept over parts of the country, causing floods. The northern districts of the lowlands are flooded, some of the railroads are entirely impassable, and others have water up to the floors of the cars. At Newcastle, Hartlepool, Stockton, South Shields, and elsewhere people have been compelled to seek refuge in the upper stories of their houses, and traffic is carried on by means of boats.

W. W. Astor Gives $50,000 to University.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—William Waldorf Astor has given £10,000 to the Cambridge University Benefaction Fund.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION

Tariff the Main Issue Between the Two Great Parties.

COUNTRY'S TRADE INCREASED

Liberals Claim that This Result Is Due to the Placing on the Free List of Many Raw Materials.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 27.—The political campaign in Canada is getting hotter as the day of polling, Nov. 7, becomes nearer. It is a rather peculiar coincidence that general elections in Canada and Great Britain and a Presidential contest in the United States should take place almost contemporaneously. It is worthy of comment, too, that the word "imperialism" occupies an important place in the contest in each country. But while it appears as a main issue in the United States, it cannot be regarded as such in Canada. Both parties here seem united in a desire to remain within the British Empire, and to fill even a more important part in its councils than heretofore.

There had been only one Liberal Government and one Liberal Premier in Canada prior to Sir Wilfrid Laurier taking office in 1896. Alexander Mackenzie succeeded in defeating Sir John Macdonald in 1873, and remained in power until 1878.

In 1878 Canada elected the Conservative Party to power, under the late Sir John A. Macdonald, on a protective platform, and from that time till 1896 maintained a protective tariff against the world, including Great Britain. In 1896 the Liberals came into power, under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and made material alterations in the tariff, with a view to reducing it to a revenue basis. At the same time the Liberal Government, as an evidence of its desire to stimulate inter-imperial trade, made a provision that Great Britain and her colonies should obtain a preference under this tariff, which now allows British imports a discount of 33⅓ per cent. from the tariff charges levied on imports from all other countries. Such is the tariff situation to-day, and whether it be due to tariff, to preference, or to other causes, the foreign trade of Canada has increased rapidly within the last four years. The Liberals claim that, by placing on the free list many raw materials formerly dutiable, they have brought within the margin of profitable trade much that before could not have been attempted.

The Conservative leaders in their campaign have chiefly attacked the Government for broken pledges. Sir Charles Tupper has declared his policy to be a return to the higher protection of the previous Administration, and in addition the adoption of a reciprocal policy with Great Britain by which the home country is to put an import duty on all food stuffs but those of her colonies. It is not quite plain how this can be made an issue in Canada, as both parties would welcome such treatment from the mother country, and both claim to be aiming at it, though in different ways. The Conservative leader is being asked to explain how he is to maintain a high protective tariff, or, in fact, any tariff, against the imports from Great Britain if he hopes to obtain a preference for colonial products in that country. The opinions of many eminent British statesmen are quoted to show that the only basis on which such a preference can be discussed is that of free trade within the empire, such as prevails within the federation of the United States.

The fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a French Canadian and a Roman Catholic is sometimes urged, though not openly, as a ground of distrust. His speeches, however, have stamped him as a leader among loyal British colonists the world over, so that in Quebec, where it is thought that the French Canadians may be found less enthusiastic on the question of imperialism, the campaign literature and even the Conservative leader have represented the policy of the Government as an attempt to give up some of the Canadian autonomy to secure a place in the Parliament of Great Britain.

Sir Charles Tupper, though nearly eighty, yet goes about his campaigning with the vigor and hopefulness of youth. He has been joined by Hugh John Macdonald, lately Premier of Manitoba, who as a son of the great Conservative leader, Sir John A. Macdonald, is attracting attention and warm sentiment from the party that maintained his distinguished father in power for so long a period. As yet he is an untried man in federal politics.

Two hundred and thirteen members of Parliament are elected for the whole Dominion, 92 from the Province of Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 20 from Nova Scotia, 14 from New Brunswick, 5 from Prince Edward Island, 7 from Manitoba, 4 from the territories, and 6 from British Columbia. The largest part of the majority of the present Government is from Quebec, where, of the 65 seats, 51 are held by supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The main fighting ground will be the Province of Ontario. Aside from a possible race feeling against some members of the Liberal Government, the people there seem to have prospered sufficiently to feel in sympathy with the present state of affairs, though it is from that province that the Conservative Party has drawn much strength in the past.

Spanish Cabinet Not "Military."

MADRID, Oct. 27.—The Minister of War, Gen. Linares, in an interview to-day protested against the new Cabinet being described as "military." He said the present moment was not the time to give predominance to military influences, and added that nobody dreamed of such a policy. Marquis Darellano has been appointed Minister of Marine, succeeding Premier Azcarraga, who held the portfolio temporarily.

Task for Speaker of House of Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A difficult task confronts the Speaker of the House of Commons before he masters the personnel of the new House. It includes no less than eight Wilsons, four Balfours, four Smiths, four Thomases, four O'Briens, and four Murrays, to say nothing of half a dozen trios of similarly named members and a perfect maze of couples.

Chinese Pirates Rob British Ship.

HONGKONG, Oct. 27.—The British steamboat Perseverance, plying between Hongkong and Macao, has been boarded by pirates and robbed of $15,000 in specie.

STEPMOTHER SUES DUKE.

Lady William Beresford Wants Marlborough to Repay Money She Spent in Improving Blenheim.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lady William Beresford, (formerly Duchess of Marlborough,) has brought action against the young Duke of Marlborough to recover the money which she spent in improving Blenheim Palace during the lifetime of the late Duke.

The matter came up originally when the present Duke succeeded to the title, but, owing to the friendly relations existing between the Duke and his stepmother, it was temporarily arranged. Since the Duke's marriage to Miss Vanderbilt, it is reported that an estrangement has grown up between Lady William and her stepson.

On more than one occasion, it is said, the young American Duchess snubbed her countrywoman (Lady Beresford was formerly Mrs. Louis Hamersley of New York,) until the latter determined that she could not submit to such treatment any longer, and she now asks the law to compel her stepson to return the amount she spent on Blenheim.

INDICTMENT OF AMERICANS.

Correspondent of The Field Says They Almost Dominate Newmarket and Are an "Unmitigated Nuisance."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Field gives prominence to a letter dealing with Lord Dunham's charges against American jockeys, in which the writer regretfully chronicles the complete Americanizing of Newmarket. After saying that he agrees with Lord Dunham, the writer adds:

"The rank and file of American visitors are an unmitigated nuisance. Visit Newmarket any morning, and what do you see? Buckboards and buggies in place of English traps, American women with tow-colored hair and the complexion of a French clown, the American jockey and his entourage of hangers-on, and, worse than all, a huge sprinkling of unattached American loafers, who claim they are friends of the trainers and jockeys, but who in reality are gamblers and limberers of the worst type, who have merely sought to find on the English race course a Tom Tiddler's Ground, where they will not be interfered with by police to whom they are not known.

"In fact, Americans during the present season have almost dominated Newmarket. It is English money they have come after, and many of them are not very scrupulous how they get it."

Pacific Cable Bill Passed.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 27.—The bill enabling New South Wales to join with the other colonies of Great Britain in the construction of the Pacific cable has passed all stages without opposition.

CHESS AT COLUMBIA.

Preparing for the Contest with Princeton—The Fall Tournament.

Active preparations are being made by Columbia chess players for the tournament with Princeton to be played at Princeton Nov. 24.

The Fall tournament now in progress is being contested by twenty-eight men, an excess of ten over last year. The contestants have been divided into seven sections. The first two in each section will play in the final round. The ten first in the final round will play in the Princeton match. The sections are as follows:

Section 1.—Harrison, Keeler, Perry, and Hoffman.
Section 2.—Brown, Schroeder, Moses, and Haas.
Section 3.—Von Sholly, Sewall, Gordon, and Simmons.
Section 4.—Wolff, Shainwald, Lillord, and Gretsch.
Section 5.—Giffin, Falk, Wyatt, and Sutton.
Section 6.—Tannenbaum, Putnam, Ridder, and Spencer.
Section 7.—Paur, Jouard, Lawton, and Seil.

Columbia-Pennsylvania Debate.

At the preliminary trials held at Columbia University yesterday for the purpose of selecting students to represent the university in the intercollegiate debate with the University of Pennsylvania, about twenty speakers competed. The subject which is to be discussed is: "Resolved, That the United States should adopt a system of graded subsidies based upon mileage navigated by registered American vessels engaged in foreign trade." Six speakers were chosen to take part in another trial next week, when the three speakers and the alternates will be selected. The six men were Bell, 1903, L.; Gumm, 1901, C.; Oviatt, 1903, L.; Parks, 1902, L.; Tuttle, 1902, L., and Wood, 1902, L.

A Play for Columbia Sophomores.

The title of the play which is to be performed this Winter by Columbia sophomores has been announced as "Professor Whimsical." It is by Leonidas B. Westervelt, who has written several successful plays, and is studying dramatics under Prof. Brander Matthews. The committee which has charge of the production of the show is as follows: A. K. Boyesen, W. A. D. Evans, F. B. Clark, M. H. Dodge, L. Moen, R. H. Keithly, H. R. Beekman, R. R. Coffin, G. P. Cutler, M. Curry, T. H. Allen, and H. C. Townsend.

Coquelin to Lecture at Columbia.

Through the efforts of Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia, Benoit Constant Coquelin, the famous French actor, has consented to lecture at the university during his stay in the United States this Winter. M. Coquelin will speak in French and will probably take as his subject Edmond Rostand's play, "Cyrano de Bergerac."

The James Gordon Bennett Prize.

The subject for the James Gordon Bennett prize essay in political economy has been announced by the Faculty of Columbia University. It is as follows: "The Interests of the United States in the Far East." The prize was established by James Gordon Bennett and is open to students in the School of Political Science.

MAYOR TURNS FROM BOYS.

Refuses to Review the Parade from the Disciplinary Institution.

The one hundred and seventy boy inmates of the fever-infected Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School, at Parkville, left that institution yesterday morning and went to the Catholic Protectory at Westchester, where they are to be quartered until the school building at Parkville is made fit for reoccupation.

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CASSNER CHILDREN FOUND.

Their Mother, Who Abducted Them from Jamaica, Arrested in Brooklyn.

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Detectives Clancy and Jones traced the mother to 205 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, and when the children learned that they had come to take them back to their grandfather they cried with joy, it is said.

STEPMOTHER SUES DUKE.

Lady William Beresford Wants Marlborough to Repay Money She Spent in Improving Blenheim.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lady William Beresford, (formerly Duchess of Marlborough,) has brought action against the young Duke of Marlborough to recover the money which she spent in improving Blenheim Palace during the lifetime of the late Duke.

The matter came up originally when the present Duke succeeded to the title, but, owing to the friendly relations existing between the Duke and his stepmother, it was temporarily arranged. Since the Duke's marriage to Miss Vanderbilt, it is reported that an estrangement has grown up between Lady William and her stepson.

On more than one occasion, it is said, the young American Duchess snubbed her countrywoman (Lady Beresford was formerly Mrs. Louis Hamersley of New York,) until the latter determined that she could not submit to such treatment any longer, and she now asks the law to compel her stepson to return the amount she spent on Blenheim.

INDICTMENT OF AMERICANS.

Correspondent of The Field Says They Almost Dominate Newmarket and Are an "Unmitigated Nuisance."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Field gives prominence to a letter dealing with Lord Dunham's charges against American jockeys, in which the writer regretfully chronicles the complete Americanizing of Newmarket. After saying that he agrees with Lord Dunham, the writer adds:

"The rank and file of American visitors are an unmitigated nuisance. Visit Newmarket any morning, and what do you see? Buckboards and buggies in place of English traps, American women with tow-colored hair and the complexion of a French clown, the American jockey and his entourage of hangers-on, and, worse than all, a huge sprinkling of unattached American loafers, who claim they are friends of the trainers and jockeys, but who in reality are gamblers and limberers of the worst type, who have merely sought to find on the English race course a Tom Tiddler's Ground, where they will not be interfered with by police to whom they are not known.

"In fact, Americans during the present season have almost dominated Newmarket. It is English money they have come after, and many of them are not very scrupulous how they get it."

Pacific Cable Bill Passed.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 27.—The bill enabling New South Wales to join with the other colonies of Great Britain in the construction of the Pacific cable has passed all stages without opposition.

CHESS AT COLUMBIA.

Preparing for the Contest with Princeton—The Fall Tournament.

Active preparations are being made by Columbia chess players for the tournament with Princeton to be played at Princeton Nov. 24.

The Fall tournament now in progress is being contested by twenty-eight men, an excess of ten over last year. The contestants have been divided into seven sections. The first two in each section will play in the final round. The ten first in the final round will play in the Princeton match. The sections are as follows:

Section 1.—Harrison, Keeler, Perry, and Hoffman.
Section 2.—Brown, Schroeder, Moses, and Haas.
Section 3.—Von Sholly, Sewall, Gordon, and Simmons.
Section 4.—Wolff, Shainwald, Lillord, and Gretsch.
Section 5.—Giffin, Falk, Wyatt, and Sutton.
Section 6.—Tannenbaum, Putnam, Ridder, and Spencer.
Section 7.—Paur, Jouard, Lawton, and Seil.

Columbia-Pennsylvania Debate.

At the preliminary trials held at Columbia University yesterday for the purpose of selecting students to represent the university in the intercollegiate debate with the University of Pennsylvania, about twenty speakers competed. The subject which is to be discussed is: "Resolved, That the United States should adopt a system of graded subsidies based upon mileage navigated by registered American vessels engaged in foreign trade." Six speakers were chosen to take part in another trial next week, when the three speakers and the alternates will be selected. The six men were Bell, 1903, L.; Gumm, 1901, C.; Oviatt, 1903, L.; Parks, 1902, L.; Tuttle, 1902, L., and Wood, 1902, L.

A Play for Columbia Sophomores.

The title of the play which is to be performed this Winter by Columbia sophomores has been announced as "Professor Whimsical." It is by Leonidas B. Westervelt, who has written several successful plays, and is studying dramatics under Prof. Brander Matthews. The committee which has charge of the production of the show is as follows: A. K. Boyesen, W. A. D. Evans, F. B. Clark, M. H. Dodge, L. Moen, R. H. Keithly, H. R. Beekman, R. R. Coffin, G. P. Cutler, M. Curry, T. H. Allen, and H. C. Townsend.

Coquelin to Lecture at Columbia.

Through the efforts of Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia, Benoit Constant Coquelin, the famous French actor, has consented to lecture at the university during his stay in the United States this Winter. M. Coquelin will speak in French and will probably take as his subject Edmond Rostand's play, "Cyrano de Bergerac."

The James Gordon Bennett Prize.

The subject for the James Gordon Bennett prize essay in political economy has been announced by the Faculty of Columbia University. It is as follows: "The Interests of the United States in the Far East." The prize was established by James Gordon Bennett and is open to students in the School of Political Science.

MAYOR TURNS FROM BOYS.

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MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL PHILIP.

Movement for the Erection of One in Brooklyn May Be Started.

President James McKeen of the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, and Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, have suggested that a monument to Rear Admiral John W. Philip be erected in Brooklyn, where he was for some time the commandant of the navy yard.

The matter was first brought up at the dinner given by the Hamilton Club on Friday night to naval officers. It is suggested by Mr. McKeen that as Rear Admiral Philip was a New Yorker, a prominent naval officer, and a representative citizen, and because of the part which he took in the Spanish war, a suitable monument to his memory should be erected somewhere in Brooklyn. It is thought probable that a movement for the erection of a monument will be started.

BREWERY COLLECTOR RETURNS.

Had Been Given Up as Drowned—Arrested for Embezzlement.

Joseph W. Gerald, a former collector for the Claus-Lipsius Brewing Company, who disappeared in July last, and was believed to have been drowned while bathing, was arrested yesterday at the home of his brother, at 14 Montieth Street, Brooklyn, on the charge of grand larceny. On the day of his disappearance Gerald had collected $44 for the brewery firm in Sheepshead Bay. The horse and wagon he had driven was found standing at Surf Avenue and West Eighth Street.

Gerald returned yesterday to his brother's house, footsore and hungry. He said he had walked all the way from Baltimore. On the day of his disappearance he said he had been drinking and when he came to himself he found he was in Baltimore. He did not know how he got there, and was without a dollar.

Gerald was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court and held for trial.

JULIAN ARNOLD EXTRADITED.

Taken Back to England to Face Embezzlement Charge.

Julian Arnold, the son of Sir Edwin Arnold, who is charged with embezzling £140,000, sailed for England on the Cunard liner Umbria yesterday. He was in charge of two Scotland Yard detectives and was provided with second cabin accommodations.

The charges Arnold will have to face when he reaches England connect him with a loan and investment scheme similar to that operated by the Miller syndicate recently in Brooklyn. Owing to the prominence of his father, and his high social connections, it is alleged that he encountered little trouble in operating the fraud in England.

Last May, when his methods became known, he made his way to San Francisco, where he was arrested by United States Marshal Shine, at the Grand Union Hotel. He made a strong fight against extradition, but was unable to prevent the papers being granted.

Arnold denies that he is an embezzler and claims that his clients were familiar with his investment plans.

FIREMEN HURT IN COLLISION.

Patrol Wagon Was Overturned by Hook and Ladder Truck.

While going to a fire yesterday afternoon Fire Patrol No. 3 was run into by Hook and Ladder Truck No. 3 at Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue. There was a long row of cars stalled on Fourth Avenue, and the driver of the hook and ladder truck, which was coming north at full speed, failed to see or hear the fire patrol wagon, which was dashing down Twenty-sixth Street. Both drivers tried to swerve their teams to one side, but it was too late. The trucks came together with a tremendous crash, and the firemen were thrown into the street.

The men of

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Annihilation or Deportation of the Boers Said Now to be Inevitable.

THE ACTUAL STATE OF CHINA

Futility of the Anglo-German Agreement and the Acts of the Powers.

Sir Robert Hart's Warning to Foreign Nations—The London Borough Elections and the Apathy of the Body Politic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1900.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—This has been a colorless week. We suffer from a reaction after the excitement of Parliamentary elections, and also from a certain measure of disgust. Events are not going quite as we should like to see them in any part of the world or the empire.

We had been told until we are ashamed to think of it any more that the war in South Africa was over, and now it begins to dawn upon us that the only apparent end is the destruction by slaughter or deportation of the entire insurgent population in the two annexed States. We do not like this prospect at all, and so have fallen silent about the subject, trying to look cheerful, to make as much as we can of such events as the home-coming of the City Imperial Volunteers, and in other ways to hide from ourselves the painful fact that all anticipation on the part of the Government and its supporters has been miserably falsified, and that in South Africa we have created a Frankenstein monster.

I might go on and review in the same lugubrious strain the condition of affairs in our Indian dependency, the subversive legislation being put forward by the Governments in some of our Australian colonies, the renewal of political agitation on an organized basis in Ireland, &c. But there is no entertainment in that kind of talk. Yet, where am I to find something pleasant to dwell upon?

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THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Not surely in the present aspect of the Chinese question. We had a great deal of discussion this week about the real meaning of the Anglo-German agreement disclosed to the world a week ago, and at first most of the people in this country were disposed to be "jubilous" about it—to steal a word from Sir William V. Harcourt. Gradually, however, it dawned upon us that the document took us no further than we were. Certainly it is not the foundation on which to erect fresh monuments of self-complacency. Nothing has been altered by it in the actual situation, no warlike operations have been stopped in China. No rearrangement of claims put forward by the powers has succeeded the publication of this compact, nor has it in any degree advanced prospects of peace within the Celestial Empire. Russia proceeds with the absorption of Manchuria and the coast territory between Niu-Chwang and Tien-Tsin, Germany is busy with her projects of conquest and railway development as before, and the French are getting ready an expedition of conquest to be dispatched from their foothold in the south. Even we, under the orders of Count von Waldersee, are helping with the occupation of Pao-ting-Foo and the overawing of the surrounding territories. In these circumstances, What on earth is this agreement for? people are beginning to ask. Are we to be left free to do as we like in the Yang-tse region, merely promising to let everybody else share, after our well-known and honorable fashion, in whatever trade advantages we secure? That may be, but if so, why the agreement?

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THE REAL "YELLOW PERIL."

It is useless to waste time with discussing the meaning of it, for there are more important questions in China that will soon press upon our attention than the purport of any sentimental or platonic compact between powers apparently busy dismembering that empire.

An end-of-the-week article by Sir Robert Hart, the well-known head of the Chinese maritime customs, and a man who has spent over forty years of his life in the Celestial Empire, has made its appearance, and will, I hope, excite the attention it deserves. Our hot-blooded politicians, ignorant of history, race tendency, and of any civilization but that supposed to be brought to an acme of perfection by their clubs, are already scouting Sir Robert's conclusions. He has been terrified by his experiences in the siege of Peking, they loftily tell us. But he is not that kind of man. When, therefore, he warns Europe and not England alone that unless the powers deal softly with the Manchu dynasty over the recent troubles and combine more or less openly to support it against uprisings throughout the country we shall have the whole of China upon our hands before many years in a state of permanent insurrection, it seems time to call a halt.

There are many among us who affect to despise the United States for having withdrawn from participation in the acts of aggression upon the Chinese. I cannot share that view in the slightest degree. It is just these acts of aggression that are giving strength everywhere to the movement against foreigners. This movement is now obtaining strong possession of the south, and it promises soon to spread all over the middle portion of the empire down to the very walls of Shanghai. The Chinese, as Sir Robert says, have been asleep for centuries, but now they are awake, and they mean to settle accounts with the foreigner who has imposed upon them, seized their territory, loaded them with debts, and in all ways been an objectionable interloper among them for the last fifty years.

European powers little know what they are about in these aggressions there. In all probability they will bring the Manchu dynasty to the ground, but in doing so they will let loose the whole nation upon themselves. And even Russia by and by may not find it child's play to keep that Manchuria which she is annexing with such freedom, determination, and ruthless zeal.

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LONDON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

In domestic matters there is nothing astir. Our election for the freshly created London boroughs is now in progress, and nominations for the new municipal councils took place this week without exciting the slightest interest. I looked through the names of those putting up in the borough where I reside, which is one of the largest in the metropolis, and had to confess that they were all men unknown to me. And in my position are tens of thousands or so who shall vote as we are told by party newspapers or not at all, and the probability is that after the novelty of the thing passes off it will be with these boroughs as with the vestries now abolished, a representation wholly in the hands of claimants with their own purposes to be served.

When it is difficult, even amid the tremendous upheaval of a general election, to get half the voters to go to the polls as it was at the late election just closed, how can it be supposed that the dwellers in the huge aggregate of bricks and mortar, where all are more or less separated each from another and each ignorant of his neighbor's habits and existence, can develop a public spirit sufficient to insure the purity of an election and good government?

One is inclined to despair of municipal institutions in a place like London. It is so enormous, so divided from itself. The north knows nothing of the south, the east of the west, in ordinary circumstances, nor the inhabitants of neighboring streets of each other. Therefore apathy prevails over this experiment, and unless some fortuitous accident brings the proceedings of the new borough councils with their Mayors and Aldermen into prominence, they will sink into that oblivion which has long enwrapped the authorities they supersede. Doubtless there is a public spirit to be found even in an amorphous agglomeration such as this huge metropolis is, if we could reach it, but there is also a measure of despair doing good at the root of the apathy shown. "What is the use?" men say; "we can do nothing among so many." And they never try.

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TENEMENT HOUSE LIFE.

Tenement life in London is hard for the great multitude of its citizens; it is so intense that it leaves them no leisure. Their hours of work are frequently long and the distances that many have to travel to get to and from that work consume a great deal of time. Consequently no considerable number of the more intelligent and public spirited section of the inhabitants could devote themselves to any emergency in municipal affairs, however willing. The man who gets home about 7 o'clock after traveling by omnibus or suburban train five or six miles, and has then to eat his dinner, gives way to a degree of lassitude tending to incapacitate him from renewed attention to business. It is inevitable, therefore, that the small local tradesman who lives over his shop in the suburbs, the active-minded tavern keeper, local surgeon or physician, builder or undertaker, form the material out of which the representative bodies must be manufactured. Their friends support them. The citizen of a more cosmopolitan type, who sleeps merely where his house is, who is never at home except late at night or on Sunday, cannot be expected to exercise any abiding or useful influence over borough affairs.

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MANUFACTURING A CABINET.

In a languid fashion we are still manufacturing a Cabinet, but there is nothing authentic communicable beyond the news, which everybody expected, that Lord Salisbury will continue as Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. His work in filling up the other posts of his Ministry promises to be arduous, and, as showing how the wind blows, it is interesting to note that an attitude of hostility has been taken by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach toward the zollverein heresy trotted out by Mr. Chamberlain once more at the city dinner. Sir Michael's speech is a strong free-trade utterance, in which he puts down his foot most emphatically upon the theory that the union of the British Empire can be brought about by universal protection within its borders. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would not have thus immediately answered his colleague before the election, and there are other signs, as hinted at last week, that the country party is getting extremely restive under Birmingham domination. It is not merely The London Times which has opened the discussion on the relations of the Chamberlain family with the firms engaged in fulfilling War Office and Admiralty contracts, but papers of all shades of politics are being drawn into a wordy warfare, and a singular contrast is insisted upon between the behavior of Lord Lansdowne and that of Chamberlain.

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REACTION AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN.

Before he joined the Ministry Lord Lansdowne was a large shareholder in the great firm of the Armstrongs-Mitchells, which manufactures guns and builds ships for the Government. He sold out on accepting the office, and in so doing behaved according to the honorable standard hitherto faithfully maintained by noblemen and gentlemen in this country, who give themselves to the profession of politics. There will certainly be heated scenes on this subject when Parliament meets, and one reason now assigned for delaying that meeting as long as possible is said to be the wish on the part of Chamberlain to let things cool down. He is altogether mistaken in supposing that an incident of this kind, touching most vitally the honor of public men, will be allowed to sink into obscurity, and I think the Tories would be only too glad of the excuse to cut the Unionist connection. They are almost strong enough to do it, especially if, as seems probable, a certain proportion of the new Imperialist-Liberal faction, which is dominated by chartered influences, should cast its lot with the Conservative Party. While a group it may have no choice, for out-and-out Liberals are determined to have nothing to say to it.

Thus under the surface there are a great many fagots wanting a match, and we shall have lively times by and by, sooner, perhaps, than many people think; for I still hold it in a high degree dangerous that the meeting of Parliament should be postponed.

Will nothing go right about this long-drawn-out South Africa campaign? Here is half of London to-day swarming the streets in its best array, and those City Imperial Volunteers not arrived on time. All the bunting which has been spread across thoroughfares from Paddington to the hall of the Honourable Artillery Company will have to remain out over Sunday, and on Monday the people will, for the most part, be too busy with their affairs to line the route again. It is a demonstration of joy utterly spoiled. Had we only been in France now we could have had the procession on Sunday.

A. J. W.

Hohenlohe Gives a Farewell Dinner.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Prince Hohenlohe this evening gave a farewell dinner to his late colleagues in the Cabinet. In a speech to the Ministers he thanked them for their loyal co-operation and called for cheers for Emperor William. Count von Bülow also spoke. He expressed regret for the retirement of Prince Hohenlohe, and eulogized him for his patriotic services.

Split in Peruvian Cabinet.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 27.—It is reported on reliable authority that the Ministers of Finance, Public Works, and War will resign their portfolios owing to a disagreement regarding an extraordinary session of Congress.

Prof. Max Mueller Sinking Fast.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Right Hon. Friedrich Max Müller, Corpus Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford, who has been ill for a long time, and who recently suffered a relapse, was pronounced to be sinking fast to-day.

Endowment for Southern Seminary.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 27.—The Synod of South Carolina has decided to start an endowment of $100,000 for the Presbyterian Seminary of Columbia. It was decided not to remove the seminary to Atlanta or elsewhere.

IN THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN WASHINGTON

Each Department Like a City Teeming with Army of Clerks.

GREAT OFFICIAL MACHINES

Gen. Sheridan's Criticism on Bureau of Pensions Building—Adjutant General and Gen. Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—"Do you call this the Navy Department?" said a visitor to Washington who was being shown through the executive departments. "Why it's a city."

"No," replied his guide, "this isn't the Navy Department; it is only one of its divisions—the Bureau of Navigation."

The impression received by the visitor was not surprising. Each one of the great departments is a city in itself. At 4 o'clock the crowds which pour out of the immense buildings, some of which stretch over several blocks, would make up a population for a good-sized town. One of the sights of Washington is the afternoon swarm which chokes up even the gigantic Pennsylvania Avenue, when the Government employes go home.

The first impression one gets is that each Cabinet officer is the head of a great factory, with hundreds of employes. That is true in a measure, but it is not all the truth. The great concern over which he presides is made up of several great divisions, each doing different work. He is more like the head of several factories. This description is not meant to apply to the branches of the service throughout the country, which are all under the control of the Secretary at Washington, but simply to the divisions immediately under him in this city.

The public hears continually of "bureaus" and "divisions" in the various executive departments, but few understand that each of these "bureaus" is itself a great department, under the control of a distinguished specialist, and having a large number of subdivisions, each containing many employes, some of whom are well-known and prominent men.

GREAT OFFICIAL MACHINE.

As an instance of how little the immensity of these departments is understood by the general public a Western correspondent says that during the Spanish war he was in the habit of getting the following telegraphic order from his employers: "See Corbin and ask him to give you the names of the killed and wounded in to-day's battle hailing from this State."

The "Corbin" referred to is Adjt. Gen. Corbin, the head of an immense department, with innumerable divisions. The great official machine over which he presides bears the modest and deceptive title of "the Adjutant General's office." It suggests a couple of rooms, with a roll-top desk, an office boy, a typewriter operator, and a few clerks. Yet this "office" is big enough to fill an ordinary building. It consists of several departments, each devoted to some special branch of work, and it occupies several floors of the War Department Building. The information which the Western newspaper wanted is to be found in the "Rolls Division," a division consisting of half a dozen offices, each full of constantly busy clerks. It is about five minutes' walk away from Gen. Corbin's private office, and removed from it by two floors; to reach it one has to pass many busy offices, each doing the work of a special department, but all bearing on their doors "Rolls Division" or "Adjutant General's Office." The Rolls Division is the busiest in the department. Few of the officers and men in it seem to have time to sit down for more than a minute at a time.

The recent controversy between Lieut. Gen. Miles and Brig. Gen. Buffington probably suggested to newspaper readers unacquainted with Washington the idea of two officers, each sitting in a private room with a clerk or two, and writing criticisms of each other to be reviewed by a secretary in the next room. The Ordnance Bureau, of which Gen. Buffington is the chief, has all the dignity and influence of a great department. A controversy between Gen. Miles and an executive officer of such authority as Gen. Buffington had all the importance which in the popular estimation would be attached to a conflict between Gen. Miles and a Cabinet officer.

In this lies the explanation of the lack of influence possessed by the Commanding General of the army, whether he be Sherman, Sheridan, or Miles. He is nominally the Commander in Chief, but he has no great department under him. Each of two bureau chiefs, though he be only a Brigadier General, is the head of a great business concern. The Lieutenant General of the army has only a title. If he had any great bureau under him, this title would give him influence and importance which would outweigh those of his nominal subordinates. As it is, men of lesser rank, each a great magnate in his own line, have an influence in affairs which is usually greater than that of their nominal superior. The Adjutant General's influence is greater than all, because he is the master spirit of all the bureaus.

In the Navy Department the Bureaus of Navigation and Equipment are each about as large as the Adjutant General's office. The Naval Intelligence Office is a large department, which takes up a whole floor. Capt. Sigsbee, late of the Maine, is its chief. The Hydrographic Office, of which Commander Todd is the chief, is too extensive to find accommodation in the Navy Department Building, and fills a two-story building across the street. In addition it takes up a large share of one floor of the Navy Department. It takes four pages of the Congressional Directory to enumerate the bureaus of the Navy Department and the names of their chiefs. Each of these bureaus, it must be remembered, is practically a department in itself.

The Bureau of Navigation is the best known of the naval divisions, because most naval matters reach it first, and it is the great centre of information. But there are other bureaus which are even larger, they in turn being divided into divisions and bureaus, each under a chief of its own.

A better idea may be obtained of the great importance of these bureaus by taking the case of the Interior Department. The General Land Office, the Patent Office, the Bureau of Pensions, the Office of Indian Affairs, the Office of Education, the Census Office, and other offices are simply sub-bureaus of this great department. Some of their Chiefs are as important as Cabinet officers.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S CRITICISM.

The Bureau of Pensions occupies a big building all by itself. It is as large as an office building, and is surrounded by a large park, known by the modest title of Pension Bureau Grounds. This one bureau of a department takes up many blocks. It is not a very beautiful building, and the following conversation is alleged to have occurred between Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Meigs when the latter took the former to see it after its erection:

Meigs (enthusiastically)—What do you think of it, General?

Sheridan (critically)—I see only one thing the matter with it, General.

Meigs (anxiously)—What's that, General?

Sheridan (brutally)—It's fire-proof.

The Census Office also occupies a large building, several blocks away from the Pension Bureau. In fact, of all the vast bureaus in the Department of the Interior, there is room for only one in the department building, though the latter is immense in size. That bureau is the Patent Office. The Land Office, the Railroad Office, and the Office of Indian Affairs fill the old Post Office Building. The Geological Survey has a building to itself on F Street, and the Office of Education is located about a block away from the Secretary's office. The minor bureaus, which take up the room not occupied by the Patent Office, are the Appointment, Disbursing, Indian, Lands and Railroads, Patents and Miscellaneous, Stationery and Printing, Indian Territory, and Document Divisions, and the Board of Pension Appeals.

The Post Office Department, which has more employes than any other, is the most compact in Washington. Its various bureaus and sub-divisions are like vast machines.

All of the departments are similarly divided. The smallest of all is the State Department, but even that has several bureaus. In addition to the Cabinet Offices, there are several less widely known departments, such as the Labor Department, which are not sub-divided into bureaus, but each of which is about as big an institution as a bureau of one of the Executive Departments.

LONDON VOLUNTEERS IN PORT.

But Their Welcome in the Metropolis Is Postponed Till To-morrow—Patriotic Outbreak Yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Cunard liner Aurania, now being used by the British Government as a transport, which has on board the City of London Imperial Volunteers, returning from South Africa, arrived at Southampton at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The celebration upon the occasion of the return of the volunteers has been postponed until Monday on account of the lateness of the arrival of the Aurania. The vessel could not dock at Southampton until late this afternoon.

By 10:30 o'clock this morning the streets of London were swarming with expectant crowds, who were ignorant of the postponement. The announcement of the postponement, made later, was a great disappointment to many thousands.

People from all parts of the country, nevertheless, paraded the streets. The throngs were so great that business was practically suspended and traffic disorganized. The great thoroughfares, some of them closed to vehicles, were filled tonight with immense crowds, singing, dancing, and parading to the music of amateur bands.

Most of the places of amusement were packed to their utmost capacity to-night, and many inspiriting incidents occurred, and topical patriotic allusions to the volunteers were made. At the palace Mrs. Brown Potter's recital of "The Charge of the Light Brigade" and other patriotic numbers were repeatedly encored. Scott Russell's singing of "Marching Through Pretoria" at the Empire called forth wild enthusiasm, and at the Alhambra and other music halls similar scenes were enacted.

Business by general consent will be partially suspended on Monday, and the courts will close.

Two thousand telegrams were delivered to the troops on the Aurania shortly after her arrival at Southampton, but none of the numerous kinsfolk of the soldiers who had assembled there were allowed to go on board the vessel.

A telegram from Southampton reports that two deaths from enteric fever occurred on the Aurania after she left St. Vincent.

"THE UBIQUITOUS DE WET."

Roberts Reports Another Engagement Between Boers and Gen. Barton, in Which Former Were Routed.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch received at the War Office from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Oct. 26, referring to the fighting of Gen. Barton's column with Gen. De Wet's forces on Oct. 25, says:

"The British losses were heavier than at first reported. An additional officer and twelve men were killed, and three officers and twenty-five men were wounded. The Boers left twenty-four dead and nineteen wounded on the field, and twenty-six Boers were made prisoners.

"Three Boers who held up their hands in token of surrender and then fired on the British were court-martialed, convicted, and sentenced to death. I have confirmed the sentence."

The dispatch also refers to minor affairs in which the troops of Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Methuen were engaged, and to a serious incident between Springfontein and Philippolis, Orange River Colony, where fifty cavalrymen were ambushed and captured by Boers, only seven of the party escaping.

A later dispatch from Lord Roberts says: "Barton attacked the ubiquitous De Wet near Frederickstad. The Boers were scattered in all directions."

THE LONG BRITISH DEATH LIST.

Proportion of Casualties Much Greater than Among Germans in 1870.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—In the midst of the preparations for celebrating the return of the victorious soldiers it is not astonishing that the people generally fail to realize how extremely costly and long-drawn out has been the struggle in South Africa.

Statistics carefully prepared up to date by one of the largest insurance companies show that, proportionately, more British officers were killed than the Germans lost in the war with France of 1870-71, while the proportion of those who succumbed to disease was three times as great. Among the rank and file the Germans had 50 per cent. more men killed, but from disease the British suffered 63 per cent. more heavily than the Germans.

This increase is of such magnitude that even the climatic differences fail to account for it. It is asserted that had Great Britain put in the field as many troops as Germany did against France and had maintained proportionate casualties her mortality would have reached 39,369 men.

TELL ROBERTS TO BE MERCILESS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The news of the Boers' guerrilla successes in South Africa received during the last few days has prompted some of the more serious publications to sound notes of alarm. The Saturday Review begs Lord Roberts to take "a lesson from one who was a greater soldier than he, namely, Caesar, and ruthlessly suppress the rebellion."

"The truest mercy in the present case," says The Globe, "is to be merciless."

This fairly voices the average opinion of the Government organs, while a few out-and-out Radical organs scarcely conceal their satisfaction arising from their ability to say, "I told you so," in reference to the war being long-drawn-out and engendering racial hatred that a century will not dissipate.

PRAISE FOR THE CANADIANS.

Chamberlain Cables to Lord Minto on Behalf of British Government.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 27.—Mr. Chamberlain cabled to Lord Minto to-day as follows:

London, Oct. 27.

Her Majesty's Government learns with satisfaction of arrangements being made for welcome of members of Canadian regiment. Their splendid services in South Africa have won the admiration and gratitude of the whole empire, and the memory of their indomitable courage and resolution will ever live in the annals of the British Army. CHAMBERLAIN.

Chamberlain and Krueger May Meet.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—An encounter as dramatic as any that marked the battlefields of South Africa may shortly occur at Marseilles. The plan of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to go to Marseilles to meet Mrs. Chamberlain, who is now at Aix-les-Bains, will more than probably be effected just about the time that Mr. Krüger is arriving at the same port on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland. Judging from the tone of French public opinion, the simultaneous arrival of these two leading figures in the late world drama would afford opportunities for demonstrations not too pleasant for Mr. Chamberlain, and which might possibly cause international complications that would be hard to settle peaceably.

New Posts for British Generals.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is asserted that Major Goold-Adams, the British Commissioner in Bechuanaland, will be made Governor of the Orange River Colony. Gen. Buller is slated to resume command at Aldershot, Gen. Kitchener will, it is said, temporarily succeed Lord Roberts in command of the troops in South Africa, but will, it is further asserted, be eventually replaced by Major Gen. Lyttleton, and Lord Kitchener will then probably come home and assume the duties of Adjutant General.

Rand Refugees to Petition Queen.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 27.—Three thousand Rand refugees, their patience having become exhausted, have determined to petition the Queen to permit their immediate return to their homes.

The President Has Many Callers.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 27.—Capt. and Mrs. McWilliams of Chicago, the latter Mrs. McKinley's cousin, are here for a several days' visit, and accompanied the President and Mrs. McKinley on an extended drive to-day. Congressman R. W. Tayler awaited the President on his return and spent a short time with him. Andrew Squires, a leading attorney of Cleveland and a close friend of the President and of Senator Hanna, is also here to-day. Former Senator Peffer of Kansas and the Rev. William Wilkinson of Minneapolis, who spoke at a Republican meeting at Massillon last night, came here to-day to pay their respects to the President

GRAND OPERA STARS HERE

Many Members of Maurice Grau's Company Arrive from Europe.

New Operas and Singers—Mme. Eames Not Coming This Year—Jean de Reszke's Voice All Right.

Maurice Grau returned yesterday to New York on the American liner New York, bringing with him Mmes. Lillian Nordica, Susan Strong, Rosa Olitzka, MM. Edouard de Reszke, Cremonini, Scotti, Muhlemann, Pini-Corsi, Dufriche, Sonnino, Nepoti, Saur, Louis Sarr, forty foreign chorus singers and ballet dancers—all members of the Maurice Grau Opera Company. Frederick Latham, who will manage the Bernhardt-Coquelin tour for Mr. Grau through this country, also accompanied him.

The French liner L'Aquitaine, which also arrived yesterday, brought ten more members of the Grau forces. They were MM. Saléza, Van Dyck, Bonnard, Imbart de la Tour, Marylli, Sizes, Gilibert, Plançon, Journets, and Flon, while on the Campania were Signor Mancinelli and Mme. Melba.

The season will begin this year on the Pacific Coast at Los Angeles Friday evening, Nov. 9, and after a fortnight in San Francisco various towns will be visited as the company comes East. They will arrive in New York Dec. 15 and open here Dec. 18, continuing for fifteen weeks. There will be the usual four subscription performances in addition to the Wagner cycles and popular Saturday night operas.

Most of the artistic plans of the season have been made public already, and Mr. Grau said yesterday that there is little to be added to them apart from the fact that he has decided to open the season in this city with "Romeo and Juliet," instead of "La Bohème," as previously announced. As for new operas, the coming season will be marked by more of these and more revivals than the operagoing public have witnessed in many years.

Mme. Melba, who becomes a member of the Grau forces after an absence of a season, will, in addition to the operas in which she has already sung, be heard for the first time here as Mimi in "La Boheme," Zerlina in "Don Giovanni," and Leonora in "Il Trovatore." Mme. Nordica, who was originally engaged only for the Western tour, arranged during the voyage to sing with the company for the entire season. Mr. Grau having been informed before sailing that Mme. Eames, owing to her continued ill-health, would not be able to visit America this year. Mme. Nordica therefore, in addition to the many rôles she has already been heard in, will sing that of the Countess in "Le Nozze di Figaro," "La Giaconda," and perhaps the Queen in "The Magic Flute."

Mr. Grau anticipates that his new prima donna, Mlle. Bréval, from the Paris Grand Opera House, will create a favorable impression. With the exception of a few performances in London last year she has never sung elsewhere than at the Paris Opera House, of which she has been the leading prima donna for the last ten years. She will be heard in "Les Huguenots," "L'Africaine," "Die Walküre," "Le Cid," "Salambo," and "Herodiade."

Mme. Ternina, who made a favorable impression in London last season in the rôle of Floria Tosca in "Tosca," which she has presented during the season here in this same part, and she will also sing, in addition to her répertoire, Donna Anna, in "Don Giovanni," and Santuzza, in "Cavalleria Rusticana."

M. Saléza, whose voice gave him considerable trouble last season, compelling the tenor to return home, will also be heard for the first time as Rudolfo in "La Bohème," the Duke in "Rigoletto," and Manrico in "Il Trovatore." Signor Campanari has been studying the rôle of Marcello and Signor Scotti that of Baron Scarpio.

Among the newcomers are Miss Marguerite MacIntyre, a soprono, who has for several seasons been a leading member of the Covent Garden Opera Company, and will probably make her first appearance in Boito's "Mefistofele"; Mlle. Fritzi Scheff, a light soprano, who sang the part of Marcel in "La Bohème" in London last season, and M. Imbert de la Tour, who has been for several seasons the leading tenor of the Theatre de la Monnaie at Brussels.

Regarding Jean de Reszke's appearance here, Mr. Grau said that he will positively leave Paris for this country on Dec. 15. In a recent letter the tenor assured him that his voice was never in better condition. He will reappear in his répertoire, and he will probably sing in "Hérodiade" and a revival of "Le Cid."

In addition to the opera Mr. Grau will devote some of his attention to the Bernhardt-Coquelin tour. Both these artists are at present filling engagements in Paris, where "L'Aiglon" and "Cyrano de Bergerac" attract immense audiences at every performance. The success of "L'Aiglon" in particular has been unprecedented. Both of these artists terminate their seasons on Wednesday next, and will sail for America on the French liner Lorraine Nov. 10. Their season will open on Nov. 26 at the Garden Theatre, and their repertoire will comprise "L'Aiglon," "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Hamlet," "La Tosca," "La Dame aux Camelias," "Frou-Frou," and "Tartuffe."

TO PERFORM IN ENGLAND.

Jessie Bartlett Davis Accepts a Music Hall Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Jessie Bartlett Davis is preparing to go to England, where a twenty weeks' music hall engagement has been arranged for her.

Mrs. Davis is at present in Chicago, having returned here to rest after her Californian tour. A long American season had been booked for her, but she considered the new offer too tempting.

MISS MARLOWE'S NEW PLAY.

May Produce in Chicago "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Miss Julia Marlowe is making a brief appearance daily at the Illinois Theatre in a play which the public is not admitted to see. She is rehearsing the dramatization of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," which is to be the successor of "Barbara Frietchie." The latter play will not be performed much longer by Miss Marlowe. It is, in fact, possible that the new piece may be put on for the last week of her engagement here.

Amusement Syndicate's Plans.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 27.—H. W. Williams, the head of the new Amusement Syndicate recently formed here, stated to-day that it was his intention to lease theatres in Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities, and where suitable sites could not be secured, modern buildings would be erected. He intends, he says, to work in harmony with the old established combination managers and also with the association of vaudeville players known as "The White Rats," which includes over two-thirds of the vaudeville and comedy profession.

Gaillard—Erben.

Charles Bell Gibson Gaillard and Miss Adele Erben, daughter of Rear Admiral Henry Erben, were married at noon yesterday in the Church of the Epiphany by the Rev. Mr. Kimber, assistant rector of that church. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, who gave her away. The bridal dress was of white Canton crape, draped with point lace and chiffon and orange blossoms. Her vail of tulle was fastened with a pearl pin, the bridegroom's gift, and she carried a white and silver Prayer Book. Miss Dorothy Morrison, the little maid of honor, was dressed in white chiffon and yellow lace, and carried a basket of yellow daisies. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Marie Lahens and Grace M. Hodson of New York, were in pale yellow crepe de chine, and wore large black picture hats, and carried yellow chrysanthemums. W. E. Gaillard, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Frank Sutton, J. L. Parsons, Edwin L. White, and C. W. Sparks. The church was handsomely decorated with palms and yellow chrysanthemums. Among the guests were Rear Admiral McCann and Mrs. McCann, Mrs. E. W. Gaillard, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the Rev. Dr. Vincent and Mrs. Vincent, Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, United States Navy; Dr. E. S. Bogert, Jr., and Mrs. Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McLean, Horace H. Dole, Pay Inspectors Boggs and Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Brown, S. Nicholson Kane, Gen. George L. Gillespie and Mrs. Gillespie, Rear Admiral Farquhar, Col. Piper and Mrs. Piper, Col. W. C. Church and Mrs. Church, Commodore Lillie, Commander West, and Capt. Dean.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard will close Roughpoint next week and return to New York for the Winter.

Barton Willing and Alfred G. Vanderbilt have returned to Newport.

The Hill colony will give a series of dances this Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cushman have returned from the mountains and are at their cottage on Catherine Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Addicks and family will remain at Belvoir for Thanksgiving.

The clubhouse of the Newport Golf Club will close for the season on Wednesday.

Thomas F. Cushing and Miss Cushing will close their Newport season Tuesday and sail a few days later for Europe, where they will pass the Winter.

George Fabyan will close his cottage on Wednesday and return to Boston.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin will close her cottage, Snug Harbor, on Monday and go to Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest have gone to New York for the Winter, and Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn will follow on Monday.

Frederick N. Smith of Baltimore, who has been ill with typhoid fever at the Newport Hospital for a long time, started for home this afternoon. He was accompanied by his grandfather, John C. Whitridge, and his mother, Mrs. R. Manson Smith of Baltimore.

Col. John H. Powel has returned from a shooting trip in Massachusetts.

Miss Gertrude Gilbert of New York is the guest of Mrs. J. F. Pierson.

Richard Williamson has returned to New York.

S. E. Huntington has returned from a Brooklyn visit.

Mrs. Henry Clews has departed for Hot Springs.

A party of Boston capitalists were in the city to-day looking over the field for the erection of a new hotel.

Senator and Mrs. George P. Wetmore have arrived.

Mrs. Loriliard Spencer is visiting her son in Boston.

Mrs. William Post has returned from New York.

Col. Hasbrouck returned from Washington this evening, where he was on duty with the Army War College Board.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton returned from New York this evening.

WOOD CHILDREN CHRISTENED.

Notable Gathering at Washington Home of the Governor General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Governor General of Cuba and Mrs. Leonard Wood entertained a small company of intimate friends at their Rhode Island Avenue home this afternoon to celebrate the christening of their two younger children, Osborn Cutler, aged three years, and Louise Benhara, aged six months. The double ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Mott of the Church of the Advent. The occasion was especially interesting, inasmuch as the younger child is the only daughter of the family, and was born in the Governor's Palace, at Havana.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root and Mrs. Field, widow of Justice Field of the Supreme Court, were among the guests present. Mrs. Wood was Miss Condit-Smith of this city, the elder sister of Miss Mary Condit-Smith, one of the guests of Minister Conger during the siege of Peking. Gen. and Mrs. Wood return to Havana next week.

Porcupine Injures Hunter and Dog.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Curtis Burgett, a hunter, and his dog were attacked and badly injured last night by a porcupine in the woods of West Rush. The dog treed what was supposed to be a coon, and Burgett climbed the tree to dislodge it. The porcupine attacked him in the tree, filling his face and hands with quills, and causing him to fall to the ground below. The enraged animal then attacked the dog, blinding it in one eye, and filling its neck and mouth with quills. Burgett was rendered unconscious by his fall, and was found by a searching party this morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. J. Parker Pray Co.'s Manicure and Chiropody Parlors, 12 East 23d St., opposite Madison Square Park. Estab. 1868. Manicuring by experienced operators, 50c.; all diseases of feet and nails skillfully treated without pain. Dr. Pray's medicinal toilet preparations for sale by all toilet goods dealers. Insist on having only the genuine, manufactured only by Dr. J. PARKER PRAY CO., sole props.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonated Waters the only PURE and CORRECT mineral waters.

E. & W. Prince Albert. E. & W a perfect fitting Dress Shirt.

MARRIED.

GAILLARD—ERBEN.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, 1900, at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. William Kimber, Adele, only daughter of Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. Navy, to Charles Bell Gibson Gaillard.

DIED.

BERGEN.—Saturday, Oct. 27, at her residence, 97 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, Elizabeth Barkuloo, widow of the late John G. Bergen.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROADWELL.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, 1900, Col. Moses M. Broadwell, aged 70 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter. St. Louis and Kansas City papers please copy.

DAILY.—Oct. 25th, 1900, suddenly, of heart failure, Henry Daily, Jr., beloved husband of Lizzie H. Daily.
Funeral service at his late residence, 131 West 72d St., on Sunday, Oct. 28th, at 4 o'clock. Interment private.

HENRIQUES.—On Friday, Oct. 26, 1900, at Melbourne, Australia, Louisa, widow of Joseph A. Henriques of this city.

HERVEY.—Friday, Oct. 26, Edwin Addison Hervey, M. D., in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church, Rossville, Staten Island, Monday, Oct. 29, at 3 o'clock.

MOUNTAIN.—Saturday, Oct. 27, 1900, John J. Mountain.
Services from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. F. Tucker, 146 Midwood St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Monday, 29th, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

OGILVIE.—Entered into rest, on Thursday, Oct. 25, 1900, Elizabeth Binney, wife of James H. Ogilvie.
Funeral service at her late residence, 137 Park St., Montclair, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 29, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages at D., L. & W. station on arrival of the 2:10 train from Barclay St., New York.

SQUIBB.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 25, 1900, at his residence, in Brooklyn, Edward R. Squibb, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 29, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SQUIBB.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 25, 1900, at his late residence in Brooklyn, Edward R. Squibb, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague Sts., Monday, at 2 P. M.

THE NEW YORK STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
Members of the association are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate without further notice.
JOHN ALLEN WYETH, President,
FREDERICK HOLME WIGGIN, Secretary.

SQUIBB.

YALE DOWNED COLUMBIA

Weekes Again Distinguished Himself by Scoring a Touch-Down.

BLUE SUPPORTERS SURPRISED

The Heavy Forwards from New Haven Proved Too Much for the Local Collegians in Second Half.

The first big football game of the season to be played in New York was that of yesterday, when Yale defeated Columbia on Columbia Field by the narrow margin of 12 to 5. The margin was narrow, in view of what Yale hoped for, and of what even sanguine Columbia men expected. Yale, thirsting for revenge for her defeat of last year, vowed that nothing short of a score of 30 to 0 could bring peace and comfort to her heavy heart. Columbia, aware of the fact that she had no such raw material at the beginning of this season as she had at the outset of last, could only hope that the scientific instructions of G. Foster Sanford, her coach, had taught her more than she suspected, and that her skill would enable her to offset the loss of the gentlemen who so kindly went to her aid in the Winter of 1899-1900.

But it is a well-known fact that the battle is not alone to the strong. A stout heart and a firm determination, backed by a knowledge of the game, will work wonders, and they accomplished this end yesterday. At the termination of the first half the score was 5 to 0 in favor of the Columbia team, and demonstrated that a very superior course of applied football was included in the curriculum of the institution on Morningside Heights. The manner in which the Columbia men broke up Yale's interference or more generally prevented its formation was football of what is familiarly described as the "gilt-edged" variety. Time and time again the famous Yale warriors failed to gain a foot of ground in their most desperate charges into the midst of the Columbia team, all and singular. Frequently the Yale runners were carried back for losses, and on several occasions, much to the surprise of the "Elis," the young men of Columbia held their mighty rush line for no gain in three downs. On several of these occasions Columbia was presented with the ball. This sort of thing tends to demoralize a confident team, but it was not the fullness of Yale's woe.

WEEKES'S RUN FOR A TOUCH-DOWN.

The game was still young and first winds had not been blown out when Columbia signaled for a run around Yale's left end, Weekes taking the ball. Then the slippery Wolff barricaded the path of the eager Coy, and the mighty Wright hurled his 200 pounds of too solid flesh into the persons of several other Yale men. Thereby Weekes was enabled to get clear of all his opponents except the anxious Hale. His interference had fallen by the wayside, but with gathering speed he rushed on. Hale's feet worked spasmodically, but alas! he was in a muddy spot and he lost a second or two in getting his start. Weekes flew by him on the wings of hope, and across over the line with a fifty-seven-yard run for that touch-down which all Yale had vowed no Columbia man should ever again make. Hale hastened after him and despairingly tackled him about fifteen yards to the other side of safety for Yale.

Then followed one of those scenes which make old men feel young and young ones feel like immortals. The Columbia substitutes on the side lines fell upon one another's necks and danced such fancy dances as no man ever dreamed of before. The Columbia undergraduates sprang to their feet and rent the circumambient ether with their alphabetic paeans of joy. The blue and white flags hid the dun and murky sky and turned the sadness of it to the glad colors of a Summer noon. Columbia girls, decked with the college tints, uttered sweet soprano shrieks of delight, and, though man wotteth not of it, no doubt there were some earnest squeezings of preferred hands.

Yale's cohorts were wrapped in a mantle of deep blue gloom, and the Yale girls' eyes were moist as they watched the heroes from New Haven line up along the goal line to see Columbia kick for goal. What consolation they could get they drew from the fact that the goal was missed. But they sadly turned their eyes away from the big score board on the north side of the field, where glowed in snowy white the legend, "Columbia, 5; Yale, 0."

But the knowing ones predicted that this state of affairs could not continue. It was evident to the experienced observer that the Yale line was considerably heavier than that of Columbia, and it seemed to many that the Yalesians were fitter in the matter of training. At any rate, from the very outset of the game, the Columbia men suffered palpably from the charges of the Yale men. After every scrimmage some Columbia men was seen prostrate, and the trainer's sponge made many journeys from the side lines to the faces and heads of the players. The Yale men, on the other hand, seemed to like the fierce tackling of their opponents—and it was fierce—as an ordinary incident of their day's work. They came up smiling nearly every time, and at the end of the game seemed quite equal to another half hour's play.

COLUMBIA'S TEAM PLAY.

The field was soft from the recent rains and this made the extra weight of the Yale men tell more than it might have told on hard ground. On the other hand, the Western end of the ground was softer than the eastern, where the grass was thicker, and this fact accounted for the slipping of Hale in the first half, when Weekes made his run, and of two falls of Adams when attempting to get under punts. But, again, Columbia had the west end in the second half, and it was then that she showed the largest inability to stop Yale's heavy forwards and charging backs.

Columbia's team play was admirable. Except when their bruises began to tell on them, all her men were in the plays, and some of her massing against Yale's rushes brought dismay to the hearts of the Yale supporters. Yale's team play, especially in the first half, was not what her friends hoped for, and there were some gloomy faces to be seen in the grand stand. Columbia men seemed to be omnipresent. They crowded the grand stands and had complete possession of the bleachers on the north side of the field. The bleacher detachment was led in cheering by a man who stood on the ground in front of the seats and directed his hosts with a huge megaphone and a flag. Up to the time when Yale made her first touch-down the slogan of Old Eli was hardly heard, and it seemed as if for once the Yale "rooter" had fled.

But when the ball was carried over Columbia's line, after some splendid and systematic rushing, the Yale supporters, as Milton said of something very different, "rose like an exhalation." The short, snappy "Rah" rang out over the field, and for the first time from the west stand broke forth the famous frogs' chorus, "Brek-ekek-kek, koax, koax." Blue flags adorned with white Y's suddenly appeared in profusion, and it was plain that the Yale team was not left to mourn her first shortcoming. Columbia had one coaching party on the south side of the grounds, and the members of it did notable work in spelling the name of their Alma Mater with precision and sonority.

The crowd which saw the game after paying for the privilege numbered about 6,000, while that which saw it from the free points of vantage on the viaduct and the neighboring hill was a little less than half as large. Many of the spectators arrived early, but the bulk reached the grounds without difficulty a quarter of an hour before the game began. The elevated road and the surface cars handled the travel easily, and there was no delay in getting away after the contest was ended.

It was precisely 2:30 when the Columbia team trotted upon the field and at once began the passing of the ball and practice of punts. The Yale men entered the arena two minutes later. No great amount of time was lost in beginning the game. The Captains and the officials assembled in the centre of the ground, and there was a moment's silence while the toss was made for the choice of position.

THE COURSE OF THE BALL.

Columbia Won All Heats by Her Magnificent Playing in the First Half.

Yale's proverbial luck was missing at the outset yesterday, for Columbia won the toss. Capt. Morley chose the west goal. Shortly before the game was called Managers Shoemaker and Hixon had compromised on the matter of length of halves, and a megaphone man on the side lines announced that the first half would last thirty minutes and the second twenty-five minutes.

Referee Whiting's whistle put the ball in play at just twenty minutes before 3 o'clock. Hale kicked off to Columbia's eight-yard line, and the ball dropped plump into the arms of Harold Weekes. For fifteen yards Weekes ran it back, then slipped on the soggy turf, dropped the leather, and fell on it. Columbia lined up in a flash. Then Weekes circled Yale's left end for three yards, and Berrien tried centre for a slight loss. On the third down Morley dropped back and sent the ball spinning forty-five yards down the field, just over the head of Wear, Yale's agile little quarter. Wear fell on the leather and was held to the spot. It was now Yale's ball on her own twenty-five-yard line.

On the first play Sharpe gained two yards around Columbia's right end, and followed with another six-yard gain around Van Hoevenberg on a fake-kick formation. Morley downed Sharpe for a slight loss on the next play, and Hale then punted over Weekes's head to Columbia's twenty-yard line. Weekes fell on the ball.

Columbia's rooters were yelling and exhorting the Blue and White team to "tear 'em up," as the two elevens swung briskly into their positions, but at the first play Berrien failed to gain on a trick play directed against Coy's end. Morley then punted to Sharpe, who returned the ball five yards to Columbia's forty-five-yard line. Sharpe was then hurled against Columbia's left guard, but the burly Wright was immovable, and no gain resulted. Hale bucked centre for two yards, and with three yards to gain on the last down Sharpe went through Austin—but for only two yards. It was Columbia's ball on downs, and the bleachers went wild.

Weekes circled Gould's end for two yards, on the first down. Then Berrien hit centre for three yards. Morley was shoved over Stillman for two yards, and Weekes hurdled over Hamlin for another yard. This brought the ball to the middle of the field, and time was taken out while Sharpe, who had been slightly injured, gave place to Adams at Yale's right half. Morley then punted to Wear at Yale's twenty-five-yard line, and Wear was downed on the spot by Weekes.

Chadwick hit Columbia's right guard for a four-yard gain on the first down. Then Hale punted to Sykes at the middle of the field, and Coy downed the Columbia quarter back in his tracks. It was a hard tackle, and Sykes lay stunned for a minute or two, while time was taken out. He resumed play, however, and Morley was sent through Stillman for a three-yard gain on the first down. Chadwick was badly squeezed in the scrimmage, but remained in the game. Then Weekes hurdled the line for five yards, and Morley was shoved through Hamlin. The Columbia Captain fumbled, however, and Yale got the ball. The leather then lay on Yale's 40-yard line. It had been in play ten minutes.

COLUMBIA'S STRONG DEFENSE.

Chadwick dived through Columbia's right tackle for two yards, but Wear had learned to respect Columbia's defense, and on the next down signaled a full back kick. Hale made the poorest punt of the day. The ball went straight up in the air and fizzled down on Columbia's 53-yard line. Again the Columbia bleechers went wild, but the Yale sections were cheerless.

The next play was destined to be the most sensational of the game, the one that gave Columbia her sole score and Harold Weekes another wreath of gridiron laurels. The white and blue eleven lined up with vim, and almost before any one knew what was happening Weekes, with the ball, had cut around Yale's left end. At the next instant Yale's back field lay bowled over on the turf by Columbia interferers, and, with big, heavy "Jack" Wright striding at his side, Weekes sped like a flash toward Yale's goal. A clear field lay ahead, but little Wear, after hard work at getting away on the slippery field, was making desperate efforts to cut ahead of the Columbia runner. Wright had to fall behind, and it looked for a moment as though the blue's quarter back might overtake even the speedy Weekes, but he didn't. The two fell over the goal line together, and Weekes had run 57 yards for a touch-down. Bruce had a hard goal to kick for Columbia and failed. The score was 5 to 0.

The Columbia players were in visibly high spirits when they lined up for the kick-off. Jaws were set above the Yale blue jerseys. Hale sent the ball to Columbia's fifteen-yard line, but Wolff carried it back twenty yards before being downed. Berrien then pierced Yale's left tackle for one yard, and followed with a two-yard gain through the same place on the second down. Morley punted to Yale's forty-yard line, and Adams fumbled, but Wolff was on the spot and fell on the ball. Berrien again went through Hamlin for one yard, but Wolff failed to gain on the next down. Then the ball went to Yale on a fumble.

Chadwick gained five yards through Wright, and Adams circled Wolff's end for four and two yard gains. Then Hamlin fumbled and Berrien fell on the ball. The leather was in Columbia's possession on Yale's forty-yard line.

At the first play Weekes tried Yale's left guard, but Capt. Brown shoved him back for a loss of three yards. Then Morley failed to gain around Coy's end, and Columbia had eight yards to gain on her last down. Morley punted thirty yards over Adams's head and the ball rolled to Yale's eight-yard line. Wright downed Adams after he had carried the leather back fifteen yards. Adams followed with a three-yard gain around Wolff's end, and Hale hit centre for one yard. Capt. Morley was slightly hurt in the scrimmage, and time was taken out. Then Chadwick was forced through Coffin, Columbia's left tackle, for successive gains of three, six, and four yards. Hamlin gained four yards more through Coffin, and Yale's attack was then switched to the other wing. Stillman was shoved through Austin for two yards, and the latter was laid out temporarily. Chadwick went four yards over Wright, Hale hit centre for two yards, and Chadwick was again hurled through Wright for a four-yard gain. This brought the ball to Columbia's fifty-yard-line.

Stillman then went through Austin for two yards, and Adams gained three yards through the same place. Brown carried the ball four yards on a tackle formation, but it was called back on account of holding in the line. Chadwick gained four yards through Austin, Hale hurdled centre for successive nine-yard, two-yard, and five-yard gains, and Brown went through Coffin for five yards. This brought the ball to Columbia's twenty-yard line, and the Yale men in the bleachers and grand stand were yelling frantically for a touchdown.

YALE'S IRRESISTIBLE LINE.

It seemed inevitable. Hamlin was shoved through Coffin for two yards, and Brown gained three yards through the same vulnerable spot. Then Stillman pierced Columbia's right tackle for five yards more, and the ball lay on Columbia's ten-yard line. Wear fumbled on the next play, but Capt. Brown recovered the ball. Then Hale hit centre for one yard. With four yards to gain on the last down, Columbia's line stiffened, and Chadwick went through Austin for only two yards. It was Columbia's ball on her seven-yard line.

Morley punted to Adams at Columbia's forty-yard line, the Yale half back slipped on the damp turf, and Wolff fell on him. On the first down Hamlin gained three yards through Austin. Then Wear fumbled, and on the third down Wright broke through Yale's defense and tackled Hamlin for a loss. The ball went to Columbia on downs at her thirty-eight-yard line.

Weekes was downed for a loss of two yards at the first play, and Morley punted thirty yards to Wear. The blue quarter back ran outside at Yale's fifty-two-yard line. Then Chadwick gained a yard through Austin. Stillman was shoved through Austin for five yards, Adam hurdled Coffin for four yards, and Stillman gained another two yards through Austin. The half ended at this point, with the ball in Yale's possession on Columbia's forty-five-yard line. The score was 5 to 0 in Columbia's favor.

Ten minutes' intermission separated the first and second halves. In the audience Columbia's sympathizers were too happy to speak. They shouted, cheered, and pounded one another. Yale men tried to explain it all to one another. In the football house at the eastern end of the field Coach Sanford told the Columbia players that they would have to put up the hardest game of their lives in the second half. Yale's coaches gave imperative orders for scores. The Yale players were already determined to make them.

There was no change in the line-up of either team at the beginning of the half. Bruce punted to Yale's fifteen-yard line, and Chadwick carried the ball back twenty yards. Then the Blue began to play the football that Yale teams of years gone by have taught their opponents to expect. In nine plays the ball was rushed thirty-five yards. Hale led off with a one-yard gain through Bruce. Then Stillman hit Columbia's right tackle for five yards, Hale tumbled over centre for two yards, and Chadwick was hurled three yards through the steady Wright. Stillman gained another yard through Austin, but Hale tried Wright for a slight loss on the next play. Chadwick took four yards through Coffin, and Hale made successive two and three yard gains through Wright. Chadwick then circled Wolff's end for fifteen yards before downed by Morley and Berrien, but the reason for this first successful end play Yale had made was soon apparent. Sheldon had held Sykes. Umpire Dashiell called the ball back and gave it to Columbia on the home team's forty-five-yard line.

Capt. Morley was downed for a loss of five yards on the first play. Then he sent a forty-yard punt to Adams, who returned the ball fifteen yards before being tackled by Adams. Hamlin gained one yard through Austin, and Hale bucked centre for successive three and one yard gains. Then Adams tried to circle Wolff's end, but was downed by Berrien for no gain. Chadwick tried Van Hoevenberg's end with like result, and Hale punted to Columbia's twenty-five-yard line. The ball rolled out of bounds. Morley at once returned the punt. The ball fell on Yale's fifty-yard line, but Wear, by clever dodging, carried it back twenty yards before successfully tackled by Wolff.

Once more Yale braced up, and the superior weight of the Blue team began to tell against the plucky Columbians. On the first down Stillman hit Columbia's right tackle for two yards, and Austin was laid out. Time was called while Coffin was shifted from left tackle to Austin's position, and Smythe, with an enormous pad over his injured shoulder, went in at left tackle. Then Hale gained four yards through Coffin in his new position, but Adams was thrown back in the next play directed against the same place. Hale fell over centre for successive two and four yard gains, and Chadwick was hurled against Smythe for no gain. Adams then circled Wolff's end for four yards, and Chadwick gained four yards through Wright. This brought the ball to Columbia's fifteen-yard line, and the Yale contingent in the audience yelled wildly for a touch-down.

YALE STOPPED TEMPORARILY.

Once more Columbia showed the grit that made Yale men wonder, and the Blue and White element on the bleachers was delirious with joy. Hale went through Coffin for five yards on the first down, but that was the end of Yale's advance. Stillman was thrown back on the first down, Hale hit centre for only two yards, and Hamlin failed to gain an inch on the last play directed against Smythe. The ball was lost on downs within nine yards of Columbia's goal line. Fincke replaced Adams at left half back for Yale.

Morley failed to get the ball away at the first play and was downed for a loss of five yards. Then he punted poorly to Fincke on Columbia's twenty-five-yard line. Fincke muffed the ball and fell on it for no return.

Hale and Hamlin gained five yards through Coffin on Yale's first two plays, and Capt. Brown went through Wright for another five yards. This brought the ball to Columbia's fifteen-yard line. Once more the Yale cheers grew furious, and cries of "Touch-down! Touch-down! Touch-down!" broke out in jerky rhythm.

The touch-down came, but Columbia fought to the last inch. Stillman went through Coffin for two yards, Wear fumbled, but recovered on the second down, and Hale made one of the prettiest plays of the game on the third down. First gaining four yards through Coffin, the big full-back sprang to his feet after once being brought down and carried the ball six yards further to within two feet of a touch-down. Columbia's pluck was not lost. On the first down Chadwick tried Van Hoevenberg's end and failed to gain an inch. On the next play, however, Hale was pushed through Columbia's left guard and tackle for a touch-down. Hale kicked an easy goal, and the score stood: Yale, 6; Columbia, 5.

There yet remained nine minutes of play. Columbia had been battered hard in the second half, and minute by minute the disadvantage of weight under which the Columbians labored was becoming greater. The splendid nerve of the White and Blue, however, never flagged.

Bruce kicked off to Yale's twenty-yard line. Stillman muffed the ball at first, then recovered, and carried it back five yards. Morley sent a splendid high punt to Columbia's forty-yard line, and Weekes was downed with the ball before he had moved an inch. On the first down Wright gained two yards through Capt. Brown. Weekes then tried to circle Yale's left end, but slipped, and fell for a loss of one yard. Morley dropped back to punt, but Bruce passed miserably, and Morley had to fall on the ball for another loss of ten yards. Stillman, who had broken through the line, unintentionally stepped on the Columbia Captain's back as the latter lay on the ball. Morley rolled over helpless, and for a time it looked as though he had been badly injured. He was revived, however, and was able to resume play within two minutes. He then sent a splendid punt of fifty-two yards, at Yale's forty-eight-yard line, and Wolff downed the Yale quarter back on the spot.

At this point of the game Wear and Fincke exchanged places, but after a half-dozen plays Capt. Brown sent them back to their original positions.

Columbia's bad luck during her last possession of the ball left a momentary trace of dismay in the camp. On Yale's first down Wear was let slip around Wolff's end for two yards. Then Chadwick leaped through Columbia's left tackle and carried the ball two yards. Wear followed with another gain of one yard around Wolff, and Chadwick went through Wright for a yard. This play was Chadwick's last. He was badly winded, and retired in favor of Cook. Stillman then smashed through Coffin for a three-yard gain, and Sykes was slightly injured. Hale went through Coffin for ten yards, and Wolff limped out of the scrimmage. Hale followed with another gain of seven yards through Columbia's right tackle, and Stillman was hurled six yards through the same weak spot. Sykes was at this point too exhausted to continue the game, and Van Hoevenberg was shifted from right end to quarter back. Potts went in at Van Hoevenberg's end.

The ball was now on Columbia's 20-yard line, and Yale was playing stronger than at any period of the game. Cook hit the home team's weak right wing for four yards on the first down. Hale went through Coffin for another eight yards, and time was taken out while Berrien recovered from exhaustion. Then Hale went through Wright for four yards, and Stillman was thrust through Columbia's right tackle for another yard. The ball then lay on Columbia's three-yard line, and Capt. Brown was hurled between Wright and Smythe for the touch-down. Hale kicked goal from an easy angle, and the score stood 12 to 5 in Yale's favor.

There was just one minute left to play. Bruce kicked off Yale's 15-yard line, and Wear carried the ball back twenty-five yards. Cook gained twenty yards around Columbia's right end on the first down. Columbia then played as though the game could yet be won. On the next down Fincke tried to circle Wolff's end, but was thrown back four yards. The time was then up, Yale having possession of the ball on Columbia's 51-yard line. The line-up follows:

Yale, 12.	Position.	Columbia, 5.
Gould	Left end	Wolff
Hamlin	Left tackle	Coffin, Smythe
Brown	Left guard	Wright
Olcott	Centre	Brice
Sheldon	Right guard	Beardsley
Stillman	Right tackle	Austin, Coffin
Coy	Right end	Van Hoevenberg, Potts
Wear	Quarter back	Van Hoevenberg Sykes,
Sharpe, Adams,		
Fincke	Left half back	Weekes
Chadwick,		
Cook	Right half back	Morley
Hale	Full back	Berrien

Touch-downs—Hale and Brown, for Yale; Weekes, for Columbia. Goals from touch-downs—Hale, 2. Time—First half, 30 minutes; second half, 25 minutes. Referee—Mr. Whiting of Cornell. Umpire—Paul Dashiell of Lehigh.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS CELEBRATE.

College Athletes and Their Friends at Hammerstein's.

Yale's football players were the guests of the Columbia team last night at Hammerstein's Victoria. Eight boxes were reserved for the college men and the orchestra circle contained many students. Columbia was out in full force to celebrate the good showing which the team made.

The railings and columns of the theatre were decorated with Columbia colors and Columbia flags fluttered among the audience. Good feeling prevailed, and the representatives of the two universities sang college songs and cheered repeatedly for both Yale and Columbia. There was plenty of good-natured merriment, but there was no disorder whatever. The extra force of police which had been provided by the management in anticipation of possible trouble, proved to be an unnecessary precaution. After enjoying the performance the college men marched down Broadway cheering and singing, after which they separated quietly.

COLUMBIA'S FRESHMAN ELEVEN.

Team, in Practice for Coming Game, Shows Marked Improvement.

The freshman football team at Columbia is gradually rounding into form in preparation for the first game of the season, which is to be played election day with the Riverview Military Academy of Poughkeepsie. During the past week the men have practiced daily on South Field, and as a result a marked improvement in their work has been shown. The most promising of the candidates are usually lined up as follows: Marks, right end; Rees, right tackle; Ynigo, right guard; Jacobs, centre; Bogert, left guard; Duell, left tackle; Popper, left end; Hatch, quarter back; Benjamin, right half back; Young, left half back; Arkell, full back.

Manager Bogert has not completed his schedule as yet, but it will probably include games with Princeton Freshmen, Yale Freshmen, Englewood Field Club, Newark High School, and St. Paul's School.

CHICAGO SNOWED UNDER.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The football team of the University of Chicago was this afternoon buried under a score of 41 to 0 at Franklin Field, to the delight of 15,000 Pennsylvanians, who gave vent to their joy at the close of the game by parading around the field headed by the Red and Blue Band. Never at any stage of the contest were Stagg's men dangerous, and the way that Pennsylvania bent Chicago's line, the speed with which the Red and Blue circled the ends, and the hammering the Western team's line got will be remembered with sadness by Chicago and with unbounded joy by Pennsylvania.

In an effort to prevent a humiliating defeat Chicago twice in the last few minutes of play tried to score from the field, but her despairing efforts were futile. Hare, McCracken, Wallace, Teas, and Potter went through the Chicago line with ease for large gains, and Hare twice circled the ends for long runs.

Horton, Place, and Sheldon repeatedly were thrown for a loss when they tried the Pennsylvania line, and were forced to kick the ball out of dangerous proximity to their own goal. Chicago made but one good gain, a run of twenty yards around W. Gardiner, though had she depended more on end runs she would have gained oftener, as Penn's ends were painfully slow. The line-up:

Pennsylvania, 41.	Position.	Chicago, 0.
Davidson, Bennett	Left end	Atwood
Zimmerman, Horner	Left tackle	Ervin
Hare	Left guard	Carey
McCloskey	Centre	Speed
Teas	Right guard	Flanagan
Wallace	Right tackle	McNab
W. Gardiner	Right end	Riggs, Geary
Greaves	Quarter back	Sheldon
Potter, L. Smith	Left half back	Horton, Lord
J. Gardiner, Davidson	Right half back	Place, Eldridge, Hoag
McCracken, Gilmore	Full back	Pettit, Fell

Touch-downs—Potter, McCracken, (2,) Wallace, and Hare, (2.) Goal from placement—Hare. Goals from touch-downs—Hare, 6. Referee—W. H. Corbin, Yale. Umpire—Charles Young, Cornell. Linesmen—Mr. MacGee, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Henry, Chicago. Timekeeper—Mr. Coggeshall, Chicago. Time—30-minute halves.

PRINCETON BEAT BROWN.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 27.—Brown's football team was defeated by the score of 17 to 5 by Princeton to-day. Notwithstanding the defeat the supporters of Brown are thoroughly satisfied with the showing made by the team. The game was by far the fiercest ever seen in this city, and the Brown players state that Princeton put up a much better game than did Pennsylvania. In fact, all the players assert to-night that the Princeton team was the toughest proposition they have run up against this year. The Princeton boys can doubtless say the same thing of the Brown team, for they had to fight all the time from start to finish.

Despite the hard-luck stories which have been emanating from Princeton, the team was in the finest kind of shape. They came prepared to take no chances of defeat, and their coaches aided the team materially to victory. In fact, the coaches repeatedly violated the rules, crowding the side lines and yelling instructions to the men from there. Poe, the star end of the old Princeton team, was particularly in evidence, and it was with great difficulty that he was kept within bounds.

Brown scored the first goal in the first half. The Brown men grabbed the ball at the sound of the whistle and in a twinkling pushed it to Princeton's twenty-five-yard line, the Princetonians being almost taken off their feet by the rapid play. Melendy got a place kick from there and sent the ball sailing squarely between the goal posts after four minutes of play. The Tigers got to work in earnest on the kick-off, and by a series of brilliant mass plays Mattis went over the line for a touch-down, from which he kicked a goal.

Twenty minutes later, by the same sort of mass plays, Pell made another touch-down, and Mattis again kicked a goal. In the second half Princeton kept up her mass playing and Mattis got another touch-down, but failed to kick a goal. The line-up:

Brown, 5.	Position.	Princeton, 17.
Slocum	Left end	Roper, R. McClave
Keene, Whittemore	Left tackle	Pell
Whittimore, Hall	Left guard	Wright
Wheeler	Centre	Losey
Mclendy	Right guard	Dana
Shehan	Right tackle	Sheffield
Barrett, Crowell	Right end	Little
Wade	Quarter back	Sykes
Barry, Ball	Left half back	McClave, Harte
Washburn	Right half back	Hodgman, Levick
Kimball	Full back	Mattis

Referee—Joe Upton, Harvard. Umpire—Mr. Langford, Trinity. Timers—Mr. Childs, Princeton; Mr. Guilford, Brown. Linesmen—Mr. Porter, Columbia; Mr. Ayer, New York. Touch-downs—Mattis, 2; Pell. Place kick—Melendy. Goals—Mattis, 2. Time—Twenty-five-minute halves.

INDIANS SCORE ON HARVARD.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—Harvard defeated the Carlisle Indians in this afternoon's football game by the score of 17 to 5. The five points which the Indians made are the first scored on Harvard this season.

Fifteen thousand persons witnessed the game under misty and disagreeable weather conditions, but they were amply repaid by the best game played on Soldiers' Field for years.

Daly kicked a goal from the 35-yard line with the Indians all around him. Kernan, in the second half, carried the ball 65 yards for a touch-down, with Daly, Ristine, Lawrence, and Campbell in the interference. Burnett blocked a punt on the 23-yard line, and Roberts ran back a punt 35 yards, passing Harvard's ends until finally tackled by Putnam. The Indians were not without admirers and supporters. Everybody except Harvard undergraduates seemed anxious to have them win, but even the Harvard men cheered when they made their most brilliant plays.

Fumbling was alarmingly frequent. Harvard fumbled eight times and lost the ball five, while the Indians fumbled six times and lost the ball thrice. Harvard was penalized twice for off-side and the redmen once. Harvard held the visitors for downs twice, but the Indians were unable to return the compliment.

Harvard was weak on the offense, and had to resort to an end and punting game. In punting, Harvard easily outdid the Indians, Stillman punting high and far. The Indians played a very varied game of tricks, fakes, double passes, quarterback kicks, and end plays behind superb interference.

For their touch-down, they pushed the ball down the field from the 45-yard line, finally sending Palmer across the goal line, Capt. Daly's goal from the field was made in the first half, tying the score. Wheelock failed to kick goal. Harvard's first touch-down did not come until well in the second half. It was made on Kernan's 65-yard run. The second one came directly after, when Burnett blocked a punt on the 23-yard line. Stillman bucked the line for six yards, and then Swann crossed for touch-down. J. Lawrence kicked both goals.

The game showed Harvard weak at left tackle and both ends, and unable to gain in centre plunging. The defense was apparently stronger in the second half, when the Indians played less fiercely. The line-up:

Harvard, 17.	Position.	Carlisle, 5.
Campbell, Bowditch	Left end	Rogers
Eaton, Graydon	Left tackle	Wheelock, Walker
Lee	Left guard	Redwater, Bowne
Sargent	Centre	Smith
Burnett, Barnard	Right guard	Dillon
J. Lawrence	Right tackle	Bain
Hallowell, Ristine	Right end	Hare
Daly	Quarter back	Roberts, Rius
Putnam, Kernan, Swann	Left half back	Parker, Lay
E. Kendell, Devens	Right half back	Johnson
Stillman	Full back	Palmer

Touch-downs—Palmer, Kernan, Swann. Goals from touch-down—J. Lawrence, 2. Goal from field—Daly. Umpire—Mr. Ballie of Princeton. Referee—William Garfield of Williams. Timekeeper—Fred Wood, Boston Athletic Association. Linesmen—Rolston of Carlisle, Motley of Harvard. Time—Twenty-five-minute halves.

ARMY AND NAVY AT FOOTBALL.

West Point and Annapolis Cadets' Annual Game Promises Well.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 27.—At Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on Dec. 1, for the sixth time, the West Point and Annapolis cadets will meet on the gridiron. In the last contest the navy received an unexpected defeat that quite took the conceit out of the sailors, who, with their friends and adherents, had believed there could be but one result. The army proved it otherwise. The navy hopes to avenge the defeat at the next opportunity. Both teams are in earnest training for the only game that they really care to win—both, undoubtedly, being willing to lose every other match on their schedule if they could thereby insure success against their service rivals.

Five games heretofore have been played. The army won two of these and the navy three. The first game was at West Point in 1890, when the score was: Army, 0; navy, 24. The second was at Annapolis in 1891, when the army turned the tables on the navy and beat it by a score of 32 to 16. The navy sent a team the next year to West Point that reversed the result by a score of 12 to 4 in favor of Annapolis. In 1893 the navy, at Annapolis, was victorious by a score of 6 to 4.

Then came an interval of six years between games, largely, if not entirely, due to the charge, emanating in army circles, that these contests engendered bad feelings between the two institutions. A better opinion prevailed in 1899, and the result was that at Franklin Field, in December last, the army won by a score of 17 to 5. The soldiers found a weak spot in the line of the navy, and, battering at it all the time, won the game. The contests so far this year indicate that the navy has some advantage. The army has beaten Trinity 28 to 0, was beaten by Harvard 29 to 0, and tied with Pennsylvania State College. The navy has beaten the Baltimore Medical College 6 to 0; was beaten by Princeton 5 to 0, and has defeated Georgetown 6 to 0. Trinity is not a strong eleven, and Pennsylvania State College the navy has always beaten, but to hold Princeton down as the navy did counts much for the sailors. For the game of Saturday, Dec. 1, tickets are in great demand. The limited number the navy has at its disposal will be distributed by the Navy Athletic Association between the 20th and 30th of November.

WEST POINT'S SCANT VICTORY.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 27.—West Point defeated Williams by a score of 6 to 0 in the football game here this afternoon. The game was the hardest played here this season. The soldiers made a touch-down at the end of the second half, which gave them victory. Little improvement was shown in the cadets' work since the Harvard game. Bettison, Bunker, and Smith played in their old brilliant style. Phillips went frequently through Williams' line for good gains, but at punting he was slow and feeble.

Once in the first half West Point's goal was seriously threatened, and it looked as though the visitors would score. Disaster was averted at the critical moment, and the ball went back to the middle of the field. Each side gained about the same ground with the ball, and both teams frequently secured it on downs. The Williams team was the heavier. There was some bad fumbling on account of the slippery ball, and each team suffered penalties for off-side play. Huggins made two good runs for the visitors, but when time was called at the end of the first half neither side had scored. In the second half the ball was kept in Williams' territory until Bunker was pushed over for a touch-down. Line-up:

West Point, 6.	Positions.	Williams, 0.
Smith	Left end	O'Neill
Farnsworth	Left tackle	Simmons
Boyers	Left guard	Davenport
Bettison	Centre	Canter
Goodspeed	Right guard	Huggins
Bunker	Right tackle	Hatch
Hinkle	Right end	Wilbur
Casad	Quarter back	Leggett
Laurson	Left half back	Graves
Phipps	Right half back	Jaeckel
Phillips	Full back	Dolph

Referee—Mr. Vail. Umpire—Mr. Stauffer. Touch-down—Bunker. Goal—Smith. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

CORNELL, 23; DARTMOUTH, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Dartmouth scored a touch-down on Cornell this afternoon in spite of which Cornell ran up her biggest score of the season, making the result 23 to 6 in Cornell's favor. Dartmouth played a hard clean game, but it was not until the middle of the second half when Cornell's line was weak through substitutes that the visitors were able to carry the ball from Cornell's twenty-yard line over for a touch-down. Cornell resisted desperately near her goal line, and Dartmouth's gains were very short, but the revolving wedge play finally sent Whelan over and Ailing kicked the goal. Cornell made the only score of the first half, line plunging by Alexander carrying the ball over.

Cornell's attacks were splendid and her interference enabled several long runs to be made, from which Morrison secured one touch-down and Purcell helped Starbuck make another. Warner, the big guard, made the last touch-down after terrifying the visitors by his ferocious lunges through centre. The line-up:

Cornell, 23.	Position.	Dartmouth, 6.
Taussig	Left end	Royle, O'Leary
Lueder	Left tackle	Smith Lowe, Capt.
Warner	Left guard	Smith
Namack	Centre	Davis
Hunt	Right guard	Place
Alexander, Kinney, Whitney	Right tackle	Ailing
Cross, Thomas	Right end	O'Connell
Finnucane, Brewster	Quarter back	McCarten Griffin,
Purcell, Coffin	Left half back	Halliday
Starbuck	Full back	Whelan

Touch-downs—Morrison, Alexander, Warner, Starbuck, and Whelan. Goals from touch-downs—Starbuck, 3; Whelan, 1. Referees—Mr. Lang of Yale and Mr. Edwards of Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Evans of Williams. Linesmen—Mr. Clark for Cornell, Mr. O'Leary for Dartmouth. Timekeeper—Mr. Whelan of Williams. Time of halves—25 minutes.

ORANGE A.C., 0; KNICKERBOCKER, 0

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 27.—One of the most bitterly contested football games ever seen on the Orange Oval was that played this afternoon between the Orange Athletic Club and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York. In two twenty-minute halves neither team succeeded in scoring, and no time during the game was the ball nearer either goal than the fifteen-yard line. A big crowd saw the contest. There was a good deal of fumbling in the first half, Orange gaining steadily, but slowly, until Brown, the Orange half back, went through the Knickerbocker line for a run of thirty-five yards.

Orange's line was the stronger of the two, but lost in fumbling what they gained in resistance and clever attack. Near the end of the first half, with the ball twenty yards from the Knickerbocker goal line, Orange lost it on a fumble. The line-up:

Orange A. C., 0.	Positions.	Knickerb'r A. C., 0.
Kyle J. Schwinn	Left end	Reeder
Torrey	Left tackle	Ludlow
Lancon	Left guard	Klindgen
Mohet	Centre	Bowne
Bull	Right guard	Miller
Estey	Right tackle	Hughes
Lee	Right end	Bennett
Work	Quarter back	Beers
Johnson	Left half back	Lasden
Brown	Right half back	Sherman
Joralmon	Full back	Steen

Umpire—Walter J. M. Emerson. Referee—Dr. Carl Sutphen. Timers—F. D. Crozier, A. A. Miller. Linesmen—C. L. Greenhall, Thomas Tucker.

UNION, 5; RENSSELAER P. I., 0.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Union College met and defeated Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at football here to-day by the score of 5 to 0. Union was superior to Rensselaer, though lighter in weight. The line-up:

Union, 5.	Position.	Rensselaer P. I., 0.
Thebo	Left end	Chesbro
Finnegan	Left tackle	Youngs
Shaw	Left guard	Wirth
Griswold	Centre	Gudley
Collier	Right guard	Adams
Fenton	Right tackle	Creagor
Olmstead	Right end	Smith
Mallory	Left half back	Greenf

MOTLEY WON GALLOPING

Gray Filly Was First in Easy Style for the Handicap Stakes.

THE MUSKETEER WAS WINNER

Mrs. Farrell's Colt Took the Kensico by a Head from The Regent at the Empire City Track.

A crowd fully equal to the attendance on the opening day gathered on the Empire City racetrack yesterday to enjoy the half holiday's sport. The track was somewhat muddy from the rain of the night before, but the weather had cleared, and, with conditions favorable for good racing and a very good card, which included two stake events, the contests were thoroughly interesting, and the finishes, as a rule, were close and exciting. For backers the results were not altogether satisfactory, for only one actual favorite succeded in catching the eyes of the judges, but things were nearly as bad for the layers, for the other five winners were well-backed second choices.

The ring and the regular racegoers gossiped persistently about the race, run Thursday, when Dolando and The Amazon finished behind Olea, and second place was taken from The Amazon because her rider, Shaw, carried three pounds of unannounced overweight. That the Stewards were investigating the betting on the race was published the following day in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The long delay in reaching a decision has caused a vast amount of talk, however, and all over the track yesterday rumors circulated to the effect that some conspicuous turf characters soon would be ruled off. The Stewards did not make any announcement of what was to be done, and turfites still are wondering what will be the outcome. W. Smith, brother of the professional backer of horses, "Pittsburg Phil," and trainer of The Amazon, has been mentioned in connection with the peculiar circumstances of the race. Yesterday Smith made public a declaration that he would pay $10,000 reward to any person who could prove that he bet on Dolando, or any horse in the race in question other than The Amazon. The inquiry is still in progress. Meantime Jockey Shaw remains under the sentence of suspension pronounced immediately after he was discovered to have carried overweight.

Asquith was the only horse withdrawn from the Clark Memorial Handicap for three-year-olds at one mile and a furlong, the fourth race on the card, leaving five to run, with King Bramble the post favorite and Motley the next choice. McMeekin and Motley raced out at the fall of the flag and ran head and head to the paddock turn, where Motley, on the outside, went past McMeekin, and, turning into the back stretch, took command. From there on the gray filly galloped in the lead, with a length the advantage, to the last turn, where she slipped away, and, leading by two lengths at the turn into the straight, won under a pull by two lengths. McMeekin, hard ridden all the journey, ran game and true and second, two lengths away from Withers, who beat King Bramble for third place.

The other stake decided was the Kensico, selling, at five furlongs, for two-year-olds, with nine runners. Termless was favorite, with The Musketeer and Moar about equal second choices. Termless on the rail was back in the field when the flag fell, but, forcing his way through, while McCue, his rider, took him under in the hands, Termless crowded horses aside, and in a half furlong reached the front and drew out clear. From that point into the stretch Termless was only galloping, two lengths away from the nearest horse, and looked a sure winner until he was well into the straight. There he stopped suddenly, and The Musketeer, nearest to him then, took command and, ridden out, won by a neck from Brandy Smash, who closed fast at the end; and Beat Annie Thompson a length for third place.

Asquith was a warm favorite over the four that opposed him in the second race, a mile and seventy yards, for three-year-olds, with Hammock the next choice. Off running, Marlbert led past the first turn and through the back stretch, opening a gap of about four lengths in the run to the far turn, where Hammock, second from the start, closed on the pacemaker. Entering the stretch, Marlbert stopped, and Hammock, taking the lead, galloped in, an easy winner by two lengths, with Asquith second, a similar distance before West Baden, third.

For the fifth race, five and a half furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds, nine horses ran, with Himself and The Regent the two choices. Malden, first away, led to the last turn, The Regent second for a half mile, then taking first place, and holding it until within two jumps of the winning post, Himself, who had closed gradually, then ranged alongside the leader, and little Miles, on The Regent, becoming alarmed, made an effort to ride, let go The Regent's head, and permitted Himself to win by about a neck. In the closing event Dolando again was a favorite in cheap selling-class company, O'Connor riding him this time, but he did not improve on his race behind Olea a few days ago. Oread, first away, was pacemaker, with Belle of Orleans second to the turn for the run home, where Alsike moved up from fourth place and joined the leader. When it came to a finish the old horse easily wore down Oread and won, still gaining and hustled out by his rider. Miles, a neck before Oread, who was second, a length in front of Belle of Orleans, third. Dolando was back in the crowd throughout the race and walked a bit lame after he was pulled up.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. S. Sanford & Son's Chuctnundra, by Leamreate-La Vasta, b. c., 2 years, 104 pounds, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; J. H. Steimer's Godfrey, b. g., 4, 121, (Richards,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, second by three-parts of a length from F. M. Taylor's Gold Lace, b. f., 3, 100, (J. Slack,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Belle of Lexington and Beau Ormonde also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, nonwinners of $750 in 1900; special weights and penalties; one mile and seventy yards. J. A. McGarry's Hammock, by Hanover-Auranla, blk. c., 111 pounds, (McCue,) 13 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by two lengths; F. R. Hitchcock's Asquith, b. c., 111, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by two lengths from John J. McCafferty's West Baden, ch. g., 108, (Henry,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45⅘. Borough and Maribert also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Kensica Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, by Masetto-Sis Himyar, b. c., 100 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won ridden out by a neck; W. C. Ryan's Brandy Smash, ch. c., 105, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from W. I. Kilpatrick's Annie Thompson, ch. f., 89, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01. About, Moor, Termless, Marguerite, Animosity, and Satire also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Clark Memorial Handicap, for three-year-olds. One mile and a furlong. William Lakeland's Motley, by Montana-Ella Gregg, gr. f., 112 pounds, (Odom,) 5 to 2 and 7 to 10, won easily by a length; William M. Barrick's McMeekin, b. c., 126, (Mitchell,) 7 to 2 and 1 to 2, second by two lengths from F. J. Dwyer's Withers, ch. c., 109, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:53¾. King Bramble and Carbuncle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. John J. McCafferty's Himself, by Himyar-Pellette, ch. c., 102 pounds, (Henry,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won, ridden out by a head; William Lakeland's The Regent, b. g., 98, (Miles,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a length and a half from Hardy S. Durham's Princess Evelyn, ch. f., 105, (Mitchell,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:07. Yorkshire Boy, Educate, Balloon, Malden, Piederich, and The Brother also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-years-olds and upward; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. William C. Daly's Alsike, by Flatlands-Lucky Clover, b. g., 4 years, 104 pounds, (Miles,) 10 to 5 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; Perry Belmont's Oread, br. f., 3, 101, (T. Walsh,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a length from J. J. McCafferty's Belle of Orleans, b. f., 3, 101, (J. Slack,) 5 to 1 and 9 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Rochester, Rinaldo, and Dolando also ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Results at Harlem: Six furlongs—Sakatoga, 106, (Devin,) 1; By George, 103, 2; Brownie Anderson, 102, 3. Time—1:14. Mile—Mitten, 90, (A. Weber,) 1; St. Wood, 102, 2; Benchance, 93, 3. Time—1:40 3-5. Mile—Andes, 104, (Weber,) 1; Bell Punch, 112, 2; Candle Black, 104, 3. Time—1:41. Seven furlongs—May Beach, 96, (Martin,) 1; Tayon, 90, 2; Peaceful 90, 3. Time—1:25, (track record.) Match, mile and an eighth—Advance Guard, 118, (Devin,) 1; Florizar, 103, 2. Time—1:53 3-5. Five furlongs—Algaretta, 90, (Tally,) 1; Money Muss, 95, 2; Sharp Bird, 100, 3. Time—0:58 4-5. Mile—Kingston, 96, (Martin,) 1; Moroni, 108, 2; Owensboro, 106, 3. Time—1:40 4-5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—Results at Kinloch Park: Six furlongs—Curd Gillock, 103 pounds, (Dale,) 1; Tony Lepping, 103, 2; Orleans, 107, 3. Time—1:13⅘. Mile—Percy R., 107, (J. Mathews,) 1; Will Fay, 95, 2; Lee King, 113, 3. Time—1:42⅘. Five and a half furlongs—Gold Or, 113, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Frank Bell, 107, 2; W. J. Baker, 104, 3. Time—1:07. Three-quarters of a mile—Sevoy, 114, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Vicie Vance, 93, 2; Maggie Davis, 91, 3. Time—1:13¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Haviland, 100, (E. Mathews,) 1; Glenlake, 95, 2; Meddlesome, 101, 2. Time—1:47. Mile and seventy yards—Einstein, 101, (Bassinger,) 1; Go Out, 102, 2; Captain Gaines, 98, 3. Time—1:45⅘.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 27.—Results at the Queen City Jockey track, Newport: Six furlongs—The Covenanter, 107 pounds, (McQuade,) 1; Orrie Goan, 100, 2; Whitfield, 112, 3. Time—1:15¼. Six and a half furlongs—Saguenay, 104, (Irwin,) 1; Caloocan, 104, 2; Pauline J., 108, 3. Time—1:21. Two miles—Colbert, 99, (Knight,) 1; Etta, 93½, 2; Sarilla, 91, 3. Time—3:30. Mile—The Rush, 110, (J. Winkfield,) 1; John Yerkes, 110, 2. Time—1:41. Five furlongs—Prince Thyra, 111, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Allanto, 102, 2; Ononmastus, 105, 3. Time—1:01½. Mile and a sixteenth—Sir Gatlan, 97, (McGinn,) 1; Nettle Regent, 106, 2; Winepress, 101, 3. Time—1:47¾.

Henry of Navarre's Dead Dam.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 27.—The seventeen-year-old mare Moss Rose, by imp. Ill Used, dam Scarlet, by Kentucky, and the dam of Henry of Navarre, the property of James R. Keene, died to-day at Castleton stud of pluro-pneumonia contracted while on her way to Kentucky. She was bred at the Silverbrook Stud of L. O. Appleby, and sold by him to James R. Keene at the sale last week in New York, for $2,500.

ORANGE'S HORSE SHOW ENDED.

Large Crowds Attended the Matinee and Last Evening Exhibition —The Awards.

Special to The New York Times.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Oct. 27.—With to-night's judging of a number of local and open classes and a parade of prize winners the fifth annual Horse Show of the Orange Riding and Driving Club came to a close. In attendance, enthusiasm, excellence, and number of entries the show was in many ways the most successful ever held by the club. Hundreds of children filled the boxes and galleries at the matinée to-day, when the programme included a number of very pretty pony classes, and a remarkable jumping exhibition was given by two horses, Beverley and Heathen Bloom, owned by Howard Willett of New Rochelle and ridden by "Dick" Donnelly. After clearing the bars at 5 feet several times, they were raised to 5 feet 6 inches, and Donnelly sent Heathen Bloom over the leaps, riding bareback. Another interesting feature of the matinée was a driving contest for coachmen employed in the Orranges. The awards were as follows:

Class 20.—Ponies in harness, mare or gelding, 12 hands and under. Won by Jappey, skewbald g., owned by Miss Dorothy Enger; Billy B., br. s., 7 years, Miss May Bergen, second; Pet, blk. g., Clarence B. Davison, third.

Class 24.—Horses in harness, stallion, mare, or gelding, over 15.2 hands. Won by Champion, gr. g., 8 years, owned by A. B. Leach; Garter, b. g., 7 years, Fred W. Horn, second; Pasha, gr. g., 7 years, Charles Hathaway, third.

Class 25.—Local—Pairs of harness horses over 15 and 2 hands, prize offered by John M. Shaw. Won by Star, b. c., 6 years, and Garter, b. g., 7 years, owned by F. W. Horn; Chief, gr. g., 8 years, and Judge, br. g., 8 years, James Turner, second; Pasha, gr. g., 7 years, and Harry, br. g., 6 years, Charles Hathaway, third.

Class 34.—Local saddle horses, 15.2 and over, conformation, quality, manners, and style of going, each 25 per cent; six entries. Won by Lady Welford, ch. m., 8 years, owned by R. H. Williams, Jr.; Why Not, ch. g., 6 years, Orange Riding and Driving Club, second; Gold Fox, ch. g., 6 years, Orange Riding and Driving Club, third.

Class 16.—Open to dealers only, prize offered by Ira A. Kip, Jr., stallion mare or gelding not over 15.2 hands. Won by Richard Carvel, b. g., 6 years, owned by John Spratley; Spirit, b. g., 5 years, Miles W. Baney & Brothers, second; Bourbonnert, ch. g., 9 years, New Rochelle Training Quarters, third.

Class 29.—Local four-in-hands, horses only to count. Won by Lewis Hollack, Jr., unnamed four. No other award.

BROOKLYN'S TANDEM PARADE.

Whip Club Hold Its Annual Fall Turnout on the Boulevard.

Five tandems, driven by members of the Whip Club of Brooklyn, took part yesterday in the Fall driving and tandem meet of the club. Were it not for the horse shows at Orange and Hackensack the turnout would have been larger. The start was made from the Riding and Driving Club at the Park Circle at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the route taken led through Prospect Park to the Ocean Boulevard, and down that driveway almost to Coney Island, and then back to the Riding and Driving Club.

President Hamilton H. Falmon of the club led the tandem parade, driving Harry Flower and Earl. He had with him Burton Mansfield of the Tandem Club, Manhattan. Charles F. Hubbs followed, driving Harry and Forestlocks, with Jesse W. Jansen as his guest. Third in line was Edgar F. Luckenbach, driving Prince Charming and Queen, with F. P. Vickers as guest. J. Robinson Beard came next, driving his well-known pair, Pride and Prejudice, and the rear of the parade was brought up by G. Herbert Potter, Secretary and Treasurer of the club, driving Rex and Loki, with Col. John N. Partridge as guest. After the meet the members and their guests were entertained at dinner at the Montauk Club.

ELKES MOWED DOWN RECORDS.

Racing Cyclist Made New Marks from Twelve to Twenty-five Miles.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 27. — Harry Elkes broke all bicycle records from twelve to twenty-five miles, inclusive, this afternoon, his time for twenty-five miles being 37:02 2-5, which beats the previous record made by Stinson by 17 1-5 seconds. Elkes was trying to make a new hour record, but in the twenty-sixth mile his motor became overheated, spoiling the pace. He completed the twenty-sixth mile, still over five seconds under the record, but will only claim the twenty-five miles.

A race had been advertised between Moran and Stinson, but Moran did not appear, and the match was called off. Stinson and Elkes then rode separate trials, Stinson not trying for records and going slowly. Gately and Tenseler were on Elkes's motor, and did good work. At the end of the trial Tenseler fell from the rear seat exhausted, and had to be taken to the dressing room, where he soon regained his strength. Elkes will try again for the hour record next week. Following is Elkes's time:

Miles.	Time.	Previous Record.	Miles.	Time.	Previous Record.
1..	1:27 2-5	1:22 2-5	14..	20:34	21:00
2..	2:55 2-5	2:51 2-5	15..	22:04 2-5	22:28 2-5
3..	4:24	4:19	16..	23:33 4-5	23:58
4..	5:49 4-5	5:45 1-5	17..	25:03	25:27 4-5
5..	7:16 4-5	7:13 2-5	18..	26:33	26:57
6..	8:44	8:40	19..	28:04	28:25 4-5
7..	10:11 4-5	10:07 3-5	20..	29:33	29:55
8..	11:40	11:35	21..	31:03	31:22 4-5
9..	13:08	13:03	22..	32:33 1-5	32:52
10..	14:37 2-5	14:32	23..	34:03 2-5	34:20 4-5
11..	16:06 2-5	16:02	24..	35:32 4-5	35:50 3-5
12..	17:35	18:02	25..	37:02 3-5	37:18 4-5
13..	19:04 2-5	19:31			

Best time for one mile, 1:27, in the fifth.

AMERICAN HORSE BEATEN

Eager Won International Match from Royal Flush in a Canter.

GREAT CROWD SAW THE RACE

England's Champion, with Cannon Up and Best of the Weights, Was First by Three Lengths.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The international horse race, a match between L. Neumann's English horse Eager, ridden by Mornington Cannon, most famous of the English jockeys, and John A. Drake's American horse Royal Flush, with the noted Yankee rider, Lester Reiff, up, was run to-day over the Hurst Park Turf Club's course, and was won by the representative of England, Eager cantering in first by three lengths. The race attracted a great crowd from London. It was the feature that packed the grand stand. An additional fillp to the match was that the gold cup, which was on view—a beautiful specimen of the goldsmith's art—is the old Epsom trophy, once won by Robert the Devil. Joseph Leiter and Mr. Drake were among the Americans present.

The weather was disagreeable, and Royal Flush and Eager went to the post in a pelting rain, but at that were loudly applauded. Both horses appeared to be in the pink of condition. The wet track was in favor of Eager, but this was supposed to be counterbalanced by the wind being favorable to the American style of riding. The wet turf and 28 pounds weight in favor of Eager, however, proved too great a handicap, and Royal Flush was defeated by the best sprinter in England. Mr. Mainwaring, the chief handicapper of Hurst Park, told the whole story of the race when he said:

"If two English owners could have been found to make so reckless a match, I would have been disqualified if I had not given Royal Flush at least twelve pounds the advantage. It was a game thing for Mr. Drake to make such a match, and it is a tribute to Mr. Wishard's capabilities that, under such prohibitive conditions, his horse was so close up."

The rain ceased as the horses started. It was a six-furlong straightaway run, so there was no advantage of position. They got away with a good start. Eager speedily took such a lead that at the distance the crowd was already yelling "Eager wins!" Royal Flush, however, gallantly hung on his opponent's quarters and for a few moments it looked as though Reiff might duplicate the dashing finish which he rode a few minutes before on Dominie II. But the task was too great and Eager finally cantered home amid an outburst of cheers. The time was 1:15 2-5.

Mr. Drake, who sails for New York on the steamer Deutschland to-day, was the first to congratulate Mr. Neumann. Mr. Drake, who bet heavily on his horse, said to a representative of The Associated Press: "I made the match in the interest of sport alone. Many people in England wanted to see the horses meet again, but 28 pounds weight is too much to give away."

After the race Royal Flush was sold for 1,250 guineas ($6,250) to Frank Gardner, an Australian gold mine owner, who is establishing a stable for Tod Sloan. Mr. Drake originally paid 400 guineas for the horse, which won £100,000 for John W. Gates at Goodwood.

The race was the outcome of the keen rivalry existing between English and American horsemen through the season now near its end, and was looked upon as the most interesting turf event of the year in England. The purpose of the men proposing the race was to have a noted English horse, owned by an Englishman, ridden by an English jockey, and bred and trained in England, compete with an American horse, owned by an American, ridden by an American jockey, and trained by Americans, in order, it was said, to demonstrate the superiority of one style over the other. The Hurst Park Turf Club added a historic Ascot gold cup, valued at £1,000, ($5,000,) to the stake of £500, ($2,500,) a side. Eager, the winner, is a six-year-old bay horse, by Enthusiast, out of Greeba. Royal Flush is an aged chestnut horse, by Favo, out of Flush. Eager was the favorite for the race and went to the post at 7 to 4 on.

The October Selling Plate, one mile, was won by Lord William Beresford's Dominie II., on which L. Reiff had the mount. A two-year-old selling plate, at six furlongs, was captured by Mr. Blenkiron's brown colt Fitz-Valentine, with Maher up.

BARNES WON OCTOBER CUP.

Total Score of 182 Took the Crescent A. C. Shooting Trophy.

The fourth and final handicap match for the October cup was shot at the Crescent Athletic Club traps at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon. The conditions called for twenty-five birds at the expert traps and twenty-five at the Mauga traps, making a possible maximum score of fifty birds. The match was won by Brigham, with Kryn second, and Barnes third, but the cup went to Barnes, whose total score of 182 for the four matches was the highest. Kryn was next with 175 points.

The regular weekly trophy shoot was also held, in which Brigham made the highest score, with McDermott second, and Kryn third. The summaries:

October Cup match, handicap, 25 birds at expert traps and 25 at Mauga traps.

Name.	Expert Traps. Hdp.	Score.	Mauga Traps. Hdp.	Score.	Total.
Brigham	4	25	3	24	49
Kryn	0	22	2	22	44
Banks	0	22	0	23	45
McDermott	2	18	2	25	43
Marshall	4	17	4	23	40
Rasmus	7	20	6	20	40
O'Brien	4	13	7	20	33
Borland	9	14	7	19	33
Keyes	*	13	*	17	30
Harrington	*	6	*	17	23

*Not handicapped.

Trophy shoot, handicap, 15 birds at expert traps and 15 birds at Mauga traps.

Name.	Expert Traps. H'c'p.	Score.	Mauga Traps. H'c'p.	Score.	Total. Score.
Brigham	3	14	2	14	28
McDermott	1	15	1	12	27
Kryn	1	14	1	12	26
Hallock	2	15	1	11	26
Rasmus	5	15	4	11	26
Keyes	6	10	4	15	25
O'Brien	2	11	2	12	23
Banks	1	11	0	11	22
Borland	6	10	4	12	22
Marshall	3	8	2	11	19
Hood	*	8	*	8	16
Harrington	*	5	*	7	12
Morton	*	2	*	5	7

*Not handicapped.

Ten birds, in pairs, expert traps—Banks, 7; Brigham, 7; McDermott, 4; Kryn, 4; Hallock, 2.

COLUMBIA'S LACROSSE TEAM.

Backed by Old Players, It Will Be Strong in New Men.

Prospects for an unusually strong lacrosse team at Columbia this year are very good. At the first practice, which was held last week, about twenty men reported. The members of last year's team who came out for work were A. G. Hays, 1902, C.; W. G. Lindsay, 1901, S.; L. Coggeshall, 1903, C.; G. A. Crocker, 1903, S.; R. C. Stewart, 1901, S.; Colwell, 1901, S.; L. M. Schwerin, 1901, S.; P. Pfetschinger, 1901, Med., and M. O'Dwyer, 1902, S. The team will be coached this year by Cyrus C. Miller of the Crescent Athletic Club, who was the coach last year.

The schedule has not been completed yet, but will probably include games with the Crescent Athletic Club, Staten Island Athletic Club, Stevens Institute, Johns Hopkins, Swarthmore, Harvard, and Cornell.

Columbia University Gun Club.

The Columbia University Gun Club is about to begin its Fall practice in preparation for the Intercollegiate Shoot, which is to be held at Princeton, Nov. 17, the day of the Yale-Princeton football game. The competitors in the shoot will be Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Harvard, and the University of Pennsylvania. Columbia's team this year will be much strengthened by the addition of several members of local regiments, who are taking courses at the University. Traps have been set at Columbia Oval, and a shoot will be held there soon for the purpose of selecting a new captain, the man making the highest score being elected to that office. The shooting will be done under the direction of Acting Captain Thomas F. Hildreth. The present candidates for the team are drawn from the senior and junior classes, and are as follows: Seniors—G. Beadle, G. L. Gilsey, R. S. Willis, T. Hildreth, and E. C. Fielder; Juniors—T. Simons, E. H. Lloyd, A. D. Weekes, F. W. Loew, P. Wharton, and L. Fuller.

AMATEURS ON THE DIAMOND

Averages of the Baseball League for the Past Season.

CRESCENT A. C. CHAMPIONS

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Players Lead the Batting List with a Percentage of .294.

The averages of the Amateur Baseball League for the past season have just been issued by the Secretary, W. Parsons Todd of the Morristown Field Club. The league is composed of the New York Athletic Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the Morristown Field Club, the Montclair Athletic Club, and the Englewood Field Club. Each club was scheduled to play two matches with each other club in the league, making a total of thirty games, but a postponed game between the New York and Knickerbocker teams, which, after all, was not played, reduced the number of games to twenty-nine.

The championship of the league was won by the Crescent Athletic Club, with 9 games won, the solitary defeat being at the hands of the Englewood Field Club. The Englewood Club was second, with 7 games won and 3 lost, and the New York Athletic Club was third, with 4 won and 5 lost.

In the team batting record the Knickerbocker Athletic Club leads, with a percentage of .294, and the Englewood Field Club is second, with a percentage of .265. The Crescent Athletic Club leads in the team fielding record, with an average of .925, and the Morristown Field Club is second, with a percentage of .906.

Four players made a clean fielding record—Keator, left field of the Crescent Athletic Club, with 15 put-outs and 2 assists; Harrison, the pitcher of the Montclair Athletic Club, with 6 put-outs and 16 assists; Barley, right field of the New York Athletic Club, with 8 put-outs and 6 assists, and Waddell, right field of the Crescent Athletic Club, with 2 put-outs and 1 assist. Other high averages were as follows:

Stephenson, first base, Crescent Athletic Club, 114 put-outs, 4 assists, and 2 errors, average .983; Hayes, catcher, New York Athletic Club, 39 put-outs, 8 assists, and 1 error, average .979; Allen, first base, Morristown Field Club, 63 put-outs, 5 assists, and 2 errors, average .971; Burgess, first base, Montclair Athletic Club, 65 put-outs, 1 assist, and 2 errors, average .971; F. Quimby, second base, Crescent Athletic Club, 11 put-outs, 16 assists, and 1 error, average .964; Prosser, first base, Englewood Field Club, 76 put-outs, 1 assist, and 3 errors, average .962.

The highest batting average was made by Mahoney, the first base man of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who made a percentage of .436. Prosser of the Englewood Field Club was second, with an average of .433.

CLUB RECORD.

Club.	Crescent A. C.	Englewood F. C.	New York A. C.	Knickerbocker A. C.	Morristown F. C.	Montclair A. C.	Games Won	Per Cent.
Crescent A. C.		1	2	2	2	2	9	.900
Englewood F. C.	1		2	0	1	2	7	.700
New York A. C.	0	2		2	2	1	4	.444
Knickerbocker A. C.	0	2	0		2	0	4	.444
Morristown F. C.	0	0	0	1		2	3	.300
Montclair A. C.	0	0	1	2	1		4	.200
Games Lost	1	3	5	5	7	8		

RECORD TEAM BATTING.

Club	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	P. C.
Knickerbocker A. C.	330	63	98	.294
Englewood F. C.	400	70	106	.265
Crescent A. C.	386	84	102	.264
Morristown F. C.	338	71	95	.257
New York A. C.	321	60	82	.249
Montclair A. C.	365	53	85	.233

RECORD TEAM FIELDING.

Club.	Games.	Outs.	As'ts.	Errors.	P.C.
Crescent A. C.	10	285	49	35	.925
Morristown F. C.	10	252	124	39	.909
Englewood F. C.	10	284	132	49	.895
Knickerbocker A. C.	9	236	114	44	.888
New York A. C.	9	237	120	48	.881
Montclair A. C.	10	257	137	53	.881

BATTING AVERAGES.

Name and Club.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Av.
Mahoney, K. A. C.	39	12	17	.436
Prosser, E. F. C.	30	4	13	.433
Disosway, K. A. C.	40	4	17	.425
Howell, M. F. C.	31	7	12	.387
Wood, K. A. C.	39	11	15	.385
Williams, M. A. C.	37	8	14	.378
H. Gray, M. A. C.	37	6	14	.378
Powell, N. Y. A. C.	38	8	14	.368
F. Quimby, C. A. C.	19	4	7	.368
F. Stephenson, C. A. C.	41	10	14	.341
Tierney, E. F. C.	48	9	16	.333
Cummings, E. F. C.	45	8	15	.333
Cowan, N. Y. A. C.	34	7	11	.323
Davies, K. A. C.	28	6	9	.321
G. Stephenson, C. A. C.	38	11	12	.316
Donnelly, M. F. C.	29	6	9	.310
Butler, C. A. C.	26	7	8	.308
Affeld, C. A. C.	46	12	14	.304
Trux, M. A. C.	23	3	7	.304
Todd, M. F. C.	27	8	8	.296
Van Vleck, N. Y. A. C.	17	2	5	.294
Hutchings, E. F. C.	17	2	5	.294
Allen, M. F. C.	31	6	9	.290
Whinery, M. A. C.	21	5	9	.286
Duryee, E. F. C.	32	5	9	.281
Chadwell, M. F. C.	25	7	7	.280
Tannahill, E. F. C.	43	11	12	.279
Throckmorton, M. F. C.	36	5	10	.278
Cobb, N. Y. A. C.	22	6	6	.273
Lambert, N. Y. A. C.	30	9	8	.267
Keator, C. A. C.	30	12	8	.267
Livingston, N. Y. A. C.	15	3	4	.267
Phillips, E. F. C.	15	3	4	.267
O'Connor, M. F. C.	32	9	8	.250
J. Quimby, C. A. C.	32	4	8	.250
Redington, C. A. C.	24	4	6	.250
Ford, M. F. C.	12	4	3	.250
Dunne, C. A. C.	41	4	10	.246
Reed, M. F. C.	23	3	5	.246
Carns, M. A. C.	29	3	7	.241
Higgins, K. A. C.	29	4	7	.241
E. Gray, M. A. C.	25	4	6	.240
Bernard, K. A. C.	34	7	8	.235
Batch, N. Y. A. C.	40	4	9	.225
Hayes, N. Y. A. C.	27	8	6	.222
Milne, M. A. C.	23	4	5	.218
Bailey, N. Y. A. C.	23	2	5	.218
Coe, E. F. C.	43	6	9	.209
Watt, C. A. C.	24	2	5	.208
B. Vorhis, E. F. C.	44	8	9	.205
White, M. F. C.	10	1	2	.200
Waddell, C. A. C.	15	2	3	.200
A. Vorhis, E. F. C.	42	5	8	.190
Beal, C. A. C.	11	4	2	.182
Chauncey, C. A. C.	23	5	4	.174
Little, M. F. C.	23	1	4	.174
Burgess, M. A. C.	30	3	5	.167
Harrison, M. A. C.	18	4	3	.167
Daly, K. A. C.	37	8	6	.162
Hopper, K. A. C.	25	6	4	.160
W. English, M. A. C.	35	5	5	.143
Humphrey, E. F. C.	29	7	4	.138
Bieling, K. A. C.	16	0	2	.125
Remsen, M. F. C.	10	1	1	.100
A. English, M. A. C.	32	3	3	.094

ORANGE HUNTSMEN'S FAST RUN.

Chase Led Over Seven Miles of Stiff Country in One Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Orange County Hunt Club followed the hounds today favored by one of the fairest afternoons of all the Autumn, although the threatening weather of the morning kept many huntsmen away. A half oval course had been laid out northward from the kennels toward the old Stony Ford stud, made famous in the days of the late Charles Backman. There it bore off westward, and turned backward toward the kennels, ending within a half mile of its starting point. It was seven miles in length, and passed over and through much of Orange County's most beautiful territory.

The pack, numbering sixteen couple, took the trail at 1 o'clock. They covered the ground rapidly, and compelled stiff riding by the hunters to keep in sight. The course was covered in about an hour. A half dozen riders finished well together, with the remainder of the field lagging behind. Those who finished in the first flight were John R. Townsend, astride the hunter Lady Gray; F. Gray Griswold, on The Irishman; Dr. J. O. Green, on Greenfield; Miss Mary Harriman, on Sun Dance; Miss Barney, on Ordinate, and Miss Ethel Mohey, on Kathleen.

"Jack" Stewart covered nearly all the course, his imported hunter at first fairly flying over the stiff obstacles, but when near the finish, on the Tuthill farm, the horse refused a fence and unseated Mr. Stewart, who struck the ground with the weight of his body resting on one arm. He sustained a dislocation of the wrist, and his horse was quite severely cut by running into some loose barbed wire which a careless farmer had left beside the fence. Mr. Stewart's physician pronounced the huntsman's injury not at all serious. He will not follow the hounds again; however, for two or three weeks. There were no other accidents.

CUP YACHTS CRITICISED.

London Field Condemns Modern Craft as Useless Racing Machines.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Field, referring to Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup, says:

"The second challenge by Sir Thomas Lipton for the America's Cup attracts an immense amount of attention in certain circles. Although the conditions of these races are regarded by yachtsmen as far from satisfactory, the much-advertised international event has a strange fascination for the public. In the present instance neither the challenger nor the defender, which is a second edition of the Columbia, will be a vessel of the type which experienced yachtsmen consider suitable for racing in American or British waters.

"The Shamrock, though she cost many thousands of pounds to construct, under British rules is really not worth the price of her lead. The amount of money thrown away in turning out a yacht of the Shamrock's type is probably of little moment to the owner of a modern cup challenger or defender, but the wasted energy expended in designing and building vessels of this kind is an irretrievable loss to the science of yacht architecture.

"The purity of yacht racing is the boast of every Corinthian sailor, but so long as the America's Cup racing is carried on for purposes other than the love of sport and the encouraging of yacht designing, it can never be regarded as one of the best phases of yacht racing. The America's Cup, competed for by unwieldy machines such as the Columbia and Shamrock, has ceased to command the good wishes of yachtsmen that Sir Richard Sutton carried when he took the Genesta to Sandy Hook."

No Challenge for Yacht Cup.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 27.—It has been announced that the Royal Canadian Yacht Club will not challenge next year for the Canada's Cup, now held by the Rochester Yacht Club. The declination of Skipper Jarvis to handle the challenger is given as the reason.

ON CREEDMOOR'S RANGES.

Supplementary Target Practice Held Under Unfavorable Weather Conditions.

*Special to The New

PROGRESS ON THE TUNNEL

Rapid Transit Contractors Making Material Headway.

What Has Been Done So Far in Sections 13 and 14, Running from 133d Street to Hillside Avenue.

A businesslike air in tunnel railroad building pervades upper Broadway and Eleventh Avenue, in Sections 13 and 14, running from One Hundred and Thirty-third to One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets and from One Hundred and Eighty-first Street to Hillside Avenue. The contractor, L. B. McCabe, is making material progress, having already erected a compressed-air plant to supply power along the entire route under his immediate jurisdiction, and collected considerable other equipment, in the way of machinery and supplies.

So far the work may be, in a sense, considered preliminary to what Division Engineer Value describes as an active campaign, to be begun next Spring just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, when concrete and masonry can be laid without danger from unfavorable weather conditions.

Before Winter sets in, however, considerable concrete, brickwork, and masonry will be down in portions of Sections 13 and 14.

Open trench construction, so far as possible, will be carried on throughout the Winter months, and drilling in the longest tunnel on the line will go on without cessation.

Contractor McCabe's sections, being so near the extreme end of the line, are visited by but few citizens, and little is generally known of the progress he has made through a wall of nearly two miles of solid rock, whose south portal is at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and whose northern terminus is near One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, at Fort George. Beginning in rock just beyond Fifty-seventh Street, the drillers and blasters have now reached a point under the roadway ninety feet from a jagged opening, like the mouth of a cavern, at the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street intersection with Eleventh Avenue. Simultaneously, other gangs are engaged in sinking elevator shafts for stations at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets. At One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street the rockmen are in a side drift trending west through solid rock almost on a line with the tunnel proper, and are almost ready to make connection and work south to meet the gangs coming from the opposite direction.

IN THE TUNNEL SHAFTS.

In a few days connection with the rock section of the tunnel will be made from the elevator shaft at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. The shaft is down 90 feet. It must go about 12 feet deeper to reach grade, but at the depth of 90 feet a drift through rock has already been run 70 feet, or about to the tunnel line, and will strike it at about the top of the arch and extend 30 feet across to the west wall. An opening will be made at the top of this arch, and then the drills will face south to meet those heading north, working down from the drift to the grade line. The sinking of the shaft to grade will go on at about the same time.

Up at the One Hundred and Eighty-first Street shaft the depth attained is about 85 feet, with 40 feet to go. The drift here will be carried on correspondingly.

At One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, where the tracks from the long viaduct to be built over Manhattan Valley from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street strike the slope, and for two blocks north, the contractor is at work on a trench extending from the surface level at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street to a depth of about 30 feet into the hill, which here takes a sharp rise.

As on other excavations along the line, overhead buckets have been swung to facilitate the removal of soil and loose rock and boulders. As THE NEW YORK TIMES stated last week, the first steel frames on the entire line have been erected in this trench. There are four of these. Further progress is shown in the laying of masonry courses, and a substantial beginning has been made in the erection of brick side walls and some concrete surfacing.

Between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Streets excavation will be almost altogether open work, the main part of this an easy task in removing soil, or, as John B. McDonald, the general contractor, said not long ago, "like digging a succession of cellars." Drilling and blasting will, however, be necessary from One Hundred and Forty-fourth to One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and again in the block from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. From One Hundred and Fiftieth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets, where the hill reaches an apex, will be a stretch of underground work.

While boring horizontally through solid rock is looked upon by the engineers engaged in the work as an "easy" though slow task, the average wayfarer whose business or pleasure brings him up along the hill regards it as one of gigantic proportions. As he carefully approaches the deep excavation, extending from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street to the portal of the tunnel, and surveys the bottom, which is at present littered more or less with big boulders thrown about by blasts of dynamite, the impression is intensified. But then he is only a layman.

Little evidence is visible of what is going on beyond the entrance, whose height at present is not much above seven or eight feet. But once inside, the trend is downdownward and deepens, and here the men work by artificial light. Nothing from the outside is seen beyond a few pipes that extend from the compressing plant at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, near the river. These follow the drillers and blasters as they progress.

The process of rock cutting is very simple after all, say the engineers. The sharp drills punch numerous holes horizontally and otherwise in the rock, charges of dynamite are inserted, the men retire to a safe point, and presently sharp detonations are heard and masses of broken stone come tumbling out and are scattered promiscuously. Then, when the men can get back in the hole again, the rock is loaded on track dumps and taken to the mouth of the tunnel, hoisted to the street, and disposed of.

CUTTING IN SOLID ROCK.

Contractor McCabe started on the tunnel at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street on Sept. 9. Progress was necessarily slow at first, but now Mr. McCabe expects to forge toward Fort George at the rate of about twenty-five linear feet a week. The engineers call this kind of work "heading," and the following figures show what they have got to do in this direction before again reaching daylight at Fort George: From One Hundred and Fifty-eighth to One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street will be a drive of about 2,600 feet, from One Hundred and Sixty-eighth to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street 3,400 feet, and from One Hundred and Eighty-first Street to Fort George 4,000 feet, or a total of 10,000 feet, a distance of nearly two miles of delving in darkness, every inch of which is gained only after the steady and patient punching of the sharp steel drills and afterward the quicker progress of a powerful explosive. Danger from premature blasts lurks constantly, especially if the workmen become careless through their familiarity in handling dynamite. Mr. McCabe has three years in which to complete this part of his contract, with a fifty-dollar-a-day penalty staring him in the face unless delays spring up which can be proved to have been unavoidable on his part.

Mr. McCabe has announced his ability to perform his part of the general contract in the stipulated time, and those who know of his wide experience as a contractor say he will fulfill his obligation. The long rock cut will be attacked in several different places, so that by the combined efforts of the workmen rapid headway will be made. There are at present about 400 men employed. This number in the Spring will be greatly increased.

After the tunnel is bored comes the labor of bringing the bed to exact grade, smoothing off rough surfaces to make the proper height and width, and finally finishing off with a lining of eighteen inches of concrete.

Science and skill in blasting came into play when the men were hewing out the approach to the opening of the tunnel between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets. Upon excavating, a thirty-inch, high-pressure water main was exposed a few feet below the street surface. About a third of its surface for quite a distance projects from the west wall, and it was necessary to set off the blasts so as not to break the pipes and deprive the residents in that section of the city of water. This was accomplished successfully.

The next step will be to move the pipes back to the westernmost side of the street, and at the same time continue the service. Up here, as on other sections, water, gas, and sewer pipes crossing and running into the tunnel give the engineers the greatest concern because of the care that must be used. The work is slow and laborious, and constitutes one of the contractors' chief annoyances.

The largest sewer disturbance along Mr. McCabe's sections is at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street. He is now engaged in lowering a large drain eight feet. It extends down Lafayette Boulevard to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and from there runs to North River.

The next station below One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street will be at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street. It will be but a few feet below the street grade, and easy of access by flights of stairs to platforms extending 175 feet each way from the centre line of the station.

The compressed air plant used by the contractor comprises two compressors, supplied by four 125-horse power boilers, a plant about equal in size to that erected by Holbrook, Cabot & Daly in Union Square.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Southern Railway's Operating Department Undergoes an Entire Reorganization.

An entire reorganization of the operating department of the Southern Railway, to take effect Nov. 1, 1900, was announced yesterday by an executive order of President Spencer.

Under the new scheme of organization the Southern system will be divided into two districts, eastern and western. Each of these will be in charge of a General Superintendent, with headquarters at Salisbury, N. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn., respectively. The eastern district will embrace the Washington, Danville, Charlotte, Richmond, Norfolk, Asheville, Savannah, and Charleston Divisions. The western district will consist of the Knoxville, Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, Mobile, and Louisville Divisions.

The two General Superintendents, a General Superintendent of Transportation, a Superintendent of Motive Power, a Superintendent of Telegraph, an Engineer of Bridges and Buildings, and an assistant to the General Manager will all report to the Third Vice President and General Manager. The offices of General and Assistant General Superintendent of Maintenance, Assistant General Superintendent, and Superintendent of Track, Bridges, and Buildings have been abolished.

These changes in the organization of this great system are accompanied with the announcement of appointments to fill the newly created offices. William H. Green has been appointed assistant to the General Manager, with offices at Washington. He will be in charge of the mail service, the surgical, insurance, fuel, and dining car departments, and real estate leases. William H. Peddle, heretofore General Superintendent of Maintenance of Way of the same road, has been appointed Assistant General Manager. James H. Barrett, heretofore General Superintendent of the Southern Railway, has been appointed General Superintendent of Transportation. Joseph H. Sands has been appointed General Superintendent for the eastern district. For the western district the same office will be held by J. A. Dodson, formerly Superintendent of Transportation. David W. Lum, formerly Assistant Superintendent of Maintenance, will be Engineer of Bridges and Buildings. Thomas Bernard has been appointed Engineer of Maintenance of Way of the western district, Randolph Southgate filling the same position in the eastern district. Frank S. Gannon, the present Third Vice President and General Manager, will remain at the head of the operating department.

MR. HAYS ACCEPTS.

Will Become President of the Southern Pacific System Jan. 1.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway system, has accepted the Presidency of the Southern Pacific system, in succession to the late Collis P. Huntington, and will sever his connection with the Grand Trunk at the termination of his present engagement with that road on Jan. 1 next. This statement was made by Mr. Hays this morning at his office at Point St. Charles.

Mr. Hays will make San Francisco his headquarters when he assumes his position with the Southern Pacific, and will leave Montreal soon after the first of the new year. He declined to say whether any names had been considered by the Grand Trunk Directorate in connection with his probable successor.

Northern Pacific Withdraws Trains.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Northern Pacific Railroad to-morrow will withdraw Trains 3 and 4, between St. Paul and Billings, thus destroying, so far as the Northern Pacific is concerned, the double daily mail service on that road between St. Paul, Minn., and Portland, Oregon. But the Post Office Department has succeeded in arranging with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company to continue the double daily service between all Eastern points, including New York and Boston and Portland, Oregon.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Long Island Railroad announced yesterday that commencing to-morrow the offices of the President, Secretary, Legal and Claim Departments would be located on the ninth floor of the American Exchange National Bank Building, Broadway and Cedar Street.

New regulations for the unloading of freight cars have gone into effect on the Great Northern system, by which delays in returning cars will be avoided, and the frequent freight blockades will be, it is hoped, done away with. A charge of $2 a day will hereafter be made to all shippers and consignees who keep cars over twenty-four hours. Agents will notify shippers when cars are ready for loading. If cars are not unloaded within the time limit it will be at the option of the railroad to have them unloaded at the cost and risk of the shippers, or to charge demurrage.

MRS. WALTER STANTON HURT.

Her Horse Runs Away and Throws Her Into a Ditch.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Walter Stanton, who was formerly President of the American Pet Dog Club, met with a serious accident while driving today.

She was returning to her home, Wildhurst, near Hillsdale, when her horse ran away. The wagon was overturned, and Mrs. Stanton was thrown into a ditch. Her leg was broken by the fall.

"COMMON SCOLD" LIBERATED.

Husband Found Keeping House Worse than His Wife's Tongue.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Julia Green of Yonkers, who has the reputation about her home, in Riverdale Avenue, of being "a common scold," and which finally landed her in the Kings County Penitentiary, was to-day set free by County Judge Smith Lent upon the affidavit of her husband, which stated that their four children needed her attention, that they worried and fretted for her, the youngest being two years of age, and unless she could come to them he would have to break up housekeeping and send the children to some institution.

As she has promised to reform and not try to ruin the whole vicinity, the Judge concluded to give her a chance.

Boat Wedged in Lock Ties Up Canal.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Traffic on the Delaware and Raritan Canal is tied up because of a peculiar accident at the lock at this place. Early Thursday morning the new 1,000-ton boat Keystone, bound from Philadelphia to New York, loaded with lumber, attempted to enter the lock. The Keystone is 185 feet in length and 23 feet 7 inches in width, while the lock is barely twenty-four feet across, and it became wedged in the lock. It is thought that the sides of the lock will have to be cut away to release the vessel.

Accidentally Shot His Daughter.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Bertha Grennis, ten years old, a daughter of Herman Grennis of Chester, is dying from a wound in the head caused by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of her father while he was removing the revolver from a show window in his store.

Ex-Treasurer of Stockton Arrested.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 27.—Peter Greenwald, ex-Treasurer of the Borough of Stockton, was arrested on a bench warrant to-day and locked up in this city. Stockton was annexed to Camden a short time ago. It is alleged by the officials of Camden that an examination of the accounts of Stockton revealed a shortage of $7,000 in the Treasurer's funds.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sterling Pianos

Represent the highest standard of Piano excellence.

There's Nothing Better at Any Price.

Faultless in Construction, Artistic in Design, Moderate in Price.

During the past three weeks we have received more than 150 **New Upright** and **Grand Pianos** direct from our 3 factories, representing our regular catalogue styles, and many new and unique designs in highly polished natural woods of unusual beauty.

Art Pianos,

made for our holiday display, are now on exhibition, and you are cordially invited to inspect them.

Special Offering
OF
Used Pianos.

During the past six weeks we have taken in exchange, as part payment for Sterlings, over

60 Upright and Square Pianos,

which have been thoroughly refinished and reconstructed and priced so low that the word bargain can honestly be applied to them. They are all so good that we guarantee them for 5 years.

Read the List

Then come and see the Pianos. Payments to suit your income.	Pay-
1 Small Upright,	$ 80.
1 Medium Upright,	110.
2 Large Uprights,	125.
5 Large Uprights, local make, in good repair, fair tone, cost about $250, our price,	140.
1 Knabe, Rosewood case, excellent tone, cost about $400, now	190.
1 Steinway Square, a great bargain, worth $100., now	65.
2 Steinway Squares, very fine,	95.
3 Medium size Squares, newly finished, perfectly repaired,	35.
2 Very fine Weber Squares, look like new, Prices low.	
1 Haines Bros. Square, good for 20 years' wear,	60.
3 Very fine little used UPRIGHTS, worth $300 to $350, for	175.
4 Parlor Organs, each,	15.
2 Parlor Organs, each,	20.
5 Parlor Organs, each,	25.
1 NEARLY NEW UPRIGHT, cost $400 about 1 year ago,	210.
12 Very fine tone Squares, handsomely carved,	60. to 75.

New Pianos Rented.

$4. PER MONTH. $4.

And at the expiration of 6 months you can purchase any piano in our warerooms and have the full amount paid as rental deducted from the purchase price, and the prices are in plain figures, too.

STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
(Entire Building, Four Floors).
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.
Look for the name STERLING.

COFFEE BROKER'S SUICIDE.

Mr. Phelan Killed Himself at His Home in Summit, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 27.—Edward F. Phelan, one of the wealthiest residents of Summit, committed suicide at his home, on De Forest Avenue, this morning.

Mr. Phelan was a coffee broker in New York and had resided here for years, going to his business regularly each day. This morning, however, he remained at home, complaining that he was not feeling well. At 11 o'clock one of the servants heard an unusual noise in Mr. Phelan's bedroom, as though some heavy substance had fallen. The woman went upstairs to make an investigation and found her employer lying on the floor with a terrible wound in his neck.

The servant screamed and the family rushed to the room. Mr. Phelan was quickly picked up and placed on a bed, while word was sent for a physician. Before the doctor arrived, however, Mr. Phelan died, without having said a word.

No reason is known for Mr. Phelan's act, except that he had been very nervous of late. He believed he was on the verge of prostration and this worried him greatly. He had talked about it to his family and said he feared a complete breakdown, but he had continued at his business. Mr. Phelan was about sixty-five years of age. A widow and two grown children survive him.

INJURED IN A CANE RUSH.

Stevens Institute Freshman Keeps Cane but Nearly Loses His Life.

The annual cane rush between the freshmen and sophomores of Stevens Institute was held in Hoboken Friday. The opposing factions fought desperately to obtain possession of the cane, and when the struggle was over, Charles Kaltwasser, one of the members of the freshman class, was found to be so badly injured that for a time his life was despaired of. Two physicians were in attendance on the injured youth until an early hour yesterday morning before he was declared to be out of danger.

In the first half of the rush one of the most active workers for the freshman class was Kaltwasser. Just before the three-minute time limit was up, Kaltwasser secured possession of the cane. In a moment he was borne to the ground, with a dozen or more men on top of him. When the referee's signal was sounded, Kaltwasser, who was lying flat on his stomach with the cane tightly grasped in his hands, was unconscious.

He was quickly carried off the field and Dr. C. W. Traeger, who was present, strove to resuscitate the unconscious student by means of artificial respiration, but without success. He was then removed to his home on Garden Street, Hoboken, and two physicians were summoned to attend him. Last night it was stated that he was in a fair way to recover, but that it would be some time before he would be able to participate in another rush.

Collision on the Lackawanna.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 27.—Two Delaware and Western "wild-cat" freight trains were in collision on the down-grade of the Pocono Mountains near Herryville early this morning.

Horace Coler of this city, brakeman on the first train, was badly injured. The engineer and fireman on one of the trains jumped just before the crash and escaped with bruises.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

Big Bargains in Fancy Velvets

Goods Imported to Sell at $1.00 and $1.25 to Go at 43 Cts.

To-morrow we shall place on sale 4,500 yards of Fancy Velvets, including the present fashionable metal designs—some gold, some silver—on black and colored grounds, especially desirable for waists, gowns, children's coats, house jackets, trimmings, etc., style and colorings all very handsome—imported to sell at $1.00 and $1.25; reduced for this sale to **43 Cts.** per yard.

Centre Counters, Main Aisle.

Rainy Day and Golf Skirts.

Made to Order in Our Dress Goods Department.

We will make to order in a first class tailor-made manner any heavy material suitable for Golf and Rainy Day Skirts, which may be selected from our unusually fine collection of these goods, at the following prices, FOR MAKING:

Style No. 1, price $2.75.	Style No. 7, price $4.00.
Style No. 2, price $2.75.	Style No. 8, price $4.00.
Style No. 3, price $3.50.	Style No. 9, price $4.00.
Style No. 4, price $3.50.	Style No. 10, price $4.50.
Style No. 5, price $3.50.	Style No. 11, price $4.50.
Style No. 6, price $3.50.	Style No. 12, price $4.50.

These twelve styles of Skirts will be on exhibition in our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, enabling our customers to see at a glance just how the goods will look when finished. You select the material you prefer from our large assortment, paying the usual price per yard, and we tailor it for you in the most approved manner at the prices mentioned above. Orders will be filled in about a week from the time they are placed.

Ladies' Sample Suits.

$17.75 to $30.00 instead of $30.00 to $65.00.

We offer another very choice lot of Ladies' New Suits for Autumn and Winter wear, made of finest cheviot and broadcloth, all silk lined and finished in the best manner—manufacturers' sample suits, made to sell for $30.00 to $65.00, at **$17.75 to $30.00.**

Forty Rainy Day Suits.

Made of double-faced Oxfords and pebble cheviots, nicely stitched, all sizes, regular $18.50 suits at **$10.75** each.

French Flannel Waists.

25 dozen, all shades, bishop sleeves and plaited fronts, **$2.95** instead of $4.00.

Fine Table Linens.

Another Sale at Special Reduction Prices.

Six hundred dozen Damask Table Napkins, some of them a little stained and mussed, but not really injured.

⅝ size, $1.85 and $2.00 goods, for **$1.50** dozen.

⅝ size, $2.50 and $2.75 goods, for **$2.00** dozen.

¾ size, $3.50 and $3.75 goods, for **$2.75** dozen.

¾ size, $4.00 and $5.00 goods, for **$3.00** dozen.

¾ size, $7.50 and $8.50 goods, for **$5.00** dozen.

A special lot of all Linen Irish Damask Napkins, 15 inches square, 90c. goods for **65c.** dozen.

Unbleached Irish Linen Damask, 60 ct. goods for 45 cts. per yard; 75 ct. goods for 60 cts.

A mixed lot of Bleached and Unbleached heavy Irish Damask, 2 yards wide, $1.25 and $1.50 goods for **$1.00** per yard.

On special tables in Annex, south aisle.

California Wool Blankets.

Lower Than They Can Be Bought Anywhere Else.

As a special in our enlarged Bedding Department, on the Third Floor, we offer fine white wool California Blankets, fresh and new, with wide silk binding, at the following astonishingly low prices, per pair:

10-4 size at $3.75 instead of $5.00.
10-4 size at $5.50 instead of $7.50.
10-4 size at $7.25 instead of $10.00.
11-4 size at $4.50 instead of $5.50 and $6.
11-4 size at $6.75 instead of $8.75 and $9.
11-4 size at $9.25 instead of $12 and $13.
12-4 size at $7.50 instead of $10 and $11.
12-4 size at $10.75 instead of $15.

FIRE SCARE ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Big Force Answers False Alarm—Demented Man Arrested Shows Evidence of Maltreatment.

An alarm of fire was sent in at 6 o'clock yesterday morning from Signal No. 339, corner of Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue. The signal corresponds to duplicate boxes on Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth and Sixteenth Street, respectively, and within a minute the avenue was alive and the neighborhood awake with the clattering of fire engines and trucks detailed to that well-guarded district. Among those who turned out were Chief Croker, Deputy Chief Ahearn, Battalion Chiefs Byrne and Gooderson, four engines, two hook-and-ladder companies, two fire-patrol companies, and a water tower.

Engine No. 14, in charge of Capt. Shay, was the first to arrive. As it swung into Fifth Avenue from Eighteenth Street a man was seen clinging to the box two blocks below. As the engine dashed along Capt. Shay and his men looked anxiously ahead for the traces of fire, but just what might be the cause of the alarm was not apparent. The engine drew up sharply in front of the man at the alarm box. He was leaning against the box as if for support after his exertions of reaching the spot.

"Quick, man! Where's the fire?" Capt. Shay shouted.

"On the third floor of that building," the man answered, pointing to The Judge Building, across the way. A half-dozen firemen rushed into the building, but returned shortly afterward, reporting "No fire." By that time the other fire companies had long since arrived, and a hurried search in the neighborhood showed a false alarm had been sent.

Capt. Shay questioned the exhausted man at the box, but could get no satisfactory answers from him. Finally the man said:

"Two men have been chasing me on polo ponies. I have run sixteen miles, and I'm tired out."

While the Captain was questioning him Chief Croker's motor vehicle came rushing up, and he promptly ordered Policeman Brown to arrest the man.

Then the four engines, the two hook and ladders, the water tower, and the two patrol wagons departed in a final noisy demonstration, and the people in the neighborhood returned to their beds to finish their interrupted morning sleep.

The prisoner was taken to the Tenderloin Police Station, where Capt. Shay charged him with the misdemeanor of sending in a false alarm. The prisoner gave his name as Herbert Feutiman, a waiter, of 350 West Thirtieth Street. He was locked up.

Later, when Feutiman was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, the prisoner showed marks on his face which seemed to show that he had suffered since his arrest. What the police did to him was not clear, but his face was battered and his eyes were showing promise of becoming blackened. In court the man was greatly excited, and finally became so violent that it took three policemen to restrain him. He was sent to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital to await observation.

At the police station all knowledge of abuse of the prisoner was denied. Whatever marks were found on him, it was said, were on him when he was arrested.

Storms Along the Northwestern Coast.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 27.—A storm which raged over the northern part of the Gulf of Georgia on Wednesday night and Thursday did much damage to steamers and wharves. The Comox, which has arrived, brought news that the Comet and Brunette, two large tugs, lost both their tows off Gower Point, which is seventy-odd miles from Vancouver. They had three scows and large blocks of logs, all of which were broken to pieces. Two fishing boats were picked up, the occupants of which had been drowned, as the sails of the boats were still out, though under the water, for the small boats had capsized. Other damage is reported.

MRS. DANIEL MANNING HERE.

She Returns from Paris—Her Impression of the Exposition.

Mrs. Daniel Manning of the American Board of Commissioners to the Paris Exposition was among the arrivals on the American Liner New York yesterday. At the pier Mrs. Manning was welcomed by a delegation from the Martha Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Concerning the exposition, Mrs. Manning said:

"It is simply indescribable. This is the third affair of the kind which I have attended. The Paris Exposition is by far the finest of them all. I was treated with the greatest courtesy by every one connected with the exposition. The Commissioners were a fine set of men, all of whom worked to make the fair a success.

"I had no trouble with Commissioner General Peck. He was most kind to me during my stay. Mrs. Palmer and I were recommended for the decoration of the Legion of Honor by the United States Commissioners, who made application for us. The story that Commissioner Peck used his influence to prevent our obtaining the honor is untrue."

Mrs. Manning prior to returning to Washington will make a brief visit to Albany.

SUIT OVER SUTHERLAND ESTATE.

Mrs. Hagan's Amended Complaint Against Louis V. Sone.

The amended complaint filed by Mrs. Katherine C. Hagan in an action brought by her against Louis V. Sone, an operator in oil, and one of the executors under the will of her mother, Mrs. Anna Sutherland, who died in 1897, was yesterday upheld by Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Hagan claims that her mother, who was "mentally incompetent, a habitual drunkard, and the victim of paralysis, was induced by Sone shortly before her death to convey to Sone $200,000 worth of real property in Manhattan and Brooklyn on an agreement by him to allow her $4,000 a year during her life, her death being soon expected."

Mrs. Sutherland was the daughter of Thomas Fleming. The latter's son, Thomas Fleming, was a partner of Sone's, and made a large fortune. Another son, Henry Fleming, was sued for breach of promise of marriage by Mary Agnes Almont Livingston Fleming, who was subsequently tried and acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Bliss her mother, and recovered $55,000 damages.

Mrs. Sutherland's father died several years ago, leaving his estate, which was considerable, to his wife for life and then to Mrs. Sutherland. Mrs. Fleming is still alive. Francis C. Fleming died in 1892, leaving an estate of $500,000 to his father and mother for life. Sone was executor of Francis C. Fleming's will.

Mrs. Sutherland and her mother, who is now Mrs. Skinner, went to law over the estate of Thomas Fleming, who left real property bringing in an income of $12,000 a year, and Mrs. Skinner conveyed to Mrs. Sutherland the property now in dispute.

Judge Swayze's Mother Hurt by a Car.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Joanna Swayze of Newton, who is visiting her son, Judge Francis J. Swayze in this city, is suffering from two broken arms and other injuries received through being struck by a trolley car on Broad Street. Judge Swayze presides in the circuit where suits against the traction company are tried.

Washington Photographer Found Dead.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—William H. Stalee, a photographer of this city, was found dead in his gallery to-day. He had been suffocated by gas which escaped from a gas stove in the room. Death appears to have been accidental.

Secretary Root Returns to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Secretary Root returned to Washington to-day from Canton, but was not at the War Department.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

BROADWAY, GRAHAM AND FLUSHING AVENUES, BROOKLYN.

EXTRA SPECIAL SALES

DRESS GOODS.

BIG VALUES.

50 pieces Fine All Wool Homespuns and Zibelines, in Oxford gray and light gray, etc.; only **49c.** per yard.

50 inch All Wool Ladies' Cloth, **49c.** per yard.

Fine All Wool Dress Flannels, double width, only **19c.** per yard.

Yard wide French Flannels, guaranteed all wool, in a large range of street shades, including reds, blues, Oxfords, grays; only **37½c.** per yard.

42 inch Very Fine All Wool Satin Panne Cloth, guaranteed not to spot; colors are red, garnet, blue, myrtle and gray; **89c.** per yard, actual value $1.10.

42 inch Domestic Black Crepons, in rich designs, suitable for separate skirts; only **49c.** per yard, actual value 75c.

50 inch All Wool Black Pebble Cheviot, the regular $1.15 quality; at **75c.** per yard.

VELVETS. VELVETS.

24 inch Colored and Black Silk finish Velvets suitable for waists, dresses, capes, jackets and boys' suits. A very superior make at **$1.00** per yard, actual value $1.50.

Colored Croise Velvets in full line of desirable shades at **48c., 68c., 98c., $1.25, $1.39, $1.50** and **$2.00** per yard.

SILKS. SILKS.

Another lot of the 98c. quality Stripe and Fancy Taffeta Silk, marked for this sale only **49c.** per yard.

20 inch All Silk Colored and Black Taffeta Silks at only **38c.** per yard.

P. K. Welt Corded Taffeta Silks in full line of French shades suitable for evening waists only **83c.** per yard.

CLOTHS.

52 inch Black Broad Cloth twill back best makes at **$1.00, $1.09, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50,** and **$2.00** per yard.

56 inch Beaver and Kersey Cloth in tan, mode, castor, and ecru, **$2.25** and **$2.48** per yard.

Colored Venetian Cloth at **98c.** to **$1.75** per yard.

EXTRA VALUES IN LININGS.

A regular 10c. Quality, Yard Wide, Soft Finish Percaline, in all the leading shades including fast black, on Monday, at 8c. per yard.

Lustrine, silk finish, substitute for silk lining, black and colors, the 16c. kind, at **12½c.** per yard.

Yard Wide Fast Black Percaline, moiree finish, the 20c. grade, at **15c.** per yard.

Black Back Figured Lining, new choice designs, at **12½c.** per yard; instead of 16c.

Yard Wide Mercerized Sateen, for skirting, in all the new shades, value 25c.; on sale at **19c.** per yard.

32 inch Satin Stripe Circassins, suitable for skirts and jacket lining, in an elegant variety of colors, at **29c.** per yard; instead of 45c.

Fancy Silk Moirette, in checks and stripes, suitable for skirting, intrinsic value 50c.; on sale Monday at **19c.** per yard.

Linene and Tuxedo, dress facing, already shrunk and moisture proof, in black, gray, brown, and white, at **16c.** and **18c.** per yard.

24 inch Black French Haircloth, shrunk finish, at **29c.** per yard.

Remarkable Bargains in

MILLINERY.

We have selected from our stock **75** Trimmed Hats that were priced from $3.75 to $4.98 and will place them on sale Monday at **$2.98.**

Fine Felt Braid, chenille and velvet and cloth Hats, that were from $2.48 to $3.25; your choice Monday at **$1.50.**

Children's Untrimmed Hats in all colors, that were 98c., $1.25 and $1.50, at **69c., 75c.** and **98c.**

Very fine grade of Black Silk Velvet Hats, the regular $2.25 quality in all the newest shapes, at **$1.50.**

Special lot of 100 dozen Fancy Feathers, including birds, wings, Hackle breasts and quills, at **5c., 15c.,** and **29c.**

75 dozen Felt Turbans and Fancy Net and Braid Hats, must be closed out, your choice Monday at **15c.**

25 dozen Fancy Buckles, at **5c.** and **10c.**

JACKETS.

Here's a Jacket offering that should command your attention, goods are right in every particular, prices are down to a lower than usual notch, and the best of it is you can be fitted. This is no odd lot of broken sizes, only **$4.98,** worth $7.00.

NEW SKIRTS.

The best imposing assortment of Dress Skirts we have ever gathered is here to greet you. Come expecting to see all that's best and new in Skirts. Our word for it you will not be disappointed. **$2.98, $3.98, $4.98,** up to **$25.00.**

NEW PETTICOATS.

This Petticoat Stock is fairly teeming with novelties. There are novel petticoats of novel silk, of novel cloths that look like silk, but come and see, the showing will surely interest you; **98c., $1.69, $1.98,** up to **$18.00.**

BOYS' CLOTHING.

The many bargains we offer in Clothing are fully appreciated by our trade. Well made and low priced, but GOOD CLOTHES are always looked for. We give the best values and offer astonishing bargains, such as:

Boys' Suits, strictly all wool, all sizes, pretty styles, worth $3.00, at only **$1.98.**

Little Boys' Vestee and Sailor Suits, blue, with beautiful combinations, at **$1.98.**

Suits with Vests, 3 pieces, 9 to 16 years, many styles, extra special at **$3.98.**

For young men 14 to 20 years, Dress Suits, with long pants; worth $8.95, at only **$5.95.**

Sailor Suits, Tuxedo Suits, and Double Breasted Suits; our leaders, at **$2.98.**

Top Coats for boys 3 to 16 years, Tan Covert, and Oxford Frieze; special, at **$3.98.**

CENSUS COUNT NOW COMPLETE

Director Will Announce Population of the Country This Week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The work of counting the inhabitants of the United States was practically completed by the Census Bureau to-day, and next week Director Merriam will announce the population of the country. His statement, however, will be subject to some slight revision. All the returns from Alaska are not yet in and the returns from the American soldiers and sailors serving in the Philippines and elsewhere abroad are not complete. These figures will be estimated. The figures for the States and Territories will be official.

The work of the present census has proceeded upon a system entirely different from that of the last census. The first count of the population under the last census was a hand count, and was completed Thanksgiving Day, 1890. The work of punching the individual cards containing individual statistics was not begun until March, 1891, and was not completed until September, 1891. The present count has proceeded as each card has been punched, so that now, with the completion of the count, the individual statistics as punched in the cards are complete.

The other statistics can now be ground out mechanically from the punched cards. After the total population and the population by States and Territories are announced next week the bulletins showing the population of the States and Territories by minor civil divisions will be issued as soon as tabulated.

Stranded Miners Return from Nome.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 27.—The United States transport Lawton arrived in port yesterday afternoon with 555 stranded miners, brought down at the expense of the Government. One man, James O'Brien, died at sea just as the Lawton was arriving at Dutch Harbor. Two others, J. C. Carpenter and W. Bauer, lost their reason in the north and will be placed in the insane asylum at Stellacom, in this State. The Lawton sailed from Nome on Oct. 15.

City Barge Office Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Treasury Department to-day made seven appointments to fill vacancies caused by the dismissal of that number of employes from the New York Barge Office as a result of charges filed against them. The new appointees are Philip S. Biglin, Inspector; Fessenden N. Chase, clerk; William H. Turner and Daniel Schwartz, messengers; F. A. Tuttle, Henry T. Skinner, and Jeremiah B. Fitzgerald, gatemen.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following transfers are made upon the mutual application of the officers concerned: Capt. Richard T. Yeatman from the Fourteenth Infantry to the Third Infantry, Company H; Capt. Henry C. Cabell from the Third Infantry to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company B.

Major John Pitman, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Augusta Arsenal, Ga., to Fort Caswell, N. C., Sullivan's Island, and Fort Fremont, S. C.; Fort Screven, Ga.; Fort Taylor, Fort Dade, and Fort De Soto, Fla.; Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, Ala.; Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, La., and Fort Travis, Fort San Jacinto, and Fort Crocker, Texas, on official business pertaining to the inspection and repair of armament at the posts named.

Chaplain William D. McKinnon, now on sick leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report to the commanding officer for duty at that post.

Capt. Clarence P. Townsley, Fourth Artillery, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Major William J. White, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, of his duties in connection with the Josiah Simpson Hospital, near Fort Monroe, Va. Major White, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to New Orleans in time to reach there not later than Oct. 31, and relieve Col. James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster General, of his duties at that place.

A board of officers consisting of Major John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Rogers Bir

AN ISSUE IN THE EIGHTH

The Assembly Fight Obscures Even National Questions.

East Side Electors' Interest Centres in the Contest Between Adler and Cohn.

Politics in the Eighth Assembly District, known to politicians far and wide as "de Ate," are seething this year. In fact, it is to be doubted if there is another district in the State where the interest in the result of a campaign is so pronounced as in this famous east side bailiwick, the battle ground of many a hard-fought fight in past years. It long has been a common remark in political circles that every male resident of the Eighth old enough to talk is a politician. A trip through the district this Fall leads to the belief that the women have also joined the ranks of the politicians, as every corner meeting is attended by women, who seem to take as much interest in the speeches as do their husbands, brothers, and sweethearts.

Unlike other sections in the greater city, the principal interest does not seem to centre in the results of the Presidential or Gubernatorial races, but in who is to be the representative of the district in the State Assembly. The majority of the people do not seem to be half as much concerned over who is to preside over the destinies of the Nation for the next four years as they are in the man who is going up to Albany next Winter. Meetings are being held nightly all over the district, and the speakers devote nearly all of their time in telling of the many virtues of the rival candidates for member of Assembly. The questions which are agitating the rest of the country, such as the growth of monopolies, expansion, and the free and unlimited coinage of silver are almost ignored by these orators.

THE EIGHTH'S ISSUE.

The inference, however, must not be drawn that the Eighth is going through this campaign without a "paramount issue." It has a "paramount issue," which to the minds of its voters is far and above any that is holding the centre of the National stage.

The Eighth is much worked up over the question:

"Is Charley Adler or Izzy Cohn going to the Assembly?"

In view of past events the Eighth shakes its head and sadly confesses that it does not know.

Charles Adler, five times successful as the Republican candidate for Assembly and never defeated, is again the candidate of his party for the office he occupied for five years. Arrayed against his is Isidor Cohn, the present Assemblyman, who was easily elected last Fall by Tammany Hall after Adler had decided not to run. Cohn was elected last year by a plurality of over 1,300, but his Republican opponent was not a man of Adler's strength or popularity.

The district is nominally Democratic, but in 1894, the "Lexow year," as it is known in political annals, Adler carried the district. At the time this was not regarded as such a remarkable event, as the sentiment that year against Tammany Hall, caused by the revelations of corruption in the Police Department, was most pronounced. At the election of 1895, however, when Tammany easily carried the county, Adler vanquished his Tammany opponent by 484 votes. In 1896, a Presidential year, he was victorious by 1,172 plurality, and at the next two elections his pluralities were 558 and 100, respectively.

It was no secret that the Tammany leaders were tired of seeing Adler carry his district year after year, while Democrats who were candidates for other offices managed to secure pluralities in the same district. Martin Engel, the Tammany district leader, worried greatly over his inability to find a man to defeat Adler, as it was rather strongly intimated that his leadership depended on the result of the fight for member of Assembly. It was with rejoicing, therefore, that the news last year was received that Adler would not run, and Engel carried the district for Cohn and retained his seat in the Executive Committee.

ADLER RUNNING AGAIN.

This year Adler listened to the commands of his friends and his party and is once more in the race. His popularity and energetic campaign methods have alarmed his Tammany opponents and they are hard at work to retain the advantage they gained last year and send Cohn back to Albany for another Winter. Word has gone out to the "workers" that Adler must be beaten; that no excuses for failure will be accepted, and that hard work is necessary until the closing of the polls.

Both candidates have long been residents of the district and are known personally to a majority of the electors and one of the features of the canvass is the personal calls made by each candidate on his friends and his friends' friends. These visits are looked for annually on the east side and form an interesting feature of a campaign. The candidate who is able to make himself the most agreeable in the homes of his constituents and chat pleasantly with the women folk and amuse the children is the one who usually derives the most benefit from these house-to-house calls. Adler is an old hand at this, in which he has an advantage over his younger opponent.

More lithographs of Cohn are seen in the store windows along Grand Street than of his rival, but this fact does not seem to worry Adler's friends. They say that many of the proprietors of stores who exhibit pictures of the Democratic candidate are secretly for Adler and will vote for him, but that they are afraid to come out in the open for him. They charge that the police are working for Cohn and that any storekeeper who exhibits Adler's lithographs is liable to be summoned to court to explain why his signs on the sidewalk extend beyond the stoop line. The Tammany people accuse the Republicans of fraud and charge that they are resorting to colonizing to elect Adler.

Each side has headquarters on Grand Street in front of which huge banners are swung. These headquarters are crowded nightly and indications all point to a hot battle at the polls on Election Day.

An interesting phase of the campaign for Adler is that many of his supporters are avowedly working for the re-election of Timothy D. Sullivan, the Tammany candidate for the State Senate.

One Grand Street saloonkeeper displays in his window a picture of "The Big Fellow," as Sullivan is called by his admirers, and on either side is a smaller picture of the rival candidates for members of Assembly.

THE SOCIALISTS' EFFORTS.

The Democrats and Republicans are not the only ones who are enjoying the campaign in the Eighth. The Socialist-Labor people are holding nightly meetings, at which bitter attacks are made on both Cohn and Adler. The other night a Socialist-Labor orator began an address to a crowd which numbered fully 500 persons, at the corner of Grand and Forsyth Streets. The Adler headquarters are located at this corner, and the man who propounded his doctrines had a hard time of it. The points in his talk that he intended to be most effective were greeted with cheers for Adler, with now and then a cheer thrown in for Cohn. The Socialist-Labor advocate stuck at his task and delivered the remarks he had gone there to make, despite the fact that he was jeered all the evening by more than half of his audience.

Adler says he is certain of election, and Cohn makes the same statement. Those who are familiar with the politics of the district say that the result will be close. No matter who wins the Eighth is having plenty of excitement and getting much fun out of the campaign. All the speakers indulge in personalities. The Democrats attack Adler because he is a friend of the Republican State leaders, who, they assert, favor the enactment of Puritanical laws, and anything of that kind is not regarded favorably on the east side. The Republicans, on the other hand, charge that Cohn's political sponsors are responsible for the corruption and vice existing east of the Bowery.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Close Finish in Wholesale Drug Trade Tournament.

The tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling League was continued on Reid's alleys, Church Street, Manhattan, yesterday, six games being played in two series of three matches each. In the first series the Parke, Davis & Co. team won two rather easy victories, defeating the teams of Church, Dwight & Co. and Dodge & Olcott. The latter team broke even by defeating Church, Dwight & Co.

In the second series the teams were more evenly matched, and the Seabury & Johnson five won two matches by very narrow margins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Church, Dwight & Co.—Smith, 171; Church, 138; Parker, 149; Schierenbach, 122; Brock, 153. Total, 733.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 144; Ely, 166; Robertson, 143; Ulrich, 140; Raddiman, 185. Total, 783.

SECOND GAME.—Church, Dwight & Co.—Smith, 149; Church, 139; Parker, 139; Schierenbach, 148; Brock, 194. Total, 739.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 175; Dolan, 149; Blake, 202; Brunn, 158; Carr, 127. Total, 811.

THIRD GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 166; Ely, 137; Robertson, 108; Ulrich, 152; Ruddiman, 139. Total, 712.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 164; Dolan, 178; Blake, 148; Brunn, 161; Carr, 157. Total, 808.

FOURTH GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—De Zeller, 150; Lovis, 124; Caughey, 178; Scrimshaw, 134; Judge, 195. Total, 781.

Merck & Co.—Darius, 112; Smith, 178; Urbach, 168; Heins, 152; Robertson, 170. Total, 770.

FIFTH GAME.—Merck & Co.—Darius, 146; Smith, 146; Urbach, 122; Heins, 134; Robertson, 135. Total, 683.

General Chemical Company—Mason, 114; Hudson, 106; Joeger, 134; Frissell, 141; Norman, 129. Total, 631.

SIXTH GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—De Zeller, 121; Lovis, 115; Coughey, 113; Scrimshaw, 145; Judge, 162. Total, 656.

General Chemical Company—Mason, 111; Hudson, 117; Finch, 140; Frissell, 135; Norman, 139. Total, 642.

Company H of the Twelfth Regiment won three straight matches from Company K in the regimental bowling tournament on the armory alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Company H—Winthrop, 134; Morrison, 106; Shibeall, 117; Nichols, 116; Wiede, 121. Total, 594.

Company K—Maidoff, 82; Myers, 118; Butler, 135; Filson, 66; Osborn, 119. Total, 513.

SECOND GAME.—Company H—Winthrop, 143; Morrison, 97; Harris, 141; Nichols, 146; Uredе, 125. Total, 652.

Company K—Mardoff, 82; Myers, 118; Butler, 123; Filson, 99; Osborn, 108. Total, 530.

THIRD GAME.—Company H—Winthrop, 119; Shibeall, 119; Harris, 84; Nichols, 136; Wiede, 130. Total, 588.

Company K—Maidoff, 108; Myers, 104; Butler, 89; Filson, 133; Osborn, 123. Total, 557.

Doings of College Athletes.

In the Carlisle Indians' football squad only three of the thirty or more candidates weigh over 175 pounds.

Pennsylvania's lacrosse squad has secured many recruits during the past week, and from now until the snow falls daily practice will be given the candidates. Only two of last year's players, namely, Cross and McLain, are missing this season.

Thirty-six men are now engaged in lacrosse practice at Harvard. The work this Fall is chiefly for the benefit of new candidates. Class teams will be formed in the Spring to play for a set of cups, and from these class teams the 'Varsity eleven will be selected.

Students at the University of Michigan have raised $2,500 by subscription to defray in part the training expenses of the football team. A portion of this sum will be used to secure another coach to aid "Biffy" Lea, the old Princeton player, in developing backs.

The cadets of the United States Naval and Military Academies have presented to the University of Pennsylvania a silver loving cup as a token of their appreciation of the courtesy shown them by Pennsylvania in permitting Franklin Field to be used for the annual Thanksgiving football game between the cadets and middies.

Pennsylvania may not meet Brown on the gridiron next year, as the athletic managers of the latter university insist that the game be played at Providence. The Quaker managers have declined to agree upon a game at Providence on the grounds that the attendance has in the past proved insufficient to warrant the expenses of so long a trip.

Trainer George Turner of the University of Pennsylvania has a large number of men at work in preparation for the freshmen and novice track games, which will be held on Nov. 10, and the handicap games set a week later. As a nucleus, the Pennsylvania track and field squad has T. Truxton Hare, the weight thrower; Baxter, the pole vaulter, and Tewkesbury, McClain, and Goodman, runners.

A dozen or more scrub football teams have been organized at Harvard, and a series of games have been arranged for the scrub championship similar to the series of baseball games played at Cambridge each Spring for the cups given by Joseph Leiter. Some of the names of these football teams are more original than elegant. Here are a few: Hootmons, Wallowers, Whistle Bees, Connataboddies, Lost Chords, Pepplnheimers, Mug Hunters, Inanes, Missing Links, Quadequinas, and Pigskins.

Pennsylvania freshmen are putting forth greater efforts than in any previous year to turn out a winning team. Under Coach Hedges twenty men are in daily training, and they are a remarkable lot of youngsters in point of weight. Five tip the scales at over 170 pounds. These are Bennett, 178 pounds, who played last year on the Philadelphia Central High School; Mitchell, 200 pounds, of last year's George's Hall eleven; Acker, 173 pounds, a former Eastburn Academy player; Townsend, 175 pounds, who played on the Philadelphia Episcopal Academy's team, and Sterner, 200 pounds, from the Dickinson Preparatory School. The Quaker freshmen have two games, one with the Harvard, 1904, team, and one with the Cornell freshmen.

Automobile Notes.

In the contests for gasoline vehicles the machines must have all the parts so cold that the judges may place their hands upon them. Competitors must stand a few feet away from their machines, then run up to them on the word, mount, start, and run them along the track to a mark, and the winner will be the one who covers the distance in the shortest time. Gymkhana sports will also be carried on.

The college automobilists are beginning to consider the question of arranging for an intercollegiate meet at an early date. Clubs are already in existence at Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and the University of Chicago. Columbia has lost some of its original members who helped to organize the club last Winter, but some new material has been added and the total membership is about twenty-five.

The Harvard Automobile Club has just opened its new stable, which has accommodations for nearly twenty horseless carriages. The building was formerly used for the orthodox stable purposes, but the horse stalls have all been torn out and where the noble animal once stood are the motor inventions of the modern day. Warwick Greene and William M. Crane of this city are two of the most enthusiastic members, and the latter has the distinction of being the only Harvard student owning a gasoline carriage.

One of the interesting features of the Automobile Show which will be held in Madison Square Garden beginning Nov. 2 will be the contests of the chauffeurs. An opportunity will be furnished in these for intending purchasers of horseless vehicles to see just what the machine is capable of and how well it is under control when handled by those who know what to do with the vehicle. Like all other machines, the handling of the automobile has to be learned before enjoyment is possible. The novice might as well try to ride a bicycle on the first attempt and then say it is useless because he cannot handle it.

An enthusiastic automobilist who has won some fame and prizes in the West, and for the past week has been one of the conspicuous chauffeurs in the Mechanics' Building Exposition in Boston, is John L. French. He has the record of being the first man to make an automobile run from St. Louis to Chicago. He made the journey last month, covering the distance of 450 miles in three days, using a gasoline vehicle weighing 1,000 pounds, which consumed eighteen gallons of gasoline during the journey. The cost of propelling the machine was about $2, and his average speed was 12½ miles an hour. Mr. French won three medals in the automobile show in Chicago, and he intends to be present at the show in this city. He is planning to ride from Boston to New York in his automobile, probably leaving next Sunday and coming by way of Springfield and New Haven.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:26	Sun sets...5:02	Moon sets...8:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..16:19	Gov. Isl'd..10:36	H. Gate..12:32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:49	Gov. Isl'd..11:00	H. Gate..12:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 29.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport Rawlins, Porto Rico	11:00 A. M.	
Coranda, Argentine Republic	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Dominican ports	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		10:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Gymeric, Japan, &c.		
Inchulva, Cape Town		
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Llandaff City, Bristol		
Victoria, Dunkirk, &c.		
Wells City, Bristol		

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tjomo, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prinz Maurits, Jamaica	2:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, for dispatch per steamship Queen Adelaide. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Zealandia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Orarangi. Supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 11. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 11 and up to Nov. 24, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Nov. 24, for dispatch per steamship Sierra.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 28.

Alexander Bixio, Havre, Oct. 10.
Antilla, Nassau, Oct. 24.
British King, Antwerp, Oct. 18.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Oct. 24.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 25.
Commonwealth, Antwerp, Oct. 7.
Etheired, Jamaica, Oct. 23.
Hekla, Christiansand, Oct. 10.
Menominee, London, Oct. 18.
Olinda, Matanzas, Oct. 24.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Oct. 25.

MONDAY, OCT. 29.

Caracas, San Juan, Oct. 24.
Colorado, Brunswick, Oct. 26.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 24.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 18.
Kansas City, Swansea, Oct. 15.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Oct. 22.
Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 24.
Weimar, Bremen, Oct. 17.

TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

Alliance, Colon, Oct. 23.
Altai, Port Limon, Oct. 23.
Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 20.
Friesland, Antwerp, Oct. 20.
Myrtledene, London, Oct. 17.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Oct. 23.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 18.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

Andes, Jamaica, Oct. 24.
El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 26.
Lahn, Bremen, Oct. 23.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Oct. 17.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 24.
Vincenzo Florio, Gibraltar, Oct. 17.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, Oct. 21.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 27.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Oct. 21.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Oct. 23.
Richmond Castle, Gibraltar, Oct. 18.
St. Germain, Havre, Oct. 20.

Arrived.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Company.
SS Prins Maurits, (Dutch,) Nieman, Paramaribo, &c., Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.
SS Polycarp, (Br.,) James, Para Oct. 16, with rubber to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.
SS La Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Simon, Havre Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.
SS New York, Mills, Southampton Oct. 20 and Cherbourg 21st, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.
SS Tyrian, (Br.,) Hall, St. Marc Oct. 20 and Inagua 21st, with logwood to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.
SS Comal, Evans, Boston, to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) McKinney, Liverpool Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the F. Leyland Co., Ltd. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.
SS Vigilancia, Reynolds, Campeachy, &c., Oct. 11, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 A. M.
SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Oct. 20 and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:56 P. M.
SS Sabine, Staples, Galveston Oct. 19 and Key West 22d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Korff, Hamburg Oct. 14, Boulogne 15th, and Plymouth 16th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:10 A. M.
SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Andrews, Bristol Oct. 10 and Swansea 11th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.
SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Wells City, (Br.,) Garleck, Bristol Oct. 10 and Swansea 12th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.
SS Indravelli, (Br.,) Craven, Yokohama, &c., July 23, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.
SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Jackman, Rio Janeiro Oct. 3, with mdse. to John C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.
SS Maria, (Dutch,) Manduna, Calcutta, &c., Aug. 21, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.
SS Cocoa, Thompson, Jacksonville Oct. 24, with mdse. to R. W. Parsons.
WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 27, 9:30 P. M., northeast, light breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Grangense, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS British Trader, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Ulier, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Patricia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Cometa, (Mex.,) for Norfolk.
SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Statendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Ponce, for Porto Rico.
SS Maracaibo, for Curacao, &c.
SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Savanilla, &c.
SS Montebelle, (Br.,) for St. Croix, &c.
SS Capac, Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Havana, for Havana.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) for Naples, &c.
SS William Storrs, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., &c.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Benefacto for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

JONES POINT LIGHT STATION, VIRGINIA.—Notice is hereby given that the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 20, 1900, the light will be changed from fixed white to fixed red at this station, on the westerly bank of the Potomac River, about 1 mile below Alexandria.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 119, No. 610, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 99.

COAN RIVER GAS BUOY, NO. 5, MARYLAND.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Oct. 16, 1900, this black buoy, showing a fixed white light, was moved about 1,350 feet (1-5 mile) S. by W. from its former position, and moored in 24 feet of water, off the mouth of Coan River, southerly side of the Potomac River. Point Lookout Lighthouse, E. ¾ N.; Tangent to Travis Point, S. W. ⅝ W.; Piney Point Lighthouse, N. N. W. 13-16 W.

Bearings are magentic and given approximately.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 118, No. 599, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1900," Pages 94 and 102.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, sld. from Liverpool for New York today.

SS Bristol City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, sld. from Swansea for New York to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS Holmelea, (Br.,) sld. from Portland for New York to-day.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, (from Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6:40 P. M. today.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Ehoff. from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard today.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS La Plata, (Br.,) Capt. Pinel, from New York, arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Jansen, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Dungeness yesterday.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Oct. 24.

SS Sardinian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dougall, sld. from Naples for New York Oct. 24.

SS Louisiana, (Dan.,) Capt. Jansen, from New York via Christiania, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, sld. from Avonmout for New York to-day.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIMELY NEWS IN LINENS.

F. D. Matthews Sons

DISTINGUISHED ARRAY OF IMPORTED Dress Trimmings.

The Confidence which the Public have in this Store is Gained and Maintained by Selling only the Highest Character of Merchandise at the Smallest Possible Prices.

Special Lace Offerings.

The average purchaser likes to frequent those places where crowds congregate, brought there by some unusual circumstance. Right here lies an important secret. Through our Paris office we are constantly advised of everything new and desirable that foreign market affords.

Russian and Arabian Lace Collars, with revers. These are reduced from $2.50 and $5.50 down to..... $1.98 to $3.98
Arabian Jackets, from $12.00 to $15.00 down to, each.....$10.50
Renaissance Lace Jackets, from $10.00 to $12.50 down to, each.....$8.50
Renaissance Lace Ties, from $1.75 to $2.25 each, down to, each.....$1.48
Real Duchess Lace Collars, $15.00 to $25.00 down to, each.....$12.50 to $22.50
Real Venetian All-Over Nets, $1.25 to $4.00, down to.....98c. to $2.98 a yard
Machine Torchon Lace and insertions, assorted designs and widths, regular 10c. to 25c. per yard, down to, per yard... 5c., 8c. to 10c.
Embroidered Taffeta and Mousseline de Sole All Overs, at one-half their regular prices.

Finest Dress Trimmings.

We have on hand the largest stock of Trimmings ever carried by any one retail store in this market. Our stock consists of reliable Trimmings only, and we quote matchless prices. Our line includes over 800 styles; it will pay you to convince yourself. Confidence is the most necessary factor in buying Trimmings. "We want yours."

WE WILL PLACE ON SALE MONDAY.

2,400 yards of Black Taffeta applique, 1½ to 3 inches wide, from 25c. to 69c., down to, yard..... 25c
Velvet and Taffeta Revers, with gilt braid edging.....98c
Mefine Gilt Braids, ¼ to 1½ inches wide, a yard, 10c. to.....69c
Gold Tassels and Spikes, for tie ends, each, 5c. to.....35c
Black Beaded Belts, with beaded bags attached, $1.75, $1.98 and.....$2.25

Black Spangled Passementeries, with steel beads.....48c. and upward
Narrow Jet Edgings.....7c. to 25c. per yard
Gold Cloth and Gold Nets, so much in demand.....$3.50 and $3.98 a yard
Beaded Belts.....48c. and upwards
Gold Braid Belts, with fancy buckles.....39c. and upwards
Silk and Worsted Braids, silk and worsted soutache, silk and worsted braid guimp at one-half their regular prices.
Golf Fringe, in all the leading shades.....43c. a yard

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

Never before has Dame Fashion witnessed so much beauty in the texture of the material and the finishings as are set forth in the gowns for the ensuing season.

Foremost among our attractions for this week are our Tailored Suits for women.

Finest quality Pebble Cheviot Tailored Gowns, all double-stitched seams, silk lined throughout. Reefer double breasted. Would be good value at $25.00; special, at..... $16.50
A special in an Oxford Tailored Suit. Double-breasted reefer, with satin revers. Seven gore skirt with flounce; made to be sold at $18.00; special, at..... $12.98

SKIRTS.

Our Rainy-day and Golf Skirts, in dark Oxfords, with the new flare bottom; special for Monday, at..... $3.98
Black Cheviot Dress Skirt, seven gores, with 10-inch flounce, satin band at top of flounce; special..... $3.98
Fine Pebble Cheviot Skirt, seven gores, with flounce, three satin graduated bands at top of flounce, all double-stitched seams, would be good value at $10.00; special for Monday, at..... $7.50
Also carry a very handsome line of Silk Dress Skirts, ranging in price from..... $15.00 to $60.00

BOTANY FLANNEL WAISTS.

A new production in our Botany flannel waists, plaited stitched front and back, with brass buttons, all colors and sizes, worth $4.50, at..... $2.98
Our silk embroidered polka dot, all wool flannel waist, all colors and sizes, worth $2.50..... $1.65

JACKETS, SPECIAL.

A fine black kersey Jacket, double-breasted effect, lined throughout with heavy satin; a regular $10.00 jacket; special..... $6.98
A 26-inch Box Coat, in brown and castor; Skinner's satin lined, special, at..... $13.50

BOYS' CLOTHING.

They're of such exceptional value that half a day's selling will undoubtedly see them gone. Of all-wool frieze and heavy twill overcoating, splendidly made, ages 3 to 15, stylishly cut and worth $5.50, here Monday, at..... $3.98

ALL-WOOL REEFERS AT $3.98,

of blue chinchilla, fast color, made double-breasted to button close to neck; to state that a Chinchilla Reefer at this price is all wool is a broad assertion, but these POSITIVELY ARE, ages 3 to 8, at..... $3.98

Persons desiring our new Fall and Winter Catalogue, kindly notify us by postal or otherwise.

Women's Patent Leather Shoes, at $2.95 a Pair.

These shoes are made of best French calf patent leather, in button and lace, with welted and stitched soles, cloth and kid tops. The toe-shapes are the round and narrow bull dog, both very popular fall styles. In material, workmanship, fit and service they equal shoes sold in exclusive stores at $4.50 and $5.00 a pair; sizes are 2½ to 7, widths A. B. C. and D. ..... at $2.95 a Pair

Men's Shoes, at $2.95 a Pair

Our line of Men's Shoes, at $2.95 a pair, are a combination of the best materials, newest styles and fine workmanship; they are comfortable, perfect fitting and every pair is warranted to give splendid service. They are as good as any shoe you would pay $4.00 for, and better than most of them at that price. We have them in patent leather, enamel, box calf, vici kid and wax calf, with hand-welted double or single soles, all on the best fall lasts, all styles and sizes ..... at $2.95 a Pair

CUSTOM TAILORING.

FOR A LIMITED TIME WE WILL MAKE

OVERCOATS, TO ORDER, $13.50.

RAGLANS, TO ORDER, $15.50.

For the usual $22.00 and $25.00 kinds.

A practical demonstration of what we mean by SMALL PROFIT.

This is undoubtedly the greatest custom tailoring offer ever made in this Borough. No matter whether you are easy or hard to fit, we'll fit you perfectly either in the popular box, the staple shaped coat, or the new swell Raglan. Over 40 different all-wool overcoatings to choose from, including Vicunas, Friezes, Meltons, Kerseys, Whipcords (fancy back), and Coverts, in Oxford and Cambridge grays, black, blue, seal and olive brown and tan, they will be tailored in excellent style, have guarantee satin sleeve lining, extra grade of Italian cloth body lining and fine velvet collars, for any size up to and including 44 chest or waist.

OVERCOATS, $13.50. RAGLANS, $15.50, extra large sizes at a slight advance. Samples of cloth given for comparison.

We have made unusual preparations for this event, and prompt deliveries are assured.

Unparalleled Silk Skirt Sale.

"ANOTHER DRIVE IN PETTICOATS."

500 Petticoats in the new shades, moire effect, deep plaited flounce, extra good..... 69c
1,000 full width Fancy Striped Skirts, with two plaited ruffles, full ruche on bottom of each ruffle, superior quality, value $1.75; while they last, each. 97c
Colored Mercerized Skirts, with two accordion plaited ruffles, with ruche on bottom of each ruffle, also black Skirts with two ruffles, some with deep accordion ruffle, with small ruffle at bottom, something entirely new..... $1.25

Silk Moreen Skirts, up-to-date colors, in plain and fancy stripes, with umbrella ruffle, velvet bound; these goods are extra values at $3.98; special. $1.48

Taffeta Silk Skirts.

New fall shades, deep plaited flounce, also with ruffles, special at..... $4.98, $5.95, $6.95 and $8.95

Persons desiring our new Fall and Winter Catalogue, kindly notify us by postal or otherwise.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

The Greatest and the Finest Sale of Women's Handsome Tailored Suits.

Each week this store of women's tailored Suits has excelled its record of the previous weeks in wonderful value giving, each week its achievements have been greatest in the history of selling tailored wear for women. To-morrow it makes another stride, dwarfing its past accomplishments, offering to you

The Finest Tailored Suits for Women for the Least Such Suits Ever Cost.

There are 150 altogether, in sizes from 32 to 40, that come to us through one of the strange accidents that sometimes happen, and that we are always readiest to take advantage of. The materials are the choicest for this season's wear—broadcloths, zibelines, cheviots. Styles are mostly the Eton coat with fancy vest or the Russian blouse or the tight fitting coat; skirts the circular and flounce effects. The Suits—as do the finest of tailored wear this year—show the closer relationship of dressmaker and tailor, the handsome trimmings of most of them serving to set off well the trim and graceful lines of the tailored effect.

The lowest priced Suits in the gathering would regularly cost $40.00 anywhere. There are perhaps 30 of these, not more. Then come about an equal number still finer, that would cost from $45.00 to $75.00. At least half of the Suits are the very finest which have been produced for this season's wearing—the same styles that are selling today for $75.00 to $125.00. Two, for example, are model garments from the recently popular Parisian tailor, Francis—have his label in the neck. Two others are from the celebrated house of Gerson in Berlin. Beautiful costumes, these—lucky will be the women who come early enough to get them and whom they fit—but they can scarcely be called finer than some of the American Suits. It is a most distinguished gathering—the handsomest that has been assembled anywhere this season. At regular prices it would arouse enthusiasm; but these Suits are to make a record in low priceing to-morrow. From the cheapest to the best, all will be here for the earliest choosers at

$32.50 a Suit.

Second floor, front.

Panne Velv

NOBLE PICTURE SMUGGLERS

How Owners of Masterpieces Get Them Out of Italy.

Prince Chigi's Botticelli and Prince Borghese's Raphael Coated with Wax and Painted Over.

A good many reports have appeared within the last few days with regard to the famous Botticelli "Madonna," which was sold by Prince Chigi of Rome, on account of which transaction he has been condemned by the Italian Government to pay a fine of $63,000.

The question of the sale, the purchaser, and the present whereabouts of the picture is now the grand mystery of the art world of Europe and America. To say that the various reports are confusing is to state the case mildly. The only thing that is certain is that the picture has disappeared from its place in the Chigi Gallery and that its former owner must pay a big fine for allowing it to go out of the country without the permission of the Italian Government.

The amount of the fine is said to have been the amount of the money which the Prince received for his picture, but this is open to considerable doubt. The Chigi Botticelli is one of the finest works by this master in existence. Although its authenticity was once disputed, art experts are now generally agreed that it is genuine, and it possesses in the highest degree the qualities of grace and naïveté which distinguish the great Florentine's work. It is said that the Louvre and the National Gallery of London were both anxious to possess the picture, and that as much as $150,000 was offered for it, so that, after all, Prince Chigi may have something left out of the purchase money.

The manner in which owners of famous works of art manage to evade the provisions of the "Pacca Edict," as the law placing an embargo on the exportation of masterpieces without permission is termed, is often extremely ingenious. The Chigi Botticelli was got out of Italy in much the same way as the splendid Raphael—the so-called portrait of Cesare Borgia—the disappearance of which is the most famous case of its kind on record.

Prince Borghese, the owner of the Raphael, was sadly in need of ready money. He owned the picture, almost priceless as it was, and yet, legally, he could realize but a small proportion of its value. He could, of course, sell it to another Italian, but Italians are proverbially stingy purchasers of works of art, and there are few of them who, if they would, could spend $200,000 on a picture.

This was about the market value, at the lowest estimate, of the Raphael portrait, and outside Italy were dozens of millionaires who were willing and anxious to pay even more for it. In this painful situation the Prince decided that the consideration of legality would have to be ignored. He engaged the services of a person in Rome who makes a specialty of smuggling works of art out of the country, and within a month the picture was in the possession of one of the Paris Rothschilds.

This was the way in which the affair was managed: The picture was taken out of its frame, and the canvas was carefully coated with wax. On the wax was painted a portrait of the present Pope. It was not too well executed—just well enough to be the sort of thing that a pious Roman Catholic in France would buy for a thousand lire. A gorgeous modern frame was obtained, and, thus disguised, the Raphael was sent out of Italy without any difficulty. When it reached Paris the wax was easily removed, the picture being absolutely unhurt.

It was this incident which induced the Italian Government to buy the entire collection of works of art in the Borghese Palace, so that Prince Borghese cannot be said to have suffered as a result of his misdemeanor.

So ingenious are restorers and general manipulators of paintings at the present time that it is doubtful if any means could be devised for preventing smuggling. The size of a picture would make no difference. It would be cut out and transferred to new canvas after it reached its destination.

BULLETIN OF FREE LECTURES.

Course Will Begin at Natural History Museum Nov. 6.

The bulletin of the first course of free lectures to the people to be delivered at the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, is out, and the lectures will be as follows:

Tuesday, Nov. 6—Mr. A. C. Maclay, "Japan"; Tuesday, Nov. 13, Mr. A. C. Maclay, "Japanese Feudalism and Its Castles"; Tuesday, Nov. 20—Mr. Guy Morrison Walker, "China and the Chinese"; Tuesday, Nov. 27—Dr. John C. Bowker, "Imperial India"; Tuesday, Dec. 4—Mr. Gerhard J. Schilling, "Burmah"; Tuesday, Dec. 11—Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, "The Moslem World"; Tuesday, Dec. 18—Mr. George Donaldson, "Asiatic Manners and Customs."

All these lectures will be illustrated by stereopticon views, and the last with costumes. A second course of lectures will be begun on Jan. 8.

McHUGH'S PIE SPECULATION.

It Failed, and Trying to Eat Up His Stock He Fell Ill.

Patrick McHugh of 300 East Twenty-sixth Street is in possession of 200-odd pies of various varieties which he is willing to dispose of for a song. At present Mr. McHugh is a patient in Bellevue Hospital suffering from an attack of acute gastritis, which was brought on by a diet composed exclusively of pie, in which he has been indulging for the past week. Mr. McHugh ascribes his present unfortunate condition to William Jennings Bryan.

"If Bryan hadn't come here with his Presidential aspirations," he said, "I wouldn't be laid up this way, and I wouldn't have a bunch of bum pies on me hands that I can't get rid of for love or money."

Last Monday Mr. McHugh, after reading of the preparations made to receive the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, determined to make some preparations of his own.

"This will be a great chance for a good business man," he told his friends. "There'll be the biggest bunch of people that ever got together comin' out to hear Bryan at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night. That's where my graft comes in. I know a copper over there who'll let me through the police lines. I'm going to get together all the money I can beg, borrow, or steal, and buy pies with it—pies, I tell yer. Them people will be so hungry after standin' there all afternoon waiting for Bryan that they'll give all they've got for any kind of grub. Then I waltz in on the scene wit' me pies and sell them for all kinds of fancy prices. I'll be selling them at a dollar a piece before the night's over. It's a swell chance and I stand a good show of makin' me fortune."

Mr McHugh's intimate friends say that they are perfectly convinced that he didn't borrow any money from anybody who knew him. Mr. McHugh himself says that he didn't steal any, but at any rate he had acquired sufficient capital before Tuesday afternoon to buy three hundred pies. Early in the afternoon he started off for the Garden, carrying his pies with him. Nothing was seen or heard of him after this until he arrived at his home at midnight, much exhausted and bearing a much battered lot of pies.

"I couldn't find the cop I knew," he said, "and I couldn't get through the lines. I got wedged in the crowd so that I couldn't get out nor in. Nobody wanted to buy me pies, and I couldn't have got room enough to get at them if they had. Everybody bumped up against me and knocked the stuffin' out of the pies, and when I tried to call them down they told me I was a big stiff for bringin' pies around in a crowd like that. I couldn't put up me hands to scrap because of the pies, and so I got the stuffin' hammered out of me on all sides. That's the last time I ever invest in pies. I can't get rid of these, so I'll have to feed on them till they're used up."

Mr. McHugh had eaten up the peach pies and was just starting in on the lemon meringue when his stomach went back on him. He went to Bellevue Hospital, where the doctors told him that he would have to stop eating pies if he wanted to live. Mr. McHugh is now in bed in the hospital, and the pies are in a saloon on First Avenue, where they will be sold to the highest bidder.

A BRONX PARK BEREAVEMENT.

Toady Disappeared and the Little Green Snake Is in Mourning.

Sorrow is in the eye of a little green snake in the Reptile House in Bronx Park, for she has lost her little friend and admirer, Toady, of whom she had grown very fond. Toady, when last seen by a keeper, was on an exploration into the interior of a homely old snake in the glass box alongside, and he has not come back since to admire his pretty friend. She—whatever name Toady called her—is only a very little snake, 7 inches long, (not half as long as the name with which SCIENCE had burdened her,) and slimmer around the waist than the lead pencils Christians use to write with. Toady and She were nearly the same age. She was a trifle younger, as such things ought to be to make things happy. Toady's scientific name was Rana Palustris, but he did not know this and was happy.

She was in one of the oblong little glass boxes near the entrance of the Reptile House. As there was a screen over the box, Greater New Yorkers felt safe in looking at her. He was in a similar glass box, alongside—next door. In Her house there were many other green snakes, but they were much bigger than she was and did not see that She was a very pretty little thing, and therefore She did not care for them.

In Toady's home there was a two-foot mud-colored snake with homely opal eyes. It was not Toady's home, exactly. He was just a visitor there. A keeper had dropped him in there during the night, and something told Toady he wished he were back in his own home in the creek, where there were fat mosquitoes and flies with juicy hams. He did not like the Opal-Eyed One a bit, and every time he looked at her, lying sluggishly without even glancing at him, his tiny little heart thumped with fear and he gave a hop behind a little rock, which was the only place to hide.

He was thinking of all this and wondering what he had done that made the Sluggish One so cold and distant, and he was wishing that some fairy would take him from the hated place as suddenly as he had come into it, when he saw in the house alongside a vision.

She was young and green and tiny, like himself, but she did not hop awkwardly. She moved with exquisite ease and grace and was very slender and beautiful to look at. She was not a bit bashful, but made friends quickly. She came hard up against the glass wall of her home facing Toady and stretched her neck gracefully and—deliberately looked at Toady. Toady began to feel new interest in life. Then she winked at him, first with one then with the other eye, plainly, and Toady's little troubles including the memory of the Opal-Eyed One, vanished like mist. Nearer and nearer he hopped till he was up against the glass wall, and when he could hop no nearer he put his little green hands against the pane and stood on his legs. His little captive heart was thumping against his tiny ribs like a 40,000-ton trip hammer. Never in all his young life had he seen such a "beautifulness." He just gazed. And then She drew back a few inches from the pane and began a dance which Toady had never seen. She raised her head and half her slender body into a graceful curve and swayed back and forth and from side to side until poor Toady was charmed unto death. In time he got his second wind and picked up courage enough to venture a wink at her.

And She winked back, like a major, and swayed more gracefully than before and stuck out her pretty red tongue at him—which in snake language means something well-bred young ladies never do unless they're sure of not being seen. Thereafter Toady winked copiously in return, and hopped back and forth on his hands against the pane, imitating her motions quite closely, as he thought. And when She wriggled still more gracefully, Toady's heart jumped with glee, for he knew it all was meant for him. His little mouth was half open, and his eyes gleamed love, and the new feeling sent pleasant thrills through his little body.

All day long the two kept up their flirtation, and all day long observant ones watched the little flirts and laughed at Toady's love, and said it was cute. But neither Toady nor She noticed the intruders, for they saw only each other. And in the end, when shadows fell and hid the huge constrictors and the cobras in the mammoth cage opposite, the baby frog and the baby snake lay down to sleep, each to dream of the other and of the things of the coming day.

Sunshine came on time and woke Her up. She hurried to Her place at the pane. No Toady was there. She raised herself and wriggled and swayed and winked into space and stuck out her tongue. But no Toady. Then, with a start she remembered during the night she had heard one tiny little squeak. Still, no Toady. The Opal-Eyed One was more sluggish than ever. There was also a fat bump near her middle. The bump was as big as Toady. Then She realized it all, and crept away and curled herself in a ball in a corner, which is, mourning, and wished the Opal-Eyed One a frightful stomach ache. And there she remained for a week—poor Toady, Rana Palustris.

THE BRONX AT ALBANY.

Albert E. Davis Says Northern Borough Should Have Four Assemblymen.

For several years past there has been dissatisfaction in the Bronx with the representation which that borough has at Albany. The growth of that portion of the city north of the Harlem has been phenomenal, the last census showing an increase of 125 per cent. over 1890. Notwithstanding this, its representation has been decreased, for, where formerly there were two full Assembly districts, now one of these, the Thirty-fourth Assembly District is made to cover a portion of Manhattan Island also.

Architect Albert E. Davis, who is a Vice President of the North Side Board of Trade, when asked for his views on this subject, said:

"The need of additional representation for the Bronx, not only at Albany, but in the Municipal Assembly, becomes more apparent each year. When the city was divided into thirty Assembly districts we had two of them. When five additional Assemblymen were accorded to New York City by the last reapportionment, this section, which showed the greatest proportionate increase in population, not only did not receive any additional representation but was partially deprived of what it already had, one of its two Assembly districts being made to include part of Harlem. In the 1897-8 session of the Legislature a bill was introduced to remedy this, but it was shelved. The following year another bill was introduced, providing for an additional Assemblyman and Alderman from this section, which met the same fate.

"Now the Borough of the Bronx has a population of over 200,000, and there is a greater need than ever of additional representation. Buffalo, with a population of 352,219, has six Assemblymen and two Senators; Rochester, with 162,435 population, has three Assemblymen and one Senator, and Syracuse, with half the population of the Bronx, has two Assemblymen and one Senator. The Thirty-fifth Assembly District alone has a population greater than that of Syracuse.

"The Borough of the Bronx should have four representatives in the Assembly and at least one in the Senate, who would represent this borough alone."

CHANGING COLOR OF ANIMALS.

Theory that Light Produces Effect by Acting on Optic Nerve.

It is well known that the skin of a number of animals, such as frogs, salamanders, certain fish, and the plumage of a variety of birds, changes color as the light to which they are exposed varies.

For instance, a frog kept in a dark box soon becomes very much darker colored, and if it be exposed continuously to a brilliant light, or placed in a white earthenware dish, its color becomes much lighter than normal. The general whiteness of arctic birds and mammals, in the regions of perpetual snow, is another illustration of the same physiological phenomenon. It has been generally supposed that this effect was produced by the direct action of the light on the tissues themselves.

In a recent address, however, Lord Lister, the English surgeon, describes an experiment which seems to indicate that this is not the whole explanation. He found that when a hood of dark cloth, carefully arranged so as to exclude light from the eyes, without obstructing respiration was placed over a frog's head, the usual paling of its tissues produced by exposure to bright sunlight was entirely prevented, although the converse of this was apparently not tested—that is, whether if the frog's body be kept dark, and its eyes exposed to a strong light, the body remains pale instead of darkening, as would normally be the case. It seems probable from the foregoing experiment that such would be the result. We may hence conclude that light produces these effects not entirely, at any rate, by direct action on the skin, but indirectly through the retina, optic nerve, and brain.

TO PRESERVE PLAYGROUNDS.

East Side Residents Opposed to Contemplated Changes in Several Parks.

The lower east side is up in arms against the proposition of the Park Commissioners to do away with Seward Park as a playground and make it into a regular city park, with trees, grass plots, and benches, but no gymnasium or swings. The sum of $92,000 has been appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the altering of Seward Park, but this action has yet to be passed upon by the Municipal Council.

The Outdoor Recreation League, which fenced in the park and put up the swings, horizontal bars, and other gymnastic features in the inclosure, sent out copies of a petition broadcast throughout the east side Wednesday printed in Yiddish and English for signatures in order that the petition may be sent to the Park Commissioners. The petition is as follows:

To the Park Commissioners of the City of New York:

We, the undersigned, residents of the lower east side, hereby earnestly petition your honorable body to include in your plans for the improvement of Seward Park an outdoor gymnasium and playground, such as the Outdoor Recreation League has maintained there. We believe that these provisions for play and exercise can be so combined with the ordinary attractions of a public park that all the people of every age and condition will derive the greatest possible benefit from this new breathing space.

Seward Park is bounded north and south by Jefferson and Hester Streets and east and west by East Broadway and Division Street. It is right in the heart of the Ghetto, and at present has twenty-five swings for babies, twenty swings for larger children, and 100 square feet of ground for kindergarten purposes. The city had no need of the space forming the park, and philanthropic ladies and gentlemen formed the Seward Park League and fitted it up as it is now.

Since it was opened as a recreation ground at least 5,000 boys and girls have played there daily, not to speak of babies. The Recreation League wants the Park Board to devote a third of the space to the purposes of a gymnasium. It was said yesterday evening that 50,000 signatures to the petition have already been obtained. Charles B. Stover, Chairman of the Seward Park Committee of the Outdoor Recreation League, said:

"The fight on the lower east side is a topic that fills columns of the daily press. After patient search for regenerating forces I am convinced that the Ghetto need not always remain a social cesspool, and among the saving and constructive forces I can count on none superior to a proper improvement of Seward Park."

Mr. Stover went on to say that it would be a social crime to abolish the playground and gymnasium. They should be retained in the plan of improvement.

VALUABLE FIND IN MEXICO.

Gold Statues and Other Objects of Archaeological Interest Found by Workmen Digging for a Sewer.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 16.—Two figures of gold were discovered this morning by the workmen engaged in digging the great ditches for the sewers being laid in this city. Numerous objects of great archaeological interest have been found during the progress of the work, but none of the pieces have been of intrinsic value up to this time. Much interest has been felt in every new find, and all along those who are best informed as to the geography of Montezuma's proud city have been keenly alive to the idea that objects of value and great historical interest would be unearthed when the excavations reached the neighborhood of the cathedral and the Plaza de la Constitucion.

In a conversation on the subject Señor Leopoldo Batres, Inspector General of Archaeological Remains, said that in the street of Las Escalerillas, in the rear of the cathedral, two of the sixty-eight chapels belonging to the great Aztec Temple, or Teocalli, had been found. The first discovered was that of Teoyanique, Goddess of Death. Some fine pieces of pottery were found, but were stolen by some of the peons at work, for which covetousness they are now in the big prison at Belem. The second, which was discovered to-day, is that of Ehecatl, God of the Air. All the objects thus far found with this deity correspond in their shape and quality with those worn and used by his priests.

Crowds have visited the spot since the first announcements were made, but when the workmen, with praiseworthy honesty, announced that they had struck some figures which appeared to be of yellow metal the watchmen realized that a discovery of importance had been made. In a short time it was necessary for extra policemen to be ordered to the scene. Señor Batres took charge of the articles as they were handed up from the ooze by the bare-legged Indians, who must have thrilled with interest handling objects they knew to be connected with the religious worship of their ancestors.

First came two figures of gold, representing Ehecatl, (companion of Quetzacoatl, in whom the ancient Mexicans recognized chastity, justice, and prudence.) The first of the two figures has a mask. The body is painted red, black, and yellow. The colors are still in good condition. Near these idols were found two disks of gold, highly polished and remarkably engraved. Each of the plates, which are concave, has a diameter of about twenty centimeters. They are thick. One of the disks had evidently been hidden by a workman.

Four other gold objects came next, a jewel of gold belonging to Ehecatl, a number of beads, rare amulets of greenstone, various hatchets of silex, lances, some little stone idols of obsidian and jade, a curious little mask of iron pyrites, several stone knives of large size, a second mask of curious stone, censers of pottery with colored paintings, some pots beautifully decorated, and numerous other figures of stone and cement.

The site of the new discoveries is guarded, and the strictest vigilance will be exercised in order that every piece found may be preserved.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN SHOES.

They Are Gaining in Favor in France and Other Countries.

American shoes are gaining in favor in France, and the importation into that country is steadily increasing, in spite of high import duties, according to official statistics forwarded to the State Department by Vice Consul Hanauer at Frankfort.

These figures show that during the first six months of the present year the value of shoes exported from France was 7,995,780f., ($1,543,156,) against 9,157,590f. ($1,767,415) last year. In the first half of 1900 there were imported into France 422,500 pairs of shoes; in the first half of 1899 304,500 pairs.

American shoes valued at 37,000f. ($7,141) were imported into France during the month of May alone. Consul Hanauer quotes The Shoe Market, a German technical journal, as stating that United States shoes are crowding those of French make out of the South American markets.

FLAVORING OF TOBACCO.

Suchland's Claim that Certain Aromas Are Due to Action of Bacteria.

Columbus found the natives of the West Indies smoking an herb wrapped in maize leaves, which they called tobago, and in 1560 Jean Nicot distributed plants of this herb, raised from seed, to various parts of Europe.

These two events give the clue to the popular and scientific names of a drug whose annual cultivation and preparation for market probably employs more capital than any other one substance not a food product.

During 1899 in the United States alone over 266,000,000 pounds of tobacco, over 4,500,000,000 cigars, and 4,500,000,000 cigarettes were manufactured and sold, and yielded a revenue to the Government of over $52,000,000.

In a recent volume by Koning—"Der Tabak; Studies Ueber Seine Kultur and Biologie"—Suchland's claim is confirmed, that the special flavors and aromas which give their high value to certain Cuban tobaccos, and which have been thought to be due to the soil, are really caused by the action of special bacteria during the fermentation process. Suchland's idea was that the special flavor of the high-priced tobaccos—as, for instance, that from the Vuelta Abajo district in Cuba—could be imparted to inferior growths by infesting them with this special bacteria during fermentation.

Koning has succeeded in this to the extent that a tobacco infected with his bacterium, fermented, and then made up and handed to experts, was selected by the latter as superior to other specimens not so treated.

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ARCHBISHOP'S PRIVATE CHAPEL.

Its Simple Gothic Design and Its Altar of Antique Oak.

The private chapel of Archbishop Corrigan, in which Miss Elizabeth K. Livingston, a niece of Van Brugh Livingston, was married to Charles James Welch of San Francisco on Wednesday last, is less used than the majority of the private chapels of the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. Many Bishops use their chapels for daily mass, but this is not the custom of the Archbishop. Seldom is it used, except for the private baptisms and confirmations, usually those of adult converts which he himself performs, and occasionally for a marriage ceremony, as on this occasion. It is seldom that the Archbishop performs a marriage ceremony, and it may on this occasion have been due to the fact that Miss Livingston has become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith within the past two years.

The chapel is a large one for a private chapel, and occupies one-half of the upper floor of the archiepiscopal residence on the corner of Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street. It is on the Fiftieth Street side, and passers-by notice with interest the churchly appearance of the chapel windows. The chapel is a simple one in Gothic design to agree with the architecture of the house. The altar, which is at the eastern end of the chapel, is the chief feature of the room. It is a simple altar of antique oak, and was brought to this country from Europe by Bishop Du Bois, the third and last Bishop of New York, the predecessor of Archbishop Hughes, who was the first Archbishop after New York became an archdiocese. The altar is now over fifty years old, and holds a warm place in the affections of the Archbishop from its associations. The chapel is finished in quartered oak to match the altar. The altar is shut away from the remainder of the chapel, when that is not in use, by hangings of red velvet, in front of which is a representation of wooden pillars, which are rolled aside when the chapel is opened.

This is always on Christmas day, when of the three masses which the Archbishop says, the first two are in the chapel. The daily 7 o'clock mass the Archbishop says, when he is in town, in the cathedral. The chapel is open during visiting Bishops who may wish to use it, and at other times it is used for the private confirmations, baptisms, and weddings performed by the Archbishop as already stated. On the latter occasions the chapel is usually massed with plants or flowers, as in the case of the wedding of Miss Livingston, when the chapel was decorated with palms. The vestments of the Archbishop are very beautiful for such occasions, of exquisite embroidery, the work of the Dominican nuns of Hunt's Point.

NEW JOHANNESBURG RAILWAY.

Fast Progress Made on the Line to the Coal-Bearing Region.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, Sept. 14.—The work of putting the mines in order, of painting, cleaning the machinery, &c., has been proceeding for some time past, and is now nearly complete. At the majority of the mines pumping goes on daily, but in a few the workings are not yet dry. The supply of coal to each mine is fixed by proclamation, and as some do not receive sufficient to keep the pumping engines going, there is some friction.

The new Johannesburg-Vereeniging Railway (to the border of what was formerly the Free State) is the only work now in progress, and but for it the whole country would be as dismal and as deserted as a morgue. Without doubt the construction of this railway has a huge political as well as commercial significance. When completed it will give imperial railway communication from three coastal towns to the Rand, and the existing Netherlands line, if the company does not prove pliant, will be of about as much use as old iron.

In the past the Netherlands Company would not suffer the Vereeniging coal mines to compete with those of the Rand, and by high rates effectually prevented such competition, but things will certainly be altered under the new régime. The line now being constructed will tap the huge coal-bearing area at Zyperfontein, and the result will be much cheaper coal on the Rand.

It will doubtless form a matter for discussion when the House of Commons next sits that miles of line, costing £7,000 per mile, have been built without the knowledge or consent of Parliament. By that time, however, the railway will have been completed and in full work. Hobbled with red tape as imperial enterprises often are, taking longer to plan than to execute, this railroad stands out as a striking exception. It was surveyed, laid out, and decided upon before the army reached Pretoria, and since then the work of construction appears to have gone on without a hitch or break.

Twenty-second Regiment News.

An interesting programme of armory rifle shooting has been arranged in the Twenty-second Regiment, as follows: Non-winners' match, Oct. 27 and Nov. 3; team-of-three match, Nov. 10; sharpshooters' match, Nov. 17; team-of-six match, Nov. 24; match for rifle club championship, Dec. 1; bull's-eye match, Dec. 8; sharpshooters' match, Dec. 15 and 22; team-of-twelve match, Jan. 5 and 12; sharpshooters' qualification match, Jan. 19, and rapid-fire match, Jan. 26. Members of the regiment can shoot for qualification as sharpshooters after each contest. Private C. Ahern of the Drum Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, who suffered a severe fall and who was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, has recovered and will be able to be on duty again very shortly. The drill report for the week ended Oct. 12 shows that 463 men were present and 148 were absent. The largest company in the regiment is Company A, which has ninety men on its rolls. Of these 71 were present and 19 were absent. In Company I Quartermaster Sergt. Smith has been promoted First Sergeant and Private Tallman has been promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant.

A unique entertainment will be given by the regiment some time in November. It will be known as a country circus.

Standard Oil Company in Japan.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 27.—Mail advices from the Orient say that representatives of the Standard Oil Company have organized the Pacific Oil Company in Japan to carry on the development of the Echigo oil industry temporarily, while a permanent company composed of American and Japanese capitalists is being formed. This latter company will be a Japanese branch of the Standard Oil Company and have for its object the control of the oil trade in that country.

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METHOD TEACHING FRENCH, 1900; SAMple mailed, 42c., (half price.) Prof. BERGER, 853 Broadway. French lessons; trial.

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128-130 EAST 58TH ST.

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Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.

Terms from $15 upward per quarter, including, free of charge, harmony, counterpoint, sight singing, lectures and concerts.

Students received daily.

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PRIMA DONNA CONTRALTO, OPERA, ORATORIO, CONCERTS, Vocal Instruction, (de Reszka method,) Lately returned to New York after a lengthy sojourn in England and Germany. Studio, residence, 7 West 91st St.

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132 West 85th St. All branches. 14 teachers. Lessons private.

THE "REPERTOIRE SCHOOL OF CHURCH Music" reopens Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. St. Mark's Church, 10th St., corner 2d Av. $2 per month.

VIOLIN PLAYING ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT pupil's residence or J. CHADOVITZ, Dumont Av., corner Osborn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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T. GEORGE DODWORTH, NO. 12 EAST 49TH STREET. Classes and private lessons. Commencing Saturday, October 20th.

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BACHELOR OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, TIRED OF LIVING ALONE, DESIRES ANOTHER BACHELOR OR CONGENIAL COUPLE TO SHARE HIS HOME; NEW MODERN RESIDENCE, DELIGHTFULLY LOCATED, LOWER WEST SIDE, NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE; PERFECT SERVICE; NO NUISANCES; POSITIVELY NO OTHER BOARDERS. ONLY THOSE WHO WILL FAIRLY SHARE EXPENSES NEED ADDRESS P. O. BOX 699, NEW YORK CITY.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms; private bath; board optional; few doors 5th Av.; reference. Mrs. Beach, 10 East 30th St.

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70TH, 134 WEST.—Third and fourth story rooms; parlor, dining room; excellent table; references exchanged.

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TWO LAW CLERKS WANT TWO CONNECTing, well-furnished rooms, heated; hot and cold water; breakfast, dinner; in private German family; west side, 34th to 59th St. K. L., Box 332, 1,269 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

112 EAST 47TH ST.—Comfortably furnished large or small hall room, private family; gentleman preferred. Dickson.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A large sunny room, below 34th St., for two young gentlemen; about $18 per month; references exchanged. Address PERMANENT, 1,269 Broadway.

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The Lorraine,

5th Ave. and 45th St.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

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BROADWAY & 63D ST., N. Y. CITY.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

European Plan Exclusively.

Perfect Cuisine Efficient Service
Choice Library Select Patronage

MODERATE RATES

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5th Ave., cor. 114th St.

Modern family apartment hotel, conveniently situated to all car lines, four blocks from Central Park. Rooms, with individual bath, $5 per week; Parlor, Bedroom and bath, $7 per week; Parlor, two Bedrooms and bath, $10 per week.

Dining room on the American and European plan at very moderate prices; excellent meals and service; American plan, $7 per week; a few unfurnished Suites at reasonable rates; transients accommodated.

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A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE FIRST CLASS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, N. Y., Lenox Av. and 122d St., Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.—Services 7:30 and 11:00 A. M. and 3:45 and 8:00 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, October 28th, 1900, at 11:20 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler. Subject: "The Doctrine of Human Inequality in Modern Philosophy as a Sign of the Times." All interested are invited.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—English or Scotch Protestant maid and seamstress; must understand dressmaking, and be willing to assist with some chamberwork; wages, $18 to $20. Call Monday between 10 and 12 o'clock at 26 East 45th St.

WANTED—Experienced nurse for convalescent lady; lengthy engagement to refined person; references required. Address, stating monthly salary, C. Y., Box 170, Times.

WANTED—Kitchenmaid, colored; must live out; wages $16; only those having best of references need address. C., Box 1,957, N. Y. P. O.

WANTED—Experienced nurse for child of three years; best references required. Call, 12 to 2, Monday, 542 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

LARGE HOUSE WANTS CAPABLE MEN AND woman to act as general agents; $900 yearly salary, expenses, extra commissions; brilliant opportunity. Stafford Press Co., New Haven, Conn.

ORIENTAL RUG SALESMEN.

Only those who are thoroughly experienced and can furnish the best of references need apply. Permanent and liberal salary. Call Monday morning, Bloomingdale Brothers, 3d Av. and 59th St., main office, third floor, or address S. J. Bloomingdale.

WANTED.—An experienced Salesman to the large retail corset trade to carry a side line—a merited article. State route. Address P. O. Box 3,048, New York City.

WANTED—A bright young man about twenty-one years of age in the office of a well paper factory; must write well and be quick and accurate at figures. Address, giving references, Wall Papers, Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A reliable, energetic salesman, acquainted with photo supplies,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

With Adverse Conditions Market Shows Encouraging Results.

BETTER VARIETY OF DEALING

Latest Sales by Brokers—No Voluntary Offerings Attempted at Auction—List of This Week's Foreclosures.

What with a greater variety and an increased volume, the business of the last week has been in the highest degree encouraging, and those who look for a really active market a month or six weeks hence regard the dealing of the last few days, accomplished under ante-election conditions, as a thoroughly favorable sign.

It is in the variety of transactions, including even the sale of a large parcel of water front at West Forty-ninth Street, that the improvement is the most noticeable. Fine residence sites, after a long period of inactivity, again figured in reports with the sale of ex-Mayor Grace's corner at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street and the resale of a sixty-foot frontage on the Fifty-second Street side of the Orphan Asylum block. Isaac Untermyer sold his 100 by 100 plot on One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, just west of Lenox Avenue, and this and other transactions on One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets, near Fifth and Lenox Avenues, indicate that the builders are slowly emerging from the retirement forced upon them by the prices of materials earlier in the year, and are beginning to look about them for desirable vacant properties.

The ready market for the new American basement houses in the Riverside section shows no sign of weakening. Builder Kight closed out the last of his row of six dwellings on Eighty-sixth Street, near Riverside Drive; Terence Farley's Sons sold another of their One Hundred and Sixth Street houses, while John C. Umberfield, satisfied with the prospect for a continued demand, filed plans at the Building Department for a row of seven dwellings to be erected on One Hundred and Fifth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

The improvement of a large plot on Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets west of Ninth Avenue, projected by the Trustees for John Jacob Astor, was one of the week's significant announcements. One of the Trustees said yesterday that this building operation and the one now being carried forward in the same neighborhood for P. F. Collier & Son are only in accordance with a policy to make all of the Astor property in that section income-producing, and that the rebuilding will go on as rapidly as responsible lessees for the structures can be secured. Some leadership in such a movement as this is always necessary, and with the desirability of this property for manufacturing and storage purposes, it is not improbable that other interests in the same neighborhood will fall in line with the policy of improvement inaugurated by the Astors, when once its success has been demonstrated.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

John M. Thompson & Co. have sold for A. B. Kight the seven-story building at the southeast corner of Beekman and Pearl Streets, 53.10 by 40.2 and irregular, to George Finck, who gives in part payment the six-story apartment house 338 and 340 West Fifty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.5.

Mrs. Vincent King has sold the four-story dwelling 40 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

Duff & Conger have sold for Jesse Gillender to Henry T. Gray, for improvement, the lot at the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, 36.8 by 102.2.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for T. J. McLaughlin the five-story apartment house 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100.11.

J. Fleischmann & Sons have sold to William Vogel the five-story flat, with store, at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 26 by 100.

Blakeslee Barnes has resold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, to Friedman & Feinberg, 94 and 96 Rivington Street, 50 by 75, with an "L" at 135 Pitt Street. The buyers will improve the property upon the expiration of existing leases.

Janpole & Werner have bought 80 and 82 First Street, old buildings, on a plot 44 by 112 and irregular.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Philip Steuernagle, to Herbert B. Rexer, the five-story tenement 311 East Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 75 by 100.

Louis Lese has bought the three-story dwelling 445 East Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.8.

Israel M. Cohen has bought the two-story frame dwelling 438 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on lot 18.6 by 100.11.

Charles R. Schloss has sold to a Mrs. Furtle the five-story double flat on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought for improvement 172 and 174 Mulberry Street and 36 Seventh Street.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for a client the three-story dwelling 338 West Twenty-eighth Street, 21 by 98.9.

The Auction Room.

The indifferent manner in which recent voluntary offerings have been received has caused owners and auctioneers to abandon for the time being, at least, any further attempts in that direction, and prospective buyers at auction will have to confine themselves to foreclosure lists. The only competition of last week developed in connection with the sale of 474 Grand Street. The first bidder sought to secure the property for $5,000 over a mortgage of $18,000, but he was quickly silenced by the next bid of $20,000 over the mortgage. The property was finally struck down to a firm of operators for a total of $40,982.

The adjourned sale of the Gill Building, 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, is announced for Wednesday. The only other foreclosure sale of the week affecting valuable property is that of the eight-story building 149, 151, and 153 Wooster Street, to be conducted to-morrow by Auctioneer Ryan.

There were recorded last week 258 mortgages, for $3,089,105, of which 97, for $99,041, were at 5 per cent.; 108, for $1,054,616, were at more, and 53, for $1,045,508, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 291 mortgages, for $4,156,370, of which 97, for $1,100,958, were at 5 per cent.; 139, for $1,503,547, were at more, and 55, for $1,551,805, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, OCT. 29.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 149, 151, and 153 Wooster Street, west side, 145.2 feet south of Houston Street, 74.8 by 100 by 74.7 by 100, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $298,821.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 239 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-first Street, 18.5 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,176.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 216 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 198.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 98.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,205.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 180 feet west of Mount Morris Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,247.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 253 Seventh Avenue, east side, 86.11 feet north of Twenty-fourth Street, 21.4 by 79.2, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $17,358.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Messmore Kendall, referee, Eleventh Avenue, Wakefield, north side, 505 feet east of Second Street, 50 by 114, vacant. Due on judgment, $970.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 110 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 600.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,892; subject to another mortgage for $23,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene L. Bushe, referee, 2,338 Morris Avenue, east side, 238.4 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 37.6 by 120, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,571; subject to another mortgage for $5,500.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.—William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 2,205 Fifth Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat; 2,207 Fifth Avenue, east side, 74.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on 2,205, $16,497; on 2,207, $17,558.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, Morris Avenue, Fordham, east side, 350 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 by 120.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,586.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,200.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Hirsh, referee, 230 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,637.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 343 East Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, two-story frame dwelling, with two-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $6,652; subject to another mortgage for $4,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 9, 11, and 13 Malden Lane, north side, 130.3 feet east of Broadway, runs east on Maiden Lane 56.6 by north 78.5 by west 2.11 by north 9.8 by west 51.4 by south 9.9 by west 3.8 by south 77, fifteen-story building. Due on judgment, $233,000; subject to another mortgage for $600,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 38 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 406 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,061.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Seward Baker, referee, 314 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25.5 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,806.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,022.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 258 and 260 Wadsworth Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 50 by 150, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $4,933.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.3 by 103.5 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement with store, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, H. B. Ketcham, referee, 842 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 102.9 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,720; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 1,968 Crotona Avenue, east side, 115.7 feet north of Tremont Avenue, 25 by 170.4 and irregular, three-story frame flat with store. Due on judgment, $4,305.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, J. Addison Young, referee, Honeywell Avenue, southeast side, 107 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 22 by 112.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,345.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James A. Dunn, referee, 556 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,675.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Victor W. Hungerford, referee, 521 and 523 West Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 260 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 40 by 98.9, two-story front and four-story rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $1,761.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 2,338 and 2,340 Third Avenue, and 176 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, 49.11 by 100, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $96,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, referee, Hall Place, west side, 249.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 120.4 by 26.6 by 123.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,121.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Poplar Street, northwest corner of Main Street, for a three-story frame flat, with store, 25 by 80; William J. Arnow, owner; T. W. Ringrose of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 114 to 118 Liberty Street and 119 and 121 Cedar Street, for an eleven-story brick store and loft building, 70.6 by 112.9, (substitute plans;) John T. Williams, owner; John T. Williams, Jr., architect; cost, $350,000.

No. 4,242 Park Avenue, for a two-story frame shop, 25 by 80; Kate E. Rogers, Brooklyn, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,500.

Boston Avenue, east side, 164.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a one-story frame office, 16 by 35; H. Hunneker, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $450.

Alterations.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Herb & Seitz, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $50.

No. 119 Norfolk Street, to a three-story and basement brick bath and synagogue; A. Goldberg of 61 East Broadway, owner; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 239 to 245 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick stable; James Williams of 442 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; C. F. Ramsdell of 312 East Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street, and Tenth Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-fifth Street, to two four-story brick tenements and stores; C. W. Reckhardt of 500 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $2,000.

Park Row, southwest corner of Pearl Street, to two three-story brick stores; Mrs. J. Callahan of 267 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; F. Q. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $125.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 210 feet west of Avenue D, Unionport, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; William Schmilze, Westchester, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $3,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Saturday, Oct. 27.

ALLEN ST, 60 and 62, e s, 40x87.6; Adolph Prince to Morris Berger, all liens, (R S 50 cents) 100

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of 180th St, 19.2x91x27.1x90.4; Bernard Beinecke to Charles H. Weigle 500

BROADWAY, n e corner of 149th St, 99.11x100; William McCracken and others to James V. Lawrence, (R S $3, mtg $107,800) 1

BRYANT ST, w s, 50 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Ida M. Murphy to Edward J. O'Connor, (R S $4) 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 147.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.8x103.11x16.8x101.7; Albert G. Federhart to William Stokes, (R S $6, mtg $2,000) 6,000

FULTON AV, w s, 120.11 ft s of 174th St, 2.2x—x233.0; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Moses Bachman, (R S 50 cents) 1

LENOX AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 114th St, 25.2x75; Frank Lugar to Harriet N. Lugar, (R S $6, mtg $24,000) 1

MADISON AV, e s, 73.9 ft n of 37th St, 25x100; James H. Phipps and others, heirs, to George A. St. John 77,500

NORFOLK ST, 141, w s, 25x100; Columbia St, 72, e s, 22.1x99.11; Max Berger to Morris Berger, all liens 1

TINTON AV, e s, 102.6 ft n of 168th St, 19.6x100x19.2x100; George W. Flagg to Frederick Schnaufer, (R S $2, mtg $7,000) 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, Lot 354, map of Unionport, 67x311.10x67x313.10; Annie M. Singer to William Schmitz, (R S $1.50, mtg $8,430) 1

6TH ST, s s, Lot 103, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 5th St; Rachel Purdy to Catherine E. Allison, (R S $1) 600

6TH ST, s s, Lot 103, Map of Unionport, 105x216 ft to 5th St; Catherine E. Allison to Henry Feulner and another, (R S $2.50) 2,050

14TH ST, s s, n e ¾ of Lot 348, map of Unionport, 50x108; Jessie E. Andress to William C. G. Wilson, (R S $2) 1

15TH ST, 227 and 229 West, 50x103.3; Henry Keilus to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (R S $24, mtg $46,000) 1

147TH ST, n s, 343 East, 25x198; Augusta C. Von Elten and another, individually and as executors, to Alexander H. Von Elten, (R S $7, mtg $13,000) 20,000

90TH ST, n s, 269.8 ft e of 1st Av, 74.4x100.8; Jacob Herb and another to William E. Seitz & Co., (R S $1, mtg $36,000) 1

123D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25.6x100.11; Gussie B. Raymond to Henry E. H. Hanson, (R S $8, mtg $15,800) 23,000

131ST ST, n s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Annie Andress to James Kennedy, (R S $15, mtg $12,000) 100

150TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Edwin B. Knowles to Joseph Strauss, all liens, (R S $2) 1

Recorded Leases.

BEAVER ST, 18, s s; Augusta Williams to Alfred Wiehl and another, 10 years 4,500

PARK AV, 1,602; Lizzie Olivella to Sebastian Sanders, 5 1-12 years 960

SPRING ST, 184; Caroline E. Marshall to William Munash, 3 years 900

VARICK PL, 9; Francesco Fugal to Charles Roese and another, three years. 420

3D AV, 2,265, e s; Catherine Merle to John Hoffman, Jr., 5 6-12 years 2,100-2,400

3D AV, 664; Anna M. Rothmann to Jacob Mendelowitz, 10 years 1,440

32D ST, 441 West; Thomas Bergin to John J. Carolan, 3 years and 2 years renewal. 360

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BEGLEY, Alexander, to Peter Doelger; 11th Av, 666, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 3,900

BRENNAN, Margaret and Peter, by guardian, &c., and others; Bathgate Av, 1,755, all title, 5 years 2,500

CAROLAN, John J., to Jacob Ruppert; 32d St, 441 West, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 799

HERB, Jacob, and William Seitz, Jr., to Marie Nuoffer; 90th St, n s, 269.8 ft e of 1st Av, recorded, 2 years, 6 per cent 15,000

HOFFMAN, John, Jr., to Jacob Ruppert; 8d Av, 2,285, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 3,000

HOFMANN, George, to J. L. Mott Iron Works; 8th St, n s, 263.5 ft w of Avenue C, ½ year, 6 per cent 739

HOGUET, Robert J., to Bernard Goodwin; 142d St, s s, 250 ft w of Broadway, runs w 262.9 to e s Riverside Drive, 5 years 60,000

KENNEDY, James, to Annie Andress; 131st St, n s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 6 years, 4 per cent 12,500

KLEIN, Sall, to Herman Gluck; 2d Av, n w corner of 101st St, 3 years, 6 per cent 9,000

LINSKEY, Thomas, to Jacob Ruppert; Greenwich St, 408, demand, 6 per cent. 1,485

NAEGELI, Albert, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 11th St, n e s, 275 ft n w of 2d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 1,000

O'CONNOR, Edward J., to Charles C. Murphy; Bryant St, w s, 50 ft n of 172d St, 2 years 500

OLMSTEAD, Dwight H., to United States Trust Company; 117th St, 417 West, due as per bond 18,000

OPPENHEIM, Mary, to Metropolitan Trust Company; 87th St, 18 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 18,000

POHNDORF, Diederich, to John C. Fayen; Bathgate Av, e s, 25 ft s of 174th St, 3 years 3,000

ROLL, Linda, to John Beizer; 89th St, n s, 189.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 7,000

SANDER, Sebastian, to Jacob Ruppert; Park Av, 1,602, lease, demand, 6 per cent 2,500

SCHMITZ, William, to Frederick W. C. Horn; Westchester Av, s s, Lot 384, map of Unionport, 5½ years 5,000

SCHNIER, Henry, to Knickerbocker Trust Company and another, trustees; 16th St, n s, 513 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years, 4 per cent 6,000

SOLOMON, William, and Hyman B. Goldberg to Anna C. S. Hassey; Broome St, s e corner of Forsyth St, 1½ years, 6 per cent 2,000

SROKA, Louis, and wife to Sarah Alder; 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, s w s, 142.7 ft n e of Bleecker St; 8th Av, s w s, 106.7 ft s w of 12th St; 8th Av, s w s, 97.6 ft n e of Bleecker St, demand, 6 per cent 9,000

SROKA, Louis, and wife to Becky Schlave; 63d St, 522 to 526 East, demand, 6 per cent 6,000

STEWART, Anna L. B., to Edward D. Ellis; 14th St, 206 East, secures notes. ..

STOKES, William, to John C. Gifting and another, trustees; Eagle Av, w s, 147.7 ft n of Westchester Av, with all title to lot on rear, 5 years 3,700

THE HARTWELL-THOMSON CONstruction Company to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 22d St, 11 East, 3 years, 4½ and 5 per cent 100,000

THE HARTWELL-THOMSON CONstruction Company to Morton Trust Company; 22d St, 11 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 25,000

TRACEY, Delia B., to Walter Tracey; 3d Av, n e corner of Wendover Av, ½ year 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GUTMAN, Emma, to Abraham Gutman.. 6,000

BAUMANN, Johannah, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c ..... Nom.

DOELGER, Peter, to William Schmitz... $1,930

MARTIN, Harry, to David Kidansky and another 14,000

NESTRI, Rosina, to Josephine A. Habirshaw 5,000

POTTER, Frederick G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 23,135

RAYMOND, Annie F., to Benjamin Whitehead 1,000

TRACY, Walter, to Johannah Baumann.. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BRISTOW ST, n e corner of Jennings St, 125x100; Frederick Schnaufer against Max Aubertel, owner and contractor... 1,523

MADISON AV, s w corner of 94th St, 100 x100; Sigmund Adler against McCracken & Dagnall, owners and contractors; Oppenheimer Brothers & Veith, contractors 451

PERRY ST, n w corner of Hudson St, 44.6x64.2x61.6x52.7; Overbaugh-Camp Co. against G. Otto Elterich, owner and contractor 400

ST. ANN'S AV, 161; Joseph Fagin against Louis W. and Regine Dinkelspiel, owners; Nicholas Brunner, contractor 40

THOMPSON ST, 131; Naron Mirell and another against Louis Mecca, owner; Aaron Singer and Samuel Bothman, contractors 15

109TH ST, 8 East; Matthew J. Haipin against Antonetta Altieri, owner; Peter Altieri, contractor 19

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, w s, 129 ft s of 15th St, 25.9x94, leasehold; Josephine L. Wells against Henry Kellus and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

BOONE ST, w s, 125 ft n of 172d St, 300x100; Henlein Levi against Thomas E. Greacen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Simpson & Werner.

PARK AV, w s, 300 ft s of 1st St, Olinville, 25 x100; Richard Goodman against Adolphine Parker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Wood.

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Dawson St, 65.11 x106.11 to street x 127.9, gore; Standard Plumbing Supply Company against Annette Egenberger and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

WEST END AV, n w corner of 84th St, 80x—x46x40; Metropolitan Trust Company against Charles Buek and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

Union Square, e s, 78 ft n of 15th St, 25.3x125; Fanny Capehart against Mary K. Stone and others, (partition;) attorney, J. R. Abney.

7TH AV, s w corner of 144th St, 100.11x100; Rubin Spitelski and another against Hugo F. Hoefler and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. Rosenbluth.

60TH ST, 350 East; Rosa Solner against Elinor T. Reilly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x 100.5; William Rankin against Ralph L. Reed and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

84TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 41.7x 102.2; Laura E. Mertens against John Volz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weil & Weil.

91ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 23x100.8; Hyman Sarner against Nathan Kohn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Jacobs.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.09¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¾
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K. prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06⅞
Lard, prime	7.37½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

COTTON.—There was a decided change for the better in speculative interest and in the character of the market in general on the Cotton Exchange yesterday. Whereas bear factors far overtopped bull influences most of the month, yesterday the situation seemed to undergo a radical change for the better. Demand for raw cotton South was urgent, so far as exporters were concerned, while domestic spinners also showing more interest. An intensely cold wave in the extreme Northwest gave rise to fears of a possible frost in the belt before Monday's opening here, and accelerated covering. The market closed very steady at about the best figures of the day.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.93	9.00	8.91	9.01@9.02
November	8.93	9.02	8.93	9.00@9.01
December	8.97	9.04	8.97	9.04@9.05
January	8.95	9.05	8.95	9.04@9.05
February	8.99	9.04	8.99	9.04@9.05
March	8.99	9.06	8.98	9.05@9.06
April	9.00	9.01	9.00	9.00@9.01
May	9.00	9.07	8.98	9.06@9.07
June	8.97	9.05	8.97	9.04@9.05
July	8.94	9.03	8.94	9.04@9.05
August	8.92	8.97	8.91	8.96@8.97

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Spot cotton quiet; prices firmer; American middling fair, 5 23-32d; good middling, 5⅜d; middling, 5 9-32d; low middling, 5 3-32d; good ordinary, 4 11-16d; ordinary, 4¼d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 5,500 bales American. Receipts, 30,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed firm; American middling, low middling clause, October, 4 14-64@5 15-64d sellers; October and November, 5 4-64@5 5-64d sellers; November and December, 4 62-64d buyers; December and January, 4 60-64d buyers; January and February, 4 58-64@4 59-64d sellers; February and March, 4 57-64d sellers; March and April, 4 55-64d buyers; April and May, 4 54-64d sellers; May and June, 4 53-64d sellers; June and July, 4 52-64d sellers; July and August, 4 50-64@4 51-64d buyers; August and September, 4 45-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market yesterday was dull and featureless throughout the greater part of the session, with a declining tendency that was in keeping with the general news at hand. Export business amounted to 181 loads, which was rather larger than the trade had expected under the circumstances. Seaboard clearances reached 527,000 bushels of wheat and flour, making a total of 11,984,000 bushels so far this month. No. 2 red closed at 77c, free on board, afloat, and 75c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83c, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 86¼c, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—December wheat lost ⅝c from yesterday. The market opened at 73⅝c, touched 73⅜@73½c, broke to 73c, and closed at 73¼c; May at 76⅝c. Minneapolis and Duluth received 643 cars of wheat, against 874 cars last year. In the cash wheat market millers paid 1c over December for No. 1 Northern, and 1c under for No. 2.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, 69c; October, 69c; November, 69¼c; December, 70c; May, 74½@74⅝c; No. 2 hard, 67@67½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 35½c; October, 35¾c; December, 33¾c; March, 33¾c; May, 35c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 22¾c; October, 22¾c; December, 22¾c; May, 24¼c; No. 2 white, 26c.

DULUTH, Oct. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76½c; to arrive, 76¾c; October, 76¾c; December, 76¾c; May, 79⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 74½c; to arrive, 74½c; October, 74½c; November, 74¼c; December, 74¼c; May, 77⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾c; No. 3 Spring, 65½c. Corn—37⅞c. Oats—23¼@23½c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 50@50½c. Barley higher; No. 2, 57@58c; sample, 30@56c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.50@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; no grade, $18.25@18.50, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Dull; fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Corn Meal—Steady; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bag Meal—Quiet; fine white and yellow, 88c@$1; coarse, 86@88c. Feed—Dull; Spring bran, spot, $16.50; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $16@$16.35; Spring bran, bulk, $16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $20.50; linseed oil, cake, $29@$29.50; corn oil, cake, $19.75.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	...	...	...	75¼
December	77⅛	77⅛	76⅞	77
March	80⅝	80⅝	80 9-16	80⅝
May	80½	80 9-16	80⅜	80½
Corn—				
October	...	...	...	44½
December	41⅝	41 15-16	41⅝	41⅞
May	41⅛	41⅜	41½	41⅜
Lard—				
October	...	...	...	$7.40

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Dull; quoted: mess, $12.50@$13.50; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $14.50@$17. BEEF—Steady; quoted: $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$17.50. BEEF HAMS—Dull; quoted: $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Quiet; quoted: bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6⅞c; pigs, 7⅛c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; quoted: smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10c; 12 lb, 9¾c; 14 lb, 9¼c. Pickled shoulders steady; quoted: 6¼@6¾c. Pickled hams dull; quoted: 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4½c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—Dull; quoted: $7.35@$7.40; city lard dull; quoted: $7; refined lard quiet; quoted: South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.50; Brazil kegs, $9.30; compound quiet; quoted: city, 6⅛@6¼c; Western, 6¼@6¼c. STEARINE—Dull; quoted: oleo, 7⅛@7¼c; city lard stearine, 8⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess easy, 69s; prime mess nominal. Pork—Prime mess Western firm, 72s. Lard—American refined, in pails, quiet, 38s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 37s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, steady, 46s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, quiet, 48s 6d; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lb, steady, 45s 6d; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lb, quiet, 43s 9d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, steady, 42s 3d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 49s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, quiet, 33s. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 53s 6d; American finest colored, firm, 54s 6d.

COFFEE.—The Brazil coffee market opened here at at 10 points decline. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	...	...	...	6.95@7.00
November	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.95@7.00
December	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10@7.15
January	...	...	...	7.15@7.20
February	...	...	...	7.20@7.25
March	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.25@7.30
April	...	...	...	7.30@7.40
May	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.35@7.40
June	...	...	...	7.45@7.50
July	...	...	...	7.45@7.55
August	...	...	...	7.50@7.55
September	...	...	...	7.55@7.60

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos.—Firm; good average Santos, 6$800. Hamburg—Opened ¼@½ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ⅛ pfennig lower. Havre—Opened quiet; ¼f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., declined ¼f; at 4:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 29,000 bags; January, 46.50; February, 46.75; March, 47; April 47.25; May, 47.50; June, 47.75; July, 48; August, 48.25; September, 48.50; October, 46.25; November, 46.25; December, 46.50. Rio—Firm; No. 7 Rio, 7⅞00.

METALS.—Iron—Southern, No. 2 soft, $14.50; steel rails, $26; pig-iron warrants, $9.50; lake copper ingot, $16.87½; tin, $27.87½; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses, 3⅝c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $4.25. Spirits turpentine, 44½@45c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.47½@$1.50; E, $1.75@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.95; I, $2; K, $2.10; M, $2.30; N, $2.65; W G, $3; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 27.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; receipts, 11 casks. Resin steady, $1.20@$

THE SOUND-MONEY PARADE

General Orders Issued Governing Assembly and Formation.

No Postponement on Account of Unfavorable Weather Conditions—How the Column Will March.

Formal orders governing the great Sound Money Parade to be held Nov. 3 under the auspices of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association were issued yesterday from the headquarters of Gen. Anson G. McCook, the Grand Marshal, at 296 Broadway, and cover every point necessary to be understood by citizens intending to march.

There will be no postponement on account of weather, but in case of rain the number who will turn out will be reduced, and should the weather be generally unfavorable organizations are asked to hold themselves in readiness to start at an earlier hour than is set in the following schedule, which is laid out in anticipation of fine weather and ranks at least as large as those of the famous parade of 1896.

Gov. Roosevelt will be met at Bowling Green by the Grand Marshal and his staff and escort at 9:30 A. M., and will proceed up Broadway to Worth Street and head the main column, which will move at 10 o'clock.

The formation will consist of single platoons of sixteen files each, in command of a Captain, who will march two paces in front of the centre of his command. The files are to be sized from right to left, the tallest men being on the right.

Under no circumstances must this formation be changed, and a rapid march is to be maintained throughout the entire line of the parade, it being expected that the head of the column will reach the reviewing stand at Madison Square at 10:45.

Bands are to march in as close order as possible, and the distance between organizations is not to exceed eight paces.

Difficulty is expected in marching through the Dewey Arch, where the passage is but 27 feet 6 inches wide, and the Grand Marshal issues no definite orders upon this point, but relies upon the intelligence and common sense of the Captains to get their men through with as little delay and confusion as possible, and re-form them in time to pass the reviewing stand erected a short distance above.

Each organization is to determine for itself the salute to be given to the reviewing officer. The column will be disbanded by turning the various organizations to the right and left through Fortieth Street, and in order to avoid congestion of the streets and ensuing delay to the column still marching all organizations are asked not to break ranks until ordered to do so by an aide of the Grand Marshal.

Each organization is to be commanded by a Marshal, who will appoint his own subordinates. Each Marshal will be distinguished by a blue sash and the rear of each organization will be designated by a white banner with a red and blue St. Andrew's Cross.

ORDER OF ASSEMBLY.

Following are the locations assigned to the various bodies while waiting to fall into the line of march:

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.—In the streets east and west of Broadway, between and including Worth and Lispenard Streets, with the right resting on Worth Street, west of Broadway. To move at 10 o'clock. William E. Webb, Marshal.

CLOTHIERS' LEGION.—On Canal Street, west of Broadway, right resting on Broadway. To move at 11. Sol Heller, Marshal.

MERCHANT TAILORS.—In Canal Street, in the rear of the Clothiers' Legion. To move at 11:30. E. Twyeffort, Marshal.

CENTRAL DRY GOODS.—In the streets west of Broadway, between and including Howard and Prince Streets, right resting in Howard Street, west of Broadway. To move at 11:25. Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, Marshal.

MILLINERY.—In Prince Street, east of Broadway. To move at 12:10. F. W. Seybel, Marshal.

HAT TRADE.—In Houston Street, west of Broadway. To move at 12:30. Claudius F. Beatty, Marshal.

NEW YORK FLORISTS.—In Bleecker Street, west of Broadway. To follow the above. Len Brower, Marshal.

BUILDING MATERIAL.—In Bleecker Street, in the rear of the florists, moving with that organization. Frank L. Holmes, Marshal.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIPS.—In Battery Place, right resting in Bowling Green. To move at 11. John L. Snow, Marshal.

PAPER AND ASSOCIATED TRADES.—In Greenwich Street, right resting in Battery Place. To move at 11:10. William S. May, Marshal.

COAL TRADE.—In State Street, right resting in Bowling Green. To move at 12:15. Charles S. Phillips, Marshal.

TELEGRAPH LEAGUE.—In State Street, immediately in the rear of the coal trade and marching with them. J. C. Rohlfs, Marshal.

EASTERN BUSINESS MEN.—In Whitehall Street, right resting in Bowling Green. To move at 12:20. Albert C. Jahl, Marshal.

LUMBERMEN.—In Bridge Street, right resting in Whitehall Street. To move at 12:30. Walter G. Schuyler, Marshal.

PRODUCE AND MARITIME.—In Beaver Street, right resting on Broadway. To move at 12:35. Frank Brainard, Marshal.

HIDE AND LEATHER.—In Water Street, right resting in Broad Street. To move at 12:50. Eugene H. Conklin, Marshal.

SHOE TRADE.—To march with the hide and leather men. James A. Bell, Marshal.

COTTON EXCHANGE.—In Beaver Street and Hanover Square, right resting in Broad Street. To move at 1 o'clock. James F. Wenman, Marshal.

ARCHITECTS.—Will move with the Cotton Exchange Club. Bruce Price, Marshal.

COFFEE EXCHANGE AND LOWER WALL STREET.—In Wall Street to South Street, right resting in Broadway. To move at 1:10. Gustave A. Jahn, Marshal.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.—To march with the above. Charles A. Balker, Marshal. (This organization, however, will be subject to the orders of Marshal Jahn.)

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS.—In Hanover Street, right resting in Wall Street. To move at 1:25. Harry Robinson, Marshal.

LEAF TOBACCO TRADE.—In Water Street, north of Wall Street, right resting in Wall Street. To move at 1:35. Darius Ferry, Marshal.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.—Broad and New Street, Exchange Place, and Beaver Street. To move at 1:45. George J. Weaver, Marshal.

LAWYERS.—In Pine, Nassau, and William Streets, right resting in Broadway. To move at 2:15. Col. Franklin Bartlett, Marshal.

INSURANCE.—In Cedar Street east of Broadway, right resting in Broadway. To move at 2:25. Col. Ezra DeForest, Marshal.

REAL ESTATE.—In Liberty Stret east of Broadway, right resting in Broadway. To move at 2:30. John T. Doyle, Marshal.

PUBLISHERS AND ADVERTISERS.—In Pearl Street, immediately in the rear of the above, whom they will follow. William C. Bryant, Marshal.

MACHINERY AND METAL TRADE.—In Liberty Street and Trinity Place, right resting in Broadway. To move at 2:35. E. D. Meier, Marshal.

JEWELERS.—Maiden Lane, Nassau and John Street, right resting in Broadway. To move at 2:45. Col. John L. Shepherd, Marshal.

DRUG, CHEMICAL, PAINT, VARNISH, AND OIL.—Maiden Lane, Cedar, Liberty, and Platt Streets east of William Street, right resting at 59 Maiden Lane. To move at 3 o'clock. Gen. Edward L. Molineux, Marshal.

STEAM, WATER AND GAS SUPPLIES.—John Street, east of William Street, right resting in William Street. To move at 3:20. Charles H. Simmons, Marshal.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES.—In Dey Street, right resting in Broadway. to move at 3:25. H. L. Shippy, Marshal.

CONFECTIONERY AND CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS.—Barclay Street, right resting in Broadway. To move at 3:30. Louis Runkel, Marshal.

POTTERY, GLASS, BRASS, AND LAMPS.—In Park Place, right resting in Broadway. To move at 3:35. John J. Miller, Marshal.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS MEN.—In Murray Street, right resting in Broadway. To move at 3:40. Col. B. Franklin Hart, Marshal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.—In Warren Street, right resting in Broadway. To move at 4. C. M. Moseman, Marshal.

HARDWARE AND METAL TRADE.—In Reade Street, west of Broadway, right resting in Broadway. To move at 4:10. Alfred D. Clinch, Marshal.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER'S.—In Duane Street, west of Broadway, right resting in Broadway. To move at 4:15. G. J. Corey, Marshal.

UNITED ITALIAN BUSINESS MEN.—In Marion Square, right resting in Prince Street. To move at 4:30. James E. March, Marshal.

WALDORF ASTOR AN EXECUTOR.

Appointed by the Court Under the Will of John Jacob Astor.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday made an order appointing Waldorf Astor, the son of William Waldorf Astor, now an English subject, as executor of the will of John Jacob Astor. Under a provision of the will of John Jacob Astor three executors were appointed. Whenever the number became reduced to two they were to have liberty to select a third executor, subject to the approval of the court.

William Waldorf Astor and Charles A. Peabody, the two surviving executors, applied to Surrogate Thomas to appoint young Astor as the third executor. A question arose as to whether the young man was a British subject, but the Surrogate, on affidavits that he was still an American citizen, held that he was qualified to act.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"This murder of the Bosscheiter girl in Paterson, which is now making so much of a sensation in our neighboring State, reminds me forcibly of the murder of Jennie Cramer in New Haven, Conn., nineteen years ago," remarked a newspaper writer who had been in the investigation of the mystery of the earlier case for the paper with which he was then connected. "Both girls were of German parentage, both were of the working class, and both were victims of young men very much above them in the social scale. It will be remembered by those who recall the Jennie Cramer case—the mystery of which was never legally solved—that she, too, was the victim of a drinking bout in which a couple of young men named Malley, one of them of considerable wealth, were charged with being the principals. It also involved a woman of this city of very unsavory reputation. The theory of the police in the Cramer case was that the death of the girl was brought about—accidentally, perhaps—in almost exactly the same way as that of this later victim to the sensuality of vicious young men. 'Knock-out drops,' which figure so largely in the Bosscheiter case, were not so well known or so freely used twenty years ago as they unquestionably are in these days. The parallel between the two cases carries further than the personality of the parties to the crime and the victims. It appeared at the trial of the Malley boys that there had been an orgy of very much the type of that at the Paterson saloon at the residence of the father of one of the Malley boys. Then, the New Haven quartet moved to a fashionable restaurant, and from there to a room over it, where, according to the police theory, the girl died from the effects of drugs administered by some one. That police theory was, further, that there was a wild midnight ride to get rid of the body of the girl. This ride wound up at a seaside resort, Savin Rock, where, according to the carefully worked-out theory, the body had been thrown into the waters of New Haven Harbor, with the expectation that it would float out to sea and never be heard of again. But the participants to this disposition of the body had neglected to note that at the time the body was thrown into the water the tide was running in instead of out. That miscalculation resulted in the body of Jennie Cramer being discovered on the beach in the early morning by a clam digger. And so the Jennie Cramer mystery came to light, with the subsequent sensational arrest and trial of the accused. Against the latter nothing could ever definitely be proved, as the evidence was all circumstantial. The hack driver, who unquestionably knew as to Jennie Cramer's death and the disposition of her body, never peached to the police. You see that the parallel between the two cases is almost exact all through save as to the number of parties implicated. It seems strange that after an interval of nearly twenty years I should happen to be called upon to write the history of two murder mysteries that are so nearly alike."

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Attempts to boom certain sections of the South as "health resorts" have begun to make their appearance now that there are indications of cold weather in the air. Hotel counters and ticket agencies fairly bloom with photographs, lithographs, booklets, and circulars, setting forth the advantages of this or that resort. Perhaps the most unique of these comes from a town which is sending broadcast circulars announcing "Two weeks of old-time Southern sport amid the long leaf pines of North Carolina." That circular is redolent of fun of the sort that old-time hunters who never weary in search of sport will thoroughly enjoy. There are a half dozen fox chases, two deer hunts, one wild turkey hunt, a squirrel hunt, a couple of quail hunts, and two night hunts, one for 'coons and the other for 'possums. Besides, there is to be a barbecue, a 'possum dinner, cakewalks, and several entertainments in which the resident darkies are to play the principal parts. Altogether, there is an opportunity for the most ardent devotee of hunting to get his fill of the sport and burn all the powder he may care to. The only things missing seem to be a "goose-pulling" and a genuine darky wedding, with one of the backwoods preachers officiating, and a 'possum and bacon dinner to follow. But both of these would probably be provided if the visitor wished for them. Incidentally, too, there will be interviews with land agents who have "choice properties" to sell at a bargain. These are, however, the inevitable accompaniments to the visit of any person from the North to any of these southern points, whether for health or pleasure. Great care is taken to show that Northern people have found this particular spot worthy of attention, for the circular of invitation shows that the Mayor was formerly of Massachusetts, and that of the committee of invitation one was a former resident of Connecticut, another of New York, a third of New Hampshire, and a fourth of Pennsylvania. The fifth member is set down as a "native of North Carolina," possibly to show that some of these have been able to survive in the "glorious climate."

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"Some days ago your 'Heard About Town' man mentioned in his column the conviction and sentence of one of the drivers of the Electric Vehicle Company for knocking down fares he had taken," said a down-town lawyer who is interested in cases of this sort. "It may be worth while to some of your readers, as showing that they can get redress if imposed on by these liveried thieves, to know that a second man has been punished with a sentence of thirty days in jail. This fellow, one Burns, had charged his fare $4 for a ride, and had turned $3 in to the company. There was a complaint of overcharge, and Burns was arrested for the theft of a dollar from his fare. He set up the defense that the crime, if there was any, was simply an overcharge against the passenger and not a theft from the company which employed him. Ingenious as was the defense, the Court would not have it as a legitimate plea and so sent the driver to jail for theft from the company employing him. Leniency was shown Burns, as he was a married man with several children, but the Court scored him roundly, and stated that the next offender would be more severely punished. It is expected that the punishment meted out in these two cases will serve as a deterrent to other drivers who swindle both their patrons and their employers."

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For some weeks past the energies of the gardeners at the city's greenhouses in upper Central Park have been devoted to getting the chrysanthemums into shape for the annual blossoming and display. The plants are now so nearly ready to be seen at their best that Commissioner Clausen will, if he has not already done so, send out invitations to view the display beginning on Wednesday. There are several thousands of the plants, some of rare varieties, and the best of these will be shown on and after that date to all who choose to go and see the very pretty display sure to be made. The show will continue until about the middle of December, and though the chrysanthemum has lost its vogue of a few years ago, there are many thousands who are interested in the graceful Oriental flower. Fashion will this year, as last, make the orchid its favorite decorative flower. Being so costly, orchids can never become common, and fashion never wants a thing that the lesser world can have as well. That is why it successively threw over the rose, the violet, the carnation, and the chrysanthemum.

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Massachusetts women have finally taken definite steps toward the restoration of the old war frigate Constitution, that is lying rotting in the waters at the Charlestown Navy Yard. A preliminary survey, made under Government direction some time ago, when the matter was first broached, estimated the cost of rebuilding the ship and placing her in the water as she was in the days of "Don't give up the ship," to be $400,000. Even the necessity of raising such a sum did not feaze the "Daughters of 1812," a Massachusetts society that has undertaken the work, Congress having refused to do it. Last week a meeting was held on the old hulk, and the women, 200 or more, who attended selected a lot of committees and took the preliminary steps to a canvass for the necessary funds. These, it is hoped, may be raised wholly within the State of Massachusetts, so that the reconstructed frigate may be a fixture in the waters of Boston Harbor, once she is fixed so that she may be floated. There is talk of making the Constitution a school ship, on which Boston boys may be trained for the merchant service. Rear Admiral Sampson, Secretary Long, Senator Lodge, and Congressman Roberts have specially interested themselves in the restoration of this famous old vessel, and expect to assist the ladies in arousing the interest of the historical and patriotic societies in which Massechusetts abounds in the plan to make the work one for the State to carry out without outside aid.

"Cold-catching" is always serious, but in its incipiency, it is always curable with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

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Besides obtaining at our establishment the very best Furniture values in the market, and having the largest and finest stock in the city to select from, in the latest designs and finishes, you will have the additional pleasure of owning furniture bought at Horner's.

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Everything at lowest possible cost.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
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(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

PHILIPPINE WAR STORIES

Disabled Volunteer Says Chasing Filipinos Is Hard Work.

AMERICAN TROOPS TIRED OUT

To Conquer a Larger Army Is Needed—Uncounted Swarms of the Natives Killed.

First Sergt. Ross I. Barton, recently discharged from Company G, Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, for physical disability while serving in the Philippines, was visiting old friends in Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, last Monday night, and had some very interesting stories to relate about military life in the Philippines. Lieut. Garrison, formerly of the Twenty-second, and one of its crack shots, is also serving as a Lieutenant in the Forty-seventh Infantry, Sergt. Barton being a member of his company. In speaking of his experiences the Sergeant said: "Chasing Filipinos is hard work on our troops, not only on account of climatic conditions, but from the manner of the natives of fighting from ambush. You never can tell what you are going to run up against, as the Filipinos are treacherous, cunning, and cruel to a degree, and I might say brave, or perhaps daring would be the better word.

"As an example I might say that one day when my company was at Legaspi, where we had been having quite a lively time, some sixty of us were standing about in a group when suddenly a solitary Filipino came at us on a run, with a bolo in each hand, from behind a wall some 150 feet from where we were standing. We were all so astonished that in less time than it takes to tell it the native was almost within striking distance, with uplifted bolo, before he was shot dead, and that was about twenty feet from us.

"Not even in garrisoned places can a soldier or American go out in the night without danger of being killed from ambush, and we never go out unless we have to. Sometimes around a post you will not see a sign of a Filipino, but when darkness comes on they pop at us from all around.

"When we first got out to the Philippines we were disposed to treat the natives fighting with kindness, and cared for the wounded as carefully as our own, but when we found natives we had nursed to life turning around on us as soon as they had recovered and trying assassination and other devilries, we nearly all decided that the best Filipino was a dead one. It is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed, but I tell you it is thousands upon thousands, but, like flies, the more you kill the more there are.

"We got tired in my company of sending out details to bury the natives killed, and finally, when we had a skirmish away from a permanent post we let the natives lie where they were killed, as the carrion birds will pick them clean in a couple of days, and we killed so many that it would take all our time to play undertaker. We found the Filipinos would frequently mutilate our dead, carving some of our poor fellows as neatly as butchers dress mutton and beef for the market. This fact made our boys furious, and then we started killing for fair. It may sound bad, but you could not blame our men if you were out there. I was never so happy as when I potted a Filipino, and so it goes.

"Sometimes they are shot on suspicion, as it is never safe to take chances with them. On one occasion, while going over a battlefield collecting what was valuable from the dead natives, one man from my company, in attempting to pull a Mauser away from a supposed corpse, was suddenly stabbed by the Filipino, who was playing 'possum' and just waiting for a chance to 'do' an American. The wound of the soldier was, fortunately, slight, as he threw himself up just in time to escape a blow in the heart and received a cut on the leg. The Filipino was then killed for 'keeps.'

"Lieut. Garrison in marksmanship could not be beat, and he set such an example that we all tried to emulate him. While in the church at Legaspi we were greatly bothered by some Filipino marksmen, firing from behind fences and from brush. At the time I speak of there were more Filipinos about than we cared for, as our company was only some sixty strong and on limited rations, with hostile natives in swarms.

"From one part of the wall nearest our quarters some Filipino sharpshooter was doing some very annoying shooting, and so skillfully that it was hard to locate him in reply. Finally a rifle was observed sticking through a small hole in the wall, and this was located by Lieut. Garrison.

"'Now,' said he, getting his rifle ready, 'I want you to watch that hole, and when you see the rifle poked through one or two of you stick up your hats just above the windowsill on your rifles, so as to draw his fire while I take aim.'

"In a moment there was the whistle of a bullet from the Filipino marksman, followed by the sharp crack of Lieut. Garrison's Krag rifle. He hit the Filipino clean between the eyes, his shot going through the hole in the fence as neat as if he was making a Creedmoor bull's-eye. Later in the day, when we made a charge along the fence, we found the body, with the rifle barrel still sticking partly through the hole in the wall. This hole was some four inches square, and about 150 yards from the church.

"On many dead Filipinos we found papers in Spanish, saying that a new party would soon be in power in the United States, and that the fight must be kept up until then. Extracts from Democratic speakers praising Filipinos were also included in the Spanish papers found.

"It will take an army twice the size of the present one to subdue the Filipinos, and we have practically made no headway in this respect save in a very few seaports. The men are getting tired out, and have too much work to do. The rations are very good. Sometimes we live on the country when we get a chance, and we detail six sharpshooters, whose duty it is to shoot any stray chickens and other live stock fit to eat belonging to natives, who have left for parts unknown, and, of course, our men are not overparticular whether the owner is around or not sometimes. It depends on how hungry they are."

Sergt. Barton was shot through the arm by a Filipino, and will apply for a pension.

AMERICAN SEAMEN TORTURED.

Filipino Leader to Die for Burying One Alive and Causing End of Another.

MANILA, Oct. 24.—The rebel Capt. Novicio has been tried by a military commission at Baler, Northern Luzon, charged with burying alive a seaman named McDonald of Lieut. Gillmore's Yorktown party. Novicio was found guilty and sentenced to death. The commission's sentence is now in the hands of Gen. MacArthur for approval.

Testimony was produced at the trial showing Novicio also caused the death of Veuville, another member of Lieut. Gillmore's party, by delivering him into the hands of native tribesmen, who, under the pretext of going fishing, lured Veuville into the woods and murdered him with two Spaniards who were Veuville's fellow-captives. The tribesmen bound Veuville, opened his veins, and sucked his blood until he was dead. The evidence also showed that Novicio killed a Filipino named Rodriguez, who was suspected of being friendly to the Americans.

Gen. Wheaton has approved the commission's sentence.

Stern Brothers

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Silk Departments

Decided Reduction of Prices in High Cost

Novelty Silks and Satins

Broche and Plaid Taffetas, Striped and Plain Warp Prints, Canele Broche Stripes in light and dark colorings — 95c, $1.25

Heretofore from $1.25 to $2.50 yd.

Colored and Black Ground Broche Pompadours, Pastel Satin Stripe and Jaspe Taffetas, — $1.50

Reduced from $2.00 & $2.50 yd.

And in addition a special offering of **Black Taffeta Silks** — 45c & 53c yd

Dress Goods and Cloths

A large collection of Imported

Fancy Dress Fabrics

consisting of Zibelenes, Striped Poplins, Chenille Striped Venetians, Scotch Cheviot Mixtures and Plaids — at 75c, 95, $1.25

Former Prices $1.45 to 3.25 yd.

An exceptionally large assortment of

Imported and Domestic Broadcloths in the most desirable colors — at $1.25, 1.50, 1,85, 2.35

Special Values in

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Misses' French Flannel Waists polka dot and plain colors, 12 to 18 yrs., Value $3.50 — $1.98

Girls' Sailor Suits blue, brown or red English serges, 2 to 12 yrs., Value $5.50 — $3.85

Girls' Box Reefers of English kerseys, satin lined, velvet collar, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $10.50 — $7.95

Misses' Blouse and Eton Suits of Zibelenes and Cheviots, embroidered and gilt trimmings, 14 and 16 yrs., Value $25.00 — $18.50

Hosiery Department

To-morrow

Children's Fast Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, with double knees, heels and toes, Value 37c — 25c

Ladies' Fancy Polka Dot and Fast Black Cotton Hose, with double soles, Value 40c — 25c

Ladies' Extra Fine Fast Black, Lisle Thread Hose, with embroidered fronts, Value 60c — 39c

Ladies' Fancy Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose, Value $1.25 — 69c

Ladies' Pure Silk Hose in black and desirable colors, Value $2.75 — $1.45

Upholstery *Third Floor*

Mercerized Curtains, fringed, Pr. $10.25

Silk Armure Curtains, " $19.50

Tapestry Couch Covers, 60 inch $5.50

Velvet Table Covers, 1 yd. square $1.75 1½ yds $3.45

Newest Foreign and Domestic Fabrics suitable for Door and Window Draperies, Wall Hangings and Coverings Sketches and Estimates Furnished.

Exceptional offerings in

Lace Curtains

Irish Point Pr. $4.95, 6.75, 8.75

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Renaissance Curtains " $10.50, 14.50, 17.50

Stores Bonne Femme each $18.50, 24.50, 32.50

Estimates and Designs Submitted for all Kinds of Special Lace Work To Order.

Oriental Rugs & Carpets

Fine Cashmere Carpets suitable for Reception Rooms and Foyer Halls, Value $60.00 — $47.50

Persian Carpets Large sizes for Dining Rooms and Libraries, from $39 to $105

A number of handsome **Hall Strips,** from $17.50 to 35.00

West Twenty-third Street

BISHOP BURKE RETURNS.

Talks of His Visit to Rome and Says the Pope's Health Is Good.

Bishop Thomas M. A. Burke of Albany returned on the American Liner New York yesterday from a visit to Rome.

"My visit was most enjoyable and instructive," said the Bishop. "I had three audiences with the Holy Father, one of which was private. The Pope seems to be in better health than he was five years ago. He is bright and cheerful, and his memory most remarkable. He was delighted with the condition of the Church in America and its wonderful progress. He was also much gratified at the many visits that have been made this Summer by American prelates, who went not on an official invitation, but simply to show their affection and reverence for his Holiness."

At one of the public audiences given by the Pope at St. Peter's, Bishop Burke said that 40,000 persons were present. The entrance of the Pope, he said, was a signal for one of the most impressive and enthusiastic demonstrations that he had ever witnessed.

KILLED BY CHIMNEY'S FALL.

Fate of Man Who Offered Assistance in Tearing It Down.

John Jaques, twenty-eight years old, of 186 Sussex Street, Jersey City, was instantly killed yesterday by the falling of a mammoth chimney at Essex and Greene Streets. Philip Hinken, thirty years old, of 18 Park Street, was slightly injured. John Kinney, who was working on top of that part of the chimney which was left standing, escaped unhurt. Others, who were at the base of the structure, were buried in the debris. Jaques's neck was broken.

The chimney was part of Palmer's cooperage, which was destroyed by fire eight years ago. It was the only part of the building left standing, and was 125 feet high. Palmer never resumed business. Recently the property changed hands. The purchaser employed Peter Somers to tear down the chimney. Sixty feet of the top had been removed up to 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday. While Kinney was loosening the bricks at the top with a hammer the structure collapsed without a moment's warning.

Jaques was not employed to assist in tearing down the chimney, but he drove a truck for Somers, and, having nothing else to do at the time, volunteered to assist. He lived with his father, his wife having died two weeks ago. He leaves no children.

Philippine Treasury Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department announced to-day that the receipts at the Philippine Treasury for the month of Agust, 1890, were $934,561. The Treasury receipts for the corresponding month of 1899 were $525,193, showing an increase in favor of the month of August, 1900, as compared with 1899, of $409,368.

French Warships Start South.

The flagship Cecille and the cruiser Suchet, Rear Admiral Richard commanding, of the French Naval Division of the Atlantic, sailed for Chesapeake Bay yesterday. Annapolis, Baltimore, and other ports will be visited by the men-of-war between now and Nov. 12, on which date they expect to sail for the West Indies, where the Winter will be spent.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

RIBBONS.

Some that are wanted badly just now in the proper colorings and combinations:

White, also Black and light colors in Corded Lace and Gold wire effects; new imports, at - - - - - 38c. yard

4 inch charming designs in Pillow Ribbons, beautiful color combinations, at - - - - - 35c. and 39c. yard

Different widths in Black Satin Back Velvets with Gold Scrolls, Dots and Broche.

On the Bargain Counters.

An excellent opportunity to purchase Fancy Work Ribbons, which you must have later on.

They are very attractive.

5½ inch double face Liberty Satin, all are light and bright colors, at - - - - - - - - - 39c. yard

4½ inch Taffeta Lumineuse, a beautiful ribbon, excellent combinations, at - - - - - - - - 25c. yard

3½ inch Taffeta Lumineuse, the same quality ribbon, excellent combinations, at - - - - - - - - 15c. yard

20,000 yards of Pure Silk Satin Gros Grain, in all colors, they are loom ends 1 to 2½ inches wide, at - - 5c. yard

Also

40,000 yards of very pretty fancy Ribbons, many styles, at the same price, 1 to 1½ inches wide.

Satin back Black Lyons Ribbon Velvet below cost.

1 inch 8c, 1½ inch 14c. 2 inch 17c. yard

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

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ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS,
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Specially Priced

Turkish Carpets.

(Third Floor.)

Sizes in feet.	Formerly.	Now.
10.5 x 13	$120.00	$85.00
10.6 x 13.5	120.00	$85.00
10.4 x 13	120.00	$80.00
9.8 x 14.5	120.00	$85.00
10.5 x 15.5	120.00	$95.00
11.5 x 13.9	150.00	$100.00

500 Gold Embroidered Satin Turkish Cushions, 2nd Floor. Finest and purest of down filling, In various colors. $3.00 Value 5.00.

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Carpets.

Lowell Brussels Carpets,
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in our new and specially prepared designs.

Oriental Rugs.

An unsurpassed assortment for Libraries, Dining Rooms and Halls. Designed exclusively for our Fall trade.

Upholstery.

Curtain Materials, Tapestries, Furniture Coverings.

Lace Curtains.

Broadway & 19th Street.

FEDERATION OF CHURCHES.

Convention of Evangelical Religious Bodies to be Held at Syracuse.

As the result of action taken by the Congregational State Association of New York, a convention in the interests of church federation will be held in Syracuse on Nov. 13 and 14. This association appointed a committee to confer with other religious bodies "in an endeavor to secure the formation of a federation or alliance of the evangelical churches in New York, with a view to the promotion of more complete comity and co-operation in the common work of the churches." The Baptist State Association, at its meeting in Binghamton in October, 1899, appointed a committee for the same purpose. Like action has been taken in this State by Methodist Episcopal Conferences and also by Presbyterian and Reformed religious bodies.

The Secretary of the National Committee on Federation of Churches, the Rev. Dr. E. E. Sanford, has taken an active part in securing co-operation of the churches in this movement.

At the public meeting on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, Gov. Roosevelt will preside. An address of welcome will be made by the Rev. George B. Spaulding of the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse. Addresses on the subject of federation will be made by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church of this city and the Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour of the Lake Avenue Baptist Church of Rochester. On Wednesday morning the matter of forming a State federation will come under discussion. The Rev. Dr. Hegeman of Christ Church, New York, and Vice President of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in this city; the Rev. Dr. J. W. Phillips of the First Baptist Church of Binghamton, the Rev. Dr. Frank Fitch of the First Congregational Church of Buffalo, and the Rev. Dr. E. B. Sanford will take part in the discussion.

Cruiser Atlanta Ready for Trial Trip.

The reconstructed cruiser Atlanta left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday and dropped down to the anchorage at Tompkinsville. She will leave Tompkinsville tomorrow for a trial trip, with the Naval Board of Survey on board. The Atlanta was remodeled at the Brooklyn Yard, and the trip to-morrow will be made to determine her speed and other qualities. The Atlanta is to be attached to the South Atlantic Station, which is commanded by Rear Admiral Schley.

WEBER PIANOS

(*Extract from letter of MAURICE GRAU, dated London, June 4, 1900:*)

"It is my wish, and that of the Opera Company, that the Weber Piano shall be used at the Opera House next season as heretofore. The magnificent Concert Grands which you have sent us have more than confirmed the impression that in tone quality, power, and carrying capacity the Weber has no superior in the world. The leading artists of the Company have privately expressed to me their delight in the instruments (both Grands and Uprights) furnished for their private use, and it is the unanimous verdict that for concert work, as well as for accompanying the voice in singing, the Weber Piano is unequalled."

WAREROOMS:

5th Ave., Cor. 16th St. - - New York
605 Fulton St. - - - - - Brooklyn

Admiral Farquhar's New Flagship.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, yesterday afternoon transferred his flag from the armored cruiser New York to the new first-class battleship Kearsarge, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A large crowd of visitors to the yard witnessed the ceremony. The customary salutes were fired when the flag was lowered on the New York and raised on the Kearsarge. The New York is to be placed out of commission within a few weeks in order to be overhauled.

Sunday October 28, 1900 | Daily, 1 Cent. | **The New York Times.** | Sunday, 3 Cents. | Part Two Pages 15-26

THE ALLIES' RAIDS IN CHINA

Attacks on Defenseless Villages Fan the Anti-Foreign Flame.

AGGRESSIVE GERMAN ACTION

American Attitude Appreciated — Politics and Missionary Influences—Apprehension for the Future.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Sept. 11.—The Germans have begun to disclose what they mean by piling in troops at this time. They were reported in July as having 5,000 men in or near the adjoining Province of Shan-Tung, of whom 6,000 might be quickly dispatched to Tien-Tsin. An expedition was then projected, and the Germans did not materialize. When the other troops had done all the fighting, incurred all the losses, and the danger of opposition hereabouts had passed, German troops came along until they have in Chili Province probably 5,000 men, divided about equally between this city and Tien-Tsin.

The regions about both cities on their arrival were pacific. Bands supposed to be hostile had been destroyed or dispersed by other troops, the only notable round-up being by the Sixth American Cavalry near Tien-Tsin, and under promise of protection the non-combatants who had fled from the path of the expedition were recovering from their terror and moving back to the settlements.

Finding no foe in sight or reach when they arrived, and seeing the harmless crowds looking up their homes again, the Germans became eager for combat, and proposed to the other allies that all contribute to a force which should go hunting for fresh conquests. The proposition was discouraged as unwise, useless, and demoralizing alike to troops and inhabitants. Then the Germans undertook a search alone, and in the City of Lui-li-Ho, about twenty miles southwestward, found the game they were searching—defenseless, peaceful people, unarmed and non-resisting, among whom killing was easy, and whose dwellings, after loot had been taken from them, made fine bonfires.

News of this exploit roused an emulative spirit in Tien-Tsin, where the allied forces, including 200 Americans in a total of 3,000 troops, decided that Tu-lio, a settlement of 200,000 or more people, twelve miles from that city, should be visited on the supposition that a place of that size was big enough to harbor Boxers. The expedition has just returned, and reports from Tien-Tsin are that not a shot was fired, not a Boxer found, but that the troops destroyed the place by fire and scattered the inhabitants.

Now the air breathes rumors of further activity under German inspiration. Paoting seems marked for destruction. It forms one point of an equilateral triangle, of which this city and Tien-Tsin are the others, the three places being eighty miles distant from each other. Several weeks ago a slaughter of missionaries was reported there. The city must be destroyed and its people turned loose—those whom fortune does not kill at once—to square off this account. Incidentally much rich loot will be gathered in.

AMERICAN POLICY MODERATE.

Although contact with the disturbing elements at work here has naturally not been without effect upon American troops, the home policy of aggresiveness until the safety of the legation was assured and quiescence thereafter has not changed. Gen. Chaffee has not lost sight of the importance of protecting his command and of scout and raid work necessary to that end, but he has discouraged and opposed everything suggestive of wanton destructiveness. American representation in the recent raid from Tien-Tsin was furnished merely that the command might not seem averse to routing out Boxers whenever they might approach within striking distance, although it was doubted at the time if any armed opposition would be met. The Americans alone, of all the allied army, have won a formal expression of gratitude from the Chinese in this city, for the thorough guard that has been kept over private property in the police arrangements of Peking. The good feeling thus elicited ought to be sincere, and it seems to be so, for the residents in the section policed by Americans have expressed their appreciation of the good treatment they have had, and say they wish to reciprocate by any possible courtesy.

Gen. Chaffee feels proud of these expressions, which have strengthened him in the home purpose of leniency except as harshness may be necessary. All influences exerted in the other way have proceeded from the missionaries, who are not at present turning one cheek when the other is smitten, but are falling back with practical unanimity on the Mosaic doctrine of an eye for an eye and the rest of it, with infinite multiplication of the penalty.

It is probably a matter of indifference to the troops what effect raids on defenseless and unresisting settlements may have. The notion surely cannot be entertained that they will placate or cure anti-foreign sentiment or will inspire love or respect for the allied army. They must expose to a severe Winter hundreds of thousands of people who before felt at least certain of warm shelter.

The average village Chinaman's house represents the savings and often the patient labor of years in which he has constructed it section by section as his means and time permitted. He usually has all he can do to provide for himself a modest livelihood, and if now he is to turn to his village to find his home gone and his means of employment curtailed or lost, little is left for him except to starve and shiver. Army medical men are estimating that of the people whose homes have been destroyed in the last six weeks, as many as one-third may not survive the Winter.

If it be assumed that the villages in which opposition was met on the march here harbored anti-foreign sentiment, no such assumption has been warranted by evidence found in the settlements since destroyed. But even if in all such places some seeds of disaffection had taken root, any one may judge whether the course followed since the Germans came is likely to spread or to stamp out anti-foreign feeling.

A PERIL FOR THE FUTURE.

Merchants who have had occasion in other years to send and go out of the roads of foreign travel, and who have visited points far in the interior unmolested, now express the opinion that travel in China for business or pleasure will be dangerous to foreigners for years. Reports of raiding, fires, loot, and killing spread far and rapidly, in spite of the absence of railroad and telegraph, and they lose nothing by travel. The entire empire will hear of what has occurred in this province, and while it may excite fear of soldiers it will simply create danger for the unprotected. Those well established in business will engage native agents to attend to districts remote from safe treaty ports, relying on the trade of former years to carry them along. But those who engage in new enterprises, requiring introduction and exploitation impossible by native agents, and those wishing on any account to go among the people remote from foreign settlements, may well be disheartened by reason of the risks involved.

These opinions by those who have long resided or traded in North China do not take for granted that conditions are non-adjustible. The country cannot remain in turmoil, however widely the disturbances present and threatened may extend. But the process of righting itself, it is held, will be slow at best, and it will be retarded to the extent that ravages such as are now occurring may be continued. If the influences now put forth in certain missionary quarters shall prevail, raids will be carried beyond Chili and into Shen-si Province, making yet more mischief to be undone or atoned for. The contention in this quarter is that too severe a lesson cannot be administered to the people, as if justice called for the suffering and death of the innocent.

An allied movement of troops, while in its primary essentials on many accounts commendable and excellent in theory, may exhibit, as at present, the weaknesses of lack of central power and coherency. On the march the troops worked together. Some of them resorted to behavior that could not have been tolerated in others, but as a strictly military movement it was as successful as could have been expected. Under a single command British and French artillery would not have fired into Americans, but even that unfortunate detail may be overlooked in considering general results. The different commands are still allied, but not bound together as they were before the main work was accomplished. The recent German raid from this point showed that this command, after the disapproval of its plans by the others, felt no obligation to abandon them, but carried them out unaided.

Hope of restful conditions or at least of non-activity would seem to lie in the peace deliberations. The strings of politics seem to be pulling in oppsite ways in this matter. Yet even China cannot be long defied if her wish to reach a settlement is sincere. Delays, if they occur, may thus be attributed less to settled design than to schemes of temporary purpose. The hope of the American officials, civil and military, and of the English, is that peace projects may be set in motion before much more serious mischief is done.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

Le Boutillier Bros

Specially Attractive Sale OF

Dress Materials.

SILKS—A large purchase of Black and Colored Silks, at very advantageous prices, enables us to offer the following:

27 inch Black Taffeta Silk, strong, durable and bright, value 89c. — 69c

21 inch Black Paillette de Soie, value $1.25 — $1.00

21 inch Black Peau de Soie, value $1.29 — 1.00

21 inch Black Silk Flannel (entirely new fabric) value $1.25 — 1.00

And a complete line of Colored Taffeta Silks, in all the new evening and street shades, value, 70c. — 50c

Also

WOOLEN GOODS.—50 inch all Wool Broadcloths, all the latest shades and Black, value $1.40 — 1.00

50 inch Black all wool Cheviot, sponged and shrunken, ready for use. value, $1.00 — 68c

Samples sent free by mail, on application.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

ACCUSED OF STEALING PIANOS.

Mrs. Jeannette Russell or Williams Held in $1,000 Bail for Trial.

Mrs. Jeannette Russell, who is also known as Mrs. Jeannette Williams, who says she lives at 308 Amsterdam Avenue, but who, the police claim, lives at 161 Lenox Avenue, was held in $1,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Zeller, in the West Side Court yesterday morning, charged with the larceny of a piano.

The complaint on which she was held was made by George Cook, a representative of Jacobs Brothers, piano dealers at 741 Eighth Avenue. From that firm she rented on April 9 a piano worth $235, and on Sept. 22 she admitted to them that she had sold the instrument. She had nothing to say in court in reply to the charge.

Detective Sergeant Chrystal, who arrested her, also had in his possession, in addition to the warrant secured by Mr. Cook, a warrant issued by Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court, on Oct. 8, on complaint of Louis Wendel of 10 East Seventeenth Street, a representative of Herbert & Co., a piano firm. In June, it is charged, she rented a piano worth $325 from Herbert & Co., and sold it for $95, after paying $20 rent.

Detective Chrystal stated to the Court that the woman had swindled various piano firms out of eleven pianos.

FREE LECTURES TO THE PEOPLE.

Board of Education Courses—Places and Subjects.

The Board of Education announces the following free lectures to be held at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening:

Public School No. 3, Grove and Hudson Streets, "Beethoven," illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections and stereopticon views, by T. W. Surette.

Public School No. 86, Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, "Growth of Union," illustrated by stereopticon views, Miss Jennie M. Davis.

Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, "The Warfare of Water," illustrated by stereopticon views, W. T. Elsing.

The lectures for Tuesday evening will be as follows:

Cathedral School Hall, 111 East Fiftieth Street, "From the Bridge of Alexander III. to the Eiffel Tower," illustrated by stereopticon views, Edward F. Bigelow.

St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, near Ninth Avenue, "China and the Chinese," illustrated by stereopticon views, G. M. Walker.

Wednesday evening's lectures will be as follows:

Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, "Hungarian Dances and Patriotic Songs," illustrated by musical selections, T. W. Surette.

Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 52 East Twenty-third Street, "Watson, Stevenson, Austin, Kipling," illustrated by stereopticon views, Dr. F. H. Sykes.

Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East Sixty-fourth Street, "The Electric Motor and Its Application," illustrated by stereopticon views and experiments, W. W. Ker.

Aid Asked for Two Persons.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $25 to help pay for an artifical leg for a young woman who has worn such a leg for years, but needs this help to pay for a new one, to enable her to continue to earn her living. The society also appeals for $100 to pay rent for one year for a widow with four boys, all under twelve years. The mother is a Welsh woman, and has been ill in a hospital for some months, but she is now earning $6 a week. Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Another Muster of Specials. Pledges of Unmistakable Money Saving in the Choicest Wearables of the Day.

In Millinery.

One lot Silk Velvet Toques and Turbans, black and colors, value $4.00, at 2.65

150 dozen Fur Felt Hats, in dress shapes, including both imported and domestic makes, value $1.00 to $2.00, at . . 50c

1,000 yards Black Chenille Nettings, 14 inches wide, very desirable hat trimming, value 50c. and $1 00 yard . . . . . 25c and 48c

300 dozen assorted Steel, Gilt and Rhinestone Buckles, value 75c. and 88c., at 48c

Printed French Flannels, 50c.

Exactly the same cloth and quality as handled here throughout this Autumn at 70 cents. The printings are fresh and novel, executed in stripes, silk stripes, polka dots, figures, Persian effects and two and three color combinations. We cordially commend them, and should sell the 500 pieces in short order.

Silk Items Extraordinary.

Black Fancy Pekin Satins, unquestionable $1.00 value . . . 59c

24-inch Black Satin Duchesse, very superior $1.25 kind, at . 79c

Flannel Waists, 2.50.

Entire blouse front tucked; tucked back; altogether a swagger garment.

Model Taffeta Waists, 4.98.

Copies of Doucet, Callot and Paquin originals. Stripes and colors, six effective styles, and every evidence of their Parisian origin.

Silk Petticoats, 3.98.

Spanish flounce with three ruffles.

Cashmere Wrappers, 5.00.

Exceptionally good values, new models in Empire effect, elaborate trimmings.

Imported Silk Broche Corsets, genuine whalebones 5.00

Straight Front Corsets, leading Models 85c

Cambric and Nainsook Night Gowns, all yoke effects 89c

Infants' Nainsook Slips, long and short . . . 35c

The Feature of our DRESS GOODS offerings is a fine Albatross at . . 39c

It is needless to go too minutely into details. Every one versed in values will see the 50 cent quality offhand. Here is the list of colors—cream-pink, sky, Nile, violet, pearl, pale gray, blue, royale, cardinal-rose, castor and black. This price is generally connected with second class fabrics. These do not fall a fraction below perfection and are bargains in the most unbounded sense of the term.

47-inch all-wool Black Zibelines, regular $1.25 quality, at 75c

The Otis "Escalator" gives luxurious progression by a smoothly gliding ascending stairway. Weary shoppers welcome its restful, safe transportation.

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

SAID AND DONE IN CHICAGO

Professor Declares American Unrest Inherited from Revolution.

PLANS FOR THE HORSE SHOW

Republicans Favored by the New Redistricting Scheme — The International Live Stock Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Dr. Francis W. Shepardson of the University of Chicago has made a particular study of mobs and manias as manias affect the masses, and he has promulgated the theory that the fickleness and unrest of the American people are inherited from the Revolution. He says:

"The Revolution was the authority for many lawless acts on the part of mobs during the close of the century. The Boston tea party, the whisky insurrection, and other similar uprisings have been followed by effects that are apparent in many of the lawless acts of to-day. The same spirit which prompted the citizens of Boston to take the disguise of Mohawk Indians and spill the taxed tea into the harbor impels in no small extent the mobs which lynch negroes in the South and harass the followers of Dowie further North."

Dr. Shepardson explains the psychology of this as follows:

"Rebellions and revolutions are invariably followed by disorders of the same kind. You can't have revolutions to-day and Sunday manners to-morrow. The spirit of rebellion is the sovereignty of man as an individual, and people, acting in their sovereign capacity, are unwilling to let law and order take their courses; thus the same spirit is to be found as well in riots and mobs."

HORSE SHOW PREPARATIONS.

The work of decorating the Coliseum for the Horse Show was begun, and the pavement approaching the Coliseum is being relaid, in order that the thoroughfare may present, as nearly as possible, the appearance of a boulevard. The official emblem of the association is a horse's head, said to be a likeness of James Hobart Moore's prize winner, The Baby. Amateur exhibitors and professional owners have had some contention over the classes to which they were eligible, and a good many complaints have been made to the executive, but it is said that the contests will proceed fairly. Many persons are returning to town and opening up their houses preparatory to giving dinners and other entertainments during the Horse Show.

Politics is the absorbing subject at present. The great prosperity "feed" given by the Marquette Club at the Coliseum, at which more than 3,000 sat down to gorge to the honor of McKinley, would have done credit to the ancient Saxons. Speeches were made by Senator Hanna, by Henry Estabrook, and J. D. Cubbison.

With the Republicans in possession of about two-thirds of the prospective political pie, the City Council's Redistricting Committee finally decided Wednesday upon a definite plan of reapportionment, which is to be submitted to the major body next week. The details of the ordinances were left to the Law Department. In order to avoid confusion among the cohorts of either side, it is proposed to delay its enforcement till after election. The new lines upon their adoption will remain in statu quo at least until Dec. 1. Meanwhile the Election Commissioners will redistrict the precincts.

The Democrats and Republicans practically divide honors on the North Side, while on the West and South Sides the Republicans are favored. The plan of redistricting as contemplated, bottles up four Republican legislators in one McKinley stronghold, and the survivors are averse to drawing lots. Lines were so arranged that the First Ward had about 5,000 Democratic majority, and the Sixth a difference equally great in favor of the same party. The Democrats were corralled into these wards in order to make the Third and fourth Republican beyond question, and the First doubtful. The Thirtieth Ward is divided in order to take care of the record-breaking population claimed by this section of the Town of Lake.

In order to make the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Wards strongly Republican, nearly every Democrat on the northwest side was pocketed in the Sixteenth. The west side Aldermen found it necessary in order to silence opposition to extend the proposed lines of the Eleventh eastward to include an Alderman, and the "new" Tenth was similarly elongated and for a corresponding reason. In brief, a Republican majority has been provided for with great ingenuity.

THE TRACTION PROBLEM.

A new plan for the settlement of the traction problem was presented to the Municipal Street Railway Commission by three men who hitherto have not been prominently identified with the work of traction elevation. It is explained in a pamphlet jointly signed by three Catholic clergymen. The pamphlet urges the Aldermanic body to grant franchises to the companies for a long period of years in consideration of paving the streets with durable material and maintaining them in a manner satisfactory to non-partisan judges. The contention is that property owners living along the rights of way of the street-car lines should be more directly benefited than any one else because of the noise and inconvenience they have been put to in the interests of the public weal. Municipal ownership, at least for the present, is not favored by the priests. They dispose of the question in this manner:

"For the city to own and operate the roads now is simply out of the question. At this time, for obvious reasons, it would be a most dangerous experiment. Thirty-five or fifty years hence, when civil service will have become thoroughly and universally recognized and practiced by our public servants, it might be wise to do so, but not now. In addition to these inherent objections to municipal ownership, there is still another. This is the ninety-nine-year franchise given the roads by the Legislature in 1867. That franchise may be valid or not, but at all events it would give the companies a leverage which they very naturally would use to prevent their being ousted from the streets. This would result in long, vexatious, and expensive litigation, and in the end the city might be defeated."

Some idea of the magnitude of the international live stock exposition can be found in the fact that there are 2,230 premiums to be awarded. There will be, from present indications, more than 10,000 animals, counting all classes, in the competition. About $75,000 in cash will be distributed as premiums. The Southwestern Traffic Bureau has granted a rate of one fare plus $2 from all points in its territory to the exposition. The exposition will be held at a time when Christmas purchases are made, and with a low railroad rate, it is expected that many visitors will find their way to the show. The nearest prototypes of the international live stock exposition are the royal shows of York and Smithfield in England. At the former, which held its sixty-first annual exhibition this year, there were, including live stock, poultry, and farm produce, only 389 classes, while at the international show there are upward of 600 classes on cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, to say nothing of the side exhibits.

R. B. P.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA RICH CUT GLASS.

When the question of dinner sets, glass sets, either complete or in any number of pieces you wish, presents itself, the time has come to think of us. The magnitude of our dinner ware department can only be appreciated after you have seen it. It is by far the grandest display of dinner ware to be seen in this or any other city in the United States. We have upwards of 100 dinner ware open stock patterns from which you can select any number of pieces you wish and match at any time. The following are only selected at random and at our regular prices, averaging

"½ less than elsewhere."

There are many styles and prices between those mentioned. We ask you to let us show you before you spend a single dollar for dinner ware or glass ware? The following simply as suggestions.

AT $10.90 English Porcelain dinner sets; border decoration rococo and flowers in blue.

AT $18.00 Limoges china dinner sets; chrysanthemum flower decoration in blue and pink, green leaves, stippled gold handles.

AT $22.00 English Porcelain dinner sets, border of delicate pink flowers, green leaves, gold edges, traced gold handles.

AT $39.00 Elite Limoges china dinner set; border in delicate pink flowers; clouded gold handles and edges.

AT $56.25 Limoges china dinner set, brown lace work border, gold edges, English shapes.

AT $106.60 Elite Limoges china, flower border of raised gold, gold clouded edge, solid gold handles.

AT $217.00 English Wedgwood dinner set, delicate green extending from the border to the centre of dishes, about one and a half inches, with acid etched gold edge, quaint shape cover dishes, &c.

AT $328.75 Minton English china dinner set, with lacquer or maroon edge, gold traced throughout, gold handles.

AT $243.00 Limoges china dinner set, underglazed blue border with acid etched gold edge, solid gold handles.

CLOSING OUT OF RICH DINNER SETS 25% LESS THAN REGULAR PRICE. We have several rich dinner sets, which are to be sold complete at 25 per cent. less than the regular price. This presents an opportunity for advantageously purchasing rich dinner sets at a remarkable saving.

GLASS SETS COMPLETE OR OTHERWISE. As an example of perhaps 25 other equally desirable sets, we mention one with flaring shapes and etched chain decoration as border. Set of 60 pieces consisting of

12 Wines, 12 Tumblers, 12 Claretes, 12 Cordials, 12 Saucers Champagnes complete at $12.00

Less pieces if you wish.

GOLD GLASS SETS. Rich imported gold glass set, with Rococo design in gold, cut stem with button, 60 pieces, consisting of

12 Wines, 12 Tumblers, 12 Clarets, 12 Cordials, 12 Saucer Champagnes complete for $59.50

You can buy less if you wish.

We also make a specialty of special monogram work, either in gold or in enameled colors. Estimates and designs submitted.

DELIVERY. Owing to advantageous transportation arrangements, we are able to announce the following regarding deliveries, which will be of special interest to out-of-town customers:

All purchases will be delivered free within 100 miles of New York City.

On all purchases amounting to not less than $10.00 freight will be prepaid to the nearest railroad station in all of the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois.

All purchases of $25.00 or over will be fully prepaid to the nearest railroad station in all of the States east of the Mississippi River.

On all orders amounting to not less than $10.00 for points west of the Mississippi River freight will be prepaid as far west as Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

New Italian Branch to be Opened—Its Purposes Explained.

The University Settlement Society, which has been arranging for some time to open an Italian branch, announced yesterday that the new branch will be opened this week with headquarters at 38 King Street. This is a four-story building and has been leased and fitted up with lecture and club rooms and quarters for residents, who will be women.

James B. Reynolds, head worker at the main headquarters of the society, at Rivington and Eldridge Streets, said yesterday afternoon that one line along which work will be pushed will be the instilling in the minds of the Italians of a sense of civic responsibility. According to statistics at least half the Italians who come to America return to Italy after a few years without becoming citizens of this country. Some live there on what they have saved in this country, while others who have not been so fortunate, want to return to their native country. One reason for this, it is said, is that they become the victims of unscrupulous Italian money lenders, who run alleged banks and charge exorbitant interest for loans.

Evening Classes for Girls.

Girls who wish to learn stenography, bookkeeping, dressmaking, composition, and higher arithmetic should apply at once at 170 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Evening School No. 57. All girls sixteen years old or over may join the classes. A speed class for advanced stenographers is open to all who desire to improve their skill in shorthand.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

While others complain of backward season

We Are Very, Very Busy,

our remedy for dull trade

Being

Great Values in Great Quantities

Why should we not be busy with values such as these?

Seven Great Specials in Ladies' Suit Department.

Ladies' 19.98 Suits . . 12.98
Homespuns, Cheviots, Coverts, Venetians, Black and Best colors—Blouse, tight fit and Reefer—Finest tailor finish—some full silk lined. You can search far and wide and not match them.

Ladies' 7.98 Dress Skirts . . 4.98
Black Pebble Cheviot and Cheviot Serges—Plain finish or with stitched bands—Perfect hang—finely tailored—best linings.

Ladies' 14.98 Silk Dress Skirts . 8.98
Black Taffeta Silk—with Applique silk flounce or rows of shirring or bands—Handsome Skirts of perfect style and shape. The silk alone is worth more.

Ladies' 7.98 Silk Waists . . 4.98
Fine quality Taffeta—all colors and Black Elaborate styles, with Hemstitchings and Box Pleats, with and without rows of ribbon velvet or lace insertings—others with ribbon and lace yokes—Bishop or Dress Sleeves—Magnificent value.

Ladies' 3.98 Cashmere Waists . . 2.49
All-wool—Henrietta finish—Black, High colors, Gray and White Clusters of pin tucks with stitched bands—Gilt or Round Pearl Buttons—Very Dainty Waists in style and finish.

Ladies' 8.98 Dress Capes . . . 5.49
Heavy Black Kersey—satin lined—Tailor stitched—full sweep—medium long—Stylish—Comfortable—Warm.

Ladies' 10.00 Jackets 6.98
Tan and Black Kersey and Oxford Frieze—Full stitched or stitched taffeta lapels—Satin or Taffeta Silk lined—You never saw such Jackets before at such a price!

In addition to above we offer

Elegant Garments,

principally samples; as follows:

Tan Kersey Auto Coats—knee length—richest satin lining—collar and revers of genuine Beaver—value $50.00..... 29.98

Tan Kersey Automobile Jackets—elaborately tailored, with and without fancy designs in stitched miroir velvets; worth $30.000 ..... 19.98

Elegant Velour Auto Coats—elaborately appliqued with finest cut jet—sable fur edging—magnificent satin linings—value $125.00..... 81.98

Rich Cloth Capes—light and dark—novelties for day and evening—also Golf Capes in light shades with delicate plaid linings—. worth $14.00 to $37.00.....8.98 to 25.98

Two Great Offerings in Dress Goods

LOT ONE—49 cents

All wool Knickerbocker Suitings—50 inch; Herringbone Tailor Suitings—dark shades; Extra Heavy Homespuns—all wool; 50-inch Tailor Cloths—black and colors; All wool Henriettas—40 shades, also black; All wool Mottled Suitings—48 inch; Granite and Pebble Cloths—good colors—worth 60 to 75 cents.

LOT TWO—29 cents

Wool Crepes—fancy and staple shades; A splendid line of Plaids; worth .49. All wool Mottled Homespuns in full range of popular street colorings; worth .39. 44-inch Wool Cashmeres—pretty shades for Teagowns, Waists and Dresses; worth .49.

In Silk Department

one of the

Best Taffeta Values

yet offered.

100 pcs. ALL SILK TAFFETAS
27 INCHES WIDE——59 CENTS

Assortment comprises:

Rose—3 shades; Red—4 shades;
Blue—5 shades; Castor—2 shades;
Gray—3 shades; Violet—4 shades;
also
Canary, Pink, Bluet, Cerise and Black.
Good firm quality.
Soft finish.....High lustre.....Value .85

Opera Glasses

Reduced to facilitate sales. They will find quick buyers.

LEMAIRE'S FINE OPERA GLASSES—Oriental and White Pearl—11 to 15 Ligne—
6.98 were 8.98 | 8.98 were 10.98
7.98 were 9.98 | 9.98 were 11.98

LEFEVRE'S FINE OPERA GLASSES—Oriental and White Pearl—11 to 15 Ligne—
3.49 were 4.98 | 3.98 were 5.49
4.98 were 6.98

CHEVALIER'S fine Opera Glasses—Morocco—nickel trim—fine achromatic lens—worth $3.50.....1.98

Marine and Field Glasses—worth $7.00 ..... 4.98

Big Values in Small Garments

Useful articles for Babies at the smallest of prices—meritorious qualities, not inferior grades.

	Value.	Price.
Daisy Flannel Sacques	.25	.17
Knit Sacques	.69	.49
Domet Flannel Kimonas	.39	.29
Domet Skirts—long & short	.29	.19
Domet Barrow Coats	.25	.12½
Cashmere Shirts	.29	.19
Knit bands, with straps	.39	.29
Quilted Silk Bibs	.39	.29
Bootees, Mitts and Veils	.29	.19
Hand Knit Leggin Drawers—with and without feet.....		.98

One Thousand Pair Irish Point Curtains Far Below Regular

An offering of richest qualities, and most effective designs, not only in regular lengths, of 3½ yards, but quantities of Four yard Curtains, so scarce and desirable for large windows and hotel reception rooms....This offering is remarkable also for the extraordinary richness of designs and work—borders being of most elaborate and beautiful patterns on net of strongest twisted threads—plain and figured centres.

At 14.98....Richest Irish Point Curtains—20 styles—magnificent qualities and designs—regular values $18.98 and $20.98.

At 11.98....18 styles of Rich Irish Point Curtains, regularly $14.98 and $15.98.

At 9.98....20 styles of Irish Point Curtains, including those with inserted borders, in Point de Paris and Renaissance designs, that we could not replace to sell under $12.98 and $13.98.

At 7.98....5.98....4.98
A great range of Irish Point Curtains in Florentine, Rococo and Empire designs—scrolls, bow knots and medallion figures—about forty styles—all a FULL THIRD BELOW the prices at which they would rapidly sell.

We have given many grand Curtain Values, but this offering o'ertops them all.

Blankets and Comfortables

The past has been a busy week. This will be even busier. Here are Values to make it so:

11-4 White Blankets—strictly all wool—shrunk—value 5.75..... 4.75

11-4 White California—value 3.75..... 2.98

11-4 Finest All Wool California—value Nine dollars..... 6.75

Lambswool Comfortables—fancy figured top—back of plain colored silk—value 6.75..... 4.98

Finest French Sateen Comfortables—full size—fancy stitching—value 3.75.. 2.98

Full size Silkoline Comfortables—ruffled—value 1.50..... .98

Seven Great Values in Housekeeping Linens

that we promise every day this week.

All Linen Table Damask—worth .49.. .33

Lunch Cloths—2 yds.—worth .89..... .59

Linen Napkins—18 inch—dozen..... .79

Linen Doylies—17 inch—each..... 5

Damask Towelings—17 inch..... 4¾

Linen Huck Towels—38 inch..... 9

Extra fine Towels—worth .25..... .17

In Muslin Dept.

Hotel and Boarding House Keepers and other large buyers who are familiar with jobbers' prices will profit by perusal of these lists.

READY MADE PILLOW CASES.

42x36—wholesale price 10.. Here .. 8
45x36—wholesale price 11.. Here .. 9
50x36—wholesale price 12.. Here .. .10
Twenty per cent. less here than wholesalers ask.

READY MADE SHEETS.

54x90....wholesale price 31.. Here .. .25
63x90....wholesale price 35.. Here .. .29
72x90....wholesale price 38.. Here .. .33
81x90....wholesale price 43.. Here .. .37
90x90....wholesale price 46.. Here .. .41
Twenty per cent. less here than wholesalers ask.

We are selling WAMSUTTA MUSLINS at 8¾ CENTS wholesale price Ten cents—But Good things don't last forever—Don't delay!

Linings

Nowhere can you so well buy as here....Dressmakers and tailors and thousands and thousands of other buyers know that qualities here are superior and prices lower than elsewhere.

LININE, the new "shrunk" facing, dampness will not injure it—by peculiarity of make possessing and retaining that elasticity and stiffness necessary to proper shape and drapery—colors and black—all the virtues of a 25-cent lining..... .16

Glosse—linings for tailor made gowns—all fashionable shades—value .25..... .19

Mercerized Sateens—for waists, petticoats and linings—all shades..... .24

Lining Cambrics—best quality..... 3¾

Black Moreen Skirtings—value .29..... .19

Flannels

Great Values. Don't defer buying.

French Twill Flannels—Doeskin finish—permitting of easy tucking or plaiting—Best colors—quality used in waists that sell at $5.00 and $7.00..... .57

White Wool—Silk emb'd—Hemstitch and scallop—value 65c..... .44

Wool Cheviot Mixtures—best colors—a flannel much used for boys' waists and suiting purposes—value 30c. .19

All Wool Waist Flannels—cloth finish—new shades..... .28

Baby Flannels—strictly all wool—yard wide—value 55 cents..... .39

Bleached and unbleached Cantons—extra heavy—for underwear..... .10½

WHAT PARIS TALKS ABOUT

Controversy Over Prince Iukanthor Raging in the Press.

WEIGHT OF EUROPE'S RULERS

France's Policy in Morocco—Remarkable Ballooning Trips—Unsold Tickets of the Exposition.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The French Government is not at all pleased at the insight into its colonizing methods that the complaint of Prince Iukanthor, heir to the throne of Cambodia, has given Europe. The Prince still remains in Brussels, and is said to contemplate pawning the crown jewels to pay his hotel bills, since he is unable to obtain any money from his father.

The controversy is still raging in the press. Yesterday M. Ducos, a former French resident in Cambodia, replied in the Matin to some of the charges against the French officials which Prince Iukanthor had formulated. M. Ducos declared imprimis, that Prince Iukanthor had no right to speak as the heir apparent of the Cambodian throne; that he was not duly accredited by his father, and secondly, that the complaints he made were merely an attempt to raise money on the gambling proclivities of his fellow-countrymen, who, like many Eastern nations, are desperate gamblers.

To these assertions M. Jean Hess, a Paris journalist who is the friend and confidant of Prince Iukanthor, and has accompanied him to Europe from Cambodia, makes all angry reply this morning. First of all, says M. Hess, Prince Iukanthor is his father's heir. King Norodom has duly accredited his son by letters of credentials to President Loubet, M. Decrais, the Colonial Minister, and M. de Lanessan, the Minister of Marine. With regard to the complaints formulated by the Cambodian heir apparent, these say M. Hess, are all to true. The French Administration, of which M. Ducos was chief at the time, forbade any increase in the sum paid to King Norodom by the Chinaman to whom he farmed the gambling rights. King Norodom had originally farmed them to a man named Loc Vain for $40,000. Another Chinaman named Leon Kon offered $1,400,000, and M. Ducos refused to allow Norodom to take the money. "Who got it?" asks M. Hess.

With regard to Oum, the Cambdian Prime Minister, against whose brutality Prince Iukanthor complains, M. Ducos palliates his conduct by the statement that he acted under orders of M. de Vernéville, the predecessor of M. Ducos, which orders the latter admits were perhaps a trifle too brutal. According to M. Hess, the treatment to which King Norodom was subjected was brutal in the extreme. For refusing to comply with M. de Verneville's wishes the monarch, who is sixty-seven years old, was put in irons and chained to a wall in his own palace. Not only was this done, but the old monarch is now terrorized by the native Premier Oum, who superintended the punishment. This man Oum, acting under cover of the protection of the French officials, loses no opportunity of heaping insult and indignity upon the old King's head, reminding him constantly that he has put him in irons once, and will do so again. M. de Verneville, the French Resident, the acts recalled soon after the events just recorded, but Oum, the native, is still in power. This, M. Hess says, King Norodom fails to understand, and he claims the recall and punishment of the man who has maltreated and insulted him with such gratuitous barbarity. Prince Iukanthor, it is believed, will not remain long in Brussels, where he does not feel safe, but will go to Singapore, where he will await Mr. Vuldeck-Rousseau's reply to the memorandum of complaints he has addressed to the Government of France.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Journal des Débats publishes this week an article on the relations of France and Italy in reply to an article in the Rome Tribuna, on what the latter journal calls the French peril—namely, the ambition of France to make a French lake of the Mediterranean at the expense of Italian interests, the occupation of Tunis, the threatening French expansion in the hinterland of Tripoli, and the wish to acquire Morocco. The question opened is one of general European interest, since all the other powers are watching France with the utmost closeness, believing that an outbreak of some kind from that restless country is almost overdue.

With regard to Morocco the Débats says: "We must admit that the Italian susceptibility concerning Morocco surprises us. In the first place, it is quite gratuitously that we are charged with having ambitious intentions concerning that country. We desire to see the status quo maintained, which does not signify, it is true, that we ought to give up all interest in the question. It would be very difficult for us not to see a very grave inconvenience in the establishment in that country of another power than France, or at least in its too exclusive establishment there. This is why, to use one of M. Delcassé's expressions, 'we are watching over the approaches' to that empire. But as the question of Morocco is not yet under discussion, and will not be perhaps for a long time yet, the Tribuna's fears do not seem to us warranted. They appear all the less so as Italy is not the power which would have to embrace all the possible action of France in Morocco. That African country is so completely outside her natural sphere that, far from coveting it, she ought almost to feel indifferent as to what power might some day be the heir to the still vigorous empire. We might in all extreme ease comprehend without admitting their being well founded the fears of Spain; but it astonishes us that there should be any uneasiness in Rome."

The Cri de Paris, which makes a specialty of giving odd information about the crowned heads of Europe, quotes some interesting figures about the relative weight of various monarchs. The weightiest monarch, in an avoirdupois sense, is King Charles of Portugal, who turns the scale at a trifle over 202 pounds. Close upon him follows Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who weighs 192½ pounds, whereas King Oscar of Sweden is a bad third at 176 pounds.

The German Emperor varies in weight almost as much as he does in temperament. He has a weak stomach, and is frequently condemned by the doctors to a severe dieting lasting a week at a time. The average weight of the Kaiser may be taken, however, at 176 pounds, or the same weight exactly as that of Oscar. The Emperor of Austria weighs only 134 pounds. Victor Emmanuel of Italy 146, and the King of the Belgians, who is a spare man, though very tall, 143 pounds, without his clothes. King Leopold never tips the scale above 121 pounds, and rarely at that. Some years ago the Queen of England weighed, says the Cri de Paris, 200 pounds. She has become much thinner of late years and now weighs only 193. The lightest monarch of them all is the little King of Spain, who, even after dinner, is only 99 pounds, but the little Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, who answers plumper daily, is 165 pounds in weight. As for President Loubet, he turns the scale at 200 pounds exactly. He is, as may be seen, a man of some weight, the Cri de Paris remarks, though he is not very big.

The last balloon competition from Vincennes has been the most successful one of a successful series. It was a competition for both speed and distance. Six competitors started from Vincennes, of whom three have already telegraphed their safe arrivals, the last of which, that of Comte de la Vaux in the Centaur, breaks another record for time and distance, and possibly for speed. M. Juchmes, in the Touring Club, grounded at Brackenann, in Bavaria, yesterday after a trip of seventeen hours; M. Hervieu, in the Nimbus, has announced his safe arrival at Baringen, near the famous falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, and was twenty-two and a half hours in the air, and finally, early this morning, news reached Paris that Count de la Vaux had grounded at Kiew, in Russia, and that he had been no less than thirty-six hours among the clouds or above them. Count de la Vaux's exploit, following as it does so closely on his wonderfully quick trip to Westerwik, in Russian Poland, about a week ago, not only marks an era in ballooning, but exemplifies the immense advantages of filling the balloon with pure hydrogen. The Centaur owing to the use it made of hydrogen, had far more ascensional power than its competitors, and was therefore enabled to carry a far larger quantity of ballast, that summum bonum of midair excursionists.

UNSOLD EXPOSITION TICKETS.

How many exhibtion tickets will remain unsold on Nov. 5, the date of the closing? The Presse places the number roughly at 15,000,000. This includes tickets that have not been claimed, tickets claimed but not placed in circulation, and, lastly, tickets on sale. The first two categories are estimated at 6,000,000. This leaves 9,000,000 tickets to be accounted for at the close of the exhibition, unless the authorities decide on such an array of fêtes that the number will be considerably diminished. Letters are daily being received by M. Picard, the Director General, and M. Bouvard, the organizer of fêtes, making suggestions for monster festivals calculated to draw visitors at almost any price. One proposal suggests that a hundred tickets be asked of each visitor. This is obviously impracticable, but should the administration follow up the idea, it is quite possible that the total of 65,000,000 tickets issued in connection with the exhibition may be almost exhausted. In the last exhibition only 29,000,000 of the 40,000,000 tickets issued were disposed of.

The German Government has modified its regulations concerning the right of entrance into and sojourn in Alsace-Lorraine of those who have emigrated thence. Hereafter such emigrants and soldiers who wish to visit and remain any length of time in Alsace-Lorraine must be provided with a permit. But as in pressing cases, such as the funeral of a parent or near relation, they might not have time to receive their permit, the formalities for obtaining it requiring several weeks, the Government has decided that henceforth the applicants for permits in urgent cases may telegraph their request to the Minister at Strasburg and then enter Alsace-Lorraine without waiting for the document. But as soon as they reach their destination visitors must make their declaration at the Mayor's office of the commune in which they intend to remain.

F. M. W.

THE UBIQUITOUS SCOTCHMAN.

Found Everywhere, a Traveler Says, from Glasgow to the Golden Gate.

A Californian who landed at this port the other day, after a tour through Scotland, recounted some of his experiences in that interesting country. "But," said he, "you don't get away from the Scotch when you leave Scotland. They seem to be ubiquitous. When I took passage for New York at the Scotch Port of Glasgow, I found that the ship and all its enginery were Scotch; that the Captain and purser were Scotch; that the crew was Scotch, and that plenty of the passengers were Scotch natives who spoke the English language in the Scotch way. When I glanced at the ship's library I saw not only the works of Sir Walter Scott, Robert Burns, and others among the older Scotch authors, but also lots of the new Scotch novels, half of which were full of that Scotch vernacular which only a Scotchman can understand, and when I tried to read some of them they were like Greek to me. We heard Scotch songs in the cabin, as well as in the steerage, all through the voyage, and the sound of them struck the sea, the sky, and the circumambient atmosphere. One day some of the passengers danced a Scotch reel on deck, while a Highlander who wore kilts played the Scotch bagpipes. Aboard ship we had Scotch whisky, which seems to be a favorite tipple even in New York, and I guess that all our comestibles, from the mutton to the mustard, were genuine, unadulterated Scotch. We had Scotch from daybreak to sunset and by moonlight.

"One night a man told stories about the great men of his country who rule half the world, telling us that the first Governor General of the new Commonwealth of Australia is Scotch, that the last Viceroy of India was Scotch, that the British Minister at Peking is Scotch, that the Dominion of Canada has nearly always had a Scotch Governor General, that the leader of the Liberal Party in Parliament is a Scotchman, that the Czar of Russia has a gigantic Scotchman to guard him, and that the chief eunuch of the Shah of Persia is a Scotchman. Queen Victoria has the blood of the Scotch Stuarts in her veins, and, though she was born in England, she lives most of the time in Scotland. As this Scotchman talked to us aboard ship, he tried to make us believe that Scotland was the biggest country in all creation.

"But we didn't get away from Scotland when we left the ship. As we neared the Port of New York we saw the Scotland Lighthouse, and were told that Scotch Plains were in New Jersey. The first night after I landed here I went to the theatre and there heard the music of 'Bonnie Annie Laurie' and 'Auld Lang Syne.' Next morning when I went to breakfast at the hotel the waiter asked me if I would first take some Scotch oatmeal and when I strolled out into the corridor I met an old acquaintance who said it was a good thing to begin the day with a 'hot Scotch.' He next asked me to join a party who were going to the links (that's Scotch) to play the Scotch game of golf, the lingo of which is broad Scotch. At the links I noticed that several of the players had sprigs of Scotch heather pinned to their Scotch golfing suits, and one of them seemed to be proud of a Scotch thistle. They spoke of caddies and cleeks and tees and putters mashies, niblicks, brassies, bad lies drives, and other Scotch curiosities. It was all Scotch of Scotland's own kind.

"When I asked a Scotch member of our party about the Scotch in New York he said there were Scotch institutions here, like the St. Andrew Society, the Caledonian Club, the Burns Society, and the Scottish Society, which hold celebrations every year in honor of the peasant-poet of Scotland, on which occasion their members eat Scotch haggis and listen to the Scotch bagpipes, all for the sake of Scotland. He also said that President McKinley belongs to the original Scotch Macs; that the Secretary of State had Scotch ancestors; that the Secretary of Agriculture is a Scotchman, and that most of the other members of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet are of Scotch descent, more or less. Then he told me that, in addition to all the Scotch in this country, there are millions of excellent people belonging to what is called the Scotch-Irish stock.

"And so you see," said the Californian, whose brief talk is here given, "that I did not get entirely away from Scotland when I took ship at Glasgow, bound for New York, where so many Scotchmen hang up their hats. Why, my own grandfather on the mother's side was an Ulster Scotchman born in Belfast, and I guess that's why he struck it rich when he went out to California with the Argonants of forty-nine."

JOHN SWINTON.

BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

One Stretch from Vancouver to Fanning Island—3,200 Miles Long.

The specifications for the new British submarine cables in the Pacific have just been published. They call for the construction of more than 8,000 miles of cable to connect the British colonies of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Owing to the fact that there is no British territory between Canada and the equator in the eastern portions of the Pacific, an uninterrupted stretch of cable is to be laid between Vancouver and Fanning Island, a distance of 3,200 miles, which, allowing the customary 14 per cent. excess for inequalities, &c., will make an unbroken cable of about 3,600 miles necessary.

The new cables will consist of one central copper wire surrounded by a spiral of smaller wires. The latter are wound spirally, as they are much less likely to rupture during special strains when applied in this way, and in case of the breaking of the central wire the electrical continuity of the line is preserved through the smaller spirally wound circuits. This last addition will bring the world's total of submarine cables up to 183,000 miles.

SURGERY IN OLD POMPEII.

Instruments Discovered in Course of Excavations in the Ruined City.

A recent discovery in the excavations going on at Pompeii shows in a very striking way the truth of the old adage that there is nothing new under the sun. The find consisted of a number of surgical instruments.

Among them was a collection for use in a special branch of surgery, which, with the exception of fine workmanship and finish, are almost exact duplicates of those now used by surgeons.

There is an instrument considered indispensable to-day by the gynecologist, from the invention of which Marion Sims, the famous American surgeon, made a great deal of reputation, and money, some years ago, but this same speculum was in use in Pompeii in 79 A. D.

Most of the others, supposed to be the result of modern knowledge and ingenuity, were found in this first century surgeon's instrument case, and it is quite evident that, so far as instruments are concerned, this branch of surgery has made little advance during the last 2,000 years.

THE OBER-AMMERGAU PLAY

American Woman Tells of the Impression It Left on Her Mind.

She Spent Five Days in the Village and Met Many of Those Who Take Part in the Performance.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MUNICH, Oct. 4.—I have had it on my mind ever since we came back from Ober-Ammergau to try to write down an account of that most interesting trip. I think the five days we spent there will always be to me one of the most interesting of remembrances. We left Munich early Friday morning, and got to the little village at about 2 o'clock. Our house was at the further end of the town, just where the valley narrows down to a hand's breadth and the mountains close in around it. Right in front of the windows, with the rushing green stream and a bit of greener meadow between, rises a great crag 700 feet sheer up from the haycocks at its feet to its white-cliffed top crowned by a large bronze cross shining in the sunlight.

There were no strangers about as yet, and the people were living their daily life, coming and going from their work even as those who took part in the real story, 1900 years ago, went about their daily life before Christ called them to follow Him. I can hardly hope to give a true idea of them. We found them charming, with the simple good breeding that comes from good hearts.

Our household were all in the play, even to the children. Herr Lang, a big, handsome man, cousin of the Christus, (Anton Lang,) was the chief rabbi. Just beyond us was the house of Peter, a dear old man with a fine, grave face, and a little further on lived Mary. She is only nineteen, and as unspoiled in every way, by the great crowds and worldwide notice, as the rest. They are all simple, dignified, gay, and sweet in their manners, with no thought of what the world thinks of them, treating each stranger of the thousands who come to them as a friend to be honored and cared for as such. As we staid among them for five days, we are perhaps a little better able to judge than those who only stay a few hours after the play. By Saturday noon the great crowd began to pour into the town, and that night there must have been 5,000 people there, but all was quiet and perfectly orderly.

Sunday morning, a lovely day, I went out a little after 6 o'clock down to the church, but it was already crowded far beyond the doors, so I stood a while in the graveyard and watched the stream of peasants that had been coming into town ever since sunrise. By half-past seven we had all had our breakfast and were starting for the great theatre. It seats 4,000 persons, and was full to overflowing. The seats are all covered, but the huge stage is open, and has at times 600 actors on it; in the middle is a smaller, closed stage in which the tableaus are set and the chief parts of the drama take place.

Over the fields came the boom of the cannon, and as the echoes died away and the crowd settled itself in the seats the chorus appeared from each side on the open space of the stage. There were some forty men and women, in flowing robes of white, with mantles of many soft shades of color. The central figure, and speaker of the prologue, was a splendid old man, all in white and gold, Joseph Mayer, who had been the Christus for the last thirty years; he had a fine, grave voice.

The prologue is spoken; the chorus is sung, and the performers fall back on each side of the central stage, from which the curtain is drawn, showing a tableau—Adam and Eve leaving the garden. These tableaus are one of the most remarkable features of the play. They come between each of the acts, and with scenes taken from the Old Testament symbolize the events that they precede. They are explained by the chorus to verse set to music. Their artistic merit is really very great. In some of them there are 400 figures. The color, the grouping, and, above all, the immovable stillness of the actors are beyond praise. There are a great many children in the tableaus, and even the youngest sit or stand without a quiver for from three to five minutes. One comes to forget that they are living people.

The play itself begins with the entry into Jerusalem and from the first coming on to the stage of the Christus, seated on the ass, led by John, to the last moment, one's attention is fixed on that calm, sad figure. For the eight hours of the play one's interest never flags. Through the last half, after the betrayal in the garden, the Christus only speaks four or five times. In the first part he speaks often, and the words we are so familiar with come with a strange new force from the lips of this man, a mason by trade, who has lived the life he acts till his face and form have come to be a realization of what art has always shown us as the Christ. His voice is full and sweet, and his motions accord with his looks. The scene of the Last Supper is very beautiful and pathetic. The sadness of the coming end and the burden of all the want of real understanding in those nearest to him are felt in every word and action.

The first part ends with the betrayal, and the taking of Christ before the high priest and the council of state. It is all so well done, the action of each is so well suited to his part, that you feel that it must have been as you see it now. The dresses are most exact, and as the men are not made up and are acting in the open air and bright sunlight, it is all more real than I can give you any idea of.

At midday there is a rest of an hour and a half, and I went rather a heavy heart that I went back to my place to see made real the great tragedy of the world. That sad figure driven here and there from Pilate to Herod, scorned, insulted, denied; the scourging and the crown of thorns; the cry of the people for Barabbas; the sending of Christ forth by the still unwilling Pilate, to be crucified—all are as real to me now as if I had lived in those far-off days. Then on to the stage pour the shouting, jeering mob, the Roman soldiers, the high priests and rabbis in their splendid robes of office, and in the midst, the great wooden cross on His shoulders, the stumbling, falling Christ, His face altered almost beyond recognition, but still with a strange, sweet dignity about Him. There is a pause. Simon takes the cross; Mary and the other women come forward. A look of great love and longing comes over His face. A few words are spoken and they pass on to Calvary.

Then comes the last act. The chorus is robed in black. As they sing from behind the curtain the blows of the hammer are heard, and when it is swept aside the two thieves are already raised, and in the centre lies the cross with His figure stretched upon it. One's heart stands still. It does not seem possible that this is the end. So truly has this mountain peasant showed you the real Christ that you cannot believe it must finish now, but all is done. The cross is raised, the last loving, heartbroken words spoken, and the dead Christ hangs before you on the cross.

The final scenes are enacted. The descent is a faithful copy of the great pictures, and the body surrounded by the weeping women is borne away. There are after that two tableaus, the rolling away of the stone from the grave, and the ascension, but the descent from the cross is the real end of the "Passion Play."

Of the effect on one's mind it is very difficult to speak. One is overwhelmed by a feeling of wonder that these men and women can have realized so exactly the story of the New Testament as to put it thus before you in all its simple, awful truth; so realized it that they can lay down the mason's trowel, the rake, and the carver's tool, and with simple dignity enact it before the eyes of many thousands of people, unspoiled by this great inroad of the outside world.

There is much I have not told of. The acting of Judas is really very fine; one is, in fact, sorry for him. Strange to say, he had been the John in former years. I went both Sunday and Monday, and did not in the least regret having done so. The impression was deepened and much was fixed in my mind that I had only half taken in. By Tuesday most of the strangers had gone, and we left in the afternoon with real regret.

I have in my mind many charming pictures of the place and the people—of Peter bidding us good-bye by the garden gate, saying that we must come back soon, and not wait ten years; of Pilate going to his work, of Anton Lang going down the sunny street, a troop of children about him, his hat pushed back on his fair hair, and so sweet and gay a smile on his face that one can well believe he is all his friends and neighbors say of him.

I hope some day I shall go back there, and if I do not it will always be one of the things in my life worth remembering.

MABEL DAVISON.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

LESE-MAJESTE PROSECUTIONS MULTIPLYING IN GERMANY.—Newspaper comments upon the various speeches made by the Kaiser in regard to the situation in China and the dispatch of German troops thither have produced no less than five prosecutions on the ground of lèse majesté. One case in particular, has called for criticism even from the moderate press, the consensus of opinion being that the Government is going "too far."

Herr Maximilian Harden, a personal friend of the late Prince Bismarck, and now editor of the weekly Zukunft, has been prosecuted on account of an article he wrote dealing with the speech delivered by the Kaiser at Bremerhaven on July 27. The article noted the fact that the Kaiser had commanded the troops who were leaving for China to give no quarter and to make no prisoners, but, imitating the example of Attila and the Huns, to excite a terror in East Asia which would last for a thousand years. Herr Harden said that a careful examination of the deeds of Attila demonstrated that the barbaric Hun was not a proper model to set up for the imitation of German soldiers, and he added, in referring to the Kaiser's closing words on the occasion—"May the blessing of God attend your flags and may this war have the blessed result that Christianity shall make its way into China"—that it was not the mission of the German Empire to spread Christianity in China.

In spite of all the efforts of the counsel for the defense the case was tried behind closed doors, and Herr Harden was found guilty not only of having been wanting in the respect due to the Emperor, but of having actually attacked his Majesty in a way that constituted lèse majesté, and he was forthwith sentenced to six months' incarceration in a fortress, and at the same time directed to destroy the incriminating number of the Zukunft.

Concerning this and similar cases the Vossische Zeitung remarks:

"We read in the newspapers that a street porter in Marburg has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for insulting the Empress; that in Hamburg a workman has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment for lèse majesté; that in Beuthen a workman has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for lèse majesté, and that in Düsseldorf a man who is deaf and dumb has been sentenced to four months 'imprisonment for the same offense. The prosecutions for lèse majesté are multiplying at an alarming rate. * * * If there is no prospect of an improvement in this respect the Reichstag will have to devote its serious attention to the question how the present administration of justice is to be dealt with, not only in the interest of freedom of speech and of the press, but also for the good of the Crown and the well-being of the State."

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ITALY AND THE MOROCCO QUESTION.—It is the general opinion in Continental diplomatic circles that, while the Chinese crisis lasts, none of the great powers will attend to the affairs of Crete, the Balkans, or Morocco, and that France is therefore in a position to continue and complete the absorption of the Algerian-Moroccan hinterland in spite of all protests made by the Tangier Government.

In the meantime, however, several Vienna papers have published reports from Rome asserting the existence there of great excitement regarding Morocco and the certainty of Italy occupying Tripoli before long. The Italian press itself, however, does not bear out either of these allegations, and it is semi-officially stated in Rome that as long as the status quo in the Mediterranean is not menaced by any other power, there need be no fear of Italy disturbing it.

The Sultan of Morocco has repeated his protests against French action in the Tuat region, by which, in his opinion, the treaty of 1845 is violated, but up to the present time he has received no answer from any side, and the demand of Sid Hadji Mahomed el Torres, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tangier, that an international conference should sit on the question of French encroachment into Morocco territory, has not met with any response. It will be recalled that, by the convention of 1886, the powers recognized the hinterland as being within the area of French influence.

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THE CONTINENTAL PRESS ON THE RESULTS OF THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.—Copies of recent editions of Continental newspapers to arrive in this city show that the English Parliamentary elections have been followed with unprecedented interest in Europe. With one exception, the papers of Paris show their disappointment that the Eglish masses have apparently indorsed "the vicious administration of M. Chamberlain." Yves Guyot, however, in his paper, Le Siècle, while paying his respects to the Committee for the Independence of the Boers, which recently celebrated the anniversary of the Transvaal ultimatum to Great Britain, inquires who were the true friends of the Boers a year ago? Those who encouraged Krüger to follow the path which has led to ruin, or those who contended that he ought to grant autonomy to the mining centres? "President Krüger rejected the British proposals, and, evidently deceived by Dr. Leyds and by the newspapers which he inspired, and full of illusions as to the help which his Continental friends might give him, launched the declaration of war, the issue of which could not be doubtful. The South African republics have been crushed, and Mr. Chamberlain's policy has triumphed."

In Berlin, the Vossische Zeitung says that the British people have evidently decided not only in favor of the South African policy of Mr. Chamberlain, but also in favor of the whole political tendency which is known as "imperialism," and which has no more energetic representative than the Colonial Secretary. Other Berlin papers in noting that the victory of the "Imperialists" was most decisive in the centres of commercial and political life, say that it is not possible to regard such phenomena with indifference.

In Vienna, the Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung has published an article headed "Josephus Africanus," in which it shows the Austrian public that the Colonial Secretary is not the criminal that the Austrian press in general has made him out to be. And it adds that most Continental opinion concerning the elections is senseless, as the English evidently know their own business best. Several papers, too, although not in sympathy with the British policy, admit that the one potent effect of the elections will be a tendency to enhance the prestige of Great Britain on the Continent, if only on the ground that a united country inspires greater respect than a disunited one.

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THE QUESTION OF EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The tenth Correctional Chamber at Paris will decide this week what is considered an important point in international law, and one which, as far as France is concerned, will form a precedent for all future cases dealing with the same subject. The question is whether the land occupied by the various foreign Governments at the exposition carries with it the privilege of extraterritorial rights. The specific case which will be judged by the Correctional Chamber concerns Portugal and its Commissioner, Señhor Almada Negreiros.

On July 14 last, the Portuguese Commissioner struck M. Malnaga, an employe in the Portuguese Pavilion. The latter prosecuted his superior, who claimed immunity from the fact that the assault took place in the Pavilion and hence on Portuguese territory. The defense adds in emphasis: "The Portuguese section of the exhibition has been made over to Portugal until the closing of the exhibition; it is, therefore, practically Portuguese territory. The assault, then, has not taken place on French territory, and for this reason M. Negreiros is not amenable to the law of France."

Should this plea fail the counsel for the defense has another, which is as follows: Senhor Negreiros is a regularly constituted delegate of his Government; and by the convention of 1867 between France and Portugal it is stipulated that regularly constituted delegates of the two countries shall enjoy certain privileges. Among other things, their houses cannot be searched, their goods cannot be seized for debt, and their persons are sacred—they cannot be arrested for any offense they may commit while serving their Governments in a foreign land. "Therefore," says the advocate of the Portuguese Commissioner, "my client is not amenable to the law of France."

At the Twelfth Regiment Armory.

The Twelfth Regiment has qualified this season at Creedmoor 680 marksmen and 147 sharpshooters. This completes the record for this year. The qualifications for experts have not yet been completed. In the record of drill attendance for the week ending Oct. 20 the regiment had 471 men present and 266 men were absent. Col. Dyer has received a present from ex-Col. Leonard, who is now a Lieutenant Colonel in Volunteers serving in the Philippines. The present is a bolo, the weapon which the natives use in lieu of a sword. It is a savage looking weapon, that seems capable of doing murderous execution at close range. It is a curved-blade bolo, there being also a straight-blade bolo in use.

NATAL MAKES A BID FOR PARAMOUNTCY

Seeks to Have New Seat of Government Among the British.

SOME EAST COAST PICTURES

Two New Lines of Steamers from Europe with Lorenzo Marques as Terminus.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, Sept. 10.—A trip northward along the East Coast of Africa offers some novelty of scene and a glimpse at places which civilization has yet barely touched, although Central Africa has great prospects of speedy development. Two new lines of steamers are to ply regularly from Europe, with Lorenzo Marques as their furthermost port of call. One has already been inaugurated by the Australian-Lloyd, whose steamer Styria, the first of the new line, has just brought a cargo of flour, &c., from Fiume for the Transvaal. The other is to start from Lisbon, whence the news is just to hand of the successful formation of the new company, with a capital of £500,000, subscribed by English, Belgian, and Portuguese capitalists.

Three hours after leaving Lorenzo Marques Inhambane is reached, nestling amid cocoanut palms. This picturesque hamlet is a remarkable contrast to Beira, the next port of call. Beira is a town built entirely of galvanized iron, on land but little above the level of the sea. It is a go-ahead place, and a few months before the war was selected by Rhodes, in conference with an Australian statesman, as the port through which trade between Rhodesia and Australia was to be carried on.

At Chinde a shallow bar is crossed, and then the deeper water of the Zambesi is entered. Here comfort is greatly marred by a veritable plague of parasitic insects. Along the river a strip of land is held by the British Central Africa administration for the purposes of storing and facilitating the forwarding of goods. The scenery at Chinde, consisting of strips of loose sand, lined with iron houses, stores, and scanty gardens, is monotonous, but the journey up the river is interesting. For some distance mangroves line both sides of the water. Dug-out canoes, manned by natives, scantily clad, glide past, their paddles striking the water in unison. The river, a wide discolored sheet of water, flows between brown banks covered with coarse grass, with trees and bush at intervals.

An up-to-date sugar mill and estate at Marramayo and the French mission station at Shupanga are instructive. A visit to the grave of Mary Moffat, Livingstone's first wife, is an act of homage which one willingly pays to her memory and to that of the great explorer.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

The scenery improves on entering the Shiré, a river about 100 yards wide, flowing between well-defined banks. Now and then vistas of great beauty present themselves—graceful trees overhanging the water on one side, waving green verdure clothing the other, the forest-clad granite mass of the Kirk range enhancing by contrast the soft loveliness of wood and stream. Snug villages, fringed by banana groves, are passed frequently. The neat appearance of the huts and the general aspect of the English side, when compared with the desolate wildness of the Portuguese side, indicate plainly under which Government the natives prefer to dwell. Four days' steaming covers the distance between Chinde and Chiromo, the port of entry into British Central Africa.

Chiromo is built on the apex of land formed by the junction of the Ruo with the Shiré. It is a small township of brick bungalows, and is nicely laid out in avenues shaded with Pride of India trees. The climate is more than warm, and the mosquitoes are even less temperate than the climate. People dine under punkahs and in top boots, to neutralize the effects of both. Lions abound in the marsh, and their roars are heard frequently, occasionally they visit the township. Although but few crocodiles are seen while coming up the river, foolhardy indiscretion will soon disclose their whereabouts. So dangerous are they that it is risky to wash one's hands in the river. The natives in the bad places dip their water out by means of a gourd fastened to the end of a pole, being carried off and eaten if they neglect this precaution. Steamers of very light draught connect Chiromo with Katungas, where the overland journey commences. From Katungas to Blantyre, situated on the plateau of the Shiré highlands, 3,000 feet above the river, the distance is about thirty miles.

From the distance Blantyre, the commercial capital of British Central Africa, looks rather like a Transvaal dorp. It is a township of red-roofed brick bungalows and iron stores, with hills and coffee plantations close by. A surprisingly pretty little church of graceful outline is the leading feature. There are also post and telegraph offices, hotel, Court House, many stores, and a sports' ground. After traversing the howling wastes of the Zambesi and meeting the difficulties of transport, this comfortable and modern settlement comes somewhat in the nature of a surprise. Zomba, forty miles distant, is prettily situated along the slope of the handsome Zomba Mountain, which towers 1,500 feet above it, and is the administrative capital of the protectorate and headquarters of the armed forces.

It is a most agreeable change, after having spent the whole day in the society of dusky aborigines, to sit down to dinner with others of one's own color, including women, all in faultless evening dress. A surprising state of civilization is encountered. The cable service is excellent. Passing Liwonde, on the Upper Shiré, Fort Johnston is reached after a day's journey. Several screw steamers run between Fort Johnston and Karango, at the north of the lake, which is also patrolled by two English gunboats. The lake begins a few miles from Fort Johnston, and one can appreciate the feelings of Livingstone, when this grand sheet of water, teeming with unknown possibilities, first burst upon his view.

PETITION OF NATAL.

In its claim for paramountcy in South Africa, Natal is making a great bid. What is regarded throughout the rest of South Africa as an astounding petition is being circulated in that colony, from which a deputation has just left for England, for the purpose of promoting its objects. The petition lays stress on the fact that the Governors of Cape Colony live in a foreign atmosphere, having a Dutch Council, Dutch Paymasters, Dutch associates, and a Dutch audience, the inevitable result being that each Governor became more or less what is now known as pro-Boer. The attitude of Sir William Butler, the late Commander in Chief and Acting Governor of the Cape Colony and High Commissioner of South Africa, during the temporary absence of Sir Alfred Milner, is pointed out as the most recent exhibition of the kind. It is alleged that the Dutch party at the Cape has not failed to put the pro-Boer tendency of the Governors to practical use, that the policy of conciliation was carried out to the fullest extent, but that the Dutch, with set political purpose, took good care never to be conciliated. This policy of conciliation secured for the Dutch almost every post of any influence in the civil service. Every prominent feature in the landscape became Dutch, and the soil was thoroughly identified with the Dutch language. Dutch law remained and was administered by Dutch Magistrates, with Dutch designations. Even Dutch weights and measures remained in use. This policy crept from the Cape and Dutch communities to the British colony of Natal and was accepted without suspicion by the British colonists there.

By the establishment of responsible government at the Cape it is asserted that the British gained no political influence, and that the electorate was so manipulated that a majority was secured for the Boers by the preponderance of Parliamentary representation being given to the country districts. To the ascendancy which, it is alleged, was thus secured for the Dutch party is attributed the present war.

It is sought to show that if, in the settlement which must follow this war, the new Government is established in either of the States which were the Dutch republics, the British in South Africa can look forward to nothing but a renewal, in a worse form, of all the evils of the Cape pro-Boer policy. Dutch and foreign capitalists' influence will predominate, and in a few years the British cause in South Africa will be seriously threatened, and the dream of the Afrikander—a Boer Republic—may yet arise. The Natal petition prays that the present form of government in Cape Colony shall not be disturbed, unless every precaution is taken to avert the danger of such a calamity, plainly states that the best means of doing so is by the establishment of the new Government among the British community in Natal, the only part of South Africa the Imperial Government can hold without force.

W. S.

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THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

Desecration of the Palace of the Son of Heaven—Rare Sights for Foreign Devils' Eyes.

From The London Times.

Peking, Aug. 28.

After deliberations occupying a full fortnight the question of what was to be done with the Forbidden City has been settled, at any rate for the time being. Germany may insist upon burning the palace when her forces have all arrived, and those who think it ought to be done hope that she will; but in the meantime the conference of commanding officers, in consultation with the Ministers, decided not to do more than march a small force of foreign troops through the "sacred precincts" from the South Gate to the North, after which these were to be again closed, leaving the palace intact. There was to be no looting. Everything was to be done to provide against the idea arising that the place had been desecrated. The ceremony was merely to be a display of military power.

Arrangements were made for certain Chinese officials to be present during the ceremony and also for a number of attendants to open up the various halls through which the troops would require to pass, and to close the doors behind the "barbarians" when they finally withdrew. Yesterday there were reports of further friction and possible further postponement of the ceremony, but by evening these had died away and the programme had assumed at last a definite shape. According to it, the various troops were to parade this morning between 7 and 8 outside the Tien-an Mên, the Inner Gate of the Imperial City. There at the time appointed they were drawn up, and the interest of a great historic event began. The Imperial Palace, or Forbidden City, is an inclosure about two-thirds of a mile long from north to south, and about half a mile broad from east to west. It is surrounded by a high wall. Outside this wall on the west, north, and east lies a broad moat. From the south it is approached by a series of immense paved courtyards, divided one from the other by high and massive gateways, above which rise imposing pavilions with yellow-tiled overhanging roofs, flanked by great towers built in the same style and similarly roofed with imperial yellow. This Forbidden City, or Imperial Palace, inclosure is situated within the

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, (Miss Pomeroy,) Oct. 30, 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, (Mrs. Langdon,) Nov. 2, 1872.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, (Miss De Trobriand)—their silver wedding—Oct. 28, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Neilson, (Miss Embler)—their silver wedding—Oct. 28, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller, (Miss McKeever)—their crystal wedding—Oct. 28, 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, (Miss Lena Potter,) Nov. 3, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, (Miss Georgie Heckscher,) Nov. 1, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Conde Thorn, (Miss Louise Floyd-Jones,) Oct. 30, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Ridgely Hunt, (Miss Virginia Upshur,) Nov. 3, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker, (Miss Payson)—their tin wedding—Oct. 28, 1890.

The Rev. Frederick Talcott and Mrs. Talcott, (Miss Frank Vanderbilt Crawford)—their tin wedding—Oct. 28, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Kingsbury Curtis, (Miss Marian Hare)—their tin wedding—Oct. 29, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Outerbridge, (Miss Ethel Boyd,) Oct. 29, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, (Miss Lila Alexander,) Nov. 2, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, (Miss Edith King,) Nov. 2, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Pearsall Field, (Miss Townsend,) Oct. 28.

Mr. and Mrs. James K. Whittaker, (Miss Bird,) Oct. 29.

Mr. and Mrs. John Van Rensselaer Constable, (Miss Josephine Halsey,) Oct. 29.

The Hon. Rowland Leigh and Mrs. Leigh, (Miss Mabel Gordon of Savannah,) Oct. 31, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. George Chapman, (Miss Beatrice Wright,) Nov. 1, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sargent, (Miss Constance Carryl,) Nov. 2, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert R. Livingston, (Miss Anne Lorraine Wheeler,) Nov. 3, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Gawtry, (Miss Olive Van Rensselaer,) Oct. 31, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Lawrence, (Miss Susan Willing,) Nov. 2, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Parr of Baltimore, (Miss Laura Jenkins,) Nov. 2, 1899.

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The week which begins to-day will be more interesting from the social standpoint in the suburbs than in town. The continued warm weather is making the suburban season a late one, and with the Horse Show still a fortnight away, there will be little movement from country to city unless cold weather sets in, for another week at least. The week brings on Wednesday All Hallowe'en, as the vigil of the feast of All Saints' is called, and the evening this year will be more widely celebrated than usual. At all of the country houses, and at most of the country clubs, the annual rites and games and frolics will be held. At Tuxedo, where festivities have been uninterruptedly kept up since Friday, there will be a particularly jolly celebration. A walk through the lower east side of New York shows the pastry cook windows adorned with legends describing the merits of their respective All Hallowe'en cakes. The celebration of the night is not confined to any one element, and it is strange how strong a hold the superstitions connected with All Hallowe'en have on many intelligent people. Until last year the Thanksgiving holidays have for some time past fallen in the week following the Horse Show. This has led to a scurrying out of town at the close of the show, but this year Thanksgiving does not come until Nov. 29, and if cold weather sets in by then, many people may not return to the country after the Horse Show.

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Next Tuesday brings the wedding at Morristown, N. J. of Walter Schuyler Kemeys and Miss Emma Dorrance Stone, second daughter of the late George F. Stone of 38 East Thirty-ninth Street. A special train connecting with the boats from Barclay and Christopher Streets will take the guests out to Morristown, and will return at 2:45 P. M., the hour selected for the wedding being 12:30 o'clock. The ceremony is to take place in the South Street Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Babcock of the Brick Church this city, will officiate. After the wedding there will be a large breakfast and reception at Fair Oaks, the country residence of Mrs. Stone. Miss Marie L. Baldwin, a sister of Mrs. Walter Phelps Bliss of this city, is to be the maid of honor. Reginald Ronalds will be Mr. Kemeys's best man, and Frederic O. Spedden, who married Miss Margaretta Corning Stone in July last; George Brewster, Arthur Sturgis, Edward N. Crosby, Harold Barclay, and William Sloane are to be the ushers. Christopher R. Corning, a cousin of the bride, will give her away. The young couple will sail for Europe almost immediately after the ceremony, and purpose spending the Winter near Florence, Italy, in a villa they have taken there. On their return to New York they will reside at 7 East Sixty-second Street. Miss Stone's mother was Miss Margaretta Corning, daughter of the late H. K. Corning of this city, the present Mrs. Stone having been Miss Georgiana Colgate.

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On Wednesday will occur in town the wedding of John Harper and Miss Ethel Musier Taintor. The ceremony will be celebrated at 3:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father, Giles E. Taintor, 128 West Fifty-seventh Street. Relatives only will be present, and a small reception is to follow. The maid of honor will be Miss Anna Harper, J. H. Harper will be the best man, and the ushers will be Leonard F. Nicoll, Harrison H. Boyd, Giles A. Taintor, and William Hard. Dr. William Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation will officiate.

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The wedding of William Brevoort Potts and Miss Elizabeth D. Barnes, which is to be celebrated on Nov. 8 at the residence of the bride's parents, 11 West Forty-ninth Street, is to be a quiet and small affair, but will be followed by a large reception. Mr. Potts is second son of Mrs. Frederick Brevoort Potts, who was Miss Sarah Brevoort; a grandson of William Brevoort, and a great-grandson of Capt. Henry Brevoort. Capt. Brevoort was a personal friend of Gen. Washington, and in the war of 1812 had command of the Government vessels on the great lakes. He was also a Trustee of the Astor Library. Mr. Potts's sister married Robert Maclay Bull. Miss Barnes is a daughter of Henry Burr Barnes, a granddaughter of the late Alfred S. Barnes, and a great-granddaughter of Gen. Timothy Burr, who was a cousin of Aaron Burr. Vice President in 1801. She is also a great-granddaughter of Senator Nathan F. Dixon of Rhode Island and the Hon. Ephraim Williams of Stonington, Conn. Miss Barnes's younger sister, Miss Priscilla Barnes, was married to Marshall Jewell Dodge, a son of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, at Southampton, L. I., on Sept. 5. Miss Barnes will have as her bridesmaids the Misses S. M. Sanford and M. H. Curtis, and Mr. Potts's best man will be Creighton Peet. The ushers selected are Herbert Jacqueline, Rockhill Potts, Louis C. Nesbit, and Henry Burr Barnes, Jr. The hour set for the ceremony is 3:30 o'clock, and the Rev. T. F. Davies, Jr., assistant to Dr. William Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will officiate.

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Among those who arrived on the New York from Southampton yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. William Andrews and son, Bishop Thomas M. Burke of Albany, Walter Appleton Clark, John M. Carrere, Mrs. Thomas W. Cridler, Miss Lillian Cridler, Maurice Grau, R. Butler Glaenzer, John E. Hopicy, United States Consul at Southampton; Mrs. John M. Leishman, Miss Nancy Leishman, the Rev. James McDermott, Dean of Albany; Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mme. Nordica, Miss Rose Olitzka, Miss Olitzka, Signor Scotti, Mrs. Horace Porter, Edouard de Reszke, Miss Margaret Robinson, Miss Susan Strong, C. Nigel Stewart, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and J. Norton Winslow.

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Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on L'Aquitaine from Havre were Mme. Van Dyck, M. Fournets, M. Flon, M. Gilibert, Mlle. Margelli, M. Plançon, M. Saleza, M. Salignac, M. Sizes, Imbert De La Tour, Gen. Cuellar, Manuel Antonio Garcia, and J. T. Silver, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

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Among those who arrived yesterday on the Campania from Liverpool and Queenstown were Capt. A. Clive Bell, (Scots Guards,) Mrs. John Bloodgood, the Hon. James Boyle, United States Consul to Liverpool; Lieut. Col. George F. Browne, William Clark, George F. Considine, C. W. Cooper, W. Mansell Daintrey, the Hon. Richard R. Dobell, Robert M. Gillespie, James W. Grace, M. P. Grace, A. D. Juillard, Capt. Manuel M. D. Llera, Signor Mancinelli, Mme. Melba, Francis B. Mitchell, Michael B. Nairn, E. Hope Norton, Allan Pinkerton, James Ross, F. A. Schirmer, R. C. Struthers, Hamilton Wilcox, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Hooper, and Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, (Miss Clark.)

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Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers at Hyde Park, will drive from there to Staatsburg to-day to join the house party given by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

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The dates decided upon for Mrs. Philip Sands's dancing class are as follows: Dec. 8 and 22, Jan. 5 and 19, Feb. 2 and 14, and April 13. Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt's dancing class, or the Saturday Junior Cotillions, are to be held on Dec. 1, 22, and 29, and on Feb. 23 and April 13. Both of these classes meet at Delmonico's.

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The annual Autumn ball at Tuxedo on Friday evening was perhaps the largest and most successful of any ever held at Tuxedo. The dinners given before the dance at the clubhouse were many and handsome. The largest were given by Mrs. George B. Forsyth, one of fourteen covers, and by Mrs. Grenville Kane, at which there were ten covers. The cottagers and their guests from the dinners given in the houses throughout the park began to arrive at the clubhouse before the dinners in the restaurant were concluded. The cotillion began about 11 o'clock, and was so large that not only were rows of chairs placed around the sides of the ballroom occupied, but also the window seats behind them. The pretty circular ballroom never appeared to better advantage, with its arch of Autumn leaves over the stage on the east side, under which a string orchestra played, while in an improvised bower of Autumn leaves and evergreens on the west side of the room a Tyrolean orchestra recently arrived from Paris was stationed. The cotillion was lead by Jules J. Vatable, who, contrary to custom, danced with his wife, formerly Miss Bessie Stokes. Mr. Vatable led a spirited cotillion, and the many couples who danced thoroughly enjoyed it. The young matrons at Tuxedo take turns in presiding over the favor table at the annual balls, and this year it was the turn of Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mrs. William Kemp, Mrs. George W. Forsyth, and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster Foster to give the favors out. These were shillalahs and gold and silver bugs, to emphasize the political campaign; silk flags of all nations, Japanese dolls, fans, and baskets of roses. It is a little difficult to say who was the belle of the ball. The honors of belleship were divided among the unmarried maidens between Miss Sibyl Kane, daughter of Grenville Kane, Miss Lydia Mason Jones, whose mother was Miss Nina Waldo; Miss Justine Cutting, and Miss Marian Fish, and among the young matrons between Mrs. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. William G. Loew, (Miss Queenie Baker,) and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll.

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The majority of those who went out to Tuxedo for this dance remained, and will stay over until to-morrow. There were many dinners last evening at the clubhouse, and several are scheduled at the clubhouse for to-night. After the Autumn ball the Tuxedo season wanes, and will close with the Horse Show week in town. There will be a larger Winter colony this year at the Park, however, than for some years past.

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The week at the Hot Springs of Virginia has not been an exciting one, and the chief incidents appear to have been a musicale given by Mrs. Seth Barton French at her villa, one of the three villas at the Springs; two or three deer hunts, the discovery of a cave, bridge whist, and a piano recital given by Harry Lehr. Mrs. George Crocker and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have returned from the Springs. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and Mrs. Henry Clews are among recent arrivals there.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Barclay Rives have leased a house in Washington for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Brown have leased the house 108 East Thirty-fifth Street, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman the house at 15 West Eleventh Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson the house at 50 West Ninth Street for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese will spend the Winter months at Aiken, leaving New York early in January. Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Johnson (Miss Teenie Noel) sailed from Europe for New York yesterday. Among New Yorkers now in Paris are Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Field Bishop, Mrs. John Steward, and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds.

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The annual Junior Ball at Columbia College will this year be given in the college gymnasium, near Riverside Drive. This year's committee on the ball is composed of Walden Pell, G. C. Atkins, R. P. Jackson, Walter H. Powers, and Rufus Cowing. The annual sophomore theatricals will be given in the Carnegie Lyceum the second week in December, when a play written by Leonidas Westervelt will be presented.

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Miss Florence Twombly will be practically introduced at the dinner dance to be given by her mother, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, at Florham, her New Jersey country place, on Nov. 9. Other débutantes of the Winter whose names have not already been announced will be Miss Caroline Wilmerding, daughter of Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding; Miss Louise Hollister, daughter of Mrs. Henry H. Hollister, and Miss Dorothy Hinckley, daughter of Mrs. Samuel P. Hinckley, who was Miss Rosalie Neilson.

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The second annual Horse Show, which was held on the polo field adjoining ex-Mayor Grace's residence, at Great Neck, yesterday afternoon, was a pretty sight and entirely successful. The dull gray weather interfered a little with the attendance, but fortunately, as it did not rain, did not mar the show. The committee in charge was made up of Edward Winslow, C. H. Robbins, George H. Holt, H. B. Anderson, James E. Martin, and H. Bramhall Gilbert. In the morning there were exhibitions of farm teams, depot teams, children's ponies, combination classes of horses and saddle horses, pairs of carriage polo ponies, runabout and saddle horses, for which prizes were presented by Joseph P. Grace, E. R. Ladew, H. S. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin, Edward Winslow, J. Beavor Webb, and G. G. McMurtrie. In the afternoon there was judging of women's pairs, for a prize cup given by H. B. Anderson, of road tandems for a cup given by F. S. Hatch, of polo ponies for a prize presented by Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert, of single horses and polo ponies in the jumping class for a prize offered by Mr. Prevost, of jumpers and hunters for a prize offered by W. Gould Brokaw, and of four-in-hands and road teams for a cup offered by George H. Holt. Among the entries in the class of hunters and jumpers were Ralph Pulitzer's American Beauty, C. H. Robbins's Beaufort, Miss Alker's My Beau, and S. Willett's Grisette and Graystone. All of the members of the Summer and Autumn colony who have houses and villas from and including Flushing along the north shore of Long Island to and including Roslyn were present, and the display of horseflesh and traps was a notable one.

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Golf was again at Morristown the feature of the week. The semi-annual tournament, with its local women's championship, began on Monday and lasted well through the week. It was won by Miss Marie G. Bryce. Mrs. Julius Catlin and Miss Catlin, Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers, and Mrs. Robert G. Foote, who have been away for some time, have returned to Morristown. Mrs. C. A. Rickard gave a luncheon on Monday, and Mrs. Abner W. Colgate gave a luncheon on Friday, which was followed by a seven-handed euchre party. Miss Dana and Miss Mary Dana gave a large reception on Tuesday afternoon, and were assisted in receiving by Miss Merwyn. Mrs. Charles F. Cutler, and Miss Truesdell, while Mrs. John O. H. Pitney and Mrs. Edward H. Clark presided at the tea table. Mrs. Henry W. Miller gave a dinner last week. Mrs. McCurdy and her daughter, Mrs. Louis Thebaud, who have issued invitations for dinners on Nov. 9, from which their guests were to go to Mrs. Twombly's ball at Florham, have recalled these invitations owing to death in their families. Mrs. McCurdy's guests will be entertained by Mrs. Robert A. Grannis.

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As the Autumn wears on, social matters on Staten Island become more lively. Last week Dr. William C. Walser and Mrs. Walser celebrated their silver wedding anniversary. Mrs. Edward Brown on Thursday gave a luncheon at the Country Club. The first Autumn meeting of the Olla Podrida Club took place at the residence of Mrs. Davenport on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Preston will give a thé chantant under the patronage of a number of prominent women at the Castleton Hotel, on Saturday evening, Nov. 10. Mrs. Howard Martin, who is now living in Alaska, was given a tea by Miss Mabel Eden at Hamilton Park on Monday, and by Mrs. Gordon Willets at Arrochar on Friday. Mrs. J. J. Alexandre of Stamford has been visiting Mrs. Gordon Willets, Mrs. J. Rich Steers; her sister Mrs. Harry Sedgwick, Mrs. Edward Fessey, and Mrs. Chester Clark Boynton. Richard Whittemore and the Misses Whittemore will this Winter occupy their old residence on Richmond Terrace. Mrs. George William Curtis and Miss Elizabeth Curtis have returned from Asheville, Mass., to their New Brighton residence.

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The old story that Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg (Miss Emily Stevens) is to marry Alfred Beit, the South African millionaire, and who is called the richest man in the world, is revived. So far as can be ascertained, there is no more truth now in this report than there was two years ago, when it originated in London, and which gave in London to Mrs. Ladenburg the nickname of the future Mrs. "Nibble," because she was to be a little bite, (Beit.) Mr. Beit is a native of Hamburg, and is now forty-seven years old. He first engineered the scheme of combining the diamond mines in South Africa, and was the founder of the enterprise in which Cecil Rhodes afterward joined. He was a business enemy of the late Barney Barnato, and after the latter's death purchased the splendid residence in Park Lane, London, built by Barnato. He was for some time attentive to Mary Moore, the London actress. He paid marked attention to Mrs. Ladenburg last year in London. Mrs. Ladenburg has now been a widow nearly five years, her husband having been lost off the Ward liner Niagara in February, 1896. She inherited $400,000 under Mr. Ladenburg's will, and has one child, a little daughter, known as "Baby" Ladenburg. She is now at Westbury, where she is devoting herself to cross-country riding.

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Reginald Ward and his sisters, Miss Alice Ward and Mrs. Carter, contemplate a three weeks' trip to Italy. Mr. Ward is now in London, and Miss Ward and Mrs. Carter are occupying Miss Ward's apartment in Paris.

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There is ground for the belief that Lord Curzon has resigned his office as Viceroy of India, owing to the fact that Lady Curzon (Miss Leiter) finds the climate of India does not agree with her. It is also said that Lord Curzon has not been at all well while there. The story of this resignation has started another that Lord Curzon will be offered the Foreign Office in the new British Cabinet, for which Lord Cromer is also a candidate.

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At the wedding reception recently given by Lord Thring in London on the occasion of the wedding of his nephew, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Miss Alice Russell, there were present among other Americans Mr. and Mrs. Amory Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Lady Playfair, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Blake, Caleb Curtis and the Misses Curtis.

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Scotland has been famous for its beauties ever since the days of lovely Mary Queen of Scots, who dazzled even the Court of France by her charms, and surrounded by her four Marys was the most distinguished romantic figure in history. Of the ancient Scottish houses there are still some lovely representatives. The Duchess of Atholl, who was followed at her marriage by a train of beautiful sisters, including Lady Mordaunt, Georgiana Lady Dudley, Helen Lady Forbes, and Mrs. Charles Murray, has two unmarried daughters, Lady Helen and Lady Evelyn Murray, and the Duchess of Montrose, herself one of the beautiful Grahams of Netherby, has two daughters, Lady Helen and Lady Hermione Graham, who are also attractive. Lady Edith Montgomerie is the daughter of Lord and Lady Eglinton and Winton. Lady Marjorie Gordon, Lord and Lady Aberdeen's daughter, is charming, but the beauty of that family is Lord and Lady Granville Gordon's daughter, Miss Armyne Gordon, with her lovely hair and exquisite violet eyes. Lady Grizel Cochrane is a dainty and pretty daughter of a noble and renowned Scottish house. Lady Constance Mackenzie has the spirit and animation that, if needs had been, would have made her a Flora Macdonald, and Miss Elspeth Campbell would have made a mark in the historic days of Prince Charlie or Queen Mary. Other very pretty girls are Miss Gertrude Murray, niece of Georgiana Lady Dudley, and Lord and Lady Buchan's two daughters, who were very much admired when they made their début into society.

⁂

Lord Manverse, who is hunting the Rufford pack this year, is the owner of Thoresby, one of the most magnificent seats in the "Dukeries." The park is said to contain the most unrivaled forest trees in England. It is twelve miles in circumference, and the beautiful lake covers nearly seventy acres. The mansion at Thoresby is the third which has been built for the house of Pierrepont. The first was the birthplace of the famous Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu, and was burned down in 1745. The Duke of Kingston (the last Duke) erected a new house upon its site, which in its turn was demolished as late as 1868 to make way for the modern palace built by Salvin.

⁂

Prince and Princess Henry of Pless have been entertaining a good many of their English, as well as their German, friends at Fürstenberg, their beautiful home, not far from Breslau. Lady Limerick has been staying there, and pretty Mrs. Greer. Princess Pless is a capital hostess, and there is plenty of amusement in the way of sport, riding, and "motoring." Major and Mrs. Candy, the father and mother of the Duchess of Newcastle, are entertaining a family party at Somerby, near Oakham, whence they are hunting with several of the "grass-country" packs this Winter.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The marriage of Edwin Heidelberg and Miss Alda Solomon will soon take place.

The Board of Managers of the Wednesday cotillions will give an afternoon reception at Delmonico's on Saturday, Dec. 1.

Another engagement announced is that of John A. Barker, Jr., of Baltimore and Miss Mary Dulaney, a cousin of the late Mrs. G. G. Howland of this city.

The engagement is announced of Theodore Rosenwald and Miss Dora Frankenburg. Miss Frankenburg is an orphan, and has always made her home with her aunt, Mrs. Phillip Goldsmith.

The engagement is announced of Francis Durando Nichols of Black Rock, Conn., and Miss Edith M. Aims, daughter of Mrs. P. Walter Aims of 9 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

An engagement recently announced and which took place while the young people were visiting the Paris Exposition is that of Albert Isaacs and Miss Addie Levy, youngest daughter of Lazarus Levy.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Levy (Miss Alice Friese) were married about three weeks ago. They will make their future home in Paris, where the young man is finishing his studies as an architect at the Beaux Arts.

The marriage of Stephen Douglas Bayer and Miss Lena Steinberger took place last week at the bride's sister's home, as did also that of Louis Tim and Miss Edna Rice and Charles Weinberg and Miss Lillian Heyman.

In Brooklyn there has just been announced the engagement of Howard Boocock, youngest son of Samuel W. Boocock, and Miss Adele Kenyon, daughter of George Waterman Kenyon. Mr. Boocock is a graduate of Yale.

The engagement of Albert Steinert and Marie A. Phillips was recently announced. Mr. Steinert's home is in Providence, R. I., where the young couple will make their future home. The young people were at home to their friends Oct. 14 and 21.

Among the engagements recently announced are those of Joseph Meyers and Miss R. Frank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Frank; of Oswald Jacoby and Miss Edith Sondheim of Brooklyn, and of Walter Liebman and Miss Lulu Wachselbaum.

The engagement of David Kearney and Miss Jennie Dean, daughter of Dr. Dean, was recently announced. The marriage will take place next Wednesday, Oct. 31, at the home of the bride's parents. After a short wedding tour the young couple will live at Brick Church, East Orange, where they have already furnished a home.

The Friday Evening Assembly Dances will hold its meetings at Delmonico's on the following dates: Nov. 23, Dec. 21, Jan. 18, and Feb. 8. For those who do not care for dancing there will be card playing in the small ballroom before supper. Mrs. Samuel Francis Adams will have charge of the cardroom.

The engagement is announced of Dr. Edwin Crosby Chamberlin and Mrs. Annabel Johnston, niece of John McAlann of 4 West Eighty-fourth Street. Mrs. Johnston is the granddaughter of Judge Lester of Michigan and a member of the Alumnae Association of the Michigan University. Dr. Chamberlin is a graduate of Lafayette and Columbia Colleges.

A benefit concert is to be given at St. Ann's Parish House, St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, on Wednesday evening next, under the direction of Bruno S. Huhn. Hobart Smock, Miss Harlette R. Woods, and Leland Langley are to sing and Paul Listermann, Franz Listermann, and Bruno S. Huhn will furnish the instrumental music.

WHAT THE WAIST MAN SAYS.

"There never was a time in the history of separate wasts when they were as popular, in as fine materials and as elaborately made as now. There is one reason for this in the good times we have been having, with plenty of money, but that is not all. The separate waist of fine material is a boon, because it is so easy to obtain. Well-dressed women leave the designing of their gowns largely to the modistes, and are well satisfied with the results. But at the same time they like to have the satisfaction sometimes of knowing in advance exactly what they are to have and of using their individual tastes in its selection. This they can do in buying the separate waists ready made. The making of these waists is now the work of an artist. A good house will have its own designer, often its own materials. There is a wide variety of waists from which to choose, and the woman can find one among them which exactly suits her, try it on to see if the colors which she admires are as becoming as she hopes they may be, and in the case of an emergency she can get in the course of a few hours a waist which in materials, design, and workmanship is as good as anything her modiste could have given her.

⁂

"The great convenience of buying ready-made waists has done much to popularize fine silk waists, and silks which sell at wholesale as high as $7.50 a yard are made up into simple bodices.

⁂

"Silk waists of the finer kinds with silk linings range in price from $15 to $100, and this year there is included in the wide scope even fine evening waists. There is not the objection to this that some people might think in that a woman who buys her evening waist ready made is liable to see it duplicated on other people two or three times in an evening. Not at all. The woman sees a waist that she likes extremely, but the idea of duplication troubles her. She would never be content to see another woman in anything like it. That is sufficient. The model is exclusive, the design is destroyed, and no other waist is made from it.

⁂

"Every waist this year, with few exceptions, is tucked, those tiny pinch tucks, the finest that can be made on the machine, and they are given a varied appearance by the difference in the width of the space between them.

⁂

"That little touch of black which has been used so much and which is always so satisfactory is to be seen more than ever on the most stylish waists. When the maker of waists is at a loss for a moment to know what to do there need be no hesitation. When you don't know what to play in making waists play black. This is usually black velvet or something which will give the effect, often only a tiny line, but giving a character note in the waists that nothing else can. One reason that black is used more than ever this year is because of the abundant use of gold, and the black is needed to tone it down and relieve any garish effect that it might have. Gold used without discrimination is an abomination.

⁂

"Of the waists that are to be found ready made very few open in the back. For one reason a large number have more or less elaborate fronts, and the waist which opens in the back has simple lines and must be made to fit with the greatest care. One pretty little bodice open in the back is made of insertions of silk and lace, forming a round yoke and collar, while below the plain tucked silk is drawn down simply to the waist.

⁂

"A pretty way in which a waist is made which can be varied in effect is with the lining entirely separate. Take a waist which has for its only trimming narrow insertions of puffed chiffon set in with elaborate lace stitches of silk. This is one of the few waists which do not have the bolero or bolero effect. Instead, both in the back and on the front are simple designs of the puffed chiffon with the lace stitches—a most effective finish. A black waist is stylish over a black lining, but it may also be worn over heliotrope or white or any color that is desired, the color showing slightly through the chiffon and more distinctly between the lace stitches, and there is an agreeable variety. The same waist in white can be worn with many linings of many colors with even better effect.

⁂

"The lace stitch, or hemstitching, as one chooses to call it, is used in many waists for putting in the trimming or at the seams, as the long seam of the sleeve where it has an excellent effect.

⁂

"A pretty style in one waist is a single box plait back and front. It is made by two folds taken at the top of the bodice on either side, nearly its width apart, and tapering in sharply to the waist. The whole effect is of the wide tapering plait, more pronounced in the back, where it fits more smoothly than in the front, where there is more fullness.

⁂

"A pretty, simple, and effective waist, which gives an idea of what a separate evening bodice may be, is of embroidered mousseline de soie, the material plaited softly into the belt. Around the low-cut neck and falling over the shoulders is a scant ruffle set with incrustations of black lace, and from this falls a full plaiting of white lace. The decolletage is edged with a soft fold of white chiffon finished at one side of the front with a note of gold. The whole effect is somewhat that of a fichu, and the waist below is nearly hidden by it. There are little puffed sleeves with a fall of plaited lace, and one of the prettiest features of the gown is the belt, two inches or more wide, of the crushed chiffon held in place by lacelike bands in gold thread made upon it.

⁂

"The bolero effect in comparatively simple tucked waists, which are made in one piece, has the bolero indicated with some delicate color, while the upper and lower part of the waist is of white. There little bolero effects are made in an infinite variety of styles, with points more or less elaborate at the neck and lower part. The waist is entirely of the pinch tucks, the bolero showing them close together, while the lower and upper parts of the waist of the white have the tucks set at greater intervals. The tucked collar is of the white with a touch of the color of the bolero.

⁂

"A charming waist of similar style, with the bolero set in, has the bolero of the plain tucked silk and the bloused lower part of the waist of lengthwise entre deux of tucked silk and tucked mousseline. The upper part, the yoke and collar, are of the same, as are the wide revers. The under-sleeve effect is shown in most of the elaborate waists.

⁂

"Military effects in waists are good when they are not too pronounced. With the use of the materials chiefly used in women's gowns and not an entire dependence upon gold braid they may be charming. Take a little bolero waist which has applications of yellow panne, combined with a little gold and silver braid and a tiny line of black, and there is a pretty waist. The applications are in simple designs, outlining the bolero. There is the braid, little white silk buttons, buttons that combine the gold and silver, a vest of lace to give a soft effect, tiny epaulettes of white and yellow, with the gold, silver, and black braid, and a crush belt of the panne.

⁂

"The new blue, which is an old-time dove color, is combined effectively with hand embroidery in gold, silver, bronze, and the blue, and the prettiest feature of it all, little rosettes of coral beads, to give a bolero effect to another white waist. It is one of the prettiest of waists. There are tiny gold-trimmed revers of the blue, and a crushed belt, also of the velvet, fastened across the front with a strap of white with lines of black, and straps of black velvet, with tiny gold buckles, fasten the bolero at the front.

⁂

"Yellow embroidered crêpe de chine makes a pretty waist. A white silk waist with the bolero outlined with applications of scarlet is striking. A red waist has a vest of pink, and all white waists are always charming and practical.

⁂

"These elaborate waists are in the heavy taffeta, but the waists made of the French carrés, or squares, are of surah, in Oriental and Paisley effects. With these waists are the skirts with tunic points, the skirts of the taffeta ruffled, the upper ruffle, or tunic, being made of the French carrés fitting the skirt and hanging in long points over the other ruffles.

⁂

"The flannel waist we have always with us, and the hunters' pink and green are still popular, some plain and some with polka dots. The day when the separate waist shall be exterminated is not yet."

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

The little fadettes, the metal tips which are used on all sorts and conditions of neckwear to finish the ends of ribbons and velvets, are sold at 45 cents a pair in different designs, silver and gilt.

⁂

A pretty effect of gold is given in black velvet ribbon, which is embroidered with tiny bow knots in gold thread, the knots showing on both the velvet and satin sides of the ribbon. A good width for neck or belt wear will cost 95 cents a yard.

⁂

Feather boa holders have a safety pin fasten which is secured to the coat or gown at the back and the boa can be slipped into the long curves of the gold or silver above and held in place.

⁂

A pretty little watch, which is inexpensive and useful, comes from the best jewelers. It is small, has a simple gun-metal case, and costs $15.

⁂

Stands for supporting hats in bandboxes or on shelves have the appearance of wire lamp shade frames. They are useful and practical and cost 10 cents apiece.

⁂

Little plaid golf club cases are simple little pin cushions, in which are the clubs, three of them in silver for stick pins, and the whole costs 45 cents.

⁂

A pretty new nightdress is cut low in the neck, finished with lace. It is gathered at the neck.

⁂

A corset cover which is different from many is made of all-over embroidery, the body of it, while the front is in one piece, wide at the top and sloping down to the waist. This plastron effect is made of insertions of lace set across and both sides are edged with lace. The waist buttons with small pearl buttons at one side.

⁂

The lower edge of little corset covers which reach only to the waist line are edged with lace or to match the trimming of the waist.

⁂

A pretty girl who wanted a pretty hat has bought one of chinchilla fur. It is not a toque, but has a rather wide rim which is draped with white lace. It is trimmed with a black velvet bow. It matches a black lamb coat trimmed with chinchilla.

⁂

A white wash skirt which is trimmed in an original way has a wide ruffle formed of narrow-shaped panels of the material joined by wide insertions of lace which are carried their own width above the ruffle and there form loops through which a wide ribbon is run all around the skirt.

PINK TEA FOR CHARITY.

Bags Full of Nickels Solicited by Friends of Crippled Children.

The friends of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Guild for Crippled Children of the Poor of the City of New York are invited to enjoy a pink tea and bring a silk bag full of nickels to the new school building at 434 West Fifty-seventh Street to-morrow, from 3 to 6 and from 8 to 10. With the invitations are being sent little bags of silk and a verse asking the recipients to fill them.

There are forty crippled children in attendance at the school who are carried back and forth in a wagonette and receive a hot dinner each day. A special branch of the work is manual training, which it is hoped will eventually make the children self-supporting. The school is supported by voluntary contributions, and donations of money, clothing, and food are acceptable, and at present interest centres in the tea, which will be a social function, and which it is hoped will net a generous sum for the support of the school.

Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish, President of the auxiliary, will receive the guests, assisted by Mrs. Egbert Guernsey. On the Entertainment Committee are Mrs. Foster Coates, Mrs. Clemence Dodge, Mrs. William Arkell, Mrs. George P. Smith, Mrs. J. J. Amory, Mrs. John T. Van Sickle, Mrs. William Wheeler, Mrs. Edwin Whaley, Mrs. Lionel Erndin, Mrs. Frank K. Taylor, Mrs. Clinton Bogg, Mrs. A. W. Cruickshank, and Mrs. Lawdon.

PREFER AMERICAN FLOUR.

Why South Africans Buy It in Preference to the Australian Article.

American flour is making great headway in South African markets, according to the following article from The Melbourne Journal of Commerce, quoted by Consul Hughes of Coburg in a recent report to the State Department:

It is the height of folly to send flour to South Africa in 200-pound bags, that being a country where the natives are not disposed to handle heavy packages. Especially is this true at present, when handy packages are so much in request for transport for mules, pack horses, &c. The 50 or 100 pound bags of flour from the United States arrive out white, clean, and tastefully branded, with no chance of rough jute fibers finding their way into the material. The Australian bag, on the other hand, is unwieldy, out of all decent shape, and looks dirty and uninviting. We are assured that repeated consignments of American flour pass through the Durban stores while one Australian importation is being got rid of. There are a few millers and shippers on this side—notably one at Newcastle, N. S. W.—who seem to understand the business, but the greater number appear altogether indifferent.

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Note well the big savings we afford you—remember our high reputation as leaders in fashion—as purveyors of generous assortments. These items for Monday and Tuesday only—a picking from a seven-floor storeful:

Ladies' Jackets and Suits.
LADIES' JACKETS—A clearing sale of our entire stock of medium weights, fancy Eton or fly-buttoned effects, lined with fancy or plain silk taffetas, broken sizes: Former price, $21.00; sale price . 9.75 Former price, $15.00; sale price . 6.98 Former price, $10.00; sale price . 4.98
LADIES' SIX-BUTTON REEFER COATS, Winter weight, of imported kersey, notched or storm collar, lined with fine quality satin or taffeta silk, colors blue, brown, castor or black, excellent value for $12.00 . . . 8.75

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE NEW BATTALIONS.

When a people reach the top of a hill
Then does God lean toward them,
Shortens tongues, lengthens arms.
A vision of their dead come to the weak.
The moon shall not be too old
Before the new battalions rise—
Blue battalions.
The moon shall not be too old
When the children of change shall fall
Before the new battalions—
The blue battalions.

Mistakes and virtues will be trampled deep,
A church and a thief shall fall together,
A sword will come at the bidding of the eyeless,
The God-led, turning only to beckon.
Swinging a creed, like a censer,
At the head of the new battalions—
Blue battalions.
March the tools of Nature's impulse—
Men born of wrong, men born of right,
Men of the new battalions—
The blue battalions.

The swish of swords is Thy wisdom,
The wounded make gestures like Thy Son's,
The feet of mad horses is one part,
Aye, another is the hand of a mother on the brow of a son.
Then swift as they charge through a shadow,
The men of the new battalions—
Blue battalions.
God lead them high, God lead them far,
Lead them far, lead them high,
These new battalions—
The blue battalions.
—STEPHEN CRANE in The Academy.

SIR ROBERT HART.

H. C. Whittlesey in The Atlantic.

The most famous man in China to-day is Sir Robert Hart, K. C. B., the Inspector General of Customs. Throughout the Chinese Empire an import and export duty is levied on foreign and native goods arriving at or leaving the treaty ports, and the revenues from these duties form one of China's principal sources of income. The organization which is responsible for the collection of the revenue is the Imperial Maritime Customs. Its management is entirely in the hands of foreigners, and has been since 1859; that is, for more than forty years foreigners representing the leading Western nationalities have served as employes of the Chinese Government in collecting its maritime revenue at the treaty ports, and during that period the Customs Service, which began in a small way, has steadily developed, and become a great and complex organization. Its successful growth and uniform record for so many years are mainly due to the uncommon abilities and remarkable qualities of Sir Robert.

Sir Robert is of medium size, not striking in appearance, and, like many other great men, is modest and unassuming and of an amiable disposition. But he is a man of firm poise and iron force of will. The keystone of the extraordinary organization which he has created is discipline; no laxity is permitted. A copy of the rules and regulations governing the service is given to each new member, so that he knows what is required of him, and what the result will be if he should prove delinquent.

RECREATION AT TIEN-TSIN.

From Harper's Weekly.

After dinner the men of war relax and take to cards and billiards, and the cafe is a busy sight. Here is a group of Russians eagerly gathered about a table, staking rubles on "rouge et noir." There is a party of Germans playing poker. In a corner are the German commander and some exalted personages having a very dignified game of pinochle. At one billiard table is a party of Americans playing pool, at another are English. Sitting out in the veranda in the cool semi-obscurity, their cigarettes glowing like many fireflies, are many men of many nations. Slowly as the evening passes away the groups thin, the chatter lessens, and one hears then the tramp of men, the ring of a rifle butt upon the ground, the sounds of the sentries about the deserted streets. The lights go out slowly, we mount to our room, and under the heavy and necessary mosquito net, Tien-Tsin to-day is no more.

READING FOR CHILDREN.

From The Sewance Review.

To many of our children the pleasures of reading are locked and sealed by the attempt to force books upon them at an age unfit for their reading. Why should the young be compelled to associate books which would be a source of pleasure with the memory of hours spent in weary study? I would put a child into a library where no unfit books are, and let him read at his choice. A child should not be discouraged from reading anything that he takes a liking to, from a notion that it is above his reach. If that be the case, the child will soon find it out and desist; if not, he of course gains the instruction, which is much the more likely to come from the inclination with which he takes up the study. Happy the child who has the use of a good library, and who for a certain part of every day is allowed to read at random; who is "turned loose in the rich pasture of literature to browse where he pleases."

It would be a wise practice in every school, with as much regularity as the morning prayer, to read aloud some fine or instructive passage from a book which is accessible to those who wish to read more. It is not needful, that every word of what is read aloud should be understood by the hearers. If that were the case, the Epistles of St. Paul would be a sealed book to all but scholars. Children derive impulses of a powerful kind in hearing things which they cannot entirely comprehend; something they can always grasp, and what they cannot understand they either supply by some strange meaning of their own or let it pass by unheeded. It is said a mother read to her children, who were under twelve, the whole of Spenser's "Faerie Queene." They had no conception of the allegory, but they took the shield of the red-cross knight in their play and lived over again in their imagination the life they had learned about.

THE AMATEUR ENGLISH OFFICER.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The British officer is made out of the best materials to be found in all Christendom. He is usually of gentle birth and of sound physique, fortified by the athletic exercises and animated by the honorable traditions of English public schools, brave, courteous, self-respecting, careful of his men, willing to share their hardships, and ready at a pinch to bear their burdens. But, at all events in the earlier stages of his career, he seldom takes his profession seriously and is hardly encouraged to do so. There is little enough "shop" talked in messrooms, and little real enthusiasm except for sporting and social amusements; military duties are not evaded, but they are regarded by most as a "bore"; the young officer is impatient to put off his uniform, and "leave" occupies a much larger space in his mind than opportunities of smart and useful service. He is not indolent, or he would not be a typical Englishman; on the contrary, he is full of sportsmanlike energy, and slack only in that which concerns the daily routine of his vocation—and ought to bear on his advancement. To him, even Autumn manoeuvres are not so much a means of learning his craft and earning credit with his superiors as a laborious game in which neither success will bring reward nor failure entail the loss of his trip to Scotland. The prospect of active service, it is true, rouses the nobler qualities of his nature, and no Englishman of middle age or past middle age, whatever may be his private opinions about war, can help being proud of the modest but gallant spirit in which hundreds and thousands of his juniors have gone out to uphold the honor of the flag in South Africa. But it must be confessed, with sadness, that amateur habits and ideas cannot be shaken off at will on a tollsome march or on a field of battle.

There is a deplorable family likeness among our many disasters in South Africa which is highly suggestive of a common origin, that origin being the self-confidence and carelessness of "amateurism." The officer who has never been punished for grave blunders and has thought it a joke to fall into an ambush on Salisbury Plain is only too likely to be outmanoeuvred by an astute Boer farmer, ignorant of regular tactics, but always on the alert, and possessed by the grim earnestness of Cromwell.

UNUSUAL HORSE FEED.

From The Contemporary Review.

I have found that the addition of a pound of fair quality of moist brown sugar to a horse feed of chaff and corn doubles its work-producing power, and that, therefore, the ordinary feed may with this aid be greatly reduced in weight without proportionally reducing the efficiency of the animal getting it. When no other feed is obtainable, a few pounds of flour, mixed with enough water to make them easily drinkable, have great staying power, but few horses would take this, however hungry, unless they had at some previous time been made accustomed to it. I have known horses, when there was little grass, habitually rob the camp of fresh, salt, or dried meat. It is even more certain that no horse would touch flesh unless at some time accustomed to it. What strange food graminivorous animals will eat, when habituated to it, is almost beyond belief. In Iceland horses and cattle are frequently fed on dried fish. I have known sheep eat meat, fruit, bread, pastry, and the like, and even tobacco, in considerable quantity, without harm ensuing. During the early times of the diggings, when gold was being found in large quantities, and horse feed, beyond the grass, was not procurable, many of the rich claim holders fed the horses, used in their work on the mine, with bread sooner than suffer delay. Bread, even unleavened, is better food for horses than raw flour and water, but it takes time to prepare, and is rarely available on an emergency, while flour is much more likely to be. In Singapore it is not uncommon for horses to be given a loaf of bread soaked with a bottle of beer, which they eat greedily.

TAOISM.

Max Muller in The Nineteenth Century.

We see in Taoism a system of philosophy and religion, sometimes the one, sometimes the other, which has sprung up on purely Chinese soil, though at a later time it was evidently far more influenced than Confucianism by the newly introduced system of Buddhism. Taoism and Confucianism both point back to an immeasurable antiquity, and they certainly made no secret of having taken anything that seemed useful from the treasures or from the rubbish of ancient folk-lore that had accumulated in times long before the days of Lão-tzé and Confucius. Those who have known the present class of Tão priests and who have witnessed their religious services form a very low opinion of a religion which has lasted for twenty-four centuries, and, though formerly professed by much larger numbers in China, is even now, while the number of its adherents is considerably reduced, a powerful element for evil as well as for good in China. As a historical phenomenon it deserves the careful study of the historian, if only to teach us how even a religion supported by the State may do its work by the side of other religions without the constant shouts of anathema to which we are accustomed in other countries. No one seems a heretic in the eyes of the Chinese Government excepting always the hated foreigner, and while one Taoist may grovel in the meanest religious practices and another soar high into regions which even the best disciplined of Christian philosophers hesitates to venture into, the two will not curse each other as infidels, but try to carry out the highest Christian principle of loving our enemies, or at least of doing justice to them.

GERMAN LAW OF LIBEL.

From Chambers's Journal.

The German law of libel is a curiosity. An editor recently said in his paper that a certain gentleman "was an unmannerly boor," in consequence of which a libel action was brought against the paper. The evidence given seemed to show that the only fault with the expression was that it was not strong enough. The case was taken from court to court in the usual way, until it reached the highest tribunal; the final decision was that the editor would have been perfectly justified if he had said that the plaintiff "had acted like an unmannerly boor"; but since he had said that the plaintiff actually "was an unmannerly boor," he had committed libel. In Germany it is libelous to call a man a pig or an ass; but if you combine the two and call a man a pig-ass, then there is no libel, because such an animal does not exist. The favorite combination among Germans is, we believe, pig-dog—schweinehund.

TRUE HELP.

From The Youth's Companion.

A story of our civil war has embalmed the memory of an unknown army Chaplain who preached Christ without words.

The Chaplain came upon a soldier lying wounded on a battlefield, and seeing that the end was near, said, "Would you like me to read you something from the Bible?"

But all the wounded soldier could answer was, "I'm so thirsty! I would rather have a drink of water."

The Chaplain quickly fetched him some water, and then, when the soldier asked for something under his head, he took off his own overcoat and rolled it up to make a pillow.

"If I only had something over me!" moaned the soldier. "I am so cold."

In a moment the Chaplain had taken off his undercoat to cover the sufferer, and as he was doing so the dying man looked up in his face and said:

"If there is anything in your book which makes a man do for another what you have done for me, let me hear it."

ROADSIDE REST.

Such quiet sleep has come to them!
The Springs and Autumns pass,
Nor do they know if it be snow
Or daisies in the grass.

All day the birches bend to hear
The river's undertone;
Across the hush a fluting thrush
Sings evensong alone.

But down their dream there drifts no sound,
The winds may sob and stir—
On the still breast of Peace they rest,
And they are glad of her.

They ask not any gift—they mind
Not any toot that fares;
Unheededly Life passes by,
Such quiet sleep is theirs.
—ARTHUR KETCHUM, in The Atlantic.

THE GUIDE.

From The Academy.

Our Siyott guide, weeks out of his reckoning, had thrown up the sponge. Saddlebags had shrunk like our camels' humps. Our small stock of water looked but a few pints as it swung in the flabby rubber bag from my camel's neck.

We had passed through the morning's usual monotonous round of thought, when presently out from under the sun appeared three small black specks; glasses resolved them into animals, and later, nearer, into —dogs. An hour brought us up to them, three poor little brown, ungainly, starved puppies, with hunger written on their ribs. They would not be carried, but struggled painfully after us until we reached our midday halt, a parched patch of mimosa scrub, marked on our chart—water. A stone well was found to contain but an inky liquid, and our party—now increased to six—had to rely on the water bag.

The place had evidently been deserted for some five or six weeks, and it seemed impossible that the dogs could have existed so long in such a place. Taking them on with us was out of the question; feeding them equally so. After the little fellows had thirstily lapped up the last of their allowance of water they were taken a few yards away and each little tragedy of life snuffed out with a revolver bullet. So we thought. Not so our guide; for while we were repacking our foolish silver ingots he was over by the little family of three, sitting down and earnestly talking to them, while from his breast he drew forth his last little hoard of food, a small piece of dried meat. Cutting this into three portions, he gently placed one in the mouth of each dead puppy: "In the next life they shall not hunger, Lord Buddha."

THE JEWISH PURIM.

From The Fortnightly Review.

There are good grounds for believing that Purim was unknown to the Jews until after the exile, and that they learned to observe it during their captivity in the East. The festival is first mentioned in the book of Esther, which, by the majority of critics, is assigned to the fourth or third century B. C., and certainly cannot be older than the Persian period, since the scene of the narrative is laid in Susa at the Court of a Persian King, Ahasuerus, whose name appears to be the Hebrew equivalent of Xerxes. The next reference to Purim occurs in the second book of Maccabees, a work written probably about the beginning of our era. Thus, from the absence of all notice of Purim in the older books of the Bible, we may fairly conclude that the festival was instituted or imported at a comparatively late date among the Jews. The same conclusion is supported by the book of Esther itself, which was manifestly written to explain the origin of the feast and to suggest motives for its observance. For, according to the author of the book, the festival was established to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from a great danger which threatened them in Persia under the reign of King Xerxes. Thus the opinion of modern scholars that the feast of Purim, as celebrated by the Jews, was of late date and Oriental origin, is borne out by the tradition of the Jews themselves. An examination of that tradition and of the mode of celebrating the feast renders it probable that Purim is nothing but a more or less disguised form of the Babylonian festival of the Sacaea or Zakmuk.

THE FIRST FIRE OF THE SEASON.

The first fire of the season warms my hearth:
Like a bright moth that long ensheathed has lain,
Shaking its wings of many an Orient stain,
It leaves the prisoning oak log's sturdy girth.
Fresh with the new old gladness of the earth,
Renascent, it springs forth: and I am fain
(Having beheld the Summer droop and wane),
To think that here she has her true rebirth.
Ay—the sweet spirit of the Summer flown!
For, when beside the fire I close my eyes,
I hear so many sounds that I have known,
In Summer shade, or under Summer skies—
The whir of insects in the fields new mown,
The call of birds, and happy leaf-drawn sighs!
—EDITH M. THOMAS, in Harper's Bazar.

EARLY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

From Notes and Queries.

The increase of drunkenness in many parts of the United States led to the formation of societies intended to counteract this evil, and, as American intemperance was mainly the result of dram drinking, a pledge against the use of spirits was adopted. The movement spread to this country, and the British and Foreign Temperance Society was formed on that basis, and many local societies came into existence in 1829 and 1830. In the latter year the Government passed the mischievous Beer bill, and before the end of the year 24,000 beerhouses were licensed. "Everybody is drunk," wrote Sydney Smith; "those who are not singing are sprawling. The sovereign people are in a beastly state." The natural result was an increase of drunkenness, and those who had engaged in the crusade against spirits had to face the obvious facts that people can become intoxicated on wine as well as on whisky, and that beer as well as brandy makes people drunk. Hence a new pledge against all intoxicants was introduced. The abstainers were zealous propagandists, and after a time the temperance societies that adhered to the old anti-spirit platform died out or adopted the more thoroughgoing basis, and the temperance movement became what it is to-day—a crusade against all intoxicants.

The only exceptions are the Church of England Temperance Society and some other sectarian organizations, established at a much later date, which have a dual basis of action—a section of "total abstainers," and the other of non-abstainers who are desirous of promoting temperance. The earliest instance known to me of the use of the word temperance is the title of the Young People's Temperance Society of Hector, in the State of New York, formed Aug. 22, 1829, whose pledge is against "intoxicating liquor."

THE CITY OF BAKU.

From Cassier's Magazine.

All the water used by this city of over 75,000 inhabitants is now either distilled from the sea water, brought in tank cars from the distant rivers, or borne in casks on the backs of horses or camels from very carefully preserved wells in the vicinity and fed by not too frequent rains.

The City of Baku was taken from Persia by Peter the Great of Russia about 200 years ago, and, although the process of Russianizing has been going on steadily ever since then, the city still retains many of its Persian characteristics. The old wall of the inner city is well preserved, and many of the buildings, particularly the abandoned palace in the centre, are said to be excellent examples of Persian architecture. The old city wall at one time probably extended quite down to the water's edge, but the steady lowering of the level of the Caspian Sea, which has been going on year after year, has gradually left a considerable strip of land between the old wall and the water. A fine quay has been constructed, and the long row of docks and great quantity of shipping always to be found here are remarkable for an inland sea.

As a business centre, Baku has acquired considerable wealth, and the new city, which has naturally extended in all directions, contains substantially built, indeed elegant, stone houses and large shops which would do credit to any city of Europe. The streets are rapidly being paved, and they will soon be better, in this respect, than those of any other town in Russia, with the exception of St. Petersburg. Evidences of wealth are not only to be seen in the appearance of the city itself, but also among many of its inhabitants.

TREATMENT FOR SNAKE BITES.

From Forest and Stream.

Having spent over a year among the native hunters and farmers of the most primitive mountain region of Southwestern Arkansas, where the number of poisonous snakes was uncountable, including the copperhead, mountain or timber rattlesnake, and rock or diamond-back rattlesnake upon the uplands or mountains, (and while I write I can lift my eyes to the skin of a diamond-back upon the wall of my office, 4½ feet long without the head or tail, which, sporting seventeen rattles, fell before the muzzle of my Winchester just as he was about to spring at me, which speaks for the size of some of the larger specimens of the upland regions,) the bottoms along the streams being plentifully supplied with cottonmouths, water moccasins, and various kinds of adders, it follows as an axiom that many persons are often bitten by a snake, and the native simple way of treating it I learned in this way:

One of the natives and I were hunting mineral outcrops on the Boar's Tusk Mountain in June, 1896, when we came upon a huckleberry patch and began gathering and eating the ripe berries. My guide cautioned me to be on the look-out for snakes, saying: "Them cussed varmints hide under the huckleberry bushes to ketch the birds when they come to feed on the berries," and I was very careful, but he was not, for I soon heard a sharp cry from him, and on looking at him saw him throw his left hand and arm in the air and shake off and throw to some distance a diamond-back which had struck him midway of his left forefinger. While I was scared as badly as if I had myself been bitten, the hunter drew his knife and made two quick cuts on the finger, so that it bled freely, and began stripping his finger to force the blood out of the cuts. He then took a piece of common alum out of his pocket and bit off a piece as large as a good-sized chestnut and chewed it up and swallowed it, and then he bit off and chewed fine another piece of alum, which he placed upon his cut finger and tied up with a piece of rag torn from the bottom of his homespun cotton shirt, and then he hunted up and killed the snake, and again began gathering and eating berries, to my surprise.

In answer to my question as to the need of going to town to consult a doctor, he said: "The blood runnin' from the cuts took out all the pizen, but if it didn't all get out, the alum will fix it, but them cuts will give me a sore finger for a day or two." The result was no swelling of even the finger, and he said that if a man would always cut through the bite and let the blood out and take alum, there was no danger from the bite of any snake.

THE ARAB SIRE.

W. S. Blunt in The Nineteenth Century.

The advantages of the Arab as sire for stock such as we propose to create, little horses of 14 hands to 14 hands 2 inches, are overwhelming; 14 hands to 14 hands 2 inches is precisely his normal height. He is a very prepotent sire, his blood being purer than any other. While having all the quality of the English thoroughbred, he is no artificial house-bred product. He has not lost his inherited constitution through too careful treatment. He is the offspring of a barren land, bred for generations to endurance of heat and cold, starvation, thirst, and nakedness on shelterless plains. His feet and legs have inherited hardness. He is less liable to disease than any other known breed, and more adaptable than any other to violent changes of climate. He is a hard horse, and his stock is hard. Also he has been bred for centuries precisely for such qualities as are now proved to be the necessity of warfare—to make long marches day after day upon little food and water, and yet to retain a turn of speed at the end of them for the hour of battle, sudden advance, or precipitate retreat. He is docile and intelligent and easily trained to manoeuvre. Lastly—and this is a point of extreme importance—he has an inheritance of good temper such as no other horse possesses, and, treated with confidence, may be trusted beyond all others to accept his rider as a friend. I do not hesitate, then, to say that the Arab is the only horse worth considering as an improver of degenerate breeds for war.

THEY TWO.

They are left alone in the dear old home,
After so many years
When the house was full of frolic and fun,
Of childish laughter and tears.
They are left alone! they two—once more!
Beginning life over again,
Just as they did in the days of yore,
Before they were nine or ten.

And the table is set for two these days;
The children went one by one,
Away from home on their separate ways,
When the childhood days were done.
How healthily hungry they used to be!
What romping they used to do!
And mother—for weeping—can hardly see
To set the table for two.

They used to gather around the fire
While some one would read aloud,
But whether at study or work or play,
'Twas a loving and merry crowd.
And now they are two that gather there
At evening to read or sew,
And it seems almost too much to bear
When they think of the long ago.

Ah, well! ah, well! 'tis the way of the world!
Children stay but a little while,
And then into other scenes are whirled,
Where other homes beguile.
But it matters not how far they roam,
Their hearts are fond and true,
And there's never a home like the dear old home,
Where the table is set for two.
—Mrs. FRANK A. BRECK in The Youth's Companion.

SIBERIA AND EMIGRATION.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Recent investigations have shown that while the white emigration to Siberia has been considerable, it has been neither permanent nor beneficial. In 1899, according to a recent Consular report, it amounted to 223,981 souls, but in the first six months of the same year over 59,000 returned penniless to Russia, having failed to find a livelihood. Those who remained are described as pauperized by their privileges and doing little or nothing to develope the country. On the other hand, the Chinese are everywhere overrunning the land. As the Chinese peddler, and even the Chinese merchant, is the moment is fed by an immigration and colonization scheme founded by the Chinese Government in Manchuria and Mongolia, which has proved far more successful than the similar Russian organization in Siberia. At one time it was thought that, owing to the facility with which the Russians consorted with Asiatics, the result of this immigration would be the Slavizing of the Chinese. It now seems more probable that the Chinese will absorb the Slavs. A very distinguished Russian traveler told me last year that on the frontier the Russian colonists had already forgotten their own tongue, while in Irkutsk a pigeon Russian is freely spoken. In short," he added, "while we Russians have been meditating the political conquest of China, the Chinese have begun the economic conquest of Siberia." The worst of it is that Russia has no remedy at hand, for she cannot exclude Chinese immigration without compromising the economic progress of Siberia and abandoning her friendly policy at Peking.

FOOTBALL ON SHROVE TUESDAY.

From Notes and Queries.

This old custom is still observed at Alnwick with all the old ceremonial. At half past one o'clock on Shrove Tuesday the ball, provided by the Duke of Northumberland, was handed over by the porter at the barbican of the castle to the local committee, and, preceded by the Duke's pipet playing old Northumbrian airs, the crowd marched down to the "Pasture." The contestants were the parish of St. Michael against that of St. Paul. After three hales the ball is thrown up, to be carried off by whoever is fleetest of foot. Very often it is carried across the Aln. This year, there being a spate, two men who strove for its possession had to be rescued by men on the other side. The game used to be played in the streets, but this ceased in 1828.

SIBERIAN CITIES.

From Ainslee's.

Perhaps the most curious feature of all Siberian cities and villages is the quiet of them. The American finds it depressing. The places seem half dead, yet they are alive and thriving. Our conception of prosperity in new cities is so associated with the clang of the trolley, the smoke of the factory, the weird writhings of the steam siren, and the bustle of the population, that it is hard for us to realize that prosperity may exist in a place of dead calm.

Vladivostock, Khabarovsk, Blagovestchensk, and Irkutsk all present the same features. Blagovestchensk, in the heart of Eastern Siberia, on the junction of the Zeya River with the Amur, is, perhaps, the most interesting city. On the central square of the city, where the market is, face two large department stores which for size, beauty of architecture, and variety of stock would do credit to any American city. The bank buildings, the museums, and other business and Government houses, are of brick or stone. Good schools have been established, so that it is possible for a boy here, as well as in all Siberian cities, to receive a thorough education. In Vladivostock a training school for Eastern diplomats turns out graduates accomplished in Oriental languages to begin their careers as interpreters or Secretaries of legations.

SCARE HEAD. 1815.

From The Hull Packet.

The Retreat of Bonaparte
Into the mountains beyond Lyons.
General Lefebre taken.
Two other treacherous Generals tried and shot.
Grenoble retaken.
The Duke of Belluno
Advancing on Bonaparte with 15,000 men.
Marseilles offers a reward of two millions of francs for the head of the
Rebel Bonaparte.
Marshal Ney sworn to bring Bonaparte to Paris dead or alive.

MARTINEAU'S SERMONS.

The Rev. A. W. Jackson in The North American Review.

They are not doctrinal—what was Martineau's Christology, how he viewed inspiration, why he was a Unitarian, he must be a sharp-eyed critic who can discern in his pulpit utterances. Neither, in the ordinary meaning of the word, are they practical. Practical they are, as fresh air and sunshine, as poetry and art and music are practical, but not practical as addressed to specific needs. They lead into a realm of elevated thought; yet, however they may stimulate or comfort or constrain us, they do not seem to be spoken to us. And they are not spoken to us. Their aim is not address, but self-utterance; not to move another's soul, but to tell the raptures of his own. He looks not about his congregation to discover what they had need to hear, but within himself to find what God has given him to say. He has hope that his word through his utterance may carry a blessing, but it is the hope of an artist who traces a beauty on the canvas, trusting that another may thrill to its glow. He uses the ordinary form of address, and so makes into sermon what otherwise were psalm.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Y. Ozaki in The North American Review.

The present attitude of a certain section of the American people toward Japanese emigrants argues a certain lack of acquaintance with, or a certain misunderstanding of, the history of the intercourse between the two countries. It is bootless to urge that, while only low-class Japanese enter the United States, only respectable Americans go to Japan. The very first instance of Japan's being called upon to exercise her recovered jurisdiction was when she had to try, convict, and execute an all but illiterate American citizen for the murder of another American citizen and two Japanese women in Yokohama, on the very night when the new treaty between the two powers went into operation. This attitude toward Japanese emigrants, then, mainly arises from a failure to recall the history of our relations with the United States, and from the consequent misapprehension of our point of view. But this misunderstanding, such as it is, is no very serious one; and in this case, doubtless, a modus vivendi can readily be found.

LIONS ON THE BEIRA RAILWAY.

From The Contemporary Review.

Lions infest the whole of the Beira route to this day. Ten years ago, when the line was being surveyed for, they crawled everywhere. The usual idea of these carnivora is that they are the kings of beasts; that lions prance and lash their tails, step after a lordly fashion, and are both noble looking and noble in their habits. Never was there a greater mistake. Those who have made their close acquaintance—and they are those who pioneered for this railway—say that a lion far more often creeps on his stomach like a stalking cat than goes on his hind legs like his heraldic counterfeit. Until one jumps at you he looks quite insignificant. But when he has made a spring to within a few yards of your shoulder, he seems to fill the heavens above and the earth beneath. Again, the roar of a lion is at first (for he is a most deceptive animal) altogether unlike the sound heard in the London Zoological Gardens at feeding time. It is something between a cough and the cow's moo. It begins by sounding soft and close beside you; then, as you listen it swells on the air. Quite inarticulate, it yet comes from everywhere at once, and it is impossible to locate it. It travels for miles, and is a cry like nothing else "in this wide 'arthly world," as an Irishman put it.

The smell of a lion is also "footie." It is not a nobly overpowering odor; it is as the smell of hot, dirty mice. It is a scent once met with never forgotten.

Lions such as I have described prowled around the pioneer camp whenever it halted. Once, when the pioneers had lit a fire some fat slices of game were laid across it on a piece of galvanized iron. A loud "hoosh" from a Kafir roused one of the Englishmen from sleep in time to see one of these large cats quietly licking up the grease left in the improvised frying pan. The Kafir was frightened; the lion was much more so. At the human uproar he slunk away with his tail between his legs, just as any domestic pussy would have done if found marauding.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis.

3:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (3:25 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 945, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. R. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*8:00 a. m.....Syracuse Local.....	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m..Empire State Express..	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m..t.....Fast Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.....Day Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.....Rutland Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m..Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m..N. Y. & Chicago Special..	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m....Albany & Troy Flier....	†11:10 a. m.
*3:30 p. m.....Albany Special.....	2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.....Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m..The Lake Shore Limited..	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.....St. Louis Limited....	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.....Western Express.....	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.....Northern Express.....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*6:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m..Pan-American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.....Pacific Express.....	*6:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.....Midnight Express....	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:12 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 143, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Stations foot of West 23d, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets (Penna. R. R. Ferries).

A, West 23d Street. B, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday 4.55 P. M. §Sunday 6.45 A. M. ¶Sunday 8.15 A. M. ‖Sunday 6.15 P. M. ySunday 5.15 P. M. zSunday 7.15 A. M. sSunday 7.55 A. M.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Easton Local	†7.10 A M	*7.30 A M
Buffalo and Western Express	*8.10 A M	*8.30 A M
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	‡11.55 A M	‡12.00 N'n
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Local	*12.55 P M	*1.00 P M
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	‖3.55 P M	‖4.10 P M
Mauch Chunk Local	*5.10 P M	*5.30 P M
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 P M	*6.10 P M
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 P M	*8.10 P M
Ithaca, Buffalo & Western Exp.	*8.55 P M	*9.00 P M

Pullman Cars on all express trains.

SO. PLAINFIELD & BOUND BROOK locals. Week-days, Lv. W. 23d St., 9.25 A. M., 4.10, 6.10 and 9.25 P. M. Lv. Cortl. & Des. Sts., 9.40 A. M., 4.20, 6.20 and 9.30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 945 and 1354 Broadway, 25 Union Square West, 275 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 260 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Annex Station, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City.	Liberty St.	South Ferry.
Chicago, Pittsburg,	*4:30 AM.	.....
Chicago, Pittsburg,	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Chicago, Columbus,	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 3:00 PM.	* 2:55 PM. Diner.
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10 AM.	*12:05 PM. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet.
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	*12:55 PM. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	† 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM. Buffet.

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

AS TO THAT HALL OF FAME.

ALFRED VAIL'S CLAIM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following quotation from an article in a morning paper of a few days since voices the sentiments of many persons with reference to the recent action of the "one hundred judges," upon whose decisions, whether correct or otherwise, rested the selection of names to be inscribed upon the tablets of the "Hall of Fame."

Class prejudice, local pride, and individual likes and dislikes seem to have been, after all, the dominant factors in the selection of the candidates for the Hall of Fame. The West and South have been arrayed against the North and East, educators against jurists, the learned against the successful, and the result has been anything but a cool and impartial award of merit, according to those best qualified to judge.

When it was first announced that it was in contemplation to erect, in the New York University, a colonnade, in which should be inscribed the names of the most distinguished Americans, it was generally believed that the scheme, in so far as its resulting in a fair, just, and unbiased collection of names, would be a failure, not altogether perhaps because of the names which might be selected, but because of the omission of many equally entitled to the distinction as those chosen.

To the reasons above quoted for the failure in the selection of candidates made last week, there are, in my humble opinion, two other causes, viz., ignorance, and the failure to properly investigate the facts, upon which alone could justice be done to the claims of many entitled to great consideration, but who, apparently, received none.

As one fully cognizant of the facts, in detail, pertaining to the contribution to the grand total of human development and progress, by one citizen of the United States, of that which (more than any other agent, excepting perhaps steam) has brought the ends of the earth together, I desire here to enter in the most emphatic manner possible my protest against the ignoring by this body of 100 college Presidents, professors, and others of the claims of the late Alfred Vail to be recognized by them as the real inventor of the commonly known but misnamed "Morse Telegraph."

No honorably minded and conscientious body of men could have investigated the real history of this, perhaps the greatest, invention the world has ever known (with a view to a proper decision as to who should be credited with it) and then ignore the claims of Alfred Vail. That these 100 judges did not trouble themselves to so investigate this claim is best evidenced by the fact that they voted for the name of S. F. B. Morse only, unquestionably showing the extremely perfunctory manner in which they performed the duty intrusted to them.

Chancellor McCracken has stated that 234 names were submitted to the committee of judges. As the proper investigation of the claims of such a number of names was a physical impossibility, the absurdity of the whole scheme of selection is patent to any one. The sense of injustice of the thoughtful citizen must have been aroused at finding the name of Robert E. Lee among those receiving a majority of the votes, when the name of that equally eminent patriot and defender of his country, Benedict Arnold, was refused a place, to which he was fully as much entitled as was Lee!

While men of science and real research are very generally aware of the great part taken by Alfred Vail in the invention and development of the electric telegraph, the ignorance and, too, indifference displayed by the so-called educated classes, with reference to the facts, are lamentable, and educators of the youth of the land blindly continue not only to teach false history, but to perpetuate an injustice to Alfred Vail by promulgating the fallacy that the telegraph was the invention of Morse alone.

My own experience, extending over many years and meeting many people of all kinds of intelligence, has given me abundant evidence that the great mass of them have never heard of but one name in connection with the invention, a condition which Morse, while alive, and his partisans since have done everything in their power to sustain. It is on record that Morse, under oath, in a court of law and in a suit brought by him against an infringement of the patent, (which was taken out in his name,) in replying to queries of the opposing counsel, swore that he "had never invented anything, but that he had adopted the devices of others to his own uses."

The late scientist, Joseph Henry, made the magnetic coil, and Alfred Vail devised the far-famed "dot and dash" alphabet and the mechanism requisite to utilize that alphabet for the transmission of intelligence, which left nothing for Morse to invent, because the electric telegraph consists solely of a battery, a line of wire, and the features contributed by Henry and Vail. These constituents were all there was of the invention on Jan. 6, 1838, and they are all that constitute the so-called Morse system to-day.

On Jan. 6, 1838, there passed over three miles of copper wire (stretched about the walls of a large room of one of the buildings constituting the Speedwell Iron Works at Morristown, N. J., owned by Judge Stephen Vail, the father of Alfred Vail) the first recorded message ever sent by the telegraph, as it was perfected by Alfred Vail, the words thereof being "A patient waiter is no loser," sent by Alfred Vail at one end of the wire to Morse, at the other end, across the room.

On the 23d of September, 1837, some four months previously, Alfred Vail had entered into a partnership contract with S. F. B. Morse, thus becoming a partner with the latter in everything pertaining to the invention, then in an extremely crude and impractical shape. By the terms of this contract Alfred Vail was not only required to furnish every dollar of the funds needed to insure success, (for Morse had no money,) but he was obligated to devote his mind and energies to the mechanical and scientific development and perfection of Morse's embryo apparatus.

How faithfully Alfred Vail performed his share of the compact is best evidenced by that which was written of him fifty years after by Prof. Franklin L. Pope, in an article published in The Century Magazine for April, 1888, where he stated that "The telegraph of to-day and for all time is solely the work of Joseph Henry and Alfred Vail."

A copy of the contract above mentioned was sent to each of the 100 judges for the Hall of Fame (with the sanction and cooperation of Chancellor McCracken) for their guidance, and an offer made to furnish any other information desired by way of assisting them to reach a just conclusion, but lack of interest and indisposition to any proper investigation of the claims of Alfred Vail was evidenced by the fact that not a single request was made for any such information!

If this so-called Hall of Fame is to have any actual value in perpetuating the names of those Americans really and honestly entitled to such distinction, the authorities of the New York University will in future, in my opinion, do well to adopt some other and more reliable method of determining those entitled to mention, and form a jury of practical and unbiased men, not warped in judgment by prejudice, personal objections, or inclinations, and ignorant of affairs without their own little bailiwicks, but who will give their time and sufficient energy to thoroughly investigate the claims presented to them and decide accordingly.

The writer has been more than once told by eminent scientific students that, in their judgment, Alfred Vail was the real inventor of the electric telegraph—Morse only a promoter! Nothing that I have read upon the subject of the recent selection of names for the Hall of Fame seems to me to so perfectly fit the case as the words of the entertaining writer of Topics of the Times, in a recent issue of The Times, when he wrote, "Fame does not consist in the approval of college professors, ex-Presidents, and the like," and "real Halls of Fame are not made out of stone, by masons, acting under the order of college professors."

JUSTICE.

New York, Oct. 18, 1900.

LEE'S CLAIM TO FAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been taking but little interest in the discussion now in progress concerning the list of names of famous men of this country to be enrolled in the proposed Hall of Fame. They were necessary to our fame, not we to theirs, as has been said, and the scheme does not, therefore, appeal to me as especially deserving of commendation. A bit of enlightenment, however, on a point of history involved will perhaps be appropriate with regard to the name of Lee.

The memory of Robert E. Lee will ever be cherished and revered throughout the earth—abroad, if not without some demur in his own land. Whether or not, therefore, his name will appear upon the list in question is of but slight importance. That the matter was seriously discussed at all may perhaps hereafter afford our children some amusement. For in their day the war may really be over at last. But I feel that the attention of those who still denounce Gen. Lee as a traitor and one who fought for four years to destroy the Union should be called to the cruel situation in which he found himself at the opening of the war.

Three courses of conduct lay before him; one of them he must choose. In either event he was certain to be bitterly condemned and branded as a traitor—by the South if he deserted his native State, which claimed his allegiance at a time when the question was still undecided, to which the greater loyalty was due—to one's own sovereign State or to the general group of States which the civil war was about to weld into a nation. By the North if he felt that he had done (as is a well known fact) all that he could to keep his State from seceding, with all the attachment he unquestionably felt for the flag under which he had served so many years—especially as Superintendent at West Point and with great distinction in the war with Mexico—and yet, now that his State called on him to serve her, made his reluctant choice in her favor.

By both North and South, had he decided to remain neutral, retiring to some foreign land, when the fate of his country was in question, and either the one side or the other was entitled to receive his services.

That his education at West Point constituted an obligation to tender his services in return to the Northern States—rather than to the Southern States who had an equal share in that obligation—is hardly worth considering, and his years of service prior to the civil war had certainly canceled any obligation in that regard. He had then already made full return. And it must also be remembered that the only war contemplated was one of defense alone—not of attack upon the Northern States, but to maintain the existing limits of the seceding States inviolate. The withdrawing partners merely resisted the effort to force them back into a partnership which they had never formally agreed should not be dissolved.

At that solemn moment of decision, what right has any man to criticise this noble man's choice—of such well-nigh equally distressing alternatives?

To no citizen of a Northern State was any such question presented. His State had no idea of seceding. He simply continued as he was. But by each Southerner an actual choice was inevitable—in any event a traitor—whether he would be a traitor to his State, to which he was bound by all traditions of loyalty, to his nearest and dearest friends and relatives, or else a traitor to the united body of States, his allegiance to which was by no means so clearly defined.

Do we not sympathize with the starving mother who steals food for her famished children? Do we brand her as an outcast and a thief? Do we not rather pray that we may never ourselves suffer a like agony and distress?

Posterity will do full justice to the noble character of Lee. History will yet admit that his attitude in the civil war was forced on him by circumstances he could not control; that he needs no apologist for his career. His life ended with no feelings of disappointment, with no bitterness toward those who were successful in that great struggle, with the respect alike of friend and foe.

DANIEL H. HANCKEL.

New York, Oct. 23, 1900.

Gov. Roosevelt's Opinion of Lee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos to the question concerning the propriety of honoring the memory of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee by placing his bust in the "Hall of Fame," the inclosed quotation from the "Life of Thomas H. Benton" may prove of interest. This life appeared in the American Statesmen's Series and was written by Theodore Roosevelt, who in recent times has acquired a more than local fame.

On Page 38 of the above named volume we read as follows: "The world has never seen better soldiers than those who followed Lee, and their leader will undoubtedly rank as without any exception the very greatest of all the great Captains that the English-speaking peoples have brought forth, and this, although the last and chief of his antagonists may himself claim to stand as the full equal of Marlborough and Wellington."

EDWARD McK. WHITING.

New York, Oct. 24, 1900.

LEE AND THE HALL OF FAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I apprehend that most Southerners read with considerable amusement, mingled with some natural indignation, the protests against having Robert E. Lee's name enrolled in the so-called "Hall of Fame." The tempest (in a teapot) raised, the invectives hurled against one of the greatest men of the century, the attempted belittling of his achievements and genius, and the calling him "rebel," "traitor," "Benedict Arnold," reveal a state of sectional narrow-mindedness and ignorance of history that is amazing. As the American Colonies were subject provinces of Great Britain at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, there is no doubt that in fighting against the sovereignty of England, Washington, Jefferson, and his compatriots were "rebels," no matter how just their cause, nor how patriotic their motives. But Lee in drawing his sword for the South at the behest of his State, Virginia, was no "rebel." By the doctrine of State rights held generally from the adoption of the Constitution to the outbreak of the war between the States, both North and South, each citizen owed paramount allegiance to his State, and not to the Federal Government, and there existed no Constitutional power in the Federal Government to coerce a seceding sovereign State to return to the Union. The great daily newspapers at the North steadily advocated conciliation and deprecated force up to the attack on Fort Sumter. That rash attack created the storm which swept away forever every vestige of sovereignty in the States, and completely obliterated the right of secession. The war revolutionized the Constitution of the United States and fused all the States into one great Nation. No right-thinking ex-Confederate would now have the results otherwise.

But when Robert E. Lee obeyed the call of his State, he acted according to his lights not only as a true patriot but as a true citizen.

It is no secret that Gen. Scott and President Lincoln offered him the command of the United States armies if he would fight on the side of the Union. But he resisted the most glittering temptation possible to one in his situation, and cast his all in with the fortunes of his native State. Certainly the great Lincoln did not underestimate Lee. I offer this suggestion: Let the Hall of Fame be exclusively sectional in the enrollment of illustrious names.

Assuredly no one can for a moment believe that the illustrious fame of Robert E. Lee can be added to by the enrollment of his name in this so-called "Hall of Fame," or one jot diminished by its omission.

SOUTHERNER.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 23, 1900.

A Plea for Cooper's Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was surprised at finding that J. Fenimore Cooper, one of the first and best story writers in the English world, was not deemed worthy of a place in the Hall of Fame.

The list, as printed, contains no name to which an intelligent citizen of this country would not accord a place in the university corridor, but I venture to say that there are among them some which will have been forgotten a century before the Cooper stories will cease to be read.

To call him the American Walter Scott is doing him no more than justice, and certainly Scott's novels could disappear with less injury to English history than the loss of Cooper's would inflict upon ours.

His books contain almost the only intelligent and realistic pictures of the life of our country in the first period of its social development, and New York City, which seems to refuse one of its best historians any place in its monumental records, owes to Cooper more than is due him from any other part of our land.

It is useless to speak of the value of Cooper's sea stories and other novels, but every child born and bred in New York City or State should be made to read the Littlepage Manuscripts and the Leather Stocking and other Indian and Revolutionary stories. The child's pride in and his devotion to his native State could only be increased and he would meet with no word impure, even in suggestion, and no thought other than elevating. This purity of speech and ideas alone, in the midst of so much that is vile in the stories of the present, should make the gold in which Cooper's name should be written in the Hall of Fame outshine the gold of many names accepted for the list, though all these names will shine.

Two complete translations into French and one in German attest the appreciation given him in Europe, and his name already stands written on the walls of more than one structure on the Continent.

L.

New York, Oct. 24, 1900.

Lee's Claim to Fame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Sunday issue, Oct. 14, "D. B." objects to the name of Gen. Robert E. Lee in the Hall of Fame. It seems strange that any intelligent American can be so bitter and narrow minded as to wish to exclude so noble a name because he stood by his State instead of the Federal Government. He acted on his honest conviction of what he had been taught to believe his duty, and according to the conditional terms under which the States formed the Union.

No grander character than his will be found in the Hall of Fame. Considering the bigotry and prejudice of human nature, and the probability that many truly great men will be left out and less deserving ones put in, I think it will generally be more satisfactory to dispense with a Hall of Fame.

G. M.

New York, Oct. 19, 1900.

Lee's Name Not Indorsed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Back here in this little country town, one must await the coming of the New York papers to be posted on passing events. I notice in last Sunday's Times that a Hall of Fame is to be founded, and that the name of Gen. Robert E. Lee is to be proposed to have place therein.

Not long ago I attended a meeting of one of the great political parties, and when the name of Aguinaldo was mentioned the crowd cheered heartily. I called for three cheers for Benedict Arnold, for I thought it would only be consistent, and they were both in the same class. Now, I think the man who proposed the name of the brilliant and able rebel Gen. Lee did so from some similar motive, for, surely, Mr. Editor, we have not come to such a pass that the honoring of big traitors is counted for liberal and broad mindedness. Even his great abilities can never justify his treason and wrongdoing, nor make slavery right.

Even granting, as one of your correspondents says) that if the conditions were right, Lee would have won, that does not justify his great wrong.

If this kind of namby-pamby sentimentalism is to grow up in high places, let us put Emilio Aguinaldo in the Hall of Fame also, for we will then only anticipate by a few years the action of another generation and at the same time win for ourselves a name for being broad and liberal minded.

W. H. HAMILTON.

Charlerol, Penn., Oct. 25, 1900.

THINKS LEE WAS NOT A REBEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Member of the Loyal Legion" seems to think the object of Gen. Lee was to "wreck the Government" of the United States. He errs. The United States Government would have remained had the Confederacy been established. Lee was simply our leader in the second war for American independence. He had no desire to overthrow the United States Government, but rather to preserve the rights guaranteed to his native State, to repel the armed invaders of his State, and to establish a new and more congenial Union of sovereign States. Had the Southern States been allowed to peaceably withdraw (as they undoubtedly had the right to do) from the Union which they, as sovereign States, had voluntarily entered into and helped to form, there would have been no war.

Washington was a "rebel," (as many patriots have been compelled to become.) Lee was not, for his allegiance was due first, to the sovereign State of Virginia, second, to that of the Government of the Union of States, of which Virginia was a member till the day she withdrew from such Union.

Because the effort, nobly sustained, finally failed is no reason Lee's fame should not remain secure. Do not Englishmen honor Cromwell? Do not Englishmen even honor the name and fame of the "rebel" Washington? And are "members of the Loyal Legion" less broad-minded?

W. M. CUMMING.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 23, 1900.

THE BANK DEFALCATION.

BANK BOOKKEEPING DEFECTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of these days it will occur to stockholders, and also the public at large, that it is about time to try and ascertain the reason the systems in these large banks are such as to allow clerks therein to continue for several years to help themselves to the funds in their care without being detected, except, as in most cases, by "pure accident." Are there not forces of bank examiners employed by the National Government and States, whose duty it is to look carefully into the condition of affairs in these institutions and to search pryingly into the various records and departments of such institutions to see if such are being conducted in accordance with the rules of the Banking Department? And is not the employment of these experts intended to doubly safeguard the funds which the public trustingly deposit with such concerns for safe keeping?

If so, why are not these functions carried out? Why are not these large steals discovered by the officials, at least before they attain such large proportions?

Is not the force employed for such purposes amply large to enable them to give the careful attention the matters demand? These recent startling developments certainly point out only too clearly that there is a "nigger in the fence" somewhere. If not enough examiners are employed to properly verify this important branch of our country's fast-growing machinery, steps should be taken at once to remedy the evil, or the real object of Government supervision is defeated.

It would seem to the writer, who has had many years' experience in accounting, that if an experienced accountant were given a reasonable opportunity to go over the bookkeeping methods of these vital institutions, defalcations would be checked in their infancy and prospective defaulters brought to a sudden and unexpected accounting. It is expected that the eye and mind of a good accountant, such as those selected by the Government officials must necessarily be, are so trained as to be able to discover at once any loose or unsafe section in any bookkeeping system they have an opportunity to peruse. In making such a discovery would it not then be a natural impulse for the examiner to follow this particular loose channel to its end, in order to satisfy his mind that no leakage had occurred up to the time this weakness was discovered? Doubtless, in nine cases out of ten he would find everything straight, but his efforts should not end there; he should at once take the means in hand to fortify the institution against a possible leakage in the future by suggesting a change of the system which caused the weakness.

Nearly if not all the defalcations in the past have been caused by these weak spots in a system of accounts; and I believe that 99 per cent. of them could be checked in the embryonic state if an expert were given but one reasonably long glance at a system about to be "tapped."

I do not doubt but that most of the large banking institutions in this city are being clerked by men who have been in their employ for many years, and are necessarily trusted helpers, and rightly so, but, unfortunately, this fact has a tendency to cause the officers to grow careless of the machinery and allow it to run itself in the old, time-worn tracks. Railroad tracks become worn by usage, and, unless replaced by newer ones, they would be a source of danger, and would eventually produce a great disaster. So with the old, worn tracks of bookkeeping. If it were not that so large a percentage of the clerks in these trusted positions are strictly trustworthy men, advantages would be taken of these "worn-out tracks" more often than they are. It behooves the bank officers to stir themselves and find remedies for these "simple oversights in their system," as one of them recently expressed it, and the Government should likewise reorganize its examination system, so that the experts would be in a position to discover some of these bad defects and suggest remedies.

VIGILANCE.

Brooklyn, Oct. 25, 1900.

Surveillance of Bank Employes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the papers are devoting so much space to the Alvord defalcation, no one has yet suggested the idea that it should be the duty of any institution to familiarize itself with the habits and mode of living of its employes, particularly those occupying positions of trust. In this case a most superficial investigation, a mere survey of the Mount Vernon residence, would have easily shown the bank that $5,000 per year would not support it.

Bank clerks of my acquaintance are under the impression that they are under surveillance, but occurrences like Alvord, Schreiber, Seely, &c., would seem to prove the contrary. A few Pinkertons would save many a dollar.

It would seem in this case that neither the officers, cashier, or clerks knew of this extravagant residence, which to me seems inexcusable, though I am well aware of the social chasm which separates a bank's officers from the subordinates.

Mr. Russell Sage's ideas are good, but I know one expert accountant who could suggest a system which would practically prevent all but short-lived thieving. But the banks would reject it as too costly. To them it is better to lose $690,000 and then employ Pinkertons than it would be to expend a few thousands annually on Pinkertons and save $690,000.

No honest man would resent a reasonable inquiry into his mode of life, and it seems to me Alvord should have enjoyed a social footing with his superiors that should have made his peculations impossible.

J. MILLER.

New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

A Cashier's Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The robbery of the First National Bank of this city is of startling magnitude, and the chief officers make, of course, excuses for themselves, and tell us that the bank's surplus is so large that it can stand the loss. This is fortunate for the depositors, but all banks are not so happy in surplus.

Banks are custodians of the people's money. This robbery shows that such robbery may occur at any time, causing wide disaster to the people. This robbery is therefore of grave public concern. We are told that the robbery was of long continuance and its length made possible by the delinquent's having custody of the bank's mail every morning, and we are also told that the delinquent flourished at Saratoga and other Summer resorts. Now, we cannot conceive how he could be when thus flourishing at the bank every morning. He was unquestionably absent sometimes, as banks allow vacation every Summer to each officer, and on such occasions another officer did service for the delinquent, and should have perceived the robbery long ago.

Custody of the people's money is the most solemn function of banks. This function is on the cashier. The cashier in any business ought to know what cash and valuables are in his custody, and if he be fit for his position, he will know. It is tedious to test the cash and valuables of a large bank, but it can be done, and, in view of its solemn importance, any cashier worthy of his position will inflexibly do it at reasonable intervals and thoroughly. This duty should be imperatively imposed by law and its neglect made a grave misdemeanor with proper penalty. Such a test of cash and valuables is not near so tedious as "taking account of stock" by most merchants.

Why have cashiers if they do not properly guard the cash? It is wrong to all subordinates to expose them constantly to huge temptation, as unyielding virtue is not to be found in every one.

G. W. J.

New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

THE MATTER OF NOT VOTING.

ATTITUDE OF MR. CARLISLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of ex-Secretary Carlisle's recent announcement of his intention to refrain from voting at the coming Presidential election, and of your editorial remarks on Oct. 25, upon "The Right Not to Vote," it would be interesting to me, at least, to have Mr. Carlisle's views upon the following suggestions:

His declaration that he will not vote seems to me to necessarily involve him in one or the other of two positions. It means, apparently, either that he is able to form an opinion as to the relative merits of the two rival Presidential candidates and their respective policies, or that he is not able. If he is able to form an opinion, then it follows that in his judgment the election of one candidate will be attended with more danger to the public welfare than the election of the other. And if, having such an opinion, he refrains from voting for the other candidate, does he not, in effect, declare that it is a matter of no concern to him whether the public welfare be endangered or not?

Is Mr. Carlisle willing to assume such a position? In common with hundreds of thousands of his fellow-citizens, I have for years looked up to and admired him as a statesman of sturdy patriotism. Can he now announce that he doesn't care a continental for the public welfare, and yet expect still to retain the reputation which has been so gladly accorded him?

If, on the other hand, he is not able to form an opinion as to the relative merits of the opposing candidates and their policies, is he not making a confession equally unworthy of a lawyer of his eminence and a statesman of his experience in public affairs? I say to him that I am able to form an opinion. Some 15,000,000 of his fellow-citizens also claim to be able to form one. Is Mr. Carlisle willing to confess to me and to them that what I and they can do he is intellectually unable to do? If I should go to him, as a client, for his opinion upon a question of law, would he confess to me that he was unable to form an opinion?

It seems to me that, for Mr. Carlisle and for other men of intelligence, who, like him, have announced their intention of not voting, there is no escape from the inference that they are assuming one or the other of the two positions suggested. There can be no escape in the mere cry that there is no choice between the evils of the two candidates. The impossibility of such position is too plain to require argument.

I am aware that Mr. Carlisle is no longer in the public service. But it seems to me that, apart and aside from the question suggested in your editorial as to whether any citizen has the right not to vote, the honors that an appreciative country have conferred upon him require of him a better example than is involved in the announcement that he is either indifferent to his country's welfare or is intellectually unable to form an opinion between two widely divergent political policies.

Might it not be both interesting and profitable to hear from Mr. Carlisle, and from others who occupy the same position, upon these suggestions?

H. V. R.

New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

WILL NOT VOTE AT ALL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of the great army of men who will not vote next election day. I could never subscribe to the doctrine that the citizen should choose between two evils. Highway robbery might be termed a lesser evil than arson, but a law-abiding man cannot see any moral difference between the two crimes.

I cannot vote for Mr. Bryan, and under no circumstances would I vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. I am not unmindful of Mr. Bryan's ability, honesty, and independence of character, but I cannot overlook the fact that he is in a measure responsible for the atrocious war which Mr. McKinley is waging against the Filipinos. True, he did not plan or encourage the crime, but we must judge a man by the results he brings about rather than by those which he contemplated.

As for McKinley and Roosevelt, I view them both with abhorrence. Take the head of the ticket; he is a mere professional politician. He has been on the Government payrolls for about thirty-five years. He is devoid of character, fixed principles, or honest views on any subject.

We are told that he is a gold-standard man. What assurance have we of that beyond his letter of acceptance? That is not a sufficient guarantee to any one who knows the man. I have followed Mr. McKinley's career for twenty-five years, and during that time he has been on both sides of every question that has arisen. His utterances opposing and favoring the annexation of the Philippine Islands are a sample of his vacillating methods and policy.

I regard him as utterly incompetent and hypocritical in the extreme. I do not think he has any higher conception of government than this: It enables him to earn a living easily. His motives are purely Aldermanic.

Now, a word about Adlai E. Stevenson. His only claim to distinction is his brief career as a spoilsman, a dispenser of patronage.

As for Roosevelt, I would regard his election as an absolute calamity. Suppose he were chosen Vice President and that death should elevate him to the Chief Magistracy! Why, before six months had elapsed he would have us embroiled with half the nations on the globe. He is poorly balanced mentally, despite certain gifts; he is arrogant, combative, a chronic mischiefmaker, boastful, flamboyant.

He began political life something of a statesman. Success, however, has transformed him into a very low-grade politician. He is puritanical in his pretensions, but a Tammanyite in practice. His language on the stump stamps him as something akin to a shrieking virago in disposition or tendency. A seat in the Board of Aldermen is his proper place.

These are the kind of men we are asked to vote for; we are urged to choose one set as a lesser evil. In deciding not to vote at the coming election I think I am obeying the dictates of common sense, patriotism, morality, and good citizenship.

I will not stand sponsor for the election of a candidate who is simply eloquent and honest, nor for a politician who has trampled on the Constitution, reversed our traditions, involved us in an unholy war, and made our flag a mere politico-commercial asset.

NO EVIL.

Brooklyn, Oct. 26, 1900.

ON COMPULSORY SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whenever questions of vital importance to the public weal depend on the result of an election it becomes every citizen's solemn duty to exercise his privilege to vote. That men who were honored as Mr. Carlisle was refuse to take such a responsibility simply because the candidates are personally distasteful to them is unfortunate because the perpetuity of our institutions is at stake. The possible consequences of such neglect have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the Democratic Party. The statesmen who formerly ruled it have either died or become indifferent; the effect has been that the party now is a prey of designing demagogues who use it to attain power. If the example of Mr. Carlisle were to be generally followed by men of intelligence the whole country would soon be ruled by the crafty bosses who will sway the ignorant masses, according to their sinister designs.

The duty to vote, which we consider only a moral obligation, is a legal one in Switzerland, Belgium, and elsewhere. In some countries neglect to vote exposes the citizen to public scorn, it debars him from holding public office, and subjects him to fine, in some cases imprisonment.

When our best men declare in public that they will abstain from voting, and when thereby they refuse to assist in the preservation of our institutions, it becomes a serious question if some legislation is not desirable to make the exercise of suffrage compulsory.

LOUIS WINDMUELLER.

New York, Oct. 25, 1900.

Criticism of Mr. Carlisle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to a letter that has appeared in the public prints of this city, the Hon. John G. Carlisle has expressed his intention, long ago formed, he says, and known to his intimate friends, of not voting at all at the coming election. Of course, it is the privilege of Mr. Carlisle or any one else to vote or not to vote, as he chooses, but I, for one, protest against having at the head of the Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign Club a man who does not intend to vote at this election.

It is hardly treating right the thousands of lawyers who in good faith have enrolled in this club and intend to march in the great parade of Nov. 3 to have at the head of the movement a mere figurehead—a cipher on election day—however distinguished or eminent otherwise he may be. The significance of the Sound Money Campaign Club, and of the parade itself, is lost if it is understood in the community or surmised even that the men interested therein and marching in the parade do not mean to back up their convictions with their votes. Mr. Carlisle should at once resign as President of the Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign Club, or else he should at once state that he intends to vote.

W. L. C.

New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

ABOUT SOUTHERN CONDITIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your paper every day because it has a certain regard for honest dealing which is refreshing. That I am not in thorough accord with its editor, I need offer no further evidence than this:

First—I am a Southerner, with the old love of the South.

Second—I am of Irish blood, and sometimes The Times sounds very "English."

Third—I am a Democrat, the old sort, of the people, for the people, with the people.

Fourth—I am a Roman Catholic, and I believe God came to save the souls of men, not their taxable property and business investments.

Fifth—I oppose "militarism," even the modest form of continued military government in Cuba. As Captain of the Second Immunes at Santiago, I learned a primary lesson in military government and its effects. And, not believing in any militaristic theories of government, I resigned my commission, securing an honorable discharge, to work in civil life.

However, my article is not autobiographical. I desire to place some Southern conditions fairly before the people, and to explain truthfully the so-called disfranchisement system of the South.

The Constitution of Louisiana has a "grandfather clause." The suffrage law declares, first, an educational qualification for voters; second, in lieu thereof property qualification, $200. Thus far no fault can be found by the party predominant in New England and governing Porto Rico under partisan legislation by Congress. Third, the fifth clause ("grandfather.") This allowed to those men (their sons and grandsons) who were citizens with the right to vote in any State Jan. 1, 1867, the right to register before Sept. 1, 1898, under this clause. Required of them thereafter, a new appearance for registration each year and a compliance with all other requisites. This is the horrible violation of the "consent of the governed." Fourth, a poll tax of $1, payable in the year assessed, to be paid two years preceding the year of voting. This section is inoperative until 1902, repealable by General Assembly 1908, by Constitutional amendment at any time. This was opposed by many of the best men in the State as tending toward class legislation, a concession to the advocates of education. (The poll tax goes to the schools, of which the negroes get more, far more, in proportion to taxes paid than the whites do.)

The "grandfather" clause was inserted because the whole suffrage section was endangered without it by reason of the fact that in Lower Louisiana there are many French people who will not attend the schools, who love their "patois," and are provincial. Unless a "chance" were given these law-abiding but unreasonable people the representatives of their section would have found a way to defeat the whole section.

This clause is separate from the others, it may be "stricken out" if the United States Supreme Court declares it unconstitutional. The law will then stand similar to the suffrage section in the Republican Porto Rico bill; Louisiana will still be entitled to her representation.

The "grandfather" registration is a thing of the past; it was a sort of "honorary pension." The negroes will add no votes under the repeal; Louisiana will remain Democratic and true.

Regarding the treatment of the negro, there is a waste of foolish sentiment.

The avenues of employment sought by the negroes are those which they enter. They prefer the lazy life of labor free from pecuniary liability. The women like domestic work and the cotton picker's independence. The men like that, too, or else daily labor with weekly payments. Some, many of these latter, prefer idleness, supported by the women, whom they sometimes marry.

There is no "gnawing discontent" in the South; there are no "starvation wages"; there are no market baskets groaning with provisions borne nightly to the homes of the stalwart Republicans. The South answers the poorly supplied "dinner pail" with the abundantly filled "market basket."

There are no "envying classes." The distinctions which exist are not based upon financial conditions, but are due to delicacy and refinement and that general understanding that a man does his best when he works to improve himself, and his ambitions are highest when they influence him to become a leader of his race and kind; that his sphere of usefulness is in the place which and among the people whom he best understands, whose aims are his, whose sentiments are his, whose ancestors, whose blood, whose traditions and history are his.

I thank you much for your consideration in publishing some opinions not in harmony with yours. I hope that all our efforts—the Republicans, the Democrats, the man above and beyond the Mason and Dixon line, and the Southerner, the white man, and the black man, will be bent toward securing, not the "greatest good to the greatest number," but the greatest possible good for each and every man.

FRANK J. LOONEY.

New York, Oct. 20, 1900.

VALUE OF COMMON STOCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a matter of great interest to read the comments made by ex-Mayor Hewitt on Mr. Bryan's statements as to his remedy of squeezing the water out of the capital stock of the corporations. Mr. Hewitt admits in his letter that the capital stock of these corporations "has cost no money, and it sells in the market at a price which has some relation either to the actual or possible profits after paying a fixed rate of dividend upon the preferred stock, which represents actual investment of money." Can it be that Mr. Hewitt is willing to admit that in all the great industrial organizations of the past, which are generally classed as trusts, common stock represents no money and has only "some relation" to actual or possible profits? It has been generally assumed that the capital stock of a corporation represents some value, either of property for which it is given in exchange or of cash subscriptions for the par value, not that this common stock "costs no money" to the holder.

Is Mr. Hewitt in earnest, or is it only sarcasm on his part to state that "in this common stock, to my mind, lies the chief hope of the workingman in this country in the future"? It is well known that the common stock of the great organizations known as trusts has been dealt in very largely on the Stock Exchange, and at various net prices, according to some unknown power which allows it to rise at one time and fall at another, and if, as Mr. Hewitt says, this stock "costs no money," what do these fluctuations in value represent, and what hope could a workingman have who would invest his small earnings in acquiring a share of stock which "costs no money" to the seller, and the fluctuations of which the workingman could not by any possibility control?

What may be the future of all these great industrial combinations called trusts no one can tell. We do know of the dissolution of one such combination called the Wall Paper Trust, and I believe Mr. Hewitt could find some poor workingmen who own some of the common stock of this combination. What is it worth now, either as a piece of property or as a means of controlling the said corporation? If Mr. Bryan's remedy is dangerous and will produce a financial panic which would overwhelm the industries of the country, as Mr. Hewitt says, it can be imagined that the investment by a workman of his earnings in the capital stock of industrial combinations which cost no money to the holder would, in the end, leave him in possession of property which would be worth very much less than water.

ANDERSON PRICE.

New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

MR. SCHURZ'S RESIGNATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your issue of to-day that the Executive Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League has unanimously voted to ask Mr. Schurz to withdraw his resignation as President of the league. The committee, in its resolutions, states that since the league is composed of citizens of the most diverse opinions on public questions, it does not consider that the independent political action of a member of the league should affect that member's standing as an officer of the league.

I am a member of the Civil Service Reform League, and I exercised a right which, of course, every member possesses, of urging, through the Secretary, that Mr. Schurz's resignation should be accepted. I wish to dissociate myself absolutely from the action taken by the league.

In the statement of the committee that any member of the league is free to exercise his independent political judgment on all questions, there is an apparent fairmindedness and toleration which are not borne out by the actual facts. No member of the league, the President least of all, is entitled to exercise his independent judgment when by the exercise of that judgment he seriously imperils the cause of reform, and still remain the head of the organization.

The Chicago Platform was frank and outspoken on the subject of civil service reform. In no uncertain or equivocating language it advocated a return to the spoils system of rotation in office, a system which has probably done more to lower and corrupt our politics than any other course has done, as Mr. Schurz knows only too well. The principles embodied in the Chicago platform were specifically reaffirmed at Kansas City, and the Democratic candidate has never concealed his aversion to civil service reform or his intention to secure the repeal of the existing laws, which provide for competitive examinations or for fixity of tenure in office during good behavior. He has not even attempted to avoid the issue, as he has done the case of silver; he has flaunted his reactionary views in the faces of those estimable gentlemen who are supporting his candidacy. As if to emphasize the stand taken by the party, the Democrats have nominated for Vice President a pronounced spoilsman of the old fashioned Bourbon type, happily nearly extinct. Even if the existing civil service reform laws were not repealed it is not difficult to conjecture what would be the fate of those laws as administered by Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson.

The defenders of Mr. Bryan have maintained, and hitherto with some show of reason, that although extreme in some of his views and impracticable in others, Mr. Bryan was a man of sincere convictions and unquestioned honesty. But can such claims be made now for a man who has uttered the notorious words, "Great is Tammany and Croker is its prophet"? What Mr. Croker is working for he has told us. Mr. Bryan need not have run very far to read that.

I am no champion of the Republican Party for its course in regard to civil service reform. The support which it has given the movement has often been perfunctory and half-hearted. But what has been accomplished has been done largely through the medium of the Republican Party; the party is committed to the cause; the politicians may not like it, but they regard it as inevitable, and they could have furnished no surer proof of the fact that they consider civil service reform as having "come to stay" than by their nomination for Vice President of one who, in a practical way, has done more to further the cause of reform than any other man in the United States—Theodore Roosevelt.

Of course, Mr. Schurz and his friends will answer that they are quite aware of the risks which civil service reform will run by the possible election of Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson, but that they regard "imperialism," "militarism," &c., as far greater dangers, and that in supporting Mr. Bryan they are choosing the lesser of two evils. I do not purpose to discuss the wisdom of such an attitude, but as a civil service reformer I think that I am justified in demanding that those men who, when the jettisoning of political principles becomes inevitable, begin with civil service reform, are no longer the men who should be retained in leadership.

Although a fellow-worker with Mr. Schurz, I have not the honor of his acquaintance. Of his lofty integrity, high-mindedness, independence, and

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AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN CHINA.

Readers of magazines will not have forgotten the tribute that was paid in Scribner's, two years ago, by Capt. LEE, R. A., to "The Regulars at El Caney." The author of this panegyric upon the American soldier followed it up afterward by a speech at a public dinner in which he invoked the admiration of his hearers for our regulars as fighting men. His expression was, "They have few equals and no superiors." All this was expert testimony of the very highest class. And it so happens that the hero and protagonist of Capt. LEE's story of El Caney was the same Gen. CHAFFEE to whom, to our great credit and benefit, has been intrusted the command of the United States contingent in China.

We have now the detailed accounts by mail of the operations which preceded and attended the capture of Peking by the allied troops. The expedition of rescue was, among other things, a competitive exhibition of the armies of the world. The Germans were in it to a comparatively small degree, owing to the remoteness of their troops from the scene of action. When their detachment arrived it appears, from the report of our own Peking correspondent, published to-day, that they attempted to make up for their lack of participation in actions that were really warfare and involved actual peril, and from a share in which they were debarred by no fault of their own, by activity in burning peaceable villages and killing unresisting natives. As to that, we have nothing to say, excepting to express the hope that our correspondent may have been to some extent misinformed. What is entirely clear, and this not from American, but from British reports, is that the American detachment conducted itself, in all the operations that could be called military, with a gallantry and an efficiency that were conspicuous in the competition.

"The Spaniards never attack," said Gen. GARCIA to Admiral SAMPSON. The Chinese lack of initiative shows perhaps even more of inertia than the Spanish. But, nevertheless, the rescue of the beleaguered legations was a feat of arms in which every detachment which took part in it is entitled to take pride. And the share of our own soldiers was certainly not the least, nor the least glorious. It quite justifies the spirited drawing made by Mr. REMINGTON from actual photographs, and published in the current number of Harper's Weekly, where the "individual initiative" of the American soldier, which won the admiration of the foreign observers in Cuba, is not more strongly indicated than the strength of the discipline which has succeeded in restraining and regulating it without destroying it.

The anecdotes of the capture of Peking show that the American commander in China attracted the admiration of British civilians, as in Cuba he had attracted the admiration of a British soldier. The story of how Gen. CHAFFEE rode up to a French battery which was blazing away for the honor of France at nothing in particular, to expostulate with its commander upon the fact that this "demonstration" was killing his men, and finally made his expostulation to be heard and heeded, "rather by its force than its lucidity," is very characterizing. And equally so is the story which relates how the American General walked alone, with one officer, into a space that had been cleared by Chinese fire, for the purpose of placing a gun, and stood there awaiting it, fanning himself the while with a Chinese fan, and causing one of the British onlookers to observe to another, "That is what I call cheek."

These are good tales to read and to hearten our American patriotism. That America is not particularly to be envied who has disabled himself from enjoying them and taking pride in them by having committed himself to the position that the American Army is a horde of brutal mercenaries engaged in crushing out the aspirations of those, in the Philippines or in the United States, whose motto is, "We wish to remain free people." A man is either much to be pitied or much to be blamed who cannot glory in the brave deeds of his countrymen, even when, as in this case, they were performed in an errand of pure humanity.

But it happens that the detachment in China has itself given the lie to the slanders upon the work of the army which are for a certain faction of Americans their exclusive political capital. For the American commander in China has set an example of that "moderation" which the Romans so prized in their Generals, as well as of bravery and efficiency. Almost or quite alone among the allied commanders, he has sternly prevented his command from taking part in the looting which other soldieries practiced. And it is chronicled in foreign presses, as a still more noteworthy instance of moderation, that he refrained from hoisting the flag of his country over the Imperial Palace, which was the prize of the valor of American troops. And his conduct simply reflected the instructions of his superiors at Washington. As soon as the work which our troops were sent to China to accomplish, the work of succor and of mercy, was done, they were at once withdrawn, that they might not be liable to receive commands to engage in operations which the judgment and conscience of the American people might not sanction. According to our correspondent at Peking, the other troops remaining in China have received and obeyed orders to embark in expeditions that can at best be described only as expeditions of revenge, reckless and indiscriminate revenge, and seem to be more accurately describable as the mere "robber raid" which the enlightened German press described our war with Spain to be while it was still in progress. In this we may be thankful that we are to have no part nor lot, and that our record in China is not only brilliant, but unclouded. And especially we ought to be thankful to the United States Army.

INSTANTANEOUS PORTRAITURE.

Looking over the large and varied collection of snapshot portraits of gentlemen actively engaged in enlightening the American people as to their duty in the present campaign, we think that the President of the United States may thank his stars that the dignity of his office and the conservative instincts of his old-fashioned nature prevent him from exposing himself in flagrante oratione to the deadly tube of the camera. And this because for some occult reason the merciless lens is more cruel to some of the advocates of the re-election of the President than to his chief opponent.

The men who have been most often caught in the act and reported literally as to their countenances by the photographer are Messrs. BRYAN and CROKER on the one side and Messrs. ROOSEVELT and HANNA on the other. It is true that Mr. CROKER has not been pictured actually on the stump, but his frequent appearance in the fierce light that beats on the Democratic Club or the committee room of Tammany Hall has given ample opportunity for the reproduction of his strongly marked face at many moments. The three others have, of course, in a sense, courted pictorial publicity in every corner of the land.

Of the two Republicans Mr. ROOSEVELT suffers the more because his countenance is at all times so influenced in its expression by the swift and changing play of his emotions that its appearance at any one instant cannot be isolated and fixed without a real perversion of the effect it actually produces on those who are watching and hearing him. We all recall the impression of grotesqueness imparted by the instantaneous photographs of a horse in motion when they were first produced. We had to admit the scientifically demonstrated fact that at that instant the horse did assume the attitude reported by the instrument. But it remained true that at no instant had the horse ever looked like that to any human eyes. There is a like miscarriage in the photographs of our Governor "in motion." We cannot deny the evidence of the lens that if at a given moment he could have been petrified the monstrous resulting statue would have been he by all possible measurements. But it is no more the ROOSEVELT that any of us has listened to as he galloped under whip and spur toward his goal than the horse of Mr. MUYBRIDGE's early efforts was the splendid animal seen on the course.

On the other hand, Mr. HANNA affords to the camera a chance which that malicious machine improves to do him a little more than justice upon one side of his curious character. It has pleased the caricaturists of the opposition to picture the Senator from Ohio as a giant, and a brutal one. The instantaneous photograph shows him a man of ordinary dimensions with a self-possessed and rather genial expression, at home with himself and with his audience. But it also suggests a certain subtlety of mind and a slight contempt for the average capacity of those he addresses, be they friends or enemies. There is nothing sneaking in the face. It is full of courage verging on audacity. It is not in the least hard or unkind. In a way it is frank, but it does not give the impression of deep frankness. One might reasonably hesitate to bet heavily on what is going on behind that pleasing mask.

Mr. BRYAN'S features have naturally been rendered more familiar than those of any other speaker. The photographs that have been posed for are unsatisfactory, inconsistent one with another, and, we suspect, unfaithful probably because of the fatal retouching. They present him as rather dull and pompous, which he is not. The instantaneous pictures contradict that rendering. The prevailing impression made by them is one of great personal enjoyment in the function that has fallen to him. It is the expression of an accomplished, experienced, and successful actor, conscious of his triumph, sure that it is deserved, and ready to repeat and to vary it. We do not mean this as derogatory to Mr. BRYAN. The greatest actors of the age, IRVING and COQUELIN, have published their opinion that the indispensable gift of their profession is entire self-control even in the "tempest, torrent, and whirlwind of their passion." This is what the pictures of Mr. BRYAN show, and it is the more noteworthy because he takes only the part he himself creates as he proceeds, and cannot have his "business" arranged in advance. It is a very remarkable gift possessed in a remarkable degree. We may have our own opinion of its value in a President of the United States, but it makes the instantaneous photographs of Mr. BRYAN an extremely interesting study. It involves also a certain reserve power that in politics must be reckoned with.

The pictures of Mr. CROKER by the instantaneous process are curiously uniform. They are not, on the whole, pleasing. They emphasize the expression at once of stolidity and of something which we must call cunning which some observers have found in the face itself. Nearly all are curiously suggestive of a suspicious temperament as if the man were all the time on the lookout for some kind of trap or else keenly watching for the springing of a trap of his own. This is particularly noticeable in a picture in The Commercial Advertiser of last evening taken at the moment that he was remarking to a group of reporters, "We're in favor of all kinds of money." The eyes are almost fiercely watching the effect of that bit of sophistical pleasantry; the firm-set jaw denotes preoccupation with things much more important—and dangerous.

AN ART MUSEUM FOR SYRACUSE.

It speaks none too well for the citizens of our State outside New York City that the largest towns are still without museum or art gallery. Albany has none and Buffalo has only lately had the promise of an art gallery through the forethought of Mr. J. J. ALBRIGHT. In some cases efforts to establish art museums have been frustrated through the despicable conduct of politicians, who have stopped the work by heading off bills in the State Legislature because they feared the other party would gain some advantage by their passage or simply because they saw no direct gain for them or their friends in the way of honors or patronage.

Such institutions, however, belong to the higher education, and if properly carried on are great teachers of the multitude and of the young, as well as places where artists and artisans learn what the world is doing and what the past has accomplished in the arts. It is strange as well as sad to think that politicians should exist who are capable of thwarting such movements as the founding of museums merely to suit the needs of their crop of peanuts, but so they are constituted and more especially so in this our magnificent Empire State. Which only proves that they need the sort of education that such foundations may give more than most men.

An institute that has weathered, to use a simile well suited to the name of the town, the Scylla of one party and the Charybdis of the other is the Museum of the Fine Arts at Syracuse, N. Y., which will open with civic formalities on the 13th of next month. True to its old Sicilian name, this town of 100,000 inhabitants, be the census figure more or less, has decided to make the arts a part of the education of the public. It will have for the beginnings of its art museum several large galleries in a modern building in the heart of the city where the greatest number of citizens and country folk can visit it at the least expenditure of time and effort. Like the Metropolitan Museum here, the Syracusan Museum will depend on a round sum contributed by the city and on the income from visitors on pay days, annual members, and a fund made up from the single contributions of life members and patrons. Life membership is fixed at $250 and patrons pay $1,000. The museum is in charge of Prof. GEORGE F. COMFORT, formerly of Syracuse University, who was instrumental in the founding of the Metropolitan when he lived in New York many years ago.

At the opening of this new museum an art collection, chiefly of objects lent for the occasion, will be exhibited. The function is to be a formal one, more for the officials of Syracuse than the public, but it is possible to turn it in such a way that general attention shall be attracted to the opening of the first art museum in the State outside of the limits of the metropolis. Could not the Mayor of Syracuse, who has done excellent service for his city in helping this museum along, drop for a moment his duties as a practical politician and ask the presence of the Mayors of other cities of one hundred thousand and over? Could not the heads of art organizations in this city and the State be invited to examine the small beginnings of what may prove one of the most useful and beneficent foundations for public education in that section?

It is important that other cities should become aware of what Syracuse is doing in this regard, for example is catching and there may be other museums before long to spread the taste for art in other quarters of the State. The Pan-American at Buffalo bids fair to be one of the finest, most beautiful expositions ever seen. Syracuse Museum will open its doors very opportunely during the Winter before the Pan-American, and may profit not a little by the Buffalo show during the Winter of 1901 when that exposition has closed. Is there any reason why Syracuse should not seize the occasion to interest the artists and art amateurs and bring to the knowledge of the civic authorities of other towns the step which is being taken? In the long run it might present itself to the minds of municipal officers that a better return could not be had for money expended than the establishment of places like museums, which add to the pleasure and knowledge of citizens, bring new citizens in, and cause tourists to stop on their travels in order to visit the art treasures that a wise municipality has accumulated.

FADS IN A UNIVERSITY.

The University of Chicago is undoubtedly a great educational foundation, with large potentialities of usefulness. To a greater or less extent it is already useful; but, if we may venture a suggestion to the Trustees, it would be that the tendency of its Faculty to promulgate "fads," if indulged too far, may be found inconsistent with the highest development of the institution. The typical pedagogue is very susceptible to influences which make little or no impression upon minds calloused by rude contact with the forces of a practical environment. He derives great comfort from cherishing, as profound convictions, what other men regard as of no account; but if these convictions are indiscreetly published, or made rules of individual conduct with unnecessary proclamation, they make the professors objects of public ridicule. The welfare of a university demands that this shall be avoided as much as possible.

President HARPER set the pace some two years ago by announcing the discovery that an income of 15 cents a day was enough to support a right-minded man in health and comfort. From the professorial viewpoint, his thesis admitted of a clear and logical demonstration, since it is quite true that as much highly nutritious food per day as 15 cents would buy would enable a human being without desires to get along very well. Men have managed to live, and perform heroic deeds, without having 15 cents a day to spend, or the chance to spend it. Unfortunately, the academic declaration of President HARPER was misunderstood, and he was put in the undignified position of having to deny that he was reorganizing his domestic establishment on a 15 cents a day basis. The onion fad, with which his name is now identified, is another smile-provoking incident. When one finds it expedient to make the wholesome but odoriferous onion a staple of diet, self-respect and a regard for one's fellow-men suggest a temporary suspension of social intercourse—unless over the telephone or otherwise at long range. It does not offer an attractive basis for a dietary reform movement, and a college President who starts an onion propaganda cannot expect to be taken quite seriously by the public.

Last Summer Prof. STARR of the university Faculty became excited on the subject of the shirt waist, and the language of his denunciation of that garment would have been extravagant if applied to really degrading vices. He denounced the coatless man as a hopeless degenerate; saw in the figured shirt the wreck and ruin of the American Republic, and proclaimed that in this encroachment upon the prerogatives of women was tangible evidence of the subversion of the standards of public morality and individual manhood. His obvious sincerity made the incident ludicrous, and those who did not resent the groundless impeachment laughed at it.

And now we have the startling innovation of Prof. THATCHER, who believes that mediaeval history can best be taught in what he describes as "up-to-date English," and whose platform manners are strikingly original. As the rule, undergraduates are not purists in the matter of language, and do not object to a little freedom in presenting subjects usually lacking in exciting interest; but Prof. THATCHER seems to have carried his fad further than even his scholars find agreeable. The young women of his classes object to a freedom of address which savors of the Bowery dance hall. A pupil of Prof. THATCHER quotes from one of his recent lectures as follows: "Some whale of a knight had a scrap with his attendant, got a drop on the King, and put him out of the ring. Then, when his son sat on the paternal throne, he had no kick coming, for he had a mortgage on the coffers of the realm and the bulge on all comers." This is a new educational method, but we cannot say it is in any respect an improvement on the old. Prof. THATCHER evidently regards it as a great improvement on anything hitherto known. He explains that, having a class of ninety-two freshmen, he could not keep them awake if he undertook to "teach dead history in Addisonian English." As an example of the new method, we offer the following up-to-date paraphrase, in the style of THATCHER, of MACAULAY'S dignified and impressive narrative of the incidents attending the close of the reign of CHARLES I.:

CHARLES was a good many different kinds of a chump. He couldn't play a square game, and made ducks and drakes of everything he got his hooks on. He had a first-class show at the king business, but he slipped his trolley every time he undertook to touch the democratic bosses. He tried a lot of monkey business with Parliament, but it landed him in the soup; and when he tried to tackle old PYM, who was a tough proposition, he found himself up against it to beat the band. PYM took a fall out of him every round. He had no more chance to win out than a pair of deuces against a straight flush, and though he put up a first-class bluff it didn't go. It took him a good while to drop to it that the old gag of divine right was well enough when playing to the gallery, but that the orchestra and boxes were onto it, and that it was played out anyway. CROMWELL and IRETON were too fly to be scooped by any such tommyrot. CHARLES had always been a high roller, and when his gang got to scrapping with the Roundheads he was dead broke and had to pull the leg of all the dead-easy tenderfeet in the kingdom. The tante was too much for him. CROMWELL finally sized him up and got the District Attorney to press the indictment of his royal nibs for everything that was out. CHARLES worked his pull for all it was worth, but he got the razzle-dazzle, just where the chicken got the axe. They waltzed him off to the boneyard p. d. q., and CROMWELL had the innings. See?

All things considered, we do not think Prof. THATCHER'S method admirable, and that the students expressed their views in round-robin protests is not surprising. If there is no other way to keep the ninety-two freshmen awake in the history class, he might introduce a song and dance interlude, or some other more appropriate diversion. Amusement is always wholesome, but Prof. THATCHER'S idea of "live talk" seems to fit the continuous vaudeville better than the classroom. We await the next "fad" of the Chicago University with anxiety.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Extreme dissatisfaction with American rule, or perhaps it would be more nearly accurate to say with American rulers, is expressed by a native resident of Ponce in a letter published by The Hartford Times. The writer declares that Porto Rico, having lost the Spanish and English markets, which were better than those of America for all of the island's products except sugar and molasses, is now commercially worse off than it was before annexation. Turning to the political situation, he says: "We are under a Government less liberal than the Spanish. Spain never filled our deputation and Executive Council with Spaniards, unless they had resided long in the island. In that way those men had a personal interest in the island. But the President has appointed six Americans for the Executive Council, who are a majority, and in fact govern the island. None of those men are personally interested in Porto Rico and its people. As the acts of the House of Delegates are submitted to the Executive Council, this majority of six Americans are in complete control and the people have no share in the government." Charges of fraud in the granting of franchises and concessions follow this arraignment, and the unhappy Portoriquano asserts his conviction that "those in authority have deceived their supporters in their reports to Washington regarding this neglected island." The weight of these accusations depends much upon the character and motives of the man who makes them. His name, L. RODRIGUEZ, does not tell us anything except that he may be one of the malcontents, few but voluble, described by Gen. WOOD as responsible for the impression that public sentiment in Cuba is hostile to the Americans. Possibly enough some of the people in Porto Rico blame their rulers for hardships and misfortunes due in part or wholly to causes beyond human control. A little island does not recover from the ravages of a great cyclone in a moment, and a period of reconstruction is almost always a painful one.

—Those numerous people who are now raging with such vehemence over the selection of this or that name for the "Hall of Fame" are exciting themselves quite unnecessarily. To recover their calm they have only to seize and grasp firmly the consoling fact that there is nothing National, nothing official, nothing that can even pretend to represent the opinion of the American public, in the choice that has been made. It simply expresses the individual preferences of a committee, acting without the slightest authority from the country at large, from any section of the country, from any State, county, city, or election district, from any party or denomination, or from any profession or trade. They speak for themselves alone, and any man, North, South, East, or West, who doesn't like their "Hall of Fame" is at perfect liberty to do just what they have done—to build a "Hall of Fame" of his own and to inscribe on it any names that suit his taste or please his fancy. He will, indeed, be imitating an unwise and more than slightly ridiculous example, but he will have the law on his side, and he can carry out his purpose regardless of advice, protest or criticism. Personally, we think that at least half the names already enrolled by this committee are so grotesquely undeserving of inclusion among America's thirty greatest men that their appearance on the walls of the new temple will bring utterly undeserved reproach upon the memories of persons who, while not famous in any such degree as that implied by their present elevation, were still worthy of high respect from everybody who ever heard of them. There is no necessity, however, for being angry about a matter upon which laughter is sufficient comment. When Congress builds a "Hall of Fame"—we hope it never will—then will we watch the list with anxious care, and if we don't like it our cries of pain and indignation will rise as high as anybody's.

GENERAL NOTES.

A. M. Morton has formally accepted the People's Party's nomination for Governor of Florida.

* * *

Two prisoners, young men, confined in the Vermont House of Correction, escaped the other evening and led off the bloodhound kept to trail fugitives. They killed the dog in the woods near by.

* * *

An itemized statement by John Sealy, Chairman of the Galveston Finance Committee, shows that the total amount received for the Galveston sufferers, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 12 inclusive, was $979,595.63.

* * *

The Union Traction Company of Philadelphia promises to run open cars, one in five, all Winter long, with no restrictions as to smoking. In the Summer smoking is permitted there on only the three last seats of the open cars.

* * *

The Syracuse Liederkranz celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary by a concert and ball on Wednesday evening last. The organization, which has taken part with acceptance in German festivals in this city, now numbers nearly 300 members, and is prosperous.

* * *

A Washington man complained bitterly to the District Commissioners of the pasting of advertising labels on loaves of bread, and wanted them to stop the practice, but the Commissioners assured him that the official chemist's opinion was that the use of these labels on bread is in no way detrimental to health.

* * *

A Louisville grocer, who sleeps over his store, was startled late the other night by a mysterious rapping in the cellar. He knew there were some spirits there, but was incredulous as to others, and he suspected burglary. He telephoned for the police. Their investigation showed a plumber calmly at work. It seems he had been ordered there two days before by the water company, on application of the grocer, and he explained that he had been unable to come in the daytime, and finding all the doors locked had quietly let himself into the cellar through the grating in the sidewalk. Which was the more disgusted, grocer or police, is not told, but it did not cost the policemen any cigars.

* * *

Miss Rebecca Snelling Lash of Chelsea, Mass., who recently celebrated the ninety-seventh anniversary of her birth, is fond of recalling her frequent visits in her youth to the home of the renowned Paul Revere, who was a great friend of her grandfather. Harriet Revere, Paul Revere's granddaughter, was her favorite schoolmate. Revere himself, she says, had a dignified air, but a genial and kindly face. He was then an old man of medium stature, with snow-white hair, knee breeches and buckles, and ruffled shirt. Sometimes at home he wore a dressing gown of a large and conspicuous flower pattern that greatly impressed her childish mind.

* * *

Bryn Mawr College, though just beginning its sixteenth year, has much cause for pride in the attainments and honors of its comparatively small number of graduates. When Miss Annie Crosby Emery was inaugurated Dean of Women of Brown University, Oct. 24, she added the fifth headship of a college to the Bryn Mawr record. Miss Emery, A. B., Bryn Mawr, '92, Ph. D., '96, resigned the office of Dean of the University of Wisconsin to accept her position at Brown. Mrs. G. H. Putnam, A. B., Bryn Mawr, '89, is now on a year's leave of absence, having filled the post of Dean of Barnard College since 1894. Mrs. A. P. Saunders has but just resigned her position as Warder of Sage College, having opened the Balliol School at Utica. Miss Helen Bartlett, Bryn Mawr, A. B., '92, Ph. D., '96, is Dean of Women at the Bradley Polytechnic Institute.

THE PATERSON TRAGEDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me, in view of the recent Paterson tragedy, to ask a few questions?

We all wish to understand the logic of events and to gain from them if we can some knowledge of the trend of social life and morals in this closing year of the century. I have been optimistic. I have even said that if I were not thoroughly convinced that the world was slowly, perhaps, yet certainly, growing better, I should not any longer value existence. A recent reading of Fielding's great novel gave me pleasing confirmation of my belief. "Surely," I said, "no man of the same social standing as Tom Jones could to-day, while loving one pure woman, so grossly soil himself with clay as did this gentleman of the eighteenth century." But this New Jersey horror makes poor Tom seem almost a Galahad. In what other time or place can we find four men who are willing to conspire toward and co-operate in the ruin of one young girl?

However, we have the facts before us. We have to admit that in one prosperous city in our land there are men, husbands and fathers, who can look each other in the face while planning villainies that have generally sought the screen of secrecy. It is useless to deplore the fate of this one young girl. The sudden fate which has overtaken her is not much worse than her life would probably have been.

Since she is supposed voluntarily to have sat down to drink in that fatal back room, there was no hand, it seems, either in church or other circles, to help her to avoid these pitfalls. Her death was horrible, but this morning I would rather be her mother, enduring as best I could my heart-breaking grief over her early death, than to be the mother or wife of either of the four men who murdered her, notwithstanding the fact that they all "move in best social circles."

Now for my questions: What are these "best social circles" going to do about it? Have we any saving grace in our moral atmosphere? If these men were negroes, if they were poor white men, we should not need to ask the question. We have virtue enough to deal with such cases summarily and decisively. Have we the moral stamina to see the crime and punish the criminals in this instance as if they were unbacked by moneyed or political power? It is not the one thought of vengeance that gives importance to this question. It is a test of the moral status of a great country—a country that is standing before the world as a dispenser of the blessings of civilization. Heaven save us!

Are the "best social circles" of Paterson going to rally all their energy to aid and if possible to save these men? And if they are successful, are they going to throw the mantle of Christian charity over the past and receive them again to the supposed heaven of such circles? And the bride of five weeks' standing—is she, poor woman, going to forget the significance of the pledge so recently made, and again consider her husband as her ideal of honor and manhood? God help her if she does, or if she does not!

Meantime, let all remember young Jennie Bosschelter, the seventeen-year-old girl who has gone so swiftly to her terrible death at the hands of four gentlemen "in the best social circles" of Paterson.

ADELE M. GARRIGUES.
New York, Oct. 27, 1900.

FATHER MOONEY'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of last Thursday there is an article purporting to give a description of a "Settlement House," to be erected on the corner of Fiftieth Street and Tenth Avenue. The neighborhood is characterized by the writer of the article as "Hell's Kitchen."

Permit me to protest emphatically against this wanton use of a disgraceful appellation. I know that it has been glibly applied at times to various sections of the west side in the flippant manner that reflects no credit on those who have done so.

The people of this section, which is the latest to receive the opprobrious epithet, justly resent this slur cast upon them. Surely everything cannot be augured for the success of the movement itself, whose beginning is thus marked by an insult to those whom it professes to benefit.

I would state, moreover, that many of the lauded features it proposes to introduce into the social and, impliedly, religious life of this neighborhood already exist there. Within a radius of 500 or 600 feet of its site are two schools giving a religious education to more than 2,500 children, a kindergarten, a boys' club and gymnasium, a young men's club—each club having its own house—and a young women's club, which has been in existence for eight years, and in which, at various times during that period, lessons in music, singing, dressmaking, cooking, physical culture, and elocution have been given. The philanthropy, therefore, which inspired the movement in question will not find in the scene of its proposed operations the arid waste which the writer of the article in question evidently wishes to have regarded as the actual condition of this locality.

JOSEPH F. MOONEY, V. G.,
Rector Church of the Sacred Heart.
New York, Oct. 27, 1900.

LACEY LAW AND FOREIGN GAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am informed that certain game dealers in this city intend to continue the importation and sale of European game, under the impression that the Lacey law does not apply to such traffic. In fact, an attorney representing one of these importers called on me and asked me to agree not to interfere with his client in this trade. The lawyer stated that he had examined the provisions of the Lacey act carefully, was confident it did not prohibit the sale of imported game, and that he had advised his client to go ahead and import all the game necessary to supply local demands.

I replied that the League of American Sportsmen would promptly prosecute any dealer who might expose foreign game for sale in violation of local State laws, and I would be glad if you would give the game dealers notice through your columns to this effect. The fifth section of the Lacey law reads:

Section 5.—That all dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any foreign game animals, or game or song birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof, of any wild game animals, or game or song birds transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall, upon arrival in such State or Territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such animals and birds had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise. This act shall not prevent the importation, transportation, or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowl.

I cannot understand how any lawyer can construe this section as not prohibiting the importation or sale in close season of such game as deer, quail, woodcock, or grouse.

The Hon. John S. Wise, who has made a specialty of game law practice for thirty years, has examined the Lacey law carefully and has written an opinion in which he says emphatically that this statute will unquestionably be construed by all the higher courts as absolutely prohibiting the importation or sale in close season of such game as I have named above.

This league seeks no controversy with any one, but it will insist in the future, as in the past, on the game laws of this and other States being strictly obeyed.

G. O. SHIELDS,
President of the League of American Sportsmen.
New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

State Supervision of Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date your own views and those of a distinguished Catholic author with regard to accepting State moneys for school purposes I entirely coincide with. If our schools were like our churches, divorced from State aid and supervision, Catholics and Protestants might be able to get a little education for their children.

At present our schools are under the benign guardianship of the politicians, who, when they want to provide places for their relatives and friends, suddenly become aware of a crying need of a new schoolhouse. A meeting of the clan is called, a tax is levied on the suffering people, a site is purchased from a sturdy henchman, and lo! a building springs up like a mushroom and just as substantial. Then the friends and retainers are installed in paying positions. That accomplished, no more is heard of the "dear children."

State supervision is simply a farce. Millions of dollars are spent annually for educational purposes, and yet our children are without even the rudiments of an English education. Awake, Protestants and Catholics, to a sense of your duty and rescue your schools from the clutches of the politicians of both parties.

TAXPAYER.
Mamaroneck, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1900.

Criticises the New Waiting Room.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great pleasure your editorial in to-day's issue on the Grand Central Station. I fully agree with all you said, but I think that you forgot to mention that the new waiting room, although quite large, is still too small for the enormous traffic at that station, and, therefore, will prove to be a failure, just as the whole building proved to be a failure when it was opened about thirty years ago.

I actually would like to know who are the "shining lights" in that system, who for the same money could do real good to the public if they only would imitate, instead of trying to create new ideas.

G. E. STRAUSS.
New York, Oct. 23, 1900.

Galveston Relief Restriction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Were the gifts for Galveston's sufferers, so generously contributed by the citizens of New York, limited by the donors to any one class of those sufferers? It appears that the committee having in hand the funds for distribution in Galveston now proposes to help only those who rebuild their ruined homes in that city, and to do so by giving the money assigned to any individual into the hands of the carpenter employed for that purpose, who alone can determine how it shall be used.

Such a decision must work much hardship, and, to a large extent, defeat the object of the generous givers. Many who suffered the loss of all were driven out of Galveston and cannot return. They are among the most needy and distressed, as well as the most worthy in character. Why should they receive nothing? And why should those who remain and rebuild be treated as though they were dishonest or incompetent because they are destitute? Has New York nothing to say in this matter?

INQUIRER.
New York, Oct. 24, 1900.

Removal of the Maine Wreck.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your observations in this morning's issue about the removal of the Maine from Havana Harbor are opportune. Permit me to suggest that there is no more certain plan for establishing beyond cavil the cause of that ship's destruction than the building of a coffer-dam around the wreck.

READER.
New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Rank Selfishness.

Clara—I hear, Carrie, that you have refused Frank Swetser.

Carrie—I had to do it. He is so selfish, you know. He told me he could not live without me. Just thinking of himself, you see.—Boston Transcript.

Her Eloquent Look.

The plea of a man arrested for swearing at his mother-in-law was that she "commenced with him first."

"Did she swear at you?" asked the Judge.

"No, your Honor, but she looked it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

One.

"Now that you are married," said her intimate friend, "do you intend to hyphenate your name and call yourself Mrs. Plumb-Duff?"

"No," replied the lovely bride, with a shy glance at her fond and proud young husband. "This is not a consolidation. It's an absorption."—Chicago Tribune.

Depreciating the Mule.

"I shouldn' be surprised if I done sold dat mule aftuh all," remarked Uncle Rasberry.

"Is you got any offers?"

"No. But I's gwinter git one purty soon. Deacon Thompson stops hyuh every yuthuh day an' was'es half an hour tellin' me 'bout whut a no 'count animal it is. An' de deacon doesn' put in his time wifout'n he's got an object."—Washington Star.

THE MAN AHEAD OF THE SHOW.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

There are freckles as big as a dollar
Bespangling his cardinal vest,
And watch chains are laced in profusion
On the front of his proud, swelling chest.
He will pull up a chair close beside you,
And on the q. t. let you know
That an all-star attraction is coming,
And he is ahead of the show.

You may not have heard that the super,
Who is "worked" at the back of the stage
In the part of the coachman, the waiter,
The butler, the coon, and the page,
Was shot in a half dozen battles,
And was mixed up in all kinds of woe;
You may not know this till it's told you
By the man who's ahead of the show.

You may not have heard that the lady
Who dies on the stage from r-r-remorse
Has had a whole barrel of husbands,
And has handed each one a divorce.
You may not have heard that her diamonds
Are worth half a million or so;
You cannot know this till you hear it
From the man who's ahead of the show.

The soubrette—and you may not believe it—
Is only just turned seventeen;
She is "willowy, graceful, and slender,"
So please do not say she is "lean."
Though she looks forty-five, do not think it,
I've told you her age, and I know;
I was given the tip on the quiet
By the man who's ahead of the show.

You may not have heard that the drama
Is built 'round a marvelous theme,
Which dawned on the mind of the author
One moonlit June night in a dream.
Of course, you don't know that the title
Was born by the hearthfire's glow,
But this the truth, you can get it
From the man who's ahead of the show.

You may not have heard that the bulldog
Introduced in the tramp-chasing act
Was once owned by William McKinley,
But such, be assured, is the fact.
You may not have heard that the hero
Fought duels in France long ago,
But if you should happen to doubt it,
Ask the man who's ahead of the show.

The players, from hero to super,
Have lived wondrous lives in the past;
They struggle to keep the facts quiet,
But they get to the public at last.
They think they are safe from betrayal,
That they've covered their secret, when, lo!
Their innermost souls are laid open
By the man who's ahead of the show.

What Readers Think of the Campaign Issues.

THE NATION'S HONOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an officer of the navy, and am therefore supposed to have no interest in politics. Sailors are thought to feel contempt for the land and to pay little attention to its government. This may be partly true, but many navy men know the history of their country and have decided beliefs, and live the artificial life of the sea mainly from devotion. Men who would have been rich ashore, who would have had real power instead of the vestiges left by Congress and the Secretaries, who might have enjoyed home and woman's continuous love, who might have given their sons the essential fatherly influence, who could have been freemen instead of high-grade slaves—such persons as this are not uncommon in the service. If they accept its suffering, humiliations, and sorrow, there must be some one strong reason. They lay life, liberty, and happiness on the altar, and find the sacrifice sweet. They love their country.

Such men as this are not ignorant of their country. She is their beloved, and they know her as a man knows the dear woman who sleeps by his side from girlhood on through the years. Like the devoted husband, they study the one they love, the only one they love.

On our minds now is lying the black chance of a President who would care more for fads than for the honor of the land. Mr. Bryan assents to lowering our flag and withdrawing our forces in the Philippines. They say he is honest; that, though mistaken, he is sincere. I do not think so. But, whether sincere or not, his arguments make him a traitor. He worked to get approval for the Spanish treaty which gave us title to the islands, and now he talks about imperialism. He held a commission in the army that won our new lands, and now he tries to make the people believe the army will take away their liberty. They will not believe it. The country saw the hosts of the North and South sink silently away into the fields and factories when their great dispute was done, and the country knows that its nature has not changed. Mr. Bryan knows it, too. Mr. Bryan wants to be President so badly that he has lost what conscience he ever had. Four years ago he wished to starve our workers with a debased dollar, but I believed he was sincere. Now he is trying to do the same thing, and, in addition, to let loose the discontented and the criminals to prey upon us without fear of law; and, worst of all, he now wishes to take away our honor.

What can be said for men of good brains who desert at this time? They know our history. They ought to know that our people will not permit a national disgrace. How can they help seeing that they must stand in the pillory of shame in a few days? I cannot explain this strange alienation but by the theory that they have become too refined for the life the good God meant men to live. They have grown (?) into cosmopolitans, they no longer know the joy of loving their own land, they have no country. One thing is sure, they lack to become perfect—in their way—to deny their homes. They ought to come out for free marriage and State nurseries. A man who cannot love his flag cannot love his wife and children.

But these emasculated non-everything fellows are not going to have their way. We will not walk in their road to ruin. We are going to keep the flag up forever. We are going to have an American, and not a Filipino, at the head of our National business. Have you not observed how unwilling our people are to vote for the man who wants it indecently? I think you might print again this bit of poetry that was evolved by the attack of the Filipinos on us at Manila. Americans from North, South, East, and West died there for the flag, and many more have died there since for the flag, and all of them have kinsmen and kinswomen who will not permit that grand and beautiful sacrifice to be turned into a bloody farce:

TAPS.
Manila, Feb. 5, 1899.

With arms reversed and colors low,
And dirge in evening calm,
We lay the lads of Northern plains
To sleep beneath the palm.
Despite of tropic scene and sky
And leagues of Eastern foam,
Within no alien mold they lie—
Where rest our dead is Home.
They won with life, they hold in death,
For that which floats above;
And o'er their grave for aye shall wave
The banner of their love.
Across the tomb the valleys peal;
And as the shadows fall,
Floats clear in tender requiem
The mellow bugle call—
"Lights out!
Slumber well—
Ye who toiled, ye who died for the Flag—
'Neath its folds
Ever rest.
Good-night."

Our people will not easily surrender the Islands they bought twice—once with their money and once with their blood. They will hold them and make a free country of them. AMERICAN.

New York, Oct. 23, 1900.

BRYAN'S COURSE CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The urgency of the political situation must be my excuse for intruding upon you again with arguments deprecating Mr. Bryan's course and criticising his utterances during his stumping tour in the present Presidential campaign.

Your leading editorial, "Predatory Wealth," so fully and completely voices my views that I am constrained to compliment THE TIMES in admiration of its various telling points. Mr. Bryan in this campaign, if he is to be judged by his speeches delivered at various times and places, has succeeded in adding to his undisputed characteristics of a Populist and demagogue those of a trimmer and an agitator. While insisting with the imperiousness of a dictator upon the retention of the free-coinage plank at Kansas City, he totally and studiously avoids it in New York. During his trip through the Mohawk Valley he tells his audience in a manufacturing town that their Republican employers will close the factories against them unless they vote the Republican ticket, while in the farming centres he tells his hearers, presumably farmers, that they are not getting a full share of the proceeds of their crops—that the Board of Trade operators, who, of course, do not help to raise them, are getting more than they—the farmers. He does not tell them how much more frequently the Board of Trade fellows are getting it in the neck (pardon the slang) instead of in the pocket. Neither does he tell them how much happier and healthier they are where they are and how much out of place they would be anywhere else—on the floor of the Board of Trade, for instance. No; he simply tries to make them envious of their neighbors and dissatisfied with their lot, the aim, not of a high-minded statesman, but of a political agitator of the lowest order.

Now, as to Mr. Bryan's opposition to the acquisition by American citizens of what in this campaign he calls predatory wealth. Is he not afraid that his friends, the "common people," may not understand what he means by predatory wealth? In his speeches during the campaign of 1896 Mr. Bryan called it by another name; he then told a story about hogs with rings in their noses, put there by the farmers, so they could not root too deep, and likened the aforesaid hogs to the millionaires who grew rich by the sweat of the brow of downtrodden labor, &c. To the lasting credit of our people be it said, such a dangerous sentiment has up to the present had no place in the breast of typical Americans; or, if it does exist in individual cases, as it naturally may, it has heretofore not been publicly expressed, and let us hope that the day is far off when it will be, for on that day Socialism and Anarchy will reign supreme in this country, as is now the case in some portions of Europe. The nearest approach we have had to it in this community is the action of the local chief supporters of Mr. Bryan in their official capacity of tax gatherers, in levying what is almost tantamount to blackmail upon some of our millionaires, forcing them in some notable cases to become tax dodgers and to leave the jurisdiction of the municipality by taking up their place of residence elsewhere.

In an open letter addressed to Mr. Bryan during the campaign of 1896 deprecating his position on this very question, and particularly in reply to his then oft-repeated ring-nosed hog story, the writer took occasion to address him thus:

"Be honest, Mr. Bryan! You know as well as any one that capital and labor are interdependent, that each must languish without the co-operation of both. You must know also that large capital is necessary to carry on great enterprises, and that great enterprises of a creative nature are essential to the welfare of the workingman. And you also know, if you know anything, that our workingmen are the best paid of any in the world. Why, then, do you continue to stir up discontent and hatred of their employers among them? It cannot be to improve their condition, for your policy will only tend to ruin them. Is it to cut out for yourself a sure road to the Presidency, because you know that the 'common people' can poll the most votes? You will never do it! We have elected Presidents before, noble, self-sacrificing men, of whom none ever reached, nor ever tried to reach, the goal by a road leading to repudiation, revolution, and ruin." L. B.

New York, Oct. 21, 1900.

"WE WISH TO REMAIN FREE PEOPLE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Interested persons of the Democratic Party are using as a campaign document a print bearing two faces, called George Washington and William Jennings Bryan. By radically changing the true photograph of each these two illustrious men are made to strikingly resemble each other in features. The print bears two quotations, one from Washington, "The Constitution is sacredly obligatory upon all," and one from Bryan, "We wish to remain free people."

The print awakened in the mind of the writer this thought: Which party, the one represented by William Jennings Bryan or the one represented by William McKinley, has done more for the cause of human freedom?

In the limited space of a newspaper article we can mention only a very few historic facts. The last Democratic President before the civil war was James Buchanan. The mention of his name will call to mind the condition of the country when he passed the Government over to Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican President. During the Administration of Buchanan the celebrated "Dred Scott decision"—once a slave, everywhere and always a slave—was delivered by Chief Justice Taney, a Democrat. The civil war was caused by the issue of "the extension and perpetuation of slavery." The States that will cast their Electoral votes for Bryan were on the side of slavery; the States that will cast their Electoral votes for McKinley were on the side of freedom. The cause of freedom won, and by the Republican President the "Proclamation of Emancipation" was issued. By this proclamation three millions of slaves were made free. But the work was not yet fully completed. These slaves had been, during the entire period of slavery, wholly disfranchised.

Before the close of Abraham Lincoln's first term the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted, and before the close of his second term the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were adopted. By these amendments the colored people were not only emancipated; they were enfranchised by the fundamental law of the land. North Carolina and other Southern States are now trying to annul this constitutional provision by such State constitutional amendments as will again practically disfranchise the colored population.

At the close of the civil war the American people were politically but not financially free—a debt of more than two and a half billions of dollars was resting upon them. Under Republican Administration this mighty debt was lessened each year until, at the commencement of Cleveland's second Administration, it had been reduced to a little over one-half billion dollars. During this second Administration of Cleveland the debt nearly doubled.

Cuba had been 400 years in the bondage of Spain. Under the Administration of William McKinley her absolute freedom has been assured, and is even now almost fully consummated. According to the report of Gov. Wood, just published, the achievements already made, in fitting that island for her independence, are truly marvelous. If education has aught to do with this important work, what must be the influence of the change of the school system, increasing the facilities and actual attendance from 27,000 to over 150,000. The Republican Party is willing to stand upon its record in the cause of freedom from the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln down to the present date.

The Filipinos had been under Spanish rule and oppression 200 years. Spain's title the nations of the earth never questioned. By accident rather than design these islands came into our possession in the Spanish war, and in the Paris treaty of peace, ratified by both Governments, they were formally ceded to us and became a part of our possessions. No nation questions our title to these islands. And now, because William McKinley has not transcended his constitutional authority and promised absolute independence to these islands before the Congress has instructed him to do so, he is called an imperialist. In putting down the insurrection he is simply doing his duty; the same as Abraham Lincoln did his duty in putting down the rebellion. As the cry of the copperheads of the North did not stay the purpose of Lincoln, neither will the cry of the anti-imperialists stay the purpose of McKinley. Able Commissioners, chosen from the people, and representing both political parties, have been sent to these islands, fully instructed by the President to offer to the people, in his name, all the freedom he has the Constitutional right to offer. What more could he do? He had no right to withdraw the United States troops from these islands, and let Aguinaldo, or some foreign power, take possession of them. They are a part of our possessions, and, as Commander in Chief of the Army, created for our defense and for quelling internal disturbances, he must quell the disturbance in the Philippines. The Filipinos had no Government of their own when we took possession of them. We have not deprived them of their independence, for this they never had and never could have had had we not broken the yoke Spain had put upon them.

The march of our country has been, during our entire history, toward higher civilization and more perfect freedom. Aguinaldo knew this when he inaugurated the rebellion in Luzon. He knew that his people would be safe under our Government, and that they would be accorded all the freedom they were capable of enjoying. Everything has gone to prove that it was not his love for his people, but his personal ambition to be their ruler or dictator, that led him to inaugurate the rebellion.

The history of the world has shown that it is dangerous to place upon the throne any person too ambitious for this distinguished honor. When an aspirant for this honor exerts for years all the mightiest energies of his entire being for its acquisition, the people may well halt before they place the crown upon him. I need not quote an object lesson for our own people. When William McKinley was a candidate for the honor he now bears, he never left his home in Canton. The people went to him, and when election day came they gave him the honor. During the present campaign, now almost closed, he has been in Washington faithfully looking after our interests, especially in China, and not a word has been heard from him. What shall we say of his rival? LEANDER HALL.

New York, Oct. 25, 1900.

ISOLATION OR EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The issues of the pending conflict between the two great political organizations will determine whether the policy of this Nation is to be one of political isolation or the opposite. Both positions have much to be said in their favor and yet both involve grave consequences.

A nation needs to be conserved in its domestic interests, in those customs which give its people happiness and prosperity, but it should also be employed as an instrument of good, in the communication of its valuable possessions to the people and nations of the world.

There is danger involved in wrapping one's talents in a napkin, and there is danger in employing them.

Every healthful individual is employing his talents outside the limits of his own doorsill, and running many risks in doing so. In the providence of God, or as a matter of fact, our Nation has gained domination over countries outside its land limits and thereby come into close contact with the other great powers of the world, and become involved with them in the determination and settlement of issues which are not of a domestic character. Can it preserve its own internal constitution of customs, law, and personality, and thus mingle in the world's affairs? That is a question the future will determine. It ought to be a possibility, just as it is a possibility, demonstrated by human experience, for a man of character to preserve his own home and fireside and yet mingle in the affairs of life outside, with their temptations and oppositions.

The United States of North America should be capable of maintaining its own standards at home and in its representatives win both sympathy and imitation in the peoples abroad whose ideals and customs are different. But there is a skepticism which affects many of us and we fear that such capability is not altogether certain. There are facts which will not permit us to exercise unquestioning faith in such. First, we have among us a vast horde of as yet unassimilated foreign bred and alien personal material.

Second, we have a class of citizens at the tip top, socially, who have by repeated visits in continental countries become largely un-Americanized.

Third, we have suddenly been brought into possession of colonies, heathen and semi-savage, which require for their government the constant exercise of methods military and warlike.

Conditions now exist that have never heretofore existed and they appeal to a large number of the people of these States, and they are conditions social, political, and industrial. We may well doubt the capacity of those in power as well as their intentions to maintain the standards, social, political, and industrial, of the past.

Fourth, the industrial conditions are changed and changing, if we are to accept the current opinions of the times.

Fifth, the people are confronted by an established financial system which palsies the free exercise of their political rights, and they are compelled to sanction with their votes legislative and executive actions which they believe will eventually destroy their liberty and restore the vassalage of the past, which their colonial ancestors overthrew. They are unwilling to indorse the present situation, either foreign or domestic, and are afraid to trust new men with executive and legislative control. F. W.

Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1900.

MR. BRYAN AND THE FILIPINOS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must confess to a sensation of surprise at reading Everett P. Wheeler's declaration in to-day's TIMES, to the effect that "domestic strife should be silent when its only effect is to encourage the enemies of our country." This is the pith of a letter which he has extended over two-thirds of a column, and if it is unsound, the whole argument falls with it.

Mr. Wheeler seems to think that it is of no consequence to consider who those enemies may be, and what the issue is between them and us. Such sentiments might be expected from a bluff sailor like Decatur, who had been trained to suppress his conscience in the pursuit of his trade, but coming from a moralist and publicist like Mr. Wheeler, who for so many years has pointed out the path of righteousness to his fellow-citizens, they produce something of a shock.

If our country is engaged in an unjust war, domestic strife should not cease until the country has voluntarily ceased to prosecute the war. This proposition appears to me axiomatic, and not a little of the fame of Chatham and Burke rests upon their more or less clear recognition of it. It was a fine thing for British statesmen to advocate the rights of colonists who had taken up arms with just cause against their country, and it is still finer thing to-day for a whole great party in America to take the same stand in behalf of an alien race.

Whatever the result of the election may be, this truly democratic and fraternal attitude of one-half of the American people will be a proud fact to record in our history, and Mr. Bryan, to whom the credit will be, mainly due, has already done better by his country than most of the Presidents. It is for this reason that for the first time in my life I shall vote the Democratic ticket this year, and you may depend upon it that there are thousands of others who will do the same.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1900.

DEMOCRACY AND EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The able letter of that sound Democrat Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, in your issue of the 22d inst., may without offense be somewhat enlarged, for the benefit of Democrats at the coming election.

First—The Constitution of the United States was formed for the thirteen original States, and for such States as should be subsequently permitted to enter, by virtue of the consent of Congress.

We have kept New Mexico fifty-five years since its conquest from Mexico as a possession, and have not yet seen fit to admit it as a State.

Its inhabitants are not citizens of the United States, under the Constitution. Congress and the Government governs them according to special Territorial acts, as befits their circumstances, but always in the direction of qualifying them to become good citizens of our great Republic. So I apprehend it will be some—perhaps many—years before Hawaii and Porto Rico will be fitted, in the estimation of Congress, to enter the Union. (of States.)

Second—The Democratic Party has always been one of expansion. First by purchase; next by war. We conquered Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and California, and admitted part as States, when properly prepared for it; and old Democrats are prepared to extend the civilization and blessings of good government to other and newer possessions.

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole unbounded continent is ours,"

was the Democratic formula in the days of Jackson and Polk.

Third—The Democratic Party has always been a party for sound money. The writer is old enough to recollect the issuing of President Jackson's "specie circular" and his veto of the United States Bank bill. The doctrines then enunciated by Jackson and Van Buren have clung to the party until it was captured by the Populists, in the person of W. J. Bryan.

I believe there are enough "old Democrats" left to bury Mr. Bryan out of sight at the present election by going to the polls and voting for Mr. McKinley.

GEORGE S. WILKES.

New York, Oct. 24, 1900.

FREE SILVER THE DANGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Popocratic Party, in order to cover its sinister designs on the coinage question, and to hoodwink the Eastern voters, professes an abhorrence of the so-called "imperialism" of the Republican Party. If their professions are sincere, how was it that Mr. Bryan urged his followers to vote for the ratification of a treaty ceding Porto Rico and the Philippine Archipelago to us? Can it be possible that he is so generous as to agree to this country paying $20,000,000 for the freedom of the Filipinos from Spanish oppression after we had driven them out of there; or was it done for the purpose of creating a "paramount issue" for the East? Because, if any one imagines that Mr. Bryan could control a single Populist vote upon that issue, he is sadly mistaken. It is an undoubted fact, well-known to those acquainted with the Populists, that they stand for one thing only—free silver.

But what chances are there, assuming that Mr. Bryan is elected, that he will at once reverse the policy of the present Administration? He himself has defined his policy of first pacifying the Filipinos, and, after training them in the art of self-government, he would allow them to form a republic of their own under American protection.

The question now arises, How long will it take him to attain his object? Will it be one year or five or ten years? And how will he reconcile the various tribes inhabiting those islands? Will he give the preference to the Tagalogs or the Sulus or the savage tribesmen of the hills—the negrettos? Surely, with his high notions for the "consent of the governed," he would not abandon the negrettos to the tender mercies of the Tagalogs!

Then, again, how is he going to pacify them if he at once dissolves the "large standing army," which he would be bound to do, he being so strongly averse to "militarism"?

And what is he going to do in Cuba? Is he going to withdraw at once, even before our task of pacification and education is completed? And what is to be done about Porto Rico?

Now, if we are to withdraw from all these outlying points, will Mr. Bryan also withdraw from Hawaii and return to the policy of Mr. Cleveland in trying to restore the monarchy? For where is the difference, whether we have possessions 2,000 miles or 7,000 miles away from us? Surely the same principles hold good in both cases, even on the score of the consent of the governed.

It is safe to assert that should Mr. Bryan ever enter the White House, he would find himself confronted with so many difficulties and responsibilities that even were he to remain in the Presidential Chair for ten years, he would still not have found the means to reverse the course of events, and the United States, having once entered the ranks of the great nations of the world, be still in possession of the lands which have fallen to them through the fortunes of war.

But the silver question would be much easier for Mr. Bryan to solve, and he being so much more sincerely attached to it, and forced by his Populist allies, he would not hesitate to at once carry it out.

OSCAR EPSTEIN.

New York, Oct. 19, 1900.

THE CRY OF IMPERIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The cry of imperialism that the Democrats are so fond of quoting and talking about sounds ridiculous to Republican ears and insults their common sense. It seems to be a mere bluff to lead the unwary astray. Now look at Croker, who bosses the whole Democratic Party. He talks about imperialism and he acts like the Czar of Russia toward his subjects, who bow the knee and do his will, and if they don't their heads fall into the basket, and the political axe does not cease its work until the great boss is satisfied. Now, why is it that Croker likes to go abroad, not so much for his health as to work himself among horse racing Dukes, Counts, Lords, and that first gentleman of Europe, the Prince of Wales?

Some of the followers of the boss, Democrats they claim to be, would like to live abroad on the money they have made in political schemes and buy some sort of a title to gratify their vain pride, and use it to hide a low-down pedigree. Surely Democrat is a misnomer so far as they are concerned. They want to be aristocrats. Some people, when they obtain money, feel so inflated that nothing will satisfy them but a prefix to their name. I am proud to be an American, and when one has obtained a fortune by brains, in the way of putting an invention forth that makes the world better, what does he care for a title? He has money enough to buy anything he wants and can enjoy life without a title that would add nothing to him either one way or the other. America, the land of liberty, with its free air and its beneficent laws! I fail to understand why a person would prefer to live in any other country.

W. K.

New York, Oct. 24, 1900.

THE TRUST AND ITS CONTROL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker abandon, in the East, the paramount issue of the Kansas City Convention and the campaign in the West, "Free Silver," and in the great industrial centres take up "Imperialism," the "Trusts," and the "Opportunity" for young men under the "Trust." Imperialism is not an issue, because there is no such heresy in American blood, and where the germ is not the disease cannot exist. If it ever arises we will meet it as we do Bryanism.

The trusts exist, as living legal institutions, playing an important part in our industrial life. In them our labor and business interests are inextricably bound up. To destroy them would destroy all we have in material prosperity; to unwisely or unlawfully injure them would wreck all connected with them, particularly our great army of labor, largely dependent upon them, just as the stoppage of the Rogers Locomotive Works in Paterson, N. J., affected the men and interests who were dependent upon them for a livelihood, destroying "opportunity" for both young and old. It is easy for the demagogue to assail, and even pull down, existing interests; but my busy laborious life tells me that it is difficult to rebuild a wreck, and labor is interested in building up and maintaining stable conditions.

Let us look at these questions as sensible, practical men, identified with the business activities of our country, whether as workmen or employers, and consider them, not from the standpoint of political expediency or party necessity, but from the best interests of the greatest number of our people, including ourselves. I claim a right to consider these questions from a business standpoint, rather than from the standpoint of politics, because in my life, from a workman at 50 cents per day to the office of the chief executive of companies in the same line of business by which I began to earn my living as a boy, I have come up through the several grades from the lowest to the top rung of the ladder; always and to-day a workman, while I never was, and am not now, a politician. I have earned my bread by the sweat of my brow, and I would ask a word with my fellow-workmen as against the impractical, and at times dishonest, doctrines which scheming politicians preach to them, men whose only interest is to get their votes.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker affect to be much concerned over the want of "opportunity" for the young men of the present and coming generations, and for the wage earners, and they have most ingeniously presented the question to inflame the mind and cloud the judgment, that they may secure for their present political needs the support of the young men of the land and of our great labor army.

Young men, like young firms, or corporations, cannot hope for success by beginning life with a cloud upon their title to the respect and confidence of their fellowmen, hence they have much at stake. The old political hack, whose character is fixed in public estimation, beyond reconstruction, may, for immediate advantage, risk questionable action, but the young man beginning life cannot risk a single act contrary to the highest moral principle and sterling integrity.

"Two wrongs do not make a right." Trusts may be bad—in many instances they are bad—but for us to wrong and ruin them does not establish right; hence only fair, honorable, practical, common sense action, rather than the plans of Bryan and Croker, must be applied to them. They must be regulated, not by the political blackmailing machine of the day, that would stand them up against the wall and bleed them, to the injury of labor and business, but by the law properly enacted and applied. The Populists are neither mentally nor morally fitted to deal with this question. The men whom Populism sends to Congress would play with it as they in 1893 played with serious economic interests while the country bled almost to death. My experience has taught me that the question of "opportunity" for young men, as raised by Bryan and Croker, is not so serious as the question of the fitness of young men by moral qualifications for "opportunity." Those who claim that opportunities no longer exist for young men are in error. The American boy or young man does not wait for "opportunity" to come along; he creates it. This is the history of the country and the race. There is room at the top in every department of life, and always will be. The boys and young men of to-day, through our gained facility for educational equipment, are better fitted to make and utilize "opportunity" than were their fathers.

The future prosperity of the rising generation cannot be bettered by destroying, as Mr. Bryan advocates, living interests, which have become part of the foundation of our material life. It will be much better to capture them, properly regulate them, under healthful legislation that will equitably and honestly safeguard all interests, and turn them to the best use of our people.

The trust, under proper regulation, may be utilized for the benefit of the very people it is claimed by political agitators it most seriously threatens. I am opposed to any and all combinations that tend to extinguish individual effort and enterprise, and I regret that when we Democrats held the legislative power we did not enact laws that would make at least illicit combinations impossible, and any combination possible only under safe laws for its regulation. But I am compelled to recognize that the trust is here and must be reckoned with, as with that great Democrat, Stephen A. Douglas, I would "take the stones that are cast at us and build of them a monument" to our progress rather than waste time and energy in casting them back.

The trust is a combination of capital, brains, the highest talent, most skillful labor, the maximum in productive mechanism and power under patent protection, raw material, and the captured markets of the world. The evolution of American genius in the battle royal with the productive forces of the world, has won out in possession of its markets, which American commercial wisdom, and financial acumen, concluded could best be held by combining to produce cheaply while paying the full price for labor. In that conclusion, Democrat, Republican, and Populist alike agreed, and this great object has been achieved. It would have been utterly impossible to compete with the cheap labor of Europe and at the same time pay good wages to American labor under a system of individual competition.

Why not, then, instead of adopting Bryan's wild heresy of punishment and destruction, with all of its collateral damage to labor, trade, and finance, plan to capture and control, in labor's interest, this great productive, money-making machine, the corporate trust? It can be done, as Mr. Abram S. Hewitt has very ably shown us. This is a question of business practicability versus political jobbery. In which is labor and business more interested?

It seems to me that the answer is plain. Had I not already trespassed on your space to so great an extent it would be easy to enlarge upon this subject, and I may do so another day if occasion requires.

JOHN BYRNE.

New York, Oct. 25, 1900.

THE DREAD OF BRYAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the misty vapors of the present campaign there looms up the frightful figure of panic as the mathematically certain result of Bryan's possible success.

In spite of all attempted disguises in this Presidential canvass, the pestilent silver question is and remains the burning issue. It will not out. It is paramount. For throughout the length and breadth of the land a horrible fear is stirring every business interest to its centre, from the largest to the smallest concern; in every household, from the palatial mansion of the millionaire to the humblest dwelling of the poorest laborer, is felt the benumbing influence of the threat of free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, bringing down at one fell swoop the value of the dollar just one-half, equivalent to a sudden cut in all values and every man's earnings of 50 per cent. This, too, with absolutely no gain to any one, except to be the silver-mine owners, who would gleefully send their product to the mints and receive 100 silver dollars for every fifty dollars' worth of silver, hugging themselves with unspeakable joy and blessing Uncle Sam for being such an immeasurable ass. Such a positively certain and excessive profit would so stimulate the product of silver all over the world that it would most likely fall in actual value to half its present worth. A silver dollar would then be worth no more than 25 cents. This country would be the dumping ground for all the silver in the world that could be spared from the arts and manufactures. Gold would become a commodity and command a premium representing the difference of value between a gold and silver dollar.

Meanwhile the sure prospect of the coming silver cyclone would have got in its fine work, its just and natural result being a widespread financial and commercial panic, prostrating every business, every manufacturing plant, as well as every form of agricultural and mining industry, excepting the all-devoring silver mines, which would flourish like green bay trees at the expense of every man, woman, and child in the land, veritable monsters, swallowing all in their capacious maws.

Is this picture overdrawn? I think not. I feel that it rather understated than otherwise. It would be easy to show the actual and certain results of a sudden shock to credit and the consequent loss of confidence that would follow upon Bryan's election—the thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of men thrown out of work; the innumerable failures of business firms; the shrinkage of values in every form, &c. But all this, however, is quite unnecessary. It follows, as inevitably as night the day, from what has been previously stated.

If, then, this dread actually exists, and that it does no one but a hide-bound partisan will deny, and then perhaps only with his lips, while secretly owning it in his heart, it is apparent that Bryan's defeat is an assured fact, and with it a huge peril to the country averted, while McKinley will owe his re-election, not to his superlative goodness, but to the superlative badness of his opponent and all that he implies. A. BENRIMO.

New York, Oct. 19, 1900.

MR. BRYAN'S ADROITNESS IN RETORT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bryan's admitted skill in repartee and apt retort seems, in the present campaign, to be directed almost entirely to the evasion of issues. When asked as to something dubious, deficient, or inconsistent in his own professions, his reply is almost invariably an arraignment of his opponents for similar offenses. This is done so dexterously as to usually confound his interlocutor, but such argument ad hominem, while good as between the immediate disputants, proves nothing as to the point at issue. Rather, if left without explanation, it is a confession of weakness that cannot be defended.

Take, for instance, Mr. Bryan's eloquence over the injustice of government without the consent of the governed in the Philippines and the danger to our own liberties from permitting such wrong. If Mr. Bryan were sincere in his principles he should be equally indignant over the wholesale disfranchisement of the illiterate black men in some of our Southern States and equally apprehensive as to its effect on our own privileges. Mr. Bryan when asked as to this evades the point by a reference to what the Republican Party has done in Porto Rico or the Sulu Archipelago. This may be very embarrassing to the partisan Republican, but is not satisfying to the independent voter who really wishes to know whether Mr. Bryan is sincere in his profession of principles or whether he only objects to the alleged oppression in the Philippines because committed by Republicans instead of Democrats. If it is wrong to govern brown men without their consent in the Philippines, it is worse to take away the votes of our own citizens in North Carolina because they are black. If the conduct of the Administration in the difficult and unprecedented situation in which it was placed has been mistaken, how shall we expect improvement from a man who is only indignant at supposed Republican wrongs and who dare not express himself on more notorious injustice perpetrated by Democrats?

Likewise, Mr. Bryan announces that his party means to abolish trusts and private monopolies. If this somewhat large undertaking seems desirable it is entirely reasonable for an independent voter to ask how this purpose is reconciled with Mr. Bryan's own close association with stockholders of the Ice Trust, the most heartless and conscienceless trust that exists to-day. Mr. Bryan replies that the Directors of this trust are Republicans, and that the Republican State Government should have abolished the Ice Trust. If this were all true, it does not touch the original difficulty as to the good faith of a denunciation of trusts by Ice Trust stockholders. If the wolf proposes to protect the sheep, he must bring some better indorsement of his own character than a denunciation of the present watchdog.

It is also reasonable that the independent voter should know what Mr. Bryan proposes to do regard to the silver question. Mr. Bryan replies with a reference to Mr. McKinley's inconsistency, and a suggestion that the inquirer defend that. The independent voter is not concerned with Mr. McKinley's consistency or inconsistency, having voted for him merely to protect the country against Mr. Bryan's silver heresy. He knows that Mr. McKinley has learned some wisdom by experience. He would like to know to what extent Mr. Bryan has profited by experience and the logic of events. This Mr. Bryan evades. This evasion may pass for good politics, but the independent voter is looking for principle. Mr. Bryan advocating silver bare-facedly was more to be respected than Mr. Bryan posing as a silver man in the West and dodging the question in the East, while his advocates try to persuade us that silver is a dead issue.

So when asked about Croker, Mr. Bryan refers to Platt. It is the same tale. As an exhibition of skill in debate it is very interesting, but it certainly does not tend to convince us that Mr. Bryan is an honest, high-principled statesman. It does not even convince the man dissatisfied with some features of the Republican Administration that Mr. Bryan would be more satisfactory. Rather does it force the conclusion that 'tis better to endure the ills we have than fly to others we know not of.

Mr. Bryan in 1896 forced thousands of independent Democrats to vote the Republican ticket by an open declaration of purpose. He is doing the same thing again in 1900 by his evasions. His oratorical ability awakens applause, but it does not ring true, and does not convince thoughtful voters. If Mr. Bryan cannot win on his own merits, he cannot win on the demerits of his opponents.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.

New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question before us, the paramount question, is the same one that confronted us in 1896, paramount until it is dead and laid in its grave forever. It is the question that gave Mr. Bryan his first nomination, and that has given him notoriety if not fame throughout the world. Mr. Bryan is the incarnation of 16 to 1; in free silver he lives and moves and has his being. It is the essence of his life, his political soul.

Whether the Filipinos are to be ultimately welded into a nation, having a Government independent of our own, or whether they are to be ultimately incorporated into the body politic of our Republic is a question which I for one choose to leave to time and to the American people, to charge whom with a desire to enslave any people is to grossly slander.

We protest against this attempt in certain quarters to becloud the silver issue. It is a live issue as long as Mr. Bryan lives, and the Democratic Party can find no other candidate for President. We also protest against the ill-advised sentiment that would raise the false cry of freedom for the Filipinos, while it would at the same time threaten our industrial world, which has been so prosperous, with confusion and chaos, bringing, as such calamity inevitably does bring, not only loss of money to men of wealth, but loss of wages to workingmen and working women, with poverty, sickness, and despair in its horrid train.

In this campaign the Republican Party stands not only for the freedom of the Filipinos from the tyranny of Spain and the still worse tyranny of certain unprincipled leaders among them, but also for the freedom of our own citizens from that hardest of all masters, hard times, which crushes out all that makes life sweet and healthy.

In 1896 the dinner pails were empty, and Mr. Bryan used all his arts to induce the wage-earners to support him, promising them in return that he would fill them to overflowing. In 1900 the dinner pails are, on the whole, well filled, and Mr. Bryan denounces the argument of a full dinner pail as degrading to the wage-earners. This is demagogy, pure and simple. In resorting to such cheap talk Mr. Bryan stamps himself in 1900, as he did in 1896, as a political charlatan.

As Gen. Harrison says, the full dinner pail has a spiritual significance for those who have eyes to see. It stands for prosperity and opportunity. It stands for the necessities and comforts of life, not only for our men, but also for our women, thousands of whom are enlisted in the great army of our wage-earners, and for our little children. The full dinner pail means better nourishment, better health, better clothes, better houses, more warmth in Winter, more music, more laughter, more light and sunshine in the heart, more of heaven on earth here and now.

The Republican Party is not ashamed to appeal to the American people on the issue of a full dinner pail, but the American people may well be ashamed of the unscrupulous politician who would gladly see it emptied through the actualization of his wild theories if only he could satisfy his devouring ambition.

MURRAY R. FONDA.

New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps your readers may be interested in what a commercial traveler finds "on the road" politically. It may be taken for granted that partisans will vote for the nominees. The average Republican will vote for any one properly nominated in convention. Ditto the average Democrat. Therefore it remains a fact that the independent voter will determine this great battle by ballot. No one can now say apathy exists. The registration is startling in its increase over all former registrations. This holds good in New England as much as in the Empire State, and is as patent in Ohio as it is in Indiana and Illinois. The Empire State is the most independent of all, and in all probability New York State will determine who will be the next President.

It goes without saying that the masses are honest—sturdily honest. The rank and file of both the great political parties are intensely patriotic, and are to be trusted to come to an opinion that will have the respectful attention of the whole civilized world. In fact, the average American citizen is shrewd; in his aggregate judgment of the candidates you can depend upon infinitely more than you can upon the average opinion of any two editors of a great newspaper like THE TIMES, for instance. And history will confirm that judgment.

My observation, principally in the State of New York, leads me to the conclusion that the Republican Party, on the seventh day of November, will wake up with a painful surprise, if not, indeed, with a startling and incredible condition of affairs. Men who are going to vote for McKinley make much noise about it. This immense registration means the silent voters—which includes thousands upon thousands of staid Republicans—who will vote the Democratic ticket the first time in their lives. I repeat, the silent voters who are never blatant—the great majority of the so-called independents—will cast their ballots for Bryan. Both political party leaders dread this great unpurchasable vote. And all this hubbub, which is getting tiresome, is in reality directed to influence the independent voter.

Robbed of superfluous verbiage, the reason for this great coming change in the political atmosphere is based on three things. The attempt to scare the voter that Bryan will debauch this Government—ruin it—is futile. The people simply consider this "bosh." They believe in the man.

The issue of trusts is easily understood by the people—it comes home to every family—and the Republican party is responsible for this growing power of corporate capital. Human nature is understood—give a trust an inch and it takes an ell. The wholesale grocers—let some live reporter interview them upon the merciless dictation now going on in this free and enlightened country by the group of trusts they have to deal with. A better pen than mine can tell the American people the condition of affairs. Other trusts in highly protected industries sell to Europe at considerably lower prices than to their own countrymen. In the aggregate, this illegitimate gain goes into comparatively few pockets, while the aggregate purchasing power of the people is correspondingly decreased, to the detriment of other businesses.

The people understand all this clearly. As to so-called imperialism, that appeals more to the thinker. Senator Wellington, Representative Littlefield of Maine, Senator Hoar, and many other able and thoughtful Republicans state that issue so plainly that any one but an extreme partisan can understand it. It will not down.

The Republican Party is clearly on the defensive.

Should McKinley be elected and die within his term, who among us would want such an erratic man as Roosevelt as President of the United States? Follow him through his speech-making tour from the great West to the East, and abuse of his political opponents is about all the taste he leaves in your mouth. Your criticism of Roosevelt in to-day's issue is deserved, and mild to what it should. The high standard left us as a heritage by our forefathers is sadly departed from by our latter-day politicians. Would any of our New York State Governors have accepted a gratuity of a six or seven weeks' trip across our vast domain and return, at the expense of great railway corporations? How can the Republican nominee face the people, when the issue comes before him, should he become Governor. The Railroads versus the People? As he has put himself under obligations to the railroads, I pity the people. This incident alone should be sufficient to defeat him. Why does not his political boss permit him to speak to the people of New York? Why is McKinley muzz

AT THE THEATRES

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF MAUDE ADAMS'S ACTING IN "L'AIGLON" AND OF THE PLAY.

A second view of the beautiful production of Rostand's "L'Aiglon" in English at the Knickerbocker Theatre is worth while. The fine play is all the more enjoyable without the clamor, often factitious and insincere, of a "first night." It is a noble work, even in its English dress, which is not, however, the translation of a poet by a poet, because nature did not endow Louis N. Parker with the poet's gift. Mr. Parker's English equivalent for M. Rostand's French verse is generally serviceable on the stage. Perhaps for reading the student would like a more poetical version. But that is not obtainable for the present, while the Parker translation is now extant in book form, with rich covers of appropriate Empire green, stamped with golden imperial bees. The printing and the paper are all that could be desired, while the frontispiece is an admirable reproduction of the familiar Lawrence portrait of the Duke of Reichstadt, with the Napoleonic brow and the mouth and chin of the Hapsburgs. R. H. Russell, to whom playgoers and students of the stage have been indebted for many other welcome dramatic books, is the publisher.

A reading of the play beforehand will help one to more keenly enjoy the performance, though Mr. Parker's verse, which is often bad as verse, generally gives the actors little trouble. Except in Metternich's scene of hysterical fright in the presence of the dead Napoleon's hat—

"Thou vampire bat of bloody battlefields"—

and in the wonderfully conceived mirror scene to which that passage leads, the speech of the actors at the Knickerbocker Theatre is generally intelligible. Metternich seizes the Prince and, dragging him to a mirror, forces him to gaze on his own weak Hapsburg features and in the sight of them forget his dream of empire:

"You cannot gaze into this glass at night
But all your race will gibber at your back.
Look—in the glass—that shade is Mad Johanna,
And yonder Thing, that moves so deathly slow,
Is the pale sovereign in his crystal coffin."

The scene is far beyond the capabilities of the actors employed in it, though Miss Adams denotes the pride, shame, and terror of the Prince with larger skill and surer effect than Edwin Arden can lend to Metternich. It is but fair to Mr. Arden, however, to say that the whole episode, from Metternich's stealthy entrance into the Prince's apartment until the smashing of the mirror, which is very appropriately simulated and not actually done in the performance, would tax the skill of a great actor. Probably Richard Mansfield alone among our actors could rise to it. In other respects Mr. Arden's portrayal of the Prime Minister, whom Rostand conceives as a combination of Richelieu and Talleyrand, is most commendable.

Rostand's play is great in more respects than one, and it would be petty to try to belittle it because it does not satisfy one's understanding of historical facts. Shakespeare put the slanders of Hollinshed on the stage and idealized them for all time. Rostand has idealized the little captive of Schonbrunn and set him forth in a dramatic poem to represent the Bonapartist spirit that is still throbbing in the breasts of Frenchmen, and, while it is not likely ever to take material form, certainly is more creditable to the nation than some of the other passions that frequently disturb it. Moreover, the play is of uncommon worth in a purely dramatic sense. The command of stagecraft it reveals is worthy of Sardou, while, of course, its literary quality and its imaginative beauty are far beyond the reach of the veteran playwright.

The drama being what it is, the performance of an English version so well ordered in every respect as that at the Knickerbocker Theatre, so beautiful in every pictorial detail, and so well acted is a dramatic event of rare importance. "L'Aiglon" receives much befter treatment in its English form than either "Mme. Sans-Gêne" or "Plus Que Reine" received, but it is worthier of good treatment.

Maude Adams does not reach every height of her rôle or sound all its depths. But she suggests coherently what she does not forcibly express, and her portrayal is intelligent, sympathetic, charming to the eye, inspired and controlled by tact, good taste, and understanding. It is distinctly a good piece of acting, and the folks who do not comprehend its merit are to be pitied. They belong to the same dissatisfied or self-sufficient class as the derders of Mansfield's superb work in "Richard III." and "Henry V.," who missed the charm of Julia Marlowe and "Barbara Frietchie," who called "Trelawny" dull, and dismissed "The Princess and the Butterfly" and "The Benefit of the Doubt" as beneath their contempt. Such persons are always on hand to decry any fine work in any branch of art, and to whine "failure" when a Booth's Macbeth and Lear prove inferior only to his Hamlet and Iago. Miss Adams is sometimes overweighted in "The Eaglet." But if that fact were to act ever as a deterrent to the production of great plays, we should only see great plays when accredited Keans and Rachels were at hand.

To one experienced witness of her first performance of the Duke of Reichstadt in this city Miss Adams's acting seemed more than interesting in every scene, excepting some of the involved and laborious third act, in which the drama halts and becomes discursive. The drift to the love of women here, too, though slight, is still not edifying. One does not care to know what the inspired weakling knows, thinks, or feels about women. The rivalry of Therese and the Countess is only suggested, but even the suggestion is a bore. The Duke declares, in Act I., he will make history, not romance, and he is better employed and much more entertaining when he is trying to make history than when he is thinking, feebly, about making love.

Miss Adams has never before showed so large a command of facial expression and the mask of the Duke, in his progress from ennui through the successive stages of hope, ambition, frenzy, to despair and death, is a fine study. She wears her various handsome costumes well, and her actions are never girlish, not even in the gleesome scene with the wooden soldiers, surreptitiously painted with French colors. The portrayal is not lacking in variety either, and the lighter side of the youth's nature, as well as his strongest trait, his comprehension of his own weakness, are clearly denoted—clearly enough for one who takes his mind with him to the theatre. For one who does not do that "L'Aiglon" is merely a show, and is likely to prove tiresome. He would better go to see Peter Dailey.

Those folks who are fond of telling others how they long for a revival of dramatic art will do well not to miss the English version of "L'Aiglon." Those persons well enough equipped with the artistic sense to know good work when they see it will derive plenty of aesthetic pleasure from Miss Adams's acting of the Eaglet. They will find her unexpectedly proficient in declamatory skill in many passages, such as the history lesson, and capable of lending vivid expression to complex moods, as in the son's strangely impassioned scene with his mother toward the close of Act I. They will find forcible and true expression in the Prince's reply to the picaresque conspirator,

"No quiver in your voice told me of France,"

and appreciate the note of pathos in the beautiful speech to Prokesch, the briefly visible Horatio of this new Hamlet:

"It is no poisoned cup of melodrama
That kills the Duke of Reichstadt! 'Tis his soul!"

There is the saving grace of sincerity which makes the thrilling soliloquy on the Wagram field measurably effective and keeps the audience aroused:

"Father, I feel the shuddering furrows rise,
I feel the hill upheaved beneath my feet
To lift me gently to the stooping heavens."

The idea that in his shame and suffering he is expiating the sin of his father here for the first time possesses the Duke. Vocal resource that might be employed in this passage the young actress undoubtedly lacks, and she may never be quite equal, technically, to such scenes. The succeeding death scene, with all its implied pathos and its undoubted prettiness, is the most artificial in the piece. The trick in its employment of the religious office is too apparent, while the King of Rome's cradle reminds one of a handsome "property" in a pantomime. But Miss Adams does not overact here, though the temptation to do so must be great. As a whole, the portrayal is one for which no excuses are needed and to which cordial praise is due.

"L'Aiglon" was not the only new play of the week of a literary character, though the Zangwill afterpiece at Wallack's, called "The Moment of Death," was not particularly literary in its quality, and was a rather gloomy bit of pure melodrama, in which the presumably psychological idea of the principal incident or incidents of one's lifetime crowding forward in one's mind the moment before dissolution, seemed to me to count for very little. But surely the play by "Billy" Yeats is literary. "The Land of Heart's Desire" reads well. Yeats's verse is full of melody, and his very spirit is thoroughly and essentially Irish. Yeats is not known here except to a very few, those who keep in touch with current literature. He has been associated with George Moore in an effort to revive an interest in Irish art in Ireland through a rather fanciful Irish National Theatre, and Moore slandered (or glorified) him in "Evelyn Innes" under a very thin disguise. In the hands of the estimable and hard-working players at Wallack's Friday afternoon, however, "The Land of Heart's Desire" went for next to nothing. Its symbolism was elusive. Its melody evaded their measured, strenuous speech. But the performance of Browning's "In a Balcony" that afternoon was not only interesting but positively memorable. It was a rare pleasure to hear verse, and much of it verse so difficult to speak, delivered with such beauty and variety of tone and such force and sweep of passion. Mrs. Le Moyne and Mr. Skinner both read and acted their parts perfectly, while their associate, Eleanor Robson, displayed good talent and an unexpected fitness for poetic drama.

Last week, Rostand, Yeats, Zangwill, Browning. This week only Glen MacDonough. But in Glen MacDonough's piece, called trivially "The Belle of Bridgeport," May Irwin will appear, and "literature" is not in her line. She is sure of a heartfelt and vociferous welcome, though, and if her new play is as serviceable as the one she used last year, which was manufactured by the same able maker of variety farce, there will be much rejoicing in the Bijou Theatre for three months or more to come.

"Herod," the new tragic play by Stephen Phillips, which is to be acted in London this week at Her Majesty's Theatre, likely will be seen on our own stage before the season is finished. It was written for Mr. Mansfield, who holds the American rights, and may produce it at the Herald Square Theatre in the Winter. Herod, a predecessor of the King of Judea in the New Testament, is a man of culture, who has traveled and studied art. He has been the friend of Marc Antony, and is going to Rhodes to make his peace with Augustus Caesar, the ruler of the world. He is deeply in love with his wife, Mariamne, and on his departure leaves secret orders that if he does not return, Mariamne shall be put to death. For he fears that Caesar may take his life, and he will not have his wife live after his death. But instead of obeying his grim command, his confidant, the Gaul, who loves the Queen himself, betrays the secret to Mariamne, tells her the extent of Herod's jealousy, and that it was he who had her young brother killed because she loved the boy. This revelation turns Mariamne's affection for Herod to hatred. Thus there is a great conflict of passion. In the last episode the distracted King, triumphant in all affairs of state, has ordered his Queen murdered, and then is seen pretending she still lives. There is one scene, a room in Herod's palace, for the three acts. The theme promises well, much better than the Paolo and Francesca theme did. The signs actually point now to a renascence of poetic drama, which would be most wholesome and gratifying.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

New York Theatre to Adopt a Change of Policy—Offerings for the Week.

The particular interest in the vaudeville houses this week is centred in the New York Theatre, where the Sire Brothers, in their change of policy from spectacular and extravaganza productions propose to offer their patrons burlesque, ballet, and high-class vaudeville, and thereby follow the plan adopted by the prominent English music halls. The change will not occur, however, before next Wednesday evening, when the leading feature of the extensive bill will consist of a musical burlesque on the Nell Gwynne play entitled "Nell Go-In," with music by A. Baldwin Sloane, and book by George V. Hobart. It is said that the burlesque will consume no more than forty minutes, followed by a new ballet arranged by Carl Marwig, which is called the ballet of Forget-Me-Nots, for which considerable attention has been given to the costuming and the novel tableaus. The vaudeville part of the programme will embrace selections from various grand operas, which will be rendered by Julius Perrotti, the tenor, who was heard last season with the Grau forces at the Metropolitan Opera House, and Mme. Ilka Kossuth, a soprano. Merri Osborne, and Rose Beaumont, in a distinctly new specialty, and numerous others not new to the patrons of the continuous houses constitute the remaining part of the entertainment.

PROCTOR'S FOUR THEATRES.

Following close upon the début of George Clarke, who made his appearance recently in a condensed version of a romantic play, comes the announcement that J. E. Dodson will be seen this week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre in an abbreviated drama, entitled "Richelieu's Strategem," by John Stapleton, a sketch which contains more of a plot than is usually found in a vaudeville playlet. It deals with the Huguenots, who seek to compel the Cardinal to grant them civic and religious liberties, and on his refusal the Huguenots attempt the Cardinal's assassination. The remaining part of the entertainment includes a miscellaneous class of specialty artists, some of whom have been retained from last week's bill. Papinta will head the vaudeville list at Mr. Proctor's Palace with her wonderful dances, and John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in their sketch, "The Honeymoon," are other representative specialists in the list. Lockhart's troupe of trained elephants is scheduled for Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, along with the St. Onge brothers, who perform wonderful feats on bicycles. Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre will head the list with Pianka's troupe of trained lions, while some of the other novelties will consist of Emily Lytton and her company in a sketch, entitled "Next"; Cheridah Simpson, the vocalist and singing comedienne; the three Powers brothers, and many more.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Something entirely new in the vaudeville line will be presented by B. F. Keith at his Union Square Theatre to-morrow in the nature of a three-act "tragedy" called "Remorse," which sounds somewhat forbidding to the patrons of the "continuous," but, as the production is a typical melodrama with heavy scenery and weird light effects, employing only four people, and is over in something like twenty minutes, it is not so terrible as the name implies. The production offers a prologue and an epilogue in which a young Lieutenant at the French station Port Libre, in Africa, makes love to a vivandière, which supplies the only comedy in the piece. They speak of an aristocrat confined for life for murdering his sweetheart years before. The dungeon is revealed, and the old prisoner, in an agony of remorse, sees a vision of his crime and of Mephistopheles claiming his soul, goes mad, and kills himself. Finally, a view of the Brocken is given, with all the lurid effect which expert use of electric lights can give to this old scene from "Faust." Walter Percival is the producer, and plays the old conscience-stricken culprit. Included in this bill and prominent as features will be Lillian Burkhart, who will appear in her little comedy called "A Deal on 'Change"; Janet Melville and Evie Stetson, Flo Irwin and Walter Hawley, and Nat M. Wills.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.

Similar in almost every way is the programme offered at Koster & Bial's to-day, which includes Filson and Errol in their sketch, "A House Divided," and for the second week of their engagement commencing to-morrow afternoon, they will revive their sketch called "A Daughter of Bacchus." Others of importance in to-day's bill are Reno and Richards, acrobats; Gordon, Vidocq and Haverly, Joe Flynn, parodist; Truly Shattuck, and Hall and Staley. Beginning with to-morrow the bill will embrace drama, burlesque, satire, farce, music, acrobats, melody, adventurous travel, and eccentricity. E. B. Dunn, for years Manhattan's weather forecaster, will make his début as a vaudevillier with a biograph exhibition showing Havana bullfights and other sensational subjects, secured during his recent travels. John W. Ransone, with his timely political travesty; Joseph Dowling and company in a one-act play, Ward and Curran, and others are to appear.

OTHER VARIETY BILLS.

An array of vaudevillians known as the "Wise Guy" company will be the particular attraction which Hurtig & Seamon offer at their Harlem Music Hall this week. Manager George Huber has succeeded in unearthing a decided novelty for his museum this week, consisting of Herr von Gofr, the equilibrist. Prince Tinymite, the midget comedian, will continue for another week. An elaborate vaudeville bill will be seen in the theatre.

PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

Changes in the Stock Company and Combination Theatres.

Three more weeks only remain in which Richard Mansfield can be seen at the Garden Theatre in "King Henry V." There is no doubt that he could continue with prosperous business for some time, as his receipts surpass his own and all other previous records. Another star whose production is no less pretentious than Mr. Mansfield's, and who is playing to an audience which fills every available space at each performance, is Miss Maude Adams, with Rostand's play "L'Aiglon," at the Knickerbocker Theatre. At the Empire John Drew is as popular as ever in "Richard Carvel," and there is no doubt that his engagement will prove one of the most notable events of the season, and in consequence of the continued demand Mr. Drew's engagement has again been extended, and he will therefore remain here until the holidays.

Mrs. Leslie Carter will remain at the Criterion Theatre in "Zaza" for but fifteen more performances. Miss Annie Russell continues her great success at the Lyceum Theatre in "A Royal Family," and she has already given more than fifty performances of this comedy.

It would take more than a political campaign to harm the business which William H. Crane is enjoying at present at the Garrick Theatre with his "David Harum," as Treasurer Walters is compelled at every performance to turn people away.

"Her Majesty," which is aglow with romanticism and charming in love interest, attracts crowded houses to the Manhattan Theatre.

In humorous plays with plenty of good music the town at present seems well supplied. Peter F. Dailey in "Hodge, Podge & Co." at the Madison Square Theatre is the most recent acquisition, while the others are "The Rogers Brothers in Central Park," at the Victoria, and Weber & Fields have made many changes in their burlesque of "Arizona" since its first performance, so that now the entertainment is brighter and funnier. "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" likewise has been improved and some fresh novelties and bits of witticism have been introduced. Miss May Irwin, two weeks earlier than was scheduled, will present her new play of "The Belle of Bridgeport," to-morrow evening at the Bijou Theatre.

"San Toy," with the assistance of its cast and efficient chorus, is still offering the patrons of Daly's Theatre an excellent evening's entertainment. Next Wednesday evening the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple, of this city, accompanied by friends and invited guests, will witness the performance in compliment to the Shriner, Manager Edwin H. Price. Mr. Lederer has decided to make this the last week of "The Belle of Bohemia" at the Casino, after which the attraction will go on the road. The house will therefore remain dark next week in order to give Dunn, Ryley & Fischer's company the stage to rehearse their English musical comedy, "Theodora."

Miss Crosman having finished her engagement at the Bijou Theatre in "Mistress Nell," will move to the Savoy Theatre, where she will continue the Nell Gwynne play for an indefinite theatre.

Mr. Donnelly, appreciating the fact that his patrons were satisfied with the revival his stock company gave of Shakespeare's "As You Like It" last year at the Murray Hill Theatre, has decided to offer them for this week "Romeo and Juliet." The other répertoire stock company at the American Theatre will revive for a week "The Lost Paradise" with entirely new scenic and mechanical effects.

At the Eden Musé during the coming week there will be a variety of attractions. Powell, the magician, has been engaged for another week, and will present new mysteries. The orchestra will have new selections of vocal and instrumental music at its afternoon and evening concerts, and the moving pictures will be shown hourly, and a number of interesting wax groups have been placed on exhibition.

The playgoer who cares for thoroughly melodramatic entertainment should enjoy James O'Neill at the Academy of Music in "Monte Cristo." "Arizona," which boasts of no star, is receiving unvarying applause at the Herald Square Theatre. Saturday, Nov. 10, promises to be an interesting day for James A. Herne and his play, "Sag Harbor," because the Long Island Railroad Company has arranged to bring people to this city at a special rate to witness the play. "Lost River," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, continues to attract large houses, and at the Harlem Opera House Denman Thompson will make his fifteenth annual appearance as Uncle Josh in a revival of "The Old Homestead."

During the entire week the Irving Place Theatre stock company will produce Dreyer's play, "Der Probekandidat," which scored such a success at its first performance on Thursday last. This comedy ranks among the foremost literary products of the "modern school," and the favor with which it was received is due to the interesting, novel plot, as well as to the excellent interpretation of the various parts by the company.

The visiting play at the Grand Opera House this week will be John and Emma Ray in their farce, "A Hot Old Time," and the rural drama "The Village Postmaster" will be offered to the patrons of the Metropolis Theatre and "Old Si Stebbins" will hold forth at the Third Avenue Theatre.

The Broadway Theatre will remain dark to-morrow evening, so that Miss Blanche Walsh and her company may be able to give a perfect performance of "More than Queen" on Tuesday night.

Bronx Monument Fund Concert.

The programme for the concert in aid of the Bronx Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Fund is almost completed. The concert, which will take place on Nov. 26 at the Willis Avenue Methodist Church, will be conducted by Edward G. Marquard, assistant to Frank Damrosch in the People's Choral Union. The Bronx Chorus of the People's Choral Union, a string orchestra from Kaltenborn's Orchestra, Sarah King Peck, soprano; Walter Williams, baritone; John G. Williams, organist, and W. J. Falk, pianist, will take part.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Indifference of This Public to Old Favorites and to Nationality.

The death of Sims Reeves removes from the British concert stage a personage which had become a tradition. Mr. Reeves was never a great singer in the wide sense of the term. He was a charming interpreter of music of the ballad school, and at one time stood high as an oratorio tenor. He was singing in opera before "Lohengrin" and "Faust," the two most popular operas of the century, were produced. No doubt his style was well suited in his younger days to the rôle of Edgardo in "Lucia," which he sang with success in Italy. His voice was always one of extreme lightness and delicacy. In his later years he could barely be heard, especially when he essayed to sing with an orchestra. But that is not a matter which carries weight with the British public.

It is a favorite saying among the people of the stage that in England once a favorite means always a favorite. It was sufficient for the music lovers of England to know that the person about to sing to them was the celebrated Mr. Sims Reeves. The fact that he did not sing well any more counted for little. He had become a tradition. And this attitude toward old performers is characteristic of Britain. Mme. Albani, who, when she was last in this country revealed a voice sadly damaged by the ravages of time and usage, and who was quite unable to sing a passage in tune, is still a favorite of the London public and is even praised for her work in opera. Mme. Patti continues, at the age of fifty-seven, to please the English concertgoers, though when last here she seemed to be but an echo of her former self.

All actors and singers complain that a different state of affairs prevails in the United States. Once let a person show signs of declining years and failing powers and the public on this side of the Atlantic cries, "Away with him!" This is characteristic of a public which cares for nothing but the best. It brings hardship to the old, but on the other hand it gives opportunity to the young. It also prevents any strong feeling toward performers on account of their nationality. This is one of the peculiarities of this public which militates against any sentimental approval of such a scheme as that of opera in English.

The appearance in opera of singers of American birth is not a source of especial interest to the American music lover. If it were, there would be especial demonstrations of delight in the work of such artists as Mme. Nordica and Mme. Eames. But as a matter of fact the operagoers of this country ask only whether a singer is a real artist, not whether she is American or German. Singers like Lehmann and Ternina win the regard, and, indeed, the affection of music lovers here just as readily as those of native birth. This indifference is hard for the individual, but it is a fine thing for art. The less the element of personality enters into the consideration of the public the more the beauty of true art will. But there is never any danger that the public will forget its interest in the personality of artists. Artist worship is altogether too common. But so long as it is not under the influence of patriotism, it is not so likely to go astray as it would be if the question of nationality were seriously considered.

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The performances of the past week at the Metropolitan served to introduce to this public two singers not before known here. These were Alice Esty, who appeared as Juliet, in Gounod's well-known arrangement of Shakespeare, and Grace van Studdiford, who sang Lady Harriet in Flotow's charming "Martha." Miss Esty is a respectable singer, who will never cause any undue excitement in metropolitan circles, but who may be trusted to interest, if not always to satisfy, an audience. The quality of her voice is well suited to such a rôle as Juliet, but she does not sing with certainty in the matter of pitch. This is all the more to be deplored, because she has ease and assurance on the stage, and a knowledge of theatrical routine which goes far toward supplying the place of genuine dramatic temperament.

Miss van Studdiford has not sufficently large voice for an auditorium like that of the Metropolitan, though it would be large enough for "Martha" were that unfortunuate work to be performed in a house adapted to it. She showed familiarity with the stage, and her performance was generally pleasing, though not at all unusual. She fitted well into the ensemble, which in this opera was more than ordinarily good. Indeed, it may be said that "Martha" was one of the successful undertakings of Mr. Savage's collection of performers. And it is a good thing to hear occasionally this bright and tuneful work, in which there is such a display of melodic invention. Flotow wrote with inspiring spontaneity, and his gifts as a melodist would be a boon indeed to some of the comic opera writers of this period.

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The programmes which Mme. Marcella Sembrich has arranged for her two song recitals in this city will excite the interest of all music lovers. At the first recital on Dec. 4 she will sing Lotti's "Pur dicesti," an air by Paradies, "Mon petit Coeur," from that bewitching collection of French songs, the "Album de la Grand' Maman"; two old English songs, "The Three Ravens" and "Oh, Mistress Mine"; songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms; the "Jocelyn" of Godard, Massenet's "Ouvre tes Yeux," a song by Tschaikowsky, an air by Glinka with the Russian text, a mazurka by Zelenski, with the Polish words, and songs by Franz, Böhm, and von Fielitz.

The second recital, which is set down for Dec. 11, will begin with numbers by Mozart, Haydn, and Handel. These will be followed by songs of Schubert, Schumann, and Löwe, after which will come a group of folk songs. In these the singer will show her mastery of tongues, as well as of vocal art. The group will consist of the Neapolitan canzonetta, "Che s' ho fatto" a German volkslied, "The Coolin," (Irish,) the Canadian French "Gai bon la," our own "Way Down Upon de Swanee Ribber," the Norwegian "Kan fra Halling dalen," the Polish "Gdrie to jedriesz Tasio" and a Polish dance song, and the Little Russian song, "Dalckaia i Blyskaia." The concluding numbers of the recital will be songs by Rubinstein, Dvorak, Rungert, Richard Strauss, and Förster. No other singer now before the public could attempt such a recital as this, but those who heard Mme. Sembrich in songs last season will have no doubt of her triumphant passage of the ordeal.

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Mlle. Breval, who has been engaged by Mr. Grau for the Winter season of opera, is engaged also for the ensuing season at Covent Garden, London. Her presence in the company at the latter place will make possible a production in London of Reyer's "Salaambo," in which M. Saleza and M. Renaud will also be heard in the rôles created by them in Paris. With two of the singers in the American company it might be possible to give the work here, but with Mr. Grau's natural aversion to the production of novelties at the Metropolitan, we can hardly hope for it. We should perhaps be devoutly thankful that the season is to open with Puccini's "La Bohème," which will be new to the stage of the Metropolitan, unless the English company previously performs it in the vernacular, as it was done at the American Theatre.

THE SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.

Sousa and Kaltenborn to Play Pleasing Programmes.

The prolongation of the Fall season of Sousa's Band has enabled the "March King" to give yet another popular Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening, being the fifth appearance here of the great band since its European triumphs. The programme has been arranged to satisfy the most diversified tastes, and contains a sufficient number of compositions hitherto unheard here to add the element of novelty to the concert. The characteristic Sousa encore numbers may, as usual, be relied upon to please the Sousa clientele. The soloists will be Blanche Duffield, a soprano who has sung with distinction at the Metropolitan; Olga Schmoll, a young Western violiniste, and Walter B. Rogers, the favorite cornetist. The programme in full is as follows:

Overture, "Carnival Romaine".....Berlioz
Cornet solo, "The Volunteer".....Rogers
Suite, "The History of a Pierrot," (new)..
Mario Costa
Soprano solo, "Dolce Amour".....Pizzi
Grand scene, "The Knights of the Holy Grail," from "Parsifal".....Wagner
Waltz, "Morgenblatter".....Johann Strauss
"Dervish Song," (new).....Sebek
March, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty," (new).....Sousa
Violin solo, "Zigeunerweisen".....Sarasate
Scenes from "La Boheme".....Puccini

To-night the Kaltenborn Orchestra will give the second last concert of its delightful series of four Sunday evening entertainments at popular prices at the Herald Square Theatre. The novel innovation at this house has apparently met with success, as each of the concerts has been enjoyed by a large and enthusiastic audience. The vocalist to-night will be Miss Ida Klein, who has been heard with the Kaltenborn Orchestra before, and is a popular favorite with its patrons. The following excellent programme will be given to-night:

Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 12.....Liszt
Fantasie, "Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
Ballet music, "Boabdil".....Moszkowsky
Scherzo Valse, Malaguenna.
Aria, "Daughter of the Regiment"...Donizetti
Miss Ida Klein.
Waltz, "Vienna Blood".....Strauss
Overture, "Freischutz".....Weber
Intermission.
Overture, "Semiramide".....Rossini
Songs—"Phil's Secret".....Schlessinger
"Spring Song".....Wickede
Miss Ida Klein.
String orchestra—"Evening Song".....Thallon
"Love's Dream after the Ball".....Czibulka
Polka Mazurka, "Annen".....Strauss
Polka Schnell, "Tally-Ho!".....Strauss
Two Hungarian dances.....Brahms

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

First Concert of This Season to be Given on Tuesday.

The Kneisel Quartet will give this year, as it did last, three matinée concerts and five evening concerts at Mendelssohn Hall. Its season will begin on Tuesday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock with the first of the three matinées. The programme will be as follows:

Quartet in A major, Op. 18, No. 5....Beethoven
Sonata for 'cello and piano in F major, Op. 6.....Richard Strauss
Quartet No. 2, in E flat major, Op. 51....Dvorak

The sonata by Strauss will be played by Mr. Alwin Schroeder, assisted by Mr. Ludovic Breitner. The latter is a pianist well known in Paris, who took up his residence in New York last year, making his first public appearance here at that time.

The Beethoven quartet, the fifth of that set of six which were the first the master produced, was published in 1801, dedicated to his aristocratic patron and friend, Prince Lobkowitz. Beethoven was then in his thirty-first year. For five years he had been at work on some of these quartets. To prepare himself properly for entering on a branch of composition hitherto unfamiliar to him, he had taken up again the practice of the violin and had made a special study of quartet writing. It was not till after he had heard the quartets played over repeatedly and had again and again revised and corrected them with that indefatigable, painstaking characteristic of his methods of work that he was willing to publish them. It is related that after they appeared Beethoven was told that only the second and fourth had pleased the public; whereupon he exclaimed with great ill-humor against the public taste in words that his biographer, Thayer, refuses to print. When one of the set was shown by one of his pupils to Albrechtsberger, the great authority of the day on strict composition and at a former time Beethoven's teacher, he asked, "Whose is the stuff?" When told it was Beethoven's, he said: "Have nothing to do with him; he never learned anything, and will never do anything right." And yet these same six quartets were almost the starting point of a new era in chamber music, are recognized now as among the most perfect in form and beautiful in content of Beethoven's earlier works and have still an undisputed place among the masterpieces of the string quartet.

Dvorak's Quartet, Op. 51, his second work in this form, was published in 1879—within about a year, that is, after his music had first become widely known in Germany and had proclaimed the presence of a genius with a new and unfamiliar message in music. He was then in the heyday of his Bohemian carnival of nationalism. Like most of his other works of that time and many that he has published since, this quartet is full of the spirit of Bohemian folk-tunes and is written in the musical idiom native to the composer. This is specially evident in the second movement, a "dunka," or elegy. It is one of those forms for which Dvorak has shown a particular fondness and out of which he has made a valuable addition to the structural elements of the sonata. It is true that, as Mr. Hadow remarks, he has done little more than borrow from existing resources of his countrymen; he has taken nothing but the mold and has used it for casting a different metal. The andante of this plangent utterance is twice interrupted by a vivacious movement, first in major, the second time brought into closer relation with the prevailing mood in minor, and closes thus. The third movement is a romanze, also freighted with the spirit of Bohemian peasant song.

The sonata by Richard Strauss dates from the boyhood years of the young Titan of the orchestra, when he was still willing to dally with the accredited classical forms and produce sonatas, quartets, and a symphony.

THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The fifteenth annual announcement of five evening and five matinée performances by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall will be welcome news to the New York patrons of this organization. There is all the assurance of the same effort to reach the best possible degree of performance to which the New York musical public is already accustomed and, in fact, demands from the Boston Symphony Orchestra. There is not, in either Europe or America, another such organization founded and supported entirely by one public-spirited individual who was actuated solely by a desire to present good music in the best way. Through all the uncertainty of the early years of the orchestra in Boston and the other cities visited, there has been no expense spared by the founder, nor effort by both orchestra and conductor, and this has inevitably resulted in the generous support which now obtains everywhere.

The personnel of the orchestra remains practically the same, and Mr. Wilhelm Gericke will again conduct, making his eighth year in this position and the third in his second régime. The five evening performances will be on Thursdays, Nov. 8, Dec. 13, Jan. 17, Feb. 21, and March 21, and the five matinées, instead of on Wednesdays, as heretofore, will be on Saturdays, Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, and March 23. The programmes for the November concerts are as follows:

Thursday evening, Nov. 8.
Overture to "Euryanthe".....Weber
Concerto for pianoforte, in E minor, (first time).....Dohnanyi
Ballet movement and entr'acte from "Rosamunde".....Schubert
Symphony No. 5, in E minor, "From the New World".....Dvorak
Soloist, Mr. Ernst Dohnanyi.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 10.
Overture, "Le Roman Carnival," Op. 9..Berlioz
Aria, "Traum Konig".....Raff
Suite, "Esclarmonde".....Massenet
Aria, "Jungfrau von Orleans"...Tschaikowsky
Symphony No. 5, in C minor, Op. 67..Beethoven
Soloist, Miss Gertrude May Stein.

In connection with the performance of Mr. Dohnanyi's concerto for pianoforte the following interesting story is told by Conductor Gericke:

It seems that a piano manufacturer in Vienna offered three prizes for the best pianoforte concerto, 2,000 florins to the first contestant, 1,000 florins to the second, and 500 florins to the third. Mr. Gericke himself was one of the judges, and associated with him were Profs. Leschetizky and Epstein. Compositions were received from Germany, France, England, Bohemia, and Holland. Mr. Gericke himself examined over seventy-two works, but was obliged to leave for America before completing the entire list. At the time when the competitors sent in their compositions Mr. Dohnanyi had not finished his concerto, and so submitted only the first movement. This work was so pre-eminently superior to all the others that Mr. Gericke left a letter on his departure addressed to the other judges, stating as his opinion that Mr. Dohnanyi's composition was far ahead of all the others, in which opinion his associates concurred.

The Dannreuther Quartet.

The Dannreuther String Quartet will begin its fifteenth season of concerts in this city on Nov. 15, when it will give its opening entertainment at the Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The dates of the other concerts are Jan. 24 and March 14. The entertainments will begin at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Carl Hermann will be the pianist at the first concert, when the programme will be as follows:

Quartet in C major, opus 61.....Dvorak
Allegro in B flat minor.....Rimsky-Korsakow
Polka Russe.....Kopylow
Trio for piano and strings, opus 8, B major.....Brahms

The Oratorio Society of New York.

The programme of the Oratorio Society for this season will consist of one afternoon concert and three evening concerts, the respective programmes for which will be as follows: Saturday evening, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock, Johann Sebastian Bach, Mass in B minor; Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock, "Messiah"; Thursday evening, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock, "Messiah"; Thursday evening, April 4, at 8 o'clock, Antonin Dvorak's "Requiem Mass."

The conductor will be Mr. Frank Damrosch, the orchestra composed of the best musicians, and the chorus the excellent body of singers selected from the previous membership of the society. The soloists already engaged for the concerts include Mme. Gadski, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mr. Evan Williams, Mme. Blauvelt, Miss Gertrude May Stein, Mr. Joseph Baernstein, and Mr. David Bispham.

Mr. Franko's Symphony Concerts.

Sam Franko, conductor of the American Symphony Orchestra, has concluded arrangements with Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg, the violinist, to play the solo number at the first concert to be given by the American Symphony Orchestra at the Lyceum Theatre on the afternoon of Nov. 27. This will be Mr. Lichtenberg's first appearance with an orchestra since he toured the country with Theodore Thomas, and he has selected a most interesting work with which to reintroduce himself to the concert-going public, and will play Viotti's Seventeenth Concerto, which has never before been publicly performed in this city. This will serve as a vehicle for a cadenza written by Wieniawski, who dedicated it to Mr. Lichtenberg, the latter being the possessor of the manuscript. Mr. Lichtenberg has a devoted following, and his appearance at this concert will undoubtedly fill the Lyceum on this occasion by the music-loving public.

The Week at the Opera.

The Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company will present for the fifth week of the season of opera in English at the Metropolitan Opera House three of the most popular operas in their repertoire. Wagner's "Lohengrin" will be sung on Monday and Friday evenings and at the Wednesday matinée; Bizet's "Carmen" on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, and Gounod's "Faust" on Wednesday evening and at the Saturday matinée. Novelty will be lent to the presentation by the fact that the casts will bring forward several members of the company in rôles in which they have not previously appeared here. On Monday night Miss Tracey will sing Elsa and Mr. Whitehill the King in "Lohengrin," being their first appearance in these rôles. On Tuesday night Miss Fanchon Thompson will make her American début as Carmen and Mr. Pringle will sing Escamillo for the first time in this city. Miss Esty as Marguerite, Mr. D'Aubigne as Faust, and Mr. Pauli as Valentine will be the new-comers in the cast of "Faust," on Wednesday night.

Miss Strakosch will sing Elsa at the Wednesday matinée and on Friday evening, and Mr. Boyle the King at these performances. The casts for the week are as follows: "Lohengrin"—Lohengrin, Mr. Wegener; Telramund, Mr. Mertens; the King, Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Boyle; Elsa, Miss Tracey and Miss Strakosch; Ortrude, Miss Meisslinger. "Carmen"—Carmen, Miss Thompson; Michaela, Miss Van Studdiford; Don José, Mr. Brozel; Escamillo, Mr. Pringle; Zuniga, Mr. Boyle; Dancairo, Mr. Knight; Remendado, Mr. Ranney; Frasquita, Miss Stender; Mercedes, Miss Bouton. "Faust"—Faust, Mr. D'Aubigne; Mephistopheles, Mr. Whitehill; Valentine, Mr. Pauli; Wagner, Mr. Boyle; Siebel, Miss Condon; Martha, Miss Niven; Marguerite, Miss Esty. "The Mikado," by Gilbert and Sullivan, will be presented for the week of Nov. 5, with a great star cast. A special matinée will be given on election day, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The Singers and Players.

At the song recital at Carnegie Hall, on the afternoon of Dec. 4, which will mark Mme. Sembrich's first appearance

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Election Day Matinée Nov. 6.

EXPERT LIBRARY THIEVES

Persons Who Make a Business of Mutilating Books.

They Are Usually After Rare Pictures Which Have Been Sold in Advance.

"A man who is willing to pay enough for it can get a portrait from any book in any library in the world," they say at the Astor Library, speaking apropos of the case of book-cutting which occurred at the Lenox Library last week. "There are people who make a special business of this sort of thing. There is not a doubt but if they were certain of their market there would be twenty thieves every day here and at the Lenox Library. This work is not continuous. It comes in spasms which occur now and then. When there is a demand a supply is obtained. A man is illustrating a book which may be a history of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, which is a popular work to "extra illustrate." As is usually done, he will get the book and take it to pieces and get portraits, letters, and other matter to incorporate. Perhaps he wants a certain portrait that he knows is in a certain book. He goes to a dealer and says:

"'There is a portrait of one of those men that I haven't been able to get. It is to be found in such and such a work, Volume II., Page 45. If you can get it for me I will pay you well.'

"It is charitable to suppose that he expects the dealer to look around in second-hand shops, find the book and get the portrait. It might be possible that the dealer would get it in another way.

"The greatest book thieves, and those who are the most expert, and have done the most work in literary swindling and forgery and stealing book plates and prints, are the Greeks and Armenians. The numbers of them who are in this business is quite out of proportion to their numbers in the community. These men are not naturally over and above honest, and they have bushines shrewdness which enables them to dispose of their plunder. Stealings which come from a library are not good property, unless there is a known market. There are only a few places where such books will be bought, and there is too much risk to make it worth while ordinarily to take them. But there is more or less of it everywhere. They steal in all the libraries of Europe when they get a chance.

"It is not only portraits that are stolen. There is one library that keeps a special lookout for 'journalists' who clip old newspaper files. They want a death notice of some one who died a year or so ago, and it saves them the trouble of writing it. I had one man who was waiting outside to see me, and as he waited he took up a document that had just come in, looked it over, saw something that he wanted, and cut out part of a page and took it off with him.

"These are the people who have not a consideration for the rights of others. It is a general feeling in regard to books. The courts look at these things with a lenient eye. They have a feeling that it is not such a bad thing, for a man who steals a book or a part of a book does so with a good motive. He does it to improve his mind. Book thieves are not confined to any particular class. There are a certain number of book thieves among clergymen, and theological libraries suffer. All kinds of people steal. Cook books are good things to steal, and cooking receipts are cut from them and patterns of new stitches in fancy work. Who takes them? One would not expect a man to take those.

"The illustrated books which require so many plates and which have been the cause of the spoliation of many books, are a source of great pleasure to the people who make them, and very little to any one else, except in the case of portraits. There are certain classes of readers who take a great pleasure in seeing the portraits of the people they read about; they like to know how the Queens and Princesses of France have looked if they are reading about that country. The business of 'extra-illustrating' books is a regular one now. It is probably not increasing, but it is a regular business. The scholarly man doesn't care for such books for his own use; it is a current arrangement of books for the drawing room. It is a fashion that comes and goes. It was the fashion 100 years ago, it was the fashion fifty years ago, and it is the fashion now. A man who is 'extra-illustrating' a book usually gives his orders to one dealer, and he provides the illustrations for it."

"We haven't had any cases of mutilations of books in the Astor Library for a good many years," said another man. "We have one man whose duty it is to look out for such things. He has other things to do, but that is one of his specific duties. Now that no one is allowed in the alcoves there is not much chance for anything of the kind to be done. We had a few cases a good many years ago. There was one man who cut a clipping from a copy of a Scientific American. He was arrested and got six months on the Island. It was a little thing to do; he might as well have bought the book and he could have done it. He was a sort of library loafer, but he could have afforded to buy that book. This thing is a sort of mania. It is very seldom that people steal from the library because they are in need. There was one case of a man who stole a number of check books because he was in a state of misery and starvation. We looked after him and a place was found for him on a farm in the West. But usually the people who do these things are cranks and well-to-do. They have perhaps the feeling that the books are public property and everybody's property.

"As a matter of fact, clergymen and women are the most feared by librarians. With the clergymen it is perhaps the idea of the peculiar rights of the clergy. A clergyman never expects in going to a library to wait his turn for anything. The men who might be expected, because of their profession, to be the most humble are exactly the opposite and feel that they are more privileged than other people. As for the women, it is a matter of statistics that they are the largest patrons of libraries. When the reference shelves were in the interim there was a good opportunity to make any use desired of the books. Still, in the course of the past twenty years in the Astor Library no woman has been found destroying books."

At the Lenox Library, where the books in the reference room are now free to visitors, who are at liberty to help themselves, only two books have disappeared in the past two years and a few plates. It has been said that books have been lost at the Columbia Library, but the librarian, Dr. James A. Kenfield, says that Columbia is surprisingly free from trouble of that kind.

"It may be said," said Dr. Kenfield, "that in the past fifteen years there has been on an average a loss of less than seventy-five books a year, and this while the students and members of the Faculty have the privilege of the stackrooms, and any one known to the librarian or recommended to him may have a reader's card. The annual loss is very small in consideration of the number of books used, and these are probably mislaid in some way. The number of books defaced is so small that it is not worth mentioning, and what is done is probably due more to accident than to intention. In our Avery Architectural Library, where there are $75,000 or $85,000 worth of valuable books, used by city architects, clerks, and draughtsmen, the injury to the books is infinitesimal. And when it is considered that the Columbia Library is the only one of the valuable libraries which keeps open evenings the year through—until 11 o'clock during the Winter and until 10 during the Summer vacations—and every day in the year, with the exception of the chief holidays, this is a very good showing."

Dr. Kenfield himself has an odd story to tell of a loss of his own which, while it was a serious one, had some slight mitigation in appealing to a sense of humor in the unfathomable way in which valuable books were ruined. A set of books which he valued highly was Harper's Monthly, a full set from the beginning, which he had completed but a short time before they met with this peculiar loss. The last old numbers of the magazines had been found and added to the files, which were bound, making in all from 90 to 100 volumes. Leaving home that Summer for an absence of five months, Dr. Kenfield rented his house furnished to some reputable people, who occupied it, and gave it up at the end of the period in apparently as good condition as it had been left. But not long after his return Dr. Kenfield, taking up one of his favorite volumes, was surprised to find a portrait cut from it. The work was neatly and carefully done, the picture had been cut with a sharp knife, and a board had evidently been placed underneath to prevent injury to the other pages.

That was a strange thing to have happened to a book, and investigations followed which showed that the whole set had been carefully searched and the portraits of prominent men of America had every one been removed in this neat and careful way. The books were utterly ruined, for every picture had been taken with the reading matter on the other side. Some one is rejoicing in excellent portraits, but who no one knows. The people who occupied the house had no knowledge of the matter. No one in the family could have had reason for such an act, they said, and it was evident that such was the case. During the time of their stay in the house, they had been absent on different occasions for a few days at a time, in all about five weeks. But that was no clue to the mystery, which has never been solved.

TEMPERAMENT IN MUSIC.

The Question of the Equal-Tempered and Scientific Scales.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A writer on musical matters in your issue of the 18th is singularly astray in discussing the subject of temperament as related to modern music. He appears to have deceived himself by the use of the word scientific as applied to the natural scale. That the natural or physical progression of tones is scientific in the sense that it has been analyzed and defined through a conscientious study of nature is true, but the word in the sense of artificial, as he has used it, is not at all applicable. To quote Grove's Dictionary: "These restrictions are in no sense the invention of the theorist, but are a necessary consequence of the natural relations of tones." In fact, they are known to the Chinese and the Hindoos.

Hence nearly all of the writer's statements diverge from the reality. The equal temperament is not an absolute requirement of musical art, but has been found a necessity in the use of keyed instruments. Children do not naturally sing the tempered scale when they learn sight reading, but instinctively aim at the just intervals, as well as they can with their untrained voices. "Every musician" does not think in the tempered scale, but by long habit has learned to tolerate the slight discords of the piano forte. Perhaps the major sixth should be excepted from this statement, but being the least accordant of the natural harmonies, the instinct is apt in this case to be a little at fault. The human ear is not restrained in seeking natural harmonic relations, but is constrained to accept a substitute for them. Any one who has not, by special training, acquired the artificial intonation, and who has a good ear, can satisfy himself of this truth by a simple experiment. Standing beside a piano forte and singing the natural scale of C, checking himself note by note at the instrument, he will find that he has to lower his voice to accord with the D and elevate it to attain the E. Modern music is capable of performance in tune by a string orchestra, and also by the wind choir, with the use of different instruments for the several keys. It is true that, in passing through a cycle of enharmonic modulations, as, for example, in three transpositions by thirds, a slight leap becomes necessary, but it is not very rough to the ear, and something of the sort is in constant use on the violin. Bach wrote for the well tempered clavichord, but he also wrote for the organ, tuned in his day so as to give just thirds, at a sacrifice of harmony in the little used remote keys.

With the development of modern music applied to keyed instruments, the artificial temperament has been found a necessity, and as a compromise it has in the main been found to answer very well; but it is not a success upon the organ. The sustained tones of this instrument prolong discords which are little felt in the case of instruments of percussion like the piano; moreover, the use of mutation stops tuned in just intervals, and therefore wildly discordant with corresponding notes on the keyboard, has the result that the music of the full organ is projected, so to speak, upon a background of mere noise. It is reasonable to believe that much indifference to organ music of the more intricate kind is attributable to this cause, and that if recitals could be given on instruments justly tuned, they would be attended by throngs. In the early years of this century an approximation to just intonation on the organ was attained by means of mechanical appliances, but these had to be abandoned because their use was not generally understood.

It is probable that the invention of the "brilliant genius of Cincinnati" will share the fate of the disappearing gun carriage, but no reasonable effort to perfect the art of music should be requited with success. It is not beyond the power of imagination to conceive that the coming century may bring forward the man who will show us how to restore to music its natural sweetness, and banish the "wolf" to the limbo of the dark ages.

It may be thought that too much notice has been taken of a fugitive paragraph relating to a subject which is exhaustively treated in Grove's Dictionary, but much harm is done to the public by superficial statements at variance with fact. Like the medical disquisitions of some of your esteemed contemporaries, they tend to disseminate and perpetuate popular error, for there are too many of us who are ready to yield an indolent assent to anything which is seen in print.

J. P. PENNINGTON.

New York, Oct. 18, 1900.

This courteous letter of a well-informed correspondent deserves more than mere publication. The paragraph to which Mr. Pennington refers mentioned the invention of a piano with a mechanism by which modulations might be made into remote keys, without discord or getting out of tune while the instrument was tuned to the scientific, or, as Mr. Pennington prefers to call it, "natural" scale. We prefer the term scientific because the scale is justified by the mathematical relations of the vibrations of its component tones, while the equal-tempered scale is not so justified but is purely a musical makeshift, invented to enlarge the possibilities of instruments of the keyed family. Mr. Pennington deprecates the publication of the paragraph on the ground that it would "tend to disseminate and perpetuate popular error." It was intended to disseminate a fact in a popular way, but it may be possible to show that it will stand the test of more rigorous methods.

Mr. Pennington objects to the statements that the equal-tempered scale is that which children sing and is that in which musicians think. He also notes that the human ear is not restrained, but constrained to accept the equal-tempered scale. With this statement we agree. The word "restrained" in the original paragraph was a misprint. We wrote "retrained," and asserted that a vast amount of our modern music would have to be wiped out if our ears were retrained to accept the scientific or natural scale.

It is perfectly true that the natural scale is practicable for all instruments whose notes are not fixed, such as violins or guitars. It is even within the bounds of possibility that many orchestral works could be played with the natural tuning. But there are some modulations, quite common in modern music, which rest upon the artificialities of the equal-tempered scale, and to make these on instruments tuned to the natural scale would produce discords. Furthermore, the great mass of modern music written for the piano or for instruments in combination with the piano cannot be played in the natural tuning; for since Bach's day the piano has generally been tuned to the equal temperament introduced by him, and all music written for it has been conceived according to that system. For nearly a century equal temperament has been in wide and for half a century in general use, and the ears of both children and musicians have been trained to it. The great mass of human beings acquires from the piano its acquaintance with the intervals of the scale, and hence thinks and sings in equal temperament. It is true that this is an artificial and cultivated condition, but it is idle to deny that it exists. To change it would require a retraining of the human ear.

A performance of a quartet of stringed instruments, using the natural scale, would, provided no enharmonic modulations of an impracticable sort occurred in the music, not offend the ears of a modern audience. But the Schumann quintet, for example, would become impossible, for the piano would be out of tune with the other instruments, and every musical ear would be offended. Mr. Pennington is perfectly right as to the imperfections of the equal temperament, but he seems to forget the effects of long years of custom and training. The history of the birth of equal temperament shows the need of it in modern musical art. Musicians use twenty-four different keys or scales in modern music, twelve major and twelve minor, to which must be added the chromatic scale. From these scales are formed major and minor harmonies and chromatic progressions. By means of the resources of harmony it is possible in a single composition to pass through a large range of keys, thus making the content of the work rich. But unless the piano, which is the common and popular instrument of the time, is tuned to equal temperament, modulation into remote keys is impossible. For, when the scientific scale is employed, a piano must have a key for every tone in it, and the same thing is true of the organ.

The sharps and flats of the natural scale do not coincide. The C of the third octave has 256 vibrations per second. The C sharp has 266.66 and the D flat 276.48, or nearly 10 more. Hence C sharp and D flat are not the same tone except by the makeshift of equal temperament. The same fact will hold good as to the E of an A clarinet, which gives the C sharp of the major scale. That C sharp would not answer for a D flat in case of a brief foreign modulation, and the clarinetist would have to use another instrument. The pianist would have to have another wire and another key, and in the end he would require 72 keys to each octave. The Cincinnati man thinks he has found a way to master this difficulty by the use of a pedal. But if his pedal stretches the C sharp string so that it will give the necessary additional vibrations for a D flat and does this, as must so often be the case in our music while the note is sounding, a discord will ensue. And this will be the case with all the other tones of the octave, for none of them are scientifically (or naturally) in tune in all the keys.

The A natural of a Steinway piano, by which a whole orchestra will tune for the performance of Liszt's piano concerto in A, is scientifically out of tune if it occurs as an accidental in the key of D flat minor, for example. But how many ears detect that? How many composers think of any other A, even when writing in C flat? How many children ever hear any other semi-tone between A and B flat than that of the piano? How many composers forget their pianos when they compose, and how many abstain from "trying it over" on the piano?

Bach clearly saw all this when he wrote his "Twenty-four preludes and Fugues." He wrote them as a demonstration of the usefulness of the equal-tempered scale as a solution of the problems of modulation. The original title of the work is "The Well-Tempered Clavichord." Bach did not invent equal temperament. Neither did Rameau, who was at work on it at the same time. It existed long before their day. But they demonstrated its supremacy, the one by theory and the other by illustration. It took a century to get the system into universal use, for it was in the fifties that English organs began to be tuned in equal temperament. Does any one need a better explanation of the harmonic schemes of Beethoven, as compared with those of M. Bruneau or M. Charbrier? These gentlemen would not have thought of their multiplex enharmonic devices if they had not conceived music from the standpoint of the piano tuned in equal temperament. The overture to "Tannhäuser" and the whole of "Tristan und Isolde" were conceived in equal

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80,000 of the 100,000 shares of stock originally in the Treasury have already been sold and the proceeds have gone into the development of the property and the increase of the plant. The other 20,000 shares are offered for sale at par, $10 a share, subject to our right to increase the price at any time in our discretion.

The proceeds will be used to complete the increase of the smelting plant to 400 tons daily capacity. The increased plant will be ready for operation in January next.

Make checks payable to the order of Walter S. Logan, Treasurer, and forward to the office of the company, 27 William Street, New York.

The titles have been carefully examined and approved by Logan, Demond & Harby, Attorneys at Law, 27 William Street, New York, and their opinion has been fully confirmed by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Mexico.

"I can find six United Verdes on the Greene Consolidated properties. I believe the stock of the company is worth $100 a share. I will not sell mine at any price."—George A. Treadwell, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, and Phenix, Arizona.

"I believe it is the biggest self-fluxing copper proposition in the world. We can make copper at four cents a pound and the ore bodies seem to be practically inexhaustible."—George Mitchell, La Cananea, Sonora, Mexico.

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"The mines are very fine indeed—far beyond my anticipation. The mineral occurs under excellent conditions. There is a great zone of faulting and shearing extending the entire length of the property, which is thoroughly impregnated with every kind copper ore."—Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

"I found the property not only all that it has been represented but so much better that I not only congratulate myself but every other shareholder on his investment. They are by common consent the greatest and most valuable copper mines yet discovered, and with proper equipment and management will yield handsome profits to their shareholders. In the light of the present development of the property and the steadily increasing value of the ores as the work of opening these wonderful mines progresses, the report of Professor Treadwell of November 1st last seems modest in the extreme. Although I am a layman, I venture this remark because the development of the mines has now reached that stage that does not require an expert to understand the enormous deposits and value of the ore. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment and in the judgment of all who have seen the property, we have a bonanza of no small proportions. I am so fully satisfied of this that I shall not only substantially increase my own investments but I shall advise my friends to do the same thing, and in doing so I am sure I will be doing them a positive favor."—General Thomas H. Anderson, United States Attorney of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

"Now that I have seen the mines and breathed the beautiful invigorating air of the Cananeas, I know that Dr. McCullom of New York, whom I met at Nogales, was right when he said that those mountains would, in the near future, be the largest and best mining camp on this continent."—George S. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania.

"I have known about the Cananeas for thirty years. It is a most magnificent copper property."—Don Pedro B. Chisem, Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico.

"I believe it is the chance of a lifetime."—Walter S. Logan, 27 William Street, New York.

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Having become members of the New York Cotton Exchange we beg to announce that we are prepared to accept orders to buy, sell or carry cotton in this market.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 115 Broadway, New York, October, 19th 1900. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared payable November 1st proximo to stockholders of record at close of business October 19th, 1900.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day, Oct. 12, 1900, declared a semi-annual dividend of 6%, payable on and after November 1st, 1900. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 22 to November 1st, 1900.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank,
NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1900.
95TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1.
Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Activity has been showing in the stock market. Quotations have been strong. Generally the sentiment of Wall Street—the professional sentiment, at least—has been and continues optimistic. Net changes for the week were largely on the side of increases, some of the gains being notable.

Of news developments during the week few have been of especial consequence, though there has in many quarters been disclosure of better business conditions than Wall Street generally has figured upon. In the iron and steel trade material betterment shows. Big orders for steel rails from important railroad companies indicate readiness upon the part of the chief consumers of iron and steel product to come into the market as buyers again. It has been set forth that while steel rails are taken at $26 per ton by the Pennsylvania and other big railroads recently filing orders, they have under the new contracts the benefit of any concession in quotations which may for some months to come take place. The fact that big orders are filed will, however, in all probability head off the slumps against which the contracts provide. With revival in the iron trade, other commercial and industrial affairs show new healthfulness. Commercial agency investigations seem to be disclosing a more satisfactory situation in various lines.

What Wall Street especially felicitates itself upon is a satisfactory money market at a time and under circumstances which have been looked forward to with some apprehension. Ever since early Summer all the oracles of Wall Street have been forecasting a tight money market preceding election, and some predictions have been exceedingly gruesome. Apprehensions became aggravated by financial disturbances at Berlin and by those exigencies which upon the part of various foreign Governments showed in applications to the United States for loans. All these items of unhappy circumstance have been swept aside, however, in so far as they could have bearing in any depressing way upon conditions here. Not only has this country been able to advance tens of millions of dollars to foreign applicants for loans, but in many and effective ways there has been proof of financial superiority here.

Especially noteworthy is the exhibit made at the close of the week of United States gold holdings. We have not only in hand a larger supply of gold than that commanded by any other nation of the world, but all our own past records are outstripped. Clearer evidence of business independence there could not be.

And, according to the first bankers of Wall Street, gold holdings in this country are now relatively small beside what they are before long likely to be. It is conservative opinion that a gold import movement must before long start automatically. Hundreds of millions are owed us in Europe—and unless United States business interests chocse to be international leaders on an unprecedented scale, there must before long be settlements which will force a new flow of gold this way. That we should as a business go into the loan markets of the world is hardly to be expected. Opportunities for profitable use of funds are here too abundant, too clearly disclosed, to induce or permit home capitalists to be content with the relatively insignificant earnings which money can command from borrowers abroad. A gold import movement within the next few months is, therefore, counted upon as among certainties.

It seems now likely that during the coming week we shall see complete restoration of normal business conditions in the coal fields. This will mean much for business interests generally. What might have developed into a grave situation seems now ready to pass as an incident of no great seriousness aside from the affliction which the workingmen have suffered. In so far as the coal properties are concerned, the strike has really been helpful in a dollar and cent way. One result is that the market for anthracite becomes more thoroughly commanded. Surplus coal has been sold, higher prices for product can be charged. From the standpoint of humanity, a heavy price is paid, for laborers have to bear the brunt of all the economic gain which comes to the capitalists. What is further regrettable is that the policy of arbitration has been shunted aside once more, that issues of far reaching importance are left unsettled, that, though work is resumed, agreeable relations between employer and employe are not established—that the day of a graver contest is but postponed.

An unfortunate phase of the coal strike now passing was that it came at a time and under circumstances which gave it possible political consequence. Yet, though agitators energetically aimed to foment disturbance on political lines, they accomplished little, and as a political bugaboo the strike has amounted to nothing. Political scarecrows generally have fallen flat this year. In so far as Wall Street can see—and Wall Street works earnestly and pays liberally for information—no doubt exists as to what will be political results next week. While betting on the curb is a barometer not entitled to much confidence, it is practically impossible to find in the financial world anybody who looks forward to aught else than an overwhelming majority against Bryanism. And on this belief the most important financial interests of the country have been buying securities.

Evidences appear of important business accomplishments upon the part of conspicuous financiers. As soon as the election is over we are likely to see quick progress in a variety of consolidations, some of which will involve the future development of great railway systems. The policy of concentrated control adopted notably by the New York Central and Pennsylvania Companies is to have far-reaching exemplification in other prominent quarters. While Wall Street has been going through an extraordinary season of dullness the financial powers of the country have been far from idle. The acquisition of Pacific Mail by Mr. Harriman and Mr. Vanderbilt betokens something of the tendency, while what impends in Southern Pacific Railway affairs will lead to what will be of far greater importance. The announcement in the news columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Harriman control of Pacific Mail was followed immediately by vociferous official denial—though those who early in the week, affecting to speak for the corporation, denied that Mr. Harriman had acquired control were at the end of the week making specious explanations as to why the Harriman deal had gone through—the Huntington estate proposing to concentrate its interests. Official denials are frequently matters that do not have much to do with facts. In Southern Pacific denials still persist. They will be less positive a little later, and all in due season will make way for confirmation that even enthusiastic explanations of what an excellent thing it is for the company to have the controlling influence of William K. Vanderbilt, whose friend, Charles M. Hays—significantly enough—is just taking the Southern Pacific Presidency.

Commission houses are generally ranging themselves on the bull side.

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 27	232,420
To date this year	91,235,952
Corresponding date last year	143,259,5..

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 27	$1,996,500
To date this year	$389,892,960
Corresponding date last year	$732,227,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Nat. Tube	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. & Alton	1	Rep. Steel	½
Col. South. 1st pf	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Kan. City South	½	Un. Bag & P. pf	½
Kan. City South. pf	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Nat. Salt	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Long Island	2
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Tobacco	1	Minn. & St. L.	¾
At., T. & S. F.	½	Missouri Pacific	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Northern Pacific	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pacific Coast	1
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Brunswick	½	People's Gas	½
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Reading	½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Reading 1st pf	1½
Chi., G. W. pf., A	½	Southern Pacific	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Erie 1st pf	1	U. S. Rubber	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Den. & R. G. 4½s	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. K. City So. 3s	1½
L. N. North. Shore 5s	1½	deb. ctf. 4s	1½

Bond Declined.

Det., M. & M. 1 g. 3½s 1½

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

There was little life to yesterday's stock market. Dealings were on a smaller scale than in recent days, total transactions for the two hours amounting to 230,000 shares. Profit-taking over Sunday was in evidence and the favorable bank statement was taken advantage of to sell; while not a little selling by room traders also appeared, the theory being that, after the sustained rise, a reaction was due. But, despite this joint selling, prices held well and the close showed no substantial recessions, while a number of good gains were recorded.

The coal stocks were weak, with the exception of Wheeling and Lake Erie shares, which were bought for Cleveland interests; Southern Pacific was put under pressure by insiders who are desirous of accumulating more stock at the low figures; Chicago and Alton common stock was carried up further by manipulation, while the preferred fell off; Ice Trust stock again advanced; while the Grangers and Pacifics moved irregularly, without any influencing news developments. Sugar was sold and Brooklyn Rapid Transit was bought by insiders.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was a pleasant surprise to the Street, the figures making an unexpectedly good showing. Surplus reserves increased $8,084,125, specie increased $2,279,500, and legal tenders $44,300, while loans decreased $4,464,600 and deposits naturally fell off $3,041,300.

The good showing is no doubt due in no little measure to the unexpected receipt toward the close of the week of the Australian and Pacific Coast gold, for without that the known movements of money—allowing for the European gold received—showed a loss to the banks of over $1,000,000. The contraction in loans is no doubt due to further withdrawals of trust company money, and also to the liquidation during the week of some rather large speculative accounts in the stock market.

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Previous to the publication of the statement the market had been dull and inclined to heaviness, but when the figures appeared a rally set in. The betterment, however, was shortlived, traders taking advantage of the temporary strength induced by the good showing to take profits. At the same time, some short selling appeared, with the result that toward the close the market sold off somewhat.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$793,384,600	$695,777,000	$667,232,600
Deposits	843,391,500	761,635,500	761,574,200
Circulation	30,560,000	15,815,400	15,538,500
Specie	158,933,700	144,336,900	161,346,500
Legal tenders	57,946,000	49,110,500	55,138,600
Total res.	$216,879,700	$193,447,400	$216,485,100
Reserve req'd	210,847,875	190,408,875	190,393,550
Surplus res	$6,031,825	$3,038,525	$20,001,550

HOW THE RAILROADS FARE.

Vice President M. L. Sykes of Chicago and Northwestern, discussing the present position of the railroads of the country and the outlook for the future, says:

"It is rather a difficult matter to speak off-hand on such a subject. In considering the matter there are several factors not to be lost sight of. One is the disturbance to business conditions incident to a Presidential campaign and the consequent halting in certain lines of trade. Another, so far as the roads operating in the great Northwest are concerned, is the shortage in the wheat crop there, and the reduced freight tonnage. Another, in the East, has been the coal strike and the dullness in the iron trade; while, generally, local conditions have always to be considered.

"Taking it all in all, it is a safe proposition to say that the railroads are doing very well, indeed, and that the outlook is most promising. Once the election is over and Mr. McKinley triumphant—as I believe he will be, though I do not wish to seem to give any political color to any statement I may make—I think there will be a wonderful revival of business, in which the railroads will of course share.

"Some people who are not familiar with the situation seem to be rather more or less worried because earnings are not showing steady increases. But any apprehension on that score is ridiculous. Take the case of our own road, for example. In September of 1899 our earnings increased over September, 1898 no less than $579,000, while in October, 1899, the increase over the corresponding month in the previous year was $593,359. Earnings last year, in other words, were phenomenal, and it is idle to expect increases now over those extraordinary increases."

RUSSELL SAGE OPTIMISTIC.

Russell Sage looks for continuing strength in the stock market and for reasonable, fair rates for money. He says:

"No one at all familiar with the situation thinks for an instant that Mr. McKinley will not be elected. The Stock Exchange has seen the handwriting on the wall and has already begun to discount the election—a fact which the advancing quotations clearly show. This will be continued for some time, and prices are bound to go higher. Of course after election, with Mr. McKinley returned, there will be a wonderful revival in business, and this cannot fail to have further beneficial effect on the stock market.

"So far as money is concerned, I do not think there need be any fear of a stringency. Good rates will prevail, but nothing more."

MORE GOLD IMPORTS LIKELY.

According to the testimony of foreign exchange authorities further imports of gold are altogether likely in the immediate future. A more secretive policy on the part of prospective importers is, however, being pursued, and there is not the same disposition to speak in advance of intended shipments. When this has been done before, it has developed competition and bidding for gold in the open market, which has sent the price up higher than ordinarily it might have gone.

On the general subject E. Thalmann of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. says:

"I look to see further imports in the near future, but how soon or how much is, of course, only a matter of guesswork. Certainly we are in a position to draw money from abroad whenever we desire it.

"In respect to the foreign financial situation, I think that it has improved wonderfully. So far as Germany is concerned, I may say that I think the position of affairs there is much better, though at no time was it as serious or as grave as some of the cable dispatches had seemed to indicate."

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A representative of Lazard Frères says:

"It is altogether probable that more gold will come this way. Certainly all present indications point in that direction. Just at present we are not picking up any gold in the open market."

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On the general situation G. Schumacher & Co., in their weekly review, say:

"Against an advance of 1½c. in the pound between the 11th and the 18th inst., the present week's course of exchange showed a decline of 1c. on the pound between the 18th and 24th inst., (from $4.84½@$4.84¾ on the 18th inst. to $4.83½@$4.83¾ on the 24th,) the quotation being that of demand sterling. The price of $4.83½@$4.83¾ proved to have been the turning point. After it was reached on Wednesday afternoon, the market at once began to turn. Thursday evening the price of demand sterling was $4.83¾. Friday this figure was well maintained, but rose no higher. Commercial sixty days sterling bills likewise lost about 1c. in the pound during the decline, while banks and bankers' bills lost but about ¾c. in the pound, being in demand for investment purposes. Continental exchange lost about 3-16 of 1 per cent., but regained fully 1-16 of 1 per cent. during the last two days.

"The decline, while it lasted, was undoubtedly due to the overwhelmingly large receipts of cotton bills. The reaction came when it became evident that the rush of cotton to market was about over, and that the supply of exchange from that source must diminish for a time at least, and until a recovery of the cotton market from its late decline would again induce shipments on a larger scale. Some purchases of stocks for European account no doubt added to the other causes of decline. This movement, however, was not very large, and did not play a role of much importance in the market.

"On the other hand, some new gold engagements abroad for shipment to this city did much toward bringing about the recovery. So did also a moderate investment demand for sixty days bank and bankers' bills. Just how the investors can figure out a profit in this operation we cannot see, but feel bound to record the fact that this investment demand actually existed in spite of a 4@4½ per cent. money market here against 3¾ per cent. in London. Grain shipments have been on a fairly liberal scale this week and engagements for later delivery from now until Spring have also been quite large. Between cereals and cotton, without counting provisions, petroleum, metals, minerals, and manufactured articles of every description, there is altogether enough exchange in sight to warrant the expectation of a season of low exchange, barring, of course, the usual fluctuations which may occur from time to time.

"The drain of currency from here to interior points South and West has greatly diminished this week. Nevertheless our money market is decidedly firmer, probably owing to the revived stock speculation. The European money market, on the other hand, barring some fluctuations, is generally easier in tone in spite of gold withdrawals for shipment to this country.

THE SITUATION IN SWEDEN.

With the increasing power of the financiers of this country, the larger lending of money abroad, and the placing of foreign Government loans here, Wall Street is taking a greater interest in the financial affairs of the older countries. This was illustrated in the case of Great Britain first, and of Germany afterward, and it is now illustrated in respect to Sweden, which just at present is passing through a financial crisis. According to all reports, the situation there is acute, the extraordinary money scarcity (so dispatches state) so seriously affecting commercial circles as to threaten a crisis. Discussing the situation, a representative of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. says:

"Of course, we in this country are not interested in the Swedish situation other than in a general way, though recently a Swedish Government loan was floated here. The present difficulty is in a measure due to the money stringency in Germany. Sweden heretofore had been borrowing from Germany, but that country has had so much to attend to financially for itself that it has been obliged not only to stop lending, but to withdraw much of its credits. Sweden's credit, however, is good, and nothing serious should develop, unless, indeed, trouble with Norway—always a possibility—should follow. Of course, the balance of trade continues against Sweden, while the launching of new industries has tied up much capital."

CHICAGO AND ALTON BONDS.

In anticipation of the early delivery of the new Chicago and Alton Railway Company first lien 3½ per cent. gold bonds, (subject to call at par and interest,) due July 1, 1950, interest due January and July, Messrs. Charles Minzesheimer & Co. call attention to the desirability of these bonds as a perfectly safe and profitable investment.

The total issue authorized is $27,000,000 and the amount outstanding is $22,500,000. These bonds are designated as first lien bonds, as they are a direct first mortgage on the former St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railway Company, besides covering the stocks of the old corporation known as the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. The par value of the former company's stocks, including common and preferred, is about equal to the new 3½ per cent. outstanding bonds. The actual value of this collateral is, of course, far in excess of the foregoing amount. Additional security is furnished by the precedence which these bonds take over the issue of $20,000,000 4 per cent. preferred stock and $20,000,000 common stock. As the prices of these stocks are, respectively, about $70 and $30 per share, it will be seen that the equity over and above the issue of first lien 3½ per cent. bonds is about $20,000,000.

The Chicago and Alton Railway Company is earning, approximately, $3,000,000 net per annum, which amount, after paying 3 per cent. on the refunding bonds and 3½ per cent. on the first lien bonds, leaves a balance equal to 4 per cent. on the preferred stock and about 2½ per cent. on the common stock.

With the listing of the 3½ per cent. first lien bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, it is confidently predicted that these securities will advance to a parity with other high-grade 3½ per cent. bonds.

PENNSYLVANIA STOCK.

Information having been received that the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will meet on Nov. 1 to consider the question of the semi-annual dividend to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Oct. 31, the Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that "regular way" and "time" transactions in the stock of the company made on Oct. 29, 30, 31, and Nov. 1 shall bear the dividend that may be declared, and deliveries made on transactions of those dates must have a due bill for the dividend attached. Cash transactions of Oct. 29 and 30 do not carry due bills. The stock will not sell ex-dividend until Nov. 2.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $192,761,179; balances, $10,009,633; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $8,145.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½@3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80¾@$4.80⅝; demand, $4.83¾; cables, $4.84⅛; commercial bills, $4.79½@$4.80⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ less 1-16 and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94@94 1-16 and 94⅝@94 11-16, and guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5c discount @par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 75c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—On the Stock Exchange to-day business was inactive, and there was a light attendance of operators. The latter, having anticipated a practical holiday, were not inclined to undertake new business. The only feature was a sharp fall in Grand Trunks, on Charles M. Hay's transfer from general manager of the Grand Trunk to the Presidency of the Southern Pacific. Americans were irregular, but the tone was generally firm. The effect of the Chesapeake and Ohio dividend was evidently discounted, as there was little movement. Prices had a firmer tendency.

Rates in the money market were maintained in general. The quotation of three months' bank paper was 3⅞, with a hardening tendency. Not only have loans obtained in the market by the Bank of England, due for repayment yesterday, been renewed, but sensational reports were current that the Bank is taking drastic measures to reduce the market supply. The effect of this may be felt at the beginning of the week. It is generally thought the outlook for money in London during the next few weeks is in the direction of higher rates.

The Statist says: "The present position of the market invites foreign countries to withdraw gold. Floating money is so abundant that at times this week all the money offered could not be employed. Rates as low as ¾ were accepted for day-to-day loans.

"With money extremely plentiful, London has to face a large outflow of cash to the country and a possible demand for gold from the United States, Germany, and France, and a probable demand from Egypt and Argentina. A large efflux of gold may be looked for, and the possibility of an advance of the Bank rate became greater during the last day or two. One of the most important factors will be the extent of the American demand."

Consols for money, 96⅜; for the account, 96⅜; Atchison, 83⅜; Canadian Pacific, 89¾; St. Paul, 119½; Illinois Central, 122; Louisville, 78¼; Union Pacific preferred, 78¼; New York Central, 137¼; Erie, 12½; Pennsylvania, 63½; Reading, 9½; Erie first preferred, 36⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 75¼; Grand Trunk, 6⅜; Anaconda, 9½ ex-dividend; Rand Mines, 40⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 29½d per ounce. Money, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.20; Madrid, 33.22; Lisbon, 37; Rome, 5.88.

Spanish 4s closed at 67½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened quiet, but improved. Prices showed a moderate advance. Spanish Railroads declined in consequence of unfavorable exchange rates. Spanish 4s improved on repurchases. Kafirs were well supported, banks advanced, and Brazilians were in strong demand. Toward the close they rose sharply.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 25c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 9c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 68.25.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Business on the Boerse to-day was firm. Home funds especially. Banks and mines were somewhat easier, covering purchases having ceased. Spanish 4s opened weak, but rallied toward the close. Americans were harder. Transvaal railroads advanced. Canadian Pacifics were quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—In the stock market here to-day Montana sold down 2, to 320, and rallied to 322 again, with the 320 price made on the sale of another 500-share lot. Isle Royale lost ¼, to 38¼. Old Dominion was at 21½. Amalgamated at 91¼, Parrot at 45½, Utah at 33, and Wolverine at 42½.

In the general list, New England Gas stock lost 1, to 13, and the 5s 1¼, to 62¾. American Telephone was held at 147¾. Rutland common sold at 12 and the preferred at 92, the latter off 1 for the day; Elevated was at 157, United Fruit at 129, Boston and Maine was strong at 191, Central Massachusetts sold at 13½, Tube preferred at 98½, and common at 85½. Erie Telephone held at 39¾.

At the Clearing House to-day money loaned between the banks at 2 and 2½ per cent. and New York funds sold at 5 cents discount.

Money on call still ranges from 3½ to 4 per cent., time money is quoted from 4½ to 5½ per cent., according to names and collateral, and in commercial paper 5

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Nothing that occurred yesterday in the market for outside securities brought about any change in the general conditions prevailing in that market, and little interest attached to the day's trading. Prices were irregular and trading was on a much smaller scale than at the beginning of the week, but nothing unusual appeared in this diminution of business. After the exceptionally broad and strong market of the first few days of the week reactions were to be looked for, and could hardly be avoided. There is no reason to believe that the market will not soon return to greater activity and renewed strength. Such declines as have taken place have not been more than sufficient to adjust prices, and an element of security is found in the digesting process that has been going on for the past two or three days.

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CHICAGO AND ALTON subscriptions advanced about 2 points, although total transactions were much smaller than on the past few days. The supply of subscriptions outstanding is growing smaller and will daily decrease as they are converted into the securities to be issued against them. The demand for the subscriptions depends on the fluctuations in the issued securities, and varies as the profit of arbitrage changes. The continued strength of the stocks and bonds since trading in them has been transferred to the Stock Exchange has led to a considerable advance in the price of the subscriptions. Yesterday they rose to 114⅜ and showed at the close a net gain of 2½ points. The 3 per cent. bonds sold at 89, and the 3½s as high as 82¾.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN common moved up to 19½ and closed at 18¾ bid, showing a slight net gain. The supply of preferred stock seemed small. Only one sale at 75 was reported and at the close 75 was bid.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE was active for the first time in a long while. It sold up to 21⅝ and closed at 21 bid. A temporary short interest in the stock seemed to help the efforts made to mark the stock up.

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CAST IRON PIPE preferred was bid up about 2 points, to 31. No trades were reported.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 27. Bid.	Oct. 27. Asked.	Oct. 26. Bid.	Oct. 26. Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	91	92	91	91¼
Am. Agricultural Chem.	25	28	25	28
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	77	79	77	79
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	3½	5	3½	5
American Bicycle pf	20½	25	19	21
American Bicycle bonds	65	70	65	70
American Chicle	63	68	63	68
American Chicle pf	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6¾	5	6¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	28	..	28	..
Am. Hide & L. 6s	87	88	87	88
American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	18⅝	19	18¼	19
American Woolen pf	73	76	74¾	74⅞
Am. Typefounders	55	60	55	60
British Columbia Copper	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
British Exch. 3s	98	98¼	98	98¼
California Copper	1½	2	1⅜	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	..	4½	4	5
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	31	..	29	30½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton subs	114⅝	115	112½	113
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
C. & A. 3s, cert. of int.	88⅜	89½	88⅜	88¾
Chicago & Alton 3½s	82⅝	82⅞	82	82¾
Compressed Air	29	32	29	32
Con. Ry., L. & E.	8½	8⅞	8	8½
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5	4	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	25	31	25	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	100½	103	100½	103
Cramps' Shipyard	67	71	67	71
General Carriage	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf.	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100	100½	100½	100½
Hall Signal	35	43	35	43
Havana Commercial	10	11	10	11
Havana Commercial pf.	39¾	40½	39¾	40½
Hudson River Tel.	115	120	115	120
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	4½	5	4⅜	4⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	19	21	19	21
Electric Boat	19	21	..	..
Electric Boat pf.	38	43	40	43
Electric Vehicle	19	20½	19	22
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	44	40	50
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	30	20	30
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1⅞	1½	1⅞
International Pump	21½	22½	21½	22½
Int. Pump pf.	69¾	70½	69½	70½
International Silver pf.	34	38	34	38
Inter-State Oil	58¼	58⅜	58¼	58⅜
Iron Steamboat	2⅝	4	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100	102
*Markeen Copper	1	2½	1	2⅛
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	10	12	8	11
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	19	21	19	23
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	83	79	83
National Gramophone	10	20	10	20
National Sugar	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3½	4	3½	4
N. Y. Transportation	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
Otis Elevator	20½	27½	26½	27½
Otis Elevator pf.	87	87½	87	87½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	21	22	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81	80	81
Retsof	..	30	30	31
Republic Iron pf.	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93¼	94½	93¼	94½
Royal Copper	9	9¾	9	9¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29⅝	29	29⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78	79	77½	78½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17⅛	18	17⅜	18
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65	67	65	67
Seaboard Air Line	8¼	9	8¼	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	23	22	23
Standard Coupler	35	42	40	43
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	602	606	601	605
Storage Power	11	12¾	11	12¾
Tennessee Copper	15½	16	15½	16
Tel., Tel. & C. of Am. $10 paid	5	6	5	5½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	..	50	..
Union Copper	2½	2⅝	2⅜	3
Union Typewriter	26½	28	26½	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105½	107½	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	64¼	65	64¾	65
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	82¾	83	82¾	83
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	6	8	6	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	35	38	35	38
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109	106	109

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	103½	102½	103½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	118	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102¾	103½	102¼	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	229	231	229	231
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101¼	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	30¼	32	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92¼	91	92¼
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St. M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74	75¼
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	98	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds	82	83	82	83
Kings County Elev. 4s	77	80	78	82
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s	82¼	82½	82½	84
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pas. V. bonds	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry Co. 6 c. 1st	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry 1st 5s	111	113¼	111	113½
Union Ry stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac. Providence	109	111	109	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½	33	31	33
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	104	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	..	4	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	80	63	..
Central Union 5s, std	106½	107¼	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds	..	103	..	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	16	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	76	81	76	81
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	32	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds, 6s	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	305	298	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105¼	106	105½	106
N. E. Gas & Coke	12½	14	12½	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	63	64	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	103¾	104	104	104½
Nor. Hud. L. H. & P. 5s	54	55	54	55
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	33	38	..	33½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	9	10
Western Gas	89	91	89	91
Western Gas 1st 5s	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	19	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	83	85	82	83
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	92¼	92	92¼
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	74	75	74½	75
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	31	33	31	33
Union Ferry bonds	94	96	94	96

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Oct. 27, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
130	135	27	Adams Express	130	130	130	130	.....
18	19¼	580	Am. Car & Found. Co.	18¼	18	18	18	— ¼
64½	64½	545	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64½	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ¼
35¾	36¾	300	Am. Cotton Oil	36¾	36¾	36	36	— ⅛
91	..	32	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
31	32½	100	Am. District Tel.	32	32	32	32	.....
157½	160	26	American Express	157	157	157	157	.....
36¾	37	1,850	American Ice Co.	36	36¾	36	36¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	12¾	481	Am. Linseed Co.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
54½	54½	1,334	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	54½	54½	54	54	— ⅛
41⅝	41¾	1,085	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
91⅝	91¾	400	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91¼	91¼	91½	91½	— ⅛
23	23¾	3,250	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	23	24½	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
74	75½	900	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	75	75⅝	74½	75⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	2,925	Am. Steel & Wire	36	36	34⅞	35	— ⅛
75	75¼	2,430	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75¼	75¼	75	75	.....
122	122⅛	13,675	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122⅞	123¼	121¾	122	— ⅛
34½	35⅛	854	American Tin Plate	35	35¼	35	35	+ ⅛
82	82⅞	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82	82	82	82	.....
96¾	97	5,170	American Tobacco	98	98	97	97	—1
45⅝	46	550	Anaconda Copp. M. Co.	46	46	45¼	45½	— ⅛
32½	32⅝	4,675	At., T. & S. F.	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
74½	74⅞	6,190	At., T. & S. F. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74¼	74⅞	— ⅛
74¾	74⅞	4,500	Baltimore & Ohio	75⅝	75⅝	74¾	74⅞	— ⅛
81½	82	625	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81½	81½	81¼	81¾	+ ¼
62⅞	62⅞	23,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63¼	63¼	61⅞	62⅛	— ⅛
81½	..	110	Brunswick City	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ⅛
30	30¼	3,270	Chesapeake & Ohio	30¼	30⅝	29⅞	30	— ⅛
35⅝	35⅞	19,314	Chicago & Alton, new	35⅞	36⅜	35	35⅝	+1
71	71½	6,998	Chi. & Alton pf., new	71½	72⅜	71	71½	— ⅛
127½	127¾	1,375	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127½	128⅝	127½	127¾	— ⅛
11⅜	12	540	Chicago Great West.	12¼	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
72½	73	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ⅛
54	54½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
115¼	115¾	2,550	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	115¾	116¼	115⅛	115⅝	— ⅛
172	173¾	30	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172	172	171½	171½	— ⅛
108½	109¾	150	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅛	108¾	— ⅛
62½	63	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
111	114	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	112	112	112	112	.....
39½	39¾	520	Colorado Fuel & Iron	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ⅛
5¾	6	100	Colorado Southern	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
39	40	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
16½	17¼	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
175⅜	176½	120	Consolidated Gas	176	176	176	176	+ ⅛
28½	29	310	Con. Tobacco Co.	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
70	70¼	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	70½	70¼	70½	70½	.....
..	..	200	Detroit City Gas	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....
12	12½	100	Erie	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
35½	35½	510	Erie 1st pf.	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	—1
38½	38⅞	3,890	Federal Steel	39¼	39¼	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
68¼	68½	100	Federal Steel pf.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
143	144¼	150	General Electric	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	.....
99½	105	25	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	100	100	100	100	.....
36½	37	10	Hocking Valley	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	.....
64	64½	890	Hocking Valley pf.	65	65	64½	64½	— ⅛
118	118½	148	Illinois Central	118½	118½	118¼	118½	+ ¼
20½	21	210	International Paper	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
67	67½	824	International Paper pf.	67⅜	67⅜	66¾	67	— ⅛
32	37	400	International Power	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32½	+ ½
19	19½	580	Iowa Central	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
41½	42	587	Iowa Central pf.	42	42	42	42	.....
13½	14	1,627	Kan. City Southern	13	14	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
36	36½	4,050	K. C. Southern pf.	35	36½	35	36	+1½
63	66	300	Long Island	63	63	63	63	—2
75½	75⅝	120	Louisville & Nashville	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
97⅜	97½	3,650	Manhattan Elevated	97⅜	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
160½	161	1,425	Met. Street Railway	160½	162½	160½	161	— ⅛
59	60½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
97⅜	98¼	400	Minn. & St. L. pf.	98¼	98¼	97½	98	— ⅛
32½	32½	2,360	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32¾	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
56¾	56⅝	28,360	Missouri Pacific	57¼	57⅝	56⅝	56¾	—1
36	36	310	National Biscuit Co.	36	36⅜	36	36⅛	+1
37	37	100	National Salt	37	37	37	37	.....
29⅜	30	1,100	National Steel Co.	30½	30½	30	30	.....
55½	55⅝	1,475	National Tube Co.	55	55½	55	55½	+ ⅛
98½	98½	20	National Tube Co. pf.	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
134½	135½	200	New Jersey Central	135½	135½	135½	135½	+ ¼
132½	132⅝	100	New York Central	133	133	133	133	.....
..	..	100	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
..	..	500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
37½	37¾	300	Norfolk & Western	37½	37¾	37¼	37½	.....
76½	78	10	Norfolk & Western pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	.....
56¾	56¾	7,511	Northern Pacific	57½	57½	56⅝	56⅞	— ⅝
73	73⅜	10	Northern Pacific pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	.....
56	58	200	Pacific Coast	58½	58½	58	58	—1
42¼	43	370	Pacific Mail	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
135¼	135¾	5,695	Pennsylvania R. R.	135¼	135¼	134½	135¼	+ ⅛
93	94½	620	People's Gas, Chicago	94¾	94¾	94	94	— ⅛
43	43¼	1,340	Pressed Steel Car	43½	43½	43	43¼	+ ⅛
190	192	35	Pullman Co.	191¼	191¼	191¼	191½	.....
19	19	1,450	Reading	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
59	59	2,700	Reading 1st pf.	59¾	59¾	58⅞	58⅞	—1⅛
28½	29¼	400	Reading 2d pf.	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
13¾	14	1,060	Republic Iron & Steel	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
56⅜	57⅜	122	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
113⅞	114½	100	St. L. & San Fran.	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
36¼	36¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	14½	4,445	St. Louis Southw.	13⅞	14½	13⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
32½	32¾	7,154	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32½	33	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
36⅞	37	7,575	Southern Pacific	37⅝	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	1,600	Southern Railway	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
56⅜	56⅜	1,325	Southern Railway pf.	57	57½	56⅝	57	— ⅛
57⅞	58	2,575	Tenn. Coal & Iron	59	59⅝	58	58	—1
17⅞	17⅝	910	Texas Pacific	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17½	— ⅛
110	110½	200	Third Avenue	110	110	110	110	.....
13	13	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	13	13	13	13	.....
66	67	250	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	66	67	66	67	+ ⅛
62⅜	63	12,330	Union Pacific	62⅜	63	61⅝	61⅞	— ⅛
76	76	1,935	Union Pacific pf.	76	76	75½	75½	— ⅛
50	55	81	United States Express	50	51	50	51	.....
11⅞	12	1,045	U. S. Leather	12¼	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
32½	32⅝	460	U. S. Rubber	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	19	100	Wabash pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
80¾	81	50	Western Union Tel.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	.....
9¾	10	700	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
26⅞	26½	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
12½	13½	200	Wisconsin Central	12½	13	12½	13	.....
Sales		232,420						

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg 6s 2,000 70
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000 92
Atch, Top & San Fé gen 4s 10,000 ..... 100½
4,000 ..... 100⅝
5,000 ..... 100⅝
3,000 ..... 100½
adjustmt 4s 500 ..... 87¾
11,000 ..... 87½
19,000 ..... 87⅜
1,000 ..... 87½
20,000 ..... 87⅝
Balt. & Ohio 4s 1,000 ..... 99½
5,000 ..... 99⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s 1,000 ..... 90⅝
Baltimore & Ohio Southwn div 3½s 12,000 ..... 88¼
Brook. Qns Co & S con gtd 5s 2,000 ..... 1[illegible]
Brook Un Elev 1st 5,000 ..... 94½
Cent of Ga con 5s 10,000 96
1,000 ..... 96¼
2,000 96
6,000 ..... 95¾
1,000 96
Cent of Ga 1st inc 10,000 ..... 44¾
Cent Pac gtd 4s 10,000 ..... 97¾
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 100
3,000 ..... 99⅞
Chic & Alton 3½s 50,000 ..... 83½
28,000 ..... 83¾
40,000 ..... 83⅝
72,000 ..... 83¾
25,000 ..... 83⅝
5,000 ..... 83⅞
142,000 ..... 83⅝
20,000 ..... 83⅞
26,000 ..... 83¾
30,000 ..... 83¾
10,000 84
120,000 ..... 83¾
80,000 ..... 83⅝
10,000 ..... 83½
Chic, Bur & Quincy Denver div 4s 2,000 102
Chic, Bur & Quincy Illinois div 3½s 1,000 ..... 104¾
Chic & E Ill gen 5s 1,000 ..... 115½
Chic, R I & P gen 4s 5,000 107
Den & Rio G con 4½s 1,000 108
Den & Rio G imp 5s 1,000 103
Den & Rio G con 4s 1,000 ..... 99¼
20,000 99
Det M & M l g 3½s 5,000 ..... 31¾
5,000 ..... 31¾
20,000 30
Detroit City Gas 5s 13,000 ..... 93½
Evans & Ter Haute 1st con 6s 1,000 ..... 123½
Flint & P M, Pt H 5s 3,000 ..... 108¾
Ft Worth & D C 1st 5,000 74
Galv, Har & San An Mex & P div 5s 10,000 100
5,000 ..... 100¼
Total sales $1,996,600

Hock Val 1st 4½s 88,000 ..... 100⅝
Kansas City So 3s 20,000 ..... 68½
29,000 69
10,000 ..... 69¼
150,000 69
15,000 ..... 69½
15,000 ..... 69¾
11,000 69
70,000 ..... 69¾
10,000 ..... 69⅝
20,000 ..... 69¾
45,000 ..... 69¼
13,000 ..... 69½
120,000 69
5,000 ..... 69½
7,000 69
10,000 ..... 69¼
11,000 ..... 69½
5,000 69
1,000 ..... 69½
Leh & W B gtd 4½s 30,000 104
Long Island, North Shore 5s 5,000 110
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 1,000 99
Manhattan con 4s 1,000 to 20F 101½
Mex Intern con 4s 6,000 ..... 84¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 92¾
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s 10,000 67
Mo, K & Tex ext 5s 3,000 92
N Y, N H & H 4s con deb ctfs 3,000 195
Norf & Wn con 4s 1,000 97
Northn Pacific 4s 5,000 & 10F 103½
Northn Pac gen 3s 500 ..... 66½
Reading gen 4s 16,000 ..... 88⅜
Rio Gde Wn 1st 4s 3,000 ..... 98½
St L & Ir Mt gen 5s 10,000 ..... 110⅝
St L & Ir Mt 4s 5,000 ..... 79½
St L Southw 1st 4s 3,000 ..... 93⅜
St L Southw 2d 4s 10,000 ..... 63¼
25,000 63
Scioto Vy & N E 4s 3,000 102
Southern Pacific 4s 500 81
27,000 ..... 80⅝
1,000 ..... 80⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s 37,000 110
Union Pac 1st 4s 6,000 ..... 105⅝
Wabash deb, Ser B 5,000 ..... 34½
10,000 ..... 33⅞
Westn Union fundg & real est 4½s 25,000 107
W & L E 1st con 4s 3,000 88
3,000 ..... 87⅜
2,000 88

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 27, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1900.	1899.	P. C.
New York	$948,306,341	$901,854,859	+ 5.2
Boston	99,538,363	115,677,866	—14.0
Philadelphia	75,556,703	77,308,829	— 2.3
Baltimore	15,915,655	14,896,837	+ 6.3
Chicago	112,933,231	115,474,816	— 2.3
St. Louis	29,425,711	27,198,953	+ 8.2
New Orleans	10,324,942	8,783,435	+17.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,292,000,946	$1,260,995,095	+ 2.6
Other cities, 5 days	226,017,409	210,874,493	+ 7.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,518,018,355	$1,471,869,788	+ 2.1
All cities, 1 day	200,906,703	299,376,623	— 3.2
Total, all cities, for week	$1,808,925,058	$1,771,246,411	+ 2.1

Complete returns for the week ended Oct. 20 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1899, a loss of 12.3 per cent., with the same week in 1898

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

China at Lowest Prices Ever Known.

The nations of the earth are all struggling for the "open door" to China's wondrous wealth, and from the press reports one would judge it was nearly "all over except the shouting." But on Monday another open door leading to China's marvelous richness will greet you, and loud and long will be the exultant shouting when you realize what almost unheard of values these Monday price offerings really mean. Dinner sets, tea sets, cups and saucers, plates, fancy china, bric-a-brac, lamps, &c. Here's a partial list of the offerings:

AT $5.00, REGULAR $10 00—Good American porcelain dinner sets, composed of 100 pieces, including large platters and three covered tureens, decorated in a neat underglaze design in electric green and blue.

AT $7.50, REGULAR $15.00—A lot of fine porcelain and fine Austrian china dinner sets, composed of 100 pieces, including soup tureens and large platters. All decorated in pretty floral spray designs in natural colors. The porcelain sets are full gold-lined and the china sets have gold on handles.

AT $2.98, REGULAR $4.50—English porcelain tea sets, composed of 56 pieces, decorated in pretty floral bordered pattern in green.

AT $4.50, REGULAR $6.00—Fine porcelain tea sets of the very newest shapes in six very pretty designs of natural color floral decorations, each piece fully gold trimmed.

AT $5.00, REGULAR $10.00—Fine Limoges china tea sets, decorated in a handsome green leaf and vine effect, burnished gold on handles; only six sets of this lot.

AT $3.25, REGULAR $5.00 AND $6.50—Fine porcelain toilet sets, richly decorated in bold floral designs and fully trimmed with gold.

AT 19c. EACH, REGULAR 30c.—China tea cups and saucers and fancy plates in a variety of delicate floral decorations laid on soft-tinted ground colors in various shades.

AT $5.00, REGULAR $10.00 TO $18.00—A lot of china fish and game sets with fish and game subjects in centre of all pieces and fully trimmed with gold.

AT 69c., REGULAR $1.75 TO $2.50—Two hundred pretty pottery jardinieres in embossed designs, all perfect.

An Anniversary Sale Without a Parallel.

A Magnetic Outpouring of Magnetic Merchandise.

Our Word That the Prices are the Lowest Ever Known.

It was Emerson who said, "Things have their laws as well as men; and things refuse to be trifled with. We are not at the mercy of any waves of chance. In the strife of business the real will always find itself cherished." A year ago we commenced moving into our new building and ever since we have had in mind, and preparation, a phenomenal anniversary sale to commemorate the greatest success of merchandising in Brooklyn's history. We would be untrue to ourselves and your good if we were not proud of this store's achievements; but the present must be pre-eminently greater than the past to withstand our own severe criticism. A tardy season and a Presidential year have given us many opportunities to buy goods from timid makers at prices that are phenomenal in themselves, but even these prices in many instances we have discounted and offer you goods to-morrow at less than cost. Not in one or two departments only, mark you, but the whole store is in sympathetic touch with a sale which will be the greatest ever known.

We feel sure you will pardon us for being somewhat reminiscent—the achievements of even one year make us so. We do not intend to be egotistical either. The pioneer work of a really great department store in Brooklyn was started by us—every worthy method that has led to cosmopolitan merchandising in this city had its birth and impulse here—every effective force whereby the product of the world has been focused in economic quantities to Brooklyn's advantage generated its influence here—every innovation in quick and accurate delivery, prompt and systematic service, was first seen by Brooklyn in this store—and every result which has brought Brooklyn honest merchandise honestly priced and honestly represented, is really and truly the work of the business methods introduced by this store. You have only to think back 14 years to know that this is so.

It is the shining trait of utility and real worth, after all said and done, that is the beacon light which leads the alert and wise shopper to the full appreciation of this store's economies. Be the price large or small, genuine quality must back it up—and with such support a sale of this kind and magnitude in this store means a great deal more, and we say it advisedly, than anywhere else.

Our Autumn Showing of Art Embroidery.

Second Floor, New Building.

Monday marks the fall opening of this popular shop. Our buyers have been busy as beavers all summer gathering these dainty wares, and the possibilities of the skilled needlework have never had a more artistic or more complete exposition.

Here you will see the latest designs in sofa pillows, picture frames, Arabian tidies and scarfs, Russian and Duchesse laces, embroidered linens, Mexican and Taoro drawn work, Renaissance and Battenberg laces, drapery silks and satins, and all that is new, novel and desirable in materials for art embroidery.

A most choice line of lace tidies and scarfs at ⅓ to ½ of former prices. All fresh, new goods. Not a soiled or shop-worn piece among them.

AT 15c. TO 79c., REGULAR 32c. TO $1.39—Doylies, linen centre, round or square, 6 inches to 12 inches.

AT $1.39 TO $3.49, REGULAR $2.75 TO $6.98—Centre pieces, linen centres, round or square, 20 inches to 28 inches.

AT $3.98 TO $4.69, REGULAR $7.49 TO $8.00—Tea cloths, round or square, 34 inches.

AT $12.98 AND $16.98, REGULAR $24.50 TO $30.50—Lunch cloths, square, 45 inches and 54 inches.

AT $2.98 TO $9.98, REGULAR $4.98 TO $19.50—Scarfs, linen centre and all-over lace, 45 to 90 inches long.

AT 42c. to $1.69, REGULAR 89c. TO $2.98—Russian lace doylies, from 6 inches to 12 inches.

AT $3.19 TO $4.49, REGULAR $4.98 TO $6.75—Centre pieces.

AT $5.29 TO $7.98, REGULAR $7.98 TO $12.00—Tea cloths.

AT $7.98 TO $19.98, REGULAR $15.25 TO $39.75—Lunch cloth, round or square.

AT $5.59 TO $15.75, REGULAR $7.75 TO $23.98—Scarfs.

AT $5.98 TO $10.50, REGULAR $8.50 TO $22.00—Tea cloths and centre pieces of white French embroidered linens; most exquisite designs.

AT 98c. TO $10.98—Arabian tidies; so much in demand; all sizes.

Mexican and Taoro drawn work; all sizes from 5-inch doylies to 45-inch Tea Cloths.

Gloves at Lowest Prices Ever Known.

49c. for the Real $1.00 Kinds.

Second Floor, Not Sent C. O. D.

There are about 1,200 pairs of these gloves for women—assorted colors, all sizes—they are real $1.00 kid gloves, made in Germany. Some are slightly mussed, but every pair a bargain all the same.

$1.50 for the $2.25 to $3.75 Kinds.

These are a lot of women's evening gloves—opera shades, 12, 16 and 20 button length—regular $2.25, $2.75, $3.25, and $3.75 qualities—some are a little soiled.

Men's Day and Night Shirts

At Lowest Prices Ever Known.

Not Sent C. O. D.

At 25c., REGULAR 50c—Men's and boys' unlaundered shirts, with pure linen set-in bosoms; bodies of a very good quality of muslin. These shirts are splendidly made and finished, all seams felled, and all shirt improvements. The regular price is 45c. and 50c. Also a little lot of odd sizes men's and boys' laundered shirts, worth up to $1.00—equal quality never sold so cheap, at 25c.

AT 29c., REGULAR 50c. for Domet flannel night shirts, men's and boys', made full and long of a very good quality of flannel. Sizes 12 to 19 inches. Usually sell for 50 cents; equal quality never sold so cheap, at 29 cents.

Curtains at Lowest Prices Ever Known.

Third Floor.

And every pair of these curtains is of the most fashionable kind, newest, most tasteful and alluring patterns. If this offer brings you to our upholstery store, who hasn't seen it this season, it will have accomplished a good to you which we know will be appreciated.

475 pairs white Irish point curtains, $3.98 pair, regular $5.50 and $5.75.

325 pairs white Irish point curtains, $4.98, regular $6.50 and $7.00.

125 pairs white Irish point sash curtains, special at $2.89 pair.

Seven styles real Renaissance and Marie Antoinette curtains, $5.25, regular $7.50 pair.

Eight styles real Renaissance and Marie Antoinette curtains, $10.98 regular $15 and $16 pair.

Dress Goods at Lowest Prices Known.

Second Floor, New Building.

You will find our dress goods store in full touch with this great anniversary sale—both goods and prices in matchless array.

Black Dress Goods.

AT 42½c., REGULAR 79c.—Mohair crepon velour, 42 inches wide—imported English; best of this season's designs; high lustre and very rich in appearance.

AT 49c., REGULAR 69c.—Cheviot etamine, 46 inches wide—correct Bradford finish, perfect black and thoroughly steam sponged and shrunk.

AT 59c., REGULAR 98c.—Imported pebble thibet, 46 inches wide—a fashionable fabric of the famous "Lupin" make; a soft, beautiful material for fine gowns.

Colored Dress Goods.

AT 35c., REGULAR 59c.—Camel's hair zibeline, 46 inches wide—Handsome mixtures, in hopsack weave, grays, browns and cadet, some with dashes of color.

AT 45c., REGULAR 65c.—Homespun cheviots, 48 inches wide—Heavy all-wool fabric, all the popular shades in Oxford, Cambridge, cadet, navy and brown.

AT 65c., REGULAR $1.00—Imported ladies' cloth, 46 inches wide—strong, substantial cloth, smooth, soft finish, in all the fashionable plain colors.

Flannels at Lowest Prices Known.

Second Floor, New Building.

At 42c., REGULAR 59c.—French flannels, 27 inches wide, splendidly made, soft to the touch, all the fashionable shades for street and evening wear—just the thing for dressy waists.

Silks at the Lowest Prices Ever Known.

At 42½c., Sold Elsewhere at $1.00.

Fancy Striped Taffeta in white, ivory, pink, ciel, old rose, reseda, silver, violet, golf red and navy. Splendid quality never before retailed at less than $1.00.

At 69c., Sold Elsewhere at $1.25.

Fancy striped silks with Jacquard figures, elegant quality, 25 beautiful shades, such as white, ivory, ciel, pink, mais, silver, cherry, castor, violet, heliotrope, old rose, dove, reseda, golf red, brown, navy, black, etc., never before sold at retail for less than $1.25.

At 79c., Now Sold in New York for $1.35.

Rich fancy figured and striped satin Duchesse, magnificent quality, thirty of the latest evening and street shades. Never before sold less than $1.35.

Tailored Suits at Lowest Prices Ever Known.

At $25.00---Made to Sell at $40.00 to $95.00.

We have already given you some rare opportunities, but without exaggeration this is the greatest of all. The superiors of these women's garments cannot be found anywhere—a splendid collection. Many are adaptations and perfections of foreign masterpieces. The styles are varied, but all beautiful. This is a strong statement, but we intend it to be such. The materials are Broadcloth, Cheviot, Velour combinations, Fancy Diagonals, &c., in various fashionable colors. Sizes principally from 34 to 38 bust measure, all at $25.00 each.

At $12.50---Made to Sell at $18.50 to $25.00.

Tailor-Made Suits, manufacturers' samples, in Cheviot, Homespun, Venetian and other materials, best of workmanship, perfect fit and finish, assortment of colors and blacks, but only one of each style. Sizes from 34 to 40 bust measure.

Ribbons at Lowest Prices Ever Known.

Right of Main Entrance.

A chance opportunity, quickly grasped—and this remarkable assortment of desirable ribbons awaits your selection. All priced at below the maker's cost, and all fresh, dainty and seasonable. Ribbons for millinery, dress trimming, neckwear, fancy work—in fact, for any purpose that ribbons are used for. But at these prices they will not flutter long here:

AT 5c., REGULAR 12c.—1-inch fancy striped taffeta; 1-inch black satin and taffeta, narrow white stripes.

AT 8c., REGULAR 15c.—3¼-inch colored, white corded stripes, all light shades.

AT 10c., REGULAR 19c.—3¼-inch corded and fancy striped taffeta; 5 different patterns and all the popular shades.

AT 15c., REGULAR 25c. TO 33c.—4¾-inch metalique taffeta, 4½-inch satin striped taffeta, 3½-inch Louisine colored polka dot, 3¾-inch Roman stripe, 3½-inch white taffeta colored satin stripes.

AT 19c., REGULAR 33c. AND 39c.—3½ and 4½-inch French plaids. The bright combinations so much in demand for children's hats.

AT 19c., REGULAR 45c.—Colored grounds with large black polka dot. Just right for pillow ruffles.

AT 25c., REGULAR 58c.—6-inch changeable ribbons in a new weave. Very soft finish and rich lustre. The latest autumn novelty.

Furniture at Lowest Prices Known.

Our great furniture floors were never so picturesque, never so completely filled with the truly worthy new things in truly artistic and practical furniture. Throughout the whole stock will be found sample lines which we have purchased at large discounts and pass them along to you to-morrow at a saving of 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. of regular prices. These pieces include every kind of furniture, but particularly parlor and library suits, divans, odd chairs, bedroom suits, brass bedsteads, bedding, Morris chairs and rockers. The list is too long to enumerate. Every piece in the sale at the special price will have a large red ticket attached showing plainly the original and present price. Then we call your attention also to a Morris chair we will sell to-morrow at $8.65. It has a massive frame, quartered oak and mahogany finish, highly polished with reversible cushions, upholstered in newest velours and leatherette on backs. Something new and sanitary, at $8.65 to-morrow.

Underwear and Stockings

At Lowest Prices Ever Known.

Right of Main Entrance—Not Sent C. O. D.

It is impossible to buy these goods in the market to-day at a price that would permit their sale at double what we ask for them to-morrow.

At 9c., REGULAR PRICE 15c.—Children's extra heavy black ribbed cotton stockings, spliced heels and toes, with double knees, guaranteed stainless, sizes 6 to 9; just the thing for school wear.

AT 12½c., REGULAR PRICE 25c.—Women's extra quality double fleece black cotton stockings, spliced heels and toes, with ribbed or hem top, guaranteed stainless.

AT 19c., REGULAR PRICE 35c.—Women's fine gauge imported black cotton stockings, high spliced heels and double soles; also fancy striped lisle thread in assorted patterns.

AT 15c., REGULAR PRICE 29c.—Women's extra heavy shaped ribbed cotton vests, trimmed with silk at neck and front, high neck, long sleeves, with ankle drawers to match; sizes 4, 5, 6.

Silk Waists at Lowest Prices Ever Known.

$2.98 for the Real $4.00 to $7.98 Kind.

There are 375, not one of which won't turn the head of a passer-by. Made of fine Taffetas, Dresden and Warp printed, Pallet de Soie hemstitched, black and white striped Taffetas and some plain colored Taffetas, hemstitch back and front. In the Dresden are the very fashionable lavender, helio, green and pink effects. In the Pallet de Soie pink, brown, light blue and tan. All made with the new bishop sleeve, fresh and crisp from the makers, all at $2.98, the lowest price ever known. Excellent lots of Taffetas, Peau de Soie and Sateen Waists at $3.98 and $4.98.

The Flannel.

AT $1.98, REGULAR $2.98—French flannel waists of the well-known Stratford make, made with four large tucks, tailor stitches, gilt buttons, new bishop sleeves, French back, stock collar, an exceptional value in all the new colors.

AT $2.98, REGULAR $3.98—A large assortment of fine French flannel waists in a number of styles of the best makers, in all the leading colors, including the old rose and polka dot.

A stylish striped flannel waist in leading colors, dress and shirt waist sleeves, $2.98, regular $4.48.

Finer lots, including the King waist, hemstitched effects, at $3.98, $4.50 to $7.98.

Colored Petticoats.

AT $5.98, REGULAR $8.50—Extra quality taffeta silk petticoats in black and colors, made with deep graduated accordion pleated and flounce.

AT $1.29, REGULAR $1.79—Genuine mercerized petticoats in black and colors, deep flounce, edged with knife pleating.

Excellent lot of black mercerized petticoats, deep accordion pleated and flounce, at 98c., regular $1.59.

Wrappers.

AT 79c., REGULAR $1.29—Good flannelette night gowns in dainty pink and blue stripes, collar trimmed with ruffle of lace.

AT $1.00—The well-known (Arnold) dressing sacque, in pretty stripes and checks, ribbon bound.

For the Baby.

AT 49c., REGULAR 79c.—Cream silk caps, all over embroidered lace ruche, plain cap of tucked china silk, in the lot some pretty cream faille silk caps.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.59—A pretty bengaline silk cap, Dutch style, silk lined.

AT $1.98, REGULAR $2.98—All-wool Eiderdown coats in cream, cardinal and gray, deep collars edged with silk cord; sizes 6 months to 3 years.

AT $2.98, REGULAR $3.98—In ripple Eiderdown; same colors; deep circular collars.

AT 49c., REGULAR 69c. AND 79c.—Infants' long slips of good nainsook; 6 styles to choose from; hemstitched and edged with fine embroidery.

AT 59c. AND 98c., REGULAR 98c. TO $1.45—Fine nainsook short dresses in a variety of styles; embroidered and hemstitched effects.

Corsets.

50c. FOR $1.00 SONNETTE—700 pairs of the well-known Sonnette corsets in white, drab and black; medium length; bust flossed on top with silk sateen strips over bones. 50c. A PAIR.

WOMAN SECRETLY ARRAIGNED.

"Mary Smith," Who Took Acid, Discharged by Magistrate Mott.

Mary Smith, which is admitted to be her assumed name, the woman who is said to have attempted suicide on Tuesday afternoon at the Hotel Earlington by taking carbolic acid, was driven in a closed carriage yesterday forenoon to Jefferson Market Police Court and arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the private examination room.

The woman was in the custody of Patrolman Converse of the Broadway Squad, and was accompanied by a man and another woman. The party entered the building by a private entrance, and Magistrate Mott left the bench to hear the case. The utmost secrecy was maintained by all concerned in it. There was no complaint made out against the woman, and she was discharged. No record of the case is on the books of the court.

The party left the building the way they went in, and the woman laughed as she stepped into the carriage. She carried a dress suit case, and her friends also carried luggage. The policeman drove away with them.

Policeman Converse said he knew nothing more about the woman than he did on the day she was taken from the hotel to the hospital. So far as he knew, he declared, her name was Mary Smith. He stated that he was ordered by Magistrate Mott not to make out any complaint against her, and that the Magistrate only asked her one or two questions as to why she had taken the acid. She told him she had taken it by mistake, while intending to take cough medicine.

Converse said that the party drove to the Grand Central Station, where they took a train, leaving him at the Broadway crossing.

In Memory of the Rev. T. H. Burch.

Memorial services and unveiling of a bronze tablet to the Rev. Thomas Hardin Burch, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, who died in May last, will be held in the church this evening. Bishop Edward G. Andrews will preside.

YELLOW DOG BITES TWO MEN.

Then Leads Policeman and Small Boys a Lively Chase Before Being Shot.

A pale, yellow dog, which was no larger than a collie, bit two men yesterday and was shot by Policeman Putz after a chase from Battery Park through South Street to Maiden Lane. A pack of small boys, excited by the spectacle of a running policeman with a drawn revolver, joined in the pursuit and sent up an irregular ringing cheer, when the policeman's bullet ended the chase and the dog's career.

Paul Witte, a starter at South Ferry, and Henry Oatzen, an employe of the Department of Public Works, who were bitten by the dog, had their wounds dressed at the branch of the Marine Hospital.

BURGLAR GETS HOT RECEPTION.

Shot After Breaking a Window by the Bed of a Storekeeper.

While attempting to rob a cigar store kept by Edward Hines at 1,985 Broadway early yesterday morning, Daniel Doherty of 44 Amsterdam Avenue was shot in the right arm. The wound was only slight.

Hines was sleeping in the rear of his store, when he heard the noise of breaking glass near his head. He picked up a revolver, which he kept alongside, and fired point blank. He then shouted for the police, his shouts being mingled with those of the frightened burglar.

The noise awakened neighbors, who discovered the burglar crouching in a corner, and held him until Policemen Dolan and Sprague of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station came along. The man was then taken to the station house and an ambulance was sent from Roosevelt Hospital, Dr. Todd dressed the man's wounds and he was locked up.

Doherty was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the West Side Court. He told the Magistrate he had met a young woman who lived in the house, and that she had been locked out. He was only trying to raise Hines's window, he said, so that the young woman could get into her home. Magistrate Zeller held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

PIE BAKERS' UNIONS WAR.

Trouble That May Result in a Sweeping Prohibitive Order.

Pie, which for some time back has been a fruitful source of discord between labor unionists, is now the innocent cause of a new problem to all members of labor organizations in New York and Brooklyn who are sticklers for union rules. The Journeymen Pie Bakers' Union of the Greater New York has declared war on the Pie Baking Employes' Union of Brooklyn, and the latter has taken up the challenge, and yesterday invited the other to "come on."

Each asserts that it is the only genuine pie bakers' union in the greater city, and that the other is a spurious imitation, and until the great fight is settled, good union men cannot tell what pies they may safely eat without infringing on union rules. Some of the unions, it was stated yesterday, have enjoined their members to refrain from eating pie of any kind until the question is settled, but members who are married cannot control the tastes of their wives and children.

The members of the Laborers' Union Protective Society, however, who are the greatest pie eaters in the labor movement, can, owing to long practice, it is asserted, tell a genuine union pie by merely looking at it closely, and their union has therefore taken no action in the matter. As each of the pie constructors' unions uses the same arguments to prove that it is the only genuine pie makers' union in the Greater New York, it is said that they will never be able to settle the question themselves, and that other unions may be drawn into the fight. The Brooklyn members say that their pies are known and eaten as strictly union products by workingmen all over the metropolitan district.

Dead at the Age of 116 Years.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 27.—Edward Henry, reputed to be the oldest man in the country, died at his home to-day, aged one hundred and sixteen years. He was born a slave in Culpeper, Va., in 1784. During his long career he was married five times, and is survived by his fifth wife, by whom he had thirteen children. He is said to be the father of sixty children.

LEGAL NOTES.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—The defense interposed by William R. Coe to an action brought against him in the Municipal Court by D. Willis James to recover rent under a written lease for the Curtis apartment house, at 176 West Eighty-seventh Street, was that prior to the date when the rent sued for accrued, there had been a surrender of the premises by him which had been accepted by Mr. James. As evidence of such surrender Mr. Coe relied upon a new lease made by Mr. James to a third party for the balance of the unexpired term, for which the suit was brought. Mr. James's contention was that the second lease was made pursuant to a stipulation contained in the first lease for a reletting for the best rent that could be obtained on account of the tenant. Because of the exclusion of certain evidence to sustain this view, the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendant. The Court holds, per curiam, that the plaintiff had a right to show what the agreement really was, which led to the execution of these papers; that the surrender of the original lease was not contemplated, and that the papers were executed and delivered in pursuance of the clause in the first lease providing for a reletting on account of the tenant.

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ACCORD AND SATISFACTION.—After William Amer & Co. of Philadelphia had shipped, about four years ago, 341 bundles of goat skins to Folk & Fritz of this city, a dispute arose between them as to 82 of the bundles, and the vendors refused to take the latter back when they were returned to them by the vendees. The vendees then sent a check for 259 of the bundles, and in their accompanying statement credited themselves with "merchandise returned," being the price of the rejected 82 bundles. Amer & Co. used the check, and thereafter the parties again attempted to settle their dispute. A suit subsequently brought by Edward C. Amer and others, in the City Court, to recover $1,038.41, the alleged balance due, has ever since been before the courts in various phases. A judgment rendered for the defendants on the first trial, which was affirmed by the General Term of the City Court, was reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, upon the grounds that no valid accord and satisfaction arose from the use of the check, as the vendors had not thereby assented to a new agreement. A judgment given for the plaintiffs on the second trial was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term. The Court held, per curiam, that the only question was whether there was an accord and satisfaction between the parties, and though the evidence was conflicting it amply supported the judgment.

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QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.—Jacob Katz, who bought leasehold premises at Houston and Second Streets from Michael Henig, brought suit in the Fourth Municipal Court against the latter for damages in consequence of his breach of contract to convey a good title. The damages included such part of the purchase money as had been paid, with the expenses of examining the title, and damages upon loss of the bargain. The trial Justice dismissed the complaint on the ground that the action being of equitable cognizance, was not within the statutory jurisdiction of the Municipal Court. Decisions of the Court of Appeals were cited in support of such ruling, which held that an action to recover damages in lieu of specific performance lies not at law, but in equity, and that such damages cannot be awarded until plaintiff's right to specific performance has been established. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday directed a reversal. Justice Giegerich, giving the opinion, says the purchaser in such case is not restricted to the remedy of seeking specific performance, or damages in lieu, if specific performance cannot be decreed. "He may bring an action at law to recover damages for a breach of the vendor's expressed or implied contract to convey a good title," Justice Giegerich says, "and damages such as are sought by this very action may, under certain circumstances, be thus recovered." These remedies, the Court holds to be essentially distinct and independent, although pecuniary compensation may be the result attained in each. The present action is held to be one for damages and not specific performance, and therefore the Court below unquestionably had jurisdiction.

STATEMENT BY MR. SUTRO.

Explains His Connection with the Traders' Fire Insurance Company.

The Grand Jury of New York County, having dismissed the charges against the officers of the insolvent Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York, Theodore Sutro, who was the Secretary of the company, has prepared a statement of his connection with and position in the company.

Mr. Sutro in this statement reviews the formation and nature of the Traders' Fire Lloyds, which after an existence of about three years was succeeded by the joint-stock fire insurance company called the Traders'.

In the charter, he says, there was "a provision that the company might retain agents to transact all or any part of its business." There was an Auditing Committee, of which neither President Halsey nor himself was a member, and in addition, he states that Frank R. Littlejohn, an expert accountant, was periodically employed to act as an independent auditor and accountant.

Mr. Sutro states that Mr. Littlejohn, under date of Jan. 16 of this year, reported to the Chairman of the Auditing Committee that those figures were found to be correct which afterward appeared in the report prepared by the general managers, signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded to the Superintendent of the State Insurance Department.

When Mr. Sutro was first urged to become Secretary of the company, he says, he protested against this, stating that he was a lawyer, entirely unfamiliar with the insurance business, and could only act in one capacity, namely, as counsel of the company.

"I was informed," he continues, "that owing to the concern being a new venture my functions as Secretary would not involve anything further than drawing up the minutes and resolutions of the meetings of the Directors and committees, and giving my advice as counsel in so far as I would be called upon.

"In order to assist the enterprise, I was finally persuaded to agree to this proposition and to accept what was practically no salary at all for the services which I subsequently rendered, namely, the paltry sum of $50 per month. It was distinctly understood when I accepted the position, that my duties were only to consist of those mentioned, and that all other Secretary work was to be performed by the general managers, as allowed by the charter of the company."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

J. S. Anderson & Sons have been appointed General Agents of the Citizens' Insurance Company of New York for the State of Iowa.

The Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association has adopted a rule prohibiting the exclusion of any part of the property from being covered by the policy, unless the rate provides for the exclusion. No action was taken on a resolution to prohibit the insurance of profits with merchandise.

A number of prominent fire underwriters yesterday, discussing the failure of the Long Branch plan and the work now before the Eastern Union Committee, expressed the opinion that the delay in forming any general scheme for the relief of bad underwriting conditions is in part intentional and that the motive for adverse indifference is due to a belief that, if present conditions can remain unchanged until the companies have made their annual statements on Jan. 1, 1901, some of the smaller companies will have a difficult task to make a satisfactory good showing. In spite of their fire losses, with the result that a considerable amount of capital now invested in the fire insurance business might be eliminated. A similar tendency is reported by Chicago underwriters, who say that an influential element in the business is working hard to postpone and retard the present work on the proposed new schedules of ratings on the classes of risks which have proved to be unprofitable on the basis of their present ratings. This feeling prevailed last year among officials of companies possessing large surpluses, but has been checked since then up to a few weeks ago, because, as one Western insurance man has put it, the fire losses piled up so fast that they began to fear that they might be putting themselves in the position of the man who tried to hold the dog to freeze him to death. The revival of the idea is attributed to the comparative immunity from fires during the past few weeks.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, fresh northeasterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,852. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1900.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

SENATOR FRYE TO BRYAN

Open Letter Charging the Candidate with Misleading Statements.

Allegation that He Is Not Dealing Frankly with the People—Instances of Evasion.

Senator William P. Frye of Maine has addressed an open letter to Candidate Bryan in which he says:

"The people of the United States have the right to expect a Presidential candidate to meet the issues of the day with frankness and candor. Above all they desire that he shall not attempt to deceive them with false statements or with assertions which by stating half the facts and concealing the others give them a false impression. Many of them have not the time or the opportunity to learn from the public records the details of the questions under discussion, and it is only just to them that those who appeal for their support should tell them the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

"I have followed with great care the published accounts of your addresses since the campaign began, and, assuming that you are quoted with reasonable accuracy, am forced to the belief that you are doing yourself a great injustice and creating the conviction that you are not dealing as frankly with the people as you have been accustomed to do in the past.

"I assume, of course, that you yourself know the facts and all the facts relating to the subjects which you attempt to discuss. They are entirely accessible, and as you have devoted your entire time to matters of this character since your entrance upon public life ten years ago, it is reasonable to assume that you are familiar with the subjects which you discuss.

"You have constantly criticised the course of the President in suppressing the insurrection in the Philippines; yet you know that the insurrection had been actually begun when the treaty with Spain was ratified by Democratic votes which were cast for it by your advice, and that by that very act you aided in placing this responsibility upon his shoulders

ARMY INCREASE TEMPORARY.

"You criticise the size of the army. Yet you know that conditions in the Philippines were critical and the lives of our troops there in great danger when the temporary increase was asked by the President; and you also know that the act, which was supported by Democrats and Republicans alike, is but a temporary one, and itself provides that the additions to the force shall terminate on July 1 of next year.

"You talk of buying the Filipinos and of extending government over new territory without the consent of the governed, when you know that every foot of territory west of the Mississippi was acquired by your own party in precisely the same way, and the people temporarily governed by precisely the same methods, and that the opportunities for local self-government which have been offered the Porto Ricans are vastly better than were given the inhabitants of the Louisiana Territory, Florida, and the territory obtained from Mexico.

"You talk about governing people without their consent, yet you know that your own party is governing millions of people in the Southern States without permitting them the voice in their local or National Government which the Constitution and laws guarantee them; and when the matter is brought to your attention you have not one word of condemnation for it, but meet the issue with evasion worthy only of the merest pettifogger.

"You talk of trusts and charge the Republican Party with responsibility for them; yet you know that during your own term in Congress you did nothing except introduce two bills which you permitted to die in the pigeon holes of your own Ways and Means Committee. You also know that the Republican Party enacted the only anti-trust law ever passed by Congress and that your own party in the last session of Congress defeated the only remaining remedy, a constitutional amendment, which was proposed and urged by the Republicans, and which required for its adoption a two-thirds vote.

"You complain of the existence of a duty on articles passing between Porto Rico and the United States, amounting to 15 per cent. of the Dingley law rates, when you know that the real purpose of that was to declare the right to regulate matters of this character in regard to the Philippines and so protect our workingmen of the United States from the cheap labor of the Orient, and that every cent of the duty thus collected in this country, as well as in Porto Rico, goes to the benefit of the suffering Porto Ricans for whom you profess so much sympathy. You know also that this duty is but temporary and that the present law requires absolute free trade with the island in less than seventeen months from this time.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS DID IT?

"You said at Milwaukee: 'Who says that we can buy sovereignty over human beings?' Yet you know that this is just what the greatest leaders of your party did in the case of Louisiana Territory, Florida, and the enormous territory obtained from Mexico, and what it tried to do in Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands; and you know when you recommended the ratification of the treaty with Spain that you were recommending this very action.

"At Indianapolis you complained that 'a Republican President could send a telegram of condolence when a King dies, but when two republics expire no Republican sheds a tear,' referring of course to the South African republics; yet you know that the United States Government did more than any other nation on earth to bring about a cessation of hostilities in South Africa, that it was the only Government to tender its good offices as mediator, and that it was impossible, under articles of The Hague Peace Convention, for it to do more. The telegram of condolence upon the death of the Italian King, to which you sneeringly allude, requires no defense or explanation, as you must know that international courtesies of this kind are always observed and that the failure to observe them would justly have subjected this Nation to criticism.

"You said at St. Louis that 'under the trust system the traveling men will not be needed'; yet you know that investigations by the Department of Labor show that the so-called trusts have increased instead of decreasing the number of traveling men and other employes, and that they have increased and not reduced the wages of their workingmen or salesmen, and you know from your constant traveling upon the railroads that the number of traveling men now employed, in what you consider an era of trusts, is greater than ever before, and that this is shown by the records of the railways and their sales of the class of tickets used by traveling salesmen.

"You constantly assert that the so-called trusts have advanced prices of the articles that farmers buy much more than the advance in the prices of farm products. From Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1900, the prices of many articles largely manufactured by so-called trusts fell greatly, while in the same time the products of the defenseless farmer show an advance; corn, from 40 cents to 48 cents per bushel; hogs, from $4.65 to $5.30 per hundred; cotton, from 7 3-16 cents to 10⅛ cents per pound; wheat, from 76 cents to 79 cents per bushel; barley, from 46 cents to 59 cents per bushel; cottonseed, from $11 to $17.33 per ton; hay, from 77 cents to 95 cents per 100 pounds, and hops, from 13 cents to 16 cents.

"You talk of the President sanctioning slavery and polygamy in the Sulu Archipelago by a treaty with the Sultan, when you know that the only reference to either of those subjects in the agreement was a provision by which slaves might purchase their freedom. You also know from public records that the President, on receipt of the agreement, immediately instructed its framers to notify the Sultan that it must not be considered as giving consent to slavery, which would be impossible under the Constitution, and that steps were immediately taken looking to a recommendation to Congress for obtaining their freedom.

"You are constantly talking about the so-called trusts as contributors to the Republican campaign fund, when you know that the sworn testimony submitted to Congress shows that the Sugar Trust was a heavy contributor to the Democratic campaign fund, and that the Chairman of your own National Committee is the head of the most complete monopoly in the United States, the Round Cotton Bale Trust, while Mr. Croker and other leading Democratic managers who are now supplying your party with funds, organized the most oppressive trust known to the people, the Tammany Ice Trust.

THE EFFECT OF PROTECTION.

"You sneer at the 'full dinner pail' and say that the Republican Party thinks the workingman is all stomach; yet you know that under the low tariff law which you helped to enact the workingmen of the country were reduced to greater suffering and want and reliance upon charity than at any other time in the remembrance of this generation, and that in a short three years under Republican protection they have been given more general employment and at higher wages than ever before, as shown by the official figures of the Department of Labor.

"At Kansas City you said: 'To-day the Government can take the son from his mother or the husband from his wife and stand them up before a gun, while in time of danger it cannot lay its hand upon wealth and make it bear its share of the expenses.' You know that every man who enters the military service of the Government does so voluntarily, and that in the late war with Spain and that in the Philippines the volunteers were vastly more than were required; while if you will examine the receipts of the Government under the war tax you will see that the largest items of the tax collected are from the business classes.

"At Indianapolis and Minneapolis you said that the Republican Party wants a standing army of 100,000 men for the purpose of establishing a fort near every large city and suppressing by force the discontent that ought to be cured by legislation. Yet you know that the act increasing the army to 100,000 men, which was passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President, provides that the army shall drop back to less than 30,000 men on July 1 next year, while you also know that Republican legislation in behalf of labor since the election of President McKinley has ended the discontent which existed as a result of the tariff legislation of your own party and in which you actively participated.

"You had a good deal to say to the people of Indiana and to the farmers everywhere about the Wire Nail Trust and the Iron and Steel Trust, and the Standard Oil Trust, and the Copper Trust, and the Tin Plate Trust, and asserted that they were controlling prices of the articles which the farmer must have. Yet how is it that if they are all-powerful there has been a drop in the past year of from 10 to 35 per cent. in the prices of iron and steel and wire nails, and lumber, and leather, and tin plates, and glass, and many other articles manufactured by trusts?

"You meet every reference to the Tammany Ice Trust with the evasive and inaccurate statement that the Republican Governor of New York and candidate of his party for the Vice Presidency has neglected and is neglecting to prosecute that trust, when you know from his own statement and must know from the public records that an action for its dissolution is now in progress and being fought at every step by the Democratic stockholders of that organization, who are meantime furnishing funds for the support of your campaign in New York and elsewhere.

"These are a few of the inconsistencies, evasions, and misleading statements which you are every day repeating to the thousands of voters whom you address. The conclusion is irresistible that they are deceptive in fact, whatever may be their intent. As one who would not see the high honor of a Presidential candidacy reduced to the level of demagogy and deception I respectfully urge that you exchange your present methods for the consistent and honorable course which characterized your discussions in Congress and in 1896, and which gave you the respect of all men, no matter how much they might disagree with you in the principles you presented."

WOMAN DISAPPEARS AT SEA.

"Miss Martin" Missing from the Steamer Nacoochee After Passing Hatteras Saturday.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 28.—The steamship Nacoochee, from New York, arrived here to-day with one passenger missing. When the ship sailed Thursday there was a young woman registered on the list as "Miss Martin." She was about twenty-five or thirty years old. She was vivacious and made friends easily.

She told Capt. Smith that she was a school teacher in New Jersey, but had lost her position. To one of the passengers she said she had been living for some time in East Twenty-third Street, New York. To still another passenger, a young woman, she said that she had become despondent since she had lost her position, and that she intended to commit suicide.

Hatteras was passed late Friday evening, and about 10 o'clock "Miss Martin" retired. Saturday morning she was missing. The only clue left was an umbrella, on the handle of which was scratched "J. R. Maltby, Cazenovia," and a ticket in her purse which had been purchased at Cazenovia, N. Y.

GEN. STRYKER'S CONDITION.

Death Thought to be Imminent—His Work in Historical Research.

TRENTON, Oct. 28.—Adjt. Gen. William S. Stryker's condition has not improved since yesterday. To-night he is very low, and is not expected to live through the night. Three doctors are in attendance at the General's home in West State Street. Gen. Stryker was taken ill on Thursday, and symptoms of heart trouble manifested themselves. Since then his condition has been precarious. He has suffered from indigestion for a number of years.

Gen. Stryker is sixty-two years old, and has been Adjutant General of New Jersey since 1867. He served with great distinction in the civil war. He is a graduate of Princeton, and has devoted much of his life to research, especially in connection with the history of New Jersey. His library of books bearing upon State and Colonial affairs is said to be one of the finest collections that has been made.

Mr. Johnson's Body Taken to Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—The body of Alexander M. Johnson of the Newark Board of Health, who died suddenly in Indianapolis on Thursday, reached here last night. It was in charge of the members of the Health Board, who went West to escort the remains home. The body was taken to Mr. Johnson's late residence on Broad Street. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon.

Speedy Service to the West
Is afforded by the through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad leaving New York at convenient hours.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.
—Adv.

TO-DAY, TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.
—Adv.

CROKER DENIES A CHARGE

Influence Alleged in Behalf of Baltimore Guaranty Company.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN BOUGHT

Reputed Official Correspondence in an Illinois Investigation the Basis of the Accusation.

The Republican State Committee gave out last night two letters which they said were in the nature of official correspondence and would speak for themselves. The first of these letters was addressed to Gov. John R. Tanner of Illinois from James R. B. Van Cleave, Insurance Superintendent of Illinois.

It was shown in the alleged official correspondence that at the suggestion of Gov. Tanner, Mr. Van Cleave had some of his Insurance Inspectors make an investigation of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore. This investigation, it is alleged, was made and the report was sent to Superintendent Van Cleave. He then sent it to Gov. Tanner. Mr. Van Cleave's letter to Gov. Tanner, as alleged, is as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
James R. B. Van Cleave,
Superintendent, Insurance Department,
Springfield, Oct. 2, 1900.

The Hon. John R. Tanner, Executive Chamber, Springfield, Ill.:

My Dear Governor: Respectfully referring to our conversation of this afternoon, I desire to hand you inclosed herewith copy of a letter which accompanied the report of the examiners of this department who were employed in making an examination of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

JAMES R. B. VAN CLEAVE,
Insurance Superintendent.

The letter of the examiner was as follows:

Baltimore, June 12.

Hon. James R. B. Van Cleave, Insurance Department, Springfield, Ill.:

My Dear General: Your esteemed favor of the 9th inst. I found at the hotel on my arrival from Old Point Comfort, where we spent Sunday and Monday. Buck and Klokke returned direct to Springfield, as I wired you this morning, and I have your advice of to-day that Mr. Cook will report to me, and Buck later. I will be unable to use more than Buck and Cook to advantage, but shall be very glad to have them. I will forward report of United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company as soon as the text is typewritten. I am having that done at the hotel. Please forward me blank for my account of examination that I may report same to your department.

I find in my examination of the above company that the item of interest received was not given correctly in the annual statement for 1899. It seems that in locating their office in New York City that it was necessary to secure the influence of Richard Croker in order to receive a fair proportion of the city business; that is, surety on contractors' bonds and on employes of the city. That influence had to be paid for, and it was done by paying Croker a per cent. upon the net profits of the company on business done in New York City. This percentage, instead of being charged up to commission accounts or payments to agents on commissions, was charged against the interest account and deducted therefrom. I have therefore entered in the corrected annual statement the full amount of interest collected, $49,525.00, and included in disbursements and brokerage in the New York office $7,995.79, also in miscellaneous expense $768.82, being interest paid on deposits account of surety bonds.

That the business thus secured was profitable is shown by the fact that net premiums on New York City business in 1899 was $167,259.12.

Cost of office, salary, commission expenses	$77,080.00
Paid brokerage, Croker	7,995.79
Losses incurred about	5,200.00
Total expenses	$90,258.79
Balance	77,000.33

In 1900 there has been paid to Croker $12,141.37, of which $10,000 was his contingent commission on business done in 1899, that is, in the net profits thereon. I can say further that this arrangement was sanctioned by the Board of Directors and had their hearty concurrence.

I did not feel justified in stating this in the body of the report, but felt that it was due to you that you should know the facts.

In conclusion I desire to say that I found nothing to criticise in the management of the company. Yours truly,

B. K. DURFEE.

Richard Croker reached the Democratic Club a little before midnight, and when told of the alleged correspondence given out, said:

"It is a campaign lie. That whole matter was thrashed out before the Mazet committee. I am a private citizen and have a right to embark in any honest business that promises profit. The books of the company will disprove the allegations made.

"Senator Platt has a son in a similar business. Why does not the committee give out something about that? There is nothing in the story."

Officers Once Denied the Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 28.—None of the officers of the United Fidelity and Guaranty Company could be seen in this city to-night. It was intimated sometime ago here and in New York, that Mr. Croker worked in the interest of the company's New York business. The officers denied.

NOTICE TO CHICAGO FOOTPADS.

Paul Dresser Asks Them to Call on Him and Select What They Want.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—In this age of labor-saving devices the man has at last appeared whose mission is to lighten the burdens of the footpad. Paul Dresser, the singer, who writes sentimental ballads and plays practical jokes on his friends, offers his goods and chattels to the free inspection of Chicago's bad men that they may take what they choose. Mr. Dresser's overture is announced in the following small advertisement printed in a Chicago paper this morning:

PERSONAL.—Paul Dresser, having arrived in the city, begs leave to call the attention of footpads, sandbaggers, and all-around crooks to the fact that he is stopping at the Auditorium Hotel, and has brought his watches, pins, watch chains, &c., with him. Parties will call and select what they like, instead of holding him up on the streets and scaring him to death.

At the Auditorium it was said that the author of "On the Banks of the Wabash" arrived last evening.

THE NEW SAVANNAH CATHEDRAL.

Splendid Gothic Edifice Dedicated by Mgr. Martinelli.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 28.—The magnificent Cathedral of St. John the Baptist was dedicated this morning by Mgr. Martinelli, Papal Delegate to the United States, assisted by ten Bishops and some forty priests.

The new cathedral, built upon the ruins of the cathedral begun by Bishop Persico in 1873, dedicated by Bishop Gross in 1876, and destroyed by fire two years ago, is regarded as the handsomest specimen of Gothic architecture in the South. The transep has a depth of about 100 feet and a width of 80 feet. The aisles are laid with encaustic tiling, while the spaces between the pews and the sanctuary and in the rear of the pews are laid with marble tiling. The walls of the building are of a deep buff color, while the ceiling is of a bright cream, the effect being greatly enhanced by the ivory tone of the branching arches. The wainscoting around the walls is of marble. The building is lighted throughout with both gas and electricity.

May Be Grand Trunk's Manager.

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—It is stated on high authority that F. H. McGuigan, General Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, will be promoted to the general management in succession to Charles M. Hays, who resigned to accept the Presidency of the Southern Pacific Railway.

Handy to Every Section.
Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and West 23rd Street Stations make the Pennsylvania Railroad neighbor to the whole of New York City.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.
—Adv.

302 VOTES FOR McKINLEY.

Vice Chairman Payne Claims This Number Sure in Electoral College—Gives Bryan 112 Sure.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—"McKinley and Roosevelt," said Vice Chairman Payne of the Republican National Committee yesterday, "will carry every State north of the Potomac River, including Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky; every State east of the Missouri River, including Kansas, Nebraska, and both Dakotas; the three Pacific Coast States, and Wyoming. Bryan and Stevenson are sure of nothing but the South, leaving out Kentucky, Maryland, and West Virginia. Missouri, Colorado and Montana are doubtful, but the chances favor their going Democratic. Utah, Nevada, and Idaho are in doubt, and the chances of carrying or losing them are even."

Mr. Payne's claim gives a tabulated forecast as follows:

SURE FOR M'KINLEY.

California	9	New Jersey	10
Connecticut	6	New York	36
Delaware	3	North Dakota	3
Illinois	24	Ohio	23
Indiana	15	Oregon	4
Iowa	13	Pennsylvania	32
Kansas	10	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	13	South Dakota	4
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Washington	4
Massachusetts	15	West Virginia	6
Michigan	14	Wisconsin	12
Minnesota	9	Wyoming	3
Nebraska	8		
New Hampshire	4		
Total			302

SURE FOR BRYAN.

Alabama	11	North Carolina	11
Arkansas	8	South Carolina	9
Florida	4	Tennessee	12
Georgia	13	Texas	15
Louisiana	8	Virginia	12
Mississippi	9		
Total			112

IN DOUBT, BUT FAVORING BRYAN.

Colorado	4	Montana	3
Missouri	17		
Total			24

IN DOUBT, CHANCES EVEN.

Idaho	3	Utah	8
Nevada	3		
Total			9

BOTH SIDES CLAIM MARYLAND.

Sound Money Democratic Vote the Uncertain Quantity—McKinley Appears in the Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—The Republican and Democratic State Committees are doing closer figuring on Maryland than ever before in a Presidential contest. The Democrats, on reports from every district in the State and the wards in Baltimore, predict from 3,000 to 5,000 plurality for Bryan. The Republicans after a close canvass by their own agents, together with the reports of the Sound Money Democratic League, count upon from 8,000 to 10,000 plurality for McKinley. In the State election last year the Democratic plurality was 12,123. The Sound Money Democratic vote for McKinley is the uncertain quantity, but to overcome McKinley's plurality of over 32,000 in 1896, there must be a change to Bryan of over 16,000 votes.

The Sound Money League has now 2,500 Democratic voters on its lists for McKinley. Conservative estimates show that the Republicans must hold their vote intact and capture 5,000 Democrats. As 14,000 or 15,000 Democrats voted for McKinley in 1896 and 2,500 for Palmer, the Sound Money Democratic League is confident that at least half that number will again support McKinley. The Democratic managers are just as sure that, with the exception of about 2,500 to 3,000, the full party strength as shown last year will be for Bryan. The non-partisan estimates generally give the State to McKinley.

The latest Democratic estimates on the Congressional delegation is that it will be evenly divided, three Democrats and three Republicans. On the other hand, the Republicans figure upon electing four or five Congressmen. A conservative estimate places the representation as it is now, two Democrats and four Republicans.

DAMAGE TO MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

Indians Report Recent Earthquake Caused by Avalanche.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Oct. 28.—A report has reached here from Yakutat that Mount St. Elias was badly shaken by the recent earthquake that did so much damage at Kodiak. Indian trappers and hunters who were in the vicinity of the mountain have returned to Yakutat, and say that the mountain was badly torn up.

The shock was so severe that a mass of ice acres in extent broke lose near the top of the mountain and came crashing down the sides, carrying everything before it. The Indians state that from where the avalanche started clear to the base of the mountain it made a track about a half mile wide, where no snow or ice remained.

Eleven of the trappers had not returned, and some fears are entertained that they were caught by the avalanche.

VASSAR REPUBLICANS MEET.

Addressed by "Senator Hanna," "Senator Depew," and "Gov. Roosevelt."

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—For several days past the corridors of Vassar College have been hung with campaign posters announcing that a Republican mass meeting would be held in Phil Hall last night. The posters were enormous affairs, bearing such devices as "The Full Dinner Pail" and the Republican elephant. The meeting was much larger than that held by the Democratic students when "Mr. Bryan" spoke. At 8 o'clock the procession formed on the fourth floor and marched through the different corridors to Phil Hall. The procession was headed by a band of forty pieces, the instruments being combs, bass drums, and cymbals. The musicians presented a striking appearance in yellow three-cornered caps and knickerbockers, blue coats lined with yellow satin, and powdered wigs. A soldier paced up and down the door of the hall, and a number of corpulent policemen were stationed within to suppress any outburst of Bryanism. In the hall were hung huge pictures of President McKinley, and the stage was draped with flags. The Chairman of the meeting introduced the first speaker, "Senator Hanna," who made a brief address, in which he said, "Though we have made a few mistakes during the past four years, we have done our best, and please consider that every vote you cast for Bryan is an insult to me."

After "Mr. Hanna's" speech the band played a patriotic air, a voice in the entrance said, "Come on, George," and "Admiral and Mrs. Dewey" entered. They took seats on the platform, and the spectators went wild with enthusiasm. The second speaker of the evening was "Senator Depew," who looked very lifelike and told many humorous stories. After his speech four laboring men attired in patched overalls came on the stage, sang a selection, and flourished full dinner pails and bandanna handkerchiefs at the audience.

The climax of the meeting was the appearance of "Gov. Roosevelt," attired in Rough Rider costume. He said he was not there to lead a charge up San Juan Hill or to make a crusade on noise in the college after 10 P. M. He concluded by saying that he, the Governor of the State of New York, the prospective Vice President of the United States and admirer of Vassar College, merely wished the students to remember one thing—to vote for the right men, William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

Centre of American Metropolis
Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42nd Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 85 clubs and 31 theatres.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.
—Adv.

AMERICAN DESERTER A FILIPINO GENERAL

David Fagin of Twenty-fourth Infantry an Insurgent.

IS ACTIVE IN THE FIELD

Has Particular Enmity Toward His Former Company—Recently Captured Twenty Americans.

MANILA, Oct. 28.—A private launch towing a barge loaded with merchandise near Arayat was attacked by a force of 150 insurgents under David Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth Infantry. The American troops, on hearing the firing, turned out in force before the boat could be looted and recaptured it.

Fagin, who holds the rank of General among the insurgents, has sworn special enmity toward his former company. Of the twenty men he captured a month ago seven have returned. One was killed in a fight, his body being mutilated. Fagin sends messages to his former comrades threatening them with violence if they become his prisoners. It was Fagin's men who captured Lieut. Frederick W. Alstaetter, who is still a prisoner.

While scouting near Looc a detachment of the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, under Capt. Beigler, was attacked by 400 insurgents armed with rifles, under the command of a white man, whose nationality is not known to the Americans. The insurgents for the most part were intrenched.

After a heroic fight, Capt. Beigler drove off the enemy, killing more than seventy-five. The fight lasted for two hours. Capt. Beigler and three privates were slightly wounded and two of the Americans were killed.

Gen. Hall's expedition, with a force of nearly 800 men, through the mountains to Binangonan, Province of Infanta, in pursuit of the insurgent Gen. Cailles, although it discovered no trace of the enemy encountered great hardships on the march. Twenty Chinese porters died and forty men were sent into hospital. After stationing a garrison of 200 men in Binangonan and visiting Polillo Island, off the coast of Infanta Province, Gen. Hall and the rest of his force embarked there on the transport Garronee.

Reports from Gen. Young's district show a daily increase of insurgents there, owing to the fact that recruits are going thither from the towns.

While a detail of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry was returning from Bangued on rafts it was fired upon by insurgents, Sergt. Berdstaller being killed and two privates wounded.

The New Philippine Tariff.

MANILA, Oct. 28.—The Philippine Commission has decided to compile the revised Philippine customs tariff from its own investigations, assisted by the report of the Army Board. The result will be forwarded to the United States for publication and discussion among those interested in foreign commerce. When the tariff has been approved by the Secretary of War, the commission will promulgate it here as a law.

BIG STORM IN THE NORTHWEST.

Much Damage to Railroads in Minnesota and Wisconsin—Traffic Much Impeded.

WINONA, Minn., Oct. 28.—This city and vicinity was visited last night and this morning by the worst storm in many years occurring at this time of the year. Lightning did considerable damage in the city, striking in a number of places.

All the railroads entering the city suffered considerable loss by washouts and high water. The Chicago and Northwestern had 1,000 feet of track washed out near Rockland, Wis., and 1,000 more near West Salem, Wis. The company also suffered slight damage between Winona and Stockton, Minn., on account of high water.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has two washouts near here, one at King's Cooley and another at Lamoille. All passenger trains on the river division of the St. Paul Road have been abandoned.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 28.—In the twenty-four hours preceding 8 o'clock this morning seven and a quarter inches of rain fell in this city. The storm was most severe here, although it was generally felt within a radius of fifty miles. The Milwaukee Road suffered much damage to its tracks, and no trains have arrived from the East for twenty-four hours. Trains north are sent over the Omaha Road to St. Paul, via Camp Douglass. The worst trouble is between here and West Salem. The La Crosse River marshes are flooded, and a farmer's family was driven to seek refuge in a tree, where they remained until rescued to-day. The Burlington roadbed is undermined at Grand Crossing, but traffic is not delayed. The Green Bay Road has a washout which will require some days to repair.

At Hokah the dam which held Lake Como broke to-day, and the lake has almost disappeared. There is much damage through the country, but reports are so far indefinite. Fire started by lightning caused damage in La Crosse to the extent of several thousand dollars.

THE ROSSLYN-CHURCHILL ROW.

Mr. Churchill Declines to Withdraw His Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The solicitors of Winston Spencer Churchill have written to the solicitors of the Earl of Rosslyn declining, in the name of Mr. Churchill, to withdraw or apologize for Mr. Churchill's statement at the recent banquet of the Pall Mall Club. The statement was to the effect that Lord Rosslyn, in dispatches and letters from South Africa to English newspapers, had libelled British officers and made assertions that were nothing short of falsehoods.

This morning Mr. Churchill writes to The Daily Mail repudiating the suggestion that he is moved by personal feeling against Lord Rosslyn, but pointing out that the Earl is responsible for "a libelous statement concerning four famous cavalry regiments."

After saying that, if Lord Rosslyn will frankly withdraw the alleged libelous statement, he (Mr. Churchill) will be the first to regret that hard words have been spoken, he refers to his action regarding Lord Rosslyn's misleading account of his own (Churchill's) escape in South Africa. He points out that this resulted in the publishers withdrawing Lord Rosslyn's book from circulation, and Lord Rosslyn writing to Mr. Churchill that the passage was not intended in an offensive sense, and should be expunged in future editions.

English Union Leaders in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—There was a large gathering of Socialist and workingmen's societies at the Bourse du Travail to-day to welcome eight delegates from the English trades unions, including Mr. Baines, Secretary of the Society of Engineers; Mr. Pickles of the Society of Painters, and Richard Bell, Secretary of the Railway Servants' Society. The delegates presented a manifesto to French workingmen in favor of peace and good fellowship between the two nations. MM. Jaures and Vaillant responded, and the meeting adopted a resolution in favor of strengthening the fraternal union of the workingmen of the two countries and of submitting to arbitration any difficulties that may arise.

The Uncertainties of the Election
seem to stimulate Hardman Piano sales. September business 50 per cent. larger than last year. Hardman, Peck & Co., 136-138 5th Ave.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.
—Adv.

FIREMEN RESCUE A GIRL.

Capt. Clifford and Lieut. Reinhardt Take Her from Burning Tenement—She May Die.

Dorothy Pierce, seventeen years old, was overcome by smoke in a fire at 1 o'clock this morning, in her parents' home, at 492 Grand Street, and Capt. George Clifford of Truck No. 18, and Lieut. Reinhardt, were slightly scorched in rescuing her. The girl was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was said she might die. Five hundred dollars' damage was done by the flames.

The family of Narter Pierce, his wife, the girl, and three small children, have just moved into the house. The gas had not yet been put in, so the family burned candles.

A candle was left in one of the rooms last night in which the youngest two children slept. It tipped over and set fire to the furnishings. The mother smelled the smoke and ran into the room, calling her husband. He caught up the children and ran out with them. The mother got the other child, and, calling to the girl, they ran out into the street, as she answered their call.

When they reached the street they found the girl was not coming and they shrieked for help. Capt. Clifford and Lieut. Reinhardt went up-stairs to the third floor, where they were told where the girl was. Clifford got down on his hands and knees and, though the fire was raging in the rooms and the smoke was very dense, he crawled in through the kitchen and the middle room into the front room, where he groped about and found the girl.

Reinhardt followed and they dragged the girl, whom they found unconscious, into the hallway and then got her downstairs. She was unconscious when taken to the hospital, but was not burned. Clifford and Reinhardt were burned, but not seriously.

The firemen confined the fire to the Pierce apartments. There was a good deal of excitement in the house during the fire, there being four families on each floor, and the building being five stories high, but all the other tenants got out safely.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA ACCEPT.

Will Subscribe to the Anglo-German Agreement — Russia's Manchurian Interests.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—The semi-official Politische Correspondenz asserts that France and Russia, after discussion, have decided to accept the Anglo-German agreement.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The Berliner Post publishes to-day an inspired article devoted to showing that the Anglo-German agreement will in no way interfere with Russia's interests in Manchuria.

"If England had not arrived at an agreement with Germany," says The Post, "she would have been compelled to do so with Russia. This would have been a serious blow to German trade. Germany, in her capacity of an honest broker, has served Russian interests."

15,000 BOERS IN THE FIELD.

Force of Burghers Attacks Patrol of Cape Police, Who Abandon Two Guns.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—According to a dispatch from Cape Town to The Daily Mail a force of Boers attacked and surrounded a patrol of Cape police, with a convoy, near Hoopstad, Orange River Colony, last Wednesday, and a sharp fight ensued.

"The police," says the correspondent, "were compelled to abandon two Maxims. Ultimately, reinforced by the Yeomanry, they succeeded in getting away with the convoy, but they lost seven killed, eleven wounded, and fifteen captured. The Colonials were outnumbered ten to one, and the engagement lasted for two hours.

"The Boers have 15,000 men in the field, nearly half of whom are in Orange River Colony. These are divided into commandos of some 300 each, but are capable of combination for large operations."

KRUEGER TO APPEAL TO POWERS.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 28.—The Transvaal Agency announces that Mr. Krüger will arrive at Marseilles on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland Nov. 11 or 12. He will have apartments at the Grand Hotel de Noailles, where he will receive several French, Dutch, and Belgian delegations.

Mr. Krüger will proceed to The Hague without stopping at Paris, and after expressing his thanks to Queen Wilhelmina for Dutch hospitality on board the Gelderland, he will appeal to the powers to intervene in the South African settlement on the basis of Article III. of The Hague Convention.

TOLD TO KILL ROBBERS.

Mayor of Evanston Orders Police to Shoot Burglars and Highwaymen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—"Shoot to kill," is the order against burglars and robbers that has been issued to the police by Mayor Bates of Evanston. The Mayor not only issued this order to Chief of Police Bartram yesterday, but also stated that he would prefer to have this class of men shot than arrested. This order has been issued as the result of an epidemic of highway robbery and house thieving that has prevailed in Evanston during the past two weeks.

"If an officer gets sight of a robber," said Mayor Bates, "I wish the officer to shoot him. I do not want any mistake about this. I want the officers to shoot to kill. I would prefer to have these fellows shot rather than arrested."

ACETYLENE GAS EXPLOSION.

Interior of a Church Damaged and a Lecturer Badly Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—An explosion of acetylene gas that was to be used for a stereopticon entertainment wrecked the interior of the First Presbyterian Church in Austin to-night, and the operator, George W. Leitch, recently returned from missionary work in India, lost his right hand and sustained other injuries. His brother James was slightly hurt.

The accident occurred while preparations were being made for the evening's entertainment, a stereopticon lecture by Mr. Leitch on "Ceylon and India." The gas was in two cylinders about four feet long. One of them sprung a leak, and the light that was in the lantern ignited it, causing the explosion. George W. Leitch was thrown fifteen feet and his clothing took fire.

The middle tier of seats, where the tanks had been placed, were wrecked, and the large windows were blown out. Those present stopped the fire in a few minutes.

Mr. Leitch's right hand was amputated subsequently.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.
—Adv.

MR. BRYAN'S BUSY SUNDAY

Goes to Dr. Parkhurst's Church and Receives Many Visitors.

STARTS ON AN UP-STATE TRIP

Will Return This Evening to Speak on the East Side and in Brooklyn.

Much refreshed from a greatly needed rest, William J. Bryan left the city last night at 9:35 o'clock on a campaigning trip to the Counties of Chenango and Schoharie. Mr. Bryan's schedule calls for nineteen speeches in those two counties to-day. He is due back in New York shortly before 7 o'clock this evening, and to-night he will speak at a mass meeting in Hamilton Fish Park, on the east side, and also at the Academy of Music and other places in Brooklyn.

The Democratic candidate for the Presidency spent a quiet day in his rooms at the Hoffman House, and although there was a steady stream of callers, he managed to secure a good sleep after luncheon. He was enabled to do this principally

mighty shout went up from a crowd of men and women, who had learned of the hour of his departure.

Mr. Bryan was driven up Broadway, as he had expressed a wish to see the banner of the National Association of Democratic Clubs which is suspended over Broadway at the corner of Thirty-seventh Street. Crowds greeted him along Broadway, and loud cheers rang out as he stepped from his carriage for a moment to look at the banner, which he described as one of the handsomest he had ever seen.

Another crowd was assembled at the station, and as Mr. Bryan made his way to his car he was cheered repeatedly. While waiting for the train to start, James Oliver, the "Prince of Paradise Park," took an employe of the road into the car and introduced him to the nominee. The man wore overalls and as he shook hands with Mr. Bryan he said:

"How do you do, Mr. O'Brien. I am always glad to meet any friend of Jimmy's."

This created a laugh, in which Mr. Bryan joined and then answered:

"Do you know the difference between the O'Briens and the Bryans? In Ireland the people who claim descent from the old Kings call themselves O'Brien, but the common people are merely Bryan. My name is Bryan."

As the train left the shed a cheer was given for "the next President and for Mrs. Bryan, too."

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Danforth accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, as did also M. M. Wyvell, President of the Cornell University Bryan and Stevenson Club, who had been especially invited by the candidate. The arrangements were in charge of Sergeant at Arms Wager of the Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Bryan is due at Weehawken at 6:25 o'clock this evening. He will be met there by Representative William Sulzer, who will escort him to the East Side meeting where Mr. Bryan will speak especially to the Jews. Assemblyman Julius Harburger will preside at the meeting.

After his Brooklyn speeches Mr. Bryan will leave at midnight for another day's speechmaking in the interior of the State, which will end his New York tour.

HILL DECAPITATED THE TIGER.

Story that He Used a Knife on Ice Cream Emblem of Tammany.

The politicians around the Hoffman House yesterday were talking of an incident which is said to have taken place at the banquet given to William J. Bryan on Saturday evening. According to the tale told, the ice cream was served in the shape of tigers, emblematic of Tammany's pet animal.

When the frozen tiger was placed in front of ex-United States Senator David B. Hill, that gentleman was conversing with a neighbor, and apparently was paying little attention to the dinner. Those at the table saw Mr. Hill take a knife, and, in an absent-minded manner, slice off the tiger's head. A laugh greeted the action, in which Richard Croker is said to have joined.

The recent trouble between Messrs. Hill and Croker and the bitter feelings they entertain for each other are so well known that when the story got out the politicians were not slow to say that Mr. Hill would be pleased to decapitate the Tammany tiger as easily as he did the ice cream tiger.

STRICKEN AS HE JOKED.

Inspector Najeeb Arbeely Suddenly Paralyzed in the Barge Office.

While sitting in the Barge Office talking to several friends about 6 o'clock last night Najeeb Arbeely, an immigrant Inspector, was stricken with paralysis. He and his friends were laughing and joking, when his arms dropped limply at his sides and his head dropped forward on his chest.

His friends rushed to his assistance, and Mr. Arbeely was hardly able to speak. An ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital, and he was removed there in a serious condition. The ambulance surgeon said he had received a paralytic stroke. Mr. Arbeely, besides being an immigrant Inspector, is a member of the Board of Special Inquiry at the Barge Office. He speaks eleven languages, mostly Oriental, and looks after the Oriental immigrants who arrive at this port.

During the Administration of President Grant, Inspector Arbeely was Consul General to Egypt, and later he published the Kawkab America, a Syrian newspaper, in this city. He holds a decoration from the Sultan of Turkey, and his father was a member of the Turkish Parliament. Mr. Arbeely was educated in this country. He was graduated from the University of Tennessee, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee and New York. He is married and lives in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN WOMAN'S PLIGHT.

Well Dressed and Refined in Manner, She Is Found Intoxicated on the Street.

A woman, said to be a member of a wealthy and prominent family of Brooklyn Heights, was found yesterday afternoon in a pitiful condition in front of the Brooklyn Borough Hall. The woman, who was of middle age and handsomely attired, was seen by Patrolman Dalton of the Adams Street Police Station staggering across the square, followed by a jeering crowd of boys. The woman was so intoxicated that she with difficulty kept her feet, and finally fell in front of the Hall.

Dalton called another policeman and the two took the woman to the station house. The Sergeant at the desk was convinced from the woman's dress, manner, and speech that she was a person of refinement and well connected. She refused, however, to tell her name or give her address. The Sergeant finally told the woman that unless her friends were communicated with he would have to send her to a cell. The woman then told him to send for a well-known physician living on Pierrepont Street, on the Heights, who, she said, was her family physician.

When the physician reached the station house and saw the woman he appeared to be greatly surprised and shocked to find her there. He was allowed to take the woman away in a cab. Before leaving the station house he told the police that the woman was a member of a well-known Heights family, and that he had been treating her for a nervous disorder.

TABLET IN HONOR OF PASTOR.

Bishop Andrews Unveils a Memorial to the Rev. T. H. Burch.

Service was held last evening in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in memory of the Rev. Thomas Hardin Burch, who had been for eleven years pastor of the church, and a memorial tablet was unveiled.

Bishop E. G. Andrews of the New York Conference East, presided, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William V. Kelley, Editor of the Methodist Review and Rev. W. A. Richard, pastor of the church.

Bishop Andrews unveiled the tablet which is placed in the wall in the rear of the pulpit, and is of copper two and a half feet long and two feet wide. It bears the following inscription:

"In Loving Remembrance of the Rev. Thomas Hardin Burch, Born June 8, 1823; Died May 27, 1900. Pastor of This Church for Eleven Years, 1875-1877, 1883-1885, 1899-1803."

CAVES FOUND NEAR JAMESVILLE.

Two Students Who Discover Them Are Lost for a Time.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—P. M. Helfer and E. A. Holmes, Syracuse University students, discovered a cave near Jamesville, this county, Friday. They crawled into it, and finding a passage leading downward, they entered that also, and soon were in a second cave.

Another passage leading downward was entered, and the boys found themselves in a third cavern. They had only a few matches, and when they tried to retrace their steps could not locate the opening.

After searching for more than two hours they found a small hole in the roof of the cave. By alternately standing upon each others' shoulders they managed to dig away the rock and crawl up into the cave by which they entered, finally reaching the open air. An exploring expedition will be organized soon.

SKULL FRACTURED BY A CAR.

A Laborer, Run Down on the Union Line, Dies at Fordham Hospital.

John Purdy, a laborer, of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, was struck by a trolley car of the Union line at Webster Avenue and Travers Street early yesterday morning and received injuries from which he died a short time after in the Fordham Hospital. His skull was fractured.

Purdy was crossing the street when a southbound car struck him and dragged him about twenty feet. The car was in charge of Motorman William P. Frances of Mount Vernon, who was arrested by Policeman Slattery of the Bronx Park Station, and was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court. He was remanded to the Coroner.

DETECTIVES AT ALVORD'S HOME

Attachments Not Received in Mount Vernon—Man Resembling the Defaulter Said to Have Been Seen.

Such information as was forthcoming in Mount Vernon yesterday in the Alvord case was of a negative character. Chief Foley said there were absolutely no developments. He also said that he had received no advices from New York in the nature of circulars offering a reward, or of any other kind.

Two Central Office detectives visited the Alvord home yesterday morning. They arrived on the 11 o'clock train, and were followed a little later by two Pinkerton men. At 4 o'clock the Central Office men left the house and boarded the Harlem train. The Pinkerton men left there shortly afterward.

Mrs. Williams, a sister of Mrs. Alvord, visited the house yesterday, as did Dr. Campbell, the family's physician. There were no other visitors.

A story was afloat yesterday to the effect that a man said to resemble Alvord had been seen driving at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning through a lonely strip of woods about a mile east of Yonkers. Later, it was said, he drove past the Alvord house and waved his hand to an occupant. The story lacked verification.

The writs of attachment against Alvord's property obtained by the officials of the First National Bank on Saturday had not been received by John Moore, the Deputy Marshal of Mount Vernon, yesterday.

Fisher A. Baker of Peabody, Baker & Peabody, attorneys for the First National Bank, said there was nothing new in the case, and declined to answer any questions.

"I have done no work to-day," said Jacob F. Miller, Alvord's lawyer, when seen at his home, 62 West Eighty-ninth Street, last night, "so I do not know if there are any developments or not. So far as I am concerned I know of nothing to tell you."

"Do you know what property the bank has attached?"

"I presume their attachment will cover any they can find. I cannot say specifically. They want to get all they can."

"Have the officials of the bank made a proposition that involves the waiving of prosecution if they get what they want?" was asked.

"Well, now, I really can't answer that," said Mr. Miller.

MANY BOY PICKPOCKETS.

Magistrate Says a Special Place to Send Them to Is Needed.

Magistrate Hogan in the Essex Market Court yesterday had before him a number of young men charged with larceny from the person. Their ages varied from fifteen to twenty years, and this caused the Magistrate to remark:

"There are more young pickpockets from eight years to eighteen now than ever there were. There are twenty times more of these young prisoners brought before me now than there were five years ago. There is a great lack of proper places to commit these youthful prisoners. It is unwise to send them to prison with adults. I think there ought to be a special place for such prisoners."

FOUR FIRES IN A BUILDING.

The firemen put out a fire at 49 Bowery last night which Battalion Chief Kruger regards as suspicious, having noticed the smell of naphtha in the building, and having discovered four fires on the third floor when he reached there. The Fire Marshal will look into the matter to-day.

The building is occupied by Samuel Bierman, maker of looking glasses. An engineer of the elevated road discovered the fire as he was passing, and sounded his locomotive whistle to notify the police, who sent an alarm in. The firemen of Engine No. 9, in East Broadway, were the first on the scene, and they found four fires on the third floor, besides noticing the smell of naphtha. They could not find the origin of the flames, however. The firemen put the fire out with a loss of $300.

When the fire was discovered Policeman Duffy of the Eldridge Street Station went into the lobby of the Windsor Theatre, which is next door, and where there was a performance going on. He had the doors closed, shutting out all sounds from the street, and the performance was not interrupted. The people inside did not know there had been a fire till they came out.

SOUSA'S SUNDAY CONCERT.

Sousa and his band last night gave their fifth concert here since the return from abroad at the Metropolitan Opera House, which as usual was crowded. The programme was:

Overture, "Carnival Romaine".....Berlioz
Cornet solo, "The Volunteer".....Rogers
W. B. Rogers.
Suite, "The History of a Pierrot," (new)...
Mario Costa
Soprano solo, "Dolce Amour".....Pizzi
Blanche Duffield.
Grand scene, "The Knights of the Holy Grail," from "Parsifal".....Wagner
Waltz, "Morgenblatter".....Johann Strauss
"Dervish Song," (new).....Sebek
March, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty," (new).....Sousa
Violin solo, "Ballade et Polonaise Vieux temps."
Olga Schmoll.
temps".....Olga Schmoll
Scenes from "La Boheme".....Puccini

Walter B. Rogers and Miss Blanche Duffield were heartily received. A young Western violinist, Miss Olga Schmoll, so pleased with her selection that she was prevailed upon to give two encores, one "The Palms" and the other "On the Suwanee River." The usual Sousa marches as encores were as popular as ever. Sebek's "Dervish Song," a recent addition to the band's repertory, proved a weird selection, typically Oriental. Sousa's new march, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty," was demanded twice.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 28.—President McKinley went to church this morning, Capt. McWilliams accompanying him. Later the President and Mrs. McKinley and Capt. and Mrs. McWilliams went to the country home of Mrs. Marie S. Saxton for luncheon. A few social callers were received during the day and evening, and an impromptu delegation called, composed of about a score of commercial travelers who chanced to meet at a hotel and decided to call on the President to assure him that they were in sympathy with him and what he represents. They were received and a few pleasant words were exchanged. Eleven different States were represented in the party.

Canajoharie Democrats for McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Edward B. Burnap, the most prominent Democrat of this village and Vice President of the Bryan and Stevenson Club, has declared his intention to vote for McKinley. He is afraid of Bryan's free-silver views. The greatest shock to the local Democracy is the announcement from Chicago that Aaron Nellis, formerly residing here and a very influential man, is for McKinley. Nellis has voted the Democratic ticket for forty years.

Want Pay for Old Hawaiian Stamps.

HONOLULU, Oct. 20.—Hawaiian Postmasters who held office under the republic are endeavoring to have the United States redeem several thousand dollars' worth of Hawaiian stamps. Under the laws of the republic, the Postmasters purchased their stamps outright. When annexation came no provision was made for redeeming these stamps.

Dr. John Winslow of Ithaca Dead.

ITHACA, Oct. 28.—Dr. John Winslow, the oldest physician of Ithaca, died this morning of heart disease on a street car. He was about sixty-five years old. Dr. Winslow had to run a few hundred feet to catch a car. After getting on the car he seemed to breathe with great difficulty, and almost immediately expired.

Chrysanthemums at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 28.—Probably 15,000 persons visited Schenley Park today to witness the annual exhibition of chrysanthemums at the Phipps Conservatory. In years past the conservatory has given the Pittsburg public wonderful chrysanthemum shows, but this year's promises, when at its height, to surpass them all.

Fire in P. H. Bentley's Home.

NEWTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—Shortly before midnight a fire was discovered in the residence of P. H. Bentley, Superintendent of the Valentine & Bentley Silk Company of New York. All the inmates succeeded in getting out of the house safely. The flames were extinguished after the place had been damaged to the extent of $4,000.

Miles and Dewey
and other heroes of the Army and Navy show their faces on Anheuser-Busch's new series of playing cards, just issued. Sent prepaid for 25 cents in money or stamps to any address in the United States. Malt-Nutrine Dept., Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.—Adv.

PATERSON DOCTOR'S STORY

Dr. Townsend Throws More Light on the Tragedy.

VISIT OF MEN NOW ACCUSED

Examination of the Body of Jennie Bosschelter in the Carriage—The Authorities Informed.

PATERSON, Oct. 28.—A statement was given out to-day by Dr. Townsend in connection with the Bosschelter murder case. Many people visited the house and the spot where the body was found. Others walked to the jail where Kerf, McAlister, Death, and Campbell are confined. Now and again a voice was heard condemning the four men in angry tones. No one visited the accused men in their cells.

It is now said that the present Grand Jury will take up the inquiry into the girl's death. Prosecutor Emsley will push the investigation vigorously. Dr. Townsend, who refused to appear on the witness stand yesterday, will appear at the inquest next Tuesday night. His reason for not answering the subpoena was an order from the authorities forbidding him to testify regarding the visit of Kerr, McAlister, Death, and Campbell on the night of the murder. Dr. Townsend has made the following statement of the midnight call and his connection with the case:

"It has been stated that the four men made two calls at my office, and that the girl was alive when the carriage first arrived. They came but once, and it was then too late to render aid to the unfortunate. I am positive of the exact time of their arrival, because when the bell rang at the head of the bed I looked at the clock on the mantel and saw that it was 2 o'clock.

"Through the speaking tube I inquired the cause of the summons and was told that there had been an accident and was asked to come at once. Through the tube I asked particulars and was met with the word that the patient was in a carriage at the door. It was cold, but I waited only to don a bath robe and went down stairs. When the door was opened two men, whom I knew as Sergeant Kerr and Walter McAlister shoved me aside and quickly stepped inside. Then I was told that a young woman had been hurt, and both men declared that they would carry her in.

"But without further parley I brushed past them and went out to the carriage. It was a two-seated rig that I had often seen at the Erie Station. I did not see the hackman. There were two men standing at the curb near the door of the carriage. I knew Campbell by sight. Inside the carriage on a rear seat a young woman was half seated, half lying across the back of the seat. Her head lay sideways across her breast. I lifted her head and laid it back gently. It was limp and lifeless. The clothing was disarranged, the hair hanging about her neck and shoulders. Her waist had been loosened, and only the two top buttons of the waist were buttoned. There was no pulse. The heartbeat had been stilled.

"When I climbed into the rig to make a closer examination four men gathered at the side of the carriage. Their faces were white, and they looked a question. The body was cold. 'Boys,' I said to them, 'I can do nothing; she is dead.' They seemed to draw back, and were all together when I stepped within the door and left them in conference at the curb. It was 2:05 when I returned up stairs."

Dr. Townsend said the men had insisted that the woman should be taken into his office, even after she was pronounced dead. Early the next day he saw the account of the finding of the body of Jennie Bosscheiter near Wagaraw Bridge.

During his examination of the young woman in the carriage it had been too dark to distinguish the features, and the circumstances of the position of the body when found, with the gash in the back of the head and the fractured skull reported in the autopsy added to the mystery.

The physician on Friday afternoon decided to seek the advice of professional friends, who were made acquainted with the full details. When it appeared that the cases were identical the authorities were notified. Dr. Townsend visited the Chief of Police and gave the information in his possession, and the arrest of Sculthorpe, Kerr, McAlister, Death, and Campbell followed.

SERMONS IN PATERSON.

Pastors of the City Churches Demand Justice—One Speaks of Imprisonment as the Penalty.

PATERSON, Oct. 28.—Many of the ministers of the different denominations referred in their sermons at the morning and evening services to the tragedy of the death of Jennie Bosscheiter that has caused such indignation in this community. In all the churches where the murder was commented upon swift justice for the four men who are held responsible for her death was demanded.

The Rev. Ellsworth Bonfils, pastor of the Auburn Street Congregational Church, said:

"One can scarcely trust himself to speak freely on this matter. I cannot conceive of a more monstrous happening. The perpetrators are men only in appearance and name. They have violated every instinct and every canon, both human and divine. They have added an overpowering portion to the already superfluous corruption of our already iniquitous city. The ease with which the law is disregarded and connived at, the coolness and indifference with which the oft-expressed wishes of the real lawabiding are disregarded—these have been an encouragement in crime to those moral pariahs.

"My object is to insist that punishment must be meted out, without fear or favor or unnecessary delay. I wish to speak in favor of condign and speedy justice as an absolute necessity. Even St. James the Apostle tells us that judgment is without mercy in him that has shown no mercy. Otherwise our streets will become unsafe for our wives and daughters. We need to fear and be alive to three things that may retard or defeat justice. Most potent comes that magic word, influence. Then comes a defective system of juries, with unanimous rule. Next comes the more subtle foe, the pardon after a short term.

"Brethren, if it lies in human power these things must not be. But one of them will do its awful work I fear unless public sentiment is kept awake, and public sentiment shows no sign of flagging. One thing is absolutely certain—the matter cannot safely and must not be left to ministers alone."

Thomas Powell Vernoll, pastor of the First Reformed Church, who officiated at the funeral services of the murdered girl, referring to the Biblical description of a godly young man, said in part:

"I admire a young man who knows when and how to speak and to act, a young man who is not afraid to be seen. But to hang around the vestibule of a church or on street corners smoking cigarettes and commenting on young women as they pass to and from church or places of business is a seed the fruitage of which has placed four men behind the bars in our city jail, and, I hope, when proved guilty, will give them nothing less than twenty-five years of hard labor in the penitentiary."

The Rev. Charles D. Shaw, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, took for his subject "Indifference." He said:

"It is against the best citizens, that the charge of indifference must be made. We are not indifferent now. We are aroused to horror and to righteous anger. Yet indifference has been far too much the habit of our minds in regard to these things. Good citizens hold the balance of power, but nearly every movement to combine the forces of good citizenship so as to elect good men to office has thoroughly failed.

"We are guilty of indifferences also in regard to the enforcement of the laws. There are plenty of good laws, but they are almost a dead letter. There is a law against selling liquor to minors. We know that such a law is broken every day in the year. It is broken when liquor is served to young girls in the back rooms of saloons.

"If we would escape from the disgrace and infamy now fastened upon us we must overcome our indifference."

The Rev. C. F. Hull, pastor of the Cross Street Methodist Episcopal Church, demanded that justice, strict and prompt, be meted out to those who had offended against the law.

LOSS BY FIRE.

SOUTH ACTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—Fire destroyed the two main buildings of Henry Barker's cider manufacturing plant this morning, causing a loss of $25,000.

SAYS ARBUCKLES DIDN'T WIN.

Mr. Sieicken Says Court Decision Was a Victory for the Woolson Company.

In the suit incident to the coffee war between the Arbuckle and Havemeyer interests which has been going on for the past four years a decision involving several points was rendered in Toledo, Ohio, on Saturday by Judge Pugsley of the Circuit Court as already told in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The suit was brought by the Arbuckles as minority stockholders of the Woolson Spice Company for the purpose of establishing their rights as stockholders. In speaking last night of the decision Herman Sielcken, managing Director of the Woolson Company, said:

"The decision is a victory for our side. Judge Doyle, our attorney, has wired me the result, which reads as follows: 'The Court decides that the plaintiffs are entitled to have their stock registered and to inspect certain books, but not such as relate to manufacturing processes, methods of meeting business, names of customers, &c. The Court also decided that the plaintiffs are not entitled to an accounting or injunction or receivership.'

"A similar action was commenced four years ago in January. They have so far been defeated in both the Federal and State courts. Neither one would allow them, as competitors of the Woolson Spice Company, to look into their business, and the question of receivership was an absurdity in itself, inasmuch as the company has no creditors. If the attorneys of Arbuckle Brothers call the looking at the petty cash book or the wares returns a victory, they are welcome to it, as all important books are excluded under this decision.

"Arbuckle Brothers' attorneys have given notice of appeal, and our company will appeal as far as the registration of the stock is concerned, not being desirous of having anybody stockholders of record who are not bona fide and simply try to spy into our business. The suit now is just where it was when commenced."

A UNIQUE CONGRESS DISTRICT.

The Seventh, with Its Vast Wealth, Populated Almost Entirely by Tenement Dwellers.

The Seventh Congress District of New York is probably unique in the United States. It probably pays the largest amount in taxes, containing within its limits much of the most valuable real estate in the world, yet its actual residents are for the most part poor and pay scarcely any taxes.

The district is the centre of the financial and commercial interests of America, and yet its Representative in Congress, as well as the men who represent the section at Albany and in the Municipal Government, are selected by voters almost all of whom are of foreign birth, representing nearly every nation of the world.

The district contains, besides Staten Island, all the lower part of Manhattan below the City Hall, and on the west side of Broadway extends up to Bleecker Street. The boundaries are the East and North Rivers and an irregular line formed by West Houston, Hancock, and Bleecker Streets; Broadway, Park Row, Spruce, and Ferry Streets, and Peck Slip. In this territory are hundreds of immensely valuable business properties—office buildings, banks, retail stores, and wholesale houses, representing a vast taxable real estate valuation, and yet containing scarcely a voter who represents any part of these holdings.

The great financial district, with its immense and valuable buildings and the wealthiest banks in the country; the executive offices of the great insurance companies, and of nearly all the big railroad systems, and the practical headquarters of the commerce of the Nation are to be found in this Congress district. There is the Maiden Lane jewelry district, the leather trade, in and about Gold Street; the paper trade, in Beekman Street; the wholesale houses of various lines, extending up the west side section of the district; the produce trade, centring in Warren and Greenwich Streets; the large Broadway establishments of all sorts from the Battery to Park Row on one side and to Bleecker Street on the other; and, all except a dozen or so of the great New York sky-scrapers—all these properties are included in the Seventh Congress District.

Yet the representative of this district in Congress is chosen by the dwellers in the comparatively few dingy and dilapidated tenement houses which business has not yet crowded out. Only a very small percentage of these are native born Americans, and still fewer are men of wealth. Excepting the janitors of big buildings, who in some cases live in the structures, and the proprietors of some of the smaller retail shops, who live over them, most of the residents of the Seventh District are laborers, and many are pitifully poor, yet these are the voters in the wealthiest Congress District in the United States.

Each day thousands of men of all conditions throng the district, and the volume of their daily transactions is vast, but scarcely any of them live in the district. Business over, they hasten up town, or to the suburbs, daily depopulating the district, and leaving only a scattered polyglot lot of people to form the resident, voting population.

Severe Flood in Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Oct. 20.—The heaviest rainstorm which has occurred here within two years began at 7 o'clock on Tuesday night. For half an hour the rain fell in torrents, and within a short time the streets were impassable. The rainfall in Nuuanu Valley, about two miles from Honolulu, was 8.15 inches. The Nuuanu stream broke its banks and washed every movable object away. Acres of the town on both sides of the river were submerged to a depth of three feet, and the Chinese were driven away in wild haste. The water covered the floors two feet deep in some cases. The heaviest rainfall in the city proper was 4.17 inches, while the heaviest on the island occurred on the north side of the mountains, being 9.10 inches. A native workman was drowned.

New Branch Post Office Opened.

Branch O of the New York Post Office, situated at Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, was opened for the first time yesterday. It has entrances on both Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and its floor space is nearly 5,000 feet. The force of employes consists of 69 clerks, 72 carriers, and several substitutes in each department. The district through which the distributions and collections of mails for the station are made extends from the east side of Eighth Avenue to the west side of Fourth Avenue and from Twentieth to Fourth Street.

Disappointed Girl Tries Suicide.

Because her sweetheart, with whom she had quarreled, failed to keep an appointment with her, Annie Schreck, eighteen years old, living with her parents at 308 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, took acid last night on the sidewalk in front of 219 East Eighty-sixth Street. She fell into the arms of her brother. The girl was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in a dangerous condition.

2,500 Filipinos Baptized.

MANILA, Oct. 28.—Archbishop Chapelle, who recently left Manila, accompanied by several friars, for the northern districts of Luzon, was warmly welcomed on his arrival at Dagupan. As two years have elapsed since an opportunity for baptism had been presented, more than 2,500 persons have been baptized. In view of the protest of the parish against the appointment of a friar as parish priest, Mgr. Chapelle did not attempt to make it.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

4:15 A. M.—69 Forsyth Street; Michael Seigel; damage, $200.

6:00 A. M.—28 Lewis Street; Harris Seidenberg; damage, $5.

11:00 A. M.—1,331 Second Avenue; Joseph Nudleweise; damage, $25.

5:10 P. M.—154 Monroe Street; Simon Caserkin; damage, $100.

7:30 P. M.—431 East Thirtieth Street; Patrick Hennessy; damage, $2,000.

8:10 P. M.—1,883 First Avenue; Max Bernstein; damage, $1,000.

8:45 P. M.—23 and 28 Lispenard Street; Curzock Brothers; damage, $1,000.

9:15 P. M.—324 West Twenty-first Street; Samuel Davis; damage, $200.

10 P. M.—209 West Twenty-seventh Street; Isaac B. Miller; damage, $500.

10:15 P. M.—49 Bowery; Soloman Behrman; damage, $300.

10:45 P. M.—95 Sheriff Street; F. Eppstein; damage, $20.

RAPID TRANSIT PROGRESS

Tunneling Adopted in Diverting Big Canal Street Sewer.

Water Pipes of the Company with Which Aaron Burr Was Connected, Unearthed.

The rather unusual expedient of tunneling in sewer building is being adopted by James Pilkington, who has the contract for changing the flow of the large Canal Street sewer east of Centre Street, made necessary by the underground railroad.

Mr. Pilkington, in order not to disturb traffic in Chatham Square at Oliver and Worth Streets, recently began to sink a shaft at New Bowery and Oliver Street, and will extend his tunnel to the west for a distance of about 275 feet. It will be run in both directions from Worth and Oliver Streets. The shaft is about thirty-four feet deep.

The change of the Canal Street sewer involves the heaviest work of its kind incident to the construction of the underground road. When completed this division of the sewer will be turned from the North to the East River, will flow through a brick archway 6 feet 6 inches in diameter, and will drain an area of 135 acres. Twenty-nine hundred feet of sewering have already been completed, over half of the change to be made.

From the river, the sewer will run through Oliver Street, to Chatham Square, across to Worth Street, through Worth to Mulberry, then cut diagonally across Mulberry Park to Leonard Street; thence to Centre Street and to Canal. The completed portions of brickwork are in Oliver Street from the river to Chatham Square, a portion of Worth Street, and most of Centre. There have also been finisher 900 feet of barrel sewer, which runs out into the East River near Pier 34.

Very little difficulty has so far been encountered in the way of quicksand, but in Centre Street the contractor has run into considerable wet ground, which has given him some trouble.

Lying on mud heaps in Centre Street are many water-soaked objects which appear to the passer-by to be simply logs of wood. Probably not one person in a thousand who travels that way knows that they bear a relation to the history of New York of nearly one hundred years ago. Workmen digging in the sewer trenches along Centre Street have thrown them out for weeks, and from time to time they have been carted away, dumped, and forgotten.

They are the water pipes of the old Manhattan Company, with which Aaron Burr was connected, and once formed part of a network of underground conduits for the water supply of the residents of old New York. The water tank familiar to the earlier generation still stands in a small brick building just off Centre Street at Elm.

The pipes are still apparently sound. Through each log was bored a hole about 4 inches in diameter, their carrying capacity and primitiveness being in striking contrast to the big mains and modern methods of supplying water to-day.

MATCH SETS FIRE TO DRESS.

Woman's Husband Burned Putting Out the Flames.

Mrs. Solomon Miller's dress caught fire last night at her home, 209 West Twenty-seventh Street, and in putting out the flames her husband was burned about the hands.

Mrs. Miller threw a lighted match away carelessly, and it set fire to her dress. She ran shrieking into the front part of the building, where her husband keeps a paint-shop, and he beat out the flames with his hands.

The woman's dress set fire to some paint in pots, but the firemen soon put out the fire and little damage was done. An ambulance surgeon from the New York Hospital dressed the injuries of Miller and his wife.

Total Gold Received at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 28.—A total of $20,166,687 worth of gold dust and bullion has been received at the Seattle Assay Office during the present year. Following are official figures showing the amount of gold dust and bullion received between Jan. 1 and Oct. 4, 1900: Number of deposits, 6,028; ounces of gold and bullion, 1,243,163. From Cape Nome, $2,710,427; other Alaskan points, $462,893; total from Alaska, $3,173,320. From British Columbia, (Atlin,) $498,116; Yukon district, (Klondike,) $16,374,488; Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and foreign gold coin, $125,762.

STAR ATHLETIC CLUB GAMES.

Final Outdoor Sports of the Season Take Place at Celtic Park.

The final of the series of bi-monthly games for members which has been held by the Star Athletic Club during the season was decided yesterday afternoon at Celtic Park, Long Island City. F. Hussey won the club championship for the season with an aggregate of 75 points and Terence O'Donnell was second with 70 points. The summaries:

Running Broad Jump, Handicap—Won by J. O'Donnell (3 feet) with an actual jump of 20 feet 6 inches; J. Kehule (2 feet) second, with an actual jump of 20 feet 4 inches; F. Hussey (2 feet 6 inches) third, with an actual jump of 20 feet.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap—Won by Albert Buschman (8 feet) with an actual put of 42 feet 6 inches; J. Kehule (8 feet) second, with an actual put of 42 feet 5 inches; J. Moreau (2 feet) third, with an actual put of 42 feet 4 inches.

Club Championship Record—F. Hussey, 75 points; T. O'Donnell, 70 points; J. J. Farrell, 67 points; J. Shevlin, 66 points; Michael Flynn, 64 points.

75-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by Michael Flynn, (10 yards;) Owen Riley (5 yards) second; Frank Hussey (7 yards) third. Time—0:08 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by J. Shevlin, (12 yards;) J. J. Farrell (15 yards) second; F. Hussey (15 yards) third. Time—0:24 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by J. M. McCauley, (75 yards;) W. Powers (100 yards) second; Samuel Toomey (75 yards) third. Time 2:02 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap—Won by J. McCauley, (150 yards;) W. Powers (150 yards) second; F. Hussey (20 yards) third. Time—4:54 4-5.

ROWING AT COLUMBIA.

Crews in Training Under Coach Hanlan for the Class Regatta.

About forty men, most of them members of the freshman class, now comprise the rowing squad at Columbia, and practice goes on regularly, except when prevented by unfavorable weather. There are now three freshmen eights in training, one each from the college and the School of Mines and one mixed crew. At present they are rowing in the following order.

1904 College Crew—Pitou, bow; Vogel, 2; Ogbert, 3; Mettler, 4; Houston, 5; Greene, 6; Updike, 7; Maeder, stroke; Wupperman, coxswain.

1904 Mines Crew—Miller, bow; Ashley, 2; Godwin, 3; Tyler, 4; Alexander, 5; Strangland, 6; Earle, 7; Fraser, stroke; coxswain and coach, R. P. Jackson, 1902.

1904 Mixed Crew—Work, bow; Carleton, 2; Savage, 3; Hochsprung, 4; Sherron, 5; Cooke, 6; Attwood, 7; McKay, stroke; Comstock, 1903, coxswain.

All three of these eights, together with several smaller crews, are in daily practice for the class regatta, which will be held on Nov. 10. Coach Hanlan gives his personal attention to the practice, usually sculling alongside in a single shell, but frequently taking the stroke oar in one of the eights.

It was announced last week that a graduate of the university has offered to present a stein to every member of the winning crew in the eight-oared race in the class regatta, which has increased the interest in that event.

Century Runs Poorly Attended.

The postponed century cycle runs of the Century Wheelmen of New York and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics were held over the Long Island roads yesterday, and were very poorly attended, about a score of riders turning out in each.

The Century Wheelmen run was captained by Charles Meyn, who led the regular division, while the fast division was paced by C. H. Ganway. The Junior Order of American Mechanics' run was captained by Herman Hill.

The roads were found to be good as far as Lynbrook, but beyond that point they were very soft, and numerous accidents resulted. A rider named Feifel in the Junior Order of American Mechanics' run had a breakdown at Jamaica, which spilled half a dozen other riders who were close behind him, and at Valley Stream W. H. Anderson of the Century Wheelmen came to grief through the collapse of his front wheel and received some slight injuries.

Bushwick Wheelmen's Race Meet.

The annual club race meet of the Bushwick Wheelmen of Brooklyn was held at Smith's track, Valley Stream, L. I., yesterday morning. Four cycle races and two foot races were decided. No times were taken. Summary:

One-Mile Novice Bicycle Race.—Won by Albert Panjello, Charles Hallowell, second; John Zimmer, third.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by William Kettner, (scratch;) William Colvin, (15 yards,) second; Ferdinand Kirsch, (75 yards,) third.

Slow Bicycle Race, 100 Yards.—Won by William Colvin; Ferdinand Kirsch, second; Charles Tilgner, third.

Two-Mile Bicycle Handicap.—Won by John Zimmer, (600 yards;) William Kettner, (scratch,) second; William Colvin, (25 yards,) third.

100-Yard Run.—Won by Herbert Rudd; Charles Van Hoff, second; Harry Van Pelt, third.

Three-Legged Race, 100 Yards.—Won by Panjello and Rudd; Kirsch and Van Hoff, second; Mauch and Dietz, third.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

An eighty-one-foot steam launch for Harry Payne Whitney is being built at the Herreshoff shops at Bristol.

Frank Tilford's steam yacht Norman, after having cruised in American waters since July 3 for more than 5,000 miles, was placed out of commission Thursday. The Norman will be berthed during the Winter at Manning's South Brooklyn basin.

F. L. Ames's fifty-one-footer Shark, the twin boat to Cord Meyer's Altair, is being rebuilt at the Herreshoff shops. She will be strapped from stem to stern and from her lead keel to the water line. Special attention is also being given her twisted bow, and it is thought that this can be restored to its original shape.

The seventy-footer Yankee, owned jointly by Harry Payne Whitney and Herman B. Duryea, is being elaborately overhauled at the Herreshoff shops in Bristol. Her underbody has already been plated four feet upward from the keel amidships, with the exception of some small portions at the bow and stern. The new plates are expected to form a substantial structure and prevent further straining of the yacht's bows by heavy seas.

Samuel H. Vanderdrift of Pittsburg, Penn., has ordered a new 85-foot steam yacht from the Gas Engine and Power Company and the Charles L. Seabury Company, at Morris Heights. The new yacht will be built with oak keel and frames and yellow pine planking. One large mahogany deckhouse will be placed forward, and used as a dining saloon. Below decks the crew's quarters will be arranged forward, the machinery amidships, and the owner's apartments aft. The latter will consist of two staterooms, a large saloon, and toilet rooms. The finish in all these apartments will be of hard wood. A speed of fourteen miles had been guaranteed in the contract, and the yacht will be ready for delivery on May 1.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—S. S. Van Pelt, Philadelphia.

EVERETT.—Capt. P. H. Hanlon, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Congressman Sereno E. Payne, Auburn.

GRAND.—Commander J. Evans, Royal Navy, Melbourne, Australia; Gen. J. H. Baker, Mankato, Minn.

GILSEY.—Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

HOLLAND.—Austin Brainard, Hartford; Thomas Nelson Page, Washington.

IMPERIAL.—Col. W. R. Brown, Buffalo.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Swits Conde, Oswego;

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DENUNCIATION OF BRYAN

The Candidate Called a Mountebank by Dr. MacArthur.

Charge that He Preaches the Gospel of Hate—His Association with Croker Condemned.

At the Calvary Baptist Church last evening the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the church, delivered a sermon in which he called attention to the duties of the patriotic American citizen at the ballot box. Dr. MacArthur chose for his theme that of "Earthly and Heavenly Citizenship and Their Related Duties." He spoke of Mr. Bryan as one whose political theories and principles incited anarchy and discontent among the working classes. He ridiculed the position taken by the Democratic candidate in many of his political statements, and closed his sermon with an arraignment of Mr. Bryan, Richard Croker, and Tammany Hall. He said, in part:

"We are distinctly told by an inspired Apostle that there is really no contradiction between the faithful performance of our duties as religionists and our obligations as citizens. The better the churchman the better ought to be the citizen. The man who cannot put his religion in his politics must have very bad politics or very poor religion.

"I have no sympathy with Tolstoi when he depreciates patriotism. The man who refuses to love any country in a gush of sentiment for all countries is very likely to end by loving no country. The true churchman will not neglect the duty of casting his ballot. The man who through indifference refuses to vote is guilty of a crime against American sovereignty. If a man for three consecutive years refuses to cast his ballot, except he can give good and sufficient reason for such neglect, he ought to be placed under the penalty of being deprived of this right of citizenship for the next three consecutive years, and be called upon to pay a fine in addition.

"It ought not to be difficult to decide in the present Presidential campaign for which candidate a patriot ought to vote. One is not a little astonished when men bearing influential names can think of no course to adopt except 'to take to the woods.' Such a course is a cowardly subterfuge, a clumsy artifice to avoid a patriotic decision. Fortunately, the men who do not know for which candidate to vote are conspicuous by their fewness.

"The man who corrupts the ballot box is a regicide so far as that crime can be committed in a republic. In its place and for its purpose the ballot box is as sacred as the communion table in its place and for its purpose. The true churchman casts an intelligent ballot. The possibility of acquiring knowledge of political issues is one of the advantages of our quadrennial Presidential elections. Four years ago the whole public system of finance was more carefully discussed than ever before in the history of the republic. The man not fully informed at the present time regarding his duty must either be stupid or determinedly unpatriotic.

"The true churchman will vote patriotically. Despicable is an American citizen whose heart does not throb with patriotic emotion. There never was a time when the American Republic was so honored at home and respected abroad as to-day. There is no voice issuing from any palace in Europe or Asia so potent in the councils of the world as the voice which issues from the White House. The foremost man in all the world to-night is the President of the United States.

"There is before us to-day a candidate who preaches a gospel of hate. He has laid aside the dignity which should clothe a Presidential candidate as with a garment, and he deals in inflammatory appeals of the most abominable character. He denounces American soldiers and imputes the worst motive to the noblest American citizen. He denounces what he calls 'predatory wealth,' and yet accepts the hospitality of the leader of a political organization which robs rich and poor and all other classes and conditions of men. He is thus a foe to law and order. He is an inspiration to anarchy and every form of misrule. A man guilty of such Anarchistic teachings is worthy of the contempt of all patriotic citizens. He has prated about despotism, imperialism, and militarism till many sobed American workingmen are liable to believe that they are victims of gross injustice.

"It ill becomes a candidate for high office to wallow in the mire at the feet of the Tammany King, saying, 'Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet.' What a beautiful fellowship, Bryan and Croker! What a sacred compact! What a suggestive prophecy of the Presidential Cabinet should this mountebank reach the White House! The leader of Tammany Hall and the high-souled altruist, philanthropist, and humanist! What a precious combination!

"We believe the American people will arise in the spirit of sacred patriotism, and will bury this specious candidate and this ill-flavored Tammany leader under such a mountain of ballots that there shall be neither sight nor sound of them in their unhallowed ambitions in all the future of American life. The true churchman will cast his vote in a religious spirit.

"The Administration has destroyed imperialism in Cuba, in Porto Rico, and in the Philippine Islands. Every star in the American flag is a prophet of liberty, and every stripe is a herald of humanity. That flag will never come down in the Philippines at the command of Aguinaldo and the little coterie of variegated, self-conscious, garrulous antis bearing, but not honoring, the American name.

"America is to lead the world. It is to chant liberty Te Deums, with its first note blending with the song of the Caribbean waves as they break on the Cuban shore. Its diapason will break over the Philippine Islands and its subtle halleiujah chorus will one day make melodious music over the hills and through the valleys of a redeemed Spain."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAMME.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Gov. Roosevelt has had a day of needed and complete rest. Early in the morning he and Mrs. Roosevelt were driven out into the country about fourteen miles to Lily Lake, spending the day in the woods. To-night he and Mrs. Roosevelt slipped unobserved out of the Hotel Bennett and into Christ Church immediately opposite. There were less than 100 persons present. Gov. Roosevelt and party will leave here at 10 o'clock to-morrow for Cortland, Ithaca, and Elmira.

From Elmira he will go to Corning, Bath, Wayland, Livonia, Avon, Geneseo, Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Penn Yan, and Rochester.

The Governor on Wednesday will speak at Brockport, Holley, Albion, Medina, Lockport, Niagara Falls, North Tonawanda, and Buffalo.

On Thursday he will speak at Batavia, Attica, Warsaw, Silver Springs, Gainesville, Bliss, Ellicottville, Salamanca, Little Valley, Cattaraugus, Dayton, Dunkirk, and Jamestown.

Friday will see Gov. Roosevelt at Randolph, Olean, Cuba, Friendship, Wellsville, Hornellsville, Addison, Waverly, and Owego, and he will arrive in New York on Saturday in time to participate in the great sound money parade.

NEW NET TO SAVE LIFE.

Fire Department's Adoption of One After Some Severe Tests.

Edward F. Croker, Chief of the Fire Department, announced last night that the new fire net which has been tried by the department had been adopted. The department has been using a rope net for several years.

The new net is composed of a circular ring of iron pipe to which is attached a piece of canvas net. This net is padded with patent cotton wool. Every foot apart on the ring are springs 15 inches long, which it is said will do away with a large amount of the jar and shock with which the firemen have been troubled.

The first truck to be provided with the new net is Truck No. 16, at Fire Headquarters. The others will be provided as soon as possible. The trucks in the tenement districts will be provided first. The new net had a severe test two weeks ago, the day the medals for bravery were presented the firemen. At that time Fireman Seabold of Engine No. 33 jumped from the fourth-story window of the Fire Hall into the net, with very satisfactory results.

Chief Croker said last night, in reference to the net, that he considered it the best thing of its kind in the world and that the department would be equipped as soon as possible.

CANDIDATES AND RAMAPO.

Result of the Social Reform Club's Canvass of Senate and Assembly Nominees.

A special committee of the Social Reform Club has canvassed the Republican and Democratic candidates for Senate and Assembly in Greater New York as to their positions on the Ramapo question. The following questions were submitted to each candidate:

"Will you, if elected, work and vote for the repeal of Chapter 985 of the Laws of 1895, conferring unusual powers on the Ramapo Company?

"Will you, if elected, work and vote to grant New York City such powers as are now held by other cities of the State relating to water supplies, and such powers as are necessary to give New York City full, complete, and perpetual control of an adequate water supply?"

A table made public by the club of the result of this canvass shows that of the forty-two candidates for Senate positions, only fifteen have answered, and their answers are in the affirmative. Ten of this number are Republicans.

Of the 118 candidates for Assembly, forty-six have sent in affirmative answers, twenty-six of this number being Republicans. Nothing has been heard from the other candidates in reference to the questions.

ILLEGAL REGISTRY CHARGED.

More Than 1,100 Names Challenged by Twelfth District Republicans.

The Republican Congress Committee of the Twelfth District claims the certain election of Alderman Herbert Parsons by a small but decisive majority.

The assertion is made that in the district there are not less than 1,143 illegal names on the registry. The committee adds:

"So far as it may be possible, it is the intention of Mr. Parsons and his friends to prevent illegal voting. By election day it is already assured that we shall have secured evidence which will lead to the arrest and sure conviction of numbers of men who are illegally registered. Information now at hand, and practically complete, makes it evident that some men registered in the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts are registered under other names in some other district. We also have evidence against a group of men who are registered from one number—seven of them from one room.

"To the end that only those shall vote who are entitled to vote, that the guilty voter shall be punished, we shall make a substantial increase to the rewards offered by Chairman Odell, Gen. Greene, and Capt. Goddard for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of every man attempting to cast a vote illegally."

CHARGE AGAINST PATROLMAN.

Accused of Illegal Registration—Complaint Dismissed.

Frank E. Walker, a patrolman, attached to the mounted squad of the Eightieth Precinct, was arraigned before City Magistrate Nathaniel Marsh, in the Second District Magistrate's Court at Stapleton, Richmond Borough, on Saturday, charged with illegal registration. George E. Scofield, who is also a member of the mounted squad, was the complainant.

Walker testified that he had been transferred last May from Harlem to Staten Island, and placed his furniture in storage and sent his wife and family to visit relatives in Sullivan County. In September Walker hired a house in New Dorp, and moved his household effects to Staten Island, his wife going there to live late in September. He claimed that he had been a resident of Staten Island since last May, and that he had presented the facts to the Board of Registration in the First District of the Fourth Ward, and the board decided that he could vote in the district.

The complaint against Walker was dismissed, the Magistrate holding that there was no intent to violate the election law, and advising Walker to consult counsel before voting on election day.

REGISTRATION IN HAWAII.

Total 11,216, Which Is 3,000 Less than Under the Monarchy.

HONOLULU, Oct. 20.—The official returns of the registration in all the islands of the territory have been received. Only 11,216 persons registered in the group for the coming election. This is 3,000 less than the registration during the last year under the monarchy.

By islands, the registration is as follows: Hawaii, 2,717; Maui, 2,056; Oohus, including Honolulu, 5,704; Kauai, 739.

Educational Alliance and Elections.

The Educational Alliance has undertaken a new departure in attempting a celebration of election day as one of the public holiday course. They have selected Sunday next as a fit occasion to impress the people of the east side, many of whom are foreigners, with their duties as American citizens. No effort will be made to set before them any particular political theories, and the speakers will confine themselves purely to the ethical duties underlying citizenship and the exercise of the franchise. The speakers will be Prof. Giddings of Columbia University, in English, and the Rev. Mr. Maslianisky, in Yiddish.

Registration in Ohio.

TOLEDO, Oct. 28.—The total registration of Toledo is about 32,000, a gain of about 5,000 over a year ago and about 7,000 over four years ago.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 28.—Almost complete returns show the total number of voters registered in Columbus is about 34,000, a gain of 4,000 over 1899 and 5,000 over 1896.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 28.—The registration of voters, which closed here yesterday, shows a total registration in Canton of 8,101 voters, a gain of 519 over the registration in 1896.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—The registration in this city is 81,871, a gain of 9,798 over four years ago.

President Eliot for McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—President Eliot stated to-night that his intention throughout the campaign has been to vote the Republican ticket.

Notes of the Campaign.

Abraham Gruber will be the leading speaker at the meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League to-day. Knowing Mr. Gruber's propensity for poetry the Diamond Quartet have arranged some campaign songs especially applicable to Mr. Gruber and the occasion. Major Putnam Bradlee Strong will be the guest of honor to-morrow and may make a speech.

Leonard H. Wager, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic State Committee, has been presented by his colleagues with diamond cuff links.

Ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, who has been seriously ill, is greatly improved. Col. Strong says he will not only vote, but hopes to participate in the parade next Saturday.

"What is the A B C of politics?" a young merchant asked in the "Amen" corner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. None answered, and the merchant replied, "Aguinaldo, Bryan, and Croker." "Add the letter D," remarked Charles S. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Census. "That stands for disaster, depression, destitution, and Democracy."

The Republican Club, 450 Fifth Avenue, will hold three large meetings, covering four Congressional districts, this week. The first will be held at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Streets, to-morrow night, for the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congressional Districts. Addresses will be made by James M. Beck, Bishop C. H. Fowler of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Clarence Lexow, Herbert Parsons, and William R. Willcox, the candidates for Congress in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts; Senator N. A. Elsberg and Charles H. Treat.

Senator C. M. Depew will start on another tour of the State at 9:35 o'clock today, making his first stop at Albany. Then he will journey through the western and southern tiers, reaching New York late next Saturday.

M'ADOO TO COLLEGE MEN

He Speaks of "the Party of Automobility and Respectability."

Cromwell as Roosevelt's Hero—Wealthy Men Accused of Seeking to Control Professors.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Democratic Club of College Men of New York City was held last night at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue.

When Richard Croker and ex-Senator Murphy entered the theatre and walked to the box reserved for them the audience, which completely filled the theatre, arose and cheered lustily.

The first hit of the evening was made by the theatre cat, which ran out on the stage and was proceeding to do a stunt when young Frank Croker, one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting, captured her and carried her behind the scenes.

The meeting was called to order by George Gordon Battle, the President of the club, who introduced Prof. L. J. Tompkins of the University of New York as permanent Chairman. Prof. T. E. Kavanagh, Professor of the Philosophy of History in the University of New York, read a set of resolutions, which had been adopted by the club, setting forth the views, he said, of the Democratic college men of New York on the issues now before the country. The resolutions, which, he said, would be printed and sent to college men in all parts of the country, asserted that the wealthy class in America was now seeking to control the political thought of college professors. It was asserted that President Andrews of Brown and Prof. Bemis of Chicago University had both been forced out because their political ideas did not suit John D. Rockefeller.

A man in the audience made objection to this statement, and some cried: "Put him out." "No, let him remain," said Prof. Kavanagh, "I want him to hear all of this." The man went out of his own accord.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo made a speech.

"In these days," he said, "when intellect is chained to the chariot wheels of wealth, and the college professor must pervert his logic or lose his salary, it is a hopeful sign to see college men enlisted in the cause of right and liberty."

It was now considered bad form, he said, to belong to the Democratic Party. The Republican Party was the party of automobility and respectability, these two terms having come to be regarded as synonymous.

"When Roosevelt wanted to write a book about a hero," said Mr. McAdoo, "he went into the Pantheon of Fame and selected Oliver Cromwell, because Oliver had the most strenuous jaw. [Laughter.] Don't laugh at Oliver. He was really a sweet-dispositioned man with a strong homicidal tendency. He led the kind of a strenuous life Roosevelt admires. A part of it was led in Ireland, where he killed off about 2,000 a day of the ancestors of New York voters.

"We are told," continued Mr. McAdoo, "that if we will elect McKinley the war in the Philippines will cease at once. If that is true, what is the need of an army of 100,000 men, for which the Republicans are now asking?"

Congressman McClellan made a short speech. He said the re-election of McKinley meant the transformation of the Republic into an empire.

"We are waging a war of extermination," he said, "in order that the trusts may extend their markets. And to wage this war we have to maintain an army which imposes a tax of $2 a year on every man, woman, and child in the United States."

Augustus Thomas said he had been through Indiana and New Jersey with Mr. Bryan, and that in one township where 7 men voted for Bryan in 1896 7,000 men with bands and banners turned out to greet Mr. Bryan this year. He said a similar change of sentiment was noticeable in New Jersey, and he expressed the belief that Mr. Bryan would win.

ACTORS' BRYAN MEETING.

Augustus Thomas Takes a Simile from Billiards to Illustrate His Argument.

"I don't think I'll talk politics," Augustus Thomas, the playwright, told the Actors' Bryan Society and their friends to the number of 1,400 in the Casino last night after their welcome had spent itself. "I don't want to talk politics; I'd rather talk billiards.

"I've just been learning the game," he continued, "and I'll tell you something about it. To hit an object ball with a cue ball is a simple task, but the difficulty comes when the cue ball has not only to hit the object ball, but to strike a cushion and touch ever so lightly the second ball. It is the interposition of an intermediate object between the real objective that makes the triangle.

"My friends, the stated aims of the Republican Party are the object ball, but their real aim is a third ball a little to one side. They talk about benevolent assimilation; that's the object ball; and they shoot down the Filipino; that's the second ball. Every policy of the Republican Party presents the deadly triangle of cue ball, seeming object ball, and real object ball.

"Why can't the people we know and meet in New York be on the level? Why cannot Elihu Root be honest? Mr. Root says that the President's request for an army of 100,000 men does not look to an increase but a decrease, as we had 270,000 in the army. That statement has the damnable quality of a lie that's partly true. We did have an army of 270,000, but they were volunteers, the original basis of our army being 25,000."

Mr. Thomas read dispatches published in the official reports to prove that an alliance existed between Aguinaldo and Dewey, and characterizing Mr. Root's recent utterance to the contrary as an untruth.

The explanation of why Dewey changed his mind and announced that he would like to be President offered by the playwright was received by his audience with a demonstration that lasted three minutes. Mr. Thomas said:

"A friend of mine said the other day, 'Why Dewey? He's just a plain man like you and I. He sunk the Spanish fleet, and started for home expecting to be given a bronze medal, as that's the way heroes are usually rewarded in this country. When he got over here he found 70,000,000 of people crying his name, and wanting him to be President. "No," he replied, "I'm not fitted to be President. I'm just a plain naval officer."

"'Then he got down to Washington and saw Mr. McKinley. He looked at him for a time and then he said: "Why, yes; I can do that. I'll be President."'"

Franklyn Quinby took up the contention that the Constitution follows the flag, and denounced the Republican Party for its treatment of Porto Rico and for its colonial policy.

Senator Wellington also discussed the issues, dwelling principally upon imperialism.

Croker's Private Wire to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A private telephone wire connecting Richard Croker's New York headquarters with the office of Secretary Walsh of the Democratic National Committee, in the Auditorium Building, will be put in to-morrow to facilitate communication between the Eastern and Western chiefs. The idea is said to have been suggested by Mr. Croker. "Mr. Croker wishes to be the first to report that New York has gone for Bryan and Stevenson," said Mr. Walsh.

Receiver for Virginia Coal Company.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 28.—The Richmond Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, operating coal mines at Gayton, in Henrico County, upon petition of one of the Boston bondholders has been placed in the hands of a receiver. President Ware E. Gay was named receiver. The Virginia Coal and Coke Company has operated the mine for the past nine years as lessee, and in that way is involved in the litigation in the United States court. Both companies are composed mainly of Boston and New York men.

Killed by Fall from Train.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Michael Gleason of Trenton fell from a freight train at Monmouth Junction today. The cars passed over his left leg, severing it below the knee. He was picked up and placed on the train, which had backed to the spot, and was brought to this city. He was taken to the hospital, where he died at noon, a short time before his sisters arrived in answer to a telegram. He was unmarried.

REPUBLICAN POLL OF ILLINOIS.

Plurality for McKinley Claimed of 81,770 Outside of Cook County.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Complete returns from the Republican canvass indicate a plurality for McKinley in Illinois, outside of Cook County, aggregating 81,770. This would be a clear gain over the vote cast for him four years ago of 9,096. Everybody at State Headquarters firmly believes these figures will not vary materially from the final result. Chairman Small says the canvass is the best one ever made, and that its accuracy can be relied upon.

In the ten years that Republican campaign managers have taken what they call "a poll of the State," prior to each general election, there has never been anything equal to the work this time. The ground has been carefully gone over no less than three times, and the reports were verified before the bureau would accept them, yet the canvassers have failed to record all the voters who intend to cast their ballots for the entire Republican ticket.

Mr. Small says that he finds it necessary to amend the figures almost every day. Supplemental reports carrying the names of citizens previously recorded in the Democratic or doubtful columns who declare for McKinley have been coming in right along. Chairman Rowe and his associates are striving to reach the 100,000 mark, and they say that at the present rate of increase that will be accomplished.

INSPECTOR HARLEY ACCUSED.

Republicans Say He Caused Patrolman's Transfer for Doing His Duty at a Registration Booth.

The Republican Campaign Committee of the Twelfth Congressional District charges Inspector John J. Harley of the police force with causing the transfer of Patrolman Benjamin F. Ashley of the Eighteenth Precinct from Manhattan to Staten Island for doing his duty. The committee's statement follows:

On Saturday, Oct. 13, Ashley, whose regular beat was between Twentieth and Twenty-seventh Streets, in First Avenue, was detailed to the place of registration of the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, at 406 First Avenue. There being disorder in the booth he cleared it, putting out among others Alderman Gaffney of the Eighteenth District.

"His action was taken in accordance with instructions contained in Section 15 of the election laws, which compel him to preserve order in polling places. Calvin W. Stewart, Jr., of 102 West Eighty-fourth Street, a Republican watcher, was at the booth, taking account of what was going on. He was there to prevent illegal registration. A number of Tammany men, among them Gaffney, created a disturbance. The booth was cleared and Stewart was turned out with the rest, Gaffney included. Soon a ward man came around to find out why Gaffney had been 'fired out.' He was told that Ashley had acted in accordance with Section 15 of the Election Laws.

"Ashley was afterward sent for by the Inspector at Police Headquarters. Gaffney was there while Ashley was being questioned. A week after Ashley was notified that he had been transferred."

Alderman Herbert Parsons, Republican nominee for Congress for the Twelfth District, at his home, 112 East Thirty-fifth Street, said yesterday:

"Yes, I am acquainted with the facts in Patrolman Ashley's case. He was transferred from First Avenue, Manhattan, to Staten Island, just because he did his duty and enforced the law. This is but another example of the length to which Tammany will go to encompass my defeat. These attempts at intimidation and the persecution of patrolmen for doing their duty may injure me, but I shall do my best to see to it that no harm comes to Ashley for acting within the law, or to any other officer for doing his duty. I know in so doing I will have assistance from important persons who can and will render it, and who have assured me that Ashley's case will receive the fullest investigation after election."

CHAMOIS COMPANY'S FIRE LOSS

Part of the Chapot Plant Burned—Firm Member and Employes Overcome.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 28.—A part of the large plant of the Chapot Chamois Company, owned by C. Chapot & Son, was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The flames, it is believed, were started by rats getting into a box of matches and igniting them. The loss is estimated at $75,000; insurance, $60,000.

The plant is situated just within the city line, and covers a large tract. The building that was burned to-day was 500 feet long, 200 feet wide, and three stories high. The lower part was used in manufacturing the skins, and the upper part, which was open on all sides, was used for drying. Between 200 and 300 hands were employed in the place.

The watchman, shortly before noon today, discovered a blaze in one of the store rooms. It did not amount to much, and he succeeded, with the assistance of about a dozen men, in apparently extinguishing the flames. About 4:30 this afternoon the watchman saw heavy volumes of smoke pouring from the same store room. He gave the alarm, and then attempted to fight the flames with the assistance of some workmen who lived in the vicinity.

The nearest fire house is two and a half miles from the plant. When the firemen arrived they had great difficulty in getting a hose to the fire, as the nearest pump was almost 2,000 feet from the scene. Inside of an hour the building was entirely destroyed.

The Jersey Central Road was tied up for about an hour. Mr. Chapot and seven of his employes were overcome while fighting the flames, but none was seriously affected.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:27	Sun sets...5:01	Moon sets...9:54

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:08	Gov. Isl'd..11:25	H. Gate...1:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..11:45	Gov. Isl'd..11:59	H. Gate...1:55

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coranda, Argentine Republic	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport Rawlins, Porto Rico	11:00 A. M.	.....

TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Dominican ports	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

The delightful flavour and unmistakable aroma peculiar to

"Canadian Club" Whisky

especially adapt it to High Balls, as the addition of water, still or carbonated, does not affect its taste in the slightest degree, no matter how great the dilution. Used in cocktails or other mixed drinks "Canadian Club" retains the fragrant and delicious qualities which are peculiar to it.

THE STERLING SILVER SALE.

We have never offered to sell or known to be sold, Sterling Silver Wares at the prices we now offer.
We have to make room for our Holiday stock by disposing of articles not carried in quantity. That's one reason. We wish to acquaint the public with the kind of Solid Silver we manufacture. That's a better.
This sale is not intended for persons who wish the cheap, light weight kind. What we are offering is the Standard and heavy weight, richly chased at the price of the cheap kind.

BON BON DISHES.
Round, square, oval, and odd shapes, some on heavily chased feet with pierced, chased, rococo and colonial borders,
$4.00 to $15.00

CIGAR & CRACKER JARS.
Baccarat, heavily cut, white, blue or ruby, green glass beautifully decorated in gold, and white and gold, hand painted with golf figure, and club emblem, heavy silver tops, plain and chased bright silver or gilt finish,
$3.00 to $15.00

DECANTERS, JUGS & CLARETS.
Designs and prices to please the most fastidious. Rookwood, Baccarat glass, decorated with blue and gold, or ruby and gold, Colonial cut, and engraved glass in white, green or ruby, with a varied assortment of mounts and stopples,
$3.00 to $15.00

PRICES GOOD FOR THIS SALE ONLY.

SALTS AND PEPPERS.
Cut glass, with gold-lined silver tops. All silver, open individual salts, chased and rococo borders, bright silver and French gray, some gold lined, others plain, a few with blue or crystal glass linings,
45c. to $4.00

CORK SCREWS.
An exceptionally fine assortment in stag, ebony, boar and walrus tusk handles, some carved, others plain, heavy silver mounts of various designs, excelsior patent and plain extractor,
$2.25 to $5.00

FRUIT & SALAD BOWLS.
Plain with heavy rococo border, fluted with handsome pierced border and feet, colonial and chased designs, a variety of shapes and sizes, from two to seven inches high,
$15.00 to $60.00

MAIL ORDERS ACCEPTED.

Also Puff Boxes, Vases, Seals, Tea Strainers, Flasks, Tobacco Jars, Ink Stands, Table Bells Sugars and Creams, Child's Cups, Bread Trays, Wine Coasters, etc., etc.

208 FIFTH AVENUE,
Madison Square, West.
1128-30 BROADWAY.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., SUCCESSOR,
Silversmiths.

W. & J. Sloane

direct attention to their magnificent collection of

RICH LACE CURTAINS,

comprising many artistic designs in

Arabian Laces—strong ecru and coffee tones,
Renaissance Laces—white and ivory tones,
Saxony-Brussels Point Laces—pure white.

They also offer a superior assortment of Cluny, Tambour and Muslin Curtains, and Net Curtains with ruffles and with insertion and edge.

Lace Curtains of Special Design and Size Made to Order in all Qualities.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Our testimonials walk New York streets daily—on our well pleased customers.

Special sale of English Vicuna for Prince Albert Coats and Vests, silk lined and faced, $23.00. English stripe trouserings, $6.00. Fancy Vestings, with silk backs, $7.00. Overcoats, special sale of high grade Oxfords, Vicunas, satin lined, $20.00. Full dress or Tuxedo, silk lined throughout, $30.00. We claim they are worth double.

Samples, fashion book and measuring guide free.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH ST.

Cymric, Liverpool	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gymeric, Japan, &c.	.....	.....
Inchulva, Cape Town	.....	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Llandaff City, Bristol	.....	.....
Victoria, Dunkirk, &c.	.....	.....
Wells City, Bristol	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ithaka, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tjomo, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prinz Maurits, Jamaica	2:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $31, for dispatch per steamship Queen Adelaide. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $31, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Zealandia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Corangi. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. $11.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $11 and up to Nov. $24, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Nov. $24, for dispatch per steamship Sierra.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 29.

Alexander Bixio, Havre, Oct. 10.
Antilla, Nassau, Oct. 24.
Caracas, San Juan, Oct. 24.
Colorado, Brunswick, Oct. 26.
Commonwealth, Antwerp, Oct. 7.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 24.
Ethelred, Jamaica, Oct. 23.
Kansas City, Swansea, Oct. 15.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Oct. 22.
Olinda, Matanzas, Oct. 24.
Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 24.
Weimar, Bremen, Oct. 17.

TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

Alliance, Colon, Oct. 23.
Altai, Fort Limon, Oct. 23.
Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 20.
Friesland, Antwerp, Oct. 20.
Myrtledene, London, Oct. 17.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Oct. 23.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Oct. 18.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 18.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31

Andes, Jamaica, Oct. 24.
El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 26.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Oct. 28.
Lahn, Bremen, Oct. 23.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Oct. 17.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 24.
Vincenzo Florio, Gibraltar, Oct. 17.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, Oct. 21.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 27.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Oct. 21.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Oct. 23.
Richmond Castle, Gibraltar, Oct. 18.
St. Germain, Havre, Oct. 20.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 26.

Arrived.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Oct. 18 and Moville 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Southeast of Fire Island at 12:30 A. M. this morning.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Oct. 24, with mdse. to the Ocean

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Another *Coup d'Etat* in SILK Selling

We have made an important purchase of new and exquisite Silks from one of the best silk mills in America, and America surprised the Paris Exposition by her superb products—this mill receiving one of the highest awards.

All of these silks were made new this season; and it is great good fortune that offers them to you to-day at an average of *half their worth.* Never before were such new beautiful Silks obtainable for so little, so early in the season. First is a lot of

$1 All-silk Satins at 35c a yard

Almost three yards for the price of one! Not all colorings, of course; but a variety that will meet a multitude of wishes. One of the biggest silk bargains ever offered anywhere.

Then a wide variety of

$1, $1.25 and $1.50 Fancy Silks at 70c yd.

All new, crisp and beautiful—just lately from the looms—perfect in every particular.

Soie Neomie in eight new colorings. 70c a yard.
All-silk *Satin Duchesse* and Liberty Satins, in twenty-one rich shades. 70c a yard.
Triple *Corded Satins,* in six rich colorings. 70c a yard.
Rich *Gros de Londres;* eighteen kinds, printed in pink, blue, green and double colors on white. 70c a yard.
Dotted *Striped Satins* on silk, in nine new colorings. 70c a yard.
Evening Silks, in three new Pompadour styles. 70c a yard.
Satin Feneste, in five rich colorings, with narrow cords of white. 70c a yard.
Rich *Corded Stripe Taffetas,* in eight new colorings. 70c a yard.
Rich *Striped Taffetas,* in ten shades; covered with fine polka dots; some with color on color, some with black on color, others with color on white. 70c a yard.
Eight kinds of *Cameo Striped Taffetas,* with fine canalae stripes of white. 70c a yard.
Eight kinds of rich heavy *Taffetas,* with beautiful lace stripes of white. 70c a yard.
Nine kinds of rich *Brocaded Taffetas,* in solid colors, with satin figures in small effects. 70c a yard.

Rotunda.

Manufacturers' Sale of Fine FURNITURE

A Quarter to a Third Under Value

This is a rare occasion, for the busiest season of the year. Handsome, splendidly made furniture of almost every kind, offered so much below its worth. The lot includes about ***twenty thousand dollars' worth*** of goods that the manufacturers wished to dispose of quickly. We were prompt to seize the opportunity, because thousands of housekeepers are hunting furniture now; and hundreds of husbands and friends of housekeepers are thinking of Christmas, now only eight weeks away.

The sale includes almost every kind of Furniture—there are bedroom suites, odd bureaus, chiffonniers, toilet tables, wardrobes, sideboards, extension tables, china closets, dining chairs, parlor suites, parlor cabinets, curio tables, bookcases, etc. A splendid opportunity to buy most every sort of furniture right at the beginning of the furnishing season, at prices not likely to be matched even later in the year. A word of some pieces:

Parlor Furniture—
$75, from $125—Three-piece suite in damask.
$80, from $130—Three-piece overstuffed suite in damask.
$95, from $140—Three-piece suite in tapestry.
$95, from $140—Three-piece suite in damask.
$100, from $155—Three-piece suite in damask.
$120, from $190—Four-piece suite in velour.
$125, from $180—Three-piece suite in damask
$135, from $175—Three-piece suite in tapestry
$135, from $200—Three-piece suite in tapestry
$25, from $58.50—Mahogany curio cabinet.
$35, from $48—Vernis-martin music cabinet.
$45, from $67.50—Vernis-martin parlor cabinet.
$60, from $80—Vernis-martin music cabinet.
$65, from $98—Vernis-martin music cabinet.

Sideboards and Buffets—
$12, from $17—Belgian oak.
$12, from $17—English oak.
$17, from $26—English oak.
$17, from $27—English oak.
$25, from $35—English oak.
$27, from $40—English oak.
$30, from $45—English oak.
$35, from $50—English oak.
$35, from $48—Mahogany.
$40, from $58—English oak.

Hall Stands—
$12.50, from $19—English oak.
$18, from $27—English oak.
$33, from $50—English oak.
$40, from $60—English oak.

China Closets—
$12.50, from $18—Golden oak.
$17.50, from $27—Golden oak.
$18.50, from $25—Golden oak.
$20, from $30—Golden oak.
$22, from $35—Golden oak.
$22, from $35—Imitation mahogany.
$38, from $55—Golden oak.
$90, from $145—Mahogany.

Chiffonniers—
$12, from $18—Imitation mahogany.
$22, from $32—Golden oak.
$23, from $33—Mahogany.
$26, from $40—Bird's-eye maple.
$30, from $45—Bird's-eye maple.

Odd Bureaus—
$20, from $30—Imitation mahogany.
$30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple.
$27, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $42—Golden oak.
$32, from $48—Bird's-eye maple.
$35, from $50—Mahogany.
$35, from $52—Golden oak.

Miscellaneous Pieces—
$20, from $28—English oak hall seat.
$20, from $30—Belgian oak bookcase.
$20, from $30—English oak hall seat.
$30, from $45—Belgian oak hall cabinet.
$45, from $65—Mahogany chiffonnier.
$65, from $90—Natural birch.

Fourth floor.

Much of the special furniture shown is but one piece of a kind. Goods will be on sale when the store opens, but we cannot guarantee that all will be here later in the day.

Women's SUITS

Some Attractive Prices

The chiefest interest in this showing of women's dresses is the magnificent variety. Price is a second consideration; but there are constant and delightful price-surprises for those who watch the news from this busy section.

There is a high standard set for garments that can get a showing here. Even the low-priced sorts must have refined character and style, as well as excellent tailoring. Many manufacturers try again and again before they get dresses made well enough to come here.

To-day's particular word is of two lots—each up to the full Wanamaker standard—but offered to-day at these prices.

At $16, worth $22 and $30—
Handsome suits of broadcloth, Venetian, cheviot and covert; blouse jackets artistically braided; colors, black, blue, brown and tan.

At $35, worth up to $55—
Elegant suits of imported cheviots and broadcloths, in blue, brown, gray and Oxford; made with fly-front, or double-breasted jackets; all handsomely trimmed—some with l'Aiglon collars and cuffs; richly silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

Embroidered Flannels

For Shirt WAISTS

Did you know that the dainty flannels, silk-embroidered with polka dots and fleurs de lis, could be bought by the yard, all ready to make up into the most popular waists of the season? We have them—but we don't keep them long. How fast they sell!

A complete assortment ready to-day in all sorts of color combinations.

Colored Twilled Flannels, silk embroidered, at 95c a yard, in the following combinations:

Cream with pink, reseda with white.
Cream with light blue, reseda with cardinal.
Cream with black, cardinal with green.
Heliotrope with white, cardinal with black.
Light blue with light blue, black with cardinal.
Old rose with white, black with white.
Cadet blue with white, brown with white.
Cadet blue with self, tan with white.
Gray with self, royal blue with cardinal.
Navy blue with white, blue with heliotrope.
Colored French Chudda Flannels, with embroidered silk polka-dots, at $1 a yard.
Royal blue with white, heliotrope with black.
Old rose with white, gray with white, black with white.
Colored Twilled Flannels with embroidered silk fleurs de lis, at $1.35 a yard.
Heliotrope with white, navy blue with white.
Heliotrope with black, navy blue with cardinal, tan with brown.
Colored French Chudda Flannels with embroidered silk fleur de lis, at $1.35 a yard.
Light blue with white, old rose with white.
Pink with white, heliotrope with white, purple with white.

Fourth Avenue.

Unusual Offering of MEN'S SUITS *To Order*

$25 Worth $30 to $40

This is for the men that like the neat worsteds; and they are refined, beautiful stuffs in forty distinct and handsome patterns.

We had the opportunity to buy the worsteds at a sharp concession in price, and the saving goes to you. We shall make them up in the superb style for which this Tailoring Store is famous. This may be the first time that some of the buyers come to us, and we shall make these suits up in the same stylish and handsome manner as if we were getting forty dollars for them, instead of twenty-five.

This is a rare opportunity to come right at the beginning of the season. There is just about enough of the worsteds to make two hundred suits—they should be claimed in a day or two, at least.

Single-breasted sack coat suit at $25, to your measure.

We will also make them up into English Walking Suits, or 3-button Cutaway Frock Suits, at $27.50, to order.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lace Curtains Curtain Goods PORTIERES *All Reduced*

Space is too valuable in the Upholstery Store to waste it on incomplete lots, of which these offerings are chiefly comprised. Time is also too valuable to drag along with a sale of such undesirable lots. The reductions must be radical. Prices must be brought down to a point that will ensure the speediest disposition of the goods. That's our present plan. Here are the wares with their newly marked very little prices.

Fresh, clean, perfect Renaissance lace curtains, only four patterns, but the best we have had. $18 quality at $13.50; $14.75 quality at $11; $12.75 quality at $9.50.

Some handsomely figured Muslins, 36 in. wide, that were moderately priced at 30c a yard, are now 25c.

Tamboured Lace, seven grades, at 28c to 65c a yard. They were 35c to 85c.

Portieres—Tapestry, Derby Satin and Embroidered Velour. There are fifteen qualities of these, and only about four times as many curtains in all. Most desirable designs and colorings—faultless goods. $9.50 kinds have been reduced to $6.50; $18 kinds now $10; $27.50 kinds now $15; $40 kinds now $25. Various other prices between those quoted.

Third floor.

Handsome OPERA BAGS

The opera bags made in this country and those we've received from abroad this year are as different as the black velvet of the one, and the bright colored silk of the other, can make them. The black velvet and sateen used in making the American bags give them a more sober and staid appearance, the direct opposite of the imported, which are made of white and colored fancy silk, with heavy gilt or oxidized bars.

Among those made in this country are:
Chatelaine bags made of black velvet; silver-plated and jeweled, or gilt frames, $2 and $4.25.
Another, a little pouch wrist bag, is made of black velvet with satin drawing strings, $2.75.
Others, made of satin with jet or spangled tracery, $2 and $3.75.

Among the imported are:
Wrist bags made of fancy silks, gilt and oxidized bars; heavy silk cord, $2.75 to $4.25.
Another, a silk pouch bag, is trimmed with swansdown, and has long drawing strings, $5.

Broadway.

The Economy of Pure LINENS

Motives of supposed economy are what usually prompt people to buy "linens" that are only part linen. The first cost may be a trifle less in some cases, but it is infinitely more expensive in the long run. "Linens" that contain cotton won't give the service and can't keep their good looks like *all-linen.*

There is no excuse for buying anything but pure linen, when it is priced like this:

Towels—
25c each—Bleached huckaback; hemstitched ends; a very serviceable towel; 22x40 in.; a good value.
25c each—German bleached huckaback; red, blue and white borders; hemstitched ends; 20x38 in.; a very handsome towel.
30c each—Bleached Irish huckaback; an extra large and fine fringed towel; 24x45 in.
50c each—Bleached huckaback of fine German make; wide borders of damask in floral patterns; some with damask and huckaback combined, making a very pretty effect; all with hemstitched ends; 23x42 in.; our very best 50c towel.

Towels for the Bath—
10c each—Snow-white bath towels; all cotton; fringed ends; 19x43 in.; our regular 12½c kind.
12½c each—Extra heavy bath towels; all cotton; fringed ends; 21x47 in.; would be cheap at 15c.
25c each—Large bath towels; all cotton; snow-white; hemmed or fringed ends; the very best 25c towel made.
50c each—Linen bath towels; brown; heavy, English; just right for friction, and splendid in value.

Fourth avenue.

Traveling BAGS and *Suit Cases*

The store for traveling leather goods is on the Fifth Floor. It is not a large store, but compact—large enough to hold every good new style of travelers' needs in leather. Exclusive enough, too, to exclude everything that is not strictly worthy. Every piece in the most varied stock has a reasonable price attached thereto. Some are priced exceptionally low. These, for instance, which will be found on the main aisle, first floor, to-day.

$5—Genuine cowhide bags; hand-sewed frames; leather lined; brass trimmed; 14 to 18 in.
$3.50 to $5.75—Genuine alligator club or Oxford-shaped bags; leather lining; brass trimming; 12 to 18 in.
$3.75—Suit cases of russet leather; heavy corner tips; brass lock; straps inside; 24 in. A heavier grade at $4.25.
$6—Cowhide suit cases; steel frames; hand-sewed edges; Yale lock; 22 in. $6.50 for 24-in. size.
$8—Women's suit cases; extra light; strong steel frames; snap catches; Yale lock; 22 in. $8.25 for 24-in. size.
Various other excellent qualities at $7 and up to $20.

All Around the Store

Boys' Clothing. Mothers who appreciate the comfort of getting just what they want without the tedium of a long search, like to bring their boys to our Clothing Store. Nowhere else in the city is there such good choosing at such low prices.

Women's Underwear. Merino is better than all-wool in some respects, for the admixture of cotton obviates almost all shrinking. Some new merino vests, drawers and tights, in white or silver-gray, trimmed, stitched and finished with silk, are 75c a garment.

Children's White Dresses. These are for babies of from 6 months to 3 years. There are 3 styles, one of nainsook, with square yoke of fine plaits in back and front; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidered edges. Another is of nainsook in bishop style, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. A third, of lawn, yoke back and front of fine plaits; neck and sleeves embroidered with hemstitched ruffle. 50c each.

Satin Taffeta Ribbon. We have it in all colors, of course, but this hint is of black only. 3¼ in. wide, 35c a yard; 4 in., 45c; 4¾ in., 55c; 6¼ in., 65c; 8¾ in., 90c.

Custom Tailoring. Did it ever strike you that it is a waste of money to pay fancy prices for having your clothes made to order? The main point is to have them fit well, look well, and wear well. Just see what $20 will do for you under our expert treatment.

Petticoats. Some new ones of seersucker, in blue and white stripes, have deep gathered ruffle, and are excellent value at 50c.

The Glove Store is showing a complete assortment of Fisk, Clark and Flagg's gloves for men and women, in glace and suede, with outseams, and the new point embroidery. $2 a pair.

"Cleosam" guaranteed Black Silk. American women may remember their experience, some years ago, with imported black silks dyed with "dynamite dye," which gave richness and luster to the silk, but ultimately caused it to fall apart. "Cleosam" has all this beauty of luster, with strength and durability added. We make good reasonable claims within six months of purchase. All varieties, 35c to $2 a yard.

Axminster Carpets. Good Carpets at any fair price are worth buying. But this price is better than fair; for these carpets are regular goods, in select patterns, and have been sold heretofore at $1.40 a yard. Now $1.10.

Water Tumblers. These are of fine thin blown glass, in five good patterns. They're the kind usually sold at $1 and $1.25 a dozen. We price them at 60c dozen.

Pillow Cases. Exceptionally good value characterizes this latest offering of the Linen Store, if it is possible to compare superlatives. Pure linen hemstitched pillow cases, hand-embroidered, at $1.75 a pair. Also hemstitched linen pillow shams, with embroidered corners, $1.50 a pair.

The Standard Dictionary. Has the price been your reason for not owning this excellent reference work? Then you have lost your excuse. By purchasing a large quantity we are able to sell the "Standard" at the extremely low price of $5; with thumb index, $5.50.

$12 Jackets, $8.50. Perhaps these remarkable jackets will last through another day's selling, but you'd better not take the risk of coming too late. They are of black kersey, double-breasted, with inlaid velvet collar; half tight-fitting back, felled seams, four rows of stitching around bottom, and they are lined with serge. Still all sizes from 32 to 44. Easily worth $12.

Needle Cases. These useful articles are shown in plentiful variety in the Notions Store. Prices range from 10c, for small affairs, up to $1, for some elaborate ones.

Fur Boas and Scarfs. Three more hints of the splendid stock in the Fur Store. Sable Fox Boas, double trimmed, with 2 large tails, $8; Brown Opossum straight animal scarfs, of rich full fur, $8; sable-colored Raccoon cluster scarf with 8 tails, $9.

The Making of DRESSES and *Costumes* for Women

There is a display of beautiful Suits and Costumes in our Dressmaking Salons on the Fifth floor, Tenth street and Broadway. About twenty-five handsome models that were made by our own experts to illustrate what we offer in special order work for women.

There are smart street suits, handsome calling and reception dresses—exquisite evening gowns. The whole scope of women's apparel is illustrated. We will work from your ideas, or give you the entire benefit of our own—constantly inspired by new thoughts from Paris.

We offer you the most expert designing and workmanship; for the most elaborate or the simplest dresses. We particularly invite you to see the dresses now on display.

Dressmaking Salons, Fifth floor, Tenth street.

HOSIERY for Men, Women and Children

This is an offering of particularly good values, in a store in which all offerings are good always. All the family may share. The regular price for the men's and women's hosiery here mentioned is fully a half more than our present price. The children's stockings, too, are priced much below regular.

Men's Half Hose, 25c a pair—
Several fine grades of cotton, merino and wool.
Cotton, fast black, English or German. Cotton in assorted tans, grays, cadet blue or solid navy blue.
Merino, black, tan, gray or natural color.
Cashmere, medium weight, black.
All worth 38c a pair.

Women's Stockings, 25c a pair—
Fast black cotton; medium or heavy; black with split soles or unbleached feet.
Also fine lisle thread, fast black; plain or Richelieu ribbed.
Worth 38c a pair.

Children's Stockings—
Narrow ribbed fast black cotton; will not turn green; elastic and durable. Sizes 6, 6½ and 7, 20c a pair; 7½ to 10, 25c.

Broadway.

Spachtel Shams and SCARFS at Little Prices

These are many odds and ends of large quantities here a little while ago. All of the pieces are in attractive patterns. Most of them are immaculate, a few are slightly soiled. They have been selling at 50c, 75c and $1 each.

Choice To-day at 25c Each

Main aisle, Broadway.

White Lawn APRONS Half Prices

Comparatively new goods, yet not all perfectly fresh in appearance. Some have been unfolded numerous times to show, and not carefully refolded — that's their only fault.

All the others are absolutely without fault. The values are 50c to $1. And there's a fair proportion, too, of the highest-priced sorts.

Choice To-day at 25c

Main aisle, Broadway.

Paris Notes

from the office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, October 9, 1900.

The vista of brilliant equipages drawn up in solemn dignity before the "portes cocheres" of the large establishments of the Rue de la Paix, is the proof positive of the return to the gay capital of Fashion's devotees, whose first visit is always to the temples of sartorial art, where they linger and while away the early hours of the afternoon inspecting and selecting the dainty raiment with which they intend dazzling our eyes during the autumn days.

The "salons de mode" are all exhibiting richness and costliness. The materials that are most in evidence within their sacred portals are soft and thick, yet quite light in weight. Especially charming and fashionable are the rough-surfaced zibeline cloths, particularly in delicate pastel shades, when on some garments they are garnished with their own rough edge of a darker tone, which is cut off and appliqued as a strapping on the gown.

To quote the words of one of the presiding geniuses of the Rue de la Paix, the fashions are gliding rather than undergoing any great transformation. Change there must be to satisfy the feminine mind—of novelty there is little. Skirts and sleeves alone show new departures, and with regard to the former, it is rather towards the great amplitude and multiplicity of flounces round the feet than any actually new cut. Parisiennes decidedly will have none of the trimmed skirts. They are full and flowing round the feet, but plain and well-fitting round the hips to the knees; the back is almost invariably set into some kind of fulness, or sets of small plaits, widening out considerably towards the feet.

In sleeves, the newest are tight and plain, except for a puff let in at the elbow, of silk or velvet. The pagoda sleeve is seen on every other gown, but in a very modified form, whilst for cloaks, the loose bell-shaped sleeve falling away from the arm is almost universal.

The gold fever has abated very considerably. Gold still continues to appear on almost everything, but it is introduced in a delicate manner and combined with a harmonious coloring, as these glittering galons, if not used carefully and correctly, detract from that refinement which is necessary in true elegance and artistic dress. Therefore, gold now appears in delicate traceries of thread, a judicious hint here and there, but no more. A gown of white and gold, worn by one of these "elegantes" who frequent Colombin's, the fashionable tea shop of the moment, was certainly worth noticing. It was of deep cream serge, the bolero, over a vest of gold tissue and lace, being stitched with fantastic patterns in gold thread. The pagoda sleeves opened over under sleeves of gold galon, while a deep belt of the same confined the waist. Worn with a big black picturesque looking hat, the effect was distinctly good. Gold is being used as a basis for handsome embroideries and cloth appliques, the dull gold background serving to throw up the appliques in relief. White, black and blue cloth, cut out in a Grecian design and applique on broad gold galon, is a much-favored trimming on cloth gowns.

Furs, it is said, will be terribly expensive this season, and broadtail in particular has gone up to a surprising extent. The fashion for fur garments will be very varied, and we have the solution between the seal bolero with sable collar and revers, the sacque coat or the Empire "douillette." The latter is certainly the most novel and elegant. A most delightful Empire coat has just been made by one of the leading authorities in fur here. It is built with a short bolero of sable, the remainder being in golden brown cloth. The bolero is a lovely arrangement reaching just below the bust, the sable, beautifully marked, following the curves of the figure. The sleeves are very wide as they near the wrist, rolled back, disclosing a delightful little under-sleeve of pale blue cloth covered with white and gold embroideries, finished with a band edged with the fur. The bolero closes on one side with a couple of little heads with pale blue cloth ears, and, of course, has a high collar and waving revers. The toque that is to accompany this beautiful garment is one of the new flat shapes, with a brim of sable and a large undulating chou of sky-blue velvet, fixed with a flat smoked pearl pin in simili diamonds.

Three-quarter length coats are in great favor still, but the true Parisienne is ever faithful to the short-rounded basqued jacket, plain, and fitting closely to the figure, with small turn-down collars and revers, in which she looks, perhaps, at her best. Although there have been sinister rumors of shorter skirts, these must not be taken into consideration for a moment—the Parisienne always has worn, and no doubt always will wear, her tailor costume for the streets, of a length just sufficient to touch the ground, but no more. But for her other gowns her innate sense of grace imposes on her the sweeping skirt, and so, far from being shortened, these sweep more than ever.

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Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

M'CRACKEN IS PROTESTED

Harvard Objects to "Penn's" Full Back on Technical Grounds.

PLAYED FOOTBALL FIVE YEARS

Quakers Aver That This Sterling Athlete Will Not Be Ineligible Until Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—Prof. Ira N. Hollis, Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, has filed a virtual protest with the University of Pennsylvania against the playing of McCracken in the Harvard-Pennsylvania game here next Saturday. It is understood that no formal protest has yet been filed, but merely a preliminary note. This note calls Pennsylvania's attention to the fact that McCracken played on the 'Varsity eleven in his freshman year, and also took part in the dual track games against Harvard the following Spring. The present year is his fifth year of playing, and therefore makes him ineligible according to Harvard's amateur standards.

It is said that Pennsylvania's claims to these objections are that as McCracken played in no big game in his freshman year he is not disqualified under the first objection, and that they count the calendar, not the college, year, as applicable to the four-year eligibility rule, and by that method McCracken will not be ineligible before Jan. 1 next. Harvard students who heard about the protest to-night are anxiously waiting for Pennsylvania's reply, for upon its settlement much of Harvard's success next Saturday seems dependent.

It is understood that Harvard will take a firm stand against allowing McCracken to play.

The Harvard-Yale freshman football game will be played in New Haven on the morning of Nov. 17.

"PENN'S" SIDE OF THE CASE.

Quaker College Will No Doubt Insist on McCracken Playing.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 28.—Harvard has sent a letter of inquiry to Pennsylvania regarding McCracken's eligibility, which was causing much discussion in football circles yesterday and last night. The Quaker authorities do not consider the matter as very serious, since they do not think that Harvard will insist upon such a fine technicality as the one which would bar McCracken from playing against the Crimson next Saturday.

Briefly the matter consists of the fact that McCracken played a few minutes in one of the early games in his freshman year. Also he competed in track games in the Spring of '97 which was the second term of his freshman year. This second count does not figure, since in the rule the four years which are allowed to an athlete to represent his college are reckoned as calendar years.

So far as playing football in his freshman year is concerned, the charge is true, but the game was so slight a one that McCracken was not even considered a substitute that year. In view of this fact, it is believed by Pennsylvania authorities that when Harvard becomes acquainted with the true facts of the case they will withdraw any protest they might be about to make.

Pennsylvania wrote to Harvard, stating that, in her opinion, McCracken was eligible. If Harvard should persist in so technical an interpretation of the rules, there is no doubt that retaliations would follow, and the result would be unsatisfactory to both universities.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

Columbia's football squad spent a day of rest and reminiscence at the football quarters in West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street yesterday, in which elation over the excellent work of th team in the Yale game was only slightly tinged with disappointment at the Blues' eventual victory. Members of the team attribute their defeat solely to Yale's superior physical condition. They felt that Coach Sanford had taught them to play football that was sufficiently the superior of Yale's game to overcome the advantage in weight which the Blue possessed.

"We could have kept Yale from scoring when she did," said one of the Columbia players last night, "if we had only had the wind, but we didn't. I never played in a game when a team had more confidence in its ability to break up the formations of its opponents than we had yesterday. Even when we were in the last ditch one of our ends said to me: 'I can keep 'em from getting around me, but I can't chase another punt if we do hold them.'"

The team and Columbia students in general regard Saturday's game as an assurance of their recognition among the big football colleges. Every effort will now be made to so improve the eleven's physical condition that Princeton may be defeated in the game at Columbia Field on election day. In their ability to win from Princeton confidence has begun to grow among members of the team.

Coach Sanford will give the squad very light practice to-day, many members having been permitted to visit their homes as a reward for their hard work during the past week. A few other players, including Quarter Back Sykes, will be laid off from practice for a day or two. None of the men was injured in the Yale game, but several were well exhausted, and these will be given a thorough rest before they appear in the practice games.

PRINCETON "TIRED BUT HAPPY."

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—"Tired but happy" was the appearance of the Tiger football players when they arrived in Princeton this morning after their hard game with Brown and a tiresome journey. All hands, from Captain and coaches down, seem in good spirits over the results of the game.

Of course, that score made by Brown is an eye-sore of considerable severity.

They regard the playing against Brown as the best work done by Nassau's team this season, in spite of considerable raggedness.

There doubtless will be a hard shaking up of the team this week in preparation for the games with Cornell and Columbia. These two games, coming as they do within four consecutive days, will tax the strength of the players severely, and they will need the most thorough preparation.

YALE ON SATURDAY'S GAME.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 28.—To say that Yale was surprised when Harold Weekes made his sensational touch-down in the Columbia game Saturday is putting it mildly. Yale men were bewildered. Yet it was done by the cleanest sort of play, and Weekes is to-day the most-talked-of young man at Yale. The Yale team was manifestly rattled in the first part of yesterday's contest, and until Weekes made his score it did not seem to know what it was doing.

The experience of Saturday shows Yale that the team, while strong and heavy, is too slow to make headway against a team that possesses a Weekes and a Morley. Yale got into the game slowly and with evident deliberation. The New Haven coachers also see that the Yale half-back problem is one that is yet to be solved. Yale men give Weekes and Morley the superiority in the back field, and say that the Columbia ends were better than Yale's.

TURFMEN STILL AGITATED.

English Sporting Writers Hold Various Views on the All Absorbing Topic.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The question of English versus American methods in the racing world continues to agitate the sporting writers for the London press. The Daily Telegraph again protests against the idea that the supporters of Lord Durham are animated by feeling of jealousy and points to instances of warm welcome extended to American owners and jockeys.

"So far as the American trainers are concerned," it says, "there was never an unfriendly word used until one or two of the latest comers were suspected of 'doping' their horses. This is a punishable offense in the United States, and ought to be here also."

The Morning Post suggests that Lester Reiff has not been riding of late with his usual confidence. It eulogizes Maher and Jenkins, the latter of whom has been engaged by Prince Soltykoff.

The Standard, which makes the Stewards of the Jockey Club responsible for the recent trouble, declares that Lord Durham's attack was directed primarily against their "supineness and torpidity." It accuses them of "ignorance and misplaced energy," and cites a case where, last week, they summoned a gentleman of the highest character, whose integrity it would be absurd to doubt, to explain the running of his horse.

The Times, after remarking that "it would be difficult to overpraise the services Lord Durham has rendered to the cause of turf reform," says:

"There is no doubt that if he possesses evidence of the alleged misdeeds of American jockeys the Stewards will be pleased to give it careful consideration, but the tone of his letter of Wednesday last does not indicate that he possesses such evidence, as he rather modifies what he said in his speech at the Jockey Club about Newmarket being the dumping ground for American jockeys.

"Lord Durham cites instances where Americans have been reprimanded for unscrupulous riding, but there is all the difference in the world between the wild riding of a jockey overanxious to win a race and pulling to prevent winning, which was implied in Lord Durham's speech.

"It is unfair to single out American jockeys, or even their followers, as worse than English without cogent evidence to support such an allegation. American followers are not a whit more undesirable than English ruffians such as have always been the curse of race courses.

"If anything can possibly be done to cleanse the atmosphere of the turf, the whole racing community will gladly support the Stewards, but the latter may prefer in a matter of such importance to call a general meeting of The Jockey Club and to submit the measures they propose to take."

The Morning Rost announces that Lord Rosebery's colors will reappear on the turf at no distant date.

RACES DRAW BIG FIELDS.

Horse Owners Eager to Run Now that the Season Is Nearly Over.

One week more of racing at the Empire City track and a short meeting of ten days at Aqueduct will wind up the metropolitan racing season. In the six days remaining to the Empire City track, a number of stakes well worth winning will be decided and will keep in training the best of the horses that so far have raced over the Yonkers course. For the over-night events there can be no scarcity of horses, as the programme for this afternoon indicates. In no season for the past ten years have there been so many horses in training on the New York tracks, and it is doubtful if ever before there were so many at this time of the year that were qualified to run as non-winners. The Yonkers track, 100 feet wide at all points, under the rules, permits twenty horses to run, but the first event to-day attracted eight entries in excess of the number that can race. The fields for the other races are in proportion, and from indications the owners of maidens and cheap selling class animals have a large share of disappointment awaiting them, for there can be no change, unless it should be that races are even more overcrowded at Aqueduct. The owners who stood aside and saw fields of three and four horses racing for big purses at Morris Park, now are regretting that they waited to find poorer company at the smaller meetings, but the same thing happens every year, and probably will continue indefinitely.

The stewards of the Empire City Jockey Club meeting after the last race Saturday decided to carry no further the inquiry into the race in which Olea beat The Amazon and Dolando, and The Amazon was set back from second place for carrying three pounds overweight, but will make a report to the stewards of The Jockey Club that may yield results when that body passes on applications for licenses for trainers and jockeys next year. Members of The Jockey Club have remarked the coincidence that errors in the weights carried in races have been attended by peculiarities in the betting on the same races, and by the peculiar fact that the "mistakes" in weights invariably have been sufficient only to require disqualification under the rules, though not glaring enough to attract attention or be detected until the weights were proved on the scales. In two cases where horses carried less than the weight the conditions of the race required, the last weight exceeded by just one pound the allowance prescribed in the rules. One pound again was the margin when overweight was carried. That three mistakes should happen, and the error be the same in each, is remarkable to say the least. The stewards do not recognize betting, but there is nothing to prevent them from considering what is going on in the ring when looking for evidence of fraud, and, though in the three cases of McMeekin at Gravesend in the Spring, Alard Scheck at Morris Park in the Fall, and The Amazon last week at Yonkers, all appear to have been settled and forgotten, it is a fact that officials of The Jockey Club still are considering the peculiar sameness of the errors, and the coincidence that the weights were incorrect by just one pound each time.

In the Coney Island Jockey Club's list of stakes for next year, 1902, and 1903 the conditions for the new great weight for age event, the Century Stakes, one mile and a half, for three-year-olds and upward, are given. For the first event to be run at the Autumn meeting next year, the entrance fee is $250 for starters, half forfeit, or only $25 if declared by May 15, 1901, or $75 if declared by July 15. The race, which will be an annual fixture, is to be worth $10,000 the first year, $15,000 the second, and about $20,000 in succeeding years. The conditions of the Tidal Stakes for three-year-olds, changed to a weight-for-age race, are altered to make the distance a mile and a quarter, entrance $25, with succeeding increases to the time of the race, when starters will pay $250 each to run. These stakes, with a long list of others, close Nov. 15.

Chicago's Horse Show.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The final touches in the decoration of the Coliseum were given to-day, and everything is now ready for the opening of the horse show to-morrow, which promises to surpass anything of its kind ever held in Chicago.

The stalls in the south end of the building were filled to-night on the arrival of the train from Kansas City with the cream of the show held there last week. The prize winners from the Atlanta show, which closed Saturday, are due here in the morning. Among the arrivals to-day were Adam Beck of London, Ontario, with 12 hunters and jumpers; William H. Bernard of New York, 6 horses; Walter H. Dupee stables of Oconomowoc, Wis., 12 four-in-hands and heavy roadsters; E. J. Gibbs of Homer, Mich., 6 trotters, and the Moore brothers of New York, with 17 horses.

Atlanta Jockey Club Meet.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—The Atlanta Jockey Club will open a fifteen-day meet at the Piedmont Park half-mile track here to-morrow. Some fast and well-known horses will be entered and good sport is promised. Five events are on the card for each day. W. F. Ruen, who has officiated in St. Louis for several years, will act as starter. John Morrow of Canada is presiding judge.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, to carry not less than 100 pounds; five and a half furlongs. Advocator, 106 pounds; The Hoodoo, Carnelian, Orienta, and Alcyone II., 105 each; Marshall Neil, 104; Trisagian and Lady Hayman, 103 each; Handvice, Mark Lane, and Minor Daly, 102 each; The Golden Prince, Sgio, Sunro, Automaton, Nonpareil, Ginki, Schoolmaster, Tour, and Frank Hall, 100 each. Also eligible to start as others are withdrawn: The Rogue, 100; Helen O'C., 104; Favornette, Idle Ways, and Dactyl, 100 each; Mistress, 104; Edna Brown and Gallimoor, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won more than two races since Aug. 1, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Bettie Gray, 107 pounds; Trillo, 106; Brisk, 105; General Mart Gary, Millstream, and Flaxspinner, 104 each; Armor, Prestidigitator, Belle of Orleans, and Buffoon, 103 each; Rare Perfume, 100; Dan Cupid and Oread, 99 each; Rinaldo, 96 Magic Light, 93; Miss Hanover, 88.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $700, special weights and allowances; about six furlongs. Cresson, Llef Prince, The Rhymer, Snark, Rappenecker, McAddie and Malster, 112 pounds each; Servilia and Ondurus, 109 each; Billionaire and Brandy Smash, 107 each; Orderer, Catherina, and Ginki, 104 each; The Golden Prince, and Hollow Wood, 101 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Morrisania Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Oneck Queen, 115 pounds; First Whip and Withers, 111 each; Carbuncle, 107; Asquith, 106; Hesper, 104; Belle of Orleans and Annoy, 98 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Himtine, 116 pounds; Trillo, 106; Hultzilopochtli and Ralston, 104 each; Midsummer, 103; Smoke and Prestidigitator, 102 each; Midnight Chimes, 100; Sparrow Wing, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three-year-olds, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Round Up, Lancewood, Mordelmo, and Leon Ferguson, 102 pounds each; Charawind, Fatalist, Fairy Tale, Lanza, Angle, Lord Ogelby, and Lizzie Regent, 99 each.

THE HOUSING OF YACHTS

Racing Sailboats Are Well Taken Care of Between Seasons.

COLUMBIA AND DEFENDER

America's Cup Champions Are at City Island—Places Where the Precious Craft Are Stored.

To the yachting man, and "all who plow the waters" near or about New York, there is given one unfailing sign of the approach of Winter. This is an almost simultaneous disappearance of the countless fleet of pleasure craft that from early May until late October adds picturesque movement to the natural beauty of Long Island Sound and the Hudson.

It is the racing fleet that first feels the impulse toward hibernation. The third week of September usually witnesses the last regatta of the season, and one by one the speedy sailing craft drop away from their accustomed haunts. The big ones are customarily the first to retire to their Winter berths, and by October very few are left in commission. The smaller racers follow. Then the more phlegmatic cruising yachts and the host of humble craft that bear the rather contemptuous title of "sailboats" disappear. Finally the steam yachts, big and little, give up the attempt to prolong the season's sport, and by the first week in November the sight of a pleasure craft of any size or kind is rare in neighboring waters.

Where these yachts go, and how they spend the Winter, has doubtless been a matter of conjecture to many uninitiated New Yorkers whose attention during the Summer months has often been attracted by trim pleasure craft that scurried past them as they crossed to Brooklyn or the Jersey suburbs in lumbering ferryboats. To such the Autumnal flight of the yachts has something of the vague romance of the southward migration of the birds. The reality, however, contains little that is romantic. The boats are simply "stored away," to use a landsman's expression, and this "storing" takes place within the limits of Greater New York, or within a very few miles of the city's boundaries. At City Island, South Brooklyn, and scattered coves along the Sound and the Hudson the fleet may now be found, an unattractive lot of dismantled craft that bear small resemblance to their spotless Summer selves.

City Island shipyards, from their nearness to the various yacht clubs along the Sound, shelter the greater portion of the racing fleet. Here the old cup defenders Columbia and Defender have reposed since the defeat of the Shamrock. Side by side the two huge racers rise high and dry on shore, propped erect by many heavy timber braces and capped by shedlike wooden houses. A brood of smaller yachts are hauled out and sheathed in similar manner at the various City Island yards, while in adjoining coves such giant racing craft as the Amorita, Corona, and Vigilant float dismantled and smudgy.

The steam yachts are to be found in largest numbers, indeed almost exclusively, at the South Brooklyn basins and at Morris Heights, on the Harlem River. For company they have a host of large sailing yachts that are used primarily for cruising. The small craft, the "mosquito" element of the yachting fleet, lie scattered at various club anchorages and other sheltered inlets along the Sound and Hudson. At Morrisania and Astoria one can find many boats housed for the Winter in their owners' back yards.

Putting a yacht out of commission and laying her up for the Winter is a matter of but little moment to the millionaire owner, who usually intrusts the details to his sailing mater. Except for the payment of bills the wealthy yachtsman hears nothing from his craft until the following Spring. The owner of the more humble craft, however, has a direct personal interest in the process of laying up. To him the work of hauling out and berthing for the cold months has a fascination almost as great as the actual sailing of his boat. He attends to all the details personally and does no small share of the labor himself. The following hints given by a yachtsman of many years' experience with small sailing craft will perhaps prove of some advantage to the latter class of amateur sailors:

"Sails should be the first consideration in the snug berthing of a yacht. One should take advantage of a clear, sunshiny day to dry and air thoroughly all sails, mattresses, and bedding before stowing them, and never bind sails or bedding with anything but cotton yarn or cord. Otherwise they will show stained streaks when taken out in the Spring. In unreeving running gear do not fail to label all parts. This will save temper and many strenuous adjectives when it is desired to reeve the gear again. The standing gear should be eased somewhat before cold weather comes on.

"The deck, masts, and spars should be given a double coat of varnish, and all the exposed brass work should be thoroughly polished. After the metal fittings have been rubbed thoroughly clean and dry, a coat of spar varnish should be applied. This will keep it bright for months underneath the canvas with which it should be wrapped as a final protection. A mixture of white lead and tallow may be substituted for the varnish in the case of the metal work.

"Do not leave the yacht to take care of herself all Winter. On pleasant, dry days open the hatches and let the fresh air drive through and through. This will do much to lessen the musty odor that ordinarily clings to the interior of the yacht during the first few weeks of commission in the Spring.

"When removing ballast be careful to mark each piece, so that when it is replaced in the Spring the yacht may be in the harmonious trim acquired otherwise only by experimentation during a season of sailing.

"The advisability of hauling yachts out of the water during the Winter depends chiefly upon the size of the craft. It is probably better to allow the large boats to remain in the water during the cold months, and to haul them out in the Spring only for cleaning and painting. If a large boat is not properly stored when out of the water for any length of time, there is danger that it will lose its shape, and that the services of an expert builder will be required to restore its original lines. A small yacht can be stowed ashore more easily, and the danger of 'hogging' is thus minimized. The advantage of hauling out lies in giving the craft a chance to be dried out thoroughly during the five or six months of idleness."

THE WEEK'S GOLF EVENTS.

Westchester Golf Club Will Hold a Three-Day Open Tournament.

A three-day open golf tournament that promises keen enjoyment over sporty links is announced for this week, beginning Thursday, on the course of the Westchester Golf Club, near West Farms. While many clubs have dropped their custom of giving an open tournament, the Westchester Golf Club has never allowed a year to pass without offering an opportunity to golfers from other clubs to visit its links for competitive practice. The opening round will be the usual qualifying eighteen-hole match, the first sixteen to continue for the President's Cup, while the second sixteen will play for the Consolation Cup. There will be a mixed foursome event on Friday and a handicap for Saturday. The week contains a number of other events of interest, among them being women's competitions at Ardsley, Morris County, and Richmond County. The programme is:

MONDAY, OCT. 29.

Apawamis—Women's approaching and putting match. Troy-Vardon.

TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

Apawamis.—Women's handicap for cup given by Miss Annie Towle.

Dyker Meadow—Women's team match with Morris County.

Ardsley—Ardsley Cup for women, 8 to qualify. Troy-Vardon.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

Richmond County—Women's final handicap.

Colonia—Women's competition for the Cruikshank Cup.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

Westchester Golf—Open tournament, qualifying round in morning; first match play rounds for Governors' and Consolation Cups in afternoon.

Morris County—Women's semi-final for Foote Cup.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

Westchester Golf—Open tournament, second and semi-final rounds for Governors' and Consolation Cups, and handicap mixed foursome in afternoon.

Morris County—Women's team match with Wee Burn.

Dyker Meadow—Women's team match with Nassau.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

Westchester Golf—Open tournament, final rounds for Governors' and Consolation Cups, and 18-hole handicap.

Van Cortlandt—Mixed foursome handicap, and semi-final rounds for Herald Cup.

Montclair—Qualifying round for November Cups.

Wee Burn—First match play rounds for championship and Consolation Cups.

Richmond Hill—Final round for club championship and ball handicap.

East Orange—Team match with Hillside.

North Jersey—Team club match.

Hillside—Qualifying round for Chapman Cup.

Oakland—Mixed foursomes.

St. Andrew's—Captain's Cup.

Richmond County—Final handicap by winners of previous events, and team match with Princeton.

Apawamis—Semi-final round for Ford Cup.

Harbor Hill—Club team competition.

Dyker Meadow—Semi-final round for club championship.

Ardsley—Ardsley Club medals, handicap, open to first and second in previous monthly handicaps.

Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.

Marine and Field—Members' handicap.

Morris County—Final rounds for championship and Thebaud Cup.

Entries for the Westchester golf tournament should be sent by Wednesday to the Secretary, G. Fox Tiffany, at Foxhurst, Westchester Avenue. The nine holes have been considerably improved since the last big tournament. They have a total length of 2,629 yards, with a bogy score of 41, or 82 for the eighteen-hole round. The longest hole is 400 yards and the shortest 197.

For the last two weeks club championships have been the features on many local links. The women's championship at Morristown was decided last week in favor of Miss Marie G. Bryce, after a four days' contest of unusually close golf. The men of the same club will finish their championship round next Saturday, and indications point to James A. Tyng as a very probable victor. The men of the Ardsley Club will continue their match play rounds this week for the President's Cup, which carries with it the semi-annual championship, and to-morrow the women will play the first round for their championship Ardsley. Miss Vanderhoef, who was a frequent player during the Summer at Monmouth Beach, is the present holder.

An event of more than ordinary interest to the golfers of the Van Cortlandt Park links, as well as to others who have discovered the enjoyments of that popular locality, will take place there to-day. Ground will be broken for the new twenty-thousand-dollar golf and skate house. The need of such a building has been seriously felt ever since the burning of the small house used for such purposes last year. The increasing number of golfers has made the supply of lockers in the little hotel adjoining the links entirely inadequate, and arrangements have been made to fit the new building with several hundred lockers.

The new house will be situated on the bank of the lake, occupying a portion of the site of the burned building. It will be 119 feet long by 30 feet wide, and the builder, William Henderson, Jr., promises that it will be ready for use by the first of the year. On the main floor there will be a large lunch room, lounging and dressing rooms, and a room specially designed for curlers. The second floor will be devoted to locker room, baths, and men's rooms. There will also be a cellar, and the building will be heated by steam. Val Flood, the golf professional, will also have his shop and golfing headquarters in the new park house.

E. M. Byers, who has just won the championship of Yale, is one of the strongest golfers in Pittsburg, being a scratch competitor at the Allegheny Country Club.

One of the notable events last week at the Oakley Club during the Boston women's championship was the making of a new mixed foursome record by Miss Margaret Curtis and T. P. Curtis. They did the course in 91 strokes, which is only 8 strokes over the men's bogy record. Nearly every one of Miss Curtis's drives was over 160 yards. The only other pair to finish the course under 100 were Miss Pauline Mackay and G. E. Atherton, Jr.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Opening Games of Brooklyn Interclub League to be Rolled To-night—Schedule for the Week.

With the opening games of the Brooklyn Interclub Bowling League this evening the list of local tournaments is almost completed, only the Athletic Club League, which does not begin until Dec. 3, being lacking. The Brooklyn Interclub League this season is composed of the following clubs: Lincoln Club, Aurora Grata Club, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Knickerbocker Field Club, Hanover Club, Columbia Club, Crescent Athletic Club, and Carleton Club. Twelve games will be bowled each Monday evening in four series of three each.

The schedule of the week in the principal tournaments follow:

MONDAY, OCT. 29.

Columbia League—Standard, Belvidere, and Rosedale teams. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem League—Grove Hill, New Rochelle, and Empire teams. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace allays.

National League—New York Athletic Club and Oriental teams—Starr's alleys.

Twelfth Regiment League—Companies G and I, (postponed game.) Armory alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Welcome, Burnside, and Gilbert Councils. Trainor's alleys.

Long Island League—Atlantic, Fort Greene, and Manhattan teams. Elephant Club alleys.

Greater New York League—Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys.

Brooklyn Interclub League—Schedule not announced.

TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

Columbia League—Friendship, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen and Century Wheelmen teams. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem League—Lotus, Hyperion, and Belvidere teams. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National League—Germania and Our Council, Royal Arcanum, teams. Starr's alleys.

Twelfth Regiment League—Field Staff and Company B.

Bank Clerk's League—Reid's alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—East New York, Brevoort, and Adirondack Councils. Trainor's alleys.

Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League—Manufacturer's Trust Company, Williamsburg Savings Bank, and Hamilton Trust Company teams. Elephant Club alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island League—Bushwick Wheelmen, Greater New York Wheelmen, and Logan Wheelmen teams. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

Columbia League.—Linwood, Rosedale, and Wang teams. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem League.—Phoenix, Audubon, and Eclipse teams. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National League.—Corinthian and Metropolitan teams. Starr's alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League.—Fraternity, Washington Irving, and De Witt Clinton Councils. Trainor's alleys.

Long Island League.—Greenwood, East New York, and Prosperity teams. Elephant Club alleys.

Greater New York League.—Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

Columbia League.—Oriental, Lotus, and Grove Hill teams. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem League.—Central Park, Century Wheelmen, and Cyclone teams. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National League.—Spartan and Fidelis teams. Starr's alleys.

Twelfth Regiment League.—Non-Commissioned Staff and Company A. Armory alleys.

Fire Insurance League.—Reid's alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League.—Iolanthe, De Long, and Fulton Councils. Trainor's alleys.

Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League.—People's Bank, Queens County Bank, and Franklin Trust Company teams. Elephant Club alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island League.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, Montauk Wheelmen, and South Brooklyn Wheelmen teams. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

Columbia League—Audubon, Linwood, and Friendship teams. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem League—Knickerbocker, Standard, and Friendship teams. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National League—Berkeley and America teams. Starr's Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Commonwealth, Dauntless, and Nassau Councils. Trainor's Alleys.

Long Island League—Pin Knights, Orient, and Reinecke teams.

Greater New York League—Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

Twelfth Regiment League—Companies C and F. Armory Alleys.

Wholesale Drug Trade League—Reid's Alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League.

The Life Insurance Bowling League has reorganized for the season of 1900-1901 with the following clubs: Fidelity and Casualty Company, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Equitable Life Assurance Association, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark, Germania Life Insurance Company, and Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The tournament will be held this year at Ehler's alleys, 36 Ninth Avenue, corner of Fourteenth Street, and will commence on Nov. 7. The following were the officers elected: President—Isidor Carbonelle, Mutual Life Insurance Company; Vice President—Frank Cadiz, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; Secretary—Walter D. Perres, Fidelity and Casualty Company; Treasurer—Theodore J. Haubner, Equitable Assurance Association.

Lockjaw Patient Recovers.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Walter Wayne Bowers, who sustained injuries during the Summer which caused lockjaw, has entirely recovered, and has been discharged from the hospital. Bowers lay for three months in the City Hospital, hovering between life and death, and on at least two occasions the surgeons believed that the young man had only a few hours to live.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 149, 151, and 153 Wooster Street, west side, 145.2 feet south of Houston Street, 74.6 by 100 by 74.7 by 100, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $208,821.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 239 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-first Street, 19.5 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,176.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 216 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 198.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 98.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,205.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 180 feet west of Mount Morris Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,247.

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THE CLOSING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In accordance with a time-honored custom of the politicians the last week before election, especially a Presidential election, is given up largely to the task of arousing enthusiasm and getting out the vote. The processes previously adopted for convincing the minds of voters are for the most part abandoned, and even the chief laborers in that field are apt to devote themselves more to exhortation than to argument.

It may be taken for granted that by this time the voters have made up their minds as to their choice of parties, except those, unhappily too numerous, who apparently have no minds capable of that effort, and those who are waiting to see which way the crowd is going that they may join it. In the campaign now drawing to a close there has been a singular lack of speakers of ability and eminence on both sides. No one even of prominence has advocated Mr. BRYAN'S election except himself, in any sustained series of appeals to the public. On Mr. MCKINLEY'S behalf Gov. ROOSEVELT is the only one who has taken a conspicuous part in the canvass in various parts of the country. Senator HANNA has made the tour of the mountain States, but we suppose that not even his most attached friends and admirers will claim that he ranks with the men who have in the past borne the brunt of a Presidential campaign.

There has, however, been no lack of discussion in the past four months, but it has been conducted for the most part in the press, which has never been more earnest or active. Perhaps the educational work which is the essential part of a great debate of this sort has not been the less thorough. Despite what has seemed like "apathy" this year we are persuaded that the American people will treat the duty presenting itself to them on election day with great soberness, and that they will enter the polling booths prepared to cast their ballots with more than usual intelligence and independence. Our opinion, based on the most impartial and complete study of the field that it is practicable to give it, is that Mr. MCKINLEY will be elected by a very large majority of both the popular vote and the votes in the Electoral College. But it will not be a partisan Republican victory, and beyond the elimination of Mr. BRYAN, it will tell us little of the future, even the immediate future, of American politics.

CHRISTIAN BARBARISM IN CHINA.

We have expressed the hope that our correspondent in Peking may be to some extent misinformed as to the particular excesses of the German troops in Northern China. We may as well add that the hope partakes more of the character of desire than expectation. Our correspondent is a man of unusually clear judgment, impartial in temperament, careful and experienced. His statements will require a good deal of strong evidence to contradict or even weaken them.

It appears that the destruction of life and property among non-combatants has been due most largely to the German forces, but we do not think that the German authorities should on that account be held solely responsible. In the first place, there were more German troops on hand than there were of any other nationality. In the second place, these operations probably could have been prevented by the pronounced opposition of the representatives of other nations. No such opposition was offered. On the contrary, operations of the same sort seem to have been entered into by all the troops except the American, and, to a less extent, the British. We can only attribute this fact to the feeling on the part of the commanders in China that they and their men are in some way relieved in that country from allegiance to the principles of civilized warfare that would be rigidly required were they operating in Europe. This feeling has no doubt been excited and stimulated by the conduct of the Chinese themselves in the outrages on the legations and in some of the operations during the march from the sea to Peking. The Chinese hold life, whether their own or that of others, very cheap. They are often cruel in a way and to a degree that is revolting to Occidentals. The temptation to treat them in somewhat the spirit they have treated foreigners is very great. Nor must it be forgotten that the commanders have been left necessarily largely to their own discretion, and their excesses cannot fairly be charged to the deliberate policy of their Governments.

Nevertheless, what has been done in the needless destruction or in the plunder of property, and in some cases the taking of life, is as bad as it can be. It should instantly be stopped and every effort that is possible should be made to counteract the mischievous effect already inevitably produced. We are very happy to know that our own troops have not shared in this evil work, and that they have won expressions of friendliness and gratitude from the Chinese by their course. This is due in the first instance undoubtedly to the sound judgment and soldierly character of their commander, Gen. CHAFFEE, and also to the express direction of their Government. It is to be hoped that when the facts are in the possession of other Governments steps will be taken to change the conduct of the troops in China and to pave the way as far as may be for decently civilized treatment of all non-combatants and the strict observance of the rules enforced in the West. It is simply shocking that the armies of Christian nations, sent out to punish barbarism and protect the rights of foreigners in China, should themselves be guilty of barbarism. It is the ground principle of civilized Government that punishment shall fall only on the guilty, and injury to those who are not guilty and not fairly responsible is not punishment at all. It is at best but wanton revenge. In China revenge has been accompanied by mean and cruel and vulgar robbery, for which in our own part of the world officers would be driven from decent society, if they were not compelled to change their uniform for prison stripes. The story is one to fill all rational minds with disgust and shame. If no other penalty can be visited on those responsible for it, they should at least be made to feel the scornful reprobation of public opinion.

THE SAFEGUARDING OF BANKS.

The venerable RUSSELL SAGE has discovered and given to the public a plan for safeguarding the funds of banks and other financial institutions which, like the panacea in medicine, fills a long-felt want. The method is not original, since it is derived from the scheme of rotation followed in progressive euchre, but the application is distinctly so. Mr. SAGE proposes that systematic defalcations and the falsification of accounts be made impossible by shifting clerks periodically from one desk to another, and not leaving them long enough in one position to familiarize them with their environment sufficiently to work a system. The bank teller or clerk who knew that in a week, or perhaps sooner, he would carry his personal belongings to another desk and leave his books and records behind him would naturally be more timid than if he felt sure he could jockey the books, so long as they remained under his care, with such skill that even the official bank examiners could not, or at least would not be likely to, discover it. The weak point of the plan, in the view of the boardroom, is that the men who can be shifted from desk to desk are not, as a rule, the ones who can do any mischief by remaining as long in one position as fits the slow rate of promotion in a business in which few die and none resign. SEELEY, a bookkeeper behind the A-H window, managed a colossal scheme of falsification by which a customer of the bank profited for a time in a large way, but it is doubtful if this could happen again in any bank. It succeeded in SEELEY'S case only because it was wholly new and entirely unexpected. To shift the note teller to the paying teller's window, the paying teller to that of the exchange clerk, and so on along the line, would be to paralyze the business of a bank every time it happened. It would take a man until the next shift to familiarize himself with his work and become acquainted with what the expert bank clerk needs to have at his fingers' ends. It requires months, and often years, to make a first-class teller and acquaint him with all he needs to know to dispatch the business of his desk without mistakes or delays. Mr. SAGE'S plan might avert extensive peculations covering considerable periods, but we venture to predict that a bank which followed this method would have very few customers left by the time the new system was in working order.

The safeguarding of a bank's funds must be effected in several ways. There would seem to be no good reason why the officers should not know as much about the habits, tastes, and business connections of an employé who has been with them for years as they are able to find out in one day after he goes wrong. Adequately to compensate faithful and competent service is another good way of keeping clerks honest; promptly to dispense with those whose tastes and habits are inconsistent with the standards of conservative banking is also useful. Better than all, however, is the creation and maintenance of an audit bureau within the bank itself, which shall maintain a constant and critical investigation of every detail of its business and keep the Directors fully advised of everything they should know. Had Teller ALVORD'S books and cash balances been subject to such verification, his method would have been detected before he had made it profitable. The official bank examinations are not designed to detect falsification of books. The examiner cannot "go behind the returns," so to speak, and his principal duty is to see that the business is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the banking law.

It is always possible, by collusion, to rob a bank, but the cases in which such collusion has been shown are very few. At the moment we do not recall one which did not criminally involve the principal bank officers. Under such circumstances no system of checks and balances has any value. When no such conspiracy exists, however, bank robberies by employés are possible only when the systems of accounting are defective and the internal machinery incomplete. Every great defalcation teaches the bankers something, but the cost of tuition in the school of experience is unduly high. A very small part of the Alvord misappropriation would have paid for a system under which the loss of a dime would have been practically impossible.

MR. HILL'S DESPERATION.

We are a little ashamed of ex-Senator HILL. We have frequently had occasion of late years to recognize his possession of an amount of political wisdom much greater than that of other Democratic leaders in this State, and in the period preceding the actual opening of the Presidential campaign he made vigorous though not very successful efforts to guide his party in ways not absolutely ruinous.

One of the things about which Mr. HILL has allowed his friends to suppose that he retained sound views is the unlimited coinage of silver, and though he finds it consistent with his idea of duty to support a candidate hopelessly committed to every form of that damaging heresy, he has heretofore refrained from presenting that heresy in any but its true light. On Saturday night, at the Madison Square Garden, he departed from that policy. He said:

> The Republican assertion that a fear of the coinage of more "fifty-cent dollars" may disturb business conditions is shown to be groundless when it appears that the Republican Administration is already coining each and every month 1,500,000 of "standard" dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1, and expects to continue such coinage for at least one year longer. If such silver coinage is in very objectionable at this time, why is it not directed to be discontinued by a Republican President and Congress?

If Mr. HILL does not know, he certainly ought to know, that there is not the slightest analogy between the coinage of standard silver dollars now going on under the law and that advocated by the Democratic platform and candidate, of which not merely Republicans, but multitudes of intelligent Democrats go in fear. The actual coinage is limited by perfectly clear requirements of law; it is coined from silver now in the Treasury and belonging to the Government; the silver when coined is paid to no one who does not wish to take it, and it forms a part of the circulation of the country which is kept at par by the fact of its strict limitation. "The coinage of 'fifty-cent dollars'" which Mr. BRYAN threatens and which all sensible men dread is unlimited in amount, is to be for the benefit of the owners of the silver, and the coins are to be unredeemed and irredeemable in gold. The present coinage is of the same nature and proceeds on the same principle as that of fractional coins. Mr. HILL must know that if the Bryan scheme were of the same sort it would be wholly different from what it actually is. His desperation in finding something to say for his candidate must be very great to drive him to such unworthy devices.

THE "NEW" BRITISH MINISTRY.

The semi-official statement that Lord SALISBURY will retain the double office of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, while Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will still guard the Colonial portfolio, will, of course, be interpreted in short-sighted quarters as showing that the majority received by the Government in the recent elections was by its conservative character a rebuke to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S supposed ambition. This view is ridiculous, whether we consider it in the light of the recorded opinion of the British electors or in regard to that alleged ambition that is supposed to animate the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The result of the elections can only reasonably be taken as a complete yet judicious indorsement of the work of the Salisbury administration. Of course, it was a gratifying victory for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, but one entailing upon him the task of completing the work he had begun. With the cessation of hostilities in South Africa the machinery of the Colonial Office will again be set up there and in a broader and more complicated field of operation than existed a year ago, when its functions were partially "tied up" by the war. That Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would for a moment desire to leave his work unfinished, would be willing to repose the risk of failure or the honors to be derived from a successful issue in other hands, we do not believe. If there were no other motive than that of self-justification, that alone would be potent enough to induce him to stay where he is.

As to the so-called "reorganization" of the rest of the Cabinet, many of those who are industriously making slates for Lord SALISBURY'S edification have apparently forgotten that a new Government can be formed only by the resignation of the Prime Minister. Lord SALISBURY has just received the authorisation of his countrymen to remain in office, and his condition of health does not seem to be such as should require him to withdraw. Moreover, it would be absurd to say that the situation in the Cabinet itself calls for him to resign, at the same time advising the Queen to reappoint him for the sole purpose of completely reorganizing the Ministry. As to his prerogative to demand the resignation of any of the Ministers, precedent has carefully limited that. It is perfectly plain, therefore, that whatever changes there may be in the present British Cabinet will be brought about by the voluntary resignation of Ministers themselves.

One resignation is already a fact. Mr. GOSCHEN retires from the Admiralty for the ostensible purpose of devoting himself to literary work. His portfolio will, it is believed, pass into the hands of Mr. BRODRICK, Lord SALISBURY'S assistant in the Foreign Office, or it may go to Mr. WINDHAM, at present Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War. Authoritative opinion is divided on the subject, but in either case the vacancy created would not be important. In spite of the clamor that has been raised about Lord LANSDOWNE'S conduct of the War Office, persons high in authority know that the real responsibility lies partly upon the whole false basis of army administration and partly at the doors of the War Minister's assistants, who were forced upon him. While no precedent would justify Lord SALISBURY in demanding his resignation, the necessity for complete army reform indicates that the Marquis will not long remain in office. In all probability he will return to diplomatic life.

There are two candidates in public opinion, so to speak, for the portfolio of War—Mr. HANBURY and Lord CROMER. For reasons which have already been stated in these columns, the latter seems to be the more likely to be appointed to the post. We may be sure, however, that he will accept the honor only in the confidence that the destiny of Egypt can be placed in safe hands.

It will therefore be seen that all this talk about a "new" Cabinet is reduced to two important features, only one of which is of prime importance. As to the possibility of a third being created by the withdrawal of Lord SALISBURY from the Foreign Office, and confining his attention solely to the functions of Premier, that is extremely unlikely. But in case such a change were made, it would naturally mean the opening to Lord CROMER of a career more in accord with his past experience and implying a more suitable reward for the work he has done in Egypt.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Highly reasonable as is, apparently, the contention that soldiers serving in the tropics should be supplied with food differing in composition from that best for them in cold climates, there yet are to be found persons with both knowledge and experience who claim that the relation between diet and temperature is of no special importance, and that, no matter where it may be eaten, good food is good food, provided sufficient care is taken to keep it in the best possible condition. This is, for instance, the position of Surgeon and Major W. O. OWEN of the army, as set forth by him in The Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic. In complete disaccord with Dr. LOUIS L. SEAMAN, Major OWEN denies that a man's diet in the tropics should contain a smaller amount of nitrogenous elements than is demanded under colder skies, and he sees little force in the fact that Eskimos live on meat exclusively, while the laborers of the hot lands eat nothing except fruit and vegetables. In each case, he says, the man eats what he can get, and accommodates himself to circumstances as well as may be. When opportunity offers, the Eskimo eats vegetables, and the East or West Indian is always only too glad to add meat to his ration. Cold weather food, in Major OWEN'S opinion, causes illness when eaten in the tropics, not because it overworks the digestive and eliminative organs and overheats the body, but because disease germs there find all food products better media for growth and multiplication than are the same products in temperate or frigid regions. Personal trial of native diet, made while in the tropics, resulted for the Major in discomfort and despondency, while resumption of a full allowance of meat restored his energy of mind and body. Army rations for the tropics, he concludes, should be increased, if changed at all, and the real need is that the soldier's food should receive more and better care. It is, he says, in good condition when it leaves the United States, but it becomes infected with germs on the first relaxation of carefulness, and it is then condemned, "whereas condemnation should rest on him who handled it carelessly."

—Startling as have been the recent revelations concerning social conditions at Paterson, it remained for the Rev. J. B. GALLAWAY, a Presbyterian clergyman of that remarkable Jersey city, to raise the amazement of outside observers to its highest point. Mr. GALLAWAY, it seems, is annoyed by the amount of excitement and indignation the murder of the BOSSCHEITER girl has created. In his opinion, a great deal has been made out of little or nothing, and he is particularly emphatic in denying that public sentiment in Paterson demands the immediate and exemplary punishment of the criminals. The gentleman's language to our reporter deserves repetition. "Those four young men," he said, "simply went out for a little amusement of a kind that, unfortunately, is more or less common the world over. I do not attempt to palliate their conduct, of course, but I am convinced that they meant that girl no harm, and her death was an accident. The stories in the papers that there is a blaze of popular indignation here almost sufficiently intense to cause a lynching are a vile slander upon the city. We are law-abiding citizens here. And just imagine the feelings of the families of the accused!" Mr. GALLAWAY, if he has the leisure for it, might well try to imagine the feelings with which his remarks will be received by people whose ideas of "amusement" and "accidents" are different from his own. His consideration for the sensibilities of the families of those whom he calls "the accused" is, of course, entirely commendable, but isn't he just a little careless about the emotions of the relatives of the victim of the "accident," and could he not, if he tried long and hard, accumulate a few mild anxieties in behalf of the young working girls of Paterson who are still alive? Mr. GALLAWAY is doubtless a most estimable man, else he would not be in his present position, but, being mortal, he is not perfect. Judged merely by this one interview, he is a bit, a very little bit, too philosophical, and he has cultivated to excess the excellent quality of self-control.

—Mosquitoes in the past have created a vast amount of anger, but the anger, even when hottest, has usually had in it an appreciable element of humor, and anything like fear of the wretched little beasts has hitherto been confined to a few unfortunate persons compelled by cruel fate to force their way along the sedgy waters of certain tropical rivers. Now, however, the doctors seem determined to give the mosquito a dreadful dignity as the bearer, not of an atom of irritant poison productive of more mental than physical annoyance, but of death itself. The part played by these insects in the transmission of malaria from stagnant water to human beings has already been demonstrated to the satisfaction of many careful students of life in its lower forms, and though not all physicians accept as true the theories of these students, not a few of them do so, and the rest are prepared to yield when the proofs are a little more nearly conclusive. And the original indictment of the mosquito is not only becoming stronger as the investigation proceeds, but it has been lengthened by the addition of new counts. Malaria is a disease of many forms, and many fevers called by other names are closely related to it. Naturally, the bacteriologists are asking if these, too, may not be carried by the same messengers. This question, in the case of yellow fever, is now answered with a provisional and tentative yes by the Board of American Doctors, who have been observing the malady at dangerously close quarters in Cuba. The data as yet secured are, of course, insufficient to warrant a definite decision that the yellow fever infection reaches man by means of mosquitoes, and only by their means, but the evidence is believed to point that way. Our dispatches have told in some detail the work of the investigators at Quemados, and revealed the heroic courage required for its prosecution. Anti-vivisectionists should note this readiness of self-sacrifice for the good of humanity, displayed by the very men whom they charge with fiendish cruelty. These particular doctors experimented on themselves as calmly as they would on rabbits or guinea pigs. Two of them caught the fever and one died that the facts might be known and others saved. They counted the cost and paid it.

—Not many months ago Mr. A. S. VANSITTART, the resident British Consul at New Orleans, won some not entirely admiring attention by his vigorous criticism of American affairs and manners, but it seems that Mr. VANSITTART can be kind as well as harsh. He has been spending a vacation in the North Carolina mountains, and he is full of enthusiasm for the people he found there. "The mountaineers," he told a reporter the other day, "impressed me as being the most polite people I have met in America. They usually addressed me as 'brother.' It seems to be the custom there to call one another 'brother.' They are primitive folk and live in a simple way, but I liked them very much. The men still carry the long-barreled, heavy, small-bore rifles such as their great-grandfathers used." Then Mr. VANSITTART talked of his impressions of Chickamauga, gained while on a visit to that battlefield. "I could not but marvel," he said, "at the wonderful courage and fighting qualities which the American soldiers must have had to take some of the seemingly impregnable positions on that battlefield. I don't believe the world will ever see fighting like that again. Modern methods of warfare give no chance for such fighting, and somehow I cannot believe that there are any soldiers of to-day who have the same quality of courage as that of the soldiers of the civil war on both sides. To me the battlefield of Chickamauga is more interesting than the battlefield of Waterloo, and one cannot wander over it as I did and not come away with a tremendous respect for the Americans who fought there and the military genius which directed the battle."

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has just come to hand the report of the proceedings of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, held in Paris on Sept. 5-8 ult. At the time this gathering of English merchants in the French capital was favorably commented upon, but nowhere have I seen any notice of the remarks, made at this meeting's banquets, on the subject of commercial education. As New York is entering upon a new era in her educational development, both in intermediate and in higher grades of instruction on commercial subjects, I am sure the trend of British discussion on this same phase of instruction will be welcomed by officials and others interested in the questions involved.

1. In the first place, the tendency in British development of commercial education is to affiliate commercial instruction with scientific and technical instruction rather than with a liberal education. At the Congress of Chambers of Commerce held in June last a resolution was carried urging "that the utmost effort should be made throughout the empire to encourage and furnish facilities for commercial education as a branch of technical and scientific study; and, that the Home and Colonial Governments be moved to give grants in aid thereof, equal in amount to those bestowed on other science and art schools; and further, it is very desirable that Chambers of Commerce should be represented on Boards of Education in order to advance the interests of commercial education." This applies to intermediate rather than to higher instruction in commercial subjects. It shows that both local, national, and imperial interests are alike being urged to insist that the training of the youth for mercantile efficiency be made quite as universal as that in the sciences and the arts. At present intermediate instruction in these subjects is generally under municipal direction and control, aided by parliamentary grants. This is not entirely satisfactory, and the belief is general that commercial education should be taken over into public control entirely, in order to guarantee its efficiency.

2. In Sir Albert K. Rollit's discussion of the subject the object or purpose of a commercial education was examined and stated. Sir Albert is a champion of long standing for this interest in English education. He is, therefore, at home in its many phases and bearings upon the existing system of education, upon the industrial interests involved in a better trained body of salesmen, and upon the progress of such training in other countries. In his view the aim of a commercial education was intensely practical. As commerce was the complement of industry, the merchant or salesman was the complement of the manufacturer. A trained distributor, between producer and consumer was the need of the hour when British industry seemed to be less successful than that of some other nations in adapting her products to the wants and tastes of other peoples. Hence the commercial education, though hard to define, was essentially "the adaptation, in a greater measure, for those who were proposing to go into business and commerce, of the education which they had previously received. It was training for trade—not to teach business to boys or commerce to young people, but to lead up by a knowledge of principles and some practice to the great basis upon which business and commerce were built." The phrase "principles and some practice" is happily chosen in my opinion, as indicating that it is, after all, the facts, the principles, the processes, and the policies of commerce in its larger sense that must be made the cornerstones of a sound and serviceable commercial education.

3. Mr. P. J. Hemelryk of Liverpool, where there is much activity in providing commercial education, allied the subject with the army and the navy, by which, with commercial training, the greatness of the British Empire could alone be maintained as a commercial power. Closely connected with this broad view of the subject was his suggestion, that instead of putting their sons into business at the age of fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen, they should give them the advantage of a superior commercial education and at the age of eighteen or nineteen they would enter the office better equipped to carry on business and to cope with the problems of trade. He mentioned the difficulty of inducing merchants to allow their sons this training, asserting that the main difficulty lay in this very parental unwillingness. In contrast with this grudging attitude, he cited the example of a commercial school in Neuchatel, in Switzerland, which began with one student and sixteen professors, the city itself voting $8,000 per annum toward its establishment. Now that school has 40 or 50 professors and 600 students, representing all parts of the world.

It is to be hoped that the day is not distant when the commercial schools of New York City may be of such a fully equipped character as to attract students from all parts of the commercial world. It is, of course, of primary importance to train our own future masters of commerce, but of scarcely less advantage will it be to our manufacturers, our exporters, our shipbuilders, and our financiers to attract from our foreign markets the future masters of commerce in those countries in which we must hope to sell our surplus commodities. The acquaintance of such foreign students with our own students, with our business methods, and our manufacturing establishments, would go far toward securing a future of ever-enlarging realisations for our export trade.

JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL,
United States Treasury Bureau of Statistics.
Washington, Oct. 26, 1900.

REFORM CLUB AND SOUND MONEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Isaac N. Seligman of this city recently caused to be published a letter written by him in which he takes exception, among other things, to the personnel of the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club.

As nobody can or desires to compel Mr. Seligman, who is not a member of the club, to subscribe to the work of that committee unless he wishes to do so, the publication of his letter, which expressly admits "the unquestionably good work that the club has been doing," is obviously intended to deter others from so subscribing.

The Sound Currency Committee welcomes and appreciates the support and contributions of all who are interested in its work, but its course of action never has been, and under existing conditions will not be, controlled or influenced by pecuniary considerations. When funds sufficient to carry on its work are no longer obtainable from those interested, the work will be limited, suspended, or abandoned—in which event Mr. Seligman, as well as others, might some day have reason to regret the fact.

The existing patchwork financial system of our Government is unscientific, unsound, and inadequate. It must be reformed upon safe and scientific lines or it will some day destroy itself, with great resulting losses, hardships, and distress to our people. Such reformation can be brought about only by intelligent legislation, and this can be secured only by persistent and organized educational efforts. Without any desire to magnify its importance, it may fairly be said that the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club is to-day one of the most widely known and influential organizations of a permanent character devoted to such educational work. Much of its strength is to be found in the fact that it has endeavored, so far as possible, to be non-partisan. It has welcomed alike, and has received, the assistance and co-operation of Democrats and Republicans.

It would be a grave misfortune at the present time, when the money question has unfortunately been made the football of party politics, to drive from the ranks of those who believe with us on this subject men whose views upon other matters differ from our own.

Moreover, it ought to be a cause for congratulation and satisfaction that among those who have actively identified themselves with the so-called Democratic Party in this campaign, because of their disapproval of the course of the Administration in other matters, there are to be found some men of prominence, ability, integrity, and influence, like Messrs. Warner and Shepard, whose views upon the money question are sound—and aggressively sound—and who can safely be counted upon now and hereafter to use their influence with that party to turn it from the mistakes and heresies of the past few years toward sounder and safer doctrines.

Is it not better, too, for the cause that those who have been conspicuous champions of sound currency in the past should be generally known to-day as steadfast believers in the views they held in 1896, as evidenced by their remaining on the Sound Currency Committee, than that they should appear to have changed their views by resigning from that committee?

Mr. Warner's position on the money question is to-day what it was four years ago. The fact that he does not deem that question a paramount issue in the present campaign, and that he cannot support the present Administration upon other issues which he deems more important, has not, so far as we have been able to judge, impaired in any way the efficiency of the work of the committee, which is educational rather than political; nor is it likely to do so.

It is perhaps not too much to say that few, if any, have done more and sacrificed more, relatively speaking, in the interests of financial reforms and the establishing of a sound currency system in this country than Mr. Warner. He was one of the first in public life to foresee the contest between the advocates of free silver and sound money. He was the originator, the most active worker, and long the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club. Prior to and during the last National campaign he labored incessantly and effectively with tongue and pen, and to his personal influence and efforts are due in large measure the defeat of the free-silver candidates and the securing of the passage of the so-called Gold Standard act. From limited resources, and out of all proportion to his reputed means, he contributed most generously in time and money to aid the committee in its work. Among the very first he early dared to stand with a small minority and to speak out boldly in favor of the single gold standard, when many from whom better things might have been expected were timidly, ignorantly, or wantonly preaching bimetallism.

To those who know what he has done for the sound-money cause, Mr. Warner needs no defense or apologies; but, as others might be misled by Mr. Seligman's letter, we have ventured to say these few words in his behalf.

Personally, the signers hereof, in common with most of the members of the Sound Currency Committee, are opposed to the election of Mr. Bryan. We disagree with Mr. Warner and Mr. Shepard as to the relative importance of the issues and alleged issues of this campaign. Nevertheless we cannot, in good conscience, remain wholly silent when the committee of which we are officers and individual members of that committee are, as we believe, attacked unjustly and in a spirit of intolerance, which ought to find no support among thinking men under a republican form of government.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman Executive Committee.
LAWRENCE E. SEXTON,
Chairman General Committee.
New York, Oct. 27, 1900.

MR. STANCHFIELD AND CROKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the sincere hope of myself and other regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES in this vicinity, that THE TIMES will cease its unsuccessful efforts to convince its usually admiring readers that Mr. Stanchfield is independent and will continue to be independent of Croker, and that Mr. Odell is and will continue to be the tool of Platt, even after he is elected Governor.

If the unsatisfactory answer of THE TIMES to the letter of the Rev. Lyman Abbott, recently published in its editorial columns, is the strongest presentation against Odell, which, with its acknowledged ability, it is capable of making, containing, as it does, an admission that there is insufficient evidence of a legal character to sustain these harsh criticisms against him, it seems to me that justice and fair dealing ought to prompt THE TIMES to cease its attacks upon Mr. Odell. We, who know him best, know that he is the soul of integrity and incapable of prostituting the high office to which he is soon to be elected.

Again, THE TIMES repeatedly asserts that it has demolished all pretense that Mr. Stanchfield is Croker's man. If THE TIMES is satisfied with its efforts in that direction, we beg leave to say that it has succeeded in satisfying only itself. Mr. Croker's absolute control over the convention that nominated Stanchfield is as well known as any fact connected with the present campaign. Mr. Stanchfield aspired to that nomination with full knowledge of the fact that the decent Democracy desired the nomination of Coler, and that he (Stanchfield) could only obtain the nomination through the brutal and vulgar tyranny of Croker. Croker defeated Coler, and that defeat involved the nomination of Stanchfield, which was no less a part of the Croker plan than was the defeat of Coler.

Stanchfield is therefore a thoroughly Croker-made candidate, and he knows he cannot be elected if the ire of Croker shall be pronounced against him. When, therefore, he declares that he will not be subject to bossism if elected, that is still obviously a part of the Croker plan, for both Croker and Stanchfield well know that a pledge to Crokerism would inevitably defeat the man who made it. Mr. Stanchfield realizing that the circumstances of his nomination fully justify the belief of the voter that he is Croker's man, because of this deems it necessary to make the denial of his subjection to bossism.

THE TIMES ought to be careful not to re-re-repeat its assertion that it has proved Stanchfield to be free from the influence of Crokerism, for this feat it surely has not accomplished, and the continual repetition of the assertion conveys to the minds of its readers the impression that it is not entirely sure of the success of its efforts.

ALONZO WHEELER.
Haverstraw, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1900.

Why He Bolts Bryan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I did not like the manner in which Mr. Bryan criticised and scolded his political rivals, I had intended to vote for him because I am an anti-imperialist and anti-trust man. Since the Democratic candidate has shown himself an obedient pupil and admirer of Richard Croker, I have decided to vote the entire Republican ticket. No honest and intelligent man can now vote for Bryan.

I firmly believe that had the great Henry George been alive he would have abandoned Mr. Bryan for his joining hands with Croker.

We all remember the Tammany platform in the last city elections, which promised to fight trusts, to give municipal ownership of public railways, gas plants, &c. But instead of fighting trusts, Tammany gave us an Ice Trust; instead of city gas plants or railways it gave us open disorderly houses and gambling places.

I believe now that Bryan, under the management of Croker, will neither destroy trusts nor free the Filipinos. He'll deceive us as Croker has deceived us with his platforms and promises. If Bryan is elected President Croker will surely become the boss of the United States. We'll then have a most dangerous empire, not in the Philippines, but in the States; not in the exterior, but in the interior, of America.

Think of Richard Croker as a ruler of America! Think of an Emperor without a conscience, without a responsibility or even intelligence!

ISRAEL ZIONY.
New York, Oct. 24, 1900.

Democratic Campaign Advertising.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To an observant citizen of this glorious municipality it seems strange that the Democratic officials of the city do not learn from example. Passing the City Hall the other day, I failed to see any bills posted on the walls or signs painted on the chimneys. This shows a decided lack of enterprise on the part of the city officials, considering that they have before them every night a searchlight display given by members of their own party at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The gentlemen who provide these entertainments are progressive, and give us an example of business enterprise by throwing Democratic campaign phrases on the Dewey Arch. Surely, if this city property can be used for advertising purposes, it is most neglectful on the part of the city officials not to use the City Hall and other city buildings for the same purpose.

AN OBSERVER.
New York, Oct. 27, 1900.

Plea for Prohibition Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorial on "The Right Not to Vote" was read with considerable interest, but I would suggest that, instead of sanctioning the silence of a voter at this election, you advise those who cannot embrace Bryanism and who are almost as entirely disgusted with McKinleyism, to vote for John G. Woolley. He is, without doubt, a clean candidate, without any Croker, Platt, Hanna, or the like attached to him, and, while his views may seem to many somewhat radical, he would be a safe man in the White House, and his principles, even if carried into effect, certainly would not mean ruination to the country; consequently, a man need not forfeit his right of franchise next month, but he still has a man to vote for who can command his respect.

R. P.
Summit, N. J., Oct. 27, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Appreciated Sympathy.

"I always has mo' faith in simp'fy dan I has in congratulations," said Uncle Eben. "You knows foh sho' dat dar isn't anybody gwinter be jealous of yoh hahd luck."—Washington Star.

Up with Her Class.

"My wife learned French in five weeks."
"Does she speak correctly?"
"Well, Prof. de Verges says her French is as good as any spoken in our neighborhood."—Indianapolis Journal.

Making Him Harmless.

"I understand that a stump orator's private car is to be attached to this train."
"Don't worry, Sir. You will not be disturbed. We have arranged to remove the rear platform just as soon as the train starts."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Final Trial.

Corinne—Beulah is so plain that I can't understand where she got the name of The Supreme.

Miriam—Since no young man goes to her until thrown over by the rest of the girls, we call her the court of last resort.—Denver News.

Dastardly Tactics.

"I'm sorry," said the rural Chairman to the speaker, "that they ain't no more people here to-night, but what does those detestable hounds of the other side do but go an' organize a toll-gate burnin' fer the very night we had you advertised to come!"—Indianapolis Press.

UNTERRIFIED UNCLE HEN.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Oh, they're tellin' us of dangers that are just a piece ahead,
They are tryin' to convince us that the bird o' freedom's dead;
You can hear 'em on the corners where they swing their arms and spout,
Tellin' how the bloated gorgons want to suck our life-blood out.
And they say our great Republic's just about to go to smash—
That an Emperor's to rule us, sittin' on a throne of cash—
But I, some way, have a feelin' that, however we may land,
The people here'll govern at the same old stand.

And the other chaps they tell us that there's anarchy in store
If we don't choke down the monster, as we done the trick before;
Lord! you'd think, to hear 'em talkin', that the eagle'd never dare
To let out another screech or flap a feather in the air
If we let the wild-eyed shouters with their crazy schemes get in—
Each side's got the country ruined if it's not allowed to win—
But I guess we'll stay in bizness here, no matter how we land,
With the people sort of rulin' at the same old stand.

They've talked of octopuses and of awful troglodytes
Till they've got the people nervous and a-tossin' round o' nights;
They're printin' frightful pictures of these monsters that they say
Are prepared to pounce upon us if we vote the other way!
Oh, you'd think, to hear 'em go it, that the Lord had cut us dead,
And that Satan was a-runnin' on each ticket—at the head!—
Still, I guess, in spite of all the awful ructions that they've planned,
The people here'll govern at the same old stand.

I expect to keep on workin', as I've always had to do,
When the great eruption's over, and the hollerin' is through;
I ain't lookin' fer a windfall either way the fight comes out,
And I guess the bird o' freedom'll keep perchin' round about!
Oh, the proud old flag I followed from Atlanta to the Sea,
They may stop it from a-wavin' over you and over me—
But I've got a strong suspicion it'll still float o'er the land,
With the mighty people rulin' at the same old stand

PROF. MAX MUELLER DEAD

Famous Orientalist Passes Away at Oxford.

LIFE DEVOTED TO RESEARCH

He Edited and Translated Many of the Sacred Books of the East — Had Lived in England Nearly 50 Years.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Right Hon. Friedrich Max Müller, Corpus Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford University, died at Oxford to-day at 12:35 P. M. His disease was an affection of the liver.

Until ten days ago he was able to continue writing his autobiography, dictating to his son. He was perfectly conscious until this morning.

During Prof. Max Müller's illness, dispatches of inquiry were frequently received from Emperor William.

The death of the Right Hon. Friedrich Max Müller removed one of the giants of learning of the nineteenth century, a man of the character of the old Humanists of the Renaissance, a scholar who never ceased to learn. For other reasons his death will be mourned by an immense number of persons—graduates of Oxford, who had a deep affection for the old professor; Orientalists all over the world with whom he was on terms of friendship, and a host of personal friends of all classes.

Max Müller was, in everything except birth, an Englishman. He made England his home for the greater part of his life. His important works were nearly all written in English; he married an Englishwoman, and had become naturalized as a British subject. Nevertheless, his career had been a distinguished one even before he left the Continent, when he was about thirty years old. Born in 1823 at Dessau, Germany, he was the son of Wilhelm Müller, the poet, who married a daughter of the Prime Minister of Anhalt-Dessau. Strange to say, it was not in language that Friedrich first showed the possession of unusual talents. As a child he was known as an "infant prodigy" in music, but at the University of Leipsic he soon found his real vocation. At that famous place of learning he became a favorite of Hermann Brockaus, who taught him Sanscrit, Hebrew, and Arabic, and encouraged him to produce his first book, a translation into German of the collection of Sanskrit fables known as "The Hitopadesa."

In 1844 Max Müller, who had by that time definitely determined on a career of philological research, went to Berlin, where he continued his studies under Bopp. There he examined the great collection of Oriental manuscripts purchased by the Prussian Government in England after the death of Sir Robert Chambers, and made the acquaintance of von Humboldt and Boeckh. He studied Persian under Rückert, and later on went to Paris, still in quest of knowledge. In that city Burnouf inspired him to begin one of the great works of his life, the editing and translation of the Rig-Veda. The East India Company had promised to help defray the expenses of this work, and in consequence of this Max Muller, in 1847, went to England.

At that time the young scholar, learned in dozens of archaic tongues, hardly possessed a word of English, but he acquired facility in the language in an astonishingly short space of time, and in a few years spoke without the faintest trace of an accent. He had been advised to go directly to Oxford, and there a special arrangement was made in order to allow of his entering the university through Christ Church College. In three years' time he was appointed Professor of Modern Languages in connection with the Taylor bequest; in 1858 he was a Fellow of All Souls, and ten years later Corpus Professor of Comparative Philology, a chair specially created for him.

Perhaps no better account of the principal, or some of the principal, after labors of Friedrich Max Müller could be obtained than in his own words when, in 1875, he resigned active work in connection with the Chair of Comparative Philology.

"I shall," he said, "at the end of this academic year have served the university for exactly twenty-five years. I have just finished the work of my life, the editio princeps of the text and commentary of the oldest of the sacred books of the Brahmans, the oldest book of the Aryan world. This first brought me in 1846 to England, where alone I could have found all the manuscripts necessary for that undertaking, and where I afterward obtained through the liberality of the Indian Government the pecuniary means required for publishing the largest Sanskrit text ever published in Europe. It was in order to be able to stay in England to superintend the printing of this work that I accepted the duties of a professor in your university, and if I tell you that, in addition to my professional duties, I have had to print at your university press what would amount to a volume of about 600 pages, octavo, of pure Sanskrit, in every one of the last twenty-five years, you will perhaps be less surprised that I begin to long for some rest.

"Though the most difficult part of my work is now finished, there still remains much to be done. I have published the first volume only of my translation of 'The Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans,' and there are seven more to follow. There is some other work, too, connected with this, the most ancient and most important monument of Sanskrit literature, which, if life and health are spared, I should like to finish. This I could not hope to achieve if I attempted to discharge at the same time, as I have hitherto done, the duties incumbent on a Professor of Comparative Philology in this university, duties which seem to me to consist not only in giving a certain number of lectures, but in keeping well abreast of the rapid advance of this young science. I had therefore to choose between Sanskrit and comparative philology, and great as will be the sacrifice to myself, I believe I shall be best fulfilling the wishes of my friends and best serve the interests of science if, during the remaining years of my life, I again devote my undivided attention to the ancient language and literature of India."

Though the programme outlined in the foregoing was not carried out completely, the work which partly took its place is perhaps of even more value to Orientalists than would have been the case had the complete translation of the "Rig-Veda-Sanhita" ("Sacred Hymns") been issued. In 1879 several Buddhist priests, were sent from Japan to Oxford in order to study Sanskrit under Max Müller. Through them he learned that the oldest Sanskrit manuscripts existed in Japan, and he obtained either originals or copies of all about which he could learn. In this way he was able to publish the Sanskrit originals of a number of Buddhist texts, such as the Sukhâvativyûha and the Vajracchedikâ.

The last years of the professor's life were occupied in miscellaneous literary work as well as the continuation of his Oriental publications. In 1898 he issued a volume of reminiscences, entitled "Auld Lang Syne," which had a wide sale, and passed in a short time through several editions.

Prof. Max Müller was appointed a Privy Councilor—a very rare honor for literary men or scholars—in 1896. He was said to have received more learned degrees than any other man in Europe.

WANTS A BRITISH EMPRESS.

Premier of New South Wales Suggests that Queen Victoria Take New Title.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 28.—William John Lyne, Premier and Treasurer of New South Wales, in a speech at the opening of a German fête here to-day, said:

"The temper of the Australian people was never so affectionate toward the mother country as it is now. The war in South Africa has produced a patriotic bond which should last eternally.

"It has been suggested locally that her Majesty should assume the title of Queen of Australia. To me it seems a good proposal. Indeed, I think her Majesty might well be approached with a view to her assumption of the title of Empress of the British Empire, thus embracing all the colonies and dependencies."

Prince Ferdinand Hopeful.

SOFIA, Oct. 28.—At the opening of the Sobranje to-day Prince Ferdinand predicted that the difficulty between Bulgaria and Roumania growing out of the latter's demand for the suppression of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee would soon be settled.

THE PAO-TING MISSIONARIES.

Report that the Provincial Treasurer Has Been Arrested for His Cruelty to Them.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says:

"It is said that the commander of the allied troops at Pao-ting-Foo has arrested the Provincial Treasurer, who was chiefly responsible for the ill-treatment of the rescued missionaries."

Advices from Pao-ting-Foo give harrowing accounts of the sufferings of missionaries at the hands of Boxers, and it is reported that ten missionaries are still at Cheng-ten-Foo.

The correspondent of The Morning Post at Pao-ting-Foo, wiring Oct. 20, says:

"The Boxers declare that the Provincial Treasurer ordered them to kill all foreigners. He allowed eleven Americans and four British to be massacred."

MUKDEN DISTRICT WAS MINED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—Official dispatches say the Russian sappers who were employed to dig out and destroy the mines at Mukden, found the whole district mined; and it was only the unexpected arrival of the Russian troops that prevented wholesale destruction. A special commission was appointed to investigate.

The advices also say that the Provincial Treasurer escaped, and that the Chinese guerrillas had been looting extensively, their booty including the Manchu throne, extensive libraries, collections of pictures, and colossal archaeological objects, all of great value.

JAPANESE WANT FIRM POLICY.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 9.—The accession of Marquis Ito to power has been received by the native press generally in a spirit of congratulation, especially in view of the rising feeling that Japan just now needs her strongest man at the helm, in order to enable her to assert her rights. The influential papers are clamoring for a strong foreign policy. They favor making the most of Japan's expanded armament in holding the balance of power in the Orient.

It is felt that the Chinese difficulty has demonstrated that the Western powers are essentially weak, because they are not here and cannot get here in anything like powerful force. Japan being on the spot with her army of half a million and her powerful navy can easily dominate the situation, especially if any one of the strong Western powers will join hands with her.

Demand Execution of More Officials.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times, under date of Oct. 26, says: "The foreign Ministers in conference to-day decided to add the names of Prince Yi and Ying-Nien to those of the seven officials whose execution France has demanded."

Court Sends to Collect Funds.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Shanghai sends renewed rumors that the Court, from Sian-Foo, is sending agents to collect funds in the southern and central provinces.

Russia May Give Back Railway.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Express claims to have authority for the statement that, when peace is restored, Russia will hand back to its owners the railway from Tong-Ku to Niu-Chwang.

THE PAO-TING-FOO VICTIMS.

Memorial Service Held—Dr. Brown in Defense of China.

A union service in memory of the Presbyterian missionaries who were killed at Pao-ting-Foo on June 30 last was held yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Those so remembered were the medical missionaries George Yardley Taylor and Courtlandt Van Rensselaer Hodge, Mrs. Hodge, and the Rev. and Mrs. Frank E. Simcox and their three little children. J. Aspinwall Hodge, Jr., of this city, a cousin of the late Dr. Hodge, was present at the service.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church, read the names of the dead, whose blood, he believed, as of old, would be the seed of the Church in China. The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston read the Scripture lesson and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander led in prayer. The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, delivered an address, saying in part:

"We should not be honoring their memory if we simply called for vengeance. The better Christian sentiment of the country did not approve of the cry, 'Remember the Maine,' and it does not now cry out, 'Remember Pao-ting-Foo.' We shall ask an indemnity only for actual losses in buildings and other property. The blood of missionaries cannot be measured in dollars and cents. We wish China to know that at any rate the Protestant Christians of America went there for their good, not for their money.

"We have not done justice to the Chinese—a people who wore silks and lived in houses when your ancestors and mine wore the undressed skins of wild beasts and lived in caves.

"For some years the European newspapers have been talking openly about the dismemberment of China, and already the Chinese have not a single harbor where they can mobilize their fleet without asking permission of the hated foreigner. Under these circumstances it ill-becomes Lord Salisbury to say that the missionaries are responsible. The Chinese can read, and they know what the powers have been doing."

The Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock also made an address, in which he said that the missionaries who had been recalled from China were asking every day to be sent back. "You may say that is madness," said he, "but it is the kind of madness that sets the world on fire."

French Bark Bretagne Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The British ship Maxwell, Capt. Davies, from Iquique, landed at Dover to-day the crew of the French bark Bretagne, Capt. Guillon, which sailed from Antwerp April 3 for San Francisco. The men were picked up after they had abandoned their vessel off Cape Horn Aug. 16.

The Bretagne was a steel vessel of 2,064 gross and 1,567 net tons. She was built in 1898 at Nantes and was owned by Raoul Guillon of that place.

Morton Liner Ashore.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 28.—The Morton Line British steamer Parana, Capt. Dale, from New York Sept. 30 for this port, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario, is ashore on Lobos Island, about sixty miles from here.

Work on Yerkes's London Railway.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Experimental excavations at various points along the route of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Railway, whose franchise was recently acquired by Charles T. Yerkes, will be begun to-morrow, and the work will then be continued without interruption.

ST. JEROME CHURCH DEDICATED.

Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Farley Take Part in Ceremonies.

The ceremony of dedication of the Church of St. Jerome, Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, was performed yesterday morning by Archbishop Corrigan in the presence of a congregation numbering about 2,000 persons. The services began at 11 o'clock, when the procession of clergy left the rectory and proceeded around the church, Archbishop Corrigan blessing the walls and sprinkling them with holy water. High mass was celebrated by Bishop Farley. The Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., delivered the sermon. About seventy members of the clergy participated in the ceremony.

In the evening there was solemn vespers, at which the Rev. William L. Penny officiated, and the Rev. D. J. McMahon delivered the sermon. The services concluded with a grand illumination of the church, which is one of the largest and finest in the Borough of the Bronx.

Fatally Stricken on the Street.

Alphonse V. Benoit, a dealer in art materials in Manhattan, was stricken with apoplexy while walking on Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, and died while being taken to St. Mary's Hospital. He was sixty-seven years old and leaves a wife and four children. His home was at 426 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

FRENCH MINISTRY'S PLANS

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau Outlines Them at Toulouse.

AN ANTI-CLERICAL MEASURE

Bill Regulating Associations to be Introduced—Claim that France Has "Triumphed Over Death Germs."

PARIS, Oct. 29.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau yesterday (Sunday) delivered at Toulouse the anxiously awaited speech outlining the policy and programme of the Government in anticipation of the reassembling of Parliament. The occasion was the laying of the cornerstone of the new barracks there.

The Premier left Paris on Saturday, and arrived at Toulouse yesterday morning. He was received by the Mayor, Senators, and Deputies of the department, and other officials. The city was gaily decorated, and the populace cheered M. Waldeck-Rousseau, although a few dissentient voices were heard.

The Archbishop of Toulouse and Generals of the Army Corps delivered addresses assuring the Premier on behalf of the clergy and the army of respect for him and attachment to the republic.

Replying to the assurances of the Generals, M. Waldeck-Rousseau said:

"The army awakens too many hopes not to be cherished by the country. We are too jealous of the future of the army not to strive to have France not merely follow the progress of other nations but to outstrip them. We are sure the army will respond to these efforts by devoting itself entirely to its noble task, and will leave no place in its ranks for divisions, which only weaken it."

The laying of the cornerstone took place in the afternoon. M. Waldeck-Rousseau reserved his principal speech for the banquet which followed the ceremony. This was given by the municipality in an ancient Jacobin convent, where the dining hall was elaborately decorated with the tricolor. Devoting the principal part of his speech to answering criticisms, the Premier said he had not replied before because the Cabinet had received the widest and clearest mandate, because it was time to act and not to talk, and because he and his colleagues looked to the Chamber of Deputies alone for approbation or censure of their conduct.

Alluding to the great demonstration of Mayors in Paris, which he described as the "most striking consecration any régime has ever received," the Premier said that France had in this way shown how little she was moved by biased accusations against the Ministry. Referring to the support which the Socialists had given to the Government, he remarked that the Government desired the support of "those who, having always served the republic, are better entitled to defend her than those who have opposed her."

Proceeding to sketch the gloomy situation that existed when the Cabinet took office—"with agitation increasing and Nationalism engaging daily battle with the police"—the speaker said that to face this condition of things a sincere concentration of Republicans was brought about, "yet not by conceding to each member of the Cabinet something which separated him from the others, but by excluding everything that tended to division and retaining all that tended to unity.

"It is said," he continued, "that we are leading the country to ruin, when really it would be only an exaggeration to say that we have saved her from ruin."

Going on to discuss the Government's programme, M. Waldeck-Rousseau said it did not include collectivism, but that this did not signify that the policy of republican union excluded social reforms. He spoke of the success of the Government in suppressing systematic agitation and street demonstrations, adding that the country might hope during the present calm to see marks of sincere repentance on the part of the anti-Republicans.

Alluding to what he described as the "last act of the poignant Dreyfus drama," he said that the judgment was given in complete independence, and that the decision remained respected, but that at the same time humanity had found satisfaction in a "measure of clemency that has been ratified by the generous heart of our great country, which awakens at last." He announced that he would ask the Chamber of Deputies, as he had already asked the Senate, to pass a bill of effacement, a measure necessary to assure definite appeasement."

"While these internal events are being accomplished," continued the Premier, "our position is being strengthened abroad, where we are supported, when necessary, by the valor of our army. Our policy has regained for us our former authority and success. We have shown ourselves determined to abdicate nothing of our rights; and we are convinced that aggressive blustering has nothing in common with true patriotism.

"When the exposition opened the Government deemed that, after undergoing such violent shocks, the country would best be left to taste the benefits of a needful truce. This period of peace has been filled with glorious work. No more fruitful ideas were ever agitated than came to the front in the exposition congresses."

M. Waldeck-Rousseau dwelt upon the necessity of enforcing discipline among State officials. He expressed the hope that the budget would be voted, and referred to the projected diminution of the excise duty on alcohol, which is one of the leading internal questions. After this he enlarged upon the necessity of the Chamber passing a law regulating associations, a measure directed against religious congregations. He dilated upon the dangers attending the accumulation by such parties of immense properties and the evil of teachings prejudicial to the republic, declaring that "the existence of such a rival power within the State constitutes an intolerable situation which demands an immediate solution."

He also announced that the Government would present a bill providing for old-age pensions.

"The crisis through which we have just passed," he said, in concluding, "has been one of growth. We have triumphed over death germs. We appeared to be prostrated, but we find ourselves stronger than ever. If we seemed beyond recovery, it was only to regain the ardor and union that formerly made us so confident and full of high hopes. We have restored our shattered unity. A great democratic party may be formed, with increased activity on the part of the Government, and increased security for our institutions, as well as more liberty, more fraternity, and more justice."

The speech was followed with cheering that lasted several minutes, the assembly raising cries of "Vive Waldeck-Rousseau" and "Vive la Republique."

WHY HOHENLOHE RESIGNED.

He Says There Was a Growing Disposition to Ignore Him on Important Occasions.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Prince Hohenlohe, in an interview to-day, made some interesting statements regarding his resignation of the Chancellorship. Although expressing himself with great caution, he cited as the principal reason for resigning the fact that he had noticed for some time a growing desire to ignore him on important occasions. He admitted that his increasing deafness, especially in the left ear, had made it annoying for Emperor William to converse with him.

While Prince Hohenlohe would not say precisely what very recent occasion had particularly emphasized this inclination to ignore him, he asserted that this was the immediate cause of his going to Homburg with a written request to relinquish his official burdens. This, he said, he presented in person to Emperor William, who seemed astonished, but replied that, in view of the advanced age of the Prince, he would not urge him to reconsider the resignation. It also appears that his parting with the Kaiser was affectionate, and that both remain on good terms.

When Prince Hohenlohe returns to Berlin for the Winter he intends to frequent the Court and its festivities, his physicians having urged him to this course, as they consider that the total absence of excitement would endanger his life.

He is about to go to his ancestral home at Schillingsfürst. Later he will go to Munich, and then to Meran, in the Austrian Tyrol, or to Italy, where he hopes to get relief from an annoying cough.

Count Killed in Automobile Accident.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Comte Cahen d'Anvers, a well-known figure in Parisian society, was killed to-day in an automobile accident near Mezières.

PERILS TO THE BALLOT.

Dr. Hillis Points Out Dangers that Threaten—Municipal Corruption.

"Patriotism: Its Grounds, Obligations, and Duties" formed the subject of an address delivered last night by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, before the Young Men's Club of that church.

Dr. Hillis declared that the primary dangers threatening the ballot in this country were ignorance and weakness. The appeal made to the cupidity and ambition of the demagogue by the popular vote, he said, was also a grave danger. The corruption of legislators by large corporations, the tyranny of the political machine, the indifference of the educated classes in the matter of politics, and the ease with which ignorant foreigners are made citizens with the right to vote were also perils demanding serious consideration. Dr. Hillis said, in part:

"Confessedly the great problems of industry, commerce, and finance are questions for experts. Their solution asks not for the study of an hour, but the study of years.

"Constitutions may make suffrage universal, but it is easier for the State to expel gravity from the universe than to give weakness, ignorance, and vice the right to go up to the judgment seat and through the ballot determine the destiny of multitudes.

"How can the mischief of universal suffrage be remedied when the only remedial instrument is universal suffrage itself?

"So intolerable has party rule become of late that not infrequently the machine succeeds in practically disfranchising a large body of intelligent and patriotic citizens. One year, in a certain community, the machine, representing one party, nominated a criminal, while the clique, representing the other party, nominated a feebling. Finding it impossible to vote for either candidate without loss of self-respect, the business citizens had no alternative save to refuse to vote at all.

"The City Hall in our metropolis is not large, yet it cost a million dollars to plaster it. We are told that one day a small piece of plaster fell in a hallway. The Council made three appropriations to repair the spot. The bucketful of plaster cost the people $10,000, while $20,000 additional was required to hire a plasterer to spread the mortar on the ceiling.

"When every other danger has been capitalized, let us hasten to confess that indifference and neglect are perils which overshadow all other dangers whatsoever. No evil against which our free institutions contend is more shamefully wicked."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.

Its 132d Anniversary Celebrated—Reminiscences by ex-Pastors.

Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the oldest Methodist Church in America, celebrated its one hundred and thirty-second anniversary yesterday. There was a love feast at 9:30 A. M., led by the Rev. Dr. C. E. Harris, ex-pastors of the church and many persons who used to be members of the congregation being present.

Prof. Marcus D. Buel, Dean of the Theological School, Boston University, preached the morning sermon, after which the pastor, the Rev. W. C. Blakeman, invited the congregation to look at the relics of the church. They included the Bible of Philip Embury, the first local preacher; John Wesley's clock, sent over from England, and now keeping good time in the vestry; Bishop Asbury's chair, now in the pastor's study, and a gavel which was made of wood taken from the Old John Street Church, from the only loyal Methodist church in St. Louis during the civil war, and from the first Methodist church built west of the Mississippi River. This gavel was used by the last General Conference, and was given by unanimous vote to the Old John Street Church.

At the afternoon meeting the Rev. Dr. C. E. Harris, who was pastor from 1857 to 1858, spoke in a reminiscent vein of the old-time anniversaries of the church. "The old gentlemen wore what I think were called shad-belly cut coats," said he, "and the women had on coal-scuttle hats. While the modern fashion is to put everything on top, the way then was to spread the millinery out in front of the face. It was always a wonder to me how sweethearts ever greeted one another with those walls in the way."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Sanford, pastor from 1883 to 1885; the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bowdish, pastor from 1888 to 1890, and the Rev. F. G. Howell, pastor from 1891 to 1895, also gave reminiscences of the congregation.

In the evening an Epworth League meeting was held, led by James S. Coward, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Nelly, editor of The Sunday School Journal, preached the sermon.

The first building, a stone chapel, was put up in 1768 on Golden Hill, a rising ground near what is now John Street. The second Methodist church in John Street was dedicated on Jan. 4, 1818. John Summerfield preached his first sermon in America in this church. The present church was built in 1841.

A REPORTER IN THE PULPIT.

Gives His Ideas of What a Newspaper's Duties Are to the Public.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28.—George F. Grassie, a reporter on the staff of one of the Milwaukee daily newspapers, occupied the pulpit of Plymouth Congregational Church to-day and discussed "The Ethical Side of the Newspaper Business; or, The Philosophy of the Press." Mr. Grassie's address was in reply to one delivered by the regular pastor of the church, the Rev. Judson Titsworth, on "What a Preacher Thinks of a Newspaper." The preacher thought the newspaper was influenced too much by a commercial spirit and believed the time would come soon when the editor would be guided by a more altruistic spirit, when the influence of the newspaper, already great, would be greater.

Mr. Grassie quoted several passages of Scripture, coupling with them the words "Know thyself." In learning to know himself a man must learn to know everything which in any way influences his life, the speaker contended, and that it was within the province of the newspaper to teach a man to know himself by printing the news, and everything that was truth was news. Mr. Grassie declared: "It is the duty of the newspaper to help the average citizen to know himself, to interest him in what is going on about him, to give him just enough goodness and just enough badness, just enough religion and just enough atheism, just enough spirituality and just enough pugilism, to keep him interested and to thus make him know himself and incidentally to sell the paper."

DISTURBS A SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A Demented Man Demands Payment on an Unfulfilled Contract.

The Sunday school of the Second German Baptist Church, at 407 West Forty-third Street, was disturbed yesterday morning, when several hundred children were present, by a German carpenter—August Hoelzer of 437 West Forty-eighth Street—who insisted on receiving $20 in payment for some work he said he had done for the church some time ago. It is said some of the children became so frightened that they ran out. The man was removed by a policeman and sent to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital.

Hoelzer lives with his wife and four children. His mind became affected ten years ago by a sunstroke, and he was in the Ward's Island Insane Asylum for four months, when he was discharged as cured and resumed his trade.

Several months ago he got a contract from the church, of which the Rev. Gottlob Fetzer is pastor, to do some repairing for $20. Before he could do the work he began to act queerly again, and his wife sent him to a place near Tappan, N. Y., where he seemed to improve. Hoelzer returned home a few days ago, and yesterday morning went to the church and demanded payment for the work.

It is said that Hoelzer a few years ago showed a piece of brass molding, which he declared to be an invention for keeping rats out of apartments. He sent it to Washington to have it patented, but never heard anything more about it. His wife and children cried most of yesterday when they were informed of Hoelzer's actions in church.

Smoke in Staten Island Trains.

Owing to the scarcity of anthracite coal, the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad has installed bituminous coal as fuel on the engines on all of its divisions. The smoke from the soft coal, which enters the windows of the trains, has caused many of the passengers to protest against the nuisance.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

WHAT THE KAISER REALLY SAID AT SAALBURG.—On Oct. 11, Wilhelm II. of Germany laid the cornerstone, as reported by cable, of the Imperial Museum, at Saalburg, near Homburg, on the site of which was an old Roman castellum, which is being restored under the direction of some German antiquarians. On the occasion in question it was reported by cable that the Kaiser said, among other things:

"The German youth of the coming generation will learn at this museum what world empire means. May the German Fatherland be destined to become as strongly welded and commanding as once was the Roman world empire."

The official report of the Kaiser's speech, which has just reached this country, shows that the above expression has been qualified. What the Kaiser actually said or meant to say was to express the hope that, "by the harmonious co-operation of its Princes, its armies, and its citizens, it [Germany] may in future times become as powerful, as firmly united, and as authoritative [massgebend] as was the Roman Empire, so that, as of yore it was said, 'Civis Romanus sum,' so in the future the saying may be, 'I am a German citizen.'"

In European diplomatic circles it is said that, although the "censored" speech may satisfy the German sovereigns who go to make up the German Federation, it may be regarded with apprehension, even more than the original version, by foreign nations.

For this reason the National-Zeitung hastens to explain: "It is to be hoped that no unnecessary excitement will again be created in foreign countries by the Emperor's words. There is a difference between those great empires which in our times may be called 'world empires' and the world empire of Rome—a difference which will presumably continue, so far as the future can be anticipated. The Roman Empire stood alone, and while its power endured it held sway over the known world. In our times there exist a number of great empires, which must keep on terms with one another, and this situation will, doubtless, continue for a long time to come. But every one of these empires justly claims the right to secure for its citizens that position in the world of which in the time of the Roman Empire the 'Civis Romanus' alone could boast. Half a century has elapsed since Lord Palmerston, as an English Minister, applied the famous saying to every Englishman. Since the foundation of the German Empire the expression, 'I am a German citizen' can, as a matter of course, be employed in the same sense. The classical reminiscence need not be regarded as raising any new claims."

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LIGHT ON THE AUSTRIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.—Even the most faithful and ardent supporters of the Government and dynasty among the Vienna press confess that the Austrian Government should contemplate the meeting of the next Reichsrath, after the elections at the beginning of the year, with grave apprehension. Government reports from the various sections of the kingdom show that the Radical element in the next Parliament will be considerably reinforced. The most serious instance is said to be that of the German Nationalists or Pan-Germanic group led by Schönerer and Wolff, which in the last Reichsrath was represented by only six members, whereas in the new House it is expected that Herr Schönerer will command at least thirty votes.

It is understood that various projects in view of future difficulties have been submitted for the consideration of the Government. Among them are said to be a new electoral law to be promulgated by imperial decree and new standing orders for the Reichsrath. It is believed that the project for a new electoral law is based upon a considerable extension of the franchise. It may be recalled that Count Taaffe introduced a bill by virtue of which all citizens able to read and write and having fulfilled military obligations were to have a vote. This would have created about 3,000 new electors. But both Liberals and Clericals were opposed to the bill, and by combining together they brought about its defeat and the fall of the Taaffe Ministry. As, owing to the make-up of the last Reichsrath, no similar bill had any chance of being passed, it is said that the crown will present a decree embracing the elements of such a bill. The only alternative which will give a chance for peaceful legislation in Austria is said to be a return to Federalism—the mode of governing by provincial diets, the chief gain of which would be to fortify the barriers that separate the various nationalities and to promote the cause of Clerical reaction. In any case it is regarded on all sides as essential that a fundamental modification of Parliamentary conditions be brought about if the Reichsrath is ever to do any legislative work in accordance with the Constitution.

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FRANCE, ITALY, AND MOROCCO.—A short time ago La Tribuna di Roma, in what was considered an inspired article, discussed the alleged ambition of France to turn the Mediterranean into a "French lake at the expense of Italian interests," pointing out that French aggression toward Morocco, the threatened occupation of Tripoli, and the actual massing of men and munitions in Algeria could have for European diplomatists but one meaning. This article has now been answered by Le Journal des Débats, in what is said to be an equally inspired article. The Débats expresses surprise at the susceptibility of the Italian Government, and adds that France desires to see the status quo maintained in Morocco, as everywhere else on the shores of the Mediterranean, which does not, however, signify, the French paper points out, that France ought to give up all interest in the question.

Les Débats concludes as follows: "But as the question of Morocco is not yet under consideration, and will not be perhaps for a long time yet, La Tribuna's fears do not seem to us warranted. They appear all the less so as Italy is not the power which should take umbrage at the possible action of France in Morocco. That African country is so completely outside her natural sphere that, far from coveting it, she ought almost to feel indifferent as to what power might some day be the heir to the still vigorous empire. We might in an extreme case comprehend—without admitting their being well founded—the fears of Spain, but it astonishes us that there should be any uneasiness at Rome."

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GREAT BRITAIN AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—M. G. de Molinari, one of the best-known political economists in Europe, has an article in the current number of Le Journal des Economistes, in which he says that he sees nothing inconsistent between British action in South Africa and the suggestions made by the Peace Conference at The Hague. He accuses the supporters of the latter of undue haste in seeking to attribute the blame for the hostilities which followed the Boer ultimatum to Great Britain. He points out that the Boers, nurtured on the precepts of the Bible, treated the blacks according to their lights, and attempted to do the same thing with the Uitlanders, being authorized to treat the latter as the Israelites treated the Philistines.

"The English," ironically concludes M. de Molinari, "are a notoriously antipathetic race. Have they not among other misdeeds set up the proud pretension of competing with the entire world by suppressing even in their own colonies the protectionist barriers against their trade? Is not their free-trade policy an intolerable humiliation for the protectionist nations? Had public opinion need of any other proof in order unanimously to condemn their conduct toward the Boers? And if the English had had the audacity to present themselves before arbiters, could the decision of these umpires have been in opposition to the sovereign verdict of public opinion? England took good care, therefore, not to have recourse to arbitration, and it is this resolution that caused her to be tolerably well abused by the Peace Congress."

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THE MANACLES AGAIN.—What is called the "ridiculous inefficiency" of the bell buoy that marks the Manacles and the "criminal negligence" of the Trinity House to remedy this menace to navigation in the English Channel, have called forth a number of communications to the London press.

It is admitted by those who are well acquainted with the subject that the coast from Falmouth to the Lizard is one of the most dangerous portions of the English shore, and many communications published in the daily press of London are from tourists who have visited the spot. They say that a melancholy testimony to the inaction of the Trinity House may be read on the headstones in the little graveyard of St. Keverne's.

A correspondent in The London Times presents what that paper considers as conclusive evidence of the uselessness of the bell buoy. He writes that he and his friends on a sailing yacht never heard a sound until they were passing within three yards of the "warning," when they saw the bell ringing violently on the heave and inswck of the sea, but could hear no sound. Experience of coasting masters is said to establish the fact that with an off-sea wind, which creates a lee shore for passing ships, not the faintest sound of the bell is audible twenty yards away, and even with the buoy to windward one has to creep up almost above the spires of the reef to catch the muffled clang. "When the weather is thick and the sea is restful," remarks a writer in The London Chronicle, "the bell is a dumb delusion and a snare."

ANIMAL TALE FROM THE SEA.

Engineer's Account of His Wonderful Python and Monkeys Asleep on the Steamship Indravelli.

Chief Engineer John Drew of the British steamship Indravelli, which arrived here from Singapore on Saturday, has a penchant for snakes, monkeys, and wild animals generally, and, according to his own account, must have transformed that vessel into a veritable menagerie. No landlubber as yet has been permitted to see them, but if the privilege was denied to those whose curiosity impelled them to board the Indravelli yesterday, it was for the good and sufficient reason, advanced with much urbanity by Engineer Drew, that they were asleep.

The collection, Mr. Drew says, includes a python, twenty-six feet long; three tailless black Javanese monkeys, which he has named McKinley, Bryan, and Irishman; twenty-three other monkeys, with tails but minus cognomen; ten squirrels, and a Japanese poodle.

"The python," said he yesterday, "is a wonder, and I believe he is the largest in captivity. He is from the jungles of the Straits Settlements, and had only been a prisoner for three weeks when I secured him. He hasn't given me a bit of trouble. He's been asleep all the way from Singapore to New York, except for a few minutes on one or two nights, when he roused himself sufficiently to swallow some chickens, a duck, and a rabbit. He swallows them alive, and they go down very slowly, and the men who have watched him say that it takes two or three days for the food to reach his digestive organs. He's so long, you know. He caught cold on deck one day and lost his color, besides suffering from cataracts over his eyes as a result of the exposure, but a few days in the engine room fixed him up all right. He is green, red, blue, white, and several other colors. He is really a beautiful reptile. I wish you could see him.

"The monkeys, though, are the cream of the lot. They are all from Java, and lively times on one or two occasions have we had with them. If it hadn't been for Irishman I don't know what might have happened. Irishman is the funniest looking monkey that ever lived, and at the same time the smartest. He is cross-eyed, and some of the men say that when he becomes sad or homesick the tears instead of coursing down his cheeks run down his back, but he is all right, nevertheless. He's on guard duty now or I'd bring him up. His companions, you know, are wild as yet, and his duty consists in looking after them and seeing that none of them gets into mischief. He has a great respect for the Captain. Whenever he happens to pass his way Irishman, like a well-drilled soldier, immediately stands at attention, and when the Captain gets abreast he salutes him with military precision. No member of the Scots Guards could do the act better. McKinley and Bryan are fine monkeys, too, being over four feet in height.

"One day when we were about six days out of Singapore the bottom of the monkey cage fell out, and we had a lively time. They climbed up into the rigging, invaded the officers' and owners' quarters, and for many hours everybody was climbing, running, and jumping trying to recapture them. One fell into the funnel and was cremated, another got mixed up in a steampipe and was scalded to death, while two others jumped overboard. They were a vicious lot, and many a scar was left on the ship's company as a result of their jail breaking. Fortunately a monkey's bite is not dangerous or this story might never have been told.

"As to the squirrels, they are Oriental in species, and in color and size, and length of tail, most beautiful; the poodle is like all other poodles, except that he's Japanese. An orang-outang was also among the original collection, but he died a few days out of Colombo."

REV. MR. SHELDON TALKS HERE

Author of "In His Steps" Speaks at Carnegie Hall and in Brooklyn.

Fully 2,000 people gathered in Carnegie Hall yesterday to hear an address delivered under the auspices of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," and who some time ago attracted public notice by editing a Kansas City newspaper for one week "as Christ would have edited it." Robert C. Ogden presided over the meeting, and President Seth Low read the Scriptural lesson. A chorus of 250 voices furnished music under the direction of Tali Esen Morgan. Dr. Carl E. Dufft sang two solos.

Mr. Sheldon's subject was "The Temptations of Men." One of the greatest of these he proclaimed to be "the desire to get rich either dishonestly or too fast."

"I saw this morning," he said, "a group of newsboys gambling on the street with dice and pennies. Their game was a miniature of the ruling passion of this great city. If they ever take money that doesn't belong to them, you will know how they got their start in wickedness. The business men with whom I have dealt say that 10 per cent. of business, at the outside, is conducted according to Christian principles. I tell you that no man on earth has a right to make a cent except to the glory of God."

Speaking of the temptation of men to take intoxicating drink, Mr. Sheldon said that he was ashamed to acknowledge that even some ministers are addicted to that fault. As the other chief temptations to which men are subjected, he cited "religious doubt," "physical pride," "intellectual pride," "pessimism," and "procrastination in taking up a religious life." In connection with the pessimism of men, he said:

"Some people see no good in anything. A certain kind of daily newspaper is largely responsible for this, for their main efforts are to put before the public all kinds of crimes and to exploit the sins of humanity. I proposed to an editor the other day that he reverse the policy of his paper for one week and print nothing but what was good, and his reply was that the good things were not news. Why, these papers take the sin of one man and talk about it for a solid week. People read such news and begin to think that there isn't any good in the world."

In the morning, at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, the Rev. Mr. Sheldon preached on "What Would Jesus Do in Brookl

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We are members of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange. Every order is executed on the Exchange. Our commission is 1-16 per cent. for buying or selling.

We issue a daily market letter which we are pleased to send upon application.

Our long practical experience in the financial and railroad world has given us a broad acquaintance, and at times puts us in possession of information of value to our clients.

The accuracy of our position on the market this month may be judged by a few quotations from our Market Letters—space forbids more.

Oct. 5.—People's Gas was selling at 87. That day in our letter we said:—

"We think People's Gas will sell lower." On the 11th it sold five points lower.

In the early part of this month much concern was expressed regarding the future money market. On the 9th inst. we said:—

"Much attention has been given to the money question to-day, and further shipments of currency to the South and West indicate a continued decrease in the next bank statement. Exchange is lower again to-day, and, while bankers claim that gold cannot be profitably imported, it is a fact that two small shipments, aggregating less than five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars, have been engaged for importation here. It is to be remembered that in all previous importations, as well as exports of gold, the BEGINNING OF LARGE TRANSACTIONS IS PRECEDED BY UNIMPORTANT AMOUNTS. Gold importations will remove anxiety regarding the money market."

The following week over $9,000,000 was engaged in Europe for shipment here.

In the same letter—the 9th inst.—we wrote:—

"Until noon, when moderate buying caused an upward movement.

"Manhattan and Brooklyn Traction have been strong all day, the former advancing two points, and the latter a point. We regard both these stocks as a purchase on all reactions, and look for much higher prices for them in the near future."

The 15th we wrote:—

"Manhattan, Brooklyn Traction and Tennessee Coal & Iron, which we have advised the purchase of the last week, have shown a handsome profit, but they will sell much higher. We are on the threshold of a bull market, and, like all bull markets, it will have reactions. On recessions, stocks should be bought."

That day Manhattan was selling at 92⅝, and Brooklyn at 52¾.

Oct. 23 we wrote:—

"Pacific Mail has had good buying on an alliance which will largely enhance its value and advance its price. We continue to recommend its purchase, as well as Union Pacific."

Pacific Mail sold 6 points higher the next day.

Oct. 24 we wrote:—"We are impressed with the value of Brooklyn Traction. Brooklyn is one of the best street railroad cities in the country. It is populated with a people who patronize street cars. The road earned last year over twelve millions of dollars, but its operating expenses were out of proportion to what it costs other street roads. This cost was natural, in view of the transition state they were in. Now, with consolidation completed and their acquirements under one management, many expenses will be saved, and this saving means a dividend. We have been persistent believers in the value of this property, and we recommend its purchase."

The stock was selling that day at 58¼-59. It advanced 5 points the next day.

While our business generally is in round lots of 100 shares and more, we are equally appreciative of orders for smaller amounts of 10 shares and upward, and will give to such our best consideration and attention.

We execute orders on what is called the OUTSIDE MARKET (familiarly known as the Curb), where numerous industrials not listed on the Exchanges are dealt in.

We buy and sell wheat on commission.

WE INVITE BUSINESS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton Purchase Money Certificates
Issued by the United States Trust Company of New York, under syndicate agreement dated MARCH 2nd, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that on and after OCTOBER 25, 1900, holders of the above certificates may receive the securities and cash to which they are entitled, in due course after presentation and surrender of their certificates at the office of the undersigned, 45 Wall Street, New York.

Bonds are of the denomination of $1,000, and shares of the par value of $100. Holders entitled to fractions of either may sell such fractions or may purchase sufficient amounts of the same to entitle them to an entire bond or share, at prices to be named.

Holders transmitting Purchase Money Certificates by mail or express should indicate whether they wish to sell or purchase fractional amounts and whether they wish the securities sent by registered mail or express, at their expense and risk. Certificates must be accompanied by proper power of transfer.

A statement setting forth the terms of distribution to the above certificate holders may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Not more than fifty schedules for the exchange of such certificates for new securities will be received on any banking day.

United States Trust Company of New York,
by JOHN A. STEWART, President.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
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LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on Wednesday, Oct. 31st, at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of the Estate of Joseph S. Spinney.
2,100 shs. Proustite Mining Co.
13 shs. American Casualty & Ins. Co.
630 shs. Virginia Marble Co.
$5,332.50 Virginia Marble Co. Bond, dated May 31, 1890, payable July 1, 1898, int. 6 p. c.
$2,051.52 Receipts for money advanced Virginia Marble Co.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000.
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Alvah Trowbridge,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Frank H. Ray,	Heman Dowd,
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Fletcher S. Heath,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne,	John C. Tomlinson,
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Having become members of the New York Cotton Exchange we beg to announce that we are prepared to accept orders to buy, sell or carry cotton in this market.

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PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
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John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Desaar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss.	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
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The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s PITTSBURGH JUNCTION & MIDDLE DIVISION 3½% GOLD BONDS.
Coupon No. 4, due November 1, 1900, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after October 29, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. on November 2, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.,
Richmond, Va., October 26th, 1900.
A dividend of 1% has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable November 26th, 1900, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Friday, November 9th, 1900.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Friday, November 9th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Tuesday, November 27th, at 10 A. M.
The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.
No. 80 B'way, New York, October 4, 1900.
The Executive Committee have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the common and outstanding preferred stock of this Company, payable November 1st, 1900, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 16, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. October 16th and reopened 10 A. M. November 2, 1900.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing November 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Bonds may be left for examination on and after the 29th inst., and, if in order, checks will be mailed therefor on the 31st. GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
New York, October 19th, 1900.

KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Quarterly 1¼% Dividend (No. 86) on the PREFERRED STOCK.
The above dividend will be paid November 1st, 1900, at the office of the Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record at the close of business October 31, 1900.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 116 Broadway, New York, October, 19th, 1900. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared payable November 1st proximo to stockholders of record at close of business October 19th, 1900.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day, Oct. 12, 1900, declared a semi-annual dividend of 6%, payable on and after November 1st, 1900. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 22 to November 1st, 1900.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank,
NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1900.
95TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1.
Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
Coupons, due Nov. 1st, 1900, from Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, and from Minneapolis & Duluth Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 10, due November 1, 1900, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO. Sinking Fund 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons No. 45, due Nov. 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Chicago & Alton Railway Co., No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The American Cotton Company,
27 William St., New York, Oct. 26, 1900.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the company to stockholders of record Oct. 29, 1900, payable Nov. 2, 1900.
The transfer books will close Oct. 29, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will reopen Nov. 2, 1900.
WINTHROP M. TUTTLE, Treasurer.

United States Express Company,
49 Broadway, New York, October 23, 1900.
134TH DIVIDEND
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock and reopen Nov. 16.
THEODORE F. WOOD, 2d Vice-Pres. and Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Albany, N. Y., October 8th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been duly called and will be held at the Company's principal office in the city of Albany, in the State of New York, on Thursday, the 8th day of November, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and approving a contract to accept the conditions imposed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in the act consenting to the lease of the railroad, franchises, and property of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company to this Company, dated November 15th, 1899, and to make said lease subject to such conditions and to ratify the lease as affected thereby.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

8th and Columbus Aves. Connecting Ry. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
DENNIS O'BRIEN, Secretary.

West 10th St. Connecting Ry. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
D. C. MOOREHEAD, Secretary.

Elm St. Connecting Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November, 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
S. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Fort George & 11th Av. R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
S. GRAHAM, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Nov. 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money market conditions continue steadily to improve. The turn in the tide has come, and it is reasonable to expect from this time forward continued betterment. Surplus bank reserves no longer diminish. The unfavorable exhibit of Oct. 20, when reserves were decreased to $2,947,700, marked the low figure, and is probably the last of the kind for some time to come. Saturday's figures showed a gain of over $3,000,000 in the surplus reserve item; and on Saturday next a further gain should be recorded. The interior demand is growing smaller; gold continues to come in from Australia and Alaska; fresh imports from Europe are probable. All doubt of any money stringency is removed; ordinary rates only will prevail. Such at least is the opinion of representative bankers, the correctness of whose recent views developing facts have proved.

So far as the stock market is concerned, its course this week will depend largely upon the wishes of the interests in control of the situation. This control, be it known, is no longer professional. Strong interests lately have come into the market and have been accumulating stocks steadily and persistently. Price manipulation to them is, however, of no concern; they are not affected by temporary declines in quotations brought about by short selling such as that which was in evidence in Friday's and Saturday's markets. But that they control the market, nevertheless, is apparent to close observers of the situation. Prices may under pressure go down temporarily; but there is no serious recession, nor is any decline of permanence. The support is too sound, too substantial for the petty selling of small traders to affect.

A new short interest, rather extended, is now on the market. That interest must sooner or later cover. But with stocks being quietly absorbed and withdrawn from the market it may be more difficult to cover contracts than it was to sell that which was never owned.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the surplus reserve of $3,084,125. The banks now hold a surplus of $6,031,825 above the legal requirement. The changes in averages show a decrease in loans of $4,464,600, an increase in specie of $2,279,500, an increase in legal tenders of $44,300, a decrease in deposits of $3,041,300, and an increase in circulation of $128,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 27, 1900.	Oct. 21, 1900.	Oct. 28, '99.
Loans	$793,384,600	$797,849,200	$695,777,000
Specie	158,933,700	156,654,200	144,336,900
Legal tenders	57,946,000	57,901,700	49,110,500
Net deposits	843,391,600	846,432,900	691,635,500
Circulation	30,560,000	30,431,300	15,815,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Oct. 27, 1900.	Oct. 21, 1900.	Oct. 28, '99.
Specie	$158,933,700	$156,654,200	$144,336,900
Legal tenders	57,946,000	57,901,700	49,110,500
Total res'e	$216,879,700	$214,555,900	$193,447,400
Reserve req'd against dep.	210,847,875	211,608,200	190,408,875
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$6,031,825	$2,947,700	$3,038,525

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,975	34,693,675	31,376,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,609,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,875	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,875	34,373,825	28,885,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,617,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,525	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,047,275	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,050	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,625	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	24,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	43,933,725	53,704,600
June 2	20,122,275	42,779,800	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	30,003,200	59,272,800
June 23	15,526,850	25,697,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,859,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	16,589,200	5,067,675	53,345,300
July 14	19,960,125	10,098,750	49,365,825
July 21	24,081,900	12,055,600	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,875	8,110,800	39,893,000
Aug. 11	24,125,950	14,395,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,557,050	15,082,350	28,839,250
Aug. 25	23,688,925	12,378,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8	20,956,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	2,963,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,724,450	15,127,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,350	19,661,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,447,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,038,525	26,091,550

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$6,031,825	1895	$17,594,400
1899	3,038,525	1894	63,864,900
1898	26,091,550	1893	48,787,475
1897	24,274,800	1892	3,893,675
1896	17,463,225	1891	12,338,525

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 25, 1900	£32,802,494	.....
Oct. 26, 1899	33,766,717	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Oct. 25, 1900	91,715,812	£44,574,403
Oct. 26, 1899	75,631,514	46,833,667

BANK OF GERMANY.

Oct. 25, 1900	26,133,000	13,461,000
Oct. 26, 1899	24,086,000	12,408,000

RUSSIA.

Oct. 25, 1900	70,532,000	6,156,000
Oct. 26, 1899	85,873,000	4,428,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Oct. 25, 1900	37,363,000	9,776,000
Oct. 26, 1899	30,764,000	10,487,000

SPAIN.

Oct. 25, 1900	13,689,000	16,804,000
Oct. 26, 1899	13,591,000	13,776,000

ITALY.

Oct. 25, 1900	15,412,000	1,674,000
Oct. 26, 1899	15,530,000	1,436,000

NETHERLANDS.

Oct. 25, 1900	4,870,000	5,584,000
Oct. 26, 1899	2,895,000	5,851,000

BELGIUM.

Oct. 25, 1900	2,849,000	1,425,000
Oct. 26, 1899	3,019,000	1,509,000

Total for week	£295,866,106	£99,254,403
Total preceding week	295,472,344	98,901,932
Corresp. date last year	285,156,231	96,728,667

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	$11,117,651
Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	10,228,815
From Jan. 1, 1900	433,607,786
From Jan. 1, 1899	424,496,731

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 23, 1900	$10,626,149
Week ended Oct. 24, 1899	13,716,125
From Jan. 1, 1900	477,631,231
From Jan. 1, 1899	371,154,405

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	$3,394,893
Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	28,954
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,666,666
From Jan. 1, 1899	13,897,602

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	$12,500
Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	50,567
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,431,619
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,961,146

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	$3,382,393

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	$21,613
From Jan. 1, 1900	$41,764,953
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,563,544

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	$35,977
Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	84,172
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,831,809
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,288,358

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	$1,019,820
Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	685,368
From Jan. 1, 1900	42,762,660
From Jan. 1, 1899	38,262,032

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	$983,843
Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	601,196
From Jan. 1, 1900	38,930,851
From Jan. 1, 1899	34,973,674

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	$3,430,870
Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	113,126
From Jan. 1, 1900	9,498,475
From Jan. 1, 1899	16,685,960

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	$1,032,320
Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	735,935
From Jan. 1, 1900	90,194,279
From Jan. 1, 1899	64,223,178

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	$2,398,550

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	622,809
From Jan. 1, 1900	80,695,804
From Jan. 1, 1899	47,537,218

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—October is drawing to a close amid conditions of increasing ease in the money market. The rate for the prolongation of money has fallen to 3⅞, and there are instances of loans of 3⅝. Many months have passed since a monthly settlement proved so favorable for the bulls. The progress of the settlement shows a larger short element than had been expected, which has been forced to cover, thereby strengthening the market.

At the weekly meeting of the Reichsbank Committee Herr Koch, President of the bank, said that discounts and loans had fallen 205,000,000 marks since the beginning of the month as compared with 113,000,000 marks during the corresponding period last year. On the other hand, he explained that the gold stock had increased 74,000,000 marks, as against 62,000,000 marks during the corresponding period in 1899, and now stood at 70,000,000 marks above last year's figures. He also pointed out that private discount was 3⅞ instead of 5¼, the rate in 1899, and that money had grown easier on the Boerse. In concluding his statement he expressed the opinion that, notwithstanding the approach of the end of the year and despite the political situation, there was no occasion for changing the bank rate.

The Boerse had upon the whole a good week. Iron shares generally advanced, notwithstanding a new batch of unfavorable news from the iron centres. Cement shares scored a considerable rise upon the prospected completion of the syndicate.

Imperial and Prussian loans improved, owing to the increasing demand for fixed investments since the holders of Mortgage Bank obligations began selling a week ago. The other institutions of this class have formed a guarantee fund of 15,000,000 marks to purchase the obligations of the Mortgage Bank, whose quotations broke violently week before last. This, however, has not checked public apprehension, and the sales in this line continue.

The demand for American railway securities was excellent. It is ascertained from a reliable quarter that the subscription for the Hamburg loan of 50,000,000 marks reached 300,000,000, a result that is considered brilliant.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, recalling the recent loan in New York, says: "The brilliant success of the Hamburg loan shows that the advisers of the Imperial Treasury had formed a totally false judgment of the condition of the German money market."

The Prussian railways have informed the co

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Morse vs. Hearst.
2—Morse vs. N. Y. Eve. Journal Pub. Co.
3—N. Y. Security & T. Co. vs. Butler.
4—In re Buena Vista Realty Co.
5—N. Y. Security & T. Co. vs. Mitchell.
6—Perry vs. Dougherty.
7—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. McNiece.
8—Klein vs. Grindal.
9—Reichert vs. Greenberg.
10—Cooper vs. Greenberg.
11—Jeroloman vs. Greenberg.
12—Pine vs. Greenberg.
13—Vermont Marble vs. same.
14—Hoe vs. Hoe.
15—Gillespie vs. Mandelstein.
16—East River Savings Inst. vs. Bingham.
17—Baeck vs. Mienken.
18—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. House.
19—Lyman Hospital & Dispensary vs. Israel.
20—Casso vs. Lawrence.
21—In re Dunn.
22—King vs. Negley.
23—Wilson vs. McNicol.
24—Bliss vs. Duffy.
25—Watriss vs. Carter.
26—Rosenfeld vs. McCreery.
27—Wiechers vs. New Home Sewing Machine Co.
28—O'Neill vs. Daily Tel. Co.
29—Falk vs. Kalman.
30—Downes vs. Cape Cod Ship Canal Co.
31—Remsen vs. same.
32—Strasberg vs. Hoffman.
33—Neely vs. Prensky.
34—Jaeger vs. Levi.
35—Karem vs. Smatt.
36—Matter of Schuyler.
37—Barker vs. Clinchy.
38—Faas vs. Faas.
39—McIntyre vs. Gavin.
40—Reppér vs. Feuchner
41—Barker vs. Franklin.
42—Giveon vs. Richardson.
43—Lumberger vs. Walton.
44—In re Leimdorfer.
45—In re Hoffman.
46—Nesser vs. Nessel.
47—In re Stein.
48—Klemer vs. Glaser.
49—Aarcowits vs. Fried.
50—Kritzer vs. Newman.
51—Greenbowe vs. Bodo.
52—Standard Varnish Works vs. Sexsmith Cabinet Co.
53—Welborn vs. Stoll.
54—Weber vs. Muir.
55—Sattler vs. Stuebing.
56—Willits vs. Smith.
57—Keating vs. Hart.
58—Schiussel vs. Bearenbaum.
59—Flanagan vs. Graham.
60—Shannon vs. same.
61—Tighe vs. Brenner.
62—Wm. B. Riker & Son Co. vs. Dunlop.
63—In re Kemelehor.
64—Hubbard vs. Hubbard et ano.
65—Polack vs. Runkel.
66—Smith vs. Barber.
67—Steinmetz vs. Simonwitz.
68—Smith vs. Smith.
69—Beverly vs. Friedberger.
70—Osborne vs. Senner.
71—Ransom vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
72—Falcone vs. Cavalieri.
73—Roach vs. N. Y. Cooperage Co.
74—In re Carstaren.
75—Wakefield Rattan Co. vs. Krause.
76—In re Wilmerding.
77—Pell vs. Fell.
78—12th Ward Bank vs. Krakower.
79—Early vs. Brooks.
80—Deferari vs. Deferari.
81—George C. Flint Co. vs. Phelps.
82—Bell vs. Martin.
83—Build vs. Hardenbergh.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Thursday, Nov. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Crimmins, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Arthur J. Harris.
2—John Cronin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

6870—Raegener vs. Repkman.
6778—Same vs. Fiske.
7291—Spear vs. Klein.
6316—Manhat. Storeage Warehouse Co. vs. Wallace.
7052—U. S. Mortar Supply Co. vs. Colleran.
7083—Same vs. same.
7345—Same vs. Kennedy
7154—McKee vs. Gold Point H. M. Co.
7222—Lehman vs. Sled. Fur Co.
6570—O'Sullivan vs. Keegan.
6637—Dougherty vs. O'Brien.
7399—Kelly vs. Greater N. Y. Amuse. Co.
6064—Mercantile Nat. Bank vs. Burrows.
6318—Broughton vs. Osborne.
7116—Spear vs. Kelly.
7444—Limes vs. Silberstein.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Patrick Kavanagh, Moses Mendel.
Pauline L. Loss.
Katharine Cahn.
Mary A. White.
Elizabeth Hayes.
Charles C. Goffe.
Jennet R. Wilson, Raphael Prince, Rose H. Gray, Elizabeth J. D. Jones, Christiane H. Neubert, Martha J. Shaw, Gottlobs Handt.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1602—Elle Specht.
1598—Eliza Jane Evans.
1604—John E. Fitzgerald.
1304—Henry C. F. Koch.

CITY COURT—General Term—McCarthy, P. J.; Schuchman and O'Dwyer, JJ.—Held in General Term room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building). Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from orders
1—Smith vs. Gould.
2—Woods vs. Am. Pet Dog Club.
3—Lesser vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
4—Stromberg vs. Meister.
5—Tilley vs. Beverwyck Towing Co.

Appeals from judgments.
1—Meehan vs. Traders' & Travelers' Accident Co.
2—Mut. Res. Fund Life Assn. vs. Condero.
3—Mohr vs. Wetherill.
4—Jacobs vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5—Riley vs. Kenney.
6—Gerkin vs. Ruppert.
7—Brady vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
8—Lee vs. Smith, Gray & Co.
9—Finlay vs. Heyward.
10—Sheppard vs. Berney
11—Deutsch vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
12—Secor vs. Mathews.
13—Felt vs. Rhoades.
14—Kane vs. Reid.
15—Query vs. Cooney.
16—Loughran vs. Continental Hygeia Ice Co.
17—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. vs. Koeppler.
18—Mutual Brew. vs. Beggs.

Motions.
1—Sheppard vs. Berney.
2—12th Ward Bank vs. Rogers.
3—Kind vs. Bacon.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Tuesday, Oct. 30.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

1—Charles H. Richards. John Irvin.
2—Uszer Nel.
3—Joseph Boyle.
4—Emanuel Wallace.
5—George Vause, Frank McMasters.
6—James Burke.
7—Morris Freidman.
8—Berki Chunke.
9—Dong Price, John Meyers, Robert Randall.
10—Eugene Sullivan.
11—Henry Clarkson, John Rogers.
12—William J. Culmer.
13—Philip Adler.

Pleadings.
1—Samuel Reed.
2—Charles Smith.
3—William Moore.
4—Charles Harrison.
5—Charles Ritter.
6—Arthur Wilcox.
7—Mock Hern, Ung Sa Meck.
8—John Evans, (false reg.)
9—Sonny Smith, Charles Kramer.
10—Voncenzo Fostora.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan, and Carr for the People.

1—Morris Becker.
2—Frank Strobel, George Meyer.
3—Joseph Ellis.
4—Abraham Abelman.
5—Raymond Morton.
6—Joseph Sweeney.
7—Gerald Griffin.
8—Martin Fall, indicted as Martin Fay.
9—Isaac Nathan.
10—William Gibson.
11—William Timmons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Sullivan, and Collins for the People.

1—Benjamin Wolf.
2—Matthew Byrns.
3—Albert C. Albertson.
4—Peter McIlvanie.
5—Andrew Eberhardt.
6—Raymond Magee.
7—Max Rosenbach.
8—Max Dressman, Joseph Miller.
9—Charles Hedrick.
10—Samuel Davis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gordon, Herman, and Keith for the People.

1—Frederick Raado, August Burkhardt.
2—Max Appell.
3—John F. Wolf.
4—Adolph Hoffman.
5—Lenny Geet.
6—Meyer Fritz
7—Christopher Derrick.
8—Frank Roeber.
9—Petre Mecca.
10—Leonardo Zappala.
11—John Moran.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Alfred G. Davis vs. Charles H. Haynes—Thomas E. Rush.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Joyce vs. Robinson—Gilbert M. Speir, Lawson vs. Pettit—Franklin Bien. Lublin vs. Lublin—John H. Rogan.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Rubsam vs. Bahren —William E. Wyatt.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The rules of this department in respect to the enumerated and non-enumerated calendars are amended so as to require seventeen instead of thirteen copies of the printed cases, papers, and points on appeal. This rule will take effect at the beginning of the January term, 1901.

JOHN B. BYRNE, Clerk.

Brooklyn, Oct. 26, 1900.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term. November term begins Nov. 12, 1900.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY—Special term for trials. Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY—Special Term—Motions. J.—For motions. Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar. People vs. Benjamin Pugh.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY—Part II.—Civil calendar. Adjourned for the term. November trial term begins Nov. 15. Next call Nov. 9. Last day to file notes of issue for November term, Oct. 31.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Calendar for Monday.

The wills of Carolina Rappe, Mary Wood, Julia Thomas, Marion D. Bradley, Thomas O'Brien, Catharine Dempsey, Frederick Heller, Margaret Fountain, Harriette B. Walden, Rose C. Galbraith, Mathilda Ziegler, Pauline Fiedler, Thomas H. Ward, Louis Coutiere, and Catharine Malley.

The estates of Robert Murrell and Albert Baluka. Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 63—Accounting of Luke Covert.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Marean, J.

In re Otterstrom—Gilbert Elliott, Brown vs. Kitts—A. P. Van Thun. In re Plass vs. Melin—William P. Platt. Croft vs. Muxlow et al.—Elbert F. James. Miller vs. Rider et al.—Frank Anderson.

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PERSONAL.

NOTICE.

If MR. LIONEL ROBERTS, nephew of the late MRS. ISABELLA MANN, applies to undersigned at No. 7 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad, he will receive Rs2,000 (two thousand only) left him under her will. T. R. EDMONDSON, Executors to the Estate of the late Mrs. Isa. Mann. (17-9-00)

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next. Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900. HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy6-1aw6mM

FOOS, LAMAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAMAR FOOS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kellogg & Rose, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1900. FERGUSON W. FOOS, Executor. KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City. je25-1aw6mM.

FREAR, MARGARET ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET ANN FREAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bcoraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. JOHN FORBES BOYD, AGNES FREAR TOMPKINS, Executors. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap30-1aw6mM

HERBST, GEBHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gebhard Herbst, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin L. Brandner, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1900. ANNA M. HERBST, Administratrix. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Administratrix. 302 Broadway, New York City. s17-1aw6mM

HENRIQUEZ, LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA CAROLINA HENRIQUEZ, Clara Henriquez, Charles Luis Henriquez, Richard Antonio Henriquez, Maria Amalie de los Dolores Henriquez, Louis Henriquez, the heirs at next of kin of LOUIS NAPOLEON HENRIQUEZ, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George Henriquez of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have certain instruments in writing, bearing date the 18th day of December, 1896, and the 11th day of October, 1899, respectively, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil of Louis Napoleon Henriquez, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and codicil.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o1-1aw6wM

HORNER, MARIA TERESA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA TERESA HORNER, the sole heir and next of kin of Walter Giles Hennessy, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Henry C. McCartin of Jersey City, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date November 2nd, 1899, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Walter Giles Hennessy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our county of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JAMES A. LYNCH, Attorney for Petitioner, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, (B. of M.,) July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor.

Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M. jy23-1aw6mM

MARCHAND, GEORGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Georges Marchand, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November next. Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900.

AGNES FUNCK HART, PATRICK A. HART, Administrators.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrators, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6mM

SCHUMACHER, CHARLES AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, jeweler, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 46 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1900. CHARLES A. SCHUMACHER, DAVID H. P. McCUTCHEON, HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, Executors of CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, deceased. aug6-1aw6mM.

SUZANNET—VIRGINIA FRENCH, COUNTESS DE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIRGINIA FRENCH, Countess de Suzannet, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. LOUIS CONSTANT FORTUNE, Count de Suzannet, Ancillitary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN J. SHEA and others, as executors, &c., of DENIS SHEA, deceased, plaintiffs, against PETERS VREDENBURGH and others, defendants.

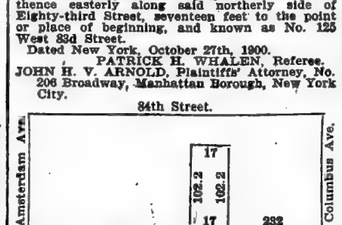
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the nineteenth day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, distant two hundred and thirty-two feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street with the westerly side of Columbus Avenue (formerly Ninth) Avenue; running thence northerly and partly through a party wall and parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-third Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue and partly through another party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, and known as No. 125 West 83d Street.

Dated New York, October 27th, 1900.

PATRICK H. WHALEN, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

84th Street.



83d Street.

The total approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,554.16, with interest from October 23d, 1900, and with costs and allowances amounting to $527.55 and interest thereon from October 25th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $577.76 and interest.

Dated New York, October 27th, 1900.

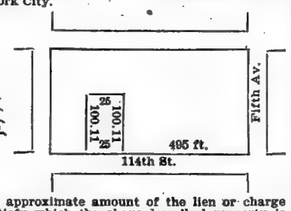
PATRICK H. WHALEN, Referee. o29-2aw3wM&Th

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPHINE DALTON, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE LORTSCHER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 1504, on the official land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, distant four hundred and ninety-five feet westerly from the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, October 24, 1900.

CHAS. S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,158 16-100, with interest thereon from 1st day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $215.15, with interest from October 18th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The premises are sold subject to a prior first mortgage upon which there is due the sum of $19,350, with interest thereon from March 1st, 1900, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $753 56-100 and interest.—Dated New York, October 24, 1900.

CHAS. S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee. o29-2aw3wM&W&n21

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY A. STADLER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt, and consisting of chandeliers, gas fixtures, globes, &c., will be sold under the direction of Christian F. Schieck, Esq., the trustee, at public auction, by Charles Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, at Number 887 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, on Monday, November 12th, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, October 27th, 1900.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 3,082.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN SCHUMAN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Nathan B. Schuman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Nathan Schuman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 27, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,969.—ISAAC LIFSCHITZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Lifschitz of New York City, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 27, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. ROHRIG, Bankrupt.—No. 2,131.—Notice of proposed sale.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given of a proposed sale at private sale of property of said bankrupt, and that there will be a hearing thereon at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The property proposed to be sold is as follows: Premises on the west corner of Seventh Avenue and 27th Street; the premises No. 221 West Twenty-eighth Street, the premises on the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and 58th Street, and also six village lots at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

Dated New York, October 27th, 1900.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,182.—CHARLES H. TAMMANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles H. Tammany of New York City, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 27, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET de KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1900. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Executor. je25-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FREDERICK DILLEMUTH, plaintiff, against JULIA RAFFERTY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being at Westchester, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, and now known as the Borough of the Bronx, in said city, and formerly County and Town of Westchester, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Second Street as same is shown on map in partition of the estate of William Adee, deceased, in the westerly line of lot (29) twenty-nine, as shown on said map; thence running northerly along the westerly line of lots twenty-nine (29) on said map one hundred (100) feet to a point; thence westerly parallel with Second Street forty (40) feet to a point; thence southerly parallel with the westerly line of lot twenty-nine (29) on said map one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Second Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Second Street forty (40) feet to the point or place of beginning.

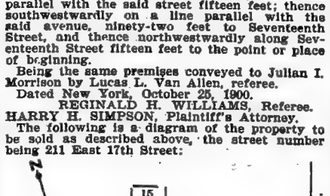
Being the same premises now in the possession of the said Julia Rafferty, properly inclosed by a substantial fence, and being the same premises conveyed to the said party of the first part hereto by Elizabeth Clinton by deed dated the 30th day of January, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, January 30th, 1896, in Liber 4, Page 82, of conveyances affecting district annexed by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.

ROBERT H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 871 Brook Av., Borough of Bronx, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $2,172.00, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $186.02-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $52.00 and interest.

Dated New York, 16th day of October, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee. o18-2aw3wTh&M&n9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH C. LEVI, as trustee, against FRANKLIN BIEN, as substituted trustee, &c., and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, State of New York, (formerly Village of William's Bridge in the Town and County of Westchester, State of New York,) and known and designated as lot number nine hundred and eleven (911) on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the Towns of East and West Chester and Westchester County, New York," made by Henry B. Miller, civil engineer and surveyor, dated May, 1854, and filed in the Register's office of the County of Westchester, N. Y., the said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows: Northerly in front by seventh (7th) Avenue, easterly by lot number eight hundred and sixty-six, (866,) southerly by lot number nine hundred and twelve, (912,) and westerly by lot number nine hundred and fifty-six, (956,) being in width one hundred feet in front and rear and one hundred and fourteen feet in depth on each side.—Dated New York, October 17, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

E. A. CARLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 51 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, being number 41 Seventh Avenue, William's Bridge, New York City.

Seventh Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,995.39 with interest thereon from October 12, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $266.10, with interest from October 15, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $113.46 with interest.—Dated October 17, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee. o22-2aw3wM&Th&n12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY H. JACKSON, Plaintiff, against ROSELINE FINKLE and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known as No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capital, Albany, N. Y.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers.

New York City, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2958.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS JUSKOWITS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Juskowits, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 26, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in

BIG SHOW OF BUTTERFLIES

The Hoffman Collection of 4,500 Specimens at the Museum.

Exhibition of Local Entomological Display Gathered Within a Radius of Fifty Miles of New York.

One of the interesting exhibits which the guests at the Metropolitan Art Museum will see on its reception day, to-morrow, is the local entomological display, which has been in progress of collection and selection for the past ten years and which is receiving constant additions. These local entomological specimens have been gathered within a radius of fifty miles of New York and include many insects familiar even to the most ignorant layman, such as butterflies and moths, flies, bettles, bees, wasps, dragonflies, bugs, and grasshoppers.

The lepidoptera (butterflies and moths) represent some of the most interesting work done. Some of the moths come to the light at night and are found around the electric lights, while others have to be baited. This means a trip into the woods on moist, muggy, sultry nights, for these moths seldom appear on cool, moonlight nights. The Bombycine and other noctouds have probosces and are attracted by sweets. For these a preparation of beer, rum, and molasses is spread on trees where the moths are likely to appear. This is done about 4 or 5 o'clock of a sultry afternoon. Then the moth hunter waits until it is dark enough for the moths to come out, and with a cyanide bottle, in which the insects are placed when caught, he visits the trees, collects his moths, and goes home in the early hours of the morning well satisfied if he has a few good specimens. Some of the lepidoptera in the collection have been bred at the museum, but little of that is done now.

There are many beautiful specimens of both butterflies and moths. Among the handsome moths are the Imperial, which is yellow, with chocolate brown markings; the Regal Walnut moth, brown, with red veins and spots of yellow; the Luna moth, pale green, with violet borders on the fore wings.

A few of the moths are to be found occasionally in the daytime under old fence rails or on the trunks of trees. They so closely resemble the bark in color that it is only a careful eye that can find them.

The familiar horsefly is in the collection, with his inch-and-a-quarter-long body and two-inch expanse of wings. There are many varieties of beetles and bugs. The beetle differs from the bug in having mandibles and jaws, while the bug has a proboscis and feeds on juices. The beetle also has in many cases a hard, shelllike case for its transparent hind wings and its abdomen. There are many kinus of beetles in the collection—the water beetle, the carrion beetle, which buries its prey and is large as a bird; the carpet beetle, the buffalo moth, and the June bug, which is not a bug at all, but a beetle. The June bugs are a great surprise to the ignorant. There are many kinds, little ones and big ones, yellow ones and brown ones. There are probably 125 varieties in the United States, and some 17 of these are in the New York collection.

The rhinoceros beetle has a rhinoceros-like horn, and the long-horned beetle has antennae three times as long as more long. The Belestoma is one of the largest beetles found in the city. It is to be seen frequently around the electric lights and is over two and a half inches long. Its brown legs are used for swimming in the early part of its life, when it is living on a fish diet, and later it comes to land and takes up a fly diet.

There are earwigs, roaches, crickets of many kinds, katydids, walkingsticks with their long bodies and legs, and grasshoppers, attractive-looking creatures, some of them with wings as handsomely marked as the moths. This collection is the work chiefly of Curator Beutenmüller of the department of entomology, who has gathered the specimens at odd times in the course of his other work. It is now a very representative collection, 500 or 600 specimens having been added this year.

In this department is the Hoffman collection of butterflies donated by Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary. It includes butterflies of North America, with a number from Asia. This is one of the latest gifts to the department. Each butterfly is mounted on plaster, with an indentation in the centre for the body, the mount bringing out the beauty of the specimens and keeping them well preserved. This collection is to be removed to wall cases in the new east wing, where it will appear to better advantage. There are 4,500 butterflies and 1,500 species. Of most of the species there are four butterflies exhibited to show the under as well as the upper sides of the wings.

There are specimens from all latitudes and altitudes, in all sizes, colors, and shapes. There are butterflies from the high mountain peaks, showing the pale tones of the surrounding country, butterflies from Alaska and Siberia; oranges butterflies to be found in both Mexico and the Southern United States. Peculiarly, the political dividing line is the natural line of division of the habitat of many butterflies. There are wood butterflies in soft dun colors, the skipper butterflies, which fly low in the fields with a quick jerky motion; the giant swallowtail, the cresphontes, which have projections to the wings; the Thomalas are little South American butterflies with transparent wings, on which are almost no scales. There are dog-faced butterflies and butterflies with wings showing round-eyed owls' heads, and the Buddha swallow tails, with bright green bands from the Himalaya Mountains. The Morphos, of which there are some beautiful specimens, are among the largest and most beautiful butterflies of the world, with their iridescent wings.

There is a general idea that butterflies will not retain their colors. That they will do so in a subdued light is shown by the Museum collection. A brilliant Morpho, which belongs to an old collection and has been in the Museum for many years, is as brilliant now as similar butterflies that have recently been received. Moths which are night fliers are more difficult to keep, and some of these would not retain their colors for a month if exposed to the light.

MET POLICE INSTEAD OF GIRL.

Sweetheart Who Made Appointment Accuses Gehorsom of Theft.

Frederick Gehorsom, formerly employed as a butler at Arverne, was a prisoner in the West Side Police Court yesterday as a result of having kept an appointment made for 8 o'clock Saturday night with Henrietta Engleberg of 130 East Seventy-second Street. Instead of meeting Miss Engleberg the prisoner met Detectives McManus and Faubell of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, who placed him under arrest on a charge of larceny preferred by the object of his affections. In the police court yesterday he was held for trial in bail of $1,000.

Last Summer Gehorsom and Miss Engleberg were employed in the same household at Arverne, the latter as lady's maid. They became engaged to be married. After they had returned to the city, however, Miss Engleberg missed jewelry valued at $100. She suspected her friend, the butler, and made the appointment with him, which was kept by the detectives.

Gehorsom lives at 787 Columbus Avenue. The detectives say that while he was at Arverne he was the agent for a laundry firm there, and that this firm also has a complaint against him for not accounting for about $35 collected money.

Help Wanted for Two Families.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, asks for $10 a month to pay the rent of an Italian family, consisting of the parents and five children under ten years of age. The father was injured while working fifteen months ago, and has been helped by friends up to this time, as he is still suffering from the accident and has to go again to the hospital. The society also asks for $10 a month to pay rent for a widow with six children, the oldest a girl of fourteen, just beginning to work. Relatives also help somewhat.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"NED MACARUM."—The Littlefield resolution proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution which would provide for the regulation of trusts was voted on in the House of Representatives on June 1, 1900. It required a two-thirds vote in its favor to pass. It did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote and was defeated. The vote stood 154 yeas to 131 nays. Five Democrats and one Silver Republican voted with the Republicans for the resolution and two Republicans with the Democrats against it. The Populists voted solidly against the resolution.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

A couple of weeks ago the Mayor's private secretary, Alfred M. Downes, applied to the Corporation Counsel's office for assistance in securing an appointment for a friend of his on one of the commissions for street opening. Downes vouched for the party as being a good Tammany man. Then the matter dropped for a week. On Wednesday Mr. Downes appeared at the Mayor's office with an unusual air of importance. The reason was apparent when it was noised about that he was the father of a bouncing baby boy, the first child to come to his happy home. Downes kept the matter to himself pretty well, but one of the attachés of the Corporation Counsel's office heard of it, and thought to have a little fun with the new father. So he called him up on the telephone. This is what happened:

"Is that Mr. Downes, the Mayor's secretary?"

"Yes; what's wanted?"

"About that appointment of your friend to a position on the commission for opening Blank Street. It's all right. It will be made as you requested."

"Good! Tell Mr. Whalen I am much obliged to him. By the way, have you got the name of the appointee all right?"

"Oh, yes; just heard it, you know, and the commission will be made out in the name of A. M. Downes, Jr. 'Spose that's the one you wanted the appointment for. Good-bye and good luck!"

"Hold on a minute! Don't ring off, Central. Halloa! Halloa! Is that the Corporation Counsel? Oh, all right. Say, you've got that name all wrong. Confound it, man, the application was written plainly enough. His name was Gilligan, not Downes!"

It took the Mayor's secretary several seconds before he could understand why there was such a guffaw at the other end of the line. But when he did "tumble," the newmade father turned a brilliant scarlet, quietly to himself for a moment, and then remarked under his breath, "What a guy I am!"

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There is at least one thorough-going sportsman to whom the fact that the deer shooting season on Long Island will open next week has no interest. Known as being very fond of hunting, he was asked if he was going out on the island to get a shot at some of the deer known to abound there. "Deer shooting on Long Island!" he exclaimed, with an evident sneer in his voice. "Well, I guess not! When I am so hard up for shooting as all that, I'll take my gun and go to the flat lands around Bath, Bensonhurst, and Fort Hamilton and take a shot at the goats that run around there. They are a heap sight wilder than Long Island deer, and a lot more sport could be had popping at the goats after they are properly frightened by a small boy than at the tame things they call wild deer out on Long Island. No genuine sportsman would ever have the heart to shoot at one of them."

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A well-known clubman had just finished reading the account of the suicide of Yu-Hsien, the Chinese Governor of Shan-Si, which was said to have been brought about by the use of gold leaf. To friends sitting near he recounted the incident, and said: "That reminds me of a clever pun perpetrated by Ned House, whom you all remember well. We were dining together one evening, en famille, when House produced as a liqueur a bottle of Dantzig, a sort of cordial made in the city for which it was named. It is clear as crystal, except for specks of what seem to be gold floating about in it. They are not the flakes of gold they seem, by the way, but the minute scales of a species of goldfish, so I am told, that give the liqueur its peculiar flavor and semblance of gold floating in water.

"'Tastes very like kümmel, and smells like it also,' I said to Mr. House. 'What is the advantage of this stuff over the ordinary kümmel of commerce?'

"'Oh, nothing, unless it be the consciousness of inward gilt it gives you,' he responded, laughingly. Rather clever for an impromptu, don't you think? I was wondering if it was a consciousness of inward guilt that the Chinese Princes must occasionally have that drives them to gold leaf as a means for leaving this world at opportune moments."

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"If I were a man I should vote for Bryan for a reason that will appeal to any woman who has to do with one of the Post Offices here. As I understand it, if Bryan should be elected he would appoint a new Postmaster here, and then there would be a clearing out of the present subordinates, and the substitution of new ones. My personal grievance is a money order clerk in one of the up-town offices on the west side with a very annoying habit of whistling while he is at work. He is always whistling when I go there. When it is necessary to get a money order he insists on whistling in the faces of ladies, and I am not the only one that has been annoyed by it. Now, I suppose whistling is a man's prerogative, but in such an office as the one I refer to, where most of the business is done with ladies, it ought to be suspended while he is waiting on them. I complained to my husband about it, but he is so easy-going that he says there is no use in making a fuss about the matter, as it would probably do no good. Besides, he says the offending clerk is very active in ward politics, and has a strong pull with Postmaster Van Cott, and that therefore there would be no use in making a complaint. As I have to go to this office frequently, it is a personal nuisance that I want abated. If it cannot be does without a change in the Administration in Washington, I sincerely hope that Bryan will be elected, for if he is there will be a change in the Post Office employes, and I may be able to get away from that whistling money order clerk."

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During a reminiscent strain a lot of old-timers were bewailing the loss of old-time negro minstreley from the list of amusements. "All of the old-timers that used to make us laugh are dead and gone—Birch, Wambold, Backus, McAndrews, the Bryants, Kelly, Leon, Charley Pettingill, and all the rest of them, and no one has come on with the necessary wit and fun to make such shows as the old San Francisco minstrels gave a possibility," said one of the crowd. "Hold on a bit," said Harry Brandt, traveler for a lumber firm in Minnesota. "Leon at least is not dead, for I was in Chicago last week and at a little box of a show house there I saw and heard him in a regular old-fashioned minstrel show. Now, I don't want to swear to the fact that these were the men they pretended to be, for I don't happen to know them personally, but there was certainly a man billed as 'The Only Leon,' who dressed as tastily as they tell me the old Leon used to dress, and there were 'Lew' Benedict and 'Milt' Barlow at end men in a very clever performance that was very like those I enjoyed in my boyhood days. I had been told that Leon was dead, but here was a man in the flesh who certainly gave an impersonation of a fashionable imitation female that was as clever as anything could well be. It was evident from the way he moved about the stage and from the quality of his voice that he was 'no chicken.' A man from your city who sat next me assured me that he was the same man who used to create such a sensation in New York, and who was sure that Benedict and Barlow were the real persons they pretended to be. There was no reason why he should have tried to deceive me, and I am sure that Leon was the real old original Leon. If he was not he was a mighty good imitation."

There was not a man in the party but was sure that Leon was dead, and that the man in Chicago was an imitator masquerading in the name of the original. All of which goes only to show how easily a one-time popular favorite may be lost sight of, even by men who once had a personal acquaintance with the celebrity.

Dr. Shields General Seminary Trustee.

The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Shields of Princeton University has accepted the office of Trustee of the General Theological Seminary, in this city, to which he was recently elected by the convention of the Diocese of New Jersey. Dr. Shields was formerly a member of the Presbyterian church. About three years ago, however, he resigned and joined the Protestant Episcopal communion. He was subsequently ordained to the deaconate and the priesthood in the Church of his choice.

Killed Himself in Central Park.

An unidentified man committed suicide in Central Park yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The body was discovered by Patrolman Bernard R. Connolly of the Park squad on the walk near the Casino. The suicide was about forty years old, 5 feet 5 inches in height, with gray eyes, light mustache and hair, and was dressed in a dark mixed coat and waistcoat, black trousers, tan laced shoes, and white Fedora hat, with a black band.

LABOR UNION IN UPROAR

Excited by Allegation that Three Men Took Bribes.

Alleged Avowal that They Were to be Paid $800 by Republican Committee Denied.

The Central Federated Union was thrown into uproar yesterday by the report of a committee appointed some weeks ago to investigate charges that three labor men, one of whom was a delegate to the central body, had accepted a bribe from the Republican State Committee. The men accused were Charles Wilson, delegate of the Safety Engineers to the Central Federated Union; Patrick J. Daly, delegate of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, and Michael Kelly, ex-Secretary of District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor.

James J. Daly, delegate of the Tile Layers' Union, first made the charges at a previous meeting of the central body. He said that the accused men had arranged with Chairman Barnes of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee that for a consideration of $800 to be paid to them they would get a resolution killed at the convention of the Workingmen's State Federation in Utica condemning the Republican Senators and Assemblymen. The money was paid, it was said, but Kelly, who, it is alleged, did not receive his fair share, decided in revenge to tell the whole story.

A committee consisting of Delegates William J. O'Brien, Philip Kelly, Charles Weyl, and J. Stewart, was appointed to investigate the charges and made its report at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. Of the three accused men Wilson was the only one who is a delegate to the central body, and he was present yesterday.

The committee reported that it could find none of the accused men except Wilson, who denied the entire story. Several meetings were called, but no one appeared. Michael Kelly, who was alleged to have given the story away, could not be found, and the only evidence the committee had was an affidavit purporting to be sworn to by Michael Kelly.

It was stated that the convention had not touched on party politics, but a report was produced in which certain Republicans and Senators who were said to be against labor measures were on the "white list" as favorable to labor. This, it was said, was a spurious report.

When the report was read Delegate O'Brien of the committee said that as Wilson had denied the charges and the other accused persons could not be found, the best thing to do would be to give the papers to Wilson in order that he might sue Michael Kelly for criminal libel.

This started a furious discussion, and the delegates, including the Chairman, completely lost their heads. While some shouted for the central body to hold on to the papers, others said it would only be fair to Wilson to let him have them.

Delegate Archbald of the Paperhangers' Union, who has acquired a strident voice from spellbinding in the open air, made himself heard above the others.

"I move that we hold the papers," he yelled, "and that Delegate Wilson be suspended until he brings and wins his suit, also that he be allowed certified copies of the papers in order to bring his suit."

Delegate Eugene O'Rourke said there was no meaning in suspending Wilson in the meantime. Wilson said that it was only fair to let him have the original papers in order to bring his suit.

An indescribable scene followed. Those who were not yelling or talking began hooting, and the Chairman lost control of the meeting. Archibald shouted until he drowned the voice of everyone else, and then his motion was put and carried.

Mr. Barnes of the Republican State Committee denies that he ever had any compact with the men or promised or gave bribes to them. He says the whole story as far as the Republican State Committee is concerned is preposterous.

WANT TO KEEP CHINESE OUT.

Central Labor Union Will Work to Get Exclusion Law Re-enacted.

The Central Labor Union, at its meeting yesterday in Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, took up the Chinese exclusion question and made it a special order of business. A resolution was proposed to the effect that as the Chinese Exclusion act expired in 1902, pressure should be brought on all Congressmen and Senators in the meantime to have a similar law re-enacted.

"I lived many years ago on the Pacific slope when the Chinese had not made such inroads on all occupations as they have done now," said Delegate Burke of District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor. "At that time carpenters were earning $5.50 a day, but Chinamen undertook to do the same work for 30 cents a day. Engineers could get $6 a day, but the Chinese were willing to do the same work for 50 cents a day. That led to the feeling against the Chinamen."

"They are the greatest menace to workingmen in this country," said Delegate Cooke of the Ship Carpenters' Union. "They may not be quarrelsome, but they take our bread and butter away."

It was a blessing the Chinese did not have a chance of going into politics, one of the delegates said, for if they could be citizens and bring their insidious ways into politics, which were bad enough as they were, there would be cheap politics.

It was decided that the delegates of the Central Labor Union should go at once among the Congressmen and Senators of this city and Brooklyn and find out their views on the subject of Chinese exclusion, and that the Secretary should write to other Congressmen and Senators with a view to calling public meetings to discuss the question.

KNOWS NO ONE WHILE ON DUTY.

Court So Tells Prisoner Who Claimed Acquaintance, and Fines Him $5.

David Lichtenstein, a dealer in combs at 415 Broadway and living at 122 West Ninety-seventh Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning for trying to force his way through the police lines in Madison Square during the Bryan demonstration on Saturday night.

He had been arrested by Patrolman Woodley of the Leonard Street Station. Woodley declared that Lichtenstein persisted in going past the cordon of police and became abusive and disorderly when stopped.

Lichtenstein showed the Magistrate a pass through the police lines that had been issued by Chief Devery. He said he had been roughly used by the patrolman. He added that he had known Mr. Mott years ago. The Magistrate understood him to say that he at one time had been a clerk in his office, and it aroused his wrath.

"No one knows me when I am here," he declared, and he fined Lichtenstein $5.

STOLE TO COME TO NEW YORK.

Philadelphia Boy's Dream of Wealth and a Good Time Quickly Dispelled.

A boy who said he was Eugene Sweeney, fifteen years old, of 1908 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, and who was worn out by hunger and walking, was found wandering aimlessly around the monkey house in Central Park yesterday afternoon. He was taken into the Arsenal by Detective Gray, who turned him over to Sergt. Dillon.

The boy said he had been employed by the Continental Trust Company of Philadelphia. He heard from some of the other boy employes that New York was a fine place to work in, that it was easy to get a good place, and that more money was to be earned and a better time had than in any other city in the country. The boy said he determined to see for himself, and he took the first chance. He was sent with $15 to pay for something for the company, and he kept the money and came to New York, arriving here Wednesday. He spent the money, could not find a job at all, and, running out of food and money yesterday morning, had not had anything to eat all day.

A memorandum book with some splendid specimens of handwriting in it was taken from him, and he said he had written what was in the book. He was not believed until he took a pen and wrote several sentences.

The Sergeant sent him to the Gerry society rooms as a vagrant, and he will be arraigned in court this morning.

A boy bulletin:

We can waterproof him for $5—cape mackintoshes, tan or blue, sizes 6 to 16.

We can give him a solid footing for $4. Our Pedestrian shoes walk away from all others—patent leather and black calfskin.

We can "suit" him for $4 to $15, wherever he goes, or whatever he does.

And to cap the climax, or rather the boy, here is every sort of cap style at 50 cents to $1.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ESCAPED FROM SANITARIUM.

No Trace of Thomas Callan, Who Disappeared a Week Ago.

Thomas Callan escaped from the River Crest Sanitarium, at Long Island City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 21. He had been insane for several years, and his sister, who resides in this city, and friends believe that he is either wandering about in the woods or that he has committed suicide, as he had frequently threatened to do when, in his rational moments, he found he was deprived of his liberty.

How the man escaped is not known. On the day of his disappearance his sister visited him at the institution and took him out driving, returning to the sanitarium about 5 o'clock. There was to have been a musicale that evening in which Callan was to have taken part, but he complained of feeling ill after supper and retired to his room early. One of the attendants, going his rounds about 10 o'clock, discovered that Callan's room was empty and that his clothes had disappeared with him. A search of the house and grounds was made, but no trace of the missing man was found.

At the sanitarium last evening Dr. McCourt said that the man had wandered off and that somebody had probably taken him in and put him to work, as he would work as long as he got tobacco to smoke. He also said that the man was harmless and that he had spent a number of years in the Manhattan State Hospital before he came to the sanitarium. The missing man was about 5 feet 2 inches in height, well built, and had a heavy black mustache.

SOME PROHIBITIONIST ERRORS.

"Recent Ecclesiastical Bigotry" a Drawback to the Temperance Cause, Says the Rev. Mr. Cox.

The Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox, pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Lee Avenue and Hooper Street, Williamsburg, last night spoke on "Must a Christian Be a Prohibitionist?" Mr. Cox said:

"The evil of the liquor traffic is a problem to be met by education, not by abuse or bigotry. There are many issues, many phases, and no party has yet risen among us that has grasped them all in their right proportion that they may be grappled with by a common plan. The insulting of President McKinley, and the unchristianlike suspicion of his motives and government will never develop any success for the temperance cause. The Prohibitionists assert that unless we vote their ticket it means that we prefer the crooked rule of 'Boss' Platt or 'Boss' Croker to saving men from drink evils. Mr. Cuyler, the veteran temperance advocate, is going to vote for McKinley, he has, with others, received the insult of the foregoing proposition.

"A vote for the Prohibition candidates this year is a vote thrown away in folly, though intentions may be good. The attempt to fasten prohibition on to one of the greatest and noblest churches of history by making it a test of church membership is one of the most painful and ludicrous developments of recent ecclesiastical bigotry. Such a movement led by men of splended heart but poor judgment, could only result in disaster. We cannot produce righteousness by law ecclesiastically or politically. Charity to all men in their opinions, and a union on some common methods will alone succeed in securing temperance reform. This is the proposal of the Anti-Saloon League, and on its platform every Christian can and ought to unite."

GIRL ACCIDENTALLY POISONED.

Wrong Medicine Administered to Her Contained Morphine.

Anna Murphy, the five-year-old daughter of John Murphy, a doorman attached to the police station at West New Brighton, S. I., died yesterday morning at her home, 109 Charlton Street, from the effects of morphine which had been administered to her in the belief that it was medicine which had been prescribed.

The child had been ill with bronchitis and had been attended by Dr. E. J. Sarlabus of 122 West Twenty-second Street. Mrs. Murphy, the girl's mother, who had lately been ill, was also under the care of the physician, and for her he had prescribed a mixture containing morphine. Last Friday, Mrs. M. Doody of 555 Greenwich Street, a washerwoman, employed by the Murphys, was told to give the child its medicine. Mrs. Doody took the wrong bottle, and from it gave her three doses of the morphine mixture before the mistake was discovered.

HEBREW GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

Results for the Year Reported at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society was held at the asylum, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon.

Samuel B. Levy, President of the institution, read his annual report, which showed that the balance from last year was $185.67, which, with receipts of $101,979.09 for this year, made a total of $102,164.76. The expenses for the year have been $102,097.50, which leaves a balance now on hand of $67.24. The number of children in the institution on Oct. 1, 1899, was 976. The number on Oct. 1, 1900, was 907. Of this number 301 had been received and 270 discharged during the year. There had not been a death among the children. The library at present has 1,800 volumes. The band has 55 pieces and the drum corps 35 pieces.

The following Directors were elected for one year: Ely Bernays, Mrs. B. S. Teller, Mrs. A. Barnett, and Mrs. I. Hess. After the election the Directors held a special meeting and re-elected Mr. Levy as President, this being his fifth term. Ely Bernays was elected Treasurer. The rest of the offices were left open.

Run Down by Mrs. Bierstadt's Carriage.

Patrick Dorris of 504 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street was riding a bicycle across Fifth Avenue at Forty-ninth Street last evening when he was knocked from his wheel by a team drawing a carriage in which was Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, wife of the artist of that name, of 322 Fifth Avenue. Dorris sustained contusions of the body, and was taken home. James Wilson, the driver of the coach, drove around to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where Mrs. Bierstadt explained that the affair was an accident, and the driver was not arrested.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SALE
LADIES'
MERINO UNDERWEAR.

150 Dozen. Medium winter-weight, white Merino Vests and Drawers.

Full fashioned and regular made.

Vests,—high neck with long or short sleeves and low neck with short sleeves.
Drawers,—ankle length.

Also an incomplete line of black Wool Swiss ribbed Vests,—with high neck and short sleeves,—and ankle length Drawers,

55 cents each:
value $1.00 to $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Oriental Dep't.

A Sale of
Silk Persian
and
Kermanshah
Rugs,
1/2
regular prices.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CARPETS

Our extensive line, in all the various grades, now complete.

Special Sale (This Week) of
AXMINSTERS AND WILTON VELVETS
RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

We call attention to our exhibition of Orientals, New Hartfords, Wiltons, Axminsters and Brussels Rugs, in large carpet sizes.

WE OFFER A SPECIAL LINE OF
Inlaid Linoleum
At a Great Reduction.
ALSO REMNANTS OF OIL CLOTHS AND PRINTED LINOLEUMS AT ABOUT ONE-HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT AT 8. ALSO Wed. Mat. and Fri. Ev'g. LOHENGRIN
Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Evgs. CARMEN Wed. Evg. & Sat. Mat. FAUST
Entire Family Circle, 25c; Balcony, 50c; Dress Circle, $1; Orch., 1.50; Grand Tier Box Seats, $1; W. Mat., 25 to $1. Sat. Mat., 25 to 1.50. Bx.Sts., $1
ELECTION WEEK, NOV. 5. MIKADO Election Day Mat., Prices 25,50,75,$1.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Theatre REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Tele. 3940-38. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ELECTION MATINEE TUESDAY, NOV. 6.
HEARN 50TH PERFORMANCE, NOV. 8TH.
IN SAG HARBOR
(BETTER THAN "SHORE ACRES.")

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. Tel. 731-38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Election Day.
TO-NIGHT. HENRIETTA CROSMAN TO-NIGHT, IN MISTRESS NELL.

CASINO! LAST 6 NTS! LAST 2 MATS! Wed. Mat., 50c. Sat. Mat., $1 & 50c.
Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard, and Virginia Earl in THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA!
NOV. 12, with Willie Edouin, FLORODORA!

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., Bway. & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15 Gen. Adm., 50c.
Secure seats now for Extra Election Day Matinée. Prices, as at Sat. Mat., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK

SOUND MONEY PARADE. Hotel Victoria Reviewing Stand, 27th St. & 5th Av.; all conveniences. Res. Seats. on sale at Tyson's, Princ. Hotels, & at F. Rullman's, 111 B'way. SAT. NOV. 3rd.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. NEW POLICY POPULAR PRICES
Com. WED'Y Ngt, OCT. 31, BURLESQUE
Neil-Go-In, Gorgeous Ballet, ten minutes of Grand Opera & 20 American & European Novelties.
Matinées Every Wed., Thurs., Sat., and Sunday.

AMERICAN Matinee Daily (except Mon.) 25c. 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. THE LOST PARADISE

THE DEWEY LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY.
DEWEY THEATRE EXTRAVAGANZA CO.
East 14th. David's Harem, Les Belles Zouaves.

WALLACK'S SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE B'way & 30th St. Eves. at 8. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec'n Day. In "The Greatest Thing in the World," and "The Moment of Death."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Evg., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Special Election Day Matinée. Regular Prices.
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat. 'Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. TO-NIGHT The Fun Begins. MAY IRWIN The Woman Who Makes You Laugh, in "The BELLE of BRIDGEPORT."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
JAMES O'NEILL Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Mats. Election Day, Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15. "MONTE CRISTO"

Koster & Bial's 26c Evgs, 25c, 50c, 75c; Boxes $1. John W. Ransone, Jos. J. Dowling Co., Mat. Filson & Errol, Truly Shattuck, Daily Dunn's Biograph. 20 Others.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors,
Extra Matinee Election Day.
"Play scored a signal triumph here equal to that achieved in Paris." —Herald.
"Miss Adams was stirred to a depth of emotionism." —Sun.
"A new and splendid triumph for Miss Adams." —Times.
"Miss Adams was stirred to a depth of emotion that almost triumphed over sex."—Herald.
"Maude Adams triumphed."—Telegraph.
"Maude Adams scored the finest success of her career." —World.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
IN EDMOND ROSTAND'S MASTERPIECE,
L'AIGLON
"Miss Adams is simply not to be resisted." —Telegram.
"A triumph for Maude Adams." —Mail and Express.
"Maude Adams' greatest triumph." —Evening World.
"Miss Adams scored an honest and legitimate success." —Evening Sun.
"She was applauded in it from beginning to end." —Evening Post.
"L'Aiglon the finest dramatic work in years." —World.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2.
SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
THIRD MONTH.
Xtra Mat. Election Day. Seats Ready.
John Drew's Greatest Triumph.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In Edward E. Rose's dramatization of Winston Churchill's novel of
Richard Carvel
"John Drew and the play have made a ripping success."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Evenings, 8:10.
33D NEW YORK WEEK.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Charles Frohman Presents
LESLIE CARTER
After Her London Triumph
as
ZAZA
in
DAVID BELASCO'S PLAY.
(A Version of Berton & Simon's Drama.)
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
2D CROWDED MONTH.
Xtra Mat. Election Day. Seats Ready.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM H. CRANE
IN
DAVID HARUM.
A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.
Dramatized by R. and M. W. Hitchcock from the novel of David Harum, by Edward Noyes Westcott, copyrighted 1898-1900 by D. Appleton & Co., publishers.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinées 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... MANAGER
SUCH LAUGHTER
NEVER HEARD BEFORE.
"Peter Dailey has caught the town."—Evg. Sun.
"Dailey makes lots of fun. * * Hodge Podge & Co. will have a long life at the Mad. Sq."—Evg. World.
PETER F. DAILEY
IN
THE BIG MUSICAL COMEDY,
HODGE PODGE & CO.
"Peter Dailey is now a Broadway star, and if you want to learn the air of 'Sunflower Sue' and 'Cindy, I Love You,' listen to the barrel organs next week. They will all be playing it."—World.
"Dailey, with the invaluable help of Christie McDonald, will draw the whole town."—Times.
"We have any number of players who can sing, dance, and jolly, and but one Peter Dailey in the whole lot."—Evg. Journal.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Evenings, 8.30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings at 8. Matinée at 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... MANAGER
Evenings at 8. Matinées Saturday at 2.
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
HENRY V.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR THE ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT, WHICH CLOSES NOV. 17.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. "Der Probekandidat." Dryer's Comedy Success

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Von Gofre, Equilibrist; Tinymite, midget; 20 others

O'Neill's.

An Extraordinary Offering of Women's Suits!

We place on sale this morning a special purchase of Women's Tailor-made Suits. They came from one of the foremost makers of New York and comprise all the newest shapes. They are made from choice Cheviot. The blouse front jacket is lined throughout with Taffeta. The skirt has the new flare ruffle and is lined throughout with French Percaline.

The regular retail price of these Suits is 22.00, but we have marked them

Special for this Sale, 14.98.

Rainy Day or Walking Suits

made from extra quality of double-faced Oxford mixture, new shaped flare skirt, finished around bottom with twelve rows of stitching; short jaunty double-breasted tight-fitting jacket.

Regular Price, 18.00.

Special for this Sale, 11.98.

Sale of Lace Curtains and Rugs!

A specially attractive assortment of FINE WHITE IRISH POINT CURTAINS on sale to-day at

3.69, 4.98 and 5.98 pair.

DENTELLE ARABE CURTAINS in both white and natural, 3½ and 4 yards long,

5.69, 6.75, 7.98 and 9.00 pair.

1500 pairs new and attractive designs in Nottingham Curtains, exceptional value at

98c., 1.48, 1.98, 2.45 to 5.00 pair.

Reversible Smyrna Rugs

Best quality, 9x12 feet, formerly 29.50	22.50
All Wool Smyrna, 9x12 feet, formerly 19.75	15.00
Best quality Axminster, 9x12, formerly 23.75	17.98

All cash purchases (except sewing machines) delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR ..... CONDUCTOR
ORCHESTRA OVER 100.
Eight Public Rehearsals on Friday afternoons and Eight Concerts on Saturday evenings—Nov. 16, 17; Dec. 7, 8; Dec. 21, 22; Jan. 11, 12; Feb. 1, 2; Feb. 15, 16; Mar. 8, 9; Mar. 29, 30.
First Program—Nov. 16 and 17.
Academic Festival—Overture ..... Brahms
Toccata, F major ..... J. S. Bach
Concerto for Piano, No. 1, B flat minor ..... Tschaikowsky
Mme. TERESA CARRENO.
Symphony in E, op. 14, (new) ..... Josef Suk
Subscriptions for Eight Rehearsals or Concerts—Seats $5 to $14, boxes $80 and $100, now on sale. Circulars at music stores, etc., and by mail from Aug. Roebbelen, Sec'y of N. Y. Phil. Society, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL
Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Gericke
Aus der Ohe
Miss Stein
Dohnanyi
Godowsky
Kneisel
Loeff

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 27...	3,786,432
Same week last year.....	3,415,743
To date this year.....	91,235,952
Corresponding date last year.	143,259,553
Bonds for the week.....	$14,849,000
Same week last year.....	$13,574,600
To date this year.....	$389,892,960
Corresponding date last year.	$732,227,970

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@6; at three months, 5; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Car & Foundry	1	Mo. Pacific	1⅞
Am. Car & F. pf.	1¼	Nat. Biscuit	1⅞
Am. Dist. Tel.	2	Nat. Lead pf.	4½
Am. Express	3	Nat. Salt	1
American Ice	2⅛	Nat. Steel pf.	3½
Am. Ice pf.	1	Nat. Tube	3½
Am. Linseed	1½	Nat. Tube pf.	3
Am. Malting	1	North. Pacific	1⅞
Am. Malt. pf.	2½	Pacific Mail	3⅜
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	4⅜	Pennsylvania	1⅞
Am. Tin Plate	1	People's Gas	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	Peo. & Eastern	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	Pere Marquette pf.	3½
A., T. & S. F.	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	4
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	5⅝	Pressed Steel Car	2⅜
Buff., Roch. & P.	2	Pressed Steel Car pf.	3½
Chic. & Alton	4⅜	Pullman Co.	1½
Chic. & Alton pf.	1⅜	Reading	1¼
Chic. Gt. West. deb.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel	1¼
Col. South. 2d pf.	1½	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	3¼
Col. & Hock. C. & I.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1½	St. L. Southwest.	1
Del., Lack. & W.	1¼	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	1¼	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	3½	Southern Pac.	1¼
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	1
K. C. Southern	2⅜	Union Bag & P. pf.	1½
K. C. Southern pf.	4½	U. S. Express	1
Laclede Gas	2½	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
L. E. & West. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3⅜
Met. Street Ry.	3½	West. Union	1⅜
Met. W. S. El.		Wheel. & L. E.	1
Chic. pf.	1¼	Wis. Cent. pf.	1
Minn. & St. L.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	6⅜
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Can. Southern	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1⅜	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅜
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1⅜	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. & Northwest.	1⅛	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	3	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
L. E. & West.	1½	Third Avenue	1½
Long Island	2	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Minn. & St. L. pf.	1½		
N. J. Central	1½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. Co. 6s.	3	Int. Paper 1st	1½
Ann Arbor 4s	1	Iowa Central 1st	1½
B'klyn R. T. 5s	2½	Kan. City So. 3s	4½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1	Ky. Cent. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	2⅝	L. I., N.Shore 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	Louis. & N. coll. tr. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1⅝	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	2½
Cent. of Ga., Mob. Div. 5s	3½	Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	1⅝
Chi. & Alton 2½s	1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1
Chi., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	1¼	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1½
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	2½	Mob. & Ohio new 6s.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6s, rss.	1½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1½
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	1½	N. Y. & North. 1st.	1
Cleve. & Pitts. 4½s, Series A.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	1½
Den. & R. G. 4½s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	3
Erie 1st con. 4s	1½	People's Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	1
Erie gen. 4s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	2
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	4½	San A. & A. P. 4s	2½
Gal., H. & S. A., M. & Pac. 5s	1½	So. Pac., Cent. Pac. gtd. 5½s	1½
Int. & G. N. 1st	1½	Texas Pac. 2d	3
Int. & G. N. 2d	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1½
		W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1½
		Wheel. & L. E. 1st	3
		W. & L. E. con. 4s	3½
		Wilkes. & East. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 3-4s	1¼	Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi. ext.	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1		

OUR LONDON CABLE.

FURTHER EXPORTS OF GOLD

Loose Balances Swept Up—Three Months' Paper at 3½—The Market "Liable to Nasty Spasms of Terror"—A Few More Investments—French Securities.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Nervousness increases in the city, not without reason. We lost £630,000 in gold last week by export, and both the French exchange and yours threaten us with further withdrawals. Our discount brokers have screwed up their rates of three months' bank paper to about 3¾, and are struggling to make it 4 per cent. England has also pursued its policy of sweeping up the loose balance of the market, and Friday produced a momentary scarcity sufficient to send a few borrowers to it for a three-day loan at 4½ per cent.

The worst is that as the market is now constituted this borrowing cannot have any durable results. While the Government continues to disburse every farthing of its balances and all it can borrow, the market must remain liable to oversupplies of bankers' money. In such circumstances the Bank's action is scarcely more effective than baling out a leaking boat with a teacup. In spite of the brief scarcity on Friday, bankers generally lent their money for the week at 2 per cent., and merely tried to get 2¼ per cent. when they heard what had happened at the Bank. And at 2 per cent. money remains.

With money roundabout this figure, discount rates cannot hold at 4 per cent. or near it. At the beginning of last week bills due within the year were bought at 3 per cent. discount and sometimes less, and three months' paper was only 3½ per cent. These rates may not be touched again, because the market is afraid, but even 4 per cent. is obviously not effective protection for the Bank's stock, and therefore the future is regarded with considerable alarm.

Could we see help in sight from any quarter we should face the position with comparative equanimity, but there is no such help. Favorable as the German exchange rates are to London, we know the Reichsbank will not let any gold escap from the country if a 7 per cent. rate can prevent. Meanwhile, wholly apart from the ordinary mercantile demands, drafts from South Africa alone upon our Treasury must be fully £1,000,000 a week, and the Government owes money in every part of the world. On the other hand, several of our colonies and India and some dozens of our own municipal bodies are hungry for further assistance, and many of them have exhausted the temporary resources by help of which the works in hand have been carried on. I must therefore impress upon you the fact that we are liable to nasty spasms of terror which may seize and carry us away any day.

Efforts are being made to revive business on the Stock Exchange, but have met with no encouragement from the public now, any more than before the election. Investment brokers tell me of a few more orders reaching them, but speculation has not revived, and last week we had to cope with a certain measure of distress developed upon the Paris Bourse.

French financiers have been busy these last few years in creating new companies of all descriptions, but especially new traction companies, quite in the London manner, and the shares of some of these were lifted to preposterous prices before the enterprises came into being. A reaction has been looming up for months past, and now, when the exhibition is about to close, some of these concerns find themselves overtaken by disastrous losses. Hence shares have been crumbling in price until the parquet which has been financing them has been forced to throw out some of its marketable securities in order to find means to pay the differences. We have shown strength enough to take all the stock offered us, and that is a reassuring sign. Our market is not weak or denuded of capital; it simply has no room to play in.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 29.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Parrot Silver and Copper Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Bell Telephone Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Duquesne Traction Company—Books close.
National Tube Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Pittsburg Traction Company—Books close.
Trow Directory, Printing and Book Binding Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Oct. 31.

American Steel Casting Company—Dividend payable.
American Steel Hoop Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Tin Plate Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Exeter, (N. H.) Hampton and Amesbury Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable Nov. 15 to holders of record this date.
United States Rubber Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Thursday, Nov. 1.

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
American Ice Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Buffalo Hump Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Central Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Columbian Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Columbus Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Denver and Southwestern Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable.
Evansville and Terre Haute Company—Dividend payable on common.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Finance Company of Philadelphia—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Flat Top Land Association—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Germania Bank—Dividend payable.
German Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Greenwich Bank—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Trust Company (Brooklyn)—Dividend payable.
Harrison Brothers & Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
H. B. Claflin Company—Interest payable on first and second preferred stocks.
Henry R. Worthington Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
International Steam Pump Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Joseph Loth & Co.—Special meeting.
Kings County Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Land Title and Trust Company (Philadelphia)—Dividend payable.
Mexican Lead Company—Dividend payable.
Montana Coal and Coke Company—Dividend payable.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany—Dividend payable.
Nassau Bank—Dividend payable.
National City Bank—Dividend payable.
National Salt Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Starch Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Security and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Otis Company (Boston)—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company—Dividend payable on common, first and second preferred.
Pennsylvania Warehouse and Cold Storage Company—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, (Brooklyn)—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pullman Company—Books close.
Railway Equipment Company of Minnesota—Dividend payable.
Rio Grande Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred
United Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company of Baltimore—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Electric Securities Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Traction Company of Albany—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on assenting stock.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

ADVANCES.

Am. Bicycle pf.	2½	Internat. Pump.	1
Am. Woolen	1½	Pitts., Bes. & L.E.	2
British Col. Cop.	2⅜	Standard Oil	27
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	2	Tenn. Copper	1
Chi. & Alton subs.	4⅞	Vir. I. C. & C.	2¼
Havana Com.	1	Vir. I. C. & C. 5s.	5
Havana Com pf.	1		

DECLINES.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Electric Vehicle.	5
Compressed Air.	1		

During the past week the course of prices in the market for outside securities was not so uniformly upward as was the case during the preceding week, but as a whole the week was the most favorable one that the curb market has had in many months. A sufficient number of net gains resulted from the week's trading to indicate that the market was steadily moving to a higher range of prices, and even more satisfactory than this, from some points of view, was the

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 27, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Oct. 27. Bid.	Closing Sat., Oct. 27. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Oct. 27, 3,786,432.	Amount Capi'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Oct. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 27, '00.
129 October 23.	114 January 6.	130	135	+ 1½	Adams Express Company	$12,000,000	June 2, 1900.	2	SA	129	129	123½	129	115	418
18⅝ October 24.	12½ January 25.	18	18½	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Company	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	½	..	17	18⅝	17	18	16⅜	28,831
67⅞ April 2.	57⅜ June 25.	64½	64½	+ 1¼	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	63½	64⅞	63½	64¼	63	5,655
37⅛ April 7.	30 June 26.	35¾	36¾	+ ¾	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, 99.	4	A	36	36⅜	36	36	45½	2,400
100 April 5.	88⅜ September 19.	91	..	..	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,196,600	June 1, 1900.	3	SA	91	91	91	91	..	32
33½ January 22.	24⅛ January 4.	31	32½	+ 2	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1900.	1	SA	31	32	31	32	33	110
159 May 2.	145 January 18.	157½	160	+ 3	American Express	18,000,000	July 2, 1900.	3	SA	154	157	154	157	150½	491
49¾ April 4.	27⅞ June 16.	36¾	37	+ 2⅞	American Ice Company	22,939,100	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	32⅜	37½	32½	36⅞	37½	8,886
78½ February 3.	60½ June 19.	64	66	+ 1	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	63½	66	63	66	84	1,016
16⅝ February 6.	8⅛ September 25.	12⅝	13⅜	+ 1¼	American Linseed Company	16,750,000	..	..	..	11⅜	13⅝	11¼	12⅜	11¼	21,886
60 February 5.	49½ June 25.	54½	57	+ ⅞	American Linseed Company preferred	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	53½	55½	52½	54	52½	13,794
7⅜ January 2.	5 June 12.	5¾	6¼	+ 1	American Malting Company	14,500,000	..	..	..	4⅞	5¾	4⅞	5¼	14	2,400
31½ January 2.	16⅞ June 27.	25	26	+ 2½	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1⅝	..	23½	26	23½	26	51½	2,828
43⅛ February 6.	34⅛ June 18.	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	..	..	..	42¼	42¼	41	41⅞	34⅞	12,535
95 March 24.	85 June 25.	91⅝	91⅞	— ¾	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Oct. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	92	92	90⅝	91⅞	85⅝	3,518
50¼ February 6.	17 June 25.	22	22⅜	— 1⅝	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000	..	..	..	25	25⅜	22⅜	22⅜	42½	25,185
86 February 6.	64⅛ September 28.	74	75¼	+ 4⅝	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	July 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	72	75⅜	73	75⅜	83	9,620
59⅛ April 2.	28½ June 26.	34⅞	35	— ⅝	American Steel & Wire Company	50,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	36½	37⅝	34⅜	35	47⅜	84,265
95 February 1.	69½ June 25.	75	75½	— ⅜	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	40,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	75¾	76⅞	74⅞	76	94	17,650
137⅞ February 4.	98⅝ March 3.	122	122⅞	+ ⅞	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	121¾	125½	121¾	122	136⅝	277,450
118 July 14.	107 March 2.	116	117	..	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	117	117	116	116	117½	450
39⅝ February 7.	19 June 22.	34½	35¼	+ 1	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	..	..	..	34	35¼	33⅝	35	33	17,574
94¼ April 9.	70⅝ June 25.	82	82⅝	— ⅜	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,325,000	July 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	82½	83	82	82	82	2,120
111⅛ February 14.	84⅛ June 25.	96⅝	97	+ 1⅝	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000.	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	96	100⅝	95½	97	122½	115,900
140 February 15.	123 May 17.	130	140	+ 2	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	Q	133	133	133	133	145½	340
54⅞ April 8.	37⅞ June 25.	45⅝	46	— 1⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	12	SA	47¼	47½	45	45½	44	12,420
16 March 26.	16 September 12.	16	18	..	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	..	16	16	16	16	19⅝	50
33 October 24.	15⅝ January 8.	32½	32⅝	+ 1⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	..	..	..	31	33	30½	32½	22	151,110
75⅞ October 24.	58⅛ January 11.	74⅛	74⅜	+ ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,159,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	74½	75⅝	73⅝	74⅞	66	136,038
85¼ April 12.	55¼ January 8.	74⅝	74⅞	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	45,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	74½	78⅝	74⅜	74⅞	63½	98,167
90 April 16.	72⅝ January 8.	81½	82	+ 1⅞	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	69,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	81½	85	81¼	81⅝	73⅝	12,610
86¾ April 10.	47¼ September 25.	62½	62⅝	+ 5⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company	45,000,000	..	..	..	57¼	64⅝	57	62½	36	352,172
175 May 21.	146 January 2.	165	170	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1900.	3	SA	170	170	170	170	165	125
10⅝ January 23.	6¼ June 26.	8¾	..	— ⅝	Brunswick City	5,000,000	..	..	..	9	9	8¾	9	12⅝	225
78 October 26.	52 February 27.	78	78	+ 2	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	..	..	..	70	72	70	72	44	400
118 April 26.	87⅞ March 21.	110	114	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	9,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	3	SA	113	113	113	113	88	400

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 27, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Bid. Oct. 27. Bid.	Closing Bid. Oct. 27. Ask'd	Net Change Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Oct. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 27, '00.
58¼ April 7.	47⅞ February 27.	53	53½	— ⅛	Canada Southern	35,632,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	53	54½	53½	53½	98	3,044
99⅝ February 12.	84⅞ September 25.	95½	97	+ 1	Canadian Pacific	63,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	95⅝	97½	95⅞	97⅝	96	365
33¼ April 2.	22 June 25.	30	30¼	— ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	20,382,600	Oct. 22, '00.	1	..	29⅞	31¼	29¾	30	27½	37,915
36¾ October 27.	31 October 25.	35¾	35⅞	+ 1¼	Chicago & Alton, new	20,000,000			..	31	36¾	31	35¾	...	31,852
72⅝ October 27.	66 October 25.	71	71¼	+ 1⅝	Chicago & Alton pf., new	20,000,000			..	69½	72⅝	69	71¼	...	40,296
118¾ April 2.	113¼ January 10.	127½	127⅝	— 1¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	68,611,700	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	129	129⅝	127	127⅝	158⅜	36,327
12⅝ April 2.	9⅞ September 25.	11⅝	12	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,510,300			..	12	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	14⅝	5,540
78⅜ April 2.	60¼ August 22.	72¾	73	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred A	7,480,100	July 31, 1900.	2½	SA	73	73½	72⅝	72⅝	88	500
43 March 31.	30 June 23.	35½	36	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,480,100			..	35	36⅜	35	36⅜	42	300
89 February 1.	81 June 19.	87½	89	+ 1	Chicago Great Western debenture	18,573,700	July 15, 1900.	2	SA	87	87	87	87	92⅝	480
29 April 16.	14 January 18.	23	23¼	— ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			..	22	23¼	22	22	11¾	1,760
65¾ April 4.	45¼ January 24.	54	54½	— ¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	..	53	56	53¼	53½	22½	5,521
125⅝ April 4.	106⅞ June 25.	115⅝	115⅞	+ ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,146,000	Oct. 22, 1900.	2½	SA	116	116⅞	115⅝	115⅝	127⅝	38,220
174⅞ March 27.	138¾ January 18.	172	173½	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	40,910,900	Oct. 22, 1900.	3½	SA	172½	173½	171½	171½	172½	900
167⅞ May 22.	135¾ June 25.	162	163½	— 1¼	Chicago & Northwestern	39,114,300	July 6, 1900.	3	SA	162¾	164⅜	161½	163⅝	176	1,895
114⅞ March 28.	103 June 25.	108½	109⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	109⅝	110⅛	108¾	108⅝	115	15,302
128⅜ January 31.	110 October 9.	113	117	+ ⅛	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900.	5	A	125	115	115	115	124	485
13¾ April 27.	8½ October 18.	9	9½	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	12,000,000			..	..	9¼	10¼	9	9	12¼	1,380
30¾ April 27.	22½ October 18.	23	28⅝	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000			..	23	29¼	27½	28¼	41	2,225
68⅝ March 30.	55 June 19.	63¼	65	— ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	65	66⅞	63½	63½	90⅝	3,985
115 October 3.	103¼ June 7.	111	114	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	99⅞	175
51¼ April 2.	28½ September 24.	33½	33¾	+ ⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,000,000			..	33	40½	38¾	40	55¾	24,035
7⅝ March 22.	5 September 25.	6	6	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern	31,985,000			..	6¼	6¼	6	6	8¾	1,420
47¼ March 27.	26 September 22.	39	40	..	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	39½	39⅞	38½	39	45¾	310
20¼ March 21.	14 September 24.	15¾	16½	+ 1¼	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000			..	16	16¾	16	16¼	16	345
21 April 2.	11½ June 23.	16½	17¼	+ 1¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000			..	16	17¼	16	16¾	18½	2,380
198 January 3.	164 September 21.	176¾	176½	— 3	Consolidated Gas	71,404,200	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	Q	170	179	170¼	176	189½	7,484
38 January 2.	21½ May 21.	25½	29	— ½	Continental Tobacco Company	43,845,000			..	29⅜	30½	29½	29	43¾	35,401
89½ January 3.	70 May 12.	81½	82	+ 1¼	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	48,845,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	81½	83¾	81½	82	93	7,197
113¾ March 28.	106½ September 20.	112	114	..	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	112¾	114	112¾	113	122	1,851
186 February 20.	171½ September 19.	178	179	+ 1¼	**Delaware, Lackawanna & Western**	26,200,000	Oct. 26, 1900.	1½	Q	178	179½	178	179½	194	1,300
24½ March 26.	16½ June 22.	20	20¼	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			..	20⅜	20⅝	19⅞	20	22¼	5,520
76¾ March 26.	64⅞ June 18.	70	70¾	+ ¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,950,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	70¾	71	70	70½	77¾	3,745
19 March 26.	12 June 30.	15½	17	+ 1⅛	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100			..	15	17¼	15	15⅞	18	6,980
96½ June 14.	88 September 25.	...	...	+ ¾	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	May 15, 1900.	2½	SA	90⅝	90⅝	90⅛	90⅝	97	460
6¾ March 5.	4 June 2.	...	...	+ ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000			..	..	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	100
14¾ March 22.	10½ September 22.	12	12½	— ⅛	**Erie**	112,347,400			..	12⅜	12⅝	12	12	13¾	420
42½ April 4.	30⅝ September 22.	35½	35½	— ⅝	Erie first preferred	42,682,809			..	36	36⅞	35	35¼	38⅝	2,430
23½ April 2.	15 September 24.	18	19	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000			..	19¼	19⅝	19½	19⅜	19½	200
54⅝ March 15.	38⅝ October 9.	40½	41	+ ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	May 1, 1900.	1½	SA	40½	43⅞	40⅝	41	42½	1,356
94½ April 19.	74 October 9.	78	80	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,294,000	Oct. 16, 1900.	2½	SA	76½	76½	76½	76½	...	57
57⅞ February 6.	28⅝ June 25.	38½	38⅞	— ⅝	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	3½	..	40	40⅝	39	39⅝	54¾	79,504
77⅛ February 6.	60⅜ June 26.	68½	68½	+ ½	Federal Steel Company preferred	83,281,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	68¾	69⅞	67¾	68¾	78½	12,380
81 July 17.	64 May 17.	...	...	— ¼	**Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co**	2,000,000			..	74	74	73⅜	73⅝	...	200
145 October 22.	120 January 10.	143	144½	+ ¼	General Electric Company	18,276,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	143⅝	145	142¾	143⅝	122	3,165
63½ February 5.	44 May 15.	54½	55½	+ ¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	55	55½	55	55¼	53½	6,205
101¾ February 1.	96 January 2.	99¾	100	+ ¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	13,636,500	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	99¼	99⅝	99	99¼	104½	1,350
174½ January 3.	144¾ June 22.	163¾	164½	+ 3½	Great Northern preferred	48,417,250	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	160	166½	158⅜	163	175	13,003
*40 October 22.	*45 October 22.	...	...	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2½	..	46	46	45	45	...	100
41¼ April 21.	30 September 21.	36½	37	— ½	**Hocking Valley**	10,348,600			..	38	38¼	36¾	37	35	4,550
67⅞ April 5.	58 January 8.	64	64½	— ½	Hocking Valley preferred	13,234,500	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	63	65¼	64¼	64½	64	4,288
120¼ July 23.	110 June 25.	118	118½	— ⅞	**Illinois Central**	99,660,400	Sept. 1, 1900.	3	SA	119¼	119⅝	118¼	118¼	115¾	5,981
25½ February 3.	14½ March 6.	20½	21	+ ⅛	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '98.	1	..	20½	20⅞	19½	20⅝	29	3,495
70½ February 6.	53 March 6.	67	67⅛	+ 1⅛	International Paper Company preferred	22,030,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	65½	67⅞	65	67	76¾	5,739
30½ October 16.	26 June 30.	32	37	— ⅞	International Power Company	6,400,000			..	32½	32⅝	32¾	33½	..	7,150
20¾ July 20.	11⅞ January 12	19	19¾	..	Iowa Central	8,512,900			..	19¼	19⅞	19	19¾	14	900
58 March 30.	39 September 27.	41½	42	..	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	42	42	42	42	59½	697
18 May 4.	10 January 10.	15	15½	+ ⅛	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000			..	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	12	200
17⅜ April 19.	7 September 10.	13½	14	+ 2⅝	Kansas City Southern	29,985,500			..	11	14	11	12⅝	...	2,597
43⅜ April 3.	27½ September 10.	36	36½	+ ½	Kansas City Southern preferred	21,000,600			..	32¾	36½	32	36	...	11,687
17½ March 27.	14½ October 19.	14½	16	+ ½	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	July 2, 1900.	50c	..	15	15	15	15	...	100
80 January 5.	65 May 10.	70	71	+ 2½	**Laclede Gas**	8,014,400	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	SA	68½	71	68	71	79½	1,160
37⅞ October 19.	20¾ March 16.	34¼	35	— 1½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			..	37	37½	35	35	49½	5,080
110 October 22.	83¼ February 2.	102	104	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	July 16, 1900.	2	..	106	110	106	103½	79¾	1,510
89 May 5.	47½ January 4.	63	66	— 2	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	..	63	66	63	63	...	300
87⅜ April 20.	69¾ September 22.	75¼	75⅜	— ¾	Louisville & Nashville	52,500,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	76	76½	75	75¼	89⅝	26,203
10¾ May 2.	6¼ January 30.	9	13	..	**Manhattan Consolidated**	5,000,000			..	9	9	9	9	...	100
101 February 14.	94 June 25.	97⅜	97½	— ⅜	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1	Q	98	100	98¾	97⅜	112¾	92,094
182 February 13.	142⅜ September 26.	160½	161	+ 5½	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	157¾	163⅝	157¾	161	168	33,059
37½ April 5.	24½ January 29.	32	33	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,498,700			..	33	33	33	33	24	200
88 September 14.	76 February 27.	83	85	+ 1½	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	2	SA	83	83	83	83	74	100
14⅜ April 18.	10½ January 8.	12¼	12⅜	— ⅜	Mexican Central	38,000,000			..	12¼	13¼	11¾	12¾	14	10,400
5 March 15.	2⅝ September 26.	3	3¼	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	35,350,000			..	3⅛	3½	3	3	5	2,265
69¾ March 28.	45½ June 18.	59	60½	+ 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½	..	60	61¾	59	59¾	72½	2,600
99½ October 20.	87½ June 18.	97¾	98½	— 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA	98¾	98¾	97½	98	95	3,600
27 April 24.	14 September 20.	16	18½	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000			..	18	18	18	18	27¾	100
69 April 24.	47½ October 9.	49	54	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000			..	54	54	54	54	62½	100
12⅜ March 28.	9 September 19.	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	55,181,000			..	10⅜	11	10¼	10¼	12⅜	870
40½ April 17.	25⅜ September 22.	32½	32½	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			..	32	33½	31¼	32½	39¼	26,030
61¼ April 16.	38⅞ January 18.	56¼	56⅝	+ 1⅛	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	54⅜	57⅝	54	55¼	49	152,075
48½ April 2.	35 June 25.	39	40	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	40	41	40	40	47	1,100
40½ February 7.	27¾ June 18.	38¼	38½	+ 1⅜	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1	Q	34½	37	34½	36⅝	40½	8,542
96 February 17.	70½ June 18	90	91⅜	+ ¼	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	90	92⅝	89⅝	90	94½	1,376
28¼ February 5.	15⅞ August 11.	19⅞	20½	+ ½	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	19⅞	20¾	19⅞	20	28⅝	2,980
106½ February 20.	83 August 11.	86	87½	+ 4½	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	95	98	95	97⅝	109	956
41 October 15.	32½ October 19.	...	...	+ 1	National Salt Company	7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	12	Q	37	37	37	37	...	100
70 October 22.	60½ October 15.	...	...	+ ½	National Salt Company preferred	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	70	70	70	70	...	280
53½ February 6.	20 June 23.	29⅜	30	+ ¼	National Steel Company	22,000,000			..	29⅞	31	29¼	30	50	20,765
97 February 6.	79¾ June 26.	87½	88	+ 1¼	National Steel Company preferred	27,000,000	Sept. 29, 1900.	1¾	Q	85	89½	85	88½	94⅝	3,345
57¾ October 24.	40⅞ June 25.	55½	55⅝	+ 3½	National Tube Company	40,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	53½	55⅞	53¾	55½	...	38,924
98¾ October 24.	86¾ May 14.	98½	98½	+ 3	National Tube Company preferred	40,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	93	98¾	95	98	...	8,078
138 August 23.	115 January 6.	134½	135½	— 1½	New Jersey Central	27,113,800	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	137	137	135	135½	125	2,926
150 June 7.	112 September 25.	123	126	— 6½	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	131	128	123	123	144	350
130⅜ April 4.	125⅜ June 23.	132½	132⅝	..	New York Central	115,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	133	134½	132½	133	138½	19,550
215½ May 1.	210 October 8.	210	213	+ ⅞	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,638,100	Sept. 29, 1900.	2	Q	210⅞	210⅞	210⅝	210⅝	215¼	160
15⅞ October 19.	11 June 20.	14½	14⅞	— ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			..	14½	15	14	14½	14⅜	1,535
90 October 19.	75 June 20.	88	90	— 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	..	88½	88½	88	88	79¾	600
40½ March 29.	29 June 20.	36	38	— 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000			..	36	37	35	37	36½	1,910
134 February 28.	130 February 2.	132	135	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Oct., 1900.	1¼	Q	132	132	132	132	132½	45
26½ March 28.	18¼ June 20.	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,000			..	22¼	23⅜	22	22½	26¼	24,127
40½ April 18.	22⅝ January 10.	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000			..	36	38⅝	37¼	37¼	47¾	20,520
81 April 28.	67 January 8.	76½	78	— 1⅜	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	77½	78⅞	76½	76½	71⅜	1,359
16⅝ October 24.	13⅜ January 23.	15⅜	16¼	+ ⅛	North American	39,776,300			..	15⅜	16⅜	15⅜	15⅜	12⅞	9,234
62⅜ April 4.	45⅝ September 29.	56½	56⅝	+ 1⅛	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, 1900.	1	SA	54⅞	58⅝	54½	56½	55⅜	252,109
75¼ March 28.	67 September 27.	73	73⅝	..	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1	Q	73½	74	72⅝	73	76¼	10,810
61¼ October 15.	46 May 12.	56	58	— 3½	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	40⅞	60⅜	58	58	51⅜	515
69½ October 15.	57 May 10.	66	67½	— 1½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	68	68	68	68	67⅜	350
47¼ January 2.	25⅝ June 11.	42½	43	— ⅜	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	39¼	46¼	39¼	42⅜	40¾	89,720
142⅜ April 5.	124⅝ September 22.	135⅛	135¼	+ 1⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,709,000	May 31, 1900.	2½	SA	133⅜	135⅞	133	135⅛	133⅜	81,377
111½ April 2.	81⅝ October 11.	94	94½	+ 1½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,605,800	Aug. 25, 1900.	1½	Q	93	96	91⅝	94	114½	67,670
4 May 1.	1¼ September 28.	1½	2	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000			..	2	2	1⅝	1⅝	2⅛	530
9½ March 26.	5 June 19.	7	8½	+ 2½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			..	5	7½	6½	7½	8	680
64½ March 27.	54½ March 22.	59	61⅝	+ 3½	Pere Marquette preferred	10,162,200			..	..	60½	60½	60½	..	100
80½ January 2.	49¾ September 29.	50	59	+ 4	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100			..	55	59¾	55	59	74½	600
84 January 8.	78 June 23.	84	85	+ 1¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,549,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	82¼	83¼	82¼	83¾	..	365
58⅜ January 17.	32½ September 26.	43	43½	+ 2⅜	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Aug. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	42½	48	42½	43½	60¼	13,920
88⅞ January 17.	70⅜ September 26.	80½	81½	+ 3½	Pressed Steel Car preferred	12,500,000	Aug. 27, 1900.	1¾	Q	80	82¼	80	81½	89¾	1,015
180½ January 19.	176 June 25.	190	192	+ 1½	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	2	Q	189¼	191	188¾	189½	194	1,345
10½ March 28.	7¾ October 22.	8	8½	..	**Quicksilver preferred**	4,291,300	July 16, 1900.	½	..	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...	300
21½ April 4.	15 September 22.	18¼	19	+ 1¼	**Reading**	89,900,000			..	17¾	19¼	17¼	18½	21¼	10,020
68¾ April 5.	49 January 9.	58¾	59	+ ⅞	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	58¾	60⅞	58¾	59⅛	61	76,185
35⅝ April 2.	23⅝ September 24.	28½	29¼	+ 1¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			..	28½	29¼	29	29	32⅜	10,160
27½ February 6.	8¾ June 25.	13¾	14	+ 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,000			..	14	15½	14	14	24½	19,451
70⅜ February 6.	49 August 1.	56¾	57⅜	+ 3½	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,306,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	55	57¾	55	57⅛	68⅝	8,334
7⅝ August 21.	5 May 24.	7	7½	+ ⅛	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000			..	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	8½	214
50½ October 22.	38¼ May 26.	48¼	50	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1	SA	49½	50½	48¾	49½	54	1,600
17 October 18.	11⅜ June 26.	16¼	17½	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000			..	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	..	100
12 March 31.	8⅝ June 25.	11½	11⅝	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,380			..	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	11	2,000
72¼ March 30.	64 September 25.	69½	69¾	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	68	68	68	68	70	100
39 March 30.	31¼ June 23.	36½	36⅞	..	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Sept. 5, 1900.	1	SA	36¾	37	36	36½	36¾	3,310
14½ October 27.	8¾ June 20.	14½	14¾	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			..	13⅞	14½	13	14⅜	13¼	14,780
34⅜ April 16.	21⅞ June 23.	32⅝	32¾	+ 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			..	31	33	30¼	32⅝	31⅜	22,614
22½ June 15.	17½ October 20.	18	19	+ ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company	7,500,000			..	17⅜	18½	17½	18½	..	500
67½ September 5.	50½ June 25.	65	66	+ 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company pf	6,700,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	63½	65	63½	65	..	1,200
43 March 27.	30⅜ June 18.	36⅞	37	+ 1½	Southern Pacific	197,332,100			..	36	37¾	35½	36¾	39⅜	183,605
15⅜ March 27.	10⅜ June 25.	12⅞	13	— ⅜	Southern Railway	119,900,000			..	13¼	13⅜	12¾	12¾	17⅜	18,285
61½ March 27.	49¼ June 25.	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Oct. 16, 1900.	1½	SA	57½	58	56⅝	57	57¼	29,385
10½ January 4.	4½ March 6.	5	6	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			..	6	6	6	6	9¾	410
104 February 2.	49 October 3.	57½	58	— 1	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	22,553,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	Q	59¼	61	58	58	118	46,335
21 April 17.	13⅛ June 25.	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅝	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			..	17	18⅜	16⅝	17½	20	17,995
17¾ October 22.	11½ January 17.	16	17	+ 1	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,840,000			..	16	17⅝	16	17	12½	1,780
135¼ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	110	110½	— 1½	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 22, '99.	1¼	..	111	111	110	110	157	420
68½ January 24.	61½ July 3.	...	...	— ½	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1¼	SA	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	...	125
142 April 12.	136 January 2.	...	...	— ½	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	140	140½	140	140½	...	200
25 February 7.	10 June 18.	12½	13	+ ⅜	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	10,000,000			..	12½	13⅜	12¾	13	27½	2,227
77⅝ February 2.	56¼ May 9.	66	68	+ 1½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	65⅜	67	65⅜	67	79	1,019
63½ October 24.	44⅝ January 10.	61⅜	61⅞	+ ⅞	Union Pacific	95,881,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	62	63¼	61⅜	61⅞	47⅜	178,857
78⅛ April 4.	70½ June 23.	75½	75⅝	— ⅜	Union Pacific preferred	90,333,300	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	76	76½	75¼	75¼	77¾	19,946
49 April 6.	45¼ August 23.	50	55	+ 3	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1900.	1½	SA	49	49	49	49	55	375
19 January 3.	7¾ June 25.	11½	12	+ ¾	United States Leather	61,589,900			..	11½	12⅝	11¾	12	25½	58,575
77 January 3.	65 June 25.	71¾	71¾	+ ¾	United States Leather preferred	60,900,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	71⅞	72⅜	71¾	71⅝	82¾	5,358
44 January 2.	21 July 6.	32½	32¾	+ 1¾	United States Rubber	23,698,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	1	..	31¾	34½	32¾	32¾	49¾	25,595
104⅝ January 3.	90 February 27.	95	98	+ 3⅜	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, 1900.	2	Q	96	98½	96	96½	113	880
9⅜ April 27.	6½ March 13.	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛	**Wabash**	28,000,000			..	7⅞	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅝	1,020
24½ April 27.	16 September 20.	18⅞	19	— ⅛	Wabash preferred	26,000,000			..	19¼	19⅝	18¾	18⅞	22¼	6,614
127½ March 29.	122 February 21.	127	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	3	SA	130	130	129½	129½

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 27, 1900

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Oct. 27..$14,849,000

	Week Ended Oct. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	2½
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	111½	111½	111½	111⅝	5
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	70	70	70	70	9
Ann Arbor 4s	91½	92	91½	92	17
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	348
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	88	88	87½	87⅝	512
Atlantic & Danville 4s	93⅝	94	93⅝	94	23
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	95	95	95	95	1
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95⅝	96	95½	95⅝	107
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99⅝	170½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	88¼	88½	87½	88⅛	320
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	102	105¼	102	104	28
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	99	100	99	100	8
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	94¼	95	94	94½	75
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116	116½	116	116½	20
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust rects	69½	69⅝	69½	69⅝	10
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108	108⅛	108	108⅛	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	95	96½	94½	96	217
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	42	44⅞	42	44⅜	171
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	13	13½	13	13½	89
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	6	7	6	7	80
Central of Georgia, Mobile Division 5s	105	106	105	106	3
Central of New Jersey general 5s	123½	124	123½	124	49
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	83¼	83⅞	83¼	83⅞	138
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	97⅞	98	97⅞	97⅞	85
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	99⅝	100	99⅝	99⅞	88
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	82	83⅞	81½	83½	2,808
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	112¾	112½	112¾	112½	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	28
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Division, 3½s	104½	105	104½	104⅝	16
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gencral 5s	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼	80
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul termini 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	118⅞	118⅞	118½	118⅝	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	11
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	15
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1900	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	130	130½	130	130½	15
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, coupon	130½	130⅝	130¼	130⅝	15
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg	106	106	106	106	5
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, coupon	106⅞	107	106½	107	70
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92	92	92	92	12
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	99½	101	99¼	99½	27
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	104	104	104	104	1
Cleveland & Pittsburg 4½s, Series A	121	121	121	121	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	94	94½	94	94½	19
Colorado Midland 3-4s	77⅜	77⅜	76½	76½	20
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	77½	77⅞	77½	77⅞	6
Colorado & Southern 4s	82	82⅜	82	82	53
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, reg	141	141	141	141	5
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4½s	108	108	108	108	1
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	103	103	103	103	4
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99⅜	99½	99	99	52
Detroit City Gas 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	36
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land gr. 3½s	30	31⅞	30	30	136
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	115	115	115	115	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	117	117	117	117	3
Erie 1st consol. 4s	89⅞	90	89⅝	89⅞	13
Erie general 4s	71	71½	71	71½	41
Erie 1st consol. 7s	136½	136½	136½	136½	4
Evansville & Terre Haute con. 6s	123	123½	123	123½	5
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	108	108¾	108	108¾	32
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	73⅜	74	72½	74	31
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4-5s	60	61	60	60	24
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98⅝	100¼	98⅝	100¼	53
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	122½	122½	122½	122¼	3
Green Bay income, B	6	7	6	7	28
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	120	120½	120	120½	15
Hocking Valley 4½s	100½	100⅜	100½	100⅜	123
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	10
Illinois Central 3½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103	103½	103	103½	6
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	103
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 5s	107	107	107	107	2
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121½	123	121½	123	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	88½	89	88½	89	15
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	51	51	51	51	½
International Paper Company 6s	105⅜	106¼	105⅜	106¼	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	6
Jefferson 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	89	89	89	89	5
Kansas City Southern 3s	65½	69½	64¾	69½	1,874
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	30
Kentucky Central 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123½	3
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	4
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	100½	101	100¼	101	37
Long Island unified 4s	95⅝	96	95⅝	95¾	68
Long Island, North Shore 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Long Island Ferry 4½s	100	100	100	100	3
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	97½	97⅜	97½	97⅜	4
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98⅜	99	98⅜	99	1
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	101⅝	102¼	101⅝	102¼	42
Metropolitan West Side Elev., Chicago, 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	14
Mexican Central consol. 4s	80⅜	80½	80⅜	80½	15
Mexican Central 1st income	26½	27½	26½	26⅝	600
Mexican Central 2d income	12⅜	13⅞	12⅜	13⅜	268
Mexican International consol. 4s	83⅞	84½	83⅞	84½	45
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝	15
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91½	93	92¼	92¼	108½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	91¼	92½	91¼	92	60
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	91	92	91	92	27
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	67¼	68	66¾	66¾	122
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	119½	119½	119	119	28
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	95¾	96	95	96	122
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97	97½	96½	96½	221
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	84⅝	85	84⅝	84⅝	18
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127¼	127½	16½
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	105½	105½	105¼	105¾	1
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	4
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, coupon	96⅝	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	50
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96½	96⅞	96½	96½	1
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	4
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	6
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904, reg	105	105	105	105	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107	107	106½	106⅝	12
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅞	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	93	93¼	93	93¼	54
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, certfs	196	195	195	195	3
New York & Northern 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	10
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	95	95	95	95	3
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	100½	100½	99⅝	100¼	30
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97½	97¼	97	97	130½
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	65½	66⅜	65¾	66¼	388½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	83
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	34
Oregon Railway & Navigation 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	114	114½	114	114½	24½
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	136½	136½	116¾	116¾	6
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 1st con. 6s	117	117	117	117	11
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	89¼	90½	89	90	30
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	20	20	20	20	15
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	136½	136½	136½	136½	1
Pittsburg & Western 4s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	1
Pleasant Valley Coal 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Reading general 4s	89½	90	89¼	89⅝	206
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	96½	96⅝	95½	95½	23
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s, guaranteed	83⅝	85½	83⅝	85½	12
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	125½	126	125½	126	4
St. Joseph & Grand Island 5-6s	87	87	87	87	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	99	99¼	75¾	75¾	161
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110¾	110¾	110	110¾	41
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	111¾	111¾	111	111	26
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 6s	92	92	92	92	20
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93½	95¼	93½	95¼	28
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	82½	85	82½	85	14
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1

BONDS.

	Week Ended Oct. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	75⅝	77½	77⅜	77½	104
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102	102	102	102	7
Southern Pacific of Cal. 6s, Series A	106	106	106	106	1
Southern Pacific 4s	80½	81	80¼	80⅝	412
Southern Railway 5s	109⅝	110	109⅝	110	123
Standard Rope & Twine income	10⅝	11	10	10½	237
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	68¾	69	68½	69	22
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	32
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	113⅝	114½	113⅜	114½	55
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	72	72	72	72	2
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅝	32
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	2
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅝	106¼	105½	105⅝	245
United States Leather Co. deb. 6s	115	115	115	115	3
Wabash 1st 5s	118	118¼	117⅜	118	46
Wabash 2d 5s	103½	103¾	102¾	103	50
Wabash debenture, Series B	34⅜	35	33⅞	33⅞	238
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s	109	110	109	109	9
West Shore 4s	113½	113¼	112¾	112¾	4
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5s	92	92⅝	92	92	90
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	122	122	121⅞	121⅞	5
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	107	107	107	107	30
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	85	88	85	88	88
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	112¼	115	112¼	115	32
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106⅞	106½	106½	106½	3
Wisconsin Central general 4s	86½	87½	86½	86⅝	168
Total sales					$14,781,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 27, 1900.

United States 5s, registered	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	*34
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115	115	115	115	2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115	115	115	115	*11
United States 3s, coupon	110	110½	110	110½	9
United States 3s, registered	109¾	109¾	109½	109½	9
Total sales					$24,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 27, 1900.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s	91	91¼	91	91	43

Grand total $14,849,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, coupon	104	Oct. 19	104	Oct. 19	104	Oct. 19
United States 2s, registered	100¼	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	115	Oct. 24
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	115	Oct. 23
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	134¼	Sept. 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 5	131⅜	Aug. 10	134⅛	Sept. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116¼	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	112⅝	Oct. 25
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅝	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113⅝	Oct. 2
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¾	Mar. 9	108¾	Aug. 21	110½	Oct. 26
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	109¾	Sept. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	109½	Oct. 25
United States new 2s	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	104	Oct. 9
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Sept. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	96¼	Oct. 2

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116½	Mar. 8	108¼	Jan. 8	109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class B	106½	Oct. 6	108¼	Oct. 6	109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C	102¾	Sept. 10	102	Jan. 16	102¾	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s	108½	June 5	106½	July 6	108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106¾	May 21	104	Oct. 4	104	Oct. 4
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅜	June 7	93⅝	Sept. 29	94	Oct. 4
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅜	June 7	90	Sept. 8	90¾	Oct. 18
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6½	July 31	6¾	Aug. 24
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	93¾	May 22	85	Jan. 5	91	Oct. 26

KEY TO BOND LIST.

The following is a list of bonds which do not appear in their proper alphabetical order in the "Complete Bond Quotation List" on Pages 4 and 5, but are here so arranged. Opposite each is placed the name of the system under which they are given in the table referred to:

Railroad Bonds.

Road.	System.
Alabama Central—	Southern Ry.
Alabama Midland—	Sav., Fla. & Western.
Albany & Susq—	Delaware & Hudson.
Allegheny Valley—	Penn. R. R.
Allegheny & Western—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts
Am. Dock & Imp—	Central of N. J.
Atlantic & Danville—	Southern Ry.
Atlantic & Yadkin—	Southern Railway.
Austin & Northwestern—	Southern Pacific.
Battle Creek & Stur.—	Michigan Central.
Beach Creek—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Bellev. & Carondelet—	Illinois Central.
Booneville Bdg. Co.—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Brooklyn & Montauk—	Long Island.
Brunswick & Western—	Sav., Fla., & West.
Buffalo, New York & Erie—	Erie
Buffalo & Southwestern—	Erie.
Carb. & Shawneetown—	Illinois Central.
Carolina Central—	Seaboard & Roanoke.
Carthage & Adirondack—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Ced. Rap., Ia. F. & N.—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Central Ohio—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Central Pacific—	Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Erie—	Erie.
Chicago & St. Louis—	Atch., Top. & Santa Fé.
Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans—	Illinois Cent.
Chic., St. Louis & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve.—	C., C. & St. L.
Clearfield & Mahoning—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Cleveland & Marietta—	Penn. R. R.
Cleveland & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Columbia & Greenville—	Southern Railway
Col. & Hocking Valley—	Hocking Val. Ry.
Col. Connect. & Term—	Norfolk & Western
Dakota & Great Southern—	C., Mil. & St. P.
Dallas & Waco—	Mo., Kan. & Texas
Del. Riv. R. R. & Bdge. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge—	C., R. I. & Pac.
Des Moines & Minneapolis—	Chi. & N. W.
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo—	L. S. & M. S.
Eastern Railway of Minn.—	St. P., M. & M.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.—	Southern Ry.
Elkt., Lex. & Big Sandy—	C. & O.
Elmira, Cortlandt & Northern—	Lehigh Valley
Erie & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Escanaba & Lake Superior—	Chi. & N. W.
Fargo & Southern—	Chi., M. & St. Paul
Fort Smith & V. B. B.—	St. L. & S. F.
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A.—	South. Pac. Co.
Georgia Pacific—	Southern Railway
Gila Val., G. & Northern—	South. Pac. Co.
Gouverneur & Oswego 1st gtd. g. 5s—	N. W. C.
Grand Rapids & Ind—	Penn. Co.
Grey's Point Terminal—	St. L. Southwn.
Hannibal & St. Joseph—	C., B. & Quincy.
Housatonic R—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Houston, E. & W. Texas—	Southern Pacific.
Houston & Texas Central—	Southern Pacific.
Iowa Midland—	Chicago & Northwest.
Jefferson R. R.—	Erie
Kalamazoo, All. & G. R.—	L. S. & M. S.
Kanawha & Michigan—	Toledo & Ohio Central.
Kansas City & Pacific—Missouri Kas. & Texas.	
Kansas Midland—	St. Louis & San Francisco.
Kentucky Central—	Louisville & Nashville.
Kookuk & Des Moines—	C., R. I. & P.
Knoxville & Ohio—	Southern Railway.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	N. Y. C. & H.
Lehigh & Hudson River—Central of New Jersey.	
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre—	Central of New Jersey.
Leroy & Caney Valley—	Missouri Pacific.
Long Dock—	Erie
La. & Mo. River—	Chicago & Alton.
Lo., New Albany & Chicago—	Chicago Ind. & Lo.
Mahoning Coal R. R.—	Erie & Pittsburg.
McKeesport & B. Vernon—	N. Y. C. & Hudson.
Metropolitan Elevated—	Manhattan Railway.
Michigan Central—New York Central & Hudson.	
Mid. Ga. & Atl.—	Seaboard & Roanoke.
Mil., Lake Shore & Western—	Chicago & N. W.

Road.	System.
Mil. & Madison—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Northern—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Mil. & St. Paul—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Minn. & St. Louis gtd—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Minneapolis Union—	St. P., M. & M.
Mississippi River Bridge—	Chicago & Alton.
Mohawk & Malone—	N. Y. C. & H.
Monongahela River—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Montana Central—	St. P. & Man.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas—	S. Pacific Co.
Morris & Essex—	Del., Lack. & W.
Nash., Flor. & Shef—	Louisville & Nashville
New H. & Derby—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. J. Junction R. R.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co—	Penn. Co.
N. Y., E. & Man. Beach—	Long Island
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake—	Erie.
N. Y. & Harlem—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y., Lack. & Western—	Del., L. & W.
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western—	Erie.
N. Y. & New England—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. & Northern—	N. Y., C. & H.
N. Y. & Putnam—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y & Rockaway Beach—	Long Island.
N. Y., Sus. & Western—	Erie.
N. Y., Texas & Mexico—	Southern Pacific Co.
Northern Illinois—	Chicago & Northwestern.
Northern Ohio—	Lake Erie & Western.
Northern Railway, Cal.—	South. Pacific.
North Wisconsin—	C., St. P., M. & O.
Northern & Montreal—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ohio, Ind. & W.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Oregon Railway & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon & Cal.—	Southern Pacific.
Oregon Short Line—	Union Pac.
Oswego & Rome—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P.—	Chi. & N. W.
Pacific of Missouri—	Missouri Pacific
Pensacola & Atlantic—	Louisville & Nash.
Peoria & Eastern—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., McKeesp. & Yough.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Rensselaer & Saratoga—	Del. & Hudson.
Richmond & Danville—	Southern Railway
Rochester & Pittsburg—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg—	N. Y. C. & H.
St. Louis & Cairo—	Mobile & Ohio
St. Louis & Iron Mount.—	Missouri Pac.
St. L., K. C. & N. St. Chas. Bge.—	Wabash
St. L., Merch. Bge.—	Term. R. R. of St. L.
St. Louis Southern—	Illinois Central
St Paul & Duluth—	Northern Pacific
St. Paul & North. Pac.—	North. Pac.
St. Paul & Sioux City—	C., St. P., M. & O.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass—	South. Pac. Co.
Scioto Val. & N. E.—	Norfolk & Western
Sherman, Shreveport & South.—	Mo., K. & T.
Silver Springs, O. & G.—	Sav., Florida & W.
South Carolina & Ga.—	Southern Railway
So. & No. Ala.—	Louisville & Nashville.
Sunbury & Lewistown—	Penn. R. R.
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.—	Del., L. & W.
Tebo & Neosho—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Texas & New Orleans—	Southern Pacific Co.
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Utah Central—	Rio Grande Western.
Utah Northern—	Union Pacific.
Utica & Black River—	N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Verdigris Val., Ind. & W.—	Missouri Pacific.
Virginia Midland—	Southern Railway.
Warren R. Railroad—	Del., Lack. & Western.
Wash., Ohio & Western—	Southern Railway.
Washington Central—	Northern Pacific.
Western North Carolina—	Southern Railway.
West Shore—	N. Y. Central & Hudson.
West Virginia & Pittsburg—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Wilkesbarre & Eastern—	Erie R. R.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls—	St. P., M. & M.
Winona & St. Paul—	Chicago & N. W.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Cahaba Ct. Min. Co.	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
Chic. Gas Light & C. Co.—	People's G. & C. Co.
Clearfield Bitum. Coal—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Consumers' Gas Co.—	Peop. G. & C. Co.
De Bardeleben C. & I. Co.—	Tenn. C. I. & R.
Edison Ill. Brook—	Wings Co. El. L. & P.
Edison El. Ill., N. Y.—	N. Y. G. & E. L. H. & P.
Mutual Gas—	Peop. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Light—	Peop. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Union Gas Co.—	Peop. G. & C. Co.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Oct. 27, 1900.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On Page 3 is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Ann Arborist g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	94½	Mar 12	90	Jan 4	92 Oct 27	91½ ..
At., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995..A O	103	Mar 31	98¾	Jan 4	100¼ Oct 27	100¼ 100⅝
Do registered.....A O	100¾	Sep 24	98½	Oct 8	98½ Oct 8	98 ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	88	Oct 22	78½	Jan 10	87⅝ Oct 27	87½ 87⅞
Do do registered.....Nov.	..	..	..	..	79⅜ De 11,99	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North.1st g. 5s,1946..J D	106	Apr 23	105¼	Mar 1	106 Apr 23	106 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J	97⅜	Apr 4	92¾	Jan 10	95¾ Oct 27	95¼ 95⅜
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	102¾	Mar 27	97⅛	Jan 9	99⅝ Oct 27	99½ 99⅝
Do do registered.....J J	101	Apr 3	89¾	Oct 10	96¾ Oct 19	.. ..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	Apr 5	83½	Sep 25	88¼ Oct 27	88 89
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	91¾	Apr 16	85	Sep 22	87¾ Oct 20	89¼ ..
Do P.Jc.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925.M N	91	..	..	..	87¾ Oct 20	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	..	..	..	..	105¼ Oct., 95	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*J J	112	May 11	111	May 22	111 May 22	116 ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	..	..	..	..	111 Jne 5, 99	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	114½	Jun 1	109	Jan 18	111¾ Oct 22	111 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.....*F A	131	Apr 3	129	Jul 10	129 Jul 10	128 ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....*J J	126	Oct 11	124	Jun 29	126 Oct 11	126¼ ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd.g.5s,1943.*J J	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O	..	..	..	..	100 No 18,99	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	100	Mar 2	106	Jun 20	108¾ Oct 25	108¼ 108½
Do con. 1st and col. tr.5s,1934..*A O	118¾	Aug 24	115	Jun 19	118 Oct 18	118 118½
Do do registered.....*A O	117¾	Aug 29	115	May 26	117¾ Sept 10	.. 117
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
C.R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g.5s,1921.A O*	..	..	..	..	105 Jan 6,99	111 ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	108¼	Apr 5	105	Jul 3	107¾ Oct 10	107¼ 107½
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	100½	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	104 Apr 24	.. ..
Do do registered.....*M S	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. 92
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	90¾	May 31	87½	Jan 5	90 Aug 27	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937.*M N	02¾	Jul 9	91	Jan 15	92¾ July 9	91 ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945. F A	120	..	117	Aug 16	117 Sept 25	118 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	98	Apr 20	88½	Feb 23	96 Oct 27	95¾ 96
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	..	..	..	97¾ Oc 23,99	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	45½	Aug 3	33½	Feb 24	44¾ Oct 27	44 ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	14½	Apr 19	9¼	Jan 3	13 Oct 26	13 14
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	7	Apr 12	4¼	Jan 5	7 Oct 26	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946..*J J	..	..	..	..	95 De 27,99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947.*J J	..	..	..	..	102 Jne 29,99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J	106	Oct 24	105	May 22	106 Oct 24	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	111¼	Apr 10	107½	May 3	107½ May 3	108½ 110
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	130	Jul 5	130	Jul 5	130 July 25	.. ..
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J J*	125	Jan 29	117½	Jan 3	124 Oct 26	123 124½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....Q J	123	Sep 6	116	Jan 10	121¾ Oct 3	122 ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, 1912...Q Mar.	105	Aug 30	100	Apr 16	105 Aug 30	.. ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	101¼	Apr 18	112¾	Jul 10	114½ Sept 5	113 ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921...J J*	115¾	Mar 30	113	Oct 2	113 Oct 2	113 114
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908. A O	119¼	Mar 3	115¼	May 18	117½ Oct 2	117 119½
Do g 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	120¾	Mar 16	115	Jan 5	120¾ Oct 26	120 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	121¾	Jun 11	117	Jun 11	117 June 11	.. ..
Do do registered.....*M N	117	Apr 16	95½	Jan 2	99⅞ Oct 27	99¾ 99⅞
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	100¼	Apr 16	93	May 4	94½ Aug 23	.. ..
Do do registered.....*M S	96	May 10	93	May 4	94½ Aug 23	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	106	Apr 5	02	Jul	98 July 23	.. ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	100	Jul	5	Jul 5	100 July 5	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940...J J*	..	..	..	..	101¼ Ap 29,00	103 ..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	103	Feb 14	100¼	Mar 5	101 Oct 20	101¼ ..
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s,1902.....*M S	103	Sep 24	105	May 2	106½ Oct 18	106¾ ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	106½	..	..	..	106⅞ Fe 24,99	.. ..
La. & Mo. River 2d 7s, 1900. M N*	..	..	..	..	103¼ Oct., 95	.. ..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912. A O*	..	..	..	..	105 Oct 27	83½ 83½
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	83¾	Oct 27	81¼	Oct 27	83¾ Oct 27	110¾ ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	113¼	Aug 14	109¾	Oct 2	110¾ Oct 26	.. 102
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	103	Mar 30	109¾	Jan 10	110¾ Sept 27	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112	Apr 7	120⅞	Aug 21	125¾ July 6	112½ ..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	132	Mar 28	115¼	Jan 19	115¾ July 6	103¾ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919...A O*	107	Mar 28	103	Jan 5	103¾ Oct 18	.. ..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107	Mar 28	103	Jan 5	103¾ Oct 18	103½ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	103	Jan 31	100½	Oct 15	100¾ Oct 15	.. 100¾
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102	Apr 11	101¾	Apr 11	101¾ Apr 11	100 ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	104¾	Apr 27	100⅜	Jan 5	101¾ Oct 27	104½ 105
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	105¼	Apr 27	100⅜	Jan 5	101¾ Oct 27	.. ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	113	Apr 23	108¾	Jan 2	112¾ Oct 25	112 ..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	..	..	..	111¼ Jne 2,99	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911..*M S	122	May 17	118¼	Sep 27	120¾ Oct 26	119½ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	116	Mar 21	112	Jun 2	114¾ Sept 18	114½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138	Jan 23	133½	Apr 10	136 Sept 14	.. ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M S*	117	Apr 4	112	Jan 2	115¾ Oct 27	115¼ 115½
Do do registered.....M N*	115	May 11	115	May 11	115 Aug 28	.. 115
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	113	Oct 12	103½	Apr 18	112 Oct 15	108 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	116¾	Jun 20	113	Jan 24	115 Aug 9	113 ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	107	Apr 10	100	Jan 31	102 Aug 9	102½ ..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	117	May 7	111¼	Jan 12	116 Oct 11	.. 116
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902..J J*	169	May 10	166½	Jul 13	167⅜ Aug 22	170¾ ..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	173½	Apr 10	172¼	Apr 10	172¾ Apr 10	170¾ ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	172½	Apr 10	169¾	Jan 12	169¾ Sept 18	170¾ ..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....J J*	173¾	Apr 20	168	Jul 11	170¾ Oct 20	170¾ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	172	Apr 6	168	Jan 17	170 Oct 17	170¾ ..
Do Southwest Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	119½	May 2	116⅝	Jul 12	118 Oct 3	117¼ ..
Do 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	119¼	Apr 12	117⅝	Feb 14	119 Apr 19	117¾ ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	121½	Jun 18	117¾	Jan 6	118¾ Oct 23	117¾ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910..*J J	127½	Jan 20	124¼	Aug 15	125 Sept 19	126 ..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	127½	Apr 5	109	Jul 19	109¾ Aug 9	110¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910..*J J	120¾	Apr 20	117	Jul 19	118¾ Oct 23	118¾ 120
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	122¾	May 4	118	Jan 2	119¾ Oct 18	119 ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	122	May 9	120	Jul 10	120¾ Oct 26	120¼ ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	111¾	Feb 16	110¾	Sep 10	110¾ Sept 10	110¾ ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921.J J*	118¾	Sep 24	117¾	Jan 23	118 Sept 24	118½ ..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	120¾	Mar 16	117	Jan 3	119 Oct 18	118½ 120½
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	115¾	Jun 20	112	Apr 2	113¾ Oct 12	113¼ 115
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J	..	..	..	..	137¾ Jul 18,99	.. ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	115	Sep 4	110½	Jan 2	114¾ Oct 16	114¼ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May,1989..J J	113	Apr 20	109	Jan 10	110 Oct 17	110¾ 111½
Do do registered.....J J	..	..	..	..	105¾ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910..*J D	121	Sep 21	118	Jan 12	121 Sept 21	119 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122	Feb 8	120	Aug 9	120 Aug 9	120 121
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	144	Mar 14	139½	Sep 24	139¾ Oct 23	139¼ ..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	112¾	May 17	108¾	Jul 5	109¼ Oct 23	109 ..
Do do registered.....J D*	111½	Apr 2	108¾	Jan 6	109¾ Sept 24	.. ..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	119¾	May 10	117	Apr 12	118 Sept 22	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O*	117	Mar 7	111	Oct 18	111 ..	.. ..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110	Feb 10	107	Apr 26	109 June 2	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	..	..	..	105¾ Mr 28,99	.. ..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	122	Apr 18	113⅝	Jan 12	120½ Sept 19	.. ..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	..	..	..	119½ De 27,98	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	100⅞	Oct 20	107	Jan 3	100⅞ Oct 26	100¾ ..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	..	..	..	105 De 26,00	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O 15	119	Apr 7	116¼	Feb 5	116¾ Oct 24	116 116½
Do do registered.....A O 15	..	..	..	..	117¾ Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1026...F A 15	111¼	Mar 30	108¼	Jan 23	108¾ Sept 21	.. ..
Do do registered.....F A 15	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107 Mar 7	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110¾	Mar 21	105¼	Jan 9	110 Sept 27	.. ..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	..	..	..	103 No 19,98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901.J J*	103¼	Feb 28	103¼	Feb 28	103¾ Feb 26	102 ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	123¾	Sep 21	120	Jan 4	123¾ Sept 21	123 ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	112¾ Apr 24	111¼ ..
Ottum.,C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1900.*M N	111¾	Apr 24	110	Mar 20	111¾ Apr 24	110¼ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.....*M S	112¾	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	112¼ Apr 24	110¼ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	139¾	Feb 10	135¼	May 22	135¾ Oct 15	136 ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	108	Aug 4	105	Jul 9	106 Aug 22	106¼ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	127¼	Jul 30	122¾	Feb 8	123¾ Oct 18	124 ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*	137½	Aug 13	137½	Aug 13	137½ Aug 13	138½ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 5	139½ Apr 17	137 ..
Do incomes, 1911.....M N*	..	..	..	..	112 No 13,99	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917...J J*	134	May 3	129	Jul 2	130¾ Oct 24	130¾ 131¼
Do registered.....J J*	132¾	May 3	127	Jan 8	130¼ Oct 24	129¼ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	107¾	Jun 4	103¼	Jan 8	107 Oct 27	106½ 107
Do do registered.....*J J	107¾	Sep 4	105⅞	Feb 1	106¾ Oct 16	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96 May 25	96 ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	86¾	Aug 2	86¾	Aug 25	86¾ Aug 25	86⅝ ..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	..	..	..	99½ My 18,99	.. 99
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923...A O*	114	Feb 19	107	May 14	109¾ Aug 31	108 110
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	..	..	..	100 Ap 15,97	.. 109
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	136¾	Apr 16	131	Jan 8	134½ Oct 15,	134 ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	135	Feb 9	131	Oct 3	134 Oct 3	134 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	132½	Mar 21	127	Jan 10	130¾ Aug 14	128½ 130
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	140	May 31	140	May 31	140 May 31	.. 140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947...J J*	97¼	Apr 17	91	Sep 29	92 Oct 26	.. ..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*	..	..	..	..	106 Oct 4, 99	106 ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	118¾ Oct 2	119 ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup.off.J D*	..	..	..	..	100 Oc 28,99	.. ..
Choc.,Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919. J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103 Jan 17	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	117	Sep 20	117	Sept 20	117 Sept 20	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	113¾	Sep 7	112¼	Oct 6	112¾ Oct 10	.. ..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	114	Apr 24	112½	Aug 18	113¾ Aug 18	112¾ ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	101	Oct 22	94	Jan 2	99½ Oct 24	99 101
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	..	..	..	..	97 Jne 20,99	.. ..
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990.M N*	104¾	Apr 20	100½	Jun 13	104 Oct 25	104 ..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	..	..	..	99 May 4,99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*	94	Oct 12	94	Oct 12	94 Oct 12	92 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*	..	..	..	..	83 No 22,95	.. ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	96¼	Aug 17	93	Jan 18	98 Sept 15	97½ ..
C., I. S. L. & C.1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	105¾	Apr 5	105	Mar 24	105½ Apr 5	104½ ..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	..	..	..	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928..*J J	111¾	Mar 21	114	Aug 17	114 Aug 17	115 ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	92¼	Mar 31	84½	Jan 4	90 Oct 26	90 ..
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	34¼	Mar 27	24	Jun 18	30 Oct 23	29 30
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	136	May 29	133¼	Aug 30	133¾ Aug 3	135 ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	137	Apr 18	128½	Jul 24	131 Aug 18	132 ..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	..	..	..	105¾ No 24,99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd.C.C.C. & I.1901.*A O	..	..	..	..	108½ Fe 10,99	100¾ ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. 5s, 1933...A O*	111	Sep 5	106	Jan 29	111 Sept 5	109 ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130	Feb 10	128	Jan 5	130 May 8	.. ..
Col. Mid Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....J J*	79¾	Mar 26	03	Jan 4	76¼ Oct 25	76½ 77¼
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	80¾	Mar 26	71¼	Jan 2	77¾ Oct 25	.. 78
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1025.....*F A	87	May 31	78½	Sep 26	82 Oct 26	82 82½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	124½	Aug 14	123	Apr 21	124½ Aug 30	120¾ ..
Syr., R. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122 Feb 8	117 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	142	Jan 26	136	Jan 4	139½ Sept 26	139¼ ..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	107½	Feb 18	104¾	May 16	106¾ Sept 25	.. ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	141¼	Apr 16	128	Jun 19	140 Oct 15	139 ..
Do do registered.....J D	..	..	..	..	140 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N.Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	137¼	Mar 26	133	Jul 18	135¾ Oct 15	135⅝ 138
Do registered.....*J J	135¾	Sep 14	135¾	Sep 14	135¾ Sept 14	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	121	Oct	118	May 15	119 Oct 16	116 ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923...*M N	108	Mar 7	108¼	Oct 15	108½ Oct 15	.. ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	148	Feb 13	146¼	May 2	146¾ May 2	142 ..
Do registered.....M S*	141	Oct 22	141	Oct 22	141 Oct 22	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906.*A O	121	Sep 12	118	May 7	121 Sept 12	115¾ ..
Do registered.....*A O	..	..	..	..	122 Jne 6,99	.. ..
Do g. 4s, 1906.....*A O	115	Jan 12	111¼	Oct 8	111⅜ Oct 26	110¼ ..
Do do registered.....*A O	113¼	Aug 27	112½	May 23	113¾ Aug 27	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921..*M N	148½	Jul 16	147½	Jun 11	148¾ July 24	150 ..
Do registered.....*M N	148⅝	Jul 16	148¾	Jul 16	148⅝ July 16	.. ..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900.....M N*	104¾	Apr 25	102¼	Jan 6	103 Oct 9	103 ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	99¼	Feb 5	96¼	Jan 4	99 Oct 27	98 99½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	106	Oct 27	106	Aug 29	106 Oct 27	106 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928...*J D	106	May 21	101¼	Jun 18	103 Oct 27	103 ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g.5s,1917.M N*	100	Feb 20	105¼	May 7	108¼ May 7	106 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	85	Sep 27	76¼	Jan 8	85 Oct 27	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937...A O*	110	Apr 19	107	Feb 27	107¾ Oct 18	107⅛ 110
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s,1926..*J J	..	..	..	..	92¼ Fe 11, 98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	115	Oct 22	110	Feb 16	115 Oct 22	115 ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	113	Apr 18	107¼	Jan 9	110 Sept 15	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118	Jan 24	116¼	May 22	117⅞ July 23	.. 121¼
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119¼	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	119¼ Jan 4	119 ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	118¾	Jun 25	113¾	Jan 5	114¾ Sept 6	114 ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	123¾	Mar 30	123½	Mar 30	123⅝ Mar 30	118¼ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	..	..	..	106½ Ap 14,99	106 ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 22	134½	Sep 5	136¼ Oct 25	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	..	..	..	133 De 30,98	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139¾	Feb 15	136¼	Jun 22	136¾ June 22	.. ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 6, 99	.. ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan.,1909.A O	104½	Oct 22	104¼	Oct 22	104¼ Oct 22	104 106
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	117¾	Apr 26	114	Feb	117⅝ Oct 8	.. ..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.&1.1st c.6s,1913.J J*	118	Sep 27	118	Sep 27	118 Sept 27	.. ..
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	..	..	..	109 Oc 27, 98	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds.,1996.*J J	92	Apr 4	87	Sep 26	89⅝ Oct 26	89¼ 90
Do registered.....*J J	..	..	..	..	93¼ My 25,99	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s,1996.*J J	75¼	Apr 4	67	Jan 3	71¼ Oct 24	71¼ 72
N.Y.,Sus & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937.*J J	111	May 6	107¼	Jan 8	109½ Oct 26	109 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	99¼	Apr	98	Feb 23	98½ June 12	94 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	97¼	Feb 6	90	Oct 11	95 Oct 22	95¼ ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	113	Apr 27	108¼	Jan 3	113 Apr 27	112 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942..*J D	108	May 31	104	Jan 4	106½ Oct 23	106½ ..
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	120	Mar 14	115½	Oct 2	115½ Oct 2	.. ..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933..*M S	..	..	..	..	65 No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	125¼	Jun 14	120	Jul 30	123¾ Oct 27	123 126
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	110	Mar 27	102¾	Oct 2	104 Oct 15	104 ..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923...*A O	..	..	..	..	110 May, 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s,1930..*A O	..	..	..	..	110 Sept., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926.*J J	106	Apr 18	106	Feb 16	105 Sept 25	105 ..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920..A O*	123¼	Jun 14	120	Jan 17	121½ Oct 1	122 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	108¾	Apr 26	102	Jan 12	105¾ Sept 15	106 ..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g.5s,1939.*A O	110	Apr 21	105	Jan 18	108¾ Oct 27	107 109¾
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	100	Sep 6	100	Sep 6	100 Sept 6	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	..	..	..	80¾ May, 98	.. ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941..J J	..	..	..	..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft.W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	74¾	Jan 22	70	Mar 19	74 Oct 27	73 74
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928..J J*	61	Oct 20	55	Jan 4	60 Oct 26	59 61
Cal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913.*A O	104¾	Mar 22	100	Sep 20	100 Oct 20	99 105
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945..A O*	..	..	..	..	106 De 12,98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945..J J	89	Feb 5	89	Feb 5	89 Feb 5	.. 97⅝
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929..J J*	99¼	Jan 22	99¼	Jan 22	99¼ Jan 22	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	58	Mar 29	53½	Mar 7	56 July 6	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	8	Mar 27

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
St.L. & I.M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931 .*A O	113¾ Mar	26	108 Oct	13	110 Oct 26	110	110¼
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931.*A O	112½ Sep	28	109 Oct	18	109 Oct 18	109	110
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s,1929..J J	84¼ Apr	16	74 Sep	24	79¾ Oct 27	79¾	80
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945..J J*	110¼ Feb	20	110¼ Feb	20	110¼ Feb 20	110	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927....J D*	128¼ Apr	21	122¼ Jul	3	127½ Oct 25	127	129
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927....Q J	124 Apr	20	120¼ Jul	31	120½ July 31	117	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	87 Feb	16	83 Jan	8	85 Oct 26	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	109½ Jun	11	106½ Aug	9	107¾ Oct 12	109	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	..	..	..	84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913..J J*	129 Jan	30	126 Jan	8	128½ Oct 5	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	100½ Jul	11	100¼ Jul	11	100¼ July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	109 Sep	5	104½ Apr	11	105½ Oct 25	105	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	..	..	..	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ald.*J J	..	..	..	..	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923.*J J	..	..	..	..	113 De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	..	..	..	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	112 Apr	6	108¾ Oct	11	108¾ Oct 23	108¾	..
Do registered.....*J J	111 May	25	108¼ Jul	25	108¼ Sept 27	108	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	108 Feb	21	105 Sep	13	105¾ Oct 22	109	..
Do do registered.....M S*	107⅞ Feb	1	105 Oct	26	105 Oct 26	..	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1880-1904.....M S*	..	..	..	..	108½ Fe 21,98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1903.....*J D	103¾ May	14	101⅞ Jun	8	103¾ Oct 19	103	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	..	..	..	104¾ Fe 25,98	103	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	103¾ Apr	27	101 Jan	11	103 Oct 1	103¼	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	..	..	..	102¾ Au 1, 99	103¼	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....*J J	111½ Jun	12	106¼ Jul	..	109¾ Sept 27	..	..
Do do registered.....*J J	..	..	..	..	112½ Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	98 Apr	9	95 Sep	6	96½ Oct 23	96	97
Do do registered.....*F A	98¼ Apr	7	94 Jun	5	96 Sept 13	..	..
Do do registered.....*F A	99 Jan	27	95⅞ Sep	28	96½ Oct 26	96	96½
Do do registered.....*F A	98 May	2	93 Oct	9	95½ Oct 25	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	115¾ Jun	22	110 Jan	2	112¾ Oct 24	113	..
Do registered.....*J J	114 Mar	31	110 Jan	4	112¾ Oct 18	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	110½ May	24	108 Jan	4	109¾ Aug 2	..	109½
Do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	108 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940.J J	..	..	..	..	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	..	..	..	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000.....*M N	115⅞ May	2	115⅞ May	2	115⅞ May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102 Feb	3	102 Feb	3	102 Feb 3	103	..
R. W. & O. en. 1st 5s, July,1922..A O	123½ Feb	13	122⅜ Oct	..	124 Oct 24	120	128
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	..	..	..	100 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	..	..	..	113 Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	110 Oct	15	108 Oct	..	110 Oct 15	110¼	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107½ Jul	3	103⅜ July	6	107½ July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	122½ Sep	28	121 Oct	25	121 Oct 25	120¼	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121 Jan	13	119 May	3	119¾ June 23	117	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J J*	115½ Jan	9	111¾ Aug	3	111¾ Oct 19	113¾	115
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	114¾ Apr	17	111¼ May	31	111¾ July 14	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	111¾ May	25	109½ Jan	6	109¾ Oct 25	109½	..
Do do registered.....*J D	110½ Mar	17	110½ Mar	16	110½ Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.L.S.&M.S.,1901..*J J	..	..	..	..	108¾ De 1, 97	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J*	129¾ Apr	21	129 Sep	7	129 Sept 7	127	131
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932.J J*	..	..	..	..	117 Mar., 89	141	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	109¾ Apr	19	105¼ Jul	5	107¾ Sept 28	107½	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	104¾ Apr	25	102¾ Jun	14	104 Sept 13	103	..
Do do 1909.....M S*	121 Aug	1	119¼ Apr	16	121 Aug 1	118	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	128 May	14	128 May	14	128 May 14	124	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	..	..	..	127 De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105 Jan	4	105 Jan	4	105 Jan 4	106¼	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O*	108¼ Mar	28	104¼ Jan	3	106¾ Oct 26	106	..
Do registered.....A O*	103 May	31	103½ Jan	3	105 May 31	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903.*J D	..	..	..	..	104½ Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	105 Oct	27	103¾ Jan	5	105 Oct 27	105	..
Do registered.....A O*	..	..	..	..	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....*J J	189¼ Jun	11	185 Feb	27	189 Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	133 Apr	11	133 Apr	11	133 Apr 11	131	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1913....*M N	..	..	..	..	125¾ Fe 6, 97	116	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114 Jan	5	114 Jan	5	114 Jan 5	114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	..	..	..	113 Jul 29,99	110	..
N.Y.O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	107½ Feb	10	102 Jan	10	103¾ Oct 24	..	..
Do do registered, $5,000 reg.....M S	..	..	..	..	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	114¼ Jun	9	110 Jan	15	113 Sept 24	112¼	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	138 Sep	8	120 Jan	2	133½ Oct 9	134	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	133 May	8	120 May	18	132½ Oct 19	..	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934....*F A	129¾ Oct	18	129 Oct	18	129 Oct 18	128	130
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	..	..	..	101 Fe 23,97	106	..
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989..M N*	103 Apr	16	95 Feb	14	102 Oct 27	101	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996..A O*	93¼ Mar	28	90¾ Jan	3	97 Oct 27	97	97¼
Do registered.....A O*	97⅞ Jul	18	97⅜ Jul	18	97⅜ July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	105½ Mar	27	102¼ Oct	1	103½ Oct 26	103¼	103⅝
Do registered.....Q J	105¼ Mar	13	101 Jun	22	104¾ Sept 18	..	..
Do 2d lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047....Q F	68 Apr	6	64 Sep	22	66½ Oct 27	66	66½
Do do registered.....Q F	68 Apr	6	65½ Oct	18	65⅞ Oct 20	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	132½ May	3	131½ Mar	22	131½ May 21	130	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	..	..	..	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948.Q M	88¾ May	31	83¾ May	31	88¾ May 31	88	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	129 Fe 8, 99				124 Apr., 96	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	113 Aug	29	109 Apr	19	113 Aug 29	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	100¼ Jul	23	97⅞ Apr	19	100½ Aug 16	100½	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	120 Mar	12	113 Aug	27	118 Oct 18	..	118
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936...*J D	110 Jul	24	109 Apr	25	110 July 24	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95 Feb	1	90 Aug	13	95 July 20	92½	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	77 Mar	12	60 Jan	5	75 Apr 4	..	75
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	110¼ Oct	12	104¼ Jan	6	109¾ Oct 22	109¾	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105 Jan	16	102 Apr	5	103½ May 11	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917.....*A O	105 Oct	17	105 Oct	17	105 Oct 17	103	106
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921....J J*	117 Sep	19	111⅛ Jan	10	116½ Oct 23	..	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	116 Oct	19	111½ Jan	19	116 Oct 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cts.,1937..M S*	..	..	..	..	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	121 Jul	10	121 Jul	10	121 July 10	..	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	105½ Mar	6	102 Jan	12	103½ Mar 6	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942..*J J	121 Oct	22	117½ Feb	2	121 Oct 22	122	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J	101½ May	5	101¼ Apr	11	101½ May 5	..	..
P., C., C. & St L. cn.g.gt.4½s,A.,1940..A O*	117⅝ Aug	31	114 Jan	8	117⅝ Aug 31	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	117¾ Sep	19	117¼ Sept	19	117¾ Sept 19	114¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	..	..	..	113 No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	101	Apr 12	106⅜	Apr 3	109 Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A	101¾	Jul 14	100	Apr 10	101¾ July 14	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912....J J*	139¼	May 7	135	Jan 12	136½ Jul ..	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136	Mar 1	135½	Aug 25	135½ Aug 25	135	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	131	Jul 9	131 July 9	131	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	..	..	..	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117 May 1	114	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾ Mar 7	..	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941..J J*	111	Jul 5	108	Jan 15	111 Aug 2	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*M S	..	..	..	..	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo., Dec. & E. 2d g. 5s, 1926...M N*	..	..	..	..	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. paid.	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22 Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & F. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130	Aug 28	130 Aug 28	128	132
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	101	Sep 19	98	Jun 6	101 Oct 8	101	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	..	..	..	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	..	..	..	107½ Oc 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	..	..	..	121 No 26,98	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A.& B.Js.,1928.A O	..	..	..	..	114 Mar., 93	110¼	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	..	..	..	90 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	116½	Jul 28	113¼	Jan 16	116½ July 28	114	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943.....J J*	..	..	..	..	88 Jul 14,97	103	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	101	Jun 1	99¾	Jan 18	100¼ Oct 24	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....J J*	101½	Jun 12	99½	Jan 11	100¼ Aug 30	100¼	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	90¾	Apr 7	88	Jan 9	88¾ Oct 27	88¾	88⅝
Do registered.....*J J	87¾	Aug 28	87¾	Aug 28	87¾ Aug 28	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J*	100¼	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	98¼ Oct 27	98	98¾
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l.g.4s,1917.A O	88¾	Sep 27	85	Feb 20	88¾ Sept 27	86	90
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	..	..	..	..	105 No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	81¾	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	77½ Aug 2	..	..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	93½	Oct 22	92¾	Jul 30	93½ Oct 22	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s. 1947.....*J J	87	Oct 26	81	Jul 5	87 Oct 26	..	..
St. L. & S.F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906..M N*	..	..	..	..	110 No 15,99	113	114½
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	113¼	Feb 15	111	May 3	112¾ Aug 28	113	114½
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113¾	Oct 3	111¼	Jul 3	113¼ Oct 3	113	114½
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	..	..	..	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	125	Jun 11	121¾	Aug 17	122¾ Oct 1	124	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	113¼	Apr 21	108	Jan 4	111 Oct 26	110¼	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	104	Apr 26	102¼	Oct 17	102¼ Oct 17	102	..
Ft. S. & V. B. E. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	..	..	..	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996...J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	82 Oct 22	..	81½
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	100	Jun 7	98¼	May 10	100 June 18	..	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929...*A O	93	Feb 19	91	Apr 12	93 July 3	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts., 1989..M N*	93½	Apr 12	85	Jun 25	93¾ Oct 27	93	93½
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	65½	Apr 16	53¾	Jan 10	63¼ Oct 27	62¾	63¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909....A O*	121	Mar 12	117¾	Jul 17	119 Sept 14	115½	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121¼	Apr 16	118¾	May 2	119 Oct 5	119½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142½	May 9	137	Jan	139 Oct 19	140	141
Do do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	137¾ Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	116¾	Apr 21	112¾	Jan 2	114¼ Oct 9	114¼	115½
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	106½ My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon. Ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	105	Apr 16	102¾	Jan	103¾ Oct 25	103	105
Do do registered.....*J D	..	..	..	..	104 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	128 Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937...J J*	134¾	Feb 28	129¾	Jan 10	131½ Oct 10	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	118¾	Jun 6	116¾	Oct 2	117¼ Oct 8	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s,1908..*A O	106¾	Apr 19	103¾	Apr 10	106¾ Apr 19	107	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	..	..	..	..	120 Ap 11,98	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	..	..	..	115 Ap 24,98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	..	..	..	106¾ No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	112	Jun 9	112	Jun 9	112 June 9	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934.*A O	126½	Jan 18	125¾	Jan 3	126½ Jan 13	124¾	..
Duo 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	..	..	..	112 Mr 17,99	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.....M N*	106	Mar 28	101	Oct	101 Oct 1	..	100
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938....*J J	85	May 2	82¾	Sep 15	83 Sept 17	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	..	..	..	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	85¾	Apr 5	76½	Sep 26	80¾ Oct 27	80¼	81
Do do registered.....J D	..	..	..	..	85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949...F A*	100¾	Jan 23	97	Oct 10	97¾ Oct 27	97¼	98
Do registered.....F A*	98¾	Jun 1	96¾	Jun 1	96¾ June 1	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s,Aug.,1929.J D	85¾	May 10	80¾	Oct 5	83¾ Oct 26	85¼	85¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	110¾	Apr 27	110	May 28	110 May 28	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....J D	102¾	Feb 28	104¼	Aug 9	105 Aug 15	..	..
Do M. & S. P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	105¾	Jan 31	98	Sep 24	100¼ Oct 27	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1905.J J	..	..	..	..	102 Nov., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	111¼	Apr 16	100	Jul 18	111¼ Oct 26	111¾	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	113 Feb	21	111¾ May	25	112 Aug 23	109¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921...*A O	87 Mar	28	81 Aug	21	81 Aug 21	80	84
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g.5s,1933.*M N	105 Mar	28	100 Jan	24	105 Aug 20	104	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	120¾ Feb	28	120¼ Feb	28	120¾ Feb 28	120	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	..	..	..	134 No 22,99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	98 Jul	17	98¾ Aug	8	98¾ Aug 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943..*J J	80¾ Mar	31	73 Jul	9	77¾ Oct 26	77½	78½
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	..	..	..	116 De 14,98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912..M S*	..	..	..	..	106¾ No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104½ Jun	2	101 Jan	2	101¾ Oct 26	..	..
S.P.of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch,1909-10..J	114½ Jun	11	110 Jan	2	110 Oct 1	110¾	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A.1905.*A O	110 Mar	26	107 Oct	20	107 Oct 20	107¾	107¾
Do do Series B.....*J J	110¾ Aug	24	110¾ Aug	24	110¾ Aug 24	108	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906.....*J J	112 May	28	111¾ Jun	18	111¾ Aug 24	109¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1912.....*J J	119 Jul	27	117¾ Jun	8	119 July 27	117	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	106 Sep	27	105½ Jan	19	106 Sept 27	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	109¾ Mar	20	104½ Jan	10	107½ Oct 17	107	108
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.J J*	99¾ Apr	5	94¾ Oct	20	95 Oct 25	..	96
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911.*J J	116¼ May	19	116 Aug	3	116 Aug 3	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924..M N*	106¾ Apr	5	100 May	8	105¾ July 24	104	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	..	..	..	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	..	..	..	..	106 Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994...J J*	113¼ Apr	10	106 Jan	8	110 Oct 27	109¾	110
Do registered.....J J	108¾ Jul	30	107¾ Jul	27	108 Aug 3	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	109½ Apr	23	108¼ Apr	10	109¼ Apr 23	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	112 May	8	108½ Jan	10	111¾ July 3	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	..	..	..	112¾ Au 17,97	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J J*	94 Oct	22	93¼ Sep	13	94 Oct 25	93¼	94¼
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	115 Jan	31	115 Jan	31	115 Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. div.s.g.5s,1930..J J*	117 Apr	18	114¾ Feb	19	117 Oct 23	117	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	120¼ Oct	19	114 Jan	2	120¾ Oct 19	120	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	124½ May	8	119½ Jan	16	122¾ Oct 23	123	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	124 Apr	20	118 Jan	3	122¾ Oct 8	120½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	128 Apr	23	118¼ Jan	3	123 Oct 25	122½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909....M S*	101¼ Jul	20	101 Jan	11	101¼ July 20	100	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	109¾ Aug	25	104 Aug	14	105¾ Oct 3	107	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	111½ Jun	7	109 Jan	8	111 Oct 3	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936....*M N	111 Jul	27	108 Jan	4	110 Aug 6	..	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	..	..	..	102 Oc 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	..	..	..	109 Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	91¼ Sep	14	87 Jul	9	91¼ Sept 14	90	93
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914..J J*	119 Mar	21	114½ Jan	10	117¾ July 13	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	100 Apr	19	102 Jan	15	106 Oct 20	105½	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s,1939..J J	117 Jul	25	117 Jul	25	117 July 25	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939..A O*	..	..	..	..	113 Oct 2, 99	113	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944....F A*	114½ Jul	2	113¾ Sep	28	113¾ Sept 28	113¾	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111 Jan	19	111 Jan	19	111 Jan 19	110	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905.*M S	105 Aug	1	104¾ Sep	28	104¾ Oct 4	104	106
Do 1st g. 6s, 2000.....*J D	116 May	4	110½ Jan	23	114¾ Oct 26	114	115
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000...Mar	72 Oct	23	53 Mar	8	72 Oct 23	70	80
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...J J*	114½ Apr	5	105 Jan	8	112 Oct 15	112½	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935.....*J D	102¾ May	15	92½ Feb	26	101¾ Oct 24	..	102
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935...A O	112¾ Sep	24	105 Jan	29	111¾ Oct 22	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	90 Mar	12	84½ Jan	2	90 June 29	95	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	84 Feb	9	78 Jan	3	82¾ Oct 16	83¾	85
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,tr.*J D	130¼ Jun	16	110 Jan	2	130¼ June 25	..	..
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946..J D	100 Sep	25	100 Sep	25	100 Sept 25	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928.*J D	107 Apr	18	103 Jan	3	107 Oct 24	106	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld.grt.g.4s,1947..J J*	106¾ Jun	8	101¾ Jan	10	105¾ Oct 27	105¼	105⅝
Do registered.....J J*	103¼ Jan	20	103¼ Jan	29	103¾ June 20	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909.....J J*	110 Feb	3	110 Feb	3	110 Oct 25	100	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946....*J D	104⅞ Mar	23	100¼ Jan	8	103¾ Oct 26	103¼	103¾
Ore Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922..*F A	130 Jan	6	125¾ Aug	14	127¾ Oct 16	127⅛	130
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946.J J*	115¼ Feb	15	110¼ Jan	6	114¾ Oct

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

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very large increase in the number of transactions. The improvement that appeared in the market at the close of the preceding week was well maintained on Monday, and for several days thereafter continued with very little abatement. The new strength and activity was not confined to any one set of stocks, but extended to almost every section of the list. Naturally some issues were traded in much more actively than others, and served as the leaders of the rest of the market.

In a general way the outside market owed its strength to the same conditions that led to such a strong and active market on the Stock Exchange, but special conditions in the curb market made advances there particularly easy. For some time the supply of stock had been small, and even at the higher prices established at the close of the week before last very little stock came upon the market. As prices advanced still further stock was naturally supplied somewhat more freely, and then came reactions from the best prices. The recessions, however, were in few cases more than the natural sequence of the sharp upward movements resulting from the buying that took place on the first two or three days of the week. In fact, on Saturday some issues were quoted at the very highest prices they have recently touched, and the net gains for the week considerably outnumbered the net losses.

Considering the results obtained, the past week can be looked upon with considerable satisfaction, and even as an indication of what may be expected in the near future the week's development may be considered most encouraging. The cessation of very active trading on the last two days of the week need not be taken as suggesting that the coming week is to be placed in decided and unfavorable contrast with the week that has just passed. Many observers of the market seem to expect a further renewal of activity, accompanied by new advances, and there seems good foundation for these hopes. It may be that at a slightly higher level of prices many who have been holding stock for a long time will be tempted to reap profit, but thus far there is no indication that such a movement has begun.

It happened that the Chicago and Alton securities were particularly active because of the fact that the full terms of the conversion of the subscriptions were announced on Monday. The stocks and bonds were issued on Oct. 25, and both before and after that date the transactions in all these issues were very large. A considerable profit was to be had by buying the subscriptions and selling the securities against them, and a large part of the trading was due to this fact. At times the selling pressure on the stock which resulted from the taking of these arbitrage profits caused considerable weakness, but there soon developed large demand for both the common and preferred stock, as well as for the bonds, which brought about advances in all of the securities, and a corresponding advance in the price of the subscriptions.

The trading in these securities was by far the most active that the curb has seen in any security since the active period of last year. On Wednesday it was estimated that the trading in the stock amounted to about 25,000 shares in each issue, and on that day the subscriptions were traded in to the extent of fully $1,000,000. The bonds were relatively as active. No doubt the importance of the trading in this group did something to help business in the general list, and it was noticeable that when these stocks were taken on the Stock Exchange, transactions in all curb stocks diminished, but in large part this fact must be attributed to the natural reaction from the exceptionally active trading of Monday and Tuesday.

Of the industrials the most prominent was Standard Oil, which during the week established a new high record, and ended the week with a net gain of 27 points. Barring sales of odd lots, the highest price recorded was 604, an advance of a trifle over 20 points above the highest price of the previous week. Talk about dividends accompanied the advance, but there was nothing beyond surmise in the reports that were spread in regard to the stock. Thus far, during the present year, the Standard Oil Company has paid 38 per cent. in dividends, and in many quarters it is expected that the next dividend will be sufficient to raise the total payments for the year to 50 per cent. In the advance of the stock, however, there can hardly be found any proof that exceptionally heavy payments are to be made in the near future. The fact is that there is now very little floating stock, and purchasers are obliged to secure such stock as they wish at considerable advances over previous prices. Even at the present price of Standard Oil the return on the capital invested is fairly large.

American Woolen, after declining early in the week, advanced substantially, and both issues closed at higher prices than those recorded the previous Saturday. The common crossed 19, and showed a net gain of 1¼ points. The preferred advanced about 1 point, to 75, and was in demand at this figure at the end of the week. International Pump continued in good demand and showed a net gain of 1 point. The preferred stock was steady at the previous week's closing price.

The copper stocks were active and several of them showed considerable strength. Amalgamated advanced at the opening, but profit taking later forced the price down so that it closed with a net loss of 1⅝ points. The largest net gain was recorded in British Columbia copper, which sold up to 15, and ended the week with a net gain of 2⅝ points. The advance in this stock seemed to be largely due to buying by insiders.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	470
American Exchange	185	190
Astor	500	..
Bowery	300	..
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	90	95
Central	170	..
Chase	475	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3925	..
Citizens'	145	150
City	335	..
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	280	295
Continental	125	..
Corn Exchange	340	350
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	2900
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3600	..
Fourteenth Street	150	175
Fourth	165	175
Gallatin	390	..
Genesvoort	90	..
German Exchange	255	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	120	130
Germania	450	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	395	410
Hide & Leather	120	..
Importers & Traders'	500	525
Irving	180	185
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	300	..
Manhattan	260	285
Market & Fulton	220	235
Mechanics'	195	210
Mechanics & Traders'	95	105
Mercantile	190	205
Merchants'	168	175
Merchants' Exchange	130	175
Metropolis	600	..
Mount Morris	130	..
Mutual	150	..
Nassau	173	..
New Amsterdam	675	..
New York	270	280
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	125	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	130
Ninth	83	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	175	190
Pacific	165	180
Park	400	420
People's	225	..
Phenix	98	104
Plaza	475	..
Republic	220	230
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	280	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	100	105
State	325	..
State of New York	135	..
Twelfth Ward	100	115
Union Square	225	..
Western National	410	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	390	395
Bankers'	..	900
Bowling Green	135	145
Brooklyn	480	495
Central	1950	2000
Central Realty Bond & Trust	250	300
Continental	575	..
City	800	850
Colonial	300	340
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	525	..
Flatbush	165	..
Franklin	275	300
Guaranty	625	675
Hamilton	295	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	300	330
Mercantile	300	..
Metropolitan	425	475
Morton	425	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1300	1375
Nassau	185	195
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	750	..
North American	195	205
People's Trust	295	315
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	210	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	410
Trust Company of America	203	209
Trust Company of New York	190	200
Union	1300	1400
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	400	450
United States	1000	1050
Washington Trust	290	..
Williamsburg	190	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	82	83
East River Ferry	69	73
East River Ferry 5s	96	98
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	74	75
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 6s	92	92½
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	70	85
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105	107
Union Ferry	31	33
Union Ferry bonds	94	90

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	103	..
Commonwealth	80	100
Continental	540	..
Eagle	215	..
Empire City	75	82½
German-American	500	510
Germania	290	300
Globe & Rutgers	40	..
Greenwich	150	..
Hamilton	85	100
Hanover	130	140
Home	200	206
Kings County	140	..
Nassau	150	..
New York	80	..
Niagara	150	..
North River	130	..
Pacific	110	125
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	172½
Stuyvesant	80	..
United States	110	120
Westchester	310	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	38
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	102½	103½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112½	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	229	231
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	114	116
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111

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DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Oct. 22
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 8
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf	2	Oct. 31	Holders of record	Oct. 13
Choctaw, Okla. & Gulf pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	Holders of record	Oct. 13
C., H., & Dayton new pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 8	Oct. 25	.....
Cin., Sandusky & Cleveland pf. (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Denver & Southwestern com. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 7	Nov. 1	Nov. 7
Denver & S'western pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 7	Nov. 1	Nov. 7
Evans. & T. H. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 2
Georgia Southern & Florida 1st pf.	2½	.....	.....	.....
Georgia Southern & Florida 2d pf.	4	.....	.....	.....
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	Nov. 2
K. C., St. Louis & Chi. pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 31
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 9	Nov. 23
Pitts., Va. & Charleston	3½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 23
Rome, Water. & Og. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 31
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 29

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cin., N'port & Covington (quarter)	½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Columbus Street Railway pf.	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 18
Consolidated Traction Co., Pitts., pf. (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 6
Duquesne Traction (Pittsburg)	2	Nov. 6	Oct. 30	Nov. 7
Exeter, (N. H.,) Hampt. & Amesbury	3	Oct. 31	Oct. 20	Nov. 1
Pittsburg Traction	3½	Nov. 6	Oct. 30	Nov. 7
United El. L. & P. (Baltimore) pf.	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
United Traction Co., Albany, (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
West Chicago St. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16

BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange National	3½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 19
German Exchange (semi-annual)	6	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 1
Germania (semi-annual)	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Germania (extra)	3	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Greenwich	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	Nov. 2
Nassau (semi-annual)	4	Nov. 1	.....	.....
National City	3	Nov. 1	.....	.....

TRUST COMPANIES.

Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 12	Nov. 2
Farmers' Loan & Trust (extra)	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 12	Nov. 2
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Kings County (quarter)	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
N. Y. Security & Trust Co.	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 31

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Con. C. & I. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 29	Sept. 28	Oct. 30
Amalgamated Copper Co. (extra)	½	Oct. 29	Sept. 28	Oct. 30
Am. Car & Foundry Co. com	½	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 2
Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 2
American Cotton Co. pf.	4	Nov. 2	Oct. 29	Nov. 2
Am. District Telegraph	1¼	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 15
Am. Ice Co. com. (quarter)	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Am. Steel Casting Co. com	3	Oct. 3	Oct. 20	Nov. 1
Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 31	Oct. 16	Nov. 1
Am. Tin Plate Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 31	Oct. 16	Nov. 1
Am. Tobacco Co. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Am. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Bell Telephone, Phila., (quarter)	2	Oct. 30	.....	.....
Boston Gold, Copper & Smelting Co. (quarter)	2½	Nov. 15	Nov. 10	Nov. 16
Boston & Montana Mining Co. (quarter)	$5	Nov. 20	Oct. 22	Nov. 5
Boston & Montana M. Co. (extra)	$10	Nov. 20	Oct. 22	Nov. 5
Buffalo Hump Mining Co.	1	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 20
Cambria Steel Co.	50c	Nov. 15	.....	.....
Central Oil (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
Chicago Edison Co. (quarter)	$2	Nov. 1	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
Columbian Mfg. Co. (Boston)	5	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 26
Ed. El. Ill. Co., Boston, (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 11	Nov. 2
Edison El. Ill. Co., Boston, (extra)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 13	Nov. 2
Finance Co. of Philadelphia 2d pf.	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 20
Flat Top Coal Land Ass'n (quarter)	½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 12
Flat Top C. L. Ass'n pf. (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 12
Harrison & Bros. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 23	Nov. 2
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 23	Nov. 2
Henry R. Worthington Co. pf.	3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Hudson River Telep. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 1
International Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Land Title & Trust Co. (Phila.)	3	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 10
Mexican Lead Co. (semi-annual)	..	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 25
Montana Coal & Coke Co. (semi-annual)	30c	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 1
Municipal Gas Co., Albany, (quarter)	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
National Carbon Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
National Salt Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
National Starch pf.	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Nat. Tube Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 15	Oct. 30	Nov. 16
New England Telep. & Teleg.	$1.50	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 15
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Dec. 20	.....	.....
Otis Co. (Boston)	5	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 26
Pacific Coast	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Parrot Silver & Copper Mining Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Oct. 29	Oct. 13	Oct. 30
Pennsylvania Coal (quarter)	4	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Phila. Wareh. & Cold Storage Co.	$2	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Phila. Warh. & Cold S. Co. (extra)	$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Pressed Steel Car Co. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 19	Oct. 31	Nov. 19
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Railway Equipment Co. of Minn.	3	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 19
Standard Consol. Mining Co.	10c	Nov. 22	Nov. 8	.....
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 16	Nov. 2
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 16	Nov. 2
United Electric Securities Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 24
U. S. Express Co. (semi-annual)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
United States Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 31	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Warwick Iron & Steel (quarter)	2	Nov. 10	.....	.....
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. (assenting quarter)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	Annual
American Malting Co.	Oct. 17	Nov. 9	Nov. 8	Annual
Balt., Chesapeake & Atlantic Ry.	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	Nov. 3	Nov. 20	Nov. 19	Annual
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	Oct. 3	Nov. 20	Nov. 19	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Oct. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Annual
Eighth & Columbus Ayes. Connecting Ry. Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 5	Annual
Elm St. Connecting Ry. Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 5	Annual
Enterprise Mining Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 20	Annual
Fort George & Elevent' Ave. Connecting Ry. Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 5	Annual
Gramercy Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 15	Election
Hurley Water Co. of Hurley, Wis.	.....	.....	Dec. 20	Bondholders
Joseph Loth & Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 1	Special
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Annual
New Orleans & Northeastern R. R.	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
New York Central	.....	.....	Nov. 8	Special
South Carolina & Georgia Railroad	.....	.....	Nov. 14	Annual
Sumter & Wateree Railroad	.....	.....	Nov. 14	Annual
Trow Directory, Printing & Book Binding Co.	Oct. 5	Oct. 31	Oct. 30	Annual
West Tenth St Connecting Ry. Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 5	Annual

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Continued from Page 6.

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	263	280
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	123	125
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	104½	105½
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	109
Columbus Railway	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf	91	92¼
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	120	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	105	110
42d St. & Grand St	390	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	95	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	81½	83
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	107	111
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90
New Orleans Traction com	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf	94	98
Ninth Avenue	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry	25½	27
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	84½	85½
North Shore Traction com	15	16
North Shore Traction pf	84	86
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	14	15
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	18¼	19
Second Avenue stock	198	200
Second Avenue Consol. 5s	118	119
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	109½
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	30	40
Twenty-third Street	400	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	102½	103½
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1986	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. L. pf	65	66
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83⅛	83⅝
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	108	110
Worcester Traction common	31½	33
Worcester Traction pf	104	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	91	92
Am. Agricultural Chemical	28	28
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf	77	79
American Bank Note	47	49
American Bicycle	3	5
American Bicycle pf	20½	22
American Bicycle bonds	65	70
American Chicle	66	68
American Chicle pf	75	80
American Hide & Leather 6s	87	88
American Hide & Leather	5	6½
American Hide & Leather pf	28	..
American Press Association	60	70
American Thread pf	4	5
American Type Founders	55	60
American Woolen	18¾	19¼
American Woolen pf	75	76
Barney & Smith Car	12	16
Barney & Smith Car pf	94	98
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	14¾	15
British Exchequer 3s	98	99½
California Copper	1½	2
Cast Iron Pipe	4	4½
Cast Iron Pipe pf	31	..
Central South Am. Tel	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	54	62
Chesebrough Mfg	350	360
Chicago & Alton subs	114⅝	115
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94
Chicago & Alton 3s cert. of int.	88⅝	89½
Chicago & Alton 3½s	82⅝	82⅝
Compressed Air	29	32
Consolidated Equipment	8½	8½
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf	60	70
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	25	31
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg	67	71
Distilling Co. of America	4½	5
Distilling Co. of America pf	19	21
Electric Boat	19	21
Electric Boat pf	38	43
Electric Vehicle	19	20½
Electric Vehicle pf	..	44
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅝	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	30
General Carriage	4¾	5
General Chemical	57	60
General Chemical pf	95	98
Havana Commercial	9½	..
Havana Commercial pf	39½	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	75	80
Hudson River Telephone	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1½	1¾
International Pump	23	23½
International Pump pf	69⅜	70½
International Silver pf	34	38
Inter-State Oil	58¼	58¾
Iron Steamboat	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Kings El. Light & Power	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102
Markeen Copper	1	3½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	9	11
Mergenthaler Linotype	182	183
Nat. Asphalt, when issued	7½	9
Nat. Asphalt pf., when issued	22½	24
Nat. Asphalt bonds, when iss.	56	58
Nat. Enameling and Stamping	15	18
Nat. Enameling and Stamp. pf	74	78
Nat. Gramophone	10	20
Nat. Sugar pf	100	101
New England Transportation	3½	4
New York Transportation	7	8
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	152	155
Otis Elevator	26½	..
Otis Elevator pf	87	87½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81
Procter & Gamble	480	500
Procter & Gamble pf	205	215
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	93½	94½
Rubber Goods	29	29½
Rubber Goods pf	78	79
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	117	120
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65	67
Seaboard Air Line com	8¾	9
Seaboard Air Line pf	22	23
Singer Manufacturing	320	330
Southern Light & Traction	30	33
Standard Coupler	35	42
Standard Coupler pf	122	126
Standard Oil	602	606
Storage Power	11	12¾
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	1/8
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co 5s	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $10 paid	5	5½
Tennessee Copper	15¼	16
Texas Pacific Coal	75	87½
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	54	60
Union Copper	2⅜	2¾
Union Typewriter	26½	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105¼	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	112
United Shoe Machinery	29	29½
United Shoe Machinery pf	39⅝	39¾
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	1/8

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Oct. 27. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
105	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July, 1900 3½	*204	July 6	*204	July 6	*204	July 6, 1900
140	170	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1900 4	155	Sept. 5	150	Sept. 24	156	Oct. 2, 1900
1¼	3	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,083,300	.. .. ..	4	Feb. 15	1½	Sept. 6	*3	Sept. 25, 1900
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,955,800	.. .. ..	*14	Sept. 26	*14	Sept. 26	*14	Sept. 26, 1900
89½	92	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 1¼	95	Feb. 1	89	Oct. 3	*91	Oct. 29, 1900
40	47½	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.. .. ..	48	April 2	40½	July 24	46½	Oct. 20, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	Oct., 1900 1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,420,000	July, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Bklyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	21	Feb. 15, 1900
126	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	125½	June 11	125	May 23	*130½	Oct. 16, 1900
101½	102¾	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1	*101⅞	Oct. 11	91¾	Feb. 26	*101⅞	Oct. 11, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. .. ..	39⅝	Jan. 15	37	April 25	39	Apr. 28, 1900
93½	101	Chi. & East. Ill.	6,197,800	July 2, 1900 2½	100	Mar. 27	88	Jan. 31	95	Oct. 20, 1900
123	123½	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	5,830,700	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	125	Aug. 15	120	Jan. 17	123½	Oct. 19, 1900
202¾	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,396,800	Oct. 5, 1900 1¾	207	Sept. 7	195¼	May 9	202	Oct. 8, 1900
160	175	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 2	172	Feb. 8	*170	June 11, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
23	27	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000	.. .. ..	28	April 27	14½	Jan. 10	28	Sept. 6, 1900
62	68	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1¼	72	April 10	46	Jan. 2	67	Oct. 19, 1900
182	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1900 1¾	187	July 30	*185¼	July 3	186½	Oct. 5, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	.. .. ..	3⅜	April 10	1¼	May 7	1½	July 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.. .. ..	3⅜	Mar. 31	¾	Sept. 24	¾	Sept. 24, 1900
115	125	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1900 8	131½	Jan. 17	117	Oct. 19	117	Oct. 19, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.. .. ..	12⅜	May 3	9	Jan. 4	11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,300	.. .. ..	20⅞	Mar. 21	21	Jan. 5	20	June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Stock. Coal & Iron pf.	326,700	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	30	June 3, 1899
160	180	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1900 1¾	*183	Jan. 17	*158	June 7	*175	Sept. 20, 1900
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	52	May 9	50	Feb. 16	*52	Aug. 31, 1900
92	110	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf.	703,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	..	..	..	..	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Dul., South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000	.. .. ..	17½	Mar. 5	12	July 6	12	Sept. 28, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1900 3¾	*400	Jan. 20	*395	July 5	*395	July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Oct. 8, 1900 1¼	122⅜	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 3	106⅞	May 10, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	15½	May 22	14½	April 4	*15¼	Aug. 1, 1900
17½	23	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.. .. ..	20	Oct. 15	15	June 1	20	Oct. 15, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Oct., 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
105	110	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1900 2	115½	Jan. 11	106	June 25	*103	Oct. 13, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,300	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	*102½	July 17	101	June 28	*102½	July 7, 1900
103	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	*106	Sept. 12	*106	Sept. 12	*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 50c	..	..	..	..	*105	May 20, 1899
70	80	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 50c	*75	Aug. 13	65	Feb. 6	*75	Aug. 13, 1900
100	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1900 2	103¾	June 7	100⅝	Sept. 25	100⅝	Sept. 25, 1900
4	4¾	International Silver	10,000,000	.. .. ..	10⅞	Jan. 25	3¼	Aug. 2	4	Oct. 15, 1900
3⅛	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,000,000	.. .. ..	3½	May 24	3½	May 24	3½	May 24, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
3	10	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40	Feb. 16	15	Sept. 18	35	Oct. 16, 1900
45	55	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	52½	July 21	62½	July 21, 1900
98	100	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1900 2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	*100	Oct. 9, 1900
206½	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 28, 1900 3½	210	May 24	206	April 26	*210	Oct. 16, 1900
70	80	**Maryland Coal** pf.	1,876,000	June 30, 1900 2	81	Mar. 23	74	Sept. 18	*77	Oct. 11, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 29, 1900 5	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1899
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1900 2	*115	June 8	105	July 23	*105	Sept. 29, 1900
185¾	187½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	180½	May 8	184	June 25	185¾	Sept. 27, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	45	June 29	43	June 27	45	June 29, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	3½	June 9, 1899
20	32	New Central Coal	1,000,000	April 1, 1900 2	37	April 30	33	Aug. 15	*34	Sept. 28, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Oct. 1, 1900 2	413	July 12	405	July 1	413	July 12, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	88⅝	Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**O. & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 1	31⅞	May 15	25	May 21	25	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	Nov. 6, 1899
6	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	July 20, 1900 30c	9	Feb. 2	6⅞	July 7	*6	Oct. 12, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,374,100	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,161,300	July 2, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
84	94	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	87½	Jan. 4	82½	Sept. 20	*87⅞	Oct. 19, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*110	June 26, 1899
400	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	*420	June 11	*420	June 11	*420	June 11, 1900
22	24	Père Marquette	14,145,000	.. .. ..	29¼	Mar. 27	20	Jan. 29	24	Oct. 15, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	*117	May 16, 1899
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	10,714,200	Oct. 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	*188½	June 7, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,703,700	.. .. ..	2½	Mar. 29	1½	Aug. 1	1½	Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900 4	*193	Aug. 7	*193	Aug. 7	*193	Aug. 7, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 5	65	Aug. 17	43¼	Jan. 27	53	Oct. 8, 1900
..	90	Rio Grande West. pf.	7,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	93	Mar. 22	80	Jan. 16	*87	Sept. 26, 1900
132¼	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	10,500,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1½	131¾	Mar. 26	131¾	Mar. 26	*133½	Oct. 18, 1900
64½	65¾	**Silver Bullion Certs**	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	62¾	Oct. 17	59½	Jan. 16	62¾	Oct. 17, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1900 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.. .. ..	*14	April 11	*14	April 11	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*60	April 9	*60	April 9	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	4,076,900	.. .. ..	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10	Sept. 26, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 ½	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*268¾	Oct. 9	*268¾	Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.. .. ..	½	May 23	¼	May 22	½	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	.. .. ..	13½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	*1½	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 20, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, New York and Harlem, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are each $25 par, and New Central Coal is $20 par.

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	6	8
Virginia L., C. & C. 5s, 1949	35	38
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	106	110

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1¼	1⅜
Buffalo City	4	5
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	62	64
Central Union 5s, 1927	106½	107½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	105½	106
Denver Gas	20	22
Denver Gas bonds	61	64
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	58	62
Grand Rapids	103	107
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	78	85
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	99	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	57	60
Lafayette Gas bonds	58	63
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	56	60
Madison (Wis.)	68	71
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1929	107	109
Mutual	298	305
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	106	106¼
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1927	63	64
N. E. Gas & Coke	13	14
N. Y. & B. R. 1st 5s, 1944	110	112
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	52	55
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	90	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93
St. Paul (Minn.)	..	99
Standard (New York)	120	125
Standard pf	130	135
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	9	10
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	86½	98
Western (Milwaukee)	89	92
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	106	108

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@5¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £960,007 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 43.24, became 42.80 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 10,875,000f. gold and 2,300,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market was irregular. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.80¾@4.80⅞ for sixty days, $4.83⅞ for demand, $4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.79½@4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼, less 1-16 for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94@94 1-16, and 94⅝@94 11-16 and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16@40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5c discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraph, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 27, total transactions included 3,786,432 shares of stock, $14,840,000 bonds, including $24,500 Government and $43,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Oct. 22, '00.	Oct. 27, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	3,418,743	3,786,432	370,689
Mining	7,700	200	*7,500
Banks	20	....	*20

BONDS.

	Oct. 22, '00.	Oct. 27, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$13,438,000	$14,782,000	$1,320,500
Banks	23,000	20,000	*3,000
Government	43,000	43,000	....
State	24,500	24,500	....

*Decrease.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 27	$1,141,667,500	$53,271,726
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,766,586
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,582,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	836,394,309	42,249,635
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,370
Sept. 15	747,050,336	51,714,874
Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,956,459
Sept. 1	730,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,308,601	45,452,304
Aug. 18	736,760,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11	697,786,194	41,729,667
Aug. 4	732,061,788	55,353,359
July 28	753,779,500	45,311,780
July 21	795,578,084	46,704,063
July 14	885,929,981	51,182,183
*July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,484
June 23	842,982,238	49,580,394
June 16	878,370,498	49,458,270
June 9	898,061,686	54,623,650
*June 2	820,976,655	49,240,900
May 26	905,215,339	55,921,961
May 19	1,026,983,479	51,884,225
May 12	995,720,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,031	72,806,381
April 28	1,094,446,657	48,974,241
April 21	1,195,394,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,099,414,173	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,596,386	66,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,683	52,429,210
March 24	1,070,985,980	47,934,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,330,142
March 10	966,398,781	50,596,191
March 3	1,620,735,849	76,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,347
*Feb. 17	938,218,978	45,366,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,089	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,094,082,683	59,007,550
Jan. 27	972,171,897	49,416,998
Jan. 20	1,005,179,089	80,998,365
Jan. 13	1,007,286,462	58,054,808
*Jan. 6	1,148,708,238	63,726,547
*Dec. 30	950,902,695	46,830,930
Dec. 23	1,498,305,943	86,302,736
Dec. 16	1,340,844,529	81,307,123
Dec. 9	1,174,088,426	48,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,089,126,993	46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,068,783,300	55,688,100
Nov. 18	1,369,324,893	69,900,585
*Nov. 11	1,031,764,707	37,194,092
Nov. 4	1,358,086,000	58,574,976
Oct. 28	1,269,688,140	58,574,976

*Five days.

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36 WALL STREET.

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TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 27th day of October, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$248,599,679	Gold certificates outstanding	$248,599,679
Silver dollars	425,107,000	Silver certificates outstanding	425,107,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,000,053	Treasury notes outstanding	65,008,000
Silver bullion of 1890	62,007,947		
United States notes	1,790,000	Currency certificates outstand'g	1,790,000
Total	$741,404,679	Total	$741,404,679

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$52,926,837.82	
Gold certificates	36,214,820.00	
Standard silver dollars	1,604,730.00	
Silver certificates	3,839,947.00	
Silver bullion	1,359,153.83	
United States notes	12,118,482.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	145,042.00	
National banknotes	6,228,048.78	
Fractional silver coin	5,603,416.14	
Fractional currency	80.21	
Minor coin	458,442.09	
		$120,490,599.87
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$90,465,063.17	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,219,704.59	
Total	$96,624,767.76	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	408,671.33	
		97,033,439.09
Total		$217,524,038.96
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,851,674.18	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,579,900.78	
Disbursing officers' balances	50,716,055.96	
Post Office Department account	3,826,368.66	
Miscellaneous items	2,474,655.97	
		83,448,655.55
Available cash balance		$134,075,383.41

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$583,728.24	$18,131,371.49	$79,018,654.01
Internal revenue	966,110.00	24,605,207.35	101,148,651.24
Miscellaneous	937,311.68	3,132,773.62	10,650,889.91
Total receipts	$2,487,149.92	$45,869,352.46	$190,817,595.16
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	675,000.00	10,755,000.00	42,943,841.06
War	570,000.00	13,560,000.00	61,762,109.02
Navy	190,000.00	3,945,000.00	19,454,513.01
Indians	60,000.00	720,000.00	3,869,320.20
Pensions	550,000.00	9,750,000.00	46,338,357.31
Interest	200,000.00	4,450,000.00	12,691,682.31
Total expenditures	$2,245,000.00	$43,210,000.00	$186,859,823.00
Excess of receipts over expenditures	242,149.92	2,659,352.46	3,957,772.16
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	903,407.17	17,030,850.80	73,989,380.28
Internal revenue	1,015,093.00	23,578,574.97	100,502,780.72
Receipts from all sources last year	1,981,258.01	42,673,525.46	186,040,099.03
Expenditures last year	1,948,000.00	39,744,000.00	179,406,774.78
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	317,000.00	5,444,045.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	.....	1,447,497.50	6,990,625.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$23,695,427.00	$3,600,249.00	$27,295,676.00
This fiscal year	6,366,327.00	362,512.00	6,728,839.00
This month	1,221,783.00	5,721.00	1,227,504.00
This day	130,295.00	2,025.00	132,320.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	23,695,427.00	3,600,249.00	27,295,676.00
This fiscal year	6,366,327.00	362,512.00	6,728,839.00
This month	1,221,783.00	5,721.00	1,227,504.00
This day	130,295.00	2,025.00	132,320.00

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; south to northwest winds.

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ALVORD CAUGHT IN BOSTON

Bank Thief Says He Is Glad the Strain is Over.

Declares He Has Nothing with which to Make Restitution—Brought Back to this City.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the absconding note teller of the First National Bank in New York City, who is charged with stealing $700,000 from the bank, was arrested here this afternoon by Chief Inspector William B. Watts of this city and Detective Armstrong of New York in an ordinary lodging house at the corner of West Newton Street and Huntington Avenue.

When arrested Alvord, who knew Detective Armstrong, stated that he was glad the suspense was ended, and was willing to go back to New York without papers. He sat down on the bed and smoked a cigar, and was only dressed in his under clothes at the time. He afterward dressed quickly, and, packing a few underclothes in a bag, stated he was ready to go. A hack was called and he was driven to Police Headquarters, and, after being measured and photographed under the Bertillon system, he was taken to New York on the 5 o'clock train, under escort of Detective Sergt. Tinker and Detectives Armstrong and Carey, all of New York, and Detective Morrissey of the Boston force.

Chief Inspector Watts, in an interview stated that the department was first informed that Alvord was in this city last Wednesday morning, when Henry Alexander of Denver, Col., telephoned that he had seen Alvord in the Hotel Touraine. He stated that he knew him well, had done business with him in New York, and described him perfectly. This information was immediately telegraphed to Capt. McClusky of New York, who immediately sent Detective Sergeant Tinker over here to identify him.

William Barrett of Boston also figures in the case, and it is understood he will claim the reward.

In the meantime Chief Watts and Detectives Douglass and Morrissey went to the hotel, but could not find the man. Inquiry of the hotel people brought out the fact that a man answering the description had registered as Bryan Sterling and had been assigned a room, but that he had not used it. On the arrival of Detective Tinker, a search of all the hotels in the city was made without success, and they had decided that Alvord was stowed away somewhere. From information brought to Chief Watts to-day, he and Detective Armstrong went to a boarding house in the Back Bay. They went up to a back room on the first floor and found the door locked. On gaining admittance, as gas inspectors, Armstrong identified Alvord.

During his stay at Police Headquarters Alvord told Chief Watts that he had not seen his wife for two weeks, although prior to that time he had told her of his financial circumstances and asked her if he should kill himself or face it out, and she had told him to face it out. He stated that he had not been near Mount Vernon, but that he left New York last Tuesday at midnight and arrived in Boston Wednesday morning. He admitted having registered as Bryan Sterling at the Touraine, and said he had eaten several meals there; that he had taken the lodgings where he was found on the following day, and that he had not been out of the place since. When asked what he had done with the money, he said: "Well, $700,000 is a whole lot of money, but it goes easy." In referring to horse races, he said he had backed horses, but never on race tracks, and had owned fast horses himself.

He said he had lived his life and had taken life to its full at the rate of $50,000 a year, or more. He said he would not make any fight, would throw up his hands, take his sentence, and after that was over, would come out in the world again. He said he knew he would be unable to secure bail, and that he had nothing with which to make restitution.

On being searched at Police Headquarters, only a few dollars were found in his pockets, which he was allowed to keep. He sent a telegram to Lawyer Gardiner in New York, asking him to meet the train when it arrived in New York.

Alvord left here in charge of detectives at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

ALVORD ARRIVES HERE.

Absconding Note Teller Reaches New York and Is Taken to Police Headquarters.

Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., in charge of Detective Sergeant Edwin Armstrong and Detectives John Tinker and Arthur Carey of Chief McClusky's staff, arrived in New York at 11 o'clock last night on the 5 o'clock express from Boston.

The news of his coming had been heralded, and brought together a crowd of curiosity-seekers who blocked the passage way in the Grand Central Station, every man and woman among them straining their eyes to catch a passing glimpse of the absconding bank teller. A squad of police held the crowd in check, and the detectives seeing the crowd they would have to pass through, darted across the tracks about a hundred feet from the end of the long platform and walked rapidly to carriages in waiting in the station roadway.

The crowd, seeing the movement, made a rush for the carriages, and arrived there a second or two before the police could stop it. Then the police pushed their way through and drove the crowd back. The detectives hustled Alvord in a closed carriage, and started on the way to Police Headquarters almost before the crowd knew what was happening.

Alvord was subjected to the same curious scrutiny at the terminal station in Boston when he appeared there with the detectives who took him from the custody of the Boston police a few minutes before the train started. The prisoner and his three custodians took seats in chair car 2,159, in the centre of the train, and for an hour or more Alvord had to submit to the ordeal of being stared at.

Every passenger knew he was aboard, and about 99 per cent. became imbued with an overweening curiosity to take a look at the man who had robbed the First National Bank. There was a strong demand for seats in the car, and in no time they were all sold. Those who could not get into Car 2,159 went into the car ahead and bought seats, while the passengers in the coach and smoker in the rear managed to make it their business before the train was an hour out to walk through Alvord's car and scrutinize him from head to foot in passing.

Alvord kept his nerve and imperturbability. His big bulk, (with one exception he was the largest man on the train, and this one was several times taken for the prisoner,) made him noticeable, and it seemed as if by instinct the gazers picked him out.

Alvord, although appearing in fairly good health, plainly showed the intense strain he has been under since his flight from the bank. He looked like a man who badly needed sleep. The skin under his eyes is loose and flabby and a beard of a day or two's growth had changed the well-groomed note teller into a man who outwardly seemed to care little for his appearance.

The suit of clothes he wore bore out this effect. His attire consisted of a light Scotch tweed sack and waistcoat of mixed gray and brown, with trousers of a light stripe, a soft-front shirt in blue and white stripes, a four-in-hand tie of purple hue, and heavy shoes. His hat was a brown derby, and a light gray overcoat finished off the costume.

A woman passenger in his car described Alvord's appearance as "mussy," and the description was borne out by virtue of several spots on his coat and waistcoat. His trousers bagged at the knees and the shirt by no means looked fresh, the whole outfit vastly different in appearance from that invariably worn by the carefully dressed man who cut a "swell" in Mount Vernon and looked equally as well at his desk in the city. Alvord had evidently put on his oldest garments when he fled in order not to attract any more attention than possible.

One thing was certain about the man—he had not lost his appetite by the multiplicity of troubles that he had brought upon himself. At 5:30 prisoner and detectives began to discuss dinner. Fifteen minutes later they went to the dining car, and all four sat at a table in the upper right-hand side of the car.

Alvord sat next to the window, and Detective Armstrong, who had charge of the party, sat opposite. Carey was on his left, and Tinker opposite Carey. Thus the prisoner was well surrounded. As an appetizer the four took whisky, and then followed a hearty spread of soup and fish, roast beef, roast goose, a comfortable supply of vegetables, dessert, and to finish off the prisoner ordered a "large" coffee, and sat back, looking satisfied and less careworn for the time being.

They finished just as the train was drawing into New London, where it was switched off. Afterward the party went into the drawing room smoker in the forward part of the train and smoked cigars. At New London a copy of an afternoon paper describing Alvord's arrest was handed to the prisoner. He read the story and smiled at the description, making comments upon it to the detectives.

All efforts to induce Alvord to talk met with a firm but polite refusal. The detectives at first said they would not allow him to talk, but afterward offered no objection to the presence of several questioners who approached Alvord.

"When did you leave Mount Vernon?" he was asked.

"I do not care to talk about this matter," was the reply.

"Are there any negotiations going on looking toward a restitution or partial restitution for promises of immunity?" was another question.

"I have not a word to say," said Alvord, with some degree of asperity. "I have no statement to make at this time."

"We can say nothing now," put in Detective Armstrong. "If anything is to be said it will come at Police Headquarters, through Chief McClusky."

The attitude of some of the people in the car where Alvord was seated was one of intense curiosity. Most of the passengers watched Alvord's every move. He paid no attention to the eyes directed toward him, but spent most of his time talking to Detective Armstrong or the other detectives. Up at the forward end of the car sat a man and woman and little girl. The girl gazed earnestly and listened to the subdued conversation of her elders. After a while she was heard to say:

"Papa, is that really the man who took $700,000?"

"That's the man," was her father's reply.

"Why-ee," came in long, drawn out tones as of a deep impression made. "Say, papa, has he got it in his pockets?"

"Not much, I guess," said papa. "I guess he's salted it."

And then followed an elaborate explanation of the term "salted."

After that the girl gazed in open-mouthed wonder until Grand Central Station was reached, occasionally turning to ask her father if it wasn't wicked to "salt" money in that way.

When the information reached United States District Attorney Burnett of Alvord's arrest yesterday afternoon, he made the following statement:

"The day after the exposure Bank Examiner Hanna came to see me, and we advised that the bank's officers make a complaint. Later in the day two officers of the bank came to my office, and upon their statement a warrant was made out for the arrest of Alvord. This warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Shields, who came into my office and signed it on the strength of the affidavits. The procedure now is to take Alvord before a United States Commissioner, and this will probably be done in the morning. We will ask that Alvord be held for the Grand Jury."

This body is not sitting at present, and as the next term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court will be in December, Alvord will probably not be tried until then. Gen. Burnett, United States District Attorney, understanding, he said, that to-day will be the last day for Judge Thomas to sit in that court for this term. He said, however, that everything proper will be done to bring the suit to a speedy trial. Alvord's appearance to-day will probably be before Commissioner Shields.

The statement was made last night that the first tip the Boston police received to look out for Alvord came from District Attorney Burnett's office, and it was to the effect that Alvord had started for Boston or was about to start. Gen. Burnett subsequently confirmed this.

His dispatch to Boston was sent early last week, and it is understood that the information came originally from the officers of the First National Bank.

ALVORD IN PRISON.

Bank Defaulter Consigned to a Common Cell—Talks Guardedly to Chief McClusky.

The carriage containing Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., and the detectives reached Police Headquarters at 11:15 o'clock, and the prisoner was at once taken before Chief of the Detective Bureau McClusky, with whom he was closeted for a little more than half an hour. After a long talk with the Chief of Detectives, Alvord was removed to the isolated prison attached to the detective bureau and locked in an ordinary cell for the night. He will be taken from Police Headquarters this morning to the Centre Street Police Court, where he will be arraigned at 10 o'clock on the charges of embezzlement and grand larceny.

Immediately after Alvord was consigned to his cell Chief McClusky made a statement in which he detailed the circumstances attending the capture of the defaulting bank teller, and repeated what he had learned through questioning his prisoner. Alvord, he said, answered his first request for information as to his movements by stating that he was in the hands of his lawyer, presumably Jacob F. Miller, who has had charge of Alvord's business affairs, and did not care to talk about his case.

Alvord further said that he fully intended to surrender to the police after a few days, as he had no wish to become a fugitive from justice. He delayed giving himself up, however, on the advice of a friend, whose name he would not divulge. Alvord, Chief McClusky said, admitted to him that he had speculated in stocks, and had lost money, but he declined to say how great was the amount of his losses or to reveal the identity of the brokers through whom he traded.

The prisoner denied in emphatic terms

Continued on Page 3.

Good appetite, good digestion, good sleep, good health follow the use of sparkling Saratoga Arondack Water. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

CLEVELAND AGAINST BRYAN

He Writes to Don M. Dickinson Defining His Position.

Declares He Stands Where He Did When He Delivered His Famous Speech at the Reform Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The Times-Herald will print to-morrow the following New York dispatch from its special correspondent, Walter Wellman:

"Ex-President Cleveland has at last spoken, and in a most emphatic way. He is opposed to Bryan and Bryanism. He to-day, over his signature, authorized publication of his views.

"The Hon. Don M. Dickinson, formerly Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Cleveland, and who recently announced his intention to vote for McKinley, arrived here this morning, and to-day received the following letter from Mr. Cleveland:

"'Princeton, Oct. 29, 1900.

"'Hon. Don M. Dickinson:

"'My Dear Sir: The speech I made at the Reform Club dinner in April, 1897, is a part of my record in advocacy of true Democracy.

"'I cannot suppress it or abate from it and I would not if I could.

"'I shall not object to any use you see fit to make of it.

"'Yours sincerely,

"'GROVER CLEVELAND.'"

The speech which Mr. Cleveland delivered at the Reform Club dinner on April 24, 1897, and the republication of which he yesterday authorized as an expression of his views at this time, was in part as follows:

"We are gathered here to-night as patriotic citizens, anxious to do something toward reinstating the prosperity of our fellow-countrymen, and protecting the fair fame of our Nation against shame and scandal. On every side we are confronted with popular depression and complaint. These are largely due to causes of natural and certain recurrence, the inevitable accompaniments of all human endeavor, and perhaps they are as largely due to the work of agitators and demagogues, who have busily sowed the seeds of discontent, hoping that in the harvest they may reap personal advantage.

"Distressing ills, real and imaginary, had been so constantly and luridly presented to the minds of honest men that they are tempted to accept without taking counsel of reason or judgment any nostrum cunningly offered as a remedy for their low condition. But, ever promising a field as this has not satisfied the designs of ruthless agitators. While scattering the seeds of discontent they have also cultivated a growth of sectional and class suspicion and distrust, which threatens to choke or destroy that fraternal feeling which leads to considerate counsel in the day of common misfortune and which is absolutely essential to the success of our plan of government.

"The fundamental truth that our free institutions offer opportunities to all within their influence for the advancement and improvement of their condition has been so far denied that honest accumulation is called a crime, and the necessity and habit of individual struggle, which are the mainsprings of sturdy Americanism, are decried as unjustifiable burdens, while unwholesome fraternalism is presented in handsome and inviting garb. Those enlisted in this crusade of discontent and passion, proclaiming themselves the friends of the people, exclude from that list all their countrymen except those most unfortunate or unreasonable, and those whom they themselves have made the most discontented and credulous.

"These forces and conditions have for years, with greater or less distinctness, hovered about our National life, lacking effective organization and concentration, neglected by those who deprecated their existence, and unheeded even by those who partially appreciated their dangerous tendency. In the meantime there has lain in wait behind them all an impatient power ready to marshal them in effective activity when depression, misfortune, neglect, and passion had done their work. This power, born of sordid greed and maintained by selfish interests and partisan ambition, has at last assumed command, and has largely recruited its waiting forces by inflaming those inclined to be patient with tales of an ancient crime against their rights to be avenged, by encouraging the restless and the turbulent with hints of greater license and by offering to the poor as a smooth road to wealth, and to those in debt as a plan for easy payment, and to those who from any cause are unfortunate and discouraged as a remedy for all their ills, the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, with a depreciated currency and cheap money.

"It was a rude awakening for the negligent and overconfident, and the day of terror for sober and patriotic men, when the bold promoters of this reckless crusade captured the organization of a powerful political party, and, seizing its banners, shouted defiance to the astonished conscience and conservatism of the country.

"Hosts of honest men, in blind loyalty, gathered behind the party flag they had been accustomed to follow, failing to discover that their party legends had been effaced.

"In the meantime the allied forces of calamity, encouraged by these malign conditions, are still active and aggressive. They confidently speak of the encounter in which they failed of success as only 'the first battle,' and gladly hail every untoward incident and every added pretext for passion and resentment as new and welcome allies in the continuance of their crusade.

"They are willfully wicked and stupid who believe that disaster waits upon the ascendancy of those forces, and yet turn away from the plain evidence of their dangerous strength. Let us be honest with each other and with ourselves. If there are any among us who, though not actually and actively enlisted in the cause of free silver and its accompanying vagaries, can look with complacency upon their growth and triumph, or if there are any who, not fearing individual loss, are heedless of the honor and glory of their country, or if there are those whose childlike and simple faith in their country's resources blinds them to all public danger, inaction and neglect on their part may be accounted for, if not excused. But nothing can explain or excuse inaction upon the part of those who can make no compromise with the advocates of unsound money, or who love their country's honor more than self-advantage, or who are convinced that an unstable and unsafe currency inevitably bodes the greatest depth of loss and misfortune to all the people of the land. These should not delude themselves. The peril they dread is directly impending.

"I do not fear that I shall be accused of sinister designs, unfitted to the atmosphere of this occasion, if I insist that the path of duty and the best hope of safety lie in immediate and earnest attempt to accomplish the rehabilitation and regeneration of the Democratic Party, and its return to the principles of true democracy. Let us devise means to break through the influence of the mischievous leadership that surrounds them, and without arrogantly assuming that no wrongs or hardships afflict them, and that no reforms in their condition are needed, let us meet our countrymen face to face in argument and counsel."

If You Have Smoked Too Much Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. W. H. Fisher, Le Sueur, Minn., says: "It is a grand remedy in excessive use of tobacco." Relieves the depression caused thereby, and induces refreshing sleep.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

DEATH AND HAVOC FOLLOW EXPLOSION

Many Bodies May Be Under Destroyed Buildings.

FIRE LEADS TO DISASTER

Business Block in a Moment a Scene of Ruin.

LOWER CITY'S TERROR

About Forty Missing and Many Score Injured—Warren Street from Greenwich to Washington Utterly Wrecked—Flames Start in Tarrant & Co.'s Drug House—Giant Shock Spreads a Panic for Blocks Around—Great Buildings Shaken as if by an Earthquake—The Doomed Structures Collapse Like Houses of Cards—Bank's Currency Scattered—Falling Electric Wires Strike Horses Dead—Elevated Station and Track Destroyed and Traffic Stopped—No Search of the Ruins Yet Possible.

The greater part of two business blocks was wiped out of existence yesterday, and under the ruins this morning it is probable lie the bodies of forty or more unfortunate victims of fire and explosion. Fire was the first cause of the disaster that bids fair to rank with the many that have in late years visited New York.

An explosion such as has never shaken the heart of the business section brought about the widespread ruin and caused what loss of life may be finally determined when the ruins have been searched.

The big drug house of Tarrant & Co., a corporation of which Thomas F. Main is President, was the source of the disaster. It was situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich Street and Warren Street, and towered four stories above its smaller neighbors.

It was shortly after noon that the fire was first discovered by a policeman, who turned in an alarm that brought a near-by fire company to the scene. While the firemen were fighting the flames that were eating their way to the chemicals stored in the building, there was a slight explosion that seemed to be a warning of what was to come.

An instant afterward, with a roar like a thousand cannon and a shock like an earthquake, two floors of the Tarrant Building sailed heavenward, and as the earth trembled and heaved from the force of the explosion, seven stores on Warren Street were leveled in the dust as if they had been ground to earth by the impact of a giant heel pressed down on them.

NO TIME FOR RESCUES.

The firemen on the scene when the explosion came barely escaped with their lives, and thereafter it was a matter only of saving property. The seven-story brick structure in which the Tarrant Company had been housed had fallen to pieces from the force of the explosion, as had every building on Warren Street between Washington and Greenwich.

What gruesome story of death was hidden under the heaps of stone and brick, of beams and heavy machinery, could only be guessed at, but it was certain that no human aid could save those who had been caught in the ruin.

The property losses are estimated at over a million at least. They may reach more Fire Chief Croker said late last night that he would place them at $1,500,000.

Eight buildings were absolutely demolished. Many more were gutted and are practically total losses. The number of those that were less seriously damaged is very large.

The engineer of the building, Alexander E. Phillips, made a statement to twenty newspaper reporters, in which he said that Louis Patterson, the chemist of the firm, had once told him that as soon as the Tarrant Building caught fire to run. He avers that Patterson told him that safety lay only in being at least five blocks away.

Patterson, however, says that there was only one barrel of alcohol in the laboratory, and that there was possibly another barrel in the cellar. He claimed to be entirely ignorant of the nature of any other materials stored in the building, although he had been with the firm for twenty-two years.

Besides the missing there were many persons injured by flying debris and glass, some of whom may not survive. They are being cared for in various hospitals. Scores of others were attended by the ambulance surgeons mainly for wounds made by flying glass. Their names are not known, as they went to their homes after being cared for.

Police Captain Hogan last night gave his opinion regarding the probable number of people killed at the fire. He said:

"Basing my opinion on the number of missing people, I should say that about twenty lives were lost at the fire. About forty people have been reported as missing, and I think that about half that number will turn up again all right."

Superintendent Dooner said last night that it would be necessary to make a thorough inspection of the neighborhood as soon as possible, and that the result of it will be that some of the buildings will have to come down. There was little doubt, he said, that the foundations of many of these buildings had been damaged, and that they are now in a dangerous condition.

R. M. Dixon of the firm of R. W. Dixon & Co., Washington Street commission merchants, said last night that he was not surprised at the catastrophe, as he had known for a long time that the Tarrant people were keeping explosives in their storerooms.

THE BUILDING'S CONTENTS.

"For weeks," he said, "I have seen loads of barrels of chemicals and oils taken in there. All the people around here noticed it. We began to fear the results."

Numerous other business men of the vicinity made similar statements. "The Tarrant Company," said one of them, "is directly responsible for this disaster."

As to what could be the quantity and nature of chemicals that would cause an explosion that seemed like an earthquake; that was felt in Jersey City, and that caused the heaviest buildings blocks away, among them the Post Office and the County Court Building, to tremble, even expert chemists will hardly venture an opinion.

George Murray, Inspector of Combustibles for the Fire Department, said that the Tarrant firm had a permit to store one barrel of turpentine, one barrel of benzine, and 100 pounds of collodion. He declines to say whether this amount has been exceeded, and the only officer of the corporation that could be found, Treasurer Allen, refused flatly to state what sort of chemicals were stored in the building.

The only sign of a body come upon up to midnight by the workmen was some blood on a brick picked up by a man on the site of the Home-Made Hotel. He was taking out some refuse from an upper floor when he found the brick. It was believed by those who looked at it to be stained by human blood. No trace of a human being was found during the night's work.

It is probable, from what the workers on the ruins say, that even another day will pass before it can be positively determined how many persons are dead. The list of missing numbers over thirty, and is made up of employes of Tarrant & Co., of the neighboring firms whose structures were crushed, and of citizens who were thought to have been in some of the business houses at the time.

It is likely, too, that there will always be a missing list with no way of determining whether those who figure on it are victims of the disaster. The bodies of those who were caught in the Tarrant Building must have been incinerated, and if found it is more than likely that they will never be positively identified.

How the fire started and just what caused the explosion are not known. The former may never be determined, and the latter only if persons are found who know and will tell what kind of chemicals were stored in the Tarrant Building.

THE MISSING AND INJURED.

Following is a list of the injured, so far as reported, and of those who were inquired for as missing at the Police Bureau of Information, established by Chief Devery in the Leonard Street Station:

Those Reported Missing.

ARMSTRONG, F. I., 25 years old, Rutherford, N. J.; employed by J. S. Coward, 270 Greenwich Street. Not known in Rutherford.

BARNES, IRA C., 35 years, egg dealer, 15 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

BARNES, FRANCIS, 25 years, Summit, N. J., egg store, 102 Warren Street.

BASSO, JOSEPH, 15 years, 3 Ogden Avenue; was visiting fruit store of his uncle, Charles Basso, 288 Washington Street.

BISHOP, Mrs., wife of the proprietor of the Home-Made Hotel; believed to have been killed in the wreckage of the house.

BISHOP, —, daughter of the above.

BRADLEY, MARY, 22 years, 154 East Houston Street, employed in printing establishment of Joseph Carroll, 49 Murray Street, reported by her husband, Edward Bradley, with whom she worked.

BROWN, FRANK, 567 West Ninety-third Street; cut on head; at Hudson Street Hospital.

CALLAHAN, KATIE, 20 years, 627 Greenwich Street; worked on the fourth floor of the Tarrant Building; reported by her sister, Mrs. Mary Sullivan.

CASEY, WILLIAM H., address unknown, overcome by heat and smoke; at Trinity Hospital.

COHEN, ISAAC, 24 years, Broome Street, (street number not given;) reported by his sister, Mrs. Lena Kuh, 58 Gouverneur Street.

CONSIDINE, THOMAS P., laborer, address unknown, removed unconscious from scene of the fire in Fifth Precinct patrol wagon; at Trinity Hospital.

CRUGER, JOHN, 44 years, of 226 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn; packer employed by McCormick & Hults.

DEMNZO, SABANNO, 55 years, 31 Park Street, suffering from shock; at Trinity Hospital.

DONNELLY, GEORGE, 26 years, 48 Greenwich Street, truckman; reported by William Schaefer, 153 Hudson Street.

FLATMAN, ERNEST, 24 years, Brooklyn, (street address not given;) reported by W. J. Foulke, employed by Acker, Merrall & Condit.

GOLDEN, MOLLIE, 18 years, 330 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, employed by Tarrant & Co.

GRIFFIN, —— Miss, 19 years, address unknown, employed by M. A. Camp, 288 Greenwich Street, reported by telephone, 2,837 Franklin.

HALSEY, WILLIAM, 25 years, Kerkimer Street, Brooklyn, employed in egg store, 162 Warren Street.

HARRIETT, THOMAS, 26 years, Degraw Street, Brooklyn, employed by Tarrant & Co.

HEALY, JOHN, Engine Company No. 27, overcome by smoke on elevated structure; at Trinity Hospital.

HENNESSEY, PATRICK, 41 years, 207 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, a plumber employed by Wyman & Smith of Washington and Warren Streets; reported to the Hoboken police by his wife.

HENNESSEY, PATRICK, 50 years, 604 Grand Street, Hoboken; worked at Eppens, Smith & Wiemann's.

JOECKEL, LOUISE, 18 years, 704 East Thirteenth Street, packer for Tarrant & Co.

KWASER, MORRIS, 26 years, 113 Second Street, employed by Karpe & Co., leather, 85 Warren Street; reported by his cousin, Miss R. Jackson.

LOPEZ, ——, 710 Washington Street, overcome by heat and smoke; at Trinity Hospital.

LODOLCE, JAMES, 15 years, of 37 James Street, Jersey City, employed by Joseph Lodolce, 273 Washington Street. There is no 37 James Street in Jersey City.

MATTHEWS, HAMILTON, 50 years, 48 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, truckman for Tarrant & Co.; last seen by a stranger going up in the elevator. His truck was badly wrecked by the explosion; reported by his stepson, John Patterson.

MATHUSHEK, VICTOR HUGO, 44 years, 1,900 Madison Avenue, of Mathushek & Son, piano manufacturers, at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street.

MOOREHOUSE, BENJAMIN, 45 years, Montclair, N. J., employed as shipping clerk by Tarrant & Co.; reported by C. W. English of Montclair, also an employe of the same corporation.

MUH, HENRY, 30 years, 66 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

MURPHY, JULIA, 19 years, 44 Cherry Street; worked in Warren Street; reported by her brother, Charles Murphy.

OPPENHEIM, JULES, 24 years, address not given; employed by Landfield Brothers & Co., 94 Warren Street.

PETERS, FREDERICK, 21 years, 716 Charles Street, West Hoboken, N. J.; plumber, working for Meyers & Young, Greenwich Street, near Park Place; reported by his father, Henry Peters.

POTTINGER, GEORGE, 45 years, 712 Ninth Avenue, gateman on the elevated railroad; reported by John Pottinger, 356 West Forty-ninth Street.

RUSH, MARY, 22 years, 27 Boulevard, Weehawken, N. J., employed by Tarrant & Co.; reported by her brother, Thomas Rush.

SCHMIDT, AUGUST, 48 years, 550 Clinton Street, Brooklyn; reported by Arthur Schmidt, 110 Warren Street.

SCHROETER, FRANK, 40 years, Roselle, N. J.; employed in the Elevator Supply Company, 288 Greenwich Street.

SCHUCK, GEORGE, 22 years, 306 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, assistant in laboratory of Tarrant & Co., reported by Frank P. Schuck.

SMITH, JENNIE, 21 years old, 563 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; employed by Tarrant & Co.; not known at address given.

SMITH, KATE, 15 years, of First Street, Jersey City, (street number not given,) employed in confectionery store, 152 Chambers Street; ran toward Chambers Street Ferry at time of the explosion. Has not been seen since. Reported by Mrs. S. B. Brennan, 11 Leonard Street, forewoman of the confectionery store.

SMITH, LIZZIE, 17 years old, 563 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, employed by Tarrant & Co.; not known at address given.

SMITH, MARY, 19 years old, 272 East Eighty-first Street, employed by Tarrant & Co., reported by her uncle, Robert Blair, 304 East Seventh Street.

STEIN, ABRAHAM, 21 years, 1,981 Second Avenue, laborer, employed by Max Naddis, 120 Chambers Street; reported by Mr. Naddis.

SULKER, GEORGE W., 40 years, 186 Dean Street, Brooklyn; egg dealer at 168 Chambers Street; reported missing by his wife.

The Persons Injured.

ACKERMAN, E. L., 21 years, clerk at Irving National Bank, 53 St. Nicholas Place, New York, ears and head cut; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

AHLERT, E. H., 1,949 Pitkins Avenue, Brooklyn, face, head, and arms burned; at Trinity Hospital.

ALLEN, JOHN S., 72 years, Irving Place, Jamaica, L. I., chemist, hair burned off, face and hands burned; employed at Tarrant's; sent home from Hudson Street Hospital.

ANDERSON, JOHN L., 62 years, merchant, Plainfield, N. J., scalp cut; sent home from Hudson Street Hospital.

BACHERACH, JOSEPH, 57 years, merchant, 156 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; sent to Roosevelt from Hudson Street Hospital; seriously injured.

BECK, JOSEPH, 22 years, driver, 548 West Fifty-first Street, gash on left side of neck; at Hudson Street Hospital; sent home.

PETTY, S. A., bookkeeper, Elizabeth, N. J.; lacerated wound of scalp; went home.

BETZEL, SIMON, 628 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, finger lacerated; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

BENDERWALD, CARL, jumped out of second-story window, both kneecaps broken; at Hudson Street Hospital.

BENDERWALD, CORA, 115 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, hysteria; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

BLANCHARD, H. A., Eighty-second Street, suffering from shock, not serious, at Hahnemann Hospital.

BROWN, JOSEPH C., 28 years, clerk, 34 West One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; head cut; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

BROWN, WILLIAM A., firemen, Engine Company 6; burned about head, face lacerated, body bruised; sent home from Hudson Street Hospital.

BRUNEN, JOSEPH, 207 Park Avenue, Hoboken; badly hurt about the head and body, hands burned; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

BUEL, JOHN W., 168 Chambers Street; hurt about body; treated at Hudson Street Hospital; sent home.

BUTLER, HENRY, 21 years, salesman, 170 West Forty-seventh Street; head and face burned.

BUTTNER, WILLIAM, 18 years, 497 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn; head and wrists lacerated; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

CARMODY, DANIEL, 42 Bowery; legs crushed; at Hudson Street Hospital.

CASE, FRANK, 208 Park Avenue, Hoboken; face, hands, and arms cut at 93 Warren Street; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

CHAPIN, OTTO, 1,371 Greenwich Avenue, Brooklyn; head and neck cut; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

CLAMON, BENNETT, 28 years, cigar dealer, 98 Madison Street; head lacerated; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

COMBS, S., 710 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; head lacerated; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

CORBETT, William A., 25 years, clerk, 18 Wylie Street, Jersey City; head and face cut; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

DE ARCEY, THOMAS F., 25 years, salesman, Ninth Street and Lamont Avenue, Elmhurst; head and face burned; taken home from Trinity Hospital.

DECKER, HENRY, 4 Thirty-seventh Street, Brooklyn; face lacerated.

DENNISON, JAMES, of Mount Vernon, cashier at the Irving National Bank; scalp wounds; treated at Hudson Street Hospital and went home.

DEVANEY, JOHN F., 421 West Forty-fourth Street, Captain of Engine Company No. 49; hurt about the body; at Trinity Hospital.

DONOVAN, CORNELIUS, steamfitter, 184 York Street, Brooklyn; arms crushed; at Hudson Street Hospital.

DOUGLAS, LENA, 461 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; face and hands burned.

DUFRIN, JOSEPH, 34 Beach Street, cut on head; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

DUNLAP, WILLIAM M., Montclair, N. J., Paying Teller of the Irving National Bank, head, face, and neck badly lacerated, body bruised, in critical condition; at Hudson Street Hospital.

DURKAN, JOSEPH, waiter, 284 Greenwich Street, the Home-made Hotel, foot crushed, hurt about the head and body; Hudson Street Hospital.

FISKE, HENRY, 26 years, 34 Gray Street, Jersey City Heights, face and scalp lacerated; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

FORREST, JOSEPH, 40 years, lawyer, 761 Quincy Street, Brooklyn; head and face cut; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

GALVIN, WILLIAM J., 36 years, policeman, Second Precinct, head and legs cut; at Hudson Street Hospital.

GARGULO, FRANK, 297 Seventh Avenue; face and hands burned; Trinity Hospital.

GEUSER, Catherine, 87 years, housekeeper; knocked down one flight of stairs, leg injured; Hudson Street Hospital.

GORMAN, Henrietta, 18 years, 152 Conover Street, Brooklyn, worked in paper-box factory at 49 Murray Street; hysteria; Hudson Street Hospital.

GOLLARD, J. S., cut about head and arms; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

HALPRIN, BERTHA, 416 Seventh Street, suffered from shock; went home from Hudson Street Hospital.

HANNAN, MADELINE, 19 years, bookkeeper; cut about head and cheek and hands burned; treated at Hudson Street Hospital and sent home.

HULL, WOODRUFF, bookkeeper for B. Abel & Co., 47 Jay Street; back hurt, head and face lacerated; Trinity Hospital.

JONES, MORTIMER, 130 Church Street; burned about head.

JOSEPH, JAMES, 15 years, clerk, One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Adams Avenue; right leg broken; at New York Hospital.

JOOST, MARTIN, 52 years, 510 Manhattan Avenue, liquor dealer; head cut; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

JUDGE, J. W. JR., 41 years, 118 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; head cut; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

KEAVER, MADELINE, 506 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn; hysteria; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

KELLY, MICHAEL R., 36 years, policeman of the Eighty-first Precinct, 134 West Sixty-seventh Street; burned severely about hands and legs while attempting to save lives at 280 Greenwich Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

KESSLER, PAULINE, 65 years, leg fractured; Hudson Street Hospital.

KINDLER, OTTO, 264 East Tenth Street; chin and neck cut.

KNAUTH, Henry, 45 years, 153 Woodlawn Avenue, Jersey City; head lacerated; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

LAWRENCE, G. L., 221 West Fifteenth Street; actor with William A. Brady's Company at the Manhattan Theatre; injured while eating in the Home Made Hotel and taken to New York Hospital.

LA VAILLE, JOHN, 32 years, 40 Verandah Place, Brooklyn, truck driver; struck by debris, scalp wound; attended at Bridge Police Station; went home.

LANG, FRANK, 25 years, laborer, 34 Second Street; Jersey City; arms and face burned; Hudson Street Hospital.

LIDDELL, JESSE, 29 years, fire patrol; wrists burned; suffering from syncope; Hudson Street Hospital; sent home.

LEMMERS, PAUL, 27 years, clerk, 803 Union Street, Brooklyn, lacerated wound of thigh; taken home from Gouverneur Hospital.

LODER, FRED W., 19 years, Whitestone, L. I.; thumbs lacerated; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

McKINLEY, W. S., cigar dealer, 116 Warren Street; hand cut.

MACKEY, Henry, 29 Greenwich Street; head cut; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

MACKLIN, H. C., East Orange; head lacerated; left Hudson Street Hospital for home.

MANKE, HENRY, 61 years, laborer, 291 Greenwich Street; face, head, and body cut and bruised; Hudson Street Hospital.

MARON, MICHAEL, 26 years, fireman, of Engine Company No. 29; face, arms and hands cut and burned; Hudson Street Hospital.

MASSA, ANTONIO, 186 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, office boy; legs crushed; taken from Hudson Street Hospital to Trinity Hospital.

McHENRY, WILLIAM, 25 years, 186 Jay Street, Brooklyn, employed by O'Keefe & Shiegley at 288 Greenwich Street, overcome by shock; attended by Brooklyn Hospital surgeon at Bridge Police Station and went home.

MEYER, JOHN, 318 East Ninety-fourth Street, laborer; right leg fractured and knee joint dislocated; Trinity Hospital.

MILLER, JOSEPH, 589 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, cut about head; treated at Hudson Street Hospital.

MOSES, ABRAHAM, 98

STORY OF THE DISASTER

First Sign of Fire in the Tarrant Building

Panic Which Followed the Explosion—No Thought of Rescues—Ruined District's Extent.

How the disaster had its origin may never be known. The persons responsible for it, if responsibility there be outside of causes beyond control, may be lying dead under tons of wreckage that are piled high on the site of the Tarrant Building. What has been established is that Policeman Creed of the Church Street Station saw a thin stream of smoke issuing from the third-story windows of the Tarrant Building at 12:15 o'clock. He ran across the street to Box 63, located on the corner of Murray and Greenwich Streets, and turned in an alarm. Engine Company No. 29, whose house is at 100 Chambers Street, just around the corner from Greenwich Street, less than a block from the Tarrant Building, responded. The clock in the firehouse stopped at 12:16, which showed that Creed had been prompt.

The men of Engine No. 29 got to work at once. They managed to get up to the third floor, the fire gaining headway all the while, and making the place where the firemen were working in a veritable hell. They had been there less than five minutes, when there was an explosion which seemed to come from the floor above. The men were thrown to the floor. Then, groping their way through the blinding, sulphurous smoke and the flames, they got to the street just as there was a reverberating roar, and the whole neighborhood seemed to be lifted up, as if by a mighty hand. Then came chaos and destruction.

The great column of black smoke that rolled and swirled high above the tallest skyscrapers brought a great crowd to the scene of the fire. The first explosion gave this gathering throng pause, and as they halted, undecided whether to risk an onward movement, a pink sheet of flame issued from the windows of the Tarrant Building.

FIRST WARNING CRIES.

"Run for your lives," shrieked the people in the neighborhood of the fated building, "she's going to blow up."

Instantly, without a warning other than the cry of the neighbors, there came a roar that seemed to clutch at the heartstrings of those who were near. The earth trembled and the whole north side of Warren Street toppled into ruins. The tall walls of the Tarrant Building crumbled like powder, and in their fall they bore everything before them.

The fire had reached the chemicals stored in the drug house, and as it did so it seemed as if the whole of Warren Street had been over a subterranean mine to which the spark had been applied. The two top floors of the Tarrant Building went a thousand feet in the air, and the great pillar of smoke looked like the funnel of an oncoming tornado.

In the instant, too, of that great shock hardly a person within two blocks kept his or her feet. A shower of glass like rain fell all around. The force of the explosion seemed to come from within the stores and forced the windows and their stocks out into the streets. From the burning building to the river and in the opposite direction as far as Broadway streams of white-faced people, their countenances wearing a look of indescribable terror, fled in all directions. Some had handkerchiefs bound around their hands and heads, while in many cases blood streamed from wounds where the jagged edges of glass had made deep incisions.

Horses, crazy with fear, tore up and down the streets while their drivers, hardly less crazed than the animals, made vain efforts to restrain them. Falling wires were all around, sputtering electric flame, and in one place on Murray Street a wire touched a team of gray horses, and the animals dropped dead in their tracks, while the driver, with a sharp cry, jumped from his seat and ran yelling like an insane man through the crowd.

Terror was apparent everywhere. Men jostled each other, and cursed any one who opposed them. Some fled from the scene, and others were irresistibly impelled toward it. Policemen hurrying from their posts in all directions pushed their way through the crowds, but they seemed to have no more objective point than did their fellow-men.

Meanwhile the streets in the immediate neighborhood of the fire looked like a battlefield. Alarm after alarm had been turned in, until five had been rung, and then came an emergency call for ambulances. These vehicles came from every direction, and their white-coated occupants jumped to the ground as they stopped and went at the work they found in plenty to do. The badly injured were placed in the ambulances and hurried away to the hospitals, while other doctors rushed hither and thither binding up the wounds inflicted by the jagged glass and the falling débris.

THOUGHT OF RESCUE VAIN.

From the moment that the great crash came, and Warren Street, between Greenwich and Washington, went down in dust, there could be no thought of rescue. Great masses of burning embers were constantly falling out of the black cloud that reached up a thousand feet in the air, and the wreckage in Warren Street and thereabout was soon in flames.

Sheet of fire—green, blue, and vivid red—reached out from the Tarrant Building and the one adjoining it, in which was situated the Home-Made Restaurant, and soon the station of the elevated road at Warren Street was enveloped. The cables and wires strung along on the under side of the tracks of the elevated road blazed like ropes of pitch. Men shouted warnings to the foolhardy persons who were pressing close to look out for live wires, and as a horse was touched here again, dropping dead where it had stood, there was another panic. When the police, who had now arrived on the scene in great numbers, struggled valiantly to subdue. It was not until the struggling, fighting, fear-crazed mass of humanity had been forced back within safe distance that the firemen could go on with their work unhampered.

At that time Warren Street looked as if it had been swept by a cyclone. Within a few minutes after the explosion the front walls of the Tarrant Building toppled over onto the building occupied by Eppens, Smith & Weimann, on the other side of Warren Street, and crushed what remained standing of it like an eggshell. Across Bishop's Lane, an alley that was in the rear of the Tarrant Building, stood the establishment of W. F. Conklin, and the rear wall of the Tarrant Building, falling upon it, served it as the front wall had served the other.

The building occupied by Aller & Co., fruit and produce merchants, at the corner of Washington and Warren Streets, collapsed like a house of cards after the giant explosion. None of the débris of the Tarrant Building reaches this far, yet the Aller place was as completely demolished as any of the others. The building was four stories high. As it collapsed it "mushroomed," and over it lay the tin roof, intact, looking as though it had been spread over the ruin like a blanket.

Most of these buildings on Warren Street were mere cockleshells. They were old and of flimsy construction, and, after the explosion they settled down to earth as though seeking a needed rest. Hardly had they done so than flames burst out from all points of the wreckage, and all Warren Street soon became a huge bonfire, on which the firemen played innumerable streams of water. Boxes and casks of grapes, barrels of apples and potatoes, boxes and crates of vegetables, firkins of butter with their contents oozing over everything, crushed crates of eggs, and almost every conceivable sort of merchandise were mixed up in a hopeless and helpless jumble.

Four passengers, John Murphy, the driver, and John Caulfield, the conductor, who were on a south-bound car of the Cortlandt and Grand Street line, had a narrow escape just in front of the Aller building. The building collapsed just as the car passed in front of it. Quick as thought Murphy swung his horses around, and cut them loose from the car. They galloped up the street in terror and just escaped the edge of the roof of the Aller building as it settled down over the car and crushed it. At the same instant Murphy jumped and ran, and Caulfield and the passengers followed. All escaped without the slightest injury.

ELEVATED STATION WRECKED.

The north and east walls of the Tarrant Building had meanwhile fallen out into Greenwich Street, carrying with them part of the elevated railway station and part of the tracks. The wreckage was piled as high as the elevated railroad tracks, and under it lay the ruins of Engine 29, abandoned by those who had just barely time to escape. Immediately a dozen streams were directed against this blazing pile of bricks and twisted iron girders and pipes, and for the first time the firemen, working like Trojans, began to see their way.

On the southwest corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets the building occupied by the Atlantic Café and firms in the upper stories was in a blaze that swept through it from cellar to roof. A number of other buildings were also burning, but the firemen saw that they had the flames in check. Before that, in the terror and suddenness of the explosion and the spread of the flames there seemed nothing to indicate where the fire might end.

All kinds of rumors were flying through the horror-stricken crowds that viewed the disaster from beyond the fire lines. The merchants in the neighborhood universally condemned the Tarrant people for having brought such a menace into the district. All said they knew as soon as they saw the fire gaining headway that an explosion would follow, but even these were appalled at the extent of the destruction. One statement was that of Alexander E. Phillips, the engineer for Tarrant & Co., who got out of the building before the first explosion took place. Mr. Phillips lives at 472 Palisade Avenue, Weehawken, and has been in the employ of the firm for some years.

"Some time ago," said Mr. Phillips, "the chemist of the firm, Louis Patterson, who worked in the laboratory on the top floor, said to me: 'Phillips, if a fire ever breaks out in this place, don't stop to think about it, but get out. The place will go up as sure as fate. Get five blocks away if you want to be safe.'"

According to Mr. Phillips, when he heard that there was fire in the building, he ran up stairs and tried to do what he could. He saw the flames roaring up the elevator shaft and realized that the place was doomed. Then he remembered Patterson's warning and started to leave. As he did so he met the firemen just entering, and he told them to get out if they wanted to be safe, as an explosion was imminent. They went on, however, and Phillips ran up Warren Street.

He was a block away when the first explosion occurred, and he said he had not taken more than twenty steps when there was another explosion that seemed to shake the earth. Warned as he was, Phillips said that he had no idea that there would be an explosion of such terrific force. He claims not to have any idea of what the nature was of the chemicals stored in the place.

According to what Phillips stated as his best recollection the Tarrant Building was occupied as follows:

In the basement were the engineers and the shipping and malt extract department, where five men were employed.

On the first floor was the Tarrant drug store. Here there were two prescription clerks, four retail clerks, including a woman cashier; one girl typewriter, and President Main and Treasurer Allen, nine in all.

On the second floor was the establishment of Breitenbach & Co., manufacturers of a medicinal preparation. Here ten girls and six boys were employed.

The third floor was used by Tarrant & Co. for storage purposes. On this three men and a porter named Frank were employed.

The fifth floor was used as a bottling room for Tarrant's preparations. In it seven girls were employed.

The sixth floor was that on which the preparations were compounded. Here there were employed three compounders, two porters, and the foreman, a Mr. Steele.

On the top floor was the laboratory, under the direction of Mr. Patterson, the chemist, who had three girls and one boy under him.

If Mr. Phillips's statement is correct, there were employed in all in the Tarrant Building fifty-one people.

Phillips said that of these people he has seen since the fire Mr. Allen, the Treasurer, the girl typewriter, and one of the porters employed on the sixth floor. On the sixth floor, Mr. Phillips said, the oldest employe of Tarrant & Co. worked. He was a Mr. Callahan, and was eighty years old.

THE NUMBER IMPERILED.

Mr. Allen's estimate of the number of people in the building is slightly higher. When seen in the vicinity of the fire he said that Tarrant & Co. employed forty-five people. Adding to this the number in Breitenbach's place, the total number in the building would be sixty-one. Mr. Allen was much excited when seen and refused to discuss anything concerning the causes of the fire or the explosion. He refused point blank to tell what explosives or dangerous chemicals the firm had stored in its building.

On the northeast corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets stands the Irving National Bank. The building is four stories high and substantially built of brownstone. The bank occupies the first floor. In the basement is the bank of Mecklem Brothers, in which J. H. Wortendyke, a coal dealer, has desk room, and another part of which is used by Ellingwood & Cunningham as a branch office of their brokerage business at 41 Wall Street. There is also a barber shop in the basement on the Greenwich Street side.

In the Irving National Bank at the time of the explosion were James A. Dennison, the cashier; William Dunlap, the paying teller, and a number of other employes, clerks, and customers. In Mecklem Brothers' bank were the Messrs. Mecklem, H. C. and William; Thomas Hackett and Frank Heckenberry, clerks, and Ella Van Deen and May Dunkelman, typewriters. On the upper floors of the building are the law offices of James Forrest, Francis W. Judge, and James E. Carpenter, and the office of the Fruit and Produce Trade Association. The janitor, Joseph Rubino, lived on the top floor with his wife and three children.

A minute after the second explosion in the Tarrant Building the Irving Bank building was a shell, and in no part of the neighborhood is the freakish nature of the explosion more clearly indicated. Although the building seemed to rock like a cradle, there are no outward evidences at present that its walls or foundations have been injured, but within its walls not a partition or a desk or stick of furniture is uninjured. The building looked as if the inside of it had been scooped out. Windows, sashes, and frames were blown cleanly out.

Nathan Harris of 186 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street had just cashed a check when the shock of the first explosion was felt. He grabbed his money and ran out of the door. The clerks and tellers at once began to gather up the books and cash which were lying on the counters, when the second explosion came and wiped out the bank completely. The men were hurled about and thrown down like ten pins, and $10,000 in cash was scattered about the floor.

Mr. Denison and Mr. Dunlap were badly injured by flying glass and were taken to a hospital in an ambulance. The other employes were not so badly hurt, and as soon as they had recovered from the panic that ensued they gathered up some money and the books and checks lying about and shoved them into the vault, which was then closed, and over which a man stood guard last night. It was said that the combination on the vault doors had become disarranged from the shock and would not work, but the bank people refused to either confirm or deny this.

$80,000 SCATTERED ABOUT.

As soon as the fire seemed to be spreading, Mr. Mecklem put Heckenberry on guard at the door of the Mecklem Bank, and preparations were made within to get the cash and books in the safe. There was then lying on the counter $80,000 in currency. Then came the first explosion, closely followed by the second, and Heckenberry was hurled through the office and against the rear wall, where for a moment he lay stunned.

Currency was scattered in heaps about the office, and Heckenberry said yesterday that every person in the office but himself was overcome by the heavy sulphurous fumes that followed the second explosion. He says he probably escaped asphyxiation because he was standing outside of the door. As soon as he recovered from the shock he grabbed the two girls and hurried them out into the street, where they revived. Then he went back and worked over his employers and Hackett, and when they had recovered the money lying about was gathered up and put in canvas bags and cigar boxes.

Meanwhile, Chief of Detectives McClusky, with Detective Sergeants Miller, Oppenheim, Pollock, Groves, Stransky, and Frazee, arrived on the scene, and under their escort the money and checks were taken first to the office of a commission merchant at 88 Warren, and later removed to 84 Warren Street. A crowd had followed the escort to both repositories, and to guard against trouble the money was later taken in a cab to the bank in Chambers Street, where it was deposited.

A number of checks were blown through the windows of the Irving National Bank, and these were later gathered up and returned. Both the bank and the Macklem Brothers report that their cash is all right. It was also stated that there was over $1,000,000 in cash and securities in one of the vaults of the Irving National. Detectives were on guard there all night, and a force was put to work to put the place in shape.

Soon after the explosion a sign was displayed in one of the sashless windows stating that the bank would be open as usual for business to-day. Charles H. Fancher, President of the bank, was at Nassau and Liberty Streets when the explosion occurred. He heard that the bank was on fire, and hurried there. When he saw the wreck of the institution he became hysterical, and had to be taken home.

An elevated railroad train, south-bound, escaped destruction by a narrow margin. It was well crowded with passengers, and had reached Murray Street, a block away, when the explosion came. The train and the elevated structure rocked, but the cars kept to the track. The engineer opened the throttle and got away as quickly as possible. It appears to be pretty well established that the passengers who alighted from the train had reached the street when the explosion occurred.

A WOMAN'S COURAGE.

Miss Joanna Hayden, forewoman of the finishing department of Tarrant & Co., on the fifth floor of the building, succeeded in making her way to safety down the fire escape, and brought down with her the entire eight young women who were with her. She is positive that there was no one on the two floors above at the time of the fire. There were some girls employed there, but all had gone out to lunch and their noonday rest.

Miss Hayden was still very nervous, as a result of her experience, at her home, on the top floor of 129 Hudson Street, last night, but she was positive in the above statement. She could not say how many were on the lower floors at the time, as they work for the other firm, but in the rush down the fire-escape she says they met no others.

"I do not go out to luncheon," said Miss Hayden. "I was in the place when the smoke came up from below, and I went out on the fire-escape which led down to a court at the Washington Street end of the building. I told the others that as I was the stoutest I would go first, and they all followed me. The ladder at the bottom was tied up, and we, had to unfasten it and throw it down to some men who were there, and they put it up to us again and helped us down. Then they took us to a store across the street, and we staid there a few minutes when they told us we must go away, as the building was going to fall, and we went out around in Washington Street, and I was there at the corner of Chambers Street when the explosion came. I can't remember much about it after we reached the bottom of the fire-escape."

Miss Hayden expressed the greatest anxiety for the safety of President Main. She said she was sure he was in the building at the time, as he had been to her department during the morning, and the officers of the concern had held a meeting at about the time of the fire. She had no ideas as to what caused the explosion. The chemical department, she said, was on the floors above that under her charge, where the labels were put on and the boxes and bottles made ready for the packers.

A statement made by William Black of the Starin Transportation Company, who was in the Tarrant Building when the fire started, seems to bear out the impression that a number of the persons employed on the lower floors got out in safety.

"Mr. Main had just handed me a check," said Mr. Black, "when the office boy ran in and said there was fire on the top floors. Mr. Main gave him instructions about closing the doors, so as to keep out the smoke, and said that there was no danger to those on the office floor, as the fire was so far above. The office boy returned a moment later and said the people on the floors below the fourth had left the building. Mr. Main told the bookkeeper to lock the books in the safe, and then I left the office. I met the men of Engine 29 entering as I went out, and they told me to run, as there would likely be an explosion.

"A stenographer employed in Tarrant's was leaving at the same time. I grabbed her by the arm and rushed her up Greenwich Street. Just as we stepped out on the sidewalk there was an explosion far up in the building. We hurried along, and had barely reached the next corner when the earth seemed to heave and tremble, and we were almost thrown down from the force of the explosion. We were struck by flying glass and the girl's arm was cut. I got her to a drug store, where she fainted from the shock."

Mr. Black said that he knew nothing about the floors above the fourth.

The fire escapes on the Tarrant Building were on the west side and led down into Bishop's Court. Most of the statements from people who profess to know that few of the people got out of the Tarrant Building are based on the fact that they did not see any one leave the place before the second explosion. Most of these people, however, were on the Warren Street side of the building, from which the fire escapes could not be seen. That they were used to some extent is proved by the statement of Miss Hayden.

REGARDING LOSS OF LIFE.

Opinions of merchants in the neighborhood differ as to the probable loss of life in the destroyed buildings on Warren Street. Many of the merchants stated that as soon as the fire was seen to be gaining headway in the Tarrant Building most of those around there knew what to expect and got out as quickly as possible. They claim that there were few who were foolhardy enough to remain in the vicinity after the first explosion.

On the other hand, a number of merchants claim that even those who expected trouble from a fire in the Tarrant Building had no idea that an explosion there would develop the power almost of an earthquake, and did not leave their places of business after the first shock, expecting that they would have plenty time to get away if the fire was shown to be uncontrollable.

The police arrangements were excellent, but the patrolmen had a hard time with the men who insisted on getting through the lines on every conceivable pretext. It seemed as if every man in the crowd had some kind of a badge, and there was not time enough to scrutinize any of them very closely.

As soon as Chief Devery arrived the orders flew, and the streets were soon cleared of all except those who had business there. Deputy Chief McLaughlin and the reserves from a number of stations, as well as the regular force in the Church and Leonard Street Stations, were called. Fully a thousand policemen were on duty around the fire at one time.

Devotion to duty on the part of Policeman Michael Kelly, who was on post at Warren and West Streets, nearly cost him his life. When he saw that the fire was in the Tarrant Building and knew the danger that was imminent, he ran to the place. As he reached there and was about to enter the office the explosion occurred and the building came toppling down around him.

He was badly burned about the face and was also injured by flying glass. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and a report was current during the afternoon that he had succumbed to his injuries. Capt. Walsh investigated this, and it was found to be untrue.

A moment after the second explosion, and while the buildings in Warren Street were toppling down like card houses, a policeman was seen to rush into the thick of the wreckage and cast himself against the solid barrier of débris as though in a giant effort to sweep it from his path.

Several of his companions rushed to him and dragged him from the spot by main force, the policeman all the while shrieking like a maniac. Finally, when his comrades had succeeded in quieting him, the man stood looking at the ruin of the Tarrant Building and sobbed like a child, the tears rolling down his cheeks. He refused to talk even to his friends and looked the picture of despair.

It was learned that he was John Baker, formerly of the Eighth, but now of the Seventh Precinct, and that his sister was one of those supposed to have been lost in the building. Another sister of Baker's lost her life nine years ago in the Park Place disaster. Baker later told a brother-officer that he had sent word to his home, but that no information concerning the girl had been received there.

There were also a number of wild rumors during the day to the effect that a number of firemen had been caught under the falling walls and killed. Chief Croker said last night that all of the firemen had been accounted for, and that the only injuries received had been minor ones.

The Chief also expressed his admiration of the work done by his men. He said that the report of firemen having been killed probably arose from the fact that it was necessary to abandon Engine 29 and Truck 10, which were caught in the wreckage. The men, however, he said, had all managed to escape.

STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES.

George Murray, Inspector of Combustibles for the Fire Department, said after the fire that the Tarrant Company had a permit for the storing of one barrel of turpentine, one barrel of benzoine, and 100 pounds of collodion, with alcohol. He would not say that he thought this amount had been exceeded.

Fire Commissioner Scannell, however, was not backward about denouncing the firm for carrying more explosives than it had the right to do. Commissioner Scannell said openly that there seemed to be a disposition on the part of a number of firms to disregard the city ordinance in regard to explosives, and that some of them seemed to know when inspections were made and to have a low stock on hand for the occasion. He thought that the company had more explosives then their permit called for.

There was another firm in the city, Commissioner Scannell said, which he had reason to think carried so much explosive chemicals in stock that if there should be a fire this one would be a small affair beside it.

Superintendent Dooner of the Building Department said that the building seemed to him to have been properly constructed, but that a rigid examination would be made. The fact that the brick from the walls fell in masses, he said, showed that the construction had been proper.

At midnight several hundred laborers were busily engaged in removing tons of débris which mark to-day the place where buildings stood yesterday morning. Early this morning the workmen had made progress on the Washington Street side of the ruins. On the Greenwich Street side débris was piled high in the air, reaching almost to the badly damaged elevated structure.

Those in charge of the work predicted that if, as has been supposed, bodies are buried under the mass of brick and iron that the men who are searching there would come on them first from the Washington Street side.

Streams of water played steadily on the smoking ruins all night long. The police stood around and experienced but little difficulty in keeping the curious throngs from approaching near the scene of the disaster. After the theatres were out last night scores of persons on their way to their homes in Brooklyn and New Jersey from the up-town playhouses visited the neighborhood to take a look at the ruins. The question asked by nearly every one was, "How many lives have actually been lost?" To all inquirers the police could only admit ignorance of the list of fatalities.

THE SCENE AT NIGHT.

Dense clouds of smoke arose from the ruins during the hours of darkness which defied even the powerful searchlights to penetrate. This volume of smoke, added to the heavy fog which prevailed after midnight, made the scene a most gruesome one.

The chief work of the firemen, laborers, Inspectors, and, in fact, all the men at work was the finding of bodies, yet, so slowly did the work of tearing down the dangerous walls and digging out the débris go on that it was thought it would be at least noon to-day or evening before any chance could be found to get at the débris underneath the surface so bodies can be actively searched for.

Chief Devery, who remained on the scene for some time after nightfall, sent to the Morgue for the dead wagon and a half a dozen coffins, and these were sent. The dead wagon stood waiting to receive any bodies alongside the ruins all night long. The ambulances were sent away about 8 o'clock, and the patrol wagons of the police were also allowed to depart about the same time.

Sanitary Superintendent Roberts of the Health Department moved about the ruins during the night. He said that between 150 and 200 tons of fruit and vegetables were in the débris, and that these were likely to create an odor harmful to health. He was trying to provide against that, he said, and he intended to have bromide sprinkled around the ruins to-day.

THE RUINED DISTRICT.

Warren Street's Desolate Condition—The Thoroughfare Below Greenwich Looks as if Obliterated.

On three of the corners at Warren and Greenwich Streets there is nothing but desolate ruins. To the northwest are the smoldering remains of the Tarrant Building, in which the great fire started.

Across Greenwich Street the walls of the Irving National Bank stand comparatively intact, but within the place room after room is filled with huge masses of plastering, shattered glass, wreckage of desks and other office furniture, and various odds and ends of brick or wood that were hurled in by the force of the explosion.

Diagonally opposite the bank is what is left of a tall building that housed the Atlantic Café on its first floor and the manufacturing company of Hartman & Schwartz in its upper parts.

Looking down Warren Street toward the river there seems to be no street at all. Where the thoroughfare should be there are piles upon piles of stone, layer on layer of splintered timber, heat-warped and battered sheets of tin that lie like shrouds over the rest of the débris.

This tin once covered the roofs of the destroyed buildings, and when they fell after the explosion the metal hardly changed its relative position, except in so far as it was later warped by the fire's heat.

Besides the three corner buildings already named, there were many others that were totally wrecked, and many more which were partially destroyed.

Back of the Tarrant establishment was a narrow alley known as Bishop's Lane, stretching all the way through from Warren to Chambers Street. Across this lane from Tarrant's was the butter and egg store of Locke & Conklin, at 102 Warren Street. When the second and most terrific explosion came the walls of this building collapsed as though they had been paper, and a second later the site of the structure was marked by a ghastly, smoking heap of brick and mortar and tin.

In the upper floors of the Locke & Conklin building were Douglas & Co., cheese merchants; Kahn & Co., dealers in bakers' supplies, and Hopping & Canfield, makers of broomsticks and broomstraws. The building was five stories high.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

Next, on the same side of Warren and touching Washington Street, came Aller & Co.'s dried fruit store. The same explosion that demolished Locke & Conklin's place sent Aller's six stories crumbling to the ground. As the pile of its wreckage lay there, the flames leaped over upon it. The dry splinters of wood and the thousands of kegs and boxes that had been stored in the place burned like tinder, nor had half a dozen streams of water sufficied to put out the flames before sunset.

The upper stories and basement of the Aller Building were rented to other concerns. The Havon Drug and Spice Company occupied the fifth floor. The fourth was vacant, while on the second and third was the lemon and orange store of Flake & Co. Podore & Xenellis, fruit merchants, were on the first, and in the basement were the Cuneo Banana Company and the Ludoce fruit store.

Behind the Atlantic Cafe and opposite the store of Locke & Conklin were Eppens, Smith & Wiemann, coffee and spice importers. Their building, used exclusively by themselves, was seven stories high. The flames enveloped it at the same time that they swept over the Atlantic Café, and after the big explosion, and within the twinkling of an eye not an inch of all its exterior was untouched by smoke and fire. Fifty men were said to have been working on the top floor, and their fate was in doubt last night.

West of this last the new Ernst saloon stood on the corner. Only part of it was occupied, as it was built but recently. A banana merchant had the basement and Hesse & Ohlsen, apple sellers, were on part of the first floor. From the building of Eppens, Smith & Wiemann the fire was not slow in grasping that of Ernst, and the ruins of both of them collapsed into one shapeless mass at the same time.

On Washington Street, south from Ernst's saloon, was a building of the big coffee store above mentioned. Further on were three buildings occupied by a number of different produce merchants, among whom were Van Arsdale & Pennewill, Phillips & Son, Behrmann & Co., and the Kornahrens Company. The quarters of all these concerns were gutted from top to bottom, but the walls of the buildings were left standing and much of the produce stored in them was recovered unharmed.

From all these wrecked buildings came the débris that filled a whole block on Warren Street, between Greenwich and Washington. Although the obliterated street was the most striking feature of the whole scene, the streak of devastation that stretched along Greenwich Street, taking both directions from the starting point of the fire, was no less complete.

The Tarrant Building itself and the upper stories of the Atlantic Café, which the Hartman & Schwartz Manufacturing Company occupied, formed the centre of the great scene. The former, as has been told before, was the headquarters of the Tarrant Drug Company, the Francis Ward Hardware Company, and Breitenbach & Co., manufacturers of patent medicines. Up in the big workrooms of Hartman & Schwartz were tons of heavy machinery and scores of laborers. Some of the machinery was hurled into the air by the force of the explosion and fell, crashing through the skylight of a store near by.

RUIN ON THE ELEVATED.

Under and between the two big buildings was the Warren Street station of the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad. After the smoke and dust of the explosions had cleared away, there remained not a vestige of that part of the station which had been on the west side of the tracks, and which had directly adjoined the Tarrant establishment. Platform, steps, railings, ticket booth—everything fell in splinters to the street. Only the westward track remained, its firm steel supports having made it proof against the terrific blasts.

Touching the Tarrant Building to the north was the Home-Made Hotel, Mr. Buckley, proprietor. On the ground floor was a big restaurant, in which hundreds of people dined every day. It is said that at least 200 were there when the crash came and crushed the interior of the hotel into bits. How many people were in the rooms up stairs, if there were any at all, is still doubtful, nor could the proprietor himself be located last night. One hour after the fire started the place was a hopeless mass of ruins.

Adjoining Mr. Buckley's hotel stood the building occupied by the Morris & Jackson Flag Company and the cheese store of George S. Hart & Co. No less than its neighbor did this place suffer. Not a fragment of glass was left in it after the great shock—not a floor intact, not a door unshattered, nor even a stone unmoved. Its very walls of brick and its foundations of rock bulged out in undulatory mounds and knots.

From inside the window openings, wherein tangled meshes of glass and framework hung like broken spider webs, there came down to the street periodic avalanches of plastering and wooden chips that kept the firemen dodging this way and that and drove the excavators of the Building Department to the other side of the street in frightened crowds. People were said to be buried here, too, but if they were, their bodies were buried under tons of ruin.

SCENES AT THE HOSPITALS.

Many Minor Injuries Dressed—Some Serious Cases—Crowds at Hudson Street.

From the time that the first ambulance returned with its load of wounded from the scene of the disaster until late in the evening, the New York House of Relief, commonly known as the Hudson Street Hospital, was besieged by anxious, tearful men and women, who were looking for missing relatives and friends. Outside the street was thronged with a curious, morbid crowd, which gave way but grumblingly to the ambulances that came and went with ominous frequency. Those slightly injured who came with friends or alone to have their wounds treated had difficulty in getting through the crowds of people who strained their necks whenever a blood-covered victim walked up the steps to the hospital's dispensary.

Some of the wounded were brought on trucks, while others came in cabs, for there were not enough ambulances to do the work, although conveyances from all the hospitals in the lower part of the city were brought into requisition. An ambulance of the Hudson Street Hospital lost a rear wheel on the way to the fire, and one from the New York Hospital was almost completely wrecked in a collision with a heavy truck just in front of the hospital on Hudson Street.

At the Hudson Street Hospital there was a continuous stream of people coming in with blood trickling from their wounds, and they were met in the door by another line of people with bandaged faces, hands, and arms.

Within, all red tape, formality, and regulations were forgotten. Surgeons, physicians, and nurses were too busy patching up the lesser injuries. In the middle of the floor stood a young boy, his face covered with blood which was streaming from a scalp wound on the top of his head. A surgeon was engaged in shaving the lad's hair around the injured spot. It was done in a twinkling. Then an assistant came with a bucket of disinfectant, a few stitches were put in, a bandage put on, and then the boy was asked to make room for some one else. He walked away without a word. He had not winced once.

Paying Teller Dunlap of the Irving National Bank was led across the room by a nurse. His shirt was in tatters and sprinkled with blood, and his face was in bandages. "What is your name?" asked an attendant, who was making an effort to take the names of those treated. "I haven't got a name; we were all born without one," was the paying teller's answer. He was said to be delirious, and was taken up stairs into a private ward.

One young woman, apparently about twenty-eight years old, who was badly cut about the head, retained her dignity with all the pain she was suffering, and answered a question as to her age by saying that she was sixteen years old.

Two young girls who were suffering from hysteria were brought in by some friends. They were crying and shrieking, but when they saw the blood on the floor and the red stained bandages they collapsed in a dead faint and had to be carried away.

During all this time there was a constant ringing of the telephone bells, with inquiries of frightened friends and relatives of men whose business was in that part of the city. To them all these there was the stereotyped reply of "Don't know."

While Drs. John R. Page and Frank Sherrill were attending to the less serious cases in the dispensary, Dr. L. A. Stimson and his assistant, Dr. Percy Boulton, were engaged in setting fractured limbs.

Darkness came before all the applicants for treatment had been attended to, and the tired-out doctors and nurses could get a chance to rest from the strain of five hours' uninterrupted work.

After looking over the list of those still in the hospital it was found that out of the large number of people treated there had been only a few severe cases of fractures and other injuries, and not a single fatality, according to Superintendent Knoll. All those now at the hospital are expected to recover, but in some cases the recovery will be slow. Most of the patients treated were either sent home or taken home by friends. At an early hour this morning only five patients remained in the hospital.

Into Trinity Hospital, at 50 Varick Street, came a man who had lost all power of speech. He had forgotten his name and his address, and he did not know how to write. With him was a friend who said the dumb man had suddenly become unable to speak through fright at the explosion. The friend was so excited that he could give no coherent account of his friend, excepting that his name was Gensler and that he was an operator. The men were told that the doctors were too busy with the seriously injured and the dumb man and his friend walked away feeling highly insulted and more excited than before.

In addition to the great number of injured who were treated at the hospitals, many cases were attended to at the down-town drug stores, and by physicians. Dr. Nelson of the Astor House treated the injuries of twenty people. Dr. Rose of 194 Broadway attended a man whose head had been cut open by a piece of flying plate glass.

A man with a scalp wound was treated at Hegeman's drug store, 196 Broadway. He was three blocks away from the scene of the explosion when he was hit by some débris. A young man whose hand had been cut by some glass was attended to at the drug store of Milhaus & Son, 183 Broadway.

George M. Kreuper, proprietor of the City Hall Pharmacy, said that some twenty people were attended to at his place, most of them suffering from cuts and bruises, and some from shock. Mr. Kreuper was assisted in this work by two physicians.

AT BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

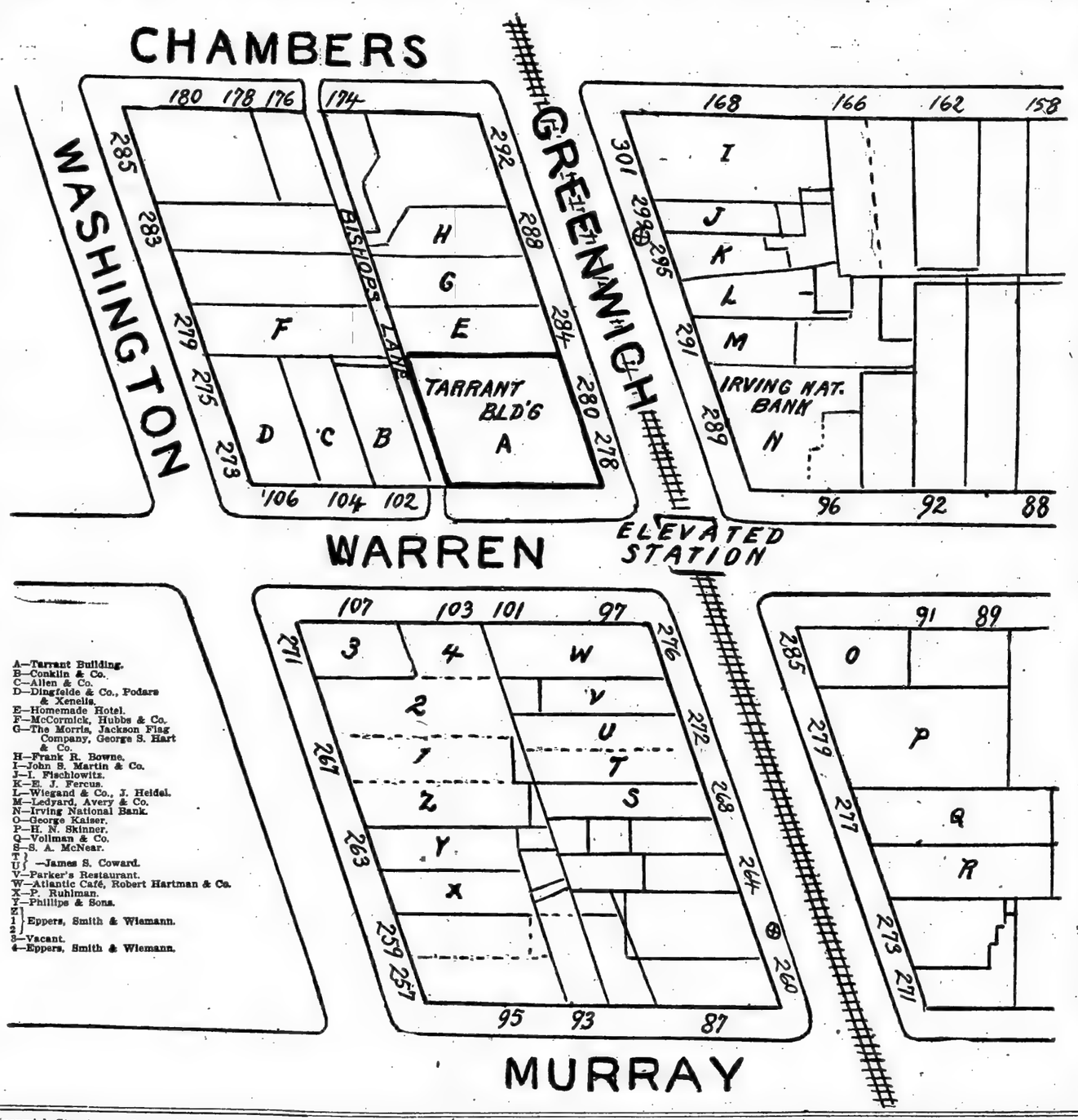
Inquiries Made at Leonard Street for People Supposed to be Missing.

A branch of the regular Police Department Bureau of Information was established at the Leonard Street Police Station, 19 Leonard Street, for the special handling of all matters relating to the fire. Inquirers for missing relatives and friends were all directed to this bureau.

Sergt. Cramer of the Chief's staff was in charge. He was assisted by Roundsman Sullivan and Patrolmen Horrigan and Buckridge of the regular Bureau of Information. A complete list of missing persons, a list of the injured in the hospitals, and a list of those who were injured and sent to their homes after treatment were kept at this bureau.

As soon as people began to learn that information could be obtained at this bureau, there was a steady stream of people making inquiries for missing friends. Many of the inquiries were sifted and found to amount to nothing more than, "I guess he was near there, as he has not come home yet." Others were of a more serious

CHART OF PROPERTIES DAMAGED IN YESTERDAY'S FIRE.



A—Tarrant Building.
B—Conklin & Co.
C—Allen & Co.
D—Dingfelde & Co., Podare & Xenelis.
E—Homemade Hotel.
F—McCormick, Hubbs & Co.
G—The Morris, Jackson Flag Company, George S. Hart & Co.
H—Frank R. Bowne.
I—John S. Martin & Co.
J—I. Fischlowitz.
K—E. J. Fercus.
L—Wiegand & Co., J. Heidel.
M—Ledyard, Avery & Co.
N—Irving National Bank.
O—George Kaiser.
P—H. N. Skinner.
Q—Vollman & Co.
S—S. A. McNear.
T } U } —James S. Coward.
V—Parker's Restaurant.
W—Atlantic Café, Robert Hartman & Co.
X—P. Ruhlman.
Y—Phillips & Sons.
Z }
1 } Eppers, Smith & Wiemann.
2 }
3—Vacant.
4—Eppers, Smith & Wiemann.

MASS MEETING
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE REPUBLICAN CLUB
of the City of New York,
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Lexington Ave. and 43d St.
Tuesday, October 30th, 8 P. M.
Hon. Edmund Wetmore will preside.
ADDRESSES BY
Hon. James M. Beck,
Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D.,
Hon. Clarence Lexow,
Hon. William R. Willcox,
Hon. Herbert Parsons,
Hon. N. A. Elsberg,
Hon. Charles H. Treat.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED.

TIFFANY FAVRILE GLASS
If it doesn't bear the Louis C. Tiffany marks it isn't Favrile Glass.
On large pieces look for the signature of Louis C. Tiffany—on smaller pieces look for the initials L. C. T.
No consideration will be shown to infringers who offer imitations as Favrile Glass or Tiffany Glass.
And the reader is asked to note that the genuine is obtainable only in these two places:
TIFFANY STUDIOS,
Fourth Ave. and 25th St.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square.

nature, and gave specific details as to why the missing person might have lost his or her life in the disaster.

One of the most anxious inquirers was James S. Stearns of Morristown, N. J., who is a trustee for a large block of stock in Tarrant & Co. He was under the impression that Thomas F. Main, the President of the company, and William F. Allen, the Treasurer, were both missing. He went over the lists of missing and injured, but could find no trace of them.

Just as Mr. Stearns was about to leave the station house H. M. Billings, who lives at the Cosmopolitan Hotel and has been interested in Tarrant & Co., came in to the station house with a sister of Benjamin Moorehouse, a clerk who is missing. Mr. Billings had a telegram from Mr. Main, dated 2:03 P. M., which said:

"Building destroyed. Employes all believed to be saved."

Having disposed of Mr. Main's whereabouts, the party visited all the hospitals in search of Mr. Moorehouse, but no trace of him could be found. They returned to the police station just as an inquiry was being made for George Shuck of 306 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, who was assistant to Louis Patterson in the laboratory of Tarrant & Co.

Mr. Billings said that he had met Mr. Patterson after the explosion, and he had told him that Shuck was in the laboratory at the time of the explosition, and had probably been killed.

What appears to be the wiping out of four people in a butter and egg store at 102 Warren Street was reported by C. H. Wood, a truckman employed at the store. According to his statement Mrs. William Conklin of Flatbush Avenue and State Street, Brooklyn, and three of her employess were in the store at the time of the explosion, and none of them have yet been found. Their names appear in the list of missing.

Those in charge of the branch bureau are inclined to believe that a number of those reputed missing last night will be reported safe to-day. The excitement incidental to the fire and explosion caused many people to remain away from home longer than usual, and they accordingly were reported missing last night.

The police especially request that at 9 o'clock this morning every person reported missing, and who came home late, shall let the information bureau at Police Headquarters know of the fact, so that the list may be corrected and some idea of those who were killed can be obtained.

The report of the disappearance of Hamilton Matthews, the truckman for Tarrant & Co., was a peculiar one. According to his step-son, Matthews usually returned home at 6 o'clock at night, and never came in later than 7 o'clock.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last night a strange man brought the truck back to the stable, at 127 Duffield Street, Brooklyn. One of the sides of the truck was badly damaged by the explosion. The stranger said that the last seen of Matthews was when he was going up in the elevator. The stablemen did not ask the stranger his name or what "elevator" he referred to. They later reported the facts to the step-son, who then came to the Leonard Street Station.

ESTIMATE OF THE PROPERTY LOSSES

Believed After Careful Investigation to be About $1,200,000.

Neither the fire underwriters nor the Chiefs of Insurance Patrol had last night made a compilation of losses, nor had they fully completed a list of buildings destroyed or damaged. Individuals guessed at the total loss in property at from $900,000 to $2,000,000. Chief Croker said he would put it at $1,500,000. The following detailed estimate places the loss at less than $1,200,000. This is not likely to be changed to any important degree by the official figures, as each item was carefully and conservatively estimated.

The number of buildings utterly destroyed was eight, but as they had seventeen street numbers in Warren, Greenwich, and Washington Streets, they may for that reason be regarded as seventeen buildings.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION.

Tarrant Building, 278 to 282 Greenwich Street, and 98 and 100 Warren Street, eight-story brick and stone building, put up after the fire in 1892: Loss on structure and machinery, total.. $275,000
Loss on stock of Tarrant & Co., manufacturers of drug specialties and perfumes, total 150,000
Loss to various drug firms on goods stored in Tarrant & Co.'s storage department, total 80,000
Loss to the M. J. Breitenbach Company, manufacturers of drug specialties 30,000
Mattlage Building, 278 Greenwich Street and 97 to 101 Warren Street, five-story brick: Loss on building, total $90,000
Atlantic Café, Samuel Rosenbourg, on saloon and stock 4,000
Robert Hartman, signs, total 20,000
Loss on Italian restaurant, cigar store, and barber's shop, total 4,000
Warrent Street, 103 and 105, occupied by Eppens, Smith & Wiemann, dealers in coffee and spices, five-story brick, (the building forms an L with 265, 267, and 269 Washington Street, loss on building total 80,000
Eppens, Smith & Wiemann, loss on stock, total 125,000
Sang firm, on machinery, total 15,000
Warrent Street, 107, and 271 Washington Street, about to be fitted up as a saloon by F. Barr, three-story brick, loss on building, total 25,000
Loss to F. Barr, total 1,500
Loss to J. Elmendorf & Co., produce commission dealers, total 2,000
Loss to Ceruto & Persico, fruit, total.. 1,000
Warren Street, 102, W. F. Conklin, produce comission, butter and cheese, occupant; loss on building, six-story brick, total 35,000
W. F. Conklin, loss on stock, total 10,000
Warren Street, 104, W. L. Allen & Co., produce commission, fruit and dried fruits, six-story brick, loss on building totals 30,000
W. L. Allen & Co., on stock, total 12,000
Loss on broom corn owned by a tenant, total 1,500
Warren Street, 106, forming the corner with 274 Washington Street, six-story brick, loss on building, practically total 40,000
C. I. & M. Dingfelder, produce commission, loss on stock, total 15,000
Podura & Xenelis, fruit, total 4,000
A. Flake & Co., fruit, total 3,000
A. Anderson, fruit broker, and Chester Sparling, truckman, on office furniture, &c. 1,000
Warren Street elevated railway station, total 14,000

Total $1,068,000

OTHER DAMAGE AND LOSS.

Greenwich Street, 284, Home Made Hotel, occupied by Henry Buckley, loss on structure, gutted down to third floor $7,000
Loss on contents 4,000
James S. Coward's shoe store, 268 to 272 Greenwich Street, loss by concussion—broken glass and ceilings—smoke and water 4,000
A. McNear, cigars, 266 Greenwich Street, glass broken and smoke damage 200
C. H. Lyon, butter and eggs, 264 Greenwich Street, broken glass 50
Ying Kee, laundry, same address, broken glass 50
Manhattan Safe Deposit Company, 262 Greenwich Street, broken glass, &c. 300
Parker's restaurant, 274 Greenwich Street, loss on building by fire, water, and concussion 2,000
Loss on contents 2,000
Irving National Bank, northeast corner of Warren and Greenwich Streets, loss by concussion and fire to building and contents 4,000
Ledyard, Avery & Co., butter and cheese, 291 Greenwich Street, loss by fire and concussion 500
J. Heidelbach, restaurant, 293 Greenwich Street, loss by concussion 200
A. C. Wiegand, brushes, 295 Greenwich Street, loss by concussion 300
E. J Fergus, cigars and tobacco, 297 Greenwich Street, loss by concussion.. 200
H. Fishlowitz, haberdasher, 297½ Greenwich Street, loss by concussion 100
Morris Jackson Flag Company, 288 Greenwich Street, loss on stock by fire, water, and smoke, $3,000; damage to building, $1,200 4,200
Greenwich Street, 285, damage by fire, water, and concussion 6,000
Loss to occupants: F. R. Bourne, butter and eggs; H Smith, commission, and Julius Auerbach, wholesale liquor dealer 3,000
F. E. Rosebrook & Co., eggs, 290 Greenwich Street, damage by concussion.. 200
Chambers Street, 174, occupied by Hanson & Co., commission merchants; Corbett, Muchmore & Co., butter, cheese, and eggs, and Morris & Vanderbilt, butter and eggs, loss on building by concussion, $2,000, to occupants, $400 2,400
Chambers Street, 176, occupied by Seymour & Noe, loss on building and contents by concussion 500
Washington Street, 281, occupied by John Nix & Co., fruit and vegetables, loss by concussion 200
Washington Street, 279, occupied by McCormick, Hubbs & Co., fruit, loss by concussion, water, and smoke 3,000
Washington Street, 275, five-story brick structure, occupied by A. Savarese and other fruit firms, partially gutted, loss on building $4,000, on stock $12,000 16,000
Washington Street, 270, occupied by the J. H. Roberts Company, fruits, and A. H. Montague & Co. and Coles & Co., baskets; R. A. Tucker & Co., fruit brokers, and W. Wilson, produce commission, loss by fire, water, and concussion 2,000
Washington Street, 269, three-story brick, owned by Eppens, Smith & Wiemann; loss on building 8,000
Loss on upper floors of 265 and 267 Washington Street, same owners 12,000
Van Arsdale, Pennewill & Co., fruit, 267 Washington Street; loss on stock 3,000
Phillips & Sons, poultry, 263 and 265 Washington Street, loss on stock $2,000 on building, 263 Washington Street, $3,000 5,000
F. W. Linders, bananas, cellar of 265 Washington Street, loss 1,000
P. Ruhlman & Co., fruit commission, 261 Washington Street, loss on building $1,500, on stock $2,500 4,000
F. Sauvaress, bananas, basement of 261 Washington Street, loss 500
H. Behrman & Co., butter, cheese, and eggs, 259 Washington Street, loss on building $1,000, on stock $2,000 3,000
Loss on windows and concussion damage other than cited 20,000

Total $118,900
Total destruction loss 1,068,000

Grand total of loss $1,186,900

THE INSURANCE LOSS.

Conservative Estimates Made by a Few Underwriters Place It at Over $1,000,000.

Fire underwriters last night differed widely in regard to their estimates as to the extent of the loss falling on the insurance companies as a result of the disaster.

The most conservative estimates placed the actual loss to underwriters at a figure in excess of $900,000, and some careful underwriters calculated the aggregate probable insurance liability at $1,100,000. The greater number of insurance officials, however, ventured not even a rough estimate of the loss, owing to the difficulty in learning during the afternoon just what property had been burned.

The following were reported by underwriters at 5 o'clock as either shattered, wrecked, or practically gutted:

274 Greenwich Street.	97-101 Warren Street.
278-80 Greenwich Street.	103-5 Warren Street.
284 Greenwich Street.	107-9 Warren Street.
286 Greenwich Street.	261 Washington Street.
102 Warren Street.	263 Washington Street.
104 Warren Street.	265 Washington Street.
106 Warren Street.	269 Washington Street.
279 Washington Street.	69 Washington Street.
281 Washington Street.	

The insurance involved in the disaster was distributed in part as follows:

ON BUILDING 278 GREENWICH STREET, OCCUPIED BY TARRANT & CO.

Royal	$25,000	Sun	$10,000
Palatine	15,000	Imperial	7,500
German American	12,000	Am. of N. Y.	5,000
Liv. and London and Globe	10,000	Caledonian	3,000
		Queen	2,500
North British and Mercantile	10,000	Total	$100,000

ON STOCK AND MACHINERY OF TARRANT & CO.

Providence-Washington	$5,000	Fire Association	$2,500
Northern	5,000	Firemen's Fund	2,500
United Firemen's	4,250	Westchester	2,500
Agricultural	4,750	Pennsylvania	2,500
Milwaukee Mechanics	2,500	Thuringia American	2,500
Erie	2,500	Mechanics'	2,000
N. Y. Underwriters	2,500	Caledonian	2,000
Law, Union and Crown	2,500	Ins. Co. of the State of Penn.	1,750
Newark	2,500	Connecticut	1,500
Ins. Co. of N. A.	2,500	Home Mutual	1,250
Niagara	2,500	Franklin	1,250
Greenwich	2,500	United States	1,250
Alliance	2,500	Total	$69,150
Aachen and Munich	2,500		

ON GOODS BELONGING TO ROGERS & FYATT, AT 278 GREENWICH STREET.

Rochester German	$3,000	Firemen's, Newark	$2,000
Potomac	2,000		
		Total	$7,000

ON BUILDINGS 103 AND 105 WARREN STREET.

German Amer'n	$15,000	Sun	$10,000

ON RENTS.

German-American	$5,000

ON BUILDINGS, 276 WASHINGTON STREET.

St. Paul	$3,750	Firemen's of New-ark	$2,500
German of Free'p't	2,500		

ON RENTS.

German American	$3,250

ON BUILDING, 269 WASHINGTON STREET.

St. Paul	$3,750	Firemen's of New-ark	$2,500
German of Free'p't	2,500		

ON RENTS.

German American	$3,250

ON LEASEHOLD INTEREST IN BUILDINGS 267 AND 269 WASHINGTON STREET.

Queen	$17,500

Insurance brokers who placed lines of insurance covering property involved in the disaster were working on their books last night, and underwriters to-day expect to obtain a fair estimate of their probable losses.

TARRANT CHEMIST TALKS.

He Declares the Only Explosive in the Drug House Was Alcohol.

Louis Patterson, who was in charge of Tarrant & Co.'s chemical laboratory, lives with his family at 205 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn. He has been in the employ of the firm for the last twenty-two years. When asked last night what stock of explosives the firm carried and how they were distributed about the building, he said that the only explosive they had was a barrel of alcohol in the laboratory department in the top of the building, and that there might have been another in the cellar for reserve purposes.

He had no idea how the fire started. He said that on the second floor was a firm named Breitenbach, which manufactured patent medicines, but he understood that they had nothing more dangerous than oils, which entered into their compositions.

Mr. Patterson said he left the building at 12:10 P. M. to get his lunch in the Pavonia Café at Chambers and West Streets, leaving the laboratory in charge of George Schuck, his assistant. Three young women were also in the place.

While he was eating he heard that the building was afire and ran back, and, going into the court, found the men helping the girls down the fire escape, and the young women who had been with Schuck were with them, having descended to the fifth floor to spend the noon hour. He asked where Schuck was, but nobody had seen him. Schuck was twenty-two years old, and had only come in a few minutes before the fire after being out all the morning.

Mr. Patterson believes his body is in the ruins, as his brother, Frank Schuck, last night informed him that he had not come home, and together they made a tour of the hospitals and police stations in Manhattan, but without finding any trace of him.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

A half-burned postal card addressed to Tarrant & Co. and several small splinters of charred wood were picked up in Broad Street in front of the Mills Building. A letter, bearing the firm name of Tarrant & Co., fell in front of the Bank of America, opposite the Custom House on Wall Street.

Many fragments and splinters fell in Pine, William, Cedar, and Liberty Streets, in the heart of the fire insurance district, and were carefully picked up by underwriters. They were exhibited during the afternoon as souvenirs.

W. H. Hull was standing with two friends at the corner of Greenwich Street when the first explosion occurred. They started to run, but the second explosion threw one of them into a gutter. Hull seized a railing and looked up at the column of smoke. As he did so he saw the body of a man being hurled into space and disappear.

"He must have gone up 300 feet," said Mr. Hull, "when the smoke hid him. I never saw him come down."

Joseph Durkan had a narrow escape. He is a night waiter in Buckley's Home-Made Hotel, which was entirely demolished and he was asleep on the fourth floor of the building when the fire started. He was awakened by the first explosion, and, seizing his clothes and his bag, he made a dash for the stairs. He got down two flights of stairs when the second explosion lifted him off his feet and threw him down the next flight. Frightened and bleeding, Durkan seized his scattered belongings and hurried down the last flight. Before he got half way down the third explosion sent him down headlong and landed him in the gutter in front of the hotel. Some one helped him to his feet and dragged him away. At the Hudson Street Hospital his bruises and a crushed foot were treated by the surgeons.

Hyman Isaacs, six years old, of 59 Vesey Street, had his left arm and wrist severely cut and a deep gash was cut over his left eye by falling glass. He was running toward the fire at the time of the first explosion. He was thrown down, and his brother, Louis, sixteen years old, picked him up and ran with him to safety. Their sister, Sarah Isaacs, twelve years old, who lives with them, was on her way to the public school in Albany Street when she saw the engines and followed them. She had reached the corner of Warren and Greenwich Streets when the explosion occurred. She dropped her hat, and as she stooped to pick it up, was thrown down and trampled upon by the terrified crowds. She was carried home. Her condition is not thought to be serious.

TERROR OF EYE WITNESSES

Stories of Those Who Were Near the Scene.

Narrow escapes from Death—Many Fa l Struck by the Rain of Debris—Clergyman's Experience.

Many persons who were near the scene of the fire and explosions had narrow escapes from death. Many were injured, seriously or otherwise; all were thoroughly terror stricken, and in their talks later with reporters for THE NEW YORK TIMES declare that the scene after the most disastrous explosion, was indescribable.

The Rev. Martin Luther of the Wilson Memorial Chapel, Forty-second Street, near Tenth Avenue, who was within a block of the Tarrant Building when the first explosion occurred, had a remarkable escape.

"When I first arrived on the scene there was a dense black smoke pouring out of the windows of the burning building. Men and women were being assisted out by the firemen, and were descending the ladders. Then there was a noise from the interior of the structure, and a white smoke began to pour out. Just before that I had left the corner, and gone down the block. Every one on the escapes seemed to have been rescued, and so far as I could see no one was on the escapes when this last explosion occurred.

"Who can describe the scene? As I looked one man appeared at one of the upper windows. His face expressed terrible agony and fear. The smoke occasionally shut him from the view of those in the street.

"'Go up to the roof. For God's sake go up!' the crowd shouted.

"The man left the window, but I do not believe that he ever left the room, for a few moments after he disappeared the greatest explosion took place.

"Before the first explosion every one was trying to get a good view of the fire, but immediately after it there was a mad rush to get out of the way, and this rush was an indescribable stampede after the second explosion took place. It was a terrible sight. It seemed to me that the whole building was carried up into the air only to break into a thousand pieces, that came down on the people and houses, causing death and destruction. There was a slight sound before the explosion, and then with a flash and a noise that shook the ground the building went up.

"The crowd stampeded down the street; men and women fell over each other, and to add to the excitement of the scene the truck horses stampeded. There were a great many horses in the neighborhood, most of them standing with their feed bags over their heads. At Greenwich Street they blocked the street, many of them having fallen. Still others tried to run over them in their terror. One of the horses, which had fallen, I tried to help gain his feet, and in doing so I was kicked in the head.

ELEVATED AGENT'S ESCAPE.

Jacob Devries, the ticket agent at the Warren Street station of the Ninth Avenue Elevated Road, which is but a few feet from the Tarrant Building, had a miraculous escape. While the fire was in progress during the afternoon it was reported that Devries had been killed, for he could not be found. Later it was reported that he was at the Hudson Street Hospital.

Devries was unable to explain his escape last night. He was also disinclined to talk about it. He said:

"I am safe and without a scratch, and that is all there is about it. I will say, though, that the company's money was saved. I got away after the second explosion. The first explosion was a light one, but the second was awful. I remember lying on the track. After that my mind was a blank. I started, I remember, to get away after the second explosion.

"I can't remember the length of time between the explosions, and beyond the fact that I found myself on the track I do not remember anything at all. I sent a telegram at once to my family and then went to the company's offices. When I got home my face was blackened so that I was hardly recognizable. I consider that I was very fortunate to escape unharmed when others were being killed on every side of me."

Even as far away as Park Place and Murray Street the effects of the second explosion were disastrous, though not in any case fatal. J. Hellebach, grocer, of 70 Murray Street, described the terror that reigned in his neighborhood yesterday.

Mr. Hellebach added that a few of the injured who visited him were seriously enough hurt to be taken to hospitals, but that most of them went home after binding up the cuts they had sustained. The injuries that he saw, he said, were for the most part caused by glass, and were cuts on the faces and heads of those who received them. He saw two or three people who had sustained bad bruises from falling blocks of wood.

GIRLS SEEN ON A FIRE-ESCAPE.

An employe in the flagmaking establishment of Morris, Jackson & Co., 286 Greenwich Street, told a story yesterday afternoon that added credence to the supposition of many lives having been lost during the fire. The man refused to give his name. What he said was:

"I am a workman in the factory of Morris, Jackson & Co. When the fire started, shortly after noon, I went to the back window of the second floor and looked out. Just as I got there the first explosion came, and I happened to remember that I had recently heard that the Tarrant people were in the habit of keeping lots of explosives in their place.

"After thinking about this for a couple of seconds, I decided that the best thing for me to do was to get out of the way as fast as I could. Whereupon I made for the front door. Before I left the window, however, I happened to look up toward the rear of the Tarrant Building, where I saw a dozen, or maybe twenty, girls on a fire-escape.

"They were throwing down some clothes or pieces of cloth, but had not started to come down themselves. I just took a brief look at them before I started to run for the front door of our place. I ran fast, it didn't take me a minute to get to the sidewalk. Just on the instant I reached there the second explosion came.

"I don't remember exactly what happened then. Half a minute later I found myself lying on my face on the pavement. I suppose I had been knocked down by something, and you can see how hard I hit it by flagstones by this gash on my face.

"Those girls that I saw on the rear fire escape could not have escaped by any possible chance. The fire escape on which I saw them was at one of the highest stories—the seventh, I think—so you can see that it would have been absolutely impossible for them to have come all the way down to the ground in that time."

When the speaker was asked as to the chances of any of his fellow-employes having been lost, he replied:

"We had at least seventy-five in our shop, probably a full hundred. I am dead certain that I left some of them behind me when I ran out, but I cannot swear to it. If did, they were surely killed, for that explosion completely wrecked our building."

The above story was substantially the same as that told by several others. Policeman Creed reported that an employe in one of the neighboring buildings had told him of seeing ten or more girls on the rear fire escape of the Tarrant Building, and several employes in commission houses on Washington Street declared that they had seen the same thing.

PEOPLE SINK BACK INTO FLAMES.

Philip Buckley of 277 Greenwich Street was among the first to see the fire. He says he directed the policeman to the alarm box and then went to his home and looked from a window at the fire. He was looking at the time of the first explosion and he declares that just before the crash he saw a number of people at the fourth and fifth floor windows of the Tarrant building, but that immediately after they all sank back into the flames.

Adam Rainey, an employe of A. O. Weigand, dealer in brushes, at 295 Greenwich Street, across the street and a short distance north of the wrecked Tarrant Building, told this story last night:

"I was standing in the front door of the store when I saw the flames burst out the third-story window of the Tarrant Building. I saw the Fire Department pass on their way to the fire at the same time, and about three minutes afterward came the first explosion. It was not heavy, but it caused the flames to break out all through the building and to shoot from every window and from the roof.

"Before I heard the first explosion I had locked the doors of the store and run upstairs to the third-floor windows, where I could see bettter. It was evidently going to be a big fire, and I wanted to see it.

"The first explosion broke the windows in the front of our building. I was screened behind the brick work between the two windows, so I did not get hurt.

"It was five minutes after the first explosion before the second occurred. This last was the terrific one. It simply wrecked the building. The Greenwich Street wall was blown out by its force, and great masses of solid brick work, five and six feet square, were hurled down upon the elevated structure and then into the street. Across the street windows in buildings were blown in, and in many cases windows in inside rooms were shattered. Inside the buildings furniture was blown back in the rooms. Doors were blown in, and the door jambs were torn loose from the surrounding masonry.

"In the building where I was a skylight forty feet in length was lifted as if by a storm. Five minutes after the second explosion there were five smaller ones in quick succession. Then I quit the building and ran down stairs out into Greenwich Street and toward Chambers Street. I ran under the elevated structure, noticing, as I went along, that many others were running for safety, like myself."

TIME FOR THEM TO ESCAPE.

Rainey said that it was at least ten minutes after he first saw the smoke pouring from the building before the second explosion. In that ten minutes he saw the crowds come out of the Home-Made Restaurant and into the street. Some of them fled, and others staid behind to watch the progress of the fire.

Rainey denied the report that there were scores of people caught on the elevated structure. He said that as the fire engines came down the street he saw a train standing at the Warren Street station. This train had pulled out and left the station on its down-town trip before the first explosion occurred. There were not many persons on the station platform and those were all firemen, Rainey declared.

He said, too, that he did not believe there could possibly have been as heavy a loss of life as has been stated, for there was plenty of time for all the employes to get out of the building before the second explosion. He saw many of the employes leave the building even before the first explosion. There were about 450 employes in the building, he said, and about half of them had gone out to their lunch.

"Unless caught in the fire," Rainey added, "the employes had plenty of time to get out of the building, with perhaps the exception of a very few."

This story, though the number of employes accredited to the Tarrant Building does not agree with the numbers given by people in the drug company, was similar to statements made by various other business men and clerks of the neighborhood.

THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRE.

This is the account of the beginning of the fire given by Policeman George Creed, who turned in the first alarm. Creed is attached to the Church Street Station:

"I was walking along Warren Street," he said, "when I first sighted the flames. It was about ten minutes after 12 o'clock noon. The fire was shooting in big waves out of the third-story windows when I looked up, but I haven't yet been able to discover its cause nor to find anybody that knows a thing about it. The surviving employes of the drug company—and I understand that pretty nearly all of them got out safely—have not been around the scene of the disaster very much this afternoon, as far as I can learn.

"As soon as I saw the flames I ran to the corner of Murray and Greenwich Streets and turned in an alarm from Fire Box No. 62, which is situated there. Then I ran back to Warren and Greenwich Streets to tell the officer of the Leonard Street Station who was on duty there that I had already sent in the alarm. Leaving him, I started to my own station to tell the Sergeant what I had done. I had not gone half a block when the first explosion came, and before another twenty steps were made I felt the big crash.

"Although I was at least a hundred yards away, a regular avalanche of glass was showered from the neighboring windows, falling all around me. The ground shook under me. I thought the whole town was coming down at once.

"As to the report that some people on the elevated station were killed, I am sure that there is no truth in it. When I came back from sending in the alarm the last train that passed the station after the fire began had just gone by. All the passengers who had alighted from it, as well as the employes in the station, made their way to the street after the first slight explosion."

AT THE DRUG TRADE CLUB.

At no place in the city did the explosions and fire at Tarrant & Co.'s excite more interest than at the Drug Trade Club, 100 William Street. The fire started just as many members of the club began their luncheon, and as the club windows sweep the west side of the city, the first explosion attracted attention and the greatest of them was seen by nearly all in the club's restaurant.

It was soon known where the disaster had occurred, and much speculation was rife as to the cause of the explosion, two of which shook the building in seismic fashion. It became known that a large amount of alcohol was used by Tarrant & Co. in the manufacture of perfumes, and that as agents of Hoff's Malt Extract they carried a large stock of the preparation, which contains much alcohol. A Maiden Lane firm had on storage in the Tarrant Building a large quantity of chlorate of potash, but a member of it said that it was not explosive unless treated with other substances.

A fire in the old Tarrant Building on Aug. 3, 1892, was ascribed to spontaneous combustion. It damaged the structure $10,000 and the contents $80,000, and was mainly the cause that prompted the putting up of a new structure.

The concussion produced by the explosions shook up all of the ships at their anchorages in the lower Hudson from stem to stern, and in many cases the people aboard thought that explosions had occurred on the ship they were on.

Dennison Schuyler of Sodus, N. Y., was standing on the deck of the El Norte at Pier 25, at Franklin Street, talking to Capt. Gardiner and Samuel Reardon, when the first report of an explosion was heard.

"This," he said, "seemed to come from the hold of the ship itself. She trembled from end to end like a dying horse, and the waters of the river seemed to be churning up about her side. We had hardly recovered from this first explosion when the report of another was heard, and the Captain rushed up to the bridge. From this point of vantage we were able to see where the explosion was, for floating about in the air were many fragments of the buildings wrecked by the explosions."

The noise of the explosion was distinctly heard in Jersey City, particularly in the lower section, where many houses were shaken and windows rattled violently. Their occupants ran into the streets, thinking it an explosion at one of the railroad yards. At the Seventh Street Police Station, which is about on a line with Warren Street, the reserves were ordered out. Capt. Kelly being for the moment positive that the explosion was at the Erie or Pennsylvania Railroad freight yards.

Another incident that showed the force of the explosion was that a number of labels about 2½ by 3 inches, intended to be pasted on seidlitz powder boxes, descended on one of the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboats, then in midstream. A dozen or more were picked up by passengers. Several of them had small holes burned in them as if they had been perforated by buckshot.

ESCAPES FROM BUILDINGS.

George S. Hart, the senior partner of the firm of George S. Hart & Co., which occupied the building at 286 Greenwich Street, said last night that all his employes had escaped uninjured.

William L. Allen of the firm of Allen & Co., dealers in dried fruits, had his leg slightly injured in the struggle to get out of the building. The rooms of the firm on the tenth floor contained ten men when the first explosion occurred. They all got out in time, however, and are safe. Two brokers had been in the place a few minutes before the fire, but had left it before the first explosion occurred.

Mrs. William Conklin, the widow of William Conklin of the firm of Locke & Conklin, produce dealers, of 102 Warren Street, who died about three weeks ago, said that there were only six employes of the firm in the building when the first explosion occurred. They all escaped without injury, she said, except William Halsey, the Superintendent, who was slightly injured. He was taken to his home in a carriage.

Stephen Van Arsdale of the firm of Van Arsdale & Penniwill, produce dealers, of 267 Washington Street, said last night that only himself, his partner, and two clerks were in their rooms when the fire occurred. They all escaped uninjured.

SCENE FROM A SKYSCRAPER.

Outpouring of Smoke and Flame—Shock of the Explosions—Wild Rush in the Streets—Descending Debris.

A column of black smoke rose straight in the air. At an altitude thrice the height of the tallest skyscraper in New York the mass began to spread. Fire bells could be heard clanging in every direction around the City Hall. The rush of the engines down Chambers and Murray Streets and Park Place could be plainly seen from the reporter's observation point in a high building. People were scurrying across City Hall Park and down the side streets toward the scene of the calamitous explosion and fire.

For three minutes the sooty cloud kept rolling skyward as if a long-smoldering volcano had suddenly started to vomit forth fire and flames. Small clouds of white mixed with the black showed that the firemen were at work. The water from the fire hose, formed into steam, kept rolling upward in little billows. A sudden belch of black showed apparently that the fire was beyond control.

At 12:40 o'clock there was a small explosion. A few seconds after the shock of another could be felt in all the large buildings around the City Hall. At this time the black billows of smoke kept rolling out from the fire with flashlight rapidity—a striking color contrast against the dull leaden sky in the west. A period of about five minutes elapsed. Black smoke and white steam still kept mingling together. This showed that the firemen were hard at work near to the heart of the flames. Streaks of fiery red were shooting up from the roof of the building fifty feet into the air. The red flames became smothered in the black mass, and then an immense cloud of black rifted a hundred feet above the roof of the building.

In midair a terrible explosion seemed to occur. It was as if the entire roof of the building had been flung into the air high above the housetops. It was followed almost immediately by a still more deafening shock. The ground within half a mile of the explosion vibrated, big buildings shook and trembled, and glass fell in the streets in a constant shower from houses within three blocks of the scene.

When the first explosion occurred great numbers of people rushed toward the scene, crowding Murray Street to near West Broadway. The last shock drove them back toward the City Hall. It was a panic-stricken mob. They rushed toward the Brooklyn Bridge as if a hurricane was driving them.

Young women with hair streaming in air rushed around aimlessly. In many of the large office buildings, especially the Park Row Building, in which hundreds of women stenographers are employed, there was a scene of indescribable confusion. Many young women rushed out into the halls of the building and fainted by the elevator shafts.

A few moments after the explosion the débris which had been thrown skyward began to settle. Large pieces of wood came zigzagging through the air. Sheets of tin from the roof of the buildings twirled around toward the ground—some whirled in the air like a kite unloosed, others turned round and round as if on an axis. In the sky, high above the column of smoke, could be seen parts of the buildings and their contents. The débris struck the ground around City Hall in a constant shower ten minutes. Black soot, pieces of half-burned wood, corrugated paper, such as is used for wrapping heavy medicine bottles, all reached the ground gradually, settling through the air. Large sheets of tin landed in the trees in City Hall Park ten minutes after the explosion.

A sharp piece of charred wood struck a man near the Brooklyn Bridge. It pierced his hat and cut him behind the ear. Two men were back of him. He threatened the men, under the impression that they had struck him, but another shower of black cinders showed him his mistake. The roofs of buildings within a radius of half a mile of the explosion were covered by the débris.

Many of the terrified people who fled from the scene did not stop in their wild rush until they had crossed City Hall Park to the bridge entrance.

ELEVATED TRAFFIC STOPPED.

Ninth Avenue Road's Passengers Southbound Forced to Stop at Christopher Street.

The employes of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad who were in the station at Warren Street, on the Ninth Avenue road, when the first explosion occurred, fled from it without a moment's delay. The second explosion wrecked the station, covered the west track with débris, and partially destroyed it.

Traffic was immediately stopped on both tracks below the Christopher Street station. About two hour later, however, the east track was inspected and found to be uninjured.

Late last night the elevated railroad in Greenwich Street was being operated by a shuttle train running to and fro on the up-town track between Christopher Street and the Battery, and making a trip about every ten minutes. The officials said that this morning the Ninth Avenue lines would be operated as usual, save that no stop would be made at Warren Street. The trains will run south on the northbound track, and will be sent north again over the Sixth Avenue line. The structure seems to have stood the ordeal very well.

One rail is hanging down from the down-town track, and one of the girders which carried the destroyed station building has fallen upon the débris. On top of the pile of hot and smoking débris a number of men of the crew of Engine 27 were playing a hose upon the ruins, guided in their work by the rays from the searchlight engine.

Early in the evening officers of the Board of Health, after inspecting the tracks, posted notices on all the stations closing the south-bound track from Christopher Street downward. Gangs of men are still at work on this track, and it is said that it will be ready for use again some time to-day.

The sudden cessation of all traffic south of Christopher Street soon caused a congestion at that station. The officials at first informed the passengers who landed there that there would be no trains running south of that point for the rest of the day. This kept the station comparatively clear for a few hours, most of the passengers crossing over to the Sixth Avenue elevated road, where extra trains were put on for their accommodation.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a train was run through from Christopher Street to South Ferry on the north-bound track and back again, but no passengers were taken on board. This train repeated its trip at intervals ranging from an hour to half an hour without carrying any passengers. People inquiring at the Christopher Street station were told that trains would be run south of that point at certain intervals, and in a short time the station was jammed with people waiting for a train.

When the next train passed there was a rush to get on, but the gates were closed in the faces of the passengers, and the train started south without any passengers. The crowd on the station at this time was increasing every few minutes as a fresh train arrived from Harlem and unloaded its passengers.

The ticket seller and ticket chopper were besieged by people asking when the next train would start for South Ferry. Neither of them would tell anything, and said that they were entirely ignorant as to what trains would be run during the night. As it grew later and the regular evening rush commenced, the jam on the station became almost intolerable. At one time there were twelve trains extending in a long line to the north of the station, waiting to land their passengers, while the platform was filled to its utmost capacity. At none of the stations north of Christopher Street were passengers boarding south-bound trains informed of the damage to the track. Consequently, the crowd which arrived at Christopher Street was as large as it usually is at the rush hour.

At intervals ranging from half an hour to an hour trains were run to South Ferry and back on the north-bound track. No south-bound passengers were admitted to these, however, their only mission being to take aboard any persons wishing to go north from the stations south of Christopher Street.

A little before 7 o'clock the people who had been waiting on the Christopher Street station were informed that no trains would be run south of that point during the night. After a great deal of grumbling the crowd dispersed. Later, bills were posted at all the stations north of Christopher Street, bearing notices to the effect that traffic on the Ninth Avenue road had been suspended.

Tiffany & Co.,

Steel and Copper Plate Engraving and Printing

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. announce that the recent disagreement in their steel and copper plate engraving and printing departments having terminated, they are now ready to execute orders for wedding invitations, receptions and social functions generally.

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The most durable and satisfactory floor cloth ever made is the celebrated

Nairn Linoleum,

of which we carry in stock at all times a large assortment in plain, printed and inlaid designs, suitable for bathrooms, kitchens, offices, butlers' pantries, etc.

PRINTED OILCLOTHS,

also, of excellent quality and in striking designs and colorings. Made as wide as 18 feet.

Broadway & 19th Street.

ALVORD CAUGHT IN BOSTON

Continued from Page 1.

that he gambled at games of chance or on horse races. He had lived well, he said, but had not indulged in the vices reports had attributed to him. Of his stock speculations, he stated that he had made money at times, but in the course of his dealings had lost more. Further than this, Alvord had nothing to say. He bade Chief McClusky a cheerful good night when escorted to his cell.

Going into the details of the pursuit of Alvord and his capture, Chief McClusky said that on last Thursday, having up to that time received no report of Alvord's defalcation from the officers of the First National Bank, or any request that the police take up the case, he called in person on the bank officials and asked them directly whether or not it was their wish that he put the detective force to work on the case. He was informed that the corporation had delayed asking the aid of the police in hope that Alvord might be found without calling on the police, but that this hope not having been realized, his help was wanted.

It was almost immediately after this interview that the bank's officials announced their offer of a reward of $5,000 for information that would lead to Alvord's arrest. Chief McClusky's detectives were set to work at once.

The first tangible clue to Alvord's whereabouts was furnished to the police by F. L. Hine, Vice President of the First National Bank. Mr. Hine, on the same day that Chief McClusky took up the case, Thursday, Oct. 25, received from

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

This Sale of SILKS

Brightest, Newest, Choicest Silks Ever Offered at the Price

There are some bargains that deserve their little prices, because while quality is good, patterns are not desirable. This present offering gives not only superb quality, but exquisite designs in fresh, dainty, beautiful colorings, and in broad variety, as well.

There are corded stripes, crinkle stripes, lace-effect stripes, and delicate Dresden figurings. There are brocaded taffetas, dotted striped satins, and evening silks—a dozen distinct *kinds* of silk, and liberal variety in each. All are crisp and new—just lately from the looms—made to sell for $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Now at

Seventy Cents a Yard

A superb offering of rich and beautiful silks.

Rotunda.

DRESS GOODS *Fall Fabrics* Very Low Priced

There were never so many, nor better, opportunities for buying material for a gown than just now—right here. Not even excepting the time when wool cost the manufacturers but half its price to-day. The season is late—the makers have immense stocks on hand—they're passing over as rapidly as possible to our public at bargain prices like these:

20c yd., for the regular 37½c quality—Half-wool Granite Plaids, in bright tartan designs; suitable for children's school dresses.

20c yd., for the regular 45c quality—Camel's-hair Plaids, in attractive color combinations.

28c yd., for the regular 50c quality—Matelasse Poplins; designs in black, lustre wool on colored grounds, brightened by colored silk, forming plaids.

28c yd., for the regular 50c quality—All-wool Cloth Plaids, in a great variety of attractive color combinations; bright and subdued tones.

37½c yd., for the regular 75c quality—All-wool Cloth Plaids, in a great variety of attractive patterns; many showing designs of camel's-hair, others have bright colored bourette in their patterns.

50c yd., for the regular $1.50 quality—All-wool Melrose Suiting, in self colors and mixtures; durable as well as stylish.

50c yd., for the regular $1 quality—All-wool Vigoreaux, in 15 color mixes; ideal fabric for all-year-'round wear.

50c yd., for the regular $1 quality—Imported check Suiting, in small, neat designs, suitable for entire costumes.

50c yd., for the regular $1 quality—Striped Homespuns in desirable color mixes; 50 in. wide.

50c yd., for the regular 60c quality—All-wool Venetian Cloth, in 12 of the most-wanted colorings.

60c yd., for the regular 75c quality—All-wool Cheviot, in navy blue only; 50 in. wide.

75c yd., for the regular $1 quality—All-wool Camel's-hair Homespun, in Oxford, dark and medium grays, blue and brown mixtures.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Untrimmed HATS At About a *Third* of Their Value

A maker came along with about ninety beautiful draped turbans, the kind we've been selling for $6.50. He was willing to lose money on them, rather than keep the hats. It's late in his season, though early in yours. We bought so advantageously that these hats go on sale this morning at $2.50, instead of the $6.50 their duplicates sold for Saturday. It's a rare chance to get a charming Fall hat for very little money. And they will require very little trimming, a quill, a wing, or a buckle—that's all. The new Fall shapes, of course; of fancy satin straw, chenille and silk velvet; the colors—black, black-and-white, brown, pearl and castor.

A money-saving chance such as this isn't an everyday occurrence—even at Wanamaker's.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Dress TRIMMINGS *'Way Below* Value

This is a lot of black and colored mohair dress trimming, all with white in combination. Various patterns. Fresh and clean,—popular. Besides, there's some black cloth applique, very effective trimming. Both of these lots are perfect in every way and comparatively new. They are reduced in price merely to gain space. We'll gain it quickly enough with these reductions:

The least expensive goods in the lot have been moderately priced 25c a yard. From that values run up to $1.50. Prices now are 10c to 75c—a third to a half off throughout.

Tenth street.

The Wanamaker-Reliable Elbows Out Our Earlier $3 SHOES

The *Wanamaker-Reliable* $3 Shoes for Women, not only outclassed all shoes near their price in other stores, but they are better than our own former three dollar shoes, and the older lines must go.

To-day all $3 Shoes for Women that were in our stocks before the *Wanamaker-Reliable* came, are marked at

$2.30 a Pair

And we have seven thousand pairs, in kidskin and patent leather, laced and buttoned, plain and tipped toes. They are superb shoes to buy for such a price.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Imported JACKETS for Women

From Berlin—which means that the styles are French and the making German—and a better combination than that it is hard to imagine. They are staid and dignified in character. And they fit superbly, seem to mould right to the figure. We've paid particular attention to getting full assortments in the larger sizes. Women who usually have their garments made to order have expressed surprise at the ease with which they have been fitted here.

A word of a few styles:

$16.50—Of black kersey; double-breasted, showing six silk-covered buttons; edges finished with silk; piping and lining of satin.

$22.50—Of black kersey; fly-front; edges finished with piping; 2 side pockets; lining of satin; an excellent value.

$26—Of black kersey; double-breasted effect; heavy strapped seams; velvet collar, appliqued with broadcloth; lining of satin.

$40—Of black kersey; fly-front; collar, revers and front edge of Persian lamb; prettily stitched around bottom; lining of satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Elegant Exclusive NECKWEAR for Men

To-day we make a special exhibit of fine Silks brought from London and Paris, to make Scarfs to order, for men.

The man who is particular about his neckwear—who wants the finest, newest silks, and in patterns not likely to be met elsewhere in America will enthuse over what he sees here to-day. This is the most extensive collection brought from abroad, the most sumptuous and elegant silks that Paris and London have produced; and each pattern is limited to two to six scarfs.

We make Scarfs, of any sort, to order, from any silks you select.

The silks are shown in cases on the Ninth street aisle to-day.

Lillian CORSETS *The* Best

That's our decision in the corset question. It was only reached after a long search and study. The Lillian is imported—made by a leader in his line. Imported corsets, you know, are so generally high-priced. These, however, are comparatively inexpensive. Of the numerous models in which the Lillian is made, these are most frequently called for:

$2—Of coutil, in short or long waist.

$2.50—Of coutil; bias cut; medium bust. Same in batiste at $2.75.

$3.50—Of coutil; low bust; long waist; long over hips; white and drab. Same in black sateen at $4.

$5.50—Fine coutil; short and medium.

Careful attention is given to the fitting of corsets here. All necessary alterations will be speedily made.

Second floor, Tenth street.

This is because a handsome lot of worsteds were offered to us away below their worth. They are neat, refined patterns in a superb quality of pure worsted; and will be made up to your order in the smartest styles.

Men's SUITS To Order *Under-price*

Single-breasted sack suits at $25, to your measure.

We will also make them up into English Walking Suits, or 3-button Cutaway Frock Suits, at $27.50, to order.

This means that you get the best of tailoring, with perfect fit guaranteed, and save five to fifteen dollars on the price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

There is perhaps as much comfort in our fifty-cent flannelette dressing sacque as in the silk sacque at $50. What you pay between these two extremes depends entirely on the measure of beauty that you are willing to pay for. And in beauty you can revel to your heart's content, for every phase of it is revealed in this splendid showing. Two continents have sent their best.

Dressing SACQUES 50c to $50

Silk, $6 to $50.	Albatross, $5 to $14.
Flannel, $2.75 to $6.	Cashmeres, $2.25 to $3.50.
Eiderdown, 85c to $4.25.	Flannelette, 50c to $1.75.

Some are plain, others trimmed with braid, or ribbon, lace, or embroidery. All in solid colors—light blue, pink, cream, red, lavender and even black.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Ten Dollars will buy a remarkably handsome tailor-made Suit to-day. This because of an offering as remarkable as it is unexpected. It consists of over fifty Suits of Venetians, coverts, plain and canvas cheviots; some trimmed, all well tailored; and worth by our own regular low prices, $18 to $22. To-day at

A Splendid Offering of WOMEN'S SUITS

Ten Dollars a Suit

Fair warning—several hundred women will want them; and only about fifty suits are in the lot.

Second floor, Broadway.

Though mostly used just now for garments for housewear it is growing in favor as a shirt waist material, and on account of its light weight and daintiness is often preferred to flannels. These colors here to-day—gray, cardinal, royal and navy blue. Thirty-eight inches wide, 45c a yard.

All-wool Crepe ALBATROSS

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

All Around the Store

Universal Food Chopper. The wooden chopping-bowl, the guillotine-like knife, and the attendant expenditure of main strength are things of the past, since the advent of this intelligent labor-saving device. Intelligent, because it will chop raw or cooked meat, fruits or vegetables as fine or coarse as you may wish. Three sizes, $1, $1.50, $2.

Painted Pin Cushions. They're here in a delightful gathering, pretty enough for the daintiest dressing-table. All are trimmed with lace, silk ruffles and coquettish bows of ribbon. $2.25 to $9—in the Fancy Goods Store.

Men's Gloves. For those who treat a dollar glove with scorn, we've others here, of divers standard makes: Dent's walking gloves, in new shades, $1.85 a pair; the "Royale" in pique kid, in latest colors, also black and white; and in suede, either pique or round seams, in new gray shades—$1.50 a pair.

Sample Corsets at Half Price. This is a small group of imported corsets which have been used as samples, hence some are no longer entirely fresh—but the half price on all offsets that trifling defect. Some are of colored coutil, silk-embroidered; others are of silk brocade in various fancy colors. Sizes are from 18 to 24 inches.

Brass Inkstands, of Viennese extraction, are part of an attractive showing of desk utensils in the Stationery Store. Then there are letter-clips, pen-cleaners and stamp-boxes. Prices range from 50c to $6.

Men's Clothing. It would interest you to look at our ready-made sack suits for men, at $30; and compare them, mentally, with the best made-to-order suit you can buy for $60. The largest difference is the price.

Sleeve Links. You can find all sorts, at all prices, in the Jewelry Store. These particular ones are of 10-karat gold, every part guaranteed solid gold, at $1.50 and $2 a pair.

Babies' Caps. At $1—two pretty styles, one of China silk, with several clusters of cording and hemstitching, trimmed around the face with beaver; the other of corded silk, with turn-back piece trimmed with beaver.

Trusty Suits for Lusty Boys. These are stoutly made of fancy cheviots and are silk sewed throughout. They have double-breasted jackets and extra trousers. $5, complete.

Fur Collarettes. We don't pretend to be weather prophets, but Saturday *may* be cold, and a good many of you will sit out the parade or a foot-ball game. Hence this timely hint of fancy collarettes of natural lynx—with storm collar finished with heads and tails, $15. Of electric seal, with full Russian collar, $22.50.

Shoe Stories. Worsted Slippers, such as mother used to make, cannot compare with these at $1—except for the trouble the home-made ones cause the maker. These are in such pretty color combinations and smooth crocheting; and the materials would cost more to buy than the finished slipper. Men's sizes are $1.25.

Ribbons. Striking black-and-white striped ribbon satin-faced, 3½ in. wide, is 40c a yard; 4¼ in. wide, 55c. Striped satin and taffeta with lace stripes, 4¼ in., 55c.

Lamps. For the belated ones who failed to respond last week there's still a good variety from which to choose, among these handsomely decorated lamps, at a third to a half under their real value. They are all new, and it's due to a fortunate purchase alone that prices are $3 to $10, instead of $5 to $20.

Music Cabinets especially planned for holding rolls of music for the Angelus or Pianola, are to be found in a variety of beautiful styles in the Piano Store. They are finished in mahogany, oak, marquetry or Vernis-Martin, and hold from 50 to 100 rolls. Prices are $9 to $45.

Popular fancy as to hat-trimmings seems to be taking a botanical turn nowadays, judging from the increasing use of flowers and foliage on hats. Velvet roses, in newest tints, are 50c to $2 a bunch; foliage, in green and autumn hues, is 65c to $1.50 a bunch.

About Napkins. Tea-napkins, 16 in. square, pure linen, with sewed fringe, of splendid quality and assorted designs, are $1.50 a dozen. Fruit napkins, 20 in. square, with fringe, in salmon or gold, are 10c each, although formerly priced at 25c.

Figured Blankets. Especially designed for house-coats and wrappers, have plain ground with contrasting Jacquard figures. Some are in small plaids. $3.50, $5.50, $6 each.

Women's Neckwear. We have originated in our own work-room, a new turn-over collar for women. It is made of fancy striped ribbon, and should be popular with those who are fond of a bit of color at their throat. 10c each.

More Underwear Items. This concerns women who like the best underwear obtainable at a moderate price. Vests, drawers or tights, of fine merino, in white or natural color, and trimmed throughout with silk, are 75c a garment.

Umbrellas. A specially worthy lot at $1.50 each are of union taffetas, in two sizes: For women, 26 in., with fancy horn handles; for men, 28 in., with natural wood handles—some silver trimmed. These umbrellas are fully worth $2 each.

Short Petticoats of Flannelette are pre-eminently the skirts for this season of the year. Those at 25c have plain hems; at 35c are trimmed with ruffle; at 50c to 85c, with lace.

Women's Walking Skirts. They are always comfortable, but soon they'll be essential to one's peace of mind for use in bad weather. Of single and double-faced cheviots, in all styles; excellently tailored. $3 to $12.50.

Excellent CUTLERY Low-Priced

Interesting to all housekeepers is this offering, but appealing chiefly to that person to whom the carving is entrusted. Good, sharp tools are absolutely essential to *good* work and the maintenance of a sweet temper. And the cost need not be much. How little is shown in these three specially good values:

Bird carver and fork, sterling silver ferrules, at $1 a pair.

Game carver and fork, with ebony handles and silver ferrules, at $1.25 a pair—in fancy box.

Steak carver and fork, with stag handles and sterling silver ferrules, at $1.50 a pair.

Basement.

Replenish the Home While Fine FURNITURE Costs So Little

This *Manufacturers' Sale of Furniture* offers the saving of many dollars for those who have additions in mind to add comfort or beauty to the home—or if you prefer to spend all the money you had planned you can get almost half again as much for your money as you could rightly have expected.

Then this is fine, new, splendidly constructed Furniture—bright and perfect, right from the factories that made it.

Twenty Thousand Dollars' Worth to choose from—less what was sold yesterday. And it covers almost every furniture need for parlor, sitting-room, dining-room or bedroom.

It is the best offering we have ever made right in the busiest furnishing season.

The list that follows tells the pieces, prices and savings:

Parlor Suites—

$60, from $100—Two-piece frame suite in damask

$70, from $90—Five-piece frame suite in damask

$75, from $125—Three-piece frame suite in damask

$80, from $135—Three-piece frame suite in damask

$82.50, from $110—Three-piece frame suite in tapestry

$95, from $140—Three-piece frame suite in tapestry

$100, from $133—Three-piece frame suite in tapestry

$130, from $160—Four-piece frame suite in tapestry

$135, from $175—Three-piece frame suite in tapestry

Toilet Tables—

At $16.50, from $25—Two of green enameled

$20, from $28—Three of mahogany

$22, from $33—One of oak

$25, from $38—Two of mahogany

$25, from $38—One of maple

$38, from $52—One of oak

China Closets—

$17.50, from $27—Twenty-five of golden oak

$20, from $30—Sixteen of golden oak

$22, from $35—Two of imitation mahogany, corner

$90, from $145—Four of mahogany, all glass

$130, from $195—One of mahogany, all glass

Chiffonniers—

$5, from $8—Two of golden oak

$15, from $23—Twenty-nine of imitation mahogany

$18, from $28—Four mahogany chiffonnier shaving stands

$22, from $30—Eight of golden oak

$22, from $32—One of antique oak

$26, from $40—Four of bird's-eye maple

$30, from $45—Six of bird's-eye maple

$30, from $45—Four of natural birch

$32, from $48—Three of mahogany

$45, from $65—Two of mahogany

$60, from $90—One of mahogany

$75, from $100—One of oak

Odd Bureaus—

$18.50, from $25—Fourteen of golden oak

$20, from $28—Six of mahogany

$20, from $30—Five of imitation mahogany

$25, from $36—Thirteen of golden oak

$26, from $38—Two of maple

$27, from $40—Four of golden oak

$30, from $40—Six of maple

$30, from $45—Two of mahogany

$32, from $48—Seven of maple

$35, from $50—Six of mahogany

$35, from $52—Two of golden oak

Sideboards—

$21.50, from $34—Fourteen of golden oak

$22.50, from $36—Six of golden oak

$25, from $38—Three of black oak

$20, from $32—Six of golden oak

$35, from $50—Two of English oak

$36, from $50—Seven of golden oak

$46, from $62—Eight of golden oak

$50, from $70—Six of golden oak

$58, from $75—Four of golden oak

$60, from $90—Fifteen of golden oak

$90, from $135—One of Flemish oak

$115, from $150—One of English oak

Extension Tables—

$12.50, from $20—One 10 ft., of black oak

$20, from $32—One 10 ft., of golden oak

$22, from $33—Two 10 ft., of English oak

$30, from $45—Four of mahogany, 10 ft.

$36, from $48—One of mahogany, 10 ft.

$40, from $60—Three of mahogany, 10 ft.

$58, from $78—One of English oak, 12 ft.

Library and Center Tables

$7.50, from $15—Four of golden oak, center

$8, from $12—Thirty of golden oak, library

$8, from $12.50—Five of oak, folding card

$12, from $18—Twenty of golden oak, library

$20, from $28—Two of golden oak, library

$28, from $45—One of inlaid mahogany, center

Bookcases—

$12, from $18—Twelve of imitation mahogany.

$15, from $25—Eight of imitation mahogany

$22, from $35—One of black oak

$28, from $45—One of black oak

$50, from $75—Two of Empire mahogany

$75, from $105—One of Flemish oak

$100, from $129—One of Flemish oak

Bedroom Furniture—

$60, from $90—Three-piece suite; bureau, chiffonnier and toilet table; pink enameled

$80, from $115—Oak bed and bureau in antique finish

$175, from $256.50—Five-piece suite; bed, bureau, washstand, chiffonnier and toilet table; green enameled

$275, from $372—Four-piece suite, bed, bureau, chiffonnier and toilet table in bird's-eye maple; handsomely inlaid

Fourth floor.

Fancy CHINA Some Under Price

There's a beautiful showing of newly-arrived fancy china on the main aisle to-day. The decorations are mostly in the Dresden effects, the panel decoration predominating. The scroll and band effects are also in evidence. In all there are some six styles of decoration—all brightly colored and heavily gilt. The general effect is very pretty indeed. Last season we sold a great deal of this china; in fact, it was one of our best selling lines. This season's designs will make it more popular than ever.

These hints of prices:

Salad Bowls, $1.75 to $2.25 ea. Cake Plates, $1.75, $1.85, $2 ea.
Vases of many kinds and shapes, $1 to $8.50 each
Condensed Milk Holders, $1.50 each
Comports, with and without foot, $1.25 to $2.50 each
Teapots, $1.50 and $1.75 each
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 and $1.75 a pair
Teacups and Saucers, 85c each Bonbon Boxes, 60c each
After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, 85c each
Celery Trays, $1.50 and $2 each Pin Trays, 30c and 35c each
Comb-and-Brush Trays, $1.50 each. Nut Bowls, $1 each
Match Holders, 40c each

You'll also find a table filled with fancy plates, cups and saucers at

twenty-five cents

that are fully worth 50c. This china hails from Austria and France. Beautifully decorated with flowers and gold; a large variety of patterns and sizes. The plates come in breakfast, tea and bread-and-butter sizes, and besides these you'll find teacups and saucers.

A word of the decorations:

A wreath of roses on rim, with colored band on edge overlaid with gold; gold rosette in center.

A festoon, beaded edge shape, with wreath of flowers on rim; heavy gold edge; cluster of flowers in center.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Fire-place FIXTURES *Brass and Iron*

It was just a plain, homely,—and not always comfortable—corner, the fireplace in grandfather's days. To-day it's come to be a most artistic part of the modern home. And these fixtures, of which we have so many styles, help much in the decorative effect.

Brass Andirons, $3 to $45 a pair. Brass Fire Sets, $4.25 to $21.
Brass Fenders, $5.50 to $21. Brass Coal Vases, $9 to $12.
Brass Wood Baskets, $8.50 to $11. Brass Coal Hods, $4 to $7.25.
Brass Folding Screens, $4.25 to $50.
Black Iron Andirons, $2.50 to $45 a pair.
Black Iron Fire Sets, $2.25 to $36.
Black Iron Fenders, $6.75 to $14.50.
Fire Grates, for wood or coal, $2 to $3.75.
Gas Logs, $3.75 to $9.50. Spark Guards, $1.50 to $7.

Basement.

Embroidered Bureau *Sets* And *Shams*

This is embroidery of a high order—the sort of goods that housewives everywhere admire. New and dainty, and so cheap. The bureau sets comprise a scarf about 50 in. long and 22 in. wide, a large pincushion mat, and two smaller mats; all neatly made and attractively ruffled. Shams to match these sets; also some fine odd pieces.

Prices are 75c to $2.50, though the values are $1.50 to $5.

Main aisle table, Broadway.

The New Madras SHIRTS for Men

A new line of stiff-bosom Madras Shirts at $1.50 is ready for your inspection and choosing. Up-and-down stripes, of course, in about nine different combinations, in blue, ox-blood and lavender. Cuffs attached or detached, as you like. An excellent shirt all around. And the patterns are so handsome that you'll likely choose half a dozen before you know it.

Broadway and Ninth.

LINENS for Dining Table Also Some Fancy Sorts

Select from any of these linen goods—the good, strong, practical kinds, the fine, soft, silky grades, the fancy pieces for ornamentation—select from any of them with absolute safety. All are pure linen. And just now your choice will cost you less than usual. The market prices have advanced. Ours have not. Many have been made lower. In fact, there have been reductions all along the line. Here are some of the good values for the present week:

Table Linen—

45c yd.—Old-fashioned loom dice; such as used to be made on hand looms; wears well, bleaches quickly.

50c yd.—Bleached Irish damask; 67 in. wide; the very best value.

65c yd.—Bleached Scotch damask; 70 in. wide; our regular 85c yd.

75c yd.—Bleached Irish damask; extra fine quality; full 2 yds. wide; reduced from $1.

$1 yd.—Bleached Scotch double damask; 70 in. wide; fine assortment of patterns; regularly $1.25.

Napkins—

$1.50 dozen—Bleached Irish; 21 in.; excellent value.

$1.85 dozen—Bleached Scotch; heavy, yet fine, quality; 20 in.; would be cheap at $2.

$2.25 dozen—Bleached Scotch double damask; 20 in.; matches damask cloth above; formerly $2.75. Same quality, dinner size, at $2.75 dozen; formerly $3.75.

$2.90 dozen—Bleached Flemish; special designs; 22 in.; formerly $3.75. Same; full dinner size; 26 in., at $4; formerly $5.

Fancy Linens—

$1.50 dozen—Hemstitched finger-bowl doilies, with drawn work at corners done by hand in Japan; former price $3.

85c each—Momie tea cloth from France; with knotted fringes; size, including fringe, 1 yd. square; with canvas border for embroidery; would be low priced at $1.

$2.50 each—Renaissance lace scarfs; with linen center and wide lace edge; 20x54 in.; regularly $3.50.

Fourth avenue.

Bed COVERINGS Honestly Made Moderately Priced

So far the nights have been far from cold. There's been but little call for extra blankets and comfortables. But the call is not far distant, now. Be very sure of that, and also that you're fully supplied with the needed coverings. You'll find us helpful in the matter of selection—splendid goods for smaller outlay than is usually required for equal quality:

$4.50 a pair—"The Physicians' Favorite." These are fine white blankets of wool with light cotton warp. 70x82 in.; 6 lbs.

$5 a pair—"The Suwanee." Large wool blankets; cotton warp; 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.

$6 a pair—"The Columbia." These are made of soft, long staple wool on spool cotton warp. 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.

$7.50 a pair—"The Torrington." Fine selected wool filling; finest cotton warp; 84x86 in.; 7½ lbs.

$9 a pair—"The Ravenswood." Fine blankets of soft, spongy wool on light cotton warp—just enough to give needed strength; 84x86 in.; 7½ lbs.

Mission Mills Blankets—none better—all-wool, warp and filling, in these sizes:

"The Pasadena"—At $7.50—62x80 in; 4½ lbs. At $9—72x84 in.; 5½ lbs. At $10—78x86 in.; 6½ lbs.

"The San Marina"—At $10—62x80 in.; 6 lbs. At $12—72x84 in.; 7 lbs. At $13.50—78x86 in.; 8 lbs. At $16.50—90x96 in.; 10 lbs.

Comfortables—

We make these. Make them right. Use clean, honest materials in the filling. And price them fairly.

Down filled comfortables, with sateen coverings, at $3.50 and $5.

With silk coverings, at $10 and $12.

Cotton comfortables at 90c., at $1.25, at $1.50.

Third floor.

Bargains in Women's *Handkerchiefs*

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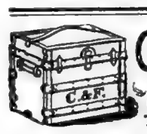

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DESKS for Offices. All Styles and Prices.
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MR. BRYAN'S LAST DAY HERE

Close of New York City Campaign Marked by Enthusiasm.

TALKS TO EAST SIDE VOTERS

Brooklyn Academy of Music Crowded to the Doors Last Evening—Speeches at Other Places.

William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, made a flying trip last evening across Manhattan Island. He delivered one speech in this borough, and was hurried over to Brooklyn where he made several other speeches.

Mr. Bryan reached Weehawken, after his dash up the State, at 6:25 o'clock, where he was met by a committee consisting of Representative William Sulzer, Councilman John T. Oakley, James Oliver, Gustavus A. Rogers, and ex-Gov. William J. Stone.

The party reached the New York side at 6:45 o'clock, and Mr. Bryan was speaking at Hamilton Fish Park at 7:20 o'clock. At 7:45 o'clock he was at the Manhattan entrance to the bridge.

A tremendous crowd had gathered at the West Shore station in Weehawken, and the New York committeemen had a difficult time in reaching Mr. Bryan's side as the crowd pushed and jostled regardless of the presence of the police. The police arrangements were wretched, and Mr. Bryan was forced to elbow his way through the crowd without assistance, although two policemen had been detailed to look after him. He entered a carriage with ex-Gov. Stone, Councilman Oakley, and Representative Sulzer, while Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Elliot Danforth were placed in another carriage and driven direct to the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, where Mr. Bryan spoke later in the evening. On the New York side at the Forty-second Street Ferry another big crowd as well as a mounted police escort for the carriages was encountered. The candidate was cheered, and as the carriages dashed through Forty-second Street there was a liberal display of fireworks. A big crowd had gathered at Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, and both sides of Eighth Avenue were lined with cheering people.

Down Eighth Avenue the carriages proceeded at a lively gait, and rounded Abingdon Square into Greenwich Avenue. The hosts of people gave out shout after shout and Mr. Bryan was kept busy doffing his hat to those who shouted their approval of him. Through Fourth Street the carriages went without a stop, and when the Bowery was reached another immense crowd had gathered and cheered lustily. The carriages were driven to the corner of Second Avenue and Fifth Street, where there was an elaborate display of fireworks. At this point some excitement was caused by the horses which were attached to a carriage containing a party of reporters becoming frightened and dashing up against the sidewalk. Prompt action by one of the mounted policemen prevented the horses from running down many people.

From that point to Hamilton Fish Park Mr. Bryan was given a continuous ovation. Fireworks and red fire blazed on every side, and cheer after cheer went up from the throats of those who had gathered to see the candidate pass by. When the park was reached the horses were covered with foam. The police had kept a pathway clear for the party, and there was no delay in getting Mr. Bryan to the platform. As he walked to the front of the platform a crowd which numbered fully 40,000 men, women, and children cheered him several minutes.

Mr. Bryan shook hands with Assemblyman Julius Harburger, who presided over the meeting, and advanced with Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Oakley. He tried to quiet the crowd.

The park is right in the heart of the East Side tenement district, and is bounded by Stanton, East Houston, Pitt, and Sheriff Streets. Not a foot of ground in that square was unoccupied when the Nebraskan arrived. The meeting had been announced as a special gathering of Hebrews, and the Tammany Hall leaders in the Fourth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Districts saw to it that the crowd which greeted Mr. Bryan was a big one.

SPEECH TO EAST SIDERS.

After the noisy welcome had somewhat subsided Mr. Bryan began and said in part:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I have only ten minutes to stay here, and I want you to give me all the time. I am glad to speak at this great meeting of representatives of the Hebrew race. I am glad to speak to a people whose race gave to the world Solomon, the wisest man who ever lived, and Moses, the greatest lawgiver.. I am proud to speak to a people whose race has figured so conspicuously in the history of the world. I am glad that so many of you have come here to-night to hear me, thus giving by your presence an indication of your devotion to Democratic principles. Democracy teaches that all governments should be built on the theory that all men are equal, and that all men should receive equal consideration at the hands of governments.

"To-day you have before you a question which affects the economic welfare of your country. It is a choice between industrial independence and industrial despotism. Your people have demonstrated your ability to make your own way under industrial independence, but under the industrial despotism proposed by the Republican Party you would soon find that one man here and there would be a magnate and all the rest servants."

"Good boy, Bill!" came from some one in the crowd at this point, and even the speaker was seen to smile.

"I want you to think well," continued Mr. Bryan, "before you decide to cast your votes for the Republican Party, which would rule this country with the aid of a standing army. We don't want a large standing army; we don't want to raise our children to be targets for bullets. I want them taught the arts of peace, not the science of war. I want to see happy homes, not Rachels weeping for their children. When we take a step toward imperialism we take a step toward a throne."

Mr. Bryan then argued against the Administration's policy in the Philippines and declared that the Filipino had the right to govern himself and that this Nation had no moral right to steal the liberty of the Filipinos. He then said:

"The Republicans are trying to amend the Commandments. Instead of saying, 'Thou shalt have no other god before Me,' they say 'but money.' Instead of saying, 'Thou shalt not covet,' they say 'except something we want.' Instead of saying, 'Thou shalt not steal,' they add 'on a small scale.' Instead of saying, 'Thou shalt not kill,' they add 'unless the man has something you want.' My friends, before you steal the liberties of other people you want to make sure that the men who advocate such a step will not steal your liberty."

When Mr. Bryan finished a mighty shout went up, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the police prevented the people from crowding onto the platform to shake his hand. Three or four big policemen, his official escort, took charge of him, however, and he was hurried to the waiting carriage. The horses were driven at reckless speed through the walls of people which lined narrow Pitt Street, while every moment it looked as if some one would be injured by the hoofs of the galloping horses ridden by the policemen.

CANDIDATE HURRIED TO BROOKLYN.

The Tammany committeemen had promised their Brooklyn friends that they would have Mr. Bryan at the Academy of Music at 8 o'clock, and no time was lost in getting over to Brooklyn.

On both sides of East Broadway the people had gathered, while the whole thoroughfare was one blaze of lights. Flags and lanterns hung from the windows of the houses. The noise made by the exploding fireworks and the incessant cheers was deafening.

At the bridge entrance there was more cheering, and then for a brief interval Mr. Bryan and the members of his party were given a rest, while the carriages went rapidly over the bridge.

When Brooklyn was reached the party went up Washington Street to the square which surrounds Borough Hall. Here was another immense crowd, and once more Mr. Bryan ran a gantlet of cheers, which followed him into the Academy, where a frenzied crowd was ready to take it up at the point where the tired-out thousands outside of the Academy had left off.

Mr. Bryan mounted the stage exactly at 8 o'clock. The Tammany Committee had promised to deliver him on time, and it kept its word.

City Chamberlain Keenan, Assemblyman Harburger, Councilman Oakley, State Senator Foley, and others who were in charge of the East Side meeting were jubilant over the success of the meeting. Mr. Keenan said that he had been engaged in politics for a long time, and never had seen a candidate given such a reception by the people of the East Side. Mr. Keenan declared that fully 100,000 persons had seen and cheered Mr. Bryan from the time he left Second Avenue and Fifth Street up to the time his carriage started over the Brooklyn Bridge. The Tammany leaders in that section of the city declared that last night's demonstration indicates a big vote for Bryan in the section east of the Bowery.

Ex-Gov. Stone also expressed satisfaction over the meeting, and Mr. Bryan personally congratulated the managers over the number of people who had crowded into the park and adjacent streets.

MR. BRYAN IN BROOKLYN.

Makes Ten Speeches and Announces that He Has Broken His Own Record.

Mr. Bryan made a flying trip through Brooklyn last evening. He made ten speeches, nine in halls packed with people and one at a ferry entrance while he was waiting for a boat. The Democratic candidate announced that he broke his speechmaking record yesterday, having delivered thirty talks to people.

The demonstrations to Mr. Bryan in Brooklyn were enthusiastic in the extreme. In all he talked to 20,000 people in less than three hours. He disappointed 20,000 more people who had gathered at meetings in the East New York district, because he had to hurry to New York to catch a train for Central New York at midnight.

Mr. Bryan's carriage arrived at the Brooklyn Academy of Music about 8 o'clock. In front of the Borough Hall a large display of fireworks had been prepared. As Mr. Bryan's carriage appeared there were twenty thousand people gathered to cheer him.

Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County, took his accustomed place near the railing of the Academy to greet Mr. Bryan. Mrs. Bryan arrived, and was escorted to a box in which were Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin, Mrs. William J. Courtney, and a party of friends.

James Shevlin, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and Police Commissioner York also met Mr. Bryan. The cheers were taken up by the throng as his carriage drove through a line of fireworks to the meeting place.

The audience arose and commenced to yell before Mr. Bryan made his appearance alongside of Hugh McLaughlin. It was kept up for over five minutes. Mr. Bryan waved his hand for the audience to keep still, but they heeded not.

Three times three chers were given for him. Among the audience were hundreds of women, and their enthusiasm was marked.

A pretty blue flag was presented to Mr. Bryan. He walked along near the footlights and gave to Mrs. Bryan the souvenir of his arrival in Brooklyn. Mr. Bryan said, in part:

"This is the twenty-first speech for to-day, and yet your presence and your enthusiasm make me forget that I am tired. I am trying to do my part in this campaign, and I know from the way you act that you are prepared to do your part.

"I am glad to speak here under the auspices of a club that did not entirely agree with me in the last campaign, but I am not asking what men did in 1896 or what they are going to do in 1904. I am interested in what they are doing now. I found no fault with those who left me in 1896, and I am not complaining about those who come back. I have always believed that a man's vote was his own; that he ought to use it according to his judgment and his conscience, and that he ought to allow no party to dictate to him.

"I believe a man's country ought to be above his party all the time, and I never find fault with any man who conscientiously differs from me on a public question. I believe the great majority of the people are honest and honestly desire good government, and the differences between people are not differences of purpose but differences of understanding. It has been my good fortune to see people living in three different countries. I have talked with people who worshipped God according to various religious forms and expressed themselves in various languages, and yet I have been impressed with this, that every person, no matter where you find him, no matter to what race he belongs, no matter to what Church he belongs, no matter to what party he belongs, is doing the best he can with the light that he has to better his own condition and the condition of those who are dependent upon him."

THE TRUSTS DISCUSSED.

Discussing the trusts, Mr. Bryan referred to the letter of acceptance of Gov. Roosevelt, as the Vice Presidential nominee. Upon the mention of the Governor there were loud hisses from all parts of the house, which did not cease until Mr. Bryan made a special request to that effect. He held his hand aloft in deprecation of the demonstration, and asked the people to desist out of respect for the office.

In connection with his discussion of the trusts Mr. Bryan said: "Every once in a while I see it stated that a Republican has offered to bet money on the result of the election. Of course, Democrats cannot compete with the trust magnates in betting, for while Democrats spend their own money, the trust-made man spends other people's money."

Referring to the army question Mr. Bryan said that a large organization was demanded only by the heads of large corporations who desired it to suppress by force the discontent that should be cured by legislation. "Imperialism," he said, "is not a definition, but a thing," and he went on to say that when this country puts a colonial policy it becomes imperialistic regardless of what our system of government is called. The Filipino, he declared, had as much right to his liberty as we have to ours.

"Are you surprised," he asked, "that the Republicans don't want to talk about the Philippine question? Is it strange that they prefer even the money question? They know something of dollars, but little apparently of the principles of government.

"First the Republicans declare that there are no trusts. This statement not a single Republican believes, and I can prove it. Every Republican talks about the Ice Trust, and he can tell all about that matter. The Ice Trust officials are all Republicans. Out in Nebraska we had an Ice Trust, but the Democratic Attorney General of that State put the trust out of business. That Democratic Attorney General has prosecuted more trusts than any other official in this country. The Attorney General of the United States, sworn to do his duty, with sixty-one assistants, has never prosecuted a trust. The Republican Party protects trusts. If I am elected I pledge that I will enforce every law to destroy all illegal combinations of capital, and to destroy every trust. If there is an Ice Trust, why don't Gov. Roosevelt destroy it?"

Chief Devery took charge of the police arrangements, and his presence was needed before Mr. Bryan quitted Brooklyn. The dash through the dense crowd at the Borough Hall was an exciting one. At the stage entrance of the Park Theatre a large crowd was gathered. Mr. Bryan was ushered on the stage. The band played the National anthem, and the audience rose and sang and cheered until Mr. Bryan beseeched them to stop. He was accompanied on the trip through Brooklyn by James Shevlin, Commissioner Shea, and ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri.

This meeting was held under the auspices of the Irish-American Union. Mr. Bryan said in his speech:

"I have higher hopes for my boys than to wish them to have only the opportunity to win a daily pittance of bread for serving some syndicate all their lives. I believe Washington was right when he said that this country should avoid all entangling alliances. I am not an anti-German or an anti-Englishman; I am simply an American."

After leaving the Park Theatre the route lay over to the Eastern District. The crowd was packed on both sides of the streets near the City Hall, but half a mile away only small and fleet-footed boys greeted Mr. Bryan's carriage.

HAS HIS THROAT SPRAYED.

A fast drive of three miles to the Palace Rink gave Mr. Bryan a chance to rest. He stopped in a hotel to have his throat sprayed and change linen. The meeting in Palace Rink was presided over by Senator Patrick H. McCarren. Mr. Bryan did not like the tortuous and dangerous passage to the stage. He said in part:

"The Republican managers have lost their issues in this campaign. They are now trying to coerce the voters. I want to tell you that if your employer says if the Democratic Party is successful at this election you will lose your position, it shows that the prosperity which the Republicans have been claiming as their own does not amount to much. You tell him if the country is so prosperous you will find no trouble in getting another job. The laboring man is not getting his fair share of the profits of the great enterprises of the country."

A crowd of enthusiastic Bryan men lined Grand Street the entire route and shot off fireworks over Mr. Bryan's head and burned red and blue lights under his horses' feet. A short stop was made at Maennerchor Hall, on Manhattan Avenue, near Meserole Street.

A crowd of women lined the passage Mr. Bryan had to tread to the stage. They pulled off his hat, patted his partly bald head, and shouted encouraging words at him. Mr. Bryan's speech here was against a large standing army and he said that if elected he would recommend that the army be reduced to 25,000 men, the same as it was before the Spanish war. Speaking about trusts, he said:

"Speaking for myself, I want to say that if elected I will use all my power—the power of the President—to destroy the trusts which conspire against 70,000,000 of people. I will punish the men back of these trusts just as if they were charged with stealing a horse."

The fifth Brooklyn meeting was at Military Hall, on Scholes Street. A rickety platform had been put up. Chief Devery preceded Mr. Bryan, and when he found the condition of affairs, quickly made arrangements for the safety of the people. Half of the crowd was driven off by the police. Mr. Bryan spoke for five minutes about the Philippine question.

An exciting scene occurred soon after Mr. Bryan left this place. Roundsman Smith's horse fell right in front of the carriage carrying Mr. Bryan. The horse rolled over on the policeman's leg, and it was feared that he would be seriously injured. Mr. Bryan clapped his hands when the officer mounted his spirited animal and proceeded at a gallop.

In Arion Hall Mr. Bryan faced two audiences of 2,000 people. He spoke for some minutes. His important sentence was:

"The Republican Party does not give the people of this country a government by the people and for the people. The Republican Party gives the people a government of the syndicates, for the syndicates, and by the syndicates."

In his eighth and ninth speeches Mr. Bryan repeated the utterances he has made during the campaign. This was about 11 o'clock. The question arose whether Mr. Bryan should proceed about five miles to East New York to address crowds of 20,000 people gathered at three big meeting places.

Ex-Gov. Stone of the National Committee explained to James Shevlin and Commissioner Shea that Mr. Bryan could not catch the midnight train out of New York if this programme was carried out. Mr. Bryan said it would upset all his arrangements if he did not make train connections.

"I regret to have to disappoint the people out there. Gov. Stone has told me that they were very enthusiastic, and I would be happy to appear before them," said Mr. Bryan to a TIMES reporter. It was finally decided that Mr. Bryan would have to drive quickly to New York.

At the entrance to Twenty-third Street Ferry, foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, there was a wait of five minutes for a boat. A crowd of about a thousand gathered in a few minutes. Mr. Bryan was good-natured and smiling. He shook hands with many men and women. In response to a call for a speech he rose in his carriage and said that the people of New York City should do their duty on election day.

"If the enthusiasm which I have witnessed to-night is carried to the polls, it will result in the election of a Democratic President," said Mr. Bryan. He said that the Declaration of Independence was good enough for the Democratic Party. Then, amid the cheering of the crowds, Mr. Bryan was driven on the ferryboat. He said to a TIMES reporter:

"I am very much pleased with my reception in Brooklyn. There is talk about Nebraska going Republican. My State is safe in the Democratic column by 25,000 votes, and it would not surprise me to see the majority 50,000."

Chief Devery directed his mounted men to make quick time, so that Mr. Bryan would not miss his train. It was 11:50 o'clock when his carriage arrived, just in time to start on his tour of Central New York to-day.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Thanksgiving Day proclamation has been issued. The State Department to-day gave out the following:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

It has pleased Almighty God to bring our Nation in safety and honor through another year. The works of religion and charity have everywhere been manifest. Our country through all its extent has been blessed with abundant harvests. Labor and the great industries of the people have prospered beyond all precedent. Our commerce has spread over the world. Our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands. The lives of our official representatives and many of our people in China have been marvelously preserved. We have been generally exempt from pestilence and other great calamities, and even the tragic visitation which overwhelmed the City of Galveston made evident the sentiments of sympathy and Christian charity by virtue of which we are one united people.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 29th of November next, to be observed by all the people of the United States, at home or abroad, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Him who holds the nations in the hollow of His hand. I recommend that they gather in their several places of worship and devoutly give Him thanks for the prosperity wherewith He has endowed us, for seed time and harvest, for the valor, devotion, and humanity of our armies and navies, and for all His benefits to us as individuals and as a Nation; and that they humbly pray for the continuance of His divine favor, for concord and amity with other nations, and for righteousness and peace in all our ways.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President:
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

WOMEN SCORE A VICTORY.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Margaret Shepard, who has been delivering anti-Catholic lectures in this city for about a week, was this afternoon ordered to discontinue her addresses, on the ground that they were immoral and unfit for any one to hear.

There was an audience of about 500 women in Odd Fellows' Hall, where the meetings were held.

After the meeting they went in a body to the Mayor, John H. White, to protest. The Mayor told the delegation that he would be at the City Hall in a few moments. The women then left, after expressing themselves rather freely and went to Police Headquarters and insisted that Chief of Police Campbell attend the meeting. He was unwilling to do so, but was half dragged into the room and compelled to make a statement.

The affidavits on which action had been taken were read and discussed. The Chief rebuked the women for what he termed their temerity and boldness and said he was ashamed of them. Many of those present belong to the best families in the city and the Chief's remarks brought a storm about his head, from which he was glad to escape, being followed from the room by shouts of victory from the meeting. Soon afterward the Mayor came, and there was a storm of eager inquries, among which could be distinguished:

"He had better come. We will see who will rule this city, &c. The Mayor tried to make a statement, but was interrupted by a babel-like confusion of comments, threats, &c. When quiet was partially restored, he asked what was wanted of him.

"We want our rights," said the women, and again pandemonium reigned. During the mêlée umbrellas, Bibles, hymn books, and even bonnets were waved in the air. After about one hour of heated talk the Mayor consented that a meeting could be held again this evening, provided nothing immoral was said.

REGISTRATION IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Five hundred warrants for persons accused of illegal registration, sworn out from evidence which has been gathered by a force of detectives at work under the direction of Capt. Colleran ever since the last registration day, were placed in the hands of the police for service this morning by Secretary Robert E. Burke of the County Central Democratic Committee.

It is expected that the warrants, which have been given the police of the districts in which the persons accused reside, will be served to-night, and it is said that before election 2,500 more warrants will be sworn out and served.

Capt. Colleran and Secretary Burke declare that they have conclusive evidence that the Republicans have engineered wholesale registration frauds in every part of the city, and that at least 5,000 names on the sheets are illegal, although it will be impossible to detect all frauds and obtain proof against their perpetrators.

In the cases where warrants have been issued conclusive proof has been obtained, and it is declared convictions in every case will follow.

Minneapolis Registration 45,855.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—The total registration of this city for 1900 is 45,855, of whom 1,814 are women. For 1896 the registration was 47,931, of whom 1,102 were women.

MR. BRYAN UP THE STATE

Made Speeches in Twenty Towns in a Day's Flying Tour.

ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE

The Candidate Scores Senator Depew—Attacks Trusts and Defends Croker—Disturbance at Saugerties.

Mr. Bryan's speechmaking in this city and Brooklyn last night followed a hard day's work in the interior of the State. He made an address at 9 o'clock in the morning at Bainbridge, Chenango County, and after that spoke in succession at Sidney, Unadilla, Oneonta, Otego, Schenevus, Cobbleskill, Voorheesville, Delanson, Ravena, Coxsackie, Catskill, Saugerties, Kingston, Highlands, Marlborough, Cornwall, Highland Falls, Haverstraw, West Nyack, and Little Ferry.

The day's tour was first along the headwaters of the Susquehanna River, and then back through the Catskills and down the Hudson on the west side of that river to Weehawken, thence across the river and across Manhattan Island into Brooklyn. All the speeches except one were made in the State of New York, the exception being that at Little Ferry, which is in the State of New Jersey.

Mrs. Bryan accompanied her husband during the day, and she received almost as much appaluse as he did when she appeared before the crowds assembled to hear him. She was also presented during the day with many handsome bouquets of roses and chrysanthemums. Elliot Danforth and Mrs. Danforth were also aboard the train during the day.

In several of his speeches Mr. Bryan attacked Senator Depew for holding a Congressional office while retaining connection with a railroad. Speaking on this theme at Oneonta, he said:

The Republican Party to-day is a government of the syndicates, by the syndicates, and for the syndicates. You will find that the leading orators who go around over the country telling you how prosperous you are, and talking about the full dinner pail, have several different means of filling their dinner pails. It used to be that if a man was concerned in matters of legislation it was a matter of honor with him to separate himself from all such matters before he would become a public officer. John Quincy Adams resigned his place in the bank and sold his stock in the bank in order that he might be free to legislate on that subject. But to-day the President of a railroad company does not feel it necessary to resign in order to become a United States Senator and vote on the questions that his company is interested in. [Applause.] And what has surprised me is that the Republican farmers of this State would send to the United States Senate a man who drew ten times as much from a railroad company as he drew from the Government for his Senatorial work.

I only mention it to show you what a change has taken place in the ideas of the people. Why, you would not try a case where a hog was involved before a jury who had any interest in the hog, and yet you will submit the dearest interests of the people to men who have an interest on the other side from the people. How are you going to get legislation fixing railroad rates with railroad Presidents to decide on what is fair for the farmer. How are you going to get anti-trust legislation with men as your representatives in the House and in the Senate who represent trusts and defend them.

The Oneonta speech also was notable for a defense of Mr. Croker and Senator Jones. Said Mr. Bryan:

My friends, the Republican Party has had the responsibility of power, and when we complain of this, what is their answer? They say that Mr. Croker had stock in an Ice Trust. Well, my friends, Mr. Croker has no stock in an Ice Trust now, and yet even now when Mr. Croker is out, the Republicans will not prosecute the Ice Trust and put it out of business. They say that Senator Jones has stock in the Cotton Bale Company, and yet they neglect to tell you that that company acts under a patent right, just as any other company owning a patent right does. They forget also to tell you that the Cotton Bale Company even if it were not protected by a patent right, even if it were like the Salt Trust, controls less than 5 per cent. of the cotton baled in the United States. And yet the Republicans will talk about the Cotton Bale Trust, but they never mention the Salt Trust, which controls 95 per cent. of the output of salt and taxes everybody who uses salt. They do not say a word about the Standard Oil Trust, and within the last few weeks the Standard Oil Trust has raised the price of its stock nearly $10,000,000 by announcing that the dividends this year would amount to 50 per cent., and no Republican has a word to say about that.

My friends, it is simply a question which party you will trust to destroy the trusts. You know what Mr. McKinley has done. If he is not elected, I shall be one of us will be President, and I will promise you that if I am President the Attorney General will enforce the law now, and if that is not sufficient there will be law enacted that will make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist under the United States flag. [Great applause.]

At Saugerties there was an incident which provided a slight diversion. When Mr. Bryan was about to conclude his speech there an elderly man in the crowd made an inquiry about North Carolina. Mr. Bryan turned to him and was beginning to explain the Porto Rican legislation, which he said had the effect of enfranchising about 85 per cent. of the people of that island, when the man interrupted him: "We don't want you to talk about Porto Rico," said the man, who stood his ground, "but we want to hear about North Carolina."

"I am not responsible for what is done in North Carolina," said Mr. Bryan. "But your party is," the man in the crowd insisted.

To this Mr. Bryan replied, "No Republican can reprove North Carolina until he can explain the conduct of his President in connection with Porto Rican legislation."

The interlocutor was apparently preparing to make further interruption, but by this time the crowd, which had at first listened to him with evident impatience, was now beginning to manifest downright pugnacity. There were cries of "He's a crank," "Kick him out!" and "Pay no attention to him." The men standing next him gathered him up and pushed him entirely into the background, in the face of Mr. Bryan's earnest protest.

Continuing his speech, which Mr. Bryan did briefly, he said that, assuming that there was a race question in North Carolina or any other State, he asked whether that question was now standing in this country was not sufficiently serious without bringing in other people of an alien race to further complicate the situation. He said the Republican Party, which a few years ago had protested so earnestly against the sale of a black man for $1,000, was now apparently willing to buy brown men at $2 apiece.

Kingston gave Mr. Bryan the best crowd of the day thus far, both in point of numbers and in enthusiasm. He was received with joyous shouts, listened to with attention, and when his train was pulled out many hundreds of people in the crowd rushed after the National candidate as he stood on the platform, hurrahing for him as long as their voices could be heard.

Speaking at Marlborough, Mr. Bryan made an appeal for votes, saying:

You are now so near election that probably most of you have your minds already made up, and I do not know that I could say anything to change your minds, and yet sometimes even on the last day a man decides that it is his duty to leave his party, at least temporarily, in order to make his vote represent exactly what he wants, and I hope that before you vote you will think over the questions at issue, and allow your consciences and your judgments to guide your pencil, even though you have to act out of harmony with those you have been associated with. I have never asked a Democrat to vote for me merely because I was the Democratic candidate, for I believe that a man ought to be able to show that his party deserves support because of the principles for which it stands.

Mr. Bryan, in the course of the last speech of the day, said he was glad that the East was no longer the enemy's country. "I thought in 1896," he said, "that many did not understand that we were beginning a fight for democracy against plutocracy. You understand it now, and you know that we are making a fight, not only for the poor man but for the rich man, who wants his son to have a chance."

Wagers on the Election.

One election bet of $1,200 on McKinley to $400 on Bryan was made in Wall Street circles yesterday. George Dickerson offered to bet any part of $10,000 even that McKinley would carry New York State by at least 100,000 plurality. W. C. Moore, in the outside market, offered to bet $1,000 to $5,000 on Bryan.

HARRIS GUILTY OF MURDER.

Negro Convicted of Causing Death of Policeman Thorp in Tenderloin.

Harris, the negro who killed Policeman Thorp in the Tenderloin on Aug. 18, was convicted last night of murder in the second degree.

The jury brought in the verdict at 9 o'clock, and Justice Fursman remanded the prisoner until Friday morning, when he will be sentenced.

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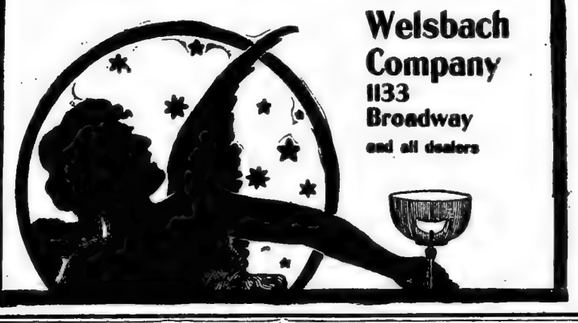

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MR. CROKER TO DEMOCRATS

Advises Them to Congregate at Polling Places Tuesday Night.

Republicans Pleased with His Remarks—Mr. Gibbs Says Tammany Chief Has Lost His Head.

"Without a doubt, Dick Croker must be losing his head."

That was the remark made yesterday by Frederick S. Gibbs of the Republican National Committee, when he heard of Mr. Croker's suggestion of violence if the returns on Tuesday next are not favorable to the Democrats.

Mr. Croker last night admitted that he said:

"My advice to Democratic voters the country over is to congregate about the polling places on the evening of election day, count noses, and then, if the election returns for Bryan don't tally with their count, to go into the polling places and throw those fellows in charge of the returns into the street."

This statement was made at Tammany Hall yesterday.

Mr. Croker's remark was the result of a question asked by a reporter with regard to the chances of Mr. Bryan in this State:

"Bryan," said Mr. Croker, "will not only carry New York City, but he will carry the State by a big majority, and he will run the same way all over the country. He will be elected to a certainty. I never felt so confident of anything in my life as I do of the election of Bryan.

"Of course, our opponents will do all in their power to cheat him, and consequently Democrats must be on the alert. The Republicans propose to buy votes, and where they cannot buy them they will pay money to have the voters stay at home. But that is not all. They are intending not to count thousands of Democratic votes, and that is what we have to look out for. Every man who votes for Bryan should see to it that his vote is counted."

Then Mr. Croker gave the advice quoted above. Continuing, the Tammany chieftain said:

"This cheating won't be attempted so much in the cities as in the country towns, and we must watch closely everywhere. Bryan has the Republicans on the run, and they won't stop at anything to do him.

"Now, you know what they say about me and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. It is all a lie. These trust men are grabbing at every possible straw. I won't call them Republicans, because many Republicans will vote for Bryan. But the story amounts to nothing.

"The Republicans are badly scared over the trust question. You can't name a Democrat connected with trusts. The latter are run by Republicans.

"Their shouting about silver at 16 to 1 is merely a pretext. Prominent Democrats who have pronounced for McKinley take no stock in the money question. Their stand is due to their connection with the trusts.

"Sixteen to one is the standard ratio, and if the Republicans don't believe in it why don't they change it while they have the executive and both branches of Congress? Their talk is all bosh, and they are simply trying to protect the trusts. Why, if McKinley is elected for another four years we will see hundreds of billionaires. Men with a million won't be in it.

"Republicans go about declaring that if Bryan is elected the result will be hard times and business depression. Humbug! Campaign lies! Bryan's election will give the country more prosperous times than it has ever enjoyed.

"There is no necessity to worry about the money question. That will take care of itself. But it is the duty of every voter to help crush the trusts that are ruining the country."

The Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., listened attentively while Mr. Croker's remarks were read to him. Reflecting a moment, he said, smilingly:

"Mr. Croker's statement shows just what he would do if he were in control of the State.

"He does not believe in the sanctity of the ballot. His advice to Democrats who may be disappointed in the result at the polls is to go in and pull the election officials out in the view of the open eyes of a good many people."

"Ridiculous! Outrageous!" remarked Joseph H. Manley of Maine of the Republican National Committee when Mr. Croker's remarks were called to his attention. "Did Mr. Croker really say that?"

Being assured that he did Mr. Manley continued:

"Well, if Mr. Croker wants to try that sort of thing in this country, all right. It will vitiate the vote. The Republican Party can afford to have the vote of New York City thrown out if Mr. Croker can."

Mr. Croker's advice was the sole subject of talk in political circles last night.

NO COMMISSIONS TO CROKER.

President of United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company Denies the Illinois Story.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—John R. Bland, President of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, when asked about the letters from the Insurance Department of Illinois to the effect that Richard Croker was paid commissions by the company for influence in obtaining business in New York, said it was untrue that the company had paid Croker any commissions or in any way rewarded him for any services. The company was represented in New York by Andrew Freedman, one of its Vice Presidents, who has charge of the business in that city.

Mr. Bland further stated that Mr. Croker was not known to him in connection with his company's business; that the duty of the examiners was to look into the solvency of the company, and he considered it a "diabolical outrage" that the company should have been dragged into a political campaign. It was denied by Mr. Bland that there was any record on the company's books that Mr. Croker was paid any brokerage.

Mr. Bland showed a copy of a letter of the same date as that published signed by Mr. Derrfee and two other examiners, in which the company, its methods, system of bookkeeping, &c., are praised.

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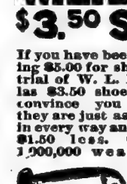

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THE INTEREST OF THE SOUTH IN BRYAN'S DEFEAT.

The stampeding of the voters of a State is an undertaking of much more serious moment than the stampeding of the delegates in a convention hall; and a sudden change in the political intentions of a large group of States would be so astonishing as to fall altogether outside the field of calculable campaign events. Yet the people of the Southern States are to-day so manifestly half-hearted in their allegiance to BRYAN and the desire for his defeat is so generally felt and guardedly expressed by men of substance and influence there that even at this late hour the appeal of a really great leader of opinion, an awakening exposition of the irreconcilable conflict between the doctrines of Bryanism and the industrial aspirations of the South, and an open confession of their real beliefs by men of prominence in every community would produce an immediate and transforming change of feeling that might go far to break up the "solid South," even if it did not actually transfer some States to the Republican column.

Nothing but the color question keeps the South "solid" for BRYAN. He relies with a sense of such entire security upon that permanent and always paramount issue to give him the votes of the Southern States that he does not pay them the slightest attention in his campaign, and his committee devotes no part of its time or money to the carrying on of a Bryanite propaganda south of Mason and Dixon's line. But everywhere in the South men of intelligence perceive that the policies that BRYAN preaches and would put in practice are in fatal conflict with Southern interests.

The South is prosperous. The cotton crop of 1900 will sell for $150,000,000 more than the cotton crop of 1899. The bank clearings reported from week to week show that there is a greater volume of business done in the South this year than last—for all Southern cities the increase reported for last week was 18 per cent.—while the reports from the New England and Middle States show a falling off—due largely to the resolution of business men to wait for the passing of the danger of Bryanism; and the increase of business in the West is but slight. The South is now that part of the Union where business is most active and profitable.

The South is ambitious. The stage of exclusive agricultural production has been passed, and she has entered upon the stage of diversified industries. Her manufacturing interests are increasing at a rapid rate. Last year North and South Carolina manufactured more cotton than they raised. It is the ambition of the South to manufacture her own great staple, to have the cotton mill near the cotton field. That ambition is in process of realization. Her iron, steel, and coal industries have already come to such importance that they have to be reckoned with in the world's markets. For the fulfillment of her aspirations, for the development of her vast resources, of which she has only in the last decade become fully aware, for her advancement to the condition of a full-fledged industrial community, the South needs capital, a well-ordered local and National Government, and a chance to make her way in the markets of the whole world.

BRYAN's campaign is a direct and deadly assault upon the interests of the South, a blow at her realized and realizable hopes. His accession to power as the champion of the policy of free silver coinage would destroy her prosperity and involve her industries in the general disaster that would befall the country. His policy of abandoning incontinently the new positions we have won and are holding amid difficulties that his candidacy has much enhanced would diminish our power to command access to markets that are essential to the prosperity of the Southern mills. There is practically no "anti-imperialism" in the South. They understand there, nowhere better, that this Nation cannot safeguard its present or insure its future greatness by shutting its eyes and ears to the doings of other nations, by holding aloof from the onward progress of the world, and by shirking our obligation as a civilized people. They know that with BRYAN President they would be able to command little capital for the development of their resources, and that if they had the capital its profitable employment would be most uncertain.

The repudiation of BRYAN by half a dozen Southern States would be of incalculable benefit to the people of the South. The shortest way to the settlement of the race issue is through an increase of the white population so rapid and substantial as to reduce the blacks to numerical insignificance. That can come about only by the complete establishment of the conditions of the industrial régime. When the South has attained to the manufacturing activity of New England her people will have less need to concern themselves about the blacks. Hard as it is for the Southern voter to forget the color question on election day, the 6th of November is a day when it would be much to his interest to lay it altogether aside and cast his vote against W. J. BRYAN. That would be a vote to preserve the Democratic Party for reorganization, since victory now would destroy it forever, and a vote to preserve the place the South has already won and to keep the path open before her.

MR. BRYAN, THE TRUSTS, AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. BRYAN's proposition to put the product of every trust on the free list is a perfectly sound one economically, but it is not original with him, as he appears to think that it is; and it is totally inadequate to effect the abolition of the trusts, assuming that they are the horrid things which he describes.

The proposition is about a score of years old. It was first made, if we recall correctly, by the late Hon. JOHN SHERMAN at the time that a vain attempt was made to reform the tariff through a commission under the Presidency of Mr. ARTHUR. Mr. SHERMAN was so indignant at the grasping spirit of the larger beneficiaries of the tariff that he hesitated a long time before refraining from slaughtering the whole iniquitous scheme. He finally yielded, as he did too often in his career, to party pressure, but he already saw that a tariff that promoted monopoly and exaction was something no honest and sensible statesman could continue indefinitely to tolerate. Had he then followed the dictates of his own judgment, and had men of like views, such as Mr. BLAINE, acted with him, the political history of the past two decades might have been very different.

His proposition is as sound now as it then was, but of far less importance. His party was overthrown in 1884, and the tariff was largely though not sufficiently modified. A period of relatively untaxed raw materials was afforded to American manufacturers, and their products began again, as in the early history of our foreign trade, to compete successfully with the products of other nations in the markets of the world. In the apt phrase of the lamented WILLIAM L. WILSON, we "broke out" over the barriers that legislation had so long maintained. Later came the tremendous development of the industry of the country, in part through the fortunate relation of our food products to the demands of the world, partly as the consequence of the long process of rigid and ingenious economizing forced on us by the panic of 1893, and partly as the result of the new and closer organization of capital and labor in the trusts which Mr. BRYAN denounces indiscriminately. To-day—though the conditions may easily change in the near future—none of the combinations most condemned is greatly dependent on the tariff for protection from foreign competition.

Of the more conspicuous combinations, it is well known that the Standard Oil is either unaffected by the tariff or unfavorably affected. The next most conspicuous trust, the American Sugar Company, has sins innumerable and dark on its head in the direction of its influence on tariff legislation, and there is no more shameful chapter in our Senate's history than that recounting its dealings with the Democratic members of that body. But at present its head is the open advocate of the remission of all duties, and it is quite probable, as Mr. HAVEMEYER holds, that, with free raw materials, the trust would have as complete control of the home market as it now has. Several of the other trusts which Mr. BRYAN names so glibly are actually underselling foreign competitors not only in this market, but in their own.

It seems to be the sad fate of Mr. BRYAN to divide his energies between fighting imaginary evils and proposing futile remedies for such evils as exist. In this instance he manages to do both at the same time.

THE ANTHRACITE SETTLEMENT.

In the face of it the resumption of work throughout the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania is not merely a victory for the miners. It is a confession, on the part of the operators, that they have been coerced into allowing to their workmen a share in the profits of their industry to which the miners were entitled, but to which the operators would not have admitted them without coercion. Such a showing should tell against the men who had yielded to force what they would not yield to justice.

We believe this to be in the main the fact. Mr. MITCHELL, the leader of the strike, deserves the credit which Mr. HEWITT the other day awarded him of having used his advantages to the utmost, and also of having prevented any such outbreak of violence as would have alienated public sympathy from the strikers. Considering the rough character of many of the men who acknowledged him as their leader, it was a triumph, during a strike that took their livelihood from them for the time, to keep down to a minimum acts of lawless violence, and thereby to retain the public sympathy. The acts of lawlessness have been so few, considering the extent of the strike, that they may be fairly left out of the account. The leader's service in this respect has been so important that it may be pleaded as at least a partial offset to the blunder he made in refusing to approve the continuance of work in the one establishment in which all the reforms he demanded were already in operation and in coercing the men employed in that establishment to quit work in direct violation of their own agreement. This act of bad faith enables the operators to say that the miners cannot be trusted to keep their contracts. Undoubtedly the sanctioning of such a piece of dishonesty must sooner or later react unfavorably on the miners.

But it may be doubted whether the present settlement is as stable as it may at first sight seem. If the operators did not yield to the demands of the miners because they believed those demands just, and that their own share of the profits of their business has been disproportionately large and the share of the actual workmen disproportionately small, they may find themselves ultimately in a much worse position than they would have occupied if they had continued to resist the demands of the striking miners.

PROTECTING HUNTERS IN MAINE.

The frequency of accidents in the North Woods resulting in the death of hunters who are mistaken for deer has led to the circulation in Maine of a petition to the Legislature asking for the passage of a law which shall prohibit mistakes of this kind. It is asked that the statute shall provide that any one pointing a gun at a human being under the mistaken assumption that he or she is a game animal shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The law also prohibits, under appropriate penalties, discharging a gun at an object until the hunter is sure it is a game animal which may be lawfully slain. How he is to make sure is not stated, but we presume that if he went up to the deer or moose and felt it over he would be held to have complied with the statutory requirements. So long as the hunter is "sure" he is within the law.

Another interesting provision of the proposed statute has reference to the color of clothing which may be worn in the woods. No garment which in color or texture resembles that of a game animal is to be worn. As there are no crimson game animals—unless flamingoes, which do not abound in the North Woods, can be so classed—it is suggested that all who go hunting in Maine shall wear crimson sweaters. Experienced hunters and professional guides have expressed a preference for black, but as a man in a black sweater crawling on hands and knees to get a shot at an animal he is sure of might be mistaken for a black bear by an inexperienced hunter, the preference of the petitioners inclines strongly to crimson. Guides are made responsible for the proper costuming of those under their care, and any negligence in requiring them to assume crimson sweaters is punishable by the forfeiture of the guide's license and by fine and imprisonment.

This is a step in the right direction, but experience will doubtless show that the law, if enacted, can be gradually improved and perfected by annual amendment. For example, every hunter who goes into the woods might promote his personal safety by wearing a cowbell suspended from his neck, or carrying a horse fiddle which the statute might require him to work industriously while pursuing the chase. Hunters should also be required to walk upright and keep in the open. As a rule, mistakes only occur when bushes intervene between the hunter and his victim, so that he cannot be "sure" of anything but his aim in the general direction of the noise he hears. If the hunter would continually whistle or sing while in the woods, it would make for safety; but it would scarcely be proper to make this a statutory requirement, for a good many men have forgotten how to whistle and have never known how to sing. They might shout "Look out!" or "Hi, there!" at fog-whistle intervals, which would help matters very much, as game animals in season do none of these things habitually. It is a great scheme, and as a practical measure of game protection it is likely to be a monumental success.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Is the lot of the officer in the United States Navy one of "suffering, humiliations, and sorrow?" So asserted a member of the service in a letter which we published Sunday—a letter which was obviously inspired by the sincerest patriotism, but which nevertheless aroused the critical instinct, first, by claiming that the naval officer is an ill-used individual, and, second, by more than hinting that the naval officer deliberately ignores the hardships and injustices of his profession because his love of country is more than ordinarily warm. "Men who would have been rich ashore," wrote our correspondent, "who would have had real power instead of the vestiges left by Congress and the Secretaries, who might have enjoyed home and woman's continuous love, who might have given their sons the essential fatherly influence, who could have been freemen instead of high-grade slaves—such persons as this are not uncommon in the service." And following this came: "If they accept its suffering, humiliations, and sorrow, there must be some one strong reason. They lay life, liberty, and happiness on the altar, and find the sacrifice sweet. They love their country." Doubtless. But does not many and many a landsman, equally able and intelligent, by volunteering for active service afloat or ashore in times of National need, make equal sacrifices, tempt greater dangers, and receive less compensation of various sorts? For the naval officer does have his compensations. His pay, to be sure, will never make him rich, but, on the other hand, he is absolutely assured for life against anything like the extremes of poverty—an assurance that more than balances many of the landsman's superior opportunities for money-getting. As to the naval officer's "vestiges" of power, they are very appreciably greater than those possessed by any other class of men whatever. It is quite true that the naval officer—unless he happens to have a political "pull"—is not infrequently separated from his family for periods of considerable length, but he entered the service with his eyes open, and has no grievance in that respect. As for the perils of his career, they are not at all abnormal, so we credit him with regarding them as joys, not misfortunes. And the officer's social standing, high and unquestioned in all lands, certainly counts for something.

—One effect may be the outcome of two or many causes, but in explaining things it is always well to avoid over-explanation. Take, for instance, that matter of the imposition of a tariff on imports from Porto Rico. The other day Mr. ROOT gave as an entirely adequate excuse for it the island's instant need for a revenue with which to meet current expenses, and he argued, not without credibility, that in no other way could this revenue have been collected so quickly, so conveniently, or so cheaply. Now comes Senator FRYE, in his open letter to Mr. BRYAN, and he says never a word about the needs of the Porto Ricans, but instead—"the real purpose of that (the 15 per cent. duty) was to declare the right to regulate matters of this character in regard to the Philippines, and so protect our workingmen of the United States from the cheap labor of the Orient." There is, indeed, nothing exactly antithetical or contradictory in these two theories of the course of Congress, and if both had been presented in one argument as combining to bring about the impost, nobody would have been troubled or confused. It is, however, more than a little worrisome to have offered two causes, each guaranteed adequate, for the same effect, and it is to be feared that cynics will be tempted by this apparent disagreement of high Republican authorities as to the "real purpose" of the duty to give the subject independent study, doing it, too, from the position that a thing excessively explained has not been explained at all. The consequence, possibly enough, will be the discovery of a third explanation at variance with both of its predecessors. Considered merely as a problem for students of politics and humanity, the situation is pleasurably interesting, but it contains the promise and potency of embarrassment for some folks whose identity can be conjectured without difficulty.

—In an editorial article not less eloquent than accurate and able, The Brooklyn Eagle calls attention to the fact that in the death of EDWARD R. SQUIBB, long a resident of that borough, New York has lost a citizen of no common sort. A modesty that would have been excessive had its cause not been in itself a claim to public gratitude prevented Mr. SQUIBB from obtaining, while alive, anything like fame, in the ordinary acceptation of that word, but he was as widely known as was demanded for the fulfillment of his ambition and for the conferring upon a very large fraction of his fellow-countrymen of benefits great and real. It was as a manufacturer of medicines for the use of physicians he won and deserved, among those for whose recognition and commendation he strove, a reputation that was a fitting reward for long years of strenuous and absolutely conscientious endeavor. Every doctor knew that the Squibb preparations were exactly what the names on them indicated, and that they could be prescribed with perfect confidence that the patient would get what the prescription called for. There was never any question about this. Substitution and adulteration were lost arts, so far as the Squibb laboratory was concerned, and its owner set and long maintained almost alone the standard that has been equaled but never surpassed by the best American pharmaceutists. "Of course," says The Eagle, "many laboratories now exist modeled on the one he established. But they are successful and honored in proportion as they follow the copy he set." And continuing, the eulogist says: "He was a great power in Brooklyn—out of sight. He never advertised. He never made addresses. He wrote only within the lines, on the subjects, and for the members of his own profession. He abhorred publicity or praise. Yet his influence on medicine, on medical thought, on medical practitioners, and sympathetically on public health was not unlike that of the Gulf Stream on climate or of the Nile on soil." There is no exaggeration in these words. A man who did quietly a great and good work has gone to his rest.

—A correspondent of The London Times—H. SEYMOUR TROWER, writing by order of the Executive Committee of the Navy League—declares that this is a critical moment in the history of Great Britain, because for the time being she has lost command of the sea. For the first time since 1814, he says, a coalition of foreign powers could dispute with England the control of the ocean highways, and do it with a chance of success. The British Admiralty, he declares, has not ordered the building of enough ships, and it has dangerously delayed the completion and equipment of those laid down, while other nations have been actively carrying on the work of naval construction and a new and resolute claimant for sea power—Germany—has arisen. "The naval weakness of Britain," runs the warning, "is notoriously the subject of earnest protest by some of our most efficient Admirals afloat. German efficiency has already secured a formidable and homogeneous fleet. Already Germany holds the Atlantic record for speed. Her system of mail subsidies has secured a large portion of Asiatic and Australian trade. Her rate of increase in shipbuilding, for the first time in history, has exceeded that of Great Britain. Germany has already stretched out her hands for the trident. Neither France nor Russia is impatient to assist us to recover the supremacy which we have listlessly allowed to slip from our hands. A German combination with France and Russia is not outside the region of practical politics. The three powers but yesterday combined to exert pressure on Japan, and may do the same against England to-morrow. German friendship is to be depended on as much, or as little, as that of France or Russia." Mr. TROWER has not a word to say about the United States or the American Navy. Is the omission a mark of affection or of indifference?

ICE TRUST AND CROKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I passed down Fifth Avenue yesterday morning I beheld on the board fence between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, where the Public Library is being built, an illustrated summary of the various trusts which Messrs. Bryan, Croker, Van Wyck, "et hoc genus omne" are inviting their friends and fellow-citizens to vote against. The Ice Trust was conspicuous by its absence.

Now, I don't think that many of us have duly considered what the Ice Trust meant, and what its effect would have been on the tenement population of this city if its promoters had been permitted to carry out their design. The price would have been made "prohibitory" for poor families, and practically so to many of the middle class, and the ending premature death.

To say that thousands of little children and emaciated mothers would have been sacrificed during the excessive heat of this Summer to fill the pockets of Croker and the Van Wycks is no exaggeration. Nor is it an exaggeration to state that they must have been perfectly well aware that this would have been the result.

These men are not devoid of reasoning powers. They are nobody's fools. Croker is a man of great ability in a certain way, or he could never run an enormously expensive racing stable in England, keep up a very expensive establishment in the most fashionable part of New York, and make heavy bets on the result of the election without any visible employment that would give him a tithe of the income necessary to meet these expenditures.

The aphorism, "Where did he get it" wants to be changed from the past to the present tense, and "Where does he get it?" substituted for it, because he is "getting it" continuously, and everybody knows he is not getting it honestly. He says himself that he is in politics "for what there is in it," and everybody knows what that means.

But when it comes to an attempted wholesale assassination of women and children as a measure to secure the "ways and means" to keep up his various establishments in this country and in Europe, is it not time for every man who has a spark of decency, of manhood, or of humanity about him to rise in his might and say, "In the name of God I forbid it," and cast his ballot that way?

What a spectacle does the metropolis of this country present in its government to the civilized world! Here we are, domlnated by a man whose every instinct is brutal; whose every impulse is false to the well-being and best interests of every man, woman, and child in this community; whose only thought—as he says himself—is how he can accumulate for his own selfish and disreputable ends, and who is without one redeeming feature in his character.

AN INDEPENDENT VOTER.
New York, Oct. 26, 1900.

The Siege of the Legations in Peking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great pleasure your excellent leader in Friday's issue, and since then I have had the opportunity of reading The London Times of the 13th and 15th insts. containing Mr. Morrison's splendid and graphic account of the trials and miseries endured by the foreigners in Peking both before and during the siege to which your article has reference. It is to be greatly regretted that so far you have found yourself unable to reproduce the entire diary in your columns, as I am sure it would prove useful and valuable reading to your many admirers.

While applauding the gallantry and bravery of the allied troops, one cannot fail to be struck forcibly by the splendid devotion and heroism of the Catholic missionaries. The death of that magnificent old priest, Père Gaudeau, of the Tungtang, (East Cathedral,) reminds one of the Middle Ages. Although myself a member of the Church of England, still with my whole heart I can cry all honor to the brave fathers and sisters of the Catholic Church who have worked and toiled so faithfully in the Far East.

H. G. ARMSTRONG.
New York, Oct. 28, 1900.

Why Directors Do Not Direct.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been said and written about the neglect of duty on the part of Directors of banks and other corporations. If the Directors are made mere figure-heads, how can they be held responsible for thefts?

The Directors of a large bank in this vicinity are business men of the highest standing. The President of this bank has said that he would not allow a Director of his bank to look at the books of the bank.

In case of embezzlement, would it be just to hold those Directors responsible, when the President refuses to allow them to perform their duties?

A. A. GRIFFING.
New York, Oct. 29, 1900.

Gov. Roosevelt Rebuked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your editorial in to-day's TIMES captioned "Stumping for the Presidency." This State has had, fortunately, few Governors who have ever been accused of neglecting their public duties. That Gov. Roosevelt is one of them shames and amazes his old friends. Ambition has flown away with his senses.

A REPUBLICAN READER.
New York, Oct. 25, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Proud of the Pedigree.

"Mamma, I've found out my dog's pedigree!"

"What is it, dear?"

"Uncle Jim's hired man says he's a full-blooded mongrel!"—Harper's Bazar.

Monotonous.

"Maude plays only for her own amusement."

"It amused me, too, the first time I heard her; but jokes like that grow serious with much repetition."—Denver Times.

Unforgivable.

"Adeline and I haven't spoken since last Winter."

"What was the matter?"

"Why, she got a coat for $10 just exactly like the one I paid $25 for."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Hire.

Mike (opening his pay envelope)—Faith, that's the stingiest man I ever worked for.

Pat—Phwat's the matther wid ye; didn't ye git as much as ye lxpicted?

Mike—Yis, but I was countin' on gittin' more than I lxpicted.—Philadelphia Press.

Firemen Do Thorough Work.

Bobbs—Too bad about Nobbs. Lost all of his furniture because of a false alarm of fire at his house.

Dobbs—But, if there was no fire, how could his furniture be destroyed?

Bobbs—Well, you see, Nobbs lives in a suburban town where they have a volunteer fire department.—Baltimore American.

AND THE YEARS GO BY.

Helen F. Boyden in New York Observer.

Lightly sips youth at the wines of its joys,
Laughs at the charms of yesterday's toys;
Life is so long, and nothing alloys.—
And the years go by.

Little by little the world shows its dross,
Deepens the sense of enjoyment and loss;
Pleasure is wearing off part of its gloss.—
And the years go by.

Now there is question and doubt and dismay!
Well time will alter, and truth will outstay:
Night is as needful, perhaps, as the day.—
And the years go by.

Work multiplies and pleasures abate,—
So much to do, and we are so late,—
Duties still flocking now knock at the gate.—
And the years go by.

Once—ah, we sigh! but we never can stop:
What is life for but to work till we drop?
Only one thought—to rise to the top.—
And the years go by.

Age is oncoming, and what have we done?
Oh, we had dreamed of such victories won!
Whose is the fault, and what is undone?—
And the years go by.

What do we hold but a handful of dust?
We were so wise in our first ardent trust.
Somehow we missed the real metal for rust.—
And the years go by.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

May Irwin's Personal Humor and Vivacity Save a Stupid Farce.

"Mistress Nell" Transferred to the Savoy—Other Changes of Bill —Stage Gossip.

Still the most attractive and striking personification of beaming good humor in the eye of this public, May Irwin began her annual engagement at the Bijou Theatre last evening in the accustomed cheerful manner. The house was crowded by her friends, and she was received with a storm of applause, while many things she said were laughed at with a semblance of enjoyment, simply because she said them, and her songs were demanded over and over again. She was frequently placed in the enviable position of "dodging encores."

The piece she used as the vehicle of this happy reapearance was made for her by Glen Macdonough, who has written better things, though not many, for her. It is called "The Belle of Bridgeport," because that is as good a name for a meaningless farce as any other would be, and it is cut off, by the falling of the curtain, into three divisions. Of these, the last is the most interesting to persons who are not what may be called "May Irwin crazy," because it contains the best music, a darky song, "Bull Frog Ben," and a cakewalk, "Angeline," both attributed to Cissie Loftus. The only other song of the eight which make up the scant musical repertory of the new piece, which can be called distinctive and is likely to win much favor, is "Ain't Goin' to Work No Mo'," composed and written by three several persons named Cole and Johnson, though it is an inconsiderable thing to need so many makers. But the droll bad darky philosophy in this is rendered inimitably by Miss Irwin. All her songs and her dance, it is needless to say, are inimitably done. Her talent for this sort of thing is indisputable, and she has no peer among the stars of variety farce.

She is never the actress, in this thing, however, as she was once or twice in her play of last year, and she does nothing at all in the patter line or in the way of specialties that strikes one as new. She takes the spectator in her confidence the moment of her boisterous arrival on the scene, and keeps him there until the end, addressing many remarks directly to him, so that one feels highly flattered; but of illusion or even the mockery of illusion there is never a hint. She has long and involved discussions on department store methods and trout fishing, and folks who are interested in department stores, (a series of "bargain matinées," will surely be in order,) and know about trout fishing will enjoy these hugely. But they seem to be antique in spirit if not exactly so in substance.

She takes part in a rehearsal of amateur theatricals, and in so doing enlivens by her personal charm as silly a passage of foolery as ever was thrown on the stage. She presides at an annual meeting of a woman's club, the proceedings of which seem to savor of a last year's comic newspaper, but she is diverting then as always, and makes the points tell whether they are old or merely middle-aged.

But enough of Miss Irwin's play. It is a pity it is not better, but that Miss Irwin is in town will be the cause for much rejoicing, and one may honestly advise all who comprehend her brand of personal humor and really like her to go to see "The Belle of Bridgeport." She looks as well as ever, and describes herself as a blonde woman who shuts out a great deal of light. She is continuously alert, as light on her feet as any stage fairy ever was, and sings in her customary "semi-mezzo soprano" voice, the description being her own. Also, she "laughs and the world laughs with her."

It is regrettable, of course, that a woman so uniquely gifted and so popular should be so ill-managed that envious tongues can say that she is not improving, but wise and alert theatrical management is rare, and it is common, in other dramatic walks than variety farce, to let a star rely once in a while upon public remembrance of past triumphs and large personal popularity. If Miss Irwin's company has fallen of in its quality, her managers have two good enough excuses—first, that it is customary for stars to cheapen their companies after they have gained public support, and, secondly, that there is nothing in the new piece for first-class performers to do.

It is perfectly true that, except for the small hit made in Act I. by Lillie Collins as a recalcitrant cash girl, no member of Miss Irwin's present troupe is permitted to make any sort of a bid for distinction. For surely Raymond Hitchcock's broken English is not supposed to be humorous in these days when we have so much broken English and so well broken up. May Irwin all hail! "To her let us garlands bring."

Garlands, in profusion, by the way, were passed over the footlights at the close of Act II., and Miss Irwin's expression of astonishment was one of the most pleasing jokes of the evening. A brand of whisky and a brand of typewriting machines were humorously advertised, but that sort of thing grows more and more common on the stage.

John Smith	George A. Beane
Ariel Smith	May Irwin
Mrs. John Smith	Jane Burby
Jessica	Mabel Florence
Alonzo Topping	Charles Prince
Dr. Luke Craven	Roland Carter
Miss Roberts	Edith Blair
Malcolm Crane	Bert Thayer
Agnes Crane	Sadie Peters
Bokhara Skitbolitski	Raymond Hitchcock
Ferdinand	Jacques Kruger
Ethelbert Box	Frank H. White
Roundsman Sharp	James McDonough
Mamie Cassidy	Lillie Collins
Mary Doyle	Alice Howard
Miss Green	Grace Almy
Miss Black	Ruth Grey
Miss White	Anne Woodward
Miss Brown	Theo Carew
Marion Colby	Helen Rainsley
Miss Popkins	Queenie Vassar

"MISTRESS NELL" AGAIN.

Henrietta Crosman Transfers Her Play to the Savoy Theatre.

Mistress Nell, her intrigues and her final capture of King Charles II., were transferred from the Bijou to the Savoy Theatre last evening. There Henrietta Crosman repeated and emphasized the success she had previously and unexpectedly achieved at the Broadway house. The cast was the same, Aubrey Boucicault appearing as England's King and Adelaide Fitzallan as Louise, Duchess of Portsmouth, the rival of the actress for the royal affections.

On the new stage, with the hands unfamiliar with the setting, there were numerous annoying hitches and delays, which will disappear when all are better acquainted with the new surroundings. But aside from these purely mechanical annoyances all went well, and the company present followed the merry pranks of the capricious actress with intense interest, laughed over the bright wit of the briskly moving play, and had an abundance of applause for Miss Crosman, for Mr. Boucicault, and for the others who interpreted the play so cleverly.

Curtain calls were many, and a magnificent basket of chrysanthemums and a bouquet of handsome roses were sent over the footlights at the close of the third act for the clever impersonator of Nell Gwynne, the beautiful and mischievous.

In its new house there was as cordial a welcome for play and players as there had been at the Bijou, and every prospect that the long run which has been planned may be successfully achieved, and good fortune brought to the little theatre on which fortune has thus far failed to smile very kindly.

Shakespeare at the Murray Hill.

Mr. Donnelly's stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre essayed their loftiest flight last evening, when "Romeo and Juliet" was put forward, with no little scenic embellishment, and acted to the abundant satisfaction of a large audience. The tragedy was given in seven acts, and the cast included William Bramwell as Romeo, Dorothy Donnelly as Juliet, T. L. Coleman as Mercutio, Charles D. Waldron as Tybalt, William Redmund as Friar Lawrence, Walter Allen as Peter, and Mrs. Thomas Barry as the Nurse.

"The Belle of Bohemia."

Some changes have been made lately in "The Belle of Bohemia" at the Casino. Dull passages in the text have been eliminated and three new songs have been introduced. These do not in any way alter the character of the piece, which is a very fair example of its trivial, but amusing, kind, and is very well done. A numerous audience found it enjoyable last night, and it will hold the stage another fortnight. Miss Earl, Mr. Sam Bernard, and Miss Marie Dainton are still the foremost and best-liked performers.

"The Old Homestead" in Harlem.

Denman Thompson and his company presented the perennial "Old Homestead" at the Harlem Opera House last evening in the presence of a crowded audience. The humors of New England farm life, both in Summer and in Winter, and the poetic side of it, are dealt with in this simple, wholesome play, which does not seem to lose its hold on popular favor.

Mr. Thompson's portrayal of the old farmer, Joshua Whitcomb, is as lifelike as ever, while the taking rôles of the reformed tramp, the ancient spinster and her ancient admirers, Eb Ganzey with his wonderful whistle, and Ricketty Ann are all in good hands. The incidental music is of the old-fashioned sort that belongs to the subject. There is nothing new to say of "The Old Homestead," but there are thousands of persons who have never seen it.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

"Lohengrin" Repeated Last Night with a New Elsa.

The Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company has now begun to repeat the works brought forward in the early part of the month. Last night "Lohengrin" was offered and was heard by an audience of fair size. The performance had some merits commanding praise, but as so many of the performances of this season have been, it was so deficient in nuance that most of the poetry of the work was masked behind a rude but earnest vigor. It seems a pity that so much good intention should be wasted for the want of a little discernment and some artistic repose. The conductor, Mr. Eckhold, must be credited with some of the shortcoming of the interpretation, for he permitted the orchestra to play roughly and the brass to be much too violent. In other places the singers, by their inordinate dwelling on phrases, caused him to drag the tempi. All of these things tend to rob "Lohengrin" of the potent charm which belongs to it.

The Elsa last night was Miss Minnie Tracey, whose only previous appearance was as Aida. It is probable that those who witnessed both performances preferred her Aida. Miss Tracey is not well suited to the interpretation of this heroine of Wagner. She is not able to convey to the imagination of the auditor the mystic traits of the character, nor its tenderness. Her voice is not well adapted to the music, and her phrasing is inadequate in the sustained cantilena of the rôle. At times last night she was off the pitch. Her conception of the part seemed to be just, but her symbols were not always well chosen. The only other member of the cast not heard in the same part before was Mr. Whitehill as the King. His fine voice and free delivery were heard with pleasure.

The other members of the cast were Mr. Wegener as Lohengrin, Mr. Mertens as Telramund, Miss Meisslinger as Ortrud, and Mr. Goff as the Herald. No new comment need be made on the work of these people, except that Mr. Wegener's singing last night was marred by tremolo and by the frequent use of open lower tones. To-night "Carmen" will be sung, and Miss Fanchon Thompson will appear in the title rôle.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

EDEN MUSEE.—A new series of moving pictures were shown last evening, and new wax groups will be placed on exhibition.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Two large audiences enjoyed the performances given yesterday by the Dewey Theatre Extravaganza Company.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—This week "The Wise Guy" Specialty Company, with their cast of vaudeville entertainers, are to be seen at this house.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Papinta, the myriad dancer; John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in the farce "The Honeymoon," Henri French, the juggler; William Windom, and the Blackstone Quartet made up the long programme.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—John and Emma Ray presented "A Hot Old Time" last night. There is very little plot to the play, but the high-class specialties that are presented in each act make an entertainment that affords considerable amusement.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—H. C. De Mille's play, "The Lost Paradise," attracted a large house to the performance last evening. The performance appeared to please the audience, particularly the realistic mill scene, showing the huge machinery in motion.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Planka's lions made their first and only appearance in Harlem yesterday. The novelties were the three Powers brothers in their spectacular exhibition, Charley Chase, Emily Lytton and company, Cheridah Simpson, Zazell and Vernon, and others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Herr von Gofre, an equilibrist, in his specialty consisting of lifting the body without assistance from the hands while gripping with his teeth a bar on a revolving pedestal is the leading attraction. Prince Tinymite, the midget, is another important factor in the bill, which contains freaks, natural wonders, and vaudeville acts.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—H. B. Dunn, with his biographic pictures exhibiting Havana bullfights and other sensational events in that section of the country, was the headliner at this house the present week. John W. Ransone, one of the best monologuists on the variety stage, is also one of the leading numbers on the bill. John Dowling and company with his one-act play, and Ward and Curren were also seen.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Lockhart's performing elephants were the leading features of the long and interesting entertainment provided at this house. Sam, Kitty, and Clara Morton gave an artistic exhibition of singing and dancing, and other excellent features were St. Onge brothers, Dawnee the juggler, Clemence sisters, Oscar Sisson, and Miss Ester Wallace in a farce.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—John E. Dodson, who for many years was a valued member of Charles Frohman's forces, made his début in vaudeville yesterday, selecting the character of Cardinal Richelieu in a playlet entitled "Richelieu's Stratagem," written by John Stapleton. A company of four assisted Mr. Dodson. In addition to this dramatic feature the programme consisted of Clifford and Huth, Al Shean and Charles Warren in "Quo Vadis Upside Down," Mark Sullivan, Mimic Four, Smith and Fuller, Ida Van Siclen and company, Lizzie and Minnie Daly.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Walter Percival was responsible for the production yesterday of the three-act tragedy called "Remorse," in which he played the leading part. The specialty, with its elaborate scenery and weird light effects, held the attention of its audience from beginning to end. The particular feature of the long bill, however, was the appearance of Lillian Burkhart, whose popularity was attested by the warmth of her reception. Miss Burkhart's play, whose title is "A Deal on 'Change," a romance of the ticker, in which business was interwoven with some charming love-making scenes, helped to make the sketch a personal as well as an artistic success. The other players were Janet Melville and Eric Stetson, Flo Irwin and Walter Hawley.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Sagamore Club has secured 200 seats for to-night's performance of "Her Majesty" at the Manhattan Theatre.

A novelty in the shape of a semi-professional circus will be given at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Dec. 6 and 7. Over 150 members of the reg

CHINA MAY PAY A BIG INDEMNITY

Report that She Is Willing to Give $200,000,000.

TO IMPRISON TUAN FOR LIFE

Undertakes to Abstain from Purchasing War Material Abroad — America Answers Anglo-German Note.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The Havas Agency has received the following from Peking:

"The foreign envoys have held further meetings, and the French note has been accepted in principle as the basis of discussion.

"Li-Hung-Chang has informed the legations of the poisoning of Yu-Hsien.

"The Austrian Minister has arrived.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—"The Chinese Plenipotentiaries opened negotiations," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express, "by proposing that China should pay an indemnity of £40,000,000 in sixty installments, agreeing that the likin and the customs service should be under foreign control until the obligation should be discharged.

"They also agreed that Prince Tuan should be imprisoned for life, that Tien-Tsin should be treated as an international district, and that other places should be opened to foreign trade.

"China undertakes to abstain from purchasing war material abroad. In order to raise the indemnity, she proposes to double the import duties."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The reported decision of the Ministers at Peking to add two more Chinese leaders to those who shall be executed, namely, Prince Yi and Yang-Nir, appears to be the first indication that the Ministers themselves do not accept as sufficient the edict of the Chinese Emperor that he will punish the individuals, as they were specifically named by China as among those to be punished.

Prince Yi is one of the first Princes of China. In the edict of Sept. 25 it was ordered that he be stripped of his rank and office. Yang-Nir is President of the Board of Censors, and in this same edict he was handed over to the Clan Court, which was ordered to consult and decide upon a severe penalty. In reply to this edict the State Department held, in a note addressed to the German Government, that the edict was "a proof of the desire of the Imperial Chinese Government to satisfy the reasonable demands of the foreign powers."

Secretary Hay took the precaution, however, to instruct Mr. Conger to ascertain whether the punishments accorded with the gravity of the crimes committed. He also made it known to Mr. Conger that it would be regrettable if Chang-Yi and Chao-Shu-Chaio escaped their "just deserts." It seems apparent from the action now taken by the Ministers at Peking, presumably including Mr. Conger, that they have concluded that the punishments proposed by China are not adequate to the gravity of the crimes committed.

MINISTER PLEADS WITH MASTER.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Chinese Minister here cabled to Emperor Kwang-Su yesterday, urging his Majesty to return to Peking, pointing out that his so doing would very greatly facilitate the peace negotiations.

AMERICA ANSWERS THE NOTE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Hay this afternoon returned the answer of the United States Government to the British-German agreement respecting China. It will not be made public until it has been delivered in London and Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Referring to a report cabled from Washington that the United States Government would agree to the first two paragraphs of the Anglo-German agreement regarding China, and would make a reservation regarding Paragraph 3, a foreign official said to-day:

"If the United States will accept the first and second paragraphs there will be no necessity for a separate understanding regarding the third, since the first and second logically cover the third."

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten says semi-officially:

"It was to be anticipated that the United States Government, with its declared disinclination to acquire territory in China, would not accept the Anglo-German reservation. If all the Cabinets would follow America's example and pronounce for freedom of trade and against territorial acquisition the reservation would be needless."

LONDON, Oct. 30.—"Russia," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, "in acknowledging the Anglo-German agreement unreservedly, accepts the first two clauses, as establishing principles she herself had already advocated. Concerning Clause 3, she simply refers the two contracting parties to the Russian circular of Aug. 25, saying that she would modify her attitude according to circumstances. The fourth clause is very curtly dismissed with the remark that it does not call for comment."

INQUIRY AT PAO-TING-FOO.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has received the following dispatch, dated Pao-ting-Foo, Oct. 22, from Sir Alfred Gaselee:

"I have appointed an international commission to inquire into the murder of the missionaries and railway officials with a view of fixing the responsibility."

In a dispatch dated Pao-ting-Foo, Oct. 24, Gen. Gaselee says that, in pursuance of instructions from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, the British troops will return to Peking and Tien-Tsin, reaching their destinations about Nov. 6.

After reporting regarding the expeditions against the Boxers, Gen. Gaselee concludes with a statement that he expects to reach Peking himself Oct. 31.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to the German Fleet Society, dated yesterday, says:

"A German detachment attacked a force of Boxers at Tsai-yu-Chang, killing fifty. Two towns have been completely destroyed by artillery."

PARIS, Oct. 29.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Peking says:

"A company of French troops sent for a day's march west of Peking to rid a district that was reported to be infested with Boxers, killed eight rebels, took one prisoner, and captured a mitrailleuse.

"The international column now returning from Pao-ting-Foo is pillaging the villages en route. The armed population is being punished and all arms are destroyed."

CHAOS DURING COURT'S FLIGHT

PEKING, Oct. 28.—Prince Su, who accompanied the Chinese Court in the flight to Tai-Yuen-Foo, and afterward returned here disheartened by the anarchy existing among those composing the immediate advisers of the throne, gave, in the course of an interview to-day, an interesting account of his journey.

"On the first day," said Prince Su, "the Court traveled in carts twenty miles north, escorted by 3,000 soldiers, who pillaged, murdered, and committed other outrages along the entire route. The flight was continued at the rate of twenty miles a day to Hsuan-Hua-Foo in the most panic-stricken manner. So little authority was exerted that the soldiers even stole the meals prepared for the Emperor and the Empress Dowager. The execution of several for murder and pillage eventually brought them under control.

"The Court remained three days at Hsuan-Hua-Fow, some advisers conselling a further stay. They, however, were overruled, owing to the fear of foreign pursuit, and the flight was resumed to Tai-Yuen-Foo, with 10,000 additional troops under Gen. Tung-Fu-Hsiang, who added to the discord.

"The Empress Dowager did little else but weep and upbraid her advisers. The Emperor reviled everybody. The journey occupied twenty-six days, the longest route being taken owing to fear of pursuit.

"On arriving at Tai-Yuen-Foo great difficulty was experienced in forming any semblance of Government. Many edicts were ignored, and affairs reached a state of absolute chaos. The Emperor would have preferred to trust himself to the allies, but he was compelled to join in the flight."

Prince Su does not believe that the Court is going to Sian-Foo. He thinks the plan is to return by a circuitous route through Southern Shan-Si and Northern Ho-Nan.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT CANTON.

HONGKONG, Oct. 29.—A serious explosion occurred in Canton Sunday morning. Four houses near the Governor's Yamen were destroyed, and many persons were killed.

It is rumored that the scene of explosion was the Reformers' Arsenal, which was full of powder and guncotton, and that the object was to destroy the Yamen.

The occurrence will probably lead to the persecution of the Reformers.

It is rumored that the French are prepared to send 1,000 troops from Saigon to Canton. This report, together with the presence of numerous French warships, has aroused suspicions among the Chinese regarding French designs.

The Reformers threaten that, if the French attempt to seize Canton, the Cantonese will lay the city in ruins.

CZAR APPROVES CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—"It is reported here," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Express, "that Emperor Nicholas will propose another conference, with a view of settling the Chinese question."

COUNT CASSINI'S VIEWS.

Russian Ambassador Returns to His Post in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, has returned to Washington after an absence of some months in Europe.

Count Cassini says he noted both at St. Petersburg and throughout Europe that there was a very general feeling as to the identity of policy between the United States and Russia. The death of Count Mouraviefl had removed an official who had been a steadfast admirer and friend of the United States, yet, Count Cassini said, Count Lamsdorf, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, entertains that same sentiment of friendship and admiration for this country.

When asked as to Russia's purposes in Manchuria, he remarked that Russia's great railroad interests leading down to Port Arthur would have to be protected. Russia had been attacked by the Chinese, and it was only natural and necessary that Russia should resist. The Ambassador observed that it was quite natural that Russia should feel a deep interest in Manchuria, as it bordered on Russia much as Canada borders on the United States.

Count Cassini asked to be excused from discussing the British-German alliance.

The Ambassador returns to Washington with the expectation of remaining at this post for the present. He expresses the wish to remain in Washington, adding that it is his opinion, as well as that of the Russian Government, that the mission to Washington is now one of the most important in the entire foreign service.

SCHEME FOR INLAND HARBOR.

Steps Taken to Connect the Chicago and Calumet Rivers with a Navigable Channel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Trustees of the Sanitary District to-day took preliminary steps toward setting on foot the stupendous scheme for a giant harbor at Chicago by connecting the Chicago and Calumet Rivers with a navigable channel. They repudiated the contract with the State Canal Commission to maintain navigation in the old Illinois and Michigan channel, and notice will be served upon the Commissioners that the Bridgeport Pumping Works will be abandoned Nov. 15. The action was taken at a meeting of the Engineering Committee and becomes a recommendation to the board which that body will formally approve to-morrow.

The repudiation of the Bridgeport contract came up on an opinion from the general counsel and attorneys of the board, who held the pact to be illegal. The trustees agreed to this, and the only division of sentiment was on the time of repudiation. The fight will be forced by the Canal Commission by an appeal to the courts. The legal status of the contract will be tested by injunction proceedings to restrain the board from enforcing its notice.

If the contention of the trustees of the district is sustained by the courts the State canal will be left with a stream too shallow to support a towboat and the Commissioners without any means to maintain the pumping works at Bridgeport. The canal will be at the mercy of the drainage board for its supply of water for its Chicago connection.

If the board wins, the great inland harbor of Chicago will be assured. The canal will not have an independent entrance to the lake. It will lock into the drainage channel at the Romeoville site suggested by the Trustees a year ago, but the expense for the lockage will have to be met by the State. The Drainage Board will have no authority to do the work unless for adequate compensation.

Bijou Theatre Lease.

The negotiations for the lease of the Bijou Theatre by the Sire Brothers to Lloyd Bingham, husband of Amelia Bingham, are likely to terminate during the present week. The papers are now in the hands of the respective lawyers, who are endeavoring to come to some agreement over technical clauses in the lease. The contract, which calls for the sub-letting of the theatre, stipulates among other things that the new lease shall be for a period of five years at a rental of $26,000 for the first year and $28,000 for every year thereafter. And that any new improvement made in the theatre should be entirely at the expense of the new lessee. It is understood that the new management, of which Mr. Bingham will be the principal factor, proposes to organize a stock company, with Amelia Bingham to play the leading rôles. The new lessees will assume control of the theatre on Jan. 1.

The Mayer-Nethersole Suit.

The suit by Marcus Mayer against Miss Olga Nethersole for $16,000, which he claims is due him for back salary and expenses, came up for a hearing yesterday before a referee. Mr. Mayer's lawyer asked for an adjournment until Dec. 1. This request, however, was refused, and the case was set for next Monday. Counsel for Miss Nethersole then asked for the release of the scenery and costumes which were attached by Mr. Mayer, providing Theodore Moss gave a bond. This request was refused by counsel for Mr. Mayer. Instructions were then given to the scenic artists who made the original scenes to proceed immediately and duplicate them, and the same order was given to the costumer.

Fitzhugh Lee Will Not Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who is here with his family, to-night says he will leave Wednesday for Cuba. He will return in two weeks and assume command of the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha.

Gen. Lee will not be in this country on the day of the Presidential election, and cannot of course vote on that day.

AMERICANS STILL IN PERIL IN CHINA

250 Missionaries About Whose Fate Nothing Is Known.

FIVE BISHOPS MASSACRED

Ninety-three Protestants Killed — The Pao-Ting-Foo Victims—Americans Safe at Ching-Ting-Foo.

The American Bible Society has received from the Rev. John R. Hykes, D. D., of Shanghai, its agent in China, a report dated Shanghai Sept. 13, in which he states that the total number of Protestants known to have been massacred as the result of the anti-foreign movement in China, and concerning whose death there cannot be a reasonable doubt, is 93.

Of these 28 were men, 40 women, (20 married and 20 single,) and 25 children. Of the killed 28 were Americans, viz., 9 men, 13 women, (5 married and 8 single,) and 6 children. He writes:

"There are still 125 people who are known to be in the interior—56 men, 50 women, (32 married and 18 single,) and 19 children. Of these 54 are Americans, viz., 21 men, 16 women, (15 married and 1 single,) and 17 children.

"There are still 100 persons in the provinces of Shan-Si and Chili, about whose safety the utmost concern is felt. There are are 64 of these from whom the last word was the 8th of May. No less than 48 of these are American citizens, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such. There are 13 from whom the last word was a letter dated the 30th of June.

"Protestant converts killed are numbered by the thousand. Of the 16 colporters of the American Bible Society on Mr. Gammon's staff, only one (the keeper of the bookstore at Peking) has been heard from. He was saved with the other Christians in the legation. The others have not been seen or heard of since the end of May; and only 11 of the 15 sent in reports for that month. Mr. Gammon has been in Tien-Tsin for three weeks and he has not been able to find any trace of them. It is feared that most if not all have been massacred. They are well known throughout all that country, and they would have been among the first to suffer.

"I do not have the same facilities for getting information about the Catholics, but I have a list of 35 names of missionaries who have lost their lives since the beginning of these troubles. Of these 5 were Bishops, 28 were priests, and 2 Sisters of Charity. In addition to the above, 20 are reported as massacred in Shan-Se and Shen-Si. In the northern provinces, including Manchuria, they have lost between 15,000 and 20,000 native Christians murdered by the Boxers."

The Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, received yesterday morning a cable dispatch from the Rev. J. Walter Lowrie of Tien-Tsin, China, confirming the fears which have long been entertained regarding the massacre of missionaries at Pao-ting-foo. On Aug. 1 Dr. Brown cabled Mr. Lowrie, asking him whenever he could do so without risk, to go to Pao-ting-foo, make a detailed investigation regarding the missionaries, and to send a full report. No opportunity arrived until Oct. 11, when Mr. Lowrie succeeded in securing permission to accompany the military expedition from Peking to Pao-ting-foo. His cable report is as follows:

"Simcox, Hodge, Bagnall families, Taylor, Pitkin, Cooper, Morrill, Gould murdered; houses razed; populace unrepentant.

"LOWRIE."

The members of the Presbyterian Mission not heard from or having perished are:

The Rev. Frank Edson Simcox, his wife, Mrs. May Gilson Simcox, and their three children, the eldest six years old; Courtlandt Van Rensselaer Hodge, M. D., and his wife, Mrs. Elsie Sinclair Hodge, and George Yardley Taylor, M. D.

Of the American Board (Congregationalist) there were the following:

The Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, Miss Mary E. Morrill, and Miss Annie A. Gould.

The Bagnall family were of the China Inland Mission of England.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—At the request of the War Department Gen. Chaffee cabled to-day a definite statement as to those missionaries at Pao-ting-foo who were killed or who escaped. The report is as follows:

"Taku, Oct. 28.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"No. 75.—Hutcheson at Pao-ting-foo reports Americans murdered there, namely: Mr. Pitkin, Mr. and Mrs. Simcox and three children; G. Y. Taylor, Miss Morrill, Miss Gould, Dr. and Mrs. Hodge, and one lady, name as yet unknown. Reports ten Americans at Ching-Ting-Foo, eight, adults, and two children.

"Five English, five French safe, protected by local Mandarin; returned. Situation quiet.

"CHAFFEE."

MINISTER DEFENDS CANTEEN.

Denounces "Endless Prayer" Chain as an Abomination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A sermon defending the army canteen was preached yesterday by the Rev. George Buckley of the New York Avenue Methodist Church.

He read from the annual report of the Secretary of War for 1899 and quoted army officers and preachers who indorsed the canteen system. He said that the President was right in not abolishing it. Ninety out of every 100 army Chaplains were in favor of the canteen as against the grog shops and dens of iniquity which everywhere infested the outskirts of the army posts before the post exchange was inaugurated.

"They dub him a wine bibber," he said, "and are attempting to defeat him at the polls a week from next Tuesday through the institution of an endless chain of prayer. And my poor misguided sister, in whose breast was conceived the abominable "endless prayer" chain, before you arise from your knees when you have offered your prayer, let me remind you of the words of your Savior when he told you to pray for those who despitefully use you and persecute you. What think you will he say to your praying against one who has never done you an injury, but whose whole life has been spent in doing good?

"The same sort of bigotry and fanaticism that resulted in the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition; the same sort of fanaticism and bigotry that was responsible for the pitiless persecutions by the Puritan fathers of New England, when, poor, helpless human victims were burned at the stake, now seek to destroy by vicious legislation the one shining exemplification of practical temperance institutions in the wide, wide world—the canteen of the post exchange of the army of the United States of America—and is the same sort of bigotry and fanaticism that prompts one follower of the meek and lowly Jesus to call another without the slightest shadow of excuse or justification in fact, a wine bibber; the same sort of bigotry and fanaticism that prompts an erring sister to attempt to snatch the robe of heaven to serve the devil in, and give birth to such an abortive monstrosity as an endless prayer chain for the purpose of defeating a candidate for a political office."

MISS WENDEL TO BE PRODUCED.

Justice Marean Orders Her Appearance in Court.

Justice Marean, in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, on the petition of Maurice J. Sullivan, yesterday granted an order for the production before him, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, of Georgiana Wendel of Mount Vernon, to determine whether Miss Wendel is, as alleged to be, restrained of her liberty. The writ is directed to John J. Wendel and Mary A. Wendel of Irvington, brother and sister of Miss Wendel.

It is alleged by Mr. Sullivan that, although Miss Wendel was found by a jury to be incompetent to manage her estate, the jury did not declare that she was of unsound mind. The house where Miss Wendel lives, he says, is locked and barred and the grounds guarded by armed men, Miss Wendel not being permitted to communicate with her counsel.

MR. M'KINLEY ON BRYANISM

No Sympathy With Teachings Which Excite Envy and Hatred.

Denounces "Wicked Doctrine of Class Distinction"—Letter to Republicans at Alliance.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Oct. 29.—At the Republican mass-meeting held here to-night the following letter from President McKinley was read:

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1900.

My Dear Sir: Your favor of recent date is received, inviting me to be present at the Republican mass-meeting to be held this evening in the new foundry building of the Morgan Engineering Company.

I recall that for more than twenty years it was my habit to meet annually the people of Alliance and vicinity in political discussions. Many times in that period I have addressed workingmen in the old shops of the company. With the memories of these former meetings, I deeply regret to find that my engagements will prevent me from being present, for it would be a real pleasure to greet my old friends on an occasion like this, which marks the industrial progress of Alliance, secured through adherence to the principles of the Republican Party, for the indorsement of which you meet to-night.

This great addition to your company's plant is a happy omen for American labor and a practical demonstration of a prosperous business. Such extensions of industry indicate, widening markets and increasing prosperity, while they insure a larger demand for the labor of the workingmen and additional comforts for their homes. American labor and capital working hand in hand are of mutual advantage, and in friendly co-operation will secure industrial triumphs as yet unknown. I have no sympathy with those teachings which incite envy and hatred among our people, and would divide them into hostile camps.

May this great meeting stamp with its disapproval the wicked doctrine of class distinction, which has no place in our free Government, and mark a distinct advance in good relations between employer and employed. Permit me to congratulate the Morgan Engineering Company, its great body of workers, and all gathered at this meeting upon the encouragement which such an assemblage gives to the cause of sound money, protection, and National honor.

Very sincerely yours,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

To Col. W. H. Morgan,
President Republican mass meeting, Alliance, Ohio.

EARTHQUAKE IN VENEZUELA.

Fifteen Killed and Many Injured in Caracas — President Castro's Leg Broken.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 29.—Caracas was visited by a severe earthquake at 4:46 A. M. to-day. Fifteen persons were killed and many others injured.

Great damage was done to buildings, including the Pantheon and the churches. The United States Legation was badly damaged, but all the occupants escaped unhurt.

President Castro, who leaped from a balcony on the second floor of the Government House, had one of his legs broken.

Mr. William Henry Doveton Haggard, the British Minister, had a miraculous escape, the second floor of the British Legation having fallen upon him and buried him in the debris.

Reports from the interior show that the effects of the earthquake were widespread. The disturbances were felt as far as the region of the Andes. There were many wonderful escapes.

The City of Caracas, which has frequently suffered from earthquakes, was visited last July by a series of seismic disturbances, which did great damage to property. There were seven terrific shocks in quick succession, and the residents of the city were terror-stricken. President Castro and his family slept for several nights under tents in the Plaza Bolivar, and all the churches and theatres were kept closed for a week.

WOMAN KILLED ON HIGHWAY.

Mysterious Murder of the Wife of a Prominent Resident of Reading, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 29.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in Oley Township, Berks County, about eight miles below Reading, this afternoon. About 5 o'clock children returning home from school discovered on the public road near Lime Kiln Post Office the dead body of a woman lying in pools of blood. The children summoned assistance, and a hasty examination showed that the woman's death had been due to pistol wounds. One ball had passed through her eye and another through her arm. When some distance away from the body the children observed a man leap quickly into a buggy and drive rapidly away.

Shortly before the dead woman was discovered farmers living along the Oley turnpike saw a man and woman in a buggy turn from the Oley pike into the road where the body was found. Some of the people who responded to the cries of the children recognized the dead woman as the one they had seen drive by with the man a short time before.

The body of the woman was brought to Reading to-night, and was identified as Mrs. Charles A. Keffer, residing at 1,038 Washington Street, this city. Her husband was until recently employed at the Reading pipe mill. Mrs. Keffer left home about 2 o'clock this afternoon to draw some money due her husband at the pipe mill. Who took her driving is not yet known. The horse and buggy used by the murderer and his victim was found at 11:30 to-night in this city, several squares from the main street. The buggy was spattered with blood. The Berks County authorities are scouring the country for the murderer.

MYSTERY IN A "PERSONAL."

Touching Appeal in Chicago Papers Believed to be Ruse of Detectives.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Whether the "personals" which have recently appeared in the daily papers addressed to "B. F." are really the efforts of an angry wife to secure some trace of a missing husband, and warning him that unless she hears from him quickly she will commit suicide, or whether these "personals" are but cruelly devised decoys of a detective agency anxious to locate an alleged embezzler, is a mystery that is just now occupying the attention of the police authorities.

Ten days ago Benjamin Franklin Davis, Western Manager of Didisheim & Brothers of New York, disappeared after, it is alleged, having converted to his own use over $10,000 of his firm's money.

According to representatives of the firm, Mr. Didisheim became suspicious of Davis's affairs and suddenly appeared in the Chicago office ten days ago.

He began an investigation and Davis disappeared. Recently several "personals" have appeared in the daily papers, the tone of all being pleadings for the missing man's return to some one who apparently held a deep affection for him.

To-day the following personal, which practically threatens suicide on the part of the author, appeared:

"Personal: B. F.: D. left to-night; several friends willing to advance balance due; your silence has prostrated me; with Mrs. H.; wire or write, otherwise will end all trouble."

"D" is supposed to mean Mr. Didisheim, who left for New York on Sunday night. Among the acquaintances of Davis it is believed that "A." the signature to the "personal," is none other than Mrs. Davis, wife of the missing man, and the words "otherwise I will end all trouble" admits of but one interpretation—intended suicide.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The brighter weather of yesterday was a relief from the gloomy skies and mists of Saturday and Sunday, and made a marked change in the appearance of the fashionable streets and avenues up town. Many of those who went to Tuxedo for the ball of Friday night and who remained there over Sunday returned to town yesterday, and in consequence there were many familiar faces at the favored restaurants at the luncheon and dinner hours.

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A return tide will set in from city to country to-day, and will last until Saturday, when the great sound-money parade will bring all save the most enthusiastic of country lovers from the suburbs back to town. There is really nothing of interest on the social programme in town between now and Saturday's parade.

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To-day will bring the wedding at Morristown of Walter Schuyler Kemeys and Miss Emma Dorrance Stone, daughter of the late George F. Stone of this city. The wedding is to be celebrated in the South Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Babcock of the Brick Church of this city will officiate. A special train will leave New York in the morning to convey the wedding guests to Morristown. The ceremony is to take place at 12:30, and is to be followed by a large reception and breakfast at Fair Oaks, the country residence of the bride's stepmother, Mrs. Stone. Miss Marie L. Baldwin of New York is to be the maid of honor, and the bride's only attendant. Mr. Kemeys's best man will be Reginald Ronalds, and the ushers selected are George Brewster, Edward N. Crosby, Harold Barclay, William Sloane, Arthur Sturgis, and Frederic O. Spedden. Mr. Spedden was married on July 18 last to Miss Margaretta Corning Stone of Morristown. Christopher R. Corning, the bride's brother, will give her away. After a Winter abroad, most of which will be spent in Italy, the young couple will return to reside at 7 East Sixty-second Street, this city.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails to-day for Bremen, via Cherbourg and Southampton, has booked, among others, W. L. Bull, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. Gillet, E. E. Jackson, Miss Nellie McR. Jackson, E. E. Jackson, Jr., and H. W. Jackson of Washington, D. C.; W. R. Mercer, Jr., of Doylestown, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. Nevin of Rome, Italy; C. Schreiner, Edward M. S. Tower, and the Baron and Baroness von Boecklin.

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The Cymric, sailing for Liverpool to-day, has booked, among others, Miss M. W. Barnard, Mrs. E. C. Cowdin, Miss Crozier, Miss May Halsey, Mrs. Frank T. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Treat, and Mr. and Mrs. F. L'Estrange Wallace.

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On the Oceanic, sailing for Liverpool, via Queenstown, to-morrow, an unusual number of well-known people have booked for this time of the year, among them Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia, who came over only about a fortnight ago on a hurried visit to relatives in the Quaker City, and who left their children in England. They have the largest suite of rooms on the steamer. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel will not return to America this Winter, and have become so much enamored of English life that it is reported that they may make their permanent residence in England. Among others booked on the steamer are R. G. Perry, Edward Power, Miss C. E. Power, Murray Angus, Col. Angus and Mrs. Angus, Admiral Beaumont and Mrs. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Brown, Graham Buckley, George Grey Butler, E. O. Crocker, Charles G. Emery, J. J. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. E. S. Hamilton and Master Avery Hamilton, R. H. Hampson, Walter B. Hardy, Mrs. Hardy, and Miss Ruth Hardy; Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, P. Kirkland, Mrs. Penn-Lewis, S. R. Lippincott, Jr., W. B. Lusk, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Maclean, Miss Elizabeth Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. McPherson, W. Powell Mason, Mrs. Lewis May, Miss May, Miss Josephine May, Elsie May, and Winston May; H. L. McCready, Miss Perkins, O. T. Sewall and Mrs. Sewall, S. S. Stuart, Miss Ethel Stone, J. H. Thompson, Frank Turner and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. William Webster, and Joseph Worrall.

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Among those who arrived yesterday on the Menominee from London were Walter E. Brown, Capt. C. Kendall Busche, G. E. Coleman, Capt. J. Evans, R. N.; the Rev. Lawrence M. Thomas, and Dr. L. A. di Zerega.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, (Miss Amy Bend;) Mrs. George Law, Mrs. Charles Pfizer, and Miss Pfizer are coming on the Deutschland. Among those on the St. Paul, due next Saturday, are Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, George Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Perry, Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Miss Lucile Bacon, Mrs. Louis H. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Talbot, Mrs. H. K. Porter, and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, (Miss Louisa Barnwall,) and Miss Alice Van Rensselaer.

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The concert given at the Tuxedo Club on Saturday evening last was one of the best in quality that has yet taken place there. It was a subscription affair, and Mrs. Addison Cammack had it chiefly in charge. Miss Gertrude Stein was heard in several songs, and a string sextet rendered several selections from Schubert, Gillet, and Saint-Saëns.

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Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. G. G. Merrill, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. F. A. Snow, and Mrs. William Kent have arranged some tableaus which will be given in the ballroom of the Tuxedo Clubhouse on Friday evening in aid of the Parish House Fund.

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Philadelphia furnished one of the belles at the Tuxedo ball of Friday night in Miss Whelen. Miss Evelyn Blight, Miss Sarah Van Alen, and Miss Sybil Kane were the New York maidens who vied for the honor with Miss Whelen.

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The engagement is announced of Walter G. Libby, a son of A. F. Libby of Summit, N. J., and whose mother was Miss Harriet R. Robbins, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Stokes of Philadelphia, a cousin of Claude de la Roche Francis of this city.

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The wedding of James Bayard Speyers, son of Albert G. P. Speyers of this city and a brother of Mrs. Edward McVickar, (Miss Edith Speyers,) and Miss Katharine Van Vechten Miller, daughter of Mrs. Morris Miller of Alder Creek, N. Y., will be celebrated in the Church of the Holy Communion, in this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 21. The wedding will be a small and quiet one, and will be followed by a reception at the Brevoort House.

ENGAGEMENT AT NEWPORT.

Miss Margaret Louise Post to Marry James Lawrence Van Alen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 29.—The announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Miss Margaret Louise Post, (known to most of her friends as Daisy Post,) daughter of Mrs. William Post and sister of Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, to James Lawrence Van Alen, the only son of James J. Van Alen.

For some time rumors of the engagement have been heard, but they have been always contradicted by Mrs. Post, because at the time of the reports there was no engagement. To-night it is official.

Miss Post is one of the most popular members of the young set, but during the past season she has lived very quietly, owing to her being in mourning for her father, and her absence from society has been much regretted.

Mr. Van Alen has a fortune of his own from his mother, who was Miss Astor, he being the grandson of Mrs. William Astor.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 29.—Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull have closed their Newport season and gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp will remain at the Cloisters until Christmas. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kemp.

William R. Travers intends remaining in Newport until after Christmas as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Harriman. Mrs. Frederick Gebhard is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harriman.

James V. Parker will remain at his cottage until Nov. 16, when he will go to New York for the Winter.

A. M. Coats has departed for New York.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs paid Newport a visit to-day.

J. Ellis Hoffman has returned from New York, and has joined his family here.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany has gone to New York for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn have left for New York, to remain for the Winter.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin has gone to Lenox for a visit, and will later go to New York.

George I. Scott has returned here from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Miss Hunter, and Mrs. C. F. Chickering have gone to New York.

Mrs. C. E. Perkins has closed her cottage and gone to Boston for the Winter.

Lord and Lady Pauncefote have left for Washington.

Mrs. Whitney Warren has returned to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones came to Newport yesterday on the steam yacht Narada.

AUSTRIAN ARCHDUCHESS WEDS.

Maria Raineria Becomes the Wife of Duke Robert of Wurtemburg.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—The marriage of Archduchess Maria Raineria of Austria to Duke Robert of Wurtemburg was solemnized today in the Chapel of the Hofburg in the presence of Emperor Francis Joseph and the Court.

At the wedding banquet which followed in the Hofburg 150 guests were present. The Emperor, in a toast to the newly wedded pair, expressed his lively satisfaction at the creation of a fresh bond between the Houses of Hapsburg and Wurtemburg.

A Court concert was given after the banquet, at which the Archduchess wore a splendid diamond necklace, the gift of the Emperor.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Phelps—Atchinson.

Dr. Frank Van Rensselaer Phelps and Miss Esther Atchinson were married at 2 P. M. yesterday in the Church of the Epiphany, the bridegroom's brother, the Rev. Isaac N. Phelps, officiating. Charles Phelps, another brother, was best man, and the ushers were F. N. Patterson and John Campbell. The bride, who is from Springfield, Ohio, was given away by her sister, Miss Mabel Atchinson. She was gowned in white gauze over white silk, wore a picture hat of white chiffon, trimmed with white roses, and carried a Prayer Book. Miss Mabel Atchinson was in pink silk, and wore a pink picture hat. Her flowers were pink roses.

SHOT GUIDE BY MISTAKE.

Adirondack Veteran Taken for a Bear and Killed by Dr. W. B. Palmer of Utica, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Dr. W. B. Palmer of this city shot and instantly killed Marcus Earle, a veteran Adirondack guide, at Moose River, Lyonsdale, Lewis County, about noon to-day. Dr. Palmer, Attorney E. C. Rice, and the guide were hunting deer. Earle was some distance ahead of the party. Dr. Palmer heard a noise in the brush, and thinking that he was at close quarters with a bear raised his rifle and fired, killing Earle instantly. The accident occurred near where Reese Thomas, a Utica lawyer, was shot last Winter.

Earle's home was in Boonville. He was about sixty years old and leaves a wife and four children. He was one of the oldest and best-known guides, and was a familiar figure to many Adirondack sportsmen. Earle's death is about the sixth fatality which has occurred during the present open season in the Fulton chain region. A guide named App was killed near Otter Lake only a week ago. Dr. Palmer is one of Utica's leading physicians.

A FATAL FAMILY ROW.

Sweet Valley (Penn.) Farmer Opens Fire on Three Nephews — One Killed, Another Wounded.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 29.—Josiah White, a farmer, visited the home of his nephews, Joseph, James, and Everett White, at Sweet Valley to-day. There was trouble between the uncle and nephews over the ownership of some property. They had gone to law about the matter, and it worried the uncle. The elder White had been in the house but a short time when a quarrel started. The old man pulled out a revolver and began firing. One bullet entered the heart of Joseph White, and he dropped dead on the floor. Another ball pierced the right lung of James. The third nephew, Everett, escaped from the room. When the murderer saw what he had done, he fled to the mountains.

A posse shortly afterward started in pursuit. White is well acquainted with the mountains, and it may be some time before he is captured. Some think he will commit suicide before he allows himself to be taken.

James, who was shot in the lung, is in a precarious condition, and his recovery is doubtful. The escaped murderer is about sixty years of age, and the murdered man thirty-five years old, and married.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. James Gore King.

Mrs. James Gore King, widow of James Gore King, died at her residence, 38 East Twenty-first Street, yesterday. Mrs. King, who was Miss Caroline King, was born in this city in 1819. She was a cousin of her husband's and was related to the Duer and Gracie families. Mrs. King was a typical old New Yorker, and, possessed of a remarkable memory, was noted for her genealogical and historical knowledge of early New York and New Yorkers. She is survived by two sons, Landreth H. King and John Aisop King, who married Miss Elizabeth W. Tompkins. Her funeral will take place in Calvary Church at 9:45 A. M. tomorrow, and the interment will be in the old King burying plot, in Jamaica, L. I.

Dr. Matthew J. Grier.

Dr. Matthew J. Grier, the pioneer specialist on nervous diseases, died suddenly Sunday night at his office in Philadelphia. He was sixty-three years old. Dr. Grier had been ill several years with stomach trouble, and retired from the practice of his profession about three years ago. He was a native of Philadelphia. During the civil war he was commissioned as Surgeon. Dr. Grier also devoted much time to the treatment of throat troubles. Among his patients were some famous opera singers, including Del Puente, Alvary, Clara Poole, William H. Castle, and Frank Vetta.

George Dunlap.

George Dunlap, who was at one time one of the most prominent theatrical men in the United States, died yesterday at Chicago. Mr. Dun

LONDON VOLUNTEERS HOME

Tumultuous Greeting Along Line of March by Enormous Crowds.

PEOPLE CRUSHED TO DEATH

Throngs Become Unmanageable and Panic-Stricken—Several Killed Outright and Over 200 Injured.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The City Imperial Volunteers reached here to-day, and received a tumultuous greeting from enormous crowds. The day was, however, marred by a large number of casualties among the onlookers, the crowds becoming utterly unmanageable in the narrow streets.

The march was broken by stoppages at the site of Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor, Sir Alfred Newton, welcomed the return of the regiment he originated; at St. Paul's Cathedral, where there was a short thanksgiving service, and at the Guildhall, for the civic reception.

But from these stoppages there were a number of unarranged halts, the exuberant throngs proving unmanageable, and the police and soldiers being quite unable to stem the ugly rushes. The crush of the populace became so terrible at the Marble Arch that the people broke through the cordons, and when the way was again cleared forty persons requiring the aid of ambulance surgeons were left lying on the ground, several of them suffering from serious injuries.

In narrow Fleet Street the crowds broke down all the barriers, and sightseers, soldiers, police, and City Imperial Volunteers were mixed up in a confused mass, from which the Volunteers had to be finally extricated in single file. Along the whole length of Fleet Street the scenes could only be likened to a continual football scrimmage, but it was even more exciting. Shrieks and groans filled the air, people were hurled to the ground and trampled upon. Life Guards, on horseback, were swept off and lost in the struggling mass of humanity after impotent struggles to stem the pressure of the semi-panic-stricken mob. Some of the injuries sustained are so severe that it is feared they will prove fatal.

A fractious cavalry horse stampeded the crowd at Ludgate Circus, and fifty casualties had to be attended to by the ambulances.

The list of casualties among the welcoming multitude was longer than that of the whole corps in its twenty-six engagements in South Africa. Partial returns from the hospitals and police stations indicate that more than 200 were badly hurt. Three or four were killed outright.

POLICE AND TROOPS HELPLESS.

There were 4,000 police and 22,000 troops on duty along the line of march, but they were unable to manage the crowds. Women and girls fainted, and were trampled under foot. Stands, overloaded with sightseers, fell in. Twelve persons out of thirty who were riding on top of a mail wagon, of which the wheels gave way, had their bones broken. A man who was leaning over the parapet of the roof of a four-story building lost his balance and fell upon a group of women, killing one and hurting two others. He walked away himself, apparently uninjured.

The Volunteers had arrived at Southampton from South Africa on Saturday on the transport Aurania, (of the Cunard Line,) and reached here by train this morning. The postponement of London's welcome from Saturday until to-day diminished the number of spectators, but the enthusiasm could scarcely have been more general or genuine. Early in the day Queen Victoria sent a message to the returning troops, welcoming them and inquiring as to their health. The Prince of Wales came to town and viewed the procession from Marlborough House. Others watching the little band of men in khaki uniforms were Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyll, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, with many other distinguished people. They had taken up positions of vantage early in the morning.

The clubs in Piccadilly presented an unusual spectacle. Hundreds of women were at the windows, the clubs having thrown open their doors in honor of the great occasion. All along the line of march there were festoons of flags and other such devices, presenting a brilliant spectacle, though the decorations had been up since Saturday and had been drenched with Sunday's rains, which had not improved the colors.

In addition to the City Imperial Volunteers themselves, there were in the procession the bands of twelve volunteer regiments, 24,000 regulars and volunteers lined the route.

Among the most interesting features of the display was the presence in the procession of the invalided City Imperial Volunteers in carriages flying the Red Cross flag, and the assemblage at a conspicuous point in Fleet Street of the few remaining survivors of the Balaclava charge.

The locomotives which drew the City Imperial Volunteer trains from Southampton were respectively named Victoria, Roberts, Powerful, and The Maine. The last-named drew the train carrying the invalids.

The Volunteers were somewhat browned, but there was little else in their appearance to indicate that they were returning from a hard campaign. Their new khaki kits, served out at Southampton, gave the men a disappointingly spick-and-span look, though the lack of alignment, irregularity of marching, and the frequent substitution of canes for lost rifles, sufficed to distinguish them from the volunteers fresh from the training camps.

A captured Boer flag, carried in the centre of the column, elicited great enthusiasm, thunderous cheers going up as this first real trophy of victory was borne triumphantly through the crowds.

BANQUET UNDER GREAT TENT.

After an eight hours' march the volunteers sat down to a course dinner at the headquarters of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of London, where Lord Wolseley and other notabilities received and addressed them.

After the usual loyal toasts Lord Wolseley, responding for "The Imperial Forces," read the following telegram he had received from Queen Victoria:

Hundreds of guests had a long and weary interval of waiting for arrival of the belated volunteers. But once the banquet was under way the scene was charming. The table was laid in an enormous tent, which was beautifully decorated and lighted with colored electric lamps and Chinese lanterns. Numerous bands played.

The friends of the volunteers were not invited to the banquet, but they were admitted to the grounds to view the scene and were allowed to walk about on the lawn. The grounds of the artillery company are overlooked by residences and warehouses, all of which displayed bunting and illuminations, while crowds of spectators were silhouetted against all the windows.

The volunteers, who had arrived hungry and fatigued by their long struggle with the admiring populace, soon revived under the genial influence of their surroundings.

"Please assure the City of London Imperial Volunteers that I heartily share in those feelings of joy and thankfulness which have been evinced in the enthusiastic welcome accorded them to-day. Tell them with what pride and satisfaction I have received the unvarying reports of their soldier-like conduct during the dangers and hardships of a trying campaign.

"While joining in the happiness of the many relatives and friends who celebrate the home-coming of their dear ones, I deeply sympathize with those who look in vain for them who, alas! no longer stand in the ranks of their comrades. I, also, myself, have to grieve over the loss of a dear and most gallant grandson, who, like so many of your companions, has served and died for his Queen and country."

The members of the corps separated after the dinner. They had to muffle themselves in their overcoats, and use other disguises in order to avoid recognition by the crowds. As it was, several were nearly pulled to pieces by the rough embracings and handshakings of drunken men.

PANDEMONIUM AT NIGHT.

When night fell the streets of London would have done credit to the Commune. It was a scene of unchecked saturnalia that met the eye. Fighting and swearing throngs fought vainly among themselves for the right of way. Half an hour was needed to make a hundred yards' progress along the Strand, and the feat could only be accomplished at the risk of life or limb. The few isolated policemen in evidence were borne helpless upon the tide of patriotic enthusiasm, whose invariable characteristic was drunkenness, partial or complete.

The night was a repetition of "Mafeking Night," without the redeeming excuses of that celebrated orgy. London was turned over to the worst elements of its population. Women were insulted, kissed, or thrown down with impunity in street fights. Pursued at the sweet will of inebriate brawlers from the sidewalks, they streamed along historic thoroughfares shouting, sobbing, and brandishing peacock feathers. Many of them offered no exception to the rule of drunkenness. Babes in arms could frequently be seen. Countless different uniforms of soldiers of the empire, regulars, volunteers, and Colonials, added vivid color to an extraordinary spectacle, the like of which was never witnessed in any American city.

In justice to the heroes of the demonstration, it should be said that few of them participated in the night's celebration. Indeed, they seemed to be almost forgotten in the general desire to take advantage of the opportunity for unbridled debauch and the defiance of all law, order, and decency. A good many of the returning volunteers were hurt in combats with the crowds earlier in the day.

LONDON PAPERS DISGUSTED.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The morning papers comment with the greatest dissatisfaction on yesterday's display of rowdyism upon the return of the volunteers. All express the utmost regret for the reprehensible scenes, which, as one journal puts it, "threaten to lower the reputation of England in the eyes of foreigners, and to earn for the British people the unenviable character of taking their pleasures brutally rather than sadly."

Most of the papers throw the chief blame upon the authorities for their failure to anticipate what occurred with a sufficient force of police, and, above all, for their failure to bring the police upon the scene early enough to close the side streets to traffic. Others, like The Daily Mail, frankly deprecate rowdyism and drunkenness and ask whether such demonstrativeness is "hooliganism" or patriotism.

The Standard says:

"It is monstrous that a young girl cannot see bunting or illuminations unless she agrees to submit to the rudeness of any chance comer. Possibly most people come out for fun and go home sober; but the margin of brutality is conspicuous enough to compromise our reputation as a nation for self-control and self-respect."

QUEEN'S GRANDSON DEAD.

Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein Succumbs to Enteric Fever in South Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch received here from Pretoria announces the death from enteric fever of Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein.

The announcement of the Prince's death was withheld for a time from the public, by special desire of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, to avoid casting a gloom on the City Imperial Volunteer festivities. on the City Imperial Volunteer festivities. Her Majesty referred to her grandson's death in her telegram to Lord Wolseley read this evening at the dinner to the City Imperial Volunteers.

The Court Circular, in announcing the death of Prince Christian Victor, says:

"The Queen deeply mourns the loss of so dear a grandson and of a brilliant officer of great promise. She suffers doubly in the grief of his afflicted parents and their family, who were so devoted to him. He was universally loved and respected.

"He had taken part in the whole campaign, and gone through the greatest hardships and dangers. The Queen and all her family were looking forward to his happy return, when suddenly his life was thus cut short."

His Highness Prince Christian Victor Albert Louis Ernest Anthony of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg was the eldest son of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian, who married the Princess Helena, third daughter of Queen Victoria. He was born at Windsor Castle April 14, 1867, and the early years of his life were spent there, the children of Prince and Princess Christian being especial favorites with their grandmother, Queen Victoria.

Later, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, was assigned to Princess Helena and her husband, and this was Prince Christian Victor's residence when in England. He continued all his life to remain a great favorite of the Queen, and his death in South Africa will doubtless prove a severe shock to her.

The Prince was educated at Wellington College, at Magdalen College, Oxford, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. In 1888 he became a subaltern in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and had seen more active service than any of the other immediate relatives of Queen Victoria. He took part in the Hazara expedition of 1891, being mentioned for gallantry in dispatches; in the Miranzai expedition of the same year, when he also distinguished himself, and in the Isazai expedition of 1892. In 1895 he was a member of the Ashanti expedition, and on his return was brevetted Major. Three years later he was in the Soudan under Kitchener, gaining both the British and Medivial medals.

Prince Christian Victor was wounded shortly after the South African war broke out, but he soon recovered.

RHODES ILL WITH FEVER.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Cecil Rhodes, according to a special dispatch from Cape Town, is ill with fever.

GEN. DE WET DEFEATED.

British Capture Two Guns — Jacobsdal Attack Due to Treachery of Inhabitants.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Oct. 28:

"Knox successfully engaged De Wet Oct. 27. During the Boer retreat Knox caught De Wet in the Rensburg Drift. The Boers lost considerably and left two guns and three wagons in Knox's hands. Another ammunition wagon was blown up by a shell. The British casualties were nil."

Referring to the Jacobsdal affair, Lord Roberts says it was due to the treachery of the inhabitants, who admitted the Boers to their houses at night. They opened fire at daybreak. Fourteen men were killed and thirteen were wounded, mostly Cape Highlanders. Troops dispatched from the Modder River drove off the Boers. The houses of the treacherous inhabitants were destroyed. Commandant Bosman was killed.

Lord Roberts calls attention to the "increasing inclination of the better class of Boers to co-operate with the British to secure peace" since they find that guerrilla warfare is "visited with heavy punishment."

THEY FOUGHT WITH THE BOERS.

Fate of the Chicago Contingent of Irish-Americans—New Yorker Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—P. Shelby O'Ryan, Secretary of the United Irish Societies, which have been assisting the Chicago contingent of Irish-Americans which fought for the Boer cause in South Africa, to-day received a cable dispatch giving a list of the dead, wounded, imprisoned, or surviving members of the expedition. The message came from Trieste, Austria, where the survivors are stranded.

In the battle at Dalmanthia Michael C. O'Hara of Chicago and Ernest Luther of New York were killed. At Tolucha Edward H. Egan and Dunne, a recruit from Boston, died. The bodies were buried on the battle fields. Richard Cahill and Dennis Foley of Chicago are prisoners at the British fort in Caylon and John Riley of Holyoke, Mass., is with Gen. Cronje at St. Helena.

SUCCEEDS BARON RICHTHOFEN.

Dr. von Muhlberg to be German Foreign Under Secretary.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Dr. von Muhlberg succeeds Baron von Richthofen as Foreign Under Secretary.

Germany Not After Margarita Island.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The report cabled from the United States that Germany is considering the advisability of leasing Margarita Island from Venezuela for a coaling station is unqualifiedly denied at the German Foreign Office.

Gibbs Will Enriches Amherst.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 29.—By the will of Edward N. Gibbs, late Treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, which was offered for probate to-day, Amherst College is to receive a bequest of $10,000, in memory of William Austin Dickinson, a friend of the deceased. The property is estimated at about $1,000,000, and that is the only public bequest.

MIDNIGHT FIRE RESCUES

Four-Story Brick Building Filled with Smoke.

Three Women Carried Out in Fainting Condition — Blaze Started in Basement—Property Slightly Damaged.

During a slight fire in the four-story brick building at 947 Eighth Avenue last night at midnight, three women who had fainted were carried from the building. Several citizens who were in the neighborhood claim to have made the rescues and their claim is disputed by some policemen.

Policeman Patrick McLaughlin of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and Abraham Grutker of 352 West Fifty-sixth Street were standing in front of the building and on a glass grating. Grutker noticed that the cellar was brilliantly illuminated, and called McLaughlin's attention to the blaze. The policeman sent in an alarm, and then, followed by Grutker and Thomas McLane of 320 West Fifty-second Street, rushed into the house to awaken the occupants.

The house at No. 942, across the avenue, is the home of Policemen Louis and Joseph Baum of the Brooklyn Bridge squad. When they heard the cries of fire, the men rushed over to the burning building and up to the third floor. They found that Mrs. Lizzie Pet and her twenty-year-old daughter, Annie J. Pet, had fainted. The women were carried down stairs and into No. 940. The mother recovered quickly, but it was some time before the daughter became conscious.

Policeman Thomas Moore of the West Forty-seventh Street Station had reached the house by this time. On the second floor he found Mrs. Elizabeth Ellsworth and her daughter Elizabeth. They were going downstairs.

The daughter carried an oil painting six feet by four feet in size, of her grandmother. Following the two women was another woman, who fainted on the way down. She quickly revived, but refused to give her name. She was carried to the street by Policeman Moore.

The tenants on the upper floor made their escape from the burning building by a rear fire escape.

When the firemen reached the building they found the house filled with smoke. Battalion Chief Binn turned in a second alarm. The blaze was easily gotten under control and was soon put out. The damage is placed at $5,000, mostly caused by smoke.

It was rumored that two men slept in the rear of one of the floors, but a search by the firemen and police failed to reveal their whereabouts.

The building is owned by the Alexander estate, and the first floor and basement, where the fire started, are occupied as a workshop and fruit stand by two Italians. The fruit stand is known as "La Virginia." The cause of the fire is unknown.

UPRISING OF CARLISTS.

Band Summoned the Gendarmes at Badalona to Surrender, but Were Dispersed.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—A conflict between twenty-four armed Carlists and a detachment of gendarmes occurred yesterday near Badalona, a town six miles northeast of Barcelona.

The Carlists, who wore red caps, summoned the gendarmes to surrender. But the latter attacked and dispersed them.

The chief of the Carlists was killed, and another man was wounded.

The band retreated in the direction of Moncada, seven miles north of Valencia, pursued by cavalry and infantry.

The Carlist Gen. Solivar has been arrested at Barcelona, and several other arrests have been made in connection with the uprising.

The aim of the Carlists was to seize the Municipal Treasury, as on the body of their Chief was found a receipt thus worded:

"Received from the Mayor of Badalona — pesetas, which will be refunded when his Majesty King Carlos occupies the throne of his ancestors."

A band of twenty Carlists appeared near Icualada. They were pursued by the gendarmes, but although two were wounded, all got away.

Another band was discovered in the neighborhood of Vergara, and was also energetically pursued.

ALIRIS'S CREW IN PORT.

Capt. Langston of Wrecked Yacht and Two Seamen Arrive by Etheired —Story of the Rescue.

On board of the steamer Etheired, which arrived last night at Quarantine, were Fred and William Langston, Otto Segeike, and Noah F. Mason, Jr., of the wrecked yacht Aliris, which was abandoned about thirty miles southeast of the Scotland Lightship at 10 A. M. on Oct. 17, and rescued by the crew of the Etheired.

Capt. Langston, when interviewed, stated that they left Highland Beach about 1 P. M. on Oct. 16 bound for Bath Beach, and had got to about 1,000 feet of Norton's Point when the storm burst upon them in all its fury. Previous to this, seeing the storm coming, they lowered away their jib and mainsail, and let their anchor go before getting their sails in stops.

The jib was blown away to ribbons, and the mainboom broke off within three feet of the mast. Then the cable parted, and they were helpless and at the mercy of the wind and tide, and drifting to sea.

They then headed the yacht for Sandy Hook, and after hard work got her close to shore, when they let go another anchor, but this also proved unavailing, as the cable parted and she was once more at the mercy of the winds and waves. They then set signals of distress, but no one came to their assistance.

Capt. Langston made a drag or sea anchor out of the remainder of the boom and kept the yacht's head to the wind for about five hours, when the rope broke and the yacht lay helpless in the trough of the sea.

They had almost given up all hope of being rescued when the Etheired bore down toward them, and at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning Capt. Nickerson's gallant crew put off in a small boat and landed them safe and sound on the steamer's deck after a rather perilous trip. Capt. Langston and his three companions are none the worse for their exciting cruise and speak in the very highest praise of the way they have been treated by Capt. Nickerson and his crew.

The Etheired, after being passed by the Health Officer in the morning, will proceed to her dock, Pier 1 North River, where she will land her passengers and cargo.

APPOINTMENTS IN PORTO RICO.

Jose Benelez and Jose Brioso Made Members of Executive Council.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The President has appointed Jose Guzman Benelez and Jose Gomez Brioso members of the Executive Council of Porto Rico to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Jose De Diego and Manuel Camunas, who resigned Sept. 6.

Señor Benelez is a lawyer of eminence and Mayor of Ponce, and is one of the most distinguished and progressive citizens of that city. Señor Brioso is a leading physician of the island, a distinguished writer on hygiene and quarantine, and is a professor of mathematics in the Institute of Porto Rico. Both of the new members of the Council are men of the highest character. No explanation is given for the resignations of Messrs. Diego and Camunas.

They are known, however, to have been opposed to the Administration. Opponents of the Administration claim that the two officials were asked to resign.

The Executive Council was created by the Foraker bill, and it is said that Diego and Camunas made trouble over the apportionment of districts for the election of members of the House of Delegates.

Illinois Steel Company Resumes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The converting and finishing departments of the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago resumed work to-day, after a shut-down of two weeks. Notices of resumption of work, signed by C. H. McCullough, General Superintendent, were posted throughout the works. Between 2,000 and 2,500 men returned to work. The capacity of the converting and finishing departments in the South Chicago plant is 3,000 tons of steel rails every twenty-four hours.

DEPEW MEETING BROKEN UP

Disturbers Drowned the Senator's Voice at Cobleskill.

EVERY UTTERANCE JEERED

The Speaker Retired to His Car, Where a Citizens' Committee of Both Parties Apologized for the Disturbance.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Five hundred men undertook to break up Senator Depew's meeting here this afternoon, and partially succeeded. The Town Committee undertook to restore order and failed. Mr. Bryan had spoken here in the morning at the fair grounds. The town was full of people from the surrounding country. When Senator Depew arrived he was conducted to a platform in the main street. He faced 6,000 people. The disturbing element manifested its intentions before the meeting began. One drunken man was hustled out of the crowd. Others in like condition resented this. Then there was a fight. This occasioned shouts, the nature of which was not calculated to allay the tumult. Senator Krum, whose home is in this district and who is a candidate for re-election, tried to speak and was howled down. Then he appealed to the disturbers to respect Senator Depew personally if they did not respect his party. The ugly element jeered at this. Senator Depew started to talk, but hundreds of men hurrahed for Bryan, hissed McKinley's name, and cat-called Senator Depew. Three clergymen of the town stood before the crowd in which the disturbers were and begged and asked for fair play. Senator Depew got started again and at last made himself heard. His voice was so distinct that the crowd became quiet for a moment.

"Did Bryan leave orders to-day to break up this meeting?" he asked.

Following this, he continued: "No Republican crowd ever broke up a Democratic meeting, no Republican is afraid of free speech. Are the Democrats who are engaged in this effort to break up this meeting afraid of truth? Is your leader, Bryan, afraid of free speech?"

This was followed by a renewal of the disturbance. There were hurrahs for Bryan and cat calls for McKinley. Senator Depew began his speech on the acquisition of the Philippines, but the uproar continued. "You remind me," said the speaker, "of the Copperheads who used to come to Union meetings during the civil war."

More noise and hurrahs for Bryan greeted this statement.

Senator Depew cut his speech short, after complimenting the Citizen's Committee, and left the platform. Other speakers were to follow the Senator, but declined to make the effort.

Senator Depew walked from the platform to his train. He was followed by nearly a thousand people who gathered about the tail end of the car and cheered him. He spoke to this crowd for a half hour. It gave him respectful attention. Speaking of the scene at the meeting which he had tried to address, he said: "Tammany Hall, my friends, would never permit what you witnessed in this meeting. Tammany Hall is the rock-rooted Democratic organization of this country, but it has always insisted upon free speech, and it has always accorded to the party which opposes it the same privilege. If Mr. Bryan himself had witnessed what you saw at that meeting he would have been ashamed of it. And yet that disturbance is the result of the doctrine of class hatred preached by Mr. Bryan."

After Senator Depew went into the car he was waited upon by a committee of citizens, composed of all parties. The committee assured Senator Depew that the element which had created the trouble did not represent the town and that most of the disturbers did not belong there.

MR. DEPEW MAKES CHARGES.

Declares Cobleskill Disturbance Was Arranged by Schoharie County Democratic Committee.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Senator Depew, in a speech here to-night, referred to the Cobleskill affair as follows:

"Bryan as candidate of a great party is entitled to a respectful hearing, and I as a United States Senator of the State of New York am also entitled to a like hearing. I now charge, on information after the Cobleskill meeting, that the Democratic County Committee of Schoharie County, and the Democratic Committee of Cobleskill incited the mob at that place to-day. They arranged it. They are responsible for it. It was an organized effort to suppress free speech. To prevent a reply to Bryan's statement made in Cobleskill. It is the growth to Bryan's persistent effort to carry one class against another.

"In all my political life I have never been to what I witnessed in Cobleskill to-day, and the spirit which prompted the tumult to-day is the spirit of pugilism, of anarchy, of Herr Most, and of Chicago's Anarchists, and of what Mr. Bryan is preaching every day in this country."

MARRIED AFTER SIXTY YEARS.

Old Man of Eighty-five Returns Home After Absence and Weds Former Sweetheart.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Sixty years ago Fisher W. Griswold, then twenty-five years of age, was engaged to marry Matilda Brown, a pretty girl of twenty-three. They both resided in Naples. A lovers' quarrel separated them, and Griswold went West, where he acquired considerable wealth as a stock man. Matilda in the meantime wedded John Whitman, and after his death struggled many years to support herself and family.

Last August Griswold returned to Naples to spend the remainder of his life. There he met his old sweetheart, now a woman of eighty-three. He brought her to this city, and last Saturday they were married.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING IN CUBA.

Santiago Mob Attacks Mena, Convicted of Murdering Cuban Colonel.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 29.—Octavio Mena, formerly a clerk in the office of the Captain of the Port, was to-day found guilty of the murder, about a month ago, of Col. Pavon of the Cuban Army, whom he killed in a drunken row.

The evidence showed that the homicide was entirely without provocation. He will probably be sentenced to imprisonment for seventeen years, four months, and one day, and ordered to pay to the family of his victim the sum of $2,000.

While Mena was being taken from the jail to the courtroom a mob tried to lynch him, but the police successfully resisted and made numerous arrests.

THREE CLERKS DISMISSED.

German Savings Bank Dispenses with Men Who Indulged in Betting.

The officers of the German Savings Bank at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue were much annoyed yesterday because of a published statement that five employes had been discharged as the result of an investigation following the discovery of the Alvord defalcation in the First National Bank.

President Moller declined to make any statement concerning the matter, but when the printed accounts were shown Treasurer G. F. Amthor, he was more communicative and said:

"There has been no defalcation here, and we pride ourselves on the belief that a robbery by an employe of any of the funds is practically an impossibility. No man who handles money here has anything to do with the books.

"This bank insists on a very high standard of propriety in its employes. We soon learn their personal traits. We believe that no man who bets $5 on a horse race or buys stocks on a margin in a bucket shop is fit to be trusted. We found some clerks had been doing so, and invited three of them to resign. They did so on Oct. 2, some time before the Alvord defalcation was known. Their services to the bank, ranging from six to eleven years, were satisfactory, but their habits were not to our liking, so they were invited to get out. Of course, I can't give you their names."

CORNELL GOES WILD OVER GOV. ROOSEVELT

Visit to Ithaca the Feature of His Campaigning Yesterday.

AN ELABORATE RECEPTION

Flags and Banners, Bands and Choruses —The Governor Also Visits Cortland and Elmira.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Gov. Roosevelt began the last week of his State campaign tour with visits to-day to Cortland, Ithaca, and Elmira, places recently visited by Mr. Bryan. He made five principal speeches at these places, and two brief speeches at towns not scheduled for stops.

The event of the day was the visit to Ithaca. The Governor's reception there was an ovation. The street crowd was one of unprecedented size for Ithaca; the popular interest in and sympathy with the cause represented by Gov. Roosevelt was incomparably greater than that manifested over Mr. Bryan, and the meeting addressed by Gov. Roosevelt was nearly as large as that at which Mr. Bryan spoke and at which he was interrupted with so much embarrassment to himself.

Elmira was scarcely behind Ithaca in the heartiness of its reception. It turned out great crowds to greet the Governor on his arrival, and later gave him great audiences and good attention as he discussed the leading issues.

The speeches of the Governor were to-day devoted largely to setting forth the record of the Administration, which he urged as a better claim for the confidence and support of the voter than the unfulfilled predictions of Bryan in 1896 and his promises in 1900. The commendation of President McKinley everywhere elicited hearty applause. Republican leaders at the different points visited agreed that while campaign speeches are no longer necessary to assure a great Republican vote in the State, they will be useful in arousing the voters and getting about all of them out to increase what is confidently expected to be a great victory.

Ithaca gave Gov. Roosevelt a reception to-day that was quite the most enthusiastic manifestation of interest in the Republican cause and the candidate for Vice President that Gov. Roosevelt has witnessed in his own State. Following as it did a little more than a week after the visit and speech of Mr. Bryan, when the Democratic candidate for President was treated rather rudely by Republicans in the audience, it was expected that some sort of retaliation would be practiced by the jealous partisans of Bryan who figured so conspicuously in the Democratic meeting. This expectation was not realized. So far as can be learned, not the slightest affront was offered to Gov. Roosevelt, and he certainly was not disturbed by any Democrat with questions.

Gov. Roosevelt entered Ithaca by the route by which Mr. Bryan went out, landing from his train at East Ithaca about 1:30 o'clock. A big Reception Committee and a good band were at the station to greet him on his arrival and see him to the decorated trolley car provided to convey him to town. East Ithaca is on a hilltop and the road to Ithaca is down a steep hill and part of the way through the Cornell University grounds. Houses and college halls all along the route were gay with decorations; pictures of the Republican candidates were in almost every window, and on the porches and lawns were women and children, waving handkerchiefs as Gov. Roosevelt's car passed. At first there was a thin sprinkling of spectators, mostly children, along the curbing. This fringe rapidly thickened into the roadway half way down the hill, while in the Cornell grounds a cheer was heard, and a moment later the Governor's car was passing by long lines of students. They gave cheers with the precision and rapidity of gatling guns, volley after volley, along the whole line.

But the hillside welcome was as the blowing of a Summer zephyr to the roar that went up as the Governor reached State Street. This thoroughfare was crowded, for to Ithaca's people was added a great throng from the neighboring country. The trolley car carrying the Governor stopped at a central spot in the midst of a dense mass of people. The Governor and his party and the reception committee were transferred to carriages, and, escorted by a procession of 3,800 men in different marching clubs, proceeded along State Street, Geneva Street, and Buffalo Street to De Witt Park, a guard in khaki about the Governor's carriage firing revolvers all along the line of march. It was in De Witt Park that Mr. Bryan spoke. His platform, still standing, was alongside the High School, and his audience filled the street and a large part of the square. Gov. Roosevelt's rostrum was the bandstand in the square, and he faced Bryan's platform. There was a big audience awaiting him when he arrived, and the procession added to it made so dense a crush where he alighted from his carriage that he was obliged to force his way to the stand.

A NOISY WELCOME.

There was no lack of noise when Bryan made his appearance in this same place, but it was nothing to the noise which greeted the Governor. "Cornell, I yell, yell!" "McKinley, McKinley, rah, rah, rah!" "Roosevelt, hooray!" "Odell, rah, rah, rah!" rolled out batches of students, now here, now there, all over the park. Flags and banners in profusion appeared. One of the banners, with a dinner pail dangling at the staff, carried the inscription:

"Vive le bon Teddy; a bas Bryan, dit l'école d'architecture." Another requested the crowd to "Listen to our Roman yell for Roosevelt."

The class banners were there, too, and presently the three classes were singing, each a different song, just faintly heard between spasmodic volleys of cheers. A glee club in the bandstand broke in with a song: "Glory, Glory to McKinley; he's surely going back to Washington." The students stopped their cheering, and when the leader of the choir shouted "All together," they swelled the chorus and the children screamed with delight.

When Gov. Roosevelt was introduced all the revolvers were fired together, and the students yelled in bunches for McKinley, Roosevelt, Odell, and Cornell. Gov. Roosevelt stood forth in the sunlight, shading his eyes with his hand. But broke the cheering again, and then a snatch of song, choked off in its first bars. Everybody crowded forward, and there was a crushed mass of perspiring people, filling up nearly all the lawn space.

The Governor established intimate relations with his sympathetic audience at once. Starbuck, the captain of the Cornell football team, and his men had led the procession to De Witt Park. To them the first words of the speech were addressed, in the remark that on Nov. 6 they would be again victorious, and with a score better than 24 to 6. This reference to last Saturday's game with Dartmouth started the cheering over again. With its subsidence the Governor went on. Everybody who had attended the Bryan meeting gave divided attention, expecting Bryan cheers or a fire of questions. None came. So far as could be judged the audience was unanimous.

DEMOCRATIC STORY DENIED.

Gov. Roosevelt began his speech by saying:

"I want to call your attention to one or two phases of the campaign, but before doing so I want to preface what I say by a correction of a local Democratic paper. That paper stated in appropriate headlines that I had said four years ago I would lead an army to Washington to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Bryan if elected. It seems to me, speaking seriously, a little humiliating even to have to deny what is not merely a falsehood, but a preposterous falsehood, and those who circulate it either do know or ought to know that there is no truth in it. I never said it, and I never dreamed of saying it. I never said anything that by the most violent efforts could have been twisted into a statement of that character. Now I trust that paper will not think this is an evasive answer. If I can make it more positive I will."

The return to the point where the trolley was taken was made with the Cornell men in khaki surrounding the carriage and even clinging all over its sides and back. Before the car started the students gave their yells again. Then they made a mad rush at the car and shook hands with the Governor. Going back to East Ithaca, the home-coming crowds were passed. They were still excited, ready to cheer on the slightest pretext, and they kept the Governor busy removing his hat. At the station he was allowed to board his train without further attention and to go on his way to Elmira.

THE RECEPTION AT CORTLAND.

The first stop was made to-day at Cortland. The reception at the station was more orderly than that given to Mr. Bryan, who spoke to an audience of about 5,000 in the athletic grounds. Gov. Roosevelt was taken first to the Skating Rink, where about 3,000 persons heard him. His audience stood packed together like sardines. It did not interrupt him.

The Governor in the course of his address quoted Mr. Croker's remark that he was "in politics for his pocket every time," and added, "I am not slandering Mr. Croker." He was interrupted by a man, who shouted:

"You couldn't slander him."

"No, I couldn't," replied the Governor.

In envelopes labeled "Roosevelt's Rough and Ready Reflections" handed about in the crowd were Democratic campaign documents calling attention to several alleged statements made by the Governor in magazines and public utterances against the laboring classes. The Governor saw one, but declined to say anything in reply except, "That's old."

When the Governor returned to his car there was a renewal of the gun-firing and whistle-blowing that greeted his arrival. There were about 200 people on bicycles in the crowd that received him.

Gov. Roosevelt had declared it to be impossible to stop at Van Etten, but the train stopped there, and the Governor appeared in order to thank 200 people for the reception they gave him. He then introduced Walter N. Emerson. Mr. Emerson had begun, when the Governor interrupted:

"Mr. Emerson did not have a chance to tell you that he comes from Maine. That's where they cut the ice. They ship it to New York, and the Ice Trust does the rest." This introduction pleased the audience, and it heard Mr. Emerson with great interest.

Not since Blaine was in Elmira in 1884 has there been such a political demonstration as that of to-night in honor of the visit of Gov. Roosevelt. Ex-Senator Fassett met the Governor at the train on its arrival, and at 7 o'clock he took his place in a carriage in the parade to the first meeting. About 1,500 men, mounted riders, first voters' clubs, clubs from Corning and North Hector, colored Republicans, and bicyclists made up the marching body, with several brass bands. The only incident that marred the occasion was a savage attack on the Governor's carriage and on some of the marchers by a crowd of hoodlums.

The Governor spoke first at the Lyceum Theatre, and later at the new Tivoli Theatre, to crowded houses, but not to all who desired to get in.

A FUGITIVE BRIDEGROOM.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—After an acquaintance of twenty-four hours Abraham Goldstein, a widower, was married to Augusta Lewis of 24 Sayre Street, this city. According to Mrs. Goldstein, a few days after the wedding her husband disappeared, taking money and valuable articles belonging to her. Mrs. Goldstein to-day asked the court for a warrant for his arrest. She said that Goldstein was introduced to her on Oct. 1. The next day they were married. On Oct. 3, Mrs. Goldstein says, her husband decamped with $120 in cash and a gold watch and silk dress belonging to her. Mrs. Goldstein said that her husband had gone to Europe to marry his first wife's aunt.

SOLDIERS' CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Although the Quartermaster's Department of the army will forward all Christmas packages intended for soldiers in the Philippines, it is not encouraging such shipments for the reason that, unless the law is changed, a large majority of the troops in that country will be on their way home by the Christmas holidays or soon thereafter.

These Christmas packages are transported free of charge. Persons intending to take advantage of this privilege will have to start their packages at once, as it will take at least five or six weeks to distribute them to various points where troops are stationed in the Philippines.

Hunter Kills Guide by Mistake.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Marcus Earle, a well-known Adirondack guide, aged forty-five years, who had a camp in the vicinity of Moose River, was shot and killed to-day through being mistaken for a deer. One report states that the shot was fired by Dr. Palmer of this city, but information from another source gives the name as Parmelee. Earle leaves a widow and four children. Coroner Harrington of Constableville has gone to the scene.

President Pardons Chinese Convict.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—President McKinley has granted a pardon to Chin Hoey, a Chinaman confined in the Rutland, Vt., House of Correction. Hoey was convicted of perjury in connection with the Chinese immigration laws, and was sentenced to ten months in the prison. Confinement and exposure have resulted in his contracting consumption.

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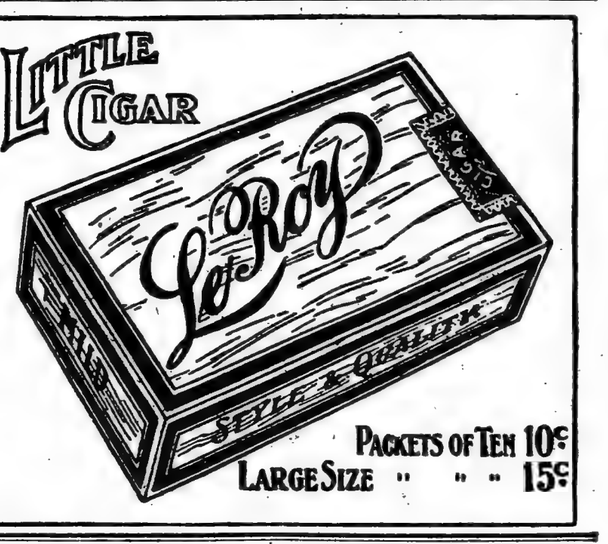
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GOV. ROOSEVELT ATTACKED

Crowd Throws Sticks, Stones, Eggs, and Vegetables at Him.

IT WAS DONE IN ELMIRA

He Treats It Lightly and Says It Was the Work of Hoodlums—Rowdyism at Mr. Stanchfield's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Since he was at Victor, Col., Gov. Roosevelt has visited no such turbulent town as Elmira. It became evident at the station soon after the Governor arrived that there were Democrats here in Mr. Stanchfield's home who disapproved of his coming. During the parade, when the unprotected carriage of the Governor became detached, a crowd of very ugly ruffians made a swoop down upon it and shook their fists in the Governor's face.

Sticks, eggs, and vegetables were thrown at the carriage, but none inflicted injury upon any of the occupants. By driving ahead the carriage was brought under the protection of the mounted Rough Riders, and no further assault was attempted. The outdoor meetings were all disturbed by interference.

The Corning campaign club, which came here to-night, has shed blood for the Republican cause. After the parade was over and while the members were on the way down town, a mob of men who cheered for Bryan set upon them and threw sticks and stones. A charge was ordered by the Captain, and it was met by a shower of stones. John Hoffman was struck on the chin, and bled profusely. Five other members of the company were wounded by stones or billets of wood thrown at them.

There were baseless reports that the Governor had been injured. He was taking supper at 10 o'clock and reading a magazine, and he made light of the affront to him on the street. He said it was "nasty conduct, the conduct of hoodlums," but added that he had spoken here to two most attentive and appreciative audiences.

BOSSCHEITER INQUEST HELD.

Coroner's Jury at Paterson Holds McAlister, Kerr, Campbell, and Death Responsible.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 29.—The formality of holding an inquest in the Bosscheiter case was gone through to-night. The testimony taken brought out nothing new, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the known facts, holding the four men now in prison responsible for her death.

The inquest did not last two hours, and the witnesses repeated the facts in a brief form and then the jury went out to consider the matter. Its verdict was soon reached.

The courtroom was crowded, and many could not even find standing room. The holding of an inquest in this State is a matter of option, and when County Physician McBride ordered one it was before the case had taken on so clear an aspect as it afterward did.

Mrs. Bosscheiter told of her daughter leaving home a week ago last Thursday night, and described the clothing worn by the girl at the time. She added absolutely nothing to the known facts.

Christopher Saal, in whose saloon the girl is alleged to have been drugged, told of the visit of the party to his place just before the start was made for the carriage ride. He served the drinks and knew nothing more.

Homer Stanford was driving along the Goeffel Road on the night the girl died and passed the horse and open carriage in which the party rode. This was introduced as corroboration of the testimony to be given by Sculthorp, the cab driver.

Mr. Townsend, to whose door the dead girl was brought by McAlister, Death, Campbell, and Kerr when they discovered the knockout drops were more potent than they had expected, told of the party coming to his door early on Friday morning and demanding he give the girl attention. He said the girl was at that time not only dead, but cold and had turned blue. He had made no examination which would allow him to pass upon the case as to the cause of death.

Coroner Vroom of Bergen County told of the facts as ascertained by him on his side of the river. He said the girl died of exposure resulting from absence of medical attention.

Dr. McBride testified it was his opinion the girl died of poison. He gave his reasons and told of the autopsy and said the organs had been subjected to analysis.

Sculthorp, the cab driver, recited the facts as he has stated them to the police and to reporters several times. He added nothing of material importance, and did not go as fully into the details as he has several times under questioning.

Chief Graul told of the work of the police and the carrying of the case up to the cab driver through Dr. Townsend's information and then the arrest and his charging the four men with murder.

The next step in the case will be the presentment of the case to the Grand Jury.

The police have not as yet ascertained where McAlister obtained the drug.

PATERSON GIRLS IN CUSTODY.

Ran Away from Home and Are Now Held by the Gerry Society.

Two runaway girls from Paterson were found in McKeon's Hotel, known to the police as the "Pepper Box," on Park Row, by Agent Pisarra of the Gerry society, yesterday, and arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Court. The girls said they had come to New York looking for work. They gave their names as Katie Harrison, fifteen years old, of 89 Spruce Street, Paterson, and Annie Craig, of the same age, living at 17 Marshall Street.

The girls had been in the "Pepper Box" for the past three nights. Magistrate Flammer committed both to the care of the Gerry society until their parents arrive from Paterson.

Seeking Traces of Runaway Boy.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., Oct. 29.—Copies of a circular were sent broadcast over the country to-day asking for information concerning Walter A. Henry, a sixteen-year-old boy, who left the home of his parents here on June 4. The runaway boy is well advanced for his age, graduating from the High School at the age of fifteen and later taking a business course, including shorthand and typewriting. No motive can be assigned for his absence beyond a love of adventure and a special longing for the sea. The circular asks that information be sent to A. W. Henry of this village.

Old Man Run Down by Train.

GLASSBOROUGH, N. J., Oct. 29.—Clayton Zimmerman, a wealthy resident of the village, was killed to-day by a train on the West Jersey. He was walking on the tracks, and at the approach of a train started to get out of the way. He stepped on some wet leaves and slipped, falling across one of the rails. He was seventy years of age.

In Honor of De La Salle.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Nov. 13, 14, and 15, a religious celebration in honor of the canonization of St. Jean Baptiste De La Salle, founder of the Christian Brothers, will be held. It is expected that a multitude of the pupils who have attended parochial schools will attend the services in the Cathedral.

Will Know Nation's Population To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Director of the Census announces that the population of the United States, for the country as a whole, will be made public to-morrow morning.

FRENCH MINISTRY IN DANGER.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Speech Harshly Criticised, and the Early Fall of the Government Is Expected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The greater part of the French press is very hostile in its criticism of Premier Waldeck-Rousseau's speech at Toulouse yesterday. It is regarded as too radical and Socialistic in tendency.

Papers like Le Temps and Le Figaro, which represent the great body of moderate opinion, are especially hostile, and it is evident that the Premier has against him many who heretofore supported him.

The fall of the present Government is therefore anticipated in a week or two, and the close of the exhibition seems to be indicating a period of considerable political unrest.

Lively times are anticipated when the Chambers open on Nov. 6. The universal feeling is that the Government will not last long.

MAYOR'S ICE TRUST ANSWER.

Gov. Roosevelt Says He Has No Objection to It Being Made Public if Mr. Van Wyck Desires It.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Gov. Roosevelt made it plain this morning that he has no objection to the publication of the Ice Trust answer of Mayor Van Wyck if the Mayor himself desires at this time to have it made public. He said:

"I have no objection to Mayor Van Wyck making public any document or documents which he has forwarded to me. In fact, if the answer is to be made public prior to the time of my making a decision it lies with Mayor Van Wyck to give it that publicity. If he is merely waiting for my consent he has it. So far as I have been concerned I have believed that, acting in a judicial capacity in the matter, the proper thing for me to do was to give out the answer together with a summary of the charges at the same time as I give out my decision.

Mayor Van Wyck took no action yesterday on the permission of Gov. Roosevelt to publish the answer to the Ice Trust charges.

Word was sent in to the Mayor in his private office, acquainting him with the text of Gov. Roosevelt's speech, but he sent back word that he had nothing to say.

WOMAN TRIES HARD TO DIE.

Ellen Carhart Opens Arteries of Her Wrists and Struggles with Those Who Interfere.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Oct. 29.—Ellen Carhart, a resident of Keyport, while visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Perrin Brown, near this place, to-day made a desperate attempt to take her own life. She had seemed in her usual spirits during the day, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon she left the house while unseen by the family and entered an outhouse in the yard, fastening the door from the inside. She took a knife with her, which had been used at the dinner table, and slashed both wrists in several places, cutting deep gashes. Mr. Brown's little daughter heard her aunt groaning, and notified her mother.

The family rushed out and broke in the door. Miss Carhart was found covered with blood and was pressing the blood from the shoulder down so that it would flow faster. She begged the people to let her die, and it was only after desperate efforts that she was secured and her hands tied behind her. While a doctor was being summoned the woman broke her bonds, and with a hairpin she broke open the wounds in her wrists, and when the physician arrived she was nearly dead from the loss of blood.

The woman is forty years of age, and lives with her widowed mother at Keyport. The mother is very sick.

YALE SOCIETY DISPUTE ENDED.

Sophomore Organizations Finally Agree to Increase Their Membership.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—The long and bitterly discussed question of sophomore societies in Yale College was settled to-day, and the following official announcement was made:

"Inasmuch as the sophomore societies have formally voted to increase the aggregate number of men taken into the three societies to seventy-five in each class, by a system of gradual or progressive election, and to defer until after Easter all hold-offs or pledges to freshmen, the Faculty has allowed these societies to take in their members-elect from the class of 1903."

This ends a long contest of great bitterness in which the society men and the non-society men of the college have aligned in battle array. The non-society men have consistently petitioned for the Faculty abolition of the society system as tending to vitiate the so-called Yale democracy. The society men have just as consistently insisted upon their right to exist. The outcome is in the nature of a compromise.

President Hadley to-day gave out the following statement of his own opinion in the matter:

"The modifications of the present system adopted by the sophomore societies meet three points most strongly emphasized by former students of Yale. The increase of numbers makes them more democratic, and tends to approximate the scope of their membership more nearly to that of junior societies. The system of progressive election allows a man's achievements to be judged by his own classmates, as well as by his predecessors, and also makes room in the societies for those who distinguish themselves during sophomore as well as freshman year. Finally, the postponement of all pledges tends to break that connection between college politics and school politics which has at times been felt as a serious evil.

"The chief difference between this plan and the plan of last year's Conference Committee is that it provides for a progressive increase, instead of a progressive decrease, of the number of society members in sophomore and junior years, rejecting the so-called 'pyramidal' feature of last year's plan. This change, in the opinion of the majority of graduates whom it has been possible to consult, is a distinct improvement."

A MOTHER MURDERS HER SON.

Hacked Him to Pieces "Because He Was Bad and Smoked Cigarettes."

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 29.—Clifford Cawthon, sixteen years old, was found dead in his bed to-day at the home of his widowed mother. His head had been hacked to pieces with a hatchet.

Mrs. Cawthon, according to the police, confessed later that she killed her son "because he was bad and smoked cigarettes. She declared, it is stated, that it had been her intention to destroy the whole family.

Firemen discovered the crime when they were called to the house, which evidently had been set on fire to destroy the body. Mrs. Cawthon is prostrated over the discovery of her deed.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 29.—One man was instantly killed and another seriously injured by the explosion of a forgotten dynamite blast in Spottiswood & Co.'s stone quarry, in Walker Road, West Orange, near the top of the Orange Mountains, this afternoon.

Frank Poliss and Frank Flaro, Italian quarrymen, were clearing away a quantity of loose stone, when there was a sudden explosion, and Poliss was blown twenty feet into the air. He was dead when he struck the ground. Flaro was terribly cut by flying stones, but will live. It is supposed that Poliss's pick struck and exploded a dynamite cartridge that had been placed in position for a blast and been forgotten. The dead man was forty-five years old and leaves a wife and family, who are in Italy.

HESPER AN EASY WINNER

Sullivan's Horse Landed Bets for Tammany Men at Yonkers.

HEAD FINISHES FOR PURSES

W. C. Daly's Lancewood Caused Sensation and an Upset by Taking the Race for Maidens.

The racing at the Empire City track yesterday was thoroughly interesting in spite of the fact that the unusually large fields were made up of horses of ordinary class, head finishes being the rule straight through the afternoon. The track was again in excellent condition. One stake, the Morrisania, selling, at a mile and a sixteenth, stood out on the card as the feature of the afternoon, and brought out six horses, with First Whip the post favorite and T. D. Sullivan's Hesper backed by every Tammany man and politician at the track, a strong second choice. In the race Hesper, Oneck Queen, Belle of Orleans, and Annoy each had a turn in front. Before the bend into the stretch was reached, Annoy in front at that point, then running out almost to the outside rail, and thereby losing whatever chance he may have had to win. Carbuncle, slipping through on the rail, then went after Hesper, who succeeded Annoy in the lead, but could never get up to him, Hesper winning easily by two lengths, while Carbuncle managed to beat First Whip a short head for second money.

In the opening race, an owners' handicap, for which fifteen two-year-olds ran, Helen O'C. was post favorite and pacemaker for the greater part of the journey, Mistress, well up to the turn into the stretch, then going on, and in a hot finish winning by a head from Helen O'C.

Himtine was the favorite at odds on in a field of seven for the fifth race, a selling sprint at six furlongs. The flag fell with Ralston first away, and that horse, going on in front, led from end to end, and won handily by a length and a half, with Huitzilopochtli second, a neck before Trillo, third. Himtine was never prominent.

The sensation and surprise of the day came in the last race, a mile and seventy yards, for maidens, which W. C. Daly's Lancewood, at odds of 40 to 1, won, ridden out, by a scant length, after Angle made the running to within a few jumps of the post. Lord Ogelby, the odds on favorite, was never a factor in the race.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, to carry not less than 100 pounds; five and a half furlongs. Lawrence Waterbury's Mistress, by Mariner-Regina, b. f., 106 pounds, (Henry,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won, ridden out, by a head; M. O'Connor's Helen O'C., b. f., 104, (Mitchell,) 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by six lengths from H. P. Headley's Automaton, b. c., 100, (J. Slack,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:07½. Alcyone II., Orlenta, Handvice, Mark Lane, Advocator, Schoolmaster, Glinki, Trisogian, The Hoodoo, Tour, Frank Hall, and Idle Ways also ran. Trisogian was left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of more than two races in 1900; one mile and seventy yards; F. R. Hitchcock's Gen. Mart Gary, by Macduff-Kate Fletcher, b. c., 6 years, 106 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won, driving, by a head; John E. McDonald's Bettie Gray, b. f., 4, 107, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from W. L. Oliver's Bride, ch. g., aged, 105, (Mitchell,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, third. Time—1:45¼. Oread, Buffoon, Armor, and Magic Light also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $700, weights 10 pounds below the scale, with allowances; about six furlongs. J. J. McCafferty's McAddie, by Eureka-Addie Mac, ch. c., 115 pounds, (R. Williams,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a head; T. F. Monahan's The Rhymer, b. c., 112, (Henry,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by a half length from Pierre Lorillard's Servilla, br. f., 109, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:10¾. Crenson, Katherina, Orderer, and Hollowwood also ran.

FOURTH RACE—The Morrisania Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds, one mile and a sixteenth —T. D. Sullivan's Hesper, by His Highness-Alhada, b. c., 104 pounds, (O'Connor,) 16 to 5 and even, won easily by two lengths. T. J. Healey's Carbuncle, 3., 107, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a head from James McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., 111, (R. Williams,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Oneck Queen, Belle of Orleans, and Annoy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward. About six furlongs—F. D. Weir's Ralston, by White-Sis Briggs, b. g., aged, 104 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length and a half. M. F. Stephenson's Huitzilopochtli, ch. g., 4, 104, (Henry,) 25 to 1 and 7 to 1, second by a half length from F. M. Taylor's Trillo, b. h., 5, 106, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:10. Midnight Chimes, Himtine, Smoke, and Sparrow Wing also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and seventy yards—W. C. Daly's Lancewood, by Linden-Crotchet, br. c., three years, 102 pounds, (Brennan,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, won ridden out by three parts of a length. John Healey's Angle, g., 99, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a half length from M. T. Danaher's Leon Ferguson, ch. c., 102, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:46¼. Fairy Tale, Lanza, Lord Ogelby, Mordelmo, and Lizzie Regent also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Himtine, 121 pounds; Unmasked, 120; Musette, 116; Red Path, 111; Chuctanunkra, 108; Gold Heels, 106; Maribert, 99; Gold Lace, 98; Ralston, 97.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1900, special weights and allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Compensation, 114 pounds; Godfrey, 111; Wait Not, 109; Herbert and Maribert, 106 each; The Amazon, 103.

THIRD RACE.—The Katonah Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Snark, 106 pounds; Queen Carnival and Moor, 105 each; All Saints, 104; Annie Thompson, 102; Cherries, 94.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Intrusive, 128 pounds; Raffaello, 120; Pink Coat, 113; Kamara, 109; Compensation, 104; Warrenton, 102; All Saints, 92; Piedmich, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; special weights; about six furlongs. Marshal Neil, Lone Fisherman, Lief Prince, Himself, Glade Run, Pigeon Post, Edgefield, and Talcose, 108 pounds each; Miss Almy, Flara, Cherries, Velasquez, Educate, and Marothen, 105 each; The Regent and Estelada, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Trillo, 108 pounds; Rare Perfume, 106; Prestidigitator, Rinaldo, Belgrade, and Carbuncle, 105 each; The Amazon, 103; Tatar, 97.

Results at Other Tracks.

LAKE SIDE RACE TRACK, Ind., Oct. 29.—Six furlongs. Sir Christopher, 111, (Ransom,) 1; Dagmar, 103, 2; Jim Gore II., 103, 3. Time—1:17 4-5. Five furlongs, Kenilworth, 105, (Devin,) 1; Rio de Altar, 95, 2; Kazan, 105, 3. Time—1:02 3-5. One mile—Iloha II., 105, (Weber,) 1; Aurea, 105, 2; Brownie, 105, 3. Time—1:46 3-5. Mile and a sixteenth. The Unknown, 105, (Tally,) 1; Ohnet, 102, 2; Ben Waddell, 95, 3. Time—1:50 4-5. One mile—Lennep, 106, (McDermott,) 1; Freilinghuysen, 95, 2; Norford, 101, 3. Time—1:43 1-5. Mile and three-sixteenths—Sam Lazarus Esq., 101, (Tally,) 1; Frangible, 100, 2; Phidias, 100, 3. Time—2:06¾.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Six furlongs—Mr. Brown, 112, (Knight,) 1; Princess Thyra, 99½, 2; Olcott, 104, 3. Time—1:14½. Five furlongs—Port Wine, 112, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Ethel Wheat, 102, 2; School for Scandal, 102, 3. Time —1:01¼. One mile—Ollie J., 100 (May,) 1; Chanton, 101, 2; Louisville Belle, 105, 3. Time—1:41½. One mile, handicap—Chappaqua, 113, (Dupee,) 1; Branch, 107, 2; Ida Ledford, 98, 3. Time—1:41. Five furlongs—Tuscarora, 107, (Dupee,) 1; imp. Abula, 110, 2; King Cole, 110, 3. Time—1:00¾. One mile—Sauter, 106, (Dupee,) 1; Eltholin, 111, 2; The Sluggard, 114, 3. Time—1:41¼.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—Six furlongs—Bright C. B., 119, (J. Mathews,) 1; Siditlla, 119, 2; Bloomfield, 114, 3. Time—1:21. Six furlongs—Glen Bow, 106, (Bassinger,) 1; Robert, Jr., 96, 2; Birdie Stone, 99, 3. Time—1:21½. Six furlongs—Watercrest, 102, (Kane,) 1; Harry Thoburn, 99, 2; Grayless, 97, 3. Time—1:19. One mile and a sixteenth—Alice Turner, 98, (E. Mathews,) 1; Go Out, 101, 2; Skillman, 103, 3. Time—1:56. One mile—Guide Rock, 100, (Bassinger,) 1; Maud Wallace, 91, 2; Joe Dougherty, 103, 3. Time—1:48. One mile and three-sixteenths—Judge Steadman, 107, (R. Murphy,) 1; Innuendo, 104, 2; Pinar Del Rio, 104, 3. Time—2:10¼.

Noted Thoroughbred to be Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 29.—James B. Ferguson to-day decided to sell his entire stud of thoroughbred horses, including St. George, Prince Royal, and twenty-five brood mares, including Marie Janzen, the dam of Black Fox.

W. C. Whitney arrived here to-night and is visiting his La Belle Stud, where he has Imp Meddler, Lissack, and eighty-seven head of fine brood mares. His private car is at Yarnallton, a station near the farm. John E. Madden has returned home from New York and denies that he has sold Hamburg Place to Mr. Whitney.

Horsemen to be Protected.

The Road Drivers' Association of New York at a meeting held at the Rossmore Hotel on Saturday night passed resolutions which were intended to benefit horsemen in general. President Kane was empowered to appoint a committee, whose duty it should be to look into the matter of mock horse auctions, and take steps to prevent same, as well as falsely advertised names, records, and pedigrees of horses, by which so many innocent buyers are being daily duped and swindled in the most open and barefaced manner.

A committee was also appointed to take steps to enforce the law to prohibit the driving of vehicles by boys under sixteen years of age.

SPEEDWAY'S LARGE TURN-OUT.

Trotters and Pacers Furnish Lively Sport for a Few Hours Yesterday.

There was an unusually large turn-out of road drivers on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, and for a couple of hours before dusk there was not a dull moment, as brush followed brush in rapid succession. About the best brush of the day was between the famous trotter David B., with a mark of 2:09¼, driven by J. W. Cornish, and the trotter Zembia, driven by James Murphy, who purchased the animal a few days ago from A. E. Perren. Both horses were started on fairly even terms under the arch of High Bridge, and they went south at a furious pace. Zembia seemed a trifle slow at reaching her speed and lost quite a little ground, but as the finish post was passed Zembia had at least a head to the good. A second close brush which Zembia trotted was with the brown gelding Queerest, 2:12½, driven by Dr. Moore, but in this race Mr. Murphy did not have the luck he had in the first and lost by a small margin. The handsome black gelding George Wallace, driven by Louis Kahn, proved himself in fine form and won several brushes handily. Dr. Kane, driving Laura W., covered a fast quarter with A. E. Perren, driving Amie Wilkes, Laura W. winning by a good length.

Glen Mere Boy, 2:14¼, with John Donley handling the ribbons, had a lively go with the fleet little mare Girlie, who was a trifle too slow for the gelding's speed. Jack Miller, driven by Charles Chipman, beat the mare Maggie Nelson, and H. Riley, driving Commodore Porter, 2:13, won several notable victories. Nathan Straus had the famous trotter Alves, 2:09¼, by Allerton, on the road, but nobody seemed anxious to try the speed of the gelding, who was in prime condition and as fast as he has been this Fall.

ABOUT "DOPED" HORSES.

Leopold de Rothschild Deals with the Turf Agitation in England.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Leopold de Rothschild has a long letter in The Times this morning on the subject of "doping" horses. He gives an extract from a letter from an influential member of the American Jockey Club dealing with aspects of the question presented in the United States.

"There is no positive proof," he says, "that 'doping' has been practiced in England, although the extraordinary improvement made by horses which had been trained by Americans led to the supposition that it had. It remains to be seen whether it will be necessary for the Jockey Club to pass a rule similar to the one in force in America.

"I am not in a position to say whether Lord Durham has still further evidence in his possession, but I feel convinced that energetic measures ought to be taken to remedy the present unsatisfactory condition of the turf.

"So far as American jockeys are concerned they may be quite honest as regards doing their best to win, but they are certainly very lazy in other ways. Hitherto the Stewards have been reluctant to deal harshly with foreign jockeys.

"I do not venture an opinion on Lord Durham's charges as to pulling horses, but the matter ought to be investigated, so as to clear the reputations of the jockeys if they are innocent. If they are guilty, no mercy should be shown them."

Chicago Horse Show Opened.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The first annual horse show of the Chicago Horse Show Association opened at the Coliseum to-day. A steady driving rain conspired to keep the balcony seats half unoccupied, but the boxes were well filled.

Senator Hanna was a conspicuous spectator.

First prizes were awarded as follows:

Coach mares, shown in hand: Queen of the Night, owner M. H. Tichenor, Chicago.

Roadsters in harness: Muggins, owner M. H. Tichenor, Chicago.

Polo ponies under saddle: Brown Dick; owner, W. Vernon Booth, Chicago.

Pairs of carriage horses suitable to work to T cart or phaeton: Bingo and Bijou; owned by James Hobart Moore, Chicago.

Saddle horses: Prince Charming; owner, Herbert B. Crane, St. Charles, Ill.

Green hunters: Glenmore; owner, George Pepper, Toronto, Canada.

Keane Beaten by Bredin.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—At Northampton today E. C. Bredin, the English runner, beat T. F. Keane, the American, in a 440-yard running match, for £100, by half a yard. The time was 0:46 4-5.

Field Trials for Beagles.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The day was bad for the opening of the eleventh annual field trials of the National Beagle Club. In the morning it was damp, and at 1 o'clock when the first dogs were put down the sun dried up all the scent. It was intended to run off Class A for fifteen-inch dogs, but as the brace from New Orleans had not arrived Class A for fifteen-inch bitches was substituted, and as the scent was so poor no decision was reached.

William Saxby's Dolly D. and George F. Reed's True did the best work of the day. True, however, did all the driving after a rabbit was jumped, and practically had everything her own way.

Among the members present to-day were James L. Kernochan, John Caswell, Boston; Charles R. Stevenson, Haddonfield, N. J.; D. F. Summer, Downington, Penn.; A. J. Pwinton, Waterbury, Conn.; Joseph Lewis representing William G. Rockefeller, A. D. Lewis, James Mortimer, W. H. O'Connor, Henry Dickson Bruns, New Orleans; John Bateman, I. W. Appleton, C. B. Post, Jr., William Saxby, George F. Reed, M. H. Wells, Bradford S. Turpin, and H. S. Joslin.

Women Golfers at Apawamis.

An interesting putting match was played yesterday afternoon by the women of the Apawamis Club at Rye. Miss M. S. Eddy won the first prize with a score of 13 strokes. Three tied for second honors at 15 strokes—Miss Mabel Gwynne, Miss M. M. Downey, and Miss Annie Towle. Miss F. Frame, Miss F. F. Reed, and Miss Harriet Waring each took 16 strokes, and the other players were Miss Mathews, Mrs. Maturin Ballou, Mrs. A. G. Shriever, Mrs. J. H. Park, Mrs. F. T. Mathews, Miss A. G. Eddy, Miss M. S. Towle, Mrs. E. D. Douglas, Miss M. Mathews, and Miss A. Park. The women will play in a handicap event to-day for a cup given by Miss Annie Towle.

Professionals Play at Dyker Meadow.

George Law, the Dyker Meadow Club professional, and Dave Hunter of the Baltusrol Club played a foursome competition yesterday against two of their brother professionals, Mungo Park and Jack Park, the latter from the Essex County Country Club at Orange. The game was played on the Dyker Meadow links, and Law and Hunter won by 11 up and 9 to play in a 36-hole match. The medal play scores of the competitors were: Law, 156; Hunter, 166; Jack Park, 167; Mungo Park, 172.

Women on North Jersey Links.

Gen. Congdon, President of the North Jersey Country Club, Paterson, offered a cup some time ago for competition by the women golfers of the club. The first match at 36 holes, handicap, over the long course, was played yesterday. The eight leading scores were: Miss R. Hoxsey, 252, 6, 246; Miss Scott, 252, 0, 252; Miss Hoxsey, 254, 0, 254; Miss Blundell, 281, 26, 255; Miss Goodbody, 333, 72, 261; Miss Graham, 273, 6, 267; Miss Thorne, 335, 72, 267; Mrs. Lewis, 290, 20, 270.

Mrs. Carnrich a Golf Champion.

The final round for the women's golf championship of the Essex County Country Club at Orange, N. J., was played yesterday between Mrs. E. M. Carnrich and Mrs. Edward F. Sanford. Mrs. Carnrich won, beating Mrs. Sanford by 3 up and 2 to play. The Consolation Cup was won by Mrs. William M. Lecato, who defeated Miss Marjorie Worth by 3 up and 2 to play.

LIGHT WORK AT COLUMBIA.

Only Rudimentary Practice Was Indulged In by Small Football Squad.

Coach Sanford gave the Columbia football squad very light work yesterday afternoon, and the usual practice game was omitted. Twenty-five members of the squad were led out on Columbia Field at 4 o'clock, and less than an hour was devoted to drop kicking, punting, following and catching punts, and returning the ball behind interference. Of the regular 'Varsity team, Smythe, Slocovitch, Weekes, and Sykes were absent. This afternoon, however, hard work will begin again, and all the 'Varsity eleven, with the exception of Austin, whose leg muscles were strained in the Yale game, are expected to be on hand.

Columbia men have come to believe that they can defeat Princeton in the game on election day, and Coach Sanford is also sanguine over Columbia's chances, although he has told the men that they must expect harder work than the Elis gave them, and that they must improve greatly during the next week. The outlook of the White and Blue team was considerably brightened yesterday by the announcement that Freeman, one of the best guards in college, had removed his academic conditions and will rejoin the squad this week. Coach Sanford believes also that he has made a new find of value to the team in Neyzer, a 200-pound candidate for the line, who will appear in to-day's practice. Neyzer played a brilliant game several years ago at Indiana University, and is now a student in the Columbia Law School.

YALE'S FIND IN BENHAM.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—A new end showed up at the Yale practice this afternoon in the person of Benham, a freshman, whose work was of a first-class order. Benham has been playing irregularly as a sub on the freshman team, but was given a chance Saturday against the Worcester High School. His work was so excellent that he was called out by McBride for a trial to-day, and he carried off the honors of the hard two halves that were played. Benham is evidently a coming end. He is very small, smaller than Wear, but he is quick as lightning and a sure tackler; just such another man as Palmer of Princeton. He slid around between the 'Varsity backs to-day like an eel and nailed his man almost every time. He was in every play and was complimented on the field by the coaches.

The 'Varsity lined up to-day as in the beginning of the Columbia game, but minus Sheldon and Stillman. Bloomer played in the latter's place and Richardson in Sheldon's. Sharpe and Cook, who have been regarded all along as sure half backs, showed up so poorly in Saturday's game that they came near being disciplined to-day for a week. They were given a curtain lecture and sent into the game, and both men worked hard. Sharpe gained more ground to-day than thus far this season, and took made a thirty-yard run around right end for a touch-down, and Sharpe made another touch-down on line plunges.

HARVARD AGAINST McCRACKEN.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—Harvard's last week of practice before the game with the University of Pennsylvania began today with a game between the 'Varsity and the scrub, in which the former scored three touch-downs.

Ellis was not out. His ankle is improving, however, and his leg was taken out of splints to-day. Kendall is still laid up from the effects of the Indian game, and Kernan is out of condition and did not dress for practice. Sawin, whose knee has driven him to crutches for the past two weeks, was out to-day, looking well, but took part only in signal practice.

"I have nothing to say," replied Prof. Ira N. Hollis, Chairman of Harvard's Athletic Committee, to-night, when asked if he had sent a letter of mild protest to Pennsylvania against the playing of McCracken, Pennsylvania's big full back, in the game between Harvard and the Red and Blue Saturday.

Although it was learned from sources of authority that Harvard's Athletic Committee has sent such a letter, and that Pennsylvania's answer to it has been received, it is understood that to-night Harvard sent a reply to Pennsylvania's letter, and although no official information will be given out, because such action would be deemed discourteous before Pennsylvania receives the reply, a shrewd guess would not go far wrong in concluding that Harvard has sent a final note to Pennsylvania still further enforcing its objections to McCracken's playing in Saturday's game. If McCracken is played in Saturday's game, despite Harvard's protests, it may lead to a disruption in athletic relations between the two universities.

Penn. Wants McCracken to Play.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The University of Pennsylvania Football Committee held a special meeting to-day to consider the protest made by Harvard against J. C. McCracken, the red and blue's crack player, taking part in next Saturday's game. The Harvard football authorities claim that this is McCracken's fifth year on the Pennsylvania team in that he played for a short time in the Franklin and Marshall game in 1896, thus violating the four years' rule.

The Pennsylvania authorities declined to say what action they took at the meeting, except to say that a reply to the protest has been sent to Cambridge. One of the members of the committee said that Pennsylvania can find no reason why McCracken should not play next Saturday and that Pennsylvania will probably insist that he shall line up for the contest. The committee refused to give out the correspondence.

THE GAME AT PRINCETON.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—After the Tigers had been put through a sprinting exercise by Trainer "Jim" Robinson, the 'Varsity team was put through fast signal practice, including formations for end runs, centre plays, and drop kicking. Then the scrub team and the freshman eleven were lined up for a lively game.

The pace set by the scrub was fast and plucky, but the freshmen played a steady, plucky game, and held the scrub team down to two touch-downs and a goal from field. Humbird made a sensational run of nearly 100 yards.

The students are beginning to expect Humbird to score at least one touch-down a day by a sensational run. He hurdles over tackles while they are in an almost upright position, and seems able to make track time on a broken field. Munroe, the 300-pound centre rush of the freshmen team, despite his tremendous bulk, is learning the game.

Columbia's Automobile Club.

The Columbia University Automobile Club met yesterday and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Henry Rossiter Worthington, 1903, C., President and Captain; William Brock Shoemaker, 1902, C., Vice President; Lewis Iselin, 1903, C., Secretary and Treasurer; Roscoe Crosby Gaige, 1903, C., Manager.

Plans were made for several club runs to be held soon. The first run will be to Ardsley, where the club will be entertained by President Worthington.

Columbia's Athletic Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of Columbia students will be held Friday afternoon for the purpose of considering various athletic questions and electing officers to fill vacancies in the different athletic teams and associations.

At this meeting also the committee which was appointed to draw up a constitution for the new rowing club to be formed on the lines of the Newell and Weld Clubs of Harvard will report. The members of this committee are Mr. Justus C. B. Cowles, '83; Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby, '95; Stephen P. Nash, '01; Bruce McL. Falconer, '01, and Howard H. Bayne, '01.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

F. L. Brewster easily defeated H. W. White last night in the tenth game of the amateur scratch billiard tournament now in progress under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union at the Metropolitan Billiard Academy, 127 Columbus Avenue. The highest run of the evening was one of 15 points made by Mr. Brewster in the fifty-ninth inning. The score by innings follows, a fourteen-inch balk line being used:

Brewster	9	11	3	1	2	4	0	9	4	1	0	0
	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1
	4	9	0	9	1	2	0	1	0	6	2	0
	2	0	4	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	2	0
	8	0	0	1	2	6	0	11	4	1	3	3
	9	0	0	1	2	6	0	11	4	1	3	3
	9	6	9	2	6	8	1	15	0	0	0	0
	11	1	0	0	1	2	0	3				

Total, 250; average, 3 31-73.

White	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	14	0	2
	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	2	2	2
	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	1

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FINANCIAL.

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$4,000 American Spirits Manfg. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1901.
$10,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$10,000 Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Lou., Hend. & St. Louis R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$300 Atlantic Yacht Club Bds.
$2,000 Acme Liquid Fuel Co. Income Bds.
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50 shs. Northern Insurance Co.
50 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 2d Prefd.
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72 shs. Brooklyn Gas Fixture Co.
300 shs. Molecular Telephone Co.
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100 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
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200 shs. Distilling Co. of America common.
$14 30-100 Lou., Hend. & St. Louis R. R. Co. scrip.
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BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
62 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH S. SPINNEY.
2,200 shs. Proustite Mining Co.
13 shs. American Casualty, Ins. & Security Co. of Baltimore.
630 shs. Virginia Marble Co.
$5,332.50 Virginia Marble Co. Bond, dated May 31, 1899, payable July 1, 1903, Int. 8 p. c.
$2,051.52. Receipts for money advanced Virginia Marble Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$950 City of Montgomery, Ala., 5 p. c. Corp. Bds., due 1907.
394 shs. Phenix National Bank.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
20 shs. Union Trust Co.
21 shs. United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co.
Warrants of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. for 1,000 tons of Charlotte Iron. (Hypothecated.)
$5,000 Lou., Evans. & St. Louis Consld. R. R. Gen. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Trust Receipt.)
$4,000 Denver & Southwestern Ry. 5 p. c. Gen. Mtge. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1929.
110 shs. Union Coarse Salt Co.
5 shs. Sun Publishing and Printing Co.
45 shs. United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co.
20 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
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RETSOF MINING STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.
DO YOU WANT MONEY? WE LOAN MONEY to men in any kind of business. 150 Nassau, Office 729.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,716,628 32
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres. Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P. R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec. A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas. Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Wm. Barbour, H. S. Manning, Saml. A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Chas. F. Cutler, Emers. McMillin, Jas. M. Donald, George Crocker, Edw. C. Schaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, Joel F. Freeman, William E. Spier, Chas. R. Flower, Anson R. Flower, H. S. Redmond, Jno. R. Hegeman, C. I. Hudson, Willard Brown, Philip Lehman, Edwd. F. Cragin, Geo. Blumenthal, Frank Jay Gould, Wm. A. Clark.

DIVIDENDS.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held October 16th, 1900, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable November 15th, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, October 30th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Friday, November 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company.
To the Holders of the Second Mortgage 7% Bonds of the above company due November 1, 1900, heretofore assumed by The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on presentation and surrender of the bonds and coupons on maturity thereof, viz.: November 1, 1900, after which date interest will cease.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s
PITTSBURGH JUNCTION & MIDDLE DIVISION 3½% GOLD BONDS.
Coupon No. 4, due November 1, 1900, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after October 29, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. on November 2, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.,
Richmond, Va., October 26th, 1900.
A dividend of 1% has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable November 26th, 1900, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Friday, November 9th, 1900.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Friday, November 9th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Tuesday, November 27th, at 10 A. M.
The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Preferred Dividend No. 7.
Pittsburg, Penn., Oct. 25, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company, Nov. 26, to stockholders as registered at the close of business, Nov. 5, 1900. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the company. The stock transfer books for the preferred stockholders will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from Nov. 5 until Nov. 26, 1900.
A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing November 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Bonds may be left for examination on and after the 20th inst., and, if in order, checks will be mailed therefor on the 31st. GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
New York, October 19th, 1900.

Southern Railway Company.
Coupons due Nov. 1, 1900, from East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Consolidated 5% bonds, Virginia Midland General Mortgage 5% bonds, Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Second Mortgage 4½% bonds, South Carolina and Georgia First Mortgage 6% bonds, and Richmond and Mecklenburg First Mortgage 4% bonds, will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall St., New York. H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Last Dollar Gold Mining Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.
A dividend of $30,000—2 cents per share—has been declared on the capital stock of the Last Dollar Gold Mining Company, payable at the office of Lounsbery & Co., 15 Broad St., N. Y., or at the office of the Company, Boston Building, Denver, Col., on Nov. 21, 1900. Books close Nov. 7th. R. P. LOUNSBERY, President.

National Starch Company.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) has this day been declared as of Oct. 1st, 1900, on the Preferred Stock of the above Company, payable on Nov. 1st, 1900, on exchange of Interim for permanent Certificates at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.
J. D. HIGGINS, Treasurer.
New York, Oct. 18th, 1900.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 115 Broadway, New York, October, 19th, 1900. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared payable November 1st proximo to stockholders of record at close of business October 19th, 1900.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day, Oct. 12, 1900, declared a semi-annual dividend of 6%, payable on and after November 1st, 1900. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 22 to November 1st, 1900.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank,
NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1900.
95TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1.
Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 10, due November 1, 1900, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York. J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co.

Coupons.
The Hormiguero Central Company of Cuba, New York office, 69 Wall St. The coupon, No. 20, due on Nov. 1, on the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at this office.
LORENZO M. GILLET, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Oct. 27, 1900.
The coupons due Nov. 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the Pratt Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the J. C. Watson Company will be held at the office of McIntyre & Marshall, Produce Exchange Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the twentieth day of November, 1900, at eleven thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the J. C. Watson Company be forthwith dissolved.—New York, October 30th, 1900.
J. C. WATSON, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Nov. 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Philadelphia Exchange's New President.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—At a special meeting of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day Beauveau Borie was unanimously elected President to succeed H. L. Townsend, resigned.

New Immigration Employes.

It was announced at the immigration station at the Barge Office yesterday that the following appointments had been made by the Treasury Department: Philip S. Biglin, Inspector; Fessenden N. Chase, clerk; William H. Turner and Daniel Schwartz, messengers; F. A. Tuttle, Henry T. Skinner, and Jeremiah B. Fitzgerald, gatemen.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 29	440,315
To date this year	91,676,267
Corresponding date last year	143,934,132

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 29	$1,806,000
To date this year	$391,698,960
Corresponding date last year	$735,408,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Nat. Salt	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Northern Pacific	1½
Glucose Sug. pf.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾
Minn. & St. L. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	¾	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Linseed	1	Manhattan	1⅛
Am. Linseed pf.	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Nat. Biscuit	⅛
Am. Tobacco	1	Nat. Lead	⅛
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Nat. Steel	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Nat. Steel pf.	⅛
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	Nat. Tube	⅛
B'klyn Un. Gas	⅝	N. J. Central	2
C., R. & Pitts.	2	N. Y. Central	⅛
Chi. & Alton	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	¾	N. Y., O. & W.	1¼
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	North. Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	People's Gas	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Peoria & East.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Pressed Steel Car	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	1½	Pullman Co.	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	1⅛	Rep. Steel	⅝
Del., L. & W.	1½	Southern Pac.	1
Det. City Gas	½	South. Ry. pf.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	3
Federal Steel pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	½
General Electric	1	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1
Glucose Sugar		Un. Bag & Paper.	⅞
Mt. North. pf.	2	Union Pacific	⅝
H. B. Claflin	1	U. S. Leather	⅝
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Hocking Valley pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	1⅝
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	3½
Kan. City So.	⅝	Wheel. & L. Erie	⅝
K. C. So. pf.	2	Wis. Central	½
Laclede Gas	1	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Lake Erie & West.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	1¼	Chi., M. & St. P. 4s.	
Cent. R. & B. Co. G. 5s	1⅛	Series A	1
		Kan. City & Pac. 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

Int. & G. N. 2d	2	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
K. City So. 3s	2½		
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Aggressive selling for short account and some resulting liquidation by weak or timid holders were the features of the stock market yesterday, with quotations quite generally declining as a consequence. There was no unfavorable news influencing to the lower range of prices; but professionals proceeded on the theory that after the recent sustained rise a reaction was in order. Stocks in fairly considerable volume were thrown upon the market, but, all things considered, they were well taken by the strong interests who are steadily accumulating securities, and in the last few minutes of trading, when some of the shorts endeavored to cover, prices were run sharply up. The rally, though too late in the day to offset altogether the earlier losses, was significant of what may be expected when the sellers of stocks which they do not own undertake to buy them back—as they will before election, for there is no pressure of real stocks upon the market. Evidence of this in a small way appeared in the course of Northern Pacific yesterday—a security which bears lately have delighted to sell short—when, in the late dealings, the quotation was lifted materially on an endeavor to cover. Nor is the case of Northern Pacific exceptional. In the closing days of last week no less than yesterday many short sales were made, until now that interest is extended.

To pretend, however, that all the selling yesterday was professional would be idle. Undoubtedly there was some genuine liquidation, due to the desire on the part of some interests to "even up" before election. But this selling was neither material nor substantial. The general buying, on the other hand, was of the best.

News developments of the day were favorable. St. Paul and a number of other railroad systems reported increases in net earnings for the month of September; money continued relatively easy; more gold imports are expected; political news was in favor of Republican success. But the professional market raiders gave heed to none of these things. Later their significance may dawn upon them.

NORTHERN PACIFIC was the strongest stock on the list, holding steady in the face of persistent efforts to break it. The buying was by large banking interests, and in connection with it there was talk that the stock may be put on a 4 per cent. basis in November. At the same time it is recalled that the voting trust expires a year hence and that probably present purchases are for control. There is a substantial short interest in the stock, and the sudden rise in the late afternoon was due to an endeavor by some of the shorts to reduce their commitments.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES were put under pressure all day, and as a result closing figures showed not immaterial net declines, though in each case the close was above the low figures of the day. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was sold by the same interests which were operating in Sugar, while in Manhattan it was said that the bull pool recently in that stock had gotten rid of most of its holdings and was not averse to the lower prices. Apparently, however, around 96 the figure was considered low enough, for good buying was in evidence on the decline to there. Metropolitan fell off rather easily 3 points on limited sales.

SUGAR TRUST stock, which the Street lately has been "tipped" to sell for a "big decline," was hammered aggressively by a professional bear pool, headed by an erstwhile vigorous bull and a Consolidated Exchange clique. Fully 36,000 shares of the stock were traded in, the quotation at one time declining to 120¼. The low prices, however, could not be held, the buying being better than the selling, and the close was at 121¼, a net loss of only a half point. Undoubtedly there was some short covering on the decline, but it remains a fact, nevertheless, that the short interest in the issue is still large and that after the close of business yesterday some of the shorts showed signs of nervousness.

NATIONAL SALT was a feature of the market, in that it was one of the few shares to show net gains, though the dealings in it were limited. It will be remembered that several weeks ago the Directors of the company met, and, taking action on the preferred stock dividend, did nothing in respect to the dividend on the common stock, though the Street generally had expected at least 1½ per cent. The result was that the stock broke a number of points. Now it is explained that the action of the Directors is not necessarily indicative of a passing of the dividend, but was due simply to a desire to take no action until after the election.

COAL STOCKS were weak, notwithstanding the announcement of the resumption of work in the strike districts. Short selling of some of the securities was in evidence, traders proceeding on the assumption that with all the good news out the stocks were sales. It was said, as explanatory of the extreme decline in Jersey Central, that if inside selling had not been forced, at least inside support had, for certain reasons, been for the moment withdrawn.

STEEL STOCKS were heavy, influenced by what appeared to be liquidation in Tennessee Coal and Iron—breaking the quotation 4 points—and by the announcement of the closing down of some of the plants of the Federal Steel Company. In the absence of President Gary of that company no satisfactory explanation for the shutdown appeared, but it is said that it will be simply over election. Pending the result of the Steel and Wire meeting, some traders showed a disposition to sell the stock, fearing that the developments might be unfavorable. Their fears were not realized, and after the close of business it was said that the stock was in for a substantial rise, Mr. Gates having, it is understood, expressed himself as very bullish on the shares. That there is marked improvement in the steel and iron trade was borne out further yesterday by the advance by the Empire Iron and Steel Company in the prices of all grades of pig iron, this action being taken because of large orders.

GRANGERS were rather irregular, but on the whole, considering the pressure and the general market weakness, they held well. The Street read with much interest the September statement of St. Paul, showing an increase in net of $36,600, notwithstanding a decrease in gross of $150,900. The saving was accomplished by a substantial reduction in operating expenses, and indicates the policy of the road now that "lean" times because of crop shortages are on. This is in marked contrast to the policy of the road in the last fiscal year, when, with gross earnings large, over $4,000,000 was expended in improvements and betterments—all charged to "operating expenses."

INDUSTRIALS.—Consolidated Gas, United States Rubber, United States Leather, and Tobacco Trust were all weak, though there was no news about them one way or the other. The declines were apparently the result of profit taking and short selling Brooklyn Union Gas was decidedly weak, though for no known reason.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN securities, with which lately the name of John W. Gates has been closely connected, were weak, and it was said that this was due to the fact that the deal with which Mr. Gates had been connected was finally through. Insiders were said to be selling.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London did little in this market yesterday, the cables reporting a very inactive market there because of the absence of many brokers who were taking part in the welcoming home of the returned South African troops. All told, barely 10,000 shares were dealt in for foreign account with buying in the Atchisons and Southern Pacific and selling in Northern Pacific and Union Pacific.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Money continued comparatively easy yesterday, the rate for call going no higher than 4½ per cent., while it closed easier at 3¼. The demand from the interior has ceased for the time being, no shipments having been made since Friday. The banks, however, are losing to the Sub-Treasury through internal revenue payments.

AGAIN TALKING BULLISH.

An interesting story on the Street yesterday after the close of business was that a one-time prominent bull, who recently turned bear and who since then has been selling stocks, had announced that he proposed to switch again to the bull side. At the office of the Stock Exchange house with which he is connected neither confirmation nor denial of the report could be obtained.

ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Anthracite Coal Company yesterday the following Directors and officers were elected: President and Treasurer—W. E. Pedrick; Secretary—R. L. Cerero; Directors—W. E. Pedrick, William Bond Skerton, S. Halline, Frank P. Hoffman, and Charles C. Tegethoff; Registrar—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

This company has purchased several thousand acres of coal lands, particularly in the West, upon which the development work already done has, it is said, opened up an enormous quantity of high-grade anthracite coal. It is the intention thoroughly to equip the property with the most approved mining machinery and sell the product in the large Western cities, where anthracite is extremely scarce and brings from $8.50 to $17 per ton.

Estimates prepared by competent mining engineers, it is stated, show that the supply of high-grade coal on the property acquired is practically inexhaustible, and that the formation and location of the coal veins are so advantageous that the mining operations can be carried on at the minimum cost.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Shipment of 407,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Deficit of $1,249,860 under the legal requirements shown by last week's statement of outside banks, as against $607,250 in the previous week.

According to Boston advices, the Burlington statement for September will be given out this morning.

Payment begun by the Northwestern and the Omaha of the interest on their funded debt, due on Thursday.

London cables that the Bank of England has made a large withdrawal of gold from the open market.

Freight movement over the Pennsylvania during October largest on record.

Gold to the amount of £650,000 shipped from Australia to San Francisco.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $104,760,223; balances, $5,538,944; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $191,695.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80⅝; demand, $4.83⅞; cables, $4.84⅜; commercial bills, $4.79½@$4.80½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ less 1-16 and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 and 94 11-16, and guilders, 39⅝ and 40 1-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5@3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 75c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-32c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The uncertainty as to the immediate future dominates the money market, but the New York banks' statement is taken to indicate that no further large calls for gold will be made by New York. Discounts were firm today on the Bank of England's efforts to regain control of the market and the state of Paris exchange.

Half a million pounds in gold arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The attendance on the Stock Exchange to-day was small, and there was no disposition to seriously engage in business. Americans were dull and weak. Grand Trunks, however, closed above the worst prices of the day.

Consols for money, 98⅝; for the account, 98 13-16; Atchison, 32⅞; Canadian Pacific, 89½; St. Paul, 118⅝; Illinois Central, 121½; Louisville, 77⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 78; New York Central, 137; Erie, 12⅝; Pennsylvania, 69½; Reading, 9; Erie first preferred, 36; Northern Pacific preferred, 75½; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 9½; Rand Mines, 40⅝.

Bar silver quiet, 29 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £100,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 133.80; Madrid, 33.45; Lisbon, 37.50; Rome, 5.95.

Spanish 4s closed at 67⅝.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—After an undecided opening on the Bourse to-day, prices were unfavorably affected by the heaviness of Spanish stocks, which were largely offered. Subsequently business was very quiet and remained so until nearing the close, when prices were slightly firmer. Spanish fours recovered a portion of their earlier loss and some demand sprang up for French railways. Mines, after being quiet, closed irregularly. Rio Tintos improved. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 10c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 10c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 67.87½.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—On the Boerse to-day, home funds were firm and active, purchases being induced by the ease and cheapness of money. Foreigners were dull, notably Spanish fours, and declined in sympathy with the Paris market. Locals moved irregularly. Coal and Iron shares were weak. American and Canadian railroads were neglected.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—Spanish 4s closed today at 76.25. Gold was quoted at 33.25.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Montana eased to-day from 323 to 321. Parrot lost 1, to 44¼ Utah 1, to 31½; Isle Royale 1, to 35½; Old Dominion 1¾, to 20½; Gas and Coke ⅝, to 12⅝; Erie Telephone 1, to 99; United Fruit 1, to 128, and later to 128½; Wolverine ¾, to 41¼; Dominion Coal ¾, to 30¼; Centennial ⅝, to 16⅜; Butte and Boston 1½, to 62½; Franklin ½, to 14½; Centennial Eureka ½, to 19½.

Money loaned at the Clearing House at 2½ and 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at 5 and 3 cents' discount.

On call money still rules at from 3½ to 4 per cent. Time money is quoted from 4½ to 5½ per cent., according to names and collateral. Note brokers report a very small supply of paper. The right names will find a quick market at 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4⅜	5¼	Old Colony	2¾	3½
Allouez	2¼	2½	Old Domin.	20¼	21
Arcadian	17	18	Osceola	71	71½
Arnold	4	4½	Parrot	44½	45
Ash Bed	.25	..	Quincy	150	155
Atlantic	24	24½	Rhode Isl.	3½	4
Baltic	..	23	Santa Fé	6¾	6⅞
Bost. & Mon.	312	314	Shoe	29	29½
Butte & Bos.	62	62½	Tamarack	257	259
Cal. & Hec.	7385	7395	Utah Cons.	31½	32
Centennial	16¾	17¼	Washington	.60	.61¼
Franklin	14	14¾	White Knob.	8½	9¾
Humboldt	.25	.75	Winona	3	3½
Isle Royale	35	35½	Wolverine	41¼	41¾
Mohawk	183	..			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	215	246	C. Mass. pf.	62	..
Bost. & Low.	241	244	Fitch. pf.	137½	138
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	N.Y.&N.E. 6s.	..	110½
Bost. Elev.	155	157	N.Y.&N.E. 7s.	..	114½
Bost. Gas 5s.	..	80	West End	91½	92
Cent. Mass.	13	14			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	147	148	Mex. Tele.	2⅛	2⅛
Chi. Stk. Y.	..	139	N. E. Tel.	124	..
Dom. Coal	39½	39½	U. S. Oil	14	15
D. Coal pf.	113	..	W'h'se Elec.	..	48½
Erie Tel.	99	100	W. Elec. pf.	63	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Local stocks sympathized with the Wall Street market. The declines were not particularly sharp, but the tone was heavy for nearly everything traded in, and there was a noticeable lack of support in many cases. Diamond Match ranged from 126 to 125, closing at 125½. Biscuit common declined to 35 from 35⅛, and closed at 35⅜; the preferred sold to 90, and closed at 91. Linseed common opened at 12¼, dropped to 11½, and closed at 11¾. West Chicago sold at 99¾. Northwestern Elevated common at 27, and Metropolitan Elevated common at 33.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,540	American Linseed	12¼	11½	11⅝
740	American Linseed pf.	54	52½	52⅝
10	Chicago Edison	139	139	139
3	Chicago Telephone	210	210	210
95	Chicago Union Traction	12	12	12
12	Chi. Union Traction pf.	49	48½	49
1,754	Diamond Match	126	125	125½
5	Metropolitan Elevated	33	33	33
2,196	National Biscuit	35½	35	35⅜
168	National Biscuit pf.	90	90	91
250	Northwestern Elevated	27	27	27
25	Northwestern Elev. pf.	76	76	76
50	West

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 29, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
129	131	180	Adams Express	130	130	129¼	129¾	
17⅞	18	985	Am. Car & Found. Co.	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	– ⅛
64	64¼	781	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64⅝	64⅝	63⅝	64	– ¼
35¼	36	20	American Cotton Oil.	36	36	36	36	
32	35	310	American District Tel.	32½	33	32½	33	+1
156	160	100	American Express	157	157	157	157	
36	37	1,365	American Ice Co.	36⅞	38⅜	35¼	36	– ⅜
64	66	10	Am. Ice Co. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	
11¼	11⅞	2,625	Am. Linseed Co.	12⅜	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	–1
52½	53	3,386	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	53⅜	53⅜	52⅜	52⅜	–1¼
41¼	41¾	1,283	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41	41¼	40⅞	41¼	
90¼	91	330	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91⅜	91⅝	91	91	
22⅝	22¼	2,345	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	22⅞	22⅞	21½	22½	
74½	75	1,355	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	74½	75	74½	75	
34⅝	34¾	6,330	Am. Steel & Wire.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	
74⅜	75	1,195	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75	75	74½	74½	
121¼	121⅝	35,870	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121⅝	121⅝	120¼	121½	
33¾	34	1,400	American Tin Plate.	34½	34⅝	34	34	–1
82⅜	83½	270	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	
95⅞	96	17,870	American Tobacco	96¼	96¼	94⅞	96	–1
45⅝	45½	1,425	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45⅝	45	45⅜	
31⅞	32	12,270	At., T. & S. F.	32	32	31¼	32	
73⅜	73⅝	15,674	At., T. & S. F. pf.	73⅞	74	73⅜	73⅞	
74½	74⅝	8,305	Baltimore & Ohio	74⅝	74⅝	73¾	74¼	
80⅜	81½	1,610	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81	81¼	81	81	
60¼	61	35,705	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61⅝	61⅞	60¼	60⅞	–1⅛
165	170	540	Brooklyn Union Gas.	165	165	165	165	–5
72	75	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	73	73	73	73	–2
53	53½	500	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	– ⅛
86⅜	87⅜	10	Canadian Pacific	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	
29⅜	29⅝	2,770	Chesapeake & Ohio.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29⅝	– ⅛
35	35¼	11,646	Chicago & Alton, new.	35¼	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛	– ⅛
70⅜	70¾	7,070	Chi. & Alton pf., new.	71	71¼	70¼	70¼	– ⅛
127	127¼	3,860	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	127¼	127⅝	126⅝	126⅝	– ¾
11⅞	12	732	Chicago Great West.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
34½	35	50	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	35¼	35½	35½	35½	
114¾	115¼	6,845	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	115½	115¾	114⅝	114⅝	– ⅛
172	173	160	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172	172	172	172	+ ⅛
160	162½	200	Chicago & Northw.	161	161	161	161	–1½
108½	109	3,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108½	108⅝	108	108⅝	– ⅛
26¾	28	150	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28	28	28	28	– ⅛
62	62½	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	62⅜	62½	62⅜	62¼	– ⅛
38⅞	39	1,970	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	38½	39	38⅛	38¾	–1¼
38½	40	115	Col. Southern 1st pf.	39	39	39	39	
16½	16¾	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	16¼	16¾	16	16	– ⅜
173¼	174½	1,595	Consolidated Gas	175	175	172½	172½	–3½
28¼	28½	3,360	Con. Tobacco Co.	28½	29	28⅛	28⅛	– ⅛
80¾	81	1,883	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	80	80⅞	80	80⅞	–1⅛
112	113	100	Delaware & Hudson.	112⅝	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	– ½
175	178	100	Del., Lack. & Western.	178	178	178	178	–1½
69½	70	142	Denver & R. G. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	
...	...	200	Detroit City Gas.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	– ⅛
11⅜	12	50	Erie	11½	11½	11½	11½	
34	34½	210	Erie 1st pf.	35	35	34½	34½	– ⅛
40	41	80	Evans. & T. H.	41	41	41	41	
38	38½	7,585	Federal Steel	38	38½	37⅜	38¼	
67¼	68½	1,245	Federal Steel pf.	68⅜	68⅜	67⅝	67⅞	–1
142¼	143	200	General Electric	143	143	142⅜	142⅜	–1
54	55	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55	55	54½	54½	– ¾
99½	101½	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	102	102	102	102	+2¾
161	162	805	Great Northern pf.	162½	162½	161	161	–2
102½	108	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	105	105	105	105	–1
36	37	450	Hocking Valley	36½	36½	35½	36	–1
63½	64½	1,135	Hocking Valley pf.	64¼	64¼	63⅜	64	– ½
118	118½	350	Illinois Central	118¼	118½	118¼	118½	
20	21	200	International Paper	20½	20½	20½	20½	– ⅜
66½	67	610	Internat. Pap. pf.	66⅜	66⅜	66	66¼	– ⅜
33	33¾	200	Internat. Power	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
19	19½	200	Iowa Central	18⅞	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	– ⅛
41	42	30	Iowa Central pf.	42	42	42	42	
10	12	10	K. C. Southern	13	13	13	13	– ⅜
33⅞	34	2,625	K. C. Southern pf.	36	36	34	34	–2
69½	70	200	Laclede Gas	70	70	70	70	–1
33½	35	700	Lake Erie & West.	34½	34⅝	34	34	–1
74⅜	74⅞	3,350	Louisville & Nashville.	75	75	74⅝	74⅝	– ⅜
96	96¼	12,470	Manhattan Elevated	97	97	95¼	96	–1⅛
158¼	159	3,162	Met. Street Ry.	160	160	158	158½	–2½
82½	84	50	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	
11⅜	12⅛	500	Mexican Central	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	
58½	60	200	Minn. & St. Louis	59	59	59	59	+ ½
98	99	600	Minn. & St. L. pf.	98¼	98½	98	98¼	+ ½
31⅜	32	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32¼	32¼	31	31⅜	– ⅛
55⅞	56	18,110	Missouri Pacific	56	56½	55¾	55⅞	– ⅜
35⅜	35½	700	National Biscuit Co.	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	– ⅜
90	92	300	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	90⅞	91	90½	91	+1
19½	20	400	National Lead Co.	19⅜	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	– ⅛
...	...	300	National Salt	37	38½	37	38¼	+1½
29	29¼	1,440	National Steel Co.	30	30	29	29	–1
87⅜	87⅞	625	National Steel Co. pf.	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	– ⅜
54⅜	55	2,588	National Tube Co.	55½	55¼	53⅞	54⅜	
98	98½	920	Nat. Tube Co. pf.	98¼	98¼	97¼	98	
133½	134½	410	New Jersey Central.	134½	134½	133⅜	133½	–2
121	124	100	New York Air Brake.	122	122	122	122	–1
132¼	133	4,283	New York Central	132⅜	133	132	132½	– ⅛
14	14½	100	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14½	14½	14¼	14½	
83	90	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	88	88	88	88	
36	38	1,150	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	37	37⅝	37	37	
21⅝	21⅞	1,270	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	– ⅛
36⅜	36½	4,330	Norfolk & Western.	36⅜	36⅝	36	36¼	–1¼
76	78	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	–1
15⅝	16½	300	North American	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15½	– ¼
57⅞	57⅞	30,525	Northern Pacific	56	57⅞	55⅞	57⅞	+1⅜
72⅞	73	1,095	Northern Pacific pf.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	– ⅜
56	58	75	Pacific Coast	56½	56½	56½	56½	
42¼	42⅝	11,305	Pacific Mail	42¼	42½	41⅞	42¼	
134¼	134⅞	11,360	Pennsylvania R. R.	134½	135	133¾	134⅞	– ½
93	93¼	6,830	People's Gas, Chicago.	93⅜	93⅝	92½	93¼	– ⅛
6	8¼	100	Peoria & Eastern.	7	7	7	7	–1⅛
82½	84⅝	150	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	84	84	84	84	+ ⅜
42⅜	43	1,240	Pressed Steel Car	43	43	42½	42⅝	– ⅜
80	81	220	Pressed Steel Car pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	– ⅜
186	190	200	Pullman Company	189	189	189	189	– ½
17⅞	18	1,300	Reading	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	– ⅛
58⅜	58¼	7,050	Reading 1st pf.	58⅜	58⅞	57⅞	58⅜	– ⅛
28	28½	200	Reading 2d pf.	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	– ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	1,760	Republic Iron & Steel	13¾	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	– ⅜
56¾	57	485	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	56¾	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜	– ⅜
48	50	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½	
11⅜	11⅝	100	St. L. & San Fran.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	– ¼
35¾	36¼	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36½	36½	36	36	– ¼
14	14¼	3,264	St. Louis Southw.	13½	14¼	13½	14	– ⅛
32¼	32½	5,960	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32¼	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	
65	66	10	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	
35⅝	36	13,870	Southern Pacific	36½	36½	35⅞	35⅞	–1
12⅜	12⅝	850	Southern Railway	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	– ⅛
56	56¼	3,310	Southern Railway pf.	56½	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	–1¼
55¼	55⅝	10,080	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	57½	57½	54	55	–3
16⅜	17	3,225	Texas Pacific	17¼	17¼	16⅜	17	– ½
16	17	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	16	16	16	16	–1
12⅜	13¾	130	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	12½	12¾	12½	12½	– ⅞
65	68	20	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	68¾	68¾	65½	65½	
61	61¼	28,165	Union Pacific	61½	61⅞	60⅜	61⅛	– ⅝
75⅜	75⅝	2,485	Union Pacific pf.	75¼	75¼	75	75½	
11⅜	11½	4,410	United States Leather.	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	– ⅝
70¼	70⅝	1,815	U. S. Leather pf.	71½	71⅝	70¼	70½	–1⅛
31½	32½	3,338	United States Rubber.	32	32	31	31¾	–1⅜
94	98	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	95	95	95	95	–8½
18⅝	18⅝	750	Wabash pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	– ⅜
127	130	10	Wells-Fargo Express.	130	130	130	130	
80¼	81	160	Western Union Tel.	81	81	81	81	– ⅛
9⅞	9½	3,200	Wheel. & L. E.	9¾	9¾	9	9⅜	– ⅝
26	26¼	1,025	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	25½	26¼	25½	26¼	– ⅜
12½	14	100	Wisconsin Central	12½	12½	12½	12½	–1
34	36⅜	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	35¼	35½	35¼	35¼	–1¼
Sales.....		440,315						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	105	Ill. C., l. 4...100	...	...
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	105	Int. Silver... 4	4⅜	
2s, r., 1918	109½	110¼	Joliet & Chi.175	...	...
3s, c., 1918	110¼	111	Kan. & M.. 15	15½	
3s, 1918, sm.	109½	111	K. & D. M. 3	4	
4s r., 1907	115¼	116	K. & D. M. pf.	...	...
4s, c., 1907	115¼	116	King. & P.... 3	10	
4s, r., 1925	134½	135	K. L., C., pf. 45	55	
4s, c., 1925	135½	136	Lacl. G. pf. 97	100	
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¾	L. E. & W. pf.	...	...
5s, c., 1904	114	115	101	104	
D. C. 3-65s	124½	...	Lake Shore..206½	...	
Alle. & West.	15	...	Long Island. 62	65	
Alb. & Sus.	195	...	Man. Beach.. 8	15	
Am. Coal....	140	160	Md. Coal pf. 70	80	
A. C. O., pf.	91½	93½	M., W. S. El., Chi.	32	33
Am. M. Co..	5½	...	Mex. N. ctfs. 3	3½	
A. M. Co. pf.	23½	25	Mich. Cent..105	...	
Am. Sp. M...	1½	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 15	18½	
A. S. R. pf.	115	117	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 49	54	
A. T. & S. F.	90	92	Mo., K. & T.	10¾	10⅝
Am. Tob. pf.	130	140	Mob. & Ohio.	39	40
Ann Arbor...	16	18	Mor. & Es..	136½	137½
Ann A. pf..	46	47¼	Nat. L. pf..	96	97¼
B. A. L. pf.	106	...	N. Cent. C.	20	32
Brunsw. City.	8½	9	N. Y. & N. H.....210		212
B., C. R. & N.....127		...	N. Y., L. & W.....132		134
Cap. Tract..	101½	102¾	O. & Ind., G.	25	33
C. G. W. pf.			Ont. Mining.	6	7
A.	72½	73½	P. C. 1st pf.	84	94
C. G. W. d.	87	87½	P. C. 2d pf..	66	68
C., I. & L.	22	22¾	Penn. Coal...400		...
C., I. & L. pf.	64	64½	P., D. & E. 1st	2	2
C. St. P., M. & Om....	112	116	Pere Marq....	22	24
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	175	Pere M. pf..	59	61
C. T. & P.	8½	9½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	51	57
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	111	114	P. F. W. & C.	184	...
C., I. & W.	23	27	P., F. W. & C. 1st pf.	62	68
C., I. & W. pf.	62	68	P., F. W. & C. sp....	182	...
Cleve. & P.	182	...	Rens. & Sar.	192	200
C. F. & I. pf.	120	130	R., W. & O.	132½	...
Col. South...	5¾	8	Rio G. W..	50	...
C. S. 2d pf..	15¼	16½	Rio G. W. pf.	90	...
Com. Cable.	160	171	St. J. & G. I.	7	7½
Consol. Coal.	50	...	2d pf....	16½	17½
D. & R. G..	19½	19⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66½	68½
D. M. & Ft. D.	15½	17	Stl. R. ctfs.	64	65
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	96	110	Sixth Av....	200	225
Eighth Av..	375	425	S. R. & T..	5¼	6
Erie 2d pf..	18	19	Third Av....	109	110
Ev. & T. H. pf.	73	80	T., P. & W.	8½	...
Ft. W. & R. G.	17½	23	T. C. R. T..	60	62
Gen. Elec...	53	...	U. S. Exp...	48	53
Gr. Rapids & I. 1st pf.	102	...	Wabash	7¼	7⅝
Hocking C..	6	8	W. & L. E. 1st pf....	49	50½
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	103	...			
Homestake..	70	80			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$138,582,815
Silver	6,737,099
Gold	89,220,230
United States notes	12,080,151
Treasury notes of 1890	128,094
National banknotes	6,342,547
Total receipts this day	2,192,727
Total receipts this month	48,902,079
Total receipts this year	195,010,822
Total expenditures this day	1,950,000
Total expenditures this month	45,160,000
Total expenditures this year	188,809,823
Deposits in National banks	97,389,018
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	373,932
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,647,494
Customs	487,771
Miscellaneous	57,461

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that coupons will be paid on certain bonds controlled by the Southern Railway Company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the Last Dollar Gold Mining Company.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.12	.14
Best & Belcher	.24	.27
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.36	.36
Challenge Con.	.13	.14
Chollar	.17	.17
Confidence	.60	.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	1.00
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.72	.75
Hale & Norcross	.27	.25
Julia	.02	.04
Justice	.03	.04
Kentucky Con.	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.31	.35
Occidental Con.	.08	.08
Ophir	.81	.84
Overman	.07	.07
Potosi	.14	.14
Savage	.19	.21
Sag Belcher	.04	.01
Sierra Nevada	.24	.26
Standard	3.40	3.60
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con.	.19	.21
Utah Con.	.08	.09
Yellow Jacket	.16	.17
Silver bars	64¾	64¾
Mexical dollars	50½@51½	50½@51½
Drafts, sight	.05	.10
Telegraph	.07½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	39¾	40	40⅛	40⅝
Alamo	12	12½	12	12¾
Argentum	28	28⅝	27⅝	28
Anaconda	46¾	47	43⅞	44½
Anchoria	75	90	60	80
Bankers'	10	12	10	12
Battle Mountain	25	25½	25½	26
Blue Bell	14	14½	13½	14
C. C. Cons.	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13½
C. C. & M.	10¾	11	10¾	11
Columbine Victor	13½	14	13½	14
Dante	10¼	10½	10	10½
Damon	17⅝	17⅞	18	18¼
Elkton	185¾	186¾	184¾	185
El Paso	43¾	44	43	44
Findlay	15¼	15½	15	15¼
Golden Fleece	19	20	18	20
Gibson	25	28	24	26
Gold King	110	116½	107	110
Gold Knob	12	12¾	12	12½
Gold Coin	500	625	500	800
Garfield	7	10	7	10
Gold Sovereign	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼
Gould	31¾	32½	31½	33
Hart	19	19¼	18	18½
Ingham	21	21¾	21½	21½
Isabella	88	88½	89¼	90
Independence	46	46	44	49
Jackpot	58½	59½	58	60
Keystone	15	15½	14¼	14½
Lexington	13¾	14	13¾	13⅞
Mount Rosa	58½	65	60	65
Matos	17½	18	17	18
Mary Cashen	14	14½	14	14½
Moon Anchor	35	40	35	40
National	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
Nugget	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Ophir	38	40	39	40
Orphan	16¾	17	16½	17
Pharmacist	11¾	11⅞	11¾	12
Pinnacle	17½	18	17½	18½
Portland	836	840	835	840
Rose Nicol	11½	12	11¾	12
Rawlings	23	24½	24	26
Coriolanus	20¼	21	20¼	21
New Haven	8¾	9	9¼	9¾
Ida May	25	29¾	26	29¾
Union	10	12	10	12
Vindicator	182	187	182	187
Work	26	26½	26¼	26½
Zenobia	12	13	13	15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alabama, Class A
3,000.....109⅛
Va fund debt 2-3s
1,000.....91
Adams Exp 4s
5,000.....103½
17,500.....103⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s
19,000.....100½
500.....100⅞
500.....100⅞
5,000.....100⅝
500.....100⅝
5,000.....100⅝
8,500.....100⅜
Adjustment 4s
10,000.....87⅝
5,000.....87⅝
5,000.....87⅝
1,000.....87⅞
4,000.....87⅝
7,000.....87⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s
20,000.....99½
500.....99⅝
6,000.....99½
25,000.....99⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s
7,000.....95¼
Balt & Ohio, S W Div 3½s
1,000.....88
1,000.....87⅞
1,000.....87⅝
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s
4,000.....122
B, Q Co & Sub con gtd 5s
16,000.....100
B'klyn R T 5s
1,000.....103⅝
B'klyn, W & W R 5s, Trust Co ctfs
3,000.....124½
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered
15,000.....129¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s
50,000.....97⅜
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
1,000.....83
Cent R R & B Co of Ga col 5s
3,000.....93⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s
11,000.....99⅞
5,000.....99⅝
1,000.....100
Chi & Alton 3½s
57,000.....83⅜
2,000.....83¼
20,000.....83½
1,000.....83¼
23,000.....83
30,000.....82⅞
5,000.....82⅝
43,000.....82⅞
2,000.....83
56,000.....82⅞
1,000.....83
40,000.....82⅝
32,000.....82⅜
4,000.....82⅜
30,000.....82½
6,000.....82⅜
1,000.....83
25,000.....82⅜
10,000.....82⅜
68,000.....82⅞
55,000.....82⅜
35,000.....82⅞
Chi, B & Q, Neb Ext 4s
6,000.....112¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
5,000.....115⅝
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
5,000.....111
Chi & N W gold 7s
2,000.....109¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
10,000.....107
5,000.....106⅜
1,000.....106½
Cin & Spring 1st gtd by C, C, C & I 7s
1,000.....101⅝
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
1,000.....99
5,000.....99½
Col F & I gen 5s
7,000.....94
Col Mid 1st 4s
2,000.....77½
Col & South 1st 4s
1,000c.....82
10,000.....82
Erie 1st con 4s
5,000.....89⅞
Ft W & D C 1st
5,000.....73¾
Galv, H & San A, Mex & P Div 5s
6,000.....100
7,000.....100⅛
Hock Val 1st 4½s
29,000.....101
Int & G N 2d 5s
1,000.....87
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
2,000.....113½
1,000.....114½
K City & Pac 1st
2,000.....81
10,000.....81½
Kansas City So 3s
5,000.....68
10,000.....67⅝
15,000.....67½
10,000.....67
Lacl Gas Co of St L 1st 5s
4,000.....108
Long Island gen 4s
5,000.....103
Louis & Nash coll trust 5s
Mex Cent 1st inc
1,000.....26½
4,000.....26¾
Total sales.....$1,800,000

Long Island unif 4s
1,000.....96
21,000.....111⅛
3,000c20F.....111⅞
Coll trust 4s
1,000.....97⅝
Unified 4s
4,000.....99
10,000.....99⅜
Mil, L S & W 1st
1,000.....126
Mex Int col 4s
1,000.....84
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000.....92¼
2,000.....92
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
2,000.....67
4,000.....66⅜
Mo, K & T ext 5s
5,000.....92
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
5,000.....119½
10,000.....119
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
10,000.....95
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
10,000.....84½
N Y C & H R R L Sh col 3½s
8,000.....96⅜
5,000.....97
25,000.....96⅞
N Y C & St L 4s
5,000.....106½
N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll trust 5s
15,000.....108
Pur money 4s
9,000.....93
N Y L & W 1st
2,000.....136
Norf & W con 4s
500.....97¼
1,000.....96⅞
North Pac gen 3s
7,000.....66½
10,000s3.....66⅜
10,000s3.....66½
10,000.....66¼
North Pac 4s
4,000.....103½
1,000.....103⅜
5,000.....103¼
Ore R & N con 4s
1,000.....103¼
1,000.....103
1,000.....103½
Ore S L 1st 6s
1,000.....127½
Peo & East inc 4s
10,000.....80
4,000.....29¼
Reading gen 4s
5,000.....88⅞
7,000.....88
25,000.....87⅞
10,000.....88
2,000.....87⅞
6,000.....88
4,000.....88⅛
St L & I M 4s
5,000.....80
5,000.....79⅞
St L & I M gen 5s
5,000.....110¼
13,000.....110
11,000.....110¼
15,000.....110
St L & S F gen 5s
2,000.....110¼
4,000.....110¼
20,000.....111
St L & S F 4s
1,000.....81
St L & S W 1st 4s
5,000.....93
St L S W 2d 4s
12,000.....63
20,000.....63¼
23,000.....63⅜
30,000.....63
35,000.....63¼
10,000.....63
5,000.....63⅛
San A & A P 4s
3,000.....77½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
1,000.....106
Southern Pac 4s
10,000.....80⅜
2,500.....80⅜
3,000.....80⅞
5,000.....80⅜
3,000.....80⅜
10,000.....80⅜
40,000.....80½
3,000.....80⅜
5,000.....80½
5,000s3.....80½
So Ry 1st 5s
3,000s3.....110
32,000.....110¼
Stand R & T 6s
1,000.....69
Tenn C, I & R, B Div 1st 6s
10,000.....105
4,000.....105½
2,000.....104½
De B, C & I 6s
4,000.....100½
1,000.....100
Tenn Div 1st 6s
6,000.....103½
Tex & N O con 5s
10,000.....101¼
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
2,000.....107
Un Pac 1st 4s
5,000.....105⅝
500.....105⅞
500.....105⅜
1,000.....105⅝
4,000.....105¼
10,000.....105⅞
1,000.....105⅝
1,000.....106
10,000.....105⅝
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000.....102⅜
Wab deb, Series B
10,000.....33¼
10,000.....33⅜
10,000.....33½
West Shore gtd 4s, registered
4,000.....112⅜
West. Un. fund & real estate 4½s
10,000.....107
Wis Cent gen 4s
3,000.....86½

93,920

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,000	Am. Steel & W.	34¾	35	34

THE ELECTIONS IN PORTO RICO.

Republicans Expect to Have a Majority in the House of Delegates.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 24.—Among the people of Porto Rico the all-absorbing interest just now is in politics. Planters and peons alike are swelling with importance over the prospect of taking part in an election in which the sovereign will of the people will be expressed—for the first time, possibly, in these latitudes.

Preparations for the elections, which will occur Nov. 6, are now practically completed. The ballots, now being printed, are of the same size and style used in Indiana. Only two parties, however, are represented—the Federal Party, by a star, and the Republican Party, by an eagle. The wording is in both Spanish and English interlined. Many thousands of election and registry orders have been distributed throughout the island in order that the people may become thoroughly familiar with their provisions before election day.

The excitement runs high in every place where men congregate, and considering the intense partisanship of the average voter, it is most surprising that so few political disturbances have occurred.

Both candidates for the office of Commissioner to Congress—Federico Degetau y Gonzalez, on the Republican ticket, and Manuel R. Gatteli, on the Federal ticket—are men of character and ability. At present their chances of election seem to be about even.

It is believed by persons who have been closely studying the prospective voters in the coming elections that there are from 600 to 800 Americans in the San Juan district who can qualify. If this be true, it is interesting to note that the Americans, if united, have the balance of power. They could throw the entire election of the party, insuring a majority in the House of Delegates, and elect a Commissioner to Congress, either for the Republicans or the Federals, at their will. Quite a large number of Americans have already registered, but the majority of them are waiting until Oct. 30, the last day of registration. Both parties are making a strong effort to secure the American vote.

Only one American has been nominated for the House of Delegates. He is Frederick L. Cornwell, a young lawyer, of Mayaguez, formerly of St. Louis, who will run on the Republican ticket. He will doubtless be elected.

The Republicans seem to be almost certain of electing a majority of the members of the House of Delegates. They will probably carry the San Juan, Ponce, and Aguadilla districts, while the Arecibo, Humacao, and Guayama districts are conceded to the Federals. The real fight is in the Mayaguez district. The Republicans, however, are making strenuous efforts to carry Guayama, and the Federals are throwing their most persuasive orators into the Aguadilla district.

The campaign methods of the two parties here are very similar to those in vogue in the United States. Dr. Barbosa, the Republican leader, has his headquarters on the Plaza Principal, San Juan, very near to the office of the United States Military Telegraph. There are local committees in every district and municipality, and these "report by wire daily." Dr. Barbosa, who is a colored man, is a man of wealth and education, holding degrees from the University of Michigan and other universities in America and Europe. He is of pleasing address, and never misses an opportunity to show his intense Americanism or to oblige an American.

Munoz Rivera, the leader of the Federal Party, makes his headquarters in Caguas. He is more of a power in his party than is Barbosa in his, and works more through personal lieutenants than through committees. The party has in its ranks many splendid orators, and these days their voices are heard throughout the island. Both leaders counsel against disorder in the campaign, and frown on all disturbances of the peace at political meetings.

IMPORTS FROM PORTO RICO.

Case of Elias S. A. De Lima to Come Up Jan. 7.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Supreme Court to-day, on motion of John G. Carlisle, advanced and assigned for argument on Jan. 7 next the case of Elias S. A. De Lima et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George R. Bidwell, Collector of Customs at the Port of New York.

The question involved in the case is that of the right of the United States Government to collect duties on imports from Porto Rico under regulations prepared by the Treasury Department before the act of Congress prescribing the rates to be imposed was passed. There are several cases now pending before the courts at New York in which the legality of the act of Congress is brought up, and if these are decided against the complainants the intention of the attorneys is to appeal them to the Supreme Court, in which event they probably will be set for hearing on Jan. 7.

Another case before the Supreme Court seeks to prevent by injunction the collection of duties on Porto Rican imports. This is set for hearing on Nov. 12. It is possible this may be delayed until January and all the cases involving the constitutionality of the Porto Rican tariff in its several phases heard together.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment House at Riverside Drive and Eighty-fourth Street.

LARGE VACANT PARCELS SOLD

Eighteen Lots on East 100th Street and Nineteen on West 140th Street Change Hands—Auction Dealings.

The plot of about four and a half lots at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fourth Street has been sold by Ottinger & Brother to the Globe Realty Company for about $200,000, and will be improved by the erection of a seven-story apartment house. Both parties to the deal said last evening that final papers had not yet been signed, but a member of the purchasing company admitted that all the details of the transaction had been arranged and that its formal closing would be a matter of only a day or two. The architects of the new apartment house will be Herbert Harde and Thomas Short.

Two large deals in vacant property were also features of yesterday's business. The estate of Philip Ebling has sold the eighteen lots on the north side of One Hundredth Street, beginning 100 feet east of Second Avenue and extending to a point 100 feet west of First Avenue. The buyer is presumably a builder, although his name could not be learned yesterday.

The plot of nineteen lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, beginning 20 feet east of Eighth Avenue and extending to within 100 feet of Seventh Avenue, 475 by 99.11, has been sold by the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Frank Seitz and Joseph J. Schreiner. The buyers will improve a part and possibly all of their purchase with twenty-seven-foot apartment houses. This is the third large sale of its holdings in that neighborhood made by the Equitable Life within a month, Morris H. Hayman having bought the two Eighth Avenue block fronts between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets.

Transfers, mortgages, and a building loan recorded yesterday indicate a readjustment of interests in the property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, 49 by 141.10 and irregular. Leo Wise transferred it to Frederick Luckerath for a nominal consideration over mortgages for $680,000. Luckerath has mortgaged it to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for $500,000 at 6 per cent. to secure a building loan for that amount, and has also mortgaged it to Jacob D. Butler for $180,000 and to Thomas J. Reilly and John J. Radley for $87,500.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Stewart & Smith the five-story American basement dwelling 323 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 36 by 48.8 and irregular.

It is reported that Treadwell Cleveland has bought the five-story dwelling 22 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.5.

Nathan Ullman is the buyer of the dwelling 40 West Eighty-eighth Street, sold by Mrs. Vincent C. King.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

216 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 198.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 98.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lizzie Raymond, as executrix 5,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 253 Seventh Avenue, east side, 86.11 feet north of Twenty-fourth Street, 21.4 by 79.2, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $17,858.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Messmore Kendall, referee, Eleventh Avenue, Wakefield, north side, 505 feet east of Second Street, 50 by 114, vacant. Due on judgment, $970.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 110 West Eightieth Street, south side, 600.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,892; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene L. Bushe, referee, 2,388 Morris Avenue, east side, 238.4 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 37.6 by 120, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,571; subject to another mortgage for $5,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Washington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick church and Sunday school; Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of 720 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $700.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 263.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a one-story frame shed; the John Eichler Brewing Company, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $100.

No. 262 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick laundry; Mrs. Robert Stafford, Imperial Hotel, owner; J. O. Bunce of 1,153 Broadway, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Monday, Oct. 29.

ALDEN PL, s s, 100 ft e of Webster Av, 17x81.5x17x81; James R. Ely, referee, to Sophia Zimmerman 5,300

ATTORNEY ST, 155 and 157, 50x100; Louise Hornberger to Frieda Hart, (mtg $45,000, R S $16.90) 1

BROOK AV, e s, 149.7 ft s of 165th St, 26.6x146.11x25x155.11; Adolph Cohn to Elisha Schwastschied, all liens, (R S 50 cents) 1

COLLEGE AV, west side, 121 ft s of 164th St, 88x100; Catharine T. Harlow to Auguste L. Sevestre, (mtg $15,500, R S $4) 1

DAWSON ST, n s, 147.7 ft n e of Westchester Av, runs n 68.9x n e 76.5x s e 25x s 100 to streetx w 100; Joseph M. Kirby to Janetta R. Kirby, all liens..... 1

DEAN PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of Pierce Av, 25x100; Charles W. Perry to William H. Pemberton 450

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 61.6 ft n of 139th St, 16x79.8; Seba Bogert to Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., (mtg $11,500) ..... Omitted

ELTON AV, e s, 48 ft s of 159th St, 25x100; Augustus N. Morris and others to Samuel Silverman, (mtg cancelled) 75

ELTON AV e s, 48 ft s of 159th St, 25x100; Abraham A. Joseph, referee, to Samuel Silverman 3,400

JACKSON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 158th St, 16.8x87.6; Stephen H. Keating, referee, to W. Edwin Thorp and another, executors, &c. 7,500

LOT 196, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate; Pauline Swoboda to John F. Steeves, (mtg $300) 1

LOTS 60 and 61, Map of Westchester Terrace, 50x129.3x50x129.5; Timothy Murphy to John N. Mulqueen 600

NATHALIE AV, e s, Lots 15 and 16, map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots, Anthony estate, 25x125; Morris C. Herlepsch to Ernest E. Slocum, (R S $6, mtg $6,000). Exchange

OLIVER ST, 100 and 102, 40x50; Martha M. Brodie to Catherine Sackett, (mtg $35,500, R S $1) 1

SANFORD ST, n e s, 100 ft w of Thomas Av, 25x98.7x25x99.3; Mary Mahoney to Catherine Breidenbach, (mtg $1,000, R S $3) ..... Nominal

ST. ANN'S AV, 417 and 419, 49.11x97x 49.9x97; Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., to Seba Bogert, (mtg $30,500, R S $20.50) 1

5TH AV, 85, n e corner of 16th St, runs e 141.10x n 92x w 25x s 43x w 116.10 to avenue x s 49; Leo Wise to Frederick Luckerath, (mtg $680,000) 100

11TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 67th St, 25x 80; Gebhard Ratz to Lewis Steinhardt, (mtg $12,250, R S 75c.) 1

6TH ST, 538 and 540, 46x97.10x58x97.1; Marianne Rosenzweig to Frieda Hart, all liens, (R S $10) 600

6TH ST, 538 and 540, 46x97.10x58x97.1; Frieda Hart to George Hornberger, (mtg $68,000, R S $10) 1

12TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 62x114; Louis Dalber to Joseph F. Mooney, (mtg $7,400) 1

24TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; Matthias Reichert to Sarah M. McCann, (all liens, R S $4) 1

27TH ST, 139 East, s e, 98.2x20x98.9; Frances McMulkin to Cecielle Hess, (mtg $10,000, R S $4) 1

45TH ST, 24 West, 21x100.5; Solomon B. Solomon and others, executors, &c., to Samuel Emery, (mtg $10,000, R S $32.50). 42,500

48TH ST, s s, 107.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x 100.5; Felix F. Leifels to Edward F. Demer, (mtg $10,000) 150

57TH ST, s s, 274.5 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; William J. Elias to James W. Taylor, (mtg $21,000) 1

62D ST, 223 West, 25x100.5; Eliza Hayes to Mary M. Baldwin, (R S $5, mtg $15,000) 1

63D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; John F. L. Morris to Thomas Schmidt, (mtg $4,500, R S $2) 1

75TH ST, 171 East, 20x102.2; James D. Sherwood to Fanny Altschul 1

75TH ST, 171 East, 20x102.2; Fanny Altschul to Hattie Manheims, (R S $250, mtg $13,000) 1

80TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; George Rauchfuss to Emily Rauchfuss, (R S $7, mtg $26,000) 1

80TH ST, 120 East, 18.4x102.2; Henry S. Eisler to David Berg, (R S $6, mtg $10,000) 1

82D ST, 149 West, 15.6x89.2x15.6x90.5; Thomas F. Kaughran and another, trustees, &c., to Albert L. David and another 20,000

88TH ST, 49 West, 20x100.8; Vincent C. King, Jr., and another, executors, &c., to Lillie Ullman 82,000

124TH ST, 243 East, 20x100.10; Sarah B. Kenyon to Benjamin B. Kenyon, mtg $8,000) 14,000

129TH ST, 248 West, 21.8x99.11; Albert L. and Charles F. David to Thomas F. Kaughran and others, trustees 22,000

130TH ST, 244 West, 18.9x99.11; Abraham Quackenbush to Louisa Quackenbush, (mtg $10,000, R S $1) 1

135TH ST, 21 West, 16.8x99.11; Sarah C. Morrill to P. Sheridan Ball, (R S $5, mtg $5,000) 9,250

149TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Amelia Spierling to William F. Spierling 1

152D ST, 547 West, 15x99.11; Johanna M. Kennedy to Anthony Irsch, (mtg $9,000, R S $12) 12,000

Recorded Leases.

CLINTON ST, 50; Leah Solomon to Jacob Lederfind, 5 years 2,700

CLINTON ST, s e corner of Monroe St; Roginsky & Perlman to Louisa Tendler, 1 year and 3 years' renewal ..... $720 to 840

WEST ST, 197, s e corner of Jay St; James D. Hall to William O. Hoffman, 4½ years 2,500

1ST AV, 1,128, s w corner of 66th St; Conrad Hubert to Samuel Schiffer, 6 months 2,700

1ST AV, s e corner of 110th St; Samuel Langer to Antonio Melfi, 5 years, 7 months, 2 days 5,600

4TH AV, n e corner of 121st St; Annie C. Larney to William Skuse, 3 years ..$720 to 900

12TH AV, s e corner of 30th St, John Jordan to Robert Wick, 10 1-12 years 3,500

167TH ST, 31 to 35 West; Peter Dooley to Joseph Cooper, 3 1-12 years 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 9th Av, s e corner of 44th St, 3½ years, 4½%- 27,500

BLOOMFIELD, Isabella, and William, to Calvin W. Withey; 5th St, n s, 150 ft e of White Plains Road, Wakefield, instalments, 6 per cent 600

BORGSTEDE, Johann H., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, e s corner of 81st St, 1 year, 4 per cent.... 10,000

CHAPPELL, George, to Harlem Savings Bank; 181st St, s w corner of Valentine Av, new line, 1 year 1,000

FAY, Margaret, and others, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Jane St, 134 and 136, 1 year, 4½ per cent 8,000

BALL, P. Sheridan, to Sarah C. Morrill; 135th St, 21 West, installments 3,750

BRINDELL, George B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, n e corner of 156th St, demand 15,000

HART, Frieda, to Marianne Rosenzweig; Attorney St, 155 and 157, ¼ year 5,500

HESS, Cecelie, to Henry E. Jackson; 27th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 1½ year 2,500

JACKSON, Isidore, to Thomas S. Olive as committee; 17th St, 346 East, 1 year. 14,000

KATZMAN, John, to George E. F. Howard; Pitt St, 21 and 23, 5 years, 4½ per cent 24,000

KATZMAN, John, to Hyman Adelstein and another; Pitt St, 21 and 23, due Nov. 30, 1900, 6 per cent 5,000

KELLY, Joseph, to William E. Finn; 41st St, 462 and 464 West, 2 years, rerecorded 2,800

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Frederic Bonner; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 117th St; also 74th St, n s, 261 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 10,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to John Goodwin; 114th St, s s, 280 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, 4½% 22,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; 114th St, 536 to 544 West; also 530 West 114th St, 1 month, 6% 4,604

KENYON, Benjamin B., to Matilda Kaufman; 124th St, 243 East, 6% 2,500

KIRBY, Janetta R., to Mary S. Stone; Dawson St, n s, 100 ft w of Beach Av, 3 years 4,500

KIRBY, Janetta R., to Sumner R. Stone, trustee; Dawson St, n s, 140.2 ft w of Beach Av, 3 years 4,500

KIRBY, Janetta R., to Sumner R. Stone, trustee; Dawson St, n s, 140.2 ft w of Beach Av, 3 years 4,500

KIRBY, Janetta R., to Sumner R. Stone, trustee; Dawson St, n s, 120.2 ft w of Beach Av, 3 years 4,500

KIRBY, Janetta R., to Sumner R. Stone, trustee; Dawson St, n s, 160.2 ft w of Beach Av, 3 years 4,500

KIRBY, Janetta R., to B. Griffith Jones; Dawson St, n s, 100 ft w of Beach Av; Dawson St, n s, 140.2 ft w of Beach Av; Dawson St, n s, 160.2 ft w of Beach Av, and Dawson St, n s, 180.2 ft w of Beach Av, 3 months, 6 per cent 8,500

KIRBY, Janetta R., to Payson Merrill; Dawson St, n s, 100 ft w of Beach Av, due April 27, 1901, 6 per cent 2,500

KNAPP, Charles J., to Grace H. Knapp; 119th St, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 1,000

LAWLOR, Francis, to Harlem Savings Bank; Washington Av, n e corner of Jacob St, 1 year 3,000

LESLEY, George H., to John J. McKelvey; Arlington Av, w s, 100 ft s of 227th St, installments, 6 per cent 175

LOWE, Mary A., to Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lenox Av, w s, 40 ft n of 127th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 7,500

LUCKERATH, Frederick, to Thomas J. Reilly and John J. Radley; 5th Av, 85, n e corner of 16th St, 2 years 87,500

LUCKERATH, Frederick, to Jacob D. Butler; 5th Av, 85, n e corner of 16th St, due Dec. 1, 1902 100,000

LUCKERATH, Frederick, to Jacob D. Butler; 5th Av, 85, n e corner of 16th St, due Dec. 1, 1902 80,000

LUCKERATH, Frederick, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, n e corner 16th St, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6%.. 500,000

MACDONALD, Minnie J., to Hopkins & Williams Company of New Jersey; 159th St, s w cor of Melrose Av, ¼ year.... 2,000

MITCHELL, William, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 108th St, s s, 111.3 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

OLMSTEAD, Dwight H., to Josephine B. Le Moyne; 117th St, n s, 95 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 18,000

BUDKE, Margaretha, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 104th Av, e s, 66.11 ft n of 54th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 15,000

REYNOLDS, Edward H., to Society for Ethical Culture; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 40.4 ft n of 128th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 14,000

RICE, Reuben, to West Side Savings Bank; Lafayette Av or Topping St, w s, Lot 12, map of land of Julia Hard, Tremont, 1 year 3,000

SILVERMAN, Samuel, to Seamen Lichtenstein, Jr.; Elton Av, e s, 48 ft s of new line of 159th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

SKUSE, William, to George Ehret; Park Av, 1,741, lease, demand, 6 per cent.... 2,000

SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to Ferdinand Hecht; 3d Av, s e corner of 148th St, 98.11 x 90.11; Willis Av; also Washington Av, widened, s w corner of 177th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

SPECTOR, Jennie, to Samuel Woebt; Norfolk St, 75, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

SPENCER, John H., to Claudius S. Ribbet; 75th St, 132 West, 3 years 5,000

THE METROPOLITAN SAFE DEPOSIT Company to Atlantic Trust Company, trustee; 14th St, n s, 42 ft e of 6th Av, leasehold, 10 years, 4% 65,000

WAEBER, Elinor F., to William Shields, Jr., 52d St, 305 East, 3 years.. 3,000

WAINWRIGHT, William, to William Watson; Lorillard Place, e s, 30 ft n of 188th St, demand 2,800

WRIGHT, Helen Fitz, guardian, &c.; Sheridan Av, n w corner of 163d St; also, Sheridan Av, e s, 13.7 ft n of 163d St, 1 year 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMBROSE, Anna, individually and as executrix, to New York Life Insurance Company 14,000

BRONX REALTY COMPANY to Bradley L. Eaton 300

COBY, Caroline, to Francis Weisl 1,500

DE HART, Chattie, to Bradley L. Eaton. 6,000

FOGARTY, John W., to Hugh O'Reilly, trustee 2,157

FRAGNER, Albert M., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 3,100

GILMARTIN, William J., to William H. Rolston and another, trustees 14,000

GILMARTIN, William J., to William H. Rolston and another, trustees, &c., (two assignments) 28,000

GILMARTIN, William J., to William H. Rolston and another, executors, &c..... 10,000

GRAY, Joseph H., to William R. Gray, ½ part 4,000

HEILMANN, Amelia, to Washington Bank

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to American Mortgage Company ..... Nominal

LOEWUS, Henrietta, to Leopold Loewus. Omitted

PRICHARD, William M., to Mary R. C. Caldwell ..... Nominal

RIBLET, William H., to Blaudina S. Riblet 5,000

ROGERS, Emma V., to Alice H. Wood.... 7,000

ROSENBAUM, Elizabeth, guardian, &c., to Florence N. Carr, (four assignments) Nom.

TEETS, A. Alonzo, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BRISTOW ST, n e corner of Jennings St, 125x100; Cesare Cambi against Max Aubertel, owner and contractor; Martin Geiszler, contractor $740

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; Edwin Shuttleworth against Etta Blinn, owner and contractor 1,925

MADISON AV, s w corner of 94th St, 100x100; Hiram C. Kroh against McCracken, Dagnall & Co., owners; John Dagnall, contractor 162

8TH AV, 2,705; Simons & Moersfelder against Gregor G. Hofmann, owner and contractor 457

37TH ST, 418 West; Conrad Becker against Frank Bahn, owner; John H. Knubel, contractor 28

125TH ST, s s, 279 ft e of Broadway, 107x 87x100; Charles F. Maeder against United Realty and Construction Company and Stefano Greco, owners; Ciso G. Genevese, contractor 2,000

136TH ST, n s, 399.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Gregory I. Leahy against Robert J. Hamilton, owner and contractor 251

136TH ST, n s, 399.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Gregory I. Leahy against Robert Hamilton, owner; Antonio Vardino, contractor 51

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

5TH AV, 85, n e corner of 16th St, 49x 116.10x irregular to street x 141.10; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Frederick Luckerath, eight payments $500,000

Lis Pendens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 17 ft s of 107th St, 33.11x100; Cleveland H. Dodge, guardian, &c., against Charles Noble and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Coffin.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 144th St, 24.11 x97; Mary R. Lewis against Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Baldwin & Blackmar.

6TH ST, 538 and 540; John Fish against Max Hart and others, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorney, A. P. Wagener.

15TH ST, n s, 420 ft e of 6th Av, 75x103.3; Rapp & Speidel Iron Works against Peter Dooley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Every.

105TH ST, 146 West; Mary G. Richardson against Arthur C. Searles, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

105TH ST, 148 West; Catharine A. Stevens against Arthur C. Searles, individually and as executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

111TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Lemuel Skidmore, trustee, against Frank Koch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Schneider.

124TH ST, 149 and 151 East, and Lexington Av, 2,051 and 2,053; Maria N. Anderson against William H. Reidfield and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

125TH ST, 32 to 38 West; Maria N. Anderson against Samuel M. Brown and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

134TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; John B. Pine, trustee, &c., against William J. Gilmore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. A. Mayou.

143D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Leonard McGlavery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Supreme Court of the United States:

8—James M. Sigafus, plaintiff in error, vs. Bailey Porter et al. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to that court, with directions to award a new trial and for further proceedings consistent with the principles of the opinion of this court in this case. Opinion by Justice Harlan; dissenting, Justice Brown and Justice Peckham.

447—Goodshot, an Indian, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States. On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Question certified answered in the negative. Petition for writ of certiorari to bring up the entire record denied. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

444—Flora J. Burt, petitioner, vs. C. Gotsian & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

451—Atlas Glass Company, petitioner, vs. Simonds Manufacturing Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

454—The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, petitioner, vs. R. H. Courtney, receiver.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit granted.

45—H. Drusilla Mitchell, petitioner, vs. the First National Bank of Calcago.—Restored to the docket for reargument.

15, (Original)—Ex parte.—In the matter of Edgar de Bard, petitioner.—Return to rule filed on motion of Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the respondent.

462—Robert Chipps and Alexander McKenzie, receivers, petitioners, vs. Jafet Lindeberg et al.—Motion for rule to show cause and for stay and petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by C. A. Severance, C. K. Davis and Frank B. Kellogg for the petitioner.

408—Sumpter Turner Syndicate, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. F. L. Richardson, receiver, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by F. L. Richardson in support of motions with leave to counsel of the plaintiff in error to file brief in opposition within fifteen days.

456—Elias S. A. De Lima et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George R. Bidwell.—Advanced and assigned for argument Jan. 7, after the case already set down for that day, on motion of John G. Carlisle for the plaintiff in error.

348—The Freeport Water Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Freeport.—Advanced for submission with No. 56, with leave to counsel for defendant in error to file brief on or before Nov. 20, on motion of George C. Fry for the plaintiff in error.

243—Barbara Chaves De Armijo, appellant, vs. Justo R. Armijo.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by A. B. Browne in behalf of Nelll B. Field in support of motions and by J. H. McGowan in opposition thereto.

464—Elizabeth Dorr et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. Amy Hunter.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Docketted and dismissed with costs on motion of Edmond McMahon for the defendant in error.

120—The New York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles E. Horton, administrator, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—Dismissed with costs on authority of counsel for plaintiff in error.

Charles A. Chapin, plaintiff in error, vs. Ruth I. Frye, by her next friend, Henry W. Frye.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Victor M. Gore in support of motion and by N. H. Stewart and Benton Hanchett in opposition thereto.

232—John M. Dougherty, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas G. Hood et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by C. S. Montgomery in support of motions and by Joel West in opposition thereto.

206—Edward C. Baggs, as receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Albert G. Martin et al.—Submitted, pursuant to the Twentieth Rule, by A. M. Stevenson for the plaintiff in error and by E. H. Wilson for the defendants in error.

3—Henry D. Fry, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles F. Allen, et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the Tenth Rule.

225—A. L. Gusman, on behalf of Samuel Wright, appellant, vs. H. Marrero, Sheriff of the Parish of Jefferson, Louisiana.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for teh Eastern District of Louisiana.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the Tenth Rule.

283—John B. Wight et al., Commissioners, &c., appellants, vs. Charles H. Davidson et al.—Argument continued by B. F. Leighton for the appellees and continued by A. B. Duvall for the appellants.

287—R. A. Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. Edgar Frears, Sheriff, &c., et al.—Argued by James Davison for the plaintiff in error and by J. M. Terrell for the defendants in error.

50—The Compagnie Francaise de Navigation a Vapeur, plaintiff in error, vs. The State Board of Health of Louisiana et al.—Argument commenced by W. B. Spencer for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Tuesday: 50, 51 and 52, 53 and 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61.

Calendars for Tuesday, Oct. 30.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes.

4—Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik vs. Klipstein.
7—Lein vs. Myers.
14—In the matter of Lowenstein.
21—In the matter of Kenney.
42—In the matter of Lesser Brothers.
53—Campbell vs. Stratton.
54—Same vs. Houtain.
81—Thomson-Houston Co. vs. Bullock.
102—Same vs. Nassau Electric Co.
99—Same vs. Lorain Steel Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

28—Feder vs. Stewart, Howe & May Co.
45—Nat. Starch Mfg. Co. vs. Lemberger.
14—Safety Oiler Co. vs. Scovill Mfg. Co.
8—Grotrian vs. Guaranty Trust Co. of N.Y., trustee
39—Robins Conveying Belt Co. vs. Exeter Machine Works.
4—Littell vs. Erie R.R.
27—E. P. Allis Co. vs. Standard Nat Bank.
56—Morton Trust Co. vs. Alonson T. Enos.
57—Anglo-Amer. Provision Co. vs. Davis Provision Co.
58—Morton Trust Co. vs. N.Y. & Ottawa R. R.
16—Edison vs. Am. Mutoscope Co.
46—Plaget Novelty Co. vs. Headley.
4—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
7—Brander Adjustable Hanger Co. vs. Warburton Button Co.
15—McCormick vs. McDonald.
18—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. vs. Walker.
33—La Republique Francaise vs. Schultz.
35—Wells vs. Ceylon Perfume Co.
28—Wooster vs. Trowbridge.
42—Smidth & Co. vs. Gates Iron Co.
44—Feder vs. De Yongh.
48—Weber vs. Sullivan.
51—Dietz vs. Wichelman.
2—U. S. vs. Conkin.
6—Willard vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co.
7—Male vs. Lafferty.
7—Alfred Jones.
8—Isaac Flajer.
9—William Wiegert.
10—Edward McMahon.
11—Ignatz Kornfeld.
12—Jacob A. Kremer.
17—John Nagle.
18—Henry Mangan.
17—Giuseppe Pavone, Antonio Santore.
18—Barry Sehon.
19—John Kelly.
20—Joseph Boyle.
21—George Ryan, alias George Reilly.
22—George Meyer.
23—Dominico Campano.
24—Christian Baumbach.
25—William F. Grassell.
26—Michael Reilly.
27—Harriet Burtiss.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan, and Carr for the People.

1—Joseph Lee.
2—William Murray.
3—John Smith.
4—Eugene Ruetter.
5—John Braun.
6—George F. Reill.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Sullivan and Collins for the People.

1—Louis Zemble.
2—Joseph Williams.
3—Henry Smith.
4—Vito Palombo.
5—Erich Gasse.
6—Jacob Cohen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gordon, Herman, and Keith for the People.

1—William E. McDonald
2—Albert M. Ohayon.
3—George Talbott.
4—John Moran.
5—Meyer Fritz.
6—Miller Wright.
7—Harry Walker.
8—Flavio Davienzo.
9—Frederick Raade, August Burkard.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Felix Gottschalk, Mary Buhler.
Ange C. Atterbury, Catherine C. Sturges, Phebe C. Cunningham, Jacob Kling, Mary Patterbaum, Frederick Hamm, John H. Smith, Thomas B. Farrell. At 2 P. M. James McGarrity.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Thursday, Nov. 1.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.09 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.04⅝
Lard, prime	7.50
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; No. 3 red Spring wheat, 68@73¼c; No. 2 red, 72½@75¾c; No. 2 corn, 36¼@39c; No. 2 yellow, 36¾@37c; No. 2 oats, 22@22½c; No. 2 white, 25¼@25¾c; No. 3 white, 23½@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 49c; good feeding barley, 37c; fair to choice malting, 47@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.74; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.75; prime timothy seed, $4.30; mess pork, per bbl, $11.50; lard, per 100-lb, $7.07½@7.10; short rib sides, (loose,) $6.70@6.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.75@6.85; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10@$10.25.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton futures did not meet with favor yesterday, so far as the public was concerned, and the "talent" gave the bulk of its attention to straightening up old accounts as a pre-holiday precautionary measure. The news in hand on the crop was conflicting, with the bears, however, having rather the better position. Throughout the late afternoon it was anybody's market, and a small one at that. Prices were down to about low level of the session, with the market showing feeble recuperative energies in the absence of support from the outside investment element. The crop accounts were generally favorable, though crop estimates seemed to favor rather smaller figures than the maximum estimates here indicated.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	9.00	9.00	8.88	$8.88@8.88
November	9.03	9.03	8.88	8.90@8.91
December	9.05	9.05	8.80	8.92@8.94
January	9.04	9.04	8.90	8.93@8.94
February	8.99	8.99	8.90	8.94@8.95
March	9.03	9.03	8.91	8.95@
April	9.03	9.03	8.91	8.95@8.96
May	9.02	9.02	8.95	8.95@8.96
June	9.01	9.02	8.95	8.94@8.95
July	9.00	9.00	8.93	8.93@8.95
August	8.92	8.92	8.84	8.86@8.88

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—4 P. M.—Spot cotton fair demand; prices steady; American middling, fair, 5⅝d; good middling, 5 13-32d; middling, 5 5-16d; low middling, 5⅛d; good ordinary, 4 23-32d; ordinary, 4 5-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,900 bales American. Receipts, 17,000 bales, including 16,700 bales American. Futures opened quiet but steady, and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 12-64@5 13-64d sellers; October-November, 5 5-64d@5 6-64d buyers; November-December, 4 63-64d@5d buyers; December-January, 4 61-64d@4 62-64d buyers; January-February, 4 60-64d value; February-March, 4 58-64d@4 59-64d buyers; March-April, 4 56-64d@4 57-64d buyers; April-May, 4 55-64d@ 4 56-64d buyers; May-June, 4 54-64d@4 55-64d sellers; June-July, 4 53-64d buyers; July-August, 4 51-4d@4 52-64d sellers; August-September, 4 46-64d@4 47-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—The popular idea on Saturday was that Monday's wheat market would be somewhat lower, but all calculations of this nature were upset by the arrival of unusually bullish Argentine crop news yesterday, and the market instead of declining, as predicted, actually secured 1⅜@1½c advance for the day, attended by an active speculative trade. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, were as follows: No. 2 red, 78¼c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 86¾c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 81½c; No. 2 hard, New York, 75¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 29.—Wheat, cash, 75¼c; December, 74⅝@74½c; May, 77¼@77⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77¼c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73@73½c. Flour, higher all round; first patents, $4.20@$4.30; second patents, $3.90@$4.10; first clears, $2.90@$3; second clears, $2.10@$2.20. Bran, in bulk, $11.75@$12.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 70¾c; October, 70¾c; December, 71⅜@71½c; May, 76c; No. 2 hard, 67¼@68c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 35c; October, 35¼c; December, 33¾c; year, 33¾c; May, 34⅞@35c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 22¾c; October, 22⅝c; December, 22½c; May, 24½c; No. 2 white, 25c.

DULUTH, Oct. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; December, No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; May, 78⅝c. Corn—Not quoted. Oats—23¼@23c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 75@75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73@74c. Rye steady; No. 1, 50@51c. Barley firm; No. 2, 57@58c; sample, 37@56c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.05@$2.80; no grade, $1.25@$1.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.15@$2.25. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Cornmeal dull; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bagmeal easy; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 86@88c. Feed quiet; Spring bran, spot, $16.50; sacks to arrive, 200-lb, $16@$16.35. Spring bran, bulk, $16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $29.50; linseed oil cake, $29@$29.50; corn oil cake, $19.75.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	..	..	..	76⅝
December	77⅛	78 9-16	77	78⅛
March	80⅝	82¼	80⅜	82
May	80⅜	81 15-16	80⅛	81⅞
Corn—				
October	44½	44½	44½	44½
December	41⅝	42	41⅝	41⅝
May	41 9-16	41¾	41⅜	41½
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	7.50

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	71⅝	72⅝	71⅛	72⅜
November	71⅝	72⅝	71⅜	72⅜
December	72⅛	73⅛	72¼	73⅝
Corn—				
October	37	37¼	36¾	37⅛
November	36	36¼	35⅞	36⅛
December	35	35	34¾	34¾
Oats—				
October	21¼	21 11-16	21⅛	21⅜
November	..	..	..	21½
December	21⅞	22	21⅞	21⅞

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12.50@$13.50; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $14.50@$17. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; India mess, $16@$17.50. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Easy; bacons, 6¾c; 160-lb, 6⅝c; 160-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 11c; 10-lb, 10c; 12-lb, 9¾c; 14-lb, 9¼c; pickled shoulders quiet, 6¼@6½c; pickled hams quiet, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4½c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—Firm, $7.50; city lard firm, $7.05; refined lard firmer; South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.65; Brazil, kegs, $9.30; compound dull; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¼@7¼c; city lard stearine, 8¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, easy, 69s; prime mess, nominal. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 72s. Lard—American refined, in pails, quiet, 38s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 37s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, easy, 46s 9d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, dull, 47s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, steady, 45s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, quiet, 43s 9d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, steady, 42s 3d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 49s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, quiet, closed steady, 33s. Cheese—Finest white, firm, 58s 6d; do, colored, firm, 54s 6d.

COFFEE.—Contract prices in the local coffee market ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	..	..	..	7.00@7.05
November	6.95	6.95	6.95	7.00@7.05
December	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.20
January	..	..	..	7.20@7.25
February	..	..	..	7.25@7.30
March	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.30@7.35
April	..	..	..	7.35@7.40
May	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.40@7.45
June	..	..	..	7.45@7.50
July	..	..	..	7.50@7.55
August	..	..	..	7.50@7.55
September	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.55@7.60

Coffee Cables.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 6$800. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., nat unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 6,000 bags. Antwerp—Coffee market opened steady; unchanged; at 12 M., advanced ¼f; total sales, 11,000 bags. January, 46.50; February, 46.75; March, 47; April, 47.25; May, 47.50; June, 47.75; July, 48; August, 48.25; September, 48.50; October, 48.25; November, 48.25; December, 48.50. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7⅞d.

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $14.50; steel rails, $28; pig iron warrants, $9.25; lake copper, ingot, $16.87½; tin, $27.80; exchange, lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses, 4⅛c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.95; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.85; refined, cases, New York, $8.75. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, bbls, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 34½c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 33½@34c; prime white, 40c; prime Winter yellow, 41@42c. Linseed—American, raw, 75@76c; American, boiled, 77@78c; Calcutta, raw, 86c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 57@58c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $4.25; spirits turpentine, 44½@45c; resin, common to good strained, $1.47½@$1.50; E, $1.75@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.95; I, $2; K, $2.10; M, $2.30; N, $2.65; WG, $3; WW, $3.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 29.—Turpentine firm, 40½c; sales none. Resin steady, unchanged; sales none.

LIVE STOCK.—STEERS, $4.25@$5.65; bulls, $2.25@$3.70; cows, $1.50@$3.60. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$8.50; little calves, $4@$4.50; grassers, $3.50@$3.37½; mixed and fed calves, $3.25@$4. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.25@$3.90; choice and export, $4.12½@$4.50; culls, $1.50@$2; lambs, $3.25@5.40; extra, $5.30@5.60; Canada lambs, $5.25@5.40; culls, $3@4. HOGS—$4.90@5.15.

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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires the trial in Dutchess County.—CHARLES W. TRUSLOW, as trustee of the trusts under the last will and testament of William Wall, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK T. WALL, Madeline Mary Robinson and Frederick P. Robinson, Charles Frederick Wall, Marguerite Wall, Annie Medina Wall, Harold W. Wall, Charles W. Truslow, Mary Angevin Truslow, Louis B. Truslow, and Edward L. Truslow and Charles W. Truslow, as executors of and under the last will and testament of Annie F. Truslow, deceased; Catharine Hancox, Marie W. Hancox, Catharine W. Hancox, Mary Cecelia de Goicouria, Rosalie W. de Goicouria, Alice W. de Goicouria, Sallie Wall Scott Tefft, William W. Weaver, George E. P. Howard, George J. Weaver, William F. Wall, Francesca J. Wall, Louise B. Lackey, Eliza A. Wall, and Eliza A. Wall, as sole executrix under the last will and testament of William Wall, deceased, the second of that name; Evander Berry Wall and Union Trust Company of New York, as general guardian of the property of Francesca J. Wall, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 24, 1900.

HENRY WYNANS JESSUP,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and Office, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Francesca J. Wall, above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Josiah T. Marean, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of October, 1900, and heretofore filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess, at the County Court House, in the City of Poughkeepsie, State of New York.—Dated October 29th, 1900.

HENRY WYNANS JESSUP,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office and office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARGARET COOPER, plaintiff, against ISABELLA M. CURRAN, Annie Veronica McGrady, Maggie Curran Kay, and the unknown husband, heirs, next of kin, grantees, devisees, executors, and administrators of said Maggie Curran Kay, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 24, 1900.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Maggie Curran Kay, and the unknown husband, heirs, next of kin, grantees, devisees, executors, and administrators of said Maggie Curran Kay, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1900.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
s25-1aw6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MOLLIE B. KEMERLE, plaintiff, against GEORGE KEMERLE, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1900. COHEN BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To George Kemerle:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated September 21st, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and County.

COHEN BROTHERS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
o2-1aw6wTu

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 3,003.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD J. METZGER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward J. Metzger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 29, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 21, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 29, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,493.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRY ACKERMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Ackerman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 22, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 21, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 29, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of DUDLEY W. BAIN and WILLIAM B. BARKLEY, composing the firm of Bain & Barkley, Bankrupts.—No. 3,058.

To the creditors of Dudley W. Bain and William B. Barkley of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Dudley W. Bain and William B. Barkley were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 23, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BERNARD J. HUGHES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 3,098.

To the creditors of Bernard J. Hughes, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Bernard J. Hughes was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 29th, 1900.

NO. 3,088.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LEIBOVITZ, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Louis Leibovitz of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Leibovitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 29th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOMER PENNOCK, bankrupt.—No. 3,063.

To the creditors of Homer Pennock of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Homer Pennock was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 23d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. ROGERS, bankrupt.—No. 2,897.

Notice is hereby given that John J. Rogers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York on Wednesday, November 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 29th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY SIEMERS, bankrupt.—No. 2,242.

To the creditors of Henry Siemers of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Siemers was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 29th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY SIEMERS, bankrupt.—No. 2,242.

To the creditors of Henry Siemers of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Siemers was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 29th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY SIEMERS, bankrupt.—No. 2,242.

To the creditors of Henry Siemers of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Siemers was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 29th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FIELD, MARY MOFFAT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Moffat Field, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1901.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1900. ISAAC G. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, and WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Executors. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executors, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy31-1aw6mTu

LEONARD, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEONARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. Burr, his attorney, No. 375 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, June 1st, 1900. STEPHEN LEONARD, Administrator. HENRY P. BURR, Attorney for Administrator, 375 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. je6-1aw6mTu

MACY, SARAH A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Alfred Macy, Josiah Macy, Florence Adele Macy, Emily M. Adams, Howard M. Adams, Alvin Adams, and Edward L. Adams, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1900, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why John H. Macy and William H. Beers, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of SARAH A. MACY, deceased, should not be authorized to compromise all claims against John H. Macy and Edwin S. Neal, heretofore doing business under the firm name of Josiah Macy's Sons, by receiving ten per cent. of the amount thereof, which, with forty per cent. thereof already received from the assignee of said debtors on account, will make fifty per cent. thereof, and why the said executors and trustees should not upon receiving such ten per cent. assign said claim to one Edward Valk, or his appointee or legal representatives, in furtherance of such compromise, said claim consisting of a balance, including interest to April 17, 1900, of $23,252.31, owing on a note made by said debtors to said testatrix in her lifetime, and held by said trustees as a part of the estate of said deceased; and also to show cause why a guardian ad litem should not be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
o2-1aw6wTu

OTTIWELL, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. OTTIWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John T. Lambias, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of July, 1900. CHARLES S. HEINSCHEL, HERBERT A. SHIPMAN, Executors. JOHN F. LAMBIAS, Attorney for Executors, 7 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy24-1aw6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

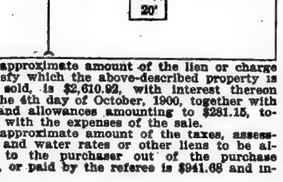
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES GROZIER, et al., plaintiffs, against WILLIAM O. B. CLIFFORD, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 101st Street, distant 180 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Park Avenue and 101st Street, and running thence southerly, and parallel with Park Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet and 11 inches to the centre line of the block between 101st and 100th Streets, and running thence westerly along the said centre line, and parallel with 101st Street, 50 feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Madison Avenue, 100 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 101st Street 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street numbers 58 and 60 East 101st Street.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
MANHEIM & MANHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

101st Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,394.54, with interest thereon from the 8th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $373.62, with interest from October 11th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,729.07 and interest.

o16-2aw3wTu&F&n7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CALLMAN ROUSE, plaintiff, against SAMUEL KAPELANSKY and others, Defendants.

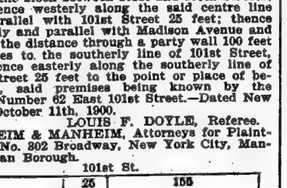
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 101st Street distant 155 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Park Avenue and 101st Street; and running thence southerly and parallel with 101st Street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block between 101st and 100th Streets; and thence westerly along the said centre line and parallel with 101st Street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 101st Street, and thence easterly along the southerly line of 101st Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 56 East 101st Street.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
MANHEIM & MANHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

101st St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,210, with interest thereon from the 8th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $289.52, with interest from October 11th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $436.16 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $19,000 and interest thereon from January 26th, 1900, at 5%.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
o16-2aw3wTu&F&n7

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York—To all persons interested in the estate of MARIO F. DE LA PENA and MARINO S. DE LA PENA, composing the firm of Pena Brothers, insolvent debtors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the New York Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I., thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 13th day of December, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of proceed

ESCAPING PRISONERS MURDER THEIR KEEPER

Negroes Saw Through Two Sets of Bars in West Side Prison.

PERILOUS EXIT FROM WINDOW

One of Them Gets Away, the Other Is Dashed to Death—A "Trusty" Knocked Senseless, Bound, and Gagged.

Two negroes locked in the West Side Court Prison, on West Fifty-third Street, sawed through the bars of their cells early yesterday morning and killed Keeper Hugh McGovern by crushing his head with the sawed off piece of the bar. They then knocked down George Wilson, a prisoner known as a "trusty," who had rushed to the keeper's aid, and then made a desperate attempt to escape by sliding down a rope forty feet long, made out of blankets and bed ticking, to a dead wall twenty feet high, and then jumping to the ground. One of the prisoners, Arthur Flanagan, nineteen years old, of 45 West Sixty-sixth Street, escaped. The other, Frank Emerson, alias William B. Johnson, of 510 West Fifty-fifth Street, who was far less sturdy than his confederate, apparently missed the wall and fell headlong, for his body was found on a pile of iron rails, with his face and head crushed.

The police say the escape was the most daring one accomplished in many years. They were at first unable to account for the saw with which the men cut their way out of their cell. Later they decided that a young woman, a sweetheart of Flanagan, had sent him the saw concealed in a sweet potato pie. It was a hack-saw used for cutting iron. The woman's name is Deborah Whiting. When arrested at her home at 309 West Thirty-seventh Street, the police say, they secured a letter from Flanagan to her which confirmed their suspicion.

Arthur Flanagan and Frank Emerson had been locked up in default of bail to await trial on a charge of burglary. They were placed in cell No. 6, which is on the fourth floor of the building, in "the first men's tier." The cell is on the west side of the tier, opening toward Ninth Avenue. There are cells alongside of No. 6 and cells behind it, the eight cells on this tier being laid out in a square, with a six-foot corridor running around three sides. These cells were all occupied by prisoners. The sawing, however, was done so quietly that all the prisoners declare they did not hear it.

The jail officials admit that the men may have been working on the bars for several days, but they do not think that with the saw used the task took more than an hour to accomplish. The door of the cell is made of vertical bars of one-inch iron, nine in number, strengthened at intervals of two feet by horizontal iron strips two inches wide, through which the bars run. The lowest of these strips is two feet above the floor. The men used their saw directly under this band and close up to it, so that the bar might have been sawed clear through and yet the keeper could not have seen the cut without kneeling down and examining the under surface of the iron strip. The bars having been cut free at this point it was an easy matter to loosen them in the socket and draw them out.

Two of these sections were taken out and a hole a foot wide by two feet high was left for the men to crawl through. It seems impossible that two men, especially a six-footer like Flanagan, could have squeezed through the opening.

A ROPE CLEVERLY MADE.

It appears that while one of the men was using the saw, the other was engaged tearing bedding and bed clothes into strips to make a rope. Blankets, sheets, bed ticking, and the stout lines strung back and forth under the cots to support the mattresses were utilized. In making the rope the men showed remarkable skill. The lighter fabrics were torn into wide strips, the stronger ones into narrow strips, and then, to avoid losing in length by unwieldy knots due to the thickness of the material, the mattress lines were cut into sections to be knotted to the blanket sections, thus making securer and smaller knots without loss of length.

The police think that there is little doubt that from the very beginning the men intended to kill the keeper, to secure his keys and revolver, and to open the doors and fight their way out at the ground entrance of the jail. The rope, the police say, was made only in case the prisoners' original plan failed. That the attempt on McGovern's life was premeditated is shown, the police think, by a towel which was neatly and securely wrapped around one of the bars so as to deaden the sound of a blow.

According to the prison rules, Keeper McGovern made a round of the corridors every half hour. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning when he came up the stairway in the middle of the building, and started down the north corridor toward the west. The negroes' cell, out of which at least one of them had escaped by this time faced on the west corridor, and at least one of the men was crouching behind the corner ready to fell the unsuspecting keeper. The corridor was dimly lighted, only four gas jets burning at the time, so as not to interfere with the prisoners' sleep.

THE KEEPER STRUCK DOWN.

The instant Keeper McGovern turned the corner the blow must have crushed his head. There was no noise except a single exclamation—"Oh!"—heard by a prisoner on the upper tier. Then the prisoner heard:

"Don't give him another; he's got enough."

To make assurance doubly sure, the negroes gagged the keeper and bound his hands behind his back. Then they took his keys and revolver and watch and $67 in money. These articles, excepting the revolver, which Flanagan is supposed to have taken, were found on the body of Emerson.

With the keys the men went to the main door of the tier. According to regulations a keeper locks himself in. The men tried the key, but turned it to the right instead of to the left, and in their excitement gave up this mode of escape.

On the same tier, in cell No. 1, was George Wilson, an aged man who, for want of a home, had had himself committed to the prison for vagrancy. He was treated as a "trusty," not locked in his cell, and received board and lodging in return for menial services about the prison. He had been an inmate of the West Side Jail ever since it was built, four years ago. Whenever his time was up he voluntarily reappeared before a Magistrate, who resentenced him to another term in jail, thus making his stay legal.

Wilson saw the men at the door from his cell, but being aged and unable to see well, especially in the dim light, he sounded no alarm, thinking possibly the men were keepers. Later, however, he became uneasy and walked down the corridor and thought he saw at the far end of it a man standing on a radiator working at the bars of a window, six feet above the floor, which opened into the west wall of the prison. It was guarded with one and a half inch iron bars, fastened top and bottom, but, unlike the cell doors, the bars were not braced by cross strips.

Outside under the window was a dead wall, twenty feet high, a foot wide on top, and four feet from the building. Outside this wall was the yard of the Manhattan Street Railway Company, in which there was a pile of old street car rails and scrap iron under the window.

THE "TRUSTY" MADE UNCONSCIOUS.

As Wilson turned into this western corridor he thought he saw a man jump off of the radiator away from the window. Still the old man, used to prison life and unsuspicious that anything could have gone wrong, failed to give the alarm. He walked on until near the corner where McGovern had been struck, when he saw the keeper lying on the floor. He was about to exclaim, when a man darted around the corner and aimed a blow at his head. Wilson threw up his hand and broke the force of the blow, but was knocked unconscious.

The exclamation "Oh!" heard by a trusty on the floor above, is thought to have been Wilson's cry, cut short by the blow. The negroes then bound and gagged Wilson as they had McGovern.

Night Keeper John Brady was in the prison office on the ground floor. It was one of his duties to whistle up the speaking tubes once an hour and to obtain from each tier keeper the assurance "All right." This, he says, he did every hour, including 3 A. M. At that hour, Brady says, he blew McGovern's whistle and the latter answered "All right." Why Brady did not blow up the tube again at 4 o'clock he does not say. But at 5 o'clock when he used the tube he got no answer. He went at once to McGovern's tier, but before he could unlock the tier door a "trusty" from the tier above, whose name the officials refuse, called out:

"Don't come up any further—something is up and they'll give it to you."

"I'll get my gun," Brady returned, and went to the office, where he awaited Day Keeper Thomas Skelly, who arrived at 5:30 to report for duty.

Then together, in the gray light, the men went into the prison court yard. From a fourth floor window they saw a rope dangling down. They also say that one of the bars had been sawed through at the lower end and had been twisted aside. The bars having been placed six inches apart, the opening was a foot wide. Anxious to see whether the rope extended to the ground, the men entered the Metropolitan Company's yards, adjoining.

The rope stretched down to within a man's length of the top of the narrow dead wall. This wall extends clear across from Fifty-third Street to Fifty-fourth Street, and, gaining one end of it, the men, by a six-foot jump, could have gained an adjoining shed, and thus passed through the Metropolitan Street Railway's car barn to the street.

Flanagan was seen between 2 and 3 o'clock running excitedly and hatless through the car barn by Patrick Kane, foreman car watcher, and James Grossey, a lampman, both employed in the car barn. They suspected from his appearance that something was wrong with the man, and they did not dare interfere with him. They watched him, however, and saw him run up Ninth Avenue and westward down Fifty-fifth Street. It was proved later that the negro was then on his way to Emerson's, or Johnson's, house.

EMERSON'S BODY FOUND.

Upon seeing the rope, Skelly and Brady, not dreaming that a murder had been committed and seeing only in the dangling rope evidence that a prisoner had escaped, began a hurried search along the foot of the wall for foot marks, to learn in which direction the fugitive had escaped. It was thus they found Emerson, crushed and mangled. Then they rushed up stairs.

One glance showed that McGovern was dead. The entire side of his head had been crushed in. A second blow on top of the head had crushed in the skull like an eggshell. Wilson, with his hands tied behind him and his mouth stuffed full of rags, lay unconscious on his face within six feet of the dead keeper.

Brady at once called in Policeman Willigan from the street and summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. The surgeon said McGovern had been dead some time. He took Wilson to the hospital, and later he was transferred to the prison ward in Bellevue Hospital. Wilson, though seriously hurt, will probably recover.

The general alarm sent out for the arrest of Flanagan described him as being 6 feet in height, slender build, smooth face, and weighing about 150 pounds. He wore a black sack coat, striped trousers, tan shoes, black Fedora hat, a turn-down collar, and four-in-hand tie.

After looking over the ground the detectives decided that Flanagan had escaped as already described. Emerson, they said, probably took the rope last. He was naturally nervous at having to wait for his partner to descend the rope, and when he dangled from the end of the rope and kicked himself out from the building, failed to land on top of the narrow dead wall, and was dashed to death on the rails in the yard beyond.

The detectives' examination of the prisoners threw little light on the crime. None said they heard even a scuffle, none except the "trusty" on the upper tier heard the exclamation. He said this was so slight and insignificant that he thought some one might have been talking in his sleep.

Only one other person was found who had heard suspicious noise. This was the matron, Mrs. Mangan, in charge of the woman's tier, directly under McGovern's. About 1:30 o'clock, Mrs. Mangan said, she heard a scream and a slight scuffle. She looked through the cells in her own tier, thinking there might be trouble, and, not finding any, decided that the noise must have come from some alcholic case on the floor below.

The door of Cell No. 6 was found open. From this the detectives argue that Emerson crawled through the opening and killed McGovern, and, after securing the keys, liberated Flanagan.

The body of the dead negro was sent to the Sixty-eighth Street Station and thence it was taken to the Morgue. Shortly after its removal the negro's mother called at the station. She said she had heard her boy was badly hurt while trying to escape and she had called to help him. She was told he was fatally injured and was in a hospital. Neighbors later informed her of his death. Her name is Mrs. Johnson and she has married a second time and lives with her husband at 510 West Fifty-fifth Street.

FLANAGAN TRIES TO GET MONEY.

William B. Johnson, Emerson's stepfather, entered the West Side Police Court about 8:30 A. M. and said he was aroused between 2 and 3 A. M. by violent knocking at his door. He arose and a voice told him through the closed door that his son had just broken jail and that he was waiting in a lot and had sent the speaker for some money with which to escape. Johnson opened the door and saw Flanagan, much excited and hatless and almost exhausted with running. Johnson expected something was wrong and refused to give him any money.

The body of Keeper McGovern lay covered with a sheet where it was found until 2 o'clock, when, after an examination by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, it was removed by Undertaker Owen Dugan to the dead man's home, 533 West Forty-third Street. McGovern was fifty-one years old. He was twenty years a keeper, and never had a complaint to mar his record. He was unmarried, and leaves two maiden sisters.

Emerson was in jail for a burglary committed Oct. 13 in company with Flanagan. They stole several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry from the house of José M. Anderson, 29 West Seventy-fifth Street, in broad daylight. Emerson had previously served a four-and-a-half-year sentence in Sing Sing for a similar offense. The pictures of Emerson and Flanagan are in the Rogues' Gallery. Emerson, it was said at his mother's home, was a banjo player. Flanagan was a waiter.

When Emerson was arrested on the 17th inst, he was taken to the Tenderloin Station, and transferred to the Sixty-eighth Street Station. There he made a desperate attempt to escape. When in a cell he complained to the doorman of some water which he said was running into his cell. The doorman entered to investigate, but was struck down with a shoe. The next instant Emerson had slammed the cell door on the keeper and with one bound dashed past half a dozen surprised policemen who were in the waiting room and got into a street. Four policemen gave chase and recaptured him.

Ferryboat Strikes a Lighter.

At about 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning the ferryboat New Jersey of the Pennsylvania Railroad, shortly after leaving her slip, in Jersey City, struck the stern of a lighter. The lighter was lying in the river, to all appearance abandoned. Her main sail was not set and she did not seem to be in tow of a tug. Her stern drifted under the ferryboat's guards. There was great excitement among the passengers. The shock of the collision was not severe. The lighter was pushed away, and being without cargo, offered no great resistance. After the vessels separated a man came on the lighter's deck and looked about him in a surprised way. The ferryboat continued her trip, and a tug picked up the lighter.

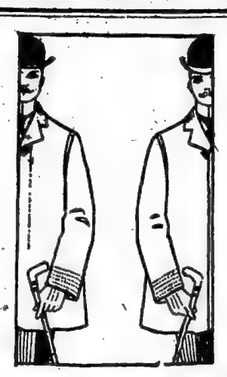
Death of Girl Who Took Poison.

Annie Smith, eighteen years old, of 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who took carbolic acid Sunday night on the sidewalk in front of 219 East Eighty-sixth Street, died early yesterday morning at the Presbyterian Hospital. Sunday night the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station gave the young woman's name as Annie Schreck. Yesterday morning they announced that her real name was Smith.

With the girl at the time she took the poison was her brother, into whose arms she fell, fainting. He told the police that the girl had attempted suicide because of a recent quarrel she had had with her sweetheart.

Rabbi Accuses Furniture Dealer.

Rabbi Marcus Rosenstein of 142 East Eighty-third Street, appeared before Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning to prosecute an action against Max Heborn, furniture dealer at 1,391 Third Avenue. Rosenstein bought some goods from Heborn on the installment plan. He went on Oct. 26 to Heborn's place to ask for an extension. The rabbi says the dealer declined to give more time and used profane language. As a rabbi he protested, and, he says, Heborn struck him, knocking four teeth out. He then caused Heborn's arrest. Heborn was paroled until Friday for further examination.



A covert top-coat is like a good old story that bears telling over and over again.

It has a place all by itself; nothing can replace it.

It now comes forth in a new dress—a novel weave. Besides the different weave, there is an indistinct plaiding of green—just enough to give life without a hint of conspicuousness.

Silk-lined $28.

All the other good sorts of Fall overcoats from $15.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren; and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

What is to be the opening of New York's fashionable season? That is one of the topics one constantly hears discussed at the fashionable resorts and at the theatres nowadays. Heretofore the Horse Show and the opera which followed immediately after set the date. Now comes the vogue of the automobile with all the fashionable set interested in the new fad, and with a show of those machines right at hand. That show is sure to bring out a lot of the socially elect, for both men and women of that set are interested in the sport. Even the horse seems overshadowed in the chatter one hears at fashionable dining places, for it is a rich man's amusement. The Horse Show is to follow, and then there is to be a big interval before the real opera season, for society has not taken to opera in English, but leaves that to the common herd. Will society put in appearance for the automobile show and then go into retirement; will it appear at the Horse Show as usual and then go back to the woods and the golf links to reappear when the opera season begins? Those are questions that mean much to a host of people who are on the fringes of society and who wish to do only what is going to be "good form." Women do not wish to get out their Fall millinery and gowns in advance of the appearance of those of their recognized leaders, and anxious hours are now being wasted in trying to determine when "the season" in town is really going to begin. Managers of the Horse Show are as anxious about it as are the women who have good gowns to show, but do not wish to show them prematurely. Some of the fashionable set ought to settle the question definitely for the benefit of their sisters who do not know and cannot guess what is to be the proper time for them to splurge.

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"There is no trouble in picking out the political complexion of sections of your city," remarked one of the attendants at the football game at Columbia Field on Saturday. "Business took me to various parts of the town before I came up here, and I could not help noticing how it was divided politically by merely looking in the windows of the residences as I rode past on the 'L' trains. I went down town by the Second Avenue route, and all the way down the tenement windows had pictures of Bryan and Stevenson, with but an occasional picture of McKinley. A short trip over the Third Avenue line showed more of the McKinley pictures, but still the Bryan pictures outnumbered them by more than three to one, I should say. Finally, when I started from down town to the ball field I traveled over the Sixth Avenue line. From Rector Street north to Fiftieth Street there were very few pictures displayed. But passing the Fifty-third Street curve and getting into the residence district it seemed as if nine-tenths of the people were for McKinley. Pictures of Bryan were few and very far between, but the windows of houses on the avenue and in the side streets were filled with what are supposed to be portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt. 'Would be a witless man indeed who could not tell that the Republican section of the city was your upper west side and the Democratic section the whole east side, even if he had no knowledge whatever of the actual condition of affairs. If pictures could vote it would seem on the whole as if New York City were going to give Bryan one of the old-fashioned Democratic majorities. Brooklyn, however, viewed from the 'L' trains seems to be a hotbed of Republicanism, for the McKinley pictures I saw on the trips I took there far outnumbered those of Bryan."

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There is a vast amount of rejoicing among merchants doing business on Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, because the work on the cross street has so far progressed that it is once more possible for customers to reach the shops of these men with some degree of comfort. The long, annoying, and wholly unwarrantable delay in the work on Forty-second Street has cost the merchants on that street many thousands of dollars in the trade of ladies who would have visited their stores to make purchases if the street had not been torn up as it was. As important interests have their headquarters in that locality ladies will be glad to learn that they will now be able to get to and from the shops without discomfort.

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An enterprising trio of Italians have a new scheme for street music which is proving very successful in extracting coins from the dwellers on the upper west side of the city. To the ordinary piano organ of the street they have had attached a system of drums and cymbals. These are very effective when the manipulator of the machine grinds out the Sousa marches and the rag-time airs that appeal so strongly to children and others who have a fancy for this sort of music. There is a slap and dash about the music that invariably draws heads to the windows of the better class of apartment houses and tenements before which the players halt. The novelty catches the owners of these heads, and as a result there is an unusual shower of pennies and nickels for the operators of the machine, with frequent requests for a repetition of the numbers that strike the fancy of the nickel-throwers. As a result of this unwonted prosperity the machine has a crew of three men, one to do the grinding of the organ, while the other two pick up the small change which comes at the trio in sufficient quantity to keep them busy.

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A medical examiner for one of the largest of the life insurance companies is responsible for this yarn, which he asserts is a leaf from his own experience. "Last week I was called upon to make the examination of an applicant for a policy who was one of the most filthy and ill-smelling subjects it was ever my fate to come across. He had asked for a policy of several thousand dollars, had passed all the preliminaries, and seemed a good risk. So he was turned over to me for the final examination. Fresh from the east side Ghetto, he exhaled the odors of that quarter when he came to my room and presented himself for the physical examination. He stripped himself of his dirty clothing, and exposed the arms and chest of an athlete. But he was grimy with dirt and evidently an enemy of the bathtub. As he came near to me I noticed a peculiar yellow dust all over his body and asked: 'See here, my friend, what in the world have you got scattered all over your flesh. What is that yellow stuff?'

"'Insect powder,' he blandly responded.

"'Insect powder!' I almost shouted. 'What in the world do you scatter that all over yourself for?'

"'To keep off the fleas, of course. What else can you use? I make all the members of my family use it to keep as clean as I am.'"

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What's this story floating about the Tenderloin district to account for the brazen effrontery of the man Ackron who figures as the proprietor of that particularly notorious and disreputable resort, the Tivoli! Its retailers say that in spite of courts, police, and all the societies for the suppression of places of that sort, the Tivoli will soon be reopened, and run in as bare-faced a fashion as ever. Gossip of the hotel and theatre lobbies has it that the backer and real owner of the place is not Ackron, nor any member of his family, but one of the Police Commissioners of the city!

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Some clubmen are telling a story of how a shrewd but impecunious member of one of the down-town clubs managed to eke out an existence during the days of his temporary impecuniosity. Features of this particular club are its luncheons and dinners, served at a low price and in excellent style. The impecunious member referred to, out of a situation and at the end of his resources, decided to use the table to advance his finances. Casual acquaintances of the barroom sort who expressed a wish for luncheon or dinner were his game. To them he told of the good fare and cheap prices at his club, and so managed at intervals to get together parties of three or four to dine with him. There would be a dinner of a good sort, often with wines and other drinkables, the understanding always being that the meal was on the "Dutch treat" principle, where each paid his share of the bill. After the meal the check would of course be given to the club member, who collected the pro rata share from each of his supposed guests and placed the cash in his pocket. His credit was good up to the club limit and each meal was charged against him. So all he had to do was to sign the check and pass it over to the bookkeeper. In this way he managed to keep his stomach full and have about him enough cash to serve his actual necessities in his impoverished condition. Naturally he paid no club bills, and the thing went on until the account was called to the attention of one of the Governors. At about the same time, too, the club steward accidentally discovered the methods of the young man, and these were brought to the attention of a member of the House Committee. Naturally the shrewd member was at once suspended, and there is now one young man of fair address who is walking about town trying some other method of getting a living without work. As a result, too, members of the club have discovered that the system of credits has been considerably changed, for an investigation showed that the member who was caught was not the only one who had been "working" the club in the same fashion.

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Race-goers who know about the way things are conducted in the weighing rooms of the jockeys have no trouble in accounting for the opening for fraud which is given men who wish to bring about the disqualification of jockeys in races. This sort of thing has happened so often this season as to create a genuine turf scandal. All the trouble arises primarily from the fact that a jockey is allowed to make his weight for all the mounts he is to have during the afternoon on his first appearance at the scales. The necessary lead pads are weighed for the several mounts in races to be run perhaps an hour or two after the time of actual weighing, and are then turned over to the jockey's valet. Nothing in the world could be easier than to get these fellows to change the weight in a certain pad either by adding to or subtracting from it several of the little slips of lead. Then when the jockey weighs in after a race he would be found either over or under weight, and he might be personally innocent of any wrongdoing. So would the clerk of the scales who made the weight. About the latter there never has been and never will be a breath of suspicion, for there never was a more honest and faithful man than the universally respected "Kirk." The trouble is with the system. That is all wrong. If every jockey was compelled to make his weight for each race just before he takes his mount there could be no possibility of mixing matters up in the annoying way in which it has been done in at least three cases that have recently led to the disqualification of horses. The change could work no hardship to any one. If Mr. Cricknoce has not the time to attend to his duties between the races, he should have a competent assistant to help him in his work. Then there would be no chance for the mistakes which the present system makes possible. A change in weight under the plan suggested would be prima facie evidence of fraud that could not well be controverted, and there would be little trouble in locating the guilty party.

Registered Trade Mark.

Turkish
Bath Towels
25 cents each.

This lot consists of heavy, white Turkish towels, either hemmed or fringed, size 24x46 inches. Especially good value at 25 cents.

A line of the popular Russia Crash towels, size 22x46, is also offered at the same price.

Hemstitched Turkish towels, 25c, 50c, and upwards. Brown linen friction towels, 50c, 75c, and up to $1.50 each.

Many other kinds are also shown, as well as towels and towelings of every description for bedroom, kitchen and pantry use.

"The Linen Store."
James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

$20 SILK LINED OXFORD VICUNA MADE FOR $50. BENSON & CO. Misfit Clothing, 60 East 14th St.

Suicide of a Lacemaker.

Mary Barbier, fifty-five years old, a French lacemaker, living in a single room on the top floor of the rear tenement at 230 West Eighteenth Street, was found dead in her home yesterday. She had committed suicide by inhaling gas. She worked for a manufacturing company in West Nineteenth Street. The woman was respected by her neighbors, but kept to herself altogether. She is not known to have had any relatives or friends. The surgeon who was called said she had not been dead long. The body was sent to the Morgue.

Mrs. Craigie a Suicide.

At an inquest conducted yesterday afternoon by Coroner Zucca into the death of Mrs. Fredericka Craigie of 212 West Sixty-fifth Street, who was found dead on the sidewalk in front of her home Oct. 20, the jury rendered a verdict that the woman had come to her death by jumping from the roof while suffering from delirium. This verdict exonerated her husband, David Craigie, who was arrested on the day she was found dead. Mrs. Craigie was supported by her husband, although she did not live with him.

Broadway and 11th Street.

"TRUE MERIT"
Unlaundered Dress Shirts,
50 cents each.

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30TH.

Superior to any other medium price Shirt, in cut, material and workmanship.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, with three-ply Union Linen set-in bosoms, re-inforced.

Continuous facings, patent gussets, double felled seams, extra full bodies,—36 inches long.

Open front and back, open back, or open back with short bosoms.
Sizes 13 1-2 to 19. Five sleeve lengths.

50 cents each.

Six for $2.95.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Sale of
Men's Fancy Dress Shirts.

Made of woven color madras in neat stripes; open front and back, cuffs detached; open front only, cuffs attached,

$1.00
each,
value $1.50 & $1.75.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

GEN. W. S. STRYKER DEAD.

Adjutant General of New Jersey for a Third of a Century and a Historical Student.

Gen. William Scudder Stryker, who for a third of a century had been Adjutant General of the National Guard of New Jersey, died at 9:30 yesterday morning at his home, 321 West State Street, Trenton, N. J., after an illness of four days, from acute indigestion, which affected his heart. At the time of his death his wife, who was Miss Helen B. Atterbury, his two daughters, his son, and his son-in-law, John A. Montgomery, were with him. He was one of the most familiar figures about the State Capitol. His health had been poor since the Spanish-American war, when he overtaxed his strength fitting out the four New Jersey regiments.

Gen. Stryker was born at Trenton, N. J., on June 6, 1838, and was graduated from Princeton in 1858. He was studying law when the civil war began, and in response to the first call for troops he assisted in organizing the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers. In 1863 he became aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Gilmore and took part in the capture of Morris Island and in the attack on Fort Wagner. For bravery in these engagements he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. He became incapacitated by illness and was put in charge of the pay department at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. He continued in the service until June, 1866, when he resigned and was placed on the staff of Gov. Ward of New Jersey. He was made Brigadier General of the National Guard of the State and appointed Adjutant General on April 12, 1867, and continued in that office up to the time of his death, serving under twelve Governors. His services were regarded as of such value to the State that it was never proposed to displace him when a new administration came into power, and to him was largely ascribed the credit for the splendid equipment of the New Jersey regiments in the Spanish-American war. He was brevetted Major General on Feb. 9, 1874, for long and meritorious service.

Gen. Stryker had independent means and had much leisure, which he devoted to historical research, especially along the lines of the military and civic history of New Jersey, and he collected a library which is said to be the most complete in this line to be found in the State. He published the "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War" and "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and a number of pamphlets relating to the history of New Jersey. He was a member of a number of State and county historical societies and of the New York Genealogical Society, and a Fellow of the American Geographical Society.

Gen. Stryker became a counselor at law in 1866, was at one time President of the Trenton Banking Company, and at the time of his death was President of the Trenton Savings Fund Society.

He was well known in this city, especially as an enthusiastic member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the American Revolution, Loyal Legion, Army and Navy Club, and Society of Colonial Wars. He was also a member of the Holland Society, the Authors' Club, and the Authors' Guild.

The funeral will be held at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

THE HASCALL DIVORCE DECREE.

Justice Bischoff Inadvertently Inserted the Wrong Date.

"I have found the 'forger' of the date 'Oct. 26' in the Hascall divorce suit," said Deputy County Clerk George Fahrbach as he emerged from Justice Bischoff's private chambers yesterday afternoon with the decree in his hand. "The wrong date was inserted by Justice Bischoff himself, and he has said so."

The decree was signed by Justice Bischoff on Oct. 25. The next day it was noticed that the caption of the document bore the date Oct. 26, and insinuations were made that it had been tampered with subsequent to its filing in the office of the County Clerk on the evening of Oct. 26.

"If a mistake was made in the date of the decree," said Justice Bischoff, "I am the guilty party, and willingly accept any blame, if blame can be attached to me."

The Justice explained that the papers came before him on Oct. 25, and that in inserting the date he inadvertently made it "Oct. 26." He took no exception to the newspaper articles except that one publication treated the case as a parallel to an alleged fraudulent case, and he had called the District Attorney's attention to the matter with reference to instituting criminal proceedings against the newspaper.

Too Bad

we can't attach pieces of goods to our advertisements. "Seeing is believing," and we'd like you to see what we are offering in Men's Suits at $15, $18 & $20.

6000 more suits—$10 to $30—to select from than last year.

We make clothes to order, too.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers

AWARDED "GRAND PRIX" PARIS EXPOSITION 1900
Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

$10 For Custom Made Double Breasted SUIT MADE FOR $25. BENSON & CO., MISFIT PARLOR 60 East 14th St., next to Keith's Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, Cor. 38th. MAUDE ADAMS EVG'S, 8. MAT. SAT., 2. L'AIGLON. XTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Eve's, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Xtra Mat. Election Day. JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Xtra Mat. Election Day. PETER F. DAILEY HODGE PODGE & CO.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. Xtra Mat. Election Day. LESLIE CARTER LAST 2 weeks. ZAZA

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Xtra Mat. Election Day. WM. H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES SATS. AT 2. FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.

SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT, which CLOSES NOV. 17TH.

Daly's B'way & 30—at 8:10. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Last 4 Weeks. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2 San Toy
ELECTION DAY MATINEE NOV. 6.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.
ELECTION DAY MATINEE, NOV. 6.

AMERICAN Matinee Daily (except Mon.) 25c. 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. THE LOST PARADISE

WALLACK'S SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE B'way & 30th St. Eves. at 8. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec'n Day. In "The Greatest Thing in the World," and "The Moment of Death."

Koster & Bial's 25c Evgs. 25c, 50c, 75c; Boxes $1. John W. Ransone, Jos. J. Dowling Co., Mat. Filson & Errol, Truly Shattuck, Daily Dunn's Biograph. 20 Others.

FIREMEN FIGHT BEER-CANNERS

Capt. O'Connor and Assistants Soon Put Gang to Flight.

Firemen of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, stationed in Elizabeth Street, and a gang of fifteen "beer-canners" engaged in a lively scrimmage in the company's quarters yesterday, in which the firemen came off victorious.

For some time past Capt. Edward O'Connor, who is in charge of the company, has been annoyed by this gang, who would continually demand money from the fireman on house duty with which to buy beer. Refusal to give this would result in an assault on the fireman.

Fireman John O'Connor was on duty at the desk last night when the gang made its usual evening visit.

"Give us de price of a pint 'r we'll punch de face off youse," said the leader. The price was refused and the gang of fifteen immediately set upon O'Connor. Capt. O'Connor and Fireman Hennessy came to their comrade's rescue, but the engagement was going against the fire-fighters, thus reinforced, when Policeman Birmingham of the Mulberry Street Station arrived on the scene, cast in his lot with the firefighters, and, aided by his billy, soon turned the tide of battle to the side of Capt. O'Connor and his men. Two of the assailants were captured.

In the Centre Street Court, the two prisoners, who gave their names as Michael Mitchell of 294 Henry Street and Edward Kenny of 29 Prince Street, were committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail by Magistrate Flammer. Mitchell was also fined $10 for trying to strike Capt. O'Connor. Barring Fireman Hennessy's blackened left eye, the members of the hook and ladder company showed no traces of the conflict. The prisoners were much the worse for the row.

SHIELDED HIS ASSAILANT.

Cassidy, Suffering from Stab Wounds, Said He "Got What Was Coming to Him."

Joseph F. Cassidy of 294 Henry Street was twice stabbed in the back by Henry Volz of 131 Stanton Street, early yesterday morning, at the Bowery and Doyers Street. Cassidy is in the Hudson Street Hospital in a critical condition. Volz is in the Tombs of his own volition, and despite Cassidy's efforts to prevent his arrest. Volz "ran a dance" in Congress Hall Sunday night, and with the proceeds, about $60, tucked safely inside his vest, went to meet his friend Cassidy and some other acquaintances in Callahan's saloon, in Chatham Square.

"I t'ought dey was all me fren's," he said to the police, "but when I got in ter Mike's dese mutts dey tries to swoipe me dough. I called de bluff and Mike's men troo me inter de street. Dere wuz so many o' de blokes I stabbed one in self-defense."

After the scrimmage, Volz ran excitedly up to Policeman Gesele of the Eldridge Street Station, who was standing at the corner of Division and Chrystie Streets, and told him that he had stabbed a man. Volz, with the policeman, went to the drug store at 6 Bowery, where they found a priest of the Church of the Transfiguration kneeling on the floor and administering extreme unction to Cassidy. Cassidy motioned Volz to come near him. The two held a whispered conversation.

"It's all right, Hank," said Cassidy, weakly. "You done me all right, but I got what was comin' to me, an' I won't squeal on you."

"Did this man stab you?" asked Policeman Gesele, pointing to Volz.

"Nope," gasped Cassidy, with difficulty. "He never did it at all." Then he lapsed into unconsciousness.

"Sure, I stabbed him," blurted out Volz. "Wat'tel! He wuz me chum." Cassidy has two deep wounds in the back made with a jackknife. Volz was committed to the Tombs without bail by Magistrate Flammer.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL

Boston Symphony Orchestra. Gericke
Aus der Ohe Miss Stein Dohnanyi Godowsky Kneisel Loeffler Hugo Becker and others.

A permanent Orchestra maintained solely for Concert performances.

Five Evg. Concerts. Thursdays, Nov. 8, Dec. 13, Jan. 17, Feb. 21, March 21.

Five Matinees. Saturdays, Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.

Change of Programme each performance.

Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five evening concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; Boxes, $50 and $40, according to location.

Subscription sale now open at Carnegie Hall Box Office.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st and Broadway. Evgs. 8:15; Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. TO-NIGHT BLANCHE WALSH—MORE THAN QUEEN. MONDAY, NOV. 5, KLAW & ERLANGER OPERA CO. In De Koven & Smith's new Opera, "FOXY QUILLER." JEROME SYKES AS "FOXY." SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY MORNING.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. THIS (TUESDAY) AFT., AT 2:15. First Chamber Music Matinee. KNEISEL QUARTET. Assisted by Mr. LUDOVIC BREITNER, Piano. Programme: BEETHOVEN, Quartet in A major, op. 18, No. 5; RICHARD STRAUSS, Sonata in F, op. 6, Piano and Violoncello; DVORAK, Quartet in E flat major, op. 51. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. Lockhart's Elephants. Sam. Kitty & Clara Morton. St. Onge Bros., Drawee. J. E. Dodson, Clifford & Huth, Sheas & Warren, Mark Sullivan, Mimic Four, etc. Faphits, John C. Rice & Sally Cohen. Henri French. Harrigan, Windom Quintet. Pianka's Lions, Charley Case, Emily Lytton & Co., 3 Powers, Cheridah Simpson.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. English Grand Opera Co. To-night at 8, also Thurs. & Sat. evgs., CARMEN, Misses Thompson, Van Studdiford, Messrs. Last 4 Weeks. Bronzi,

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and cooler, brisk east to northeast winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,854. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

ALVORD ARRAIGNED TWICE

Conflict Between State and Federal Authority.

PRISONER WILL NOT TALK

Case Comes Up Again This Morning—Broker Through Whom Teller Speculated Known to Bank.

Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the defaulting note teller of the first National Bank, who was arrested in Boston on Monday, was twice arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court.

At the end of the second arraignment he was formally committed to the Tombs on an affidavit made by Detective Sergt. Armstrong, which charged him with having appropriated to his own use funds to the amount of $690,000, property of the bank. Alvord was held on the technical charge of larceny, and he will again be arraigned at 10 o'clock this morning, when the question of jurisdiction will be argued before Magistrate Flammer. Both the Federal and State authorities are anxious to have the custody of the embezzler and direct his trial.

United States District Attorney Burnett contends that Alvord should be delivered to the Federal authorities on the ground that the warrant for his arrest was issued by a Federal officer. District Attorney Gardiner holds that the offense was against the laws of the State, and, as the man was arrested through efforts of the local authorities, he should remain in their custody.

The prisoner was taken yesterday morning to the Centre Street Court from Police Headquarters, where he had passed the night. He was under the escort of Detective Sergts. Armstrong and Carey, and was quietly slipped away from the curious crowd which had gathered to see the man who had stolen so large an amount from a conservative institution. The detectives and their prisoner went out of their way in order to avoid recognition, and took a street car to the Criminal Court Building.

The courtroom was crowded when the three men entered, and policemen had a difficult time in keeping the crowd back from the railing. Magistrate Flammer was busily engaged hearing the usual number of cases when the now famous defaulter was taken into the room. He hastily concluded his calendar and announced that he was ready to go on with Alvord's hearing. In response to the usual questions of the clerk the defaulter gave his name and home address and stated that he was married. This was the only statement made by him publicly yesterday.

Detective Sergeant Armstrong told the Magistrate that he was not quite certain how to proceed in the case. He added that he believed that a Federal warrant for the man's arrest had been issued, but that he had no personal knowledge of it. Magistrate Flammer said that he thought that the best thing to do would be to remand the prisoner back to Police Headquarters until the law could be inquired into, as he understood that there was a question of jurisdiction involved. Alvord's counsel, Jacob F. Miller, who was in court, made no objection to this, and the man was taken back to his cell in Headquarters.

Soon afterward District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney Hennessy, who had been assigned to the case, held a conference, at which it was agreed to oppose any attempt made by the United States authorities to remove Alvord from the jurisdiction of the State courts. While this conference was in progress United States Marshal Henkel appeared at the District Attorney's office and asked to see Col. Gardiner. He was informed that the District Attorney was engaged and could see no one. At this point Mr. Hennessy walked out into the hallway, and, recognizing Mr. Henkel, asked him what he could do for him. The Marshal explained to him that the defendant had been discourteous and had refused to announce his presence to the District Attorney.

MARSHAL HENKEL INCENSED.

Mr. Hennessy apparently took no notice of the complaint, but when informed by Mr. Henkel that he had a warrant calling for the arrest of Alvord, he took the document into the inside office to show it to Col. Gardiner. Soon afterward the warrant was returned to the Marshal without comment. Mr. Henkel was greatly incensed over his treatment, and as he left the office remarked:

"The District Attorney is too big a man to see an official of the United States Government who calls at his office on important business."

Alvord was again arraigned before Magistrate Flammer at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He entered the courtroom with the two detectives and looked neither to the right nor the left as he advanced to the inclosure reserved for officers of the court and prisoners. If outward indications counted for anything, the prisoner was one of the least concerned men in the courtroom. His appearance was far from that of the well-groomed business man. His chin showed a stubby growth of beard, and his collar bore every indication of having been worn for two or more days. He wore a suit of checked clothing, badly in need of a pressing, and the light brown overcoat which he carried on his arm looked as if it had been worn for a long time. There was nothing about the man to convey the impression that he had ever been in the possession of any considerable amount of money.

His quick-shifting eyes did not appear to rest any one place more than a moment, and, although he was the observed of every person in the courtroom, while artists were busy in their task of sketching him, he did not seem to take any more interest in what was going on about him than if he had been a regular court attendant and there was nothing more unusual going on than the disposition of the ordinary run of "drunk and disorderlies." Lawyer Miller stood by his side and prevented anybody from conversing with his client.

District Attorney Gardiner entered the room before the case was called and had a long talk with Magistrate Flammer. The District Attorney was accompanied by Mr. Hennessy, and it was made known that they were ready to fight for the retention of the prisoner. Marshal Henkel appeared at this time, accompanied by Deputy Marshal McAviney. Mr. Henkel plainly showed that he was angry over the manner in which he had been treated, and in answer to an inquiry said:

"I am here armed with a United States warrant which calls for the arrest of Alvord on a charge of embezzling funds belonging to the First National Bank and falsifying the accounts of that bank. Gen. Burnett will not be here this afternoon, but I shall request Magistrate Flammer to recognize this warrant, or, if Alvord is discharged by him, I will immediately take him into custody."

Fisher A. Baker of counsel for the bank was present, and when the case was called he appeared before Magistrate Flammer and asked that Alvord be delivered to the United States authorities. His crime, he contended, was against the Federal laws, and he should be tried by Federal authorities. District Attorney Gardiner, who retained his seat by the side of the Magistrate, opposed the request. Magistrate Flammer remarked that the law in the case should be carefully looked into, and beckoned to Lawyer Miller, who was standing a few feet away from the bridge, to approach. Mr. Miller was asked what his opinion was, and he smilingly remarked:

"If I had my way I should say neither court. I have no complaint to make against the man."

In the meantime Alvord, who had been paying no attention to the proceedings, was taken before the Clerk, while Detective Sergeant Armstrong swore to the affidavit upon which the defaulter was committed to the Tombs, and as both sides agreed the matter was postponed until this morning. Before Marshal Henkel would leave the courtroom he obtained from the Magistrate a personal assurance that the prisoner would remain in the custody of the local court over night. Before leaving the court he said:

"Wait until to-morrow, and see who gets possession of this man. The only warrant issued for his arrest is the one in my hands, and he should be in the custody of the United States."

Alvord displayed no emotion as he was led away to the Tombs by the detectives, but as he left the room he remarked to Armstrong:

"I'm glad this much of the business is over."

MR. BURNETT'S POSITION.

United States District Attorney Burnett, when asked about the matter late in the afternoon, said that the case of an embezzling teller of a National bank was one which should be dealt with by the Federal authorities. He added that he would go before Magistrate Flammer this morning and do all in his power to convince him that this view is the correct one. He concluded by saying that he had presumed that the arrest of Alvord had been made upon information furnished by his office, although the arrest had actually been made by the Boston police, acting in co-operation with detectives from Capt. McClusky's staff.

There were plenty of indications yesterday that the capture of Alvord had caused much bad feeling between the United States officers and the local detectives. Marshal Henkel intimated yesterday that his department had notified the United States authorities in Boston of Alvord's presence in that city. Capt. McClusky and his men said nothing about the matter further than:

"We got the man, that is all there is to be said."

The reward of $5,000 offered by the bank for the apprehension of Alvord has not yet been paid, and it was generally thought yesterday that there might be some contention over who will get this money. It was believed that the man who conveyed the information to the police would receive a good slice of it.

Assistant District Attorney Hennessy, when asked on what charge Alvord would likely be tried and what would be the penalty in the event of his conviction, said:

"If we retain custody of the man he may be indicted for grand larceny, the maximum penalty for which is ten years in State prison. It may be possible to indict him for forgery, either in the first, second, or third degree, the penalty running from five to twenty years. If he is tried in the Federal courts on an indictment for embezzlement, the maximum penalty would be ten years in the event of conviction. It is impossible for me to say at this time what the charge against Alvord will be in an indictment. I do not know the facts in the case, and have had no communication with the officials of the bank.

"The question of jurisdiction between the Federal and State courts has never been squarely decided. It was raised in the case of John C. Eno, but it was dodged, really, although Eno was turned over to the United States authorities. Eno was indicted five times by the local Grand Jury for forgery in the second degree in connection with the frauds in the Second National bank. He was also indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for embezzlement. He fled from the country, but returned and subsequently all the indictments were dismissed. This question of jurisdiction is an important one, and should be settled."

Lawyer Miller declined to say anything about his client's affairs.

WHAT LAWYER MILLER SAID.

"There is nothing to be gained by me making any statement," he said, "and I have nothing to say. I have read in the newspapers that an attachment has been served on Mrs. Alvord, but I have no personal knowledge of it. No papers have been served on Alvord. I do not care to discuss this question of jurisdiction. I do not see that it interests my side of the case. Alvord has no statement to make to the public, and there is no reason for him to make one."

Mr. Miller would not discuss the question of restitution, and would not say what use Alvord had made of the money he had stolen from the bank. According to Capt. McClusky, the first night passed in a cell by the portly bank teller was a quiet one. He seemed to sleep soundly, and soon after he awoke he partook of a hearty breakfast. If he realized the predicament he is in he gave no sign of any feelings he may have had. After breakfast he called for the morning newspapers and read them and smoked incessantly. He declined to talk to anybody except his counsel, who called soon after his client had breakfasted. They remained in consultation for some time.

"Alvord is the most composed man, for a man in his position, whom I have ever seen," said Capt. McClusky. "He has been perfectly cool and extremely philosophical. He shows no signs of nervousness, and has made no further statement to me. He has placed his case in the hands of his lawyer and will not discuss his affairs with anybody else."

Mrs. Alvord did not call at Police Headquarters to see her husband, and Capt. McClusky said that she had not communicated with him.

It was stated definitely and on good authority in Wall Street circles yesterday afternoon that the officials of the First National Bank have learned the name of the man through whom Alvord speculated, and this man is said to have done business with a number of brokerage houses.

The bank officials declined to say anything whatever in regard to the identity of Alvord's friend or whether they have any evidence to show that he was cognizant of the source of Alvord's money. They also would not talk about the report that they would request at least partial restitution.

The bank officials said that they had no statement of any kind to make yesterday and that so far the question of reward has not come before them yet, and, further, that the reward would not be paid until all disputes are settled as to who is entitled to receive it.

Another matter which the bank officials would not talk about was a statement that some of Alvord's friends had been in negotiation with the bank and that a certain amount of property had been turned over to the institution as a result of these efforts. No information as to how far the efforts to effect restitution had gone and what amount of property was involved was forthcoming.

SCHEDULE OF ALVORD'S GOODS.

Inventory of Seized Chattels Completed by the Sheriff.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The men placed in the Alvord home by Sheriff Molloy are still on guard there. The inventory of the seized goods has been completed. The inventory did not include an estimate of their value. The officers simply jotted down each article. The value of them is not a matter of interest to them.

The remark of Alvord that it was easy to spend $50,000 a year excited no wonder here, for it is generally believed by those familiar with the mode of living on the part of his family that that amount could easily have been spent.

Receiver for Alabama Water Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 30.—Arthur E. Boardman of Brevard, N. C., to-day was appointed receiver of the Tuscaloosa Water Company by United States Judge Bruce. This action was granted on the petition of the Gates & Boardman Gas and Water Association. The association held a judgment against the water company for $8,000, and the petition for a receiver was based on non-payment of this judgment. Mr. Boardman is now in charge.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 78⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32½c; cotton, middling, 9½c, butter, Western creamery, 22½c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $15.50. Commercial World.—Page 12.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

SALISBURY GIVES UP THE FOREIGN OFFICE

Said to Have Been Induced to Do So by His Physicians.

LANSDOWNE TO SUCCEED HIM?

The Daily Telegraph Announces that the Present Secretary of War Will Be Foreign Minister.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The following important announcement appears this morning in The Daily Telegraph:

"We understand that, after mature consideration, Lord Salisbury has decided to resign the Foreign Secretaryship, which will be transferred to the Marquis of Lansdowne. Although the health of the Prime Minister gives no cause for anxiety, we believe that he is largely influenced by the counsels of his medical advisers."

There is little doubt that The Daily Telegraph's information is correct. The appointment of Lord Lansdowne, whose control of the War Office has been so severely condemned, will probably cause some dissatisfaction.

The Times confirms the statement that Lord Salisbury will give up the Foreign Office portfolio, but it does not name his successor.

Referring editorially to the appointment of the Marquis to the Foreign Office, The Daily Telegraph approves it, "especially in view of the fact that Lord Salisbury's influence will still preside over the foreign policy of Great Britain."

Lord Salisbury came to London yesterday and paid a long visit to the Foreign Office, where he received Lord Lansdowne, and after him the Duke of Devonshire.

In the afternoon he held the customary reception of members of the Diplomatic Corps, among those present being the Russian, French, German, and United States Ambassadors.

Lord Salisbury remained until a late hour at the Foreign Office, and then went direct to Hatfield House.

GEORGIA WANTS OLD RECORDS.

Attempt to be Made to Secure Them from England.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 30.—A sentiment which has long existed in this State was crystallized to-day by a bill introduced in the Legislature by Representative Park of Green County, relating to the recovery of Georgia's Colonial records from Great Britain.

The bill confers power on the Governor to appoint an individual qualified to act in the matter and appropriates $4,000 for that purpose. Its chances of passage are good. It is the belief of many native Georgians that date can thus be secured from English sources which will throw much light on the State's Colonial history.

BANDITS RAID A VILLAGE.

Blow Open a Safe at Roundhead, Ohio, and Fire on Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, Oct. 30.—Shortly before daylight this morning a gang of mounted robbers raided the village of Roundhead, fourteen miles from here and got away with considerable booty.

A terrific explosion aroused the residents and citizens, who appeared on the street and were shot at by the robbers, who finally rode away toward Lima, firing as they went.

The heaviest loss was at Mertz & May's store, where the safe was blown open and $400 secured. Six hundred dollars in bank notes was scattered out of their reach by the explosion.

POTTAWATTOMIE INDIANS MEET

Fail to Execute Quitclaim Deed for Chicago Lake Front Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

MISHAWAKA, Ind., Oct. 30.—An executive meeting of the business committee of the Pottawattomie tribe of Indians has just closed without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called. The session was held for the purpose of executing a quitclaim deed to the lake front lands in Chicago owned by this tribe, the same having come up in September. The deed was to be executed in favor of Chicago men, who propose to raise money on the document.

Chief Seesaw Motay and eight members of the council were in attendance, besides local and Chicago attorneys who are greatly interested in securing a quitclaim from the redmen.

All were willing to sign the document excepting Joseph Gushway, who wants the money paid over before renouncing the tribe's claim to the lake front property. For this reason the plan of Chicago speculators could not be carried out. The council was adjourned until Nov. 21.

CARS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Over Sixty Passenger Coaches to be Made Here for the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Frank Dillingham, Consul at Auckland, says in a recent report to the State Department:

"This Government has recently placed with one of our well-known firms an order for sixty-odd passenger coaches at a cost of about $500,000, to be built under the supervision of a railway official who is now en route to the United States. The placing of this order has caused much adverse criticism among the labor parties, but the Government does not appear to be greatly perturbed.

"The order calls for specially designed and constructed coaches to suit the narrow-gauge railways throughout the colony, and they will be of the latest and most modern pattern, including every up-to-date improvement known to American car builders. It is expected that these coaches will be shipped from New York City in March, 1901."

Mr. Ward, the Minister for Railways, while in the United States last year, thoroughly studied our railways, coaches, locomotives, and general management, and has, in consequence thereof, inaugurated many reforms in his department."

SUITS OVER BROWN ORE LANDS.

Property Bought by Sloss-Sheffield Company Not Paid for by Sellers.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 30.—Suits involving $100,000 worth of brown ore land in Franklin County have been filed in the Chancery Court here. Mrs. Agnes Little alleges that Edgar Adler bought a tract from her for $28,000, paying $10,000 in cash and giving notes for the remainder. These notes, she alleges, were not paid.

A. J. and J. M. Burgess, Eddie E. Hyde, and Agnes Little allege that they sold to Edgar Adler a brown ore tract for $52,000, and that he paid each of them $2,500 in cash, giving notes for the remainder. The notes, they allege, were not paid.

The Franklin Mining Company, organized by Edgar Adler, Morris Adler, and others upon the purchase of these properties, is made a defendant, as also is the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, to which the Adlers sold their entire brown ore holdings in Franklin County this Spring for $250,000.

The plaintiffs ask for decree of sale and payment of balance due them.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

MINERS KILL PAY CLERK.

Desperate Attempt by Italians Near Pittsburg to Secure $4,000—Three Dead, Another Dying.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Penn., Oct. 30.—Four Italian miners attempted to rob Pay Clerk William Hosler of the Southwest Connellville Coke Company, while making his trip to-day between this city and Alverton with the pay roll of the Alverton & Tarr works, amounting to $4,000. As a result of the attack Mr. Hosler is dead, his companion, Harry Burgess, messenger of the company, is wounded; two of the Italians are dead, a third is fatally wounded, and the fourth is in jail.

Hosler and Burgess left this city at 1 o'clock this afternoon with the safe containing the money to pay off the men at the Alverton & Tarr works. As they reached the summit of the long hill above Morewood, just below which lies Alverton, a large coke town, without a second's warning the four Italians fired a volley from their hiding place and sprang forward, firing as they advanced.

Mr. Hosler fell dead at the first volley. Young Burgess, though wounded, was able to return their fire with effect, and one of the men at the horse's head fell dead. A second later he fired his revolver in the very face of another, and as he fell, his two remaining companions became terrified, and leaving the dead, one set out with the wounded man over the hill to the south in the direction of the Alice mines.

Burgess managed to drive on into Alverton with the body of Mr. Hosler and the safe, where he gave the alarm. Mount Pleasant and vicinity, with the clerical force of the coke company, turned out 500 strong, headed by Lieut. John G. Thompson of Company E, and soon corraled the two, who had concealed themselves in a field on the Durstine farm, a mile or so from this town.

A summons to surrender was answered by a volley, in which one of the posse received a slight wound in the chest. The outlaws from their fortified position made a fierce stand for a few minutes, until one of the posse succeeded in getting in their rear. He shot one through the head, killing him instantly. The other surrendered and was brought to the office of Squire Rhodes and remanded to jail.

In the meantime another division of the posse overhauled the third would-be robber, who had received a ghastly wound. The bail, entering his mouth and penetrating his head, came out at the back of his neck. He is not expected to recover.

SARAH ANTHONY BURTIS DEAD.

Pioneer in Cause of Woman's Suffrage Passes Away at Rochester in Her Ninetieth Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Sarah Anthony Burtis, widow of Louis Burtis, died to-day, in the ninetieth year of her age. She was born in Saratoga, Dec. 12, 1810, her father being Daniel Anthony, a cousin of Daniel Anthony, the father of Susan B. Anthony. In 1839 she married Louis Burtis of Saratoga, coming to this city with her husband shortly after her marriage. She resided here up to the time of her death.

Mrs. Burtis was one of the first active workers in the cause of woman's suffrage, from the time the first meeting was held in this city in 1848. She was also one of the first persons to display an interest in the manifestations of the Fox sisters, and became one of the firmest believers in the doctrines of Spiritualism. She was also an ardent Abolitionist. Her home, in Spring Street in this city, was one of the stations of the "underground railroad," and headquarters of the leaders of the reform movement. She entertained there William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Oliver Johnson, and other noted men.

Mrs. Burtis was the first saleswoman in this city. In 1854, after many applications to the local merchants, she was engaged by a Mr. White to act as saleswoman in his store. In taking this position she was subjected to the ridicule of the populace, but she pluckily held to her work, which she undertook in order to see if a woman could do it. At the end of a year Mr. White gave all of the clerkships in his store to women.

KILLED BY PENNY SCREECHER.

It Lodges in a Child's Windpipe and He Chokes to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 30.—A "penny screecher," one of those little rubber bags on a stick, which children inflate, then allowing the air to escape with a whistling noise, caused the death of a child in West Orange to-night. Harry Putnam, eleven years old, whose father keeps a grocery store at Harrison Avenue and Cherry Street, was playing with other children on the sidewalk in front of Powell's Hotel, a block from his home. He was running with the whistle in his mouth when he suddenly staggered and gasped.

The other children screamed for help, and the boy, choking and gasping, was carried into the hotel and a physician was sent for. He had swallowed the whistle, and so far down in his windpipe had the toy lodged that those about him, including his parents, who had been summoned, were compelled to stand by powerless to aid him, while he slowly choked to death. When the doctor and ambulance arrived the boy was dead.

NOTED SMUGGLER CAUGHT.

Man Arrested at New Orleans Said to Have Accomplices Here.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 30.—An important arrest was made by customs officials here to-day. The prisoner, August Mason, a hunchback, is said to be one of the most expert and successful smugglers in this country. He was caught with goods in his possession upon which no duty had been paid. The information which led to the arrest of Mason was telegraphed from New York to Collector of the Port Wimberly. Mason arrived from the East over the Queen and Crescent Road and stepped off the train into the arms of several officers.

Mason is said to have confessed, and stated that he had been making periodical trips to Europe, particularly to France, for many years for the purpose of smuggling. Most of the smuggled goods were brought in through New York. It is believed here that Mason's arrest will lead to sensational disclosures, both here and in New York. The customs authorities think Mason had accomplices in the Customs Service in New York.

Local detectives say they have located the New Orleans house for which the smuggled goods were intended.

When Collector of the Port G. A. Bidwell, at the Hotel Endicott last night, was questioned about the arrest of Mason, he said:

"I know nothing about the arrest. Possibly the information was sent to New Orleans direct from Washington, or it may be that some person in New York sent word. I know I did not."

"What of the statement that there will be sensational disclosures implicating New York customs officers?" the Collector was asked.

"I know nothing of the alleged complicity of our local men with Mason," was his reply.

Hann's Restaurant—75th St. and Columbus Ave. Superbly appointed for Dinner and Supper Parties; Music.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

THREE BODIES FROM GREAT FIRE RUIN

List of Persons Reported Missing Reduced to Fourteen.

TONS OF PERILOUS CHEMICALS

Materials Highly Explosive When Combined Stored at Tarrant's.

City in Continual Danger of Similar Catastrophes, Fire Officials Say—Work on the Ruins.

After nearly thirty-six hours of work on the ruins of the buildings burned or destroyed in the fire and explosion which had its origin in the Tarrant Building at Warren and Greenwich Streets at noon on Monday, the workmen have brought out the remnants of what are believed to be two bodies. They have been sent to the Morgue and labeled "Body No. 1" and "Body No. 2."

The portions of "Body No. 1" were found on the first floor of Tarrant's. First a foot and part of a skull, believed to be that of a woman, were unearthed. Diligent digging around the spot brought to view a part of the torso and another part of the skull. The fragments are burned to a crisp, and there is nothing by which they can be identified. Portions of the other "body" were found at midnight.

The body of H. A. C. Schmidt, an engraver, who had offices in the building on the southeast corner of Warren and Greenwich Streets, was brought to view yesterday. It was identified by his son, Arthur Schmidt. The body lies under tons of débris and heavy machinery, and cannot be recovered until to-day.

The list of persons reported missing, revised to 2 o'clock this morning, shows fourteen unaccounted for, who may possibly have lost their lives in the disaster.

The building in which Schmidt's body was found is in a very dangerous condition, and Superintendent Dooner of the Building Department ordered that work should be stopped until it has been made safe. Work was also stopped last night on other parts of the ruins on account of the dangerous condition of menacing walls.

It has been learned that two tons of chlorate of potash the property of Rogers & Pyatt of 80 Maiden Lane, and one ton of sulphur owned by the Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Company of 100 William Street were stored in the Tarrant Building.

Chemists state that these two substances in combination form one of the most violently explosive compounds known to science, and in the quantities stated above would have force enough to do all and more damage than was done at the Tarrant disaster. In chemical lectures the minutest quantities are used in combination to show the explosive force of the mixture.

The presence of sulphur in the building was not even guessed at at the time of the explosion, although the persons in adjoining buildings stated that after the second explosion they were overcome by the strong sulphurous fumes that filled the air. This was specially noticed in the bank of Mecklem Brothers under the Irving National Bank, where every person was partially asphyxiated by the fumes.

All of the officials connected with the various departments that have jurisdiction in such matters say that a rigid investigation will be made. Fire Marshal Seery, Chief Croker, Fire Commissioner Scannell, Superintendent Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles, and District Attorney Gardiner will co-operate in this investigation.

There has been little change in the estimates of fire underwriters from the amount stated on Monday night. The estimates vary from $900,000 to $1,100,000, which latter amount is supposed to cover the plate-glass insurance losses and the damage by smoke and water.

Superintendent Dooner stated yesterday that it might be necessary to tear down some thirty buildings in the neighborhood which have become strained by the shock of the explosion. He has already condemned three on Greenwich Street when shoring up was found to be of no avail. This may cause some change in the insurance figures.

Plate glass underwriters are taking the stand that they are not technically liable for the losses in their line. This is disputed by other underwriters, who say that the fire and explosions seemed to be too thoroughly identified to permit of such a construction of the explosion clause of the policies as the first named underwriters would put upon it.

The Building Department stated last night that a large gang of men would be put to work to-day, and that work on the ruins will be rapidly pushed. Walls still standing will be blown down with blasting powder as soon as the ruins cool sufficiently to permit of its use.

EXPLOSIVES AT TARRANT'S.

Chlorate of Potash and Sulphur Stored in Big Quantities—A Suspicious Find.

Two tons of chlorate of potash and one ton of sulphur, which, according to a chemical expert, is one of the most explosive combinations known to chemistry, were in the building occupied by Tarrant & Co. when it was demolished. Rogers & Pyatt of 80 Maiden Lane, say they had at least the quantity of potash mentioned stored with Tarrant & Co. The Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Company, represented by Edmund D. Congdon, 100 William Street, had ten 250-pound barrels of sulphur stored in the same place. These compounds in a quantity of three tons, would, the expert mentioned says, have force enough to wreck a building three times the size of the one destroyed. So explosive is this mixture that it is used in the minutest quantity in chemical lectures to demonstrate to students the danger and the force of explosives. And so delicate is the force required to set off the compound that, when its operation in mixing the ingredients is performed, each chemical is ground finely in a separate mortar and then mixed by lightly scattering the two powders into each other on a paper.

How many other firms stored chlorate of potash and sulphur with the Tarrant Company, it is impossible to say at present, as the officers of that corporation so far refuse to say what was and what was not stored in their place. McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists at 91 Fulton Street, said yesterday, through John McKesson, Jr., that the goods owned by his firm in the wrecked building were valued at $1,500 and consisted only of chlorate of potash.

Mr. Rogers of Rogers & Pyatt was seen yesterday afternoon in his office at 80 Maiden Lane. Rogers & Pyatt are importers of guns, shellacs, and chemicals and manufacturers of varnishes. When a statement in an afternoon paper, which quoted President Thomas F. Main of the Tarrant Company as saying: "The Rogers & Pyatt people stored much chlorate of potash with us, and this may have caused the explosion. I am inclined to think it did," was shown to him, Mr. Rogers said:

"That statement I will not dispute with Mr. Main at the present time. We are warm personal friends. I saw him only this morning, and found him so broken down over the catastrophe that I do not think he spoke with a clear head. I admit we stored chlorate of potash with the Tarrant Company. We have stored it there for a long time past, but how much we had in the building at the time it was blown up I cannot tell unless I look up my books."

"Upon being pressed, Mr. Rogers said that the potash amounted to something between one and two tons, and possibly even more, though he was but guessing.

SAYS IT IS NOT AN EXPLOSIVE.

"At any rate, chlorate of potash in itself is not an explosive nor in any way a dangerous chemical to store. I could show you a permit from the Inspector of Combustibles for the Fire Department allowing us to carry in stock 20,000 pounds of chlorate of potash right in our own building here."

"But if chlorate of potash is not combustible or explosive, why should a permit be necessary?" was asked.

"I do not know, except that I am always extremely careful about every pound of chemical that comes in here. I never take a chance. I am not a chemist, and cannot tell if chlorate of potash might combine with another ingredient to form an explosive. We handle most of the stuff for bleaching purposes for cotton print houses. Some of it we sell to fireworks companies, who mix it with sulphur and nitrate of strontia to make red fire. There are a great many other firms who stored chlorate of potash and other chemicals with Tarrant & Co. We used the place simply as a storehouse to keep our goods when we had not room for them in our own place. We had no shellac or gum or other combustible merchandise in the house at the time of the fire."

The Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, 100 William Street, it was learned, likewise used Tarrant & Co.'s storehouse for chemicals of all kinds. A representative of the firm said in answer to a question:

"No, thank heaven, we had no chlorate of potash in the wrecked building. Our loss consisted merely of dyestuffs.

"Is chlorate of potash explosive under certain circumstances? I should say it was! Allow a little starch, or sugar, or flour, or charcoal, or any other organic substance to mix in with it, and it is only a question of time when spontaneous combustion will take place. In a warehouse which has been used for years for the storing of all sorts of chemicals, it would not be unreasonable to suppose that the very floor boards in time had become saturated with mixtures of chemicals forming many known and unknown combinations. As far as this company is concerned, however, at the time of the explosion we happened not to have chloride of potash in that building."

In the same building with the Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company is the chemical concern, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Company of Chicago, represented in this city by Edmund D. Congdon. This firm is one of the largest Western chemical manufacturing concerns. Mr. Congdon was making up the list of chemicals he had lost in the wreck.

"We had no chlorate of potash in store at the time," Mr. Congdon said. "We had, however, considerable chemicals that were inflammable, among these ten 250-pound barrels of sulphur, and I should say about the same quantity of Bergundy pitch. Other chemicals we lost consisted of blue vitriol, arsenic, oxides of antimony, and acids. I do not think anything we had in storage could have caused fire or explosion, though, not knowing what else was in the warerooms, I am unable to say if a chemical combination might not have taken place and caused an explosion, or, perhaps, spontaneous combustion."

Philip Fitz, Ph. G., Chief of the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory at 152 Broadway, was then seen and asked for an expert opinion on the properties of chlorate of potash, as to its possibilities as an explosive, and as to whether, when in contact with sulphur or another chemical substance, it would be likely to form an explosive. Dr. Fitz said:

"As to what took place in the warehouse to cause the explosion, I will not say. The properties of chlorate of potash are as follows: When heated to a temperature of 400 degrees the elementary composition of chlorate of potash is broken up. Oxygen gas is set free, and this gas, the most vigorous known supporter of combustion, will cause an explosion which is terrific in effect. Chlorate of potash, therefore, without any foreign admixture, explodes when subjected to a high temperature. When brought into contact with combustible matter, the potash deflagrates violently. Explosions may occur by friction or from blows.

"A single grain of chlorate of potash rubbed in a mortar with a single grain of sulphur causes a violent explosion. This is one reason why it cannot be used in the manufacture of gunpowder and why in that case its place is supplied by saltpetre. A mixture of ammonium chloride and chlorate of potash is so explosive that even the slightest quantities of it when mixed and allowed to stand will explode in the course of time with a violent bang. The explosive property of sulphur and potash is so infallible that it is frequently used by chemists as a test for the presence of potash. A similar explosive effect may be obtained by mixture with any organic substance, charcoal and flour, for instance. A mixture of this kind it is impossible to preserve because of spontaneous combustion, which is sure to take place.

"Chlorate of potash is used by called print manufacturers, also for medicinal purposes, especially for ailments of the throat. One of the most extensive uses of the salt is in the manufacture of fireworks.

"How chemical combination might take place in a warehouse jammed year in and year out with chemicals and filled with vapors and gases it is not my place to say. That must be left for further investigation."

FOUR SUSPICIOUS DRUMS.

Another discovery that may be an important factor in establishing the cause of the explosions in the Tarrant Building was made last evening. When the building collapsed and its elements fell into the streets there rolled into Greenwich Street, near Warren Street, three drums made of sheet iron, riveted with strong iron chines and bands, so as to permit of the rolling of the drums without danger of rupturing the shell. Each was of the capacity of 100 gallons. Three of the drums were rolled to Warren and Greenwich Streets and one remained at the northwest corner of these streets, imbedded in wreck that was yet burning or hot.

The drums attracted the attention of Fire Marshal Peter Seery, who was familiarizing himself with the fire and its surroundings, in order to have personal knowledge when his official investigation of it is held. Mr. Serry was with Assistant District Attorney James J. Walsh, who was detailed to watch all proceedings by District Attorney Gardiner. With them was Detective Lyons, who is detailed to the service of the Fire Department. Mr. Seery was inquisitive about the drums, and he told the police officer to discover what they contained. Lyons removed the steel screw stopper in one of the drums, and found that an odor of naphtha came from it. He secured soda water bottles, and from the first drum, which was nearly empty, he drew a liquid that was clear and the color of whisky, oily, highly volatile, and having the odor of benzine or naphtha-line. A second drum was found empty. The third drum was nearly full, and a sample of its contents was taken. It was of about the character of that taken from the first drum, but of a more oily nature. Each liquid, poured on the hands, evaporated quickly, leaving an odor of naphtha.

The fourth drum will be sampled to-day. The bottles containing the samples will be taken to the Bureau of Combustibles, and the contents will be analyzed. If they are found to contain a volatile and inflammable fluid like naphtha, benzine, or gsoline, a case against Tarrant & Co. will be established if it can be proved that the drums were in their building, as they had no permit to have such dangerous stuff on the premises.

Marshal Seery found no one responsible for the presence of the drums in the Tarrant Building. An attempt to find Thomas F. Main, President of Tarrant & Co., at his house, 68 South Washington Square, last night failed. No one at his flat there would consent to represent him. It was said that he was out, that he might not return that night, and that his whereabouts was unknown. On the annunciator in the hallway of the flathouse was a card on which was this request:

Deliver telegrams and letters for T. F. Main to office of Tarrant & Co., 68 Murray Street.

The four drums that rolled out of the Tarrant Building will be kept under the surveillance of the Fire Marshal's office.

SCENE OF DESOLATE RUIN.

Bodies Brought to Light by the Wreckers—Some Pathetic Incidents—Intrusion of Politics.

No more utter scene of desolation and sodden ruin could be depicted by word or brush than that left by the fire and explosion of Monday in the Tarrant Building, and which more or less wrecked all the buildings on two blocks bounded by Greenwich, Washington, Warren, and Murray Streets.

The gray light of yesterday, the mist and fog, added to the sullenly smoldering ruins, over which hovered great clouds of steam and grayish-yellow smoke, all conspired to make the scene as desolate looking as possible. Palpitating engines stood on all corners pumping water into the smoldering ruins, over which bedraggled, begrimed, and struggling wreckers moved in endless procession.

The work of the wreckers in partially overhauling the débris has made plainer than ever the resistless force that must have dealt such ruin. On Warren Street, between Washington and Greenwich, two bare, gaunt walls remain of the spicehouse of Eppens, Smith & Wiemann. Everything else is leveled to the ground. The trend of the explosion was toward Washington Street, for the buildings a block away from the source of the disaster are wholly wrecked. Many have been completely gutted by fire, and what remains of them will have to be torn down, as great rents in their walls plainly show.

The dominating thought in the minds of all who viewed the ruins yesterday was of the unfortunates that might lie buried beneath that twisted mass of iron and steel and the smoldering heaps of brick and wood, yet there is every indication that the loss of life will have been much smaller than could reasonably have been expected to follow such a catastrophe.

FIRST BODY DISCOVERED.

The first body discovered yesterday was in the building on the southwest corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets

at the time, and later when I spoke to the man about it he laughed and said he was not doing anything to which the firm objected. I learned also that there were a lot of queer chemicals in the building, and so when the fire broke out I made my escape without loss of time. I got out on one of the fire-escapes in the rear and was lifted down by a fireman who had just come on the scene. A number of other girls followed me down, and the fire-escape. I do not think that there are many of our people in the ruins. They knew what to expect as well as I did, and it would have been very foolish of them to take chances."

A portly woman stood on the corner of Warren and Washington Streets yesterday anxiously looking over the firemen that passed to and fro. Once she stopped a begrimed fire fighter and asked him a question. He pointed over the wreckage to where one of his comrades stood, wet and covered with soot. Then she leaped across a pile of wreckage and threw her arms around the neck of the fireman who had been pointed out to her, and gave him a resounding kiss.

"You had me so worried," she said, hysterically. "I heard your company was all killed. Why didn't you come home last night?"

"Too busy," said her spouse, laconically. "The chief said we were all right."

Then after a few reassuring words the woman walked away, a happy look in her eyes that had been leaden and heavy a moment before. She did not mind the smiles brought out by the great black smudge around her lips and on her cheek. But in her happiness she had time to bend a pitying glance on a gray-haired woman and a young girl who stood weeping on the corner which she had just left. She knew that their quest had not been so fortunate as hers.

Superintendent Dooner has issued orders that business must not be carried on in a number of buildings within the radius of the scene of destruction until he has examined them and has passed upon them for safety. He said yesterday that it looked as if thirty buildings would have to come down. Nos. 286, 288, and 290 Greenwich Street have already been condemned. They adjoin the Tarrant Building on the north, and the condemnation order was given when it was found impossible to shore the buildings up.

"There is very little indication," said Mr. Dooner, "that the buildings on the east side of Washington Street between Murray and Warren have been wrenched by the explosion, and if that is a fact they will have to come down. The same is true about some buildings on Chambers Street, and I would not be surprised if the havoc extended even further away. The worst buildings I have so far seen are Nos. 263, 265, 267, 269, 277, and 279 Washington Street and 174 Chambers Street. These buildings were not visited by fire, but the terrible concussion has shaken them to their foundations. They are old buildings, and cannot be shored up to any advantage.

"My count shows that forty-three buildings were either totally or partly wrecked by the force of the explosion, and as many of these will have to come down the property loss will be somewhat increased. The buildings, however, are not very valuable ones."

EXPENSE TO THE CITY HEAVY.

The expense to the city of this catastrophe will be heavy, and Superintendent Dooner estimates that it will be at least $50,000 in excess of the Windsor Hotel fire, which cost the city $100,000, and a special appropriation will have to be made to meet it. The expense now averages about $5,000 a day. As long as there is any suspicion that bodies may be in the ruins it is the duty of the Building Department to clear away the wreckage with all possible dispatch. After that part of the expense of clearing away the debris is borne by the property owners.

Politics began to cut some figure yesterday in the work of clearing away the ruins, and Senator Timothy D. Sullivan has taken advantage of the demand for workmen to put some of his political adherents to work. A gang of men, in charge of one of the Senator's henchmen, was put to work. To make room for them some of the adherents of President Wood of the Board of Aldermen were discharged. The fire occurred in Wood's district, and some of his friends stated last night that there would be an interesting scene between the Alderman and the Senator when they met.

The officers of the Irving National Bank stated that they had been too sanguine in expecting to resume business in the bank building yesterday, and while the place is being given over to an army of plasterers and carpenters, who are fitting it up, the bank has opened temporary quarters at Dey and Greenwich Streets. All the books and funds were transferred to the temporary quarters yesterday, and President Fancher said that all the business could be handled there.

The Board of Health claims the credit of having saved the elevated railroad structure at Warren Street by its action in insisting that cross-girders be put in at that point last Spring. Sanitary Superintendent Feeny said yesterday that these girders not been in place the whole structure would have collapsed. As it is now there were evidences of a clash between the Health Department and the railroad people yesterday.

It was stated that the trouble had been caused through the desire of the Health Department to decide what work was necessary to make the structure safe before the company made the repairs. The company, however, proceeded with the work of laying their tracks on the down-town side of the road in the face of the Health Department's objections. The Health Department officials stated that they would consult their engineers and counsel, and that if the railroad people were acting in violation of law an injunction would be asked for in the courts.

District Attorney Gardiner visited the scene of the ruin yesterday. He said he had heard that it was probable the District Attorney's Office would have duties to perform in connection with proposed investigations, and he wanted to see the blaze in its present condition. He said that he had designated Assistant District Attorney Walsh to take charge of any legal matters that might be brought to the office in connection with the catastrophe.

The closing of Warren Street to traffic has blocked all of the surrounding thoroughfares, and there was much trouble from trucks in Chambers Street and West Broadway during the day. The advantage of the widening of College Place was made manifest, for had this thoroughfare, now a part of West Broadway, been in its former narrow condition, the jam could not have been handled.

A dozen policemen were stationed at the junction of Chambers Street and West Broadway, and a number of others at Warren and Murray Streets, and these had their hands full in keeping the obstreperous truckmen in line. They swore at each other and lashed each other's horses, and altogether turned the place into a veritable pandemonium. In many instances they absolutely refused to take instructions from the policemen, and a number of accidents were the result. One woman was knocked down by a truck at Chambers Street, and a citizen who witnessed the occurrence jumped on the truck and gave the driver a drubbing.

Charles Francis Buckley, the son of the proprietor of the Home-Made Hotel, whose place was wrecked by the explosion and employed in the restaurant as cashier, said yesterday that when the explosion occurred he placed $100 in the cash box and locked it up. Buckley said all the people on the lower floor made their escape, but that twelve men, known as the night shift in the restaurant, and who were sleeping on the top floor of the building, as far as he knows have not yet been accounted for. Yesterday morning Buckley, accompanied by a policeman, entered the ruined building and found that the money box had been opened and the money taken.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM TALK.

President Main Says They Kept Within Provisions of the Law—Cannot Account for Explosions.

Thomas F. Main, President of the Tarrant Company, was visited at the temporary offices of the company, 68 Murray Street, yesterday. He said that it was impossible for him to account for the explosions. He said that the firm carried nothing in its stock of an explosive nature in quantities sufficient to have caused the explosions. He denied absolutely that there was any nitro-glycerine, or gun cotton in the building.

"It is impossible for me to offer any explanation of the explosions," said Mr. Main. "There was no collodion in the building, nor was there any benzine. When we had orders for either of those things we bought it and shipped it direct to our customers. We had a barrel of turpentine stored under the sidewalk. I cannot say with absolute certainty what amount of chemicals we had in the building, as we stored for other parties, among them Rogers & Pyatt and McKesson & Robbins. For the former firm there was a quantity of chlorate of potash stored. The potash was in casks. Of itself it is not an explosive. It was stored on the fourth floor.

"The cause of fires and explosions of this kind are hard to determine, and I am as much at a loss as anyone else. As a case in point, a member of a large drug house in St. Louis called on me this morning. The firm's plant occupied a whole block, and this gentleman told me that it contained only the ordinary drugs usually carried in stock by such houses. A fire started in the place, and in forty minutes the entire plant was burned to the ground. There were repeated explosions. It could only be explained that the burning drugs released gases that in combination were explosive.

"Something of that kind may have happened here. I cannot say for certain, for I do not know. The assertion that there was any nitro-glycerine in the building is absolutely without foundation. We have always been extremely careful and kept well within the provisions of the law.

"I had gone to luncheon as usual, and was in the restaurant on the corner of Church and Chambers Street. A boy who works for Breitenbach & Co. ran in and shouted that there was a fire. I lost no time in getting out, but by the time I reached the fire lines the explosions had occurred. I cannot make any assertions about the origin of the fire beyond what I have from hearsay. A boy who works for Breitenbach & Co. said that he noticed sparks sputtering from the electric light wires attached to the elevator shaft. He called the attention of the elevator man to it, and the man took the elevator up to the fourth floor, where they saw that the storage rooms were in flames. As quickly as possible they went down and reported the matter to Mr. Allen, the Treasurer of the Tarrant Company. He remained in the building for some time after that, and made every effort to get our employes out. He is convinced that all but one escaped."

MR. ALLEN ON CHEMICAL STOCK.

Mr. Allen, Treasurer of the company, said:

"I cannot say intelligently what caused the explosions. There was nothing in the building that was of an explosive nature in itself. Not a drop of benzine, for when we got an order for that we sent out, bought it, and shipped it at once. The same thing was true of collodion. In the drug department we had one barrel of turpentine and one barrel of alcohol. It was stored under the sidewalk. There were no explosive chemicals. On the fourth floor there were some barrels of potash. There were also some barrels of sulphur in the building, but the sulphur was isolated from the potash. I cannot tell the exact quantities of those chemicals that were there.

"Potash is certainly not an explosive under ordinary conditions. It is ground in mills every day, and what would happen if it were explosive under such conditions? Sulphur is not explosive, either. Now, it is possible, of course, that the two chemicals burning might have generated gases that in combination are explosive, but I am not a chemist and I cannot say as to that.

"The Fire Marshal always passed our building and gave us satisfactory reports. We never waited for Inspectors to make discoveries in our stock, but if there was anything they ought to know about we called their attention to it even before they noticed it themselves. Insurance men have never looked upon our place as extra-hazardous. The best proof of that is the liberality of the blanket they gave us in our policies."

Mr. Allen then showed the typewritten form that, he said, was attached to all of the firm's insurance policies. The clause which he said was significant is as follows:

Occupied in part by assured as wholesale and retail druggist; manufacturing, keeping and using such goods and materials as are incidental to that business. Privileged to use kerosene oil and electricity to do such work and use such material as are usual in the business of wholesale and retail druggists.

"You see," said Mr. Allen, "they do not specify in detail what we could keep. It is a liberal blanket, and we never took advantage of that liberality. Our building was insured for $100,000, and the stock and fixtures for $66,000. We are fully covered and do not expect any trouble on the score of insurance. It is too early to say yet whether we will rebuild, but it is most probable. The company owns the ground on which the building stood."

An odd theory of the cause of the explosions was advanced yesterday by a man who refused to give his name.

"It may be that the stock of malted milk that the firm carried had something to do with it," he said. "You know that is really a powder. Now, it is a well-known fact that flour in mills sometimes explodes, and it seems possible that the malted milk powder did."

Mr. Allen was asked what he thought of the malted milk theory.

"It doesn't seem possible," he said. "It is true that we had large quantities of it in the house. Five or six carloads came in last week. But it was put up in bottles, sealed, and boxed tightly, and stored in all parts of the building. I don't believe it was the malted milk."

not know. became of the employe afterward he does burning building ahead of him, but what the firm's shipping clerk, went out of the

Mr. Allen said that Benjamin Moorhouse.

"I am in doubt about young Schuck," he said. "A short while before the fire was discovered he was sent on an errand and car fare was given to him for that purpose. He went out and I do not know whether he returned or not. We had fifteen girls at work and thirty men. With the exception of Schuck I am positive that all escaped from the building.

"I was in the place fully twenty minutes after the fire was discovered, and was twice on the fifth floor while it was burning. I also showed one of the firemen the way up the back stairs. Finally some one came and told me I had better get out, and I did so.

"Miss Hayden, our forewoman, reports to me that she had all of our girls in Smith & Wyman's building looking at the fire while it was in progress, so that there was no doubt about their safety. When the heat became too intense they went out of the Washington Street entrance. The rollcall this morning showed all safe."

MR. PATTERSON'S DENIAL.

Tarrant & Co.'s Chemist Says He Never Told Engineer to Run in Case of Fire—Phillips's Explanation.

Alexander E. Phillips, engineer of the Tarrant Building, reiterated yesterday his statement that Louis Patterson, chemist of Tarrant & Co., once warned him to run for his life in case a fire should ever break out in the quarters of the drug company. Mr. Patterson emphatically denied last night that he had ever made such a remark, either to the engineer or to any one else.

Phillips's original story, told in the presence of at least a score of newspaper men, was as follows:

"When the fire began I was standing on the curb in Warren Street, near Greenwich. I ran inside the building, jumped into an elevator, and began to pull the car up, but when I reached the third or fourth floor the smoke and flames were coming down the shaft so fast that I saw it would be foolish to go on. Just then I remembered what our chemist, Louis Patterson, once said to me. 'Phillips,' he said, 'if ever this place catches fire, you run. Don't stop to think, don't wait a minute; just run as fast as you can, and don't stop till you're five blocks away.' As soon as I remembered that I did as he had told me—got out as quick as I could and never paused a minute till I was a long way off."

When seen yesterday at his home in West Hoboken, Mr. Phillips stood by his original tale, but qualified it by saying that Mr. Patterson had only been "joking" when he gave the warning. Mrs. Phillips, who was present while her husband talked the matter over, declared that the latter was "in too much liquor" when he quoted Patterson.

"That's not true," Phillips exclaimed. "I'm a sober man; my employers will tell you that."

"But, Philly," said his wife, "you know that, if Mr. Patterson told you that, he was just chinning. He didn't mean it."

"That's so," asserted the engineer, "but he said it, all right."

Thereupon Mrs. Phillips made a long explanation in which she said that her husband was irresponsible after taking a drink, and that he taken two just before he told the story about Patterson. Again Mr. Phillips denied that he had made any mistake, and as proof that the Tarrant people knew the dangers of explosion in their place, he added:

"Two years ago Mr. Allen ordered me to take out most of the electric light fuses in the building, and ever since then there has been a scarcity of lights on all the floors occupied by the company."

"Now, Philly," interposed his wife, "you know you're mistaken. Didn't you tell me that the floors where you took out the fuses were those on which no drugs were stored?"

"That's so—no it's not—yes, I believe you're right," he replied. "But I did take out the fuses, all the same."

All of Mrs. Phillips's objections did not serve to make the engineer deny either his warning from Patterson or his removal of the fuses. When asked if he was afraid of not getting back his position on account of making such statements, he said that he could get another place easy enough, and that he did not think the Tarrants would be ready to start business for a year anyway. He said that Patterson had always been one of his best friends and was "the finest fellow in the world." Finally, he was sure that the chemist's warning had been a joke, but he was glad he had remembered it in time to get safely out of the burning building.

"No, I can't remember ever having said such a thing," declared the chemist last night, when seen at his home in South Fourth Street, Brooklyn. I couldn't have said it. I am not a complete fool, and I wouldn't have worked in a place where I knew there was a dangerous mine of explosives under me all the time. Consideration for my family would have made me get out quick if I thought the place unsafe, and I would have thought it my duty to tell all the other employes of their danger, had I known it.

"Of course I have always known that a drug store was a more dangerous place in a fire than a hardware store. Everybody knows that. When chemicals are subjected to great heat they generate gasses, and some combinations of these gasses, even if they were separately non-explosive, go off like dynamite. In my opinion, that was what happened in this case, but the calamity was one that could neither be foreseen nor prevented as long as drugs were kept in the building. Our supply of chemicals, I am sure, was in no way different from that kept in other establishments of a similar kind. Nor do I believe that any but the most terrific heat would have caused the explosion."

Mr. Patterson said that he had been in the employ of Tarrant & Co. for twenty-two years, having begun to work for them as a small boy.

"I know pretty nearly everything about drugs and chemicals," he said. "Potash is not half as easy to explode as people are saying it is. I have worked with it for many years, and know that the heat or concussion which sets it off must be of almost phenomenal strength."

"Did you know," he was asked, "that Rogers & Pyatt had two tons of chloride of potash stored in your place, that another firm had there one ton of sulphur, and that the two substances in combination form one of the most powerful explosives that can be compounded?"

"No," he said, "I never heard of either of the supplies, nor do I know who Rogers & Pyatt are—never heard of them before. As to the power of the combination of potash and sulphur to explode you may be right. I don't know about it.

"Ben Moorehouse had charge of the storerooms where these things would have been if they were in the building. He is one of those who are supposed to be under the ruins. Mr. Main or Mr. Allen could tell you whether or not the things were stored by the company. I myself had nothing to do with any part of the place, except my own department, the laboratory, which was on the top floor.

"I have been investigating the probable loss of life to-day, and have found that everybody employed in our building has been accounted for except three. They are Mr. Moorehouse, head of the storage department; Mamilton Matthews, a driver, and George Schuck, my laboratory boy. The last named is certainly dead in the ruins, for I have seen several of our men who saw him in a high window just before the big explosion. That Matthews is lost is also very sure, for his wagon and horse were found in a dilapidated state during the fire. Moorhouse, whose home is in Montclair, N. J., has not been heard of, and his sister and myself have made a thorough search for him in the different hospitals."

Mr. Patterson himself was out at lunch when the fire broke out. At the table with him, in a Washington Street restaurant, was Frank Lang, a porter of the Tarrant Building. They heard the engines dashing by and ran into the street to see where the fire was.

"As soon as we perceived it was in our place we ran toward it and entered the Warren Street door at the same time," said Mr. Patterson. "I got out of its got in an elevator and went up as high as the fourth floor, when the flames and smoke, pouring down the shaft with a terrific hissing roar, drove us down. I got out with only a cut on my nose, caused by falling glass. Lang stopped at the first floor to help the firemen, and he staid so long that it was a miracle that he ever escaped at all. He was probably the last person to leave the place alive."

OPINIONS OF FIRE OFFICIALS.

Chief Croker and Commissioner Scannell Talk of Danger of Similar Explosions Occurring.

"Of the primary cause of the fire in the Tarrant Building," said Fire Chief Edward F. Croker last night, "I can say little. From what I have been able to gather the start was on the third floor. None of my men was able to get there. The secondary and most disastrous phase of the disaster was the explosions. If there was not a large amount of explosives stored in the building, the explosions were caused by gases generated from various kinds of drugs or compounds.

"Responsibility for what occurred will have to be fixed by investigation. This will be rigid. While my duties end when a fire is put out, any inquiry will have all the attention I can give to it, in the interest of the public and my department. In my opinion, these large drug storages should not be allowed to exist in the business or residential portions of the city. They are a menace to life and property. The only measure of relief that I can suggest is through legislation. I have reason to believe that Commissioner Scannell will give the subject proper attention. I will aid in the matter all I can, as it is a subject of vital importance, and a remedy for present conditions cannot come too quickly.

"The centre of danger from these storages of drugs and chemicals appears now to be east of Broadway and below Fulton Street. I do not want to be an alarmist, but if a place like Tarrant & Co.'s goes up why not others? I would favor a periodical inspection of these storages of dangerous substances, say monthly, daily if it were possible, and the most stringent laws to govern such storage. If we could eradicate them from the business and residential districts, I would put them on the outskirts of the city remote from buildings or property.

"As to daily surveillance, however, as things are perhaps that would not avail. The only safe way would be to have a man in front of such places all the time. Even then it might not be possible to prevent dangerous stuff being carted in wholesale for storage.

"And it should not be forgotten just now that Tarrant & Co. stored goods for other firms, and that it is highly important to know that such goods were not prohibited by law, as the firm had no permit that would warant them in so doing.

Fire Commissioner Scannell said yesterday that every step taken by the officials of the department in investigating the cause of and the responsibility for the fire which started in Tarrant & Co.'s building and the explosions would have his closest attention.

"I favor," he added, "new legislation in regard to the storage of dangerous substances, and shall no doubt make suggestions to that end to the Legislature, but at present await developments at the investigation of this serious disaster. Such a calamity should not be repeated, and every effort should be made to ascertain what conditions existed in the building where the explosions occurred and which resulted fatally and with large property loss.

"While I suspend judgment in the present case, I cannot ignore the fact that under their permit Tarrant & Co. should have had all their dangerous articles in their vaults, and that the seat of the explosions was on upper floors. I do not know that any firm has violated or is violating the law, but under existing conditions any concern may evade our Inspectors, no matter how vigilant they are. One remedy would be to have all storage of dangerous drugs, chemicals, or articles liable to explode kept outside of the city limits or not nearer than 250 feet to any building."

"Tarrant & Co.," said yesterday George E. Murray, Inspector of Combustibles," had no permit to store goods for other firms in their building if the goods were of the character prohibited by law as dangerous. If they stored such articles the offense amounted before yesterday's fire to a misdemeanor. Now it can be prosecuted as a felony. Life has been sacrificed and property has been destroyed, and it is claimed that this would not have occurred had not dangerous substances been stored in the building contrary to law or in violation of the permit granted to Tarrant & Co.

"Fire Marshal Seery has not yet discussed the inquiry he will make with me. The questions of cause and responsibility will be the whole thing, the essence of the Fire Marshal's investigation. We shall have before the court of inquiry the formula, invoices, and, if necessary, the day book and ledger of Tarrant & Co., to see what came into their place and what they manufactured, and how their goods were made up and stored. I think we can trust the firm not to hide anything from us. At any rate, in such a serious situation nothing will be neglected that should bring out all the facts.

"The last inspection at Tarrant & Co.'s by an officer of my bureau was made Aug. 7 last. Its object was to see if the firm had violated the conditions of its permit. The officer's report showed that all was within the law. He found in the vaults under the sidewalk 10 pounds of saltpeter, 4 pounds of collodion, 20 gallons of turpentine, 5 gallons of alcohol, 1 carboy of muriatic acid, and 1 carboy of sulphuric acid. The Inspector did not find in the vaults a quantity of Hoff's Malt Extract, which President Main says is there, nor did he go through the building or examine what was in the storage department of Tarrant & Co. He went, as I said, to see if the conditions of the permit were adhered to. The firm had no permit to store goods for other firms that were dangerous under the law. As a fact, we did not know that they had such a storage department.

"If I have a theory as to the origin of the disaster, it is that it was due to chemical changes taking place during the compounding of preparations. This can only be established by the formula for compounding and expert testimony. If the firm kept within the limits of its permit it would have had in stock in vaults under the sidewalk at the time the fire started nothing but a small quantity of ether, collodion, and phosphorous, a barrel of alcohol, two barrels of benzine, and a carboy each of sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acid, not enough if all were exposed to fire to bring about a serious explosion."

Fire Marshal Peter Seery said that he had not set a date for the investigation of the fire. He was informing himself of the general circumstances of the disaster and had the aid of Assistant District Attorney Walsh and could promise a thorough and satisfactory inquiry into the cause of and responsibility for all that had occurred.

"I hope," he added, "to be able to get some suggestions to remedy any conditions that menace the safety of life and property should such conditions be found to exist. I have no theory, however. I shall start in to find out if Tarrant & Co. complied with the law in the matter of storing articles."

LIST OF MISSING.

The following persons are reported as missing, and up to a late hour last night had not returned to their homes, as ascertained by inquiries by NEW YORK TIMES reporters:

BANKS, THOMAS, 16 years, 217 East Sixty-ninth Street; reported by his sister, Mrs. William Powers, same address.

CABLE, ELLA M., Mrs., 47 years, 280 St. Nicholas Avenue; reported by her brother, Dr. John Husson, same address.

CLARK, CHARLES, 45 years, 143 West Forty-third Street, bookkeeper for Welshlach & Co., 192 Duane Street; reported by Grace Clark, his daughter.

HENNSESSEY, PATRICK, 50 years, 604 Grand Street, Hoboken; worked at Eppens, Smith & Wiemann's.

HICKS, WALLACE, age and full address unknown, but lived in Greenpoint; reported by Arthur Schmidt, 551 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

MATTHEWS, HAMILTON, 50 years, 48 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, truckman for Tarrant & Co.; last seen by a stranger going up in the elevator. His truck was badly wrecked by the explosion; reported by his stepson, John Patterson.

MOORE, HENRY, 15 years old, of 429 Hoboken Avenue, Jersey City; reported by his grandmother, Jane E. Moore, of the same address.

MOOREHOUSE, BENJAMIN, 45 years, Montclair, N. J., employed as shipping clerk by Tarrant & Co.; reported by C. W. English of Montclair, also an employe of the same corporation.

PARKER, JAMES, 11 years, son of Patrick Parker, 274 Greenwich Street.

PARKER, KATE, Mrs. 45 years, wife of Patrick Parker, 274 Greenwich Street.

PARKER, PATRICK, 50 years, 274 Greenwich Street, proprietor of restaurant at that address; reported by his niece, Mary Buller, 266 West Thirty-ninth Street.

PETERS, FREDERICK, 21 years, 716 Charles Street, West Hoboken, N. J.; plumber, working for Meyers & Young, Greenwich Street, near Park Place; reported by his father, Henry Peters.

RUSH, MARY, 22 years, 27 Boulevard, Weehawken, N. J., employed by Tarrant & Co.; reported by her brother, Thomas Rush.

SCHUCK, GEORGE, 22 years, 306 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, assistant in laboratory of Tarrant & Co.; reported by Frank P. Schuck.

INQUIRIES FOR THE MISSING.

Many Names Eliminated from the List—Some Found, Others Did Not Live at Addresses Given.

The bureau of information established by Chief Devery at the Leonard Street Police Station received a number of inquiries for persons who failed to return home Monday night, and it is feared that a number of these are buried in the ruins.

There was a pathetic scene when Miss Grace Clark, daughter of Charles Clark of 143 West Forty-third Street, reported her father's disappearance. As she told the story she fainted, and it was some time before the policemen could revive her. They could give her little hope. Mr. Clark was a bookkeeper employed at 192 Duane Street. She had learned at the office of the company that he had gone to lunch and had not returned, and she knew that it had long been his habit to take his midday meal at the Home-Made Hotel, which was wrecked.

Another caller was a Mr. Wardell, whose home is at Mariborough, Penn., and who worked for Tarrant & Co. He wanted information of his wife, Anna C. Wardell, who had been visiting him in this city. She was to have gone home Saturday, but he had not heard whether she had arrived or not. The police advised him to telegraph and find out before having her name placed on the list of possible victims.

Robert Smith, a young man, called several times to inquire for his sisters, Lizzie and Jennie Smith, who, he said, lived with him at 563 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He had had these names placed on the list the day before. He seemed to be in great distress, and described the girls with great particularity. One, he said, could be distinguished by a mole on the left cheek, and the other had a deformed great toe. The house he named as his home, however, is occupied by the Nicoll and Butt families, and they have no friends missing. There is a family of Smiths living on the block, at No. 573, and they have no daughters.

The Gates Avenue Police Station is close by, and the police there have no knowledge of such a family. Miss Hayden, who was the forewoman of the finishing department in Tarrant's, in which the man said the young woman worked, went to New Jersey yesterday to see one of her girls, who had been prostrated by the shock, but before leaving she saw the names of the girls in the published lists and told people at her home, at 129 Hudson Street, that they did not work in her department.

A PATHETIC FIGURE.

Arthur Schmidt, whose father, an engraver at 101 Warren Street, was killed, was a pathetic figure about the bureau, as he traveled between there and the ruins, hoping against hope. He worked with his father, and was in their little office, on the third floor, when the fire started. They had many valuable dies and tools, and his father gathered them up and gave him two cases to carry to safety. The first explosion came, and his father then told him to leave, and put on his own hat and overcoat.

The son started down stairs when the building was shaken to its foundations by the great crash. He fell down stairs to the second floor, and made his escape along the window ledges on the Greenwich Street side of the building. The last thing he saw as he crept along was the face of Wallace Hicks, a one-armed pressman of a sign printer, who had the upper part of the building, leaning from a window and crying for help. He was sure that he was killed.

Last evening two well-dressed women called and asked that a search be made for their brother, but they withdrew their request when they were told that his name would be given to the newspapers.

Another caller was Ernest Flatman, an employe of Acker, Merrall & Condit, reported missing by one of his fellow-employes. He told Sergt. Creamer, in charge of the bureau, that he could not understand how his name should have been placed upon the list. He was thanked for his pains in informing the police of his safety, for it would simplify their labors very much if all who are safe would report themselves. Few do, however, and in nearly every case the first information that reaches the police that a person reported missing is safe comes from an outside source. Their list has been incumbered with the names of almost a score of persons who have been found at their homes.

Mrs. Ella M. Cable, forty-seven years old, was reported as missing by her brother, Dr. John Husson of 280 St. Nicholas Avenue, for whom she acted as housekeeper. She had called on her brother-in-law, John Rudd, at 84 Hudson Street, and left him to go to the office of her lawyer in Broadway. She is supposed to have passed the Tarrant Building.

Joseph Natollo, forty-five years old, was reported as missing last night by Samuel Simon of 520 West Broadway. He kept a restaurant in Warren Street, opposite the Tarrant Building.

Thomas Tierney of 21 Storm Avenue, Jersey City, left his home Monday to go to New York to look for work. The fear of his relatives that he might have been near the explosion led to his being reported as missing.

Wallace Doepel, a brother of Dr. G. H. Doepel of Mount Vernon, was included among the list of missing because he disappeared from his home Monday morning and has not been seen since. He was last seen at 9 A. M. Monday near Harlem Station.

MISSING PERSONS FOUND.

Victor Hugo Mathushek of 1,980 Madison Avenue, President of the Mathushek Piano Company, reported missing, after having been recognized as one of the spectators at the scene of the fire, returned home at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. His absence from home, it was stated, was due to his having attended a meeting of his lodge in Masonic Temple, where he took a new degree, and later had supped with friends.

Morris Knaver of 118 Second Street, who was reported as among the missing, was found at his home last night unhurt. He was standing at the window of 85 Warren Street with his foreman, Mr. Karo, when a piece of flying glass came through the window and cut Mr. Karo's wrist severely. Knaver accompanied Karo to the latter's home, in Brooklyn, and it was thus that he came to be reported as among the missing.

Philip Amend of 56 First Street, who was reported by his relatives yesterday as among the missing, has turned up safe and sound.

Isaac Cohen, who lives in Broome Street, and who was reported missing, was said yesterday by his sister, Mrs. Lena Kuhn of 58 Gouverneur Street, to have escaped unhurt. He was near the scene of the explosion at the time, but whipped up the horses of his truck and escaped the flying missiles.

John Cruger of 226 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, packer, employed by McCormick & Hults, and George W. Sulker of 186 Dean Street, Brooklyn, egg dealer at 168 Chambers Street, returned to their homes yesterday morning.

Louise Jaegel, one of the employes of Tarrant & Co., reported missing from 704 East Thirteenth Street, escaped, according to a statement made at her home last night, by climbing down a fire escape. She was not injured.

Dennis Slattery of 344 First Street, Brooklyn, called at the Bureau of Information to inquire after Kate McGreen, a relative of Mrs. Slattery, who worked in the Home Made Hotel. Mr. Slattery returned ten minutes later and said that he had found Miss McGreen in the crowd looking at the ruins. She had escaped and spent the night with another employe who lived near by.

A telephone message received at the station house last evening was that Miss Mary Griffin, reported missing, had returned to her home, at 4 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, suffering from a scalp wound.

Ira C. Barnes, an egg dealer in Warren Street, living at 141 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who had been reported missing, was found at his home yesterday.

NOT KNOWN AT ADDRESSES GIVEN.

Julia Murphy and her brother, Charles Murphy, were reported as among the missing, and their address given as 44 Cherry Street. That house is unoccupied.

Katie Callahan and her married sister, Mrs. Mary Sullivan, were reported as missing and as having resided at 627 Greenwich Street. No persons of their names have lived at that number for the past ten years.

Mary Bradley, who was reported missing from 154 East Houston Street by Edward Bradley of the same address, does not live there, according to a statement made by the German housekeeper of the place, which is a furnished room house. Edward Bradley lived at that house two years ago. The housekeeper saw him on the street yesterday morning, and she declared that he had referred to the matter as a joke played on him. He is not married and has no sisters or relatives by the name given, according to the housekeeper.

Mary Smith, reported missing by her uncle, Robert Wood, 300 East Seventh Street, could not be found last night. The address given is one of a row of wooden shops partly empty. The people living at 300 East Seventh Street knew of no one by the name of Blair. They said that a messenger boy had searched in vain late yesterday afternoon for such a person, to deliver a telegram.

Max Schwartz, porter for Tarrant & Co., was reported missing. The address given, 19 Sands Street, Brooklyn, is the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge.

William Halsey, said to live in Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, and Thomas Harriett, said to live in Degraw Street, were reported missing. They could not be found in the streets named.

Francis Barnes, an egg dealer of Summit, N. J., was reported missing. No such person is known in that city.

At 330 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, given as the residence of Mollie Golden, reported among the missing, no such person was known.

PATIENTS AT HOSPITALS.

Nine patients remained at Trinity Hospital last night, none having been discharged during the day. It was said that all were doing well and are in no danger.

Hudson Street Hospital had only four patients last night, among them being Policeman Michael R. Kelly and Fireman Thomas Murray of Engine 30. No anxiety was felt concerning any of these except for Carl Benderwald, who had both kneecaps broken by jumping from a second-story window. His condition was not dangerous at present, it was said, but his injury is complicated.

Revised lists at this hospital showed that ninety-four patients had been treated there as a result of the explosion, the injuries of most of them being trivial. The doctors were kept busy yesterday redressing the wounds of injured persons.

THE INSURANCE LOSSES.

Question of Liability Raised by Plate Glass Underwriters—Additional Insurance Lists.

The estimates of fire underwriters as to the insurance loss in the Greenwich Street disaster were but little changed yesterday. Many underwriters expressed the opinion that the rough estimate of from $900,000 to not more than $1,100,000 was approximately correct, provided all claims for plate glass insurance losses are included as well as water and smoke damage to surrounding risks.

Plate-glass underwriters, talking of the disaster, said that they would probably not be liable, because the plate glass was broken by an explosion caused by fire.

In some of the fire insurance offices it was asserted that, while companies generally have paid losses on property destroyed by explosion resulting from fire, it was because the explosion damage and the fire damage could not be separated, and that, in the case of the near-by structures, which were completely demolished by the explosion in the Tarrant Building, the loss was due wholly to explosion. The clause in the standard fire policy, bearing upon this point, states that the company is not liable "for loss (unless fire ensues, and in that event for the damage by fire only) by explosion of any kind."

This position was disputed by other underwriters, who said that the fire and the explosions seemed to be too thoroughly identified to permit of such a construction of the explosion clause of the policy.

Additional lists of the insurance on property involved in the disaster were made up yesterday.

The insurance on the Eppens, Smith & Wiemann property was distributed as follows:

ON STOCK AT 103-105 WARREN STREET.

North River	$7,500
Fireman's Fund	2,500
Springfield	2,500
National of Hartford	2,500
Hanover	2,500
Aetna	2,500
British America	2,500
Western of Toronto	2,500
Total	$25,000

ON MACHINERY AT 103-105 WARREN STREET.

New York Underwriters	$5,000
Erie	2,500
Agricultural	2,500
Total	$10,000

ON STOCK AT 261-269 WASHINGTON STREET.

North River	$11,000
Commercial Union	10,000
Royal Exchange	10,000
Northwestern National	10,000
Aetna	10,000
Phoenix of London	10,000
Phenix of Brooklyn	10,000
Sun	10,000
Merchants' of Newark	7,500
Fireman's Fund	7,500
National of Hartford	7,500
New York Underwriters	5,000
Allemannia	5,000
Continental	5,000
Connecticut	5,000
Lancashire	5,000
British America	5,000
Western of Toronto	5,000
North British & Mercantile	5,000
Providence-Washington	4,000
Total	$147,500

ON FURNITURE AND FIXTURES AT 261-269 WASHINGTON STREET.

Phoenix of London	$4,000

The insurance on the building occupied by the Irving National Bank was distributed as follows:

Greenwich	$20,000
Fire Association	10,000
Liverpool and London and Globe	5,000
German-American	5,000
Niagara	5,000
Total	$45,000

ON FIXTURES OF IRVING BANK.

Greenwich	$5,000

ON STOCK AND MACHINERY OF M. J. BREITENBACH & CO.

Aetna	$6,150
Phoenix of Hartford	4,000
Baloise	3,700
County of Philadelphia	2,500
Hanover	2,000
National of Hartford	1,500
Hartford	1,000
Albany	1,000
Prussian National	1,000
Total	$22,850

ON STOCK OF A. R. HOPPING AT 102 WARREN STREET.

Greenwich	$35,000

A meeting of representatives of the fire insurance companies involved in the fire will be held this morning to discuss the adjustment of the insurance loss.

MR. BREITENBACH'S ACCOUNT.

Says One of His Employes Saw Sparks Around Electric Light Wires.

Max J. Breitenbach, who had offices in the Tarrant building and now has temporary offices at 68 Murray Street, when seen yesterday, said that he could not advance any theories as to the cause of the explosions.

"The article we deal in," he said, "would not explode. It could, in fact, extinguish a fire. We import it in a concentrated form and dilute it here. And our business is of such a nature that we are not required to have an extremely large quantity on hand.

"I was at luncheon, with my partner, Mr. Wells, when the fire broke out. We make it a rule to instruct our employes that in case of fire they should simply turn the knob of the safe and get out quickly.

"One of my boys ran into the restaurant where I was at luncheon and told of the fire, and I hurried out to see that my help were safe. That was my principal concern, and I asked as many people as I could if the girls and the men had been seen. Then I went to the hospital to see if any of them had been taken there. I am convinced to-day that all of my people are safe.

"Hugo Limberger, one of the boys who works for me, was in the elevator. He saw sparks around the electric-light wires and called the attention of 'Mike,' the elevator man, to them. 'Mike' took the elevator up to the fifth floor, and when they reached there they saw that the place was ablaze.

"One of the young women in my office had taken the precaution to turn the knob of the safe, so that the books are safe. They will show just what stock we had. Our insurance book is made up every night, and I will have to see the book before I can give information in regard to that. One of the boys ran out of the office with the ledger under his arm, but dropped it in the excitement. It was picked up later and returned to me.

"It do

POPULATION IS 76,295,220

Census Bureau Announces Total for the United States.

Gain of 13,225,464, or About 21 Per Cent., Over 1890—The Totals by States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The official announcement of the total population of the United States for 1900 is 76,295,220, of which 74,627,907 are contained in the forty-five States representing approximately the population to be used for apportionment purposes. There is a total of 134,158 Indians not taxed.

The total population in 1890, with which the aggregate population at the present census should be compared, was 63,069,756, the gain duri g the past decade being 13,225,464, or very nearly 21 per cent.

Following is the official announcement of the population of the United States in 1900 by States, the third column given representing the number of Indians not taxed:

STATES.	1900	1890.	
Alabama	1,828,697	1,513,017	....
Arkansas	1,311,564	1,128,179	....
California	1,485,053	1,208,130	1,649
Colorado	539,700	412,198	597
Connecticut	908,355	746,258	....
Delaware	184,735	168,493	....
Florida	528,542	391,422	....
Georgia	2,216,329	1,837,353	....
Idaho	161,771	84,385	2,297
Illinois	4,821,550	3,826,351	....
Indiana	2,516,463	2,192,404	....
Iowa	2,251,829	1,911,896	....
Kansas	1,469,496	1,427,096	....
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,858,635	....
Louisiana	1,381,627	1,118,587	....
Maine	694,366	661,086	....
Maryland	1,189,946	1,042,390	....
Massachusetts	2,805,346	2,238,943	....
Michigan	2,419,782	2,093,889	....
Minnesota	1,751,395	1,301,826	1,768
Mississippi	1,551,372	1,289,600	....
Missouri	3,107,117	2,679,184	....
Montana	243,289	132,159	10,746
Nebraska	1,068,901	1,058,910	....
Nevada	42,334	45,761	1,665
New Hampshire	411,588	376,530	....
New Jersey	1,883,669	1,444,933	....
New York	7,268,009	5,997,853	4,711
North Carolina	1,891,992	1,617,947	....
North Dakota	319,040	182,719	4,602
Ohio	4,157,545	3,672,316	....
Oregon	413,532	313,767	....
Pennsylvania	6,301,365	5,258,014	....
Rhode Island	428,556	345,506	....
South Carolina	1,340,316	1,151,149	....
South Dakota	401,558	328,808	10,932
Tennessee	2,022,723	1,767,518	....
Texas	3,048,828	2,235,523	....
Utah	276,565	207,905	1,472
Vermont	343,641	332,422	....
Virginia	1,854,184	1,655,980	....
Washington	517,672	349,390	2,531
West Virginia	958,900	762,794	....
Wisconsin	2,068,963	1,686,880	1,657
Wyoming	92,531	60,705	....
Total for 45 States.	74,627,907	62,116,811	44,617
TERRITORIES, &c.			
Alaska (estimated)	44,000	32,052	....
Arizona	122,212	59,620	24,644
District of Columbia	278,718	230,392	....
Hawaii	154,001	89,990	....
Indian Territory	391,960	180,182	56,033
New Mexico	193,777	153,593	2,937
Oklahoma	398,245	61,834	5,927
Persons in the service of the United States stationed abroad, (estimated)	84,400	.....	....
Indians, &c., on Indian reservations, except Indian Territory	.....	145,282	....
Total for 7 Territories, &c.	1,667,313	962,945	89,541

The Alaskan figures are derived from partial data only, and all returns for Alaska and for certain military organizations stationed abroad, principally in the Philippines, have not yet been received.

The Director of the Census, in announcing the population of the United States, made the following statement:

"The figures of the population are the result of a careful computation by means of the latest tabulating machines. It has been the custom heretofore to make a rough count, using the names on the schedules as a basis, but in this decade it was determined to avoid the errors likely to arise from a preliminary count, and also the necessary expense and delay incident to such a proceeding. The plan was adopted of verifying the count at once by the use of the electrical contrivances referred to above.

"Bulletins will be issued for the various minor civil divisions in the different States and Territories as fast as possible. The entire number, it is hoped, will be ready for the public use before the 1st of January. Those immediately in charge of the work are very much gratified with the rapidity with which the count has been made by use of the machines.

"The early completion of the tabulation of the population of the States enables the Census Office to submit the figures to Congress as soon as it convenes in December, thus giving that body the information necessary to dispose of the question of the reapportionment of Representatives at the coming session. All the field work of the twelfth census, so far as it relates to the collection of the data relating to population, agriculture, vital statistics, and manufactures, is now complete.

"It is the aim of the officials in charge of the work to push the tabulation of the returns so as to give the complete reports to the public in accordance with the law, which requires that they shall be issued by July 1, 1902. It is proper to state that the present Census act is such a vast improvement over any legislation heretofore enacted that the officials are able to proceed with the work with greater activity and certainty than in the past.

"Up to this date, the number of schedules received relating to agriculture is about 5,860,000. The Chief Statistician in charge of the details relating to manufactures reports at this time that his work is practically finished, and that he has collected something over 621,000 schedules, as against 355,000 in the former decade, thus showing a very large increase in this part of the work.

"It may not be improper here to call attention to the fact that, by means of the plan adopted in this census, the office has been enabled to complete the field work concerning manufactures more than a year earlier than was done ten years ago. It required nearly eighteen months in the last census to collect the manufacturing schedules, but as the law requires that this report and the three others named above shall be published not later than July, 1902, it was absolutely necessary to expedite the collection of the information in every possible way. As a result of the efforts of those in charge, practically all of the data is now in control of the office.

"The enumerators' accounts, numbering something over 53,000, have all been paid, with the exception of fifty-five, whose accounts are held up for various technicalities. In the last census it took eight or ten months to pay all the enumerators. A new method of handling the enumerators' accounts was established by the act creating the twelfth census, which greatly aided the office in forwarding the compensation to those who had so well earned it in making the canvass. All the Supervisors have been paid with the exception of a few, delayed for various reasons.

"The cost of the administration of the bureau up to this date, including the expense incident to the preliminary work, as well as the cost of the enumeration and supervision, is $6,361,461, of which over $4,000,000 has been expended for supervision and enumeration.

"The field work having been completed, every effort will now be made to comply with the census law regarding the publication of the reports concerning the four general topics named above. The bulletins thus far issued have been given to the public almost a year in advance of those given out during the last census."

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

Changes in Congress Which a 200,000 Basis Would Effect—House Is Now Unwieldy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The announcement of the population of the United States made to-day by the Census Bureau, at once started speculation about the effect on the apportionment for members of Congress. The general opinion is that it will cause the biggest increase in the number of people required to constitute a Congressional district that has ever been known in the history of the country.

The House of Representatives is getting unwieldy. It is too big now, and for some time there has been serious talk about taking stringent measures to keep it from growing any larger. If Representatives should be elected on the basis of the present apportionment, in view of the increase in population, the Congress hall would have to be materially enlarged. The Hall of Representatives is now as full as it can be. Hitherto, in spite of the sentiment in favor of cutting down the apportionment, it has kept fairly even pace, the average increase being about 20,000 a decade, but the growth of the power of the Speaker and committees in recent years, and especially since the last census was taken, have done away with the scruples of many who hesitated about cutting it down. The House is now felt to be too unwieldy.

The last increase was about 21,000, and the present apportionment, in round numbers, is 173,000. There is no expectation that the 20,000 average increase will be kept up when the next apportionment is made, however. The most conservative estimate of the next apportionment is 200,000, and there is a belief that in order to keep the House within bounds the apportionment will rise to 250,000 or even higher.

To a certain extent this will depend on the election next Tuesday. If the Democrats should elect the next House it is believed that they would favor a smaller increase in the apportionment than the Republicans would. There has been a considerable gain in many of the manufacturing Southern States, and the Southerners, who are jealous of their Congressional representation and are anxious to increase it, are likely to prefer an apportionment which will give such States as Texas the increase to which their increase in population entitles them.

The increases or decreases in State representation depend on the feeling of a Congress which is yet to be elected. It is quite certain, however, that several States will lose. One of them is Nebraska, which has gained only 10,000 in population. Another is Maine, which has gained only 30,000. Nevada shows a falling off in population, but Nevada is safe, for she has only one Congressman now and cannot have less.

The greatest gainer under the conservative estimate of an increase to 200,000 to each Representative would be Pennsylvania, which would gain three Congressmen, bringing her number up to thirty-one. New York would gain two, reaching a total of thirty-six. Kentucky, Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia would each lose a Congressman, which would not be offset by the gain of two in Texas. Maine and Vermont would each lose a Congressman, though Massachusetts would gain one.

Illinois would gain two, making her representation twenty-four. Of the other great Middle States, Indiana, Ohio, and Minnesota would each lose one, while Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin would neither lose nor gain. Nebraska would lose one, and New Jersey would gain one. These would be the only changes. The apportionment would add eleven to the representation and subtract ten, leaving a net gain of one.

This is the best basis available for estimate. There is hardly any doubt that the new apportionment will not be made on any less basis than 200,000.

BURGLARS ROB A FLAT.

Silverware and Jewelry Taken from Apartments in Harlem.

In the absence of the occupants the apartments of Mrs. Bertha L. Gross, on the street floor of 26 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, were entered by thieves between 1:30 and 3 o'clock Monday afternoon and $1,000 worth of silverware, a solitaire diamond ring, a valuable collection of gold coins, and a number of articles of jewelry were stolen.

The robbery was discovered about 3 o'clock by Mrs. Gross's ten-year-old son, who returned home from school and found the doors open and the place in disorder. The police were notified, and detectives found that the lock had been picked and that the robbers had rejected all plated ware, some of which had been tested with acid. A dressing case containing toilet bottles with silver tops had also been forced open and the tops broken off the bottles. The gold handle of an umbrella was also broken off.

Mrs. Gross's servant, Rose McCormick, went out for a visit Sunday afternoon, and did not return. Yesterday Mrs. Gross received a letter from the woman, postmarked Brooklyn, in which the servant stated that her husband had taken her hat and clothing from her and would not permit her to return to work. The woman's present whereabouts have not yet been discovered.

In the same house the police found that the apartments of Mrs. J. L. Gross, on the third floor, had been entered, but nothing had been stolen.

Only a short time ago the flat of J. Fleischman, also on the third floor in the same building, was robbed of property worth $200. A number of other flat robberies have occurred on the same block within the past three months.

MINISTER HART ON COLOMBIA.

The Country Handicapped by Internal Dissensions.

C. B. Hart, United States Minister to Colombia, South America, arrived yesterday on the steamship Alliance from Colon, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is on his way to his home in Wheeling, West Va., and with his wife called on Senator N. B. Scott.

"Matters in Colombia," remarked Mr. Hart, "are seriously mixed. The Liberals started a second revolution a few days ago, and it has developed great strength. The fighting has been frequent and fierce, and up to date the killed and wounded have numbered 30,000.

"While the Liberals have met with much success, it is my belief that the Government will be eventually successful. But the revolution is seriously disturbing business. Gen. Prospero Pinzon is in command of the Government forces and the revolutionists are commanded by Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe. The scene of trouble is in the Department of Cauca.

"In the recent election San Clementi and Señor Marroguin were elected President and Vice President, respectively. San Clementi, because of the state of his health, could not live in Bogota, and went to Villeta. In his absence, Marroguin started a rebellion and assumed the Presidency, securing the recognition of all the foreign powers except the Papal See. But both San Clementi and Marraguin are drawing their salaries of 36,000 pesos per annum. This is payable in silver, but the currency of Colombia is so upset that it is difficult to place a value upon it.

"The San Clementi party recently bought George Gould's yacht Atalanta, and it has been equipped as a cruiser. It is too bad that there are internal dissensions in Colombia, because under a peaceful régime the country has remarkable opportunities for development.

"There is a demand there for Benito Zamalea, who is in this hotel. He was formerly United States Vice Consul at Bogota. The Marroguin Government charges him with conspiracy and he is practically an exile."

ILLINOIS INSURANCE COMBINE.

Special to The New York Times.

MOLINE, Ill., Oct. 30.—The consolidation of the Home Forum Benefit Order, having a membership of 40,000 and $80,000,000 effective Insurance, and the Safety Fund Association of New York, which has 4,000 members and a reserve fund of $147,000, was effected to-day.

Action was taken Saturday at a meeting at the Home Forum headquarters in Chicago, and was completed as soon as the Insurance Commission of the two States agreed. The Home Forum needed the reserve fund, and the other society the new membership. The new organization will probably be known as the Home Forum Safety Fund Association.

KILLS HUSBAND FOR INSURANCE.

GENESEO, Ill., Oct. 30.—William Hilger, a young carpenter of Hoopole, near here, was shot and killed to-day by his wife.

Hilger said before his death that his wife shot him first in the temple as he lay dozing upon a sofa. He leaped up and she shot him once in the neck and twice in the abdomen before he wrested the weapon from her.

The wounded man implored her to obtain help. The two were alone in the house, she refused. She waited an hour for him to die. The wife has confessed.

Hilger carried $3,000 life insurance in the Woodmen. The desire for the money is the supposed motive.

Explosion on the Holland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 30.—An explosion of gas on the submarine boat Holland this afternoon at the Naval Academy caused an alarm of fire to be sent out. The fire corps responded, but there was no need for their services. The crew did not leave the hold of the vessel. It is supposed that the explosion was occasioned by overfeeding the tube that supplies the furnace with gasoline, which runs the engine. It is reported that little or no damage was done to the vessel or machinery.

New State Reformatory Manager.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed Justus H. Harris of Elmira to the vacancy in the Board of Managers of the New York State Reformatory created by the resignation of Henry G. Danforth of Rochester.

UNCONSCIOUS IN A HOTEL.

Young Woman Guest of the Grand Union Overcome by Gas.

A young woman who registered at the Grand Union Hotel, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue, Monday evening as Miss A. Cram, Greenfield, Mass., was found unconscious in her bed yesterday morning, her condition being due to the inhalation of gas.

It was between 7 and 8 o'clock Monday evening when the young woman, who was well dressed and of prepossessing appearance, came to the hotel, and asking for a room, was assigned to Room 488, on the top floor. She carried no baggage except a small hand satchel. When Night Watchman Christopher Allen was making his rounds between 2 and 3 o'clock, he detected the smell of gas as he passed Miss Cram's room. He called John Harrigan, the hotel engineer, and they forced open the door of Miss Cram's room. They were almost stifled by the gas. They opened up all the windows, and going to the bed found Miss Cram unconscious.

Policeman Joyce was notified and he summoned an ambulance, which conveyed the young woman to Bellevue Hospital. She was in a bad way when she reached the hospital, and the physicians there had not been able to restore her to consciousness up to a late hour last night. They express the opinion, however, that she will recover.

The police took charge of Miss Cram's hand satchel. In it they found an envelope which was addressed to Miss A. Cram, Devoe Street, Greenfield, Mass., and a letter addressed to William B. Bennett, 87 Nassau Street, New York. She also had 33 cents in change and a small pearl-handled knife.

There is no William B. Bennett at 87 Nassau Street. The Bennetts of Nassau Street, as given in the directory, are William S. Bennett, 150 Nassau Street, lawyer; Charles G. and Walter T. Bennett, lawyers, 99 Nassau Street, and Edward Bennett, porter, 115 Nassau Street. They all disclaimed any knowledge of Miss Cram.

Joseph Joachemson, a lawyer at 320 Broadway, called at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon and asked to be allowed to see Miss Cram. He said he wanted to ask her certain questions. He declined to be more explicit. The doctors refused to let him see the woman. Mr. Joachemson's address is given in the directory as 68 East Ninety-fourth Street. He moved from there two months ago, and his present address is unknown to his former neighbors.

When Miss Cram recovers sufficiently she will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of attempted suicide.

MORE MINES RESUME WORK.

Lehigh Company Agrees to Men's Terms—Coxe Collieries in Operation.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 30.—The men employed at the collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company met this afternoon and adopted a resolution requesting the company to abolish the sliding scale and to guarantee to pay the 10 per cent. increase until April 1. The company immediately agreed to the propositions, and posted notices to-night. Work will be resumed as soon as the mines can be put in shape.

A. Pardee & Co. hired seventy-five new men at the Cranberry colliery to-day to take the places of strikers who have not reported for work. Many of the union men are still on strike at this mine because of the refusal of the firm to reinstate the union engineers.

The Oneida and Derringer collieries of Coxe Brothers & Co. resumed operations to-day.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 30.—The eight Ontario and Western collieries resumed work this morning. The strike at the Forest Mining Company's two places at Archbald, which has been on for seven months, will probably be raised to-morrow. Superintendent Jones had a conference with a committee of the men to-day, and practically agreed upon terms of adjustment. He will give a definite answer after consulting with the Directors of the company.

The other two idle collieries, the Green Ridge and Clark, are also negotiating adjustments.

GOEBEL WITNESS A PERJURER.

Man on Whose Testimony Powers Was Convicted Confesses—Arthur Goebel Involved.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 30.—The Post to-day prints an affidavit of Finley B. Anderson, a telegraph operator, who testified against Caleb Powers, who was convicted of complicity in the murder of Gov. Goebel, in which Anderson denies certain important statements that he made on the witness stand in the Powers trial. Anderson tells of meeting Attorney Campbell in Cincinnati, and continues in his affidavit:

"Col. Campbell then told me that Joe Owens had told him that I had said that Caleb Powers, at the hotel in Barbourville prior to the 25th of January, had used these words, speaking of William Goebel, 'If we cannot get him killed, and it is necessary, I will kill him myself.' I said to Mr. Campbell that I had never told any one any such thing, and that Powers had not made such a statement to me nor any statement resembling it in any way.

"Campbell and Owens insisted I had made such a statement, and I afterward, upon Campbell's suggestion, sat down and wrote out a statement in which I included the foregoing statement of Powers, which was untrue in every particular, and upon the trial of Caleb Powers I swore to it as a fact, when in truth it was not a fact.

"I remained in Cincinnati after this conversation with Campbell. Some time after that Arthur Goebel, in his store, on the fourth floor, where I had gone at his request, asked me if Powers had not in my presence at Barbourville in January said to me in substance these words, referring to William Goebel: 'They say he wears a coat of mail, but it won't do him any good,' or something similar to that. I told Goebel that Powers had never said anything of that sort in my presence to the best of my knowledge. He told me to think and see if I could not remember it.

"I could not remember such a remark, and I know that Powers never did make such a remark, or anything resembling it, in my presence, but being urged by Arthur Goebel, I finally concluded to state that he did make such a statement, and so swore upon the trial, which testimony was false.

"Before making my statement to Campbell, Wharton Golden told me to make it as strong as possible, as they (referring to Campbell and Goebel) would take care of me and protect me.

"I have since such conversation with Campbell and Arthur Goebel received from Arthur Goebel various sums aggregating about $300, and upon one occasion $10 from Justus Goebel. The last sum I received was on Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1900, which was $5, given to me by Col. Campbell at his office in Cincinnati."

DENIES SHE AIDED IN ESCAPE.

Girl Accused of Smuggling a Saw to Jailbreakers Held to Testify.

Deborah Whiting of 309 West Thirty-seventh Street, the colored girl who was arrested Monday afternoon on suspicion of having conveyed in a sweet potato pie the saw by which Emerson and Flanagan broke from the West Side Court Prison, was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon and held in $2,500 bail until to-morrow morning, in order that the detectives may have further opportunity to obtain evidence that she aided the prisoners in making their escape.

The only evidence the police now hold against her is the letter found in her rooms in which Flanagan, the prisoner at large, wrote: "Don't forget that which we were talking about to-day. Do your best to get it to-day, for my liberty depends upon it." The girl declares that the letter referred to some money which she had promised to get to pay Flanagan's counsel fees.

After leaving the courtroom she was locked up in the women's prison of the courthouse, which is on the floor beneath the one on which Flanagan and Emerson killed Keeper McGovern.

The funeral of Hugh McGovern, the murdered keeper, will take place this morning from St. Raphael's Church, in Fortieth Street, near Tenth Avenue. Ten or more keepers from the district prisons will act as pall bearers.

Porto Rico Railway Franchise.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 30.—The railway franchise which the Executive Council granted yesterday to the North American Company is very valuable. It will permit the construction of a veritable network of lines in the island.

Evans' Ale and Stout
show ale as it should be—the luscious flavor of the malt blended with the fragrant hop.—Adv.

SMALLPOX AMONG INDIANS.

Has Broken Out on a Number of Reservations—Fears that It Will Become More Widespread.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Smallpox has broken out on a number of Indian reservations in the West, and it is feared that when the cold weather sets in the epidemic will become more widespread and assume a more malignant form. Every possible effort is being made to stay the progress of the disease, and the Indian Bureau is forwarding vaccine virus to the various agencies. Lieut. Col. Randlett, in charge of the Kiowa Indian Agency, in Oklahoma, telegraphs that smallpox is epidemic on the Wichita reservation, and that fifty cases have occurred among the children at the Riverside Indian Boarding School on that reservation. The disease has also appeared at the Cache Creek Mission and at the St. Patrick Mission, on the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche reservations. No deaths have been reported thus far, and no alarm is manifested by the Indians.

From the Colville Agency, at Miles, Washington, Agent Anderson reports that smallpox is prevalent among the Indians on the Coeur d'Alene reservation, nine cases having developed so far. A strict quarantine of the infected district has been established, and disinfectants and vaccine have been purchased by the agent.

From the Fort Hall Agency, in Idaho, Agent Caldwell reports that smallpox is increasing in that vicinity, and many cases are predicted when cold weather begins. A thorough vaccination of pupils is the only protection for the Fort Hall school pupils. Complaint is made of the vaccine available, only three of fifty primary vaccinations of small children proving successful.

United States Senator Shoup of Idaho reports that smallpox is prevalent at Blackfoot and Pocatello, and that fear is entertained that it will extend to the Indians. The disease also has been reported from Valentine, Neb., the shipping point for the Rosebud Agency.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Annual Executive Meeting to be Held in Minneapolis Nov. 13 to 15.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 30.—The annual executive meeting of the National Council of Women will be held in Minneapolis Nov. 13-15.

On the opening afternoon Mrs. A. E. Higbee, President of the Minneapolis Council, will preside. The address of welcome will be given by Mrs. W. B. Leach, a former President of the Minneapolis Council, and the response will be given by Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Gaffney of New York, President of the National Council, who will also deliver her address as President at the same meeting.

The reports of affiliated societies and discussions arising from their suggestions will occupy Wednesday afternoon. A reception to visitors and women of the local council will occupy Thursday afternoon at the West Hotel.

Each of the evening meetings will have a special topic. Tuesday evening the topic will be "Women in Municipal Affairs," and one of the speakers will be Prof. Marie L. Sanford; Wednesday evening, "Women in Business"; Thursday evening, "Women in the Nation."

A RALLY ON PIKE'S PEAK.

Republicans to Hold a Meeting There for Benefit of Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 30.—The most novel political rally of the Colorado campaign will occur to-morrow evening, when the Republicans will hold a meeting on Pike's Peak for the benefit of the sixty-five miners employed on the Strickler water works tunnel, which pierces the Peak at an altitude of about 10,000 feet.

STREET CAR CONDUCTOR KILLED.

Knocked Down by Another Car and His Skull Fractured.

Samuel Stars, a conductor on the Avenue B line and living at Grand and Clinton Streets, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from a fractured skull, and died in the hospital soon after his admission.

Stars had switched his car at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue and was standing with his foot on the step of a crosstown Thirty-fourth Street car, when a Twenty-eighth Street crosstown car, in charge of James Whalen of 431 East Thirty-fifth Street, struck Stars, knocking him down and inflicting the injuries which caused his death.

THE BOSSCHEITER CASE.

Indictment of the Four Prisoners for Murder Rumored.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 30.—There is an unconfirmed rumor in this city that the Grand Jury has found a true bill of indictment of murder against McAlister, Kerr, Campbell, and Death, in connection with Jennie Bosscheiter's death.

All efforts to ascertain whether this is a fact has failed. Prosecutor Emley refused to talk, and the Grand Jurymen say their oaths forbid them telling anything which takes place in the Grand Jury room. If the indictment has been found it will probably be handed up to Justice Dixon in the morning. This afternoon the court was not in session. A murder trial was set for to-day, but the defendant entered a plea of non vult, and the court adjourned for the day.

CARNEGIES AND SHEET STEEL.

Report that the Company Will Manufacture the Product.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 30.—A report is published here to the effect that the Carnegie Steel Company intends to invade the sheet steel business by manufacturing this product at their Duquesne works.

It is said that steel sheets will be turned out by the Carnegie Company within six months and that the plans for the proposed work are being rushed, under the direction of President Schwab. Mr. Schwab to-night declined to discuss the matter and said he would neither confirm nor deny the story.

If the Carnegie Company should go into the sheet business it will come into competition with the sheet combine, a concern organized nearly a year ago, after several attempts had proved failures. The combine is capitalized at $52,000,000, and owns several mills all over the country, the most important of which are the Apollo Iron and Steel Works at Vandergrift.

They formerly belonged to the Apollo Iron and Steel Company of Pittsburg. Among the most important independent sheet plants are the Whittaker Iron Company of Wheeling and Zug & Co. of Pittsburg.

Rev. Daniel Van Pelt's Body Recovered.

The body of a drowned man found at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street, Bay Ridge, on Monday, was yesterday identified as that of the Rev. Daniel Van Pelt, forty-seven years old, of 80 Remsen Street, Astoria, Borough of Queens. The identification was made by the dead man's brother, John Van Pelt of 106 East Fifty-sixth Street, Manhattan. On Wednesday last Mr. Van Pelt went to the river from his home at midnight to take a bath. He failed to return, and in the morning his clothes were found lying on the river bank.

Minister Hare Arrives from Colombia.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Alliance from Colon were C. B. Hare, United States Minister to Colombia, and Capt. J. A. Crossman, agent of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company at Colon. Capt. Crossman was in command of the steamer Alliance when she was fired on by a Spanish cruiser off Cape Maysi a short time before the Spanish war. On the voyage just completed he brought with him the body of his daughter, who died of malarial fever last January.

President of Washington and Lee.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 30.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Lee University has appointed Prof. Harry St. George Tucker, Dean of the Law School, to be Chairman of the Faculty and Acting President of the university, to fill the place made vacant by the death of William L. Wilson, until the next meeting of the Trustees, which probably will not take place until late in the Spring.

THE BECKHAM-FUQUA WEDDING

Marriage of Kentucky's Governor to Take Place Nov. 21.

Special to The New York Times.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Oct. 30.—Official announcement of the wedding of Gov. Beckham and Miss Jean Rachael Fuqua was made to-day.

The ceremony will be performed in the First Presbyterian Church at 8:30 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 21, and will be an elaborate affair. The Governor's staff will be present, and the bridesmaids will include some of the most prominent young women in Kentucky society. The list has not yet been definitely announced.

Following the ceremony a reception will be held at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Fuqua. At midnight the bridal party will leave for Chicago in the private car of W. B. Kniskern, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. The date of their arrival at the State capital has not been fixed.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Interesting Matches in Bank Clerks' League—Other Games Played.

In the tournament of the Bank Clerks' League on Reid's alleys, Church Street, Manhattan, last night, the National Park Bank was the only team of the entire six which won both its matches. The Chase National, United States Sub-Treasury, Mount Morris, and Mechanics' and Traders' teams each won one game and lost one, while J. P. Morgan & Co. lost both their matches. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Chase National Bank—Martin, 102; Toniport, 129; Bohn, 109; Freed, 159; Booth, 178. Total, 675.

National Park Bank—Isemann, 209; Dean, 102; Dale, 158; Burke, 134; Wylie, 174. Total, 775.

SECOND GAME.—Chase National Bank—Martin, 160; Toniport, 112; Bohn, 132; Freed, 179; Booth, 189. Total, 763.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Hamilton, 122; Whitney, 169; Smith, 160; McNicol, 153; Stokes, 146. Total, 750.

THIRD GAME.—National Park Bank—Isemann, 151; Dean, 121; Dale, 155; Burke, 153; Wylie, 154. Total, 734.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Hamilton, 137; Whitney, 132; Smith, 136; McNicol, 134; Stokes, 144. Total, 683.

FOURTH GAME.—Mount Morris Bank—McKeever, 167; Alexander, 124; Benedict, 141; Timpson, 160; Gross, 170. Total, 762.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank—Schneider, 116; Hegner, 181; Wassman, 120; Holmes, 164; Miles, 140. Total, 721.

FIFTH GAME.—Mechanics and Traders' Bank—Schneider, 150; Hegner, 153; Wassman, 142; Holmes, 187; Miles, 202. Total, 834.

United States Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 127; Yates, 186; Oakley, 114; Copeland, 162; Jenkins, 154. Total, 743.

SIXTH GAME.—Mount Morris Bank—McKeever, 144; Alexander, 107; Benedict, 135; Timpson, 146; Gross, 169. Total, 701.

United States Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 166; Yates, 128; Oakley, 150; Copeland, 141; Jenkins, 159. Total, 744.

The Friendship bowlers, who are members of the Harlem River boat club of that name, made a good showing in the Columbia League Tournament, on Schlusing's Columbia Alleys, last night, defeating the Century Wheelmen and Royal Arcanum Wheelmen teams. The Century Wheelmen were a man short in the second game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 168; Cook, 140; Crum, 137; Kitchelt, 148; Cantrell, 167. Total, 760.

Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 170; Brown, 166; Brodbeck, 188; E. Ebling, 158; H. Ebling, 178. Total, 854.

SECOND GAME.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 169; Cook, 174; Crum, 178; Kitchelt, 196; Cantrell, 170. Total, 887.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 136; L. Mulford, 105; Wilson, 172; W. Mulford, 157. Total, 630.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 179; Brown, 156; Brodbeck, 177; E. Ebling, 164; H. Ebling, 155. Total, 831.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 166; L. Mulford, 185; Wilson, 137; W. Mulford, 161; De Rommer, 189. Total, 818.

The Belvidere team won both its matches in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys, last night, defeating the Lotus and Hyperion teams, the former by the slight margin of nine pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 158; Sieburg, 194; Brick, 174; W. Warmuth, 171; F. Gerdes, 182. Total, 879.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Schlett, 127; Kepper, 123; MacKenzie, 189; Secher, 195; Herrman, 165. Total, 799.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Schlett, 158; Kepper, 190; MacKenzie, 150; Secher, 162; Herrman, 163. Total, 823.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 226; Hunken, 167; Rehbein, 197; Lockwood, 162; Helles, 161. Total, 913.

THIRD GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 157; Hunken, 162; Rehbein, 166; Lockwood, 223; Helles, 170. Total, 878.

Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 169; Sieburg, 180; Brick, 135; W. Warmuth, 193; F. Gerdes, 192. Total, 869.

East New York Council won two more straight games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League tournament last night, defeating the teams of Adirondack and Brevoort Councils. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 130; W. Moore, 174; G. Moore, 197; Cordes, 152; G. Kiefer, 182. Total, 835.

Brevoort Council—Meht, 160; Park, 129; Reynolds, 158; Dalton, 167; Whitbeck, 164. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.—Adirondack Council—Hesser, 122; Campbell, 152; Myer, 173; Thrune, 129; Cuming, 141. Total, 697.

Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 192; Dalton, 148; Reynolds, 160; Meht, 121; Wendel, 150. Total, 771.

THIRD GAME.—Adirondack Council—Hesser, 181; Campbell, 159; Myer, 170; Cuming, 157; Thrune, 168. Total, 835.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 161; W. Moore, 161; G. Moore, 215; Cordes, 181; G. Kiefer, 191. Total, 909.

The team of the Williamsburg Savings Bank won two matches in the Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League tournament on the Elephant Club alleys last night, defeating the Hamilton Trust Company and Manufacturers' Trust Company teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Manufacturers' Trust Company—Morrecard, 144; Paddock, 165; Hayes, 130; Whitlock, 129; Ryder, 204. Total, 778.

Williamsburg Savings Bank—Connor, 152; Corbett, 180; Huekig, 123; Lessner, 176; Van Tassel, 167. Total, 798.

SECOND GAME.—Hamilton Trust Company—McKenna, 140; Hecker, 160; Kinney, 158; Hoffmier, 185; Wentz, 126. Total, 089.

Manufacturers' Trust Company—Morrecard, 164; Paddock, 143; Hayes, 165; Whitlock, 138; Ryder, 206. Total, 821.

THIRD GAME.—Williamsburg Savings Bank—Connor, 163; Corbett, 138; Huekig, 168; Lessner, 156; Van Tassel, 180. Total, 805.

Hamilton Trust Company—McKenna, 188; Hecker, 124; Kinney, 158; Hoffmier, 127; Wentz, 120. Total, 717.

In the Class A tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, which began last night on Thum & Ehlen's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, the Logan Wheelmen won both their matches, defeating the Greater New York and Bushwick Wheelmen's teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Greater New York Wheelmen—Hause, 181; Smith, 156; Grote, 211; Graue, 180; Ehler, 181. Total, 909.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Schrieber, 190; Blood, 130; Van Pelt, 196; Markwell, 213; Landman, 204. Total, 933.

SECOND GAME.—Greater New York Wheelmen—Hause, 160; Smith, 105; Grote, 131; Graue, 205; Ehler, 174. Total, 775.

Logan Wheelmen—Egelhoff, 223; Louis, 118; Bent, 180; Hooper, 179; Weinphal, 171. Total, 871.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Schrieber, 184; Blood, 168; Van Pelt, 158; Markwell, 180; Landman, 169. Total, 859.

Logan Wheelmen—Egelhoff, 101; Louis, 199; Bent, 178; Hooper, 169; Weinpahl, 165. Total, 872.

Company B of the Twelfth Regiment won two of its three matches with the Field and Staff team in the regimental tournament on the armory alleys last night. The scores:

Field and Staff.				Company B.			
Names.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Names.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Col. Dyer	99	117	149	Frank	107	108	178
Lieut. De Russy	129	116	104	Capt. Burr	143	116	125
Lt. Griffin	112	88	118	Alexander	92	110	182
Lt. Seaman	112	111	114	Smith	122	123	121
Major Buek	128	178	109	Lombard	125	96	176
Total	571	571	595	Total	649	553	892

Our Council of the Royal Arcanum won two

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

This *Important Transaction* in FURNITURE

Good furniture will last a generation—perhaps two or three. Its character and style is more important than its price. It pays to buy *good* furniture even at a full high price—you'll feel satisfied every time you look at it, and your grandchildren will be proud to receive it from you.

The Wanamaker Furniture Store maintains this high standard of character and quality in all the furniture it sells. Even its bargains must bear the hall-mark of true worth. But quality and beauty do not insure furniture from the misadventures of trade; and so come true Wanamaker Furniture offerings. This latest, present movement is particularly important, because it offers—

High Class, New, Perfect FURNITURE, A QUARTER to a THIRD Under-price, *Right in the Busiest Furnishing Season*

And the offering includes all sorts of furniture in wide variety, at a broad range of prices, from modest sorts to quite elegant. And it means that furniture of a character worthy of the third and fourth generation can be bought at a saving of many dollars from its real worth.

There are also many splendid Christmas pieces to be picked out of this lot—well worthy of their full prices; except that we bought them fortunately, and so shall you. Some hints of pieces and prices follow:

All Around the Store

Lillian Corsets. One particularly popular type of this excellent imported corset is the "Lillian Special," of jean, with short or long waist. Its price is not the least of its recommendations—$1.25.

Glove Mending Sets. One is almost glad of a chance to use one, they are so complete and attractive. From a ring, tied with ribbon, depends a braided skein of cotton in all the most needed colors, as well as scissors, an emery strawberry, needles, and a darner. We make them. $1 each.

Fountain Pens. We carry the Waterman "Ideal" in all styles and sizes. This means that your handwriting as well as your pocket-book can be suited in this, the best of fountain pens. Fine, medium and stub gold points; holders plain, gold-trimmed or of solid silver; prices from $2.50 to $8.50.

Shoe Stories. Golf Shoes can be quickly improvised from your favorite pair of walking shoes simply by the addition of a set of rubber discs to the sole. They provide a sure "stance," and can be adjusted to any shoe. Or we will put in hob-nails, if you like them better.

Napkins. Is a dollar worth saving? Here is one way to do so, for these bleached double damask dinner napkins, at $2.75 a dozen, are our regular $3.75 kind. They are 24 inches square—and pure linen.

Storm Collars. Here is one weather-defier of black Astrackan, trimmed with 6 tails, at $10. And it is as good to look at as it's comfortable.

Bows for the Hair. A counter in the Ribbon Store holds a fetching display of them. There are bows of black velvet, and black, white or colored velvet combined with gold ribbon. Black velvet bows are 35c to 65c each; fancy bows are 50c to $1.25.

Piano Benches. The Piano Store offers them in various attractive designs. Prices run from $5 for a single bench, in mahogany finish, to $20 for a duet bench of mahogany, with carved sides ending in scrolls. Piano stools, in different kinds of polished wood, from $2.50 upwards.

Silk-and-Cotton Underwear for Women. This is a combination which is delightfully comfortable to wear. White Swiss ribbed vests, with low neck and no sleeves, are $1.25; with long sleeves, $1.75 each. Tights to match, knee or ankle length, open, $2.50 a pair.

Boas and Muffs—those apparently flimsy, but eminently charming bits of neckwear, which are held by the fair sex to possess such warmth—are shown here in great variety. The gathering includes boas of gray or black feathers, or of chenille, and ruffs of Liberty silk with plaited ends. The're priced from $1 for ruffs to $36 for feather or chenille boas.

Purse and Bag Frames. When you are ready to have the beaded purse or bag mounted, on which you're now working, these frames will interest you. Prices are 20c to $2.25. The Fancy Goods Store will also mount your bag and line it with chamois, for $2.25 if you will supply the frame.

Boys' Three-piece Suits. For boys of 9 to 16 years. They are modeled closely after our suits for men, but retain a juvenile cut. The vests are double-breasted, and the suits are a very attractive value, at $5.

Shears and Scissors. Why use a poor old blunt pair of either when good ones cost so little? Shears, warranted all steel, and highly polished and finished, are 50c a pair for sizes from 6 to 9 inches. These are regularly worth $1. Fine steel scissors, full warranted, 4 to 6 inches, in leatherette sheath, are 50c.

Concerning the All-Wool-ness of our Men's Clothing. One of the points in our clothing business, upon which we bestow infinite care and watchfulness, is that no substitute for wool shall ever enter into any fabric used by us. The men seem to appreciate our efforts in this direction, to judge by the constant increase in the volume of our business.

Children's Woolen Dresses. Mothers searching for warm dresses for their little ones have a wide field here from which to choose. The assortment includes frocks of cashmere, serge, whipcord and other materials, in pink, blue, tan and red. Sizes from 1 to 4 years; prices from $1.75 to $18.

Glove Comfort, for winter, is embodied in these cold-defying gloves for men and women. They're of reindeer-skin, lined with squirrel; gray or tan. Men's gloves, $6 a pair; women's $5.

New Negligees—charming imported ones, of India silk, have been received. They are silk-lined, and have large sailor collar of small hand-made plaits, and are trimmed with silk embroidery ruffle to match on sleeves, around collar, down the front and around the bottom. In pink, light blue, lavender and black, $28.

Triplicate Mirrors. These are a new importation, and exceedingly pretty. They have a leatherette case in various delicate colors, with medallions in Wedgewood style, or other decorations, and are bound in brass. 50c, 75c and 95c each.

Girls' Rainy-day Skirts. This word of a lot of well-made skirts of heavy black cheviot, with deep stitched facing, and double [illegible] seams. Price, $5.75.

Parlor Furniture—

$32, from $48—Three-piece suite; inlaid frames
$38, from $55—Three-piece suite in damask
$62, from $93—Three-piece overstuffed suite in moquette
$80, from $104—Three-piece overstuffed suite in cream damask
$80, from $130—Three-piece overstuffed suite in damask
$100, from $150—Three-piece suite in cream tapestry
$100, from $152—Three-piece suite in green silk damask
$125, from $155—Three-piece suite; walnut frames, inlaid
$70, from $90—Mahogany finished Davenport
$70, from $120—Mahogany Davenport in velour

Fourth floor.

Toilet Tables—

$10, from $15—Imitation mahogany
$14, from $20—Green maple
$18, from $28—Mahogany
$20, from $28—Mahogany
$22, from $33—Golden oak
$22, from $35—Mahogany
$25, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $45—Golden oak

Parlor and Library Tables—

$2, from $3—Golden oak center table
$3, from $5—Imitation mahogany center table
$7.50, from $15—Golden oak center table
$9.50, from $15—Golden oak, drop leaf, card table
$18, from $28—Golden oak library table
$18.50, from $26—Mahogany work table, inlaid
$20, from $28—Oak hall table
$25, from $33—Mahogany inlaid center table
$25, from $33—Mahogany work table, inlaid
$28.50, from $40—Mahogany work table, inlaid
$32, from $48—Golden oak library table
$33.50, from $42—Mahogany table, folding top
$73, from $90—Mahogany kidney-shape inlaid tables
$60, from $95—Mahogany Empire library table

Washstands—

$6, from $12—Natural birch
$6.25, from $12.50—Natural birch
$9, from $18—Natural birch

Wardrobes—

$45, from $65—Mahogany chiffonnier
$65, from $90—Natural birch

China Closets—

$98, from $145—English oak; mirror back
$100, from $140—Golden oak; mirror back
$118, from $158—Golden oak; mirror back
$130, from $175—Golden oak; mirror back

Sideboards—

$21.50, from $34—Golden oak
$20, from $32—Golden oak
$22.50, from $36—Golden oak
$27, from $40—English oak
$35, from $50—English oak
$50, from $70—Golden oak
$50, from $80—Imitation mahogany
$55, from $82—English oak
$60, from $90—Golden oak
$90, from $135—Black oak
$115, from $150—Flemish oak
$250, from $350—Oak; elaborately carved

Wicker Rockers—

$3, from $5—One hundred high back wicker rockers in shellac finish; full roll back and arms; reed back and seat. A splendid rocker for comfort, and wonderfully cheap at the present price.

Paris Notes

from the office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, October 12, 1900.

A little chilliness has begun to intrude itself into the lovely summer weather we have been enjoying of late, and it seems to have had the effect of sending people hurrying back to town during the last few days. This has brought about quite a marked change in the aspect of the streets of Paris, while the theatres have been and are still literally crowded with visitors, English and American predominating.

The "dessus du panier" of French society were present at the races last Sunday, which accordingly was one of the smartest functions the autumnal season has yet afforded us. There were elegant costumes galore to be seen. Beige cloth strapped with the same material, but not stitched, seems to have taken the fancy of our mondaines. It has much the appearance of plaits, but there is what they call here "un rien" in the raw-edged cloth that is altogether different when you look at the effect of the gown at a distance. Many cloth costumes trimmed in that way were to be seen on Sunday, and were invariably accompanied by hats with a small somewhat pointed crown in soft plumage encircled with three or more plumes, which formed the sole trimming.

One of the most stylish toilettes in the Tribunes was made of mouse-gray corduroy of a very wide stripe, the corsage in the form of a blouse, fastened on one side with three smoked-pearl buttons surrounded with simili diamonds, with a quaint little square pocket on the left side. The skirt, perfectly flat round the hips, was ingeniously arranged in small gathers at equal distances at the hip-line, giving just the requisite fulness to the gown. The hat worn with this very chic costume was one of the new "Hading" shapes, in gray and white speckled feathers, with a large chou of pale blue velvet attached with a jewelled pin on one side of the flat crown.

Of all the colorings for the new cloth autumn and winter costumes the most "distingue" looking is the dull elephant gray, which has a touch of brown in it. It harmonizes so well with the quaint dull tinsels and old lace that the couturiers are using on their smartest creations. Another becoming shade of coloring for cloth gowns this autumn is a deep prune, verging on claret. A very charming example of this tone of cloth has just been made up for a well-known American beauty in Paris, who is to wear it at the Duchesse de Gramont's house party in the country. In this gown there is an exquisitely harmonious blending of dull greenish-blue embroidery with silver threads intermingled on an ivory ground of satin-faced cloth, of which the yoke and undersleeves are made. The dark prune-colored cloth tones beautifully with the tints of embroidery, while the style of this gown is peculiarly attractive—the shaped flounce on the skirt showing fine plaits, headed by a band of deeper prune velvet. Straps of prune velvet cross in cunning wise the corsage, over a vest of white embroidered cloth while the buttons are of pale blue enamel, matching the blue in the embroidery. The hat that will be worn with this gown is in pale blue felt with deep violet pansies under the brim. Flat folds of black glace silk are draped around the crown.

How temptingly beautiful are the underskirts just now. The plainest of tailored suits has a cachet of elegance when the raised skirt discloses a smart petticoat. White taffetas with a narrow cerise stripe, made with a wide flounce edged with two smaller ones, the latter both incrusted with medallions of black Chantilly, looks very dainty beneath the plain black or blue cloth walking costume. Black and white striped taffetas, trimmed with several rows of narrow scarlet velvet upon the flounce, is also very smart.

The reign of spangled evening gowns is over, and light mousseline de soie and glittering tulles are for the time being superseded by velvets; consequently, there is little or no trimming required, with the exception of handsome old lace upon the decollete bodices. Coral pink and yellow are the favorite shades. Velvet, in fact, will be the cry of the most modish of couturieres and modistes as the season advances, not only for evening toilettes but also for afternoon reception gowns and hats. From this it may be gleaned that costliness will be the keynote of winter habilament, but costliness and extravagance of the picturesque and becoming order.

Fancy CHINA On the *Main Aisle*, Broadway

There's got to be a good reason for merchandise to gain such prominence. And this chinaware is certainly deserving of it. One counter contains a lot of French and Austrian chinaware—plates and cups and saucers. The decorations are very attractive, and there's a wide assortment of them. All the various pieces are well worth fifty cents each.

They Are 25c Each Instead

A lot of new fancy china, just opened, in Dresden, band and scroll effects; handsome goods, and all exceptionally low in price. Like this:

Salad Bowls, $1.75 to $2.25.
Tea Cups and Saucers, 85c each.
Pin Trays, 30c and 35c each.
Vases, many kinds, $1 to $8.50.
Celery Trays, $1.50, $2 each.
Match Holders, 40c each.

Main aisle table, Broadway.

Door and Window HANGINGS *Under-Price*

We've been doing some rapid stock-righting in the Upholstery Store. Pretty draperies that have sold down to small quantities are being hurried away to make room for newcomers.

Sharp Price-reductions, of course.

Practical and artistic—they add beauty wherever they go.

Portieres—Embroidered burlap and denim—
20 pairs of burlap portieres, in 9 colors; were $6.50, now $3.75.
7 pairs of burlap portieres, in 5 colors; were $26.50, now $15.

Single Portieres now offered as follows:
Was $3.35, now $1.75 each. Was $4.85, now $2.50 each.
Was $3.25, now $2 each. Was $5.25, now $2.75 each.
Was $4.25, now $2.15 each. Was $6, now $3 each.
Was $4.75, now $2.40 each. Was $6.25, now $3.15 each.
$6.75, now $3.40 each.

Irish Point Curtains—
2 patterns; were $6.50, now $4.75 a pair.
2 patterns; were $7.50, now $6 a pair.
2 patterns; were $9.50, now $7.25 a pair.

White Irish Point Lace—By the yard—
40c lace, now 30c. 65c lace, now 50c. 95c lace, now 70c.
50c lace, now 38c 70c lace, now 55c. $1 lace, now 75c.

Ivory Irish Point Lace—
40c lace, now 30c yd. 50c lace now 38c yd. 65c lace, now 50c yd.
45c lace, now 35c yd. 55c lace, now 40c yd. 70c lace, now 55c yd.
30c Dotted Muslin at 25c yard.
35c Dotted Muslin at 28c yard.

Third floor.

TOWELS and *Toweling*

Many qualities here—none that should not be. The successful applicants for admission to these stocks are goods upon which *you* may depend. They've been passed upon by experts. The prices will be no less satisfactory. Of the numerous kinds there is no single item that is not very moderately priced—positive bargains throughout.

12½c each—Bleached huckaback towels; hemmed ends; red borders; 17x35 in.; a very firm, serviceable towel.
12½c each—Loom huckaback; three-quarter bleached; extra large and heavy; 18x36 in.; fully worth 15c.
12½c each—Snow-white bath towels, all cotton; 21x47 in.; excellent value.
16c each—Plaid glass towels; red or blue; 20x36 in.; all hemmed, ready for use.
20c each—Bleached Scotch huckaback; 22x40 in.; hemmed ends; all for service, nothing for show.
25c each—Bleached bath towels; hemmed ends; 25x47 in.; large, heavy, serviceable.
30c each—Bleached Irish basket weave; with plain fringes, all pure white; soft, silky finish.

Toweling—
14c yd.—Scotch crash; heavy, bleached; red or blue borders; makes excellent side towels or roller towels.
17c yd.—Bleached twilled crash; very strong and heavy; 19 in. wide; red or blue borders; would be cheap at 20c yd.

Fourth avenue.

Women's *Handkerchiefs* HALF and THIRD Prices

He is a most particular judge, the man who declared all these to be imperfect. True, the fault is noticeable in some. But in many none but another expert would say they're imperfect.

There are two lots that are marked at absurdly low prices—so that they all will have found new owners by to-night. One contains handkerchiefs that sell reasonably enough at 25c and 35c each; now priced at 12½c. The other comprises 50c and 75c values; choice of them at 25c.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Light-weight Colored PETTICOATS

In the uncertain weather we're having now, a light-weight petticoat is most comfortable. These are cut full and made in the latest styles of ruffling; either narrow or deep ruffles. Some are gathered, others side-plaited, or with accordion plaiting. These kinds:

Black sateen, $1 to $3.25
Black mohair, $1.75 to $5.50
Colored sateen, $1.75 to $3.25

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Velour JACKETS *Some New Arrivals*

Nothing has yet ousted velour from its proud position as the season's favorite, and we don't see how anything can, if we keep on getting in such superb jackets as those that came from abroad but a day or two ago. Magnificent as was our showing before, these new arrivals add untold beauty to it, and serve to emphasize more strongly that it stands alone, without a peer. And these jackets are exclusive—made for us,—you cannot find their like in any other store.

These, for instance:

$34—Of velour; blouse Eton effect; military collar; large revers; turn-over cuffs of pastel broadcloth in various shades, trimmed with satin; fastened with four cut steel buttons.
$30—Of velour; fly-front Eton; high flaring collar; wide revers; garment elaborately trimmed with black braid; lined with black satin.
$45—Of velour; fly-front Eton; high flaring collar; wide revers; elegantly trimmed with jet and silk braid; lining of brocade satin.
$80—Of velour; fly-front; flaring collar, revers and front edges of dark mink; lining of Dresden silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

More News of Women's *Tailor-made* DRESSES

Two offerings to-day from a storeful—and the best storeful to be found anywhere. Do you wonder that this store is busier than during any October of the past, when other stores are complaining of weather conditions?

Matchless variety of beautiful and practical dresses; and yet these tempting offerings, as well.

At $15, values up to $27.50—Suits of Venetians, coverts and cheviots; blouse styles; a number prettily trimmed; gracefully hanging skirts.

At $25, values up to $45—Suits of pebble and mixed cheviots, also coverts; made in vest and tight-fitting styles; all silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Superb Showing of FURS

What a magnificent collection of furs we've gathered for you this year. If there is a better or finer one anywhere we don't know of it. And yet our Fur Store is unique among fur stores. It sells furs at a reasonable profit, quite as other merchandise in this store is sold. Perhaps that isn't what you are used to, but it is doing things differently that has make Wanamaker's what it is. These bargains gain double significance from the fact that regular prices on fur garments are always lower here.

At $90, instead of $125—A jaunty coat of Persian lamb, medium curl; bright and lustrous; well made and lined.

At $125, instead of $160—A Persian lamb coat; top collar and revers of chinchilla; a very stylish and dressy coat.

We bought some beautiful Persian lamb skins at a big bargain and turned them over to a furrier to be made into coats. When we get a bargain ourselves we're quick to share it with you. Just think of saving $35 on a fur coat so early in the season!

A few other hints:

Irkutz sable, a strong, durable fur, which closely resembles the genuine sable; in capes from $30 to $110; in coats $85 to $150.
$8—Sable fox; double scarf, trimmed with two large tails.
$8—Straight animal scarfs of brown opossum; rich, full fur
$9—Sable colored raccoon cluster scarfs; a rich elegant fur with eight full tails.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' COATS

We are always on the lookout for a chance to give you a bigger money's worth, and here's one of the results. Pretty box reefers for girls between six and fourteen, at $10, though they're easily worth $2 to $4 more. Made of light tan, brown and red kersey; double-breasted; buttoned high to neck; high flaring collar, lined with satin.

A few suggestions from our splendid showing:

$12—Twenty-eight-inch box coats of tan, navy blue and black kersey; well tailored and lined. Sizes 12 to 16 years.
$18—Twenty-eight-inch box coats of best kersey in black, navy blue and castor; beautifully tailored; all seams strapped; lined with taffeta. Sizes 12 to 16 years.
$21—Full-length box coats for girls of six to twelve years, in light tan and green; cape beautifully trimmed with stitched velvet and band of otter.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Cloth COATS

A very interesting corner at Wanamaker's to mothers of babies is the store for babies' wear on the Second Floor. Particularly at the present time when there's baby's winter outfit to choose. How easy it becomes when you shop here—the showing just teems with suggestions.

Here's a few cloth coats, for tots two to four years:

$6—Coat of lady's cloth; royal blue and red; circular skirt; deep cape, trimmed with three rows of black braid.
$9.25—Coat of lady's cloth; red and gobelin blue; double-breasted; box back; three capes, trimmed with braid.
$13.75—Coat of corduroy; box back; large collar and belt of white corduroy.
$18—Coat of light castor; box back; tailor finished; silk-lined.
Other styles in cloth and velvet, trimmed with fur, up to $55.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker Editions of Standard Authors

For several years we have been selling these, our own editions of Standard Authors. Everybody wants a good edition of the works of his favorite author. But you are often compelled to choose between the wretchedly printed and flimsily put-together, so-called "cheap" editions and the higher-priced library editions which are not within every one's reach. The Wanamaker editions strike the happy medium. Well printed on good paper, illustrated, and with handsome bindings, they are nevertheless very reasonably priced. They come in two styles of bindings, handsome silk cloth with gilt tops, and half calf with gilt tops.

Here's the list:

Bulwer, Edward (Lord Lytton)—A complete edition of the novels and tales. Printed from large type, with 13 etched frontispieces, and 77 full-page illustrations, 15 vols., $10; half calf, $17.50.

Carlyle, Thomas—Complete works. Printed from good type, and illustrated with etchings, photo-etchings, and wood engravings. 10 vols., $7.50; half calf, $11.50.

The French Revolution. Printed from large clear type. 3 vols., $2.25; half calf, $3.75.

Cooper, James Fenimore—Novels and tales. Printed from large type, with illustrations. 32 vols., bound in 16 vols., $10.50; half calf, $18.

Dickens, Charles—A complete edition of the works—novels, tales, sketches, etc. Printed from good type, and containing photogravure frontispieces, and over 450 illustrations on steel and wood, from designs by Cruikshank, Phiz, Barnard, and others. 15 vols., $10; half calf, $16.50.

Dumas, Alexandre—Romances. Printed from handsome large type, and containing 15 etched frontispieces and 76 full-page illustrations from original designs. 15 vols., $10.50; half calf, $17.50.

Eliot, George—Complete edition of her works, including all of her novels, tales, sketches, essays, poems, etc. Printed in good clear type, and containing 8 etched frontispieces, and 52 full-page illustrations. 8 vols., $5.50; half calf, $8.50.

Guizot, M.—History of France, from the earliest times. Translated by Robert B. Black, M. A. Printed from good, clear type, and illustrated with 8 steel plates and 192 wood engravings. 8 vols., $6; half calf, $9.50.

Hugo, Victor—A new edition of the romances, dramas and poems. Printed from large type, and containing 10 etched frontispieces and 50 full-page illustrations. 10 vols. Half calf, $11.50.

Ruskin, John—Complete works, including all of his art works, miscellaneous writings, complete autobiography, etc. Illustrated with wood engravings in the text and full-page plates, plain and colored. Making in all nearly 1,000 illustrations in the set. 13 vols., $9; half calf, $16.50.

Scott, Sir Walter—A complete edition of the famous Waverley Novels, printed from good type, and illustrated with 112 engravings. 12 vols., $8.50; half calf, $13.50.

Thackeray, William Makepeace—A complete edition of his works. Printed from good, clear type, and containing 10 photogravure frontispieces and 192 illustrations from designs by the author and others. 10 vols., $7.50; half calf, $11.50.

Book Store, Ninth Street.

New PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

In these days of much photographing, frame makers are kept on the jump to supply the demand for novel conceits. The best and prettiest frames come from Vienna. We've just received some beautiful tapestry frames from there that are quite the newest thing. They come in sizes to hold one, two or three photographs, card or cabinet size. All are mounted in Venetian bronze. The mats are of tapestry; and openings, oval or square, are outlined in bronze.

In the size to hold one photograph, the frame, either square or oval, is of Venetian bronze, with tapestry mat, different sizes, $3 up.
In the sizes to hold two and three photographs (in a row), the tapestry mats are edged and mounted with Venetian bronze; different sizes; square or oval openings; $8.25 to $14.
Another new frame is made of a dark hard-wood, edged and mounted with Venetian bronze; for one photograph; $5.50 to $12.25. For two and three photographs; $11 to $14.
And here's the college man's frame. Large mats, hand painted; different subjects; but generally a pretty girl who in some way shows her preference for the colors of a particular college. There's an oval opening for a cabinet size photograph. Harvard, Yale and Princeton are represented in this showing. $2.
Among the other new things are burnt wood frames, oval and square, $2.25.
And very pretty sterling silver locket frames with silver backs; sizes from a small miniature to a cabinet photograph; $6.75 to $12.75.

Broadway.

Masks and *Dominoes* for Hallowe'en

October 31st—to-night. Have you any plans for the occasion? Any masquerading? If yes, then see this collection of false-faces,—grave and gay,—representing all nationalities; and masks in resemblance of various animals. Some of these are of muslin, some of satin, some of fine wire. The prices are 3c to 75c.

Good assortment, too, of snapping mottos.

Basement.

QUEEN MARY Toilet Preparations

There's a long list of these excellent goods now that embraces about all that one needs in that line. We've been adding to the list—saw a good thing here and there and adopted it into the Queen Mary family. Pure, honest products from our own laboratory, are all things that have the name of Queen Mary:

Odentine (tooth powder), 25c, 45c.
Chalk and Orris Tooth Powder, 35c.
Phytalia (hair tonic), 45c, 85c.
Eau de Cologne, 25c, 40c, 85c, $1.10.
London Jubilee, $1, $1.75.
Violet Waters, all odors, 25c, 50c, 75c.
Glycerine, 25c. Rose Glycerine, 25c.
Shampoo, 35c. Bay Rum, 25c, 50c, 95c.
Friction and bath cologne, 95c.
Invalid cologne, 85c, $1.25.
Violet Bath Tablets, 25c.

Tenth street.

Pretty, Satin Covered PIN CUSHIONS

These will be found in the Fancy Goods Store, Tenth street. These cushions, in pink, blue, red and gold, trimmed with lace and ribbon, in long or square shapes, are $1 each—a very low price for a very dainty cushion.

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. BRYAN ENDS HIS NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

Begins a One-Day Tour in Ohio at Toledo This Morning.

REFUSES TO TALK ON MONEY

Calls a Republican Who Wanted Him to Do So at Alfred a "Poor, Sordid Soul"—Sixteen Speeches.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Mr. Bryan wound up his campaign work in New York State with a speech to-night in this city. His address here was the sixteenth in the course of the day.

Mr. Bryan left here late to-night on the Lake Shore Railroad for Ohio, expecting to begin a one-day tour in that State with a speech at Toledo to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. All told, he made about 110 speeches in this State.

Before leaving here to-night Mr. Bryan made a brief statement, giving his impressions of the situation in New York. He said: "If the reports which come from the various counties where polls have been made can be taken as representing the general sentiment throughout the State, we have more than an even chance of carrying New York."

Mr. Bryan's first talk to-day was made to a crowd at Port Jervis, which called him from his sleeping car at 3 o'clock this morning. He had received a request before leaving New York to make a stop at Port Jervis, and had reluctantly consented to do so. When the train arrived the town in the vicinity of the railroad station seemed ablaze with Roman candles, sky rockets, and Greek fire. People were yelling and hooting like Indians and displaying banners bearing the legends "We won't go home till morning," and "We'll hold up the train till daylight."

Mr. Bryan dressed himself in a few minutes, and, going to the rear platform, attempted to make a speech. The people were, however, so full of enthusiasm that it was difficult for him to find opportunity to proceed. In the crowd were many women, and some of them held babies in their arms. There were also many children present. Mr. Bryan's talk was broken by so many cheers and so much noise that he only attempted to say that he found the people so enthusiastic that he did not feel it was necessary to make them a set speech, even if he could do so under more propitious circumstances. He asked them to stand by their convictions on election day and not to allow themselves to be swerved by either bribe or threat. The advice was greeted with loud cheers and cries of "You bet we'll stay with you."

Mr. Bryan went back to bed as soon as he was through with the Port Jervis people and slept until the train reached Addison, where he spoke for five minutes to a crowd of rain-soaked but enthusiastic people. Hornellsville Democrats also greeted Mr. Bryan enthusiastically, and listened attentively to a half-hour talk on trusts and the dinner pail.

While Mr. Bryan was speaking at Alfred and was looking through his papers for something he wished to read, a middle-aged man in the crowd, with a large colored picture of President McKinley's face on his coat, advanced to a position in front of Mr. Bryan and said in a loud, shrill voice, "You can talk about free silver without any paper."

To this Mr. Bryan responded: "Yes, Sir, if I had no regard for human rights I would talk about dollars, but I am talking to your heads and not to your pocketbooks." Turning his attention later to the man with the McKinley badge, Mr. Bryan said:

"For the benefit of that poor, sordid soul that wants to talk about money, I want to ask him why it is that he is so worried about a fifty-cent dollar and not worried about an 85 per cent. citizen in Porto Rico."

Apparently the questioner in the crowd was not dismayed, for he broke into Mr. Bryan's remarks with a question, wanting to know "How it happens that you can go to Mexico with a dollar of American money and get two dollars of the money of that countrty with it." Mr. Bryan's reply was as follows:

"You try that, and you will find that they know enough in Mexico not to let you have them. When Lincoln was here he talked about human rights, but now Republicans cannot talk about anything but dollars, and when we wanted to talk about dollars in 1896, they wanted to talk about the tariff, and before this campaign is over they will go back to the civil war, and their only argument will be "Who put down the rebellion, anyhow?"

Speaking again of the financial question at Olean, Mr. Bryan said:

"In order that no Republican may go away and say that I did not say anything on the money question, I want to tell you that there are two reasons why we do not spend our time talking about the questions of 1896. The first reason is that our platform sets forth the party's position, so that everybody can go to the platform and find out just where our party stands, but you cannot say that of the Republican platform. The second is that the Republicans have done so much since 1896 that was bad that they keep us busy indicting them for hight crimes and misdemeanors committed in the last three years and a half, and we are not going to abandon our contest against them on new issues merely because they are not prepared to defend their record of the last three years and a half."

While Mr. Bryan was speaking at Wellsville two boys, one of them much bigger than the other, got into a quarrel, and the big one struck the little one with his fist. When Mr. Bryan had stopped speaking, and the usual rush to shake hands had begun, Mr. Bryan walked across the platform, to the car and called for the boy who had received the blow, saying that he wanted to shake hands with the youngster who had become the victim of the policy of force. The boy seemed to forget his affliction in the handshaking, and when Mr. Bryan handed him a rose from a bunch held in Mrs. Bryan's hands his cup of joy seemed complete.

As Mr. Bryan was getting on to the train after the meeting at Randolph, some one shouted, "Hurrah for our next President." Another voice from the crowd declared, "That's a lie." Catching the two remarks, Mr. Bryan said, referring to the latter:

"The gentleman's language shows that he is not a Democrat."

Mr. Bryan arrived at Jamestown at 4:40 o'clock, and a stop of about two hours was made. There Mr. Bryan made only a brief speech, but his principal address was made at Celoron, three miles distant. He was escorted to that resort by a committee. The mode of conveyance was a trolley car. When Mr. Bryan alighted from the car it was raining hard, but he was soon under shelter in a large building called the Auditorium, where he made his speech. This building holds several thousand, and every available bit of space was occupied. Mr. Bryan was enthusiastically received when he entered the hall, and his speech was frequently applauded. In closing Mr. Bryan said:

"I believe from what I have seen in this State that the Democracy of this State is united for victory. You have had up here in this section your distinguished ex-Senator, and it is not necessary for me to make a speech in those parts of the State where Mr. Hill has discussed the issue of this campaign. In New York City, in Brooklyn, all over this State, our people are fighting, and they are determined that in this contest between an American idea and a European idea New York shall be on the side of the United States and not on the side of Europe."

DEBS AT COOPER UNION.

Socialist Candidate for President Speaks to a Crowded House.

Eugene V. Debs, the Social Democratic candidate for the Presidency, spoke for two and a quarter hours in Cooper Union last night to an audience that filled the hall to overflowing and that struggled for standing room in the aisles. The big gathering was made up almost altogether of Socialists of the most pronounced type, to whom it was evident that the speaker did not denounce the existing order of things with sufficient vehemence, as was evidenced by the fact that large numbers left the hall before the speech was finished.

It was the largest Social Democratic meeting that has been held in this city during the present campaign, and the attendance was sufficient to call for an overflow meeting, which was held outside the hall, and was attended by fully 500 persons.

The big meeting was called to order by Morris Hilquit, the Chairman, who during his opening address mentioned the names of McKinley, Bryan, Roosevelt, Odell, Stanchfield, and Croker, only to have each hissed vigorously. Tremendous storms of hisses were brought out when the speaker referred to the "plutocratic Republican Party, represented by the trust-ridden McKinley" and "the party of the past, represented by that knight of the meaningless phrase, William J. Bryan."

Benjamin Hanford, the Social Democratic candidate for Governor, then made an address, followed by Mr. Debs, who, upon taking the platform, was cheered for ten minutes while the band played the "Marseillaise."

He spoke of the two leading parties as being one old machine masquerading under two names, and said they reminded him of an old grinding organ that had only two tunes, "Grover Cleveland," said the speaker, "tried to make sweet music when he took hold of the crank, but we got the same old tunes. Then Benjamin Harrison took hold of the crank, but the same old tunes came out. Then McKinley took a hand with a like result. Now they want to try Bryan as a musician. What we want is not a change of musicians, but an entirely new organ."

"If you prefer lead to bread, vote the Democratic or Republican tickets. The trouble is, you workingmen are not sufficiently class-conscious. If you get your employer's advice and act directly opposite to it you will be acting for your own interests. It is better to vote for freedom and fail than to vote for slavery and succeed. The only real issue in this campaign is capitalism or Socialism."

Some of the other sentences in Mr. Debs's speech that drew forth prolonged applause were:

"Roosevelt typifies capitalism; hat, teeth, spurs, and all. He has the face of a savage and a heart the same."

"The Republican Party wants a Federal army and the Democrats want to rely on the National Guard. What difference does it make to you whether you are shot down by a Federal bullet or a National Guard bullet?"

"I care no more for the Stars and Stripes than for any other flag, and if it symbolizes slavery I am against it. I am one who refuses to shoulder a musket to carry on a warfare by any country, and if they issue an order for me to do so I defy it. If that be treason I am willing to take the consequences.

"We do not mean to improve the wage system in this country; we mean to overthrow it. One more panic and we will take from the hands of the capitalist the reins of government, and that instant capitalism will fall, never to rise again."

RAILROAD DENIES COERCION.

Baltimore and Ohio President Explains Why Contracts Were Made Conditional on McKinley's Election.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 30.—President John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company refuted with convincing proofs the charge of coercing employes made against him by The Baltimore Sun and reiterated by Chairman Jones and Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Cowen is one of the leading sound-money Democrats of the country. In a speech to thousands of railroad men and steel workers he spoke of a contract for 6,000 steel cars, construction of which was contingent upon the re-election of McKinley, with the exception of 1,000 cars, work on which would be under way before election. The amount involved $5,000,000.

Bryan calls this coercion, and in a telegram to a Democratic editor here to-day says: "I trust we may some day have laws that will provide a penitentiary cell for the man who attempts to use his power as the President of a corporation to coerce the laboring men who work for the corporation." Baltimore and Ohio employes and the men of the Maryland Steel Works deny any attempts to coerce them or influence their votes. Many of these workmen who were for Bryan four years ago are now for McKinley, because of better times, higher wages, and steam work.

Mr. Cowen, in explaining the contingent contract, says that the cars would necessarily be paid for out of the proceeds provided under the various plans of the Baltimore and Ohio's reorganization for such purposes. These securities were necessarily floated by bankers, and Bryan's election was believed by all bankers to be so certain of causing doubt and hesitation in the financial market that they would not take the securities at prices which the managers of the company regard as proper prices.

They would, however, take them at proper prices if Bryan was defeated. Hence the railroad company made the contract accordingly. Mr. Cowen further says that there is not a large manufacturing concern on the Pittsburg Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad but has orders on file conditional on McKinley's election.

BISHOP FOWLER FOR McKINLEY

Churchman Addresses a Mass Meeting at Grand Central Palace.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was the principal speaker last evening at a mass meeting held at the Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the Republican Club. Bishop Fowler spoke for an hour and a half, and in that time compared the present Administration and its prosperity with the one preceding and its hard times.

He compared Lincoln and McKinley, and declared that the men who honor Lincoln to-day will honor McKinley to-morrow, and declared that the time would soon come when the men of to-day would rejoice at having had the opportunity to vote for McKinley for a second term.

"If President McKinley," he said, "is as fortunate in death as he is in life he will be known as the greatest man of this period. I have had the opportunity of casting but four Presidential votes—two for Lincoln and two for Grant. I am glad to have an opportunity to cast one more for McKinley. Give President McKinley a second term and he will take his place among the "Big Four" in American statesmanship — Lincoln, Washington, Grant, and McKinley."

The speaker referred to Mr. Bryan as that "great Anarchist." "Every utterance of his four years ago," he said, "prophesied failure, and just the opposite of his prophecy has come to exist. Whatever we think of Bryan's eloquence and his physical endurance, we cannot accept him as a prophet, while, on the other hand, McKinley has fulfilled every promise made us by himself and party."

He also referred at length to what he termed Mr. Bryan's habit of dodging the paramount issue, and told several anecdotes illustrating the points he made.

The meeting was presided over by Edmund Whitmore. He first introduced James M. Beck, former United States District Attorney for Pennsylvania, and a former Democrat who supported McKinley in 1896.

"There has never been a leader," Mr. Beck declared, "or a party, that has resisted this country in the matter of territorial development that has not met defeat. There never has been a leader or a party that has reproached this country when at war but has met defeat also."

Other speakers at the meeting were ex-State Senator Clarence Lexow, William R. Willcox, candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth Congressional District; Collector C. H. Treat, and State Senator Nathaniel Elsberg.

REPUBLIC LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Action for Forfeiture of Charter Called in Supreme Court.

The action of the State Attorney General to take away the charter of the Republic Savings and Loan Association of Manhattan and to restrain it from doing business came up for trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Chester.

The action was begun some time ago, after an examination of the books of the association by the State Bank Examiners. On application by the Attorney General in June last Justice Dickey appointed Edward G. Riggs and Otto Kelsey as temporary receivers for the concern. The order was appealed from, but the Appellate Division affirmed the appointment of the receivers.

The Attorney General alleges that the association was insolvent as far back as 1893; that money has been taken from depositors unlawfully; that retiring depositors have been paid with money deposited by others who have remained in the concern, and that the association has not made a cent of profit in years.

Hector M. Hitchings, counsel for the defendant association, claims that when the State Banking Superintendent made the examination in 1899 the company was doing a legal business within its charter and within the statutes of this State; that the concern was solvent and had assets greater than the liabilities; that the officers were acting regularly, and that the business was a prosperous one.

Mr. Hitchings asks that the complaint be dismissed with costs, the receivers removed, and an injunction restraining the association from doing business dissolved. The trial will be continued to-day.

ROOSEVELT AT ROCHESTER

Large Crowds and Warm Welcome at End of a Wet Day.

INTERRUPTIONS AT GENEVA

Another Attempt to Prevent the Governor from Speaking—Apparent Effort to Provoke Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Gov. Roosevelt ended the second day of the second week of his State tour in Rochester to-night. It was a most laborious day, wet and forbidding to outdoor audiences and uncomfortable to the Governor and the speakers who accompany him. Beginning at Elmira, his journey took him to Corning, Bath, Wayland, Livonia, Avon, Geneseo, Canandaigua, Geneva, Penn Yan, and Rochester, requiring a wide circuit in the heart of the State.

It has become the conviction of members of the Governor's party that it is not altogether by accident or mere undirected volition that he has been frequently subjected to annoyance since he left New York on Monday. The impression that he was the subject of instructed interference by boys and men was strengthened into belief at Elmira last night, where on a larger scale all the annoyances encountered elsewhere were practiced, bloodshed being added to gross personal insult to the Governor of the State.

The only theory suggested in explanation of this conduct, met in Geneva in a specially impertinent form, was that somebody hoped to provoke the Governor to injudicious speech and then take advantage of the indiscretion to impair his popularity as a candidate.

The Governor, aware of the fact that he is swift to resent indignity to himself or his office, has suppressed with great self-restraint the inclination to take notice of offenses against him, but, keeping his temper, has replied to even such aggravating persons as those at Geneva with patient severity.

When Gov. Roosevelt's train stopped at Corning to-day rain was falling in copious quantities, and the crowd, pretty nearly as large as that which greeted Bryan, was largely under cover of dripping umbrellas. The brutal treatment of the Corning men last night in Elmira undoubtedly intensified interest in the visit of Gov. Roosevelt, and contributed to the volume of cheers that greeted him.

Gov. Roosevelt stopped in Bath just ten minutes, and he did not leave the platform of his car. An audience of about 2,000 came to see and hear him, and to stand in the drizzling rain. The Governor was received with hearty cheers on his arrival, and applauded frequently during his brief speech.

At Wayland Gov. Roosevelt found 1,500 people where Bryan had seen 1,000, but the Republican crowd, with its uniformed men, its salutes, its cheers, and its necessary umbrellas, was noisier and more responsive to Gov. Roosevelt's injunction to choose between Bryan's falsified predictions and Republican performances. There were several transparencies, one of which bore the words "16 to 1 means nothing to me."

A ten-minute stop had been arranged for Geneseo, the home of Representative Wadsworth, but the Governor extended his stay to fifty minutes. When the train stopped it was to give Gov. Roosevelt a chance to see a fine company of well-mounted men in khaki, sixty of them at attention. A brass band led the way to the front of the new court house, where about 2,000 persons, including a lot of pretty girls from the Normal School, gave him a cordial reception and listened to a speech. The mounted men escorted him back to the station, and sent him off with a spirited cheer.

Rochester was reached somewhat behind the schedule time. Although no stop was intended, there was a crowd at the station and Gov. Roosevelt was constrained by the cheering to show himself and responded to the cordial greeting by bowing with uncovered head. Then the train pulled out for Canandaigua, Geneva, and Penn Yan.

Rain did not deter the Canandaiguans from turning out in force and cheering like mad when the train arrived. It was as dismal a day as could be imagined, but the wet weather had not got into the crowd. They stood their damp ground stubbornly while the Governor spoke, and flocked to the station to see him off to the music of a band, the ringing of the fire bell, and the banging of cannon.

At Geneva some Democrats emulated the example of their turbulent brethren elsewhere. They evidently had no intention of affording Gov. Roosevelt an opportunity to speak without interruption. There was a large crowd opposite the Kirkwood House, where he spoke. At the back of the crowd and in the windows of neighboring buildings there were boys and men who persisted in calling for cheers for Bryan.

One man used a megaphone to carry his shouts of for Bryan, and he so corrupted Gov. Roosevelt as to force from him a rebuke of the effort to create disturbance. It was in a bad neighborhood, and the disturbers were apparently proceeding according to a programme, but the remonstrances of Gov. Roosevelt seemed effective, and the latter part of his speech was comparatively free from interruption.

Time was lost on the way to Penn Yan, which was not reached until nearly 6:30, instead of 5:20 o'clock, as proposed. This delay did not discourage the crowd of about 2,000 entirely friendly people whom Gov. Roosevelt found massed in the public square, and a splendid greeting was accorded the Vice Presidential candidate. There was an immense parade of clubs and business men's associations, and both auditoriums where Gov. Roosevelt spoke were filled to overflowing.

The Governor discussed in a general way trusts and imperialism, and made a new issue, answering Mr. Croker's allusions to the lack of opportunity for young men in this country. He said in part: "There has been much talk, and I fear by no means sincere talk, on the part of our antagonists recently to the effect that the young man has now little chance in America.

"Well, gentlemen, most of us here in this meeting who are of middle age have sons, and when this is the case it may be set down as certain that we are deeply concerned as to the future welfare of those sons. I ask every father here to answer to himself the question whether he would prefer his boy to start in life with the prospect of tyrannism ahead of him, or with the prospect of the continuance of present policies. Merely to put the question in that way is enough to show the absurdity of the claim made by our opponents.

"They talk about helping the young man. As a matter of fact, if they were allowed to carry their theories into effect they would absolutely destroy all chance for any young man. Where are the States in which it is now most possible for a young man to rise? They are the very States in which there are the conditions which Mr. Bryan especially denounces. In these States Mr. Bryan's real effort is to destroy all that gives our people a chance to rise."

THE ELMIRA DISTURBANCE.

Ruffians Who Attacked Gov. Roosevelt Were Bryan Partisans—An Investigation Commenced.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Mayor Frank H. Flood called a special meeting of the Police Commissioners at 2 o'clock this afternoon to take action on the mob violence of last evening and the assault on Gov. Roosevelt during the Republican parade. A large turnip, an old shoe, and a club taken from the Roosevelt carriage are on exhibition today at Republican Headquarters as the missiles that struck Roosevelt.

The session of the board lasted all of the afternoon. At first it was executive, and even the clerk was excluded. Then a stenographer was summoned, and City Attorney H. M. Lovell ordered to conduct the investigation. Col. Lovell H. Jerome of New York was the first witness. He upheld the police, saying that with a force of thirty-eight men and eight extras it was impossible to cope with the mob of three times that number. Ex-Senator Fassett said that he did not see a person over seventeen years of age in the party that attacked Gov. Roosevelt or threw missiles. A dozen witnesses were sworn, and the session adjourned until to-morrow night.

Republican managers charge that the police stood by and allowed the mob violence to prevail. Although a number of Elmirans were injured in the street fights, the hospitals did not receive a patient last night. The Corning Escort Club returned home with all its members, but Robert Richards is confined to the Corning City Hospital with a badly injured back.

The police reports to-day show that a gang of crooks operated last night in connection with the Roosevelt meeting. Fourteen persons had their pockets picked of sums ranging from $10 to $50, and four men entered the barroom of the Queen City Gardens and in true Western style threatened the barkeeper with revolvers, removed the cash register, and took the contents.

The disturbance at Victor, Col., about which so much has been said, was bloodless and brief. That at Elmira, which is not a wild mining camp, was prolonged, savage, vindictive, and bloody, and it unquestionably was perpetrated by partisans of Bryan, for they shouted for him as they approached the Governor of the State and fell upon the uniformed men from Corning to break their hats with sticks and stones and send them bleeding to drug shops and the care of medical men.

The attack upon the Governor was made by a gang of perhaps one hundred men, who waited in a dark place behind his unguarded carriage, the police not being visible, and the mounted escort of 500 men in khaki riding ahead quite unconscious of the intended assault. It was a crowd that depended upon the lead of a few bolder men, and behind these they shouted indecent epithets and hurled vegetables and pebbles, while the leaders closed about the carriage and flung Stanchfield lithographs upon its occupants as they loaded them with vile phrases and demanded to know, "What's the matter with Bryan?" One particularly turbulent ruffian shoved his fist under the Governor's nose, while another flung a heavy cane at him, that just touched his hat and knocked it about his eyes. Senator Fassett urged the driver forward into the midst of the mounted guards, and when this protection was secured the mob sneaked away.

The Corning marching men seemed specially to provoke the fighting propensities of the Bryan ruffians. With Bryan cheers they were set upon on Railroad Avenue and their banner was taken from them. Recovering from this unexpected attack, they flung chemicals upon the riot makers, when they encountered volleys of stones, and a dozen men were soon suffering from face and head wounds, and several uniform coats were gorgeously dyed with red. They did not submit tamely, however, for groups of them gave fight to their assailants, drove them into alleys, corners, and upon porches, and pounded them with their torch sticks or canes.

The reports to-day from along the line of last night's march are distressingly and uniformly shameful. Troops of men and boys who cheered for Bryan trespassed on private ground, tore down bunting, pictures, and lanterns, and were not prevented by the presence of ladies from using foul language about the Republican candidates and the attention shown to Gov. Roosevelt. Decent Democrats deplore the disorder. There is no doubt that the offenses committed will tell against rather than for the party committing them. In the neighborhood of Elmira the outrages have certainly stimulated Republicans at the same time that they have disgusted law-abiding Democrats.

BATH, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The first stop of the day of the Roosevelt train was made at Corning, the home of the club which was assaulted last night during the parade in Elmira. In his speech Gov. Roosevelt said in part:

"Your fellow-townsmen have come back to-day. They were not merely hooted at, they have been maltreated scandalously by a mob which wished to break up the meeting and procession last night. Now, fundamentally this contest is a contest against just that type of thing. It is absolutely impossible that the kind of canvass which our opponents have waged could be waged without exciting just the spirit that was manifested last night.

"When Mr. Bryan's supporters, his chief supporters on the stump and in the press, appeal to the basest passion in mankind and seek to persuade some of our people that they are being cruelly wronged by others, and must avenge themselves, when that is done it is simply a provocation to violence. We can afford to differ on a question like the tariff; we cannot afford to differ on the questions of law and order, of the right of peaceable meeting, of peaceable gathering, of uninterrupted speech. Not only do our opponents, when they act as they did yesterday, cast shame upon themselves, but they cast shame upon the country."

"We'll fix them a week from to-day," cried a voice from the crowd.

"It is an outrage," continued the Governor, "that any party should so conduct a campaign as to arouse and inflame a spirit like that which was manifested last evening."

PLAN TO BREAK UP MEETINGS.

Charge that Attacks Are to be Made Upon Roosevelt and Depew.

The Republican State Committee says it has information which indicates a plan on the part of the Democratic managers in counties where Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Depew are to speak this week to break up the meetings, and in every way possible insult and injure the Governor and Mr. Depew.

The Democratic Party, the committee says, inspired by the utterances of Mr. Croker and Mr. Bryan, seem determined by acts of lawlessness to prevent Republican meetings and the maintenance of Republican clubs.

COMMENT ON CROKER'S ADVICE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Gov. Roosevelt was shown this afternoon Mr. Croker's statement, running as follows:

My advice to Democratic voters the country over is to congregate about the polling places on the evening of election day, count noses, and then, if the election returns for Bryan do not tally with their count, to go into the polling places and throw those fellows in charge of the returns into the street.

Gov. Roosevelt said: "Mr. Croker seems not to understand that if this incitement to riot and mob violence at the polls should bear fruit he would be an accessory before the fact. The election laws, like all other laws, apply to Mr. Croker, and to every one else, and Mr. Croker and every one else must and will obey them."

OXFORD, N. Y., Oct. 30.—While speaking here to-day, Senator Depew read a dispatch he received to-day from New York containing Croker's instructions to the Democratic voters of the State to assemble at the polls on election night, count noses, and assert their rights.

"It is an order," said the Senator, "to the deadest party that ever existed."

Florida Quarantine Prolonged.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 30.—The Summer quarantine in Florida generally terminates at midnight on Oct. 31, but, according to an order issued to-day by the Florida State Board of Health, the quarantine restrictions will be continued until further orders, by reason of the continued prevalence of yellow fever at Havana (223 cases and 63 deaths having been officially reported during the first twenty-three days of this month) and the tardy approach of cold weather.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain and cooler; brisk to northeast winds.

The pressure was high over New England and the middle plateau, and relatively low in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature has fallen from 10 to 25 degrees in the central Rocky Mountain region and on the southern plateau. Rain has fallen on the North Pacific Coast, in Southern New England, the lower lake region, and thence southwestward to Texas.

Rain is indicated for the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, Southern New England, the Middle Atlantic Coast, and the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley Wednesday. The weather will clear in the Mississippi Valley by to-morrow, but rain will probably continue in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region. The temperature will fall in the Southwest and in Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota. On the New England coast the winds will be brisk northeasterly. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast fresh northeasterly winds will become brisk by this afternoon, except south of the Carolinas. On the lower lakes the winds will be mostly light to fresh south to southeast. On the upper lakes fresh east to southeast winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	51	54	58
6 A. M.	51	52	57
9 A. M.	49	54	60
12 M.	58	62	65
3 P. M.	60	63	63
6 P. M.	60	60	62
9 P. M.	54	54	57
12 P. M.	53	53	55

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59½
Weather Bureau	56½
Corresponding date 1899	54½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	50

The maximum temperature yesterday was 64 degrees at 1 P. M. The minimum temperature was 51 degrees at 7 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.04. At 8 P. M. it registered 30.25. At 8 A. M. the humidity was 94 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 91 per cent.

Accurate and complete election news will be printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the morning following election. As THE NEW YORK TIMES does not accept returns of unsold copies, those desiring its election reports should order the paper from newsdealers several days in advance.—Adv.

THE PORTO RICO RESIGNATIONS.

State Department Denies It Asked for Those of Diego and Camunas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—No official denial can be obtained of the story printed to-day, that two members of the Porto Rican Executive Council were forced out of office because they opposed the Administration's policy. The State Department, to which the resignations of Messrs. Diego and Camunas were forwarded, officially denies that it asked for the resignations. It is admitted, however, that Gov. Allen may have done so.

There seems to be no doubt that the resignations of Diego and Camunas were caused by their opposition to the Administration. It is hinted that finding themselves in a minority and unable to enforce their views, they resigned. This is not uncommon in Cuba and Porto Rico, where minorities frequently refrain from taking any part in legislation and allow the majority to do as they please, contenting themselves with a silent protest.

Diego and Camunas, it is learned, were active opponents of the Administration. In unofficial quarters it is charged that both men were forced out in order to make room for Administration men.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—E. St. John, Norfolk, Va.

HOLLAND—C. H. Hood, Minneapolis; Theodore Voorhees, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—Azel Ames, Lowell; Spencer Borden, Jr., Fall River, Mass.

MANHATTAN—William D. Sloane, Lenox; Jay O. Moss, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Rear Admiral L. A. Beaumont, United States Navy.

NETHERLAND—G. C. Sherman, Watertown, N. Y.; George H. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.

PARK AVENUE—D. R. Lamont, Albany.

PLAZA—Baron Moncheur, Belgian Minister to Mexico.

VICTORIA—R. J. Clifford, Hambleton, West Va.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—William L. Holmes, Detroit; Maron T. Herrick, Cleveland; Hugh C. Wallace, Tacoma.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, domestics and linens; D. G. Brahan, neckwear and leather goods; 377 Broadway.

Burden, Smith & Co., Macon, Ga.; F. Powhill, dress goods and linens; 377 Broadway.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dress goods, silks, and domestics; St. Denis Hotel.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss C. Green, jewelry, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Holland House.

Annewalt Brothers, Allentown, Penn.; W. H. Annewalt, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Mollenhoff, linens and white goods, 463 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Fineberg, C., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Fineberg, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Warner, dry goods, 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Romer, Lovell & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. F. Lovell, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions and dress trimmings, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, dress goods, woolens, cloaks, suits, wash goods, and ribbons, 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wallace Brothers' Company, Statesville, N. C.; E. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. E. Forest, Jr., boy's clothing, 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks, 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Levy, M. S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Levy, straw goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Winner & Meyer, Meridian, Miss.; J. Meyer, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, notions, dress trimmings, and laces; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Knowles & Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. J. Gardner, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter, H., Little Falls, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Stitt, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; J. H. Hill, bicycles; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. L. Mahoney, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.

Luts, J. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Jesson, dress goods, silks, laces, and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Downie, laces and white goods; 335 Broadway.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; T. J. Lafiin, upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Solomon, S. & B., Wilmington, N. C.; S. Solomon, notions; Union Square Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. J. Adamson, boys' clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Cassidy, J. H., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Cassidy, millinery; 622 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Moorehouse, furnishing goods; Miss G. Seger, ladies' and infants' wear; 335 Broadway.

Fries & Schuele, Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Meyers, fancy goods and jewelry; Hotel Albert.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 30.—The Druid Hill Avenue terminal car barn of the United Railways Company, together with a dwelling adjoining it, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about $10,000.

TAUNTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—Fire this afternoon partially destroyed the buildings of the American Smelting and Refining Company, on West Water Street, and caused a damage of $15,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

6:25 P. M.—305 East Seventieth Street; Margaret Hannal; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—343 East Seventy-fifth Street; James O'Connor; damage, $5.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises 6:29	Sun sets..4:58	Moon sets.....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..12:48	Gov. Isl'd..11:05	H. Gate...3:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:05	Gov. Isl'd...3:23	H. Gate...1:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arnold Luyken, British Guiana	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tjomo, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphian, Liverpool		
Prinz Maurits, Jamaica	2:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp		
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, Curacao, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Denmark	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Horace, Argentine Republic	8:00 A. M.	10:00A. M.
Menominee, London		
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores	2:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

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76,292,220.

The figures of the twelfth decennial census of the United States of America are now at last given out. Or, more properly, that one figure on which most of the others depend is given out, the figure of the total population. There is no suspicion of any tampering with the facts on the part of anybody concerned, as there has been in some past censuses. There has been, we have every reason to believe, no more than the unavoidable fraction of human error. The Director of the Census seems to have laid out his work as faithfully and well and to have found as competent assistants in it as the nature of the case would allow. And the result is very near what was expected from calculations based on the growth of the country in the past. "75,000,000" was the round number that expressed the general expectation of the National growth since the eleventh census, and for the last decade of the century. And this number has been distinctly exceeded.

Only 3,929,214 was the modest footing of the first enumeration of the United States—become within the foregoing decade unquestionably the United States—in 1790. It is a wonderful growth for a hundred and ten years. It has been by no means that steady and uniform growth that is posited by political economists who tell us that population on a virgin and boundless soil has a tendency to double every twenty-five years. Whatever the calculation is based upon, we have made it good. This is, thanks, of course, to the fact that we have grown by immigration as well as by natural increase. Of course our attractiveness as a field for immigration becomes less as our waste places are occupied and cultivated. But that this is still the most attractive field for immigration on the planet is shown by the fact that the theoretical Malthusian growth of population, based upon the assumption of boundless fruitful soil, is here maintained, and that, whereas we should have numbered on the Malthusian geometrical ratio sixty-four millions in 1890, we did, by count, number 62,622,250.

The 21 per cent. that has been added in the intervening decade is evidently below the average, and undoubtedly points to the conclusion that our waste places are filling up, as we know otherwise to be the case. Nevertheless, the increase of one-fifth of the population in a decade, in a country so filled as this has come to be, is a wonderful fact. It is the more wonderful, and the more significant, when we come to reflect upon the industrial efficiency of this population. It is more than half a century since CARLYLE said of the population of England that its workers were "understood to be the strongest, the cunningest, and the willingest our earth ever had." The praise was then unchallenged and unchallengeable. But in the interval the population of the United States has not only vastly increased beyond that of the British Islands, but its workmen have become clearly the superiors of the British workmen in all the qualities CARLYLE mentions. Their superior efficiency is recognized from British sources every week in the award, by official or unofficial Britons, of some new British enterprise to American execution, to the loudly expressed disgust of British "Captains of Industry." And a British statistician, Mr. MULHALL, has tabulated the statistics which show the superior industrial efficiency of American workmen, per capita, to the workmen of any other country. So that the figures which show our numerical superiority to any other of the first-class modern nations of the world do not really show our industrial superiority. The population of the United States is doubtless at the present moment that population to which it is least promising to preach a gospel of envy and despair.

FACTS FOR MR. BRYAN.

Senator FRYE, in his singularly clear and cogent statement of Mr. BRYAN'S misrepresentations, which we published Monday morning, put forward one contrast between the truth and Mr. BRYAN'S idea of it that will appeal with especial force to the class among whom the latter hopes to find the largest number of supporters. It is contained in the following two paragraphs, which we think well worth reproducing:

> You had a good deal to say to the people of Indiana and to the farmers everywhere about the Wire Nail Trust and the Iron and Steel Trust and the Standard Oil Trust and the Copper Trust and the Tin Plate Trust, and asserted that they were controlling prices of the articles which the farmer must have. Yet how is it that if they are all-powerful there has been a drop in the past year of from 10 to 35 per cent. in the prices of iron and steel and wire nails, and lumber, and leather, and tin plates, and glass, and many other articles manufactured by trusts?
>
> You constantly assert that the so-called trusts have advanced prices of the articles that farmers buy much more than the advance in the prices of farm products. From Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1900, the prices of many articles largely manufactured by so-called trusts fell greatly, while in the same time the products of the defenseless farmer show an advance; corn, from 40 cents to 48 cents per bushel; hogs, from $4.65 to $5.30 per hundred; cotton, from 7 3-16 cents to 10¾ cents per pound; wheat, from 76 cents to 79 cents per bushel; barley, from 46 cents to 50 cents per bushel; cottonseed, from $11 to $17.35 per ton; hay, from 77 cents to 95 cents per 100 pounds, and hops, from 13 cents to 16 cents.

MR. CROKER BREAKS LOOSE.

Mr. CROKER has managed for some time to maintain in this community a precarious but fairly serviceable reputation as a man of superficial respectability anxious to be regarded as really respectable. Temperate in habits and mild in manners, clad with scrupulous care in modest attire, speaking little and in a low voice, observing and enforcing as best he can in his club the amenities of decent society, he has sought to create in the public mind the impression that he and his intimate associates in Tammany are in the swim of civilization and that the mean and violent and vulgar instincts attributed to them by their enemies either never existed or have long since been brought into subjection.

On several occasions in the current campaign Mr. CROKER has relapsed from the standard of conduct so painfully kept up and expressed himself in a manner more in harmony with his earlier environment. Apparently the cerebral excitement attending his efforts to play the part of a National leader has at times been too much for his nerves and he has dropped the mask he has so long and so laboriously striven to construct. The latest of these occasions was that of the utterance of the following remarkable sentence, an utterance he admits and justifies:

> My advice to Democratic voters the country over is to congregate about the polling places on the evening of election day, count noses, and then, if the election returns for BRYAN don't tally with their count, to go into the polling places and throw those fellows in charge of the returns into the street.

This is an outbreak of pure rowdyism. In contempt for law and order it is worthy of the leader of a "gang." From a man in Mr. CROKER'S position it is a direct incitement to violence and riot. In the party that he controls there is a number of hoodlums in every election district, entirely in sympathy with the lawless sentiment expressed, who would be only too happy in carrying out the suggestion of their admired chief. It will be interpreted as an assurance by the man who rules every department of the City Government more completely than he rules the lackeys at his club that the police will not interfere with any rioting that may follow these instructions. If rioting did follow, Mr. CROKER would be morally responsible, and—though this is of no practical importance—he would be legally responsible also.

In reality, the utter folly of such talk exceeds even its lawlessness. There is very little probability than anything will come of it. It is too preposterous. "Those fellows in charge of the returns" whom Mr. CROKER wants thrown into the street are exactly one-half of them Democrats appointed by Tammany Hall. Not one vote can be left uncounted in a single election district in the city without the knowledge and consent of several Democrats. Not the slightest variation from a single provision of law intended to guard the purity of the ballot can be evaded or violated without like knowledge and consent. And every one of these officials, as well as every one of the district leaders, knows that any violence to the election officers would simply result in the returns being thrown out, and the Republican majority thereby increased. Mr. CROKER'S silly talk is but the involuntary recrudescence of the old rowdy in his nature. He sees defeat ahead of him and he is very mad. If he dared he would avenge himself by the methods that he used in his youth, and that came near nipping his career in the bud. As it is, he unpacks his heart in words.

MONDAY'S EXPLOSION.

The explosion of Monday in a drug warehouse had consequences that make it not only memorable but unique in our annals of disaster. The ruin was so complete that even now it is uncertain whether the loss of life was great or small. The storing of drugs and "chemicals" in a crowded city is looked upon by the law as an "extra hazardous" business calling for precaution and regulation. The Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles, to which, in this municipality, the regulation is confided, reports that the firm in the premises of which the explosion occurred had a special permit to keep stored "one barrel of benzine, one barrel of turpentine, and 100 pounds of collodion." Now, very evidently, this amount of these materials, or ten times this amount, could not have produced anything like the destruction of building and of human life that was produced by a casual fire, not in itself very threatening, which broke out in a drug warehouse.

The evidence of what it was that availed to produce this awful result is largely destroyed by the explosion itself that raises the question. But it is perfectly plain that the existence of this warehouse, furnished as it was, was as much of a menace to life and property as would have been the existence, on the same spot and with the same surroundings, of a factory for the production of nitro-glycerine, or of any other high explosive of which the manufacture in cities, or near dwellings, is absolutely prohibited by law.

There are rumors, of which some have taken too definite a form and too palpable a substance to be any longer describable as mere rumors, of what the exploded building contained. We cannot dismiss these rumors as incredible, but we may safely leave them to be investigated by those who have the strongest interest in investigating them, and in ascertaining the facts with regard to their subject matter. The various insurance companies concerned were "carrying" insurance to the amount of over $150,000 upon the property of the manufacturing chemists, in whose premises the fire undoubtedly originated and the explosion took place. The policies which shifted the burden of loss by fire or explosion from the owners of the property to the underwriters constituted contracts which, unless they had been violated or invalidated by the owners, would make the underwriters liable for the loss. That is why the underwriters are more warmly interested than anybody else to find out whether the conditions have in fact been violated, and why the investigation of that question may safely be left to them.

With so strong a private interest cooperating with the interest of public justice and public security, it should not be very difficult legally to fix the responsibility for the loss of life and the destruction of property caused by this explosion, or rather this series of explosions. The disaster will not be without some compensation if it merely leads the practitioners of dangerous trades and the officials who supervise those trades to look into them more narrowly. Until Monday noon this particular warehouse was no more suspect than are to-day a score of others. It is not locking the stable door after the horse is stolen to institute an investigation. It is to protect other places presumably of like character. Every establishment which can be shown to contain elements of like danger should at once be banished, like a powder magazine, to uninhabited regions.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION EDITION OF THE TIMES.

An appreciable contribution to the interest of the Paris Exposition, to the pleasure and comfort of American visitors there, and to the growth of mutual understanding and friendship between the world's two greatest Republics has been made, we think, by the publication of the Paris Exposition Edition of THE TIMES, of which the last issue will appear to-day. THE TIMES has been much entreated by Americans resident in Paris and other European capitals or frequently sojourning there to establish the Paris edition as a permanent publication, a project which it has had under consideration and has by no means dismissed from mind. But the original purpose of the Paris Exposition Edition, which was planned to continue only during the fair, has been fully accomplished.

The publication in Europe of an American newspaper that each day put before the English-reading public there a full and competent service of American news by cable has been an undertaking of no slight cost and no inconsiderable difficulty. Success in that endeavor is denoted by the welcome accorded to the early issues, and by the continuing, cordial, and universal praise of the great army of American visitors to the fair. It was not merely commendation, it was positive gratitude that rewarded the undertaking. Americans in Europe—for the circulation of the paper was not confined to Paris but extended to the entire Continent and the British Islands—were deeply appreciative of an enterprise that enabled them each day to read the previous day's news of their own country published with serious fullness and an intelligent and respectful attention to the demands of traveling Americans for a daily report of the events of real importance in our public and private life.

The Paris Exposition Edition of THE TIMES was by far the most expensive American exhibit. But the American Section would have been manifestly incomplete without a newspaper exhibit. The modern newspaper is a distinctively American creation. It is a characteristic product of American activity, a conspicuous part of the National life. The American Commissioners were exceedingly anxious that the concession should be granted for an exhibit so essential to the completeness of the showing made by this country. THE TIMES accepted it not solely with a view to its own advantage, but in some measure with the disinterested motive of contributing to the worth of the American part of the Exposition.

There is evidence that it was considered an interesting exhibit, and we have reason to believe that merely as a part of the show, and quite independent of any considerations of the news value of its product, the exhibit made by THE TIMES will be a living memory with American visitors and many Europeans when most other features of the fair are recalled but dimly and with effort. To Continental Europeans, indeed, though for the most part they were innocent of any understanding of our language, the operation of the linotype machines and one of the latest improved printing presses of American make was a cause for ceaseless wonder.

The exhibit, one of the most conspicuous and important of the fair, was deeply appreciated by the Government authorities of the French Republic and by the French and American management of the Exposition. The words of compliment and admiration publicly and privately uttered by Frenchmen of public and private station justify the belief that THE TIMES has "done some service to the State" by an undertaking which not only exhibited American interest in the Exposition, but visibly enhanced the interest it had for visitors of all nations.

For its own part THE TIMES has cause to be exceeding well content with the fruits of its Paris venture. It has won the grateful favor of a hundred thousand or more traveling and resident Americans in Europe; it has enjoyed the unfailing courtesy of the French authorities, who have exerted themselves to meet the complex and multiform requirements of a newspaper transplanted from an established home to floor space in a foreign exhibition; it has had the most pleasant relations with the American staff of the Exhibition, who have been solicitous for its welfare and convenience; it has been fortunate in the choice of a management, staff, and force loyally devoted to the promotion of its success and capable of a complete triumph over the many difficulties incidental to the daily publication of an American newspaper three thousand miles from home; and finally, it is happy in its own satisfaction over an achievement that has been for the nineteenth century a culmination and for the twentieth an example in the tireless efforts of the modern world to bring its peoples into closer companionship and universal family relation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Strangely little regard for historic precedents and sentimental expectations is shown by the portly statesman who once ruled the Transvaal. Efforts are making in certain quarters to excite for him the sympathy of the unthinking, and with this intention he is described as flying to Europe, a venerable and pathetic suppliant for aid, his own resources exhausted, his last shot fired, and his future the dreariest of exiles unless he can win over to his cause men and means with which to make another stand against the rapacious Briton. The trouble is that OOM PAUL is either unwilling or incompetent to fill the rôle that has been assigned to him. An old man, his failure to take the field was pardonable enough, but it was hardly necessary for him always to keep such a long distance as he did between himself and the very possibility of danger, and his flight into neutral territory was of really amusing timeliness. Then, arrived at the coast, he did not hurry away immediately in search of auxiliaries or mediation, but, instead, he lingered for weeks while he was getting into the most portable shape the mysterious fortune which he had brought with him out of the interior. This at last effected to his satisfaction, he started on his journey, and he now approaches the coast of Europe, himself in dignified state on a warship, whence he casts a careful eye on another vessel, freighted more or less deeply with the numerous ingots which somehow or other the good man has managed to raise on the two or three little farms that formed his only visible means of support. Mr. KRUEGER has provided so well for his own declining years that even the inevitable failure of his present mission will not make him the object of universal commiseration. He has taken such elaborate pains to gild the tragical features of his fate that he is more likely to be ranked with the self-exiled Presidents of South America than with the unfortunate heroes of political romance with whom his long-distance admirers are endeavoring to identify him. "Where did he get it?" is the question that will come to his ears with annoying frequency if he tries to pose as the victim of untoward circumstance and the wicked British.

—We know from frequent and painful experience how irritating it is to the journalistic mind to see one's own effusions transferred to the columns of another paper and printed there without a trace of credit, but it is only fair to make allowance for accident, and except in the case of habitual offenders the intention to be honest can safely be assumed, even in cases where there is all the appearance of wrongdoing. Therefore was it unbecoming in The Philadelphia Ledger to attack our esteemed neighbor The Tribune simply because the latter, in a column avowedly devoted in great part to clippings from the editorial columns of its contemporaries, should have presented without acknowledgment a paragraph originally evolved by The Ledger. The Tribune does not have to steal its editorial opinions, and never did, and in the present instance the omission of the credit line was so obviously the result of oversight or misadventure that The Ledger's unkind reference to it was pretty small business. However, one can hardly wonder that the newspaper men of Philadelphia are disposed to be suspicious of other members of the craft. Peculation of this sort is prevalent there to a greater degree than in any other American city, and we have had frequent occasion to reprove it on our own account. Only yesterday we noticed in The Scranton Truth an editorial article which credited to The Philadelphia Bulletin some remarks on the destruction of floating derelicts that first appeared in this column. The Scranton man pretended to paraphrase what he really took bodily, but that hardly ranks as a crime—in Pennsylvania:

—While over in Brooklyn on Monday Mr. BRYAN, in his present anxiety to catch every possible vote, talked with great magnanimity about Democrats who may have disagreed with him in the past. "I found no fault," he said, "with those who left me in 1896, and I am not complaining about those who come back. I have always believed that a man's vote was his own; that he ought to use it according to his judgment and his conscience, and that he ought to allow no party to dictate to him. I believe a man's country ought to be above his party all the time, and I never find fault with any man who conscientiously differs from me on a public question." What did he mean by "finding fault"? We have a distinct remembrance of the angry emphasis with which, no longer ago than the March of last year, Mr. BRYAN refused to be present at a Jefferson dinner at which Mr. PERRY BELMONT was to preside, and the strongly stated reason for the refusal was Mr. BELMONT'S disinclination to accept the Bryan platform of 1896. He had no allowances to make then for the judgment or the conscience of political opponents, and he clearly declared that any association with political heretics was unendurable to him. But, of course, it is different this year. Votes, like money, are inodorous, and, any way, Mr. BRYAN'S opinions on many subjects are now a little frayed around the edges. They will fit in with almost anything, and especially prompt is he to see the strawberry mark of the long-lost brother on the arm of any gold Democrat who is a bit worried about "imperialism."

—Where is that "Southland" to which Lieut. HOBSON referred the other day as his own and as sure to support him in any comparisons between Admirals he might choose to draw? New Orleans is a city well to the south of several other cities, and yet its Times-Democrat lectures the Lieutenant with a contemptuous severity that we have seen equaled in no other paper in any part of the country. It tells the young man that his judgment is as poor as his discretion is weak, and, with all the sternness of a father with old-fashioned views on the question of rods, castigates the presumption which permitted him to set his own opinion against that of the united and unanimous American people. It admits that Southerners are disposed to like and admire Lieut. HOBSON as one of themselves, but it denies utterly that their liking and admiration are sufficient to make them, at his mere expression of a wish to that effect, recant and renounce a settled conviction. We do not believe, for our part, that the accident of Lieut. HOBSON'S birth in the South instead of in the North inspired in the one section warm recognition of the young man's valor and devotion to his country's service any more than it prevented it in the other. He performed a great deed in a great way, once upon a time, and the North was as prompt as the South to heap honor upon him. Later he was unjustly criticised for what, at worst, was the merest trifle. No geographical lines divided his critics then, and none divided his instant and vigorous defenders. Now he is in for criticism that is not unjust, and he is getting it, as he should, from every quarter. The hard words will break no bones. If they teach him to indulge in no more foolish talk about "my Southland," all will be well. Lieut. HOBSON, like the rest of us, has a joint interest in a land that extends over many degrees of latitude and of longitude, and, no matter how long he lives, he will never find himself praised in one part of it and dispraised in another. If he were older he could be more easily pardoned for imagining such a possibility.

NUGGETS.

Rare Genius.

Criticus—D'Auber is certainly a genius.
Palette—What's he been up to, now?
Criticus—He has just sold a five-hundred-dollar picture of a one-hundred-dollar horse.—Chicago News.

The Lost Art Not Found.

"Yesterday our literary club discussed 'Conversation as a Lost Art.'"
"What was the final decision?"
"Oh, such a hubbub arose that nobody heard what anybody said."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Opportunity.

Miss Atkyns—Do you know, sometimes it seems to me that the prettiest girls marry the homeliest men?
Mr. Wilkyns (promptly)—Am I homely enough for you, Miss Atkyns?—Somerville Journal.

A Sensitive Nature.

"I see that Mrs. Blifkins has negro help now."
"Has she?"
"Yes, she got so tired of having people ask her if her hired girls were related to the family."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE HALL OF FAME.

(ALL-HALLOWE'EN A. D., 2000.)

A noble fane of marble wall and moonlit colonnade
Looks southward from the crest that rears o'er Haariem's gentle glade
To watch the jeweled city's rest in majesty serene—
The calm, strong sleep that midnight gives our sea-enthroned Queen—
Looks westward to the Palisades whose frowning foreheads throw
An even shade upon the gleam of Hudson's silver flow.
The hall is filled with wondrous light and faint, sweet minstrelsy
And softly echoed laugh and song of elfin revelry,
'Tis Hallowe'en: and once again to view those walls, repair
The spirits of the mighty dead whose names are graven there.
Within, is mirth and merriment among the chosen Great;
Without, a surly Porter stands to guard the sacred gate
Against each unelected Shade that foreign birth must claim;
For thus decreed the gentle soul that gave this Hall of Fame.

Forward stepped a graceful sprite,
Quick of action, straight, and slight,
Ruddy-hued, with tawny hair,
Free of speech yet debonair;
One round hole (ah! mortal hurt!)
Through his neatly ruffled shirt.
"Open, Porter! I would fain
Greet my noble Chief again—
He whose service was my school
First in warfare, then in rule.
Of his dearest I was one—
Alexander Hamilton."

Answered the Porter in sullen-voiced scorn,
"Ere I admit thee, say where thou wert born."

"Where the tropic breeze beguiles—
On the sea-kissed Leeward isles.
First I breathed; but well ye ken
All our breed were Britons then."

"To all but the home-born this portal is barred.
Hie back to thy barrow in Trinity yard!"

A stalwart Form in the blue and buff,
With a shot-rent sash of the silken stuff,
With shoulders squared and head held high,
A statesman's brow and a soldier's eye,
A mouth where butter wouldn't melt
And the lilting laugh of the dauntless Celt,
Sprang up the slope in the moonlight dim
And shouted clear to the Warden grim,
"Unbar the gate, my man, for me!
Make way for Dick Montgomery!"
(So rang that voice before this fall
On old Quebec's ensanguined wall.)

Again spake the Porter: "I know not thy worth.
Proclaim, ere I open, the land of thy birth."

"My faith and troth! yer wit is flat!
I thought my tongue would tell ye that.
In Ireland, sure, I first drew breath.
But what of birth, so long since death?"

"No foreign-born spirit may enter these walls.
Go back to thy tomb in the crypt of St. Paul's!"

"Room for the Governor!" Hand on sword
Stout Peter Stuyvesant walks abroad,
Quitting his charnel in old St. Mark's,
Up through the tangle of streets and parks
Stumping away on his wooden peg
And the high-heeled shoe of his one sound leg.
Monarch of Shadows, he governs still,
Ruler by force of a stubborn will.
Sharp and direct was the word he spake:
"Rules that mislike me I dare to break.
Open the portal, ye varlet! quick!
Ware of the swing of mine oaken stick!
Forward my heroes!" And at his call
Freely they strode through the ringing hall.

Round them the banded Immortals drew,
Hailed them as brothers and comrades true.
There, in the centre, I saw them stand,
Pressing their lips to the Founder's hand,
Who, with a pencil of golden flame,
Entered new names on the Roll of Fame.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"Romeo and Juliet" by Mr. Donnelly's Murray Hill Company.

Waning Popularity of the Coon Song—Blanche Walsh in "More Than Queen"—Stage Gossip.

The performance of Shakespeare's love tragedy, which is on view, twice daily, at the Murray Hill Theatre this week, is meritorious in many respects, and the highest price asked for a seat to see it is half a dollar. At the matinées every seat in the house is sold for 25 cents. This is certainly bringing Shakespeare within reach of the masses. Yesterday afternoon the theatre was nearly crowded, and children and young persons largely predominated in the audience. The large importance of this enterprise, from an educational point of view, ought not to be overlooked.

To compare the acting of Mr. Donnelly's hard-worked actors in such a play with that of a specially selected company in a high-priced theatre would be manifestly unfair, yet a playgoer who has not seen performances of "Romeo and Juliet" vastly less intelligent and less artistic than this is lacking in experience and the appetite for much playgoing. The text is spoken clearly and often with sufficient force, the scenic environment of the great elemental love story is adequate, the "business" is intelligible. There is not a hint of amateurishness or gaucherie, and an imaginative youth who had never seen the play would be likely to find the representation uplifting and enjoyable.

William Redmund the friar, Mrs. Barry the nurse, and Thomas Coleman the Mercutio are actors of sound training and good ability who know and cherish all the traditions. The Romeo, William Bramwell, and the Juliet, Dorothy Donnelly, are young actors of more than usual intelligence, and while neither is likely ever to shine in tragedy as a star, yet they do their work with admirable zeal and some grace. The mere mastery of the text and its coherent utterance, in the circumstance, is worthy of praise, and Miss Donnelly in particular reads very well, though with insufficient sense of the wonderful lyrical beauty of much of her share of the poem and in a manner too colloquial to suit the critical taste. Still, it would be unwise to frown on such an experiment as this.

It is noticeable that the audience is always alert for a chance to laugh. Mercutio, played in the old-fashioned way, and the "business" of Peter and the nurse give them that chance. They laugh, also, though not ironically, at Juliet's quick love-making in the dance scene, and at "Stay but a little, I will come again," in the balcony scene, and at Juliet's anxious "Hist, hist!" when she would "lure this tassel gentle back again." But so well-ordered a performance of poetic tragedy, even though the actors fail to reach all the heights of the play, cannot fail to do good in the community.

There are eight songs in the new May Irwin farce, and they are all "coon songs." One of them is genuinely amusing, and two, attributed to Cissie Loftus, are pretty. Probably they are all of the average merit of the recent darky songs, but the revived and modified negro minstrelsy, minus the burnt cork, has probably had its day. The "coon song" is getting very tiresome and the "cake walk," even when it is well done, is felt not to be the most graceful and refined of saltatorial divertissements. Miss Irwin, if she does not stand in urgent need of something new, will surely need to change the form and quality of her entertainments before another season. This is, to be sure, a fickle public. But are not all publics fickle, and is not the oft-told-of loyalty of the Briton and the Frenchman to his stage favorites less real than seeming?

Of May Irwin it may be truthfully said that she never looked better, sang better, or represented more buoyantly the very spirit of mirth than she does in the present hour.

At the Broadway Theatre last night Blanche Walsh acted Josephine Beauharnais in the panoramic drama by Emile Bergerat, entitled in its English form, "More Than Queen." This piece had a long run in the same house last season, with Julia Arthur in the principal rôle, and the same gorgeous equipment of costume and painted picture with which it was then mounted serves in the present revival. It is a resplendent show, and the play is one of real historical interest. No doubt it portrays very well the character of Josephine, only slightly idealizing her for dramatic purposes, and the view it takes of the great Corsican is not unfair. The supporting cast includes William Humphreys in the character of the Emperor, which he acted last Winter in Miss Arthur's support, and Joseph Kilgour as the wise Lucien. All the parts are at least as well filled as they were last year.

In noting Miss Walsh's acting, comparison with that of her predecessor in the rôle is inevitable. They who did not see Miss Arthur as Josephine will enjoy Miss Walsh's impersonation better than they who did. The new Josephine lacks the rare beauty and exquisite personal charm of Miss Arthur. But Miss Walsh gets through the mingled sentiment and humor of Act. I very well, and while she makes no strong impression in the scene of the cajolery of the General on his suddent return from Egypt, at the close of Act. II., she rises well to the demands of the scene in which the First Consul's wife pleads with him not to accept a crown, and thereafter manages to invest the character with measurable dignity and force. It is worthy of note that Miss Walsh's manner of speech is much simpler and more intelligible in this play than it was in "Marcelle." Her costumes are gorgeous, and doubtless her portrayal of Josephine will greatly increase her popularity throughout the country.

In this play "More Than Queen" will hold the stage only for the remainder of this week. The beautiful pictorial production of Bergerat's play is especially commended to those persons in whom "L'Aiglon" has awakened a taste for Napoleonic drama.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Miss Fanchon Thompson Makes Her Debut as Carmen.

"Carmen" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before a large and expectant audience. The expectations of the evening were aroused by the announcement that Miss Fanchon Thompson had at last come from Paris to sing the rôle of the gypsy. Miss Thompson has the benefit of being admired and advocated by some persons of high standing. She has also been advertised very extensively, and her appearance in this country has been threatened on several previous occasions. She did not come, but the Atlantic cables caused the sea to boil with the telegraphed stories of her wondrous beauty, her overwhelming temperament, her luscious voice, her skill in song, and her art in acting. Last night's audience was evidently prepared to accept the judgment of the cables and to applaud the young woman vociferously, no matter what she did or how she did it. So she was applauded and several cubic rods of flowers were sent over the footlights to her. This, of course, is what she may record as a triumph.

In the face of such a public decision disinterested criticism may well hide its diminished head in shame. Certainly those who applaud such a performance as that of Miss Thompson are not to be moved by any considerations of or far art. It may be said in extenuation of Miss Thompson that it was officially announced that she was suffering from a nervous affection which veiled her voice. It was unfortunate that the same affection did not veil her lack of grace, her gaucherie of pose and gesture, and her ignorance of the art of singing. Her attempted interpretation of the part was without poetry, force, charm, or even understanding. Still, if that is the kind of "interpretation" which the patrons of the present season like there is nothing in the world to prevent them from crowding the house when Miss Thompson appears again. As for ourselves, we must admit, paraphrasing the gentle Patience, that if that's Carmen, we don't like Carmen.

Miss Van Studdiford appeared as Micaela, but her manifest uncertainty in the part prevented her from giving her pretty voice free rein. Mr. Pringle essayed the rôle of the Toreador—with the popular song transposed down—but the part is not suited to his voice or style. Mr. Brozel repeated his commendable impersonation of Don José.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

First Afternoon Concert of Its Ninth Season in This City.

The Kneisel Quartet of Boston came to town yesterday, and gave the first of its series of afternoon concerts in Mendelssohn Hall. The audience was large, but not as large as those of a month hence will be. Still, the time has happily gone by when it was necessary for the reviewer of musical doings in this town to bewail the public apathy toward the best that is offered to us in shape of chamber music. The Kneisel Quartet now has an established following, and that is a thing for which all music lovers ought to be profoundly grateful, for it secures the permanency of these admirable concerts in New York and provides entertainment which appeals to the finest musical taste.

As the years go by, the Kneisel players weave more and more firmly around the popular affection the charm of their lovely art. Perhaps the very fact that it wins less by tumultuous passion than by the sweet equipoise of its sincerity and the continent elegance of its utterance is not to be deplored, for thereby it commands the attention of that larger public to which the notes of overmastering emotion bring confusion rather than sympathy. At any rate, it would be impossible to conceive anything in the shape of chamber music performance more notable for its technical finish, more chaste in its style, or more exquisitely adjusted in its combination of intelligence with delicate fancy than these concerts of the Kneisel Quartet. Long may these four gentlemen of Boston live to glad us with their artistic message.

Their programme yesterday afternoon consisted of Beethoven's A major quartet, Opus 18, No. 5; Richard Strauss's sonata in F major for 'cello and piano, and Dvorak's quartet in E flat major. Mr. Ludwig Breitner played the piano part in the Strauss sonata. The selection of music was most enticing. As suited to the early days of a season not yet ready for deeper moods and intellectual problems, the three numbers were of the suavely melodious rather than the dramatic order. The Beethoven quartet, it is well known, is one of the clearest and most fluent productions of its author. It is simple enough for a child, and substantial enough for a savant. It possesses in a high degree that universality of spontaneous communication which has given the stamp of immortality to the music of Beethoven.

The Strauss composition is one of the works which make us regret that its composer formed a theory of music for the orchestra so different, apparently, from that which governed him when he wrote for small collections of instruments. In his large works he seems to eschew pure beauty as earnestly as he appears to seek for it in his chamber music. Such a work as that heard yesterday shows that he could be simple in style, human in thought, winsome in mood and altogether sane in purpose when he chose so to be. The elegaic slow movement of the composition is far away from the customary turgidity of the author, and the finale is smiling in its ingenuousness. The work was charmingly played by Mr. Alwyn Schroeder, the 'cellist, and Mr. Breitner. The latter showed to great advantage by reason of the clear crispness of his touch, the grace and refinement of his style, and the nicety with which he preserved the balance of tone. Mr. Breitner should find a wide field of usefulness as a performer of chamber music. As for Mr. Schroeder, he has not now to win his first praise here. He played yesterday, as he always does, like an artist of the first rank, though his strings showed the influence of the bad weather.

The Dvorak quartet was heard once more with genuine pleasure. It is a fascinating composition, with its characteristic melodies, its clear yet ingenious treatment, its piquant rhythms, and its bubbling spontaneity. Such music may be enjoyed without the slightest effort of the intellect. Its design is apparent instantaneously, and it wins by its frank simplicity of construction. But it is a musical work from beginning to end, and withal so engaging in mood that it puts every auditor in a good humor. For this reason it made an admirable finish to the afternoon's entertainment. It was played perfectly by Mr. Kneisel and his associates, all of whom had in it opportunities to exhibit the beauty of their tone and the finish of their style.

AFTER THE COMIQUE.

Hashim Brothers Are Negotiating with James C. Jack.

The Hashim brothers, who have established themselves in this city as vaudeville managers at Koster & Bial's, have made an offer for the lease of the Theatre Comique. The negotiations are being carried on with James C. Jack, who holds the current lease of the theatre, formerly occupied by his brother, Sam T. Jack. The Hashims proposed to open the house within a few weeks if suitable arrangements can be effected, and during the Winter reconstruct the front, making the main entrance up a broad stairway, after the manner of the Theatre Republic.

Regarding the proposed policy, N. Hashim said yesterday: "I am going to give the city a novelty, a minstrel comedy in four acts, interpreted wholly by burnt-cork players of both sexes. I have the play and George Thatcher, Montgomery and Stone, Lew Sully, and half a dozen others under contract. The proposition offers all the attractions of minstrelsy with the added interest of plot and characterization. The scheme looks to me like a brand new thing that might prove successful if properly presented.

"If it should not be a success then I have other plans for the theatre. The popular price scale now at my New York theatre will prevail, and I shall rename the house the York. I expect to open the middle of November if the negotiations are concluded."

HARRY SMITH TO WRITE A PLAY.

Librettist Says He Is Tired of Furnishing Books for Operas.

Harry B. Smith, the librettist, who modestly says that he has at the present twelve musical productions before the public, and that he is heartily tired of writing books for operas and musical comedies, will temporarily abandon that field of playwriting and make a try at the more legitimate. With this end in view he has decided to collaborate with Charles Dana Gibson and dramatize the famous pictures called "The Education of Mr. Pipp." It will be the purpose of Mr. Smith and Mr. Gibson to make Mr. Pipp and his family the central characters in the play around whom the comedy will be written.

The idea of a comedy on these lines was submitted to Daniel Frohman, who, it is said, has looked upon it quite favorably, and the probabilities are that a production of the play will be made under Mr. Frohman's direction.

Another Operation on Yvette Guilbert.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Mme. Yvette Guilbert, the French music hall artiste, is in Berlin to undergo a dangerous surgical operation for the relief of a throat affection. The operation will be performed by Prof. Israel.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Oppenheimer of the Casino has decided to continue "The Belle of Bohemia" for another week instead of bringing its engagement in this city to a close next Saturday night. The play will then go on an extensive tour.

Some doubt has existed in theatrical circles as to what disposition Daniel Frohman would make of Miss Bertha Galland, who at present is playing a leading rôle with James K. Hackett. Mr. Frohman made public last night that it is his intention to star Miss Galland next season at the Lyceum Theatre.

Henry Miller, who left this country for a brief vacation in Europe, cabled his new managers, Wagenhals and Kemper, yesterday, that he has secured from Madeline Lucette Ryley her play, "Richard Savage," in which he will be presented in this city before the end of the present season. Mr. Miller will return from England in time to begin his tour in Washington on Jan. 1, when he will appear in "Heartsease."

Richard Mansfield has arranged to remain at the Garden Theatre three weeks after this, instead of two, as originally scheduled. His engagement will terminate, therefore, on Nov. 24, and the Bernhardt-Coquelin season will begin on Nov. 26, instead of a week earlier. The attendance at the Garden Theatre during the continuance of "Henry V." has been the largest ever known in that house. Mr. Mansfield's tour, which will open in Brooklyn for a week beginning Nov. 25, will embrace Harlem, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago for a five weeks' engagement.

LI-HUNG-CHANG WARNS CHINESE OFFICIALS

Peace Envoy Bids Them Be Prepared for Eventualities.

NEW FRANCO-BELGIAN PACT

The Anglo-German Agreement—Reply of Russia—Officials Arrested at Pao-ting-Foo.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times wiring yesterday, says:

"Li-Hung-Chang has wired to Chang-Chih-Tung, the Wu-Chang Viceroy, that the peace negotiations are satisfactory, but to other leading officials he has telegraphed exactly the reverse, bidding them prepare for eventualities."

PEKING, Oct. 28.—A meeting of the diplomatists was held this morning to consider the form of the negotiations for a settlement of the China difficulty. The decision arrived at is kept secret in order to prevent any information reaching the Chinese.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The National Zeitung says:

"The report that Mr. Conger has received orders to act, under certain conditions, independently of the other Ministers in Peking is false. The Ministers among themselves, without consulting the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, intend to establish complete unanimity regarding the conditions to be imposed on the Chinese."

Bishop Anzer, the German Missionary Bishop in the Province of Shan-Tung, has arrived in Peking, where he will assist the German Minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, with his valuable advice. Six fathers connected with the Steyl missions have joined the German troops in China as official interpreters.

From official dispatches it is ascertained that the disturbances in Shan-Tung are now quelled, and the construction of the Shan-Tung Railroad has been resumed. The section from Kiao-Chou to Tsin-Tau will be completed by next Spring.

FRANCO-BELGIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—"I learn," says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, "that King Leopold's visit to Paris has resulted in a Franco-Belgian convention for the protection of the common interests of France and Belgium in China."

THE ANGLO-GERMAN PACT.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The answer of the United States Government to the Anglo-German agreement has not yet arrived here, but an official of the German Foreign Office informed a correspondent to-day that Germany was aware of what the answer would be, namely, a full acceptance of Clauses 1 and 2. The official also asserted that the answers of Russia and France would soon be received.

On absolutely reliable authority it is ascertained that Emperor William and Count von Bülow alone negotiated the agreement, to the entire exclusion of Prince Hohenlohe, whose policy had as its pivotal point closer relations with Russia and France. It was mainly for this reason that Prince Hohenlohe tendered his resignation.

It also appears that, in addition to several reasons of earlier date, Emperor William considered Russia's behavior in connection with the appointment of Count von Waldersee and the withdrawal of the troops from Peking to be distinctly unfriendly actions. Hence the rapprochement between Great Britain and Germany.

Those who give this explanation assert that Emperor Nicholas dislikes the Kaiser and personally distrusts him, and they suggest that this feeling may have had something to do in bringing about the agreement with England.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Russia's reply to the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Foreign Office this evening. It is generally as outlined by The London Times in the dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent. The officials of the British Foreign Office do not regard the Russian note as adequate treatment of the points raised in the Anglo-German agreement note. They say the Russian reply "lacks the definitiveness so desired by Lord Salisbury."

The dispatch of the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times was as follows:

"Russia, in acknowledging the Anglo-German agreement, unreservedly accepts the first two clauses, as establishing principles she herself had already advocated. Concerning Clause Three, she simply refers the two contracting parties to the Russian circular of Aug. 25, saying that she would modify her attitude according to circumstances. The fourth clause is very curtly dismissed with the remark that it does not call for comment."

ARRESTS AT PAO-TING-FOO.

PAO-TING-FOO, Oct. 24.—The City of Pao-Ting-Foo has been divided into districts under the superintendence of the various nationalities represented in the occupying force. Looting is strictly forbidden in the British quarter, but the Germans, French, and Italians have sacked their respective districts.

The international commission which is inquiring into the massacre of the foreigners here has ordered the arrest of three Chinese officials.

An Italian Lieutenant, while reconnoitring in the hills with sixteen men, was surrounded by Boxers. A rescue force composed of 150 British and 60 Italian cavalrymen will leave to-night to drive off the Chinese.

PLOTTING IN YANG-TSE REGION.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—"Most serious trouble," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express, "is brewing in the Yang-tse region, whither the Empress Dowager has sent emissaries to raise powerful armed bodies to exterminate converts and expel foreigners. She has appointed Yu-Chuan, a notoriously anti-foreign General, to be Military Governor of the Yang-tse District."

In the Province of Kwang-Tung, according to the Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail, the rebellion is subsiding, owing to the scarcity of arms and ammunition.

THE EXPLOSION AT CANTON.

HONGKONG, Oct. 30.—Reports from Canton say the explosion that occurred there Sunday morning, destroying four houses near the Governor's Yamen, is likely to prove serious to the Reformers. The officials, according to these advices, are convinced that the destruction of the Yamens and the murder of the officials were contemplated.

The house in which the explosion occurred was unoccupied, but was visited occasionally, and packages were taken there. The lessee of the building is missing, but his guarantor has been arrested, and the authorities hope to compel him to give the names of all the persons implicated.

It is probable that evidence will be manufactured against the sympathizers with the reform movement.

It has been ascertained that six persons were killed and two wounded.

TREASURER OF CHINA DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Japanese Legation received a dispatch to-day announcing the death of Wang-Wen-Shao, Imperial Treasurer of China.

Wang-Wen-Shao was one of the most loyal adherents of the imperial family, and when they took flight from Peking he insisted upon following, despite his advanced age. His death came from natural causes, probably from old age and the fatigues of the flight.

Gen. Wilson Recalled from China.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Orders have been sent to Peking detaching Gen. James K. Wilson from duty as Chief of Staff under Gen. Chaffee and directing him to return to the United States. It had been the purpose of the Government to make Gen Wilson a member of the projected American Commission to treat with the Chinese Government for a settlement, but the abandonment of that plan in favor of direct negotiations through Minister Conger made it unnecessary to retain Gen. Wilson in China.

RUSSIANS TO LEAVE NIU-CHWANG.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 30.—It is reported here that the Russians will evacuate Niu-Chwang next Thursday.

No Americans at Ching-Ting-Foo.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch received from Gen. Chaffee at the War Department to-day says:

"Later from Hutchinson, no Americans at Ching-Ting-Foo."

This is in reply to an inquiry sent by the War Department asking information about Americans who were supposed to have been located at that place.

UNION OF SCOTTISH CHURCHES.

Resolution in Favor of Combining Free Church and Presbyterians Passed by Immense Majorities.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 30.—The Free Church Assembly and the United Presbyterian Synod held their concluding meetings here to-day. Five hundred elders of the Free Church, through their representatives in the Assembly, objected to the proposed union between the two religious organizations.

The Rev. Robert Rainy, Principal of New College, who moved in the Free Church Assembly the resolution in favor of union, showed the insignificance numerically of those who protested by reminding the Assembly that there were 10,000 elders in the Free Church.

The resolution was adopted in two votings by immense majorities, the minorities being respectively 13 and 27.

Subsequently the dissidents met and resolved to continue the Free Church on the old principles.

The Presbyterian Synod unanimously approved the union.

DANISH ISLANDS ANNEXATION.

Colonial Council at St. Croix Passes Resolution in Favor of Danish Rule.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Oct. 30.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Colonial Council at St Croix, Danish West Indies, on Monday, the Vice Chairman denounced the statement made by A. J. Blackwood, the United States Consul at St. Croix and Chairman of the Colonial Council, in an interview printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES Oct. 26, in which Mr. Blackwood was quoted as saying the sentiment of the people of the Danish West Indies is strongly in favor of annexation. The Vice Chairman said the allegations made were opposed to the facts in the case, and that Mr. Blackwood's statement was without the Council's authority.

A resolution was adopted to cable King Christian of Denmark "submissively expressing" the wish of the inhabitants to continue under the Danish Crown, and expressing the belief that annexation to the United States would be against the wishes of a majority of the inhabitants. Some of the members protested against the passage of the resolution, but the Vice Chairman overruled them.

There was a torchlight procession Monday night, styled "the people's protest." A very large and orderly crowd, headed by a band of music, marched through the town. The houses were decorated with Danish flags, and the processionists dispersed cheering for Denmark.

A. J. Blackwood, the United States Consul at St. Croix, Chairman of the Colonial Council, and an extensive owner of planting interests there, was quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES's interview as saying:

"Speaking not in my official capacity as Consul, but as the Chairman of the Colonial Council, I say that these statements in the cable message are untrue. Never since the publication last May of the story of Capt. Christmas's and Mr. Rogers's alleged deal for the Standard Oil Company, interest in the sale of the islands has been renewed among their inhabitants more than ever before.

"Only two months ago the inhabitants of St. Croix held a mass meeting petitioning the King for the sale of the islands to the United States. Over two-thirds of the planting interests of the island was represented on that petition. As a matter of self-protection we are bound to wish to come under the American flag.

"We want annexation, and we want it even if only with the same privileges tendered to Porto Rico. Take the duty on sugar from Porto Rico and from St. Croix and compare them, and see why we want to be annexed. A three-hundred-pound bag of sugar from Porto Rico is taxed with a duty of 75 cents. The same weight of the same kind of sugar from St. Croix is taxed $5. Can there be longer doubt as to whether or not we want annexation?

"As to the advantages of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix to this Government, that is a story I leave to Government judgment. I speak only from the standpoint of an islander.

"There are some in St. Croix who, sacrificing selfish motives the welfare of the majority, are raising a loud cry against annexation. These are without exception men who hold good jobs under the present Government, men who, like doctors and druggists, under the present Danish law hold monopolies in their lines, and rich negroes who fear the American race opinions and fear American capital and labor will swamp them. This minority is doing all in its power to raise a cry over the proposed sale."

Mr. Blackwood, United States Consul at St. Croix, Danish West Indies, is in Brooklyn on business, and is a guest at the Pierrepont House, in Montague Street. To a reporter for THE TIMES he said last night that he had received from a friend in St. Croix a cable message, which was as follows:

Resolution passed by Colonial Council against sale of islands by seven votes, therefore not legal.

This message Mr. Blackwood said was rather vague and he could not be sure what it meant. The Colonial Council, he explained, is composed of eighteen members, and twelve are required for a quorum. He believed from his interpretation of the cable that seven votes were cast for the resolution, and if fifteen or sixteen members were present at the meeting the seven did not constitute a majority.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN VENEZUELA.

Town of Guarenas Destroyed—Twenty-five Lives Lost There.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 30.—Yesterday's earthquake destroyed the town of Guarenas, resulting in the loss of twenty-five lives.

Nearly the entire population of Caracas passed the night in the streets or squares of the city. Slight tremors, following the severe shocks, have recurred at varying intervals and still continue.

President Sam of Haiti Not Dead.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Oct. 30.—There is no truth in the report, which reached New York from Kingston, Jamaica, that President Sam of Haiti died suddenly recently.

A dispatch from Kingston, published in New York yesterday, said a private cable dispatch had been received on Monday reporting the sudden death of T. Simon Sam, President of Haiti. It was added that the news, which had not been confirmed, had greatly excited and rejoiced the Haitian exiles at Kingston. President Sam assumed office in 1896 for a term of seven years.

TO SEEK ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

Duke of the Abruzzi Will Send a Ship to Franz Josef Land.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 30.—The Duke of the Abruzzi has chartered the Guthenburg whaler Capella to proceed to Franz Josef Land in search of three missing arctic exploration expeditions.

THE ROYAL DIVORCE CASE.

Prince Aribert of Anhalt Said to Have Instituted the Suit.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Referring to the statement that Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein is in Berlin in connection with divorce proceedings that are pending between his daughter, Princess Louise Augusta, and Prince Aribert of Anhalt, the papers say that it was not the wife but the husband who took the initiative in the matter, and they intimate that the trial will develop highly sensational testimony against the Princess.

RECONCENTRADO POLICY ADOPTED BY BRITISH

Boers of Fighting Age Being Taken to Bloemfontein.

BURGHER WOMEN IMPRISONED

Bothaville Destroyed by the British—Gen. Brabant Asks for Cape Volunteers.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Oct. 26.—All Boers over fourteen years of age living outside a radius of ten miles from Bloemfontein are being surrounded by British troops and brought here to prevent their rejoining the commandoes.

The telegraph lines are still interrupted and mails delayed owing to the Boers derailing a train ten miles south of Edenburg.

CRADOCK, Cape Colony, Oct. 30.—The Dutch Church is the only building left standing in Bothaville, owing, it is reported, to the strong British measures.

More Boer women have been deported from Jagersfontein. They were sent to Bloemfontein, where they are imprisoned with others a few miles outside of the city.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail comments upon the "astonishing outburst of Boer activity," and points to the possibility of the Boers having been considerably reinforced. Complains are being heard in Cape Town, he asserts, regarding the "premature disbanding and dispensing with the services of the various volunteer forces."

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 30.—Gen. Brabant, who has been appointed to superintend the recruiting of the Cape irregular forces, appeals to the men to come forward, alleging that, under present conditions, anything like a general return of refugees is impossible.

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A report that Lord Salisbury has notified United States Ambassador Choate that the British authorities will release all the American prisoners in Ceylon, South Africa, and St. Helena is incorrect. Mr. Choate has not been notified of their approaching release, nor have any representations been made to that end by the United States Embassy here.

All that has been done consists in an exchange of communications regarding the identity and destination of American civilians deported from the Transvaal and sent home at the expense of the British Government.

EULOGY OF THE BRITISH OFFICER.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Winston Spencer Churchill delivered his first lecture in St. James's Hall, London, last evening, Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the army, presiding. The Duke of Marlborough and Mrs. George Cornwallis West (Lady Randolph Churchill) were present.

Lord Wolseley, who complimented the lecturer upon the success of his effort, referred to the wonderful capacity displayed by the Boers as veldt marksmen. He described the British officer as "not only the finest specimen of humanity extant and the finest fighting man, but a man unequaled in the armies of the world."

The Daily Chronicle characterizes this as "undoubtedly too sweeping," and declares that the army is the least intelligent of all the professions.

KRUEGER TO TRAVEL INCOGNITO.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The Foreign Office officials believe former President Krüger will travel incognito during his visit to the European capitals, relinquishing his incognito in each city only long enough to permit an exchange of visits between himself and the head of the nation. His stay in Paris will not exceed forty-eight hours, and possibly only twenty-four.

The French Government will not offer Mr. Krüger any formal function, though it is expected that the city will tender him a demonstration which will be a scene of enthusiasm. The Government will not take part in the reception, but will not, however, put any obstacles in the way of private plans of welcome.

In short the Government will not take any step likely to be construed as an offense to Great Britain, though it is certain that President Loubet and Mr. Krüger will exchange visits. The same proceeding, it is believed, will be followed at each European capital visited.

The Death of Prince Christian Victor.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says he learns on the highest authority that the late Prince Christian Victor was playing cricket early last week, and that he was then congratulated upon his rapid recovery from enteric fever. A chill caught during the game caused a relapse, with complications that proved fatal. The body will be brought to England for burial.

Unionists Gain Another Seat.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Returns of the election in the Orkney and Shetland district show a Unionist gain, J. C. Watson, the candidate of that party, defeating Sir Leonard Lyell, his Liberal opponent.

Queen Victoria Not Ill.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—There is no truth in a report that Queen Victoria is ill, though naturally she is affected by the death in South Africa of her grandson, Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein.

CARLIST RISING IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—Several bands of Carlists have appeared in the neighborhood of Barcelona. Three priests have been arrested in Barcelona in connection with the Carlist activity. Their quarters were searched, and important documents were found.

The Carlist movement was timed to begin a fortnight hence, but it broke out prematurely.

A band of thirty Carlists is reported near Berga, a town fifty-one miles north-northwest of Barcelona.

Gendarmes scorched the country house of a brother-in-law of the Duke of Solferino and seized several rifles.

The troops have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to set out for Catalonia at a moment's notice.

BARCELONA, Oct. 30.—The forces which are following the Carlists in the Badalona district have already arrested sixteen. Passengers who arrived here to-day say that they saw a few bands in the districts crossed by their relatives.

The Duke of Solferino has disappeared.

More than one hundred workmen have left Berga for a destination not disclosed.

LONG SENTENCE FOR PRINCE.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Lieut. Prince Prosper von Arenberg, cousin of Prince von Arenberg, who was sentenced last June, after a second trial, to imprisonment in a fortress for three years and six months for murdering a prominent half-breed named Cain in German Southwest Africa, has suffered a revision of sentence. The penalty is increased by it to fifteen years in a fortress.

It appeared that the homicide was due solely to political reasons, Cain being suspected of being a British spy.

Russian Taxes for Red Cross Society.

ST. PETERSUBRG, Oct. 30.—The Government, for the second time within two months, has imposed a special tax for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. The first was a tax of from 5 to 10 rubles upon licenses to travel abroad, according to the length of time for which the license was granted; and now railway tickets are taxed 5 kopecks when the fare is 2 rubles or upward. It is estimated that the ticket tax will yield $125,000 yearly, and that on licenses $100,000. It is understood that the Czarina, whose interest in the Red Cross Society is keen, originated the idea of imposing the taxes.

Answer to a Correspondent.

F. H. C.—It is immaterial, so far as voting is concerned, how long a man remains out of the State if his absence is temporary and his intention is to return here.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' VICTORIES.

Government Greatly Alarmed at Number of Elections They Have Won.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Recently the Socialists have scored a number of successes, a fact that is beginning to cause the Government great dismay. Herr Ledebour, a Socialist, who was elected to-day by an enormous majority in Herr Liebknecht's old Berlin district, is an Extremist and a very forcible speaker. Herr Pens, another Socialist, was victorious in the very heart of the rural Brandenburg district.

In the Thüringian States and Würtemberg a number of Socialists have been elected to the local Legislatures.

COBURG, Oct. 30.—The Socialists have won a seat in the Diet. This is the first time they have been represented in that body.

TWELVE SAILORS MISSING.

German Ship Wrecked at the Mouth of the Elbe.

HAMBURG, Oct. 30.—The German ship H. Bischoff, Capt. Schwarting, which left Calcta Buena on July 2 for this port, has been wrecked at Grosser Vogelsand, at the entrance of the Elbe. A boat containing eight of the crew put off from the vessel, and another boat, in which were four men, left the lightship for the purpose of rendering assistance. Both of these boats are missing and have been given up for lost.

The H. Bischoff is of 2,708 tons gross. She was built in 1865 at Glasgow, and is owned by H. Bischoff & Co. of Bremen.

LION MAULS HIS TAMER.

Exciting Scene at the Hippodrome in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—A lion tamer who daily enters a cage containing three lions in the Paris Hippodrome was terribly mauled last evening. His foot slipped, and the largest animal sprang upon him, tearing his arms and face with its teeth and claws.

Without losing his presence of mind he kept the animal at bay by the aid of his whip until he was rescued.

In the excitement the cage door was left open for fully a minute, but the savage occupana did not take advantage of the opportunity to escape among the frightened spectators.

Exposition to be Open Till Nov. 12.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—At a Cabinet Council to-day M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, communicated the thanks of the foreign sovereigns and Governments for the welcome extended to their exhibitors and countrymen. M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, obtained President Loubet's signature to a decree prolonging the exposition until Nov. 12 and fixing Nov. 7 as a free day for the poor.

Tribal Revolt in Morocco.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—"A widespread tribal revolt," says the Tangier correspondent of The Daily Mail, "has broken out in Morocco against the provincial Governors. Serious fighting is anticipated. The French are preparing an expedition to suppress Moorish bandits who are active in the Algerian hinterland."

Russian Surplus Nearly $64,000,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—The figures of the official budget for the past year, after taking into account extraordinary expenditure, show a net surplus of 84,000,000 rubles, (about $63,840,000,) which is regarded as large, considering the recent financial and commercial depression.

Sultan Makes Gifts to the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Shakir Pasha, Special Envoy of Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, presented to Emperor William to-day several gifts, including a very valuable necklace for the Empress.

Count Tolstoi Writing a Drama.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—Count Tolstoi is enjoying excellent health. He is engaged in writing a drama entitled "A Corpse."

The Picture Postcard Craze Abroad.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—The picture postcard craze is in full swing in the Baltic provinces and Poland. A postcard exposition is to be held in Warsaw during the coming Winter.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kemeys—Stone.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 30.—The wedding of Walter Schuyler Kemeys and Miss Emma Dorrance Stone, daughter of the late George F. Stone, was celebrated at Morristown, N. J., yesterday. The ceremony was performed in the South Street Presbyterian Church at 12:30 o'clock, the Rev. Maltby Babcock of the Brick Church of this city officiating. The bride was given away by her cousin, Christopher R. Corning. The maid of honor was Miss Marie L. Baldwin of this city, a sister of Mrs. Walter Phelps Bliss. Reginald Ronalds was Mr. Kemeys's best man, and the ushers were Frederick Spedden, brother-in-law of the bride; George Brewster, Edward N. Crosby, William Sloane, Arthur Sturgis, and Harold Barclay. A breakfast and reception at Fair Oaks, the residence of Mrs. George F. Stone, the bride's stepmother, followed the ceremony. The church was handsomely decorated by Small with palms and ferns and masses of smilax, and a chime of wedding bells in white chrysanthemums in the chancel, under which the couple stood during the ceremony. Fair Oaks was also decorated with palms and ferns and Autumn leaves, one room in pink chrysanthemums, another in white, and another in yellow. The bride's gown was of white satin with a long train, the corsage draped with point lace. Her point lace veil was fastened to her coiffure with diamond ornaments. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor's costume was of light green cloth. She wore a picture hat of black velvet and carried pink roses. Mr. and Mrs. Kemeys will sail for Europe at once and will winter near Florence, Italy, where they have leased a villa. On their return to New York they will occupy the house 7 East Sixty-second Street.

Harper—Taintor.

The wedding of John Harper and Miss Ethel Musier Taintor, daughter of Giles E. Taintor, was celebrated at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 128 West Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. William Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, was the officiating clergyman. Little Miss Annie Harper was the maid of honor. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace, and her veil was of the same lace. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. J. Henry Harper, a cousin of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Harrison H. Bird, Giles A. Taintor, William H. Hyde, and Leonard J. Nicoll. The ceremony was a quiet and small affair, only relatives being present, and was followed by a small reception.

Price—Evans.

Luther Edmundes Price and Miss Gertrude Agnes Evans, daughter of William T. Evans, were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Wentworth Manor, at Montclair, N. J. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mabel and Florence A. Evans, the bride's sisters, and Janice Price, niece of the bridegroom, little Marion Price, was the flower girl. The Rev. Richard Cobden, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Larchmont, N. Y., officiated. The bride, gowned in white satin, was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were in pink, and pink chrysanthemums and oak leaves decorated the house. The ceremony was followed by a large reception.

Wolff—Pakulski.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 30.—Miss Sarah E. Pakulski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pakulski of Danbury, was married here this afternoon to William Wolff of New York by the Rev. Dr. David Kohn. Miss Jessie Kosmin of New York was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ada Wolff of Pittsfield, Mass., and Miss Minnie Lewin of New York. Eli Pakulski of Danbury was best man.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Robert L. Minturn and Miss Mary Minturn Higbee. Miss Higbee is the second daughter of Mrs. Charles Higbee of New Rochelle and the late Rev. Charles Higbee, for many years rector of Christ Church, Pelham. The date for the wedding has not been fixed, but, owing to the deep mourning of the bride, it will be a very quiet one.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day, in the language of the Church, is the vigil of the Feast of All Saints, one of the most beautiful in its sentiment of the feasts of the Christian year. This evening is consequently All Hallowe'en. At most of the country clubs, particularly at Tuxedo, and in many of the country houses in the suburbs now open and filled with guests, the old-time anniversary will be celebrated with appropriate and time-honored games and frolics. Even the most dignified and serious of men and women who may be members of house parties or at the country clubs where All Hallowe'en is celebrated will find themselves bobbing for apples, biting at candles, and going through the mummeries which custom and tradition have for centuries associated with the eve of All Saints' Day.

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The first of the series of dinners which Mrs. Astor is accustomed to give each Winter has come to be considered the opening of the dinner-giving season in New York. Mrs. Astor gave her first dinner earlier this year than usual. It took place on Monday evening, and the guests were Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Baron Alliotti of the Italian Embassy at Washington, Moncure Robinson, and George W. Smalley. Mrs. Astor took her guests after the dinner to a Broadway theatre.

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The wedding of Charles Alfred Capen and Miss Etta May Davis, a sister of Edward W. Davis, will take place at the Brick Presbyterian Church on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 8. Owing to the illness in the bride's family, the wedding will be a small and quiet one and there will be no reception.

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The sudden death of Hugh K. Norman of Newport, which occurred in Providence yesterday morning, has made a sensation at Newport, where Mr. Norman had spent most of his life. He had been suffering from a cold, but was recovering, and his death was entirely unexpected. Mr. Norman was the son of the millionaire, the late George H. Norman of Newport, who became a millionaire through the building and ownership of water works. He was born in 1861. About ten years ago he married Miss Dorothy Prindall, the pretty daughter of an old resident of Gloucester, Mass., and the owner of a number of fishing vessels. This fact gave rise to the untrue story that Mrs. Norman was a fisher maiden, which has been exploited in the sensational journals for some years past. Mr. Norman brought his bride to Newport, where she was at once cordially received, and where she became quite a belle. Two years ago Mrs. Norman began a suit for divorce, but the suit was later withdrawn, Mr. Norman's father having agreed to settle a certain amount on the man's wife. The couple, however, virtually separated after that time. Mr. Norman, Sr., who died last Winter, left his son only $20,000, authough his estate amounted to millions, but provided for the reversion to the latter's children of his eighth share in the estate. Hugh Norman served on the supply ship Glacier as a naval Lieutenant during the Spanish war. He was rotund of person, rosy-cheeked, and full-faced, and most genial and companionable in manner. Despite faults of temperament, he was exceedingly popular, especially among his men friends. He will be greatly missed in the Newport Reading Room, where, during the past ten years, he spent most of his time.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the New York for Southampton and Cherbourg are Miss Chadbourn, the Rev. J. Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss A. J. Gillette, Mrs. E. P. Loomis, Miss S. A. Loomis, Mrs. Lane K. Stone, and L. Kimball Stone.

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There are numerous and constant changes going on in the residence district of New York, and the real estate agents are leasing many houses for the Winter season. Sales of houses are, however, comparatively infrequent. Treadwell Cleveland has recently purchased 22 West Fifty-second Street for about $100,000. James Henry Smith, who inherited a fortune of some $50,000,000 from his uncle, George Smith, who last Winter died in London, has leased for the Winter Frederic H. Benedict's residence 6 West Fifty-second Street, and will probably entertain there during the season. Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, (Miss Coudert,) who are still at their country place at Oyster Bay, L. I., will sail next month to spend the Winter abroad. They will go to Egypt and up the Nile.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who have been staying unusually late at their country place at Irvington, will come to town on Saturday, and will occupy the house at 720 Fifty-fifth Street.

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There is a great demand for places on the avenue from which to view the great sound money parade on Saturday next. Many houses which otherwise would not be opened until Horse Show week are being put in order by their owners or lessees, who will from them see with their guests the parade. Persons who happen to have rooms on the avenue side of the Fifth Avenue hotels are inviting friends to share their windows, and invitations are being daily issued for luncheon parties at this or that Fifth Avenue mansion. There is a disposition to make the day a gala one, and numbers of well-known people will come into town from country clubs and houses for the sole purpose of witnessing the parade. The Fifth Avenue clubs will keep open house all day.

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The first day's racing at Sandown Park, England, was marked by crisp, bright weather and a notable social attendance. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, was the most notable woman at the Park. She wore a long, black sacque coat and a pretty black and white toque with a touch of pale blue. Among other women present who attracted attention by their beauty and gowns were Lady Pallister and her two daughters, the new Australian beauty Mrs. Sims; Mrs. Albert Petre, Lady Eleanor Howard, and the Countess Hollander.

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The Duchesse de Chevreuse, who is critically ill in Paris, is a remarkable personality. She is especially known for her extreme piety, and has been a great power, not only in the Catholic milieu in Paris, but in the society of the Faubourg. One of her customs was to go daily and always on foot to early mass, distributing alms from a crimson velvet bag, emblazoned with the Chevreuse arms in gold, and carried by a footman, who walked behind her, to beggars who thronged the route between the Hôtel de Chevreuse and the church she attended. It was the Duchesse de Chevreuse who twenty years ago caused to be kidnapped the children of her daughter-in-law, the late Duchesse de Chaulnes, of whom she did not approve, and carried them off to Sable, the country seat of the Chevreuse family. The terrible fate of the beautiful Duchesse de Chaulnes, who was born the Princess Sophie Galitzin, was for a time the greatest social sensation in Europe, and, although her former career had not been particularly edifying, the circumstances of her death were sufficiently tragic for much to be forgiven her.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 30.—Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Robert F. Potter of New York is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Woodbury Kane has closed his season here and departed for New York.

Mrs. John Carter Brown, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, and Mrs. Harold Brown have gone to Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard and Mr. and Mrs. George P. Eustis have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones and Miss Frances Coster Jones will return to New York to-morrow for the Winter.

G. M. Hutton is having extensive repairs made to his villa on Castle Hill.

R. K. Wetmore has gone to Washington for the Winter.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer has returned from a visit to her son in Boston.

William Travers's place at Aiken, known as Rye Patch, has been let to John Jacob Astor for the Winter.

Thomas F. Cushing and Miss Cushing went to New York to-day, and will sail this week for Europe, where they will spend the Winter.

Lispenard Stewart will close his cottage on Nov. 5 and return to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. Robert Henderson is the guest of Mrs. Burke Roche.

The Van Alen-Post Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 30.—It is said that the wedding of James Lawrence Van Alen and Miss Margaret Louise (Daisy) Post will take place in New York early in December, and that after the ceremony the couple will start for Europe to pass the Winter, returning here in time for next season. In view of the fact that the bride-elect is still in mourning the wedding will be semi-private. Mr. Van Alen leaves here to-morrow, and will return later, having taken apartments at the Muenchinger-King cottage. James J. Van Alen has closed Wakehurst, and the servants go to New York to-morrow to prepare his New York house for occupancy.

SNATCHED DIAMOND ON CAR.

Lively Chase Ends After Fugitive Had Frightened Diners at Sherry's.

Considerable excitement was created among the diners at Sherry's last evening when a well-dressed young man ran through the dining room followed by a policeman and several citizens. The man ran out into the hallway and into the barber shop, where he was arrested. He was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where he described himself as Nate Homer, a waiter, living at 259 West Twenty-ninth Street. Homer was locked up charged with grand larceny by William King, a wholesale butcher at 581 and 583 Madison Avenue.

King was a passenger on a south-bound Madison Avenue car last evening. The car was crowded and King was compelled to stand up and hold to the straps. He noticed standing next to him a well dressed young man. He also noticed that the man was getting closer to him, and he became suspicious. Next to the man were two well-dressed women and a man in evening clothes.

King wore a low-cut vest, and in his white shirt he wore a diamond stud valued at $500.

When the car was between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets King felt a tug at his shirt bosom and looked down. He saw the man make a leap, knock the two women and the man to the floor, and then jump from the car, which by this time had reached Forty-fifth Street. King yelled "Stop thief!" The conductor stopped the car as soon as possible, and King, followed by several of the men passengers, started after the thief. The man ran through Forty-fifth Street to Fifth Avenue and then down Fifth Avenue, followed by a large crowd, including King. Reaching Forty-fourth Street, the man crossed to the west side and entered Sherry's by the front door.

In the meantime Patrolman Mehrer had joined in the chase. He followed the man into the dining room. King was close on the heels of the policeman. Running rapidly through the dining room the man ran into the hallway, and seeing the door of the barber's shop open, entered. A colored bootblack known as George was cleaning up. He had not heard the commotion in the dining room, and was greatly surprised and frightened when he saw the man jump into a chair and shout, "I want my shoes shined."

A moment later Mehrer and King were in the place and arrested the fugitive. He was taken through a sidedoor to the street and to the station house, where he gave his name and address. He was identified by King as the man who had stolen his diamond stud, but when searched the police were unable to find the property.

The police say that Homer is an ex-convict. After he had been placed in a cell lanterns were secured and a searching party was organized to hunt for the lost diamond. At a late hour it had not been found.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Benjamin Flagler.

Gen. Benjamin Flagler, who was Chief of Ordnance on the staff of Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin under the administration of Levi P. Morton as Governor, died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday of Bright's disease. He was in New York on business and became ill on Oct. 20.

Gen. Flagler was born at Lockport, N. Y., May 10, 1833, and when the civil war broke out he organized a company and went to the front as a Captain. In the same regiment were his two brothers, Daniel and Charles. Each of them was of great stature and fine physique, and Benjamin weighed nearly 300 pounds. He had a saddle especially made for his use. He was seriously wounded in 1863 and had to retire from the army.

Gen. Flagler was one of the best known men in the western part of the State. He was President of the National Bank of Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, and was prominently identified with many leading interests. He was an active Republican and had served as Postmaster and Collector of Customs at Niagara Falls. He was also a Trustee of the Soldiers' Home at Bath.

He was very prominent in Masonic circles, being a thirty-third degree Mason and a Past Grand Master of the Commandery of this State. He was also a Past Commander of Dudley Donnelly Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

His brother Daniel, who died in 1898, was Chief of Ordnance in the United States Army and rendered effective service in Cuba.

Gen. Flagler is survived by his wife, his brother Charles Flagler of Lockport, and his sisters, Miss Flagler and Mrs. Edwin Terryll of Niagara Falls. His only child, Sylvester Flagler, died several years ago.

The body was taken to Niagara Falls last night, where the funeral will be held tomorrow, the obsequies being in charge of the Masonic lodges and Dudley Donnelly Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

The interment will be in Chestnut Ridge Cemetery, near Lockport.

Conrad Hjalmar Nordby.

Conrad Hjalmar Nordby, senior instructor in the Department of English in the College of the City of New York, died on Monday at St. Luke's Hospital, after an illness of three weeks. He was born at Christiania, Norway, on Sept. 26, 1867, and, coming to this country in early childhood, was graduated at the City College with the class of '86. After serving six years as assistant in Grammar School No. 35, he was appointed tutor in English at the college. He is well remembered by the New York City teachers for the series of lectures he delivered before them on the subject of "American Literature." He left a work on the influence of Old Norse upon modern English literature, which is believed to be almost ready for publication.

James Buchanan.

Ex-Congressman James Buchanan died suddenly at his home in Tr

MR. ADAMS TO MR. SCHURZ

He Urges the Election of McKinley and a Democratic Congress.

SEES SAFETY IN OPPOSITION

Mr. Schurz Denies that This Would Check Imperialism — Would Be Taken as an Indorsement.

The following correspondence between Carl Schurz and Charles Francis Adams was made public yesterday:

My Dear Mr. Schurz: It is now three weeks since you framed the incisive indictment of the McKinley Administration and of "imperialism," contained in your New York address before the Cooper Union. The canvass has since then developed, and the tide now appears to be setting strongly onward to President McKinley's re-election. The whole tone of discussion shows, however, that the great body of those thus drifting do not favor "imperialism," nor are they disposed to condone the many and grievous shortcomings of the Administration in other respects. It is with them a question of the "paramount issue," and the choice of evils in dealing with it.

A large number of voters believe, as I myself believe, that serious financial complications may well arise within the next four years not dissimilar to those experienced during the second Cleveland Administration. We apprehend that should such occur it will be in spite of any legislation upon the statute book, and in that contingency it would be in the power of Mr. Bryan resolved, as he declares himself to be, to bring the country if possible to a bimetalic 16-to-1 basis, to accomplish great mischief in a misguided effort to that end, even though he might fail in the attempt.

Time and custom are in our belief more essential to the firm establishment of the gold basis than further statutory enactments. It is not yet rooted, and with the possibilities of the future before us we are most reluctant to see Mr. Bryan, with his well-known views and tenacious disposition, installed in the Presidential chair. However much we may sympathize in the views respecting "imperialism" you so strongly set forth, we therefore find ourselves as a choice of evils either compelled to vote once more for President McKinley or to stand idle while others elect him.

There is, however, one probable outcome of the present canvass as to which you and we are in perfect unison. It is now obvious—indeed, indeed, is hardly to be even denied—that the weak point in the Republican line of battle is the control of the next House of Representatives. A very slight if well-directed effort might well cause a House to be elected controlled by an opposition majority. This, even with a re-elected Administration, would, I submit, bring about every practical result the opponents of "imperialism" have in view.

On the other hand, were Mr. Bryan elected with a small majority in his favor in the House of Representatives—and he could hope for no more—those who feel as I do have not the slightest faith that anything would be done looking to the abandonment of the policy of the Administration so far as the Philippines are concerned. We have every reason to believe that a large portion of the Democratic Party in New York City, in the South, and in the mining States, from which Mr. Bryan's chief support must come, are at heart ardent expansionists, and as respects dependencies would abandon nothing.

It would be in the power of this section to check Mr. Bryan exactly as seven years ago Senator Gorman, at the head of a similar Democratic faction, checked and set at naught the efforts of President Cleveland on the tariff issue. Even should Mr. Bryan be elected it therefore seems to us almost inevitable that nothing will be done to undo what has now been partially accomplished.

But should President McKinley be re-elected, with an opposition majority in the House of Representatives, that opposition majority could most assuredly be counted upon to act as an opposition majority always does act, in direct hostility to the Administration. "Imperialism" would then become a party issue.

Moreover, it appears to me, as it does to many others, that, in case of the re-election of President McKinley, an opposition House of Representatives would, from almost every point of view, be a National safeguard. It would place a most salutary check on the proposed permanent increase of the army; it would put a Shipping Subsidy bill out of the question; it would exercise a close and critical supervision over every act of the Administration; it would bring to light the misdeeds and abuses incident to the system of dependencies now carefully hidden from notice; it would at once consolidate and educate an opposition; finally, it would make it impossible for the Administration, even for a moment, to assert that its policy during the last four years had been approved by the country.

On the other hand, the defeat of Mr. Bryan will close the siver debate. His party this year most reluctantly accepted the issue of "16 to 1," and the overthrow at the polls of its exponent would finally extinguish that heresy, making of it a laughing stock.

So far as the free-coinage-of-silver question, therefore, is concerned, the election of an opposition House would involve no danger. By unanimous consent, that question would be relegated to the graveyard of issues dead beyond thought of resurrection.

I think it not unreasonable to say that, where one man, who would at any time have voted for the re-election of President McKinley, could now be induced to vote for Mr. Bryan, at least ten men would see the advantage to be found in an opposition House of Representatives, and could be induced to act accordingly. Large numbers of voters who will not go to the length of voting for all that "Bryanism" includes and implies, are very desirous of indicating in some effective way their dissent from "McKinleyism." No way of so doing is equally effective with that now pointed out. It does not seem to me too late for you to exert your great influence toward bringing this result about. An effective thrust at the open joint in the armor of "imperialism" would prove mortal.

Under these circumstances, I now write in hopes that some course may suggest itself to you, even at this late stage of the canvass, through which the desired turn can be given to men's thoughts and votes. In political as in military strategy it is an elementary principle to concentrate attack on the weak point in the enemy's line.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Boston, Oct. 20, 1900.

To this letter Mr. Schurz replied five days later as follows:

My Dear Mr. Adams: You are certainly right in believing that we are "in perfect unison" as to the desirability of the election of a House of Representatives in opposition to the Republican Administration should Mr. McKinley be re-elected President; and I sincerely hope every possible effort may be made to that end. But while joining you in the expression of that hope, I cannot share your opinion that the election of an opposition House of Representatives alone would, "with a Republican Administration, bring about every practical result the opponents of imperialism have in view."

As you are aware, the "criminal aggression" policy of the present Administration was originated and has been carried forward by the Executive. Congress only accepts, directly or indirectly, what the Executive presents to it as pretended "accomplished facts." That the President might have had more trouble in pursuing his policy had there been an opposition majority in the House is doubtless true. But we know from experience that a parliamentary opposition cannot always be depended upon sturdily to maintain its convictions of duty when brought face to face with a situation of a warlike character, and we know also from experience that an Executive not overscrupulous in the choice of means has more than once succeeded, by the employment of its resources of influence, in breaking an opposition not very strong in numbers.

I regret, therefore, not to be able to agree with you in thinking that a small Democratic majority in the House would be more constant in its opposition to imperialism with an imperialist, than with an anti-imperialist, in the Presidency, and that thus the election of an opposition House, with a Republican Administration, would "bring about every practical result the opponents of imperialism have in view."

You will admit that what you predict as probable to happen in case of Mr. McKinley's defeat is more or less conjectural, as all such predictions are. But we know what has happened, and we can, each one of us for himself, form an opinion as to whether we should do anything apt to be construed as an approval of it, and as an encouragement of a continuance of the same policy. It is indeed said that the re-election of Mr. McKinley cannot be rightly understood as a popular approval of his so-called Philippine policy, because it will be well-known that many voters supported him on other grounds, while they strongly condemned that policy.

However that may be, nothing is more certain than that Mr. McKinley's re-election will—wrongfully, to be sure—be represented as a popular verdict, and will be so accepted by a large part of the American people. The first man so to take it will be Mr. McKinley himself. Remember the election of 1896. It was well-known that the money question, and not the tariff question, was the paramount issue of that campaign, and that hundreds of thousands of citizens who then supported him were strongly opposed to his policy of high protection. But the first thing Mr. McKinley's party organ did was to declare that his election was a popular indorsement of his high protective policy, and the first thing Mr. McKinley did was to call an extra session of Congress, not for the purpose of giving the country a sound-money law, but for the purpose of constructing the highest protective tariff we had ever known.

In the same way Mr. McKinley, if re-elected, will claim, and the bulk of his adherents, especially the most reckless and unscrupulous of them, will also claim, that his re-election was a clear popular indorsement of all he had done and an encouragement to go on in the same direction. To that apparent aprobval and real encouragement I, for my part, can never conscientiously contribute.

I have laboriously and carefully studied what has happened in all its details and bearings, and that study has profoundly convinced me that the story of our "criminal aggression" upon the Philippines is a story of deceit, false pretense, brutal treachery to friends, unconstitutional assumption of power, downright betrayal of the fundamental principles of our democracy, wanton sacrifice of our soldiers in a wicked war, cruel slaughter of tens of thousands of innocent people, and that of horrible blood-guiltiness, without a parallel in the history of republics, and that such a policy is bound to bring upon this Republic evils infinitely more disgraceful and disastrous in their effects than anything that has been predicted as likely to result from Mr. McKinley's defeat. This is my honest conviction. I, for one, cannot, therefore, conscientiously cast a vote of constructive approval and of real encouragement of that policy, and I can only advise others not to do so.

I repeat, however, that I cheerfully join you in admonishing anti-imperialists who take a different view concerning the Presidency to help in securing at least an opposition House of Representatives. While an anti-imperialist majority in that body will, in my humble opinion, with a Republican Administration, not be able to "bring about every practical result the opponents of imperialism have in view," it may find opportunity for rendering valuable service.

C. SCHURZ.

New York, Oct. 25, 1900.

Mr. Adams made this reply to Mr. Schurz:

My Dear Mr. Schurz: Returning from a hurried journey to Wisconsin, I find on my table your letter of the 25th inst., in reply to mine of the 20th. Taken together, the two letters seem to set forth very clearly the attitude of that large number of voters who four years ago elected President McKinley, and who now are dissatisfied with the result of so doing. You, in your reply, forcibly indicate the course the more extreme of this class propose to pursue at the polls a week from to-morrow; while I, in my letter of the 20th, endeavor to point out a method to go with you all lengths in opposition, yet think we see a way to securing much. For this reason I shall avail myself of your permission to publish the correspondence.

I think you greatly underestimate the consequences of the election of an opposition House of Representatives at this juncture. The common sense of the country would, I am convinced, accept such a result as equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in an Administration which, under existing conditions, could not safely be displaced. Thus the act could hardly fail to be productive of far-reaching effects; nor do I think an Administration so continued in office would find it the easy matter you suggest to manipulate such a House so as to make it further the policy it was, when chosen, pledged to oppose.

However this may be, one thing is clear—a large proportion of the dissatisfied element of 1896 cannot reconcile themselves to a transfer of the National Government from those now in control to those Mr. Bryan represents, nor will they contribute to that end. It is useless to tell us that Mr. Platt is as bad as Mr. Croker, or that Senator Hanna is little if any better than Gov. Altgeld. We want improvement, not a mere change; and we will not aid in bringing about a political overturn which does not even profess to do more than substitute a confessed evil for a, by us, admitted failure. We "prefer to bear the ills we have," &c.

There is a homely adage to the effect that half a loaf is better than no bread. That half loaf we see a fair chance of securing by pursuing the course I have outlined. In this you concur, merely expressing distrust as to the relative size of the portion of the loaf thus secured to that not secured. Even should the portion we hope to secure prove of no more value than you suggest, our regret at losing the other portion will still be very considerably alleviated by the reflection that it contains a singular collection of most unsavory political plums, scarcely less unpalatable to you than to us.

We can work together, therefore, up to the point where those who feel as I feel stop. With us, that point is the election of an opposition House of Representatives. For educational purposes alone, aside from all others, we desire to bring about a condition of unstable political equilibrium during the next few years, and give the country time in which to reflect.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Boston, Oct. 29, 1900.

J. SKELTON WILLIAMS'S LETTER

His Declaration for McKinley Regarded as Very Significant—Virginia Democratic Papers' Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 30.—The recent letter of President John Skelton Williams of the Seaboard Air Line declaring for McKinley is regarded here as one of the most significant features of the campaign, so far as the South is concerned. Mr. Williams's road passes through five Southern States upon whose Legislatures the line may be dependent for important legislation. The road is dependent upon the South for the freight traffic which sustains it. Yet the President of this great system, who is rated as one of the shrewdest business men and financiers in the South, declares against the political candidate of the South.

Another thing which is deemed to have great political significance is the conservative attitude in the present campaign of the Virginia Democratic papers, which have been unusually courteous to the Republicans.

The only explanation of this seems to be the knowledge that Bryan's candidacy does not meet with the approval of business interests here or elsewhere. His defeat is conceded by many of the best-advised Democrats of Virginia, and the papers do not wish to antagonize the great business interests of the country in a fight the result of which, they believe, is known in advance to be against the Democratic nominee. Three-fourths of the great advertisers in the cities are opposed to Bryan. Even in the South "business is business" this year.

DEPEW ON BRYAN'S SPEECHES.

Asks Whether Jefferson Would Have Made Use of Similar Statements.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Senator Depew wound up a day of hard campaigning with an address here to-night to an audience of 4,000.

As soon as he was introduced by Judge George A. Hardin the audience gave the Senator three cheers, and somebody yelled, "You are not in Cobleskill to-night." This assurance gave Senator Depew an opportunity to describe the trouble which occurred yesterday in the capital of Schoharie County, and led him to say that Bryan's tour of the country created a spirit of discontent. "Mr. Bryan leaves the State of New York to-night," said the speaker, "and when he comes back he will come as a private individual, and he will not find Tammany waiting to entertain him as it did last week."

Senator Depew went on: "Have you read in the evening papers Grover Cleveland's speech made in 1897? All the speeches made by Republicans in this campaign are not a circumstance in comparison to this arraignment by Grover Cleveland of the sentiments of hatred which Mr. Bryan has disseminated." Further on Senator Depew said: "Next Tuesday night, when the news goes out of the election of William McKinley, Aguinaldo's agent now in Boston will cable to Aguinaldo that his friend in the United States is defeated, and twenty-four hours later Aguinaldo will be a fugitive in Hongkong." In conclusion Senator Depew said:

"Mr. Bryan says, 'The dinner pail stands just above the hog.' Do you suppose that Jefferson could have said that? Mr. Bryan says, 'Some men get ideas in their heads, and some get them in the neck.' Can you imagine Jefferson or Lincoln or Grant saying such a thing as that?"

J. W. YERKES RESIGNS HIS OFFICE.

Kentucky's Republican Candidate for Governor Confident of Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—John W. Yerkes, the Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, is in Washington. He has resigned as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Kentucky District, to take effect Nov. 1. Mr. Yerkes said to-day:

"Notwithstanding the Goebel law, I feel absolutely confident that both the State and National Republican tickets will win out next week in my State. I do not think there will be any material difference between the vote to be given for the Republican Electoral ticket and the vote which will be received by me, the only State officer on the Republican ticket.

"I believe we shall win, because the Republicans of Kentucky were never so aroused, enthusiastic, and determined. We have never had a better or more thoroughly effective organization. The Populists had no Electoral ticket in the last Presidential campaign; they gave their support solidly to Mr. Bryan. This year they have an Electoral ticket, and are giving it cheerful support in many portions of the State.

"While some of the Democrats who supported McKinley in 1896 are now supporting Bryan, all through Kentucky you will find many clear-headed business men and farmers who supported Bryan in 1896, who are now for McKinley, and openly say so. They are perfectly satisfied with the conditions that exist to-day, and have existed since March, 1897.

"So far as the State race is concerned, and this is partly true of the National race, many of the old-time leaders of the Democratic Party are standing with us in Kentucky. It is a very high compliment to the attitude and status of the Republican Party in Kentucky with regard to State issues when such old-time Democratic leaders as ex-Govs. Buckner and Brown, Senator Lindsay, ex-Representatives Stone, Breckinridge, Owens, and Dickerson, Basil Duke, Col. Dick Morgan, brother of John Morgan; Capt. Ed Hind, and many others who might be named are supporting me with the same forcefulness, ability, and vigor that they formerly gave the Democratic nominees. The truth is that the new, or machine, Democracy, as Capt. Phil. B. Thompson, Sr., styles it, is almost without a head, and were it not for the appeal to passion and prejudice by reason of the assassination of Senator Goebel they would be without an issue and without leaders."

MITCHELL THE CANDIDATE

Decision in the Twenty-first Senatorial District Fight.

Haffen-Nagle Contest Passed Upon by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court — Hennessy Not Satisfied.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court in the Haffen-Nagle fight in the Twenty-first Senatorial District.

This means that the name of Richard H. Mitchell will remain on the official ballot where it was placed by the Board of Police Commissioners, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle is a winner in his contest with President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx.

Joseph P. Hennessy, the candidate of President Haffen, won the second round in the political fight by getting a writ of mandamus from Justice Lawrence directing the Police Board to place his name on the official ballot. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Division, and a stay granted to Mr. Mitchell. He has now won the third round. Mr. Hennessy declared last night that he was not satisfied with the last round of the battle, and he proposed to take the case to the Court of Appeals.

This, however, will not affect the balloting on Tuesday next, when the real battle will be fought.

Mr. Mitchell believes that he will be elected despite the sharp preliminary fighting between the two factions in the district.

He said last night: "I am confident that the Democrats will support me and that I will be elected."

The argument in the case yesterday was heard by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Patterson, Ingraham, and O'Brien.

John P. McIntyre, counsel for Mr. Mitchell, directed his argument to the law which, he said, prevented the Supreme Court from ordering any change in the ballot within fifteen days of election. He declared that if the order of the lower court was allowed to stand, the provisions of the law would be nullified.

Samuel H. Ordway appeared for Mr. Hennessy, and he went into a lengthy review of the trouble which occurred when the first effort was made to call the Senatorial Convention to order, which resulted in many broken heads.

Continuing, Mr. Ordway said: "It was one of the most barefaced attempts ever made in a convention to override the will of the majority. It appears from the facts that both Mr. Haffen and Mr. Nagle had authority to open the convention, and they both called it to order. It was a kind of dual performance. The result was, to cut it short, a free fight."

Mr. Ordway also declared that he had affidavits to show that twenty-six delegates alleged to have been present when Mr. Mitchell was nominated by the Nagle convention were not there. He also censured the Police Board for not announcing their decision to put Mr. Mitchell's name on the ballots until the time limit for appeal was nearly up.

It was not long after the argument that the Justices of the Appellate Division announced their decision reversing Justice Lawrence and dismissing the writ of mandamus. Only a verbal decision was given yesterday. The written opinion will be handed down some time to-day.

CROKER TALKS OF RIOTING.

He Says There Ought to be Trouble If Bryan Is Cheated—Roosevelt at Elmira.

Richard Croker spent yesterday morning at Tammany Hall. He seemed to be much pleased with the interviews with him in the morning papers, in which he advised Democratic voters to use force at the polls on election night in the districts above the Harlem River if they found that their votes had not been counted. He said yesterday:

"I see the Republican leaders are trying to make me out a rioter on account of what I said yesterday. I've got them worried."

Mr. Croker chuckled at this statement, and then he began to laugh and a cynical smile came over his face.

"If they try to cheat Bryan out of this election, as I know they are trying to do, there ought to be trouble. I have evidence to prove it, and I am making further investigations, and I will be prepared for them. Every vote that is cast for Bryan in this city will be counted for him, and no mistake. Well, they may call me a rioter, but my remarks of yesterday stand, and, speaking as a man and a private citizen, I say I would riot if any one tried to cheat me out of my vote. Why, if a man tried to cheat me out of my vote I'd knock him down."

Then Mr. Croker took up Gov. Roosevelt again.

"I see that the wild man is up against it again," he said. "Poor man; how he must suffer! These Republican tricks are too thin. They can't fool the people, and they might as well give up trying. They had to wait until they reached the home of the Democratic candidate for Governor, and then Gov. Roosevelt made his last grandstand play. I suppose, if the truth were known, a small boy threw a potato at Roosevelt, and the Republicans tried to make it out a perfect avalanche of brickbats and eggs."

Mr. Croker was asked whether he would give out the results of the canvass of the Assembly district leaders in New York. He said:

"I am not ready to give out figures yet. This is a most difficult campaign. Men who are in a position to know are intimidated, and if they come out and declare for Bryan himself or give figures that would be favorable to Bryan they know they would be merely cutting off their own heads. That is the reason I have been able to obtain reports on which I could base a reliable estimate of the result."

Mr. Croker said that later in the week he might give out some figures.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Croker has a plan to try to offset the effect of the sound-money parade on Saturday along Broadway. He proposes to erect poles and Bryan banners with Democratic campaign mottoes and Senator Scott's indorsement of the trusts along the entire route of the parade at intervals of about 200 to 300 feet.

SAYS BRYAN HAS MADE GAINS.

McGuire Finds Assurances in the Reception of the Candidate.

Chairman James K. McGuire of the Democratic State Committee was much interested yesterday in the "official statement" signed by members of the Republican National Committee as to the result of the election. Mr. McGuire read the statement in which the Republicans claimed New York State by 100,000 majority, and said:

"Cornelius N. Bliss has never been known to make a prophecy that was fulfilled. Mr. Gibbs knows nothing of the conditions in the State above the Bronx. He is a district leader in New York. If this official statement had been signed by B. B. Odell, Jr., and W. J. Barnes it would have carried more weight.

"That Bryan has made large, almost phenomenal, gains in New York State during the last month cannot be denied. Such ovations as he received up the State, on the east side, and in Brooklyn are simply unprecedented in the history of politics. Such ovations were never received before by any candidate at any time.

"Some people have claimed that Mr. Bryan will not get the vote of the Hebrews. Had they been in Hamilton Fish Park last night they would have changed their minds. The ovations Bryan received on the east side exceeded in numbers and enthusiasm his meeting in Madison Square. Look where you would, you could see nothing but Bryan pictures in the windows of the stores and flats in that section of the city. I am informed on very reliable authority that the Assembly Districts of the east side will give Bryan the largest majority ever received by a Presidential candidate."

CANDIDATE LEAVES HIS PARTY.

Republican Nominee for Senator in the Tenth District Joins Democrats.

Joseph D. Edelson, Republican nominee for Senator in the Tenth District, declines to run, and in a letter to the Chairman of the Senatorial Committee announces his withdrawal from the Republican Party because of his opposition to trusts and militarism.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

New Lecture Hall Opened with Appropriate Ceremonies.

Building Now Presents a Complete Facade—Addresses by Patrons of the Institution.

The new lecture hall of the American Museum of Natural History was opened yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. A large number of friends and patrons were present, and a reception was held. The halls of the new west wing were visited.

With this new wing the building presents a completed façade. The lecture hall on the north side of the building is one of the finest in the country in its construction and system of ventilation, and the system of electrical control, by means of which the lamps for the stereopticon views are regulated, has never been excelled. Prof. Bickmore exhibited at the close of the exercises a number of views of the Paris Exposition, showing them upon the double plaster screens, each 25 by 25 feet, which are one of the features of the hall.

The exercises were opened yesterday by President Morris K. Jesup of the museum with a general welcome, followed by the presentation of the hall to the Trustees of the museum by President George C. Clausen of the Department of Parks on behalf of the city. Mr. Clausen gave a short account of the growth of the museum in the thirty years which have passed since the small nucleus of the present fine collections was crowded into a few rooms in the old Arsenal at the other side of the Park. It was in 1869 that the museum was incorporated by a few prominent and public-spirited men. By the arrangement which has resulted in the present fine museum building and its priceless contents, the city agreed to provide the buildings for the museum and provide for their maintenance, while the Trustees were to provide the museum material, the collections, the library, and lectures, the museum being entirely under the control of its Trustees the contract to continue for all time. The cost of the buildings and their equipment from first to last has been in round numbers $3,500,000, and for the maintenance up to the present day $972,000. "And," said Mr. Clausen, "in all these vast expenditures it is a matter for congratulation that there has never been a suspicion of party self-seeking or the slightest hint of the diversion of a dollar for a political or unworthy purpose.

In accepting the hall, which was opened yesterday, Mr. Jesup spoke of the reciprocation by the Trustees of the kindly feeling expressed by Mr. Clausen, and said that in his twenty years of service as President there had been no word of discord in any of the relations of the museum with the city or Park authorities. In speaking of the expenses of the museum, he said:

"Notwithstanding the magnificent sum the city has contributed, it has not been enough to maintain the museum, and there has not been a year when the Trustees have not willingly, cheerfully, and gratefully contributed from $15,000 to $30,000 to its support."

In speaking of the amount spent by the city annually for educational purposes, Controller Bird S. Coler spoke of the value of the supplementary education to follow the school work and of the museum as one of the most important factors in such an education. "There will be an appropriation of $130,000 for the museum this year, I think," he said. "I don't know how far that will go toward paying the expenses, but much further than the amount of last year, I believe."

Dr. H. M. Leinziger and Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, spoke of the educational missionary work done by the lectures of Prof. Bickmore and the lantern slides prepared at the museum, which circulated through the schools of the State. Mr. Skinner told of the gold medal received by Prof. Bickmore at the Paris Exposition for the line of education work he represented—"the work which has made this museum famous."

Bishop Potter spoke as one of the beneficiaries of the museum and of its value to all classes of people, advantages which the rich no more than the masses can obtain for themselves.

The lower hall of the west wing, which was opened, contains a valuable and most interesting addition to the ethnological collection of the museum, chiefly relating to the North American Indians and the Eskimos. In the fourth floor is the Mexican Hall, which contains valuable archæological collections and interesting reproductions of stone carvings belonging to the Loubat collection. The gallery floor is devoted to potteries.

ANNUAL RUSH AT CORNELL.

Sophomores Victorious After Scrimmage in Which No One Is Injured.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—For the first time in years the Cornell sophomore-freshman rush was participated in on the campus to-night under the regulation of members of the senior and junior classes.

The sophomores came out victorious, winning two out of three bouts arranged. Teams of fifteen men represented the different organizations, and the scrimmage was allowed to continue for five minutes. The scene was lighted with torches and the entire university turned out. No injuries of the slightest kind occurred, and this event ends all strife between the sophomores and freshmen for the year.

CHICKEN THIEF KILLED.

John Mitchell Shot While Robbing a Coop at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 30.—John Mitchell, a laborer, aged forty, having a wife and three children living at Wappinger's Falls, was killed in front of a chicken coop on the farm of W. V. Brown, that village, last night.

Mr. Brown had been troubled by chicken thieves for some time, and he lay in wait with a shotgun to catch the thief who had been robbing his coop. He saw a man carrying several chickens come out of the coop and ordered him to halt. The man, who was Mitchell, started to run, when the farmer raised his gun and fired. He said that he intended to fire over the man's head to frighten him, but aimed too low, and the charge entered his neck, killing him instantly.

Brown was held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mitchell came of a good family, but of late had been drinking hard and lived apart from his family.

Notes of the Campaign.

Edward Wasserman yesterday offered to bet $10,000 even that McKinley would receive a plurality of 50,000 in Illinois. Edward Bruns offered $1,000 at even money that McKinley would carry New York State by 100,000 plurality.

Earnest efforts are to be made to have Gov. Roosevelt make a tour of the east side on his return to New York. The Governor's friends say he is ready to do it, but fears that previous engagements will prevent. The James E. March Association, at a meeting last night, addressed an invitation to Gov. Roosevelt asking him to speak in Marion Street.

The German American McKinley and Roosevelt League held a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting at Lenox Lyceum last night. Addresses were made by Gen. Paul Vandervoort, Senator Elsberg, and others.

Writing to Marcus Schmitzer, editor of an Austro-Hungarian paper, Oswald Ottendorfer says: "The platform of the Democratic Party, imbued with Populistic tendencies, is not acceptable to a Democrat who upholds the fundamental principles of our Republic. The so-called Democratic Party of to-day again attempts to foist the silver swindle upon the people, and thus again threatens to undermine the industrial welfare of our Nation. Bryan is no Democrat, and I believe it is the duty of every Democrat to cast his vote against his election."

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh said yesterday that wholesale arrests might be looked for on election day. He says that never before has there been such a wholesale and brazen attempt to colonize in this city as this year.

Some things are just alike—only different. Covert Cloth, for instance—one kind looks flimsy and flabby after awhile; another kind (double-twist Covert) never loses its lustre and grace.

Medium weight Covert Overcoats made of genuine double-twist Covert Cloth—and what's more, silk-lined—were $20, now $15.

Probably not enough of them to go 'round, but we have given you due warning.

WM. VOGEL & SON.
Broadway. Houston St.

MRS. ANNA L. ADAMSON DEAD.

Believed to Have Been Suffocated by Escaping Gas.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Mrs. Anna L. Adamson, a well-known writer, and daughter of the late E. J. Huling, editor and publisher of The Saratoga Sentinel, was found dead in her room at the home of her sister, Miss Catherine A. Huling.

The gas had been escaping from an open jet for some time. The door was slightly ajar, and this fact leads Miss Huling to believe that her sister's death was accidental.

For several years Mrs. Adamson was actively engaged in newspaper and literary work.

GEN. STRYKER'S FUNERAL.

Will Be Buried To-morrow with Military Honors.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Senator Sewell, Division Commander of the New Jersey National Guard, and Gov. Voorhees had a conference to-day with the widow of Gen. Stryker, and afterward perfected arrangements for the burial of the General on Thursday with military honors. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day.

The Second Regiment is the only portion of the National Guard which will be ordered out. The regiment is under the command of Col. Gilmore, and has its headquarters at Trenton. Col. Alexander Oliphant, Assistant Adjutant General under Gen. Stryker, is Acting Adjutant General until Gen. Stryker's successor shall have been appointed.

Dispute Over Signor Foli's Estate.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 30.—A dispute over the division of the estate of the late Signor Foli, the noted baritone of the Royal Italian Opera Company in London, has been taken into court. The estate is valued at $200,000. Foli's sister, Mrs. Bessie Walker of Tacoma, who was recently appointed administratrix, brings action against her nieces, Lillian F. Hargear and Bessie L. Hargear, both prominent in society here, for an accounting of property which they hold as trustees, including $50,000 in Virginia State bonds.

McCullagh After Colonizers.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh said yesterday morning that there had never before been such a wholesale and brazen attempt to colonize in this city as this year. He said he had made many arrests, but will make a great many more. He proposes now to make future arrests without warrants, as he has this right under the law. "Many of these fellows who have illegally registered," he said, "will be arrested when they try to vote."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARINUS WILLETT.—Deficiency judgment for $23,552 was docketed yesterday against Marinus Willett in favor of Elias Kempner, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 25 East Fourth Street.

OLMSTEAD & TAYLOR.—Schedules of Olmstead & Taylor, investment brokers at 52 Broadway, show liabilities of $48,987 and $3,600 contingent; nominal assets of $33,969, and actual assets of $20,373.

I. YATKOWSKY & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of I. Yatkowsky & Co., cap manufacturers at 126 Bleecker Street, show liabilities of $3,543 and nominal assets of $551, of which $494 was stock which has been taken on replevins.

BERNARD BEYER.—City Marshal Louis Levy yesterday sold out the effects of Bernard Beyer, proprietor of a restaurant at 290 Broadway, under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage of $15,000 in favor of Michael Heumann, for $7,000.

ANNIE J. LAWRIE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Annie J. Lawrie, doing business as Lawrie & Co., dealer in dye stuffs at 13 Stone Street, show liabilities of $7,803 and nominal assets of $3,768, of which $1,800 is stock, $283 cash, and $1,685 in accounts.

BROCK'S COMMERCIAL AGENCY.—Judgment for $10,424 was entered yesterday against Brock's Commercial Agency, Limited, in favor of the Western National Bank on two notes of $5,000 each made on Aug. 18 and Sept. 18, 1899, to the order of Henry Brock, payable four months after date.

THE DONALDSON BROWN COMPANY.—The effects of the Donaldson Brown Company, dealer in gas fixtures and wall paper at 101 and 102 East Twenty-eighth Street, were sold at auction yesterday by City Marshal Louis Levy by order of Samuel C. Ward, the receiver, and brought $425.

MAX HILBORN.—A meeting of creditors of Max Hilborn, jobber in hats of 215 Greene Street, was held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Macgrane Coxe at 63 Wall Street. Twenty-six claims were proved. Lewinson, Kohler & Schattman for the bankrupt, offered a composition at 65 cents on the dollar—25 cents in cash and 20 cents each in notes at two and four months. More than half the creditors in number and amount accepted the offer. The liabilities are $54,685 and assets $34,555.

LEWIS G. TEWKSBURY.—The effects of Lewis G. Tewksbury, stock broker, formerly at 32 Broadway, were sold out yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Leavitt for about $650. His office furniture was sold at a storage warehouse, 39 West Sixty-sixth Street and safes at 23 Spring Street. His right, title, and interest in 400 shares of stock of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, 1,000 shares of the Thayer Mining and Milling Company, and 500 shares of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company brought $30.

Out of Town.

WINFIELD PETERS.—Winfield Peters, commission merchant and fertilizer dealer of Baltimore, applied yesterday for the benefit of the United States bankruptcy law. His liabilities are placed at $26,309.62 and his assets at $250. Mr. Peters stated that the failures of large manufacturing plants which were indebted to him and the impossibility of making collections in the South were responsible for his failure. Filed with the petition is a list of uncollectible claims amounting to $28,819.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HIRSCH ROSENZWEIG.—Hirsch Rosenzweig of 1356 Delancey Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $873 and assets of $350 in a debt due him. He was formerly in the shoe business.

EDWARD J. FINNEGAN.—Edward J. Finnegan of 162 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,547 and no assets. Of the liabilities $800 is a judgment obtained against him in 1898 by the Board of Excise.

WOLF COHEN.—Wolf Cohen of 4 Allen Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as a partner in the late firm of Cohen & Levy, wholesale dealers in clothing at 29 Lispenard Street, which dissolved in 1897. He has known liabilities of $2,480 and seven claims, the amount of which are unknown, and no assets.

OSCAR F. SPATE.—Oscar F. Spate, employed in a drug store at 890 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $46,024 and nominal assets of $4,550, consisting of a claim against A. A. Vantine & Co. for breach of contract of employment, suit for which is now pending in the Supreme Court. Mr. Spate was formerly of White & Spate, dealers in carpets at 31 and 33 West Twenty-third Street, who made an assignment on Aug. 27, 1896. Samuel White, the other partner, resides in Philadelphia.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first-named being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Henry W.—S. A. Sloman and another	96
ALBERT, Raphael—H. Harris	174
AITKEN, Ellen, or Hellen—The People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company	37
ABEEL, Howard—B. B. Neal and another	$87
BURKE, James—The Oxley & Enos Manufacturing Company	670
BARSE, John F.—James T. Williamson	30
BRETSCH, Sophie—G. F. Doyle	128
BARHAN, John A.—E. C. Bowen	147
BAUMANN, Hugo—New York Telephone Company	41
BROWN, Ida M.—Mitchell & Co	523
BITTSCHIER, Jacob—Baum & Lippmann	71
BRODNAX, Mary—George H. Mansfield	43
BLINN, Etta, and Christian, John W. Stevens and Edward Lange—Overbaugh-Camp Company	416
BEYER, Bernard—Park & Tilford	435
BRUNNER, Monroe, J. H. Davis	168
BLANEY, Flora M.—J. B. Phillips	25,045
BABLOVE, Louis I., and Henry C. Walter —N. Silverstein	50
CABUS, Frank E.—Goss & Edsall Company	1,039
CAMPIGLIA, Pasquale—New York Telephone Company	32
CLAPP, Parmly S.—Emily Charles and others	80
CONDICT, Emmeline G. H. and Silas A.—Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City	454
COSTENBADER, Peter—John F. Steeves and others	129
CAMPBELL, Peter—M. Gottesman	100
CRONIN, Richard A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	164
DE RIENZO, Santo—P. M. Brown	121
DEYO, Andrew, and Arthur M. Rose—Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association	392
EDWARDS, Nathan—Pease Piano Company, incorporated	82
ELLIS, Benjamin O.—H. A. Crouse	203
ENGLUND, Charles—H. Wellbrock and another, costs	280
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY—W. J. Connell and another	389
GREATER NEW YORK AMUSEMENT Company—V. Kelly and another	879
GARDNER, Warren—S. Trimmer and another	84
GOTTLIEB, Lazar—Bella Hauser	178
GAYNOR, Edward F. J.—L. Bauer	289
HAUSER, Henry C., and P. H. Karcher & Co.—A. Starace	239
HAWKHURST, Henry D.—G. W. Mansfield	82
HATFIELD, Eben—William W. Johnson and another, trustees, &c	144
HEIN, Eggert—G. C. Bodine	29
HUNT, Patrick G.—Ellen M. Draddy, executrix, &c	124
HAULENBECK, John W.—The Lincoln National Bank	329

ALL SAINTS WAS BEATEN

Keene's Filly Ran a Bad Race Behind Annie Thompson.

DECANTER WON THE HANDICAP

Jockey Shaw, Reinstated, Landed Amazon a Clever Winner at the Empire City Track.

The visitors to the Empire City track, at Yonkers, yesterday were almost exclusively the hardened backers of race horses who make attendance on the races a business, but these were numerous enough to fulfill the early promise of a financially successful meeting. The afternoon, gloomy when the crowd gathered, ended with a light rainfall, but that did not in any way interfere with the results of the races, for the track remained hard and all but fast. The programme offered was rather commonplace, with one cheap stake, the Katonah, for two-year-olds, over the short six-furlong course, as the nominal feature. The crowd, with singular unanimity, settled on J. R. and F. P. Keene's filly All Saints as the probable winner, and All Saints was made a strong favorite. The prestige of her having been a stable companion of Tommy Atkins, Commando, and Cap and Bells may have deceived the betting people as to the merits of All Saints. All Saints most thoroughly undeceived them, for she ran a very bad race. Outrun from the start, she never seemed to get to going until the race was over. Then All Saints closed with a rush, but Annie Thompson, who had been well up in front, while Snark made the running to the head of the stretch, had slipped away on the straight and was winning in a gallop, finishing first by two lengths and a half.

The best race of the day proved to be the fourth, a handicap at one mile and a furlong, with six runners, and Decanter, Intrusive, Raffaello, and Pink Coat nearly equally backed. At the fall of the flag Intrusive took his top weight out to the front, and, galloping in the lead, set a stiff pace to the turn into the straight for the run home, Kamara and Frederich alternating in second place to the far turn, where Pink Coat moved up, followed by Raffaello and Decanter. On the last turn it was anybody's race, Intrusive still going strong in front, while Decanter, moving up on the outside, had second place. On the stretch Decanter settled down to racing, and, hard ridden by Burns, worked his way to the front, winning, ridden out, by a length and a half, while Raffaello got up in time to beat Intrusive a head for second place.

When the jockeys who were to ride in the last race were announced, general surprise was caused by the posting of Shaw's name as rider of The Amazon. The Stewards of the meeting would say nothing more than that they had decided to reinstate the jockey, who was suspended last week for carrying unannounced overweight on The Amazon in what was thought at the time to be a deliberate fraud. Shaw celebrated his return to the saddle by landing The Amazon a clever winner after Rinaldo made the pace to the last turn.

Musette made most of the running and won the opening race in a hot finish from the two-year-olds Gold Heels and Chuctanunda, and Herbert in the second race made a show of the lot that opposed him. Himself, first away in the fifth event, galloped in front all the way and won as he pleased.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. J. S. Ferguson's Musette, by Juvenal-Trill, ch. f., 3 years, 116 pounds, (Odom,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; T. M. Sloan's Gold Heels, b. c., 2, 106, (McCue,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, second by a neck from Sanford & Son's Chuctanunda, b. c., 2, 105, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:09⅘. Unmasked, Red Path, Maribert, Gold Lace, and Ralston also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1900, special weights, allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Walter C. Rollins's Herbert, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, b. c., 3 years, 106 pounds, (Henry,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; B. E. Beach's Compensation, br. c., 4, 114, (McCue,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a length from T. H. Carr's Walt Scott, ch. c., 3, 109, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:44⅘. Godfrey also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Katonah Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling. About six furlongs. W. L. Kilpatrick's Annie Thompson, by St. Leonards-Harpsichord, b. f., 102 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by two lengths and a half; Hayman & Frank's Cherries, b. f., 94, (Miles,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from J. R. and F. P. Keene's All Saints, b. f., 104, (Henry,) 3 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:10⅘. Snark, Dr. Rice's Arrival, and Moor also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. One mile and a furlong. F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, by Decolver-Maudlin, b. h., 5 years, 112 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won ridden out by a length and a half; M. Murphy's Raffaello, ch. c., 4, 120, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a head from Lawrence Waterbury's Intrusive, ch. h., 5, 128, (Henry,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:53¾. Pink Coat, Kamara, and Frederich also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, at special weights; about six furlongs. F. M. Taylor's Rudwell, by Hungarian-Yorkville, ch. c., 108 pounds, (R. Williams,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won in a gallop by a length and a half; Edward W. Heffner's Tolcase, ch. c., 108, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a length from William Lakeland's The Regent, b. c., 100, (Miles,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:10¼. Flora, Miss Almy, Edgefield, Pigeon Post, Lief Prince, Educate, Marothen, Marshal Nell, Lone Fisherman, and Estelada also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Walter Keye's The Amazon, by Russell-Costumen, b. f., 3 years, 103 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won cleverly by a length; W. C. Daly's Belgrade, b. c., 3, 105, (Miles,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by three parts of a length from T. Monahan's Prestidigitator, b. g., 3, 105, (T. Burns,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, third. Time—1:45⅘. Rinaldo, Tatar, Trillo, and Rare Perfume also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since July 1 selling. About six furlongs. Angle, 113 pounds; Proeus, 109; Flaunt and Islington, 107 each; Fluke, 104; Elfin Conig and His Royal Highness, 103 each; Fedgralist, 102; Monmouth Boy and Trocha, 100 each; Decimal, 98.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Asquith, 110 pounds; The Chamberlain, 108; Borough and Belle of Orleans, 105 each; Ceylon, 103; Magic Light, 97.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners of $750; special weights and allowances. About six furlongs. Inshot, Barbara Prietchie, Princess Evelyn, Ondurida, Serrilla, and Gleenellie, 109 pounds each; Catherina, 104; Maria Bolton, Hollow Wood, Dactyl, Silver Plush, Edna Brown, and Reina, 99 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Yonkers Handicap, for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth. James, 119 pounds; Duomo, 114; First Whip, 111; King Bramble, 112; Withers, 109; Carbuncle, 107; Watercure, 105; Oneck Queen, 103; Asquith, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. McAddie, 126 pounds; Chuctanunda, 125; Templeton, 120; Sweet Tooth, 114; Lady of the Valley, 112; Ashes, 117; Termless, 114; Leone, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, non-winners in 1900, special weights. One mile and seventy yards. Macleod of Dare, Blarneystone, Alvarado II., and Warrenton, 112 pounds each; Dan Cupid, 109; Tim Gainey, and Decimal, 104 each; Fatalist, Lord Ogeiby, and St. Finnan, 101 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Five furlongs—C. D. Campbell, 103 pounds, (Narvaez,) 1; Lord Roberts, 106, 2; Brewer, 103, 3. Time—1:04 4-5. Five furlongs—Alpaca, 111, (Flick,) 1; Daisy O., 92, 2; Olekma, 104, 3. Time—1:04 1-5. Mile —Asim, 94, (Ransom,) 1; Hylo, 107, 2; Hanswurst, 94, 3. Time—1:43 1-5. Five and a half furlongs—Kenilworth, 95, (Weber,) 1; Boney Boy, 112, 2; Algareta, 112, 3. Time—1:10 2-5. One mile—Lannep, 107, (McDermott,) 1; Prince Blazes, 102, 2; Obsidian, 104, 3. Time—1:44 2-5. Mile and an eighth—Hood's Brigade, 103, (Weber,) 1; Ben Chance, 103, 2; Oxnard, 103, 3. Time —2:01 3-5.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 30.—Six furlongs. Fulminate, 109, (Dupee,) 1; Dr. J. W. Ramsey, 105, 2; Robert Gray, 107½, 3. Time—1:16. Five furlongs—Ep. 107, (Wonderly,) 1; Trinity Bell, 107, 2; Resignation, 109, 3. Time—1:02. Mile. Btta, 110, (Dupee,) 1; Honeywood, 102, 2; Peter Duryea, 108, 3. Time—1:42. Mile and an eighth. Sir Gatlan, 107, (J. Boland,) 1; Winepress, 102, 2; Violet Parsons, 99, 3. Time—1:55½. Five and a half furlongs. The Covenanter, 106, (McQuade,) 1; Senator Beveridge, 104, 2; Mateo, 104, 3. Time—1:09¾. Six furlongs. Lord Zeni, 109, (J. Winkfield,) 1; Panamastus, 111, 2; Blenheim, 107, 3. Time—1:15⅘.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Five and a half furlongs. Miss Bramble, 105, (Bassinger,) 1; Al Lone, 110, 2; Brightie B., 110, 3. Time—1:12⅘. Six furlongs. Varro, 107, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Robert, Jr., 110, 2; Harry Pullian, 110, 3. Time—1:20¾. Seven furlongs. Nobleman, 110, (Robertson,) 1; Chickamauga, 105, 2; Belle Simpson, 102, 3. Time —1:33. Six furlongs. Lady Curzon, 105, (Kane,) 1; Bloomfield, 100, 2; Belle of the Glen, 100, 3. (Dale,) 1; Tom Gilmore, 101, 2; Orlandine, 98. Time—1:19. Mile and a sixteenth. El Ghor, 107, 3. Time—1:56. Seven furlongs. Horse Shoe Tobacco, 110, (Frost,) 1; Tildy Ann, 96, 2; Harry Thakara, 104, 3. Time—1:34.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Hontas Crook Took the Honors in a Three-Horse Trial Against Dariel and Spinx S.

There were several good brushes on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, but the rain caused a postponement of the majority of the heats that had been arranged for until Friday afternoon, when some excellent sport is looked forward to. The footing was fairly good yesterday, and the upper stretch was chosen by the drivers. The first race, which was run off in three heats, had three entries, Dariel, 2:07½, driven by Dr. H. H. Kane; Hontas Crook, 2:07½, driven by C. G. K. Billings of Chicago, and Spinx S., 2:09½, driven by E. E. Smathers. Dariel won the first brush after a hard race with Hontas Crook, who contested every inch of the ground from start to finish. Spinx S. was a good third. In the second heat Hontas Crook got away in fine form, closely followed by Spinx S. Hontas Crook was never headed, and Dariel lost second place by a nose. The third brush was an unfortunate one for Dariel, who seemed to be the favorite. The start was a poor one for all three, and Dariel had not covered more than fifty yards when Spinx S. cut in ahead of her, and Dr. Kane was obliged to pull her up and drop out to avoid a collision. Hontas Crook, who had taken the lead in the start, and Spinx S. continued the heat, Hontas Crook winning by at least a half length.

There were only two heats in the second race, which was between Alice Barnes, 2:11½, driven by E. E. Smathers, and Crystal Chimes, driven by James Murphy. Alice Barnes won the first heat very handily, and the second by a very close margin.

Four heats were necessary to decide the fourth race. The contestants were Franker, driven by C. G. K. Billings; Rockdale Boy, driven by Dr. Gill, and Swift, 2:15¼, driven by Col. Cockerill. Rockdale Boy won the first heat, with Franker a close second. Franker captured the second heat after a very pretty race with Swift. The third brush went to Swift. The deciding heat was the last race of the day, and was won easily by Franker.

The following rules have been adopted by the Park Department for the Speedway:

The decision as to speeding from south to north on the upper end of the Speedway which is in reverse of the usual direction for speeding, was made on account of danger of collision at the turning point near the bridge, and the fact that sheds, which are to be erected near the upper end for the accommodation of carriages, will be easier of access:

1. The use of the Speedway is restricted to light vehicles of the classes known as buggies, runabouts, surreys, and other like vehicles adapted to the speeding of light harness horses, seating not more than four persons and drawn by one or two horses, except that exercising carts may be used until 2:30 P. M. only.

2. Speeding on Sundays and holidays and after 3 o'clock P. M. on other days will be permitted only in one direction. Above Washington Bridge horses may go at speed to the north only; below High Bridge to the south only.

Turning is forbidden except at the ends of the driveway and at the bridges.

3. When not speeding drivers must keep closely to the right-hand side of the road and keep moving.

4. Pedestrians must not cross on the Speedway; subways are provided for that purpose.

5. Loud shouting to make horses break or to urge them on is strictly forbidden. Violations of these rules are punishable by a fine not to exceed $10.

Trotters to Race Against Time.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The race against time of the harness pair, Boralma and Senator, to be driven by John Shepard, as an amateur, which was to have taken place on Wednesday at Readville, has been postponed until Friday on account of the unfavorable condition of the track.

Accident in Steeplechase.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—The Maryland Steeplechase Association began to-day a three days' racing season for cross-country horses at Pimlico. There was a large attendance of society as well as horsemen. Both track and turf were in fine condition, and excellent racing was the order. Betting was spirited and the three bookmakers had their hands full to accommodate the speculatively inclined.

A sad accident occurred in the last race of the day. Fifield, with A. F. Watson of Philadelphia up, who had the race well in hand, fell at the last jump, throwing his rider over his head. Mr. Watson was picked up unconscious and was taken to the Maryland University Hospital, where the physicians say he is in a very critical condition. Summaries:

For hacks, six furlongs; purse $150. Catonchowcine, 155, pounds, (Bracken,) 1; Palatial, 155, 2; Richea, 155, 3. Time—1:19¼. Hurdle race; purse $250; one and a half miles over six hurdles. The Lost Chord, 168, (Farrell,) 1; Long Jets, 142, 2; Bellamy, 168, 3. Time—2:54½. Hunters, flat race, purse $200; one mile. Sam Devere, 160, (Fell,) 1; Marsian, 160, 2; Darwin, 160, 3. Time—1:49. Maryland steeplechase; purse $200; about two and a half miles. Plato, 157, (Heidel,) 1; Decameron, 158, 2; Zinzibar, 137, 3. Time—5:13. Patapsco steeplechase; purse $500; about two and a half miles. Diver, 170, (Nicholas,) 1; St. Samuel, 165; 2; Self Protection, 160, 3. Time—5:16.

American Horses Land at London.

The arrival of the Atlantic Transport Line's great new steamship, the Minnehaha, at London, with the most valuable consignment of American race horses ever shipped on one vessel was reported by cable yesterday to the company's offices in New York. The horses, which included ten belonging to James R. and Foxhall P. Keene, ten owned by William C. Whitney, five the property of A. J. Cassatt, and the hurdle horse Klondyke, accompanied by his owner, George Hill, were landed in good condition and without mishap on the voyage. The Keene horses were consigned to the English trainer, Samuel Dowling, at Beckhampton; Mr. Cassatt's lot to John Huggins, the American trainer who has charge of Lord William Beresford's racing stable, and Mr. Whitney's lot to Newmarket, where training quarters have been established by their owner. Klondyke is to go to France, where he is engaged in several valuable hurdle stakes.

M. E. Howlett, the French Whip, Here.

Morris E. Howlett, the Parisian whip, arrived in New York on Saturday on the Campania. He will compete in the Horse Show for the $500 prize offered by James H. Hyde for four-in-hand driving. The Versailles coach Magnet, driven by Mr. Howlett, has made many memorable trips through France.

Mr. Howlett accompanied J. G. Bennett, Eugene Higgins, T. Suffern Tailer, and W. G. Tiffany in the Trouville trip, when the record was made. He was also with Rodman Wanamaker on the trip from Paris to London.

He has brought with him the hickory whip which was presented to him by Fairman Rogers and W. G. Tiffany in May of this year. This hickory whip is the only one of its kind in the world.

Featherstone's Horses to Stay Here.

Arthur Featherstone, the Chicago millionaire turfman, has reconsidered his plan of going to England to race with the stable of horses he now has in training under the management of Trainer Julius Bauer. Mr. Featherstone has concluded that racing in the United States offers a more attractive field than the chances he would take in shipping his horses abroad, and says he will be satisfied if he can develop animals good enough to win here.

Wales Sets Down Sloan.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Sportsman announces that the Prince of Wales has canceled his retainer of Tod Sloan for 1901. The announcement is as follows:

"The arrangement by which Sloan was to be first jockey to the Prince of Wales next season will not be carried out."

The Sportsman had communicated this information to the various morning papers, and the latter express approval of the decision of the Prince of Wales, which is undoubtedly due to the agitation started by Lord Durham.

Fencing "Middies" Beat Frenchmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 30.—A Naval Academy fencing team made an American audience happy this afternoon in the gymnasium by defeating a French fencing team from the French Atlantic Squadron by 7 bouts to 2. The French team consisted of Ensigns Roy and Franquet from the Cécile and Ensign Pertus from the Suchet. The Naval Academy team was Naval Cadets Adolphus Andrews of Texas, Lewis B. McBride of Pennsylvania, and Sidney M. Henry of New York.

NEW GUARD FOR COLUMBIA

Neyzer Made a Favorable Impression in Yesterday's Line-Up.

'VARSITY'S GOOD PRACTICE

Three Touch-Downs Scored Against the Scrub—Harvard's Protest of Pennsylvania Football Players.

Reinforced by big Neyzer, the old Indiana University guard, Columbia's 'Varsity football team ran the scrub eleven off its feet in a short practice game on Columbia Field yesterday afternoon. In less than fifteen minutes of actual play three touch-downs were scored by the 'Varsity. More could have been made if Coach Sanford had permitted the 'Varsity to play a solely offensive game. On one occasion the heavy but active "Jack" Wright got the ball on a fumble by the scrub at its thirty-five-yard line, and would easily have outsprinted the scrub backs for a touch-down if Sanford had not called him back.

Neyzer's work at guard for the 'Varsity yesterday was even stronger than had been expected, and there is little doubt that he will play in the remaining big games. His appearance will strengthen the line immensely, as it permits the shifting of Beardsley to one of the tackle positions, where he has always played before his recent trial by Coach Sanford at guard. From tackle to tackle the line-up in the Princeton game will probably be Smythe, Wright, Bruce, Neyzer, and Beardsley. This is certainly the strongest combination that has been obtained so far. Freeman will, after all, probably be unable to rejoin the squad. His college work is very heavy, and he feels unable to give up any of his time to football.

The practice yesterday lasted about one hour, and, except for the fifteen or twenty minutes' scrimmage, consisted of the drill in following, catching, and returning punts that has made the Columbia team, as a whole, one of the speediest on the college gridiron. The line-up of the two elevens in the practice game was as follows:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
Wolff	Left end	Blakely
Beardsley	Left tackle	Smith
Neyzer	Left guard	Stillman
Bruce	Centre	Murphy
Wright	Right guard	Tyson
Coffin	Right tackle	Mackellar
Van Hoevenberg	Right end	Gard
Sykes	Quarter back	B. Boyesen
Weekes, Slocovitch.	Left half back	A. Boyesen
Morley	Right half back	Townsend
Berrien	Full back	Huffaker

Slocovitch's injured knee is greatly improved, and there is now no doubt of his ability to play in the Princeton game. In yesterday's practice he relieved Harold Weekes at left half back, for a short time, and played his usual clean, snappy game. Smythe's sprained shoulder still keeps him out of the practice scrimmages, but he will be able to enter the line-up in the remaining big games.

GRAVES A BONA-FIDE STUDENT.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The report that Graves, the speedy little quarter back of the Pennsylvania football eleven, may be protested by Harvard is too ridiculous for consideration, said a prominent Pennsylvanian to-night. Graves is a graduate of Germantown Academy, is a regularly enrolled student, and is well within the lines of the Red and Blue eligibility.

Pennsylvania had her last practice before the Harvard game at Franklin Field this afternoon, and Coach Woodruff devoted most of the time to drilling his men in receiving kick-offs. Hare and Gardiner were not up to their usual form, and Potter was the only man who seemed to be able in catching the pigskin.

The practice with the scrub was secret, and most of the formations were practiced for the game with the Crimson. The team which lined up for this practice is very probably the team which will play on Saturday. Zimmerman was at left tackle, while Horner, merely to keep in practice, lined up with the scrub. Davidson was at left end, while Potter and J. Gardiner were at half back. Potter did not play long, Smith taking his place.

In forty minutes' play the 'Varsity landed the ball three times over the scrubs' goal line, John Gardiner, McCracken, and Zimmerman being the men who carried it. The 'Varsity gained ground consistently, and the scrub did not hold them for downs once. The work of the team, as a whole, was better than on Monday, the plays going off smoothly and with but little fumbling. McCracken played in his usual brilliant style, carrying the ball and backing up the line in magnificent shape.

Pennsylvania will play McCracken against Harvard next Saturday. This can be stated on the very best authority. What the result of this will be it is difficult to conjecture, but no matter what the result may be the Quaker authorities believe that they are in the right, and say they mean to abide by their decision.

The feeling among the undergraduates is intense. They believe the action of Harvard can only be construed as meaning an excuse for the Crimson to break off relations with Pennsylvania. Had Harvard intended such a protest as she made of McCracken in the interest of college athletes, say these undergraduates, she should have made it long ago, and not just eight days before the annual game. The students argue that McCracken must be played if there is never another game with the Crimson. They say that it is far better to have relations cease altogether than to have Harvard hold Pennsylvania up year after year on "trifling technicalities," as they put it, simply because she believes the Red and Blue cannot do without the Harvard game.

HARVARD MAY PROTEST GRAVES.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 30.—Even to-day Harvard's athletic Faculty refused to make any statements regarding McCracken's ineligibility. It is thought they are waiting for Pennsylvania to receive Harvard's ultimatum and make its contents public before they state their position officially. McCracken may not be the only Pennsylvania player to be protested, for it is rumored that Harvard has also sent a note to Pennsylvania asking about the standing of Quarterback Graves. It is understood at Harvard that Graves is now not a student in regular standing, but a special, which would bar him from playing in the game on Soldiers' Field Saturday. With both McCracken and Graves ineligible in Harvard's eyes, the game, if Pennsylvania insists in playing both men in Saturday's game, may be the last athletic competition between the Crimson and the Red and Blue for years.

Thirty minutes of the fiercest playing seen on Soldiers' Field this year, and no scoring, is the record of the work of the Harvard 'Varsity eleven to-day. No attempt was made to play more than a defensive game. The ball was given constantly to the scrub eleven for guards back attacks upon the 'Varsity line. In stopping the plays, J. Lawrence, Sargent, Barnard, and Burnett did heroic service, using a peculiar method of lunging which Coach Lewis initiated them into before the game.

Gierasch and Sawin returned in good shape. Ellis was out again and took light work. Although cautious in his running, on account of his leg, which still troubles him, he looks as if he might play in the Pennsylvania game.

PRINCETON'S LONG PRACTICE.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Princeton's 'Varsity eleven contested with the scrub team on University Field this afternoon for the space of nearly an hour. It was the longest game that Princeton's players have thus far taken part in, and was as hard-fought as it was long. From the start the second team made ground gaining difficult for the university team, disputing almost every yard of turf.

In the first half of thirty minutes the regulars managed by dint of keeping everlastingly at it to score one touch-down. This touch-down was due largely to the splendid line bucking and short end runs of Hodgman assisted by almost perfect interference, combined with the ground gaining of Underhill's punts.

Hodgman plunged like a mad bull into the solid ranks of the scrub team and was assisted by all the other backs. Reiter, McClave, and Hart all did their duty at half-back, and in connection with the quarter and full back executed the ensemble plays in fine form.

Humbird, the little quarter back, who has been perpetrating such wonderful sensational plays, got mixed up in a scrimmage with some of the big fellows and had his arm and shoulder badly injured.

COLLEGIATE BASKETBALL.

Columbia Students Form an Association and Elect Officers.

A meeting of about fifty students who are interested in basketball was held at Columbia University yesterday. An association was formed and the following officers were elected: R. Woolford, 1901, C., President, and W. F. Allen, 1903, C., Captain. A schedule of games, including contests with Yale, Brown, Harvard, and the Newark Young Men's Christian Association, is in process of formation.

Columbia is contemplating joining the Intercollegiate Basketball Association, formed by teams from Yale, Harvard, Williams, Brown, Dartmouth, and Wesleyan. The colleges in the association will play in the different university gymnasiums this Winter for the intercollegiate championship. The question is also being discussed as to the propriety of awarding the "'Varsity C" to members of the Columbia team. This is done at other colleges, and the Columbia players feel that a like honor should be accorded to them. Those who will take part in the daily practice are R. E. Dougherty, 1901, S.; C. M. Schwerin, 1901, C.; R. Woolford, 1901, C.; B. F. Andrews, 1901, S.; H. C. Townsend, 1903, C.; T. H. Allen, 1903, C.; W. F. Allen, 1903, C., and W. Earle, 1903, C.

Victory for Morris County Women.

Six women of the Morris County Golf Club, near Morristown, N. J., visited the Dyker Meadow Club links yesterday, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, and played their match with the Dyker Meadow women in the metropolitan team championship series. The visitors won handily, scoring the heavy victory of 31 holes to 1. The only point for the home club was scored by Mrs. Smylie, who beat Mrs. Oliver Adams by a single hole. Miss Cornelie G. Willis and Mrs. Charles Adams played a tie game. The Morris County women now have eight victories to their credit for the team championship and no defeats. The players and scores were:

MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.	DYKER MEADOW.	Holes.
Miss Elsa Hurlbut	0	Miss M. Chauncey	0
Miss Anna E. Kip	0	Miss Pearsall	0
Mrs. W. Shippen	0	Miss Seaman	0
Mrs. W. F. Morgan	0	Mrs. E.C. Kalbfleisch	0
Miss C. G. Willis	0	Mrs. Charles Adams	0
Mrs. Oliver Adams	0	Mrs. Smylie	1
Total	31	Total	1

For Ardsley Golf Honors.

The first competition for the semi-annual women's championship of the Ardsley Club was played yesterday on the Ardsley links near Dobbs Ferry. It was a medal play round at eighteen holes, and the eight whose scores rendered them eligible to continue at match play were Miss Eunice Terry, 102; Miss Grace Fargo, 104; Miss Vanderhoef, 104; Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, 109; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 114; Miss Lillian Brooks, 114; Miss May Barron, 122; Miss Adrians, 130.

Miss Vanderhoef holds the championship at present. The draw for the first match play round to-day is Miss Terry vs. Miss Fargo, Miss Vanderhoef vs. Miss Brooks, Mrs. Cochrane vs. Mrs. Eldridge, Miss Barron vs. Miss Adrians.

Nyack Golfers Beat Their Rivals.

The Nyack Country Club won its final match against the Mount Pleasant Golf Club on Monday afternoon by the score of 18 holes to 10. Each club had won on its home grounds, and the Ardsley Club offered the use of its course in order that the final match might be played on a neutral course. The teams and scores were:

NYACK.	Holes.	MOUNT PLEASANT.	Holes.
Henderson	1	Farquhar	0
Hard	0	Larkin	0
Douglas	6	McAlpin	0
Herron	3	McCord	0
White	0	Paulding	3
Stewart	0	Weld	7
Zerbe	8	Demming	0
Total	18	Total	10

Golf Notes of Interest.

The open tournament of the Brookline Country Club, near Boston, will begin Thursday morning and about seventy-five competitors are expected to start in the qualifying round. A women's tournament will be played next week.

C. I. Travelli won, last week, the Founder's Cup, which represents the championship of the Braeburn Golf Club, near Boston. Travelli has played in some local tournaments, and is generally seen on the Atlantic City links during the season.

G. Fox Tiffany, Secretary of the Westchester Golf Club, stated yesterday that Walter J. Travis and Findlay S. Douglas had both entered for the club's open tournament, which will begin to-morrow morning. Entries close to-night with the Secretary, at the club, Foxhurst, Westchester Avenue.

The report comes from Chicago that the Midlothian Country Club is preparing to make a bid for the women's amateur championship next year. It is also stated that the Western golfers are cheerfully admitting the possibility of Atlantic City getting the amateur championship, while in a spirit of delightful Western generosity the open championship is also conceded to the East.

An interesting match was played on Saturday on the Oyster Bay Golf Club links for the championship of the club between Devereaux Emmet and H. R. Townsend. The prize was the Walter Jennings Cup, which had to be won three times to become the victor's personal property. Each contestant had scored twice, and the final match for ownership resulted in a victory for Devereaux Emmet by 1 up in thirty-six holes. Townsend finished the morning play 6 up.

The Princeton golf team will probably play a match on Saturday with the Richmond County Country Club on the latter's links at Dongan Hills, S. I. The team will be picked from Percy R. Pyne, Chester Griswold, Jr., H. I. Wilson, Harold [illegible] with, Abram Poole, D. T. Dana, W. Dahlgren, H. B. Freilinghuysen, and L. J. Garretson. With the exception of the latter all of the others comprised the team that met defeat at the hands of the Philadelphia Cricket Club on Saturday by the score of 24 holes to 13. It is the annual victory of the Philadelphians over Princeton. F. M. Mackie, the new Quaker City champion, and Percy Pyne, the intercollegiate champion, played a tie game.

Japanese Self-Defense Exhibited.

A novel exhibition witnessed by a number of prominent sporting men and representatives of the Police Department yesterday afternoon was a demonstration of jiu jitsu, a form of the Japanese art of self-defense, in the New York Theatre. The exhibition was by J. J. O'Brien and K. Inoue, both skilled in the Japanese exercise. Jiu jitsu, as the exhibition showed, is neither wrestling nor boxing, but consists of a variety of movements, grasps, and grips, by which a man attacked by another may render his assailant powerless by seizing and holding him. An adept in the exercise may overcome a person vastly stronger by the use of the Japanese art, and that without great effort or violence. Both the men who gave the exhibition are proficient in the Japanese system of defense, and their demonstration of its uses caused great surprise and won the admiration of the spectators. O'Brien is said to be the first man other than a Japanese to master jiu jitsu.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

Edwin Pfeabey easily defeated Dr. W. G. Douglas last night in the eleventh game of the amateur scratch billiard tournament now in progress under the direction of the Amateur Athletic Union at the Metropolitan Billiard Academy, 127 Columbus Avenue. Both contestants played unevenly up to the forty-fifth inning, when Mr. Pressbey ran 107 points in twelve successive innings. Dr. Douglas played considerably under his usual form. The scores by innings follow, a fourteen-inch balk line being used:

Presbey—1 2 0 1 0 0 12 5 2 0 10 10 0 0 15 0 4 2 6 0 1 4 0 6 3 1 0 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 1 1 0 9 2 5 0 5 2 4 2 2 6 1 1 3 1 9 1 0 0 4 4 3 0 2 2 11 5. Total, 250; average, 3 46-63.

Douglas—1 4 3 2 8 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 6 0 0 7 12 2 0 6 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 21 7 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1. Total, 104; average, 1 37-67.

A. D. Ferguson will play H. W. White to-night.

Masters' Chess Tourney.

The men engaged in the masters' tourney at the Manhattan Chess Club met this evening in order to play the fourth round of the contest. The order of play was arranged to be as follows: Showalter vs. Hodges, Marshall vs. Baird, and Hymes vs. Lipschuets. Marshall won after 38 moves, while the other two games were pending at a late hour.

Huntswoman Captured a Brush.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 30.—In to-day's run of the Genesee Hunt Club at Moscow Green, the feature was the sensational ride of Mrs. E. S. Craven of Geneseo, mounted on her hunter, Surprise, who kept well up with the hounds from the start and captured the brush at the finish.

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SHOOTING AT LIVE BIRDS.

Hallowell Beat Morfey in a 100-Bird Match at Inter-State Park.

A 100 live bird match at thirty yards, between T. W. Morfey and John J. Hallowell of the New Utrecht Gun Club, for $100 a side, was shot yesterday afternoon at Inter-State Park, and was won by Hallowell, who killed 97 birds, to Morfey's 93.

Hallowell made two perfect strings of 25, making two of his three misses in the first string and the other in the third string. Morfey's best strings were his first and last, in each of which he missed but one bird. The time of the match was 1 hour and 8 minutes.

After the match was decided, two sweepstakes were shot, each for ten birds, with $5 entrance fee. Dr. Miller of the Medicus Gun Club of Brooklyn won first money in both. The scores:

100-bird match at 30 yards for $100 a side.

John J. Hallowell—
2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 0 1 1 2—23
2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1—23
1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2—24
1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 2—25

Total.....97

T. W. Morfey—
2 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 1—24
1 1 2 1 2 2 1 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2—23
0 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 0 1 1 2 2—22
0 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1—24

Total.....93

Sweepstakes, Handicap, 10 Birds, $5 Entrance.—Dr. Miller, (30 yards,) 10; J. B. Hopkins, (30 yards,) 9; C. M. Lincoln, (28 yards,) 9; S. M. Van Allen, (30 yards,) 8; B. H. Norton, (28 yards,) 8; "Ramapo," (28 yards,) 7; Dr. Wood, (28 yards,) 6.

Sweepstakes, Handicap, 10 Birds, $5 Entrance.—Dr. Miller, (30 yards,) 10; J. B. Hopkins, (30 yards,) 9; Dr. Wood, (28 yards,) 9; C. M. Lincoln, (28 yards,) 8; B. H. Norton, (28 yards,) 9; "Ramapo," (28 yards,) 8; S. M. Van Allen, (30 yards,) 7.

NATIONAL BEAGLE CLUB TRIALS.

Somerset Beagle's Flossie Won in the First Class Decided.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 30.—The second day of the National Beagle Club's trials finished up Class AA for fifteen-inch bitches. George F. Reed's True and Somerset Beagle's Flossie were first put down and ran a long race. Both showed good, but Flossie proved best. The next brace down was Rockbridge Kennels' Treble and Summers's Bess. After being down

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41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Daily Market Letter on Application.
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LOCAL SECURITIES,
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1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
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SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

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DAILY MARKET LETTERS and our new illustrated book, "WALL STREET," sent free.

Established 1868. Tel. call, 2385 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

Edmund & Charles Randolph,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
7 Nassau Street, New York.
Having become members of the New York Cotton Exchange we beg to announce that we are prepared to accept orders to buy, sell or carry cotton in this market.

BANKERS' TRUST CO. STOCK
DEALT IN.
Chas. Minzesheimer & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
17 BROAD ST., 35 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
$4,000 American Spirits Manfg. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$10,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$10,000 Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$5,000 Lou., Hend. & St. Louis R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1946.
$300 Atlantic Yacht Club Bds.
$2,000 Acme Liquid Fuel Co. Income Bds.
$25,000 United States Sugar Refining Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$15,000 Indiana Natural & Illuminating Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$5,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
30 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
50 shs. Northern Insurance Co.
50 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 2d Prefd.
50 shs. Eastern Insurance Co.
20 shs. Globe Insurance Co.
50 shs. Insurance Co., State of New York.
50 shs. North American Transport Co.
72 shs. Brooklyn Gas Fixture Co.
300 shs. Molecular Telephone Co.
550 shs. Acme Liquid Fuel Co.
240 shs. Denver City Constr. Silver Mining Co.
100 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
100 shs. Distilling Co. of America prefd.
200 shs. Distilling Co. of America common.
$14 39-100 Lou., Hend. & St. Louis R. R. Co. scrip.
203 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consld. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
$20 Ohio & Indiana Consld. Natural & Ill. Gas Co. scrip.
100 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
62 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH S. SPINNEY.
2,200 shs. Proustite Mining Co.
13 shs. American Casualty, Ins. & Security Co. of Baltimore.
630 shs. Virginia Marble Co.
$5,332.50 Virginia Marble Co. Bond, dated May 31, 1800, payable July 1, 1893, Int. 6 p. c.
$2,051.52. Receipts for money advanced Virginia Marble Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$950 City of Montgomery, Ala., 5 p. c. Corp. Bds., due 1907.
394 shs. Phenix National Bank.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
20 shs. Union Trust Co.
21 shs. United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co.
Warrants of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. for 1,000 tons of Charlotte Iron, (Hypothecated.)
$5,000 Lou., Evans. & St. Louis Consld. R. R. Gen. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Trust Receipt.)
$4,000 Denver & Southwestern Ry. 5 p. c. Gen. Mtge. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1929.
110 shs. Union Coarse Salt Co.
5 shs. Sun Publishing and Printing Co.
45 shs. United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co.
20 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
10 shs. Erie & Kalamazoo R. R. Co.
40 shs. New York & Harlem R. R. Co.
100 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
2 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton Purchase Money Certificates
Issued by the United States Trust Company of New York, under syndicate agreement dated MARCH 2nd, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that on and after OCTOBER 25, 1900, holders of the above certificates may receive the securities and cash to which they are entitled, in due course after presentation and surrender of their certificates at the office of the undersigned, 45 Wall Street, New York.
Bonds are of the denomination of $1,000, and shares of the par value of $100. Holders entitled to fractions of either may sell such fractions or may purchase sufficient amounts of the same to entitle them to an entire bond or share, at prices to be named.
Holders transmitting Purchase Money Certificates by mail or express should indicate whether they wish to sell or purchase fractional amounts and whether they wish the securities sent by registered mail or express, at their expense and risk. Certificates must be accompanied by proper power of transfer.
A statement setting forth the terms of distribution to the above certificate holders may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
Not more than fifty schedules for the exchange of such certificates for new securities will be received on any banking day.
United States Trust Company of New York,
by JOHN A. STEWART, President.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits.$3,000,000
ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS; ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, OR COMMITTEE OF ESTATES; TRUSTEE UNDER THE MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS OF CORPORATIONS; REGISTRAR OR AGENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE STOCK AND BONDS OF CORPORATIONS.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit.
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
THOMAS F. RYAN.....Vice President
JAMES K. CORBIERE....Second Vice President
H. M. FRANCIS.....Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS.....Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET.....Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY.....Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker, D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind, Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke, W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler, George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven, Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix, Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie, Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston, John Sloane,
Augustus D. Juilliard, William C. Whitney.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

RETSOF MINING STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

WE LOAN MONEY IN A HUNDRED DIFFERENT ways; salaries and merchants. 150 Nassau, Office 729.

FINANCIAL.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL & IRON CO.
Purchase Money Mortgage on Helvetia Property.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that eight (8) Purchase Money Mortgage Bonds of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:
261, 416, 562, 630, 927, 950, 1025, 1069.
All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due November 1, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
September 8, 1900.
We, the undersigned, HEREBY CERTIFY that the eight (8) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the first day of November, 1900, at 110 per cent., together with the coupon maturing November 1st, 1900, ($1,125 per bond.)
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT AS SUPERINtendent or assistant in corporation or business enterprise; graduate (age 31) of technical college and member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, with exceptional experience in executive positions involving the control of large bodies of men and the building up and responsible direction of important interests; will begin at $2,500 if the right sort of opening. References the best. Address H. C., Box 134 Times Office.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s PITTSBURGH JUNCTION & MIDDLE DIVISION 3½% GOLD BONDS.
Coupon No. 4, due November 1, 1900, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after October 29, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. on November 2, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.,
Richmond, Va., October 26th, 1900.
A dividend of 1% has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable November 26th, 1900, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Friday, November 9th, 1900.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Friday, November 9th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Tuesday, November 27th, at 10 A. M.
The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The Pacific Coast Company,
10 Wall Street, New York, Oct. 10, 1900.
The following dividends have this day been declared upon the stock of the Pacific Coast Company, payable on and after Nov. 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Oct. 15, 1900: A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the First Preferred Stock, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Second Preferred Stock, and a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Stock.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 15th day of October, 1900, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Nov. 1st, 1900.
JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 27, 1900.
A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after Nov. 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Oct. 31, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing November 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Bonds may be left for examination on and after the 29th inst., and, if in order, checks will be mailed therefor on the 31st. GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
New York, October 19th, 1900.

Southern Railway Company.
Coupons due Nov. 1, 1900, from East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Consolidated 5% bonds, Virginia Midland General Mortgage 5% bonds, Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Second Mortgage 4½% bonds, South Carolina and Georgia First Mortgage 5% bonds, and Richmond and Mecklenburg First Mortgage 4% bonds, will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall St., New York. H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 115 Broadway, New York, October, 19th, 1900. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared payable November 1st proximo to stockholders of record at close of business October 19th, 1900.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day, Oct. 12, 1900, declared a semi-annual dividend of 6%, payable on and after November 1st, 1900. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 22 to November 1st, 1900.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank,
NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1900.
95TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1.
Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 10, due November 1, 1900, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.
Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
Coupons, due Nov. 1st, 1900, from Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, and from Minneapolis & Duluth Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company; No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company,
Boston, Mass., Oct. 27, 1900.
Coupons due Nov. 1st, 1900, from the Flint and Pere Marquette First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall St., New York.
CHAS. MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
135 Broadway, New York, October 31, 1900.
Coupons on bonds of the following-named companies, maturing Nov. 1st next, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date: DALLAS & WACO RAILWAY CO., BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice-Pres't & Treas.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie.
San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 25, 1900.
Dividend No. 99 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, Nov. 22. Books close Nov. 8.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
135 Broadway, New York, Oct. 31st, 1900.
Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO. 1ST MTGE. EXTENSION 5% BONDS, maturing Nov. 1st next, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Vice-Pres't & Treas.

The United States Leather Company.
The coupons of the debenture bonds of this company, due November 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
New York, October 30, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on November 1, 1900.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN UNION GAS Company, due November 1st, 1900, will be paid at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall St., N. Y. D. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 30	380,856
To date this year	92,057,123
Corresponding date last year	144,449,070

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 30	$1,250,000
To date this year	$392,498,960
Corresponding date last year	$737,401,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Kan. City So. pf.	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	¾	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Manhattan	½
Am. Tobacco	¾	Met. Street Ry.	¾
B'klyn R. T.	¾	National Lead	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	1	Norfolk & West.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	People's Gas	⅝
Consol. Gas	2	St. L. & S. W.	½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	⅝	Silver Bull ctfs.	2½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	4	Southern Pacific	2½
Federal Steel pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Great North. pf.	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	7⅞
Am. Tin Plate	1	Pullman Co.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2⅜	St. J. & G. I.	½
Nat. Lead pf.	3¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Nat. Tube pf.	½	Union Bag & P. pf.	⅝
Nort. & West. pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	1¼

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel 6s. 1⅜, N. Y. Cent., L. S. St. J. & G. I. 1st. 1½, coll. 3½s 1

There were no advances.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The campaign of the little professional market raiders who lately have been industrious short sellers of stocks on the Stock Exchange was nipped rather ingloriously in the bud yesterday afternoon when, on some substantial buying orders being placed in the market by a number of large interests, it developed that the floating supply of stock was limited. As a consequence, the orders being at the market and having to be filled, quotations were bid sharply up. Previous short sellers, discovering the facts of the situation, at the same time undertook to cover their contracts, with the result that additional force was lent to the upward movement. Prices closed strong and generally at the high figures for the day, with urgent bidding upon the part of shorts for stock and a still large short interest uncovered.

That this is no exaggeration of the case, the movement of such a security as Southern Pacific clearly bears out. Some few days ago THE NEW YORK TIMES published in its news columns the fact that W. K. Vanderbilt had acquired a large interest in Southern Pacific stock, that the selection of President Hays was at Mr. Vanderbilt's suggestion, and that dividends on the security are soon to be begun. For reasons best known to themselves—probably because they had not at the time obtained all the stock they desired at the low figures—certain interests in the property, while not actually denying the Vanderbilt story, nevertheless contrived to give the impression that it was untrue. The result, perhaps not unnaturally, was short selling of the shares, and mayhap some liquidation by timid holders. Yesterday, stock no longer offering and a demand appearing—a demand altogether too substantial to be ignored in the way of suggesting developments—the issue was run sharply up almost 3 points.

Coming so soon after the Northern Pacific rise on the day previous, the movement is suggestive of nothing so much as that which was yesterday commented upon in these columns; that the lesser room traders who have sold stocks which they did not own will find it an expensive undertaking to buy them back. Incidentally there is disclosed what also has been insisted upon, that strong and substantial interests are in the market not only as supporters of it, but as accumulators of stocks. Indeed, the action of the market in the dullness of yesterday morning was significant of that fact, rising quotations following whensoever bear pressure ceased. No long stock came upon the market.

Railroad earnings continue favorable; money is easy, and political news is encouraging. Even London, whose own market yesterday was disturbed by reports of Queen Victoria's illness, is buying Americans, and, because of the calls sold some time ago, must buy more. However, it is well to recall that election is near at hand, and that a policy of prudence is never amiss. There will be much "evening up" between now and Tuesday next.

Skeptics in the Street who wished to believe as untrue not only the Southern Pacific accomplishment, but also the report of Metropolitan control of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, are rather less in evidence.

The West has turned a buyer of stocks.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES, with the exception of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, were little traded in, but strength developed in all of the issues. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit and in Manhattan there are rather extended short interests, though as yet no effort has been made to force any covering, though it is understood that a campaign against the shorts in both issues has been planned. In the Brooklyn issue Metropolitan interests are still reported as buyers, while in Manhattan insiders are quietly accumulating stocks. In connection with the report of continued buying by Metropolitan of the Brooklyn property, the Street yesterday read with some interest the following dispatch from Philadelphia, published by one of the news agencies:

A local traction interest in close touch with New York operators says: "I am told by a large New York house that undoubtedly large purchases of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock have been made for interests connected with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The accumulation of holdings is, however, covered up by the feeding out of stock whenever the market goes too high. I believe that the Metropolitan people will eventually control not only the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, but all the surface lines on Long Island."

STEEL STOCKS moved irregularly, weakness developing in some of the issues and strength in others. There was good buying in Steel and Wire on the statement that at the meeting of the Directors on Monday the financial reports submitted were so gratifying that it was practically decided to continue the dividend on the common stock for the next year. The selection of P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia as a Director was considered as strengthening the board.

Tin Plate was one of the weakest stocks of the group, the selling being by the same operator who several weeks ago was offering to buy any part of the capital stock of the company at the then going figures. It is said that the earnings of the company show barely little more than the dividend on the preferred.

The resumption of work in some of the Federal Steel Company's mills had favorable effect, while the inside support in Tennessee Coal was due to the encouraging reports of the company's growing business.

SUGAR TRUST stock was, like Southern Pacific, a security which in the late trading was run sharply up on the shorts by independent buying, which in its turn led to urgent covering demand. For the past week two well-known operators have been proclaiming that the stock was on its way to par, and that, having fallen below 122, its further drop would be as sudden as it would be decided. But projectes—particularly in Wall Street—do not always come true, and even there the best laid plans of men can go aglee. Certain it is that in Sugar yesterday the stock went quite contrary to all predictions and promises. After a rather weak opening it took on a tone of strength, and in the afternoon was run sharply up over two points. The buying was regarded as much better than the selling.

NORTHERN PACIFIC was heavy on the publication of the September earnings of the company, showing a decrease in gross of $186,370, and in net of no less than $326,400. For the third week of October, however, an increase was reported of $41,380, and this is taken to signify that the worst period is past, and that, depending from now on less upon crops, the system will make a better showing. London sold the stock, and Morgan interests here were reported as buyers.

GRANGERS were well bought, with Great Northern preferred especially strong on buying said to be for the account of interests who profess to know of some pending developments of consequence in the affairs of the property. Some buying was induced by, and generally a better feeling resulted from, the publication of the September earnings of Burlington, which showed an increase of $119,700 in gross for the month, and of $24,500 in net.

COAL STOCKS were little traded in, the Street seeming disposed to let them alone for the time being. Nevertheless, the earnings of the several companies continue to be read with interest, the figures given out yesterday by Jersey Central being no exception to the rule. These clearly showed the effects of the coal strike, a decrease of $87,100 in gross earnings being reported for the month of September, and a decrease in net of $129,000, the larger decrease being due to an increase in operating expenses.

ANACONDA was bought by insiders who speak hopefully of the general outlook. It was announced yesterday that the company's shaft, which has not been in operation for a week now, because of a break in the hoisting apparatus, will be in working order again in a few days.

In a number of issues the movements, either up or down, were unaccompanied by any influencing news. This was the case in Pan Handle, which declined 7⅞ points on trading in less than 200 shares. It was the case also in Consolidated Gas, which advanced 2 points on transactions involving 650 shares. In Lake Erie and Western there was buying said to be for Vanderbilt account, while the gain in Kansas City Southern preferred was reported to be in connection with the change of control of the property.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S RISE.

Southern Pacific stock was the feature of the stock market yesterday, rising sharply in the afternoon nearly 3 points on substantial buying orders from large banking houses. Coincident with the rise several rumors circulated—one of them to the effect that during the day a dividend on the stock had been declared. This, however, was emphatically contradicted at the office of Speyer & Co., where all knowledge of any intention to act on the dividend was denied.

What undoubtedly the rise may be attributed to, is, primarily, further buying for Vanderbilt account—as indicated by the operations of certain well-known Stock Exchange houses usually active for Vanderbilt interests; and an appreciation in the Street of the truth of the story published some few days ago in the news columns of this newspaper that W. K. Vanderbilt, personally and for himself had been a large buyer of the stock. When this fact was first published office clerks and officials usually not taken into the confidence of financial powers were busy denying any knowledge of it. Those denials, however, did not alter the fact, the truth and force of which were yesterday clearly demonstrated to several influential interests in the Street, who thereupon immediately became buyers themselves; while shorts—induced by the denials to sell—were busy covering their contracts.

A significant fact about yesterday's rise is that when the upward movement began dealings in less than 5,000 shares resulted in a gain of a full point in the security, showing clearly how little available stock was in the market and how insiders had been quietly picking up stocks.

All told, some 76,000 shares were traded in, at a net gain of 2¼ points.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Apart fromselling Northern Pacific, London yesterday was a limited buyer of stocks on this market, taking among other things Southern Pacific and Union Pacific. This buying was the more noticeable for the reason that the London market itself was rather reactionary because of the reported illness of Queen Victoria. To-morrow the London Stock Exchange will be closed.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Whether or not it was because of the restricted trading in the Stock Exchange and therefore a less active demand for call money, it is a fact that call money rates yesterday ruled easy, loans being made as low as 3 per cent., while few were made above 3¾ and none higher than 4. The payments by the Sub-Treasury to the banks are now larger than receipts, and next Saturday's bank statement will undoubtedly make a good showing.

ARRIVALS OF GOLD.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $737,750 in New York Exchanges for gold deposited at the San Francisco Mint, and $37,110 for gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office. The bond payments amounted to $98,841.

The debit of the Sub-Treasury at the Clearing House yesterday morning was $1,307,000, which included the payment of $675,000 to the Bank of British North America on Assay Office checks for Klondike gold received at Seattle.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

15 shares Fireproofine Company, preferred, $100 each, (hypothecated;) 15 shares Fireproofine Company, common, $100 each, (hypothecated,) $100.

Warehouse Receipt No. 17,386, dated March 20, 1899, issued by the F. C. Linde Company, for 14 cases of woolens and 14 cases of blankets; Warehouse Receipt No. 17,893, dated March 22, 1899, issued by the F. C. Linde Company, for 8 cases of merchandise, $2,000.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.
MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.
NOTICE.
South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company.
New York, October 15, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, November 14, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

NOTICE.
Sumter & Wateree River Railroad Company.
New York, October 15, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sumter & Wateree River Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company, in Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, November 14, 1900 at one o'clock P. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

Third Avenue Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Co. will be held on WEDNESDAY, November 14th, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M. at 621 Broadway for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
JOHN BEAVER, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Nov. 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that steel and iron experts believe that Bessemer pig iron will soon advance to $16 to $18 per ton, and steel billets to $22 per ton.

Secretary of the International Packing Company quoted from Chicago as saying that the interest on the $2,500,000 6 per cent. bonds of the company, payable in November, will not be paid.

Increase of $469,628 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $779,032, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Cable advices from Vienna that as a consequence of the collapse of the Austro-Hungary Iron Trust at Prague, the iron company shares have fallen from £110 to £71.

Traffic managers of the Eastern trunk lines said to have been asked by President Ingalls of the "Big Four," to meet representatives of the Western railroads in Cincinnati the latter part of the week for the purpose of taking steps to restore tariff rates on west-bound freight traffic.

Shipment of 103,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Reports from Chicago that the Shelby Steel Tube Company of Cleveland, Ohio, is making preparations and will shortly engage in the manufacture of steel wire.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $209,280,963; balances, $9,102,205; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,307,492.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80¾@$4.80⅝; demand, $4.83⅞; cables, $4.84½; commercial bills, $4.79¼@$4.80¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼@5.21¾ less 1-16 and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94@94 1-16 and 94 11-16, and guilders, 39⅞ and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5@3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 75c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Money was firmer to-day, in view of the demands in connection with the month end, the more potent influence of the Bank of England's takings from the market, and the expectation of further considerable withdrawals at the coming consol settlement. The condition of foreign exchanges caused discounts to harden.

The advancing tendency of money was largely responsible for the lethargy on the Stock Exchange to-day. "Gilt-edged" securities were firm. Consols were dull

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities remained light and few changes of importance resulted from the day's transactions. As a whole, prices were steady, and some net gains showed at the close, but in a few issues some weakness was apparent. The volume of business compared to that of the opening days of last week was so small that the market was called very dull, though the total was probably in excess of the average two or three weeks ago. It seems to be expected that the market will not long remain as dull as it has been during the past few days, the present inactivity being considered merely a reaction from last week's activity.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER, on sales of 500 shares, sold from 91 down to 90¾, but recovered to 90¾. Just at the close the price was bid up to 91¼, but no trades were made at this figure. The stock ended the day at 90¾ bid, showing no net change. Boston seemed to be a seller of Amalgamated.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER enjoyed a further advance to 15⅝ and closed at 15⅝ bid, a net gain of three-eighths of a point. Buying was apparently for insiders.

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UNION COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares at 2⅞, odd lots selling at 3. The buying was believed to be for the same interests who are said to have been accumulating the stock for some time past. The following statement of the condition of the company's property was published in the Street yesterday:

"The machinery for the concentrator at the mine is now all on the ground. It will be rapidly put together, and will be in full operation probably before Jan. 1. There are over 30,000 tons of ore on the dumps ready for concentration and smelting. The character of the ore improves as the mine deepens, and experts declare that it is an excellent concentrating ore, and that the loss by the process to be used will be very small—less than the average. The ore on the dumps has been thoroughly tested in a large way, and shows copper, gold, and silver in the ore, it is estimated, will be more than sufficient to pay all the mining expenses. The new management has been placed in excellent working condition, and as soon as the concentrator is in operation satisfying results may be looked for."

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was dull, but stronger than on the previous day. The common stock closed at 5 bid, an advance of three-eighths of a point. The decision of Chancellor Magie in the Kreissel suit seems to leave the matter of the voting trusteeship in the same condition in which it was at the time of the annual meeting. The temporary injunction granted restraining the voting of stock by the five voting Trustees in whose hands it was proposed to put the direction of the company.

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CHICAGO AND ALTON subscriptions and securities were relatively quiet. The former were in demand at the close at 113¼, a slight net gain over Monday's final quotation.

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GERMAN TREASURY 4s were active to the extent of about 100,000 marks. They closed three-sixteenths higher for the day, at 100 3-16 bid.

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ANTHRACITE COAL.—There was some inquiry for the stock of the Anthracite Coal Company, the officers and Directors of which have just been elected. It was quoted at 5½ bid, with stock offered at 7.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, on the sale of 500 shares or more, sold down to 7, and closed at 7 bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 29. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	90¾	91⅜	90¾	91½
Am. Agricultural Chem.	24	25½	25	28
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	77	79	77	79
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	3	3½	3	3½
American Bicycle pf.	20	23	21	23
American Bicycle bonds.	65	70	65	70
American Chicle	65	68	65	68
American Chicle pf.	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	25		28	
Am. Hide & L. 6s	85½	87	86½	89
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	19
American Woolen pf.	76	76¾	75½	77
Am. Typefounders	55	60	55	60
British Columbia Copper	15⅝	15⅞	15¼	15½
British Exch. 3s	98	98⅜	98	98½
California Copper	1½	2	1½	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	4	4½	4	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	33	30	35
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton subs.	113¼	113⅝	113½	113½
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	94	96
C. & A. 3s, cert. of int.	80	89¼	89	89¼
Chicago & Alton 3½s	81⅝	82¼	81¾	82
Compressed Air	29	31	29	32
Con. Ry., L. & E.	7⅞	8¼	8⅝	8½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	25	31	25	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	100½	103	100½	103
Cramps' Shipyard	67	71	67	71
General Carriage	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	5½
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf.	95	98	98	98
German Treasury 4s	100 3-16	100 5-6	100	100¼
Hall Signal	35	43	35	43
Havana Commercial	9½		9½	
Havana Commercial pf.	39¾		39¾	
Hudson River Tel.	115	120	115	120
Dist. Co. of Am. tr.	5	5¼	4⅝	5¼
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	19	21	19	21
Electric Boat		20¼	19½	21
Electric Boat pf.	40		40	
Electric Vehicle	19	20½	19	20½
Electric Vehicle pf.		43		44
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	2¾	2¾	2⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	30	20	30
Illinois Transportation	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
International Pump	21	22½	22	23
Int. Pump pf.	70	75	69¾	
International Silver pf.	34	38	34	38
Inter-State Oil	58½	58⅝	58½	58⅝
Iron Steamboat	2⅜	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100	102
*Markeen Copper	1	2⅛	1	2⅛
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	10	12	8	11
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	19	23	19	23
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	83	79	83
National Gramophone	10	20	10	20
National Sugar	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3½	4	3½	4
N. Y. Transportation	7	7½	7½	8
Otis Elevator	25½	27	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	87	87½	87	87½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	21	22	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	23¼	24	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81	80	81
Retsof	30		30	
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	94½	93½	94½
Royal Copper	9	9¾	9	9¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28¾	29	29	29⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78	79	78	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17¾	18	17¾	18
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65	67	65	67
Seaboard Air Line	8¼	9	8¾	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	23	22	23
Standard Coupler	35	42	40	43
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Rope & Twine	598	598	591	600
Storage Power	11	12¾	11	12¾
Tennessee Copper	15	16	15	16
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	5	6	5	5½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50		50	
Union Copper	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Union Typewriter	26½	28	26½	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	106½	107½	106½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	61¼	63	61½	63
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	82¾	83½	82¾	83½
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	5	8	6	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	33	37	*35	38
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109	106	109

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102¼	103⅛	102½	103½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	113	110	113	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103¼	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	229	231	229	231
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101¼	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	30½	32	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	18½	19½
Jersey C., H. & P. bonds.	82¾	83½	82	83
Kings County Elev. 4s	77	80	78	82
Nassau Electric 4s	86	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	22		22	
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	193	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82½	84	82½	84
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	24	22	24
Orange & Pgs. V. bonds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
Third & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113¼	114½	113½	114¼
Union R. R. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac. Providence	109	111	109	111
Union Traction bonds	113¼	115	113¼	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½	33	31	33
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	104	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4		4	
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	60	63	60	63
Central Union 5s, gtd	106½	107¼	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark		55		55
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds.		103		103
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	76	81	76	81
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	20	25	21	25
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	303	298	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105½	105¾	106	106½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12½		14	12½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	63	64	63	64
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	103¾	104½	104	104½
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	56	58	55	58
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38		38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock		50		50
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York.	130	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	9	10
Western Gas	89	91	89	91
Western Gas 1st 5s	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	19	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	83	82	83
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	92¾	92	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	72	76	74	75
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	31	33	31	33
Union Ferry bonds	94	96	94	96

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,210	Am. Steel & W.	34⅞	35¼	33⅜	35
17,180	Am. Sugar Ref.	121⅝	123¼	121¼	121⅜
750	Am. Tobacco	95⅞	97⅜	95½	96⅛
440	A., T. & S. F.	31⅞	32¼	31⅝	32¼
850	A., T. & S. F. pf.	73½	74⅛	73½	74⅛
70	Balt. & Ohio	74⅝	74⅝	74	74
20	Bay State Gas	1	1	1	1
8,900	Brook. R. Trans.	60⅜	62	60⅜	61⅝
220	Ches. & Ohio	29½	30¼	29½	30¼
2,710	Chi., R. & Q.	127	127⅜	126⅜	127⅜
100	Chi. G. W.	11¾	12	11¾	12
1,750	Chi., M. & St. P.	114⅞	115⅝	114⅞	115⅝
120	Chi., R. I. & P.	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝
220	Cont. Tobacco	28	28¼	27½	28
1,510	Federal Steel	38	38⅝	37⅝	38¼
10	Federal Steel pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½
10	Int. Paper pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
230	Louis. & Nash.	74⅝	75⅛	74½	75⅛
1,390	Manhattan	96¼	96⅝	95¾	96½
100	Mexican Central	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	32	32	31⅝	31⅝
1,530	Missouri Pac.	55⅜	56⅛	55½	55⅞
40	N. Y. Central	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾
100	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14½	14½	14½	14½
10	Norf. & West.	36½	36½	36¼	36½
7,030	Northern Pac.	57⅜	58⅛	57	57⅝
320	Pacific Mail	42	42¾	42	42¾
20	Pennsylvania	134½	134½	134½	134½
3,640	People's Gas	93⅜	94	92¾	93⅜
140	Reading	17⅞	18	17½	17⅞
660	Read. 1st pf.	58¾	58¾	57⅞	58¼
260	Republic Steel	13	13½	13	13⅜
7,780	Southern Pac.	36¼	38½	35¾	38⅛
110	Southern Ry.	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12¾
3,920	Union Pacific	61¼	63⅛	60⅝	61⅞
10	Union Pac. pf.	75¼	75½	75¼	75½
1,980	U. S. Leather	11½	11⅝	11	11½
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
90	U. S. Rubber	32¼	32¼	31⅝	32
69,390					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	C. of Ga., con. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
3,000	Wis. Cent. 4s	86½	86½	86½	86½
$8,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	975
3d week Oct.	$121,531	$112,376	$80,888
From Jan. 1	4,133,911	3,605,830	3,736,366
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
3d week Oct.	38,329	34,079	26,165
From Jan. 1	1,242,163	1,050,442	1,108,201
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,456	5,067	4,862
3d week Oct.	808,228	760,854	714,803
From July 1	11,262,180	10,814,860	9,428,969
OMAHA—			
Month Sept	1,080,907	1,098,985	1,061,640
From Jan. 1	7,290,380	7,549,800	6,380,111
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	198
3d week Oct.	18,073	19,695	17,866
From July 1	287,735	270,902	
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for the quarter ending Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	160,923	214,322	200,135
Op. expenses	88,080	102,031	127,432
Net	72,243	111,461	70,703
Charges	41,423	44,662	50,827
Surplus	30,820	67,269	19,876
CANADIAN PACIFIC for September—			
Gross earnings	2,663,402	2,649,785	2,396,385
Op. expenses	1,661,792	1,502,899	1,303,871
Net	1,058,790	1,146,886	1,092,514
Prop. ex. to gross	60½	56¾	54⅜
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	21,940,444	20,150,809	18,254,633
Op. expenses	13,664,927	11,980,877	11,384,727
Net	8,275,517	8,169,932	6,859,906
CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for September—			
Gross earnings	1,247,128	1,234,293	1,155,850
Op. ex. and taxes	775,927	734,061	661,007
Net	471,201	600,232	494,843
From Jan. 1:			
Gross earnings	11,518,443	10,867,645	9,084,378
Op. ex. and taxes	6,930,465	6,462,108	5,612,729
Net	4,587,978	4,405,537	3,471,649
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for September—			
Gross earnings	4,772,004	4,652,258	3,929,553
Expenses	2,744,249	2,658,248	2,233,986
Net	2,027,755	1,994,010	1,695,561
Prop. ex. to gross	57½	57 1-5	56¾
Charges	825,000	815,818	842,958
Surplus	1,202,755	1,178,192	842,609
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	13,225,020	12,856,199	11,070,345
Expenses	7,997,293	7,845,945	6,700,411
Net	5,227,727	5,210,254	4,369,934
Charges	2,475,000	2,447,455	2,528,874
Surplus	2,752,727	2,762,799	1,841,060
The income account compares as follows:			
Earnings:	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Passenger	1,152,833	1,032,717	150,116
Freight	3,208,768	3,251,040	*42,372
Mail and misc'ls	380,402	368,400	12,602
*Decrease.			
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for September—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	1,039,251	957,273	804,934
Op. expenses	645,874	571,116	401,577
Net	393,377	386,157	343,359
Int., dis. and ex.	985	1,980	
Total net	392,390	384,177	343,455
Charges	203,956	203,783	207,281
Surplus	188,434	180,394	136,174
Renewal funds	15,000	15,000	15,000
Surplus	173,434	165,393	121,174
From July 1:			
Gross	3,037,298	2,525,858	2,310,096
Op. expenses	1,900,486	1,532,452	1,318,221
Net	1,136,812	993,406	981,875
Other income	28,886	40,025	41,699
Total net	1,165,698	1,033,431	1,023,574
Charges	613,010	602,295	624,744
Surplus	552,688	631,136	398,830
Renewal funds	45,000	45,000	45,000
Surplus	507,688	386,136	353,830
FT. WORTH & DENVER CITY for September—			
Gross	163,074	143,806	128,097
Op. expenses	109,275	90,983	81,946
Net	53,798	52,822	46,151
From Jan. 1:			
Gross	1,198,854	1,113,700	981,727
Op. expenses	926,479	840,802	665,110
Net	272,375	277,898	316,617
NORTHERN PACIFIC for September—			
Railway:			
Mileage	5,027	4,977	4,862
Gross	2,965,895	3,152,267	2,804,779
Op. expenses	1,427,155	1,287,062	1,095,373
Net	1,538,740	1,865,205	1,719,406
Prop. exp. to gr.	48⅛	40⅞	39%
Charges, &c.	299,619	302,054	300,862
Net income	1,239,121	1,563,151	1,418,544
Miscel. income	63,718	28,572	12,712
Net inc., main sys.	1,302,839	1,591,723	1,431,256
Prop. lines	50,004	44,239	51,866
Surplus	1,352,843	1,635,962	1,483,122
From July 1:			
Gross	8,468,328	8,071,015	6,902,053
Op. exper ies	4,316,485	3,980,638	3,048,037
Net	4,151,843	4,380,377	3,854,016
Charges, &c.	985,294	969,866	701,999
Net income	3,166,549	3,420,511	3,152,017
Miscel. income	186,946	71,364	25,859
Net inc., main sys.	3,353,495	3,491,875	3,177,876
Prop. lines	103,256	87,037	127,059
Surplus	3,456,751	3,578,962	3,304,935
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for September—	1900.	1899.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	47,587	49,902	2,315
Op. expenses	26,893	22,748	*3,145
Net earnings	21,694	27,154	5,460
Other income	91	149	58
Total income	21,785	27,303	5,518
Fixed charges, &c.	17,833	18,542	709
Surplus	3,952	8,761	4,809
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings	139,045	128,710	*10,335
Op. expenses	80,861	65,519	*15,342
Net earnings	58,184	63,191	5,007
Other income	2,372	537	*1,835
Total income	60,556	63,728	3,172
Fixed charges, &c.	54,425	54,198	*227
Surplus	6,131	9,530	3,399
*Increase.			
ST. JOSEPH & GR. ISLAND for September—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	133,314	135,419	105,446
Op. exp. & taxes.	69,668	84,284	85,184
Net	63,646	41,155	20,262
Charges	8,750	8,750	5,833
Surplus	54,896	32,405	14,429
From July 1:			
Gross	361,944	408,187	300,478
Op. exp. & taxes.	219,035	282,719	236,894
Net	142,909	125,468	63,584
Charges	26,250	26,250	17,500
Surplus	116,659	99,218	46,084

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the Fourteenth Street Bank.

It is announced that coupons will be paid on certain bonds of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, the United States Leather Company, and the Northern Union Gas Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
129½	130½	120	Adams Express	130	130	130	130	+1
17¼	18	5,655	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17½	17½	16⅝	17½	-¼
64	64½	850	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63⅝	64	63⅝	64	
35	35½	110	American Cotton Oil	35½	35½	35½	35½	-⅛
91		100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92	92	92	92	+2
157½	160	10	American Express	157	157	157	157	
36¼	36½	1,539	American Ice Co.	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅜	+⅛
63	65½	75	Am. Ice Co. pf.	65½	65½	65¼	65½	
11⅜	11⅝	475	Am. Linseed Co.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11¾	
52¾	53	675	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	52½	53	52⅜	53	+⅛
5¼	5½	850	Am. Malting Co.	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	
41½	42	1,810	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41⅞	42	41	41½	+¼
91	91¼	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91	90¾	90¾	-¼
22⅜	22⅝	730	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	
34⅜	35	7,755	Am. Steel & Wire	34⅝	35⅜	34	34⅞	+⅛
75	75½	1,135	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74½	75¼	74	75¼	+⅛
122¾	123	37,680	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121¼	123⅝	121¼	122⅝	+1¼
116	116¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	
32½	33¼	4,150	American Tin Plate	33⅜	33⅝	32½	33	-1
82⅝	82¾	221	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	
96⅜	96⅞	7,800	American Tobacco	96	97	96	96⅝	+⅝
45½	46	500	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45½	45¾	45	45½	+⅛
32⅛	32½	8,935	At., T. & S. F.	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32⅛	+⅛
73⅞	74	8,616	At., T. & S. F. pf.	73⅝	74¼	73⅝	74	+⅛
74⅜	74⅝	12,200	Baltimore & Ohio	74⅜	74⅝	73½	74⅜	+⅛
80⅜	81½	2,550	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81½	82¼	80¾	80⅝	-¼
61⅜	61⅞	18,465	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60⅝	62½	60⅝	61⅝	+⅛
8½	9	123	Brunswick City	8½	8½	8½	8½	
110	115	10	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	
53	53½	770	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	
30¼	30¼	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅞	30¼	29¾	30¼	+⅜
33⅜	35½	6,804	Chicago & Alton	35¼	35½	34¾	35½	+⅜
70⅜	70⅝	3,996	Chicago & Alton pf.	70½	69¾	69¾	70⅜	+⅛
127⅝	127⅞	2,450	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127¼	127⅞	126⅝	127⅞	+1
11⅞	12	200	Chicago Great West.	11¾	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
33¼	33½	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	34	34	33¼	34	-⅜
87¼	87½	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87	88¼	87	88¼	+1½
21	22	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	-⅛
115⅜	115½	2,305	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	114⅞	115½	114⅞	115½	+⅜
108½	108¾	3,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108½	109⅛	106½	108¾	+⅛
110½	112	50	C., St. L. & St. L. pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½	
39½	39⅝	705	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	39	39	38¾	39	+⅛
5½	5⅝	425	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
38½	39	140	Col. Southern 1st pf.	39	39	39	39	
15	16	40	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	
16	17¼	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	16	16	16	16	
174	175	650	Consolidated Gas	173	174½	173	174½	+2
28	28¼	5,320	Con. Tobacco Co.	28⅛	28⅝	27½	28⅛	+⅛
80¼	81	410	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	81	81½	81	81½	+⅜
112½	113	333	Delaware & Hudson	112¾	113¼	112¼	112½	+⅜
20½	20⅝	320	Denver & R. G.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+¼
70⅜	70¼	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	70	70	70	70	-¼
4	5	50	Dul., S. S. & At.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—Corner at Mott and Broome Streets Sold—The Day's Results at Auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for Alice Larken to Mrs. L. B. Leaycraft the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 439 West Twenty-sixth Street, 27.6 by 98.9.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the estate of Charles Tisch and resold to Thomas Rossor the three dwellings at the southeast corner of Mott Street, 73 by 108, together with the adjoining six-story building 164 Mott Street, 25 by 100. Morris Kahn and Louis Bache were the brokers in the transactions.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the five-story front and rear tenements on the north side of Forty-first Street, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 100.

It is reported that Henry T. Gray has bought for improvement the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, a lot 36.8 by 102.2.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for S. C. Kronmeyer the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 166 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

Henry Wise has sold for George F. Patton to Edward Marsiec the four-story building 141 Worth Street, 24.10 by 61.

A. Silverson has bought from Lowenfeld & Prager for improvement 326 East Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Edward Polak has sold for Marcus Nathan to an investor the property 1,516 Brook Avenue.

Ehrent, Vail & Metra have sold to an investor the five-story double flat 136 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Pease & Elliman report that they have sold for Abram Griffin a tract of about fifteen acres at Westbury, L. I.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By John N. Golding.

253 Seventh Avenue, east side, 86.11 feet north of Twenty-fourth Street, 21.4 by 79.2, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward D. Webb.....$14,500

By Philip A. Smyth.

Eleventh Avenue, Wakefield, north side, 505 feet east of Second Street, 50 by 114, vacant; foreclosure sale, to James Klisheimer 1,300

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

110 West Eightieth Street, south side, 600.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Mary I. Clifford 27,165

2,588 Morris Avenue, east side, 238.4 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 37.6 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 6,637

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 2,205 Fifth Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat; 2,207 Fifth Avenue, east side, 14.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on 2,205, $16,497; on 2,207, $17,558.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Procter Clarke, referee, 2,229 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-first Street, 19.5 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,176.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, Morris Avenue, Fordham, east side, 350 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 by 130.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,586.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,200.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Hirsh, referee, 230 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,637.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 343 East Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, two-story frame dwelling, with two-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $6,652, subject to another mortgage for $4,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 9, 11, and 13 Maiden Lane, north side, 130.3 feet east of Broadway, runs east on Maiden Lane 56.6 by north 78.5 by west 2.11 by north 9.8 by west 54.4 by south 9.9 by west 3.8 by south 77, fifteen-story building. Due on judgment, $233,000; subject to another mortgage for $600,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 28 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 496 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,080.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Seward Baker, referee, 314 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25.5 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,806.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Edgecombe Avenue, west side, 157.7 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for two five-story brick flats, 24.11 by 39 and 96; J. H. Oeters of 148 West Ninety-eighth Street, owner; John Brandt of 1,270 Amsterdam Avenue, architect.

Alterations.

No. 786 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Margaret F. King of 326 East Forty-second Street, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $300.

Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-third Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; George W. Eggers of 103 West Ninety-third Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $500.

No. 34 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick factory; Goelet estate, owner; Westervelt & McIntyre, architects; cost, $100.

No. 1,160 Harretto Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Sophie M. Olsen, premises, owner; C. A. French of 406 West Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Desbrosses Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; C. W. Prell, premises, owner; W. Hanken, architect; cost, $1,250.

No. 80 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; J. B. Rosenblum, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 318 West Seventy-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; William C. Rieck of 318 West Seventy-seventh Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 291 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick salesroom and store; J. McDonald of 236 West Thirty-third Street, owner; J. H. Kimbel of 419 West Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 34 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Brooks H. Wells of 31 West Forty-fifth Street, owner; Andrew Hayck of 42 West Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 157 West Sixty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Louis Steets of 492 Ninth Avenue, owner; J. H. Kimbel of 419 West Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, Oct. 30.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 57.11 ft s of 165th St, 36.2x90; William L. Turner, referee, to Marguerite Delmour, (R S $25)..... 25,000

BATHGATE AV, old e s, about 283.4 ft s of 174th St, 16.8x120; Robert T. Meeks to Lillie T. Yoran and another, executors, &c., (mtg $2,000; R S $2)..... $1

BRYANT ST, w s, 80 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Edward J. O'Connor to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton, (mtg $2,500, R S $2) ..... Exchange

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 107th St, 19.8x125x irregular; Florence Gray to Victoria E. Jackson, (mtg $29,000, R S $11) 1

CLINTON ST, w s, 200 ft s of Stanton St, 25.1x100; George Kohlenbusch to Katharina Kohlenbusch, (all liens, R S $13) 31,000

COURTLANDT AV, e s, at centre of block between 151st and 152d Sts, runs n 28.11 x e 100x28.11x100; Ernest Hall, executor, &c., to Charles Hillebrecht 8,950

DENMAN ST, s s, Lot 181, map of the village of Melrose South, 50x100; also the plot that begins 20 ft n of 149th St, old line, and 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 80x80; William F. Sperling to Frederick Manzenhauer, (R S $2) 1

EAGLE AV, 657, 25x95; Margaret Mulhall to Anna E. Jaeger 17,000

FOREST AV, 882, 27x135; Ernest Hall, executor, to Herman Hillebrecht, (R S $6) 5,500

GILES PLACE, e s, Lots 32 to 35, map of property of William C. Giles, 100x88.5; Catharine C. Giles to Alfred Le Roy, (R S $4.50, mtg $1,900) 100

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Mangin St, 20x75; Margaret A. Payne to Samuel N. Pearsall, ¼ part 8,000

JACKSON AV, e s, 175 ft s of Home St, 100x87.6; Lewis A. Cushman to Thomas J. Quinn, (R S $3, mtg $7,500) 13,000

JANSEN AV, n w s, 339.9 ft n e of Terrace View Av, runs n w 200 to e s of Terrace View Av x n e 42.3 x s e 100 x n e 36.2x3 n 101.2 to Jansen Av x s w 63 to beginning; Katie Hoehn to Katie Smith, (mtg $6,000, R S $9.50) 9,800

KING AV, e s, 225 ft s of Beach St, 25x 218 to Long Island Sound x—x208; Annie C. King and others to Joseph Glasier, (R S $1) 850

KING AV, e s, 150 ft s of Beach St, 25x 182 to Long Island Sound x—x173; Annie C. King and others to Alexander E. Squire, (R S $1) 800

LENOX AV, n e corner of 119th St, 75.8x 85; City Real Estate Company to George W. Eggers, (R S $55) 100

MADISON AV, 1,988, w s, 20x85; George W. Eggers to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, (R S $5, mtg $16,000) 1

MONROE AV, w s, 275 ft s of Gray St, 25x100; Kate Schuning to Heinrich Kramer 2,000

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 450 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 150x125; Mount Hope Place, s s, 450 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 125 x125; 176th St, n s, 475 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 25x125; 176th St, n s, 625 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 50x125; John M. Stoddard, referee, to Herman H. Camman, executor, &c., (mtg $12,300) 12,300

ORCHARD ST, n s, adjoining land of Bridget C. Ryan, runs w 10x n 100x7.9 x100; also Orchard St, 16.6x10, adjoining on s s of above, to be kept open for public use; and Orchard St, n s, w of Main St, adjoining land of Jacob Ulmer, 25x100, City Island; Maria Stamp to Maria C. Stamp 1,000

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 179th St, 50x100x49.11x100; Charles H. Thornton to Ida M. Murphy, (R S $2.50, mtg $2,000) 1

STANTON ST, 99, 22x75; Isidor Shiwek to Dora Brin, (mtg $18,000, R S 50 cents) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 682, 26x90; Elizabeth M. Quinlan to Minnie White, (mtg $11,000, R S $9) 16,000

THOMPSON ST, 139, 24.8x100; Charles Fetsch and another to Karl Fetsch and wife, (mtg $20,000, R S $10) 10,000

UNION AV, s w corner of Dawson St, 25x100; Samuel V. Helmberger, referee, to William Henderson, (R S $4) 22,100

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, 48.5x97.5x49.7x110.5; Wilber McBride, referee, to Charles H. Darmstadt, (R S $4) 3,650

WOODCREST AV, e s, 170.10 ft n of 164th St, 75x100; John S. Anderson to Joseph H. Jones, (R S $7) 1

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 193.2 ft n of 164th St, 52.10x100; Helen M. Herriman to John S. Anderson, (R S $5) 1

WORTH AV, n e corner of Warren St, runs n 413 to s s of Spring St x w 50 to Spring St s x413 to Warren St x 50 to beginning; Kate Lurch to Julia L. Gerding, (R S $1) 1

187TH AV, s s, 345 ft w corner of 47th St, 50x60; Joseph Hechinger to Jacob Israelson, (mtg $25,000, R S $20) ..

3D AV, w s, Lots 195 and 196, and Gore Lot 411, on map of village of Mount Eden, 176x100x110x120.6; Edward R. Fisher and others to Harold Swain, (R S $3.50) 1

10TH ST, 219 West, 21.3x50.11; Mary B. Forman and another to Theodore E. and Edward P. Casselman 6,000

12TH ST, 133 West, 22.5x103.3; Simon R. Weil and another, executors, &c., to John H. Dye 20,000

12TH ST, 133 West, 22.5x103.3; John H. Dye to Anna S. Wilner 25,000

16TH ST, 243 West, 20x100; Catharine M. Scott to Thomas F. Hanlon and wife, (R S $1.50, mtg $10,000) 11,400

35TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 98.9; Isaac C. Wilson to Ella H. Wilson, (mtg $7,000, R S $5) 1

42D ST, s s, 183.4 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x½, block; Agnes S. O'M. C. Busse, executrix, to Joseph Ratzer and wife, (R S $9) 9,000

45TH ST, 71 West, 18.9x100.5; Mary F. P. Wells to Theodore B. Dale 31,500

54TH ST, 433 West, 25x100.5; Mortimer J. Waters to Calvin G. Doig 21,000

56TH ST, 86 East, 16.8x75; Henry W. Taft, trustee, to Caroline S. Wainwright 25,500

60TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.5; Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, to Patrick Lilly, (R S $7) 6,900

84TH ST, 517 East, 19.5x102.2; Jonas Weil and another to Frederick Hems, (mtg $6,000, R S $3) 1

84TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 102.2; George W. Eggers to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, (R S $5, mtg $7,500) .. 100

100TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, runs e 75x s 201.10 to 99th St x w 25x n 100.11x w 50x n 100.11; John Judge, referee, to Dora Scheer, (R S $8, mtg $22,000) ... 8,000

106TH ST, 71 East, 25x100.11; Martin C. Wendling to Margaretta E. Wendling, (mtg $15,750, R S $1) 1

111TH ST, 221 East, s s of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; John L. Montag to Frederick W. Meyer, all liens, (R S $21) 1

115TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 82.4x36.7x110; Fannie Moses to Abraham Ruth, (R S $4, mtg $3,500) 1

115TH ST, 324 East, 20x160.11; Raffala Siciliano to Maria Liberti, (R S $3.50, mtg $8,000) 100

117TH ST, 35 and 37 West, 50x100.11; Charles Riley to George Gerlach, (R S $11, mtg $42,000) 1

119TH ST, 114 West, 20x100.11; George W. Eggers to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, (R S $5, mtg $15,000) 100

123D ST, 39 West, s s of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Mary J. Oliver to Hattie A. Campbell, quitclaim, (R S 50c.) 1

134TH ST, 106 and 108 West, 56.6x99.11; Jacob Israelson to Joseph Hechinga and another, (R S $25, mtg $36,000) 1

142D ST, 678 East, 16.8x100; Michael McLaughlin to Louis R. Rothschild, (mtg $4,500, R S $1) 1

142D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to George Wildung 19,000

163D ST, 465 West, 25x112.6, 4-11th parts; Basilius Busch to Katharina Bucher, (mtg $20,000, R S $2) 2,000

Recorded Leases.

ESSEX ST, 95; Pauline Bennett to Albert Hurdus, 3 years $312

GRAND ST, 125; Henry Von Minden to Felix Mainella, 3 years and 2 years' renewal 600

FIRST ST, 33; Cassel Cohen to Henry M. Silberman, 3 years 684

1ST AV, e s, 21 ft n of 4th St, 21x87.11; John J. Astor to Maria E. Wenz, 20 years 1,000

5TH ST, 706 East; Julius J. Livingston to Samuel Newman, 3 years 480

5TH ST, 706 East; Julius J. Livingston to M. Friedman, 5 years 480

7TH ST, 33 East; Conrad J. Muth to John P. Ermentraut, 3 1-3 years 600

47TH ST, 250 West; Rachel Korn to Jacob Shalmowitz, 2 years ..... 1,500 to 1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AMERICAN CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS and Loan Association to Thomas S. Brooks, Lot 128, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 1 year, 6 per cent. $2,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to City Mortgage Company; 101st St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, and three adjoining lots, 1 year, 6 per cent., four mortgages, each 15,000

BALDWIN, William C. T., to James P. Baldwin; 45th St, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent. 8,000

BERGEN, William C., to Edward T. Heck; Oakland Place, n s, 100 ft w of Cromona Av, 3 years 3,500

BRINCKERHOFF, William E. and Mary A., to Cornelia W. Wood; Lexington Av, 1,470, demand 8,500

CASSELMAN, Edward P. and Theodore E., to Eva Casselman; 10th St, 219 West, 3 years 5,000

CLARK, Hugh, to Mary J. Price; Intervale Av, e s, 272.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years 1,800

COLE, Victorine S., and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 20th St, 436 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 11,000

DALE, Theodore B., to Mary F. P. Wells; 45th St, 71 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 20,000

DARMSTADT, Charles H., to Laurie L. Levey; Webster Av, n e corner of 174th St, new line, demand, 6 per cent. 19,400

DARMSTADT, Charles H., to Laurie L. Levey; Webster Av, n e corner of 174th St, new line, 1-3 year, 6 per cent. 10,000

DELMOUR, Marguerite, to German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, w s, 57.11 ft s of 165th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 16,000

DONGAN, Herbert, to Gibson Putzel; Broadway, e s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

DONOHUE, Annie, to J. Wilson Bryant; Westchester Av, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,100

EGGERS, George W., to City Real Estate Company; Lenox Av, n e corner of 119th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 103,000

GLASIER, Joseph, to Annie C. King and others; King Av, e s, 225 ft s of Beach St, 3 years 638

HANLON, Thomas F., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 16th St, 243 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 7,000

HARRISON, Alice W., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; West End Av, 584, 3 years, 4 per cent. 7,000

HECHINGER, Joseph, and wife to Jacob Israelson; 134th St, 106 and 108 West, 4 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

HENDERSON, William, to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Union Av, s w corner of Dawson St, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 18,000

HILLEBRECHT, Charles, to Ernest Hall, executor, &c.; Courtlandt Av, e s, at centre line of block between 151st and 152d Sts, 3 years 3,000

HOLST, Louis, to Conrad Stein's Sons; Washington St, 782, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 3,364

HOUGHTON, Frank R., to Bessie T. Houghton; 169th St, 1,166, 4½ years, 6 per cent. 8,000

HUNNEKE, Henry, to Harlem Savings Bank; Adams Av, n corner of road leading from West Farms to King's Bridge, 1 year 3,000

JAEGER, Anna E., to Margaret Mulhall; Eagle Av, 657, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

JANES, Josephine, to Frederick Beadel; 124th St, 127 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 6,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Frederick W. Budd; Woody Crest Av, e s, 195.10 ft n of 164th St, 3 years 5,500

KEEFBR, Adam, to Harlem Savings Bank; Villa Place, s s, 162.6 ft e of College Av, 1 year 1,000

KNAUF, Charles, to Catherine C. Hill; road from Fordham to West Farms, n s, 43 ft w of Taylor Av, 3 years 3,500

LIBERTI, Maria, to Raffaela Siciliano; 115th St, 324 East, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 2,000

LEWI, David, to Charles Bondy; 148th St, s s, 383 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 10,000

McKELVEY, Mary C. and John J., to Bowery Savings Bank; Palisade Av, w s, adjoining land of Isaac G. Johnson; also, Palisade Av, w s, at n s of a new road, Spuyten Duyvil, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 5,500

MELICHER, Stephan and Aloisie, to Mary Bernard; Eastern Boulevard, w s, 99.4 ft s of Tiemann, 3 years 2,000

MEYER, Frederick W., to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees, &c.; 111th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years.. 21,500

MEYER, Frederick W., to Nursery and Child's Hospital; 111th St, n s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 21,500

MEYER, Frederick W., to Charles F. Ballard; 111th St, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 21,500

O'MEARA, Thomas, to Mary J. Archer; 146th St, s s, 100.2 ft w of Morris Av.

PAIGE, Coraleen M., to City Mortgage Company; 123d St, n s, 266.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

PLUMER, Anna G., to George W. Lott; 106th St, 213 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 1,400

PURDY, Russell Anna, to John B. Ryer; Lots 280 and 281, map of partition of estate of William Adee, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,100

3 years, 7½ per cent. 2,500

QUIGLEY, Ellen, to Mary Meakel; Lot 352, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, 3 years, 6 per cent. 400

QUINN, Thomas J., to Lewis A. Cushman; Jackson Av, e s, 175 ft s of Home St, 1 year 2,500

RAND, Louis, to Isidore Jackson and another; Sheriff St, e s, 80 ft s of Rivington St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 13,000

ROBINSON, Alfred B., to Mary L. Robinson; 3d Av, s e corner of 44th St, 3 years 2,000

ROGERS, Jane E., to Edward Dudley and another, trustees, &c.; 17th St, n s, 122 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 5,000

RUNKEL, Louis and Herman, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 30th St, 445 and 447 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 23,000

RYERSON, Ida M., to Grace D. Thorne and others, executors, &c.; Washington St, e s, 25 ft s of Barrow St, 2 years.... 10,000

SCHAFER, Mary, to Peter Cook; 127th St, 221 East, ¼ year, 6 per cent. 500

SCHMITT, Hermine Beck, to Elise Schaad; Audubon Av, s w corner of 183d St, ¼ year, 6 per cent. 2,000

SCHWARTZ, John J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 711, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

SMITH, Kate, to Katie Hoehn; Jansen Av, n w s, 339.9 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 63x200 to Terrace View Av x 42.3x irregular, 5 years 6,000

SQUIRE, Alexander E., to Annie C. King and others; King Av, e s, 150 ft s of Beach St, 3 years 500

STAFFORD, Walter M., to Effie V. V. Knox; Union Av, n e corner of 156th St, 3 years 18,000

STAFFORD, Walter M., to Effie V. V. Knox; Union Av, n e corner of 156th St, demand, 6 per cent. 1,769

WAINWRIGHT, Caroline S., to Frank A. Otis and another, trustees; 56th St, 86 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

WEBER-WHEELOCK COMPANY, a corporation, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 149th St, widened, n w corner of St. Ann's Av, 525 ft to e s of Brook Av, 1 year 40,000

WEYMANN, Ernest C., to Herman C. Kudlich; Potter Place, s s, 150.5 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

WILDUNG, George, to Mattie C. Rayngold guardian, &c.; 142d St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 16,000

WILSON, Alfred H., to John H. Dye; 12th St, n s, 305.2 ft w of 6th Av, 4 years.. 20,000

WOOD, B. Frank, and wife to Augusta B. Wood; Franklin Av, s s, about 499 ft e of Main St, City Island, 5 years.... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEARNS, Joseph H., to Melville H. Bearns ..... Nominal

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Gibson Putzel ..... Nominal

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, assigns four mortgages ..... Nominal

EVERS, Thomas J., to John J. Bell $3,000

FORD, Henry W., trustee, to Continental Trust Company, assigns two mortgages.. 57,000

GILMARTIN, William J., to Louis B. and William H. Rolston, executors, &c., three assignments 47,000

HALSTED, Emily R., executrix, to Emily R. Halsted ..... Nominal

HEILBRUNN, Fanny, to Simon Uhlfelder and another 2,500

HOCHFELD, Albert E., to Henry B. Wesselman ..... Nominal

HOOLEY, Edwin S., to Louis B. and William H. Rolston, executors, &c. 24,000

JACOBS, Samuel E., to Edward G. Maguson 3,448

MOFFETT, Lillian E., to Julie F. H. Nevins 3,250

STEERS, Anna M., executrix, to Twelfth Ward Bank, two assignments ..... Nominal

Soutter, Louisa A., to George A. Meyer and another, executors, &c. 2,500

WILLIAMSON, Smith, to May S. Barnard 600

Mechanics' Liens.

BRISTOW ST, n e corner of Jennings St, 125x100; Fredrik Johannesen against Max Aubertel, owner and contractor; Martin Selzler, owner $250

THOMPSON ST, 26 and 28; Adam Happel against Marasco & Abbate, owners and contractors 1,281

16TH ST, 239 West; Nathan Glassheim against Henry Ulmar, owner and contractor 1,242

17TH ST, s e corner of Livingston Place, 53x100; Thomas G. Knight against Polstein & Cohen, owners; J. Mannerschmidt, contractor 640

50TH ST, 631 to 638 West; W. A. Underhill Brick Company against Thomas McLaron, owner; H. B. Baldwin & Co., contractors 215

185TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 50x 100; Capobianco & Son against Charles Miller, owner; David R. Bolster, contractor 300

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

King's Bridge Road, n s, 37 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x113x25x124; Catharine C. Hill with Charles Knauf, two payments $3,500

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, 48.5x97.5x49.8x110.5; Laurie L. Levey with Charles H. Darmstadt, seven payments 10,000

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x 100.11; City Mortgage Company with Jerry Altieri, nine payments 60,000

123D ST, n s, 266.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 83.2x100.11; the City Mortgage Company with Coraleen M. Paige, three payments 1,500

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, s w corner of 174th St, 100x 114.5; Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, &c., against Arnold Pfenning and others, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Elkus.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 147th St, 25x90; John Caswell against Abraham Kaufman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Blanke.

DAWSON ST, n s, 157.9 ft e of Beach Av, 20x 100; Dawson St, n s, 97.9 ft e of Beach Av, 20x 100; George Stark against William H. Holmes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 86.9 ft n from n s of approach to said Boulevard, at 165th St, 26x79.6x25.9x irregular; George Stark against Mary Smith, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

JACKSON AV, n w corner of Home St, 232.9 to Boston Av x253.11 to Home St x101.5 to beginning, triangular plot; Donald B. Toucey against Robert E. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. A. Elliott.

1ST AV, n e corner of 107th St, 100.9x113; John A. Philbrick against Tobias Krakower and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Sackett & Lang.

2D AV, e s, 350 ft n of 2d St, Olinville, 50x100; Robert and Rose Lewis against Helen McCabe and others, (partition;) attorney, I. N. Williams.

42D ST to 45th St, from Park, Grand Central Mortar Supply Company against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. F. Eidlitz.

63D ST, n s, 98.9 ft w of Central Park West, 25.1 x100.5; Mary Klein against Ella Duryea, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, T. E. Rush.

86TH ST, 342 East; Department of Buildings against Henry Antonius and others, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

11TH ST, 321 to 329 West; Henry W. Lyton against Joseph F. Doyle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Supreme Court of the United States:

The Chief Justice announced the following order of the courts:

402—Robert Hyde and Alexander McKenzie, receiver, petitioners, vs. Jafet Lindeberg et al.—Restraining order granted and rule to show cause awarded, returnable Dec. 3.

The Compagnie Francaise de Navigation a Vapeur, plaintiff in error, vs. the State Board of Health of Louisiana et al.—Argument continued by W. B. Spencer for the plaintiff in error and by F. C. Zacharie for the defendants in error.

51 and 52—The People of the State of New York ex rel. the New York Clearing House Building Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward P. Barker et al., Commissioners of Taxes, &c.—Argued by David Wilcox for the plaintiff in error, and by James M. Ward for the defendants in error. Leave granted to file additional briefs on or before Friday next.

53—The California Redwood Company, appellant, vs. Benjamin I. Little, and 54—The California Redwood Company, appellant, vs. William Mahan.—Submitted by Charles Page for the appellant, and by Barclay Henley for the appellees.

55—V. B. Archer et al., appellants, vs. the Baltimore Building and Loan Association of Baltimore City et al.—Argued by William Hepburn Russell for the appellees, and submitted by V. B. Archer for the appellants.

Call for Wednesday: 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.

Calendars for Wednesday, Oct. 31.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes.

21—In the matter of Kenney.
53—Campbell vs. Stratton.
54—Same vs. Houtain.
81—Thomson-Houston Co. vs. Bullock.
102—Same vs. Nassau Electric Co.
99—Same vs. Lorain Steel Co.
105—Stevens vs. Mo., K. & T. Ry. Co.
114—Reed Mfg. Co. vs. Smith & Winchester Co.

General calendar.
2—Hewlett vs. Burrell

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 17, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

56—Morton Trust Co. vs. Alonson T. Enos.
57—Anglo-Amer. Provision Co. vs. Davis Provision Co.
58—Morton Trust Co. vs. N.Y. & Ottawa R. R.
16—Edison vs. Am. Mutoscope Co.
47—Planet Novelty Co. vs. Headley.
Brander Adjustable Hanger Co. vs. Waterbury Button Co.
51—Dick vs. Wichelman.
64—J. Ellwood Lee Co. vs. B. F. Goodrich Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings.

Motions.
In re J. H. & N. M. Lewis.
In re Marks N. Rosenthal.
In re Jos. Teitelbaum.
In re Yetta Rosenmond.
In re Barbara Welsch.
In re Louis Silverstone.
In re Ray W. Kenney.
In re N. Y. Economical Printing Co.
In re Myer Rodstein.
In re Samuel Deutsch.
In re Aaron Cohn.
In re Wallace & Cary.
In re Samuel Rubenstein.
In re David Weil.
In re William Byron.
In re Max Katz.
In re J. W. Aspell & Co.
In re Lipke Brothers.
In re J. E. Du Bois.
In re Fannie Asch.
In re Rosefsky & Karoff
In re S. Heyman & Co.
In re Amelia Heyman.
In re John J. Doty.
In bankruptcy.
2616—Hermine Beck.
2606—Shapiro & Novick.
2916—Alfred C. Klenle.
2963—M. A. McMonagle.
2719—James F. Welch.
3015—Samuel A. Levy.
3006—Mark Chambers.
2626—Amasa Lyon.

Discharges.
2956—W. E. D. Vincent.
2538—Louis C. Fuller.
2736—Morris Gaertner.
2931—Joseph Agstini.
2947—Max Stockert.
3017—Michael Brendel.
2850—Leo. Gassner.
2706—Fred. J. Kaldenberg.
2954—Adolph Meusch.
2953—Louis Goldberg.
1740—A. & D. Hirschberg.
2010—Ed. Brandon.
2602—Miller & Silverman
1576—William Harris.
2961—Louis H. McClelland.
2863—Warren Blanchard
2845—John McGarry.
2896—Mary M. Gage.
2940—Rachel Corday.
2790—Guy W. Burns.
2948—Louis Messer.
2887—Leo Robben.
1852—H. & E. H. Delke.
2898—Frank D. Higginbotham.

Under objection.
2351—Arthur C. Goldsmith.
2881—Samuel Einhorn.
2919—Daniel Wallach.
1528—Arthur S. Herenden.
1179—Charles Randall.
2527—John E. Du Bois.
2633—Rachell Juster.

Adjourned cases.
2561—Isaac Wolfensohn.
2841—Siegfried Rabinowitz.
2861—O. Hampter & Sons.
502—Morris Meisbard.
2596—H. L. & S. E. Montague.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Kelly, appellant, vs. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; Miller vs. Benoit, appellant; White vs. Kenyon, appellant; Doyle, appellant, vs. Reid; Ward, appellant, vs. City of Brooklyn, impleaded; Sinnott, appellant, vs. The German-American Bank of Rochester; Graves Elevator Company, appellant, vs. Gates et al., as trustees.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Silver vs. The Western Assurance Company of Toronto, Canada, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

To-day's calendar: 695, 699, 700, 701, 702, 705, 709, 710.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, First Department—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.

In re. objections to certificates of nomination of Joseph P. Hennessy and Richard H. Mitchell for State Senator for the Twenty-first Senatorial District.—Order reversed and application denied. Opinion per curiam.

In re. Philip F. Olwell, an elector of the City of New York, to strike certain names from the register of vo

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM D. BAKER, Plaintiff, against ABRAHAM SALOMON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

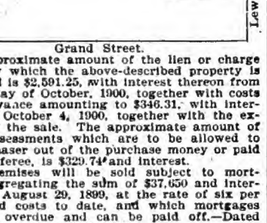
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth (13th) Ward of the City of New York, formerly the Tenth (10th) Ward, and being in said Borough of Manhattan, being the whole of lot known as Number Ten (10) and a part of lot known as Number Eleven (11), on a map of the land formerly of Abraham Cannon made by Samuel Stillwell, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on or about August 6, 1810, bounded easterly in front by Lewis Street, southerly by Lot Number Nine, (9,) westerly in the rear by ground now or late belonging to the heirs of Abraham Cannon, and northerly by a part of Lot Number Eleven (11) conveyed to Caleb Fordham, containing in breadth in front and rear thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches and in length on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less, the said premises being known as Numbers Seven (7) and Nine (9) Lewis Street.

Subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances and restrictions as to building affecting the said premises as contained in former deeds thereto and to all party wall agreements, if any.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HARRY M. GOLDBERG, Attorney for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the Street Numbers Seven (7) and Nine (9) Lewis Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,591.25, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $346.31, with interest from October 4, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $329.74 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to mortgages aggregating the sum of $37,650 and interest from August 29, 1899, at the rate of six per cent. and costs to date, and which mortgages are now overdue and can be paid off.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPHINE DALTON, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE LORTSCHER and others, defendants.

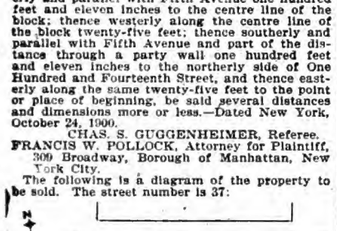
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in Section 6, in Block Number 1,598, on the official Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, distant four hundred and ninety-five feet westerly from the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, October 24, 1900.

CHAS. S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 37:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,158.16-100, with interest thereon from 1st day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $215.15, with interest from October 18th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The premises are sold subject to a prior first mortgage upon which there is due the sum of $19,350, with interest thereon from March 1st, 1900, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $753.56-100 and interest.—Dated New York, October 24, 1900.

CHAS. S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee.

c29-2aw3wM&W&n21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISAAC METZGER, plaintiff, against JULIA DROUGHT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the nineteenth day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, together with the buildings erected and to be erected thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet eleven and one-half inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet eleven and one-half inches to the point of beginning.

The said premises will be sold subject to four mortgages liens thereon, having priority over plaintiff's lien or claim herein, the first, on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $30,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from October 1st, 1899; the second, on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $30,000 and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from March 21st, 1899; the third, on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $40,000 and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date on which the same were so advanced, and which amounts, computed up to the 29th day of October, 1900, to $2,273.76, and with such additional interest thereon as may accrue from that date until the delivery of deed; and the fourth, on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $1,500 and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from July 28th, 1899.—Dated New York, October 27th, 1900. STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The total approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold as aforesaid is $10,568.84, with interest from October 23rd, 1900, and with costs and allowances amounting to $393.40 and interest thereon from October 26th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,350.83 and interest. Dated New York, October 27th, 1900.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

o28-2aw3wM&Th

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BECK, LUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUISE BECK, otherwise known as Louisa Beck and Louisa C. Beck, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1900. THOMAS J. BROWN, Jr., Ex'r.

o17-1aw6mW

CHEW, ELIZABETH H.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH H. CHEW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1900. A. T. MURRAY, Jr., Executor. GEORGE R. ROSSELL, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

my23-1aw6mW.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, plaintiff, against JAMES W. KETCHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling houses and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, on the northwesterly corner of Greenwich Avenue and Charles Street, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Greenwich Avenue and the northerly side of Charles Street, and running thence northwardly along the westerly side of Greenwich Avenue twenty-six (26) feet ten (10) inches, more or less, to a point opposite a party wall; thence westwardly at right angles, or nearly so, to Greenwich Avenue, and along land now or late of William A. Foster and Jacob Van Ostrand and part of the way through said party wall seventy-seven (77) feet one (1) inch, more or less, to land now or late of Daniel French at a point distant (12) twelve feet from the northerly side of Charles Street; thence southwardly along said French's land at right angles to Charles Street twelve feet (12) to the northerly side of Charles Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of Charles Street eighty-two (82) feet two (2) inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known by the street numbers Thirty-nine Greenwich Avenue and One and Three Charles Street; being the same premises which were conveyed to James W. Ketcham by Meyer L. Sire and wife by deed dated December 2, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on December 6, 1895, in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 2, Liber 42, page 67.—Dated New York, October 24, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee.

PHILIP H. ADEE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 62 Wall St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 39 Greenwich Avenue and 1 and 3 Charles Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-four 16-100 dollars, ($32,154 16-100,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and eleven 51-100 dollars, ($411 51-100,) with interest from the 8th day of October, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,978 32-100 and interest, and unpaid water rents, amount not fixed.—Dated New York, October 24, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee.

o24-2aw3wW&F&n14&15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ARCHER V. P. PANCOAST as Trustee of Minnie A. Pancoast, plaintiff, against IRVING FISH, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in Section Four, in Block Twelve Hundred and Fifty, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of West End Avenue distant seventy-three feet and one-half of an inch southerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighty-ninth Street and West End Avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue twenty feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Eighty-ninth Street and part of the way through a party wall eighty feet to the westerly side of West End Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side or line of West End Avenue twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 22nd, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

HUBBARD & RICE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 55 Liberty Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above. Its street number is 597 West End Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $20,947.23, with interest thereon from the 12th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.30, with interest from October 15th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $472.10 and interest.

The premises above-described will be sold subject to a certain building agreement made by and between Frank McCormack and Francis M. Jencks, dated April 30th, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on December 27th, 1888, in Liber 2185 of Conveyances, page 213, in so far as said premises may be affected thereby.—Dated New York, October 22nd, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HARRIET D. JACOB, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings erected thereon situated in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

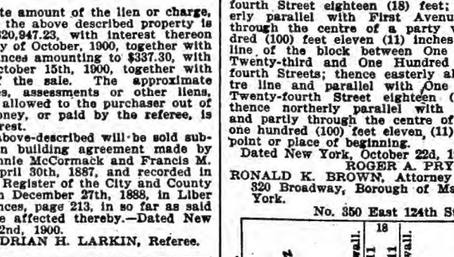
Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one feet four inches westwardly from the point formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet eight inches; thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number 13 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, which said premises are situated in Section 6 in Block 1,733 on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 23, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Known as
No. 13 West 135th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,364.37 with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $453.63 with interest from October 15th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $712.06 and interest.—Dated New York, October 23d, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

o24-2aw3wW&S&n14

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WARD, RAYMOND L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAYMOND L. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. FRANCES A. B. WARD, Executrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway.

my2-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FREDERICK AYER, plaintiff, against FRANK N. GILL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant one hundred and thirty feet three inches more or less easterly from the southeasterly corner of the northerly side of Maiden Lane and the easterly side of Broadway, adjoining the land now or late of G. Storms and others, and running thence northerly and along said land seventy-seven feet and one-half of an inch, more or less, now or late of James McBride; thence easterly along said last mentioned land three feet eight and three-fourths inches, thence northerly still along said last mentioned land nine feet nine and one-half inches to land now or late of J. Heard, thence easterly along said land now or late of J. Heard and land now or late of M. S. Prentiss and other land now or late of said J. Heard fifty-one feet four inches to land now or late of J. & J. Cox, thence southerly along said last mentioned land nine feet eight inches, thence easterly still along said last mentioned land two feet eleven and one-half inches, thence southerly still along said last mentioned land seventy-eight feet five inches along the northerly side of Maiden Lane, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Maiden Lane fifty-six feet six inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

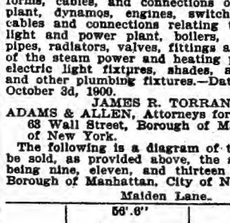
Said premises being now and formerly known as numbers one hundred and thirteen Maiden Lane, and being those which were conveyed to said Frank N. Gill by the New York Realty Company by deed dated April 30th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 41, Section 1, of Conveyances, page 238.

And also all the personal property and fixtures belonging to the said mortgagors, the defendants Frank N. Gill and Alice Gill, now in said building, including all elevator machinery, cars, platforms, cables, and connections of the elevator plant, dynamos, engines, switchboards, wires, cables and connections relating to the electric light and power plant, boilers, pumps, tanks, pipes, radiators, valves, fittings and connections of the steam power and heating plant, gas and electric light fixtures, shades, and all basins and other plumbing fixtures.—Dated New York, October 3d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as provided above, the street numbers being nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $233,000, with interest thereon from September 12th, 1899, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $28,812.46 and interest.

The premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $600,000, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from December 12th, 1899, $50,000 of the principal of which mortgage is now due and unpaid.

The premises are also to be sold subject to certain leases of offices or portions of the said premises, prior in title to the mortgage to satisfy which the property is to be sold, and subject to and saving the rights of the parties holding such leases.

Excepted from the property to be sold will be the mail chute, mail box, and appurtenances in the building on said premises, which are the property of the Cutler Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York, and the premises will be sold subject to the right of said Cutler Manufacturing Company to enter for the purpose of repairing or removing said chute, box, and appurtenances

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to October 31st, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in above notice of sale.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA J. RANDELL, plaintiff, against HANNAH or ANNIE KOTLOWSKY, individually, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifteenth (15th) day of November, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street distant one hundred and fifty-four (154) feet six (6) inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and First Avenue, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen (18) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen (18) feet, and thence northerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 22d, 1900.

ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

No. 350 East 124th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described premises are to be sold is seven thousand five hundred and fifty-eight and 98-100 dollars, ($7,558.98,) with interest thereon from the seventeenth day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to six hundred and sixty-six 85-100 dollars, with interest from the 19th day of October, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one hundred and thirty-two and 97-100 dollars ($132.97) and interest.

Dated New York, October 22d, 1900.

ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

o24-2aw3wW&S&n14&15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIZABETH WEST BURKE, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE E. WIGGINS and GEORGE WIGGINS, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, known by the Street Number 230 West 131st Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same twelve feet and six inches; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the same twelve feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

WILLIAM H. HIRSH, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 24 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

131st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,318 89-100, with interest from the 3d day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $318 60-100, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee, is $542 21-100 and interest from this date.—New York, October 10, 1900.

WILLIAM H. HIRSH, Referee.

o10-2aw3wW&F&n31

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 234 EAST 58TH STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—LEO SCHLESINGER, Plaintiff, against GUSTAV FRIEND et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot or land situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

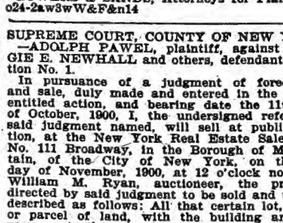
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-seven feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue, and through the middle of a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly parallel with Fifty-eighth Street, twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue, and through the middle of another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said side twenty feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1900.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,633.77, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $372.06.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

o24-2aw8wW&F&n14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

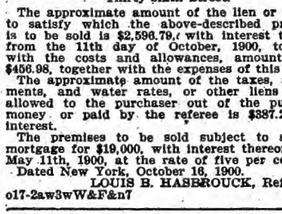
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Tenth Avenue with the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; thence running southerly along the easterly side of Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet nine and one-half inches to the point of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 466 Tenth Avenue, N. Y. City.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

PERRY J. FULLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 466 Tenth Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,596.79, with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $456.98, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $387.20 and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for $19,000, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1900, at the rate of five per cent.

Dated New York, October 16, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

o17-2aw3wW&F&n7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street distant one hundred and fifty-four (154) feet six (6) inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and First Avenue, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen (18) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen (18) feet, and thence northerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 22d, 1900.

ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

No. 350 East 124th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described premises are to be sold is seven thousand five hundred and fifty-eight and 98-100 dollars, ($7,558.98,) with interest thereon from the seventeenth day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to six hundred and sixty-six 85-100 dollars, with interest from the 19th day of October, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one hundred and thirty-two and 97-100 dollars ($132.97) and interest.

Dated New York, October 22d, 1900.

ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

o24-2aw3wW&S&n14&15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIZABETH WEST BURKE, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE E. WIGGINS and GEORGE WIGGINS, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, known by the Street Number 230 West 131st Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same twelve feet and six inches; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the same twelve feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

WILLIAM H. HIRSH, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 24 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

131st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,318 89-100, with interest from the 3d day of October, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $318 60-100, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee, is $542 21-100 and interest from this date.—New York, October 10, 1900.

WILLIAM H. HIRSH, Referee.

o10-2aw3wW&F&n31

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ADOLPH PAWEL, plaintiff, against MAGGIE E. NEWHALL and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, distant seventy-four feet and one-half inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, running thence southerly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue twenty-four feet and one-half inches; thence easterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Tenth Avenue twenty-four

CITY BUDGET APPROVED

Board of Estimate Allows $98,100,413 for Next Year.

Three Large Increases Partly Offset by Decreases — About $88,000,000 to be Raised by Taxation.

The budget, which represents the estimated cost of the Government of the City of New York for 1901, was passed yesterday by the Board of Estimate. Mayor Van Wyck and the other city officials tried to keep the budget under $100,000,000, and they succeeded by a small margin.

The total of the appropriation for next year is $98,100,413.43, an increase of $7,321,440 over this year. The Board of Education's account, by reason of the passage of the Davis law, was increased $3,893,706. Other large increases were $3,057,660 in the allowance for redemption and interest on city debt and $1,184,553 for street and park openings. On the other hand a number of departments received less than they had this year. Some of the other increases and decreases are as follows:

Departments.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Finance	$842,305.00	.....	.....
Highways	2,178,144.67	.....	$75,700.00
Sewers	801,350.67	.....	11,822.50
Public Buildings, &c.	3,904,809.00	$83,871.25	.....
Water Supply.	1,525,219.17	82,305.00	.....
Parks	1,863,238.45	88,125.00	.....
Public Charities	1,895,491.01	.....	1,321.96
Correction	758,775.00	.....	29,000.00
Health	1,053,990.00	.....	12,671.00
Police	11,938,343.42	.....	54,160.00
Street Cleaning	5,001,922.27	.....	29,380.00
Fire	4,864,485.00	.....	3,691.52
Buildings	546,525.00	.....	.....
Total	$37,174,598.66	$204,301.25	$217,726.98

The following were the amounts allowed for the various departments for 1901:

Mayoralty and Bureau of Licenses.	$63,755.00
Municipal Assembly and City Clerk.	200,052.00
Department of Finance	842,305.00
Interest on city debt	12,100,206.05
Redemption and installments of city debt	10,832,173.18
Rents	333,399.56
Borough officers	51,300.00
Law Department	399,758.00
Board of Public Improvements	289,500.00
Department of Highways	2,178,144.67
Department of Sewers	801,350.67
Department of Bridges	431,728.25
Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies	3,904,809.00
Department of Water Supply	1,525,219.17
Department of Parks	1,863,238.45
Department of Public Charities	1,895,491.01
Department of Correction	758,775.00
Department of Health	1,053,990.00
Police Department and Bureau of Elections	11,938,343.42
Department of Street Cleaning	5,001,922.27
Fire Department	4,864,485.00
Department of Buildings	546,525.00
Department of Taxes and Assessments	334,450.00
Board of Assessors	42,700.00
Department of Education	18,512,817.69
College of the City of New York	220,000.00
Normal College	195,000.00
Coroners	165,150.00
Commissioners of Accounts	156,000.00
Civil Service Commission	86,000.00
Board of City Record	563,200.00
Bureau of Municipal Statistics	11,200.00
Examining Board of Plumbers	5,104.00
Libraries	299,663.30
City Court	134,800.00
Municipal courts	393,750.00
Court of Special Sessions, First Division	70,800.00
Court of Special Sessions, Second Division	54,900.00
City Magistrates' Courts, First Division	161,200.00
City Magistrates' Court, Second Division	169,800.00
Charitable institutions	2,786,011.06
Miscellaneous	1,736,478.06
Total	$87,475,844.81

The assessments for State taxes in 1901 are much lower than this year. The State taxes for the County of New York are $6,116,055 for 1900, as against $3,315,175 for 1901. In Kings County there was allowed for 1900 for State taxes $1,518,158; this year $1,346,067. The following is a recapitulation of the budget for 1901, as compared with 1900:

	1900.	1901.
New York City	$79,201,763.26	$87,475,844.81
New York County	8,391,332.16	7,658,704.84
Kings County	2,613,663.46	2,437,945.45
Queens County	436,039.58	363,861.71
Richmond County	136,174.02	160,056.62
Claim of James F. Carey	.....	4,000.00
Total	$90,778,972.48	$98,100,413.43

Controller Coler said yesterday that the only increases in the city budget were made compulsory by acts of the Legislature.

The Raines law yields to the city about $5,000,000, which goes in the general fund, and other license fees, &c., yield another $5,000,000, leaving $88,000,000 to be raised by taxation. The tax rate will be higher than for the present year. It is thought probable that $3 on each $100 of assessed valuation will be nearer the figure than the present rate, though Mayor Van Wyck, by an ingenious plan followed many years ago during a famous administration of New York City's affairs, has planned to make future generations pay the cost of improvements now being made in New York City. All city works which Mayor Van Wyck calls "permanent improvements" are paid for by issues; the city stock becomes due from twenty to forty years from now. By this device the tax rate is kept at comparatively a low figure and at the same time millions of dollars are appropriated and spent for every class of public improvements from water works to libraries.

BOND ISSUES AUTHORIZED.

Municipal Council Dead-Lock Broken —Organ Grinders to be Licensed.

The dead-lock in the Municipal Council was broken yesterday, and the issue of $500,000 worth of bonds was authorized, but the attempt to pass a four-million-dollar bond issue for part construction of the new East River Bridge was defeated.

President Guggenheimer read an order of the Supreme Court requiring the Council to show cause why it should not pass a resolution for the issuance of $487,000 in bonds to buy property for the new Girls' High School at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue. Councilmen Cassidy and Goodwin protested against the issuance of the order, but they voted for the bond issue to comply with the order of the Court.

A resolution authorizing the expenditure of $10,000 for sinking wells to increase the water supply of the Borough of Richmond was passed.

The Board of Aldermen passed Alderman Wafer's resolution calling on Congress to deepen Buttermilk Channel.

A resolution introduced by Alderman Fleck providing for the licensing of organ grinders and limiting their number to 350 was recommended by the Committee on Streets and Highways and adopted by the board. The license fee is to be $2 a year.

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, tried to put through an appropriation to start the Blackwell's Island bridge. He charged that the Republican members of the board had formed a compact to stay away from the meeting and defeat the appropriation. Alderman Diener, the only Republican present at the time, said that the majority of Republicans had always voted for the Queens County bridge, and that the failure to pass the bond issue was chargeable to the Democratic majority. Alderman McCall replied that Alderman Diener had never voted for the bridge bond issue, and that the Republicans who always voted for it were absent, which proved that there was a scheme on the part of the minority to defeat the bond issue.

President Woods found that he could not muster enough members to approve a bond issue, and so adjournment was taken until next Tuesday.

MONEY ASKED FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Issue of $3,000,000 in Bonds Proposed —Contract Referred to Mr. Whalen.

Park Commissioner Clausen recommended to the Board of Estimate yesterday the issue of bonds to the amount of $3,000,000 to build the New York Public Library, in Bryant Park, on the site of the old reservoir. The plans provide for a marble fireproof structure, with a frontage of 396 feet 6 inches on Fifth Avenue and 273 feet 11 inches on Forty-second Street, to be completed in two and one-half years from the letting of the contract.

Chief Engineer McLean of the Finance Department reported that the estimates were reasonable. The contract was referred to Corporation Counsel Whalen as to form.

Controller Coler recommended that the appropriation of $92,000 for the William H. Seward Park be made to include a playground feature.

An appropriation of $53,000 for the repaving of West Eighty-sixth Street with asphalt was adopted.

WILLIAM WATSON NILES DEAD.

Was Formerly Active in Politics—Friend of Greeley and Tilden.

William Watson Niles, who was the chief promoter of the beautiful park system in the Borough of the Bronx, died at his residence, Woodlawn Road, Bedford Park, yesterday morning. Mr. Niles was in his seventy-ninth year. He was really the father of the park system above the Harlem River. To this work he brought not only a zeal and enthusiasm which were infectious, but also a sound judgment of the law, which did as much as anything else to forward the project.

When the report on establishing the new parks and parkways was put in, the then Corporation Counsel, Mr. Lacombe, now a Federal Circuit Judge, interposed with the objection that the money for the purchase of the necessary lands could not be raised without the city exceeding the Constitutional debt limit. Mr. Niles contended, however, that the Corporation Counsel was in error in not deducting from the city debt the funds in the Sinking Fund. The Court of Appeals upheld Mr. Niles's contention.

In other ways he distinguished himself as a public-spirited man. He was a member of the Assembly from the First Assembly District of Westchester County, and was one of the members of the legislative committee on the impeachment of the Tweed ring Judges.

He really introduced the first bill for underground rapid transit in New York, and he was chiefly instrumental in securing legislation for the railroad improvements in Park Avenue.

Mr. Niles was born March 26, 1822, in West Fairlee, Vt., the home of his grandfather, Judge Nathaniel Niles, who was one of the early settlers and the first Representative in Congress from that district. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1845, and then went to La Porte, Ind., where he studied law with his brother, Judge John Barron Niles, and was admitted to the bar.

After a year's travel abroad Mr. Niles began to practice his profession in New York. At the time he was practicing law he had other business interests, including real estate operations, in a dozen States, from New York to California, as well as cattle raising in Indiana and orange growing in Florida.

In politics Mr. Niles began life as a Jacksonian Democrat, then became a strong anti-slavery man and a Free Soiler.

He took part in the campaign which elected William Henry Harrison President.

At the outbreak of the civil war he assisted in raising several regiments, and after the war he was one of the eleven organizers of the Loyal League.

At the end of the war he followed the leadership of Horace Greeley and supported him in his campaign for President.

Mr. Greeley was being entertained at Mr. Niles's home on the evening he received the announcement of his nomination for President at Baltimore.

Mr. Niles's friendship for Samuel J. Tilden led him to support him in his Presidential campaign, and he was Gov. Tilden's confidential attorney in 1876. It is said that he would have been Mr. Tilden's Attorney General.

He was President of the North Side Association, which secured the opening of the Harlem River ship canal, and was one of those who projected and secured the building of the Washington Bridge. He was a member of the New York Geographical Society, of which he was one of the founders, and of the New England Society. He assisted in building or rebuilding six churches in this city, and at the time of his death he was President of the Society of the Bedford Park Congregational Church.

Mr. Niles was married in 1855 to Isabel White, daughter of the Hon Hugh White of Saratoga County. His wife and six children survive him. One of his sons is a member of the Stock Exchange. Another son, William White Niles, is a lawyer in this city.

Mr. Niles himself kept up his active practice of law until stricken down by his last illness.

The funeral will be held at Bedford Park at 3 P. M. Thursday.

A "SPOON-FED" PUP.

Mrs. Butte Thinks She Should Pay No License on the Animal.

Some amusing excuses were made before Recorder Stanton in Hoboken yesterday in cases in which Health Inspector Granelli was the prosecuting witness under the health ordinance. The complaint against Mrs. Butte of 89 Adams Street was that she had an unlicensed dog and two pigs, in violation of the ordinance.

"Your Honor, that dog is not a dog; it is a pup, and a spoon-fed pup at that. It cannot eat. Detective Fenton knows that. He has seen me feeding it with a spoon, and I am not going to pay license for it until I know whether it is going to live," she said.

"How about the pigs?" the Recorder asked.

"The pigs are not mine," she said. "They were given me to raise by an associate that is going to raffle them. I don't want them and will give them back."

She was told she would have to surrender the "spoon-fed" pup also.

"HOME" INMATES CANNOT VOTE.

Appellate Division of Supreme Court Rules on Olwell Case.

The decision of Justice Freedman, directing, on the application of Philip F. Olwell, that the names of Thomas Carter and nine other electors be stricken from the registry of the Sixth Election District, in the Ninth Assembly District of this city, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The sole ground for the order was that these men are kept in the institution known as the Samaritan Home for the Aged in the City of New York, which is wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity. The Appellate Division, in an opinion per curiam, says the case cannot be distinguished from that of Silvey vs. Lindsay, decided by the Court of Appeals in 1887.

It appeared in that case that the plaintiff was a pauper, kept at the institution wholly as an object of charity, that he must leave the place as soon as he acquired any means for his own support, and was there only for temporary asylum. Under the principle established in that case, the Court says these ten men had not acquired residence for the purpose of voting at the Samaritan Home for the Aged.

TRILBYS IN BOOTS.

Parents Alter the Plans for a Barefoot Church Social.

The parents of three girls of the congregation of the New Durham First Baptist Church would not let their daughters show their feet, so the Trilbys wore shoes at the Trilby social Monday night, much to the disappointment of the audience.

A curtain was suspended, and showing below it were many pairs of dainty booted feet, each bearing a number. These were sold for 50 cents a pair, and the owners of the feet became the partners of the buyers. Three pairs of feet were not sacrificed on the bargain counter, but were put up at auction, and there was lively bidding.

Some of the young women would not show their feet, and they were condemned to eat refreshments alone.

Veteran German Editor Retires.

Paul Loeser, who since 1859 has been connected with the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung in various editorial capacities, has been retired by the publishers with a "beral pension, in accordance with his own wishes. As a token of appreciation and esteem on the part of the editorial staff, a silver loving cup, with an appropriate inscription, was presented to Mr. Loeser yesterday at his home, 140 East Ninety-second Street. C. Stuerenburg made the presentation speech, to which Mr. Loeser, whose health has been of late somewhat impaired, cordially responded.

Cooper Union Decorative Art Course.

The Trustees of Cooper Union have arranged a full course of instruction in decorative art, to be given in the daytime and to begin to-morrow, in connection with the Art Museum, for students intending to practice any of the decorative arts, and who have already attained some facility in architectural drawing and in drawing from the cast, as well as knowledge of the orders of architecture and their application. Special instruction will be given in the designing of furniture, fabrics, metal work, ceramics, stained glass, and other branches of interior decoration.

Park Chrysanthemum Show.

The chrysanthemum shows opens today in the Park Conservatory, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street. There will be 120 varieties of the Queen of the Autumn on exhibition, besides many other rare flowers. After to-day and until the middle of November, when the show will be closed, the public will be admitted free.

Any attempt to get away from the covert top-coat will never succeed, for Fashion's influence doesn't influence when she offers no substitute for a useful article.

A covert top-coat is ideal for the walker; the cloth stands any amount of knocking about; the color absorbs spots; it's woven to shed rain.

Our weave is the newest of the new—a novelty. Silk lined, $28.

Other overcoats for as little as $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

DESERTED WIFE'S ESTATE

It Is Claimed by Max Lichtwitz, Senator Sullivan's Friend.

Bequeathed to Others in a Will Made Before Her Marriage — Contention that Testament Is Void.

Max Lichtwitz, a personal friend of State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, and an assistant manager of the Dewey Theatre, may become the sole heir to his deceased wife's estate, although he left her one year after their marriage.

His counsel, William C. Wolff, admits the desertion, but as the will by which Mrs. Lichtwitz bequeathed her property to two friends, Henry Gates, Secretary and Treasurer of the E. P. Collins Company, wholesale grocers, of Harlem, and his wife, Mary Jane Gates, was executed two months before she married Lichtwitz, the lawyer contends that it is valueless, and that Lichtwitz is the sole heir.

Mrs. Lichtwitz, prior to her marriage to Senator Sullivan's friend, was the widow of H. H. Dixon. She evidently never forgot her first husband, as the second paragraph of her will reads:

I direct that the crayon picture of my late husband, Henry Harrison Dixon, now in my possession, be taken from its frame and buried in my coffin with me.

Mrs. Lichtwitz then devises $200 each to Maggie Meehan and Clarence H. Parisien, her horses and carriages to Mrs. Mary Jane Gates, and the residue of her estate to Henry Gates.

Mrs. Lichtwitz's first husband died about four years ago, leaving her property valued at $75,000. His brothers contested the will, one of the grounds being that she had not been legally married to Dixon. Mrs. Lichtwitz won the contest, after spending considerable money. It was on March 7, 1898, that she executed the will in dispute.

She married Lichtwitz on June 7 of the same year, and for a time the couple maintained a road house in the Bronx. About one year after the marriage Lichtwitz left his wife and became active in the Dewey Theatre. Mrs. Lichtwitz died on Sept. 9 last. Three days later Mr. Lichtwitz applied for letters of administration on the estate, setting forth that he was the sole heir at law. The estate had become much reduced from the original value of $75,000, and he estimated it to be worth not over $10,000.

The letters of administration were granted. Meanwhile he heard of the will. A few days ago, through his counsel, he secured an order compelling Mr. Gates to file the will. The order was complied with and the question of its admission to probate will come up before the Surrogate on Nov. 8.

Counsel for Mr. Lichtwitz contends that as the will was executed three months prior to the second marriage, it is void as to Mr. Lichtwitz. He therefore wants it rejected by the Surrogate and the letters of administration issued to Mr. Lichtwitz made permanent.

CARRIAGE STRUCK BY TRAIN.

The Misses Smyth of Brooklyn Thrown Out, but Escape Fatal Injuries.

The Beaver Street crossing of the Long Island Railroad at Jamaica was the scene of an accident late Monday night, when two young women narrowly escaped death. The carriage in which they were seated was struck by an engine as it was being driven across the track.

The women are Isabel and Minnie Smyth, aged nineteen and twenty-three, respectively. They live in Brooklyn, and were on a visit to their sister, Mrs. H. W. Lyall, of 96 Bryant Avenue, Dunton. They arrived on the train that reaches Jamaica at about 10:30. Mr. Lyall sent his carriage to meet them, in charge of his coachman, Joseph Redusky. The ladies were driven off. Approaching the old South Street track, at Beaver Street, the driver saw a red light, but believing it was that of a locomotive which was standing still, he started across. The horse had just got clear of the track when the locomotive struck the carriage, demolishing it and throwing the occupants several feet.

The two women, who it was at first feared were killed, were found to be alive. Dr. P. M. Wood found that Isabel was suffering from concussion of the brain, while her sister was cut and bruised, and received a severe shock. The three were taken to the Lyall residence in the carriage, where Dr. Wood gave then surgical attention. He thinks they will all recover. The horse was not injured.

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER.

Proceeding Through a Fog the City of Fall River Strikes the Maryland.

The freight steamer City of Fall River, of Fall River, is docked at East Ninth Street with a big hole in her bow as the result of a collision with the transport Maryland of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The City of Fall River was coming down the East River yesterday morning, and off East Fourth Street she struck the Maryland. Owing to the fog the ram into the Maryland before the proximity of the transport was known by those on board. The Maryland was stove in near the stem on the port side, but she kept on her course up the river.

The bow of the City of Fall River, however, was seriously damaged. A leak was sprung in it, and it was broken in for ten feet back on both sides.

The steamer put into the Ninth Street pier, where tarpaulins were spread over the hole in her bows. She had taken considerable water, and her cargo was unloaded on the pier. It will be some time before the damage done to her by the collision can be repaired.

The officials of both companies declined to place an estimate on the damage done to the boats or to say who, in their opinion, was responsible for the collision.

$20,000 Awaiting Leander Woods.

Private detectives were in Hoboken yesterday looking for Leander Woods, who, they said, had fallen heir to $20,000 by the death of a sister in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It was learned that Woods was a truck driver employed in New York, but had lived in Hoboken for a time at least. A year ago he boarded at 653 First Street. From there he went to some place in Newark Street, the number of which is not known. No further trace of him can be found. It is supposed that he is now living somewhere in New York.

"Cold-catching" is always serious, but in its incipiency, it is always curable with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Broadway and 11th Street.

Men's Half-Hose.

100 Doz. Black Cashmere and Natural Wool Half-Hose. High spliced heels, double soles.

These are high-grade, Imported goods, — some lines incomplete,

30 cents per pair; Value 50 and 75 cents.

500 Doz. Men's Imported Cotton Half-Hose, black and colors, including tans and slates.

Fine, soft quality. High spliced heels, double soles,

6 pairs for $1.00; Value 25 and 30 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th Street.

W. M. RICE'S SECOND WILL.

Placed in the Care of Samuel Untermyer—Will Be Offered for Probate.

The second will of William M. Rice, in which Albert T. Patrick is made the principal beneficiary, is now sealed up and deposited in the safe of Samuel Untermyer of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, and will be offered for probate within the next ten days.

The depositing of the will with Mr. Untermyer was the outcome of a request of Hornblower, Byrne & Miller, representing those interested in the first will, who seek to compel the production of the second will in order that they may have a chance to examine it both chemically and in other ways, in order to see of it is forged. In explaining his connection with the case, Mr. Untermyer said yesterday:

"I know nothing about the merits of the controversy over the will, or about any other phase of the case. I do not represent either of the claimants to the estate, although I have been asked to serve as counsel.

"Mr. Grossman of House & Grossman conferred with me on Monday with respect to a motion that had been made for the production of the second will, and I gave him my view as a brother lawyer. As a result of the suggestions then made it was agreed between Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne & Miller, representing Capt. Baker, who is named in the first will, and Mr. Grossman's firm, representing Mr. Patrick, who is named in the second will, that the will itself should be placed in my possession.

"The document was left with me and sealed at my request. That is all I know about the case at the present time."

In the affidavits which were submitted to the Surrogate before the argument as to the will was made was one sworn to by Mark W. Potter, who told how on Oct. 21 he and William M. Rice, Jr., went to the Tombs Prison, where Patrick is now locked up on the charge of forgery, and presented a letter to Patrick demanding the second will. Patrick refused to give up the document.

LEGAL NOTES.

NOT REVIEWABLE BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.—The conviction of James J. O'Brien, in the Court of General Sessions, last January, of the crime of assault in the third degree, and his sentence to pay a fine of $50, was reversed about a month ago by the Appellate Division in this city, but the order of reversal did not state upon what ground or for what reason. An appeal taken by the District Attorney to the Court of Appeals has been dismissed. Judge O'Brien, who gives the opinion of the court, holds that an order of reversal in a criminal case that does not upon its face exclude the possibility that it was based upon an examination of the facts, or made as matter of discretion, presents no question of law reviewable by the Court of Appeals.

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PROVISION OF A WILL AS TO REAL ESTATE.—John Brown, by his will, probated in Ulster County in 1888, devised all his real estate to his three sons, John, Sebastian, and Edward, "share and share alike, providing, however, that said real estate shall remain inviolate and intact for the period of ten years from the date of my death, and that neither of my said sons shall encumber, dispose of, or sell such real property until the expiration of the time hereinbefore mentioned. And in case of the death of any or either of my said sons previous to the said limited time, the proportionate share or shares of either or any of them shall be distributed to the living or surviving brothers." In an action brought ten years later by Jennie L. Brown against Annie M. Brown and her husband, Sebastian, for partition of the real estate, the Third Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in favor of the defendants. It was conceded that the clause quoted effected a valid devise of the real estate to the testator's three sons, and that the provision in it requiring that the property should remain "inviolate and intact" for ten years from the testator's death and forbidding its alienation within that period was void and should be disregarded. The court held, by Justice Edwards, that there was devised a one-third share to each son, in fee, subject to its being divested or reduced to a life estate by the death of the devisee within ten years after the death of the testator, the power of alienation of any share not being in any case suspended for a period longer than one life. Justice Smith dissented.

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NOT A CONTINUING GUARANTEE.—A letter written by Betsey R. Propp to George W. Crooks relative to parties named Singer and Romanoff, who subsequently formed a copartnership and bought goods of Crooks, accompanied an order by Singer for the first bill of goods. In the letter she stated: "He (Singer) wishes to purchase a full line of groceries, and I recommend him to you. They (Singer & Romanoff) are perfectly reliable, and will pay as soon as bills mature. Any favor conferred upon Mr. H. B. Singer will be appreciated by me." Subsequently other orders were given and partial payments were made, exceeding the first purchase. Mr. Crooks sued Mrs. Propp in the Supreme Court, Franklin County, for the balance due, claiming that the letter amounted to a guarantee. Justice Houghton dismissed the complaint, holding that it was not a guarantee upon the part of the writer of the debts, present or future, of Singer, or of those of Singer & Romanoff, and that, assuming it to constitute a guarantee, it was not a continuing one, and applied only to the first bill of goods.

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PAROL EVIDENCE TO SHOW INCORRECT RECORD.—The will of Charles McCrabble, as recorded in the Surrogate's Court of Sullivan County, N. Y., in May, 1870, after giving the use of his real estate to his sister, Margaret, for life, and thereafter to William McCrabble for life, devised the remainder in fee "to the three following-named children of the said William McCrabble, to wit, Mary, Catherine, and Robert McCrabble." William McCrabble left only four children, named, respectively, Mary Catherine, Robert, George, and Emma J., and it was conceded that "Mary, Catherine" was the name of only one child. The original will, probated more than thirty years ago, was lost or destroyed. In an action brought by John Naylor in the County Court of Sullivan County for the partition of land in the town of Bethel owned by Charles McCrabbie at the time of his death, Judge George H. Smith held that persons who had read the original will might testify that in that original George McCrabble was included in the devise "to his three following-named children," &c., and that the copyist of the will for record had omitted his name by mistake. The Court held that the record was only presumptive evidence of the contents of the original instrument.

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MASTER AND SERVANT.—A suit involving the question when and under what circumstances the servant of a general master becomes the servant of another, was lately decided by the Second Appellate Division, Justice Woodward writing the opinion. George W. Mills, while in the employ of the Manhattan Concrete Company doing concrete work on the twelfth floor of the Doscher Sugar Refinery, at Long Island City, was injured through the alleged negligent starting of a hod elevator by the engineer in charge. The Thomas Elevator Company, the defendant in the suit, had put in the hod elevator plant and furnished a man to operate it, pursuant to a contract with the Manhattan Concrete Company. The Court is of the opinion that the engineer who had charge of the engine in the basement was not a fellow servant of the plaintiff, but was engaged in doing the work of an independent employer. "The plaintiff was in the employ of the Manhattan Concrete Company." Justice Woodward says, "and was engaged with others in the laying of concrete floors. The defendant company was engaged in supplying elevators to be used in the construction of buildings, and entered into a contract with the Manhattan Concrete Company to furnish the elevators necessary to deliver the concrete upon the several floors of the building. The defendant company employed one Thurston to operate the engine which controlled the motion of the elevators, and paid him for his services; he was under the direction of the defendant company, and supplied with the signal code by which the employes of the Manhattan Concrete Company were to inform him when they were ready to have the elevators moved. * * * Thurston, being the servant of the defendant, the latter, under the rule of law stated in Sanford vs. Standard Oil Company, (118 N. Y. 571,) was liable for the negligence of Thurston in starting the engine without the signal agreed upon, and this becomes the more apparent when considered in the light of the evidence of Thurston's dissipated habits, and the fact that they were known to defendant."

MISS PULITZER'S EXCITING RIDE.

Her Horse Bolts in Central Park and Is Stopped by a Policeman.

A horse ridden by Miss E. L. Pulitzer of 9 East Seventy-second Street bolted on the West Drive at Eighty-third Street, Central Park, yesterday afternoon, and ran to the East Drive and Seventy-third Street before Mounted Policeman William J. Lynch, who was in pursuit stopped the animal.

Miss Pulitzer kept the saddle splendidly and declared she had not been in the least frightened. To prove this she insisted on riding to her stable after thanking Lynch for his work.

Loving Cup for Judge Cowing.

Judge Rufus B. Cowing, sitting in Part III., General Sessions, was yesterday presented with a loving cup by the talesmen who have served in this court during the October term. Judge Cowing accepted the cup with a neat speech of thanks.

WEBER PIANOS

(Extract from letter of MAURICE GRAU, dated London, June 4, 1900:)

"It is my wish, and that of the Opera Company, that the Weber Piano shall be used at the Opera House next season as heretofore. The magnificent Concert Grands which you have sent us have more than confirmed the impression that in tone quality, power, and carrying capacity the Weber has no superior in the world. The leading artists of the Company have privately expressed to me their delight in the instruments (both Grands and Uprights) furnished for their private use, and it is the unanimous verdict that for concert work, as well as for accompanying the voice in singing, the Weber Piano is unequalled."

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ACCURATE & COMPLETE ELECTION NEWS will be printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the morning following Election.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES does not accept returns of unsold copies, those desiring its election reports should order the paper from newsdealers several days in advance.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Tele. 3940-38. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ☞ ELECTION MATINEE TUESDAY, NOV. 6. HERNE IN 50TH PERFORMANCE, NOV. 8TH. Mat. To-Day. SAG HARBOR Handsome Souvenirs. (BETTER THAN "SHORE ACRES.")

CASINO! LAST 10 NTS! Mat. Elec. Day! To-day Mat. 50c. Sat. Mat. 50c & $1. Sam Bernard, Dick Bernard, and Virginia Earl in THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA! NOV. 12, with WILLIE EDOUIN. FLORODORA

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15. 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Gen. Adm., 50c. ☞ Secure seats now for Extra Election Day Matinée. Prices, as at Sat. Mat., 50c., 75c., $1.00. THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. POPULAR NEW POLICY PRICES. COM. TO-NIGHT, OCT. 31, BURLESQUE Neil-Go-In, Gorgeous Ballet, ten minutes of Grand Opera, & 20 American & European Novelties. Matinées Every Wed., Thurs., Sat., and Sunday.

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SAVOY B'WAY & 34TH. TEL. 731-38TH. HENRIETTA CROSSMAN. MATS. TO-DAY, SAT. & ELECTION DAY. MISTRESS NELL.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st and Broadway. Evgs. 8:15; Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. BLANCHE WALSH—More Than Queen. MONDAY, NOV. 5, KLAW & ERLANGER'S OPERA CO. In De Koven & Smith's new Opera, "FOXY QUILLER." JEROME SYKES AS "FOXY." SEATS ON SALE TO-MORROW MORNING.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. Lockhart's Elephants. Sam. Kitty & Clara Morton. St. Onge Bros. Drawee. J. E. Dodson, Clifford & Huth, Shean & Warren, Mark Sullivan, Mimic Four, etc. Papinta, John C. Rice & Sally Cohen. Henri French, Horigan, Windom Quintet. Pianka's Lions, Charley Case, Emily Lytton & Co., 3 Powers, Cheridah Simpson.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. English Grand Opera Co. To-day, at 2; also Fri. Eves. at 8, LOHENGRIN. To-night at 8, Sat. Mat. at 2, FAUST Thurs. & Sat. Eve. at 8, CARMEN. EVGS. 25c. to 1.50. BOX SEATS, 1.00. WED. MAT., 25 to 1.00. SAT. MAT. 25 to 1.50. ELECTION WEEK, NOV. 5. MIKADO Election Day Mat., Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. WEBER PIANOS USED.

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SOUND MONEY PARADE. Hotel Victoria, Reviewing Stand, 27th St. & 5th Av.; all conveniences. Res. Seats on sale at Tyson's, Princ. Hotels, & at F. Rullman's, 111 B'way. SAT. NOV. 3rd.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Eve., 8:20. MAT. TO-DAY. Special Election Day Matinée. Regular Prices. ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

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